

XĪNHUÁ ZÌDIǎN

新华字典

(汉英双语版)

XINHUA DICTIONARY

(Chinese-English Edition)



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(Chinese-English Edition)

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出版说明

《新华字典》是新中国最有影响、最权威的一部现代汉语字典，1953 年首版后历经数次修订，一直畅销不衰，累计发行突破 4 亿册。

跨入新世纪以来，世界范围内的汉语热持续升温，这本中国小学生入学后几乎人手一册的权威汉语字典也就成为更多国际读者关注的对象，于是《新华字典》（汉英双语版）便应运而生。

《新华字典》（汉英双语版）是在《新华字典》第 10 版的基础上进行翻译编纂的。在保留《新华字典》原书全文的同时，提供英文对译，兼具中文和英文工具书的功能，既可用于外国人学习汉语和了解中国文化，也可用于我国读者阅读原字典汉语内容或学习英文。

在出版之际，我们谨向《新华字典》第 10 版的修订者中国社会科学院语言研究所，向本双语版的主审汪榕培教授、主译门顺德教授和其他译者深表敬意。翻译如此权威的《新华字典》绝非易事，纰漏之处还望读者指正。

商务印书馆辞书研究中心

2012 年 8 月

Foreword

With a total print run of well over 400 million copies and having been revised for several times, the Xinhua Dictionary has been a best seller and the most influential and authoritative dictionary for the Chinese language in China since its first publication in 1953.

As an authoritative dictionary of the Chinese language, the Xinhua Dictionary is a must for almost every pupil in China who first goes to school, and has drawn the attention of Chinese learners all over the world since the beginning of the new century in an increasing world-wide craze of learning the Chinese language. Hence the Xinhua Dictionary (English-Chinese Edition) comes into being.

The Xinhua Dictionary (Chinese-English Edition), compiled on the basis of the tenth edition of the Xinhua Dictionary, has preserved the full text of the original dictionary and provided English

explanations. It can serve as a reference book for the foreigners in learning the Chinese language and the Chinese culture, as well as for the Chinese people in learning the Chinese and English languages.

At the publication of this dictionary, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Language Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (the reviser of the Xinhua Dictionary), Professor Wang Rongpei (the chief English reviser of this Chinese-English Edition), Professor Men Shunde (the chief translator) and all the other translators. We all know that it is no easy task to translate such an authoritative dictionary as the Xinhua Dictionary. We would greatly appreciate the readers' comments and suggestions for the Xinhua Dictionary (Chinese-English Edition).

Lexicographical Research Center
of The Commercial Press

August 2012

第 10 版修订说明

《新华字典》1953 年首次出版，此后经多次修订再版，深受广大读者欢迎。为了使《新华字典》在新世纪更好地服务于社会，我们在第 9 版的基础上，对字典进行了修订。

修订中我们认真研究了 1953 年原版的风格特点，对比参考了历次修订版本，在加强规范性和科学性的同时，特别注重保持原书的简明性和实用性。

本次修订的主要方面有：根据中华人民共和国教育部、国家语言文字工作委员会发布的《第一批异形词整理表》对本字典中所涉及的异形词作了相应处理；增补了部分新词、新义、新例和少量字头，删除了部分陈旧的词条和例证；订正了一些过时的内容和个别的错误以及表述不够准确的地方；统查整理了部分体例；调整了个别字头和部分复音词的顺序；增补了几幅插图和一个附录《地质年代简表》；按照国家有关规定重新编制了《部首检字表》。

本次修订吸收了一些读者意见，得到了有关专家和商务印书馆的热情帮助和支持，在此谨表谢意。欢迎广大读者继续提出宝贵意见。

中国社会科学院语言研究所

2003 年 10 月

About the 10th Revised Edition

The Xinhua Dictionary, first published in 1953 and revised for many editions, has been well received by the reading public. The present revision is done on the basis of the 9th edition in order to better serve the society in the new century.

In doing the revision, we have made a serious study of styles and features of the 1953 edition and made comparisons and references to all the other successive editions. Special attention has been paid to preserving the conciseness and practicality of the original edition, in addition to its further conformity to the criteria and the scientific spirit.

In the present revision, the variant forms of the same word in the dictionary are adjusted according to the First Batch of Standardized Forms of Chinese Words with Non-Standardized Variant Forms issued by the Ministry of Education and the State Language Working Committee of the

PRC. Some new words, new meanings, new examples, and a few headwords are added, while some obsolete entries and examples are deleted. Some out-of-date material, errors and inaccuracies are corrected. Some format guidelines are checked and rearranged throughout the dictionary. The order of some headwords and multi-syllabic words are adjusted. Some illustrations and an appendix the Table of Geological Time Scale are added. The Radical Index is re-compiled according to the relevant national stipulations.

We would like to extend our thanks to the readers for their suggestions, and to the experts and The Commercial Press for their assistance and support during our revision process. We sincerely hope that the readers will continue to offer their comments and suggestions to the dictionary.

Language Research Institute
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

October 2003

第9版修订说明

1. 本字典是一部小型语文工具书,主要供中小学教师和学生使用,中等文化程度以上的读者也可参考。

2. 本次修订是在1992年重排本的基础上进行的。保持字典原有规模和特点,同时,全面认真地贯彻执行国家颁布的语言文字法令、法规以及有关规范的国家标准,注意吸收了语言文字研究及相关学科的最新成果,对字形、字音、释义、例证、体例以及附录内容作了较为全面的修改和调整。

3. 本次修订根据《简化字总表》、《现代汉语通用字表》、《第一批异体字整理表》增删、调整了字头,明确区分了字头后的繁体字、异体字;根据《普通话异读词审音表》改动了少数字音;根据《现代汉语通用字笔顺规范》调整了部首的排列顺序、检字表和字头的字的排列顺序。

4. 本次修订还根据最新资料修改了附录,增加了《我国各省、直辖市、自治区及省会(或首府)名称表》。

5. 修订后的字典计收单字(包括繁体字、异体字)10 000余个,带注解的复音词3 500余个,附录9种,综合插图9幅。

6. 《新华字典》原由新华辞书社编写。1956年,新华辞书社并入当时的中国科学院语言研究所词典编辑室。中国社会科学院语言研究所负责本次修订。

About the 9th Revised Edition

1. This is a pocket-sized dictionary of Chinese words, chiefly for teachers and students in primary and secondary schools, and also for readers above the intermediate level.

2. This revision is done on the basis the 1992 reprinting of the dictionary with its original scale and features. A comparatively whole-scale revision and adjustment have been made to update the word-forms, pronunciations, definitions, examples, formats and appendices in the light of the latest achievements in linguistics and other related disciplines and in conformity with the decrees, statutes and criteria concerning the Chinese language and written characters, as well as the national standards issued by the government.

3. Headwords in this revised edition are added, deleted or adjusted in accordance with the Final List of Simplified Characters, the Table of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese

and the First Batch of Standardized Forms of Chinese Characters with Non-Standardized Variant Forms, to distinguish clearly the traditional characters and the variant forms of characters listed after the headwords. Pronunciations of a few characters are altered according to the Table of Authorized Pronunciation for Variants in Putonghua. The arrangement of the radicals, the arrangement of characters in the Radical Index, and the headwords are adjusted in accordance with the Criteria for the Stroke Order of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese.

1. The appendices of the dictionary are revised in the light of the latest material, with the addition of the Table of Provinces, Municipalities, Autonomous Regions and Provincial Capitals in China.

5. This revised dictionary contains 10,000 odd Chinese characters (including characters of complex forms and variant forms), 3,500 odd multi-syllabic words with definitions, 9 appendices, and 9 comprehensive illustrations.

6. The Xinhua Dictionary was originally compiled by Xinhua Lexicographical Publishing House, which was annexed into the Dictionary Editing Department of the Language Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1956. The Language Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences takes charge of the present revision of the dictionary.

May 1998

凡 例

一、本字典的字头用大字排印。繁体字、异体字附在字头后面,外加圆括弧。不带*号的为繁体字,带一个*号的为《第一批异体字整理表》中的异体字,带两个*号的是《第一批异体字整理表》以外的异体字。有些繁体字、异体字的左上方附有义项数码,表示只适用于某义项;有些繁体字、异体字的左上方带个小三角(△),表示另外也做字头。

二、一个字头有几个音的,就列为几个字头,各在注音前面分别用㊀㊁㊂等表明次第,注解之末附列有其余的音及其所见页码。

三、字头下所收的带注解的复音词或词组,外加[]号,按音序排列。意义上有联系的,分别放在重点字的相关义项之下;意义上联系不明确的,放在本字注解最后,并另起行。对于《第一批异形词整理表》中的非推荐词形,在左上角加*号,外加圆括号,附列于推荐词形之后。

四、本字典的字音依据普通话的语音系统,用汉语拼音字母及注音字母标音。

五、有些字头连注两个音,第二个音后面附注“(又)”字,表示“又音”。有时某义项内注“又某音”,表示“又音”用于某义。

六、有些字头注有“旧读”,表示旧来读法不同。有时

某义项内注“旧读”，表示某义旧读不同。

七、对行文中一些生僻字、多音字或复音词中读轻声的字加注读音。

八、字头的意义不止一项的，分条注解，用①②③等表示义项。一个义项下如再分条，用1、2、3等表示。〔 〕中的复音词或词组，如分条注解，也用1、2、3等表示。

九、注解中④、⑤、⑥的用法如下：

④表示由原义引申出来的意义。如312页“急 jí”字条①义下，“④气恼，发怒”是由“焦躁”引申出来的。

⑤表示由比喻形成的意义。如359页“晶 jīng”字条〔结晶〕下注“⑤成果”。

⑥表示由原义、故事、成语等转化而成的意义。如330页“简 jiǎn”字条①义下注“⑥书信”，765页“推 tuī”字条①义下〔推敲〕条注“⑥斟酌文章字句”。

十、注解中的（一子）、（一儿）、（一头）表示本字可以加上这类词尾，构成大致同义的词，不另加注解。

十一、注解中的（叠）表示本字可以重叠。放在注解前的表示必须叠用，如343页“啮”字；放在注解后的表示可叠也可不叠，如451页“凜”字②。

十二、注解中的⑦表示本字可以跟一个意义相同或相近的字并列起来构成大致同义的词，不另加注解。

十三、注解中的〈方〉表示本字是方言地区用的字或者本义项所注的是方言地区的用法。〈古〉表示本字是古代用的字或者本义项所注的是古代的用法。

十四、从兄弟民族语言中来的词，加注民族简称。如260页“哈 hǎ”字条[哈达]是从藏语来的，注“(藏)”。

十五、有些词的后面注“(外)”字，表示是近代的外来语。历史上相沿已久的外来语，一般不注来源。

十六、在注解后举例中，用“~”号代替本字。一个“~”号只代替一个字。

十七、“一”和“-”(短横)的用法如下：

1. 在“一子、一儿、一头”中，在“⑤”字后，“一”代替本字。

2. 在拼音字母标音中，“一”代替省略的音节，“-”(短横)表示连接转行的音节。

十八、“·”(圆点)用于注音字母的标音时，表示后面的音节读轻声。

Guide to the Text

1. The headwords in the dictionary are printed in the larger type. The Chinese characters of the original complex forms or variant forms are placed in the parentheses following the headwords. If a character without an asterisk (*) following it, it is of the complex form; if it has an asterisk (*) following it, it is of the variant form collected in the First Batch of Standardized Forms of Chinese Characters with Non standardized Variant Forms (FBSFCCNVF); if it has two asterisks, it is of the variant form not collected in FBSFCCNVF. The small number to the upper left of some complex-formed or variant-formed characters indicates that these characters are applicable only in certain senses while a small triangle (△) to the upper left of some complex-formed or variant-formed characters indicates that these characters are also used as headwords.

2. A headword with more than one pronunciation is treated as separate entries with marks ⊖, ⊕, ⊗ etc. before the pronunciation to indicate its sequence. At the end of its definition, the other pronunciations and their

page numbers therein are listed for cross references.

3. The multi-syllabic words or phrases with definitions under a headword are placed in square brackets [] in the order of their phonetic sequences. The words semantically related to the headword are placed under their relevant senses and those not closely related semantically are placed at the end of the definitions in a separate line. The non-recommended forms of the characters in the First Batch of Standardized Forms of Chinese Words with Non-standardized Variant Forms are placed after the recommended ones with an asterisk (*) in the parentheses to its upper left.

4. The pronunciation system adopted in this dictionary is that of mandarin Chinese (*putonghua*) and every entry is noted with the Chinese phonetic transcription (*hanyu pinyin*) and the Phonetic Symbols of the Chinese Language (*hanyu zhuyin*).

5. Some headwords have two phonetic transcriptions and the second one is noted with (又 also), which means “also pronounced”. Sometimes in certain senses there is a label “又某音”, which indicates that the pronunciation is only applicable to this sense of the character.

6. Some headwords are noted with “(旧读 formerly

pronounced)”, which indicates that there was a different pronunciation in the former times. When this label appears in a certain sense of a character, it indicates that the former pronunciation is only applicable to this sense of the character.

7. Rarely used characters, polysyllabic characters or multi-syllabic words with a neutral-tone character are specially noted in the pronunciation.

8. When there are more than one sense in the definition of the headword, these senses are respectively marked with ①, ②, ③ etc. If there are sub-senses under a sense, they are marked with 1, 2, 3 etc. If polysyllabic characters or multi-syllabic words in the square brackets [] need to be noted with different sense items, they are also marked with 1, 2, 3 etc.

9. The use of labels, “㉠ extension, ㉡ metaphor, ㉢ transfer”, is as follows:

The label “㉠ extension” indicates that the meaning of the character here is extended from its original meaning. For instance, “㉠ extension 气恼, 发怒 irritated; annoyed” under the definition ①, entry “急 jí”, on page 312 is extended from “焦躁 impatient; anxious.”

The label “㉡ metaphor” indicates that the meaning of the character here is used figuratively. For instance, [结

晶] under the entry of “晶 jīng” on page 359 is defined as “㊦ metaphor 成果 achievement.”

The label “㊦ transfer” indicates that the meaning of the character here is transferred from its original meaning, a story, or a proverb, etc. For instance, the definition under the entry of “简 jiǎn” on page 330 is noted with “㊦ transfer 书信 letters” and the definition of [推敲] under the entry of “推 tuī” on 765 is noted with “㊦ transfer 斟酌文章 字句 to weigh (one's words); to deliberate.”

10. Such Chinese suffixes as (一子), (一儿), and (一头) in the definition mean that they can be added to the headword to form its synonymous word without a further definition.

11. The label (叠 reduplication) in the definition means that the character can be reduplicated. When it is placed before the definition, it indicates that the character must be reduplicated in use, such as in the case of “啮” on page 343. When it is placed after the definition, it indicates that the character can be either reduplicated or used singly such as in the case of “凜” on page 451.

12. The label “㊦ doublet” in the definition indicates that the character can be used together with a synonymous or near synonymous character to form a near-synonymous expression without a further definition.

13. The label “〈方 dialect〉” in the definition indicates that the character is used in dialect areas or this sense defines its use in a dialect area. The label “〈古 archaism〉” means that the character is an archaic one, or this sense defines its use in the ancient times.

14. If a character is borrowed from the language of an ethnic minority of China, it is marked with the shortened form of its ethnic group. For instance, the word [哈达] under the entry of 哈 hǎ on page 260 marked with (藏 of Tibetan ethnic group) indicates that it is borrowed from Tibetan.

15. Some characters followed by (外 loanword) means that they are modern loanwords. Loanwords that have become common through long usage are not given their origins.

16. In the illustration examples after a definition, the sign “~” replaces the illustrated character. One “~” replaces only one character.

17. The use of “—” and “-” is as follows:

1) When used in “—子, —儿, and —头” or after the label “② doublet”, the sign “-” replaces the headword.

2) The sign “-” in the phonetic transcriptions replaces the omitted syllable and the hyphen “-” is used to connect the syllable which is moved to the next line.

18. The dot “•” used in the phonetic symbols of the Chinese characters shows that the following symbol is in the neutral tone.

汉语拼音音节索引

Index of Syllables of Hanyupinyin

1. 每一音节后举一字做例,可按例字读音去查同音的字。

There's an example character after each syllable. Characters with the same pronunciation shall be consulted in accordance with the pronunciation of this example character.

2. 数字指本字典正文页码。

The numeral indicates the page number of the text in this dictionary.

A			bu 不 58			chuai 揣 99		
a	啊	1	C			chuan	川	100
ai	哀	2	ca	擦	62	chuan	窗	102
an	安	5	cai	猜	62	chuang	吹	102
ang	肮	8	can	餐	64	chun	春	104
ao	熬	8	cang	仓	65	chuo	戳	105
B			cao	操	66	ci	词	106
ba	八	11	ce	策	67	cong	聪	108
bai	白	15	cen	岑	68	cou	凑	110
ban	班	18	ceng	层	68	cu	粗	110
bang	帮	21	cha	插	69	cuan	撺	112
bao	包	22	chai	拆	72	cui	崔	112
bei	杯	27	chan	搀	72	cun	村	114
ben	奔	31	chang	昌	75	cuo	搓	115
beng	崩	33	chao	超	79	D		
bi	逼	35	che	车	80	da	搭	118
bian	边	41	chen	尘	81	dai	呆	122
biao	标	45	cheng	称	84	dan	丹	125
bie	别	48	chi	吃	88	dang	当	129
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 gai 该 213
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 kai 开 380
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 kou 抠 395
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man 蛮 484
mang 忙 487
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me 么 491
mei 眉 492
men 门 494
meng 蒙 496
mi 迷 498
mian 面 502
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min 民 507
ming 明 508
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mo 摸 511
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na 那 521
nai 乃 523
nan 男 524
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nian 年 533
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niao 鸟 536
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nin 您 537
ning 宁 537
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ri	日	634	su	苏	710	xia	虾 807
rong	容	634	suan	酸	713	xian	先 811
rou	柔	636	sui	虽	714	xiang	香 817
ru	如	637	sun	孙	716	xiao	消 822
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run	润	641				xing	星 834
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se	涩	647	teng	疼	737	ya	呀 857
sen	森	648	ti	梯	738	yan	烟 861
seng	僧	649	tian	天	743	yang	央 869
sha	杀	649	tiao	挑	745	yao	腰 873
shai	筛	651	tie	贴	748	ye	爷 877
shan	山	652	ting	听	750	yi	一 881
shang	商	655	tong	通	753	yin	音 894
shao	烧	659	tou	偷	757	ying	英 899
she	奢	661	tu	突	760	yo	唷 904
shei	谁	664	tuan	团	764	yong	拥 904
shen	深	665	tui	推	764	you	优 907
sheng	升	669	tun	吞	766	yu	于 913
shi	诗	673	tuo	拖	767	yuan	渊 923
shou	收	686				yue	约 928
shu	书	689				yun	云 931
shua	刷	696					Z
shuai	衰	697				za	匝 935
shuan	臼	698				zai	栽 936
shuang	双	698				zan	赞 938
shui	水	699				zang	脏 939
shun	顺	700				zao	遭 941
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			wa	挖	771		
			wai	歪	772		
			wan	弯	773		
			wang	汪	776		
			wei	危	779		
			wen	温	787		
			weng	翁	790		
			wo	窝	791		
			wu	污	792		

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zei	贼 945	zheng	征 970	zhuo	捉 1005
zen	怎 946	zhi	之 974	zi	资 1008
zeng	增 946	zhong	忠 986	zong	宗 1014
zha	扎 947	zhou	州 989	zou	邹 1016
zhai	摘 950	zhu	朱 992	zu	租 1017
zhan	沾 951	zhua	抓 998	zuan	钻 1019
zhang	章 954	zhuai	拽 999	zui	最 1020
zhao	招 958	zhuan	专 999	zun	尊 1021
zhe	遮 962	zhuang	庄 1001	zuo	作 1021
zhei	这 966	zhui	追 1003		

新旧字形对照表

(字形后圆圈内的数字表示字形的笔画数)

Old and New Forms of Characters

(Numbers in circles indicate number of strokes)

旧字形	新字形	新字举例
Old form	New form	Example
艹④	艹③	花草
辶④	辶③	连速
扌⑥	开④	型形
丰④	丰④	艳洋
亘⑤	亘④	苕渠
屯④	屯④	纯顿
瓦⑤	瓦④	瓶瓷
反④	反④	板饭
丑④	丑④	纽扭
扌⑤	扌⑤	拔茭
印⑥	印⑤	茆
耒⑥	耒⑥	耕耘
吕⑦	吕⑥	侣营
攸⑦	攸⑥	修倏
爭⑧	争⑥	净静
产⑥	产⑥	彦産
𠂔⑦	𠂔⑥	差养
井⑧	井⑥	屏拼
吳⑦	吳⑦	蜈虞
角⑦	角⑦	解确
𠂔⑨	𠂔⑦	换疾
𠂔⑧	𠂔⑦	敝弊
耳⑧	耳⑦	敢嚴
耂⑨	耂⑧	都著

旧字形	新字形	新字举例
Old form	New form	Example
直⑧	直⑧	值植
𪚩⑧	𪚩⑧	绳鼃
𪚩⑨	𪚩⑧	過蝸
垂⑨	垂⑧	睡郵
𠂔⑨	𠂔⑧	飲飽
郎⑨	郎⑧	廊螂
录⑧	录⑧	录篆
𪚩⑩	𪚩⑨	温瘟
骨⑩	骨⑨	滑骼
鬼⑩	鬼⑨	槐嵬
俞⑨	俞⑨	偷渝
既⑪	既⑨	溉厖
蚤⑩	蚤⑨	搔骚
敖⑪	敖⑩	傲遨
莽⑫	莽⑩	潏蟒
眞⑩	真⑩	慎填
𪚩⑩	𪚩⑩	摇遥
殺⑪	殺⑩	撥鍛
黃⑫	黄⑪	廣橫
虛⑫	虚⑪	墟歔
異⑫	異⑪	冀戴
象⑫	象⑪	像橡
奧⑬	奧⑫	澳襖
普⑬	普⑫	谱璣

部首检字表

Radical Index

〔说明〕1. 本表采用的部首依据《汉字统一部首表(草案)》，共201部；编排次序依据《GB13000.1 字符集汉字笔顺规范》和《GB13000.1 字符集汉字字序(笔画序)规范》，按笔画数由少到多顺序排列，同画数的，按起笔笔形横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、点(丶)、折(乛)顺序排列，第一笔相同的，按第二笔，依次类推。2. 在《部首目录》中，主部首的左边标有部首序号；附形部首大多加圆括号单立，其左边的部首序号加有方括号。3. 在《检字表》中，繁体字和异体字加有圆括号；同部首的字按除去部首笔画以外的画数排列。4. 检字时，需先在《部首目录》里查出待查的字所属部首的页码，然后再查《检字表》。5. 为方便读者查检，有些字分收在几个部首内。如“思”字在“田”部和“心”部都能查到。6. 《检字表》后面另有《难检字笔画索引》备查。

[Directions] 1. The radicals in this Radical Index is adopted from The Uniform Chinese Character Radical Index (draft), which totals 201 volumes; the layout sequence is based on The Criterion on Stroke Orders of the Chinese Character in GB13000.1 Character Set and The Criterion on Character Orders (Stroke Orders) of the Chinese Character in GB13000.1 Character Set, and arranged in accordance with the stroke numbers increasingly; as to characters with the same stroke number, the layout sequence is arranged in accordance with the starting stroke of horizontal (一), vertical (丨), left-falling stroke (丿), dot (丶) and the turning stroke (乛). If the first starting stroke is still the same, the second will in turn function. 2. In List of Radicals, the sequence number of the radicals

is marked on the left of the major radical; the form-attached radicals are most listed solely with parenthesis, and the radical numbers to the left are marked with square brackets. 3. In Character Index, the original complex form of a simplified Chinese character and the variant form of a Chinese character are both marked with parenthesis; characters of the same radical shall be arranged in accordance with the stroke numbers except the same radical number. 4. When consulting a character, one shall get to know the radical page number of the will-be-consulted characters in List of Radicals, then to consult Character Index. 5. For readers' convenience, some characters are listed under separate radicals, e. g., 思 is listed under both radicals 田 and 心. 6. Following Character Index, Stroke Index for Difficult Characters is provided.

(一) 部首目录

List of Radicals

(部首左边的号码是部首序号;右边的号码指检字表的页码。)

(The number to the left of the radicals is the sequence number of the radical and the number to the right is the page number of the *Index*.)

1 画		7 厂	38	12 人	39
1 一	35	8 匚	38	[12](人)	41
2 丨	36	[9](乚)	38	[22](乚)	43
3 丿	36	[22](乚)	42	[10](冂)	38
4 丶	37	9 卜	38	13 勹	41
5 ㇀(㇀)		10 冂	38	[16](几)	41
㇀(乙)	37	[12](イ)	39	14 儿	41
2 画		[7](厂)	38	15 匕	41
6 十	37	11 八	38	16 几	41

32 部首目录

17 亠	41	42 彡	53	[64](水)	62
18 冫	42	[66](彡)	62	65 支	62
[11](ノ)	38	43 夕	53	66 犬	62
19 ㇀	42	44 夂	54	67 夕	62
[166](讠)	92	[185](亻)	98	68 车(车)	63
20 凵	42	45 丩	54	69 牙	63
21 冂	42	46 广	54	70 戈	63
[175] 冂(在左)	94	47 冂	54	[62](无)	59
[159] 冂(在右)	91	[77](彡)	65	71 比	63
22 刀	42	[98](亻)	76	72 瓦	63
23 力	43	48 ㇀	55	73 止	64
24 又	43	49 乚	55	74 支	64
25 厶	44	[50](㇀)	56	[98](小)	76
26 乚	44	50 ㇀	56	[75](㇀)	65
[21](巳)	42	51 尸	56	75 日(日)	64
3 画		52 己	56	[88](月)	73
27 干	44	[52](巳)	56	76 贝	65
28 工	44	[52](巳)	56	77 水	65
29 土	44	53 弓	56	78 见	68
[29](士)	45	54 子	57	[79](生)	69
[80](扌)	69	55 中	57	79 牛(牛)	69
30 艹	45	[55](艹)	57	80 手	69
31 寸	48	56 女	57	[80](尹)	71
32 升	48	57 飞	58	81 气	71
33 大	48	58 马	58	82 毛	71
[34](兀)	48	[50](亻)	56	[74](女)	64
34 尢	48	[148](彡)	88	83 长	71
35 弋	49	59 幺	58	84 片	71
36 小	49	60 ㇀	58	85 斤	72
[36](业)	49	4 画		86 爪	72
37 口	49	61 王	58	87 父	72
38 凵	52	62 无	59	[34](允)	49
39 山	52	63 韦	59	[86](㇀)	72
40 巾	53	[123](彡)	82	88 月	72
41 彳	53	64 木	59	89 氏	73

90 欠	73	116 立	81	[143](𠂔)	87
91 风	73	117 穴	82	144 米	87
92 爻	73	[142](衤)	86	145 聿	87
93 文	74	[145](耑)	87	[145](耑)	87
94 方	74	[146](艮)	87	146 艮	87
95 火	74	[118](疋)	82	[30](艸)	48
96 斗	75	118 疋	82	147 羽	88
[95](灬)	75	119 皮	82	148 糸	88
97 户	75	120 彳	82	[148](糸)	89
[100](衤)	77	121 矛	82	7 画	
98 心	75	[99](母)	77	149 麦	89
[145](巾)	88	6 画		[83](𠂔)	71
[45](月)	53	122 耒	82	150 走	89
99 母	76	123 老	82	151 赤	89
5 画		124 耳	82	[68](車)	63
[61](玉)	59	125 臣	83	152 豆	89
100 示	77	126 西(西)	83	153 酉	89
101 甘	77	127 而	83	154 辰	90
102 石	77	128 页	83	155 豕	90
103 龙	78	129 至	83	156 卤	90
[67](步)	62	130 虍	83	[76](貝)	65
104 业	78	131 虫	83	[78](見)	68
[77](水)	68	132 肉	84	157 里	90
105 目	78	133 缶	84	[158](足)	90
106 田	78	134 舌	85	158 足	90
107 𠂔	79	135 竹(𥵹)	85	159 邑	91
108 皿	79	136 白	86	[136](白)	86
[176](钅)	96	137 自	86	160 身	91
109 生	79	138 血	86	161 采	92
110 矢	79	139 舟	86	162 谷	92
111 禾	79	140 色	86	163 豸	92
112 白	80	141 齐	86	164 龟	92
113 瓜	80	142 衣	86	165 角	92
114 鸟	80	143 羊	87	166 言	92
115 犮	81	[143](𦍋)	87	167 辛	93

34 部首目录

8 画		182 骨	97	193 麻	98
168 青	93	183 香	97	194 鹿	99
[83](長)	71	184 鬼	97	12 画	
169 卓	93	185 食	98	195 鼎	99
170 雨(雩)	93	[91](風)	73	196 黑	99
171 非	94	186 音	98	197 黍	99
172 齿	94	187 首	98	13 画	
[130](虎)	83	[63](章)	59	198 鼓	99
[47](門)	54	[57](飛)	58	[173](鼉)	94
173 龟	94	10 画		199 鼠	99
174 隹	94	188 髟	98	14 画	
175 阜	94	[58](馬)	58	200 鼻	99
176 金	95	189 鬲	98	[141](齊)	86
[185](食)	98	190 鬥	98	15 画	
177 鱼	96	191 高	98	[172](齒)	94
178 隶	97	11 画		16 画	
9 画		192 黄	98	[103](龍)	78
179 革	97	[149](麥)	89	17 画	
[128](頁)	83	[156](鹵)	90	[164](龜)	92
180 面	97	[114](鳥)	81	201 禽	99
181 韭	97	[177](魚)	97		

(二) 检 字 表

Character Index

(字右边的号码指正文的页码;带圆括号的字是繁体字或异体字。)
(The number to the right of each character indicates the page number in the dictionary. Characters in parentheses are the original complex forms or variant forms.)

1	丰	196	丑	95	考	386		230	8 画	
一部	王	777	4 画		老	419	束	695	奏	1017
		778	未	785	共	234	两	441	毒	160
一 881	开	582	末	514	亚	860	丽	426	甚	667
1 画	井	380	击	307	亘	228		434		669
二 177	天	360	戈	325	吏	434	(夾)	212	巷	266
丁 151	夫	743	正	970	再	936		321		821
		200		972	(互)	228		322	束	328
七 580		201	甘	216	在	937	来	411	歪	772
2 画	元	924	世	681	百	16	7 画		甬	34
三 645	无	794	本	32	有	911	奉	199	面	504
千 214	韦	780	可	389		913	武	796	韭	365
	云	931		390	而	176	表	46	昼	992
予 98	专	999	丙	51	死	704	忝	745	9 画	
于 914	丐	213	左	1022	夹	212	(長)	76	艳	868
亏 403	甘	535	丕	559		321		956	泰	725
才 62	五	795	右	912		322	(亞)	860	秦	607
下 809	(市)	935	布	59	夷	883	其	583	恭	233
文 957	丐	502	平	570	尧	874	(來)	411	彘	921
兀 796	卅	643	东	155	至	981	(東)	155	哥	223
与 914	不	59	且	366	丞	86	画	288	鬲	225
	不	167		604	6 画		事	683		436
	有	489	(冊)	67	(𠂔)	718	(兩)	441	舜	527
万 514	友	911	丘	614	严	863	枣	942	夏	810
	牙	858	丛	110	巫	793	(面)	504	10 画以上	
上 657	屯	767	册	67	求	615	(並)	52	焉	862
		1004	丝	702	甫	206	亟	312	董	353
3 画	互	284	5 画		更	229		589	爽	699

(甦)	710	988	肃	711	3 画	冬	155	垂	103		
(棗)	942	内	530	8 画以上	午	795	务	797	乖	246	
棘	313	(弔)	149	韭	365	壬	631	5 画	秉	51	
鼻	10	书	689	临	450	升	669	年	534	臾	915
陌	40	4 画		禺	916	夭	873	朱	992	卑	28
(眇)	815	卡	380	幽	908	长	76	丢	154	阜	209
赖	412		591	将	334		956	乔	601	质	983
爰	5	北	28		336	币	37	丘	570	肴	874
(壽)	688	凸	760	艳	868	反	183	兵	551	采	140
(爾)	177	旧	365	(畢)	38	爻	874	(每)	467	周	990
(疏)	616	归	252	鼎	153	乏	180	向	820	8 画	
暨	319	且	366	夥	304	氏	680	囟	834	拜	17
夷	686		604	(夥)	304		976	后	279	(聿)	70
逮	125	甲	323	(暢)	78	丹	125	角	467	重	93
蹟	944	申	665	晏	343	乌	792	杀	649		989
肅	1010	电	147	冀	320		797	兆	961	复	209
(憂)	907	由	909	幽	50	4 画		余	112	禹	918
黠	744	史	679	3		史	679	危	779	(帥)	697
噩	174	央	869	丿 部		生	213	各	226	盾	168
整	972	冉	627	1—2 画		生	670		226	冂	199
臻	968	(冊)	67	人	639	矢	679	色	647	胤	899
(黼)	206	凹	8	乂	888	失	674		651	9 画	
(釐)	427	半	20	匕	35	乍	949	6 画		乘	87
(豎)	882	出	96	九	364	丘	614	我	792		673
囊	526	5—7 画		乃	523	卮	976	每	493	(烏)	792
	526	师	674	千	591	乎	280	兵	51		797
簾	135	曳	880	乞	586	用	906	(兎)	763	(師)	674
2		曲	617	川	100	甩	697	囟	109	虎	704
丨 部			619	(九)	182	氏	139	(卮)	976	鬯	78
2—3 画		肉	637	久	364		141	希	800	(觚)	96
上	657	半	500	么	482	乐	422	龟	253	10 画以上	
	657	县	815		491		929		378	够	237
也	878	串	101		873	册	67		614	馗	404
丰	196	非	189	丸	773	处	97	卵	472	甥	671
韦	780	果	257	及	310	(処)	97	系	317	(喬)	601
中	986	畅	78	义	888		98		806	(衆)	988
		(冏)	256				98	7 画		粵	931

2

丨 部

2—3 画

上

657

也

878

丰

196

韦

780

中

986

弑 682	5 画以上	习 804	君 378	千 591	真 967
舞 796	州 989	乡 817	即 311	支 975	(喪) 646
毓 923	农 540	么 873	甬 906	午 795	646
率 221	良 440	尹 897	畅 78	卉 298	索 719
疑 885	卷 373	尺 81	乳 639	古 239	隼 717
孵 201	373	90	肃 711	(丑) 681	乾 595
肅 524	(並) 52	夫 246	隶 435	考 386	(乾) 214
靠 387	亲 606	(弔) 149	承 86	协 827	嗇 648
(舉) 370	612	丑 95	亟 312	毕 38	章 955
鰐 194	叛 550	巴 11	589	早 941	博 56
(龜) 253	(為) 781	孔 394	函 263	华 285	截 1014
378	784	以 886	虱 675	286	裁 63
614	举 370	予 915	胤 899	288	韩 264
(歸) 252	鬯 78	918	既 318	克 390	(喪) 646
發 735	益 892	书 689	(段) 324	孛 29	646
(譽) 398	燭 373	4 画	昼 992	半 500	辜 238
(譽) 278	5	电 147	咫 980	(阜) 942	鼓 581
(譽) 834	フ(フフ	司 702	(飛) 189	6 画	11 画以上
爨 112	乙)部	民 507	癸 254	直 977	(幹) 218
		弗 202	(函) 263	喪 646	猷 817
		(疋) 562	10 画以上	646	(嗇) 648
4	乙 886	出 96	乾 595	(協) 827	(準) 1005
、部	1—3 画	(叕) 131	(乾) 214	卖 484	截 347
2—3 画	九 364	发 179	登 137	卓 1006	(幹) 218
丸 773	刁 148	181	(發) 179	卑 28	幹 792
丫 857	了 422	702	(亂) 472	阜 209	兢 360
义 888	也 506	5 画	(肅) 711	卒 111	岷 240
之 974	537	乚 308	(羣) 809	1018	324
丹 125	乞 586	艮 228	暨 319	7—10 画	寔 986
卞 43	己 315	228	(蟲) 675	賁 31	壘 221
为 781	己 886	丑 159	豫 921	39	(寔) 986
784	(巳) 705	尽 352	(嚮) 820	哉 936	翰 265
4 画	巳 705	354		南 525	戴 125
主 994	孑 345	丞 86	6	栽 936	(韓) 264
半 20	孑 374	买 483	十部	载 936	擎 562
头 757	也 878	6—9 画	十 676	938	擎 569
必 37	飞 189	乱 472	1—5 画	(裁) 936	轟 99
永 905					

7 厂部	(厨) 97	8 匚部	外 772	冉 627	920
	厮 704		处 97	(册) 67	全 33
厂 5	(属) 432	2—4 画	98	再 936	岔 71
	(厥) 77		卦 245	同 754	其 583
77	(厥) 867	区 544	卧 792	756	具 371
2—6 画	愿 928	匹 616	[9] 卜部	网 777	典 145
	厩 881	匹 562		肉 637	(尫) 776
厅 750	魔 866	巨 370	1—3 画	冏 363	贫 569
仄 945	厩 867	冏 574		(冏) 219	忿 196
历 431	(鴈) 868	匝 935	上 657	罔 777	瓮 791
厄 173	(歷) 431	匝 883	657	[10] 冂部	盆 556
厉 432	(曆) 431	匡 401	卡 591		真 967
压 857	(曆) 431	匠 336	380	丹 125	翁 790
860	脰 868	5 画以上	占 951	用 906	9 画以上
仄 867	(壓) 857		953	甩 697	黄 294
库 663	厩 866	匣 808	卢 465	册 67	巽 856
励 432	(厩) 862	医 882	4—7 画	周 990	(與) 914
(厓) 859	(厩) 862	匱 254	(未) 690	11 八部	917
屋 981	(龐) 551	匱 388	贞 966		919
厕 67	(厩) 866	匿 533	半 500	八 11	(義) 888
7—8 画	(厩) 376	匪 191	卤 466		與 917
厘 427	(厩) 868	匱 405	冂 911	2—4 画	𦵏 744
厚 279	(厩) 881	(區) 544	卓 1006	兮 799	冀 320
厝 116	(厩) 866	匱 43	卓 830	分 193	(興) 834
原 926	(厩) 867	(匱) 298	点 146	195	838
9—10 画	(厩) 866	(匱) 437	8 画以上	公 231	黄 278
厝 818	[7] 厂部	𠂔 944	桌 1005	六 459	𦵏 767
厝 866		(匱) 437	(高) 830	467	(𦵏) 278
厝 366	9 卜部	10 冂部	(离) 830	只 976	[11] 冫部
(厥) 9			脊 641	979	
厨 97	斤 351	卜 58	10 冂部	共 234	1—6 画
厦 650	反 183	58		兴 834	丫 857
810	厄 976	下 809	有 489	838	兰 413
(麻) 431	(厄) 976	卞 43	(母) 627	5—8 画	半 20
雁 868	质 983	卡 591	冈 219	兵 51	并 51
厥 376	盾 168	380	内 530	谷 240	52
12 画以上	虎 704				

关	247	慈	107	伞	645	焚	57	仡	223	伦	474
兑	166	(養)	872	巫	793	(舖)	578		889	份	195
弟	143	翦	330	(夾)	212	(館)	248	仡	519	伦	65
卷	373	媚	194		321	(劍)	333	伋	310		84
	373	馘	257		322	盒	6	们	496	华	285
(並)	52	輾	75	余	662	龠	931	仪	883		286
单	73	(驚)	107	余	915	(龠)	270	仔	936		288
	125	夔	405	金	592	(龠)	383		1008	仰	871
	654	燭	373	含	263				1011	伉	385
7—8 画				(來)	411	[12]		他	721	仿	187
差	69	12		曳	915	亻部		仞	632	伙	303
	72	人部		舍	662	1 画		4 画		伪	783
	72	人	630		663	亿	888	伏	200	伧	996
	106	1—3 画		(侖)	473	2 画		伟	782	伊	881
养	872	个	226	命	511	仁	631	传	100	似	682
(勑)	102		226	贫	726	什	667		1000		705
叛	550	仄	945	7—10 画			676	休	840	5 画	
前	594	介	348	俞	695	仃	152	伍	795	佞	539
酋	616	从	109		916	仆	576	伎	317	估	237
首	688	仑	473	弇	866		577	伏	202		242
兹	107	今	351	俎	1019	化	285	伋	918	体	738
	1009	仓	65	拿	521		287	优	907		741
总	1015	以	886	(倉)	65	饥	956	(佞)	619	何	271
(勑)	102	仝	754	衮	607	仇	94	伢	859	佐	1022
益	892	(仝)	754	龠	383		615	伐	180	伧	559
兼	327	丛	110	盒	271	仞	421	批	562	佑	912
9 画以上		令	455	舒	690	仍	634	伧	771	(佈)	59
剪	329		456	畚	662	仅	352	仲	988	伐	461
兽	689	4—6 画		畚	662		353	仞	795	伧	33
普	578	全	621		915	3 画		件	331	仞	380
尊	1021	会	298	龠	802	仁	643	任	631	(佔)	953
莫	148		399	(龠)	645	仕	680		633	攸	907
孳	1009	合	226	禽	607	付	208	伤	655	但	127
曾	69		270	11 画以上		仗	957	伧	75	伸	665
	946	企	587	(龠)	592	代	122	价	324	佃	147
煎	328	余	767	(會)	298	仙	811		349		744
菴	107	众	988		399	仟	591		350	佚	890

作	1021	岱	723	佻	615	(偃)	75	倜	742	(偽)	783
	1022	例	435	便	44	(倅)	838	(倅)	30	偏	564
伯	16	俠	808		565	郇	877	惊	362	假	324
	54	饶	340	俩	437	借	350		443		325
伶	452		874		442	偌	642	俯	207	偠	792
佣	904	侄	978	俩	434	值	978	倍	30	(倅)	782
	907	侦	966	(俠)	808	(俩)	437	(倅)	187	10 画	
低	139	侶	470	修	841		442	倦	373	倅	122
你	532	伺	156	俏	603	倅	33	倅	727	倅	10
恂	235		754	俚	918	倚	888	倅	248	(倅)	30
佟	755		756	俚	429	俺	6	倅	395	倅	211
伯	991	侃	383	保	25	倾	610	健	332	倅	436
住	996	侧	68	俾	570	倒	133	倅	371	倅	824
位	785		945	促	111		133	倅	376	(倅)	733
伴	20		950	俄	172	俳	547		377	倅	733
(佇)	996	侏	992	俐	435	俶	99	9 画		(倅)	875
佗	768	倅	752	侮	796		742	(倅)	830	倅	802
伺	108	侨	601	俭	329	倅	1006	倅	196	(倅)	65
	706	倅	989	俗	710	(倅)	746	倅	1024		84
佛	199	倅	622	俘	203	倅	691	倅	841	(倅)	346
	202	倅	399	(倅)	207	倅	841	倅	866	(倅)	991
伽	212	佻	745	(倅)	806	(倅)	841	(倅)	35	(倅)	826
	320	倅	891	信	834	(倅)	691	倅	828	倅	22
	603	佩	555	(倅)	768	倘	77	倅	77	倅	322
6 画		倅	90	侵	606		732	偶	545	倅	49
佳	321	倅	72	侯	279	俱	371	倅	319	倅	98
侍	683	倅	340		280	倅	477		347	倅	377
倅	311	依	882	(倅)	368	倡	78	倅	779	倅	542
佬	420	倅	108	倅	906	(倅)	226	倅	62	11 画	
俚	178	倅	870	俚	585		226		703	(倅)	352
	524	(倅)	52		706	候	280	倅	405		353
供	232	倅	71	倅	378	倅	479	倅	757	(倅)	100
	234	依	540	8 画		倅	792	倅	1015		1000
使	679	倅	517	倅	199	倅	532	(倅)	938	(倅)	918
佰	16	7 画		倅	597	倅	37	倅	751	(倅)	463
倅	913	倅	94	倅	951	(倅)	474	倅	463		470
倅	399	倅	865	倅	47	(倅)	63		470	倅	113

(傷) 655	(儇) 650	勾 932	(兒) 176	凭 572	弃 589
傻 650	儇 126	勾 234	(甦) 776	(晃) 203	变 44
(億) 1015	(億) 888	236	充 865	亮 442	京 358
像 821	(儀) 883	句 235	党 130	(凱) 382	享 819
傑 91	儻 644	371	竞 362	鹿 315	夜 880
(傭) 904	僻 564	匆 108	兜 157	(憑) 572	卒 111
僂 469	14 画以上	包 22	竞 362	凳 138	1018
12 画	(儔) 94	旬 854	兢 360	[16]	充 865
(僇) 340	儒 638	匈 839	(競) 362	几部	育 921
874	(儕) 72	甸 147	15	风 196	氓 487
僖 803	(儖) 49	匍 577	匕部	7 画	496
(僖) 723	(儘) 352	冃 199	匕 35	夙 711	峦 472
傲 360	(優) 907	甸 277	北 28	凰 293	弯 773
僊 300	(償) 77	(甥) 96	死 704	(鳳) 199	李 472
(僊) 811	偏 424	匏 553	此 107	17	变 472
僊 713	(僊) 691	匏 205	旨 980	亠部	哀 3
僚 445	(僊) 461	够 237	顷 612	1—4 画	亭 751
僭 334	(僊) 542	(夠) 237	些 826	亡 777	亮 442
(僕) 577	(僊) 434	矐 194	鬯 78	794	(徂) 880
(僑) 601	(儼) 865	14	匙 89	卞 43	弈 889
僑 339	(儼) 479	几部	686	六 459	彦 868
(僑) 783	(儼) 938	几 176	麈 908	467	帝 144
僑 366	(儼) 732	兀 796	疑 885	亢 385	(妙) 506
僑 755	733	元 924	16	市 681	8 画
1003	(儼) 526	允 932	几部	玄 849	栾 472
僧 649	[12]	兄 839	几 306	亦 889	拏 472
(僱) 244	入部	尧 874	314	齐 582	恋 440
僱 138	入 639	光 251	(儿) 182	产 74	衰 112
13 画	余 112	先 811	凡 182	交 337	697
僵 335	余 140	兆 961	皃 203	亥 262	(畝) 518
(價) 324	(糴) 140	(兇) 839	壳 389	充 92	衷 987
350	213	充 92	602	妄 778	高 221
(儂) 540	13	克 390	秃 760	5—6 画	毫 56
儂 849	勹部	兕 706	咒 991	亩 518	离 427
(傲) 340	勺 660	(兒) 491	凯 382	亨 275	袞 255
(儉) 329	勿 796	兑 166			
(儉) 399					

旁 552	褒 24	冽 448	(幕) 502	373	289
畜 99	(羸) 496	洗 814	20	登 352	则 943
846	弹 171	净 361	ㄣ部	22	刚 219
9 画	(褒) 24	(涂) 762	凶 839	刀部	创 102
鸾 472	羸 901	8 画以上	击 307	刀 132	102
毫 266	壅 905	凌 454	凸 760	刃 632	刖 929
孰 692	15 画以上	淞 707	凹 8	切 603	刎 789
烹 557	(褒) 830	(凍) 156	出 96	604	刘 457
(褒) 983	襄 818	凄 580	函 131	分 193	5 画
(産) 74	(齋) 950	准 1005	画 288	195	划 75
商 656	羸 902	凋 148	函 263	召 661	(刼) 345
表 491	(甕) 791	凉 440	幽 908	960	别 48
率 472	羸 477	443	邕 78	初 96	49
697	羸 424	弱 642	凿 941	(刼) 345	(删) 652
(牽) 593	(韡) 171	凑 110	幽 50	券 623	钊 958
10 画	(齋) 309	减 329	21	850	利 434
褒 830	(羸) 477	(飡) 64	ㄣ部	(刼) 542	删 652
蛮 484	𡗗 495	斯 704	卫 784	(刼) 102	创 26
裔 472	𡗗 905	凜 451	叩 396	(刼) 102	553
就 366	(齋) 310	(凜) 451	印 898	剪 329	判 550
(高) 612	(羸) 476	凝 538	卯 489	焚 194	刳 360
哀 576	18	(瀆) 161	却 624	劈 560	6 画
啻 91	ㄣ部	19	卵 472	563	刳 404
(棄) 589	1-7 画	一部	即 311	(劒) 333	刺 106
11-14 画	习 804	冗 636	(邵) 661	(劒) 834	108
(裏) 429	冯 198	写 829	(邨) 846	[22]	刳 15
稟 52	互 284	军 377	卸 830	ㄣ部	刳 397
宣 127	冲 92	农 540	(卻) 624	2-3 画	到 133
(稟) 52	93	罕 264	卿 611	刈 888	刳 254
雍 905	冰 50	冠 248	[21]	刊 382	刳 382
釜 472	次 108	250	巳部	4 画	制 983
裹 258	决 374	豕 988	厄 976	刑 836	刮 244
(菓) 222	冻 156	冥 510	危 779	划 286	刳 254
豪 267	况 403	(望) 246	卷 373	列 448	刹 71
膏 221	冷 425	冤 924		划 288	649
222	冶 879	幕 502			刳 171
(齊) 582					

剂 318	(割) 302	危 779	劳 419	甥 671	观 247
刻 391	副 210	负 209	励 432	(勝) 672	249
刷 696	(割) 382	争 971	助 996	(勞) 419	欢 289
697	剩 673	色 647	男 525	(勸) 319	5—10 画
(剝) 171	(創) 102	651	劬 618	(勢) 682	鸡 308
7 画	102	龟 253	努 541	勤 608	取 620
荆 358	割 224	378	劬 661	(勸) 469	叔 690
剋 392	蒯 399	614	劲 355	(勸) 79	受 688
(剋) 390	剽 566	免 291	361	341	变 44
刺 410	(剽) 463	免 503	助 401	(勸) 483	艰 327
剄 463	(剽) 75	免 763	劬 346	(甥) 337	竖 695
(剄) 360	(剽) 469	急 312	势 682	颯 829	叟 709
削 822	剿 79	象 821	(効) 826	(勸) 432	叙 846
851	341	赖 412	劬 272	(勸) 853	爰 925
刚 245	12 画以上	詹 952	7—9 画	(勸) 623	叛 550
剑 333	剽 376	(鹿) 110	勃 55	勸 628	(段) 324
(剄) 116	(剄) 947	夏 840	(勸) 91	24	(隻) 976
前 594	948	豫 921	(勁) 355	又部	难 525
剃 742	剽 601	(餞) 868	361	又 912	526
8 画	(剽) 286	23	助 853	1—4 画	桑 646
刮 308	288	力部	勉 503	又 69	剡 169
(剄) 75	289	力 431	勇 906	70	曼 486
75	剽 302	2—4 画	(勸) 91	71	裔 541
剃 192	(剽) 254	办 20	(脇) 828	支 975	(隻) 698
剔 738	(剽) 371	劝 623	劬 611	友 911	敝 170
(剛) 219	(劍) 333	功 231	劬 497	反 183	11 画以上
(剛) 245	(創) 254	夸 33	胥 226	(収) 686	(豎) 695
(剄) 611	(劉) 457	265	(脅) 315	邓 138	(獻) 947
剖 576	剔 893	肋 483	(務) 797	劝 623	叠 151
刻 654	(劑) 318	务 797	勘 383	双 698	聚 372
866	剽 330	加 320	勸 892	发 179	(豎) 695
剡 773	剽 514	幼 912	勸 503	181	(叡) 641
剥 24	剽 429	动 155	勸 847	圣 672	燮 832
54	[22]	劣 448	(勸) 847	对 165	(叢) 110
剧 371	ㄣ部	5—6 画	(動) 155	戏 281	(雙) 698
剡 169	刂 96	劫 345	10 画以上	806	獸 105
9—11 画			募 520		嬰 377

25		26		72	址	979	垃	409	(塚)	170
厶部		厶部		106	坝	14	幸	838		171
厶	702	(巡)	855	疏	圻	583	圪	769	垚	173
么	482	廷	750	(疏)	坂	19	圪	531	堡	180
	491	延	863	壘	坎	383	坡	573	垦	279
	873	(廻)	297	29		圪	(刼)	345	垦	393
么	873	(迫)	548	土部		均	坳	10	垒	424
云	931		574	土	762	坞	茔	900	7 画	
允	932	(迺)	523	2—3 画		坟	茔	462	埔	60
去	620	建	332	去	620	坑	型	836		577
弁	44	27		生	213	坊	垚	874	埂	229
台	723	干部		圣	672	块	垚	858	埭	86
	723	干	214	圩	781	(均)		860	埭	677
丑	159		218	843	坚	326	垣	925	埭	483
牟	517	刊	382	793	坐	1023	垮	399	埭	484
	519	刊	382	圭	252	垒	埭	121	埭	853
县	815	邛	263	寺	705	坠	城	85	埭	256
矣	887	预	262	考	386	5 画		埭	袁	925
叁	645	𡇗	262	圪	223	圪	216	151	埭	449
参	64	28		圳	969	圪	216	131	埭	624
	68	工部		老	419	圪	387	156	埭	927
	666	工	230	圾	307		390	755	垚	418
泉	805	巧	602	圪	402	坯	559	382	埃	3
息	124	邛	613	圪	562	埭	60	652	(垚)	245
垒	424	功	231	圪	883	埭	462	863	8 画	
畚	33	左	1022	地	136	坪	571	318	埭	161
能	530	式	682		142	圪	147	657	埭	426
(参)	64	巩	233	场	76	圪	465	237	(埭)	858
	68	贡	233	78	在	坦	728	170		860
	666	汞	233	937	坤	406		171	埭	978
𡇗	645	攻	231	82	圪	10	垫	148	域	921
𡇗	5	巫	793	4 画		圪	363	527	埭	585
𡇗	125	项	821	坛	727	(圪)	614	213	埭	7
(𡇗)	645	差	69	坏	289	(圪)	208	870	埭	891
(𡇗)	125		72	圪	432	圪	81	70	埭	243
(𡇗)	5					圪	89	6	(埭)	256
							141	896	埭	170

堆 165	(塊) 400	漫 486	860	嘉 321	芝 975
埠 562	墩 280	(場) 76	壑 273	(臺) 723	芑 586
埠 61	塢 773	78	15 画以上	(橐) 769	芎 840
(塚) 64	(報) 26	壙 905	(壘) 424	(壽) 688	芎 817
塋 535	(塢) 848	境 362	(壘) 432	(賣) 484	4 画
塋 557	堡 25	塋 657	(壘) 465	(隸) 435	芙 201
塋 763	59	(墊) 148	(壘) 727	烹 803	芫 863
塋 1005	578	塋 605	(壞) 289	(盍) 563	924
培 555	塋 319	塋 696	(壘) 462	(葵) 155	芫 794
培 921	10 画	塋 692	(壘) 462	(燾) 134	芫 782
(執) 977	塋 233	(塵) 82	疆 335	733	芸 932
埠 654	塋 745	(墮) 171	壤 628	龔 563	芫 192
埠 125	塋 226	(墜) 1004	(競) 603	馨 833	203
埠 647	塋 926	12—14 画	(壩) 14	輦 562	芫 317
(聖) 173	(壩) 677	(墳) 194	(壩) 773	懿 893	芫 203
基 308	壩 721	(壩) 121	[29]	(蠹) 163	芫 432
(塋) 879	(塋) 382	(壩) 654	士部	璽 737	芫 173
(堅) 326	壩 220	壩 10	士 680	30	芫 562
壩 597	壩 831	壩 183	壬 631	++ 部	芫 371
堂 731	(塋) 797	壩 167	吉 311	1—3 画	芽 859
(塋) 406	(塋) 624	壩 655	壯 1002	艺 889	芫 979
墮 171	塘 731	增 946	壳 389	艾 4	芫 641
9 画	壩 418	壩 89	602	888	芫 815
(堯) 874	(塚) 988	墨 516	志 982	芫 337	芫 490
堪 383	墓 520	(壩) 599	声 671	节 343	芫 76
堯 151	塋 87	(壩) 131	毒 4	345	花 285
塔 722	壩 713	(壩) 727	(壯) 1002	芫 524	芹 607
荒 293	(塋) 900	壩 415	壺 283	芋 919	芥 214
壩 868	(塗) 762	壩 310	壺 407	芫 162	349
壩 896	塞 644	臻 968	恣 625	共 234	苁 109
(城) 329	644	(壩) 393	(詰) 963	芋 592	芫 607
(堦) 343	648	壩 905	喜 805	芍 660	芫 194
堤 139	(壩) 418	壁 40	壹 883	芫 557	芫 65
(場) 76	11 画	(壩) 853	(壺) 283	芫 773	芫 583
78	壩 384	壩 267	鼓 242	芫 307	芫 797
塋 425	壩 599	(壩) 402	(壺) 407	芒 487	芫 596
塋 164	壩 844	(壓) 857			

芰	652	(苽)	239		821	茫	488	莱	412	8 画	
苟	236	芥	536	莢	323	荡	131	莲	437	菁	358
芊	43	苓	452	莢	739	荣	635	(莖)	356	恭	744
芳	186	茛	898		884	苹	301	蒔	685	(莢)	76
苳	996	苟	236	莢	629	荣	837	莫	515	菰	12
芦	465	茆	489	莢	38		900	莨	791	著	998
苳	832	茆	536	此	106	苹	477	莪	172		1007
	834	苑	927		1012	莢	900	莉	435	菱	455
劳	419	苞	23	草	67	蓴	594	莠	911	(拖)	26
芭	11	范	185	茧	328		854	莓	493	穉	770
扎	395	苧	538	莖	369	苋	229	荷	271	苺	584
苏	710	(苧)	996	苧	755	苋	354		273	苺	801
苳	887	苳	852	苳	894	苳	717	莪	910	(萊)	412
5 画		莖	900	苳	297	苳	602	苳	433	菰	707
莱	514	苳	37	苳	992	(苳)	601	茶	761	菰	353
苳	216	苳	613	苳	751	苳	898	苳	812	黄	294
苦	398	苳	507	苳	245	苳	638	莖	116	蔡	524
苳	33	苳	202	苳	601	(苳)	431	苳	203	苳	585
苳	387	苳	1006	苳	202	苳	431		567	(菴)	6
苳	568	苳	660	苳	632	苳	483	苳	714	姜	580
若	642		747	苳	279	苳	277	苳	304	菲	190
茂	490	苳	321	苳	839	苳	991	苳	909		191
茳	460		604	苳	622	苳	876	苳	140	菰	690
茳	12	苳	356	苳	299	(苳)	107	苳	149	(菓)	257
苳	571	苳	723	苳	70		1009	苳	666	苳	76
苳	652		724	(苳)	118	7 画			832	苳	496
	653	苳	489		119	(華)	285	莎	650	苳	749
苳	519	6 画		苳	854		286		717	苳	476
苳	366	苳	358	苳	509		288	苳	248	苳	378
苳	505	苳	420	苳	318	苳	383		775		379
苳	899	苳	635		590	苳	72	苳	613	(苳)	791
苳	887	苳	596	苳	338	(苳)	839	苳	900	苳	783
苳	627		799	苳	106	苳	35	苳	418	苳	915
苳	612	苳	70	苳	293	苳	577	苳	899	苳	290
苳	949	苳	333	苳	213	(苳)	159	苳	378	(苳)	40
苳	89	苳	119	苳	92	(苳)	323	(莊)	1001	苳	144
苳	204	苳	266	苳	334	苳	488	苳	104	苳	64

茱	194	藏	75	葵	405	蒲	577	(苳)	109	(猶)	909
服	205	葬	940	10 画		(蒞)	433	苳	439	蘄	583
菟	762	萑	382	葵	967	蒞	418	(萑)	58	(蕩)	131
	763	(萑)	365	蒜	714	(蒞)	666	蔡	64	蒞	788
菊	735	募	520	薯	676	蓉	635	蔗	965	蒞	640
苞	128	茸	590	(蓋)	214	蒙	496	(蒞)	480	(萑)	594
菊	369	(萬)	776		226		497	族	111		854
萃	113	葛	226	蒞	639		498	蒞	452	蔬	691
菩	577		226	蒞	414	蒞	502	蔽	39	蒞	934
(菸)	861	蒞	405	(蒞)	685		510	蒞	619	13 画	
蒞	729	蒞	806	(萑)	38	蒞	901	蒞	397	蒞	278
蒞	271	萑	174	蒞	520	蒞	642	蒞	848		278
萍	571	萑	239	蒞	520	(蒞)	717	蒞	4	(蒞)	599
蒞	1017	蒞	615	蒞	516	(蒞)	898	蒞	786	(蒞)	335
蒞	53	蒞	155	蒞	175	蒞	971		922	蒞	744
蒞	131	蒞	25	(夢)	498	蒞	921	(蒞)	336	蒞	832
蒞	328	(蒞)	709	(蒞)	596	11 画		蒞	446	蒞	424
蒞	775	(蒞)	666	(蒞)	149	蒞	300	(蒞)	817	蒞	569
蒞	901	蒞	546	蒞	747	蒞	533	12 画		蒞	469
蒞	901	蒞	471	蒞	30	蒞	893	(蒞)	629	蒞	693
蒞	901	(蒞)	1017	蒞	40	蒞	599	(蒞)	119	蒞	277
蒞	824	蒞	577	蒞	477	(蒞)	104	蒞	300	蒞	743
蒞	239	蒞	108	(蒞)	65	蒞	713	蒞	856	(蒞)	742
蒞	265	蒞	336	蒞	791	(蒞)	144	蒞	376	蒞	851
蒞	644	蒞	751	蒞	399	(蒞)	612	蒞	640	蒞	780
蒞	238	蒞	144	蒞	320	蒞	520	(蒞)	932	(蒞)	812
蒞	1010	蒞	463	蒞	558	蒞	520	(蒞)	640	(蒞)	299
9 画		蒞	278	蒞	718	蒞	512	蒞	1020	(蒞)	831
蒞	590	蒞	549	蒞	266	(蒞)	463	蒞	314	蒞	333
蒞	198	蒞	410	(蒞)	804	蒞	485	(蒞)	483	蒞	833
	199		421	蒞	313		486	蒞	497	蒞	893
蒞	633		478	蒞	428		776	(蒞)	794	蒞	791
	669	蒞	848	蒞	370	蒞	507	(蒞)	428	蒞	710
(葉)	879	蒞	761	蒞	22	蒞	277	(蒞)	601	蒞	24
蒞	282	蒞	42	蒞	847	蒞	157	蒞	339	蒞	57
蒞	779	蒞	322	蒞	327	(蒞)	108	蒞	181		57
蒞	630	(蒞)	782	蒞	702	蒞	805		183		57

(蕭) 824	(蕭) 693	[30]	卉 298	夷 883	奚 802
薛 40	蕉 46	艸部	弁 44	尖 326	樊 940
(薩) 644	藩 181		异 890	买 483	1002
薈 266	(薊) 613	(艸) 67	弄 462	奕 140	匏 553
14 画	16 画	31	540	175	奢 661
藉 314	(擇) 770	寸部	弃 589	夜 437	爽 699
350	(薺) 594	寸 115	昇 44	(夾) 212	9 画以上
(藉) 350	薊 767	2—7 画	昇 916	321	敍 581
薹 725	(薹) 432	对 165	昇 866	322	奥 10
(藍) 414	藿 305	寺 705	弈 889	免 291	奠 148
藏 66	(藟) 569	寻 854	弈 891	5 画	(奩) 437
940	571	导 132	葬 940	奉 199	(奪) 170
薺 638	蓮 619	寿 688	弊 40	卖 484	(獎) 336
藕 43	(蘆) 465	封 197	(葬) 885	奈 524	奭 686
薰 853	(薈) 168	耐 524	葬 886	奔 31	樊 183
(舊) 365	(蘄) 583	将 334	33	33	(奮) 196
貌 506	孽 537	336	大部	奇 308	34
薛 815	衛 275	(尅) 390	大 121	584	尢部
藁 222	(蘇) 710	392	122	奄 865	(尢) 908
(薺) 318	(護) 848	辱 639	1—4 画	奄 196	尢 908
590	磨 513	射 663	天 743	6 画	龙 460
藻 567	(龍) 460	8 画以上	夫 200	契 589	尢 446
567	藻 942	(專) 999	201	830	尢 776
(華) 538	(藥) 640	尉 786	太 725	奏 1017	尢 213
(蓋) 354	17 画以上	922	夭 873	奎 404	就 366
15 画	藎 269	(將) 334	夸 33	奎 118	尢 216
藕 545	(蘭) 413	336	265	夸 948	(嫌) 216
(藝) 889	紫 183	尊 1021	央 869	950	(嫌) 216
蕪 642	藎 537	(尋) 854	失 674	牵 593	[34]
(藎) 710	(藎) 439	(對) 165	头 757	奖 336	兀部
(藎) 72	藎 628	(導) 132	夸 398	奕 889	兀 796
(藎) 328	(藎) 428	爵 377	夺 170	美 493	元 924
藎 428	藎 954	32	芥 402	类 425	尧 874
藎 343	(藎) 476	升部	212	癸 254	光 251
(藥) 876	藎 537	开 380	321	7—8 画	舛 297
藤 738	藎 500		322	套 735	

厖 296	625	右 912	吐 763	𠵽 889	𠵽 608
[34]	(𠵽) 815	占 951	763	呆 122	(呷) 881
允部	(𠵽) 815	953	吓 272	(𠵽) 521	呷 90
(𠵽) 776	(𠵽) 815	叶 827	810	531	𠵽 897
35	[36]	879	𠵽 115	𠵽 975	吧 11
弋部	𠂔部	叮 152	(𠵽) 521	1008	15
弋 888	光 251	号 266	531	吓 59	邑 890
(弋) 883	当 129	268	吕 470	𠵽 192	𠵽 279
(弋) 178	130	吓 58	同 754	𠵽 122	𠵽 700
(弋) 645	肖 822	只 976	756	𠵽 545	𠵽 222
式 682	825	979	吊 149	𠵽 432	𠵽 240
𠵽 736	285	叭 11	𠵽 947	𠵽 173	𠵽 920
764	尚 659	史 679	(𠵽) 950	𠵽 857	含 263
𠵽 124	尝 77	叱 91	吃 88	861	𠵽 452
𠵽 923	党 130	兄 839	(𠵽) 873	吨 166	𠵽 587
𠵽 178	堂 731	𠵽 306	吸 800	𠵽 36	(𠵽) 608
𠵽 682	常 77	𠵽 148	吗 480	𠵽 79	君 378
	辉 296	叫 341	481	80	5 画
	棠 732	叩 396	482	𠵽 17	味 785
	𠵽 87	𠵽 132	𠵽 873	31	𠵽 118
	掌 956	733	向 820	员 925	𠵽 2
	(𠵽) 129	𠵽 421	后 279	932	𠵽 237
	130	另 456	合 226	933	𠵽 1
小 824	(𠵽) 77	𠵽 729	270	𠵽 522	2
少 660	𠵽 77	句 235	名 508	𠵽 256	269
661	裳 77	371	各 226	𠵽 276	𠵽 1
尔 177	659	371	226	𠵽 750	2
𠵽 213	耀 877	司 702	226	𠵽 896	269
(𠵽) 690	(𠵽) 130	召 661	4 画	𠵽 194	𠵽 935
生 82		960	吞 766	𠵽 597	𠵽 554
尖 326	37	加 320	杏 838	𠵽 600	𠵽 460
劣 448	口部	台 723	吾 794	𠵽 789	𠵽 380
京 358	口 396	723	否 200	𠵽 102	𠵽 369
𠵽 212	2 画	3 画	563	𠵽 793	1020
𠵽 672	古 239	吉 311	呈 86	𠵽 266	𠵽 807
𠵽 837	可 389	吏 434	吴 794	𠵽 393	𠵽 665
雀 601	390	吁 843	𠵽 200	(𠵽) 341	(𠵽) 991
602	𠵽 574	919	𠵽 480		

咒	991	6 画		287	唇	104		2	唾	770	
咋	935	哉	936	咱	938	唛	484	啊	1	唯	782
	944	咸	813	咱	881	哇	157		2	啤	562
	947	哏	402	响	819	喷	234	唉	3	啥	650
咐	211	唧	21	哌	548	咪	88		4	(唸)	896
呱	238	哇	771	吟	400	嘶	947	唆	717	(唸)	535
	244		772	哈	260	哮	825	唐	730	啁	959
	245	咕	308		260	唠	419	8 画			990
呼	281	哄	277	(咷)	735		421	营	901	陶	735
吟	456		278	噪	170	哺	58	嗒	199	(啗)	128
咚	155		278	咯	223	哽	229	嘖	944	嚙	281
鸣	510	哑	858		380	唔	521	啪	546	啐	113
咆	553		859		460		531	啦	409	唆	650
吟	538	晒	668	哆	169		794		411	哨	904
咏	905	(夸)	399	咬	875	哂	442	嗒	275	啐	75
呢	529	咳	296	咳	261	(哂)	506	(啞)	858		726
	531	哒	118		389	哨	661		859	啖	128
咄	169	咧	447	咩	506	唢	719	嗒	350	啖	58
叻	527		447	(叻)	825	哩	426	喏	543	啖	154
咖	212		449	咪	498		430		630	啖	416
	380	噢	884	咤	950		436	喵	504	啖	435
噉	480	晓	824	啖	540	哭	397	琳	449	啸	826
	480	啐	38	寻	855	喝	772	(喇)	442	喇	696
呦	907	啐	151	哪	522	哦	172	俺	7	啖	100
啞	703		807		523		544	啄	1007		105
(喝)	256	吡	1008		529	(啤)	942	啖	1000	售	689
知	976	咭	251		529	咭	942	啡	190	商	656
和	270	虽	714	喂	228	唏	800	哨	393	兽	689
	272	品	569	(噪)	170	啞	1024	啖	537	(啟)	587
	282	咽	861	啤	517	唤	292	唬	284	(啟)	587
	303		867	哟	904	(啖)	140		810	9 画	
	304		880		904	唁	867	咽	256	(詰)	963
命	511	骂	482	哀	3	哼	275	唱	78	喜	805
周	990	啐	928	咨	1008		276	啰	475	(喪)	646
咎	365	咪	991	7 画		(曼)	608		476		646
亟	312	咪	841	哲	963	唧	308		479	(噢)	88
	589	啐	285	哥	223	啊	1	(喝)	772	喷	556

	556	唳	443		531	喊	580	嘆	576	器	590
戢	314	暗	895	噤	521	嘎	212	嘅	100	(噤)	540
喋	151	啼	740		531		213		1021	噪	943
	948	嗟	345	嗅	843		213	(噤)	590	噬	686
塔	118	喽	463	嗥	267	噓	676	(嗥)	75	(噲)	400
	723		464	(嗥)	793		845		726	(噯)	3
喃	525	噉	1009	(噉)	740	(噉)	281	嘿	274		4
喳	70	喧	848	嗲	144	噙	730		516		5
	947	喀	380	噯	3	(噯)	493	(噯)	480	嗽	276
喇	410	(噯)	382		4	(噯)	463	噤	343	噫	883
喊	264	喔	792		5		464	(噤)	267	噤	644
喱	427	喙	300	(噉)	597	(噉)	256	噢	544	(噉)	826
喏	404	(噉)	601		600	崩	34	噙	803	噤	560
啫	343	音	91	噙	790	嚶	899	噙	607	(噉)	901
啣	905	善	654	噙	552	得	135	噙	465	14 画	
	916	啖	398	噙	5	晏	343	噙	102	(噉)	272
喝	269	10 画			892	(噉)	473	噙	68		810
	273	噤	607	噤	596	噤	965	(噉)	419	噤	743
喂	785	噤	9	噤	718	噤	483		421	噤	638
喟	406	噤	712	噤	261	噤	140	(噉)	855	(噉)	77
(單)	73	啞	160		274	噤	709	噤	996	噤	267
	125	噤	686	噤	262	噤	501	噤	856	噤	264
	654	噤	392	噤	88	(噉)	128	噤	138	噤	62
(岳)	864	噤	537	噤	754	12 画		(噉)	703		70
罨	324	(噉)	285	噤	646	(噉)	824	(噉)	306	(噉)	538
喘	101		287	噤	556	噤	803	13 画		(噉)	820
(嘔)	397	噤	269	11 画		噤	557	噤	174	15—17 画	
(卿)	813	噤	82	嘉	321	(噉)	118	噤	302	噤	897
噤	18	噤	720	噤	240	噤	877		544	噤	824
(噉)	935	噤	226		324	(噉)	173	噤	266	噤	491
嗽	364	噤	1	(噉)	729	噤	704	噤	356	(噉)	867
叟	709		651	噤	425	噤	213	(噉)	166	(噉)	432
隍	293	(號)	266	(噉)	484	噤	80	(噉)	928	噤	305
喉	279		268	噤	67		960	噤	1020	(噉)	863
喻	922	(噉)	38	噤	710	(噉)	374	噤	377	(噉)	460
(噉)	938	嗣	706	(噉)	545	噤	445		852	噤	339
哀	175	噤	521	噤	568	噤	938	(噉)	129		343

377	困	407	圖	911	咋	1023	峨	172	9 画		
嚷	628	囿	168		岭	455	(峩)	172	(岳)	864	
628			767		岫	236	峪	920	嵌	596	
(譽)	398	(囿)	297		崱	490	峰	198	嵒	151	
18 画以上		囿	172	山	651	崂	755	(峯)	198	嵒	635
(囍)	537	囿	474	3—4 画		岷	507	崱	418	嵒	70
(囍)	889	囿	282	屿	918	崱	747	峻	378	(崱)	715
(囍)	1000	囿	109	屹	889	峰	891	(島)	132	崱	772
囊	526	5—7 画		岁	715	(岡)	219	8 画			779
526	国	257	岌	311	岳	929	峻	425	岷	916	
(囍)	710	固	243	岌	586	岱	123	455	岷	936	
(囍)	75	困	625	岂	586	岱	852	(崱)	412	岷	606
(囍)	475	囿	452	岌	592	6—7 画		(崱)	707	岷	782
476	图	761	岐	583	峙	683	(東)	155	岷	916	
479	囿	913	岖	616	985	(崱)	163	(崱)	859	嵒	115
(響)	556	圃	578	岌	432	炭	729	崖	859	嵒	464
(囍)	537	囿	919	岌	859	峽	808	崎	585	嵒	1009
(囍)	996	(囿)	302	岗	219	峽	808	崱	862	嵒	492
嚷	526	圆	925		220	峽	808	崱	953	10 画	
		(囿)	263	岷	815	峽	808	(崱)	406	整	8
38		8 画以上	(崱)	19	峽	808	崱	243	(崱)	715	
口部		音	648	岑	68	峽	808	(崱)	219	岷	673
○	452	囿	609	崱	414	峽	808		220	岷	537
2—3 画		囿	919	岌	12	峽	808	崔	113	崱	707
囚	615	(國)	257	岌	10	岫	854	(崱)	896	崱	314
四	705	(圖)	474	岌	71	崱	971	崱	896	11—12 画	
团	764	圈	373	岛	132	崱	338	(崱)	473	(崱)	616
因	894		621	5 画		幽	908	崱	824	(崱)	151
回	297	囿	397	岌	285	岌	472	崩	33	(崱)	464
团	328	(囿)	780	岌	390	崱	462	崱	256	崱	958
524	(崱)	648	岸	7		崱	384	(崱)	1018	崱	804
囿	524	(園)	924	岩	864	崱	419	崱	1018	(崱)	874
囿	834	(團)	764	崱	155	(豈)	586	崇	93	(崱)	342
4 画		(圖)	761	崱	404	崱	661	崱	394		601
(国)	257	圖	473	岷	366	(峽)	808	崱	467	崱	803
园	924	園	291	岌	323	崱	412	崱	368	崱	54
围	780		927	岌	843	崱	603	崱	376	崱	450

嶒 69	帆 181	帽 490	(佛) 202	(復) 209	参 64
(嶂) 419	帏 781	幄 792	彼 36	徨 294	68
嶝 138	帐 957	幌 572	径 361	循 855	666
(嶸) 10	希 800	(幃) 781	6—7 画	(徧) 44	须 843
13 画以上	(帟) 980	(帑) 601	衍 384	衙 859	彦 868
嶸 867	5 画	10 画以上	待 122	微 780	彘 921
(嶸) 527	帖 748	幕 520	124	徭 875	彬 50
(嶸) 891	749	幌 295	徊 289	徭 802	彪 46
(嶸) 918	帜 983	幔 486	徇 856	(徭) 551	彩 63
(嶸) 852	帙 983	(幙) 257	徕 871	12 画以上	(彫) 149
嶸 50	帕 547	幛 958	衍 866	(徧) 282	(參) 64
(嶸) 455	帛 555	(幣) 37	律 471	德 136	68
嶸 885	帛 54	幞 206	很 274	微 981	666
(嶸) 929	帘 438	幡 181	(後) 279	(微) 970	彭 558
(嶸) 635	帛 991	幢 102	徒 762	(衡) 92	(彪) 494
嶸 145	帛 732	1003	徕 412	93	耍 844
(嶸) 432	6—9 画	(幟) 983	(徑) 361	(徹) 81	彰 955
幟 804	帮 21	(縣) 502	徐 845	(衡) 784	影 902
巍 779	带 124	幟 497	8 画	衡 1005	膨 558
峻 73	幟 966	(幫) 21	徕 275	徕 341	彪 558
(歸) 404	幟 572	(幟) 94	(徕) 412	343	(鬱) 920
峻 527	(帥) 697	134	(術) 694	衡 275	43
(巖) 864	帝 144	(歸) 252	徕 319	(衡) 784	夕部
(巖) 472	幟 94		徕 548	徕 296	
(巖) 867	134		徕 805	(禦) 922	夕 799
	幟 700		徕 77	(徕) 493	外 772
40	(師) 674	彳部	得 135	衡 619	岁 715
巾部	席 804	3—5 画	136		舛 101
巾 351	(幫) 625	行 265	137	42	名 508
1—4 画	(帶) 124	836	衍 813	三部	多 169
(巾) 935	常 77	徕 81	(從) 109	形 836	罗 475
巾 37	幟 944	役 890	(衍) 850	杉 649	夜 880
布 59	(帳) 957	徕 188	9—10 画	652	梦 498
帅 697	幟 257	551	街 345	彤 755	够 237
市 681	帷 782	征 970	(街) 462	杉 652	(夠) 237
师 674	腕 773	徕 111	(衡) 756	654	飧 717
吊 149	幅 205	往 778	御 922	衫 652	(夢) 498

夥 304	升 549	庖 553	(廩) 352	闭 39	闾 160
(夥) 303	(壯) 1002	庚 229	608	问 790	662
舞 796	(妝) 1001	废 192	(廣) 251	闾 102	闾 921
夤 896	(牀) 102	6—8 画	眞 893	闰 641	闾 862
44	(狀) 1002	庖 985	腐 207	闾 781	闾 76
夕部	戕 598	度 162	廖 447	闲 812	阅 807
处 97	折 598	170	12 画	闷 278	阅 789
98	牂 387	庭 751	(廚) 97	间 327	闾 301
(処) 97	牂 939	庖 841	(廬) 704	331	闾 865
98	(將) 334	庖 819	(廟) 506	闷 508	闾 862
冬 155	336	席 804	(廠) 77	闷 384	闾 75
务 797	(牆) 599	座 1024	廩 74	385	9 画
各 226	46	唐 730	(廩) 795	闷 494	闾 896
226	广部	庶 695	(慶) 612	495	闾 414
条 746	广 5	度 770	(廢) 192	5—6 画	闾 620
咎 365	251	庖 480	13 画以上	闾 948	闾 300
备 30	2—5 画	庵 6	解 831	闹 528	闾 407
复 209	庖 562	庖 612	廩 451	闷 37	闾 625
咎 938	庖 402	庖 919	(廩) 451	闰 252	10 画以上
夏 810	庄 1001	庖 28	廩 965	闻 789	闾 272
急 30	庆 612	39	膺 900	闷 723	闾 745
复 840	庖 795	廊 417	(應) 899	闾 508	闾 723
(憂) 907	床 102	康 384	902	间 469	闾 624
蠡 987	庖 254	庸 905	鷹 900	闾 382	625
夔 405	庖 398	9—11 画	(廬) 466	闷 180	闾 264
45	庖 38	(廂) 818	(龐) 551	闷 224	384
夕部	庖 38	(廁) 67	(廳) 750	闷 224	闾 291
壮 1002	应 899	(廬) 922	(廳) 110	闹 974	[47]
妆 1001	902	度 709	47	闷 272	門部
状 1002	庖 466	庖 229	門部	7—8 画	(門) 495
将 334	序 846	(廢) 366	门 495	闾 407	(開) 380
336	庖 551	庖 9	1—4 画	闾 364	(閒) 327
[45]	店 147	(廈) 650	冂 698	闾 896	331
夕部	庙 506	810	闪 653	阅 929	812
	府 207	廓 408	冂 863	阅 417	(閤) 224
	底 136	廉 438	冂 264	418	270
	141	(廩) 898			

逌 292	遭 941	[50] ㄣ 部	4—6 画	(屢) 470	(弔) 149
逌 467	(遯) 169		层 69	屣 805	弗 202
逌 122	遮 962		屁 563	履 471	弘 277
125	(適) 685	归 252	尿 806	屨 372	犷 256
9 画	12 画	刍 96	尿 536	(層) 68	弛 89
(達) 119	遯 125	当 129	714	(屨) 372	弟 143
逼 35	(遯) 629	130	尾 783	(屨) 374	张 954
遇 922	(邁) 483	寻 854	887	(屬) 693	弧 282
遏 174	(遷) 592	灵 454	局 368	996	弥 499
遗 787	(遼) 444	帚 991	(屈) 350	屨 75	弦 813
885	遯 812	彗 300	屈 742	(屨) 806	(弢) 734
遯 101	遯 451	(尋) 854	居 367	52 己 部	昭 79
遯 294	遯 1021	護 928	屈 350		弩 541
遁 169	(遲) 89	(護) 928	鳴 674	己 315	弯 773
逾 916	(選) 850	[50] ㄣ 部	屈 617	岂 586	弭 500
(遊) 910	適 923		(屍) 673	改 213	弱 642
道 616	13 画以上		屋 793	忌 316	(張) 954
道 134	遽 372	互 284	昼 992	[52] 己 部	艱 202
遂 715	(還) 261	彖 764	咫 980		涼 336
716	290	彘 985	屏 52	己 886	彈 128
(運) 933	邀 874	(彘) 298	572	[52] 巳 部	727
遍 44	邀 831	(彘) 886	尿 680		(強) 337
遐 808	遯 952	葬 886	7 画以上	[52] 巳 部	598
(達) 780	避 41	蠡 429	展 953		599
10 画	(邇) 177	431	屑 830	(巳) 705	弼 40
遨 9	邈 506	51 尸 部	履 308	巳 705	强 337
遯 237	遂 716		肩 172	包 22	598
(遠) 927	(邊) 41	尸 673	屠 762	导 132	599
遏 723	邈 409	1—3 画	豕 160	异 890	粥 990
遣 595	(邇) 431	尺 81	(屈) 742	巷 266	(發) 179
逌 723	(遲) 476	90	犀 803	821	穀 237
(遞) 143	50 ㄣ 部	尼 531	属 693	53 弓 部	(弩) 49
遥 875		尻 386	996		(彈) 128
遯 459	录 467	(后) 160	屏 374	弓 231	727
(遯) 713	叠 468	尽 352	屨 470	引 897	(彊) 337
(逌) 856		354	屨 65		598
11 画			73		599

(彌) 499	(學) 852	妇 209	妯 990	542	(媯) 771
(曷) 256	嬖 171	妃 189	姓 839	(姦) 326	婢 39
疆 335	孺 638	好 267	姁 846	7 画	(姪) 896
(彎) 773	(孽) 537	268	姍 652	姪 527	婚 301
鬻 923	(婢) 171	她 721	妮 531	娑 717	婢 73
	(孿) 472	妈 480	始 679	姬 308	婢 668
		4 画	姆 518	娠 666	婉 775
54	55	妥 769	6 画	娛 917	鄰 417
子部	中部	(妝) 1001	契 347	婁 430	(婦) 209
子 1010	屯 767	妍 864	要 873	娉 570	裔 541
子 345	1004	妩 795	876	妮 105	9 画
孑 374	出 96	妓 317	威 779	娟 372	嫫 844
1—5 画	(艸) 67	姬 920	要 696	娟 771	媒 493
孔 394	(皆) 676	妣 36	姿 472	娥 172	媼 9
孕 933	蚩 88	妙 506	姿 1008	婉 503	嫂 647
存 114	巢 748	妊 633	姜 335	嫫 812	(嫫) 894
孙 716	(糴) 748	妖 873	姜 463	娣 143	(媯) 406
孖 480		姘 355	娃 771	娘 535	(媯) 757
1008	[55]	姊 1011	姑 311	媯 783	媛 925
孝 825	少部	妨 187	姥 420	媯 172	928
李 429	(艸) 67	妨 253	518	娵 3	婷 751
孛 29	(芻) 96	妒 162	娅 860	8 画	(媯) 253
孚 203	(孽) 537	姐 539	姁 275	娶 620	媚 494
(幸) 852	(孽) 537	姘 706	姨 884	婪 414	媚 848
孜 1008	(孽) 537	好 915	娆 629	(婁) 463	娶 798
享 819		5 画	629	娶 899	10 画
学 852	56	妻 580	(姪) 978	婆 573	媯 237
孟 498	女部	589	姻 894	(媯) 795	媯 512
孤 238	女 542	委 779	姝 690	婧 362	媯 926
抱 23	2—3 画	783	娇 338	婁 47	媯 804
孖 541	奶 524	妾 605	(姪) 633	婁 838	媯 563
6 画以上	奴 541	妹 494	姚 874	(姪) 860	媛 5
孛 472	妆 1001	妹 515	婉 254	媯 368	媛 313
孩 261	妄 778	姑 238	姁 338	媯 642	嫌 814
(孫) 716	奸 326	(姪) 162	姁 569	媯 288	嫁 325
孰 692	如 637	姐 119	姁 71	媯 347	媛 569
孖 1009	灼 701	姐 348	娜 522	媯 76	(媯) 536
孵 201					

嫫 88	(嫫) 415	驹 1016	骛 10	(驢) 469	玃 306
11 画	孀 699	驻 997	腾 737	(驢) 289	玃 621
嫫 428	(孀) 535	驼 769	騫 593	(驢) 427	玃 216
曼 343	(變) 472	驿 891	骝 458		玃 462
媽 862		骝 724	骝 654	59	玃 540
嬌 599	57	6—10 画	11 画以上	么部	玃 914
嫩 530	飞部	骂 482	驃 46	么 873	玃 365
(嫫) 920	飞 189	骝 824	568	幻 291	玃 586
嫫 567	[57]	骝 894	驃 476	幼 912	玃 870
嫫 77	飛部	骝 338	骝 109	(茲) 107	玃 482
嫫 487	(飛) 189	骝 287	驃 75	1009	玃 774
嫫 423	(驢) 182	骝 478	驃 992	幽 908	玃 783
嫫 956		骝 262	驃 320	(妙) 506	玃 290
嫫 140	[58]	骝 565	驃 699	茲 107	玃 859
嫫 421	馬部	骝 427	驃 818	1009	玃 569
12 画以上		骝 488	[58]	(幾) 306	玃 815
(嫫) 629	馬 481	骝 87	馬部	314	玃 492
629	2—4 画	骝 245	(馬) 481	(樂) 422	玃 349
嬉 803	冯 198	骝 868	(罵) 482	929	玃 109
(嫫) 812	馭 919	骝 835	(駁) 55	畿 310	玃 49
(嫫) 73	馭 102	骝 606	(駁) 55		玃 194
(嫫) 795	馭 171	骝 3	(駁) 245	60	玃 597
(嬌) 338	768	骝 378	(駁) 868	《部	玃 929
(嬌) 253	馭 855	骝 584	(駁) 1015	(災) 936	玃 375
(嬌) 288	馭 89	骝 585	(駁) 67	留 936	(厄) 776
贏 901	馭 617	骝 190	(駁) 1015	邕 904	5 画
嬖 41	馭 55	骝 392	(駁) 181	巢 79	玃 375
(嬌) 599	馭 469	骝 1003	(驛) 287	(離) 905	玃 181
嫫 291	馭 374	骝 711	(驛) 1016		玃 387
(嫫) 536	5 画	骝 64	(驅) 617	61	玃 461
(嫫) 5	弩 541	骝 985	(驛) 64	王部	玃 147
嫫 655	弩 324	骝 798	(驛) 824	王 777	玃 665
嫫 536	弩 940	骝 302	(驛) 338	778	玃 123
(嫫) 524	馭 679	骝 740	(驚) 358	1—4 画	玃 574
嫫 512	馭 705	骝 566	(驛) 891	玉 919	玃 967
(嫫) 569	馭 208	骝 405	(驗) 868	主 994	玃 453
(嬌) 668	馭 367	骝 646	(驛) 711	玃 152	(玃) 967

珊 652	琴 607	璫 528	(璫) 5	𣎵 78	朴 567
珉 507	琶 546	(聖) 672	(璿) 850	𣎵 205	572
珈 321	琪 584	10—12 画	(瓊) 614	𣎵 783	574
玻 53	瑛 899	璈 9	(璿) 436	𣎵 264	577
皇 293	琳 450	璿 901	(璿) 901	𣎵 934	机 11
6 画	琦 585	璿 970	璿 939	𣎵 783	机 306
(珪) 252	琢 1007	璿 875	(璿) 253	𣎵 236	权 621
珥 177	1022	璿 5	(璿) 461	𣎵 18	朱 992
珙 233	珙 31	(璿) 597	璿 250	𣎵 734	朵 170
珙 844	璿 284	璿 436	璿 818	[63]	(朵) 170
(璿) 859	璿 406	璿 731	[61]	韋部	3 画
珙 130	(璿) 149	璿 636	玉部	(韋) 780	杆 216
珠 992	璿 614	璿 353	玉 919	(韋) 632	216
珙 752	璿 18	璿 294	珙 375	(韋) 205	(朽) 793
珙 275	璿 866	璿 113	璿 900	(韋) 264	杠 220
珙 874	(璿) 181	璿 900	璿 805	(韋) 78	杜 162
(珙) 555	璿 110	(璿) 354	(璿) 900	(韋) 783	材 62
珙 854	璿 249	璿 109	璿 41	(韋) 934	村 114
珙 478	璿 775	(璿) 109	(璿) 805	(韋) 236	杖 957
珙 84	(璿) 417	璿 956	璿 790	(韋) 783	机 796
班 18	璿 82	璿 850	62	(韋) 783	杙 888
珙 296	璿 368	璿 616	无部	(韋) 734	杏 838
301	9 画	璿 295	无 794	(韋) 772	杉 649
7 画	瑟 648	璿 577	[62]	64	652
珙 354	(璿) 123	璿 360	无部	木部	杓 45
珙 615	璿 283	璿 183	[62]	木 518	660
珙 439	璿 328	璿 451	无部	1 画	极 311
珙 720	(璿) 870	(璿) 306	无 794	未 785	杙 487
理 430	璿 491	璿 174	既 318	未 514	杞 586
琇 842	璿 641	13 画以上	璿 319	本 32	李 429
琇 459	璿 253	璿 65	(璿) 64	术 694	杨 870
琅 417	璿 918	璿 619	63	993	杈 69
琇 379	璿 916	(璿) 130	韦部	札 948	71
琇 778	璿 928	璿 469	韦 780	2 画	束 695
8 画	璿 849	璿 942	刵 632	4 画	床 102
琇 34	璿 808	(璿) 290			枉 778
琇 561	(璿) 783	(璿) 914			

林	449	(東)	155	(桤)	525	柔	636		299	梢	659
枝	975	枣	942	(柵)	652	6 画		桃	734	(桿)	216
杯	28	杲	221		950	(梨)	589	桅	782	檠	750
枢	690	果	257	柞	949	栽	936	枸	854	桔	244
枋	432	采	63		1023	框	403	格	225	梅	493
柜	254		64	柏	16	榔	21	桩	1001	(栝)	50
	369	泉	823		55	桂	255	校	342		51
(栲)	857	(牀)	102		57	桔	346		826	(梔)	976
枇	561	5 画		柝	770		369	核	283	检	329
桓	284	某	517	梔	976	栲	386		272	桴	204
杪	505	荣	635	杓	453	栲	420	样	872	楠	375
(栢)	525	标	45	柢	142	拱	234	栢	32	梓	1012
杳	875	柰	524	栎	436	榔	81		51	梳	691
柄	219	栈	954		929	桓	290	桉	6	税	1006
柄	641	柑	216	枸	235	栖	580	根	227	梯	739
枳	328	枯	397		236		799	棚	846	杪	717
杵	98	栳	984		370	(栢)	16	栗	436	根	454
枚	492	柯	387	柵	652	桡	629	柴	72	椶	608
枵	86	柄	51		950	桢	981	桌	1005	桶	756
析	801	柘	965	柳	459	桢	966	桌	537	梭	718
板	19	栲	461	(栲)	204	枕	251	桀	346	(紮)	935
枳	109	桢	365	柱	997		252	桀	472		947
	1014	枰	571	柿	682	档	131	桀	336	梨	428
松	706	栋	156	栏	413	桐	755	桀	373	(梟)	823
枪	597	枰	465	样	20	桢	580	案	7	渠	619
(杳)	811	相	817	柠	538	株	993	桑	646	梁	441
枫	197		821	柁	171	挺	752	7 画		8 画	
构	236	查	70		769		752	桡	735	(基)	584
杭	266		947	柁	171	栝	245	械	830	棒	22
枋	186	(查)	947	枷	321	桥	601	栝	982	(根)	86
枋	158	枰	808	桢	84	枞	203	彬	50	楮	98
杰	346	枰	823	树	695	柏	365	梵	185	棱	425
枕	968	柚	910	束	328	(楸)	180	梓	576		455
扭	95		913	桀	580	桦	288	梗	229	(桤)	857
	540	枳	979	染	627	桢	275	梧	794	棋	584
杷	546	(栢)	706	架	325	桢	698	栢	412	榔	877
杼	997	(枰)	246	泉	805	桢	255	桢	39	植	978

森	648	楠	770	槐	289		383	械	590	(棹)	220
(株)	412	(極)	311	槌	103	楊	723	樗	96	檣	608
焚	195	棘	313	楯	169	(橙)	580	(植)	948	檣	466
(棟)	156	(棗)	942		700	樺	717	橙	732	檣	756
械	921	桀	597	榆	917	檣	1021	(樓)	463	樽	1021
棧	161	斐	191	(援)	851	樹	831	櫻	900	檣	803
椅	883	棠	732	(梭)	1015	棒	220	(縱)	109	橙	87
	888	(梨)	428	棕	84	(槍)	597		1014	橘	369
啄	1007	集	313	梳	884	榴	458	樊	183	橡	927
(棲)	580	(棄)	589	桐	470	棖	113	橡	822	(機)	306
(棧)	954	榮	588	槎	71	槁	222	榭	283	棗	769
排	548	9 画		樓	463	(柳)	258	棟	385	桑	667
椒	339	楔	827	(榭)	326	榜	21	樟	956	13 画	
棹	962	椿	104	梓	370	檣	50	(樣)	872	菓	222
棵	388	(棗)	493	植	851		51	(樑)	441	(隸)	435
棍	256	堪	669	概	214	榨	950	橄	217	(櫻)	84
櫟	476		968	楣	492	榕	636	(櫛)	770	檬	497
(櫚)	219	楠	525	楹	901	楮	993	(樂)	422	(檣)	599
枷	977	禁	352	椽	101	榷	625		929	榑	423
捶	103		356	(業)	879	楣	830	槩	993	(槩)	466
椎	103	植	70	(架)	369	榑	754	(槩)	336	(槩)	131
	1003		948	10 画		(霖)	493	12 画		(柳)	984
棉	502	替	728	穀	242	榮	550	榮	612	檣	804
裨	28	楚	98	(稟)	769	(稟)	222	(橈)	629	(檢)	329
(楸)	811	棟	440	(榦)	218	槩	702	槩	930	(檣)	255
棚	557	楷	344	(樺)	346	(榮)	635	(樹)	695		299
棕	441		382	榛	967	槩	418	(橄)	612	檣	865
桴	258	欖	415	(構)	236	11 画		(鼓)	110	檣	348
棧	621	(楊)	870	榷	191	榷	300	榷	97	檣	452
棕	1015	楫	314	(楨)	220	(椿)	1001	槩	376	檀	728
(棧)	154	楫	787	榷	389	槩	353	(樸)	577	(櫟)	452
棺	248	楊	347	(樺)	288	橫	275	(楸)	314	(樣)	888
(碗)	775	楫	570	模	512		276	(蝨)	163	槩	57
榔	417	楞	425		518	檣	599	槩	601	14 画	
槩	332	骨	241	槩	324	槽	67	(橋)	601	(檣)	723
棧	144	楸	615	(櫟)	1005	(樞)	690	(檣)	1021	(檣)	735
楞	368	楸	164	槩	333	(標)	45	樵	602	(樞)	254

(檻) 333	(鬱) 920
383	
(檣) 50	[64]
51	木部
擦 71	杀 649
(檸) 538	杂 935
(櫂) 962	条 746
(櫂) 138	亲 606
櫂 320	612
(櫂) 612	(條) 746
15画以上	弑 682
(檣) 161	寨 951
(櫂) 436	
929	65
(櫂) 97	支部
(櫂) 993	支 975
櫂 537	翅 91
(櫂) 770	(肢) 91
(櫂) 432	肢 90
(櫂) 465	鼓 581
(櫂) 370	
(櫂) 182	66
(櫂) 84	犬部
(櫂) 461	犬 623
櫂 815	状 1002
(櫂) 537	戾 435
(權) 621	(狀) 1002
(櫂) 454	吠 623
(欄) 413	哭 397
櫂 328	臭 95
(櫂) 698	843
(櫂) 476	献 817
(櫂) 112	猷 910
(樂) 472	葵 9
(櫂) 415	(猷) 122
(櫂) 14	(獸) 689
(櫂) 454	(獻) 817

[66]

犳部

2—4画

犳 615
犯 184
犳 7
262
犳 252
犳 481
犳 402
犳 908
犳 29
犳 140
犳 539
犳 933
5—6画
犳 559
犳 367
犳 808
犳 282
犳 814
犳 236
犳 553
犳 538
犳 913
犳 192
犳 634
狹 808
狴 675
狴 891
独 160
狴 400
(狗) 856
犳 971
犳 340
犳 689

狴 921
狴 274
狴 717
7画
狴 304
(狴) 808
狴 38
(狴) 265
狴 427
狴 374
狴 435
狴 915
狴 814
狴 896
狴 417
狴 527
狴 713
8画
猜 62
猜 993
猜 449
猫 488
489
猱 883
猱 824
猱 76
猱 476
猱 532
猱 662
猱 358
猝 111
猱 499
猛 497
9画
猱 861
猱 282
猱 70

猱 835
猱 784
猱 786
猱 287
猱 279
猱 919
(猱) 925
(猱) 908
猱 492
猱 527
10—13画
猱 967
猱 925
(猱) 675
(猱) 717
(猱) 921
猱 955
猱 362
猱 376
猱 445
(猱) 304
猱 497
498
猱 722
(猱) 374
(猱) 160
(猱) 814
(猱) 400
猱 831
14画以上
(猱) 814
猱 853
(猱) 252
(猱) 538
(猱) 449
猱 290
(猱) 499

(猱) 814
(猱) 476
67
万部
万 122
2—4画
列 448
死 704
夙 711
犳 326
(犳) 873
犳 515
5—6画
残 64
殂 111
殃 869
殂 656
殂 745
殂 124
殊 690
殉 856
毙 38
7画以上
殂 933
殂 440
殂 567
殂 686
978
(殘) 64
殂 126
殂 312
殂 743
殂 301
(殂) 717
殂 50
殂 356

(殪) 743
(殤) 656
殢 893
(殪) 126
(殪) 335
(殪) 440
(殪) 38
(殪) 50
(殪) 326

[67]

歹部

餐 65
餐 64

68

车(车)部

车 80
366
1—4 画
轧 212
860
948
轨 254
军 377
轩 848
软 122
韧 632
轰 276
转 1000
1000
轭 173
斩 952
轮 474
软 640
5 画

轱 238
轳 387
轳 469
轴 990
991
轱 979
轱 890
轱 239
轱 281
轱 968
轱 436
轱 874
轻 610

6 画

载 936
938
轼 682
轻 981
轿 342
辘 989
轻 622
辘 468
较 342
晕 931
934

7—8 画

辄 963
辅 206
辆 443
辇 534
辇 256
辇 777
辇 441
辇 105
辇 1010
辇 31
辉 296

9—10 画

轳 242
轳 110
辐 205
辑 314
轱 787
输 691
辇 910
辇 637
辇 556
辇 926
辇 809
辇 953
輿 917

11 画以上

辘 468
辘 964
辘 451
輿 292

[68]

車部

(車) 80
366
(輕) 610
(輓) 775
(輓) 963
(輓) 443
(輪) 474
(輓) 640
(輓) 242
(轉) 1000
1000
(輓) 939
(輓) 342
(輓) 276
(輓) 436

(轡) 556
(轡) 469
69
牙部
牙 858
邪 828
877
鸦 857
雅 860

70

戈部

戈 222
1—2 画
戈 325
戊 797
(戊) 930
戎 634
戎 843
戎 695
成 85
划 286
288
289
戏 281
806
3—7 画
戒 349
我 792
或 304
(菱) 325
伐 597
600
戕 598
哉 936
咸 813

威 779
战 953
盞 953
栽 936
栽 936
938
(栽) 936
或 921
威 580
戛 323
盛 85
673

8—9 画

戴 1014
栽 63
戟 315
惑 304
(戛) 323
(戟) 315
戛 314
(幾) 306
314
戛 383
(盞) 953
戛 138
戛 214

10 画以上

截 347
戛 330
戛 939
(戛) 597
600
(戛) 281
806
戛 469
戛 310
(戛) 953

戴 125
(戲) 281
806
戛 257
戛 105

71

比部

比 35
毕 38
昆 406
皆 343
比 38
毗 561
(昆) 561
比 38
比 561

72

瓦部

瓦 771
771
瓦 592
瓦 544
瓦 791
瓦 453
瓷 106
瓶 572
瓶 88
(甌) 220
甌 61
甌 968
甌 992
甌 107
甌 497
(甌) 436
(甌) 1000

(甌) 544	斂 170	斂 439	75 日(日) 部	昕 833	(晉) 355
髡 34	(斂) 162	敞 39		明 509	(時) 676
甌 947	敲 601	(啟) 587		吻 281	𠂔 850
(甕) 791	(甌) 617	(啟) 587		易 891	晒 651
甕 564	(斂) 826	敢 217	日 928	昀 932	晟 673
(甕) 900	[74] 攴部	8画以上	日 634	昂 8	晓 825
甌 867		散 645	1—3画	旻 508	晃 295
		645	旧 365	昉 188	295
73 止部	2—5画	敬 363	旦 127	炅 254	晔 880
止 979	(攴) 386	敞 78	早 941	363	晌 657
正 970	收 686	敦 166	見 410	沓 119	晁 79
972	攻 231	167	曳 880	722	晏 868
此 107	攸 907	臂 588	曲 617	昏 301	晖 296
步 60	改 213	(斂) 870	619	習 281	晕 931
武 796	攷 1008	敷 341	旬 854	(𡵓) 676	934
歧 583	败 17	敷 694	旨 980	5画	(書) 689
肯 392	牧 519	696	𡵓 212	春 104	7画
齿 90	攷 18	702	旭 846	昧 494	哲 963
些 826	放 189	婪 428	更 229	是 684	曹 66
歪 772	政 973	89	230	珑 461	(晰) 963
耻 90	故 243	428	𡵓 218	显 814	匙 89
𡵓 1014	攷 744	(聲) 489	旱 264	映 903	686
(歲) 715	6—7画	(釐) 489	时 676	星 835	晡 58
雌 106	敖 8	敷 201	旷 402	跌 150	晤 798
(齒) 90	致 981	(數) 694	𡵓 870	890	晨 82
整 972	敌 140	696	4画	昨 1021	(𡵓) 847
(歷) 431	效 826	702	者 964	(昀) 848	曼 486
(歸) 252	攷 500	(敵) 140	昔 801	曷 272	晦 299
𡵓 569	赦 664	整 972	沓 875	昂 490	晞 800
	教 339	撤 964	旺 778	昱 921	晗 263
74 支部	342	(斂) 439	昊 268	昵 532	晚 776
战 145	救 365	(斂) 38	昙 727	昭 959	(晝) 992
(敍) 846	救 91	(釐) 427	杲 221	昇 44	8画
𡵓 760	敌 919	𡵓 917	𡵓 945	咎 938	替 743
𡵓 826	敏 508	(微) 493	昆 406	昶 78	(哲) 801
	(敍) 846	(變) 44	昌 76	6画	皙 939
			(昇) 669	晉 355	晴 611

暑 692	(暑) 269	76 貝部	貸 123	賄 199	(賊) 939
最 1020	暝 510		貿 491	贅 1004	(贓) 354
晰 801	題 740		費 192	賄 211	(賴) 219
量 441	暴 27	貝 28	賀 273	賺 1000	(齎) 309
444	579	2—4 画	6—7 画	1020	(贗) 868
暝 363	(暝) 820	貞 966	賁 985	賽 644	(贖) 692
晶 359	(曆) 431	則 943	賈 241	賁 944	(贓) 939
晷 254	(曉) 825	負 209	324	賈 868	77 水部
晷 443	(曇) 727	貢 234	貨 1008	贈 947	
景 360	翌 962	員 925	賊 945	贊 939	
晷 1020	暝 767	932	賄 300	賁 931	水 700
智 985	瞳 756	933	賄 468	贍 655	(水) 50
普 578	13 画以上	財 63	賄 939	贏 902	永 905
曾 69	瞢 497	賁 806	賄 213	贗 219	(沕) 131
946	曙 693	賁 944	賄 354	[76] 貝部	幽 131
9 画	(曖) 5	賁 813	賄 452		余 767
賁 783	(賁) 783	賁 17	賁 1008	(貝) 28	余 112
(賁) 815	(量) 79	賁 958	賁 412	5—8 画	永 233
(陽) 870	暝 581	賁 185	賁 616	(貯) 996	尿 536
喝 877	暝 853	賁 43	賁 969	(買) 483	714
暖 542	(曠) 402	賁 237	賁 662	(貨) 1008	沓 119
暗 8	曜 877	賁 996	8 画	1008	722
咄 230	曝 27	賁 304	賁 309	(賁) 846	隶 435
咄 849	579	賁 983	賁 657	(賁) 49	荣 837
暇 809	(疊) 151	賁 726	賁 211	(賁) 678	900
睽 405	(瞞) 461	賁 569	賁 611	(賁) 939	泵 34
(會) 298	曦 803	賁 249	賁 162	(賁) 484	泉 622
399	曩 526	5 画	賁 692	(賁) 412	漿 335
10—12 画	(曬) 651	貳 178	賁 108	(賁) 813	336
謁 605	[75] 日部	賁 31	賁 40	(賁) 958	(森) 505
暮 520		賁 39	賁 990	(賁) 332	颖 902
(嘗) 77		賁 681	賁 555	(賁) 983	(榮) 837
(暱) 532	冒 490	賁 255	賁 127	9 画以上	900
(晡) 880	515	賁 332	賁 229	(賁) 309	榮 89
(暢) 78	勛 847	賁 749	賁 110	(賁) 237	428
暖 5	冕 503	賁 403	9 画以上	(賁) 985	(漿) 335
		賁 884	賴 412		336

[77]		沅	795	沈	82		573	汰	723	洩	824
彳部		沅	932		668	沿	864	洩	448	洩	75
2画		沐	519	沉	82	洵	367	洩	321	洋	871
汁	976	沛	555	沁	608	柳	490	洩	338	洩	572
汀	750	沔	502	(決)	374	泡	553	洩	107	洩	500
汇	298	汰	725	渤	421		554	洩	966	洩	989
洑	254	洩	544	5画		注	997	洩	675	浑	301
	364		545	洩	515	泣	589	洩	251	洩	284
洑	148	洩	432	洩	326	洩	850	(洩)	829		845
洑	264	洩	168		595	洩	550	洩	1006	浓	540
(洑)	185	洩	36	法	180	洩	539	洩	157	洩	351
3画		(洑)	284	洩	216	洩	769	洩	894	洩	855
汗	263	洩	580	洩	829	洩	830	洩	297	洩	354
	264	洩	979	洩	238	洩	37	洩	68	洩	639
(汗)	793	沙	649	洩	694		501	洩	992	7画	
污	793		650	河	271	泳	906	洩	805	洩	733
(污)	793	洩	240	洩	461	泥	531		814	洩	965
江	334	洩	501		699		532	活	303	洩	421
汕	653	(冲)	92	洩	952	洩	508	洩	203	洩	56
汜	589	洩	641	洩	465	沸	192		210	浦	578
洩	799	洩	589	洩	425	泓	277	洩	813	洩	712
洩	774	沃	792	洩	369	洩	960	洩	318	洩	794
(洩)	185	洩	884		371	波	53	洩	881	酒	365
洩	311	洩	474	油	909	洩	573	洩	846	(洩)	321
洩	855	洩	839	洩	869	泽	945	派	548	洩	412
洩	705	洩	194	(況)	403	洩	356	洩	400	洩	438
池	89	泛	185	洩	363	治	984	洩	591	(洩)	356
汝	639	洩	66	洩	615	6画		洩	734	洩	664
汤	656	洩	197	洩	705	洩	402	洩	854	洩	822
	730	没	492	洩	890	洩	771	(洩)	839	洩	537
洩	71		515	洩	171	洩	346	洩	336	洩	430
4画		洩	235	洩	55	洩	177	洩	509	洩	781
洩	196	洩	43		573	洪	278	洩	477	洩	1007
洩	776	洩	790	(洩)	713	洩	290	(洩)	361	洩	372
洩	592	洩	266	洩	453	洩	643	洩	457	洩	932
洩	925	洩	781	洩	976	洩	784	洩	315	洩	256
		洩	284	洩	477	洩	177		318		791

涸	890		452	(泊)	862		896	淙	463	溺	721
涿	68	浙	801	忽	281	(減)	329	湍	328	涸	302
浩	269	(涑)	412	(凉)	440	湍	503	滋	1009	激	780
海	261	淞	707		443	潜	344	(鴻)	781	滯	40
浜	21	渎	161	淳	104	湟	369	湑	744	(滌)	140
(洳)	433	涯	859	液	880	湟	679	渲	851	滯	842
涂	762	淹	862	淬	113	渺	505	溉	214	(準)	1005
浞	800	涿	1006	涪	206	(湯)	656	渥	792	渥	843
浴	920	(淒)	580	淤	914		730	滑	508	(滌)	675
浮	203	渠	619	消	921	湿	675	涓	492	激	895
洽	263	渐	328	淡	128	温	787	涓	846	溢	206
涣	292		333	淙	110	渴	390		847	滔	734
挽	494	(淺)	326	淀	148	渭	786	滁	97	溪	802
涤	140		595	涓	250	潰	301	(湧)	906	(滄)	66
流	458	淑	690	婉	792		405	10 画		滄	790
润	641	淖	529	(淚)	425	湍	764	滄	868		791
涧	331	淌	732	深	666	湍	326	湑	607	溜	456
涕	742	湟	268	渌	467		332		967		460
浣	292	混	301	涮	698	滑	287	(溝)	235	湑	472
浪	418		302	涵	264	湃	549	湑	392	湑	269
浸	356	润	257	渗	669	湑	341	湑	664	湑	304
涨	956	湑	563	滔	1010		615	满	485	湑	428
	958	涸	272	9 画		搜	709	湃	488	滚	255
涩	648	湑	504	(湑)	110	(淵)	924	漠	516	塘	731
涌	906		672	湑	278	湑	294	湑	901	滂	551
涖	706	(渦)	256	湑	195	湑	846	湑	145	湑	99
浚	378		791	湑	954	湑	916	湑	578	溢	892
	856	(湑)	965	港	220	湑	866	湑	226	溯	713
8 画		淮	289	渑	830	(湑)	862	湑	436	滨	50
清	609	湑	219	滞	985	湑	925	湑	640	溶	635
渍	1014	(淪)	474	渑	722	(淪)	64	(滅)	506	湑	1012
添	744	渑	824	渑	901	湑	556	(滙)	298	湑	510
渚	995	渊	924	湖	282	湾	773	源	926	渚	343
凌	455	淫	896	湘	818	渑	751	(淫)	675	渑	533
鸿	277	淝	191	渣	947	渡	163	滤	471		536
淇	584	渔	915	渤	56	游	910	滥	416	渑	986
淋	449	淘	735	湑	862	湑	950	混	295	滩	726

濒 921	(滄) 284	(滂) 781	(澱) 148	(瀏) 457	[77] 氷部	
滄 905	澈 217	潼 756	滌 564	漣 74		
11 画	漏 464	澈 81	14 画	漣 46		
澈 342	(漲) 956	瀾 414	(濤) 733	(澄) 901	求 615	
(漢) 264	958	潛 577	(濫) 416	(瀉) 830	泰 725	
潢 294	(滲) 669	(滂) 421	濡 638	(瀉) 668	黍 693	
(滿) 485	滌 782	(潯) 855	(濬) 378	16—17 画	黎 428	
滌 901	12 画	潺 74	856	瀚 265	滕 738	
瀟 824	(潔) 346	(潯) 856	(盪) 131	(瀟) 824		
淩 415	滄 546	澄 87	(濶) 407	(瀝) 432		
漆 581	潛 595	139	(濕) 675	濯 832		
漕 67	(澆) 338	(潑) 573	(海) 795	(瀘) 465		
漱 696	澍 696	滴 923	濮 577	(龍) 461	見 330	
(漚) 544	澎 557	13 画	滄 41	699	815	
545	558	(濛) 497	濠 267	瀛 901	2—7 画	
漂 566	(滢) 723	(潞) 292	(濟) 315	(滌) 901	观 247	
567	澌 704	(濤) 648	318	濯 250	249	
568	澈 643	瀨 413	3872	淪 931	尅 867	
(滯) 985	潮 80	濒 50	(滌) 901	(激) 440	規 253	
(滄) 466	(潛) 653	濂 372	(濱) 50	瀟 196	覓 501	
滄 281	潛 653	滌 715	(濤) 539	瀟 330	視 684	
(漉) 463	潭 728	(滄) 504	(瀘) 354	(瀟) 499	覷 72	
漫 486	漱 376	672	(瀟) 648	18 画 以上	覷 415	
漉 479	滌 420	潞 469	濯 1008	(瀟) 664	覷 476	
723	445	漉 431	15 画	(瀟) 196	覷 342	
(瀟) 257	(滢) 932	(濃) 540	(瀟) 161	瀟 269	375	
漉 292	(潛) 595	澡 942	瀟 242	(瀟) 428	覷 706	
澈 440	(澈) 87	(澤) 945	(瀟) 993	(瀟) 726	覷 319	
瀟 993	(瀟) 781	還 291	(瀟) 471	(瀟) 643	覷 331	
瀟 883	(無) 795	(濁) 1006	(瀟) 27	(瀟) 868	覷 804	
瀟 468	瀟 661	激 310	579	(瀟) 415	8 画 以上	
漳 956	(漳) 40	(滄) 400	(瀟) 326	瀟 15	覷 362	
(滄) 75	瀟 807	滄 129	(瀟) 332	(瀟) 773	443	
滴 139	瀟 110	728	(瀟) 477	(瀟) 472	覷 140	
瀟 850	澳 10	瀟 831	573	(瀟) 868	覷 745	
漾 873	滄 807	瀟 74	瀟 802	(瀟) 219	覷 503	
演 867	潘 549	瀟 439			745	
					覷 917	

覷 237	牦 489	犖 337	57	扼 395	扱 707
覷 356	牧 519	(犖) 161	(犖) 415	扰 629	(扱) 9
覷 621	物 797	(犧) 799	攀 549	扼 173	10
鶯 253	5—6 画	犖 94	(犖) 472	拒 370	540
[78]	犖 477	[79]	[80]	拽 137	5 画
見部	牵 593	生部	扌部	找 960	抹 480
(見) 330	拈 239	告 222	1—2 画	批 559	514
815	牲 671	靠 387	扎 935	扯 81	514
(覷) 501	(低) 141	80	947	抄 79	(拈) 594
(覷) 162	犖 518	手部	948	捌 219	(拙) 880
(親) 606	犖 331	手 687	打 118	折 662	拓 722
612	特 737	4—8 画	120	962	770
(覷) 319	牺 799	拈 605	扑 576	962	拢 462
(覷) 621	牲 622	犖 521	扒 11	抓 998	拔 12
(覷) 476	犖 1013	犖 605	546	扳 18	(抛) 552
(覷) 621	7—8 画	犖 985	扔 633	抡 473	抨 557
(覺) 342	犖 796	拿 521	3 画	474	拣 328
375	犖 488	犖 472	(扌) 265	扮 20	抹 591
(覽) 415	(犖) 110	拳 623	扛 220	抢 597	拈 533
(覷) 476	犖 428	犖 644	385	599	担 125
(覷) 140	(牽) 593	651	扣 396	抵 980	127
(觀) 247	犖 161	717	扌 592	抑 890	128
249	犖 308	掌 956	托 767	抛 552	押 857
79	犖 371	犖 547	执 977	投 759	伸 81
牛(牛)	(犖) 31	犖 81	扩 407	扑 43	抽 94
部	犖 328	10 画以上	扌 495	扌 789	拐 246
牛 539	595	犖 512	扌 647	抗 385	炸 949
2—4 画	(犖) 428	犖 593	647	扌 296	拖 768
牝 570	犀 803	(犖) 985	扌 870	抖 158	拈 207
牟 517	9 画以上	摩 480	(扌) 69	护 284	拍 547
519	犖 198	513	4 画	扌 374	拆 62
牡 518	犖 565	犖 612	扶 201	扭 539	72
牝 487	(犖) 487	(犖) 167	抚 206	把 13	拎 449
(牝) 721	犖 387	(擊) 307	扌 764	14	拥 904
牝 632	犖 350	(舉) 370	技 317	报 26	抵 141
	(犖) 477	犖 15	扌 576	拟 532	拘 367
	(犖) 489			扌 690	抱 26

拄	995	扞	723	振	969	掩	865	揞	654	插	69
拉	409	挟	828	(挟)	828	捷	347	控	395	揪	364
	410	挠	527	捎	659	捌	132	揞	449	(捏)	536
拦	413	挡	130	捍	265	排	547	捐	595	搜	709
拌	20		131	捏	536		548	探	729	(搥)	103
扞	399	拽	880	捉	1005	揩	393	(搨)	647	揄	916
拧	538		999	捆	407	掉	150		647	(揷)	865
	538		999	捐	372	拷	466	据	371	援	925
	539	庭	751	损	717	捆	246		367	揷	73
(挖)	768	括	245	挹	890		257	掘	376	(掏)	276
抿	508		407	捌	12	(揷)	81	揷	73	揷	7
拂	202	桥	340	捡	329	(捆)	219	掇	170	捆	223
拙	1005	拴	698	挫	116	捶	103	掇	250		225
(掇)	541	捺	643	捋	470	推	764	9 画		搓	115
招	958	拾	678		475	捋	16	揷	827	楼	462
披	560	挑	745	援	642	掀	811	揷	1017		463
拨	53		748	换	292	(揷)	662	揷	70	搅	341
择	945	指	980	挽	775	(揷)	473	搭	118	揷	848
	951	(揷)	225	捣	132		474	揷	947	揷	389
拈	551	拈	971	(抄)	644	(揷)	63	揷	861	握	792
	568		974		651	授	689	(揷)	328	揷	53
抬	724	挤	315		717	揷	534	揷	382	揷	404
拇	518	拼	569	据	379	掏	733	(揷)	28	揷	646
拗	9	挖	947	捅	756	掐	590	(揷)	347	揷	637
	10	挖	771	挨	3	掏	368	揷	415	揷	927
	540	按	7		3	掠	473	(揷)	838	10 画	
6 画		挥	296	8 画		掂	145	提	139	(揷)	236
拭	682	扞	813	捧	558	掖	877		739	揷	389
挂	246	挪	542	捺	745		880	(揷)	870	揷	664
持	89	拯	971	(挂)	246	拌	1022	揖	883	摸	511
拈	346	揷	935	(揷)	860	揷	576	揷	790	揷	356
拷	386		938	揷	878	接	344	揷	344	揷	56
拱	233	7 画		措	116	揷	985	揷	644	(揷)	356
揷	860	揷	418	措	505	(揷)	373	揣	99	揷	691
揷	791	(揷)	365	(揷)	3	(揷)	558		99	(揷)	295
	999	捕	58	揷	523	揷	127		100	(揷)	722
揷	399	揷	796	揷	315		654	揷	609	揷	176

摆 16	(搆) 462	(揮) 127	(擔) 125	18 画以上	(氣) 588
携 829	463	654	128	(攝) 664	氦 6
(搗) 132	摺 447	(撫) 206	擅 655	(攜) 829	氖 391
(搗) 796	摺 479	搥 603	(擁) 904	(攪) 707	(氫) 610
搥 99	(搗) 246	(擣) 340	擄 709	(擄) 112	氙 611
搬 19	257	(擣) 137	710	(攤) 726	(氫) 860
(搬) 643	摧 113	(擣) 829	(擣) 644	(攪) 130	氮 128
摇 875	櫻 899	播 54	癖 563	攪 377	氯 472
(招) 733	(搗) 791	擒 607	14 画	攪 1020	氫 931
(搶) 597	999	(搗) 296	(擣) 724	(攪) 341	82
599	撫 978	擄 465	(擣) 132	(攪) 415	毛部
(捺) 609	摘 950	(捺) 534	擣 639	攪 526	
搞 221	摔 697	擄 167	擄 838	[80]	毛 488
塘 731	撇 568	撞 1003	(擬) 532	手部	尾 783
榜 22	568	撤 81	(擴) 407		887
558	撤 265	搏 1021	(擠) 315	拜 17	毡 952
搞 99	摺 964	(擄) 418	(擄) 985	看 383	毫 490
(搯) 173	(摺) 962	擄 112	擄 951	384	(毳) 634
揀 327	(揀) 73	(擄) 813	(擄) 50	掰 15	毳 518
捌 702	12 画	撰 1001	擦 62		(毳) 615
揸 287	揸 534	(揸) 53	(擄) 538	81	毫 266
揸 50	(揸) 527	13 画	539	气部	氦 636
(揸) 950	揸 829	擄 217	擄 1008	气 588	氦 114
(揸) 652	(揸) 723	擄 265	15—17 画	气 568	毡 729
推 625	擄 704	(擄) 399	(擄) 629	氖 132	毳 332
(推) 625	擄 643	擄 423	(擄) 691	氖 524	氦 645
振 953	643	425	(擄) 709	氖 811	氦 692
擄 543	擄 380	(擄) 371	710	氖 100	(氦) 489
(擄) 756	(擄) 127	(擄) 466	(擄) 16	氖 194	毫 296
摊 726	擄 374	(擄) 130	擄 145	氖 155	(氦) 645
操 646	擄 444	131	擄 303	氖 202	氦 78
11 画	445	操 66	擄 112	氖 610	氦 469
(擄) 764	(擄) 576	(擄) 945	938	氖 860	氦 578
(擄) 395	(擄) 84	951	(擄) 462	氖 799	(氦) 636
擄 47	擄 84	擄 292	(擄) 413	氖 894	(氦) 952
(擄) 81	擄 115	(擄) 999	(擄) 73	氖 262	(氦) 952
(擄) 947	1022	(擄) 329	擄 628	氧 872	氦 619

𦍋 151	所 718	號 257	胼 360	672	朕 969
83	斧 206	爵 377	肤 200	胙 1023	脰 500
长部	斨 598	繇 875	阮 640	胍 244	肢 8
长 76	頔 583	910	膊 1000	胗 967	脓 540
956	断 164	992	肺 192	胝 976 (脇) 828	朔 702
[83]	斯 704 (緩) 5		肢 976	胸 618	朗 418
县部	新 833	87	肱 725	胞 23	7 画
肆 706	(斲) 1006	父部	肱 232 (肱) 908	胖 549	脚 341
[83]	(斲) 164	父 206	肱 1005	脉 484	376
長部	86	208	肿 987	515	脖 56
(長) 76	爪部	爷 878	肭 523	胫 361	脯 207
956	爪 960	斧 206	胀 958	胎 723	577
[84]	999	爸 14	肸 801	6 画	脰 159
片部	爬 546	釜 206	朋 557	胯 399	豚 767
片 564	[86]	爹 150	欣 595	胰 884	臑 137
566	𠂔部	(爺) 878	股 240	肱 251	737
版 19	孚 203	88	肱 8	胴 157 (脛) 361	
牍 161	妥 769	月部	肪 187	胭 861	肭 476
(牋) 326	采 63	月 928	肥 190	脑 542	膂 493
牌 548	64	1—3 画	服 204 (脈) 484	515	脸 439
牒 151	覓 501 (肱) 893	刖 929	209	脍 400	脍 116
牒 949	受 688	肌 307	肋 828	脍 644 (脛) 789	脍 553
(牒) 948	乳 639	肋 421	5 画	脍 748	脍 275
(牒) 102	爰 925	425	胡 282	脍 113	脍 768
牒 912	𠂔 876	肝 216	脍 681	脂 977	脍 739
(牒) 161	爰 4	脍 792	脍 554	胸 839	脍 775
85	奚 802	肱 220	脍 461 (脛) 551	脍 223	脍 536
斤部	彩 63	肱 161	脍 12	脍 939	脍 373
斤 351	(爲) 781	肱 162	脍 156	脍 940	脍 778
斥 91	784	肘 991	脍 380	脍 582	8 画
斩 952	舜 701	(脛) 223	脍 465	脍 338	期 309
欣 833	(愛) 4	脍 77	胆 127	脍 528	580
	(亂) 472	4 画	脍 324	脍 261	朝 79
	𦍋 5	(脛) 552	脍 669	脍 565	959
	𦍋 201		脍 671		脍 358

(脹)	958	脬	762	膝	738	[88] 月部	89 氏部	歃	651			
腊	410	脬	695	膝	452			歃	833			
	801	(腳)	341	脛	336	有	氏	歌	224			
(臛)	156		376	羸	901			歃	597			
脛	1	鵬	557	13 画		913	976	(歃)	729			
	862	脛	87	臛	242	肖	139	(歐)	544			
腓	191	脛	904	臛	497		141	歃	845			
脛	257	脛	737	(臛)	540	育	980	歃	664			
脛	745	脛	766	臛	647	肯	昏	301	803			
(脛)	476	(腦)	528		647	腎	90 欠部	(歃)	914			
脛	915	10 画	(臉)	439	肴	874		欠	105			
脛	562	(膝)	712	(脛)	400	育	596	(歃)	289			
脛	880	膜	512	(脛)	127	肩	2—7 画	次	91 風部			
脛	207	脛	56	脛	653	背	108	欢	196			
(脛)	114	脛	226	脛	439		28	坎	953			
(勝)	672	脛	21	臛	893	胃	29	欧	46			
脛	1015		551	臛	905	胄	786	软	644			
脛	154		552	(臛)	673	胤	991	欣	371			
脛	598	(脛)	595	(臛)	738	胄	899	炊	703			
脛	776	脛	50	羸	902	(胄)	844	(歃)	709			
脛	332	11 画	14 画以上		(胄)	839	歃	382	飏	875		
脛	368	脛	114	脛	529	脊	315	歃	800	飏	458	
9 画	脛	803	(脛)	582	脛	738	(脊)	920	歃	567		
臛	533	(脛)	1000	脛	738	(脛)	104	(歃)	401	飏	445	
脛	110	脛	46	(脛)	50	(脛)	309	歃	4	飏	460	
脛	526	脛	732	(臛)	46	(腎)	669	歃	174	[91] 風部		
脛	874	(臛)	257	(臛)	410	(歃)	824		175			
脛	503	脛	99	羸	477	脊	588		175	(風)	196	
(脛)	77	脛	738	羸	424	膏	221	8 画以上	款	401	(飏)	723
脛	772	脛	982	(臛)	861		222	款	581	(飏)	244	
脛	835	(膠)	338	(臛)	465	脛	470	歃	99	(飏)	870	
脛	644	12 画	脛	935	脛	461	200		845	(飄)	567	
脛	174	脛	558	(臛)	940	(膚)	900	歃	827	(飏)	567	
(腫)	987	脛	183	(臛)	940	脛	767					
脛	210	脛	100	(羸)	477	脛	31					
脛	816	脛	655	脛	619		41					
脛	1004	脛	738	(羸)	476							

12 画		(爐) 466	煞 650	启 587	5 画		(恩) 108
(餞) 868	熾 803		651	戾 435	𢇛 38	悉 802	
(燒) 660	(爛) 416	煎 328	328	肩 327	思 703	惠 906	
燎 445	燭 343	熬 9	9	房 187	怎 946	(惡) 173	
446	377	8	8	庠 284	慙 726	173	
燠 923	(鶯) 899	熙 803	熙 803	扁 43	(忽) 108	794	
燔 183	爨 112	黑 562	黑 562	564	怨 927	798	
燃 627	[95]	熏 853	853	肩 363	急 312	惹 320	
(燉) 168		856	856	廖 885	总 1015	惹 630	
(熾) 91	部		熊 840	戾 888	怒 541	(息) 136	
(燐) 451	4—8 画		(熱) 630	扇 652	怵 166	惠 300	
燧 716	杰 346	熟 687	熟 687	654	怠 124	惑 304	
燧 667	炆 589	692	692	扈 285	6 画		悲 28
燧 894	点 146	烹 803	烹 803	扉 190	恕 323	崽 936	
(螢) 901	(為) 781	燕 863	燕 863	雇 244	恚 300	愆 87	
(營) 901	784	869	869	戾 866	恐 394	愈 30	
(縈) 901	热 630	(燾) 134	(燾) 134	98		(恥) 90	9—10 画
(燈) 137	烈 448	733	733	心部		恶 173	(忤) 105
燭 923	(烏) 792	(罷) 562	(罷) 562	心 832	173	(慙) 605	
(燙) 733	797	96		1—4 画	794	想 820	
13 画		斗部		必 37	798	感 218	
(燦) 65	羔 221	斗 158	斗 158	志 982	恚 542	愚 916	
燥 943	羔 971	158	158	志 736	慮 471	愁 95	
(燭) 994	煮 134	庠 284	庠 284	忒 736	恩 175	愆 593	
(燉) 298	焉 862	料 447	料 447	764	恚 530	愈 922	
(燴) 299	烹 557	斜 828	斜 828	志 728	息 802	(愛) 4	
(燴) 8	煮 995	斛 283	斛 283	忘 779	恋 440	意 893	
14 画以上		斛 283	斛 283	忘 779	恣 1013	慈 107	
燹 815	(無) 794	𡗗 324	𡗗 324	(台) 608	恙 873	愆 508	
(燬) 880	烏 807	斟 968	斟 968	忌 316	慙 393	慙 737	
(燠) 853	焦 339	魁 404	魁 404	忍 631	恕 695	(慙) 625	
(燠) 612	(為) 781	斟 343	斟 343	恣 725	7—8 画		愿 928
(燠) 354	然 627	幹 792	幹 792	忠 987	恚 625	崽 703	
(燠) 877	9 画以上		97		恚 849	(慙) 895	
爆 27	蒸 971	户部		念 535	患 292	(慙) 711	
(燠) 701	煦 848	户 284	户 284	忿 196	悠 907	(慙) 906	
(燠) 8	照 961			忽 281	悠 537	(慙) 725	

11 画	慧 300	慇 220	怙 749	恇 934	悸 317	10 画
(慇) 625		1003	怙 119	恇 527	惟 782	慄 712
蕊 640	[98]		怙 872	恨 274	惆 95	慑 664
(慇) 65	忄部		(怙) 295	7 画	惛 301	慎 669
(慇) 580	1—4 画		性 838	悖 29	惚 281	(慄) 436
(憂) 907	忆 888		怍 1023	悚 707	惊 358	(愷) 382
愁 899	忉 132		怕 547	悟 798	惇 167	(愷) 382
(慮) 471	忉 115		怜 438	慳 593	怙 147	慄 943
(慇) 590	忉 75		忉 991	悄 600	惇 113	(愷) 102
(慇) 707	忙 487		忉 532	602	惇 623	(愷) 991
(慇) 920	忉 795		佛 192	悍 265	惇 128	慄 597
(慶) 612	忉 983		202	(悞) 798	惊 110	605
慇 48	怀 289		怙 79	悖 404	惋 775	11 画
慇 263	恆 545		怙 891	悖 407	惨 65	(慄) 545
慰 786	忧 907		怪 246	悖 890	慄 105	(慄) 593
12—13 画	忉 92	6 画	怡 884	悔 297	惯 250	(慄) 566
(慇) 899	忉 795		怙 756	悖 508	9 画	慢 486
慇 590	忉 382		恃 683	悦 930	(慄) 605	(慄) 756
(慇) 30	忉 78		恒 275	悖 742	愤 196	慄 384
(慇) 572	忉 833		恣 799	悖 443	慌 293	慵 905
慇 166	忉 706	(恆) 275	悖 621	悖 621	情 171	(慄) 664
(憲) 816	987	悖 862	8 画	情 611	慄 934	(惨) 65
(慇) 608	怙 102	(恣) 246	悖 605	悖 605	悖 835	12 画
慇 491	忉 811	悖 296	(悖) 78	悖 174	悖 405	懂 155
(慇) 393	忉 44	悖 295	悖 838	悖 1004	悖 174	德 300
(應) 899	(忉) 384	悖 157	悖 801	悖 426	悖 426	憬 360
902	忉 82	悖 382	(悖) 580	悖 602	悖 602	(慄) 795
慇 496	快 400	悖 68	悖 65	悖 40	悖 40	慄 602
14 画以上	忉 539	悖 744	悖 191	悖 294	悖 294	悖 10
(慇) 166	5 画	悖 846	悖 134	悖 406	悖 406	懂 92
(慇) 496	悖 970	悖 591	悖 78	悖 916	悖 916	(慄) 438
(慇) 87	悖 605	(悖) 452	732	(悖) 613	(悖) 613	憎 946
(慇) 849	悖 285	悖 854	悖 371	悖 895	悖 895	13 画
慇 893	悖 98	(悖) 980	悖 742	悖 382	悖 382	(慄) 498
(聽) 750	悖 60	悖 391	悖 745	(悖) 508	(悖) 508	(慄) 497
(慇) 440	悖 557	悖 527	悖 777	(悖) 527	(悖) 527	慄 99

懒 415	(𧈧) 183	妨 33	(襪) 705	砵 168	砒 488
憾 265	毓 923	5 画	襦 849	砒 559	硒 799
(懷) 527	纛 135	祛 618	禧 805	砌 590	硕 702
(憚) 891	100	祛 285	(禪) 73	砂 650	硖 808
懈 831	示部	祐 676	654	泵 34	硇 600
懷 451	示 680	祐 912	(禮) 429	硯 867	硎 157
(懷) 451	余 662	袂 205	(禱) 133	斫 1006	砵 782
(憶) 888	奈 524	祖 1019	(禰) 499	砑 42	786
14 画以上	奈 524	神 667	襦 628	砍 383	(硃) 992
(懨) 862	奈 524	祝 997	101	硎 197	砑 601
懦 543	(祿) 714	祚 1023	甘部	5 画	硎 527
惰 498	崇 716	祇 976	甘 216	砑 181	硎 300
(懷) 289	票 567	祗 499	邯 263	砑 4	(砑) 265
(懼) 289	祭 319	(祕) 38	某 517	硎 388	硎 227
(懨) 75	禁 352	501	102	硎 935	478
(懨) 664	356	祠 106	石部	硎 433	(砑) 951
(懼) 371	稟 52	6 画以上	石 127	砑 557	硬 903
(懨) 92	(崇) 33	祗 966	676	砑 967	(硖) 808
[98]	(禦) 922	祗 746	2—4 画	砑 665	(硖) 393
小部	[100]	祥 819	(訂) 154	砑 949	硎 466
忝 745	礻部	禱 133	硎 307	(硎) 527	硝 823
恭 233	1—4 画	禍 305	硎 216	砑 754	(砑) 83
慕 520	礼 429	袂 356	硎 397	硎 142	硎 792
懨 297	祁 583	袂 455	砑 799	硎 436	硎 329
99	祁 634	祺 584	(硎) 527	(硎) 554	确 624
母部	社 663	(祺) 950	(砲) 554	硎 997	8 画
母 794	祀 705	裸 250	硎 410	硎 410	(碁) 584
毒 4	祔 482	(禍) 305	硎 769	硎 98	碁 590
[99]	祔 812	禪 73	碁 482	破 575	(碁) 585
母部	祔 883	654	岩 864	硎 393	碁 5
母 518	祉 979	禄 468	砑 286	砑 461	碁 146
每 493	视 684	楔 807	843	砑 541	碁 166
馳 348	祈 583	福 206	研 864	6—7 画	碑 28
毒 160	祇 583	禪 896	砖 1000	硎 836	礪 557
	祇 979	禪 144	砑 81	硎 252	礪 149
	(祇) 979	(禪) 883	硎 861		碎 715
		禪 1008			

碚 30	碾 535	(礦) 402	亚 860	眩 850	瞄 505
碰 558	礲 646	礲 62	邨 879	眠 502	(眯) 412
碰 139	磐 550	(礮) 182	凿 941	眙 884	眙 859
碇 154	11 画	(礮) 436	凿 981	眈 672	眈 347
碗 775	磬 613	(礮) 554	(業) 879	眈 923	眈 953
碌 459	礲 384	礲 57	𦉳 205	(眈) 1014	睡 700
468	礲 294	礲 517	(叢) 110	眈 403	睨 533
礲 83	(礲) 1000	(礲) 461	𦉳 207	眈 714	睨 714
9 画	礲 67	礲 699		眈 1014	睨 39
碧 41	(礲) 393		105	(眈) 515	睨 563
硇 590	(礲) 466	103	目部	眈 748	睨 63
礲 992	礲 1018	龙部	目 519	眈 88	(睨) 373
(礲) 967	礲 851	龙 460	2—4 画	眈 971	(睨) 653
礲 151	礲 619	𦉳 462	盯 152	眈 499	9—10 画
礲 70	(礲) 410	𦉳 865	𦉳 843	499	睿 641
碱 329	(礲) 459	𦉳 461	盲 487	眼 866	睨 95
礲 950	(礲) 83	𦉳 461	相 817	眸 517	睨 709
(礲) 131	磨 513	𦉳 232	821	着 959	(睨) 499
碣 347	516	𦉳 804	省 672	960	499
硇 786	12 画以上	𦉳 383	837	965	睨 463
礲 729	(礲) 600	𦉳 964	𦉳 504	1007	睨 405
礲 144	礲 957	[103]	𦉳 395	眷 373	睨 491
礲 115	(礲) 139	龍部	𦉳 168	眈 653	睨 497
磁 107	(礲) 601	(龍) 460	𦉳 505	眈 412	睨 389
礲 851	礲 339	(礲) 462	𦉳 490	(睨) 407	睨 485
礲 43	礲 550	(礲) 865	盼 807	险 329	𦉳 82
10 画	礲 167	(礲) 865	盼 551	睨 701	(睨) 82
礲 389	礲 451	(礲) 461	𦉳 949	睨 143	睨 807
磊 424	礲 139	(礲) 383	𦉳 126	睨 291	睨 510
(礲) 782	(礲) 307	(礲) 461	(睨) 95	鼎 153	11 画以上
786	礲 497	(礲) 232	看 383	睨 718	(睨) 485
礲 964	(礲) 98	(礲) 804	384	8 画	(睨) 395
(礲) 624	礲 335	(礲) 964	盾 168	督 160	睨 567
礲 256	礲 424	104	眉 492	睛 358	睨 85
磅 22	礲 62	业部	5—7 画	睹 162	(睨) 463
552	(礲) 433	业 879	(眈) 684	睦 520	睨 384
(礲) 624	(礲) 5		眈 461	睦 426	睨 568

瞭	447	(咧)	969
(瞭)	446	(咍)	496
瞧	602	备	30
瞬	701	笛	936
瞳	756	4画	
磷	451	禺	916
瞞	996	吠	623
瞪	139	畏	785
瞽	242	毗	561
(瞢)	496	(毘)	561
	497	胃	786
瞿	619	攸	744
(臉)	329	販	185
瞻	952	界	349
矍	377	眇	932
(矐)	461	思	703
(矑)	384	5—6画	
(矒)	996	(畢)	38

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田部

甲	323	(畝)	518
申	665	畜	99
电	147		846
田	744	畚	33
由	909	畦	585
2—3画		畦	985
町	152	(異)	890
	752	略	473
男	525	(畧)	473
龟	253	累	423
	378		424
	614		425
甸	147	7画以上	
亩	518	畴	94
画	288	峻	379
界	39	畚	662

畚	662
	915
番	181
	549
富	211
(畫)	288
替	728
(當)	129
	130
畸	308
畹	775
畿	310
(奮)	196
(鳴)	657
瞳	764
黼	536
(壘)	424
(疇)	94
壘	424
(累)	423
	424
(黼)	182
(疊)	151

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皿部

四	705
3—8画	
罗	475
罍	203
罍	180
罍	220
罍	14
	15
罍	239
(買)	483
罍	374

罍	204
罍	436
罍	692
罍	985
罍	865
罪	1021
罍	962
蜀	694
9画以上	
罍	562
罍	415
罍	703
(罵)	482
(罰)	180
(罷)	14
	15
罍	428
罍	310
罍	320
罍	946
(罍)	562
(羅)	475
罍	373

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皿部

皿	508
3—5画	
孟	914
孟	498
(孟)	28
(盍)	272
盍	987
盆	556
盈	901
盞	953

盐	865
盍	272
监	327
	333
盍	8
盍	270
(盥)	775
益	892

6—9画

盍	404
盛	85
	673
盍	241
盍	549
盍	271
盗	134
盍	214
	226
(盞)	953
盟	496
盍	468
(監)	327
	333
(盞)	354

10画以上

(盤)	549
盍	240
(盧)	465
盍	250
盍	6
盍	990
(盞)	131
(盞)	241
盍	373
(鹽)	865
(盞)	868

109

生部

生	670
眚	672
(産)	74
(甦)	710
甥	671

110

矢部

矢	679
矣	887
知	976
矩	369
矧	669
矧	339
	340
短	164
矧	116
矮	4
矧	985
疑	885
(矧)	339
	340
矧	946
矧	928

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禾部

禾	269
2—3画	
利	434
秃	760
秀	842
私	702
秆	217

和	270	87	9—10 画	(穉) 543	(皃) 3	鸬	465
	272	秘 38	(稞) 543	(穩) 789	(縣) 502	鴨	858
	282	501	(稽) 344	(積) 765	皞 269	鴛	824
	303	6—7 画	(種) 987	(稽) 470	(皃) 269	鸯	869
	304	秸 344	988	稻 735	(樂) 422	鸬	453
(秣)	811	稻 470	(稱) 83	穰 628	929	鸬	88
(季)	534	秒 300	84	(穌) 270	皞 574	鸬	618
季	317	桃 734	87			鸬	769
委	779	移 885	稳 790			鴛	923
	783	秣 540	(穀) 240			鸬	96
秉	51	(稞) 171	稗 968	白 15	瓜 244	鸬	852
4 画		(稞) 360	稽 309	1—8 画	皞 151	鸬	703
秣	36	秣 309	588	百 16	瓠 285	6—7 画	
秒	505	稍 659	稷 320	(阜) 942	瓠 567	鸬	985
香	818	661	稻 135	皂 942	瓣 20	鸬	177
种	93	(稞) 217	黎 428	(兒) 491	瓠 628	鸬	448
	987	程 86	稿 222	帛 54		鸬	245
	988	稀 800	稼 325	的 136		鸬	841
秣	1012	黍 693	(稞) 222	140	114 鸟部	鸬	275
(杭)	360	稗 201	11 画以上	143	鸟 536	鸬	989
秋	614	税 700	臻 968	皆 343	2—4 画	鸬	224
科	388	粮 418	(積) 308	皇 293	鸬 364	鸬	472
(烁)	614	8 画	穉 648	泉 622	鸡 308	鸬	338
5 画		(稞) 425	穆 520	皈 253	鸬 923	鸬	277
秦	607	455	稗 319	皋 220	鸣 510	鸬	868
乘	87	植 977	(稞) 385	皞 3	鸬 674	鸬	795
	673	稗 388	(稞) 65	皎 340	鸬 675	鸬	56
秣	515	稚 986	麋 378	(習) 804	鸬 545	鸬	427
秣	692	稗 17	626	皞 40	鴛 857	鸬	373
秤	87	稗 632	穗 716	皞 269	鸬 66	鸬	242
租	1017	稠 95	黏 534	皖 775	鸬 26	鸬	283
积	308	頰 765	(稞) 986	皙 801	鸬 375	鸬	173
秧	869	稗 22	(穫) 304	9 画以上	鸬 969	鸬	920
盍	270	稗 65	(穉) 648	魄 55	5 画	鸬	813
秩	983	穌 710	(穉) 300	574	鸬 899	鸬	739
称	83	颖 902	馥 210	770	鸬 238	8 画	
	84	(稞) 52	(穉) 540	孰 295	鸬 155	鸬	796

鸛	359	鸛	883	(鸛)	869	973	(瘰)	361	(瘡)	922			
鸛	625	鸛	900	(鸛)	813	疖	216	痢	435	(瘡)	895		
鸛	505	鸛	965	(鸛)	703	疖	388	瘰	116	瘡	72		
鸛	6	鸛	1008	(鸛)	852	病	53	疾	292		116		
鸛	406	鸛	460	(鸛)	711	店	652	痢	812	瘡	464		
鸛	28	鸛	445	(鸛)	899	疽	127	痧	650	瘡	324		
鸛	557	鸛	339	(鸛)	931	疽	367	痛	757	瘡	647		
鸛	593	鸛	366	(鸛)	465	痕	980	痠	713	瘡	91		
鸛	105	鸛	923	(鸛)	427	疾	313	8 画			瘡	516	
鸛	229	鸛	497	(鸛)	472	疥	949	(瘰)	860	(瘰)	893		
鸛	923	鸛	469	115			疹	968	痲	481	瘰	248	
鸛	711	鸛	291	广部			痛	904	疥	994	瘰	48	
9 画				2—4 画			疼	737	非	193		49	
鸛	283	鸛	952	疔	152	疱	554	痹	39	癰	19		
鸛	91	鸛	900	疔	444	疔	997	痼	243	(瘡)	102		
鸛	369	鸛	802	疔	343	痲	849	痲	88	瘤	458		
鸛	272	鸛	564	疔	542	(痲)	193	痲	784	瘡	314		
鸛	174	鸛	250	疔	876	痲	321	痲	919	癰	727		
鸛	241	鸛	699	疔	433	痲	561	(痲)	39	11—13 画			
鸛	283	[114]			疔	653	瘰	361	瘰	113	瘰	294	
鸛	615	鳥部			疔	223	6—7 画			瘰	914	瘰	46
鸛	931	(鳥)	536	疔	365	瘰	985	瘰	129	(瘰)	464		
鸛	107	(鳳)	199	瘰	870	瘰	860	瘰	727	瘰	477		
鸛	493	(鸛)	173	瘰	432	瘰	784	瘰	669	瘰	902		
鸛	798	(鸛)	857	瘰	908	瘰	884	9—10 画			(瘰)	1016	
10 画				瘰	349	瘰	106	瘰	91	瘰	951		
鸛	397	(鸛)	155	瘰	1016	瘰	754		986	瘰	958		
鸛	893	(鸛)	149	瘰	102	瘰	622	瘰	120	(瘰)	464		
鸛	739	(鸛)	107	瘰	798	瘰	171		122	瘰	461		
鸛	876	(鸛)	406	(瘰)	197	瘰	344	瘰	410	瘰	898		
鸛	790	(鸛)	868	瘰	891	瘰	872	瘰	893	瘰	624		
鸛	458	(鸛)	308	瘰	83	瘰	274	(瘰)	542	瘰	94		
鸛	314	(鸛)	66	瘰	316	瘰	982		876	(瘰)	669		
鸛	892	(鸛)	96	瘰	12	瘰	419	(瘰)	870	瘰	18		
鸛	327	(鸛)	899	5 画			瘰	798	瘰	787	(瘰)	433	
鸛	273	(鸛)	985	瘰	971	瘰	159	瘰	689	(瘰)	444		
11 画以上				(鸛)	545	瘰	563	瘰	279	(瘰)	812		

(癰) 129	竟 362	奄 1005	隆 461	登 137	耨 541		
癌 3	(竝) 52	窃 605	窠 401	(發) 179	耨 14		
(癆) 419	(竝) 996	窆 43	(竄) 112	凳 138	榜 552		
癩 413	章 955	窆 603	(竅) 603	121 矛部	(耨) 463		
(癩) 343	竟 362	盲 876	(竇) 159		(榜) 421		
(癒) 922	(產) 74	窄 951	(竈) 942		耨 908		
瘵 893	翊 892	窈 444	(竊) 605		(耨) 14		
癩 148	翌 892	窈 149	118 疋部	矛 489	耨 289		
癖 563	7 画以上	窃 876		柔 636	耨 517		
14 画以上	竦 707	窆 982		矜 248			
(癯) 48	童 755	窆 874		351			
49	(埃) 706	窆 748	(疋) 562	607	123 老部		
癖 850	竣 379	(窓) 102	胥 844	(務) 797		老 419	
(癯) 88	(豎) 695	7 画以上	蛋 128	喬 923		耨 585	
(癯) 872	靖 363	窆 112	蛋 129	(謹) 607		耨 490	
(癯) 971	意 893	窆 791	楚 98	(鼈) 636	耨 151		
癩 145	竭 347	窆 342	楚 986	蠱 489			
(癯) 432	端 163	窗 102	疑 885	122 耒部	[123] 耂部		
(癯) 898	(競) 362	窆 363	[118] 疋部			耒 424	考 386
癯 619	(賴) 219	窆 404	疎 691			籽 1011	老 419
(癯) 904	競 219	窆 159	疏 691			耕 229	孝 825
(癯) 727	117 穴部	窆 388	119 皮部	耘 932	耂 964		
116 立部		(窩) 791		秒 80	(耨) 995		
立 433		窆 710		耗 268	煮 995		
1 画		窆 397		耙 14	耨 998		
产 74	1—6 画	窆 917	皮 560	耨 546	124 耳部		
3—6 画	(空) 771	窆 854	皱 991	耨 706		耳 177	
妾 605	究 364	窆 899	(皀) 554	耨 321		2 画	
竖 695	穷 613	窆 372	皀 377	耨 302		耨 152	
亲 606	空 394	(窪) 771	颇 573	耨 421	耶 877		
612	395	(窆) 613	皀 114	(耨) 97	耨 878		
竝 278	帘 438	(窆) 919	(皀) 991	耨 730	取 620		
彦 868	窆 799	(窆) 874	(皀) 948	耨 732			
飒 644	窆 614	(窆) 874	120 犮部	耦 545	3 画		
站 954	(穿) 360	(窆) 372		耨 463	耨 118		
	突 760	(窆) 102		耨 336			
	穿 100	窆 802		癸 254			

闻 789	125 臣部	鹵 177	颀 784	(頰) 207	(處) 97	
4 画		128 页部	颀 902	(頰) 173	98	
耻 90			颀 389	(頭) 757	虞 917	
(聃) 126			颀 174	(頰) 323	(虜) 466	
耿 230			颀 885	(頸) 230	(戲) 281	
耽 126	(臥) 792	2—3 画	颀 569	360	806	
(耽) 90	(豎) 695	顶 153	颀 765	(頰) 113	颀 621	
(聃) 1016	臧 939	顷 612	颀 265	(頰) 644	(膚) 200	
聂 537	(豎) 695	预 262	颖 902	(頰) 928	(慮) 471	
聃 707	(臨) 450	项 821	8—9 画	(類) 425	(慮) 465	
5—10 画	(攀) 415	顺 700	颀 581	(顛) 484	(戲) 281	
职 978	(鹽) 865	须 843	颀 389	(顛) 834	806	
聃 126	126 西(西) 部	4 画	颀 384	(顛) 602	(虧) 403	
聆 453		顷 844	题 740	(顛) 244	(靚) 621	
聊 444		顽 774	颀 905	(顯) 814	(獻) 817	
聆 538		顾 244	颀 174	(顛) 465	颀 867	
聃 461		西 799	颀 1000	(顛) 537	(靚) 621	
聃 257	要 873	168	颀 865	(顛) 919	[130]	
聃 438	876	颀 583	颀 173	129 至部	虎部	
(聖) 672	栗 436	颀 18	10—12 画		虎 283	
聃 570	贾 241	颀 708	颀 537		虎 704	
(聃) 257	324	颀 266	颀 484		虍 824	
聚 372	票 567	颀 182	颀 145		彪 46	
聃 406	覃 607	预 921	颀 646	致 981	(號) 266	
聃 109	728	5—7 画	颀 269	臻 968	268	
聃 9	栗 713	硕 702	颀 824	130 虍部	號 257	
11 画以上	覆 210	颀 465	颀 425		131 虫部	
(聃) 671	(霸) 14	领 455	13 画以上			虫 93
(聃) 109	(颀) 272	颀 573	颀 75			1—3 画
(聃) 438	(羈) 310	颀 230	954			虍 616
(聃) 707	127 而部	360	颀 638	虎 283		
(聃) 537		颀 347	颀 569	虍 466	虍 542	
(聃) 978		829	颀 623	虍 594	虍 471	
(聃) 538		而 176	[128] 頁部	虍 844	虍 844	
(聃) 750		耐 524		(處) 98	(虍) 98	
(聃) 461	要 696	97		虍 297		
	而 542					

蚤	72	蛄	238	蚤	484	(蝸)	791	蚤	489	虻	965
虹	277	蛎	433	7 画		蜘蛛	977	10 画		蝻	489
	336	蛆	618	蜚	962	蜚	562	蜚	9	(蜚)	820
虾	260	蚌	324		963	蛎	747	(蝨)	163	12 画	
	807	蚰	910	蜃	669	蜃	623	融	636	(蝨)	72
蛇	227	蚰	627	蚰	207	蝉	73	螭	607	(螭)	527
虹	496	蛊	241	(蛭)	323	蛭	773	蟻	486	蟻	806
蚁	887	蚱	950	蛭	823	螂	417	蟻	488	蟻	558
(蛇)	662	蚯	614		659	蛭	498	蟻	483	蟻	300
蚂	480	蛉	453	蜈	795	蜚	191	蜚	926	蟻	897
	482	蛙	997	蛭	924	蜜	501	(蜚)	887	(蝨)	93
	482	蛇	662	蛭	791	9 画		螭	802	(蟻)	73
虽	714		885	蛾	173	蛭	104	(蛭)	704	蟻	550
闽	508	蛭	84	蛭	436	蝶	151	螭	88	蟻	655
蚤	942	蚰	913	蛭	97	蛭	635	蟻	731	(蟻)	315
蚤	820	蛋	129	蛭	204	蛭	283	蟻	552	13 画	
4 画		6 画		蜂	198	蛭	526	螭	892	(蛭)	84
蚤	64	蚤	614	蛭	598	蛭	866	蜚	510	蛭	305
蚌	22	蛭	963	蛭	766	蛭	206	(蜚)	901	蛭	498
	34	蛙	771	(蛭)	417	(蛭)	638	11 画		(蛭)	901
蛭	202	蛭	323	蛭	906	蛭	404	蛭	686	(蛭)	827
(蛭)	297	蛭	527	蜀	694	蛭	827		962	蛭	994
蛭	859	蛭	982	8 画		(蛭)	786	(蛭)	963	蛭	74
蚰	561	蛭	704	蛭	190	蛭	388	蛭	294	(蛭)	831
蛭	641	蛭	617		191	蛭	210	(蛭)	486	蛭	439
蛭	815	蛭	297	(蛭)	22	蛭	709	蛭	824	(蛭)	887
蛭	266	蛭	993	蛭	610	蛭	294	蛭	667	蛭	831
蛭	349	蛭	751	蛭	584	蛭	917	蛭	567	蛭	477
(蛭)	195	蛭	407	蛭	411	蛭	910	蛭	732	14 画	
蛭	232	蛭	863		950	蛭	463	(蛭)	463	蛭	269
蚊	789	蛭	224	蛭	801	蛭	616	蛭	477	蛭	507
蚪	158		260	蛭	921		910	(蛭)	256	(蛭)	433
蛭	897	蛭	583	(蛭)	151	蛭	43	蛭	802	蛭	638
蛭	88	蛭	338	蛭	258	(蛭)	260	蛭	822	(蛭)	266
5 画		蛭	871	蛭	256		807	蛭	956	(蛭)	583
蛭	901	蛭	950	蛭	891	(蛭)	496	蛭	698	(蛭)	635
蛭	263	蛭	517	蛭	901	(蛭)	675	蛭	987	15 画以上	

蠹 105	910	笱 962	筒 756	簣 944	篁 294
(蠹) 411	992	第 1012	笱 814	篾 605	篾 279
蠹 429	(罽) 727	笱 285	笱 180	(笱) 594	(笱) 884
431	(罽) 1021	笱 717	笱 863	笱 239	笱 464
(蠹) 163	罽 424	笱 12	笱 622	笱 998	笱 334
(蠹) 824	(罽) 465	5 画	笱 118	笱 770	(笱) 814
(蠹) 198	(罽) 727	笱 326	119	笱 309	篇 565
(蠹) 241	罐 250	笱 613	筋 351	笱 642	條 97
蠹 373		笱 33	(笱) 717	笱 651	篆 1001
蠹 163	134	笱 574	笱 971	(笱) 326	10 画
(蠹) 64	舌部	笱 461	笱 340	(笱) 90	笱 236
蠹 619	舌 662	462	(笱) 36	算 714	篁 192
(蠹) 484	乱 472	笱 119	7 画	算 39	(笱) 998
(蠹) 619	刮 244	笱 140	笱 94	(笱) 226	笱 436
	敌 140	笱 671	笱 714	笱 476	笱 415
	舐 680	笱 945	笱 963	(笱) 103	笱 112
	甜 744	1022	笱 378	(笱) 947	(笱) 38
	鸱 245	符 204	932	948	笱 943
	辞 107	笱 453	笱 546	笱 205	(笱) 825
	舐 745	笱 236	笱 686	笱 126	(笱) 651
		笱 434	笱 220	笱 55	笱 40
	135	笱 706	(笱) 68	笱 249	笱 90
	竹(ㄣ)	笱 143	笱 660	笱 394	笱 558
	部	笱 747	(笱) 998	笱 924	(笱) 718
	竹 994	笱 321	笱 932	笱 824	笱 221
	2—4 画	笱 42	笱 825	笱 468	笱 428
	笱 994	笱 88	(笱) 1022	(笱) 991	笱 61
	笱 421	6 画	笱 592	笱 65	(笱) 642
	笱 216	笱 402	筒 330	9 画	11 画
	笱 914	笱 138	笱 400	(笱) 605	(笱) 300
	笱 311	笱 397	(笱) 249	(笱) 880	笱 422
	(笱) 90	笱 998	(笱) 68	笱 818	笱 294
	笱 161	笱 68	(笱) 343	(笱) 185	笱 713
	笱 308	笱 38	345	笱 968	(笱) 464
	笱 328	笱 651	(笱) 756	笱 836	笱 507
	笔 36	笱 130	8 画	笱 406	笱 885
	笑 825	笱 370	笱 613	笱 101	笱 157

簾 468	462	臬 537	盘 549	齐 582	裔 890
簇 111	簾 901	臭 95	舴 945	剂 318	裳 650
簪 165	簪 931	843	舶 55	齏 310	(裝) 1001
(簪) 548	(簪) 592	息 802	船 101	[141]	裴 555
(筵) 397	(籩) 42	(旱) 220	舩 989	齊部	裳 77
簋 254	(籩) 428	(旱) 1021	舩 813	(齊) 582	659
(簪) 65	(簪) 165	鼻 35	舩 171	(劑) 318	(製) 983
12—13 画	(籩) 476	138	舩 800	(齏) 950	裹 258
簋 207	簋 931	血部	舩 752	(齏) 309	褰 24
簋 148	(簾) 901	血 829	舩 660	(齏) 310	(褰) 363
簋 938	(籩) 919	853	舩 915	142	(褰) 24
(簪) 126	136	(邛) 846	舩 498	衣部	褰 594
簋 548	臼部	(𠂔) 542	舩 709	衣 882	(褰) 830
簋 138	白 365	舩 554	舩 294	889	褰 818
簋 992	史 915	舩 542	(盤) 549	哀 3	褰 41
簋 57	(兒) 176	舩 834	(脩) 66	衾 607	(褰) 804
(簪) 931	(舌) 70	(衆) 988	舩 67	哀 3	[142]
簋 413	昇 916	(舩) 484	舩 93	衾 536	衤部
(簪) 370	𠂔 876	(舩) 507	舩 497	哀 112	2—5 画
(簪) 130	春 92	139	(舩) 599	697	补 58
(簪) 592	舩 807	舟部	(舩) 466	哀 987	初 96
(簪) 865	舅 365	舟 989	(舩) 888	哀 255	衬 83
(簪) 438	(舊) 365	(舩) 101	(舩) 331	哀 888	衫 652
簿 61	[136]	舩 652	(舩) 466	哀 804	衩 71
(簪) 824	臼部	舩 888	(舩) 465	袋 123	71
14 画以上	(與) 914	舩 331	140	(表) 983	袂 296
籍 314	917	舩 19	色部	表 491	衲 523
(籌) 94	919	(舩) 101	色 647	袂 321	衲 633
(簪) 415	與 917	舩 66	651	裁 63	衲 9
纂 1020	(舉) 370	舩 18	艳 868	裂 447	衲 351
(簪) 738	(舉) 370	舩 266	舩 202	448	(祇) 979
(簪) 770	137	舩 188	(艷) 868	袂 830	袂 494
(簪) 41	自部	舩 226	(艷) 868	袂 1001	袂 772
簋 619	自 1012	舩 465	141	袂 576	袂 618
(錄) 468		舩 994	齐部	袂 616	袂 728
(籠) 461				(裏) 429	袂 843

衫 968	562	(襪) 772	羴 599	屎 680	糝 938
袍 553	裾 368	(襪) 414	(絨) 634	(枇) 36	糍 107
祥 551	裾 170	襦 638	翔 819	糋 500	糈 846
被 30	9—10 画	襖 686	(經) 599	粉 195	糗 637
被 56	裾 118	(襪) 16	羴 718	料 447	糗 30
6—8 画	裾 30	(觀) 83	羞 949	杷 12	糙 66
裾 347	裾 273	襪 125	(養) 872	粝 433	糗 616
(袴) 398	裾 405	襪 628	羯 347	粘 534	糖 731
裆 130	(複) 209	(福) 964	羴 730	952	糕 221
裯 894	裾 26	襪 551	羴 926	粗 110	11 画以上
裯 203	裾 471		(羴) 653	柏 574	糜 493
(裯) 633	裾 43			粒 433	500
袷 590	裾 766			粟 748	糗 941
(袷) 322	767			粟 713	(糗) 196
袷 223	(裯) 296			粵 931	糠 385
袷 406	裾 640			粵 1009	(糠) 337
根 393	裾 414			糗 196	(糗) 645
(補) 58	裾 722			栖 800	666
裾 696	裾 90			(糗) 451	(糗) 440
(袷) 322	裾 350			(糗) 1001	糗 337
裾 440	(裾) 428			粥 990	糗 425
裾 86	裾 524			7—10 画	(糗) 433
(裡) 429	11 画以上			糗 65	糗 543
袷 439	(裾) 471			粝 360	(糗) 764
袷 920	裾 964			粮 440	糗 537
褲 398	(裾) 203			梁 441	(糗) 140
裯 330	206			精 359	糗 923
裙 625	(裾) 935			粝 450	(糗) 537
裯 47	(裾) 9			粹 114	(糗) 748
褂 246	裾 414			粽 1016	
褚 98	裾 716			糗 645	
995	裾 599			666	
(裾) 393	(裾) 56			糊 281	聿 920
裸 477	裾 352			283	肆 706
楊 743	(裾) 130			285	肆 893
803	(裾) 439			糗 279	(聿) 962
裯 39	裾 73			(糗) 1016	聿 962

143

羊部

羊 870

羴 939

善 654

群 625

(羴) 625

羴 424

[143]

羊部

羴 598

差 69

72

72

106

养 872

羴 241

羞 841

(羞) 241

着 959

960

965

1007

羴 453

羴 139

[143]

羊部

美 493

美 911

姜 335

羔 221

羔 873

盖 214

226

羴 873

羴 816

(義) 888

義 803

羴 229

144

米部

米 500

2—6 画

粦 140

类 425

粦 811

(粦) 666

籽 1011

糗 463

[145]		翅 91	翾 849	(紮) 977	纫 632	终 987
巾部		翁 790	耀 877	緊 883	4 画	纆 991
肃 711		扇 652	(羅) 140	繁 183	纬 782	絆 20
(肅) 711		654	(羅) 748	574	纆 932	拂 202
[145]		(玃) 91	148	繇 875	纆 278	紕 98
衤部		种 92	糸部	910	纯 104	绍 661
翊 453		翎 282	1 画	992	紕 559	绎 891
(翊) 804		翊 892	系 317	縻 500	纱 650	经 357
翌 892		(習) 804	806	縻 425	纲 219	给 124
[145]		翹 602	4—6 画	(紮) 317	纳 522	6 画
衤部		603	素 711	806	纆 633	绑 21
(書) 689		翊 300	(紮) 935	纂 1020	纵 1015	絨 634
(書) 992		脩 824	947	(辯) 45	纶 248	结 344
(畫) 288		翕 802	索 719	(紮) 423	474	346
146		翔 819	紧 353	424	纷 194	筠 398
艮部		羣 296	素 789	纊 135	纸 980	紕 121
艮 228		翥 998	紫 901	[148]	纹 789	绕 629
228		翥 141	(紮) 935	纟部	790	经 151
良 440		翟 951	947	2—3 画	纺 188	纆 266
艰 327		翠 114	累 423	纆 996	纆 996	绘 299
星 393		9 画以上	424	纆 913	纆 539	给 227
悬 393		剪 330	425	纆 231	纆 690	315
(艱) 327		翦 565	紮 829	277	5 画	纆 850
[146]		翦 774	紮 977	纆 991	线 816	纆 336
艮部		翰 265	紫 1012	纆 811	紺 218	络 420
即 311		翦 272	紮 847	596	紺 830	478
既 318		翦 9	8 画以上	纆 223	纆 205	绝 375
暨 319		翦 273	紮 584	271	纆 439	纆 340
147		翦 892	(緊) 353	纆 855	组 1018	纆 756
羽部		翦 892	(絳) 183	纆 873	绅 665	7 画
羽 918		翦 602	紮 613	928	细 806	纆 229
3—8 画		(翹) 603	(絳) 502	纆 774	纆 94	纆 442
羿 891		603	穀 283	311	纆 94	纆 823
		(翹) 9	(絳) 815	纆 402	织 976	纆 374
		翻 182	滕 738	纆 315	纲 363	纆 245
		(翹) 300	(紮) 901	316	纆 675	纆 842
						纆 88

绂 807	绂 392	纛 327	(纛) 813	(纛) 122	150 走部
绂 715	绂 818	纛 50	(纛) 996	(纛) 645	
绂 733	纛 328	11 画	(纛) 830	(纛) 716	
继 319	纛 503	纛 566	(纛) 633	(纛) 976	
绂 739	纛 415	567	(纛) 702	(纛) 599	
742	纛 740	纛 487	(纛) 357	13 画以上	
8 画	纛 506	纛 423	(纛) 328	(纛) 672	
绩 319	纛 309	纛 716	(纛) 407	(纛) 891	
绩 847	581	纛 899	(纛) 442	(纛) 299	
绂 455	纛 934	纛 867	(纛) 816	(纛) 842	
纛 1016	纛 301	纛 712	(纛) 219	(纛) 402	走 1016 2—5 画
纛 847	纛 703	718	(纛) 777	(纛) 50	
纛 588	纛 164	纛 506	(纛) 245	(纛) 319	
纛 190	纛 44	511	(纛) 248	(纛) 847	
纛 79	纛 816	517	474	(纛) 74	
105	纛 236	纛 647	(纛) 63	(纛) 556	
纛 659	纛 1004	12 画	(纛) 439	(纛) 44	
纛 256	纛 291	纛 829	(纛) 26	(纛) 811	
纛 672	纛 144	纛 445	(纛) 816	(纛) 62	
纛 782	纛 113	纛 655	816	(纛) 472	
纛 502	纛 470	纛 946	(纛) 1015	(纛) 415	149 麦部
纛 689	纛 42	946	(纛) 782		
纛 34	纛 507	13 画以上	10—12 画		
34	纛 926	纛 335	(纛) 981	麦 484	
纛 95	10 画	纛 596	(纛) 356	麸 201	
纛 735	纛 356	纛 601	(纛) 733	麹 618	
纛 459	纛 968	647	(纛) 733	[149]	
纛 623	纛 211	纛 291	(纛) 991	麦部	
纛 946	纛 640	纛 341	(纛) 470	(麦) 484	
1014	纛 556	1008	(纛) 34	(麩) 504	
纛 954	纛 198	纛 845	(纛) 34	(麩) 617	151 赤部
纛 776	纛 199	纛 898	(纛) 1015	(麩) 201	
纛 467	纛 113	纛 1019	(纛) 1015	(麩) 618	
472	纛 221	[148]	(纛) 596	(麩) 504	
纛 1004	纛 74	纟部	(纛) 328		
纛 1010	纛 428	5—9 画	(纛) 629		
9 画	纛 892				

赫 273	酖 489	醕 735	(覺) 834	[156] 鹵部	[158] 足部
赭 964	醕 847	醇 105			
糖 731	酚 194	醉 1020		154 辰部	2—4 画
152 豆部	酖 126	醅 555			
	(酖) 969	醑 468	辰 82	(鹵) 466	𨾏 546
豆 159	酖 263	醖 1004	辱 639	(鹹) 813	𨾏 27
𨾏 463	酖 238	醑 622	唇 104	(𨾏) 116	𨾏 721
𨾏 334	酖 111	醑 283	(脣) 104	(鹹) 329	𨾏 329
(豈) 586	酖 1023	醑 740	晨 82	(鹽) 865	𨾏 201
𨾏 90	酖 710	(醑) 933	蜃 669	(鹵) 329	𨾏 583
𨾏 883	酖 769	醒 838	(農) 540	157 里部	𨾏 590
短 164	酖 573	(醖) 95	(楚) 540		距 371
登 137	6—7 画	醑 500		里 429	趾 979
(豎) 695	酖 755	醑 846	155 豕部	厘 427	𨾏 931
𨾏 72	酖 811	醑 262		重 93	𨾏 600
𨾏 773	酯 980	醑 428	豕 679	989	(𨾏) 929
(頭) 757	醑 511	(醑) 731	豕 764	野 879	5 画
(豐) 196	醑 421	11 画以上	豕 296	量 441	𨾏 332
(艷) 868	(醑) 95	醑 419	豕 321	444	𨾏 978
(艷) 868	醬 336	(醫) 882	350	童 755	𨾏 12
(豔) 868	醑 342	(醬) 336	象 821	(釐) 427	(𨾏) 146
153 酉部	醑 869	醑 58	豕 292	158 足部	𨾏 150
	酖 577	醑 343	豕 800		𨾏 201
酉 911	酖 651	醑 804	豪 267	足 1017	𨾏 770
2—5 画	酖 676	(醑) 573	(豬) 993	𨾏 168	𨾏 436
酖 152	醑 86	醑 372	綜 1016	𨾏 614	𨾏 477
153	酖 398	醑 431	豫 921	𨾏 852	𨾏 652
首 616	酖 493	(醑) 95	豕 195	𨾏 330	𨾏 554
酖 216	酖 762	醑 854	豕 322	𨾏 939	𨾏 769
酖 991	酖 425	(醑) 868	𨾏 50	(𨾏) 111	𨾏 321
酖 1006	酖 535	醑 455	𨾏 815	𨾏 49	𨾏 57
酖 556	酸 713	(醑) 535	156 鹵部	(𨾏) 168	𨾏 724
酖 887	8—10 画	醑 500		(𨾏) 376	6 画
酖 933	酖 111	(醑) 651	鹵 466	(𨾏) 112	𨾏 405
酖 725	(醑) 862	676	𨾏 116	𨾏 41	(𨾏) 63
	酖 406	(醑) 869			𨾏 399

跂	122	蹠	984	跖	314	(蹠)	41		877		854
跷	600	踩	63	蹠	535	(蹠)	94	(邨)	114	郊	338
跔	38	跔	146	11 画		蹠	452	(邦)	21	郑	973
跖	106	跖	57	(蹠)	318	(蹠)	310	邨	49	郎	416
	107	跖	978	蹠	97	(蹠)	978	邨	793		418
跖	999	(蹠)	623	(蹠)	550	(蹠)	931	邨	186	邨	934
跖	814	踪	1015	(蹠)	730	(蹠)	811	邨	583	7 画	
跖	811	蹠	333	蹠	34	(蹠)	436	那	521	郝	268
跳	748	蹠	372	(蹠)	1015		477		522	部	794
蹠	171	9—10 画		(蹠)	978	(蹠)	984		530	邨	434
跪	255	蹠	101	蹠	141	(蹠)	97	5 画		(邨)	323
路	468	蹠	151		979	蹠	74	邨	263	邨	902
(迹)	318	蹠	71	(蹠)	697	蹠	449	邨	51	邨	932
跻	310	(蹠)	772	蹠	712	蹠	1019	邨	559	邨	222
跤	338	蹠	144	(蹠)	600	蹠	832	邨	29	邨	800
跟	228	蹠	100	12 画		(蹠)	537	邨	879	邨	807
(蹠)	171	蹠	988	(蹠)	600	(蹠)	112	邨	909	邨	203
7—8 画		蹠	370	(蹠)	122	159		邨	614	邨	379
踌	94	(踌)	916	蹠	97	邑部		邨	449	8 画	
(蹠)	361		917	蹠	376	邑	890	邨	141	都	157
跟	440	蹠	170		377	邨	904	邨	1016		160
	443	蹠	741	蹠	444	邨	285	邨	37	(邨)	1016
(蹠)	368	蹠	115	蹠	578	邨	905	邨	661	邨	81
蹠	317	蹠	565	(蹠)	374	[159]		邨	724	邨	580
踊	906	(蹠)	906		600	卩(在右)部		6 画		(邨)	909
蹠	314	蹠	637	蹠	183	邨	252	邨	252	邨	561
踌	888	蹠	537	蹠	112	邨	877	邨	878	郭	256
(蹠)	332	蹠	550	蹠	167	2—4 画			878	部	60
踌	111	(蹠)	38	蹠	115	邨	138	邨	920	邨	126
蹠	105	蹠	723		167	邨	263	邨	323	邨	727
(蹠)	730	(蹠)	741	蹠	69	邨	613	邨	981	9 画	
蹠	289	蹠	133	蹠	112	邨	402	邨	992	邨	866
蹠	739	蹠	581	蹠	138	邨	487	邨	279	邨	374
蹠	722		802		139	邨	21	邨	399	邨	174
	722	(蹠)	600	13 画以上		邨	836	邨	271	邨	709
脚	90	蹠	457	蹠	943	邨	828	邨	605	邨	492
蹠	792		460	蹠	994			邨	290	(邨)	817

10—11 画	(𧈧) 126	𧈧 290	𧈧 1008	(詠) 499	譬 564
鄭 491	(躬) 231	𧈧 515	1020	譽 738	(譎) 989
(鄔) 793	𧈧 170	𧈧 841	𧈧 233	譽 923	(譎) 964
(鄔) 1016	(𧈧) 170	𧈧 267	𧈧 99	誓 685	(讀) 159
鄔 269	𧈧 733	𧈧 272	(解) 348	(誌) 982	161
鄔 730	(𧈧) 260	貌 491	350	(認) 632	(譎) 330
鄔 862	(軀) 617	(貓) 488	解 348	8—12 画	(譎) 668
鄔 897	(軀) 171	489	350	書 950	(誓) 94
鄔 285	161	(猓) 861	831	(論) 474	95
鄔 37	采部	(猓) 919	𧈧 712	475	(誓) 964
鄔 905	悉 802	猓 516	𧈧 986	(諡) 686	(謹) 289
鄔 201	釉 913	猓 561	𧈧 41	(誼) 848	(讒) 73
鄔 955	番 181	(獾) 290	𧈧 283	(諱) 299	(讓) 628
12 画以上	释 685	164	(觴) 656	警 9	(讓) 889
(鄔) 126	549	龟部	(觴) 986	(膳) 738	(讀) 939
鄔 573	(釋) 685	龟 253	(觸) 99	(講) 335	(讒) 869
鄔 655	(讒) 182	378	166	(譎) 287	(讒) 130
(鄔) 449	162	614	言部	(譎) 990	(讒) 161
(鄔) 973	谷部	[164]	言 863	譽 330	[166]
(鄔) 138	谷 240	龜部	2—7 画	譽 612	讠部
(鄔) 879	240	(龜) 253	𧈧 277	(誨) 544	2 画
(鄔) 399	920	378	𧈧 615	警 360	计 315
鄔 1016	(卻) 624	614	(託) 767	(譎) 172	讠 153
(鄔) 402	鄔 807	165	(這) 965	(讒) 677	讠 208
(鄔) 820	欲 920	角部	966	983	讠 632
鄔 116	𧈧 920	角 339	𧈧 896	(譎) 1001	讠 306
鄔 455	(谿) 802	375	𧈧 964	(證) 972	3 画
鄔 198	𧈧 302	(觴) 351	𧈧 436	973	讠 345
(饗) 820	305	351	(註) 997	(譎) 306	讠 278
(鄔) 434	160	𧈧 283	(詠) 905	13 画以上	讠 735
160	豸部	𧈧 375	譬 1008	(譽) 923	讠 629
身部	豸 983	𧈧 656	1012	(護) 284	讠 653
身 665	豸 72	𧈧 239	詹 952	(譎) 943	讠 589
射 663	豹 27	(觴) 141	(誓) 71	(譯) 891	讠 855
躬 231	貂 149		(誇) 398	(證) 298	讠 889
軀 617			(詢) 839	(譎) 889	讠 855

记 316	译 891	逛 402	谎 295	潜 946	靖 363
4 画	诒 884	说 700	谏 334	蕉 602	静 362
讲 335	6 画	701	谐 828	澜 414	靛 148
讳 299	诤 401	929	谗 853	谱 578	
讴 544	诤 424	708	谒 880	涌 377	
诤 370	试 682	174	谓 786	漱 869	
讶 860	洼 245	175	谓 174	遣 596	169
讷 529	诗 675	175	谕 922	谗 952	卓部
许 845	诒 311	175	媛 849	讪 161	乾 595
訛 172	346	8 画	谗 73	讪 95	(乾) 214
訪 833	诿 295	请 612	谗 1009	讪 869	韩 264
论 474	诿 85	请 993	谗 6	讪 84	戟 315
475	诛 992	取 1016	谚 868		朝 79
讷 839	洗 666	诺 543	帝 144	167	(幹) 218
讼 707	话 289	读 159	谜 499	辛部	(幹) 218
讽 198	诞 128	161	编 565	辛 832	幹 792
设 663	诮 237	啄 1007	谓 844	辜 238	翰 265
访 187	诮 622	排 191	10 画	辞 107	(韓) 264
诀 374	诡 254	课 392	谟 512	(皋) 1021	170
5 画	询 854	倭 783	谟 130	辟 40	雨(雨)
证 972	诣 891	谀 915	谟 713	563	部
诂 239	诤 974	谁 664	谢 831	辣 410	雨 918
诃 269	该 213	699	谣 875	(舜) 107	920
评 571	详 818	谗 669	谗 305	辨 45	3—7 画
诅 1018	诧 71	调 149	谤 22	辨 45	零 917
识 677	浑 302	747	谗 686	(辦) 20	雪 852
983	诨 846	75	谦 593	辨 45	(雲) 931
诃 840	7 画	谗 443	谗 501	(辭) 107	雳 432
诈 949	诫 350	淳 1005	11 画	瓣 20	雳 194
诉 711	诬 793	谗 715	谨 353	(辦) 45	(雳) 194
诊 968	语 918	谈 727	漫 485		雯 789
诋 141	921	谊 892	486	168	霄 551
诋 990	消 603	诨 668	滴 964	青部	(電) 147
词 106	误 798	9 画	剪 330	青 609	雷 423
拙 617	诨 222	谋 517	谗 511	靛 362	零 453
诏 960	诱 913	83	12 画以上	443	雾 797
波 39	海 299	谍 151	谭 728	鹊 359	

苞	24	171 非部	189	[172] 齒部	90	售	625	(瞽)	94	阻	1018	
需	845					雁	689		95	昨	1023	
霆	751					雄	868	(耀)	748	附	208	
弄	318					雅	840	175 阜部		陀	768	
震	969					集	860			陂	27	
霄	823					(雋)	374		阜	209	561	
霉	493					焦	379	[175] 卩(在左)部			573	
霄	950					雇	339			陔	837	
霖	519					雇	244			6—8 画		
霈	555					雉	367			陋	464	
8—12 画						雉	985	2—4 画		陋	515	
霖	450	172 齿部	191	173 電部	508	阢	165		陝	653		
霏	190					雍	905		阢	796	降	336
霓	532					截	347		阢	591		819
霍	305					雌	106		阢	360	陔	213
霎	651					雉	479		阢	640	限	815
(霑)	952					翟	141		(阢)	173	陡	158
霜	699						951		阵	969	(陝)	653
脉	484					8 画以上			阵	969	陞	38
霞	809					雕	149		(陞)	979	(陞)	837
(雷)	460					(虧)	403		阳	871	陟	985
(霧)	797	174 佳部	1003	2—6 画	717	(雖)	714		阪	19	(隋)	603
淫	896					魑	765		阶	343	陞	537
瀉	4					瞿	619		阴	895	隕	933
霰	817					(雙)	698		(阢)	393	(陞)	669
13 画以上						魑	95		防	187	除	97
霸	14					(雞)	308		(阢)	158	险	814
露	464					(雛)	96		5 画		院	927
	469					(雛)	935		际	317	(陸)	459
霹	560					(離)	427		陆	459		467
靂	483					(離)	905			467	陵	455
(齊)	318					(難)	525		阿	1	陔	1016
(隸)	125	175 阜部	919	525	526		526		172	(陳)	83	
(塵)	432					耀	877		陇	461	陞	103
(靈)	454					隼	94		陈	83	陞	561
(霰)	5					(耀)	140		阢	147	(陰)	895
									864	陶	874	

734		(鍾) 987	(鑛) 402	鈞 149	5 画
陷 816	176	(鎚) 103	(鑛) 50	钒 182	钰 919
陪 555	金部	銓 517	(鏹) 26	钼 495	钱 594
9 画	金 351	10—13 画	(鏹) 701	钽 542	钲 971
(陞) 808	3—9 画	銓 10	(鑛) 984	钺 870	973
(陞) 896	(嶮) 896	(鏹) 287	(鏹) 465	钺 72	钼 594
隋 715	銓 896	(鏹) 541	鑫 834	4 画	钼 239
墮 171	(釵) 265	(鏹) 382	(鏹) 250	钼 836	钼 54
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(麼) 491
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 513
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 516
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**194
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 麋 908
 麋 315
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(麋) 553
 麋 996
 麋 500
 (麋) 451
 麋 468
 (麋) 426
 434
 麋 584
 (麋) 626
 麋 532
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 麋 664
 (麋) 955
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**195
鼎部**

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**196
黑部**

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(三) 难检字笔画索引

Stroke Index for Difficult Characters

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(師) 674	(夠) 237	就 366	𣎵 605	(鋪) 578	𣎵 902
𣎵 704	𣎵 692	𣎵 398	聚 372	𣎵 257	𣎵 257

(斃) 38	(歸) 252	羸 477	輦 569	(鍵) 125	(緩) 5
隳 297	輓 75	羸 424	(賴) 219	(齋) 310	(獲) 928
(嚮) 820	十九画	獲 928	賴 219	(羸) 476	(罍) 834
十八画	詬 563	疆 335	(羸) 477	罍 373	(豔) 868
(釐) 427	醇 767	二十画	懿 893	(競) 603	(鬱) 920
鬻 253	黼 207	以上	囊 526	矗 99	爨 112
(羣) 155	(艷) 868	馨 833	526	(艷) 868	
(豎) 882	(嚴) 863	耀 877	(輓) 75	(覺) 278	
(叢) 110	(積) 765	(譽) 398	韶 735	羶 135	
馥 210	發 735	輦 562	嚮 923	磬 737	



A Y

Y

阿 ① ā Y 〈方 *dialect*〉词头 *prefix* 1 加在排行、小名或姓的前面 (used before a number denoting order of seniority in a family, a monosyllabic pet name or a surname): ~大 *Ah Da (The Eldest)* | ~根 *Ah Gen* | ~王 *Ah Wang* 2 加在某些亲属称谓的前面 (used before some kinship terms): ~妹 *sis* | ~公 *grandpa; granddad* [阿姨] 1 称跟父母同辈的女性 (term of address for a woman of one's parent's generation) *auntie; aunt* 2 对保育员或保姆等的称呼 (term of address for a nanny or a housemaid) *Ayi* 3 〈方 *dialect*〉姨母 *auntie; aunt* [阿昌族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Achang ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

① ē 见 172 页 see p172

啊 ① ā Y 同“啊” same as 啊

① á 见 1 页 see p1

② ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

④ à 见 2 页 see p2

⑤ a 见 2 页 see p2

⑥ hē 见 269 页 see p269

啊 ① ā Y 叹词 *interjection*, 表示赞叹或惊异 (used to express surprise or admiration) *ah; oh*: ~, 这花多好哇! *Ah, what a lovely flower!* | ~, 下雪了! *Oh, it's snowing!*

① á 见 1 页 see p1

② ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

④ à 见 2 页 see p2

⑤ a 见 2 页 see p2

钢 ā Y 一种放射性元素 (符号 *Ac*) *actinium (Ac)*

腌 ① ā Y [腌臢] (-za) 〈方 *dialect*〉不干净 *dirty; filthy*

① yān 见 862 页 see p862

呵 ① á Y 同“啊” same as 啊

① ā 见 1 页 see p1

② ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

④ à 见 2 页 see p2

⑤ a 见 2 页 see p2

⑥ hē 见 269 页 see p269

啊 ① á Y 叹词 *interjection*, 表示追问 (used to press for an answer or to ask for a repetition of sth just said) *pardon; what; well*: ~, 你说什么? *Pardon, what did you say?* | ~, 你再说! *Well, say it again!*

① ā 见 1 页 see p1

② ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

④ à 见 2 页 see p2

⑤ a 见 2 页 see p2

嘎 ① á Y 同“啊” same as 啊

㊦ shà 见 651 页 see p651

啊 ㊦ ǎ ㄚˇ 同“啊㊦” same as 啊㊦

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ à 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ a 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ hē 见 269 页 see p269

啊 ㊦ ǎ ㄚˇ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示疑惑 (used to express doubt) eh; what; ~, 这是怎么回事? *Eh, what's the matter?*

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ à 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ a 见 2 页 see p2

啊 ㊦ à ㄚˋ 同“啊㊦” same as 啊㊦

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ a 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ hē 见 269 页 see p269

啊 ㊦ à ㄚˋ 叹词 *interjection* 1 表示应诺或醒悟 (音较短)

(used to express agreement or sudden realization in a shorter syllable) er; yeah; ~, 好吧。

Yeah, agreed. | ~, 原来是你呀! *Oh, it's you!* 2 表示惊异或赞叹 (音较长) (used to express surprise or admiration in a longer syllable) ah; oh; ~, 伟大的祖国! *Ah, our great motherland!*

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ a 见 2 页 see p2

阿 ㊦ a · ㄚ 同“啊㊦” same as 啊㊦

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ à 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ hē 见 269 页 see p269

阿 ㊦ a · ㄚ 助词 *auxiliary* 1

用在句末, 表示赞叹、催促、嘱咐等语气 (常因前面字音不同而发生变音, 可用不同的字来表示) [used at the end of a sentence to express admiration, urging, exhortation, etc (often changed into variant pronunciations or forms owing to the pronunciation of the word before it)]: 快些来~ (呀)! *Hurry up!* | 您好~ (哇)! *How are things with you?* | 同志们加油干~ (哪)! *Work harder, comrades!* 2 用在列举的事项之后 (used after each item enumerated): 纸~、笔~, 摆满了一桌子。 *The table is littered with paper and pens.*

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

㊦ ǎ 见 2 页 see p2

㊦ à 见 2 页 see p2

哎 āi ㄞ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示不满或提醒 (used to express disapproval or to remind sb of sth) hey; why; ~, 你怎么能这么说呢! *Why, how can you talk like this?* | ~, 你们

看,谁来了! *Hey, look and see who's coming!* [哎呀] 叹词 **interjection**, 表示惊讶 (used to express surprise) *Oh, my!* [哎哟] (—yō) 叹词 **interjection**, 表示惊讶、痛苦 (used to express astonishment or pain) *oh, dear, ouch*

哀 āi ㄞ ① 悲痛 *sorrow; grief* (㊦ **doublet** 悲—*sadness; woe*): 喜怒~乐 *happiness, anger, sorrow and joy + the whole gamut of human emotions; joy and anger, weal and woe* ② 悼念 *to condole; to mourn*: 默~ *to stand in silent tribute* ③ 怜悯, 同情 *to feel pity for; to sympathize*: ~怜 *to feel pity for* | ~其不幸 *to feel pity for sb's misfortune*

镭 āi ㄞ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Es) *einsteinium (Es)*

埃 āi ㄞ 灰尘 *dirt; dust* (㊦ **doublet** 尘—*dirt; dust*)

挨 āi ㄞ ① 靠近 *near; close to; next to*: 居民区~着一条河。 *The residential area is close to a river.* ② 顺着 (一定次序) *in sequence; in the order of*: ~家查问 *to make enquiries from door to door* | ~着号叫 *to call in numerical order*

㊦ āi 见 3 页 see p3

唉 āi ㄞ 叹词 **interjection** ① 表示答应 (used to express response) *yeah*: ~, 听见了。 *Yeah, I've heard it.* ② 表示叹息 (used to express regret) *alas*: ~, 一天的工夫又白费

了。 *Alas! Another day's work is wasted.* ③ 表示招呼 (used to hail sb) *hi; hey*: ~, 你来一下。 *Hey! you come here!*

㊦ ài 见 4 页 see p4

娣 āi ㄞ [娣妯] (—jiě) <方 **dialect**> ① 称祖母 (used as a form of address for one's paternal grandmother) *grandma* ② 尊称年老的妇人 (used as a respectful form of address for elderly women) *grandma*

暖 (暖) āi ㄞ 同“哎” *same as 哎*

㊦ āi 见 4 页 see p4

㊦ ài 见 5 页 see p5

挨 (挨) āi ㄞ ① 遭受, 亲身受到 *to suffer; to endure*: ~饿 *to be starved; to go hungry* | ~打 *to be beaten; to catch (or get) a teco* | ~骂 *to be scolded* ② 困难地度过 (岁月) *to drag out (one's life)*: ~日子 *to drag out a miserable existence* ③ 拖延 *to delay; to stall*: 别~磨了, 快走吧。 *Stop stalling and get going!*

㊦ āi 见 3 页 see p3

挨 ái ㄞ 傻 *foolish; stupid*: 痴~ *idiotic*

皑 (皑) ái ㄞ 白 *pure-white; snow-white* (叠 **reduplication**): ~, ~白雪 *dazzling white snow*

癌 ái ㄞ (旧读 formerly yán) 生物体细胞由于某些致癌因素的作用, 变成恶性增生细胞所形成的恶性肿瘤 *cancer*;

malignant tumour; 胃 ~ *stomach cancer* | 肝 ~ *liver cancer*

毒 ǎi 另 用于人名 (Ai, used in a given name) 嫪 毒 (Lào—), 战国时秦国人 Lao Ai, a man of the Qin state during the Warring States Period

欸 ㊦ ǎi 另 [欸乃] (—nǎi) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 摇橹声 (used to express the sound of sculling): ~ ~ 一声山水绿。 *The boat sculls past the green river and mountain.*

㊦ ē 见 174 页 see p174

㊦ é 见 175 页 see p175

㊦ ě 见 175 页 see p175

㊦ è 见 175 页 see p175

暖 (暖) ㊦ ǎi 另 叹词 *interjection*, 表示否定或不同意 (used to express negation or disagreement) no: ~, 别那么说。 *No, don't talk like this.* | ~, 不是这样放。 *No, that's not the right way to put it.*

㊦ ài 见 5 页 see p5

㊦ āi 见 3 页 see p3

矮 ǎi 另 人的身材短 (of stature) short: 他比他哥哥 ~。 *He is shorter than his elder brother.* ④ **extension** 1 高度小的 (of height) short; low: 几棵小 ~ 树 *a few short trees* 2 等级、地位低 (of rank or status) low; inferior to: 我比他 ~ 一级。 *I'm a grade younger than he.*

蔼 ǎi 另 和气, 和善 *amiable*; friendly: 对人很和 ~ *to be amiable to others* | ~ 然可亲

amiable

霭 ǎi 另 云气 mist; haze: 云 ~ 薄 *thin, floating clouds* |

暮 ~ *evening mist; evening haze*

艾 ㊦ ài 另 ① 多年生草本植物, 开黄色小花, 叶制成艾绒, 可供灸病用 Chinese mugwort (*Artemisia argyi*) ② 止, 绝 to halt; to end: 方兴未 ~ *to be fast unfolding; to be in the ascendant* ③ 漂亮, 美 pretty; beautiful: 少 ~ (年轻漂亮的人) *handsome young man* ④ 姓 Ai, a surname

[艾滋病] 获得性免疫缺陷综合征的通称。由人类免疫缺陷病毒引起, 常并发多种感染及恶性肿瘤的疾病。主要通过性接触、血液和母婴等途径迅速传播, 病死率高 AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

㊦ yì 见 888 页 see p888

砒 ài 另 一种放射性元素 (符号 At) *astatine* (At)

唉 ㊦ ài 另 叹词 *interjection*, 表示伤感或惋惜 (used to express sadness or regret) alas: ~, 病了两个月, 把工作都耽搁了。 *Alas, the work was delayed as I was ill for two months.*

㊦ āi 见 3 页 see p3

爱 (愛) ài 另 ① 喜爱, 对人或事物有深挚的感情 to love; to have profound affection for: 拥军 ~ 民 *to support the army and cherish the people* | ~ 祖国 *to love one's motherland* | ~ 人民 *to love the people* | 友 ~ *friendly af*

fection; fraternal love ②喜好 to be fond of; to like: ~游泳 to be fond of swimming | ~干净 to like cleanliness | ~劳动 to enjoy physical labour ③爱惜, 爱护 to cherish; to take good care of: ~集体荣誉 to cherish the honour of the collective ④容易 to be apt to; to be likely to: 铁~生锈. Iron rusts easily.

暖(暖) ⊖ ài 另 叹词 *interjection*, 表示懊恼、悔恨 (used to express regret or annoyance) alas; oh; ~, 早知道是这样, 我就不来了. Oh! I wouldn't have come if I had known it.

⊖ ǎi 见 4 页 see p4

⊖ āi 见 3 页 see p3

媛(媛) ài 另 [令媛] [令媛] 对方女儿的尊称 (used as a respectful form of address for sb's daughter) your daughter

瑗(瑗) ài 另 [瑗瑗] (— huī) 地名, 在黑龙江省. 今作“爱辉” (now written as 爱辉) Aihui (or Aigun), a place in Heilongjiang Province

媛(媛) ài 另 [媛媛] (— dài) 云彩很厚的样子 overcast; enveloped in clouds

暖(暖) ài 另 日光昏暗 (of daylight) dim (叠 *reduplication*) [暧昧] ① 态度不明朗 (of attitude, intention, etc) ambiguous; ambivalent ② 行为不光明 (of behaviour) dubious

馊 ⊖ ài 另 食物经久而变味 (of food) spoiled in flavour

⊖ hé 见 272 页 see p272

隘 ài 另 ① 险要的地方 pass: 要~ strategic pass ② 狭小 narrow (⊕ *doublet* 狭 — narrow): 气量狭~ narrow-minded

噎 ⊖ ài 另 噎, 食物塞住嗓子 to be choked (with food)

⊖ yì 见 892 页 see p892

碍(礙) ài 另 妨害, 阻挡 to hinder; to be in the way of: ~口 (不便说) to be too embarrassed to mention sth | ~事不~事? Am I in the way? | ~手~脚 to be in the way

AN

马

厂 ⊖ ān 另 同“庵” (多用于人名) (an, usually used in a given name) same as 庵

⊖ chǎng 见 77 页 see p77

广 ⊖ ān 另 同“庵” (多用于人名) (an, usually used in a given name) same as 庵

⊖ guǎng 见 251 页 see p251

安 ān 另 ① 平静, 稳定 calm; stable: ~定 stable | ~心 (心情安定) to be at ease; to set one's mind at rest | ~居乐业 to live and work in peace and contentment ② 使平静, 使安定 (多指心情) (usually used to denote one's mood) to stabilize; to set at ease: ~神 to soothe one's nerves | ~民告示 a notice to reassure the public ③

安全,平安,跟“危”相对(the opposite of 危) safe; secure: ~ 康 *safe and sound* | 治~ *public security; public order* | 转危为~ *to pull through a crisis and restore security* ④安置,装设 to fix; to install (㊦ *doublet* 一装 to install): ~排 *to arrange* | ~营扎寨 *to pitch a camp* | ~电灯 *to install electric lights* ⑤存着,怀着(多指不好的念头)(usually used to denote a bad intention) to be up to; to harbour: 你~的什么心? *What on earth are you up to?* ⑥代词 *pronoun*, 哪里 where; how: 而今~在? *Where is it now?* | ~能如此? *How can you behave like this?* ⑦电流强度单位名安培的简称(符号 A) ampere (A)

桉 ān ㄢ 桉树,常绿乔木,树干高而直,木质坚韧,供建筑用,树皮和叶都可入药,叶又可提桉油,树皮又可提鞣料。也叫“有加利树”(also called 有加利树) *eucalyptus (Eucalyptus)*

氨 ān ㄢ 一种无机化合物,分子式 NH_3 ,是无色而有剧臭的气体。在高压下能变成液体,除去压力后吸收周围的热又变成气体,人造冰就是利用氨的这种性质制成的。氨又可制硝酸、肥料和炸药 *ammonia*

鲛 ān ㄢ [鲛鰈](—kāng) 鱼名。生在深海里,体前半部平扁,圆盘形,尾部细小,头大,口宽,全身无鳞,能发出像

老人咳嗽的声音。俗叫“老头儿鱼”(popularly called 老头儿鱼) *anglerfish (Lophiiformes)*

鞍 (* 鞞) ān ㄢ ①放 在骡马等背上承载重物或供人骑坐的器具 *saddle*

庵 (* 菴) ān ㄢ ①圆形草屋 *round thatched hut* ②小庙(多指尼姑居住的)(usually used to denote a nunnery) *Buddhist temple*: ~堂 *Buddhist nunnery*

鹌 ān ㄢ [鹌鹑](—chun) 鸟名。头小尾短,羽毛赤褐色,杂有暗黄色条纹,雄的好斗。肉、卵可以吃 *quail (Coturnix)*

谙 ān ㄢ 熟悉 to know well; to be familiar with: 不~水性 *not to know how to swim* [谙练]熟习,有经验 to be skilled in; to be proficient in

龠 ān ㄢ ①古代一种器皿 *an*, a kind of container in ancient China ②同“庵”(多用于人名)(*an*, usually used in a given name) same as 庵

垵 ǎn ㄣ 同“埯” same as 埯

铵 ǎn ㄣ 铵根,化学中一种阳性复根,以 NH_4^+ 表示,在化合物中的地位相当于金属离子,如化肥硫酸铵和碳酸铵的分子中,都含有它 *ammonium*

俺 ǎn ㄣ 〈方 *dialect*〉代词 *pronoun*, 我, 我们 I; we: ~村 *my village; our village* | ~们 *we* | ~那里出棉花。 *We grow cotton in our village.*

掩 ǎn ㄣˇ ① 点播种子挖的小坑 hole for dibbling seeds ② 挖小坑点种 to dibble: ~ 瓜 to dibble the melon seeds | ~ 豆 to dibble the beans ③ (一儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 用于点种的植物 (of seedlings) cluster; handful: 一~儿花生 a cluster of peanut seedlings

咽 ǎn ㄣˇ ① 把食物放在手里吞食 to press (sth held in one's hand) into one's mouth; to swallow: ~ 了几口炒米 to swallow mouthfuls of dry-cooked rice ② 佛教咒语的发声词 (word used in Buddhist incantations) om; aum

搽 ǎn ㄣˇ 用手指把药粉等按在伤口上 to apply (medicinal powder, etc) onto a wound

歼 ㄢㄣˊ 见 38 页“狴”字条 “狴歼”(bì—) see 狴歼 on p38

ㄢㄣˊ 见 262 页 see p262

岸 àn ㄢˋ ① 江、河、湖、海等水边的陆地 bank; shore; coast: 河~ river bank | 船靠~ 了。The ship has pulled in to the shore. ② 高大 tall; high: 伟~ (of man) tall and sturdily built

按 àn ㄢˋ ① 用手压或摁 (èn) to press; to push down: ~ 脉 to feel the pulse | ~ 电铃 to ring an electric bell [按摩] 一种医术, 推、按、揉或抚摩人体的一定部位, 帮助血液循环。也叫“推拿”(also called 推拿) massage ② 止住, 压住 to stop; to keep under control: ~ 兵不

动 to hold one's troops where they are; to sit by, watching idly | ~ 下此事先不表。Set this topic aside for the moment. ③ 介词 *preposition*, 依照 according to: ~ 理说你应该去。Normally you ought to go. | ~ 人数算 to count according to the number of people | ~ 部就班 (依照程序办事) to follow the prescribed order; to keep to the conventional way of doing things | ~ 图索骥 (本喻拘泥, 转为根据线索去寻求) to look for a fine horse with the aid of its picture (to be overcautious) — to look for sth by following up a clue ④ 经过考核研究后下论断 to make a comment after careful studies: ~ 语 comment; note | 编者~ editor's note.

案 àn ㄢˋ ① 长形的桌子 long, narrow table ② 机关或团体中记事的案卷 files; archives: 备~ to put on file; to enter (a case) in the records | 有~ 可查 to be on the record; to be documented ③ 提出计划、办法等的文件 document for a proposal; 提~ motion; proposal | 议~ proposal; bill ④ 事件 incident; event: 五卅惨~ May 30th Massacre 特指涉及法律问题的事件 (used specially for a law case): ~ 情 details of a case | 犯~ to commit a crime | 破~ to solve a (criminal) case ⑤ 占时候端饭用的木盘 an, a wooden tray for serving meals in ancient

China; 举~齐眉 (形容夫妇互相敬重) (*of man and wife*) to respect each other ⑥ 同“按” ④ same as 按 ④

胺 àn ㄢ 有机化学中, 氨 (NH₃) 的氢原子被烃 (tīng) 基代替所成的化合物 (通式是 R-NH₂) amine

暗 (①③* 闇) àn ㄢ ① 不亮, 没有光, 跟“明”相对 (the opposite of 明) dark; dim: ~中摸索 to grope in the dark; to explore by oneself | 这间屋子太~。 This room is too dark. [暗淡] 昏暗, 不光明 dim; gloomy: 颜色~~ to be faint in colour | 前途~~ to have a dismal future ② 不公开的, 隐藏不露的, 跟“明”相对 (the opposite of 明) hidden; secret: ~号 secret signal; countersign | ~杀 to assassinate | 心中~喜 to feel secretly pleased ③ 愚昧, 糊涂 muddled; confused: 明于知彼, ~于知己 to have a good knowledge of others but a poor knowledge of oneself; to understand others but not oneself

黯 àn ㄢ 昏黑 obscure; gloomy [黯然] 昏暗的样子 dim; faint ㊦ figurative 心神沮丧 to be dejected; to feel low-spirited: ~~泪下 to shed tears in dejection

ANG

ㄤ

肮 (肮) āng ㄤ [肮脏] (— zāng) 不干净 dirty;

filthy

昂 áng ㄤ ① 仰, 高抬 to raise (one's head): ~首挺胸 with one's chin up and chest out; vigorous; full of vigour ② 高, 贵 high; expensive: ~贵 expensive; costly | 价~ costly; expensive ③ 情绪高 to be in high spirits (叠 reduplication): 斗志~扬 to have a high morale; to be militant | 慷慨激~ to be enthusiastic and fervent | 气~~ full of vigour

盎 àng ㄤ ① 古代的一种盆, 腹大口小 ang, vessel of ancient China (with a big belly and a small mouth) ② 盛 (shèng) brimming; abundant: 春意~然。 Spring is in the air.

AO

ㄠ

凹 āo ㄠ 洼下, 跟“凸”相对 (the opposite of 凸) concave; hollow: ~透镜 concave lens | ~凸不平 bumpy; uneven

熬 (熬 熬、熬 熬) āo ㄠ 煮 to stew; to boil: ~菜 to stew vegetables

㊦ áo 见 9 页 see p9

敖 áo ㄠ ① 同“遨” same as 遨 ② 姓 Ao, a surname

熬 áo ㄠ 熬山, 山名, 一在山东省新泰, 一在广东省东北部 Aoshan Mountain, one in Xintai, Shandong Province, and the other in the northeast

of Guangdong Province [鳌阳]
地名, 在山东省新泰 Aoyang, a
place in Xintai, Shandong Pro-
vince

遨 áo ㄠ 遨游, 游逛 to stroll;
to roam

嗷 áo ㄠ 拟声词 *onomato-*
poeia, 嘈杂声, 喊叫声
(sound of crying in pain or suf-
fering) ow (叠 *reduplication*):
~~待哺 (of starving children
or young animals) to cry for
food

廩 (* 廩) áo ㄠ 收藏粮
食; barn: 仓 ~ granary; barn

璈 áo ㄠ 古代的一种乐器 *ao*,
a stringed musical instru-
ment in ancient China

獒 áo ㄠ 一种凶猛的狗, 比
平常的狗大, 善斗, 能帮助
人打猎 mastiff

熬 ① áo ㄠ ①久煮 to stew;
to boil for a long time: ~
粥 to make gruel; to cook por-
ridge | ~药 to decoct medicine
by boiling medicinal herbs ②
忍受, 耐苦支撑 to endure; to
put up with: ~夜 to stay up
late at night; to burn the mid-
night oil | ~红了眼睛 one's eyes
become bloodshot (because he
stays up late at night)

③ āo 见 8 页 see p8

聒 áo ㄠ 话不顺耳 (of words)
unpleasant to the ears [聒
牙] 文句念着不顺口 (of writ-
ings) full of awkward words
and sentences: 诘屈 ~ ~ to be

full of awkward words and
sentences

螯 áo ㄠ 螃蟹等甲壳动物变
形的第一对脚, 形状像钳
子, 能开合, 用来取食、自卫 (of
crabs, etc) pincers; chelae

訾 áo ㄠ 诋毁 to slander; to
vilify: 訾 (zǐ) ~ to defame
[訾訾] ① 不考虑别人的话 to
ignore others' words ② 悲叹声
lamentation with deep sorrow

鳌 (* 鼈) áo ㄠ 传说中海
里的大鳌 *ao*, a
huge sea-turtle in legends

翱 (* 翱) áo ㄠ [翱翔] (一
xiáng) 展开翅膀
回旋地飞 to soar; to hover; 雄
鹰在天空 ~ ~。An eagle is
hovering in the sky.

鏖 áo ㄠ 鏖战, 激烈地战斗
to fight hard; to be en-
gaged in a fierce battle; 赤壁 ~
兵 the Battle of Chibi, an im-
portant battle in the Three-
Kingdoms Period

拗 (* 拗) ① ǎo ㄠ (方 *dia-*
lect) 弯曲使断,
折 to bend and break; to
break: 竹竿 ~ 断了。The bam-
boo pole was bent and broken.

② ào 见 10 页 see p10

③ niù 见 540 页 see p540

袄 (* 襖) áo ㄠ 有衬里的上
衣 Chinese style
coat (or jacket): 夹 ~ lined
jacket | 棉 ~ cotton-padded
jacket | 皮 ~ fur coat

媼 ǎo ㄠ 年老的妇人 old
woman

岙 (** 畝) ào 幺 浙江、福建等沿海一带把山间平地叫“岙”(ao, used in a place name in Zhejiang, Fujian and other coastal provinces) strip of level land in a mountain

垵 ào 幺 地名用字(ao, used in a place name): 黄~(在江西省井冈山市) *Huang'ao (a place in Jinggangshan, Jiangxi Province)*

坳 (* 垵) ào 幺 山间平地 col; mountain pass: 山~ col

拗 (* 拗) ◎ ào 幺 不顺, 不顺从 to defy; to disobey [拗口令] 用声、韵、调相近的字编成的话, 说快了容易错。也叫“绕口令”(also called 绕口令) tongue-twister

◎ ǎo 见 9 页 see p9

◎ niù 见 540 页 see p540

冐 ào 幺 ① 同“傲” same as 傲 ② 矫健 strong and vigorous: 排~(文章有力) (of writings) *vigorous and powerful* ③ 上古人名 Ao, a person in ancient China

傲 ào 幺 ① 自高自大 haughty and arrogant (㊦ *doublet* 骄—arrogant; conceited): ~慢无礼 *arrogant and insolent* ② 藐视, 不屈 to defy; to refuse

to yield to; 红梅~霜雪. *Braving snow and frost, the red plums blossomed defiantly.*

骜 ào 幺 ① 快马 fine horse; steed ② 马不驯良 (of horses) intractable ㊦ *figurative* 傲慢, 不驯顺 arrogant; haughty: 桀~不驯 *to be haughty and arrogant*

鏊 ào 幺 一种铁制的烙饼的炊具, 平面圆形, 中间稍凸 ao, a griddle for baking pancakes

奥 ào 幺 含义深, 不容易懂 profound; difficult to comprehend: 深~ *unfathomable; abstruse* | ~妙 *mysterious; wondrously incomprehensible*

噢 ào 幺 可居住的地方 place fit to live in

澳 ào 幺 ① 海边弯曲可以停船的地方 bay; indented coast for mooring ② 指澳门 Macao: 港~(香港和澳门) 同胞 *compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao* ③ 指澳洲(现称大洋洲), 世界七大洲之一 (now Oceania) Australia

懊 ào 幺 烦恼, 悔恨 to regret; to be remorseful: ~悔 *to repent; to feel remorseful* [懊丧](-sàng) 因失意而郁闷不乐 to feel depressed out of disappointment

B ㄅ

BA

ㄅㄚ

八

bā ㄅㄚ 数目字 eight

扒

○ bā ㄅㄚ ① 抓住, 把着 to hold on to; to cling to:

~着栏杆 to hold on to the railing | ~着树枝 to clutch the branch of a tree ② 刨开, 挖 to dig: 城墙 ~ 了个豁口。A

breach was made in the city wall. [扒拉] (—la) 拨动 to push lightly: ~ ~ 算盘 to click

abacus beads | ~ ~ 开众人 to push one's way through a crowd ③ 剥, 脱 to strip off; to take off: ~ 皮 to skin; to peel |

~ 下衣裳 to take off one's clothes

⊖ pá 见 546 页 see p546

叭

bā ㄅㄚ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, snap: ~ 的一声, 弦

断了。The string broke with a snap.

耙

bā ㄅㄚ 无齿的耙子 toothless rake

巴

bā ㄅㄚ ① 黏结着的东西 crust that adheres to sth else: 锅 ~ rice crust ② 〈方 dialect〉粘住, 依附在别的东西上

to stick to; to cling to sth else: 饭 ~ 锅了。The rice has stuck to the pot. | 爬山虎 ~ 在墙上。The ivy clings to the wall. ③

〈方 dialect〉贴近 to be close to; to be next to: 前不 ~ 村, 后不 ~ 店 with neither village

ahead nor inn behind; to be stranded (or held up) in a desolate place [巴结] (—jie) 奉

承, 谄媚 to flatter; to fawn on ④ 巴望, 盼, 期望 to hope; to look forward to: ~ 不得马上到

家 to be very anxious to arrive home immediately ⑤ 古代国

名, 在今重庆市一带 Ba, an ancient state around the area in present Chongqing ⑥ (ba) 词

尾 suffix 1 在名词后 (used after a noun): 尾 ~ tail 2 在动词后 (used after a verb): 眨 ~ 眼

to blink | 试 ~ 试 ~ to have a try 3 在形容词后 (used after an adjective): 干 ~ dried up; shriveled | 皱 ~ crumpled; rumpled;

wrinkled ⑦ 压强的非法定计量单位, 1 巴等于 10^5 帕 (符号 bar) bar, an unofficial unit of pressure equal to 10^5 pascal

芭

bā ㄅㄚ [芭蕉] (—jiāo)

多年生草本植物, 叶宽大, 叶和茎的纤维可编绳索。果实也叫芭蕉, 跟香蕉相似, 可以吃 Japanese banana (Musa bas-joo)

吧

○ bā ㄅㄚ ① 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 同“叭” same as

叭: ~ 嗒 (dā) to patter | ~ 唧 (jī) to squelch | ~ 的一声 with a squelch ② (外 loanword) 具备特

定功能或设施的休闲场所 *bar*: 酒 *~bar* | 网 *~Internet bar*; *cybercafé* | 氧 *~oxygen bar* | *~台 bar counter*; *pub counter*

⊖ *bā* 见 15 页 *see p15*

邕 *bā* ㄅㄚ (壮 *Zhuang*) 石山 rocky mountain [邕关岭] 地名, 在广西壮族自治区扶绥 Baguanling, a place in Fusui, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

疤 *bā* ㄅㄚ ① 疤痕 (*la*), 伤口或疮平复以后留下的痕迹 *scar*: 疤 *~scar* | 好了伤 *~* 忘了疼 (喻不重视经验教训) *to forget the pain as soon as the wound has healed - to neglect the lessons of the past* | 伤口结 *~* 了. *The wound has scarred.*

② 器物上像疤的痕迹 *scar-like mark on a vessel*

笆 *bā* ㄅㄚ 用竹子、柳条等编成的一种东西, 用途和席箔差不多 *wicker ware*; *articles woven from wickers, bamboo strips, etc.* *~ 篓 wicker (or bamboo) basket* | 荆 *~interlaced chaste-tree twigs*

粑 *bā* ㄅㄚ 〈方 *dialect*〉饼类食物 *cake* (叠 *reduplication*): 玉米 *~~ corn cake*

鲃 *bā* ㄅㄚ 鱼名。体侧扁或略呈圆筒形, 生活在淡水中, 分布在我国华东、华南和西南地区 *common barbel (Barbus barbus)*

捌 *bā* ㄅㄚ “八”字的大写 *eight, capital form of 八*

拔 *bá* ㄅㄚˊ ① 抽, 拉出, 连根拽 (*zhuài*) 出 *to pull out*;

to root up; *~ 草 to pull up weeds* | *~ 牙 to extract a tooth* | 一毛不 *~* (喻吝啬) *unwilling to give up even a hair - very stingy* | 不能自 *~* *too deeply involved to quit* ④ *extension* 夺取军事上的据点 *to capture (or seize) a military stronghold*; 连 *~* 数城 *to capture several cities in succession* | *~ 去敌人的据点 to seize an enemy stronghold* [拔河] 一种集体游戏, 人数相等的两队, 对拽一条大绳, 把对方拽过界线 (代替河), 就算胜利 *tug-of-war* ② 吸出 *to suck out*; *to draw*; *~ 毒 to draw out poison* | *~ 火罐 cupping* ③ 挑选, 提升 *to select*; *to promote*: 选 *~* 人才 *to select talented people* [提拔] 挑选人员使担任更重要的职务 *to promote*; *to select sb to fill a more important post* ④ 超出 *to surpass*; *to stand out*; 出类 *~ 萃* (人才出众) *outstanding; above the average* [海拔] 地面超出海平面的高度 *elevation*; *height above sea level*

芨 *bá* ㄅㄚˊ 草根 *grass roots*

腓 *bá* ㄅㄚˊ 大腿上的毛 *hairs on the thigh*

菝 *bá* ㄅㄚˊ [菝葜] (—*qiā*) 落叶藤本植物, 叶子多为卵圆形, 茎有刺, 花黄绿色, 浆果红色。根茎可入药 *sarsaparilla*; *smilax (Smilax)*

跋 *bá* ㄅㄚˊ ① 翻过山岭 *to cross mountains*; *~ 山涉水*

to scale mountains and ford streams; to travel across mountains and rivers — indicating a difficult journey [跋涉]爬山趟水, 形容行路辛苦 to trudge: 长途~~ to trudge over a long distance ② 写在文章、书籍等后面的短文, 多是评介内容的 postscript

[跋扈](—hù) 骄傲而专横 bosy; domineering

魃 bá ㄅㄚˊ [旱魃] 传说中造成旱灾的鬼怪 hanba, a legendary demon of drought

鼯 bá ㄅㄚˊ 见 769 页“鼯”字条“鼯鼯”(tuó—) see 鼯鼯 on p769

把 ○ bǎ ㄅㄚˇ ① 拿, 抓住 to hold; to grasp; ~ 盏 to raise a wine cup | 两手~住门 to hold the door with both hands ② 控制, 掌握 to control; ~ 舵 to operate the rudder; to steer | ~ 犁 to handle a plough [把持] 专权, 一手独揽, 不让他入参与 to dominate; to monopolize; ~ 财权 to monopolize financial power [把握] ① 掌握, 控制, 有效地处理 to grasp; to seize; ~ 时机 to grasp an opportunity; to seize the right time ② 事情成功的可靠性 assurance; certainty: 这次试验, 他很有~~。He is quite sure of this experiment. ③ 把守, 看守 to guard; to watch; ~ 门 to guard a gate | ~ 风(守候, 防有人来) to be on the lookout ④ 手推车、自行车等的柄 handle-

bar; 车~ handlebar of a cycle

⑤ (—儿) 可以用手拿的小捆 bundle; 草~儿 bundle of straw

⑥ 介词 preposition, 和“将”相当(equal to 将): ~ 一生献给党 to devote one's whole life to the Party | ~ 更多的工业品供应给农民 to provide more industrial products for farmers ⑦ 量词 quantifier ① 用于有柄的

(used for sth with a handle): 一~刀 a knife | 一~扇子 a fan ② 用于可以一手抓的 handful of; 一~粮食 一~汗。A drop of sweat brings a handful of grain. ③ 用于某些抽象的事物(used for sth abstract): 一~

年纪 to get on in years | 努~力 to make an effort ⑧ 放在量词或“百、千、万”等数词的后面,

表示约略估计(used after quantifiers or numerals such as 百, 千, 万, etc) about; or so: 丈~

高的树 tree about ten feet high | 个~月以前 about a month ago | 有百~人 about a hundred people ⑨ 指拜把子(结为异姓兄弟)

的关系 sworn brotherhood; ~ 兄 sworn brother

[把势][把式](—shi) ① 武术 wushu, martial arts ② 专精一种技术的人 skilled person; 车~ (赶车的) cart-driver

[把头] ① 旧时香会(迷信组织)的头目 (of superstitious organizations in former times) chief-tain ② 旧社会里把持某一种行(háng)业, 从中剥削工人的人 gangmaster; labour contractor who exploited workers in for-

mer times

[把戏] 1 魔术、杂耍一类的技艺 acrobatics; jugglery 2 喻 *figurative* 手段, 诡计 trick: 你又想玩什么~~? *What tricks are you up to now?*

⊖ bà 见 14 页 see p14

钯 ⊖ bǎ ㄅㄚˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Pd, 银白色, 富延展性, 能吸收多量的氢, 可用来提取纯粹的氢气。又可制催化剂。它的合金可制电器仪表等 palladium (Pd)

⊖ pá 见 546 页 see p546

靶 bǎ ㄅㄚˇ (一子) 练习射击用的目标 target: 打~ to practise target-shooting

坝(壩) bà ㄅㄚˋ ① 截住河流的建筑物 dam: 拦河~ diversion dam ② 河工险要处巩固堤防的建筑物 dyke; embankment ③ (一子) 平地。常用于西南各省地名 (ba, usually used in a place name in provinces of southwest China) flatland; plain

把 (* ㄅㄚˋ) ⊖ bà ㄅㄚˋ (一儿) 物体上便于手拿的部分, 柄 handle; grip: 刀~儿 handle of a knife | 茶壶~儿 handle of a teapot [话把儿] 被人作为谈笑资料的言论或行为 subject for ridicule

⊖ bǎ 见 13 页 see p13

爸 bà ㄅㄚˋ 称呼父亲 papa; father (叠 reduplication)

耙 ⊖ bà ㄅㄚˋ ① 把土块弄碎的农具 harrow ② 用耙弄碎土块 to harrow; 地已经~过了。The field has been har-

rowed.

⊖ pá 见 546 页 see p546

齜 bà ㄅㄚˋ 〈方 dialect〉牙齿外露 (of front teeth) project-ing: ~牙 bucktooth

罢(罷) ⊖ bà ㄅㄚˋ ① 停, 歇 (㊦ doublet 一休 to give up): ~工 to go on strike | ~手 to give up | 欲~不能 to find it hard to stop; to be unable to stop even though one wants to ② 免去 (官职) to dismiss (from office) (㊦ doublet 一免 to dismiss): ~官 to dismiss from office | ~职 to remove from a position; to dismiss ③ 完了, 毕 to finish: 吃~饭 after the meal

〈古 archaism〉又同“疲”(pí) also same as 疲

⊖ ba 见 15 页 see p15

糴(糶) bà ㄅㄚˋ 同“耙 ⊖” same as 耙 ⊖

鲛 bà ㄅㄚˋ 鲛鱼, 鱼名。背部黑蓝色, 腹部两侧银灰色, 生活在海洋中 Chinese mackerel (*Scomberomorus sinensis*)

鮑 ⊖ bà ㄅㄚˋ 同“鲛” same as 鲛

⊖ bó 见 55 页 see p55

霸 (* ㄅㄚˋ) bà ㄅㄚˋ ① 依靠权势横行无忌, 迫害人民的人 tyrant; bully: 他过去是码头上的一~。He used to be a bully at the wharf. ② extension 以武力或经济力量侵略、压迫别国, 扩大自己势力的国家 hegemonic power; hegemony [霸道] 1 蛮横 overbearing; 横行~~ to tyrannize

over; to ride roughshod over **2**
(—dao) 猛烈的, 厉害的
strong; potent: 这药够~~的。

This medicine is really strong.

② 强占 to seize; to occupy by
force; ~住不让 to occupy by
force and refuse to give up ③

我国古代诸侯联盟的首领
leader of an alliance of prince-
doms in ancient China; 春秋五
~ the Five Overlords in the
Spring and Autumn Period

灞 bà ㄅㄚˋ 灞河, 水名, 在陕西
省西安 Bahe River, in
Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

吧 ㄅㄚˊ ㄅㄚˋ 助词 *auxilia-*
ry, 用在句末, 也作“罢”
(also written as 罢 and used at
the end of a sentence) **1** 表示可

以, 允许 (used to express con-
sent or approval): 好~, 就这么

办~。 *All right, let's do it*
this way. **2** 表示推测, 估量

(used to express supposition):
今天不会下雨~。 *Looks like it*
won't rain today. **3** 表示命令,

请求 (used to express a com-
mand or a request): 快出去~!

Come on and get out, will
you? | 还是你去~! *It would*
be better for you to go! **4** 用于

停顿处 (used to mark a pause):
说~, 不好意思; 不说~, 问题

又不能解决。 *To say is embar-*
assing, but not to say will
leave the problem unsolved.

⊙ bā 见 11 页 see p11

罢 (罷) ㄅㄚˊ ㄅㄚˋ 同“吧”

⊙” same as 吧 ⊙

⊙ bà 见 14 页 see p14

BAI

ㄅㄞ

剖 bāi ㄅㄞ [剖划] (—huai)
〈方 *dialect*〉 **1** 处置, 安排

to deal with; to arrange: 这件
事让他~~吧。 *Let him deal*
with it. **2** 修理, 整治 to repair;

to fix; 这孩子把闹钟~~坏
了。 *The child damaged the*
alarm clock with his tinkering.

掰 bāi ㄅㄞ 用手把东西分开
或折断 to break off; to

snap off; ~月饼 to break a
moon-cake into pieces | ~老玉

米 to break off corn cobs | 把这
个蛤蜊~开。 *Split the clam*
open.

擘 ㄅㄞ ㄅㄞ 同“掰” same
as 掰

⊙ bò 见 57 页 see p57

白 bái ㄅㄞ ① 雪或乳汁那样
的颜色 white; ~面 wheat

flour | 他头发~了。 *His hair*
has turned grey. [白领] 一般

指从事脑力劳动的管理人员、技
术人员、政府公务员等 white-

collar worker ② *transfer* **1** 有
关丧事的 concerning a funeral;

办~事 to manage funeral af-
fairs **2** 反动的 reactionary; ~

军 the White Army | ~匪 White
bandits ③ 清楚 clear (④ *dou-*

blet 明 — clear): 真相大~。
The truth has come out. | 蒙受

不~之冤 to suffer an unre-
dressed injustice ③ 亮 bright;

东方发~。 *It dawns in the*
east. ④ 空空的, 没有加上其他

东西的 blank; plain; ~卷

(juàn) *unanswered examination paper* | ~水 *plain boiled water* | ~地 (没有庄稼的地) *unplanted land* ④ **extension** 副词 **adverb** 1 没有效果地 *in vain*: 这话算~说。 *The words have fallen on deaf ears.* | 烈士们的鲜血没有~流。 *The martyrs did not shed their blood in vain.* 2 不付代价地 *free of charge*: ~给 *to give away for free* | ~饶 *to give as an extra* | ~吃 *to eat without paying* ⑤ 陈述, 说明 *to state; to explain*: 自~ *to make clear one's meaning or position* | 表~ *to explain oneself; to vindicate oneself* | 道~ (戏曲中不用唱的语句) (in Chinese opera) *spoken parts* [白话] 口头说的话, 跟“文言”相对 (the opposite of 文言) *vernacular* ⑥ 指字形或字音有错 (of Chinese characters) *wrongly written or pronounced*: 写~了 *to write a word wrongly* | 念~了 *to mispronounce a word* [白字] 别字 *wrongly written or pronounced word*

[白族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Bai ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

百 bǎi ㄅㄞˇ ① 数目, 十个十 *hundred* ④ **extension** 众多, 所有的 *numerous; all kinds of*: ~花齐放, ~家争鸣。 *Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.* | ~战~胜 *to fight a*

hundred battles and always emerge victorious; to be ever-victorious [百分率] (一一一) 百分之几, 符号为“%”, 如百分之七十五写作 75% *percentage (%)* [百姓] 人民 *common people* ② 法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一, 表示 10^2 (符号 h) *hecto- (h)*

佰 bǎi ㄅㄞˇ “百”字的大写 *hundred, capital form of 百*
伯 bǎi ㄅㄞˇ [大伯子] (一一一) 丈夫的哥哥 *elder brother of one's husband; brother-in-law*

⊖ bó 见 54 页 see p54

柏 (*栢) bǎi ㄅㄞˇ ① 常绿乔木, 有侧柏、圆柏、罗汉柏等多种。木质坚硬, 纹理致密, 可供建筑及制造器物之用 *Chinese weeping cypress (Cupressus funebris)* ② 姓 Bai, a surname

⊖ bó 见 55 页 see p55

⊖ bò 见 57 页 see p57

捭 bǎi ㄅㄞˇ 分开 *to divide; to separate*: ~阖 (hé) (开合) *to manoeuvre to divide or unite*

摆 (擺、ㄅㄞˇ) bǎi ㄅㄞˇ ① 陈列, 安放 *to put; to arrange*: 把东西~整齐。 *Put things in order.* ② **transfer** 故意显示 *to show off; to assume*: ~阔 *to parade one's wealth* | ~架子 *to put on airs* [摆布] 任意支配 *to order about; to manipulate*: 受人~ *to be ordered about; to be at sb's beck and call* ③ 陈述, 列举 *to state; to spell out*: ~事实,

讲道理 *to present the facts and reason things out* ③ 来回地摇动 *to sway; to wave*: ~手 *to wave one's hand* | 摇头~尾 *to shake the head and wag the tail - to assume an air of complacency or levity* | 大摇大~ *to strut; to swagger* [摆渡] ① 用船运载过河 *to ferry* ② 过河用的船 *ferry; ferryboat* [摆脱] 挣脱, 甩开 *to shake off; to break away from*: ~ ~ 贫困 *to shake off poverty* ④ 摇动的东西 *sth that sways*: 钟~ *pendulum* ⑤ 衣裙的下边 *lower hem*: 下~ *lower hem of a garment, etc* (图见 882 页“衣”picture on p882)

呗 *bei* ㄅㄟˋ [梵呗](fàn-)
佛教徒念经的声音
Pathaka; eulogy to the Buddha

㊦ *bei* 见 31 页 see p31

败 *bài* ㄅㄞˋ ① 输, 失利, 跟“胜”相对 (the opposite of 胜) *to lose; to be defeated*: ~ ~ 涂地 *to fail completely; to suffer a crushing defeat* | 敌军~了。 *The enemy troops have been defeated.* ② 打败, 使失败 *to defeat; to beat*: 人民军队大~侵略军。 *The people's army inflicted a crushing defeat on the invading troops.* ③ 做事没有达到目的, 不成功 *to fail*: 功~垂成 *to fail on the verge of success* ④ 败坏, 毁坏 *to spoil; to ruin*: ~血症 *septicaemia* | 身~名裂 *to bring disgrace and ruin upon oneself; to lose all standing and reputation* ⑤ 解除, 消散 *to relieve; to disap-*

pear: ~火 *to relieve internal heat* | ~毒 *to counteract a toxin*

⑥ 衰落, 使衰落 *to wither*: 花开~了。 *The flowers faded.* | ~兴(xìng) (情绪低落) *to be disappointed* | ~家子儿 *black sheep; spendthrift*

拜 *bài* ㄅㄞˋ ① 过去表示敬意的礼节 *respectful formality in the past* ㊦ *transfer* 恭敬地 *courteously*: ~托 *to entrust* | ~访 *to pay a visit* | ~望 *to call on* | ~请 *to invite* [礼拜] 宗教徒对神敬礼或祷告 *liturgy* ㊦ *transfer* 周、星期的别称 *another term for week* ② 行礼祝贺 *to send greetings; to extend congratulations*: ~年 *to pay a New Year call; to wish sb a Happy New Year; to extend New Year greetings* | ~寿 *to present birthday greetings* ③ 用一定的礼节授与某种名义或结成某种关系 *to confer a title or establish a relationship with ceremony*: ~将(jiàng) *to confer the title of general* | ~把子 *to become sworn brothers*

稗 *bài* ㄅㄞˋ (一子) 一年生草本植物, 长在稻田里或低湿的地方, 形状像稻, 但叶片毛涩, 颜色较浅, 主脉清楚, 是稻田的害草。果实可以做饲料、酿酒 *common barnyard grass (Echinochloa crus-galli)* ㊦ *figurative* 微小的, 琐碎的 *insignificant; unofficial*: ~史 (记载轶闻琐事的书) *unofficial history; book containing historical anecdotes*

辅(輔) bài ㄅㄞˊ ㄘㄨˇ 〈方 dialect〉风箱 bellows: 风~bellows | ~拐子(风箱的拉手) bellows handle

呗 bai ㄅㄞˊ 助词 auxiliary, 相当于“呗”(bei) equal to 呗

BĀN

ㄅㄢ

扳 bān ㄅㄢ ①把一端固定的东西往下或往里拉,使改变方向 to pull; to turn: ~枪栓 to unlock a rifle bolt | ~着指头算 to count on one's fingers ②把输了的赢回来 to win back: ~回一局 to win back a game

颁 bān ㄅㄢ 分给,发给 to distribute; to issue

颁 bān ㄅㄢ 发下 to issue: ~布命令 to issue an order | ~发奖章 to award a medal

班 bān ㄅㄢ ①一群人按次序排成的行(háng)列 queue (of people): 排~ to queue up ②工作或学习的组织 unit organized for the purpose of work or study: 学习~ studying class | 机修~ maintenance team ③工作按时间分成的段落,也指工作或学习的场所 shift; work or study place: 上~ to go to work | 下~ to come off work | 值~ to be on duty ④定时开行的 regularly-run; scheduled: ~车 regular bus; shuttle bus | ~机 airliner; flight ⑤军队编制中的基层单位,在排以下 squad (in the army) ⑥量词 quantifier 1 用于人群 (used to refer to a

group of people): 这~年轻人真有力气。These young people are really strong. 2 用于定时开行的交通工具 (used to refer to scheduled means of transportation): 我搭下一~飞机走。I'll leave by the next flight. ⑦调回或调动(军队) (of troops) to withdraw or re-deploy: ~师 to order troops to withdraw from the front | ~兵 to redeploy troops

斑 bān ㄅㄢ 一种颜色中夹杂的别种颜色的点子或条纹 spot; stripe (㊦ doublet 一驳 mottled): ~马 zebra | ~竹 mottled bamboo | ~白(花白) grizzled; greying | 脸上有雀~。There are freckles on the face. [斑斓](—lán)灿烂多彩 gorgeous; bright-coloured multi-coloured: 色彩~~ riot of colour

斑 bān ㄅㄢ 皮肤上生斑点的病 freckles

般 bān ㄅㄢ ①样,种类 way; kind: 如此这~ so and so; thus and thus | 百~照顾 to show every possible consideration | 兄弟~的友谊 fraternal friendship [一般] 1 同样 same as; as ... as: 我们两个人~~高。The two of us are of the same height. 2 普通的,普遍的 ordinary; common: ~~的读物 general reading materials | ~~人的意见 general opinion ②古同“搬” same as 搬 in ancient Chinese

搬 bān ㄅㄢ 移动, 迁移 to move; to relocate; to remove: 把这块石头~开。Move the rock away. | ~家 to move (one's household)

瘢 bān ㄅㄢ 疤痕 (bāla) scar: ~痕 scar

阪 bǎn ㄅㄢ 同“坂” same as 坂

[大阪]地名, 在日本 Osaka, a place in Japan

坂 (× 阪) bǎn ㄅㄢ 山坡, 斜坡 hillside; slope: ~上走丸(喻迅速) like a ball rolling down a hillside ~ speedy; fast

板 (④ 闆) bǎn ㄅㄢ ① (一子、一儿) 成片的较硬的物体 board; plank: ~材 plank stuff | 铁~ iron plate | 玻璃~ plate glass | 黑~ black-board ② 演奏民族音乐或戏曲时打节拍的乐器 (used to beat time in Chinese national music or traditional operas) clappers: 檀~ hardwood clappers ③ extension 歌唱的节奏 (in singing) rhythm: 一~三眼 one accented beat followed by three unaccented ones; in a methodical way | 离腔走~ off the beat; out of tune [板眼] 民族音乐或戏曲中的节拍 (in traditional Chinese music or opera) metre ④ figurative 做事的条理 orderliness in doing things [快板儿] 曲艺的一种, 词句合辙押韵, 说时用竹板打拍子 kuai-ban, "a rhythmic comic talk or monologue to the accompani-

ment of bamboo clappers; clapper talk ③ 不灵活, 少变化 stiff; inflexible: 表情太~ to look too stiff | ~起面孔 to put on a stern expression ④ [老板] ① 私营工商业的业主 proprietor; boss ② 过去对著名戏曲演员的尊称 laoban, a respectful form of address for well-known opera actors in former times

版 bǎn ㄅㄢ ① 上面有文字或图形, 用木板或金属等制成供印刷用的东西 printing plate; block: 木~书 block-printed book | 活字~ movable-type plate ② extension 底版, 相片的底片 negative; photographic plate: 修~ to retouch; to touch up ③ 印刷物排印的次数 edition: 第一~ first edition | 再~ second edition [出版] 书刊杂志等编印发行 to publish; to come out ④ 报纸的一面叫一版 page (of a newspaper): 头~ 头条新闻 headline news on the front page ⑤ 打土墙用的夹板 (for making an earthen wall) clamping board: ~筑 to build a wall with clamping boards ⑥ 户籍 household register [版图] 户籍和地图 books recording registration of residents and maps ⑦ transfer 国家的疆域 domain; territory

钣 bǎn ㄅㄢ 金属板材 metal plate: 铅~ lead plate | 钢~ steel plate

舢 bǎn ㄅㄢ 见 652 页“舢”字条“舢舨”(shān—), see 舢

版 on p652

办(辦) bàn ㄅㄢˋ ①处理 to handle; to deal with:

~公 to handle official business | ~事 to handle affairs | 好,就这么~。OK, let's do it this way. ④ **extension** 处分,惩治 to punish: 重(zhòng)~ to punish severely | 首恶者必~。The chief criminals shall be punished without fail. ②创设 to set up; ~工厂 to set up a factory ③置备 to prepare; ~货 to buy goods | ~酒席 to prepare a feast

半 bàn ㄅㄢˋ ①二分之一 half: 十个的一~是五个。

Half of ten is five. | ~米布 half a metre of cloth | 一吨~ one and a half tons | 分给他一~。Give him half of it. ②在中间 in the middle; ~夜 mid-night | ~路上 midway; half-way | ~途而废 to give up halfway ③不完全的 partly; semi-; ~透明 semitransparent | ~脱产 partly released from one's regular work

伴 bàn ㄅㄢˋ ①(-儿)同在一起而能互助的人 companion; partner (④ **doublet** 一侣 partner): 找个~儿学习 to find a companion to study with ②陪着,伴随 to accompany: ~游 to accompany sb on sightseeing | ~奏 to accompany (by musical instruments); to play while sb is singing or dancing

拌 bàn ㄅㄢˋ 搅和 to mix: 搅~ to stir and mix | ~种子 to

dress seeds | ~草喂牛 to prepare fodder for cattle (by mixing hay with bran, etc)

绊 bàn ㄅㄢˋ 行走时被别的东西挡住或缠住 to stumble: ~马索 rope for tripping a horse; heel rope | 走路不留神被石头~倒了 to stumble over a stone by accident while walking [羁绊](jī—)束缚 tram-mels; fetters; 不受~~ free from fetters

样 bàn ㄅㄢˋ (-子)大块的木柴 large piece of firewood

鞢 bàn ㄅㄢˋ 驾车时套在牲口后部的皮带 breeching; croup strap

扮 bàn ㄅㄢˋ 化装成(某种人物)to dress up as; to play the part of; to be disguised as (④ **doublet** 装— to dress up): ~老头儿 to dress up as an old man | ~演(化装成某种人物出场表演)to play the role of; to act the role of [打扮] ①化装,装饰 to do up; to make up; to deck out ②装束穿戴 the way one is dressed

瓣 bàn ㄅㄢˋ ①(-儿)花瓣,组成花冠的各片 petal; pieces that form the corolla; 梅花五~。A plum blossom has five petals. ②(-儿)植物的种子、果实或球茎可以分开的片状物 segment; section; piece: 豆~儿 bean segments | 蒜~儿 clove of garlic | 橘子~儿 tangerine wedge

BANG

ㄅ ㄤ

邦(**邦) bāng ㄅ ㄤ 国 nation; state; country: 友~ friendly country; friendly nation | 盟~ allied nation; ally [邦交] 国与国之间的正式外交关系 diplomatic relations between two countries: 建立~ to establish diplomatic relations

帮(幫) bāng ㄅ ㄤ ① 辅助 to help; to assist (㊦ doublet 一助 to help; to assist): ~ 你做 to help you [帮忙] 帮助别人做事 to give sb a hand; to do sb a favour: 请大家来~ to ask everybody to help [帮手] 帮助工作的人 assistant [帮凶] 帮助坏人行凶作恶的人 accomplice; accessory ② 集团, 帮会 clique; underworld gang; secret society; 匪~ bandit gang | 青红~ the Blue Gang and the Red Gang ③ (一子、一儿) 旁边的部分 out part of sth: 船~ side of a boat; gunwale | 鞋~ 儿 upper of a shoe | 白菜~ 子 outer leaves of Chinese cabbage ④ 量词 quantifier, 群, 伙 group; gang; band: 大~ 人马 a large group of people

梆 bāng ㄅ ㄤ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 敲打木头等的声音 bang; ~ sound of rapping on wood; ~ 的敲门声 the knocking sound on the door; bang on the door

梆 bāng ㄅ ㄤ ① 梆子, 打更用的响器, 用竹或木制成 watchman's bamboo (or wooden) clapper 又指戏曲里打拍子用的两根短小的木棍, 是梆子腔的主要乐器 bàngzi, the main musical instrument of clapper operas [梆子腔] 戏曲的一种, 敲梆子加强节奏。简称“梆子”。有陕西梆子、河南梆子、河北梆子等 (梆子 for short, a kind of traditional opera strengthening the rhythm through beating clappers, such as Shaanxi clapper opera, Henan clapper opera, Hebei clapper opera, etc) clapper opera ② 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 同“梆” same as 梆

浜 bāng ㄅ ㄤ 〈方 dialect〉小 河沟 creek; brook

绑 bǎng ㄅ ㄤ 捆, 缚 to bind; to tie (up): 把两根棍子~ 在一起 to fasten two sticks together

榜 bǎng ㄅ ㄤ 张贴出来的文 告或名单 notice; poster containing a list of names: 张~ 招贤 to put up a proclamation to recruit talented people; to post a notice to summon men of worth | 光荣~ honour roll [榜样] 样子, 行动的模范 good example; model for others to follow: 雷锋是我们学习的~~。Lei Feng is a fine example for us to follow.

膀 ㄅ ㄤ ① (一子) 胳膊上部靠肩的部分 upper arm: 他的两~ 真有力。He has

strong arms. ② (一儿) 鸟类等的翅膀 wing (of a bird, etc)

⊖ pāng 见 551 页 see p551

⊖ páng 见 552 页 see p552

蚌 (* 蚌) ⊖ bàng ㄅㄤˋ 生
活在淡水里的一
类软体动物, 贝壳长圆形, 黑
褐色, 壳内有珍珠层, 有的可以
产出珍珠 freshwater mussel;
clam (*Cyclina sinensis*)

⊖ bèng 见 34 页 see p34

棒 bàng ㄅㄤˋ ① 棍子 stick;
club; cudgel: 棍 ~ stick;
rod; cudgel [棒子] (—zi) ① 棍
子 stick ② 〈方 dialect〉玉蜀黍
的俗称 popular name for corn:
~~ 面 corn flour; corn meal
② 体力强, 能力高, 成绩好等
strong; outstanding; excellent:
这小伙子真~。This young fel-
low is terrific. | 画得~。The
painting is excellently done.

傍 bàng ㄅㄤˋ ① 靠 to be close
to; to draw near: 依山 ~
水 situated at the foot of a hill
near a stream ② 临近 (多指时
间) (usually used to denote
time) close to: ~ 亮 at dawn;
at daybreak | ~ 晚 at dusk; at
nightfall

谤 bàng ㄅㄤˋ ① 恶意攻击 to
slander; to defame; to vil-
ify (㊦ doublet 诽 — to slander;
to defame; to vilify | 毁 — to
slander; to malign; to calumni-
ate) ② 公开指责 to condemn
publicly; to denounce publicly:
国人 ~ 王。The countrymen
condemned the king publicly.

榜 ⊖ bàng ㄅㄤˋ 摇橹使船前
进, 划船 to row a boat; to
paddle a boat

⊖ péng 见 558 页 see p558

莠 bàng ㄅㄤˋ [牛莠] 多年生
草本植物, 叶子是心脏形,
很大, 夏季开紫红色小花, 密集
成头状。果实瘦小, 果、根、叶
可入药 greater burdock (*Ar-
ctium lappa*)

磅 ⊖ bàng ㄅㄤˋ (外 loanword) ①
英美制重量单位。1 磅等
于 453.6 克 pound, a unit of
weight in the British and US
system equal to 453.6 grams
② 磅秤 scale: 过 ~ (on a scale)
to weigh

⊖ páng 见 552 页 see p552

镑 bàng ㄅㄤˋ (外 loanword) 英
国、埃及等国家的货币单
位 pound, a unit of currency in
Britain, Egypt, etc

稭 bàng ㄅㄤˋ [稭头] 〈方 dia-
lect〉玉米。也作“棒头”
(also written as 棒头) maize;
corn

BAO

ㄅㄠ

包 bāo ㄅㄠ ① 用纸、布等把
东西裹起来 to wrap; to
envelop: 把书 ~ 起来 to wrap
up a book ② (一儿) 包好了的东
西 parcel; package; packet: 邮
~ postal parcel | 行李 ~ lug-
gage pack [包裹] ① 缠裹 to
wrap up; to bind up: 把伤口 ~
~ 起来 to bandage a wound ②
指邮寄的包 postal parcel ③ 装
东西的袋 bag; sack: 书 ~

school bag | 皮 ~ leather hand-bag; briefcase; portfolio ④ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成包的东西 a bundle of; a pack of; a package of: 一 ~ 花生米 a pack of peanuts ⑤ (一子、一儿) 一种带馅蒸熟的食物 *baozi*, a steamed bun with filling: 糖 ~ 儿 tangbao, a steamed bun with sugar filling | 肉 ~ 子 roubaozi, a steamed bun with meat filling ⑥ 肿起的疙瘩 swelling; lump: 腿上起个大 ~ to have a bump on one's leg ⑦ 容纳在内, 总括在一起 to include; to contain (㊟ *doublet* 一含 to contain | 一括 to include): 无所不 ~ *all-embracing*; *all-inclusive* | 这几条都 ~ 括在第一项里。 *These points are all included in the first item.* [包涵] (一 han) 客套话, 请人宽容, 原谅 (a polite expression, asking to be excused or forgiven) to excuse; to forgive ⑧ 总揽, 负全责 to undertake the entire task; ~ 销 to have exclusive selling rights | ~ 换 to guarantee replacement of goods [包办] 总负全责 to take full responsibility for everything; to take sole charge of ㊟ *transfer* 专断独行, 不让别人参与 to monopolize; to arrange arbitrarily ⑨ 保证 to guarantee; ~ 你喜欢。 *I bet you'll like it. or Satisfaction guaranteed.* | ~ 你玩得痛快。 *I'm sure you'll have a good time.* ⑩ 约定专用 to hire; to charter; ~ 饭 to get meals at

a fixed rate; to board | ~ 场 to book a whole theater (or cinema); to make a block booking | ~ 了, 一辆车 to hire a car (or a bus); to rent a car

苞 bāo ㄅㄠ ① 花苞, 苞片, 植物学上称花或花序下面像叶的小片 bud: 含 ~ 未放 in bud; budding ② 茂盛 profuse; luxuriant: 竹 ~ 松茂 bamboos and pines growing in profusion

孢 bāo ㄅㄠ 孢子, 某些低等生物在无性繁殖或有性生殖中所产生的生殖细胞 spore

胞 bāo ㄅㄠ ① 胞衣, 包裹胎儿的膜和胎盘 afterbirth [细胞] 生物体的基本结构和功能单位 cell ② 同一父母所生的 born of the same parents; ~ 兄 full elder brother | ~ 叔 (父亲的同父母的弟弟) paternal uncle (father's full brother) [同胞] ① 同父母的兄弟姊妹 siblings; blood brothers and sisters ② 同祖国的人 compatriot; fellow countryman

炮 ㊟ bāo ㄅㄠ ① 把物品放在器物上烘烤或焙 to dry with heat: 把湿衣服搁在热炕上 ~ 干 to spread damp clothes on the heated kang (brick bed) for drying ② 烹调方法, 在旺火上急炒 to quick-fry; to sauté: ~ 羊肉 to sauté mutton

㊟ páo 见 553 页 see p553

㊟ pào 见 554 页 see p554

龋 bāo ㄅㄠ 龋牙, 突出唇外的牙齿 bucktooth

剥 ① bāo ㄅㄠ 去掉外面的皮、壳或其他东西(常用于口语) (usually used colloquially) to shell; to peel; to skin: ~花生 to shell peanuts | ~皮 to peel the skin off

② bō 见 54 页 see p54

煲 bāo ㄅㄠ 〈方 dialect〉① 壁较陡直的锅 deep pot; 沙~ casserole | 瓦~ earthen pot | 电饭~ electric rice cooker ② 用煲煮或熬 to cook in a deep pot; ~粥 to cook gruel | ~饭 to cook rice

褒 (*褒) bāo ㄅㄠ 赞扬, 夸奖, 跟“贬”相对 (the opposite of 贬) to praise; to commend (㊦ doublet — 奖 to praise and honour; to commend and award); ~扬 to praise; to commend | ~义词 commendatory term; ameliorative word

雹 báo ㄅㄠ (一子)空中水蒸气遇冷结成的冰粒或冰块, 常在夏季随暴雨下降 hail; hailstone

薄 ① báo ㄅㄠ ① 厚度小的 thin; flimsy: ~片 thin slice | ~饼 thin pancake | ~纸 tissue paper | 这块布太~。 This piece of cloth is too flimsy. ② (感情) 冷淡 (of emotions) indifferent; cold ③ (味道) 淡 (of taste) insipid; light: 酒味很~。 The wine tastes light. ④ 不肥沃 infertile; poor: 土地~。 The land is infertile.

② bó 见 57 页 see p57

③ bò 见 57 页 see p57

饱 bǎo ㄅㄠ ① 吃足了, 跟“饿”相对 (the opposite of 饿) to have eaten one's fill; to be full ② extension 足, 充分 fully; to the full: ~学 learned; erudite; scholarly | ~经 风霜 weather-beaten; having experienced the hardships of life [饱和] 在一定的温度和压力下, 溶液内所含被溶解物质的量已达到最大限度, 不能再溶解 saturation ③ extension 事物发展到最高限度 (of things) having reached the ultimate limit [饱满] 充实, 充足 full; plump: 谷粒长得很~~。 The grains are very plump. | 精神~~ full of vigour and vitality ④ 满足 to feel satisfied: 大~眼福 to feast one's eyes on sth

宝 (寶、*寶) bǎo ㄅㄠ ① 珍贵的 precious; treasured: ~刀 precious (or treasured) sword; rare, fine sword | ~石 precious stone 敬辞 polite: ~地 your (honourable) place | ~眷 your (honourable) wife and children; your (respected) family ② 珍贵的东西 treasures; valuables: 珠~ pearls and jewels; jewelry | 国~ national treasures | 粮食是~中之~。 Grain is the treasure of all treasures. [宝贝] ① 珍贵的东西 treasured object; treasure ② (一儿) 对小孩儿亲昵的称呼 (endearment for young child) darling; dear; baby [元宝] 一种金、银锭, 两头翘起, 中

间凹下 shoe-shaped gold or silver ingot

保 bǎo ㄅㄠˇ ① 看守住, 护着不让受损害或丧失 to protect; to defend (㊦ *doublet* 一卫 to defend | 一护 to protect): ~家卫国 to protect our homes and defend our country | ~健康 health care; health protection [保持] 维持, 使持久 to maintain; to keep: ~ ~ 艰苦奋斗的作风 to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle [保守] ① 保住, 使不失去 to guard; to keep: ~ ~ 机密 to keep secret ② 守旧, 不改进 conservative: 这个想法太 ~ ~ 了。The idea is too conservative. [保育] 对幼儿的抚育教育 childcare; nursing [保障] ① 维护 to ensure; to guarantee: 婚姻法 ~ ~ 了男女双方和下一代儿女的利益。The Marriage Law guarantees the interests of both husband and wife, and those of their children as well. ② 作为卫护的力量 guarantee: 强大的中国人民解放军是祖国安全的 ~ ~。The powerful PLA of China is the guarantor of the safety of our homeland. ③ 负责, 保证 to assure; to guarantee: ~ 荐 to recommend | 我敢 ~ 他一定做得好。I can assure you that he'll do it well. [保险] ① 因自然灾害或意外事故等造成损失而给付保险金的一种经济补偿制度。参与保险的个人或企业按期向保险公司交保险费, 发生灾害或

遭受损失时, 由保险公司按预定保险数额赔偿 insurance ② 靠得住 sure; secure; reliable: 这样做 ~ ~ 不会错。Surely it is safe to do it this way. [保证] 担保 (做到) to pledge; to ensure: ~ ~ 完成任务 to pledge to fulfill the task ③ 旧时户口的一种编制, 若干户为一甲, 若干甲为一保 bao, a former administrative system organized on the basis of households, each bao being made up of several jia and each jia of several households

[保安族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Bonan ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

葆 bǎo ㄅㄠˇ ① 草木繁盛 (of grass and trees) luxuriant ② 保持 to preserve; to keep: 永 ~ 青春 to keep alive the vigour of youth; to remain youthful forever; to stay young forever

堡 ㄅㄠˇ ① 堡垒 fort; fortress; 桥头 ~ bridge-head; bridge tower [堡垒] 军事上防守用的建筑物 fort; fortress; stronghold: 打下敌人最坚固的 ~ ~ to capture the enemy's strongest fortress 喻 figurative 难于攻破的事物 hard nut to crack; 攻克科学 ~ ~ to scale a height of science; to surmount a scientific obstacle

② 小城 small town

㊦ bǔ 见 59 页 see p59

㊦ pù 见 578 页 see p578

褓 (* 綯) bǎo ㄅㄠˇ 见 599 页“褓”字条“褓褓”(qiǎng —) see 褓褓 on p599

鸨 bǎo ㄅㄠˇ ①大鸨, 一种鸟, 比雁略大, 背上有黄褐色和黑色斑纹, 不善于飞而善于走 bustard (*Otididae*) ②指鸨母 bawd; 老~ (开设妓院的女人) *procuress; brothel keeper*

报(報) bào ㄅㄠˋ ①传达, 告知 to announce; to report; ~喜 to announce good news; to report success | ~信 to notify; to inform [报告]向上级或群众陈述, 也指向上级或群众所做的陈述 to report; ~~大家一个好消息。I have some good news for you all. | 起草~~ to draft a report ②传达消息和言论的文件或信号 documents or signals that transmit news or speeches: 电~ telegram; cable | 情~ information; intelligence | 警~ warning; alarm ③报纸, 也指刊物 newspapers; journals: 日~ daily paper; daily | 晚~ evening paper | 画~ pictorial | 黑板~ blackboard newspaper ④回答 to reply; to respond; ~恩 to pay a debt of gratitude; to requite sb's kindness | ~仇 to avenge; to revenge [报酬] ①由于使用别人的劳动或物件而付给的钱或实物 remuneration; payment ②答谢 to requite [报复]用敌对的行动回击对方 to make reprisals; to retaliate

刨 (* 鉋、* 鏟) bào ㄅㄠˋ ①(一子)推刮木料等使平滑的工具 plane [刨床]推刮金属制品使平滑的机器 planer; planing machine ②用刨子或刨床推刮 to plane; ~得不光 not well planed | ~平 to plane sth smooth
⊖ páo 见 553 页 see p553

抱(③ ** 抱) bào ㄅㄠˋ ①用手臂围住 to hold in the arms. (㊦ doublet 拥—to embrace; to hug); ~着孩子 to hold a child in one's arms | ~头鼠窜 to cover the head with one's hands and run away like a rat—to turn tail and scurry away; to flee helter-skelter ㊦ extension 围绕 to surround: 山环水~ surrounded by mountains and rivers [抱负]愿望, 志向 aspiration; ambition: 做有志气有~~的青年 to become a young man with aspiration and ambition [合抱]两臂围拢(多指树木、柱子等的粗细)(of a tree, pillar, etc) circumference big enough to wrap one's arms around ②心里存着 to cherish; to harbour; ~不平 to be outraged by an injustice | ~歉 to feel sorry; to feel apologetic | ~着必胜的决心 full of confidence in success ③孵(fū) to hatch; ~窝 to hatch; to sit (on eggs) | ~小鸡 to hatch (out) chickens

鲍 bào ㄅㄠˋ ①一种软体动物, 肉味鲜美。俗叫“鲍鱼”, 古称“𪊑”(fù)(commonly called

鲍鱼, formerly called 蜆) abalone (*Haliotis*) ② 鲍鱼, 盐腌的干鱼 salted fish

趵 bào ㄅㄠˋ 跳 to spring forth; to bounce: ~ 突泉 (在山东省济南) *Baotu Spring, in Jinan, Shandong Province*

豹 bào ㄅㄠˋ 像虎而比虎小的一种野兽, 毛黄褐或赤褐色, 多有黑色斑点, 善跳跃, 能上树, 常捕食鹿、羊、猿猴等 leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

暴 bào ㄅㄠˋ ① 强大而突然来的, 又猛又急的 sudden and fierce: ~ 风雨 *rainstorm; storm; tempest* | ~ 病 *sudden serious disease* [暴动] 为推翻原有的国家政权, 破坏当时的政治制度和社会秩序而采取的集体武装行动 *rebellion; uprising; insurrection* ② 过分急躁的, 容易冲动的 *hot-tempered; short-tempered; irritable*: 这人脾气真~。 *This person is really quick-tempered.* ③ 凶恶残酷的 *fierce; cruel* (㊦ *doublet* 一虐 *tyrannical* | 凶 — *brutal*): ~ 行 (*xíng*) *outrage; ferocity* | ~ 徒 *rioter; thug* | ~ 虐的行为 *savage act; outrage* ④ 糟蹋, 损害 to spoil; to ruin: 自~自弃 *to be self-abandoned; to give oneself up as hopeless* ⑤ 姓 Bao, a surname

[暴露] (ㄅㄠˋ ㄌㄨˋ) 显露 to expose: ~ ~ 目标 *to give away one's position*

㊦ pù 见 579 页 see p579

瀑 bào ㄅㄠˋ ① 暴雨 *torrential rain; downpour* ② 瀑河, 水名, 一在河北省东北部, 一在河北省中部 *Baohé River, one in the northeast, and the other in the middle, of Hebei Province*

㊦ pù 见 579 页 see p579

曝 bào ㄅㄠˋ [曝光] 使感光纸或摄影胶片感光 (*in photography*) to expose ㊦ *figurative* 隐蔽的事情暴露出来, 被众人知道 to lay bare; to expose

㊦ pù 见 579 页 see p579

爆 bào ㄅㄠˋ ① 猛然破裂 to burst; to explode (㊦ *doublet* 一炸 to explode; to blow up): 豆荚熟得都~了。 *The pods are so ripe that they burst open.* [爆竹] 用纸卷火药, 点燃引线爆裂发声的东西。也叫“爆仗”、“炮仗” (also called 爆仗 or 炮仗) *firecrackers* ② 突然发生 to crop up; to happen unexpectedly: ~ 冷门 *to have an unexpected turn of events* [爆发] 突然发生 to erupt; to break out: 火山~~。 *The volcano erupted.* ③ 烹调方法, 用滚水稍微一煮或用滚油稍微一炸 to quick-fry; to quick-boil: ~ 肚 (*dǔ*) 儿 *quick-boiled tripe* | ~ 炒 *to quick-fry and stir*

陂 bēi ㄅㄟ ㄅㄟ

㊦ bēi ㄅㄟ ① 池塘 pond; pool: ~ 塘 *pond* | ~ 池 *pond* ② 池塘的岸 *waterside*;

bank ③ 山坡 mountain slope

⊖ pí 见 561 页 see p561

⊖ pō 见 573 页 see p573

杯 (*盃) bēi ㄅㄟ (一子) 盛酒、水、茶等的器皿 cup; glass; mug: 酒 ~ wine glass | 玻璃 ~ glass | ~ 水车薪 (用一杯水救一车着火的柴。喻无济于事) to try to put out a burning cartload of faggots with a cup of water — an utterly inadequate method in dealing with a severe situation

卑 bēi ㄅㄟ 低下 low-lying; low; 地势 ~ 湿 low-lying and damp terrain | 自 ~ 感 sense of inferiority; inferiority complex ④ **extension** 低劣 inferior; substandard; low-grade (⊕ **doublet** — 鄙 base; mean; despicable): ~ 劣 base; mean; despicable | ~ 鄙无耻 mean and shameless; base and brazen

库 bēi ㄅㄟ bì ㄅㄚˋ (又 also bì) ① 低下 low; 墮高堙 ~ (削平高丘, 填塞洼地) to level the mounds and fill up the low-lying land ② 矮 low

棹 bēi ㄅㄟ [棹柿] 柿子的一种, 果实小, 色青黑, 可制柿漆 kaki persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*)

碑 bēi ㄅㄟ 刻上文字纪念事业、功勋或作为标记的石头 stele; upright stone tablet: 人民英雄纪念 ~ Monument to the People's Heroes | 里程 ~ milestone | 有口皆 ~ (喻人人都说好) to be praised by every-

one — to win universal praise; to be universally acclaimed

鹈 bēi ㄅㄟ 鸟名。羽毛大部分为黑褐色, 腿短而细, 吃昆虫、果实等 bulbul (*Pycnonotidae*)

背 (*揹) ⊖ bēi ㄅㄟ 人用背(bèi)驮(tuó)东西 to carry sth on one's back: 把小孩儿 ~ 起来 to carry the child on one's back | ~ 包袱 to carry baggage — to have a load on one's mind; to take on a mental burden | ~ 枪 to shoulder a rifle

⊖ bèi 见 29 页 see p29

悲 bēi ㄅㄟ ① 伤心, 哀痛 sadness; sorrow; grief (⊕ **doublet** — 哀 sadness; sorrow; grief): ~ 喜交集 mixed feelings of grief and joy; grief mingled with joy ② 怜悯 compassion: 慈 ~ mercy; benevolence

北 běi ㄅㄟ ① 方向, 早晨面对太阳左手的一边, 跟“南”相对 (the opposite of 南) north: ~ 门 north gate | 由南往 ~ from south to north ② 败北, 打了败仗往回跑 to suffer a defeat; to lose a battle; to run back after being defeated: 三战三 ~ to lose three battles in succession | 追奔逐 ~ (追击败走的敌人) to pursue routed enemy forces

贝 (貝) bèi ㄅㄟ ① 古代称水中有介壳的动物, 现在称软体动物中蛤蜊、珠蚌、刀蚌、文蛤等为贝类 shell-

fish ② 古代用贝壳做的货币
ancient shell currency; cowrie

狈 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 传说中的一种兽
bei, a legendary animal: 狼
~ wolf and bei - to be in a
difficult position; to be em-
barrassed

钡 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 一种金属元素, 符
号 Ba, 颜色银白, 燃烧时发
黄绿色火焰 barium (Ba)

孛 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 古书上指彗星 (in
ancient Chinese texts)
comet

悖 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 混乱, 违反 to be
confused; to go against: 并
行不~ to run parallel and not
contrary to each other; not to
be mutually exclusive

邶 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 周代诸侯国名, 在
今河南省汤阴东南 Bei, a
principdom of the Zhou Dynas-
ty, in the southeast of today's
Tangyin, Henan Province

背 ㄅㄟˋ ① 背脊, 脊梁,
自肩至后腰的部分 back of
the human body (图见 741 页
“体” picture on p741) [背地]
不当人面 privately; behind sb's
back; on the sly: 不要当面不
说, ~ ~ 乱说。When you won't
say it to his face, don't gossip
behind his back. [背景] ① 舞台
上的布景 stage setting; back-
cloth; backdrop ② 图画上或摄
影时衬托主体事物的景物
background ③ figurative 对人
物、事件起作用的环境或关系
background: 政治 ~ ~ political
background | 历史 ~ ~ histori-
cal background [背心] 没有袖

子和领子的短上衣 waistcoat;
vest; sleeveless garment ② 物
体的反面或后面 back of an ob-
ject: ~ 面 back; reverse side | 手
~ back of a hand | 刀 ~ back of
a knife ③ 用背部对着, 跟“向”
相对 (the opposite of 向) with
one's back towards: ~ 水作战
to fight with one's back to the
river - to fight a last-ditch
battle | ~ 光 with one's back to
the light - in a poor light | ~
灯 backlight ④ extension ① 向
相反的方向 towards the oppo-
site direction: ~ 道而驰 to run
in the opposite direction; to
run counter to | ~ 地性 (植物向
上生长的性质) apogeotrop-
ism; the response by an or-
ganism of turning away from
the earth; bending up or away
from the ground ② 避 to do sth
behind sb's back: ~ 着他说话
to talk about sb behind his back
③ 离开 to leave; to go away: 离
乡 ~ 井 to abandon one's home-
town ④ 凭记忆读出 to recite
from memory; to learn by
heart: ~ 诵 to recite; to repeat
from memory | ~ 书 to recite a
passage from memory ⑤ 违背,
违反 to violate; to break; to
act contrary to: ~ 约 to break a
contract; to violate a treaty | ~
信弃义 to break faith with sb
[背叛] 投向敌对方面, 反对原
来所在的方面 to betray; to
forsake ⑥ 不顺 unlucky: ~ 时
unlucky ⑦ 偏僻, 冷淡 out-of-
the-way; remote: 这条胡同太

~。This alley is out-of-the-way. | ~月(生意清淡的季节) slack business season ⑧听觉不灵 hard of hearing; 耳朵有点灵 ~ to be a little hard of hearing

⊖ bēi 见 28 页 see p28

裱 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 把布或纸一层一层地粘在一起 to glue layers of cloth or paper together: 裱~ to mount

备 (備、* 僛) bèi ㄅㄟˋ ① 具备, 完备 to have; to possess: 德才兼~ to have both ability and moral integrity | 求全责~ to be too particular about (sth); to be fastidious about (sth) | 爱护~至 to take utmost care of ② 预备, 防备 to prepare; to provide against; to take precautions against: ~耕 to make preparations for ploughing and sowing | ~荒 to get prepared against crop failure (or famine) | ~课 (of a teacher) to prepare lessons (before a lecture or class) | 准~ to prepare; to get ready | 有~无患。Where there is precaution, there is no danger. or Preparedness averts peril. [备案] 向主管机关做书面报告, 以备查考 to put on record or on file; to enter a case in the records [备份] 备用的重(chóng)份文件、数据或资料等 backup ③ 设备 equipment: 装~ equipment | 军~ arms; armaments; military equipment

惫 (憊) bèi ㄅㄟˋ 极度疲乏 exhausted; fatigued: 疲~ weary; exhausted; tired out

糲 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 干饭 cooked rice (as distinct from porridge)

鞴 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 把鞍轡(pèi)等套在马上 to saddle a horse: ~马 to saddle a horse

倍 bèi ㄅㄟˋ ① 跟原数相同的数, 某数的几倍就是用几乘某数 times; -fold: 二的五~是十。Five times two is ten. | 精神百~ (精神旺盛) full of vigour ② 加倍 to double; to redouble; to put in more effort: 事半功~ half work, double result | 勇气~增。One's courage is redoubled. | ~加努力 to redouble one's effort; with redoubled effort

焙 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 把东西放在器皿里, 用微火在下面烘烤 to bake over a slow fire: 把花椒~干研成细末 to bake the seeds of Chinese pepper over a fire and grind them into powder

蓓 bèi ㄅㄟˋ [蓓蕾] (—lěi) 花骨朵儿, 还没开的花 bud

碚 bèi ㄅㄟˋ [北碚] 地名, 在重庆市 Beibei, a place in Chongqing

被 bèi ㄅㄟˋ ① (一子) 睡觉时覆盖身体的东西 quilt: 棉~ duvet; cotton-padded quilt | 夹~ quilt without padding ② 盖, 遮盖 to cover; ~覆 to cover ③ 介词 preposition, 引进主动的人物并使动词含有受动的意

义 (used to introduce an active agent and to make the verb passive) by: 他~大家评选为生产能手。 *He was elected a model worker by all.* ④ 放在动词前, 表示受动 (used before a verb to express a passive meaning): ~压迫 *to be oppressed* | ~批评 *to be criticized*

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“披” (pī) also same as 披 (pī)

鞍 bèi ㄅㄟˋ ① 古时套车用的器具 *saddle and bridle in ancient China* ② 同“鞞” same as 鞞

琲 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 珠子串儿 *string of beads*

辈 bèi ㄅㄟˋ ① 代, 辈分 *generation; generational hierarchy*: 长~ *eldership; member of elder generation; senior* | 晚~ *member of younger generation; junior* | 革命前~ *revolutionary predecessors* [辈子] (—zi) 人活着的时间 *lifetime*: 活了半~~了 *to have lived half of one's lifetime* ② 类 (指人) *people of a certain kind; the like*: 无能之~ *the incompetent; incapable people* ③ **extension** 表示多数 (指人) [used to denote plurality (of people)]: 彼~ *they* | 我~ *we*

磨 bèi ㄅㄟˋ 把刀在布、皮、石头等物上反复摩擦几下, 使锋利 *to whet; to strop; to sharpen*: ~刀 *to sharpen a knife; to whet a knife* | ~刀布 *canvas strop*

呗 ㄅㄟˋ 助词 **auxiliary** **ry** 1 表示“罢了”、“不过如此”的意思 (used to show that sth is just so-so): 这就行了~。 *Well, that'll do.* 2 表示勉强同意的语气, 跟“吧”相近 (used to express reluctant agreement) similar to 吧: 你愿意去就去~。 *Well, go if you like.*

ㄅㄟˋ 见 17 页 see p17

臂 ㄅㄟˋ 见 223 页 “胳”字条“胳膊” (gē—) see 胳膊 on p223

ㄅì 见 41 页 see p41

奔 (* 犇) ㄅㄣ 急走, 跑 to run quickly; to dash (㊦ **doublet** 一跑 to run; to race): 狂~ *to run like mad; to dash headlong* | ~驰 *to speed; to dash; to gallop* | 东~西跑 *to run about here and there* [奔波] 劳苦奔走 *to be busy running about; to rush about*

ㄅèn 见 33 页 see p33

斨 bēn ㄅㄣ ① (一子) 砍平木料的一种工具, 用时向下向内用力 *adze* ② 用斨子一类东西砍 to chop with an adze, etc.: ~木头 *to cut wood with an adze* | 用镐~地 *to dig earth with a pickaxe*

贲 ㄅㄣ ① 奔走, 快跑 to run fast; to dash [虎贲] 古时指勇士 *ancient warrior* ② 姓 Ben, a surname

[贲门]胃与食管相连的部分
cardia

⊖ bì 见 39 页 see p39

拼

⊖ bēn ㄅㄣ [拼茶]地名，
在江苏省如东 Bencha, a
place in Rudong, Jiangsu Prov-
ince

⊖ bīng 见 51 页 see p51

本

běn ㄅㄣˊ ① 草木的根，跟
“末”相对 (the opposite of
末) root of a plant; 无~之木
tree without roots | 木~水源
the root of a tree and the
source of a river ② **extension**
事物的根源 foundation; basis;
origin: 翻身不忘~ not to for-
get one's past after emancipa-
tion [本末]头尾，始终，事情整
个的过程 ins and outs (of
sth); course of events from be-
ginning to end; ~~倒置 to put
the incidental before the fun-
damental; to put the cart be-
fore the horse [纪事~~(史书
的一种体裁) (a form of tra-
ditional Chinese historical
writing) history presented in
separate accouts of imperial
events [根本] ① 事物的根源或
主要的部分 foundation; base
② **transfer** 彻底 thoroughly;
radically; ~~解决 to solve
problems once and for all ② 本
质上 in essence; in nature; ~
~不同 completely different
[基本] ① 主要的部分 main
part; ~~建设 capital con-
struction ② 大体上 on the
whole; by and large; 大坝~~
上已经建成。The dam has

been mostly completed. ② 草的
茎或树的干 stem of grass or
trunk of a tree; 草~植物 herb-
aceous plants | 木~植物 ligne-
ous plants ③ 中心的，主要的
central; principal: 校~部 main
campus ④ 本来，原来 original:
~意 original meaning; real
intention | 这幅画~来是我的，
后来送给他了。It was my
painting, but I gave it to him.
⑤ 自己这方面的 on one's own
side; ~国 one's own country | ~
厂 this factory [本位] ① 自己
的责任范围, one's responsibili-
ty: 做好~~工作 to do one's
own job well ② 计算货币用作
标准的单位 (used as calculating
criterion of monetary value)
monetary standard; ~~货币
standard or basic unit of a na-
tional currency ⑥ 现今的 cur-
rent; this; present; ~年 this
year | ~月 this month ⑦ (一儿)
本钱，用来做生意、生利息的资
财 capital; principal: 老~儿
principal; capital | 够~儿 to
gain enough to cover the cost
⑧ 根据 according to; in line
with: 有所~ to be well based
on; to be well founded | ~着负
责的态度去做 to do sth consci-
entiously ⑨ (一子、一儿) 册子
book; notebook; 日记~diary;
journal | 笔记~notebook ⑩ (一
儿) 版本或底本 edition; version;
script; 刻~ block-printed edi-
tion | 稿~manuscript | 剧~儿
script; play ⑪ 量词 quan-
tifier; 一~书 a book

苯 běn ㄅㄣˇ 一种有机化合物, 分子式 C_6H_6 , 无色液体, 有特殊的气味, 工业上可用来制染料, 是多种化学工业的原料和溶剂 benzene

畚 běn ㄅㄣˇ 簸箕, 用竹、木、铁片等做的撮土器具 (made of bamboo, wood or iron sheet) dustpan

笨 ㄅㄣˋ 同“笨” (见于《西游记》、《红楼梦》等书) (seen in such books as *Record of a Journey to the West*, *Dream of the Red Chamber*, etc) same as 笨

㊦ hāng 见 265 页 see p265

垒 bèi ㄅㄟˋ ① 灰尘 dust ② 聚集 to gather; to collect

奔 (* 遯) ㄅㄣˋ ① 直往, 投向 to go straight to; to head for: 投~ to go (to a friend or a place) for shelter | 直~ 工厂 to head directly for the factory | 党指向哪里, 就~ 向哪里。Go where the Party directs. ④ **extension** 接近 (某年龄段) (of one's age) to approach; to get close to; to be getting on for: 他是~ 七十的人了。He is almost seventy. ② 为某种目的而尽力去做 to go about (some business); to be after: ~ 材料 to be busy procuring materials | ~ 命 to be in a desperate hurry

㊦ bēn 见 31 页 see p31

倅 bèi ㄅㄟˋ [倅城] 地名, 在河北省滦南 Bencheng, a place in Luannan, Hebei Province

笨 bèn ㄅㄣˋ ① 不聪明 stupid; foolish; dull (㊦ **doublet** 愚—stupid) ② 不灵巧 clumsy; awkward: 嘴~ inarticulate | ~ 手~ 脚 to be clumsy (with one's hands and feet) ③ 粗重, 费力气的 cumbersome; awkward; unwieldy: 箱子太~。The suitcase is too cumbersome. | ~ 活 heavy unskilled work

BENG

ㄅㄥ

倅 bēng ㄅㄥ ㄍ ㄨ (古 **archaism**) 使, 使者 envoy

枋 (* 槩) bēng ㄅㄥ ① 古代宗庙门内的祭祀, 也指门内祭祀之处 offering of sacrifices to ancestors inside the gate of an ancestral temple in ancient China, or the spot for such offerings ② 枋河, 水名, 在山东省中部偏南, 沂 (yí) 河支流 Benghe River, a tributary of Yihe River, in the south central part of Shandong Province

崩 bēng ㄅㄥ ① 倒塌 to collapse: 山~ 地裂。Mountains collapse and the ground cracks. [崩溃] 垮台, 彻底失败 to collapse; to crumble; to fall apart: 敌军~~了。The enemy collapsed. ② 破裂 to burst; to crack; to split: 把气球吹~了 to blow the balloon up so hard that it bursts ③ 被弹 (tán) 射出来的东西突然打中 to be hit by sth bursting: 放爆竹~了手。The firecrackers hurt his hand

when it went off. ④崩症, 一种妇女病。也叫“血崩”(also called 血崩) metrorrhagia ⑤封建时代称帝王死 (of an emperor) to die

蹦 bēng ㄅㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 东西跳动或爆裂声 (sound of sth bouncing, snapping, or bursting) bang: 气球~的一声破了。The balloon burst with a bang.

绷 (* 绷) ① bēng ㄅㄥ 张紧, 拉紧 to stretch tight; to strain: 衣服紧~在身上。The coat is tight-fitting. | ~紧绳子 to stretch the rope tight [绷带] 包扎伤口的纱布条 bandage [绷子] (—zi) 刺绣用的架子, 把绸布等材料张紧在上面, 免得皱缩 embroidery frame; hoop; tambour ② 粗粗地缝上或用针别上 to baste; to pin; to tack; ~被头 to sew a cover onto the head of a quilt

③ bēng 见 34 页 see p34

甬 bēng ㄅㄥ 〈方 dialect〉副词 *adverb*, 不用 don't; needn't: 你~说。You needn't say it. | ~惦记他。Don't worry about him.

绷 (* 绷) ① bēng ㄅㄥ 板着 to pull (a long face): ~着个脸 to pull a long face ② 强忍住 to strain oneself: 他~不住笑了。He could not but burst out laughing. or He could not stifle a laugh.

③ bēng 见 34 页 see p34

捧 bēng ㄅㄥ 古代刀鞘近口处的装饰 ornaments on the rim of an ancient sheath for a knife

泵 bèng ㄅㄥ 〈外 loanword〉把液体或气体抽出或压入用的一种机械装置 pump: 气~ air pump | 油~ oil pump

迸 bèng ㄅㄥ 爆开, 溅射 to burst forth; to spout: 火星儿乱~。Sparks flew about.

蚌 ① bèng ㄅㄥ [蚌埠] (—bù) 地名, 在安徽省 Bengbu, a place in Anhui Province

② bàng 见 22 页 see p22

甕 bèng ㄅㄥ 〈方 dialect〉瓮、坛子一类的器皿 jar; vat

铜 bèng ㄅㄥ (—子、—儿) 原指清末发行的无孔的小铜币, 今泛指小的硬币 (formerly late-Qing small copper coin without a hole in it) small coin: 金~子 gold coin | 钢~儿 coin

蹦 bèng ㄅㄥ 两脚并着跳 to leap; to jump: 欢~乱跳 healthy and vivacious; alive and kicking | ~了半米高 to jump as high as half a metre [蹦跶] (—da) 蹦跳 to jump about; to bounce about ④ *figurative* 挣扎 to struggle; to battle: 秋后的蚂蚱~~不了几天了。In late autumn, grasshoppers are on their last legs. or A grasshopper in late autumn — nearing its end.

逼 (* 逼) bī ㄅㄧ ① 强迫, 威胁 to force; to compel; to threaten (㊦ **doublet** 一迫 to force; to compel): ~ 债 to dun; to press for debt repayment | ~ 上梁山 to have no alternative but to join the Liangshan Marsh rebels—to be driven to revolt | 寒气 ~ 人。 There is a nip in the air. ② 切近, 接近 to press on towards; to close in on: ~ 近 to close in on; to approach | ~ 真 lifelike; true to life ③ 狭窄 narrow

鳐 bī ㄅㄧ 鳐鱼, 鱼名。体小而侧扁, 青褐色, 鳞细, 口小。生活在近海中 ponyfish (*Leiognathidae*)

荸 bí ㄅㄧ [荸荠] (—qi) 多年生草本植物, 生在池沼或栽培在水田里。地下茎也叫荸荠, 球状, 皮赤褐色, 肉白色, 可以吃 water chestnut (*Eleocharis tuberosa*)

鼻 bí ㄅㄧ ① (—子) 嗅觉器官, 也是呼吸的孔道 nose (图见 758 页“头” picture on p758) ② (—儿) 器物上面突出带孔的部分或带孔的零件 (protruding) part of an implement or a utensil with a hole: 门 ~ 儿 bolt staple | 针 ~ 儿 eye of a needle | 扣 ~ 儿 buttonhole [鼻祖] 始祖, 创始人 (of a tradition, school of thought, etc) earliest ancestor; originator

匕 bǐ ㄅㄧ 古代一种类似汤勺的餐具 *bi*, a ladle-like tableware in ancient China [匕首] 短剑 dagger

比 bǐ ㄅㄧ ① 比较, 较量 to compare; to contrast; to compete: ~ 干劲 to compete with each other in drive | ~ 大小 to compare the size of objects or the age of people | ~ 优劣 to compare the quality. [比赛] 用一定的方式比较谁胜谁负 to match; to compete ② 表示比赛双方得分的对比 (of a score) to: 三 ~ 二 3 to 2 ③ 两个数相比较, 前项和后项的关系是被除数和除数的关系, 如 3 : 5, 3 是前项, 5 是后项, 比值是 3/5 ratio; proportion [比例] ① 表示两个比相等的式子, 如 6 : 3 = 10 : 5 proportion; scale ② 数量之间的关系 ratio [比重] ① 一定体积的物体的重量跟在 4°C 时同体积的纯水重量的比值, 现常改用相对密度表示 specific gravity ② 某一事物在整体中所占的分量 proportion: 青年工人在基本建设队伍中的 ~ ~ 迅速上升。 The proportion of young people in the capital construction work force is increasing rapidly. | 我国工业在整个国民经济中的 ~ ~ 逐年增长。 The proportion of industry within the national economy as a whole is growing year by year. ④ 比方, 模拟, 做譬喻 to compare to; to liken to; to draw a analogy (㊦ **doublet** 一喻 metaphor; analogy):

~拟不伦 *illogical analogy* | 用手~了一个圆形 *to make a circle with one's hands* [比画](—hua) 用手做样子 *to gesture; to gesticulate*: 他一边说一边~。 *He was gesticulating as he talked.* [比照] 大致依照 *according to; in the light of*: 你~~着这个做一个。 *Make one after this model.* ⑤ 介词 **preposition**, 用来比较程度或性状的差别 *than; (superior or inferior) to*: 他~我强。 *He is superior to me.* | 今天的雨~昨天还大。 *The rain is heavier than it was yesterday.* ⑥ (旧读 formerly bǐ) 靠近, 挨着 *close together; next to*: ~邻 *to be in the neighbourhood of; to be located close to* | ~肩 *shoulder to shoulder* [比比] 一个挨一个 *one by one*: ~~皆是 *can be seen everywhere; can be found here, there and everywhere* [比及] 等到 *when; at the time when; by the time that*: ~~敌人发觉, 我们已经冲过火线了。 *We had already crossed the front-line before the enemy realized what had happened.* [比来] 近来 *recently; of late* [朋比] 互相依附, 互相勾结 *to gang up*: ~~为奸 *to gang up (with others) for evil ends*

吡 bǐ ㄅㄧˇ [吡啉](—dīng) 有机化合物, 无色液体, 有臭味, 用作溶剂、化学试剂 *pyridine*

比 bǐ ㄅㄧˇ 比江, 水名, 在云南省西北部, 澜沧江支流 *Bi-*

jiang River, a tributary of Lancang River, in the northwest of Yunnan Province

妣 bǐ ㄅㄧˇ 原指母亲, 后称已经死去的母亲 (formerly one's mother) one's deceased mother: 先~ *my deceased mother* | 如丧考~ (像死了父母一样) *very sad or sorrowful (as if one had lost one's parents)*

秕 (* 粃) bǐ ㄅㄧˇ 子实不饱满 (of grain) not plump; blighted [秕子] (—zi) 不饱满的子实 *blighted grain*

彼 bǐ ㄅㄧˇ 代词 **pronoun** ① 那, 那个, 跟“此”相对 (the opposite of 此) *that; those; the other; another*: ~岸 *other side of a river; opposite shore* | ~处 *that place* | 顾此失~ *to attend to one thing while ignoring the other* ② 他, 对方 *he; the other (party)*: 知己知~ *to know both one's opponent and oneself* [彼此] 那个和这个。特指对方和自己两方面 *this and that; each other; one another*: ~~有深切的了解。 *They know each other well.* | ~~互助 *to help each other*

笔 (筆) bǐ ㄅㄧˇ ① 写字、画图的工具 *pen; pencil; writing or painting brush*: 毛~ *writing brush* | 画~ *painting brush* | 钢~ *pen* ② 笔画, 组成汉字的横竖撇点折, 一画就是一笔 *strokes that form Chinese characters, such as horizontal, vertical, left-falling, dot and turning strokes* ③

写 to write: 亲~ to write in one's own hand | 代~ to write (a letter, etc) for sb; to write on sb's behalf | ~之于书 to put down in black and white [笔名] 著作人发表作品时用的别名 pen name; pseudonym ④ (写字、画画、作文的) 笔法 (of calligraphy, drawing, writing) techniques: 败~ faulty stroke in calligraphy or painting; flaw in a piece of writing | 伏~ foreshadowing clues; foreshadowing | 工~画 Chinese painting made with fine, delicate strokes; meticulous brushwork ⑤ 像笔一样(直) straight as a ramrod; ~直 perfectly straight; straight as a ramrod | ~挺 trim ⑥ 量词 quantifier: 收到一~捐款 to receive a sum of donated money | 写一~好字 to write a good hand

俾 bǐ ㄅㄧˇ 使 in order to; so that; so as to; ~便考查 so as to make assessment easy

鄙 bǐ ㄅㄧˇ ① 粗俗, 低下 low; mean; vulgar; ~陋 shal-low; ignorant 谦辞 humble: ~人 your humble servant; I | ~意 my humble opinion; my opinion | ~见 my humble view; my idea ② 低劣 mean; base: 卑~ mean; base; despicable ③ 轻蔑 to despise; to disdain; to scorn: 可~ despicable; contemptible | ~视 to look down upon; to despise | ~薄 to disdain | ~夷 to scorn ④ 边远的地方 out-of-the-way place: 边~

remote area

币(幣) bì ㄅㄧˋ 钱币, 交换各种商品的媒介 money; currency: 银~ silver coin | 纸~ paper currency; note | 硬~ coin | 人民~ RMB; Renminbi

必 bì ㄅㄧˋ 副词 **adverb** ① 必定, 一定 certainly; surely; necessarily: ~能成功 will surely succeed | 骄兵~败。An arrogant army is doomed to defeat. [必然] 必定如此 inevitable; certain: 种族歧视制度~ ~要灭亡。The racial discrimination system will certainly perish. [必需] 不可少的 indispensable; necessary; essential: ~ ~品 necessities; necessities ② 必须, 一定要 must; ought to; have to: 事~躬亲 to attend everything in person | 不~着急。There is no need to worry. [必须] 副词 **adverb** 一定要 must; have to: 个人利益 ~ ~服从整体利益。Personal interests must be subordinated to the overall interests.

邳 bì ㄅㄧˋ 古地名, 在今河南省荥(xíng)阳东北 Bi, an ancient place, in the northeast of today's Xingyang, Henan Province

苾 bì ㄅㄧˋ 芳香 fragrant; aromatic

闭 bì ㄅㄧˋ ① 闭门, 关闭 to close (the door) ② 谨慎 prudent

泌 bì ㄅㄧˋ [泌阳] 地名, 在河南省 Biyang, a place in

Henan Province

⊖ mì 见 501 页 see p501

愆 bì ㄅㄧˋ 谨慎 to caution; 愆前～后 to punish past wrongdoing so as to caution those to come; to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones

铋 bì ㄅㄧˋ 一种金属元素, 符号 Bi. 银白色或粉红色。合金熔点很低, 可做保险丝和汽锅上的安全塞等 bismuth (Bi)

秘 (* 祕) ⊖ bì ㄅㄧˋ 姓 Bi, a surname
[秘鲁] 国名, 在南美洲 Peru, a country in South America

⊖ mì 见 501 页 see p501

毕 (畢) bì ㄅㄧˋ ① 完, 完结 to finish; to complete; to conclude; 话犹未～。His remark sounds as if he still has sth to say in his mind. [毕竟] 副词 **adverb** 究竟, 到底 after all; all in all; in the final analysis; 他的话～～不错。After all, he has not said anything wrong. [毕业] 学生学习期满, 达到一定的要求 to graduate; to finish school ② 全, 完全 fully; completely; altogether; ～生 all one's life; lifetime | 真相～露 to show one's true colours ③ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 bi, 19th of the 28 constellations

萆 (萆) bì ㄅㄧˋ ① [萆拔] (-bō) 多年生藤本植物, 叶卵状心形, 雌雄异株, 浆果卵形。果穗可入药 long pepper (*Piper longum*) ② 同“筴”

same as 筴

哔 (嗶) bì ㄅㄧˋ [哔叽] (-jī) (外 **loanword**) 一种斜纹的纺织品 serge

筴 (簾) bì ㄅㄧˋ 用荆条、竹子等编成的篱笆或其他遮拦物 wicker fence or other barriers: 蓬门～户 (喻穷苦人家) thatched hut with a wicker door - humble household

蹕 (蹕) bì ㄅㄧˋ ① 帝王出行时清道, 禁止行人来往 to keep the road clear for the emperor to pass; 警～ to stop all traffic for the imperial carriage ② 帝王出行的车驾 emperor's carriage on tours: 驻～ (帝王出行时沿途停留暂住) (of emperor on a tour) to stay temporarily; to stop over

庇 bì ㄅㄧˋ 遮蔽, 掩护 to shelter; to protect; to shield (⑤ **doublet** 一护 to shelter; to shield; to put under the aegis of): 包～ to shelter; to harbour; to cover up

陛 bì ㄅㄧˋ 宫殿的台阶 flight of steps leading to a palace hall [陛下] 对国王或皇帝的敬称 Your Majesty

毙 (斃) bì ㄅㄧˋ 死 to die; to get killed; ～命 to meet violent death; to get killed | 击～ to shoot (or strike) dead

狴 bì ㄅㄧˋ [狴犴] (-àn) 传说中的一种走兽。古代牢狱门上常画着它的形状, 因此又用为牢狱的代称 bi'an, a

legendary beast often painted on prison doors in ancient China; another name for prison (or jail)

柵 bì ㄅִˋ [柵栊] (-hù) 古代官署前拦住行人的东西, 用木条交叉制成。也叫“行马” (also called 行马) railings in front of government offices in ancient China to keep out pedestrians, made of crisscross wooden slats

闭 bì ㄅִˋ ① 关, 合 to shut; to close: ~ 上嘴 to shut one's mouth | ~ 门造车 (喻脱离实际) to make a cart behind closed doors | ~ 到 oneself off from reality ② **extension** 结束, 停止 to stop; to end: ~ 会 to close (or finish) a meeting

② 塞, 不通 to obstruct; to stop up; to block up: ~ 气 to hold one's breath [闭塞] (-sè) 堵住不通 to block; to stop up ③ **extension** 交通不便, 消息不灵通 hard to get to; out-of-the-way; unenlightened: 这个地方很~。 This is an out-of-the-way place.

波 bì ㄅִˋ 偏颇, 邪僻 biased; evil; sinister

界 bì ㄅִˋ 给与 to give; to confer

痹 bì ㄅִˋ 中医指由风、寒、湿等引起的肢体疼痛或麻木的病 (caused by wind, cold, damp, etc according to traditional Chinese medicine) disease with symptoms of pains or numbness in

limbs and trunk

算 bì ㄅִˋ (一子) 有空隙而能起间隔作用的片状器物, 如竹算子、铁算子、纱算子、炉算子 (such as bamboo sieve, iron grid, muslin, stove grate, etc) grate; grid

贲 bì ㄅִˋ 装饰得很好 well adorned: ~ 临 (客人盛装光临) (of distinguished guests) to come in grand attire

㊦ bēn 见 31 页 see p31

庫 bì ㄅִˋ (又 also bēi) 见 28 页 bēi see bēi on p28

婢 bì ㄅִˋ 旧时被有钱人家役使的女孩子 servant girl: ~ 女 maid; servant girl | 奴 ~ maidservant female slave

裨 bì ㄅִˋ (又 also pì) 见 563 页 pì see pì on p563

裨 bì ㄅִˋ 补益, 益处 benefit; advantage: 无 ~ 于事。 It won't be of any help. | 对工作大有 ~ 益 to be of great benefit to one's work

㊦ pí 见 562 页 see p562

髀 bì ㄅִˋ 大腿, 也指大腿骨 thigh; thighbone

敝 bì ㄅִˋ 破旧 shabby; worn-out; ragged: ~ 衣 shabby clothes 谦辞 **humble**, 称跟自己相关的事物 my; our; this: ~ 姓 my surname | ~ 处 my place | ~ 公司 our company

蔽 bì ㄅִˋ ① 遮, 挡 to cover; to shelter; to hide (㊦ **doublet** 遮 ~ to hide | 掩 ~ to cover): 旌旗 ~ 日。 The banners and flags are fluttering and screening off the sun. ② 概括

to sum up; to summarize; to generalize; 一言以~之 to sum up in a word

弊 bì ㄅㄧˋ ① 欺蒙人的行为 fraud; abuse; malpractice;

作~ to practise fraud; to cheat | 营私舞弊 to engage in malpractice for selfish ends ②

弊病, 害处, 跟“利”相对 (the opposite of 利) disadvantage; harm; 兴利除~ to promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful | 流~ corrupt practices; abuses

百 bì ㄅㄧˋ 二百 two hundred

弼 bì ㄅㄧˋ 辅助 to assist

赑 bì ㄅㄧˋ [赑屃] (—xì) ① 用力的样子 straining hard ② 传说中的一种动物, 像龟。旧时大石碑的石座多雕刻成赑屃形状 *bixi*, a legendary animal like a tortoise (in former times the bases of many steles were carved in the shape of such legendary animal)

愎 bì ㄅㄧˋ 乖戾, 固执 willful; self-willed; 刚~自用 (固执己见) *self-willed; opinionated; headstrong*

蓖 (*** 草) bì ㄅㄧˋ [蓖麻] (—má) 一年生或多年生草本植物。种子可榨油, 医药上用作轻泻剂, 工业上用作润滑油等 castor-oil plant; palma christi (*Ricinus communis*)

篦 bì ㄅㄧˋ ① (—子) 齿很密的梳头用具 double-edged fine-toothed comb ② 用篦子梳

to comb with such a comb; ~头 to comb one's hair with a double-edged fine-toothed comb

漉 (漉) bì ㄅㄧˋ 挡住渣滓或泡着的东西, 把液体倒出 to decant; to strain; to drain; 壶里的茶~干了。The teapot has been drained dry. | 把汤~出去。Decant the soup out.

辟 ① bì ㄅㄧˋ ① 君主 monarch; sovereign [复辟] 失位的君主恢复君位 to restore a dethroned monarch ② *extension* 被打垮的统治者恢复原有的统治地位或被推翻的制度复活 to restore one's original ruling position, or to revive a toppled system ③ 旧指君主召见并授予官职 (of a sovereign) to summon sb and confer on him an official post in former times ④ 古同“避” same as 避 in ancient Chinese

⑤ pì 见 563 页 see p563

薜 bì ㄅㄧˋ [薜荔] (—lì) 常绿灌木, 爬蔓, 花小, 叶卵形, 果实球形, 可做凉粉, 叶及乳汁可入药 climbing fig (*Ficus pumila*)

壁 bì ㄅㄧˋ ① 墙 wall (㊦ *doublet* 墙—wall); 四~ four walls of a room | ~报 wall newspaper | 铜墙铁~ bastion of iron; impregnable fortress [壁虎] 爬行动物, 身体扁平, 尾巴圆锥形, 四肢短, 趾上有吸盘, 捕食蚊、蝇等 house gecko (*Hemidactylus*) ② 陡峭的山石 wall-like stone; cliff; 绝~ cliff;

precipice | 峭 ~ *cliff*; *precipice*; *steep* ③ 壁垒, 军营的围墙 *ram-part*; *breastwork*; *military barrier*; 坚 ~ 清野 *to strengthen the defences and clear the fields*; *to fortify the defense works and to leave nothing usable to the invading enemy* | 作 ~ 上观

(坐观双方胜败, 不帮助任何一方) *to be an onlooker*; *to sit by and watch*; *to watch the fighting from behind the rampart* ④ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *bi*, 14th of the 28 constellations

避 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ ① 躲, 设法躲开 *to avoid*; *to evade*; *to shun* (㊦ *doublet* 躲 — *to hide oneself*; *to avoid*): ~ 暑 *to get away from summer heat*; *to get away for the summer holidays* | ~ 雨 *to take shelter from the rain* | 不 ~ 艰险 *to be undaunted by danger and hardship*; *to face danger and hardship squarely* ② 防止 *to prevent*; *to keep away*; *to repel*: ~ 孕 *contraception* | ~ 雷针 *lightning rod*

嬖 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ ① 宠幸 *to show favour to*; ~ 爱 *to dote on* ② 被宠幸 *to be in favour (with sb)*; *to enjoy favour*; ~ 臣 *favourite courtier* | ~ 人 *monarch's favourite*

臂 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ 胳膊, 从肩到腕的部分 *arm*: 振 ~ 高呼 *to raise one's arms and shout* [臂助] ① 帮助 *assistance* ② 助手 *assistant*

⊖ *bei* 见 223 页“胳”字条

“胳膊” see 胳膊 (*gē*—) on p223

璧 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ 古代玉器, 平圆形, 中间有孔 *round flat piece of jade with a hole in its centre* used in ancient China [璧还] (—*huán*) ㊦ *transfer* 敬辞 *polite*, 用于归还原物或辞谢赠品 *to return (a borrowed object) with thanks*; *to decline (a gift) with thanks*: 谨将原物 ~ ~。 *Please allow me to return your object with sincere thanks.*

襞 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ 古代指给衣裙打褶 (*zhě*) 子, 也指衣裙上的褶子 (in ancient China) *to make folds in clothes*; *to pleat*; *pleats (or folds) in clothes*

蹩 (**** 蹩) *bì* ㄅㄧˋ ① 腿瘸 (*qué*), 不能行走 *to be lame in the leg*; *to limp* ② 仆倒 *to fall down*

碧 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ ① 青绿色的玉石 *green jade*; *jasper* ② 青绿色 *bluish green*; *blue*: ~ 草 *green grass* | ~ 波 *blue waves* | 金 ~ 辉煌 (*of a building, etc*) *resplendent and magnificent*

簫 (**** 簫) *bì* ㄅㄧˋ [簫簫] (—*lì*) 古代的一种管乐器 *bili*, a bamboo pipe with a reed mouthpiece in ancient China

潯 *bì* ㄅㄧˋ [漾潯] (*yàng*—) 地名, 在云南省 *Yangbi*, a place in Yunnan Province

BIAN ㄅㄧㄢ

边 (邊) *biān* ㄅㄧㄢ ① (—*儿*) 物体周围的

部分 margin; side; edge; brim: 纸～儿 *margin* | 桌子～儿 *edge of a table* ⑪ **extension** 旁边, 近旁, 侧面 side; edge; flank: 身～ *by one's side* | 马路～ *by the roadside* ⑫ 国家或地区之间的交界处 border; boundary; frontier: ～防 *frontier (or border) defence* | ～境 *border; frontier* | ～疆 *border area; borderland; frontier* ⑬ 几何学上指夹成角的射线或围成多边形的线段 side of a geometrical figure; lines that form an angle or a multi-angle figure in geometry ⑭ 方面 side; party: 双～会谈 *bilateral talks* | 两～都说定了。 *Both sides have reached an agreement.* ⑮ (一)边…(一)边…, 用在动词前, 表示动作同时进行 (used before verbs, to express the simultaneous progression or development of two actions): ～干～学 *to learn while working; to learn on the job* | ～走～说 *to talk while walking* ⑯ (bian) 表示位置、方向, 用在“上”、“下”、“前”、“后”、“左”、“右”等字后 (used after 上, 下, 前, 后, 左, 右, etc, to express position or direction): 东～ *the east* | 外～ *the outside* | 左～ *the left*

筵 (簋) biān ㄅㄧㄢ 古代祭祀或宴会时盛 (chéng) 果品等的竹器 (used at banquets or sacrifices in ancient China) bamboo container for fruit or other things

砭 biān ㄅㄧㄢ 古代用石针扎皮肉治病 to perform acupuncture with stone needles in ancient China [针砭] ⑯ **figurative** 指出过错, 劝人改正 to criticize and admonish; to point out sb's errors and offer salutary advice

篇 biān ㄅㄧㄢ [篇蓄] (—xù) 又叫“篇竹”。多年生草本植物, 叶狭长, 略似竹叶, 夏季开小花。全草可入药 (also called 篇竹) common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*)

编 biān ㄅㄧㄢ ① 用细条或带子形的东西交叉组织起来 to weave; to plait: ～草帽 *to weave a straw hat* | ～筐子 *to weave a basket* ② 按一定的次序或条理来组织或排列 to organize; to group; to arrange: ～号 *to number* | ～队 *to form into columns; to organize into teams* | ～组 *to group; to organize (people, vehicles, etc) into groups* [编辑] 把资料或现成的作品加以适当的整理、加工做成书报等, 也指从事这一工作的人 to edit; to compile; editor; compiler [编制] 军队或机关中按照工作需要规定的人员或职务的配置 authorized strength or size; establishment ③ 成本的书, 书里因内容不同自成起讫的各部分 part of a book; volume: 正～ *main part (of a book); the book proper* | 下～ *last part (of a book)* | 简～ *concise edition* ④ 创作 to write; to compose: ～歌 *to*

compose a song | ~ 剧本 to write a play ⑤捏造, 把没有的事情说成有 to fabricate; to invent; to make up: ~ 了一套瞎话 to fabricate a story; to invent a lie

焗 biān ㄅㄧㄢ 把蔬菜、肉等放在热油里炒 to stir-fry (vegetables or meat in hot oil)

蝙 biān ㄅㄧㄢ [蝙蝠] (一fú) 哺乳动物, 头和身体的样子像老鼠。前后肢都有薄膜和身体连着, 夜间在空中飞, 捕食蚊、蛾等 bat (*Chiroptera*)

鳊 biān ㄅㄧㄢ 鳊鱼, 鱼名。身体侧扁, 头尖, 尾巴小, 鳞细, 生活在淡水中, 肉可以吃 white bream (*Blicca bjoerkna*)

鞭 biān ㄅㄧㄢ ①(一子) 驱使牲畜的用具 whip; lash ②用鞭子抽打 to lash; to whip [鞭策] ③ figurative 督促前进 to spur on; to urge on; to give impetus to ④一种旧式武器, 用铁做成, 没有锋刃, 有节 nodular iron-staff with no blade used as a weapon in former times ⑤编连成串的爆竹 stringed fire-crackers; ~ 炮 (a string of) firecrackers

贬 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ ①给予不好的评价, 跟“褒”相对 (the opposite of 褒) to depreciate; to belittle; 一字之~ to censure with one word [褒贬] ②评论好坏 to assess; to appraise ③(一bian) 指出缺点 to speak ill of; to point out the shortcomings ④减低, 降低 to reduce; to devalue; ~ 价 to reduce the

price | ~ 值 to devalue | ~ 职 to demote

窆 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ 埋葬 to bury

扁 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ 物体平而薄 flat and thin; 鸭子嘴~。 The duck has a flat beak.

⑤ piān 见 564 页 see p564

匾 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ 匾额, 题字的横牌, 挂在门、墙的上部 (hanging over a door or on the upper part of a wall) horizontal inscribed board; 金字红~ red board with golden words on it | 光荣~ board of honour

碛 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ 在水旁斜着伸出来的山石 rock sticking out obliquely by the side of a river

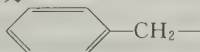
褊 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ 狭小, 狭隘 (ài) narrow; cramped

菹 biǎn ㄅㄧㄢ [菹豆] 一年生草本植物, 爬蔓, 开白色或紫色的花, 种子和嫩荚可以吃。现作“扁豆” (now written as 扁豆) hyacinth bean (*Lablab purpureus*)

卞 biàn ㄅㄧㄢ 急躁 irritable; irascible (㊦ doublet 一急 hot-tempered; irascible)

抃 biàn ㄅㄧㄢ 鼓掌 to applaud; to clap one's hands

苳 biàn ㄅㄧㄢ [苳基] 也叫苯甲基。有机化合物的基。结构式为



(also called 苯甲基) benzyl

汴 biàn ㄅㄧㄢ 河南省开封的别称 Bian, another name for

Kaifeng, in Henan Province

忤 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ 高兴, 喜欢 happy; glad

弁 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ ① 古代男子戴的一种帽子 man's cap worn in ancient China [弁言] 书籍或长篇文章的序文, 引言 foreword; preface ② 旧时称低级武官 low-ranking military officer in former times; 马~ officer's bodyguard

昇 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ ① 日光明亮 (of sunlight) bright ② 欢乐 joyful; merry

变(變) biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ 性质、状态或情形和以前不同, 更改 to become different (㊦ **doublet** 一更 to change; to alter; to modify | 一化 to change; to vary): 沙漠~良田。The deserts have been turned into cultivated land. | 天气~了。The weather has changed. | 他的思想~了。He has changed his view. ㊦ **extension** 事变, 突然发生的非常事件 incident; unexpected turn of events: 政~ coup [变通] 改动原定的办法, 以适应新情况的需要 to be flexible; to make changes according to specific conditions

便 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ ① 方便, 顺利, 没有困难或阻碍 convenient; smooth; handy; easy (㊦ **doublet** 一利 convenient): 行人称~。Pedestrians appreciate the convenience. | ~于携带 portable; easy to carry ② 简单的, 非正式的 simple; informal: 家常~饭 homely (or sim-

ple) meal | ~衣 plain (or civilian) clothes | ~条 note [便宜] 根据实际需要而灵活、适当地 flexibly: ~~行事 to act as one sees fit; to act at one's discretion (另 piányi, 见“便” pián see also 便 pián for piányi) [随便] 不勉强, 不拘束 casual; at ease ③ 便利的时候 at one's convenience: ~中 请来信。Please write to me at your convenience. | 得~就送去。I will send it to you at a convenient time. ④ 屎尿或排泄屎尿 urine or faeces; to urinate or defecate: 粪~ excrement | 小~ urine; to urinate; to pee ⑤ 副词 **adverb**, 就 then; in that case: 没有一个人民的军队, ~没有人民的一切。The people would have none of what they have now without an army of the people.

㊦ pián 见 565 页 see p565
绂 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ [草帽绂] 用麦秆等编成的扁平的带子, 用来编草帽、提篮、扇子等。也作“草帽辫” (also written as 草帽辫) (for making hats, baskets, fans, etc) plaited straw

遍 (* 徧) biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ ① 普遍, 全面 all over; everywhere: 我们的朋友~天下。We have friends all over the world. | ~布全国 all over the country | 满山~野 over hill and down dale; all over the mountains and plains ② 量词 **quantifier**, 次, 回 time: 念一~ to read (a book) through | 问了

两~ to have asked (sb) twice

辨 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ 分别, 分析 to distinguish; to differentiate (㊦ **doublet** 一别 to distinguish | 分一 to differentiate): 明~是非 to make a clear distinction between right and wrong | 不~真伪 to fail to distinguish between truth and falsehood; to be unable to tell the true from the false | ~认笔迹 to identify sb's handwriting

辩 biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ 说明是非或真假, 争论 to argue; to debate (㊦ **doublet** 一论 to argue; to debate): ~驳 to refute; to rebut | ~护 to defend; to plead [辩证法] 事物矛盾的运动、发展、变化的一般规律, 也指阐明这种规律的哲学。唯物辩证法认为, 事物运动和发展的根本原因在于事物内部的矛盾性。对立统一规律是宇宙的根本规律, 是唯物辩证法的实质和核心 dialectics: 辩证唯物论

辫 (辮) biàn ㄅㄧㄢˋ ① (一子) 把头发分股编成的带状物 plait; braid ② (一子、一儿) 像辫子的东西 sth resembling a plait or braid: 草帽~儿 plaited straw (for making hats) | 蒜~子 braid of garlic

BIAO

ㄅㄧㄠ

杓 ㊦ biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 古代指北斗柄部的三颗星 ancient term for the three stars forming the handle of the Big Dipper

㊦ sháo 见 660 页 see p660

标 (標) biāo ㄅㄧㄠ ① 树木的末梢 tip of a tree; treetop ② **extension** 表面的, 非根本的 surface; superficial; outward sign: 治~不如治本. It's better to treat the disease than the symptoms, or To seek a permanent cure is better than temporary treatment. ③ 记号 mark; sign; 浮~ (浮在水上的行船航线标志) buoy | 商~ trademark | ~点符号 punctuation [标榜] 吹捧, 夸耀 to flaunt; to advertise: 互相~~ to boost each other | ~~民主 to flaunt democracy [标的] (一dì) 目标 objective; target; aim [标语] 用文字写出的有鼓动宣传作用的口号 slogan; poster [标准] 衡量事物的准则 standard; criterion: 实践是检验真理的唯一~. Practice is the sole criterion of truth. [锦标] 授给竞赛优胜者的锦旗、奖杯等 prize; trophy [指标] 计划中规定达到的目标 target; quota; norm: 数量~~ quota | 质量~~ quality index ④ 用文字或其他事物表明 to mark; to label: ~题 title | ~价 marked price; to mark a price | ~新立异 to start sth new just in order to be different; to do sth unconventional or unorthodox [标本] 保持原样供学习研究参考的动物、植物、矿物 sample; specimen ⑤ 发承包工程或买卖大宗货物时公布的标准和条件 bid; tender: 投~ to enter a bid; to

submit a tender | 招～ to invite tenders | 竞～ to compete for a bid

[标致] (—zhi) 容貌美丽, 多用于女子 (usually of women) beautiful; pretty

飑 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 气象学上指风向突然改变, 风速急剧增大且常伴有阵雨的天气现象 squall

彪 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 小虎 young tiger 喻 figurative 躯干魁梧 hefty; burly: ～形大汉 tall and strong man; hefty fellow; burly guy

骠 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ [黄骠马] 一种黄毛夹杂着白点子的马 white-spotted yellow horse

⊖ piào 见 568 页 see p568

膘 (* 臄) biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 肥肉 (usually of a domestic animal) fat: ～满肉肥 plump and fat | 上～ (长肉) to get fat; to put on flesh

镖 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 旧时以投掷方式杀伤敌人的武器, 形状像长矛的头 (weapon thrown to kill or injure the enemy in former times) dart; dart-like weapon

疗 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ [疗疽] (—jū) 手指头肚儿或脚指头肚儿发炎化脓的病, 症状是局部红肿, 剧烈疼痛, 发烧 felon; pyogenic infection of the pad of a finger or toe

飙 (** 飈、** 飈) biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 暴风 violent wind; whirlwind:

狂～hurricane

蓼 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ 蓼草, 多年生草本植物, 茎可织席、编草鞋, 又可用来造纸及人造纤维等 bulrush (*Scirpus*)

漉 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ [漉漉] 形容雨雪大 (of rain or snow) heavy

镳 biāo ㄅㄧㄠ ① 马嚼子两头露在嘴外的部分 two ends of a bit (of a bridle); curb bit: 分道扬～ (喻趋向不同) to separate and go different ways—to part company, each going his or her own way ② 同“镖” same as 镖

表 (⑤ 錶) biǎo ㄅㄧㄠ ① 外 部, 跟“里”相对 (the opposite of 里) surface; outside 1 在外的 outside: ～面 surface; appearance | ～皮 epidermis 2 外面, 外貌 outside look; appearance: 外～ outward appearance | ～里如一 to think and act in the same way | 虚有其～ to look impressive but to be inwardly worthless; to be striking only in appearance ② 表示, 显示 to show; to demonstrate: 略～心意. It is only a token of our regard. [表白] 说明自己的心意对人进行解释, 分清责任 to explain oneself; to clarify; to profess [表决] 会议上用举手、投票等方式取得多数意见而做出决定 to vote; to decide by vote: 这个议案已经～～通过了. This motion has been voted through. [表现] 1 显露 to show; to

display: 医疗队的行动充分～
 ～了救死扶伤的人道主义精神。*The action of the medical team fully displayed the humanitarianism of healing the wounded and rescuing the dying.* 2 所显露出来的行为,作风 performance; behaviour: 他在工作中的～～还不错。*He is doing quite well in his work.* [表扬]对集体或个人,用语言、文字公开表示赞美、夸奖 to praise; to commend: ～～好人好事 to praise good people and good deeds 3 中医指用药物把感受的风寒发散出来 (of traditional Chinese medicine) to administer medicine to drive out the cold 4 分类分项记录事物的东西 table; form: 历史年～ *chronological table of history* | 时间～ *time-table* | 统计～ *statistic table* 5 计时间的器具,通常比钟小,可以带在身边 watch; timepiece: 手～ *wrist watch*; *watch* | 怀～ *pocket watch* 6 计量某种量的器具 metre; gauge: 温度～ *thermometre* | 电～ *kilo-watt-hour metre*; *electric metre* | 水～ *water metre* 7 树立的标志 model; example [表率] (—shuài) 榜样 model: 他是新中国青年的～～。*He is a model for the youth of New China.* [华表]古代宫殿、陵墓等大建筑物前面做装饰用的巨大石柱,柱身多雕刻龙凤等图案,顶端有云板和蹲兽,是我国民族形式的艺术建筑物的一种 *huabiao*, an ornamental pillar

(erected in front of palaces, tombs, etc) 8 称呼父亲或祖父的姊妹、母亲或祖母的兄弟姊妹生的子女,用来表示亲属关系 relationship between the children or grand-children of a brother and those of a sister: ～兄弟 *male cousins* | ～叔 *male cousin of one's father*; son of one's grandfather's sister, or son of one's grandmother's sister or brother | ～姑 *female cousin of one's father*; daughter of one's grandfather's sister, or daughter of one's grandmother's sister or brother 9 封建时代称臣子给君主的奏章 memorial to an emperor in feudal times

婊 biǎo ㄅㄧㄠˇ [婊子] (—zi) 对妓女的称呼。多用作骂人的话 whore; prostitute

裱 biǎo ㄅㄧㄠˇ 用纸、布或丝织物把书、画等衬托装饰起来 to mount (a piece of calligraphy or picture on paper, cloth or silk to embellish it): 双～纸 *double mount* | 揭～字画 to remove a piece of calligraphy or picture and then mount it anew [裱糊] 用纸或其他材料糊屋子的墙壁或顶棚 to paper (the walls or ceiling of a room): 把这间屋子～～一下。*Please paper this room.*

俵 biào ㄅㄧㄠˋ 〈方 dialect〉 依分,把东西分给人 to distribute; to hand out

标 biào ㄅㄧㄠˋ 1 紧紧地捆在器物上 to tie fast; to fasten:

把口袋～在车架子上 *to fasten a sack to the carrying rack of a bicycle* ②用手、胳膊钩住 *arm in arm; hand in hand*; 他俩～着膀子走。 *The two of them are walking arm in arm.* ③由于利害相关而互相亲近、依附或纠结 *to be locked together; to cling to one another*; 他们老～在一块儿。 *They are always locked together.*

鳔 biào ㄅㄧㄠˋ ①鱼体内可以胀缩的气囊,通称“鱼泡”,膨胀时鱼上浮,收缩时鱼下沉。有的鱼类的鳔有辅助听觉或呼吸等作用 (commonly called 鱼泡) *swim bladder; air bladder* ②鳔胶,用鳔或猪皮等熬成的胶,很黏 *isinglass; fish glue* ③用鳔胶粘上 *to stick sth on with fish glue*; 把桌子腿儿～一～ *to stick the table-leg on with isinglass*

BIE

ㄅㄧㄝˊ

瘪(瘪) ㄅㄧㄝˊ ㄅㄧㄝˊ [瘪三] 〈方 *dialect*〉旧时上海人对城市中无正当职业而以乞讨或偷窃为生的游民的称呼 (appellation used in Shanghai before 1949 for a wretched-looking tramp who lived by begging or stealing) *tramp; bum*

㊦ biě 见 49 页 see p49

憋 biē ㄅㄧㄝ ①气不通 *to suffocate; to stifle*; 门窗全关着,真～气。 *It is stifling in the room with all the doors and windows closed.* [憋闷] (—

men) 心里不痛快 *to be depressed; to be dejected*; 这事真叫人～。 *This is downright depressing.* ②勉强忍住 *to suppress; to hold back*; 把嘴一闭,～足了气 *to close one's mouth and hold one's breath* | 心里～了许多话要说 *to be bursting with unspoken words*

鳖(* 鼈) biē ㄅㄧㄝ 也叫“甲鱼”、“团鱼”,俗叫“王八”。爬行动物,形状像龟,背甲无纹,边缘柔软。肉供食用,甲可入药 (also called 甲鱼 or 团鱼; popularly called 王八) *Chinese soft-shelled turtle (Pelodiscus sinensis)*

别 ㊦ bié ㄅㄧㄝˊ ①分离 *to leave; to part; to depart* (㊦ *doublet* 分— *to part; to depart* | 离— *to leave; to part*): 告～ *to say goodbye to; to bid farewell to* | 临～赠言 *parting words of advice; words of encouragement given at parting* ②分辨,区分 *to differentiate; to distinguish* (㊦ *doublet* 辨— *to differentiate; to distinguish*): 分门～类 *to classify; to put into different categories* | 分～清楚 *to make a clear distinction* ㊦ *extension* 差别,差异 *difference; distinction*; 天渊之～ *world of difference; poles apart* [区别] ①划分 *to differentiate*; 正确～～和处理敌我矛盾和人民内部矛盾 *to correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions, contradictions between*

ourselves and the enemy, and contradictions among the people 2 差异 difference; ~ ~ 不大。There is little difference. or The difference is not remarkable. ③ 类别, 分类 category; classification; 性 ~ gender | 职 ~ official rank ④ 另外的 other; another; ~ 人 somebody else; other people | ~ 名 alternative name; another name; alias | ~ 开生面 to develop a new style; to break fresh ground [别致] 跟寻常不同的, 新奇的 original; novel; exquisite; 式样 ~ ~。The style is unique. [别字] 写错了的或念错了的字。也叫“白字” (also called 白字) incorrectly written or mispronounced character; malapropism ⑤ 副词 *adverb*, 不要 (表示禁止或劝阻) (used to give command or advice against doing sth) don't; had better not; ~ 动手! Don't touch it! or Hands off! | ~ 开玩笑! Don't joke! ⑥ 绷住或卡 (qiǎ) 住 to pin; to fasten; 用大头针把两张表格 ~ 在一起 to pin the two forms together | ~ 针 pin; brooch | 腰里 ~ 着旱烟袋 with a long-stemmed Chinese pipe stuck in one's belt ⑦ 姓 Bie, a surname

⊙ biè 见 49 页 see p49

蹩 bié ㄅㄧㄝˊ 扭了脚腕子 to sprain (one's ankle) [蹩脚] 〈方 dialect〉质量不好, 本领不强 inferior; shoddy; poor; ~ 货 inferior goods; shoddy goods

瘪 (癯) biě ㄅㄧㄝˇ 不饱满, 凹下 shriveled; shrunken; deflated; ~ 花生 blighted peanuts | 干 ~ dry and shriveled; wizened | 车带 ~ 了。The tyre is flat.

⊙ biē 见 48 页 see p48

别 (犷) biè ㄅㄧㄝˋ [别扭] (-niu) 1 不顺, 不相投 awkward; uncomfortable; 心里 ~ ~ to feel awkward and uncomfortable | 闹 ~ ~ to be at odds with sb; to fall out with sb 2 难对付 hard to get along with; hard to deal with; 这人脾气很 ~ ~。This person has an eccentric temper.

⊙ bié 见 48 页 see p48

BIN

ㄅㄧㄣ

邠 bīn ㄅㄧㄣ 邠县, 在陕西省。今作“彬县” (now written as 彬县) Binxian County, in Shaanxi Province

玢 bīn ㄅㄧㄣ 玉名 a kind of jade

⊙ fēn 见 194 页 see p194

宾 (賓) bīn ㄅㄧㄣ 客人 guest (㊦ doublet - 客 guest; visitor); 来 ~ guest; visitor | 外 ~ foreign guest | ~ 馆 guesthouse; hostel; hotel 喧 ~ 夺主 (喻次要事物侵占主要事物的地位) a noisy or presumptuous guest usurps the host's role - the secondary supercedes the primary

傧 (儼) bīn ㄅㄧㄣ 引导 to usher; to lead: ~

者 *usher* [宾相] (—xiàng) 旧指为主人接引宾客的人, 今指婚礼时陪伴新郎新娘的人 (*usher* in former times) *groomsman* or *bridesmaid*

滨(濱) *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ ① 水边 *water's edge; bank; shore; 湖 ~ lakefront; lakeside | 海 ~ seashore; seaside* ② 靠近 *to be close to; to border on; ~ 海 coastal; bordering on the sea*

缤(繽) *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ [缤纷] (—fēn) 繁盛而交杂的样子 *in riotous profusion; 五彩 ~ ~ riot of colours; multi-coloured*

槟(檳、* 栳) *bin* ㄅㄧㄣ ㄗㄩ ㄅㄧㄣ ㄗㄩ 槟子, 苹果树的一种, 果实也叫槟子, 比苹果小, 熟的时候紫红色, 味酸甜 *binzi, a species of crab apple, yielding purplish-red fruits, which tastes sour and sweet; crabapple (Malus)*

㊦ *bīng* 见 51 页 *see p51*

鎡(鎡) *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ [铁铁] 精炼的铁 *wrought iron*

彬 *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ [彬彬] 形容文雅 *elegant; refined; urbane; 文质 ~ ~ suave; urbane; quiet and scholarly*

斌 *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ [斌斌] 同“彬彬” *same as 彬彬*

濒 *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ ① 紧靠(水边) *to be close to (a sea, a river, etc); to border on; ~ 海 to border the sea* ② 接近, 将, 临 *to be on the verge of; to be on the brink of; ~ 危 to be in imminent*

danger | ~ 死 to be on the verge of death

邠 *bīn* ㄅㄧㄣ 古地名, 在今陕西省旬邑一带 *Bin, an ancient place, now in Xunyi, Shaanxi Province*

摈(擯) *bìn* ㄅㄧㄣ 排除, 遗弃 *to discard; to reject; to exclude; ~ 斥异己 to exclude those who hold different opinions; to get rid of those who differ from oneself*

殡(殯) *bìn* ㄅㄧㄣ 停放灵柩或把灵柩送到墓地去 *to lay a coffin in a memorial hall; to carry a coffin to the burial place; 出 ~ to carry a coffin to the cemetery; to hold a funeral procession | ~ 仪馆 (代人办理丧事的场所) funeral parlour; the undertaker's*

腓(膑) *bìn* ㄅㄧㄣ 同“髌” *same as 髌*

髌(膑) *bìn* ㄅㄧㄣ ① 膝盖骨 *see the picture of 骨 on p241* kneecap; patella ② 古代削去膝盖骨的酷刑 (a cruel torture in ancient China) *chopping off the kneecaps*

鬓(鬢) *bìn* ㄅㄧㄣ 脸旁边靠近耳朵的头发 *hair over the temples; 两 ~ 斑白 to grey at the temples; to have grey temples*

BING ㄅㄧㄥ

冰(* 冰) *bīng* ㄅㄧㄥ ① 水因冷凝结成的固体

ice [冰毒] 一种毒品, 像小冰块的白色结晶体。常用成瘾, 会对人的生理平衡造成严重破坏, 甚至可导致狂躁而死亡 ice, a common name for methamphetamine used in the form of crystalline hydrochloride, a deadly addictive stimulant drug
 ② 使人感到寒冷 to feel cold: 河里的水有点~手。The water in the river is somewhat icy.
 ③ 用冰贴近东西使变凉 to ice; to put sth near or on ice to make it cool; 把汽水~上 to ice the soda water

并 ⊖ bīng ㄅㄩㄥ 并州, 山西省太原的别称 Bingzhou, another name for Taiyuan in Shanxi Province

⊖ bīng 见 52 页 see p52

拼 ⊖ bīng ㄅㄩㄥ [拼榈] (—lǚ) 古书上指棕榈 (in ancient Chinese texts) palm

⊖ bēn 见 32 页 see p32

兵 bīng ㄅㄩㄥ ① 武器 weapons; arms; ~器 weapons; arms | 短~相接 to fight at close quarters ② 战士, 军队 soldier; army; troops: 官~一致 unity between officers and men | 步~ infantry | ~民是胜利之本。Unity between the army and the people is the foundation of victory. ③ 与军事或战争有关的 related to war or military affairs; ~法 art of war; military strategy and tactics | 纸上谈~ to be an armchair strategist; to engage in idle theorizing; to talk about fighting

battles only on paper

槟 (檳、* 栳) ⊖ bīng ㄅㄩㄥ [槟榔] (—láng) 常绿乔木, 生长在热带、亚热带。果实也叫槟榔, 可以吃, 也可入药 betel palm; areca nut palm (Areca catechu)

⊖ bīn 见 50 页 see p50

丙 bǐng ㄅㄩㄥ ① 天干的第三位, 用作顺序的第三 bing, the 3rd of the 10 Heavenly Stems; third in order; ~等 third grade; grade C ② 指火 fire; 付~ (烧掉) to burn (up); to put to fire

邴 bǐng ㄅㄩㄥ 姓 Bing, a surname

柄 bǐng ㄅㄩㄥ ① 器物的把 (bà) 儿 handle (of sth); 刀~ handle of a knife [把柄] 可被人作为要挟或攻击的事情 handle (against sb); excuse [笑柄] 被人当作取笑的资料 laughingstock; 一时传为~~ to become a standing joke for a period of time; to spread far and wide as a joke ② 植物的花、叶或果实跟枝或茎连着的部分 stem; 花~ stem of a flower | 叶~ footstalk; leafstalk; stem of a leaf | 果~ stem of a fruit ③ 执掌 to control; to be in power; ~国 to rule a country | ~政 to hold political power ④ 权 power; authority; 国~ national power

炳 bǐng ㄅㄩㄥ 光明, 显著 bright; splendid; remarkable

秉 bǐng ㄅㄩㄥ ① 拿着, 持 to hold; to grasp: ~烛 to

hold a candle | ~ 笔 to hold a pen ㊦ **extension** 掌握, 主持 to control; to preside over; ~ 公处理 to act with justice; to handle impartially ② 古代容量单位, 合十六斛(hú) bǐng, a unit of capacity in ancient China, equal to 16 hu

饼 bǐng ㄅㄧㄥˇ ① 扁圆形的面制食品 cake; pie; 肉 ~ meat pie | 大 ~ large flat-bread; big flat pie ② 像饼的东西 sth shaped like a cake: 铁 ~ discus | 豆 ~ bean cake

屏 ㄅㄧㄥ ㄅㄧㄥ ① 除去, 排除 to eliminate; to reject; to get rid of (㊦ **doublet** 一除 to eliminate; to get rid of): ~ 弃不用 to discard; to throw away | ~ 退左右 to dismiss one's attendants ② 抑止(呼吸) to hold (one's breath): ~ 气 to hold one's breath | ~ 息 to hold one's breath

㊦ píng 见 572 页 see p572

禀 (* 稟) bǐng ㄅㄧㄥˇ ① 承 受, 生成的 to receive; to be endowed with (㊦ **doublet** 一受 to be born with; to possess): ~ 性 natural disposition ② 下对上报告 to report (to one's superior): ~ 明一切 to report everything in detail

鞞 bǐng ㄅㄧㄥˇ 刀鞘 sheath of a knife or sword

并 (① * 併、②-④ * 並、②-④ * 竝) ㄅㄧㄥˋ ㊦ bǐng ㄅㄧㄥˋ

① 合在一起 to combine; to

merge; to incorporate (㊦ **doublet** 合一 to combine; to amalgamate); ~ 案办理 to merge related cases and deal with them altogether ② 一齐, 平排着 side by side: ~ 驾齐驱 to run neck and neck; to keep abreast of sb | ~ 肩作战 to fight shoulder to shoulder | ~ 排坐着 to sit side by side ③ 连词 **conjunction**, 表示进一层 and also; besides: 讨论 ~ 通过了这项议案。The motion was discussed and adopted. [并且] 连词 **conjunction**, 表示进一层, 常跟“不但”相应 (used to express an increasing degree often in collocation with 不但) but also; furthermore; in addition; moreover: 他不但赞成, ~ 愿意帮忙。He not only agreed but also offered to help. ④ 副词 **adverb** 1 放在否定词前面, 加强否定语气, 表示不像预料的那样 (used before a negative for emphasis, indicating that sth is not as expected): ~ 不太冷 not so cold | ~ 非不知道。It is not the case that he does not know it. 2 同时, 一起 simultaneously; side by side; equally: 齐头 ~ 进 to advance simultaneously; to do two or more things at once | 相提 ~ 论 to mention in the same breath; to be named in the same day with; to take rank with | 二者 ~ 重。Both are equally important.

㊦ bīng 见 51 页 see p51

摒 bìng ㄅㄧㄥˋ 排除 to get rid of (㊦ *doublet* 一除 to eliminate; to discard)

病 bìng ㄅㄧㄥˋ ①生物体发生不健康的现象 (to suffer from) illness; (to catch) disease (㊦ *doublet* 疾—disease; illness; sickness): 害了一场～ to suffer from a disease | 他～了。He is ill. [毛病] (—bìng) ①疾病 disease; illness ②缺点 shortcoming; defect ③指器物损坏或发生故障 trouble; breakdown: 勤检修, 机器就少出～。When regularly maintained, the machine will seldom go wrong. ②弊端, 错误 fault; error: 语～faulty wording | 通～common mistake ③损害, 祸害 to do harm to; to injure: 祸国～民 to bring calamity to the country and the people

BO

ㄅㄛ

拨 (撥) bō ㄅㄛ ①用手指或棍棒等推动或挑动 to move; to turn; to poke (with one's fingers or a stick): 把钟～一下 to set a clock [拨冗] (—rǒng) 推开杂事, 抽出时间 to find some time in the midst of pressing affairs; 务希～～出席。Your presence is cordially requested. ②分给 to allocate; to assign: ～款 to allocate funds | ～点儿粮食 to allocate some grain ③ (—儿) 量词 quantifier, 用于成批的, 分

组的 batch; group: 一～儿人 a batch of people; a group of people | 分～儿进入会场 to go into the conference hall in groups

波 bō ㄅㄛ ①江、河、湖、海等因振荡而一起一伏的水面 wave (㊦ *doublet* 一浪 waves | 一涛 great waves; billows | 一澜 billows; great waves) [波动] ㊦ *figurative* 事物起变化, 不稳定 to undulate; to fluctuate [波及] ㊦ *figurative* 牵涉到, 影响到 to spread to; to affect; to involve ②物理学上指振动在物质中的传播, 是能量传递的一种形式 (in physics) wave: 光～light wave | 声～sound wave | 电～electric wave [微波] 一般指波长从 1 米到 1 毫米 (频率 300 兆赫—300 000 兆赫) 的无线电波。包括分米波、厘米波和毫米波。广泛应用于导航、遥感技术、通信、气象、天文等方面 microwave

玻 bō ㄅㄛ [玻璃] (—li) ①一种质地硬而脆的透明物体, 是用沙子、石灰石、碳酸钠等混合起来, 加高温熔解, 冷却后制成的 glass ②透明像玻璃的质料 transparent and glass-like substance: 有机～～plexiglass; perspex | ～～纸 cellophane; glassine

菠 bō ㄅㄛ [菠菜] 一年生或二年生草本植物, 根带红色, 果实分无刺和有刺两种, 茎叶可以吃 spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*)

铍 bō ㄅㄛ 一种人造的放射性元素(符号 Bh) bohrium (Bh)

钵 (*鉢) bō ㄅㄛ ①盛饭、菜、茶水等的陶制器具 earthen bowl: 饭~rice bowl [乳钵]研药使成细末的器具 (used to grind medical herbs into powder) pestle and mortar ②梵语“钵多罗”的省称,和尚用的饭碗 (short for “钵多罗” in Sanskrit) alms bowl (of a Buddhist monk): ~盂 alms bowl (of a Buddhist monk) [衣钵]原指佛教中师父传授给徒弟的袈裟和钵盂,后泛指传下来的思想、学术、技能等 (formerly used to denote kasaya and alms bowl handed down by a Buddhist monk to his favorite disciple) inherited thinking, learning, skills, etc

饽 bō ㄅㄛ [饽饽](-bo)〈方 dialect〉①馒头或其他块状的面食 bobo, steamed buns such as mantou ②甜食,点心 sweet pastry

剥 ⊖ bō ㄅㄛ 义同“剥⊖”,用于复合词 (used in compound words) same as 剥⊖ [剥夺]①用强制的方法夺去 to rob sb of sth; to take away by force ②依照法律取消 to deprive by law: ~~~政治权利 to deprive sb of his (or her) political rights [剥削](-xuē)凭借生产资料的私人所有权、政治上的特权无偿地占有别人的劳动或产品 to exploit

⊖ bāo 见 24 页 see p24

播 bō ㄅㄛ ①撒种 to sow (seeds); to seed: 条~to sow in furrows | 点~to dibble seeds; to dibble ②传扬,传布 to spread: ~音 to transmit; to broadcast over the radio or TV [广播]利用电波播送新闻、文章、文艺节目等 to broadcast

嶂 bō ㄅㄛ [嶂冢](-zhǒng) 古山名。在今甘肃省成县东北 Bozhong, an ancient mountain, now in the north-east of Chengxian County, Gansu Province

伯 ⊖ bó ㄅㄛ ①兄弟排行 (háng) 常用“伯”、“仲”、“叔”、“季”做次序,伯是老大 the eldest in the order of seniority among brothers [伯仲]② transfer 不相上下,好坏差不多 about the same; not much different ③伯父,父亲的哥哥,大爷(ye) uncle; elder brother of one's father 又对年龄大、辈分高的人的尊称 (respectful form of address for a man of one's father's generation who is older than one's father): 老~uncle ④我国古代五等爵位(公、侯、伯、子、男)的第三等 earl; count; the third of the five ranks of nobility in ancient China ⑤姓 Bo, a surname

⊖ bǎi 见 16 页 see p16

帛 bó ㄅㄛ 丝织品的总称 silk fabrics [玉帛]古代往来赠送的两种礼物,表示友好交往 (used as gifts presented to friendly states in ancient China) jade objects and silk

fabrics: 化干戈为~~ to turn hostility into friendship

泊 ⊖ bó ㄅㄛˊ ① 停船靠岸 to berth; to moor (㊦ *doublet* 停一 to cast anchor): ~ 船 to berth a ship ② 恬静 tranquility [淡泊] (* 澹泊) 不贪图功名利禄 to seek no fame nor wealth

⊖ pō 见 573 页 see p573

柏 ⊖ bó ㄅㄛˊ [柏林] 德国的首都 Berlin, capital of Germany

⊖ bǎi 见 16 页 see p16

⊖ bò 见 57 页 see p57

铂 bó ㄅㄛˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Pt, 富延展性, 导电传热性都很好, 熔点很高。可制坩埚、蒸发皿。化学上用作催化剂 platinum (Pt)

舶 bó ㄅㄛˊ 大船 oceangoing ship: 船 ~ ships | ~ 来品 (旧称外国输入的货物) (former term for goods from abroad) imports

鮑 ⊖ bó ㄅㄛˊ 鱼名。身体侧扁, 嘴向上翘, 生活在淡水中 topmouth culter (*Culter alburnus*)

⊖ bà 见 14 页 see p14

箔 bó ㄅㄛˊ ① 用苇子、秫秸等做成的帘子 (of reeds, sorghum stalks, etc) screen ② 养蚕的器具, 多用竹制成, 像筛子或席子。也叫“蚕帘” (also called 蚕帘) sieve or mat-like tray (usually made of bamboo for rearing silkworms) ③ 金属薄片 foil; tinsel: 金 ~ gold foil | 铜 ~ copper foil ④ 敷上金属薄

片或粉末的纸 paper pasted with thin sheet metal or metal powder; paper tinsel: 锡 ~ tin foil

魄 ⊖ bó ㄅㄛˊ “落魄” (luòpò) 的“魄”的又音 (another pronunciation for “魄” in “落魄”)

⊖ pò 见 574 页 see p574

⊖ tuò 见 770 页 see p770

驳 (①③ * 駁) bó ㄅㄛˊ ① 说出自己的理由来, 否定别人的意见 to refute; to present one's own opinion to refute another's: 真理是 ~ 不倒的。Truth fears no refutation. | 反 ~ to refute | 批 ~ to refute; to criticize ② 大批货物用船分载转运 to transport by barge or lighter: 起 ~ to start shipment by lighter | 把大船上的米 ~ 卸到堆栈里 to unload rice from a big ship to a storehouse by barge [驳船] 转运的小船。也叫“拨船” (also called 拨船) barge; lighter ③ 马的毛色不纯。泛指颜色不纯, 夹杂着别的颜色 (of the colour of a horse) parti-coloured; mottled (㊦ *doublet* 斑一 mottled)

勃 bó ㄅㄛˊ 旺盛 (叠 *reduplication*) vigorous; thriving: ~ 起 to have an erection | 蓬 ~ vigorous; thriving | 生气 ~ ~ full of vitality | 英姿 ~ ~ dashing and spirited [勃然] 1 兴起旺盛的样子 vigorously; prosperously: ~ ~ 而兴 to spring up 2 变脸色的样子

agitatedly; excitedly: ~ 大怒 to fly into a rage; to flare up

淳 bó ㄅㄛˊ 〈古 *archaism*〉兴起, 涌出 to cheer up; to display vigour

脖 bó ㄅㄛˊ ①(一子)颈, 头和躯干相连的部分 neck ②像脖子的 neck-shaped: 脚~子 ankle

鸪 bó ㄅㄛˊ [鸪鸪](-gū)鸟名。羽毛黑褐色, 天要下雨或天刚晴的时候, 常在树上咕咕地叫。有的地方叫“水鸪鸪”(also called 水鸪 in some areas) common wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*)

渤 bó ㄅㄛˊ 渤海, 由辽东半岛和山东半岛围抱着的海 Bohai Sea (Bohai Gulf), surrounded by the Liaodong Peninsula and the Shandong Peninsula

钹 bó ㄅㄛˊ 铜质圆片形的乐器, 中心鼓起, 两片相击作声 cymbals

亳 bó ㄅㄛˊ [亳州]地名, 在安徽省 Bozhou, a place in Anhui Province

褙(褙) bó ㄅㄛˊ [褙襖](-shì) ①古蓑衣 straw or palm-bark rain cape in ancient China ②粗糙结实的衣服 coarse but durable clothes

博 bó ㄅㄛˊ ①多, 广 rich; abundant; extensive (㊦ *doublet* 广—extensive): 地大物~ vast territory with abundant resources; large territory that abounds in natural resources |

~学 learned; erudite | ~览 to read extensively [博士] ①学位名, 在硕士之上 doctor, academic degree higher than a master's degree ②古代掌管学术的官名 court academician in ancient China [博物] 动物、植物、矿物、生理等学科的总称 natural science ③知道得多 well-informed; erudite: ~古通今 to have both ancient and modern knowledge; to be erudite and well-informed ④用自己的行动换取 to win; to gain: ~得同情 to win sympathy (from sb) ⑤古代的一种棋戏, 后泛指赌博 (chess game in ancient China) gambling

搏 bó ㄅㄛˊ ①对打 to wrestle; to fight: ~斗 to wrestle; to fight with hands | ~击 to fight with; to struggle with | 肉~(打交手仗) to fight hand to hand ②跳动 to beat; to throb: 脉~ pulse

饽 bó ㄅㄛˊ [饽饽](-tuō)古代的一种面食 botuo, a kind of cooked wheaten food in ancient China

膊 bó ㄅㄛˊ 胳膊(bō), 肩膀以下手腕以上的部分 arm [赤膊] 光膀子, 赤裸上身 bare to the waist; to be stripped to the waist: ~上阵 to go into battle bare-chested

钹 bó ㄅㄛˊ ①大钟, 古代乐器, 形圆 bō, a large round bell, used as a musical instrument in ancient China ②古代锄一类的农具 bō, a hoe-like

tool in ancient China

薄 ⊖ bó ㄅㄛˊ ①同“薄⊖”用于合成词或成语,如厚薄、

单薄、淡薄、浅薄、薄田、薄弱、尖嘴薄舌、厚古薄今等(used in compound words or idioms, such as 厚薄 “thickness”, 单薄 “thin and weak”, 淡薄 “to become indifferent”, 浅薄 “superficial”, 薄田 “infertile land”, 薄弱 “weakness”, 尖嘴薄舌 “to have a caustic and flippant tongue”, 厚古薄今 “to stress the past, not the present”, etc) same as 薄 ⊖ ② 轻微, 少 slight; meagre; ~ 技 *slight skill* | ~ 酬 *small reward*; *meagre remuneration* ③ 不庄重 frivolous; 轻 ~ *frivolous*; *flirtatious* ④ 看不起, 轻视, 慢待 to despise; to look down upon; 鄙 ~ *to despise* | 厚此 ~ 彼 *to favour one and disfavour the other* | 不可妄自菲 ~。 *Don't belittle yourself.* ⑤ 迫近 to approach; ~ 暮 (天快黑) *dusk*; *twilight* | 日 ~ 西山 *declining rapidly as the sun is setting beyond the western hills*; *nearing one's end* ⑥ 姓 Bo, a surname

⊖ báo 见 24 页 see p24

⊖ bò 见 57 页 see p57

磅 bó ㄅㄛˊ 见 552 页 “磅”字条 “磅磅” (páng—) see 磅磅 on p552

傣 bó ㄅㄛˊ 我国古代西南地区的少数民族 the Bo ethnic group, an ancient ethnic minority in southwest China

踣 bó ㄅㄛˊ 跌倒 to fall; to tumble; 屡 ~ 屡起 *to fall down and get up repeatedly*

跛 bǒ ㄅㄛˇ 瘸 (qué), 腿或脚有毛病, 走路身体不平衡 lame; limping: 一颠一 ~ *to walk with a limp*; *to limp along* | ~ 脚 *lame*

簸 ⊖ bǒ ㄅㄛˇ ① 用簸 (bò) 箕颠动米粮, 扬去糠秕和灰尘 to winnow ② 颠动得像米粮在簸箕里簸起来一样 to toss up and down; 船在海浪中颠 ~ 起伏。 *The ship was tossed roughly in the sea.*

⊖ bò 见 57 页 see p57

柏 ⊖ bò ㄅㄛˋ [黄柏] 即黄檗 i.e. 黄檗

⊖ bǎi 见 16 页 see p16

⊖ bó 见 55 页 see p55

薄荷 ⊖ bò ㄅㄛˋ [薄荷] (—hé) 多年生草本植物, 叶和茎有清凉香味, 可入药 mint (*Mentha*)

⊖ báo 见 24 页 see p24

⊖ bó 见 57 页 see p57

槩 bò ㄅㄛˋ 黄槩, 落叶乔木, 羽状复叶, 开黄绿色小花, 木材坚硬, 茎可制黄色染料。树皮可入药 amur corktree (*Phellodendron amurense*)

擘 ⊖ bò ㄅㄛˋ 大拇指 thumb [巨擘] ④ *figurative* 杰出的人物 giant among equals; authority in a certain field

⊖ bāi 见 15 页 see p15

簸 ⊖ bò ㄅㄛˋ [簸箕] (—jī) 扬糠除秽的用具 winnowing basket; dustpan

⊖ bǒ 见 57 页 see p57

卜(蔔) ㊦ bo · ㄅㄛˋ 见 476 页“萝”字条“萝卜”

see 萝卜 on p476

㊦ bǔ 见 58 页 see p58

破 bo · ㄅㄛˋ 助词 *auxiliary*, 相当于“吧” equal to 吧

BU

ㄅㄨ

逋 bū ㄅㄨ ① 逃亡 to flee (㊦ *doublet* 一逃 to flee; to escape) ② 拖欠 to be behind in payment; to default; ~ 租 to fail to pay one's rent in time

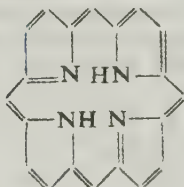
哺 bǔ ㄅㄨˇ 〈古 *archaism*〉申时, 指下午三点到五点 period of the day from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

黼 bú ㄅㄨˊ (旧读 formerly pú) (一儿) 醋、酱油等表面上长(zhǎng)的白色的霉 (on the surface of soy sauce, vinegar, etc) mildew

卜 ㊦ bǔ ㄅㄨˇ ① 占卜, 古时用龟甲、兽骨等预测吉凶的一种迷信活动。后泛指用其他方法预测吉凶 fortune-telling; divination ㊦ *transfer* 料定, 先知道 to foretell; to predict; 预 ~ to foretell | 吉凶未 ~。No one knows how it will turn out. [卜辞] 商代刻在龟甲、兽骨上记录占卜事情的文字 oracle inscriptions concerning the writings of divination on tortoise shells or animal bones in the Shang Dynasty ② 姓 Bu, a surname

㊦ bo 见 58 页 see p58

卟 bǔ ㄅㄨˇ [卟吩] 有机化合物, 结构式为



是叶绿素、血红蛋白等的重要组成部分 porphin

补(補) bǔ ㄅㄨˇ ① 把残破的东西加上材料修理完整 to mend; to repair: ~ 衣服 to mend clothes | ~ 锅 to mend a pot ② 把缺少的充实起来或添上 to fill; to supply; to make up for (㊦ *doublet* 一充 to replenish | 贴 ~ to replenish): ~ 空(kòng)子 to fill a vacancy | ~ 习 to attend make-up lessons; to take remedial courses | 候 ~ 委员 alternate member | 滋 ~ nourishing; nutritious [补白] 报刊上填补空白的短文 (in a newspaper or magazine) filler ③ 益处 benefit; 不无小 ~ not to be without some benefit; to be of some help (if not much)

捕 bǔ ㄅㄨˇ 捉, 逮 to catch; to seize; to arrest: ~ 获 to catch; to capture | ~ 风捉影(喻言行没有事实根据) to chase the wind and clutch at shadows—to speak or act on unsubstantiated evidence; to speak or act on hearsay

哺 bǔ ㄅㄨˇ ① 喂不会取食的幼儿 to feed (a baby): ~ 养 to nurse; to raise | ~ 育 to

feed; to nurture | ~乳 to breast-feed; to suckle ②嘴里嚼着的食物 food in one's mouth: 一饭三吐~ (as showing one's pre-occupation with public affairs) to be unable to eat at leisure

堡 ㊶ bǔ ㄅㄨˇ 堡子, 有围墙的村镇。又多用于地名 (bu, usually used in a place name) town or village surrounded with earthen walls: 吴~ (在陕西省榆林) Wubu, a place in Yulin, Shaanxi Province | 柴沟~ (在河北省张家口) Chai-goubu, a place in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province

㊶ bǎo 见 25 页 see p25

㊶ pù 见 578 页 see p578

不 bù ㄅㄨˋ 副词 **adverb** 1 表示否定的意义 (used to express negation) not; no: 他~来。He is not coming. | ~好 not good | ~错 not bad | ~简单 not simple; not ordinary 2 表示否定对方的话 (used as a negative reply) nò: 他刚来农村吧? ~, 他到农村很久了。He has just arrived in the countryside, hasn't he? Yes, he has been here for a long time. 3 表示否定效果, 跟“得”相对 (the opposite of 得) (used to express a negative effect): 拿~动 (sth) too heavy to carry | 说~明白 to fail to make oneself understood | 跑~很远 to be unable to run very far 4 跟“就”搭用, 表示选择 (used in collocation with 就 to express alter-

ation) if not... (then); either... or: 他在休息的时候, ~是看书, 就是看报。When he is having a rest, he would read either a book or a newspaper. 5 <方 dialect> 用在肯定句末, 构成问句 (used as a question tag): 他来~? Is he coming or not? | 你知道~? Do you know it? [不过] 1 副词 **adverb**, 仅仅, 不超过 only; merely; no more than: 一共~~五六个人 only about five or six people altogether 2 连词 **conjunction**, 但是, 可是 but; however: 困难虽然很多, ~~我们能克服它。There are a lot of difficulties, but we can overcome them.

吓 bù ㄅㄨˋ 见 234 页“喷”字条 “喷吓”(gòng-) see 喷吓 on p234

钚 bù ㄅㄨˋ 一种放射性元素, 符号 Pu, 化学性质跟铀相似, 是原子能工业的重要原料 plutonium (Pu)

布 (㊶—㊶ * 佈) bù ㄅㄨˋ ① 用棉纱、麻纱等织成的、可以做衣服或其他物件的材料 cloth; textiles [布匹] 布的总称 cloth ② 宣布, 宣告, 对众陈述 to declare; to announce; to proclaim: 发~ to issue; to release | 开诚~公 to be frank and sincere; to be open-hearted [布告] 张贴出来通知群众的文件 notice; bulletin ③ 散布, 分布 to spread; to disseminate: 阴云密~ covered with dark clouds; overcast | 星罗棋~ to be dotted like stars in

the sky and scattered like the pieces on a chessboard; to spread all over the place ④布置, 安排 to dispose; to arrange; to deploy; ~防 to *deploy troops for defence* | ~局 overall arrangement; composition (of an article, painting, etc); opening moves (in a chess game) ⑤古代的一种钱币 *bu*, a kind of coin in ancient China

[布朗族]我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Blang ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

[布依族]我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Bouyei ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

埭 bù ㄅㄨˋ [茶埭]地名, 在福建省建阳 Chabu, a place in Jianyang, Fujian Province

怖 bù ㄅㄨˋ 惧怕 to be afraid of; to fear (㊟doublet 恐 — terror; horror); 情景可~。

It was a horrible sight. or The scene was frightful. | 白色恐~(反动统治者迫害人民造成的情势) (a situation brought about by the persecution by the reactionary rulers) White Terror

步 bù ㄅㄨˋ ①脚步, 行走时两脚之间的距离 step; pace: ~跟不上, ~跟不上。One step behind means never catching up with others. | 稳~前进 to move forward steadily [步伐]队伍行进时的脚步 step; pace: ~整齐 to march in

step with each other ②阶段 stage; step: 初~tentative; initial [步骤]事情进行的程序 steps; measures ③行, 走 to walk; to go on foot: ~其后尘 (追随在人家后面) to follow in sb's footsteps — to trail along behind others [步兵]陆军里步行或乘战车作战的兵种 infantry ④用脚步量地面 to measure by paces; to pace out: ~——看这块地有多长。Pace out this piece of land and see how long it is. ⑤旧制长度单位, 一步等于五尺 *bu*, a former unit of length, equal to five *chi* ⑥地步, 境地, 表示程度 condition; situation; state; 没想到他竟会落到这一~。No one expected him to have got into such a state. ⑦古同“埠” same as 埠 in ancient Chinese

埔 bù ㄅㄨˋ [大埔]地名, 在广东省 Dabu, a place in Guangdong Province

㊟ pǔ 见 577 页 see p577

部 bù ㄅㄨˋ ①部分, 全体中的一份 part; section: 内~ inside; interior | 南~ southern part | 局~ part; locality [部位]位置 position; location; place ②机关企业按业务范围分设的单位 unit; ministry; department: 农业~Ministry of Agriculture | 编辑~editorial department; editorial board | 门市~retail department [部队]军队 army; armed forces; troops [部首]按汉字形体偏旁所分的门类, 如“山”部、“火”部

等 radicals by which characters are arranged in traditional Chinese dictionaries ③ 统属 to control; to command; ~ 领 *commander* | 所 ~ 三十人 *thirty people under one's command* [部署] 布置安排 to deploy; to organize; to delegate (human resources, tasks) ④ 量词 *quantifier* 1 用于书籍 (for books): 一 ~ 小说 *a novel* | 两 ~ 字典 *two dictionaries* 2 用于车辆或机器 (for machines and vehicles): 一 ~ 收割机 *a reaper* | 三 ~ 汽车 *three cars*

甬 bù ㄅㄨˋ 小瓮 *small jar*

箬 bù ㄅㄨˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉竹篾 *bamboo basket*

埠 bù ㄅㄨˋ 埠头, 停船的码头。多指有码头的城镇 (usually used to denote a town or city with a port) port; wharf; pier: 本 ~ *this town; this city* | 外 ~ *other cities; city or town other than where one is* [商埠] 旧时与外国通商的城镇 (in former times) *commercial port*

簿 bù ㄅㄨˋ (一子) 本子 *book; notebook*: 账 ~ *account book* | 发文 ~ *register of outgoing documents, letters, etc* [簿记] 根据会 (kuài) 计学原理记账的技术 *bookkeeping*

C ㄘ

CA ㄘㄚ

拆 ㄘㄚ ㄘㄚˋ 〈方 dialect〉排泄(大小便) to discharge (faeces or urine); to void; ~烂污(喻不负责任,以致把事情弄糟) to do things sloppily and leave a mess — to be irresponsible; to do sloppy work

㊦ chāi 见 72 页 see p72

擦 cā ㄘㄚ ①抹(mā),揩拭 to wipe; to mop; ~桌子 to wipe the table | ~脸 to wipe (or mop) one's face ②摩,搓 to rub: 摩拳~掌 to be eager to have a try (or go); to itch for action ③贴近 to approach; to touch lightly; to brush past; ~黑儿(傍晚) dusk; sunset | ~着屋檐飞过 to brush past the eaves

嚓 ㄘㄚ ㄘㄚˋ 拟声词 onomatopoeia: 摩托车~的一声停住了。The motorcycle screeched to a halt.

㊦ chā 见 70 页 see p70

礲 cā ㄘㄚ [礲礲儿] (jiāng-cār) 台阶 steps

礲 cǎ ㄘㄚˊ 粗石 coarse stone [礲床儿]把瓜、萝卜等擦成

丝的器具 vegetable grater

CAI ㄘㄞ

ㄘㄞ

傔 ㄘㄞ cāi ㄘㄞ 有才能 talented; competent

㊦ sī 见 703 页 see p703

猜 cāi ㄘㄞ ①推测,推想 to guess; to speculate; ~谜 to solve a riddle; to guess a riddle | 你~他来不来? Do you think he'll come? ②疑心 to doubt (㊦ doublet 一疑 to have a suspicion; to have misgivings): ~忌 to be suspicious and jealous of | ~嫌 to be suspicious of

才 (㊦ 纔) cái ㄘㄞ ①能力 talent; ability (㊦ doublet 一能 competence; faculty): 口~eloquence | 这人很有~干。He's very capable. or He has great ability. ②从才能方面指称某类人 people of talent and ability: 干(gàn)~capable person | 奇~wizard; genius | 庸~mediocre person ③副词 adverb 1 方,始 not ... until; only after; only then (㊦ doublet 刚 — just now; a moment ago | 方 — just now; a moment ago): 昨天~来 not to come until yesterday | 现在~懂得这个道理 not to understand this until now 2 仅仅 only: ~用了两元 to have spent only two yuan | 来了~十天 to have been here for only ten days

材 cái ㄘㄞ ①木料 timber: 美木良~ fine timber ㊦

extension 材料, 原料或资料 *material, raw material or data*; 器~ *equipment* | 教~ *teaching material* ② 资质, 能力 *endowment; aptitude*; 因~施教 *to teach in accordance with student aptitude, disposition, interest, etc*

③ 棺木 *coffin*: 一口~ *a coffin*

财 *cái* ㄘㄞˊ 金钱或物资 *money or belongings* (④ *doublet* — 产 *property* | 资 — *assets* | 钱 — *wealth; riches*): 理~ *to manage finances; to manage money* | ~ 务 *finance* [财富] 具有价值的东西 *wealth; riches*; 物质~~ *material wealth* | 精神~~ *non-material wealth* [财政] 国家的收支及其他有关经济的事务 *finance; fiscal administration*

裁 *cái* ㄘㄞˊ ① 用剪子剪布或用刀子割纸 *to cut*; ~ 衣服 *to cut out clothes* | 对~ (把整张纸平均裁为两张) *to cut a sheet of paper into two of the same size; to cut in folio* [裁缝] (— *feng*) 以做衣服为职业的人 *tailor; dressmaker* ② 削减, 去掉一部分 *to cut down; to reduce*; ~ 军 *disarmament* | ~ 员 *to reduce the staff* ③ 决定, 判断 *to judge; to decide*; ~ 夺 *to decide* | ~ 判 *referee; umpire* ④ 安排取舍 *to select; to choose; to opt*: 独出心~ *to be original; to be ingenious* | 《唐诗别~》*A Novel Guide to the Tang Poetry*

采 (①② * 採) *cǎi* ㄘㄞˇ ① 摘取 *to pick*;

to pluck: ~ 莲 *to pluck lotus seeds* | ~ 茶 *to pick tea* ② 选取 *to choose; to select*; ~ 用 *to adopt* | ~ 矿 *to mine for ore; mining* [采访] 搜集寻访, 多指记者为搜集材料进行调查访问 *to interview* [采纳] 接受 (意见) *to accept; to adopt*: ~ ~ 群众的意见 *to accept public opinion* ③ 神采, 神色, 精神 *mien; countenance; vigour*: 兴高~烈 *elated; jubilant* ④ 同“彩” *same as 彩*

㊦ *cài* 见 64 页 *see p64*

彩 (② * 綵) *cǎi* ㄘㄞˇ ① 各种颜色 *multicolour*: ~ 色影片 *colour film* | ~ 排 (化装排演) *dress rehearsal* [挂彩] ㊦ *figurative* 在战斗中受伤 *to get wounded in the battle* ② 彩色的绸子 *coloured silk*; 悬灯结~ *to hang lanterns and festoons; to decorate with lanterns and coloured streamers* ③ 指赌博或某种竞赛中赢得的东西 *lottery prize*: 得~ *to win a lottery prize* | ~ 金 *lottery prize* ④ 称赞、夸奖的欢呼声 *cheer; acclamation*: 喝 (hè) ~ *to cheer; to acclaim*

睬 (* 保) *cǎi* ㄘㄞˇ 理会, 答理 *to heed; to pay attention to; to take notice of*: 不理不~ *to turn a blind eye to* | ~ 也不~ *to disregard; to turn a deaf ear to*

踩 (* 跽) *cǎi* ㄘㄞˇ 用脚登在上面, 踏 *to step on; to tread*: ~ 了一脚泥 *to get one's feet all muddled*

采 (*采、**采) ⊖ cài 𠂔 采地, 采邑, 古代卿大夫的封地 *fief; feoff*

⊖ cǎi 见 63 页 see p63

菜 cài 𠂔 ① 蔬菜, 供作副食品的植物 *vegetable; greens* ② 主食以外的食品, 如经过烹调的鱼、肉、蛋等 *dish; non-staple food*

蔡 cài 𠂔 ① 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省上蔡、新蔡一带 *Cai, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Shangcai and Xincai and nearby areas in Henan Province* ② 〈古 *archaism*〉大龟 *big tortoise*; 蓍 (*shī*) ~ (占卜用的东西) *yarrow and tortoise plectrum — things used in divination*

CAN

𠂔

参 (参) ⊖ cān 𠂔 ① 参加, 加入 *to join; to enter*; ~ 军 *to join the army; to enlist* | ~ 战 *to enter a war; to take part in a battle* [参半] 占半数 *half; fifty-fifty*; 疑信 ~ ~ *half-believing and half-doubting* [参观] 实地观察 (事业、设施、名胜等) *to visit* [参考] 用有关的材料帮助了解、研究某事物 *to consult; to refer to* [参天] 高入云霄 *towering*; 古木 ~ ~ *old towering tree* ② 进见 *to call on*; ~ 谒 *to pay respect to; to pay homage to* | ~ 拜 *to pay respect to; to pay homage to* ③ 封建时代指

弹劾 (*tánhé*) *to impeach an official before the emperor*; ~ 他一本 *to impeach him in a memorial to the emperor*

⊖ shēn 见 666 页 see p666

⊖ cān 见 68 页 see p68

驂 (驂) cān 𠂔 古代驾在车前两侧的马上 *outside horses in a team drawing a carriage in ancient China*

餐 (*餐、**餐) cān 𠂔 ① 吃 *to eat; to dine*; 饱 ~ 一顿 *to eat one's fill* | 聚 ~ *to dine together; to have a dinner party* ② 饭食 *food; meal*; 一日三 ~ *three meals a day* | 午 ~ *lunch* | 西 ~ *Western-style food*

残 (殘) cán 𠂔 ① 毁坏, 毁灭 *to damage; to injure* (㊦ *doublet* 一害 *to kill; to maltreat*); 摧 ~ *to wreck; to damage* | 自 ~ *to mutilate oneself; to hurt oneself* ② 凶恶 *savage* (㊦ *doublet* 一暴 *ferocious* | 一忍 *brutal*) ③ 不完全的, 有毛病的 *incomplete; defective* (㊦ *doublet* 一缺 *fragmentary*); ~ 疾 *disabled; handicapped* | ~ 品 *defective goods* | ~ 破不全 *dilapidated* ㊦ *extension* 余下的 *remaining* (㊦ *doublet* 一余 *remnant*); ~ 局 *end-game; final phase of a chess game*; *situation after the failure of an undertaking (or after social unrest)* | ~ 茶剩饭 *left-overs*

蚕 (蠶) cán 𠂔 家蚕, 又叫“桑蚕”。昆虫,

吃桑叶长大,蜕(tuì)皮时不食不动,俗称“眠”。蚕普通经过四眠就吐丝做茧,蚕在茧里变成蛹,蛹变成蚕蛾。蚕吐的丝可织绸缎。另有“柞(zuò)蚕”,也叫“野蚕”,吃柞树的叶子。柞蚕的丝可织茧绸(also called 桑蚕, and there is another term 柞蚕 or called 野蚕 “tussah”) silkworm (*Bombyx mori*)

惭(慙) cán ㄘㄢˊ 羞愧 ashamed; abashed (㊦ *doublet* 愧 ashamed; abashed): 自~ to feel ashamed | 大言不~ to boast shamelessly

惨(慘) cǎn ㄘㄢˇ ① 凶恶, 狠毒 merciless; ruthless; ~ 无人道 inhumane ② 使人悲伤难受 miserable; tragic (㊦ *doublet* 凄—wretched | 悲—deplorable; miserable): 她的遭遇太~了。How tragic it was for her! [惨淡] ① 暗淡无色 somber; dim ② 指辛苦 painstaking: ~ 经营 to run (a business) painstakingly ③ 程度严重 terribly; exceedingly: 敌人~败。The enemy was devastated, or The enemy suffered a crushing defeat. | 可累~了 exhausted; tired out; worn out

稭(稭) cǎn ㄘㄢˇ 稭子, 一种谷类植物, 子实可以吃, 也可以做饲料 finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*)

簞(簞) cǎn ㄘㄢˇ 〈方 dialect〉 一种簸箕 dustpan

灿(燦) càn ㄘㄢˋ [灿烂] 鲜明, 耀眼 bright; brilliant: 阳光~~。The sun is shining brightly. | 光辉~~ splendid; glorious

孱 ㊦ càn ㄘㄢˋ 同“孱㊦”, 只用于“孱头” same as 孱㊦, only used in 孱头 [孱头] (—tou) 〈方 dialect〉 软弱无能的人 weakling

㊦ chán 见 73 页 see p73

粲 càn ㄘㄢˋ 鲜明的样子 bright; brilliant [粲然] 笑的样子 bright; beaming: ~ 一笑 to show a beaming smile

璨 càn ㄘㄢˋ ① 美玉 fine jade ② 同“粲” same as 粲

CANG

ㄘㄤ

仓(倉) cāng ㄘㄤ 收藏谷物的建筑物 barn; granary: 米~ rice barn | 谷~ granary; grain barn [仓库] 储藏东西的房子 storehouse; warehouse

[仓促][仓猝] (—cù) 匆忙 hurried; hasty

伧(儻) ㊦ cāng ㄘㄤ 古代讥人粗俗, 鄙贱 (used in ancient China to show contempt for a vulgar person): ~ 俗 vulgar; uncouth

㊦ chen 见 84 页 see p84

苍(蒼) cāng ㄘㄤ ① 青色 blue: ~ 天 heaven ② 草色, 深绿色 dark green: ~ 松 green pines ③ 灰白色 grey: 面色~白 pale | 两鬓~~。His (or Her) hair is grey at the

temples. [苍老] 1 容貌、声音老 old; decrepit 2 书画笔力雄健 (of calligraphy and painting) vigorous

沧 (滄) cāng ㄘㄤ ① 暗绿色 (指水) (of water) dark green; ~海 deep blue sea [沧海桑田] 大海变成农田, 农田变成大海。Seas change into fields and fields change into seas. ② figurative 世事变化很大 great changes in the world; vicissitude of life ③ 寒, 冷 cold; ~ ~ 凉凉 bleak

鸬 (鶻) cāng ㄘㄤ [鸬鹚] (— gēng) 黄鹂。也作“仓庚” (also written as 仓庚) oriole

舱 (艙) cāng ㄘㄤ 船或飞机的内部, 用于载人或物 cabin; 货~ cargo hold | 客~ passenger cabin | 底~ bilge

藏 cáng ㄘㄤ ① 隐避 to hide; to conceal; 埋~ to bury | 他~ 在树后头。He's hiding himself behind a tree. ② 收存 to collect; to store; ~ 书处 depository library | 储~ 室 storage room | 把这些东西收~ 起来。Store away these things.

⊖ zàng 见 940 页 see p940

CAO

ㄘㄠ

操 cāo ㄘㄠ ① 拿, 抓在手里 to hold; to seize; ~ 刀 to wield a knife | ~ 戈 to take up arms; to start a fight ② extension 掌握, 控制 to grasp; to

control; ~ 舟 to sail a boat; to steer a ship | ~ 必胜之券 to be sure to win; to have full assurance of success [操纵] 随着自己的意向来把持支配 to operate; to manipulate ② 拿出力量来做 to strive to do; ~ 劳 to work hard | ~ 持家务 to do household chores; to manage a household [操作] 按照一定的程序和技术要求进行活动, 也泛指劳动 to operate; to handle; 田间~ ~ to work in the fields ③ 从事, 做某种工作 to do; to act; 重~ 旧业 to resume one's former job ④ 用某种语言或方音说话 to speak; ~ 俄语 to speak Russian | ~ 闽语 to speak Fujian dialect ⑤ 操练, 指体力上的锻炼, 军事演习等 to drill; to manoeuvre; 体~ gymnastics | 徒手~ free exercise | 下~ to finish drilling ⑥ 行为, 品行 conduct; behaviour; 节~ moral integrity | ~ 行 behaviour; conduct

糙 cāo ㄘㄠ ① 糙米, 脱壳未去皮的米 brown rice; unrefined rice ② 不细致, 粗 rough; coarse (㊦ doublet 粗—coarse): 这活做得太~。What a crude piece of work!

曹 cáo ㄘㄠ ① 等, 辈 people of the same kind; 尔~ you; you and your kind | 吾~ we; us ② 古代分科办事的官署 (in ancient China) department of government; 部~ office; department | 功~ administrator

嘈 cáo 𠂔 杂乱(多指声音)
(usually used to denote
noise) noisy; clamorous; 人声
~杂 hubbub; din

漕 cáo 𠂔 利用水道转运食
粮 to transport grain by
water; ~运 to transport grain
by water to the capital or for
military use | ~河(运粮的河
道) watercourse (or water-
way) for transporting grain

槽 cáo 𠂔 ①一种长方形或
正方形的较大的容器
trough; 石~ stone trough | 水~
gutter 特指喂牲畜食料的器具
manger; 猪食~ pig's trough |
马~ manger ②(一儿)东西上
凹下像槽的部分 groove; slot;
挖个~儿 to cut a groove | 河~
channel

嘈 cáo 𠂔 地名用字 cao,
used in a place name [斫
嘈](zhuó—)地名,在湖南省邵
东 Zhuocao, a place in Sha-
odong, Hunan Province

嘈 cáo 𠂔 见 583 页“蛸”字
条“蛸嘈”(qí—) see 蛸嘈
on p583

槽 cáo 𠂔 (一子)载货的木
船 wooden cargo boat

草 (①*艸、⑤**驀) cǎo
𠂔

①普通对高等植物中除了树
木、庄稼、蔬菜以外茎干柔软的
植物的统称 grass [草本植物]
茎比较柔软的植物,如小麦、豌
豆等 herb ②草率,不细致(叠
reduplication) careless; slop-
py; slipshod; ~了(liǎo)事

to rush the work; to rush
things | ~率从事 to do sth per-
functorily [草书]汉字形体
的一种,汉代初期就已经流行,笔
画牵连曲折 (in Chinese calli-
graphy) cursive script ③草稿,
文稿 draft: 起~ to draw up;
to draft ④extension 还没有确
定的(文件等) rough draft;
manuscript; ~约 draft treaty;
draft agreement | ~案 draft
bill | ~图 sketch ④打稿 to
make a draft; ~拟 to draw
up; to draft | ~檄 to draft a
war proclamation [草创]开始
创办或创立 to start; to begin;
to initiate ⑤雌性的(指某些家
禽、家畜) (of domestic fowl or
cattle) female; ~鸡 hen | ~驴
jennet; female donkey

cè 𠂔

册 (*冊) cè 𠂔 ①古时称
编串好的许多竹
简,现在指装订好的纸本子
(bamboo slips strung together
in ancient China) volume;
book: 第三~ the third vol-
ume; volume three | 纪念~ au-
tograph album ②量词 quanti-
fier, 用于书籍 (for books)
copy

厕 (*廁) cè 𠂔 ①厕所,
大小便的地方
toilet; washroom; lavatory: 公
~ toilet; washroom; restroom
②参与(yù), 混杂在里面 to
mingle with; to participate in;
~身其间 to work in (or

among)

侧 ① cè ㄘㄜˋ ① 旁 side; 楼～ the side of a building | ～面 profile; flank ② 斜着 to incline; to lean; ～耳细听 to listen attentively; to keep one's ears open | ～身而入 to sidle into [侧目] 斜着眼睛看, 表示畏惧而又愤恨 to look askance at; to cast a sidelong glance (with fear or indignation); 世人为之～～。The world looked askance at it. [侧重] (—zhòng) 偏重 to emphasize; to stress

② zhāi 见 950 页 see p950

③ zè 见 945 页 see p945

测 cè ㄘㄜˋ ① 测量, 利用仪器来度量 to measure; to survey; to gauge; ～角器 goniometer | ～绘 survey and mapping | ～一下高度 to measure the height [测验] 用一定的标准检定 to examine; to test ② 推测, 料想 to speculate; to conjecture; to infer; 预～ to predict; to forecast | 变幻莫～ unpredictable; changeable

恻 cè ㄘㄜˋ 悲痛 sorrowful; sad [恻隐] 指对遭难(nàn)的人表示同情 compassion; pity

策 (*策、*筴) cè ㄘㄜˋ ① 计谋, 主意 plan; scheme (㊦ doublet 计—plan); 决～ to make a decision | 献～ to make suggestions | 下～ the worst plan | 束手无～ at a loss; at one's wits' end [策动] 设法鼓动或促成 to instigate; to stir up [策略] 根据形势发展而制定的行动方针和方法 tactics

tics ② 古代的一种马鞭子, 头上有尖刺 (in ancient China) spur; pointed stick used to spur a horse ③ 鞭打 to whip; ～马 to whip a horse | 鞭～ to spur ④ 古代称编连好的竹简 a string of bamboo slips in ancient China; 简～ bamboo slip ⑤ 古代考试的一种文体 expository writing required in imperial examinations in ancient China; 对～ to write an essay on a way or means to cope with a situation | ～论 essay on a political issue

CEN

ㄘㄣ

参 (参) cēn ㄘㄣ ① [参差] (—cī) 长短不齐 uneven; erose; irregular; ～～不齐 uneven

② cān 见 64 页 see p64

③ shēn 见 666 页 see p666

岑 cén ㄘㄣ 小而高的山 high hill; tor

涔 cén ㄘㄣ 连续下雨, 积水成涝 waterlogged [涔涔]

1 雨多的样子 rainy 2 流泪的样子 (of tears) shedding; weeping

CENG

ㄘㄥ

噌 cēng ㄘㄥ 拟声词 onomatopoeia: ～的一声, 火柴划着了。The match was lit with a scratch.

层(層) céng ㄘㄥˊ ① 重叠, 重叠 overlap: ~出不穷 *to emerge in an endless stream* | ~峦叠翠 *range upon range of green hills* ② 重叠的事物或其中的一部分 layers; tiers: 云~ *cloud layer* | 大气~ *atmosphere* | 基~ *grass roots* ③ 量词 *quantifier*, 重 (chóng) storey; floor; tier: 二~楼 *two-storey building* | 三~院子 *compound with three rows of houses* | 絮两~棉花 *to wad two layers of cotton* | 还有一~意思. *It has got a further implication.*

曾 ◎ céng ㄘㄥˊ 曾经, 表示从前经历过 (used to indicate that something happened or was the case at sometime in the past) once: 未~ *never* | 何~ *ever* | 他~去北京两次. *He's been to Beijing twice.* | ~几何时 (表示时间过去没多久) *not long before*

◎ zēng 见 946 页 see p946

增 céng ㄘㄥˊ 见 425 页“峻”字条“峻增”(léng—) see 峻增 on p425

蹭 cèng ㄘㄥˋ 摩擦 to rub; to scratch; to graze: ~了一身泥 *to be daubed all over with mud* | ~破了皮 *to be skin grazed* ⑤ *extension* 拖延 to dawdle: 快点, 别~了. *Hurry up! You're too slow!* | 走路老磨~ (ceng) *to be always dawdling when walking*

[蹭蹬] (—dèng) 遭遇挫折 to be frustrated; to suffer a setback

叉 (ㄘㄚˊ 叉) ㄘㄚˊ ① (一子) 一头有两个以上长齿便于扎取东西的器具 fork: 鱼~ *harpoon* | 三齿~ *three-pronged fork* | 粪~子 *dung-fork* ② 用叉子扎取 to fork: ~鱼 *to spear fish* ③ 交错 to cross; to crisscross: ~着手站着 *standing with arms crossed*

◎ chá 见 70 页 see p70

◎ chǎ 见 71 页 see p71

杈 ◎ chā ㄘㄚ 一种用来挑 (tiǎo) 柴草等的农具 hay-fork; pitchfork

◎ chà 见 71 页 see p71

差 ◎ chā ㄘㄚ ① 不同, 不同之点 difference; disparity (㊦ *doublet* — 别 disparity; difference | — 异 discrepancy | 偏 — deviation) ② 大致还可以 passable: ~强人意 *to be just so-so* ③ 错误 mistake; error: ~错 *mistake; slip* | 阴错阳~ *accidental mistake* ④ 差数, 两数相减的余数 remainder; quantity left after subtraction

◎ chà 见 72 页 see p72

◎ chāi 见 72 页 see p72

④ cī 见 106 页 see p106

插 chā ㄘㄚ 扎进去, 把细长或薄的东西扎进、放入 to insert; to pierce: ~秧 *to transplant rice seedlings* | 把花~在瓶子里 *to place flowers in a vase* ⑤ *extension* 加入, 参与 to join; to take part in: ~班 *to*

join a class or a course in the middle of the school year | ~ 嘴 to cut in; to get a word in; to interject

锄 (* 耒) chā ㄔㄚ 铁锹 (qiāo), 掘土的工具 spade

喳 ㄔㄚ ㄣ [喳喳] (—cha) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: 打~~ (低声说话) to whisper

㊦ zhā 见 947 页 see p947

碴 chā ㄔㄚ ① 拌煮猪、狗的食料 to cook and stir mast for pigs and dogs: ~ 猪食 to cook and stir mast for pigs ② (方 *dialect*) 熬 (粥) to cook (gruel): ~ 锅豆粥 to cook bean porridge

嚓 ㄔㄚ ㄣ 见 380 页 “喀” 字条 “喀嚓” (kā—) see 喀 on p380

㊦ cā 见 62 页 see p62

叉 ㄔㄚ ㄣ 挡住, 堵塞住, 互相卡住 to block; to jam: 车把路口~住了。Vehicles blocked traffic at the crossroads.

㊦ chā 见 69 页 see p69

㊦ chǎ 见 71 页 see p71

垞 chá ㄔㄚ 小土山。多用于地名 (cha, usually used in a place name) mound

茬 chá ㄔㄚ ① (—儿) 庄稼收割后余留在地上的短根和茎 stubble; 麦~儿 wheat stubble | 豆~儿 bean stubble ② (—儿) 在同一块土地上庄稼种植或收割的次数 crop; times of yield of any farm product in one

place: 换~ to change crops | 头~ first crop | 二~ second crop ③ 短而硬的头发、胡子 stubble hair and moustache

茶 chá ㄔㄚ ① 茶树, 常绿灌木, 开白花。嫩叶采下经过加工, 就是茶叶 tea (the plant or its leaves) ② 用茶叶沏成的饮料 tea (the drink) ③ *extension* 某些饮料的名称 name of some beverage: 果~ fruit tea | 杏仁~ almond tea

搽 chá ㄔㄚ 涂抹 to apply: ~ 药 to apply medicine | ~ 粉 to powder

查 ㄔㄚ ㄣ ① 检查 to check; to examine; to inspect: ~ 账 to examine (or audit) accounts ② 翻检着看 to look up; to consult; to refer to: ~ 地图 to try to locate a place on the map; to consult a map | ~ 字典 to consult a dictionary

㊦ zhā 见 947 页 see p947

嵯 chá ㄔㄚ [嵯岬山] (—yá —) 山名, 在河南省遂平 Chaya Mountain, in Suiping, Henan Province

獾 chá ㄔㄚ 獾类野兽, 喜欢吃瓜 (见于鲁迅小说《故乡》) badger-like wild animal, fond of eating melons (seen in *My Old Home* by Lu Xun)

楂 ㄔㄚ ㄣ 同“茬” same as 茬

㊦ zhā 见 948 页 see p948

碴 chá ㄔㄚ ① (—儿) 小碎块 shard; bit; fragment: 冰~儿 broken ice; small pieces of

ice|玻璃~儿 *shards of glass* ② (一儿)东西上的破口 cut:碗上还有个破~儿。 *There's still a sharp edge on the bowl.* ③ *figurative* 争执的事由 the cause of a quarrel:找~儿打架 to pick a fight ③ 皮肉被碎片碰破 (of skin, flesh) to be cut by broken pieces:手让碎玻璃~破了。 *The hand was cut by shards of glass.*

槎 chá ㄔㄚˊ ① 木筏 raft:乘~ to ride on a raft | 浮~ floating raft ② 同“茬” same as 茬

察 (* 警) chá ㄔㄚˊ 仔细 看, 调查研究 to examine; to investigate:考~ investigation | 视~ inspection

檫 chá ㄔㄚˊ 檫木, 落叶乔木, 木材坚韧, 供建筑、造船等用 *sassafras* (*Sassafras albidum*)

叉 ㄔㄚˇ ㄒㄚˇ 分开, 张开 to part; to separate:~腿 to open one's legs; to be with legs apart

⊖ chā 见 69 页 see p69

⊖ chá 见 70 页 see p70

衩 ㄔㄚˇ ㄒㄚˇ [裤衩] 短裤 underpants; undershorts:三角~~ *panties; briefs*

⊖ chà 见 71 页 see p71

跬 ㄔㄚˇ ㄒㄚˇ 踩, 在泥水里走 to trudge (or tramp) in mud:~雨 to trudge in rain | 鞋都~湿了 to get one's shoes wet and muddy

鏊 ㄔㄚˇ ㄒㄚˇ 钹(bó), 一种打击乐器 cymbals

汉 chà ㄔㄚˋ 河流的分支 tributary; river branch

杈 ㄔㄚˋ ㄒㄚˋ (一子、一儿)植物的分枝 branch:树~儿 branch | 打棉花~ to prune cotton plants

⊖ chā 见 69 页 see p69

衩 ㄔㄚˋ ㄒㄚˋ 衣服旁边开口的地方 (in the sides of a garment) vent; slit

⊖ chǎ 见 71 页 see p71

岔 chà ㄔㄚˋ ① 分歧的, 由主干分出的 divergent:~道 divergent path; side-road | 三~路 junction of three roads; fork in the road ② 转移主题 to change the topic:拿话~开 to change the topic by saying sth different | 打~ to interrupt; to butt in ③ 互相让开 (多指时间) to stagger; to space out:把这两个会的时间~开。 *The two meetings should be scheduled at different times.* ④ (一子、一儿) 乱子, 事故 accident; trouble:别出~子。 *May nothing go wrong!*

侘 chà ㄔㄚˋ [侘傺] (—chì) 形容失意 frustrated; disappointed

诧 chà ㄔㄚˋ 惊讶, 觉着奇怪 surprised; astonished:~异 astounded | 惊~ astonished

姹 chà ㄔㄚˋ 美丽 beautiful:~紫嫣红 (形容百花艳丽) *colourful with beautiful flowers*

刹 ㄔㄚˋ 梵语, 原义是土或田, 转为佛寺 (in Sanskrit, original meaning earth or

field and later transferred to mean Buddhist temple): 宝~ *Buddhist pagoda* | 古~ *ancient Buddhist temple*

[刹那] 梵语, 极短的时间 (*Sanskrit*) instant; split second

① shā 见 649 页 see p649

差 ① chà 彳 ① 错误 wrong; mistaken: 说~了。 *What you said is wrong.* ② 不相当, 不相合 to fall short of; ~得远 *to fall far short of* | ~不多 *to differ slightly* ③ 缺欠 to be wanting; ~一道手续。 *One formality is wanting.* | 还~一个人。 *There is one person short.* ④ 不好, 不够标准 inferior: 成绩~ *low grades*

① chā 见 69 页 see p69

② chāi 见 72 页 see p72

④ cī 见 106 页 see p106

CHAI

彳

拆 ① chāi 彳 把合在一起的弄开, 卸下来 to take apart: ~信 *to open a letter* | ~卸机器 *to dismantle a machine*

① cā 见 62 页 see p62

钗 chāi 彳 妇女发髻上的一种首饰 hairpin: 金~ *gold hairpin* | 荆~布裙 (旧喻妇女装束朴素) (*of women in former times*) *plainly dressed*

差 ① chāi 彳 ① 派遣去做事 to dispatch (④ *doublet* 一遣 to dispatch) ② 旧时称被派遣的人, 差役 errand man in former times ③ 差事, 被派遣去做的事 errand: 兼~ *part-time*

job; moonlighting | 出~ *to go on business*

① chà 见 72 页 see p72

② chā 见 69 页 see p69

④ cī 见 106 页 see p106

侪(儕) chái 彳 同辈, 同类的人们 people of the same generation or kind: 吾~(我们) *we; people like us*

柴 chái 彳 烧火用的草木 firewood [火柴] 用细木条蘸上磷、硫等制成的能摩擦生火的东西 match

豺 chái 彳 一种像狼的野兽, 嘴比狼的短, 性贪暴, 常成群侵袭家畜 jackal [豺狼] ④ *figurative* 贪心残忍的恶人 cruel and evil person

苣 chǎi 彳 古书上说的一种香草, 即白芷 (zhǐ) (*aromatic plant mentioned in ancient Chinese texts, i.e. 白芷*) *dahurian angelica*

踔 chǎi 彳 (一儿) 碾碎了的豆子、玉米等 ground beans, maize, etc: 豆~儿 *ground beans*

蚤(蠹) chài 彳 古书上说的一种蝎子一类的毒虫 a kind of scorpion mentioned in ancient Chinese texts

瘥 ① chài 彳 病愈 to recover from illness: 久病初~ *to have just recovered from a lingering illness*

① cuó 见 116 页 see p116

CHAI

彳

觇 chān 彳 看, 窥视 to survey; to observe; to peep

[觚标]一种测量标志。标架用木料或金属制成,高几米到几十米,架在被观测点上作为观测目标 *surveyor's rod*

掺(掺) chān ㄔㄢ 混合 to mix; to blend; to mingle (㊦ *doublet* 一杂 to mix; to mingle): 里面~糖了。 *Sugar has been blended in it.*

搀(搀) chān ㄔㄢ ①用手或胳膊 to support sb by the hand or arm (㊦ *doublet* 一扶 to support sb by the hand or arm): 你~着那位老人吧。 *Please support the old man by the arm.* ②同“掺” same as 掺

檐 chān ㄔㄢ 古代系在身前的围裙 (in ancient China) apron

单(單) ㊦ chán ㄔㄢ 〔单于〕(-yú) 古代匈奴的君主 *Chanyu, the Hun's ruler in ancient China*

○ dān 见 125 页 see p125

○ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

婵(嬋) chán ㄔㄢ 〔婵娟〕(-juān) ①(姿态)美好 graceful ②旧时指美人 (in former times) beauty ③古诗文中指明月 (in ancient verses and poems) moon

禅(禪) ㊦ chán ㄔㄢ ①梵佛教指静思 (short for 禅那 in Sanskrit) meditation in Buddhism; 坐~ to sit in meditation with crossed legs ②关于佛教的 related to Buddhism; ~杖 *Buddhist monk's staff* | ~师

Zen master, honorific title for a Buddhist monk

㊦ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

蝉(蟬) chán ㄔㄢ 昆虫名,又叫“知了”。雄的腹面有发声器,叫的声音很大 (also called 知了) cicada [蝉联] ㊦ *figurative* 接续不断 to continue to hold (a post or title)

钡 chán ㄔㄢ 古代一种铁把 (bà) 儿的短矛 short spear with an iron shaft (in ancient China)

谗(讒) chán ㄔㄢ 在别人面前说陷害某人的坏话 to slander; to calumniate; ~言 *calumny; slander*

馋(饞) chán ㄔㄢ ①贪吃,专爱吃好的 greedy; gluttonous; 嘴~ greedy; gluttonous | ~涎欲滴 *salivating with greed* ②贪,羡慕 to be greedy for; to be envious of; 眼~ to covet

巉 chán ㄔㄢ 山势险峻 precipitous; abrupt; ~岩 *crag*

钁 chán ㄔㄢ ①古代铁制的一种刨土工具 (digging tool made of iron in ancient China) shovel; trowel ②刺 to prick; to stick; 以刃~腹 *to stab one's belly with a knife; hara-kiri*

孱 ㊦ chán ㄔㄢ 懦弱,弱小 weak; frail (㊦ *doublet* 一弱 weak; feeble)

㊦ càn 见 65 页 see p65

潺 chán ㄔㄢˊ [潺潺] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 溪水、泉水等流动的声音 babbling; burbling; murmuring; gurgling: ~ ~流水 *babbling brook* [潺湲] (—yuán) 水慢慢流动的样子 slow flowing of water; 溪水 ~ ~. *The brook burbles on.*

缠 (纏) chán ㄔㄢˊ ① 绕, 围绕 to wind; to twine (㊦ *doublet* — 绕 to wind; to twine): 头上 ~ 着一块布. *A turban is twined around the head.* [缠绵] 纠缠住不能解脱(多指感情或疾病) abiding; lingering ② 搅扰 to pester; to disturb: 胡搅蛮 ~ to harass; to hassle

廛 chán ㄔㄢˊ 古代指一户人家占用的房子和宅院, 泛指城邑民居 (civilian residence in general) house and courtyard of a commoner's family in ancient China [市廛] 店铺集中的地方 marketplace

漣 chán ㄔㄢˊ 漣河, 水名, 在河南省洛阳 Chanhe River, in Luoyang, Henan Province

躔 chán ㄔㄢˊ ① 兽的足迹 footprints of beasts ② 日月星辰的运行 orbiting of celestial bodies

澶 chán ㄔㄢˊ [澶渊] 古地名, 在今河南省濮阳西南 Chanyuan, an ancient place in the southwest of today's Puyang, Henan Province

蟾 chán ㄔㄢˊ 指蟾蜍 toad: ~ 宫(指月亮) moon [蟾蜍]

(—chú) 俗叫“癞蛤蟆”或“疥蛤蟆”。两栖动物, 皮上有许多疙瘩, 内有毒腺。吃昆虫等, 对农业有益 (popularly called 癞蛤蟆 or 疥蛤蟆) toad [蟾酥] (—sū) 蟾蜍表皮腺体和耳后腺的分泌物, 可入药 dried venom of toads

产 (產) chǎn ㄔㄢˇ ① 人或动物生子 to give birth to: ~ 子 to give birth to its young | 母鸡 ~ 卵 (of a hen) to lay eggs [产生] 生 to produce ⑤ *extension* 由团体中推出 to select out of a group: 每个小组 ~ ~ 一个代表. *Each group selects one representative.* ② 有关生孩子的 related to giving birth to a child: ~ 科 maternity (or obstetrical) department; obstetrics | 妇 ~ 医院 maternity hospital ③ 制造、种植或自然生长 to produce: 沿海盛 ~ 鱼虾. *Coastal areas abound in (or teem with) fish and shrimp.* | 我国 ~ 稻、麦的地方很多. *Many places in China abound in rice and wheat.* | 增 ~ 大量工业品和粮食 to increase industrial products and the yield of grain in large quantity ④ 制造、种植或自然生长的东西 product: 土特 ~ local specialty (or product) | 出口鱼虾等水 ~ to export aquatic products such as fish and shrimp ⑤ 财产 property; estate: 房 ~ real estate | 地 ~ landed estate | 遗 ~ legacy; heritage [产业] ① 家产 property;

estate 2 生产事业, 特指工业生产 industry; ~ 革命 *industrial revolution* | ~ 工人 *industrial worker*

产(漚) chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 产河, 水名, 在陕西省西安 Chanhe River, in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

铲(鏟、*剷) chǎn ㄔㄢˇ ① 削平东西或把东西取上来的器具 shovel; 铁 ~ *iron shovel* | 饭 ~ 儿 *rice turner* ② 用锹(qiāo)或铲子削平或取上来 to shovel; 把地 ~ 平 to level the ground with a spade | ~ 土 to shovel dirt | ~ 菜 to remove vegetables; to ladle dish from a pot [铲除] 去掉 to eradicate; to remove

划(劃) ⊖ chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 同“铲” ②” same as 铲 ②

⊖ chàn 见 75 页 see p75

谄 chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 巴结, 奉承 to flatter; to fawn on; ~ 媚 to flatter; to fawn on | 不骄不 ~ neither conceited nor obsequious

啾(啍) ⊖ chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 宽舒, 和缓 lenient; relaxed; ~ 缓 mild and lenient

⊖ tān 见 726 页 see p726

阐(闡) chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 说明, 表明 to clarify; to expound; ~ 述 to illustrate; to elaborate | ~ 明 to expound; to clarify [阐发] 深入说明事理 to elucidate

辗(輾) chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 笑的樣子 smiling; ~ 然而

笑 to give a smile

蕖 chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 完成, 解决 to finish; to complete; ~ 事 (把事情办完) to finish the work

驽 chǎn ㄔㄢˇ 骑马不加鞍辔 to ride bareback; ~ 骑 to ride bareback

忏(懺) chàn ㄔㄢˋ 梵语“忏悔”的省称。佛教指请人宽恕。又指佛教、道教讽诵的一种经文 (short for 忏悔摩 (kama) in Sanskrit, also used to denote a kind of Buddhist sutra and Taoist scripture) to ask for pardon in Buddhism [忏悔] 悔过 to repent

划(劃) ⊖ chàn ㄔㄢˋ [划] <方 dialect> 全部, 一律 all; every; ~ ~ 新 brand-new | ~ ~ 都是平川。A vast plain appears.

⊖ chǎn 见 75 页 see p75

颤 ⊖ chàn ㄔㄢˋ 物体振动 to vibrate; to quiver; 这条扁担(dan)担上五六十斤就 ~ 了。The shoulder pole shakes when it carries a load of fifty to sixty jin. | ~ 动 to vibrate

⊖ zhàn 见 954 页 see p954

羴 chàn ㄔㄢˋ 掺杂 to mix; to mingle; to adulterate; ~ 入 to mix in

鞞 chàn ㄔㄢˋ 马鞍子下面垫的东西 saddle blanket; 鞍 ~ saddle and blanket

CHANG

伥

伥(chāng) 伥 古代传说中 被老虎咬死的

人变成的鬼,它常助虎伤人 (in ancient legend) a person devoured by a tiger turned into a ghost, helping the tiger to devour other people; 为(wèi)虎作~(喻帮恶人作恶) *to play the jackal to the tiger — to help a villain do evil*

昌 chāng ㄔㄨㄥ 兴盛 prosperous; flourishing; thriving: 祖国繁荣~盛。 *Ours is a prosperous country.* | 科学~明。 *Science is flourishing.*

菖 chāng ㄔㄨㄥ [菖蒲] 多年生草本植物,生在水边,地下有根茎,花穗像棍棒。根茎可作香料,也可入药 *calamus; sweet flag (Acorus calamus)*

猖 chāng ㄔㄨㄥ 凶猛,狂妄 *ferocious; outrageous* [猖狂] 狂妄而放肆 *savage; ferocious; outrageous*; 打退了敌人的~~进攻。 *The enemy's savage onslaught was repulsed.* [猖獗] (—jué) 放肆地横行,闹得很凶 *rampant*; ~~~一时 *to be rampant for a time*

阊 chāng ㄔㄨㄥ [阊阖] (—hé) 1 传说中的天门 *the gate of Heaven in legend* 2 宫门 *palace gate* [阊门] 苏州城门名 *Changmen, a city gate of Suzhou*

娼 chāng ㄔㄨㄥ 妓女 *prostitute* (㊦ *doublet* 一妓 *prostitute*; streetwalker)

鲳 chāng ㄔㄨㄥ 鲳鱼, 鱼名。身体短,没有腹鳍,背部青白色,鳞小,产在海中。肉细腻鲜美。也叫“镜鱼”、“平鱼”

(also called 镜鱼 or 平鱼) *butterfish (Stromateidae)*

长(長) ㄔㄨㄥ ① 长度,两端的距离 *length*: 这块布 3 米~。 *The piece of cloth is three metres long.* | 那张桌子~1 米,宽 70 厘米。 *That table is 1 metre long and 70 centimetres wide.*

② 长度大,跟“短”相对 (the opposite of 短) *long* 1 指空间 (of space) *long*: 这条路很~。 *The road is very long.* | ~篇大论 *lengthy speech (or article)* 2 指时间 (of time) *long*: 天~夜短。 *Days are long and nights short.* | ~远利益 *long-term interest* [长短] 1 长度 *length* 2 意外的变故 *accident; mishap*: 万一有什么~~ *if anything should happen* ③ 长处,专精的技能,优点 *forte; merit*: 特~ *forte; speciality* | 一技之~ *speciality; professional skill* ④ 对某事做得特别好 *to be good at; to be proficient in*: 他~于写作。 *He's good at writing.*

㊦ *zhǎng* 见 956 页 *see p956*

长(莒) cháng ㄔㄨㄥ 姓 *Chang, a surname*

场(場、*場) ㄔㄨㄥ ① 平坦的空地,多半用来打庄稼 *level clearing (or ground) often used for threshing crops*: 打~ *to thresh* | ~院里堆满了粮食。 *Mounds of grain are everywhere on the threshing floor.*

②量词 *quantifier*, 常用于一件事情的经过 *process; course*: 经历了一~激烈搏斗 *to have experienced a fierce fight* | 下了一~大雨。 *There was a heavy rainfall.*

⊖ chǎng 见 78 页 see p78

肠(腸) *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* (一)子)内脏之一,呈长管形,是消化和吸收的主要器官,分大肠、小肠两部分 *intestine; bowel*: 断~(喻非常悲痛) *heart-broken; grief-stricken* | 牵~挂肚(喻挂念) *to be very worried; to be deeply concerned* (图见 940 页“脏” picture on p940)

尝(嘗、①*嚐) *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* ①辨别滋味 *to taste; to savour; to sample*: ~~~咸淡 *to taste a dish* ②喻 *figurative* 经历,体验 *to experience; to taste*: 备~艰苦 *to have experienced untold hardships* [尝试]试 *to attempt; to try*: ~~~一下 *to have a try* ②曾经 *once; ever*: 未~ *never*

偿(償) *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* ①归还,补还 *to return; to compensate* (② *doublet* 赔— *to repay; to redeem*): ~还 *to repay; to redeem* | 赔~损失 *to pay for the loss* | 得不~失。 *The loss outweighs the gain.* ②满足 *to satisfy; to fulfil*: 如愿以~ *to have one's wish fulfilled*

鲮(鯪) *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* 毛鲮鱼,鱼名。侧扁,体长1米多,头较大,眼小,产在

海中。也叫“大鱼”(also called 大鱼) *Megalonibea fusca*

倘 ⊖ *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* [倘佯](— *yáng*)旧同“徜徉” *same as 徜徉 in former times*

⊖ *tǎng* 见 732 页 see p732

徜 *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* [徜徉](— *yáng*)自由自在地来回走到 *to roam; to stroll; to saunter*: ~~~湖畔 *to roam leisurely on the lakeshore*

常 *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* ①长久 *constant; invariable*: ~绿树 *evergreen trees* | 冬夏~青 *evergreen* ②经常,时时(叠 *reduplication*) *often; frequently*: ~~~见面 *to see each other quite often* | ~和工人一起劳动 *to work often with labourers* ③平常,普通的,一般的 *ordinary; common; average*: ~识 *common sense* | ~态 *normality* | ~事 *common occurrence* | 反~ *abnormal* | 习以为~ *to be used to; to be accustomed to*

嫦 *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* [嫦娥]神话中月宫里的仙女 *Chang'e, the goddess of the moon in Chinese fairy tales*

裳 ⊖ *cháng ㄔㄨㄥˊ* 遮蔽下体的衣裙 *skirt*

⊖ *shang* 见 659 页 see p659

厂(廠、**廠) *ㄔㄨㄥˊ* ①工厂 *factory; mill; plant*: 机械~ *mechanical plant* | 造纸~ *paper mill* | 纱~ *cotton mill* ②有空地可以存货或进行加工的场

所 yard; depot; 木 ~ timber yard | 煤 ~ coal yard ③ 跟棚子类似的房屋 shack; shed

⊖ ān 见 5 页 see p5

场(場、*場) ㄔㄥˇ ① (一子、一儿)处所,能适应某种需要的较大地方 place: 会 ~ meeting place; conference hall | 市 ~ marketplace | 广 ~ square | 飞机 ~ airport ② **extension** 特定的地点或范围 site; spot; scene: 当 ~ on the spot | 现 ~ on the spot | 情 ~ man-woman relationship in love; arena of love | 生意 ~ business world [场合]某时某地或某种情况 occasion; situation ② 戏剧的一节 scene: 三幕五 ~ three acts and five scenes ③ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于文体活动 (used in sports and recreation): 一 ~ 电影 a film | 一 ~ 球赛 a match; a ball game ④ 物质相互作用的范围 field: 电 ~ electric field | 磁 ~ magnetic field | 引力 ~ gravitational field

⊖ cháng 见 76 页 see p76

昶 chǎng ㄔㄥˇ ① 白天时间长 (of the day) long ② 舒畅, 畅通 relaxed and easy; unimpeded

倘 chǎng ㄔㄥˇ (又 also tǎng) 见 732 页 tǎng see tǎng on p732

敞 chǎng ㄔㄥˇ ① 没有遮蔽, 宽敞 spacious; roomy: ~ 亮 bright and spacious | 这房子很宽 ~。The house is very spacious. ② 打开 to open; ~ 开大

门 to leave the door open

氅 chǎng ㄔㄥˇ 大氅, 大衣 cloak; overcoat

怅(悵) chàng ㄔㄥˋ 失意, 不痛快 (叠 **reduplication**) disappointed; frustrated: ~ ~ 离去 to depart with regret | ~ 然 depressed

𢱿(𢱿) chàng ㄔㄥˋ 古代盛弓的袋子 bow case (in ancient China)

畅(暢) chàng ㄔㄥˋ ① 没有阻碍 smooth; unimpeded: ~ 达 smooth; fluent | ~ 行 to pass without hindrance | ~ 销 best-selling ② 痛快, 尽情地 free; to one's heart's content: ~ 谈 to chat freely | ~ 饮 to drink one's fill

倡 chàng ㄔㄥˋ 发动, 首先提出 to initiate; to start: ~ 议 to propose | ~ 导 to advocate

唱 chàng ㄔㄥˋ ① 歌唱, 依照音律发声 to sing; to vocalize: ~ 歌 to sing (a song) | ~ 戏 to sing an opera; to sing in an opera | ~ 曲 to sing a song (or tune) ② **extension** 高呼 to call out; to cry: ~ 名 to call (or read) the roll | ~ 票 to call out the names on votes while recording their corresponding number of votes ③ (一儿) 歌曲 song: 唱个 ~ 儿 to sing a song

鬯 chàng ㄔㄥˋ ① 古代祭祀用的一种酒 sacrifice wine in ancient China ② 同“畅” same as 畅: 一夕 ~ 谈 to have an overnight talk

CHAO

彳彳

抄 chāo 彳彳 ①誊写,照原文写 to copy; to transcribe; ~文件 to copy a document | ~书 to copy (from) a book ②把别人的文章或作品照着写下来当自己的 to plagiarize; to lift; ~袭 to plagiarize; to lift ③搜查并没(mò)收 to search and confiscate; ~家 to search sb's house and confiscate his property ④走近便的路 to take a short cut; ~小道走 to take a short cut ⑤同“绰②” same as 绰②: ~起镰刀就去割麦子 to grab a sickle to harvest wheat

吵 ㄔㄠ 彳彳 [吵吵] (—chao) 吵嚷 to make a noise; to have a row

㊦ chǎo 见 80 页 see p80

钞 chāo 彳彳 ①同“抄①” same as 抄① ②钞票,纸币 banknote; 外 ~ foreign banknote

怆 chāo 彳彳 悲伤失意 sad and disappointed

弣 chāo 彳彳 ①弓解弦后弓背反过来 (of the back of a bow) reversed when the string is removed ②弓 bow

超 chāo 彳彳 ①越过,高出 to exceed; to surpass; ~龄 overage | ~额 to overfulfil the quota | ~声波 ultrasonic wave; ultrasound ②在某种范围以外,不受限制 to transcend; to go beyond; ~现实 surreal;

surrealistic | ~自然 supernatural

绰 ㄔㄠ 彳彳 ①同“焯②” same as 焯② ②匆忙地抓起 to grab; to take up; to seize; ~起一根棍子 to grab a stick

㊦ chuò 见 105 页 see p105

焯 ㄔㄠ 彳彳 把蔬菜放在开水里略微一煮就拿出来 (of cooking) to blanch; to scald; ~菠菜 to scald spinach

㊦ zhuō 见 1006 页 see p1006

剿 (*勦) ㄔㄠ 彳彳 因袭套用别人的语言文句作为自己的 to plagiarize; to lift; ~说 plagiarize

㊦ jiǎo 见 341 页 see p341

晁 (** 鼯) cháo 彳彳 姓 Chao, a surname
巢 cháo 彳彳 鸟搭的窝,也指蜂蚁等的窝 nest; beehive; anthill

朝 ㄔㄠ 彳彳 ①面对 to face; 坐北~南 to face south | 这个窗户~着大街。The window faces the street. ④ extension 介词 preposition, 向着,对着 towards; to: ~前看 to look ahead | ~着宏伟的目标奋勇前进 to proceed courageously towards the grand goal ②封建时代臣见君 to have an audience with the monarch in feudal times ④ extension 宗教徒参拜 to worship; to make a pilgrimage to: ~圣团 pilgrim group ③朝廷,皇帝接见官吏、发号施令的地方 royal court [在朝] ⑥ transfer 当政 to be in

power; to be on the throne ④ 朝代, 称一姓帝王世代连续统治的时代 *dynasty*: 唐 ~ *Tang Dynasty* | 改 ~ 换代 *dynastic changes* ⑤ 姓 *Chao*, a surname [朝鲜族] ① 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Korean ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China ② 朝鲜和韩国的主要民族 the main ethnic group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea

③ zhāo 见 959 页 see p959

嘲 (** 嘲) ① cháo ㄔㄠˊ (旧读 formerly zhāo) 讥笑, 取笑 to sneer at; to ridicule (㊦ *doublet* 一笑 to sneer | 一讽 to ridicule): 冷 ~ 热讽 to satirize; to make sarcastic remarks

③ zhāo 见 960 页 see p960

潮 cháo ㄔㄠˊ ① 海水因为受了日月的引力而定时涨落的现象 *tide*: ~ 水 *tide* | ~ 汐 *tide* ② 像潮水那样汹涌起伏的事物 *tide*; *current*; *upsurge*: 思 ~ *trend of thoughts* | 风 ~ *agitation*; *unrest* | 革命高 ~ *a wave of revolution* ③ 湿 (程度比较浅) *damp*; *moist*: ~ 气 *moisture*; *humidity* | 受 ~ 了 to become damp | 阴天返 ~. *Things get damp easily on cloudy days.* ④ 成色差, 技术低 inferior: ~ 金 *impure gold ingot* | 手艺 ~ *not skilled*

吵 ① chǎo ㄔㄠˇ ① 声音杂乱 搅扰人 *noisy*; *tumultuous*: ~ 得慌 *too noisy* | 把他 ~

醒了. *He was awakened by the noise.* ② 打嘴架, 口角 to quarrel; to squabble: ~ 架 to quarrel | 争 ~ to quarrel | 他俩 ~ 起来了. *The two of them started quarreling.*

③ chāo 见 79 页 see p79

炒 chǎo ㄔㄠˇ 把东西放在锅里 搅拌着弄熟 to stir-fry; to sauté: ~ 鸡蛋 *scrambled eggs* | ~ 菜 *stir-fried vegetables* | 糖 ~ 栗子 *roasted sweet chestnuts*

𪎭 chāo ㄔㄠˊ ① 在耕、耙 (bà) 地以后用的一种把土弄得 更细的农具 *chao*, a harrow-like implement for pulverizing soil ② 用𪎭弄细土块, 使地平整 to level land with a *chao*

chē 车

车 (車) ① chē ㄔㄜˊ ① 陆 地上有轮子的交通 工具 *vehicle*: 火 ~ *train* | 汽 ~ *car*; *motorcar* | 马 ~ *carriage*; *chariot* | 轿 ~ *car*; *sedan*; *limousine* ② 用轮轴来转动的器具 instrument with pivot and wheel: 纺 ~ *spinning wheel* | 水 ~ *waterwheel* | 滑 ~ *pulley* ③ *extension* 指机器 *machine*: 开 ~ to run a machine | 试 ~ to make a trial run [车间] 工厂里 在生产过程中能独立完成一个 工作阶段的单位 *workshop*: 翻 砂 ~ ~ *foundry workshop* | 加 工 ~ ~ *processing workshop* | 装 配 ~ ~ *assembling workshop* ③ 用旋 (xuàn) 床旋东西 to lathe: ~ 圆 to make sth round

on a lathe | ~光 to smooth sth on a lathe ④用水车打水 to lift water with a waterwheel; ~水 to lift water with a waterwheel

⑤姓 Che, a surname

⊖ jū 见 366 页 see p366

砗 chē 𠂔 [砗磲] (—qú) 一种软体动物, 比蛤蜊大, 生活在热带海中。壳略呈三角形, 很厚, 可做装饰品 giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*)

尺 ⊖ chě 𠂔 旧时乐谱记音符号的一个, 相当于简谱的“2” a note of the scale in musical notation in former times, corresponding to 2 (re) in numbered musical notations

⊖ chǐ 见 90 页 see p90

扯 (* 撻) chě 𠂔 ①拉 to drag; to pull: ~住他不放 to grab at him ②不拘形式、不拘内容地谈 to chat; to gossip: 闲~ to chitchat | 不要把问题~远了。Don't stray from the subject. ③撕, 撕破 to tear; to rip: ~几尺布 to buy several chi of cloth | 他把信~了。He tore the letter into pieces.

彻 (徹) chè 𠂔 通, 透 penetrating: 冷风~骨。The cold wind chills one to the bone. | ~头~尾 (自始至终, 完完全全) thorough; out-and-out | ~夜 (通宵) all night; through the night [彻底] 根本的, 不是表面的 thorough; downright: ~~解决问题 to solve the problem once and for all

坼 chè 𠂔 裂开 to split open; to crack: 天寒地~。

The ground cracked in the severe cold.

掣 chè 𠂔 ①拽 (zhuài), 拉 to pull; to drag: ~后腿 to hold sb back | 风驰电~ (喻迅速) swift as wind and lightning [掣肘] 拉住别人的胳膊 to hold sb back by the elbow ②阻碍旁人做事 to impede; to hinder ③抽 to draw: ~签 to draw lots; to cast lots

撤 chè 𠂔 ①除去, 免除 to remove; to dismiss: ~职 to remove sb from office; to dismiss sb from his (or her) post | ~销 to cancel; to revoke ②向后转移, 收回 to withdraw; to retreat: ~兵 to withdraw troops | ~资 to recall the investment | ~回 to retract

澈 chè 𠂔 ①水清 (of water) clear; limpid: 清~可鉴 crystal clear; crystalline ②同“彻” same as 彻

CHEN

𠂔

抻 (* 抻) chēn 𠂔 扯, 拉 to stretch: ~面 (抻面条或抻的面条) to make noodles by stretching the dough by hand; hand-pulled noodles | 把衣服~~ to give the clothes a stretch | 把袖子~出来 to stretch out the sleeves

郴 chēn 𠂔 郴州, 地名, 在湖南省 Chenzhou, a place in

Hunan Province

琛 chēn 彳 珍宝 treasure**嗔**($\triangle^*$ 瞋) chēn 彳 生气 to be angry (㊦)**doublet** 一怒 to get angry; to be enraged; ~怪 to complain | ~责 to blame | 转~为喜 to go from anger to pleasure [嗔着] (—zhe) 对人不满, 嫌 to be displeased; ~他多事 to blame him for being meddlesome**瞋** chēn 彳 ① 睁大眼睛瞪人 to stare angrily (at sb): ~目而视 to glare (at sb or sth) ② 同“嗔” same as 嗔**臣** chén 彳 ① 奴隶社会的奴隶 slave in the slave society ② 帮助皇帝进行统治的官僚 official helping the emperor to rule ③ 封建时代官吏对君主的自称 (form of self-address used by officials when speaking to the king or emperor) I; your vassal; your servant**辰** chén 彳 ① 地支的第五位 Chen, 5th of the 12 Earthly Branches ② 辰时, 指上午七点到九点 the period from 7 am to 9 am ③ 指时日 day: 生~ time and date of birth | 诞~ birthday [辰光] 〈方 dialect〉时候, 时间 time ④ 日、月、星的总称 (general term for the sun, the moon, and the stars) celestial bodies**宸** chén 彳 ① 屋宇, 深邃 (suì) 的房屋 mansion ② 旧指帝王住的地方 (in former times) imperial palace ㊦ ex-**tension** 王位、帝王的代称 substitutive designation for throne or emperor**晨** chén 彳 清早, 太阳出来的时候 morning: 清~ early morning | ~昏 (早晚) morning and evening; dawn and dusk**尘**(塵) chén 彳 ① 尘土, 飞扬的灰土 dust; dirt ② 尘世 (佛家道家指人间, 和他们所幻想的理想世界相对) (earthly or practical world in the eyes of a Buddhist or Taoist believer, as the opposite of their imagined world) this world; this mortal life; ~俗 worldly; earthly; mundane | 红~ world of mortals; human world**沈** chén 彳 同“沉” same as 沉

㊦ shěn 见 668 页 see p668

忱 chén 彳 真实的心情 true feelings: 热~ zeal; zest; enthusiasm | 谢~ gratitude; thankfulness**沉** chén 彳 ① 没(mò)入水中, 跟“浮”相对 (the opposite of 浮) to sink; to submerge: 船~了。The ship sank. ㊦ **extension** 落下, 陷入 to subside; to sink; 地基下~。The foundation has subsided. [沉淀] ① 液体中不溶解的物质往下沉 to precipitate ② 沉在液体底层的物质 sediment ③ 重, 分量大 heavy: ~重 heavy | 铁比木头~。Iron is heavier than wood. [沉着] (—zhuó) 镇静, 不

慌张 calm; composed: ~ ~ 应 (yìng) 战 to meet the attack calmly ③ 深入, 程度深 deep; profound: ~ 思 to contemplate; to ponder | ~ 醉 intoxicated | 天阴得很 ~。What a gloomy day!

陈 (陳) chén 彳 ① 排列, 摆设 to display; to arrange (㊦ doublet 一列 to display; to exhibit | 一设 to display; to exhibit): 古物 ~ 列馆 antiques exhibition hall ② 述说 to state; to explain (㊦ doublet 一述 to state; to explain): 详 ~ to explain in detail ③ 旧的, 时间久的 old; stale (㊦ doublet 一旧 oldfashioned; out of date): ~ 腐 antiquated; obsolete | ~ 酒 mellow wine | 新 ~ 代谢 metabolism ④ 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省淮阳一带 Chen, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Huaiyang and nearby areas, Henan Province ⑤ 朝代名, 南朝之一, 陈霸先所建立 (公元 557—589 年) Chen Dynasty, one of the Southern Dynasties, founded by Chen Baxian (557—589)

〈古 archaism〉又同“阵” (zhèn) also same as 阵

谌 chén 彳 ① 相信 to have faith in; to believe in ② 的确, 诚然 indeed; truly

磳 (磳、** 磅) chēn 彳 ① 东西里夹杂着沙子 gritty [牙磳] (— chen) 食物中夹杂着沙子, 嚼起来牙不舒服 gritty: 面条有些 ~

~。The noodles are a bit gritty. ② 丑, 难看 ugly [寒磳] (*寒伦) (— chen) ① 丑, 难看 ugly ② 使人没面子 disgraceful; shameful; disreputable: 说起来怪 ~ ~ 人的。I feel a bit ashamed to say this.

衬 (襯) chèn 衤 ① 在里面再托上一层 to line; to place a layer underneath: ~ 绒 lining cotton flannel | ~ 上一张纸 to place a piece of paper underneath ② 搭配上别的东西 to serve as a foil for: 红花 ~ 着绿叶。Green leaves set off red flowers.

痰 chèn 彳 热病。也泛指病 (also disease in general) febrile disease

龋 chèn 彳 小孩儿换牙 (乳牙脱落长出恒牙) (of a child) to grow permanent teeth (milk teeth fall out and permanent teeth grow)

称 (稱) chèn 衤 适合 to fit; to match; to suit: ~ 心 to feel contented | ~ 职 to be qualified | 相 ~ compatible; suitable [对称] 两边相等或相当 symmetric; symmetrical

⊖ chēng 见 84 页 see p84

⊖ chèn 见 87 页 see p87

趁 chèn 彳 ① 利用机会 to take advantage of; to avail oneself of: ~ 热打铁 to strike while the iron is hot | ~ 着晴天打场 (cháng) to thresh the grain when it's sunny; to make hay while the sun shines ② 〈方

dialect 富有 to be rich; to possess; ~钱 to have lots of money

槨 (櫬) chèn ㄔㄣˋ 棺材 coffin

讖 chèn ㄔㄣˋ 迷信的人指将来要应验的预言、预兆 augury; prophecy

仨 (儻) ⊖ chen · 仨 [寒] 仨旧同“寒碇”。参看 83 页“碇”(chěn) (see 碇 on p83) same as 寒碇 in former times

⊖ cāng 见 65 页 see p65

CHENG

ㄔㄥ

桤 (榿) chēng ㄔㄥ 桤柳, 又叫“三春柳”或“红柳”。落叶小乔木, 老枝红色, 花淡红色, 性耐碱抗旱, 适于盐碱地区造林防沙。枝叶可入药 (also called 三春柳 or 红柳) Chinese tamarisk (*Tamarix chinensis*)

蛭 (蛭) chēng ㄔㄥ (一子) 一种软体动物, 贝壳长方形, 淡褐色, 生活在沿海泥中, 肉味鲜美 razor clam

琤 chēng ㄔㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 玉石碰击声、琴声或流水声 (叠 *reduplication*) jangling (of jade); twanging (of string instrument); gurgling (of flowing water)

称 (稱) ⊖ chēng ㄔㄥ ① 量轻重 to weigh; 把这包米~一~。Weigh this bag of rice, please. ② 叫, 叫作 to name; to address; 自~ to

call oneself; to style oneself as | ~得起英雄 to deserve the title of hero ③ 名称 name; designation; appellation: 简~ abbreviation; short for | 别~ another name; alternative name ④ 说 to say; ~病 to plead illness; to claim to be ill | 连声~好 to hail repeatedly | 拍手~快 to clap and cheer ⑤ 赞扬 to praise; to commend: ~许 commendation; praise | ~道 to acclaim; to commend ⑥ 举事 to start; ~兵 to launch a military attack; to take military action

⊖ chèn 见 83 页 see p83

⊖ chèng 见 87 页 see p87

铛 (鐙) ⊖ chēng ㄔㄥ 烙饼或做菜用的平底浅锅 pan; griddle; 电饼~ electric pan

⊖ dāng 见 130 页 see p130

赭 chēng ㄔㄥ 红色 red

撑 (*撐) chēng ㄔㄥ ① 抵住, 支撑 to prop up; to support; ~竿跳高 (田径运动项目之一) pole-vault | ~腰 to back up; to bolster up | ~门面 to keep up an appearance; to maintain an outward show of property ② 用篙使船前进 to pole; to punt; ~船 to pole a punt; to punt a boat ③ 充满到容不下的程度 to fill to the point of bursting; 少吃些, 别~着。Don't eat too much, otherwise you'll be bursting at the seams. | 麻袋装得太满, 都~圆了。The sack is stuffed so full

that it is bursting. ④使张开 to open; to unfurl; ~伞 to open an umbrella | 把口袋~开 to hold open a bag

瞪 chēng ㄔㄥ 直看,瞪着眼 to stare; ~目结舌 to stare stunned and speechless | ~乎其後(喻赶不上) to stare at from behind, despairing of catching up

成 chéng ㄔㄥ ①做好了,办好了 done; finished (㊦ doublet 完一 to finish); ~事 to succeed; to accomplish | 大功告~。The great mission has been accomplished. | 完~任务 to accomplish one's task ②事物生长发展到一定的形态或状况 mature: ~虫 imago | ~人 adult; grown-up | 五谷~熟。All food crops are ripe. ③成为,变为 to become: 他~了飞机驾驶员了。He became a pilot. | 雪化~水。The snow has melted. ④成果,成绩 harvest; achievement; 坐享其~ to sit idle and enjoy the fruits of others' work | 到头来一事无~ only to accomplish nothing in the end ⑤可以,能行 all right; ok: 这么办可不~。It just won't do to act like this. | ~,就那么办吧。OK! Go ahead! ⑥称赞人能力强 able; capable: 你们小组真~,这个月又超额了。Your group has surpassed the production target again, terrific! ⑦够,达到一定的数量 to amount to: ~千上万 thousands upon thousands;

tens of thousands | ~车的慰问品 cartloads of gifts [成年累月](一—lěi—)形容经历的时间长 all year round; year after year ⑧已定的,定形的 established; existing: ~规 convention | ~见 prejudice; bias ⑨(一儿)十分之一 one tenth: 八~ 80 percent | 提出一~做公益金 to draw ten percent for a public welfare fund

诚 chéng ㄔㄥ ①真心 sincere (㊦ doublet 一实 honest; upright): ~心~意 sincerely; in all sincerity | ~恳 earnest; genuine ②实在,的确 indeed; truly: ~然 indeed; really | ~有此事。Something like this really happened.

城 chéng ㄔㄥ ①城墙 city wall; 万里长~ Great Wall ②城市,都市 city; town; metropolis: ~乡互助 mutual aid between town and country

成 chéng ㄔㄥ 皇帝的藏书室 imperial archives: 皇史~ (明清两代保藏皇室史料的处所,在北京), the Imperial Archives (located in Beijing, where imperial records were kept in the Ming and Qing dynasties)

盛 chéng ㄔㄥ ①把东西放进去 to ladle; to fill: ~饭 to fill a bowl with rice ②容纳 to hold; to contain: 这礼堂能~几千人。This auditorium holds thousands of people.

㊦ shèng 见 673 页 see p673

铎 chéng ㄔㄥˊ 用于人名
cheng, used in a given names

丞 chéng ㄔㄥˊ ①帮助, 辅佐 to help; to assist: ~ 辅 to assist [丞相] (—xiàng) 古代帮助皇帝处理政务的最高一级官吏 prime minister in ancient China ②封建时代帮助主要官员做事的官吏 assistant to an official in feudal times: 县 ~ county magistrate's assistant | 府 ~ petty official in a prefectural magistrate's office

呈 chéng ㄔㄥˊ ①显出, 露出 to appear; to look: 皮肤 ~ 红色. The skin appears to be red. | ~ 现一片新气象 to take on a new look ②恭敬地送上去 to submit: 送 ~ to deliver and submit | 谨 ~ to submit respectfully ③呈文, 下级报告上级的书面文字 petition: 辞 ~ resignation

埕 chéng ㄔㄥˊ ①蛭埕, 福建、广东沿海一带饲养蛭类的田 razor clam farm ②〈方 dialect〉酒瓮 wine jar

程 chéng ㄔㄥˊ ①里程, 道路的段落 distance; leg of a journey (㊦ doublet 路 — journey): 起 ~ to set out | 登 ~ to start (or embark) on a journey | 送他一 ~ to accompany him on the first leg of his journey [过程] 事物变化、发展的经过 process; procedure ②进度, 限度 progress; limit: 日 ~ agen-

da; schedule | ~ 序 procedure

③法式 form; modality (㊦ doublet 一式 formula; pattern): 操作规 ~ operating rules ④计量, 计算 to measure; to calculate: 计日 ~ 功. Progress can be measured by days. or Success is drawing near.

裻 chéng ㄔㄥˊ 脱衣露体 naked; nude

醒 chéng ㄔㄥˊ 喝醉了神志不清 fuddled; drunken: 忧心如 ~ extremely worried

枅(棖) chéng ㄔㄥˊ ①古时门两边竖的木柱, 泛指支柱 (pillar in general) wooden pillars at each side of a gate in ancient China ②触动 to touch: ~ 触 to move

承 chéng ㄔㄥˊ ①在下面接受, 托着 to support; to hold: ~ 尘 (天花板) ceiling ②承担, 担当 to bear; to undertake: ~ 应 (yìng) to agree to do; to accept; to promise | 这工程由建筑公司 ~ 包. The contracted project has been undertaken by a construction company. | 责任由我 ~ 当. I'll shoulder the responsibility. ③ extension 蒙, 受到, 接受 (别人的好意) to be honoured; to be accorded (a title, approval, etc.): ~ 情 to be indebted | ~ 教 (jiào) to be grateful for sb's instructions | ~ 大家热心招待. I'm deeply grateful for your hospitality. [承认] ①表示肯定, 同意, 认可 to admit; to

consent; to recognize: ~ ~ 错误 *to acknowledge one's mistake* | 他 ~ ~ 有这么回事。 *He admitted it.* 2 国际上指肯定新国家、新政权的法律地位 *to give diplomatic recognition; to recognize* ③ 继续, 接连 *to continue; to carry on*: ~ 上启下 *transitional; a connecting link between the preceding and the following* | 继 ~ *to inherit; to succeed* | ~ 接 *to undertake; to carry on*

乘 ⊖ chéng ㄔㄥˊ ① 骑, 坐 *to ride; to take*: ~ 马 *to ride a horse* | ~ 车 *to take a bus (or train)* | ~ 飞机 *to take a plane* ② 趁, 就着 *to take advantage of*: ~ 便 *at one's convenience* | ~ 机 *to seize the opportunity* | ~ 势 *to avail oneself of a favourable situation* | ~ 兴 (xìng) *while in excitement* ③ 算术中指一个数使另一个数变成若干倍 *to multiply; to time*: 五 ~ 二 等于十。 *5 times 2 is 10, or 5 multiplied by 2 makes 10.* ④ 姓 Cheng, a surname

⊖ shèng 见 673 页 see p673

惩 (懲) chéng ㄔㄥˊ 处罚, 警戒 *to punish; to penalize*: 严 ~ *to punish severely* | ~ 前毖 (bì) 后 *to learn a lesson from the past to avoid future mistakes; to learn from past errors to avoid future ones*

塍 chéng ㄔㄥˊ 田间的土埂子 *path between fields*: 田 ~ *path between fields*

澄 (* 澈) ⊖ chéng ㄔㄥˊ 水清 (of water) *clear; limpid* [澄清] 清澈, 清亮 *crystal clear; crystalline*: 溪水 ~ ~。 *The creek is clear.* 喻 *figurative* 搞清楚, 搞明白 *to clarify; to elucidate*: 把问题 ~ ~ 一下 *to elucidate a problem*

⊖ dòng 见 139 页 see p139

橙 chéng ㄔㄥˊ ① 常绿乔木, 果实叫橙子, 品种很多, 可以吃, 果皮可入药 *orange (citrus)* ② 红和黄合成的颜色 *orange (colour)*

逞 chěng ㄔㄥˇ ① 炫耀, 卖弄 *to show off; to display*: ~ 能 *to parade one's ability* | ~ 强 *to flaunt one's superiority* ② 施展, 实现 *to carry out; to succeed*: 决不让敌人的阴谋得 ~。 *Never let the enemy's plot succeed.*

骋 chěng ㄔㄥˇ 骑马奔驰, 奔跑 *to gallop* (㊟ *doublet* 驰 — *to gallop*): 汽车在公路上驰 ~。 *A car is speeding down the road.* ㊟ *extension* 放任, 尽量展开 *to give free rein to*: ~ 目 *to look into the distance* | ~ 望 *to look as far as one's eyes can see*

秤 chèng ㄔㄥˋ 衡量轻重的器具 *balance; scales*

称 (稱) ⊖ chèn ㄔㄣˋ 同

⊖ chēng 见 84 页 see p84

⊖ chèn 见 83 页 see p83

撑 chēng ㄔㄥˊ ① 斜柱 *tilting pillar* ② (一儿) 桌椅等腿中间的横木 *rung*

CHI

彳

吃 (* 喫) chī 彳 ① 咀嚼 (jǔjué) 食物后咽

下(包括喝、吸) to eat: ~饭 to have meals | ~奶 to suck milk |

~药 to take medicine ② 靠某种事物生活 to live on; to live off: ~老本 to rest on one's laurels | 靠山~山, 靠水~水 to

live off local resources ③ 吸 to absorb; to take in: ~墨纸 blotting paper; blotter ④ 感受

to feel: ~惊 surprised; astonished | ~紧 crucial; critical

[吃力] 费力气 arduous; strenuous ⑤ 承受, 支持 to with-

stand; to endure: 这个任务很~重. It's arduous work. | ~

不住太大的分量 cannot bear too much ⑥ 消灭 to annihilate:

~掉敌人一个团 to wipe out an enemy regiment ⑦ 介词 *preposition*, 被(宋元小说戏曲里常用)

(word indicating passiveness in novels and operas of the Song and Yuan dynasties) by:

~那厮骗了 to have been deceived by that fellow

[吃水] 船身入水的深度。根据吃水的深浅可以计算全船载货

的重量 draught

[口吃] (“吃”旧读 formerly jī) 结巴 to stutter; to stammer

哧 chī 彳 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: ~~~地笑 to titter; to chuckle

蚩 chī 彳 无知, 痴愚 ignorant; stupid

嗤 chī 彳 讥笑 to ridicule; to jeer at: ~之以鼻 to sneer at; to sniff at

媼 chī 彳 面貌丑 ugly

鸱 chī 彳 鸱(yào) 鹰 sparrow hawk [鸱鸺] (-xiāo) 1

猫头鹰一类的鸟 birds of the owl family 2 古代指“鸱鸺”

(jiāoliáo) referring to 鸱鸺 in ancient China [鸱鸺] (-xiū) 一

种凶猛的鸟, 俗叫“猫头鹰”或“夜猫子”。眼大而圆, 头上有像

耳的毛角。昼伏夜出, 捕食小鸟、兔、鼠等, 是益鸟 (popularly

called 猫头鹰 or 夜猫子) owl

绉 chī 彳 细葛布 fine kohemp cloth; fine hemp cloth

甌 chī 彳 古代的一种酒器 wine pot in ancient China

眵 chī 彳 眼眵, 眼睛分泌出来的液体凝结成的淡黄色东

西。也叫“眵目糊”或“眼屎” (also called 眵目糊 or 眼屎)

eye secretion

笞 chī 彳 用鞭、杖或竹板打 to whip; to flog; to thrash

痴 (* 癡) chī 彳 傻 silly; foolish: ~人说梦

(喻完全胡说) idiotic nonsense

螭 chī 彳 古代传说中一种没有角的龙。古代建筑或工

艺品上常用它的形状作装饰 legendary hornless dragon in

ancient China; ancient decorative motif (in the shape of this

legendary animal)

魑 chī 彳 [魑魅] (-mèi) 传说中山林里能害人的怪物

legendary man-eating monster

in mountains and forests

池 chí 彳 ① (一子) 水塘, 多指人工挖的 pool; pond (㊦ **doublet** 一沼 large pond): 游泳 ~ *swimming pool* | 养鱼 ~ *fish pond* | ② 像水池的东西 pond-shaped thing: 便 ~ *urinal* | 花 ~ *flower bed* | ③ 护城河 moat: 城 ~ *city* | 金城汤 ~ (喻极为坚固, 不易攻破) *impregnable fortress; strongly fortified city*

弛 chí 彳 (旧读 formerly shǐ) 放松, 松懈, 解除 to relax; to slacken: 一张一 ~ *to alternate tension with relaxation* | 废 ~ *to be neglected* | ~ 禁 *to annul a ban*

驰 chí 彳 ① 快跑 (多指车马) (of vehicles, horses, etc) to drive at a high speed; to gallop (㊦ **doublet** 一骋 to gallop): 背道而 ~ *to run in the opposite direction; to go against* | 风 ~ 电掣 *swift as wind and lightning* | ④ **extension** 向往 to crave for; 神 ~ *to yearn for* | 情 ~ *to long for* | ② 传播 to spread: ~ 名 *famous; well-known*

迟 (遲) chí 彳 ① 慢, 缓 slow; tardy: 说时 ~, 那时快 *in an instant; in a twinkling; in the wink of an eye* | 行动 ~ 缓 *slow in action* | ~ ~ 不去 *lingering* | ④ **extension** 不灵敏 slow; blunt: 心 ~ 眼钝 *slow in reaction* [迟疑] 犹豫不决 *to hesitate* | ② 晚 late: 不 ~ 到 *not to be late* | 睡得太 ~ *to stay up late; to sit up late*

坻 ㊦ chí 彳 水中的小块高地 *sandbank; sandbar*

㊦ dǐ 见 141 页 see p141

茌 chí 彳 [茌平] 地名, 在山东省 Chiping, a place in Shandong Province

持 chí 彳 ① 拿着, 握住 to hold; to grasp: ~ 笔 *to hold a pen* | ~ 枪 *to hold a gun* | ② 遵守不变 to adhere; to maintain: 坚 ~ 真理 *to uphold the truth* [持久] 保持长久 *abiding; lasting*: ~ ~ 战 *protracted warfare* | 绿肥肥效能 ~ ~, 还能松地抗旱. *Green manure can not only have long-lasting effect, but also loosen the soil and resist draught.* [持续] 延续不间断 *continuous; sustained* [相持] 各不相让 *at a stalemate; in a deadlock*: ~ ~ 不下 (*both sides*) *unyielding* | ③ 治理, 主管 to manage; to be in charge of: 勤俭 ~ 家 *to be industrious and thrifty in running one's household* | 这件事由你主 ~ 好了. *You'll take charge of the matter.*

匙 ㊦ chí 彳 舀 (yǎo) 汤用的小勺子. 也叫“调羹” (*tiáogēng*) (also called 调羹) soup spoon

㊦ shi 见 686 页 see p686

齜 chí 彳 lí 𠂔 (又 also 𠂔) 涎沫 saliva; spit

墀 chí 彳 台阶上面的空地. 又指台阶 (also sidestep or step) landing on top of a flight of steps

踟 chí 彳 [踟蹰] (—chú) 心里犹豫, 要走不走的样子 to hesitate; to falter; to waver; ~ ~ 不前 to hesitate to move forward; to linger

簾 (** 筵、* 簾) chí 彳 古代一种用竹管制成的乐器 bamboo flute in ancient China

尺 ① chí 彳 ① 市制长度单位, 10 寸是 1 尺, 10 尺是 1 丈 *chi*, a traditional Chinese unit of length, 10 *cun* is one *chi*, and 10 *chi* is one *zhang*; 1 米等于 3 市~。One metre is 3 *chi*. [尺寸] (—*cun*) 衣物的大小长短 size; length; 开个~ ~ 好照着做 to take a size for making clothes | ~ ~ 要量得准确。The measurements should be taken accurately. [尺牋] 书信 (因古代的书筒长约 1 尺) (the bamboo strip, about one *chi* long, on which characters were written in ancient China) letter; correspondence ② 尺子, 一种量长短的器具 ruler ③ 画图的器具 tool for drawing: 放大~ *pantograph* ④ 像尺的东西 sth like a ruler; 计算~ *slide-rule*

⑤ chě 见 81 页 see p81

呎 chí 彳 也读作 yīngchǐ。英制长度单位, 1 呎是 12 吋, 合 0.3048 米。现写作“英尺” (also pronounced yīngchǐ, now written as 英尺, a unit of length in Britain, US, etc. One foot is 12 inches, equal approximately to 0.3048 metre.) foot

齿 (齒) chǐ 彳 ① 牙齿, 人和动物嘴里咀嚼食物的器官 tooth [挂齿] 谈及, 提及 (只用在否定的句子里) (only used in negative sentences) to speak of; to mention; 不足~ ~ not worth mentioning (or speaking of) | 何足~ ~ not worth mentioning (or speaking of) ② (—儿) 排列像牙齿形状的东西 tooth-like or dentate part of anything; 锯~ *saw teeth* | 梳子~儿 *teeth of a comb* | ~ 轮 *gear* ③ 年龄 age; 马~ 徒增 (自谦年长无能) to grow old with nothing accomplished [不齿] ④ *transfer* 不认为是同类的人, 表示鄙弃 to despise

侈 chǐ 彳 ① 浪费, 用财物过度 wasteful; extravagant (⑤ *doublet* 奢—extravagant): 生活奢~ to live in extravagance ② 夸大 to exaggerate; ~ 谈 to prate about; to prattle about

耻 (* 恥) chǐ 彳 羞愧, 耻辱 (⑤ *doublet* 羞—disgraceful): 雪~ to avenge an insult | 浪费可~。Waste is a shame. or A waste and a shame!

豉 chǐ 彳 豆豉, 一种用豆子制成的食品 (food made of soya beans) fermented soya beans

褫 chǐ 彳 剥夺 to deprive; ~ 职 to remove sb from office | ~ 夺 to deprive; to dispossess

彳 chì 彳 [彳亍] (—chù) 小步慢走或走走停停的样子 to

stroll; to saunter

叱 chì 彳 ① 呼呵(hē), 大声斥骂 to rebuke; to shout at [叱咤](—zhà) 发怒吆喝 to flare up; to bawl angrily; ~ 风云 to ride the whirlwind

斥 chì 彳 ① 责备 to blame; to scold (㊦ **doublet** — 责 to reprimand); 遭到~责 to be denounced | 痛~这种荒谬的论调 to denounce the fallacy sharply ② 使退去, 使离开 to repel; to dismiss; 排~ to repel; to exclude | ~退 to expel ③ 多, 广 numerous; broad [充斥] 多得到处都是(含贬义) (with derogatory sense) to flood; to be full of

[斥候] 旧时军队称侦察(敌情)。也指进行侦察的士兵(also denoting a scout) to reconnoiter (or scout) in former times

[斥资] 支付费用, 出资 to fund; to invest; ~ 百万 to invest a million dollars

赤 chì 彳 ① 比朱红稍暗的颜色, 泛指红色 red; ~ 小豆 red bean | ~ 铜矿 cuprite; red copper core [赤子] 初生婴儿 newborn baby [赤字] 财政上亏空的数字 deficit; shortfall ② 忠诚 loyal; faithful; ~ 诚 absolutely sincere | ~ 心 loyalty | ~ 胆忠心 utter devotion; ardent loyalty ③ 空无所有 bare; empty; ~ 手空拳 barehanded; barefisted | ~ 贫 impoverished; penniless ④ 裸露 bare; naked; ~ 脚 barefooted | ~ 背(bèi) barebacked

饬 chì 彳 ① 整顿, 使整齐 to rectify; to readjust (㊦ **doublet** 整 — to rectify); 整~纪律 to strengthen discipline ② 旧时指上级命令下级 order from one's superior in former times; ~ 知 to inform | ~ 令 to order

炽(熾) chì 彳 旺盛 flaming; ablaze; ~ 热 scorching; fervent

翅(* 玃) chì 彳 ① 翅膀, 鸟和昆虫等用来飞行的器官 wing ② 鱼翅, 指鲨鱼的鳍, 是珍贵的食品 shark's fin ③ 古同“音” same as 音 in ancient Chinese

敕(* 勅、* 勅) chì 彳 帝王诏书、命令 imperial edict; imperial decree

鸛 chì 彳 见 802 页“鸛”字条 “鸛鸛”(xī—) see 鸛鸛 on p802

啻 chì 彳 但, 只 but; only; merely [不啻] ① 不只, 不止 not only; not less than; ~ 如此。There's much more than this. ② 不异于, 如同 as; like; ~ 兄弟 just like brothers

僚 chì 彳 见 71 页“佗”字条 “佗僚”(chà—) see 佗僚 on p71

瘰 ㊦ chì 彳 同“瘰” same as 瘰

㊦ zhì 见 986 页 see p986

瘰 chì 彳 [瘰疬](—zòng) 中医指手脚痉挛、口眼歪斜的症状。也叫“抽风”(also

called 抽风) clonus; clonic convulsion

CHONG

ㄔㄨㄥ

冲 (③④ 衝、①② ** 冲)

⊖ chōng ㄔㄨㄥ ① 用开水等浇, 水流撞击 to pour boiling water on; to rinse; to flush; ~ 茶 to make tea | 用水 ~ 服 to take medicine after dissolving it with water; to take medicine with water | 这道堤不怕水 ~。The embankment will withstand the flood surge. [冲淡] 加多液体, 降低浓度 to dilute 喻 figurative 使某种效果、气氛等减弱 to weaken ② 向上钻 to soar; ~ 入云霄 to soar into the sky ③ 通行的大道 thoroughfare; 要 ~ place of strategic importance | 这是 ~ 要地方。This is a place of strategic importance. ④ 快速向前闯 to charge; to dash; ~ 锋 to charge; to assault | ~ 入敌阵 to rush at the enemy's positions | 横 ~ 直撞 to barge about; to jostle [冲动] 没经过仔细思考而突然产生的情绪或行动 impulse; urge [冲突] ① 互相撞击或争斗 to crash; to collide ② 意见不同, 互相抵触 to conflict; to contradict ③ 互相抵消 to counterbalance; to counteract; ~ 账 to strike a balance; to balance an account; to balance one's books

⊖ chòng 见 93 页 see p93

忡 (* * 忡) chōng ㄔㄨㄥ 忧虑不安 (叠 reduplication) worried; anxious; 忧心 ~ ~ careworn

冲 chōng ㄔㄨㄥ 鸟向上直飞 (of bird) to soar

充 chōng ㄔㄨㄥ ① 满, 足 sufficient; full (㊦ doublet 一足 adequate; abundant); ~ 其量 at most; at best | 理由 ~ 分 to have sound reasons | 内容 ~ 实 with substantial content ② 填满, 装满 to fill; to stuff; ~ 电 to charge | ~ 耳不闻 to turn a deaf ear to | ~ 满愉快的心情 to be imbued with pleasure ③ 当, 担任 to serve as; to act as; ~ 当 to serve as; to act as | ~ 任 to fill the position of ④ 假装 to pretend to be; to pose as; ~ 行家 to pose as an expert | ~ 能干 to pretend to be capable

茺 chōng ㄔㄨㄥ [茺蔚] (— wèi) 就是益母草, 一年或二年生草本植物, 茎方柱形, 叶掌状分裂, 花红色或白色。茎、叶、子实都入药 (i.e. 益母草) Chinese motherwort (Leonurus japonicus)

舂 chōng ㄔㄨㄥ 捣去皮壳或捣碎 to pound; to pestle; ~ 米 to husk rice with a mortar and pestle | ~ 药 to pound medicinal herbs in a mortar

憧 chōng ㄔㄨㄥ 心意不定 uneasy; disquieted [憧憧] 往来不定, 摇曳不定 flickering; 人影 ~ ~ shadows of people moving about

[憧憬] (— jǐng) 向往 to long

for; to yearn for

幢 chōng ㄔㄨㄥ 见 497 页
“滕”字条“滕幢”(méng
—) see 滕幢 on p497

虫(蟲) chóng ㄔㄨㄥ 虫子,
昆虫 worm; insect
[大虫]老虎 tiger

种 ⊕ chóng ㄔㄨㄥ 姓 Chong,
a surname

⊖ zhǒng 见 987 页 see
p987

⊖ zhòng 见 988 页 see
p988

重 ⊕ chóng ㄔㄨㄥ ① 重复,
再 to repeat; to duplicate:
书买~了 to have bought two
copies of the same book by mis-
take | 旧地~游 to revisit a once
familiar place | ~整旗鼓 to
rally one's forces after a de-
feat; to resume work after
failure | ~来一次 to try again
[重阳][重九]夏历九月九日。
是我国传统节日 (9th day of
the 9th lunar month, a tradi-
tional Chinese festival) Double
Ninth Festival ② 层 layer; lev-
el: 双~领导 dual leadership |
~~围住 to encircle ring upon
ring; to besiege

⊖ zhòng 见 989 页 see
p989

崇 chóng ㄔㄨㄥ ① 高 lofty;
sublime: ~山峻岭 tower-
ing mountains and high ridges;
precipitous mountains | ~高的
品质 noble character ② 尊重 to
respect; to esteem: 推~ to
hold sb in esteem | ~拜 to wor-
ship | 尊~ to revere; to adore

宠(寵) chǒng ㄔㄨㄥ ① 偏
爱, 过分地爱 to
indulge; to spoil; to dote on:
不能老~着孩子。Don't in-
dulse your children's every
whim. ② 光耀, 荣耀 glory;
honour: ~辱不惊 to be un-
moved by favour or disgrace;
to keep one's head cool whether
favoured or humiliated; to re-
main indifferent to other's
opinions

冲(衝) ⊖ chòng ㄔㄨㄥ ①
对着, 向 facing;
towards: ~南的大门 gate fa-
cing south | 别~着我。Don't
direct these remarks to me. ②
猛烈 vigorously; bluntly: 这
小伙子有股~劲儿。The young
fellow has vigorous drive. | 水
流得真~。How swift is the
torrent! | 大蒜气味~。Garlic
has a pungent odour. ③ 介词
preposition, 凭, 根据 because
of; according to: ~他这股子钻
劲儿, 一定能完成这项技术革新
任务。Working with such vig-
our, he'll surely be able to ac-
complish this task of technical
innovation.

⊕ chōng 见 92 页 see p92

銃 chòng ㄔㄨㄥ ① 旧时指枪
一类的火器 (in former
times) blunderbuss; shotgun
② (一子) 用金属做成的一种打
眼器具 punching pin ③ 用銃子
打眼或除去 to punch (a hole);
to remove with a punching pin

CHOU

彳

抽 chōu 彳 ① 从事物中提出一部分 to pull; to draw; ~ 签 to draw lots; to cast lots | ~ 调干部 to transfer administrators | ~ 空儿 to manage to find time [抽象] ② 从事物中抽取本质并形成概念的思维活动 to abstract ③ 笼统, 不具体 abstract; 问题这样提太~ 了, 最好举一个实例。To such an abstract question, a concrete example is preferable. ④ 长出 to put forth; 谷子~ 穗。The millet is earing. ⑤ 吸 to absorb; to inhale; ~ 水 to draw water; to pump water | ~ 气机 air extractor; air exhaustor | ~ 烟 to smoke ⑥ 减缩, 收缩 to shrink; 这布一洗~ 了一厘米。The cloth shrank by one centimetre after the first wash. [抽风] 手足痉挛, 口眼歪斜的症状 convulsion ⑦ 用细长的、软的东西打 to whip; to lash; 他不再用鞭子~ 牲口了。He didn't whip the livestock any more.

绌 chōu 彳 引出, 缀辑 to expound; to compose [绌绎][抽绎](-yì) 引出头绪 to sort out

⊖ chōu 见 94 页 see p94

瘳 chōu 彳 ① 病愈 to recover ② 损害 to harm; to damage

𠵽 chōu 彳 ① 牛喘息声 wheezing; panting of an

ox ② 突出 protruding; protruberant

仇(讐) chóu 彳 深切的怨恨 hatred; enmity; grudge; ~ 人 foe; enemy | 报~ to revenge; to avenge | 恩将~ 报 to return evil for good; to repay love with hate | ~ 视侵略者 to be hostile to invaders

⊖ qiú 见 615 页 see p615

绌 chóu 彳 同“绸” same as 绸

⊖ chōu 见 94 页 see p94

俦(儔) chóu 彳 同伴, 伴侣 companion; partner; mate

幬(幬) chóu 彳 ① 帐子 bed curtain ② 车帷 carriage curtain

⊖ dào 见 134 页 see p134

畴(疇) chóu 彳 ① 田地 field; farmland ② 类, 同类 kind; category

[畴昔] 过去, 以前 past; former times; bygone days

筹(籌) chóu 彳 ① 计数的用具, 多用竹子制成 (usually made of bamboo) chip; counter ② 谋划 to plan; ~ 款 to raise money; to raise funds | ~ 备 to prepare; to arrange | 统~ to make over-all plans | 一~ 莫展 at one's wits' end; at a loss

踌(躊) chóu 彳 [踌躇] (-chú) ① 犹豫, 拿不定主意 hesitant; faltering; 他~~了半天才答应了。

He agreed after hesitating for a long time. 2 自得的样子 *complacent*; *smug*: ~ ~ 满志 *complacent*; *enormously proud of one's success*

惆 chóu ㄔㄡˊ [惆怅] (—chàng) 失意, 伤感 *disconsolate*; *melancholy*

绸 chóu ㄔㄡˊ (—子) 一种薄而软的丝织品 *silk* (fabric)

稠 chóu ㄔㄡˊ ① 密 *dense* (㊦ *doublet* 一密 *dense*): 人烟 ~ 密 *densely-populated* | 棉花棵很 ~。 *Cotton is densely planted.* ② 浓 *thick*: 这粥太 ~ 了。 *The porridge is too thick.*

酬 (* 酌、* 醕) chóu ㄔㄡˊ ① 向客人敬酒 *to propose a toast*; *to toast* [酬酢] (—zuò) 主客互相敬酒。泛指交际往来 (*to socialize in general*) *to exchange toasts* [应酬] (*yìngchou*) 1 交际往来 *to socialize*; *to entertain* 2 表面应付 *to treat with courtesy* ② 用财物报答 *to reward*; *to repay*: ~ 劳 *reward*; *payment*; *remuneration* ③ 报酬 *payment*; *remuneration*: 同工同 ~ *equal pay for equal work*

愁 chóu ㄔㄡˊ 忧虑 *to worry*; *to be anxious* (㊦ *doublet* 忧 — *worried*; *anxious*): 发 ~ *to get worried*; *to be anxious* | 不 ~ 吃, 不 ~ 穿 *to have no worry about food or clothing*

讎 (* 讐) chóu ㄔㄡˊ ① 校 (jiào) 对文字 *to*

collate; *to proofread* (㊦ *doublet* 校 — *to collate*) ② 同“仇” same as 仇

丑 (㊦ 醜) chǒu ㄔㄡˇ ① 地 *Chou*, 2nd of the 12th Earthly Branches ② 丑时, 指夜里一点到三点 *the period from 1 am to 3 am* ③ (—儿) 戏剧里的滑稽角色 *clown*; *comedian* ④ 相貌难看 *ugly*; *unsightly*: 长得 ~ *to have an ugly figure* ⑤ 可厌恶的, 可耻的, 不光彩的 *scandalous*; *shameful*; *disgraceful*: ~ 态 *abominable appearance*; *disgusting performance* | ~ 名 *notoriety*; *infamy* | 出 ~ *to bring shame on oneself*; *to make a fool of oneself*

杻 ㄔㄡˇ 古代刑具, 手铐之类 *instrument of custody*, such as handcuffs in ancient China

㊦ niǚ 见 540 页 see p540

瞅 (* 眊) chǒu ㄔㄡˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉看 *to look at*: 我没 ~ 见他。 *I didn't see him.*

臭 ㄔㄡˋ ① 气味难闻的, 跟“香”相对 (*the opposite of 香*) *smelly*; *stinking*: ~ 气熏人 *foul*; *stinky* ㊦ *figurative* 1 惹人厌恶的 *disgusting*; *detestable*: 遗 ~ 万年 *to earn eternal notoriety* | 放下 ~ 架子 *to give up one's disgusting airs* 2 低劣 *inferior*; *poor*: ~ 棋 *bad move* | 这球踢得真 ~。 *What a lousy kick!* ② 狠狠地 *severely*: ~ 骂 *tongue-lashing*

㊦ xiù 见 843 页 see p843

CHU

彳

出 (⑩ 齣) chū 彳 ① 跟“入”、“进”相对 (the opposite of 入 and 进) ① 从里面到外面 to go or come out: ~ 门 to go out | 从屋里 ~ 来 to come out of the room | ~ 汗 to sweat ② 支付, 往外拿 to offer; to give: ~ 一把力 to make an effort | ~ 主意 to offer advice | 量入为 ~ to make both ends meet; to live within one's means ② 来到 to show one's appearance: ~ 席 to attend; to be present | ~ 勤 attendance at work ③ 离开 to leave: ~ 轨 to derail ④ 产, 生长 to produce; to grow: ~ 品 to manufacture; to make | 这里 ~ 米。Rice grows in this region. ⑤ 发生 to happen; to occur: ~ 事 to have an accident; to meet with a mishap | ~ 问题了。Something has gone wrong. ⑥ 显得量多 to rise well (in cooking); to appear in big quantity: 这米很 ~ 饭。This kind of rice is very expandable. ⑦ 显露 to be made known: ~ 名 well-known; celebrated | ~ 头 to take the lead ⑧ 超过 to surpass: ~ 众 outstanding | ~ 人头地 to distinguish oneself [出色] (—sè) 特别好, 超出一般的 excellent; remarkable: ~ ~ 地完成了任务 to have accomplished the task with flying colours ⑨

放在动词后, 表示趋向或效果 (used after a verb to indicate tendency or effect): 提 ~ 问题 to raise a question | 作 ~ 贡献 to make a contribution ⑩ 传 (chuán) 奇中的一回, 戏曲的一个独立剧目 a scene from a play

初 chū 彳 开始, 表示时间、等级、次序等都在前的 beginning; initial; inceptive: ~ 一 the first day of each lunar month | ~ 伏 first fu, first ten days of the hottest period in summer. | ~ 稿 the first draft | ~ 学 to be a beginner | ~ 等教育 elementary education | 红日 ~ 升。The sun has just risen. ⑪ extension 原来的, 原来的情况 original; original situation: ~ 衷 original intention | 和好如 ~ to be on good terms again

樗 chū 彳 樗树, 即臭椿树 (i.e. 臭椿树) tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

刍 (芻) chú 彳 ① 喂牲畜的草 hay; fodder ② 割草 to cut grass; to weed

鸪 (鸪) chú 彳 ① 同“雏” same as 雏 ② 见 923 页“鸪”字条“鸪鸪” (yūn —) see 鸪鸪 on p923

雏 (雛) chú 彳 幼小的 young bird; newborn bird: ~ 鸡 chick; chicken | ~ 莺乳燕 newborn warbler and young swallow; the young [雏形] ⑫ figurative 事物初具的规模 embryo; embryonic form: 略具 ~ ~ to come into shape basically

除 chú ㄘㄨˊ ① 去掉 to remove; to get rid of; ~害 to eliminate evils | 斩草~根 to eradicate the source of trouble ② 不计算在内 except; apart from; ~此以外 besides | ~了这个,我都认识。I know everyone except him (or her). [除非] ③ 连词 **conjunction**, 表示唯一的条件, 只有 only if; 若要人不知, ~ ~ 己莫为。If you don't want others to know about it, don't do it, or Whatever one does is sure to leave a trace. ④ 表示不计算在内, 除了 unless; except; 那条山路, ~ ~ 他, 没人认识。No one except him knows the mountain path. [除夕] 一年最后一天的夜晚, 也指一年最后一天 New Year's Eve ⑤ 算术中用一个数去分另一个数 to divide; 用二~四得二。4 divided by 2 is 2. ⑥ 台阶 door steps; 庭 ~ courtyard

滁 chú ㄘㄨˊ 滁州, 地名, 在安徽省 Chuzhou, a place in Anhui Province

蟾 chú ㄘㄨˊ 见 74 页“蟾”字条“蟾蜍”(chán—) see 蟾蜍 on p74

籐 chú ㄘㄨˊ 见 619 页“籐”字条“籐籐”(qú—) see 籐籐 on p619

厨 (*廚、*厨) chú ㄘㄨˊ 厨房, 做饭做菜的地方 kitchen

橱 (*櫥) chú ㄘㄨˊ (一子、一儿) 一种放置东西的家具, 前面有门 cupboard;

cabinet; 衣 ~ wardrobe | 碗 ~ 儿 kitchen cupboard

蹰 (*躑) chú ㄘㄨˊ 见 90 页“踟”字条“踟蹰”(chí—) see 踟蹰 on p90

锄 (*鋤、*耰) chú ㄘㄨˊ ① 弄松土地及除草的器具 hoe: 三齿耘 ~ hoe fork; hoe with three teeth ② 耨 (pǎng), 弄松土地, 除草 to hoe; ~ 田 to hoe the field | ~ 草 to hoe up weeds ③ 铲除 to eradicate; to uproot: ~ 奸 to eliminate traitors

踖 chú ㄘㄨˊ 见 94 页“踖”字条“踖踖”(chóu—) see 踖踖 on p94

处 (*處、**處、**处) ㄘㄨˇ

chǔ ㄘㄨˇ ① 居住 to dwell; to reside; to inhabit; 穴居野 ~ to dwell in caves and live in the wild [处女] 没有发生过性行为的女子 virgin; maiden [处女地] 未开垦的土地 virgin land [处女作] 作者的最初的作品 maiden work; first effort ② 存在, 置身 to be situated in; 设身 ~ 地 to put oneself in sb else's place or position | ~ 在有利位置 to be in a favourable position ③ 跟别人一起生活, 交往 to get along with; 他们相 ~ 得很好。They are on good terms with each other. ④ 决定, 决断 to make a decision [处分] (—fèn) 对犯错误或有罪过的人给予相当的惩戒 to punish; to

take disciplinary action against [处理] 办理, 解决 to handle; to deal with: 这事情难~~。It's hard to handle.

① chù 见 98 页 see p98

杵 chǔ ㄔǔ ① 舂米或捶衣的木棒 pestle ② 用长形的东西戳或捅 to pound; to pestle; 用手指头~他一下 to give him a poke (with one's finger)

础(礎) chǔ ㄔǔ 础石, 垫在房屋柱子底下的石头 plinth [基础] ① 柱脚石 plinth ② 事物的根本或起点 base; foundation: ~~教育 elementary education

楮 chǔ ㄔǔ 就是构树 (i. e. 构树) paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) 参看 237 页“构④” see 构④ on p237 ④ transfer 纸 paper

储 chǔ ㄔǔ (旧读 formerly chù) ① 储蓄, 积蓄 to save; to reserve: ~存 to store; to keep | ~藏 to keep in store; to lay in | ~备 to stock; to lay up ② 已经确定为继承皇位等最高统治权的人 crown prince: 立~ to designate a crown prince | 王~ crown prince

褚 ① chǔ ㄔǔ 姓 Chu, a surname

① zhǔ 见 995 页 see p995

楚 chǔ ㄔǔ ① 牡荆, 落叶灌木, 开青色或紫色的穗状小花, 鲜叶可入药 five-leaved chaste tree (*Vitex negundo*) ② 周代诸侯国名, 它的疆域在今湖北省, 后来扩展到湖南省北部, 河南省南部及江西、安徽、

江苏、浙江等省 Chu, a principality of the Zhou Dynasty, which first covered today's Hubei Province, and later expanded to today's northern Hunan, southern Henan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces ③ 痛苦 pain; pang (㊦ doublet 苦—suffering; distress | 凄—wretched; miserable)

[楚楚] ① 鲜明, 整洁 neat; tidy: 衣冠~~ neatly dressed; decently dressed ② 娇柔, 秀美 delicate; pretty: ~~~动人 delicate and charming

亓 chù ㄔㄨˋ 见 90 页“亓”字条 “亓亓” (chì—) see 亓亓 on p90

处(處、**處、**処) ① chù ㄔㄨˋ ① 地方 place: 住~ accommodation; residence | 各~ everywhere ④ extension 部分, 点 part; point: 长 (cháng) ~ forte; merit | 好~ benefit; advantage | 益~ benefit; profit ② 机关, 或机关、团体里的部门 office; department; division: 办事~ agency; office | 总务~ general affairs department

① chǔ 见 97 页 see p97

怵 chù ㄔㄨˋ 恐惧 to fear; to dread: ~惕 (恐惧警惕) to feel apprehensive and alert

绌 chù ㄔㄨˋ 不足, 不够 insufficient; inadequate: 经费支~ insufficient funds | 相形见~ to prove inferior by contrast

黜 chù ㄔㄨˋ 降职或罢免 to demote; to remove: ~退 to

discharge | ~ 职 to dismiss from one's post

俶 ⊖ chù 彳 𠂔 (古 **archaism**) 开始 to start

[俶尔] 忽然 suddenly; abruptly: ~ ~ 远逝 to disappear into the distance suddenly

⊖ tì 见 742 页 see p742

畜 ⊖ chù 彳 𠂔 禽兽, 有时专指家养的兽类 **beast**; domestic animal; 家 ~ *livestock* | 牲 ~ *cattle*; *livestock* | 幼 ~ *young animal* | ~ 力 *animal power*

⊖ xù 见 846 页 see p846

搐 chù 彳 𠂔 牵动 to twitch; to jerk [抽搐] 肌肉不自主地、剧烈地收缩 to have a tic

滂 chù 彳 𠂔 水聚积 (of water) to accumulate

触 (觸) chù 彳 𠂔 ① 抵, 顶 to prop; to sustain: 羝羊 ~ 藩 like a ram butting a hedge and getting its horns caught in it—on the horns of a dilemma; between the devil and the deep blue sea ② 碰, 遇着 to touch: ~ 礁 to hit a rock | ~ 电 to get an electric shock | ~ 景生情 to rouse old memories at familiar sights | ~ ~ 即发 imminent [触觉] (—jué) 皮肤、毛发等与物体接触时所产生的感觉 tactile sensation; sense of touch

慄 chù 彳 𠂔 害怕, 畏缩 to fear; to flinch: 他遇到任何难事, 也不发 ~。He never shrinks from any difficulties.

矗 chù 彳 𠂔 直立, 高耸 tall and upright; towering: ~ 立 to tower over | 高 ~ to stand tall and upright

CHUA

彳 𠂔 Y

欸 ⊖ chuā 彳 𠂔 Y 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, ... (sound of steady steps) tramp

⊖ xū 见 845 页 see p845

CHUAI

彳 𠂔 𠂔

揣 ⊖ chuāi 彳 𠂔 𠂔 藏在衣服里 to hide or carry in one's clothes; to tuck: ~ 手 to tuck each hand in the opposite sleeve | ~ 在怀里 to hide in the bosom; to tuck into the bosom

⊖ chuǎi 见 99 页 see p99

⊖ chuài 见 100 页 see p100

搥 chuāi 彳 𠂔 𠂔 用拳头揉, 使掺入的东西和 (huó) 匀 to knead: ~ 面 to knead dough

臃 chuái 彳 𠂔 𠂔 (方 **dialect**) 肥胖而肌肉松 fat and flabby: 看他那 ~ 样。See, how fat and flabby he is!

揣 ⊖ chuǎi 彳 𠂔 𠂔 估量, 忖度 to estimate; to conjecture: 我 ~ 测他不来。I guess he won't come. | 不 ~ 浅陋 to venture; to take the liberty [揣摩] ① 研究, 仔细琢磨 to fathom; to figure out; 仔细 ~ ~ 写作的方法 to study writing techniques carefully ② 估量, 推测 to surmise: 我 ~ ~ 你也能做。I guess you can do it as well.

㊟ chuāi 见 99 页 see p99

㊟ chuài 见 100 页 see p100

阄 chuài ㄔㄨㄞˋ 见 974 页“阄”字条“阄阄”(zhèng—) see 阄阄 on p974

啜 ㊟ chuài ㄔㄨㄞˋ 姓 Chuai, a surname

㊟ chuò 见 105 页 see p105

揣 ㊟ chuài ㄔㄨㄞˋ [挣扎] (zhèng—) 挣扎 to struggle; to strive

㊟ chuǎi 见 99 页 see p99

㊟ chuāi 见 99 页 see p99

踹 chuài ㄔㄨㄞˋ 践踏, 用脚底踢 to kick; 一脚把门~开 to kick the door open

嚼 ㊟ chuài ㄔㄨㄞˋ 咬, 吃 to bite; to eat

㊟ zuō 见 1021 页 see p1021

腩 chuài ㄔㄨㄞˋ [囊腩] (nāng—) 猪的胸腹部肥而松软的肉 flabby meat from a pig's belly and breast

CHUAN

ㄔㄨㄢˊ

川 chuān ㄔㄨㄢˊ ① 河流 river; 高山大~ high mountains and big rivers | ~流不息 flowing past in an endless stream; never-ending ② 平地, 平原 flat land; plain; 平~ plain; level land | 米粮~ rich rice-producing area ③ 指四川 Sichuan Province; ~马 Sichuan horse | ~贝 Sichuan fritillary bulb

[川资] 旅费 travelling expenses

氚 chuān ㄔㄨㄢˊ 氢的同位素之一, 符号 T, 质量数 3, 有

放射性, 应用于热核反应 tritium (T)

穿 chuān ㄔㄨㄢˊ ① 破, 通透 to penetrate; to pierce; 屋漏瓦~. The roof is leaking and the tiles are broken. | 用锥子~一个洞 to poke a hole with an awl ② 放在动词后, 表示通透或揭开 (used after a verb) penetrating; uncovered; 说~ to speak one's mind; to put it bluntly | 看~ to read one's mind; to see through ③ 通过孔洞 to pass through a hole; ~针 to thread a needle | 把这些铁环用绳子~起来 to string the iron hoops ④ extension 通过 to pass; 从这个胡同~过去 to go through this alley | 横~马路 to cross a street ⑤ 把衣服鞋袜等套在身上 to wear; to don; to put on; ~衣服 to put on clothes; to get dressed

传(傳) ㊟ chuán ㄔㄨㄢˊ ① 递, 转授 to pass; to hand down; to transmit (㊟ doublet 一递 to transmit; to deliver); ~球 to pass (a ball); to push a pass | ~令 to transmit orders; to dispatch orders | 言~身教 (jiào) to teach by personal example as well as verbal instruction; to teach by precept and example [传统] 世代相传, 具有特点的风俗道德、思想作风等 tradition; 发扬艰苦奋斗的优良~~ to carry on the fine tradition of plain living and hard work ② 推广, 散布 to spread; to

circulate: ~ 单 *leaflet; handbill* | 宣 ~ *to publicize; to propagate* | 胜利的消息 ~ 遍了全国。 *The news of triumph spread all over the country.* [传媒] 传播的媒介, 多指报纸、广播、电视等 *media; mass media* [传染] 因接触或由其他媒介而感染疾病 *to infect; to be contagious* ③ 叫来 *to summon; ~ 人 to call sb in* | ~ 呼电话 *relay telephone; neighbourhood telephone service* ④ 传导 *to conduct; to transmit; ~ 电 to conduct current* | ~ 热 *to conduct heat* ⑤ 表达 *to express; to convey; ~ 神 vivid; lifelike* | 眉目 ~ 情 *to give sb the eye; to make (sheep's) eyes at sb*

⊖ zhuàn 见 1000 页 see p1000

船 (* 舩、** 舡) chuán ㄔㄨㄢˊ 水上的主要交通工具, 种类很多 *boat; ship; vessel*: 帆 ~ *sailboat* | 轮 ~ *steamer; steamboat*

遑 chuán ㄔㄨㄢˊ ① 往来频繁 *to come and go frequently* ② 快, 迅速 *rapidly; quickly; ~ 往 to go in haste*

簋 chuán ㄔㄨㄢˊ 一种盛粮食等的器物, 类似囤 (dùn) *grain bin*

椽 chuán ㄔㄨㄢˊ (一子) 放在檩上架着屋顶的木条 *rafter* (图见 188 页 picture on p188)

舛 chuǎn ㄔㄨㄢˇ ① 舛错, 错误, 错乱 *error; mistake; slip* ② 违背 *to run counter to;*

to be against

喘 chuǎn ㄔㄨㄢˇ ① 急促地呼吸 *to breathe heavily; to gasp; ~ 息 to pant; to puff* | 累得直 ~ *to pant from exertions* | 苟延残 ~ *to linger on in a steadily worsening condition; to be on one's last leg* [喘气] 呼吸 *to breathe* ② 气喘的简称 *short for 气喘*

蹢 chuǎn ㄔㄨㄢˇ 同“舛” *same as 舛* [蹢驳] 舛谬杂乱 *jumbled; disorderly; messy*

串 chuàn ㄔㄨㄢˋ ① 许多个连贯成一行 (háng) *to string; 把珠子 ~ 起来 to thread pearls on a string* | ~ 联 *to contact; to link* ② *extension* (一儿) 连贯起来的東西 *string*: 珠子 ~ 儿 *string of beads* | 羊肉 ~ 儿 *shish kebab* ③ (一儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成串儿的东西 *a string of*: 一 ~ 儿项链 *a necklace* | 两 ~ 钥匙 *two bunches of keys* ④ 互相勾结、勾通 *to collaborate; to conspire; ~ 通 to collude; to gang up* | ~ 骗 *to gang up* [串供] (一 gòng) 互相串通, 捏造口供 *to collude to make each other's confessions identical* ⑤ 由这里到那里走动 *to go about; ~ 亲戚 to go visiting relatives* | ~ 门儿 *to drop in* ⑥ 指演戏剧、杂耍等 *to act in a play or variety show*: 客 ~ *to be a guest performer* | 反 ~ *to play a reverse role*

钏 chuàn ㄔㄨㄢˋ (一子) 用珠子或玉石等穿起来做成的镯子 *bracelet of beads or jade*

CHUANG

ㄔㄨㄤ

创(創) ⊖ chuāng ㄔㄨㄤ ① 伤 wound (㊦ *doublet* 一伤 wound; trauma): 刀 ~ knife wound | 予以重 (zhòng) ~ to deal sb a heavy blow; to inflict heavy casualties (on the enemy)

⊖ chuàng 见 102 页 see p102

疮(瘡) chuāng ㄔㄨㄤ 皮肤 上肿烂溃瘍的病 skin ulcer; decubital ulcer

窗(* 窓、* 窻、* 牕) chuāng ㄔㄨㄤ (一子、一儿) 窗户, 房屋通气透光的装置 window; ~明几(jī)净 with bright windows and clean tables; bright and clean (图见 188 页 picture on p188)

床(* 牀) chuáng ㄔㄨㄤ ① 床铺 bed ② 像床的东西 bed-shaped thing: 车 ~ lathe | 河 ~ (河身) riverbed | 琴 ~ musical instrument stand

噏 chuáng ㄔㄨㄤ 〈方 *dialect*〉 大吃大喝 to eat and drink greedily

幢 ⊖ chuáng ㄔㄨㄤ ① 古代指旗子一类的东西 (in ancient China) flag; banner ② 佛教的经幢。在绸伞上写经的叫经幢, 在石柱上刻经的叫石幢 (silk umbrella with a scriptural inscription is called 经幢; stone pillar with a scriptural inscription is called 石幢) Buddhist dharani banner

⊖ zhuàng 见 1003 页 see p1003

闯 chuǎng ㄔㄨㄤ ① 猛冲 to dash; to charge: 往里 ~ to rush in; to break in | 刀山火海也敢 ~。Be there seas of fire and forests of knives, yet will I charge ahead. [闯祸] 惹祸, 招乱子 to get into trouble; to bring disaster ② 历练, 经历 to experience: ~练 to temper oneself [闯荡] 旧时指离家在外谋生 (in former times) to make a living away from home; to leave home to make a living: ~ ~江湖 to roam about to make a living

创(創、* 鞦、* 鞦) ⊖ chuàng ㄔㄨㄤ 开始, 开始做 to start; to initiate: ~办 to found; to set up | ~造 to create | 首 ~ to originate; to initiate [创举] 从未有过的举动或事业 unprecedented undertaking; pioneering work [创刊号] 报刊开始刊行的一期 first issue; first number [创意] 独创、新颖的构思 originality; original idea: 颇具 ~ ~ rather original in concept

⊖ chuāng 见 102 页 see p102

怆(愴) chuàng ㄔㄨㄤ 悲伤 sorrowful; 凄 ~ pathetic; wretched | ~然泪下 to shed sad tears

CHUI

ㄔㄨㄟ

吹 chuī ㄔㄨㄟ ① 合拢嘴唇用力出气 to blow; to puff;

～灯 *to blow out a lamp* | ～笛 *to play the flute* ② 夸口 *to boast*; *to brag*: 瞎～ *to brag* [吹牛] 说大话, 自夸 *to boast*; *to brag* [吹嘘] 自夸或替人夸张 *to lavish praise on sb*; *to boast*

③ 奉承 *to flatter*; ～捧 *to flatter*; *to adulate* ④ 类似吹的动作 *action similar to blowing*: ～风机 *hairdryer; blower* | 氢氧～管 *oxyhydrogen blowpipe* | 不怕风～日晒 *to fear neither the wind nor the scorching sun*

⑤ (事情) 失败, (感情) 破裂 (of things) *to fail*; (of feelings) *to break up*: 事情～了。 *The matter fell through.* | 他们俩～了。 *The couple have broken up.*

炊 *chuī* ㄔㄨㄟ 烧火做饭 *to cook*; ～烟 *cooking smoke* | ～事员 *cook; chef* | ～帚 (zhou) (刷洗锅碗等的用具) *kitchen brush*

垂 *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ ① 东西一头挂下来 *to droop*; *to hang*: ～杨柳 *weeping willow* | ～钓 *to go angling* | ～涎 (喻羡慕) *to slaver; to drool; to salivate* 敬辞 *polite*: ～询 *to condescend to enquire; to deign to enquire* | ～念 *to show kind concern for* [垂直] 几何学上指两根直线、两个平面或一根直线和一个平面相交成直角 *perpendicular; vertical* ② 传下去, 传留后世 *to hand down; to bequeath to posterity*: 永～不朽 *to be immortal; to live forever* | 名～千古 *to go down in history* ③ 接近, 快要 *to near; to be on the*

verge of: ～危 *dying* | 功败～成 (快要成功的时候遭到失败) *to fail on the verge of success*; *to suffer defeat on the verge of victory*; *to fall through when victory is within reach*

陲 *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ 边疆, 国境, 靠边界的地方 *frontier; border*: 边～ *frontier; border*

捶 (* 搥) *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ 敲打 *to beat; to thump*: ～衣裳 *to pound clothes when washing them* | ～腿 *to beat on the leg (as in massage)*

捶 (③④ * 箠) *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ ① 短棍子 *cudgel* ② 用棍子打 *to beat with a cudgel; to cudgel* ③ 鞭子 *whip* ④ 鞭打 *to whip*

锤 (②③ * 鎚) *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ ① 秤锤, 配合秤杆称分 (fèn) 量的金属块 *steel-yard weight* ② (一子、一儿) 敲打东西的器具 *hammer*: 铁～ *iron hammer* | 木～ *wooden hammer* ③ 用锤敲打 *to hammer*: 千～百炼 *to temper thoroughly*; *to go through many trials*

椎 ⊖ *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ ① 敲打东西的器具 *hammer*: 铁～ *iron hammer* ② 敲打 *to beat; to thump; to pound*: ～鼓 *to beat drums* ③ 愚钝 *stupid*: ～鲁 *slow-witted*

⊖ *zhuī* 见 1003 页 see p1003

槌 *chuí* ㄔㄨㄟˊ (一子、一儿) 敲打用具 *beetle; gavel; mallet*: 棒～ (chui) *wooden club* | 鼓

~几 *drumstick*

CHUN

ㄔㄨㄣ

春

chūn ㄔㄨㄣ ① 春季, 四季的第一季 *spring* [春秋] ① 春季和秋季, 泛指岁月 (years in general) *spring and autumn*; 不知过了多少~~ *to be unaware of the passing of years* ② 年龄, 年岁 *age*; ~~~已高 *to be advanced in years* ③ 我国古代最早的一部编年体史书 *The Spring and Autumn Annals*, the first chronological history book in ancient China ④ 泛指历史 *history in general* ⑤ 我国历史上的一个时代 (公元前 770—公元前 476 年)。因鲁国编年体史书《春秋》而得名 *the Spring and Autumn Period* (770BC—476BC), which got its name from the chronicle *The Spring and Autumn Annals* compiled in the state of Lu [青春] 青年时代 *youth* ② 指男女情欲 *love; lust*; ~情 *stirring of love* | ~心 *amorous feeling; desire for love* ③ 生气, 生机 *life; vitality*; 大地回~。 *Spring has come.* | 妙手回~ (of a doctor) *to effect a miraculous cure and bring the dying back to life*

椿

chūn ㄔㄨㄣ 植物名 *name of a plant* ① 香椿, 落叶乔木, 叶初生时, 有香气, 可作菜吃, 木材坚实细致 *Chinese toon* (*Toona sinensis*) ② 臭椿, 又叫“樗”(chū)。落叶乔木, 夏天开

花, 白色。叶子有臭味, 木材不坚固 (also called 樗) *tree of heaven* (*Ailanthus altissima*)

蜻

chūn ㄔㄨㄣ 椿象, 昆虫, 圆形或椭圆形, 头部有单眼。种类很多, 有的能放出恶臭, 多数是害虫 *stink bug; shield bug*

鲭

chūn ㄔㄨㄣ 鱼名, 即马鲛, 有的长达 1 米多, 生活在海中 (i.e. 马鲛) *Chinese seerfish* (*Scomberomorus sinensis*)

纯

chún ㄔㄨㄣ ① 专一不杂 *pure; unadulterated* (㊦) *doublet* 一粹 *pure; genuine*: ~洁 *innocent; pure* | ~钢 *pure steel* | ~蓝 *pure blue* ② 熟练 *skillful*; ~熟 (shú) *skillful; versed* | 工夫不~ *unskilled; clumsy*

莼

(* 蓴) chún ㄔㄨㄣ 莼菜, 多年生水草, 叶子椭圆形, 浮生在水面, 开暗红色的小花。茎和叶表面都有黏液, 可以做汤吃 *water shield* (*Brasenia schreberi*)

唇

(* 脣) chún ㄔㄨㄣ 嘴唇, 唇的边缘红色部分 *lip* [唇齿] ㊦ *figurative* 关系密切 *closely related*; mutually dependent; ~~相依 *to be as interdependent as lips and teeth*; *to be closely related and mutually dependent like lips and teeth*

淳

chún ㄔㄨㄣ 朴实, 厚道 *simple; honest*; ~朴 *simple; unsophisticated* | ~厚 *simple and honest; unsophisticated*

鹌 chún ㄔㄨㄣˊ 即 鹌 (ān) 鹌 (i. e. 鹌鹑) quail [鹌衣] ㊦

figurative 破烂的旧衣服 ragged clothes; tattered clothes

醇 chún ㄔㄨㄣˊ ① 酒味浓厚, 纯 rich mellow; strong; ~ 酒 mellow wine | 大~小疵 (优点多, 缺点少) have great merits despite minor blemishes ②

同“淳” same as 淳 ③ 有机化合物的一大类, 主要的通式是 $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$, 医药上常用的酒精, 就是醇类中的乙醇 alcohol [木糖醇] 从玉米芯、甘蔗渣等物中提取的有机化合物, 味甜, 可作为糖尿病人使用的甜味剂, 并可预防龋 (qǔ) 齿 xylitol

蠢 (①* 蠢) chǔn ㄔㄨㄣˇ ① 愚笨, 笨拙 stupid; clumsy (㊦ doublet 愚—foolish); ~才 idiot; fool ② 虫子爬动 to wriggle; to squirm [蠢动] ㊦ **figurative** 坏人的扰乱活动 disruptive activities

CHUO

ㄔㄨㄛˊ

遄 chuō ㄔㄨㄛˊ 远 far; distant

踔 chuō ㄔㄨㄛˊ ① 跳 to jump; to leap; ~腾 to leap; to bound ② 超越 to transcend; to go beyond; to surpass

戳 chuō ㄔㄨㄛˊ ① 用尖端触击 to poke; to jab; to stab: 用手指头~了一下 to poke (with one's finger) ② 因猛触硬物而受伤 to sprain: 打球~伤了手 to sprain one's hand while playing a ball game ③

竖立 to erect; to stand: 把秫秸~起来 to stand the bundle of sorghum stalks on end ④ (一子、一儿) 图章 stamp; seal: 邮~ postmark | 盖~子 to stamp

妮 chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ 谨慎 (叠 reduplication) cautious; prudent

齷 chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ 见 792 页“齷”字条“齷齪”(wò—) see 齷齪 on p792

啜 ㊦ chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ ① 饮, 吃 to sip; to sup; to suck; ~茗 (喝茶) to sip tea | ~粥 to eat porridge ② 哭泣的时候抽噎的样子 sobbing; whimpering; ~泣 to sob; to whimper

㊦ chuài 见 100 页 see p100

悒 chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ ① 忧愁 (叠 reduplication) worried; depressed ② 疲乏 fatigued; exhausted

辍 chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ 中止, 停止 to stop; to cease: ~学 to drop out of school | 岂能中~? How could you stop halfway? or How could it be stopped halfway?

绰 ㊦ chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ 宽裕 spacious; roomy: ~~有余 ample; abundant; more than enough | 这间屋子很宽~ (chuo). The room is spacious.

[绰号] 外号 nickname; sobriquet

㊦ chāo 见 79 页 see p79

歃 chuò ㄔㄨㄛˋ ① 吸, 喝 to suck; to drink ② 指可以喝的汤、粥等 soup; porridge

刺 ⊖ cī ㄘㄧ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: ~棱 (—lēng) (动作迅速的声音) *swish; sound of a swift movement* | ~溜 (—liū) (脚底下滑动的声音) *sound of sliding* | ~~地冒火星儿 *to be ignescent; to keep spattering sparks*

⊖ cì 见 108 页 see p108

差 ④ cī ㄘㄧ 见 68 页“参”字条“参差”(cēn—) see 参差 on p68

⊖ chà 见 72 页 see p72

⊖ chā 见 69 页 see p69

⊖ chāi 见 72 页 see p72

疵 cī ㄘㄧ 毛病 *fault; defect; blemish*: 吹毛求~ (故意挑剔) *to find fault; to nitpick*

跣 ⊖ cī ㄘㄧ 脚下滑动 *to slip; to slide*: 登~了 (脚没有站稳) *to slip*

⊖ cǐ 见 107 页 see p107

词 cí ㄘㄧ ① 在句子里能自由运用的最小的语言单位, 如“人”、“马”、“水”、“商品”、“竞争”等 *word; term* [词组] 两个或两个以上的词的组合, 也叫短语 (also called 短语) *phrase* ② 语言, 特指有组织的语言、文字 *wording; expression*: 歌~ *Lyrics of a song* | 演讲~ *speech* | 义正~严 *to speak sternly out of a sense of justice* ③ 一种长短句押韵的文体 *ci poem, a form of classical Chinese poetry written to certain tunes with strict tonal patterns*

and rhyme schemes in fixed numbers of lines and words

祠 cí ㄘㄧ 旧时供奉祖宗、鬼神或有功德的人的庙宇或房屋 (in former times) *ancestral temple; memorial temple*: ~堂 *ancestral hall* | 先贤~ *memorial temple for the sages*

苳 ⊖ cí ㄘㄧ [凫苳](fú—) 古书上指荸荠 (in ancient Chinese texts) *water chestnut*

⊖ zǐ 见 1012 页 see p1012

雌 cí ㄘㄧ (旧读 formerly cī) 母的, 阴性的, 跟“雄”相对 (the opposite of 雄) *female*: ~花 *female flower; pistillate flower* | ~鸡 *hen* | ~蕊 *pistil* [雌黄] 矿物名, 橙黄色, 可做颜料, 古时用来涂改文字 (a mineral with orange colour used as a pigment and it was used in ancient China to cover something written and make some alteration) *orpiment*: 妄下~~ (乱改文字, 乱下议论) *to make irresponsible comments; to make irresponsible remarks* | 信口~~ (随意讥评) *to indulge in irresponsible talk; to talk sheer nonsense* [雌雄] ④ **figurative** 胜负 *victory and defeat; success and failure*: 一决~~ *to fight it out; to have it out with sb*

茨 cí ㄘㄧ ① 用茅或苇盖房子 *to thatch (a roof)* ② 蒺藜 *puncture vine; puncture weed*

瓷 cí ㄘㄧ 用高岭土 (景德镇高岭产的黏土, 现泛指做瓷器的土) 烧成的一种质料, 所做

器物比陶器细致而坚硬 porcelain; china; chinaware

兹 (** 兹) ⊖ cí 𠂇 见 614 页“龟”字条“龟兹”(qiū—) see 龟兹 on p614

⊖ zī 见 1009 页 see p1009

瓷 cí 𠂇 同“瓷” same as 瓷

慈 cí 𠂇 ① 慈爱, 和善 affectionate; genial; 敬老~幼 to respect the old and care for the young | 心~面善 tender-hearted and benign ② 指母亲 mother; 家~ my mother

磁 cí 𠂇 ① 磁性, 物质能吸引铁、镍等的性质 magnetism [磁卡] 表面带有磁性物质、可存储信息的卡片。如银行磁卡 magnetic card [磁盘] 表面带有磁性物质、可存储信息的圆盘, 分为硬磁盘和软磁盘 (magnetic) disc [磁石] 一种带有磁性的矿物。磁铁矿的俗称。又叫“吸铁石”。化学成分是四氧化三铁 (popular name for 磁铁矿, also called 吸铁石) magnetite ② 同“瓷” same as 瓷

鸫 (* 鶇) cí 𠂇 见 465 页 (lú—) see 鸫 on p465

糍 (* 糍) cí 𠂇 一种用江米 (糯米) 做成的食品 food made of glutinous rice; ~ 粑 (bā) glutinous rice cake | ~ 团 dumpling made of glutinous rice

辞 (辭、* 辭) cí 𠂇 ① 告别 to take

leave; to bid farewell; ~ 行 to take one's leave; to say goodbye ② 不接受, 请求离去 to decline; to resign; ~ 职 to resign ③ transfer 躲避, 推托 to elude; to decline: 虽死不~ never to shirk even at the cost of one's life | 不~辛苦 to spare no pains; to brave difficulties ④ 解雇 to fire; to dismiss; to discharge: 他被老板~了。He was fired by the boss. ⑤ 同“词” ② same as 词 ②: ~ 藻 ornate diction; rhetoric; flowery language ⑥ 古典文学的一种体裁 cǐ, a form of poetry in classical Chinese literature; ~ 赋 cǐfù; rhyme prose; poetic prose

此 cǐ 𠂇 代词 pronoun ① 这, 这个, 跟“彼”相对 (the opposite of 彼) this; this one; 彼~ each other | ~ 人 this person | ~ 时 now; at present | 特~ 布告。Notice is hereby given that ... ② 这儿, 这里 here: 由~ 往西 to go west from here | 到~ 为止 hereto; hereunto; That's all.

泚 cǐ 𠂇 ① 清, 鲜明 limpid; lucid ② 用笔蘸墨 to dip a writing brush in ink; ~ 笔作书 to dip the writing brush in ink to begin a work of calligraphy

跣 ⊖ cǐ 𠂇 踩, 踏 to step on: 脚~ 两只船 to straddle two boats; to have a foot in each camp

⊖ cǐ 见 106 页 see p106

次 cì ㄘㄧˋ ① 第二 second; next; ~日 *the second day* | ~子 *the second son* ② 质量或品质较差 inferior; second-rate; ~货 *substandard goods; faulty commodities* | ~品 *shoddy products; defective goods* | 这东西太~。 *It's really no good.* ③ 等第, 顺序 rank; order (㊦ **doublet** 一序 order): 名~ *place in a contest* | 车~ *train number* | 依~前进 *to proceed in order* ④ 量词 **quantifier**, 回 time: 第一~来北京 *to be in Beijing for the first time* ⑤ 临时驻扎, 也指途中停留的处所 stopover; 舟~ *to stay overnight in a boat* | 旅~ *lodging in one's journey; hotel*

饮 cì ㄘㄧˋ 帮助 to help; to aid; ~助 *to aid*

伺 ㊦ cì ㄘㄧˋ 同“伺○”, 用于“伺候”(same as 伺○, used in 伺候) [伺候](-hou) 1 旧指侍奉或受役使 (in former times) to wait on; to serve 2 照料 to wait on; to attend; ~ ~病人 *to nurse a patient; to look after a patient*

㊦ sì 见 706 页 see p706

刺 ㊦ cì ㄘㄧˋ ① 用有尖的东西穿进或杀伤 to pierce; to thrust; to stab; ~绣 *to embroider; embroidery* | ~杀 *to assassinate* [刺激] 1 光、声、热等引起生物体活动或变化的作用 stimulation ㊦ **extension** 一切使事物起变化的作用 stimulation; incentive; fillip 2 精神上受到挫折、打击 irritation;

frustration; 这件事对他~~很大。 *He was terribly upset by this.* ② 暗杀 to assassinate; ~客 assassin | 被~ *to be assassinated* ③ 打听, 侦探 to pry; to spy; ~探 *to spy* ④ 用尖刻的话指摘、嘲笑 to criticize; to ridicule; 讽~ *to satirize* ⑤ 尖锐像针的东西 thorn; sting: 鱼~ *fishbone* | ~猬 *hedghog* | ~槐 *locust tree* ⑥ 名片 visiting card; card: 名~ *visiting card* [刺刺] 说话没完没了 to chatter; to rattle on; ~ ~不休 *to chatter; to rattle away*

㊦ cī 见 106 页 see p106

赐 cì ㄘㄧˋ ① 给, 指上级给下级或长辈给晚辈 to grant; to bestow; to confer (㊦ **doublet** 赏一 to award; to bestow): 恩~ *to bestow; to grant* 敬辞 **polite**; ~教(jiào) *to grant instruction* | 希~回音。 *RSVP; Please favour me with a reply.* ② 赏给的东西, 给与的好处 gift; favour: 皆受其~。 *Everyone receives a gift.* | 受~良多 *to have been granted many favours and gifts*

CONG

ㄘㄨㄥ

匆 (*忽、*愬) cōng ㄘㄨㄥ 急促 (叠 **reduplication**) hastily; hurriedly; ~忙 *hurriedly* | 来去~ ~ *to come and go in a hurry*

葱 (*葱) cōng ㄘㄨㄥ ① 多年生草本植物, 叶圆筒状, 中空, 开白色小花。

茎叶有辣味,是常吃的蔬菜
scallion ② 青色 green; ~翠
luxuriantly (or fresh) green

苁(苁) cōng ㄘㄨㄥ [苁蓉]

(— róng) 植物名
name of a plant ① 草苁蓉,一种
寄生植物,叶、茎黄褐色,花淡紫
色 northern ground cone (*Bos-*
chniakia rossica) ② 肉苁蓉,一
种寄生植物,茎和叶黄褐色,花
紫褐色,茎可入药 desert-bro-
omrape (*Cistanche deserticola*)

琤(琤) cōng ㄘㄨㄥ [琤琮]

(— róng) 拟声词
onomatopoeia, 佩玉相碰的声音
tinkling of jade

枞(枞) ⊖ cōng ㄘㄨㄥ 又

叫“冷杉”。常绿乔
木,果实椭圆形,暗紫色。木材
供制器具,又可用作建筑材料
(also called 冷杉) fir (*Abies*)

⊖ zōng 见 1014 页 see p1014

囱 cōng ㄘㄨㄥ 烟囱,炉灶、锅

炉出烟的通路 chimney

骢 cōng ㄘㄨㄥ 青白色的马

piebald horse

璵 cōng ㄘㄨㄥ 像玉的石头

jadelike stone

熹 cōng ㄘㄨㄥ ① 微火 slow-

fire ② 热气 steam

聪(聪) cōng ㄘㄨㄥ ① 听觉

acute; sharp; 耳~目明 to have
good ears and eyes; to be sharp
at hearing and seeing ② 聪明,

智力强 clever; intelligent; ~颖
bright; intelligent | ~慧 intel-
ligent; smart

从(從) cóng ㄘㄨㄥ ① 跟

随 to follow; 愿~

其后 to volunteer to follow ②
依顺 to obey; to comply with;
服~ to obey; to submit; to be
obedient to | 胁~ accomplice
under duress; person forced
into wrong doing | 言听计~ to
be at sb's beck and call ③ 参与
to participate in; ~政 to be en-
gaged in politics | ~军 to join
the army ④ 介词 preposition,
自, 由 from; ~南到北 from
north to south | ~古到今 from
ancient to modern times [从而]
连词 conjunction, 由此 thus; 坚
持改革开放, ~~改变了贫穷
和落后的面貌。Perseverance
in the reform and opening-up
policy has changed the poor
and backward situation. [从
来]副词 adverb, 向来, 一向 al-
ways; ever; 他~~不为个人打
算。He has never acted to pur-
sue selfish interests. ⑤ 采取某
种态度或方式 in a certain atti-
tude or manner; ~速解决 to
solve as soon as possible | 一切
~简 to be as simple as possible |
~宽处理 to be lenient in pun-
ishment ⑥ 跟随的人 follower;
仆~ retainer | 随~ entourage
⑦ 指堂房亲属 relationship be-
tween cousins, etc of the same
paternal grandfather or great
grandfather; ~兄弟 male cous-
ins on the paternal side | ~伯叔
father's male cousins ⑧ 次要的
secondary; 主~ principal and
subordinate | 分别首~ to dif-
ferentiate the primary from
the secondary (⑥⑦⑧ 三义旧

读 zòng formerly pronounced zòng)

[从容] 不慌不忙 calm; unhurried; 举止~~ to carry oneself with ease | ~~ 不迫 confident and without haste ⑤ extension 充裕 sufficient; ample; 手头~~ to be well-off | 时间~~ plenty of time

〈古 *archaism*〉又同纵横的“纵” also same as 纵 in 纵横

丛 (叢、* 叢) cóng ㄘㄨㄥˊ ① 聚集, 许多事物凑在一起 to cluster; to crowd; 草木~生 overgrown with bushes and trees | 百事~集。A multitude of things crops up. ② 聚在一起的人或物 crowd; collection; 人~ crowd of people | 草~ thick growth of grass

淙 cóng ㄘㄨㄥˊ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 流水声 (叠 *reduplication*) gurgling; babbling

惊 cóng ㄘㄨㄥˊ ① 快乐 joy ② 心情 mood

琮 cóng ㄘㄨㄥˊ 古时的一种玉器, 筒状, 外边八角, 中间圆形 (in ancient China) octagonal piece of jade with a long hollow

贡 cóng ㄘㄨㄥˊ 秦汉时期今湖南、重庆、四川一带少数民族所缴的一种赋税。后也指这部分少数民族 tax that the ethnic minorities in today's Hunan, Chongqing and Sichuan had to pay in the Qin and Han dynasties; (later it refers to)

the ethnic minorities there

涑 cóng ㄘㄨㄥˊ ① 小水汇入大水 small river flowing into a bigger one ② 水声 gurgling; babbling

CÒU

ㄘㄡˋ

凑 (* 湊) còu ㄘㄡˋ ① 聚合 to gather; to collect; ~在一起 to gather together | ~钱 to pool money [凑合] (-he) ① 同“凑①” same as 凑① ② 将就 to make do; to make shift; ~~着用吧 to make do with it ② 接近 to approach; ~上去 to move closer | 往前~ to come up [凑巧] 碰巧 by chance; by coincidence; as luck would have it

辘 còu ㄘㄡˋ 车轮的辐聚集到中心 to converge; 辐~ to converge

腠 còu ㄘㄡˋ 肌肤上的纹理 skin texture

CŪ

ㄘㄨˊ

粗 (* 獠、* 麤、** 麤) cū ㄘㄨˊ ① 跟“细”相对 (the opposite of 细) ① 颗粒大的 coarse; crude; ~沙子 coarse sand | ~面 unrefined flour ② 长条东西直径大的 wide (in diameter); thick; ~线 thick thread | 这棵树长 (zhǎng) 得很~。The tree has a thick trunk. | ~枝大叶 (喻疏忽) crude and careless; sloppy ③

毛糙,不精致的 coarse; rough; unrefined: 板面很～。The board has a rough surface. | ～瓷 rough chinaware | ～布 coarse cloth | 去～取精 to discard the dross and select the essence 4 声音低而大 gruff; husky: 嗓音很～ husky voice 5 疏忽,不周密 careless; negligent: ～心 thoughtless; inadvertent | ～～一想 after a little thinking ②鲁莽 rude (㊦ doublet — 鲁 rude): ～暴 brutal; savage | ～人 uneducated person; unrefined person | 这话太～。The words are too rude.

徂 cú ㄘㄨˊ ①往 to go ②过去 to pass ③开始 to start ④同“殂” same as 殂

殂 cú ㄘㄨˊ 死亡 to die; to pass away: 崩～ to pass away

猝 cù ㄘㄨˋ 同“猝” same as 猝

⊖ zú 见 1018 页 see p1018

猝 cù ㄘㄨˋ 忽然 sudden; abrupt; unexpected: ～生变化 to change suddenly | ～不及防 to be taken by surprise

促 cù ㄘㄨˋ ①靠近 to be close to; to be near: ～膝谈心 to sit side by side and talk intimately; to have a heart-to-heart talk ②时间极短,急迫 (of time) short; urgent: 急～ hurried; pressing | 短～ of very short duration; very short or brief ③催,推动 to urge; to promote: 督～ to supervise and urge | ～进 to promote; to ac-

celerate | ～销 to promote sales

酢 cù ㄘㄨˋ 同“醋” same as 醋 [酢浆草] 多年生草本植物,匍匐茎,掌状复叶,茎、叶有酸味,开黄色小花,结蒴果,圆柱形。全草可入药 creeping woodsorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*)

⊖ zuò 见 1023 页 see p1023

醋 cù ㄘㄨˋ 一种调味用的液体,味酸,用酒或酒糟发酵制成,也可用米、麦、高粱等直接酿制 vinegar

簇 cù ㄘㄨˋ 蚕簇,用麦秆等做成,蚕在上面做茧 small bundle of straw for silkworms to spin cocoons on

簇 cù ㄘㄨˋ ①丛聚,聚成一团 to crowd; to cluster: ～拥 to cluster round | 花团锦～ with bouquets of flowers and piles of brocade—(of decorations) splendid ②量词 quantifier,用于聚成团的东西 cluster; bunch: 一～鲜花 a bunch of flowers

蹑 cù ㄘㄨˋ ①形容惊惧不安 timid and uneasy [蹑蹑] (—jǐ) 恭敬而不安的样子 deferential; respectful and uneasy ②同“蹙” same as 蹙

蹙 cù ㄘㄨˋ ①急促 pressed; 气～ breathless; short of breath ②困窘 poverty-stricken; destitute: 穷～ in straitened circumstances; in dire straits ③缩小,收敛 to gather sth into folds: ～眉 to frown | 皱眉头 to knit one's brow(s)

蹴(^{*}蹙) cù ㄘㄨˋ ① 踢 to kick; ~ 鞠 (jū) (踢球) to kick a ball; to play football ② 踏 to tread; 一~而就(一下子就成功) to accomplish in an action; to accomplish one's aim in one move — to achieve immediate success

CUAN

ㄘㄨㄢˋ

爇 cuān ㄘㄨㄢˋ ① 把食物放到开水里稍微一煮 to quick-boil; ~ 汤 to quick-boil sth in soup | ~ 丸子 quick-boiled meat ball ② (一子、一儿) 烧水用的薄铁筒, 能很快地把水煮开 small cylindrical pot of thin metal ③ 用爇子把水烧开 to boil water with a plating kettle; ~ 了一余子水 to boil a pot of water

擻(擻) cuān ㄘㄨㄢˋ 〈方 dialect〉 ① 抛掷 to throw; to fling ② 匆忙地做, 乱抓 to do in haste; 事先没准备, 临时现~ to improvise on the spot ③ (一儿) 发怒, 发脾气 to fly into a rage; 他~儿了。He flared up.

[擻掇] (—duo) 怂恿, 劝诱别人做某种事情 to urge; to instigate; to egg on; 你就是~~他, 他也不去。Even if you egg him on, he is not going. | 你自己不干, 为什么~~我呢? Why do you press me to do what you won't do yourself?

镮(鑢) cuān ㄘㄨㄢˋ 冰镮, 一种铁制的凿冰器具 ice pick; ice chisel

蹿(蹿) cuān ㄘㄨㄢˋ 向上跳 to leap up; to leap forward; 猫~到房上去了。The cat leapt onto the roof.

攒(^{**}攢) cuán ㄘㄨㄢˊ 聚, 凑集, 拼凑 to collect; to piece together; ~ 凑 to gather together | ~ 钱 to pool money | ~ 电视机 to assemble a television

⊖ zǎn 见 938 页 see p938

窜(竄) cuàn ㄘㄨㄢˋ ① 逃走, 乱跑 to flee; to scurry; to scamper; 东跑西~ to flee in all directions | 打得敌人抱头鼠~。The enemy was put to rout. ② 放逐, 驱逐 to exile; to banish; to expel ③ 修改文字 to reword; ~ 改 to alter; to falsify | 点~ to make alterations in wording

篡 cuàn ㄘㄨㄢˋ ① 封建时代指臣子夺取君位 (in feudal times) to usurp the throne ② 用阴谋手段夺取地位或权力 to usurp

爇 cuàn ㄘㄨㄢˋ ① 烧火做饭 to make a fire and cook; to cook; 分~ (旧时指分家) (dividing up family property and living apart in former times) to split the family property | 同居各~ to live together but cook separately ② 灶 earthen cooking stove

CUI

ㄘㄨㄟˋ

衰 cuī ㄘㄨㄟˋ 〈古 archaism〉 ① 等衰, 等差, 等次,

等级 *grade; rank* ② 同“缋”
same as 缋

⊖ *shuāi* 见 697 页 see p697

缋 *cuī* ㄘㄨㄟ 古时用粗麻布制成的丧服。也作“衰”
(also written as 衰) funeral garment made of coarse linen cloth in ancient China

榱 *cuī* ㄘㄨㄟ 古代指椽子 (in ancient China) rafter

崔 *cuī* ㄘㄨㄟ 姓 Cui, a surname

[崔嵬] (—wéi) 山高大不平 (of mountains) lofty and rocky

催 *cuī* ㄘㄨㄟ ① 催促, 使赶快行动 *to urge; to press*: ~ 办 *to press sb to do sth* | ~ 他早点动身 *to urge him to set out early* ② 使事物的产生、发展变化加快 *to speed up; to expedite; to accelerate*: ~ 生 *to hasten parturition* | ~ 化剂 *catalyst*

摧 *cuī* ㄘㄨㄟ 破坏, 折断 *to destroy; to break*: ~ 毁 *to destroy; to smash; to devastate* | ~ 残 *to wreck; to destroy* | 无坚不~ *to overrun all fortifications* | ~ 枯拉朽 (喻腐朽势力很容易打垮) *as easy as crushing dry weeds and smashing rotten wood — destroying sth already in a state of ruin; to inflict a crushing defeat on*

璀 *cuǐ* ㄘㄨㄟ [璀璨] (—càn) 形容玉石的光泽鲜明夺目 (of jade) resplendent; brilliant; splendid

脆 *cuì* ㄘㄨㄟ ① 容易折断, 容易碎, 跟“韧”相对 (the

opposite of 韧) fragile; brittle: ~ 枣 *crisp dates* | 这纸太~。 *The paper is too fragile.* [脆弱] 懦弱, 不坚强 fragile; frail ② 声音响亮、清爽 (of voice) crisp; clear: 嗓音挺~。 *The voice is very crisp.* ③ 〈方 *dialect*〉干脆, 说话做事爽利痛快 neat: 办事很~ *to do a neat job*

萃 *cuì* ㄘㄨㄟ 草丛生 (of grass) to grow densely ④ *extension* 聚在一起的人或物 crowd of people; collection of things: 出类拔~ (超出同类) *outstanding; out of the ordinary* ⑤ **啐** *cuì* ㄘㄨㄟ 用力从嘴里吐出来 *to spit*: ~ 一口痰 *to spit sputum*

淬 (* 焯) *cuì* ㄘㄨㄟ 淬火, 金属和玻璃的一种热处理工艺, 把合金制品或玻璃加热到一定温度, 随即在水、油或空气中急速冷却, 一般用以提高合金的硬度和强度。通称“蘸火” (generally called 蘸火) *to temper; to chill; to quench* [淬砺] ⑥ *figurative* 刻苦锻炼, 努力提高 *to temper oneself through severe trials*

悴 (* 頹) *cuì* ㄘㄨㄟ 见 602 页“憔”字条“憔悴” (qiáo—) see 憔悴 on p602

瘁 *cuì* ㄘㄨㄟ 过度劳累 exhausted; fatigued: 鞠躬尽~ *to bend one's body and exhaust one's energy — to spare no effort in the performance of one's duty* | 心力交~ *to be mentally and physically exhausted*

粹 cuì ㄘㄨㄟˋ ①不杂 pure; pure ~ pure ②精华 essence; cream (㊦ **doublet** 精 — essence; quintessence): 国 ~ (指我国传统文化的精华, 曾经含有盲目崇拜旧文化的保守意味) (*referring to the quintessence of traditional Chinese culture, which once had a sense of conservativeness as a result of blind worship of old culture*) quintessence (or best) of Chinese culture

翠 cuì ㄘㄨㄟˋ ①翠鸟, 鸟名, 又叫“鱼狗”。羽毛青绿色, 尾短, 捕食小鱼 (also called 鱼狗) kingfisher ②绿色的玉, 翡翠 green jade; emerald: 珠 ~ pearls and jade; jewellery ③绿色 green: ~ 绿 emerald green; jade green | ~ 竹 green bamboo

胰 (* 胰) cuì ㄘㄨㄟˋ 胰脏 (zàng), 胰腺的旧称 (former term for 胰腺) pancreas

毳 cuì ㄘㄨㄟˋ 鸟兽的细毛 fine hair on birds or animals; down [毳毛] 就是寒毛, 人体表面生的细毛 fine hair on the human body; down

cūn

ㄘㄨㄣ

村 (* 邨) cūn ㄘㄨㄣ ①(一子、一儿) 乡村, 村庄 village; hamlet ②粗俗 vulgar: ~ 话 vulgar words

皴 cūn ㄘㄨㄣ ①皮肤因受冻或受风吹而干裂 cracked;

chapped; 手都 ~ 了。His hands are chapped. ②皮肤上积存的泥垢和脱落的表皮 grime; dirt: 一脖子 ~ a grimy neck ③中国画的一种画法, 涂出山石的纹理和阴阳向背 (technique of showing the shade and texture of mountain rocks by light ink strokes in traditional Chinese landscape painting) textural stroke

存 cún ㄘㄨㄣˊ ①在, 活着 to exist; to live; to survive: ~ 在 to exist | ~ 亡 to live or die ②保留, 留下 to keep; to preserve: ~ 留 to remain; to reserve | 去伪 ~ 真 to remove the false and retain the true [存盘] 把计算机中的信息存储到磁盘上 to save [存心] 居心, 怀着某种想法 to harbour certain intentions: ~ ~ 不良 to harbour evil intentions ③储蓄 to save: ~ 款 to deposit | 整 ~ 整取 lump-sum deposit; fixed and withdrawal; deposit of fixed amount and period ④寄放 to check; to park: ~ 车 to park a bicycle ⑤停聚 to accumulate; to stuff: 小孩儿 ~ 食了。The baby has indigestion from being over-stuffed. | 下水道修好, 街上就不 ~ 水了。Water will not accumulate in the street if the sewer is repaired. ⑥慰问 to express sympathy and solicitude for: ~ 问 to extend regards | ~ 慰 to express sympathy and solicitude for | ~ 恤 to express sympathy for

and give relief to (a bereaved family)

蹲 ⊖ cún ㄘㄨㄣˊ 脚、腿猛然落地受伤 to sprain; 他跳下来～了腿了。He sprained his leg when he jumped down.

⊖ dūn 见 167 页 see p167

忖 cǔn ㄘㄨㄣˇ 揣度 (chuǎi duó), 思量 to ponder; to speculate; ～度 (duó) to conjecture | 自～ to turn over in one's mind

寸 cùn ㄘㄨㄣˋ 市制长度单位, 一尺的十分之一, 约合 3.33 厘米 cun, a Chinese unit of length, equal to one tenth of a chi, approximately 3.33 centimetres 喻 figurative 短小 very short; very little; ～阴 very short time | ～步 tiny step; very short distance | 手无～铁 barehanded; unarmed | 鼠目～光 short-sighted

吋 cùn ㄘㄨㄣˋ 也读作 yīngcùn 英美制长度单位, 一呎的十二分之一, 合 2.54 厘米。现写作“英寸” (also pronounced yīngcùn and now written as 英寸) inch, a unit of length in Britain and US, equal to one twelfth of one foot, approximately 2.54 centimetres

ㄘㄨㄛˊ

搓 cuō ㄘㄨㄛˊ 两个手掌相对或把手掌放在别的东西上反复揉擦 to rub one's hands together; to rub with hands; ～手 to rub one's hands | ～绳子

to make cords by twisting hemp fibres between the palms

磋 cuō ㄘㄨㄛˊ 把骨、角磨制成器物 to grind (bones or horns into utensils, implements, wares, etc) [磋商] 商量 to consult; to negotiate; to confer

蹉 cuō ㄘㄨㄛˊ ① 跌, 倒 to slip and fall; to fall down ② 失误, 差错 slip; mistake

[蹉跎] (—tuó) 把时光白耽误过去 to idle away; to waste time: 岁月～～。Months and years are turned to empty waste.

撮 ⊖ cuō ㄘㄨㄛˊ ① 聚起, 现多指把聚拢的东西用簸箕等物铲起 to bring together; to scoop up; ～成一堆 to scoop into a pile | 把土～起来 to scoop up dirt [撮合] 给双方拉关系 to make a match; to act as a go-between [撮口呼] ū 韵母和拿 ū 开头的韵母叫作“撮口呼” [class of syllables with ū as the final or a final beginning with ū] round-lip vowel ② 取, 摘取 to extract; to summarize: ～要 (摘取要点) to make an abstract; to write a gist ③ 市制容量单位, 一升的千分之一 cuo, a traditional unit of capacity, equal to one thousandth of a sheng ④ (—儿) 量词 quantifier: 一～米 a pinch of rice | 一～儿土 a pinch of dirt

⊖ zuǒ 见 1022 页 see p1022

嵯 cuó ㄘㄨㄛˊ [嵯峨] (—é) 山势高峻 (of mountains)

lofty and rugged

瘥 cuó ㄘㄨㄛˊ 病 disease; illness

㊶ chài 见 72 页 see p72

鲢(𩚰) cuó ㄘㄨㄛˊ ① 盐 salt ② 咸 salty: ~ 鱼 salted fish**矮** cuó ㄘㄨㄛˊ 〈方 dialect〉矮 short: 他长得太~。He's too short.**痤疮** cuó ㄘㄨㄛˊ 痤疮, 一种皮肤病, 多生在青年人的面部, 通常是有黑头的小红疙瘩。俗称“粉刺”(popularly called 粉刺) acne**鄆** cuó ㄘㄨㄛˊ [鄆阳][鄆城] 地名, 都在河南省永城西 Cuoyang and Cuo Cheng, two places both in the west of Yongcheng, Henan Province**眊** cuǒ ㄘㄨㄛˇ 小而繁 trivial and numerous; trivial; trifling [丛眊] 细碎, 烦琐 trivial; trifling**挫** cuò ㄘㄨㄛˋ ① 挫折, 事情进行不顺利, 失败 setback; defeat: 经过了许多~折 to have experienced many setbacks | 事遭~阻。The project met with a setback. ② 按下, 使音调降低 to tone down: 语音抑扬顿~ cadence**莠** cuò ㄘㄨㄛˋ 莠草, 铡碎的草 chopped fodder**锉(*剉)** cuò ㄘㄨㄛˋ ① 用钢制成的磨铜、铁、竹、木等的工具 file; rasp ② 用锉磨东西 to file; to rasp: 把锯~一一 to file the teeth of a saw ③ 折伤 to be defeated**厝** cuò ㄘㄨㄛˋ ① 放置 to lay; to place: ~火积薪(把火放在柴堆下, 喻隐患) to put fire under faggots—to have a hidden danger ② 停柩(jiù), 把棺材停放待葬, 或浅埋以待改葬 to place a coffin in a temporary shelter pending burial, or to bury a coffin in a shallow pit before moving it to a permanent grave**措** cuò ㄘㄨㄛˋ ① 安放, 安排 to arrange; to handle: ~辞 wording | ~手不及(来不及应付) to be caught unawares; to be taken by surprise ② 筹划办理 to make plans to handle sth: ~借 to raise money or resources; to arrange a loan | 筹~款项 to raise funds | ~施(对事情采取的办法) measures; steps**错** cuò ㄘㄨㄛˋ ① 不正确, 不对, 与实际不符 incorrect; wrong; erroneous (㊶ doublet 一误 mistake; error): 你弄~了。You have made a mistake. | 没~儿。No mistakes. [错觉] (一jué) 跟事实不符的知觉, 视、听、触各种感觉都有错觉 illusion ② 差, 坏(用于否定式) (used in negative sentences) bad; poor: 今年的收成~不了。We're sure to have a good harvest this year. | 他的身体真不~。He's really healthy. ③ 交叉着 interlocked: ~杂 mixed; heterogeneous; jumbled | ~落 scattered and interlocked | ~综

复杂 *perplexing; intricate* | 犬牙交 ~ *jigsaw-shaped; jagged* ④ 岔开 *to make way; to miss*; ~ 车 (*of vehicles*) *to make way for each other* | ~ 过机会 *to miss an opportunity; to blow a chance* ⑤ 磨玉的石 *grindstone for polishing jade*:

他山之石, 可以为 ~。As stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this mountain, advice from other people may help one to overcome one's shortcomings. ⑥ 古同“措” same as 措 in ancient Chinese

D ㇐

㇐

叮 dā ㇐ (发音短促) 吆喝牲口前进的声音 to gee (up)
耷 dā ㇐ 大耳朵 big ear [耷拉] (—la) 向下垂 to droop; to hang down; 狗~~着尾巴跑了。The dog ran away with its tail drooping. | 饱满的谷穗~~着头。The plump grain ears droop heavily.

哒 (嗒) dā ㇐ 同“嗒” same as 嗒

搭 dā ㇐ ① 支起, 架起 to put up; to build; ~棚 to put up a shed | ~架子 to put up scaffolds; to build a framework | ~桥 to build a bridge [搭救] 帮助人脱离危险或灾难 to rescue ② 共同抬 to lift up together: 把桌子~起来。Let's lift up the table together. ③ 相交接 ① 连接, 接触 to touch; 两根电线~上了。The two wires are touching. ② 凑在一起 to join; ~伙 to join as partners ③ 搭配, 配合 to combine; to mix; 两种材料~着用。The two

kinds of materials can be used in combination. ④ 放在支撑物上 to hang over; to drape over; 把衣服~在竹竿上 to hang the clothes on a bamboo pole | 身上~着一条毛毯 with a blanket draped over one's shoulder ④ 乘坐车船、飞机等 to take (a train, bus, plane, etc): ~载 (zài) to carry | ~车 to get a lift | ~船 to take a ship | ~班机 to take a scheduled flight

嗒 ㇐ dā ㇐ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 马蹄声、机关枪声等 clatter; rattle (叠 reduplication)

㇐ tà 见 723 页 see p723

镢 dā ㇐ 铁镢, 翻土的农具 iron rake

搭 dā ㇐ [搭裢] (—lian) 一种口袋, 中间开口, 两头装东西 dalian, a long, rectangular bag with two openings cut in the middle, through which things are put into its ends

答 (答) ㇐ dā ㇐ 同“答” “答”, 用于口语“答应”、“答理”等词 same as 答, used in colloquial Chinese 答应, 答理, etc [答理] (—li) 打招呼, 理睬 to acknowledge sb's greeting [答应] (—ying) ① 应声回答 to respond; to answer ② 允许 to agree; to promise: 我们坚决不~~。We definitely won't permit it.

㇐ dá 见 119 页 see p119

打 ㇐ dá ㇐ (外 loanword) 量词 quantifier, 12 个为 1 打 dozen

⊖ dǎ 见 119 页 see p119

达(達) dá ㄉㄚˊ ① 通, 到

达 to reach; to extend; to lead to: 抵~ to reach | 四通八~ to extend in all directions | 火车从北京直~上海。It

is a through train from Beijing to Shanghai. ② 通达, 对事

理认识得透彻 to understand thoroughly: 通~事理 to be rea-

sonable | 通权~变(不拘常规, 采取变通办法) to be adaptable

to changing circumstances; to be flexible [达观] 对不如意

的事情看得开 philosophical; resilient ③ 达到, 实现 to achieve;

to attain: 目的已~ to have achieved the goal | ~成协议 to

come to an agreement ④ 告知, 表达 to express; to convey: 转

~ to pass on; to convey | 传~命令 to deliver an order | 词不

~意。The words fail to convey the meaning. ⑤ 旧时称人

得到有权有势的地位 (of one's position in former times) eminent;

distinguished; prominent (㊦ **doublet** 显— distinguished;

prominent): ~官 senior official; high ranking officer

[达斡尔族] (—wò—) 我国少

数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Daur (or Tahur)

ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

苙(蓬) dá ㄉㄚˊ 见 378 页

“苙”字条“苙苙菜” (jūn—) see 苙苙菜 on p378

鞑(韃) dá ㄉㄚˊ [鞑鞑] (—dá) 我国古代

对北方少数民族的统称 Tartar, a general term for the northern ethnic minorities in ancient China

沓 ㄉㄚˊ (—子、—儿) 量

词 quantifier, 用于叠起来的纸张或其他薄的东西 (of paper or other thin things) pile;

stack; pad: 一~子信纸 a pad of letter paper

⊖ tà 见 722 页 see p722

怛 dá ㄉㄚˊ 忧伤, 悲苦 grieved; distressed

妲 dá ㄉㄚˊ 用于人名 da, used in a given name 妲

己, 商纣王的妃子 Daji, a concubine of King Zhou, in the

Shang Dynasty

烜 dá ㄉㄚˊ 用于人名 da, used in a given name 刘

烜, 东汉章帝 Liu Da, Emperor Zhang of the Eastern Han Dy-

nasty

筴 dá ㄉㄚˊ ① 用粗竹篾编的

像席的东西, 用来晾晒粮食等 bamboo-strip mat for sun-

drying grains ② 拉船的竹索 bamboo tow rope ③ 姓 Da, a

surname

鞑 dá ㄉㄚˊ 见 119 页“鞑”字

条“鞑鞑” (dá—) see 鞑鞑 on p119

答 (** 荅) ㄉㄚˊ ① 回答, 回复 to

answer; to reply (㊦ **doublet** — 复 to reply): 问~ questions and

answers | ~话 to answer; to re-

spond ② 还报 to requite; to reciprocate: 报~ to reward; to requite | ~谢 to express appreciation; to express gratitude | ~礼 to take the salute

⊖ dā 见 118 页 see p118

瘩 ⊖ dá ㄉㄚˊ [瘩背] 中医称生在背部的病。也叫“搭手”(also called 搭手) carbuncle on the back in traditional Chinese medicine

⊖ da 见 122 页 see p122

打 ⊖ dǎ ㄉㄚˇ ① 击 to hit; to strike: ~铁 to forge iron | ~门 to knock at the door | ~鼓 to beat a drum | ~靶 to shoot at a target | ~垮 to defeat; to destroy ② *extension* 放射 to shoot; ~枪 to fire a gun | ~闪(of lightning) to flash [打击] 使受到挫折 to crack down on; ~侵略者 to fight the invaders ③ 表示各种动作, 代替许多有具体意义的动词 used to denote kinds of actions in place of many specific verbs ④ 除去 to get rid of; ~虫 to get rid of intestinal parasites by taking medicine | ~沫(把液体上面的沫去掉) to skim off the scum | ~食(服药帮助消化) to take medicine to relieve indigestion ⑤ 毁坏, 损伤, 破碎 to damage; to injure: 衣服被虫~了。The clothes are moth-eaten. | 碗~了。The bowl is broken. ⑥ 取, 收, 捕 to fetch; to gather; to catch: ~鱼 to catch fish | ~粮食 to reap grains | ~柴 to gather firewood | ~水 to fetch water ⑦ 购买 to purchase: ~车票 to buy

a train (or bus) ticket | ~酒 to buy some liquor (or wine) ⑧ 举 to lift; to raise: ~伞 to hold up an umbrella | ~灯笼 to carry a lantern | ~旗子 to hold up a flag; to raise a banner ⑨ 揭开, 破开 to open; to uncover: ~帐子 to open a bed-curtain | ~西瓜 to cut open a watermelon | ~鸡蛋 to whisk eggs; to beat eggs ⑩ 建造 to build: ~井 to dig a well | ~墙 to build a wall ⑪ 制作, 编织 to make; to knit: ~镰刀 to forge a sickle | ~桌椅 to make desks and chairs | ~毛衣 to knit a sweater ⑫ 捆扎 to tie up; to pack: ~铺盖卷 to pack up bedding | ~裹腿 to wind puttees ⑬ 涂抹 to draw; to paint: ~蜡 to wax | ~桐油 to paint with tung oil ⑭ 玩耍, 做某种文体活动 to play: ~秋千 to play on the swing | ~球 to play a ball game ⑮ 通, 发 to dispatch; to send; to project: ~一个电报去 to go to send a telegram | ~电话 to make a telephone call ⑯ 计算 to calculate: 精~细算 to do careful calculation and strict budgeting; to pinch pennies | 设备费~二百元 to estimate the cost of the equipment at 200 yuan ⑰ 立, 定 to set (up); to work out (in one's mind): ~下基础 to lay a foundation | ~主意 to think out a plan | ~草稿 to work out a draft; to write a draft ⑱ 从事或担任某些工作 to do; to be engaged in: ~杂儿 to do odds and ends | ~前站 to act as an

advance party; to set out in advance to make arrangements; to arrange ahead (for travel accommodations) **16** 表示身体上的某些动作 *used to denote some physical action*; ~ 手势 *to make a gesture* | ~ 冷战 *to shiver; to shudder* | ~ 哈欠 *to yawn* | ~ 前失 (马前腿跌倒) (*of horses*) *to stumble* | ~ 滚儿 *to roll about* **3** 与某些动词结合为一个动词 *used to form a new verb with some verbs*; ~ 扮 *to dress up* | ~ 扫 *to clean up* | ~ 搅 *to pester; to bother* | ~ 扰 *to break in; to disturb* **4** 介词 *preposition*, 从, 自 *from; since*; ~ 去年起 *from last year* | ~ 哪里来? *Where are you from?*

⊖ dá 见 118 页 see p118

大 ⊖ dà ㄉㄚˋ **1** 跟“小”相对 (the opposite of 小) **1** 占的空间较多, 面积较广, 容量较多 *large; vast; great*; ~ 山 *big mountain* | ~ 树 *big tree* | 这间房比那间~。 *This room is larger than that one.* **2** 数量较多 in great number; ~ 众 *the masses* | ~ 量 *great number; great amount* **3** 程度深, 范围广 *high in degree; vast in range*; ~ 冷天 *very cold day* | ~ 干社会主义 *to work for socialism energetically* | ~ 快人心 *to afford great satisfaction to the people* **4** 声音较响 *loud*; ~ 声说话 *to speak loudly* **5** 年长, 排行第一 *eldest*; ~ 哥 *the eldest brother* | 老~ *the eldest (child)* **6** 敬辞 *polite*; ~ 作 *your work; your*

book; your script | 尊姓~名 *your name* [大夫] 古代官职称 *senior official in feudal China* (另 dàifu, 见“大” dàì see also 大 dàì for dàifu) [大王] **1** 古代尊称国王 (*term of respect in ancient China*) Your (or His) Majesty; king **2** 指最长于某种事情的人 *person of the highest class or skill in sth*; 爆破~ ~ *ace dynamiter* **3** 指垄断某种行业的人 *monopoly capitalist*; 钢铁~ ~ *steel magnate* (另 dàiwang, 见“大” dàì see also 大 dàì for dàiwang) **2** 时间更远 *further in time*; ~ 前年 *three years ago* | ~ 后天 *three days from now* **3** 不很详细, 不很准确 *not detailed; not very precise*; ~ 略 *general; rough; approximate* | ~ 概 *general; rough; approximate* | ~ 约 *about; approximately* **4** 〈方 dialect〉称父亲或伯父 *father or father's elder brother*

[大黄] (dà—) (dài—) (又 also dài—) 又叫“川军”。多年生草本植物, 夏季多数开黄白色小花, 根及根状茎粗壮, 黄色, 可入药 (also called 川军) Chinese rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*)

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“太”、“泰”, 如“大子”、“大山”等 also same as 太, 泰 such as 大子, 大山, etc

⊖ dài 见 122 页 see p122

埕 (埕) dà · ㄉㄚˋ 见 223 页 (gē—) “圪”字条“圪埕” (gē—) see 圪埕 on p223

绌(縫) da·ㄉㄨˋ 见 223 页
“绌”字条“绌绌”
(gē—) see 绌绌 on p223

跼(蹙) da·ㄉㄨˋ 见 34 页
“跼”字条“跼蹙”
(bèng—) see 跼蹙 on p34

瘡 ㊶ da·ㄉㄨˋ 见 223 页“疙”
字条“疙瘩”(gē—) see 疙
瘩 on p223

㊶ dá 见 120 页 see p120

ㄉㄞˊ

呆(*獸) dāi ㄉㄞˊ ① 傻, 愚
蠢 stupid; silly
② 死板, 发愣 blank; wooden:
两眼发~ to be in a daze | 他~
~地站在那里。He stood fro-
zen to the spot. | ~板 stiff;
rigid ③ 同“待” ㊶ same as 待
㊶

吠 dāi ㄉㄞˊ 叹词 *interjection*,
突然大喝一声, 使人注意
hey

待 ㊶ dāi ㄉㄞˊ 停留, 逗留, 迟
延, 也作“呆”(also written
as 呆) to stay: 你~一会儿再走。
Why not stay for a while?

㊶ dài 见 124 页 see p124

歹 dǎi ㄉㄞˇ 坏, 恶 evil; vi-
cious; ~人 villain | ~意
malice | 为非作~ to do evil [好
歹] ① 好和坏 good and evil: 不
知~~ to be unable to tell good
from evil ② 危险(多指生命危
险)(usually used to denote life
in peril) mishap; disaster;
risk: 他要有个~~, 就惨了。
The world would come to an
end if something should hap-

pen to him. ③ 无论如何 in any
case; at any rate; anyhow: ~
~你得(děi)去一趟。You
should go there anyhow.

逮 ㊶ dǎi ㄉㄞˇ 捉, 捕, 用于口
语(used colloquially) to
catch; to hunt: ~老鼠 to catch
mice | ~蝗虫 to catch locusts

㊶ dài 见 125 页 see p125

傣 dǎi ㄉㄞˇ [傣族] 我国少数
民族, 参看附表(see the
appendix) the Dai (or Tai)
ethnic group, one of the ethnic
minorities of China

大 ㊶ dài ㄉㄞˋ [大城] 地名, 在
河北省 Daicheng, a place
in Hebei Province [大夫] (—
fu) 医生 doctor (另 dàfū, 见
“大” dà see also 大 dà for
dàfū) [大王] (—wang) 旧戏
曲、小说中对国王、山寨头领或
大帮强盗首领的称呼(in old
Chinese novels or operas) Your
(or His) Majesty; king; (ban-
dit) chief (另 dàwáng, 见“大”
dà see also 大 dà for dàwáng)

㊶ dà 见 121 页 see p121

软 dài ㄉㄞˋ 包在车毂端的铜
皮、铁皮 hubcap; copper
or iron plate covering the hub
of a wheel

代 dài ㄉㄞˋ ① 替 to replace;
to substitute (㊶ doublet
—替, 替—to replace): ~理 to
act as an agent | ~办 to act as
an agent; to act on sb's behalf |
~耕 to do farmwork for oth-
ers [代表] ① 受委托或被选举
出来替别人或大家办事 to re-
present: 我~~他去。I'll go

on his behalf. | 他~~一个单位。He represents a unit. 2 被选派的人 representative; 工会~~ representative of the trade union | 全权~~ plenipotentiary [代词] 代替名词、动词、形容词、数词或量词的词, 如“我、你、他、谁、什么、这样、那么些”等 pronoun [代价] 获得某种东西所付出的价钱 price; cost ⑤ extension 为达到某种目的所花费的精力和物质 price; cost ② 历史上划分的时期, 世 historical period (⑤ doublet 世一 for generations; from generation to generation | 时一 times): 古~ ancient times | 近~ modern times | 现~ contemporary times; modern times | 清~ the Qing Dynasty [年代] 1 泛指时间 time: ~~~久远 age-old; of remote antiquity 2 十年的时期(前面须有确定的世纪) decade: 20 世纪 50 ~ ~ (1950—1959) 1950s; 1950's ③ 世系的辈分 generation: 第二~ the second generation. | 下一~ the next generation; the coming generation [代沟] 指两代人之间在思想观念、心理状态、生活方式等方面的巨大差异 generation gap ④ 地质年代分期的第二级, 在“宙”之下、“纪”之上 era: 古生~ Palaeozoic Era | 中生~ Mesozoic Era | 新生~ Cenozoic Era

岱 dài ㄉㄞˋ 五岳中东岳泰山的别称, 又叫“岱宗”、“岱岳”, 在山东省 Dai, another name for Mount Taishan, the

eastern mountain among the five Sacred Mountains, also called 岱宗 or 岱岳, in Shandong Province

玳(* 瑯) dài ㄉㄞˋ [玳瑁] (— mào) (旧读 formerly — mèi) 一种爬行动物, 跟龟相似。甲壳黄褐色, 有黑斑, 很光滑。生在海中 hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

贷 dài ㄉㄞˋ ① 借贷, 借入或借出(簿记学上专指借出) (especially credit in bookkeeping) to borrow or lend money: ~款 to extend credit; to obtain a loan ② 贷款 loan: 农~ agricultural loans ③ 推卸给旁人 to shift; to shirk: 责无旁~ duty-bound; with unshirkable duty ④ 宽恕, 饶恕 to forgive; to pardon: 严惩不~ to punish without mercy; to punish without leniency

袋 dài ㄉㄞˋ (一子、一儿) 衣兜或用布、皮等做成的盛(chéng)东西的器物 bag; sack; pocket; pouch: 布~ cloth bag | 衣~ pocket | 面口~ flour sack [烟袋] 抽旱烟或水烟的用具 Chinese tobacco pipe: 水~ ~ water pipe | ~ ~ 锅儿 bowl of a long-stemmed pipe

黛 dài ㄉㄞˋ 青黑色的颜料, 古代女子用来画眉(used to black eyebrows by ancient females) black pigment: ~眉 to black eyebrows | 粉~ face powder and black eye pigment — beautiful woman

甬 dài ㄉㄞˋ 有机化合物的一类,多存在于植物体中。中药车前、甘草、陈皮等都是含甬的药物。现叫“苷”(gān) (now called 苷) glucoside

迨 dài ㄉㄞˋ ①等到,达到 till; until ②趁 when

给 dài ㄉㄞˋ 欺哄 to coax; to cajole; to wheedle

殆 dài ㄉㄞˋ ①几乎,差不多 almost; nearly: 敌人伤亡~尽。The enemy was practically wiped out. ②危险 dangerously: 危~ danger | 知彼知己,百战不~。Knowing the enemy and yourself, you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat.

怠 dài ㄉㄞˋ 懒惰,松懈 idle; slack (㊦ doublet 一惰 indolent; lazy | 懒—slothful | 懈—sluggish; remiss)

带 (帶) dài ㄉㄞˋ ①(一子、一儿)用皮、布或纱线等物做成的长条 belt; band; tape: 皮~ leather belt | 腰~ girdle; waist band | 鞋~儿 shoe lace ② extension 轮胎 tyre: 外~ tyre | 里~ inner tube (of a tyre) ③地带,区域 zone; area; belt: 温~ temperate zone; variable zone | 寒~ frigid zone | 沿海~ coastal area ④携带 to carry: 腰里~着盒子枪 with a Mauser pistol tucked under one's belt | ~着行李 to take one's luggage along ⑤捎,顺便做,连着一起做 to take; to do sth in passing: 你给他~个口信去。Would you please take him

a message? | 把门~上。Close the door behind you. | 连送信~买菜 to send letters as well as buy vegetables ⑤显出,有 to bear; to wear; to have: 面~笑容 with a smile; all smiles | ~花纹的 figured ⑥领,率领 to lead; to head (㊦ doublet 一领 to lead; to guide): ~路 to lead the way | ~兵 to command troops | 起~头作用 to take the lead ⑦白带,女子阴道流出的白色黏液,如量过多是阴道或子宫发炎的一种症状,白带有血的叫“赤带”leucorrhoea [带下]中医指女子赤、白带症 (in traditional Chinese medicine) morbid leucorrhoea

待 ㄉㄞˋ ①等,等候 to wait (㊦ doublet 等—to wait): ~业 unemployed | ~机出击 to bide one's time to launch an attack | 尚~研究 to remain to be studied ②对待,招待 to treat; to entertain: ~人接物 the way of getting along with people | 大家~我太好了。You're so kind to me. | ~客 to entertain guests [待遇]在社会上享有的权利、地位等 social rights and position one enjoys; treatment: 政治~~ political treatment | 物质~~ material treatment; remuneration 特指工资、食宿等 remuneration; salary or wages and accommodations: 调整~~ to improve remuneration ③需要 to need: 自不~言 it goes without saying ④将,要 (古典戏曲小说和

现代某些方言的用法) to be about to; to be going to: 正～出门, 有人来了。 *I was about to leave when someone came.*

⊖ dài 见 122 页 see p122

埭 dài ㄉㄞˋ 土坝 dam

逮 ⊖ dài ㄉㄞˋ ① 到, 及 to reach; 力有未～ beyond one's reach; beyond one's power | ～乎清季(到了清代末年) by the end of the Qing Dynasty ② 逮捕, 捉拿 to arrest; to apprehend

⊖ dài 见 122 页 see p122

逮(逮) dài ㄉㄞˋ 见 5 页 “逮”字条 “逮逮” (ài—) see 逮逮 on p5

戴 dài ㄉㄞˋ ① 加在头、面、颈、手等处 to adorn; to wear: ～帽子 to put on (or wear) a hat | ～眼镜 to wear glasses | ～红领巾 to wear a red scarf | ～笼头 to put a headstall on (a horse) | 披星～月(喻夜里赶路或在外劳动) to travel (or work outdoors) at night ② 尊奉, 推崇 to respect; to support: 推～ to support (sb in assuming leadership) | 拥～ to support (sb as a leader) | 爱～ to love and esteem

黛 dài ㄉㄞˋ 见 524 页 “黛”字条 “黛黛”(nài—) see 黛黛 on p524

DAN

ㄉㄢ

丹 dān ㄉㄢ ① 红色 red: ～心 loyal heart; loyalty | ～砂

(朱砂) cinnabar ② 一种依成方配制成的中药, 通常是颗粒状或粉末状的 (of traditional Chinese medicine) pellet; powder: 丸散(sǎn)膏～ pills, powder, extract and pellets | 灵～妙药 panacea

担(擔) ○ dān ㄉㄢ ① 用肩膀挑 to carry on a shoulder pole: ～水 to carry water (with pails hanging from a carrying pole) | ～着两筐青菜 to carry two baskets of vegetables on a shoulder pole [担心] 忧虑, 顾虑 to worry; to be anxious about: 我～～他身体受不了。 *I'm worried about his health.* ② 担负, 承当 to undertake; to take on: ～风险 to run the risk of; to take a risk | ～责任 to shoulder the responsibility

⊖ dān 见 128 页 see p128

⊖ dān 见 127 页 see p127

单(單) ○ dān ㄉㄢ ① 种类少, 不复杂 lacking in variety; simple: 简～ simple | ～纯 simple; unsophisticated | ～式簿记 single entry bookkeeping ② extension 副词 adverb, 只, 仅 only; alone: 做事～靠热情不够。 *Enthusiasm alone does not work.* | 不提别的, ～说这件事。 *Don't talk about anything else. Let's focus on this matter.* or *Let's talk about nothing but this matter.* [单位] ① 计算物体轻重、长短及数量的标准 unit (as a standard of measurement) ② 指机关、团体或属于一

个机关、团体的各个部门 unit (as an organization, department, division, section, etc): 那里有五个直属~~。 *There are five units directly under the jurisdiction.* ② 独, alone; single: ~身 single | ~打一 to concentrate on one thing at a time; to have a one-track mind; to be single-minded | ~枪匹马 single-handed; all by oneself | ~数 (跟“复数”相对) singular (the opposite of 复数) ③ 奇 (jī) 数的 odd: ~日 odd-numbered days | ~号 odd numbers | ~数 (一、三、五、七等, 跟“双数”相对) odd numbers (such as one, three, five, seven, etc, the opposite of 双数) [单薄] (-bó) ① 薄, 少 thin: 穿得很~~ to be thinly dressed ② 弱 weak: 他身子骨太~~。 *He's thin and weak.* | 人力~~ short of manpower ④ (一子、一儿) 记载事物用的纸片 bill; list: ~据 receipt; voucher | 传 ~ leaflet; handbill | 账 ~ 儿 bill | 清 ~ detailed list; check-list; inventory | 药 ~ medical prescription ⑤ 衣服被褥等只有一层的 unlined: ~衣 unlined garment | ~裤 unlined pants ⑥ (一子、一儿) 覆盖用的布 sheet: 被 ~ coverlet | 床 ~ bedsheet; bedspread | 褥 ~ 儿 sheet

⊖ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

⊖ chán 见 73 页 see p73

郾(郾) dān ㄉㄢ [郾城] 地名, 在河南省 Dan-cheng, a place in Henan Prov-

ince

殚(殚) dān ㄉㄢ 尽, 竭尽 to exhaust: ~力 to do one's utmost | ~心 to be dedicated to | ~思极虑 to rack one's brains

簞(簞) dān ㄉㄢ 古代盛饭的圆竹器 ancient round bamboo utensil for containing cooked rice: ~食壶浆 (古代百姓用簞盛饭、用壶盛汤来慰劳所爱戴的军队) to receive soldiers with food and drink; to welcome soldiers with food and drink

眈 dān ㄉㄢ [眈眈] 注视的样子 glaring; 虎视~~ (凶狠贪婪地看着) to cast a fierce and covetous look at

耽(① * 耽) dān ㄉㄢ ① 迟延 to delay [耽搁] (-ge) 迟延, 停止没进行 to delay: 这件事~~了很久。 *It has been delayed for a long time.* [耽误] (-wu) 因耽搁或错过时机而误事 to delay; to hold up: 不能~~生产。 *Production should never be held up.* ② 沉溺, 入迷 to indulge in: ~乐 (lè) to indulge in pleasure | ~于幻想 to indulge in fantasies

酖 ⊖ dān ㄉㄢ 同“耽②” same as 耽②

⊖ zhèn 见 969 页“鸩” see 鸩 on p969

聃(** 聃) dān ㄉㄢ 古代哲学家老子的名字 Dan, name of Laozi, ancient Chinese philosopher

儋 dān ㄉㄢ 儋州, 地名, 在海南省 Danzhou, a place in Hainan Province

掸 ㄉㄢ ㄉㄢ 拂, 拂拭。后作“掸”(later written as 掸) to whisk; to flick

⊙ dān 见 125 页 see p125

⊙ dàn 见 128 页 see p128

胆(膽) dǎn ㄉㄢ ① 胆囊, 俗叫“苦胆”, 是一个梨状的袋子, 在肝脏右叶的下部, 内储黄绿色的汁液, 叫胆汁, 味很苦, 有帮助消化、杀菌、防腐等作用 (popularly called 苦胆) gallbladder (图见 940 页“脏”picture on p940) ② (一子、一儿) 胆量 courage; ~怯 timid | ~子小 cowardly; timid | ~大心细 brave but not reckless ③ 某些器物的内层 inner layer of some containers: 球 ~ rubber bladder of a ball | 暖瓶 ~ glass liner inside a thermos flask

疸 dǎn ㄉㄢ 黄疸, 病人的皮肤、黏膜和眼球的巩膜等都呈黄色, 是由胆红素大量出现在血液中所引起的, 是多种病(肝脏病、胆囊病、血液病等)的症状 jaundice; icterus

掸(揮、**揮) ㄉㄢ ㄉㄢ 拂, 打去尘土 to dust; to brush: ~桌子 to dust the table | ~衣服 to flick the dust off one's clothes

⊙ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

赙 dǎn ㄉㄢ (俵 Dai) 奉献 to denote; to offer: ~佛 to make a donation to Buddhist temples

亘 dǎn ㄉㄢ 实在, 诚然 indeed; truly

石 ㄉㄢ 市制容量单位, 1 石是 10 斗, 合 100 升 dan, a unit of dry measure, equal to ten dou, or 100 sheng (此义在古书中读 shí, 如“二千石”pronounced as shí in ancient Chinese texts, such as two thousand shí)

⊙ shí 见 676 页 see p676

旦 dàn ㄉㄢ ① 早晨 morning: ~ ~ 暮 morning and evening | 枕戈待 ~ sleep with one's head on his sword and wait for dawn; to keep battle-alert all night ② extension 天, 日 day; daytime: 元 ~ New Year's Day | 一 ~ 发现问题, 立刻想法解决。Once a problem is noticed, we should find a solution immediately. [旦夕] ① 早晨和晚上 morning and evening ② 在很短的时间内 in a short time: 危在 ~ ~ to hang by a thread; to be in imminent danger ② 传统戏曲里扮演妇女的角色 female role in traditional Chinese opera

但 dàn ㄉㄢ ① 只, 仅 only; merely: ~ 愿能成功。All I desire is success. or May success be true. | 我们不 ~ 保证完成任务, 还要提高质量。We guarantee not only to accomplish the task, but also to improve the quality. [但凡] 只要 as long as; at any time: ~ ~ 我有工夫, 我就去看他。I'll visit him whenever I'm free. ② 连词 conjunction, 但是, 不过 but;

nevertheless; 我们热爱和平, ~ 也不怕战争。We love peace but never fear war.

担(擔) ⊖ dàn ㄉㄢˋ ① 扁担, 挑东西的用具, 多用竹、木做成 (made of bamboo or wood to carry a load on the shoulder) shoulder pole; carrying pole ② (一子) 一挑儿东西 shoulder pole and the loads at its ends; 货郎 ~ street vendor's goods carried on a shoulder pole 喻 figurative 担负的责任 responsibility: 重 ~ heavy task | 不怕 ~ 子重 not to fear a heavy task ③ 市制重量单位, 1 担是 100 斤, 合 50 千克 dan, a traditional unit of weight, equal to 100 jin, i.e. 50 kilos ④ 量词 quantifier: ~ 水 two buckets of water on a shoulder pole

⊖ dān 见 125 页 see 125

⊖ dǎn 见 127 页 see p127

疍 dàn ㄉㄢˋ [疍民] 过去广东、广西、福建内河和沿海一带的水上居民。多以船为家, 从事渔业、运输业 boat dweller

诞 dàn ㄉㄢˋ ① 诞生, 人出生 to be born: ~ 辰 (生日) birthday ② 生日 birthday; 华 ~ birthday ③ 荒唐的, 不合情理的 absurd; fantastic; 荒 ~ 不经 absurd and unreasonable | 怪 ~ fantastic; ridiculous; grotesque

菡 dàn ㄉㄢˋ 见 265 页“菡”字条“菡萏”(hàn -) see 菡萏 on p265

啖(*啗、*噉) dàn ㄉㄢˋ ① 吃或给人吃 to eat; to feed ② 拿利益引诱人 to entice with some benefit: ~ 以私利 to lure with benefits

淡 dàn ㄉㄢˋ ① 含的盐分少, 跟“咸”相对 (the opposite of 咸) bland; tasteless: 菜太 ~。The dish is too bland. | ~ 水湖 freshwater lake ② 含某种成分少, 稀薄, 跟“浓”相对 (the opposite of 浓) thin; light: ~ 绿 light green | ~ 酒 light liquor | 云 ~ 风轻 thin clouds and light breeze ③ 不热心 indifferent; cold: 态度冷 ~ remote and cold; aloof | 他 ~ ~ 地说了一句话。He uttered some words indifferently. ④ 营业不旺盛 slack; stagnant; sluggish: ~ 月 slow month | ~ 季 slack season

氮 dàn ㄉㄢˋ 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 N, 无色、无臭、无味, 化学性质不活泼。可制氮肥 nitrogen (N)

惮(憚) dàn ㄉㄢˋ 怕, 畏惧 to fear; to dread: 不 ~ 烦 to spare no trouble | 肆无忌惮 ~ unbridled; unscrupulous

弹(彈) ⊖ dàn ㄉㄢˋ ① 可以用弹(tán)力发射出去的小丸 ball; pellet: ~ 丸 pellet ② 装有爆炸物可以击毁人、物的东西 bullet; bomb: 炮 ~ shell; cannon-shot; cannon ball | 炸 ~ bomb | 手榴 ~ grenade

⊖ tán 见 727 页 see p727

瘁 (瘁) dàn ㄉㄢˋ ①因劳累造成的病 illness resulting from overwork ②憎恨 to detest; to hate; 彰善~恶 to praise good and denounce evil

蛋 dàn ㄉㄢˋ ①鸟、龟、蛇等生的带有外壳的卵,受过精的可以孵出小动物 egg: 鸡~ egg | 鸭~ duck's egg | 蛇~ snake's egg ②(一子、一儿)形状像蛋的东西 egg-shaped thing: 山药~ potato | 驴粪~儿 donkey's dung

澹 ㊶ dàn ㄉㄢˋ ①(叠 reduplication)水波起伏的样子 rippling; undulating ②安静 tranquil; quiet: 恬~ peaceful; serene; tranquil

㊶ tán 见 728 页 see p728

DANG

尢

当 (當、ㄉㄤˋ) ㊶ dāng 尢 ①充,担任 to work as; to serve as: 开会~主席 to act as the chairman of the conference | 人民~了主人。The people have become masters of the country. ㊶ extension 承担 to undertake: 好汉做事好汉~。A true man has the courage to accept the consequences of his own deeds. [当选] 选举时被选上 to be elected; to win an election: 他~~为人民代表。He was elected a representative of the people. ②掌管,主持 to run; to be in charge of: ~家 to run a

household | ~权 to be in power | ~局 the authorities ③介词 **preposition**, 正在那时候或那地方 at the time or place: ~学习的时候, 不要做别的事。Do not do anything else when you are studying. | ~胸就是一拳 to punch sb in the chest | ~面说清 to make clear face to face | ~初 originally; at the outset [当即] 立刻 immediately: ~~散会 to end the meeting at once [当年][当日] 从前 at that time: 想~~我离家的时候, 这里还没有火车。When I left home, trains were still unavailable here. (另 dàng—, 见“当”dàng see also 当 dàng for dàng—) [当前] 目前, 眼下, 现阶段 present; current: ~~任务 current task [当下] 马上, 立刻 at once; immediately: ~~就去 to go at once ④相当, 相称 (chèn), 相配 to equal; to match: 旗鼓相~ well-matched; well-matched in strength | 门~户对 well-matched in social and economic status ⑤应当, 应该 ought to; should: ~办就办。Do at once whatever ought to be done. | 不~问的不问。Do not ask what you should not ask. ⑥顶端, 头 tip; top; end: 瓜~(瓜蒂) the base of a melon | 瓦~(屋檐顶端的盖瓦头, 俗称“猫头”) (popularly called 猫头) tile end; eaves tile ⑦拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 撞击金属器物的声音 clanking; clanging: 小锣敲得~~响。The clang

of the small gong is resounding. [当啷] (—lāng) 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 摇铃或其他金属器物撞击的声音 clanking; clanging: ~~~~, 上课铃响了. The bell rang (or clanged) for class.

[当心] 留心, 小心 to take care; to be careful; to watch out

⊖ dàng 见 130 页 see p130

瑯(瑯) dāng ㄉㄤ ① 妇女戴在耳垂上的装饰品 earring; eardrop ② 汉代武职宦官帽子上的装饰品。后来借指宦官 (adornment on military eunuchs' hats in the Han Dynasty) eunuch

铛(鐙) ⊖ dāng ㄉㄤ 同 **当**⑦ “当⑦” same as 当⑦

⊖ chēng 见 84 页 see p84

裆(褡) dāng ㄉㄤ 裤裆, 两裤腿相连的地方 (of trousers) crotch; crutch; 横 ~ transverse crotch | 直 ~ straight crotch | 开 ~ 裤 open-seat pants (图见 882 页“衣” picture on p882) ④ **extension** 两腿相连的地方 (of the human body) crotch

筭(簣) dāng ㄉㄤ 见 932 页“筭”字条“筭簣” (yún—) see 筭筭 on p932

挡(擋、*攔) ⊖ dǎng ㄉㄤ ① 阻拦, 遮蔽 to keep off; to ward off (㊟ **doublet** 阻—to block; to obstruct | 拦—to hold back; to bar): 水来土 ~ to stem the flow of water with earth | 把风 ~ 住

to keep off the wind | 拿芭蕉扇 ~ 着太阳 to shut out the sun with a palm-leaf fan ② (—子、—儿) 用来遮蔽的东西 blind; fender: 炉 ~ fire screen; grate | 窗户 ~ 儿 window blind (or shade)

⊖ dòng 见 131 页 see p131

党(黨) dǎng ㄉㄤ ① 政党 political party 在我国特指中国共产党 (in China) the Chinese Communist Party ② 由私人利害关系结成的集团 clique; clan; gang; 死 ~ sworn followers | 结 ~ 营私 to gang up for selfish interests [党羽] 附从的人 (指帮同作恶的) members of a gang; henchmen ③ 偏袒 to be partial to; to take sides with: ~ 同伐异 to shield those who agree and attack those who differ ④ 旧时指亲族 (in former times) kinfolk; relative: 父 ~ father's kinfolk | 母 ~ mother's kinfolk | 妻 ~ wife's relatives (or kinfolk)

说(讜) dǎng ㄉㄤ 正直的 (言论) (of opinions) upright; unbiased: ~ 言 impartial remarks | ~ 论 unbiased comments

当(當) ⊖ dàng ㄉㄤ ① 恰当, 合宜 appropriate; proper: 处理得 ~ to handle properly | 用词不 ~ inappropriate wording | 妥 ~ 的办法 appropriate method | 适 ~ 的休息 adequate rest ② 抵得上, 等于 equal; match: 一个人 ~ 俩人用. One can do the work of

two people. ③当作, 作为 to regard as; to take for: 安步~车 to walk rather than ride | 不要把他~外人。Don't treat him as an outsider. ④ **extension** 认为 think: 你~我不知道吗? Do you think I don't know it? ⑤表示在同一时间 that very (day, year, etc): 他~天就走了。He left that very day. [当年] 本年, 在同一年 that very year; the same year: ~~种, ~~收。We can harvest the crops we have planted the same year. | ~~受益 to benefit in the same year (另 dāng—, 见“当” dāng see also 当 dāng for dāng—) [当日] 本日, 在同一天 that very day; the same day: ~~的火车票 that day's train ticket (另 dāng—, 见“当” dāng see also 当 dāng for dāng—) ⑥用实物作抵押向当铺借钱 to pawn ⑦押在当铺里的实物 pledge

[上当] 吃亏, 受骗 to be taken in; to be fooled

⊖ dāng 见 129 页 see p129

挡(塙) dàng ㄉㄤˋ 〈方 dialect〉为便于灌溉而筑的小土堤 irrigation dyke

挡(擋) ⊖ dàng ㄉㄤˋ [摒挡](bìng—)收拾, 料理 to arrange; to put in order

⊖ dǎng 见 130 页 see p130

档(檔) dàng ㄉㄤˋ ①存放案卷用的带格子的棚架 shelf; pigeon hole: 归~to file a document ②档案, 分类保存的文件、材料等 files; re-

cords; archives: 查~to consult the records ③等级 grade; class: ~次 grade | 高~商品 merchandise of high quality; high-grade goods ④(一子、一儿)量词 quantifier, 件, 桩 piece: 一~子事 the same thing (as)

凼(**𡇗) dàng ㄉㄤˋ 〈方 dialect〉塘, 水坑 pond; pool: 水~waterpool | ~肥 wet compost

𣊠(𣊠) dàng ㄉㄤˋ [𣊠山] 地名, 在安徽省 Dangshan, a place in Anhui Province

荡(蕩、①③*盪) dàng ㄉㄤˋ ①清除, 弄光 to clear away; to sweep off: 倾家~产 to lose all the family fortune ②洗涤 to rinse; to wash away: 涤~to cleanse; to rinse ③摇动 to sway; to swing (㊦ doublet 摇—to sway): ~舟 to row a boat | ~秋千 to play on the swing [荡漾](—yàng)水波一起一伏地动 rippling; undulating ④不受约束或行为不检点 to loaf about; debauched (㊦ doublet 浪—to loiter about; to idle about; to loaf about | 放—debauched; licentious) ⑤浅水湖 shallow lake; marsh: 芦花~reed marshes | 黄天~Huangtian Marshes

宕 dàng ㄉㄤˋ 延迟, 拖延 to delay: 延~to delay

荇 dàng ㄉㄤˋ 见 418 页“莨”字条“荇荇”(làng—) see 莨荇 on p418

DAO

ㄊㄠ

刀 dāo ㄊㄠ ① (一子、一儿)用来切、割、斩、削、刺的工具 cutting tool; knife; 镰 ~ sickle | 菜 ~ kitchen knife | 刺 ~ bayonet | 旋 ~ cutting tool of a turning lathe | 铅笔 ~ 儿 pencil sharpener ② 量词 **quantifier**, 纸张单位, 通常为 100 张 unit of paper (=100 sheets of paper) ③ 古代的一种钱币 (in ancient China) knife-shaped coin

叨 ㄊㄠ ㄊㄠ [叨叨] (一 dao) 话多 to chatter away [叨唠] (一 lao) 翻来覆去地说 to chatter away; to babble

㊦ tāo 见 733 页 see p733

叨 dāo ㄊㄠ [叨叨] 忧愁, 焦虑 worried; anxious

鲛 dāo ㄊㄠ 鲛鱼 (现多写作“刀鱼”) (now usually written as 刀鱼) ① 我国北方也称带鱼为刀鱼, 体长而侧扁, 银白色, 无鳞, 牙齿发达, 肉可吃 (also called 带鱼 in the north) hairtail ② 就是刀鲚(jì), 平时生活在海里, 产卵时进入长江下游 (i.e. 刀鲚) coilia ectenes

氘 dāo ㄊㄠ 氢的同位素之一, 符号 D, 质量数 2, 用于热核反应 deuterium (D)

捣 dǎo ㄊㄠ 两手不住倒换着拉回线、绳子等 to pull thread or string with alternating hands; 把风筝 ~ 下来 to reel the kite in ④ **extension** 追溯, 追究原因 to look into; to investigate. 这件事到今天还没

~ 出头儿来呢。To this day, we still haven't found a clue to the mystery.

[捣饬] (一 chī) <方 **dialect**> 打扮, 修饰 to dress up; to decorate

导(導) dǎo ㄊㄠ ① 指引, 带领 to lead; to guide; 领 ~ leader | ~ 游 tour guide | ~ 航 navigation; pilot ④ **extension** 指教, 教诲 to instruct; to teach: 开 ~ to enlighten; to give guidance to | 教 ~ to teach; to instruct | 劝 ~ to advise [导言] 绪论 introduction [导演] 指导排演戏剧或指导拍摄电影, 也指担任这种工作的人 director ② 疏导 to dredge; ~ 管 catheter; conduit; vessel | ~ 尿 catheterization | ~ 淮入海 to channel the Huaihe River into the sea ③ 传导 to conduct; to transmit: ~ 热 to transmit heat | ~ 电 to conduct electricity | ~ 体 conductor

岛(島) dǎo ㄊㄠ 海洋或湖泊里四面被水围着的陆地叫岛。三面被水围着的陆地叫半岛 island (半岛 peninsula)

捣(搗、*擣) dǎo ㄊㄠ ① 砸, 舂, 捶打 to crush; to smash; to pound: ~ 蒜 to pound garlic | ~ 米 to husk rice | ~ 衣 to beat clothes in washing ④ **extension** 冲, 攻打 to charge; to assault: 直 ~ 敌巢 to make a swift assault on the enemy camp ② 搅扰 to disturb; to harass: ~ 乱 to dis-

turb; to make trouble | ~鬼 to play tricks

倒 ㊀ dǎo ㄉǎㄠˋ ① 竖立的东西躺下来 to fall over; to topple; to tumble: 墙 ~ 了。The wall tumbled down. | 摔 ~ to fall over ④ **extension** 指工商业因亏累而关门 to close down; to go bankrupt; ~闭 to go bankrupt; to close down [倒霉](*倒楣)事情不顺利,受挫折 to have bad luck; to be out of luck ② 转移,更换 to shift; to exchange; ~手 to change hands | ~车 to transfer from one vehicle to another | ~换 to rotate; to take turns; to exchange ③ 倒买倒卖,进行投机活动 to speculate; to profiteer: ~汇 to speculate in foreign currencies | ~邮票 to speculate in stamps ④ 指食欲变得不好 to spoil (one's appetite): 老吃白菜,真 ~ 胃口。Too much Chinese cabbage spoils my appetite.

㊁ dào 见 133 页 see p133

祷(禱) dǎo ㄉǎㄠˋ 教徒或迷信的人向天、神求助 to pray for help: 祈 ~ to pray 敬辞 **polite** (书信用语 used in correspondence): 为 ~ to pray for your answer | 盼 ~ to hope earnestly

蹈 dǎo ㄉǎㄠˋ ① 踩,践踏 to tread; to step: ~白刃而不顾(喻不顾危险) to take no notice of danger | 赴汤 ~ 火 to go through fire and water — to defy all difficulties and dan-

gers ⑤ **extension** 实行,遵循 to adopt; to follow: 循规 ~ 矩 to observe rules and conventions ② 跳动 to jump: 手舞足 ~ to dance for joy

到 dào ㄉㄠˋ ① 达到,到达 to reach; to arrive: ~北京 to arrive in Beijing | ~十二点 up to 12 o'clock | 不 ~ 两万人 no more than 20,000 people | 坚持 ~ 底 to stick out; to carry through; to hold on to the last (or end) [到处]处处,不论哪里 everywhere; anywhere ② 往 to go to; to leave for: ~祖国最需要的地方去。Go to the places where our motherland needs us the most. ③ 周到,全顾得着 considerate; thoughtful: 有不 ~ 的地方请原谅。Please excuse me if I have been inconsiderate in any way. ④ 表示动作的效果(used as a verb complement to show the result of an action): 办得 ~ to be able to do | 做不 ~ to be unable to do | 达 ~ 先进水平 to reach an advanced level

倒 ㊀ dào ㄉㄠˋ ① 上下或前后颠倒 inverted; reverse; upside down: 这面镜子挂 ~ 了。The mirror hangs upside down. | 把那几本书 ~ 过来 to turn over those books | ~数第一 the last one [倒粪]把堆着的粪来回翻动弄碎 to turn over a heap of manure repeatedly to smash it ② 把容器反转或倾斜使里面的东西出来 to pour: ~茶 to pour tea | ~水 to pour

water ③ 向后, 往回退 *to move backwards*; ~ 退 *to go backwards; to retrograde* | ~ 车 (车向后退) *to back a car* ④ 副词 *adverb*, 反而, 却, 相反 *but; yet; on the contrary*: 这 ~ 好了。 *On the contrary, that's great.* | 跑了一天, ~ 不觉得累。 *I don't feel tired at all though I have run about for a whole day.*

⊖ dǎo 见 133 页 see p133

𢇛 (𢇛) ⊖ dào 𢇛 覆盖 *to cover*

⊖ chóu 见 94 页 see p94

焘 (焘) dào 𢇛 tāo 𢇛 (又 also tāo) 覆盖 *to cover*

盗 dào 𢇛 ① 偷 *to steal* (㊦ *doublet* 一窃 *to steal*): ~ 卖 *to steal and sell* | ~ 取 *to steal* | 掩耳 ~ 铃 *to plug one's ears while stealing a bell — to deceive oneself* ⑤ *extension* 用不正当的方法谋得 *to embezzle; to usurp*: 欺世 ~ 名 *to win popularity by deception* [盗版] 未经版权所有人同意, 大量偷录或偷印, 非法牟利 *copyright piracy; piracy* [盗汗] 因病在睡眠时出汗 *night sweat*: 患肺病的人常常夜间 ~ ~。 *People with lung diseases often have night sweats.* ② 偷窃或抢劫财物的人 *thief* (㊦ *doublet* 一贼 *robber*): 强 ~ *robber; burgler* | 海 ~ *pirate*

悼 dào 𢇛 悲伤, 哀念 *to mourn (for); to grieve*

over (sb's death) (㊦ *doublet* 哀 — *to mourn; to grieve*): 追 ~ (追念死者) *to mourn*

道 dào 𢇛 ① (一儿) 路 *road; way; path* (㊦ *doublet* 一路 *road; way*): 火车 ~ *railway* | 水 ~ *water course* ② 方向, 途径 *orientation; way*: 志同 ~ 合 *to share the same orientation and aspirations; to have a common goal* ③ 道理, 正当的事理 *principle; justice*: 无 ~ *unprincipled* | 治世不一 ~。 *There are various ways to run a state.* [道具] 佛家修道用的物品 *things used by Buddhists when practicing self-cultivation* (㊦ *transfer* 演剧等用的一切设备和用具 *stage property; prop* ④ (一儿) 方法, 办法, 技术 *way; method; technique*: 门 ~ *knack* | 医 ~ *medical expertise; medical skill* | 照他的 ~ 儿办。 *Follow his practice.* ⑤ 道家, 我国古代的一个思想流派, 以老聃和庄周为代表 (an ideological system in ancient China with Laodan and Zhuangzhou as the representatives) *Taoist school; Taoists* ⑥ 道教, 我国主要宗教之一, 创立于东汉 (one of the chief religions in China founded in the Eastern Han Dynasty) *Taoism*: ~ 观 (guàn) (道教的庙) *Taoist temple* ⑦ 指某些迷信组织 *certain superstitious sects*: 一贯 ~ *Yiguandao, a secret society* | 会 ~ 门 *superstitious sects and secret societies* ⑧ 说 *to speak*: 说长 ~ 短 *to gos-*

sip | 一语～破 *to lay bare the truth with one penetrating remark; to hit the nail on the head* | 常言～ *as the saying goes*

④ **extension** 用话表示情意 to express; to extend: ～贺 *to congratulate* | ～谢 *to thank* | ～歉 *to apologize* | ～喜 *to congratulate on a happy occasion*

⑨ 历史上的行政区域 administrative division in history 1 唐太宗时分全国为十道 *dao*, an administrative division of the country used during the regime of Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty when the country was divided into ten *daos* 2 清代和民国初年每省分成几个道 *dao*, an administrative division under a province in the Qing Dynasty and in the early years of the Republic of China

⑩ (一子、一儿) 线条 *line*: 红～儿 *red line* | 铅笔～儿 *pencil line*

⑪ 量词 **quantifier** 1 用于长条状的 (for long and narrow things): 一～河 *a river* | 画一～红线 *to draw a red line* 2 用于路上的关口, 出入口 (used for pass, exit and entrance): 两～门 *two entrances* | 过一～关 *to pass a barrier* 3 则, 条 (for orders, questions, etc): 三～题 *three questions* | 一～命令 *an order* 4 次 (for number of times or layers): 洗了三～ *to have washed three times*

稻 dào ㄉㄠˋ (一子) 一种谷类植物, 有水稻、旱稻之分, 通常指水稻。子实椭圆形, 有

硬壳, 去壳后就是大米 *paddy; rice*

纛 dào ㄉㄠˋ 古代军队里的大旗 (in ancient China) *big army banner*

DE

ㄉㄜ

得 dē ㄉㄜ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 马蹄踏地声 *clatter of horses* [得啵] (一bo) <方 *dialect*> 唠叨 *to chatter*: 别瞎～了, 赶紧干活儿吧。 *Shut up! Go on with your work!*

得 dé ㄉㄜ ① 得到 *to get; to obtain* (④ **doublet** 获—to acquire; to attain; to achieve): 大～人心 *to win popular sympathy* | ～奖 *to win a prize* | ～胜 *to triumph; to succeed* ⑤ **extension** 遇到 *to have; to get*: ～空 (kòng) *to have leisure; to be free (with time)* | ～便 *when it's convenient; at one's convenience* ② 适合 *fit; proper*: ～当 (dàng) *proper; suitable* | ～法 *to work in the proper way; to be properly managed; to get the knack* | ～手 (顺利) *to go smoothly; to do fine* | ～劲 *to feel well* ③ 得意, 满意 *satisfied; pleased*: 扬扬自～ *complacent* ④ 完成 *to finish*: 衣服做～了。 *The coat is done.* | 饭～了。 *Dinner is ready.* ⑤ 用于某种语气 (used for certain tones) 1 表示禁止 (used to express no): ～了, 别说了。 *That's enough. Let it go at that.* 2 表示同意 (used to ex-

press approval):~,就这么办。
All right, let's do it this way.

3 表示无可奈何(used to express helplessness):~,今天又迟到了。*Oh, dear! Late again!*

6 可以,许可 to permit; to allow;不~随地吐痰。*No spitting!* | 正式代表均~参加表决。*Every full representative should take part in the vote.*

⊖ dǐ 见 137 页 see p137

⊖ de 见 136 页 see p136

得 dé ㄉㄜˊ 一种放射性元素,符号 Tc,是第一种人工制成的元素 technetium (Tc)

德(* 惠) dé ㄉㄜˊ **1** 好的品行 virtue:~才兼备 *virtuous and talented* **2** 道德,人们共同生活及其行为的准则、规范 morality:公~ *public morality* **3** 信念 mind; heart:同心同~ *to be of one heart and one mind*; to be dedicated to the same cause **4** 恩惠 favour:感恩戴~ *to be deeply grateful; to be overwhelmed with gratitude* **5** 指德国 Germany

[德昂族]原名“崩龙族”,我国少数民族,参看附表(see the appendix) the De'ang ethnic group, originally named 崩龙族, one of the ethnic minorities of China

地 ⊖ de · ㄉㄜˊ 助词 *auxiliary*,用在状语后,主要修饰动词、形容词(used after an adverbial mainly modifying verbs and adjectives):胜利~完成任务 *to carry out the task success-*

fully | 天色渐渐~黑了。*It's getting dark.*

⊖ dǐ 见 142 页 see p142

的 ⊖ de · ㄉㄜˊ 助词 *auxiliary* **1** 用在定语后(used after an attributive) **1** 主要修饰名词(used mainly to modify nouns):美丽~风光 *beautiful scenery* | 宏伟~建筑 *grand building* | 光荣而艰巨~任务 *honourable but hard task* **2** 表示所属的关系,旧时也写作“底”(used to denote a possessive relation, also written as 底 in former times):我~书 *my book* | 社会~性质 *the nature of the society* **2** 用在词或词组后,表示人或事物(used after a word or a phrase to denote someone or something):吃~ *something to eat* | 穿~ *something to wear* | 红~ *the red* | 卖菜~ *one who sells vegetables* **3** 用在句末,表示肯定的语气,常跟“是”相应(used at the end of a sentence to denote an affirmative tone, and usually used correspondingly with 是):他是刚从北京来~。*He's just come from Beijing.*

⊖ dǐ 见 143 页 see p143

⊖ dí 见 140 页 see p140

底 ⊖ de · ㄉㄜˊ 助词 *auxiliary*,同“的”⊖ **1 2** same as 的⊖ **1 2**

⊖ dǐ 见 141 页 see p141

得 ⊖ de · ㄉㄜˊ 助词 *auxiliary* **1** 在动词后表可能(used after a verb denoting possibility) **1** 再接别的词(followed by other words):冲~出去。*It's*

quite possible to break out from here. | 拿～起来 *to have the ability to do (sth); to be able to lift (sth)* ② 不再接别的词 (followed with no words): 要～ *all right* | 要不～ *no* | 说不～ *unspeakable; unmentionable* ② 用在动词或形容词后连接表结果或程度的补语 (used after a verb or adjective to link to a complement denoting the result or degree): 跑～快 *to run fast* | 急～满脸通红 *to blush with anxiety* | 香～很 *very sweet-smelling*

⊖ dé 见 135 页 see p135

⊖ děi 见 137 页 see p137

赋 de · ㄉㄜˊ te · ㄊㄜˊ (又 also te) 见 421 页“肋”字条“肋赋” (lē—) see 肋赋 on p421

DEI

ㄉㄟ

得 ⊖ děi ㄉㄟˊ ① 必须, 需要 *must; have to*: 你～用功。 *You must study hard.* | 这活儿～三个人才能完成。 *Three people are needed to finish the job.* | 那事～你去做。 *You are to do the job.* ② 会, 估计必然如此 *to be sure to*: 时间不早了, 要不快走, 就～迟到。 *Time is running out. If we don't hurry, we'll be late.* ③ 〈方 dialect〉满意, 高兴, 舒适 *satisfied; contented*: 挺～ *quite satisfied*

⊖ dé 见 135 页 see p135

⊖ de 见 136 页 see p136

DEN

ㄉㄣ

拽 (** 搯) dèn ㄉㄣˋ 用力拉 *to tug*: 把绳子～一～ *to give a tug to the rope* | ～线 *to tighten the thread*

DENG

ㄉㄥ

灯 (燈) dēng ㄉㄥ 照明或利用光线达到某种目的的器具 *light; lamp; lantern*: 电～ *electric light* | 路～ *street lamp* | 探照～ *searchlight* | ～箱广告 *illuminated advertisement*

登 dēng ㄉㄥ ① 上, 升 *to mount; to ascend*: ～山 *mountaineering; mountain climbing* | ～高 *to ascend a height* | ～峰造极 (喻达到顶峰) *to reach the peak of perfection; to reach the acme of perfection* ② 踩, 践踏, 也作“蹬” (also written as 蹬) *to tread; to step*: ～在凳子上 *to step on a stool* ③ *extension* 脚向下用力 *to pedal*: ～三轮车 *to pedal a tricycle* | ～水车 *to pedal a waterwheel* ③ 刊载, 记载 *to publish; to record; to carry*: ～报 *to publish in a newspaper* | 把这几项～在簿子上 *to record these items in the registry* [登记] 为了特定的目的, 向主管机关按表填写事项 *to register; to check in; to enter one's name*: ～～买票 *to book a ticket* ④ (谷物 of corn) 成熟 *ripen*: 五谷丰～ *bumper*

harvest; abundant harvest of all crops

[登时] 即时, 立刻 at once; immediately

噤 dēng ㄉㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 重东西落地或撞击物体的响声 thumping; thudding

簾 dēng ㄉㄥ 古代有柄的笠, 类似现在的雨伞 (in ancient China) bamboo or straw hat with a conical crown, broad rim serving also the same function as a modern parasol or umbrella

蹬 ① dēng ㄉㄥ 同“登 ②” same as 登 ②

② dèng 见 139 页 see p139

等 děng ㄉㄥ ① 数量一般大, 地位或程度一般高 equal: 相 ~ equal | 一加二 ~ 于三。One plus two is three. | 男女权利平 ~。Men and women are endowed with equal rights. [等闲] 平常 ordinary ② *figurative* 轻易地, 不在乎地 easily; casually: 莫作 ~ 看! Don't look down on him! ③ 级位, 程度的分别 rank (㊦ *doublet* 一级 rank; grade): 立了一 ~ 功 to win a first class merit citation | 特 ~ 英雄 special-class hero | 何 ~ 快乐! How happy I am! ④ 类, 群 kind; group ⑤ 表示多数 (used to denote a plural number of people): 我 ~ we | 你 ~ you | 彼 ~ they; the others (usually referring to those who are opposed) ⑥ 列举后煞尾 (used to denote the end of an enu-

meration): 北京、天津、武汉、上海、广州 ~ 五大城市 the five major cities — Beijing, Tianjin, Wuhan, Shanghai and Guangzhou ⑦ 表示列举未完 (叠 *reduplication*) (used to denote an unfinished enumeration) and so on; and so forth; etc: 张同志、王同志 ~ 五人 five comrades including Zhang and Wang | 煤、铁 ~ 都很丰富 rich in coal, iron and so on ⑧ 待, 候 to wait (㊦ *doublet* 一待 to wait; to await | 一候 to wait; to await): ~ 一下再说。Let's wait and see. | ~ 不得。It can't wait. ⑨ 同“戥” same as 戥

戥 dēng ㄉㄥ ① (一子) 一种小型的秤, 用来称金、银、药品等分量小的东西 small steelyard for weighing gold, silver, medicine, etc ② 用戥子称 to weigh with a small steelyard: 把这包药 ~ 一 ~。Weigh this package of medicine.

邓(鄧) dèng ㄉㄥ 邓州, 地名, 在河南省 Dengzhou, a place in Henan Province

僇 dèng ㄉㄥ 僇人, 住在我国西藏自治区察隅一带 Deng, people living near Chayu in the Tibet Autonomous Region

凳 (* 櫈) dèng ㄉㄥ (一子、一儿) 有腿没有靠背的坐具 stool; bench: 板 ~ wooden bench; wooden stool | 小 ~ 儿 small stool

嶝 dèng ㄉㄥ 山上可攀登的小路 hill path

澄 ⊖ dèng ㄉㄥˋ 让液体里的杂质沉下去 to settle; to become clear: 水～清了再喝。 *Settle the water before drinking.*

⊖ chéng 见 87 页 see p87

磴 dèng ㄉㄥˋ ① 石头台阶 stone step ② 量词 *quantifier*, 用于台阶或楼梯的层级 (used to refer to the number of steps, stairs, etc)

瞪 dèng ㄉㄥˋ 睁大眼睛 to open one's eyes wide: 把眼一～to give sb a stare | 你～着我做什么? *Why are you staring at me?* | ～眼 to stare; to glare

蹬 dèng ㄉㄥˋ 挂在马鞍子两旁的东西, 是为骑马的人放脚用的 stirrup

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“灯” (dēng) also same as 灯

蹬 ⊖ dèng ㄉㄥˋ 见 69 页“蹭”字条“蹭蹬”(cèng—) see 蹭蹬 on p69

⊖ dēng 见 138 页 see p138

ㄉ

氏 ⊖ dī ㄉㄧ ① 我国古代西部的少数民族名 *Di*, an ethnic minority in the west of ancient China ② 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *di*, the 3rd of the 28 constellations

⊖ dǐ 见 141 页 see p141

低 dī ㄉㄧ ① 跟“高”相对 (the opposite of 高) ① 矮 low; short: 这房子太～。 *The house is too low.* | 弟弟比哥哥～一头。 *He's a head shorter than*

his elder brother. ② 地势洼下 low-lying: ～地 *lowlands* ③ 声音细小 low in voice: ～声讲话 to speak in a low voice ④ 程度差 low in degree: ～能 *mentally deficient; feeble-minded* | 眼高手～to have grandiose aims but puny abilities; to be fastidious but incompetent | 政治水平～low in political consciousness ⑤ 等级在下的 low in grade: ～年级学生 *students of lower grades* ② 俯, 头向下垂 to droop: ～头 to lower one's head

氐 dī ㄉㄧ 公羊 ram; billy goat

堤 (*隄) dī ㄉㄧ 用土、石等材料修筑的挡水的高岸 *embankment*: 河～ *river embankment* | 修～to build dykes [堤防] 堤 *dyke; embankment*

提 ⊖ dī ㄉㄧ [提防] (—fang) 小心防备 to be on one's guard against [提溜] (—liu) 手提 (tí) to carry in the hand; to hold in one's hand

⊖ tí 见 739 页 see p739

鞞 dī ㄉㄧ 古代的一种皮鞋 (in ancient China) *leather shoe*

磳 (磳) dī ㄉㄧ 用于人名。金日磳, 汉代人 *di*, used in a given name, such as Jin Ridi, a person in the Han Dynasty

滴 dī ㄉㄧ ① 落下的少量液体 to drop: 汗～ *bead of sweat* | 水～ *drop of water* [点滴] 零星, 少 a bit ② 液体一点一点地落下, 使液体一点一点

地落下 to drip: 汗水直往下～。 *Sweat kept dripping down.* |
 ～眼药 to put eyedrops in one's eyes [滴沥] (—lì) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 雨水下滴的声音 pattering

[滴溜] (—liū) 1 滚圆的样子 perfectly round: ～～圆 *perfectly round* 2 形容很快地旋转 to turn very quickly: ～～转 to spin fast

镱 ⊖ dī ㄉㄧ 一种金属元素, 符号 Dy, 用于原子能工业等 dysprosium (Dy)

⊖ dí 见 141 页 see p141

丕 ⊖ dí ㄉㄧ 〔方 *dialect*〕 小 small

⊖ ēn 见 175 页 see p175

狄 dí ㄉㄧ 我国古代对北部少数民族的统称 Di, a general term for the northern ethnic minorities in ancient China

荻 dí ㄉㄧ 多年生草本植物, 生长在水边, 叶子长形, 跟芦苇相似, 秋天开紫花 *Amur silvergrass (Miscanthus sacchariflorus)*

迪 dí ㄉㄧ 开导 to enlighten (⊕ *doublet* 启 — to enlighten)

笛 dí ㄉㄧ (—子、—儿) 管乐器名, 通常是竹制的, 有八孔, 横着吹 (bamboo) flute ④ *extension* 响声尖锐的发音器 whistle: 汽～ *hooter*; steam whistle | 警～ *siren*

的 ⊖ dí ㄉㄧ 真实, 实在 *true*; really: ～当 (*dàng*) *proper*; *appropriate* | ～确如

此 *indeed*; *really*

⊖ dì 见 143 页 see p143

⊖ de 见 136 页 see p136

籴 (糴) dí ㄉㄧ 买粮食 to buy (grain): ～米 to buy rice

敌 (敵) dí ㄉㄧ ① 敌人 *enemy*; *foe*: 划清～我界限 to make a clear distinction between friend and foe ② 相当 to match; to equal: 势均力～ to match in strength ③ 抵挡 to fight against: 军民团结如一人, 试看天下谁能～。 *Who in the world can match them when the army and the people are united as one?*

涤 (滌) dí ㄉㄧ 洗 to wash (⊕ *doublet* 洗 — to wash): ～除旧习 to do away with old habits

覿 (覲) dí ㄉㄧ 相见 to meet: ～面 to meet

髻 dí ㄉㄧ (旧读 formerly *dì*) 假头发 (叠 *reduplication*) wig

嘀 (* * 啾) dí ㄉㄧ [嘀咕] (—gu) 1 小声说私话 to whisper: 他们俩～～什么呢? *What are those two whispering?* 2 心中不安, 犹疑不定 *unsettled*: 拿定主意别犯～～。 *Don't hesitate! Make up your mind!*

嫡 dí ㄉㄧ ① 封建宗法制度中称正妻 *legal wife*, as distinguished from a concubine under the feudal-patriarchal system ④ *extension* 正妻所生的

born of the legal wife: ~子 son
born of the legal wife | ~嗣
eldest son born of the legal
wife ② 亲的, 血统最近的 of
lineal descent; closely related:
~亲哥哥 elder blood brother |
~堂兄弟 paternal male cous-
ins ④ **extension** 系统最近的 or-
thodox; authentic: ~系 direct
line of descent

镞 ⊖ dí ㄉㄧˊ 箭头 arrow-
head: 锋~ swords and ar-
rows | 鸣~ (响箭) whistling ar-
row

⊖ dī 见 140 页 see p140

蹄 ○ dí ㄉㄧˊ 〈古 **archaism**〉
蹄子 hoof

⊖ zhí 见 979 页 see p979

翟 ⊖ dí ㄉㄧˊ ① 长尾山雉
pheasant ② 古代哲学家墨
子名翟 Di, given name of Mo-
zi, ancient Chinese philosopher

⊖ zhái 见 951 页 see p951

氏 ⊖ dǐ ㄉㄧˇ 根本 founda-
tion; base

⊖ dī 见 139 页 see p139

邸 dǐ ㄉㄧˇ 高级官员的住所,
现多用于外交场合 resi-
dence of a high official, now
often used on diplomatic occa-
sions; 官~ official residence

诋 dǐ ㄉㄧˇ 毁谤 to slander (⊕
doublet—毁 to defame):
丑~ (辱骂) to insult; to abuse

坻 ⊖ dǐ ㄉㄧˇ 山坡 mountain
slope

[宝坻]地名,在天津市 Baodi, a
place in Tianjin

⊖ chí 见 89 页 see p89

抵 (② * 抵、② * 觝) dǐ ㄉㄧˇ

① 挡, 拒, 用力支撑着 to support; to
prop; to sustain (⊕ **doublet**—
挡 to withstand): ~挡一阵 to
withstand for a time | ~住门,
别让风刮开。Prop something
against the door so that it
won't get blown open by the
wind. [抵制] 抵抗, 阻止, 不让
侵入 to boycott; to resist ②
牛、羊等有角的兽用角顶、触
(of animals with horns such as
bulls or sheep) to butt [抵触]
发生冲突 conflict; contravene;
他的话前后~~。What he
said was self-contradicting. ③
顶, 相当 equal: ~债 to pay a
debt in kind or by labour | ~押
mortgage | 一个~俩。One can
do the work of two. [抵偿] 用
价值相等的事物作为赔偿或补
偿 to compensate for; to make
up for ④ 到达 to arrive: ~京 to
arrive in Beijing ⑤ 抵消 to
offset; to counteract: 收支相~
to make both ends meet

[大抵] 大略, 大概 approxima-
tely; more or less: ~~是这样,
详细情况我说不清。That's the
case on the whole. I'm not very
clear about the details myself.

底 ⊖ dǐ ㄉㄧˇ ① (一子、一儿)
最下面的部分 bottom: 锅
~bottom of a pot | 鞋~儿 sole
of a shoe | 海~bottom of the
sea ④ **extension** 末了 end: 月~
end of a month | 年~end of a
year ② (一子、一儿) 根基, 基
础, 留作根据的 base; basis;

foundation; ~稿 *draft; manuscript* | ~账 *original accounts; record-copy of an account book* | 刨 (páo) 根问 ~ *to get to the root of something* | 那文件要留个 ~ 儿 *to keep a copy of the document on file* [底细] 内情, 详情, 事件的根底 *ins and outs; detail* ③ (一儿) 图案的底子 *background of patterns*: 白 ~ 儿红花碗 *a white bowl with red flowers on it* ④ 达到 *to end up with; to come to*: 终 ~ 于成 *to succeed in the end* ⑤ 何, 什么 *what; which*: ~ 事 *What?* | ~ 处 *Where?*

⊖ de 见 136 页 see p136

抵 dǐ ㄉㄧˇ 树木的根 *root* (㊦) **doublet** 根 — *root*: 根深 ~ 固 *deep-rooted*

砥 dǐ ㄉㄧˇ (旧又读 formerly *zhǐ*) 细的磨刀石 *fine whetstone* [砥砺] 磨炼 *to temper*: ~ ~ 意志 *to temper one's will*

骶 dǐ ㄉㄧˇ 腰部下面尾骨上面的部分 *sacrum* (图见 241 页“骨” picture on p241)

地 ⊖ dì ㄉㄧˋ ① 地球, 太阳系的九大行星之一, 人类居住的星球 *the earth*: 天 ~ *heaven and earth; sphere (or field) of activity* | ~ 心 *earth's core* | ~ 层 *stratum* ⑤ **extension** 1 指土地、地面 *land; land surface*: ~ 大物博 *vast territory and abundant natural resources* | 草 ~ *lawn; grassland; meadow* | 两亩 ~ *two mu of land* 2 指某一地区, 地点 *place; area; location*: 此 ~ *this area* | 华东各 ~

all over the eastern China | 目的 ~ *destination* 3 指路程, 用在里数或站数后 (*used after the number of stops or li*) *distance*: 三十里 ~ *distance of 30 li* | 两站 ~ *distance between three stops; distance of two stops* [地道] 1 地下挖成的隧道 *tunnel*: ~ ~ 战 *tunnel warfare* 2 (一 dào) 有名产地出产的, 也说“道地” (*also called 道地*) *genuine; authentic*: ~ ~ 药材 *genuine (medicinal) herb* ⑥ **transfer** 真正的, 纯粹 *pure; genuine*: 一口 ~ ~ 北京话 *to speak a pure Beijing dialect* [地方] 1 各省、市、县, 对全国和中央说 *local government; local administration*: ~ ~ 各级人民代表大会 *local People's Congress at various levels* | ~ ~ 服从中央. *Local authorities should obey the central government.* 2 (一 fāng) 区域 *space; place*: 飞机在什么 ~ ~ 飞? *Where is the plane flying?* | 那 ~ ~ 出高粱. *That place produces Chinese sorghum.* 3 (一 fāng) 点, 部分 *point; part*: 他这话有的 ~ ~ 很对. *Part of what he said is right.* [地位] 人在社会关系中所处的位置 *status* [地下] 1 地面下, 土里 *underground; subterranean*: ~ ~ 铁道 (*the*) *underground; subway; tube* ⑦ **figurative** 秘密的, 不公开的 *secret; underground*: ~ ~ 工作 *underground work* 2 (一 xià) 地面上 *on the ground*: 掉在 ~ ~ 了 *to drop to*

the ground ②表示思想活动的领域 insight; mind; 见 ~ insight; judgement | 心 ~ heart; character ③底子 ground (㊦ **doublet** 质 — texture; ground; background): 蓝 ~ 白花布 a piece of blue cloth with white flowers

㊦ de 见 136 页 see p136

弟 dì ㄉㄧˋ ①同父母的比自己年纪小的男子(叠 **reduplication**) younger brother [弟兄] (—xiong) ①包括所有的兄和弟 brothers (口语里跟“兄弟(di)”有分别,“兄弟(di)”专指弟弟)(different from 兄弟 which means younger brother in spoken Chinese): 我们 ~ ~ 三个 we three brothers ②同辈共事的朋友间亲热的称呼(used to denote an intimate address between colleagues of the same generation) brother ②称同辈比自己年纪小的男性(used to address a younger man of the same generation) brother: 小 ~ ~ little brother | 师 ~ junior male fellow apprentice [弟子]学生对老师自称或别人指称 disciple; pupil ③古同“第 ①②④” same as 第 ①②④ in ancient Chinese

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“悌”(tì) also same as 悌

递(遞) dì ㄉㄧˋ ①传送,传达 to pass; to hand on (㊦ **doublet** 传 — to transmit): 投 ~ to deliver | 你把书 ~ 给我. Pass me the book. | ~ 眼色(以目示意) to wink at ②顺

着次序 successively; ~ 补 to fill the vacancies in the proper order | ~ 加 to increase progressively | ~ 进 to go forward one by one

娣 dì ㄉㄧˋ ①古代称丈夫的弟妇(in ancient China) wife of one's husband's younger brother: ~ 姒(sì)(妯娌) wives of husband's younger and elder brothers; sisters-in-law ②古时姐姐称妹妹为娣 form of address for a woman to call her younger sister in ancient China

睇 dì ㄉㄧˋ 斜着眼看 to look askance; to cast a sidelong glance

第 dì ㄉㄧˋ ①次序 sequence; order (㊦ **doublet** 等 — rank; grade | 次 — sequence; order) ㊦ **extension** 科举时代考中(zhòng)叫及第,没考中叫落第(in 'imperial examinations, passing the examination is called 及第, failing to pass is called 落第) ②表次序的词头 prefix used to denote ordinal numbers: ~ 一 the first | ~ 二 the second ③封建社会官僚贵族的大宅子 mansion (or residence) of a ranking official in feudal society (㊦ **doublet** 宅 — mansion | — 宅 residence): 府 ~ mansion ④仅,只 only; but: 此物世上多有, ~ 人不识耳. It's very common in the world, but people don't know it.

的 ㄉㄧˋ 箭靶的中心 bull's eye; target: 中(zhòng) ~ to hit the target | 有

~放矢 *to shoot an arrow at the target; to have a definite object in view* [目的]要达到的目标、境地 *purpose; goal*; 我们的~~一定能够达到。We're sure to attain our goal.

① dí 见 140 页 see p140

② de 见 136 页 see p136

蒯 dì ㄉㄧˋ 〈古 *archaism*〉莲子 *lotus seed*

帝 dì ㄉㄧˋ ① 古代指天神 (in ancient China) *Supreme Being*: 上~ *God* ② 君主, 皇帝 *emperor; monarch*: 称~ *to proclaim oneself emperor* | 三皇五~ *three rulers and five emperors* (three rulers — the ruler of heaven “Fuxi”, the ruler of earth “Suiren”, the ruler of humanity “Shennong”; five emperors — Huangdi, Zhuanxu, Diku, Tangyao and Yushun) ③ 帝国主义的简称 *short for 帝国主义*

谛 dì ㄉㄧˋ ① 仔细 *attentively; carefully*: ~听 *to listen attentively* | ~视 *to examine closely* ② 意义, 道理 (原为佛教用语 from Buddhism) *significance; reason*: 妙~ *subtlety* | 真~ *essence*

蒂 (* 蒂) dì ㄉㄧˋ 花或瓜果跟枝茎相连的部分 *base*: 瓜熟~落。A ripe melon falls off its stalk — things will be easily settled when conditions are ripe. [蒂芥][芥蒂]细小的梗塞, 比喻嫌隙或不满 *unpleasantness; grudge*: 毫无~~ *to hold no grudge*

against

缔 dì ㄉㄧˋ 结合 *to combine; to unite* (④ *doublet* — 结 to combine): ~交 *to establish diplomatic relations* | ~约 *to conclude a treaty* [缔造] 创立, 组织 *to found; to create; to establish*: 毛泽东同志和他的战友们~~和培育了伟大、光荣、正确的中国共产党。Mao Zedong and his comrades-in-arms founded and cultivated the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party.

禘 dì ㄉㄧˋ 古代一种祭祀 *a kind of ancient sacrifice*

碲 dì ㄉㄧˋ 一种非金属元素, 符号 Te, 对热和电传导不良, 是半导体材料。用于钢铁工业。碲的化合物有毒, 可作杀虫剂 *tellurium (Te)*

棣 dì ㄉㄧˋ ① 植物名 *name of a plant* 1 唐棣, 也作“棠棣”, 古书上说的一种植物 (also written as 棠棣) *shadberry* 2 棣棠, 落叶灌木, 花黄色, 果实黑色 *kerria (Kerria japonica)* ② 同“弟”, 旧多用于书信 (usually used in correspondence in former times) same as 弟: 贤~ *my worthy brother*

踹 diǎ ㄉㄧㄢˇ 踢, 踏 *to kick; to tread*

DIA

ㄉㄧㄢˇ

嗲 diǎ ㄉㄧㄢˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉形容撒娇的声音或姿态 *voice or posture of a person acting as a pampered child*: ~声~气 *to*

speaking in the manner of a pampered child | ~得很 affectedly sweet

DIAN

刁弓

掂 diān 刁弓 [战戮] (—duo) 同“掂掇” same as 掂掇
掂 diān 刁弓 用手托着东西估量轻重 to weigh in the hand; ~一~ to weigh in the hand | ~着不轻。It feels quite heavy in the hand. [掂掇] (—duo) 1 斟酌 to consider; to think over 2 估量 to estimate; to reckon

滇 diān 刁弓 ①滇池, 湖名, 在云南省昆明。也叫“昆明湖”(also called 昆明湖) Dianchi Lake, in Kunming, Yunnan Province ②云南省的别称 Dian, another name for Yunnan Province

颠 diān 刁弓 ①头顶 crown (of the head); 华~ (头顶上黑发白发相杂) grizzled hair; grey-headed ② extension 最高最上的部分 summit; top; 山~ mountain peak | 塔~ top of a tower ③始 beginning; ~末 beginning and ending ④倒, 跌 to collapse; to topple (㊦ doublet 一覆 to overturn; to subvert); ~扑不破 (指理论正确不能推翻) irrefutable; indisputable [颠倒] (—dǎo) 1 上下或前后的次序倒置 to invert; to reverse; 书放~~了。The book is upside down. | 这两个字~~过来意思就不同了。The mean-

ing will be different if we reverse the two characters. 2 错乱 confused; disordered; 神魂~~ infatuated [颠沛] 1 倒下 to fall; to collapse 2 穷困, 受挫折 destitute; frustrated; 他以前过着~~流离的生活。He used to lead a vagrant life. ④颠簸, 上下震动 to jolt; to bump; 山路不平, 车~得厉害。The car bumped along the rough mountain path. ⑤同“癫” same as 癫 diān 刁弓 跌 to fall

颠

巅

diān 刁弓 山顶。也作“颠” (also written as 颠) mountaintop

癫

diān 刁弓 精神错乱、失常 deranged; insane (㊦ doublet 一狂 deranged; demented | 疯—insane)

典

diǎn 刁弓 ①可以作为标准、典范的书籍 standard work of scholarship; ~籍 ancient book; ancient records | 词~dictionary | 字~dictionary | 引经据~ to quote the classics; to quote authoritative works ② extension 标准, 法则 standard; regulations; ~范 model; example; paragon | ~章 institutions; decrees and regulations | 据为~要 to quote as a criterion [典礼] 郑重举行的仪式 ceremony; 开学~~ school-opening ceremony | 开幕~~ opening ceremony [典型] 1 有概括性或代表性的人或事物 model; example; paragon 2 文艺作品中, 用典型化的方法创造出来的能

够反映一定社会本质而又具有鲜明个性的艺术形象 typical character (in literature) ②典故, 诗文里引用的古书中的故事或词句 literary quotation; classical allusion: 用 ~ use of allusion ③旧指主持, 主管 (in former times) to be in charge: ~试 examiner | ~狱 warden ④活买活卖, 到期可以赎 to mortgage; to pawn: ~当 (dàng) to pawn | ~押 to pawn

碘 diǎn ㄉㄧㄢˇ 一种非金属元素, 符号 I, 黑紫色鳞片状, 有金属光泽, 供制医药染料等用。人体中缺少碘能引起甲状腺肿 iodine (I)

点 (點) diǎn ㄉㄧㄢˇ ① (一) 子、一儿) 细小的痕迹或物体 dot; speck; spot: 墨 ~儿 ink spot | 雨 ~儿 raindrop | 斑 ~ spot ④ **extension** 少量 a little; a bit: 一 ~ 小事 a trifle | 吃 ~ 儿东西 to have something to eat ② 几何学中指只有位置而没有长、宽、厚的图形 point ③ 一定的处所或限度 place; point: 起 ~ starting point | 终 ~ terminal point | 据 ~ stronghold | 焦 ~ focal point; focus | 沸 ~ boiling point ④ 项, 部分 item; part: 优 ~ strong point; merit | 重 ~ emphasis; stress | 要 ~ gist | 补充三 ~ to add three points ⑤ (一儿) 汉字的一种笔形 (丶) dot stroke: 三 ~ 水 (basic structural part in Chinese characters formed by three dot strokes) water radical ⑥ 加上点子 to put a dot: ~ 句 to punctuate

sentences | 评 ~ to comment | 画龙 ~ 睛 to add eyes to a painted dragon - to put the finishing touches to a piece of work to brighten it up [点缀] (-zhuì) 在事物上略加装饰 to adorn; to embellish: ~ ~ 风景 to embellish the scenery ⑦ 一落一起地动作 to touch on briefly: ~ 头 to nod | 蜻蜓 ~ 水。Dragon-flies skim (over) the water. ⑧ 使一点一滴地落下 to drip: ~ 眼药 to put drops in the eyes | ~ 种牛痘 to give small pox vaccination | ~ 播种子 to dibble ⑨ 引火, 燃火 to kindle; to burn: ~ 灯 to light a lamp | ~ 火 to light a fire ⑩ 查数 (shǔ) to check one by one: ~ 收 to check and accept | ~ 数 (shù) to count | ~ 验 to examine item by item ⑪ 指示, 指定 to instruct; to point (㊦ **doublet** 指一 to instruct): ~ 破 to point out; to lay bare | ~ 菜 to order dishes | ~ 歌 to request a song ⑫ 旧时夜间计时用更点, 一夜分五更, 一更分五点 one fifth of the watch (the night was formerly divided into five watches and each covered two hours): 三更三 ~ about 2:12 am ⑬ 钟点, 规定的时间 o'clock; appointed time: 保证火车不误 ~。Be sure that the train will not run behind schedule. ⑭ 点心 refreshments; pastry: 糕 ~ cake; pastry | 早 ~ breakfast

踮 (* 跖) diǎn ㄉㄧㄢˇ 也作“点” (also writ-

ten as 点) ①跛足人走路用脚尖点地 (of a lame person) to limp: ~脚 to limp ②提起脚跟, 用脚尖着地 to tiptoe; to stand on tiptoe: ~着脚向前看 to stand on tiptoe and look ahead

电 (電) diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ①物质中存在的一种能, 人利用它来使电灯发光、机械转动等 electricity [电脑]指电子计算机 computer [电子]物理学上称构成原子的一种带阴电的粒子 electron ②阴雨天气空中云层放电时发出的光。也叫“闪电”、“闪”(also called 闪电, 闪) lightning ③电流打击, 触电 to give or get an electric shock: 电门有毛病, ~了我一下。Something is wrong with the switch for I got an electric shock when touching it. ④指电报 telegram; telegraph: 急 ~ urgent telegram; express telegraph | 通 ~ to send a telegraph ⑤打电报 to telegraph: ~汇 to remit by telegram | ~告 to inform by telegraph

佃 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ 一般指旧社会无地或少地的农民, 被迫向地主、富农租地耕种 (in the old society) tenant farmer: ~户 tenant | ~农 tenant farmer

③ tián 见 744 页 see p744

甸 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ 古时称郊外的地方 (in ancient China) suburbs; outskirts [甸子]〈方 dialect〉放牧的草地 pasture; meadow

钿 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ①把金属、宝石等镶嵌 (qiàn) 在器物上作装饰 to inlay pieces of metal or gems on utensils for ornament: 宝 ~ women's hair ornament inlaid with sth like gold or jade | 螺 ~ (一种手工艺, 把贝壳镶嵌在器物上) mother-of-pearl inlay; shell-inlaid flower pattern ②古代一种嵌金花的首饰 women's hair ornament inlaid with gold flowers in ancient China

③ tián 见 744 页 see p744

阤 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ yán | 𠂔 (又 also yán) 临近 (危险) on the verge of (danger)

圪 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ①古时室内放东西的土台子 indoor earthen platform for placing objects on in ancient China ②屏障 protective screen

玷 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ 白玉上面的污点 flaw in a piece of jade [玷污] 使有污点 to blemish; to tarnish

店 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ①商店, 铺子 store; shop: 书 ~ book-store | 零售 ~ retail shop | ~员 shop assistant [饭店] ①较大的卖饭食的铺子 restaurant ②都市中的大旅馆 hotel ③旧式的旅馆 old-fashioned inn: 住 ~ to stop at an inn | 大车 ~ inn for carters

惦 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ 惦记, 记挂, 不放心 to be concerned about: 请勿 ~ 念。Don't worry yourself about me. | 心里老 ~ 着工作。The work is the very con-

cern of him, or He's always concerned about his work.

垫(墊) diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ① 衬托, 放在底下或铺在上面 to pad; to put sth under (or above) sth else: ~桌子 to put sth under the legs of a table to make it level | ~上个褥子 to put a cotton-padded mattress on the bed | 路面~上点儿土 to spread earth on the road to make it level ② (一子、一儿) 衬托的东西 cushion; pad; mat: 草~子 straw mat | 鞋~儿 insole | 椅~子 chair cushion ③ 替人暂付款项 to pay for sb and expect to be repaid later: ~款 to advance money | ~钱 to advance money

淀(澱) diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ① 浅的湖泊 shallow lake: 白洋~ Baiyang Lake ② 渣滓, 液体里沉下的东西 sediment [淀粉] 一种不溶于水、很微小的颗粒, 米、麦、甘薯、马铃薯中含量很多 starch

靛 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ① 靛青, 蓝靛, 用蓼蓝叶泡水调和石灰沉淀所得的蓝色染料 indigo ② 蓝色和紫色混合而成的一种颜色 indigo blue

奠 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ① 陈设祭品向死者致敬 to make offerings to the dead (㊦ **doublet** 祭一 to hold a memorial service): ~酒 to offer libation | ~仪 condolence money ② 奠定, 稳稳地安置 to establish; to settle: ~基 to lay a foundation | ~都(dū) to establish a capital

殿 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ ① 高大的房屋, 特指封建帝王受朝听政的地方, 或供奉神佛的地方 hall; palace; temple ② 在最后 at the rear; in the rear: ~后 to bring up the rear [殿军] ① 行军时走在最后的部队 rearguard ② 体育、游艺竞赛中的最末一名, 也指入选的最末一名 person who comes last in a contest; the last of the successful candidates

癜 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ 皮肤病名, 常见的是白癜, 俗称“白癜风”, 皮肤生斑点后变白色 (popularly called 白癜风) leucoderma; vitiligo

簟 diàn ㄉㄧㄢˋ 竹席 bamboo mat

刁 diāo ㄉㄧㄠ 狡猾, 无赖 cunning; tricky; sly: ~棍 (恶人) villain | 这个人真~。This person is very cunning. [刁难] (一nàn) 故意难为人 to make things difficult for sb on purpose

叼 diāo ㄉㄧㄠ 用嘴衔住 to hold in the mouth: 猫~着老鼠。The cat held a rat in its mouth.

刁 diāo ㄉㄧㄠ [刁汭] 湖名, 在湖北省汉川 Diaocha Lake, in Hanchuan, Hubei Province

凋 diāo ㄉㄧㄠ 草木零落, 衰落 (㊦ **doublet** 一谢 to wither | 一零 to wilt): 松柏后~。The pine and cypress are known as the last to fade away. | 百业~

敝。All businesses languished.

碉 diāo 刁 碉堡, 防守用的建筑物 blockhouse

雕 (① * 鷗、②③④ * 彫、

②③ * 凋) diāo 刁 ① 老雕, 一类很凶猛的鸟, 羽毛褐色, 上嘴钩曲, 捕食野兔、鼠类等 vulture; eagle ② 刻竹、木、玉、石、金属等 to carve; to engrave; to sculpt: 木 ~ 泥塑 wood carving and clay modeling | 浮 ~ relief (sculpture); rilievo | ~ 版 wood block for printing ③ 用彩画装饰 to decorate with colourful paintings: ~ 弓 elaborate bow | ~ 墙 wall with sculptures ④ 同“凋” same as 凋

鲷 diāo 刁 [真鲷] 鱼名, 通称“加吉鱼”。身体红色, 有蓝色斑点, 是黄海、渤海重要的海产鱼之一, 肉味鲜美 (generally called 加吉鱼) porgy (Calamus)

貂 diāo 刁 哺乳动物, 鼻尖, 尾巴长, 毛皮黄黑色或带紫色, 生活在我国东北 marten

吊 (* 弔) diào 刁 ① 祭奠死者或对遭到丧事的人家、团体给予慰问 to condole; to mourn: ~ 丧 (sāng) to offer condolences to the bereaved | ~ 唁 to condole ② 悬挂 to hang: 房梁上 ~ 着四盏光彩夺目的大红灯。Four dazzlingly bright red lanterns hang down from the beams of the house. ③ 把毛皮缀在衣面上 to

put in a fur lining: ~ 皮袄 to line a coat with fur ④ 提取, 收回 to revoke; to withdraw: ~ 卷 to ask for files or examination papers | ~ 销执照 to revoke a licence ⑤ 旧时货币单位, 一般是一千个制钱叫一吊 former monetary unit, equal to 1,000 copper coins

钬 diào 刁 见 446 页“钬”字条“钬钬儿” (liàodiào) see 钬钬儿 on p446

钓 diào 刁 用饵诱鱼上钩 to angle; to fish: ~ 鱼 to go fishing; to angle ② figurative 施用手段取得 to fish for; to angle for: 沽名 ~ 誉 to fish for fame and compliments

蓐 diào 刁 古代除草用的农具 diao, a weeding implement in ancient China

穹 diào 刁 深远 remote; distant (㊦ doublet — 远 distant)

调 ㊦ diào 刁 ① 调动, 安排 to transfer; to shift: ~ 职 to be transferred to a new post | ~ 兵遣将 to deploy forces ② (一子) 曲调, 音乐上高、低、长、短配合和谐的一组音 tune; melody (㊦ doublet 腔 — tune): 这个 ~ 子很好听。The tune sounds lovely. ③ 多指调式类别和调式主音高度 key; scale; mode: C 大 ~ the key of C major ④ 语言中字音的声调 tone; tune: ~ 号 tone mark | ~ 类 tone category [声调] 1 字音的高低升降。古汉语的声调是平、上、

去、入四声。普通话的声调是阴平、阳平、上声、去声 the tone of Chinese characters (Classical Chinese had four tones: level tone, rising tone, falling tone and entering tone, while standard Chinese pronunciation has five tones: high and level tone, rising tone, falling-rising tone, falling tone and neutral tone) 2 读书、说话、朗诵的腔调 tone

⊖ tiáo 见 747 页 see p747

掉 diào ㄉㄧㄠˋ ① 落 to fall; to drop; to shed; ~眼泪 to shed tears | ~在水里 to fall in-to water ② 落在后面 to lag behind; to fall behind; ~队 to drop out ③ 〈方 dialect〉遗漏, 遗失 to lose; to be missing: 文章~了几个字。There are a few characters (or words) missing in the article. | 钱包~了。The purse is missing. ④ 减损, 消失 to decrease; to decline; to reduce; ~膘儿 to lose weight | ~色 to lose colour; to fade ⑤ 回转 to turn; to turn round; to turn back; ~头 to turn around; to turn back | ~过来 to turn around ⑥ 摇摆 to wag; 尾大不~ (喻指挥不灵) the tail is too heavy to wag — (of an organization) too cumbersome to be effective; leadership rendered ineffectual by recalcitrant subordinates ⑦ 对换 to exchange; to swap; ~一个个儿 to swap places ⑧ 在动词后表示动作的完成 (used after certain verbs to indicate

completion); 丢 ~ to throw away | 卖 ~ to sell | 改 ~ 坏习惯 to get rid of bad habits

铫 ⊖ diào ㄉㄧㄠˋ (一子、一儿) 煮开水熬东西用的器具 kettle; pot; 药 ~ 儿 medicine pot | 沙 ~ earthen pot

⊖ yáo 见 874 页 see p874

DIÉ

ㄉㄧㄝˊ

爹 diē ㄉㄧㄝ ① 父亲 (叠 reduplication) papa; dad; daddy ② 对老人或长 (zhǎng) 者的尊称 (polite term of address for elderly men): 老 ~ old pa

跌 diē ㄉㄧㄝ 摔倒 to fall; to tumble; ~了一跤 to have a fall | ~倒 to tumble; to topple ④ extension 下降, 低落 to drop; to fall; ~价 to fall (or drop) in price; to go down in price [跌足] 顿足, 跺脚 to stamp one's foot

迭 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ ① 交换, 轮流 to alternate; 更 ~ to change; to alternate | ~为宾主 to be a guest and a host alternately ② 屡, 连着 repeatedly; ~次会商 to consult time and again | 近年来, 地下文物 ~ 有发现。Discoveries of underground cultural relics have been made in recent years one after another. ③ 及, 赶上 to be in time for; 忙不 ~ hurriedly

跼 ⊖ dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 〈古 archaism〉日过午偏西 (of the sun) to go to the west after noon time

⊖ yì 见 890 页 see p890

瓟 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 小瓜 small melon

垤 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 小土堆 mound; molehill (㊦ **doublet** 丘—mound; hillock): 蚁～anthill

啮 ㊦ dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 咬 to bite

㊦ xì 见 807 页 see p807

绋 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 古代丧服用的麻带儿 linen sash on ancient mourning garment: 首～linen band around one's head for mourning | 腰～linen sash around one's waist for mourning

耄 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 年老,七八十岁的年纪 old; in one's seventies or eighties

谍 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 秘密探察军事、政治及经济等方面的消息 espionage: ～报 intelligence [间谍](jiàn—)为敌方或外国刺探国家秘密情报的特务分子 intelligence agent; spy

堞 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 城墙上呈ㄣ形 的矮墙 battlements

喋 ㊦ dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ [喋喋]啰唆, 语言烦琐 to chatter away; to rattle on: ～～不休 to rattle away; to chatter on [喋血]流血满地 bloodshed

㊦ zhá 见 948 页 see p948

牒 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 文书,证件 official document; certificate: 通～(两国交换意见用的文书) diplomatic note

碟 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ (一子、一儿)盛(chéng)食物等的器具,扁而浅,比盘子小 small plate; saucer; dish

蝶 (*蜚) dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 蝴蝶, 昆虫名。静止时

四翅竖立在背部,喜在花间、草地飞行,吸食花蜜。幼虫多对作物有害。有粉蝶、蛱蝶、凤蝶等多种 butterfly

蹀 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 蹈,顿足 to stamp; to step [蹀躞](—xiè)迈着小步走路的样子 to mince

鲈 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 鱼名。比目鱼的一类,体形侧扁,两眼都在身体的右侧,有眼的一侧褐色,无眼的一侧大都为白色,常见的有星鲈、高眼鲈等。肉可以吃 righteye flounder; flatfish (Pleuronectidae)

嵴 (嵴) dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ [嵴嶂] (—niè)形容山高 (of a mountain) lofty; towering

叠 (*疊、*疊) dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ ① 重复地堆,累积 to pile up (㊦ **doublet** 重—overlapping): ～床架屋(喻重复累赘) needless duplication; repetitiousness | ～假山 to pile up rocks into rockeries | ～罗汉 human pyramid ② 重复 to repeat: 层见～出 to appear repeatedly; to occur frequently ③ 折叠 to fold: ～衣服 to fold clothes | 铺床～被 to make the bed and fold up the quilt

氈 dié ㄉㄧㄝˊ 细棉布 fine cotton cloth

DING

ㄉㄧㄥ

丁 ㊦ dīng ㄉㄧㄥ ① 天干的第四位 ding, the 4th of the 10 heavenly stems 常用作顺序的第四 the fourth ② 成年男子

male adult; man; 壮 ~ *able-bodied man* ⑤ **extension** 1 旧指人口 (in former times) population; 人 ~ *population* | ~ 口 *population* 2 指从事某种劳动的人 person engaged in certain types of manual work; 园 ~ *gardener* ③ 当, 遭逢 to incur; ~ 兹盛世 *born into this prosperous age* | ~ 忧 (旧指遭父母丧) (in former times) to be in mourning for one's parent ④ (ㄣ 儿) 小方块 cube: 肉 ~ 儿 *meat cubes* | 咸菜 ~ 儿 *diced salted vegetables* [丁点儿] 表示极少或极小 a tiny bit; 一 ~ ~ 毛病都没有。There isn't the slightest flaw, or It's flawless. ⑤ 姓 Ding, a surname

[丁当] (— dāng) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 金属等撞击的声音 dingdong; jingling; clinking

⊖ zhēng 见 970 页 see p970

叮 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ 见 452 页“伶”字条“伶仃”(líng—) see 伶仃 on p452

叮 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ ① 叮嘱, 再三嘱咐 to exhort ② 蚊子等用针形口器吸食 to sting; to bite; 被蚊子 ~ 了一口 to get a mosquito bite ③ 追问 to inquire; ~ 问 to question persistently; to make a detailed inquiry

[叮当] 同“丁当” same as 丁当 [叮咛] (* 丁宁) 反复地嘱咐 to exhort repeatedly; ~ ~ 再三 to exhort repeatedly

玎 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ [玎玲] (— líng) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 玉

石等撞击的声音 clinking; tinkling; jingling

盯 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ 注视, 集中视力看 to gaze at; 大家眼睛直 ~ 着他。We all fixed our eyes on him.

町 ⊖ dīng ㄉㄩㄥ 见 775 页“畹”字条“畹町”(wǎn—) see 畹町 on p775

⊖ tǐng 见 752 页 see p752

钉 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ ① (一子、一儿) 竹、木、金属制成的可以打入他物的细条形的东西 nail; 螺丝 ~ 儿 screw | 碰 ~ 子 (喻受打击或被拒绝) to receive a serious rebuff; to suffer setbacks; to meet with rejection ② 紧跟着不放松 to tail; ~ 住对方的前锋 (in sports) to shadow the forward from the opposing side (in football) ③ 督促, 催问 to urge; to press; 这事得 ~ 着他点儿。You'd better keep pressing him to do that. or You must keep reminding him of the matter.

⊖ dìng 见 154 页 see p154

疔 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ 疔毒, 疔疮, 一种毒疮 malignant boil; malignant furuncle

聃 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ [聃聃] (— níng) 耳垢, 耳屎, 皮脂腺分泌的蜡状物质 earwax; cerumen

酏 ⊖ dīng ㄉㄩㄥ (外 loanword) 医药上用酒精和药配合成的液剂 tincture; 碘 ~ *tincture of iodine*

⊖ dǐng 见 153 页 see p153

钉 dīng ㄉㄩㄥ 补鞋底 to mend the sole of a shoe

顶 dǐng ㄉㄩㄥˇ ① (一儿) 人体或物体的最高最上的部分 crown; top: 头 ~ the crown; top (or crown) of the head | 山 ~ mountaintop | 房 ~ roof ② 用头支承 to carry on the head; 用头 ~ 东西 to carry sth on the head | ~ 天立地 (喻英雄气概) indomitable; heroic ③ **extension** 1 用东西支撑 to prop up: 用门杠把门 ~ 上 to prop up the door with a bar 2 冒 against; in the teeth of: ~ 着雨走了 to leave despite the rain ③ 用头或角撞击 to gore; to butt; to head: ~ 球 to head a ball | 公牛 ~ 人. Bulls gore people. ④ 自下而上用力拱起 to jack up: 用千斤顶把汽车 ~ 起来 to jack up a car | 麦芽 ~ 出土来了. The malt has sprouted from the earth. ⑤ 相逆, 对面迎着 against: ~ 风 to head into the wind ⑥ 顶撞 (多指下对上) to retort; to talk back: 他气冲冲地 ~ 了班长两句. He said a few words angrily to the monitor in retort. ⑦ 代替 to replace (㊦ **doublet** 一替 to take the place of): ~ 名 to assume sb else's name | 冒名 ~ 替 to assume the identity of another person ⑧ 相当, 等于 to equal; to be equivalent to: 一个人 ~ 两个人工作. One can do the work of two. ⑨ **extension** 担当, 抵得过 to undertake; to stand up to: 他一个人去不 ~ 事. He alone is not enough. ⑩ 〈方 dialect〉直到 until: 昨天 ~ 十二点才到家.

He didn't go back home until twelve o'clock yesterday. ⑩ 副词 **adverb**, 最, 极 most; extremely: ~ 好 excellent; superb | ~ 多 at most | ~ 会想办法 to be always ready with an idea ⑪ 量词 **quantifier**: 两 ~ 帽子 two caps

酇 ㄉㄩㄥˇ 见 511 页 “酇”字条 “酇酇” (mǐng—) see 酇酇 on p511

㊦ dīng 见 152 页 see p152

鼎 dǐng ㄉㄩㄥˇ ① 古代烹煮用的器物, 一般是三足两耳 ding, an ancient cooking vessel with two loop handles and three legs [鼎立] 三方并立 tripartite confrontation; tripartite balance of forces: 三国 ~ ~ the tripartite balance of power of the three states — Wei, Shu and Wu ② 大 (叠 **reduplication**) great; grand: ~ 力 great effort | ~ ~ 大名 famous; celebrated ③ 〈方 dialect〉锅 pot: ~ 间 (厨房) kitchen ④ 正当, 正在 during; in the course of: ~ 盛 in a period of great prosperity; at the height of power and splendour

订 dīng ㄉㄩㄥˋ ① 改正, 修改 to correct; to revise: ~ 正初稿 to revise the first draft | 考 ~ to do textual research | 校 (jiào) ~ to revise; to blue-pencil ② 立 (契约), 约定 to conclude; to agree on: ~ 报 to subscribe to a newspaper | ~ 货 to order goods | ~ 婚 to be en-

gaged to | ~合同 to conclude a contract ③用线、铁丝等把书页等连在一起 to staple; to bind: 装~to staple | ~一个笔记本 to staple a notebook

钉 dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ 见 159 页“恒”字条“恒钉”(dòu—) see 恒钉 on p159

钉 ⊖ dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ ①把钉子或楔(xiē)子打入他物 to nail: 拿个钉子~——to fetch a nail and drive it in | 墙上~着木橛。There's a wood peg in the wall. ②连接在一起 to sew on: ~扣子 to sew a button on

⊖ dīng 见 152 页 see p152

定 dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ ①不可变更的, 规定的, 不动的 fixed; settled: ~理 theorem | ~论 final conclusion | ~量 ration | ~期 periodic ② extension 副词 **adverb**, 必然地 surely; certainly: ~能成功 to be sure to succeed [定义]对事物本质或范围的扼要说明 definition ③使确定, 使不移动 to fix; to set: ~案 to decide on a verdict | ~胜负 to judge the winner | 否~to deny | 决~to decide | ~章程 to make rules | ~制度 to set regulations ④安定, 平靖(多指局势)(usually of a situation) to settle; to pacify: 大局已~。The overall situation is already irreversible. ⑤镇静, 安稳(多指情绪)(usually of mood) calm; placid: 心神不~agitated; restless | ~~~神再说 to wait until one calms down ⑥预先约妥 to

subscribe; to order; to book: ~金 deposit | ~做 to have sth made to order

锭 dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ 见 36 页“毗”字条“毗锭”(bǐ—)、501 页“密”字条“密锭”(mì—) see 毗锭 on p36; see 密锭 on p501

腓 dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ 〈方 dialect〉屁股 buttocks: 光~naked

碇 (* 碇、* 碇) dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ 系船的石礮 small anchor; killock; killick: 下~(停船) to cast anchor; to anchor | 起~(开船) to weigh anchor; to lift anchor

锭 dìng ㄉㄧㄥˋ ①(一子)纺车或纺纱机上绕纱的机件 spindle: 纱~spindle ②(一子、一儿)金属或药物等制成的块状物 ingot; ingot-shaped tablet: 钢~steel ingot | 金~儿 gold ingot | 紫金~zijin ding, a kind of medicine

ㄉㄩ

ㄉㄩ

丢 diū ㄉㄩ ①失去, 遗落 to lose; to be missing: ~了一枝钢笔 to have lost a pen | ~脸(失面子) to lose face; to be disgraced | ~三落(là)四 forgetful; scatterbrained ②放下, 抛开 to put aside; to throw away: 这件事可以~开不管。It can be put aside.

铥 diū ㄉㄩ 一种金属元素, 符号 Tm, 银白色, 质软。可用来制 X 射线源等 thulium (Tm)

DONG

ㄉㄨㄥ

东(東) dōng ㄉㄨㄥ ① 方向, 太阳出来的那一边, 跟“西”相对 (the opposite of 西) east; ~ 方红, 太阳升。The east is turning red and the sun is rising. | 面朝 ~ to face east | 黄河以 ~ to the east of the Huanghe River | 华 ~ east China [东西] (—xi) 物件, 有时也指人或动物 thing; creature ② 主人 host; owner: 房 ~ land-lord ③ 东道 (请人吃饭, 出钱的叫“东道”, 也简称“东”) (one who treats sb else to dinner is called 东道, or 东 for short) host: 做 ~ to be the host

[东乡族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Dongxiang ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

东(東) dōng ㄉㄨㄥ [东罗] 地名, 在广西壮族自治区扶绥。今作“东罗” (now written as 东罗) Dongluo, a place in Fusui, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

鸫(鶇) dōng ㄉㄨㄥ 鸟名。种类很多, 羽毛多淡褐色或黑色, 叫得很好听, 食昆虫, 是益鸟 thrush (Turdidae)

冬(② 𡇗) dōng ㄉㄨㄥ ① 四季中的第四季, 气候最冷 winter: 过 ~ to pass the winter | 隆 ~ midwinter ② 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 敲鼓、敲门的声音 (叠 reduplica-

tion) (sound of beating a drum or knocking at a door) rub-a-dub; rat-a-tat; thump-thump [冬烘] 思想迂腐, 知识浅陋 (of one's thinking and knowledge) shallow but pedantic

咚 dōng ㄉㄨㄥ 同“冬②” same as 冬②

氡 dōng ㄉㄨㄥ 一种放射性元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 Rn, 无色无臭, 不易跟其他元素化合, 在真空玻璃管中能发荧光 radon (Rn)

董 dǒng ㄉㄨㄥ 监督管理 to supervise; to superintend; to direct [董事] 某些企业、学校等推举出来代表自己监督和主持业务的人, 也省称“董” (also 董 for short) director: ~ ~ 会 board of directors

懂 dǒng ㄉㄨㄥ 了解, 明白 to know; to understand: 一看就 ~ to understand at the first sight | ~ 得一点医学 to know a little medicine

动(動) dòng ㄉㄨㄥ ① 从原来位置上离开, 改变原来的位置或姿态, 跟“静”相对 (the opposite of 静) to move; to stir: 站住别 ~! Stand still and don't move! | 风吹草 ~ rustle of grass in the wind — a sign of disturbance or trouble; sign of anything untoward brewing ② extension 1 能动的 capable of movement; mobile: ~ 物 animal 2 可以变动的 movable: ~ 产 personal property; movables [动弹] (—tan) 身体或物体动 to move ②

行动, 动作, 行为 *movement*; *action*; *act*: 一举一~ *every move* [动词] 表示动作、行为、变化的词, 如走、来、去、打、吃、爱、拥护、变化等 *verb* [动静] (一 *jing*) 动作或情况 *activity*; *movement*; 没有~~。 *There's no sign of activity.* | 侦察敌人的~~ *to reconnoiter the enemy's movements* ③ 使动, 使有动作 *to cause to move or do*; ~手 *to start work*; *to get to work* | ~脑筋 *to rack one's brains* [动员] ① 战争要发生时, 把国家的武装力量由和平状态转入战时状态, 把所有的经济部门转入供应战争需要的工作 *national mobilization* ② 号召大家或说服别人做某种工作 *to mobilize*; *to call upon people to participate in a certain activity* ④ 感动, 情感起反应 *to move*; *to touch*; ~心 *to have one's feelings aroused* | ~人 *moving*; *touching* ⑤ 开始做 *to start*; ~工 *to start construction* | ~身 (起行) *to set out*; *to start off* ⑥ 往往 *frequently*: 观众~以万计 *to draw audiences of tens of thousands* [动不动] 表示很容易发生, 常跟“就”连用 (often used in collocation with 就 *to express something apt to happen*) *frequently*; *always*; *easily*; ~~~就引古书 *to be always citing from classic works* | ~~~就争吵 *to be apt to quarrel* ⑦ 放在动词后, 表示效果 (used after a verb to express result): 拿得~ *to be able to*

carry (sth with one's hands) | 搬不~ *to be unable to move (sth)*

冻 (凍) dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ① 液体或含水分的东西遇冷凝结 *to freeze*: 河里~冰了。 *The river is frozen.* | 天寒地~ *freezing* ② (一儿) 凝结了的汤汁 *jelly*: 肉~儿 *meat jelly*; *aspic* | 鱼~儿 *fish jelly* | 果子~儿 *jelly* ③ 感到寒冷或受到寒冷 *to feel cold*; *to freeze*: 外面很冷, 真~得慌。 *It's so cold outside that I am freezing.* | 小心别~着。 *Take care so you won't catch cold.*

栋 (棟) dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ① 古代指房屋的脊檩 (in ancient China) *ridgepole* [栋梁] ② 喻 *figurative* 担负国家重任的人 *pillar of a state* ③ 量词 *quantifier*: 一~房子 *a house*

朐 (臄) dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ 蛋白朐, 有机化合物, 医学上用作细菌的培养基 *peptone*

侗 dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ [侗族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Dong ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

⊖ *tóng* 见 754 see p754

⊖ *tǒng* 见 756 页 see p756

垌 dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ① 田地 *field*: 田~ *field* ② 地名用字 *dong*, used in a place name: 麻~ (在广西壮族自治区桂平) *Madong (a place in Guiping, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region)* | 中~ (在广东省化州)

Zhongdong (a place in Huazhou, Guangdong Province)

⊖ tóng 见 755 页 see p755

洞 ⊖ dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ 山洞, 石洞 cave; cavern

⊖ tóng 见 755 页 see p755

洞 dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ① 洞穴, 窟窿 hole; cavity: 山 ~ cave; cavern | 老鼠 ~ rat hole | 衣服破了一个 ~. There's a hole in the garment. ② 透彻, 清楚 thoroughly; penetratingly: ~ 察一切 to have a keen insight into matters | ~ 若观火 to see sth as clearly as a blazing fire — to understand sth thoroughly at a glance ③ 说数字时用来代替零 (used as a code word for 零) naught

恫 dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ 恐惧, 恐吓 to frighten; to threaten [恫吓] (—hè) 吓 (xià) 唬 to scare; to intimidate

胴 dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ ① 躯干, 整个身体除去头部、四肢和内脏余下的部分 trunk; torso; body ② 大肠 large intestines

洞 dòng ㄉㄨㄥˋ 山洞、窑洞或矿坑 cave; cave dwelling; pit

ㄉㄡ

都 ⊖ dōu ㄉㄡ 副词 **adverb** ① 全, 完全 all; completely: 事情不论大小, ~ 要做好。Everything big or small, we should do it well. ② 表示语气的加重 for emphasis: ~ 十二点了还不睡。Why don't you go to

bed? It's already 12 o'clock! | 连小孩子 ~ 搬得动。Even a small child can move it.

⊖ dū 见 160 页 see p160

咄 dōu ㄉㄡ 斥责声, 多见于旧小说或戏曲中 exclamation of scolding in old novels or operas

兜 dōu ㄉㄡ ① (一子、一儿) 作用和口袋相同的东西 pocket; bag: 裤 ~ trousers pocket | ~ 儿布 cloth used to make inner pockets ② 做成兜形把东西拢住 to wrap up in a piece of cloth folded like a bag, etc: 用手巾 ~ 着 to wrap it up in a towel | 船帆 ~ 风。Sails can catch the wind. ③ extension 兜揽, 招揽 to tout; ~ 售 to peddle; to hawk ④ 承担 to take responsibility: 没关系, 有问题我 ~ 着。Don't worry! Should anything go wrong, I'll see to it. ⑤ 环绕, 围绕 to move around; ~ 抄 to round up | ~ 圈子 to circle

莧 dōu ㄉㄡ 〈方 dialect〉① 指某些植物的根和靠近根的茎 root and stem of some plants: 禾 ~ roots of rice | 树 ~ 脑 (树墩儿) tree stump [坐莧] 稻子的幼苗发黄, 长不快 (of rice seedlings) to turn yellow, and grow very slowly ② 量词 quantifier, 相当于“丛”或“棵” (similar to 丛 or 棵): 一 ~ 草 a clump of grass | 两 ~ 白菜 two heads of Chinese cabbage

筴 dōu ㄉㄡ ① (一子) 走山路坐的竹轿 bamboo chair tied to two bamboo poles serv-

ing as a sedan chair ②竹、藤、柳条等做成的盛东西的器物 basket made of bamboo, cane, or wicker, etc

斗 dǒu ㄉㄡˇ ①市制容量单位, 1斗是10升 dou, a traditional unit of capacity, equal to ten litres ②量(liáng)粮食的器具, 容量是1斗, 多为方形 dou, a square grain-measuring container with a capacity of one litre ㊦ **figurative** ①形容小东西的大 (of a small thing) big; ~胆 to venture; to be bold ②形容大东西的小 (of a big thing) small; ~室 small room | ~城 small town ③像斗的东西 dou-shaped object; 漏 ~ funnel | 熨 ~ iron [斗拱] (*料拱) (—gǒng) 拱是建筑上弧形承重结构, 斗是垫拱的方木块, 合称斗拱 dougong, a tier of unique Chinese architectural structure, comprising of a bow-shaped bracket (called 拱) cushioned with a trapezoidal block (called 斗), which is inserted between the top of a pillar and a crossbeam; corbel bracket ④呈圆形的指纹 whorl of a fingerprint ⑤星宿名, 二十八宿之一 dou, the 8th of the 28 constellations

㊦ dòu 见 158 页 see p158

抖 dǒu ㄉㄡˇ ①使振动 to shake; to flick; ~床单 to spread the sheet with a flick | ~空竹 to play with a diabolo | ~身上的雪 to shake the snow off one's clothes [抖搂]

(—lou) ①同“抖①” same as 抖 ①: ~衣服上的土 to shake the dust off one's clothes ②任意挥霍 to squander; to waste; 别把钱~~光了。Don't waste every penny you have. ③揭露 to expose; ~老底儿 to bring sb's past to light ②哆嗦, 战栗 to tremble; to shiver: 冷得发~ to tremble with cold ③讽刺人突然得势或生活水平突然提高 (used sarcastically) to preen oneself; to get on in the world; to feel puffed up with self-importance: 他最近~起来了。He seems to be preening himself recently. or He seems to be taking on airs recently.

料 dǒu ㄉㄡˇ [料拱] 旧同“斗拱” same as 斗拱 in former times 参看 158 页“斗③” see 斗③ on p158

斜 dǒu ㄉㄡˇ (又 also tǒu) 见 760 页 tǒu see tǒu on p760
蚪 dǒu ㄉㄡˇ 见 388 页“蝌”字条“蝌蚪” (kē—) see 蝌蚪 on p388

陡 (*料) dǒu ㄉㄡˇ ①斜度很大, 近于垂直 steep; precipitous: 这个山坡太~。The hillside is too steep. ②突然 abruptly; suddenly: 气候~变。The climate changed abruptly.

斗 (鬥、*鬪、*鬪)

㊦ dòu ㄉㄡˇ ①对打 to fight; to tussle (㊦ doublet 战— to battle; to combat): 搏~ to combat [斗争] ①矛盾的双方互相冲

突,一方力求战胜另一方 to struggle; to strive; 思想~~ ideological struggle 2 用说理、揭露、控诉等方式打击 to denounce; to accuse; 开~~会 to have a public accusation meeting 3 奋斗 to strive; 为实现四个现代化而~~ to strive for the four modernizations [奋斗]为了达到一定的目的而努力干 to strive ② 比赛胜负 to compete with; to contest with: ~智 to battle with wits | ~力 to battle with strength ③ 〈方 dialect〉拼合,凑近 to fit together; to put together; 那条桌子腿还没有~榫(sǔn)。The leg tenons of the table haven't been fitted into the mortises. | 用碎布~成一个口袋 to make a sack with small pieces of cloth

⊖ dòu 见 158 页 see p158

豆(① * 荳) dòu ㄉㄡˋ ① 豆科,双子叶植物的一科,草本木本都有,如绿豆、黄豆、落花生、槐树、紫檀等都属这一科。通常统称豆类植物,有大豆、豌豆、蚕豆等。又指这些植物的种子 legume; bean ② (一儿)形状像豆粒的东西 bean-shaped thing: 山药~儿 Chinese yam | 花生~儿 peanut kernel ③ 古代盛(chéng)肉或其他食品的器皿(in ancient China) stemmed cup or bowl

逗 dòu ㄉㄡˋ ① 停留 to stay; to stop (㊦ doublet 一留 to stay; to tarry) ② 引,惹弄 to tease; to toy with: ~笑 amusing; funny | ~趣 to amuse ③

同“读”(dòu) same as 读

馐 dòu ㄉㄡˋ [馐钉](—dìng) 供陈设的食品 food for display ㊦ figurative 文辞堆砌 ornate writing

痘 dòu ㄉㄡˋ 脖子,颈 neck

痘 dòu ㄉㄡˋ ① 水痘,一种传染病,小儿容易感染 pox ② 痘疮,即天花。参看 285 页“花”字条“天花”(i.e. 天花, see 天花 on p285) smallpox [牛痘]牛身上的痘疮,制成牛痘苗,接种在人身上,可以预防天花。也省称“痘”(also 痘 for short) cowpox

读(讀) ⊖ dòu ㄉㄡˋ 旧指文章里一句话中间念起来要稍稍停顿的地方(in former times) slight pause in reading to mark the end of a phrase, clause, or sentence (when reading unpunctuated ancient writing): 句~(at the end of a phrase or sentence) pause; sentences and phrases

⊖ dú 见 161 页 see p161

窠(竇) dòu ㄉㄡˋ 孔,洞 hole: 鼻~ paranasal sinus | 狗~ kennel [疑窠]可疑的地方 suspicion: 顿生~~ to feel suspicious suddenly

ㄉㄡ

𠂔(** 𠂔) dū ㄉㄨ 用指头、棍棒等轻击轻点 to touch or tap lightly with a finger, stick, etc.: ~一个点儿 to make a dot [点𠂔]画

家随意点染 to add a few touches to a painting

都 ① dū ㄉㄨ ① 首都, 全国最高领导机关所在的地方 capital: 建~ to establish a capital ② 大城市 major city (㊦ **doublet** 一市 city): 通~ 大邑 metropolis ③ 姓 Du, a surname
② dōu 见 157 页 see p157

阁 ① dū ㄉㄨ 城门上的台 platform over a city gate
② shé 见 662 页 see p662

嘟 dū ㄉㄨ 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, toot: 喇叭~~响。The horn is tooting. [嘟囔] (— nang) 连续地自言自语, 常带有抱怨的意思 to mutter; to mumble: 别瞎~~啦! Don't mumble to yourself anymore!

[嘟噜] (— lu) ① 向下垂着 to sag; to dangle: ~~着脸, 显得很不高兴。He put on a long face, looking very unhappy. ② 量词 **quantifier**, 用于连成一簇的东西 bunch; cluster: 一~~ 钥匙 a bunch of keys | 一~~ 葡萄 a bunch of grapes ③ (— 儿) 舌或小舌连续颤动发出的声音 trill: 打~~儿 to trill

屙 (**) ㄉㄨ (— 子, — 儿) < 方 **dialect** ① 屁股 buttocks ② 蜂或蝎子等尾部的毒刺 sting

督 dū ㄉㄨ 监督, 监管, 察看 to superintend; to oversee: ~ 师 to supervise military operations | ~ 战 to supervise military operations | ~ 促 to supervise and urge

毒 dú ㄉㄨ ① 对生物体有危害的性质, 或有这种性质

的东西 poison: ~ 气 poisonous gas | 中 (zhòng) ~ poisoning | 消毒 ~ to disinfect; to sterilize | 砒霜有~。Arsenic is poisonous.

② **extension** 对思想品质有害的事物 things harmful to one's mind: 肃清流~ to eradicate pernicious influences ③ 毒品 drugs; narcotics: 吸~ to take drugs | 贩~ to traffic in drugs | 禁~ to prohibit drugs ④ 用有毒的东西使人或物受到伤害 to poison: 用药~ 老鼠 to poison rats | ~ 杀害虫 to poison pests ⑤ 毒辣, 凶狠, 厉害 malicious; cruel; fierce: 心~ cruel-hearted | ~ 计 venomous scheme | 下~ 手 to lay murderous hands on sb | 太阳真~。The sun is scorching.

独 (獨) dú ㄉㄨ ① 单一 single (㊦ **doublet** 单一 on one's own; by oneself): ~ 唱 solo | ~ 幕剧 one-act play | ~ 生子女 the only child | 无~ 有偶 it is not unique; do not come singly, but in pairs ② 没有依靠或帮助 alone; by oneself (㊦ **doublet** 孤—lonely) [独立] 自立自主, 不受人支配 independent ③ 没有子孙的老人 old people with no offspring: 鳏寡孤~ widowers, widows, orphans and the childless ④ 只, 惟有 only; merely: 大家都到了, ~ 有他没来。He's the only one who has not come yet.

[独龙族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Du-

long (or Drung, Derung) ethnic group; one of the ethnic minorities of China

顿 ⊖ dú ㄉㄨˋ 见 515 页“冒”字条“冒顿”(mò—) see 冒顿 on p515

⊖ dùn 见 168 页 see p168

读(讀) ⊖ dú ㄉㄨˋ 依照文字念 to read; 宣~ to read out in public | 朗~ to read aloud | ~报 to read a newspaper ⑤ **extension** 1 阅读, 看书, 阅览 to read; ~书 to read a book | ~者 reader 2 求学 to attend school; ~大学 to attend university

⊖ dòu 见 159 页 see p159

读(瀆、②**瀆) dú ㄉㄨˋ ① 水沟, 小渠 ditch; drain (㊦ **doublet** 沟—ditch) ② 亵渎, 轻慢, 对人不恭敬 to show disrespect or contempt to [渎职] 不尽职, 在执行任务时犯错误 malfeasance; dereliction of duty

读(讀) dú ㄉㄨˋ ① 柜子 cabinet ② 匣子 case; box

犊(犢) dú ㄉㄨˋ (一子、一儿) 牛犊, 小牛 calf: 初生之~不怕虎。Newborn calves are not afraid of tigers — young people are fearless.

牍(牘) dú ㄉㄨˋ 古代在上面写字的木简 (in ancient China) wooden tablets or slips for writing ⑤ **extension** 1 文牍, 公文 archives; official documents; 文~official docu-

ments and correspondence | 案~official documents or correspondence 2 尺牍, 书信 correspondence (of an eminent writer)

讟(讟) dú ㄉㄨˋ 诽谤, 怨言 slander; complaint

黷(黷) dú ㄉㄨˋ ① 污辱 to disgrace; to blacken ② 随随便便, 不郑重 to act rashly; to act wantonly [黷武] 好(hào)战 militaristic; warlike: 反对穷兵~~, 扩军备战 to object to militarism, arms expansion and war preparations

髑 dú ㄉㄨˋ [髑髅] (—lóu) 死人头骨 skull (of a dead person)

肚 ⊖ dǔ ㄉㄨˇ (一子、一儿) 动物的胃作食品时叫肚 tripe: 猪~子 pork tripe | 羊~儿 mutton tripe

⊖ dù 见 162 页 see p162

笃 dǔ ㄉㄨˇ ① 忠实, 全心全意 sincere; earnest: ~学 to study diligently | ~信 to believe in sincerely ② 病沉重 (of illness) serious; critical: 病~ seriously ill

堵 dǔ ㄉㄨˇ ① 阻塞(sè), 挡 to block; to plug: 水沟~住了。The ditch is blocked. | ~老鼠洞 to plug mouse holes | 别~着门站着! Don't stand in the doorway! ㊦ **figurative** 心中不畅快 unhappy; 心里~得慌 to feel suffocated ② 墙 wall: 观者如~。There were crowds of spectators. [安堵] 安定, 不受骚

扰 to live in peace and security

③量词 **quantifier**, 用于墙 (used of walls); 一~高墙 *a high wall*

赌 dǔ ㄉㄨˇ 赌博, 用财物作注 争输赢 to gamble; ~钱 to gamble ④ **extension** 争输赢 to bet; 打~ to bet [赌气] 因不服气而任性做事 to be discontented and act rashly; 他~~走了。

He left in a fit of pique.

睹 (* 覩) dǔ ㄉㄨˇ 看见 to see; 耳闻目~ what one sees and hears | 熟视无~ to turn a blind eye to; to pay no attention to a familiar sight; to be ignorant of

苙 dù ㄉㄨˋ 见 334 页“苙”字条 “苙苙”(jiāng—) see 苙苙 on p334

杜 (② ** 榿) dù ㄉㄨˋ ① 杜梨树, 落叶乔木, 果实圆而小, 味涩可食。是嫁接梨的主要砧(zhēn)木 birchleaf pear ② 阻塞(sè), 堵塞 to stop; 以~流弊 so as to put an end to abuses [杜绝] 堵死, 彻底防止 to put an end to; ~~漏洞 to plug (up) the loopholes | ~~事故发生 to put an end to accidents

[杜鹃](—juān) 1 鸟名。一般多指大杜鹃(又叫“布谷”、“杜宇”或“子规”)上体黑灰色, 胸腹常有横斑点, 吃害虫, 是益鸟(also called 布谷, 杜宇 or 子规) cuckoo (Cuculidae) 2 植物名, 又叫“映山红”。常绿或落叶灌木, 春天开花, 红色, 供观赏(also called 映山红) azalea

(*Rhododendron*)

[杜撰](—zhuàn) 凭自己的意思捏造 to fabricate; to make up

肚 ⊖ dù ㄉㄨˋ ① (一子) 腹部, 胸下腿上的部分 belly; abdomen ④ **extension** (一儿) 器物中空的部分 hollow central part of some utensils; 大~儿坛子 big-bellied earthen jar ② (一子、一儿) 圆而凸起像肚子的 belly-shaped thing; 腿~子 calf | 手指头~儿 inner side of the top section of a finger

⊖ dǔ 见 161 页 see p161

铊 dù ㄉㄨˋ 一种人造的放射性元素(符号 Db) dubnium (Db)

妒 (* 妬) dù ㄉㄨˋ 因为别人好而忌恨 to be jealous of; to envy: 嫉~ to be jealous of; to envy | 嫉贤~能 to envy the good and capable; to be jealous of the talented and the able

度 ⊖ dù ㄉㄨˋ ① 计算长短的器具或单位 linear measure; ~量(liàng) 衡 length, capacity and weight ② 依照计算的标准划分的单位 degree: 温~temperature | 湿~humidity | 经~longitude | 用了 20~电 to have consumed 20 kilowatt-hour electricity ③ 事物所达到的程度 degree; extent; 知名~popularity | 高~的爱国热情 strong sense of patriotism ④ 法则, 应遵行的标准 rule; code (⑤ **doublet** 制—regulation | 法—law) ⑤ 度量, 能容受的量 tolerance; magnanimity; 气~

deportment | 适 ~ moderate | 过 ~ excessive ⑥ 过, 由此到彼 to spend; to pass: ~ 日 to pass one's days; to subsist on ⑦ 所打算或考虑的 consideration: 置之 ~ 外 to give no thought to ⑧ 量词 *quantifier*, 次 time: 一 ~ once | 再 ~ once again | 前 ~ the time before the last

㊦ duó 见 170 页 see p170

渡 dù ㄉㄨˋ ① 横过水面 to cross: ~ 河 to cross a river | ~ 江 to cross a river ⑤ *extension* 过, 由此到彼 to pass (㊦ *doublet* 过 — transition): ~ 过难关 to pull through; to tide over a difficulty | 过 ~ 时期 *transitional period* ② 渡口, 渡头, 过河的地方 *ferry*

镀 dù ㄉㄨˋ 用物理或化学方法使一种物质附着在别的物体的表面上 to plate: ~ 金 to gild | 电 ~ to electroplate | ~ 膜镜头 *coated lens*

蠹 (** 蝨、** 蠹) dù ㄉㄨˋ ① 蛀蚀器物的虫子 *moth*: 木 ~ *wood moth* | 书 ~ *bookworm* | ~ 鱼 *fish moth*; *silver fish* ② 蛀蚀, 侵害 *moth-eaten*; *worm-eaten*: 流水不腐, 户枢不 ~。 *Running water is never stale and a door-hinge is never worm-eaten. Things in use never rot. or Practice keeps one always fit.*

DUAN

ㄉㄨㄢ

端 (* 耑) duān ㄉㄨㄢ ① 端正, 不歪斜 *prop-*

er; *upright*: 五官 ~ 正 to have regular features | ~ 坐 to sit up straight ⑤ *extension* 正派 *upright*: 品行不 ~ *morally loose*; *ill-behaved* ② 东西的一头 *end*: 两 ~ *both ends* | 末 ~ *tip*; *end* | 笔 ~ *tip of a pen* ⑤ *extension* 1 事情的开头 *beginning*: 开 ~ *beginning* 2 项目, 点 *item*; *point*: 不只一 ~ *not only one point* | 举其大 ~ *to take for example the crux of the matter* [端底][端的](—dì) 1 事情的经过, 底细 *ins and outs*: 不知 ~ ~ *not to know the whole story* 2 的确, 果然 *indeed*; *really*: ~ ~ 是好! *Truly remarkable!* 3 究竟 *actually*; *truly*: ~ ~ 是谁? *Who on earth is this person?* [端午][端阳]夏历五月初五日。民间在这一天包粽子、赛龙舟, 纪念两千多年前的楚国诗人屈原 *Duanwu (or Dragon Boat) Festival*, a traditional Chinese festival on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month on which dragon boat races are held and *zongzi* are eaten to cherish the memory of Qu Yuan; a great poet of the Chu State over two thousand years ago [端详] 1 从头到尾的详细情形 *details*: 听 ~ ~ *to listen to the whole story* | 说 ~ ~ *to give a full account of* 2 仔细地看 to look at carefully: 她静静地 ~ ~ 着孩子的脸。 *Quietly, she looked closely at the child's face.* ③ 用手很平正地拿着 to hold sth level: ~ 碗 to carry a bowl | ~ 茶 to

serve tea

“耑”又 zhuān 见 999 页
“专” also zhuān see 专 on p999

短 duǎn ㄉㄨㄢˇ ① 长度小, 跟“长”相对 (the opposite of 长) short ① 空间 of space; ~ 距离 short distance | ~ 裤 pants; shorts | ~ 视 (目光短浅) short-sighted ② 时间 of time; ~ 期 short term | 天长夜~。The days are long and nights short. | ~ 工 (指短期雇用的工人、农民) casual labourer ③ 缺少, 欠 to lack (㊦ doublet 一少 to lack): 别人都来了, 就~他一个人了。All are here except him. ③ 短处, 缺点 shortcoming; deficiency: 不应该护~。It's wrong to shield a fault. | 取长补短~ to learn from others' strong points to offset one's own weakness

段 duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ ① 量词 quantifier, 用于事物、时间的一节, 截 section; segment; part: 一~话 a passage of a speech | 一~时间 a period | 一~木头 a log [段落] 文章、事情等根据内容划分成的部分 part; paragraph: 工作告一~。The work comes to an end for the time being. | 这篇文章可以分两个~。The article can be divided into two parts. [段位] 根据围棋棋手的技能划分的等级, 共分九段, 棋艺越高, 段位越高 (of ranks in weiqi) level; dan ② 工矿企业中的行政单位 (as an administrative level in a mine or factory) section; 工~

work section; workshop | 机务~ locomotive department

垸 duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ 〈方 dialect〉指面积较大的平坦地形。多用于地名 (duan, usually used in a place name): 李家~ (在湖南省汨罗) Lijiaduan (a place in Miluo, Hunan Province)

缎 duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ (一子) 质地厚实, 一面光滑的丝织品, 是我国的特产之一 satin

椴 duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ 椴树, 落叶乔木, 像白杨, 我国南北均产。木材细致, 可以制家具等 lime; (Chinese) linden (Tilia)

煅 duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ ① 同“锻” same as 锻 ② 放在火里烧, 减少药石的烈性 (中药的一种制法) to calcine; ~ 石膏 plaster of Paris

锻 duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ 把金属加热, 然后锤打 to forge (metal): ~ 件 forging | ~ 工 forging; forger | ~ 造 to forge [锻炼] ① 通过体育活动, 增强体质 to exercise; ~ ~ 身体, 保卫祖国 to build up a good physique and defend one's motherland ② 通过生产劳动、社会斗争和工作实践, 使思想觉悟、工作能力提高 to temper: 在工作中 ~ ~ 成长 to get mature through working practices

断 (斷) duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ ① 长形的东西截成两段或几段 to break; to snap: 棍子~了。The stick snapped. | 风筝线~了。The kite string broke. | 把绳子剪~了 to have the rope cut ② 断绝, 不继续 to break

off; to cut off; ~奶 *to wean* | ~了关系 *to break off relations* ⑤ **extension** 戒除 *to give up*; to quit; ~酒 *to give up drinking* | ~烟 *to quit smoking* [断送] 丧失、毁弃、败坏原来所有而无可挽回 *to forfeit*; to ruin; ~前程 *to ruin one's future* ③ 判断, 决定, 判定 *to judge*; 诊~ *to diagnose* | ~案 *to settle a lawsuit* | 当机立~ *to make a prompt decision* | 下~语 *to make a conclusion* ④ 一定, 绝对 *surely*; *absolutely*; ~无此理 *definitely unreasonable* | ~然做不得 *absolutely cannot do*

簖(簖) duàn ㄉㄨㄢˋ 插在水里捕鱼、蟹用的竹栅栏 *bamboo weir (for catching fish, crabs, etc)*

DUI

ㄉㄨㄢˋ

堆 duī ㄉㄨㄢˋ ① (一子、一儿) 累积在一起的东西 *heap*; *pile*; 土~ *mound* | 草~ *haystack* | 柴火~ *firewood stack* ② 累积, 聚集在一块 *to heap* (㊦ **doublet** 一积 *to pile up*; *to heap up*): 粮食~满仓。The barns were *bursting with grain*. [堆肥] 聚集杂草、泥土等, 腐烂发酵而成的肥料 *compost* [堆砌] ㊦ **figurative** 写文章用大量华丽而无用的词语 *to write in an ornate and redundant style* [堆栈] 临时存放货物的地方 *storehouse*; *warehouse* ③ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于成堆的事物 *heap*; *pile*: 两~土 *two piles of earth* | 一~

事 *a pack of things* | 一~人 *a crowd of people*

队(隊) duì ㄉㄨㄢˋ ① 有组织的集体或排成的行(háng)列 *team*; *group*; *line (of people)*; *queue*: 乐~ *band*; *orchestra* | 工程~ *construction brigade* | 排~ *to line up*; *to stand in a queue* [队伍] (—wu) ① 军队 *troops* ② 有组织的群众行列或群体 *parade*; *contingent*: 游行~~过来了。Here comes the parade. | 干部~~ *contingent of public functionaries* ② 量词 **quantifier**, 用于排成队列的人或物 *file*: 一~人马 *a file of soldiers and horses*; *a file of troops*

对(對) duì ㄉㄨㄢˋ ① 答话, 回答 *to answer*; *to respond*: 无词可~ *to have nothing to say in reply* | ~答如流 *to answer fluently* ② 向着 *to face*: 面~太阳 *to face the sun* [对象] ① 思考或行动(如研究、批评、攻击、帮助等等)所及的事物或人 *target*; *object* ② 特指恋爱的对方 *prospective partner in marriage*; *boyfriend (or girlfriend)* ③ 对面的 *opposite*; ~门(of two houses) *to face each others*; *the opposite room (or building)* | ~岸 *the opposite bank* ④ 互相 *mutual*; ~调 *to exchange* | ~流 *convection* [对比] 不同的事物放在一块比较 *to contrast*; *to compare* [对照] 不同的事物放在一块, 互相比 较参照 *to contrast* ⑤ 介词 **preposition** ① 向, 跟 *to*: 可以~

他说明白 *to be able to make clear to him* | ~人很和气 *to be amiable to others* ② 对于, 说明事物的关系 *concerning, with regard to*; 我~这件事情还有意见。 *I still have my own opinions on this matter.* | 他~祖国的历史很有研究。 *He's an expert in the history of his motherland.* ⑥ 对待, 看待, 对付 *to treat; to counter*; ~事不~人 *to concern oneself with facts and not with individuals* — *Business is business.* | 刀~刀, 枪~枪 *sword against sword and spear against spear; tit for tat; an eye for an eye* [对得起][对得住] 不亏负 *to treat sb fairly* ⑦ 照着样检查 *to check*; ~笔迹 *to identify the handwriting* | 校(jiào)~ *to proofread* ⑧ 相合, 适合 *to fit*; ~劲 *to be to one's liking* | ~症下药 *to prescribe the right medicine for an illness; to take proper steps* [对头] ① 相合, 正确 *to be on good terms; right* ② (—tou) 互相对立, 有仇恨的人, 合不来的人 *enemy; opponent* ⑨ 正确 *right*; 这话很~。 *It's quite true.* ⑤ **extension** 用作答语, 表示同意 *yes*; ~, 你说得不错! *Yes, what you said is not bad.* ⑩ 双, 成双的 *pair; couple*; ~联 *antithetical couplet* | 配~ *to pair* ④ **extension** ① (—子、—儿) 联语 *antithetical phrases*; 喜~ *wedding couplet* ② 平分, 一半 *half*; ~开 *to divide into two halves; to go*

fifty-fifty | ~成 *one half* ⑪ 掺和(多指液体) *to mix*; ~水 *to add some water* ⑫ (—儿) 量词 **quanfitier**, 双 *pair*; 一~鸳鸯 *a pair of mandarin ducks* | 两~夫妻 *two couples*

怼(對) duì ㄉㄨㄟˋ 怨恨 *resentment*

兑 duì ㄉㄨㄟˋ ① 交换 *to exchange* (㊦ **doublet** 一换 *to exchange for money* | 汇~ *to remit* | ~现 *to cash* ② 掺和, 混合 *to mix; to blend*; 勾~ *to mix; to blend* ③ 八卦之一, 符号为三, 代表沼泽 *dui, one of the Eight Diagrams with a symbol of ☵ representing marsh*

敦 ⊖ duì ㄉㄨㄟˋ 古时盛黍稷的器具(*in ancient China*) *grain container*

⊖ dūn 见 167 页 see p167

慝 duì ㄉㄨㄟˋ ① 怨恨 *resentment* ② 坏, 恶 *wicked; evil*; 元凶大~ *arch-criminal*

镢 ⊖ duì ㄉㄨㄟˋ 古代矛戟柄末的金属箍 *flat-bottom metal hood at the end of a spear or halberd*

⊖ dūn 见 167 页 see p167

碓 duì ㄉㄨㄟˋ 捣米的器具, 用木、石制成 *wood or stone husking device*

DUN

ㄉㄨㄣ

吨(噸) dūn ㄉㄨㄣ (外 *loan-word*) ① 质量单位, 法定计量单位中 1 吨等于 1 000 千克(公斤)。英制 1 吨

(长吨) 等于 2 240 磅, 合 1 016.05 千克(公斤), 美制 1 吨(短吨) 等于 2 000 磅, 合 907.18 千克(公斤) ton, a unit of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms, and in the British system, one ton (long ton) is 2,240 pounds, or 1,016.05 kilograms while in the American system, one ton (short ton) is 2,000 pounds, or 907.18 kilograms ② 指登记吨, 计算船只容积的单位, 1 吨相当于 100 立方英尺, 合 2.83 立方米(in shipping) tonnage, equal to 2.83 cubic metres or 100 cubic feet

惇 dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 敦厚 honest and sincere

敦 ㄉㄨㄣˋ ① 敦厚, 厚道 honest and sincere: ~睦邦交 to promote friendly diplomatic relations between two countries ② 诚心诚意 sincere: ~聘 to offer to engage; to invite cordially | ~请 to request sincerely; to invite cordially ③ 姓 Dun, a surname

⊖ duì 见 166 页 see p166

墩 dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ ① 土堆 mound ② (-子、-儿) 厚而粗的木头、石头等, 座儿 stand: 门~儿 gate pier | 桥~ bridge pier ③ 量词 quantifier, 用于丛生的或几棵合在一起的植物 cluster: 栽稻秧两万~ to plant 20,000 clusters of rice seedlings | 每~五株 five plants for each cluster

揪 dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 〈方 dialect〉 揪住 to catch hold of; to seize

礅 dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 厚而粗的石头 thick and heavy stone; 石~ stone block

镦 ㄉㄨㄣˋ dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 冲压金属板, 使其变形。不加热叫冷镦, 加热叫热镦 stamping; punching; cold or hot punching ⊖ duì 见 166 页 see p166

墩 (** 擎) dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 猛地往下放, 着(zháo)地很重 to lay down heavily: 篓子里是鸡蛋, 别~。 Please lay the basket down gently as there are eggs in it.

蹲 ㄉㄨㄣˋ dūn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 两腿尽量弯曲, 像坐的样子, 但臀部不着地 to squat; 大家都~下。 Squat down, everybody. ② transfer 闲居 to live an idle life: 不能再~在家里了。 Don't be idle at home any longer. [蹲班] 留级 to fail to advance to the next grade: ~~生 student failing to go up to the next grade [蹲点] 深入到基层单位, 参加实际工作, 进行调查 research 等(of leaders, etc) to stay at a selected grass-roots unit, take part in the practical work, and carry out surveys and research so as to improve the overall level of work there

⊖ cún 见 115 页 see p115

不 dǔn ㄉㄨㄣˇ [不子] (— zi) 〈方 dialect〉 1 墩子 wood block or stone block 2 特指做成砖状的瓷土块, 是制造瓷器

的原料 brick-shaped block of porcelain clay

盹 dǔn ㄉㄨㄣˇ (一儿)很短时间的睡眠 doze; nap: 打~儿 (打瞌睡) to doze off; to take a nap

趸(躉) dǔn ㄉㄨㄣˇ ①整, 整数 wholesale; ~批 wholesale | ~卖 to sell wholesale ②整批地买进 to buy wholesale; ~货 to buy goods wholesale | ~菜 to buy vegetables wholesale | 现~现卖 to buy wholesale and sell immediately

囤 ⊖ dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 用竹篾、荆条等编成的或用席箔等围成的盛粮食等的器物 bin; 大~满, 小~流。All the grain bins, either big or small, are bursting with grain.

⊖ tún 见 767 页 see p767

沌 dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 见 302 页“混”字条“混沌”(hùn—) see 混沌 on p302

炖(**燉) dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ ①煨煮食品使熟烂 to stew: 清~鸡 water-boiled chicken without salt or soy sauce | ~肉 stewed meat ②〈方 dialect〉把汤药、酒等盛在碗里, 再把碗放在水里加热 to warm sth in a container in boiling water

砣 dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ ①(一子) 耨(jiǎng)完地之后用来轧(yà)地的石碾子 stone-roller ②用砣子轧地 to roll loose soil with a stone-roller

钝 dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ ①不锋利, 不快 blunt; dull: 这把刀真~。

The knife is very blunt. | 镰刀~了, 磨一磨吧。The sickle is dull. Sharpen it. ②笨, 不灵活 stupid; dull-witted: 脑筋迟~ slow; dull-witted | 拙嘴~舌 clumsy-tongued; clumsy in expressing oneself

顿 ⊖ dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ ①很短时间的停止 short pause (⊕ doublet 停—to pause): 抑扬~挫 cadence | 念到这个地方应该~一下。Pause briefly when reading here. ②忽然, 立刻, 一下子 suddenly; immediately; ~悟 to be suddenly enlightened | ~时紧张起来 to be nervous all of a sudden ③叩, 碰 to touch one's head to the ground; ~首 to kowtow ⊕ transfer ④处理, 放置 to handle; to place: 整~to rectify; to readjust | 安~to settle down; to settle in ⑤书法上指运笔用力向下而暂不移动 (in Chinese calligraphy) to pause in writing in order to reinforce the beginning or ending of a stroke ⑥疲乏 tired; exhausted: 劳~fatigued | 困~tired out ⑦量词 quantifier, 次 time: 一天三~饭 three meals a day | 说了一~to give sb a dressing down | 打了他一~to give sb a good beating ⑧姓 Dun, a surname

⊖ dú 见 161 页 see p161

盾 dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ ①古代打仗时防护身体, 挡住敌人刀、箭等的牌 shield [后盾] 指后方护卫、支援的力量 backing; back-

ing force ②盾形的东西 shield-shaped thing: 金~gold shield | 银~silver shield ③越南等国的货币单位 unit of currency of Vietnam (dong), etc

遁 (* 遯) dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 逃走, 逃避 to escape; to flee: ~去 to run away | 夜~ to escape into the night [遁词] [遁辞]理屈词穷时所说的应付话 subterfuge; quibble

楯 ⊖ dùn ㄉㄨㄣˋ 同“盾” same as 盾

⊖ shǔn 见 700 页 see p700

DUO

ㄉㄨㄛ

多 duō ㄉㄨㄛ ①跟“少”相对 (the opposite of 少) ①数量大的 many; much; a lot of; 人很~many people | ~生产 to produce a great deal ②有余, 比一定的数目大 more; greater; -odd (following a quantity) (㊦ doublet 一余 surplus): 十~个 more than ten | 一年~ more than one year | 只预备五份, 没有~的。Only five, no more. ③过分, 不必要的 excessive; unnecessary: ~嘴 to shoot off one's mouth; to have a big mouth | ~心 oversensitive; over suspicious [多亏]幸亏 thanks to; luckily: ~~~你来帮忙 thanks to your help | ~~他加一把力量, 推动了这工作。But for his effort, the work wouldn't have progressed. [多少] ①未定的数量 unspecified amount or number: 你要~~拿~~。

Take as many as you like. ②问不知道的数量 how many; how much: 这本书~~钱? How much is this book? | 这班有~~学生? How many students are there in this class? ③许多 many; much: 没有~~ not many; not much ④或多或少 more or less: ~~~有些困难。It's somewhat difficult. ⑤表示相差的程度大 much more; much less; far more; far less: 好得~much better | 厚~了 much thicker ⑥副词 adverb ①多么, 表示惊异、赞叹 (used in exclamatory sentences to indicate a high degree) how; what: ~好! How wonderful! | ~大! How big! | ~香! How delicious! ②表疑问 (used in questions) how: 有~大? How old? [多会儿] (—huir) [多咱] (—zan) 什么时候, 几时 when

哆 duō ㄉㄨㄛ [哆嗦] (—suo) 发抖, 战栗 to shiver; to tremble: 冷得打~~ to tremble with cold

咄 duō ㄉㄨㄛ 表示呵叱或惊异 (used to show disapproval or to berate) to tut-tut [咄咄]表示惊怪 (used to show disapproval) tut-tut; ~~~怪事 absurdity [咄嗟] (—jiē) 吆喝 to shout: ~~~立办 (马上就办到) to get things done immediately as ordered; to get sth done straight away

剌 duō ㄉㄨㄛ ①刺, 击 to sting; to stab ②削, 删除 to cut; to delete

掇 duō ㄉㄨㄛ ① 拾取 to pick up (㊦ *doublet* 一拾 to pick up) ② 〈方 *dialect*〉用双手拿(椅子、凳子等),用手端 to hold (a chair, stool, etc) with both hands

黻 duō ㄉㄨㄛ 见 145 页“战”字条“战黻”(diānduo) see 战黻 on p145

褙 duō ㄉㄨㄛ ① 缝补破衣 to patch; 补~ to patch up ② 直褙,古代士子、官绅穿的长袍便服,也指僧道穿的袍子(in ancient China) long flowing robe

夺(奪) duó ㄉㄨㄛ ① 抢,强取 to seize (㊦ *doublet* 抢一 to grab; to snatch):把敌人的枪~过来 to wrest a gun from the enemy [夺目]耀眼 brilliant; dazzling:光彩~~splendid; radiant ② 争取得到 to strive for; ~丰收 to strive for a good harvest ③ 冲出 to rush out; 泪水~眶而出 to burst into tears ④ 做决定 to decide; 定~to make a final decision | 裁~to consider and decide ⑤ 漏掉(文字) to be missing; 讹~error or omission ⑥ 失去,使失去 to lose; 勿~农时. Don't miss the farming season.

度 duó ㄉㄨㄛ 忖度,揣度,计算,推测 to conjecture; to estimate; ~德量力 to appraise oneself by standards of morality and ability

⊖ dù 见 162 页 see p162

踱 duó ㄉㄨㄛ 慢慢地走 to pace; to stroll; ~来~去

to pace up and down

铎(鐸) duó ㄉㄨㄛ 大铃,古代宣布政教法令时或有战事时用的 big bell (used in ancient China in times of war or when a proclamation was issued)

朵(* 朶) duǒ ㄉㄨㄛ ① 花苞 flower; blossom; bud ② 量词 *quantifier*,用于花或成团的东西 for flowers, clouds, etc: 三~花 three flowers | 两~云彩 two clouds

垛(* 垛) duǒ ㄉㄨㄛ (一子)用泥土、砖石等筑成的掩蔽物 buttress; battlement: 箭~子 arrow crenel | 门~子 gate buttress | 城墙~口 crenel; battlement

⊖ duò 见 171 页 see p171

啾(** 啾) duǒ ㄉㄨㄛ 见 897 页“咄”字条“咄啾”see 咄啾 (yǐn-) on p897

躲(** 躲) duǒ ㄉㄨㄛ 隐藏,避开 to hide; to avoid (㊦ *doublet* 一藏 to hide; to conceal | ⊖ 避 to dodge; to duck; to elude): ~雨 to take shelter from the rain | 他~在哪里? Where is he hiding? | 明枪易~,暗箭难防. It's easy to dodge an overt spear, but hard to guard oneself against a covert arrow — hidden attacks are more dangerous than open acts of enmity.

埤 duǒ ㄉㄨㄛ 坚硬的土 hard soil

彊 duǒ ㄉㄨㄛˇ 马疲劳 (of a horse) tired

彊 (彊、**彊) duǒ ㄉㄨㄛˇ 下垂 to droop; to hang down

驮 ⊖ duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ (一子) 骡马等负载的成捆的货物 load carried by a pack animal; pack; 把～子卸下来, 让牲口休息一会儿。Unload the animal and let it rest for a while.

⊖ tuó 见 768 页 see p768

剁 (**剁) duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 用刀向下砍 to chop; to cut; ～碎 to chop up | ～饺子馅 to chop the stuffing of jiao-zi

垛 (*垛、**稞) ⊖ duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ ① 整齐地堆成的堆 pile; stack; 麦～wheat stack | 砖～brick pile ② 整齐地堆积 to pile up neatly; 柴火～得比房还高。The pile of firewood is higher than the house.

⊖ duǒ 见 170 页 see p170

跺 (*跺) duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 顿足, 提起脚来用力踏 to stamp; ～脚 to stamp one's foot

𪔐 duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 见 241 页“𪔐”字条“𪔐𪔐”(gǔ—) see 𪔐 on p241

𪔐 duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 见 241 页“𪔐”字条“𪔐𪔐”(gǔ—) see 𪔐 on p241

淹 duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ [淡淹] 荡漾 to ripple; to undulate

舵 ⊖ duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 同“舵” same as 舵

⊖ tuó 见 769 页 see p769

舵 duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 控制行船方向的设备, 多装在船尾 rudder; helm; 掌～to steer (a boat); to take the helm | ～手 steersman; helmsman ⑤ extension 飞机等交通工具上控制方向的装置 rudder; helm

墮 (墮) duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 掉下来, 坠落 to fall; to drop; ～地 to fall on the ground [墮落] ⑥ figurative 思想行为向坏的方向变化 to degenerate; ～～分子 degenerate | 腐化～～corruptive and degenerate

惰 duò ㄉㄨㄛˋ 懒, 懈怠, 跟“勤”相对 (the opposite of 勤) lazy; indolent (④ doublet 懒—lazy | 怠—idle)

E ㄜ

ㄜ

阿 ㊦ ē ㄜ ①迎合, 偏袒 to pander to; to play up to; ~附 to fawn on and echo | ~其所好 to cater to. | ~谀逢迎 to curry favour with ②凹曲处 winding area; 山 ~ mountain range that twists and turns

[阿胶] 中药名, 用驴皮加水熬成的胶, 有滋补养血的作用, 原产山东省东阿 E-gelatin; donkey-hide gelatin; Ejiao, a traditional Chinese tonic for nourishing the blood, made by stewing donkey hide with water, originally produced in Dong'e, Shandong Province

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

屙 ē ㄜ 排泄大小便 to discharge (faeces or urine); ~屎 to shit

婀 ē ㄜ [婀娜] (—nuó) 姿态柔美的样子 lithe and graceful

讹 (① * 譌) é ㄜ ① 错误 mistake; error; 以~传~ to circulate erroneous reports ② 敲诈, 假借某种理由

向人强迫索取财物或其他权利 to blackmail; ~人 to blackmail; to swindle | ~诈 to blackmail; to swindle

𪛗 é ㄜ (一子) 捕鸟时用来引诱同类鸟的鸟。也叫“𪛗(yóu)子”(also called 𪛗子) decoy bird

俄 é ㄜ ① 俄顷, 短时间 all of a sudden; in a moment; ~而日出, 光照海上。In a moment, the sun rises, shining splendidly over the sea. ② 指俄罗斯 Russia

[俄罗斯族] ① 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Russian ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China ② 俄罗斯联邦的主要民族 the main nationality in the Russian Federation

莪 é ㄜ 莪蒿, 草名, 生在水边 sagebrush (*Artemisia*) [莪术] (—zhú) 多年生草本植物, 产于我国南方, 根状茎可入药 curcuma (*Curcuma phaeocaulis*)

哦 ㊦ é ㄜ 吟哦, 低声地唱 to chant softly

㊦ ó 见 544 页 see p544

㊦ ò 见 544 页 see p544

峨 (* 嵯) é ㄜ 高 lofty; 巍 ~ lofty; tower-ing | ~冠 high-topped hat

[峨眉] [峨嵋] 山名, 在四川省 Emei Mountain, in Sichuan Province

娥 é ㄜ ① 美好 (指女性姿态) graceful ② 指美女 beauty;

宫～*palace maid* [娥眉]指美女的眉毛,也指美女。也作“蛾眉”(also written as 蛾眉)beautiful eyebrows; beauty

钨 é ㄜˊ 一种金属元素,符号 Os, 青白色,很坚硬。可制催化剂,其合金可用来制耐腐蚀、耐磨部件 osmium (Os)

鹅 (* 鵞) é ㄜˊ 一种家禽,比鸭子大,颈长,脚有蹼,头部有黄色或黑褐色的肉质突起,雄的突起较大 goose

蛾 é ㄜˊ (一子、一儿)像蝴蝶的昆虫,静止时,翅左右平放 moth: 灯～moth | 蚕～silk moth | 飞～投火 a moth darting into a flame—to seek one's own doom

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“蚁”(yǐ) also same as 蚁

额 (* 額) é ㄜˊ ① 俗叫“脑门子”,眉上发下的部分。(popularly called 脑门子) forehead (图见 758 页“头” picture on p758) ② 规定的数量 specified number or amount: 定～quota | 名～quota; vacancy | 超～完成任务 to overfulfil (a task) [额外]超出规定以外的 additional; extra: ～～的要求 additional requirement ③ 牌匾 inscribed board: 横～horizontal inscribed board | 匾～horizontal inscribed board

恶 (惡、噁) ㄜˋ ㄜˊ [恶心] (—xin) 要呕吐 sick ④ *transfer* 厌恶 (wù) to be disgusted with; to abhor; to abominate

㊶ è 见 173 页 see p173

㊷ wù 见 798 页 see p798

㊸ wū 见 794 页 see p794

厄 (* 阨) è ㄜˋ ① 困苦,灾难 adversity; hardship: ～运 misfortune; disaster ② 阻塞,受困 to be stranded: ～于海上 to be stranded at sea ③ 险要的地方 strategic point: 险～strategic point

扼 (* 搯) è ㄜˋ 用力掐着,抓住 to clutch; to grip: 力能～虎 to have the strength to clutch a tiger [扼守]把守要地,防止敌人侵入 to hold (a strategic point); to guard (a place of strategic importance) [扼要]抓住要点 to the point: 文章简明～～。The article is brief and to the point.

萘 è ㄜˋ 有机化合物,分子式 C₁₂H₁₀, 无色针状结晶,溶于热酒精,有致癌作用,可作媒染剂 acenaphthene

呃 è ㄜˋ 呃逆,因横膈膜痉挛引起的打嗝儿 hiccup

轭 è ㄜˋ 驾车时搁在牛颈上的曲木 yoke

垩 (堊) è ㄜˋ ① 粉刷墙壁用的白土 chalk ② 用白土涂饰 to whitewash

恶 (惡) ㄜˋ ㄜˊ ① 恶劣,不好 evil; wicked: ～感 ill feeling; malice | ～习 bad (or vicious) habit ② 凶狠 ferocious; vicious (㊹ *doublet* 凶—ferocious): ～狗 ferocious dog | ～战 fierce battle | ～霸 local tyrant ③ 犯罪的事,极坏

的行为,跟“善”相对(the opposite of 善) evil; wickedness; 罪 ~crime; evil | 无~不作 to stop at nothing in doing evil

㊶ wù 见 798 页 see p798

㊷ ě 见 173 页 see p173

㊸ wū 见 794 页 see p794

饿 è ㄛ 肚子空,想吃东西 hungry: 肚子~了。I'm hungry.

鄂 è ㄛ 湖北省的别称 E, another name for Hubei Province

[鄂伦春族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Oroqen (or Olunchun) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

[鄂温克族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Ewenki (or Owenk) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

诤 è ㄛ 言语正直(of speech) righteous: [诤诤]直言争辩的样子 outspoken

萼 è ㄛ 花萼,在花瓣下部的一圈绿色小片 calyx

愕 è ㄛ 惊讶 stunned; astounded: ~然 stunned; astounded | 惊~astounded

腭 (* 齶) è ㄛ 口腔的上膛,分为两部,前面叫硬腭,后面叫软腭 palate

鸢 è ㄛ 鸟名,又叫“鱼鹰”。性凶猛,背暗褐色,腹白色,常在水面上飞翔,捕食鱼类 (also called 鱼鹰) osprey

锷 è ㄛ 刀剑的刃 blade

顎 è ㄛ ①某些节肢动物摄取食物的器官 mandible ②同“腭”same as 腭

鳄 (* 鱷) è ㄛ 俗叫“鳄鱼”。一类凶恶的爬行动物,皮和鳞很坚硬,生活在热带、亚热带的沿海和河流、池沼中,主要捕食小动物 (popularly called 鳄鱼) crocodile (Crocodylidae)

遏 è ㄛ 阻止 to check; to hold back; 怒不可~to fly into a rage; to be in a towering rage [遏制]制止,控制 to restrain; to contain: ~~~敌人的进攻 to restrain the enemy's momentum of attack | ~~~不住满腔的激情 to fail to hold the passion in check

颞 è ㄛ 鼻梁(nose) bridge

噩 è ㄛ 可怕而惊人的 shocking: ~梦 nightmare | ~耗(指亲近或敬爱的人死亡的消息) (news of the death of a person close or dear to one) evil tidings

E ㄜ

诶 ㊶ ē ㄜ ēī ㄟ (又 also ēī) 同“欸”same as 欸 ㊶

㊷ ě 见 175 页 see p175

㊸ ě 见 175 页 see p175

㊹ ě 见 175 页 see p175

欸 ㊶ ē ㄜ ēī ㄟ (又 also ēī) 叹词 interjection, 表示招呼 (used to call attention) hey: ~, 你快来! Hey, come over here!

㊦ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊩ ǎi 见 4 页 see p4

诶 ㊦ ê ㄗ̣ éi ㄣ (又 also éi) 同
“欸㊦”same as 欸㊦

㊦ ê 见 174 页 see p174

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

欸 ㊦ ê ㄗ̣ éi ㄣ (又 also éi) 叹
词 *interjection*, 表示诧异
(used to express surprise)
why: ~, 怎么回事! Why,
what's the matter?

㊦ ê 见 174 页 see p174

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊩ ǎi 见 3 页 see p3

诶 ㊦ ê ㄗ̣ éi ㄣ (又 also éi) 同
“欸㊦”same as 欸㊦

㊦ ê 见 174 页 see p174

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

欸 ㊦ ê ㄗ̣ éi ㄣ (又 also éi) 叹
词 *interjection*, 表示不
以为然 (used to express disap-
proval) huh: ~, 你这话可不对
呀! Huh, you shouldn't say
that!

㊦ ê 见 174 页 see p174

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊩ ǎi 见 4 页 see p4

诶 ㊦ ê ㄗ̣ éi ㄣ (又 also éi) 同
“欸㊦”same as 欸㊦

㊦ ê 见 174 页 see p174

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

欸 ㊦ ê ㄗ̣ éi ㄣ (又 also éi) 叹
词 *interjection*, 表示应声
或同意 (used to express ap-
proval or consent) OK; all
right: ~, 我这就来! OK, I'm
coming! | ~, 就这么办! All
right, go ahead.

㊦ ê 见 174 页 see p174

㊧ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊨ ê 见 175 页 see p175

㊩ ǎi 见 4 页 see p4

E

ㄟ

喂 éi ㄣ 叹词 *interjection*, 表
示诧异或忽然想起 (used
to express surprise or sudden
remembrance) why; oh: ~, 他
怎么病了! Why, he's ill! |
~, 我三点钟还有一场电影呢!
Oh, I am going to see a movie
at three o'clock.

EN

ㄣ

丕 ㊦ ēn ㄣ 〈方 *dialect*〉瘦小
(多用于人名) (usually
used in a given name) small
and thin

㊦ ēn 见 140 页 see p140

恩 ēn ㄣ 好处, 深厚的情谊
favour (㊦ *doublet* — 惠
grace | — 德 benevolence); 共产
党的 ~ 情说不完。We shall
never say enough about our
gratitude to the Chinese Com-
munist Party. [恩爱] 形容夫妻
亲爱 affectionate

萘 ēn ㄣ 一种有机化合物, 分
子式 C₁₄H₁₀, 无色晶体, 发

紫色荧光,是染料工业的原料
anthracene

摁 èn ㄣ 用手按压 to press:
~电铃 to ring an electric
bell

ENG

ㄥ

鞅 ēng ㄥ 马缰 reins

ER

儿

儿(兒) ér 儿 ①小孩子
child (㊦ doublet
—童child):六一~童节 Inter-
national Children's Day (June
1st)|小~科 paediatrics|别把
这件事当作~戏。Don't trifle
with this matter. ②年轻的人
(多指青年男子)youth; young-
ster; 健~excellent athlete ③儿
子,男孩子 son; 他有一~一女。
He has a son and a daughter.
④extension 雄性的 male; ~马
male horse ⑤父母对儿女的统
称,儿女对父母的自称 son;
daughter ⑥词尾 suffix, 同前
一字连成一个卷舌音 added to
the proceeding word to form a
retroflex sound 1 表示小
small: 小孩~kid|乒乓球~ta-
ble-tennis ball|小狗~little dog
2 使动词、形容词等名词化
(used to turn verbs, adjectives
into nouns): 没救~hopeless|
拐弯~to make a turn|挡着亮
~to shut out the light|叫好~
to shout "bravo"

而 ér 儿 连词 conjunction ①
连接同类的词或句子 and;
as well as 1 顺接 and: 聪明~勇
敢 clever and brave|通过实践
~发现真理,又通过实践~证
实真理和发展真理 to discover
the truth through practice and
verify and develop the truth
through practice 2 转接 but;
and yet: 有其名~无其实 to ex-
ist in name but not in reality;
to be merely nominal [而且]连
词 conjunction 1 表示平列 and
also: 文章写得长~~空,群众
见了就摇头。The article is
long-winded and lacks sub-
stance, so when people read it,
they will shake their heads
with disapproval. 2 表示进一
层,常跟“不但”相应 (usually
used correspondingly with 不
但) but also: 鲁迅不但是伟大
的文学家,~~是伟大的思想
家和革命家。Lu Xun was not
only a great writer, but also a
great thinker and revolutiona-
ry. [而已]助词 auxiliary, 罢了
that's all: 不过如此~~。
That's all. ②把表时间或情状
的词连接到动词上 (used to
link an adverbial element of
time and situation to a verb):
匆匆~来 to come in a hurry|
侃侃~谈 to talk with ease and
fluency|挺身~出 to step for-
ward bravely ③(从)~到~
(from)~to~: 自上~下 from
top to bottom; up and down|由
小~大 from small to large

漈 ér ě 见 438 页“漈”字条
“漈漈”(lián—) see 漈漈
on p438

鸸 ér ě [鸸鹋](—miáo) 鸟
的一种,形体像鸵鸟,嘴短
而扁,有三个趾。善走,不能
飞,生活在澳大利亚的草原和
沙漠地区 emu (*Dromaius no-*
vaehollandiae)

尔(爾) ě ě ①代词 *pro-*
noun 1 你,你的
thou; you; your: ~辈 you | ~
父 your father | 出~反~(喻
无信用) to go back on one's
words; to contradict oneself
[尔汝] 你我相称,关系亲密 on
very close terms with each other:
相为~~ to be on close terms
with each other | ~~交 to be
close friends 2 如此(叠 *redu-*
plication) like that: 果~ if so |
偶~ occasionally | 不过~~ just
so-so 3 那,其(指时间) that: ~
时 at that time | ~日 that day |
~后 thereafter ②同“耳 ③”
same as 耳 ③ ③词尾 *suffix* 相
当于“然” corresponding to 然:
卓~ preeminent; outstanding |
率~(轻率) rash; hasty

迺(邇) ě ě 近 near;
close: 遐~闻名 to
be well-known far and near; to
enjoy widespread renown | ~
来(近来) recently; lately

耳 ě ě ①耳朵,听觉器官
ear: ~聋 deaf | ~熟(听着
熟悉) to sound familiar | ~生
(听着生疏) to sound strange |
~语(嘴贴近别人耳朵小声说
话) to whisper ②像耳朵的 ear-

shaped 1 指形状 of shape: 木~
edible fungus | 银~ *tremella* 2
指位置在两旁的 on either side;
side: ~房 smaller room on ei-
ther side of the main room;
wing room | ~门 smaller door
on either side of a gate, or be-
side the main entrance ③〈古
archaism〉助词 *auxiliary*, 表示
“罢了”的意思,而已 only;
just: 前言戏之~。What has
been said is only a joke. | 此无
他,唯手熟~。It requires no-
thing special. It only needs re-
peated practice.

饵 ě ě ①糕饼 cake; pastry:
香~ savoury cakes | 果~
candies and pastries ②钓鱼用
的鱼食 bait: 鱼~ bait ③引诱 to
entice: 以此~敌。Use this to
entice the enemy.

洱 ě ě [洱海] 湖名,在云南
省大理 Erhai Lake, in Da-
li, Yunnan Province

珥 ě ě 用珠子或玉石做的耳
环 jade or pearl earrings

铒 ě ě 一种金属元素,符号
Er, 银白色,质软。可用来
制特种合金、激光器等 erbium
(Er)

一 èr ě ①数目字 two: 十~
一个 twelve | 两元~角 two
yuan and twenty fen (“二”与
“两”用法不同,参看 441 页
“两”字注)(for the difference
between 二 and 两, refer to the
entry of 两 on p441) ②第二,次
的 second; inferior: ~等货 sec-
ond-rate goods | ~把刀(指技术
不高) to have but a smattering

of a subject; to have half-baked knowledge or imperfect skill [二手] 1 旧的, 用过的 used; second-hand; ～～车 *second-hand car* | ～～货 *second-hand goods* 2 间接的 indirect; ～～资料 *second-hand material* ③ 两样 different; 心无～用 *One*

cannot keep one's mind on different things at the same time.

貳(** 式) èr lè “二”字的大写 two, capital form of 二

伫 ⊖ èr lè 置; 停留 to place; to stay

⊖ nài 见 524 页 see p524

F C

FA

CY

发(發) ⊖fā CY ① 交付, 送出, 跟“收”相对 (the opposite of 收) to deliver; to dispatch; to send out; ~ 选民证 to distribute voters' certificates | ~ 货 to deliver goods | 信已经~了。The letter has been posted (or sent). [发落] 处理, 处分 to deal with; 从轻~ to deal with sb leniently [打发] (—fa) ① 派遣 to send; to dispatch; ~ 专人去办 to assign a special person to a task ② 使离去 to send away; 好不容易才把他~~走了。It takes much effort to send him away. ③ 消磨(时日) to kill time; 病人们靠聊天儿~~时光。The patients chatted to kill time. ④ 表达, 说出 to express; to utter; ~ 言 to speak; to make a speech | ~ 问 to ask a question | ~ 誓 to vow [发表] 用文字或语言表达意见 to express; to publish ⑤ 放射 to fire; to radiate; ~ 炮 to fire shells | ~ 光 to give off light ⑥ extension 量

词 quantifier, 枪弹、炮弹一枚称一发(of bullets and shells): 五十~子弹 fifty bullets ④ 散开, 分散 to disperse; ~ 汗 to induce perspiration | 挥~ to volatilize | 蒸~ to evaporate [发挥] 把意思尽量地说出, 把力量尽量地用出 to bring into play: 借题~~ to seize a pretext to air one's views | ~ 题意 to elaborate on a subject | ~ 群众的智慧和力量 to bring the intelligence and strength of the masses into full play ⑤ 开展, 扩大, 膨胀 to develop; to expand; ~ 扬 to keep up; to carry on | ~ 展 to develop | ~ 海带 to soak dried kelp in water | 面~了。The dough has risen. [发达] 兴旺, 旺盛 flourishing; 工业~~ thriving industry | 交通~~ well-developed traffic [发育] 生物逐渐长成壮大 to grow; 身体~~ 正常 normal physical development [发展] 事物内部的矛盾运动, 通常指事物由小而大, 由弱而强, 由低级到高级, 由简单到复杂的变化 to develop; 形势迅速~~。The situation develops rapidly. | ~ 生产 to develop production ⑥ 因得到大量资财而兴旺 to make a fortune; 暴~户 upstart | 这几年他做买卖~了。He has made a fortune through business in recent years. ⑦ 打开, 揭露 to open; to expose; ~ 掘潜力 to tap potentials | 揭~阴谋 to bring schemes to light [发明] 创造出以前没有的事物

to invent: 印刷术是我国首先~的。 *Printing was first invented in China.* [发现] ① 找出原先就存在而大家不知道的事物或道理 to discover: ~新油田 to discover a new oil-field ② 发觉 to notice: ~问题就及时解决 to solve the problem as soon as it is noticed ③ 显现, 显出 to look; to appear: 脸上~黄。 *The face appears sallow.* ④ 产生, 发生 to come into existence: ~芽 to sprout | ~病 to come down with an illness ⑤ 觉得 to feel: ~麻 to feel numb | ~烧 to have a fever ⑥ 开始动作, 起程 to start: ~端 to make a start | 朝~夕至 to start at dawn and arrive at dusk | ~动机器 to start a machine | 队伍出~。 *The troops set out.*

⊖ fá 见 181 页 see p181

乏 fá ㄈㄚˊ ① 缺少 lack (㊦ *doublet* 缺 - lack): ~味 tasteless; dull | 不~其人。 *There's no lack of such people.* ② 疲倦 tired (㊦ *doublet* 疲 - tired): 人困马~。 *The men wore out and the horses were jaded - tired out; exhausted* | 跑了一天, 身上有点~ to feel a bit tired after running about for a whole day

伐 fá ㄈㄚˊ ① 砍 to fell; to chop: ~树 to cut down trees | 采~木材 to lumber ② 征讨, 攻打 to attack (㊦ *doublet* 讨 - to go on a punitive expedition): 北~ the Northern Expedition

垡 fá ㄈㄚˊ ① 耕地, 把土翻起来 to turn up soil: 秋~地 (秋耕) autumn ploughing 也指翻起来的土块 upturned soil: 晒~ to sun the upturned soil ② 量词 *quantifier*, 相当于次、番 time ③ 地名用字 fa, used in a place name: 榆~ (在北京市大兴) Yufa (a place in Daxing, Beijing) | 落~ (在河北省廊坊) Luofa (a place in Langfang, Hebei Province)

阀 fá ㄈㄚˊ ① 封建时代指有权势的家庭、家族 powerful and influential family in feudal times: 门~ influential family | ~阅之家 powerful and influential family ② 凭借权势造成特殊地位的个人或集团 person or group achieving special status through one's power and influence: 军~ warlord | 财~ financial magnate; plutocrat ③ (外 *loanword*) 又叫“活门”、“阀门”或“凡尔”。管道、唧筒或其他机器中调节流体的流量、压力和流动方向的装置 (also called 活门, 阀门 or 凡尔) valve

筏 (* 棧) fá ㄈㄚˊ (一子) 用竹、木等平摆着编扎成的水上交通工具 raft

罚 (* 罰) fá ㄈㄚˊ 处分犯错误的人 to punish; to penalize (㊦ *doublet* 惩 - to punish; to penalize | 责 - to punish): 他受~了。 *He's punished.*

法 fǎ ㄈㄚˇ ① 由国家制定或认可, 以强制力保证其实施

的行为规范的总称 law; statute: 婚姻 ~ marriage law | 犯 ~ to break the law | 合 ~ legal; lawful; legitimate | 依 ~ 治国 to govern the state by law [法院] 独立行使审判权的国家机关 court ② (一子、一儿) 方法, 处理事物的手段 method; way: 写 ~ writing style | 办 ~ method; approach | 用 ~ usage; use | 没 ~ 儿办 to be impossible to do ③ 仿效 to imitate: 效 ~ to follow sb's example; 仿 ~ follow sb's lead | 师 ~ to model oneself after (a great master) ④ 标准, 模范, 可仿效的 standard; model; ~ 书 model calligraphy | ~ 绘 model painting | ~ 帖 model calligraphy [法宝] ⑤ figurative 特别有效的工具、方法或经验 magic weapon, formula or experience: 统一战线、武装斗争、党的建设, 是中国革命的三大 ~ ~。There are three magic weapons in the Chinese revolution — united front, armed struggle and Party building.

⑤ 佛教徒称他们的教义, 民间传说的所谓“超人力”的本领 dharma; sutra: 佛 ~ Buddhist doctrine | ~ 术 witchcraft; black magic ⑥ 指法国 France

砣 fǎ ㄈǎ [砣码] (一 mǎ) 天平和磅秤上用作重量标准的東西, 用金属制成 weight

发(髮) ㄈà ㄈà 头发 hair: 理 ~ to have one's hair cut | 脱 ~ to lose hair | 令人 ~ 指 (喻使人非常气愤) to make one's hair stand on

end; to make sb boil with rage

⊖ fā 见 179 页 see p179

珐(珐琅) fà ㄈà [珐琅] (— láng) 用硼砂、玻璃粉、石英等加铅、锡的氧化物烧制成像釉子的物质。涂在铜质或银质器物的表面作为装饰, 又可防锈。一般的证章、奖章等多为珐琅制品。珐琅制品景泰蓝是我国特产的手工艺品之一 enamel

帆(帆) fān ㄈān 利用风力使船前进的布篷 sail: 一 ~ 风顺 plain sailing; in smooth waters

番 ㄈān ㄈān ① 称外国的或外族的 foreign; of foreign nationality: ~ 茄 tomato | ~ 薯 sweet potato | ~ 椒 hot pepper ② 代换 turn: 轮 ~ by turns; in rotation | 更 ~ in turn; alternatively ③ 量词 quantifier 1 遍, 次 time: 三 ~ 五次 time and (time) again | 费了一 ~ 心思 to have done a lot of thinking | 解说一 ~ to give an explanation 2 倍 time; -fold: 产量翻了一 ~。The output has doubled.

⊖ pān 见 549 页 see p549

蕃 ㄈān ㄈān 同“番(fān) ①” same as 番 ①

⊖ fán 见 183 页 see p183

幡(幡) fān ㄈān 用竹竿等挑起来直着挂的长条形旗子 streamer

藩 fān ㄈān 藩篱, 篱笆 fence; hedge ⑤ figurative 作保卫

的屏障 screen; barrier 封建时代用来称属国、属地 (in feudal times) vassal; feudatory: ~ 国 *vassal state; feudatory* | ~ 属 *vassal state; feudatory*

翻 (* 翻) fān ㄈㄢ ① 歪倒 (dǎo), 或上下、内外移位 to reverse; to overturn; 车 ~ 了。The car overturned. | ~ 修马路 to rebuild a road | 把桌上的书都 ~ 乱了。The books on the table are in a mess after being rummaged. [翻砂] 把熔化的金属倒 (dào) 入用潮湿砂子制成的模型里, 铸造成器具或机件 founding; moulding; casting [翻身] ① 翻转身体 to turn over ② 比喻从被压迫的情况下解放出来 to be liberated; to be freed: 劳动人民 ~ ~ 当家做主人。The labouring people have stood up and become the masters of their own fate. ② 改变 to change; ~ 改 to remake | ~ 案 to reverse a verdict ③ 数量成倍增加 to multiply; to double: 生产 ~ 一番。The production has doubled. ④ 翻译, 把一种语文译成另一种语文 to translate; to interpret: 把外国名著 ~ 成中文 to translate foreign masterpieces into Chinese ⑤ (一儿) 翻脸 to fall out; to split up: 闹 ~ 了 to split up

凡 (* 凡) fán ㄈㄢ ① 平常的, 不出奇的 common; ordinary: ~ 人 ordinary person; man of mould | 在平 ~ 的工作中做出惊人的成绩

to make extraordinary achievements in ordinary work ② 宗教、神话或迷信的人称人世间 mundane world; earth: 神仙下 ~。The fairy came to the mundane world. ③ 凡是, 所有的 all; every: ~ 事要跟群众商量。The masses should be consulted in all matters. ④ 概要, 要略 outline; gist: 发 ~ 起例 introduction and guide [凡例] 书前面说明内容和体例的文字 guide ⑤ 总共 altogether: 全书 ~ 十卷。The book comprises 10 volumes altogether. ⑥ 旧时乐谱记音符的一个, 相当于简谱的“4” note in the traditional Chinese musical scale, corresponding to 4 in numbered musical notation

矾 (礬) fán ㄈㄢ 含水复盐的一类, 是某些金属硫酸盐的含水结晶。最常见的是明矾 (硫酸钾铝, 也叫“白矾”), 还有胆矾 (硫酸铜)、绿矾 (硫酸亚铁) 等 vitriol

钒 fán ㄈㄢ 一种金属元素, 符号 V, 银白色。熔合在钢中, 能增加钢的强度、弹性和耐热耐蚀性, 工业上用途很大 vanadium (V)

烦 fán ㄈㄢ ① 苦闷, 急躁 depressed; irritated: ~ 恼 annoyed; upset | 心 ~ 意乱 perturbed | 心里有点 ~ to be a little annoyed ② 厌烦 bored; tired: 不耐 ~ impatient | 这些话都听 ~ 了 to get tired of these words ③ 又多又乱 redundant and confusing: 要言不 ~ suc-

cinct; pithy | 话多真絮 ~ to be too long-winded [烦琐] 琐碎, 不扼要 tedious ④ 敬辞 *polite*, 表示请托 to trouble; to bother: ~ 你做点事。May I bother you to do something for me?

播 fán ㄈㄢˊ 坟墓 tomb; grave

蕃 ① fán ㄈㄢˊ 茂盛 luxuriant; lush; 草木 ~ 盛 luxuriant vegetation ② *figurative* 繁多 to proliferate; to multiply: ~ 衍 (逐渐增多或增广, 现作“繁衍”) (now written as 繁衍) to proliferate; to multiply

③ fān 见 181 页 see p181

璠 fán ㄈㄢˊ 美玉 fine jade

膾 fán ㄈㄢˊ 古代祭祀时用的熟肉 sacrificial meat in ancient China

爇 fán ㄈㄢˊ ① 焚烧 to burn ② 烤 to roast; to bake

蹯 fán ㄈㄢˊ 兽足 animal's paw: 熊 ~ (熊掌) bear's paw

樊 fán ㄈㄢˊ 篱笆 fence [樊篱] ② *figurative* 对事物的限制 restriction; barrier

繁 (* 𣎵) ① fán ㄈㄢˊ ① 复杂 complicated (② *doublet* 一杂 miscellaneous) (the opposite of 简): 删 ~ 就简 to simplify sth by cutting out the superfluous ② 许多, 不少 numerous; manifold: 实 ~ 有徒 (这种人实在很多)。There's no lack of such people. | ~ 殖 (生长成许多) to

breed; to reproduce [繁华] 市面热闹, 工商业兴盛 bustling; busy [繁荣] 兴旺发展或使兴旺发展 flourishing; thriving: 市场 ~ ~ booming market | ~ ~ 经济 to promote economic prosperity

③ pó 见 574 页 see p574

藜 fán ㄈㄢˊ 白蒿。草本植物, 可入药 wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*); artemisia

反 fǎn ㄈㄢˇ ① 翻转, 颠倒 to reverse; to overturn: ~ 败为胜 to turn defeat into victory; to turn the tide | ~ 守为攻 to turn defence into offence | 易如 ~ 掌 as easy as ABC ② *extension* 翻转的, 颠倒的, 跟“正”相对 (the opposite of 正) reverse; inverse: 这纸看不出 ~ 面正面。It's impossible to differentiate the reverse side from the obverse side of the paper. | ~ 穿皮袄 to wear the fur-lined jacket inside out | 放 ~ 了。It's placed upside down. | 图章上刻的字是 ~ 的。The characters on the seal are reversed. [反复] ③ 翻来覆去 changeable; ~ ~ 无常 changeable; capricious ④ 重复 repeatedly; again and again: ~ ~ 练习 to practise repeatedly [反间] (一 jiàn) 利用敌人的间谍, 使敌人内部自相矛盾 to sow discord among the enemies [反正] ⑤ 1 指平定混乱局面, 恢复原来秩序 to restore things to order: 拨乱 ~ ~ to bring order out of chaos ⑥ 2 敌方的军队或人员投到己方 to come over from the enemy's side ⑦ 3 副词 *ad-*

verb, 无论如何, 不管怎么样 anyway; in any case; ~~我要去, 你不去也行了。I'll go there anyway; so it's all right if you don't. [反刍] (—chú) 倒嚼 (dǎojiào)。牛、羊、骆驼等动物把粗粗吃下去的食物再回到嘴里细嚼 to ruminate ② 和原来的不同, 和预想的不同 different; ~常 abnormal; eccentric | 画虎不成~类犬 to try to draw a tiger but end up with the likeness of a dog — to make a poor imitation | 我一劝, 他~而更生气了。I tried to smooth him, but on the contrary, he became angrier. [反倒] (—dào) 正相反, 常指和预期相反 on the contrary; contrary to one's expectation; 希望他走, 他~~坐下了。We wished he would leave, but on the contrary, he took a seat. ③ 反对, 反抗 to resist; to be against; ~浪费 to oppose extravagance | ~腐败 to combat corruption | ~封建 to fight against feudalism | ~法西斯 to be anti-fascist [反动] ① 指思想上或行动上维护旧制度, 反对新制度, 反对革命的 reactionary; ~~势力 reactionary forces | ~~行为 reactionary action ② 相反的作用 counteraction: 从历史来看, 党八股是对于五四运动的一个~~。From the historical perspective, Party jargon is a reaction to the May 4th Movement. [反对] 不赞成, 抵制 to resist; 坚决~~贪污、盗窃 to

oppose resolutely corruption and larceny ④ 类推 to analogize; 举一~三 to draw inferences about other cases from one instance ⑤ 回, 还 to return; to counter; ~攻 to counterattack | ~求诸己 to seek the cause in oneself [反省] (—xǐng) 对自己的思想行为加以检查 to reflect on oneself; to introspect ⑥ 古同“返” same as 返 in ancient Chinese

返 fǎn ㄈǎ́ 回, 归 to return: 往~ to go to and fro | 一去不复~ to be gone forever [返工] 工作没有做好再重做 to do poorly done work over again

犯 fàn ㄈㄢˋ ① 抵触, 违反 to violate; to offend; ~法 to violate the law | ~规 to break the rule ② 犯罪的人 criminal: 战~ war criminal | 要~ principal criminal | 贪污~ embezzler ③ 侵犯, 进攻 to invade; to attack: 人不~我, 我不~人; 人若~我, 我必~人。We will not attack unless we are attacked. or We will surely counterattack if we are attacked. ④ 发作, 发生 to recur; to attack; ~病 to have a relapse; to fall ill again | ~脾气 to flare up | ~错误 to make a mistake; to commit an error [犯不着] (—zháo) [犯不上] 不值得 not worth doing; not worthwhile: 你~~~和他生气。It's not worthwhile for you to be angry with him.

范(範) fàn ㄈㄢˋ ①模(mú)

子 mould; matrix: 钱~coin mould [范畴] ①概括性最高的基本概念,如化合、分解是化学的范畴;矛盾、质和量等是哲学的范畴 category ②类型,范围 domain; scope [范围] 一定的界限 limit; range: 责任的~~sphere of responsibility | 活动~~scope of activities ②模范,榜样 model; example: 示~to demonstrate; to set an example | 师~model; normal school; teacher-training | ~例 example; paradigm

饭 fàn ㄈㄢˋ ①煮熟的谷类食品。多指大米饭 (usually used to denote cooked rice) cooked cereals ②每日定时吃的食物 meal: 午~lunch | 开~to serve a meal

贩 fàn ㄈㄢˋ ①指买货出卖 to buy to sell; ~货 to transport goods for sale | ~了一群羊来 to buy a herd of sheep for sale ②(一子)买货物出卖的厂商或小商人 pedlar; vendor: 菜~子 vegetable trader | 摊~vendor; street pedlar

畈 fàn ㄈㄢˋ 〈方 dialect〉田地,多用于村镇名 (fan, usually used in a name of a village or a town) field; land

泛 (①-③* 汎、③④* 汜) fàn ㄈㄢˋ ①漂浮 to float: ~舟 to go boating ④extension 透出 to be suffused with: 脸上~红 with one's cheeks suffused with blushes ②浮浅,不深入 (叠 re-

duplication) shallow; superficial: ~之交 (友谊不深) casual acquaintance | 这篇文章做得浮~不切实。This is a superficial article. ③广泛,一般地 extensive; general: ~览 to browse | ~问 to ask broad questions | ~论 general survey (or discussion) | ~称 general term ④水向四处漫流 to overflow; to flood: ~滥 to overflow; to inundate

梵 fàn ㄈㄢˋ 梵语“梵摩”的省称,意思是清静,常指关于佛教的 (short for 梵摩 in Sanskrit, used usually to denote Buddhism) Brahma; peace and quiet: ~宫 Buddhist temple | ~刹 Buddhist temple [梵语] 印度古代的一种语言 Sanskrit, a language in ancient India

FANG

ㄈㄤ

方 fāng ㄈㄤ ①四个角全是直角的四边形或六个面全是方形的六面体 square; cube: 正~square | 长~rectangle | 见~(长宽或长宽高相等) square | 平~米 square meter | 立~米 cubic meter ④extension 乘方,求一个数目自乘若干次的积数 involution; power: 平~(自乘两次,即本数×本数) square | 立~(自乘三次,即本数×本数×本数) cube [方寸] ⑤figurative 心 heart: ~~已乱 greatly agitated [方圆] 周围 circumference: 这个城~~有四五十里。The city has a circumference of

forty to fifty li. ② 正直 up-right; honest; 品行~正 to be have with integrity ③ 一边或一面 side; 对~the other party | 前~the front | 四~four directions; four sides | 四面八~in all directions; everywhere ④ extension 一个区域的, 一个地带的 local; regional; ~言 dialect | ~志 local records; local annals [方向] ① 东、西、南、北的区分 direction; 航行的~~the direction of sailing ② 目标 target; 做事情要认清~~。People should have a clear understanding of their goal in doing things. ④ 方法, 法子 method; way; 教导有~to know how to teach and guide | 千~百计 by every means; by hook or crook ⑤ extension (一子、一儿) 药方, 配药的单子 prescription; 偏~folk prescription | 秘~secret recipe | 开~子 to give a prescription [方式] 说话、做事所采取的方法和形式 way ⑥ 副词 adverb, 才 only when; 书到用时~恨少。Books are not enough when they are needed. ⑥ 副词 adverb, 正, 正当 just; at the time when; 来日~长。There will be a time for this. ⑦ 量词 quantifier ① 旧制 former unit; a. 指平方丈 (用于地皮、草皮) square zhang b. 指一丈见方一尺高的体积, 即十分之一立方丈 (用于土、沙、石、碎砖) one tenth cubic zhang c. 指一尺见方一丈长的体积, 即百分之一立方丈 (用于木材) one hun-

dredth cubic zhang ② 指平方米 (用于墙、地板等) 或立方米 (用于土、沙、石、木材等) square metre or cubic metre ③ 用于方形的东西 square-shaped objects; 一~图章 a stamp; a seal | 三~砚台 three inkstones

邡 fāng ㄈㄤ [什邡] 地名, 在四川省 Shifang, a place in Sichuan Province

坊 ㄈㄤ ㄈㄤ ① 里巷, 多用于街巷的名称 (fang, usually used in street names) lane; alley ④ extension 街市, 市中店铺 downtown streets; shops in downtown areas; ~间 in the streets ② 牌坊, 旧时为旌表“功德”、宣扬封建礼教而建造的建筑物 memorial archway (or gateway); 忠孝牌~memorial archway of loyalty and filial piety | 贞节~chastity archway

㊦ fáng 见 187 页 see p187

芳 fāng ㄈㄤ 芳香, 花草的香味 fragrant ㊦ figurative 美好的德行或声名 virtue or fame; 流~百世 to leave a fine reputation to posterity; to leave a good name forever

枋 fāng ㄈㄤ 方柱形木材 timber shaped like a square pillar

钫 fāng ㄈㄤ ① 一种放射性元素 (符号 Fr) francium (Fr) ② 古代一种酒壶, 方口大腹 (in ancient China) square-mouthed and big-bellied wine vessel

防 fáng ㄈㄤˊ ①防备,戒备 to defend; to guard; ~御 to defend | ~守 to defend; to guard | 预~to prevent | 军民联~army-civilian defence | 冷不~unexpectedly; suddenly | 谨~假冒 to beware of counterfeits [国防] 为了保卫国家的领土、主权而部署的一切防务 national defence: ~~军 national defence forces | ~~要地 strategic point in national defence ②堤,挡水的建筑物 dyke; embankment

坊 ㄈㄤˊ ㄈㄤˊ 作(zuō)坊, 某些小手工业的工作场所 workshop; mill; 染~dyehouse | 油~oil mill | 粉~flour mill | 磨~mill

㊦ fāng 见 186 页 see p186

妨 fáng ㄈㄤˊ 妨害,阻碍 to hinder; to impede (㊦doublet—碍 to hamper): 这样做倒无~。There is no harm in doing that. | 开会太多反而~害生产。Too many meetings will impede production. [不妨] 没有什么不可以 might as well; may as well: ~~试试。You might as well have a try. [何妨] 用反问语气表示“不妨”why not: 你~~去看看。Why not go and have a look?

肪 fáng ㄈㄤˊ 厚的脂膏,特指动物腰部肥厚的油 fat (㊦doublet 脂—fat)

房 fáng ㄈㄤˊ ①(一子)住人或放东西的建筑物 house (㊦doublet 一屋 house): 楼~

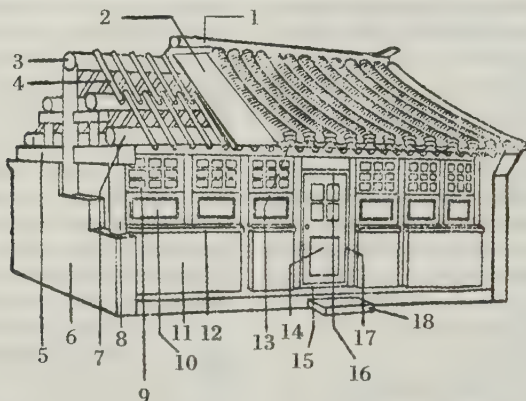
building | 瓦~tile-roofed house (图见下页 picture on the next page) | 库~warehouse ②形状、作用像房子的 structure like a house or for housing: 蜂~honeycomb; beehive | 莲~lotus pod | 心~atrium ③称家族的一支 branch of an extended family: 大~the first branch; the branch of the eldest son | 长(zhǎng)~the first branch ④星宿名,二十八宿之一 Fang, the 4th of the 28 constellations

魴 fáng ㄈㄤˊ 魴鱼,跟鳊(biān)鱼相似,银灰色,背部隆起,味鲜美 triangular bream (Megalobrama terminalis)

仿 (①②*做、③*髣)

fǎng ㄈㄤˇ ①效法,照样做 to imitate; to copy (㊦doublet—效 to imitate): ~造 to imitate | ~制 to model on ②依照范本写的字 characters written after a calligraphy model; 写了一张~ to have written a page of characters after a calligraphy model ③[仿佛](*彷彿、*髣髴)(—fú) 1 好像 as if: 这个字我~~在哪里见过。I seemed to have seen the character somewhere. 2 类似 to resemble; to be similar: 弟兄俩长得相~~。The two brothers look alike.

访 fǎng ㄈㄤˇ ①向人询问调查 to investigate; to inquire: ~查 to investigate | ~贫问苦 to call on the impoverished and wretched | 采~新闻 to gather

房屋的构造 *structure of a house*

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 屋脊 <i>roof ridge</i> | 10 窗户 <i>window</i> |
| 2 苫背 <i>thatch with straw mat, tarpaulin, etc</i> | 11 墙 <i>wall</i> |
| 3 脊檩 <i>ridgepole</i> | 12 窗台 <i>windowsill</i> |
| 4 椽子 <i>rafter</i> | 13 檐 <i>eaves</i> |
| 5 梁 <i>roof beam</i> | 14 门 <i>door</i> |
| 6 山墙 <i>gable</i> | 15 门槛 <i>threshold</i> |
| 7 檩 <i>purlin</i> | 16 门楣 <i>lintel</i> |
| 8 柱子 <i>pillar</i> | 17 门框 <i>doorframe</i> |
| 9 窗格子 <i>window lattice</i> | 18 台阶 <i>doorstep</i> |

news ② 探问, 看望 *to visit; to call on*; ~友 *to visit a friend* | ~古 (古迹) *to search for ancient relics; to look for places of historic interest* [访问] 有目的地看望, 探问 *to visit; to call on*; ~~劳动模范 *to visit a model worker* | 出国~~ *to pay a visit abroad*

仿 ① fǎng ㄈㄤˇ [彷彿] 旧同“仿佛”。参看 187 页“仿③”(see 仿 ③ on p187) same as 仿佛 in former times

○ páng 见 551 页 see p551

纺 fǎng ㄈㄤˇ ① 把丝、棉、麻、毛或人造纤维等做成纱 *to spin*; ~纱 *to spin yarn* | ~棉花 *to spin cotton* ② 纺绸, 一种绸子 *a soft and thin plain-weave silk fabric*; 杭 (杭州) ~ *Hangzhou silk* | 富春 ~ *Fuchun silk*

昉 fǎng ㄈㄤˇ ① 明亮 *bright* ② 起始 *beginning*
舫 fǎng ㄈㄤˇ 船 *boat*; 画~ (装饰华美专供游览用的船)

gaily-painted pleasure boat | 游
~ *tour boat*

放 fàng ㄈㄤˋ ①解除约束, 得到自由 to free; to release: ~行 to let pass | 释~ to set free; to release | 把笼子里的鸟~了 to let the bird out of the cage ②**extension** 1 赶牲畜、家禽到野外去觅食 to put out to pasture; ~牛 to graze cattle | ~羊 to herd sheep | ~鸭子 to tend ducks 2 散 to dismiss; ~工 to knock off | ~学 to dismiss class [放晴] 阴雨后转晴 to clear up ②任意, 随便 to indulge in: ~任 to let alone | ~纵 to give loose to | ~肆 unbridled ③发出 to let off; ~枪 to fire a gun | ~光 to give off light | ~电 to discharge electricity ④**transfer** 借钱给人, 收取利息 to loan; ~款 to loan ④点燃 to light; to kindle; ~火 to set fire to | ~鞭炮 to set off firecrackers ⑤扩展 to expand; ~大 to enlarge | ~宽 to widen | 把领子~出半寸 to let the collar out for half an inch ⑥**extension** 花开 to blossom: 芦花~, 稻谷香. *The reed catkins come into bloom, and the paddies are fragrant.* | 心花怒~ to burst with joy ⑥搁, 置 to put at a place; to lay; 存~ to store | ~在箱子里 to put in the case [放心] 安心, 解除忧虑和牵挂 to set one's mind at rest; to rest assured; ~~吧, 一切都准备好了! *Rest assured! Everything is ready!* ⑦流放, 旧时

把人驱逐到边远的地方去 to exile; ~逐 to banish

飞 (飛) fēi ㄈㄟ ①鸟类或虫类等用翅膀在空中往来活动 to fly: ~行 to fly | ~鸟 flying bird | ~虫 winged insect ②**extension** 物体在空中飘荡或行动 to hover; to flutter; ~沙走石 sand flying and pebbles hurling | 飞机向东~. *The plane is flying eastward.* ②快, 像飞似的 to move swiftly: ~奔 to dash; to run like split | ~跑 to streak ③极, 特别地 extremely: 这把刀~快. *The knife is very sharp.* ④指无根据的, 无缘无故的 groundless; ~语 gossip | ~灾 unexpected disaster ⑤(外 **loan-word**) 法定计量单位中十进分数单位词头之一, 表示 10^{-15} (符号 f) femto-(f)

妃 fēi ㄈㄟ ①古代皇帝的妾, 地位次于皇后 imperial concubine ②太子、王、侯的妻 wife of a prince or a marquis: 王~ princess

非 fēi ㄈㄟ ①跟“是”相对 (the opposite of 是) 1 不, 不是 no; not; 莫~ *Can it be that ...?* or *Is it possible that ...?* | ~卖品 *articles not for sale* | ~但要生产得多, 而且要提高质量. *Not only the output but also the quality should be enhanced.* 2 不合理的, 不对的 unreasonable; wrong: 明辨是

~ to make a clear distinction between right and wrong | 为~作歹 to do evil | 痛改前~ to repent thoroughly of one's misdeeds [非常] ① 异乎寻常的 extraordinary: ~ 时期 time of emergency ② 副词 **adverb**, 十分, 极 very: ~ 光荣 very glorious | ~ 高兴 very glad ③ 副词 **adverb**, 跟“不”搭用, 表示必须, 一定 (有时后面没有“不”字) (used in collocation with not to express necessity, but sometimes without 不): ~ 组织起来不能发挥力量。We shall not bring our energy into full play unless we get organized. | 他~去不可。He must go. | 不让他去, 他~去。He was told not to go, but he insisted on going. ④ 以为不对, 不以为然 to censure; to oppose; to find fault with: ~ 笑 (讥笑) to ridicule | ~ 议 to reproach; to censure [非难] (—nàn) 责备 to reprimand ⑤ 指非洲, 世界七大洲之一 Africa, one of the seven continents in the world

菲 fēi ㄈㄟ 花草茂盛 luxuriant; lush: 芳 ~ fragrance of flowers and grass

⊖ fěi 见 191 页 see p191

啡 fēi ㄈㄟ 见 481 页“吗”字条“吗啡”(mǎ—)、380 页“咖”字条“咖啡”(kā—) see 吗啡 on p481, and 咖啡 on p380

骝 fēi ㄈㄟ 古时一车驾四马, 中间两马叫服马, 服马两旁的马叫骝马, 也叫“驂马”(also called 驂马) a team of four

horses to a cart in ancient China, among which the two in the middle were called 服马, while the other two were called 骝马

绯 fēi ㄈㄟ 红色 red: 两颊~红 blush; flush

扉 fēi ㄈㄟ 门 gate: 柴~ fag-got door | ~ 页 (书刊封面之内印着书名、著者等项的一页) head (or title) page | ~ 画 (书籍正文前的插图) front illustration placed before the full text of a book

蜚 fēi ㄈㄟ 古同“飞” same as 飞 in ancient Chinese

⊖ fěi 见 191 页 see p191

霏 fēi ㄈㄟ ① (雨、雪、云气等) 很盛的样子 (叠 reduplication) (of rain, snow, cloud, etc) thick and fast: 雨雪~~。There is a heavy snowstorm. ② 云气 mist; cloud: 日出而林~开。The sun rose and the mists in the forest dispersed. ③ 飘扬 to float: 烟~云敛。Smoke diffuses and clouds disperse.

鲱 fēi ㄈㄟ 鲱鱼, 鱼名。种类超过 200 种, 其中包括沙丁鱼, 大部分生活在海洋中, 肉可吃 Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*)

肥 féi ㄈㄟ ① 含脂肪多的, 跟“瘦”相对 (the opposite of 瘦) fat: ~ 猪 hog | ~ 肉 fat | 牛~马壮。The cows are fat and the horses are strong. [肥差] (—chāi) 可以从中多得好处的差事 lucrative errand ② 肥沃, 土质含养分多的 fertile; rich;

地很～。The soil is very fertile. ③肥料,能增加田地养分的东西,如粪、豆饼、化学配合剂等 fertilizer; 上～to apply manure to fields | 施～to apply fertilizer | 追～to apply additional fertilizer | 基～base manure | 化～chemical fertilizer ④使田地增加养分 to fertilize: 用草灰～田 to fertilize the soil with plant ash ⑤宽大(指衣服鞋袜等)(clothes, shoes, socks, etc) loose; large; 袖子太～了。The sleeves are too loose.

淝 féi ㄈㄟ 水名,南淝河、北淝河、东淝河、西淝河等,都在安徽。东淝河古称淝水 fei, name of rivers in Anhui Province such as Nanfei River, Beifei River, Dongfei River, Xifei River, etc (Dongfei River was called Feishui in ancient China): ~水之战 the Battle of Feishui

虱 féi ㄈㄟ 臭虫 bedbug; bug

腓 féi ㄈㄟ 腓肠肌,胫骨后的肉。俗叫“腿肚子”(popularly called 腿肚子) calf [腓骨]小腿外侧的骨头,比胫骨细小 fibula(图见 241 页“骨”picture on p241)

匪 fěi ㄈㄟ ①强盗,抢劫财物的坏人 bandit; robber: 惯～hardened bandit | 土～bandit; brigand ②不,不是 no; not; 获益～浅 to reap no little benefit; to benefit a lot | ~夷所思(不是常人所能想到

的) fantastic; eccentric; grotesque

诽 fěi ㄈㄟ 说别人的坏话 to defame; to slander (㊦ doublet 一谤 to defame; slander): 腹～心谤 to harbour unspoken criticism

菲 ㊦ fěi ㄈㄟ ①微,薄 humble; unworthy (㊦ doublet 一薄 humble; poor): ~礼 my humble gift | ~材 my humble talent ②古书上说的一种像蔓菁的菜 radish or red turnip in ancient Chinese texts

㊦ fēi 见 190 页 see p190

悱 fěi ㄈㄟ 想说可是不能够恰当地说出来 to be at a loss for words

斐 fěi ㄈㄟ ①辅助 assistance ②古同“框”、“筐” same as 框 or 筐 in ancient Chinese

斐 fěi ㄈㄟ 有文采 rich in literary grace [斐然] ①有文采的样子 of striking literary talent: ~成章 to show striking literary talent ②显著 striking: 成绩~~brilliant achievements

榧 fěi ㄈㄟ 常绿乔木,种子叫榧子,种仁可以吃,可以榨油,又可入药。木材供建筑用 Chinese torreyia (Torreyia grandis)

蜚 ㊦ fěi ㄈㄟ [蜚蠊](—lián) 蟑螂(zhāngláng)的别称 another name for 蟑螂

㊦ fēi 见 190 页 see p190

翡 fěi ㄈㄟ [翡翠](—cuì) ①翡翠鸟,嘴长而直,有蓝色和绿色的羽毛,捕食鱼和昆虫

common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) 2 绿色的玉, 半透明, 有光泽, 很珍贵 jadeite

篚 fěi ㄈㄟˇ 古代盛(chéng)东西的竹器(in ancient China) round bamboo basket

芾 ㄈㄟˋ [蔽芾] 形容树干及树叶小(of trunk and leaves) small

㊦ fú 见 203 页 see p203

肺 fèi ㄈㄟˋ 肺脏, 人和某些高等动物体内的呼吸器官(图见 940 页“脏” picture on p940) [肺腑] 喻 figurative 内心 bottom of one's heart: ～～之言 heart-to-heart talk; words from the bottom of one's heart

吠 fèi ㄈㄟˋ 狗叫 bark; yap; yelp: 狂～ to bark ferociously | 蜀犬～日(喻少见多怪) dogs in Sichuan bark at the sun (because it's a rare sight in that misty region) — an ignorant person making a fuss about something which he has not seen before

狒 fèi ㄈㄟˋ [狒狒] 猿一类的动物, 面形似狗, 面部肉色, 光滑无毛, 体毛褐色, 食果实及鸟卵等。多产在非洲 baboon

沸 fèi ㄈㄟˋ 开, 滚, 液体受热到一定温度时, 内部汽化形成气泡, 冲出液体表面的现象 to boil; to bubble; 在标准大气压下, 水的～点是 100 摄氏度。The boiling point of water is 100 degrees centigrade under standard atmospheric pressure. | 热血～腾 with one's blood boiling; burning with righteous

indignation

佛 fèi ㄈㄟˋ (又 also fú) 见 202 页 (fú) see p202

费 fèi ㄈㄟˋ ① 花费, 消耗 to spend; to consume: ～力 to exert great efforts; to be strenuous | ～心 to take much trouble; may I trouble you (to do sth); would you mind (doing sth) | ～神 to tax one's energy; to be exhausting | ～事 troublesome | ～工夫 time-consuming | 反浪～ to oppose extravagance | 这孩子穿鞋太～。The child wears out his shoes much too quickly. ② 费用, 为某种需要用的款项 expenses; fee; 学～ tuition fees | 办公～ administrative expenses

镆 fèi ㄈㄟˋ 一种人造的放射性元素(符号 Fm) fermium (Fm)

废(廢) fèi ㄈㄟˋ ① 停止, 放弃 to abandon; to give up: 半途而～ to give up halfway | ～寝忘食 (to be so absorbed as) to forget food and sleep | ～除不平等条约 to abrogate unequal treaties ④ extension 失去效用的, 没有用的 waste; useless: ～纸 waste-paper | ～物利用 recycling of wastes | 修旧利～ to repair and utilize old or discarded things ② 荒芜, 衰败 to decline: ～园 garden lying waste; abandoned garden | ～墟 ruins ③ 残疾 disabled: ～疾 disability

刖 fèi ㄈㄟˋ 古代把脚砍掉的酷刑(in ancient China) cruel

punishment of amputating the feet

痱 (*痱) fèi ㄈㄟˋ 痱子, 由于夏天出汗过多, 引起汗腺发炎, 皮肤表面生出来的小红疹, 很刺痒 prickly heat

FEN

ㄈㄣˊ

分 fēn ㄈㄣˊ ① 分开, 区划开, 跟“合”相对 (the opposite of 合) to divide; to separate; ~ 离 to separate | ~ 类 to classify; to categorize | ~ 工合作 to have division of labour as well as cooperation | ~ 别处理 to deal with separately ② *extension* 1 由整体中取一部分 to distribute; to allot; 他 ~ 到了一千斤粮食。He has been allotted 1,000 jin of grains. 2 由机构分出的部分 branch; ~ 会 branch | ~ 队 contingent; detachment | ~ 局 sub-bureau | ~ 社 branch agency [分化] 由一种事物演变成几种不同的事物 to divide; to break up; “他”字 ~ 成“他”、“她”、“它”。The character 他 has developed into three forms: 他, 她 and 它. [分解] 1 一种化合物分成两种以上的元素或化合物 to decompose; to resolve 2 调解, 排解 to patch up; to reconcile; ~ ~ 纠纷 to reconcile a quarrel | 难以 ~ ~ to be difficult to mediate 3 细说 to explain; 且听下回 ~ ~ to be disclosed in the next episode [分析] 把事物、现

象、概念等划分成简单的部分, 找出它的本质、属性或相互联系 to analyze; ~ ~ 问题 to analyze a problem | 化学 ~ ~ chemical analysis ② 分配 to allot; ~ 粮食 to allot grains | ~ 工作 to assign a task ③ 辨别 to distinguish; to tell (㊦ *doublet* — 辨 to differentiate); 不 ~ 青红皂白 to make no distinction between black and white (or right and wrong) | ~ 清是非 to make a distinction between right and wrong ④ 表示分数 fraction; 二 ~ 之一 one half | 百 ~ 之八 eight percent [分数] 数学中表示除法的式子, 画一道横线, 把被除数写在线上面叫分子, 把除数写在线下面叫分母 fraction formed by a numerator, a fraction line and a denominator [分子] 1 物体分成的最细小而不失原物性质的颗粒 molecule; 水的一个 ~ ~, 含有两个氢原子和一个氧原子。One molecule of water has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. 2 见本字条“分数” see 分数 on this page (另 fēnzǐ, 见“分” fēn also see 分 fēn for fēnzǐ) ⑤ 法定计量单位中十进分数单位词头之一, 表示 10^{-1} (符号 d) deci-(d) ⑥ 计量单位名 *fen*, a traditional Chinese system of weights and measures 1 市制长度, 10 分是 1 寸, 1 分约合 3.33 毫米 *fen*, a traditional Chinese unit of measures equal to 0.1 cun, approximately 3.33 millimetres 2

市制地积, 10 分是 1 亩, 1 分约合 66.67 平方米 *fen*, a traditional Chinese unit of area equal to 0.1 *mu*, approximately 66.67 square metres **3** 市制重量, 10 分是 1 钱, 1 分合 0.5 克 *fen*, a traditional Chinese unit of weight equal to 0.1 *qian*, approximately 0.5 grams **4** 币制, 10 分是 1 角 *fen*, a unit of currency equal to 0.1 *jiao* **5** 时间, 60 分是 1 小时 minute (equal to one sixtieth of an hour) **6** 圆周或角, 60 分是 1 度 minute (equal to one sixtieth of a degree of circumference or angle) **7** (一儿) 表示成绩 point; mark: 赛篮球赢了三~ *to win the basketball match by three points* | 考试得了一百~ *to get 100 marks in the examination* **8** 利率, 月利一分按百分之一计算, 年利一分按十分之一计算 *fen*, an alternative interest rate, which is one percent when used as a monthly interest rate or ten percent as a yearly interest rate tenth [分寸] (—cun) ⑨ **figurative** 说话或办事的适当标准或限度 sense of propriety: 说话要有~。 *We should speak with a good sense of propriety.*

⊖ fèn 见 195 页 see p195

芬 fēn ㄈㄣ 芬芳, 花草的香气 fragrance of plants

吩 fēn ㄈㄣ [吩咐] (*分付) (—fu) 口头指派或命令 to tell; to order: 母亲~~他早去早回。 *His mother told him to start*

off early and come back early.

纷 fēn ㄈㄣ 众多, 杂乱 tangled (④ **doublet** —乱 chaotic | —杂 disorderly) (叠 **reduplication**): 众说~纒。 *People hold diverse and confused opinions.* | 大雪~飞。 *It's snowing heavily.* | 议论~~ *to provoke much disputation*

玢 fēn ㄈㄣ 见 644 页“赛”字条“赛璐玢” see 赛璐玢 on p644

⊖ bīn 见 49 页 see p49

氛 (△*雾) fēn ㄈㄣ 气 mist ⑤ **extension** 气象, 情势 atmosphere: 战~atmosphere of war | 会场充满团结的气~。 *The conference hall is filled with an atmosphere of solidarity.*

棗 fēn ㄈㄣ 有香味的木头 fragrant wood

酚 fēn ㄈㄣ 苯酚(也叫“石炭酸”), 是医药上常用的防腐杀菌剂 (also called 石炭酸) phenol

雰 fēn ㄈㄣ 雾气 mist

[雰雰] 形容霜雪很盛的样子 (of snow, frost) heavy

膾 fēn ㄈㄣ [方 dialect] 不曾, 没 haven't; didn't

坟 (墳) fén ㄈㄣ 埋葬死人之后筑起的土堆 tomb (④ **doublet** —墓 tomb)

汾 fén ㄈㄣ 汾河, 水名, 在山西省 Fenhe River, in Shanxi Province

焚 fén ㄈㄣ 纷乱 confused; disorderly: 治丝益~ (整理

丝不找头绪,越理越乱。比喻做事没有条理,越搞越乱) *to try to sort out silk threads only to tangle them further — to try to do sth only to make it worse; to add disorder to confusion*

鼯 (**) 鼯 fénn ㄈㄣˊ 鼯鼠, 哺乳动物, 身体灰色, 尾短, 眼小。在地下打洞, 损害农作物和树木的根, 甚至危害河堤。也叫“盲鼠”、“地羊” (also called 盲鼠, 地羊) *zokor (Myospalacinae)*

焚 fénn ㄈㄣˊ 烧 to burn: ~ 毁 to burn down | 忧心如~ to be burning with anxiety | 玩火自~。He who plays with fire will get burnt.

渍 fénn ㄈㄣˊ 水边 waterside; water margin

豮 fénn ㄈㄣˊ 〈方 dialect〉雄性的牲畜 male livestock: ~ 猪 boar

粉 fěnn ㄈㄣˇ ① 细末儿 powder: 药~ medicinal powder | 藕~ lotus-root starch | 漂白~ bleaching powder 特指化妆用的粉末 cosmetic powder: 香~ face powder | 涂脂抹~ to apply powder and paint; to embellish; to whitewash ② 粉刷, 用涂料抹刷墙壁 to whitewash: 这墙是才~的。The wall has just been whitewashed. [粉饰] 装饰表面, 掩盖污点或缺点 to whitewash; to prettify: 门面~ ~ 一新。The shop front is newly whitewashed. | ~ ~ 太平 to present a picture of false peace and prosperity ③ 使破

碎, 成为粉末 to break into pieces; ~ 碎 to break into pieces; to smash | ~ 身碎骨 to have one's body smashed to pieces and one's bones ground to powder ④ 浅红色 pink: 这朵花是~的。The flower is pink. ⑤ 白色的或带粉末的 white (or with white powder): ~ 蝶 white butterfly | ~ 墙 white wall ⑥ 用豆粉或别的粉做成的食品 food made from starch: ~ 条 starch noodles; starch vermicelli | 凉~ bean jelly | 米~ rice-flour noodles

分 fēnn ㄈㄣˊ ① 名位、职责、权利的限度 extent of one's obligation, right: ~ 所当然。That's what one ought to do as part of one's duty. | 本~ one's duty; one's obligation ② 成分 ingredient; composition: 水~ moisture content; moisture | 糖~ sugar content | 养~ nutrient ③ 同“份” same as 份 [分子] (—zǐ) 属于一定阶级、阶层、集团或具有某种特征的人 member; element: 积极~ ~ activist (另 fēnzǐ 见“分” fēnn also see 分 fēnn for fēnzǐ)

⊖ fēnn 见 193 页 see p193

份 fēnn ㄈㄣˊ ① 整体分成几部分; 每一部分叫一份 share; part; portion: 分成三~ to divide into three parts | 每人一~ a share for each person | 股~ share; stock ② 量词 quantifier, 用于成组成件的 set: 一~ 报 a copy of newspaper | 一~ 儿礼 a gift ③ 用在“省、县、

年、月”后面,表示划分的单位 (used after 省, 县, 年 or 月 to denote a unit): 省 ~ *province* | 年 ~ *year*

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“彬” (bīn) also same as 彬

忿 fèn ㄈㄣˋ 生气, 恨 *angry*; *indignant* (㊦ *doublet* — 怒 *angry* | — 恨 *indignant*) (叠 *reduplication*): ~ ~ 不平 *indignant*; *resentful* 现多作“愤” now usually written as 愤 [不忿] 不服气, 不平 *to be resentful* [气不忿儿] 看到不平的事, 心中不服气 *to feel unhappy about what is unjust or unfair*

奋 (奮) fèn ㄈㄣˋ 振作, 鼓劲 *to exert oneself*; *to bestir oneself*: ~ 翅 *to flap the wings vigorously* | ~ 斗 *to strive* | 兴 ~ *excited* | ~ 不顾身 *to do sth regardless of one's safety* | ~ 发图强 *to go all out to achieve success*; *to exert oneself for a better result*

溃 fèn ㄈㄣˋ 败坏, 破坏 *to ruin*; *to spoil*: ~ 事 *to ruin things* | ~ 军之将 *a general who ruined the army*

愤 fèn ㄈㄣˋ 因为不满意而感情激动, 发怒 (叠 *reduplication*) *indignant*; *resentful*; 气 ~ *indignant* | ~ ~ 不平 *indignant*; *resentful* [发愤] 自己感觉不满足, 努力地做 *to strive*: ~ ~ 图强 *to strive for the best*

鲭 fèn ㄈㄣˋ 鱼名。身体扁平, 呈菱形, 尾部像鞭子, 生活在热带及亚热带海洋中 *eagle ray* (*Myliobatidae*)

粪 (糞) fèn ㄈㄣˋ ① 屎, 粪便, 可作肥料 *excrement*; *dung*; *droppings* ② 施肥, 往田地里加肥料 *to fertilize*; *to manure*: ~ 地 *to spread manure onto the fields* | ~ 田 *to apply manure to the fields* ③ 扫除 *to clear away* (㊦ *doublet* — 除 *to wipe out*; *to clear away*)

潢 fèn ㄈㄣˋ 水从地面下喷出漫溢 (of underground water) *to gush out and overflow*

FENG

ㄈㄥ

丰 (② ③ 豐) fēng ㄈㄥ ① 容貌、姿态美好 *good looks*; *fine appearance*; *graceful carriage* [丰采] [丰姿] 见 197 页“风”字条“风采”、“风姿” see 风采 and 风姿 on p197 ② 盛, 多 *lavish*; *sumptuous* (㊦ *doublet* — 盛 *abundant*; *plentiful*): ~ 年 *abundant year*; *bumper harvest year* | ~ 衣足食 *to have ample food and clothing*; *to live an abundant life* ③ 大 *great*: ~ 功伟绩 *great achievements*; *magnificent contributions*

沔 (灃) fēng ㄈㄥ 沔河, 水名, 在陕西省西安 *Fenghe River, in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province*

风 (風) fēng ㄈㄥ ① 跟地面大致平行的流动着的空气 *wind*; *breeze*; *gale*: 北 ~ *north wind* | 旋 (xuàn) ~ *whirlwind* | 刮一阵 ~ *to blow a*

gust of wind ④ **extension** 像风那样快、那样普遍地 *swift; far and wide as the wind is blowing; ~ 行 to be popular; to come into vogue (or fashion)* [风化] 1 风俗教化 *decency*; 有伤~~ *offence against decency* 2 地质学上称岩石因在地表长期受风雨等侵蚀而分解崩溃 *weathering* 3 化学上称结晶体在空气中因失去结晶水而分解 *efflorescence* [风头] (一tou) 1 指形势的发展方向或有关个人利害的情势 *trend; circumstance*; 不要看~~办事。 *Don't act according to the temporary circumstances favourable to you.* 2 出头露面, 当众表现自己 *publicity; limelight*; 出~~ *to seek the limelight* ② 消息 *news*; 闻~而至 *to come without delay upon hearing the news* ③ 没有确实根据的 *hearsay; rumour*; ~ 传 *rumour; hearsay* | ~ 闻 *to get wind of* ④ 表现在外的景象或态度 *scene; view*; ~ 景 *scenery; landscape; view* | ~ 光 *scene; view; sight* | 作~ *style; attitude; conduct* | ~ 度 *bearing; manner* [风采] 风度神采。也作“丰采”(also written as 丰采) *mien; charisma* [风姿] 风度姿态。也作“丰姿”(also written as 丰姿) *elegant charm; graceful bearing* ⑤ 风气, 习俗 *habit; custom*; 世~ *public morals* | 勤俭成~。 *Thrift is prevailing.* | 移~易俗 *to change established habits and customs* | ~ 土人情

local conditions and customs ⑥ 病名 *name of diseases*; 抽~ *convulsions* | 羊痫(*xián*)~ *epilepsy* ⑦ 古代称民歌 *folk song in ancient China*; 国~ *folk songs of various states* | 采~ *to collect folk songs*

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“讽”(fěng) also same as 讽

飒 fēng ㄈㄥ 水声 *gurgling*

枫 fēng ㄈㄥ 又叫“枫香”。落叶乔木, 春季开花。叶子掌状三裂, 秋季变红色 (also called 枫香) *Chinese sweet gum; maple (Acer)*

砜 fēng ㄈㄥ 硫酰(*xiān*)基与炔(*tīng*)基或芳香基结合成的有机化合物, 如二甲砜、二苯砜 *sulphone (such as diphenyl sulphone and dimethyl sulphone)*

疯 fēng ㄈㄥ 一种精神病, 患者精神错乱、失常 *lunacy* (④ **doublet** — 癲 *insane; mad* | — 狂 *insane; crazy*) ⑤ **figurative** 1 指农作物生长旺盛不结果实 (of crops) *to grow tall and thin without bearing fruits; to spindle*; 长~杈 *to spindle with fruitless branches* | 棉花长~了。 *The cotton plants are spindling.* 2 言行狂妄 (of talk) *wild*; ~ 言~语 *ravings; slanderous gossips*

封 fēng ㄈㄥ ① 密闭 *to seal; to close*; ~ 瓶口 *to seal a bottle* | ~ 河 (河面冻住) *The river has frozen over.* [封锁] 采取军事、政治、经济等措施使

跟外界断绝联系 to blockade;

~~港口 to blockade a harbour |

~~消息 information blackout |

军事~~线 military blockade

②(一儿)封起来的或用来封东西的纸袋、纸包 envelope; 信~

envelope | 赏~ gratuity or

small gift wrapped in red pa-

per ③古代帝王把土地或爵位

给予亲属、臣属 to grant; ~侯

to grant a title of nobility [封

建社会]地主阶级依靠土地所

有权和反动政权残酷剥削、统

治农民的社会制度 feudal soci-

ety ④指疆界,范围 boundary;

~疆 boundary; frontier

葍 fēng ㄈㄥ 即芜菁。也叫“蔓(mán)菁”(also called 蔓菁) turnip

⑤ fèng 见 199 页 see p199

羴 fēng ㄈㄥ 一种野牛 a kind of wild ox; buffalo

峰 (*峯) fēng ㄈㄥ 高而尖的山头 peak; summit; 山~ peak; summit | 顶~ peak; summit | ~峦 ridges and peaks

烽 fēng ㄈㄥ 烽火,古时边防报警的烟火,有敌人来侵犯的时候,守卫的人就点火相告 signal fire; beacon-fire

锋 fēng ㄈㄥ 刃,刀剑等器械的锐利或尖端部分 a sharp point or cutting edge of a knife, sword, etc (⑤doublet—刃 edge; blade): 交~(双方作战或比赛) to cross swords; to engage in a battle | 刀~ edge; blade ⑤extension 1 器物的尖锐部分 point: 笔~ tip of a

writing brush 2 在前面带头的人 vanguard; 先~ pioneer | 前~ vanguard; forward

蜂 (*蠶) fēng ㄈㄥ 昆虫名。会飞,多有毒刺,能蜇(zhē)人。有蜜蜂、熊蜂、胡蜂、细腰蜂等多种,多成群住在一起 wasp (Apoidea) 特指蜜蜂 honeybee; bee (Apis mellifera): ~糖 sediment of honey | ~蜡 beeswax | ~蜜 honey ⑤figurative 众多 in swarms: ~起 to rise in swarms | ~拥 to swarm; to flock

酆 fēng ㄈㄥ [酆都]地名,在重庆市。今作“丰都”(now written as 丰都) Fengdu, a place in Chongqing

冯 féng ㄈㄥ 姓 Feng, a surname

〈古 archaism〉又同“凭”(píng) also same as 凭

逢 féng ㄈㄥ ①遇到 to meet; to encounter: ~人便说 to tell whoever happens to come one's way | 每~星期三开会。A meeting is to be held each Wednesday. ②迎合 to fawn on [逢迎]迎合旁人的意图,巴结人 to curry favour with; to fawn on

缝 féng ㄈㄥ 用针线连缀 to stitch; to sew: 把衣服的破口~上 to sew up the opening on the dress [缝纫]裁制服装 tailoring; sewing: 学习~~ to learn tailoring

⑤ fèng 见 199 页 see p199

讽 fěng ㄈㄥ (旧读 formerly fèng) ①不看着书本念,背

书 to recite (㊦ **doublet** 一诵 to chant; to intone) ② 用含蓄的话劝告或讥刺 to expostulate implicitly; to satirize (㊦ **doublet** 讥—to satirize; to mock): ~刺 to satirize | 冷嘲热 ~ burning satire and frigid irony

唸 fěng ㄈㄥˇ 唸经,佛教徒、道教徒高声念经 (of Buddhists or Taoists) to chant scriptures in a loud voice

凤 (鳳) fèng ㄈㄥˋ 凤凰 (huáng), 传说中的鸟王。又说雄的叫“凤”,雌的叫“凰”(古作“皇”),通常单称作“凤” phoenix, legendary king of birds, the male is called 凤, the female called 凰 (written as 皇 in ancient Chinese text), but the latter is also called 凤 when mentioning it singly: ~毛麟角 (喻罕见而珍贵的东西) phoenix feathers and unicorn horns — rarity of rarities

奉 fèng ㄈㄥˋ ① 恭敬地用手捧着 to hold in hands with respect ② **extension** 尊重,遵守 to esteem; to revere; to abide by: ~行 to pursue | ~公守法 to be law-abiding 敬辞 **polite**: ~陪 to keep sb company | ~劝 to offer a piece of advice | ~送 to offer as a gift | ~还 to return [奉承] 恭维,谄媚 to flatter ② 献给 (多指对上级或长辈) to present; to submit: 双手 ~上 to present respectfully with both hands ③ 接受 (多指上级或长辈的) to receive (orders

from superiors or elders): ~命 at sb's orders | 昨 ~手书. Your letter came to hand yesterday.

④ 信奉,信仰 to believe in: 素 ~佛教 faithful belief in Buddhism ⑤ 供养,伺候 to wait on; to attend to (㊦ **doublet** 一养 to take care of | 供—to enshrine and worship | 侍—to support and wait on)

俸 fèng ㄈㄥˋ 旧时称官员等所得的薪金 (in former times) pay; salary: ~禄 official's salary | 薪 ~ salary; pay

甬 fèng ㄈㄥˋ 〈方 dialect〉不用 needn't

葑 fèng ㄈㄥˋ 古书上指菰的根 root of wild rice in ancient texts

⊖ fēng 见 198 页 see p198

赙 fèng ㄈㄥˋ 古时指用财物帮助人办丧事 (in ancient China) to help handle affairs associated with a funeral by presenting gifts or money to the bereaved family: 赙 (fù) ~ to present funeral gifts

缝 fèng ㄈㄥˋ ① (一子、一儿) 缝隙,裂开或自然露出的窄长口子 slit; crevice: 裂 ~ crack | 墙 ~ crack in the wall ② (一儿) 接合处的痕迹 seam: 这道 ~ 儿不直. The seam is not straight enough.

⊖ féng 见 198 页 see p198

FO ㄈㄛˊ

佛 fó ㄈㄛˊ 梵语“佛陀”的省称,是佛教徒对修行圆

满的人的称呼。特指佛教的创始人释迦牟尼(short for 佛陀) Buddha [佛教] 宗教名。相传公元前 6 世纪—公元前 5 世纪释迦牟尼所创 Buddhism

⊖ fú 见 202 页 see p202

FŌU

ㄘㄨˊ

缶 fǒu ㄘㄨˊ 瓦器, 大肚子小口 earthen jar with big belly and small mouth

否 ⊖ fǒu ㄘㄨˊ ① 不 no; not 1 用在表示疑问的词句里 (used in an interrogative sentence): 是 ~? *Whether ... or not ...; if ...* | 可 ~? *Can I ...? or Can we ...?* | 能 ~? *Can I ...? or Can we ...? or Can you ...?* ② 用在答话里, 表示不同意对方的意思 (used in negative response): ~, 此非吾意。No. *That's not what I mean.* [否定] ① 反面的 opposite; reverse ② 不承认, 作出相反的判断 to negate; to deny [否决] 对问题作不承认、不同意的决定 to vote down; to veto [否认] 不承认 to deny; to repudiate ② 不如此, 不然 otherwise: 必须确定计划, ~ 则无法施工。A plan must be drawn first; otherwise the construction cannot be started.

⊖ pǐ 见 563 页 see p563

FŪ

ㄈㄨˊ

夫 ⊖ fū ㄈㄨˊ ① 成年男子的通称 general term for a male adult: 农 ~ farmer | 渔 ~ fish-

erman ⑤ **extension** 旧时称服劳役的人, 也作“伋” (also written as 伋) conscripted labourer in former times (⑤ **doublet** 一役 servant; coolie) ② 丈夫 (fu), 跟“妻”、“妇”相对 (the opposite of 妻 or 妇) husband: ~ 妻 husband and wife; man and wife | ~ 妇 man and wife; married couple | 姐 ~ brother-in-law | 姑 ~ uncle

[夫人] 对别人妻子的敬称 term of respect for another person's wife

[夫子] ① 旧时尊称老师或学者 term of respect for a scholar or a teacher in former times ② 旧时妻称丈夫 (used in former times) my husband

⊖ fú 见 201 页 see p201

伋 fū ㄈㄨˊ 同“夫 ⊖ ① ⑤” same as 夫 ⊖ ① ⑤

呋 fū ㄈㄨˊ [呋喃] (—nán) 有机化合物, 分子式 C_4H_4O , 无色液体。供制药用, 也是重要的化工原料 furan [呋喃西林] 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_6H_6O_4N_4$, 浅黄色粉末, 对多种细菌有抑制和杀灭作用。外用, 可作皮肤、黏膜的消毒剂 nitrofurantoin

肤(膚) fū ㄈㄨˊ 皮肤, 人体表面的皮 skin: ~ 色 skin colour | 肌 ~ skin and muscle | 切 ~ 之痛 sharp pain; deep grief ⑤ **figurative** 表面的, 浅薄的 superficial; shallow: 内容 ~ 浅 shallow content

钯 fū ㄈㄨˊ 铡刀 straw cutter; fodder chopper

麸 (* 麩) fū ㄈㄨ (一子) 麸皮, 小麦磨面过罗后剩下的皮儿和碎屑 *bran*

趺 fū ㄈㄨ 同“跗”, 脚背 (same as 跗) *instep*

跗 fū ㄈㄨ 脚背 *instep*: ~ 骨 *tarsus; tarsal bones* | ~ 面 *instep* 也作“趺” (also written as 趺) (图见 241 页“骨” picture on p241)

稃 fū ㄈㄨ 小麦等植物的花外面包着的硬壳 *husk; chaff*: 内~*bran* | 外~*husk; chaff*

孵 fū ㄈㄨ 鸟类伏在卵上, 使卵内的胚胎发育成雏鸟。也指用人工的方法使卵孵化 to hatch; to brood

郿 fū ㄈㄨ 郿县, 地名, 在陕西省。今作“富县” (now written as 富县) *Fuxian County, in Shaanxi Province*

敷 fū ㄈㄨ ① 涂上, 搽上 to apply: ~ 粉 to apply powder | 外~ 药 *medicine for external use* ② 布置, 铺开 to spread; to lay: ~ 设路轨 to lay a railway track ③ 足够 sufficient: ~ 用 to be sufficient for use | 入不~ 出 to be unable to make both ends meet; to run behind one's expenses

[敷衍] (-yǎn) 做事不认真或待人不真诚, 只是表面应酬 to be perfunctory; to muddle through: ~ ~ 了 (liǎo) 事 to muddle through sth; to gloss over sth | 这人不诚恳, 对人总是 ~ ~。The man is not sincere, for he always takes a perfunctory attitude towards others.

夫 ㊟ fú ㄈㄨ ① 文言发语词 (used in classical Chinese at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a new subject): ~ 天地者 *the heaven and the earth* ② 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese*: 逝者如斯 ~。Thus do things flow away.

㊟ fū 见 200 页 see p200

扶 fú ㄈㄨ ① 搀, 用手支持人或物使不倒 to support with the hand: ~ 老携幼 to help the aged and the young | ~ 犁 to put one's hand to the plough; to follow the plough ② 用手按着或把持着 to place a hand on sb or sth for support: ~ 墙 to support oneself against the wall | ~ 栏杆 to hold onto the railings [扶手] 手扶着可以当倚靠的东西, 如楼梯旁的栏杆等 banister; handrail ③ 帮助, 援助 to help; to assist: ~ 贫 to aid the poor; to give support to poor households in developing production and changing the conditions of poverty | 救死 ~ 伤 to heal the wounded and rescue the dying | ~ 危济困 to help those in danger and relieve those in need

芙 fú ㄈㄨ [芙蓉] (-róng) ① 落叶灌木, 花有红、白等色, 很美丽, 为别于荷花, 也叫“木芙蓉” (also called 木芙蓉) cottonrose hibiscus; cotton rosemallow (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) ② 荷花的别名 another name for 荷花 (lotus)

蚨 fú ㄈㄨˊ 青蚨, 古代用作铜钱的别名 *qingfu*, another name for copper coins in ancient China

弗 fú ㄈㄨˊ 副词 *adverb*, not; ~去 *do not leave* | ~许 *do not permit*

佛 (* 佛、* 髻) ㄈㄨˊ 见 187 页 “仿”字条“仿佛”(fǎng—) see 仿佛 on p187

㊦ fú 见 199 页 see p199

拂 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 掸(dǎn)去, 轻轻擦过 *to whisk; to flick*: ~尘 *to whisk the dust* | 春风~面。A spring breeze caresses the cheeks. [拂晓] 天将明的时候 *daybreak; dawn* [拂袖] 甩袖子, 表示生气 *to flick one's sleeve in anger* ② 违背, 不顺 *to go against*: ~意(不如意) *to go against sb's wishes*

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“弼”(bì) also same as 弼

苐 fú ㄈㄨˊ 道路上草太多, 不便通行 *inconvenient for people to pass with tangled and bushy grass on the road*

怫 fú ㄈㄨˊ fèi ㄈㄟˋ (又 also fèi) 忧郁或愤怒的样子 *gloomy or indignant*: ~郁 *gloomy and indignant* | ~然作色 *to flush with anger*

缚 fú ㄈㄨˊ 大绳, 特指出殡时拉棺材用的大绳 (especially thick cords fastening the coffin, or used for pulling the hearse) thick rope; 执~(送殡) *to serve as a pallbearer*

氟 fú ㄈㄨˊ 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 F, 淡黄色, 味臭, 性毒。液态氟可作火箭燃料的氧化剂。含氟塑料和含氟橡胶有特别优良的性能 *fluorine (F)*

彪 fú ㄈㄨˊ 彪然, 生气的样子 *looking angry*

伏 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 趴, 脸向下, 体前屈 *to lie prostrate*: ~在地 *to lie prostrate on the ground* | ~案读书 *to bend over a desk reading* ② 低下去 *to fall; to subside*: 此起彼~。As one falls, another rises in succession. | 时起时~ *now rise, now down; up and down* ③ 隐藏 *to hide*: ~兵 *ambush* | ~击 *to ambush* | 潜~期 *delitescence; latent period* ④ 屈服, 承认错误或受到惩罚 *to yield*: ~辜(承认自己的罪过) *to admit one's guilt* | ~法 *to be executed* ⑤ 伏日, 夏至后第三个庚日叫初伏, 第四个庚日叫中伏, 立秋后第一个庚日叫末伏, 统称三伏。初伏到中伏相隔十天, 中伏到末伏相隔十天或二十天。通常也指夏至后第三个庚日起到立秋后第二个庚日前一天的一段时间 *dog days; hottest season* ⑥ 电压单位名伏特的简称, 符号 V (short for 伏特) *volt (V)*

茯 fú ㄈㄨˊ [茯苓](—líng) 寄生在松树根上的一种真菌, 外形呈球状, 皮黑色, 有皱纹, 内部白色或粉红色, 包含松根的叫茯神, 都可入药 *fu ling (Wolfiporia extensa)*

洑 ○ fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 旋涡 eddy; whirl ② 水在地下潜流 (of water) to flow underground

㊦ fù 见 210 页 see p210

楸 fú ㄈㄨˊ 古书上指房梁 beam of a roof in ancient Chinese texts

袱 (** 襦) fú ㄈㄨˊ 包裹、覆盖用的布单 cloth wrapper [包袱] (—fu) ① 包裹衣物的布单 cloth wrapper ② 用布单包成的包裹 cloth pack; 白布 ~ ~ white-cloth bundle ㊦ **figurative** 思想上的负担或使行动受到牵制的障碍 burden; weight; load; 放下 ~ ~ , 轻装前进 to drop one's burden and march forward with a relieved mind ③ 指相声、快书等曲艺中的笑料 (of cross talk, quick-patter) punchline; laughing stock; 抖 ~ ~ to crack a joke

凫 (鳬) fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 水鸟, 俗叫“野鸭”, 形状像鸭子, 雄的头部绿色, 背部黑褐色, 雌的黑褐色。常群游湖泊中, 能飞 (popularly called 野鸭) wild duck ② 在水里游 to swim; ~ 水 to swim in water

芾 ㊦ fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 草木茂盛 lush; luxuriant ② 同“黻”。宋代书画家米芾, 也作米黻 (same as 黻; 米芾 also written as 米黻) Mi Fu, a painter and calligrapher in the Song Dynasty

㊦ fèi 见 192 页 see p192

苳 fú ㄈㄨˊ [苳苳] (—yǐ) 古书上指车前, 多年生草本植

物, 花淡绿色, 叶和种子可入药 (in ancient Chinese texts) Asiatic plantain (*Plantago asiatica*)

罽 fú ㄈㄨˊ [罽罽][罽罽] (—sī) ① 一种屋檐下防鸟雀的网 net under eaves for warding off birds ② 古代一种屏风 folding screen in ancient China [芝罘] 山名, 靠黄海, 在山东省烟台 Zhifu Mountain, by the Yellow Sea, in Yantai, Shandong Province

孚 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 信用 credit ② 使人信服 to inspire confidence (in sb); 深 ~ 众望 to enjoy high prestige

俘 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 打仗时捉住的敌人 captive (㊦ **doublet** 一虏 captive): 战 ~ prisoner of war | 遣 ~ to repatriate prisoners of war ② 打仗时捉住敌人 (㊦ **doublet** 一虏 to take sb captive) to capture; to hold sb prisoner; 被 ~ to be taken prisoner | ~ 获 to capture; to seize

郭 fú ㄈㄨˊ 古代城圈外围的大城 outer wall of a city in ancient China

葶 ㊦ fú ㄈㄨˊ 芦苇秆子里面的薄膜 thin membrane inside a reed stalk

㊦ piǎo 见 567 页 see p567

浮 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 漂, 跟“沉”相对 (the opposite of 沉) to float (㊦ **doublet** 漂 — to float); ~ 萍 duckweed | ~ 桥 pontoon bridge | ~ 在水面上 to float on water ② 表面的 superficial; ~

面 *surface* | ~皮 *epidermis; cuticle; surface* | ~土 *surface dust; surface soil* [浮雕] 雕塑的一种, 在平面上雕出凸起的形象 *relief; bas-relief* ③ 暂时的 *temporary; provisional*; ~记 *to keep a temporary account; to tally sth for the time being* | ~支 *temporary account of expenses* ④ 不沉静, 不沉着 (*zhuó*) *frivolous*; 心粗气~ *hot-headed* | 心~气躁 *restless and fretful* ⑤ 空虚, 不切实 *empty; hollow*; ~名 *empty name; vain reputation* | ~华 *ornate; florid* | ~泛 *superficial; shallow* ⑥ 超过, 多余 *to exceed*; 人~于事 *overstaffed* | ~额 *surplus number*

[浮屠][浮图] ① 佛教徒称释迦牟尼 (*used by Buddhists to address Sakyamuni*) ② 古时称和尚 (*used to address a monk in ancient China*) ③ 塔 *pagoda*; 七级~ *seven-tiered pagoda*

桴 (②** 枹) *fú* ㄈㄨˊ ① 小筏 *raft* ② 鼓槌 *drumstick*

罟 *fú* ㄈㄨˊ 古书上指捕鸟的网 *net for catching birds in ancient Chinese texts* [罟罟] (*-sī*) 同“罟罟” *same as 罟罟* (参看 203 页“罟” (*fú*) *see 罟 on p203*)

蜉 *fú* ㄈㄨˊ [蜉蝣] (*-yóu*) 昆虫, 幼虫生在水中, 成虫褐绿色, 有翅两对, 在水面飞行。成虫生存期极短, 交尾产卵后即死 *mayfly (Ephemeroptera)*

苻 *fú* ㄈㄨˊ ① 同“苻” *same as 苻* ② 姓 *Fu, a surname*

符 *fú* ㄈㄨˊ ① 朝廷传达命令或征调 (*diào*) 兵将用的凭证, 用金、玉、铜、竹、木制成, 刻上文字, 分成两半, 一半存朝廷, 一半给外任官员或出征将帅 *tally issued in ancient China by a ruler to his general or envoy as a credential*; 兵~ *military tally* | 虎~ *tiger-shaped tally* ② 代表事物的标记, 记号 *symbol; mark*; 音~ *musical note* | 星~ *astrologic omen* [符号] ① 同“符” ② *same as 符* ② 佩带在身上表明职别、身份等的标志 (*sign that shows one's rank or status*) *insignia* ③ 相合 *to accord with; to tally with* (㊦ *doublet* 一合 *to conform to; to be in line with*): 言行相~ *to match one's actions with one's words* | 完全~合人民的利益 *to accord totally with the people's interests* ④ 道士、巫婆等画的驱使鬼神的東西 (迷信) (*superstitious*) *magic figure or sign drawn by a Taoist priest to invoke or expel spirits and bring good or ill fortune*; 护身~ *amulet; talisman*

服 *fú* ㄈㄨˊ ① 衣服, 衣裳 *clothes; dress* (㊦ *doublet* 一装 *clothing*): 制~ *uniform* | ~装整齐 *neatly dressed* 旧时特指丧服 *mourning (apparel) in former time* ② 穿 (衣裳) *to wear; to be dressed in* ③ 承当, 担任 *to serve*; ~刑 *to serve*

one's term of imprisonment | ~ 兵役 to serve in the army ④ 信服, 顺从 to be convinced; to be obedient (㊦ **doublet** 一从 to obey; to submit to): 说 ~ to convince | 心悦诚 ~ to have a heartfelt admiration | 心里不 ~ not to be convinced | ~ 软 (认输, 认错) to acknowledge defeat; to admit a mistake | ~ 从党的领导 to follow the leadership of the Party ⑤ 习惯, 适应 to be used to; to be accustomed to: 水土不 ~ to be not acclimatized to the local environment ⑥ 吃(药) to take: ~ 药 to take medicine

㊦ fù 见 209 页 see p209

菹 fú ㄈㄨˊ [莱菹](lái—) 萝卜 radish

箛 fú ㄈㄨˊ 古代盛(chéng)箭的器具 utensil for keeping arrows in ancient China; quiver

绂 fú ㄈㄨˊ 古代系(jì)印章或佩玉用的丝带 silk ribbon used to tie a seal or a jade pendant in ancient China

褻(𦃟) fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 古代朝见或祭祀时遮在衣前的一种服饰, 用熟皮制成 knee-length, cured leather apron tied over the ceremonial or sacrificial gown in ancient China ② 同“绂”same as 绂

祓 fú ㄈㄨˊ 古代迷信的习俗, 用斋戒沐浴等方法除灾求福 (superstitious practice in ancient China) sacred ablution for getting rid of disasters and praying for blessings ㊦ **exten-**

sion 清除 to wash away; to get rid of

黻 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 古代礼服上绣的半青半黑的花纹 embroidered pattern of black and blue on ancient grande toilette ② 同“黻”same as 黻 ③ 同“绂”same as 绂

匍 fú ㄈㄨˊ 见 577 页“匍”字条 “匍匐”(pú—) see 匍匐 on p577

幅 fú ㄈㄨˊ ① 幅面, 布匹、呢绒等的宽度 width of cloth: 这块布的 ~ 面宽。The piece of cloth is of wide breadth. | 这种布是双 ~ 的。This cloth is of double breadth. [幅度] 物体振动或摇摆所展开的宽度 extent; range ㊦ **figurative** 事物变动的大小 degree or extent of change; 产品质量大 ~ ~ 提高。The quality of products has improved greatly. [幅员] 宽窄叫幅, 周围叫员 dimensions ㊦ **transfer** 疆域 territory: 我国 ~ ~ 广大。China has a vast territory. [振幅] 振动的物体, 从往复运动的中点到运动所能达到的最大距离 amplitude ② 边缘 margin; edge ③ 量词 **quantifier**: 一 ~ 画 a piece of painting

辐 fú ㄈㄨˊ 连接车輶和车轂的直条 spoke (图见 475 页“轮” picture on p475) [辐辏] [辐凑] (—còu) 车辐聚于车轂 to converge ㊦ **figurative** 人、物聚集 to converge; to cluster [辐射] 光、热、粒子等向四周放射的现象 radiation

福 fú ㄈㄨˊ 幸福,跟“祸”相对 (the opposite of 祸) bliss; happiness; 为人类造~ to benefit mankind [福利] 幸福和利益 welfare; 职工的~~ the welfare of the staff | ~~~ 事业 welfare project; welfare service

蝠 fú ㄈㄨˊ 见 43 页“蝙”字条 “蝙蝠”(biān—) see 蝙蝠 on p43

涪 fú ㄈㄨˊ 涪江,发源于四川省,入嘉陵江 Fujiang River, rising in Sichuan Province and joining the Jialing River

幘 (** 幘) fú ㄈㄨˊ 同“袱” same as 袱 [幘头] 古代男子用的一种头巾 headdress for men in ancient China

父 ㄈㄨˊ ㄈㄨˊ ① 老年人 elderly man; 田~ old farmer | 渔~ old fisherman ② 同“甫” ① same as 甫 ①

③ fù 见 208 页 see p208

斧 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① (一子、一头) 砍东西用的工具 axe; hatchet ② 一种旧式武器 battleaxe, an old-fashioned weapon

釜 (** 𩰫) fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① 古代的一种锅 cauldron in ancient China; ~底抽薪 (喻从根本上解决) to take away firewood from under the cauldron — to tackle a problem at the root; to take a drastic measure to deal with a situation | 破~沉舟 (喻下决心去干,不留后路) to break the cauldrons and sink the boats

(after crossing a river); to throw away the scabbard; to cross (or pass) the Rubicon ② 古代量器名 fu, measuring tool in ancient China

滏 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ [滏阳河] 水名,在河北省西南部 Fuyang River, in the southwest of Hebei Province

抚 (撫) fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① 慰问 to console; ~恤 (xù) to console and compensate | ~慰 to soothe; to comfort ② 扶持,保护 to rear; to protect; ~养成人 to bring sb up | ~育孤儿 to foster an orphan ③ 轻轻地按着 to caress; to stroke; ~摩 to stroke; to caress ④ 同“拊” same as 拊

甫 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① 古代在男子名字下加的美称。也作“父” (also written as 父) male courtesy name in ancient China [台甫] 旧时询问别人名号的用语 (used in asking sb's courtesy name in former times) your honoured style; your name ② 刚,才 just now; ~入门 to have just entered the house | 年~十岁 to have just reached the age of ten

辅 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① 帮助,佐助 to help; to assist (㊟doublet 一助 to assist); ~导 to coach | 相~而行 to go together; to complement each other [辅音] 发音的时候,从肺里出来的气,经过口腔或鼻腔受到障碍所成的音,也叫“子音”。拼音字母 b、d、g 等都是辅音 (also called

子音) consonant ② 人的颊骨
cheekbone: ~ 车相依 (车: 牙
床。喻二者关系密切, 互相依
存) *interdependent*

脯 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① 肉干 *dried*
meat: 鹿 ~ *dried venison*

② 果脯, 蜜饯果干 *preserved fruit*:
桃 ~ *preserved peach* | 杏 ~ *pre-*
served apricot

㊦ pú 见 577 页 see p577

脯 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ [螟蛉蜚] (míng—
xiǎng) 墨鱼干 *dried inkfish*;
dried cuttlefish

簠 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ 古代祭祀时盛稻、
粱的器具。长方形, 有盖
和耳 *rectangular sacrificial grain*
vessel with a lid and ears in
ancient China

黼 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ 古代礼服上绣的半
黑半白的花纹 *embroidered*
pattern of black and white on
ancient grande toilette

拊 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ 拍, 也作“抚” (also
written as 抚) *to clap*: ~ 掌
大笑 *to clap hands and laugh*
heartily

府 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ ① 储藏文书或财物
的地方 *government repos-*
itory (㊦ *doublet* 一库 *govern-*
ment repository): ~ 库充实。
The government repository is
full. | 天 ~ (喻物产富饶的地
方) *Nature's storehouse; land*
of abundance ② 贵族或高级官
员办公或居住的地方 *govern-*
ment office; official residence:
王 ~ *prince residence* | 总统 ~
presidential residence | 相
(xiàng) ~ *mansion of a prime*
minister [府上] (— shang) 对对

方的籍贯、家庭或住宅的敬称
(term of respect for one's
home) *your home* ③ 旧时行政
区域名, 等级在县和省之间
prefecture which ranks be-
tween a province and a county
in former times

俯 (* 頔、* 俛) fǔ ㄈㄨˇ
向下, 低头,
跟“仰”相对 (the opposite of
仰) *to bow; to bend*: ~ 视山下
to overlook the mountain | ~ 仰
之间 (很短的时间) *in a flash*;
in the twinkling of an eye

腑 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ 脏腑, 中医对人体
胸、腹内部器官的总称。
心、肝、脾、肺、肾叫“脏”, 胃、
胆、大肠、小肠、膀胱等叫“腑”
(in traditional Chinese medi-
cine) *cover term for internal*
organs (the heart, liver,
spleen, lungs and kidneys are
called 脏; the stomach, gall,
large intestine, small intestine
and bladder are called 腑)

腐 fǔ ㄈㄨˇ 烂, 变质 *rotten*;
stale (㊦ *doublet* 一败 *de-*
cayed; corrupt | 一烂 *rotten*;
decomposed | 一朽 *decadent*;
putrid): 流水不 ~。 *Running*
water never goes stale. | 鱼 ~ 肉
败。 *The fish and meat rotted.* |
这块木头已经 ~ 朽不堪了。
The piece of wood has already
decayed. ㊦ *extension* 思想陈旧
或行为堕落 *corrupt; rotten*; 观
点陈 ~ *outdated idea (in tradi-*
tional Chinese medicine) *cover*
term for internal organs *out-*
worn concept | 生活 ~ 化 *to lead*

a corrupt life [腐蚀] 通过化学作用使物体逐渐消损或毁坏 to corrode; ~ ~ 剂 *corrosive* (in traditional Chinese medicine) *cover term for internal organ-sescharotic* ㊦ **figurative** 使人腐化堕落 to corrupt [豆腐] (-fu) 用豆子制成的一种食品, 也省称“腐” (also 腐 for short) to-fu; bean curd: ~ ~ 皮 *thin sheets of dried bean curd* | ~ ~ 乳 *fermented bean curd*

父 fù ㄈㄨˋ ① 父亲, 爸爸 *father; dad* ② 对男性长辈的称呼 *term of respect to address a man of a senior generation*: 叔 ~ *uncle (on the paternal side)* | 姨 ~ *uncle (on the maternal side)* | 师 ~ *master* | ~ 老 *elders*

㊦ fǔ 见 206 页 see p206

讣 fù ㄈㄨˋ 报丧, 也指报丧的通知 *obituary*: ~ 闻 *obituary* | ~ 告 *obituary; obituary notice*

赴 fù ㄈㄨˋ 往, 去 to go; to attend: ~ 北京 *to go to Beijing* | ~ 宴 *to attend a banquet* | ~ 汤蹈火 (喻不避艰险) *to go through fire and water - to defy all difficulties and dangers*

付 fù ㄈㄨˋ ① 交, 给 to hand over; to submit; to give: ~ 款 *to pay* | ~ 印 *to send to the press* | ~ 表决 *to put to the vote* | ~ 诸实施 *to put into practice* | ~ 出了辛勤的劳动 *to put in a lot of hard work* ② 量词 **quantifier** 1 同“副” ④ “same as 副” ④: ~ 手套 *a pair of gloves* |

~ 笑脸 *a smiling face* 2 同“服” same as 服

附 (* 咐) fù ㄈㄨˋ ① 另外加上, 随带着 to add; to attach; to enclose: ~ 录 *appendix* | ~ 设 *to have as an attached agency* | ~ 注 *annotation* | 信里面 ~ 着一张相片。 *A photo is enclosed in the letter.* [附和] (-hè) 盲目地同意别人的主张 to echo: 不要随声 ~ ~。 *Don't echo others' views.* [附会] (* 傅会) 把不相关的事拉到一起, 把没有某种意义的事物说成有某种意义 to make a strained interpretation: 牵强 ~ ~ *to draw a forced analogy; to make a far fetched comparison* [附议] 对别人的提议或动议表示同意 to second a motion; to support a proposal [附庸] 古代指附属在诸侯大国下面的小国 *dependency; vassal* ④ **extension** 从属的地位或依赖的关系 to depend on; to comply with ② 靠近 to be close to: ~ 近 *nearby* | ~ 耳交谈 *to whisper in one's ear*

驸 fù ㄈㄨˋ 几匹马共同拉车, 在旁边的马叫“驸” *horse hitched by the side of the shaft horse (to assist the pulling of a vehicle)* [驸马] 驸马都尉, 汉代官名。后来帝王的女婿常做这个官, 因此驸马专指公主的丈夫 *fuma, the emperor's son-in-law, a term derived from Fumaduwei, an official title in the Han Dynasty*

鲋 fù ㄈㄨˋ 古书上指鲫鱼 *crucian carp* (*Carassius carassius*) in ancient Chinese texts; 涸(hé)辙之~(喻处在困难中急待援助的人) *fish stranded in a dry rut — person in a predicament*

负 fù ㄈㄨˋ ①背 to carry: ~重 to carry a heavy load | ~荆请罪 to proffer a bunch of birch sticks and ask for a flogging — to make a humble and sincere apology ④ **extension** 担任 to shoulder; to bear: ~责 to be responsible for; to take charge of [负担] ①担当 to undertake ②责任, 所担当的事务 responsibility; duty: 减轻~ to lessen a burden ⑤ **figurative** 感到痛苦的不容易解决的思想问题 mental burden; weight on the mind ②仗恃, 倚靠 to have sb at one's back; to rely on: ~险固守 to rely on one's strategic position for a stubborn defence | ~隅(yú)顽抗 to put up a desperate resistance with one's back against the wall [负气] 赌气 to be in a fit of pique [自负] 自以为了不起 conceited ③遭受 to suffer: ~伤 to be wounded; to be injured | ~屈 to be wronged ④具有 to enjoy: ~有名望 to enjoy a good reputation | 素~盛名 to have long enjoyed a good reputation ⑤欠(钱) to owe; to be indebted: ~债 to be indebted ⑥违背, 背弃 to betray: ~盟 to betray the alley | 忘恩~义 to be

ungrateful | 不~人民的希望 to live up to the expectations of the people ⑦败, 跟“胜”相对 (the opposite of 胜) to fail; to be defeated: 不分胜~ to play to a draw; to draw even ⑧小于零的 minus; negative: ~数 negative number ⑨指相对的两方面中反的一面, 跟“正”相对 (the opposite of 正) negative: ~极 negative pole; cathode | ~电 negative electricity

妇(婦) fù ㄈㄨˋ ①已经结婚的女子 married woman ④ **extension** 女性的通称 general term for women: ~科 gynaecology | ~女翻身 women's emancipation ②妻, 跟“夫”相对 (the opposite of 夫) wife: 夫~ man and wife ③儿媳 daughter-in-law: 长~ wife of the eldest son | 媳~ daughter-in-law

阜 fù ㄈㄨˋ ①土山 mound ②盛, 多 abundant: 物~民丰. *Products abound and the people live in plenty.*

服 ㊦ fù ㄈㄨˋ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于中药, 也作“付”(used in traditional Chinese medicine, also written as 付) dose: 吃~药就好了. *A dose of Chinese medicine will make you recover.*

㊦ fú 见 204 页 see p204

复 (①-⑤ 復、⑤⑥ 複)

fù ㄈㄨˋ ①回去, 返 to turn around; to return: 反~ to chop and change; to relapse | 循环往~ to recur time and again ②回

答, 回报 to reply; to return: ~ 仇 to revenge | ~ 命 to report on the completion of a task | 函 ~ to reply by a letter ③ 还原, 使如旧 to recover; to resume: 光 ~ to restore; to recover | 身体 ~ 原 to recover one's health | ~ 员 军人 demobilized soldier; ex-serviceman ④ 副词 **adverb** 又, 再 again: 死灰 ~ 燃 to revive; to resurge | 一去不 ~ 返 to be gone for ever; never to be found again ⑤ 重复, 重叠 to repeat: ~ 习 to review; to go over | ~ 印 to duplicate; to copy | 山重水 ~ winding mountains and meandering streams; over hills and rills ⑥ 不是单一的, 许多的 compound; complex: ~ 姓 two-character surname; compound surname | ~ 杂 complicated; complex | ~ 分数 complex fraction | ~ 式簿记 double entry bookkeeping

腹 fù ㄈㄨˋ 肚子, 在胸部的下面 belly: ~ 部 belly | ~ 背 (前后) 受敌 to be attacked front and rear [腹地] 内地, 中部地区 hinterland; interior

蝮 fù ㄈㄨˋ 蝮蛇, 蛇名。体色灰褐, 头部略呈三角形, 有毒牙 Pallas' pit viper (*Crotalinae*)

鮑 fù ㄈㄨˋ 鮑鱼, 鲍(bào)的古称(former term of 鲍) abalone 参看 26 页“鲍①” see 鲍① on p26

覆 fù ㄈㄨˋ ① 遮盖, 蒙 to cover: 天 ~ 地载 covered by heaven and carried by earth —

all-embracing | 大地被一层白雪 ~ 盖着。The earth is blanket-ed with snow. ② 翻, 倒(dào)过来 to overturn; to upset: ~ 舟 capsized boat | 天翻地 ~ snafu; earth-shaking [覆没] (— mò) 船翻沉 to capsize; to sink ③ **figurative** 军队被消灭 to be annihilated [覆辙] 在那里翻过车的车辙 rut of an overturned cart ④ **figurative** 失败的道路、方法 previously unsuccessful method [颠覆] 车翻倒(of cart) to overturn ⑤ **figurative** 用阴谋推翻合法政权, 也指政权垮台 to subvert ③ 同“复①②” same as 复①②

馥 fù ㄈㄨˋ 香气 fragrance [馥郁] 香气浓厚 richly fragrant; sweet-scented

洑 ㄈㄨˋ ㄈㄨˋ 在水里游 to swim: ~ 水 to swim

ㄈㄨˊ 见 203 页 see p203

副 fù ㄈㄨˋ ① 居第二位的, 辅助的(区别于“正”或“主”) (in contrast with 正 or 主) deputy; assistant; vice: ~ 主席 vice-chairman | ~ 排长 assistant platoon leader ② 附带的或次要的 subsidiary: ~ 食 non-staple food | ~ 业 sideline | ~ 作用 side effect | ~ 产品 by-product [副本] ① 书籍原稿以外的誊录本 copy; duplicate ② 重要文件正式的、标准的一份以外的若干份 transcript; copy [副词] 修饰动词或形容词的词, 如都、也、很、太、再三等 adverb ③ 相称(chèn), 符合 to correspond to; to fit: 名不 ~ 实

to have an undeserved reputation | 名实相～。Name conforms to reality. ④量词 **quantifier** 1 用于成组成套的东西 group; set: 一～对联 a pair of antithetical couplets | 一～担架 a stretcher | 全～武装 to be fully armed; to be armed to the teeth 2 用于面部表情、态度等 (used in facial expression, attitude, etc): 一～笑容 a broad smile | 一～庄严而和蔼的面孔 a solemn but genial face

富 fù ㄈㄨˋ ①富有, 跟“贫”、“穷”相对 (the opposite of 贫 and 穷) rich; ～人 rich man; the rich | ～豪 rich and powerful person; plutocrat | 新中国走向繁荣～强。The People's Republic of China is developing into a prosperous and strong country. [富丽] 华丽 gorgeous; magnificent: ～～堂皇 gorgeous; splendid ②资源、财产 resource; property: ～源 natural resources | 财～wealth; riches ③充裕, 多, 足 sufficient; abundant (㊦ **doublet** —裕 ample | 一足 affluent | 一饶 abundant in natural resources | 丰—sumptuous): 我国人民～于创造精神。The Chinese people are highly creative. | 西红柿的维生素 C 很丰～。Tomatoes are rich in vitamin C.

赋 fù ㄈㄨˋ ①旧指田地税 land tax in former times: 田～land tax [赋税] 旧时田赋和各种捐税的总称 taxes and levies ②我国古典文学中的一种文体, 盛行于汉魏六朝 fu, an intricate literary form combining of elements of poetry and prose, which prevailed in the Han and the Wei dynasties and the Six Dynasties period; versified prose ③念诗或作诗 to read or compose a poem: 登高～诗 to ascend high and compose a poem ④交给, 给予 to grant; to bestow: 完成党～予的任务 to accomplish the task the Party has entrusted us with

傅 fù ㄈㄨˋ ①辅助, 教导 to tutor; to instruct ②师傅, 教导人的人 instructor ③附着, 使附着 to attach; to adhere: ～粉 to powder; to apply powder

缚 fù ㄈㄨˋ 捆绑 to tie up; to bind fast: 束～to bind up; to fetter; to shackle

赙 fù ㄈㄨˋ 拿钱财帮人办理丧事 to present money or a gift to a bereaved family: ～金 money presented to a bereaved family | ～仪 gift presented to a bereaved family

咐 fu ㄈㄨ 见194页“吩”字条 “吩咐” (fēn—)、996 页“嘱”字条“嘱咐” (zhǔ—) see 吩咐 on p194 and 嘱咐 on p996

G 《

《Y

夹(夾) ⊖ gā 《Y [夹肢窝](-zhiwō)腋窝 armpit

⊖ jiā 见 321 页 see p321

⊖ jiá 见 322 页 see p322

旮 gā 《Y [旮旯](-lá)(—子、—儿)角落 corner; nook; 墙~~~corner of a wall | 门~~corner behind a door 喻 figurative 偏僻的地方 out-of-the-way place; 山~~mountain recess | 背~~~secluded spot

伽 ⊖ gā 《Y [伽马射线]又叫“丙种射线”。波长极短,一些放射性元素的原子能放出这种射线,在工业和医学上用途很广。通常写作“γ射线”(also called 丙种射线, usually written as γ 射线) gamma ray

⊖ qié 见 603 页 see p603

⊖ jiā 见 320 页 see p320

咖 ⊖ gā 《Y [咖喱](-í) (外 loanword)用胡椒、姜黄等做的调味品 curry

⊖ kā 见 380 页 see p380

嘎 ⊖ gā 《Y 拟声词 *onomatopoeia* [嘎吧] [嘎叭] (-bā) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, snap; crack [嘎吱](-zhī) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, creak; squeak; squish

[嘎巴](-ba) 1 黏东西凝结在器物上 to crust 2 (—儿)凝结在器物上的东西 crust; that which adheres to sth else: 衣裳上有好多~~。There are a lot of crusts on the clothes.

[嘎渣](-zha) 1 疮伤结的痂 scab 2 (—儿)食物烤黄的焦皮 crust: 饭~~ rice crusts | 饼子~~~儿 pancake crusts

⊖ gá 见 213 页 see p213

⊖ gǎ 见 213 页 see p213

轧 ⊖ gá 《Y 〈方 dialect〉 ① 挤,拥挤 to squeeze; to press ② 结交(朋友) to make friends (with) ③ 查对(账目) to check (the accounts)

⊖ yà 见 860 页 see p860

⊖ zhá 见 948 页 see p948

钆 gá 《Y 一种金属元素,符号 Gd,用于微波技术、原子能工业等 gadolinium (Gd)

尜 gá 《Y [尜尜](-ga) 1 一种儿童玩具,两头尖中间大。也叫“尜儿”(also called 尜儿) gaga, a spindle-shaped toy with a bulging middle and pointed at both ends 2 像尜尜的 spindle-like; ~~~枣 gagazao, spindle-like jujube (or date) | ~~~汤(用玉米面等做的食品) gagatang, soup cooked with maize flour

嘎 ◎ gá 《丫》 [嘎嘎] (—ga) 同“𪔐𪔐” same as 𪔐𪔐

⊖ gā 见212页 see p212

⊖ gǎ 见213页 see p213

噶 gá 《丫》 译音用字 (used in transliteration)

𪔐 gǎ 《丫》 〈方 dialect〉 ① 乖僻 eccentric; odd ② 调皮 naughty; mischievous

尪 gǎ 《丫》 〈方 dialect〉 小 little; small; ~娃 little child | ~李 Xiao Li; Young Li

嘎 ◎ gǎ 《丫》 同“𪔐” (gǎ) same as 𪔐

⊖ gā 见212页 see p212

⊖ gá 见213页 see p213

尬 gà 《丫》 见216页“尴”字条 “尴尬” (gān—) see 尴尬 on p216

GAI

《丐》

该 gāi 《丐》 ① 应当, 理应如此 should; ought to (㊦ *doublet* 应— should; ought to): ~做的一定要去做。What should be done must be done. ② 表示根据情理或经验推测必然的或可能的结果 most likely; probably: 不学习, 思想就~落后了。If you don't study, your thinking will be outdated. ③ 指前面说过的人或事物, 多用于公文 (usually used in official documents) this; that; the above-mentioned: ~地 that place | ~员 this (or that) member | ~书 this book ④ 欠, 欠账 to owe: ~他几块钱 to owe him a few yuan ⑤ 同“赅” same as

赅

垓 gāi 《歹》 ① 近台阶的地方 place near the stairs ② 级, 层, 台阶 step; layer; stair ③ 田埂 footpath in a field; ridge

垓 gāi 《歹》 ① 垓下, 古地名, 在今安徽省灵璧东南, 是汉刘邦围困项羽的地方 Gai-xia, an ancient place in today's southeastern Lingbi, Anhui Province, where Liu Bang, the Lord of Han and his army besieged Xiang Yu, the Lord of Chu ② 古代数目, 是京的十倍, 指一万万 (an ancient numeral) ten jing; one hundred million

萑 gāi 《歹》 草根 grass roots

赅 gāi 《歹》 完备 complete; full: 言简意~ brief but sufficient; concise but comprehensive

改 gǎi 《歹》 ① 变更, 更换 to change; to transform (㊦ *doublet* 一革 to reform | 一变 to change | 更— to change): ~天换地 to transform nature; to change the world ② 修改 to alter; to revise: ~文章 to revise an article | ~衣服 to alter clothes ③ 改正 to correct; to rectify: 知过必~ to be ready to correct an error when one becomes aware of it

丐 gài 《歹》 ① 乞求 to beg ② 乞丐, 讨饭的人 beggar ③ 给予 to give; to grant

钙 gài 《歹》 一种金属元素, 符号 Ca, 银白色。动物的骨骼、蛤壳、蛋壳都含有碳酸钙和

nothing to do with | 这事与你何~? What has it to do with you? ②冒犯, 触犯 to offend; ~犯 to offend; to encroach upon | 有~禁例 to violate the prohibitions [干涉] 过问或制止, 常指不应管硬管 to interfere; to intervene; 互不~~内政 not to interfere in each other's internal affairs ③追求, 旧指追求职位俸禄 (formerly used to denote seeking official positions, emoluments, etc) to seek; ~禄 to seek official emoluments ④盾 shield; 动~戈 (喻战乱) to start wars [干城] ⑤ transfer 捍卫者 defender; defending army ⑥天干, 历法中用的“甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚、辛、壬、癸”十个字, 也作编排次序用 (used in the Chinese lunar calendar, also used as serial numbers) 10 Heavenly Stems [干支] 天干和地支, 历法上把这两组字结合起来, 共配成六十组, 表示日子或年份, 周而复始, 循环使用 (Each of the 10 Heavenly Stems pairs up alternatively with each of the 12 Earthly Branches to form 60 pairs that are used in a recurrent cycle to designate days or years in the Chinese lunar calendar.) Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches ⑦水边 waterside; bank: 江~river bank | 河~riverside ⑧没有水分或水分少的, 跟“湿”相对 (the opposite of 湿) dry (㊦ doublet 一燥 dry): ~柴 firewood | ~粮 solid

food; field (or marching) rations [干脆] ㊦ figurative 爽快, 简捷 straightforward; clear-cut: 说话~~, 做事也~~ to be straightforward in speaking and efficient in doing ⑧(一儿) 干的食物或其他东西 dried food: 饼~biscuits | 豆腐~儿 dried bean curd ⑨枯竭, 净尽, 空虚 to dry up; to empty; to hollow: 大河没水小河~。The tributaries dry up when there is no water in the main stream. | ~杯 cheers; bottom-up; to drink a toast | 外强中~outwardly strong but inwardly weak ⑩空, 徒然 in vain; for nothing: ~着急 to be anxious but unable to do anything | ~等到 wait idly | ~看着 to look on without giving any help ⑪拜认的亲属关系 taken into nominal kinship: ~娘 godmother ⑫说怨恨、气愤的话使对方难堪 to embarrass sb by making offensive remarks: 今天, 我又~了他一顿。Today, I embarrassed him once again. ⑬慢待, 不理睬 to leave sb in the cold; to give sb the cold shoulder: 没想到, 他把咱们~起来了。Unexpectedly, he left us in the cold. ⑭量词 quantifier, 伙 group; band: 一~人 a group of people ⑮姓 Gan, a surname [干将] (一 jiāng) 古宝剑名 gan-jiang, an ancient double-edged sword

㊦ gān 见218页 see p218

“乾”又 qián 见595页 (also

qián) see p595

玕 gān ㄍㄢ [琅玕] (láng—) 像珠子的美石 pearl-like stone

杆 ㊦ gān ㄍㄢ (一子、一儿) 较长的木棍 pole: 旗～ *flagpole* | 电线～子 *telegraph- (or telephone-) line pole* | 栏～儿 *railing; banister*

㊦ gǎn 见216页 see p216

肝 gān ㄍㄢ 肝脏, 人和高等动物主要内脏之一。是分泌胆汁的器官, 可储藏糖原, 进行蛋白质、脂肪和碳水化合物的代谢及解毒等 *liver* (图见940页“脏” picture on p940) [肝胆] ㊦ *figurative* 1 诚心, 诚意 *open-heartedness; sincerity*: ～～相照 (喻真诚相见) *to be devoted to each other heart and soul - to treat each other with sincerity* 2 勇气, 血性 *courage; heroic spirit*

矸 gān ㄍㄢ 矸子, 夹杂在煤里的石块 *gangue; attal; attle*

竿 gān ㄍㄢ (一子、一儿) 竹竿, 竹子的主干, 竹棍 *bamboo pole*

酞 gān ㄍㄢ 酸酞, 是含氧的无机或有机酸缩水而成的氧化物, 如二氧化硫、醋酸酞 *anhydride*

甘 gān ㄍㄢ ① 甜, 味道好, 跟“苦”相对 (the opposite of 苦) *sweet*: ～苦 *sweetness and bitterness; weal and woe* | ～泉 *sweet spring* | 苦尽～来。 *After sufferings comes happiness.* ㊦ *figurative* 美好 *pleasant*;

good: ～雨 *timely rain* ② 甘心, 自愿, 乐意 *willingly*; of one's own accord: ～心情愿 *willingly and gladly* | 不～失败 *unwilling to accept the defeat*

坩 gān ㄍㄢ 盛 (chéng) 东西的陶器 *earthenware* [坩埚] (—guō) 用来熔化金属或其他物质的器皿, 多用陶土或铂制成, 能耐高热 *crucible*

苷 gān ㄍㄢ 有机化合物的一类, 旧叫貳 (dài) (formerly called 貳) *glucoside*

泔 gān ㄍㄢ 泔水, 洗过米的水 *water from washing rice* ㊦ *extension* 洗碗洗菜用过的脏水 *swill; slops*

柑 gān ㄍㄢ 常绿灌木或小乔木, 初夏开花, 白色。果实圆形, 比橘子大, 赤黄色, 味甜。种类很多 *mandarin orange (Citrus reticulata)*

疳 gān ㄍㄢ 病名 *disease name* 1 疳积, 中医称小儿的肠胃病 *infantile malnutrition due to improper feeding* 2 马牙疳, 又叫“走马疳”。牙床和颊部急性溃疡, 流脓和血, 小儿容易患这种病 (also called 走马疳) *noma* 3 下疳, 性病的一种 *chancre*

尴 (尴、**嫌) gān ㄍㄢ [尴尬] (—gà) 1 处境窘困, 不易处理 *in a dilemma* 2 神态不自然 *embarrassed; uneasy*

杆 ㊦ gǎn ㄍㄢ ① (*桿) (一子、一儿) 较小的圆木条或像木条的东西 (指作为器物的把儿的) *shaft or*

arm of sth: 笔~儿 *pen holder* | 枪~儿 *barrel of a rifle* | 烟袋~儿 *stem of a pipe* ② 量词 **quantifier**, 用于有杆的器物 (used for an implement with a shaft): 一~枪 *a rifle* | 一~笔 *a pen*

⊖ gān 见216页 see p216

秆(*稈) gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ (一子、一儿) 稻麦等植物的茎 *stalk*: 高粱~儿 *sorghum stalk* | 高~作物 *long-stemmed crops*

赶(趕) gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ ① 追, 尽 *chase; to catch up*: 再不走就~不上他了。 *We must start out at once or we'll be unable to catch up with him.* | ~集 *to go to a country fair* | ~火车 *to rush for a train* | 学先进, ~先进 *to emulate and catch up with the advanced; to learn from and catch up with those who are ahead* ⑤ **extension** 从速, 快做 *to hurry; to rush for; to make a dash for*: ~写文章 *to dash off an article* | ~任务 *to rush one's work* | ~活 *to be busy with an urgent job* ② 驱使, 驱逐 *to drive; to drive away*: ~羊 *to herd the sheep* | ~马车 *to drive a horse-drawn wagon* | 把侵略者~出国门 *to drive the invaders out of the country* ③ 介词 **preposition**, 等到(某个时候) *till; until*: ~明儿再说。 *Let's put it off till tomorrow.* | ~年下再回家 *not to go home until the Spring Festival* ④ 遇

到(某种情形) *to happen to*: 正~上他没在家。 *It so happened that he was not in.*

擀 gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ 用棍棒碾轧(yà) *to roll out with a stick or rolling pin*: ~面条 *to make noodles with a rolling pin* | ~毡(制毡) *to make a piece of felt*

敢 gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ ① 有勇气, 有胆量 *brave; bold; courageous*: ~于斗争 *to dare to fight* | ~负责任 *to bear responsibility without hesitation* 谦辞 **humble**: ~问 *to venture to ask; may I ask* | ~请 *would you please* ② 莫非 *can it be that; is it possible that*: ~是哥哥回来了? *Can it be that my brother has come back?* [敢情] (一 qing) [敢自] (一 zi) <方 dialect> 副词 **adverb** ① 原来 *why; so*: ~~是你! *Oh! So it's you!* ② 自然, 当然 *indeed; of course*: 那~~好了。 *That's really great.* | ~你不冷了, 穿上了新棉袄。 *As you have put on your new cotton-padded jacket, naturally you won't feel cold.*

澹 gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ [澹浦] 地名, 在浙江省海盐 Ganpu, a place in Haiyan, Zhejiang Province

橄 gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ [橄榄] (一 lǎn) ① 橄榄树, 常绿乔木, 花白色。果实绿色, 长圆形, 也叫青果, 可以吃。种子可榨油, 树脂供药用 *Chinese olive (Canarium album)* ② 油橄榄, 又叫“齐墩果”, 常绿小乔木, 花白色, 果实黑色。欧美用它的枝叶作为和平的象征 (also called 齐墩

果) olive

感 gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ ① 感觉, 觉到 to feel; to sense: ~ 想 *thoughts; impressions; reflections* | ~ 到很温暖 *to feel warm* [感觉] ① 客观事物的个别性质作用于人的感官(眼、耳、鼻、舌、皮肤)所引起的直接反应 feeling; sensation ② 觉得 to feel; to perceive: 我~~事情还顺手。 *I feel that things are going smoothly.* [感冒] 一种传染病, 病原体是一种滤过性病毒, 症状是鼻塞、喉痛、发烧、头痛、咳嗽、打喷嚏等 common cold; (to catch) cold [感性] 指感觉和印象, 是认识的初级阶段 perception: ~~ 认识 *perceptual knowledge* ② 使在意识、情绪上起反应 to move; to touch; to affect: 解放军的英勇 ~ 动得他落了泪。 *He was moved to tears by the heroic deeds of the PLA men.* | 用事实 ~ 化他 *to persuade him with facts* ③ 情感, 感情, 因受刺激而引起的心理上的变化 emotion; feeling: 百 ~ 交集 *to have a mixture of feelings* | 自豪 ~ *sense of pride* ④ 感谢, 对人家的好意表示谢意 to be thankful; to be grateful: 深 ~ 厚谊 *I'm deeply grateful for your profound friendliness.* | 请寄来为 ~。 *I'll be grateful if you send it to me by mail.*

鳊 gǎn ㄍǎㄣˇ 鱼名。体长, 青黄色, 嘴尖。性凶猛, 捕食其他鱼类。生活在淡水中。也叫“黄钻”(zuàn) (also called 黄

钻) yellowcheek carp (*Elopichthys bambusa*)

干 (幹、¹* 榦) ㄍㄢˋ gàn ㄍㄢˋ ① 事物的主体, 重要的部分 trunk; main part: 树 ~ *tree trunk; trunk* | 躯 ~ *trunk; torso* | ~ 线 *main (or trunk) line* [干部] ① 指机关团体的领导或管理人员 leader; officer ② 指一般公职人员 cadre; government staff [干细胞] 一类具有自我更新和分化潜能的细胞。按照生存阶段分为胚胎干细胞和成体干细胞 stem cell ② 做, 搞 to do; to work: 这件事我可以 ~。 *I can do it.* | 你在 ~ 什么? *What are you doing?* ㊦ **transfer** 有才能的, 善于办事的 capable; able: ~ 才 *capable person* | ~ 员 *capable member* [干练] 办事能力强, 很有经验 capable and experienced; intelligent and sophisticated [干事] (— shì) 负责某些事务的人 secretary in charge of sth: 宣传 ~ ~ *publicity man; person in charge of publicity* ③ (方 dialect) 坏, 糟 going bad or wrong: 事情要 ~。 *Things will go wrong.* | ~ 了。 *Now the worst has come.*

㊦ gān 见 214 页 see p214

盱 gàn ㄍㄢˋ 晚上 at night: ~ 食 *to have a meal after dark*

胫 gàn ㄍㄢˋ ① 小腿骨 shank ② 肋骨 rib

紺 gàn ㄍㄢˋ 微带红的黑色 dark purple

淦 gàn 《彳》淦水, 水名, 在江西省 Ganshui River in Jiangxi Province

赣 (* 贛、* 瀨) gàn 《彳》
① 赣江, 水名, 在江西省 Ganjiang River in Jiangxi Province ② 江西省的别称 Gan, another name for Jiangxi Province

GANG

《尢

冈(岡) gāng 《尢》山脊(of a hill) ridge: 山 ~ low hill | 景阳 ~ Jingyang Ridge | 井 ~ 山 Jinggang Mountain

刚(剛) gāng 《尢》
① 坚强, 跟“柔”相对 (the opposite of 柔) firm; strong; hard (㊦ **doublet** 一强 firm; staunch): 性情 ~ 正 staunch and upright ② 副词 **adverb**, 正好, 恰巧 (叠 **reduplication**) just; exactly: ~ ~ 合适 to fit perfectly; to be just right for | ~ 好一杯 just a cup ③ 副词 **adverb**, 才, 刚才 just now; a moment ago: ~ 来就走 to leave as soon as one arrives | ~ 说了一句话 to have just said a word

扛(擡) gāng 《尢》同“扛” (gāng) same as 扛

岗(崗) gāng 《尢》同“冈” same as 冈

⊖ gǎng 见220页 see p220

纲(綱) gāng 《尢》
① 提网的总绳 head-rope of a fishing net ⑤ **extension** 事

物的关键部分 prime part; guiding principle: 大 ~ outline | ~ 目 detailed outline; compendium | ~ 领 programme; guiding principle ② 从唐朝起, 转运大量货物时, 把货物分批运行, 每批的车辆、船只计数编号, 叫作一纲 (guarded transportation of certain goods in large quantities by vehicles and ships, which started in the Tang Dynasty) convoy: 盐 ~ salt convoy | 茶 ~ tea convoy | 花石 ~ ornamental rock and rare plant convoy ③ 生物的分类单位之一, 在“门”之下、“目”之上 (category in biological taxonomy, which is under 门 and above 目) class: 鸟 ~ the class of birds | 单子叶植物 ~ the class of monocotyledons

栲(櫟) gāng 《尢》青栲, 又叫“榲栲”(húli)。落叶乔木, 叶椭圆形, 木质坚实, 供建筑用 (also called 榲栲) oriental white oak (*Quercus aliena*)

钢(鋼) gāng 《尢》经过精炼, 不含磷、硫等杂质的铁, 含碳量低于2%, 比熟铁更坚硬、更富于弹性, 是工业上极重要的原料 steel [钢精][钢种] (—zhǒng) 指制造日用器皿的铝 (as used for utensils) aluminium [钢铁] iron and steel; steel ⑥ **figurative** 坚强, 坚定不移 strong; firm: ~ ~ 的意志 iron will

⊖ gàng 见220页 see p220

扛 ① gāng ㄍㄤ ① 两手举东西 (with both hands) to lift: ~ 鼎 to lift a ding (an ancient cooking vessel with two loop handles and three or four legs) ② 〈方 dialect〉抬东西 (of two or more people) to carry together

① káng 见 385 页 see p385

肛 gāng ㄍㄤ 肛门, 直肠末端的出口 anus

缸 (** 甌) gāng ㄍㄤ 盛东西的陶器, 圆筒状, 底小口大 vat; jar

罡 gāng ㄍㄤ [天罡星] 即北斗星 (i. e. 北斗星) the Big Dipper; the Plough

垆 gāng ㄍㄤ [垆城屯] 地名, 在山东省宁阳 Gangcheng-tun, a place in Ningyang, Shandong Province

岗 (崗) ① gǎng ㄍㄤˇ ① (一子、一儿) 高起的土坡 hillock; mound: 黄土 ~ 儿 loess hill ② (一子、一儿) 平面上凸起的一长道 welt; ridge: 肉 ~ 子 flesh welt ③ 守卫的位置 sentry; post: 站 ~ to stand sentry; to keep guard | 门 ~ gate sentinel | 布 ~ to post a sentinel [岗位] 守卫、值勤的地方。也指职位 (also used to denote 职位) sentinel post; position: 工作 ~ ~ job; position

① gāng 见 219 页 see p219

港 gǎng ㄍㄤˇ ① 江河的支流 tributary of a river ② 可以停泊大船的江海口岸 port; harbour: 军 ~ naval port | 商 ~ commercial port | 不冻 ~ ice-

free port ③ 指香港 Hong Kong: ~ 澳 (香港和澳门) 同胞 compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao | ~ 人治 ~ Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong

杠 (* 槓) gàng ㄍㄤˋ (一子) 较粗的棍子 thick rod: 铁 ~ iron rod | 木 ~ stick | 双 ~ (一种运动器具) parallel bars [杠杆] (—gǎn) 一种简单助力器械, 如剪刀、辘轳、秤, 都是利用杠杆的原理制作的 lever

钢 (鋼) ㄍㄤ ㄍㄤ 把刀在布、皮、石或缸沿上用力摩擦几下使它锋利 to sharpen; to whet: 这把刀钝了, 要 ~ ~。This knife is blunt and needs sharpening.

① gāng 见 219 页 see p219

筧 gàng ㄍㄤˋ [筧口] 地名, 在湖南省岳阳 Gangkou, a place in Yueyang, Hunan Province

戆 ㄍㄤˋ ㄍㄤˋ 〈方 dialect〉鲁莽 rash; reckless: ~ 头 ~ 脑 to be muddle-headed

① zhuàng 见 1003 页 see p1003

GAO

《么

皋 (* 皋) gāo ㄍㄠ 水边的高地 highlands by a waterside: 汉 ~ highland by the Hanshui River | 江 ~ river bank

梹 (** 梹) gāo ㄍㄠ 见 347 页“桔”字条“桔梹”(jié—) see 桔梹 on p347

高 gāo ㄍㄠ ① 跟“低”相对 (the opposite of 低) ① 由下到上距离远的 tall; high: ~ 山 *high mountain* | ~ 楼大厦 *high buildings and large mansions; tall buildings* ② 等级在上的 of a high level or degree: ~ 年级学生 *senior students; seniors* | ~ 等学校 *colleges and universities; institutions of higher learning* ③ 在一般标准或平均程度之上 superior; above the average: 质量 ~ *superior quality* | ~ 速度 *high speed* | ~ 价 *high price* ④ 声音响亮 loud: ~ 歌 *to sing loudly* | ~ 声 *loud voice* [高低] ① 高低的程度 height ② 优劣 relative superiority or inferiority ③ 深浅轻重(指说话或做事)(of words or deeds) discretion; sense of propriety: 不知 ~ ~ *to have no sense of propriety* ④ 到底, 终究 at long last: ~ ~ 做好了 *to have finished it at last* ⑤ 无论如何 on any account: 再三请求, 他 ~ ~ 不答应。 *We made repeated requests, but he simply refused to agree.* ② 敬辞 polite: ~ 见(高明的见解) *your farsighted opinion* | ~ 寿(问老人的年纪) *(used to ask the age of old people) your venerable age*

[高山族]我国少数民族, 参看附表(see the appendix) the Gao-shan ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

膏 ㄍㄠ ㄍㄠ ① 肥或肥肉 fat: ~ 粱(肥肉和细粮)

fat meat and fine grain—rich food [膏腴] (—yú) 土地肥沃 (of land) fertile ② 脂, 油 grease; oil ③ 很稠的、糊状的东西 paste; cream: 梨 ~ *pear syrup* | 牙 ~ *toothpaste* | ~ 药 *plaster*

㊦ gào 见222页 see p222

篙 gāo ㄍㄠ 用竹竿或杉木等做成的撑船的器具 punt-pole

羔 gāo ㄍㄠ (一子、一儿) 羊羔, 小羊 lamb: ~ 儿皮 *lambskin* 泛指幼小的动物 young animal: 狼 ~ (wolf) *cub; wolfskin; wolfling*

糕 (* 糕) gāo ㄍㄠ 用米粉或面粉等掺和其他材料做成的食品 cake; pudding: 鸡蛋 ~ *sponge cake* | 年 ~ (made of glutinous rice flour) *New Year cake*

睾 gāo ㄍㄠ 睾丸, 雄性脊椎动物生殖器官的一部分, 在体腔或阴囊内, 能产生精子。也叫“精巢”或“外肾”(also called 精巢 or 外肾) testis; testicle

杲 gǎo ㄍㄠ 明亮 bright: ~ ~ 出日。 *The sun is rising, shining brightly.*

搞 gǎo ㄍㄠ 做, 弄, 干, 办 to do; to carry on; to be engaged in: ~ 工作 *to do one's job; to work* | ~ 通思想 *to straighten out one's thinking* | ~ 清问题 *to get a clear understanding of the question*

缟 gǎo ㄍㄠ 一种白色的丝织品 thin white silk: ~ 衣

white silk dress [缟素] 白衣服, 指丧服 white mourning apparel

稿 (* 稁) gǎo 《彡》 枯干 withered (㊦ *doublet* 枯—withered): ~ 木 withered tree

镐 ㊦ gǎo 《钅》 刨土的工具 pick; pickaxe

㊦ hào 见269页 see p269

稿 (* 稁) gǎo 《彡》 ① 谷类 straw; grain stalk: ~ 荐 (稻草编的垫子) *straw mattress* ② (一子、一儿) 文字、图画的底 draft; sketch: 文 ~ 儿 *manuscript* | 打 ~ 儿 *to make a sketch* ㊦ *figurative* 事先考虑的计划 plan; idea: 做事没有准 ~ 子不成. *It won't do to have no definite plan.*

藁 gǎo 《艹》 藁城, 地名, 在河北省 Gaocheng, a place in Hebei Province

告 gào 《讠》 ① 把事情说给别人, 通知 to tell; to inform (㊦ *doublet* 一诉 to tell): 报 ~ *to report* | 奔走相 ~ *to run around spreading the news* [告白] 对公众的通告 public notice [忠告] 规劝 to advise sincerely; to admonish ② 提起诉讼 to sue; to accuse (㊦ *doublet* 控—to accuse): ~ 发 *to inform against; to report (an offender); to denounce* | 原 ~ *plaintiff; prosecutor* | 被 ~ *defendant; the accused* ③ 请求 to ask for; to request: ~ 假 *to ask for leave* | ~ 饶 *to beg for mercy* ④

表明 to declare; to announce: ~ 辞 *to say goodbye to; to make one's farewells* | 自 ~ 奋勇 *to volunteer to undertake (a difficult task)* ⑤ 宣布或表示某种情况的出现 to announce a particular stage reached: 大功 ~ 成 *to be crowned with success* | ~ 急 *to report an emergency; to ask for emergency help*

郅 gào 《彡》 姓 Gao, a surname

诰 gào 《讠》 古代帝王对臣子的命令 imperial mandate: ~ 命 *imperial decree* | ~ 封 *conferment of honorary titles by the sovereign*

锆 gào 《钅》 一种金属元素, 符号 Zr, 银灰色, 耐蚀性好。应用于原子能工业, 或用作气体吸收剂 zirconium (Zr)

膏 ㊦ gào 《艹》 ① 把油加在车轴或机械上 to lubricate: ~ 油 *to lubricate* | ~ 车 *to lubricate the cart axle* ② 把毛笔蘸上墨汁在砚台边上搽 to dip a writing brush in ink and smooth it on an ink-stone before writing: ~ 笔 *to smooth a wet writing brush on an ink-stone* | ~ 墨 *to dip a writing brush in ink*

㊦ gāo 见221页 see p221

GE 《ㄅ》

戈 gē 《ㄅ》 古代的一种兵器, 横刃长柄 (an ancient weapon) dagger-axe [戈壁] (蒙 Mongolia) 沙漠地区 go-

bi; desert

仡 ⊖ gē ㄍㄜ [仡佬族] (—lǎo—) 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Gelao ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

⊖ yì 见889页 see p889

圪 gē ㄍㄜ [圪垱] (—da) 1 同“疙瘩2” same as 疙瘩2 多用于土块等 (usually used for a lump of earth, etc) lump: 土 ~ ~ lump of earth; 冰 ~ ~ lump of ice 2 小土丘, 多用于地名 (ge, usually used in a place name) mound

纆 ⊖ gē ㄍㄜ [纆绌] (—da) 同“疙瘩2” same as 疙瘩2 多用于纱线、织物等 (usually used for yarn, thread and fabric, etc) knot: 线 ~ ~ thread knot | 解开头巾上的 ~ ~ to undo the knot in the scarf

⊖ hé 见271页 see p271

疙 gē ㄍㄜ [疙瘩] (—da) 1 皮肤上突起或肌肉上结成的病块 pimple; lump: 头上起了个 ~ ~. There is a pimple on the head. 2 小球形或块状的东西 lump; knot: 面 ~ ~ dough-ball | 芥菜 ~ ~ swede 3 不易解决的问题 hang-up; (in one's heart) knot: 思想 ~ ~ hang-up | 这件事有点儿 ~ ~. It is a little bit hard to deal with this matter. 4 不通畅、不爽利的话 (of language) not fluent: 文字上有些 ~ ~. The writing somehow lacks fluency. 5 〈方 dialect〉量词 quantifier: 一 ~ ~ 石头 a stone | 一 ~ ~ 糕 a cake

咯 ⊖ gē ㄍㄜ [咯噔] (—dēng) 拟声词 onomatopoeia, click: ~ ~ ~ ~ 的皮鞋声 clicking noise of leather shoes [咯咯] 拟声词 onomatopoeia, chuckles; chortles: 传来一阵 ~ ~ 的笑声. There comes a wave of chortles. | 牙齿咬得 ~ ~ 响 to grind one's teeth [咯吱] (—zhī) 拟声词 onomatopoeia, creak: ~ ~ ~ ~ 地直响 to creak

⊖ kǎ 见380页 see p380

⊖ lo 见460页 see p460

胳膊 (* 肱) gē ㄍㄜ [胳膊] (—bo) [胳膊] (—bei) 上肢, 肩膀以下手腕以上的部分 arm (图见741页“体” picture on p741)

裱 gē ㄍㄜ [裱糊] (—bei) 用纸或布裱糊成的厚片, 多用来做纸盒、布鞋等 pasteboard

搁 ⊖ gē ㄍㄜ 放, 置 to put (at a place); to place: 把书 ~ 下 to place the book aside | 盐 ~ 在水里就化了. Salt dissolves in water. ④ extension 耽搁, 放在那里不做 to leave over; to put aside: 这事 ~ 了一个月. The matter has been put aside for a month. [搁浅] 船停滞在浅处, 不能进退 to get stranded ⑤ figurative 事情停顿 to reach a deadlock

⊖ gé 见225页 see p225

哥 gē ㄍㄜ ① 兄, 同父母或亲属中同辈而年龄比自己大的男子 (叠 reduplication) elder brother; elder male cousin: 大 ~ eldest brother | 表 ~ cousin;

elder male cousin ② 称呼年龄跟自己差不多的男子 (term of address for a male of approximately one's age) brother: 张大 ~ Brother Zhang

歌 gē ㄍㄜ ① (一儿) 能唱的文辞 song: 山 ~ (sung in the fields or mountains) folk song | 唱 ~ to sing a song ② 唱 to sing (㊦ **doublet** 一唱 to sing | 一咏 singing): 高 ~ to sing loudly | ~ 咏队 singing group; chorus [歌颂] 颂扬 to sing praise of; to eulogize; ~ ~ 伟大的祖国 to eulogize one's great motherland

鸽 gē ㄍㄜ (- 子) 鸟名。有野鸽、家鸽等多种, 常成群飞翔。有的家鸽能够传递书信。常用作和平的象征 pigeon; dove (Columbidae)

割 gē ㄍㄜ 切断, 截下 to cut: ~ 麦 to cut wheat | ~ 草 to cut grass | ~ 阑尾 to have one's appendix removed; to have an appendectomy ㊦ **extension** 舍去 to give up: ~ 舍 to give up; to abandon; to part with | ~ 爱 to give up what one treasures [割据] 一国之内拥有武力的人占据部分地区, 形成分裂对抗的局面 (a nation) torn apart by armed separatist forces [割线] 数学上称跟圆或曲线在两点或多点相交的直线 secant [交割] 一方交付, 一方接收, 双方结清手续 to complete a business transaction [收割] 把成熟的庄稼割下收起 to reap; to harvest; to gather in

革 ○ gé ㄍㄜ ① 去了毛, 经过加工的兽皮 leather; hide (㊦ **doublet** 皮 - leather): 制 ~ to process hides; to tan ② 改变 to change (㊦ **doublet** 改 - to reform): ~ 新 to innovate | 洗心 ~ 面 to turn over a new leaf ㊦ **extension** 革除, 撤销 (职务) to abolish; to expel; to dismiss [革命] ① 被压迫阶级用暴力夺取政权, 摧毁旧的腐朽的社会制度, 建立新的进步的社会制度 revolution ② 事物的根本变革 radical change; revolution: 思想 ~ ~ ideological revolution | 技术 ~ ~ technological revolution

⊖ jí 见 312 页 see p312

阁 (閣) gé ㄍㄜ ① 小门, 旁门 small (or side) door ② 见 224 页“阁” see 阁 on p224

“阁”又 hé 见 270 页“合” (also hé). see 合 on p270

蛤 ○ gé ㄍㄜ 蛤蜊 (lì), 软体动物, 生活在近海泥沙中。体外有双壳, 颜色美丽。肉可吃 clam (Mactridae)

[蛤蚧] (- jiè) 爬行动物, 即大壁虎, 头大, 尾部灰色, 有红色斑点。中医用作强壮剂 (i. e. 大壁虎) giant gecko (Gekko gecko)

⊖ há 见 260 页 see p260

颌 ○ gé ㄍㄜ 口 mouth

阁 (*閣) gé ㄍㄜ ① 类似楼房的建筑物 pavilion: 亭台楼 ~ (general reference to the elaborate Chi-

nese architecture) pavilions, terraces and towers [阁下] 对人的敬称, 今多用于外交场合 (term of respect, now usually used on diplomatic occasions) Your Excellency; His (or Her) Excellency [阁子] 小木头房子 small wooden house [内阁] 明清两代大臣在宫中处理政务的机构。民国初年的国务院和现在某些国家的最高行政机关也叫内阁, 省称“阁” (阁 for short) cabinet; 组~ to form a cabinet | 入~ to become a cabinet member or minister ② 闺房 boudoir; 出~ (of a woman) to get married; to marry

格 (④** 格) gé ㄍㄜˊ ① (一子、一儿) 划成成的空栏和框子 (formed by crossed lines) squares; check; 方~ 凡布 checked fabric | ~子纸 squared paper | 打~子 to square off | 架子上有四个~。 There are four shelves in the rack. ② 规格, 标准 standard; ~言 maxim; motto | 合~ qualified; up to standard ③ **extension** 人的品质 character; quality (⑤ **doublet** 品一 character): 人~ personality [格外] 副词 **adverb**, 特别地 especially; particularly; ~~ 小心 to be especially careful; to exercise extra caution | ~~ 帮忙 to give special help ③ 阻碍, 隔阂 (叠 **reduplication**) to obstruct; to impede; ~~ 不入 incompatible with; out of tune with ④ 击, 打 to hit; to fight; ~斗 (dòu) to

grapple; to wrestle | ~杀 to kill ⑤ 推究 to examine; to study; ~物致知 (推究事物的道理取得知识) to study natural phenomena in order to acquire knowledge

搁 ㊶ gé ㄍㄜˊ 禁 (jīn) 受, 承受 to bear; to stand; to endure; ~不住这么沉。 It can't bear such a weight. | ~不住揉搓。 It can't stand rubbing.

㊶ gē 见223页 see p223

骼 gé ㄍㄜˊ 骨头 bone: 骨~ skeleton

隔 ㊶ gé ㄍㄜˊ [鬲津河] 古水名, 旧称四女寺减河, 即今漳卫新河, 是河北、山东两省的界河 (formerly called 四女寺减河, now called 漳卫新河) Gejin River, an ancient river marking the boundary between Hebei Province and Shandong Province

㊶ lì 见436页 see p436

隔 gé ㄍㄜˊ ① 遮断, 隔开 to separate; to partition; ~着一条河 to be separated by a river | ~靴搔痒 (喻不中肯) to scratch an itch from outside one's boot — to fail to get to the root of the matter [隔阂] (—hé) 义同“隔膜 1” same as 隔膜 1 in meaning [隔离] 使互相不能接触, 断绝来往 to keep apart; to isolate [隔膜] 1 情意不相通, 彼此有意见 estrangement 2 不通晓, 外行 unfamiliar: 我对于这种技术实在~~。 I know very little about this technique. 3 同“隔膜” same as

隔膜 ② 距, 离 at a distance from; 相~很远 at a great distance from each other

埧 gé ㄍㄜˊ 〈方 dialect〉水边的沙地, 多用于地名 (ge, usually used in a place name) sands: 青草~ (在安徽省桐城) *Qingcaoge, a place in Tongcheng, Anhui Province*

嗝 gé ㄍㄜˊ (一儿) 胃里的气体从嘴里出来而发出的声音, 或横膈膜痉挛, 气体冲过关闭的声带而发出的声音 belch; hiccup: 打~ to belch; to hiccup

湖 gé ㄍㄜˊ 隔湖, 湖名, 在江苏省南部 Gehu Lake, in the south of Jiangsu Province

膈 gé ㄍㄜˊ 旧称“隔膜”或“横膈膜”。人或哺乳动物胸腔和腹腔之间的膜状肌肉 (formerly called 隔膜 or 横膈膜) diaphragm

镉 gé ㄍㄜˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Cd, 银白色, 在空气中表面生成一层保护膜。用于合金、釉料、颜料, 并用作原子反应堆中的中子吸收棒 cadmium (Cd)

葛 ㊶ gé ㄍㄜˊ 多年生藤本植物, 花紫红色。茎可编篮做绳, 纤维可织葛布。根可提制淀粉, 又供药用 kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*)

㊶ gé 见226页 see p226

个 (個) ㊶ gě ㄍㄜˇ [自个儿] 自己 oneself; by oneself

㊶ gé 见226页 see p226

合 ㊶ gě ㄍㄜˇ ① 市制容量单位, 一升的十分之一 ge,

unit of dry measure for grain, equal to one-tenth sheng ② 旧时量粮食的器具 (in former times) container for measuring grains

㊶ hé 见270页 see p270

各 ㊶ gě ㄍㄜˇ 〈方 dialect〉特别, 与众不同 peculiar; queer: 那人挺~。That man is quite eccentric.

㊶ gè 见226页 see p226

苟 gě ㄍㄜˇ 表示赞许, 可, 嘉 to approve; to praise

舸 gě ㄍㄜˇ 大船 barge

盖 (蓋) ㊶ gě ㄍㄜˇ 姓 Ge, a surname

㊶ gài 见214页 see p214

葛 ㊶ gě ㄍㄜˇ 姓 Ge, a surname

㊶ gé 见226页 see p226

个 (個、*箇) ㊶ gè ㄍㄜˋ ① 量词 quantifier: 洗~澡 to have a bath | 一~人 a person | 一~不留神 by accident | 打他~落花流水 to put sb to rout ② 单独的 single: ~人 individual | ~体 individual ③ (一子、一儿) 身材或物体 的大小 height; stature; size: 高~子 a tall person | 小~儿 a short person | 馒头~儿不小。The mantou is big.

㊶ gě 见226页 see p226

各 ㊶ gè ㄍㄜˋ 每个, 彼此不同的 every; different: ~种职业 various professions | ~处都有 to be found everywhere | ~不相同 to differ from each other; to have nothing in com-

mon with each other

⊖ gě 见226页 see p226

硌 gè ㄍㄝˋ 凸起的硬东西
跟身体接触使身体感到难
受或受到损伤(of sth hard or
bulging) to press or rub against:
~脚 to hurt the foot | ~牙 to
hurt the teeth

⊖ luò 见478页 see p478

铬 gè ㄍㄝˋ 一种金属元素,符
号Cr,银灰色,质硬而脆。
主要用于制不锈钢和高强度耐
腐蚀合金钢。又可用于电镀,
坚固美观,胜于镀镍 chromium
(Cr)

虻 gè ㄍㄝˋ [虻蚤](—zao) 见
942页“蚤”(zǎo) see 蚤 on
p942

GEI

ㄍㄟ

给 ⊖ gěi ㄍㄟˊ ① 交付,送与 to
give; to grant; ~他一本
书 to give him a book | 是谁~
你的? Who gave it to you? ④
extension 把动作或态度加到对
方 to impose an action or atti-
tude on sb; ~他一顿批评 to
give him a dressing down ② 介
词 preposition 1 替,为 for: 医
生~他看病。The doctor gave
him treatment. | ~大家帮忙 to
do a favour for everyone 2 被,
表示遭受 (used in a passive
sentence to describe a bitter ex-
perience): ~火烧掉了 to be
burnt up (or out) | ~拉走了 to
be dragged away 3 向,对
(used to introduce the recipient
of an action): 快~大伙儿说说。

Come on and tell us all about
it. | ~人家赔不是 to apologize
to him (or her) ③ 助词 auxil-
iary,跟前面“让”、“叫”、“把”相
应,可有可无(used correspond-
ingly to the preceding word
such as 让,叫 or 把, and some-
times it can be omitted): 窗户
叫风(~)吹开了。The win-
dow was blown open by the
wind. | 羊让狼(~)吃了。The
sheep was devoured by a wolf. |
狼把小羊(~)叼走了。The
wolf ran off with a lamb in its
mouth.

⊖ jǐ 见315页 see p315

GĒN

ㄍㄣ

根 gēn ㄍㄣ ① 植物茎干下部
长在土里的部分。有从土
壤里吸收水分和溶解在水中的
无机盐的作用,还能把植物固
定在地上,有的植物的根还有
储藏养料的作用 root (㊦ dou-
blet 一抵 root): 树~tree roots |
草~grass roots | 直~(如向日
葵、甜菜的根)(of sunflowers
or beets) tap roots | 须~(如小
麦、稻的根)(of wheat or rice)
fibrous roots | 块~(如甘薯等
可以吃的部分)(the edible part
of sweet potatoes, etc) root-
tuber ④ extension (—儿) 1 比
喻后辈儿孙 offspring: 他是刘
家一条~。He is an offspring
of the Lius. 2 物体的基部和其
他东西连着的部分 root; foot;
base (㊦ doublet 一基 founda-
tion; basis): 耳~base of the

ear | 舌 ~ root of the tongue | 墙 ~ 几 base of a wall **3** 事物的本源 cause; origin; source: 祸 ~ the cause of the disaster | 斩断穷 ~ to do away with the root cause of poverty **4** 彻底 thoroughly; completely: ~ 绝 to eradicate | ~ 治 to perform a radical cure; to cure once and for all [根据] 凭依, 依据 on the basis of; according to: ~ ~ 什么? What is the basis? | 有什么 ~ ~? Do you have any reason? **②** 量词 **quantifier**, 用于长条的东西 (used for a long, thin object) piece: 一 ~ 木料 a piece of firewood | 两 ~ 麻绳 two hemp ropes **③** 代数方程式内未知数的值 solution of an algebraic equation [方根] 数学上, 任何次自乘幂 (mì) 的底数, 也省称“根” (also 根 for short) root **④** 化学上指带电的基 radical: 氢 ~ hydrogen radical | 硫酸 ~ acid radical

跟 gēn ㄍㄣ **①** (一儿) 踵, 脚的后部 heel: 脚后 ~ heel **②** **extension** 鞋袜的后部 heel of a sock or a shoe: 袜后 ~ 几 heel of a sock **③** 随在后面, 紧接着 to follow: 一个 ~ 一个别掉队。Follow one after another and don't lag behind. | 开完会 ~ 着就参观。The meeting was followed by a visit. **④** **extension** 赶, 及 to catch up with: 后续部队也 ~ 上来了。The follow-up troops have caught up too. **⑤** 连词 **conjunction**, 和, 同 and; with: 我 ~ 他都是山东人。He

and I are both from Shandong. **⑥** 介词 **preposition**, 对, 向 to; with: 已经 ~ 他说过了。I've talked to him about it.

[跟头] (一 tou) **1** 身体摔倒 to tumble; to fall: 摔 ~ ~ to have a fall | 栽 ~ ~ to have a fall **2** 身体向下翻转的动作 somersault: 翻 ~ ~ to turn (or do) a somersault

哏 gēn ㄍㄣ 〈方 dialect〉 **①** 滑稽, 可笑, 有趣 amusing; comical; funny: 这话真 ~。What he says is really funny. **②** 滑稽的话或表情 comical speech or expression: 捧 ~ (of the supporting role in a cross talk) to help the leading role to make the audience laugh by funny words or gestures | 逗 ~ (of the leading role in a cross talk) to make the audience laugh by saying sth funny or by playing the fool

艮 ㄍㄣ 〈方 dialect〉 食物韧而不脆 (of food) tough; leathery: ~ 萝卜不好吃。Tough radishes are not good to the taste.

㊦ gèn 见 228 页 see p228

亘 (* 互) gèn ㄍㄣ 空间或时间上延续不断 (of space or time) to extend; to stretch: 绵 ~ 数十里 to extend for tens of li | ~ 古及今 from time immemorial down to the present day

艮 ㄍㄣ 八卦之一, 符号为 三, 代表山 gen, one of the Eight Diagrams, symbol-

ized by 三, indicating a mountain

㊦ gēn 见228页 see p228

莨 gèn ㄍㄣˋ [毛莨] 多年生草本植物,喜生在水边湿地,夏天开五瓣黄花,果实集成球状。全草有毒,可作外用药 buttercup (*Ranunculus*)

GENG

ㄍㄥ

更 ㊦ gēng ㄍㄥ ① 改变, 更换 to change; to replace (㊦ **doublet** 一改 to alter | 一换 to replace | 变—to change); ~ 动 to change; to alter | 万象~ 新。Everything takes on a new look. | ~ 番 (轮流调换) by turns; alternately | ~ 正错误 to make corrections of errors (in published statements or articles) ② 经历 to experience; 少 (shào) 不~ 事 to be a spring chicken ③ 旧时一夜分五更 watch; one of the five two-hour periods into which the night was formerly divided; 三~ 半夜 at midnight; in the dead of night | 打~ (打梆敲锣报时巡夜) to beat the watches

㊦ gèng 见230页 see p230

庚 gēng ㄍㄥ ① 天干的第七位, 用作顺序的第七位, geng, the 7th of the 10 Heavenly Stems; seventh ② 年龄 age; 同~ to be of the same age

赓 gēng ㄍㄥ 继续 to continue (㊦ **doublet** 一续 to continue)

鸹 gēng ㄍㄥ 见66页“鸹”字条“鸹鸹”(cāng—) see 鸹

鸹 on p66

耕 gēng ㄍㄥ ① 用犁把土翻松 to plough; to till; 深~ 细作 deep ploughing and intensive cultivation ② 指从事某种劳动 to work (for a living); 笔~ to earn a living by writing | 舌~ to make a living by teaching

羹 gēng ㄍㄥ 煮或蒸成的汁状、糊状、冻状的食品 thick soup; custard; 鸡蛋~ egg custard | 肉~ meat broth | 豆腐~ beancurd custard [调羹] (tiáo—) 喝汤用的小勺子。也叫“羹匙(chí)” (also called 羹匙) soup spoon

埂 gěng ㄍㄥˊ ① (一子、一儿) 田间稍稍高起的小路 ridge; low bank of earth between fields; 田~ 儿 ridge (of field) | 地~ 子 ridge ② 地势高起的地方 long, narrow mound

哽 gěng ㄍㄥˊ 声气阻塞 to choke; ~ 咽 (yè) to choke with sobs; to sob

绁 gěng ㄍㄥˊ 汲水用的绳子 well rope; ~ 短汲深 (喻才力不能胜任) a short rope for a deep well — ability not equal to an important post

梗 gěng ㄍㄥˊ ① (一子、一儿) 植物的枝或茎 stalk; stem; 花~ flower stem | 荷~ lotus stem [梗概] 大略的情节 broad outline; gist ② 直, 挺立 to straighten; ~ 着脖子 to stiffen one's neck ③ 阻塞, 妨碍 to obstruct; to block (㊦ **dou-**

blet — 塞 to block): 从中作~ to hinder sb from carrying out a plan; to put a spoke in sb's wheel

鲠 (* 鲠) gěng ㄍㄥˇ ① 鱼骨 fishbone ② 骨头 卡在嗓子里 (of a fishbone) to get stuck in one's throat [骨鲠] 正直 upright

耿 gěng ㄍㄥˇ ① 光明 bright ② 正直 upright: ~ 介 *up-right; honest and straightforward* [耿直] (* 梗直、* 鲠直) 直爽, 正直 honest and frank; upright

[耿耿] ① 形容忠诚 devoted; dedicated: 忠心 ~ ~ to be extremely loyal and devoted ② 心里老想着不能忘怀 to have sth on one's mind; to be troubled with sth; ~ ~ 于怀 to take sth to heart

颈 (頸) ㄍㄥˇ 义同 颈 ① “颈”，用于“脖子” same as 颈 ② in meaning, used in 脖子

㊦ jǐng 见 360 页 see p360

更 ㄍㄥˋ 副词 *adverb* ① 再, 又 further; what is more: ~ 上一层楼 to climb (or go up) one storey higher — to make further progress ② 越发, 愈加 more; even more: ~ 好 better | ~ 明显了 more distinct

㊦ gēng 见 229 页 see p229

晒 gèng ㄍㄥˋ 晒。多用于人名 (geng, usually used in a given name) to bask; to dry in the sun

GONG

《X》

工 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 工人 worker; 矿 ~ miner | 技 ~ skilled worker; mechanic | ~ 农联盟 worker-peasant alliance ② 工业 industry; 化 ~ chemical industry | ~ 商界 industrial and commercial circles ③ 工作, 工程 work; project; construction; 做 ~ to work | ~ 具 tool | 手 ~ handwork | 兴 ~ to start construction [工程] 关于制造、建筑、开矿等, 有一定计划进行的工作 engineering; project: 土木 ~ ~ civil engineering | 水利 ~ ~ water conservancy project; irrigation works ④ 一个工人一个劳动日的工作 a man-day: 这件工程需要二十个 ~ 才能完成。This project will take 20 man-days to complete. ⑤ 精细 fine; exquisite: ~ 笔画 traditional Chinese ~ meticulous painting ⑥ 善于; 长于 to be good at: ~ 书善画 to be versed in calligraphy and painting ⑦ 旧时乐谱的记音符号, 相当于简谱的“3” gong, a note of the scale in gongche pu in former times, corresponding to 3 in numbered musical notation [工尺] (— chě) 我国旧有的音乐记谱符号, 计有合、四、一、上、尺 (chě)、工、凡、六、五、乙, 相当于简谱的 5、6、7、1、2、3、4、5、6、7。“工尺”是这些符号的总称 gongche, term for the tradi-

tional Chinese musical scale with the symbols of 合, 四, 一, 上, 尺, 工, 凡, 六, 五, 乙, which correspond respectively to 5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 in numbered musical notation

[工夫][功夫](—fu) 1 时间(多用“工夫”)(usually written as 工夫) time; 有~~来一趟。Come here if you have time. 2 长期努力实践的成果, 本领(多用“功夫”)(usually written as 功夫) skill; ~~~深 to have a great skill

功 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 功劳, 贡献较大的成绩 meritorious service; 记大~一次 to cite sb for outstanding service | 立~ to render meritorious service [功臣] 封建时代指为皇帝效劳有功的官吏, 现在指对某项事业有特殊功劳的人 one who has rendered outstanding service; meritorious person ② 功夫 effort; work; 用~hardworking | 下苦~to work very hard ③ 成就, 成效 achievement; effect; 成~to succeed | 徒劳无~to make a futile effort ④ 物理学上指度量能量转换的量。在外力作用下使物体顺力的方向移动, 机械功的大小就等于这个力和物体移动距离的乘积 work

红 ㊦ gōng ㄍㄨㄥ [女红] 旧指女子所做的缝纫、刺绣等工作。也作“女工”(also written as 女工) (in former times) needlework

㊦ hóng 见277页 see p277

攻 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 攻击, 打击, 进击, 跟“守”相对 (the opposite of 守) to attack; to take the offensive; ~守同盟 offensive and defensive alliance; pact to shield each other | ~势 offensive | ~城 to attack a city ② extension 指摘别人的错误 to accuse; ~人之短 to attack someone at his weakest point ③ 致力研究 to study; to major in; ~读 to study diligently; to specialize in | 专~化学 to major in chemistry

弓 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 射箭或发弹 (dàn) 丸的器具 bow; 弹~catapult | ~箭 bow and arrow ② (一子) 像弓的用具 (of a stringed instrument) bow; 胡琴~子 bow of huqin ③ 旧时丈量地亩的器具, 也是计量单位。1 弓约等于 5 市尺。240 平方弓为 1 亩 gong, land-measuring instrument in former times; unit of length for measuring land (one gong is about 5 chi and 240 square gong is equal to one mu) ④ 弯曲 to bend; to bow; ~腰 to hunch

躬 (* 躬) gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 身体 body ② extension 自身, 亲自 personally; ~行 to practise personally | ~耕 to do farming personally ③ 弯曲身体 to bend forward; to bow; ~身 to bend forward

公 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 属于国家或集体的, 跟“私”相对 (the opposite of 私) public; state-

owned; collective: ~物 *public property* | ~务 *public affairs; official business* | 大~无私 *selfless* ②公平, 公道 *fair; impartial*: ~允 *fair and just* | ~正 *fair; just; impartial* | 秉~办事 *to handle affairs impartially* ③让大家知道 *to make public*: ~开 *to make public; to make known to the public* | ~告 *public notice; announcement* | ~布 *to announce; to promulgate* [公示]公开宣布示知, 让公众了解并征求意见 (for soliciting opinions) *to make public* ④共同的, 大家承认的, 大多数适用的 *common; general*: ~海 *high seas* | 爱国~约 *patriotic pledge* | 几何~理 *geometric axiom* [公司]合股(或单股)经营的一种工商业组织, 经营产品的生产、商品的流转或某些建设事业 *company; corporation; firm*: 百货~~ *department store* | 运输~~ *transport company* | 煤气~~ *gas company* ⑤公制的 *metric*: ~里 *kilometre* | ~尺 *metre* | ~斤 *kilogram* ⑥属于国家的或集体的事 *public affairs; official business*: ~文 *official document* | 办~ *to handle official business* | 因~出差 *to go on a business trip* ⑦雄性的 *male*: ~鸡 *cock* | ~羊 *ram* ⑧对祖辈和老年男子的称呼 (叠 *reduplication*) (term of address for one's grandfather's generation or an old man): 外~ *maternal grandfather* | 老~~ *grandpa* ⑨丈夫的

父亲 (叠 *reduplication*) *husband's father; father-in-law*: ~婆 *husband's parents; parents-in-law* ⑩我国古代五等爵位 (公、侯、伯、子、男) 的第一等 *duke, the first rank of the five ranks of nobility* (公, 侯, 伯, 子, 男) in ancient China ⑪对年长男子的尊称 (respectful term of address for an elderly man): 诸~ *all the gentlemen* | 丁~ *the revered Mr Ding*

蚣 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 见 795 页“蜈”字条“蜈蚣”(wúgong) see 蜈蚣 on p795

供 ⊖ gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 供给(jǐ), 准备着东西给需要的人应用 *to supply; to provide*: ~养 *to support; to provide for (one's parents or elders)* | 提~ *to provide* | ~销 *supply and marketing* | ~求相应 *balance between supply and demand* | ~参考 *for your reference* [供给制]对工作人员不给工资, 只供给生活必需品的一种制度 *supply system, a system of payment in kind, providing the working personnel with primary necessities of life*

⊖ gòng 见 234 页 see p234

龚(龔) gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 姓 Gong, a surname

肱 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 胳膊由肘到肩的部分, 泛指胳膊 *upper arm; arm*: 曲~ *to bend one's arm* [股肱] ① *figurative* 旧指得力的助手 (in former times) *right-hand assistant*

宫 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 房屋, 封建时代专指帝王的住所 palace; 故 ~ *Imperial Palace* ② 神话中神仙居住的房屋或庙宇的名称 (house in which supernatural beings live or name of temples) palace ③ 一些文化娱乐场所的名称 (place for cultural activities and recreation) palace; 少年 ~ *Children's Palace* | 文化 ~ *Cultural Palace* ④ 宫刑, 古代阉割生殖器的残酷肉刑 (punishment in ancient China) castration ⑤ 古代五音“宫、商、角、徵 (zhǐ)、羽”之一 *gong*, one of the five notes (宫, 商, 角, 徵, 羽) of the ancient Chinese scale

恭 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 肃敬, 谦逊有礼貌 respectful (㊦ *doublet* 一敬 respectful); ~ 贺 *to congratulate* [出恭] 排泄大小便 (for bowel movement) to go to the lavatory

恭 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 用于人名。李恭, 清代人 (*gong*, used in a given name) Li Gōng, a scholar in the Qing Dynasty

觥 gōng ㄍㄨㄥ 古代用兽角做的一种饮酒器皿 *gong*, an ancient wine vessel made of horn

巩 (鞏) gǒng ㄍㄨㄥ 坚固, 结实, 使牢固 to consolidate; to strengthen; 基础 ~ 固. *The foundation is solid.* | ~ 固学习成果 *to consolidate the achievement in studies* | ~ 固人民民主专政 *to consolidate the people's democratic*

dictatorship

汞 (* 录) gǒng ㄍㄨㄥ 通称“水银”。一种金属元素, 符号 Hg, 银白色的液体, 能溶解金、银、锡、钾、钠等。可用来制温度表、气压计、水银灯等 (commonly called 水银) mercury; hydrargyrum (Hg) [汞溴 (xiù) 红] 俗叫“二百二”或“红药水”, 是敷伤口的杀菌剂 (popularly called 二百二 or 红药水) mercurochrome

拱 gǒng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 拱手, 两手向上相合表示敬意 to cup one hand in the other before the chest in salutation ② 两手合围 (with two arms) to surround; ~ 抱 *to surround; to encircle* | ~ 木 *to embrace the tree* ③ *extension* 环绕 to surround; to encircle; ~ 卫 *to surround and protect* ③ 肩膀向上耸 to shrug (shoulders); ~ 肩膀 *to hunch one's shoulders* ④ 建筑物上呈弧形的结构, 大多中间高两侧低 arch; ~ 门 *arched door* | ~ 桥 *arched bridge* | 连 ~ 坝 *multi-arch dam* ⑤ 顶动, 向上或向前推 to push upward or forward; ~ 芽 (*of buds*) *to sprout up through the earth* | 虫子 ~ 土 (*of earthworms*) *to wriggle through the earth* | 猪用嘴 ~ 地. *Pigs dig up the earth with their snouts.*

珙 gǒng ㄍㄨㄥ ① 大璧 a kind of jade ② 珙县, 地名, 在四川省 Gongxian County, a place in Sichuan Province

拱 gǒng ㄍㄨㄥˇ [料拱] (dǒu —) 旧同“斗拱”。参看 158 页“斗 ㊸ ③” (see 斗 ㊸ ③ on p158) same as 斗拱 in former time

共 gòng ㄍㄨㄥˋ ①同，一齐 together (㊸ *doublet* 一同 together): 和平～处五项原则 *the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence* | 干部和战士同甘～苦。 *The officers shared the joys and sorrows of the soldiers.* | 取得～识 *to come to a common understanding* ②副词 *adverb*, 总, 合计 altogether; in all (㊸ *doublet* 一总 altogether): ～二十人 *altogether 20 people* | ～计 *to add up to* ③共产党的简称 short for the Communist Party: 中～ *the CPC*

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“恭” (gōng) also same as 恭

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“供” (gōng) also same as 供

供 ㊸ gòng ㄍㄨㄥˋ ①向神佛或死者奉献祭品 *to lay (offerings): ～佛 to give offerings to Buddha; to enshrine and worship Buddha* ②指奉献的祭品 *offerings*: 上～ *to lay offerings on the altar* ③被审问时在法庭上陈述事实 *statement made by the person on trial*: 招～ *to confess* | 口～ *oral confession* | ～状 *written confession* | ～认 *to confess*

㊸ gōng 见 232 页 see p232

贡 gòng ㄍㄨㄥˋ ①古代指属国或臣民向君主献东西 (in

ancient China) to pay tribute to the sovereign by a vassal state or a subject [贡献] ①拿出力量或财物来给国家和人民 to contribute; to dedicate; to devote: ～～出自己的一切 *to contribute all one has; to dedicate oneself heart and soul* ②对人民、人类社会所做的有益的事 contribution: 马克思、恩格斯创立的学说, 是对人类的伟大～～。*The theory founded by Marx and Engels is a great contribution to mankind.* ③贡品 tribute: 进～ *to pay tribute* ④封建时代指选拔人才, 推荐给朝廷 *to recommend scholars or suitable persons to the imperial court in feudal times*: ～生 *scholars recommended by local governments to the Imperial College in the capital city* | ～举 *to recommend suitable persons to the imperial court for national service*

贡 gòng ㄍㄨㄥˋ [贡吓] (—bù) 地名, 在柬埔寨 Kampot, a place in Cambodia

㊸ GOU ㄍㄡ ㄍㄡ

勾 ㊸ gōu ㄍㄡ ①用笔画出符号, 表示删除或截取 *to tick off; to cancel; to cross out*: ～了这笔账 *to cancel the debt* | 一笔～销 *to write off at one stroke; to cancel totally* | 把精彩的文句～出来 *to put a tick at the excellent sentences* ②描画, 用线条画出形象的边

缘 to delineate; to draw: ~ 图样 to draw a draft (or pattern) ④ **transfer** 用灰涂抹建筑物上砖、瓦或石块之间的缝 to point; to fill up the joints of brickwork with mortar or cement: ~ 墙缝 to point a brick wall | 用灰 ~ 抹房顶 to point the roof with mortar ③ 招引, 引 to induce; to evoke (⑤ **doublet** 一引 to induce): ~ 结 to collude with | ~ 通 to collude with | ~ 搭 to gang up with; to be in collusion with | 这一问 ~ 起他的话来了。This question prompted his talking. ④ 我国古代称不等腰直角三角形中构成直角的较短的边 *gou*, used in ancient China for the shorter leg of a right triangle

[勾留] 停留 to stop over: 在那里 ~ ~ 几天 to stop over there for several days

⊖ gòu 见 236 页 see p236

沟 (溝) gōu ① 流水道 ditch; channel; trench: 阴 ~ sewer; underground ditch | 阳 ~ ditch; open sewer [沟通] 使两方通达 to link up; to connect: ~ ~ 文化 to promote cultural exchanges ② 像沟的东西 sth like a ditch: 车 ~ rut

钩 (* 鉤) gōu ① (一子、一儿) 悬挂或探取东西用的器具, 形状弯曲, 头端尖锐 hook: 秤 ~ 儿 steel-yard hook | 钓鱼 ~ 儿 fishhook | 挂 ~ 儿 hook | 火 ~ 子 poker; fire hook ② (一子、一儿) 形状

像钩子的 hooklike thing: 蝎子的 ~ 子 sting of a scorpion ③ (一儿) 汉字的一种笔形 (ㄣ ㄥ 等) (in Chinese characters, such as ㄣ, ㄥ, etc) hook stroke ④ 用钩状物探取 to hook; 把床底下那本书 ~ 出来。Hook out the book from under the bed. ⑤ **extension** 研究, 探寻 to search; to seek: ~ 深致远 to seek the profound truth ⑤ 同“勾” ② same as 勾 ② ⑥ 一种缝纫法, 多指缝合衣边 (usually used to denote sewing up an edging) a way of sewing: ~ 贴边 to sew on an edging

勾 ⊖ gōu ① 古同“勾” same as 勾 in ancient Chinese

[高句丽] [高句骊] (一—lí) 古族名, 古国名 Koguryo, an ancient race or country

[句践] 春秋时越王名 Goujian, the king of the state of Yue during the Spring and Autumn Period

⊖ jù 见 371 页 see p371

佝 gōu ① [佝偻] (一—lóu) 佝偻病, 俗称“小儿软骨病”。由于食物中缺少钙、磷和维生素 D, 并缺乏日光照射而引起的骨骼发育不良。症状有方头、鸡胸、两腿弯曲等。(popularly called 小儿软骨病) rickets

枸 ⊖ gōu ① [枸橘] (一—jú) 就是枳 (zhǐ)。参看 979 页“枳” (i. e. 枳) trifoliate orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) (see 枳 on p979)

㊦ gǒu 见236页 see p236

㊦ jǔ 见370页 see p370

绠 gōu ㄍㄡ 刀剑等柄上所缠的绳 string round the handle of a knife, sword, etc

鞬(鞬) gōu ㄍㄡ 古代的套袖 ancient over-sleeves

篝 gōu ㄍㄡ 熏笼 cage [篝火] 原指用笼子罩着的火, 现指在野外或空旷的地方燃烧的火堆 (originally used to denote a fire covered by a cage) bonfire; campfire

鞣 gōu ㄍㄡ [鞣鞣] (—bèi) 活塞, 唧筒里或蒸汽机、内燃机的汽缸里往复运动的机件 piston

苟 gǒu ㄍㄡ 姓 Gou, a surname

苟 gǒu ㄍㄡ ① 姑且, 暂且 temporary: ~ 安 to seek momentary ease | ~ 延残喘 to linger on in a worsening condition ② 马虎, 随便 careless; casual: 一丝不~ to be conscientious and meticulous ③ 文言连词 conjunction in classical Chinese, 假如 if: ~ 可以利民, 不循其礼。If it benefits the people, the rules of etiquette can be neglected. ④ 姓 Gou, a surname

岫 gǒu ㄍㄡ [岫嶺] (—lǒu) 山峰名, 衡山的主峰, 也指衡山, 在湖南省中南部 (also used to denote Hengshan Mountain) Goulou, the highest peak of Hengshan Mountain, in the south central of Hunan Prov-

ince

狗 gǒu ㄍㄡ 一种家畜, 听觉、嗅觉都很灵敏, 有的善于看守门户 dog [狗腿子] ㊦ figurative 走狗, 为有权势的人奔走做坏事的人 lackey; hired thug; henchman

枸 ㊦ gǒu ㄍㄡ [枸杞] (—qǐ) 落叶灌木, 夏天开淡紫色花。果实红色, 叫枸杞子, 可入药 Chinese wolfberry (*Lycium chinense*)

㊦ gōu 见235页 see p235

㊦ jǔ 见370页 see p370

筍 gǒu ㄍㄡ 竹制的捕鱼器具 bamboo basket trap for fishing

勾 ㊦ gòu ㄍㄡ ① 勾当 (dang), 事情 (多指坏事) (derogatory) business; deal ② 同“够” same as 够 ③ 姓 Gou, a surname

㊦ gōu 见234页 see p234

构(構、①-③ *構) gòu ㄍㄡ

① 构造, 组合 to construct; to form: ~ 屋 to build a house | ~ 图 composition of a picture | ~ 词 to form a word [构造] 各组成部分及其相互关系 structure; construction; 人体 ~ ~ structure of the human body | 飞机的 ~ ~ construction of a plane | 句子的 ~ ~ sentence construction ② 结成 (用于抽象事物) (used for sth abstract) to fabricate; to make up: ~ 怨 to incur hatred; to be at feud | 虚 ~ to fabricate; to make up [构思] 做文章或进行艺术创作时

运用心思 to conceive; to work out the plot of a literary work or the composition of a painting
 ③作品 literary composition: 佳 ~ *good piece of writing* | 杰 ~ *masterpiece*
 ④构树, 落叶乔木, 开淡绿色花。果实红色。树皮纤维可造纸。也叫“榿”(gǔ)或“楮”(chǔ) (also called 榿 or 楮) paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)

购(購) gòu ㄍㄡˋ 买 to buy; to purchase (㊦ *doublet* 一买 to buy; to purchase): ~物 to go shopping | ~置 to buy | 采~原料 to purchase (or buy) raw materials

诟 gòu ㄍㄡˋ ①耻辱 shame; humiliation ②辱骂 to abuse; to revile

垢 gòu ㄍㄡˋ ①污秽, 脏东西 dirt; filth: 油 ~ *grease stain* | 牙 ~ *tartar* | 藏污纳 ~ to harbour the wicked and evil ②耻辱。也作“诟”(also written as 诟) humiliation

够(*夠) gòu ㄍㄡˋ ①足, 满 enough; sufficient: ~数 sufficient in quantity; enough | ~用 enough for use; sufficiency | ~多 enough in quantity ㊦ *transfer* 腻, 厌烦 to be tired of: 这个话我真听~了。I'm tired of these remarks. ②达到, 及 to reach: ~得着 to be able to reach | ~格 to be qualified; to be up to the standard

遘 gòu ㄍㄡˋ 相遇 to meet; to come across

媾 gòu ㄍㄡˋ ①结合, 交合 coition: 婚~(亲上做亲) (between two relatives) marriage | 交~(雌雄配合) copulation ②交好 to reach an agreement: ~和(讲和) to make (or negotiate) peace

覩 gòu ㄍㄡˋ 遇见 to meet; 罕 ~ (很少见) rarely seen

彀 gòu ㄍㄡˋ ①同“够” same as 够 ②使劲张弓 to draw a bow to the full [彀中] (—zhōng) 箭能射及的范围 shooting range ㊦ *figurative* 牢笼, 圈套 snare; trap [入彀] ㊦ *figurative* 进牢笼, 入圈套 to fall into a trap; to be caught in a trap

GU

ㄍㄨ

估 ㊦ gū ㄍㄨ 揣测, 大致地推算 to estimate; to appraise: ~计 to estimate; to appraise | ~量 to appraise; to estimate | 不要低~了群众的力量。Don't underestimate the potentiality of the masses. | ~一~价钱 to estimate the price

㊦ gù 见242页 see p242

咕 gū ㄍㄨ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, coo: 布谷鸟 ~ ~ 地叫。The cuckoo is coo-cooing. [咕咚] (—dōng) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 重东西落下声 thud; plump [咕嘟] 1 (—dū) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 水的响声 bubble; gurgle 2 (—du) 煮, 煮得滚滚的 to boil for a long time: 东西 ~ ~ 烂了吃, 容易消化。

Overcooked food is easier to digest. 3 (—du) 鼓起 to purse one's lips; to pout; 他气得把嘴~~起来。 *He sulkily pursed his lips.* [咕唧] (—ji) 小声说话 to whisper; to murmur [咕噜] [—lū] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 形容水流动或东西滚动的声音 rumble; roll [咕咚] (—nong) 小声说话 to murmur

沽 gū <X ① 买 to buy: ~酒 to buy wine | ~名钓誉 (有意做使人赞扬的事, 捞取个人声誉) to fish (or angle) for fame and compliments ② 卖 to sell: 待价而~ (喻等候有了较高的待遇再贡献自己的才智) to wait to sell at a good price; to wait for higher pay to the contribution of one's wisdom

姑 gū <X ① 父亲的姊妹 (叠 *reduplication*) aunt; father's sister ② 丈夫的姊妹 husband's sister; sister-in-law: ~嫂 woman and her elder brother's wife; sisters-in-law | 大~子 husband's elder sister; sister-in-law ③ 妻称夫的母亲 husband's mother; mother-in-law: 翁~ (公婆) husband's parents; parents-in-law ④ 姑且, 暂且 for the time being: ~妄言之 to tell sb sth for what it's worth | ~置勿论 to leave sth aside for the moment [姑息] 暂求苟安 to appease ⑤ *transfer* 无原则地宽容 to indulge; to tolerate: 对错误的行为绝不~。 *We tolerate no wrong behaviour.*

轱 gū <X [轱辘] (—lū) 1 车轮 wheel 2 滚动, 转 (zhuàn) to roll; to turn: 别让球~~了。 *Don't let the ball roll away.*

鸪 gū <X 见 965 页“鸪”字条 “鸪鸪” (zhè—)、56 页“鸪”字条“鸪鸪” (bó—) see 鸪鸪 on p965 and 鸪鸪 on p56

菇 gū <X 蕈 (xùn) mushroom: 香~ fragrant mushroom | 金针~ *Flammulina velutipes*

蛄 gū <X 见 463 页“蛄”字条 “蛄蛄” (lóu—)、300 页“蛄”字条“蛄蛄” (huì—) see 蛄蛄 on p463 and 蛄蛄 on p300

辜 gū <X ① 罪 guilt; crime: 无~ innocent | 死有余~。 *One's crimes deserve more than death, or Even death would not expiate all his crimes.* ② 亏负, 违背 to let down; to disappoint: ~负了他的一番好意 to waste his kindness

酤 gū <X ① 买酒 to buy wine ② 卖酒 to sell wine

呱 gū <X [呱呱] 古书上指小儿哭声 (in ancient Chinese texts) cry of a baby

⊖ guā 见 244 页 see p244

⊕ guǎ 见 245 页 see p245

孤 gū <X ① 幼年丧父或父母双亡 (of a child) fatherless or orphaned ② 单独 alone; solitary (⊕ *doublet* 一独 lonely; solitary): ~雁 solitary wild goose | ~掌难鸣 (喻力量单薄, 难以有所作为) *It is impossible to clap with one*

hand — It is hard to succeed without support. | ~ 立 isolated ③ 古代君主的自称 (used by an emperor to call himself in ancient China) I: ~ 家 (used by an emperor in ancient China) I | ~ 王 (used by an emperor in ancient China) I ④ 同“辜②” same as 辜②: ~ 恩负义 to be ungrateful

瓢 gū <X 大骨 big bone

菰 (①* 菰) gū <X ① 多年生草本植物,生在浅水里,开淡紫红色小花。嫩茎经黑穗病菌寄生后膨大,叫茭白,果实叫菰米,都可以吃 wild rice (*Zizania*) ② 同“菇” same as 菇

觚 gū <X ① 古代一种盛酒的器具 ancient wine vessel ② 古代写字用的木板 ancient wooden writing tablet: 操~ (执笔写作) to write ③ 棱角 edge and corner

骨 ⊖ gū <X [骨朵] (—duo) (—儿) 没有开放的花朵 flower bud [骨节] (—jie) 泛指长条形东西的一段 (of a long object) section [骨碌] (—lu) 滚动 to roll

⊖ gǔ 见240页 see p240

蓇 gū <X [蓇葵] (—tū) ① 果实的一种,成熟时在一面开裂,如芍药、八角的果实 follicle ② 骨朵儿 flower bud

箍 gū <X ① 用竹篾或金属条束紧器物 (with a bamboo or metal strip) to bind tightly; to hoop: ~ 木盆 to bind

a wooden basin ② (—儿) 束紧器物的圈 hoop: 铁~ iron hoop

古 gǔ <X ① 时代久远的,过去的,跟“今”相对 (the opposite of 今) ancient (㊦ double — 老 ancient): ~ 书 ancient book | ~ 迹 historic site; place of historic interest | ~ 为今用 to make the past serve the present; to apply old traditions for modern purposes [古板] 守旧固执,呆板 old-fashioned and inflexible [古怪] 奇怪,罕见,不合常情 strange; odd; eccentric ② 古体诗 ancient poetry; form of classical poetry: 五~ five-character-line poem | 七~ seven-character-line poem

[古董] (*骨董) 古代留传下来的器物 antique; curio ㊦ figurative 顽固守旧的人或过时的东西 old-fashioned person or article; old fogey

诂 gǔ <X 用通行的话解释古代语言文字或方言字义 to explain archaic or dialectal words in the contemporary language: 训~ explanation of words in ancient books; exegesis | 解~ explanatory notes in ancient books; exegesis | 字~ word for word explanation of a text in ancient books

牯 gǔ <X 牯牛,指公牛 bull: 黄~ ox | 黑~ black bull

罟 gǔ <X <古 archaism> 捕鱼的网 fishnet

钴 gǔ <X 一种金属元素,符号 Co,银白色。有延展性,熔点高,可以磁化,是制造

超硬耐热合金和磁性合金的重要原料。钴的放射性同位素钴-60在机械、化工、冶金等方面都有广泛的应用,在医疗上可以代替镭治疗癌症 cobalt (Co)

赅 gǔ ㄍǔ ㄐㄧㄚˇ (又 also jiǎ) 福 felicity; good fortune

盥 gǔ ㄍǔ (一子) 烹饪用具, 周围陡直的深锅 deep pot; 瓷 ~ 子 china pot | 沙 ~ 子 earthenware pot

谷 (②-④ 穀) ㄍǔ ㄍǔ ① 山谷, 两山中间的水道。又指两山之间 (also used to denote land between two hills or mountains) valley; gorge: 万丈深 ~ fathomless ravine; bottomless chasm; very deep valley ② 庄稼和粮食的总称 cereal crops; grain: 五 ~ five cereals ③ (一子) 一种禾本科植物, 子实碾去皮以后就成小米, 供食用, 茎可喂牲口 millet (Setaria italica) ④ (方 dialect) 稻, 也指稻的子实 paddy: 糯 ~ glutinous rice | 粳 (jīng) ~ round-grained non-glutinous rice | 轧 (yà) ~ 机 thresher; threshing machine ⑤ 姓 Gu, a surname

㊦ yù 见 920 页 see p920

汨 gǔ ㄍǔ 水流的的声音或样子 (叠 reduplication) (of running water) gurgle

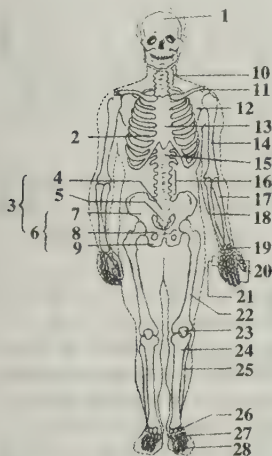
股 gǔ ㄍǔ ① 大腿, 自胯至膝盖的部分 thigh (图见 741 页“体” picture on p741) ② 事物的一部分 part of sth ③ 股份,

指集合资金的一份 share; stock: ~ 东 shareholder; stockholder | ~ 票 share; stock | ~ 市 stock market ④ 机关团体中的一个部门 section: 总务 ~ general affairs section | 卫生 ~ hygiene section ⑤ 合成绳线等的部分 strand; ply: 合 ~ 线 plied yarn | 三 ~ 绳 three-strand rope ⑥ 指不等腰直角三角形中构成直角的长边 longer leg of a right triangle ⑦ 量词 quantifier ⑧ 用于成条的东西 (used for a long and narrow thing): 一 ~ 道 (路) a road | 一 ~ 线 a skein of thread | 一 ~ 泉水 a stream of spring water ⑨ 用于气味、力气 (used for smell, strength, etc): 一 ~ 香味 a whiff of fragrance | 一 ~ 劲 a burst of energy ⑩ 用于成批的人 (多指匪徒或敌军) (used for a group of people, usually of bandits or enemy): 一 ~ 残匪 a gang of remnants of the bandits

骨 ㄍǔ ㄍǔ ① 骨头, 脊椎动物身体里面支持身体的坚硬组织 bone: 脊椎 ~ vertebra; spine [骨骼] 全身骨头的总称 skeleton [骨干] (一 gàn) diaphysis ② figurative 中坚有力的 backbone: ~ ~ 分子 key (or core) member | ~ ~ 作用 to act as the mainstay [骨节] 两骨 (或更多) 相连接的关节 joint [骨肉] flesh and blood ③ figurative 最亲近的有血统关系的人, 指父母、子女、兄弟、姊妹 kindred ④ 像骨的东西 sth like a bone: 钢 ~ 水泥 reinforced con-

crete ③ 品格, 气概 *character*; quality; spirit; ~气 *strength of character*; *moral integrity* | 媚 ~obsequiousness

⊖ gū 见239页 see p239



人体骨骼 Human Bone Structure

- 17 桡骨 radius
- 18 尺骨 ulna
- 19 腕骨 carpus
- 20 指骨 phalanx
- 21 掌骨 metacarpus
- 22 股骨 femur
- 23 髌骨 patella
- 24 胫骨 tibia
- 25 腓骨 fibula
- 26 跗骨 tarsus
- 27 跖骨 metatarsus
- 28 趾骨 phalanx

饅 gǔ ㄍǔ [饅飣] (—duò) (—儿) 一种面制食品 *guduo*, a kind of food made of flour

榑 gǔ ㄍǔ [榑柁] (—duò) 截成一段一段的短木头 *wood block*; *stump*

鶡 ⊖ gǔ ㄍǔ [鶡鶡] (—zhōu) 古书上说的一种鸟, 羽毛青黑色, 尾巴短 *guzhou*, a kind of bird mentioned in ancient Chinese texts

⊖ hú 见283页 see p283

贾 ⊖ gǔ ㄍǔ ① 商人 *merchant* (㊦ **doublet** 商 — merchant)。古时特指坐商 (specially used to denote shopkeeper in ancient China) ② 卖 to sell; 余勇可~ (喻还有多余的力量可以使出) *with plenty of strength left in one — with strength yet to spare*

⊖ jiǎ 见324页 see p324

羖 (羖 羖) gǔ ㄍǔ 公羊 *ram*

蛊 (蠱) gǔ ㄍǔ 旧时传说把许多毒虫放在器皿里, 使互相吞食, 最后剩下不

1 颅 cranium

2 肋骨 ribs

3 骨盆 pelvis

4 骶骨 sacrum

5 尾椎 coccyx

6 髋骨 hip bone

7 髌骨 ilium

8 耻骨 pubis

9 坐骨 ischium

10 颈椎 vertebrae

11 锁骨 clavicle

12 肩胛骨 scapula

13 胸骨 sternum

14 肱骨 humerus

15 胸椎 thoracic vertebra

16 腰椎 lumbar vertebra

死的毒虫叫蛊,可用来毒害人 *gu*, a legendary venomous insect (Legend has it that someone had put many venomous insects in a utensil so that they ate each other, and he mixed the one that survived, called *gu*, with food to poison people in former times.) [蛊惑]使人心意迷惑 *to bewitch*

鹄 ⊖ gǔ ㄍㄨˇ 射箭的靶子 (in archery) target [鹄的] (—dì) 箭靶子的中心, 练习射击的目标 *bull's eye; centre of the target*

⊖ hú 见283页 see p283

鼓 gǔ ㄍㄨˇ ①打击乐器。多为圆柱形,中空,两头蒙皮,有军鼓、腰鼓、拨浪鼓等多种 *drum* [大鼓][大鼓书][鼓儿词] 曲艺的一种,一人打着鼓说唱故事,另一人弹弦子伴奏 *daggu, dagushu or gurci*, a folk art form with one person singing a versified story to the accompaniment of a small drum performed by himself and a three-stringed plucked instrument played by another person ②敲鼓 *to beat a drum*; 一~作气 *to be stimulated at the sound of the first drum; to get sth done in one vigorous effort* ③ *extension* ④ 1 击,拍,弹 *to beat; to clap; to play*; ~掌 *to clap one's hands; to applaud* | ~琴 *to play the zither* 2 发动,使振作起来 *to rouse; to agitate*; ~足干劲 *to go all out* | ~励 *to encourage* | ~动 *to agitate; to*

rouse | ~舞 *to inspire; to encourage* [鼓吹] ① 打击乐和管乐合奏 *ensemble of percussion instruments and wind instruments* ② 传播,宣扬 (现多用于贬义) (now usually used in the derogatory sense) *to preach* ③ 凸出,高起 (叠 *reduplication*) *to bulge; to swell*; 口袋装得~ ~的 *The pockets were bulging with something.*

臆 gǔ ㄍㄨˇ 膨胀,肚子胀起的病,通常有水臆、气臆两种。也作“鼓” (also written as 鼓) *ascites; tympanites*

瞽 gǔ ㄍㄨˇ 瞎 *blind*; ~者 *blind person*

毂 (轂) gǔ ㄍㄨˇ 车轮中心,有窟窿可以插轴的部分 *hub* (图见474页“轮” picture on p474)

穀 gǔ ㄍㄨˇ 就是构树。参看236页“构” (i. e. 构树) *papery mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera)* (see 构 on p236)

澍 gǔ ㄍㄨˇ [澍水] 地名,在湖南省湘乡。今作“谷水” (now written as 谷水) *Gushui*, a place in Xiangxiang, Hunan Province

估 ⊖ gù ㄍㄨˋ [估衣] (—yī) 旧指贩卖的旧衣服。贩卖旧衣的行业叫估衣业 (the trade of selling second-hand clothes, which is called 估衣业) *second-hand clothes on sale in former times*

⊖ gū 见237页 see p237

故 gù ㄍㄨˋ ①意外的事情 accident; 变~ unforeseen event | 事~ accident [故障] 机器等发生的毛病 breakdown ②缘故, 原因 reason; cause; 不知何~。The reason is unknown. | 无缘无~ without rhyme or reason; for no reason at all ③故意, 存心 intentionally; deliberately; on purpose; 明知~犯 to violate on purpose | ~弄玄虚 to turn simple things into mysteries deliberately ④老, 旧, 过去的 old; former; ~书 used book | ~人(老朋友) old friend | ~宫 Imperial Palace ⑤本来, 原来的 original; ~乡(老家) hometown ⑥死(指人)(of people) to die; ~去 to die; to pass away | 病~ to die of illness [物故] 指人死(of people) to die; to pass away ⑦连词 **conjunction**, 所以 therefore; hence; 他有坚强的意志, ~能克服困难。He was able to overcome the difficulty because he has a strong will.

固 gù ㄍㄨˋ ①结实, 牢靠 solid; firm (㊦ **doublet** 坚—solid; firm); 稳~ firm; stable ②坚定, 不变动 firmly; resolutely; ~请 insistent request | ~守阵地 to defend one's position tenaciously ③本, 原来 originally; ~有 intrinsic; inherent [固然] 连词 **conjunction**, 表示先承认原来的意思, 后面还要否定那个意思或者转到另一方面去 (admitting a certain fact for transition in the context) no doubt; true: 这项工作~~有

困难, 但是一定能完成。For all its difficulties, this task will surely be completed. ④坚硬 solid; hard; ~体 solid

垱 gù ㄍㄨˋ 堤。多用于地名 (gu, usually used in a place name) dyke; 牛王~ (在河南省夏邑) Niuwanggu (a place in Xiayi, Henan Province) | 青~集 (在山东省曹县) Qingguji (a place in Caoxian County, Shandong Province)

崮 gù ㄍㄨˋ 四周陡峭而顶部较平的山。多用于地名 (gu, usually used in a place name) mountain with a flat top and steep cliffs; 孟良~ (在山东省临沂) Menglianggu (a place in Linyi, Shandong Province) | 抱犊~ (在山东省枣庄和临沂交界的地方) Baodugu (a place at the juncture of Zaozhuang and Linyi, Shandong Province)

锢 gù ㄍㄨˋ ①把金属熔化开浇灌堵塞空隙 to plug with molten metal ②禁锢, 禁闭起来不许跟人接触 to imprison; to hold in custody

痼 gù ㄍㄨˋ 痼疾, 积久不易治的病 chronic disease ⑤ **extension** 长期养成不易克服的 inveterate; ~习 deep-rooted habit | ~癖 inveterate weakness; addiction

鲷 gù ㄍㄨˋ 鱼名, 又叫“黄鲷”。体长约0.3米, 侧扁, 口小无须, 银白带黄色。以藻类等为食。生活在江河湖泊中 (also called 黄鲷) silvery xenocypris (Xenocypris argentea)

顾(顧) gù ㄍㄨˋ ①回头看,泛指看 to turn round and look at; to look at: 回~ to look back; to retrospect | 环~ to look round | ~视左右 to look right and left ②拜访 to visit; to call on: 三~茅庐 three visits to show sincerity — to solicit the service of a wise man thrice in succession ③照管,注意 to take care of; to attend to: ~面子 to save one's face; to spare one's feelings | ~全大局 to take the interest of the whole into account | 奋不~身 to dash ahead regardless of one's own safety ④ **transfer** 商店称来买货物 to patronise: 惠~ patronage | ~客 customer | 主~ patron [照顾] ① 照管,特别关心 to look after; to take care: ~~群众的生活 to take care of the livelihood of the masses ② 旧时商店称顾客来买货 (in former times) to patronise ④ 文言连词 **conjunction in classical Chinese**, 但, 但是 but

桎 gù ㄍㄨˋ 古代束缚罪人两手的木制刑具 ancient wooden handcuffs

雇(*僱) gù ㄍㄨˋ ①出钱让人给自己做事 to hire; to employ: ~工 to hire labour | ~保姆 to hire a housemaid ②租赁交通运输工具 to hire means of transportation: ~车 to hire a car | ~牲口 to hire a beast of burden

GUA

《XY

瓜 guā ㄍㄨㄚ 蔓生植物,叶掌状,花大半是黄色,果实可吃,种类很多,有西瓜、南瓜、冬瓜、黄瓜等 melon (*Cucurbitaceae*) [瓜分]像切瓜一样地分割 to carve up; to divide up [瓜葛] (—gé) melon and vine ⑤ **figurative** 亲友关系或相牵连的关系 connection; implication

呱 ㄍㄨㄚ ㄉㄚ ㄍㄨㄚ ㄒㄩ ① **onomatopoeia**, clip-clop; clack [呱哒板儿] ① 唱莲花落 (lào) 等打拍子的器具 bamboo clappers ② 木拖鞋 clogs [呱呱] 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 鸭子、青蛙等的响亮叫声 (of ducks) quack; (of frogs) croak ④ **transfer** 形容好 top-notch; excellent: ~~叫 top-notch | 顶~~ tip-top; first-rate

① gū 见238页 see p238

② guǎ 见245页 see p245

胍 guā ㄍㄨㄚ 有机化合物,分子式 CH_5N_3 , 无色晶体,易潮解。是制药工业上的重要原料 guanidine

刮(②颯) guā ㄍㄨㄚ ①用刀子去掉物体表面的东西 to scrape: ~脸 to shave | ~冬瓜皮 to peel a white gourd ⑤ **figurative** 搜刮民财 to plunder; to fleece; to extort; 贪官污吏只会~地皮。Corrupt officials are only overlords who extort money from the people. ② 风吹动 (of

wind) to blow; ~倒了一棵树。
A tree has been blown down.

括 ⊖ guā <XY [挺括]> (方 *dialect*) (衣服、纸张等) 较硬而平整 (of clothes, paper, etc) stiff and smooth; neat [一塌括子] <方 *dialect*> 一股脑儿, 全部 all; entirely

⊖ kuò 见407页 see p407

苦 guā <XY [苦菱] (—lóu) 同“栝楼” same as 栝楼
栝 guā <XY 就是圆柏。参看255页“桧”(guì) (i. e. 圆柏) Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*) (see 桧 on p255)

[栝楼] (—lóu) 多年生草本植物, 爬蔓 (wàn), 开白花, 果实卵圆形。块根和果实都可入药 Chinese trichosanthes (*Trichosanthes kirilowii*)

鸱 guā <XY [老鸱] 乌鸦的俗称 (popular name for 乌鸦) crow

𩚑 (𩚑) guā <XY 黑嘴的 黄马 yellow horse with a black mouth

𦉳 (𦉳) guā <XY ① 古代青紫色的绶带 purple-blue ribbon used in ancient China ② 比喻妇女盘结的发髻 (of a woman) strand of hair

呱 ⊖ guǎ <XY [拉呱儿] (lāguār) <方 *dialect*> 聊天 to chat

⊖ guā 见244页 see p244

⊖ gū 见238页 see p238

刮 (刮) guǎ <XY ① 被尖锐的东西划破 to

be cut; to be split; 把手~破了 to have a cut on the hand | 裤子上~了个口子。There is a split in the trousers. ② 封建时代一种残酷的死刑, 把人的身体割成许多块 (a form of capital punishment in feudal times) to dismember a body

寡 guǎ <XY ① 少, 缺少 few; scant; ~言 reticent; taciturn | 优柔~断 irresolute and hesitant; indecisive | 多~不等 vary in number ② 古代君主的自称 (used by an emperor to call himself in ancient China) I: 称孤道~ to call oneself king; to act like an absolute ruler ③ 妇女死了丈夫 widowed; ~妇 widow

卦 guà <XY 八卦, 中国古代用来占卜的象征各种自然现象的八种符号, 相传是伏羲氏所创 Bagua, the Eight Trigrams used to divine various natural phenomena in ancient China; which is said to be originated by Fuxi [变卦] ④ *figurative* 已定的事情忽然改变 (含贬义) (with derogatory sense) to go back on one's word; to break an agreement

诿 guà <XY 失误 fault; mistake [诿误] ① 被牵连而受谴责或处分 to be punished for an implication; 为人~~ to be implicated in trouble for sb else's mistake ② 旧时也指撤职, 失官 (in former times) being dismissed from office

挂(*掛、②*罨) guà 《ㄍㄨㄚˋ》 ①

悬 to hang (㊦ **doublet** 悬—to hang); 红灯高～。A red lantern is hanging high. | ~图 wall map (or chart) ②惦记 to be concerned about (㊦ **doublet** 牵—to be concerned about): ~念 to worry about | ~虑 to worry about | 记~ to be concerned about ③登记 to register: ~号 to register | ~失 to report or declare the loss of sth ④量词 **quantifier**, 多用于成串的东西 (usually used for a set or string of things): 一~鞭 a string of firecrackers | 一~珠子 a string of pearls

褂 guà 《ㄍㄨㄚˋ》 (一子、一儿) 上身的衣服 Chinese-style garment; gown: 大~子 (长衫) gown | 小~儿 coat

GUAI

《ㄍㄨㄞˋ》

乖 guāi 《ㄍㄨㄞˋ》 ①不顺, 不和谐 abnormal; irregular (㊦ **doublet** 一僻 eccentric) ②指小孩听话, 懂事 (of child) well-behaved; obedient: 宝宝很~, 大人省事多了。A well-behaved baby will save his parents a lot of trouble. ③机灵, 伶俐 clever; smart; alert (㊦ **doublet** 一巧 clever; cute): 这孩子嘴~。The child is honey-tongued.

掴(掴) guāi 《ㄍㄨㄞˋ》 guó 《ㄍㄨㄛˊ》 (又 also guó) 打耳光 to slap; to slap sb on the face

拐(④*拐) guǎi 《ㄍㄨㄞˇ》 ①转折 to turn:

~过去就是大街。Turn over the corner and you'll see the main street. | ~弯抹角 to proceed along a zigzag road; to talk in a roundabout way | ~角 corner; turning ②骗走人或财物 to abduct; to swindle: ~骗 to abduct; to swindle | ~卖 to abduct and sell ③腿脚有毛病, 失去平衡, 走路不稳 to limp: 走道一瘸 (qué) 一~ to walk with a limp; to limp along ④走路时帮助支持身体的棍子 crutch: ~杖 crutch | ~棍 walking stick | 架~ to walk on crutches

决 guài 《ㄍㄨㄞˋ》 坚决, 果断 resolute

怪(*恠) guài 《ㄍㄨㄞˋ》 ①奇怪, 不平常 strange; odd; queer (㊦ **doublet** 奇—strange): ~事 strange happening | ~模~样 odd-looking; peculiar ⑤ **extension** 惊奇 to wonder at: 大惊小~ to make a fuss ②怪物, 神话传说中的妖魔之类 (in mythology) monster; demon (㊦ **doublet** 妖—monster) ⑥ **figurative** 性情乖僻或形状异样的人 freak; eccentric ③副词 **adverb**, 很, 非常 very; quite; rather: ~好的天气 unusually fine weather | 这孩子~讨人喜欢的。The child is really lovely. ④怨, 责备 to blame: 责~ to blame | ~罪 to blame | 这不能~他。He is not to blame for it. or It isn't his fault.

GUAN

《X马》

关(關、* 関) guān 《X马》 ① 闭, 合拢

to close; to shut: ~ 门 to shut the door | ~ 上箱子 to close the case ⑤ extension 拘禁 to take

into custody ② 古代在险要地方或国界设立的守卫处所 pass or guard post set up at strategic

points or on the border in ancient China: ~ 口 strategic

pass; checkpoint | 山海~ Shan-haiguan Pass ⑤ extension 征收

出口、入口货税的机构 tax-collector's checkpoint; customs

house: 海~ customs house | ~ 税

customs duty; tariff ③ 重要的

转折点, 不易度过的一段时间

barrier; critical juncture: 渡过

难~ to get over the difficulties; to pull through the crisis |

紧要~ 头 critical moment ④ 起

转折关联作用的部分 joint; key part: ~ 节 (两骨连接的地方)

(of bones) joint | ~ 键 key ⑤ 牵连, 连属 to involve; to

concern: 毫不相~ to have nothing to do with | 无~ 紧要 of no

importance [关系] ① 事物之间的

关涉牵连 (between things) relation; relationship: 这个电

门和那盏灯没有~~。This switch has nothing to do with that light. ② 人事的联系 (between persons) relation; rela-

tionship: 同志~~ relationship between comrades | 亲戚~~ relationship between relatives ③

影响 influence; impact: 这件事

~~ 太大。It matters a lot. [关于] 介词 preposition, 表示事物

之间的关联 about; on; with regard to: ~ 这个问题 in re-

gard to this question | ~ 养蜂

的书 book on beekeeping ⑥ 旧

指发给或支领 (薪饷) to give out or draw (pay) in former

times

观(觀) ○ guān 《X马》 ①

看 to look at; to watch; to observe (⑤ doublet

一看 to watch): 坐井~ 天 to

look at the sky from the bottom

of a well - to take a narrow

view of things | ~ 摩 to watch,

inspect and learn from each

other's work; to view and emu-

late | 走马~ 花 to look at flow-

ers while riding on horseback -

to gain a superficial under-

standing through cursory ob-

servation [观察] 仔细考察 to

observe; to survey: 细心~~

一切客观现象 to observe every

objective phenomenon carefully [观光] 参观别国或别处的文

物、建设等 to go sightseeing;

concept 2 客观事物在意识中构成的形象 image in one's mind

⊖ guàn 见249页 see p249

纶 (綸) ⊖ guān ㄍㄨㄢ 青丝带 blue silk ribbon [纶巾] 古代配有青丝带的头巾。传说三国时诸葛亮平常戴这种头巾 blue-ribboned silk kerchief in ancient China (It is said that Zhuge Liang in the period of Three Kingdoms was used to wearing this kind of kerchief.)

⊖ lún 见474页 see p474

官 guān ㄍㄨㄢ ① 政府机关或军队中经过任命的、一定级别以上的公职人员 government official; officer ② 旧时称属于国家的 (in former times) government-owned; ~ 办 government-run | ~ 款 government money [官话] ① 旧时指通行于广大区域的北方话, 特指北京话 (northern dialect in former times) Mandarin ② 官腔 official jargon; bureaucratic tone ③ 器官, 生物体上有特定机能的部分 (of body) organ; 五 ~ five sense organs | 感 ~ sense organ

馆 guān ㄍㄨㄢ ① 农村中专管饲养某些家畜的人 herdsman; keeper of domestic animals; 牛 ~ 儿 cowherd ② 旧时称服杂役的人 hired hand; 堂 ~ 儿 (茶、酒、饭馆的服务人员) waiter

棺 guān ㄍㄨㄢ 棺材, 装殓死人的器物 coffin

冠 ⊖ guān ㄍㄨㄢ ① 帽子 hat; 衣 ~ 整齐 to be neatly

dressed ② (一子) 鸟类头上的肉瘤或高出的羽毛 crest; comb: 鸡 ~ 子 rooster's comb

⊖ guàn 见250页 see p250

矜 ⊖ guān ㄍㄨㄢ 〈古 archaism〉 ① 同“鰥” same as 鰥 ② 同“瘝” same as 瘝

⊖ jīn 见351页 see p351

⊖ qín 见607页 see p607

瘝 guān ㄍㄨㄢ 病, 痛苦 illness; pain

鰥 guān ㄍㄨㄢ 鰥夫, 无妻或丧妻的男人 widower; old wifeless man; ~ 寡孤独 widowers, widows, orphans and the childless; those who have no kith and kin and cannot support themselves

莞 ⊖ guǎn ㄍㄨㄢ [东莞] 地名, 在广东省 Dongguan, a place in Guangdong Province

⊖ wǎn 见775页 see p775

馆 (* 館) guǎn ㄍㄨㄢ ① 招待宾客或旅客食宿的房舍 house to accommodate guests or tourists: 宾 ~ guesthouse | 旅 ~ hotel; inn ② 一个国家在另一个国家办理外交的人员常驻的处所 embassy; legation; consulate; 大使 ~ embassy | 领事 ~ consulate ③ (一子、一儿) 某些服务性商店的名称 (of service trades) shop: 照相 ~ photo studio | 理发 ~ barbershop | 饭 ~ 儿 restaurant ④ 开展文化等活动的场所 place for cultural activities; 文化 ~ cultural centre | 体育 ~ gymnasium | 图书 ~ library | 博物 ~ museum ⑤ 旧时指教学的地方 (in for-

mer times) private school: 家~
family school | 蒙~ old-style
private primary school

琯 guǎn ㄍㄨǎㄣˇ 玉管, 古代管
乐器 guan, wind instru-
ment made of jade in ancient
China

管(* 筧) guǎn ㄍㄨǎㄣˇ ① 吹
奏的乐器 wind
instrument: 丝竹~弦 traditional
stringed and woodwind
instruments | ~乐器 wind in-
strument ② (一子、一儿) 圆筒形
的东西 tube; pipe: ~道 pipe-
line | 竹~儿 bamboo pipe | 无缝
钢~ seamless steel tube | ~见
(喻浅陋的见识) my humble
opinion; my limited under-
standing ③ 负责, 经理 to be in
charge of; to manage: 红~家
good housekeeper | ~账 to keep
accounts | ~伙食 to be in charge
of food ④ extension 1 干预, 过
问 to concern oneself with; to
bother about; to mind: 工作要
大家~。The work concerns
everyone. | 这事我们不能不~。
We have to do something about
this matter. 2 负责供给 to pro-
vide: ~吃~住 to provide food
and accommodation | 生活用品
都~to provide all daily neces-
sities ④ 管教, 约束 to disci-
pline: ~孩子 to discipline chil-
dren | ~住自己的嘴, 不说粗
话。Discipline yourself not to
speak vulgar language. [管制]
1 监督, 管理 to control: ~~灯
火 to enforce a blackout 2 刑事
处分的一种, 对某些有罪行的

人, 由政府和群众监督教育, 使
能改过自新 to put a criminal,
etc under surveillance [不管] ⑤
transfer 连词 conjunction 跟
“无论”义相近 (close to 无论)
no matter what, how, etc; re-
gardless of: ~~多大困难, 我
们都能克服。We can overcome
any difficulties, however great
they are. ⑤ 保证 to guarantee:
~用 to be effective | 不好~换。
We guarantee to change it if it
is not good. | ~保有效 to guar-
antee the effectiveness of sth ⑥
介词 preposition, 把 (与动词
“叫”连用) (used together with
the verb 叫) to be called: 有的
地区~玉米叫苞谷。In some
areas corn is called baogu.

鲩 guǎn ㄍㄨǎㄣˇ 鱼名。体长筒
形, 银白色, 鳞小。生活在
我国南方淡水中 (Ochetobius
elongatus)

观(觀) ㄍㄨㄢˋ guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 道
教的庙宇 Taoist
temple

① guān 见247页 see p247

贯 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ ① 连贯, 穿通
to follow in a continuous
line; to pass through: 语气~
注 consistent in the manner of
speaking | 一直~串下去 to run
through | 融会~通 to achieve
mastery through a comprehen-
sive study of the subject [贯
彻] 使全部实现 to carry out (or
through): ~~执行 to carry
out | ~~党的政策和决议 to
carry out the Party's policies
and decisions [一贯] 向来如

此,始终一致 consistently; all along: 艰苦朴素是他的~~作风。He consistently maintains a hard work and plain living style. ② 旧时把方孔钱穿在绳子上,每一千个叫一贯 (used in former times) *guan*, a string of 1,000 copper coins with square holes in the middle ③ 原籍,出生地 birthplace; native place; 籍~birthplace

贯 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 〈方 dialect〉 掷,扔 to throw; to toss: 往地下一~ to throw it to the ground

惯 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ ① 习以为常的,积久成性的 to be accustomed to; to be in the habit of: ~技 customary tactic; old trick | ~例 convention | 穿~了短装 to be used to wearing a Chinese-style jacket and trousers [惯性] 物体没有受外力作用时保持原有的运动状态或静止状态,这种性质叫惯性 inertia ② 纵容,放任 to indulge; to spoil: ~坏了脾气 to become bad-tempered by being spoiled | 娇生~养 to be pampered (or coddled) since childhood

冠 ㄍㄨㄢˋ ① 把帽子戴在头上 to put on a hat ② 超出众人,居第一位 to take the first place: 勇~三军 the bravest in the whole army [冠军] ③ transfer 比赛的第一名 champion ④ 在前面加上某种名号 to be crowned as: ~以诗人的桂冠 (guān) to be crowned as

poet laureate

㊦ guān 见248页 see p248

涸 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 沸 to boil: ~汤 to boil soup

裸 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 古代祭祀时把酒浇在地上的礼节 (in ancient China) libation; spreading wine over the ground in worship

盥 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 洗 (手、脸) to wash (hands or face): ~洗室 washroom; lavatory; bathroom

灌 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 浇,灌注 to water; to irrigate; 引水~田 to channel water to irrigate the fields | ~一瓶水 to fill a bottle with water; to pour water into a bottle

[灌木] 主茎不发达,丛生而矮小的树木,如茶树、酸枣树等 bush; shrub

瑾 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 古玉器名 *guan*, an ancient jade article

鸛 guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ 鸟名。羽毛灰色、白色或黑色,嘴长而直,形状像鹤。生活在江、湖、池、沼的近旁,捕食鱼、虾等 stork (*Ciconia forms*)

罐 (* 鑽、* 罐) guàn ㄍㄨㄢˋ (一子、一儿) 盛东西或汲水用的瓦器。泛指各种圆筒形的盛物器 jar; pot; tin: 铁~儿 iron jar | 易拉~儿 pop-top; pull-top [罐头] (一tou) 指罐头食品,加工后装在密封罐子里的食品 tinned (or canned) food

GUANG

《X九

光 guāng 《X九》 ① 光线, 照耀 在物体上能使视觉看见物体的那种物质, 如灯光、阳光等 light; ray [光明] 亮 bright ② *figurative* 襟怀坦白, 没有私心 honest and above board; selfless; 心地~~~openhearted [光盘] 用激光束记录和读取信息的圆盘形存储载体, 可分为只读光盘和可刻录光盘 compact disk; CD [激光] 一种由激光器产生的颜色很纯、能量高度集中并朝单一方向发射的光。广泛应用在工业、军事、医学、通讯、探测等方面 laser ③ 光彩, 荣誉 honour; glory: 为国增~~to bring honour to one's country | ~~荣之家 honoured family 敬辞 polite; ~~临 presence | ~~顾 patronage ④ 景物 scenery: 春~~spring scenery; view of spring | 风~~scenery | 观~~sight-seeing [光景] ⑤ 同“光” ⑥ same as 光 ⑦ 2 生活的情况 living conditions: ~~~一年好似一年。Living conditions are becoming better year by year. ⑧ 光滑, 平滑 smooth; glossy: 磨~~to polish | ~~溜 (liu) smooth; slippery ⑨ 完了, 一点不剩 used up; nothing left: 把敌人消灭~~to wipe out the enemy ⑩ 露着 bare: ~~头 bare-headed | ~~膀子 to be bare (or stripped) to the waist ⑪ 副词 *adverb*, 单, 只 only; alone: 大家都走了, ~~剩下他一个人了。All the others

had left and he was the only one to stay behind.

咣 guāng 《X九》 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 撞击或振动的声音 bang; crash: ~的一声, 门被关上了。The door banged shut.

洸 guāng 《X九》 见263页“洽”字条“洽洸”(hán—) see 洽洸 on p263

桃 ⊖ guāng 《X九》 [桃榔] (—láng) 常绿乔木, 大型羽状叶, 生于茎顶。花序的汁可制糖, 茎髓可制淀粉, 叶柄的纤维可制绳 gomuti palm (Arenga pinnata)

⊖ guàng 见252页 see p252

胱 guāng 《X九》 见552页“膀”字条“膀胱”(páng—) see 膀胱 on p552

广(廣) ⊖ guǎng 《X九》 ① 宽度 width: 长五十米, ~三十米 50 metres in length and 30 metres in width [广袤] (—mào) 东西叫广, 南北叫袤, 指土地的面积 (Distance from east to west is called 广, from north to south 袤。) land area ② 宽, 大 widespread; vast: ~场 square | 我国地~人多。Our country is a vast and densely populated area. or Our country is vast in area and dense in population. [广泛] 范围大, 普遍 wide; broad; extensive: ~~宣传 to give (or accord) wide publicity to | 意义~~~to have far-reaching meaning ③ 多 numerous: 大庭~众 in front of a big crowd; in

public ④ 扩大, 扩充 to spread; to expand: ~ 播 to broadcast | 推~ 先进经验 to spread advanced experience ⑤ 姓 Guang, a surname

⊙ ān 见5页 see p5

犷(獷) guǎng ㄍㄨㄤˇ 粗野 rustic; rough; uncouth: 粗~ rustic; rough | ~ 悍 rough and ferocious

栲 ㄍㄨㄤˋ ㄍㄨㄤˋ ① 绕线的器具 reel ② 量词 quantifier, 用于线 (used for thread): 一~ 线 a reel of thread

⊙ guāng 见251页 see p251

逛 guàng ㄍㄨㄤˋ 闲游, 游览 to stroll; to roam: ~ 公园 to stroll in a park

GUI

ㄍㄨㄟ

归(歸) guī ㄍㄨㄟ ① 返回, 回到本处 to return; to go back: ~ 家 to return home | ~ 国 to return to one's country ⑤ extension 还给 to give back; to return: 物~ 原主 to return sth to its rightful owner | ~ 本还原 to return to the original state ② 趋向 to converge: 殊途同~ All roads lead to Rome, or to reach the same goal by different means | 众望所~ the centre of popular confidence; the expectation of the masses ③ 归并, 合并 to merge into; to put together: 把书~ 在一起 to put the books together | 这两个机构~ 成一个 to merge two organizations into

one | ~ 里包堆 (总共) in all; in total; altogether [归纳] 由许多的事例概括出一般的原理 to sum up ④ 由, 属于 to be in sb's charge; to belong to: 这事~ 我办。I'm in charge of it. ⑤ 珠算中称一位数的除法 (on the abacus) division with a one-digit divisor: 九~ rules for doing division with a one-digit divisor on the abacus

圭(^① ** 珪) guī ㄍㄨㄟ ① 古代帝王、诸侯在举行典礼时拿的一种玉器, 上圆 (或剑头形) 下方 gui, jade tablet, with round (or pointed) top and square bases held by ancient emperors, dukes and princes on ceremonial occasions ② 古代测日影的器具 sundial [圭臬] (-niè) 标准, 法度 criterion; standard ③ 古代容量单位名, 一升的十万分之一 gui, an ancient unit of measurement of volume, equal to one 100,000th of a litre

邽 guī ㄍㄨㄟ [下邽] 地名, 在陕西省渭南 Xiagui, a place in Weinan, Shaanxi Province

闺 guī ㄍㄨㄟ ① 上圆下方的小门 arched door ② 旧时指女子居住的内室 (in former times) boudoir: 深~ innermost boudoir [闺女] 1 未出嫁的女子 girl; maiden 2 女儿 daughter

硅 guī ㄍㄨㄟ 一种非金属元素, 符号 Si, 有褐色粉末、灰色晶体等形态。硅是一种极重要的半导体材料, 能制成高

效率的电子元件。硅酸盐在制造玻璃、水泥等工业上很重要。旧称“矽”(xī) (formerly called 矽) silicon; silicium (Si)

鲑 guī ㄍㄨㄟ 鱼名。身体大, 略呈纺锤形, 鳞细而圆, 肉味美 salmon (*salmonidae*)

龟(龜) ⊖ guī ㄍㄨㄟ 爬行动物, 种类很多。腹背都有硬甲, 头尾和脚能缩入甲中, 能耐饥渴, 寿命很长。龟甲也叫龟板, 可以入药。古人用龟甲占卜(迷信) tortoise; turtle: ~ 卜 *tortoise-shell divination* | 蓍 (shī) ~ (tools used for divination) *alpine yarrow and tortoise shell* [龟鉴][龟镜]用龟卜, 用镜照, 比喻可资借鉴的事例或道理 oracle inscription on tortoise shell and mirror — both can serve as an objective lesson or a warning

⊖ jūn 见378页 see p378

⊖ qiū 见614页 see p614

妫(媯、*媯) guī ㄍㄨㄟ 妫河, 水名, 在北京市延庆 Guihe River, in Yanqing, Beijing

规 guī ㄍㄨㄟ ①圆规, 画圆形的仪器 compasses; 两脚 ~ *dividers* ②法则, 章程 rule; regulation (㊦ *doublet* 一 则 rule; regulation): 成 ~ *set rules* | 常 ~ *convention; common practice; rule* [规格]产品质量的标准, 如大小、轻重、精密度、性能等 specification; standard; norm: 合 ~ ~ *to be up to standard* [规矩](-ju) ①标准, 法则 rule; custom: 守 ~ ~ *to observe the*

rules | 老 ~ ~ *established rules* ②合标准, 守法则 *well-behaved; well-disciplined*: ~ ~ 老实 *well-behaved; well-disciplined* [规模] ①格局(多指计划、设备) (usually used to denote a plan or equipment) pattern; scale; 略具 ~ ~ *to be taking shape* | 这座工厂 ~ ~ 宏大. *This factory has a large scale.* ②范围 scale; scope: 大 ~ ~ 的经济建设 *economic construction on a large scale* ③相劝 to admonish; to advise: ~ 劝 *to admonish* | ~ 勉 *to advise and encourage* ④谋划 to plan; ~ 定 *to stipulate* | ~ 避(设法避开) *to evade; to avoid* [规划]较长期的大致计划 programme; plan; 农业发展 ~ ~ *programme of agricultural development*

鬲 guī ㄍㄨㄟ 古代陶制炊具, 嘴像鸟喙, 有把柄和三个空心的短足 *gui*, an ancient cooker made of clay with a beak-like spout, handles and three short hollow legs

皈 guī ㄍㄨㄟ [皈依]原指佛教的入教仪式, 后泛指信仰佛教或参加其他宗教组织。也作“归依”(also written as 归依) originally used to denote ceremony of initiating sb as a Buddhist, now conversion to Buddhism or other religions in a broad sense

瑰(*瓊) guī ㄍㄨㄟ ①一种像玉的石头 jade-like stone ②奇特, 珍奇 marvellous; rare: ~ 丽 *mag-*

nificent | ~ 异 *fantastic* | ~ 宝 *treasure*

洑 ① guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ 洑泉, 从侧面喷出的泉 *sideway gushing spring*

② jiǔ 见 364 页 see p364

宄 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ 坏人 *evildoer*; 奸 ~ *evildoer*

轨 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ ① 车辙 *rut* ② 轨道, 一定的路线 *path*; *roadway*; 火车 ~ 道 *railway* 特指铺设轨道的钢条 *rail*; *track*: 钢 ~ *steel rail* | 铁 ~ *iron rail* | 铺 ~ *to lay the rails* ③ *figurative* 应遵循的规则 *course*; *rule*: 步入正 ~ *to be on the right track* | ~ 外行动 *actions against law*

匱 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ 箱子, 匣子 *case*; *box*: 票 ~ *ballot box*

庋 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ ① 放东西的架子 *shelf* ② 搁置 *to keep*; *to preserve*: ~ 藏 *to preserve*; *to store up*

诡 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ ① 欺诈, 奸滑 *deceitful*; *sly*: ~ 辩 (无理强辩) *sophistry* | ~ 计多端 *to have a whole bag of tricks*; *to be very crafty* ② 怪异, 出乎寻常 *weird*; *uncanny*: ~ 秘 *secretive* | ~ 异 *strange*; *queer*

姽 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ [姽婳] (— huà) 形容女子娴静美好 (of a woman) *demure and pretty*

鬼 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ ① 迷信的人以为人死之后有灵魂, 叫鬼 *ghost*: 妖魔 ~ 怪 *evil forces* ② 阴险, 不光明 *stealthy*; *surreptitious*: ~ 话 *falsehood*; *lie* | ~ 胎 (喻不可告人之事) *sinister*

design; *evil plot* ③ 机灵 (多指小孩子) (of a child) *clever*; *smart*; *quick*: 这孩子真 ~. *What a clever boy!* ④ 对小孩儿的爱称 *term of endearment for a child*: 小 ~ *child* ⑤ 对人蔑称或憎称 (*derogatory term for a person*): 酒 ~ *drunkard* | 吸血 ~ *bloodsucker* ⑥ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *gui*, 23rd of the 28 constellations

葵 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ 天干的第十位, 用作顺序的第十 *gui*, last of the 10 Heavenly Stems; tenth

晷 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ 日影 *shadow of the sun*. ④ *transfer* 时间 *time*: 日无暇 ~ *with no time to spare*; *busy from morning to night* [日晷] 按照日影测定时刻的仪器。也叫“日规” (also called 日规) *sundial*

簋 guǐ ㄍㄨㄟˋ 古代盛食物的器具, 圆口, 两耳 *gui*, an ancient food vessel with a round mouth and two handles

柜(櫃) ① guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ (— 子) 一种收藏东西用的器具, 通常作长方形, 有盖或有门 *cupboard*; *cabinet*: 衣 ~ *wardrobe* | 保险 ~ *safe*

② jǔ 见 369 页 see p369

隗 ① guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ 姓 *Gui*, a surname

② jiǒng 见 363 页 see p363

剌(刺) guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ 刺伤 *to stab*

刽(劊) guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ 砍断 *to cut off*; *to chop off* [刽子手] 旧指执行斩刑的人 (in former times) *headsman*; *exe-*

cutioner ⑤ **extension** 杀害人民的人 *slaughterer; butcher*

桧(檜) ⊖ guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ 植物学上叫“圆柏”。常绿乔木,幼树的叶子针状,大树的叶子鳞片状,果实球形,木材桃红色,有香气,可供建筑及制造铅笔杆等 (also called 圆柏 in botany) Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*)

⊖ huì 见299页 see p299

贵 guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ ① 价格高 *expensive*; 这本书不～。This book is not expensive. | 钢比铁～。Steel is more expensive than iron.

② 旧指社会地位高 (in former times) of high rank: ～族 *noble man; aristocrat* | 达官～人 *high officials and important people; VIPs* 敬辞 **polite**:

～姓 *your surname, please* | ～处 *your place* | ～校 *your school* | ～宾 *honoured (or distinguished) guest*

③ 特别好,价值高 *valuable; precious* (㊦ **doublet** 宝—valuable | 一重 *precious*): 珍～的礼品 *precious gifts* | 宝～的意见 *valuable suggestions*

④ 重视,崇尚 *high valued*; ～精不～多 *to be valued for the quality, not for the quantity* | 这种见义勇为的精神是可～的。The readiness to take up the cudgels for a just cause is valuable.

桂 guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ ① 植物名 *plant name* 1 肉桂,常绿乔木,花白色,树皮有香气,可入药,又可做香料 Chinese cinnamon (*Cinnamomum aromaticum*) 2

月桂树,常绿乔木,花黄色,叶可做香料 *laurel (Laurus nobilis)* ③ 桂花树,又叫“木犀”。常绿小乔木或灌木,花白色或黄色,有特殊香气,供观赏,又可做香料 (also called 木犀) *sweet osmanthus (Osmanthus fragrans)* ② 广西壮族自治区的别称 *Gui*, another name for the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

跪 guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ 屈膝,使膝盖着地 *to kneel*; ～下 *射击 kneeling fire*

鳊 guì ㄍㄨㄟˋ 鳊鱼(也作“桂鱼”),鱼名。体侧扁,尾鳍呈扇形,口大鳞细,体青黄色,有黑色斑点。肉味鲜美。是淡水鱼类之一 (also written as 桂鱼) *mandarin fish (Siniperca chuatsi)*

GUN

ㄍㄨㄣ

袞 gǔn ㄍㄨㄣˇ 古代君王的礼服 *ceremonial dress for royalty in ancient China*; ～服 *emperor's ceremonial dress*

滚 gǔn ㄍㄨㄣˇ ① 水流翻腾(叠 **reduplication**) (of water) to roll; to tumble: 白浪翻～ *white-crested waves rolling* | 大江～～东去。The great river is rolling to the east. ⑤ **extension** 水煮开 (of water) to boil: 水～了。The water is boiling.

② 旋转着移动 *to roll; to trundle*: 小球～来～去。The small ball is rolling back and forth. | ～铁环 *to roll a hoop* | 打～to

roll about ③ 走, 离开(含斥责意) (speaking in an angry tone) to get away: ~ 出去! *Get out of here!* ④ 极, 特 extremely: ~ 烫 *burning hot* | ~ 圆 *perfectly round*

碾 gǔn ㄍㄨㄣˇ (一子) 用石头做的圆柱形的压、轧用的器具 *stone roller*

缦 gǔn ㄍㄨㄣˇ ① 织成的带子 *ribbon* ② 绳 *string; cord* ③ 沿衣服等的边缘缝上布条、带子等 to trim; to hem: ~ 边儿 *hem*

辊 gǔn ㄍㄨㄣˇ 机器上圆筒状能旋转的东西 *roller*; 皮~ 花 *lap waste* | ~ 轴 *roll shaft*

鲧 (** 鯀) gǔn ㄍㄨㄣˇ ① 古大鱼 *gun*, a kind of big fish mentioned in ancient Chinese texts ② 古人名, 传说是夏禹的父亲 Gun, the father of Yu, the legendary King, who founded the Xia Dynasty

棍 gùn ㄍㄨㄣˋ ① (一子、一儿) 棒 *stick; rod* ② 称坏人 *scoundrel; rascal*; 赌 ~ *gambler* | 恶 ~ *scoundrel; ruffian*

GUO ㄍㄨㄛˊ

过(過) ㄍㄨㄛˊ 姓 Guo, a surname

㊦ guò 见 258 页 see p258

弘(曠) guō ㄍㄨㄛ 拉满弩弓 to draw a bow to the full

吕(呂) guō ㄍㄨㄛ 姓 Guo, a surname

垆(垆) guō ㄍㄨㄛ 见 216 页“垆”字条“垆垆” (gān—) see 垆垆 on p216

渦(渦) ㄍㄨㄛ ㄍㄨㄛ 河, 水名, 发源于河南省, 流至安徽省注入淮河 Guohe River, originating from Henan Province and flowing into the Huaihe River in Anhui Province

㊦ wō 见 791 页 see p791

锅(鍋) guō ㄍㄨㄛ ① 煮煮食物的器具 *pot; pan* [锅炉] ① 一种烧开水设备 (apparatus for heating water, especially a device providing hot water for a house) boiler ② 使水变成蒸汽以供工业或取暖需要的设备。也叫“汽锅” (also called 汽锅) (sealed vessel where water is converted to steam) boiler ② (一儿) 像锅的 pot-like: 烟袋 ~ *bowl of a pipe*

郭 guō ㄍㄨㄛ 城外围着城的墙 *outer wall of a city* (㊦ *doublet* 城—inner and outer city walls)

崞 guō ㄍㄨㄛ 崞县, 地名, 在山西省。现叫原平 (now called 原平) Guoxian, a place in Shanxi Province

啍(嘯) guō ㄍㄨㄛ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia* (叠 *reduplication*), cackle; cluck; gurgle

蝸(蝸) guō ㄍㄨㄛ [蝸蝸儿] (一 *guor*) 一种昆虫, 身体绿色或褐色, 翅短, 腹大, 雄的前翅根部有发声

器,能振翅发声。对植物有害 katydid (*Tettigoniidae*)

聒 guō ㄍㄨㄛ 声音嘈杂,使人厌烦 unpleasantly noisy: ~耳 strident; to grate on one's ears | ~噪 noisy; clamorous

国(國、*国) guó ㄍㄨㄛ ① 国家 country; state; 保家卫~to protect our homes and defend our country; to guard our homes and our country | ~内 internal; domestic; home | 祖~motherland [国家] ① 阶级统治和管理的工具,是统治阶级对被统治阶级实行专政的暴力组织,主要由军队、警察、法庭、监狱等组成。国家是阶级矛盾不可调和的产物和表现,它随着阶级的产生而产生,也将随着阶级的消灭而自行消亡 state ② 一个独立的国家政权所领有的区域 country [国际主义] 各国无产阶级、劳动人民在民族解放的斗争中互相支持紧密团结在一起的思想 internationalism ③ 属于本国的 national; of the state; ~货 domestic (or national) goods | ~歌 national anthem

掴(掴) guō ㄍㄨㄛ (又 also guāi) 见246页(guāi) see (guāi) on p246

帼(幘) guó ㄍㄨㄛ 古代妇女包头的巾、帕 ancient woman's headdress; 巾~英雄(女英雄) heroine

涸(涸) guó ㄍㄨㄛ [北涸] 地名,在江苏省江阴 Beiguo, a place in Jiangyin, Jiangsu Province

胭(胭) guó ㄍㄨㄛ 膝部的后面 back of the knee

虢 guó ㄍㄨㄛ 周代诸侯国名 Guo, a principedom in the Zhou Dynasty ① 西虢,在今陕西省宝鸡东,后来迁到河南省陕县东南 the state of West Guo in the east of today's Baoji, Shaanxi Province before being moved to the southeastern Shanxian, Henan Province ② 东虢,在今河南省郑州西北 the state of East Guo, located in the northwest of today's Zhengzhou, Henan Province

馘(**馘) guó ㄍㄨㄛ 古代战争中割取敌人的左耳以计数献功。也指割下的左耳 number of severed left ears of enemies as a measure of a fighter's merit in ancient wars, also the left ears cut off in this way

果(①*菓) guǒ ㄍㄨㄛ ① (一子)果实,某些植物花落后含有种子的部分 fruit; 水~fruit | 干~(如花生、栗子等) dry fruit or nuts (such as peanut, chestnut, etc) ② 结果,事情的结局或成效 result; consequence; 成~achievement | 恶~bad consequence | 前因后~cause and effect ③ 果断,坚决 resolute; determined (㊦ doublet 一决 firm and resolute): ~敢 resolute and daring | 言必信,行必~trustworthy in word and resolute in action ④ 果然,确

实,真的 *really*; *as expected*; ~ 不出所料 *just as expected* | 他 ~ 真来了吗? *Did he really and truly come?*

棵 guǒ ㄍㄨㄛˇ (一子) 一种油炸的面食 *doughnut*

蜾 guǒ ㄍㄨㄛˇ [蜾蠃] (—luǒ) 蜂类的一种,常用泥土在墙上或树枝上做窝,捕捉螟蛉等小虫存在窝里,留做将来幼虫的食物。旧时误认蜾蠃养螟蛉为己子,所以有把抱养的孩子称为“螟蛉子”的说法 (In former times, people wrongly thought that parasitic wasps took corn earworms as their own larvae, so they called an adopted child 螟蛉子) *parasitic wasp*

裹 guǒ ㄍㄨㄛˇ 包,缠 *to wrap*; *to bind*: ~ 伤口 *to bind (or dress) a wound* | 用纸 ~ 上 *to wrap it up in paper* | ~ 足不前 (喻停止不进行) *to hesitate to proceed* 喻 *figurative* 卷在里头 *to carry along*: 洪水 ~ 着泥沙。 *The flood carried along mud and sand.*

槨 (* 槨) guǒ ㄍㄨㄛˇ 棺材外面套的大棺材 *outer coffin*

过 (過) ㄊㄨㄛˋ ① 从这儿到那儿,从甲方到乙方 *to cross*; *to transfer*: ~ 江 *to cross a river* | 没有 ~ 不去的河。 *There is no river that cannot be crossed.* | ~ 户 *to transfer ownership*; *to change the name of the owner in a register* | ~ 账 *to transfer items*

(*as from a daybook to a ledger*)

⑤ *extension* 1 传 *to conduct*: ~ 电 *to get an electric shock* 2 交往 *to associate*: ~ 从 *to associate* [过去] 1 已经经历了的时间 *past* 2 (—qu) 从这儿到那儿去 *to go over* ② 经过,度过 *to pass or spend (time)*: ~ 冬 *to spend the winter*; *to winter* | ~ 节 *to celebrate a festival* | 日子越 ~ 越好。 *Life is getting better and better.* ③ *extension* 使经过某种处理 *to undergo*; *to go through*: ~ 秤 *to weigh (on the steelyard or scale)* | ~ 目 *to go over* | ~ 一 ~ 数 *to count* | 把菜 ~ 一 ~ 油 *to fry vegetables* [过年] 1 度过新年 *to spend the New Year* 2 (—nian) 明年,指说话时候以后的一个年头 *next year* ③ 超出 *to exceed* 1 数量 (of quantity) *more numerous than*: ~ 半数 *more than half* | ~ 了一百 *to exceed a hundred* 2 程度 *beyond what is allowed, necessary or advisable*: ~ 分 (fèn) *to go too far* | ~ 火 *to go too far* | 未免太 ~。 *This is going too far.* ④ 超越 *to surpass* [过费] (—fei) <方 *dialect*> 1 花费过多 *undue expense* 2 辜负 *to let down* [过逾] (—yu) 过分 *excessive*: 小心没 ~ ~。 *You can't be too careful.* ⑤ (—儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 次,回,遍 *time*: 衣服洗了好几 ~ 儿。 *The clothes have been washed several times.* ⑥ 错误 *fault*; *mistake* (㊦ *doublet* 一错 *fault*): 改 ~ 自

新 *to turn over a new leaf* | 知
 ~必改。 *You must correct your
 mistake when you are aware of
 it.* ⑦ (guo) 放在动词后 (used
 after a verb) 1 助词 *auxiliary*,
 表示曾经或已经 (used to ex-
 press the completion of an ac-
 tion): 看~ *to have seen* | 听~ *to*

have heard | 用~了 *to have
 used* | 你见~他吗? *Have you
 ever seen him?* 2 跟“来”、“去”
 连用, 表示趋向 (used together
 with 来 or 去 to express direc-
 tion): 拿~来 *to bring* | 转~去
to turn round

⊖ guō 见256页 see p256

H 厂

HA

厂

哈 (③** 蝦) ⊖ hā ㄏㄚ ①

张口呼气 (with the mouth open) to breathe out [哈哈] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 笑声 (sound of laughing) ha-ha ② 叹词 *interjection*, 表示得意或惊喜 (叠 *reduplication*) (expressing self-pride or pleasant surprise) aha: ~, 我赢啦! *Aha, I've won.* ③ 哈腰, 稍微弯腰, 表示礼貌 to bend one's back; to bow slightly to show courtesy

[哈喇] (—la) ① 含油的食物日子久了起了变化的味道 rancid ② 杀死 (元曲多用) (usually used in *Yuanqu*) to kill

[哈尼族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Hani ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

[哈萨克族] ① 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Kazak ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China ② 哈萨克斯坦的主要民族 Kazak, the main ethnic group in Ka-

zakstan

⊖ hǎ 见260页 see p260

⊖ hà 见260页 see p260

铪 hā ㄏㄚ 一种金属元素, 符号 Hf, 银白色, 熔点高, 用于核反应堆控制棒等 hafnium (Hf)

虾 (蝦) ⊖ há ㄏㄚˊ [虾蟆] (—ma) 旧同“蛤蟆” (formerly same as 蛤蟆) frog; toad

⊖ xiā 见807页 see p807

蛤 ⊖ há ㄏㄚˊ [蛤蟆] (—ma) 青蛙和癞蛤蟆的统称 general term for frog and toad

⊖ gé 见224页 see p224

哈 ⊖ hǎ ㄏㄚˇ 姓 Ha, a surname

[哈达] (藏 *Tibetan*) 一种长形薄绢, 藏族和部分蒙古族人用以表示敬意或祝贺 *hada*, a long piece of silk presented to sb to show respect or congratulation by the Tibetans and some Mongolians

[哈巴狗] (—ba—) 一种个儿小腿短的狗。也叫“狮子狗”、“巴儿狗”。常用来比喻驯顺的奴才 (also called 狮子狗 or 巴儿狗) (usually used as a metaphor for a lackey) pug; Pekinese

⊖ hā 见260页 see p260

⊖ hà 见260页 see p260

哈 ⊖ hà ㄏㄚˋ [哈什蚂] (—shimǎ) 蛙的一种, 灰褐色, 生活在阴湿的地方, 主要产在我国东北各省。雌的腹内有脂肪状物质, 叫哈什蚂油, 中医用作补品 Chinese forest frog

(Rana temporaria)

⊖ hā 见260页 see p260

⊖ hǎ 见260页 see p260

HAI

厂𠂔

咳 ⊖ hāi 厂𠂔 ① 叹息 to sigh: ~声叹气 to heave a deep sigh ② 叹词 **interjection** 1 表示惋惜或后悔 (used to express regret): ~, 我为什么这么糊涂! Oh no, how stupid I was! 2 招呼人, 提醒人注意 (used to call sb or sb's attention): ~, 到这儿来。Hey! Come here!

⊖ ké 见389页 see p389

嗨 ⊖ hāi 厂𠂔 叹词 **interjection**, 同“咳 ⊖ ②” same as 咳 ⊖ ②

⊖ hēi 见274页 see p274

还(還) ⊖ hái 厂𠂔 副词 **adverb** ① 仍旧, 依然 still; yet: 你~是那样。You are still the same as before. | 这件事~没有做完。It hasn't been finished yet. ② 更 even more; still more; 今天比昨天~热。It is even hotter today than yesterday. ③ 再, 又 also; too: 另外~有一件事要做。There is something else to do. | 提高产量, ~要质量保证。Not only the quantity of the products should be increased, but the quality should be assured as well. ④ 尚, 勉强过得去 passably; fairly: 身体~好 to be fairly well | 工作进展得~不算慢。The work is progress-

ing fairly fast. ⑤ 尚且 even; 他那么大年纪~这么干, 咱们更应该加油干了。He is still working so hard despite his old age, so we should work harder. [还是] (—shì) 1 副词 **adverb**, 表示这么办比较好 had better: 咱们~~出去吧。We'd better go out. 2 连词 **conjunction**, 用在问句里表示选择 (used in questions) or: 是你去呢, ~~他来? Are you going or is he coming? ⑥ 表示对某件事物, 没想到如此, 而居然如此 (used to express that sth unexpected has happened): 他~真 有办法。He is really resourceful.

⊖ huán 见290页 see p290

孩 hái 厂𠂔 (一子、一儿) 幼童 child ④ **extension** 子女 offspring; son and daughter: 他有两个~子。He has two children. [孩提] 指幼儿时期 early childhood; infancy

骸 hái 厂𠂔 ① 骨头 bones of the body; skeleton (④ **doublet** 一骨 skeleton): 尸~ skeleton; dead body ② 指身体 body: 病~ ailing body | 残~ remains

胍 hǎi 厂𠂔 有机化合物的一类, 通式 R—NH—OH, 是 NH₂OH 的烃基衍生物的统称 hydroxylamine

海 hǎi 厂𠂔 ① 靠近大陆比洋小的水域 sea: 黄~ Huang-hai Sea; Yellow Sea | 渤~ Bo-hai Sea | ~岸 seacoast; coast ② 用于湖泊名称 (hai, used in a

lake name): 青~ Qinghai Lake | 洱~ Erhai Lake ③容量大的器皿 container of great capacity: 墨~ big basin-shaped ink-stone ④比喻数量多的人或事物 (used as a metaphor for a large number of people or things): 人~ sea of people | 文山会~ piles of documents and multitudes of meetings ⑤巨大的 immense: ~碗 huge bowl | ~量 magnanimity | 夸下~口 to boast about; to talk big; to brag of

[海报] 文艺、体育演出的招贴 poster

醢 hǎi 广 ①古代用肉、鱼等制成的酱 (in ancient China) minced fish or meat paste ②古代的一种酷刑, 把人杀死后剁成肉酱 (a severe punishment in ancient China) to kill sb and slice into mince

亥 hài 广 ①地支的末一位 Hai, the last of 12 Earthly Branches ②亥时, 指晚上九点到十一点 period of the day from 9 pm to 11 pm

骇 hài 广 惊惧 to frighten; to shock: 惊涛~浪 (可怕的大浪) terrifying waves | ~人听闻 shocking; horrifying

氦 hài 广 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 He, 无色无臭, 不易跟其他元素化合。很轻, 可用来充入气球或电灯泡等 helium (He)

害 hài 广 ①有损的 harmful: ~虫 pest; vermin | ~鸟 harmful bird ②祸害, 坏处,

跟“利”相对 (the opposite of li) evil; harm: 为民除~ to rid the people of a scourge | 喝酒过多对身体有~。Excessive drinking is harmful to your health. ③灾害, 灾患 calamity; disaster: 虫~ plague of an insect pest ④使受损伤 to do harm to: ~人不浅 to do people great harm | 危~国家 to do harm to the country ⑤发生疾病 to contract an illness: ~病 to fall ill; to suffer from a disease | ~眼 to suffer from eye trouble ⑥心理上发生不安的情绪 to feel uneasy: ~羞 to be shy | ~臊 to feel ashamed | ~怕 to be afraid

〈古 archaism〉又同“曷” (hé) also same as 曷

噫 hài 广 叹词 interjection: ~! 想不到他病得这样重。Oh, I didn't know he was so seriously ill.

HAN

厂马

犴 hàn 广 就是驼鹿。也叫“堪达罕” (i. e. 驼鹿, also called 堪达罕) elk; moose (Alces alces)

㊦ àn 见7页 see p7

顽 hān 广 粗, 圆柱形的东西直径大的 thick: 这线太~。This thread is too thick. | 拿根~杠子来抬。Fetch a thick stick to lift it.

鼾 hān 广 熟睡时的鼻息声 snore: ~声如雷 thunderous snores

蚶 hān ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ (一子) 俗叫“瓦垄子”。软体动物, 贝壳厚, 有突起的纵线像瓦垄, 我国有几十种。生活在浅海泥沙中。肉味鲜美 (popularly called 瓦垄子) ark clam (*Arcidae*)

酣 hān ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ 酒喝得很畅快 (to drink) to one's heart's content; ~ 饮 to carouse; to drink to one's heart's content ⑤ **extension** 尽兴, 痛快 to one's heart's content; ~ 睡 to sleep soundly | ~ 战 (长时间紧张地战斗) hard-fought battle

憨 hān ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ ① 傻, 痴呆 foolish; silly; ~ 笑 to simper ② 朴实, 天真 simple; naive; ~ 直 simple and straightforward | ~ 态 air of charming naivety [憨厚] 朴实, 厚道 simple and honest

邗 hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ [邗江] 地名, 在江苏省扬州 Hanjiang, a place in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province

汗 ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ 指可汗。参看390页“可” (see 可) on p390) khan

㊦ hàn 见264页 see p264

邯 hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ [邯郸] (一 dān) 地名, 在河北省 Handan, a place in Hebei Province

含 hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ ① 嘴里放着东西, 不吐出来也不吞下去 to keep (or hold) in the mouth; 嘴里~ 着块糖 to have a candy in the mouth ④ **extension** 藏在眼眶里 to keep in the eyes; ~ 着泪 with tears in one's

eyes ② 带有某种意思、感情等, 不完全表露出来 to nurse (or cherish) a certain idea or feeling: ~ 怒 with suppressed anger | ~ 羞 bashful | ~ 笑 with a smile ③ 里面存在着 to contain: ~ 水分 containing water or moisture | ~ 养分 containing nutrients [含糊] (* 含糊) (一 hu) ① 不明确, 不清晰 ambiguous; vague ② 怯懦, 畏缩, 常跟“不”连用 (usually used in collocation with 不) to show weakness or cowardice: 绝不 ~ ~ not to show any cowardice at all ③ 不认真, 马虎 careless; perfunctory; 这事可不能 ~ ~。This matter must be handled with meticulous care.

浈 hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ [浈江] (一 guāng) 地名, 在广东省英德 Hanguang, a place in Yingde, Guangdong Province

晗 hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ 天将明 before dawn

焓 hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ 单位质量的物质所含的全部热能 enthalpy

函 (* 函) hán ㄏㄢ ㄇㄚˊ ① 匣, 套子 case; envelope; 石 ~ stone casket | 镜 ~ case for a mirror | 全书共四 ~。The whole work is in four cases. ④ **transfer** 信件 (古代寄信用木函) (wooden cases in which letters are posted in ancient China) letter; ~ 件 letters; correspondence | 来 ~ letter received | 公 ~ official letter | ~ 授 to teach by correspondence; to offer a correspondence

course ② 包容, 包含 to contain; to include

涵 hán ㄏㄢˊ 包容, 包含 to contain; 包~ to excuse; to forgive | 海~ generous forgiveness | ~义 meaning; implication | ~养 ability to control oneself; self-possession

韩(韓) hán ㄏㄢˊ 战国国名, 在现在河南省中部、山西省东南一带 Han, a state of the Warring States Period covering today's central Henan Province and southeastern Shanxi Province

寒 hán ㄏㄢˊ ① 冷 cold (㊦ *doublet* 一冷 cold): 御~ to keep out the cold | 天~。It is cold. [寒噤] 因受冷或受惊而发抖 to shiver from cold or fear [寒心] ① 害怕, 战栗 to be afraid; to be fearful ② 灰心, 痛心失望 to be bitterly disappointed [胆寒] 害怕 to be terrified ② 穷困 poor; 家里很贫~。The family is poverty-stricken. 谦辞 *humble*: ~门 my humble family | ~舍 my humble house

罕 hǎn ㄏㄢˇ 稀少 rare (㊦ *doublet* 稀—rare): ~见 seldom seen | ~闻 rarely heard of | ~物 rare and valuable thing

喊 hǎn ㄏㄢˇ 大声叫, 呼 to shout; to call: ~口号 to shout slogans | ~他一声 to call him

阍 ㊦ hǎn ㄏㄢˇ 虎叫声 (of a tiger) roar

㊦ kàn 见 384 页 see p384

阍 hǎn ㄏㄢˇ 同“阍㊦”。(柳宗元文《黔之驴》用此字。)(used in Liu Zongyuan's essay *The Donkey of Qian*) same as 阍㊦

汉(漢) hàn ㄏㄢˋ ① 汉江, 又称汉水, 发源于陕西省南部, 在湖北省武汉入长江 (also called 汉水) Hanjiang River, rising in the south of Shaanxi Province and flowing into Changjiang River at Wuhan, Hubei Province [银汉] 天河 Milky Way ② 朝代名 name of a dynasty ① 汉高祖刘邦所建立 (公元前 206—公元 220 年) Han Dynasty, founded by Liu Bang (206 BC—220 AD) ② 五代之—, 刘知远所建立 (公元 947—950 年), 史称后汉 Later Han Dynasty (947—950), one of the Five Dynasties, founded by Liu Zhiyuan ③ (一子) 男人, 男子 man: 老~ old man | 好~ brave man | 英雄~ hero ④ 汉族, 我国人数最多的民族 the Han ethnic group, the majority of the Chinese population [汉奸] 出卖我们国家民族利益的败类 traitor to China

阍 hàn ㄏㄢˋ 〈古 *archaism*〉① 里巷门 gate to a lane ② 墙 wall

汗 ㊦ hàn ㄏㄢˋ 由身体的毛孔里排泄出来的液体 sweat; perspiration

㊦ hán 见 263 页 see p263

旱 hàn ㄏㄢˋ ① 长时间不下雨, 缺雨, 跟“涝”相对 (the op-

posite of 涝) drought: 防～ to prevent drought | 天～ dry weather ② 陆地, 没有水的 land; dry land: ～路 overland route | ～田 dry farmland | ～稻 dry rice; upland rice

捍 (*扞) hàn ㄏㄢˋ 保卫, 抵御 to defend; to guard: ～卫祖国 to safeguard one's motherland | ～海堰(挡海潮的堤) dike [捍格] 相抵触 to conflict; to contravene: ～～不入 conflicting

悍 (*犴) hàn ㄏㄢˋ ① 勇敢 brave; bold: 强～ intrepid; valiant | 短小精～ (of writing) short but effective; terse and forceful ② 凶暴 fierce; ferocious (㊦ doublet 凶 — ferocious; fierce and tough): ～然不顾 in gross defiance of

焊 (*钎、*钲) hàn ㄏㄢˋ 用熔化的金属或某些非金属把工件连接起来, 或用熔化的金属修补金属器物 to weld; to solder; 电～ electric welding | 铜～ brazing

菡 hàn ㄏㄢˋ [菡萏] (—dàn) 荷花的别称 another name for 荷花

颌 hàn ㄏㄢˋ ① 下巴颏 chin ② 点头 to nod: ～首 to nod | ～之而已 to greet with a mere nod

撤 hàn ㄏㄢˋ 姓 Han, a surname

撼 hàn ㄏㄢˋ 摇动 to shake: 震～天地 to shake heaven and earth; to shake the world

憾 hàn ㄏㄢˋ 悔恨, 心中感到有所缺欠 to regret: ～事 matter for regret | 遗～ regret

翰 hàn ㄏㄢˋ 长而坚硬的羽毛, 古代用来写字 (used as a writing brush in ancient China) quill ㊦ transfer 1 毛笔 writing brush: ～墨 writing, painting, or calligraphy | 染～ to dip a writing brush in Chinese ink 2 诗文, 书信 writing; letter: 文～ writing | 华～ your letter | 书～ writings and letters

瀚 hàn ㄏㄢˋ 大 vast: 浩～ (广大, 众多) vast

HANG

厂尤

夯 (*砵) hāng ㄏㄤ ① 砸地基的工具 ram ② 用夯砸 to ram: ～地 to pound the earth

㊦ bèn 见33页 see p33

行 ㊦ háng ㄏㄤ ① 行列, 排 line; row: 单～ single line; odd line | 双～ even row; double row ② 职业 profession: 咱们是同～。We are of the same profession. [行家] 精通某种事务的人 expert; specialist ③ 某些营业性机构 business firm: 银～ bank | 车～ car dealer's; bike dealer's | 电料～ electrical material and appliance firm [行市] (—shì) 市场上商品的一般价格 quotation on the market ④ 兄弟、姊妹长幼的次第 seniority among brothers and sisters: 排～ seniority among brothers and sisters | 您

~几? 我~三。Where do you come among your brothers and sisters? I'm the third. ⑤量词 *quantifier*, 用于成行的东西 (used for things in lines): 几~字 *a few lines of words* | 两~树 *two rows of trees*

⊖ xíng 见836页 see p836

绗 háng 厂尤 做棉衣、棉褥等, 粗粗缝, 使布和棉花连在一起 to sew with long stitches

吭 ⊖ háng 厂尤 喉咙, 嗓子 throat; 引~ (拉长了嗓音) 高歌 to sing at the top of one's voice; to sing one's throat out

⊖ kēng 见393页 see p393

远 háng 厂尤 ①野兽、车辆经过的痕迹 track ②道路 path

杭 háng 厂尤 杭州, 地名, 在浙江省 Hangzhou, a place in Zhejiang Province

航 háng 厂尤 行船 to sail; to navigate; ~海 navigation ⑦ *extension* 飞机等在空中飞行 (of a plane, etc) to fly; ~空 aviation

颀 háng 厂尤 见829页“颀”字条“颀颀”(xié—) see 颀颀 on p829

沆 hàng 厂尤 大水 vast expanse of water [沆瀣] (—xiè) 夜间的水汽 night mist

[沆瀣一气] ⑧ *figurative* 气味相投的人勾结在一起 to wallow in the mire with sb; to act evilly in collusion with sb

巷 ⊖ hàng 厂尤 [巷道] 采矿或探矿时挖的坑道 (dug

underground for mining or prospecting purposes) tunnel

⊖ xiàng 见821页 see p821

HAO

厂幺

蒿 hāo 厂幺 一类植物, 种类很多, 草本和灌木均有, 用手揉时常有香味。有的可入药, 如青蒿、茵陈蒿、艾等 wormwood

嗥 hāo 厂幺 呼叫 to call; to shout [嗥矢] 带响声的箭 whistling arrow ⑨ *figurative* 发生在先的事物, 事物的开端 forerunner; beginning

薅 hāo 厂幺 拔, 除去 to pull; to get rid of; ~草 to pull up weeds; to weed

号 (號) ⊖ háo 厂幺 ①大声呼喊 to howl; to yell (⑩ *doublet* 呼—to wail) [号叫] 大声叫 to howl; to yell ②大声哭 to wail; 悲~ to cry with sorrow [号啕][号咷] (—táo) 大声哭喊 to cry loudly; to wail

⊖ hào 见268页 see p268

蚝 (* 蠔) háo 厂幺 牡蛎 (li) oyster (*Os-trea*): ~油 (用牡蛎肉制成的浓汁, 供调味用) oyster sauce

毫 háo 厂幺 ①长而尖细的毛 fine long hair; 狼~笔 writing brush made of weasel hair ②秤或戥子上的提绳 loop on a steelyard for hanging from the user's hand; 头~ the first loop | 二~ the second loop ③法定计量单位中十进分数单位词

头之一,表示 10^{-3} (符号 m) milli-(m) ④ 计量单位名,10 丝是 1 毫,10 毫是 1 厘 hao, unit of measure, equal to 10 si and 0.1 li ⑤ 〈方 dialect〉货币单位,角,毛 (unit of currency) hao, same as jiao or mao ⑥ 数量极少,一点 (used in the negative) in the least; at all: ~ 无诚意 to have no sincerity at all | ~ 不费力 without the slightest effort

嗥 (* 嗥) háo ㄏㄠˊ 野兽吼 (hǒu) 叫 (of wild beasts) to howl: 虎啸熊～。Tigers roar and bears howl.

貉 ○ háo ㄏㄠˊ 同“貉”，用于“貉子、貉绒” (used in 貉子 or 貉绒) same as 貉 ○

○ hé 见 272 页 see p272

豪 háo ㄏㄠˊ ① 具有杰出才能的人 person of extraordinary endowments (㊦ doublet — 杰 hero): 文～ literary giant | 英～ hero; outstanding figure [自豪] 自己感到骄傲 proud: 我们以有这样的英勇战士而～。We are proud of such brave soldiers. ② 气魄大,直爽痛快,没有拘束的 bold and unconstrained; forthright: ~ 放 bold and unconstrained | 性情～爽 bold and uninhibited character | ~ 迈的事业 heroic cause; splendid undertaking ③ 强横的,有特殊势力的 despotic; rich and powerful: ~ 门 rich and powerful family; rich and influential clan | 土～劣绅 local despots and evil gentry |

巧取～夺 to take away by force or trickery

壕 háo ㄏㄠˊ 沟 trench: 战～ trench

嚎 háo ㄏㄠˊ 大声哭喊 to cry loudly; to wail [嚎啕][嚎啕] 同“号啕” same as 号啕

濠 háo ㄏㄠˊ ① 护城河 moat ② 濠水,水名,在安徽省 Haoshui River, in Anhui Province

好 ○ hǎo ㄏㄠˇ ① 优点多的或使人满意的,跟“坏”相对 (the opposite of 坏) good; nice: ~ 人 good person | ~ 汉 brave person; hero | ~ 马 fine horse | ~ 东西 good thing | ~ 事 good deed; happy event ② extension 指生活幸福、身体健康或疾病消失 to get well: 您～哇! How are you? | 他的病完全～了。He has completely recovered from his illness. [好手] 擅长某种技艺的人,能力强的人 expert; good hand; ace ③ 友爱,和睦 friendly: 相～ to be on intimate terms | 我跟他～。I'm on intimate terms with him. | 友～ friendly ④ 易于,便于 to be easy; to be convenient: 这件事情～办。This can be easily done. | 请你闪开点,我～过去。Could you step aside for me, so I can get through? ⑤ 完,完成 to be ready: 我们的计划已经订～了。Our plan has been made. | 我穿～衣服就去。I'll go as soon as I have my clothes on. | 预备～了没有? Are you ready? ⑥ 副

词 **adverb**, 很, 甚 *very; quite*:
 ~冷 *so cold* | ~快 *so quick* | ~
 大的风。 *What a strong wind!*
 [好不] 副词 **adverb**, 很 *very*: ~
 ~高兴 *very glad* ⑥表示赞许、
 应允或结束等口气的词 (used
 to express approval, agree-
 ment, ending, etc): ~, 你真不
 愧是劳动英雄! *Well done,*
you deserve the title of a la-
bour hero. | ~, 就照你的意见
 做吧! *Okay, let's do it ac-*
cording to your suggestion. |
 ~, 不要再讨论了! *All right,*
there's no need to discuss it any
more!

⊖ hào 见268页 see p268

郝 hǎo 厂彡 姓 Hao, a sur-
 name

号(號) ⊖ hào 厂彡 ①名称
 name: 国~ *title of*
a dynasty | 别~ *alias* | 牌~
name of a shop; trademark ②
transfer 商店 *shop; business*
house: 本~ *this shop* | 分~
branch of a firm ③记号, 标志
 mark; sign: 暗~ *signal; secret*
signal | 信~灯 *signal lamp* | 做
 记~ *to mark* ④表示次第或等
 级 (used to express order): 挂
 ~ *to register* | 第一~ *number*
one | 大~ *large size* | 中~ *me-*
dium size [号码]代表事物次第
 的数目字 *number* [号外]报社
 报道重要消息临时印发的报纸
 (of edition) *extra* ⑤指某种人
 (used to denote person of a given
 type): 病~ *patient* | 伤~
the wounded ⑥量词 **quantifi-**
er, 用于人数 (used for the num-

ber of people): 全队有几十~
 人。 *There are dozens of peo-*
ple on the team. ⑥标上记号
 to mark: 把这件东西~上 *to make*
a mark on it ⑦号令, 命令
 order: 发~施令 *to issue orders*
 [号召](-zhào) 召唤(群众共
 同去做某一件事) *to call (the*
masses to join forces to do
sth): 坚决响应党的~~ *to re-*
spond to the Party's call reso-
lutely [口号]号召群众或表示
 纪念等的语句 *slogan; watch-*
word ⑧军队或乐队里所用的
 西式喇叭 *brass wind instru-*
ment: 吹~ *to blow a bugle* | ~
 兵 *bugler; trumpeter* ⑨用号吹
 出的表示一定意义的声音 *bu-*
gle call: 熄灯~ *lights-out bu-*
gle call; 冲锋~ *bugle*
call to charge

⊖ háo 见266页 see p266

好 ⊖ hào 厂彡 爱, 喜欢 *to*
love; to like (㊦ **doublet** 爱
 — *to like; to be fond of*): ~学
to be fond of learning | ~劳动
to love labour | 这孩子不~哭。
This child seldom cries.

⊖ hǎo 见267页 see p267

昊 hào 厂彡 广大的天 *vast*
and boundless sky

湔 hào 厂彡 水清 (of water)
clear

耗 hào 厂彡 ①减损, 消费 *to*
cost; to consume (㊦ **dou-**
blet — *费 to expend* | 消 — *to*
consume): 消~品 *consumer*
goods | 别~灯油了。 *Stop*
wasting the lamp oil. ②拖延
to dawdle; to waste time: ~时

间 *to waste time* | 别～着了, 快去吧! *Stop dawdling and get going.* ③ 音信, 消息 *news*; 噩 (è)～(指亲近或敬爱的人死亡的消息) (*of the death of a person close or dear to one*) *sad news*

浩 hào 厂幺 广大 *vast* (叠 *reduplication*) (㊦ *doublet* 一大 *very great; huge*): 声势～大 *in great impetus* | 大队人马～～荡荡 *large contingents of troops*

皓 (* 皛、* 皛) hào 厂幺 洁白, 明亮 *white; bright*: ～齿 *white teeth* | ～首 (白发, 指老人) *hoary head; old man* | ～月当空 *bright moon hanging in the sky*

郛 hào 厂幺 古县名, 在今河北省柏乡 *Hao, an ancient county in today's Baixiang, Hebei Province*

滹 hào 厂幺 滹河, 水名, 在陕西省西安 *Haohe River, in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province*

镐 ① hào 厂幺 西周的国都, 在今陕西省长安西北 *Hao, capital of the Western Zhou Dynasty, in the north-west of today's Chang'an, Shaanxi Province*

② gǎo 见222页 see p222

皛 hào 厂幺 明亮 *bright*

颢 hào 厂幺 白的样子 *white and shining*

灏 hào 厂幺 水势大 (*of the flow of water*) *great*

HE

厂ㄛ

诃 hē 厂ㄛ 同“呵”㊦ ① same as 呵㊦ ①

[诃子] (—zǐ) 常绿乔木, 叶子、幼果 (藏青果)、果实 (诃子)、果核均可入药 *chebulic myrobalan (Terminalia chebula)*

呵 ㊦ hē 厂ㄛ ① 怒责 *to scold* (㊦ *doublet* 一斥 *to scold sharply*): ～禁 *to berate and ban* ② 呼气 *to breathe out*: ～冻 *to breathe on one's hands to warm them* | ～气 *to breathe out* [呵呵] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 笑声 *sound of laughter*; ha ha: 笑～～ *to laugh heartily* [呵护] 爱护, 保护 *to take good care of* ③ 同“喏” same as 喏

① ā 见1页 see p1

② á 见1页 see p1

③ ǎ 见2页 see p2

④ à 见2页 see p2

⑤ a 见2页 see p2

喝 (* 𩚑) ① hē 厂ㄛ 吸食液体饮料或流质食物, 饮 *to drink*: ～水 *to drink water* | ～酒 *to drink (alcohol)* | ～粥 *to have porridge*

② hè 见273页 see p273

喏 hē 厂ㄛ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示惊讶 (*used to express surprise*) ah; oh: ～, 真不得了! *Ah, how terrible!*

蠹 hē 厂ㄛ 〈方 *dialect*〉 蜚 (zhē), 刺 *to sting*

禾 hé 厂ㄛ ① 谷类植物的统称 *general term for cereals*

② 古代特指粟(谷子) especially millet in ancient China

和(①②⑦* 龢) ⊖ hé ㄏㄜˊ
 ① 相安, 谐调 on good terms; harmonious: ~睦 harmony ⑤ **extension** 平静, 不猛烈 calm; not severe: 温~ mild | 心平气~ calm; in a placid mood | 风~日暖 with a gentle breeze and bright sun [和平] ① 没有战争的状态 peace; ~~ 环境 peace time ② 温和, 不猛烈 mild; not severe: 药性~~。The medicine is mild. [和气](-qi) 态度温和 gentle; kind: 他说话真~~。He speaks so gently. ② 平息争端 to settle a dispute: 讲~ to make peace | ~解 to become reconciled ③ 数学上指两个或两个以上的数加起来的总数 sum; 2 跟 3 的~是 5。2 and 3 is 5. ④ 连带 together with: ~盘托出(完全说出来) to make a clean breast of everything | ~衣而卧 to sleep without undressing ⑤ 连词 **conjunction**, 跟, 同 and: 我~他都不同意。Neither he nor I agree. ⑥ 介词 **preposition**, 对, 向 to: 你~孩子讲话要讲得通俗些。When you speak to children, you should use simple words. ⑦ 姓 He, a surname
 [和尚] 佛教男性僧侣的通称 Buddhist monk

⊖ hè 见 272 页 see p272

⊖ huó 见 303 页 see p303

④ huò 见 304 页 see p304

⑤ hú 见 282 页 see p282

盃 hé ㄏㄜˊ 古代用来调和酒的器皿 *he, vessel used to mix liquors in ancient China*

合(③ 閤) ⊖ hé ㄏㄜˊ ① 闭, 对拢 to close; to shut: ~眼 to close one's eyes | ~抱 to get one's arms around | ~围(四面包围) to surround [合龙] 修筑堤坝或桥梁时从两端施工, 最后在中间接合 to close a dam [合口呼] u 韵母和以 u 开头的韵母叫作“合口呼” the vowel u or a final beginning with u ② 聚, 集 to join; to combine: ~力 to join effort; to join forces | ~办 to operate (or run) jointly | ~唱 chorus [合同] 两方或多方为经营事业或在特定的工作中规定彼此权利和义务所订的共同遵守的条文 contract: 产销~~ production and sales contract [合作] 同心协力做某事 to cooperate [合作社] 根据互相合作的原则自愿建立起来的经济组织; 按经营业务的不同, 可以分为生产合作社、消费合作社、供销合作社、信用合作社等 cooperative ③ 总共, 全 total; whole: ~计 total | ~家 whole (or entire) family ④ 不违背, 一事物与另一事物相应或相符 to conform to; to suit: ~格 qualified; up to the standard | ~法 legal; lawful; rightful | ~理 rational; reasonable; sensible ⑤ **extension** 应该 ought to: 理~声明。It is deemed appropriate to make a statement. ⑤ 计, 折算 to be equal to; to add up to: 这件

衣服做成了～多少钱? *How much does it cost to make such a coat?* | 一米～多少市尺? *How many chi is a metre equal to? or How many chi are there in a metre?* ⑥旧时乐谱记音符的一个,相当于简谱中的低音“5” *he*, one of the notes of the scale in the ancient musical notation, corresponding to “5” in the numbered musical notation ⑦姓 *He*, a surname

⊖ *gě* 见226页 see p226

“閤”又 *gé* 见224页“閤”(also *gé*) see 閤 on p224

郃 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ [郃阳]地名,在陕西省。今作“合阳”(now written as 合阳) *Heyang*, a place in Shaanxi Province

饹 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ [饹饹](—le)一种条状食品,多用荞麦面轧(yà)成。有的地区叫“河漏”(also called 河漏 in some areas) *hele*, noodles made from buckwheat flour

盒 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ (—子、—儿)底盖相合的盛(chéng)东西的器物 *box; case*: 饭～儿 *lunch box* | 墨～儿 *ink box*

颌 ⊖ *hé* ㄏㄜˊ 构成口腔上部和下部的骨头和肌肉等组织叫作颌,上部的叫上颌,下部的叫下颌 *jaw*

⊖ *gé* 见224页 see p224

纆 ⊖ *hé* ㄏㄜˊ 见297页“回”字条“回纆” see 回纆 on p297

⊖ *gē* 见223页 see p223

齧 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ 咬 to bite

何 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ 代词 *pronoun*, 表示疑问 (used to express doubt) ① 什么 *what*: ～人? *Who?* | ～事? *What?* | 为～? *Why?* | 有～困难? *What difficulty do you have?* ② 为什么 *why*: ～不? *Why not?* | ～必如此。 *Why act in this way?* ③ 怎样 *how*: ～如? *How about?* | 如～? *How about?* ④ 怎么 *why; how*: 他学习了好久,～至于一点进步也没有? *How can he make no progress at all after studying so long?* ⑤ 哪里 *where*: 欲～往? *Where are you going?*

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“荷”(hè) also same as 荷

河 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ ①水道的通称 *river*, general term for watercourse: 运～ *canal* | 淮～ *Huaihe River* [河汉]银河,又叫“天河”。天空密布如带的星群(also called 天河) *Milky Way; galaxy* ②专指黄河,我国的第二大河,发源于青海省,流入渤海 *Huanghe River (or Yellow River)*, the second longest river in China, rising in Qinghai Province and flowing into the Bohai Sea: ～西 *the west of the Huanghe River* | ～套 *the Great Bend of the Huanghe River* | 江淮～汉 *Changjiang-Huaihe Valley and Huanghe-Hanshui Valley*

荷 ⊖ *hé* ㄏㄜˊ 莲 *lotus (Nelumbo nucifera)*

⊖ *hè* 见273页 see p273

菏 *hé* ㄏㄜˊ [菏泽]地名,在山东省 *Heze*, a place in

Shandong Province

劾 hé ㄏㄜˊ 揭发罪状 to expose sb's misdeeds or crimes (㊦ **doublet** 弹— to impeach)

阂 hé ㄏㄜˊ 阻隔不通 to cut off from; 隔 ~ *estrangement; barrier*

核 (④ * 覈) ㄏㄜˊ ① 果实中坚硬并包含果仁的部分 pit; stone ② 像核的东西 nucleus; 菌 ~ *sclerotium* | 细胞 ~ *cell nucleus* [核酸] 存在于生物体中的有机化合物, 是生命的基本物质之一, 对生物的生长、遗传、变异等起决定作用 nucleic acid [核心] 中心, 主要部分 nucleus; core: 领导 ~ ~ *core of leadership* | ~ ~ 作用 *key role* [结核] 传染病名, 病原体是结核杆菌 tuberculosis ③ 指原子核、核能、核武器等 atomic nucleus; nuclear energy; nuclear weapon: ~ 潜艇 *nuclear-powered submarine* | ~ 试验 *nuclear test* | ~ 战争 *nuclear war* ④ 仔细地对照、考察 to examine; to check: ~ 算 to assess | ~ 实 to check

㊦ hú 见283页 see p283

曷 hé ㄏㄜˊ 文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*, 表示疑问 (used to express doubt) ① 怎么 how ② 何时 when

葜 ㄏㄜˊ 徽子, 一种油炸的面食 a kind of fried dough

㊦ ài 见5页 see p5

鹞 hé ㄏㄜˊ 古书上说的一种善斗的鸟 *he*, a kind of combative bird mentioned in

ancient Chinese texts

鞞 hé ㄏㄜˊ 见515页“鞞”字条 “鞞鞞” (mò—) see 鞞鞞 on p515

盍 (* 盍) hé ㄏㄜˊ 何不 why not; ~ 往观之? *Why not go and have a look?*

阖 hé ㄏㄜˊ ① 全, 总共 whole; total; ~ 家 *whole family* | ~ 城 *entire city* ② 关闭 to close; to shut: ~ 户 *to close the door* | ~ 口 *to shut one's mouth*; *to close the gap*

涸 hé ㄏㄜˊ 水干 dry up: ~ 辙 (水干了的车辙) *dry rut*
貉 ㄏㄜˊ 野兽名。毛棕灰色, 耳小, 嘴尖, 昼伏夜出, 捕食虫类, 皮很珍贵 *racoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides)* [一丘之貉] ㊦ **figurative** 彼此相似, 没什么差别, 指坏人 jackals of the same lair; (of bad people) much the same 〈古 *archaism*〉又同“貉” (mò) also same as 貉

㊦ háo 见267页 see p267

翮 hé ㄏㄜˊ ① 鸟翎的茎, 翎管 quill; shaft of a feather ② 翅膀 wing: 奋 ~ 高飞 *to flutter and soar high*

吓 (嚇) ㄏㄜˊ ① 恫吓, 恐吓 to threaten; to intimidate ② 叹词 *interjection*, 表示不满 (used to express dissatisfaction) *humph*: ~, 怎么能这样呢! *Humph, how could you do like that?*

㊦ xià 见810页 see p810

和 ㄏㄜˊ 声音相应。特指依照别人所做诗词的题

材和体裁而写作 to join in the singing; to compose a poem in reply, using the same theme and rhyme scheme; ~ 诗 to compose a poem in reply; a poem written in reply | 唱 ~ one singing a song and the others joining in the chorus; re-sponsory

① hé 见270页 see p270

② huó 见303页 see p303

③ huò 见304页 see p304

④ hú 见282页 see p282

贺 hè ㄏㄜˋ 庆祝, 祝颂 to celebrate; to congratulate (㊦ *doublet* 庆 ~ to celebrate; to congratulate); ~ 年 to extend New Year greetings | ~ 喜 to offer congratulations | ~ 功 to celebrate success | ~ 电 congratulatory telegram; message of congratulations

荷 ① hè ㄏㄜˋ 担, 扛 to carry on one's shoulder; ~ 锄 to carry a hoe on one's shoulder [电荷] 构成物质的许多基本粒子所带的电。有的带正电(如质子), 有的带负电(如电子), 习惯上也把物体所带的电叫电荷 electric charge; charge: 正 ~ positive charge | 负 ~ negative charge ② 承受恩惠(常用在书信里表示客气) (usually used in correspondence to express courtesy) grateful: 感 ~ to feel sincerely grateful; to be thankful | 为 ~ to be appreciated

③ hé 见271页 see p271

喝 ① hè ㄏㄜˋ 大声喊叫 to shout loudly; ~ 令 to shout

a command | 呼 ~ to shout; to bawl | 大 ~ 一声 to give a loud cry; to shout loudly [喝彩] 大声叫好 to acclaim; to cheer

② hē 见269页 see p269

褐 hè ㄏㄜˋ ① 粗布或粗布衣服 coarse cloth or clothing ② 黑黄色 dark brown

赫 hè ㄏㄜˋ ① 显明, 盛大 (叠 *reduplication*) conspicuous; grand: 显 ~ illustrious | 声势 ~ ~ to be powerful and influential ② 频率单位名(符号 Hz) hertz (Hz)

[赫哲族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Hezhe ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

焯 hè ㄏㄜˋ [焯焯] 烈火燃烧的样子 (of blazing fire) flaming

膏 hè ㄏㄜˋ [膏膏] 羽毛洁白润泽的样子 (of feathers) shiningly white

鹤 hè ㄏㄜˋ 鸟名。有许多种, 如丹顶鹤、白鹤、灰鹤、黑颈鹤等。颈、腿细长, 翼大善飞, 叫的声音很高, 很清脆 crane (*Gruidae*)

壑 hè ㄏㄜˋ 山沟或大水坑 gully; big pool: 沟 ~ gully; ravine | 以邻为 ~ to use neighbours' land as a drain; to shift one's troubles onto others

黑

ㄏㄟ

黑 hēi ㄏㄟ ① 煤或墨那样的颜色, 跟“白”相对 (the opposite of 白) black: ~ 布 black

cloth | ~头发 *black hair* ②暗, 光线不充足 *dark*; 天~了。 *It's getting dark.* | 那间屋子太~。 *That room is too dark.* ③秘密的, 隐蔽的 *secret*; *shady*; ~话 *cant* | ~市 *black market* ④恶毒 *wicked*; *vicious*; ~心 *wicked heart*; *evil mind*

[黑客] (外 *loanword*) hacker ①精通电子计算机技术, 善于发现网络系统缺陷的人 *expert at programming and solving problems with a computer* ②通过互联网非法侵入他人电子计算机系统进行破坏活动的人 *person who illegally gains access to a computer system and tampers with information and the computer programme*

嘿 ⊖ hēi ㄏㄟ 叹词 *interjection* ①表示惊异或赞叹 (used to express surprise or acclamation) *hey*; *why*: ~, 这个真好! *Hey! How nice it is!* | ~, 你倒有理啦! *Why, you think you are right!* ②表示招呼或提醒注意 (used to greet or call attention) *hey*; *why*: ~, 老张, 快走吧! *Hey, Old Zhang, hurry up!* | ~, 你小心点, 别滑倒! *Hey, mind your step. It's slippery.*

[嘿嘿] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 多指冷笑 (usually used to denote sneering) *ha ha*

⊖ mò 见516页 see p516

镅 hēi ㄏㄟ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Hs) *hassium (Hs)*

嗨 ⊖ hēi ㄏㄟ 同“嘿 ⊖” same as 嘿 ⊖

⊖ hāi 见261页 see p261

HEN

ㄏㄣ

痕 hén ㄏㄣ 痕迹, 事物留下的印迹 *mark*; *trace*; 水~ *water stain* | 泪~ *tear stain* | 伤~ *bruise*; *scar*

很 hěn ㄏㄣ 副词 *adverb*, 非常, 表示程度高 *very*; *very much*: ~好 *very good* | 好得~ *great*; *very good*

狠 hěn ㄏㄣ ①凶恶, 残忍 *ruthless*; *relentless*; 心~ *cruel*; *merciless* | ~毒 *vicious*; *wicked* ②勉强地抑制住难过的心情 *to suppress one's sorrowful feelings*; *to make a painful effort*; ~着心送走了孩子 *to harden one's heart and send the child off* ③严厉地 (叠 *reduplication*) *severely*; *sternly*: ~~地打击敌人 *to deal the enemy a heavy blow* [狠命] 拼命, 用尽全力 *to go all out*; ~~地跑 *to run for all one's worth* ③全力 *with full energy or strength*: ~抓科学研究 *to make great efforts to do scientific research* ④同“很” same as 很

恨 hèn ㄏㄣ ①怨, 仇视 *to hate*; *to resent* (㊦ *doublet* 怨— *to resent*): ~入骨髓 *to hate sb to the marrow of one's bones* — *to hate intensely* ②懊悔, 令人懊悔或怨恨的事 *regret*; *remorse*: 悔~ *remorse* | 遗~ *eternal regret*; *lasting remorse*

HENG

ㄏㄥˊ

亨 hēng ㄏㄥˊ ①通达,顺利 to go smoothly(㊦ *doublet* 一通 to go smoothly): 万事~通。 *Everything is going smoothly.* ②电感单位名亨利的简称 *short for* 亨利(符号 H), henry (H)

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“烹”(pēng) also same as 烹

哼 hēng ㄏㄥˊ ①鼻子发出痛苦的声音 to groan: 他病很重,却从不~一声。 *He never groans though he is seriously ill.* ②轻声随口地唱 to hum; to croon: 他一面走一面~着歌。 *He was humming a song as he walked along.*

㊦ hng 见276页 see p276

哼 hēng ㄏㄥˊ 见558页“膨”字条“膨哼”(péng—) see 膨哼 on p558

哼 hēng ㄏㄥˊ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示禁止的意思 (used to express prohibition)

恒 (* 恆) héng ㄏㄥˊ ①持久 lasting: ~心 *perseverance* ②经常的,普通的 usual; common: ~言 *common saying*

姮 héng ㄏㄥˊ [姮娥] 嫦娥 Heng'e, another name for Chang'e, the goddess of the moon

珩 héng ㄏㄥˊ 佩玉上面的横玉 top gem of a girdlependant

桁 héng ㄏㄥˊ 就是檩 (i. e. 檩) purlin

鸪 héng ㄏㄥˊ 鸟名。种类很多,身体小,嘴短而直,只有前趾,没有后趾。多群居在海滨 plover (*Charadriidae*)

衡 héng ㄏㄥˊ ①称东西轻重的器具 weighing apparatus ②称量 to weigh: ~其轻重 to weigh; to measure [衡量] ①称轻重 to weigh ②评定高低好坏 to measure; to judge: 测验只是~~学习成绩的一种办法。 *Testing is only one way of measuring one's learning.* ③平,不倾斜 level; even: 平~balance | 均~equilibrium ④古同“横” same as 横 in ancient Chinese

藿 héng ㄏㄥˊ [杜藿] 多年生草本植物,开暗紫色的花。全草可入药。现作“杜衡”(now written as 杜衡) wild ginger (*Asarum forbesii*)

横 ㊦ héng ㄏㄥˊ ①跟地面平行的,跟“竖”、“直”相对 (the opposite of 竖 or 直) horizontal: ~额 horizontal inscribed board | ~梁 crossbeam ②地理上指东西向的,跟“纵”相对 (the opposite of 纵) in geography from east to west or from west to east: ~渡太平洋 to cross the Pacific ③从左到右或从右到左的,跟“竖”、“直”、“纵”相对 (the opposite of 竖, 直 or 纵) from left to right or from right to left: ~写 to write sideways ④跟物体的长的一边垂直的,跟“竖”、“直”、

“纵”相对 (the opposite of 竖, 直 or 纵) at a right angle to the longer side of sth; ~剖面 *cross-section* | 人行~道 *pedestrian crossing; zebra crossing* ⑤ 使物体成横向 to place sth crosswise or horizontally; 把扁担~过来。Put the carrying pole crosswise. ⑥ 纵横杂乱 unrestrained; turbulent; 蔓草~生 *overgrown with creepers* ⑦ 不合情理的 unreasonably; willfully; ~加阻拦 to obstruct willfully ⑧ 汉字由左到右的笔形(一) horizontal stroke in a Chinese character (一): “王”字是三~一竖。王 has three horizontal strokes and a vertical one. [横竖] 副词 **adverb**, 反正, 无论如何 in any case; anyway: ~~我也要。I will go there anyway.

⊖ hòng 见276页 see p276

横 ⊖ hòng ㄏㄨㄥˋ ① 凶暴, 不讲理 harsh and unreasonable (㊦ **doublet** 蛮 — rude and unreasonable); 这个人说话很~。This person speaks very harshly. ② 意外的 unexpected; ~财 *windfall; ill-gotten wealth* | ~事 *untoward accident; unlucky happening* | ~死 *to die a violent (or unnatural) death*

⊖ héng 见275页 see p275

噉 hm ㄏㄢ ㄇㄢˊ [h 跟单纯的双唇鼻音拼合的音] 叹词 **inter-**

jection, 表示申斥或禁止 (used

to express disapproval or reproach) humph: ~, 你还闹哇! *Humph, you are still making a scene!* | ~, 你骗得了我! *Humph, how can you cheat me?*

哼 hng ㄏㄥ ㄩ ㄥ [h 跟单纯的

哼 ⊖ hng ㄏㄥ ㄩ ㄥ [h 跟单纯的舌根鼻音拼合的音] 叹词 **interjection**, 表示不满意或不信任 (used to express dissatisfaction or disbelief) humph: ~, 你信他的! *Humph! How can you believe him?*

⊖ hēng 见275页 see p275

哄 hōng ㄏㄨㄥ ㄥ [h 跟单纯的

哄 hōng ㄏㄨㄥ ㄥ 佛教咒语用字 hum, word used in Buddhist incantation

轰 (轟、㊦ ** 掬) hōng ㄏㄨㄥ ㄥ ① 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 指雷鸣、炮击等发出的巨大声音 (of thunder or bombardment) bang; boom [轰动] 同时引起许多人的注意 to cause a sensation; ~ ~ 全国 to make a sensation throughout the country [轰轰烈烈] 形容气魄雄伟, 声势浩大 with vigour and vitality; on a grand and spectacular scale: 职工们展开了 ~ ~ ~ ~ 的劳动竞赛。The workers have launched a vigorous labour emulation. ② 用大炮或炸弹破坏 to bombard (㊦ **doublet** 一击 to shell); ~ 炸

to bomb | 炮～ to bombard ③ 驱逐, 赶走 to drive off; to shoo away: 把猫～出去 to shoo away the cat

哄 ○ hōng ㄏㄨㄥ 好多人同时发声 to make hubbub or din: ～传 (chuán) to circulate widely | ～堂大笑 with the whole room rocking with laughter

⊖ hǒng 见278页 see p278

⊖ hòng 见278页 see p278

烘 hōng ㄏㄨㄥ 用火烤干或靠近火取暖 to dry or warm by the fire; 衣裳湿了, ～一～。The clothes are wet. Dry them by the fire. [烘托] 用某种颜色衬托另外的颜色, 或用某种事物衬托另外的事情, 使在对比下, 表现得更明显 to throw into sharp relief

轰 hōng ㄏㄨㄥ 形容声响很大 loud noise: ～然 with a loud noise | ～的一声 with a loud crash

[阿訇] 伊斯兰教主持教仪、讲授经典的人 imam

薨 hōng ㄏㄨㄥ 古代称诸侯或有爵位的大官的死 (of dukes or high officials with titles of nobility in ancient China) to die; to pass away

弘 hóng ㄏㄨㄥ ① 大 great; grand: ～愿 great aspirations ② 扩充, 光大 to enlarge; to expand: 恢～ broad

泓 hóng ㄏㄨㄥ 水深而广 (of water) deep and broad

红 ○ hóng ㄏㄨㄥ ① 像鲜血那样的颜色 red ② trans-fer ① 喜庆 joyous: 办～事 to

celebrate a happy event ② 革命的, 觉悟高的 revolutionary; having a high level of political consciousness: ～军 Red Army | ～色政权 red political power | 又～又专 to be both red and expert; to be both politically conscious and professionally competent ③ 象征顺利、成功 symbol of smoothness or success: 开门～ to make a good start; to get off to a good start ④ 指人受宠信 to find favour with sb: ～人 a favourite of sb in power ⑤ 红利 bonus; dividend: 分～ to draw dividends ⑥ 姓 Hong, a surname

⊖ gōng 见231页 see p231

茼 hóng ㄏㄨㄥ 茼草, 一种供观赏的草本植物 prince's feather (Amaranthus hypochondriacus)

虹 ○ hóng ㄏㄨㄥ 雨后天空中出现的彩色圆弧, 有红、橙、黄、绿、蓝、靛、紫七种颜色。是由大气中的小水珠经日光照射发生折射和反射作用而形成的。这种圆弧常出现两个, 红色在外, 紫色在内, 颜色鲜艳的叫“虹”, 也叫“正虹”; 红色在内, 紫色在外, 颜色较淡的叫“霓”, 也叫“副虹” rainbow

⊖ jiàng 见336页 see p336

鸿 hóng ㄏㄨㄥ ① 鸿雁, 就是大雁 (i. e. 大雁) swan goose (Anser cygnoides). [鸿毛] goose feather ② figurative 轻微 very light; insignificant: 轻于～～ to be lighter than a goose feather — to be entirely

of no significance ② 大 great; grand; ~儒 *erudite scholar* [鸿沟] 楚汉 (项羽和刘邦) 分界的一条水 Honggou, a river that served as a boundary between the Chu and the Han armies headed by Xiang Yu and Liu Bang respectively during the Qin Dynasty 喻 *figurative* 明显的界限 wide gap; chasm

閤 hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ ① 里巷门 gate of a lane ② 宏大 great; grand

宏 hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ 广大 broad; grand; ~伟 *magnificent* | 气量宽~ *broad-minded* | 规模~大 *on a grand scale*

纁 hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ 古代帽子(冠冕)上的系带 (in ancient China) lace on a hat

竑 hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ 广大 broad

洪 hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ ① 大 big; vast; ~水 *flood* ② 大水 flood; 山~ *mountain torrents* | ~峰 *flood peak; crest of a flood* | 溢~道 *spillway*

蒨 hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ 同“荳”(hóng) same as 荳

蕮 ○ hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ [雪里蕮] 一种像芥菜的菜, 茎叶可以吃。也作“雪里红”(also written as 雪里红) potherb mustard (*Brassica juncea*)

○ hòng 见278页 see p278

黉(黉) hóng ㄏㄨㄥˊ 古代称学校 (in ancient China) school

哄 ○ hǒng ㄏㄨㄥˇ ① 说假话骗人 to fool (㊦ *doublet* 一骗

to cheat): 你不要~我。Don't try to fool me. ② 用语言或行动使人欢喜 to coax: 他很会~小孩儿。He knows well how to handle children.

○ hōng 见277页 see p277

○ hòng 见278页 see p278

诨 hòng ㄏㄨㄥˋ 乱, 溃败 chaos; being utterly defeated: 内~ *internal strife*

颀 hòng ㄏㄨㄥˋ [颀洞] 弥漫无际 endlessly pervasive

哄(* 哄) ○ hòng ㄏㄨㄥˋ 吵闹, 搅扰 uproar; disturbance; 一~而散 *to break up in an uproar* | 起~(故意吵闹扰乱) *to create a disturbance*

○ hōng 见277页 see p277

○ hǒng 见278页 see p278

蕮 ○ hòng ㄏㄨㄥˋ ① 茂盛 luxuriant ② 〈方 dialect〉某些蔬菜的长茎 long stem of certain vegetables: 菜~ *vegetable stems*

○ hóng 见278页 see p278

hou ㄏㄡˋ ㄏㄡˋ

鼾 hōu ㄏㄡˋ ① 鼻息声 snore ② 很, 非常 (多表示不满意) (usually used to express dissatisfaction) awfully; too: ~咸 *awfully salty* | ~冷 *awfully cold* | ~麻烦的 *quite troublesome* ③ 太甜或太咸的食物使喉咙不舒服 sickeningly sweet or salty: 糖吃多了~人。Too much sugar will make people sick.

侯 hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ ①我国古代五等爵位(公、侯、伯、子、男)的第二等 *marquis, the second of the five ranks of nobility* (公, 侯, 伯, 子 and 男) in ancient China; 封 ~ *to confer a title of nobility* ②泛指达官贵人(in a broad sense) nobleman or high official; ~ 门 *noble family* ③姓 Hou, a surname

㊦ hòu 见280页 see p280

喉 hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ 喉头, 颈的前部和气管相通的部分, 通常把咽喉混称“嗓子”或“喉咙”。*larynx; throat*(图见940页“脏” picture on p940) [白喉]一种急性传染病, 病原体是白喉杆菌。症状是发热, 喉痛, 并生一层白色假膜 *diphtheria*

猴 hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ (一子、一儿)哺乳动物, 种类很多。毛灰色或褐色, 颜面和耳朵无毛, 有尾巴, 两颊有储存食物的颊囊 *monkey (Cercopithecoidea)*

痼 hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ (一子)皮肤上长的无痛痒的小疙瘩 *wart*

篾 hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ 见394页“筊”字条“筊篾”(kōng—) see 筊篾 on p394

糗 (* 餲) hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ 〈古 *archaism*〉干粮 *solid food*; ~ 粮 *solid food*

骺 hóu ㄏóu ㄉㄨˋ 骨骺, 长形骨的两端 *epiphysis*

吼 hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ 兽大声叫 (of an animal) to roar; to howl: 牛 ~ *roar of an ox* | 狮子 ~ *roar of a lion* 也指人因愤怒而呼喊 (of angry people) to

shout; to roar: 怒 ~ *to roar with rage*

后 (③④ 後) hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ ①上 古称君王 (in ancient China) monarch; sovereign: 商之先 ~ (先王) *king of the Shang Dynasty* ②皇后, 帝王的妻子 *queen; empress* ③跟“前”相对 (the opposite of 前) ①指空间, 在背面的, 在反面的 (of space) behind; back: ~ 门 *back door* | 村 ~ *behind the village* ②指时间, 晚, 未到的 (of time) after; afterwards; later: ~ 天 *the day after tomorrow* | 日 ~ *in the future* | 先来 ~ 到 *in the order of arrival* ③指次序靠末尾的 (of order) last: ~ 排 *back row* | ~ 十名 *the last ten persons* [后备] 准备以后使用的 *reserve*; ~ ~ 军 *reserves; reserve force* ④后代, 子孙 *offspring*; ~ 嗣 *descendants*

郈 hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ 姓 Hou, a surname

蓐 hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ 见831页“薜”字条“薜蓐”(xiè—) see 薜蓐 on p831

屋 hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ [神屋] 地名, 在河南省禹州 Shenhou, a place in Yuzhou, Henan Province

逅 hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ 见831页“邈”字条“邂逅”(xiè—) see 邂逅 on p831

厚 hòu ㄏòu ㄉㄨˋ ①扁平物体上下两个面的距离 *thickness*: 长宽 ~ *length, width and thickness* | 五厘米 ~ 的木板

plank 5cm thick | 下了三厘米～的雪。The snow is 3cm deep.

② 扁平物体上下两个面的距离较大的,跟“薄”相对(the opposite of 薄) thick; ~纸 thick paper | ~棉袄 heavy cotton-padded coat ③ 深,重,浓,大 deep; strong; large: ~望 high hopes; great expectations | ~礼 generous (or substantial) gifts | ~情 deep feeling (or affection) | ~味 strong flavour | 深～的友谊 profound friendship ④ 不刻薄(bó),待人好 kind; magnanimous: ~道 honest and kind | 忠～ honest and tolerant; sincere and kind-hearted ⑤ 重视,注重 to favour; to stress: ~今薄古 to stress the present rather than the past | ~此薄彼 to favour one and discriminate against the other

侯 hòu ㄏㄡˋ [闽侯]地名,在福建省 Minhou, a place in Fujian Province

○ hóu 见279页 see p279

候 hòu ㄏㄡˋ ① 等待 to wait (㊦ doublet 等 — to wait): ~车室 waiting room | 你先在这儿～一～,他就来。Please wait a moment. He'll be right here.

② 看望 to visit; to see (㊦ transfer 问候,问好 to inquire after ③ 观察,守候 to watch; to watch over [候人] 古代称哨兵。也省称“候”(in ancient times, the term, or its short form 候, used for) sentry; guard ④ 时节 time; season: 时～ time | 气～

climate | 季～风 monsoon [候鸟] 随气候变化而迁移的鸟,像大雁、家燕都是 migratory bird ⑤ 事物在变化中间的情状(of sth changing) state; condition: 症～ symptom | 火～ duration and degree of heating, cooking, smelting, etc; crucial moment

堠 hòu ㄏㄡˋ 古代瞭望敌情的土堡 (in ancient China) earthen watchtower for over-seeing an enemy's situation

鲎 (𧸑) hòu ㄏㄡˋ ① 俗叫“鲎鱼”。节肢动物,生活在海中,全体黄褐色,剑状尾。肉可以吃 (popularly called 鲎鱼) king crab ② 〈方言 dialect〉虹 rainbow

HU

ㄏㄨ

乎 hū ㄏㄨ ① 文言助词 auxiliary in classical Chinese, 表示疑问、感叹等语气 (used to express doubt, exclamation, etc) ① 同白话的“吗” same as 吗 in the vernacular: 天雨～? Is it raining? ② 同白话的“呢”,表选择答复的疑问 (used in an alternative) same as 呢 in the vernacular: 然～? 否～? Yes or no? or Is it right or not? ③ 同白话的“吧”,表推测和疑问 (used to express supposition and doubt) same as 吧 in the vernacular: 日食饮得无衰～? Do you still have a good appetite? ④ 同白话的“啊” same as 啊 in the vernacular: 天～! My

heavens! ② 于(放在动词或形容词后)(suffix of a verb or an adjective): 异~寻常 *to be out of the ordinary* | 合~情理 *to be reasonable* | 不在~好看, 在~实用。 *Its worth lies not in the beautiful appearance but in the utilization.*

呼 (* 噓) hū ㄏㄨ ① 喊 to shout; to cry out: 高~万岁! *to shout 'Long live'!* | 欢~ *to hail; to cheer* ② 唤, 叫 to call; ~之即来 *to be ready to come at one's beck and call* | ~应(yìng) (彼此声气相通, 互相照应) to echo; to work in concert with [呼声] 代表群众希望和要求的言论 opinions and requirements of the masses [呼吁] (-yù) 大声疾呼地提出要求 to appeal; to call on ③ 往外出气, 跟“吸”相对 (the opposite of 吸) to breathe out; to exhale; ~吸机 respirator ④ 拟声词 (叠 *reduplication*) *onomatopoeia*: 风~ ~地吹。 *The wind is whistling.*

呼 hū ㄏㄨ 姓 Hu, a surname

烀 hū ㄏㄨ 半蒸半煮, 把食物弄熟 to stew-steam in shallow water; ~白薯 *to stew-steam sweet potatoes*

滹 hū ㄏㄨ [滹沱河] 水名, 从山西省流入河北省 Hutuo River, flowing from Shanxi Province into Hebei Province

戏 (戲、* 戲) ㄏㄨ ㄉㄩ 见 793 页“於”字

条“於戏”(wū—) see 於戏 on p793

㊦ xì 见 806 页 see p806

吻 hū ㄏㄨ [吻昕] (-xīn) [吻爽] 天快亮的时候 time before dawn

晷 hū ㄏㄨ ① 疾速, 转眼之间 rapidly; in a flash ② 古人名 Hu, name of an ancient person: ~鼎 (西周中期青铜器, 作者名晷) *huding*, a bronze ware in the middle period of the Western Zhou Dynasty, made by a man named Hu

忽 hū ㄏㄨ ① 粗心, 不注意 careless: ~略 *to neglect; to overlook* | ~视 *to ignore* | 疏~ *carelessness* ② 副词 *adverb*, 忽然, 突然地 suddenly: 工作情绪不要~高~低。 *Stabilize your working enthusiasm and prevent it from rising and falling frequently.* ③ 计量单位名, 10 忽是 1 丝, 10 丝是 1 毫 hu, unit of measurement (10 hu is equal to 1 si and 10 si to 1 hao)

唢 hū ㄏㄨ [唢哨] 同“呼哨”。参看 661 页“哨”字条“呼哨” same as 呼哨, see 呼哨 on p661

恣 hū ㄏㄨ [恣浴] (方 *dialect*) 洗澡 to bathe; to take a bath

惚 hū ㄏㄨ 见 295 页“恍”字条“恍惚”(huǎng—) see 恍惚 on p295

糊 ㄏㄨ ㄏㄨ 涂抹或粘合使封闭起来 to plaster: 用泥把墙缝~上 *to plaster up the*

cracks in the wall

① hú 见283页 see p283

② hù 见285页 see p285

囫 hú ㄏㄨˊ [囫圇] (—lún) 整个的, 完整 whole; ~ ~ 吞枣 (喻不加分析地笼统接受) *to swallow a date whole — to lap up information without digesting it*

和 ⑤ hú ㄏㄨˊ 打麻将或斗纸牌用语, 表示赢了 (used in a game of mahjong or cards) to win

① hé 见270页 see p270

② hè 见272页 see p272

③ huó 见303页 see p303

④ huò 见304页 see p304

狐 hú ㄏㄨˊ 狐狸, 野兽名。性狡猾多疑, 遇见敌人时肛门放出臭气, 乘机逃跑 fox (*Vulpes*) [狐媚] 曲意逢迎, 投人所好 to entice by flattery [狐胶] (—qiāo) 毛皮业上指狐狸腋下和腹部的毛皮 furs of a fox's chest, belly and armpits [狐疑] 多疑 to show discredit

弧 hú ㄏㄨˊ ① 木弓 bow ② 圆周的一段 arc; ~ 形 arc | ~ 线 arc; curved line

胡 (④ 鬍、⑥* 衡) hú ㄏㄨˊ ① 我国古代称北方和西方的少数民族 (in ancient China) Hu, the ethnic minorities living in the north and west; ~ 人 member of a northern or western tribe in ancient China | ~ 服 Hu dress 泛指外国或外族的 (in a broad sense) from abroad or other ethnic groups; ~ 椒 pep-

per [胡萝卜] (—luóbo) 草本植物。根也叫胡萝卜, 长圆锥形, 肉质, 有紫红、橘红等多种, 是一种蔬菜 carrot (*Daucus carota*) [胡琴] (—qín) 弦乐器, 在竹弓上系马尾毛, 放在两弦之间拉动发声 huqin, two stringed fiddle-like instrument

② 乱, 无道理 recklessly; outrageously; ~ 来 to act recklessly | ~ 闹 to be mischievous; to make trouble | ~ 说 nonsense | 说 ~ 话 to talk nonsense ③ 文言代词

pronoun in classical Chinese, 表示疑问, 为什么 why; ~ 不归? Why not return? ④ (—子) 胡须 beard; moustache; whiskers ⑤ 古指兽类颌间下垂的肉 (in ancient China) animal's flesh drooping from the chin ⑥ [胡同] (—tòng) 巷 hutong; lane; alley

葫 hú ㄏㄨˊ [葫芦] (—lu) 一年生草本植物, 爬蔓, 夏天开白花。果实中间细, 像大小两个球连在一起, 可以做器皿或供观赏。还有一种瓢葫芦, 也叫“匏” (páo), 果实梨形, 对半剖开, 可做舀水的瓢 bottle gourd; calabash (*Lagenaria siceraria*)

猢 hú ㄏㄨˊ [猢猻] (—sūn) 猴的俗称。参看279页“猴” (see 猴 on p279) popular name for 猴

湖 hú ㄏㄨˊ 陆地上聚积的大水 lake; 洞庭 ~ Dongting Lake | 太 ~ Taihu Lake [湖色] 淡绿色 light green

瑚 hú ㄏㄨˊ 见652页“珊”字条
“珊瑚”(shān—) see 珊瑚
on p652

糊 hú ㄏㄨˊ 烧得焦黑 burnt
black; 馒头烤~了。The
mantou is charred.

鹈 hú ㄏㄨˊ 见739页“鹈”字条
“鹈鹕”(tí—) see 鹈鹕 on
p739

蝴 hú ㄏㄨˊ [蝴蝶] 见151页
“蝶”(dié) (see 蝶 on
p151) butterfly

糊(②*餬) ① hú ㄏㄨˊ 黏合, 粘贴 to
paste; 拿纸~窗户 to paste a
sheet of paper over a window |
裱(biǎo)~ to paper [糊涂]
(—tu)不清楚, 不明事理 mud-
dled; confused; bewildered ②
粥类 porridge [糊口] 旧指勉强
维持生活(in former times) to
keep body and soul together;
to eke out a living ③ 同“糊”
same as 糊

① hú 见285页 see p285

② hū 见281页 see p281

醐 hú ㄏㄨˊ 见740页“醍”字条
“醍醐”(tí—) see 醍醐 on
p740

壶(壺) hú ㄏㄨˊ 一种有
把儿有嘴的容器,
通常用来盛茶、酒等液体 ket-
tle; pot; 酒~ wine pot | 茶~
teapot

核 ① hú ㄏㄨˊ (—儿) 义同“核”
② ① ②, 用于某些口语
词, 如杏核儿、煤核儿等 same as
核 ① ② in meaning, used in
certain colloquial collocations,

such as 杏核儿, 煤核儿, etc

① hé 见272页 see p272

斛 hú ㄏㄨˊ 量器名。古时以
十斗为斛, 后来又以五斗
为斛 hu, a measure used in
ancient China with a capacity
equal to 10 dou, and later to 5
dou

櫟 hú ㄏㄨˊ 落叶乔木或灌木,
花黄褐色, 果实球形。叶
子可以喂柞蚕, 树皮可做染料,
果壳可入药。木材坚实, 可供
建筑或制器具用 daimyo oak
(*Quercus dentata*)

鹄 ① hú ㄏㄨˊ 鸟名, 也叫“天
鹅”, 形状像鹅而较大, 羽
毛白色, 飞得高而快, 生活在海
滨或湖边 (also called 天鹅)
swan (*Cygnus*): ~立 (静静地
站着等候) to stand and wait in
silence

② gǔ 见242页 see p242

鹞 ① hú ㄏㄨˊ 隼(sǔn) falcon
(*Falconidae*)

② gǔ 见241页 see p241

縠 hú ㄏㄨˊ 有皱纹的纱 crepe

𧈧 hú ㄏㄨˊ [𧈧鯪] (—sù) 恐
惧得发抖 to tremble with
fear

虎 hǔ ㄏㄨˇ ① 老虎, 野兽名。
毛黄褐色, 有条纹。性凶
猛, 能吃人和兽类 tiger (*Pan-
thera tigris*) ② figurative 威
武, 勇猛 brave; powerful; 一员
~将 a valiant general [虎口]

③ figurative 危险境地 the
jaws of death; ~余生 to es-
cape from a tiger's mouth — to
have a narrow escape ④ 手上拇

指和食指相交的地方 part of the hand between the thumb and the index finger ②同“唬” same as 唬

唬 ⊖ hǔ ㄏㄨˇ 威吓(hè)或蒙混 to bluff: 你别~人了。 Stop bluffing.

⊖ xià 见810页 see p810

琥 hǔ ㄏㄨˇ [琥珀](pò) 黄褐色透明体,是古代松柏树脂落入地下所成的化石。可做香料及装饰品 amber

浒 ⊖ hǔ ㄏㄨˇ 水边 waterside

⊖ xǔ 见845页 see p845

互 hù ㄏㄨˋ 互相,彼此 mutual; each other: ~助 to help each other | ~致问候 to extend greetings to each other | ~为因果 to interact as both cause and effect [互动]彼此影响,互相推动 to interact: ~~教学 interactive teaching | 实现企业和消费者之间的良性~~ to realize a good interaction between enterprises and consumers [互联网]由若干个计算机网络相互连接而成的网络 internet [互生]植物每节长出一个叶子,相间地各生在一边,叫“互生” alternate phyllotaxy

洄 (**洄) hù ㄏㄨˋ 寒冷凝结 to freeze

榷 hù ㄏㄨˋ 见39页“榷”字条 “榷榷”(bì-) see 榷榷 on p39

户 hù ㄏㄨˋ ①一扇门 door ② extension 门 door; 夜不闭~。 Doors are not bolted at night. ②人家 family; household: 千家万~ thousands upon

thousands of families [户口]住户和人口 households and residents: 报~~ to register (or apply for) one's residence | ~~簿 household registration booklet ③门第 family status: 门当~对 to be well-matched in social and economic status ④户头 account: 开~ to open an account | 账~ account

护(護) hù ㄏㄨˋ 保卫 to protect; to guard (⑤ doublet 保一 to protect): 爱~ to take good care of | ~路 to patrol and guard a road (or railway) ⑥ extension 袒护,包庇 to shield; to be partial to: ~短 to hide a shortcoming or fault | 不要一味地~着他。 Don't be always partial to him. [护士]医院里担任护理工作的人员 nurse [护照] ①外交主管机关发给本国公民进入另一国停留时用以证明身份的护照 passport ②旧时旅行或运货时所带的政府机关证明文件 certificate issued by a government agency for a trip or goods transport in former times

沪(滬) hù ㄏㄨˋ ①沪淩,松江的下流,在今上海 Hudu, the lower reaches of the Songjiang River in today's Shanghai ②上海的别称 Hu, another name for Shanghai: ~剧 Shanghai opera | ~杭铁路 Shanghai-Hangzhou Railway

庖 hù ㄏㄨˋ ①庖斗,灌田汲水用的旧式农具 bailing bucket, old farm tool for bai-

ling water to irrigate fields ②
用戽斗汲水 to bail

扈 hù ㄏㄨˋ 随从 retinue (㊦)
doublet 一从 retinue)

岵 hù ㄏㄨˋ 多草木的山 mountain covered with vegetation

怙 hù ㄏㄨˋ 依靠, 仗恃 to rely on; ~恶不悛(quān)(坚持作恶, 不肯悔改) to persist in evil-doings and not repent

祐 hù ㄏㄨˋ 福 blessing; bliss

糊 ⊖ hù ㄏㄨˋ 像粥一样的食物 paste; 辣椒 ~ chilli paste [糊弄](—nong) 1 敷衍, 不认真做 to go through the motions; to be slipshod in work; 做事不应该~~。No work should be done in a sloppy way. 2 蒙混, 欺骗 to fool; to deceive; 你不要~~人。Don't try to fool others.

⊕ hú 见283页 see p283

⊕ hū 见281页 see p281

笏 hù ㄏㄨˋ 古代大臣上朝拿着的手板(in ancient China) tablet held before the chest by officials when received in audience by the emperor

瓠 hù ㄏㄨˋ [瓠瓜] 一年生草本植物, 爬蔓, 夏开白花, 果实长圆形, 嫩时可吃。俗称“瓠子”(popularly called 瓠子) calabash gourd (Lagenaria sicaria)

鄠 hù ㄏㄨˋ 鄠县, 在陕西省。今作“户县”(now written as 户县) Huxian County, in Shaanxi Province

鸕 hù ㄏㄨˋ 鸟名。身体大, 嘴的尖端略呈钩状, 趾间有蹼, 会游泳和潜水, 生活在海边, 吃鱼类和软体动物等 shearwater (Puffinus)

HUA ㄏㄨㄚˊ

化 ⊖ huā ㄏㄨㄚˊ 同“花 ⑦” same as 花 ⑦

⊖ huà 见287页 see p287

华(華) ⊖ huā ㄏㄨㄚˊ 〈古 archaism〉同“花” same as 花

⊕ huá 见286页 see p286

⊖ huà 见288页 see p288

哗(嘩) ⊖ huā ㄏㄨㄚˊ 拟声词(叠 reduplication) onomatopoeia; 水~~地流。The water went gurgling on.

⊕ huá 见287页 see p287

花 huā ㄏㄨㄚˊ ①(—儿) 种子植物的有性生殖器官, 有各种的形状和颜色, 一般花谢后结成果实 flower ④ extension 供观赏的植物 ornamental plant ②(—儿) 样子或形状像花的 anything resembling a flower: 雪~儿 snowflakes | 浪~ sprays | 火~儿 sparks | 葱~儿 chopped green onion | 印~ printing; stamp [天花] 一种急性传染病, 病原体是病毒, 又叫“痘”或“痘疮”, 也省称“花”。结痂后留下的疤痕就是麻子(also called 痘 or 痘疮, and also 花 for short) smallpox [挂花] 战士在战斗中受了伤(of a soldier) to be wounded in action

③ 错杂的颜色或花样 multicoloured; variegated; ~布 cotton print | 头发~白 grey-haired; with grey hair | ~边 decorative border; fancy lace | 那只猫是~的。That cat is spotted. [花哨] (—shao) 颜色鲜艳, 花样多, 变化多 garish; full of flourishes; varied; 这块布真~~。This piece of cloth is garish.

④ 混杂的, 不单纯的 mixed; mingled; 粗粮细粮~搭着吃 to diversify one's diet with coarse and fine grains [花甲] 天干地支配合用来纪年, 从甲子起, 六十年成一周, 因称六十岁为花甲 (using items from the Heavenly Stems and the Earthly branches respectively to form 60 unique pairs to represent a cycle of 60 years, beginning with 甲子) sixty years of age

⑤ 虚伪的、用来迷惑人的 showy; tricky; 耍~招 to play a trick | ~言巧语 sweet words ⑥ 模糊不清 blurred; dim; ~眼 presbyopia | 眼~了。The eyes blurred. ⑦ 用掉 to spend; to expend; ~钱 to spend money | ~一年工夫 to spend a year's time [花销] (—xiao) 费用。也作“花销” (also written as 花销) expense; cost



花 flower

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 雄蕊 stamen | 8 雌蕊 pistil |
| 2 花瓣 petal | 9 柱头 stigma |
| 3 花粉 pollen | 10 花柱 style |
| 4 花药 anther | 11 子房 ovary |
| 5 花丝 filament | 12 萼片 sepal |
| 6 花梗 pedicel | 13 花托 receptacle |
| 7 花蕾 bud | |

春 ⊖ huā ㄅㄨㄚ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 迅速动作的声音 whoosh; swish; 乌鸦~的一声飞了。The crow whooshed away.

⊖ xū 见843页 see p843

划 (① 劃) ⊖ huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ ① 用刀或其他东西把别的东西分开或从上面擦过 to scratch; to cut the surface of: 把这个瓜用刀~开 to cut the melon with a knife | ~了一道口子 to have a scratch | ~火柴 to strike a match ② 用桨拨水使船行动 to paddle; to row; ~船 to row a boat [划子] (—zi) 用桨拨水行驶的小船 small rowboat ③ 合算, 按利益情况计较相宜不相宜 to be worth or not; ~不来 not worth it

⊖ huà 见288页 see p288

⊖ huai 见289页 see p289

华 (華) ⊖ huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ ① 美丽有光彩的 magnificent; splendid (㊦ doublet — 丽 magnificent); ~灯 colourfully decorated lanterns | 光~ brilliance; splendour 敬辞 polite; ~诞 (生日) birthday | ~翰 (书信) your letter ② 繁荣昌盛 prosperous: 繁~ prosperous; thriving ③ 事物最好的部分

best part; 精～ essence; cream | 英～ outstanding persons or things ④ 指时光, 岁月 time; years; 韶～ spring time; youth | 似水年～。Time passes like flowing water. ⑤ (头发) 花白 (of hair) grizzled; grey: ～发(fà) grey hair ⑥ 指中华民族或中国 Chinese or China: ～夏 Huaxia, ancient name for China | ～侨 overseas Chinese | ～北 northern China

⊖ huà 见288页 see p288

⊖ huā 见285页 see p285

哗(嘩、*譁) ⊖ huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ 人多声杂, 乱吵 noise; clamour (㊦ doublet 喧— hubbub): 全体大～。All those present made an uproar. | ～众取宠 (在别人面前夸耀自己, 骗取别人称赞) to try to please the public with claptrap

⊖ huā 见285页 see p285

骅(驪) huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ [骅骝] (—liú) 古代称赤色的骏马 (in ancient China) red steed

铧(鐮) huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ 犁铧, 安装在犁上用来破土的铁片 ploughshare

猾 huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ 狡猾, 奸诈 cunning; crafty

滑 huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ ① 滑溜, 光溜, 不粗涩 slippery; smooth: 下雪以后地很～。The ground is very slippery after the snow-fall. | 桌面很光～。The tabletop is very smooth. ② 在光溜的物体表面上溜动 to slip; to slide: ～了一跤 to slip and fall |

～雪 to ski | ～冰 to skate [滑翔] 航空上指借着大气浮力飘行 to glide: ～～机 glider ③ 狡诈, 不诚实 cunning; dishonest: ～头 slyboots; slippery fellow | 耍～ to act in a slick way | 这人很～。This fellow is very cunning.

[滑稽] (—jī) 诙谐, 使人发笑 funny; amusing: 他说话很～。He speaks in a funny way.

揿 huá ㄏㄨㄚˊ [揿拳] 饮酒时两人同时伸出手指并各说一个数, 谁说的数目跟双方所伸手指的总数相符, 谁就算赢, 输的人喝酒。现作“划拳” (now written as 划拳) huaquan, a finger-guessing game played by two drinkers (The game requires them to extend a number of fingers and announce a number at the same time. The one whose announced number tallies with the sum of fingers extended by both sides is the winner, and the loser will take a drink)

化 ⊖ huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ ① 性质或形态改变 to change; to turn: ～整为零 to break up the whole into parts (or pieces) | 变～ to change; to alter | 开～ to become civilized | 冰都～了。The ice has melted. [化合] 两种或两种以上的物质互相结合变成一种性质跟原来物质都不相同的新物质 chemical combination [化石] 埋藏在地下的古代生物的遗骸变成的石块, 或带着古代生物遗迹的石块 fos-

sil [化学]研究物质的结构、组成、性质、应用及其变化规律的科学 chemistry ②使思想、行为等有所转变 to convert; to influence: 感~ to convert; to influence | 教~ to train in good manners | 潜移默~ to influence imperceptibly ③指化学 chemistry: ~ 工 chemical industry | ~ 肥 chemical fertilizer ④佛教道教徒募集财物(of a Buddhist monk or Taoist priest) to ask for alms: ~ 缘 to beg alms | ~ 斋(乞食) to beg a meal ⑤词尾,放在名词或形容词后,表示转变成某种性质或状态 suffix, used after a noun or an adjective to express sth or sb is becoming or made to have that attribute: 革命~ revolutionization | 农业机械~ agricultural mechanization | 工业现代~ industrial modernization | 科学~ scientization | 绿~ to afford

⊖ huā 见285页 see p285

华(華) ⊖ huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ ①华山,五岳中的西岳,在陕西省华阴 Huashan Mountain (or Mount Hua; Mt. Huashan), the western mountain of the five sacred mountains, in Huayin, Shaanxi Province ②姓 Hua, a surname

⊖ huá 见286页 see p286

⊖ huā 见285页 see p285

桦(樺) huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ 白桦树,落叶乔木,树皮白色,容易剥离,木材致密,可制器具 birch (*Betula*)

划(劃) ⊖ huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ ①分开 to delimit; to differentiate: ~ 分区域 to divide into regions | ~ 清界限 to make a clear distinction between; to make a clean break with [划时代]由于出现了具有伟大意义的新事物,在历史上开辟一个新的时代 epoch-making ②设计 to plan (㊦ **doublet** 计— to plan | 筹— to plan and prepare): 工作计~ work plan | 你去筹~筹~这件事。Work out a plan for this, please. [划一]使一致 to standardize: ~ ~ 制度 to standardize the system

⊖ huá 见286页 see p286

⊖ huai 见289页 see p289

画(畫) huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ ①描画 or 写 to draw or write: ~ 画儿 to draw a picture | ~ 个圈 to draw a circle | ~ 十字 to cross oneself; to make the sign of the cross | ~ 押 to make one's cross or mark; to sign ②(一儿)画成的作品 drawing; painting; picture (㊦ **doublet** 图— picture): 一张~儿 a picture (or drawing) | 年~儿 New Year picture | 油~ oil painting ③汉字的一笔叫一画 stroke of a Chinese character: “人”字是两~。The character 人 is made up of two strokes. | “天”字是四~。The character 天 is made up of four strokes.

④同“划” same as 划 ⊖

姍(嬋) huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ 见254页 (guī—) see 姍姍 on p254

话 huà ㄏㄨㄚˋ ① 语言 word; remark; talk: 说 ~ to speak | 谈了几句 ~ to have said a few words [话剧] 用平常口语和动作表演的戏剧 modern drama; stage play ② 说, 谈 to speak or talk about: ~ 别 to say a few words before departure | 茶 ~ chatter at a tea party | ~ 旧 to talk about old times [话本] 宋元时期民间艺人说唱故事的底本 script for story-telling in the Song and Yuan dynasties

HUAI

ㄏㄨㄞˊ

怀(懷) huái ㄏㄨㄞˊ ① 思念 to miss; to think of (㊦ **doublet** 一念 to miss): ~ 友 to think of a friend | ~ 念伟大的祖国 to miss one's great motherland ② 包藏, 心里存有 to keep in mind; to cherish: ~ 胎 to be pregnant | ~ 疑 to doubt | ~ 恨 to nurse hatred | 胸 ~ 壮志 to harbour lofty ambitions ③ 胸前 chest; bosom: 把小孩抱在 ~ 里 to carry a child in one's arms ④ 心意 mind: 无介于 ~ not to mind | 正中 (zhòng) 下 ~ to one's wishes

徊 huái ㄏㄨㄞˊ 见 548 页“徘徊”字条“徘徊”(pái—) see 徘徊 on p548

淮 huái ㄏㄨㄞˊ 淮河, 源出河南省, 流经安徽省, 至江苏省注入洪泽湖 Huaihe River, rising in Henan Province, flowing through Anhui and Jiangsu provinces into the Hongze Lake

槐 huái ㄏㄨㄞˊ 槐树, 落叶乔木, 花黄白色。果实长荚形。木材可供建筑和制家具之用。花蕾可做黄色染料 Chinese scholar tree (*Styphnolobium japonicum*)

踝 huái ㄏㄨㄞˊ 踝子骨, 脚腕两旁凸起的部分。(图见 741 页“体” picture ankle on p741)

耨 huái ㄏㄨㄞˊ 用耨耙翻土 to harrow [耨耙] (—bà) 翻土用的一种农具 harrow

坏(壞) huài ㄏㄨㄞˋ ① 跟“好”相对 (the opposite of 好) bad: 坚决向 ~ 人 ~ 事作斗争 to firmly struggle against evil-doers and evil deeds ② 东西受了损伤, 被毁 to break down (㊦ **doublet** 破— to destroy): 自行车 ~ 了。The bike broke down. ③ 坏主意 evil idea: 使 ~ to play a dirty trick ④ 放在动词或形容词后, 表示程度深 (used after a verb or an adjective to express a great degree) extremely; badly: 真把我忙 ~ 了。I was extremely busy. | 气 ~ 了 to be beside oneself with rage

划(劃) ㊦ huai • ㄏㄨㄞˊ 见 15 页“刮”字条“刮划”(bā—) see 刮划 on p15

⊖ huà 见 288 页 see p288

⊖ huá 见 286 页 see p286

HUAN

ㄏㄨㄢˊ

欢(歡、*懽、*灌、*驩)

huān ㄏㄨㄢ ①快乐,高兴 happy; merry(㊦ **doublet** 一喜 joyful): ~庆胜利 to celebrate the victory | ~呼声经久不息。There arose prolonged cheers. | ~天喜地 overjoyed | ~迎贵宾 to welcome distinguished guests ②活跃,起劲 vigorously; in full swing: 孩子们真~。The children are vigorous. | 机器转得很~。The machine is running in full swing (or at full speed). ③ **extension** 旺盛 exuberant: 炉子里的火很~。The fire in the stove is roaring. ③喜爱,也指所喜爱的人 liking; love: ~心 favour; love | 喜~ to like; to love | 新~(新的相好) new sweet heart

獾 (* 獾) huān ㄏㄨㄢ 野兽名。毛灰色,头部有三条白色纵纹。毛可制笔,脂肪炼油可入药 badger (Melinae)

还(還) huán ㄏㄨㄢ ①回,归 to return; to restore: ~家 to return home | ~原(恢复原状) to restore to the original state or shape ②回报 to give or do sth in return: ~礼 to return a salute; to give a gift in return | ~手 to hit back | 以眼~眼,以牙~牙 an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; to answer blows with blows ③归还 to give back; to return(㊦ **doublet** 偿—to repay): ~钱 to pay back the money ④姓 Huan, a surname

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“旋”

(xuán) also same as 旋

㊦ hái 见261页 see p261

环(環) huán ㄏㄨㄢ ①(一儿)圈形的东西 ring; hoop: 连~ chain of rings | 铁~ iron hoop ②围绕 to surround; to encircle: ~城马路 ring road; beltway | ~视 to look around [环境]周围的一切事物 environment; surroundings: 优美的~~ beautiful environment ③指射击、射箭比赛中射中环靶的环数(target) ring, points scored in shooting or archery

郇 huán ㄏㄨㄢ 姓 Huan, a surname

㊦ xún 见854页 see p854

洹 huán ㄏㄨㄢ 洹河,水名,在河南省安阳。也叫“安阳河”(also called 安阳河) Huanhe River, in Anyang, Henan Province

桓 huán ㄏㄨㄢ ①古代立在驿站、官署等建筑物旁作为标志的木柱,后称华表(later called 华表) wooden columns erected by such buildings as post stations, government offices, etc, as signs in ancient China ②姓 Huan, a surname

獾 huán ㄏㄨㄢ ①幼小的貉 young racoon dog ②豪猪 porcupine (Hystricidae)

萑 huán ㄏㄨㄢ 古书上指芦苇一类的植物(in ancient Chinese texts) common reed (Phragmites australis)

铉 huán ㄏㄨㄢ 古代重量单位,也是货币单位 huan, an ancient unit of both weight

and currency

围 ① huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 围绕 to surround

② yuán 见927页 see p927

阛 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ [阛阓](—huì)街市 street market

浠 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 浠水,水名,在湖北省东北部 Huanshui River, in the northeast of Hubei Province

寰 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 广大的地域 extensive region [寰球] [寰宇]全世界。也作“环球”、“环宇”(also written as 环球 or 环宇) the earth; the whole world

嬛 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 见417页“娜”字条“娜嬛”(láng—) see 娜嬛 on p417

缯 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ ①绳套 noose; 投~(自缢) to hang oneself ②绞杀 hanging: ~首 to hang (sb)

鹮 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 鸟名。有朱鹮、白鹮、彩鹮等多种。嘴细长而向下弯曲,腿长。生活在水边 ibis (*Threskiornithinae*)

环 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 圆形有孔可贯穿的东西 ring

鬟 huán ㄏㄨㄢˊ 古代妇女梳的环形的发结(fàjié) bun of hair (of an ancient woman) [丫鬟](yāhuan)[小鬟]旧称年轻的女仆(former term for a young maid servant) maid

皖 huǎn ㄏㄨㄢˇ ①明亮 bright ②美好 fine; beautiful

缓 huǎn ㄏㄨㄢˇ ①慢,跟“急”相对(the opposite of 急)

slow;轻重~急 in order of importance and urgency; order of priority | ~步而行 to walk slowly | ~不济急。Slow action cannot save a critical situation.

②延迟 to delay; to postpone: ~兵之计 delaying tactics; stratagem to gain a respite | ~刑 probation | ~两天再办 to put it off for a couple of days [缓冲]把冲突的两方隔离开,使紧张的局势缓和 to buffer: ~~地带 buffer zone [缓和]使紧张的情势转向平和 to ease off ③苏醒,恢复 to come to; to revive; 病人昏过去又~了过来。The patient came to himself again after fainting. | 下过雨,花都~过来了。The withered flowers revived after the rain. | ~~气再往前走 to take a short break before walking on

幻 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ ①空虚的,不真实的 unreal; imaginary: ~境 fairyland; vision | 打消一切~想 to give up all illusions [幻灯]一种娱乐和教育用的器具。利用凸透镜和灯光把图片放大,映射在白幕上 slide projector [幻灭]幻想或不真实的事受到现实的打击而消灭 to disillusion ②奇异地变化 to change magically(㊦ doublet 变— to change irregularly): ~术(魔术) magic; conjuring

奂 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ ①盛,多 abundant; plentiful ②文采鲜明(of writing) brilliant

换 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ ① 给人东西同时从他那里取得别的东西 to exchange; to trade: 互~ to exchange | 交~条件 conditions or prerequisites of exchange ② 变换, 更改 to change: ~衣服 to change clothes | ~汤不~药 old wine in a new bottle; to change in form but not in content ③ 兑换 (用证券换取现金或用一种货币换另一种货币) to convert (securities into cash or one currency into another)

唤 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 呼叫, 喊 to call out (㊦ **doublet** 呼 — to call): ~鸡 to call the chickens | ~狗 to call the dog

涣 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 散开 to dissolve; to vanish: 士气~散 to have a deflated morale | ~然冰释 to melt like ice; to disappear [涣涣] 水势盛大 (of water) overflowing

焕 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 光明 shining; glowing: ~然一新 all fresh and new [焕发] 光彩外现的样子 shining; glowing: 精神~~ full of vigour

痪 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ [瘫痪] 见 727 页“瘫” (see 瘫 on p727) paralysis; palsy

宦 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 官 official (㊦ **doublet** 官 — official | 仕 — to take up an official career) [宦官] 封建时代经过阉割在皇宫里伺候皇帝及其家族的男人。也叫“太监” (also called 太监) eunuch

浣 (* 澣) huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ ① 洗 to wash: ~衣 to

wash clothes | ~纱 to rinse yarns ② 旧称每月的上、中、下旬为上、中、下浣 former term for any of the three ten-day periods of a month

鲢 (* 鰾) huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 鲢鱼, 鱼名。身体微绿色, 鳍微黑色, 生活在淡水中, 是我国特产的重要鱼类之一。也叫“草鱼” (also called 草鱼) grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)

患 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ ① 灾祸 disaster (㊦ **doublet** 一难 trials and tribulations; adversity | 灾 — calamity | 祸 — disaster): 有备无~。Preparedness averts peril. | 防~未然。Nip the evil in the bud. | 免除水~ to be free from flood | ~难之交 friends in need ② 忧虑 to worry: 不要~得~失。Don't worry about personal gains and losses. ③ 害病 to contract (a disease): ~病 to fall ill | ~脚气 to suffer from beriberi

湮 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ [漫湮] 文字图像等磨灭、模糊 (of scripts or pictures, etc) blurred

遁 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 逃, 避 to escape; to evade

豢 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 喂养牲畜 to feed or keep (domestic animals) (㊦ **doublet** 一养 to feed; to keep)

擐 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 穿 to wear; to put on: ~甲执兵 to put on armours and take up weapons

轘 huàn ㄏㄨㄢˋ 古代用车分裂人体的一种酷刑 (an

ancient form of execution) tearing the body apart with horse-drawn carts

HUANG

厂乂ㄣ

育 huāng 厂乂ㄣ [膏育]我国古代医学把心尖脂肪叫膏,心脏和膈之间叫育,认为膏育之间是药力达不到的地方(in classical Chinese medicine, the fat at the tip of the heart is called 膏, the section between the heart and the diaphragm is called 育, and the place between 膏 and 育 is considered untreatable) *gao huang*: 病入~~(指病重到无法医治的地步) *The patient is beyond cure.*

荒 huāng 厂乂ㄣ ①庄稼没有收成或严重歉收 *crop failure*; 饥~ *famine* | ~年 *famine year* | 备~ *to prepare against crop failure* ⑤ **extension** 严重缺乏 *severe shortage; scarcity*: 煤~ *coal shortage* | 房~ *housing shortage* ②长满野草或无人耕种 *waste; uncultivated* (㊦ **doublet** 一荒 *to lie waste*): ~地 *wasteland* | 垦~ *to cultivate the wasteland* | 开~ *to open up the wasteland* ⑤ **extension** 1 废弃 *to discard*; ~废 *to neglect* 2 荒凉, 偏僻 *desolate*: ~村 *deserted village (or hamlet)* | ~郊 *desolate outskirts; wilderness* [荒疏]久未练习而生疏 *rusty; out of practice*; 学业还没~~ *not rusty in one's stud-*

ies ③不合情理的, 不正确的 *unreasonable*; ~谬 *absurd* | ~诞 *fantastic* [荒唐] 1 浮夸不实 *absurd; ridiculous*; 这话真~~。 *This remark is simply ridiculous.* 2 行为放荡 *dissipated; loose*

慌 huāng 厂乂ㄣ 〈方 **dialect**〉开采出来的矿石 *ore*
慌 huāng 厂乂ㄣ ①慌张, 急忙, 忙乱 *flurried; confused* (㊦ **doublet** 一忙 *in a rush*): 他做事太~。 *He is too flurried in doing things.* | ~里~张 *in a flurry* ②恐惧, 不安 *panicky*: 心里发~ *to feel panicky* | 惊~ *panic-stricken* ③表示难忍受到 an unbearable degree: 累得~ *to be tired out* | 闷(mèn)得~ *to be bored to death*

皇 huáng 厂乂ㄣ ①君主 *monarch; emperor* (㊦ **doublet** 一帝 *emperor*) ②大(叠 **reduplication**) *grand; magnificent*: ~~巨著 *monumental work* ③古同“遑”、“惶” *same as 遑 or 惶 in ancient Chinese*

凰 huáng 厂乂ㄣ ①凤凰。参看199页“凤”(fèng) (see 凤 on p199) *phoenix* ②传说中指雌凤(legendary) *female phoenix*

隍 huáng 厂乂ㄣ 没有水的城壕 *dry moat outside a city wall*

惶 huáng 厂乂ㄣ 拟声词(叠 **reduplication**) *onomatopoeia* 1 钟鼓声 *sound of bells and drums* 2 小儿啼哭声 *sound of a baby bawling*

遑 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ ① 闲暇 *leisure*: 不~ (没有功夫) *to have no time* ② 匆忙 (叠 *reduplication*) *in a hurry*

徨 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 见551页“彷徨”字条“彷徨”(páng—) *see* 彷徨 *on p551*

湟 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 湟水, 水名, 在青海省 Huangshui River in Qinghai Province

惶 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 恐惧 *fear* (㊦ *doublet* 一恐 *scared*): 人心~ ~ *People are in a state of widespread anxiety.* | ~ 恐不安 *in a state of trepidation*

煌 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 明亮 (叠 *reduplication*) *bright*: 星火~ ~ *bright with sparks* | 灯火辉~ *brightly lit*

铙 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ ① 古代的一种兵器 *huang*, a kind of ancient weapon ② 形容钟鼓声 (叠 *reduplication*) *sound of bells and drums*

蝗 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 蝗虫, 一种吃庄稼的害虫, 常常成群飞翔。也叫“蚂蚱”(màzha) (also called 蚂蚱) *locust (Locusta)*

篁 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 竹林 *bamboo grove* 泛指竹子 (*in a broad sense*) *bamboo*

鳊 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 见915页“鳊”字条“鳊鳊”(yú—) *see* 鳊鳊 *on p915*

鲟 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 鲟鱼, 鱼名。形状像鲟鱼, 有五行硬鳞, 嘴突出, 半月形, 两旁有扁平的须 *kaluga (Huso dauricus)*

黄 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ ① 像金子或向日葵花的颜色 *yellow* [黄色] ① 黄的颜色 *yellow* ② 指腐朽堕落的 *decadent; pornographic*: ~ ~ 小说 *pornographic novel* ② 指黄河 *Huanghe River; Yellow River*: 引~ 工程 *project to divert water from the Yellow River* ③ 事情失败或计划不能实现 *to fail; to be off*: 这件事~ 不了。 *It will not end up with nothing definite.* ④ 指黄帝, 传说中的中国上古帝王 *Huangdi*, a legendary emperor in ancient China: 炎~ 子孙 *the Chinese people*

潢 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ ① 积水池 *pond; pool* ② 染纸 *to dye or colour paper* [装潢] 裱褙字画 *to mount calligraphy and painting* ③ *extension* 装饰货物的包装 *packaging*

璜 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 半璧形的玉 *semi-circular jade pendant*

磺 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 硫磺 *sulphur*: 硝~ *nitre and sulphur*

铎 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ ① 大钟 *big bell* ② 钟声 *sound of bells* ③ 同“簠” *same as 簠*

瘡 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 瘡病, 牛马等家畜的炭疽(jū)病 *anthrax*

蟻 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ 见482页“蚂”字条“蚂蟥”(mǎ—) *see* 蚂蟥 *on p482*

簠 huáng ㄏㄨㄤˊ ① 乐器里用铜等制成的发声薄片 *reed*: 笙~ *reed pipe* | ~ 乐器

reed instruments ② 器物里有弹力的机件 spring: 锁 ~ lock spring | 弹 ~ spring

恍 (* 恍) huǎng ㄏㄨㄤˇ ① 恍然, 忽然 all of a sudden; suddenly: ~ 然大悟 to realize all of a sudden ② 仿佛 to seem: ~ 若置身其境 as if to be personally on the scene [恍惚] (—hū) ③ 神志不清, 精神不集中 in a trance; absent-minded: 精神 ~ ~ to be in a trance; to look absent-minded ④ (看得、听得、记得) 不真切, 不清楚 dimly; faintly: 我 ~ ~ 看见他了。I faintly saw him.

晃 huǎng ㄏㄨㄤˇ ① 明亮 (叠 reduplication) bright: 明 ~ ~ 的刺刀 shining bayonet ② 照耀 to dazzle: ~ 眼 (光线强烈刺激眼睛) dazzling ③ 很快地闪过 to flash past: 窗户上有个人影, 一 ~ 就不见了。A figure flashed past the window and disappeared.

㊦ huàng 见 295 页 see p295

幌 huǎng ㄏㄨㄤˇ 帐幔, 帘帷 heavy curtain [幌子] (—zi) 商店、饭店等门外的招牌或标志物 bar sign; shop sign; signboard ㊦ figurative 为了进行某种活动所假借的名义 pretence

谎 huǎng ㄏㄨㄤˇ ① 谎话, 不真实的话 lie: 撒 ~ to tell a lie ② extension 商贩要的虚价 deceptive price: 要 ~ to overcharge ③ 说谎话 to lie: ~ 称 to claim falsely

晃 (* 晃) huàng ㄏㄨㄤˋ 摇动, 摆动 to shake; to sway (㊦ doublet 摇 — to sway): 树枝来回 ~。The twigs are swaying.

㊦ huǎng 见 295 页 see p295

滉 huàng ㄏㄨㄤˋ [滉漾] (—yǎng) 形容水广大无边 (of water) deep and wide

眇 huàng ㄏㄨㄤˋ 用于人名。慕容眇, 东晋初年鲜卑族的首领 (huang, used in a given name) Murong Huang, the chief of the Xianbei ethnic group in the early years of the Eastern Jin Dynasty

灰 huī ㄏㄨㄟ ① 物体燃烧后剩下的粉末状的东西 ash: 炉 ~ ashes from a stove | 烟 ~ cigarette ashes. | ~ 肥 ash manure [青灰] 一种含有杂质的石墨, 青黑色, 是建筑上常用的材料, 也可做染料 graphite powder [石灰] 一种建筑上常用的材料, 俗叫“白灰”, 又叫“生石灰”。是用石灰石烧成的, 化学成分是氧化钙。生石灰遇水变成氢氧化钙, 叫熟石灰 (popularly called 白灰, and also called 生石灰) lime ② 灰尘 dust ③ 灰色, 黑白之间的颜色 grey ④ 消沉, 失望 disheartened; discouraged: 心 ~ 意懒 to feel disheartened; to be in the blues | ~ 心丧气 to lose heart

诙 huī ㄏㄨㄟ 诙谐, 说话有趣 humorous; jocular

咳 huī ㄏㄨㄟ [咳儿咳儿] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 马叫声 neigh; whinny

恢 huī ㄏㄨㄟ 大, 宽广 vast; extensive (叠 *reduplication*) (㊦ *doublet* 一弘 broad): ~ ~ 有余 *to have more than plenty of space* | 天网 ~ ~. *Justice has long arms.*

[恢复] 回到原来的状态 *to recover; to regain*; ~ ~ 健康 *to recover one's health*

搆(搆) huī ㄏㄨㄟ ① 指挥 *to command* ② 谦逊 *modest*; ~ 谦 *modest*

挥 huī ㄏㄨㄟ ① 舞动, 摇摆 *to wave; to wield*; ~ 刀 *to brandish a sword* | ~ 手 *to wave one's hand* | 大笔一 ~ *with one stroke of the pen* [指挥] ① 指导, 调度 *to command; to direct; to conduct* ② 指导、调度的人 *commander; director; conductor*; 工程总 ~ ~ *general director of a project* | 乐队 ~ ~ *conductor of an orchestra* ② 散出, 甩出 *to scatter; to disperse*; ~ 金如土 *to spend money like dirt (or like water)*; *to spend money recklessly* | ~ 汗如雨 *to shed perspiration like rain; to drip with sweat* [挥发] 液体或某些固体在常温中变为气体而发散 *to volatilize* [挥霍] (—huò) 用钱浪费, 随便花钱 *to squander; to spend money freely*

珲 ㊦ huī ㄏㄨㄟ 见 5 页“瑗”字条“瑗珲”(ài—) see 瑗珲 on p5

㊦ hún 见 301 页 see p301

晖 huī ㄏㄨㄟ ① 阳光 *sunshine; sunlight*; 春 ~ *spring sunlight* | 朝 ~ *glow of the rising sun* | 余 ~ *last rays of the setting sun* ② 同“辉” same as 辉

辉 (* 輝) huī ㄏㄨㄟ 闪射的光彩 *brightness; splendour* (㊦ *doublet* 光 — lustre; glow): 光 ~ 四射 *brilliant* [辉煌] 光彩耀眼 *brilliant*; 金碧 ~ ~ *dazzling magnificent* ㊦ *figurative* 极其优良, 出色 *splendid; outstanding*; ~ ~ 的成绩 *outstanding achievements* [辉映] 光彩照耀 *to shine* ㊦ *extension* 事物互相对照 *to reflect*; 前后 ~ ~ (*objects in front and behind*) *reflecting each other's brilliance*

翬 huī ㄏㄨㄟ ① 飞 *to fly* ② 古书上指具有五彩羽毛的雉 (*in ancient Chinese texts*) *pheasant of multicoloured plumage*

祔(禕) huī ㄏㄨㄟ 古代王后穿的祭服 (*in ancient China*) *mourning robe worn by a queen or an empress*

𪔐 huī ㄏㄨㄟ 撞击 *to ram; to strike* [喧𪔐] 轰响声 *roar*

麾 huī ㄏㄨㄟ 古代指挥用的旗子 (*in ancient China*) *standard of a commander* ㊦ *extension* 指挥 *to command*; ~ 军 *to command an army*

徽 huī ㄏㄨㄟ ① 标志 *emblem; badge*; 国 ~ *national emblem* | 校 ~ *national emblem (or badge)* ② 美好的 *fine; glorious*; ~ 号 *title of honour* ③ 指

安徽省徽州 Huizhou in Anhui Province; ~ 墨 Huizhou ink-stick

隳 huī ㄏㄨㄟ 毁坏 to destroy; to ruin

回 (③ 迴、③* 廻、** 回)

huí ㄏㄨㄟ ① 还, 走向原来的地方 to return; to go back: ~ 家 to go back home; to go home | ~ 国 to return to one's motherland | ~ 到原单位工作 to return to one's original unit to work ② 掉转 to turn round: ~ 过身来 to turn round [回头] ③ 把头转向后方 to turn one's head; to turn round: ~ ~ 观望 to turn round and look ④ 回归, 返回 to come back; to return: 一去不 ~ ~ to go away and never return ⑤ 等一会 later: ~ ~ 再说吧。Let's talk about it later. ⑥ 改邪归正 to repent; 现在 ~ ~ 还不晚。It's not late to repent now. ⑦ 曲折, 环绕, 旋转 to circle; to wind: ~ 形针 paper clip | 巡 ~ to do or go the rounds [回避] 避免, 躲开 to evade; to avoid ⑧ 答复, 报答 to answer; to requite: ~ 信 to write back; letter in reply | ~ 话 to reply; reply | ~ 敬 to do or give in return ⑨ 量词 quantifier, 指事件的次数 time: 两 ~ two times; twice | 他来过一 ~。He has been here once. ⑩ transfer 我国长篇小说分的章节 (in Chinese novels) chapter: 《红楼梦》一共一百二十 ~。A Dream of Red Mansions has

120 chapters.

[回纥] (—hé) 唐代西北的民族。也叫“回鹘”(hú) (also called 回鹘) the Huihe ethnic group in the northwestern region in the Tang Dynasty

[回族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Hui ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

茴 huí ㄏㄨㄟ [茴香] ① 小茴香, 多年生草本植物, 叶分裂像毛, 花黄色, 茎叶嫩时可吃。子实大如麦粒, 可作香料, 又可入药 fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) ② 大茴香, 常绿小乔木, 叶长椭圆形, 初夏开花, 果实呈八角形, 也叫八角茴香或大料, 可作调料或入药 (also called 八角茴香 or 大料) anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)

洄 huí ㄏㄨㄟ 水流回旋 (of water) to whirl

蛔 (* 蚘) huí ㄏㄨㄟ 蛔虫, 寄生在人或其他动物肠子里的一种蠕形寄生虫, 像蚯蚓而没有环节。能损害人畜的健康 roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*)

虺 huǐ ㄏㄨㄟ 古书上说的一种毒蛇 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of poisonous snake [虺虺] <古 archaism> 打雷的声音 peal of the thunder

悔 huǐ ㄏㄨㄟ 后悔, 懊恼 to regret; to repent: ~ 过 to be repentant | ~ 之已晚 too late to repent now; no use regretting it now

毁 (②* 燬、④* 毀) huǐ ㄏㄨㄟˇ ①

破坏, 损害 to destroy; to damage: 这把椅子是谁~的? *Who has damaged this chair?* | 这样做就~了个人前途 to ruin one's future by doing this [毁灭] 彻底地消灭 to destroy; to exterminate: 给敌人以~~性的打击 to deal the enemy a crushing blow ② 烧掉 to burn: 烧~ to burn down | 焚~ to burn up ③ extension 使不存在 to destroy: 拆~ to demolish | 炸~ to blow up | 摧~ to destroy | 销~ to destroy | 捣~ to smash up | 撕~ to tear up ③ 〈方 dialect〉把成件的旧东西改造成别的东西 to refashion; to make over: 这两个小凳是一张旧桌子~的。 *These two stools were made from an old table.*

④ 诽谤, 说别人的坏话 to slander; to defame (⑤ doublet 诋— to vilify, 一谤 to slander)

卉 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 草的总称 general term for plants: 花 ~ flowers and plants

汇 (匯、②③ 彙、* 滙) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ ①

河流会合在一起 (of rivers) to converge: ~成巨流 to converge into a mighty river ② 会聚在一起的东西 collection; assemblage: 总~ collection | 词~ vocabulary ③ 聚合 to collect; to gather together: ~集 to collect | ~印成书 to have articles, pictures, etc collected and printed in a book form [汇

报] 汇集情况向上级或群众报告 to report; to give an account of ④ 由甲地把款项寄到乙地 to remit: ~款 to remit money; remittance | ~兑 remittance ⑤ 指外汇 foreign exchange: 出口创~ to earn foreign currency by exports | ~市 foreign exchange market

会 (會) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ ① 聚 to get together; to assemble: 在哪儿~合? *Where shall we meet?* | 就在这里~齐吧。 *Let's assemble here.* | ~审 joint trial; joint check-up | ~话 (对面说话) conversation [会师] 从不同地方前进的军队, 在某一个地方聚合在一起 to join forces ② 多数人的集合 gathering ① 有一定目的的集会 meeting; party: 纪念~ commemoration meeting | 群众大~ mass rally | 开个~ to hold a meeting ② 指某些团体 association; society: 工~ trade union | 学生~ student union ③ 城市 (通常指行政中心) major city; capital: 都(dū)~ capital; metropolis | 省~ provincial capital ④ 彼此见面 to meet; to see: ~客 to receive a guest | ~一~面 to meet | 你~过他没有? *Have you ever met him?* ⑤ 付钱 to pay: ~账 to pay a bill | 饭钱我~过了。 *I have paid for the meal.* ⑥ 理解, 领悟, 懂 to understand; to grasp: 误~ misunderstanding | ~意 understanding | 领~ to comprehend

⑦能 can ①表示懂得怎样做或有能力做 can: 他~游泳。He can swim. ②可能 to be likely to: 我想他不~不懂。I think he is sure to understand. ③能够 to be able to: 我们的理想一定~实现。Our ideals are sure to be realized. ④善于 to be good at: 能说~道 to have an eloquent tongue ⑧机会, 时机, 事情变化的一个时间 chance; opportunity: 适逢其~ to be lucky to be there at the time | 趁着这个机~ to take advantage of this opportunity ⑨一定, 应当 surely; should (㊦ doublet 一当 should): 长风破浪~有时。There will be a day when you can display all your talents. ⑩恰好, 正好 to happen: ~天大雨, 道不通。It happened to rain heavily and the road was blocked. ⑪(一儿)一小段时间 a moment; a short time: 一~儿 a moment | 这~儿 now; at this moment | 那~儿 then; at that moment | 多~儿 when; ever | 用不了多大~儿。It won't take long.

㊦ kuài 见399页 see p399

荟(薈) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 草木繁多 (of grass and trees) luxuriant [荟萃] (— cuì) 聚集 to gather together: 人才~ gathering of talented people

绘(繪) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 画, 描画 to paint; to draw: ~图 to chart | ~形~声 vivid; lively

桧(檜) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 用于人名。秦桧, 南宋奸臣 (hui, used in a given name) Qin Hui, a treacherous court official in the Southern Song Dynasty

㊦ guì 见255页 see p255

烩(燴) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 加浓汁或多种食物混在一起 烹煮 to braise; to cook various foods mixed together: ~豆腐 to braise tofu | ~饭 to cook rice with meat, vegetables and water | 杂~ mixed stew; hotch-potch

讳(諱) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ ①避忌, 有顾忌不敢说或不愿说 to avoid as taboo; to avoid saying: ~疾忌医 to conceal one's disease for fear of treatment; to refuse to face up to one's errors | 直言不~ to speak frankly | 忌~ taboo ②封建时代称死去的皇帝或尊长的名字 (in feudal times) name for a deceased emperor or head of a family

诲 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 教导, 劝说 to teach; to instruct (㊦ doublet 教 — instruction): ~人不倦 to be tireless in teaching; to teach with tireless zeal

晦 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ ①昏暗不明 dark; obscure [晦气] ①不顺利, 倒霉 unlucky ②指人不顺利或生病时难看的气色 pale and gloomy look: 一脸~~ unhealthy look ③夜晚 night: 风雨如~ wind and rain sweeping across a gloomy sky — grim

and grave situation ③ 夏历每月的末一天 last day of a lunar month

恚 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 恨, 怒 hate; resentment

贿 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ ① 财物(现指用来买通别人的财物)(now used to denote bribe) property ② 贿赂, 用财物买通别人 to bribe

彗 (* 彗) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ (旧读 formerly suì) 扫帚(sàozhou) broom [彗星] 俗叫“扫帚星”。拖有长光像扫帚的星体(popularly called 扫帚星) comet

蕤 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ (旧读 formerly suì) 王蕤, 就是地肤, 俗叫“扫帚菜”。一年生草本植物, 夏天开花, 黄绿色。嫩苗可以吃。老了可以做扫帚(i. e. 地肤, and popularly called 扫帚菜) summer cypress (*Kochia scoparia*)

榿 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 〈古 *archaism*〉一种小棺材 a kind of small coffin

慧 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 聪明, 有才智 clever; intelligent (㊦ *doublet* 智 - wisdom): ~ 眼 *insight; discernment* | 明 ~ *bright; intelligent* | 发挥工人的智 ~ *to bring the wisdom of the workers into play*

碓 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ [石碓] 地名, 在安徽省芜湖 Shihui, a place in Wuhu, Anhui Province

秽 (穢) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 肮脏 dirty: ~ 土 *rubbish* ㊦ *figurative* 丑恶的 ugly;

abominable: ~ 行 *abominable behaviour*

翔 (翺) huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ [翔翔] 鸟飞的声音 sound of flying birds

惠 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 好处 favour; benefit; 恩 ~ *favour; patronage* | 实 ~ *real benefit* | 加 ~ 于人 *to bestow a favour on sb* ④ *extension* 给人好处 to benefit; 根据互 ~ 的原则, 建立贸易关系 *to establish trade relations according to the principle of mutual benefit* 敬辞 *polite*, 用于对方对自己的行动 (used in complimentary reference to the other party's action toward oneself): ~ 赠 *kind gift* | ~ 临 *your gracious presence*

僊 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 同“惠” same as 惠

蕙 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 蕙兰, 多年生草本植物, 开淡黄绿色花, 气味很香 *faber cymbidium*, a species of orchid (*Cymbidium faberi*)

僊 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 同“惠” same as 惠

螻 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ [螻蛄] (—gū) 一种蝉, 比较小, 青紫色。也叫“伏天儿”(also called 伏天儿) a kind of cicada

喙 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 嘴, 特指鸟兽的嘴 (used especially to denote beak of a bird or snout of an animal) mouth: 毋庸置 ~ (不要插嘴) *to permit no interruption*

闼 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 见 291 页“闼”字条“闼闼”(huán—) see 闼

阙 on p291

溃 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 疮溃(kuì)烂 festering; ~ 脓 suppuration

⊖ kuì 见405页 see p405

绩 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 同“绘”(huì) same as 绘

殒 huì ㄏㄨㄟˋ 疮溃(kuì)烂 festering

HUN

ㄏㄨㄣ

昏 hūn ㄏㄨㄣ ①黄昏,天将黑的时候 dusk: 晨~(早晚) at dawn and dusk ②黑暗 dark (㊦ **doublet** 一暗 dim): 天~地暗 a murky sky over the dark earth; dark all round | ~暗不明 dim and obscure ③神志不清楚,认识糊涂 confused; muddled: 发~ to feel giddy | 病人整天~~沉沉的。The patient is in a daze all day long. ㊦ **transfer** 失去知觉 to lose consciousness: ~迷 coma | 他~过去了。He fainted. ④古同“婚” same as 婚 in ancient Chinese

阍 hūn ㄏㄨㄣ ①宫门 palace gate ②看(kān)门 to keep the door

悞 hūn ㄏㄨㄣ 糊涂 muddled

婚 hūn ㄏㄨㄣ 结婚,男女结为夫妇 to marry: 已~ married | 未~ unmarried | 结~证 marriage certificate [婚姻]嫁娶,结婚的事 marriage: ~~自主 marriage of one's free will

荤 hūn ㄏㄨㄣ ①鸡鸭鱼肉等食物 meat or fish: ~素 meat and vegetables | ~菜 meat dish | 不吃~ to eat no meat; to be a vegetarian ②葱蒜等有特殊气味的菜 odorous vegetables, such as onion, garlic, etc: 五~ five kinds of pungent vegetables ③粗俗的,下流的 vulgar; filthy: ~话 obscene words

浑 hún ㄏㄨㄣ ①水不清,污浊 muddy; murky: ~水坑 muddy puddle ②骂人糊涂,不明事理(in scolding) muddle-headed; foolish: ~人 stupid person | ~话 nonsense ③全,满 whole; full: ~身是汗 to be sweating all over ④天然的 natural: ~朴 simple and natural | ~厚 simple and honest; simple and vigorous; deep and sonorous

珲 hún ㄏㄨㄣ [珲春]地名,在吉林省 Hunchun, a place in Jilin Province

⊖ huī 见296页 see p296

馄 hún ㄏㄨㄣ [馄饨](-tun)一种煮熟连汤吃的食品,用薄面片包上馅做成 wonton, a kind of dumpling

混 hún ㄏㄨㄣ 同“浑”①② same as 浑①②

⊖ hùn 见302页 see p302

魂 hún ㄏㄨㄣ 迷信的人指能离开肉体而存在的精神 soul(㊦ **doublet** 一魄 soul): ~不附体 beside oneself; greatly frightened [灵魂]㊦ **figurative** 1 指人的精神、思想 spirit:

教师是人类~~的工程师。A teacher is an engineer of man's soul. 2 事物的最精粹、最主要的部分 essence

浑 hùn ㄏㄨㄣˋ 开玩笑的话 joke; jest; 打~ to crack a joke | ~名(外号) nickname

混 ㄏㄨㄣˋ ① 掺杂在一起 to mix; to blend: ~合物 mixture | ~杂 to mix | ~入 to infiltrate | ~充 to pass oneself off as | ~为一谈 to confuse sth with sth else ② 苟且度过 to muddle along: ~日子 to muddle along | 鬼~ to fool about ③ 蒙混 to pass off as: ~过去了 to have slipped through | 鱼目~珠 to pass off fish eyes as pearls — to pass off the sham as genuine ④ 胡乱 carelessly; thoughtlessly: ~乱 confusion | ~出主意 to put forward thoughtless suggestions

[混沌](—dùn) 1 传说中指世界开辟前的状态 chaos; the primeval state of the universe according to Chinese legend 2 糊涂, 不清楚 muddle-headed

⊙ hún 见301页 see p301

溷(** 圪) hùn ㄏㄨㄣˋ ① 肮脏 dirty (㊦ doublet 一浊 muddy) ② 厕所 toilet; lavatory ③ 猪圈 pigsty

HUO

ㄏㄨㄛˊ

耜 huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ ① (一子) 翻松土壤的农具 hoe ② 用耜子翻土, 代替耕、锄或耩的工作 to

hoe: ~地 to hoe the earth | ~个八九厘米深就够了。It will do to hoe as deep as eight or nine centimetres.

騞(** 割) huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ 用刀解剖东西的声音 sound of cutting things open with a knife

铤 huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ 一种金属加工方法。用专门的刀具对金属工件已有的孔进行加工, 刮平端面或切出锥形、圆柱形凹坑 to ream

剜 huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ ① 用刀、剪的尖儿插入物体后顺势划开 to slit with the point of a knife or scissors: 用剪刀~开 to slit with scissors ② 同“豁②” same as 豁②

噱 ⊙ huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ 叹词 interjection, 表示惊讶 (used to express surprise) wow: ~, 好大的水库! Wow! What a big reservoir!

⊙ ǒ 见544页 see p544

豁 ⊙ huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ ① 残缺, 裂开 to split; to crack: ~口 breach | ~了一个口子。There was a split. | ~唇 harelip; harelip person [豁子](—zi) 残缺的口子 chip; breach: 碗上有~。The bowl has a chip in it. | 城墙拆了一个~。There is a breach in the city wall. ② 舍弃, 狠心付出高代价 ready to give up; ready to pay a high price: ~出性命 ready to give up one's life | ~出几天时间 ready to spend several days' time

撮 huō ㄏㄨㄛˊ 把堆在一起的东西铲起掀到另一处去 to shovel; ~土 to shovel earth | ~煤机 coal shovel

和 huó ㄏㄨㄛˊ 在粉状物中加水搅拌或揉弄使粘在一起 to mix powdered material with water: ~面 to make dough | ~泥 to mix earth with water

① hé 见270页 see p270

② hè 见272页 see p272

③ huò 见304页 see p304

④ hú 见282页 see p282

活 huó ㄏㄨㄛˊ ① 生存, 能生长, 跟“死”相对 (the opposite of 死) to live: 鱼在水里才能~。Fish can only live in water. | 新栽的这棵树~了。The newly planted tree is alive. ② 逼真地 exactly; simple: ~像一只老虎 just like a tiger | 神气~现 very cocky; high and mighty ③ 不固定, 可移动的 movable; flexible: ~期存款 current deposit | ~页本 loose-leaf notebook | ~塞 piston | ~扣 slipknot [活泼] 活跃自然, 不呆板 lively; vivacious: 孩子们很~~。The children are very lively. ④ (一儿) 工作或生产品 work; product: 做~ to work | 这~儿做得真好。The work is well done. [活该] 表示就应该这样, 一点也不委屈 to serve sb right: ~~如此 to get what one deserves

火 huǒ ㄏㄨㄛˇ ① 东西燃烧时所发的光和焰 fire ② figurative

urgent 紧急 urgent: ~速 at top speed | ~急 urgent ③ 指枪炮弹药 firearms; ammunition: 军~ firearms and ammunition | ~器 firearm | 开~ to fire [火药] 炸药的一类, 主要用作引燃药或发射药。是我国古代四大发明之一 gunpowder; powder [火线] ④ 两军交战枪炮子弹交接的地带 battle front: 轻伤不下~~ to remain at the battle front with minor wounds ⑤ 从电源输送电的导线 live wire ⑥ 红色的 red: ~狐 red fox | ~鸡 turkey ⑦ 古代军队的组织, 十个人为一“火”huo, an ancient army unit, consisting of ten men ⑧ 中医指引起发炎、红肿、烦躁等症状的病因 (in traditional Chinese medicine) internal heat: 上~ to suffer from excessive internal heat | 败~ to relieve one's internal heat ⑨ (一儿) 怒气 anger; temper: 好大的~儿! What a temper! ⑩ (一儿) 发怒 to be angry: 他~儿了。He flared up. ⑪ 兴隆, 旺盛 prosperous; thriving: 生意很~。Business is brisk.

伙 (①—⑤△夥) huǒ ㄏㄨㄛˇ ① (一儿) 伙计, 同伴, 一同做事的人 companion; partner: 同~儿 companion [伙伴] (*火伴) 同伴, 伴侣 partner ② 旧指店员 (formerly used to denote a shop assistant): 店~ salesman; shop assistant ③ 合伙, 结伴, 联合起来 to combine; to join: ~办 to operate in partnership | ~同 to

gang together ④由同伴组成的集体 partnership; company: 合 ~ to work in partnership | 入 ~ to enter into partnership ⑤量词 *quantifier*, 用于人群 group of people: 一 ~ 歹徒 a band of scoundrels | 十人一 ~ in groups of ten ⑥伙食 mess; board; meals: ~ 补 food allowance | 起 ~ to cook meals

铈 huǒ ㄏㄨㄛˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Ho, 银白色, 质软。可用于电化学研究 holmium (Ho)

潮 huǒ ㄏㄨㄛˇ [潮县] 地名, 在北京市通州 Huoxian, a place in Tongzhou, Beijing

夥 huǒ ㄏㄨㄛˇ ①多 much; many; 获益甚 ~ to gain a large profit ②同“伙 ①—⑤” same as 伙 ①—⑤

或 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ①连词 *conjunction*, 表示选择 or; either...or; 同意 ~ 反对 for or against; pros and cons ②副词 *adverb*, 也许 perhaps; maybe: 明晨 ~ 可抵达 may arrive tomorrow morning ③文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*, 某人, 有人 somebody; someone: ~ 告之曰 somebody told him that

惑 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ①疑惑, 不明白 对与不对 to be puzzled; to be bewildered: 大 ~ 不解 to be greatly puzzled | 我很疑 ~。I feel quite puzzled. ②使迷乱 to delude; to mislead (㊦ *doublet* 迷 — to puzzle): ~ 乱人心 to confuse people's minds | 谣言

~ 众。Wild rumours mislead the masses.

和 ④ huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ①粉状或粒状物掺和在了一起, 或加水搅拌 to mix; to mix powdered material with water: ~ 药 to mix medicine ②量词 *quantifier*, 洗衣物换水的次数 number of rinses: 衣裳已经洗了两 ~。The clothes have been rinsed twice. ③量词 *quantifier*, 煎药加水的次数 number of decoctions: 头 ~ 药 first decoction of herbs | 二 ~ 药 second decoction of herbs

㊦ hé 见270页 see p270

㊦ hè 见272页 see p272

㊦ huó 见303页 see p303

㊦ hú 见282页 see p282

货 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ①货物, 商品 goods; commodity: 进 ~ to replenish one's stock | 订 ~ to order goods [货郎] 卖零星商品的流动小贩 itinerant pedlar ②钱币 money: 通 ~ currency [货币] 即钱币, 是充当一切商品的一般等价物的特殊商品, 可以购买任何别的商品 currency ③卖 to sell ④骂人时指人 (used to denote a person in cursing): 他不是个好 ~。He is not a good person. | 笨 ~ fool | 蠢 ~ idiot

获(獲、穫) huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ①得到, 取得 to get; to obtain: 俘 ~ to capture | 不 ~ 全胜, 决不收兵。We will not withdraw our forces till complete victory. ⑤ *extension* 能得到机会或空闲

can find an opportunity or spare time; 不～面辞 *unable to find an opportunity to say good-bye to sb* ② 收割庄稼 to harvest; to reap [收获] 割取成熟的农作物 to harvest ③ **extension** 所得到的成果 gains; results: 这次学习有很大的～。We have learnt much from this study.

祸 (禍) huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ① 灾殃, 苦难 (nàn), 跟“福”相对 (the opposite of 福) misfortune; disaster: 大～临头。Disaster is hanging over one's head. or Disaster is imminent. | 闯～ to get into trouble ② 损害, 使受灾殃 to harm; to injure: ～国殃民 to bring disaster to the country and the people

谔 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ 迅速分裂的声音 fast tearing sound: 动刀甚微, ～然已解。It was torn quickly as soon as the knife moved slightly.

霍 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ 迅速, 快 quickly: ～然病愈 to recover from an illness quickly [霍乱] 一种急性传染病, 病原体是霍乱弧菌, 多由不洁的食物传染, 患者上吐下泻, 手脚冰凉, 重的几小时就死 cholera

[霍霍] 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**: 磨刀～～ sharpening the knife; threatening with war

藿 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ 藿香, 多年生草本植物, 茎叶香气很浓, 可入药 *huo xiang*, wrinkled giant hyssop (*Agastache rugosa*)

嚯 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ① 叹词 **interjection**, 表示惊讶或赞叹 (used to express surprise or admiration) oh; wow: ～, 几年不见, 孩子长这么高了! Wow! How tall the child has grown! I haven't seen him only for a few years. ② 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**: 他～地站了起来。He jumped to his feet all of a sudden.

豁 ① huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ① 开通, 敞亮 open; clear: ～达 generous and open-minded | ～然开朗 to come to understand; to be suddenly enlightened ② 免除 to exempt (㊦ **doublet** 一免 to exempt)

③ huō 见302页 see p302

镬 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ ① 〈方 dialect〉 (一子) 锅 pot; pan: ～盖 pot lid ② 古代的大锅 ancient cauldron: 鼎～ (常用为残酷的刑具) (usually used as instruments of torture) tripod and cauldron

蠖 huò ㄏㄨㄛˋ 尺蠖, 尺蠖蛾的幼虫, 生长在树上, 颜色像树皮, 行动时身体一屈一伸地前进, 是害虫 looper; inchworm

J ㄐ



ㄐ

几(ㄉㄣ 幾) ㊦ jī ㄐ ① (—儿)小或矮的桌子 small or low table: 茶~ 儿 tea table | 条~ long narrow table ② 差一点, 近乎 nearly; close to: ~乎 nearly; almost; close to | ~为所害 almost harmed by | 迄今~四十年 nearly 40 years up to now ③ 苗头 slight sign (or trace): 知~其神乎 to sense what is coming miraculously

㊦ jī 见 314 页 see p314

讥(譏) jī ㄐ 讽刺, 挖苦 to ridicule; to mock (㊦doublet—讽 to ridicule): 冷~热嘲 burning satire and biting irony | ~笑 to mock

叽(嘰) jī ㄐ 拟声词(叠 reduplication) onomatopoeia: 小鸟~~地叫。Little birds are chirping. [叽咕](—gu)小声说话 to whisper

饥(ㄉㄣ 饑) jī ㄐ ① 饿 hungry (㊦doublet—饿 hungry): ~不择食 A hungry person is not picky and

choosy, or All food is delicious to the starving. | ~寒交迫 to suffer from hunger and cold; to be poverty-stricken ② 庄稼收成不好或没有收成 famine; crop failure: ~谨 famine; crop failure

玑(璣) jī ㄐ ① 不圆的珍珠 pearl that is not quite round: 珠~ pearls ② 古代测天文的仪器 ancient astronomical instrument: 璇~ armillary sphere

机(機) jī ㄐ ① 事物发生、变化的枢纽 turning or crucial point: 生~ new lease of life; gleam of hope | 危~ crisis | 转~ turning for the better ② extension 1 对事情成败有重要关系的中心环节, 有保密性质的事件 key link; sth to be kept hidden: 军~ military plan (or secret) | ~密 secret | ~要 confidential 2 机会, 合宜的时候 chance; opportunity: 随~应变 to act according to circumstances | 勿失良~。Don't miss the golden opportunity, or Make hay while the sun shines. | 好时~ favourable opportunity [机能]生物体器官的作用 function: ~~障碍 malfunction; functional obstruction [机体][有机体]具有生活机能的物体, 如动物和植物 organism [动机]引起行动的意识, 行动前定下的愿望 motive: ~~好, 方法也对头, 才会有好效果。A good result can only be achieved when the

motive is good and the method is right. ② 灵巧, 能迅速适应事物的变化的 *flexible; adaptable*; ~ 巧 *deft; adroit* | ~ 智 *quick-witted; resourceful* | ~ 警 *alert; sharp-witted* [机动]

1 依照客观情况随时灵活行动 *flexible*; ~ ~ 处理 *to handle sth flexibly* | ~ ~ 作战 *tactical flexibility; to conduct flexible operations* 2 利用机器开动的 *motor-driven*; ~ ~ 车 *motor vehicle* [机灵] 聪明, 头脑灵活 *smart; intelligent* ③ 机器, 由许多零件组成可以做功或有特殊作用的装置或设备 *machine*; 织布 ~ *loom* | 发电 ~ *generator* | 收音 ~ *radio* | 拖拉 ~ *tractor*

[机关] 1 控制整个机器的关键部分 *key part that controls a machine* ④ *extension* 办理事务的组织 *office; organ*; 行政 ~ ~ *administrative office* 军事 ~ ~ *military unit* | ~ ~ 工作 *office work* 2 计谋 *scheme; trick*; ~ ~ 算尽 *to use up all one's tricks; to be at the end of one's resources* | 识破 ~ ~ *to see through a trick* [机械] 1 利用力学原理组成的各种装置, 各种机器、杠杆、滑轮以及枪炮等都是机械 *mechanism*; ~ ~ 化 *mechanization* | ~ ~ 工业 *machine-building industry* 2 呆板, 不灵活, 按照一定的方式工作而没变化, 不是辩证的 *mechanical*; ~ ~ 地工作 *to work mechanically* | ~ ~ 唯物论 *mechanical materialism* [飞机] 利用机器发动能在空中飞行的工

具 *aeroplane; plane* [手机] 手持式移动电话 *mobile phone; cellular (or cell) phone*

肌 jī 肌肉, 人或动物体的组织之一, 由许多肌纤维组成, 具有收缩特性 *muscle*; 心 ~ *cardiac muscle* | 平滑 ~ *smooth muscle*

矶 (磯) jī 水边突出的岩石。多用于地名 (*ji*, usually used in a place name) *projecting rock on the water front*; 采石 ~ (在安徽省马鞍山市) *Caishiji (a place in Ma'anshan, Anhui Province)* | 燕子 ~ (在江苏省南京) *Yanji (a place in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province)*

击 (擊) jī ① 打, 敲打 *to strike; to beat*; ~ 鼓 *to beat a drum* | ~ 柝 (*tuò*) (敲梆子) *to beat a clapper* ② 攻打 *to attack*; 迎头痛 ~ *to deal (or give) sb head-on blows; to make a frontal attack* | 游 ~ *guerrilla warfare* ③ 碰 · 到 *to touch*; 撞 ~ *to ram; to collide* | 肩摩毂 (*gǔ*) ~ (喻来往人多拥挤) *shoulder to shoulder and heel after heel - very crowded* ④ *extension* 接触 *to come into contact with*; 目 ~ (亲眼看见) *to witness*

圾 jī 见 409 页“垃”字条“垃圾” (*lā -*) see 垃圾 on p409

芨 jī 见 [白芨] 多年生草本植物, 叶长形。块茎可入药 *hyacinth bletilla (Bletilla striata)*

乩 jī 乩 [扶乩] 旧时迷信的人
占卜问疑 *planchette writing, a superstitious practice in former times*

鸡 (鷄、*雞) jī 乩 一种
家禽, 公鸡
能报晓, 母鸡能生蛋 *chicken*

奇 ① jī 乩 ① 数目不成双的,
跟“偶”相对 (the opposite
of 偶) *odd*: 一、三、五、七、九是
~ 数。 *One, three, five, seven
and nine are odd numbers.* ②
零数, 余数 *fractional amount;*
remainder: 长八分有 ~ *eight-*
odd fen long

① qí 见 584 页 see p584

刮 jī 乩 [刮削] (—jué) 1 雕
刻用的弯刀 *graver* 2 雕
版, 刻书 *engraving; block-print*

犄 jī 乩 [犄角] 1 (—儿) 物体
的两个边沿相接处, 棱角
corner: 桌子 ~ ~ 儿 *corner of a
table* 2 (—儿) 角落 *corner*: 墙 ~
~ 儿 *corner of the walls* 3 (—
jiǎo) 兽角 *horn*: 牛 ~ ~ *ox
horns*

畸 jī 乩 ① 不规则的, 不正常
的 *irregular; abnormal*: ~
形 *deformity; malformation*
② 零余的数目 *fractional amount*;
~ 零 *odd lots* ③ 偏 *lopsided*;
unbalanced: ~ 轻 ~ 重 *to attach
too much weight to this and too
little weight to that; to favour
either one side or the other*

叽 jī 乩 同“叽” same as 叽

唧 jī 乩 ① 用水射击 *to spurt*;
to squirt: ~ 筒 *pump* | ~ 他
一身水。 *Water squirted all*

over him. ② 拟声词 *onomato-*
poeia, 虫叫声 (叠 *reduplica-*
tion) (of insects) chirp [唧咕]
(—gu) 同“叽咕” same as 叽咕

积 (積) jī 乩 ① 聚集 *to ac-*
cumulate: ~ 少成
多。 *Many a little makes a
mickle. or Many pebbles make
a beach.* | ~ 年累月 *for many
years; for months and years* | ~ 习
deep-rooted habit | ~ 劳
constant overwork [积淀] 1 积
累沉淀 *to accumulate and settle*
2 积累沉淀下来的事物 (多指
文化、知识、经验等) *accumula-*
tion [积极] 向上的, 进取的, 跟
“消极”相对 (the opposite of 消
极) *positive; active*: 工作 ~ ~
to be active in work | ~ ~ 分子
activist ② 乘积, 乘法的得数
product

笄 jī 乩 古代盘头发用的簪子
(used in a bun in ancient
China) *hairpin*

屐 jī 乩 木头鞋。泛指鞋
clogs; shoes in general

姬 jī 乩 ① 古代对妇女的美
称 *complimentary term for
women in ancient China* ② 旧时
称妾 (in former times) *concubine* ③ 旧时称以歌舞为业的女
子 (in former times) *profes-*
sional female dancer or singer:
歌 ~ *singing girl; sing-song
girl*

基 jī 乩 ① 建筑物的根脚 (of
a building) *base; founda-*
tion: 地 ~ *foundation* | 墙 ~
base of a wall ② **figurative** 根
本的 *basic; fundamental*: ~ 数

cardinal number | ~ 层组织
primary organization [基础]
 建筑物的根脚和柱石 *foundation*
 of a building ④ *figurative*
 事物的根基 *basis*: 钢铁是工业
 的~~。 *Steel is the founda-*
tion of industry. [基金] *fund* 1

国民经济中有特定用途的资金
 (saved or made available for a
 particular purpose) *sum of*
money: 消费~~ *consumption*
fund | 生产~~ *production*
fund 2 为兴办或发展某一事业
 而集聚、储备的资金或专门拨款
 any amount of money that is
 collected and kept for a particu-
 lar purpose: 教育~~ *educa-*
tion fund | 福利~~ *welfare*
fund ② 化学上, 化合物的分子
 中所含的一部分原子被看作是一
 个单位时, 叫作基 (of chem-
 istry) *radical*: 烃 (tīng) ~ *hy-*
droxyl | 氨 ~ *amino-group* ③
 根据 on the basis of; according
 to: ~ 于上述理由 *on the basis*
of the above-mentioned reasons
 [基督] (外 *loanword*) 基督教徒称耶
 稣, 意为“救世主” *Christ, the*
Saviour

[基督教] 宗教名。公元 1 世纪
 犹太人耶稣所创。11 世纪分为
 罗马教会 (天主教) 和希腊教会
 (东正教) 两派; 16 世纪罗马教
 会又分为新教和旧教。现在一
 般称新教为基督教 *Christianity*
 [基诺族] 我国少数民族, 参看
 附表 (see the appendix) the Ji-
 no ethnic group, one of the
 ethnic minorities of China

[基因] (外 *loanword*) 生物体中携带

遗传信息的最小功能单位 *gene*
期 (* 朞) ⊖ jī ㄐㄧ ㄇㄛˊ 〈古 *ar-*
chaism〉一周年,
 一整月 *one whole year (or*
month): ~ 年 *whole year* | ~ 月
whole month

⊖ qī 见 580 页 see p580

箕 jī ㄐㄧ ㄇㄛˊ ① 簸箕 (bòji), 用竹
 篾、柳条或铁皮等制成的
 扬去糠麸或清除垃圾的器具
dustpan ② 不成圆形的指纹
loop of a fingerprint ③ 星宿名,
 二十八宿之一 *Ji, the 7th of*
the 28 constellations

赍 (* 齎、* 賁) jī ㄐㄧ ㄇㄛˊ ①
 怀抱着,
 带着 *to cherish; to harbour; ~*
志而歿 (mò) (志未遂而死去)
to die with one's ambition un-
fulfilled | ~ 恨 *to have a gnaw-*
ing regret ② 把东西送给别人
 to give as a present

嵇 jī ㄐㄧ ㄇㄛˊ 姓 Ji, a surname

稽 ⊖ jī ㄐㄧ ㄇㄛˊ ① 停留 *to delay*;
 ~ 留 *to delay* | ~ 迟 *to de-*
lay | 不得 ~ 延时日。 *This is*
not to be delayed. ② 考核
to check; to examine (④ *doublet*
 一核 *to check; to examine*): ~
 查 *to check* | 无 ~ 之谈 *un-*
founded talks; idle gossip ③
 计较, 争论 *to argue*: 反唇相 ~
 (反过来责问对方) *to retort; to*
answer back ④ 姓 Ji, a surname

⊖ qǐ 见 588 页 see p588

缉 ⊖ jī ㄐㄧ ㄇㄛˊ 搜捕, 捉拿 *to*
seize; to arrest: ~ 私 *to*
seize smugglers (or smuggled)
goods; to suppress smuggling |

通~ to order the arrest of a criminal at large; to list sb as wanted

⊖ qī 见581页 see p581

跻(躋) jī ㄐㄧ 登, 上升 to ascend; to mount

齏(齏) jī ㄐㄧ ①捣碎的姜、蒜、韭菜等 (used as seasoning) finely chopped ginger, garlic, Chinese chives, etc ②细, 碎 fine; powdery: 化为~粉 to reduce to fine powder; to pulverize

畿 jī ㄐㄧ 古代称靠近国都的地方 ancient name for environs of a capital city: 京~ capital city and its vicinity

塹 jī ㄐㄧ 土坯 adobe [炭塹] 用炭末做成的块状物 charcoal briquette [土塹] 未烧的砖坯 adobe

激 jī ㄐㄧ ①水冲击或急速浇淋(of water) to swash; to surge; ~起浪花(of water) to break into spray | 他被雨~病了。He caught a chill after being drenched in the rain. ②extension 使发作, 使人的感情冲动 to arouse; to excite: 刺~ to excite; to stimulate | 用话~他 to stimulate him with remarks [激昂] (情绪、语调等) 激动昂扬 excited and impassioned; 慷慨~~ fervent and excited ③急剧的, 强烈的 radical; fierce (⊕ doublet — 烈 intense; sharp): ~变 radical change | ~战 pitched battle

羁(*羈) jī ㄐㄧ ①马笼头 bridle; headstall

②束缚 to control; to restrain: ~绊 trammels; fetters | ~押 to detain; to take into custody ③停留 to stay: ~留 to stay; to stop over [羁旅] 寄居作客 to stay long in a strange place

及 jí ㄐㄧ ①到 to reach 1 从后头跟上 to catch up with: 来得~。There is still time. | 赶不~。There's not enough time. or It's too late. ②extension 比得上 to match: 我不~他。I can't match him. 2 达到 to come up to: 由表~里 from the outside to the inside; from the surface to what lies behind | 将~十载。Nearly a decade has passed. | ~格 to pass; to pass a test (or an examination) ③趁着, 乘 to be in time for: ~时 timely; in time | ~早 before it is too late ④连词 conjunction, 和, 跟 (通常主要成分在前) and; as well as: 烟、酒~其他有刺激性的东西 对于儿童的身体都是有害的。Cigarettes, alcohol and other stimulants are harmful to children. [以及] 连词 conjunction, 连接并列的词、词组, 意义和“及③”相同 (same as 及③) and; as well as: 花园里种着状元红、矢车菊、夹竹桃~~各色的花木。There are various kinds of flowers and trees in the garden, such as pyracantha cornflowers, and oleanders.

伋 jí ㄐㄧ 用于人名。孔伋, 字子思, 孔子的孙子 (Ji,

used in a given name) Kong Ji, a grandson of Confucius, whose style name was Zisi

岌 jí ㄐㄧˊ ①山高 (of mountains) high; towering ②危险 dangerous [岌岌] ①形容山高 (of mountains) high; towering ②形容危险 dangerous: ~ ~ 可危 *in impending danger; to be placed in jeopardy*

汲 jí ㄐㄧˊ ①从井里打水 to draw (water from a well): ~ 水 *to draw water from a well* [汲引] 旧时喻提拔人才 used as a metaphor for promotion of talented people in former times ②(叠 *reduplication*) 急切的样子 anxious: 不 ~ ~ 于富贵 *not to crave wealth and power*

级 jí ㄐㄧˊ ①层, 层次 step; tier: 那台阶有十多 ~ 。 *That flight has a dozen or so steps.* | 七 ~ 浮屠 (七层的塔) *seven-storeyed tower* ②等次 level; rank: 高 ~ *senior* | 低 ~ *junior* | 初 ~ *elementary* | 上 ~ *superior* | 下 ~ *subordinate* ③年级, 学校编制的名称, 学年的分段 grade: 同 ~ 不同班 *in different classes of the same grade* | 三年 ~ *grade three* | 高年 ~ *senior grade*

极(極) jí ㄐㄧˊ ①顶端, 最高点, 尽头处 *utmost point*: 登峰造 ~ *to reach the apex of perfection; to have a very high level* ②指地球的南北两端, 磁体的两端或

电路的正负两端 pole: 南 ~ *South Pole; Antarctic Pole* | 北 ~ *North Pole; Arctic Pole* | 阳 ~ *positive pole* | 阴 ~ *negative pole* [南极洲] 世界七大洲之一 Antarctic Continent, one of the 7 continents of the world ③副词 *adverb*, 最, 达到顶点 *extremely*: 大 ~ 了 *extremely big* | ~ 好 *extremely good* | 穷凶 ~ 恶 *extremely violent and wicked* ④竭尽 to the utmost: ~ 力 *to do one's utmost; to spare no effort* | ~ 目 *to look as far as the eye can see*

笈 jí ㄐㄧˊ ①书籍 book chest ②书籍, 典籍 book; ancient classics

吉 jí ㄐㄧˊ ①幸福的, 吉利的 lucky; auspicious (㊦ *doublet* 一祥 lucky | 一庆 auspicious occasion): ~ 日 *auspicious day* | ~ 期 *wedding day* ②(外 *loanword*) 法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一, 表示 10^9 (符号 G) *giga- (G)*

佶 jí ㄐㄧˊ 健壮 robust and sturdy

[佶屈][诘屈] 曲折 complicated: ~ ~ 声(áo)牙 (文句拗口) *to be full of words that are difficult to pronounce*

诘 ㊦ jí ㄐㄧˊ [诘屈] 同“佶屈”。参看 311 页“佶”(jí) (see 佶 on p311) same as 佶 ㊦ jié 见 346 页 see p346

姁 jí ㄐㄧˊ 姓 Ji, a surname

卽 jí ㄐㄧˊ ①就是 that is; namely; i. e.: 番茄 ~ 西红

柿。Fangie (tomato) is Xihongshi (tomato). ② 当时或当地 present moment; prompted by the occasion; ~日 this (or that) very day; a short time from now | ~刻 at once; immediately | ~席发表谈话 to make an impromptu speech | ~景生情 to be touched at what one sees ③ 副词 **adverb**, 便, 就 promptly; at once; 胜利~在眼前. Victory is coming in sight. | 用毕~行奉还 to return sth immediately after using it [即使]连词 **conjunction**, 常和“也”字连用表示假设性让步 (usually used in collocation with 也 to express suppositional concession) even if; even though; ~ ~我们的工作取得了很大的成绩, 也不能骄傲自满。We should not get conceited and self-satisfied even if we have achieved much in our work. ④ 靠近 to approach; 不~不离 to be neither too close nor too distant [即位]指封建统治者登上帝王的位子, 做君主或诸侯 to ascend the throne

亟 ⊖ jí jí 副词 **adverb**, 急切地 urgently; anxiously; ~待解决 to demand prompt solution | 缺点~应纠正。The faults should be speedily put right.

⊖ qì 见589页 see p589

殛 jí jí 杀死 to kill; 雷~ to be struck dead by lightning

革 ⊖ jí jí 〈古 **archaism**〉(病)危急 (of an illness) in a critical condition

⊖ gé 见224页 see p224

急 jí jí ① 焦躁 impatient; anxious (㊦ **doublet** 焦 — anxious; worried); 真~死人了。I'm worried to death. | 不要着~。There is no hurry. or Don't worry. ② **extension** 气恼, 发怒 irritated; annoyed; 没想到他~了。I didn't expect him to get angry. ③ 匆促 hurried; hasty; ~ ~忙忙 in a hurry | ~就 finished in haste | ~于完成任务 to be eager to complete the task ④ **extension** 迅速, 又快又猛 fast; rapid and violent; 水流得~。The water flows swiftly. | ~病 acute disease ⑤ 迫切, 要紧 urgent; pressing; ~事 urgent matter | 不~之务 not a pressing thing; matter of no great urgency | ~件 urgent document (or dispatch) ⑥ **extension** 严重 critical; 情况紧~ emergency | 告~ to appeal for emergency help | 病~乱投医 (喻临事慌乱) to turn to any doctor one can find in case of critical illness — to try anything when in a desperate situation ⑦ 对大家的事或别人的困难赶快帮助 to be eager to help those in need; ~公好义 zealous for the public interest; public-spirited | ~难 (nàn) to be eager to help those in danger

疾 jí jí ①病, 身体不舒适 disease; illness (㊦ **doublet**

一病 disease): 目 ~ eye trouble | 积劳成 ~ to fall ill from overwork ㊦ **extension** 一般的痛苦 suffering; 关心群众的 ~ 苦 to be concerned about the distress of the masses ②恨 to hate: ~ 恶如仇 to hate evil as if it were one's enemy ③快, 迅速, 猛烈 fast; quick; violently: ~ 走 to go swiftly | ~ 风知劲草. The strong wind reveals the strength of the grass. or Only in time of crisis can one's moral stamina be best tested. | ~ 言厉色 (指发怒的样子) hasty speech and angry looks ④疼痛 pain: 痛心 ~ 首 with bitter hatred; with great resentment

蒺藜 jí lí [蒺藜] (—li) ①一年生草本植物, 茎横生在地面上, 开小黄花。果实也叫蒺藜, 有刺, 可入药 puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) ②像蒺藜的东西 things that are like puncture vine: 铁 ~ ~ caltrap | ~ ~ 骨朵 (旧时一种兵器) jiliguduo (an ancient weapon consisting of a shaft and a caltrap-shaped hammerhead)

嫉 jí jí 因别人比自己好而憎恨 jealous; envious (㊦ **doublet** 一妒 to be jealous of; to envy | 妒一 to be jealous of; to envy): ~ 才 to be jealous of a talented person | 他很羡慕你, 但并不 ~ 妒你. He admires

you very much but he is not jealous.

棘 jí jí ①酸枣树, 落叶灌木, 开黄绿色小花, 茎上多刺。果实小, 味酸 sour jujube ②针形的刺 thorn: ~ 皮动物 echinoderm [棘手] 刺手, 扎手 thorny ㊦ **figurative** 事情难办 troublesome ③指有刺的草木 thorny plants; brambles: 披荆斩 ~ to open a way by breaking through brambles and thorns; to clear obstacles from one's way

集 jí jí ①聚, 会合, 总合 to gather; to collect (㊦ **doublet** 聚一 to assemble): ~ 思广益 to pool the collective wisdom | ~ 会 assembly; meeting; rally | ~ 中 to concentrate; to assemble [集体] 许多人合起来的有组织的总体 collectiveness: ~ ~ 利益 collective interests | ~ ~ 所有制 collective ownership ②会合许多著作编成的书 collection; anthology: 诗 ~ collection of poems | 文 ~ collected writings | 选 ~ selected works ③某些篇幅较长的著作或作品中相对独立的部分 volume; part: 影片分上下 ~. The film is in two parts. | 十 ~ 电视纪录片 ten-part television documentary ④定期交易的市场 market; fair: 赶 ~ to go to a country fair ⑤完成 to accomplish: 大业未 ~. The great undertaking has not been accomplished yet.

楫 (* 楫) jí 划船用的
桨 oar

辑 jí ① 聚集。特指聚集材料编书 to collect; to compile; to edit: ~录 to compile | 纂~ to edit ② 整套书籍、资料等按内容或发表次序分成的各个部分 part; volume; division: 丛书第一~ first part of a set of books ③ 和睦 harmonious: ~睦 harmonious

戢 jí 收敛, 收藏 to restrain; to put away: ~翼 (of a bird) to fold its wings | 载~干戈 (把兵器收藏起来) to store up arms ④ extension 止, 停止 to stop: ~怒 to keep one's temper

蕺 jí 蕺菜, 也叫“鱼腥草”。多年生草本植物, 茎上有节, 花小而密。茎和叶有腥味, 根可作蔬菜, 全草可入药 (also called 鱼腥草) cordate houttuynia (*Houttuynia cordata*)

嵒 jí 山脊 mountain (or hill) ridge

瘠 jí ① 瘦弱 thin and weak ② 土地不肥沃 barren; poor: ~土 barren land; sterile soil | 把贫~的土地变成良田 to turn barren land into fertile farmland

鵲 jí [鹊鸂] (—líng) 鸟名。头黑额白, 背部黑色, 腹部白色, 尾巴较长, 生活在水边, 捕食小虫 wagtail (*Motacilla*)

踏 jí 小步行走 to take short steps; to walk with small paces

蹒 jí 见 111 页“蹒”字条 “蹒跚”(cùn—) see 蹒跚 on p111

藉 jí ① 践踏, 凌辱 to tread on; to insult [狼藉] (*狼籍) 乱七八糟 in disorder; in a mess: 杯盘~~ with wine cups and plates lying about in disorder after a feast | 声名~~ to bring into disrepute; to have a bad name ② 姓 Ji, a surname

③ jiè 见 350 页 see p350

籍 jí ① 书, 书册 book (④ doublet 书—book): 六~ (六经) the Six Classics | 古~ ancient books ② 登记隶属关系的簿册, 隶属关系 register; membership: 户~ census register; household register | 国~ nationality | 党~ party membership | 学~ school register [籍贯] 自身出生或祖居的地方 place of one's birth; native place

几 (幾) jǐ ① 询问数量多少 how many: ~个人? How many people are there? | 来~天了? How many days have you been here? [几何] ① 多少 how many; how much ② 几何学, 研究点、线、面、体的性质、关系和计算方法的学科 geometry ③ 表示不定的数目 a few; several; some: 他才十~岁。He is only in his

teens. | 所剩无~ *not much left*

⊖ jī 见306页 see p306

虬(虯) jǐ qí (一子) 虱子
的卵 nit

麕 jǐ qí (一子) 兽名。像鹿,
比鹿小,毛黄黑色,雄的有
很短的角 muntjac (*Muntiacus*)

己 jǐ qí ① 代词 *pronoun*, 自
己, 对人称本身 *self*; *one-*
self; 舍~为人 *to sacrifice one-*
self for others | 身不由~ *not*
to be one's own master ② 天干
的第六位, 用作顺序的第六 *Ji*,
the 6th of the 10 Heavenly
Stems; sixth

纪 ⊖ jǐ qí 姓 *Ji*, a surname
⊖ jì 见316页 see p316

鲚 jǐ qí 鱼名。身体侧扁, 略
呈椭圆形, 头小, 口小, 生
生活在海底岩石间 *girella* (*Girel-*
la punctata)

挤(擠) jǐ qí ① 用压力使
排出 *to squeeze*;
to press; ~牛奶 *to milk* | ~牙
膏 *to squeeze toothpaste from a*
tube ② 互相推、拥 *to jostle*; *to*
push against; 人多~不过去。
There are too many people for
us to push through. | ~进会场
to squeeze into the conference
hall ③ *extension* 排斥 *to expel*;
to exclude (⊕ *doublet* 排一 *to*
exclude); 互相排~ *each trying*
to exclude the other ④ 许多人、
物很紧地挨着, 不容易动转 *to*
crowd; *to pack*; 一间屋子住十
来个人, 太~了。 *The room is*
too crowded for a dozen peo-
ple to live in.

济(濟) ⊖ jǐ qí 济水, 古
水名, 发源于今河
南省, 流经山东省入渤海 *Jishui*
River, an ancient river that
originated in today's Henan
Province and flowed through
Shandong Province into the Bo-
hai Sea [济南][济宁]地名, 都
在山东省 *Jinan*, *Jining*, places
both in Shandong Province
[济济]众多 *many*; *numerous*;
人才~~ *a galaxy of talented*
people

⊖ jì 见318页 see p318

给 ⊖ jǐ qí ① 供应 *to supply*;
to provide; 自~自足 *self-*
sufficient | 补~ *supplies* | ~养
(军队中主副食、燃料, 以及牲
畜饲料等物资供应的统称)
provisions ② 富裕, 充足 *ample*;
abundant; 家~人足 *Each fam-*
ily is provided for and every
person is well-fed and well-
clothed. or *All live in plenty.*

⊖ gěi 见227页 see p227

脊 jǐ qí ① 人或动物背中间
的骨头 *spine*; *backbone*;
~椎骨 *spine* | ~髓 *spinal cord* |
~梁 *backbone* ② 物体中间高
起、形状像脊柱的部分 *ridge*;
屋~ *ridge of a roof* | 山~
mountain ridge

倚 jǐ qí 拖住, 牵制 *to pin*
down

戟(**戟) jǐ qí 古兵器的
一种, 长杆头
上附有月牙状的利刃 *halberd*

计 jì qí ① 核算 *to count*; *to*
calculate (⊕ *doublet* 一算
to count); 不~其数 *countless*;

innumerable ② 测量或计算度数、时间等的仪器 *meter*; *gauge*: 时 ~ *timer*; *timepiece* | 体温 ~ *thermometer* ③ 主意, 策略 *idea*; *stratagem* (㊦ *doublet* 一策 *stratagem*): 妙 ~ *brilliant scheme* | 百年大 ~ *programme benefiting future generations* ④ 计划, 打算 *to make a plan*; *to intend*: 为工作方便 ~ *with a view to making work easier* [计较] (一 *jiào*) ① 打算, 商量 *to intend*; *to discuss*: 来, 咱们 ~ ~ 一下. *Come on, let's discuss it.* ② 争论, 较量 *to argue*; *to dispute*: 大家都没有和他 ~ ~. *None of us disputed with him.*

疤 *jì hǎi* 皮肤上生来就有的深色斑。现多写作“记” (now usually written as 记) *birthmark*

记 *jì hǎi* ① 记忆, 把印象保持在脑子里 *to remember*; *to bear in mind*: ~ 住这件事 *to bear this in mind* | ~ 性 *memory* ② 把事物写下来 *to write down*; *to record*: ~ 录 *to take notes* | ~ 账 *to keep accounts* | 把这些事情都 ~ 在笔记本上. *Write down everything in the notebook.* [记者] 报刊、电台、电视台、通讯社里做采访报道工作的人员 *reporter*; *correspondent* ③ 记载事物的书册或文字 *note*; *record*: 游 ~ *travel notes* | 日 ~ *diary* | 大事 ~ *chronicle of major events* ④ 记号, 标志 *mark*; *sign*: 以红色为 ~ *marked by red* | 戳 ~ *stamp* ⑤ 同“疖” *same as 疖*

纪 *⊖ jì hǎi* ① 记载 *to record*: ~ 事 *chronicle of events* [纪念] 用事物或行动对人或事表示怀念 *to commemorate* [纪元] 纪年的开始, 如公历以传说的耶稣出生那一年为元年 *era*; *epoch*; *beginning of an era* (e. g. the Gregorian calendar adopted the birth year of Christ as its first year) ② 古时把十二年算作一纪 *jì*, twelve years' period in ancient China [世纪] 一百年叫一世纪 *century* ③ 制度, 法度 *discipline*: 军 ~ *military discipline* | 违法乱 ~ *to break laws and violate discipline* [纪律] 集体生活里必须共同遵守的规则 *discipline*: 遵守劳动 ~ ~ *to observe (or keep) labour discipline* ④ 地质年代分级的第三级, 在“代”之下 *period*, the third stage of geologic time divisions under 代: 第四 ~ *the fourth period* | 侏罗 ~ *Jurassic Period* | 寒武 ~ *Cambrian Period*

⊖ jǐ 见 315 页 see p315

忌 *jì hǎi* ① 嫉妒, 憎恨 *to be jealous of*; *to envy*: 猜 ~ *to be jealously suspicious* | ~ 才 *to be jealous of talented people* ② 怕, 畏惧 *to fear*; *to dread*: 肆无忌惮 *unscrupulous* [顾忌] 有所顾虑, 不敢大胆说话或行动 *scruple*: 有话尽管说, 不要有什么 ~ ~. *Don't hesitate to speak your mind.* ③ 禁戒 *to quit*; *to give up*: ~ 酒 *to give up alcohol* | ~ 口 *to avoid certain food* | ~ 食生冷 *to avoid cold and un-*

cooked food [忌讳] 1 由于风俗、习惯的顾忌,言谈或动作有所隐避,日久成为禁戒 *taboo* 2 对某些能产生不利后果的事力求避免 *to avoid as a taboo*

踮 jì ㄐㄧˋ 长跪,挺直上身两膝着地 *to kneel with the upper part of the body erect*

伎 jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 技巧,才能 *skill; ability* [伎俩] (—liǎng) 手段,花招 *trick; intrigue* ② 古代称以歌舞为业的女子 *professional female singer or dancer in ancient China*

技 jì ㄐㄧˋ 才能,手艺 *ability; skill* (㊦ *doublet* — 艺 *skill* | — 能 *technical ability; skill*): ~ 巧 *technique; skill* | 口 ~ *vocal mimicry (or imitation)* | ~ 师 *technician* | 一 ~ 之长 (cháng) *proficiency in a particular field* [技术] 1 进行物质资料生产所凭借的方法、能力或设备等 *technology; technique*; ~ ~ 革新 *technological (or technical) innovation* 2 专门的技能 *skill*: 他打球的 ~ ~ 很高明. *He is very skillful at playing ball.*

菱 jì ㄐㄧˋ 古书上指菱 (in ancient Chinese texts) *water chestnut; water caltrop*

妓 jì ㄐㄧˋ 妓女,以卖淫为生的女人 *prostitute; whore*

系 (繫) jì ㄐㄧˋ 结,扣 *to tie; to button up*: 把鞋带 ~ 上 *to tie shoe laces*

⊖ xì 见 806 页 *see p806*

际 (際) jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 交界或靠边的地方 *border*;

edge: 林 ~ *edge of woods* | 水 ~ *waterside* | 天 ~ *horizon* | 春夏之 ~ *time between spring and summer* ② 彼此之间 *between; among*: 国 ~ *international* | 厂 ~ 竞赛 *interfactory contest* ③ 时候 *occasion; time*: 当祖国进行社会主义建设之 ~ *at the time when the motherland is implementing the socialist construction* ④ 当,适逢其时 *on the occasion of*; ~ 此盛会 *on the occasion of this grand gathering*

季 jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 兄弟排行,有时用伯、仲、叔、季做次序,季是最小的 *fourth (or youngest) among brothers*, the other three being 伯,仲 and 叔, from elder to younger: ~ 弟 *the fourth (or the youngest) brother* | ~ 父 (小叔叔) *youngest uncle; uncle* ② *extension* 末了 *last*: ~ 世 *last phase of an age; last period of a dynasty* | ~ 春 (春季末一月) *last month of spring* ③ 三个月为一季 *season*: 一年分春、夏、秋、冬四 ~ 。 *A year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.* ④ *extension* (一儿) 一段时间 *period of time*: 瓜 ~ 儿 *watermelon season* | 淡 ~ *slack season* | 雨 ~ *rainy season*

悸 jì ㄐㄧˋ 因害怕而心跳 (of the heart) *to beat (or throb) with terror*; ~ 栗 (心惊肉跳) *to shake (or tremble) with fear* | 惊 ~ *to palpitate with terror* | 心有余 ~ *to have a*

lingering fear

剂(劑) jì 剂 ① 配合而成 的药 pharmaceutical preparation; 药 ~ *medicament*; *pharmaceutical preparation* | 清凉 ~ *cooling ointment* [调剂] (tiáo-) ① 配制药物 to make up (or fill) a prescription ② 适当调整 to adjust; to regulate ② 量词 *quantifier*, 用于水煎服的中药 (of Chinese herbal medicine) dose; 一 ~ 药 *a dose of decoction*

芥(薺) jì 芥 ① 芥菜, 二年生草本植物, 花白色。茎叶嫩时可以吃 shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)

② qí 见 590 页 see p590

济(濟) jì 济 ① 对困苦的人加以帮助 to aid; to relieve; to help; 救 ~ 金 *relief fund* | ~ 困扶危 to assist the poor and help those in trouble ② 补益 to be helpful; to benefit; 无 ~ 于事 *in vain*; *useless* ③ 渡, 过河 to cross a river; 同舟共 ~ to be in the same boat - to share in trouble with someone

② jǐ 见 315 页 see p315

霁(霽) jì 霁 ① 雨、雪停止, 天放晴 to clear up after rain or snow; 雪初 ~. *The snow is over and the sky is clearing up.* ② 怒气消除 to calm down after being angry; 色 ~ to calm down after losing temper

鲚(鱻) jì 鲚 鱼名。有刀鲚、凤鲚等多种。身体侧扁, 无侧线, 头小而尖, 尾尖而细。生活在海洋中 anchovy (*Engraulidae*)

垠 jì 垠 坚土 solid earth

泊 jì 泊 到, 及 up to; 自古 ~ 今 from ancient times up to the present

迹(*跡、*蹟) jì 迹 脚印 mark; footprint (㊦ *doublet* 踪 - trace): 足 ~ *footmark*; *trace* | 兽蹄鸟 ~ *animals' footprints and birds' traces* ㊦ *extension* ① 物体遗留下的印痕 mark; trace (㊦ *doublet* 痕 - trace): ~ 象 *sign* ② 前人遗留下的事物 (多指建筑、器物等) remains; ruins; vestige; 古 ~ *historic site*; *place of historic interest* | 陈 ~ *thing of the past*

既 jì 既 ① 终了, 尽 finished; over; 言未 ~. *It's not yet the last word. or The speech isn't over yet.* [食既] 指日食、月食的食尽 the second contact of an eclipse ② 副词 *adverb*, 已经 already; 霜露 ~ 降. *Frost and dew have already descended.* | ~ 往不咎 to forgive one's past misdeeds | 保持 ~ 有的荣誉 to keep an acquired reputation [既而] 副词 *adverb*, 后来, 经过一段时间以后 afterwards; later; 起初以为困难很多, ~ ~ 看出这些困难都是可以克服的. *At first I thought there were many difficulties,*

but later on I found that all these difficulties could be overcome. ③ 连词 **conjunction** 1 既然, 后面常与“就”、“则”相应 (usually used in collocation with 就 or 则) since; now that: ~ 要做, 就要做好。Now that you want to do that, do it well. 2 常跟“且”、“又”连用, 表示两者并列 (usually used in collocation with 且 or 又) both ... and: ~ 高且大 tall and big | ~ 快又好 both quickly and well done

暨 jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 用泥涂屋顶 to spread plaster on the roof ② 休息 to rest ③ 取 to take; to fetch

暨 jì ㄐㄧˋ 与, 及, 和 and

觊 (覷) jì ㄐㄧˋ 希望, 希图 to hope; to covet [觊觎] (—yú) 非分的希望或企图 to covet

继 (繼) jì ㄐㄧˋ 连续, 接着 to continue; to follow (㊦ **doublet** 一续 to continue): ~ 任 to succeed to an office | ~ 往开来 to carry the past tradition forward and make new advances | 前仆后 ~ Behind the fallen is an endless column of successors. [继承] 1 接受遗产 to inherit 2 继续前人的事业 to continue the work left by the deceased

偈 ㊦ jì ㄐㄧˋ 和尚唱的词句 words for chanting in Buddhist scripture

㊦ jié 见 347 页 see p347

倚 jì ㄐㄧˋ 〈方 dialect〉站立 to stand

寄 jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 托付, 寄托 to entrust; to deposit: ~ 放 to leave in the care of sb; to leave with sb | ~ 希望于未来 to place hope on the future ② 依靠, 依附 to depend on; to attach oneself to; ~ 居 to live away from home; to live temporarily with sb | ~ 生 parasitism | ~ 宿 to lodge at (or with) ③ 托人传递。特指由邮局传递 to send; to post: ~ 信 to post (or mail) a letter | ~ 钱 to remit (or send) money | ~ 包裹 to send (or dispatch) a parcel by post

祭 jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 对死者表示追悼、敬意 to hold a memorial ceremony for the deceased (㊦ **doublet** 一奠 to hold a memorial ceremony for the deceased): 公 ~ 烈士 to hold a public memorial ceremony for martyrs ② 供奉鬼神等 to offer sacrifices to gods and ghosts: ~ 神 to offer sacrifices to gods | ~ 天 to offer sacrifices to Heaven

稷 jì ㄐㄧˋ (一子) 又叫“糜 (méi) 子”。一种谷物, 跟黍子相似, 但不黏 (also called 糜子) broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)

寂 jì ㄐㄧˋ 静, 没有声音 quiet; silent (㊦ **doublet** 一静 quiet): ~ 然无声 in complete silence [寂寞] (—mò) 清静, 孤独 solitary; lonely; lonesome

绩 (② * 勣) jì ㄐㄧˋ ① 把麻搓 (cuō) 捻成线

或绳 to twist hemp into thread

② 功业, 成果 achievement; accomplishment; 成 ~ achievement | 战 ~ military achievement | 伟大的功 ~ brilliant feats

基 jì ① 毒害 to poison ② 忌恨 to hate

薊 jì 多年生草本植物, 茎叶多刺, 春天出芽, 花紫色, 可入药 thistle (*Cirsium japonicum*)

稷 jì ① 古代一种粮食作物, 有的书说是黍属, 有的书说是粟(谷子)(in ancient China) millet; grain crop ② 古代以稷为百谷之长, 因此帝王奉祀为谷神 god of grains worshipped by emperors, as millet was the foremost of all cereals in ancient China [社稷] ③ *transfer* 古代指国家(in ancient China) state; country: 执干戈以卫 ~ ~ to take up arms to defend the state

鲫 jì 鲫鱼, 鱼名。形似鲤鱼, 没有须, 背脊隆起, 生活在淡水中, 肉可吃 goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)

髻 jì 梳在头顶或脑后的发结 hair bun: 高 ~ high hair bun

冀 jì ① 希望 hope ② 河北省的别称 Ji, another name for Hebei Province

驥 jì 好马 fine horse: 按图索 ~ to look for a horse with the aid of its picture - to look for sth by following up a clue; to do things mechanically

罽 jì 用毛做成的毡子一类的东西 felt

櫟 jì 櫟木, 常绿灌木或小乔木, 叶子椭圆形或卵圆形, 花淡黄色, 结蒴果, 褐色。枝条和叶子可以提制栲胶, 种子可以榨油。叶可入药 Chinese fringe flower (*Loropetalum chinense*)

加 jiā ① 增多, 几种事物合起来 to add; to increase (㊦ *doublet* 增一 to increase; to add): ~ 价 to raise the price | 三个数相 ~ to add up three numbers | 增 ~ 工资 to increase one's salary (or wage) [加法] 几个数求和的算法 addition [加工] 把原料制成成品或使粗制物品精良 to process; to refine [加油儿] ㊦ *figurative* 努力, 加劲儿 to step up efforts ② 施以某种动作 to carry out a certain action; 希 ~ 注意。Please pay attention. | ~ 以保护 to protect ③ 把本来没有的添上去 to put in; to add: ~ 引号(“ ”或‘ ’) to put in quotation marks (“ ” or ‘ ’)

伽 jiā ㊦ jiā ㊦ [伽倻] (-yē) 伽倻琴, 朝鲜族弦乐器 (traditional Korean zitherlike string instrument) gayageum [伽利略] 意大利天文学家、物理学家 Galileo, Italian astronomer and physicist

㊦ qié 见603页 see p603

㊦ gā 见212页 see p212

茄 ① jiā ㄐㄧㄚ ㄍㄜ 〈古 *archaism*〉
荷茎 stem of lotus

[雪茄] (外 *loanword*) 一种较粗较长
用烟叶卷成的卷烟 cigar

② qié 见604页 see p604

迦 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 译音用字 (used in
transliteration)

珈 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 古代妇女的一种
首饰 *jia*, an ornament at-
tached to a woman's hairpin in
ancient China

枷 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 旧时一种套在脖
子上的刑具 (in former
times) cangue [枷锁] ③ *figu-*
rative 束缚 bonds; 砸碎封建 ~
~ to smash the feudal yoke

痂 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 伤口或疮口血液、
淋巴液等凝结成的东西
scab

枷 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 见437页“连”字条
“连枷” (lián —) see 连枷
on p437

笛 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 胡笛, 我国古代北
方民族的一种乐器, 类似
笛子 Tartar reed flute, a reed
instrument used by northern
tribes in ancient China

袈 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ [袈裟] (—shā) 和
尚披在外面的一种法衣
kasaya, long garment worn by
a Buddhist monk

跏 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ [跏趺] (—fū) 佛
教徒的一种坐姿 cross-leg-
ged sitting posture of a Bud-
dhist

嘉 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ ① 美好 good;
fine; ~ 宾 *honoured* (or
distinguished) guest ② 赞美 to
praise; ~ 许 to praise; to ap-
prove | 精神可 ~。The spirit

deserves commendation.

夹 (夾) ① jiā ㄐㄧㄚ ① 从东
西的两旁钳住 to
pinch; 书里 ~ 着一张纸。There
is a piece of paper between the
leaves of the book. ⑤ *extension*
1 两旁有东西限制住 in be-
tween; ~ 道 *passageway* | 两山
~ 一水。There is a river in be-
tween two mountains. or The
river is sandwiched between
two mountains. 2 从两面来的
from both sides; ~ 攻 to attack
from two flanks ② 胳膊向肋
部用力, 使腋下放着的东西不
掉下 to carry sth under one's
armpit; ~ 着书包 to carry a
schoolbag under one's armpit
③ 掺杂 to mix; to mingle (④
doublet 一杂 to be mixed up
with); ~ 七杂八 to talk inco-
herently | ~ 生 *half-cooked*;
half-baked ④ (一子、一儿) 夹东
西的器具 clip; folder; 文件 ~
folder | 皮 ~ 儿 wallet

⑤ jiā 见322页 see p322

⑥ gā 见212页 see p212

浹 (澣) jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 湿透, 遍及
to soak through;
to spread all over; 汗流 ~ 背
streaming with sweat

佳 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 美, 好的 good;
fine; ~ 音 (好消息) *good*
news | ~ 句 *beautiful line* | ~ 作
fine piece of writing

家 ① jiā ㄐㄧㄚ ① 家庭, 人家
family; household; 勤俭持
~ to be industrious and thrifty
in running a household; to
manage one's household with

industry and frugality | 张 ~ 有五口人。There are five people in Zhang's family. 谦辞 **humble**, 用于对别人称自己亲属中比自己年纪大或辈分高的 (used to address relatives older than oneself) my: ~ 兄 my brother | ~ 父 my father [家常] 家庭日常生活 daily life of a family: ~ ~ 便饭 ordinary home-cooked meal - common occurrence | 叙 ~ ~ to talk about daily life [家畜] (—chù) 由人喂养的禽兽, 如马、牛、羊、鸡、猪等 domestic animals; livestock [家伙] (—huo) **1** 一般的用具、工具 tool; utensil **2** 指武器 weapon **3** 指牲畜或人 (轻视或玩笑) (used to denote domestic animals or men contemptuously or jokingly) guy; fellow [家具] 家庭用具, 主要指床、柜、桌、椅等 furniture [家伙] (—shi) 用具, 器物 tools; utensils; furniture: 厨房里的 ~ ~ 擦洗得干干净净。The kitchen utensils have been wiped clean. **2** 家庭的住所 home: 回 ~ to go home | 这儿就是我的 ~。Here is my home. **3** 指经营某种行业或有某种身份的人家 person or family engaged in a certain trade: 农 ~ farm household | 酒 ~ inn **4** 掌握某种专门学识或有丰富实践经验以及从事某种专门活动的人 specialist: 科学 ~ scientist | 水稻专 ~ rice expert | 政治 ~ statesman **5** 学术流派 school; school of thought: 儒 ~ Confu-

cian school | 道 ~ Taoist school | 百 ~ 争鸣。Let a hundred schools of thought contend. **6** 指相对各方中的一方 one side; one party: 上 ~ previous player (or party) | 下 ~ next player (or party) **7** (jiā) 词尾 **suffix**, 指一类的人 (多按年龄或性别分) (used to denote a specific group of people, usually according to age or gender): 姑娘 ~ girls | 孩子 ~ kids **8** 量词 **quantifier**: 一 ~ 人家 a family | 两 ~ 饭馆 two restaurants **9** 姓 Jia, a surname

⊖ jie 见350页 see p350

傢 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ “家”的繁体字。用于“傢伙”、“傢具”、“傢什”。参看 321 页 “家 ⊖ **1**” (used in 傢伙, 傢具 and 傢什, see 家 ⊖ **1** on p321) the original complex form of 家

镓 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 一种金属元素, 符号 Ga, 银白色, 质软。可制合金 gallium (Ga)

葭 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 初生的芦苇 young reed [葭莩] (—fú) 苇子里的薄膜 membrane of a reed stem 喻 **figurative** 关系疏远的亲戚 distant relative

豨 jiā ㄐㄧㄚ 公猪 boar

夹 (夾、*袂、△*袷)

⊖ jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ 两层的衣物 double-layered clothing: ~ 裤 lined trousers | ~ 被 lined quilt

⊖ jiā 见321页 see p321

⊖ gā 见212页 see p212

“袷”又 qiā 见590页 also

qiā, see p590

邾(邾) jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ 邾县, 在河南省 Jiaxian County, in Henan Province

荚(莢) jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ 豆类植物的长形的果实 pod: 豆~(豆角) *bean pod* | 皂~ *Chinese honey locust* | 槐树~ *pod of a Chinese scholar tree*

铗(鉗) jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ ①冶铸用的钳 pincers; tongs ②剑 sword ③剑柄 hilt

颊(頰) jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ 脸的两侧 cheek: 两~ 绯红 *rosy cheeks* (图见 758 页“头” picture on p758)

蛱(蛱) jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ [蛱蝶] (—dié) 蝴蝶的一类, 翅有各种鲜艳的色斑。前足退化或短小, 触角锤状 painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*)

翫 jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ 无忧愁, 淡然 indifferent; unconcerned [翫置] 不在意, 置之不理 to ignore; to neglect

戛(*戛) jiá ㄐㄧㄚˊ ①打击 to knock; to tap ②拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: ~然而止 *to come to an abrupt halt* [戛戛] 形容困难 difficult: ~~乎难哉。 *How difficult it is!*

甲 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ ①天干的第一位, 用作顺序的第一 *Jia*, the 1st of the 10 Heavenly Stems; first ⑤ *extension* 居首位, 超过所有其他的 to rank first: 桂林山水~天下。 *The mountains and waters of Guilin are the*

finest under heaven. [甲子] 我国纪日、纪年或计算岁数的一种方法, 以十干和十二支顺序配合, 六十组干支字轮一周叫一个甲子 (a method of designating days, years or age in China, which combines the ten Heavenly Stems and twelve Earthly Branches to form 60 unique pairs to represent a cycle of 60 years) *jiazi*, a cycle of 60 years ②古代军人打仗穿的护身衣服, 用皮革或金属做成 armour: 盔~ *armour* ③动物身上有保护功能的硬壳 shell: 龟~ *tortoise shell* | ~虫 *beetle* [甲骨文] 我国商周时代刻在龟甲兽骨上的文字 inscriptions on tortoise shells or animal bones of the Shang and Zhou dynasties [甲鱼] 鳖 soft-shelled turtle ④手指或脚趾上的角质硬壳 nail: 指~ *finger-nail* ⑤现代用金属做成有保护功用的装备 armour: 装~汽车 *armoured vehicle* [甲板] 轮船上分隔上下各层的板(多指最上面即船面的一层) *deck* ⑥旧时户口的一种编制。参看 25 页“保 ③”(see 保 ③ on p25) *jia*, a former unit of civil administration

岬 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ ①岬角, 突入海中的尖形陆地。多用于地名 (*jia*, usually used in a place name) cape; promontory: 野柳~(在台湾省台北) *Yeliujia, a place in Taipei, Taiwan Province* ②两山之间 space between two mountains

胛 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ 肩胛, 肩膀后方的部位 shoulder blade [肩胛骨] 肩胛上部左右两块三角形的扁平骨头 scapula (图见 241 页“骨” picture on p241)

钾 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 K, 银白色, 蜡状。钾的化合物用途很广, 有的是重要的肥料 potassium (K)

蚬 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ 蚬虫, 即甲虫, 体壁比较坚硬的昆虫的通称, 如金龟子、菜叶蚬等 beetle

贾 ㄐㄧㄚˇ ① 姓 Jia, a surname ② 古多用于人名 jia, usually used in a given name in ancient China

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“价(價)” (jià) also same as 价(價)

㊦ gǔ 见 241 页 see p241

楸 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ ① 楸树的别名 another name for Chinese catalpa ② 茶树的古名 ancient name for tea tree

假 (* 段) ㄐㄧㄚˇ ① 不来的, 跟“真”相对 (the opposite of 真) false; fake; ~ 头发 wig | ~ 话 lie [假如] [假使] 连词 *conjunction*, 如果 if ② 借用, 利用 to use the name of; to make use of (㊦ *doublet* 一借 in the name of); ~ 手于人 to make sb else do the work for oneself | ~ 公济私 to promote one's private interests under the guise of serving the public ③ 据理推断, 有待验证的 to suppose; to presume; ~ 设 to suppose | ~ 说 hypothesis

㊦ jià 见 325 页 see p325

赝 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ (又 also gǔ) 见 240 页 gǔ see gǔ on p240

瘕 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ 肚子里结块的病 disease of having a lump in the abdomen

罍 jiǎ ㄐㄧㄚˇ 古代一种盛 (chéng) 酒的器皿 *jia*, an ancient wine vessel

价(價) ㄐㄧㄚˋ 价钱, 商品所值的钱数 price; ~ 目 price; market price | 物 ~ 稳定. *Prices are stable.* | 减 ~ to reduce the price [价格] 用货币表现出来的商品的价值 price [价值] ① 政治经济学上指凝结在商品中的生产者的社会必要劳动 value ② 通常指用途或重要性 worth; value; 有 ~ ~ to be of value [原子价] 化学上称能跟某元素一个原子直接或间接相化合或替代的氢原子数为这个元素的原子价。也省称“价” (also 价 for short) valence

㊦ jiè 见 349 页 see p349

㊦ jie 见 350 页 see p350

驾 jià ㄐㄧㄚˋ ① 把车套在牲口身上 to harness; ~ 辕 to pull a cart (or carriage) from between the shafts; to be harnessed in the shafts | ~ 轻就熟 (喻担任熟悉的事) to drive a light carriage on a familiar road — to do a familiar job with ease ② 古代车乘的总称 (in ancient China) general term for vehicles 敬辞 *polite*: 劳 ~. Excuse me. | 大 ~ 光临 your presence ③ 特指帝王的车, 借指帝王 imperial carriage; em-

peror: ~崩(帝王死去) (*of an emperor*) *to pass away; to die*

④ 操纵, 使开动 *to operate; to drive*: ~飞机 *to pilot a plane* | ~驶员 *driver* [驾驭] (—yù) 驱使车马行进或停止 *to drive* ⑤ **extension** 1 旧指对人员的管理和使用 (*in former times*) *personnel administration* 2 控制, 支配 *to control; to master*

架 jià ㄐㄧㄚˋ ① (一子、一儿) 用作支承的东西 *frame; shelf*: 书~儿 *bookshelf* | 葡萄~ *grape trellis; grape arbour* | 笔~儿 *pen-stand* | 房~子 *framework of a house* | 车~子 *bicycle rack* [担架] 医院或军队中抬送病人、伤员的用具 *stretcher* ② 支承 *to prop up* 1 支, 搭起 *to put up; to erect*: 把枪~住 *to mount a gun* | ~桥 *to build a bridge* 2 搀扶 *to support; to help*: 他受伤了, ~着他走。 *He is wounded. Please support him and help him along.* 3 抵挡, 禁(jīn)受 *to fend off; to withstand*: 招~ *to fend off* | 这么重的负担, 他~得住吗? *Can he withstand such a heavy burden?* ③ 用强力把人劫走 *to kidnap*: 绑~ *to kidnap* | 被几个人~走了 *to be kidnapped by several persons* ④ 互相殴打或争吵的事 *fight; quarrel*: 打了一~ *to have a fight* | 劝~ *to mediate between quarrelling parties* ⑤ 量词 *quantifier*, 多用于有机械或有支柱的东西 (*usually used for things with machine or support*): 五~飞机

five planes | 一~机器 *a machine* | 一~葡萄 *a trellis of grapes* [架次] 量词 *quantifier*, 一架飞机出动或出现一次叫一架次。如飞机出现三次, 第一次五架, 第二次十架, 第三次十五架, 共三十架次 *sortie*

假 jià ㄐㄧㄚˋ ① 按照规定或经过批准暂时离开工作、学习场所的时间 *holiday; vacation; leave of absence*: 放~ *to have (or take) a vacation* | 寒~ *winter holidays (or vacation)* | ~期 *holidays* | 请~ *to ask for leave*

② jiǎ 见324页 see p324

嫁 jià ㄐㄧㄚˋ ① 女子结婚 (*of a woman*) *to marry*: 出~ (*of a woman*) *to marry* | ~娶 *marriage* [嫁接] 把要繁殖的植物的芽或枝接在另一种植物上, 以达到提早结果、增强抗性、提高品种质量等目的。所用的枝或芽叫接穗, 被接的干叫砧(zhēn)木 *to graft* ② 把祸害、怨恨推到别人身上 *to shift (or transfer) misfortune (or blame)*: ~怨 *to put the blame on sb else* | ~祸于人 *to shift the blame on another person*

稼 jià ㄐㄧㄚˋ 种田 *to sow* [稼穡] (—sè) 种谷和收谷, 农事的总称 *sowing and reaping; farm work* [庄稼] 五谷, 农作物 *crops*: 种~~ *to plant crops*

𪔐 (𪔐) jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 小, 少 (叠 *reduplication*) *small; little*: 所得~~ *to ob-*

tain but a little

浅(淺) ⊖ jiān ㄐㄩㄢ [浅] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 形容流水声 *sound of flowing water*

⊖ qiǎn 见595页 see p595

笺(箋、②* 牋、②* 楸)

jiān ㄐㄩㄢ ① 注释 *annotation* ② 小幅的纸 *small piece of paper*: 便~ *note pad* | 信~ *writing paper* ③ *transfer* 书信 *letter*: 华~ *your letter*

溅(濺) ⊖ jiān ㄐㄩㄢ [溅] 同“浅浅”(jiān 一) same as 浅浅

⊖ jiàn 见332页 see p332

尖 jiān ㄐㄩㄢ ① (一儿) 物体锐利的末端或细小的部分 *point; tip*: 笔~儿 *nib* | 刀~儿 *tip of a knife* | 针~儿 *pin point* | 塔~儿 *spire* [尖锐] ① 刺耳的 *shrill*: ~~ 的声音 *shrill sound* ② 锋利的, 深刻的 *sharp; penetrating*: ~~ 的批评 *sharp criticism* ③ 激烈 *intense*: ~~ 的思想斗争 *intense mental conflicts* | 矛盾~~化。 *The contradictions intensified*. [打尖] ① 掐去棉花等植物的尖 *to top; to pinch the top of crops like cotton, etc* ② 旅途中休息饮食 *to stop for refreshment while travelling* ③ 末端极细小 *pointed; sharp*: 把铅笔削~了 *to sharpen a pencil* ④ 感觉锐敏 (of sense) *sharp; keen*: 眼~ *to have sharp eyes; to be sharp-eyed* | 耳朵~ *to have sharp ears; to be sharp-eared* ⑤ 声音

高而细 (of voice) *shrill; piercing*: ~声~气 *in a shrill voice*

⑤ 出类拔萃的人或物品 *best of its kind*: ~儿货 *goods of the best quality* | ~子生 *top student in a class*

奸(③* 姦) jiān ㄐㄩㄢ ① 虚伪, 狡诈 *false; wicked*: ~雄 *arch-careerist* | ~笑 *sinister smile* | 不藏~, 不要滑 *neither to hide treachery nor to act in a slick way* ② 叛国的人 *traitor*: 汉~ *Chinese traitor* | 锄~ *to do away with traitors* [奸细] 替敌人刺探消息的人 *spy; enemy agent* ③ 男女发生不正当的性行为 *illicit sexual relations*: 通~ *to commit adultery; to fornicate* | ~污 *to rape; to violate (sexually)*

歼(殲) jiān ㄐㄩㄢ 消灭 *to annihilate; to wipe out* (④ *doublet* 一灭 *to annihilate*): 围~ *to surround and annihilate* | 全~ 入侵之敌 *to wipe out all the invading enemies*

坚(堅) jiān ㄐㄩㄢ ① 结实, 硬, 不容易破坏 *solid; hard; firm* (④ *doublet* 一固 *firm*): ~不可破 *indestructible* | ~壁清野 *to strengthen the defences and clear the fields, and leave no provisions for the enemy* ⑤ *extension* 不动摇 *firmly*: ~强 *firm; strong; staunch* | ~决 *firm; resolute* | ~持 *to persist in; to insist on* | ~守 *to hold one's ground; to stick to; to hold fast to* [中坚] 骨干 *backbone*: ~~ 分子 *back-*

bone element ②坚固的东西或阵地 fortification; stronghold: 攻~战 *the attack against the heavily fortified positions* | 无~不摧 *to be capable of destroying any stronghold; to overrun all fortifications*

鲣 (鰹) jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 鲣鱼, 鱼名。身体呈纺锤形, 大部分无鳞, 腹白, 背蓝黑 oceanic bonito; skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)

间 (* 間) ⊖ jiān ㄐㄧㄢ ①中间, 两段时间或两种事物相接的地方 between; among: 课~操 *setting-up exercises during the break between classes* | 彼此~有差别。 *There are differences between them.* ②在一定的地方、时间或人群的范围之内 within: 田~ *in the fields* | 晚~ *in the evening* | 人~ *in the world* ③房间, 屋子 room: 车~ *workshop* | 衣帽~ *cloakroom* | 卫生~ *toilet; washroom; restroom* ④量词 *quantifier*, 用于房屋 (used for a room): 一~房 *a room* | 广厦千~ *thousands of mansions*

⊖ jiàn 见331页 see p331

“閒”又 xián 见812页“闲” (also xián). see 闲 on p812

肩 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ ①肩膀, 脖子旁边胳膊上边的部分 shoulder (图见741页“体” picture on p741) ②担负 to undertake; to shoulder: 身~重任 *to shoulder heavy responsibilities*

艰 (艱) jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 困难 difficult; hard (㊦ *doublet* 一难 difficult; hard): ~辛 *hardship* | ~苦 *arduous; difficult* | 文字~深 *abstruse language (or writing)*

监 (監) ⊖ jiān ㄐㄧㄢ ①督察 to supervise; to inspect: ~察 *to supervise; to inspect* | ~工 *to supervise; supervisor* | ~考 *to invigilate; invigilator* ②牢, 狱 prison; jail (㊦ *doublet* 一牢 prison; jail | 一狱 prison; jail): 收~ *to imprison; to put into prison* | 坐~ *to be in prison (or jail)* [监禁] 把犯罪的人收监, 限制他的自由 to take into custody

⊖ jiàn 见333页 see p333

兼 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ ①加倍, 把两份并在一起 double; twice: ~旬 (二十天) *20 days* | ~程 (用加倍的速度赶路) *to travel at double speed* [兼并] 并吞 to annex ②所涉及的或所具有的不只一方面 concurrently; simultaneously: ~任 *to hold a concurrent post* | 德才~备 *to have both virtue and talent*

挟 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 用筷子夹 to pick up with chopsticks: ~菜 *to pick up food with chopsticks*

蒹 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 没长穗的芦苇 reed without spikes

缣 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 细绢 fine silk

鸛 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 鸛鸛, 比翼鸟, 古代传说中的一种鸟 (in ancient legends) love birds flying in pairs

[illegible]

菅 jiān 117 多年生草本植物, 叶子细长, 根很坚韧, 可做炊帚、刷子等 *themedas* (*Themeda villosa*) [草菅] 喻 **figurative** 轻视 to belittle: ~ 人命 to treat human life as if it were not worth a straw; to act in utter disregard of human life

渐 ㄐㄧㄢ ㄒㄩˋ ① 浸 to soak:
~染 to be imperceptibly
influenced ② 流入 to flow in-
to: 东~于海 to flow east into
the sea

① jiàn 见333页 see p333

犍 ㊦ jiān 阉割过的公牛
bullock

② qián 见595页 see p595

韃 jiān 弓 马上盛弓箭的器具 quiver on a horse

洗 jiǎn 洗 to wash

煎 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ ① 熬 (áo) to simmer; to decoct: ~药 to decoct medicinal herbs ② 把食物放在少量的热油里弄熟 to fry in shallow oil; ~鱼 to fry fish | ~豆腐 to fry bean curd ③ 量词 *quantifier*, 熬中药的次数 decoction: 头~药 first decoction | 二~ second decoction

缄 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 封, 闭 to seal; to close; ~ 口 to keep one's

mouth shut; to say nothing [缄默] 闭口不言 *to keep silent; to be reticent*

玢 jiān 叫马 [碱石] 一种像玉的美石 jade-like beautiful stone

鞴(鞴) jiān 马鞍垫马鞍的东西 saddle blanket: 鞍~ saddle with a saddle blanket

楔 jiān ㄐㄧㄢ 木楔子 (xiēzi)
wooden wedge

子 ㊟ jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉 儿
子 son

㊦ nān 见524页 see p524

拣(揀) jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ ①挑选 to choose; to select (④ **doublet** 挑一 to pick and choose): ~好的交纳公粮 to choose the best grain to deliver to the state | 挑肥~瘦 to pick the fat or choose the lean — to choose whatever is to one's own advantage; to pick and choose

② 同“撿” same as 撿

枧 jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 〈方 dialect〉肥皂
soap; 香~ *perfumed soap*

笕 jiàn 引马 横安在屋檐或田间引水的长竹管 long bamboo pipe under the eaves or in the fields for channelling water

茧(繭、①**綫) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ ① (一子、一儿)某些昆虫的幼虫在变成蛹之前吐丝做成的壳。家蚕的茧是抽丝的原料 cocoon ② 同“趺” same as 趺

柬 jiǎn 引马 信件、名片、帖子
等的泛称 general term for

letters, cards, notes, etc. 请～ (请客的帖子) *invitation card*

俭 (儉) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 节省, 不浪费 *thrifty; frugal*: 朴 *thrifty and simple* | 省吃～用 *to be economical in daily spending* | 勤～办学 *to run a school industriously and frugally*

捡 (撿) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 拾取 *to pick up; to collect*: 柴 *to gather firewood* | 把笔～起来 *to pick up the pen* | ～了一张画片 *to have picked up a picture*

检 (檢) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 查 *to check up; to examine* (㊦ *doublet* 一查 *to check up*): 字 *to locate a word* | ～验 *to test; to examine* | ～阅 *to review* [检察] 审查检举犯罪事实 *procuratorial work* [检点] 1 仔细检查 *to examine; to check* 2 注意约束(言行) *to be cautious about what one says or does*; 失于～～ *to be careless about one's words or conduct* [检举] 告发坏人、坏事 *to inform against an offender* [检讨] 对自己的思想、工作、生活等方面的缺点、错误进行检查 *to make a self-criticism*

硷 (鹼、* 鹼) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 同碱 *as 碱*

睑 (瞼) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 眼睑, 眼皮 *eyelid* (图见 867 页“眼” picture on p867)

趺 jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ 手、脚上因摩擦而生的硬皮, 也作“茧” (*al-*

so written as 茧) *callus*: 老～ *callus*

减 (* 減) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ ① 由全中去掉一部分 *to subtract; to deduct*: 三～二是一。 *Three minus two is one.* | ～价 *to reduce the price* [减法] 从一数去掉另一数的算法 *subtraction* ② 降低程度, 衰退 *to reduce; to decrease*: 肥～瘦 *to slim; to lose weight* | 灾～ *reduction of natural disasters* | ～色 *to lose lustre; to impair the excellence of* | 热情不～ *to be as zealous as ever*

碱 (* 碱) jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ ① 含有 10 个分子结晶水的碳酸钠, 性滑, 味涩 *soda* ② 化学上称能在水溶液中电离而生成氢氧离子 (OH^-) 的物质 *alkali* ③ 被碱质侵蚀 *alkalized*: 好好的罐子, 怎么～了? *Why is the perfectly good pot alkalinized?* | 那堵墙全～了。 *That wall has been alkalinized.*

剪 jiǎn ㄐㄧㄢˇ ① (一子) 剪刀, 一种铰东西的用具 *scissors* ② 像剪子的器具 *scissor-shaped tool*: 火～ *fire-tongs* | 夹～ *tongs* ③ 用剪子铰 *to cut with scissors; to clip*: 断～ *to cut off* | 开～ *to cut open* [剪影] 按人影或物体的轮廓剪成的图形 *paper-cut silhouette* ㊦ *figurative* 事物的一部分或概况 *part; outline* ④ 除掉 *to wipe out; to exterminate*: 灭～ *to wipe out; to annihilate* | 除～ *to wipe out; to exterminate*

薄 (**) jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ 浅薄
shallow; superficial; 学识~陋 *to have little learning*

剪 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ ①同“剪” same as 剪 ②姓 Jian, a surname

钹 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ 古代的一种兵器, 像鞭, 四棱 (a kind of ancient weapon) mace

⊖ jiàn 见332页 see p332

裯 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ 衣服上打的褶子
pleat

简 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ ①古时用来写字的竹板 bamboo slip, used for writing on in ancient China ② **transfer** 书信 letters ③简单, 简化, 跟“繁”相对 (the opposite of 繁) simple; simplified; ~写 *to write a Chinese character in its simplified form* | 删繁就~ *to simplify complicated material* | 精兵~政 *better staff and simpler administration* [简直] 副词 **adverb**, 实在是, 完全是 simply; at all; 你若不提这件事, 我~~想不起来了。 *If you didn't mention it, I could not have recalled it at all.* ④简选, 选择人才 to select talented people; ~拔 *to select and promote*

戡 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ ①剪除, 剪灭 to wipe out; to annihilate ②尽 to the greatest extent; ~谷 (尽善) *to reach the acme of perfection* ③福 bliss; blessedness

蹇 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ ①跛, 行走困难 crippled ②迟钝, 不顺利 slow; unlucky; ~涩 *difficult*;

unlucky | ~滞 *difficult*; unlucky | 命运多~ *bad lot* ③指驢马, 也指驴 inferior horse; donkey

窘 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ ①口吃, 言辞不顺畅 to stutter; to stammer ②正直 upright

漑 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ 泼(水), 倾倒(液体) to sprinkle (water); to pour (liquid)

斲 jiǎn ㄐㄧǎㄣˇ 割断 to sever; to cut off

见 (見) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ①看到 to see; 眼~是实。 *Seeing is believing.* ② **extension** 接触, 遇到 to meet with; to be exposed to; 这种病怕~风。 *Exposure to wind will make this kind of disease worse.* | 胶卷不能~光。 *Films are not to be exposed to daylight.* [见习] 学得专业知识的人初到工作岗位在现场中实习 to learn on the job; to be in the probation period; ~~技术员 *technician on probation*; *probational technician* ③看得出, 显现出 to show evidence of; to appear to be; 病已~好。 *The patient is getting better.* | ~分晓 *to know the outcome (or result)* | ~效 *to be effective*; *to produce the desired result* ④(文字等)出现在某处, 可参考 to refer to; to see; ~上 *to see above*; *vide supra* | ~下 *to see below*; *vide infra* | ~《史记·陈涉世家》 *to refer to 'The Record of the Grand Historian; The Hereditary House of*

Duke Chenshe' ④会见, 会面 to meet; 接~ to grant an interview to; to receive | 看望多年未~的老战友 to call on an old-time comrade-in-arms that one has not met for years ⑤见解, 对于事物的看法 view; opinion (㊦ **doublet** 一识 knowledge): ~地 insight | 远~ foresight | 不能固执己~。One should not stubbornly stick to one's own views. ⑥助词 **auxiliary** 1 用在动词前面表示被动 (used before a verb to express passivity): ~笑 to be laughed at | ~疑 to be suspected 2 用在动词前面表示对说话人怎么样 (used before a verb to express the request that others would do sth for one): ~谅。Please pardon me. | ~告。Please inform me. | ~教。Please instruct me. ⑦用在动词“听”、“看”、“闻”等字后, 表示结果 (used after a verb such as 听, 看, 闻, etc to express the result): 看~ to see | 听不~ cannot hear ⑧姓 Jian, a surname

㊦ xiàn 见815页 see p815

舰 (艦) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 军舰, 战船 naval vessel; warship: ~队 fleet; naval force | 巡洋~ cruiser

件 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ①量词 **quantifier**, piece: 一~事 a matter; a thing | 两~衣服 two articles of clothing ②(一儿)指可以一一计算的事物 things that can be counted: 零~儿 spare part ③指文书等 document: 文~

document | 来~ received message, parcel, letter or document

架 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ①斜着支撑 (in a slanting way) to prop up: 打~拨正 (房屋倾斜, 用柱子支起弄正) to erect long logs to keep a dilapidated house from collapse; to support and right sth ②用土石挡水 to keep off water with earth and stone

间 (* 閒) ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① (一儿) 空隙 space or time in between: 当~儿 in the midst of ㊦ **extension** 嫌隙, 隔阂 grudge; enmity: 亲密无~ to be on intimate terms with each other ②不连接, 隔开 to separate: ~断 to be disconnected; to be interrupted | ~隔 interval | 黑白相~ black alternating with white; black and white | 晴~多云 fine (or clear) with occasional clouds [间或] 副词 **adverb**, 偶尔 occasionally; now and then: 他~~也来一两次。He came here once a while. [间接] 通过第三者发生关系的 (跟“直接”相对) (the opposite of 直接) indirect: ~~经验 indirect experience ③挑拨使人不和 to sow discord: 离~ to sow discord | 反~计 stratagem of sowing distrust among one's enemies

㊦ jiān 见327页 see p327

“閒”又 xián 见812页“闲” (also xián) see 闲 on p812

涧 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 夹在两山间的水沟 ravine

铜 ○ jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 嵌在车轴上的铁,可以保护车轴并减少摩擦力 iron sleeve or collar on a wheel axle to reduce friction

㊦ jiǎn 见330页 see p330

钱(錢) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 钱行, 钱别, 设酒食送行 to give a farewell dinner ② 用蜜或糖浸渍(果品) to candy (fruit): 蜜~ candied (or preserved) fruit; succade

贱(賤) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 价钱低 cheap: 这布真~。 This cloth is really cheap. ② 指地位卑下 lowly; humble (㊦ doublet 卑—humble; lowly): 贫~ poor and lowly 谦辞 humble, my: ~姓 my surname | ~恙 my illness ③ 卑鄙 mean; base: 下~ base

践(踐) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 踩, 踏 to trample; to tread (㊦ doublet 一踏 to tread on) [作践] (zuòjian) 糟蹋毁坏, 浪费 to spoil; to waste: ~ ~东西 to spoil things ② 履行, 实行 to act or carry on: ~约 to keep a promise | ~言 to keep one's word | 实~ to practise

溅(濺) ○ jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 液体受冲激向四外飞射 to splash; to spatter: ~了一脸水 to be splashed with water all over the face | 水花四~ water spraying in all directions

㊦ jiān 见326页 see p326

建 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 立, 设立, 成立 to establish; to found (㊦ doublet 一立 to establish; to

found): 八一~军节 Army Day (August 1) | ~都 to found a capital | ~筑铁路 to build a railway [建设] 创立新事业或增加新的设施 to build; to construct: 经济~~ economic construction | 文化~~ cultural construction [建议] 向有关方面提出建设性的意见 to propose; to suggest

健 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 强壮, 身体好 strong; healthy (㊦ doublet 一康 healthy | 强—sturdy): ~儿 valiant fighter; good athlete | 保~ health care | 身体~康 to be in good health [健全] ① 既无疾病又不残废 sound; healthy; perfect ② 完备无缺欠 or 使完备 perfect or to perfect: 制度很~~。 The system is sound. | ~~组织 to perfect the organization ② 善于, 对于某种事情精力旺盛 to be good at; to be strong in: ~步 to walk with vigorous strides | ~谈 talkative | ~饭 to have a good appetite [健忘] 容易忘, 记忆力不强 forgetful; having a bad memory

榧 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 竖插在门闩上使门拨不开的木棍 vertical door bar (or door bolt)

毬 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ (一子、一儿) 一种用脚踢的玩具 shuttlecock

腱 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 肌腱, 连接肌肉和骨骼的一种组织, 白色, 质地坚韧 tendon [腱子] 人身上或牛、羊等小腿上特别发达的肌肉 shank

键 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 安在车轴头上管住车轮不脱离轴的铁棍。也叫“辖”(also called 辖) linchpin [关键] ② *figurative* 事物的紧要部分, 对于情势有决定作用的部分 key; crux ③ 插在门上关锁门户的金属棍子 metal door bolt ④ 某些乐器或机器上使用时按动的部分 key: ~ 盘 keyboard

蹿 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 蹿子(-zi), 体操运动等的一种翻身动作(in gymnastics) somersault

荐(薦) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 推举, 介绍 to recommend (② *doublet* 举一 to recommend | 推一 to recommend): ~ 人 to recommend a person ② 草 grass; straw 又指草席 straw mat

剑(劍、*劒) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 古代的一种兵器, 长条形, 两面有刃, 安有短柄(in ancient China) sword; sabre

监(監) ① jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 帝王府名 name of imperial office or officer; 太~ eunuch | 国子~ Imperial College | 钦天~ (掌管天文历法的官府) Division of Astronomy ② 姓 Jian, a surname

③ jiān 见327页 see p327

槛(檻) ① jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 栏杆, 栏板 banisters; balustrade ② 圈(juān) 兽类的栅栏 sty; pen [槛车] ③ 运兽用的有栏杆的车 railed cart for transporting animals ④ 古代押

运囚犯的车 carriage for transporting prisoners in ancient China

⑤ kǎn 见383页 see p383

鉴(鑒、*鑑) jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ ① 镜子 mirror ② *extension* 可以作为警戒或引为教训的事 warning; lesson: 前车之覆, 后车之~。The overturned cart in front serves as a warning to the carts behind — one should take warning from another's mistake. | 引以为~ to take warning from; to draw a lesson from [鉴戒] 可以使人警惕的事情 warning; lesson ③ 照 to reflect; to mirror: 光可~ 人 so shiny that it can serve as a mirror ④ 观看, 审察 to inspect; to examine: ~ 定 to appraise; appraisal | ~ 赏 to appreciate | ~ 别真伪 to discriminate the false from the genuine | 某某先生台~ (书信用语) (a form used after the name in the salutation of a business letter) Attention of Mr so-and-so; Dear Mr so-and-so [鉴于] 看到, 觉察到 in view of; seeing that: ~ ~ 旧的工作方法不能适应需要, 于是创造了新的工作方法。Seeing that the old working method couldn't meet the requirements, they devised a new one.

渐 ① jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 副词 *adverb*, 慢慢地, 一点一点地 (叠 *reduplication*) gradually: 循序~ 进 to proceed in an orderly

way and step by step | ~入佳境 (of a situation) to become better and better | 他的病~~好了。He is gradually getting over his illness.

◎ jiān 见328页 see p328

谏 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 旧时称规劝君主、尊长,使改正错误 (in former times) to expostulate with one's monarch or superior

僭 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 超越本分,古时指地位在下的冒用在上的名义或器物等等 to overstep one's authority; to use illegally the title or articles designated for a superior in ancient China; ~越 to overstep one's authority; to go beyond proper bounds

箭 jiàn ㄐㄧㄢˋ 用弓发射到远处的兵器,用金属做头 arrow

JIANG

ㄐㄧㄤ

江 jiāng ㄐㄧㄤ ①大河的通称 river; 黑龙~ Heilongjiang River | 松花~ Songhua River ②专指长江,我国最大的河流,发源于青海省,流入东海 Changjiang River (or Yangtze River), the longest river in China rising in Qinghai Province and flowing into the East China Sea

茭 jiāng ㄐㄧㄤ [茭苳](—dù) 多年生草本植物,茎三棱形,开绿褐色小花。茎可编席 Cyperus malaccensis

豇 jiāng ㄐㄧㄤ [豇豆]一年生草本植物,花淡青或紫色,果实为长荚,嫩荚和种子都可

吃 cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*)

将(將) ㄐㄧㄤ ① 副词 **adverb**, 将要, 快要 will; to be going to; to be about to: 天~明。The day is breaking. | 后日~返京 will return to Beijing the day after tomorrow [将来]未来 future: 我们的劳动是为了更美好的~~。We work for a bright future. ② 介词 **preposition**, 把 with; by means of; by: ~革命进行到底 to carry the revolution through to the end ③ 下象棋时攻击对方的“将”或“帅”(in Chinese chess) to check: ~军 (也比喻使人为难) to check — to embarrass sb ④ 用言语刺激 to incite; to challenge: 别把他~急了。Don't make him annoyed by goading him too much. ⑤ 带, 领, 扶助 to take; to support: ~雏 to take along the child | 扶~ to support [将军]对高级军官的称呼 general ⑥ 保养 to take care of one's health: ~养 to rest and recuperate | ~息 to rest; to recuperate ⑦ 〈方 dialect〉兽类生子 (of animals) to give birth; to breed: ~驹 to foal | ~小猪 to give birth to a piglet ⑧ 助词 **auxiliary**, 用在动词和“出来”、“起来”、“上去”等的中间 (used between a verb and its complements, such as 出来, 起来, 上去, etc): 走~出来 to walk out | 叫~起来 to begin to shout | 赶~上去 to hurry to catch up ⑨ 姓 Jiang, a surname

[将就](—jiu)勉强适应,凑合 to make do with; ~ ~ 着用 to make do with

③ jiàng 见336页 see p336

浆(漿) ① jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 比较浓的液体 thick liquid: 纸 ~ paper pulp | 豆 ~ soya-bean milk | 泥 ~ slurry ② 用米汤或粉浆等浸润纱、布、衣服等物 to starch; ~ 衣裳 to starch clothes

③ jiàng 见336页 see p336

鲮(鱖) jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ 鱼名。头扁平,腹部突出,口小。生活在淡水中 killifish (*Fundulus heterolitus*)

姜 ① jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 多年生草本植物,地下茎黄色,味辣,可供调味用,也可入药 ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) ② 姓 Jiang, a surname

僵 ① jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 挺直挺挺,不灵活 stiff; rigid; numb: ~ 尸 corpse | ~ 蚕 inactive silkworm | 手冻 ~ 了。The hands were numb with cold. ② 双方相持不下,两种意见不能调和 to deadlock: 闹 ~ 了 to get into an impasse | ~ 局 deadlock | ~ 持不下 to refuse to budge

缰 ① jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 缰绳,拴牲口的绳子 reins; halter: 信马由 ~ to ride with lax reins

疆 jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ 砂疆,沙土中的不规则钙质硬块,可用作建筑材料 conglomerate [疆礞儿](—cār)台阶 steps

疆 jiāng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 边界,境界 boundary; border: ~ 土 territory | ~ 域 territory; domain | 边 ~ border area; frontier region ② extension 界限 limit; bound: 万寿无 ~ boundless longevity [疆场](—chǎng)战场 battle field [疆场](—yì)边界 border

讲(講) jiǎng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 说,谈 to speak; to say; to tell: ~ 话 to speak; to talk | 他对你 ~ 了没有? Has he told you that? ② 解释 to explain; to interpret; to expound (③ double 一解 to explain): ~ 书 to lecture; to explain a text | 这个字有三个 ~ 法。There are three explanations for this Chinese character. [讲演][演讲]把观点或主张对听众说明 to give a speech (or lecture) [讲义]教师为讲课编写的教材 teaching materials; lecture sheets ③ 谋求,顾到 to stress; to pay attention to; to be particular about: ~ 卫生 to pay attention to hygiene [讲究](—jiu) ① 讲求,注重 to stress; to pay attention to; to be particular about: ~ ~ 质量 to emphasize quality ② 精美 exquisite; superb: 这房子盖得真 ~ ~。The house was tastefully built. ③ (—儿)一定的方法或道理,惯例 certain method or way; convention: 写春联有写春联的 ~ ~ 儿。There are conventions in writing Spring Festival couplets. ④ 商量 to

discuss; to negotiate; ~价儿 to bargain

奖(獎) jiǎng ㄐㄩㄥˇ ①劝勉, 勉励 to encourage; to reward; ~励 to encourage and reward ②称赞, 表扬 to praise(㊦ **doublet** 夸—to praise|褒—to praise and honour); ~状 certificate of merit; citation ③为了鼓励或表扬而给予的荣誉或财物等 award; prize; 得~ to win (or get) a prize|发~ to award (or give) a prize ④指彩金 lottery prize; ~券 lottery ticket|中~ to win a prize in a lottery

桨(槳) jiǎng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 划船的用具。常装置在船的两旁 oar

蒋(蔣) jiǎng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 姓 Jiang, a surname

耩 jiǎng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 用耩播种 to sow with a drill; to drill; ~地 to drill a field|~棉花 to drill cotton seeds

趺 jiǎng ㄐㄩㄥˇ (一子)手、脚上因摩擦而生的硬皮,即趺(jiǎn) (i. e. 趺) callus

匠 jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①有专门手艺的人 craftsman; 木~ carpenter|瓦~ bricklayer|能工巧~ skilled craftsman ②灵巧, 巧妙 ingenious; ~心 ingenuity; craftsmanship ③指在某方面有很深造诣的人 master; 文学巨~ literary giant

降 ㄐㄩㄥˋ ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①下落, 落下 to fall; to drop; to go down(㊦ **doublet** 一落 to descend); ~雨 rainfall|温度下

~。The temperature dropped. | ~落伞 parachute ②使下落 to lower; to reduce; ~级 to demote|~格 to degrade|~低物价 to lower (or reduce) the price ③姓 Jiang, a surname

㊦ xiáng 见819页 see p819

泽 jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 大水泛滥 to overflow; to inundate; ~水(洪水) flood

绛 jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 赤色, 深红 deep red; crimson

虹 ㊦ jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 义同“虹”(hóng), 限于单用 same meaning as 虹, used alone

㊦ hóng 见277页 see p277

将(將) ㊦ jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①军衔名。在校级之上 general [将领]较高级的军官 general; high-ranking officer ②统率指挥 to command; to lead; ~兵 to command troops

㊦ jiāng 见334页 see p334

浆(漿) ㊦ jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ [浆糊](-hu)[浆子](-zi)同“糨糊”、“糨子” same as 糨糊 or 糨子

㊦ jiāng 见335页 see p335

酱(醬) jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①用发酵后的豆、麦等做成的一种调味品,有黄酱、甜面酱、豆瓣酱等 thick sauce ②用酱或酱油腌制 to pickle in soya sauce; 把萝卜~一~ to pickle radish in soya sauce ③像酱的糊状食品 paste; jam; 芝麻~ sesame butter|果子~ jam|虾~ shrimp paste

晾 jiàng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①捕捉老鼠、鸟雀等的工具 trap; snare ②

用阱捕捉 to catch in a trap; to trap

强 (* 强、* 彊) ㄑㄩㄤˋ ① 强 (qiáng) 硬不屈 obdurate; unyielding; unbending: 倔 ~ unbending; obdurate ② 固执己见, 不服劝导 stubborn; obdurate: 你别 ~ 嘴。Don't answer back.

⊖ qiáng 见 598 页 see p598

⊖ qiǎng 见 599 页 see p599

犟 (** 犟) jiàng ㄐㄩㄤˋ 同 **强** ⊖ “强 ⊖” same as 强 ⊖

糲 (** 糲) jiàng ㄐㄩㄤˋ 稠, 浓 thick: 粥太 ~ 了。The porridge is too thick. [糲糊] (—hu) [糲子] (—zi) 用面等做成的可以粘贴东西的物品 paste

JIAO

ㄐㄧㄠ

茼 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ [秦茼] 草本植物, 叶阔而长, 花紫色, 根可入药 large-leaf gentian (*Gentiana macrophylla*)

交 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ ① 付托, 付给 to turn over; to hand in; to deliver: 这事 ~ 给我办。Leave it with me. | 货已经 ~ 齐了。All goods have been delivered. [交代] ① 把经手的事务移交给接替的人 to hand over; to transfer: ~ ~ 工作 to hand over work to one's successor ② 把事情或意见向有关的人说明 to account for: 把事情 ~ ~ 清楚 to account for it ③ 相连, 接

合 to meet; to join: ~ 界 to have a common boundary | 目不 ~ 睫 (jié) not to sleep a wink | ~ 叉 to cross; to intersect ④ extension 相交处 meeting part: 春夏之 ~ time when spring is changing into summer ③ 互相来往联系 to associate with: 结 ~ to associate with | ~ 朋友 to make friends | ~ 流经验 to exchange experience | ~ 换意见 to exchange (or interchange) opinions (or views, ideas) | 公平 ~ 易 fair deal | 打 ~ 道 to have dealings with [交际] 人事往来接触 social intercourse; communication [交涉] 互相商量解决彼此间相关的问题 to negotiate: 我去跟他 ~ ~ 一下儿。I'll go and take up the matter with him. | 那件事还没有 ~ ~ 好。That matter hasn't been settled through negotiations yet. [交通] ① 各种运输和邮电事业的总称 general term for transportation and postal services; communications: ~ ~ 方便 to have traffic facilities; to be well located ② 抗日战争和解放战争时期指通信联络工作, 也指通信员 (in the War of Resistance against Japan and the War of Liberation) communication; liaison; liaison man ④ 交情, 友谊 friendship: 我和他没有深 ~。He and I are not very close friends. | 一面之 ~ limited (or passing, casual) acquaintance ⑤ 一齐, 同时 together; simultaneously: 风雨 ~ 加 rain ac-

accompanied by winds | 饥寒～迫
to suffer hunger and cold ⑥同
“跤”(jiāo) same as 跤

郊 jiāo ㄐㄠ 城外 suburbs;
outskirts; 西～ the western
suburbs | ～游 outing

茭 jiāo ㄐㄠ [茭白] 经黑粉菌
寄生后膨大的菰的嫩茎,
可作蔬菜 wild rice stem

蛟 jiāo ㄐㄠ 地名用字 jiao,
used in a place name; ～头
(在浙江省舟山) Jiaotou (a
place in Zhoushan, Zhejiang
Province)

姣 jiāo ㄐㄠ 形容相貌美
beautiful; handsome

胶(膠) jiāo ㄐㄠ ①黏性
物质, 有用动物的
皮、角等熬制成的, 也有植物分
泌的或人工合成的 glue; gum;
鹿角～ deerhorn glue | 鳔
(biào)～ isinglass | 桃～ peach
gum | 万能～ all-purpose adhe-
sive ②指橡胶 rubber; ～鞋
rubber overshoes; rubber-soled
shoes | ～皮 rubber ③有黏性像
胶的 gluey; sticky; ～泥 clay
④黏着, 黏合 to glue; ～着状态
deadlock; stalemate | ～柱鼓瑟
(喻拘泥不知变通) to play the
se (25 stringed zither-like
plucked instrument) with the
pegs glued - to stick to the old
ways in the face of changed
circumstance; strait-laced

鸬 jiāo ㄐㄠ [鸬鹚] (—jīng)
古书上说的一种水鸟, 腿
长, 头上有红毛冠 (in ancient
Chinese text) aquatic bird with
long legs and red crest

蛟 jiāo ㄐㄠ 蛟龙, 古代传说
中能发洪水的一种龙 (in
ancient legends) flood dragon

跤 jiāo ㄐㄠ 跟头 (tōu) fall;
tumble; 跌了一～ to have
a fall | 摔～ to fall

鲛 jiāo ㄐㄠ 鲨鱼。参看 650
页“鲨”(shā) (see 鲨 on
p650) shark

浇(澆) jiāo ㄐㄠ ①灌溉
to irrigate; to wa-
ter; ～地 to irrigate fields ②
淋 to pour liquid on; to sprin-
kle water on; ～了一身水 to be
drenched with water ③把液汁
倒入模型 to cast; ～版 casting |
～铅字 type casting ④刻薄 un-
kind; mean (㊦ doublet — 薄
mean)

娇(嬌) jiāo ㄐㄠ ①美好
可爱 lovely; charm-
ing; ～娆 enchantingly beauti-
ful ②爱怜过甚 to spoil; to
pamper; ～生惯养 pampered
since childhood | 小孩子别太～
了。Don't spoil children. ③娇
气 delicate; squeamish

骄(驕) jiāo ㄐㄠ ①自满,
自高自大 arrogant;
conceited; 戒～戒躁 to
guard against arrogance and
impetuosity | ～兵必败。An
army puffed up with pride is
bound to lose. [骄傲] ①自高自
大, 看不起别人 arrogant; con-
ceited; ～～自满是一定要失败的。
Arrogance and compla-
cency must lead to failure. ②
自豪 pride: 这些伟大的成就是
我们中国人民的光荣和～～。

These great achievements are our Chinese people's glory and pride. | 光荣的历史传统是值得我们~~的。 *The glorious historical traditions are worthy of our pride.* ② 猛烈 intense; ~阳似火 *scorching sun*

教 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ 传授 to teach; to instruct; ~书 to teach; to teach school | 我~历史。 *I teach history.* | 我~给你做。 *I'll teach you how to do it.*

⊖ jiào 见342页 see p342

椒 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ 植物名 plant name ① 花椒, 落叶灌木, 果实红色, 种子黑色, 可供药用或调味 *Chinese prickly ash (Zanthoxylum bungeanum)* ② 胡椒, 常绿灌木, 茎蔓生。种子味辛香, 可供药用或调味 *pepper (Piper nigrum)* ③ 番椒, 辣椒, 秦椒, 一年生草本植物, 开白花。有的果实味辣, 可做菜吃或供调味用 *chili pepper (Capsicum annuum)*

焦 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ ① 火候过大或火力过猛, 使东西烧成炭样 burnt; scorched; charred: 饭烧~了。 *The rice is burnt.* | 衣服烧~了。 *The clothes are scorched.* | ~头烂额 (喻十分狼狈) *badly battered; in a sorry plight* ② 焦炭 coke: 煤~ *coking coal* | 炼~ to coke ③ 酥, 脆 crisp: 麻花炸得真~。 *The fried dough twist is very crisp.* ④ 着急, 烦躁 worried; anxious: 心~ *worried* | ~急 *anxious* | 万分~灼 *deeply worried; extremely anxious* ⑤ 能量、功、热等单位

名焦耳的简称, 符号 J (short for 焦耳) *joule (J)*

焦 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ [焦侥] (—yáo) 古代传说中的矮人 (in ancient legends) *dwarf*

蕉 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ 植物名 plant name ① 香蕉, 又叫“甘蕉”。形状像芭蕉。果实长形, 稍弯, 果肉软而甜 (also called 甘蕉) *banana* ② 见11页“芭”字条“芭蕉” (bā—) see 芭蕉 on p11

礁 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ 在海里或江里的岩石 reef; rock: 暗~ *submerged reef*

鹪 jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ [鹪鹩] (—liáo) 鸟名。身体很小, 头部浅棕色, 有黄色眉纹, 尾短, 捕食小虫。也叫“巧妇鸟” (also called 巧妇鸟) *wren (Troglodytidae)*

矫 (矯) jiào ㄐㄧㄠ [矫情] (—qing) 〈方 dialect〉指强词夺理 *argumentative; quarrelsome; contentious*; 瞎~~ *to quibble unreasonably*

⊖ jiǎo 见340页 see p340

嚼 jiáo ㄐㄧㄠ 用牙齿磨碎食物 to chew [嚼舌] 信口胡说, 搬弄是非 to gossip; to blabber

⊖ jué 见377页 see p377

⊖ jiào 见343页 see p343

角 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠ ① 牛、羊、鹿等头上长出的坚硬的東西 horn; antler [画角] 古代军中吹的乐器 *military bugle in ancient China* ② 形状像角的 horn-shaped: 菱~ *water caltrop; water chestnut* | 皂~

Chinese honey locust ③几何学上称自一点引两条射线所成的形状 *angle*: 直~ *right angle* | 锐~ *acute angle* ④(一儿)物体边沿相接的地方 *corner*: 桌子~儿 *corner of a table* | 墙~儿 *corner of a wall* ⑤突入海中的尖形的陆地。多用于地名 (*jiao*, usually used in a place name) *cape*; *promontory*: 成山~ (在山东省荣成) *Cheng-shan-jiao* ⑥星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *jiao*, the 1st of the 28 constellations ⑦货币单位, 一圆钱的十分之一 *jiao*, unit of currency in China, equal to one tenth of a *yuan* ⑧量词 *quantifier* 1 从整块划分成角形的 *quarter*; *wedge-shaped section of a circular figure or thing*: 一~饼 *a quarter of a pancake* 2 旧时指公文的件数 (*in former times*) *number of official documents*: 一~公文 *an official document*

⊖ jué 见375页 see p375

侥(僥、*傲) ⊖ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ [侥幸] (*微倖) 由于偶然的原因获得利益或免去不幸 *lucky*; *by luck*: 怀着~~心理 *with the idea of leaving things to chance (or trusting to luck)*

⊖ yáo 见874页 see p874

佼 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 美好 *beautiful*; *handsome*

狡 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 狡猾, 诡诈 *crafty*; *cunning*

饺 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ (一子、一儿) 包成半圆形的有馅的面食

jiaozi (or Chinese dumpling), *crescent-shaped small wheat dough wrappings with meat and vegetable filling*

绞 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ①拧, 扭紧 *to twist*; *to wring* ②用绳子把人勒死的一种酷刑 *capital punishment of hanging by the neck* ③量词 *quantifier*, 用于纱、毛线等 *skein*; *hank*: 一~毛线 *a skein of woollen yarn*

铰 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ①用剪刀剪 *to cut with scissors*: 把绳子~开 *to cut the rope* ②机械工业上的一种切削法 *to bore with a reamer*; *to ream*: ~孔 *to ream a hole* | ~刀 *reamer*

皎 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 洁白明亮 (叠 *reduplication*) *clear and bright*: ~~白驹 *pure white foal* | ~洁的月亮 *bright and clear moon*

笊 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 竹索 *bamboo rope*

矫(矯) jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ①举, 翘 *to lift*; *to raise*: 舌~不下 (形容惊讶得说不出话来) *to be too surprised to utter a word* ②纠正 *to correct*; *to rectify*: ~邪防非 *to correct irregularities and guard against wrong doings*

矫(矯) ⊖ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ①纠正 *to correct*; *to straighten*: ~正 *to correct* | ~枉过正 *to overcorrect* | ~揉造作 (喻故意做作) *to be artificial*; *to behave in an affected way* [矫情] 故意违反常情, 表示与众不同 *to be de-*

liberately unconventional; to pretend to be uncommon ② 假托 to pretend; to feign; ~命 to counterfeit an order; to feign an order from higher authority ③ 强健, 勇武 strong; brave (㊦ **doublet** 一健 strong and vigorous); ~捷 vigorous and nimble ④ 古同“矫” same as 矫 in ancient Chinese

㊦ jiào 见 339 页 see p339

脚(*脚) ㊦ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ① 人和某些动物身体最下部接触地面的肢体 foot (图见 741 页“体” picture on p741) ② 最下部 base; the lowest part: 山 ~ foot of a hill (or mountain) | 墙 ~ foot of a wall

[脚本] 剧本, 表演戏剧或拍电影等所根据的底本 script; scenario

㊦ jué 见 376 页 see p376

搅(攪) jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ① 扰乱 to disturb; to upset (㊦ **doublet** 一扰 to disturb); ~乱 to disorder; to disturb | 不要胡 ~。Don't create a disturbance. ② 拌 to stir; to mix up; 把锅 ~ 一 ~ to give the pot a stir | ~匀了 to mix thoroughly

湫 ㊦ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 低洼 low-lying [湫隘] 低湿狭小 narrow, wet and low-lying

㊦ qiū 见 615 页 see p615

敫 jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 姓 Jiao, a surname

徼 ㊦ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ [徼倖] 旧同“侥幸” same as 侥幸 in former times

㊦ jiào 见 343 页 see p343

缴 ㊦ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ ① 交纳, 交出 (多指履行义务或被迫 of an obligation or under compulsion) to pay; to hand over or in; ~公粮 to hand in grain tax | ~纳税款 to pay tax ② 迫使交出 to capture; to compel to hand over; ~了敌人的械 to have disarmed the enemy

㊦ zhuó 见 1008 页 see p1008

剿(*剿) ㊦ jiǎo ㄐㄧㄠˇ 讨伐, 消灭 (to send armed forces) to suppress; to put down; ~匪 to suppress bandits | 围 ~ to encircle and annihilate

㊦ chāo 见 79 页 see p79

叫(*叫) jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ ① 呼喊 to cry; to shout; to yell: 大 ~ 一声 to give a loud cry ② 动物发出声音 (of an animal) to make its characteristic cry: 鸡 ~ to crow ③ 称呼, 称为 to call; to name: 他 ~ 什么名字? What's his name? | 这 ~ 机关枪。This is called machine gun. ④ 召唤 to call; to ask for: ~他明天来 to ask him to come tomorrow | 请你把他 ~ 来。Please ask him over. ⑤ 使, 令 to make; 这件事应该 ~ 他知道。We should let him know about the matter. | ~人不容易懂 to make sth difficult to understand ⑥ 介词 **preposition**, 被 (后面必须说出主动者) (used to introduce the doer of an action) by: 敌人 ~ 我们打得落花流水。The enemy was

soundly defeated by us.

轿 (嶠) ⊖ jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ 山道
mountain path

⊖ qiào 见601页 see p601

轿 (轎) jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ (一子) 旧
式交通工具, 由人
抬着走 (a former vehicle) se-
dan; sedan chair

觉 (覺) ⊖ jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ 睡眠
sleep

⊖ jué 见375页 see p375

校 ⊖ jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ ① 比较 to
compare: ~ 场 (旧日演习
武术的地方) (*in former times*)
drill ground ② 订正 to check;
to proofread: ~ 订 to check
against the authoritative text |
~ 稿子 to proofread manu-
scripts

⊖ xiào 见826页 see p826

较 jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ ① 比 to compare
(㊦ *doublet* 比一 to com-
pare): ~ 量 to have a contest | 两
者相~, 截然不同。The two
are completely different by
comparison. | 斤斤计~ to hag-
gle over every ounce; to think
about narrow personal gains
and losses ④ *extension* 副词
adverb, 对比着显得更进一层的
comparatively: 中国应当对于
人类有~ 大的贡献。China
should make greater contribu-
tions to mankind. | 成绩~ 好。
The result is comparatively
good. ② 明显 clear; obvious; 彰
明~ 著 obvious; conspicuous |
两者~ 然不同。The two are
clearly different.

教 ⊖ jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ ① 指导, 教诲
to teach; to instruct (㊦
doublet 一导 to instruct): 施~
to teach | 受~ to be taught; to
receive instruction | 指~ to in-
struct; to give advice [教育] ①
教导和培养 to educate: ~ ~ 千
部 to educate officials ② 教育事
业。按一定要求培养人的事
业, 主要指各级学校的工作 ed-
ucation ③ 使, 令 to make: 风
能~ 船走。Wind can move a
boat. ③ 宗教 religion: 佛~
Buddhism | 道~ Taoism | ~ 会
the Church [宗教] 一种社会
意识形态, 是对客观世界的虚
幻的反映, 它提倡对超自然神
灵的信仰和崇拜 religion [教
条主义] 主观主义的一种, 不
分析事物的变化、发展, 不研
究事物矛盾的特殊性, 只是
生搬硬套现成的原则、概念
来处理问题 dogmatism; doct-
rinairism ④ 姓 Jiao, a sur-
name

⊖ jiāo 见339页 see p339

激 jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ 同“涿”。东
激, 在广东省广州 (same as
涿) Dongjiao, a place in Guan-
gzhou, Guangdong Province

酵 jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ 发酵, 有机物由
于某些真菌或酶而分解。
能使有机物发酵的真菌叫酵
母菌。有的地区把含酵母菌
的面团叫“酵子” to ferment;
to leaven

窖 jiào ㄐㄧㄠˋ ① 收藏东西的
地洞 cellar (or pit) for stor-
ing things: 地~ cellar | 白菜~
Chinese vegetable cellar ② 把
东西藏在窖里 to store sth in a

cellar (or pit): ~萝卜 to store radishes in a cellar

涪 jiào ㄐㄠˋ 〈方 dialect〉分支的河道。多用于地名 (jiao, usually used in a place name) tributary of a river: 双~ (在广东省阳春) Shuangjiao (a place in Yangchun, Guangdong Province) | 沙~ (在广东省顺德) Shajiao (a place in Shunde, Guangdong Province)

斟 jiào ㄐㄠˋ ①古时平斗斛的器具 (used in ancient China) strickle ②校订 to check against the authoritative text

晏 jiào ㄐㄠˋ 〈方 dialect〉只要 if only; provided

噍 jiào ㄐㄠˋ 嚼, 吃东西 to chew; to eat [噍类] 尚生存的人 living human beings [倒噍] 同“倒嚼” same as 倒嚼

醮 jiào ㄐㄠˋ ①古代婚娶时用酒祭神的礼 libation at an ancient wedding ceremony: 再~ (再嫁) (of a woman) to remarry ②道士设坛祭神 Taoist sacrificial ceremony: 打~ to perform Taoist rites

徼 jiào ㄐㄠˋ ①边界 boundary ②巡察 to patrol

⊖ jiǎo 见341页 see p341

藁 jiào ㄐㄠˋ (一子、一头) 就是薤(xiè) (i. e. 薤) Chinese onion (*Allium chinense*)

嚼 jiào ㄐㄠˋ [倒嚼] (dǎo) ①反刍 to ruminate; to chew the cud

⊖ jiáo 见339页 see p339

⊖ jué 见377页 see p377

爝 jiào ㄐㄠˋ (又 also jué) 见377页 jué see jué on p377

JIE

ㄐㄠ

节(節) jiē ㄐㄧㄝ [节骨眼儿] (-gu-) 〈方 dialect〉 ① figurative 紧要的、能起决定作用的环节或时机 vital link; critical moment

⊖ jié 见345页 see p345

疔(癰) jiē ㄐㄧㄝ (一子) 小疮 furuncle

阶(階、*堦) jiē ㄐㄧㄝ 台阶, 建筑物中为了便于上下, 用砖、石砌成的、分层的東西 steps; stairs (图见188页 picture on p188) [阶层] 指在同一个阶级中因社会经济地位不同而分成的层次 stratum [阶段] 事物发展的段落 stage; phase: 球赛已经进入最后~~。The football match has entered the final stage. [阶级] 指人们在一定的社会生产体系中, 由于所处的地位不同和对生产资料关系的不同而分成的集团 class [阶梯] 台阶和梯子 flight of stairs; ladder ② figurative 升高的凭借或途径 stepping stone

皆 jiē ㄐㄧㄝ 副词 **adverb**, 全, 都 all: ~大欢喜。Everybody is happy. 人人~ 知 known to all the people

啫 jiē ㄐㄧㄝ (叠 reduplication) ①形容声音和谐 (of sounds) harmonious: 鼓钟~~。Bells and drums sounded harmoniously. ②鸟鸣声 chirp;

twitter; 鸡鸣~~。Cocks are crowing.

潜 jiē ㄐㄧㄝ (叠 reduplication) 形容水流动的样子 (of water) running; flowing: 淮水~~。The Huaihe River is flowing.

楷 ㊦ jiē ㄐㄧㄝ 楷树, 落叶乔木, 果实长圆形, 红色。木材可制器具。也叫“黄连木” (also called 黄连木) Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)

㊦ kǎi 见382页 see p382

结 ㊦ jiē ㄐㄧㄝ 植物长果实 to bear fruit; 树上~了许多苹果。The tree has borne many apples. [结实] 1 植物长 (zhǎng) 果实 to bear fruit; 开花~~ to blossom and bear fruit 2 (一 shi) 坚固耐用 solid; durable; 这双鞋很~~。This pair of shoes is durable. 3 (一 shi) 健壮 strong; sturdy: 他的身体很~~。He is very strong.

[结巴] (一 ba) 1 口吃 to stammer; to stutter 2 口吃的人 stammerer; stutterer

㊦ jié 见346页 see p346

秸 (* 楷) jiē ㄐㄧㄝ 某些农作物的收割以后的茎 stalk of threshed grain; straw: 麦~ wheat straw | 秫~ sorghum stalk | 豆~ bean stalk

接 jiē ㄐㄧㄝ ① 连接 to connect; to join; to link (㊦ doublet 一连 in a row; in succession): ~ 电线 to connect electric wires | ~ 纱头 to join thrums ② 继续, 连续 to continue; to carry on: ~ 着往下讲 to

go on speaking ③ 接替 to take over; to succeed: ~ 好革命班 to be worthy successors to the revolution ④ 接触, 挨近 to come into contact with; to come close to: ~ 洽 to take up a matter with; to arrange business with | 交头~耳 to whisper to each other ⑤ 收, 取 to receive; to take: ~ 到一封信 to receive a letter | ~ 受群众的意见 to take the advice of the public ⑥ 迎 to meet: ~ 待宾客 to receive guests | ~ 家眷 to meet one's family | 到车站~朋友 to go to the station to meet a friend ⑦ 托住, 承受 to catch; to take hold of: ~ 球 to catch (or field) a ball | 把包~住 to catch the bag

疟 jiē ㄐㄧㄝ 占书上说的一种疟疾 (in ancient Chinese texts) malaria

揭 jiē ㄐㄧㄝ ① 把盖在上面的东西拿起或把粘合着的东西分开 to uncover; to tear off; to rip off: ~ 锅盖 to remove the pot lid | 把这张膏药~下来 to tear the plaster off ② 使隐瞒的事物显露 to expose; to show up: ~ 短 to disclose one's shortcomings | ~ 发 to expose; to unmask | ~ 露 to unmask; to expose; to disclose | ~ 穿敌人的阴谋 to uncover the enemy's plot ③ 高举 to raise: ~ 竿而起 (指人民起义) to raise the standard of revolt; to start an uprising

嗟 jiē ㄐㄟ 文言叹词 *interjection in classical Chinese*: ~乎 oh; ah

街 jiē ㄐㄟ 两边有房屋的、比较宽阔的道路。通常指开设商店的地方 street; downtown street [街坊] (—fang) 邻居 neighbour

孑 jié ㄐㄟ 单独, 孤单 lonely; all alone: ~立 lonely with no one to depend on | ~然一身 all alone in the world

节(節) ○ jié ㄐㄟ ① (—儿) 植物学上称茎上长叶的部位 node ② (—儿) 物体的分段或两段之间连接的地方 joint; knot: 骨~ joint | 两~火车 two railway carriages ③ 段落 division; section; part: 季~ season | 时~ season; time | 章~ chapter [节气] 我国历法把一年分为二十四段, 每段的开始叫作一个节气, 如立春、雨水等, 共有二十四个节气。也省称“节”(also 节 for short) solar term ④ 节日, 纪念日或庆祝的日子 festival; holiday: 五一国际劳动~ May Day | 春~ Spring Festival ⑤ 礼度 courtesy: 礼~ courtesy; etiquette ⑥ 音调高低缓急的限度 certain pitch or rate: ~奏 rhythm | ~拍 metre; beat ⑦ 省减, 限制 to economize; to save (㊦ doublet —省 to economize | 一约 to practise thrift): ~制 to control | 开源~流 to broaden the sources of income and reduce expenditure; to increase income and decrease expenditure | ~衣缩

食 to economize (or scrimp) on food and clothing; to practise frugality ㊦ extension 扼要摘取 to abridge: ~录 to extract; to excerpt | ~译 abridged translation ⑧ 操守 moral integrity; chastity (㊦ doublet —操 moral integrity): 保持晚~ to keep one's integrity in one's later years | 守~ (封建礼教称夫死不再嫁人) (of a woman) to preserve chastity by not remarrying after the death of her husband or fiancé in feudal society ⑨ 事项 item: 情~ plot | 细~ details ⑩ 古代出使外国所持的凭证 certificate (or credentials) for an envoy in ancient China [使节] 派到外国的外交官员 envoy ⑪ 航海速度单位名, 每小时航行 1 海里的速度为 1 节 (符号 kn) knot (kn)

○ jiē 见 343 页 see p343

讦 jié ㄐㄟ 揭发别人的阴私 to expose sb's hidden misdeeds: 攻~ to expose sb's hidden misdeeds and attack him

劫 (* 刼、* 刼) jié ㄐㄟ ① 强取, 掠夺 to rob; to loot (㊦ doublet 抢— to rob): 趁火打~ to loot a burning house; to profit from the misfortune of another ② 威逼, 胁迫 to coerce; to compel: ~持 to abduct; to hijack ③ 灾难 calamity; disaster: 浩~ great calamity | ~数 inexorable doom; predestined fate

杰 (*傑) jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①才能出众的人 outstanding person (㊦ *doublet* 俊 — outstanding talent); 英雄豪 — heroes and outstanding figures ②特异的, 超过一般的 outstanding: ~ 作 *masterpiece* | ~ 出的人才 *outstanding talent*

桀 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①凶暴 ferocious ②占人名, 夏朝末代的君主, 相传是暴君 Jie, the last ruler of the Xia Dynasty, traditionally considered a tyrant ③古代指鸡栖的小木桩 (in ancient China) wood pile on which chickens perch ④古同“杰(傑)” same as 杰(傑) in ancient Chinese

劼 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①坚固 solid ②谨慎 prudent ③勤勉 hard-working; diligent

诘 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 追问 to question closely; to interrogate; 反 ~ to counter with a question | 盘 ~ to cross-examine; to interrogate

㊦ 见311页 see p311

拮 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ [拮据] (—jū) 经济境况不好, 困窘 short of money; in straitened circumstances

洁 (潔) jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 干净 clean (㊦ *doublet* 一净 clean); 街道清 ~。The streets are clean. | ~ 白 spotless (or pure) white ㊦ *figurative* 清白, 不贪污 incorruptible; 贞 ~ chaste and undefiled | 廉 ~ incorruptible

结 ㊦ jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①系(jì), 绾(wǎn) to tie; to knot: ~ 网 to weave a net | ~ 绳 to knot ropes | 张灯 ~ 彩 to hang up lanterns and silk streamers; to decorate with lanterns and festoons [结构] ①各组成部分的搭配和排列 structure; composition: 文章的 ~ ~ structure of an essay ②建筑上指承重的部分(of building) structure; construction; 钢筋混凝土 ~ ~ reinforced concrete structure [结舌] 因害怕或理屈说不出话来 tongue-tied; 问得他张口 ~ ~。When asked, he was at a loss for words. ②(一子)用绳、线或布条等绾成的扣 knot: 打 ~ to knot | 活 ~ slipknot ③聚, 合 to congeal; to associate ①凝聚 to congeal: ~ 冰 to freeze | ~ 晶 to crystallize ②联合, 发生关系 to associate: ~ 婚 to marry | ~ 交 to associate with | 集会 ~ 社 assembly and association ④收束, 完了(liǎo) to settle; to finish: ~ 账 to settle accounts | ~ 局 final result; outcome [结论] 对人或事物所下的总结性的论断 conclusion ⑤一种保证负责的字据 written guarantee; affidavit; 具 ~ to have a written guarantee; to sign an undertaking

㊦ 见344页 see p344

桔 (②** 檫) ㊦ jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①[桔梗] (—gěng) 多年生草本植物, 花紫色, 根可以入药 balloon flower (Platycodon grandiflorus)

②[桔槔](—gāo)一种汲水的设备 well sweep

⊖ jú 见369页 see p369

拈 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 用衣襟兜东西 to hold sth in one's lap

颉 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ [仓颉]上古人名,传说是黄帝的史官,汉字的创造者 Cang Jie, an ancient person, legendary official historian of the Yellow Emperor and creator of Chinese characters

⊖ xié 见829页 see p829

鲑 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 古书上说的一种蚌 (in ancient Chinese texts) clam [鲑埼](—qí)地名,在浙江省奉化 Jieqi, a place in Fenghua, Zhejiang Province

契 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 同“洁”。多用于人名(jie, usually used in a given name) same as 洁

捷(*捷) jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①战胜 to triumph over: 我军大～。Our army gained a great victory. | ~报 news of a victory; report of a success ②快,速 prompt; quick (㊦ double 敏—nimble); 动作敏~ to be agile in movement | ~径(近路) shortcut; royal road | ~足先登(比喻行动敏捷,先达到目的)。The early bird gets the worm. or The fastest reaches the goal first.

婕 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ [婕妤](—yú)汉代宫中女官名 official title for an imperial concubine in the Han Dynasty

睫 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 睫毛,眼睑边缘上生的细毛。它的功用是防

止尘埃等东西侵入眼内,又能遮蔽强烈的光线 eyelash: 目不交~ not to sleep a wink (图见 866页“眼” picture on p866)

偈 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①勇武 valiant ②跑得快(of running) fast
⊖ jì 见319页 see p319

揭 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 用作标志的小木桩 small marking stake [揭槩](—zhū)标明,揭示 to mark; to make public

碣 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 圆顶的石碑 stone tablet: 残碑断~ remains of a stone tablet

竭 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ 尽,用尽 to exhaust; to use up: ~力 to do one's utmost; to spare no effort | ~诚 wholeheartedly; with all one's heart | 声嘶力~ to be hoarse and exhausted | 取之不尽,用之不~ inexhaustible and resourceful; unexhausted

羯 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①公羊,特指阉过的 wether; gelded ram ②我国古代北方的民族 Jie, an ancient ethnic group in the north of China

截 jié ㄐㄧㄝˊ ①割断,弄断 to cut; to sever: ~开这根本料 to sever this timber | ~长补短 to cut off the length to make up for the shortage; to make up one's shortcomings by means of one's merits [截然]分明地,显然地 sharply; distinctly: ~不同 entirely different ②(一子、一儿)量词 quantifier, 段 section; chunk: 上半~儿

upper section | 一~儿木头 *a piece of wood* | 一~路 *a stretch of a road* ③阻拦 to stop; ~住他。Stop him. [截止] 到期停止 to end; to close: ~~报名 to close the registration | 到月底~。The closing date is by the end of the month.

姐 jiě ㄐㄧㄝˇ ①称同父母比自己年纪大的女子(叠 *reduplication*) elder sister; sister ②对比自己年纪大的同辈女性的称呼 elder female relative of the same generation in the clan: 表~ elder female cousin (on the maternal side); cousin

驰 jiě ㄐㄧㄝˇ 见3页“嫉”字条 “嫉驰”(āi—) see 嫉驰 on p3

解(**解) ① jiě ㄐㄧㄝˇ 剖开, 分开 to separate; to divide (㊦ *doublet* 分— to decompose); 尸体~剖 *post-mortem examination; autopsy* | 难~难分 *hard to be separated; to be inextricably involved in a dispute* | 瓦~ to disintegrate ②把束缚着、系(jì)着的东西打开 to untie; to undo; ~扣 to unbutton | ~衣服 to untie the clothes [解放] ③推翻反动政权, 使广大人民群众脱离压迫, 获得自由 liberation ④解除束缚, 得到自由或发展 to emancipate; to release; to unbind: ~~生产力 to release productive forces ⑤除去 to remove ⑥消除 to dispel; ~恨 to vent one's hatred | ~渴 to relieve (or quench) one's thirst ⑦

废除, 停止 to relieve; to terminate: ~职 to dismiss from office; to relieve sb of his post | ~约 to break off an agreement; to cancel (or annul) a contract ⑧讲明白, 分析说明 to explain; to interpret (㊦ *doublet* 一释 to explain | 注— to annotate): ~答 to answer; to explain | ~劝 to soothe; to mollify ⑨懂, 明白 to understand; to comprehend: 令人不~ puzzling | 通俗易~ popular and easy to understand ⑩代数方程中未知数的值 solution ⑪演算 to solve; to calculate: ~方程 to solve an equation ⑫解手儿, 大小便 to relieve oneself: 大~ to defecate; to have a bowel movement; to go to stool | 小~ to urinate; to pass water

⑬ jiè 见350页 see p350

⑭ xiè 见831页 see p831

榧 jiě ㄐㄧㄝˇ 榧树, 一种木质像松的树 (tree whose wood is similar to a pine) *Quercus dentata* Thunb

介 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ ①在两者中间 in between: ~乎两者之间 to be between the two [介词] 表示地点、时间、方向、方式等等关系的词, 如“从、向、在、以、对于”等 preposition [介绍] 使两方发生关系 to introduce; to recommend; ~~人 *introducer; go-between; referee* | ~~工作 to recommend sb for a post [介音] 字音中在主要元音前的元音, 普通话有 i、u 和 ü 三个介音 (any of the three vowels i, u

and ü used in compound vowels in the standard Chinese pronunciation) initial vowel ② 放在心里 to take to heart; to mind; 不必～意 *need not take it to heart* ③ 正直 upright: 耿～ *honest and frank; upright* ④ 甲 armour; shell 1 古代军人穿的护身衣服 armour: ～胃在身 *to be armoured* 2 动物身上的甲壳 shell: ～虫 *beetle* ⑤ 量词 *quantifier*, 个 (用于人) (used of a person) a; an: 一～书生 *an intellectual* ⑥ 旧戏曲脚本里表示情态动作的词 (word used to express motion or action in old drama scripts): 打～ *fighting* | 饮酒～ *drinking*

价 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ 旧时称派遣传递东西或传达事情的人 (in former times) messenger; errand man

⊖ jià 见324页 see p324

⊖ jié 见350页 see p350

芥 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ 芥菜, 一年或二年生草本植物, 开黄花, 茎叶及块根可吃。种子味辛辣, 研成细末, 可调味 mustard (*Brassica juncea*)

⊖ gài 见214页 see p214

玠 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ 古代的一种礼器, 即大圭 (i. e. 大圭) elongated pointed tablet of jade held in the hands of ancient rulers on ceremonial occasions

界 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ ① 相交的地方 boundary; border: 边～ *boundary* | ～碑 *boundary monument (or tablet)* | 国～ *national boundary* | 省～ *provincial*

boundary ② 范围 scope; range: 眼～ *field of vision* | 管～ *jurisdiction* 特指按职业或性别等所划的范围 circles: 教育～ *educational circles* | 科学～ *scientific circles* | 妇女～ *women's circles* ③ 生物分类中的最高一级单位, 其下为“门” (the highest taxonomic rank, immediately above ‘phylum’, in biology) kingdom: 动物～ *animal kingdom* | 植物～ *plant kingdom* ④ 地层系统分类的第二级, 在“宇”之下、“系”(xì)之上, 是在地质年代“代”的时间内形成的地层 (second level in the division in stratigraphy, corresponding to ‘era’ in geochronology where below ‘erathem’ is ‘system’) erathem: 古生～ *Palaeozoic Erathem* | 中生～ *Mesozoic Erathem* | 新生～ *Cenozoic Erathem*

疥 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ 疥疮, 因疥虫寄生而引起的一种皮肤病, 非常刺痒 scabies

蚧 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ 见224页“蛤”字条 “蛤蚧”(gé—) see 蛤蚧 on p224

戒 jiè ㄐㄧㄝˋ ① 防备 to take precautions: ～心 *vigilance; wariness* | ～备森严 *heavily guarded* [戒严] 非常时期在全国或一地所采取的增设警戒、限制交通等措施 to enforce martial law; to impose a curfew ② 警惕着不要做或不要犯 to guard against: ～骄～躁 *to guard against conceit and rashness* ③ 革除嗜好 to give

up; to quit: ~ 酒 *to give up drinking* | ~ 烟 *to give up smoking* ④ 佛教约束教徒的条规 Buddhist monastic discipline: 五~ *the five commandments* | 清规 ~ 律 *regulations and taboos*

诫 jiè ㄐㄟˋ 警告, 劝人警惕 *to warn; to admonish*: 告 ~ *to admonish*

届 (* 届) jiè ㄐㄟˋ ① 到 *to arrive*; 到期 *to fall due*: ~ 时 *when the time comes; at the appointed time; on the occasion* | ~ 期 *when the time comes; on the appointed date* ② 量词 *quantifier*, 次, 期 *session; class*: 第一 ~ *first session of* | 上 ~ *last session of* [应届] (yīng—) 指本期的, 用于毕业生 *this year's graduates*

借 (③④ △ 藉) jiè ㄐㄟˋ ① 暂 *temporarily* 时使用别人的财物等 *to borrow*: ~ 钱 *to borrow money* | ~ 车 *to borrow a bicycle, a car, etc* | ~ 用 *to borrow* [借光] 请人让路或问事的客气话 *Excuse me*. ② 暂时把财物等给别人使用 *to lend*: ~ 给他几块钱 *to lend him several yuan* ③ 假托 *to use as a pretext*: ~ 端 *to use as a pretext; to find an excuse* | ~ 故 *to find (or invent) an excuse* | ~ 口 *to use as an excuse; excuse* | ~ 题 *to make use of the subject under discussion to express one's own ideas; to seize on an incident to exaggerate matters*

④ 凭借, 依靠 *to make use of; to rely on*: ~ 助 *to have the aid of; with the help of*

嗟 jiè ㄐㄟˋ 赞叹 *to gasp in admiration*

藉 ① jiè ㄐㄟˋ ① 垫在下面的东西 *cushion; mat* ② 垫衬 *to pad*: 枕 ~ *lying on top of each other; lying in disorder* ③ 同“借③④” *same as 借③④*

③ 见 314 页 *see p314*

解 (** 解) ① jiè ㄐㄟˋ 指押送财物或犯人 *to send under guard; to escort*: ~ 款 *transfer of fund* | 起 ~ *to send a prisoner under escort* [解元] 明、清两代称乡试考取第一名的人 *a scholar who won the first place in provincial imperial examinations during the Ming and Qing dynasties*

① jiě 见 348 页 *see p348*

③ xiè 见 831 页 *see p831*

犊 jiè ㄐㄟˋ 阉割过的牛 *bull-ock*

褓 jiè ㄐㄟˋ (一子) 婴儿的尿布 *diaper*

价 (價) ① jie • ㄐㄟˋ 词尾 *suffix*: 震天 ~ 响. *The sound is deafening.* | 成天 ~ 闹 *to make a racket all day long*

① jià 见 324 页 *see p324*

③ jiè 见 349 页 *see p349*

家 ① jie • ㄐㄟˋ 词尾 *suffix*: 整天 ~ *all day long* | 成年 ~ *all year long; throughout the whole year*

① jiā 见 321 页 *see p321*

jīn

巾

巾 jīn 巾 擦东西或包裹、覆盖东西用的纺织品 (used for wiping, wrapping or covering things) piece of cloth: 手~ towel | 头~ scarf

斤 (① * 觔) jīn 斤 ① 市制重量单位, 1 斤是 10 两 (旧制 16 两), 合 0.5 千克 (公斤) *jīn*, unit of weight, equal to 10 *liang* (16 old *liang*) or 0.5 kilograms ② 古代砍伐树木的工具 (in ancient China) axe; chopper

[斤斤] 过分看重微小的利害 particular about trivial things: ~ ~ 计较 *to haggle over every ounce; to be calculating and unwilling to make the smallest sacrifice*

今 jīn 今 现在, 跟“古”相对 (the opposite of 古) now; present-day: ~ 天 *today* | ~ 年 *this year* | ~ 昔 *present and past* | 从~以后 *from now on*

衿 jīn 衿 ① 襟 front of a garment: 青~ (旧时念书人穿的衣服) *scholar's garment in former times* ② 系 (jì) 衣裳的带子 belt; girdle

矜 ① jīn 矜 ① 怜悯, 怜惜 *to pity; to sympathize with* ② 自尊自大, 自夸 *to be self-important; to be conceited*; 自~其功 *to claim to have performed meritorious deeds* ③ 慎重, 拘谨 *prudent; restrained*: ~ 持 *restrained; reserved*

③ guān 见 248 页 see p248

③ qín 见 607 页 see p607

金 jīn 金 ① 一种金属元素, 符号 Au, 通称“金子”。黄赤色, 质软, 是一种贵重的金属 (generally called 金子) gold; aurum (Au) ② **figurative** 尊贵, 珍贵 *valuable*: ~ 榜 *list of successful candidates in the final imperial examinations* | ~ 玉良言 *invaluable advice; precious words* | ~ 科玉律 *golden rule and precious precept; infallible laws* ③ 金属, 指金、银、铜、铁等, 具有光泽、延展性, 容易传热和导电 *metal*: 五~ *hardware* | 合~ *alloy* ④ 钱 *money*: 现~ *cash* | 奖~ *bonus* | 基~ *fund*

津 jīn 津 ① 渡口, 过江河的地方 *ferry crossing; ford*: 问~ (打听渡口, 比喻探问) *to ask the way to the ford - to make inquiries* [津梁] 桥 *bridge* ② **figurative** 作引导用的事物 *guide* ③ 唾液, 唾液 *saliva*: ~ 液 *saliva* [津津] 形容有滋味, 有趣味 *tasty; interesting*: ~ ~ 有味 *with appetite; full of interest* | ~ ~ 乐道 *to indulge in elaborating; to take a delight in talking about* ④ 滋润 *moist; damp* [津贴] ① 用财物补助 *to grant allowance* ② 正式工资以外的补助费, 也指供给制人员的生活零用钱 *allowance* ④ 指天津 *Tianjin*

筋 (* 觔) jīn 筋 ① 肌肉的旧称 *former term for muscle* ② 俗称皮下可

以看见的静脉管 popular name for veins that stand out under the skin ③ 俗称肌腱或骨头上的韧带 popular name for a tendon or sinew: ~骨 *muscles and bones* | 牛蹄 ~ *tendon of an ox hoof* ④ 像筋的东西 anything resembling a tendon: 钢 ~ *steel bar* | 铁 ~ *iron bar*

禁 jīn ㄐㄧㄣ ① 禁受, 受得住, 耐(用) to bear; to stand: ~得起考验 *to be able to stand trials* | 这种布 ~ 穿。 *This kind of cloth is durable.* ② 忍耐 to contain oneself: 他不 ~ (忍不住) 笑起来。 *He couldn't help laughing.*

⊖ jìn 见 356 页 see p356

襟 jīn ㄐㄧㄣ 衣服胸前的部分 front of a garment: 大 ~ *front of a Chinese garment* | 小 ~ *smaller piece on the right side of a Chinese garment* | 底 ~ *narrow piece of cloth under the front of a Chinese garment* | 对 ~ *Chinese-style jacket with buttons down the front* (图见 882 页“衣” picture on p882) [襟怀] 胸怀 *bosom; heart; breadth of mind* [连襟] 姐妹的丈夫间的关系, 也省作“襟” (also 襟 for short) *brothers-in-law whose wives are sisters; ~ 兄 husband of one's wife's elder sister* | ~ 弟 *husband of one's wife's younger sister*

仅 (僅、** 塵) jǐn ㄐㄧㄣ 副词 *ad-verb*, 只 (叠 *reduplication*) on-

ly; merely: ~ ~ 三个月就建成了 *to have been built in only three months; it only took three months to build (sth)* | ~ 写过两篇短文 *to have written only two short articles* | 这些意见 ~ 供参考。 *These suggestions are for reference only.*

⊖ jìn 见 353 页 see p353

尽 (儘) jǐn ㄐㄧㄣ ① 极, 最 furthest; extreme: ~ 底下 *at the very bottom* | ~ 里头 *innermost* | ~ 先录用 *to employ or enroll sb first* ② 有多少用多少 to the greatest extent: ~ 量 *to the best of one's ability; as far as possible* | ~ 着力气做 *to spare no effort in (doing sth.)* [尽管] ① 连词 *conjunction*, 纵然, 即使 *though; even if*: ~ ~ 他不接受这个意见, 我还是要向他提。 *Although he refused to accept this suggestion, I'll put it forward anyway.* ② 只管, 不必顾虑 *to feel free to; not to hesitate to*: 有话 ~ ~ 说吧! *Don't hesitate to speak out what you want to say.* ③ 放在最先 to give priority to: 座位先 ~ 着请来的客人坐。 *Let the guests invited take their seats first.* | 先 ~ 着旧衣服穿。 *Wear the old clothes first.*

⊖ jìn 见 354 页 see p354

盞 jǐn ㄐㄧㄣ 瓢, 古代结婚时用 作酒器 (in ancient China) *nuptial wine cup* [合盞] 旧时夫妇成婚的一种仪式 (in a former marriage ceremony) *newlyweds*

drinking wine in nuptial cups
(made from a gourd split in
two)

紧(緊) jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ ①密切合拢,跟“松”相对 (the opposite of 松) tight: 捆～ to bundle up tightly ② **extension** 靠得极近 close; very near: ～邻 close neighbour; next-door neighbour | ～靠着 to keep close to ③ 物体受到几方面的拉力以后所呈现的紧张状态 taut; tight: 鼓面绷得非常～。 The surface of the drum is stretched tight. [紧张]不松弛,不缓和 nervous; tense: 精神～ to be nervous | 工作～～ to have intense work ④ 使紧 to tighten: 把弦～～ to tighten the string | ～～腰带 to tighten one's belt ⑤ 事情密切接连着,时间急促没有空隙 urgent; pressing: 功课很～。 The schoolwork is pressing. | 抓～时间 to make the best use of one's time; to lose no time in doing sth ⑥ **extension** 因时间短促而加快 to quicken: ～走 to quicken one's steps | 手～点就能多出活。 If we work quicker, we can get a lot more done. ⑦ 形势严重或关系重要 critical; crucial: ～要关头 critical moment | 事情～急。 The matter is urgent. ⑧ 生活不宽裕 hard up; short of money: 以前他家日子很～。 His family was hard pressed in the past.

堇 jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ ①堇菜,今多指紫花地丁,犁头草。多年生

草本植物,春夏开紫花,果实椭圆形,全草可入药 violet (Violet) ②紫堇,草本植物,夏天开淡紫红色花。全草味苦,可入药 corydalis (Corydalis)

谨 jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ ①慎重,小心 careful; cautious (㊦ **doublet** 慎重 prudent); ～守规程 to adhere to the rules strictly ②郑重,恭敬 solemnly; sincerely: ～启 yours respectfully | ～向您表示祝贺。 I wish to extend my sincere congratulations to you.

谨 jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ 荒年 famine year (㊦ **doublet** 饥—famine)

瑾 jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ 美玉 beautiful jade

槿 jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ 木槿,落叶灌木,花有红、白、紫等颜色,茎的纤维可造纸,树皮和花可入药 rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)

锦 jǐn ㄐㄩㄣˇ ①有彩色花纹的丝织品 brocade; ～缎 brocade and satin | 蜀～ Sichuan brocade | ～上添花 to add flowers to the brocade; to give an added grace to what is already beautiful ②鲜明美丽 bright and beautiful: ～霞 rose-tinted clouds | ～鸡 golden pheasant

仅(僅) jìn ㄐㄩㄣˋ ①将近,几乎(多见于唐人诗文) (usually seen in the poems of Tang Dynasty) nearly; approximately: 山城～百层。 The mountain city is nearly a hundred storeys in height. | 土

卒~万人。There are nearly 10,000 soldiers.

⊙ jìn 见352页 see p352

尽(盡) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ①完毕 exhausted; finished; 用~力气 to use up one's strength | 说不~的好处 With more advantages than you can imagine ② **extension** 达到极端 to the utmost; to the limit; ~善~美 to reach the acme of perfection | ~头 end [自尽] 自杀 to commit suicide ③全部用出 to use up; to exhaust; ~心 to put all one's heart and soul into | ~力 to do all one can | 仁至义~ to have done one's best to help sb; to be extremely magnanimous towards sb ④ **extension** 竭力做到 to try one's best; ~职 to carry out duties ⑤都, 全 all; entire: 到会的~是战斗英雄。All those who attended the meeting were combat heroes.

⊙ jìn 见352页 see p352

蔞(藎) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ①蔞草, 一年生草本植物, 茎很细, 花灰绿色或带紫色, 茎和叶可做黄色染料, 纤维可做造纸原料 hispid arthraxon (*Arthraxon hispidus*) ②忠诚 loyal; faithful; ~臣 loyal official

涇(滢) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 涇水, 古水名, 在湖北省枣阳。今称沙河 (now called 沙河) Jinshui River, an ancient river in Zaoyang, Hubei Province

赆(贐) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 临别时赠的礼物 parting

gift; ~仪 parting gift

烬(燼) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 物体燃烧后剩下的东西 ash; cinder (㊦ **doublet** 灰—ashes): 化为灰~ to turn to ashes | 烛~ candle ashes

进(進) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ①向前、向上移动, 跟“退”相对 (the opposite of 退) to advance; to move ahead: 前~ to advance | ~军 to march | 更~一层 to make progress and reach another level | ~一步提高产品质量 to further improve the quality of the product [进步]

①向前发展, 比原来好 to make progress; to improve: 时代又~~了。The times made progress again. ②适合时代要求, 对社会发展起促进作用的 progressive: 思想很~~ to have progressive ideas [进化] 事物由简单到复杂、由低级到高级的发展过程 evolution ③入, 往里面去 to enter; to go into; ~工厂 to enter the factory | ~学校 to enter the school ④收入或买入 to receive; to buy; ~款 income | ~项 income | ~货 to replenish one's stock ⑤旧式建筑房院前后的层次 any of several rows of houses in an old-style residential compound: 这房子是两~院子。This residence has a compound with two rows of houses. ⑥奉呈 to submit; to present; ~献 to submit; to present

璊(璊) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 一种像玉的石头 jade-like

stone

近 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ①跟“远”相对(the opposite of 远) 1 距离短(of distance) near; close: 路很~。It's not far from here. or It's a short way. | 天津离北京很~。Tianjin locates very near to Beijing. 2 现在以前不久的时间 a short time before: ~几天 recent days | ~来 recently; lately ②亲密, 关系密切 intimate; closely related: 亲~ intimate | 他们是~亲。They are close relatives. ③接近, 差别小, 差不多 approaching; close to: 相~ approximate; near | ~似 similar | 年~五十 to be verging on 50; coming on to 50 ④浅近 easy to understand; simple and obvious: 言~旨远。Some simple words carry a profound meaning. or Simple in language but profound in meaning.

靳 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 〈古 archaism〉吝惜, 不肯给予 to be stingy

姪 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ①舅母 wife of one's mother's brother; aunt ②(一子)妻兄、妻弟的妻子 wife of one's wife's brother: 大~子 wife of one's wife's elder brother | 小~子 wife of one's wife's younger brother

劲(勁) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ (一儿) 力气, 力量 strength; energy: 有多大~使多大~ to bring all one's strength into play ⑤ extension 1 效力, 作用 force; effect: 酒~儿上来了 to begin to feel the wine's effect |

药~不够。The efficacy of the medicine is inadequate. 2 精神、情绪、兴趣等 spirit; mood; interest: 干活儿起~ to work with vigour | 一股子~头儿 to be full of drive | 一个~儿地做 to work continuously | 老玩儿这个真没~。It is boring to play this all the time. 3 指属性的程度(used to denote the degree of property): 你瞧这块布这个白~儿。Look, how white this piece of cloth is! | 咸~儿 very salty | 香~儿 how fragrant

㊦ jìn 见361页 see p361

晋(*晉) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ①进, 向前 to enter; to advance: ~见 to call on sb holding high office | ~级 to rise in rank; to be promoted ②周代诸侯国名, 在今山西省和河北省南部, 河南省北部, 陕西省东部 Jin, a principedom during the Zhou Dynasty, occupying parts of today's Southern Shanxi and Hebei provinces, Northern Henan Province and Eastern Shaanxi Province ③山西省的别称 Jin, another name for Shanxi Province ④朝代名 Jin, name of a dynasty 1 晋武帝司马炎所建立(公元265—420年) the Jin Dynasty (265—420), founded by Sima Yan, Emperor Wu 2 五代之—, 石敬瑭所建立(公元936—947年), 史称后晋 Later Jin Dynasty (936—947), one of the Five Dynasties, founded by Shi Jingtang

搯 (搯) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 插 to insert [搯绅]

同“缙绅” same as 缙绅

缙 (缙) jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 赤色的 帛 red silk [缙绅] 古代称官僚或做过官的人。也作“搯绅”(also written as 搯绅) (in ancient China) government official; retired government official

浸 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ① 泡, 使渗透 to soak; to steep; to immerse: ~透 to soak | ~入 to immerse | 把种子放在水里 ~ ~ ~ to soak the seeds in water ② 逐渐 gradually: ~渐 gradually | 交往 ~密 to get into closer contact gradually

浸 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 迷信的人称不祥之气 (so called by superstitious people) sinister atmosphere

禁 ① jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ① 不许, 制止 to prohibit; to forbid; to ban: ~止攀折花木。There is ban on picking flowers. | ~赛 to forbid sb from participating in a match ② 法律或习惯上制止的事 what is forbidden by law or custom: 入国问 ~ to ask about taboos and bans upon entering a foreign country | 犯 ~ to violate a ban ③ 拘押 to imprison; to detain; ~闭 confinement | 监 ~ imprisonment ④ 旧时称皇帝居住的地方 royal residence in former times: ~中 central forbidden area | 紫 ~城 Forbidden City ⑤ extension 不能随便通行的地方 for-

bidden area: ~地 forbidden zone ⑤ 避忌 taboo: ~忌 taboo

① jīn 见 352 页 see p352

噤 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 闭口, 不作声 to keep silent: ~若寒蝉 to be as silent as the cicada in late autumn — to keep silent out of fear

覲 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ 朝见君主或朝拜圣地 to present oneself before a monarch; to go on a pilgrimage: ~见 to present oneself before a monarch; to go to court

殓 jìn ㄐㄧㄣˋ ① 掩埋 to bury ② 饿死 to starve to death

JING

ㄐㄩㄥ

茎 (莖) jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 常指植物的主干。它起支撑作用, 又是养料和水分运输的通道。有些植物有地下茎, 并且发生各种变态, 作用是储藏养料和进行无性繁殖 stem; stalk ② 量词 quantifier, 用于长条形的东西 (used for long and narrow things): 数 ~ 小草 a few blades of grass | 数 ~ 白发 some white hairs

泾 (涇) jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 泾河, 发源于宁夏回族自治区, 流至陕西省入渭河 Jinghe River, originated in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and flowing through Shaanxi Province into the Weihe River [泾渭分明] 泾河水清, 渭河水浊, 两河汇流处清浊不混 as different as the waters of the Jinghe

and the Weihe rivers — wholly different 喻 **figurative** 两件事显然不同 to be entirely different

经(經) jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 经线, 织布时拴在机上的竖纱, 编织物的纵线 warp ② 地理学上假定的沿地球表面连接南北两极并与赤道垂直的线, 从通过英国格林尼治天文台原址的经线起, 以东称“东经”, 以西称“西经”, 各为 180° longitude ③ 持久不变的, 正常 constant; regular: ~ 常 often | ~ 之谈 absurd and groundless sayings; nonsense ④ **extension** 指义理, 法则 canon; norm: 离 ~ 叛道 to deviate from the canon and stray into error; to be heretical | 天 ~ 地义 nature's law and earth's way; unalterable truth ④ 尊为典范的著作或宗教的典籍 classic; scripture: ~ 典 classics; scriptures | 佛 ~ Buddhist scriptures | 圣 ~ Holy Bible; the Scriptures | 古兰 ~ the Koran ⑤ 治理, 管理 to administer; to manage: ~ 商 to engage in trade; to go into business [经济] ① 通常指一个国家的国民经济或国民经济的某一部门, 例如工业、农业、商业、财政、金融等 economy ② 指经济基础, 即一定历史时期的社会生产关系。它是政治和意识形态等上层建筑的基础 economic base ③ 指国家或个人的收支状况 financial condition; income: ~ ~ 富裕 rich; well-off; well-to-do ④ 节约 econom-

ical; thrifty: 这样做不 ~ ~ 。 It is uneconomical to do so. [经纪] ① 经营管理 to manage: 善于 ~ ~ to be good at managing ② 经纪人, 为买卖双方撮 (cuō) 合并从中取得佣金的人 broker; agent [经理] ① 经营 to handle; to manage: 他很会 ~ ~ 事业。 He knows well how to manage his business. ② 企业的主管人 (of an enterprise) manager; director [经营] 计划, 调度, 管理 to manage; to operate ⑥ 经受, 禁 (jīn) 受 to stand; to bear; to endure: ~ 风雨, 见世面 to face the world and brave the storm; to see life and stand its test ⑦ 经过, 通过 through; via; by way of: ~ 他一说我才明白。 From what he said it became clear to me. | 久 ~ 考验 long-tested; well steeled | 途 ~ 上海 to pass by Shanghai [经验] 由实践得来的知识或技能 experience ⑧ 在动词前, 跟“曾”、“已”连用, 表示动作的时间过去而且完成了 (used in collocation with 曾 or 已 before a verb to denote the fulfilment of the action): 曾 ~ 说过 to have said | 他已 ~ 是个很得力的干部。 He has become a competent official. ⑨ 中医称人体内的脉络 (of traditional Chinese medicine) arteries and veins: ~ 络 main and collateral channels in the human body ⑩ 月经, 妇女每月由阴部排出血液 menses: ~ 期 menstrual period | 停 ~ amenorrhoea ⑪ 缢死

to die by hanging: 自～ *to hang oneself*

京 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 京城, 国家的首都。特指我国首都北京 capital; Beijing: ～广铁路 *the Beijing-Guangzhou railway* | ～剧 *Beijing Opera; Peking Opera* ② 古代数目, 指一千万 (ancient number) ten million

[京族] ① 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Jing ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China ② 越南的主要民族 chief ethnic people in Vietnam

獐 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ [黄獐] 鹿的一种 muntjac (*Muntiacus*)

惊 (驚) jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 骡、马等因为害怕狂奔起来不受控制 (of horses, mules, etc) to shy; to stampede: 马～了。 *The horse shied.* | ～了车 *The horse drawing the cart was stampeded.* ② 害怕, 精神受了刺激突然不安 to startle; to be frightened: 受～ *to be frightened* | 吃～ *to be surprised* | ～心动魄 *to be soul-stirring; to be profoundly moving* | 十分～慌 *panic-stricken* ③ 出人意料的感觉 surprise: ～喜 *pleasant surprise* ④ 惊动 to alarm: 打草～蛇 *to beat the grass and startle the snake; to act rashly and alert the enemy* [惊风] 有痉挛症状的小儿病, 通常分急性、慢性两种。也省称“惊” (also 惊 for short) infantile convulsions

鲸 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 生长 (zhǎng) 在海里的哺乳类动物, 形状像鱼, 胎生, 用肺呼吸, 最大的种类可长达 30 米, 小的只 1 米左右。俗叫“鲸鱼” (popularly called 鲸鱼) whale (*Cetacea*) [鲸吞] 吞并, 常指强国对弱国的侵略行为 to swallow like a whale; to annex (territory)

荆 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 落叶灌木, 叶子有长柄, 掌状分裂, 花小, 蓝紫色, 枝条可用来编筐、篮等。古时用荆条做刑具 chaste tree (*Vitex agnus-castus*), its twigs being used as an instrument of punishment in ancient China: 负～请罪 (向人认错) *to bear bramble twigs and ask for a flogging* — *to make a humble and heartfelt apology* [荆棘] (— jí) 泛指丛生多刺的灌木 thorny undergrowth ② **荆** figurative 障碍和困难 obstacles and difficulties ③ 春秋时楚国也称“荆” Jing, another name for the Chu State during the Warring States Period

菁 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ (叠 reduplication) 草木茂盛 lush; luxuriant [菁华] 最精美的部分 essence; cream; quintessence

睛 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 眼球, 眼珠 eyeball: 目不转～ *to gaze fixedly* | 画龙点～ *to bring the painted dragon to life by putting in the pupils of the eyes* — *to add the finishing touches*

腈 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 有机化合物的一类, 通式 R—CN, 无色的

液体或固体,有特殊的气味,遇酸或碱就分解 nitrile

鹊 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 见 338 页“鸪”字条“鸪鹊”(jiāo—) see 鸪 on p338

精 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 细密的 fine; meticulous: ~制 refined |

~选 carefully chosen; choice |

~打细算 to make a careful and detailed calculation; to be very careful in reckoning ② 聪明,思想周密 smart; shrewd;

这孩子真~。The child is very smart. | 他是个~明强干的人。He is a shrewd man. ③ 精华,

物质中最纯粹的部分,提炼出来的东西 essence; extract; 麦

~ malt extract | 酒~ alcohol | 炭~ charcoal products [精神]

1 即主观世界,包括思想、作风等,是客观世界的反映 spirit; mind; 物质可以变成~~,~~

可以变成物质。Matter can be transformed into spirit, and

spirit can be transformed into matter. 2 内容实质 essence; gist; 文件~ ~ gist of a document 3 (一shen) 指人表现出来的

活力 vigour; vitality; 他的~ ~很好。He is very vigorous. | 做事有~ ~ to do sth with energy

④ 完美,最好 perfect; excellent; ~美 exquisite; delicate |

~装 hardcover; deluxe packing | ~益求~ to keep improving [精彩] 最出色的 brilliant;

superb ⑤ 精液,男子和雄性动物体内的生殖物质 sperm; semen ⑥ 专一,深入 skilled; con-

to have wide but not expert knowledge | ~通 to be proficient in; to master | 他~于针

灸。He is well versed in acupuncture and moxibustion. ⑦

很,极 very; extremely: ~湿 extremely wet | ~瘦 very thin |

~光 with nothing left; shiny ⑧ 迷信的人以为多年老物变成

的妖怪 goblin; spirit; demon: 妖~ demon | 狐狸~ fox spirit

~ seductive woman

鼯 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 小鼠 shrew; shrewmouse

旌 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ ① 古代用羽毛装饰的旗子。又指普通的旗

子 feather-decorated banner in ancient China; banner ② 表扬

to praise [旌表] 指封建统治阶级对遵守封建礼教的人的表扬

(of feudal rulers) to confer honours on those who conform

to the feudal ethical codes .

晶 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 形容光亮(叠 re-

duplication) shiny; glittering: ~莹 sparkling and crystal-clear | 亮~~的 glittering

[晶体] 原子、离子、分子按一定的空间位置排列而成,且具有

规则外形的固体 crystal [结晶] 1 由液体或气体变成许多有一定

形状的小颗粒的现象 crystallization 2 由结晶现象生成的小颗粒 crystals ④ figurative

成果 achievement; 这本著作是他多年研究的~~。This book

is the result of his many years' research. [水晶] 矿物名。坚硬

透明,种类很多,可制光学仪器等 crystal

粳 (*杭、*稞) jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 粳稻，稻的一种，米粒短而粗 round-grained nonglutinous rice

兢 jīng ㄐㄩㄥ [兢兢] 小心，谨慎 cautious: 战战～ trembling with fear; gingerly | ～～业业 to be cautious and conscientious

井 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①从地面向下挖成的能取出水的深洞，洞壁多砌上砖石 well ②形状跟井相像的 sth in the shape of a well: 天～ small courtyard | 盐～ salt well | 矿～ mine; pit ③整齐，有秩序 (叠 reduplication) neat; orderly: ～～有条 arranged in regular and good order; in an orderly manner | 秩序～然 to be in good order ④星宿名，二十八宿之一 jing, the 22nd of the 28 constellations

阱 (*罝) jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 陷阱，捕野兽用的陷坑 trap; pitfall

胼 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 有机化合物的一类，是联氨 (通式 H_2N-NH_2) 及其烃基衍生物 (通式 $R-NH-NH_2$) 的统称 hydrazine

刭 (剄) jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 用刀割脖子 to cut the throat: 自～ to commit suicide by cutting one's throat

颈 (頸) jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 脖子，头和躯干相连接的部分 neck (图见741页“体”picture on p741)

⊖ gěng 见230页 see p230

景 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①风景，风光 view; scenery: 良辰美～ beautiful scene on a fine day | ～致真好。The scenery is lovely. | ～色秀丽。The landscape is beautiful. ②景象，情况 situation; condition: 盛～ grand occasion | 晚～ evening scene; circumstances in old age | 幸福生活的远～ prospect of a happy life ③戏剧、电影等中的场面和景物 scenery; setting: 布～ setting | 内～ indoor setting | 外～ outdoor scenery ④景仰，佩服，敬慕 to admire; to revere; to respect: ～慕 to esteem; to revere ⑤指日光 sunlight: 春和～明。In spring, the weather is mild and the scenery brilliant.

[景颇族] 我国少数民族，参看附表 (see the appendix) the Jingpo ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

〈古 archaism〉又同“影” (yǐng) also same as 影

憬 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 觉悟 to wake up to reality; to come to see the truth

璟 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 玉的光彩 lustre of jade

儆 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 使人警醒，不犯过错 to warn; to admonish: ～戒 to warn; to admonish | 惩 (chéng) 一～百 to punish one as a warning to one hundred

警 jǐng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ①注意可能发生的危险 to warn; to alarm:

～戒 to guard (or warn) against | ～备 to guard; to garrison | ～告 (提醒人注意) to warn; to caution [警察] 国家维持社会治安和秩序的武装力量, 也指参加这种武装力量的成员。也省称“警”(also 警 for short) police: 人民～～ people's police | 民～～ people's policeman ② 需要戒备的危险事件或消息 alarm; emergency: 火～～ fire alarm | 告～～ to report an emergency; to give an alarm | ～报 alarm; siren ③ 感觉敏锐 alert; vigilant: ～觉 vigilance; alertness | ～醒 to sleep lightly

劲(勁) ⊕ jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ 坚强有力 strong; powerful: ～旅 strong contingent; powerful army | ～敌 strong opponent | 刚～～ vigorous; sturdy | 疾风知～草。The force of the wind tests the strength of the grass. or Strength of a character is tested in a crisis.

⊙ jìn 见355页 see p355

径(徑、①③*逕) jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ ① 小路 path; track: 山～～ mountain track 喻 figurative 达到目的的方法 way; means: 捷～～ shortcut | 门～～ access; way [径赛] 各种长短距离的赛跑和竞走项目比赛的总称 track events [径庭] 喻 figurative 相差太远 quite different: 大相～～ entirely different ② 直径, 两端以圆周为界, 通过圆心的线段或指它的长度 diameter: 半～～ ra-

dius | 口～～ bore; calibre ③ 直截了当 directly; straight: ～启者 one who opens straightway | ～向有关单位联系 to contact with the units concerned directly

胫(脛、*脛) jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ 小腿, 从膝盖到脚跟的一段 shin [胫骨] 小腿内侧的骨头 shin bone; tibia (图见 241 页“骨” picture on p241)

痉(痙) jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ 痉挛 (luán), 俗叫“抽筋”。肌肉收缩, 手脚抽搐 (chù) 的现象, 小孩子发高烧时常有这种症状 (popularly called 抽筋) convulsion; spasm

净(*淨) jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ ① 干净, 清洁 clean: ～水 pure (or clean) water | 脸要洗～。Wash your face clean. ② 洗, 使干净 to wash; to clean: ～面 to wash one's face | ～手 to clean one's hands; to wash one's hands ③ 什么也没有, 空, 光 with nothing left: 钱用～了。The money has been used up. ④ 单纯, 纯粹的 pure; net: ～利 net profit | ～重 net weight ⑤ 副词 adverb 1 单只, 仅只 only; merely: ～剩下棉花了。Nothing but cotton is left over. 2 全 (没有别的) all; nothing but: 满地～是树叶。There are nothing but leaves all over the ground. ⑥ 传统戏曲里称花脸 painted-face role in a traditional Chinese opera

静 jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ ① 停止的, 跟“动”相对 (the opposite of 动) still; motionless; ~ 止 static; motionless | 风平浪 ~ with gentle breeze and fine ripples; calm and tranquil ② 没有声音 quiet; silent: 这个地方很清 ~。This place is very quiet. | 更(gēng)深夜 ~ in the dead hours of the night; in the deep of night | ~ 悄悄的 very quiet

惊 ⊖ jīng ㄐㄩㄥ 强, 强劲 strong

⊖ liàng 见443页 see p443

竞(競) jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 比赛, 互相争胜 to compete; to contest; ~ 走 heel-and-toe walking | ~ 渡 to have a boat or swimming race [竞赛] 互相比赛, 争取优胜 contest; competition: 劳动 ~ ~ labour emulation [竞争] 为了自己或本集团的利益而跟人争胜 to compete

竟 jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ① 终了(liǎo), 完毕 to end; to finish: 读 ~ to finish one's reading | 继承先烈未 ~ 的事业 to carry on the martyrs' unaccomplished cause ② extension 1 到底, 终于 in the end; finally: 有志者事 ~ 成。Where there's a will, there's a way. | 他的话毕 ~ 不错。What he said is right after all. 2 整, 从头到尾 whole; throughout: ~ 日 the whole day; throughout the day ③ 副词 adverb, 居然, 表示出乎意料 actually; unexpectedly: 这样巨大的

工程, ~ 在短短半年中就完成了。To our surprise, such a great project was finished in only half a year.

境 jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ① 疆界 border; boundary(㊦ doublet 边 - border; frontier): 国 ~ national boundary | 入 ~ to enter a country; to cross the border ② 地方, 处所 place; area; land: 如入无人之 ~ like entering unpopulated land; meeting with no resistance ③ extension 1 品行学业的程度 degree of one's moral conduct or studies; 学有进 ~ to make progress in one's studies 2 环境, 遭遇到的情况 situation; circumstances: 处 ~ 不同 in different circumstances | 事过 ~ 迁 Events have passed and times have changed.

獍 jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 古书上说的一种像虎豹的兽, 生下来就吃生它的母兽(in ancient Chinese texts) jīng, legendary animal similar to a tiger or a leopard that eats its own mother immediately after its birth

镜 jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ ① (一子) 用来反映形象的器具, 古代用铜磨制, 现代用玻璃制成 mirror ② 利用光学原理特制的各种器具 lens: 显微 ~ microscope | 望远 ~ telescope | 眼 ~ glasses; spectacles | 凸透 ~ convex lens | 三棱 ~ triangular prism

婧 jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 女子有才能(of a woman) talented
靓 ⊖ jìng ㄐㄩㄥˋ 妆饰, 打扮 to dress; to make up

㊦ liàng 见443页 see p443

靖

jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ ① 安静, 平安 quiet; peaceful ② 旧指平定, 使秩序安定。参看715页“绥①” (see 绥① on p715) (in former times) to pacify; to suppress

敬

jìng ㄐㄧㄥˋ ① 尊重, 有礼貌地对待 to respect; to honour; to esteem (㊦ **doublet** 尊—to respect): ~客 to treat one's guest with respect | ~之以礼 to extend a salute | ~赠 to offer a present respectfully | ~献 to present politely; to offer respectfully ② 表示敬意的礼物 gift of respect: 喜~ gift offered on a happy occasion ③ 有礼貌地送上去 to offer politely: ~酒 to propose a toast | ~茶 to serve tea

JIONG

ㄐㄩㄥ

垌

jiōng ㄐㄩㄥ 离城市很远的郊野 open country; outermost suburb

扃

jiōng ㄐㄩㄥ 从外面关门的 闩 (shuān)、钩等 bolt, hook, etc for fastening a door from outside (㊦ **transfer** 1 门 door 2 上闩, 关门 to bolt (or shut) a door

罔

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ ① 光 light ② 明亮 bright

迥

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 远 remote; far away: ~异 (相差很远) widely different [迥然] 显然, 清清楚楚地 obviously; plainly: ~不同 utterly different

洞

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 远 far away

绦

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 古 (**) 褻 代称罩在外面的单衣 (in ancient China) unlined outer garment

炯

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 光明, 明亮 (叠 **reduplication**) bright; shining: 目光 ~ ~ flashing eyes

炅

㊦ jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ 火光 fire-light

熨

㊦ guì 见254页 see p254

熨

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ ① 火 fire ② 日光 sunlight

窘

jiǒng ㄐㄩㄥˇ ① 穷困 impoverished: 生活很~ to live a very hard life ② 为难 awkward; embarrassed: 这种场面让人觉得很~ to be embarrassed by such an occasion ③ 使为难 to embarrass: 你一言, 我一语, ~得他满脸通红。He blushed with embarrassment as every tongue wagged at once.

JIU

ㄐㄩ

纠

jiū ㄐㄩ ① 缠绕 to entangle (㊦ **doublet** 一缠 to get entangled): ~缠不清 to be entangled in; to get involved [纠纷] 牵连不清的争执 dispute; issue ② 矫正 to correct; to rectify: ~偏救弊 to rectify deviations and remedy defects [纠察] 在群众活动中维持秩序 to maintain order at a public gathering [纠正] 把有偏向的事情改正 to correct; to put right: ~

~工作中的偏向 *to put right the deviation in one's work* ③

集合 *to assemble; to gather together*; ~合众人(含贬义) (*derogatory*) *to band together a group of people*

赳 jiū ㄐㄩ 〔赳赳〕健壮威武的样子 *valiant; gallant*; 雄 ~ ~ *valiant; gallant*

鸠 jiū ㄐㄩ ①鸽子一类的鸟, 常见的有斑鸠、山鸠等 *turtledove* ②聚集 *to gather together*; ~聚 *to band together; to muster*

究 jiū ㄐㄩ (旧读 formerly jiù) 推求, 追查 *to study carefully; to probe into*; ~办 *to investigate and deal with* | 追~ *to look into; to find out; to investigate* | 推~ *to study; to examine* | 必须深~ *must go into (a matter) seriously; must get to the bottom of (a matter)* [究竟] ①副词 *adverb*, 到底 *actually; exactly*; ~ ~ 是怎么回事? *What's all this about exactly?* ②结果 *outcome; truth*; 大家都想知道个 ~ ~。 *Everybody wants to know the whole story.* [终究] 副词 *adverb*, 到底 *eventually*; 问题 ~ ~ 会弄清楚的。 *The problem will be cleared up in the end.*

阄 (闾) jiū ㄐㄩ (一儿) 抓 lot [抓阄儿] 为了赌胜负或决定事情而各自抓取做好记号的纸团等 *to draw lots*

揪 jiū ㄐㄩ 用手抓住或拉住 *to hold tight; to grab; to*

seize; 赶快 ~ 住他。 *Quick! Grab him!* | ~断了绳子 *to snap a rope by stretching* | ~下一块面 *to pluck off a piece of dough* [揪心] 心里紧张, 担忧 *anxious; worried*

啾 jiū ㄐㄩ 〔啾啾〕拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 常指动物的细小的叫声 *chirp*

髻 jiū ㄐㄩ (一儿) 头发盘成的结 (of hair) *bun*

九 jiǔ ㄐㄩˇ ①数目字 *nine* [数九] (*shǔ—*) 从冬至日起始的八十一天, 每九天作一单位, 从“一九”数到“九九” *81 days counted from Winter Solstice, or nine nine-days (meaning the nine equal divisions of the days), which are reckoned to be the coldest days of the year* ②表示多次或多数 *many; numerous*; ~死一生 *nine chances to die and one chance to live — narrow escape from one's death* | ~霄 *highest heavens*

洮 ㄐㄩ 湖名, 在江苏省宜兴, 分东洮、西洮 *Jiu, a lake in Yixing, Jiangsu Province, including Dongjiu and Xijiu*

⊖ guǐ 见254页 see p254

久 jiǔ ㄐㄩˇ ①时间长 *long; for a long time*; 年深日 ~ *age-old; after a long lapse of time* | 很 ~ 没有见面了 *to have not seen each other for a long time* ②时间的长短 *specified duration*; 你来了多 ~ 了? *How long have you been here?*

玖 jiǔ ㄐㄩˇ ①一种像玉的浅黑色石头 jade-like black stone ②“九”字的大写 nine, capital form of 九

灸 jiǔ ㄐㄩˇ 烧,多指用艾叶等烧灼或熏烤身体某一部分的治疗方法 moxibustion; 针~ acupuncture and moxibustion

韭 (* 韭) jiǔ ㄐㄩˇ 韭菜,多丛生,叶细长而扁,开小白花。叶和花嫩时可以吃 Chinese chives (*Allium tuberosum*)

酒 jiǔ ㄐㄩˇ 用高粱、米、麦或葡萄等发酵制成的含乙醇的饮料,有刺激性,多喝对身体害处很大 alcoholic drink; wine; liquor [酒精]用酒蒸馏制成的无色液体,化学上叫乙醇,工业和医药上用途很大 alcohol

旧 (舊) jiù ㄐㄩˋ ①跟“新”相对 (the opposite of new) old 1 过去的,过时的 past; outdated; old: ~ 脑筋 outdated ideas | ~ 社会 old society 2 因经过长时间而变了样子 used; old; second-hand; 衣服~了。The clothes are old. ②指交情,有交情的人 old friendship; old friend; 有~ used to be friends | 故~ old friends

臼 jiù ㄐㄩˋ ①舂米的器具,一般用石头制成,样子像盆 mortar ②像臼的 mortar-shaped; ~ 齿 molar

柏 jiù ㄐㄩˋ 乌柏树,落叶乔木,夏日开花,黄色。种子外面包着一层白色脂肪叫柏

脂,可以制造蜡烛和肥皂。种子可以榨油。是我国特产植物的一种 Chinese tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)

舅 jiù ㄐㄩˋ ①母亲的弟兄 (叠 reduplication) mother's brother; uncle ②(一子)妻子的弟兄 wife's brother; 妻~ wife's brother; brother-in-law | 小~子 wife's younger brother ③古代称丈夫的父亲 (in ancient China) husband's father; ~ 姑 (公婆) husband's parents; parents-in-law

咎 jiù ㄐㄩˋ ①过失,罪 fault; blame; ~ 由自取 to have only oneself to blame; to bring the trouble on oneself ②怪罪,处分 to censure; to punish; to blame: 既往不~ to let sb off for his past mistake; to forgive one's past misdeeds ③凶 ill luck; bad fortune; 休~ (吉凶) good luck and misfortune

疚 jiù ㄐㄩˋ 长期生病 to have a chronic (or lasting) illness ④ transfer 忧苦,心内痛苦 remorse; 负~ to feel guilty | 内~ guilty conscience; compunction

柩 jiù ㄐㄩˋ 装着尸体的棺材 coffin with a corpse in it; 灵~ coffin containing a corpse

救 (* 救) jiù ㄐㄩˋ 帮助,使脱离困难或危险 to rescue; to save; ~ 济 to relieve | ~ 援 to rescue | ~ 命 to save one's life; Help! | ~ 火 (帮助灭火) to fight a fire; to try to put out a fire | ~ 生圈

lifebuoy; life ring | 求 ~ to ask sb to come to the rescue; to cry for help [救星] 指帮助人脱离苦难的集体或个人 liberator; saviour

厩 (廐) jiù ㄐㄩˋ 马棚, 泛指牲口棚 stable; cattle-shed; pen: ~ 肥 barnyard manure

就 jiù ㄐㄩˋ ① 凑近, 靠近 to come near; to approach: ~ 着灯光看书 to read by lamp light ② 从事, 开始进入 to undertake; to engage in: ~ 学 to go to school | ~ 业 to get a job; to find employment ③ 依照现有情况, 趁着 to take advantage of: ~ 近上学 to go to a nearby school | ~ 地解决 to settle a problem on the spot ④ 随同着吃下去 (of food, etc) to go with: 炒鸡子 ~ 饭 to have scrambled eggs to go with the rice ⑤ 完成 to accomplish; to make: 造 ~ 人才 to train competent personnel ⑥ 副词 **adverb**, 表示肯定语气 (used to express affirmation) ⑦ 加强 (used for emphasis): 这么一来 ~ 好办了。At this rate, it will be easier. ⑧ 在选择句中跟否定词相应 (used in collocation with a negative in an alternative sentence): 不是你去, ~ 是我去。Either you or I will go. ⑨ 副词 **adverb**, 立刻, 不用经过很多时间 at once; right away: 他一来, 我 ~ 走。I'll go as soon as he comes. | 他 ~ 要参军了。He is going to join the army soon.

⑧ 连词 **conjunction**, 就是, 即使, 表示假定 even if: 天 ~ 再冷我们也不怕。We'll not be afraid even if it gets colder. | 你 ~ 送来, 我也不要。Even if you send it here, I won't take it. ⑨ 副词 **adverb**, 单, 只, 偏偏 only; merely: 他 ~ 爱看书。He likes doing nothing but reading. | 怎么 ~ 我不能去? Why am I the only one who cannot go there?

就 jiù ㄐㄩˋ 租赁 to rent; to hire; to lease: ~ 屋 to rent a room

鹫 jiù ㄐㄩˋ 一种猛禽。有的颈部无毛, 食动物尸体, 也捕食小动物。如秃鹫、兀鹫 vulture (Accipitridae)

车 (車) ⊖ jū ㄐㄩ 象棋棋子的一种 chariot, one of the pieces in Chinese chess

⊖ chē 见80页 see p80

且 ⊖ jū ㄐㄩ 〈古 **archaism**〉 ① 文言助词 **auxiliary in classical Chinese**, 相当于“啊” (equal to 啊) oh; ah: 狂童之狂也 ~。Oh, how crazy the young fool is. ② 用于人名 ju, used in a given name

⊖ qiě 见604页 see p604

苴 jū ㄐㄩ 大麻的雌株, 开花后能结果实 female plant of hemp

岨 jū ㄐㄩ 带土的石山 earthy stone hill

狙 jū ㄐㄨ 古书里指一种猴子
(in ancient Chinese texts)
a kind of monkey

[狙击] 乘人不备, 突然出击 to
snipe; to ambush

疽 jū ㄐㄨ 中医指一种毒疮(in
traditional Chinese medi-
cine). subcutaneous ulcer

趄 ㊸ jū ㄐㄨ 见1009页“趄”字
条“趄趄”(zī—) see 趄趄
on p1009

㊹ qiè 见605页 see p605

雉 jū ㄐㄨ 雉鸠, 古书上说的
一种鸟。也叫“王雉”(also
called 王雉) (in ancient Chi-
nese texts) turtledove

拘 jū ㄐㄨ ①逮捕或扣押 to
arrest; to detain: ~票 *ar-
rest warrant; capias* | ~留 to
detain; to hold in custody | ~
禁 to detain; to take into custo-
dy ②限, 限制 to restrict; to
limit; ~管 to restrain; to re-
strict | 不~多少 *no limit on
quantity* ③拘束, 不变通 to re-
strain; to be inflexible: ~谨
overcautious; reserved | ~泥成
法 to stick fast to established
laws

[拘挛] ①(—luán) 痉挛 to have
cramps ②(—juǎn) 蜷
曲 to curl; 手冻~~了。The
hands were frozen stiff.

洵 jū ㄐㄨ 洵河, 水名, 发源于
河北省东北部, 流经北京
市东部和天津市北部 Juhe Riv-
er, originated in the northeast-
ern part of Hebei Province,
flowing through the eastern
part of Beijing and the northern

part of Tianjin

驹 jū ㄐㄨ ①少壮的马 colt;
千里~ *winged steed*;
thousand-li colt ②(一子) 小马
foal; 马~子 *foal of a horse* 又
指小驴、骡等 young donkey,
mule, etc: 驴~子 *foal of a
donkey*

居 jū ㄐㄨ ①住 to reside; to
live: 分~ (of a married
couple) *to live apart* | 久~乡间
*to live in the countryside for a
long time* ②住处 residence;
house; home: 新~ *new home* |
鲁迅故~ *Former Residence of
Lu Xun* ③站在, 处于 to be in a
certain position: ~中 *to be
placed in the middle* | ~间 to
mediate between two parties ④
当, 任 to assert; to claim: 以前
辈自~ *to claim to be a senior*
⑤安放 to harbour; 是何~心?
What are you up to? ⑥积蓄,
储存 to store up; to lay by: 奇
货可~ *rare commodities worth
hoarding; to corner the market* |
囤积~奇 *to store up goods and
raise their prices* ⑦停留 to stay
put; to be at a standstill: 岁月不
~。Time and tide wait for no
man. or Time marches on.

[居然] 副词 *adverb*, 竟, 出乎意外
地 unexpectedly; to one's sur-
prise: 他~~来了。To every
one's surprise, he came.

据 ㊸ jū ㄐㄨ 见346页“拮”字
条“拮据”(jié—) see 拮据
on p346

㊹ jù 见371页 see p371

岨 jū ㄐㄩ 见 432 页“岨”字条
“岨岨山”(jū—) see 岨岨
山 on p432

琚 jū ㄐㄩ 古人佩带的一种玉
ancient jade pendant

楮 jū ㄐㄩ 古书上说的一种树,
枝节肿大, 可以做拐杖 (in
ancient Chinese texts) a small
tree with swelling knots that can
be used to make walking sticks

腊 jū ㄐㄩ 干腌的鸟类肉 dried
and preserved bird meat

锯 ⊖ jū ㄐㄩ 同“鋸”(jū) same
as 鋸

⊖ jù 见 372 页 see p372

裾 jū ㄐㄩ 衣服的大襟 full
front of a Chinese garment

㊦ **extension** 衣服的前后部分
full front and back of a Chinese
garment

掬 jū ㄐㄩ 用两手捧 to hold
with both hands; 以手~水
to scoop up water with both
hands | 笑容可~ (形容笑得明
显) to be radiant with smiles; to
grin from ear to ear

鞠 jū ㄐㄩ ① 养育, 抚养 to
rear; to bring up ② 古代的一
种皮球 (in ancient China) a
kind of a ball; 蹴(cù)~ (踢球)
to kick a ball

[鞠躬] 弯腰表示恭敬谨慎。现指
弯身行礼 to bow

俎 jū ㄐㄩ [俎隅] (—yú) 古代
南方少数民族称鱼为俎隅
(used by ancient ethnic minorities
of southern China) fish

锔 ⊖ jū ㄐㄩ 用锔子连合破裂
的器物 to mend crockery
with clamps; ~盆 to mend a ba-

sin with clamps | ~缸 to mend a
jar with clamps | ~锅 to mend a
pot with clamps | ~碗儿的 crock-
ery mender [锔子] (—zi) 用铜、
铁等制成的扁平有钩的两脚钉,
用来连合陶瓷等器物的裂缝
clamp

⊖ jú 见 369 页 see p369

鞫 jū ㄐㄩ ① 审问 to interro-
gate; ~讯 to make a judi-
cial investigation | ~审 to exam-
ine and judge a case ② 穷困 im-
poverished

局 (⑦⑧* 跼、⑧* 侷) jú ㄐㄩ
① 部
分 part; portion: ~部麻醉 local
anaesthesia ② 机关及团体组织
分工办事的单位 bureau; office:
教育~ bureau of education | 公
安~ public security bureau ③ 某
些商店或办理某些业务的机构
的名称 shop; functional office:
书~ bookshop; publishing
house | 邮电~ post office ④ 棋盘
chess board ⑤ 着棋的形势 devel-
opment of a chess game ⑥ **figu-
rative** 事情的形势、情况 situa-
tion; state of affairs; 结~ final
result; outcome | 大~ overall sit-
uation | 时~ current political sit-
uation [局面] ① 一个时期内事
情的状态 aspect; phase; situa-
tion; 稳定的~~ stable situation
② 〈方 dialect〉规模 scale; size;
scope ⑥ 量词 **quantifier**, 下棋或
其他比赛一次叫一局 game;
set; innings ⑦ 弯曲 bending ⑧ 拘
束, 拘谨 restrained; reserved [局
促] ① 狭小 narrow ② 拘谨不自
然 constrained; disconcerted; 他

初到这里,感到有些~~。 *Being a newcomer, he feels constrained.* [局踖](—jí)拘束不敢放纵 *constrained*

焗 jú ㄐㄨˊ 〈方 *dialect*〉一种烹饪方法,利用蒸气使密封容器中的食物变熟 *to steam*; 盐~鸡 *salted and steamed chicken* [焗油]一种染发、养发、护发方法。在头发上抹油后,用特制机具蒸气加热,待冷却后用清水冲洗干净 *to treat hair with cream to make it soft and shiny or to dye the hair*

镅 ⊕ jú ㄐㄨˊ 一种人造的放射性元素(符号 Cm) *curium (Cm)*

⊕ jū 见368页 *see p368*

桔 ⊕ jú ㄐㄨˊ “橘”俗作“桔” *popular written form for 橘*
⊕ jié 见346页 *see p346*

菊 jú ㄐㄨˊ 菊花,多年生草本植物,秋天开花,种类很多。有的花可入药,也可做饮料 *chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum)*

洹 jú ㄐㄨˊ 洹河,水名,在河南省济源 Juhe River, in Jiyuan, Henan Province

鸱 jú ㄐㄨˊ 古书上说的一种鸟,就是伯劳,背灰褐色,尾长,上嘴钩曲,捕食鱼、虫、小鸟等,是一种益鸟(a bird mentioned in ancient Chinese texts, i. e. 伯劳) *shrike (Laniidae)*

橘 jú ㄐㄨˊ 橘树,常绿乔木,初夏开花,白色。果实叫橘子,味甜酸,可以吃,果皮可入药 *mandarin; mandarin orange (Citrus reticulata)*

柜 ⊕ jǔ ㄐㄨˇ 柜柳,即枫杨,落叶乔木,羽状复叶,小叶长椭圆形,性耐湿、耐碱,可固沙,枝韧,可以编筐 *Chinese wing-nut; Chinese ash (Pterocarya stenoptera)*

⊕ guì 见254页 *see p254*

矩(^{*}榘) jǔ ㄐㄨˇ ①画方形的工具 *square*; ~尺(曲尺) *square* | 不以规~不能成方圆。 *It is impossible to draw a circle or a square if one does not make use of compasses or a T square — rules and regulations must be adhered to in handling affairs.* ②法则,规则 *rules; regulations*; 循规蹈~ *to follow rules tamely*

咀 ⊕ jǔ ㄐㄨˇ 含在嘴里细细玩味 *to chew*; 含英~华(喻读书吸取精华) *to study and relish the beauties of literature* [咀嚼](—jué)嚼(jiáo) *to masticate; to chew* 喻 *figurative* 体味 *to mull over; to ruminate*

⊕ zuǐ 见1020页 *see p1020*

沮 ⊕ jǔ ㄐㄨˇ ①阻止 *to stop; to prevent* ②坏,败坏 *to turn gloomy; to feel dejected* [沮丧](—sàng)失意,懊丧 *dejected; depressed*

⊕ jù 见371页 *see p371*

齟 jǔ ㄐㄨˇ [齟齬](—yǔ)牙齿上下对不上 *upper and lower teeth not meeting properly* 喻 *figurative* 意见不合 *disagreement*

莒 jǔ ㄐㄨˇ 周代诸侯国名,在今山东省莒南一带 *Ju, a principedom in the Zhou Dynasty,*

in today's Junan, Shandong Province

筮(**簾) jǔ ㄐㄩˇ 圆形的竹筐 round bamboo basket

枸 ㄐㄩˇ ㄐㄩˇ [枸橼](—yuán) 也叫“香橼”，常绿乔木，初夏开花，白色。果实有香气，味很酸 (also called 香橼) citron (*Citrus medica*)

㊶ gōu 见235页 see p235

㊷ gǒu 见236页 see p236

蒟 jǔ ㄐㄩˇ 植物名 plant name 1 蒟蒻(ruò)，多年生草本植物，开淡黄色花，外有紫色苞片。地下茎像球，有毒，可入药 konjak (*Amorphophallus konjak*) 2 蒟酱，蔓生木本植物，夏天开花，绿色。果实像桑葚，可以吃 betel pepper (*Piper betle*)

举(舉、*舉) jǔ ㄐㄩˇ ① 向上抬，向上托 to lift; to raise; to hold up: ~手 to raise one's hand | 高~红旗 to hold the red flag high ② **extension** 1 动作行为 act; deed: ~止 bearing; manner; mien | 一~一动 every act and every move 2 发起，兴起 to start: ~义 to start a revolt | ~事 to stage an uprising | ~办科普讲座 to give popular science lectures ③ 提出 to cite; to enumerate; ~证 to show evidence | ~例说明 to cite instances to illustrate | ~出一件事实来 to cite a fact ④ 推选，推荐 to elect; to choose: 大家~他做代表。He was elected as the representative. ⑤ 全 whole; entire: ~国 the whole nation | ~世

闻名 world-famous ⑥ 举人的简称 short for 举人, a successful candidate in the imperial examination at the provincial level in the Ming and Qing dynasties; 中(zhòng)~ to pass the imperial examination at the provincial level | 武~ imperial examination specializing in military knowledge and skill; one who passed the provincial imperial examination in military knowledge and skill

榉(櫟) jǔ ㄐㄩˇ ① 榉，落叶乔木，和榆相近，木材耐水，可造船 zerkova ② 山毛榉，落叶乔木，春天开花，淡黄绿色。树皮有粗纹，像鳞片，木材很坚硬，可做枕木、家具等 beech (*Fagus*)

踽 jǔ ㄐㄩˇ [踽踽]形容独自走路孤零零的样子 to walk alone; ~~独行 to walk alone

巨(*鉅) jù ㄐㄩˋ 大 huge; tremendous; gigantic: ~浪 huge waves | ~型飞机 giant plane | ~款 huge (or large) sum of money

诘 jù ㄐㄩˋ 岂，怎(used to introduce a rhetorical question): ~料 who could have expected | ~知 who could have expected

拒 jù ㄐㄩˋ 抵挡，抵抗 to resist; to repel(㊶ doublet 抗—to resist): ~敌 to resist the enemy | ~捕 to resist arrest | ~腐蚀，永不沾 to resist corruption and never to be contaminated by it [拒绝]不接受 to refuse; to reject

莧 ⊖ jù ㄐㄨˋ 见791页“莧”字条“莧莧”(wōju) see 莧莧 on p791

⊖ qǔ 见619页 see p619

炬 jù ㄐㄨˋ 火把 torch; 火～ torch

距 jù ㄐㄨˋ ①距离, 离开 to distance; to be away from; 相～数里 to be several li apart | ～今已数年 many years ago ② extension 两者相离的长度 distance; 株～ distance between two plants ③雄鸡爪后面突出像脚趾的部分 spur of a cock ③古同“拒” same as 拒 in ancient Chinese

句 ⊖ jù ㄐㄨˋ (一子)由词和词组组成的能表示一个完整意思的话 sentence

⊖ gōu 见235页 see p235

具 jù ㄐㄨˋ ①器具, 器物 utensil; tool; implement; 工～ tool | 家～ furniture | 文～ stationery | 农～ farm tool ②备, 备有 to possess; to have; ～备 to possess; to have | ～有 to possess; to have | 略～规模 to begin to take shape [具体] ①明确, 不抽象, 不笼统 concrete; detailed; 这个计划订得很～～。The plan is made in great detail. ②特定的 particular; specific; ～～的人 specific person | ～～的工作 specific job

俱 jù ㄐㄨˋ (旧读 formerly jū) ①全, 都 all; 父母～存。Both parents are alive. | 面面～到 to be well considered in every respect; to pay attention to all sides; well-rounded ②偕同 ac-

companied by; together with [俱乐部]进行社会、政治、文艺、娱乐等活动的团体或场所 club

惧(懼) jù ㄐㄨˋ 害怕 to fear; to dread (㊦ doublet 恐—to fear; to dread): 临危不～ to face danger fearlessly

惧 jù ㄐㄨˋ 畜力单位名, 能拉动一辆车、一张犁、一张耙等的一头或几头牲口叫一惧, 多指两头 ju, unit of animal power of one or more draft animals, strong enough to pull a cart, a plough, a harrow, etc

飓 jù ㄐㄨˋ 飓风, 发生在大西洋西部和西印度群岛一带热带海洋上的风暴, 风力常达12级以上, 同时有暴雨 hurricane

沮 ⊖ jù ㄐㄨˋ [沮洳](—rù)低湿的地带 marsh; swamp
⊖ jǔ 见369页 see p369

倨 jù ㄐㄨˋ 傲慢 haughty; arrogant; 前～后恭 to treat with rudeness at first but afterwards with respect; to change from arrogance to humility | ～傲 haughty; arrogant

剧(劇) jù ㄐㄨˋ ①厉害, 猛烈 acute; severe; ～痛 acute pain | 病～seriously ill | 争论得很～烈 to have a hot debate ②戏剧, 文艺的一种形式, 作家把剧本编写出来, 利用舞台由演员化装演出 drama; play

据(據) ⊖ jù ㄐㄨˋ ①凭依, 倚仗 to rely on; to depend on [据点]军队据以作战的地点 stronghold; strong point ②介词 preposition, 依据 according to; on the ground of; ～理力

争 to argue strongly on just grounds; to fight for one's point of view | ~我看问题不大。In my opinion, there's hardly any problem. ③占 to occupy (㊦ doublet 占— to occupy): ~守 to defend; to guard | ~为己有 to appropriate; to seize by force ④可以用作证明的事物, 凭证 evidence; certificate (㊦ doublet 凭— evidence | 证— evidence): 收~ receipt | 字~ written pledge | 票~ bill; receipt | 真凭实~ factual evidence | 无凭无~ without any evidence

㊦ jū 见367页 see p367

锯 jù ㄐㄨˋ ①用薄钢片制成有尖齿可以拉(lá)开木、石等的器具 saw: 拉~ to work a two-handed saw | 手~ hand saw | 电~ electric saw ②用锯拉(lá) to saw: ~木头 to saw wood | ~树 to saw a tree

㊦ jū 见368页 see p368

踞 jù ㄐㄨˋ ①蹲或坐 to crouch; to squat; to sit: 龙蟠(pán)虎~ (形容地势险要) coiling dragon and crouching tiger; formidable strategic point | 箕~ (古人席地坐着把两腿像八字形分开) (of ancient people) to sit on the floor with legs stretched out in the form of 八 ②占据 to occupy: 盘~ to occupy

聚 jù ㄐㄨˋ 会合, 集合 to assemble; to gather (㊦ doublet 集 to assemble; to gather): 大家~在一起谈话。We gathered together and had a talk. | ~少成多 to increase bit by bit; or Many

pebbles make a beach. | 欢~ to have a joyous gathering

窶(窶) jù ㄐㄨˋ 贫穷 poor; impoverished

屨(屨) jù ㄐㄨˋ 古代的一种鞋, 用麻、葛等制成 (in ancient China) straw sandals

遽 jù ㄐㄨˋ ①急, 仓猝 hurriedly; hastily: 不敢~下断语 dare not jump to a hasty conclusion ②遂, 就 then

遽 jù ㄐㄨˋ 遽水, 水名, 在陕西省 Jushui River, in Shaanxi Province

醵 jù ㄐㄨˋ ①凑钱喝酒 to pool money for a drink together ②聚集, 凑(指钱) to pool money: ~资 to pool funds

JUAN

ㄐㄨㄢ

捐 juān ㄐㄨㄢ ①捐助或献出 to contribute; to donate: ~钱 to donate money | ~棉衣 to contribute cotton-padded clothes | ~献 to contribute; to donate ②赋税的一种 tax; levy: 房~ housing tax | 车~ tax paid by a vehicle owner ③舍弃 to abandon: 为国~躯 to sacrifice one's life for one's country

涓 juān ㄐㄨㄢ 细小的流水 tiny stream [涓滴] 极小量的水 tiny drop; dribble ㊦ figurative 极少的, 极微的 tiny: ~~归公。Every bit goes to the public treasury.

娟 juān ㄐㄨㄢ 秀丽, 美好 beautiful; graceful: ~秀 beautiful; graceful

鹃 juān ㄐㄩㄢ 见162页“杜”字条“杜鹃”see 杜鹃 on p162

圈 ① juān ㄐㄩㄢ 关闭起来, 用栅栏等围起来 to enclose in a pen; to pen in: 把小鸡~起来 to *pen up the chickens*

② quān 见621页 see p621

③ juàn 见373页 see p373

脞 juān ㄐㄩㄢ 缩, 减 to reduce; to cut down

镌 (* 鐫) juān ㄐㄩㄢ 雕

to carve: ~刻图章 to *engrave a seal* | ~碑 to *engrave a tablet*

蠲 juān ㄐㄩㄢ 免除 to remit; to exempt: ~免 to *remit*; to *exempt*

卷 (捲) ① juǎn ㄐㄩㄢˇ 把东西弯转裹成圆筒形 to roll up; to curl: ~行李 to *roll up one's bedding* | ~帘子 to *roll up the curtain* ② 一种大的力量把东西撮(cuō)起或裹住 to sweep along; to pull up; to carry along: 风~着雨点劈面打来。 *The wind blew the rain right into one's face.* | ~入旋涡(喻被牵连到不利的事件中) to *be drawn into a whirlpool* - to *be involved in some trouble* ③ (一儿) 弯转裹成的筒形的东西 roll: 烟~儿 *cigarette* | 行李~儿 *bedding roll* | 纸~儿 *paper roll* ④ (一儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成卷儿的东西 roll; spool; reel: 一~胶布 a *roll of adhesive tape* | 两~纸 *two rolls of paper*

⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

卷 (捲) ① juǎn ㄐㄩㄢˇ 把东西弯转裹成圆筒形 to roll up; to curl: ~行李 to *roll up one's bedding* | ~帘子 to *roll up the curtain* ② 一种大的力量把东西撮(cuō)起或裹住 to sweep along; to pull up; to carry along: 风~着雨点劈面打来。 *The wind blew the rain right into one's face.* | ~入旋涡(喻被牵连到不利的事件中) to *be drawn into a whirlpool* - to *be involved in some trouble* ③ (一儿) 弯转裹成的筒形的东西 roll: 烟~儿 *cigarette* | 行李~儿 *bedding roll* | 纸~儿 *paper roll* ④ (一儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成卷儿的东西 roll; spool; reel: 一~胶布 a *roll of adhesive tape* | 两~纸 *two rolls of paper*

⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

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⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

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⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

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⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

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⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

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⑤ juàn 见373页 see p373

turned

卷 ① juàn ㄐㄩㄢˋ ① 可以舒卷 (juǎn) 的书画 book; scroll:

手~ *hand scroll* | 长~ *long scroll* ② 书籍的册本或篇章 volume: 第一~ *the first volume* | 上~ *Volume One* | ~二 *Volume Two* ③ (一子、一儿) 考试写答案的纸 examination paper: 试~ *examination paper* | 交~ *to hand in an examination paper* | 历史~ *history examination paper* ④ 案卷, 机关里分类汇存的档案、文件 file; dossier: ~宗 *file*; dossier | 查一查底~ *to look through the files*

⑤ juǎn 见373页 see p373

倦 juàn ㄐㄩㄢˋ 疲乏, 懈怠 tired; weary (㊦ *doublet* 疲

一 tired; weary): 诲人不~ *to be tireless in teaching* | 厌~ *to be tired of*

圈 ① juàn ㄐㄩㄢˋ 养家畜等的栅栏 (of livestock) pen; sty: 猪~ *pigsty*; *pig pen* | 羊~ *sheepfold*; *sheep pen*

② quān 见621页 see p621

③ juān 见373页 see p373

秦 juàn ㄐㄩㄢˋ 穿在牛鼻上的小铁环或小木棍儿 small iron ring or wooden stick pierced through the nose of an ox: 牛鼻~儿 *small iron ring (or wooden stick) pierced through the nose of an ox*; ox nose ring (or stick)

眷 (* 睞) juàn ㄐㄩㄢˋ ① 顾念, 爱恋 to care for; to have tender feelings for: ~恋过去 *to have tender feelings for the past* ② 亲属 relatives: ~

turned

⑤ juǎn 见373页 see p373

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turned

⑤ juǎn 见373页 see p373

倦 juàn ㄐㄩㄢˋ 疲乏, 懈怠 tired; weary (㊦ *doublet* 疲

属 *family dependants; one; one's family* | 家～ *family dependants; one's family* | 亲～ *relatives*

隹(*雥) ⊖ juàn ㄐㄨㄢˋ 肥肉 *fat meat; fat*
[隹永](言论、文章)意味深长(*of speech or essay*) *meaningful*

⊖ jùn 见 379 页 *see p379*

狷(*猥) juàn ㄐㄨㄢˋ ① 胸襟狭窄, 急躁 *narrow-minded; impetuous; ~ 急 impetuous* ② 耿直 *upright*

绢 juàn ㄐㄨㄢˋ 一种薄的丝织物 *thin tough silk* [手绢] 手帕 *handkerchief*

胄 juàn ㄐㄨㄢˋ 挂 *to hang; to put up*

鄆 juàn ㄐㄨㄢˋ 鄆城, 地名, 在山东省 Juancheng, a place in Shandong Province

ㄐㄨㄝˊ

屨(屨、*躡) juē ㄐㄨㄝˊ 草鞋 *straw sandals*

“躡”又 qiāo 见 600 页“跷” *also qiāo, see 跷 on p600*

撅(①*噉) juē ㄐㄨㄝˊ ① 翘起 *to stick up; ~ 嘴 to pout one's lips | ~ 着尾巴 to stick up the tail | 小辫儿 ~ 着. The pigtails are sticking up.* ② 折 *to break; to snap; 把竿子 ~ 断了. The pole was snapped in half.*

注 *note*: “噉”只用于“噉嘴” *only used in 噉嘴*

了 jué ㄐㄨㄝˊ [了了](jié—) 蚊子的幼虫 *wiggler*

决(*決) jué ㄐㄨㄝˊ ① 原意为疏导水流, 后转为堤岸被水冲开口子 *to dredge; (of dyke) to be breached; 堵塞 ~ 口 to close up a breach* [决裂] 破裂(指感情、关系、商谈等) *to break with; to rupture; 谈判 ~ ~. The negotiations have broken down.* ② 决定, 拿定主意 *to decide; to determine; ~ 心 determination; resolution* | 迟疑不 ~ *to be irresolute; to hesitate to make a decision* [决议] 经过会议讨论决定的事项 *resolution* ③ *extension* 副词 *adverb*, 一定, 必定 *definitely; certainly*; 他 ~ 不会失败。 *He will never fail.* ④ 决定最后胜负 *to decide the final result; ~ 赛 finals | ~ 战 decisive battle* ⑤ 执行死刑 *to execute a person; 枪 ~ 到 execute (a person) by shooting*

诀 jué ㄐㄨㄝˊ ① 诀窍, 高明的方法 *knack; know-how; 秘 ~ secret of success | 妙 ~ knack* ② 用事物的主要内容编成的顺口的便于记忆的词句 *rhymed formula; 口 ~ pithy formula in rhyme | 歌 ~ formula put into verse* ③ 辞别, 多指不再相见的分别 *to bid farewell; to part forever; 永 ~ to part forever; to be parted by death*

抉 jué ㄐㄨㄝˊ 剔出 *to pick out* [抉择] 挑选 *to choose*

骥 jué ㄐㄨㄝˊ [骥驥](—tí) ① 驴骡, 由公马和母驴交配所生 *hinny* ② 古书上说的一种骏马

(in ancient Chinese texts) fine horse; steed

玦 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 环形有缺口的佩玉 penannular jade pendant

缺 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 鸟名。即伯劳 (i. e. 伯劳) shrike (*Laniidae*)

缺 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 不满 dissatisfied; discontented [缺望] 因不满而怨恨 to be resentful due to dissatisfaction

角 ① jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ ① 竞争, 争胜 to compete; to contend: ~ 斗 to wrestle | ~ 逐 to contend | 口 ~ (吵嘴) to quarrel ② (一儿) 演员, 角色 actor (or actress); role: 主 ~ leading role; main character | 他演什么 ~ 儿? What role does he play? [角色] (* 脚色) ③ 戏曲演员按所扮演人物的性别和性格等分的类型。如京剧的“生、旦、净、丑”。也叫“行当” (also called 行当) the type of role ④ 戏剧或电影里演员所扮演的剧中人物 role; character ⑤ 古代五音“宫、商、角、徵(zhǐ)、羽”之一 jue, one of the five ancient Chinese musical notes 宫, 商, 角, 徵 and 羽 ⑥ 古代形状像爵的酒器 jue, ancient three-legged wine cup ⑦ 姓 Jue, a surname

⑧ jiǎo 见339页 see p339

榑 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 方形的椽 (chuán) 子 square rafter

珏 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 合在一起的两块玉 two pieces of jade fitted together

觉(覺) ① jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ ① (人或动物的器官) 对

刺激的感受和辨别 to sense; to feel: 视 ~ sight | 听 ~ sense of hearing | 他 ~ 得这本书很好。

He thinks that this book is very good. | 不知不 ~ unconsciously

② 睡醒, 醒悟 to wake; to awake: 如梦初 ~ as if just awakening from a dream; to be startled into attentiveness | ~ 醒 to awaken | ~ 悟 to come to realize; to become aware of

③ jiào 见342页 see p342

绝 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ ① 断 to cut (or break) off; to sever: ~ 望 to despair; to have lost all hope | 络绎不绝 ~ to come one after another; to be in an endless procession [绝句] 我国旧体诗的一种, 每首四句, 每句五字或七字, 有一定的平仄和押韵的限制 quatrain; Chinese old-style poem of four lines, each containing five to seven characters, with a strict tonal pattern and rhyme scheme ② 尽, 穷尽 exhausted; used up: 气 ~ to stop breathing; to die | 法子都想 ~ 了。All possible ways have been explored. [绝境] 没有希望、没有出路的情况 hopeless situation; impasse ③ 极, 极端的 extremely: ~ 妙 extremely clever; excellent; perfect | ~ 密 top-secret; most confidential ④ extension 精湛的, 少有的 unique; superb: ~ 技 unique (or consummate) skill | 这幅画真叫 ~ 了。This painting is really superb. [绝顶] ① 山的最高峰 peak; summit: 泰山 ~ ~

summit of Taishan Mountain 2

副词 **adverb**, 极端, 非常 extremely; utterly: ~ ~ 巧妙 extremely ingenious [绝对] 1 副词 **adverb**, 一定, 肯定 absolutely; definitely: ~ ~ 可以胜利. Victory can be definitely achieved. | ~ ~ 能够办到. It can absolutely be done. 2 无条件, 无限制, 不依存于任何事物的, 跟“相对”相对 (the opposite of 相对) absolute; unconditional; unlimited; 物质世界的存在是 ~ ~ 的. The existence of the physical world is absolute. ④ 副词 **adverb**, 一定, 无论如何 absolutely; by no means; on any account: ~ 不允许这样的事再次发生. Such a thing will on no account be permitted to happen again.

倔 ⊖ jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 义同“倔⊖”, 只用于“倔强” same meaning as 倔⊖, only used in 倔强 [倔强] (—jiàng) (性情) 刚强不屈, 固执 stubborn; unyielding: 性格 ~ ~ to have a tenacious character

⊖ juè 见 377 页 see p377

掘 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 挖, 刨 to dig: ~ 地 to dig the ground | 临渴 ~ 井 to dig a well upon feeling thirsty — to start acting too late

崛 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 高起, 突起 to rise abruptly: ~ 起 to rise abruptly

脚 (* 腳) ⊖ jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ (—儿) 同“角⊖

②” same as 角⊖②

⊖ jiǎo 见 341 页 see p341

厥 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ ① 气闭, 昏倒 to faint; to lose consciousness: 晕 ~ to faint; to get fainted | 痰 ~ 喘 due to blockage of respiratory system by profuse phlegm ② 其, 他的, 那个的 his (or her); its; theirs: ~ 父 his or her father | ~ 后 after that

劓 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 见 308 页“劓”字条“劓劓” (jī—) see 劓劓 on p308

蕨 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 多年生草本植物, 野生, 用孢 (bāo) 子繁殖。嫩叶可吃, 地下茎可制淀粉 fern

獾 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 见 76 页“獾”字条“獾獾” (chāng—) see 獾獾 on p76

潲 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 潲水, 水名, 在湖北省随州, 涇水支流 Jueshui River, a tributary of the Yunshui River in Suizhou, Hubei Province

橛 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ (—子, —儿) 小木桩 short wooden stake; wooden pin

鍬 jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 〈方 dialect〉(—头) 刨地用的农具 pick; pickaxe

蹶 (** 蹶) ⊖ jué ㄐㄩㄝˊ 跌倒 to fall 喻 figurative 挫折, 失败 setback; failure: 一 ~ 不振 to be unable to get up after a fall; to collapse after one setback

⊖ juě 见 377 页 see p377

倅 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ 用于人名, used in a given name 李倅, 东汉末人 Li Jue, a person who lived towards the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty

诌 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ 欺诈, 玩弄手段 to cheat; to swindle; 诡~ treacherous; crafty; cunning

镗 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ 箱子上安锁的环状物 ring on a trunk for installing a lock

噓 ⊖ jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ 大笑 to laugh loudly

⊕ xué 见852页 see p852

爵 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ ①古代的酒器 ancient wine vessel ②爵位, 君主国家贵族封号的等级 peerage: 侯~ marquis | 封~ to confer a title of nobility on sb

嚼 ⊖ jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ 义同“嚼⊖”, 用于书面语复合词 same meaning as 嚼⊖, used in written compounds: 咀(jǔ)~ to chew

⊕ jiáo 见339页 see p339

⊕ jiào 见343页 see p343

爝 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ jiào ㄐㄨㄠˋ (又 also jiào) 火把 torch

矍 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ [矍铄] (—shuò) 形容老年人精神好 (of the aged) hale and hearty

攫 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ 用爪抓取 to grab with claws ⑤ **extension** 夺取 to seize; to grab (⊕ **doublet** 一夺 to grab)

钁 jué ㄐㄨㄟˊ ①(一)头刨土的工具 pick; pickaxe ②用锄掘地 to dig the ground with a pick

蹶 ⊖ juě ㄐㄨㄟˇ [炮蹶子] (liào—zi) 骡马等跳起来用后腿向后踢(of mules, horses, etc) to kick backwards with hind legs

⊕ jué 见376页 see p376

倔 ⊖ juè ㄐㄨㄟˋ 言语直, 态度生硬 gruff; surly; blunt: 那老头子真~。The old man is rather surly.

⊕ jué 见376页 see p376

军 jūn ㄐㄨㄣ ①武装部队 armed forces; army; troops: ~队 armed forces; the army | 解放~ People's Liberation Army | 海~ navy ②军队的编制单位, 是师的上一级 army, military unit above a division ③泛指有组织的集体 any organized collective: 劳动大~ labour army

皸 jūn ㄐㄨㄣ 皮肤因寒冷或干燥而破裂。也作“龟”(jūn) (also written as 龟) (of skin) to chap

均 jūn ㄐㄨㄣ ①平, 匀(yún) equal; even (⊕ **doublet** 一匀 even | 平— average): ~分 to divide equally; to share out equally | 平~数 average | 势~力敌 to match each other in strength; to be evenly matched ②副词 **adverb**, 都(dōu), 皆 all; without exception: 老小~安。All the family is safe and sound. | ~已布置就绪。Everything is ready.

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“韵”
(yùn) also same as 韵

钧 jūn ㄐㄩㄣ ① 古代的重量单位，合三十斤 *jun*, ancient unit of weight, equal to 30 *jin*: 千~一发(喻极其危险) *hundred weight hanging by a hair — in a most dangerous condition* ② 制陶器所用的转轮 *potter's wheel*: 陶~(喻造就人才) (*metaphor*) *to train talent* ③ 敬辞(对尊长或上级) *polite* (used to address one's elders or superiors) you; your: ~命 *your order* | ~安 *to wish you good health* | ~鉴 *your attention*

筠 ⊖ jūn ㄐㄩㄣ [筠连]地名，在四川省 Junlian, a place in Sichuan Province

⊖ yún 见932页 see p932

龟 (龜) ⊖ jūn ㄐㄩㄣ 同

⊖ guī 见253页 see p253

⊖ qiū 见614页 see p614

君 jūn ㄐㄩㄣ 封建时代指帝王、诸侯等(in feudal times) monarch; sovereign 敬辞 *polite*, Mr: 张~ Mr Zhang [君子]古指有地位的人，后又指品行好的人 *man of high rank; man of virtue; gentleman*

莕 jūn ㄐㄩㄣ [莕苣菜](-dǎ) 一) 恭(tián)菜的变种，也叫“厚皮菜”、“牛皮菜”。叶大，是常见的蔬菜(also called 厚皮菜 or 牛皮菜) *spinach beet* (*Beta vulgaris*)

鲚 jūn ㄐㄩㄣ 鱼名。体长，侧扁，口大而斜，尾鳍圆形。

生活在海里 *gopher rock cod* (*Sebastes*)

菌 ⊖ jūn ㄐㄩㄣ 低等生物名 *name of lower organism* 1 真菌，不开花，没有茎和叶子，不含叶绿素，不能自己制造养料，营寄生生活，种类很多 *fungus* 2 细菌，一大类单细胞的微生物，特指能使人生病的病原细菌 *bacterium*

⊖ jùn 见379页 see p379

麋 ⊖ jūn ㄐㄩㄣ 古书里指獐子 (in ancient Chinese texts) *river deer*

⊖ qún 见626页 see p626

俊 jùn ㄐㄩㄣ ① 才智过人的 *unusually talented*: ~杰 *person of outstanding talent; hero* | ~士 *outstanding person-age* ② 容貌美丽 *pretty; beautiful; handsome*: 那个小姑娘真~。 *That little girl is really pretty.*

峻 jùn ㄐㄩㄣ 山高而陡 (of mountains) *high and steep*: 高山~岭 *high and steep mountains* 喻 *figurative* 严厉苛刻 *harsh; severe*: 严刑~法 *severe penal codes*

俊 jùn ㄐㄩㄣ 吃剩下的食物 *leftovers* (of a meal)

浚 (*濬) ⊖ jùn ㄐㄩㄣ 疏通，挖深 *to dredge*: ~井 *to dredge a well* | ~河 *to dredge a river*

⊖ xùn 见856页 see p856

骏 jùn ㄐㄩㄣ 好马 *fine horse; steed*

爇 ⊖ jùn ㄐㄩㄣ 用火烧 *to burn*

⊖ qū 见618页 see p618

峻 jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 指西周管奴隶耕种的官 official in the Western Zhou Dynasty in charge of slaves' farming

竣 jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 事情完毕 to complete; to finish: ~事 (of a task) to be concluded | 大工告~ to be accomplished

郡 jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 古代行政区域, 秦以前比县小, 从秦朝起比县大 (in ancient China) prefecture, administrative division, smaller than a county be-

fore the Qin Dynasty and larger than a county after

掬 jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 拾取 to pick up: ~摭(zhí)(搜集) to collect

珣 jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 一种美玉 a kind of fine jade

隼 (*隼) ⊖ jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 同俊① “俊 ①” same as 俊①

⊖ juàn 见374页 see p374

菌 ⊖ jùn ㄐㄨㄣˋ 就是蕈(xùn) (i. e. 蕈) field mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*)

⊖ jūn 见378页 see p378

K ㄎ

KA

ㄎㄚ

咖

㊦ kā ㄎㄚ [咖啡] (—fēi)

(外 *loanword*) 常绿灌木或小乔木, 产在热带, 花白色, 果实红色, 种子可制饮料。也指这种饮料 *coffee* (*Coffea*)

㊦ gā 见212页 see p212

喀

kā ㄎㄚ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*; ~的一声, 快门儿响了。

The shutter clicked. [喀嚓] (—chā) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 树枝等折断的声音 *crack*; *snap*

[喀斯特] (外 *loanword*) 可溶性岩石 (石灰石、石膏等) 受水侵蚀而形成的地貌, 形状奇特, 有洞穴, 也有峭壁 *karst*

搗

kā ㄎㄚ 用刀子刮 (with a knife) to *scrape*

卡

㊦ kā ㄎㄚ (外 *loanword*) ① 卡

车, 载重的大汽车 *truck*; *lorry*; 十轮 ~ *ten-wheeled truck* ② 卡片, 小的纸片 (一般是比较硬的纸) *card*; 资料 ~ *reference card* | 贺年 ~ *New Year card* [绿卡] 某些国家发给外国侨民的长期居留证的俗称 *green card* ③ 卡路里, 热量

的非法定计量单位, 1 克纯水的温度升高 1 摄氏度所需的热量 为 1 卡, 合 4.1868 焦 *calorie*

[卡通] (外 *loanword*) ① 动画片 *cartoon* ② 漫画 *caricature*

㊦ qiǎ 见591页 see p591

佻

kā ㄎㄚ [佻佻族] (—wǎ

—) 佻族的旧称 *former term for 佻族*

呖

kā ㄎㄚ [呖呖] (—jī) (外

loanword) 一种很厚的斜纹布

khaki

肱

kā ㄎㄚ 即异腈 (*jīng*), 有机

化合物的一类, 通式 *R—NC*, 无色液体, 有恶臭, 剧毒, 容易被酸分解 (i. e. 异腈) *carbamine*

咯

㊦ kā ㄎㄚ 用力使东西从

食道或气管里出来 to *cough up*; 把鱼刺 ~ 出来 to *cough up (or out) a fishbone* | ~ 血 to *cough up blood* | ~ 痰 to *cough up phlegm*; to *expectorate*

㊦ lo 见460页 see p460

㊦ gē 见223页 see p223

KAI

ㄎㄞ

开

kāi ㄎㄞ ① 把关闭

的东西打开 to *open*; to *turn on*; ~ 门 to *open a door* | ~ 抽屉 to *open a drawer* | ~ 口说话 to *start to talk* ② *extension* ① 收拢的东西放散 to *unfold*; to *open out*; ~ 花 to *blossom*; to *bloom* | ~ 颜 (笑) to *smile* ② 把整体的东西划分成部分的 to *divide into*; 三十二 ~ 本 32 *mo* ③ 凝结的东西融化 to

thaw; ~ 冻 *to thaw; to unfreeze* | ~ 河 (河水化冻) (*of a frozen river*) *to thaw* [开刀] 用刀割治 *to perform an operation; to operate*: 这病得~~。 *An operation is needed for this disease.* [开关] 有控制作用的机关。通常指电门、电键 *switch* [开交] 分解, 脱离 *to get free from*: 忙得不可~~ *to be up to one's neck in work; to be awfully busy* | 闹得不可~~ *to get into a hot dispute* [开口呼] 不用 i、u、ü 开头的韵母 (vowels not having i, u or ü as their beginning) ② 通, 使通 *to open*: 想不~ *cannot straighten out one's thinking* | ~ 路先锋 *path-breaker; pioneer* [开通] (—tong) 思想不守旧, 容易接受新事物 *open-minded; enlightened* ③ 使显露出来 *to open up; to exploit*: ~ 矿 *to open up (or out) a mine; to exploit a mine* | ~ 采石油 *to exploit (or recover) petroleum* [开发] 使埋藏着的显露出来 *to develop; to exploit* ④ 扩大, 发展 *to expand; to develop*: ~ 拓 (tuò) *to pioneer; to open up; to develop* | ~ 源节流 *to open up the source and regulate the flow; to increase income and reduce expenditure* | ~ 展工作 *to go about one's work* ⑤ 发动, 操纵 *to start; to operate*: ~ 车 *to drive a car* | ~ 炮 *to fire a cannon* | ~ 船 *to set sail* | ~ 动脑筋 *to use one's brains (or head)* [开火] 指发生军事冲突 *to open fire;*

to fire ⑥ *figurative* 两方面冲突 *conflict* ⑥ 起始 *to begin; to start*: ~ 端 *beginning; start* | ~ 春 *beginning of spring; or Spring begins.* | ~ 学 (*of a school*) *to start; (of a school term) to begin* | ~ 工 (*of a factory, etc*) *to go into operation; (of construction, etc) to start* | 戏~ 演了。 *The play has begun.* ⑦ 设置, 建立 *to establish; to set up; to run*: ~ 医院 *to open a hospital* [开国] 建立新的国家 *to found a state* ⑧ 支付 *to pay*: ~ 支 *to pay; expenses* | ~ 销 *to pay; expenses* ⑨ 沸, 滚 *to boil*: ~ 水 *boiling water; boiled water* | 水~ 了。 *The water is boiling.* ⑩ 举行 *to hold*: ~ 会 *to hold a meeting; to attend (or have) a meeting* ⑪ 写 *to write out; to make out*: ~ 发票 *to make out an invoice* | ~ 药方 *to write out a prescription; to prescribe* ⑫ 放在动词后面, 表示趋向或结果 (used after a verb to express inclination or result) ① 表示分开或扩展 (used to express separation or spreading): 睁~ 眼 *to open one's eyes* | 张~ 嘴 *to open one's mouth* | 打~ 窗户 *to open the window* | 消息传~ 了。 *The news has spread.* ② 表示开始并继续下去 (used to express beginning and continuing): 雨下~ 了。 *It begins to rain.* | 唱~ 了 *to begin to sing* ③ 表示容下 (used to express capacity): 屋子小, 坐不~。 *The room is*

not big enough to seat all the people. ⑬ (外 loanword) 黄金的纯度单位 (以二十四开为纯金) carat; 十四~金 14 carat gold ⑭ 热力学温度单位名开尔文的简称 short for 开尔文 (符号 K) Kelvin (K)

铀 kāi ㄎㄞ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Cf) californium (Cf)

揩 kāi ㄎㄞ 擦, 抹 to wipe; to rub: ~鼻涕 to wipe away one's snivel; to wipe one's nose | ~背 to wipe one's back | ~油 (占便宜 piányi) to get petty advantages at the expense of other people or the state

剀 (剀) kāi ㄎㄞ [剀切] (一) qiè) 1 符合事理 true and pertinent: ~中理 to be true and pertinent 2 切实 earnest: ~教导 to teach earnestly

凯 (凱) kāi ㄎㄞ 军队得胜回来奏的乐曲 triumphant strains: ~歌 song of victory (or triumph) | 奏~ to win victory; to triumph | ~旋 (得胜回还) to return in triumph

垸 (塹) kāi ㄎㄞ 地势高而干燥 (of terrain) high and arid

闾 (闔) kāi ㄎㄞ 开 to open

恺 (愷) kāi ㄎㄞ 快乐, 和乐 merry; joyful

铠 (鎧) kāi ㄎㄞ 铠甲, 古代的战衣, 上面缀有金属薄片, 可以保护身体 ar-

mour

萘 kǎi ㄎㄞ 萘烷, 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_{10}H_{18}$, 天然的尚未发现。它的重要衍生物萘酮, 气味像樟脑 carane

楷 kāi ㄎㄞ ① 法式, 模范 model; pattern (㊦ doublet 一模 model; example) ② 楷书, 现在通行的一种汉字字体, 是由隶书演变而来的 (of Chinese calligraphy) regular script: 小~ regular script in small characters | 正~ regular script

㊦ jiē 见344页 see p344

锴 kǎi ㄎㄞ 好铁。多用于人名 (kai, usually used in a given name) iron of fine quality; quality iron

慨 (㊦ * 慨) kāi ㄎㄞ ① 愤激 indignant: 愤~ indignant ② 感慨 to sigh with emotion: ~叹 to lament with sighs; to sigh with regret ③ 慷慨, 不吝啬 generous: ~允 to consent readily; to promise kindly | ~然相赠 to give (as a present) generously

忤 (忤) kài ㄎㄞ 愤怒, 恨 hatred: 同仇敌~ (大家一致痛恨敌人) to share a bitter hatred of the enemy

效 kài ㄎㄞ 咳嗽 to cough

KAI

ㄎㄞ

刊 kān ㄎㄞ ① 刻 to engrave: ~石 to engrave on a stone | ~印 to cut blocks and print; to compose and print ㊦ transfer

排版印刷 to print; ~行 to *print and publish* | 停~ to *stop (or suspend) publication* [刊物] 报纸、杂志等出版物, 也省称“刊” (also 刊 for short) publication: 周~ *weekly* | 月~ *monthly* ② 削除, 修改 to *delete; to correct*; 不~之论 (喻至理名言) *unalterable statement; statement for all times* | ~误表 *errata; corrigenda*

看 ⊖ kān ㄎㄢ 守护 to *look after; to take care of*: ~门 to *guard the entrance; to look after a house* | ~家 to *look after the house; to mind the house* | ~守 to *look after; to watch* ㊦ *transfer* 监视 to *keep under surveillance; to keep an eye on*: 把他~起来。Keep him under surveillance. [看护] ① 护理 to *nurse* ② 旧时称护士 (in former times) *nurse*

⊖ kàn 见384页 see p384

勘 kān ㄎㄢ ① 校对, 复看核定 to *proofread; to collate* (㊦ *doublet* 校一 to *collate*): ~误 to *correct errors in printing* | ~正 to *proofread* ② 细查, 审查 to *investigate; to survey*: ~探 to *explore* | ~验 to *inspect; to examine* | ~测 to *survey* | 实地~查 *on-the-spot survey*

堪 kān ㄎㄢ ① 可以, 能, 足以 may; can: ~以告慰 *can take as comfort* | 不~设想 *unimaginable; dreadful to contemplate* ② 忍受, 能支持 to *bear; to endure*: 难~ *unbearable; embarrassed* | 狼狈不~ in

an extremely awkward position; in a sorry (or wretched) plight

戡 kān ㄎㄢ 平定 (叛乱) to *suppress; to put down*: ~乱 to *suppress a rebellion*

龕 (龕) kān ㄎㄢ 供奉佛像、神位等的小阁子 *niche; shrine*

坎 kǎn ㄎㄢ ① 低陷不平的地方, 坑穴 *pit; hole* ② 八卦之一, 符号是“三”, 代表水 *kan*, one of the Eight Trigrams in the shape of ☵ that represents water ③ 同“檻 ⊖” same as 檻 ⊖ ④ 发光强度单位名坎德拉的简称 (符号 *cd*) *candela (cd)* [坎坎坷] (一 kě) ① 道路不平的样子 *bumpy; rough* ② 比喻不得志 *full of frustrations*

砍 kǎn ㄎㄢ 用刀、斧等猛剁, 用力劈 to *cut; to chop; to hack*: ~柴 to *cut firewood* | 把树枝~下来 to *cut off the branch*

蒾 kǎn ㄎㄢ 蒾烷, 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_{10}H_{18}$, 白色晶体, 有樟脑的香味 *camphane*

侃 kǎn ㄎㄢ 闲谈, 聊天 to *chat idly*: 他真能~。He is a *real chatterbox*. or He can *really chew the rag (or fat)*. | ~大山 to *chat idly*

[侃侃] 理直气壮、从容不迫的样子 with *assurance and composure*: ~ ~ 而谈 to *talk with ease and confidence*

檻 (檻) ⊖ kǎn ㄎㄢ 门槛, 门限 *threshold* (图见188页 picture on p188)

⊖ jiàn 见333页 see p333

颀 看

kǎn ㄎǎㄣˇ [颀颀] (—hàn) 面黄肌瘦 famished-looking
 ① kàn ㄎㄢˋ 瞧, 瞅 to look at; to see: ~书 to read a book | ~电影 to see a film ② 观察 to observe; to watch (㊦ **doublet** 察 — to watch; to inspect): ~脉 to take (or feel) sb's pulse | ~透 to see through ③ **extension** 诊治 (of a doctor) to treat: ~病 to treat a patient; to see a doctor | 大夫把我的病~好了。The doctor cured my disease. ④ 访问, 拜望 to visit; to call on (㊦ **doublet** 一望 to visit): 到医院里去~病人 to go to the hospital to see a patient ⑤ 看待, 照应, 对待 to regard; to look after; to treat: 另眼相~ to regard sb with special respect (or concern) | ~重 to value; to regard as important | 照~ to look after ⑥ 想, 以为 to think; to consider: 我~应该这么办。I think it should be done this way. ⑦ 先试试以观察它的结果 to try and see: 问一声~ to ask and see | 做做~ to have a try ⑧ 提防, 小心 to mind; to look out: 别跑, ~摔着。Don't run, or you'll fall to the ground.

⑨ kǎn 见383页 see p383

衍 坎

kàn ㄎㄢˋ ① 快乐 merry; jovial ② 刚直 upright kàn ㄎㄢˋ [赤坎] 地名, 在台湾省 Chikan, a place in

Taiwan Province

勘

kàn ㄎㄢˋ 〈方 **dialect**〉高的堤岸。多用于地名 (kan,

usually used in a place name) high embankment: ~上 (在江西省乐平) Kanshang (a place in Leping, Jiangxi Province)

勘

kàn ㄎㄢˋ 山崖 cliff

阡

① kàn ㄎㄢˋ 姓 Kan, a surname

② hǎn 见264页 see p264

瞰

kàn ㄎㄢˋ 望, 俯视, 向下看 to look

down from; to overlook [鸟瞰]

1 从高处向下看 to get a bird's-eye view 2 事物的概括描写 bird's-eye view; general survey: 世界大势 ~ ~ general survey of the world situation

KANG

亢

闾

① kāng ㄎㄤ [闾闾] (—láng) 〈方 **dialect**〉建筑物中空旷的部分。也叫“闾闾子” (also called 闾闾子) open space in a building

② kàng 见385页 see p385

康

kāng ㄎㄤ ① 安宁 healthy; peaceful: 身体健~ to be in good health; physical health | ~乐 peaceful and happy ② 富裕, 丰盛 affluent; abundant: ~年 good year | 小~ comparatively well-off ③ 同“糠” same as 糠 ④

[康庄] 平坦通达的 broad and smooth: ~ ~ 大道 broad (or main) road

慷

kāng ㄎㄤ [慷慨] (—kǎi) 1 情绪激昂 fervent; vehement: ~

～陈词 *to present one's views vehemently; to express one's opinion excitedly* 2 待人热诚, 肯用财物帮助人 *generous*: 他待人很～。 *He is very generous to others.*

糠 kāng ㄎㄤ 见417页“榔”字条“榔糠”(lángkāng) see 榔糠 on p417

糠(*糠) kāng ㄎㄤ ①从稻、麦等子实上脱下来的皮或壳 *chaff; bran; husk* ②空, 空虚 *spongy*: 萝卜～了。 *The radish has gone spongy.*

糠 kāng ㄎㄤ 见6页“鲛”字条“鲛糠”(ān—) see 鲛糠 on p6

扛 ㄎㄤ ㄎㄤ 用肩膀承担 *to carry on the shoulder; to shoulder*: ～粮食 *to carry a bag of grain on one's shoulder* | ～着一杆枪 *to shoulder a gun; to have a gun on one's shoulder* | ～活(旧时指做长工) *(in former times) to work as a farm labourer*

ㄍㄤ 见220页 see p220

亢 kàng ㄎㄤ ①高 *high* ⑤ *extension* 高傲 *haughty*: 不卑不～ *neither haughty nor humble* ②过甚, 极 *excessive; extreme*: ～奋 *extremely excited* | ～旱 *severe drought* ③星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *kang, 2nd of the 28 constellations*

伉 kàng ㄎㄤ ①对等, 相称 *matching; fit* [伉俪](—lì) 配偶, 夫妇 *married couple; husband and wife* ②正直 *up-*

right and outspoken: ～直 *up-right and unyielding*

抗 kàng ㄎㄤ ①抵御 *to resist; to combat; to fight* (㊦ *doublet* 抵— *to resist*): ～战 *war of resistance against aggression; the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937—1945)* | ～旱 *to fight a drought* | ～涝 *to prevent waterlogging* ⑤ *extension* 1 不妥协 *not to compromise*: ～辩 *to contradict; to counterplea* 2 拒绝, 不接受 *to refuse* (㊦ *doublet* 一拒 *to defy*): ～命 *to defy an order; to disobey* | ～粮 *to resist the grain levy* | ～税 *to refuse to pay taxes* [抗生素] 动物、植物及微生物(细菌、霉菌等)所产生的对细菌等微生物具有抑制生长或杀灭作用的化学物质, 如青霉素、链霉素等。旧称抗菌素(formerly called 抗菌素) *antibiotics* [抗议] 声明不同意, 同时谴责对方的行动 *to protest; to remonstrate* ②匹敌, 相当 *to contend with; to be a match for*: ～衡(不相上下, 抵得过) *to contend with; to match* | 分庭～礼(行平等的礼节, 比喻势均力敌, 也比喻相互对立) *to salute each other as equals; to stand up to sb as an equal; to make rival claims as an equal*

闳 ㄎㄤ ㄎㄤ 高大 *tall and big; lofty*

ㄎㄤ 见384页 see p384

炕 kàng ㄎㄤ ①北方用砖、坯等砌成的睡觉的台, 下面

有洞, 连通烟囱, 可以烧火取暖 *kang*, heatable brick (or adobe) bed ② 〈方 *dialect*〉烤 to bake (or dry) by the fire; 把湿衣服放在火边——。Dry the wet clothes by the fire.

钪 kàng 𠂔 一种金属元素, 符号 Sc, 银白色, 常跟钪、钪等混合存在, 产量很少 scandium (Sc)

KAO

𠂔

尻 kāo 𠂔 屁股 buttocks; bottom

考 (①—③ × 攷) kǎo 𠂔 ① 试验, 测验 to give (or take) examination (or test) (㊦ *doublet* — 试 examination); 期 ~ term examination | ~ 语文 to have a Chinese examination (or test) ② 检查 to check; to inspect (㊦ *doublet* — 察 to inspect | 查 — to examine; to do research on); ~ 勤 to check on work attendance; to keep attendance records | ~ 绩 to assess (or appraise) staff performance [考验] 通过具体行动、困难环境等来检验 (是否坚定、正确) to test [考语] 旧指考察成绩的评语 (in former times) written comments on work (or performance) ③ 推求, 研究 to study; to investigate; ~ 古 to engage in archaeological studies; to do archaeology | ~ 证 textual criticism (or research) [考虑] 斟酌, 思索 to consider; to

think over; ~ ~ 一下再决定 to think over before making a decision | ~ ~ 问题 to think about the matter [考究] (—jiu) ① 考查, 研究 to investigate; to observe and study; ~ ~ 问题 to investigate a problem ② 讲究 to be meticulous (or fastidious) about; to pay attention to; 衣着 ~ ~ to be meticulous (or fastidious) about one's clothes ④ 老, 年纪大 old; of an old age (㊦ *doublet* 寿 — long life; longevity) ⑤ 原指父亲, 后称已死的父亲 one's father (in original meaning); one's deceased father; 如丧 ~ 妣 to look as if one had lost one's parents; to look utterly wretched | 先 ~ my deceased father

拷 kǎo 𠂔 打 to flog; to beat; to torture (㊦ *doublet* — 打 to flog; to beat; to torture); ~ 问 to interrogate with torture

[拷贝] (外 *loanword*) ① 复制 to copy ② 复制本, 电影方面指用拍摄成的电影底片洗印出来的胶片 copy

栲 kǎo 𠂔 栲树, 常绿乔木, 木材坚硬, 可做枕木及用于建筑等。树皮含鞣酸, 可制栲胶, 又可制染料 evergreen chinquapin (*Castanopsis*)

[栲栳] (—lǎo) 一种用竹子或柳条编的盛东西的器具。也叫“笆斗” (also called 笆斗) wicker basket

烤 kǎo 𠂔 ① 把东西放在火的周围使干或使熟 to bake;

to roast: ~烟叶子 *flue-cured tobacco* | ~白薯 *to bake sweet potatoes* | ~箱 *oven; roaster* ② 向着火取暖 *to warm oneself by a fire*; ~手 *to warm one's hands by a fire* | 围炉~火 *to warm oneself at the stove*

铐 kào ㄠ ① (一子)手铐子, 束缚犯人手的刑具 *hand-cuffs* ② 用手铐束缚 *to hand-cuff*; 把犯人~起来。 *Hand-cuff the criminal; or Put hand-cuffs on the criminal.*

犒 kào ㄠ 指用酒食或财物慰劳 *to reward with food and drink*; ~劳 *to reward with food and drink* | ~赏 *to reward (a victorious army, etc) with bounties*

靠 kào ㄠ ① 倚着, 挨近 *to lean against; to get near* (㊦ *doublet* 倚— *to lean on*): ~墙站着 *to stand against the wall* | 船~岸了。 *The boat pulled in to the shore.* ② 依靠, 依赖 *to depend on; to rely on*: 要创造人类的幸福, 全~我们自己。 *It all depends on ourselves to bring about the happiness of the human race.* | ~劳动致富 *to get rich through sweat and toil* [靠山] ㊦ *figurative* 所依赖的人或集体 *backer; backing* ③ 信赖 *to trust*; 可~可靠; *trustworthy* | ~得住 *reliable; trustworthy* [牢靠] (—kao) ① 稳固 *reliable; firm; strong* ② 稳妥可信赖 *dependable; reliable*: 这人做事最~~。 *This person is the most*

reliable in handling affairs.

坷 ㄠ

坷 ㄠ kē ㄠ [坷垃] (—la) 土块 *clod*

㊦ kě 见390页 see p390

苛 kē ㄠ ① 苛刻, 过分 *harsh; excessive*; ~求 *to make excessive high demands; to be severely critical* | ~责 *to criticize severely* ② 苛细, 繁重, 使人难于忍受 *overelaborate*; ~政 *tyrannical government* | ~捐杂税 *exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies*

珂 kē ㄠ ① 玉名 *jade-like stone* ② 马笼头上的装饰 *ornament on a bridle*; 玉~ *jade ornament on a bridle*

[珂罗版] (外 *loanword*) 印刷上用的一种照相版, 把要复制的字、画的底片晒制在涂过感光胶层的玻璃片上而成 *collotype*

柯 kē ㄠ ① 斧子的柄 *axe-handle; helve* ② 草木的枝茎 *stalk; branch*

[柯尔克孜族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Kirgiz ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

轲 kē ㄠ 用于人名。孟子, 名轲, 战国时人 (Ke, used in a given name) Mencius, a man of the Warring States Period, whose given name is Ke

牂 kē ㄠ [牂牁] (zāng—) ① 古水名 *Zangke River*, an ancient river ② 古地名 *Zangke*, an ancient place

硃 kē ㄎㄜ 〔方 *dialect*〕〔硃砂〕(—chen) 寒硃, 难看 ugly; shabby

钶 kē ㄎㄜ 化学元素, 钷(ní) 的旧称(former term for 钷) columbium (Cb)

痼 kē ㄎㄜ (旧读 formerly ē) 病 illness; 沉~(重病) *serious illness of long standing* | 染~ *to contract an illness*

匡 kē ㄎㄜ 古代的一种头巾 (in ancient China) a kind of kerchief

[匡河]地名, 在山西省芮城 Kehé, a place in Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

科 kē ㄎㄜ ①分门别类用的名称 term of classification 1 生物的分类单位之一, 在“目”之下、“属”之上(one of the biological classifications which is under “order” and above “genus”) family: 狮子属于食肉类的猫~。The lion belongs to the carnivorous cat family. | 槐树是豆~植物。The Chinese scholar tree is a plant of the bean family. 2 机关内部组织划分的部门 administrative section: 财务~ finance section | 总务~ general affairs section 3 学术或业务的类别 branch of academic or vocational study: 文~ humanities; liberal arts | 理~ sciences | 内~ internal medicine | 外~ surgery [科举] 从隋唐到清代国家设立的分科考选文武官吏后备人员的制度 imperial civil examination system [科学] 1 反映自然、社会、

思维的客观规律的分科的知识体系 science 2 合乎科学的 scientific: 这种做法不~~。It is not scientific to do it this way.

②法律条文 clause; law: ~文 legal articles | 犯~ to violate the laws | 金~玉律 golden rule and precious precept; infallible laws ③判定 to impose (a punishment); to sentence: ~以徒刑 to sentence; to pass a sentence | ~以罚金 to impose a fine on sb; to fine ④古典戏剧里称演员的动作表情(in a classical Chinese opera) actor's actions and expressions: 叹~ sighing | 饮酒~ drinking

蝌 kē ㄎㄜ [蝌蚪] (—dǒu) 蛙或蟾蜍等的幼体, 生活在水中, 黑色, 身体椭圆, 有长尾。逐渐发育生出后脚、前脚, 尾巴消失, 最后变成蛙或蟾蜍 tadpole

棵 kē ㄎㄜ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于植物 (used for a plant): 一~树 a tree [棵儿] 植物的大小(of a plant) size: 这棵树~~很大。This tree is quite big. [青棵子] 绿色庄稼、野草等 green crops, weeds, etc

稞 kē ㄎㄜ 青稞, 麦的一种, 产在西藏、青海等地, 是藏族人民的主要食品糌粑(zānbā)的原料 highland barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)

窠 kē ㄎㄜ 鸟兽的巢穴 nest; burrow [窠臼] ㊦ figurative 文章或其他艺术品所依据的老套子(of writing or other artistic creation) set pattern

颗 kē ㄎㄜ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于圆形或粒状的东西 (used for round or grain-like things): 一~珠子 *a pearl* | 一~心 *a heart*

髁 kē ㄎㄜ 骨头上的突起, 多长在骨头的两端 *condyle*

颏 kē ㄎㄜ 下巴颏儿, 脸的最下部分, 在两腮和嘴的下面 *chin*

磕 kē ㄎㄜ 敲, 碰 *to knock*: ~烟袋锅子 *to knock out a pipe*

榼 kē ㄎㄜ 古时盛酒的器皿 *ancient wine vessel*

磕 kē ㄎㄜ 碰撞在硬东西上 (against sth hard) *to knock*: ~破了头 *to graze one's head* | 碗~掉一块. *The bowl has a chip in it.* | ~头 (旧时的跪拜礼) *kowtow, former Chinese custom of kneeling and bowing in worship or submission*

瞌 kē ㄎㄜ [瞌睡] 困倦想睡或进入半睡眠状态 *sleepy*; *drowsy*: 打~~ *to drowse*

壳(殼) ⊖ ké ㄎㄜ (一儿) 坚硬的外皮 *shell*: 核桃~儿 *walnut shell* | 鸡蛋~儿 *egg shell* | 贝~儿 *shell*

⊖ qiào 见602页 see p602

咳 ⊖ ké ㄎㄜ 咳嗽, 呼吸器官受刺激而起一种反射作用, 把吸入的气急急呼出, 声带振动发声 *to cough*

⊖ hāi 见261页 see p261

搭 ké ㄎㄜ 〈方 *dialect*〉 ① 卡 (qiǎ) 住 *to get stuck*; *to wedge*: 抽屉~住了, 拉不开。

The drawer is stuck. It won't open. | 鞋小了~脚. *The shoes will pinch if they are too small.* ② 刁难 *to create difficulties*; ~人 *to make things difficult for sb* | 你别拿这事来~我. *Don't try to baffle me with it.*

可 ⊖ kě ㄎㄜ ① 是, 对, 表示准许 *to approve*: 许~ *to permit* | 认~ *to approve* | 不加~否 *to refuse to comment*; *to be noncommittal* [可以] ① 表示允许 (used to express permission) *can*; *may*; *ok*: ~~, 你去吧! *Ok, you may go.* ② 适宜, 能 *can*; *may*: 现在~~穿棉衣了. *It's time to wear cotton-padded clothes.* | 马铃薯~~当饭吃. *Potatoes can serve as food.* ③ 过甚, 程度深 *terrible*; *awful*: 这几天冷得真~~. *It's awfully cold these days.* ④ 还好, 差不多 *not bad*; *passable*: 这篇文章还~~. *This article is not bad.* [小可] ① 寻常 *unimportant*; 非同~~ *no small matter* ② 旧时谦称自己为小可 (*humble term in former times*) *I*; *me* ② 能够 *can*; *may*: 牢不~破的友谊 *unbreakable friendship* | ~大~小 *may be big or small* [可能] 能够, 有实现的条件 *possible*; *probable*: 这个计划~~提前实现. *It's possible for the plan to be carried through ahead of schedule.* ③ 值得, 够得上 (用在动词前) (used before a verb) *to be worth*: ~怜 *pitiful*; *pitiable* |

~爱 *lovable; lovely* | ~恶 (*wù*) *hateful; detestable* ④ 适合 to fit; to suit: ~心 *satisfying; to one's liking* | 饭菜~口 *tasty (or delicious) food* ⑤ **extension** 尽 (*jìn*), 就某种范围不加增减 to go as far as possible; to make do: ~着钱花 to *make do with the money* | ~着脑袋做帽子 to *make a hat according to the size of one's head* ⑥ 连词 **conjunction**, 可是, 但, 却 *but; yet; however*: 大家很累 (*lèi*), ~都很愉快。 *Everybody was very tired yet very happy.* ⑥ 副词 **adverb** 1 加强语气 (used for emphasis) so; such: 这工具使着~得劲了。 *This tool is just right.* | 他写字~快了。 *He writes so fast.* | 这篇文章~写完了。 *This article has been finished at last.* 2 表示疑问 (used to express doubt): 你~知道? *Do you really know it?* | 这话~是真的? *Is it true?* 3 和“岂”字义近 close to 岂 in meaning: ~不是吗! *That's the way it is! or Exactly!* | ~不就糟了吗! *It's really in a mess!* 4 大约 about: 年~三十许 *about 30 years of age* | 长~六米 *about six metres long* ⑦ 义同“可以 2” same as 可以 2 in meaning: 根~食。 *The root is edible.* ⑧ 义同“可以 4” same as 可以 4 in meaning: 尚~ *passable; not bad*

⊖ kè 见 390 页 see p390

坷

○ kě ㄓㄜˇ 见 383 页“坎”字条“坎坷” (*kǎn—*) see 坎

坷 on p383

⊖ kē 见 387 页 see p387

岢 kě ㄓㄜˇ [岢岚] (—lán) 地名, 在山西省 Kelan, a place in Shanxi Province

渴 kě ㄓㄜˇ 口干想喝水 *thirsty*: 我~了。 *I'm thirsty.* ⑤

figurative 迫切地 *yearningly; eagerly*: ~望 to *yearn (or long) for*

可 kè ㄓㄜˋ [可汗] (—hán) 古代鲜卑、突厥、回纥、蒙古等族君主的称号 *khan*

⊖ kě 见 389 页 see p389

克 (45△ 剋、45* 剋)

kè ㄓㄜˋ ① 能 can; to be able to: 不~分身 *cannot get away* | ~勤~俭 to be *industrious and frugal; to be both hard working and thrifty* ② 胜 to win a victory over: 我军~敌。 *Our army has defeated the enemy.*

③ **transfer** 战胜而取得据点 to *conquer; to capture*: 攻无不~ to be *invincible* | 连~数城 to *conquer (or capture) one city after another* [克复] 战胜而收回失地 to *recapture; to recover*

③ 克服, 制伏 to *overcome; to restrain*: ~己奉公 to *work selflessly for the public interest* | 以柔~刚 to *overcome the tough with the mild* ④ 严格限定 to *set a time limit*: ~期 to *set a time limit; to set a date* | ~日完成 to *set a date for completion*

⑤ 消化 to *digest*: ~食 to *help digestion* ⑥ (藏 *Tibetan*) 容量单位, 1 克青稞约 25 市斤。也

是地积单位,播种 1 克种子的土地称为 1 克地,1 克约合 1 市亩 *ke*, Tibetan unit of volume or dry measure, equal to about 25 *jin*, also Tibetan unit of land area, equal to about 1 *mu* ⑦ (外 *loanword*) 质量的法定计量单位,一克等于一千克(公斤)的千分之一,旧称公分(formerly called 公分) gram, equal to one-thousandth of 1 kg

[克隆](外 *loanword*) ① 生物体通过体细胞进行无性繁殖,复制出遗传性状完全相同的生命物质或生命体 to clone ② 借指复制 to copy

“剋(尅)”又 *kēi* 见 392 页 *al-so kēi*, see p392

氪 *kè ㄎㄜˋ* 一种化学元素,在通常条件下为气体,符号 Kr,无色、无味、无臭,不易跟其他元素化合 krypton (Kr)

刻 *kè ㄎㄜˋ* ① 雕,用刀子挖 to carve; to engrave (㊦ *doublet* 雕 - to carve; to engrave); ~ 图章 to engrave a seal [深刻] 深入,对事理能进一层分析 deep; penetrating; profound; ~ ~ 地领会 to understand profoundly | 描写得很 ~ ~ to make (or give) a profound description ② 十五分钟为一刻(of an hour) quarter ③ 时间 time; moment; 即 ~ at once; immediately | 顷 ~ (时间极短) in no time ④ 不厚道 unkind; harsh (㊦ *doublet* 一薄 harsh; unkind); 苛 ~ harsh; overly strict [刻苦] 不怕难,肯吃苦 hardworking; assiduous;

~ ~ 用功 to be hardworking | 生活很 ~ ~ to live a frugal life ⑤ 同“克④” same as 克④

恪 *kè ㄎㄜˋ* 恭敬,谨慎 scrupulous and respectful; ~ 遵 to abide by scrupulously | ~ 守 to obey scrupulously

客 *kè ㄎㄜˋ* ① 客人,跟“主”相对 guest (the opposite of 主) (㊦ *doublet* 宾 - guest): 来 ~ 了。We've got a visitor. | 招待 ~ 人 to entertain guests [客观] ① 离开意识独立存在的,跟“主观”相对 (the opposite of 主观) objective: 人类意识属于主观,物质世界属于 ~ ~。Human consciousness belongs to the subjective, while the material world belongs to the objective. ② 依据外界事物而作观察的,没有成见的 impersonal; objective: 他看问题很 ~ ~。He looks at things objectively. [客家] 古代移住闽、粤等地的中原人的后裔 Hakkas, descendants of people who migrated from the Central Plains to Fujian, Guangdong, etc in ancient China [客气] ㊦ *transfer* 谦让,有礼貌 polite; courteous ② 出门在外的 to live (or settle) in a strange place: ~ 居 to live away from home; to reside as a visitor; to stay in a strange land | ~ 籍 province into which a settler has moved; settler from another province | ~ 商 traveling trader (or merchant) ③ 指奔走他方,从事某种活动的人 person engaged in

some particular pursuit requiring travelling and running around: 说~ *persuasive talker; lobbyist* | 侠~ *knight-errant* ④ 旅客, 顾客 *passenger; customer*: ~车 *bus; passenger train* | ~满 *to have a full house; to have no vacancy* | 乘~ *passenger*

[客岁] 去年 *last year*

课 kè ㄎㄜˋ ① 功课, 有计划的分段教学 *class; lesson*: 上~ *to attend (or give) a class* | 今天没~ *to have no class today* [课题] 研究、讨论或急需解决的主要问题 *topic (or question) for study (or discussion)* ② 旧指教书 (in former times) *to teach*: ~徒 *to teach a student* | ~读 *to teach* ③ 古赋税的一种 *ancient tax* ④ 使交纳捐税 *to levy; to collect; to impose*: ~以重税 *to levy a heavy tax on sb* ⑤ 旧指某些机关学校等行政上的单位 (in former times) *division or subdivision of an administrative unit*: 会计~ *accounting section* | 教务~ *office of academic affairs* ⑥ 占卜的一种 *divination session*: 起~ *to divine*

骡 kè ㄎㄜˋ 雌, 专指骡、马 (of a mule or horse) *female*

镥 kè ㄎㄜˋ (一子) 小块的金锭或银锭 (of gold or silver) *small ingot*

缂 kè ㄎㄜˋ 缂丝 (也作“刻丝”), 我国特有的一种丝织的手工艺品。织纬线时, 留下要补织图画的地方, 然后用

各种颜色的丝线补上, 织出后好像是刻出的图画 (also written as 刻丝) *kesi (or Cut Silk)*, a silk tapestry woven by using a unique Chinese traditional technique with the embroidery of cut designs

嗑 kè ㄎㄜˋ 上下门牙对咬有壳的或硬的东西 *to crack sth between the teeth*: ~瓜子 *to crack melon (or sunflower) seeds*

溘 kè ㄎㄜˋ 忽然 *suddenly*: ~逝 (称人死亡) *to pass away suddenly; to die unexpectedly*

KEI

ㄎㄟ

剋 (* 剋) kēi ㄎㄟˊ 〈方〉 *dialect* ① 打 (人) *to beat (sb)* [剋架] 打架 *to come to blows; to fight* ② 申斥 *to scold*: 狠狠地~了他一顿 *to give him a severe scolding*

㊦ kè 见 390 页“克” see 克 on p390

KEV

ㄎㄞ

肯 kěn ㄎㄣˇ ① 许可, 愿意 *to agree; to be willing to*: 他不~来。 *He won't come over.* | 只要你~做就能成功。 *If you are willing to do it, you can be successful.* | 首~ (点头答应) *to nod approval; to approve* [肯定] ① 正面承认 *to affirm; to confirm*: ~~成绩, 指出缺点 *to affirm the achievements*

and point out the shortcomings

2 确定不移 definitely; undoubtedly; 我们的计划~~能超额完成。Our plan can be overfulfilled definitely. **②** 骨头上附着的肉 flesh attached to bone [肯綮] (—qìng) 筋骨结合的地方 bone joint [中肯] (zhòng—) **③** figurative 抓住重点, 切中要害 pertinent; to the point; 说话~~ to make pertinent remarks

啃 kěn ㄎㄣˇ 用力从较硬的东西上一点一点地咬下来 to gnaw; to nibble; ~老玉米 to nibble at corn on the cob | 老鼠把抽屉~坏了。The rats nibbled away the drawer.

垦 (墾) kěn ㄎㄣˇ **①** 用力翻土 to cultivate land; ~地 to cultivate (or plough) the soil **②** 开垦, 开辟荒地 to reclaim wasteland; ~荒 to reclaim wasteland; to open up virgin soil | ~殖 to reclaim and cultivate wasteland

恳 (懇) kěn ㄎㄣˇ 诚恳, 真诚 sincerely; earnestly; ~求 to implore; to entreat; to beseech | ~托 to make a sincere request; to entrust earnestly | ~谈 to talk sincerely; to have a heart-to-heart conversation

赅 ㄎㄣˇ 同“啃” same as 啃

㊦ yín 见896页 see p896

揜 kèn ㄎㄣˋ 压迫, 强迫, 刁难 to press; to force; to make things difficult for sb; 勒

(lēi) ~ to make things difficult for sb

裱 (* 裱) kèn ㄎㄣˋ 衣服腋下前后相连的部分 (of a jacket) seam under the armpit connecting the front and the back: 杀~ (把根缝上) to sew up the seams under the armpits | 抬~ (称衣服从肩到腋下的宽度 measurement of clothing from the shoulder to the armpit (图见882页“衣” picture on p882)

KENG ㄎㄥ

坑 (* 阬) kēng ㄎㄥ ① (—子, —儿) 洼下去的地方 pit; hole; hollow; 水~ puddle | 泥~ mud pit **②** 把人活埋 to bury alive; ~杀 to kill sb by burying him alive **③** 坑害, 设计使人受到损失 to entrap; to cheat; ~人 to cheat; to entrap **④** 地洞, 地道 tunnel; pit; ~道 gallery in a mine; tunnel | 矿~ pit

吭 ㊦ kēng ㄎㄥ 出声, 发言 to utter a sound or word: 不~声 not to utter a sound | 一声也不~ not to say a word

㊦ háng 见266页 see p266

铿 (鏗, * 鏗) kēng ㄎㄥ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 敲打石头的声音 clangour; sound of striking stones

铿 (鏗) kēng ㄎㄥ 拟声词 onomatopoeia [铿鏘] (—qiāng) 声音响亮而有节

奏(of sound) rhythmic and sonorous; ~ ~ 悦耳 *sonorous and pleasant to the ear*

KONG

ㄎㄨㄥ

空 kōng ㄎㄨㄥ ① 里面没有东西或没有内容, 不合实际的 *empty; hollow; unrealistic*; ~ 房子 *empty house* | ~ 碗 *empty bowl* | ~ 话 *empty (or idle) talk; hollow words* | ~ 想 *daydream; wishful thinking* | ~ 谈 *empty (or idle) talk* [空洞] 没有内容的 *empty; hollow; devoid of substance*; 他说的话很 ~ ~. *His remarks are devoid of substance.* [空头] 不发生作用的, 有名无实的 *nominal; phony*; ~ ~ 支票 *bad cheque; empty promise* [凭空] 无根据 *without foundation; groundless*; ~ ~ 捏造 *to make sth out of nothing; to fabricate* [真空] 没有空气的空间 *vacuum*; ~ ~ 管 *vacuum tube* | ~ ~ 地带 (战争时双方没有军队的地带) *no-man land* ② 无着落, 无成效, 无结果 *in vain*; for nothing; ~ 跑了一趟 *to make a wasted trip* | ~ 忙一阵 *to make fruitless efforts; to be busy for nothing* | 落 ~ *to come to nothing; to fail* | 扑了个 ~ *to fail to get what one wants* ③ 天空 *sky; air*; ~ 军 *air force* | 航 ~ *aviation* [空间] 一切物质存在和运动所占的地方 *space* [空气] 包围在地球表面, 充满空间的气体。是氮、氧和少量

惰性气体及其他气体的混合物 *air* 喻 *figurative* 情势 *atmosphere*; ~ ~ 紧张 *to have a tense atmosphere* ④ 姓 Kong, a surname

㊦ kòng 见 395 页 see p395

崆 kōng ㄎㄨㄥ [崆峒] (—tóng) ① 山名, 在甘肃省平凉 *Kongtong Mountain, in Pingliang, Gansu Province* ② 岛名, 在山东省烟台 *Kongtong Island, in Yantai, Shandong Province*

箜 kōng ㄎㄨㄥ [箜篌] (—hóu) 古代弦乐器, 像瑟而比较小 *konghou, an ancient plucked stringed instrument in China*

孔 kǒng ㄎㄨㄥ ① 小洞, 窟窿 *hole; opening*; 鼻 ~ *nostril* | 针 ~ *pinhole* ② 很 very; 需款 ~ 急 *to be in urgent demand for money* ③ 通达 *to lead to; 交通 ~ 道 transport (or traffic) junction; junction*

恐 kǒng ㄎㄨㄥ ① 害怕, 心里慌张不安 *to fear; to dread* (㊦ *doublet* 一惧 *fear* | 一怖 *terror; horror*); 唯 ~ 完成不了任务 *to be afraid of not finishing the task* [恐吓] (—hè) 吓唬, 威吓 (hè) *to threaten; to intimidate* [恐慌] ① 慌张害怕 *scared; frightened* ② 危机, 使人感觉不安的现象 *panic*; 经济 ~ *economic panic* ② 恐怕, 表示疑虑不定或推测, 有“或者”、“大概”的意思 *perhaps; probably; maybe*; ~ 不可信. *I'm afraid it's untrustworthy.* | ~

事出有因。 *There is probably some reason for it.*

控 kǒng ㄎㄨㄥˇ [控 恫] (— zǒng) 1 事情紧迫匆促 *urgent*; pressing 2 穷困 *impoverished*

空 kòng ㄎㄨㄥˋ ① 使空, 腾出来 *to leave empty or blank*; to vacate; ~ 一个格 *to leave a space blank* | ~ 出一间房子 *to vacate a room* | 想法 ~ 出一些时间来 *to try to leave some time free* ② 闲着, 没被利用的 *vacant*; *unoccupied*; ~ 房 *vacant room* | ~ 地 *unused land*; *space available* ③ (— 儿) 没被占用的时间或地方 *unoccupied space or free time*; 有 ~ 儿再来。 *Come over again when you are free.* | 屋子里满得连一点儿 ~ 儿都没有。 *The room is so fully occupied that there's no more space.* [空子] (— zi) 1 同“空 ③” *same as 空 ③* 2 可乘的机会 *chance*; *opportunity*; 钻 ~ ~ *to exploit an opportunity*; to avail oneself of a loophole ④ 亏空, 亏欠 *to have a deficit*; to be in debt

⊖ kōng 见394页 see p394

控 kòng ㄎㄨㄥˋ ① 告状, 告发罪恶 *to accuse*; to charge (㊦ *doublet* 一告 to accuse; to charge); 指 ~ *to accuse*; to charge | 被 ~ *to be accused of*; to be charged with [控诉] ① 向法院起诉 *to accuse* ② 当众诉说 (坏人罪恶) *to denounce*; to condemn ③ 节制, 驾驭 *to control*; to dominate; 遥 ~ *remote*

control [控制] 支配, 掌握, 节制, 调节 *to control*; to dominate ③ 倒悬瓶、罐等, 使其中的液体流净 *to turn a bottle, a jar, etc, upside down to let the liquid inside trickle out*

鞦 kòng ㄎㄨㄥˋ 带嚼子的马笼头 *headstall*

KOU

ㄎㄡ

抠 (掘) kōu ㄎㄡ ① 用手指或细小的东西挖 *to dig out with a finger or sth pointed*; to scratch: ~ 了个小洞 *to scratch out a small hole* | 把掉在砖缝里的豆粒 ~ 出来 *to dig out the beans from a crack between the bricks* ⑤ *extension* 向狭窄的方面深求 *to study punctiliously*; to delve into; ~ 字眼 *to pay too much attention to wording*; to find fault with the choice of words | 死 ~ 书本 *to delve mechanically into books* ② 雕刻 (花纹) *to carve* ③ (方 *dialect*) 吝啬, 小气 *stingy*; miserly: ~ 门儿 *stingy*; miserly | 这人真 ~。 *He is a downright miser.*

眍 (眍) kōu ㄎㄡ [眍 娄] (— lou) 眼睛深陷 (of the eyes) *to become (or be) sunken*: ~ 眼 *sunken eyes* | 他病了一场, 眼睛都 ~ 了。 *His eyes were sunken after the illness.*

扎 kōu ㄎㄡ ① 古时葱的别名 (in ancient China) *another name for scallion* ② 扎脉, 中医

称按起来中空无力的脉象,好像按葱管的感觉(in traditional Chinese medicine) hollow pulse

口 kǒu ㄎㄡˇ ①嘴,人和动物吃东西的器官。有的也是发声器官的一部分。mouth(图见758页“头”picture on p758) [口舌] ①因说话引起的误会或纠纷 dispute (or misunderstanding) caused by what one says ②劝说、交涉或搬弄是非时说的话(of advice, negotiation or gossip) words; 费尽~~ to do a lot of talking [口吻]从语气间表现出来的意思 tone; note ②容器通外面的部分(of a container) opening; mouth; 缸~ rim of a vat | 碗~ rim of a bowl | 瓶~ mouth of a bottle ③(一儿)出入通过的地方 entrance; 门~ doorway; gateway | 胡同~儿 entrance to an alley | 河~ estuary | 海~ seaport | 关~ pass 特指长城的某些关口 some gateways of the Great Wall; ~北 the area north of the Great Wall | ~蘑(originally from the area north of the Great Wall) edible mushrooms | ~马(bred in the area north of the Great Wall) horse ④(一子、一儿)破裂的地方 opening; cut; hole; 衣服撕了个~儿。A hole was torn in the jacket. | 伤~ wound | 决~ to be breached; to burst ⑤锋刃 blade; 刀还没有开~。The knife hasn't its first edge yet. ⑥骡马等的年龄(骡马等的年龄可以由牙齿的多少和磨损的

程度看出来) age of a draught animal; 这匹马~还轻。This horse is still young. | 六岁~ six years of age ⑦量词 quantifier ①用于人(used for people): 一家五~ a family of five ②用于牲畜(used for domestic animals): 一~猪 a pig ③用于器物(used for implements): 一~锅 a pot | 一~钟 a bell; a clock

叩 kòu ㄎㄡˋ ①敲打 to knock; to tap; ~门 to knock at the door ②叩头(首),磕头,一种旧时代的礼节 kowtow, former Chinese custom of kneeling and bowing in worship or submission ③询问,打听 to inquire; to ask; ~问 to make inquiries

扣(^②* 釦) kòu ㄎㄡˋ ①用圈、环等东西套住或拢住 to buckle; to button; 把门~上 to bolt up the door | 把纽子~好 to do up the buttons ②(一子、一儿)衣纽 button; 衣~ clothes button ③(一子、一儿)绳结 knot; loop; 活~儿 slipknot ④把器物口朝下放或覆盖东西 to place a container upside down; to cover with an inverted container; 把碗~在桌上 to place the bowl upside down on the table | 用盆把鱼~上 to cover the fish with a basin ⑤ extension 使相合 to keep to the point; 这句话~在题上了。The words are relevant to the subject. ⑤扣留,关押 to detain; to take into custody; 驾驶证被~了。The driv-

ing licence has been withdrawn. | 他被～了起来。He was detained. ⑥ 从中减除 to deduct; to discount: 九～(减到原数的百分之九十) to give a 10 percent discount | 七折八～(喻一再减除) various deductions; at a great discount [克扣] 私行扣减, 暗中剥削 to dock; to embezzle part of what should be issued to others: ～～工资 to dock sb's salary ⑦ 螺纹 screw thread: 螺丝～ screw thread | 套～ buckle ⑧ **extension** 螺纹的一圈叫一扣 (on a screw) one turn of the thread: 拧上两～就行。Driving in a screw in two twists will do.

箝 (* 箝) kòu ㄋㄡˋ 织布机上的一种机件, 经线从箝齿间通过, 它的作用是把纬线推到织口 reed

寇 kòu ㄋㄡˋ ① 盗匪, 侵略者 bandit; invader: 敌～ invading enemy ② 敌人来侵略 to invade: ～边 to invade the border areas

蔻 kòu ㄋㄡˋ [豆蔻] 多年生草本植物, 形似姜。种子暗棕色, 有香味, 可入药 cardamom (*Amomum*)

[豆蔻年华] 指女子十三四岁的年龄 (of a girl) age of 13 or 14

喙 kòu ㄋㄡˋ 初生的小鸟 young bird; fledgling

KU

ㄋㄡˋ

矻 kū ㄎㄨ ㄎㄨ [矻矻] 努力、勤劳的样子 diligent; industri-

ous

刳 kū ㄎㄨ 从中间破开再挖空 to hollow out: ～木为舟 to make a dugout canoe

枯 kū ㄎㄨ 水分全没有了, 干 dried up; withered (㊦ **doublet** 一干 dried up | 干一 withered): ～树 withered tree | ～草 withered grass | ～井 dry well ㊦ **figurative** 肌肉干瘪 (of muscle) dry and shrivelled: ～瘦的手 skinny hands [枯燥] 没趣味 dry and dull; uninteresting: ～～乏味 dry and dull | 这种游戏太～～。This kind of game is too dull.

骷 kū ㄎㄨ [骷髅] (— lóu) 没有皮肉毛发的尸骨或头骨 skeleton

哭 kū ㄎㄨ 因痛苦悲哀等而流泪发声 to cry; to weep: 痛～流涕 to cry and shed bitter tears; to weep bitterly | ～～啼啼 to keep crying (or sobbing)

圉 (* 圉) kū ㄎㄨ [圉圉] (— lüè) (蒙 **Mongolian**) 围起来的草场。多用于地名 (Kulüe, usually used in a place name) enclosed pasture: 薛～～ (在山西省山阴) Xuekulüe (a place in Shanyin, Shanxi Province)

窟 kū ㄎㄨ ① 洞穴 cave; hole: 石～ grotto; rock cave | 狡兔三～。A wily hare has three burrows—A crafty person has more than one hideout. [窟窿] (— long) 孔, 洞 hole; cavity ㊦ **figurative** 亏空, 债务 deficit; debt: 拉～～ (借债) to

be in debt; to run into debt ② 某种人聚集的地方 den; lair; 贫民～slum|魔～den of monsters

苦 kǔ ㄎㄨˇ ①像胆汁或黄连的滋味,跟“甜”、“甘”相对 (the opposite of 甜 or 甘) bitter; ～胆 gall bladder|良药～口利于病。Good medicine tastes bitter but it is effective. [苦水] 味道不好的水,含硫酸钠、硫酸镁的水 bitter water; ～～井 bitter water well 喻 figurative 藏在心里的苦楚 suffering; bitterness; 吐～～to pour out one's grievances (or suffering)

②感觉难受的,困苦的 painful; hard; ～境 hard and painful circumstances; miserable plight|～日子过去了。Hard times are over. |吃～耐劳 to bear hardship and stand hard work [苦主]被害人的家属 family of the victim in a murder case ③为某种事物所苦 to suffer from; to be troubled by; ～夏 to lose appetite and weight in summer|从前他～于不识字。He was handicapped by illiteracy in the past. ④有耐心地,尽力地 painstakingly; doing one's utmost; ～劝 to advise (or exhort) earnestly|～学 to study hard|～战 to fight bitterly; to struggle (or work) hard|～求 to implore ⑤使受苦 to cause sb to suffer; to give sb a hard time; 这件事～了他。This really gave him a hard time.

库 kù ㄎㄨˋ ①贮存东西的房屋或地方 warehouse; storehouse (㊦ doublet 仓—warehouse): 入～to put into storage|水～reservoir ②电荷量单位名库仑的简称(符号 C) coulomb (C)

裤 (* 袴) kù ㄎㄨˋ 裤子 trousers (图见 882 页 “衣” picture on p882)

绔 kù ㄎㄨˋ ①同“裤”。古指套裤 same as 裤 (in ancient China) trouser legs worn over one's trousers ②见 774 页“纨”字条“纨绔”(Wán—) see 纨绔 on p774

誉 (譽) kù ㄎㄨˋ 传说中上古帝王名 Ku, a legendary ruler of remote antiquity

酷 kù ㄎㄨˋ ①残酷,暴虐、残忍到极点的 cruel; oppressive: ～刑 torture; cruel punishment ②极,程度深 very; extremely: ～暑 intense heat of summer|～似 to be the very image of; to resemble closely|～爱 to be very fond of

KUA

ㄎㄨㄚˊ

夸 (誇) kuā ㄎㄨㄚˊ ①说大话 to exaggerate; to overstate; to boast: ～口 to boast; to talk big|不要～大成就。Don't exaggerate (or overstate) the achievements. |～～其谈 to indulge in exaggeration; to talk big [夸张] ①说得不够实际,说得过火 to ex-

aggerate; to overstate ② 一种修辞手法, 用夸大的词句来形容事物 hyperbole ③ 夸奖, 用话奖励, 赞扬 to praise; 人人都~他进步快。He is praised widely for his rapid progress.

垮 (**) 夸 kuǎ ㄎㄨㄚˇ 口音与本地语音不同 with an accent other than the local one; 他说话有点~。He speaks with a slight accent.

垮 kuǎ ㄎㄨㄚˇ 倒塌, 坍塌 to collapse; to fall; 房子被大水冲~了。The house collapsed as the result of the flood. 喻 figurative 完全破坏 to break down; 这件事让他搞~了。He has caused the matter to fall through. [垮台] 崩溃瓦解 to collapse; to fall from power

挎 kuà ㄎㄨㄚˋ ① 胳膊弯起来挂着东西 to carry sth on the arm; 他胳膊上~着篮子。He carried a basket on his arm. ② 把东西挂在肩头上或挂在腰里 to carry sth over one's shoulder or at one's side; 肩上~着文件包 to carry a briefcase on one's shoulder

胯 kuà ㄎㄨㄚˋ 腰和大腿之间的部分 hip

跨 kuà ㄎㄨㄚˋ ① 抬起一条腿向前或旁边移动 to step; to stride; 一步~过 to stride over (or across) | ~着大步 to stride ② 骑, 两脚分在器物的两边坐着或立着 to sit (or stand) astride; to straddle; ~在马上

to sit astride a horse | 小孩~着门槛。The child is straddling the threshold. ③ 超越时间或地区之间的界限 to go beyond; ~年度 to straddle over the year; to go beyond the year | ~两省 to extend across two provinces ④ 附在旁边 attached to the side of sth; ~院 side courtyard | 旁边~着一行(háng)小字。A line of small characters is attached to the side.

KUAI

ㄎㄨㄞˋ

扞 (搥) kuǎi ㄎㄨㄞˇ ① 搔, 轻抓 to scratch; ~痒痒 to scratch an itch ② 用胳膊挎着 to carry sth on one's arm; ~着篮子 to carry a basket on one's arm

蒯 kuǎi ㄎㄨㄞˇ 蒯草, 多年生草本植物, 丛生在水边, 可织席 wool grass

会 (會) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 总计 to total [会计] ① 管理和计算财务的工作 accounting ② 管理和计算财务的人 accountant

⊖ huì 见298页 see p298

侩 (儻) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 旧指以拉拢买卖、从中取利为职业的人 (in former times) middleman; broker [市侩] 唯利是图、庸俗可厌的人 sordid merchant

邙 (鄆) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省新密 Kuai, a principedom in the Zhou Dynasty, in today's

Xinmi, Henan Province; ~ 风
folk songs of Kuai | 自~以下
(喻其余比较差的部分) *except
so-and-so, none of them was
worth a dime; those following
are not worthy to be commented
upon*

诨(噲) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 咽下去
to swallow

狻(獠) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 狡猾
cunning; sly; 狡~
cunning; sly

浚(漚) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 田间水
沟 field ditch

脍(膾) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 细切的
肉 finely sliced
meat; ~炙人口(喻诗文等被人
传诵) *to win universal praise;
to enjoy great popularity*

鲮(鱠) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ 鲮鱼,
就是 鰯(lè) 鱼
(i. e. 鰯鱼) Chinese herring

块(塊) kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ ①(-儿)
成疙瘩或成团的东
西 lump; piece: 糖~儿 sugar
lump | 土~ clod | ~根 root tu-
ber | ~茎 stem tuber; tuber ②

量词 *quantifier*, piece; lump:
一~地 a piece of land | 一~钱
one yuan | 一~布 a piece of
cloth | 一~肥皂 a cake of soap

快 kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ ① 速度大, 跟
“慢”相对(the opposite of
慢) fast; quick; rapid; ~车
express train (or bus) | 进步很
~to make rapid progress ② 赶
紧, 从速 to hurry up; to make
haste; ~上学吧! *Hurry away
to school!* | ~回去吧! *Hurry
back!* ③ 副词 *adverb*, 将, 就要,

接近 soon; to be about to: 天~
亮了。 *The day is breaking.* |
他~五十岁了。 *He is going on
50.* | 我~毕业了。 *I'll gradu-
ate soon.* ④ 敏捷 quick-witted;
nimble: 脑子~ to have a quick
mind; to be quick-witted | 手疾
眼~ quick of eye and deft of
hand; quick and sharp ⑤ 锐利
sharp; keen: 刀不~了, 该磨一
磨。 *The knife is no longer
sharp. It needs sharpening.* |
~刀斩乱麻(喻办事爽利有决
断) *to cut the Gordian knot* ⑥
爽快, 直截了当 straightfor-
ward; forthright; ~人~语
straightforward talk from a
straightforward man | 心直口
~ open-hearted and outspo-
ken; plain-spoken and straight-
forward ⑦ 高兴, 舒服 pleased;
happy; gratified; ~乐 happy;
joyful | ~活 happy; merry;
cheerful | ~事 pleasure; a joy-
ful event | 大~人心 affording
general satisfaction | 身子不~
to feel unwell

筷 kuài ㄎㄨㄞˋ (-子) 用竹、
木、金属等制的夹饭菜或
其他东西用的细棍儿 chop-
sticks

KUAN

ㄎㄨㄢ

宽(寬) kuān ㄎㄨㄢ ① 阔
大, 跟“窄”相对
wide; broad (㊦ *doublet* 一广
broad | 一阔 wide) (the oppo-
site of 窄): 马路很~。 *The
road is very wide.* [宽绰](一

chuo) 1 宽阔 spacious 2 富裕 well-off ② 放宽, 使松缓 to relax; to relieve; ~心 to relieve sb's mind; to put sb's mind at rest ④ **extension** 1 解除, 脱 to take off: 请~了大衣吧! Take off your overcoat please! 2 延展 to extend; ~限几天 to extend the deadline a few days; to give a few day's grace 3 宽大, 不严 generous; lenient; ~容 tolerant; lenient | 从~处理 to give lenient treatment ③ 物体横的方面的距离, 长方形多指短的一边 width; breadth: 长方形的面积是长乘以~。The area of a rectangle is its length multiplied by its width. ④ 宽裕, 富裕 well-off: 手头不~ to have little money to spare; to be in financial straits

髌(髌) kuān ㄅㄣˋ 髌骨, 组成骨盆的大骨, 左右各一, 是由髌骨、坐骨、耻骨合成的。通称“胯骨”(commonly called 胯骨) hipbone

款(*款) kuǎn ㄅㄨㄢˇ ① 法令、规定、条文里下分的项目 (of an article in a legal document) section: 第几条第几~ certain section in a certain article ② (一子) 经费, 钱财 sum of money; fund (⑤ **doublet** 一项 sum of money; fund): 存~ to deposit; savings | 拨~ to allocate (or appropriate) money (or funds) ③ 器物上刻的字 characters inscribed on a utensil: 钟鼎~识(zhì) inscriptions on ancient bronze ob-

jects ⑤ **extension** (一儿) 书画、信件头尾上的名字 name inscribed on a painting, a piece of calligraphy or a letter: 上~ recipient's name | 下~ donor's name | 落~ (题写名字) to sign one's name; signature [款式] 格式, 样子 pattern; style ④ 诚恳 sincere: ~待 to treat cordially; to entertain | ~留 to urge a guest to stay cordially ⑤ 敲打, 叩 to knock; to tap: ~门 to knock at the door | ~关而入 to knock at the door and enter ⑥ 缓, 慢 slow; leisurely: ~步 in leisurely steps | 点水蜻蜓~~飞。Dragonflies fly leisurely as they skim the water surface.

窵 kuǎn ㄅㄨㄢˇ 空 empty

KUANG ㄅㄨㄤ

匡 kuāng ㄅㄨㄤ ① 纠正 to rectify; to correct: ~谬(miù) to correct mistakes | ~正 to rectify ② 救, 帮助 to assist; to save: ~救 to rescue; to relieve sb from evil | ~助 to help; to assist ③ 〈方 dialect〉粗略计算, 估算 to estimate roughly: ~算~算 to estimate roughly

勛 kuāng ㄅㄨㄤ [勛勛] (一 ráng) 急促不安 anxious

诓 kuāng ㄅㄨㄤ 骗, 欺骗 to deceive; to cheat; to hoax (⑤ **doublet** 一骗 to deceive; to cheat; to hoax): 别~人。Don't try to deceive people.

哐 kuāng ㄎㄨㄤ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 撞击声 *crash*; *bang*: ~ 哐(lāng) *crash*; *bang* | ~ 的一声脸盆掉在地上了。
The basin fell to the ground with a crash.

涯 kuāng ㄎㄨㄤ 涯水, 占水名, 在今广东省 Kuangshui River, an ancient river in today's Guangdong Province

筐 kuāng ㄎㄨㄤ (一子、一儿) 竹子或柳条等编的盛东西的器具 *basket*

狂 kuáng ㄎㄨㄤˊ ① 疯癫, 精神失常 *mad*; *crazy*; *insane* (㊦ *doublet* 疯 — *crazy* | 癫 — *insane*): ~ 人 *madman* | 发 ~ *to go mad (or crazy)* ② 任情地做, 不用理智约束感情 *unrestrainedly*; *wildly*: ~ 放不拘 *to behave wildly* | ~ 喜 *wild with joy* | ~ 欢 *revelry*; *carnival* [狂妄] 极端自高自大 *wildly arrogant*; *presumptuous* ③ 猛烈的, 声势大的 *violent*; *fierce*: ~ 风暴雨 *violent storm* | ~ 澜(大浪花) *raging (or huge) waves* | ~ 飙(急骤的大风) *hurricane*

诳 kuáng ㄎㄨㄤˊ 欺骗, 瞒哄 *to deceive*; *to cheat*; *to hoax*: ~ 语 *lie*; *falsehood*

芥 kuǎng ㄎㄨㄤˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉 两山间的大沟。多用于地名 (*kuang*, usually used in a place name) *ravine*: 刘家 ~ (在山东省烟台) *Liujiakuang (a place in Yantai, Shandong Province)* | 马草 ~ (在山东省荣成) *Macaokuang (a place in Rongcheng, Shandong Province)*

邝(鄺) kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ 姓 *Kuang*, a surname

圹(塋) kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ ① 墓穴 *open grave*; *coffin pit* ② 旷野 *open country* [圹垠] (— làng) 形容原野一望无际的样子 (*of open country*) *boundless*

纩(纩) kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ 丝绵絮 *silk floss (or wadding)*

旷(曠) kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ ① 空阔 *vast*; *spacious* (㊦ *doublet* 空 — *open and spacious*): ~ 野 *wilderness*; *open country* | 地 ~ 人稀 *vast territory with a sparse population* [旷世] 当代没有能够相比的 *unparalleled (or matchless) in one's time*; *unique*: ~ ~ 功勋 *unique deeds* ② 心境阔大 *free from worries and pettiness*; *relaxed*: 心 ~ 神怡 *carefree and happy* | ~ 达 *broad-minded*; *big-hearted* ③ 荒废, 耽搁 *to neglect*; *to waste*: ~ 工 *to stay away from work without leave* | ~ 课 *to be absent from school without leave*; *to play truant*; *to stay away from school deliberately* | ~ 日持久 *to extend over days*; *to be prolonged*

矿(礦、*鑛) kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ (旧读 *for* *merly gǒng*) ① 矿物, 蕴藏在地层中的自然物质 *mineral (or ore) deposit*: 铁 ~ *iron ore* | 煤 ~ *coal mine* | 油 ~ *oil deposit* ② 开采矿物的场所 *mine*: ~ 井 *mine shaft*; *pit* | ~ 坑 *pit* | 下 ~

to go down into a mine

况 (* 況) kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ ① 情形 condition; situation; 近~ recent situation ② 比,譬 to compare; 以古~今 to draw parallels from history ③ 文言连词 **conjunction in classical Chinese**, 表示更进一层 moreover; besides: ~ 仓卒吐言, 安能皆是? Moreover, how can the words said in a hurry be always proper? | 此事成成人尚不能为, ~ 幼童乎? Even an adult cannot do this, let alone a child. [况且] 连词 **conjunction**, 表示更进一层 moreover; besides: 这本书内容很好, ~ 也很便宜, 买一本吧。This book has very good substance and besides, it is very cheap; so buy it. [何况] 连词 **conjunction**, 表示反问 (used in rhetorical questions) much less; let alone; 小孩都能办到, ~ 我呢? Even a child can do it, let alone me.

况 kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ 赐, 赠 to give as a gift; to grant

框 kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ ① 门框, 安门的架子 door frame (图见 188 页 picture on p188) ② (一子、一儿) 镶在器物外围有撑架作用或保护作用的东西 frame: 镜~儿 mirror frame | 眼镜~子 rims of spectacles ③ (一儿) 周围的圈儿 circle ㊦ **figurative** 原有的范围, 固有的格式 convention; set pattern: 不要有 ~ 儿。Don't impose restrictions.

④ 加框 to draw a frame

around; 把这几个字~起来 to frame these words ⑤ 限制, 约束 to restrict; to restrain: 不要~得太严, 要有灵活性。Don't make rigid restrictions; allow a certain latitude.

眶 kuàng ㄎㄨㄤˋ (一子、一儿) 眼的四周 eye socket; rim of the eye: 眼~子发青 to have livid rings round one's eyes | 眼泪夺~而出。Tears gushed from one's eyes.

KUI ㄎㄨㄟ

亏 (虧) kuī ㄎㄨㄟ ① 缺损, 折(shé)耗 to lose; to have a deficit: 月有盈~(圆和缺)。The moon waxes and wanes. | 气衰血~ dual depletion of vital energy and blood | 营业~本 to lose money in business ② **extension 1** 缺少, 缺, 欠 to be short of; to lack: 功~一篲 to fail to build a mound for want of one final basket of earth - to be just one step short of success | ~秤 to give short weight (or measure); to lose weight | 理~ to be in the wrong ③ 损失 loss: 吃~(受损失) to suffer losses; to be at disadvantage [亏空] (一 kong) 所欠的钱物 debt; deficit: 弥补~ to cover (or make up) a deficit ④ 亏负, 对不起 to treat unfairly: ~心 to have a guilty conscience | 人不~地, 地不~人。The land won't fail people as long as people don't fail the

land. ③多亏,幸而 *fortunately; thanks to*: ~了你提醒我,我才想起来。 *I'd have forgotten about it if you hadn't reminded me.* ④表示讥讽 (used to express irony): ~你还学过算术,连这么简单的账都不会算。 *You have studied arithmetic, so how come you can't even do simple accounts like this?*

割 kuī ㄅㄛ 割 to cut

岿(巋) kuī ㄅㄛ 高大 towering; lofty: ~然不动 *to stand one's ground steadfastly*

愧 kuī ㄅㄛ 用于人名。李愧,战国时政治家 (Kui, used in a given name) Li Kui, a statesman of the Warring States Period

盔 kuī ㄅㄛ ①作战时用来保护头的帽子,多用金属制成 *helmet*: ~甲 *suit of armour* | 钢~ *steel helmet* ②盆子一类的器皿 *basin-like pottery container*: 瓦~ *earthen basin*

窥(* 闚) kuī ㄅㄛ 从小孔、缝隙或隐蔽处偷看 *to peep; to spy*: ~探 *to spy upon; to pry into* | ~伺 *to lie in wait for; to watch and wait* | ~见真相 *to detect the truth* | 管~蠡测 (喻见识浅陋,看不清高深的道理) *to look at the sky through a bamboo tube and measure the sea with a cal- abash - to be restricted in vision and shallow in understanding*

奎 kuí ㄅㄛ 星宿名,二十八宿之一 *kuí, the 15th of the 28 constellations*

喹 kuí ㄅㄛ [喹啉] (-lín) 有机化合物,分子式 $C_6H_4(CH)_3N$, 无色油状液体,有特殊臭味。工业上供制药和制染料 *quinoline*

蝰 kuí ㄅㄛ 蝰蛇,一种毒蛇,生活在森林或草地里 *viper (Viperidae)*

逵 kuí ㄅㄛ 通各方的道路 *thoroughfare; road*

逵 kuí ㄅㄛ 同“逵” *same as 逵*

隗 ㊦ kuí ㄅㄛ 姓 Kui, a surname

㊧ Wěi 见784页 see p784

魁 kuí ㄅㄛ ①为首的 *chief; leading* (㊦ *doublet* 一首 *chief; head*): 罪~祸首 *chief criminal; arch-criminal* ②大 tall and burly: 身~力壮 *burly* [魁梧][魁伟] 高大 (指身体) *big and tall* ③魁星,北斗七星中第一星。又第一星至第四星的总称 *star at the tip of the bowl of the Big Dipper; general term for the four stars in the bowl*

揆 kuí ㄅㄛ ①揆度 (duó), 揣测 *to conjecture; to speculate*: ~情度理 *to consider and judge by common sense* ②道理,准则 *principle; criterion* ③掌管 *to manage; to be in charge of*: 以~百事 *to be in charge of all things* ㊦ *extension* 旧称总揽政务的人,如宰

相、内阁总理等 former term for a person in charge of political affairs, such as a prime minister, etc; 阁~ *premier*

葵 kuí ㄎㄨㄟˊ 植物名 plant name 1 向日葵, 一年生草本植物, 花序盘状, 花常向日。种子可吃, 又可榨油 sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) 2 蒲葵, 常绿乔木。叶可做蒲扇 Chinese fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*)

騃 kuí ㄎㄨㄟˊ [騃騃]形容马强壮(of a horse) strong
睽 kuí ㄎㄨㄟˊ 隔离 to separate; to part (㊦ *doublet* 一违 to separate; to part | 一离 to leave each other; to part)

睽 kuí ㄎㄨㄟˊ ① 违背不合 to go against; to run contrary to ② 同“睽” same as 睽

[睽睽] 张大眼睛注视 to stare; to gaze; 众目~~ *all eyes gazing; in the full glare of publicity*

夔 kuí ㄎㄨㄟˊ ① 古代传说中的一种奇异的动物, 似龙, 一足 *kui*, a dragon-like monopode animal in ancient legends ② 夔州, 古地名, 今重庆市奉节 Kuizhou, an ancient place in today's Fengjie, Chongqing

傀 kuǐ ㄎㄨㄟˋ [傀儡] (—lěi) 木偶戏里的木头人 puppet ㊦ *figurative* 徒有虚名, 无自主权, 受人操纵的人或组织 person or group whose actions are controlled by another; ~ 政府 *puppet government*

跬 kuǐ ㄎㄨㄟˋ 古代称半步, 一只脚迈出的距离, 相当于

今天的一步 half a step in ancient China, equal to one step now; ~ 步不离 *not to move even half a step from; to follow closely*

匱 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 缺乏 deficient (㊦ *doublet* 一乏 short; deficient) 〈古 *archaism*〉又同“柜”(guì) also same as 柜

篲 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 古时用草编的筐子 (in ancient China) straw basket

馈 (* 餽) kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 馈赠, 赠送 to make a present of; to present a gift

潰 ㊦ kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ ① 溃决, 大水冲开堤岸 (of water) to burst a dyke (or dam) ② 散乱, 垮台 to be defeated (or routed): ~ 散 *to be defeated and dispersed* | 敌军~ 败。 *The enemy troops were defeated.* | ~ 不成军 *to be utterly defeated (or routed)* | 经济崩~ *economic collapse* [溃围] 突破包围 to break through an encirclement ③ 肌肉组织腐烂 to fester; to ulcerate; ~ 烂 *to fester; to ulcerate* [溃瘍] (—yáng) 黏膜或表皮坏死而形成的缺损 ulcer; canker

㊦ huì 见 301 页 see p301

愰 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 昏乱, 糊涂 muddle-headed; befuddled (㊦ *doublet* 昏 — muddle-headed; befuddled)

縲 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉 ① (—儿) 用绳子、带子等拴成的结 knot: 活~ 儿 *slipknot* | 死~ 儿 *fast-knot* ② 拴, 系 (jì) to

tie; to fasten: ~个襁儿 *to make (or tie) a knot* | 把牲口~上 *to tie (or hitch) a draught animal (to sth)*

聩 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 耳聋 deaf; hard of hearing: 昏~ (比喻不明事理) *decrepit and muddle-headed* | 发聋振~ (比喻用语言文字等方式唤醒愚昧麻木的人) *to rouse the deaf and awaken the unhearing - to enlighten the ignorant and the benighted*

篲 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 古时盛土的筐子 (in ancient China) basket for holding earth: 功亏一~ *to fail to build a mound for want of one final basket of soil - to be just one step short of success*

喟 kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 叹气 to sigh: 感~ *to sigh with emotion* | ~叹 *to sigh with deep emotion*

愧 (* 媿) kuì ㄎㄨㄟˋ 羞惭 (④ **doublet** 惭 - ashamed; abashed): 问心无~ *to have a good (or clear) conscience; to feel nothing to be ashamed of* | 他真不~是劳动模范。 *He is a worthy model worker.*

坤 (* 埤) kūn ㄎㄨㄣ ① 八卦之一, 符号是“三”, 代表地 *kun, one of the Eight Trigrams in the shape of 三 that represents earth* ② 称女性的 female; feminine: ~鞋 *woman's shoes* | ~车 *lady's (or*

woman's) bicycle

注: “埤”多用于人名 note: 埤 usually used in a given name

昆 (④ * 崑) kūn ㄎㄨㄣ ① [昆虫] 节肢动物的一类, 身体分头、胸、腹三部分, 有三对足。蜂、蝶、蚤、蝗等都属昆虫类 insect ② 子孙, 后嗣 offspring; progeny: 后~ *descendants* ③ 哥哥 elder brother: ~弟 *brother* | ~仲 (*other people's*) *brothers* ④ [昆仑] 山脉名, 西起帕米尔高原, 分三支向东分布 *Kunlun Mountains*

琨 kūn ㄎㄨㄣ 一种玉 a kind of jade

焜 kūn ㄎㄨㄣ 明亮 bright

鸪 (* * 鶻) kūn ㄎㄨㄣ [鸪] 鸡] 古书上说的一种像鹤的鸟 (in ancient Chinese texts) crane-like bird

锏 kūn ㄎㄨㄣ [锏钺] (-Wú) 宝刀和宝剑名 name of a precious sword or a double-edged sword

醌 kūn ㄎㄨㄣ 一类有机化合物。含有两个双键的六元环状二酮 (含两个羰基) 结构。在维生素 K 和许多染料中有醌和它的衍生物 *quinone*

鯢 kūn ㄎㄨㄣ 传说中的一种大鱼 *kun, an enormous legendary fish*

裨 kūn ㄎㄨㄣ 古代称裤子为裨 *ancient name for trousers*

髡(**髡) kūn ㄎㄨㄣ 古代剃去头发的刑罚 ancient punishment of shaving a man's head

捆(*捆) kǔn ㄎㄨㄣ ①用绳等缠紧、打结 to tie; to bind; to bundle up: 把行李~上 to bundle up the luggage ②(一子、一儿)量词 **quantifier**, 用于捆在一起的东西 bundle; bunch: 一~儿柴火 a bundle of firewood | 一~儿竹竿 a bundle of bamboo poles | 一~报纸 a bundle of newspapers

阃 kǔn ㄎㄨㄣ ①门槛, 门限 threshold ②妇女居住的内室 woman's quarters; boudoir

悃 kǔn ㄎㄨㄣ 诚实, 诚心 sincere

壺(壺) kǔn ㄎㄨㄣ 宫里面的路 path in a palace

困(③④困) kùn ㄎㄨㄣ ①陷在艰难痛苦里面 to be stranded; to be stricken; 为病所~ to be afflicted with illness ⑤ **extension** 包围住 to surround; to besiege: 把敌人~在城里 to pin down the enemy in the city ②穷苦, 艰难 difficult; poverty-stricken; ~难 difficulty | ~境 difficult position; predicament ③疲乏, 困倦 tired; sleepy: 孩子~了, 该睡觉了。The child is sleepy, and he should go to bed. ④〈方 dialect〉睡 to sleep: ~觉 to sleep

kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ

扩(擴) kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ 放大, 张大 to expand; to enlarge; ~音器 loudspeaker; microphone; audio amplifier | ~充机构 to augment the organization | ~大范围 to extend (or widen) the scope

括 ㊟ kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ ①扎, 束 to tighten up; to contract; ~发(fà) to tie up one's hair | ~约肌(在肛门、尿道等靠近开口的地方, 能收缩、扩张的肌肉) sphincter ②包容 to include (㊟ **doublet** 包一 to include): 总~ to sum up

㊟ guā 见245页 see p245

适 ㊟ kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ 古同“遁” same as 遁 in ancient Chinese

㊟ shì 见685页 see p685

蛞 kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ [蛞蛄] (—lóu) 蛄蛄 mole cricket [蛞蝓] (—yú) 一种软体动物, 身体像蜗牛, 但没有壳, 吃蔬菜或瓜果的叶子, 对农作物有害 slug (Limax)

遁 kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ 疾速。多用于人名 (kuo, usually used in a given name) fast

阔(*濶) kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ ①面积或范围宽广 wide; broad; vast (㊟ **doublet** 广—vast; wide): 广~天地 vast world | 高谈~论 to talk bombastically; to indulge in loud and big talk ⑤ **extension** 时间或距离长远 long in dis-

tance or time: ~ 别 *to be long separated* ② 富裕的, 称财产多 生活奢侈的 *wealthy; rich; ~ 气 luxurious; extravagant; lavish* | ~ 人 *rich (or wealthy) person; the rich*

廓 *kuò ㄎㄨㄛˋ* ① 物体的外缘 *outline; contour*; 轮 ~ *outline; contour* | 耳 ~ *auricle;*

pinna ② 空阔 *wide; expansive; 寥 ~ vast; boundless* ③ 扩大 *to expand; to enlarge*

[廓清] 肃清, 清除 *to clarify; to clear away; to remove*: ~ ~ 道路上的障碍 *to clear away obstacles in the way* | 残匪已经 ~ ~。 *The remaining bandits have been wiped out.*

L ㄌ

LA

ㄌㄚˊ

拉 lā ㄌㄚˊ [垃圾] (—jī) 脏土或扔掉的破烂东西 *garbage; rubbish; junk*

拉 ㄌㄚˊ ㄌㄚˊ ① 牵, 扯, 拽 *to pull; to draw; to drag*: ~ 车 *to pull a cart (or carriage)* | 把渔网 ~ 上来 *to draw up a fishing net* ④ *extension* 1 使延长 *to drag out; to draw out*: ~ 长声儿 *to drawl* 2 拉拢, 联络 *to win over; to draw in*: ~ 关系 *to try to establish a relationship with sb; to cotton up to* [拉倒] (—dǎo) 算了, 作罢 *to forget about it; to let it be (or pass)*: 他不来 ~ ~。 *Let's forget about it if he doesn't come.* [拉杂] 杂乱, 没条理 *rambling; jumbled; ill-organized* ② 排泄粪便 *to empty the bowels; to defecate*: ~ 屎 *to empty the bowels; to shit* ③ 用车运 *to transport by vehicle; to haul*: ~ 货 *to transport goods* | ~ 肥料 *to transport fertilizer* ④ 帮助 *to give (or lend) a helping hand; to help*: 他有困难, 应该

~ 他一把 *We should give him a helping hand since he's in difficulty.* ⑤ 牵累, 牵扯 *to drag in; to implicate*: 一人做事一人当, 不要 ~ 上别人 *You should be responsible for your own actions and never implicate other people.* ⑥ 使某些乐器发出声音 *to play (a certain musical instrument)*: ~ 小提琴 *to play the violin* | ~ 二胡 *to play the erhu* ⑦ 闲谈 *to chat*: ~ 话 *to chat; to chitchat* | ~ 家常 *to chat about trifles; to chitchat* ⑧ (la) 放在某些动词后面, 构成复合词。如: 扒拉、趺拉、拨拉等 (*used after some verbs to form such compound words as 扒拉, 趺拉, 拨拉, etc*)

[拉祜族] (—hù—) 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (*see the appendix*) the Lahu ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

[拉美] 指拉丁美洲, 美国以南的美洲地区 *Latin America*

㊦ lá 见410页 *see p410*

啦 ㄌㄚˊ ㄌㄚˊ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: 呼 ~ ~ *flapping sound* | 哇 ~ 乱叫 *to raise (or make) a hullabaloo*; *to cause an uproar* | 叽哩呱 ~ *the sound of loud talk (or chatter); to talk noisily*

㊦ la 见411页 *see p411*

邋 lā ㄌㄚˊ [邋遢] (—tā) 不利落, 不整洁 *slovenly; sloppy; unkempt*: 他今天收拾得很整齐, 不像过去那样 ~ ~ 了。

He's neatly-dressed today, not as slovenly as before.

见 lá ㄌㄚˊ 见212页“𠂔”字条
“𠂔见”(gā-) see 𠂔见 on p212

拉 ㄌㄚˊ ㄌㄚˊ 割,用刀把东西
切开一道缝或切断 to
slash; to slit; to cut; ~了一个
口子 to get a cut | ~下一块肉
to cut off a piece of meat

⊖ lā 见409页 see p409

砬(** 砬) lá ㄌㄚˊ 〈方 *di-*
lect〉砬子,大
石块。多用于地名(la, usually
used in a place name) big rock

刺 ㄌㄚˊ ㄌㄚˊ 划破,割开 to
slash; to slit; to cut; to
gash 同“拉”(lá) same as 拉

⊖ là 见410页 see p410

喇 ㄌㄚˇ ㄌㄚˇ [喇叭](—ba) 1 一
种管乐器 trumpet or any
similar brasswind instrument 2
像喇叭的东西 loudspeaker;
horn; 汽车~~horn (in a car) |
扩音~~loudspeaker

[喇嘛](—ma)(藏 *Tibetan*)蒙、藏佛
教的僧侣,原义为“上人”(orig-
inal meaning “superior”) lama

刺 ㄌㄚˋ ㄌㄚˋ 〈古 *archaism*〉违
背常情、事理,乖张 per-
verse; disagreeable; brusque;
乖~contrary to reason; per-
verse | ~谬 to go against; to
run counter to

⊖ lá 见410页 see p410

痢(** 痢) là ㄌㄚˋ [痢痢]
lect〉秃疮,生在人头上的皮肤
病 favus of the scalp

辣 là ㄌㄚˋ ①姜、蒜、辣椒等的
味道 peppery; hot; pun-
gent ② *figurative* 凶狠,刻毒
vicious; ruthless: 毒~sinister;
diabolic; malignant | 心狠手~
vicious and ruthless; extreme-
ly cruel and merciless ③辣味
刺激(of smell or taste) to
burn; to bite; to sting; ~眼睛
to make one's eyes sting

落 ㄌㄚˋ ㄌㄚˋ 丢下,遗漏 to
leave out; to be missing;
丢三~四 to leave this and that
behind; to be always forget-
ting things | ~了一个字。One
word is missing. | 大家走得快,
把他~下了。He's left behind
since everybody else walked so
fast. or We went in a hurry
and left him behind.

⊖ luò 见478页 see p478

⊖ lào 见421页 see p421

腊(臘) ㄌㄚˋ ㄌㄚˋ ①古代
在夏历十二月举行
的一种祭祀。la, an ancient
practice of offering sacrifices to
the gods in the 12th month of
the lunar year ② *transfer* 夏历
十二月 the 12th lunar month:
~八(夏历十二月初八) laba,
the 8th day of the 12th lunar
month (on which, as a tradi-
tion, rice porridge with nuts
and dried fruits is served) | ~
肉(腊月或冬天腌制后风干或熏
干的肉)(made in the 12th lunar
month or in winter) cured meat;
bacon ③姓 La, a surname

⊖ xī 见801页 see p801

蜡(蠟) ⊖ là ㄌㄚˋ ① 动物、植物或矿物所产生的某些油质,具有可塑性,易熔化,不溶于水,如蜂蜡、白蜡、石蜡等 wax ② 蜡烛,用蜡或其他油脂制成的照明的东西,多为圆柱形,中心有捻,可以燃点 candle

⊖ zhà 见950页 see p950

镞 là ㄌㄚˋ 锡和铅的合金,可以焊接金属器物。也叫“白镞”或“锡镞”(also called 白镞 or 锡镞) solder

啦 ⊖ la · ㄌㄚ 助词 auxiliary, “了”(le)“啊”(a)合音,作用大致和“了(le) ②”接近,但感情较为强烈(fusion of 了 and 啊, similar to 了, but with more stress): 他已经来～。He's already here. | 他早就走～。He left a long time ago.

⊖ lā 见409页 see p409

鞞 la · ㄌㄚ 见796页“鞞”字条 “鞞鞞”(wù—) see 鞞鞞 on p796

LA

ㄌㄚ

来(來) lái ㄌㄞˊ ① 由另一方面到这一方面,跟“去”、“往”相对(the opposite of 去 or 往) to come; to arrive: 我～北京三年了。I've been here in Beijing for three years. | ～信 incoming letter; letter received | ～源 source; origin [来往] 交际 contact; intercourse; dealing ② 表示时间的经过(used to express the passage of time) ③ 某一个时间以后 since;

ever since; 自古以～ since ancient times; from time immemorial | 从～ from past till present; always; at all times | 向～ always; all along | 这一年～他的进步很大。He has made great progress this year. ④ 现在以后 from now on; future: 未～ future | ～年(明年) next year; the coming year ⑤ 表示约略估计的数目,将近或略超过某一数目(used to express an estimated number) approximately; about; or so: 十～个 about ten | 三米～长 about three metres long | 五十～岁 in one's fifties ⑥ 做某一动作(代替前面的动词)(used to substitute the preceding verb) to do: 再～一个! Encore! | 这样可～不得! It won't do this way. | 我办不了,你～吧! I cannot make it. You may have a try. | 我们打球,你～不～? We're playing basketball. Will you join us? ⑦ 在动词前,表示要做某事(used before a verb to denote an intended action): 我～问你。Let me ask you. | 大家～想想办法。Let's try to find a solution. | 我～念一遍吧! Let me read it. ⑧ 在动词后,表示曾经做过(used after a verb to denote a past action): 昨天开会你跟谁辩论～? Whom did you argue with at yesterday's meeting? | 这话我哪儿说～? How could I have said that? [来着](—zhe) 助词 auxiliary, 用于句尾,表示曾经发生过什

么事情 (used at the end of a sentence to express sth has happened): 刚才我们在这儿开会～。We were having a meeting here just now. | 我昨天上天津去～。I went to Tianjin yesterday. ⑦ 在动词后, 表示动作的趋向 (used after a verb to denote a movement towards the speaker): 一只燕子飞过～。A swallow is flying hither. | 大哥托人捎～了一封信。Our eldest brother had someone bring a letter to us. | 拿～。Bring it here. | 进～。Come in. | 上～。Come up. or Come upstairs. ⑧ 表示发生, 出现 (used to denote a happening or appearance): 房屋失修, 夏天一下暴雨, 麻烦就～了。The house is in bad repair. It will be in great trouble when the torrential rain comes in summer. | 问题～了。Problems crop up. | 困难～了。Difficulties have arisen. ⑨ 助词 **auxiliary**, 在数词“一”、“二”、“三”后, 表示列举 (used after 一, 二, 三 to denote enumeration): 一～领导正确, 二～自己努力, 所以能胜利地完成任务。For one thing, we had proper leadership; for another, we worked hard, hence we fulfilled the task successfully. ⑩ 助词 **auxiliary**, 诗歌中间用作衬字, 或为了声音规律配合的音节 (used as a syllable filler in ballads): 正月里～是新春。With the first lunar month

comes the new year.

莱(萊) lái ㄌㄞˊ 藜 lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album*)

[莱菔](—fú) 萝卜 radish

睐(睞) lái ㄌㄞˊ 见 613 页 “邛”字条“邛睐” (qióng—) see 邛睐 on p613

徕(徠) lái ㄌㄞˊ [招徕] 把人招来 to solicit (customers or business); to attract: ～～顾客 to solicit (or appeal to) customers

涞(涑) lái ㄌㄞˊ [涑水] [涑源] 地名, 都在河北省 Laishui and Laiyuan, names of places both in Hebei Province

栎(栎) lái ㄌㄞˊ [栎木] 落叶乔木, 花黄白色, 核果椭圆形。种子可榨油。木材坚硬、细致 Chinese dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)

铼(銻) lái ㄌㄞˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Re, 可用来制电灯灯丝, 化学上用作催化剂 rhenium (Re)

赍(賚) lài ㄌㄞˋ 赐, 给 to grant; to bestow; to confer

睐(睞) lài ㄌㄞˋ ① 瞳人不正 squint ② 看, 向旁边看 to look at; to glance: 青～(指对人的喜欢或重视) favour

赖 lài ㄌㄞˋ ① 依赖, 仗恃, 倚靠 to depend; to rely: 倚～to rely on; to depend on | 任务的提前完成有～于大家的共同努

力。Only with our joint efforts can the task be fulfilled ahead of time. ②抵赖, 不承认以前的事 to go back on one's word; to deny; to disavow: 事实俱在, 是~不掉的。Such being the facts, there's no use trying to deny them. ③诬赖, 硬说别人有过错 to put the blame on (sb else); to shift the blame on (sb else): 自己做错了, 不能~别人。If one has made mistakes by oneself, one should not try to shift the blame on someone else. or It's all your fault, so don't try to shift the blame on someone else. ④怪罪, 责备 to blame: 学习不进步只能~自己不努力。You have only yourself to blame for making no progress in your studies. ⑤不好, 劣, 坏 no good; poor: 今年庄稼长得真不~。The crops are doing fine this year. ⑥留在某处不肯离开 to drag out one's stay (beyond what is necessary or welcome); to hang on where one does not belong: ~着不走 to hang on and refuse to leave | 每天~在家里, 什么也不干 to be at home everyday with nothing accomplished

濑 lài ㄌㄞˋ 流得很急的水 swift current; rapids

癞 lài ㄌㄞˋ ①癞病, 即麻风 (i. e. 麻风) leprosy ②像生了癣的 like favus of the scalp 1 因生癣疥等皮肤病而毛发脱落的 loss of hair for favus of the scalp: ~狗 mangy dog;

loathsome creature 2 表皮凹凸不平或有斑点的 (of the outer skin) uneven or with freckles: ~蛤蟆 toad | ~瓜 bitter gourd (Momordica charantia)

籁 lài ㄌㄞˋ 古代的一种箫 lai, an ancient musical pipe ⑤ extension 孔穴里发出的声音, 泛指声音 sound emitting from a hole; (in a broad sense) sound; noise: 万~俱寂。All is quiet and still.

兰 lán ㄌㄢˊ

兰 (蘭) lán ㄌㄢˊ 植物名。name of a plant 1 兰花, 常绿多年生草本植物, 丛生, 叶子细长, 花味清香。有草兰、建兰等多种 orchid (Orchidaceae) 2 兰草, 多年生草本植物, 叶子卵形, 边缘有锯齿。有香气, 秋末开花, 可供观赏 fragrant thoroughwort (Eupatorium fortunei)

拦 (攔) lán ㄌㄢˊ 遮拦, 阻挡, 阻止 to block; to bar; to hold back (㊦ doublet 一挡 to block; to obstruct | 阻—to bar the way; to stop; to block): ~住他, 不要让他进来。Stop him. Don't let him in.

栏 (欄) lán ㄌㄢˊ ①遮拦的东西 fence; railing; balustrade: 木~ wooden fence; 花~ railing with carved patterns [栏杆] 用竹、木、金属或石头等制成的遮拦物, 也作“阑干” (also written as 阑干) railing; banisters;

balustrade: 桥~~railing of a bridge ② 养家畜的圈 (juàn) pen; shed; barn: 牛~cattle pen; cowshed ③ 书刊报章在每版或每页上用线条或空白分成的各个部分 column (in a newspaper or magazine); 新闻~news column | 广告~advertisement (or ad) column | 每页分两~。Each page has two columns. ④ 表格中分项的格子 column (of a form): 前三~first three columns | 备注~remarks column ⑤ 专门用来张贴布告、报纸等的地方 board (for putting up notices or newspapers); billboard: 报~newspaper board | 宣传~bulletin board

岚 lán ㄌㄢˊ 山中的雾气 mountain haze (or mist)

婪 lán ㄌㄢˊ 贪爱财物 avaricious; greedy (㊦ doublet 贪~avaricious; greedy; rapacious): 贪~成性 to be avaricious by nature

阑 lán ㄌㄢˊ ① 同“栏①” same as 栏① [阑干] 1 纵横交错, 参差错落 crisscross; across: 星斗~~(the sky is) dotted with stars 2 同“栏杆” same as 栏杆 ② 同“拦” same as 拦 ③ 尽, 晚 (of time) drawing to an end; late: 夜~人静. All is quiet in the dead of night. [阑珊] 衰落, 衰残 drawing to an end; waning

[阑入] 进入不应进去的地方, 混进 to enter a place that is forbidden to one; to trespass

谰 lán ㄌㄢˊ 抵赖, 诬陷 to calumniate; to slander; to malign: 驳斥侵略者的无耻~言 to refute the invaders' audacious slander

澜 lán ㄌㄢˊ 大波浪, 波浪 billows; waves (㊦ doublet 波~huge waves; billows): 力挽狂~to exert one's utmost to stem a raging tide - to save a desperate situation | 推波助~to make a stormy sea stormier; to add fuel to the flames

斓 lán ㄌㄢˊ 见18页“斑”字条 “斑斓”(bān-) see 斑斓 on p18

镧 lán ㄌㄢˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 La, 银白色, 有延展性, 在空气中燃烧发光。可制合金, 又可做催化剂 lanthanum (La)

褙 lán ㄌㄢˊ 古代一种上下衣相连的服装 lan, an ancient Chinese costume with upper and lower garments connected together

蓝 (藍) lán ㄌㄢˊ ① 蓼(liǎo) 蓝, 一年生草本植物, 秋季开花, 花落后结三棱形小果。从叶子提制的靛青可做染料, 叶可入药 indigo plant (Polygonum tinctorium) ② 用靛青染成的颜色, 像晴天天空那样的颜色 azure; blue [蓝本] 著作所根据的原本 chief source of writing; original version of a book [蓝领] 一般指从事生产、维修等体力劳动的工人 blue-collar worker

褴(褴) lán ㄌㄢˊ [褴褛] (* 蓝缕)(-lǚ) 衣服破烂 ragged; shabby; tattered

篮(籃) lán ㄌㄢˊ (-子、-儿) 用藤、竹、柳条等编的盛(chéng)东西的器具,上面有提梁 basket; 菜~子 vegetable basket; shopping basket | 网~netting basket

览(覽) lǎn ㄌㄢˇ 看, 阅 to look at; to read (㊦ doublet 阅—to read): 游~ to go sightseeing; to tour; to visit | 博~群书 to read all kinds of books; to read widely | 一~表 table; schedule; chart

揽(攬、** 攬) lǎn ㄌㄢˇ ①把持 to grasp; to monopolize; 大权独~ to arrogate all authority to oneself ②拉到自己这方面或自己身上来 to take on; to take upon oneself; to canvass; 包~ to take on entirely; to undertake the whole thing | ~生意 to canvass for business orders; to solicit business | 推功~过 to owe one's achievements to others but take the blame on oneself ③搂, 捫 to pull (or take) into one's arms; to fasten with a rope, etc; 母亲把孩子~在怀里。The mother clasped the child to her bosom. | 用绳子把柴火~上点儿。Tie the firewood with a rope.

缆(纜) lǎn ㄌㄢˇ ①系船用 mooring rope; hawser; cable

(㊦ doublet 一绳 thick rope; cable): 解~(开船) to cast off; to cast loose ④ extension 许多股绞成的粗绳 thick rope; cable: 钢~steel cable; wire rope [电缆] 用于电信或电力输送的导线,通常由一束相互绝缘的金属导线构成 power cable; cable ②用绳子拴(船) to fasten (a boat) with a rope (or cable): ~舟 to moor a boat

榄(欖) lǎn ㄌㄢˇ 见 217 页 “橄”字条“橄榄”(gǎn—) see 橄榄 on p217

罟 lǎn ㄌㄢˇ ①捕鱼或捞水草、河泥的工具 lan, a kind of rectangular net used for fishing, collecting water weeds, or dredging up river sludge, etc ②用罟捞 to dredge up with lan: ~河泥肥田 to dredge up sludge from a river for fertilizer

潋(** 灩) lǎn ㄌㄢˇ ①把柿石灰水里泡几天,去掉涩味 to soak a persimmon in hot water (or limewater) to take away its harsh, puckery taste ②用盐腌(菜),除去生味 to cure (fresh vegetables) in salt

壅 lǎn ㄌㄢˇ [坎壅] 困顿,不得志 in straits; full of frustrations; unsuccessful (in one's career)

懒(* 嬾) lǎn ㄌㄢˇ ①怠惰,不喜欢工作 lazy; indolent; slothful (㊦ doublet 一惰 lazy; indolent): ~汉 lazybones; sluggard; idler | 好

吃～做要不得。 *One must never be gluttonous and lazy.* [懒得] (—de) 不愿意, 厌烦 not to feel like; to be tired of; 我都～说了。 *I'm in no mood to talk about it.* ② 疲惫, 困乏 sluggish; languid; listless; 浑身发～ to feel sluggish (or languid) all over

烂 (爛) làn ㄌㄢˋ ① 因过熟而变得松软 soft; pappy; mushy: 稀粥～饭 *thin gruel and pulpy rice* | 蚕豆煮得真～。 *How mushy the broad beans have been boiled!* ⑤ **extension** 程度极深的 thoroughly; utterly: 台词背得～熟 to learn one's lines thoroughly (or off pat) ② 东西腐坏 rot; fester; decay (㊦ **doublet** 腐—rot; decompose): 桃和葡萄容易～。 *Peaches and grapes are perishable.* ㊦ **figurative** 崩溃, 败坏 corrupt; rotten; 敌人一天天～下去, 我们一天天好起来。 *The enemy is deteriorating day by day, while we are getting better and better.* ③ 破碎 worn-out; tattered (㊦ **doublet** 破—tattered; ragged; shabby): 破铜～铁 *scrap iron and copper* | ～纸 *scrap paper* | 衣服穿～了。 *The clothes are worn-out.* ④ 头绪乱 messy; chaotic; disordered: ～摊子 *shambles*; *awful mess*

[烂漫] (*烂漫、*烂熳) ① 色彩鲜明美丽 bright-coloured; brilliant: 山花～～。 *The mountain flowers are in full bloom.* ②

坦率自然, 毫不做作 unaffected; natural: 天真～～ innocent and naive; simple and unaffected

滥 (濫) làn ㄌㄢˋ ① 流水漫溢 to overflow; to flood; to inundate: 解放前黄河时常泛～。 *The Huanghe River often overflowed before 1949.* [滥觞] (—shāng) ㊦ **transfer** 事物的起源 origin; beginning ② 不加选择, 不加节制 indiscriminate; without restraint; excessive: ～交朋友 to make friends indiscriminately and excessively | ～用 to abuse; to misuse; to use indiscriminately | 宁缺毋～ rather go without than have sth shoddy; to put quality before quantity ⑤ **extension** 浮泛不合实际 impractical; non-practical; hackneyed: 陈词～调 *hackneyed and stereotyped expressions; stereotyped phrase*

LANG

ㄌㄢˊ

唧 lāng ㄌㄢˊ 见 129 页“当”字条“当唧”(dāng—) see 当唧 on p129

郎 láng ㄌㄢˊ ① 对年轻男子的称呼 (term of address for a young man): ～才女貌 a talented man and a beautiful woman — perfect match ⑦ **extension** 对某种人的称呼 (term of address for one's status): 货～ itinerant pedlar; migrant vendor | 放牛～ cowboy ② 女子

称情人或丈夫 (used by a woman in addressing her husband or lover) *darling*: 情~ *my love; lover* | ~君 *my darling; husband* ③ 古代官名 official title in ancient China: 侍~ *vice-minister* [郎中] ① <方 *dialect*> 医生 *physician trained in herbal medicine; doctor* ② 古官名 official title in ancient China ④ 姓 Lang, a surname

⊖ lǎng 见418页 see p418

廊 láng ㄌㄤˊ ① (一子) 走廊, 有顶的过道 *porch; corridor; veranda*: 游~ *covered corridor; veranda* | 长~ *long corridor; gallery; arcade* ② (一子) 廊檐, 房屋前檐伸出的部分, 可避风雨, 遮太阳 *eaves of a veranda*

螂 láng ㄌㄤˊ [螂嬛] (一 huán) 即琅嬛, 神话中天帝藏书的地方 (i. e. 琅嬛) (in mythology) the library of the Lord of Heaven

榔 láng ㄌㄤˊ [榔头] (一 tou) 锤子 *hammer*

[榔槌] (一 kang) 器物长 (cháng)、大、笨重, 用起来不方便 *bulky; cumbersome; unwieldy*

榔 láng ㄌㄤˊ [榔头] 旧同“榔头” same as 榔头 in former times

螂 (* 娘) láng ㄌㄤˊ 见732页“螳”字条“螳螂” (táng—); 598页“蛻”字条“蛻螂” (qiāng—); 956页“蟑”字条“蟑螂” (zhāng—); 480页“蚂”字条“蚂螂” (mālang) see 螳螂 on p732, 蛻螂 on p598,

蟑螂 on p956, and 蚂螂 on p480

狼 láng ㄌㄤˊ 一种野兽, 很像狗, 嘴尖, 耳直立, 尾下垂, 毛黄灰或黄褐色。性狡猾凶狠, 昼伏夜出, 能伤害人畜 *wolf (Canis lupus)* [狼狈] ① 倒霉或受窘的样子 in a difficult position; in a tight corner: ~ ~ 不堪 in an extremely awkward situation; in dire straits ② 勾结起来 (共同做坏事) to collude to do sth evil; ~ ~ 为奸 to act in collusion (or cahoots) with each other [狼烟] 古代报警的烽火, 据说用狼粪燃烧 the smoke of wolves' dung burnt at border posts in ancient China to signal alarm ㊦ *figurative* 战火 flames of war; war: ~ ~ 四起 smoke of war rising from all sides; war alarms raised everywhere

闾 ⊖ lǎng ㄌㄤˊ 见384页“闾”字条“闾闾” (kāng—) see 闾闾 on p384

⊖ lǎng 见418页 see p418

琅 (* 瑯) láng ㄌㄤˊ ① 一种玉 a kind of jade [琅玕] (一 gān) 像珠子的美石 pearl-like stone [琅琅] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 金石相击的声音或响亮的读书声 tinkling (or jingling) sound or sound of reading aloud; 书声 ~ ~ ringing sound of reading aloud ② 洁白 spotlessly (or pure) white

银 láng ㄌㄤˊ [银铛] (一 dāng) ① 铁锁链 iron chains ② 形容金属撞击的声音

clanking (or clanging) sound

粮 lǎng ㄌㄤˇ 古书上指狼尾草 (in ancient Chinese texts) Chinese pennisetum (*Pennisetum alopecuroides*)

朗 lǎng ㄌㄤˇ ①明朗, 明亮, 光线充足 light; bright; 晴 ~ fine; sunny | 豁 (huò) 然开 ~ to be suddenly enlightened; to open up with a flash of understanding | 天 ~ 气清. The sky is clear and the air is fresh. ②声音清楚、响亮 (of voice) loud and clear; ~ 诵 to recite in elocution; to declaim | ~ 读 to read aloud; to read loudly and clearly

朗 (* 望) lǎng ㄌㄤˇ [元朗] 地名, 在香港. 今作“元朗” (now written as 元朗) Yuanlang (or Yuen Long), a place in Hong Kong

栗 lǎng ㄌㄤˇ [栗梨] 地名, 在湖南省长沙县 Langli, a place in Changsha County, Hunan Province

琅 lǎng ㄌㄤˇ 明朗 bright and clear

郎 ㄌㄤˊ [屎壳郎] (—ke—) 见 598 页“蜣”字条 “蜣螂” (qiāngláng) see 蜣螂 on p598

⊖ lǎng 见 416 页 see p416

垠 lǎng ㄌㄤˊ 见 402 页“圻”字条 “圻垠” (kuàng—) see 圻垠 on p402

莠 lǎng ㄌㄤˇ [莠荍] (—dàng) 多年生草本植物, 开黄褐色微紫的花, 全株有黏性腺毛, 并有特殊臭味。有毒。根、茎、

叶可入药 (black) henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)

岚 lǎng ㄌㄤˇ [岚山] 地名, 在湖南省新宁 Langshan, a place in Xinning, Hunan Province

阆 ㄌㄤˊ [阆中] 地名, 在四川省 Langzhong, a place in Sichuan Province

⊖ lǎng 见 417 页 see p417

浪 làng ㄌㄤˋ ①大波 wave; billow; breaker (㊦ doublet 波—wave): 海 ~ 打在岩石上 The sea waves crash against the rocks. ②像波浪起伏的东西 sth undulating like waves: 声 ~ clamour; din | 麦 ~ rippling wheat ③放纵 unrestrained; dissolute; ~ 游 to roam (or stroll) about aimlessly | ~ 费 to waste; to squander; to be extravagant

蒯 làng ㄌㄤˋ [宁蒗] (níng—) 彝族自治县, 在云南省 Ninglang, Yi Autonomous County, in Yunnan Province

ㄌㄠˊ

捞 (撈) lāo ㄌㄠˊ ①从液体里面取东西 to scoop up sth from liquid; to drag (or fish) for; ~ 鱼 to fish with a net; to net fish | ~ 面 to strain noodles out of water | 打 ~ to take out of the water; to salvage ②用不正当的手段取得 to get by improper means; to wangle; ~ 一把 to reap handsome profit; to rake in

profits

劳(勞) láo ㄌㄠˊ ① 劳动, 人类创造物质或精神财富的活动 work; labour; 按~分配 *distribution according to work; to each according to his work* | 不~而获 *to reap without sowing; to profit by other people's toil* ② 疲劳, 辛苦 fatigue; toil: 任~任怨 *to work hard and not be upset by any criticism; to bear the burden of office without complaint* ③ 烦劳 (polite term used when asking a favour of sb) to put sb to the trouble of [劳驾] 请人帮助的客气话 excuse me; may I trouble you; ~~开门。 *May I trouble you to open the door?* ④ 慰劳, 用言语或实物慰问 to bring gifts to, or send one's best wishes to, in recognition of services rendered; to reward; ~军 *to bring greetings and gifts to army units; to cheer up troops with gifts* ⑤ 功勋 meritorious deed; service; exploit; 汗马之~ *distinctions won in battle; war exploits*

唠(嘮) ㊶ láo ㄌㄠˊ [唠叨] (-dao) 没完没了地说, 絮叨 to be garrulous; to be talkative; to chatter: 人老了就爱~~。 *As one grows old, one tends to be garrulous.*

㊷ lào 见421页 see p421

崂(嶗) láo ㄌㄠˊ 崂山, 山名, 在山东省青岛。也作“劳山” (also written as 劳山) Laoshan Mountain, in

Qingdao, Shandong Province

镭(鎔) láo ㄌㄠˊ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 *Lr*) lawrencium (*Lr*)

癆(癆) láo ㄌㄠˊ 癆病, 中医指结核病, 通常多指肺结核 *consumptive disease; consumption; tuberculosis; TB*

牢 láo ㄌㄠˊ ① 养牲畜的圈 (juàn) animal enclosure; pen; fold: 亡羊补~ (喻事后补救) *to mend the fold after a sheep is lost — Better late than never.* ② **transfer** 古代称做祭品的牲畜 (in ancient China) sacrificial animal; sacrifice; 太~ (牛) *sacrificial ox* | 少~ (羊) *sacrificial sheep* ③ 监禁犯人的地方 prison; jail (㊸ **doublet** 监 — prison; jail; cage): 坐~ *to be in jail; to be imprisoned* ④ 结实, 坚固 firm; fast; durable; ~不可破 *too strong to be broken; unbreakable; indestructible* | ~记党的教导 *to keep firmly in mind the Party's instructions*

[牢骚] (-sao) 烦闷不满的情绪 complaint; grumble; discontent; 发~~ *to grumble; to repine; to croak; to grouch*

醪 láo ㄌㄠˊ ① 浊酒 wine with dregs; undecanted wine [醪糟] 江米酒 fermented glutinous rice; glutinous rice wine

② 醇(chún)酒 mellow wine

老 lǎo ㄌㄠˇ ① 年岁大, 时间长 (of age) old; (of time) long 1 跟“少”、“幼”相对 (the

opposite of 少, or 幼) old; ~人 *old man or woman*; the aged 敬辞 *polite*: 吴 ~ *revered old Wu* | 范 ~ *revered old Fan* 2 陈旧的 old; dated; antiquated: ~房子 *old house* 3 经历长, 有经验 seasoned; experienced; veteran: ~手 *old hand*; *veteran* | ~干部 *veteran cadre* 4 跟“嫩”相对 (the opposite of 嫩) overgrown; tough: ~笋 *overgrown bamboo shoots* | 菠菜 ~了。 *The spinach is overgrown.* | ~绿 dark green 5 副词 *adverb*, 长久 for a long time; long: ~没见面了 *haven't seen sb for a long time*; *long time no see* 6 副词 *adverb*, 经常, 总是 often; regularly; always: 人家怎么 ~能提前完成任务呢? *Why can they always fulfil their tasks ahead of time?* 7 原来的 original; former; same: ~家 *old home*; *native place* | ~脾气 *same old temperament* | ~地方 *same old place* 2 副词 *adverb*, 极, 很 extremely; very: ~早 *very early* | ~远 *very far away* 3 排行 (háng) 在末了的 last born; youngest: ~儿子 *youngest son* | ~妹子 *youngest sister* 4 词头 *prefix* 1 加在称呼上 (used before the address): ~弟 *young man*; *young fellow* | ~师 *teacher* | ~张 *Lao Zhang* 2 加在兄弟姊妹次序上 (used to denote seniority between sisters and brothers): ~大 *number one (in order of seniority)*; *eldest child (in a fam-*

ily); *the eldest* | ~二 *number two*; *the second eldest* 3 加在某些动植物名词上 (used before names of some animals and plants): ~虎 *tiger* | ~鼠 *mouse*; *rat* | ~玉米 *maize*; *corn*

佬 *lǎo ㄌㄠˇ* 成年男子 (含轻视意 derogatory) man; guy; fellow: 阔 ~ *rich guy*; *moneybags* | 乡巴 ~ *country bumpkin*; *clodhopper*

老 *lǎo ㄌㄠˇ* [老浓溪] 水名, 在台湾省 Laonongxi River, in Taiwan Province

姥 *lǎo ㄌㄠˇ* [姥姥] [老老] (-lao) 1 外祖母 (maternal) grandmother; (maternal) grandma 2 旧时接生的女人 (in former times) midwife

⊖ mǔ 见 518 页 see p518

佬 *lǎo ㄌㄠˇ* 见 386 页 “拷” 字条 “拷佬” (kǎo -) see 拷佬 on p386

铑 *lǎo ㄌㄠˇ* 一种金属元素, 符号 Rh, 银白色, 质地很坚硬, 不受酸的侵蚀, 用于制催化剂。铂铑合金可制热电偶 rhodium (Rh)

潦 *lǎo ㄌㄠˇ* 1 雨水大 heavy rains 2 路上的流水, 积水 running water or water puddles on the road

⊖ liáo 见 445 页 see p445

络 *lào ㄌㄠˋ* 同“络” ①, 用于一些口语词 (used in some colloquial Chinese) same as 络 ① [络子] (-zi) 1 用线绳结成的网状袋子 string bag 2 绕线等的器具 spindle

⊖ luò 见 478 页 see p478

烙 ⊖ lào ㄌㄠˋ ①用器物烫、熨 to brand; to iron: ~ 铁 (tie) flatiron; iron | ~ 衣服 to iron clothes [烙印]在器物上烧成的做标记的印文 brand ② figurative 不易磨灭的痕迹 indelible mark; brand: 时代 ~ ~ mark of the times ③放在器物上烤熟 to bake in a pan: ~ 饼 to bake a round pancake

⊖ luò 见478页 see p478

落 ⊖ lào ㄌㄠˋ 同“落⊖”，用于一些口语词，如“落炕”、“落枕”等 (used in some colloquial Chinese such as 落炕, 落枕) same as 落⊖

⊖ luò 见478页 see p478

⊖ là 见410页 see p410

酪 lào ㄌㄠˋ ①用动物的乳汁做成的半凝固食品 junket; 奶 ~ cheese ②用果实做的糊状食品 fruit jelly: 杏仁 ~ almond jelly; apricot kernel cream | 核桃 ~ walnut cream (or paste)

唠(唠) ⊖ lào ㄌㄠˋ 〈方 dialect〉说话，闲谈 to talk; to say; to chat: 来，咱们 ~ ~ ~。Now, let's have a chat.

⊖ láo 见419页 see p419

涝(涝) lào ㄌㄠˋ 雨水过多，被水淹，跟“旱”相对 (the opposite of 旱) waterlogging: 防旱防 ~ to take precautions against drought and waterlogging; to prevent both drought and waterlogging

耨(耨) lào ㄌㄠˋ ①用荆条等编成的一种农具，功用和耙(bà)相似。也叫“耨”(mò)、“盖”或“盖擦”(also called 耨, 盖 or 盖擦) lao, farm tool made from twigs of the chaste tree; leveller, similar to 耙 in use ②用耨平整土地 to level land with a lao

廖 lào ㄌㄠˋ 姓 Lao, a surname

LE

ㄌㄜˊ

肋 ⊖ lē ㄌㄜˊ [肋肋] (—de) (—te) (又 also lèi) 衣裳肥大，不整洁 (of clothes) sloppy and untidy: 瞧你穿得这个 ~ ~! Look! How sloppy you are!

⊖ lèi 见425页 see p425

仂 lè ㄌㄜˋ 〈古 archaism〉余数 remainder

叻 lè ㄌㄜˋ [石叻] 我国侨民称新加坡。也叫“叻埠” (also called 叻埠) Singapore, as referred to by overseas Chinese

泐 lè ㄌㄜˋ ①石头被水冲击而成的纹理 veins in stones ②同“勒⊖④” same as 勒⊖④: 手 ~ (亲手写, 旧时书信用语) (term for letters in former times) to write in one's own hand

笱 lè ㄌㄜˋ ①竹根儿 bamboo root ②一种竹子 a kind of bamboo

勒 ⊖ lè ㄌㄜˋ ①套在牲畜头上带嚼子的笼头 headstall; halter ②收住缰绳不使前进 to rein in: 悬崖 ~ 马 to rein in at

the brink of the precipice — to wake up to danger at the last moment ③ 强制 to force; to compel; to coerce; ~令 to compel (by legal authority) | ~索 to extort; to blackmail ④ 刻 to carve; to engrave; to inscribe: ~石 to carve (or engrave) on a stone | ~碑 to carve (or inscribe) on a stone tablet

⑤ lēi 见 423 页 see p423

籐 lè ㄌㄜˊ [籐竹] 一种竹子 a kind of bamboo

鰱 lè ㄌㄜˊ 鰱鱼, 又叫“鲢鱼”或“曹白鱼”。背青灰色, 腹银白色 (also called 鲢鱼 or 曹白鱼) Chinese herring

乐(樂) ① lè ㄌㄜˋ ① 快乐, 欢喜, 快活 happy; cheerful; joyful; ~趣 delight; pleasure; joy | ~事 pleasure; delight | ~而忘返 to enjoy oneself so much that one doesn't want to depart; to have a good time and forget all about going home ② 乐于 to be glad to; to find pleasure in; to enjoy: ~此不疲 to take delight in doing sth and never get tired of it; always enjoy it [乐得] 正好, 正合心愿 readily take the opportunity to; to be happy to have the chance to; to be only too glad to: ~~这样做 to be only too glad to do so ③ (一子、一儿) 使人快乐的事情 pleasure; delight; fun: 取~ to seek pleasure; to enjoy (or amuse) oneself; to make merry | 逗~儿 to try to make people

laugh; to provoke laughter; to amuse ④ 笑 to laugh; to be amused: 可~ funny; amusing | 把一屋子人都逗~了。Everyone in the room was greatly amused. | 你~什么? What are you laughing at? ⑤ 姓 Le, a surname

⑥ yuè 见 929 页 see p929

了 ① le ㄌㄜˊ 助词 auxiliary

① 放在动词或形容词后, 表示动作或变化已经完成 (used after verbs or adjectives to denote the completion of an action or a change): 买~一本书 to have bought a book | 水位低~两尺。The waterline is two chi lower. ② 用在句子末尾或句中停顿的地方, 表示变化或出现新的情况 (used at the end of a sentence or in the middle where there is a pause to express a happening or a new situation) ① 指明已经出现或将要出现某种情况 (used to denote that sth has happened or will happen): 下雨~。It's raining. | 明天就是星期日~。It's Sunday tomorrow. ② 认识、想法、主张、行动等有变化 (used to denote a change in knowledge, thoughts, stand or action): 我现在明白他的意思~。I now understand what he means. | 他今年暑假不回家~。He won't go home this summer vacation. | 我本来没打算去, 后来还是去~。I didn't intend to go at first, but later I went there anyway. ③ 随假设的条件

转移 (use to denote changing with the given condition): 你早来一天就见着他～。You could have seen him if you had come here one day earlier. 4 催促或劝止 (used to urge or to persuade): 走～, 走～, 不能再等～! Let's go. We can't wait any longer. | 算～, 不要老说这些事～! That's enough! Talk no more about it.

⊙ liǎo 见446页 see p446

饒 le · ㄌㄠˊ 见271页“饒”字条 “饒饒”(hé—) see 饒饒 on p271

ㄌㄠˊ

勒 ⊙ lēi ㄌㄠˊ 用绳子等捆住或套住, 再用力拉紧 to tie (or strap) sth tightly: ～紧点, 免得散(sǎn)了。Fasten them tightly lest they should get loose.

⊙ lè 见421页 see p421

累 (纍) ⊙ léi ㄌㄠˊ ① 连缀或捆 to join together or tie up [累累] 连续成串 clusters of; heaps of: 果实～～fruit growing in close clusters; fruit hanging heavy on the trees [累赘](—zhuì) 多余的负担, 麻烦 burdensome; cumbersome; troublesome: 这事多～～。What a troublesome matter! ② 绳索 rope ③ 缠绕 to bind; to wind

⊙ lěi 见424页 see p424

⊙ lèi 见425页 see p425

嫫 léi ㄌㄠˊ [嫫祖] 人名, 传说是黄帝的妃, 发明了养蚕

Leizu, legendary wife of Yellow Emperor, who invented sericulture

縲 léi ㄌㄠˊ [縲继](—xiè) 捆绑犯人的绳索。借指牢狱 rope for binding prisoners; prison

雷 léi ㄌㄠˊ ① 云层放电时发出的强大声音 thunder: 打～ to thunder | 春～ spring thunder [雷霆] 震耳的雷声 thunderclap; thunderbolt ②

figurative 怒气或威力 thunder-like power (or rage) great wrath: 大发～～ to fly into a rage (or temper) | ～～万钧 as powerful as a thunderbolt; powerful thunderbolt [雷同] 打雷时, 许多东西同时响应 to echo with thunder ③ **figurative** 随声附和, 不该相同而相同 echoing what others have said

② 军事上用的爆炸武器 mine: 地～(land) mine | 鱼～torpedo [雷达](外 loanword) 利用无线电波的反射原理制成的探测装置。广泛应用在军事、航空、航海、气象等方面 radar (radio detection and ranging)

擂 ⊙ léi ㄌㄠˊ ① 研磨 to grind; to pestle; to pound: ～钵(研东西的钵)mortar ② 打 to hit; to beat: ～鼓 to beat a drum | 自吹自～(喻自我吹嘘) to blow one's own trumpet (or horn) — to boast oneself; to boast smugly

⊙ lèi 见425页 see p425

橧 léi ㄌㄠˊ 滚木, 古代守城用的圆柱形的大木头, 从城上推下打击攻城的人 rolling

logs

礮 lèi ㄌㄟˋ 礮石, 古代守城用的石头, 从城上推下打击攻城的人 (used by defenders of a besieged city) stone missiles; large stones

镭 lèi ㄌㄟˋ 一种放射性元素, 符号 Ra, 银白色, 有光泽, 质软, 能慢慢地蜕变成氦和氢, 最后变成铅。医学上用镭来治癌症和皮肤病 radium (Ra)

羸 lèi ㄌㄟˋ 瘦 thin; skinny; emaciated; 身体~弱 thin and weak; frail

壘 lèi ㄌㄟˋ 古代一种形状像壶的盛(chéng)酒的器具 ancient urn-shaped wine-vessel

耒 lěi ㄌㄟˇ 古代称犁上的木把(bà) wooden handle of an ancient plough [耒耜](—sì) 古代指耕地用的农具 (in ancient China) plough-like farm tool

诔 lěi ㄌㄟˇ ① 古时叙述死者生平, 表示哀悼的文章 (in ancient China) funeral eulogy; elegy; dirge ② 做诔 to pronounce a eulogy over the dead

垒(壘) lěi ㄌㄟˇ ① 古代军中作防守用的墙壁 rampart; 两军对~ two armies confronting each other on the battlefield; two armies pitted against each other | 深沟高~ deep trenches and high ramparts; strong defence ② 把砖、石等重叠砌起来 to build by piling up bricks, stones, etc.; ~墙 to build a wall | 把井口~高一些 to build the mouth of the well a bit higher

累(① 累) lěi ㄌㄟˇ ① 重叠, 堆积 to pile up; to accumulate; to gather: 危如~卵 as precarious as a pile of eggs; in imminent danger | 积年~月 month after month and year after year; for months and years [累累] 1 屡屡 again and again; many times 2 形容累积得多 innumerable; countless: 罪行~~ to commit countless crimes; to have a long criminal history [累进] 照原数目多少而递增, 如 2、4、8、16 等, 原数越大, 增加的数也越大 progression: ~~率 graduated rates | ~~税 progressive tax ② 连累 to implicate; to involve; ~及 to implicate; to involve; to drag in | 受~ to get involved (or be implicated) on account of sb else | 牵~ to implicate; to involve (in trouble) | ~你操心。Sorry to get you involved in the trouble. or Sorry to cause you worry.

⊖ lèi 见 425 页 see p425

⊕ lèi 见 423 页 see p423

磊 lěi ㄌㄟˇ 石头多 heaps of stones; (of stones) innumerable

[磊落] 心地光明坦白 open and upright

蕾 lěi ㄌㄟˇ 花骨朵, 含苞未放的花 flower bud; bud; 蓓~bud | 花~(flower) bud

儡 lěi ㄌㄟˇ 见 405 页“傀”字条 “傀儡”(kuǐ—) see 傀儡 on p405

肋 ① lèi ㄌㄟ 胸部的两旁
rib; costal region: 两～
both sides of the chest | ～骨 rib;
costa

② lē 见421页 see p421

泪(*淚) lèi ㄌㄟ 眼泪
tear; teardrop

类(類) lèi ㄌㄟ ①种, 好多
kind; type; class (㊦ *doublet* 种
—kind; variety; category): 分
～to *classify*; to *categorize* | ～
型 *type*; *category*; *kind* | 以此
～推 to *infer on the analogy of*
this; to *deduce the rest from*
this ②类似, 好像 to *resemble*;
to *be similar to*: 画虎～犬 to
try to draw a tiger but end up
with the likeness of a dog — to
attempt sth overambitious and
end in failure ③大率 *general-*
ly; *roughly*: ～多如此。It is
generally the case.

颞 lèi ㄌㄟ 缺点, 毛病 defect;
shortcoming; fault

累 ① lèi ㄌㄟ ①疲乏, 过劳
tired; weary; fatigued: 我
今天～了! I'm *tired today.* ②
使疲劳 to *tire*; to *fatigue*; to
weary; to *strain*: 别～着他。
Don't *get him worn out.*

② lěi 见424页 see p424

③ léi 见423页 see p423

酹 lèi ㄌㄟ 把酒洒在地上表示
祭奠 to *pour a libation*; to
offer libation to

擂 ① lèi ㄌㄟ 擂台, 古时候比
武的台子 (in ancient Chi-
na) platform for martial con-

tests; arena: 摆～to *set up a*
stage for contest and invite
challengers; to *take on chal-*
lengers (or comers) one by one |
打～to *accept the challenge to*
join in a contest for supremacy
in martial arts; to *join in an*
open competition (or contest)

② léi 见423页 see p423

喽 lei ㄌㄟ 助词 *auxiliary*,
跟“喽”(lou)相似 similar
to the usage of 喽: 雨不下了,
走～! It has *stopped raining.*
Let's go!

LENG

ㄌㄥ

垆 léng ㄌㄥ 田地边上的坡
子。也叫“地垆”(also
called 地垆) slope of an edge of
a field

楞 léng ㄌㄥ 同“棱”same as
棱

峻 léng ㄌㄥ líng ㄌㄩㄥ (又
also líng) [峻 嶙] (—
céng)形容山高 (of mountains)
high

棱(*稜) ① léng ㄌㄥ (—
子, —儿) ①物体
上不同方向的两个平面接连的
部分 *arris*; *edge*: 见～见角 *an-*
gular ②物体表面上的条状突
起部分 *corrugation*; *ridge*: 瓦
～rows of *tiles on a roof* | 搓板
的～儿 *ridges of a washboard*

② líng 见455页 see p455

冷 lěng ㄌㄥ ①温度低, 跟
“热”相对 (the opposite of
热) cold; chilly (㊦ *doublet* 寒

—cold; frigid): 昨天下了雪, 今天真～。It's really cold today for it snowed yesterday. ② 寂静, 不热闹 unfrequented; deserted; out-of-the-way: ～清清 cold and cheerless; quiet and deserted; desolate | ～落 unfrequented; desolate; deserted ③ 生僻, 少见的 strange; rare; unpopular (㊦ **doublet** —僻 rare; unfamiliar): ～字 rarely used word; unfamiliar word | ～货 (不流行或不畅销的货物) unpopular (or unattractive) goods; dull goods; unsalable goods ④ 不热情, 不温和 cold in manner; frosty; icy: ～脸子 cold face (or expression); frosty look | ～言～语 sarcastic comments; ironical remarks | ～酷无情 unfeeling; cold-hearted; ruthless [冷静] 不感情用事 sober; calm; unruffled: 头脑应该～～。One should be cool-headed. [冷笑] 含有轻蔑、讥讽的笑 sarcastic smile (or grin); sneer ⑤ 突然, 意料以外的 unexpected; sudden; shot from hiding: ～不防 without warning; suddenly; unexpectedly | ～枪 gun shot from hiding; sniper's shot

陵 lèng ㄌㄥˊ [长陵] 地名, 在江西省新建 Changleng, a place in Xinjian, Jiangxi Province

陵 lèng ㄌㄥˊ [陵睁] (—zheng) 眼睛发直, 发愣 to stare blankly; to be in a daze;

to be stupefied

愣 lèng ㄌㄥˊ ① 呆, 失神 dumbfounded; stupefied; distracted: 两眼发～ to stare blankly | 吓得他一～。He was paralyzed with fear. ② 鲁莽, 说话做事不考虑对不对 rash; blunt; brusque: ～头～脑 rash; impetuous; reckless | 他说话做事太～。He speaks and acts too bluntly. ③ **extension** 蛮, 硬, 不管行得通行不通 forcefully insist on sth without proof or basis; stubbornly; wilfully: ～干 to do things recklessly (or rashly); to persist in going one's own way whatever the cost | 明知不对, 他～那么说。He knew it was wrong, but he still went ahead and said it.

咧

咧 ㄌㄧˊ 咧 [哩哩啦啦] 形容零零散散或断断续续的样子 scattered; sporadic; on and off: 瓶子漏了, ～～～～地洒了一地。The bottle leaked and created a puddle on the floor. | 雨～～～～下了一天。It rained on and off all day.

㊦ li 见 436 页 see p436

㊦ li 见 430 页 see p430

丽 (麗) ㄌㄧˊ ㄌㄧˊ [高丽] ① 我国古族名, 古国名。又称“高句 (gōu) 丽” (also called 高句丽) an ancient ethnic group and state in China ② 朝鲜半岛历史上的王朝, 即王

氏高丽(i. e. 王氏高丽) dynasty in the Korean Peninsula in history [丽水]地名,在浙江省 Lishui, a place in Zhejiang Province

⊙ lì 见434页 see p434

骊 (驪) lí ㄌㄧˊ 纯黑色的马 pure black horse

鹂 (鵲) lí ㄌㄧˊ [黄鹂] 鸟名。羽毛黄色,从眼边到头后部有黑色斑纹。叫的声音很好听。也叫“黄莺”(also called 黄莺) oriole (*Oriolidae*)

鲮 (鱮) lí ㄌㄧˊ 见485页 “鳊”字条“鳊鲮”(mán—) see 鳊鲮 on p485

厘 (* 釐) lí ㄌㄧˊ ①法定计量单位中十进分数单位词头之一,表示 10^{-2} , 符号 c (of measuring units) centi- (c) ②计量单位名,10厘是1分 *li*, measuring unit, ten *li* is one *fen* ③市制长度,1厘约合0.333毫米 traditional unit for length, approximately equal to 0.333 mm ④市制地积,1厘约合6.667平方米 traditional unit for land area, approximately equal to 6.667m² ⑤市制重量,1厘合50毫克 traditional unit for weight, equal to 50 mg ⑥币制,10厘是1分 traditional unit for currency, equal to 0.1 *fen* ⑦利率,年利率(*lǜ*)一厘按百分之一计,月利率一厘按千分之一计 traditional unit for interest, equal to 1% annual interest or 0.1%

monthly interest ⑧治理,整理 to put in order; to administer; to regulate; ~正 to make corrections; to correct; to revise | ~定 to collate and stipulate (rules and regulations, etc)

喱 lí ㄌㄧˊ 见212页“咖”字条 “咖喱”(gā—) see 咖喱 on p212

狸 lí ㄌㄧˊ (一子)哺乳动物,又叫“山猫”,毛棕黄色,有黑色斑纹。毛皮可制衣物(also called 山猫) leopard cat

离 (離) lí ㄌㄧˊ ①相距,隔开 off; away; from (②doublet 距—to be apart (or away) from; to be at a distance from): 北京~天津一百多公里。Beijing is more than a hundred kilometres from Tianjin. | ~国庆节很近了。National Day is drawing near. or It'll soon be National Day. ②离开,分开,分别 to leave; to part from; to be away from; ~家 to leave home; to depart (or be away) from home | ~婚 to divorce | ~散 (of relatives) to be dispersed; to be scattered about; to be separated from one another [离间](—jiàn)从中挑拨,使人不团结 to sow discord; to play people off against each other; to drive a wedge between [离子]原子或原子团失去或得到电子后叫作离子。失去电子的带正电,叫作正离子或阳离子;得到电子的带负电,叫作负离子或阴离子 ion ③

缺少 without; independent of; 发展工业~不了钢铁。Industry cannot develop without steel. ④ 八卦之一，符号是“三”，代表火 li, one of the Eight Trigrams, its form being 三, representing fire

[离奇] 奇怪的，出乎意料的 strange; odd; fantastic

蔺(蔺) lí 另 [江蔺] 红藻的一种，暗红色，分枝不规则。生在浅海湾中。可用来制造琼脂 Gracilaria confervoides

漓(② 漓) lí 另 ① 见 449 页“淋”字条“淋漓”(lín—) see 淋漓 on p449 ② 漓江，水名，在广西壮族自治区桂林 Lijiang River, in Guilin, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

褙(** 褙) lí 另 古时妇女的佩巾 (in ancient China) woman's veil; 结~(古时指女子出嫁) (of a woman in ancient China) to get married

篱(籬) lí 另 篱笆，用竹、苇、树枝等编成的障蔽物 hedge; fence; 竹~茅舍 thatched cottage with bamboo fence; bamboo hedge and thatched hut

醪 lí 另 味淡的酒 weak (or light) wine

梨(* 梨) lí 另 梨树，落叶乔木，花五瓣，白色。果实叫梨 pear (Pyrus)

犁(* 犁) lí 另 ① 耕地的农具 plough ② 用犁耕 to work with a plough; to plough; 用新式犁~地 to plough the fields with a new type of plough

嫠 lí 另 寡妇 widow; ~妇 widow

黎 lí 另 (又 also chí) 见 89 页 chí see chí on p89

黎 lí 另 众 multitude; host; ~民 the common people; the multitude; the populace | ~庶 the common people; the multitude

[黎明] 天刚亮的时候 dawn; daybreak

[黎族] 我国少数民族，参看附表 (see the appendix) the Li ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

藜(② * 藜) lí 另 ① 一年生草本植物，开黄绿色花，嫩叶可吃。茎长 (zhǎng) 老了可以做拐杖 lamb's quarters (Chenopodium album) [藜藿] 藜和藿都是野菜，泛指粗劣的食物 plain and coarse food ② 见 313 页“蒺”字条“蒺藜”(jí) see 蒺藜 on p313

黧 lí 另 黑里带黄的颜色 dark and sallow

罹 lí 另 ① 遭受灾难或不幸 to suffer from; to meet with; ~难 (nàn) to die in a disaster (or an accident); to be murdered ② 忧患，苦难 suffering; hardship

瓢 ㊦ lí 另 贝壳做的瓢 calabash shell serving as a dipper; dipper: 以～测海(喻见识浅薄) *to measure the water in the sea with a calabash shell — to make an appraisal in the light of limited knowledge*

㊦ lǐ 见431页 see p431

剐 lí 另 割开 to pierce; to cut; to slash

礼(禮) lǐ 另 ①由一定社会的道德观念和风俗习惯形成的为大家共同遵行的仪节 ceremony; rite; ritual: 典～ceremony; celebration | 婚～wedding ceremony; wedding ②表示尊敬的态度或动作 courtesy; etiquette; manners: 敬～to give a salute; to salute | 有～貌 to be courteous; to be polite ③extension 以礼相待 to treat with courtesy; to be courteous to; ～贤下士(of a ruler or a high minister) to treat worthy men with courtesy; to treat scholars and men of virtue with courtesy ④礼物, 用来表示庆贺或敬意 gift; present: 五一献～gift for May Day | 一份～a gift; a present | 大～包 generous present; big packet of gifts

李 lí 另 李(子)树, 落叶乔木, 春天开花, 花白色。果实叫李子, 熟时黄色或紫红色, 可吃 plum (*Prunus*)

里(㊦㊦ 裏、㊦㊦ *裡)

lǐ 另 ①市制长度单位, 1里为150丈, 合500米 li, a tradi-

tional unit of length, equal to 150 zhang, and equivalent to 500 metres ②居住的地方 residence; dwelling place: 故～native place; hometown | 返～to return to one's native place (or hometown); to return home | 同～(现在指同乡) fellow villager, townsman, or provincial ③街坊(古代五家为邻, 五邻为里)(a li was made up of five lin while a lin was made up of five families in ancient China) neighbourhood: 邻～neighbourhood | ～弄 lanes and alleys; neighbourhood ④(一子、一儿)衣物的内层, 跟“表”、“面”相对(the opposite of 表 or 面) lining; inside (of clothing): 衣裳～儿 lining of a garment | 被～underneath side of a quilt | 鞋～子 shoe lining | 箱子～儿 lining of a box (or chest, case, etc) ⑤里面, 内部, 跟“外”相对(the opposite of 外) inner; inside; in: 屋子～inside the room | 手～in one's hands | 碗～in one's bowl | 箱子～面 in (or inside) the suitcase ⑥extension 一定范围以内 within a certain limit (or place): 夜～at night; in the night | 这～here | 哪～where [里手] ⑦(一儿)靠里的一边, 靠左边(of a running vehicle or machine) left-hand side ⑧方 dialect 内行 expert; old hand

俚 lǐ 另 民间的, 通俗的 vulgar; rustic; unrefined: ～歌 rustic (or folk) song | ～语

slang

哩 ㄌǐ ㄌㄧ 也读作 yīnglǐ。英美制长度单位名, 1 哩等于 5 280 呎, 合 1 609 米。现写作“英里”(also yīnglǐ and now written as 英里) mile, a unit of length used in Britain and US, 1 mile equals 5280 feet, or 1609 metres

㊶ li 见 436 页 see p436

㊷ lǐ 见 426 页 see p426

哩 ㄌǐ ㄌㄧ 也读作 hǎilǐ。计量海洋上距离的长度单位, 1 哩合 1 852 米。现写作“海里”。符号 n. mile, 只用于航程(also pronounced hǎilǐ and now written as 海里) nautical (or sea) mile, a measure of distance at sea, 1. nautical mile equals 1 852 metres

婁 ㄌㄧ ㄌㄧ 见 990 页“妯”字条“妯婁”(zhóuli) see 妯婁 on p990

理 ㄌǐ ㄌㄧ ① 物质组织的条纹 texture; grain (in wood, stone, skin, etc); 肌 ~ skin texture | 木 ~ grain of wood; wood grain ② 道理, 事物的规律 reason; logic; truth; 讲 ~ to listen to reason; to talk reasonably | 合 ~ conforming to reason; logical; reasonable 特指自然科学 natural science; ~ 科学 (as a field of study) | ~ 学院 college of science [理论] ① 人们从实践中概括出来又在实践中证明了的关于自然界和人类社会的规律性的系统的认识 theory; principle; doctrine; 基础 ~ ~ basic theory ②

据理争论 to argue; to debate; to reason; 跟他 ~ ~ 一番 to have a debate with him [理念] 思想, 观念。强调对目标、原则、方法等的认定和追求 idea; concept; 投资 ~ ~ investment concept | 营销 ~ ~ marketing concept [理性] 把握了事物内在联系的认识阶段, 也指判断和推理的能力 rational faculty; reason ③ 管理, 办 to manage; to run; to administer; ~ 家 to keep house; to manage family affairs | 管 ~ 工厂 to manage (or direct, supervise) a factory ④ extension 整理, 使整齐 to put in order; to tidy up; ~ 发 to get a haircut; to go and have one's hair done; to go to the barber's (or hairdresser's) | 把书 ~ ~ ~。Put the books in order. ④ 对别人的言语行动表示态度 to pay attention to; to make a gesture or speak to; to acknowledge; 答 ~ to acknowledge (sb's greeting, etc); to respond; to answer | ~ 睬 to pay attention to; to show interest in; to heed | 置之不 ~ to ignore; to pay no attention (or heed) to [理会] (—huì) ① 注意 to take notice of; to pay attention to; 这两天只顾开会, 也没 ~ ~ 这件事。I've been busy with a conference for the past two days and paid no attention to it. ② 领会 to understand; to comprehend; 这个意思大家都 ~ ~。Everybody can understand it.

锂 lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Li, 银白色, 质软, 是金属中比重最轻的, 可制合金 lithium (Li)

鲤 lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 鲤鱼, 生活在淡水中, 体侧扁, 嘴边有长短须各一对, 肉可吃 carp (Cyprinus carpio)

迺 (邈) lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 见887页“迺”字条“迺迺”(yǐ—) see 迺迺 on p887

澧 lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 澧水, 水名, 在湖南省北部, 流入洞庭湖 Lishui River, in the north of Hunan Province, which flows into Dongting Lake

醴 lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 甜酒 sweet wine

鳢 lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 鱼名, 又叫“黑鱼”。身体圆筒形, 头扁, 背鳍和臀鳍很长。生活在淡水底层, 可以养殖, 但性凶猛, 对其他鱼类有危害 (also called 黑鱼) northern snakehead (Channa argus)

蠡 lǐ ㄌㄧˇ 蠡县, 地名, 在河北省 Lixian, a county in Hebei Province

㊦ lǐ 见429页 see p429

力 lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 力量, 力气, 动物筋肉的效能 physical strength: 身强~壮 (of a person) strong; tough; sturdy ② extension 1 身体器官的效能 power; strength; ability: 目~ vision; sight | 脑~ mental power; brains; intelligence 2 一切事物的效能 power; efficacy: 电~ electric power | 药~ efficacy of a drug or medicine | 浮~

floating power; buoyancy | 说服~ persuasive (or convincing) power; persuasion | 生产~ productive forces; productivity ② 用极大的力量, 尽力 to do all one can; to make every effort; to exert oneself; ~战 to fight with all one's might; to fight gallantly | 据理~争 to argue strongly on just grounds; to advance (or put forward) a strong argument ③ 改变物体运动状态的作用叫力。力有三个要素, 即力的大小、方向和作用点 force

荔 (*荔) lì ㄌㄧˋ [荔枝] 常绿乔木, 果实也叫荔枝, 外壳有疙瘩, 果肉色白多汁, 味甜美 litchi; lychee (Litchi chinensis)

历 (歷、④曆、④*麻) lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 经历, 经过 to go through; to undergo; to experience; ~尽甘苦 to have experienced all sweet and bitter; to go through hardships and difficulties | ~时十年 to have lasted ten years ② 经过了的 all previous (years, occasions, sessions, etc); ~年 previous years; over the years | ~代 successive (or past) dynasties | ~史 history [历来] 副词 adverb, 从来, 一向 always; constantly; all through the ages: 中国人民~~就是勤劳勇敢的。The Chinese people have always been industrious and courageous. [历历] 一个一个

很清楚的 distinctly; clearly: ~
~在目 to come clearly into
view; to leap up vividly be-
fore the eyes ③ 遍, 逐一 covering
all; one by one: ~览 to
travel and see; to view during
a tour | ~访名家 to visit celeb-
rities one by one ④ 历法, 推算
年、月、日和节气的方法 calen-
dric system; calendar; 阴~lun-
nar calendar | 阳~solar calen-
dar ⑤ extension 记录年、月、
日、节气的书、表、册页 calen-
dar: 日~calendar | ~书 alma-
nac

圪(壑) lì ㄌㄧˋ 坑。多用于
地名 (li, usually
used in a place name) hole;
pit: 中~(在台湾省) Zhongli, a
place in Taiwan Province

苧(蔴) lì ㄌㄧˋ 见751页“苧”
字条“苧苧”(tíng
—) see 苧苧 on p751

啭(囀) lì ㄌㄧˋ [啭啭] 拟声
词 onomatopoeia,
warble of birds: ~ ~ 莺声。
The orioles are warbling.

岫(嶺) lì ㄌㄧˋ [岫嶺山](—
jū—) 山名, 在江西
省乐平 Liju Mountain, in Le-
ping, Jiangxi Province

沥(瀝) lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 液体一滴
一滴地落下 to
drip; to trickle: 滴~dripping
of rain or water [沥青] 蒸馏煤
焦油剩下的黑色物质, 可用来
铺路 pitch; asphalt; bitumen
[呕心沥血] 形容费尽心思 to
shed one's heart's blood; to
take infinite pains: 为培养下一

代~ ~ ~ ~ to take great pains
in nurturing the younger gen-
eration ② 液体渗出来的点滴
drop: 余~last drops; dregs;
heeltap

枥(櫪) lì ㄌㄧˋ 马槽 man-
ger; 老骥伏~, 志
在千里。An old steed in the
stable still aspires to gallop a
thousand li — an old hero still
cherishes high aspirations.

痂(癍) lì ㄌㄧˋ 见477页“痂”
字条“痂痂”(luǒ
—) see 痂痂 on p477

雳(靂) lì ㄌㄧˋ 见560页“霹”
字条“霹雳”(pī—)
see 霹雳 on p560

厉(厲) lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 严格, 切实
strict; rigorous;
rigid: ~行节约 to practise
strict economy | ~禁 to forbid
(or prohibit, ban) strictly ②
严厉, 严肃 stern; severe; seri-
ous: 正言~色 in a grave tone
and with a severe look ③ 凶猛
fierce; violent; ferocious [厉
害] [利害] (—hai) ④ 凶猛
fierce; terrible; ferocious: 老虎
很~ ~。Tigers are very
fierce. ⑤ 过甚, 很 intense; se-
vere; terrible: 疼得~ ~ to have
a severe pain | 闹得~ ~ to make
a great fuss ⑥ 古同“砺” same
as 砺 in ancient Chinese: 秣马
~兵 to sharpen the weapons
and feed the horses — to make
preparations for war

励(勵) lì ㄌㄧˋ 劝勉, 奋勉 to
encourage; to urge:
~志 to be determined to fulfil

one's aspirations; to be bent on realizing one's aspirations | 奖 ~ to award; to reward

砺 (礪) lì ㄌㄧˋ ①粗磨刀石 whetstone ②磨 (mó) to whet; to sharpen; 砥 ~ to temper; to encourage

蛎 (蠣) lì ㄌㄧˋ 牡 (mǔ) 蛎, 身体长卵圆形, 有两面壳, 生活在浅海泥沙中, 肉味鲜美。壳烧成灰, 可入药。也叫“蚝” (háo) (also called 蚝) oyster (*Ostrea edulis*)

粃 (糲) lì ㄌㄧˋ 粗糙的米 coarse grain; unpolished rice

疔 (癰) lì ㄌㄧˋ ①瘟疫 pestilence; plague ②恶疮 sore; ulcer

立 lì ㄌㄧˋ ①站 to stand; ~正 to stand at attention ⑤ **extension** 竖着, 竖起来 to set or stand sth up; to make sth up-right; to erect; ~柜 clothes closet; wardrobe; hanging cupboard | 把伞 ~ 在门后头。Stand the umbrella behind the door. [立场] ①认识和处理问题时所处的地位和所抱的态度 position; stand; standpoint ②特指阶级立场 class stand; ~ ~ 坚定 to be steadfast in one's stand; to take a firm stand [立方] ①六面都是正方形的形体 cube ②数学上称一数自乘三次 cube [立体] 几何学上称有长、宽、厚的形体 solid ②做出, 定出 to set up; to establish ①建立, 设立 to establish; to found;

to set up; ~碑 to set up (or erect, build) a monument | 建 ~ 工厂 to erect (or set up, build) a factory ②建树 to make a contribution; to contribute; ~功 to make contributions; to render meritorious service ③制定 to draw up; to conclude; ~合同 to conclude (or sign) a contract ④决定 to make up one's mind; to make decisions; ~志 to be resolved; to be determined ⑤存在, 生存 to exist; to live; to grow; 自 ~ to stand on one's own feet; to earn one's own living; to support oneself | 独 ~ independent; on one's own ④立刻, 立时, 马上, 即刻 immediately; instantaneously; at once; ~奏奇效 to produce immediate results; to feel the effect immediately | 当机 ~ 断 to make a prompt decision; to decide quickly

莅 (*蒞、*泣) lì ㄌㄧˋ 到 to arrive; to be present (㊦ **doublet** 一临 to arrive; to be present): ~会 to be present at a meeting

粒 lì ㄌㄧˋ ①(一儿)成颗的东西, 细小的固体 grain; granule; pellet; 米 ~ 儿 grains of rice | 豆 ~ 儿 beans | 盐 ~ 儿 grains of salt; salt grains [粒子] 构成物体的比原子核更简单的物质, 包括电子、质子、中子、光子、介子、超子和各种反粒子等 particle ②量词 **quantifier**, 多用于小的东西 (usually

used for granular objects): 一～米 *a grain of rice* | 两～丸药 *two pills* | 三～子弹 *three bullets*

笠 lì ㄌㄧˋ 斗笠, 用竹篾等编制的遮阳挡雨的帽子 *large bamboo or straw hat for shielding sunlight and rain*

吏 lì ㄌㄧˋ 旧时代的官员 (in former times) *official; mandarin*; 贪官污～ *corrupt officials; venal officials*

丽 (麗) lì ㄌㄧˋ ①好看, 漂亮 *beautiful; pretty*; 美～ *beautiful; good-looking* | 秀～ *beautiful; pretty; handsome* | 壮～ *majestic; magnificent; glorious* | 富～ *splendid; gorgeous* | 风和日～ *The wind is mild and the sun is bright*. ②附着 *to attach oneself to; to depend on; to rely on* (㊦ **doublet** 附一 *to attach oneself to; to depend on*)

㊦ lí 见426页 see p426

郾 (鄺) lì ㄌㄧˋ 姓 Li, a surname

俪 (儷) lì ㄌㄧˋ 相并的, 对偶的 *paired; parallel*: ～词 *form of literary writing marked by antithesis or complementarity* | ～句 (对偶的文辞) *parallel sentences; couplet* ㊦ **extension** 指属于夫妇的 *of husband and wife*: ～影 (夫妇的合影) *photograph of a couple; wedding picture*

利 lì ㄌㄧˋ ①好处, 跟“害”、“弊”相对 (the opposite of 害 or 弊) *advantage; benefit*

(㊦ **doublet** 一益 *interest; benefit*): 这件事对人民有～。 *It benefits the people. or It is good for the people.* | 个人～益服从集体～益。 *The interests of the individual must be subordinated to those of the collective.* ②使得到好处 *to do good to; to benefit*; 毫不～己, 专门～人 *to bring benefit (or do good) to other people without any thought of oneself; to be utterly devoted to others without any thought of self* [利用] 发挥人或事物的作用, 使其对自己方面有利 *to make use of; to use; to utilize*; 废物～～ *to make use of waste materials; to convert waste into useful materials* | ～～他的长处 *to take advantage of his merits* | ～～这个机会 *to take this opportunity* ③顺利, 与主观的愿望相合 *favourable; smooth; convenient*; 吉～ *good fortune; good luck* | 敌军屡战不～。 *The enemy troops met with repeated setbacks.* ④利息, 贷款或储蓄所得的孳金 *interest*; 本～两清 *to have paid back both principal and interest; the capital and interest have been cleared up* | 放高～贷是违法的行为。 *It's illegal to practise usury.* ⑤利润 *profit*: 暴～ *sudden huge profits; exorbitant profits* | 薄～多销 *small profits and quick returns; small profits and good sales* ⑥刀口快, 针尖锐 *sharp; keen*:

~刃 *sharp knife (or sword)* | ~剑 *sharp sword* | ~口 (喻善辩) *to have a glib (or sharp) tongue — to be able to argue effectively* [利害] ① (—hài) 利益和损害 *advantages and disadvantages; gains and losses; 不计 ~ ~ regardless of gains or losses* ② (—hài) 同“厉害” *same as 厉害* [利落] (—luo) [利索] (—suo) ① 爽快, 敏捷 *agile; nimble; dexterous*; 他做事很~~。 *He's very agile at his work.* ② 整齐 *neat; orderly*; 东西收拾~~了。 *Everything has been put in good order.*

俐 lì ㄌㄧˋ 见 452 页“伶”字条 “伶俐” (líng—) *see 伶俐 on p452*

莉 lì ㄌㄧˋ 见 514 页“茱”字条 “茉莉” (mòlì) *see 茉莉 on p514*

狴 lì ㄌㄧˋ 见 662 页“狴”字条 “狴狴” (shē—) *see 狴狴 on p662*

痢 (② ** 痢) lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 痢疾, 传染病名, 按病原体的不同, 主要分成杆菌痢疾和阿米巴痢疾。症状是发烧、腹痛、粪便中有血液、脓或黏液。通常把粪便带血的叫赤痢, 带脓或黏液的叫白痢 *dysentery* ② 见 410 页“痢”字条 “痢痢” (lì—) *see 痢痢 on p410*

例 lì ㄌㄧˋ ① (—子) 可以做依据的事物 *example; instance*; 举一个~子 *to give (or take) an example; to cite an instance* | 史无前~ *without*

precedent in history; unprecedented; unparalleled ② 规定, 体例 *rule; regulation*; 条~ *regulations; rules; ordinances* | 发凡起~ *to initiate a rule; to write an introduction; to set (or give) an example to others* [例外] 不按规定的, 和一般情况不同的 *exception*; 全体参加, 没有一个~~。 *Everybody should attend the meeting. There is no exception.* | 遇到~~的事就得灵活处理。 *We should be flexible in dealing with exceptions.* ③ 合于某种条件的事例 *case; instance*; 病~ *case of illness; case* | 案~ *case* ④ 按条例规定的, 照成规进行的 *regular; routine*; ~会 *regular (or routine) meeting* | ~行公事 *routine; routine business; mere formality (or routine)*

戾 lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 罪过 *crime; sin* ② 乖张, 不顺从 *perverse; unreasonable*; 乖~ *perverse; unreasonable; disagreeable* | 暴~ *ruthless and tyrannical; cruel and fierce* ③ 〈古 *archaism*〉至 *to come to; up to*; 鸢 (yuān) 飞~天, 鱼跃于渊。 *The hawk soars in the heavens, and the fish dives in the deep.*

唳 lì ㄌㄧˋ 鸟鸣 *cry of a bird*; 鹤~ *cry of a crane*

隶 (隸、*隸) lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 附属, 属于 *to be subordinate to; to be affiliated to (or with); to be under* (④ *doublet* — 属 *to be subordi-*

nate to; to be under the jurisdiction or command of): 直 ~ 中央 *to be under the direct control of the central government*

② 封建时代的衙役 *yamen runner*; ~ 卒 *government servants*; *yamen runner*

③ 隶书, 汉字的一种字体, 相传是秦朝程邈所创 *official script, an ancient style of calligraphy allegedly created by Cheng Miao in the Qin Dynasty* ④ 旧时地位低下而被奴役的人 (*in former times*) *person in servitude*; 奴 ~ *slave* | 仆 ~ *servant*

栎(櫟) lì ㄌㄧˋ 俗叫“柞栎”(zuò) 树”或“麻栎”。落叶乔木, 花黄褐色, 果实叫橡子或橡斗。木材坚硬, 可制家具, 供建筑用。树皮可鞣皮或做染料。叶子可喂柞蚕。另有一种栓皮栎, 树皮质地轻软, 富有弹性, 是制造软木器物的主要原料 (popularly called 柞树 or 麻栎) *oak (Quercus)*

㊦ yuè 见 929 页 see p929

辗(輾) lì ㄌㄧˋ 车轮碾轧 to crush with cart-wheels; to run over ㊦ *figurative* 欺压 to bully; to oppress

砾(礫) lì ㄌㄧˋ 小石, 碎石 ~ gravel; *grit* | 瓦 ~ *rubble*; *debris*

跃(躡) lì ㄌㄧˋ 走, 跨越 to walk about; to leap: 骐骥一~, 不能千里。 *Even a fine horse cannot cover a thousand li in one leap.*

㊦ luò 见 477 页 see p477

鬲(**甗) lì ㄌㄧˋ 古代炊具, 形状像鼎而足部中空 *li*, ancient cooking tripod with hollow legs

㊦ gé 见 225 页 see p225

栗(**慄) lì ㄌㄧˋ ① 栗(子) 树, 落叶乔木, 果实叫栗子, 果仁味甜, 可以吃。木材坚实, 供建筑和制器具用, 树皮可供鞣皮及染色用, 叶子可喂柞蚕 *Chinese chestnut (Castanea mollissima)* ② 发抖, 因害怕或寒冷而肢体颤动 to tremble; to shudder; 不寒而 ~ *to shiver all over though not cold - to tremble with fear*

傈 lì ㄌㄧˋ [傈傈族] (— sù —) 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Lisu ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

溧 lì ㄌㄧˋ [溧水] [溧阳] 地名, 都在江苏省 *Lishui and Liyang, names of places both in Jiangsu Province*

策 lì ㄌㄧˋ 见 41 页“蹇”字条“蹇策”(bì—) see 蹇策 on p41

詈 lì ㄌㄧˋ 骂 to scold; to curse; to berate; ~ 骂 to scold; to abuse; to curse

哩 lì ㄌㄧˋ 助词 *auxiliary*, 同“呢” ㊦ same as 呢 ㊦

㊦ lǐ 见 430 页 see p430

㊦ lì 见 426 页 see p426

蜊 lì ㄌㄧˋ 蛤蜊。参看 224 页“蛤”(gé) (see 蛤 on p224) *clam*

璃(*璆) lì ㄌㄧˋ 见 53 页“玻”字条“玻璃”

(bō—), 459页“琉”字条“琉璃”
(liú—) see 玻璃 on p53 and 琉
璃 on p459

LIA

ㄌㄧㄚˇ

俩(倆) ⊖ liǎ ㄌㄧㄚˇ 两个
(本字后面不能再
用“个”字或其他量词)(this
character should never be fol-
lowed by 个 or other quantifi-
ers) two; 夫妇 ~ *man and wife* |
买 ~ 馒头 *to buy two mantou*
⊖ liǎng 见442页 see p442

LIAN

ㄌㄧㄢˊ

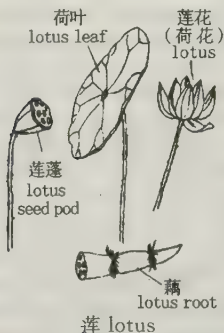
奩(奩、*匳、*匱) lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ

女子梳妆用的镜匣 *toilet case*
for women [妆奩] 嫁妆 *dowry*;
trousseau

连 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ ①相接, 连续 *to*
link; *to join*; *to connect*
(㊦ **doublet** — 接 *to join*; *to*
link): 天 ~ 水, 水 ~ 天. *The sky*
and the water seem to merge
into each other. | 骨肉相 ~ *as*
close as flesh and blood | ~ 成
一片 *to join together* | 接 ~ 不断
in succession; *uninterrupted* |
~ 年 *in successive years*; *in con-*
secutive years; *for years run-*
ning [连词] 连接词、词组或句
子的词, 如“和”、“或者”、“但
是”等 (used to connect words,
phrases, clauses or sentences,
such as 和, 或者, 但是, etc)
conjunction [连枷] [连枷] (—
jiā) 打谷用的农具 *flail* [连忙]

副词 **adverb**, 急忙 *hastily*; *hur-*
riedly; *promptly*: ~ ~ 让坐 *to*
be eager to offer one's seat to sb
[连绵] (* 联绵) 接续不断 *con-*
tinuous; *unbroken*; *uninter-*
rupted [连夜] 当天夜里赶着
(做某事) (to do sth) *all*
through the night; *the same*
night: ~ ~ 赶造 *to run the pro-*
duction line all through the
night ②带, 加上 *including* (㊦
adverb — 带 *incidentally*; *in*
passing): ~ 说带笑 *talking and*
laughing | ~ 根拔 *to tear up by*
the roots; *to uproot* | ~ 我一共
三个人. *There are three peo-*
ple, including me. ③介词 **pre-**
position, 就是, 即使 (后边常用
“都”、“也”跟它相应) (used
correlatively with 都 or 也)
even: 他从前 ~ 字都不认得, 现
在会写信了. *He can write let-*
ters now but he couldn't even
read a word before. | 精耕细
作, ~ 荒地也能变成良田. *In-*
tensive and meticulous farming
can change even a wasteland
into a fertile land. ④军队的编
制单位, 是排的上一级 (military
unit) *company*

莲 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ 多年生草本植
物, 生浅水中。叶子大而
圆, 叫荷叶。花有粉红、白色两
种。种子叫莲子, 包在倒圆锥
形的花托内, 合称莲蓬。地下
茎叫藕。种子和地下茎都可以
吃。也叫“荷”、“芙蕖”(fúqú)
或“菡萏”(hàndàn) (also called
荷, 芙蕖 or 菡萏) *lotus* (*Ne-*
lumbo nucifera)



涟 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ ①水面被风吹起的波纹 ripples: ~漪 (yī) ripples ②泪流不止 (叠 *reduplication*) continuous flow of tears; 泪 ~ ~ tears flowing continuously [涟湔] (—ér) 形容涕泪交流 weeping copiously

鲢 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ 鲢鱼, 又叫“白鲢”。鳞细, 腹部色白, 体侧扁, 肉可以吃 (also called 白鲢) silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*)

怜 (憐) lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ ①可怜, 同情 to sympathize with; to pity; 同病相~。Fellow sufferers sympathize (or commiserate) with each other. | 我们决不~惜坏人。We should never take pity on evil people. ②爱 to love tenderly; 爱~to show (or have) tender affection for

帘 (簾) lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ (—子, —儿) ①旧时店铺做标志的旗帜 flag (or banner) used as a shop sign in former times ②用布、竹、苇等

做的遮蔽门窗的东西 curtain; (hanging) screen

联 (聯) lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ ①联结, 结合 to ally oneself with; to unite; to combine; 工农~盟 alliance of workers and peasants; worker-peasant alliance | ~席会议 joint conference (or meeting) [联络] 接洽, 彼此交接 to get in touch with; to come into contact with [联合国] 1945年10月24日成立的国际组织。中国是创始国之一。总部设在美国纽约。联合国宪章规定, 其主要宗旨为维护国际和平与安全, 发展国际友好关系, 促进经济文化等方面的国际合作 United Nations (UN) ②(—儿) 对联, 对子 antithetical couplet; 上~ the first line of a couplet | 下~ the second (or complementary) of a couplet | 挽~ elegiac couplet | 春~ Spring Festival couplets

廉 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ ①品行正, 不贪污 honest and clean; ~洁 honest and clean; incorruptible | 清~ honest and upright; fair and square; free from corruption ②便宜, 价钱低 low in price; inexpensive; cheap (㊦ *doublet* 低—cheap; low): ~价 cheap; low-priced; inexpensive ③察考, 访查 to examine; to inspect; ~得其情 to know facts through investigation; to learn the truth after investigation; to examine and get to the bottom of something

濂 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ 濂江, 水名, 在江西省南部 Lianjiang River, in the south of Jiangxi Province

腓 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ 小腿的两侧 two sides of the shank: ~ 骨 shank bones | ~ 疮 ulcer on the shank

镰 (* 鎌) lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ 镰刀, 收割谷物和割草的农具 sickle

蜚 lián ㄌㄧㄢˊ 见 191 页“蜚”字条“蜚蜚”(fěi—) see 蜚蜚 on p191

琫 liǎn ㄌㄧㄢˇ 古代宗庙盛黍稷的器皿 lian, vessel used to hold grain at an ancestral temple in ancient China

敛(斂) liǎn ㄌㄧㄢˇ ① 收拢, 聚集 to hold back; to keep back; to collect (㊦ **doublet** 收—to restrain oneself; to pull in one's horns): ~ 足(收住脚步, 不往前进) to check one's steps and not go forward; to hold back from going | ~ 钱 to raise money ② 约束, 检束 to keep within bounds; to restrain: ~ 迹 temporarily desist from one's evil ways; to go into hiding; to lie low

脸(臉) liǎn ㄌㄧㄢˇ (—儿) 面孔, 头的前部, 从额到下巴 face ㊦ **extension 1** 物体的前部 front part of sth: 鞋~儿 front of a shoe; instep | 门~儿 facade of a shop; shop front ② 体面, 面子, 颜面 face (㊦ **doublet** 一面 face): 有错就承

认, 别怕丢~。Admit it whenever you make mistakes. Don't feel ashamed.

衿(衿) liǎn ㄌㄧㄢˇ [衿衿] (—rèn) 旧时指妇女行礼(of a woman in former times) to greet by holding the lower corners of one's jacket

藟(藟) liǎn ㄌㄧㄢˇ 多年生蔓生草本植物, 叶子多而细, 有白藟、赤藟等 ampelopsis (*Ampelopsis*)

练(練) liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ ① 白绢 white silk: 江平如~。The river lies as smooth as silk. ② 把生丝煮熟, 使柔软洁白 to boil and scour raw silk ③ 练习, 反复学习, 多次地操作 to practise; to train; to drill: ~ 兵 to train troops; to drill soldiers | ~ 本领 to practise one's skill ④ 经验多, 精熟 experienced; skilled; seasoned: ~ 达 experienced and worldly-wise | 老~ experienced; seasoned | 熟~ skilled; practised; proficient

炼(煉、* 鍊) liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ ① 用火烧制 to temper (a metal) with fire; to smelt: ~ 钢 to make (or smelt) steel | ~ 焦 to make coke; to coke ② 用心琢磨使精练 to weigh one's words; to seek the right phrase: ~ 字 to weigh one's words (while writing); to rack one's brains for the right word | ~ 句 to endeavour to find the best turn of phrase; to polish and re-polish a sentence ③ 烹熬炮制 to

refine; ~乳 *condensed milk*

恋 (戀) liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ 想念 不忘, 不忍舍弃, 不想分开 to long for; to feel attached to; 留~ to be reluctant to leave (a place); can't bear to part (from sb or sth) | ~ ~ 不舍 to be reluctant to part from; to hate to see sb go [恋爱] 男女相爱 to love; to be in love; to have a courtship [恋栈] 马舍不得离开马棚, 喻贪恋禄位 (of a horse) to be loath to leave its stable - (of an official) to be loath to give up his post

殓 (殮) liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ 装殓, 把死人装入棺材里 to put a body into a coffin; to encoffin; 入~ to put a corpse in a coffin; to encoffin | 大~ encoffining ceremony

潋 (潋) liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ [潋潋] (-yàn) 水波相连的样子 rippling; wavy; undulating

链 (*鍊) liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ ① (-子, -儿) 多指用金属环连套而成的索子 chain; 表~ watch chain | 铁~ iron chain ② 英美制长度单位, 1 链合 20.1168 米 chain, a unit for measuring distance, equal to 20.1168m

楝 liàn ㄌㄧㄢˋ 落叶乔木, 花淡紫色, 果实椭圆形, 种子、树皮都可入药 chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*)

褌 lian • ㄌㄧㄢ 见 118 页“褌”字条“褌褌” (dā-) see 褌褌 on p118

LIANG ㄌㄧㄤˊ

良 liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ ① 好 good; fine (㊦ doublet 一好 good; well | 优 - fine; good; of high quality | 善 - good and honest; kind-hearted); ~ 药 good (or effective) medicine | ~ 田 good (or fertile) farmland | 品质优 ~ to be of fine quality; of the best quality | 消化不~ indigestion; dyspepsia ② 很 very; very much; ~ 久 a good while; a long time | 获益~多 to benefit a great deal

粮 (糧) liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ ① 可吃的谷类、豆类等 grain; food; provisions; 食~ foodgrain; grain; food | 杂~ grains other than wheat and rice; coarse food grains ② 作为农业税的粮食 grains in the form of an agricultural tax; 交公~ to deliver tax grain to the state

踉 ㊦ liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ [踉跄] 跳跃 to jump; to leap

㊦ liàng 见 443 页 see p443

凉 (*凉) ㊦ liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ 温度低 (若指天气, 比“冷”的程度浅) (of weather, not as severe as cold) cool; cold; chilly; 饭~了。The food's gotten cold. | 立秋之后天气~了。It gets cool after the Beginning of Autumn. ㊦ figurative 灰心或失望 discouraged; disappointed; 听到这消息, 我心里就~了。My heart

sank at the news. [凉快] (—kuai) 1 清凉爽快 nice and cool; pleasantly cool 2 乘凉 to cool oneself; to cool off: 到外头~~~~去。Let's go out and cool off.

⊖ liàng 见443页 see p443

凉 liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ 粽子木, 乔木, 叶似柿叶, 果实细圆形, 生时青色, 熟时黑色。木质坚硬 tatarian dogwood (*Cornus alba*)

凉 liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ 见787页“轡”字条“轡凉”(wēn—) see 轡凉 on p787

梁 (①—④ * 樑) liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ

① 房梁, 架在墙上或柱子上支撑房顶的横木 roof beam: 上~ upper beam (图见188页 picture on p188) ②

桥 bridge (㊦ doublet 桥—bridge): 石~ stone bridge | 开山挑土架桥~ to open up a mountain, move the soil and build a bridge ③ (—子、—儿) 器物上面便于提携的弓形物 curved handle: 茶壶~儿 handle of a teapot | 篮子的提~儿坏了。The basket handle is broken. ④

(—子、—儿) 中间高起的部分 ridge: 山~ mountain ridge; hill ridge | 鼻~ bridge of the nose ⑤ 朝代名 dynasty name 1

南朝之一, 萧衍所建立 (公元502—557年) Liang Dynasty (502—557), one of the Southern Dynasties, founded by Xiao Yan 2 五代之—, 朱温所建立 (公元907—923年), 史称后梁 Later Liang Dynasty (907—923), one of the Five Dynas-

ties, founded by Zhu Wen

粱 liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ 粟的优良品种的统称 fine strain of millet [高粱] 一年生草本植物, 茎高, 子实可供食用, 又可以酿酒 kaoliang; Chinese sorghum

量 ⊖ liáng ㄌㄧㄤˊ ① 用器物计算东西的多少或长短 to measure: 用斗~米 to mete out rice with a dou measure | 用尺~布 to measure cloth with a ruler ② 估量 to appraise; to evaluate; to estimate: 思~ (liang) to turn over in one's mind; to consider | 打~ (liang) to measure with the eye; to look up and down

⊖ liàng 见444页 see p444

两 (兩) liǎng ㄌㄧㄤˇ ① 数目, 一般用于量词和“半、千、万、亿”前 (usually used before a quantifier and before 半, 千, 万 or 亿) two: ~本书 two books | ~匹马 two horses | ~个月 two months | ~半 two halves | ~万 twenty thousand [“两”和“二”用法不全同。读数目字只用“二”不用“两”, 如“一、二、三、四; 二、四、六、八”。小数和分数只用“二”不用“两”, 如“零点二(0.2), 三分之二, 二分之一”。序数也只用“二”, 如“第二, 二哥”。在一般量词前, 用“两”不用“二”。如: “两个人用两种方法。”“两条路通两个地方。”在传统的度量衡单位前, “两”和“二”一般都可, 用“二”为多 (“二两”不能说“两两”)。新的度量衡单位前一般用“两”, 如“两吨、两公

里”。在多位数中,百、十、个位用“二”不用“两”,如“二百二十二”。“千、万、亿”的前面,“两”和“二”一般都可用,但如“三万二千”、“两亿二千万”,“千”在“万、亿”后,以用“二”为常。][两 and 二 are not entirely identical in usage. In some cases, only 二, not 两, is used: in reading numbers, e. g. 一, 二, 三, 四 and 二, 四, 六, 八; in decimal fraction and fraction, e. g. 零点二 (0.2), 三分之二, 二分之一; in ordinal number, e. g. 第二, 二哥; before the common quantifiers, e. g. 两个人用两种方法 and 两条路通两个地方. Before the traditional unit of measurement, both 两 and 二 can be used, but 二 is used more frequently (二两 can never be spoken as 两两); before the new unit of measurement, 两 is more popular, e. g. 两吨, 两公里. In the multi-digit numbers, only 二 (not 两) is used in hundreds place, tens place and unit place, e. g. 二百二十二, while before 千, 万 and 亿, both 二 and 两 can be used, but in 三万二千 and 两亿二千万, if 千 is after 万 or 亿, 二 is more popular] ② 双方 'both (sides); either (side): ~便 to be convenient to both; to make things easy for both | ~可 both will do; either will do; could go either way | ~全 to be satisfactory to both parties; to have regard for both sides; to take

both aspects into consideration | ~相情愿 both parties being willing; mutual consent on both sides ③ 表示不定的数目(十以内的) a few; some (less than ten): 过 ~ 天再说吧。Let's leave it for a couple of days. | 他真有 ~ 下子。He is really clever and capable. ④ 市制重量单位, 1 斤是 10 两(旧制 1 斤是 16 两), 1 两合 50 克 liang, traditional unit of weight, 1 jin equal 10 liang (in former times, 1 jin equal to 16 liang), 1 liang equal to 50 grams

俩(倆) ① liǎng ㄌㄧㄤˇ [伎俩] (jì—) 手段, 花招 trick; intrigue; ruse

② liǎ 见 437 页 see p437

两(兩) liǎng ㄌㄧㄤˇ 也读作 yīngliǎng. 英美制重量单位, 常衡 1 两是 1 磅的 1/16, 约合 28.35 克。也写作“英两”。现用“盎司”(also pronounced as yīngliǎng and written as 英两, now 盎司 is used as a substitute) ounce, a unit of weight in the British and US system, equal to one-sixteenth of a pound, approximately 28.35 grams

纳(納) liǎng ㄌㄧㄤˇ 一双, 古时计算鞋、袜的单位(in ancient China) (of shoes and socks) a pair of

魍(魍) liǎng ㄌㄧㄤˇ 见 777 页 “魍”字条“魍魉”(wǎng—) see 魍魉 on p777

亮 liàng ㄌㄧㄤˋ ① 明, 有光 bright; light: 天 ~ 了。

The day breaks. | 敞 ~ *bright and spacious* | 刀磨得真 ~。
How bright the knife is after it has been sharpened. ② (一儿) 光线 *light*; 屋里一点 ~ 儿也没有。
There is no light in the room at all. ④ *extension* 灯烛等照明物 *light* (of a lamp, candle, etc); 拿个 ~ 儿来 *Bring a light.* ③ 明摆出来 *to show*; *to reveal*; *to lay open*; ~ 相 *to strike a pose on the stage*; *to make one's debut* | 把牌一 ~ *to show one's cards* | 有本事 ~ 几手。
Make a show of it if you can. ④ 明朗, 清楚 *enlightened*; *clear*; 你这一说, 我心里头就 ~ 了。
I find what you say most enlightening. | 打开窗子说 ~ 话 *to speak frankly*; *to talk in explicit terms* ⑤ 声音响 *loud and clear*; *clarion*; 洪 ~ *loud and clear*; *sonorous*

嘹 *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ [嘹亮] 旧同“嘹亮”。参看 445 页“嘹”(liáo) (see 嘹 on p445) same as 嘹亮 in former times

凉 ⊖ *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ 求索 *to search for*; *to ask for*; *to request*

⊖ *jìng* 见 362 页 see p362

凉 (*凉) ⊖ *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ 放一会儿, 使温度降低 *to make (or become) cool*; *to cool*

⊖ *liáng* 见 440 页 see p440

谅 *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ ① 原谅 *to forgive*; *to excuse*; *to understand*; 体 ~ (体察其情而加以原谅) *to show consideration and*

sympathy for; *to make allowance for* | 敬希见 ~。
I sincerely hope you'll excuse me. [谅解] 由了解而消除意见 *to understand*; *to make allowance for* ② 信实 *trustworthy*; *reliable*; ~ 哉斯言。
How trustworthy the words are! ③ 推想 *I think*; *I suppose*; *I expect*; ~ 他不能来。
I don't think he will come.

晾 *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ ① 把衣物放在太阳下面晒或放在通风透气的地方使干 *to dry in the air (or sun)*; *to air*; *to sun*; ~ 衣服 *to hang clothes out to dry*; *to sun clothes* ② 冷落, 不理睬 *to ignore*; *to slight*; *to give the cold shoulder to*; 把他 ~ 在一边 *to give him the cold shoulder*; *to ignore him* ③ 同“凉 ⊖” same as 凉 ⊖

恨 *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ 悲伤, 惆怅 *sad*; *sorrowful*; ~ 然 *sorrowful*; *sad*

踉 ⊖ *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ [踉跄] (一 *qiàng*) 走路不稳 *to stagger*

⊖ *liáng* 见 440 页 see p440

辆 (輛) *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于车 (used for vehicles): 一 ~ 汽车 *a car*; *an automobile*; *a motor vehicle*

靓 ⊖ *liàng* ㄌㄧㄤˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉漂亮, 好看 *beautiful*; *pretty*; *handsome*; ~ 女 *beautiful (or pretty) girl*

⊖ *jìng* 见 362 页 see p362

量 ⊖ liàng ㄌㄩㄤˋ ① 计算东西
体积多少的器具的总称
general term for vessels used to
measure volume [量词] 表示事
物或行动单位的词, 如张、条、
个、只、遍等 quantifier, word
indicating a unit for things or
actions, such as 张, 条, 个,
只 or 遍, etc ② 限度 capacity;
酒~capacity for liquor; one's
drinking capacity | 气~toler-
ance; forbearance | 饭~appe-
tite | 胆~courage; guts; pluck
③ 数量, 数的多少 quantity;
amount; volume: 质~并重 to
lay equal stress on quality and
quantity | 大~生产新式农具
mass-production of new farm
tools [分量] (fèiliang) 重量
weight; 不够~to be short of
measure | 称称~~to weigh it
④ 估计, 审度 (duó) to esti-
mate; to measure; ~力而行 to
do what one is capable of; to
act according to one's capabili-
ty | ~人为出 to keep expendi-
ture within the limits of income;
to live within one's means

⊖ liáng 见441页 see p441

LIAO

ㄌㄩㄠ

撩 ⊖ liāo ㄌㄩㄠ ① 提, 掀起 to
raise or lift up (a part of
sth which is hanging): ~起长
衫 to lift (or hold up) the hem
of one's long gown | 把帘子~
起来 to lift (or raise) the cur-
tain ② 用手洒水 to sprinkle
(with one's hand): 先~上点水

再扫. Sprinkle some water be-
fore you sweep the floor.

⊖ liáo 见445页 see p445

蹀 liāo ㄌㄩㄠ 〈方 dialect〉跑,
走 to walk fast; to rush;
to run; 他~了一气二里地。
He walked over two li at a
stretch.

辽(遼) liáo ㄌㄩㄠ ① 远
distant; faraway
(㊦ doublet 一远 distant; far-
away; remote): ~阔 vast; ex-
tensive ② 朝代名。耶律阿保机
建立(公元916—1125年) Liao
Dynasty (916—1125), which
was founded by Yelü Abaoji

疗(療) liáo ㄌㄩㄠ 医治 to
treat; to cure (㊦
doublet 医—medical treatment |
治—to treat; to cure): ~病 to
treat a disease | 诊~to make a
diagnosis and give treatment
㊦ figurative 解除痛苦或困难
to relieve; to get rid of (misery
or difficulty): ~饥 to allay (or
appease) one's hunger | ~贫 to
relieve the poor

窈 liáo ㄌㄩㄠ 针灸穴位名
liao, an acupuncture point

聊 liáo ㄌㄩㄠ ① 姑且, 略
merely; just; barely: ~以
自慰 just to console oneself;
merely to find relief in sth | ~
胜一筹 slightly better; a notch
(or cut) above | ~胜于无 better
than nothing; A little is better
than none. ② 依赖 to rely; to
depend; 百无~赖 to languish
in boredom; not to know how to
while away the time | 民不~生

(无法生活)。The people have no means of livelihood. | [无聊] 1 没有兴趣 bored; dull 2 没有意义 senseless; silly; stupid ③〈方 dialect〉聊天, 闲谈 to chat; to gab; to chew the fat; 别~啦, 赶快干吧! Stop gabbing and do your work quickly!

僚 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ ①官 official [官僚]指旧时各级政府里的官吏。现在把脱离人民群众的、不深入实际工作的领导作风和工作作风叫官僚主义 official; bureaucrat ②旧时指在一块做官的人(in former times) associate in office; 同~colleague; fellow official [僚机]空军编队中受长(zhǎng)机指挥作战的飞机(in a flying formation) wing plane

撩 ① liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ 挑弄, 引逗 to tease; to provoke; to stir up; ~拨 to tease; to incite; to provoke | 景色~人。The scenery is stimulating.

① liāo 见444页 see p444

嘹 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ [嘹亮](*嘹唳) 声音响亮 resonant; loud and clear; clarion

獠 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ 面貌凶恶(of appearance) fierce; fiendish; ~面 fierce appearance [獠牙]露在嘴外面的长牙 long, sharp, protruding tooth; fang; snag tooth

潦 ① liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ [潦倒](—dǎo)颓丧, 不得意 to be frustrated; to be down on one's luck; 穷困~~ to be poverty-stricken and downtrodden; to be

(down) on one's uppers [潦草] 草率, 不精细 hasty and careless; sloppy; slovenly; 工作不能~~。One should never be slipshod in work. | 字写得太~~。The handwriting is illegible.

① lǎo 见420页 see p420

寮 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ 小屋 small house; hut; 竹~bamboo hut | 茶~teahouse

缭 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ ①缠绕 entangled; ~乱 in a tangle; confused | 炊烟~绕 smoke curling up from kitchen chimneys ②用针线缝缀 to sew with slanting stitches; ~缝(fèng) to stitch up a seam; to seam | ~贴边 to stitch a hem; to hem

燎 ① liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ 延烧(of fire) to spread; to burn; 星星之火, 可以~原。A single spark can start a prairie fire.

① liǎo 见446页 see p446

鸪 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ 见339页“鸪”字条“鸪鸪”(jiū—)see 鸪鸪 on p339

寥 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ ①稀疏 few; scanty; scarce (叠 reduction); ~若晨星 as sparse as the morning stars; few and far between | ~~无几 very few; hardly any ②空旷, 静寂 broad and empty; vast; silent; ~廓 boundless; vast; infinite | 寂~deserted and lonely

飏 ① liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ [飏戾](—lì) 1 风声 sound of wind 2 很快的样子 very fast; rapidly

① liù 见460页 see p460

瞭 liáo ㄌㄧㄠˊ 同“窈”(liáo)
same as 窈

了(^{①△}瞭) ① liǎo ㄌㄧㄠˇ ① 明白 to know clearly; to understand; 明~ to understand; to know clearly | 一目~然 to be clear at a glance | 不甚~~ to be unclear about; to know little about [了解]弄明白, 懂得很清楚 to find out; to understand; to comprehend; ~~情况 to understand (or find out) a situation ② 完了, 结束 to finish; to conclude; to end; to settle; 事情已经~了 (le). The case has been settled. | 话犹未~。It seemed that he hadn't finished his talk. | 不~~之 to end up without a decision; to end up with no conclusion | 没完没~ endless; without end | 不能敷衍~事。Things shouldn't be done perfunctorily. [了当]爽快 frank; straightforward; outright; 直截~~ blunt; point-blank; straightforward ③ 在动词后, 跟“不”、“得”连用, 表示不可能或可能 (used in conjunction with 不 or 得 after a verb to express possibility): 这本书我看不~。I cannot read this book. | 这事你办得~。You can do this. [了不得] (bude) 表示不平常, 严重 extraordinary; terrific; extreme; 他的本事真~~~。He's got really terrific capabilities. | ~

~~了, 着了火了! Good heavens! It's on fire! | 疼得~~~。It's awfully painful. [了得] (de) ① 有“能办、可以”的意思, 多用于反诘语句中, 表示不平常, 严重 (usually used in retort to denote seriousness) can; 这还~~! How terrible! or How outrageous (or awful)! ② 能干, 厉害 able; capable; 真~~。Really smart! or How capable!

① le 见422页 see p422

“瞭”又 liào (also liào) 见447页 see p447

钉 ① liǎo, ㄌㄧㄠˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Ru, 银灰色, 质坚而脆。纯钉可以做装饰品, 三氯化钉可以做防腐剂、催化剂 ruthenium (Ru)

① liào 见446页 see p446

蓼 liǎo ㄌㄧㄠˇ 一年生或多年生草本植物, 花白色或浅红色, 生长在水边 knotweed (Polygonum)

燎 ① liǎo ㄌㄧㄠˇ 接近了火而烧焦 to singe; to char by fire; 把头发~了 to have one's hair singed

① liáo 见445页 see p445

尥 liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ [尥蹶子] (juězi) 骡马等跳起来用后腿向后踢 (of mules, horses, etc) to give a backward kick

钉 ① liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ [钉铰儿] (diàor) 钉在门窗上可以把门窗扣住的东西 hasp and staple; 门~~~ hasp and staple on a door

① liǎo 见446页 see p446

料 liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ ①料想, 估计, 猜想 to suppose; to expect; to anticipate; 预 ~ to predict; to anticipate; to expect | 不出所 ~ as might have been expected; as expected | 他 ~ 事 ~ 得很准。He can foretell things with great accuracy. ②处理, 照管 to manage; to take care of; ~ 理 to arrange; to manage; to take care of | 照 ~ to take care of; to look after ③(一子、一儿)材料, 可供制造其他东西的物质 material; stuff: 原 ~ raw material | 木 ~ timber; lumber | 衣裳 ~ 子 material for making clothes; dress material | 肥 ~ fertilizer; manure | 燃 ~ fuel ④喂牲口用的谷物 (grain) feed; forage; fodder: ~ 豆儿 soybeans, or black beans used as feed for livestock | 草 ~ forage; fodder | 牲口得喂 ~ 才能肥。The cattle is fattened by fodder. ⑤烧料, 一种熔点较低的玻璃, 用来制造器皿或手工艺品 imitation frosted glass (used to make utensils and handicrafts): ~ 器 glassware ⑥量词 quantifier, 中药配方全份叫一料 (多用于配制丸药) (usually used for pills of traditional Chinese medicine) prescription

撂 liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ 放下, 搁置 to put down; to leave behind; to shelve: 把碗 ~ 在桌子上 to put the bowl down on the table | ~ 下工作不管 to throw up the work; to abandon work

廖 liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ 姓 Liao, a surname

瞭 liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ 瞭望, 远远地望 to watch from a height or a distance: 你在远处 ~ 着点儿。Keep a sharp lookout from a distance. | ~ 望台 observation (or lookout) tower

㊦ liǎo 见446页“了”see 了 on p446

镣 liào ㄌㄧㄠˋ 脚镣, 套在脚腕上使不能快走的刑具 fetters; shackles

LE ㄌㄜˊ

咧 liē ㄌㄧㄝ ㄌㄜˊ [咧咧] (一 lie) 〈方 dialect〉 1 乱说, 乱讲 to speak carelessly; to make irresponsible remarks; to gossip: 瞎 ~ ~ to be blabbering 2 小孩儿哭 (of children) to cry; to blubber: 这孩子一 ~ ~ 起来就没完。The child never stops crying once he gets started.

㊦ liě 见447页 see p447

㊦ lie 见449页 see p449

咧 liē ㄌㄧㄝ ㄌㄜˊ 嘴向旁边斜着张开 to stretch one's mouth from ear to ear; to grin: ~ 嘴 to stretch one's mouth wide; to grin | ~ 着嘴笑 to grin from ear to ear

㊦ liē 见447页 see p447

㊦ lie 见449页 see p449

裂 liě ㄌㄧㄝˊ 〈方 dialect〉 东西的两部分向两旁分开 (of two pieces joined together) to come apart; to part in the middle; to split or break open: 衣服没扣好, ~ 着怀。His shirt was unbuttoned, exposing his chest.

㊦ liè 见448页 see p448

列 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①行(háng)列,排成的行 row; file; rank: 站在前 ~ to stand in the front row ②陈列,排列,摆出 to set out; to arrange; to line up: 姓名~后 with the names listed behind | ~队 to line up | 开~账目 to draw up (or make out) a list of the account ③extension 1 归类 to enter in a list; to list; to rank: ~人甲等 to be classified as first-rate; to be rated as class A 2 类 kind; sort; category: 不在讨论之~ not among the subjects to be discussed [列席]参加会议,而没有表决权 to attend (a meeting) without voting rights ③众多,各 various; each and every: ~国 various countries, states, or kingdoms | ~位 all of you; all the ladies and gentlemen present ④量词 quantifier, 用于成行列的事物 (used for a series or row of things): ~火车 a train

冽 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ 寒冷 cold; chilly (㊦ doublet 凛 - piercingly cold): 北风凛~。The north wind was blowing sharply (or icily).

冽 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①水清 (of water) clear ②酒清 (of wine or spirit) clear

烈 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①猛烈,厉害 strong; fierce; intense: ~火 fierce fire; raging (or intense) flames | ~日 burning (or scorching) sun ②气势盛大 vigorous; grand (叠 reduplication): 轰轰~~ on a grand and

spectacular scale; with vim and vigour; dynamic ③刚直,有高贵品格的,为正义、人民、国家而死难的 staunch; upright; dying for a just cause: 刚~ fiery and forthright; upright and unyielding | 先~ martyr | ~士 martyr

𪔐 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ 就是啄木鸟,嘴坚硬,舌细长,能啄食树中的虫,是一种益鸟 woodpecker (Picidae)

裂 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ 破开,开了缝 (fèng) to split; to crack; to rend: ~痕 rift; crack; fissure | ~缝 crack; rift; crevice | 手冻~了。The hands are chapped by the cold. | 感情破~ (of marriage, affections, relations, etc) to break up | 四分五~ to fall apart; to be rent by disunity; to be all split up

㊦ liě 见447页 see p447

趔 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ [趔趄] (一 qie) 身体歪斜,脚步不稳要摔倒的样子 to stagger; to reel; to stumble

劣 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①恶,不好,跟“优”相对 (the opposite of 优) bad; inferior; of low quality (㊦ doublet 恶 - odious; abominable; disgusting): 不分优~ to make no distinction between the good and the bad | 土豪~绅 local tyrants and evil gentry | 品质恶~ to be morally corrupt; unprincipled; base ②仅仅 merely; only

埭 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①矮墙 low wall
②同等 equal; on a par with; 财力相~ to be equal in financial resource

捩 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ 扭转 to twist; to turn; 转~点(转折点) turning point

猎(獵) liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①打猎, 捕捉禽兽 to hunt; to catch birds and beasts: 狩~ hunting | 渔~ fishing and hunting | ~人 hunter; huntsman | ~狗 hunting dog; hound
②搜寻 to hunt; to seek; ~奇 to hunt for novelty; to seek novelty

躐 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ ①超越 to overstep; to go beyond; to skip over; ~等(越级) to skip over the normal steps; not to follow the proper order | ~进(不依照次序前进) to advance by skipping necessary steps ②蹂, 践踏 to trample

鬣 liè ㄌㄧㄝˋ 兽类颈上的长毛 mane; 马~ horse's mane

咧 ㄌㄧㄝˊ ㄌㄧㄝˋ 〈方 dialect〉助词 auxiliary, 意思相当于“了”、“啦” similar in meaning to 了 or 啦: 好~ OK! or All right! | 他来~。He's coming. or He comes. or Here he comes.

⊖ liě 见447页 see p447

⊖ liē 见447页 see p447

ㄌㄧㄣ

拎 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 〈方 dialect〉提 to carry; to lift; to hold; ~着一篮子菜 to carry a basket

of vegetables

邻(鄰、*隣) lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ ①住处接近的人家 neighbour: 东~ neighbour living on the eastern side | 四~(surrounding) neighbours ②邻近, 接近, 附近 neighbouring; near; adjacent: ~国 neighbouring country | ~居 neighbour | ~舍 neighbour ③古代五家为邻 lín, an administrative unit composed of five households in ancient China

林 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ ①长在土地上的许多树木或竹子 forest; woods; grove: 树~ woods; grove | 竹~ bamboo grove | 防护~ shelter-forest | ~立(像树林一样密集排列) to stand in great numbers (like trees in a forest) ②聚集在一起的同类的人或事物 group of similar objects or persons: 民族之~ great family of nationalities | 著作之~ numerous works ③林业 forestry: 农~牧副渔 farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery

淋 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 见404页“喏”字条 “喏淋”(kuí—) see 喏淋 on p404

淋 ㄌㄧㄣˊ 浇 to pour; to sprinkle; to water: 花蔫了, ~上点水吧。The flowers are droopy. Sprinkle them with some water.

[淋巴]〈外 loanword〉即淋巴液, 人身体里的一种无色透明液体, 起血液和细胞之间的物质交换

作用 lymph

[淋漓] (—lí) 湿淋淋往下滴落 dripping wet; pouring; streaming; 墨迹~~ full of ink marks | 大汗~~ dripping with sweat; sweating all over ④ **transfer** 畅达 free from inhibition; unrestrained; ~~ 尽致 vividly and incisively; thoroughly | 痛快~~ to be impassioned and forceful

㊦ lín 见 452 页 see p452

琳 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 美玉 beautiful jade [琳琅] (—láng) ① 珠玉一类的东西 beautiful jade; gem: ~~ 满目 (喻优美的东西很多) superb collection of beautiful things; feast for the eyes ② 玉撞击的声音 tinkling of jade pieces

霖 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 久下不停的雨 continuous heavy rain [甘霖] 对农作物有益的雨 good rain after a long drought; timely rainfall ④ **transfer** 恩泽 bounties bestowed by a monarch or an official

临 (臨) lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ ① 到, 来 to arrive; to be present; 喜事~门。Great happiness descended upon the house. | 身~其境 to be present on the scene ④ **extension** 遭遇, 碰到 to meet; to confront: ~渴掘井 not to dig a well until one is thirsty; to make no preparation until the last moment [临时] ① 到时候, 当时 at the time when sth is needed or is expected

to happen; 事先有准备, ~ ~ 就不会忙乱。One will not be in a rush at the last moment if he gets everything ready in advance. ② 暂时, 非经常的 temporarily; for the time being: 你先~~ 代理一下。You may act for him for the time being. | ~ ~ 会议 provisional meeting ② 挨着, 靠近 to be near to; to be close to ① 指地点, 多指较高的靠近较低的 (of a place) to overlook (the street, etc); to face; to confront: ~ 河 to face (or overlook, be close to) a river | ~ 街 to overlook (or face, be close to) the street ② 指时间。将要, 快要 (of time) on the point of; just before; to be about to: ~ 走 just before leaving | ~ 别 just before parting; at parting [临床] 医学上称医生给人诊治疾病 clinical [临盆] 孕妇快要生小孩儿 to be giving birth to a child; to be confined ③ 照着字、画模仿 to copy (a model of calligraphy or painting): ~ 帖 to practise calligraphy after a model | ~ 画 to copy a painting

粼 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ [粼粼] 形容水清澈 (of water) clear; limpid: ~ ~ 碧波 clear, blue ripples

嶙 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ [嶙峋] (—xún) 山石一层层的重叠不平 (of mountain rocks, cliffs, etc) jagged; rugged; craggy

遴 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 谨慎选择 to choose (or select) carefully (㊦ **doublet** 一选 to select for a post; to select; to recruit); ~选人才 to select qualified personnel; to select talented people

〈古〉又同“吝”(lìn) also same as 吝

璘 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 玉的光彩 lustre of jade

辘辘 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ [辘辘]拟声词 onomatopoeia, 形容车行走时的声音 sound made by a running cart, chariot, etc: 车 ~ ~, 马萧萧 *chariots rattling and horses neighing*

磷 (* 燐、* 磷) lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 一种非金属元素, 符号 P, 常见的有两种: 黄磷(也叫“白磷”)和红磷。黄磷有毒, 燃烧时生浓烟, 可做军事上用的烟幕弹和燃烧弹。红磷无毒, 可制安全火柴。磷是植物营养的重要成分之一 phosphorus (P) [磷火]夜间在野地里常见的青色火光, 是磷化氢遇到空气燃烧而发的光。俗叫“鬼火”(popularly called 鬼火) phosphorescent light; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern

瞵 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 注视, 瞪着眼睛看 to stare; to gaze: 鹰 ~ 鸢视 to eye vigilantly; to look fiercely (at sth)

鳞 lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ ①鱼类、爬行动物等身体表面长的角质或骨质的小薄片(of fish, etc) scale

[鳞爪](-zhǎo) scales and claws 喻 **figurative** ①琐碎细小的事 small bits; scraps; fragments ②事情的一小部分 a small part of a matter; odd scraps ③像鱼鳞的 like the scales of a fish; scale-like; ~茎 bulb | 芽 ~ bud scale | 遍体 ~ 伤 (伤痕密得像鱼鳞似的) to be covered with bruises (or injuries); to be a mass of bruises; to be black and blue all over

麟 (* 麤) lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ 麒麟, 古代传说中的一种动物, 像鹿, 比鹿大, 有角 (Chinese) unicorn; 凤毛 ~ 角 (喻罕见而珍贵的东西) phoenix feathers and unicorn horns — rarity of rarities

凜 (** 凜) lǐn ㄌㄧㄣˇ ①寒冷 cold; frigid (㊦ **doublet** 一冽 piercingly or bitingly cold); 北风 ~ 冽. *The north wind was blowing sharply (or icily).* ②严肃, 严厉 strict; stern; severe (叠 **reduplication**): 威风 ~ ~ majestic-looking; of an awe-inspiring demeanor; with dignified bearing | 大义 ~ 然 to inspire awe by upholding justice; with stern righteousness ③同“凛” same as 凛

廩 (** 廩) lǐn ㄌㄧㄣˇ ①粮仓 granary (㊦ **doublet** 仓 — granary) ②指粮食 grain

凛 (** 凛) lǐn ㄌㄧㄣˇ 畏惧 afraid; fearful;

apprehensive

檩 (** 檩) lǐn ㄌㄩㄣˇ 屋上托住椽子的横木 purlin (图见 188 页 picture on p188)

吝 (* 悛) lìn ㄌㄧㄣˋ 当用的财物舍不得用, 过分爱惜 stingy; miserly; close-fisted (㊦ **doublet** 一 吝 stingy; niggardly; miserly): ~ 惜 to grudge; to stint | 他一点也不~ 吝。He's not stingy at all.

赁 lìn ㄌㄧㄣˋ 租 to rent; to hire; to lease (㊦ **doublet** 租—to rent; to lease; to hire): ~ 房 to hire a house | ~ 车 to hire a car | 出~ to rent (or hire, let) out

淋 ㊦ lín ㄌㄧㄣˊ ① 过滤 to strain; to filter: ~ 盐 to strain salt | ~ 硝 to filter the nitre ② 淋病, 一种性病, 病原体是淋病球菌, 病人尿道红肿溃烂, 重的尿里夹带脓血。也叫“白浊”(also called 白浊) gonorrhoea

㊦ lín 见 449 页 see p449

蔺 lìn ㄌㄧㄣˋ [马蔺] 多年生草本植物, 根茎粗, 叶线形, 花蓝紫色。叶坚韧, 可系物, 又可造纸。根可制刷子。有的地区叫“马兰”(also called 马兰 in some areas) Chinese small iris (*Iris lactea*)

躏 lìn ㄌㄧㄣˋ 见 637 页“蹂”字条 “蹂躏”(róu—) see 蹂躏 on p637

膦 lìn ㄌㄧㄣˋ 磷化氢(PH₃)分子中的氢原子部分或全部被

烃基取代而形成的有机化合物的总称 phosphine

LING ㄌㄩㄥˊ

○ líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 数的空位, 用于数字中 (used in numbers) zero: 三~六号 No. 306 (number three-o-six) | 一九七~年 1970 (nineteen seventy); year of nineteen seventy

伶 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 伶人, 旧称以唱歌为职业的人 (former term for) actor or actress (㊦ **doublet** 优—actor or actress): 坤(女的)~actress | 名~ famous actor (or actress)

[伶仃] (* 零丁) (—dīng) 孤独 left all alone; lonely; solitary: 孤苦~~ orphaned and helpless; alone and uncared for

[伶俐] (—lì) 聪明, 灵活 clever; bright; smart: 很~~的孩子 very clever child | ~牙~齿 (能说会道) to have the gift of gab; to have a glib (or ready) tongue

[伶俜] (—pīng) 形容孤独 lonely; solitary; all alone

苓 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ ① 指茯(fú)苓 fuling (*Poris cocos*) ② 苓耳, 古书上说的一种植物 ling'er, a plant mentioned in ancient Chinese texts

圜 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ [图圜] (* 图圜) (—yǔ) 古代称监狱 (in ancient China) jail; prison; gaol: 身陷~~ to be thrown into prison; to be jailed

冷 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 清凉 cool and fresh: ~ 风 cool, fresh breeze [冷冷] **1** 形容清凉 cool; chilly **2** 声音清越 (of sound) clear and melodious

玲 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 形容玉碰击的声音 (叠 reduplication) tinkling of jade pieces: ~ ~ 盈耳 One's ears are filled with the tinkling of jade pieces. [玲珑] (—lóng) **1** 金玉声 tinkling of metal or jade pieces **2** 器物细致精巧 (of things) ingeniously and delicately made; exquisite; cute: 小巧 ~ ~ small and exquisite; cute **3** 灵活敏捷 (of people) nimble and smart: ~ ~ 活泼 clever and lively

桫 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 桫欂, 常绿灌木或小乔木, 花小, 白色, 叶椭圆形或披针形, 浆果球形, 枝叶可入药 eurya (*Eurya japonica*)

瓴 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 古代一种盛 (chéng) 水的瓶子 ancient water jar: 高屋建 ~ (从房顶上往下泻水, 喻居高临下的形势) to pour water off a steep roof — to sweep down irresistibly from a commanding height; to operate from a strategically advantageous position

铃 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ **①** (—儿) 铃铛, 用金属做成的响器 bell: 摇 ~ to ring a bell | 车 ~ 儿 bicycle bell | 电 ~ 儿 electric bell **②** 形状像铃的东西 bell-like (or bell-shaped) thing: 杠 ~ barbell | 哑 ~ dumbbell

鸪 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 见 314 页“鹡”字条“鸪鸪” (jí —) see 鸪鸪 on p314

聆 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 听 to listen; to hear: ~ 教 (used in letters) to hear your words of wisdom

蛉 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ [白蛉] 昆虫, 比蚊子小, 吸人、畜的血, 能传染黑热病等。俗叫“白蛉子” (popularly called 白蛉子) sandfly (*Phlebotomus*)

簍 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ [簍箬] (—xīng) 打鱼时盛 (chéng) 鱼的竹器 (used for holding fish while angling) bamboo basket; creel

翎 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 鸟翅和尾上的长羽毛 tail or wing feather; plume; quill: 雁 ~ wild goose feather | 野鸡 ~ pheasant plumes (or feathers)

羚 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 羚羊, 种类繁多, 体形一般轻捷, 四肢细长, 蹄小而尖 antelope; gazelle

零 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ **①** 落 to drop; to fall **1** 植物凋谢 (of grass, trees, flowers) to wither and fall (㊦ doublet 一落 to wither and fall | 凋 — to wither; to wilt) **2** 液体滴落 (of rain, tears, etc) to fall; to drop: 感激涕 ~ to be moved to tears of gratitude; to shed tears of gratitude **②** 零头, 放在整数后表示附有零数 fraction; odd lot; extra: 一千挂 ~ 儿 a thousand odd | 一年 ~ 三天 a year and three days **③** 部分的, 细碎的, 跟“整”相对 (the opposite of 整) fractional; fragmentary;

part (㊦ **doublet** 一碎 scrappy; fragmentary; piecemeal): ~件 *part; spare part; spares* | ~钱 *small change; pocket money* | ~用 *to spend money on minor purchases; pocket money* | ~活 (零碎工作) *odd jobs; chores* ④ 数学上把数字符号“0”读作零 *zero (0); nought* ⑤ **extension** 没有, 无 *zero; nought; nil*: 一减一得 ~ *One minus one equals zero. or One minus one leaves nought (or zero).* | 他的计划等于 ~。 *His plan amounts to nothing. or His plan is worthless.* | ~距离 *no distance* | ~污染 *no pollution* ⑤ 温度表上的零度 *zero (on a thermometer)*: ~下五度 *five degrees below zero; 5°C below zero*

龄 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ ① 岁数 *age; years* (㊦ **doublet** 年 — *age*): 高 ~ *advanced age* ② 年数 *length of time or service; duration*: 工 ~ *length (or years) of service; standing* | 党 ~ *party standing* ③ 某些生物体发育过程中的不同阶段。如昆虫的幼虫第一次蜕皮前叫一龄虫 *instar; stadium (life-stage between molts of an insect)*

灵 (靈) líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ ① 有效 *efficacious; effective* (㊦ **doublet** 一验 *efficacious; effective*): 这种药吃下去很 ~。 *This medicine is very effective.* ② 聪明, 机敏 *quick; clever; nimble* (㊦ **doublet** 一敏 *sensitive; keen; acute*): 心 ~ 手巧 *quick-witted and nimble-*

fingered; clever and deft | 耳朵很 ~ *to have sharp ears* ③ 活动迅速, 灵巧 *quick; sensitive*: 这架机器最 ~。 *This machine is most sensitive.* ④ 旧时称神或关于神仙的 (former usages) *fairy; sprite; elf*: 神 ~ *gods; deities; divinities* ⑤ 灵魂, 精神 *soul; spirit; intelligence*: 在天之 ~ *sb's soul in heaven* | 英 ~ *spirit of the brave departed; spirit of a martyr* | ~感 *inspiration (for creative work)* | ~性 *intelligence; aptitude; wisdom* ⑥ 属于死人的 *of the deceased*: ~柩 *coffin* | ~床 *bier* ㊦ **transfer** 装着死人的棺材 *coffin; bier; hearse*: 移 ~ *to move the hearse*

棧 (櫺、**櫺) líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 窗棧 (子), 窗户上构成窗格子的木条或铁条 (window) *lattice; lattice-work*

凌 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ ① 冰 *icicle*: 冰 ~ *ice* | 黄河 ~ 汛 *the ice run of the Huanghe River* | 滴水成 ~ *water freezes as it drips; freezing cold* ② 欺凌, 侵犯, 欺压 *to insult; to bully*: ~辱 *to insult; to humiliate* | 盛气 ~ 人 *with overweening airs; domineering; arrogant* ③ 升, 高出 *to rise high; to tower aloft*: ~云 *to reach the clouds; to soar to the skies* | ~空而过 *to soar across the sky* ④ 迫近 *to approach; to draw close*: ~晨 *in the small hours; before dawn*

陵 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ ①大土山 hill; mound (㊦ **doublet** 丘—hills) [陵谷]高低地势的变动 change of mountains and valleys ㊦ **figurative** 世事变迁 vicissitude of life; great change in the world ②高大的坟墓 tomb; mausoleum; 黄帝 ~ *Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor* | 中山 ~ *Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum*

菱 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 一年生草本植物,生在池沼中,叶略呈三角形,叶柄有气囊,花白色。果实有硬壳,大都有角,叫菱或菱角,可吃 water caltrop (*Trapa natans*) [菱形]邻边相等的平行四边形 diamond; rhombus; lozenge

陵 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ (又 also léng) 见 425页 léng see léng on p425

凌 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 同“凌 ②③④” same as 凌 ②③④

绫 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ (一子)一种很薄的丝织品,一面光,像缎子 damask silk; ~ 罗绸缎 silks and satins

棱 (* 稜) ㊦ líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ [穆棱]地名,在黑龙江省 Muling, a place in Heilongjiang Province

㊦ léng 见 425页 see p425

褰 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 〈古 **archaism**〉福 good fortune; blessing

鲮 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 鲮鱼,又叫“土鲮鱼”。属鲤科鱼类,是我国华南淡水主要养殖对象之一,性怕冷(also called 土鲮鱼)

Chinese mud carp; dace (*Cirrhinus chinensis*) [鲮鲤]哺乳动物的一种,就是穿山甲,全身有角质的鳞片,吃蚂蚁 pangolin

酃 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ 旧县名,在今湖南省衡阳东。现叫炎陵县 Lingxian County, former name of Yanling county, located in the east of today's Hengyang, Hunan Province

醪 líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ [醪醑](—lù)古代的一种美酒 *linglu*; a kind of good (or mellow) wine in ancient China

令 ㊦ líng ㄌㄩㄥˊ (外 **loanword**) 量词 **quantifier**, 原张的纸 500 张为 1 令 ream (500 sheets of paper)

㊦ tìng 见 456页 see p456

岭 (嶺) lǐng ㄌㄩㄥˇ 山脉 ridge (of a mountain); mountains; 五~ *The Five Ridges* (across the borders between Hunan and Jiangxi on the one hand and Guangdong and Guangxi on the other) | 秦~ *Qinling Mountains* | 翻山越~ *to cross over mountain after mountain; to tramp over hill and dale*

领 lǐng ㄌㄩㄥˇ ①颈,脖子 neck; 引~而望 *to crane one's neck to see; to look forward to eagerly* ②(一子、一儿)衣服围绕脖子的部分. collar; neck-band (图见 882 页“衣”picture on p882) ㊦ **extension** 事物的纲要 outline; main point; 不得要~ *to fail to grasp the main*

points (or essentials) [领袖] ② **transfer** 国家、政治团体、群众组织等的高级领导人 (of a country, political group, mass organization, etc) leader ③ 带, 引, 率 to lead; to usher; to head (④ **doublet** 带 — to lead; to guide | 率 — to lead; to head): ~ 队 to lead a group; leader of a group, sports team, etc | ~ 头 to take the lead; to be the first to do sth ④ 领有的, 管辖的 to have jurisdiction over; to be in possession of; to be in sb's possession; ~ 海 territorial waters (or sea) | ~ 空 territorial sky (or air); territorial air space [领土] 一个 国家所领有的陆地、领水 (包括领海、河流湖泊等) 和领空 territory ⑤ 接受, 取得 to receive; to accept; to take; ~ 教 to receive (or get) instructions | ~ 款 to receive funds; to draw money ⑥ 了解, 明白 to understand; to comprehend; to grasp: ~ 会 (对别人的意思有所理解) to understand; to comprehend; to grasp | ~ 悟 to comprehend; to grasp ⑦ 量词 **quantifier** 1 用于衣服 (used for clothes): 一 ~ 青衫 a black shirt 2 用于席、箔等 (used for mats, foil, etc): 一 ~ 席 a mat | 一 ~ 箔 a reed (or sorghum-stalk) screen

另 lìng 另 代词 **pronoun**, 另外, 别的, 此外 other; another; separate; ~ 买一个 to buy another one | 那是 ~ 一件

事。That's another matter.

令 lìng 另 ① 上级对下级的指示 command; order; decree; 明 ~ 规定 explicit order; formal decree; public proclamation | 遵守法 ~ to abide by laws and decrees ② 上级指示下级 to order; to command; ~ 全体官兵遵照执行。All the officers and soldiers should act in accordance. ③ 古代官名 ancient official title: 县 ~ county magistrate ④ 使, 使得 to cause; to make; ~ 人起敬 to command esteem; to merit respect; to be admirable | ~ 人兴奋 exciting ⑤ 时令, 时节 season: 月 ~ weather and phenology in a certain lunar month | 夏 ~ summertime; summer weather ⑥ 美好, 善 good; excellent: ~ 名 good name (or reputation) 敬辞 **polite** your: ~ 兄 your elder brother | ~ 尊 (称对方的父亲) your father ⑦ 词之短小者叫令 brief song-poem; short lyric; 调笑 ~ teasing ci-poem | 十六字 ~ short ci-poem set to the tune of shiliuziling; 16-character ci-poem

⑧ lǐng 见 455 页 see p455

呤 líng 另 见 568 页 “嘌” 字条 “嘌呤” (piào —) see 嘌呤 on p568

溜 liū 另

溜 liū 另 ① 滑行 to slide; to glide: ~ 冰 to

skate | 从滑梯上~下来 *to slide down a slide* ⑤ *extension* 滑溜, 平滑, 无阻碍 *smooth*; 这块石头很滑~。 *This stone is very slippery.* ② 溜走, 趁人不见走开 *to sneak off; to slip away*; 一眼不见他就~了。 *He sneaked off in an instant when I looked away.* ③ 沿着, 顺着 *along*; ~边儿 *to keep to the edge (of a road, river, etc)* | ~着墙根儿走 *to walk along the foot of a wall* ④ 同“溜” *same as 溜*

[溜达](* 蹓跶) 散步, 随便走走 *to go for a walk; to stroll; to saunter*

⊖ liù 见460页 see p460

溜 liū ㄌㄩ 一种烹调法, 跟炒相似, 作料里掺淀粉, 也作“溜” (also written as 溜) *to sauté (with thick gravy); to quick-fry*; ~肉片 *meat slices sauté*

溜 ⊖ liū ㄌㄩ ① 滑行 *to slide; to glide*; ~冰 *to skate* ② 悄悄走开 *to sneak off; to slip away*

⊖ liù 见460页 see p460

刘(劉) liú ㄌㄩ ① 古代斧钺一类的兵器 (in ancient China) *liu, a battle-axe-like weapon* ② 杀, 戮 *to kill; to slaughter* ③ 姓 Liu, a surname

浏(瀏) liú ㄌㄩ 清亮 *clear; limpid*

[浏览] 泛泛地看 *to glance over; to skim through; to browse*

留 liú ㄌㄩ ① 停止在某一个地方 *to remain; to stay* (⊕ *doublet* 停一 *to stay for a time; to stop; to remain*); 他~在天津了。 *He stayed on in Tianjin.* | ~学 (留居外国求学) *to study abroad* ⑤ *extension* 注意力放在上面 *to pay attention to; to concentrate on sth*; ~心 *to be careful; to take care* | ~神 *to be careful; to take care* ② 不让别人离开 *to ask sb to stay; to keep sb where he (or she) is*; 挽~ *to persuade sb to stay on* | 他一定要走, 我~不住他。 *He was determined to leave so I had no way to keep him here.* | ~难 (nàn) (故意和人为难) *to make things difficult for sb; to put obstacles in sb's way* ③ 接受, 收容 *to accept; to take; to keep* (⊕ *doublet* 收一 *to undertake the care of; to take sb in*); 把礼物~下 *to accept the gift* ④ 保留 *to keep; to reserve*; ~余地 *to give some leeway; to allow for unforeseen circumstances* | ~胡子 *to grow a beard (or moustache)* | 今天请给我~饭。 *Please keep some food for me today.* ⑤ 遗留 *to leave behind; to leave*; 祖先给我们~下了丰富的文化遗产。 *Our forefathers have left us a rich cultural heritage.*

馏 ⊖ liú ㄌㄩ 蒸馏, 加热使液体变成蒸气后再凝成纯净的液体 *to distil*

⊖ liú 见460页 see p460

骝 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ 古书上指黑鬣黑尾巴的红马 (in ancient Chinese texts) red horse with black mane and tail

榴 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ 石榴, 又叫“安石榴”。落叶灌木, 一般开红花, 果实球状, 内有很多种子, 种子上的肉可吃。根、皮可入药 (also called 安石榴) pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

飏 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ [飏飏] 微风吹动的样子 (of a gentle breeze) blowing

镏 ⊖ liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ 我国特有的镀金法, 把溶解在水银里的金子用刷子涂在器物表面作装饰, 所镏的金层经久不退 (typical Chinese way of gold-plating, i. e. applying the gold dissolved in mercury with a brush to the surfaces of articles as a gilding, which lasts long) to gild; to gold-plate

⊖ liú 见460页 see p460

鸺 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ [鸺鹠] (xiū-) 鸟名。羽毛棕褐色, 尾巴黑褐色, 有横斑, 外形跟猫头鹰相似。捕食鼠、兔等, 对农业有益 collared owl (*Glaucidium brodiei*)

瘤 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ (一子) 生物体的组织增殖生成的疙瘩, 多由刺激或微生物寄生而引起 tumour

流 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ ① 液体移动 to flow; 水往低处～。Water flows to the lowest level. | 水不腐 Running water does not

get stale. | 汗 to perspire; to sweat | 血 to shed blood; to bleed [流浪] 生活无着, 漂泊不定 to roam about; to wander; to lead a vagrant life [流利] 说话、书写等灵活顺畅 fluent; smooth: 他的钢笔字写得很～。He writes a good hand with a pen. | 他说一口～的普通话。He speaks fluent standard Chinese. [流线型] 前端圆, 后端尖, 略似水滴的形状。因空气或水等对流线型的物体阻力小, 所以常用作汽车、汽艇等交通工具的外形 streamline ② 像水那样流动 moving from place to place; drifting; flowing: 货币～通 circulation of money | 空气的对～现象 air convection ③ extension 1 移动不定 to drift; to move; 流星 meteor; shooting star 2 运转不停 rotating; ever-moving; 光 flowing time and tide | 年 fleeting time 3 不知来路, 意外地射来的 flying; stray: 矢 stray arrow | 弹 stray bullet 4 传播或相沿下来 to spread; to circulate; to propagate; 流行 popular; prevalent; fashionable | 传 to spread; to circulate; to hand down [流产] 孕妇怀孕未满 28 周就产出胎儿 (of a woman) to have a miscarriage; to abort; to miscarry ③ 流动的东西 sth resembling a stream of water; current: 河～river | 电～electric current | 寒～cold current (or wave) | 气～air current; airflow; airstream ④ 趋

向坏的方面 to change for the worse; to degenerate: 开会不要 ~ 于形式。 *Conferences should not be a mere formality.* | 放任自 ~ to let things drift; *laissez-faire* ⑤ 品类 class; rate; grade ① 派别 class; school; 九 ~ *nine schools of thought* ② 等级 grade; rate: 第一 ~ 产品 *first-rate product* ⑥ 旧时刑法的一种, 把人送到荒远的地方去, 充军 (a punishment in former times) to banish; to send into exile: ~ 放 to banish; to send into exile

琉 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ [琉璃] (—li) 一种用铝和钠的硅酸化合物烧制成的釉料 coloured glaze: ~ ~ 瓦 *glazed tile*

硫 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ 一种非金属元素, 符号 S, 通常叫“硫磺”。淡黄色, 质硬而脆, 不易传热和电。可用来制造硫酸、药物、杀虫剂等 (commonly called 硫磺) sulphur (S)

旒 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ ① 旗子上的飘带 flowing ribbon attached to a flag; streamer ② 古代皇帝礼帽前后的玉串 (in ancient China) jade pendants on the imperial crown

鎏 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ ① 成色好的金子 fine gold ② 同“镏” (liú) same as 镏

镏 liú ㄌㄧㄡˊ 成色好的黄金 fine gold

柳 liǔ ㄌㄧㄡˇ ① 柳树, 落叶乔木, 枝细长下垂, 叶狭长, 春天开花, 黄绿色。种子上有白色毛状物, 成熟后随风飞散,

叫柳絮。另有一种河柳, 枝不下垂 willow (*Salix*) ② 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *Liu*, 24th of the 28 constellations

绺 liǔ ㄌㄧㄡˇ (—儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成束的理顺了的丝、线、须、发等 (used for thread, beard, hair, etc) tuft; lock; skein: 两 ~ 儿线 *two skeins of thread* | 五 ~ 儿须 *five wisps of beard* | 一 ~ 儿头发 *a lock (or tuft, wisp) of hair*

铈 liǔ ㄌㄧㄡˇ 有色金属冶炼过程中生产出的各种金属硫化物的互熔体 *sulphonium; matte*

六 liù ㄌㄧㄡˋ ① 数目字 *six* ② 旧时乐谱记音符号的一个, 相当于简谱的“5” note of the scale in former times, corresponding to 5 in numbered musical notation

⊖ liù 见 467 页 see p467

陆 (陸) liù ㄌㄧㄡˋ “六”的大写 *six, capital form of 六*

⊖ liù 见 467 页 see p467

碌 (* 礳) liù ㄌㄧㄡˋ [碌碡] (—zhou) 农具名。圆柱形, 用石头做成, 用来轧脱谷粒或轧平场院 *stone roller (for threshing grain, levelling a threshing floor, etc)*

⊖ liù 见 468 页 see p468

遛 liù ㄌㄧㄡˋ ① 散步, 慢慢走, 随便走走 to saunter; to stroll ② 牵着牲畜或带着鸟慢慢走 to walk (an animal): ~ 马 to walk a horse | ~ 鸟 to go for a walk with a cage of birds in

a quiet place

馏 ⊖ liù ㄌㄩ̀ 把凉了的熟食
品再蒸热 to heat up (cold
food in a steamer): 把馒头～
～ to heat up the cold mantou

⊖ liú 见457页 see p457

溜 (②③ * 雷) ⊖ liù ㄌㄩ̀
① 急流
swift current: 大～ strong cur-
rent | 今天河水～很大。The
river has a strong current to-
day. ② 顺房檐滴下来的水
rainwater from the roof: 檐～
rainwater from the eaves ③ 屋
檐上安的接雨水用的长水槽
eaves gutter: 水～ eaves gutter
④ (一儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 用于
成行(háng)列的事物 line; col-
umn; row: 一～三间房 a row
of three rooms

⊖ liū 见456页 see p456

溜 ⊖ liù ㄌㄩ̀ [溜子] <方 *dia-*
lect> 戒指 (finger) ring: 金
～ gold ring

⊖ liú 见458页 see p458

溜 ⊖ liù ㄌㄩ̀ 同“遛①” same
as 遛①

⊖ liū 见457页 see p457

飕 ⊖ liù ㄌㄩ̀ 西风 west wind

⊖ liáo 见445页 see p445

鹞 liù ㄌㄩ̀ 鸟名。身体小, 嘴
细长, 吃害虫, 是益鸟 pipit
(*Anthus*)

ㄌㄨㄥ

咯 ⊖ lo · ㄌㄨㄥ 助词 *auxilia-*
ry: 那倒好～! That would
be much better!

⊖ kǎ 见380页 see p380

⊖ gē 见223页 see p223

LONG ㄌㄨㄥ

龙 (龍) lóng ㄌㄨㄥ ① 我
国古代传说中的一
种身体长(cháng)的、有鳞有角
的动物。能走, 能飞, 能游泳。
近代古生物学上指一些大小不
等的有脚有尾的爬行动物
dragon: 恐～ dinosaur | 翼手～
pterosaur (*Pterodactyloidea*)
[龙头] 自来水管放水的出口
tap; faucet; cock ② 古代指帝
王 (in ancient China) dragon as
the symbol of the emperor;
emperor: 真～天子 son of
Heaven — the emperor | ～体
body of the emperor; emperor's
health | ～颜 face (or look) of
the emperor; imperial counte-
nance | ～袍 imperial robe | ～床
emperor's bed ③ 形状像龙的或
有龙的图案的 anything shaped
like a dragon or with the pat-
tern of a dragon on it: ～灯
dragon lantern | ～舟 dragon
boat

[龙钟] 年老衰弱行动不灵便的
样子 decrepit; senile

<古 *archaism*> 又同“垄”
(lǒng) also same as 垄

茏 (龍) lóng ㄌㄨㄥ [茏
葱] [葱茏] 草木茂
盛的样子 verdant; luxuriantly
green

咙 (隴) lóng ㄌㄨㄥ 喉咙,
咽喉。参看 279 页
“喉”(hóu) (see 喉 on p279)

throat

洄 (瀧) ⊖ lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 急流的水 rapids [七里洄]地名,在浙江省桐庐 Qililong, a place in Tonglu, Zhejiang Province

⊖ shuāng 见 699 页 see p699

珑 (瓏) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 见 453 页“玲”字条“玲珑” (líng—) see 玲珑 on p453

栊 (櫳) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ ① 窗户 window ② 养兽的栅栏 cage for beasts

眈 (眈) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 见 497 页“矐”字条“矐眈” (méng—), 756 页“瞳”字条“瞳眈” (tóng—) see 矐眈 on p497 and 瞳眈 on p756

朧 (朧) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 见 497 页“朦”字条“朦朧” (méng—) see 朦朧 on p497

砻 (礱) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ ① 去掉稻壳的器具 rice huller ② 用砻去掉稻壳 to hull (rice): ~ 谷春米 to hull grain and pound rice

眈 (眈) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 见 497 页“蒙”字条“蒙眈” (méng—) see 蒙眈 on p497

聾 (聾) lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 耳朵听不见声音,通常把听觉迟钝也叫聾 deaf; hard of hearing: 他耳朵~了。He is deaf.

笼 (籠) ⊖ lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ ① (一子、一儿)养鸟、虫的器具,用竹、木条或金属丝等编插而成 cage; coop: 鸟~子

birdcage | 鸡~ chicken coop | 蝈蝈~ katydid cage ⑤ extension 旧时囚禁犯人的东西 (in former times) wooden framework for confining prisoners; cage: 囚~ (wooden) prisoner's cage | 牢~ prison ② 用竹、木等材料制成的有盖的蒸东西的器具 (food) steamer: 蒸~ food steamer | ~ 屉 bamboo (or wooden) utensil for steaming food (composed of several tiers); food steamer

⊖ lǒng 见 462 页 see p462

隆 lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ ① 盛大,厚,程度深 grand; solemn; profound: ~ 冬 midwinter; depth of winter | ~ 寒 severe (or intense) cold | ~ 重的典礼 grand ceremony ② 兴盛 prosperous; thriving (㊦ doublet — 盛 abundant; prosperous; thriving | 兴 — prosperous; thriving; flourishing) ③ 高 to swell; to bulge; to protrude: ~ 起 to swell; to bulge

癯 lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ ① 古书上指年老衰弱多病 (in ancient Chinese texts) infirm; weak; sickly ② 癯闭,中医指小便不通的病 retention of urine; difficulty in urination

窿 lóng ㄌㄨㄥˊ 〈方 dialect〉煤矿坑道 (in a coal mine) gallery

侏 (儻) lǒng ㄌㄨㄥˇ [侏侗] (—tǒng) 同“笼统” same as 笼统

陇 (隴) lǒng ㄌㄨㄥˇ ① 陇山,山名,位于陕

西、甘肃两省交界的地方 Longshan Mountain, on the borderland between Shaanxi and Gansu ② 甘肃省的别称 Long, another name for Gansu Province; ~海铁路 Long-Hai Railway

垧(壠) lǒng ㄌㄨㄥˇ 同“垄” same as 垄

拢(攏) lǒng ㄌㄨㄥˇ ① 凑起, 总合 to add up; to sum up; ~共 altogether; all told; in all | ~总 altogether; all told; in all ② 靠近, 船只靠岸 to draw near; to approach; to reach (㊦ doublet 靠—to draw close; to close up); ~岸 to approach the shore; to come alongside the shore | 拉~ to draw over to one's side; to win over; to rope in | 他们俩总谈不~。They can never talk to each other in a heart-to-heart way. or They can never agree with each other. ③ 收束使不松散 to hold (or gather) together; to keep close together; ~紧 to hold (sth) tight | 用绳子把柴火~住 to tie the firewood together with a rope ④ 梳, 用梳子整理头发 to comb (hair); ~一~头发 to comb (or tidy) the hair ⑤ 合上, 聚拢 to bring together; to close; 笑得嘴都合不~了 to grin from ear to ear

垄(壟) lǒng ㄌㄨㄥˇ ① 田地分界的埂子 raised path between fields ② 农作物的行(háng)或行与行间的空地 ridge (in a field); 宽~密植

close planting between broad ridges ③ 像田埂的东西 ridge-like thing; 瓦~ rows of tiles on a roof; tile ridge [垄断] 操纵市场, 把持权柄, 独占利益 to monopolize

笼(籠) lǒng ㄌㄨㄥˇ ① 遮盖, 罩住 to envelop; to cover; to enclose: 黑云~罩着天空。The sky is enveloped in thick clouds. [笼络] 用手段拉拢人 to win sb over by any means; to draw over; to rope in; ~~人心 to win people's heart by meeting their felt needs, etc ② 比较大的箱子 large box (or chest); trunk; 箱~ boxes and baskets; trunks

[笼统](一 tǒng) 概括而不分明, 不具体 general; sweeping: 话太~~了, 不能表明确切的意思。The words are too general to convey the exact meaning.

㊦ lóng 见461页 see p461

弄(*術) lòng ㄌㄨㄥˋ 〈方 dialect〉 弄堂, 小巷, 小胡同 lane; alley; alleyway

㊦ nòng 见540页 see p540

弄 lòng ㄌㄨㄥˋ (壮 Zhuang) 石山间的平地 small piece of flat land between stone hills

LOU ㄌㄡ

搂(攬) lōu ㄌㄡ ① 用手或工具把东西聚集起来 to gather up; to rake together; ~柴火 to rake up

twigs, dead leaves, etc (for fuel) ㊦ **figurative** 搜刮 to squeeze (money); to extort: ~ 钱 to extort money ② 向着自己的方向拨 to pull; to draw: ~ 枪机 to pull a trigger

⊖ lǒu 见463页 see p463

喽(喽) lōu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ 〈方 **dialect**〉看 to look: 让我 ~ 一 ~ 。 Let me have a look.

剏(**剏) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ 〈方 **dialect**〉堤坝下面的水口,水道 discharge or outlet tunnel under a dam or dyke; water course through a dyke: ~ 口 mouth of a water course under a dyke | ~ 嘴 mouth of a water course under a dyke

娄(婁) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ ① 星宿名,二十八宿之一 lou, 16th of the 28 constellations ② 〈方 **dialect**〉(某些瓜类)过熟而变质(of melons) overripe and unfit to eat: 瓜 ~ 了。 The melon is overripe. ③ 姓 Lou, a surname

倮(僂) ⊖ lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ [倮倮] (—luo) 旧同“喽啰” same as 喽啰 in former times

⊖ lǒu 见470页 see p470

萎(萋) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ [萎蒿] (—hāo) 多年生草本植物,花淡黄色,可入药 beach wormwood (*Artemisia stelleriana*)

喽(嘍) ⊖ lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ [喽喽] (*倮倮) (—

luo) 旧时称盗贼的部下,现在多比喻追随恶人的人(in former times) rank and file of a band of outlaws; underling; lackey

⊖ lou 见464页 see p464

淪(淪) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ 淪水,水名,在湖南省 Loushui River, in Hunan Province

楼(樓) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ ① 两层以上的房屋 storeyed building; multi-storey house: ~ 房 building of two or more storeys | 大 ~ mansion ② 楼房的一层 storey; floor: 一 ~ (British) ground floor; (American) first floor | 三 ~ (British) second floor; (American) third floor

耩(耩) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ 播种用的农具 animal-drawn seed plough; drill barrow; drill

蛄(蛄) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ 蛄蛄 (gū), 又叫“喇喇蛄”、“土狗子”。一种对农作物有害的昆虫,褐色,有翅,前脚很强,能掘地,咬农作物的根(also called 喇喇蛄 or 土狗子) mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa orientalis*)

髅(髅) lóu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ 见397页 “骷”字条“骷髅”(kū—), 161页“髑”字条“髑髅”(dú—) see 骷髅 on p397 and 髑髅 on p161

搂(摟) ⊖ lǒu ㄌㄡ ㄉㄧㄤˋ ① 两臂合抱,用手臂拢着 to hold in one's arms; to hug; to embrace (㊦ **doublet** 一抱 to

hug; to embrace; to cuddle): 把孩子～在怀里 *to clasp the baby to one's breast* ②量词 *quantifier*: 一～粗的大树 *a tree one arm-span around*

⊖ lǒu 见462页 see p462

喽(喽) lǒu ㄌㄡˇ 见236页 “岫”字条“岫喽”(gǒu—) see 岫喽 on p236

篓(簍) lǒu ㄌㄡˇ (一子、一儿)盛(chéng)东西的器具,用竹、荆条等编成 *basket*; 字纸～儿 *wastepaper basket*; *wastebasket* | 油～ *oil container (small-mouthed and big-bellied basket made of wicker chips or bamboo chips and lined with oil paper)*

陋 lòu ㄌㄡˋ ①丑的,坏的,不文明的 *plain; ugly*: 丑～ *ugly* | ～规 *objectionable practices* | ～习 *corrupt customs; bad habits* ②狭小(of a dwelling) *humble*; *mean*: ～室 *humble room* | ～巷 *mean alley* ③少,简略(of knowledge) *scanty*; *limited*; *shallow*: 学识浅～ *to be shallow in knowledge; to have meagre knowledge; to have little learning* | 因～就简 *to make do with whatever is available* | 孤～寡闻(见闻少) *ignorant and ill-informed*

镂(鏤) lòu ㄌㄡˋ 雕刻 *to engrave; to carve*: ～花 *ornamental engraving* | ～骨铭心(喻永远不忘) *to be engraved on the bones and imprinted on the heart — to be borne in mind or remembered*

forever with gratitude

瘰(瘰、*痛) lòu ㄌㄡˋ 瘰管,身体里面因发生病变而向外溃破所形成的管道,病灶里的分泌物可以由瘰管里流出来 *fistula*

漏 lòu ㄌㄡˋ ①物体由孔缝透过或滴下 *to leak; to trickle*: 水壶～了。 *The kettle leaks.* | 油箱～了。 *The petrol tank is leaking.* [漏洞]做事的破绽,不周密的地方 *flaw*; *hole*; *loophole*; 堵塞～～ *to stop up loopholes* [漏斗]灌注液体等到小口的器具里的用具 *funnel*; *hopper* ②泄漏,泄露 *to divulge; to leak; to let out*: ～了风声 *to divulge a secret; to leak (or let out) information* | 走～消息 *to leak information; to let out a secret* ③遗落 *to be missing; to leave out by mistake*: 这一项可千万不能～掉。 *Be sure not to leave out this item.* ④漏壶,古代计时的器具,用铜制成。壶上下分好几层,上层底有小孔,可以滴水,层层下注,以底层蓄水多少计算时间 *hourglass*; *water clock*; *clepsydra*

露 ⊖ lòu ㄌㄡˋ 义同“露⊖③”,用于一些口语词语,如“露怯”、“露马脚”等(used in some colloquial expressions, e.g. 露怯 *(display one's ignorance)*, 露马脚 *(give oneself away)*, etc) same meaning as 露⊖③

⊖ lù 见469页 see p469

喽(喽) ⊖ lou · ㄌㄡ 助词 *auxiliary*, 意思相

当于“啦”equal to 啦: 够~, 别说~! *That's enough! Stop talking!*

⊖ lóu 见463页 see p463

lu ㄌㄨˊ

撸 lū ㄌㄨˊ 〈方 dialect〉 ① 捋 (luō) to rub one's palm along (sth long); to strip with the hand; ~袖子 to push up (or roll up) one's sleeves | ~树叶 to strip a twig of its leaves ② 撤职 to dismiss sb from his post: 他的职务被~了。 *He was dismissed from his post.* ③ 责备, 训斥 to scold; to take to task; to dress down: 他被~了一顿。 *He got a good scolding.*

噜 lū ㄌㄨˊ [噜苏] (—su) 〈方 dialect〉 啰唆 wordy; long-winded; over-elaborate

卢 (盧) lú ㄌㄨˊ 姓 Lu, a surname

[卢比] (外 loanword) 印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊尔、斯里兰卡等国的货币单位 rupee, a unit of currency in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, etc

[卢布] (外 loanword) 俄罗斯等国的货币单位 rouble (or ruble), a unit of currency in Russia, etc

垆 (壚、* 鑪) lú ㄌㄨˊ ① 黑色坚硬的土 black earth ② 旧时酒店里安放酒瓮的土台子。也指酒店 (also used to denote wine-shop) earthen stand for wine

jars (in former times)

泸 (瀘) lú ㄌㄨˊ [泸州] 地名, 在四川省 Luzhou, a place in Sichuan Province

栌 (櫨) lú ㄌㄨˊ [黄栌] 落叶小乔木, 花黄绿色, 叶子秋天变成红色。木材黄色, 可制器具, 也可做染料 smoke tree (*Cotinus coggygria*)

臚 (臚) lú ㄌㄨˊ 陈列, 陈述 to set out; to display; to state; ~列 to enumerate; to list | ~情 (陈述心情) to state one's case

鸬 (鷺) lú ㄌㄨˊ [鸬鹚] (—cí) 水鸟名, 俗叫“鱼鹰”。羽毛黑色, 闪绿光, 能游泳, 善于捕食鱼类, 用树叶、海藻等筑巢。渔人常用来捕鱼 (popularly called 鱼鹰) cormorant (*Phalacrocorax*)

钷 (鑷) lú ㄌㄨˊ 一种人造的放射性元素, (符号 Rf) rutherfordium (Rf)

颅 (顱) lú ㄌㄨˊ 头的上部, 包括头骨和脑, 也指头 (also used to denote head) cranium; skull; ~骨 cranial bones

舳 (舳) lú ㄌㄨˊ 见 994 页 “舳”字条 “舳舻” (zhú—) see 舳舻 on p994

鲈 (鱸) lú ㄌㄨˊ 鲈鱼, 鱼名。体侧扁, 嘴大, 鳞细, 银灰色, 背部和背鳍上有小黑斑。肉味鲜美 perch (*Perca*)

芦 (蘆) lú ㄌㄨˊ 芦苇, 苇子, 多年生草本植

物,生在浅水里。茎中空,可造纸、编席等。根茎可入药 *reed*

庐(廬) lú ㄌㄨˊ 房舍 *hut*; *cottage*: 茅~ *thatched cottage*

炉(爐、*鑪) lú ㄌㄨˊ (一)子)取暖、做饭或冶炼用的设备 *stove*; *oven*; *furnace*: 电~ *electric stove* (or *furnace*) | 煤气~ *gas stove* (or *furnace*, *cooker*) | 煤球~ *briquettes stove* | 炼钢~ *steel furnace*

卤(鹵、滷) lǔ ㄌㄨˇ ①制黑色汁液,是氯化镁、硫酸镁、溴化镁及氯化钠等的混合物,味苦有毒。也叫“苦汁”或“盐卤”(also called 苦汁 or 盐卤) *bittern* [卤砂]矿物名。化学成分为 NH_4Cl , 常为皮壳状或粉块状结晶,无色或白色,间带红褐色,有玻璃光泽。在工业、农业和医药上都有广泛的用途。也作“硃砂”,也叫“硃(náo)砂”(also written as 硃砂, also called 硃砂) *sal* (or *natural*) *ammoniac*; *ammonium chloride* [卤素]化学中统称氟、氯、溴、碘、砷等五种元素 *halogen* ②浓汁 *thick infusion*; *thick gravy*: 茶~ *strong tea* (to be *diluted* before *drinking*) | 打~面 *noodles served with thick gravy* ③用盐水、酱油等浓汁制作食品 to *stew* in *salty water* with *spices* or in *soy sauce*: ~鸡 to *stew chickens in salty water with spices and soy sauce*; *pot-stewed chicken* | ~煮豆腐 *pot-*

stewed beancurd

硃(硃) lǔ ㄌㄨˇ [硃砂]同卤砂。参看 466 页“卤”(see 卤 on p466) same as 卤砂

虏(虜) lǔ ㄌㄨˇ ①俘获 to *take prisoner* (㊦ *doublet* 俘—to capture; to take prisoner): ~获甚众 to *capture a lot of enemy soldiers and weapons* | 俘~敌军数万人 to *capture tens of thousands of enemy soldiers* ②打仗时捉住的敌人 *captive*; *prisoner of war* (㊦ *doublet* 俘—captive; captured personnel): 优待俘~ to *treat prisoners of war kindly*

掳(擄) lǔ ㄌㄨˇ 抢取 to *carry off*; to *capture* (㊦ *doublet* —掠 *pillage*; to *loot*): 烧杀~掠 *burning, killing and looting*

鲁 lǔ ㄌㄨˇ ①愚钝,莽撞 *stupid*; *dull*; *rash*: 粗~ *rough*; *rude*; *boorish* | 愚~ *dull-witted*; *stupid*; *uncouth* [鲁莽](*卤莽)仔细考虑事理,冒失 *crude and rash*; *rash* ②周代诸侯国名,在今山东省南部一带 *Lu*, a *principedom* in the *Zhou Dynasty*, located in the south of today's *Shandong Province* ③山东省的别称 *Lu*, another name for *Shandong Province*

櫓(*櫓、*櫓、*櫓)

lǔ ㄌㄨˇ 拨水使船前进的器具 *scull*; *sweep*: 摇~ to *scull*

镱 lǔ ㄌㄨˇ 一种金属元素,符号 *Lu*, 银白色,质软。可

用作催化剂等 lutetium (Lu)

六 ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ [六安] 地名, 在安徽省 Lu'an, a place in Anhui Province [六合] 地名, 在江苏省南京 Luhe, a place in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

⊙ liù 见459页 see p459

角 (** 冉) ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ [角直] 地名, 在江苏省苏州 Luzhi, a place in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province [角里堰] 地名, 在浙江省海盐 Luliyan, a place in Haiyan, Zhejiang Province

陆 (陸) ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ ① 陆地, 高出水面的土地 land: 登 ~ to land; to disembark | ~ 路 land route | ~ 军 army; ground (or land) force ② 姓 Lu, a surname

[陆离] 形容色彩繁杂 varicoloured: 光怪 ~ ~ grotesque in shape and gaudy in colour

[陆续] 副词 *adverb*, 接连不断 one after another; in succession: 开会的人 ~ ~ 地到了。People attending the conference arrived one after another.

⊙ liù 见459页 see p459

录 (錄) ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ ① 录制, 记录; to write down; to copy: ~ 像 to videotape; to video | ~ 音 to tape-record (sound); to record; to tape | 把这份公文 ~ 下来。Copy the document. ② 记载言行或事物的书刊 record; register; collection: 语 ~ quotations | 备忘 ~ memorandum (book) | 回忆 ~ reminiscences;

memoirs; recollections ③ 采取, 任用 to choose; to employ; to hire: 收 ~ to employ; to include; to enter | ~ 用 to employ; to recruit; to take on the staff | ~ 取 to enroll; to recruit; to admit

垺 ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ (壮 Zhuang) 土山间的平地 small piece of flat land between hillocks

渌 ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ 渌水, 水名, 在湖南省株洲 Lushui River, in Zhuzhou, Hunan Province

逯 ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ 姓 Lu, a surname

绿 ㄌù ㄌㄨˋ 义同“绿 ⊖” same meaning as 绿 ⊖ [绿

林] greenwood ① 原指西汉末年聚集在湖北绿林山的农民起义军, 后来泛指聚集山林、反抗封建统治者的人们 (originally used to denote the uprising of peasants in the Lulin Mountain in Hubei Province at the end of the Western Han Dynasty, later generally to denote any uprising against feudal rulers) ② 旧指上山为匪、抢劫财物的集团 (formerly used to denote groups of outlaws or looters in mountains) [鸭绿江] 水名。是中国和朝鲜两国的界河。源出吉林省东南中朝边境的白头山, 西南流到辽宁省丹东入黄海 Yalu River, boundary river between China and Korea, originating from Baitou Mountain in Jilin Province and flowing southwestward through Dandong, Liaoning Province, to the Yellow Sea

⊖ lù 见472页 see p472

禄 lù ㄌㄨˋ 古代官吏的俸给 (in ancient China) official's salary; emolument: 高官厚 ~ *high position and handsome salary*

碌 ⊖ lù ㄌㄨˋ ① 平凡 common-place; mediocre: 庸 ~ common and vulgar; mediocre [碌碌] 平庸, 无所作为 mediocre; commonplace: 庸庸 ~ ~ *mediocre and unambitious* ② 繁忙 busy: 忙 ~ *to be busy; to bustle about*

⊖ liù 见459页 see p459

盪 lù ㄌㄨˋ ① 古代的一种盒子 a kind of box in ancient China ② 漉, 过滤 to strain; to filter; to filtrate

箒 (籙) lù ㄌㄨˋ ① 簿子, 册子 booklet ② 符箒, 道士画的驱使鬼神的符号, 是一种迷信骗人的东西 Taoist talisman, magic figure or sign drawn by Taoist priests to invoke or expel spirits

醪 lù ㄌㄨˋ 见455页“醪”字条 “醪醪” (líng -) see 醪醪 on p455

辂 lù ㄌㄨˋ ① 古代车辕上用来牵引车子的横木 (in ancient China) horizontal bar on a cart shaft ② 古代的大车 (in ancient China) cart

赂 lù ㄌㄨˋ ① 贿赂, 用财物买通别人 to give costly presents; to bribe ② 财物, 特指赠送的财物 property; (gift of) goods or money

鹿 lù ㄌㄨˋ 哺乳动物, 反刍类, 尾短, 腿细长, 毛黄褐色, 有的有花斑, 性情温驯, 有的雄鹿有树枝状的角 deer (*Cervus*)

漉 lù ㄌㄨˋ 液体往下渗, 过滤 to seep through; to filter: ~ 网 (screen used in making paper) vat-net | ~ 酒 to filter wine [漉漉] 潮湿的样子 wet; dripping with sweat: 湿 ~ ~ *moist; damp*

辘 lù ㄌㄨˋ [辘轳] (—lu) ① 安在井上绞起汲水斗的器具 well-pulley; windlass ② 机械上的绞盘 winch; windlass; capstan

麓 lù ㄌㄨˋ 竹箱 bamboo chest (or trunk)

麓 lù ㄌㄨˋ 山脚下 foot of a hill or mountain: 泰山之 ~ *foot of Taishan Mountain*

路 lù ㄌㄨˋ ① 道, 往来通行的地方 road; path; way (㊦ *doublet* — 途 road; way | — 径 route; way | 道 — road; way; path): 公 ~ *highway; road* | 水 ~ *waterway; water route* | 高架 ~ *overhead road* ④ *extension* 思想或行动的方向、途径 way; means: 走社会主义道 ~ *to follow (or take) the socialist road* | 思 ~ *train of thoughts; line of thinking* | 生 ~ *means of livelihood (or subsistence); way out* ② 方面, 地区 region; area; district: 南 ~ 货 *southern products* | 外 ~ 货 *imported (or non-local) goods* ③ 种类 sort; grade; class: 两 ~ 货 *two different sorts of goods* |

他俩是一~人。 *These two fellows are of the same sort.*

落 lù ㄌㄨˋ 甘草的别名 another name for liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza uralensis*)

潞 lù ㄌㄨˋ ①潞水, 水名, 即今山西省的浊漳河 Lushui River, in Shanxi Province, now called Zhuozhang River ②潞江, 水名, 即云南省的怒江 Lujang River, in Yunnan Province, now called Nujiang River [潞西]地名, 在云南省 Luxi, a place in Yunnan Province

璐 lù ㄌㄨˋ 美玉 beautiful (or fine) jade

鹭 lù ㄌㄨˋ 水鸟名。翼大尾短, 颈和腿很长, 常见的有白鹭、苍鹭、绿鹭等 egret; egret; heron (*Ardeidae*) [鹭鹭](-sī) 就是白鹭, 羽毛纯白色, 顶有细长的白羽, 捕食小鱼 little egret (*Egretta garzetta*)

露 lù ㄌㄨˋ ①露水, 靠近地面的水蒸气因夜间遇冷凝结成的小水珠 dew ④extension 露天, 没有遮蔽, 在屋外的 outside a house; in the open; outdoors; 风餐~宿 to eat in the wind and sleep in the dew—to be exposed to inclement weather on a journey | ~营 to camp (out); to encamp; to bivouac ②用药料、果汁等制成的饮料 beverage distilled from flowers, fruit or leaves; drink mixed with fruit juice; syrup: 枇杷~ loquat syrup | 果子~ fruit syrup | 玫瑰~ rose syrup ③显出来, 现出来 to show; to

reveal; to betray (㊦doublet 显—to become visible; to appear; to reveal): ~骨 thinly veiled; undisguised; barefaced | 暴~思想 to lay bare one's thoughts | 揭~ to expose; to unmask; to bring to light | 不~面 not to show oneself

㊦ lǒu 见464页 see p464

侮 lù ㄌㄨˋ ①侮辱 insult; humiliate ②同“戮” same as 戮

戮 (① * 戮、② * 戮) lù ㄌㄨˋ ①杀 to kill; to slay (㊦doublet 杀—to massacre; to butcher) ②并, 合 to unite; to join; to combine [戮力]合力, 并力 to make concerted efforts; to join forces (or hands): ~~同心 to unite in a concerted effort; to make concerted efforts

辘 (轳) lú · ㄌㄨˊ 见468页 “轳”字条“辘轳” (lù—) see 辘轳 on p468

𪚩 lú · ㄌㄨˊ 见578页“𪚩”字条 “𪚩𪚩” (pǔ—) see 𪚩𪚩 on p578

ㄌㄨˊ

驴 (驢) lú ㄌㄨˊ 一种家畜, 像马, 比马小, 耳朵和脸都较长, 能驮东西、拉车、供人骑乘 donkey; ass

闾 lú ㄌㄨˊ ①里门, 巷口的门 gate of (or entrance to) an alley ②古代二十五家为一闾 lü, a neighbourhood of 25 families in ancient China

榈 lǚ ㄌǚ 见51页“栢”字条

“栢榈”(bīng—)、1015页“棕”字条“棕榈”(zōng—) see 栢榈 on p51 and 棕榈 on p1015

吕 lǚ ㄌǚ 我国音乐十二律中的阴律,有六种,总称六吕 lǚ, any of the 6 even-numbered pitches (called 六吕) in the 12 standard pitches in ancient Chinese music

侣 lǚ ㄌǚ 同伴 companion; associate (㊦ **doublet** 伴— companion; mate; partner): 情 ~ lover; sweetheart

铝 lǚ ㄌǚ 一种金属元素,符号 Al,银白色,有光泽,质地坚韧而轻,有延展性。做日用器皿的铝通常叫钢精或钢种 aluminium (Al)

稻 (*** 稽) lǚ ㄌǚ 谷物等,不种自生的,也作“旅”(also written as 旅) (of grains) naturally grown; ~ 生 naturally-grown; self-sown

捋 ㊦ lǚ ㄌǚ 用手指顺着抹过去,整理 to smooth out with the fingers; to stroke; ~ 胡子 to stroke one's beard | ~ 头发 to stroke one's hair

㊦ luō 见475页 see p475

旅 lǚ ㄌǚ ① 出行,在外作客 to travel; to journey; to live away from home; ~ 行 to travel; to journey; to tour | ~ 馆 inn; hotel | ~ 途 journey; trip | ~ 居 to live away from one's native place; to sojourn | ~ 客 hotel guest; traveller; passenger | ~ 美华侨 overseas Chinese residing in the US;

Chinese living in the US ② 军队的一种编制单位 (military unit) brigade ③ 指军队 troops; force; 军 ~ army; troops | 强兵劲 ~ formidable force; strong army to be reckoned with ④ 共同 together; jointly: ~ 进 ~ 退 to advance and retreat together with somebody; to always follow the steps of others, forward or backward ⑤ 同“稻” same as 稻: ~ 生 naturally-grown; self-sown | ~ 葵 self-sown sunflower

膂 lǚ ㄌǚ 脊梁骨 backbone [膂力] 体力 muscular (or physical) strength; brawn: ~ ~ 过人 possessing extraordinary muscular (or physical) strength

倮 (倮) ㊦ lǚ ㄌǚ ① 脊背弯曲 hunch-backed; bent; crooked: 伛 (yǔ) ~ hunchbacked; humpbacked ② 迅速 instantly; directly; immediately; 不能 ~ 指 (不能迅速指出来) unable to point out straight away

㊦ lóu 见463页 see p463

屡 (屢) lǚ ㄌǚ 副词 **ad-**verb, 屡次, 接连着, 不止一次 time and again; repeatedly; frequently: ~ 见不鲜 common occurrence; nothing new | ~ 战 ~ 胜 to be ever-victorious; to win (or score) one victory after another

缕 (縷) lǚ ㄌǚ ① 线 thread; 一丝一 ~ a tiny bit ② 一条一条地 detailed;

in detail; 述 *to state in detail; to give all the details* | 析 *to make a detailed analysis* ③量词 **quantifier**, 股 *wisp; lock; strand*; 一~炊烟 *a wisp of smoke from the kitchen chimney* | 两~线 *two strands of thread*

褻(褻) lǚ ㄌㄩˇ 见 415 页 “褻”字条“褻褻” (lán—) see 褻褻 on p415

履 lǚ ㄌㄩˇ ①鞋 *shoe*; 革~ *leather shoes* | 削足适~ (喻不合理地迁就现有条件) *to cut the feet to fit the shoes — unreasonably conform to existing conditions* ②踩在上面, 走过 *to tread on; to walk on*; 如~薄冰 *as if treading on thin ice; gingerly* ③**extension** 履行, 实行 *to carry out; to implement; to fulfil*; ~约 *to fulfil one's promises; to keep an agreement, appointment, etc* | ~行合同 *to enforce (or execute, fulfil) a contract* [履历] ④个人的经历 *personal record (of education and work experience)*; antecedents ⑤记载履历的文件 *CV; résumé* ⑥脚步 *footstep*; 步~轻盈 *to walk with a light step*

律 lǜ ㄌㄩˋ ①法则, 规章 *law; statute; rule* [律诗] 一种诗体, 有一定的格律和字数, 分五言、七言两种 *lǜshi*, a classical Chinese poem of eight lines, each containing five or seven characters [规律] 事物之间的内在的必然的联系, 也叫“法

则”。它具有十分明显的重复性。它决定事物发展的必然趋向, 是不以人的主观意志为转移的 (also called 法则) *law; regular pattern* [一律] 同样, 没有例外. *same; alike; without exception* ②约束 *to restrain; to keep under control*; 严于~己 *to be strict with oneself; to exercise strict self-discipline* ③我国古代审定乐音高低的标准, 把乐音分为六律 (阳律) 和六吕 (阴律), 合称十二律 *lǚ*, a series of 12 standard musical pitches (also called 十二律) are divided into 六律 (阳律) and 六吕 (阴律) and used, in ancient China, in classifying musical sounds

葎 lù ㄌㄨˋ 葎草, 一年生草本植物, 茎有倒钩刺, 能缠绕他物, 开黄绿色小花, 全草和果实可入药 *scandent hop (Humulus scandens)*

虑(慮) lù ㄌㄨˋ ①思考, 寻思 *to consider; to ponder; to think over*; 深思远~ *to think deeply and plan carefully* ②担忧 *to concern; to be anxious; to worry*; 忧~ *to be worried; to be anxious; to be concerned* | 过~ *to be over-anxious; to worry unnecessarily* [顾虑] 有所顾忌, 担心, 不肯或不敢行动 *misgiving; apprehension; anxiety; worry*

滤(濾) lǜ ㄌㄩˋ 使液体、气体经过纱布、木炭、沙子等物, 除去其中所含的杂质、毒气而变纯净 *to strain; to*

filter

率 ⊖ lǜ ㄌㄨˋ 指两个相关的数在一定条件下的比值 rate; ratio; proportion: 速 ~ speed; rate | 增长 ~ rate of growth (or increase); growth rate | 出勤 ~ attendance rate; attendance

⊖ shuài 见697页 see p697

绿 ⊖ lǜ ㄌㄨˋ 一般草和树叶的颜色 green: 红花 ~ 叶 red flowers and green leaves | ~ 地 greenery patches; greens (in a town or city); afforested land [绿色] ⊕ transfer 无公害、无污染的 not to be polluted; ~ ~ 食品 green food

⊖ lǜ 见467页 see p467

氯 lǜ ㄌㄨˋ 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 Cl, 黄绿色, 味臭, 有毒, 能损伤呼吸器官。可用来漂白、消毒 chlorine (Cl)

ㄌㄨˋ

峦 (巒) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ ①小而尖的山 low but steep and pointed hill ②连着的山 mountains in a range: 山 ~ 起伏 The mountain ranges rise and fall.

孪 (孿) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 双生, 一胎两个 twin: ~ 生子 twin children

变 (變) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 美好 pretty; beautiful; handsome

栾 (欒) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 栾树, 落叶乔木, 夏天开花, 黄色。叶可作青色染料。花可入药, 又可作黄色染料。木材可制器具, 种子可榨油 goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

挛 (攣) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 手脚蜷曲不能伸开 contraction; 痉 ~ convulsion; spasm

鸾 (鸞) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 传说中凤凰一类的鸟 fabulous bird related to the phoenix; ~ 凤和鸣 (喻夫妻和美) to be blessed with conjugal felicity; to be a happy couple

脔 (臠) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 切成小块的肉 small slice of meat; ~ 割 (分割) to slice up; to cut up; to carve up

滦 (灤) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 滦河, 水名, 在河北省东北部 Luanhe River, in northeast Hebei Province

銚 (鑣) luán ㄌㄨㄢˊ 一种铃铛 a small tinkling bell

卵 luǎn ㄌㄨㄢˇ 动植物的雌性生殖细胞, 特指动物的蛋 ovum; egg; spawn: 鸟 ~ bird's egg | 鸡 ~ (hen's) eggs | ~ 生 oviparity

乱 (亂) luàn ㄌㄨㄢˋ ①没有秩序 in disorder; in disarray; in a mess (⊕ doublet 纷 — numerous and disorderly; helter-skelter; chaotic): 杂 ~ mixed and disorderly; untidy; chaotic, 这篇稿子写得太 ~。

The manuscript is too messy.

②战争, 武装骚扰 *upheaval; rebellion; riot*; 叛~ *armed rebellion; mutiny* | 兵~ *turmoil (or havoc) brought about by war* | 避~ *to flee from social upheaval; to seek refuge from war* ③混淆 (*xiáo*) *to throw in to disorder; to confuse; to mix up*; 以假~真 *to mix the false with the true; to mix the spurious with the genuine* ④任意; 随便 *indiscriminate; random; arbitrary*; ~吃 *to eat indiscriminately* | ~跑 *to run all over the place; to dash about* ⑤男女关系不正当 *illicit sexual relations; promiscuous sexual behaviour*; 淫~ (*sexually*) *promiscuous; licentious*

LÜÈ

ㄌㄩㄝˋ

掠 *lüè* ㄌㄩㄝˋ ①夺取 *to plunder; to pillage; to sack* (㊦ *doublet* 一夺 *to plunder; to loot; to pillage*); ~取 *to seize; to grab; to plunder* | ~人之美 (把别人的好处说成是自己的) *to claim credit due to sb else* ②轻轻擦过 *to sweep (or brush) past; to graze; to skim over*; 燕子~檐而过。 *The swallows brushed past the eaves.*

略 (* 畧) *lüè* ㄌㄩㄝˋ ①大致, 简单, 不详细 *brief; sketchy*; ~图 *sketch map; sketch* | ~表 *brief table* | ~知一二 *to have only a smattering of; to know only a little* | ~述大意

to give a brief account | 叙述过~。 *The narration is too sketchy.* | 粗~地计算一下 *to make a rough calculation* ②省去, 简化 *to omit; to delete; to leave out*; ~去 *to leave out* | 从~ *to be omitted* ③简要的叙述 *brief account; summary; outline*; 史~ *outline of history; brief history* | 要~ *outline; summary* ④计谋 *strategy; plan; scheme*; 方~ *general plan; overall strategy* | 策~ *tactics; strategy* | 战~ *strategy* | 雄才大~ *great talent and bold vision; rare gifts and bold strategy* ⑤抢, 掠夺 *to capture; to seize*; 攻城~地 *to attack cities and seize territories*

铤 *lüè* ㄌㄩㄝˋ 古代重量单位, 约合旧制六两 *lüe, ancient unit of weight about 6 liang*

圖 (* 囡) *lùe* ㄌㄩㄝˋ 见 397 页“囡”字条“囡圖” (*kū—*) see 囡圖 on p397

LUN

ㄌㄨㄣˊ

抡 (* 掄) ⊖ *lūn* ㄌㄨㄣˊ 手臂用力挥动 *to brandish; to swing*; ~刀 *to brandish a sword* | ~拳 *to shake one's fist*

⊖ *lún* 见 474 页 see p474

仑 (* 倫、②* 崙) *lún* ㄌㄨㄣˊ ①条理, 伦次 *logical sequence; coherence* ②见 406 页“昆”字条“昆仑” see 昆仑 on p406

伦(倫) lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ ① 辈, 类 peer; match; 无与~比 *incomparable; unparalleled; peerless* ② 条理, 次序 logic; order; 语无~次 to *speaking incoherently (or illogically); to talk in a confused manner* ③ 人伦, 指人与人之间的关系, 特指长幼尊卑之间的关系 human relations, esp as conceived by feudal ethics; 天~之乐 *parental joys* | ~常 *feudal order of importance or seniority in human relationships*

论(論) ⊖ lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ 论语, 古书名, 主要记载孔子及其门人的言行 (ancient book which mainly recorded the words and deeds of Confucius and his disciples) *The Analects of Confucius; The Analects*

⊖ lùn 见475页 see p475

抡(掄) ⊖ lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ 选择, 选拔 to choose; to select; ~材 to *select men of ability*

⊖ lūn 见473页 see p473

圉(圉) lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ 见188页 (hú-) see 圉圉 on p188

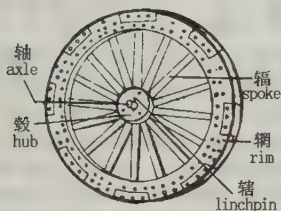
沦(淪) lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ ① 水上 的波纹 ripple ② 沉没(mò), 陷落 to sink; to fall; to be reduced to (㊟doublet 一陷 to submerge; to be occupied by the enemy | 沉一 to sink into (vice, degradation, depravity, etc); ~亡(of a country) to be annexed (or subjugated); to

perish

纶(綸) ⊖ lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ ① 钓鱼用的线 fishing line; 垂~ to go fishing; to go angling ② 指某些合成纤维 synthetic fibre; 锦~ polyamide fibre | 涤~ polyester fibre

⊖ guān 见248页 see p248

轮(輪) lún ㄌㄨㄣˊ ① (一子、一儿) 车轮, 车轱辘 wheel; 三~车 tricycle; pedicab ② extension 安在机器上能旋转并促使机器动作的东西 wheel; 齿~儿 toothed (or cog) wheel; gear | 飞~儿 fly-wheel; free wheel (of a bicycle) | 偏心~儿 eccentric wheel; eccentric ③ 像车轮的东西 sth resembling a wheel; disc; ring; 日~ sun disc; the sun | 年~ annual (or growth) ring [轮廓] (一kuò) ④ 1 物体的外围 outline; profile; contour 2 事情的大概情形 survey; general situation ⑤ 轮船 steamer; steamship; steamboat; 海~ seagoing (or oceangoing) vessel | 油~ oil tanker (or carrier); tanker ⑥ 轮流, 依照次第转 to take turns; to do by turns; ~班 in shifts; in relays; by turns | ~值 to be on duty in turns | 这回~到我了。It's my turn now. ⑦ 量词 quantifier, 用于圆形物或循环的事物、动作 (used for sth round-shaped or the movement that rotates); 一~红日 a red sun | 他比我大两~。He is twenty-four years older than me.



旧式车轮
an old-style wheel

论(論) ① lùn ㄌㄨㄣˋ ① 分析、判断事物的道理 to discuss; to talk about; to discourse (㊦ **doublet** 评 — to comment on; to discuss | 议 — to comment; to talk; to discuss): 不能一概而 ~ *not to be lumped together; must not generalize about sth* | 大家讨 ~ 一下吧! *Let's talk it over!* ② 分析、阐明事物道理的文章、理论和言论 dissertation; essay; theory; statement; 实践 ~ on practice | 唯物 ~ *materialism* | 社 ~ *editorial; leading article* | 舆 ~ *public opinion* ③ 按照某种单位或类别说 by; in terms of: ~ 件 *by piece* | ~ 天 *by day* | 买西瓜 ~ 斤还是 ~ 个儿? *Is the watermelon sold by its weight, or by its size?* ④ 衡量, 评定 to decide on; to determine; to appraise: 按质 ~ 价 *to determine the price according to the quality* | ~ 功行赏 *to dispense rewards or honours according to merits; to award people according to their contributions*

① lún 见474页 see p474

ㄌㄨㄛˊ

捋 ① luō ㄌㄨㄛˊ 用手握着东西, 顺着东西移动 to rub one's palm along (sth long); to strip sth by closing the palm around it and running one's hand along the length: ~ 榆钱儿 *to strip an elm twig of its seeds* | ~ 虎须 (喻冒险) *to stroke a tiger's whiskers — to do sth very daring*

① lǚ 见470页 see p470

啰(囉) ① luō ㄌㄨㄛˊ [啰唆] [啰嗦] (— suo) ① 说话絮絮叨叨 talkative; long-winded; wordy ② 办事使人感觉麻烦 overelaborate; fussy; troublesome

① luó 见476页 see p476

① luo 见479页 see p479

罗(羅) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ ① 捕鸟的网 net for catching birds (㊦ **doublet** — 网 net; trap): 天 ~ 地网 *nets above and snares below; tight encirclement* ② 张网捕捉 to catch (birds) with a net: 门可 ~ 雀 *You can catch sparrows on the doorstep — visitors are few and far between.* [罗致] 招请 (人才) *to enlist the services of; to secure sb in one's employment* ③ 散布, 陈列 to display; to spread out; to set out: 星 ~ 棋布 *to spread out like stars in the sky or pieces on the chess-board; to be dotted with* | ~ 列事实 *to enumerate the facts* ④

过滤流质或筛细粉末用的器具,用木或铁片做成圆框,蒙上粗绢或马尾网、铁丝网制成 sieve; sifter; screen ⑤用罗筛东西 to sieve; to sift: ~面 to sift flour ⑥轻软有稀孔的丝织品 silk gauze; ~衣 garment of thin silk | ~扇 silk gauze fan ⑦(外 loanword)量词 quantifier,十二打叫一罗 twelve dozen; gross ⑧同“膈”(luó) same as 膈

[罗汉]梵语“阿罗汉”的省称,佛教对某种“得道者”的称呼 (short for 阿罗汉 in Buddhism, used to address someone who has achieved nirvana and freed himself from the bonds of desire) (Sanskrit) arhat

[罗盘]测定方向的仪器。把磁针装置在圆盘中央,盘上刻着度数和方位。是我国古代四大发明之一。也叫“罗盘针”(also called 罗盘针) compass

萝(蘿) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 莪蒿。通常指某些能爬蔓的植物 climbing plant; vine: 莪 ~cypress vine | 女 ~ usnea

[萝卜](—bo)二年生草本植物,种类很多,块根也叫萝卜,可吃,种子可入药 radish (*Raphanus sativus*)

啰(囉) ㊀ luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ [啰唆](- zào) 吵闹 to quarrel noisily; to make (or kick up) a row

㊀ luó 见479页 see p479

㊁ luō 见475页 see p475

逻(邏) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 巡逻,巡察 to patrol

[逻辑](外 loanword) ①思维的规律 order of thinking; logic:这几句话不合~~。These words are illogical. ②研究思维的形式和规律的科学。也叫“论理学”(also called 论理学) science that studies the form and order of thinking; logic ③有时也用作“规律”的同义语 (sometimes used as a synonym for 规律) objective law; logic

猡(獠) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 〈方 dialect〉猪猡,猪 pig; swine

桲(櫛) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 见717页 “杪”字条“杪桲”(suō—) see 杪桲 on p717

锣(鑼) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 一种打击乐器,形状像铜盘,用槌子敲打,发出声音 gong:~鼓喧天 The deafening sound of drums and gongs fills the air.

箩(籬) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 用竹子编的底方上圆的器具 square-bottomed bamboo basket

覷(覷、**覷) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ [覷缕](- lǚ)逐条详尽地陈述 to tell (or narrate) in detail

膈(膈) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ 手指纹 fingerprint

骡(*羴) luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ (-子)一种家畜,是由驴、马交配而生的。鬃短,尾巴略扁,生命力强,一般没有生

育能力。可以驮(tuó)东西或拉车 mule

螺 luó ㄌㄨㄛˊ ①一大类软体动物,有硬壳,壳上有旋纹 spiral shell; snail; ~ 蛳 spiral shell; snail | 田~ river snail | 海~ conch | 钉~ oncomelania; snail [螺丝]应用螺旋原理做成的使物体固定或把两个物体连接起来的東西,有螺钉和螺母 screw [螺旋] 1 一种简单机械,圆柱体表面或物体孔眼里有像螺蛳壳纹理的螺纹 screw 2 螺旋形的 spiral; helix: ~ ~ 桨(screw) propeller; screw ②同“𪗇”(luó) same as 𪗇

裸 luǒ ㄌㄨㄛˇ 同“裸” same as 裸

裸 (* 羸) luǒ ㄌㄨㄛˇ 光着身子 bare; naked; nude; ~ 体 naked; nude | 赤 ~ ~ naked; to wear not a stitch of clothes ④extension 没有东西包着的 bare; exposed: ~ 线(没有外皮的电线) bare (or naked, open) wire | ~ 子植物 gymnosperm [裸机] 1 没有加入通信网的手机、寻呼机 bare cell phone; bare pager; cell phone or pager not connected to a communications network 2 没有安装操作系统和其他软件的计算机 bare computer; computer without an operating system and other software

蓏 luǒ ㄌㄨㄛˇ 古书上指瓜类植物的果实(in ancient Chinese texts) different kinds of melon

瘰 luǒ ㄌㄨㄛˇ [瘰癧](—lì) 结核菌侵入淋巴结,发生核块的病,多在颈部。有些地区也叫“老鼠疮”(also called 老鼠疮 in some areas) scrofula

羸 luǒ ㄌㄨㄛˇ 见 258 页“螺”字条“螺羸”(guǒ—) see 螺羸 on p258

泺(灤) luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ 泺水,古水名,在今山东省济南 Luoshui River, an ancient river, in today's Jinan, Shandong Province [泺口]地名,在山东省济南 Luokou, a place in Jinan, Shandong Province

③ pō 见 573 页 see p573

趺(蹀) luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ [卓蹀蹀] [卓萃] 卓绝 unsurpassed; outstanding; extraordinary: 才华 ~ ~ brilliant talents

③ lì 见 436 页 see p436

萃(𦰩) luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ [萃萃] 明显,分明 conspicuous; obvious; apparent: ~ ~ 大端 major items; salient points

洛 luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ 洛河,水名 Luohe River 1 在陕西省北部。也叫北洛河(also called 北洛河 River) Luohe River, in the north of Shaanxi Province 2 发源于陕西省南部,流至河南省西部入黄河。古作“雒”(written as 雒 in ancient China) Luohe River, originating in the south of Shaanxi Province and flowing into the west of Henan Province and pouring into the

Huanghe River

骆 luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ ①古书上指黑鬃的白马 (in ancient Chinese texts) white horse with a black mane ②姓 Luo, a surname

[骆驼] (— tuo) 哺乳动物, 反刍类, 身体高大, 背上有肉峰。能耐饥渴, 适于负重物在沙漠中远行。也叫“橐驼”(tuótuó), 省称“驼” (also called 橐驼, 驼 for short) camel

络 ㄌㄨㄛˋ ①像网子那样的东西 sth resembling a net: 脉 ~ arteries and veins; veins (of a leaf, etc) | 橘 ~ tangerine pith | 丝瓜 ~ vegetable sponge; loofah ②用网状物兜住, 笼罩 to hold sth in place with a net: 用络(lào)子 ~ 住 to hold sth in place with a net ③缠绕 to twine; to coil; to wind: ~ 纱 winding yarn; spooling | ~ 线 winding thread [络绎] (— yì) 连续不断 in an endless stream: 参观的人 ~ ~ 不绝。There's a continuous flow of visitors to the exhibition.

㊦ lào 见420页 see p420

珞 luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ 见900页“珞”字条“珞珞”(yīng—) see 珞珞 on p900

[珞巴族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Lhoba ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

烙 ㄌㄨㄛˋ 见553页“炮”字条“炮烙”(páo—) see 炮烙 on p553

㊦ lào 见421页 see p421

砾 ㄌㄨㄛˋ 山上的大石 big rock (or boulder) on a mountain

㊦ gè 见227页 see p227

落 ㄌㄨㄛˋ ①掉下来, 往下降 to fall; to descend; to drop: ~ 泪 to shed tears; to weep | 飞机降 ~。The plane is landing. | 太阳 ~ 山了。The sun has set. ②衰败 to decline; to come down; to deteriorate; 没(mò) ~ to decline; to decay; to wane | 破 ~ 户 declined family ③遗留在后面 to lag behind; to fall behind: ~ 后 to fall behind; to lag behind; to be behind | ~ 伍 to fall behind; to lag behind; to drop out (or off) | ~ 选 to fail to be chosen (or elected); to lose an election ④停留 to stay; to settle; to remain: 安家 ~ 户 to make one's home (or take up residence) in a new place; to settle | ~ 脚 to stay (for a time); to stop over | 小鸟在树上 ~ 着。The little bird is perching in a tree. ⑤ extension 留下 to stay; to leave behind: 不 ~ 痕迹 to leave no trace ⑥停留或聚居的地方 settlement; whereabouts: 村 ~ village; hamlet | 下 ~ whereabouts | 着 ~ outcome; assured source [部落] ①由若干血缘相近的氏族结合成的集体 clan; tribe ②我国史书上多指少数民族 (usually used to denote the ethnic groups in Chinese history records) ⑥归属 to fall onto; to belong to; to rest with; 今天

政权～在人民手里了 *Political power has passed into the hands of the people nowadays.* ⑤ **extension** 得到 to get; to gain; to receive; ～不是 to be blamed | ～埋怨 to be blamed | ～了个好名誉 to gain a good reputation ⑦ 古代指庆祝建筑物完工 (used to denote the completion of a building in ancient China): 新屋～成。 *The new house has been completed.* ⑧ 写下 to write down; to put down; ～款 to write the names of the sender and the recipient on a painting, gift or letter; to inscribe names (on a gift, etc) | ～账 to make an entry in an account book; to enter sth in an account

[落泊](—bó) [落魄](—pò)

[落拓](—tuò) ① 潦倒失意 to be in dire straits; to be down and out ② 豪迈, 不拘束 untrammelled by convention; casual; unconventional

⊖ lào 见421页 see p421

⊖ là 见410页 see p410

摞 luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ ① 把东西重叠地往上放 to pile up; to stack up; to heap up; 把书～起来 to

pile up the books ② 量词 **quantifier**, 用于重叠着放起来的東西 pile; stack: 一～砖 a pile of bricks | 一～碗 a stack of bowls

漯 ⊖ luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ [漯河] 地名, 在河南省 Luohe, a place in Henan Province

⊖ tà 见723页 see p723

雒 luò ㄌㄨㄛˋ 伊洛(伊河和洛河, 水名, 都在河南省)的“洛”字古作“雒”(Yihe River and Luohe River in Henan Province) 洛, in the phrase 伊洛, written as 雒 in ancient Chinese [雒南] 地名, 在陕西省。今作“洛南”(now written as 洛南) Luonan, a place in Shaanxi Province

佬 (儻) luo · ㄌㄨㄛˊ 见463页“佬”字条“倮佬”(lóu—) see 倮佬 on p463

啰 (囉) ⊖ luo · ㄌㄨㄛˊ ① 助词 **auxiliary**, 作用大致和“了(le) ②”一样 nearly the same as 了 ②: 你去就成～。OK, you go there. ② 见463页“喽”字条“喽啰”(lóu—) see 喽啰 on p463

⊖ luó 见476页 see p476

⊖ luō 见475页 see p475

M ㄇ

𠵹 (𠵹) m ㄇ 〈方 *dialect*〉没有 not to have; there is not; to be without

𠵹 ㄇ ㄇ [单纯的双唇鼻音] [pure bilabial nasal] 叹词 *interjection*, 表示疑问 (used to express doubt) eh; ~, 你说什么? *Eh? What did you say?*

𠵹 ㄇ ㄇ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示答应 (used to express response): ~, 我知道了。 *Um (or Uh-huh), I see: or Yeah, now I see.*

MA ㄇㄚ

孖 ㄇㄚ ㄇㄚ 〈方 *dialect*〉相连成对 twin; geminate

ㄇㄚ 见1008页 see p1008

妈 mā ㄇㄚ ① 称呼母亲 (叠 *reduplication*) ma; mom; mum ② 对女性长辈的称呼 (term of address for a woman of the elder generation): 大~ *aunt* | 姑~ *aunt*

蚂 ㄇㄚ ㄇㄚ [蚂 螂] (—lang) 〈方 *dialect*〉蜻蜓 dragonfly

ㄇㄚ 见482页 see p482

ㄇㄚ 见482页 see p482

抹 ㄇㄚ ㄇㄚ ① 擦 to wipe; to mop; ~桌子 *to wipe a table clean* ② 用手按着并向下移动 to put (or rub) sth down; to slip sth off: 把帽子~下来 *to slip one's cap off* | ~不下脸来 (碍于脸面或情面) *to find it difficult to be strict with sb (for fear of hurting his feelings)*

ㄇㄚ 见514页 see p514

ㄇㄚ 见514页 see p514

摩 ㄇㄚ ㄇㄚ [摩 挲] (—sa) 用手轻轻按着一下一下地移动 to smooth out with one's hand or palm; to stroke gently; to caress

ㄇㄚ 见513页 see p513

吗 ㄇㄚ ㄇㄚ 〈方 *dialect*〉什么 what

ㄇㄚ 见482页 see p482

ㄇㄚ 见481页 see p481

麻 (①* 蔴) má ㄇㄚ ① 草本植物, 种类很多, 有大麻、苧麻、苘 (qǐng) 麻、亚麻等等。茎皮纤维通常也叫麻, 可以制绳索、织布 general term for hemp, ramie, etc [麻烦] (—fan) 由于事物杂乱, 感到费手续、难办 *troublesome; bothersome; inconvenient*: 这事真~~。 *It is really a troublesome matter. or It's really a hard nut to crack.* [芝麻] (* 脂麻) (—ma) 一种草本植物, 茎秆

略成方形。种子有白的和黑的两种,所榨的油就是平常吃的香油 sesame (*Sesamum indicum*) ②像腿、臂被压后的那种不舒服的感觉 feeling pins and needles; tingling; numb: 腿～了 *to have a tingling feeling in the legs* | 手发～ *to feel numb in one's hand* ③感觉不灵或全部丧失 numb; insensible (㊦ *doublet* — 木 numb) [麻痹]

(*麻痹) 1 身体的一部分因为神经系统的病变而发生知觉或运动的障碍 paralysis; palsy 2 失去警惕性 to slacken one's vigilance; to drop one's guard: ～～大意 *to be off guard; to be careless* [麻风] (*麻风) 俗叫“癩病”,是一种慢性传染病。病原体是麻风杆菌。患者皮肤发生斑纹或结节,知觉丧失,毛发脱落,指节烂掉 (popularly called 癩病) leprosy [麻醉] 1 用药物或针刺使全身或局部暂时失去知觉 to anaesthetize 2 使人思想认识模糊,不能明辨是非 to corrupt (sb's mind); to poison; to enervate ④表面粗糙 rough; rugged; coarse: 这张纸一面光一面～。 *This sheet of paper is smooth on one side and rough on the other.* [麻疹] (*麻疹) 一种急性传染病,由滤过性病毒引起,儿童容易感染 measles; rubeola [麻子] (—zi) 1 出天花留下的癩痕 pockmarks 2 脸上有麻子的人 person with a pockmarked face

麻 má nǚ [麻痹]、[麻风]、[麻疹] 旧同“麻痹”、“麻

风”、“麻疹”。参看 480 页“麻” (see 麻 on p480) same as 麻痹,麻风, or 麻疹 in former times

马(馬) mǎ nǚ 一种家畜,颈上有鬃,尾有长毛。供人骑或拉东西等 horse; steed [马脚] 破绽 (zhàn), 漏洞 sth that gives the game away; clue; trace: 露出～～来了 *to have betrayed oneself; to have given oneself away* [马力] 功率 (lǜ) 的非法定计量单位, 1 马力等于每秒钟把 75 公斤重的物体提高到 1 米所做的功, 约合 735.499 瓦 horsepower (h. p.), unit of power equal to 735.499w or the power needed to lift a 75kg weight by one metre per second [马上] 副词 *adverb*, 立刻 at once; immediately; straight away: 我～～就到。 *I'll be right there.*

[马达] (外 *loanword*) 用电力或汽油发动的机器, 特指电动机 motor [马虎] (—hu) 不认真 careless; casual; slipshod: 这事可不能～～。 *This matter cannot be handled casually.*

吗 ㊦ mǎ nǚ [吗啡] (—fēi) (外 *loanword*) 用鸦片制成的有机化合物, 白色粉末, 味很苦。医药上用作镇痛剂 morphine

⊖ mā 见 482 页 see p482

⊖ má 见 480 页 see p480

玛 mǎ nǚ [猛犸] 一种古脊椎动物, 像现代的象, 全身有长毛, 已绝种。也叫“毛象” (also called 毛象) mammoth

(Mammuthus)

玛 mǎ nǚ [玛瑙] (—nǎo) 矿物名, 主要成分是氧化硅, 颜色美丽, 质硬耐磨, 可做轴承、研钵、装饰品等 agate

码 mǎ nǚ ① (—子、—儿) 代表数目的符号 sign or thing indicating number; numeral: 苏州~子 (丨、||、|||、X、& 等) (numeric signs used in the Ming and Qing dynasties) Suzhou numerals | 明~儿 售货 (在商品上标明价码出售) to put goods on sale with the prices clearly marked; to sell goods at (clearly) marked prices [乱码] 计算机或通信系统中因某种原因而造成的混乱的、不能识别的字符 error (or confusion) codes ② (—子) 计算数目的用具, 如砝码、筹码等 instrument used to indicate number, e.g. weight (used on a balance); chip, counter, etc ③ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于一件事或一类的事 (used for the same thing or the same kind): 这是两~事。These are two different things. ④ (外 *loanword*) 英美长度单位, 1 码等于 3 英尺, 合 0.9144 米 yard (yd) ⑤ (方 *dialect*) 摞 (luò) 起, 垒起 to pile up; to stack: ~砖头 to stack bricks | 小孩儿~积木 (of a child) to stack building blocks [码头] 水边专供停船的地方 wharf; quay; pier ⑥ *extension* 临海、临河的城市 port city

蚂 ○ mǎ nǚ [蚂蟥] (—huáng) “蛭”的俗称。参看

982 页“蛭”(zhì) (popular name for 蛭) (see 蛭 on p982) leech (Hirudinea) [蚂蚁] (—yǐ) 蚁。参看 887 页“蚁”(see 蚁 on p887) ant

⊖ mā 见 480 页 see p480

⊖ mà 见 482 页 see p482

褡 mà nǚ 古代行军时, 在军队驻扎的地方举行的祭礼 sacrificial ceremonies held at an army garrison in ancient China

蚂 ⊖ mà nǚ [蚂蚱] (—zhā) 蝗虫的俗称。参看 294 页“蝗”(huáng) (popular name for 蝗虫) (see 蝗 on p294) locust (Acrididae)

⊖ mǎ 见 482 页 see p482

⊖ mā 见 480 页 see p480

骂 (* 罵) mà nǚ ① 用粗野的话侮辱人 to abuse; to curse; to swear: 不要~人。No swearing, please!

② (方 *dialect*) 斥责 to chide; to reprove; to rebuke

么 ⊖ ma · nǚ 同“吗 ⊖” same as 吗 ⊖

⊖ me 见 491 页 see p491

⊖ yāo 见 873 页 see p873

吗 ⊖ ma · nǚ 助词 *auxiliary* 1 表疑问, 用在一般直陈句子末了 (used at the end of a sentence to express doubt): 你听明白了~? Did you get what I said? 2 表有含蓄的语气, 用在前半句末了 (used at the end of the first part of a sentence to express an implicit tone): 天要下雨~, 我就坐车去。If it rains, I'll go by bus.

⊖ má 见 480 页 see p480

㊦ mǎ 见481页 see p481

嘛 ma · ㄇㄚ 助词 *auxiliary*, 表示很明显, 事理就是如此 (有时有提示意) [(sometimes with a suggestive meaning) used to indicate that the reason is obvious]: 有意见就提～。 *Air your opinions if you have any.* | 不会不要紧, 边干边学～。 *It doesn't matter if you don't know how to do it. Doing is learning.*

蟆 ma · ㄇㄚ 见260页“蛤”字条“蛤蟆”(há—) see 蛤蟆 on p260

MAI ㄇㄞˋ

埋 ㊦ mái ㄇㄞˋ 把东西放在坑里用土盖上 to cover up (with earth); to bury: 掩～ to bury | ～地雷 to lay a landmine ㊦ *extension* 隐藏, 使不显露 to hide; to conceal: 隐姓～名 to conceal one's identity; to live in anonymity [埋伏] 在敌人将要经过的地方布置下军队, 准备袭击 to lie in ambush; to ambush [埋没] (—mò) 使人才、功绩、作用等显露不出来 to neglect; to stifle; to hide: 不要～～人才。 *Don't keep the talented people from reaching their full potential.* [埋头] ㊦ *figurative* 专心, 下功夫 to immerse oneself in; to concentrate on; to be engrossed in: ～苦干 to immerse oneself in hard work; to work hard with concentrated attention

㊦ mán 见484页 see p484

霾 mái ㄇㄞˊ 阴霾, 空气中因悬浮着大量的烟、尘等微粒而形成的混浊现象 haze

买(買) mǎi ㄇㄞˋ 拿钱换东西, 跟“卖”相对 (the opposite of 卖) to buy; to purchase (㊦ *doublet* 购 — to purchase; to buy): ～戏票 to buy a theatre ticket | ～了一头牛 to have bought an ox ㊦ *extension* 贿赂 to bribe: ～通 to bribe; to buy over (or off) [买办] 1 采购货物的人 purchasing agent; buyer 2 殖民地、半殖民地国家里替外国资本家在本国市场上经管商业、银行业、工矿业、运输业等等的中间人和经纪人 comprador [买卖] (—mài) 生意, 商业 purchase and sale; business; transaction: 做～～ to go into business ㊦ *extension* 铺子 (private) shop; store

莢(賈) mǎi ㄇㄞˋ 见619页“苣”字条“苣荬菜”(qǔ—) see 苣荬菜 on p619

励(勵) mài ㄇㄞˋ 努力 to make great efforts; to exert oneself; to try hard

迈(邁) mài ㄇㄞˋ ① 抬起腿来跨步 to step; to stride; to walk: ～过去 to step over | ～了一大步 to take a large stride; to make great strides (towards sth) | 向前～进 to advance forward with big strides ② 老 advanced in years; old (㊦ *doublet* 老 —

aged; senile): 年 ~ *old; aged*
 ③ (外 *loanword*) 英里, 用于机动车行驶速度 (used to indicate the speed of a vehicle) *mile*: 一小时走六十 ~ *to cover 60 miles per hour*

麦 (麥) mài ㄇㄞˋ (一子) 一年生或二年生草本植物, 分大麦、小麦、燕麦等多种, 子实磨面供食用。通常专指小麦 *general term for barley, wheat, oats, etc, usually denoting wheat (Triticum)*

唛 (嘜) mài ㄇㄞˋ 译音用字。商标, 进出口货物的包装上所做的标记 (used for transliteration) (shipping) mark

钼 mài ㄇㄞˋ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Mt) *meitnerium (Mt)*

卖 (賣) mài ㄇㄞˋ ① 拿东西换钱, 跟“买”相对 (the opposite of 买) *to sell*: ~ 菜 *to sell vegetables* ② *extension* 出卖 to betray: ~ 国贼 *traitor (to one's country)* ③ 尽量使出 (力气) *to do one's utmost; to spare (or stint) no effort*: ~ 力 *to exert all one's strength; to do all one can; to spare no effort* | ~ 劲儿 *to exert all one's strength; to spare no effort* ④ 卖弄, 显示自己, 表现自己 *to show off; to vaunt; to flaunt*: ~ 功 *to boast about one's merit* | ~ 乖 *to flaunt one's petty cleverness; to show off one's wits* | ~ 弄才能 *to parade one's talent*

脉 (*脈、*脈) mài ㄇㄞˋ ① 分布在人和动物周身内的血管 *arteries and veins*: 动 ~ *artery* | 静 ~ *vein* ② 脉搏, 动脉的跳动 *pulse*: 诊 ~ *to feel the pulse* ③ 像血管那样分布的东西 *sth with a vein-like pattern; range; vein*: 山 ~ *mountain range (or chain)* | 矿 ~ *mineral ore (or vein)* | 叶 ~ *vein (in a leaf)*: *leaf vein*

㊦ mò 见 515 页 see p515

霖 mài ㄇㄞˋ [霖霖] (—mù) 小雨 *drizzle*

MAN ㄇㄢˋ

颡 (顛) mǎn ㄇㄢˇ [颡预] (—han) ① 不明事理 *muddle-headed*: 糊涂 ~ ~ *muddle-headed* ② 漫不经心 *scatterbrained; careless*: 那人太 ~ ~, 做什么事都靠不住。 *That chap is too muddle-headed and careless to do anything right.*

埋 ㄇㄢˊ [埋怨] (—yuan) 因为事情不如意而对人或事物表示不满, 责怪 *to complain; to grumble*: 他自己不小心, 还 ~ ~ 别人。 *He blamed his own carelessness on others.*

㊦ mái 见 483 页 see p483

蛮 (蠻) mán ㄇㄢˊ ① 粗野, 不通情理 *savage; rough; unreasonable* (㊦ *doublet* 野 — *savage; barbarous; cruel*): ~ 横 (*hèng*) *rude and*

unreasonable; arbitrary; peremptory | ~不讲理 *to be impervious to reason; to persist in being unreasonable* | 胡搅~缠 *to harass (or plague) sb with unreasonable demands; to pester sb endlessly* ⑤ *extension* 愣, 强悍 *reckless; rash; brute*: ~劲不小 *to have great sheer masculine strength* | 只是~干 *only to act rashly* ② 我国古代称南方的民族 *ancient name for ethnic groups in the south* ③ 〈方 *dialect*〉副词 *adverb*, 很 *quite; pretty; jolly*: ~好 *quite (or pretty, jolly) good* | ~快 *pretty fast*

漫 ① mán ㄇㄢˊ 欺骗, 蒙蔽 *to cheat; to deceive; to hoodwink*

② mǎn 见486页 see p486

蔓 ① mán ㄇㄢˊ [蔓菁] (—jing) 芜菁, 二年生草本植物, 春天开花, 黄色。叶大, 块根扁圆形。块根也叫蔓菁, 可以吃 *turnip (Brassica rapa)*

② wàn 见776页 see p776

③ mǎn 见486页 see p486

馒 mán ㄇㄢˊ [馒头] (—tou) 一种用发面蒸成的食品, 无馅 *mantou*, a kind of food made with leavened dough, without filling; steamed bun (or bread)

鳎 mán ㄇㄢˊ [鳎鲷] (—lí) 鱼名。身体前圆后扁, 背部灰黑色, 腹部白色带淡黄色。生活在淡水中, 到海洋中产卵。也省称“鳎” (also 鳎 for short) *Japanese eel (Anguilla japonica)*

鬢 mán ㄇㄢˊ 形容头发美 (of hair) *beautiful*

瞒 (瞞) mán ㄇㄢˊ 隐瞒; 隐藏实情, 不让别人知道 *to hide the truth from; to cover up; to conceal*: 这事不必~他。 *There is no need to keep him in the dark.*

满 (滿) mǎn ㄇㄢˇ ① 全部充实, 没有余地 *full; filled; brimful*: 会场里人都~了。 *The assembly hall is filled to capacity.* | ~地都是绿油油的庄稼。 *Stretching all around is a vast expanse of green crops.* | ~口答应 *to promise with readiness; to consent readily* [满意] 愿望满足或符合自己的意见 *satisfied; contented; gratified; pleased*: 这样办, 他很~~。 *He is satisfied with the way it has been handled.* [满足] ② 觉得够了 *satisfied; gratified; contented*: 他并不~~于现有的成绩。 *He is not content with the present achievements.* ③ 使人觉得不缺少什么了 *to satisfy; to gratify; to meet*: ~人民的需要 *to satisfy (or meet) the needs of the people* [自满] 不虚心, 骄傲 *self-conceited; complacent; smug* ④ 到了一定的限度 *to expire; to complete; to reach the limit*: 假期已~。 *The holidays are over.* | ~了一年。 *It has been one full year.* ⑤ (斟酒) 使满 *to fill (a cup with wine)*: ~上一杯 *to fill a cup (with wine)* ⑥ 副词 *adverb*, 十分, 完

全 completely; entirely; fully;
积极性~高 *with great initiative* | ~以为不错 *to take it for granted that it was well done* |
~不在乎 *do not mind at all; do not care in the least*

[满族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Manchu ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

螨 (螨) mǎn ㄇㄢˇ 蛛形动物的一类,体形微小,多数为圆形或卵形,头胸腹无明显分界,有足四对,下唇隐藏,无齿。有的危害人畜,传染疾病,并危害农作物 mite (Acari)

曼 màn ㄇㄢˋ ① 延长 prolonged; long-drawn-out: ~声而歌 *to drawl out a song* ② 柔美 graceful; gentle; 轻歌~舞 *to sing softly and dance gracefully*

漫 ① màn ㄇㄢˋ 轻慢,没有礼貌 disrespectful; uncivil; rude; ~骂 *to hurl (or fling) abuses; to vilify*

② mán 见485页 see p485

漫 màn ㄇㄢˋ 用砖或石块铺地面 to pave (or surface) a floor with bricks, stones, etc: 花砖~地 *to cover the floor with coloured tiles*

蔓 ① màn ㄇㄢˋ 同“蔓②”,多用于合成词,如蔓草、蔓延等 (usually used in compound words, such as 蔓草, 蔓延, etc) same as 蔓② [蔓延]形容像蔓草一样地不断扩展滋生 to spread; to stretch; to extend

② wàn 见776页 see p776

③ mán 见485页 see p485

幔 màn ㄇㄢˋ (一子)悬挂起来作遮挡用的布、绸子等 curtain; screen: 布~ cotton curtain | 窗~ window curtain

漫 màn ㄇㄢˋ ① 水过满,漾出来 to overflow; to run (or brim) over: 河水~出来了。 *The river overflowed its banks.*

② transfer 淹没 to flood; to inundate: 水不深,只~到脚面。 *The water wasn't deep. It only came to just above my ankles.*

大水~过房子了。 *The flood has inundated the house.*

③ 满,遍 all over the place; in all places; everywhere: ~山遍野 *all over the mountains and plains; across the countryside* |

大雾~天 *dense fog obscuring the sky* ④ 没有限制,没有约束 without restraint (or purpose);

casual; free: ~谈 *to have an informal discussion* | ~不经心

careless; absent-minded | ~无边际

boundless; without limit [漫长]时间长或路程远 very long; endless; prolonged: ~的岁月

prolonged period of time | ~的道路 *long course*

[漫画]简单而夸大事物特征的绘画,多含有讽刺的意义 caricature; cartoon

慢 màn ㄇㄢˋ ① 迟缓,速度低,跟“快”相对 (the opposite of 快) slow: ~车 *local train* |

~~地走 *to walk slowly* | 我的表~五分钟。 *My watch is five minutes slow.* [慢条斯理]

迟缓,不慌忙 slowly; leisurely; unhurriedly ② 态度冷淡,不热情 cold and indifferent; supercilious; rude: 怠~ to slight; to cold-shoulder; to neglect | 傲~ haughty; arrogant; impudent

慢 màn ㄇㄢˋ 侮辱,怠慢 to scorn; to despise; to humiliate

缦 màn ㄇㄢˋ 没有彩色花纹的丝织品 plain silk fabrics

漫 màn ㄇㄢˋ [烂漫] 旧同“烂漫” same as 烂漫 in former times

镩 màn ㄇㄢˋ 抹(mò)墙用的工具 trowel

MANG

ㄇㄤ

牯 (* * 犏) māng ㄇㄤ 牛,公牛 bull

邙 máng ㄇㄤ [邙山] 山名,在河南省西北部 Mangshan Mountain, in the northwest of Henan Province

芒 máng ㄇㄤ ① 禾本科植物子实壳上的细刺 awn; beard; arista ② 像芒的东西 awn-like things: 光~ rays of light; brilliant rays ③ 多年生草本植物,秋天开花,黄褐色。叶细长有尖,可以造纸、编鞋 Chinese silvergrass (*Miscanthus sinensis*)

忙 máng ㄇㄤ ① 事情多,没空闲 busy; fully occupied: 工作~ to be busy at work | ~ ~ 碌碌 bustling about; fully occupied; busy ② 急 impatient;

anxious; hasty (㊦ **doublet** 急 — in a hurry; in a rush; in haste): 不慌不~ unhurried; calm; leisurely | 先别~ 着下结论。Don't jump to conclusions. ③ 急速地做 to hurry; to hasten; to make haste: 大家都~ 生产。Everybody is busy with his work.

忙 máng ㄇㄤ [芒果] 常绿乔木,果实也叫芒果,形状像腰子,果肉可吃。也作“芒果”(also written as 芒果) mango (*Mangifera indica*)

盲 máng ㄇㄤ 瞎,看不见东西 blind: ~ 人 blind person; the blind [盲打] ㊦ **figurative** 打字或录入用手敲键时,眼睛不看键盘 to touch-type [盲道] 在人行道或其他公共场所,为方便盲人行走用特制砖铺设的道路 blind track; sidewalk for the blind ㊦ **figurative** 对某种事物不能辨认的 ignorant; illiterate: 文~ illiterate person; illiterate | 色~ achromatopsia; colour blindness (or blind) | 扫~ to eliminate (or wipe out) illiteracy [盲从] ㊦ **figurative** 自己没有原则,没有见地,随着别人 to follow (or obey) blindly [盲目] ㊦ **figurative** 对事情认识不清楚 blind; unseeing; ignorant: ~ ~ 的行动是不会有好结果的。Blind action won't bring about good results.

氓 máng ㄇㄤ [流氓] 原指无业游民,后来指品质恶劣,不务正业,为非作歹的坏人 (formerly a jobless riff-raff,

later a ne'er-do-well with bad intent) rogue; hoodlum; hooligan

○ méng 见496页 see p496

茫 máng ㄇㄤˊ ①对事理全无所知,找不到头绪 ignorant; unaware; in the dark: ~然无知 *to be completely in the dark* | ~无头绪 *not to know how to go about things; to have no clue whatever* ②形容水势浩渺(of water) vast and indistinct; boundless [茫茫]面积大,看不清边沿 boundless and indistinct; vast: 大海~~ *vast sea* | 雾气~~ *thick pall of fog*

茫 máng ㄇㄤˊ [茫硝]现作“芒硝”。一种矿物,成分是硫酸钠,无色或白色晶体。医药上用作泻剂,工业上供制玻璃、造纸等(now written as 芒硝) mirabilite; Glauber's salt

铎 máng ㄇㄤˊ ①刀、剑等的尖端 point of a knife ②一种民间打击乐器,流行于云南省傣族和景颇族地区 *mang*, a percussion instrument (popular in the Dai and Jingpo ethnic areas in Yunnan Province)

骠 máng ㄇㄤˊ 毛色黑白相间的马 black-and-white horse
牝 máng ㄇㄤˊ 毛色黑白相间的牛 black-and-white cattle

莽 mǎng ㄇㄤˇ ①密生的草 rank grass: 草~ *rank growth of grass* ②粗鲁,冒失 rash; rude; crude: ~汉 *rude (or boorish) fellow*; boor | 这

人太鲁~。 *This fellow is too reckless.*

漭 mǎng ㄇㄤˇ [漭漭]形容水广阔无边 (of water) vast; boundless

蟒 mǎng ㄇㄤˇ 一种无毒的大蛇,背有黄褐色斑纹,腹白色,常生活在近水的森林里,捕食小禽兽 *boa (Boidae); python (Python)*

MAO ㄇㄠˊ

猫 (* 貓) ㄇㄠˊ 一种家畜,面呈圆形,脚有利爪,善跳跃,会捉老鼠 *cat (Felis catus)*

○ máo 见489页 see p489

毛 máo ㄇㄠˊ ①动植物的皮上所生的丝状物 *hair; feather; down* ②像毛的东西 *hair-like thing* 1 指谷物等 *crops; vegetation*: 不~ (未开垦不长庄稼)之地 *land without vegetation; barren land* 2 衣物等上长的霉菌 *mildew; mould*: 老没见太阳都长~了。 *It has some mildew on it as it hasn't been exposed to the rays of the sun for a long time.* ③粗糙,没有加工的 *semifinished; coarse*: ~坯 *semifinished product; blank* ④不是纯净的 *gross*: ~重 10 吨 *gross weight 10 ton* | ~利 *gross profit* ⑤小 *little*: ~孩子 *little child* | ~~雨 *drizzle; mizzle* ⑥行动慌忙 *careless; crude; rash*: ~~腾腾 (一 *maotengteng*) *flurried and excited; flustered* | ~手~

脚 *careless (in handling things); brash and clumsy* ⑦ 惊慌失措 *panicky; scared; nervous*: 把他吓~了。 *He was frightened out of his wits.* ⑧ 货币贬值 (of currency) to devalue; to depreciate: 钱~了。 *Money has gone down in value.* ⑨ 角, 一圆钱的十分之一 *mao (=1/10 yuan)* [毛南族] (-nán-) 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Maonan ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

牦 (*犛、*犛) máo ㄇㄠˊ [牦牛] 一种牛, 身体两旁和四肢外侧有长毛, 尾毛很长。我国西藏出产, 当地人民用来拉犁和驮运货物。肉和乳都可供食用 *yak (Bos grunniens)*

旄 máo ㄇㄠˊ 古代用牦(máo)牛尾装饰的旗子 *ancient flag decorated with yak's tails* 〈古 *archaism*〉又同“毫”(mào) also same as 毫

酩 máo ㄇㄠˊ [酩酊] (-táo) 大醉的样子 *as drunk as a fiddler; dead drunk; smashed*

髦 máo ㄇㄠˊ 古代称幼儿垂在前额的短头发 (in ancient China) children's bangs [时髦] 时兴的 *fashionable; stylish; latest*

矛 máo ㄇㄠˊ 古代兵器, 在长柄的一端装有金属枪头 (in ancient China) spear; lance; pike [矛盾] ① *figurative* 1 言语或行为前后抵触, 对立的事物互相排斥 *contradictory; conflicting; opposing* 2 指事物

内部各个对立面之间的互相依赖又互相排斥的关系 *contradiction*

茅 máo ㄇㄠˊ 茅草, 多年生草本植物, 有白茅、青茅等。可以覆盖屋顶或做绳 *cogon grass (Imperata cylindrica)*

蝥 máo ㄇㄠˊ [斑蝥] 一种昆虫, 腿细长, 鞘翅上有黄黑色斑纹。可入药 *Spanish fly (Lytta vesicatoria)*

蝥 máo ㄇㄠˊ 吃苗根的害虫 *insect that destroys the roots of seedlings* [蝥贼] ② *figurative* 对人民有害的人 *person harmful to the people*

茆 máo ㄇㄠˊ 同“茅” same as 茅

猫 (*貓) máo ㄇㄠˊ [猫腰] 弯腰 *to arch the back (like a cat); to stoop down*

③ māo 见488页 see p488

锚 máo ㄇㄠˊ 铁制的停船器具, 用铁链连在船上, 抛到水底, 可以使船停稳 *anchor*

冇 mǎo ㄇㄠˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉没有 *do not have; there is not; to be without*

卯 mǎo ㄇㄠˇ ① 地支的第四位 *Mao, 4th of the 12 Earthly Branches* ② 卯时, 指早晨五点到七点 *period of the day from 5 a. m. to 7 a. m.* ③ (一子、一儿) 器物接榫(sǔn)的地方凹入的部分 *mortise*: 对~眼 *to mortise* | 凿个~儿 *to cut (or chisel) a mortise*

峁 mǎo ㄇㄠˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉小山包 small hill; 下了一道坡, 又上一道~ to go up hill and down dale

泖 mǎo ㄇㄠˇ 水面平静的小湖 small calm lake [泖湖] 古湖名, 在今上海市松江西部 Maohu Lake, an ancient lake in the west of present Songjiang, Shanghai [泖桥] 地名, 在上海市 Maoqiao, a place in Shanghai

昴 mǎo ㄇㄠˇ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 mao, 18th of the 28 constellations

铆 mǎo ㄇㄠˇ 用钉子把金属物连在一起 to fasten with a rivet; to rivet; ~钉 rivet | ~眼 rivet hole | ~接 to rivet; rivet-joint | ~工 riveter

耖 mào ㄇㄠˋ 拔取(菜、草) to pick; to pull up (grass, vegetables)

眊 mào ㄇㄠˋ 眼睛看不清楚 dim-sighted; blurred in eyesight

耄 mào ㄇㄠˋ 年老, 八九十岁的年纪 octogenarian; ~耄(dí)之年 advanced in age

茂 mào ㄇㄠˋ 茂盛(shèng), 草木旺盛 luxuriant; exuberant; flourishing; 根深叶~ to have deep roots and thick foliage ⑤ *figurative* 丰富而美好 rich and exquisite; splendid; 图文并~ excellent in both pictures and language; to be well written and beautifully illustrated | 声情并~ (of a singer) to be remarkable for both voice

and expression; to sing in a good voice and with much emotion

冒 ① mào ㄇㄠˋ ① 向外透, 往上升 to emit; to send out (or up, forth); to give off; ~泡 to send up bubbles; to bubble | ~烟(of smoke) to rise; (of a chimney, etc) to belch smoke | ~火 to burn with anger; to get angry; to flare up ② 不顾(恶劣的环境或危险等) to risk; to brave; to be exposed to (hardships); ~雨 to brave rains | ~险 to take a risk; to take chances; to brave dangers ③ 不加小心, 鲁莽, 冲撞 imprudently; recklessly; boldly: ~昧 to venture; to make bold; to take the liberty of | ~犯 to offend; to affront [冒进] 不顾具体条件, 急于进行 prematurely advance; to advance rashly [冒失] 鲁莽, 轻率 rash; thoughtless; imprudent ④ 用假的充当真的, 假托 to falsify one's identity; to pass for; ~牌 to be an imitation; to counterfeit | ~名 to go under sb else's name; to assume another's name ⑤ 〈古 *archaism*〉贪婪 to have an insatiable desire for; to be greedy for ⑥ 姓 Mao, a surname

⑥ mò 见515页 see p515

帽 mào ㄇㄠˋ ① 帽子 head-gear; hat; cap ② (一儿) 作用或形状像帽子的东西 cap-like cover for sth; 螺丝~儿 (screw) nut | ~钉 hat peg | 笔~儿 cap of a pen, pencil or writ-

ing brush

瑁 mào ㄇㄠˋ 见123页“玳”字条“玳瑁”(dài—) see 玳瑁 on p123

贸 mào ㄇㄠˋ ① 交换财物 to trade; to barter; to exchange: 抱布~丝 to trade cloth for silk [贸易] 商业活动 trade; commerce: 国际~~ international trade ② 冒冒失失或轻率的样子 (叠 reduplication) rashly; hastily; without careful consideration; ~然参加 to join (or take part in) rashly | ~~然来 to come hastily

袤 mào ㄇㄠˋ 南北距离的长度 north-to-south length: 广~数千里 several thousand li in length and breadth

瞀 mào ㄇㄠˋ ① 目眩, 看不清楚 dizzy; dazzled ② 精神昏乱 confused; bewildered (㊦ **doublet** 一乱 confused; delirious; muddled)

懋 mào ㄇㄠˋ ① 努力, 勉励 to urge; to encourage ② 盛大 grand; majestic; splendid

鄯 mào ㄇㄠˋ (旧读 formerly mò) [鄯州] 地名, 在河北省任丘 Maozhou, a place in Renqiu, Hebei Province

貌 (** 兒) mào ㄇㄠˋ ① 相相 looks; appearance (㊦ **doublet** 容— facial appearance; looks); 不能以~取人。Don't judge people by their appearances. ② 外表, 表面 appearance; exterior: ~合神离 (of

two persons or parties) to look concerted but differ at heart; to be apparently in harmony but essentially at variance | ~似强大 to be outwardly strong; to be seemingly powerful (㊦ **transfer** 样子 appearance; shape: 工厂的全~ complete view of the factory | 恢复原~ to resume the original shape; to return to the original state ③ 古书注解里表示状态用的字, 如“飘飘, 飞貌”等 (a word used in the notes of ancient Chinese texts to express a state, such as 飘飘, 飞貌, etc)

ME ㄇㄜˊ

么 (△ 麼) ○ me · ㄇㄜˊ ① 词尾 suffix: 怎~ how; what; why | 那~ in that case (or way); so | 多~ how; what | 这~ so; such; this way; like this | 什~ what ② 助词 auxiliary, 表有含蓄的语气, 用在前半句末了 (used at the end of the first part of a sentence to express an implicit tone): 不让你去~, 你又要去。When we didn't allow you to go there, you asked to go again.

㊦ mā 见482页 see p482

㊦ yāo 见873页 see p873

“麼”又 mó 见512页 see p512

嘞 me · ㄇㄜˊ 助词 auxiliary, 跟“嘛”的用法相同 same as 嘛 in usage

MEI

ㄇㄟ

没 méi ㄇㄟ ① 1 没有, 无 do not have; there is not (or no); to be without: 他~哥哥。He has no elder brother. | 我~那本书。I don't have that book. 2 表示估量或比较, 不够, 不如 to be not so ... as; 他~(不够)一米八高。He is less than 1.8 metres tall. | 汽车~(不如)飞机快。The automobile isn't as fast as the plane.

② 副词 **adverb**, 没有, 不曾, 未 to have not had; did not; 他们~做完。They haven't finished yet. | 衣服~干。The clothes haven't dried.

㊦ mò 见515页 see p515

玫 méi ㄇㄟ [玫瑰](—gui) 落叶灌木, 枝上有刺。花有紫红色、白色等多种, 香味很浓, 可以做香料, 花和根可入药 rose, rugosa rose (*Rosa rugosa*)

枚 méi ㄇㄟ ① 树干 stock; trunk; 伐其条~ to cut its twigs and fell its trunk ② 古代士兵衔于口中以禁喧声的用具 (in ancient China) gag: 衔~疾走 to run swiftly with the gag between one's teeth — to march swiftly ③ 量词 **quantifier**, 相当于“个” equal to 个: 三~勋章 three medals [枚举] 一件一件地举出来 to enumerate; to recount one by one; 不胜~ ~ so many as to defy enumeration; too numerous to be men-

tioned individually (or one by one)

眉 méi ㄇㄟ ① 眉毛, 眼上额下的毛 eyebrow; brow: ~飞色舞 with dancing eyebrows and radiant face-enraptured; exultant | ~开眼笑 to be all smiles; to beam with joy (图见758页“头” picture on p758) [眉目] ㊦ **figurative** 事情的头绪或事物的条理 prospect of a solution; sign of a positive outcome; sequence of ideas: 有点~~了。It is beginning to take shape. | ~~不清楚 (of writing) not well organized ② 书眉, 书页上端的空白 top margin of a page: ~批 notes and commentary at the top of a page

郿 méi ㄇㄟ 郿县, 在陕西省。今作“眉县” (now written as 眉县) Meixian County, in Shaanxi Province

峨眉 méi ㄇㄟ 见172页“峨”字条“峨嵋”(é—) see 峨嵋 on p172

獬豸 méi ㄇㄟ (—子) 又叫“蟹獠”。哺乳动物, 毛灰黄色, 生活在水边, 毛皮珍贵 (also called 蟹獠) crab-eating mon-goose (*Herpestes urva*)

湄 méi ㄇㄟ 河岸, 水滨 river bank; waterside

楣 méi ㄇㄟ 门框上边的横木。lintel (of a door) (图见188页 picture on p188)

镅 méi ㄇㄟ 一种人造的放射性元素, 符号 Am americium (Am)

鸚 méi ㄇㄟ 鸟名。通常指画眉，羽毛多为棕褐色，翅短，嘴尖，尾巴长，叫的声音好听 *babbler (Timaliidae)*

莓 méi ㄇㄟ 植物名。种类很多，常见的是草莓，开白花，结红色的果实，味酸甜 *berry*

梅 (* 煤、* 媒) méi ㄇㄟ ①落叶乔木，初春开花，有白、红等颜色，分五瓣，香味很浓。果实味酸 *Chinese plum (Prunus mume)* ②梅花 *Chinese plum flower; plum blossom* ③梅的果实 *fruit of the Chinese plum tree; plum*

脍 méi ㄇㄟ (一子)〈方 *dialect*〉猪、牛等脊椎两旁的条状瘦肉，即里脊 *loin; tenderloin*

酶 méi ㄇㄟ 一大类有机化合物，对于生物化学变化起催化作用，发酵就是靠酶的作用 *enzyme; ferment*

霉 (霉) méi ㄇㄟ ①衣物、食品等受了潮热长霉菌 *to become (or get) mildewed; to go mouldy*: ~ 烂 *to mildew and rot* | 发~ *to become (or get) mildewed; to mildew* ②霉菌，一类真菌，常寄生或腐生在食物或衣物的表面，呈细丝状，有分枝，没有叶绿素；有白霉、青霉等多种 *mould; mildew*

媒 méi ㄇㄟ 撮合男女婚事的人 *matchmaker; go-between* (㊦ *doublet* 一妯 *shuò matchmaker; go-between*) [媒介]使

双方发生关系的人或物 *medium; vehicle; intermedium*; 蚊子是传染疟疾的~~。 *The mosquito is the carrier of malaria.*

煤 méi ㄇㄟ ①古代的植物压埋在地底下，在缺氧高压的条件下，年久变化成的黑色或黑褐色固体，成分以碳为主，是很重要的燃料和化工原料。也叫“煤炭”或“石炭”(also called 煤炭 or 石炭) *coal* [煤油]从石油中分馏出来的一种产品 *kerosene; paraffin* ②〈方 *dialect*〉(一子)烟气凝结的黑灰 *soot*; 锅~子 *soot on the bottom of a pan*

糜 (** 糜) ⊖ méi ㄇㄟ (一子)就是稷。参看 319 页“稷”(jì) (i. e. 稷, see 稷 on p319) *common millet (Panicum miliaceum)*

⊖ mí 见 500 页 see p500

每 měi ㄇㄟ 代词 *pronoun* ①指全体中的任何一个或一组 *every; each*: ~ 人 *everyone; each one* | ~ 回 *every time* | ~ 次 *every (or each) time* | ~ 三天 *every three days* | ~ 一分钱 *every penny* ②指反复的动作中的任何一次或一组 *on each occasion; each time*: ~ 战必胜 *to be victorious in every battle; to be invincible* | ~ 逢十五日报 *to be published on the 15th day of each month* [每每]副词 *adverb*, 常常 *often*

美 měi ㄇㄟ ①好，善 *beautiful; good; kind*: ~ 德 *virtue; moral excellence; goodness* | ~ 意 *good intention*;

kindness | ~貌 *good looks* | ~景 *beautiful scenery (or landscape)* | 尽善尽 ~ *perfectly good and beautiful; most beautiful and virtuous; perfect* | 物 ~ 价廉 *good in quality and cheap in price; good and inexpensive* ② 赞美, 称赞, 以为好 to praise; to eulogize ③ 使美、好看 to beautify; to prettify; ~容 to improve one's looks; to beautify one's appearance; to cosmeticize | ~发 (of men) to get a haircut; (of women) to go to the hairdresser's ④ 〈方 dialect〉得意, 高兴 to be pleased with oneself; to feel smug; ~滋滋的 *self-pleased; very pleased with oneself* ⑤ 指美洲, 包括北美洲和南美洲, 世界七大洲中的两个洲 *America* ⑥ 指美国 *United States of America; America; US*

镁 měi ㄇㄟˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Mg, 银白色, 略有延展性, 在湿空气中表面易生碱式碳酸镁薄膜而渐失金属光泽, 燃烧时能发强光。镁与铝的合金可制飞机、飞船。硫酸镁可做泻药, 俗叫泻盐 *magnesium (Mg)*

洩 měi ㄇㄟˊ ① 污染 to contaminate; to stain; to soil ② 嘱托 to entrust

妹 mèi ㄇㄟˋ ① (一子) 称同父母比自己年纪小的女子 (叠 *reduplication*) *younger sister; sister* ② 对比自己年纪小的同辈女性的称呼 (*younger female of the same generation*): 表 ~ *cousin*

昧 mèi ㄇㄟˋ ① 昏, 糊涂, 不明白 to have hazy notions; to be ignorant of: 愚 ~ *ignorant; benighted* | 蒙 ~ *ignorant; unenlightened* | 冒 ~ to venture; to make bold; to take the liberty of ② 隐藏, 隐瞒 to hide; to conceal: 拾金不 ~ *not to pocket the money one happens to pick up*

寐 mèi ㄇㄟˋ 睡, 睡着 (zháo) to sleep: 假 ~ to catnap; to doze; to drowse | 夜不能 ~ *unable to sleep at night; cannot go to sleep at night* | 梦 ~ 以求 to long (or yearn) for sth day and night; to covet all the time

魅 (** 彪) mèi ㄇㄟˋ 传说中鬼怪 (in legends) evil spirit; demon; monster: 鬼 ~ *ghosts and goblins; evil forces; bogey* [魅力] 很能吸引人的力量 *glamour; charm; fascination*

袂 mèi ㄇㄟˋ 衣袖 *sleeve*: 联 ~ (结伴) 赴津 to go to Tianjin together [分袂] 离别 to part (from each other); to separate

媚 mèi ㄇㄟˋ ① 巴结, 逢迎 to fawn on; to curry favour with; to flatter: 献 ~ to try to ingratiate oneself with; to curry favour with ② 美好, 可爱 charming; fascinating; enchanting: 妩 ~ *charming; lovely; graceful* | 春光明 ~ *bright spring*

MEN

ㄇㄣ

闷 ① mēn ㄇㄣˊ ① 因气压低或空气不流通而引起的不舒

服的感觉 stuffy; stifling; 天气～热。It's hot and stuffy. | 这屋子矮, 又没有窗子, 太～了。It's too stuffy in such a room with low ceilings and no windows. ② 呆在屋里不出门 to shut oneself indoors; 一个人总～在家里, 心胸就不开阔了。You won't be broad-minded if you always shut yourself at home. ③ 密闭 to cover tightly: 茶刚泡上, ～一会儿再喝。The tea has just been made. It needs to draw (or steep) for a while. ④ 〈方 dialect〉声音不响亮 (of a sound) muffled; subdued: 这人说话～声～气。He spoke in a muffled voice.

⊖ mèn 见495页 see p495

门 (門) mén ㄇㄣˊ ① (一儿) 建筑物、车船等的出入口。又指安在出入口上能开关的装置 entrance; door; gate; 防盗～ burglar-proof door; anti-theft door | ～镜 peephole (in a door) 喻 figurative 门径, 诀窍 way to do sth; knack: 摸不着～儿 cannot get the hang of sth | 找窍～儿 to try to find the key to a problem; to try to get the knack of doing sth ② (一儿) 形状或作用像门的东西 valve; switch: 电～ electric switch | 水～ water valve | 球～ goal ③ 家族或家族的一支 branch of a family or clan; family: 一～老小 whole family | 长(zhǎng)～长子 eldest son of the eldest branch of a clan ④ 一般事物的分类 class;

category; branch: 分～别类 to categorize; to divide (or put) into different categories ⑤ 生物的分类单位之一, 在“界”之下、“纲”之上 phylum: 被子植物～ Magnoliophyta | 脊索动物～ Chordata ⑥ 学术思想或宗教的派别 (religious) sect; school (of thought): 佛～ Buddhism | 儒～ Confucianism ⑦ 量词 quantifier: 一～炮 a cannon | 一～功课 a course of lessons

[门巴族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Menba (or Moinba, Monba, Menpa) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

扪 mén ㄇㄣˊ 按, 摸 to touch; to feel; to stroke: ～心自问 (反省) to lay the hand on the heart and examine oneself — to examine one's own conscience

钼 mén ㄇㄣˊ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Md) mendelevium (Md)

门源 mén ㄇㄣˊ [门源] 回族自治县, 在青海省。今作“门源” (now written as 门源) Menyuan, a Hui autonomous county in Qinghai Province

闷 ⊖ mèn ㄇㄣˋ ① 心烦, 不痛快 bored; depressed; dejected: ～得慌 to feel bored | ～～不乐 depressed; dejected; in low spirits ② 密闭, 不透气 tightly closed; sealed: ～子车 boxcar

⊖ mēn 见494页 see p494

焖 mèn ㄇㄣˋ 盖紧锅盖, 用微火把饭菜煮熟 to boil in a covered pot over a slow fire; to braise; ~饭 to cook rice over a slow fire

懣(懣) mèn ㄇㄣˋ ①烦闷 to feel vexed; to be depressed; to be out of sorts ②愤慨, 生气 angry; indignant: 愤~ depressed and discontented; resentful

们 men · ㄇㄣˊ 词尾 suffix, 表人的复数 (used to form a plural number when added to a personal pronoun or a noun referring to a person): 你~ you | 咱~ we; us | 他~ they; them | 学生~ students | 师徒~ master and apprentice

MENG

ㄇㄥˊ

蒙(①②矇) ①欺骗 to cheat; to deceive; to dupe (④ doublet — 骗 to deceive; to hoodwink; to cheat): 别~人。Stop kidding around! or No kidding! | 谁也~不住他。He has never been fooled. ②胡乱猜测 to make a wild (or random) guess: 这回叫你~对了。You made a lucky guess this time. ③昏迷 unconscious; senseless: 他被球打~了。He was knocked senseless by a ball.

⊖ méng 见497页 see p497

⊖ měng 见498页 see p498

氓(** 𡵚) ㄇㄥˊ ㄇㄥˊ 〈古 archaism〉

民(特指外来的)。也作“萌”(also written as 萌) common people (used specially for migrants from another place)

⊖ máng 见487页 see p487

虻(* 𧈧) méng ㄇㄥˊ 昆虫名。种类很多, 身体灰黑色, 翅透明。生活在野草丛里, 雄的吸植物的汁液, 雌的吸人、畜的血 horse-fly; gad-fly (Tabanidae)

萌 méng ㄇㄥˊ ①植物的芽 sprout; bud; shoot ②萌芽, 植物生芽 to sprout; to bud; to shoot forth ④ extension 开始发生 to come into being; to arise: 知者(有见识的人)见于未~。The experienced can foresee the course of events. | 故态复~(多用于贬义) (usually used in derogatory sense) to relapse into one's old bad habits

〈古 archaism〉又同“氓”(méng) also same as 氓

盟 méng ㄇㄥˊ ①旧时指宣誓缔约, 现多指团体和团体、阶级和阶级或国和国的联合 alliance; coalition: 工农联~ worker-peasant alliance | 缔结友好同~互助条约 to conclude a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid ②发(誓) to take one's oath; to swear: ~个誓 to swear an oath ③内蒙古自治区的行政区划单位。包括若干旗、县、市 (administrative division of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, in-

cluding prefectures, counties and cities) league

蒙 (④濛、⑤矇、⑥蒙)

① méng ㄇㄥˊ ① 没有知识, 愚昧 ignorance: 启~ to enlighten | 发~ to teach a child to read and write | ~昧 ignorant; unenlightened ② 覆盖 to cover; to wrap: ~头盖脑 to cover one's head | ~上一张纸 to cover with a piece of paper [蒙蔽] 隐瞒事实, 欺骗 to deceive; to fool; to hoodwink ③ 受 to receive; to suffer; to incur: ~难 (nàn) (of a celebrity, etc) to encounter danger; to fall into the hands of the enemy | 承~招待, 感谢之至。Thank you very much for your kind hospitality. ④ 形容雨点细小 (叠 reduplication) drizzly: ~ ~ 细雨 fine drizzle [空蒙] 形容景色迷茫 hazy; misty: 山色~ ~。The hills were shrouded in the mist. ⑤ 眼睛失明 to go blind [蒙眬] 目不明 drowsy; half asleep; hazy: 睡眼~ ~ eyes heavy with sleep; drowsy ⑥ 朴实敦厚 simple and honest ⑦ 姓 Meng, a surname

① mēng 见 496 页 see p496

② měng 见 498 页 see p498

蒙 méng ㄇㄥˊ 见 572 页“餅”字条“餅蒙”(píng—) see 餅蒙 on p572

蒙 méng ㄇㄥˊ (又 also měng) 见 498 页 měng see měng on p498

檬 méng ㄇㄥˊ 见 538 页“柠”字条“柠檬”(níng—) see 柠檬 on p538

矇 méng ㄇㄥˊ [矇眬] (—lóng) 日光不明 (of daylight) dim

朦 méng ㄇㄥˊ [朦胧] (—lóng) ① 月光不明 (of moonlight) dim; hazy ② 不清楚, 模糊 obscure; dim; hazy

鸚 méng ㄇㄥˊ 鸟名。体大, 嘴大而直, 灰色或白色, 尾部有长羽毛, 生活在热带海洋上, 以鱼类为食 tropicbird (Phaethontidae)

礞 méng ㄇㄥˊ [礞石] 岩石名, 有青礞石和金礞石两种。可入药 chlorite schist

蒙 méng ㄇㄥˊ [蒙艦] (—chōng) 古代的一种战船 warship in ancient China

甍 méng ㄇㄥˊ 屋脊 ridge (of a roof): 碧瓦飞~ green tiles and upturned ridge

瞢 méng ㄇㄥˊ ① 日月昏暗无光 (of daylight or moonlight) dim ② 目不明 (of eyes) blurred; dim

勐 měng ㄇㄥˇ ① 勇敢 brave; courageous ② 云南省西双版纳傣族地区称小块的平地。多用于地名 (meng; usually used in a place name in the Dai ethnic group area, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province) small piece of flat ground

猛 měng ㄇㄥˇ ① 气势壮, 力量大 fierce; violent; strong: ~虎 fierce tiger | 勇~ coura-

geous and powerful; intrepid; valiant | 用力过~ to use too much strength; to overexert oneself | 药力~ strong efficacy of medicine | 火力~ strong fire-power ② 忽然, 突然 suddenly; abruptly; ~然惊醒 to wake up with a start | ~地跑了进来 to run into all of a sudden

锰 měng ㄇㄥˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Mn, 银白色, 有光泽, 质硬而脆, 在湿空气中氧化。锰与铁的合金叫锰钢, 可做火车的车轮。二氧化锰可供瓷器和玻璃着色用。高锰酸钾可作杀菌剂 manganese (Mn)

蜢 měng ㄇㄥˇ 见950页“蚱”字条“蚱蜢”(zhà—) see 蚱蜢 on p950

舢 měng ㄇㄥˇ [舢舨](zé—) 小船 small boat

蒙 ① měng ㄇㄥˇ [蒙古族] 1 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Mongolian (or Mongol) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China 2 蒙古国的主要民族 the Mongols, majority ethnic group of Mongolia [内蒙古] 我国少数民族自治区, 1947年5月建立 Inner Mongolia, an autonomous ethnic minority region in China, founded in May, 1947

① méng 见497页 see p497

① mēng 见496页 see p496

獐 měng ㄇㄥˇ méng ㄇㄥˊ (又 also méng) 哺乳动物的一类, 身体长, 脚短, 嘴尖, 耳朵小。捕食蛇、蟹等, 如蛇獐、蟹獐 mongoose (*Herpestes*)

蠓 měng ㄇㄥˇ 蠓虫, 昆虫名。比蚊子小, 褐色或黑色, 雌的吸人、畜的血, 能传染疾病 midge; biting midge (*Ceratopogonidae*)

懵 (* 懵) měng ㄇㄥˇ [懵懂] (—dǒng) 糊涂, 不明白事理 muddled; ignorant

孟 mèng ㄇㄥˋ ① 旧时兄弟姊妹排行(háng)有时用孟、仲、叔、季做次序, 孟是老大 (in former times) eldest among brothers and sisters: ~兄 eldest brother | ~孙 eldest grandson ② 指夏历一季中月份在开头的 first month of a season (of the Chinese lunar calendar): ~春 (春季第一月) first month of spring; first lunar month | ~冬 (冬季第一月) first month of winter; tenth lunar month

[孟浪] 鲁莽, 考虑不周到 rash; reckless; impetuous; 此事不可~~。It should not be done rashly.

梦 (夢) mèng ㄇㄥˋ ① 睡眠时体内体外各种刺激或残留在大脑里的外界刺激引起的影像活动 dream ② 做梦 to dream: ~游 to somnambulate; to sleepwalk | ~见 to see in a dream; to dream about ③ 比喻虚幻 fancy; illusion: ~想 to dream of; to hope vainly

咪 mī ㄇㄧ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 猫叫声 (叠 redupli-

cation) mew; meow; miaow

眯(*眯) ⊖ mī mǐ ①眼皮微微合拢 to narrow one's eyes: 在床上~(合眼养神) 一会儿 to take a nap in bed; to close one's eyes in repose in bed ②眯缝 to narrow (one's eyes): ~着眼笑 to smile with half-closed eyes | 他~起眼睛看了半天。He narrowed his eyes and gazed for a long while.

⊖ mí 见499页 see p499

弥(彌、①瀰) mí mǐ ①满, 遍 full; overflowing: ~月(小孩儿满月) completion of the first month after birth of a child | ~天大罪 monstrous (or heinous, great) crime ②补, 合 to cover; to fill; to complete (㊦ doublet 一补 to make up; to remedy; to make good) ③更加 more; still (or even) more: ~坚 more strong-willed | 欲盖~彰 the more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed; to try to cover up a misdeed, only to make it more conspicuous ④[弥漫](—màn) ①水满(of water) to overflow ②到处都是, 充满 to spread all over the place; to permeate; to fill: 硝烟~~ to be enveloped in gun smoke

祢(禰) mí mǐ (旧读 formerly nǐ) 姓 Mí, a surname

猕(獼) mí mǐ [猕猴] 哺乳动物, 面部红色

无毛, 有颊囊, 尾短, 臀疣显著。产于亚洲南部和我国西南等地 macaque (Macaca); rhesus monkey (Macaca mulatta)

迷 mí mǐ ①分辨不清, 失去了辨别、判断的能力 to be confused; to be lost: ~了路 to lose one's way; to get lost [迷彩] 使人迷惑不易分辨的色彩 colours that confuse or mislead people; camouflage: ~~服 camouflage clothes; battle fatigues [迷信] 盲目地信仰和崇拜。特指信仰神仙鬼怪等 superstition; blind faith ②醉心于某种事物, 发生特殊的爱好 (hào) to be fascinated by; to be crazy about; to be engrossed in: 人~ to be fascinated; to be enthralled; to be enchanted | ~恋 to be infatuated with; to indulge in; to be addicted to ③沉醉于某种事物的人 fan; enthusiast; buff: 棋~ chess fiend (or fan) | 球~ (ball game) fan | 戏~ theatre fan; theatre-goer ④使人陶醉 to bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant: 景色~人。The scenery is of enchanting beauty.

眯(*眯) ⊖ mí mǐ 尘土入眼, 不能睁开眼睛 (of dust, etc) to get into one's eye

⊖ mī 见499页 see p499

谜(**謎) mí mǐ 谜语, 影射事物或文字的隐语 riddle; conundrum: 灯~ riddles written on lan-

terns; lantern riddles | ~底 answer (or solution) to a riddle

喻 **figurative** 还没有弄明白的或难以理解的事物 *enigma*; *mystery*; *puzzle*

醚 mí ní 有机化合物的一类, 通式是 $R-O-R'$ 。乙醚是医药上常用的麻醉剂 *ether*

糜 ⊖ mí ní ① 粥 *gruel*; *paste* ② 糜烂, 烂到难以收拾 *rotten*; ~烂不堪 *rotten to the core* ③ 浪费 *to spend extravagantly*; *to waste*; ~财妨农 *Extravagance brings harm to farming*. ④ 姓 *Mi*, a surname

⊖ méi 见 493 页 see p493

縻 mí ní ① 牛缰绳 *reins of an ox* ② 系(jì), 捆, 拴 *to tie*; *to fasten*; *to do up* [羁縻] 喻 **figurative** 牵制, 笼络 *to keep (vassal states, etc) under control*; *to win sb over by hook (or by crook)*; *draw over*

靡 ⊖ mí ní 浪费 *to spend extravagantly*; *to waste* (⊕ **doublet** 奢—*extravagant and wasteful*); 不要~费钱财。Don't waste money.

⊖ mǐ 见 500 页 see p500

靡 mí ní [靡芜](—wú) 古书上指芎藭(xiōng-qióng)的苗 (in ancient Chinese texts) seedling or rhizome of *chuan-xiong*

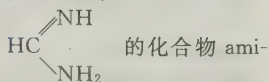
醪 mí ní [醪醪](tú—) 重(chóng) 酿的酒 *double-fermented wine*

麋 mí ní 麋鹿, 又叫“四不像”。头似马, 身似驴, 蹄似牛, 角似鹿, 全身灰褐色。是一种珍贵动物 (also called 四不像) *milu*; *David's deer* (*Elaphurus davidianus*)

米 mǐ nǐ ① 谷类或其他植物子实去了壳的名称 *shelled (or husked) seed*; 小~ *husked millet* | 花生~ *peanut seed (or kernel)*; *shelled peanut* 特指去了壳的稻的子实 *rice*; 买一袋~ *to buy a bag of rice* [虾米] 去了壳的干虾肉, 也指虾 (also used to denote shrimp) *dried, shelled shrimps* ② (外 *loanword*) 长度的法定计量单位 (旧名公尺), 符号 *m* (formerly called 公尺) *metre (m)*

沘 mǐ nǐ 沘水, 水名, 在湖南省东南部 *Mishui River, in southeast Hunan Province*

脛 mǐ nǐ 有机化合物的一类, 是含有



dine

敕 mǐ nǐ 安抚, 安定 *to soothe*; *to pacify*; *to placate*

咩 mǐ nǐ ① 羊叫 (of a sheep) *to baa*; *to bleat* ② 姓 *Mi*, a surname

弭 mǐ nǐ 止, 息 *to put an end to*; *to stop*; *to put down*; 水患消~。The menace of floods has been eliminated.

靡 ⊖ mǐ nǐ ① 无, 没有 *do not have*; *there is not*; *to*

be without; ~日不思 *not a day passes without one's thinking of sth or sb* ②倒下 to fall; 望风披~ to bend to (or before) the wind - to scatter at the mere sight of the oncoming force

○ mí 见500页 see p500

汨 mì nǐ [汨罗江]水名, 在湖南省岳阳 Miluo River, in Yueyang, Hunan Province

觅 (*覓) mì nǐ 找, 寻求 to look for; to hunt for; seek (㊦ **doublet** 寻 - to seek; to look for): ~食 (of birds, beasts, etc) to look (or hunt) for food | ~路 to seek the way

泌 ○ mì nǐ 分泌, 从生物体里产生出某种物质 to secrete; ~尿 to urinate

○ bì 见37页 see p37

谧 mì nǐ 安, 静 tranquil; quiet

秘 (*祕) ○ mì nǐ (旧读 formerly bì) 不公开的, 不让大家知道的 secret; mysterious; confidential (㊦ **doublet** 一密 secret; confidential; clandestine): ~方 secret (or esoteric) recipe | ~诀 secret (to success); recipe [秘书] 掌管文书并协助负责人处理日常工作的人员 secretary [便秘] 大便秘结, 困难、次数少的症状 constipation

○ bì 见38页 see p38

密 mì nǐ ①事物和事物之间距离短, 空隙小, 跟“稀”、“疏”相对 (the opposite of 稀 or 疏) close; dense; thick (㊦

doublet 稠 - dense; thick): 小株~植 to have small plants planted closely | 我国沿海人口稠~。The coastal areas in our country are densely populated. | 枪声越来越~。The gunfire was getting heavier and heavier. ㊦ **transfer** 精致, 细致 fine; precise; meticulous: 精~ precise; accurate | 细~ close; meticulous ②关系近, 感情好 intimate; close; familiar (㊦ **doublet** 亲 - close; intimate): ~友 close (or fast) friend; bosom friend | 他们两个人很亲~。The two of them are on intimate terms. [密切] 紧密, 亲切 close; intimate; bosom: 关系~~ to be close with sb | ~~地配合 to act in close coordination with ③不公开 secret: ~谋 to conspire; to intrigue; to plot | ~谈 to have a secret (or confidential, private) talk; to talk behind closed doors | ~码电报 cipher telegram ㊦ **extension** 秘密的事物 secret: 保~ to keep confidential; to maintain secrecy; to keep sth secret

谧 mì nǐ 安静 quiet; tranquil; still (㊦ **doublet** 安 - quiet; tranquil)

嘧 mì nǐ [嘧啶] (-dìng) 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_4H_4N_2$, 无色结晶, 有刺激性气味, 溶于水、乙醇和乙醚, 供制化学药品 pyridine; pyrimidine

蜜 mì nǐ ①蜂蜜, 蜜蜂采取花的甜汁酿成的东西 hon-

ey [蜜饯] 用蜜、糖浸渍果品。又指用蜜、糖浸渍的果品 to candy fruit; candied (or preserved) fruit ② 甜美 sweet; honeyed; luscious; 甜言～语 *sweet words and honeyed phrases; sweet talk; fine-sounding words*

幂(*幕) mì nì ① 覆盖东 cloth cover ② 覆盖, 遮盖 to cover; to hood ③ 表示一个数自乘若干次的形式叫幂。如 t 自乘 n 次的幂为 t^n power [乘幂] 一个数自乘若干次的积数。也叫“乘方”。如 5 的 4 乘方又叫 5 的 4 乘幂或 5 的 4 次幂 (also called 乘方) power product

蓂 ⊖ mì nì 见 801 页“蓂”字条“蓂蓂” (xī—) see 蓂蓂 on p801

⊖ míng 见 510 页 see p510

MIAN

ㄇㄧㄢˊ

眠 mián ㄇㄧㄢˊ ① 睡觉 to sleep (㊦ *doublet* 睡 — to sleep): 安～ to sleep peacefully; to sleep in peace | 失～ to suffer from insomnia; insomnia | 长～ (指人死) to have an eternal sleep; to be dead ② 蚕在蛻皮时像睡眠那样不食不动 inactive state of the silkworm before it sheds its skin; 初～ “first sleep”, a period in which the newborn silkworm neither moves nor eats | 蚕三～了。The silkworms are inactive in the third stage of their life. [冬

眠] 蜗牛、蛇、蛙、蝙蝠等动物到冬季不食不动。也叫“入蛰” (zhé) (also called 入蛰) hibernation

绵(*緜) mián ㄇㄧㄢˊ ① (一子) 蚕丝结成的片或团, 供絮衣被、装墨盒等用。也叫“丝绵” (also called 丝绵) silk floss ② 性质像丝绵的 with the quality of silk floss ③ 软弱, 单薄 soft; thin; weak; ~薄 meagre strength; humble effort ④ 延续不断 continuous; consecutive; ~延 (of mountain ranges, land, etc) to be continuous; to stretch long and unbroken

棉 mián ㄇㄧㄢˊ ① 草棉, 一年生草本植物, 叶掌状分裂, 果实像桃。种子外有白色的絮, 就是供纺织及絮衣被用的棉花。种子可以榨油 cotton plant (*Gossypium*) [木棉] 落叶乔木, 生在热带、亚热带, 叶是掌状复叶。种子上有白色软毛, 可以装枕褥等。木材可造船 kapok; bombax (*bombax malabaricus*) ② 棉花, 草棉的棉絮 cotton; ~衣 cotton-padded coat | ~线 cotton thread; cotton

𠂔 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 遮蔽, 看不见 sheltered; covered; out of sight

沔 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 沔水, 水名, 汉江的上游河段, 在陕西省南部 Mianshui River, the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River in the south of Shaanxi Province

免 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ ① 去掉, 除掉 to exempt; to dispense with; to remove from: ~ 冠 to take off one's hat; without a hat on; bareheaded | ~ 职 to remove sb from office; to relieve sb of his post; to dismiss | ~ 费 free (of charge); gratis ② 避免 to avoid; to avert; to escape: ~ 疫 immunity (from disease). | 做好准备, 以 ~ 临时抓瞎。Get prepared in advance so as not to be in a rush at the last moment. ③ 勿, 不可 to be not allowed; do not (do): 闲人 ~ 进。No admittance except on business. or Staff Only.

勉 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ ① 勉力, 力量不够还尽力做 to exert oneself; to make an effort; to strive (or try) to do what is beyond one's power; ~ 为其难(nán) to try to do what is beyond one's power; to be obliged to undertake a difficult task [勉强] (—qiǎng) ① 尽力 to manage with an effort; to do with difficulty: ~ ~ 支持下去 to hold out with an effort ② 刚刚地够, 不充足 barely enough; inadequate; unconvincing: 这种说法很 ~ ~ (理由不充足)。The argument is far-fetched (or unconvincing). | 勉勉强强及格 to barely pass the examination ③ 不是心甘情愿的 reluctant; grudging: ~ ~ 答应 to agree grudgingly ④ 让人去做不愿做的事 to force sb to do sth unwillingly: 不要 ~ ~ 他。

Don't force him to do it. ② 勉励, 使人努力 to encourage; to urge; to exhort: 互 ~ to encourage one another | 有则改之, 无则加 ~。Correct mistakes if you have made any and guard against them if you have not.

冕 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 分娩, 妇女生孩子 to give birth to a baby
冕 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 古代大(dà)夫以上的官戴的礼帽。后代专指帝王的礼帽 coronet; crown: 加 ~ to coronate

鲩 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 鲩鱼, 鱼名, 又叫“鳊(mǎn)鱼”。身体长形而侧扁, 棕褐色, 生活在海中, 肉可以吃(also called 鳊鱼) brown croaker (Sciaenidae)

勩 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 勉力, 勤勉 diligent; industrious

湎 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 沉迷(多指喝酒) (usually used to denote drinking) to indulge in; to be given to

缅 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ 遥远 remote; far back: ~ 怀 to cherish the memory of; to recall; to reminisce | ~ 想 to think of (past events); to recall

颀 ⊖ miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ [颀颀] (—tiǎn) 旧同“腴腆” same as 腴腆 in former times

⊖ tiǎn 见745页 see p745

腴 miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ [腴腆] (—tiǎn) 害羞, 不敢见生人 shy; bashful; diffident: 这孩子太 ~。The child is too shy.

渑 (渑) ⊖ miǎn ㄇㄧㄢˇ [渑池]地名,在河南省 Mianchi, a place in Henan Province

⊖ shéng 见672页 see p672

面 (⑧-⑪ 麵、⑧-⑪ * 麪、

①-⑦ ** 面) miàn ㄇㄧㄢˋ ①面孔,脸,头的前部 face (㊦ doublet 脸—face|颜—face): ~前 in (the) face of; in front of; ahead of | ~带笑容 to have (or wear) a smile on one's face [面子] (—zi) ①体面 reputation; prestige; face: 爱 ~ ~ to be anxious to save face; to be concerned about face-saving | 丢 ~ ~ to lose face ②情面 feelings; sensibilities: 大公无私, 不讲 ~ ~ to be just and selfless and show no consideration for others' sensibilities ②用脸对着,向着 to face (a certain direction): 背山 ~ 水 with hills behind and a river (or lake) in front ③当面,直接接头的 face to face; personally; directly: ~谈 to speak (to sb) face to face; to have a face-to-face talk | ~议 to negotiate face to face; to take up a matter with sb personally ④(一子、一儿)事物的外表,跟“里”相对(the opposite of 里) surface; face; right side: 地 ~ earth's surface; ground | 水 ~ water surface; surface of a river, lake, sea, etc | 被 ~ 儿 facing or outside cover of a quilt ⑤几何学上称

线移动所生成的图形,有长有宽没有厚 surface: 平 ~ plane | ~积 area ⑥方面,边,部 side; part; aspect: 正 ~ front; face; facade | 反 ~ reverse side; wrong side; back | 上 ~ above; upper; over | 下 ~ below; under; beneath | ~ ~ 俱到 to attend to every aspect of a matter; to be well considered in every aspect ⑦量词 quantifier: 一 ~ 旗 a flag | 一 ~ 镜子 a mirror | 一 ~ 锣 a gong ⑧粮食磨成的粉 flour: 麦子 ~ wheat flour | 小米 ~ millet flour | 玉米 ~ cornmeal; maize flour 特指小麦磨成的粉 wheat flour ⑨(一子、一儿)粉末 powder: 药 ~ 儿 medicinal powder | 粉笔 ~ 儿 chalk powder (or dust) ⑩面条 noodles: 挂 ~ fine dried noodles; vermicelli | 炸酱 ~ noodles served with fried soya paste | 方便 ~ instant noodles | 一碗 ~ a bowl of noodles ⑪食物含纤维少而柔软(of food) soft and mealy: 这种瓜很 ~。 This kind of melon is very soft and mealy.

眇 miào ㄇㄧㄠˋ 斜着眼睛看 to give a sidelong glance: 顾 ~ to turn round and look at; to look round

MIÀO ㄇㄧㄠˋ

喵 miāo ㄇㄧㄠ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 猫叫的声音 mew; miaow

苗 miáo ㄇㄧㄠˊ ①(一儿)一般指幼小的植株 young plant; seedling: 麦 ~ wheat seedling | 树 ~ tree seedling; sapling [苗条]人的身材细长、好看 (of a woman) slender; slim ②(一儿)形状像苗的 sth resembling a young plant: 笤帚 ~ 儿 broom spikes | 火 ~ 儿 tongue of flame; flame [矿苗]矿藏露出地面的部分。也叫“露(lù)头”(also called 露头) outcropping; outcrop; crop ③某些初生的饲养的动物 young of some animals: 鱼 ~ fry ④子孙后代 offspring (㊦ doublet 一裔 progeny; descendants; offspring) ⑤疫苗,能使机体产生免疫力的微生物制剂 vaccine: 牛痘 ~ (bovine) vaccine

[苗族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Miao ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

描 miáo ㄇㄧㄠˊ 依照原样摹画或重复地画 to trace; to copy (㊦ doublet 一摹 to trace; to depict; to portray): ~ 花 to trace a flower [描写]依照事物的情状,用语言或线条、颜色表现出来 to depict; to describe; to portray: 他很会 ~ ~ 景物。He is skilful at describing the scenery.

鹄 miáo ㄇㄧㄠˊ 见 177 页“鹄”字条“鹄鹄”(ér-) see 鹄鹄 on p177

瞄 miáo ㄇㄧㄠˊ 把视力集中在一点上,注意看 to concen-

trate one's gaze on; to take aim; to aim: 枪 ~ 得准 to take good aim with the gun | 眼光 ~ 向未来 to fix (or cast, turn) one's gaze on the future [瞄准]对准目标,使射出或扔出的东西能够命中 to take aim; to aim; to sight

杪 miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ 树枝的细梢 tip of a twig; top of a tree ㊦ extension 末尾 end (of a year, month or season): 岁 ~ end of the year; year-end | 月 ~ end (or close) of the month; month-end

眇 miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ ①瞎了一只眼睛。后也泛指瞎了眼睛 blind in one eye; blind ②细小 tiny; fine; very small

秒 miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ ①谷物种子壳上的芒 beard of grain; awn; arista ②单位 unit: 1 圆周的一分的六十分之一 (of circumference) second 2 经纬度的一分的六十分之一 (of longitude or latitude) second 3 时间的一分钟的六十分之一 (of time) second

渺(^{②*} 森) miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ ①微小 tiny; insignificant; trivial: ~ 小 tiny; negligible; insignificant ②水势辽远 (of an expanse of water) vast: 浩 ~ (of water) stretching far into the distance; vast [渺茫]离得太远看不清楚 distant and indistinct; remote and vague ㊦ figurative 看不见前途的或没有把握的 uncertain; indefinite: 这件事 ~ ~ 得

很。 *This matter is still up in the air.*

注：“淼”多用于人名 note:

淼 usually used in a given name

缈 miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ 见566页“缥”字条“缥缈”(piāo—) see 缥 on p566

藐 miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ 小 small; petty (㊦ **doublet** — 小 tiny; negligible; insignificant): ~视 to despise; to look down upon; to belittle

邈 miǎo ㄇㄧㄠˇ 远 faraway; remote; distant

妙 (* 妙) miào ㄇㄧㄠˋ ①美, excellent; fine: ~品 *fine quality goods; fine work of art* | ~不可言 *too wonderful for words; wonderful beyond description* ②奇巧, 神奇 ingenious; clever; subtle (㊦ **doublet** 巧 — ingenious; smart; clever): ~计 *excellent plan; clever ruse; brilliant idea* | ~诀 *clever way; ingenious method* | ~用 *ingenious application*

庙(廟) miào ㄇㄧㄠˋ ①旧时 temple; shrine: 家~ *family shrine* ②供神佛或历史上有名人物的地方 temple: 龙王~ *temple of the Dragon King (the God of Rain and Waters)* | 孔~ *Confucius Temple* ③庙会, 设在寺庙里或附近的集市 temple fair: 赶~ *to go to the temple fair*

缪 ㊦ miào ㄇㄧㄠˋ 姓 Miao, a surname

㊦ móu 见517页 see p517

㊦ miù 见511页 see p511

MIÈ

ㄇㄧㄝˋ

乜 ㊦ miē ㄇㄧㄝ [乜斜] (— xie) ①眼睛因困倦而眯成一条缝 (of eyes) half-closed: ~ ~ 的睡眼 *eyes heavy with sleep* ②眼睛略眯而斜着看, 多指不满意或看不起的神情 (usually expressing an air of dissatisfaction or contempt) to squint; to look askance at

㊦ niè 见537页 see p537

咩 (* 咩) miē ㄇㄧㄝ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 羊叫的声音 baa; bleat

灭(滅) miè ㄇㄧㄝˋ ①火熄 (of fire) to go out (㊦ **doublet** 熄 — to go out; to put out; to extinguish): ~火器 *fire extinguisher* | ~灯 *to put out the light* | 火~了。 *The fire has gone out.* ②完, 尽, 使不存在 to destroy; to exterminate; to wipe out (㊦ **doublet** 消 — to perish; to eliminate; to exterminate): 消~敌人 *to annihilate (or wipe out) the enemy* | 功绩不会磨~。 *The achievements are ineradicable.* or *The merits are unforgettable.* | 长自己的志气, ~敌人的威风 *to boost one's own morale and deflate the arrogance of the enemy* ③被水漫过 to submerge; to drown: ~顶 *to be drowned; to be swamped*

蔑 (③ 𦵏) miè ㄇㄧㄝˋ ① 无, 没有 not; no; none: ~以复加 *could not be surpassed; to reach the limit; in the extreme* ② 小 small; slight; petty: ~视(看不起, 轻视) *to despise; to scorn; to look down on* ③ 涂染 to daub; to paint; to smear [诬蔑][污蔑]造谣毁坏别人的名誉 to slander; to smear; to vilify

篾 miè ㄇㄧㄝˋ (一子、一儿)劈成条的竹片 thin bamboo strip: 竹~子 *thin bamboo strip* 泛指劈成条的芦苇、高粱等茎皮 rind (or skin) of reed or sorghum: 苇~儿 *rind of reed*

𧈧 miè ㄇㄧㄝˋ [螻蛄](—měng) 古书上指螻蛄。参看498页“螻”(in ancient Chinese texts) midge (see 螻 on p498)

MÍN

ㄇㄧㄣˊ

民 mín ㄇㄧㄣˊ ① 人民 the people: 为国为~ *for the state and the people* [民主] ① 指人民有管理国家和自由发表意见的权利 democracy; democratic rights ② 根据大多数群众意见处理问题的工作方式 democratic way of working: 作风~ ~ *to have a democratic workstyle* | 既要有~~, 又要有集中 *to need both democracy and centralism* [公民] 在一国内有国籍, 享受法律上规定的公民权利并履行公民的义务的人 citizen [国民] 指具有某国国籍的人 people of a nation; na-

tional ② 指人或人群 person or group of people [民族] 历史上形成的稳定的人群共同体, 其特征是有共同语言、共同地域、共同经济生活和表现于共同文化上的共同心理素质 nation; nationality; ethnic group [居民] 在一个地区内较长时期固定居住, 并且取得正式户籍的人或人群 resident; inhabitant; dweller ③ 民间的 among (or of) the people; popular; folk: ~俗 *folk custom; folkways* | ~歌 *folk song* ④ 指从事不同职业的人 person of a certain occupation: 农~ *peasant; farmer* | 牧~ *herdsman* | 渔~ *fisherman* ⑤ 非军事的 civilian; civil: ~用 *for civil use; civil* | ~航 *civil aviation* ⑥ 同“莠” same as 莠

莠 mín ㄇㄧㄣˊ 庄稼生长期较长, 成熟期较晚, 也作“民” (also written as 民) (of crop) to grow longer and ripen later: ~稂子 (*cǎnzi*) *late billion-dollar grass* | ~高粱 *late sorghum* | 黄谷子比白谷子~。 *The yellow millet grows longer than the white millet.*

岷 mín ㄇㄧㄣˊ 岷山, 山名, 在四川省北部, 绵延于川、甘两省边境 Minshan Mountain, in the north of Sichuan Province, bordering Sichuan and Gansu provinces

珉 mín ㄇㄧㄣˊ 像玉的石头 jade-like stone

绁 mín ㄇㄧㄣˊ ① 古代穿铜钱用的绳 string for stringing

up copper cash in ancient China

② 钓鱼用的绳 fishline

旻 mín ㄇㄧㄣˊ ① 天, 天空 sky: ~ 天 heaven; sky | 苍 ~ blue sky; heavens ② 秋天 autumn

皿 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 器皿, 盘、盂一类的东西 household utensils, including jars, plates, etc

闵 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 忧患 (多指疾病死丧) (usually used to denote diseases or death) sorrow; worry; grief

悯 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ ① 哀怜 to pity; to commiserate; to sympathize (㊦ **doublet** 怜一 to pity; to take pity on; to have compassion for); 其情可 ~。His case deserves sympathy. ② 忧愁。也作“愍”(also written as 愍) sorrow; grief

闽 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 福建省的别称 Min, another name for Fujian Province

抿 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ ① 刷, 抹 smooth (hair, etc) with a wet brush: ~ 了 ~ 头发 to give a few touches to one's hair (with a brush) ② 收敛 to close lightly; to tuck; to furl: ~ 着嘴笑 to smile with closed lips | 水鸟一 ~ 翅, 往水里一扎。The water bird tucked its wings and dived into the water. ③ **extension** 收敛嘴唇, 少量沾取 to sip: 他真不喝酒, 连 ~ 都不 ~。He has never had a drink, not even a sip.

泯 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 消灭 to vanish; to die out (㊦ **doublet** 一灭

to vanish; to die out; to disappear)

湮 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 古谥号用字 word used in some posthumous titles in ancient China

愍 (** 愍) mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 同

黽 (黽) mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ [黽 勉] (—miǎn) 努力, 勉力 to exert oneself; to make efforts; to strive

敏 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ ① 有智慧, 反应迅速, 灵活 acute; smart; quick (㊦ **doublet** 一捷 quick; nimble; agile | 灵 — sensitive; keen; acute); ~ 感 sensitive; susceptible; responsive | ~ 锐 sharp; acute; keen | 机 ~ alert and resourceful; quick-witted | 敬谢不 ~ (婉转表示不愿意做) (to politely refuse to do something) to beg to be excused ② 努力 diligent; industrious; earnest; ~ 行不息 to make unremitting efforts at self-cultivation

鲮 mǐn ㄇㄧㄣˇ 鲮鱼, 就是鲮鱼 (i. e. 鲮鱼) slate cod croaker (Sciaenidae)

MING

ㄇㄧㄥˊ

名 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① (一儿) 名字, 人或事物的称谓 name: 您给他起个 ~ 儿吧。Please name the baby for us. [名词] 表示人、地、事、物的名称的词, 如学生、北京、戏剧、桌子等 noun; substantive ② 叫出, 说出 to express; to describe: 无以 ~ 之

not to know what to call it; cannot describe it properly | 莫 ~ 其妙 to be unable to make head or tail (of sth); cannot make anything of it ③ 名誉, 声誉 fame; reputation; renown; 有 ~ famous; well-known; celebrated | 出 ~ (to be) famous; (to be) well-known | 不为 ~, 不为利 to seek neither fame nor gain ④ **extension** 有声誉的, 大家都知道的 famous; celebrated; well-known; noted; ~ 医 well-known doctor; celebrated (or noted) physician | ~ 将 famous general; great soldier | ~ 胜 place famous for its scenery or historic relics; well-known scenic spot | ~ 言 well-known saying; celebrated dictum; famous remark | ~ 产 famous product ④ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于人 (used for person): 学生四 ~ four students

茗 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① 茶树的嫩芽 tender tea leaves ② 茶 tea: 香 ~ scented tea | 品 ~ to sip tea (for judgement of its quality); to taste tea; to sample tea

洛 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ 洛河, 水名, 在河北省南部 Minghe River, in the south of Hebei Province

铭 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① 刻在器物上记述生平、事业或警惕自己的文字 inscription: 墓志 ~ inscription on the memorial tablet in front of a tomb; epitaph | 座右 ~ motto; maxim ② 在器物上刻字 to engrave; ~ 诸

肺腑 (喻永记) to be deeply engraved in one's mind (or memory); to be borne in mind - to be remembered forever

明 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① 亮, 跟“暗”相对 (the opposite of 暗) bright; brilliant; light: ~ 亮 bright; well-lit; shining | 天 ~ 了。The day is dawning. | ~ 晃晃的刺刀 gleaming bayonets ② 明白, 清楚 clear; distinct; obvious: 说 ~ to explain; to illustrate; to show | 表 ~ to make known; to make clear; to indicate | 黑白分 ~ black and white (or right and wrong) clearly distinguished; the line between right and wrong is clearly drawn | 情况不 ~ 。The situation is not clear. | ~ ~ 是他搞的。This is obviously his doing. ③ **transfer** 懂得, 了解 to understand; to realize; to know: 深 ~ 大义 to be deeply conscious of what is righteous; to have a strong sense of justice ③ 公开, 不秘密, 不隐蔽, 跟“暗”相对 (the opposite of 暗) open; plain; overt; ~ 讲 to speak frankly; to speak (or say) openly | 有话 ~ 说 to speak one's mind plainly; to lay the cards on the table | ~ 码售货 to sell goods at marked prices | ~ 枪易躲, 暗箭难防。It is easy to dodge an open spear thrust but difficult to guard against an arrow shot from behind. ④ 视觉, 眼力 sight: 失 ~ to lose one's eyesight; to go blind ⑤

能够看清事物 *sharp-eyed; clear-sighted*; 英 ~ *wise; brilliant; sagacious* | 精 ~ *astute; shrewd; smart* | 眼 ~ 手快 *quick of eye and deft of hand; sharp-eyed and deft-handed*

⑥ 神明, 迷信称神灵 *gods; deities; divinities* [明器][冥器] 殉葬用的器物 *funeral object; burial furnishings* ⑦ 次(指日或年) *immediately following in time; next*: ~ 日 *tomorrow* | ~ 年 *next year* ⑧ 朝代名, 明太祖朱元璋所建立(公元 1368—1644 年) *Ming Dynasty (1368—1644)*, founded by Zhu Yuanzhang, Emperor Taizu

鸣 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① 鸟兽或昆虫叫(of birds, animals or insects) to cry: 鸟 ~ *singing (or chirping) of a bird* | 驴 ~ *braying of an ass* | 蝉 ~ *chirring of a cicada* ② 发出声音, 使发出声音 to make a sound; to ring; to sound: 自 ~ 钟 *striking (or chime) clock* | 孤掌难 ~ *One hand does not clap. or One hand does not tie a package — a person needs his companion's help.* | ~ 炮 to fire a gun ③ 表达, 发表(情感、意见、主张) to express; to air; to voice: ~ 谢 to express one's thanks formally | ~ 不平 to complain about wrongdoing; to cry out against an injustice

冥 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① 昏暗 dark; obscure; dim ② extension 愚昧 dull; stupid; foolish: ~ 顽不灵 *dull and stupid; impene-*

trably thickheaded ② 深奥, 深沉 *deep; profound; abstruse*: ~ 思苦想 to think long and hard; to rack (or cudgel) one's brains ③ 迷信的人称人死以后进入的世界 *underworld; nether world*

[冥蒙][溟濛](—méng) 形容烟雾弥漫 *hazy; misty*

萁 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ [萁英](—jiá) 传说中尧时的一种瑞草 *mingjia*, a kind of legendary lucky grass in Yao times

⊖ mì 见 502 页 see p502

溟 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ 海 sea: 北 ~ 有鱼。 *There are fish in the North Sea.*

暝 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ ① 日落, 天黑 (of the sun) to set; (of the sky) to grow dark ② 黄昏 dusk; evening twilight

瞑 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ 闭眼 to close (or shut) one's eyes: ~ 目 (多指人死时心中无牵挂) (usually used to denote that one is content when dying) to close one's eyes in death; to die in peace

螟 míng ㄇㄧㄥˊ 螟虫, 螟蛾的幼虫, 有许多种, 如三化螟、二化螟、大螟、玉米螟等。危害农作物 *snout moth's larva (Pyralidae)*

[螟蛉](—líng) 一种绿色小虫 *corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea)*

④ *transfer* 义子, 抱养的孩子。也叫“螟蛉子”。参看 258 页“螟”字条“螟蛉”(guǒluǒ) adopted son (also called 螟蛉子)(see 螟蛉 on p258)

酩 mǐng ㄇㄧㄥˇ [酩酊] (—dǐng) 醉得迷迷糊糊的 to be dead drunk: ~ ~ 大醉 to be dead drunk; to be completely drunken; to be smashed

命 mìng ㄇㄧㄥˋ ① 生命, 动物、植物的生活能力, 也就是跟矿物、水等所以有区别的地方 life: 性 ~ life | 救 ~ to save sb's life; Help! | 拼 ~ to risk one's life; to defy death; to exert one's utmost ② 迷信的人认为生来就注定的贫富、寿数等 fate; lot; destiny: 算 ~ fortune-telling | ~ 该如此。As fate would have it. or It is predestined. ③ 上级指示下级 to order; to command (㊦ **doublet** — 令 to order; to command): ~ 你前往 to order you to go there | ~ 大军火速前进 to command the main forces to go forward at top speed ④ 上级对下级的指示 order; command: 奉 ~ to act under orders | 遵 ~ to obey one's command; to comply with one's wish | 恭敬不如从 ~。The best way of showing respect is to do as ordered. ⑤ 给予 (名称等) to assign (a name, etc); to name: ~ 名 to give a name to; to name | ~ 题 to assign a topic; to set a question [命中] (—zhòng) 射中或击中目标 to hit the target (or mark); to score a hit ⑥ 指派, 使用 to order; to assign: ~ 驾 to order one's carriage; to set out | ~ 笔 to take up one's pen; to set pen to paper

MIU

ㄇㄧㄡˋ

谬 miù ㄇㄧㄡˋ ① 错误的, 不合情理的 wrong; false; erroneous: ~ 论 fallacy; false (or absurd) theory; wrong view | 荒 ~ absurd; preposterous ② 差错 error; mistake: 失之毫厘, ~ 以千里。An error, the breadth of a single hair, can lead you a thousand li astray — A miss is as good as a mile.

缪 ㄇㄧㄡˋ 见 559 页“紕”字条“紕缪”(pī—) see 紕缪 on p559

㊦ miào 见 506 页 see p506

㊦ móu 见 517 页 see p517

MO

ㄇㄛˊ

摸 mō ㄇㄛˊ ① 用手接触或轻抚 to feel; to stroke; to touch: ~ 小孩儿的头 to stroke a child's head | ~ ~ 多光滑。Feel how smooth it is. ② 用手探取 to feel for; to grope for; to fumble: ~ 鱼 to catch fish (as in a shallow pond) with one's hands | 从口袋里 ~ 出一张钞票来 to feel in one's pocket and take out a banknote; to fish out a banknote from one's pocket ③ **extension** 1 揣测, 试探 to try to find out; to feel out; to sound out: ~ 底 to try to find out the real intention (or situation) | 我 ~ 准了他的脾气了。I have

got to know his temperament well. | ~ 不清他是什么意思。 I couldn't fathom his intention. **2** 在黑暗中行动, 在认不清的道路上行走 to grope in the dark; ~ 营 to raid the enemy camp under cover of night; to launch a surprise attack on the enemy camp at night | ~ 黑 to grope one's way on a dark night | ~ 了半夜才到家 not to get home till midnight [摸索] 多方面探求、寻找 to try to find out; to search for: 工作经验靠大家 ~ ~。 It's up to all of us to grope for experience.

漠 mó ㄇㄛˊ 计谋, 计划 plan: 宏 ~ grand plan; great project

馍 (* 饅) mó ㄇㄛˊ 〈方 dialect〉面制食品, 通常指馒头 (叠 reduplication) (usually used to denote mantou) mo, a kind of steam cooked wheaten food; steamed bun (or bread)

嫫 mó ㄇㄛˊ [嫫母] 传说中的丑妇 Momu, an ugly woman in Chinese legend

摹 mó ㄇㄛˊ 仿效, 照着样子做 to copy; to trace: 临 ~ to copy (a model of calligraphy or painting) | 把这个字 ~ 下来。 Please copy this Chinese character.

模 ⊖ mó ㄇㄛˊ **1** 法式, 规范 pattern; standard; 楷 ~ model; paragon; example [模型] 依照原物或计划中的事物

(如建筑) 的形式做成的物品 model **2** 仿效 to imitate (㊦ doublet. 一仿 to imitate; to model on; to copy): 儿童常 ~ 仿成人的举止动作。 Children often imitate adults' behaviours. **3** 模范 model: 劳 ~ model worker | 英 ~ heroes and model workers

[模糊] (一 hu) 不分明, 不清楚 blurred; indistinct; hazy

[模棱] (一 léng) 意见或语言含糊, 不肯定 (of opinion or words) vague; indistinct; ~ ~ 两可 equivocal; ambiguous

[模特儿] (外 loahword) 写生、雕塑时的描摹对象或参考对象, 有时也指某些示范表演者 model: 时装 ~ ~ ~ dress (or fashion) model

⊖ mú 见 518 页 see p518

膜 mó ㄇㄛˊ **1** (一儿) 动植物体内像薄皮的组织 membrane: 肋 ~ pleura | 耳 ~ eardrum; tympanum | 苇 ~ reed membrane **2** (一儿) 像膜的薄皮 film; thin coating: 面 ~ face pack; mask | 塑料薄 ~ 儿 plastic film (or sheeting)

麽 ⊖ mó ㄇㄛˊ [么麽] (yāo 一) 微小 small; little; petty: ~ ~ 小丑 despicable (or insignificant) wretch

⊖ me 见 491 页“么” see 么 on p491

嬷 mó ㄇㄛˊ [嬷嬷] (一 mo) **1** 旧时称奶妈为嬷嬷 (in former times) wet nurse **2** 〈方 dialect〉称呼老年妇女 (term of address for an elderly woman)

momo

摩 ① mó ㄇㄛˊ ① 摩擦, 蹭 (cèng) to rub; to scrape;~拳擦掌 *to rub one's fists and palms — to be eager to get into action* ② 抚摩, 摸 to stroke; to touch; to caress; ~弄 *to stroke* |按~ *to massage* [摩挲] (— suō) 用手抚摩 to stroke; to caress ③ 研究切磋 to mull over; to study; to fathom [观摩] 观察之后, 加以研究, 吸收别人的优点 to inspect and learn from each other's work; to view and emulate; ~ ~ 教学 *mutual learning among fellow teachers by observing each other's classes; demonstration lecture*

④ 物质的量的单位摩尔的简称, 符号 mol (short for 摩尔) mole (mol)

[摩托] (外 *loanword*) 用汽油、柴油等发动的机器 motor; ~ ~ 车 *motorcycle; motor bicycle; motorbike* | ~ ~ 艇 *motorboat* | ~ ~ 化部队 *motorized troops*

⑤ mā 见480页 see p480

磨 ① mó ㄇㄛˊ ① 摩擦 to rub; to grind; to wear; ~ 刀 *to grind (or sharpen) a knife* | ~ 墨 *to rub an ink stick against an inkstone; to make ink for brush-writing* [磨合] 新组装的

机器经过一定时期的使用, 把摩擦面上的加工痕迹磨光而变得更加密合 (of machines) to grind in; to wear in; to break in [磨炼] [磨练] 锻炼, 下工夫 to put oneself through the mill; to steel oneself; to temper one-

self ② 阻碍, 困难 hardship; torment (㊦ *doublet* — 难 tribulation; hardship; suffering | 折 — to cause physical or mental suffering; to torment; to torture): 好 (hǎo) 事多~。The road to happiness is strewn with setbacks. or Success is a triumph over continual difficulties. ③ 纠缠 to keep nagging; to plague; to pester; 小孩子~人。The child keeps pestering. or The children pester. ④ 拖延, 耗时间 to dawdle; to waste time; ~工夫 to take time; to consume time; to be time-consuming ⑤ 逐渐消失, 消灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.③ 磨灭 to obliterate; to die out; to sink into oblivion: 百世不~ *will endure for centuries* | 这是永不~灭的真理。This is an indelible truth. [消磨] ① 使精力等逐渐消失 to wear down; to fritter away; to blunt; ~ ~ 志气 *to sap one's will* ② 消耗 to while away; to idle away; to fool away: 大好光阴不能白白 ~ ~ 掉。We must not idle away the golden time.

uated; to be spellbound; to be hypnotized: 他搞无线电搞得～了。 *He is infatuated with radio.* ② 不平常, 奇异的 magic; mystic; occult: ～力 *magical power; magics; charm* | ～术 *magic; conjuring; sleight of hand*

磨 mó ㄇㄛˊ 切削 to cut

抹 ① mǒ ㄇㄛˇ ① 涂 to apply; to smear; to plaster (㊦ *doublet* 涂 — to daub; to smear; to paint): 伤口上～上点药 *to apply some medicine onto the wound* ② 揩, 擦 to wipe; to clean off: ～眼泪 *to wipe one's eyes; to be weeping* | 一～一手黑。 *His hand got black when he touched it.* ③ 除去 to cross (or strike, blot) out: ～零儿 (不计算尾数) *to delete the fractional amount; not to count the small change (in a payment)* | ～掉几个字 *to cross out a few words* [抹杀] [抹煞] 一概不计, 勾销 to blot out; to obliterate; to write off: 一笔～～ *to blot out (or write off) at one stroke — to deny completely*

② mò 见 514 页 see p514

③ mā 见 480 页 see p480

万 ① mò ㄇㄛˋ [万俟] (—qí) 复姓 Moqi, a compound surname

② wàn 见 776 页 see p776

末 mò ㄇㄛˋ ① 杪, 梢, 尖端, 跟“本”相对 (the opposite of 本) tip; end; point: ～梢 *tip;*

end | 本～倒置 *to take the branch for the root — to put the incidental before the fundamental* | 秋毫之～ *tip of an animal's or bird's autumn hair — sth so small that one can hardly see; minutest tittle* | 细枝～节 (比喻事情不重要的部分) *minor (or petty) details; nonessentials* ② 最后, 终了 (liǎo), 跟“始”相对 (the opposite of 始) end; last stage; bottom (㊦ *doublet* 一尾 end): 十二月三十一日是一年的最～一天。 *December thirty-first is the last day of the year.* ③ (一子、一儿) 碎屑 *powder; dust* (㊦ *doublet* 粉 — *powder*): 粉笔～儿 *chalk dust* | 茶叶～儿 *broken tea leaves; tea dust* | 把药材研成～儿 *to grind (or pestle) medicinal herbs into powder* ④ 传统戏曲里扮演中年男子的角色 *role of a middle-aged man in traditional operas*

抹 ② mò ㄇㄛˋ 涂抹, 泥 (nì) to daub; to plaster: 他正在往墙上～石灰。 *He is plastering the wall.*

① mǒ 见 514 页 see p514

③ mā 见 480 页 see p480

茉莉 mò ㄇㄛˋ [茉莉] (—lì) ① 常绿灌木, 花白色, 很香, 常用来熏制茶叶 *jasmine (Jasminum)* ② 紫茉莉, 又叫“草茉莉”。一年生或多年生草本植物, 花有红、白、黄、紫各色。胚乳粉质, 可作化妆粉用 (also called 草茉莉) *four o'clock flower (Mirabilis jalapa)*

沫 mò ㄇㄛˋ (一子、一儿) 液体形成的许多细泡 foam; froth (㊦ **doublet** 泡 — foam; froth): 肥皂 — 儿 *soapsuds*; *lather* | 唾 — (tuò-mo) *saliva*; *spittle*

妹 mò ㄇㄛˋ 古人名用字 (used in a given name in ancient China) *mo*

秣 mò ㄇㄛˋ ① 牲口的饲料 fodder; 粮 — *grain and fodder*; (army) *rations and forage* ② 喂牲口 to feed animals; ~马厉兵 (喂马、磨兵器) to feed the horses and sharpen the weapons — to make preparations for war

靺 mò ㄇㄛˋ [靺鞨] (—hé) 我国古代东北方的民族 *Mohe*, an ethnic group living in northeast China in ancient times

没 ㊦ mò ㄇㄛˋ ① 隐在水中 to sink; to submerge; ~入水中 to *submerge in water* ④ **extension** 隐藏 to hide; to disappear; to conceal: 深山有猛虎出~。 *The deep mountains are haunted by fierce tigers.* [没落] 衰落, 趋向灭亡 to decline; to wane; to decay; ~ ~ 阶级 *declining class* ② 漫过, 高过 to overflow; to rise beyond: 水~了头顶。 *The water rises above a man's head.* | 庄稼都长得~人了。 *The crops are taller than a man.* ③ 把财物扣下 to confiscate; to impound; to expropriate; ~收赃款 to *confiscate illicit income* ④ 终, 尽 till

the end; to the last; ~世 (指终身, 一辈子) *all one's life; lifelong* ⑤ 同“歿” same as 歿

㊦ méi 见 492 页 see p492

歿 mò ㄇㄛˋ 死。也作“没” (also written as 没) to die

陌 mò ㄇㄛˋ 田间的小路 footpath between fields (running east and west) (㊦ **doublet** 阡 — crisscross footpaths between fields): ~头杨柳 *road-side willows* [陌生] 生疏, 不熟悉 strange; unfamiliar

貊 mò ㄇㄛˋ 我国古代称东北方的民族 *mo*, an ancient Chinese term for the ethnic peoples of the northeast

冒 ㊦ mò ㄇㄛˋ [冒顿] (—dú) 汉初匈奴的一个首领名 Modu, a chieftain of Xiongnu (or the Huns) in the early Han Dynasty

㊦ mào 见 490 页 see p490

脉 (*脈、**脈) ㊦ mò ㄇㄛˋ [脉脉] 形容用眼神表达爱慕的情意 affectionate; loving; amorous; ~ ~ 含情 to *beam with tenderness and love*

㊦ mài 见 484 页 see p484

莫 mò ㄇㄛˋ ① 不要 don't: 闲人~入。 *No admittance except on business, or Staff Only.* ② 没有, 无 no one; none; nothing: ~不欣喜。 *Nobody was unhappy.* | ~大的光荣 *greatest honour* [莫非] 副词 **adverb**, 难道 can it be that; is it possible that: ~ ~ 是他回来了吗? *Is it possible that he's*

come back? [莫逆]朋友之间感情非常好 very friendly; intimate; ~ ~之交 *bosom* (or *sworn*) friends [莫须有]也许有吧。后用来表示凭空捏造 there may be; (later used to express) groundless; fabricated ③不 no; not; 变化~测 to change unpredictably; changeable

[莫邪](—yé)古宝剑名 Moye, an ancient double-edged sword
〈古 *archaism*〉又同“暮” (mù) also same as 暮

蓦 mò ㄇㄛˋ 突然, 忽然 suddenly; unexpectedly; abruptly: 他~地站起来。He stood up abruptly.

漠 mò ㄇㄛˋ ①地面为沙石覆盖, 缺乏流水, 气候干燥, 植物稀少的地区 desert: 沙~ desert [广漠]广大看不到边际 vast and bare ②冷淡地, 不关心地 indifferently; unconcernedly; ~视 to treat with indifference; to ignore | ~不关心 to be indifferent to; to remain indifferent (or unconcerned)

寞 mò ㄇㄛˋ 寂静, 清静 lonely; deserted; solitary (㊦ *doublet* 寂 — lonely; quiet; still); ~ ~ quiet; deserted | ~然 lonely

模 mò ㄇㄛˋ [模模](—yé)同“莫邪” same as 莫邪

瘼 mò ㄇㄛˋ 病 disease; illness; 民~(人民的痛苦) sufferings (or hardships) of the people

獭 mò ㄇㄛˋ 哺乳类动物。像猪而略大, 鼻子圆而长, 能伸缩。产于热带, 善游泳 tapir (*Tapirus*)

嘿 ㄇㄛˋ ㄇㄛˋ 闭口不说话。同“默”(same as 默) silent; tacit

㊦ hēi 见 274 页 see p274

墨 mò ㄇㄛˋ ①写字绘画用的黑色颜料 China (or Chinese) ink; ink stick: 一锭~ an ink stick | ~汁 prepared Chinese ink ②写字、绘画或印刷用的各色颜料 pigment; ink: 红~ red ink | 蓝~ blue ink ③名家写的字或画的画 handwriting or painting (by accomplished master): ~宝 treasured scrolls of calligraphy or painting ④黑色或近于黑色的 black; pitch-dark: ~晶(黑色的水晶) smoky quartz | ~菊 dark chrysanthemum ⑤贪墨, 贪污 corruption; graft; embezzlement; ~吏 corrupt officials ⑥古代的一种刑罚, 在脸上刺刻涂墨 (a punishment in ancient China) tattooing the face with ink

默 mò ㄇㄛˋ 不说话, 不出声 (叠 *reduplication*) silent; tacit: 沉~ silent | ~ ~ 不语 to remain silent (or speechless); without saying a word | ~读 to read silently | ~写(凭记忆写出) to write from memory | ~认(心里承认) to give tacit consent to; to approve tacitly; to acquiesce in

磨 ㄇㄛˋ ①把粮食弄碎的工具 mill; millstones:

石～ *millstones* | 电～ *electric mill* ②用磨把粮食弄碎 to grind; to mill; ~豆腐 to grind soya beans to make bean curd | ~面 to mill flour ③掉转 to turn round; 小胡同不能～车。 *The alley is too narrow for a car to turn round.*

⊖ mó 见513页 see p513

礮 mò ㄇㄛˋ [礮石渠]地名,在山西省阳城 Moshiqu, a place in Yangcheng, Shanxi Province

耨 mò ㄇㄛˋ 耨 (lào) mo, a kind of farm tool used to level land

MOU

ㄇㄡˊ

哞 mōu ㄇㄡˊ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 牛叫的声音 (sound made by an ox) moo; low; bel-low

牟 ⊖ móu ㄇㄡˊ 贪取 to try to gain; to obtain; to seek; 投机商哄抬物价, 借机～利。 *The speculative businessmen boosted up the prices to gain private profit.*

⊖ mù 见519页 see p519

侔 móu ㄇㄡˊ 相等, 齐 to equal; to match; 超五帝, ~三王 to surpass the five emperors in virtue and equal the three kings in merits

眸 móu ㄇㄡˊ (眸子) 眼中瞳人, 泛指眼睛 pupil (of the eye); eye; 凝～远望 to gaze in-to the distance

蚺 móu ㄇㄡˊ 见910页“蝥”字条“蝥蚺”(yóu—) see 蝥蚺 on p910

谋 móu ㄇㄡˊ ①计划, 计策, 主意 plan; scheme; stratagem (㊦ *doublet* — 略 astuteness and resourcefulness; strategy | 计 — stratagem; scheme); 有勇无～ to have valour but lack strategy; to be brave but not resourceful ②设法寻求 to work for; to seek; to strive; ~职 to seek employment; to try to find a job | 为人民～幸福 to work for the happiness of the people ③商议 to consult; to deliberate; 不～而合 to agree without prior (or previous) consultation; to happen to hold the same view

繇 ⊖ móu ㄇㄡˊ [绸繇](chóu—) ①修缮 to repair; 未雨～～(喻事先做好准备) to repair the house before it rains — to take preventive measures; to make hay while the sun shines ②缠绵 to be sentimentally attached; 情意～～ to be deeply in love; to be head over heels in love

⊖ miào 见506页 see p506

⊖ miù 见511页 see p511

鍪 móu ㄇㄡˊ 古代的一种锅 *mou*, a kind of pot in ancient China [兜鍪]古代打仗时戴的盔 helmet (worn in ancient battles)

某 mǒu ㄇㄡˇ 代词 *pronoun*, 代替不明确指出的人、地、事、物等 certain; some; ~人

someone | ~ 国 *some country* | ~ 天 *some day* | 张 ~ *someone called Zhang* | ~ ~ 学校 *some school*

MU

ㄇㄨˊ

毯 mú ㄇㄨˊ 毯子, 西藏产的一种 氍毹 (*pǔlu*) woollen fabric made in Tibet

模 ⊖ mú ㄇㄨˊ (一) 模子 *mould; matrix; pattern*: 字 ~ 儿 (*type*) *matrix* | 铜 ~ 儿 *matrix; copper mould* [模子] (—zi) 用压制或浇灌的方法制造物品的工具 *mould; matrix; pattern* [模样] 形状, 容貌 *appearance; countenance; look*

⊖ mó 见 512 页 *see p512*

母 mǔ ㄇㄨˇ ① 母亲, 妈妈, 娘 *mother*: ~ 系 *maternal; matrilineal* | ~ 性 *maternal instinct* ② 对女性长辈的称呼 (term of address for one's female elders): 姑 ~ *father's sister; aunt* | 舅 ~ *wife of mother's brother; aunt* | 姨 ~ (married) *maternal aunt; aunt* ③ 雌性的 female (animal): ~ 鸡 *hen* | 这口猪是 ~ 的。 *This is a sow.* ④ 事物所从产生出来的 origin; parent: ~ 校 *one's old school; alma mater* | ~ 株 *female parent; maternal (or mother) plant* | 工作 ~ 机 *machine tool* | 失败为成功之 ~。 *Failure is the mother of success.* ⑤ *extension* 一套东西中间可以包含其他部分的 *nut*: 子 ~ 环 *composite hoop; snap*

ring | 子 ~ 扣 *snap fastener; press-stud; popper* | 螺丝 ~ (*screw*) *nut* [母音] 见 924 页 “元” 字条 “元音” *see 元音 on p924*

拇 mǔ ㄇㄨˇ 拇指, 手脚的大指 *thumb; big toe*

姆 mǔ ㄇㄨˇ 保姆, 负责照管儿童或料理家务的女工 (*children's*) *nurse; housemaid; housekeeper*

牯 mǔ ㄇㄨˇ 牛名 *mu*, ox name

牡 mǔ ㄇㄨˇ 雄性的鸟、兽, 跟 “牝” 相对。又指植物的雄株 (the opposite of 牝, also used to denote a male plant) *male; ~ 麻 male hemp*

亩 (畝) mǔ ㄇㄨˇ 市制地积单位, 1 亩是 10 分, 约合 666.7 平方米 *mu*, a Chinese unit of area, one *mu* equal to 10 *fen*, approximately 666.7 square metres

姥 ⊖ mǔ ㄇㄨˇ 年老的妇人 *old woman (or lady)*

⊖ lǎo 见 420 页 *see p420*

木 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 树木, 树类植物的通称 *tree*: 乔 ~ *arbor; tree* | 灌 ~ *bush; shrub* [木本植物] 具有木质茎的植物, 如松柏等 *xylophyta; woody plant* ② 木头, 供制造器物或建筑用的木料 *timber; lumber; wood*: ~ 材 *wood; timber; lumber* | 枣 ~ *jujube (or date) wood* | 杉 ~ *fir wood* ③ 用木料制成的 *made of wood; wooden*: ~ 器 *wooden furniture (or articles)* | ~ 犁 *wooden plough* ④ 棺材

coffin: 棺 ~ coffin | 行将就 ~ to be getting closer and closer to the coffin - to be near one's end (or death) ⑤ 感觉不灵敏, 失去知觉 numb; wooden (㊦ doublet 麻 - numb); 手脚麻 ~。One's limbs have gone numb. | 舌头发 ~。The tongue has gone numb.

沐 mù ㄇㄨˋ 洗头 to wash one's hair: 栉(zhì)风 ~ 雨(喻奔波辛苦) to be combed by the wind and washed by the rain - to travel (or work) in the open despite wind and rain [沐浴] 洗澡 to have (or take) a bath

霖 mù ㄇㄨˋ 见484页“霖”字条 “霖霖”(mài-) see 霖霖 on p484

目 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 眼睛 eye: ~ 瞪口呆 to gape goggle-eyed and dumbstruck; to be flabbergasted; to be stupefied | ~ 空一切(自高自大) to consider everybody and everything beneath one's notice - to be extremely supercilious or arrogant [目标] ① 射击、攻击或寻求的对象 target; objective: 对准 ~ ~ 射击 to aim at the target and shoot | 不要暴露 ~ ~。Don't expose your position. ② 想达到的境地 goal; aim; objective: 实现四个现代化是我们奋斗的 ~ ~。Our goal is to realize the Four Modernizations. [目前][目下] 眼前, 现在 at present; at the moment ② 看 to look; to regard; to see: ~ ~ 了然 to see clearly at a glance;

to understand fully at a glance

③ 大项中再分的小项 item: 大纲细 ~ broad outline and specific items ④ 目录 catalogue; list: 剧 ~ list of plays (or operas); repertoire | 书 ~ booklist; title catalogue ⑤ 生物的分类单位之一, 在“纲”之下、“科”之上 order: 鸽形 ~ Columbiformes | 银耳 ~ Tremellales ⑥ 计算围棋比赛输赢的单位 (in weiqi or go) eye

苜 mù ㄇㄨˋ [苜蓿](-xu) 多年生草本植物, 叶子长圆形, 花紫色, 果实为荚果。可以喂牲口、做肥料 alfalfa; lucerne (Medicago sativa)

钼 mù ㄇㄨˋ 一种金属元素, 符号 Mo, 银白色, 在空气中不易变化。可与铝、铜、铁等制成合金。为电子工业重要材料 molybdenum (Mo)

佤 mù ㄇㄨˋ [佤佬族](-lǎo) ① 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Mulaos (or Mulams) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

牟 móu ㄇㄡˊ [牟平]地名, 在山东省烟台 Muping, a place in Yantai, Shandong Province

① móu 见517页 see p517

牧 mù ㄇㄨˋ 放养牲口 to tend (sheep, cattle, etc); to herd: ~ 羊 to tend sheep | ~ 童 shepherd (or buffalo) boy; cowboy | ~ 场 grazing land; pastureland; pasture | 畜 ~ 业 animal husbandry; livestock

husbandry (or farming) | 游～
to move about in search of pas-
ture; to rove around as a nom-
ad [牧师] 基督教的教士, 管理
教堂及礼拜等事务 priest; cler-
gyman

募 mù ㄇㄨˋ 广泛征求 to raise;
to collect; to enlist; ～捐
to solicit contributions; to col-
lect (or solicit) donations | ～了
一笔款 to have raised a fund

墓 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 埋死人的地方
grave; tomb; mausoleum (㊦ **doublet** 坟 — grave;
tomb): 公～ cemetery | 烈士～
tombs (or graves) of revolu-
tionary martyrs; martyrs'
cemetery ② 与墓相关的 of the
grave (or tomb): ～碑 tomb-
stone; gravestone | ～地 grave-
yard; burial ground; cemetery |
～道 path leading to a grave
(or tomb); tomb passage

幕 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 帐。1 覆盖在上
面的 tent; canopy (㊦ **doublet** 帐 — tent) 2 垂挂着的
curtain; screen: 银～ (motion-
picture) screen; projection
screen | 开～ rise of a curtain;
opening [黑幕] 暗中作弊捣鬼
的事情 inside story of a plot,
shady deal, etc [内幕] 内部的
实际情形 (多指隐秘的事)
what goes on behind the
scenes; inside story ② 古代将
帅办公的地方 office of a com-
manding general in ancient Chi-
na; ～府 (in ancient China)

office of a commanding gener-
al; (in Japan) shogun ③ 话剧
或歌剧的较完整的段落 act (of
a play): 独～剧 one-act play;
one-acter

〈古 **archaism**〉又同沙漠的
“漠”(mò) also same as 漠 in 沙
漠

暮 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 傍晚, 太阳落的
时候 dusk; evening; sun-
set: 朝 (zhāo) ～ morning and
evening [暮气] ㊦ **figurative** 精
神衰颓, 不振作 lethargy; apa-
thy; languor ② 晚, 将尽 to-
wards the end; late: ～春 late
spring (the third month of the
lunar year) | ～年 evening of
one's life; declining years | 天
寒岁～。It gets cold as the
year draws to its end.

慕 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 羡慕, 仰慕 to
admire; to envy: ～名 to
admire a person's reputation;
out of admiration for a fa-
mous person ② 思念 to long
for; to yearn for: 思～ to think
of sb with respect; to admire

睦 mù ㄇㄨˋ 和好, 亲近 peace-
ful; harmonious (㊦ **dou-
blet** 和 — harmony; concord;
amity): ～邻 (同邻家或邻国和
好相处) good-neighbourliness

穆 mù ㄇㄨˋ ① 温和 peaceful;
serene ② 恭敬 respectful;
reverent; solemn (㊦ **doublet**
肃 — solemn and quiet; solemn
and respectful) (叠 **reduplica-
tion**)

N 3

N 3

唔 ㊟ ń 3̣ (又 *also* ng) 同“嗯”
㊟ “same as 嗯”

㊟ wú 见794页 see p794

㊟ ńg 见531页 see p531

嗯 ㊟ ń 3̣ (又 *also* ng) 见 531
页 ńg see ńg on p531

嗯 (* ㄣ) ㊟ ń 3̣ (又 *also* ńg) 见 531 页 ńg
see ńg on p531

嗯 (* ㄣ) ㊟ ń 3̣ (又 *also* ńg) 见 531 页 ńg
see ńg on p531

NA 3Y

那 ㊟ nā 3Y 姓 Na, a sur-
name

㊟ nà 见522页 see p522

㊟ nèi 见530页 see p530

拿 (* ㄋ) ná 3Y ① 用手
取, 握在手里 to
hold; to take (in one's hand):
~笔 to hold a pen | ~枪 to
hold a gun | ~张纸来 to fetch
a piece of paper | ~着镰刀割
麦子 to reap wheat with a sick-

le ② 掌握, 把握 to have a firm
grasp of; to hold the reins of;
to control: ~主意 to make up
one's mind; to make a decision;
to decide | 做好做不好, 我可~
不稳。I am not sure whether I
can do it well or not. [拿手] 擅
长 to be good (or adept) at; to
be skilled in: ~~好戏 drama
that an actor is good at; one's
forte (or speciality) | 做这样
的事, 他很~~。He is very ad-
ept at this kind of job. ③ 拿
捏, 挟 (xié) 制 to corner; to
bluff; to blackmail: 这样的事
~不住人。You cannot bluff
me in such matters. ④ 侵蚀, 侵
害 to erode; to corrode; to de-
stroy: 这块木头让药水~白了。
The chemical solution has
bleached this piece of wood. ⑤
逮捕, 捉 to catch; to seize; to
capture (㊟ doublet 捉 — to
catch; to arrest; to collar): ~
获 to apprehend (a criminal);
to capture; to nab | 猫~老鼠。
Cats catch mice. ⑥ 介词 *prepo-*
sition, 把 (used to introduce
the object of a following verbal
phrase): 我~你当朋友看待。
I treat you as my friend. ⑦
用 (used to introduce the tool,
material, method, etc for
doing sth) by means of; with;
in: ~这笔钱做身制服。Use
this sum of money for a
uniform. **镎** ná 3Y 一种放射性元素,
符号 Np neptunium (Np)

哪 ○ nǎ ㄋㄚˇ 代词 **pronoun** 1 表示疑问,后面跟量词或数量词,要求在所问范围中有所确定(used to express question, followed by a quantifier, seeking an affirmation within the scope in question) which; what; who; 你喜欢读~种书? *What kind of books do you like to read?* [哪儿][哪里]什么地方 where; somewhere; wherever; 你在~~住? *Where do you live?* |~~有困难,就到~~去。 *Go and work where the challenge is the greatest.* ② **transfer** 用于反问句(used in rhetorical questions):我~~知道?(我不知道) *How can I know?* |他~~笨啊?(他不笨) *Who says he is stupid?* |这项工作一个人~~能做好?(一个人做不好) *How can one person do the job well by himself?* 2 表示反问(used to express a rhetorical question):没有耕耘,~有收获。 *How can you reap without sowing?* or *No pains, no gains.*

⊖ něi 见529页 see p529

⊖ nà 见523页 see p523

⊖ né 见529页 see p529

那 ○ nà ㄋㄚˋ 代词 **pronoun**, 指较远的时间、地方或事物,跟“这”相对(the opposite of 这)(used to denote sth or sb farther away from the speaker) that; ~时(at) *that time*; (in) *those days*; then | ~里 *that place*; there | ~个 *that one*; *that thing* (or *matter*) | ~样 *like*

that; of that kind; such | ~些 *those* [那么](~那末)(~me) 1 代词 **pronoun**, 那样(used in place of sth or sb farther away from the speaker) that; so; of that kind; 就~~办吧。 *Just do it that way.* 要不了~~多。 *I don't need that much.* |~~个人 *person of that kind* |~~个脾气 *temper of that kind* - *bad temper* 2 连词 **conjunction**, 跟前面“如果”、“若是”等相应(used in combination with 如果,若是, etc in the former clause) then; in that case; that being the case: 如果敌人不投降,~~就消灭他。 *If the enemies do not surrender, we will annihilate them.*

⊖ nài 见530页 see p530

⊖ nā 见521页 see p521

娜 ○ nà ㄋㄚˋ 用于人名 *Na*, used in a given name

⊖ nuó 见542页 see p542

呐 nà ㄋㄚˋ [呐喊]大声叫喊 to shout loudly; to cry out; to cheer; 摇旗~~ to wave flags and shout battle cries; to beat (or bang) the drum for sb (to boost the morale of fighters); to give support to sb

纳 nà ㄋㄚˋ ①收入,放进 to receive; to let in; to admit; 出~ cashier (or teller) | 吐故~新 to get rid of the stale and take in the fresh; to exhale the old and inhale the new ② **extension** 1 接受 to accept; to take; 采~建议 to follow (or adopt) one's advice; to seize on

a suggestion ② 享受 to enjoy: ~凉 to enjoy the cool air (in the open air or in the shade) ② 缴付 to give (as a duty required by an authority); to hand in; to pay: ~税 to pay duty (or taxes) | 缴~公粮 to deliver tax grain to the state ③ 补缀, 缝补, 现在多指密密地缝 to patch up; to sew close stitches (over): ~鞋底 to stitch soles (of cloth shoes) ④ (外 loanword) 法定计量单位中十进分数单位词头之一, 表示 10^{-9} (符号 n) nano-(n)

[纳西族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Naxi ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

纳 nà ㄋㄚˋ 见 772 页“脬”字条 “脬纳兽”(wà—) see 脬纳兽 on p772

钠 nà ㄋㄚˋ 一种金属元素, 符号 Na, 银白色, 质地软, 能使水分解放出氢, 平时要贮藏在煤油里。钠的化合物很多, 如食盐(氯化钠)、烧碱(氢氧化钠)、纯碱(碳酸钠)等 natrium (Na)

衲 nà ㄋㄚˋ ① 僧衣 kasaya, outer vestment worn by a Buddhist monk; cassock ② transfer 僧人 Buddhist monk: 老~ old Buddhist monk; (used by an old Buddhist monk to refer to himself) this old monk; I; me ② 同“纳 ③” same as 纳 ③ to patch up: 百~衣 heavily patched garment (or coat); kasaya

捺 nà ㄋㄚˋ ① 用手按 to press; to push ② (一儿) 汉字从上向右斜下的笔画(㇚) (in Chinese character-) right-falling stroke: “人”字是一撇一~。The Chinese character 人 is composed of a left-falling stroke and a right-falling stroke.

哪 na ㄋㄚ 助词 auxiliary, “啊”受到前一字韵母 n 收音的影响而发生的变音 (allophone of “a” influenced by the acoustic final n before it): 同志们, 加油干~! Comrades, work with added vigour! or Comrades, work hard!

㊶ nǎ 见 522 页 see p522

㊷ něi 见 529 页 see p529

㊸ né 见 529 页 see p529

NAI

ㄋㄞ

乃 (* 迺、* 迺) nǎi ㄋㄞˋ ① 文言代词 pronoun in classical Chinese, 你, 你的 you; your: ~父 your father | ~兄 your brother ② 副词 adverb, 才, 就 just; only then; only thus: 吾求之久矣, 今~得之。I have long been seeking it, but I've just got it. | 知己知彼, 胜~不殆。Only when you know the enemy and know yourself can you win (the battle) with no danger of defeat. ③ 是, 就是 to be; 失败~成功之母。Failure is the mother of success.

[乃至] ① 甚至 even: 全班~~全

校都行动起来了。The whole class, and even the whole school, went into action (or became active). 2 以至于 to go so far as to; even to the extent that; 平日疏于管理, ~ ~ 如此。The day-to-day management is so lax that it results in such a situation.

茼 nǎi 3 茼 [芋茼] 就是芋头。也作“芋奶”(i. e. 芋头, also written as 芋奶) taro (*Colocasia esculenta*)

奶 (* 孃) nǎi 3 ① 乳房, 哺乳的器官 breast ② 乳汁 milk: 牛 ~ cow's milk | ~ 油 cream | ~ 粉 milk powder; powdered milk; dried (or dehydrated) milk ③ 用自己的乳汁喂孩子 to breastfeed; to nurse; to suckle: ~ 孩子 to breastfeed a baby; to nurse a baby; to suckle a baby

[奶奶] 1 祖母 (paternal) grandmother; grandma 2 对老年妇人的尊称 (polite form of address for an elderly woman): 老 ~ ~ grandma; granny; gran-nie

氖 nǎi 3 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 Ne, 无色无臭, 不易与其他元素化合。真空管中放入少量的氖气, 通过电流, 能发出红色的光, 可做霓虹灯 neon (Ne)

奈 nài 3 奈何, 怎样, 如何 can not but; what; how: 无 ~ cannot but; unfortunately; but | 怎 ~ but; however | 无 ~ 何 (无可如何, 没有办法可

想) cannot do anything about; to have no alternative (or choice) but; to be in a helpless situation

柰 nài 3 柰 (一子) 落叶小乔木, 花白色, 果小。可做苹果砧木 crab apple (*Malus asiatica*)

萘 nài 3 一种有机化合物, 分子式 C₁₀H₈, 无色晶体, 有特殊气味, 容易挥发。过去用的卫生球就是萘制成的, 现已禁用 naphthalene

侬 ⊖ nài 3 姓 Nai, a surname

⊖ èr 见 178 页 see p178

耐 nài 3 受得住, 禁 (jīn) 得起 to be able to bear (or endure); to withstand: ~ 劳 to be able to endure hard work; to work tirelessly; to be industrious | ~ 用 durable; serviceable | ~ 火砖 refractory brick; fire-brick [耐心] 不急躁, 不厌烦 patient: ~ ~ 说服 to persuade sb with patience

鼎 nài 3 大鼎 big tripod; large caldron

襪 nài 3 [襪襪] (一 dài) 不晓事, 不懂事 insensible; unreasonable

NAN

3 马

囡 ⊖ nān 3 马 <方 dialect> 同“囡” same as 囡

⊖ jiǎn 见 328 页 see p328

囡 nān 3 马 <方 dialect> 小孩儿 child; kid

男 *nán 34* ① 男子, 男人 *man; male*: ~ 女 平等 *equality between men and women; gender equality* | ~ 学 生 *male student; boy student* ② 儿子 *son; boy*: 长 (zhǎng) ~ *eldest son* ③ 我国古代五等爵位 (公、侯、伯、子、男) 的第五等 *lowest of the five ranks of nobility in ancient China; baron*: ~ 爵 *baron*

南 *nán 34* 方向, 早晨面对太阳右手的一边, 跟“北”相对 (the opposite of 北) *south*: ~ 方 *south; areas south of the Changjiang (or Yangtze) River; southern China* | 指 ~ 针 *compass*

喃 *nán 34* [喃喃] 小声叨唠 *to murmur; to mutter; to mumble*: ~ ~ 自语 *to murmur (or mutter) to oneself*

楠 (* 栳、* 栟) *nán 34* 楠木, 常绿乔木, 木材坚固, 是贵重的建筑材料。又可做船只、器物等 *nanmu (Phoebe nanmu)*

难 (難) *⊖ nán 34* ① 不容易 *difficult; hard* (㊟ *doublet* 艰 — *difficult; tough; arduous*): ~ 事 *sth difficult to do; hard nut to crack* | ~ 题 *difficult (or thorny) problem; poser* | ~ 写 *hard to write* | ~ 产 *difficult delivery (or labour); dystocia*; (of literary work, plan, etc) *difficult to fulfil (or realize)*; *slow in coming* | ~ 得 *hard to come by (or get); rare; sel-*

dom ② 不大可能 *hardly possible; uncertain; unlikely*: ~ 免 *can hardly avoid*; *to be hard to avoid* | ~ 保 *can't say for sure that ...; there is no guarantee that ...; it is hard to say that ...* [难道] 副词 *adverb*, 加强反问语气 (used in a rhetorical question for emphasis): 河水 ~ ~ 会倒流吗? *Rivers can never flow upstream, can they?* | 他们能完成任务, ~ ~ 我们就不能吗? *If they can accomplish the task, why can't we?* ③ 使人不好办 *to put sb in a difficult position; to put sb on the spot; to corner*: 这可真 ~ 住他了。 *That really put him on the spot. or You've got him here. or This question really baffled him.* [难为] (—wei) ① 令人为难 *to make it difficult (or hard) for sb; to embarrass; to bluff*: 他不会跳舞, 就别 ~ ~ 他了。 *Since he can't dance, don't press (or force) him to.* ② 亏得, 表示感谢 (used to express gratitude to sb for his assistance) *it is generous of (sb); it is kind of (sb)*: 这么冷天 ~ ~ 你还来看我。 *It is kind of you to come to see me in such cold weather.* | ~ ~ 你把机器修好了。 *Thank you very much for having repaired the machine. or I am really grateful to you for having repaired the machine.* ④ 不好 *bad*: ~ 听 *unpleasant to the ear*; (of remarks) *vulgar; (of things)*

disgraceful | ~ 看 *unpleasant to the eyes*; *unpleasant-looking*; *ugly*

(古 *archaism*) 又同“雫” (nuó) also same as 雫

⊖ nǎn 见526页 see p526

赧 nǎn ㄋㄢˇ 因羞惭而脸红 to flush (with shame); to blush; ~ 然 *shamefaced*; *blushing*; *flushing* | ~ 颜 to be *shamefaced*; to blush; to flush

腩 nǎn ㄋㄢˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉牛胸腹部的松软肌肉 *sirloin*; *tenderloin*

螬 nǎn ㄋㄢˇ (一子、一儿) 仅有翅芽还没生成翅膀的蝗虫 nymph of a locust

难(難) ⊖ nǎn ㄋㄢˇ ① 灾患, 困苦 *disaster*; *calamity*; *catastrophe* (㊦ *doublet* 灾 — *disaster*; *calamity*; *catastrophe* | 患 — *trials and tribulations*; *adversity*; *trouble*); ~ 民 *refugee* | 遭 ~ 到 *to meet with misfortune*; *to suffer disaster (or misfortune)*; *to be killed in an accident* | 逃 ~ 到 *to seek refuge (or safety) in flight*; *to flee from a calamity* ② 诘责 to blame; to reproach; to rebuke: 非 ~ 到 *to blame*; *to condemn*; *to censure* | 责 ~ 到 *to censure*; *to reproach*; *to blame*

⊖ nán 见525页 see p525

NANG

ㄋㄤ

囊 ⊖ nāng ㄋㄤ [囊膈] (— *chuài*) 见100页“膈”字条

see 膈 on p100

⊖ náng 见526页 see p526

囔 nāng ㄋㄤ [囔囔] (— *nang*) 小声说话 to *whisper*; to *murmur*; to *mutter*

囊 ⊖ náng ㄋㄤ 口袋 *pocket*; *bag*; *sack*: 探 ~ 取物 (喻极容易) *as easy as taking sth out of one's pocket*; *as easy as winking* [囊括] 全部包罗 to *include (all)*; to *embrace (all)*; to *sweep*: ~ ~ 四海 to *bring the whole country under one's rule* | ~ ~ 本次比赛全部金牌 to *win (or bag) all the gold medals of this event (or contest)*

⊖ nāng 见526页 see p526

饊 ⊖ náng ㄋㄤ (维 *Uyghur*) 一种烤制成的面饼 (staple food of the *Uyghur* and *Kazak* ethnic groups) *nang*, flat baked cake made of flour

⊖ nǎng 见526页 see p526

曩 nǎng ㄋㄤ 从前的, 过去的 *former*; *past*: ~ 日 *bygone days* | ~ 者 (从前) *in the past*; *formerly*; *in former times*

攘 nǎng ㄋㄤ 用刀刺 (with a knife) to *stab (or thrust)*: 用刺刀 ~ 死了敌人 to *stab an enemy to death with a bayonet* [攘子] (— *zi*) 短而尖的刀 *dagger*

饕 ⊖ nǎng ㄋㄤ 拼命地往嘴里塞食物 to *cram food into one's mouth*; to *stuff*

⊖ náng 见526页 see p526

龃 (** 龃) nàng ㄋㄤ 鼻子堵住, 发音不清

snuffling; blocking: ~ 鼻儿
speaking through the nose;
snuffling; person who speaks
with a twang

NAO

ㄋㄠ

孬 nāo ㄋㄠ 〈方 dialect〉①不好, 坏 bad; 人品 ~ person of bad character ②怯懦, 没有勇气 chicken-hearted; cowardly; craven: 这人太 ~。This guy is a coward indeed. | ~种 chicken-hearted person; coward; caitiff

呶 náo ㄋㄠ 喧哗 (叠 reduplication) to talk noisily; to clamour: ~ ~不休 to talk on and on foolishly and tediously; to babble on; to gabble on

挠 (撓) náo ㄋㄠ ①扰乱, 搅 to disturb; to hinder; to obstruct: 阻 ~ to put a spoke in sb's wheel; to obstruct; to thwart ②弯屈 to bend; to give in; to yield: 不屈不 ~ (喻不屈服) unbendable; unyielding; indomitable | 百折不 ~ (喻有毅力) to keep on fighting despite repeated setbacks; never to yield in spite of reverses (or frustrations); to be undaunted despite repeated failures ③搔, 抓 to scratch: ~痒痒 to scratch an itch

饶 (饒) náo ㄋㄠ ①铜质圆形的打击乐器, 比钹大 nao, a big cymbal ②古代军中乐器, 像铃铛, 但没有中间的锤 nao, an ancient musical

instrument used in the army, resembling a small tongueless bell

蛲 (蟯) náo ㄋㄠ 蛲虫, 大肠里的一种寄生虫, 长约 1 厘米, 白色线状, 雌虫在夜里爬到肛门处产卵, 多由手、水或食物传染 pinworm (Enterobius vermicularis)

恹 (懨) náo ㄋㄠ 懊恹, 痛悔 heartfelt regret; remorse

徕 (** 𡵓) náo ㄋㄠ 古山名, 在今山东省临淄附近 Nao, an ancient mountain in vicinity of present-day Linzi, Shandong Province

𡵓 (** 𡵓、** 𡵓) náo ㄋㄠ [𡵓砂] 即卤砂。参看 466 页“卤 (lǔ)” (see 卤 on p466) (i. e. 卤砂) ammonium chloride; sal ammoniac [𡵓洲] 岛名, 在广东省湛江东南海中 Naozhou, an island, in the sea to the south-east of Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province

猱 náo ㄋㄠ 古书上说的一种猴 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of monkey

嶠 náo ㄋㄠ 同“徕”。用于人名 (Nao, used in a given name) same as 徕

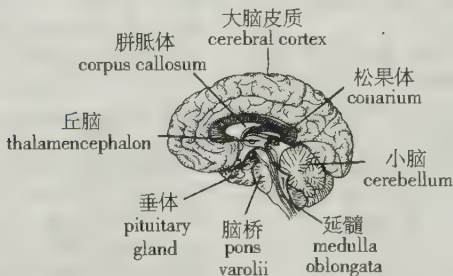
垸 nǎo ㄋㄠ 〈方 dialect〉山岗、丘陵较平的顶部。多用于地名 (Nao, usually used in a place name) flat top of a hill (or hillock)

恼 (惱) nǎo ㄋㄠ ①发怒, 愤恨 to get angry

(or irritated); to annoy; to resent; ~ 羞成怒 *to fly into a shameful rage*; to become (or turn) angry from embarrassment | 你别~我。Don't annoy me. or Don't irritate me. or Leave me alone. ② 烦闷, 苦闷 worried; upset; vexed (㊦ **doublet** 烦 — vexed; upset; annoyed | 苦 — vexed; worried; distressed)

脑(腦) nǎo ㄋㄠˇ ① (—子) 人和高等动物神经

系统的主要部分, 在颅腔里, 分大脑、小脑、中脑、间脑、延髓等部分, 主管感觉和运动。人的脑子又是主管思想、记忆等心理活动的器官 brain; encephalon [脑筋][脑子] ㊦ **transfer** 指思考、记忆等能力 brain; mind; head: 开动 ~ ~。Use your head (or brains). ② (—儿) 形状或颜色像脑子的东西 sth resembling a brain: 豆腐 ~ 儿 *jellied bean curd*



人的脑 Human Brain

瑙 nǎo ㄋㄠˇ 见482页“玛”字条 “玛瑙”(mǎ—) see 玛瑙 on p482

闹(鬧) nào ㄋㄠˋ ① 不安静 not quiet 1 人多声音杂 noisy; boisterous; ~ 市 busy street; downtown area 2 喧哗, 搅扰 to make a scene; to disturb; to clamour; 不要~了! Don't clamour any more! ㊦ **extension** 戏耍, 耍笑 to crack (or make) jokes (at sb's expense); to tease; ~ 着玩儿 to do sth for fun ② 发生(疾病或灾

害) to suffer from; to be affected by; to be troubled by; ~ 病 to be taken ill | ~ 嗓子 to suffer from (or have) a sore throat | ~ 水灾 to be hit by floods; to suffer from floods | ~ 蝗虫 to be troubled by locusts; to suffer from a plague of locusts ③ 发泄, 发作 to give vent to (one's anger, resentment, etc); to vent; ~ 情绪 disgruntled (at sth or with sb); depressed; in a fit of a pique | ~ 脾气 venting one's anger; in

a tantrum; in a fit of temper
④ 搞, 弄 to make; to go in for;
to engage oneself in: ~生产 to
go in for production; to be en-
gaged in production | ~革命 to
carry out a revolution; to make
a revolution | 把问题~清楚 to
find out the truth about sth; to
get to the bottom of a matter

淖 nào ㄋㄠˋ 烂泥 mud; mire
[淖尔] (蒙 *Mongolian*) 湖泊
(*Mongolian word for lake*)
nur; nor; 达里~~ (就是达里
泊, 在内蒙古自治区) (i. e. 达
里泊) *Dalai Nur, a lake in In-
ner Mongolian Autonomous Re-
gion* | 库库~~ (就是青海湖)
(i. e. 青海湖) *Kokonor, a lake
in Qinghai Province* | 罗布~~
(就是罗布泊, 在新疆维吾尔自
治区) (i. e. 罗布泊) *Lop Nur,
a lake in Xinjiang Uygur Au-
tonomous Region*

腓 nào ㄋㄠˋ 牲畜前肢的下半
截 lower part of forelimbs
of a domestic animal

NE

ㄋㄟ

哪 ④ né ㄋㄟ [哪吒] (—
zhā) 神话里的神名
*Nezha, a god in Chinese myth-
ology*

⊖ nǎ 见522页 see p522

⊖ něi 见529页 see p529

⊖ na 见523页 see p523

讷 nè ㄋㄟ 语言迟钝, 不善讲
话 (of speech) slow

呢 ① ne ㄋㄟ 助词 *auxiliary*
1 表示疑问 (句中含有疑
问词) (used at the end of a
sentence to express a ques-
tion): 你到哪儿去~? *Where
are you going?* | 怎么办~?
What's to be done? 2 表示确
定的语气 (used to express af-
firmation): 早着~。 *It is still
early.* | 还没有来~。 (*He*) *has
not come yet.* 3 表示动作正在
进行 (used to express continua-
tion of action): 他睡觉~。 *He
is sleeping.* 4 用在句中表示略
停一下 (used in the midst of a
sentence to express a pause):
喜欢~, 就买下; 不喜欢~, 就
不买。 *If you like it, buy it;
if you don't, then you don't
have to.*

⊖ ní 见531页 see p531

NEI

ㄋㄟ

哪 ① něi ㄋㄟ “哪” (nǎ) 和
“一”的合音, 但指数量时
不限于一 (combined pronuncia-
tion of 哪 and 一, but used to
denote one or more than one in
number) which (ever); what
(ever); who (ever): ~个 *which
(one)* | ~些 *which (ones)*;
who; what | ~年 *which year* |
~几年 *which years*

⊖ nǎ 见522页 see p522

⊖ na 见523页 see p523

④ né 见529页 see p529

馁 něi ㄋㄟ ① 饥饿 hungry;
famished: 冻~ cold and
hungry ② *figurative* 没有勇气

disheartened; discouraged; dispirited; 气~ to lose heart; to be disheartened; to become dejected (or crestfallen) | 胜不骄, 败不~。Don't be dazzled by success or discouraged by failure. ② 古称鱼腐烂为馁 (in ancient China) (of fish) putrid; rotten

内 nèi ㄋㄟˋ ① 里面, 跟“外”相对 (the opposite of 外) in; inside; interior: ~室 inner (or interior) room; inner chamber; bedroom | ~衣 underwear; underclothes; undergarment | ~科 internal medicine; general medicine | ~情 inside information (or story) | 国~ internal; domestic; home | 党~ inside the party [内行] (—háng) 对于某种事情有经验 expert; virtuosos; professional [内务] ① 集体生活中室内的日常事务 daily routine chores in a dormitory; 整理~~ to tidy up the barracks (or dormitories) ② 指国内事务 (多指民政) internal affairs; domestic affairs; ~~~部 Ministry of Internal Affairs ② 指妻子或妻子的亲属 one's wife or her relatives: ~人 my wife | ~兄 wife's elder brother; elder brother-in-law | ~侄 son of one's wife's brother; wife's nephew

〈古 archaism〉又同“纳” (nà) also same as 纳

那 ⊖ nèi ㄋㄟˋ “那” (nà) 和“一”的合音, 但指数量时不限于一 (combined pronunciation of 那 and 一, but used to denote one or more than one in number): ~个 that one; that | ~些 those | ~年 that year | ~三年 those three years

⊖ nà 见522页 see p522
⊖ nā 见521页 see p521

恁 nèn ㄋㄣˋ 〈方 dialect〉代词 pronoun ① 那么 so; such; that: ~大 that big | ~高 that tall | 要不了~些。Don't need that much. ② 那 that; those: ~时 at that time; then | ~时节 at that time; in those days

嫩 nèn ㄋㄣˋ ① 初生而柔弱, 娇嫩, 跟“老”相对 (the opposite of 老) tender; delicate: ~芽 tender sprout; bud | 肉皮~ delicate skin ② extension 1 经火力烧制的时间短 (of food) underdone; tender; rare: 鸡蛋煮得~。The egg is soft-boiled. 2 阅历浅, 不老练 inexperienced; unsophisticated; green: 他担任主编还~了点儿。He is too inexperienced to be the editor-in-chief. ③ 淡, 浅 (of colour) light; pale: ~黄 light yellow | ~绿 light green; pale green

能 néng ㄋㄥˊ ① 能力, 才干, 本事 ability; capability; competence: 各尽其~ from each according to his ability;

each doing his best | 他很有才
~。He is very talented. [能
耐](-nai) 技能, 能力 skill;
capability; ability ②有才干的
capable; able: ~人 capable
person; talented person | ~者
多劳。Able people are to do
more work. | ~手 dab hand;
expert; crackerjack ③能够, 胜
任 to be able to; to be capable
of; can: 他~耕地。He is able
to plough the field. | ~完成任
务 to be able to fulfil the task
[能动] 自觉努力, 积极活动的
active; dynamic; self-motiva-
ted; 主观~~性 subjective ini-
tiative; dynamism | ~~地争
取胜利 to strive for victory by
taking the initiative into one's
own hands ④会(表示可能性)
can; to be able to: 他还~不去
吗? How can he possibly re-
fuse to go? ⑤应, 该 should:
你不~这样不负责任。You
shouldn't be so irresponsible. ⑥
能量, 度量物质运动的一种物
理量 energy: 电~ electric ener-
gy | 原子~ atomic energy | 核
~ nuclear energy

NE

兀

唔 ⊖ ng 元 n ㄣ (又 also n) 同
“嗯” same as 嗯 ⊖

⊖ wú 见 794 页 see p794

⊖ n 见 521 页 see p521

嗯 ⊖ ng 元 n ㄣ (又 also n) 叹
词 *interjection*, 表示疑问
(used to express a question):
~! 你说什么? Eh, what did

you say?

嗯 (** ㄣ) ⊖ ng 元 n ㄣ (又
also n) 叹词 *in-
terjection*, 表示不以为然或出
乎意外 (used to express not
taking sth serious or surprise):
~! 我看不一定是那么回事。
Well, I don't think so. | ~! 你
怎么还没去? Hey, why
haven't you gone yet?

嗯 (** ㄣ) ⊖ ng 元 n ㄣ (又
also n) 叹词 *in-
terjection*, 表示答应 (used to
express a positive response):
~, 就这么办吧。Ok, just do
it this way.

31

妮 nī ㄣ (一子、一儿) 女孩子
girlie; lassie

尼 ní ㄣ 梵语“比丘尼”的省
称。佛教指出家修行的女
子。通常叫“尼姑”(short for
比丘尼, popularly called 尼姑)
Buddhist nun; nun

坭 ní ㄣ ①同“泥” same as
泥 [红毛坭] <方 dialect> 水
泥 cement ②地名用字 (Ni,
used in a place name): 白~ (在
广东省佛山) Baini, a place in
Foshan, Guangdong Province

呢 ⊖ ní ㄣ (一子) 一种毛
织物 woollen fabric

[呢喃] (-nán) 形容燕子的叫声
(of swallows) twittering; chir-
ruping; tweeting

⊖ ne 见 529 页 see p529

泥 ⊖ ní ㄣ ①土和水合成
的东西 mud; mire; silt ②

像泥的东西 sth resembling mud: 印~(印色) *red ink paste used for seals; ink pad; Chinese vermilion seal paste* | 枣~ *jujube paste; date paste* | 山药~ *mashed Chinese yam*

⊖ nì 见532页 see p532

怩 ní ㄋㄧˊ 见539页“忸”字条 “忸怩”(niǔ—) see 忸怩 on p539

铌 ní ㄋㄧˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Nb, 钢灰色, 主要用于制造耐高温的合金钢和电子管。旧称“钶”(kē) (formerly called 钶) niobium (Nb)

倪 ní ㄋㄧˊ 端, 边际 limit; end; beginning [端倪] 头绪 main thread of (complicated affair); clue; indication; 已略有~~ *to have an inkling (of); to see an indication (of)*

猊 ní ㄋㄧˊ 见713页“狻”字条 “狻猊”(suān—) see 狻猊 on p713

霓 ní ㄋㄧˊ 副虹。参看277页“虹”(see 虹 on p277) secondary rainbow [霓虹灯] 在长形真空管里装氖、汞蒸气等气体, 通电时产生各种颜色的光, 这种灯叫霓虹灯。多用作广告或信号 neon lamp (or light); neon

鲩 ní ㄋㄧˊ 两栖动物, 有大鲩和小鲩两种。大鲩俗叫“娃娃鱼”, 眼小, 口大, 四肢短, 尾巴扁。生活在淡水中 salamander (*Caudata*)

麇 ní ㄋㄧˊ 小鹿 fawn

拟(擬) nǐ ㄋㄧˇ ① 打算 to plan; to intend; ~ 往上海 *to intend (or plan) to go to Shanghai* ② 初步设计编制, 起草 to work out; to draw up; to draft; ~ 稿 *to make (or prepare) a draft; to draft* | ~ 议 *proposal; recommendation* | ~ 定计划 *to lay out (or draw up) a plan; to frame (or draft) a plan* ③ 仿照 to imitate; to mimic; to simulate; ~ 作 *work modelled after a certain author; imitation work* [拟声词] 模拟事物声音的词, 如“咚、砰、丁当、哐啷”等 onomatopoeia

你 nǐ ㄋㄧˇ 代词 *pronoun*, 指称对方 you

旖 nǐ ㄋㄧˇ 见888页“旖”字条 “旖旎”(yǐ—) see 旖旎 on p888

泥 ⊖ nì ㄋㄧˋ ① 涂抹 to cover (or smear) with plaster; to plaster; ~ 墙 *to cover the crevices in a wall with mud or plaster; to daub a wall with mud; to plaster a wall* | ~ 炉子 *to coat a stove with plaster* ② 固执, 死板 stubborn; obstinate; bigoted (㊦ *doublet* 拘— to cling to; to stick fast to; to rigidly adhere to)

⊖ ní 见531页 see p531

昵(*暱) nì ㄋㄧˋ 亲近 close; intimate (㊦ *doublet* 亲— intimate; attached; affectionate)

逆 nì ㄋㄧˋ ① 方向相反, 跟“顺”相对 (the opposite of 顺)

against; counter; adverse: ~风 *against the wind; in the teeth of the wind; upwind* | ~境 *unfavourable circumstances (or conditions); adverse circumstances (or conditions); adversity* | ~水行舟 *sailing against the current* | 倒行~施 *trying to put the clock back; going against the trend of the times; acting perversely* ② 抵触, 不顺从 to go against; to disobey; to defy: 忠言~耳 *Honest exhortations may be unpleasant to the ear. or Good advice grates (or jars) on the ear. or Golden words offend the ear.* ③ 背叛者 or 背叛者的 traitor; traitorous: ~产 *traitor's property (or estate)* ④ 迎接 to meet; to greet; to welcome: ~战 *to rise to the challenge of an adversary; to accept challenge; to fight head-on* ⑤ **transfer** 预先 in advance; beforehand: ~料 *to foretell; to predict; to prognosticate*

匿 nì ㄋㄧˋ 隐藏, 躲避 to conceal; to hide; to cache; to bury (㊦ **doublet** 隐一 to hide; to conceal; to lie low | 藏一 to hide; to go into hiding; to conceal): ~名信 *anonymous letter*

睨 nì ㄋㄧˋ 斜着眼睛看 to look askance; to cast an oblique look; to squint: ~视 *to look askance; to cast an oblique look; to squint*

膩 nì ㄋㄧˋ ① 食物油脂过多 fatty; greasy; oily: 油~

oily; greasy | 肥~ *fatty and greasy* [细腻] ① 光滑 fine and smooth; delicate ② 细致 exquisite; superb; minute ③ 腻烦, 因过多而厌烦 to be tired of; to be fed up (or bored with); to loathe: 玩~了 *to have become tired of playing (sth)* | 听~了 *to have become bored with listening (to sth)* ④ 积污, 污垢 dirt; filth; grime: 尘~ *dirt; grime*

溺 ò ㄛˋ ① 淹没 to drown; to submerge; to inundate: ~死 *to be drowned* ② 沉迷不悟, 过分 to be addicted to; to indulge in; to abandon (or give) oneself to: ~信 *to have blind faith in; to be a devout believer in* | ~爱 *to spoil; to dote on; to pamper*

㊦ niào 见 536 页 see p536

NIAN

ㄋㄧㄢ

拈 niān ㄋㄧㄢ 用手指搓捏或拿东西 (with the thumb and one or two other fingers) to pick up; to pinch; to nip: ~须 *to finger (or pluck at) one's beard* | ~花 *to pick flowers* | ~阄 (抓阄儿) *to draw lots*

蔫 niān ㄋㄧㄢ 植物因失去水分而萎缩 (of plants) withered; wilted; shrivelled (up): 花~了。 *Flowers faded.* | 菜~了。 *The vegetables have shrivelled up.* ⑤ **extension** 精神不振, 不活泼 depressed; spiritless; listless

年 (* 季) nián ㄋㄧㄢˊ ① 地球绕太阳一周的时间。现行历法规定平年 365 日, 闰年 366 日 year ㊦ *extension* 1 年节, 一年的开始 New Year; 过 ~ to celebrate the New Year (or Spring Festival) | ~ 画 New Year picture; Spring Festival picture 2 时期 period (in history); age; times: 光绪 ~ 间 during the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty | 民国初 ~ in the early years of the Republic of China [年头儿] 1 全年的时间 year; 看看已是三个 ~ ~ ~。Three years has passed. 2 时代 days; times; 那 ~ ~ ~ 穷人可真苦哇。What a miserable life the poor people lived in those days! 3 庄稼的收成 harvest; 今年 ~ ~ ~ 真好, 比去年多收一倍。The harvest is good this year, the yield doubling that of last year. ② 每年的 yearly; annual; ~ 会 annual meeting | ~ 产量 annual production; annual output (or yield) ③ 年纪, 岁数 age (㊦ *doublet* 一龄 age | 一岁 age): ~ 老 old | ~ 轻 young; youthful ④ *extension* 人一生所经年岁的分期 period in one's life; 青 ~ youth; youthful days; young people | 壮 ~ in one's thirties or forties; meridian of life ④ 年景, 年成, 收成 harvest; 丰 ~ bumper harvest; year of abundance; good year

粘 ㊦ nián ㄋㄧㄢˊ ① 同“黏” same as 黏 ② 姓 Nian, a surname

㊦ zhān 见 952 页 see p952

鲇 nián ㄋㄧㄢˊ 鲇鱼, 鱼名。头大, 口宽, 尾侧扁, 皮有黏质, 无鳞, 可吃 catfish (*Siluriformes*)

黏 nián ㄋㄧㄢˊ 像胶水或糨糊所具有的能使物体粘 (zhān) 合的性质 sticky; glutinous; viscid; ~ 液 mucus | 这江米很 ~。The polished glutinous rice is very sticky.

捻 nián ㄋㄧㄢˊ 同“捻” same as 捻

捻 (* 撚) niǎn ㄋㄧㄢˇ ① 用手指搓转 (zhuàn) to twist with fingers: ~ 线 to twist a thread | ~ 麻绳 to make a rope by twisting hemp fibres ② (一子、一儿) 用纸、布条等搓成的像线绳样的东西 sth made by twisting; wick; spill: 纸 ~ 儿 paper spill | 药 ~ 儿 slender roll of medicated paper or gauze (for insertion into wounds); fuse; medicated wick | 灯 ~ 儿 lampwick

撵 niǎn ㄋㄧㄢˇ (旧读 formerly liǎn) 古时用人拉着走的车, 后来多指皇帝、皇后坐的车 (in ancient China) man-drawn carriage; imperial carriage

撵 niǎn ㄋㄧㄢˇ ① 驱逐, 赶走 to drive out; to oust; to banish: ~ 走 to drive away; to oust; to eject | ~ 出去 to drive out; to cast (or kick) out ② 追赶 to catch up with; to chase; 他 ~ 不

上我。He can't catch up with me.

碾 niǎn ㄋㄧㄢˇ ①(一子)把东西轧碎或压平的器具 roller: 石~ stone roller | 汽~ steam-roller ②轧(yà), 滚压 to grind or husk with a roller; to crush: ~米 to husk rice; to mill rice | ~药 to grind medical medicine

蹀 niǎn ㄋㄧㄢˇ 〈方 dialect〉踩 to stamp; to tread; to step on

廿 niàn ㄋㄧㄢˋ 二十 twenty: ~四史 (official history of China up to the end of the Ming Dynasty authorized by Emperor Gaozong of the Qing Dynasty) Twenty-Four Histories

念(^②*唸) niàn ㄋㄧㄢˋ ①惦记, 常常地想 to think of; to miss (㊦ dialect 惦—to keep thinking about; to be concerned about; to worry out): 思~ to think of; to long for; to miss | 想~ to recall with longing; to miss; to yearn for | 不~旧恶 to forget past grudges; to discard old animosities | 怀~革命先烈 to cherish the memory of revolutionary martyrs [念头] (—tou) 思想, 想法 idea; thought; intention: 不该有这种~~。You should not have such an idea. ②诵读 to read aloud; to read out; to declaim: ~书 to read a text aloud | ~诗 to declaim a poem ③“廿”的大写 capital form of 廿

埧 niàn ㄋㄧㄢˋ 用土筑成的小堤或副堤 low bank between fields or shallow waters; boundary ridge; baulk

NIANG

ㄋㄧㄤ

娘(^{*}孃) niáng ㄋㄧㄤˊ ①对年轻女子的称呼 young woman; girl: 渔~ young fisherwoman | 新~ bride [娘子] ①尊称青年或中年妇女(多见于早期白话)(usually used in early vernacular) (polite form of address for a young or middle-aged woman) madam ②旧称妻(former term) wife [姑娘] (—niang) ①未婚女子的通称 girl; lass ②女儿 daughter ③母亲 mother; mum; ma ④称长(zhǎng)一辈或年长的已婚妇女(form of address for a married woman who is elderly or of the elder generation): 大~ aunt | 婶~ wife of one's father's younger brother

酿(釀) niàng ㄋㄧㄤˋ ①利用发酵作用制造 to make (wine); to brew (beer); to ferment: ~酒 to distil alcoholic drinks; to make wine; to brew beer | ~造 to distil (alcoholic drinks); to make (wine, vinegar, etc); to brew (beer) ⑤ extension ①蜜蜂做蜜(of bees) to make honey: ~蜜 to make honey ②逐渐形成 to lead to; to result in; to brew: ~成水灾 to cause floods ③指酒

wine: 佳～ *vintage wine*; good wine

NIǎO

ㄋㄧㄠˇ

鸟 (鳥) niǎo ㄋㄧㄠˇ 脊椎动物的一类, 温血卵生, 用肺呼吸, 全身有羽毛, 后肢能行走, 一般前肢变为翅能飞 bird

莨 niǎo ㄋㄧㄠˇ 一种小灌木, 茎能攀缘其他树木 birdvine and viscum [莨萝] 一年生蔓草, 开红色小花 cypress vine (*Ipomoea quamoclit*)

袅 (* 嫋、* 嫋) niǎo ㄋㄧㄠˇ [袅袅] 1 烟气缭绕上腾的样子 (of smoke, etc) spiralling upwards; swirling upwards: 炊烟～。 *The smoke is curling upwards from kitchen chimneys.* 2 细长柔软的东西随风摆动的样子 (of sth slender and delicate) waving in the wind; swaying: 垂杨～。 *Weeping willows are swaying in the wind.* 3 声音绵延不绝 (of sound) lingering (long in the air): 余音～。 *The melody is still lingering in the air.* [袅娜] (—nuó) 1 形容草木柔软细长 (of grass, tree, etc) lithe and slender 2 形容女子姿态美 (of the figure of a woman) willowy; slender and delicate; lissome and graceful

嫖 niǎo ㄋㄧㄠˇ 戏弄, 纠缠 to tease; to flirt with; to pester (or annoy)

尿 ㄋㄧㄠˋ ㄋㄧㄠˋ ① 小便, 从肾脏滤出由尿道排泄出来的液体 urine; piss; pee ② 排泄小便 to make (or pass) water; to urinate; to piss

㊦ suī 见 714 页 see p714

尿 niào ㄋㄧㄠˋ 尿素, 有机化合物, 分子式 $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, 无色晶体。广泛用在塑料、药剂和农业等生产中 urea; carbamide

溺 ㄋㄧㄠˋ ㄋㄧㄠˋ 同“尿” same as 尿

㊦ nì 见 533 页 see p533

NIÉ

ㄋㄧㄝˊ

捏 (* 捏) niē ㄋㄧㄝˊ ① 用拇指和其他手指夹住 to hold between the thumb and other fingers; to pinch: ～着一粒豆 to hold a bean (or pea) in one's fingers ② 用手指把软的东西做成一定的形状 to knead with the fingers; to mould: ～饺子 to knead the wrappers when making jiaozi; to make jiaozi | ～泥人儿 to make clay figurines ③ 假造, 虚构 to concoct; to fabricate; to cook up: ～造 to concoct; to fabricate; to make (or trump) up | ～报 to fake (or fabricate) a report

茶 nié ㄋㄧㄝˊ 〈方 dialect〉疲倦, 精神不振 lethargic; listless; languid: 发～ looking listless | ～呆呆的 in a state of lethargy

也

⊖ niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 姓 Nie, a surname

隄

⊖ miē 见506页 see p506

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 见796页“机”字条
“机隄”(wù—) see 机隄 on p796

涅

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ ①可做黑色染料的矾石 alunite ②染黑 to dye sth black; to blacken; ~齿 to blacken the teeth [涅白]不透明的白色 opaque white

聂

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 姓 Nie, a surname

嗫

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ [嗫嚅] (—rú)口动,吞吞吐吐,想说又停止 to speak haltingly; to hesitate in speech; to hem and haw

镊

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 镊子,夹取毛发、细刺及其他细小东西的器具 tweezers

颞

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ [颞颥] (—rú)头颅两侧靠近耳朵上方的部分。也省称“颞”(also short for 颞) temple

蹑

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ ①踩 to tread; to step on; ~足其间(指参加到里面去) to join (a profession); to follow (a trade); to associate with (a certain type of people) [蹑手蹑脚]行动很轻的样子 to walk stealthily (or gingerly); to tiptoe; to sneak ②追随 to follow; to track; to dog; ~踪 to follow the trail of; to track; to trace

臬

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ ①箭靶子 target (for arrows) ②古代测日影的标杆 gnomon ③标准,法

式 standard; criterion; norm; 圭~ criterion; standard

嶠

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 见151页“嶠”字条
“嶠嶠”(dié—) see 嶠嶠 on p151

镍

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 一种金属元素,符号 Ni,银白色,有光泽,有延展性。可用来制造器具、货币等,镀在其他金属上可以防止生锈,是制造不锈钢的重要原料 nickel (Ni)

啮

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ (*齧、*嚙) 咬 to gnaw; to nibble; 虫咬鼠~ to be bitten by pests and gnawed by mice

孽

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 恶因,恶事 evil; sin; crime; 造~ to do evil; to commit a sin | 罪~ sin; crime; iniquity

蘖

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 树木砍去后又长出来的芽子 sprout; tiller; 萌~ to begin to sprout (or bud) [分蘖]稻、麦等农作物的种子生出幼苗后在接近地面主茎的地方分枝 to sprout; to tiller

蘖

niè ㄋㄧㄝˋ 酒曲 distiller's yeast; leaven (for making wine)

您

nín ㄋㄧㄣˊ 代词 pronoun, “你”的敬称(polite form of address for you) you; thou

宁

níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ (*甯) ①安宁 peace-

ful; serene; tranquil [归宁]旧时女子出嫁后回娘家看望父母 (in former times) (of a married woman) to visit her parents; to pay a visit to her parents ②使安宁 to pacify; to placate; to mollify: 息事~人 to patch up a quarrel and reconcile the parties concerned; to make concessions to avoid trouble ③江苏省南京的别称 Ning, another name for Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

⊖ nìng 见538页 see p538

拧(擰) ⊖ níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ 握住物体的两端向相反的方向用力 to twist; to wring: ~手巾 to wring a towel | ~绳子 to twist a rope

⊖ nǐng 见538页 see p538

⊖ nìng 见539页 see p539

苧(葶) ⊖ níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_{10}H_{16}$, 是一种有香味的液体。存在于柑橘类的果皮中, 供制香料 limonene

⊖ zhù 见996页“苳” see 苳 on p996

拧(擰) níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ 见152页“叮”字条“叮拧” see 叮拧 on p152

狞(獍) níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ 凶恶。参看971页“狰”字条“狰狞”(zhēng—) (see 狰 on p971) (of facial expression) ferocious; hideous

柠(檸) níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ [柠檬] (— méng) 常绿小乔木, 产在热带、亚热带。果实也叫柠檬, 椭圆形, 两端尖, 淡

黄色, 味酸, 可制饮料 lemon (*Citrus limon*)

聆(聼) níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ [聆听] (dīng—) 耳垢, 耳屎 earwax; cerumen

凝 níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ ①凝结, 液体遇冷变成固体, 气体因温度降低或压力增加变成液体 to condense; to congeal; to coagulate: 油~住了。The lard has already congealed. ②聚集, 集中 to concentrate; to focus; to fix: ~神 with fixed (or concentrated) attention; attentively | ~视 to fix (or focus) one's eyes on; to gaze fixedly; to stare | 独坐~思 to be lost in thought while sitting alone

拧(擰) ⊖ nǐng ㄋㄧㄥˇ ①扭转, 控制住东西的一部分而绞转 (zhuàn) to screw; to twist; to wrench: ~螺丝钉 to turn a screw | ~墨水瓶盖 to screw on (or off) the cap of an ink bottle ②〈方 dialect〉相反, 不顺 to get wrong; to be at cross-purposes; to discord: 我弄~了。I got it the wrong way around. | 别让他俩闹~了。Keep them from being discordant (or disagreeing) with each other.

⊖ níng 见538页 see p538

⊖ nìng 见539页 see p539

宁(寧、*甯) ⊖ nìng ㄋㄧㄥˋ ①宁可, 表示比较后做出的选择, 情愿 would rather; rather: ~死不屈 would rather die than yield (or submit); to prefer

death to surrender | ~ 缺毋滥 *would rather go without than make do with a substandard substitute; would rather go without than have sth shoddy* — *to place quality above quantity* ② 姓 Ning, a surname

⊖ níng 见537页 see p537

拧(擰) níng ㄋㄧㄥˊ 倔强, 别扭, 不驯服 *obstinate; pigheaded; stubborn; ~ 脾气 willful disposition*

⊖ níng 见538页 see p538

⊖ níng 见538页 see p538

泞(濘) nìng ㄋㄧㄥˋ 烂泥 *mud; slush; mire* [泥泞] ① 有烂泥难走 *muddy; slushy; miry; 道路~~。The road is muddy.* ② 淤积的烂泥 *mud; slush; mire; 陷入~~ to get bogged down in the mud*

佞 nìng ㄋㄧㄥˋ ① 有才智 *wise; talented; intelligent; 不~ (旧时的谦称) (humble term in former times) your unintelligent servant — I; me* ② 善辩, 巧言谄媚 *witty; given to flattery; sycophantic; ~ 口 eloquent tongue* | ~ 人 (有口才而不正派的人) *sycophant; toady*

NIU

ㄋㄩ

妞 niū ㄋㄩ ① (一儿) 女孩子 *girl*

牛 niú ㄋㄩˊ ① 哺乳动物, 常见的有黄牛、水牛等家畜。力量大, 能耕田、拉车。肉和奶可吃。角、皮、骨可做器物。野牛、野牦牛等为国家保护动物

cattle; ox; cow ② 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *niu*, the 9th of the 28 constellations

扭 niǔ ㄋㄩˇ 转动一部分 *to turn; ~ 过脸来 to turn one's head around* | ~ 转身子 *to turn round; to turn on one's heel* ⑤ **extension** ① 走路时身体摇摆转动 *to swing; to wriggle; to sway; ~ 秧歌 to do a yangge dance* | ~ ~ ~ 地走 *to walk with a rolling gait* ② 拧伤筋骨 *to sprain; to strain; to wrench; ~ 了筋 to get one's tendon wrenched (or sprained)* | ~ 了腰 *to have one's back sprained* ③ 扳转, 转变情势 *to turn back; to change; to reverse; ~ 局面 to change the situation; to turn the tide (or tables); to reverse a trend*

扭 niǔ ㄋㄩˇ 因袭, 拘泥 *to be bound (or constrained) by; to adhere rigidly to; to hold fast to; ~ 于习俗 to be bound by custom* | ~ 于成见 *to be bound by prejudice; to be deeply prejudiced (or biased)*

扭 niǔ ㄋㄩˇ [忸怩] (—ní) 不好意思、不大方的样子 *bashful; coy*

纽 niǔ ㄋㄩˇ ① 器物上可以提起或系挂的部分 *button loop; handle; knob; 秤~ lift-ing cord of a steelyard* | 印~ *seal top engraved in the likeness of animals, with a hole for a tassel; knob of a seal in animal shape* ② (一子) 纽扣, 可以扣合衣物的球状物或片状

物 button ③ 枢纽 key position; pivot; hub: ~ 带 *bond; tie; link*

柎 ① niǔ ㄋㄩˇ 古书上说的一种树 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of tree

② chǒu 见95页 see p95

钮 niǔ ㄋㄩˇ ① 器物上用手开关或调节的部件 knob; button: 按~ *push-button; button* | 旋~ *knob* ② 同“纽②” same as 纽②

拗 (* 拗) ① niù ㄋㄩˋ 固执, 不驯顺 obstinate; stubborn; bigoted: 执~ *stubborn; headstrong; mulish* | 脾气很~ *stubborn by nature; bull-headed*

② ǎo 见9页 see p9

③ ào 见10页 see p10

浓 ㄋㄨㄥˊ

农 (農、* 麓) nóng ㄋㄨㄥˊ ① 种庄稼, 属于种庄稼的 farming; agricultural: 务~ *to go in for farming; to be engaged in farming* | ~ 业 *agriculture; farming* ② 农民 farmer; peasant: 菜~ *vegetable grower; market gardener; truck farmer* | 老~ *old farmer; old peasant; old farm hand* | 工~ 联盟 *alliance of workers and peasants; worker-peasant alliance*

侬 (儂) nóng ㄋㄨㄥˊ 代词 *pronoun* ① 〈方 *dialect*〉你 you ② 我 (多见于旧诗文) (usually used in classical

poetry) I; me

啾 (囁) nóng ㄋㄨㄥˊ [啾啾] (-nong) 小声说话 to whisper; to murmur; to mutter

浓 (濃) nóng ㄋㄨㄥˊ ① 含“淡”相对 (the opposite of 淡) concentrated; thick; dense: ~ 茶 *strong tea* | ~ 烟 *dense smoke* ② 深厚, 不淡薄 great; strong; deep: 兴趣正~ *having a great (or keen) interest (in sth)* | 感情~ 厚 *strong and deep feelings*

脓 (膿) nóng ㄋㄨㄥˊ 化脓性炎症病变所形成的黄白色汁液, 是死亡的白细胞、细菌及脂肪等的混合物 pus

秾 (穠) nóng ㄋㄨㄥˊ 花木繁盛 (of flowers, trees, etc) luxuriant; lush; gorgeously blooming

弄 ① nòng ㄋㄨㄥˋ (旧读 formerly lòng) ① 拿着玩, 戏耍 to play with; to fool with; to fiddle with (㊦ *doublet* 玩—to play with; to dally with; to play (tricks, etc) | 戏—to make fun of; to play a prank on sb; to tease): 不要~ 火。Don't play with fire. ② 搞, 做 to get; to do; to make: ~ 好 to get sth well done | ~ 点水喝 to get (or fetch) some water to drink | ~ 饭 to prepare a meal; to cook a meal ③ 搅扰 to disturb; to annoy; to upset: 这消息~ 得人心不安。The news upsets everybody. ④ 耍, 炫耀 to

play; to show off; to manipulate (or manoeuvre): ~手段 to play tricks | 舞文~墨 to play with words; to engage in phrase-mongering; to be fond of writing

⊖ lòng 见462页 see p462

NOU

3X

耨 (* 耨) nòu ㄋㄡˋ ① 古代锄草的器具 (in ancient China) weeding hoe ② 锄草 to mow grass; to weed; 深耕易~ deep ploughing and thorough weeding

NU

3X

奴 nú ㄋㄨˊ 旧社会中受剥削阶级压迫、剥削、役使的没有自由的人 bond servant; slave; serf: 农~ serf | 家~ bond servant of a family [奴隶] 受奴隶主奴役而没有人身自由的人 slave [奴役] 把人当作奴隶使用 to enslave [奴才] 1 旧时婢仆对主人的自称 (formerly used to denote oneself when addressing royalty or one's master) your humble slave 2 指甘心供人驱使、帮助作恶的坏人 lackey; flunkey

孥 nú ㄋㄨˊ 儿子, 或指妻和子女 sons; wife and children: 妻~ (one's) wife and children

弩 nú ㄋㄨˊ 弩马, 劣马, 走不快的马 inferior (or mediocre) horse; nag; jade ㊦ figurative 愚钝无能 incapable; in-

competent; dull: ~钝 dull; stupid; dumb

努 (㊦ * 擗) nǚ ㄋㄩˇ ① 尽量地使出 (力量) to put forth (one's strength); to exert oneself; to make an effort: ~力 to make efforts; to exert oneself; to strive ② 突出 to pout; to bulge; to protrude: ~嘴 to pout (or purse) one's lips (as a signal) ③ <方 dialect> 因用力太过, 身体内部受伤 to injure oneself through overexertion; to strain oneself: 箱子太重, 你别扛, 看~着。Don't shoulder that heavy trunk, or you'll get a bad strain.

弩 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ 一种利用机械力量射箭的弓 crossbow

弩 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ ① 可做箭簇的石头 stone that can be made into an arrowhead ② 石制箭头 stone arrowhead

翳 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ [翳肉] 一种眼病, 即翼状翳肉 pterygium

怒 nù ㄋㄩˋ ① 生气, 气愤 anger; rage; fury; wrath: 发~ to get angry; to fly into a rage; to flare up | ~发 (fà) 冲冠 (形容盛怒) standing hair pushing up one's hat — extremely angry; bristling with anger; bursting with indignation | ~容满面 wearing a scowl (on one's face); flushed with anger ② 气势盛 vigorous; flourishing: ~涛 angry (or raging) billows; roaring (or violent) waves; turbulent wa-

ters | ~潮 angry (or raging) tide; surging tide; tidal bore | 草木~生 plants growing in profusion; (of place) overgrown with vegetation

[怒族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Nu ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

NÜ

ㄋㄩ

女 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ ①女子,女人,妇女 woman; female; ~士 lady | ~工 woman worker | 男~平等 equality between men and women; gender equality ②女儿 daughter; 一儿一~ a son and a daughter ③星宿名,二十八宿之一 nǚ, the 10th of the 28 constellations

〈古 archaism〉又同“汝” (rǔ) also same as 汝

钕 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ 一种金属元素,符号 Nd,银白色。用来制激光材料、催化剂等 neodymium (Nd)

忸 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ 惭愧 ashamed

衄 (* 衄、* 衄) nǚ ㄋㄩˇ 鼻流血 nosebleed; epistaxis

朒 nǚ ㄋㄩˇ 亏缺,不足 to be deficient in; to lack

NUAN

ㄋㄨㄢˋ

暖 (* 煖) nuǎn ㄋㄨㄢˇ 暖和 (huo),不冷 warm; cosy; snug (㊦ doublet 温 —

warm; mild): 风和日~ with a warm breeze and clear skies (or full sunshine); warm and sunny with a mild breeze ㊦ extension 使温和 (huo) to warm (up); to heat: ~一~手 to warm up one's hands

NÜE

ㄋㄩㄝˋ

疟 (瘧) ㊦ nüè ㄋㄩㄝˋ 疟疾 (jì),又叫“疟子” (yàozǐ)。一种周期性发冷发烧的传染病。病原体是疟原虫,由疟蚊传染到人体血液中。发疟子,有的地区叫“打摆子” (also called 疟子, and to suffer malaria is called 打摆子 in some areas) malaria; ague

㊦ yào 见876页 see p876

虐 nüè ㄋㄩㄝˋ 残暴 cruel; brutal; ferocious (㊦ doublet 暴 — brutal; tyrannical; despotic): ~待 to maltreat; to abuse; to tyrannize

HUO

ㄏㄨㄛˊ

挪 nuó ㄋㄨㄛˊ 移动 to move; to shift; to appropriate: 把桌子~一~。Move the table a little. | ~用款项 to misappropriate funds; to divert funds; to embezzle funds

娜 ㊦ nuó ㄋㄨㄛˊ 见 536 页 “袅”字条“袅娜”(niǎo—) see 袅娜 on p536

㊦ nà 见522页 see p522

傩 (儺) nuó ㄋㄨㄛˊ 旧指驱逐瘟疫的迎神赛会

ancient festival to exorcize a devil causing a plague

诺 nuò ㄋㄨㄛˋ ① 答应 **的声音**, 表示同意 (叠 **reduplication**) (used to express agreement) yes; yeah; ~ ~ 连声 to keep saying yes; to eagerly agree ② 应允 to promise; to assent; to consent: ~ 言 promise; pledge; word | 慨 ~ to generously (or kindly) agree; to magnanimously (or readily) consent

喏 ㊦ nuò ㄋㄨㄛˋ ① 〈方 **dialect**〉叹词 **interjection**, 表示让人注意自己所指示的事物 (used to call attention to what one refers to) look; see; ~, 这不就是你的那把伞? *There! Isn't that your umbrella?* ②

同“诺” same as 诺

㊦ rě 见 630 页 see p630

锝 nuò ㄋㄨㄛˋ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 No) nobelium (No)

搦 nuò ㄋㄨㄛˋ 握, 持, 拿着 to hold (in one's hand): ~ 管 (执笔) to wield the pen; to write

懦 nuò ㄋㄨㄛˋ 怯懦, 软弱无能 cowardly; weak; craven (㊦ **doublet** — 弱 cowardly; weak; craven): ~ 夫 coward; weakling; craven

糯 (* 糯、* 稞) nuò ㄋㄨㄛˋ 糯稻, 稻的一种, 米富于黏性 (unhusked) glutinous rice: ~ 米 (threshed and polished) glutinous rice

○ ㄛ

○ ㄛ

噢 ō ㄛ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示了解 (used to express realization) oh; oho; aha: ~, 就是他! *Oho, it's him!* | ~, 我懂了。 *Oh, I see.* [噢唷][噢哟](-yō) 叹词 *interjection*, 表示惊异、痛苦 (used to express surprise, suffering, etc): ~ ~, 这么大的西瓜! *Oh, what a big watermelon!* | ~ ~, 好痛! *Ouch! It hurts!*

哦 ō ㄛ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示疑问、惊奇等 (used to express doubt, surprise, etc): ~, 是这样的吗? *Oh, is that so?* | ~, 是那么一回事。 *Oh, so that is?*

⊖ ò 见544页 see p544

⊖ é 见172页 see p172

噢 ō ㄛ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示惊讶 (used to express surprise) ah; oh: ~, 这是怎么搞的? *Hmm, how it comes to this?*

⊖ huō 见302页 see p302

哦 ō ㄛ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示领会、醒悟 (used to

express realization, understanding, etc) oh; ah; oho: ~, 我明白了。 *Oh, I see.*

⊖ ó 见544页 see p544

⊖ é 见172页 see p172

OU 又

区(區) ⊖ ōu 又 姓 Ou, a surname

⊖ qū 见616页 see p616

讴(謳) ōu 又 歌唱 to sing [讴歌] 歌颂, 赞美 to sing the praises of; to pay tribute to; to eulogize

沤(漚) ⊖ ōu 又 水泡 water bubble; froth; foam: 浮 ~ bubbles gathering on the surface of water; froth; foam

⊖ òu 见545页 see p545

瓯(甌) ōu 又 ① 小盆 bowl cup ② 杯 cup: 茶 ~ tea cup ③ 瓯江, 水名, 在浙江省南部 Oujiang River, in the south of Zhejiang Province ④ 浙江省温州的别称 Ou, another name for Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province

欧(歐) ōu 又 ① 姓 Ou, a surname ② 指欧洲, 世界七大洲之一 Europe, one of the seven continents in the world

殴(毆) ōu 又 打人 to beat up; assault and battery (㊦ *doublet* 一打 to beat up; to hit; to strike): ~ 伤 to beat and injure

鸥(鷗) ōu 又 水鸟名。羽毛多为白色,生活在湖海上,捕食鱼、螺等 gull (*Laridae*)

呕(嘔) ǒu 又 吐 (tù) to throw up (④ *doublet* 一吐 to vomit; to throw up; to puke); ~ 血 (xuè) *haematemesi*; to spit blood [作呕] (zuò—) 恶心,比喻非常厌恶(wù) to feel like vomiting; to feel nausea — to be disgusted at

偶 ǒu 又 ① 偶像,用木头或泥土等制成的人形 idol; image ② 双,对,成双或成对,跟“奇”(jī)相对 (the opposite of 奇) even (number); in pairs: ~ 数 *even number* | 无独有~ *rare but not unique* [对偶] 文字作品中音调谐和,意义相对,字数相等的语句,骈体文的基本形式 *antithesis* ③ 偶然 by chance; accidental; fortuitous: ~ 发事件 *chance occurrence*; *freak accident*; *accident* [偶然] 不经常,不是必然的 by chance; accidentally; occasionally: ~ ~ 去一次 *to go there oc-*

asionally | 这些成就的取得绝不是~ ~ 的。 *It is by no means accidental for us to have made these achievements.*

耦 ǒu 又 ① 两个人在一起耕地 (of two persons) to plough side by side ② 同“偶” same as 偶 ②

藕 ǒu 又 莲的地下茎,肥大有节,中间有许多管状小孔,可以吃。(图见 438 页“莲”) (picture on p438) lotus root [藕荷] [藕合] 淡紫色 pale pinkish purple; pale lavender-pink

沤(漚) ① òu 又 长时间地浸泡 to soak (or steep); to macerate; to ret; ~ 麻 *to ret flax (or hemp)*

② ōu 见 544 页 see p544

怄(慁) òu 又 故意惹人恼怒,或使人发笑,逗弄 to annoy; to irritate; to tease; 你别~ 人了。 *Don't annoy me. or Stop annoying me.* | ~ 得他直冒火。 *He is irritated into a rage.* [怄气] 闹别扭,生闷气 to sulk; 不要~ ~。 *Don't sulk!*

P ㄆ

PA

ㄆ

趴 pā ㄆ ① 肚子向下卧倒 to lie on one's stomach; to lie prone: ~下放枪 to shoot (a rifle) from the prone position ② 身体向前靠在东西上 to bend over; to lean on: ~在桌子上写字 to bend over the desk to write

啪 pā ㄆ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 放枪、拍掌或东西撞击等的声音 the sound of shooting, clapping, or striking

葩 pā ㄆ 花 flower; 奇~extraordinarily beautiful flowers; exotic flowers; fabulous flowers

扒 ㄆ ① 用耙(pá)搂(lōu), 聚拢 to gather (or collect) with a rake; to rake up: ~草 to rake up hay | ~土 to rake the soil ② 扒窃 to pick sb's pocket; to steal; to pinch: ~手(小偷) pickpocket ③ 炖烂, 煨烂 to stew; to braise: ~猪头 to stew a hog's head

㊦ bā 见11页 see p11

杷 pá ㄆ 见561页“枇”字条“枇杷”(pípa) see 枇杷 on p561

爬 pá ㄆ ① 手和脚一齐着地前行, 虫类向前移动(of human beings, insects, reptiles, etc) to crawl; to worm one's way (into); to creep: ~行 to crawl; to creep | 小孩子会~了。The baby can crawl now. | 不要吃苍蝇~过的东西。Don't eat anything that has been touched by flies. [爬虫] 爬行动物的旧称, 行走时多用腹面贴地, 如龟、鳖、蛇等 former term for a reptile ② 攀登 to climb; to clamber; to shinny: ~山 to climb a mountain; mountaineering | ~树 to climb a tree; to shinny up a tree | 猴子~竿。The monkey is climbing up a pole.

耙 ㄆ ㊦ pá ㄆ 同“耙”(pá) same as 耙

㊦ bǎ 见14页 see p14

耙 ㄆ ① (一子)聚拢谷物或平土地的用具 rake; harrow ② 用耙子聚拢谷物或平土地 to make smooth with a rake; to rake: ~地 to rake the soil smooth

㊦ bà 见14页 see p14

筴 pá ㄆ (一子)搂(lōu)柴草的竹制器具 bamboo rake

琶 pá ㄆ 见561页“琵”字条“琵琶”(pípa) see 琵琶 on p561

漚 pá ㄆ [漚江口]地名, 在广东省清远 Pajiangkou, a

place in Qingyuan, Guangdong Province

弄 pá ㄆㄚˊ [弄手]从别人身上窃取财物的小偷儿。现作“扒手”(now written as 扒手) pickpocket

帕 pà ㄆㄚˋ ①(一子)包头或擦手脸用的布或绸 handkerchief; scarf; kerchief; 首~kerchief | 手~handkerchief ②压强单位名帕斯卡的简称,符号 Pa。天气预报中常用“百帕”(in weather forecast 百帕 is frequently used) pascal (Pa)

怕 pà ㄆㄚˋ ①害怕 to be afraid of; to fear; to dread; 老鼠~猫。Rats are afraid of cats. ②恐怕,或许,表示疑虑或猜想 I'm afraid; I suppose; perhaps; 他~不来了。I'm afraid he won't come. | ~他别有用意。Perhaps he has something else in his mind.

PAI

ㄆㄞˊ

拍 pāi ㄆㄞˊ ①用手掌轻轻地打 to pat; to clap; to tap; ~球 to bounce a ball; to dribble a ball | ~手 to clap one's hands ④ extension (一子)乐曲的节奏 rhythm (㊦ doublet 节一 beat; time): 这首歌每节有四~。Each bar has four beats in this song. ②(一子、一儿)拍打东西的用具 bat; racket; swatter; 蝇~儿 fly swatter | 球~子 bat; racket ③拍马屁 to flatter; to fawn on; to toady; 吹吹~~ to stoop to boasting

and flattery ④摄影 to take; to shoot; ~照片 to take a photo ⑤发 to send; ~电报 to send a telegraph; to telegraph ⑥(外 loanword)法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一,表示 10^{15} (符号 P) peta-(P)

俳 pái ㄆㄞˊ 古代指杂戏、滑稽戏,也指演这种戏的人 (in ancient China) variety show; farce; actors who play a variety show (or farce) ㊦ transfer 诙谐,玩笑 comical; funny; humorous

排 ○ pái ㄆㄞˊ ①摆成行 (háng)列 to put in order; to line up; to align (㊦ doublet 一列 to put in order; to arrange; to align); ~队 to line up; to queue up [排场] (一 cháng)铺张的场面 display of splendour; ostentation and extravagance; 不讲~~ to be averse to ostentation and extravagance; not to go in for the grandiose [排行] (一 háng) 兄弟姊妹的长幼次序 order of birth; seniority among siblings ②排成的行列 line; row: 我坐在前~。I sat in the front row. ③同“簪” same as 簪 ④军队的编制单位,是班的上一级 platoon ⑤量词 quantifier,用于成行列的 line; row: 一~椅子 a row of chairs ⑥除去,推开 to remove; to exclude; to push (away): ~水 to drain water | ~山倒海 (喻力量大) to topple mountains and overturn seas — to have the momentum

of an avalanche; with great power and influence; forceful (or mighty) | ~难(nàn) to help get rid of worries and overcome difficulties; to relieve sb of anxieties by helping him solve problems; to mediate disputes [排泄]生物把体内的废物如汗、尿、屎等排出体外 to excrete; to defecate; to evacuate ⑦排演, 练习演戏 to rehearse; ~戏 to rehearse a play | 彩~dress rehearsal

⑤ pǎi 见548页 see p548

徘 pái ㄆㄞˊ [徘徊](-huái) 来回地走 to walk up and down; to wander; to loiter; 他在那里~~了很久。He has wandered about there for a long time. ㊦ figurative 犹疑不决 to hesitate; to waver; to vacillate; 左右~~ to hesitate between two alternatives; to vacillate between two alternatives

排 pái ㄆㄞˊ 同“簰” same as 簰

牌 pái ㄆㄞˊ ①(一子、一儿)用木板或其他材料做的标志或凭信物 board; sign; plate; 招~shop sign; signboard | 指路~signpost | 存车~儿 parking receipt (or ticket) ② extension 商标 brand; trade mark; make; 解放~汽车 Jiefang truck [牌价]市场上用牌告方式公布的标准价格 list price; posted price [牌楼](-lou)用以装点或庆贺的建筑物 pailou, a decorated archway;

ceremonial gateway ②古代兵士战争时用来遮护身体的东西 shield: 挡箭~shield | 藤~cane shield; rattan shield ③娱乐或赌博用的东西 cards; dominos; mahjong: 扑克~playing cards ④词或曲的曲调的名称 title of a ci or qu; tunes in poems or plays; 词~title of a ci tune | 曲~title of a qu tune

簰 (* 簰) pái ㄆㄞˊ 筏子, 竹子或木材平摆着编扎成的交通工具, 多用于江河上游水浅处。也指成捆的在水上漂浮、运送的木材或竹材。也作“排”、“排”(also written as 排 or 排) raft

迫 (* 迫) ㄆㄞˊ [迫击炮]从炮口装弹, 以曲射为主的火炮 trench mortar

⑤ pò 见574页 see p574

排 ㄆㄞˊ [排子车]〈方言 dialect〉用人拉的搬运东西的一种车 handcart

⑤ pái 见547页 see p547

哌 pài ㄆㄞˋ [哌嗪](-qín) 有机化合物, 分子式 $\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2$,

白色结晶, 易溶于水。有溶解尿酸、驱除蛔虫等药理作用 piperazine

派 pài ㄆㄞˋ ①水的支流(of a river) tributary ②一个系统的分支(of a system) branch (㊦ doublet 一系 faction; clique): 流~school | ~生 to derive ③派别。政党和学术、宗教团体等内部因主张不同而形成的分支

school; faction; sect ④ 作风, 风度 style; bearing; manner and air: 正 ~ *upright; honest; decent* | 气 ~ *imposing bearing; imposing manner; dignified air* ⑤ 分配, 指定 to send; to assign; to distribute: 分 ~ to assign; to distribute | ~ 人去办 to send sb to do sth

派 pài ㄆㄞˋ 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_{10}H_{18}$, 化学性质稳定, 不易被无机酸和氧化剂分解 pinane

湃 pài ㄆㄞˋ 见558页“澎”字条 “澎湃”(péng—) see 澎湃 on p558

PAN

ㄆㄢˊ

番 ㄆㄢˊ ㄆㄢˊ [番禺](—yú) 地名, 在广东省广州 Pan-yu, a place in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

㊦ fān 见181页 see p181

潘 pān ㄆㄢˊ ① 淘米汁 water in which rice has been washed ② 姓 Pan, a surname

攀 pān ㄆㄢˊ ① 抓住别的东西 向上爬 to climb; to clamber; to scale: ~ 登 to climb; to clamber; to scale | ~ 树 to climb up a tree | ~ 岩 rock climbing ② 拉拢, 拉扯 to involve; to implicate (㊦ *doublet* 一扯 to involve; to implicate): ~ 谈 to strike up a conversation; to engage in chitchat | ~ 亲道故 to claim ties of blood or friendship

劈 pán ㄆㄢˊ 〈方 *dialect*〉① 劈开的成片的木柴 thin broad split bamboo; chopped wood ② 量词 *quantifier*, 用于商店等 (used for shops, factories, etc): 一 ~ 水果店 a fruit shop

胖 ㄆㄢˊ ㄆㄢˊ 安泰舒适 peaceful and comfortable; easy and carefree; fit and happy: 心广体 ~。A carefree mind engenders health and happiness.

㊦ pàng 见552页 see p552

盘(盤) pán ㄆㄢˊ ① (—子、—儿) 盛放物品的扁而浅的用具, 多为圆形 tray; plate; dish: 托 ~ tray | 茶 ~ 儿 tea tray | 和 ~ 托出 (喻全部说出) to lay all the cards on the table — to reveal everything; to hold nothing back; to make a clean breast of everything [通盘] 全面 overall; all-round; comprehensive: ~ ~ 打算 *comprehensive plan* ② (—儿) 形状像盘或有盘的功用的物品 sth in the shape, or with the function, of a plate or tray: 脸 ~ 儿 shape (or contour) of one's face; cast of one's face | 磨 (mò) ~ millstones | 棋 ~ chessboard | 算 ~ abacus ③ 回旋地绕 to coil; to twist; to wind: ~ 香 incense coil | ~ 杠子 (在杠子上旋转运动) to exercise on a horizontal bar; to do gymnastic movements on a horizontal bar | 把绳子 ~ 起来 to coil up a rope | ~ 山公路 winding moun-

tain road | ~根错节 *twisted roots and gnarled branches*; *complicated relationship* [盘剥]利上加利地剥削 to exploit; to practice usury [盘旋]绕着圈地走或飞 to loop; to hover; to circle ④垒,砌(炕、灶) to build; to construct; ~炕 to build a kang | ~灶 to build a kitchen stove ⑤盘查,仔细查究 to check; to examine; to interrogate; ~账 to check accounts; to audit | ~货 to take stock; to make an inventory of stock on hand | ~问 to question; to interrogate; to cross-examine | ~算(细心打算) to calculate; to figure; to plan ⑥(一儿)指市场上成交的价格 current price; market quotation; 开~儿 to open quotation | 收~儿 to close quotation | 平~儿 to balance quotation ⑦量词 *quantifier*; ~机器 a machine | 一~磨(mò) a set of millstones | 一~棋 a game of chess

[盘费](—fei)[盘缠](—chan)旅途上的费用 travel expenses; travel money

[盘桓](—huán)留恋在一个地方,逗留 to linger; to pace up and down

槃 pán ㄆㄢˊ 同“盘①③” same as 盘①③

磐 pán ㄆㄢˊ 大石头 huge rock; monolith; boulder: 安如~石 as solid (or stable) as a rock

潘 pán ㄆㄢˊ [潘溪]古水名,在今陕西省宝鸡东南 Pan-

xi, an ancient river in the southeast of today's Baoji, Shaanxi Province

蟠 pán ㄆㄢˊ 屈曲,环绕 to coil; to curl: 虎踞龙~ *coiling dragon and crouching tiger* — (describing) formidable strategic point

蹒(蹒) pán ㄆㄢˊ [蹒跚] (*盘珊)(—shān)

①走路一瘸(qué)一拐 to limp; to hobble ②走路缓慢、摇摆 to stagger; to falter

判 pàn ㄆㄢˋ ①分辨,断定 to distinguish; to judge (㊦ *doublet* —断 to judge): ~别是非 to distinguish between right and wrong; to tell right from wrong [批判]分析、批驳错误的思想、观点和行为 to criticize: ~~腐朽的剥削阶级思想 to criticize the decadent outlook of the exploiting class ②分开 to separate (㊦ *transfer* 截然不同 absolutely different; ~若两人 to be a changed man; to be no longer one's former self ③判决,司法机关对案件的决定 to decide; to judge; to sentence: ~案 to decide a case | ~处徒刑 to sentence sb to imprisonment

泮 pàn ㄆㄢˋ ①融解,分散 to dissolve; to melt; to thaw ②泮池,旧时学宫前的水池 pond in front of a government school in former times

叛 pàn ㄆㄢˋ 背叛,叛离 to betray; to revolt; to rebel: ~国分子 traitor

畔 pàn ㄆㄢˋ ① 田地的界限 border of a field ② *extension* 边 *side; bank*: 河 ~ river bank; *riverside* | 篱 ~ foot of a fence ③ 古同“叛” same as 叛 in ancient Chinese

拌 pàn ㄆㄢˋ 同“攀” same as 攀
拚 ㄆㄢˋ ① 舍弃, 豁出去 to go all out in doing sth.: ~ 命 to go all out in total disregard of danger to one's life; to defy death

㊦ pīn 见 568 页 see p568

盼 pàn ㄆㄢˋ ① 盼望, 想望 to hope for; to expect; to long for ② 看 to look (㊦ *doublet* 顾—to look around): 左顾右 ~ to look right and left; to look around

盪 pàn ㄆㄢˋ 〈古 *archaism*〉 器物上的提梁 (of a utensil) handle

攀 pàn ㄆㄢˋ ① (一儿) 扣襻, 扣住纽扣的套 loop for fastening a button; buttonhole ② (一儿) 功用或形状像攀的东西 anything in the shape, or with the function, of a button loop: 鞋 ~ 儿 shoe strap ③ 扣住, 使分开的东西连在一起 to fasten (with a rope, string, etc); to tie: ~ 上几针 (缝住) to mend with a few stitches

PANG

ㄆㄤ

乓 pāng ㄆㄤ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: ~ 的一声 pop; bang; slap

霏 pāng ㄆㄤ 雪下得很大 (of a snowfall) thick; heavy

滂 pāng ㄆㄤ 水涌出的样子 (of water) overflowing; pouring; gushing [滂湃] (— pài) 水势盛大 (of the momentum of water) great; torrential [滂沱] (— tuó) 雨下得很大 (of rain) pouring; torrential: 大雨 ~ ~。The rain falls in torrents. or It's raining cats and dogs. ㊦ *figurative* 泪流得很多 gushing; running: 涕泗 ~ ~ with tears flowing down one's cheeks; drenched with tears and snivel

膀 (** 降) ㄆㄤ ㄉㄤ 浮肿 swollen; 他肾脏有病, 脸有点 ~。His face is swollen because he has some kidney trouble.

㊦ bǎng 见 21 页 see p21

㊦ páng 见 552 页 see p552

彷徨 (** 傍) ㄆㄤ ㄉㄤ ① [彷徨] (* 旁皇) (— huáng) 游移不定, 不知道往哪里走好 to walk up and down; to hesitate; to vacillate ㊦ fǎng 见 188 页 see p188

庞 (龐、** 龐) páng ㄆㄤ ① 大 (指形体或数量) (of size or number) huge; massive; mammoth: 数字 ~ 大 innumerable | ~ 然大物 behemoth; huge monster; colossus ② 杂乱 disorderly; jumbled (㊦ *doublet* 一杂 numerous and disorderly; in a cumbersome jumble) ③ 面庞, 脸盘 face

逢 páng ㄆㄤˊ 姓 Pang, a surname

旁 páng ㄆㄤˊ ① 旁边, 左右两侧 side: ~ 观 to look on; to be an onlooker | ~ 若无人 to act as if there were no one else present — to be self-assured or overweening; to disregard the people around | 两~ 都是大楼。There are tall buildings on both sides. ② 其他, 另外 else; other: ~ 人 someone else | ~ 的话 other words

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“傍” (bàng) also same as 傍

膀 ㄆㄤˊ ㄆㄤˊ [膀胱] (—guāng) 俗叫“尿脬” (suǐpāo)。暂存尿液的囊状体, 在骨盆腔的前方。(图见 940 页“脏” picture on p940) (popularly called 尿脬) bladder

⊖ bǎng 见 21 页 see p21

⊖ pāng 见 551 页 see p551

磅礴 ㄆㄤˊ ㄆㄤˊ [磅礴] (—bó) ① 广大无边际 boundless; vast; tremendous; 大气~ ~ of great momentum; full of power and grandeur ② 扩展, 充满 to fill; to permeate; 正义之气, ~ ~ 宇内。The force of justice permeates the entire world.

⊖ bàng 见 22 页 see p22

螃 páng ㄆㄤˊ [螃蟹] (—xiè) 见 831 页“蟹” see 蟹 on p831

鲢 páng ㄆㄤˊ [鲢鱼] (—pí) 鱼名。形状像鲫鱼, 体长不足 10 厘米, 生活在淡水中, 卵产在蚌壳里 bitterling (*Rho-*

deus sericeus)

唠 pǎng ㄆㄤˇ 〈方 **dialect**〉夸大, 吹牛, 信口开河 to blow one's own trumpet; to brag; to boast: 你别听他瞎~。Don't believe his stories. | 他一向是好(hào)胡吹乱~的。He always likes to shoot his mouth off.

耨 pǎng ㄆㄤˇ 用锄翻松地, 锄 to hoe: ~ 地 to hoe the soil

胖 (**) ㄆㄤˊ ㄆㄤˊ 体内含脂肪多, 跟“瘦”相对 (the opposite of 瘦) fat; stout; plump: 他长得很~。He is quite fat.

⊖ pán 见 549 页 see p549

PAO

ㄆㄠˊ

抛 (**) ㄆㄠˊ ㄆㄠˊ ① 扔, 投 to cast; to throw; to toss: ~ 球 to toss a ball [抛锚] 把锚投入水底, 使船停稳 (of ships) to drop anchor; to cast anchor; to anchor ② **transfer** ① 汽车等因发生故障, 中途停止 (of vehicles) to break down ② 进行中的事情因故停止 (of ongoing projects) to stop midway; to be suspended [抛售] 为争夺市场牟取利润, 压价出卖大批商品 to sell (good, shares, etc) in large quantities (usually in the anticipation of, or in order to bring about, a fall in price); to dump; to undersell ③ 舍弃 to cast aside; to discard; to desert (④ **doublet** 一弃 to cast aside;

to discard; to desert)

泡 ⊖ pāo ㄆㄠ ① (一儿) 鼓起而松软的东西 sth puffy and soft; 豆腐 ~ 儿 beancurd puff ② 虚而松软, 不坚硬 spongy; porous: 这块木料发 ~。This piece of wood is rather porous. ③ 同“脬” same as 脬 ②

⊖ pào 见554页 see p554

脬 pāo ㄆㄠ ① 尿(suī)脬, 膀胱(pángguāng) bladder ② 量词 quantifier, 用于屎尿(used for excrement or urine): 一~屎 a turd

刨 ⊖ páo ㄆㄠ ① 挖掘 to dig; to excavate; to unearth: ~花生 to dig (up) peanuts | ~坑 to dig a hole; to dig a pit ② 减, 除去 excluding; not counting; minus: ~去他还有俩人。There are two people, not counting him. | 十五天~去五天, 只剩下十天了。Fifteen minus five — there are only ten days left.

⊖ bào 见26页 see p26

咆 páo ㄆㄠ [咆哮](—xiào) 猛兽怒吼(of animals) to roar; to howl; to bellow 喻 figurative 江河奔腾轰鸣或人暴怒叫喊(of rivers) to roar on; to roar with fury; to bellow: 黄河在~~。The Huanghe (or Yellow) River is rumbling on. | ~ ~ 如雷 roaring with fury; in a thundering rage

狍(** 麇) páo ㄆㄠ (一子) 鹿一类的动物,

毛夏季栗红色, 冬季棕褐色, 雄的有分枝状的角 roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)

庖 páo ㄆㄠ 庖厨, 厨房 kitchen: ~人(古代称厨师) (an ancient term for 厨师) cook [庖代][代庖] 替人处理事情或代做别人的工作 to act in sb else's place; to do sb else's job

炮 ⊖ páo ㄆㄠ 烧 to set fire to; to burn [炮烙](—luò, 旧读 formerly —gé) [炮格] 古代的一种酷刑 hot-bronze pillar, an instrument of torture, for cruel punishment in ancient China [炮制] 用烘、炒等方法把原料加工制成中药 to prepare herbal Chinese medicine by roasting, parching or stir-frying it in a pan: 如法~~ (喻照样做) to prepare herbal medicine by the prescribed method — to follow a set pattern; to follow suit

⊖ bāo 见23页 see p23

⊖ pào 见554页 see p554

袍 páo ㄆㄠ (一子、一儿) 长衣 robe; gown; housecoat: 棉~儿 cotton-padded gown | ~笏登场(登台演戏, 比喻上台做官) to dress up and go onstage — to take office; to assume an official post

匏 páo ㄆㄠ 匏瓜, 俗叫“瓢葫芦”。葫芦的一种, 果实比葫芦大, 对半剖开可以做水瓢 (popularly called 瓢葫芦) bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*)

跑 ㊶ páo ㄆㄠˊ 走兽用脚刨地 (of animals) to dig the ground with paws or hoofs; to paw the ground; ~槽 (牲口刨槽根) (of animals) to dig a trough | 虎~泉 (在杭州) *Hu-pao Spring (or Tiger-Dug Spring) (in Hangzhou)*

㊶ pǎo 见554页 see p554

跑 ㊶ pǎo ㄆㄠˇ ① 奔, 两只脚或四条腿交互向前跃进 to run; to race; to gallop; 赛~ to race | ~步 to run; to jog; to march at the double ㊶ *extension* 很快地移动 to move quickly: 汽车在公路上飞~。 *The car is running at a high speed on the highway.* ② 逃跑, 逃走 to run away; to escape; to flee; 鸟儿关在笼里~不了。 *The caged bird can't flee.* ㊶ *figurative* 漏出 to leak; ~电 *electricity leakage* | ~油 *oil leakage* ③ 为某种事务而奔走 to run about doing sth; to run errands; ~外的 *traveling agent; salesman of a firm* | ~买卖 to travel around doing business; to go from place to place buying or selling goods; to work as a commercial traveler | ~材料 to go about buying raw materials

㊶ páo 见554页 see p554

跑 ㊶ pào ㄆㄠˋ 虚大 large; big; puffy

泡 ㊶ pào ㄆㄠˋ ① (一儿) 气体在液体内使液体鼓起来形成的球状或半球状体 bubble; effervescence; fizz (㊶ *doublet*

一沫 bubbles; foam; froth): 冒~儿 to rise in bubbles; to bubble ② (一儿) 像泡一样的东西 sth shaped like a bubble: 脚上起了一个~。 *He developed (or got) a blister on his foot.* | 电灯~儿 *electric bulb* ③ 用液体浸物品 to sop; to soap; to steep: ~茶 to make (or brew) tea | ~饭 *cooked-rice soaked usually in hot water*

㊶ pāo 见553页 see p553

炮 (* 砲、* 礮) ㊶ pào 武器的一类, 有迫击炮、高射炮、火箭炮等 mortar; cannon; artillery ② 爆竹 firecracker: 鞭~ (string of) firecrackers | 仗 (zhang) firecracker

㊶ páo 见553页 see p553

㊶ bāo 见23页 see p23

疱 (* 疱) ㊶ pào ㄆㄠˋ 皮肤上长的像水泡的小疙瘩。也作“泡” (also written as 泡) blister; bleb

呸 ㊶ pēi ㄆㄟ 呸词 *interjection*, 表示斥责或唾弃 pah; bah; pooh: ~! 胡说八道。 *Pooh! That's nonsense.*

胚 ㊶ pēi ㄆㄟ 初期发育的生物体 embryo [胚胎] 初期发育的动物体 embryo ㊶ *figurative* 事情的开始 beginning (or rudimentary) stage

坯 ㊶ pēi ㄆㄟ 凝聚的血 coagulated (or curdled) blood

陪 pēi ㄉㄟ 没过滤的酒 *unfiltered liquor*

陪 pēi ㄉㄟ 随同, 在旁边做伴 *to keep sb company; to accompany; to escort* (㊦ **doublet** 一伴 *to keep sb company; to accompany; to escort*): ~同 *to go with; to accompany* | 我~你去。 *I'll go with you.* | ~客人 *to keep one's visitor company; to show one's guest around a place* [陪衬] 从旁衬托 *to serve as a contrast or foil; to set off*

培 péi ㄉㄟ 为保护植物或墙堤等, 在根基部分加土 *to bank up (with earth); to earth up* [培养] 1 训练教育 *to train; to foster; to groom*: ~ ~ 干部 *to groom cadres* 2 使繁殖 *to cultivate; to culture*: ~ ~ 真菌 *to culture fungus* [培育] 培养幼小的生物, 使它发育成长 *to cultivate; to foster; to breed*: ~ ~ 树苗 *to breed (or cultivate) saplings*

赔 péi ㄉㄟ ① 补还损失 *to compensate; to pay for; to refund* (㊦ **doublet** 一偿 *to compensate; to pay for; to refund*): ~款 *to pay money as compensation; to pay an indemnity* | ~礼 (道歉) *to make a formal apology* | 照价~偿 *to compensate according to the cost* ② 亏损 *to stand or incur a loss; to lose*: ~钱 *to sustain losses in business; to compensate for the loss or damage of property* | ~本 *to sustain losses*

in business

锿 péi ㄉㄟ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Bk) *berkelium (Bk)*

裴 péi ㄉㄟ 姓 Pei, a surname

沛 pèi ㄉㄟ 盛 (shèng), 大 *abundant; copious; exuberant*: 精力充~ *full of energy; vigorous*

旆 pèi ㄉㄟ 旗子上镶的边。泛指旌旗 *decorative edge on a flag; banners and flags (in general)*

霏 pèi ㄉㄟ ① 大雨 *heavy rain* ② 雨多的样子 (of rain) *rainy; heavy; torrential*

帔 pèi ㄉㄟ 古代披在肩背上的服饰 *short embroidered cape worn over a woman's shoulder in ancient China*: 凤冠霞~ *phoenix coronet and colorful embroidered cape* — *official female dress in ancient China*

佩 (③ ** 珮) pèi ㄉㄟ ① 佩带, 挂 *to wear; to bear; to carry*: ~带勋章 *to wear a medal on one's chest* | 腰间~着一支手枪 *with a pistol in one's belt* ② 佩服, 心悦诚服 *to admire; to esteem; to revere*: 可敬可~ *worthy of respect and admiration* | 劳动模范人人~服。 *Model workers are universally admired.* ③ 古代衣带上佩带的玉饰 *jade ornament worn as a pendant at the waist in ancient China*; 环~

round pendant

配 pèi ㄆㄟˋ ① 两性结合 to join in marriage 1 男女结婚 to join in wedlock; to match in marriage: 婚~marriage 2 使牲畜交合 to mate; to breed; ~种 breeding | ~猪 to mate pigs [配偶]指夫或妻 spouse ② 用适当的标准加以调和 to mix; to blend; to mingle; ~颜色 to blend colours | ~药 to concoct a medicine from medicinal herbs; to make up a prescription; to prepare a prescription ③ 有计划地分派, 安排 to distribute according to plan; to apportion; to assign: 分~to distribute; to assign | ~备人力 to provide manpower ④ 流放 to exile; to banish: 发~to be on exile; to banish ⑤ 把缺少的补足 to find sth to fit or replace sth else; ~零件 to replace parts | ~把钥匙 to have a key made to fit a lock; to have a duplicate key cut | ~一块玻璃 to replace a piece of glass [配套]把若干相关的事物组合成一整套 to form a complete set or system (by putting related things together) ⑥ 衬托, 陪衬 to match; to set off; to foil: 红花~绿叶 red flowers set off by green leaves | ~角(jué) supporting role; minor role; minor role actor ⑦ 够得上 to deserve; to be worthy of; to qualify: 他~称为先进工作者。He deserves to be a model worker.

辮(辮) pèi ㄆㄟˋ 驾驭牲口的嚼子和缰绳 bridle: 鞍~saddle and bridle [辮头]辮 bridle

PEN

ㄆㄣˋ

喷 pēn ㄆㄣˊ 散着射出 to spurt; to spray; to sprinkle; ~壶 sprinkling can | ~泉 fountain | ~气式飞机 jet plane | 火山~火。The volcano is spewing fire. [喷嚏](—tì) 嚏喷 (tìpēn)。参看 743 页“嚏”(see 嚏 on p743) sneeze

ㄆㄣˋ 见 556 页 see p556

盆 pén ㄆㄣˊ (—子、—儿) 盛放或洗涤东西的用具, 通常是圆形, 口大, 底小, 不太深 basin; tub; pot: 花~flower pot | 脸~washbasin [盆地]被山或高地围绕着的平地 basin: 四川~~Sichuan Basin | 塔里木~~Tarim Basin

湓 pén ㄆㄣˊ 湓水, 水名, 在江西省西北部 Pēnshui River, in the northwest of Jiangxi Province

喷 pèn ㄆㄣˋ ① 香气扑鼻 savory; fragrant; aromatic: ~鼻儿香 very appetizing; extremely fragrant | 香~~delicious; fragrant ② (—儿) 蔬菜、鱼虾、瓜果等上市正盛的时期 (of vegetables, melons, fruit, fish, etc) in season: 西瓜~儿 watermelon season | 对虾正在~儿上。Prawns are in season. ③ (—儿) 开花结实的次数或成熟收割的次数 numbers of

times of flowering, fruit bearing, or harvesting: 头~棉花 *first cotton crop* | 二~棉花 *second cotton crop* | 麦子开头~花儿了。 *The wheat is in its first flowering.* | 绿豆结二~角了。 *The mung beans are putting out the second round of pods of the year.*

⊖ pēn 见556页 see p556

PENG

ㄊㄥ

抨 pēng ㄊㄥ 抨击, 攻击对方的短处 to criticize; to censure; to impeach

怦 pēng ㄊㄥ 形容心跳 (叠 *reduplication*) (of heart) pounding; thumping

砰 pēng ㄊㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: ~的一声, 枪响了。 *The rifle went off with a bang.*

烹 pēng ㄊㄥ ①煮 to cook in water; to boil; to brew: ~调(tiáo) to cook ②一种做菜的方法, 用热油略炒之后, 再加入液体调味品, 迅速搅拌 to fry quickly in hot oil and stir in sauce: ~对虾 *quick-fried prawns*

嘭 pēng ㄊㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia* (叠 *reduplication*) bang: ~~的敲门声 *thumps on the door*

澎 ⊖ pēng ㄊㄥ 〈方 *dialect*〉 溅 to splash; to spatter; to splatter: ~了一身水 *to have been splashed all over with water*

⊖ péng 见558页 see p558

茏 péng ㄊㄥ [茏茏]形容草木茂盛 (of plants) *luxuriant*; lush

朋 péng ㄊㄥ 彼此友好的人 friend (㊦ *doublet* — 友 friend): 亲~好友 *relatives and friends*; 宾~满座 *to have a roomful of guests*

棚 péng ㄊㄥ 我国战国时代科学家李冰在修建都江堰时所创造的一种分水堤 *water-shed dyke*

棚 péng ㄊㄥ (一子、一儿) ①把席、布等搭架支张起来遮蔽风雨或日光的東西 *canopy, awning, or shelter of reed mats, etc*: 天~ *overhead canopy* | 凉~ *mat awning*; *mat shelter* ②简易的或临时性的建筑物 *shed*; *shack*; *makeshift shelter*: 牲口~ *livestock shed*; *stock barn* | 工~ *work shed* | 防震~ *temporary shelter for earthquake victims*

硼 péng ㄊㄥ 一种非金属元素, 符号 B, 有结晶与非结晶两种形态。结晶硼是有光泽的灰色晶体, 很坚硬; 非结晶硼是暗棕色的粉末。用于制合金钢, 也可用作原子反应堆的材料。硼酸可以做消毒防腐剂; 硼砂是制造珐琅、玻璃等的原料 *boron (B)*

鹏 péng ㄊㄥ 传说中最大的鸟 *legendary bird of the largest size*; *roc* [鹏程] ㊦ *figurative* 远大的前途 *promising future*; *brilliant prospects*

蓬松 péng ㄆㄥˊ 头发松散 (of hair) fluffy

彭 péng ㄆㄥˊ 姓 Peng, a surname

澎湃 ㄆㄥˊ ㄆㄞˋ [澎湃] (—pài) 大浪相激 to surge; to billow

[澎湖] (—hú) 我国岛屿, 在台湾海峡东南部, 与其附近岛屿共有 64 个, 总称“澎湖群岛” (generally called 澎湖群岛) Penghu Islands

㊦ pēng 见 557 页 see p557

膨 péng ㄆㄥˊ 胀大 to expand; to swell; to inflate [膨脝] (—hēng) 肚子胀的样子 potbellied [膨胀] (—zhàng) 物体的体积或长度增加 to expand; to swell; to dilate; 空气遇热~~。Air expands when heated. ㊦ **extension** 数量增加 to inflate; to expand; to swell; 通货~~inflation (of the currency)

螃 péng ㄆㄥˊ [螃蟹] (—qí) 螃蟹的一种, 身体小, 生长在水边, 对农作物有害 amphibious crab; brackish-water crab (*Brachyura*)

擗 ㄆㄥˊ 用棍子或竹板子打 to flog with wood or bamboo stick

㊦ bàn 见 22 页 see p22

蓬 péng ㄆㄥˊ ① 飞蓬, 多年生草本植物, 开白花, 叶子像柳叶, 子实有毛 bitter fleabane (*Erigeron acer*) ② 散乱 (叠 **reduplication**) fluffy; dishevelled; shock-headed; ~头散发 with dishevelled hair | 乱~~

的茅草 *fluffy weeds* [蓬松] 松散 (指毛发或茅草) (of hair or grass) fluffy; puffy

[蓬勃] (—bó) 旺盛 vigorous; flourish; thriving: ~~发展 to develop vigorously; to grow vigorously | 朝气~~ full of vigour and vitality; full of youthful vitality

篷 péng ㄆㄥˊ ① 张盖在上面, 遮蔽日光、风、雨的东西, 用竹篾、苇席、布等做成 awning; covering: 船~awning of a boat ② 船帆 sail: 扯起~来 to raise the sails; to hoist the sails

捧 pěng ㄆㄥˋ ① 两手托着 to hold (or carry) in both hands: ~着一个坛子 to hold a jar in both hands [捧腹] 捧着肚子, 形容大笑 to split (or burst) one's sides with laughter; to shake with laughter; 令人~~ to set people roaring with laughter; to make people burst out laughing ② 奉承或代人吹嘘 to flatter; to compliment; to praise: 用好话~他 to flatter him | ~场(chǎng) to be a member of a clique (for an actor or actress); to give patronage to; to support an activity by being present ③ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于两手能捧起的东西 (used for what can be held in both hands): 一~花生 a double handful of ground nuts (or peanuts)

碰 (* 撞) pèng ㄆㄥˋ ① 撞击 to touch; to knock; to bump: ~杯 (表示祝贺) to

clink glasses (in a toast) | ~ 破了皮。His skin was bruised. | ~ 钉子 to meet with a rebuff; to run into snags; to suffer setbacks | ~ 壁 (喻事情做不通) to bump against the wall - to meet with refusal; to be rebuffed; to suffer setbacks ② 相遇 to meet; to come across; to run into; 我在半路上~见他。I met him mid-way upon the road. ③ 没有把握地试探 to have a try; to try one's luck; to take a chance: ~一~机会 to take a chance; to take a gamble

PI

ㄒ

丕 pī ㄒ 大 big; great; tremendous: ~业 great cause | ~变 great (or immense) change

伾 pī ㄒ [伾伾] 有力的样子 strong; energetic; muscular

邳 pī ㄒ [邳州] 地名, 在江苏省 Pizhou, a place in Jiangsu Province

坯 pī ㄒ ① 没有烧过的砖瓦、陶器等。特指砌墙用的土坯 bricks, pieces of pottery, or cloisonne, etc. already in desired shapes but not yet fired in the kiln; adobe: 打~ to make an adobe | 脱~ to mould adobe blocks | 土~墙 adobe wall ② (一子、一儿) 半制成品 semi-finished product: 酱~子 fermented soya paste before seasonings are added | 面~儿 cooked noodles without seasonings

狃 pī ㄒ [狃狃] 野兽蠢动的样子 (of beasts) roaming about: 鹿豕~~。Deer and boars are roaming in herds.

批 pī ㄒ ① 用手掌打 to slap ② 写上字句, 判定是非、优劣、可否 to write instructions or comments (on a report from a subordinate): ~示 to write instructions or comments to show approval or disapproval (on a memo submitted by a subordinate) | ~准 to approve; to ratify; to sanction | ~驳 to criticize; to refute; to rebut | ~改作文 to correct compositions ③ (一儿) 附注的意见或注意之点 comments or instructions (of documents, etc): 眉~ (写在书头上的批) notes and comments at the top of a page; notes and comments in the top margin | 在文后加了一条小~儿 to put a brief note at the end of an article ④ 批评, 批判 to criticize; to refute: 挨了一通~ to have experienced a severe criticism ⑤ 量词 quantifier: 一~货 a batch of goods | 一~人 a group of people [批发] 大宗发售货物 wholesale

纰 pī ㄒ 布帛、丝缕等破坏散开 (of cloth, thread, etc) unravelled; unwoven; untwisted [纰漏] 因疏忽而引起的错误 careless mistake; small error; slip [纰缪] (一 miù) 错误 mistake; error

砒 pī ㄒ ① “砒”(shēn) 的旧称 former name for 砒 ②

砒霜, 砒的氧化物, 剧毒, 可做杀虫剂 arsenic; arsenic trioxide

钹 pī ㄆㄧ 钹箭, 古代箭的一种 (in ancient China) arrow

披 pī ㄆㄧ ①覆盖在肩背上 to drape over one's shoulder;

to wrap around one's shoulder;

~红 to drape a band of red

silk across one's shoulder (on a

festive occasion as a mark of

honour for meritorious ser-

vices) | ~着大衣 to have an

overcoat wrapped around one's

shoulders; to drape an over-

coat over one's shoulders | ~星

戴月 (喻晚上赶路或劳动) to

go to work before dawn and

come home when the moon is up

— to work from before dawn

till after dark; to travel or

work outdoors by night ②打开

to open; to spread out; to un-

roll; ~襟 to loosen one's jacket |

~卷 (juàn) to open a book; to

leaf through books | ~肝沥胆

(喻竭诚效忠) to bare one's

heart — to be loyal and faith-

ful [披露] (-lù) 发表 to pub-

lish [披靡] (-mǐ) 草木随风散

倒 (of trees and grass, etc)

can't stand the force of wind;

to be swept and bent down by

the wind 喻 figurative 敌军溃

散 (of the enemy) to be defea-

ted and dispersed; to flee; 所向

~~ to carry all before one; to

sweep away all obstacles; to be

invincible ③裂开 to split; to

crack; 竹竿~了。The bamboo

stick has split. | 指甲~了。

The fingernail cracked. ④劈

开, 劈去 to cleave; to hew; ~

荆斩棘 (喻开创事业的艰难) to

break through brambles and

thorns — to hew one's way

through difficulties

劈 ㄆㄧ ㄅㄧ ①用刀斧等破开

to chop; to split; to cleave;

~木头 to chop wood ②冲着,

正对着 right against (one's

face, etc); ~脸 right against

the face; right in the face | 大

雨~头浇下来。The heavy rain

poured down over our heads.

③雷电毁坏或击毙 (of thun-

der) to strike: 大树让雷~了。

The big tree was struck by

lightning. ④尖劈, 物理学上两

斜面合成的助力器械, 刀、斧等

都属于这一类 wedge

[劈啪] 拟声词 onomatopoeia,

sound of crackling, clapping,

etc

㊦ pǐ 见563页 see p563

噼 pī ㄆㄧ [噼啪] 同“劈啪”

same as 劈啪

霹 pī ㄆㄧ [霹雳] (-lì) 响声

很大的雷, 是云和地面之

间强烈的雷电现象 thunder-

bolt; thunderclap

皮 pí ㄆㄧ ①人和动植物体表

面的一层组织 surface tis-

sue of humans and organisms;

skin: 牛~ cowhide | 树~ bark |

荞麦~ buckwheat husk | 碰破了

点儿~ to scrape off a bit of

skin ②皮革 leather; hide; ~包

leather handbag | ~箱 leather

case | ~鞋 leather shoes ③表面

surface: 地~ earth's surface |

水～儿 *surface of water* ④ 包在外面的东西 *cover; wrapper*; 书～ *book cover* | 封～ *paper wrapping* ⑤ 薄片状的东西 (of some thin material) *broad flat piece; sheet*; 铅～ *lead sheet* | 粉～ *sheet jelly made from starch* | 海蜇～ *jellyfish skin* ⑥ 韧性强, 不松脆 *pliable; sticky; soft and soggy*; ～糖 *chewy sticky candy made of sugar and starch* | 饼～了。 *The cake has become soggy.* ⑦ 顽皮, 不老实, 淘气 *naughty; mischievous*: 这孩子真～。 *What a naughty boy!* ⑧ (外 *loanword*) 法定计量单位中十进分数单位词头之一, 表示 10^{-12} (符号 p) *pico-(p)*

陂 $\ominus$ pí ǎi [黄陂] 地名, 在湖北省武汉 *Huangpi*, a place in Wuhan, Hubei Province

$\ominus$ bēi 见 27 页 see p27

$\ominus$ pō 见 573 页 see p573

铍 pí ǎi 一种金属元素, 符号 Be, 钢灰色。合金质坚而轻, 可用来制飞机机件。在原子能研究及制造 X 射线管中, 都有重要用途 *beryllium (Be)*

疲 pí ǎi 身体感觉劳累 *tired; weary; exhausted* (㊟ *doublet* 一乏 *tired; weary; exhausted* | 一倦 *tired and sleepy*): 精～力尽 *completely exhausted; tired out* | ～于奔命 *to be kept constantly on the run* [疲癯] (—lóng) 衰老多病 *old and infirm; aged and ailing* [疲沓]

(* 疲塌) (—ta) 懈怠, 不起劲 *slack; negligent; sluggish*: 消除工作中的～～现象 *to eliminate slackness at work*

鲮 pí ǎi 见 552 页“鲮”字条 “鲮鲮” (páng—) see 鲮鲮 on p552

枇 pí ǎi [枇杷] (—pa) 常绿乔木, 叶大, 长椭圆形, 有锯齿, 开白花。果实也叫枇杷, 圆球形, 黄色, 味甜。叶可入药 (also used to denote its fruit) *loquat (Eriobotrya japonica)*

毗 (* 毘) pí ǎi ① 辅佐 *to assist; to aid* ② 接连 *to border on; to be adjacent to; to adjoin*: ～连 *to border on; to be adjacent to; to adjoin* | ～邻 *to border on; to be adjacent to; to adjoin*

虻 pí ǎi [虻蜂] (—fú) 大蚂蚁 *large ant*

琵琶 pí ǎi [琵琶] (—pa) 弦乐器, 用木做成, 下部长圆形, 上有长柄, 有四根弦。是民间流行的乐器 *pipa*, a plucked string instrument with a fretted finger board

貔 pí ǎi 传说中的一种野兽, 似熊 *legendary bear-like wild animal* [貔貅] (—xiū) 传说中的一种猛兽 *pixiu*, a legendary fierce animal ㊟ *figurative* 勇猛的军队 *brave troops*

郫 pí ǎi 郫县, 地名, 在四川省 *Pixian County*, a place in Sichuan Province

陴 pí ǎi 城墙上呈  形的矮墙 *parapet wall; parapet*

啤 pí xǐ 增加 to increase; to augment: ~益 to increase greatly

啤 pí xǐ [啤酒]用大麦作主要原料制成的酒 beer

脾 pí xǐ 脾脏,人和高等动物的内脏之一,人的脾在胃的左下侧,椭圆形,赤褐色,是个淋巴器官,也是血库。(图见940页“脏” picture on p940) spleen [脾气] (— qì) **1** 性情 temperament; disposition; temper: ~ ~ 好 good-tempered **2** 容易激动的感情 bad temper; irritable disposition: 有 ~ ~ to have a bad temper; to have an irritable nature | 发 ~ ~ to lose one's temper; to fly into a rage; to flare up [脾胃] ⑤ **figurative** 对事物的喜好 taste; temperament; inclination: 不合他的 ~ ~ not to fit his temperament; to go against his propensity; not to suit his taste | 两人 ~ ~ 相投。They have similar likes and dislikes, or They appreciate the same thing.

裨 ① pí xǐ 副,辅佐的 assistant; secondary; subordinate (⑤ **doublet** 偏 — assistant; adjutant): ~将 (in ancient China) adjutant general

① bì 见39页 see p39

蜚 pí xǐ 蜘蛛一类的动物,体形扁平,种类很多,大部分以吸血为生,对人、畜及农作物有害 tick (Ixodoidea)

鼙 pí xǐ 古代军中用的一种鼓 small drum used in the

army in ancient China: ~鼓 (古代军队中用的小鼓) war drum; battle drum

黑(熊) pí xǐ 熊的一种,毛棕褐色,能爬树、游水。也叫“马熊”或“人熊” (also called 马熊 or 人熊) brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)

匹 (① * 疋) pǐ xǐ **①** 量词 quantifier **1** 用于骡、马等 (used for mules, horses, etc): 三 ~ 马 three horses **2** 用于整卷的布或绸缎等 (used for rolls of cloth or silk): 一 ~ 红布 a bolt of red cloth **②** 相当; 相敌, 比得上 to be equal to; to be a match for; to rival [匹敌] 彼此相等 to be well matched; to be equal to each other [匹配] **1** 婚配 to mate; to marry **2** (元器件等) 配合 (of components, parts, etc) matching

萘 pǐ xǐ 一种有机化合物,分子式 C₂₂H₁₄, 存在于煤焦油中 picene

庀 pǐ xǐ **①** 具备 to possess; to be provided with **②** 治理 to administer; to control

圯 pǐ xǐ 坍塌, 倒塌 to collapse; to fall apart; to be in ruin

仳 pǐ xǐ [仳离] 夫妻离散 (of husband and wife, especially for a husband to forsake his wife) to separate from each other; to part from each other; to divorce one's spouse

否 ① pǐ ǎi ① 恶, 坏 bad; evil; ~极泰来(坏的到了尽头, 好的就来了。否和泰都是《周易》六十四卦中的卦名, 分别代表坏和好的事情) *When misfortune reaches its limit, good fortune is at hand. or Out of the depth of misfortune comes bliss. or Extreme adversity marks the beginning of fortune.* ② 贬斥 to censure; to condemn; to denounce: 臧~人物(评论人物的优劣) *to pass judgement on a person; to make comments on the merits and demerits of a person; to remark on sb's strong and weak points*

③ fǒu 见200页 see p200

痞 pǐ ǎi ① 痞块, 痞积, 中医指肚子里可以摸得到的硬块 *lump in the abdomen* ② 流氓, 无赖 *scoundrel; hooligan; ruffian*: 地~ *local ruffian* | ~棍 *ruffian; riffraff*

豁 (** 𪔐) pǐ ǎi 大 big; large; huge

劈 ① pǐ ǎi 分开 to cut; to chop; to split: ~柴 *to chop firewood* | ~成两份儿 *to cut sth into two portions*; *to divide sth into halves* | ~一半给你 *to cut it and give you a half*

② pī 见560页 see p560

掰 pǐ ǎi 分裂, 使从原物体上分开 to break off: ~棒子(玉米) *to break off ears of corn*

癖 pǐ ǎi 对事物的偏爱成为习惯 *addiction; partiality*;

propensity: 烟~ *cigarette addiction* | 酒~ *alcoholism; bibulosity* | 洁~ *cleanliness*; *myophobia* | 怪~ *peculiarity; mannerism; foible*

屁 pì ǎi 从肛门排出的臭气 *wind (from bowels); fart*

媲 pì ǎi 并, 比 to be equal to; to compare with: ~美 *to compare favourably with; to match; to rival*

湃 pì ǎi 湃河, 水名, 在安徽省西部 *Pihe River, in the west of Anhui Province*

睥 pì ǎi bì 𠂔 (又 also bì) [睥睨] (—nì) 眼睛斜着看 to look at sb or sth out of the corner of one's eyes; to look sideways; to look askance ③ *extension* 看不起 to look disdainfully; to look scornfully: ~~一切 *to consider everything beneath one's notice; to treat everything with disdain; to look superciliously at the whole world*

辟 (①②③ 闢) ① pì ǎi 开辟, 从无到有地开发建设 to open up (territory, land etc); to break (ground): 开天~地 *heaven was separated from earth — the beginning of creation of the world; genesis of history; dawn of history* | 在那里开~一片新园地 *to open up a new garden plot there* ② 驳斥, 排除 to refute; to counter; to repudiate: ~谣 *to refute a rumour* | ~邪说 *to refute heresies* ③ 透

彻 penetrating; incisive: 精 ~ profound ④法, 法律 law [大辟]古代指死刑 capital punishment in ancient China

⊖ bì 见40页 see p40

僻 pì xì ①偏僻, 距离中心地区远的 out-of-the-way; secluded; isolated: ~静 secluded; lonely; out-of-the-way | 穷乡 ~壤 poor and remote country; remote, backward place; remote hinterland ②不常见的 rare; uncommon: 冷 ~ desolate; unfamiliar | 生 ~ 字 rare word ③性情古怪, 不合群 eccentric; odd (⊕ **doublet** 乖 ~ eccentric; odd): 孤 ~ unsociable and eccentric; unsociable and whimsical | 怪 ~ eccentric; peculiar; odd

僻 pì xì 见572页“泮”字条 “泮泮”(píng-) see 泮泮 on p572

甃 pì xì 砖 brick

鸂 pì xì [鸂鶒](-tī)水鸟名。形状略像鸭而小, 羽毛黄褐色 grebe (*Podicipedidae*)

譬 pì xì 打比方 to make an analogy; to give an example (or instance) (⊕ **doublet** 一喻 metaphor; simile; analogy): ~如游泳, 不是光看看讲游泳术的书就会的。Take swimming for example, one can't learn how to swim only by reading books on swimming.

PIAN

ㄆㄧㄢ

片 piān ㄆㄧㄢ (一子、一儿) 同“片⊖①”, 用于“相片儿、画片儿、唱片儿、电影片儿”等 same as 片⊖① and used in 相片儿, 画片儿, 唱片儿, 电影片儿, etc

⊖ piàn 见566页 see p566

扁 piān ㄆㄧㄢ [扁舟]小船 small boat; skiff; 一叶 ~ ~a small boat

⊖ biǎn 见43页 see p43

偏 piān ㄆㄧㄢ ①歪, 不在中间 inclined to one side; slanting; askew: 镜子挂 ~ 了。The mirror is hanging askew. | 太阳 ~ 西了。The sun slanted to the west. ② extension 不全面, 不正确 partial; prejudiced: ~于一端 to be partial to one side; to favour one side | ~听 ~ 信 to heed and trust only one side; to listen only to one side [偏差] (-chā)工作上产生的过分或不及的差错 error; deviation; aberration: 掌握政策不出 ~ ~ no aberration in policy-implementation [偏向] ①不公正, 袒护 to be partial to; to give unprincipled support or protection to; to show preference to ②执行政策不正确, 不全面 erroneous tendency in policy-implementation; aberration; deviation: 纠正 ~ ~ to correct a deviation ②副词 **adverb**, 表示跟愿望、预料或一般情况不相同 (叠 **reduplication**) showing perversity,

stubbornness, or ill luck: 不让他干, 他 ~ 干。 *He simply would do it though he was not allowed.* | ~ ~ 不凑巧 *as ill luck would have it; unfortunately; unexpectedly*

犏 piān ㄆㄧㄢ 犏牛, 牦牛和黄牛杂交生的牛 *dzo*

篇 piān ㄆㄧㄢ ① 首尾完整的文章, 一部书可以分开的大段落 *article; essay; piece of writing*: 《孙子》十三 ~ *Sunzi's thirteen chapters on The Art of War* ② (一儿) 量词 *quantifier* 1 用于文章 (used for an article): 一 ~ 论文 *a thesis* 2 用于纸张、书页 (一篇是两页) (used for paper, book leaves, etc, usually in two pages) *sheet; leaf; piece* [篇幅] 文章的长短, 书籍报刊篇页的数量 (of a piece of writing) *length; (of books, newspapers, magazines, etc) number of pages an article takes up*

翩 piān ㄆㄧㄢ 很快地飞 *to fly swiftly* [翩翩] 轻快地飞舞的样子 *to dance (or flutter) lightly* ③ **figurative** 风流潇洒 *graceful; elegant; genteel*: 风度 ~ ~ *to have an elegant manner; to behave with grace and ease*

[翩跹] (— xiān) 形容轻快地跳舞 *(to dance) lightly; trippingly*

便 pián ㄆㄧㄢˊ [便便] 肚子肥大的样子 *bulging; swelling; exceedingly paunchy*: 大腹 ~ ~ *potbellied; paunchy*

[便宜] (— yì) 物价较低 *inexpensive; at a bargain price*: 这些花布都很 ~ ~。 *The cotton prints are very cheap.* ④ **extension** 小利, 私利 *undeserved gain; unearned gain; petty advantage*: 不要占 ~ ~。 *Don't try to gain extra advantage by unfair means.* (另 biànyí 见 44 页“便” biàn see also 便 biàn for biànyí on p44)

⑤ biàn 见 44 页 see p44

骈 pián ㄆㄧㄢˊ 两物并列成双的, 对偶的 *parallel; antithetical* (⑥ **doublet** 一俪 *art of parallelism; ornate style of writing consisting of antithetical or parallel construction of Chinese characters*): ~ 句 *parallel sentences* [骈文] 旧时的一种文体, 文中用对偶的句子, 讲究声韵和谐, 词藻华丽 (in former times) *parallel prose; rhythmic prose characterized by parallelism and ornate language*

胼 pián ㄆㄧㄢˊ [胼胝] (— zhī) 俗称“脑 (jiǎng) 子”。手上、脚上因为劳动或运动被摩擦变硬了的皮肤 (popularly called 脑子) *callosity; callus; tylosis*

蹁 pián ㄆㄧㄢˊ [蹁跹] (— xiān) 形容旋转舞动 *whirling about (in dancing); twirling*

编 piǎn ㄆㄧㄢˇ 显示, 夸耀 *to show off*: ~ 能 *to show off one's abilities, skills, etc*

片 ㊦ piàn ㄆㄧㄢˋ ① (一子、一儿)平而薄的物体 flat, thin piece; slice; flake: 明信~ postcard | 铁~子 iron sheet ② 切削成薄片 to cut into slices; to slice; to pare: ~肉片 to slice meat | 把豆腐干~一一~ to slice bean curds ③ 少, 零星 a few; fragmentary: ~言 (几句话) brief words; a few words | ~纸只字 a short piece of writing; brief note; fragments of writing | ~刻 (短时间) a short while; an instant; a moment [片面]不全面, 偏于一面的 incomplete; partial; one-sided: 观点~~ biased view; lopsided view; one-sided view | 不要~~看问题. Don't take one-sided views on matters. ④ 指较大地区内划分的较小地区 section of a place; sub-area: 分~儿开会 to hold district meetings ⑤ 量词 quantifier, 用于地面、水面、景色或成片的東西等 (used for land, water, scenery, or other things in the form of flat, thin piece): 一大~绿油油的庄稼 a vast stretch of green crops | 一~汪洋 a wide expanse of ocean | 两~儿药 two tablets | 一~好心 with the best of intentions

㊦ piān 见564页 see p564

骗 piàn ㄆㄧㄢˋ ① 欺蒙 to deceive; to cheat; to dupe (㊦ doublet 欺一 to deceive; to cheat; to dupe): ~人 to deceive sb; to practice a deceit (or fraud) on sb ② 用欺蒙的

手段谋得 to get sth by fraud; to cheat (or swindle) sb of sth (㊦ doublet 诓一 to deceive; to cheat; to hoax): ~钱 to get money by fraud; to defraud sb of his money; to swindle sb of his money | ~取信任 to gain sb's trust by fraudulent means [骗子] (一 zi) 骗取财物的人 deceiver; fraud; swindler ③ 侧身抬腿跨上 to swing onto; to jump onto: 一~腿上了车 to swing onto the bicycle

PIAO ㄆㄧㄠˊ

剽 (㊦ ** 慥) piāo ㄆㄧㄠˊ ① 抢劫, 掠夺 to rob; to loot; to plunder (㊦ doublet 一掠 to loot; to plunder) [剽窃] 抄袭他人著作 to plagiarize; to lift; to crib ② 轻快而敏捷 nimble; swift: ~悍 intrepid; quick and fierce

漂 ㊦ piāo ㄆㄧㄠˊ 浮在液体上面不沉下去 to float; to drift: 树叶在水上~着. Leaves are floating on the water. [漂泊] (一 bó) ㊦ figurative 为了生活、职业而流浪奔走 to lead a wandering life; to drift aimlessly: ~~在外 to wander away from home for a living

㊦ piǎo 见567页 see p567

㊦ piào 见568页 see p568

缥 ㊦ piāo ㄆㄧㄠˊ [缥缈] [缥缈渺] (一 miǎo) 形容隐隐约约, 若有若无 dimly discernible; misty; elusive: 山在虚无~~间. The mountain is dimly

discernible.

⊖ piǎo 见567页 see p567

飘 (飘、*颿) piāo ㄆㄧㄠ 随
风飞动 to
float in the air; to flutter; to
waft: ~雪花. *Snowflakes are
falling.* | ~起了炊烟. *Chim-
ney smoke is rising.* | 五星红旗
迎风~扬. *The Five-star Red
Flag is fluttering in the bree-
ge.* [飘零]花、树叶等坠落 (of
flowers, leaves, etc) to fade
and fall; to whirl and scatter 喻
figurative 无依无靠 to lead a
wandering life; to drift alone;
forsaken [飘摇] (* 飘颿) (—
yáo) 随风摆动 to sway; to toss
in the wind: 烟云~~上升.
*Smoke and clouds are drifting
up in the wind.*

藻 piāo ㄆㄧㄠ (又 also piáo) 见
567页 piáo see piáo on
p567

螵 piāo ㄆㄧㄠ [螵蛸] (—
xiāo) 螳螂的卵块 egg cap-
sule of a mantis

朴 ④ piáo ㄆㄧㄠ 姓 Piao, a
surname

⊖ pò 见574页 see p574

⊖ pǔ 见577页 see p577

⊖ pō 见572页 see p572

嫖 (* 闾) piáo ㄆㄧㄠ 指
玩弄妓女的堕
落行为 to visit prostitutes; to
go whoring; to wench

瓢 piáo ㄆㄧㄠ (—儿) 舀(yǎo)
水或取东西的用具, 多用
瓢葫芦或木头制成 gourd la-
dle; wooden dipper

藻 piáo ㄆㄧㄠ piāo ㄆㄧㄠ (又 al-
so piāo) [大藻] 多年生水草,
叶子可以做猪饲料。也叫“水
浮莲” (also called 水浮莲)
duckweed (*Lemnoideae*)

莩 ⊖ piǎo ㄆㄧㄠ 同“殍” same
as 殍

⊖ fú 见203页 see p203

殍 piǎo ㄆㄧㄠ 饿死的人。也作
“莩” (also written as 莩)
bodies of those who died from
starvation

漂 ⊖ piǎo ㄆㄧㄠ ① 用水加药
品使东西退去颜色或变白
to bleach: ~白 to bleach ② 用
水淘去杂质 to rinse: 用水~一
~ to rinse in water | ~朱砂 to
rinse cinnabar

⊖ piāo 见566页 see p566

⊖ piào 见568页 see p568

缥 ⊖ piǎo ㄆㄧㄠ ① 青白色
light blue ② 青白色丝织品
light-blue silk fabric

⊖ piāo 见566页 see p566

瞟 piǎo ㄆㄧㄠ 斜着眼看一下 to
look sidelong (or askance)
at; to glance sideways at: ~了
他一眼 to give him a sidelong
glance

票 piào ㄆㄧㄠ ① (—子、—儿)
钞票, 纸币 bank note;
bill; paper money ② 印的或写
的凭证 printed slip as a certifi-
cate; ticket; 车~bus (or train)
ticket | 股~stock; share | 选~
vote; ballot ③ 称非职业的演戏
amateur performance: ~友 am-
ateur performer | 玩儿~ to play
a role in a performance as an
amateur; to act (or perform)

as a sideline ④强盗抢来作抵押的人 person held for ransom by kidnappers; hostage; 绑~儿 to kidnap (for ransom)

嘌 piào ㄆㄧㄠˋ [嘌吟] (—lǐng) 有机化合物, 分子式 $C_5H_4N_4$, 无色结晶, 易溶于水, 在人体内嘌吟氧化而变成尿酸 purine

漂 ① piào ㄆㄧㄠˋ [漂亮] (—liang) 1 美, 好看 handsome; beautiful; good-looking 2 出色 remarkable; brilliant; beautiful; 活儿干得很~ well-done; to have done a beautiful (or good) job

② piāo 见566页 see p566

③ piǎo 见567页 see p567

骠 ① piào ㄆㄧㄠˋ 1 勇猛 brave; valiant; intrepid; ~勇 brave; gallant; valiant 2 马快跑的样子 (of horses) galloping [骠骑] 古代将军的名号 title of a high-ranking general of cavalry in ancient China; ~~将军 cavalry general

② biāo 见46页 see p46

ㄆㄧㄝˊ

氕 piē ㄆㄧㄝ 氢的同位素之一, 符号 1H , 质量数1, 是氢的主要成分 protium (1H)

撇 ① piē ㄆㄧㄝ 1 丢开, 抛弃 to put aside; to cast aside; to discard; ~开 to put aside; to leave aside; to bypass | ~弃 to give up; to abandon; to discard [撇脱] <方 dialect> 1 简便 simple and plain; easy; con-

venient 2 爽快, 洒脱 frank; candid; straightforward 2 由液体表面舀取 to skim (off): ~油 to skim off fat

② piě 见568页 see p568

瞥 piē ㄆㄧㄝ 很快地大略看一下 to shoot a glance at; to catch a glimpse of; to dart a look at: 只是~了一眼 just to dart a look at sth; just to cast a glimpse of sth

苤 piě ㄆㄧㄝ [苤蓝] (—lan) 二年生草本植物, 叶有长柄。茎扁球形, 可吃 kohlrabi (Brassica oleracea)

撇 ① piě ㄆㄧㄝ 1 平着向前扔 to throw; to fling; to cast: ~砖头 to cast bricks | ~球 to throw a ball 2 (—儿) 汉字向左写的一种笔形 (ノ) left-falling stroke in a Chinese character: 八字先写一~儿。Write a left-falling stroke first when writing the Chinese character 八 3 (—儿) 像汉字的撇形的 (of things) resembling the left-falling stroke: 两~儿胡子 two strokes of a mustache; mustache resembling the Chinese character 八

② piē 见568页 see p568

撇 piě ㄆㄧㄝ [曹撇] 地名, 在江苏省东台 Caopie, a place in Dongtai, Jiangsu Province

ㄆㄧㄣ

ㄆㄧㄣ

拚 ① pīn ㄆㄧㄣ 同“拼” same as 拼

⊖ pàn 见551页 see p551

拼 pīn ㄆㄧㄣ ① 连合, 凑合 to piece together; to put together; to join together (㊦ **doublet** 一凑 to put together; to piece together; to knock together); ~音 to combine sounds into syllables; to phoneticize | 东~西凑 to knock together; to scrape together; to pinch and scrape | 把两块板子~起来 to join the two wooden boards together ② 不顾一切地干, 豁(huō)出去 to risk all (in doing sth); to exert one's utmost in work; to fight tooth and nail; ~命 to do sth desperately | ~到底 to fight to the finish

姘 pīn ㄆㄧㄣ 非夫妻而同居 to cohabit; ~夫 illicit male lover of a woman

玼 pīn ㄆㄧㄣ 珍珠 pearl

贫 pín ㄆㄧㄣ ① 穷, 收入少, 生活困难, 跟“富”相对 (the opposite of 富) poor; needy; impoverished (㊦ **doublet** 一穷 poor; needy; impoverished); ~困 poor; impoverished; destitute | 清~ (usually of scholars in ancient China) to be poor; to be impoverished ② 缺乏, 不足 inadequate; deficient; poor; ~血 anaemia [贫乏] 少, 不丰富 deficient; scanty; poor; 经验~ ~to lack experience; to be deficient in experience ③ 絮烦可厌 garrulous; loquacious; talkative; 他的嘴太~。He is too

garrulous.

频 pín ㄆㄧㄣ 屡次, 连次 frequently; repeatedly (㊦ **doublet** 一繁 frequent; repeated | 一数 shuò frequent and successive) (叠 **reduplication**): ~ ~招手 to wave one's hand repeatedly | 捷报~传 News of victory keeps pouring in. [频率] (—lǜ) 在一定的时间或范围内事物重复出现的次数 frequency

蘋(蘋) pín ㄆㄧㄣ 多年生水生蕨类植物, 茎横卧在浅水的泥中, 四片小叶, 像“田”字。也叫“田字草” (also called 田字草) four-leaf clover (*Marsilea quadrifolia*)

“蘋”又 píng 见571页“苹” (also pronounced píng) see 苹 on p571

颦 pín ㄆㄧㄣ 皱眉头 to frown; to knit one's brows [效颦] ㊦ **transfer** 模仿他人而不得当 to imitate only to produce a ludicrous effect; to copy blindly; to play the ape

嫔(嬪) pín ㄆㄧㄣ 封建时代皇宫里的女官 woman attendant at court

品 pǐn ㄆㄧㄣ ① 物品, 物件 article; product; commodity; ~名 name of an article; description of a commodity | 商~ commodity; goods; merchandise | 赠~ gift; present | 非卖~ goods (or articles) not for sale [品牌] 产品的牌子。特指被社

会认同的体现标准化和品质优良的产品的牌子 (especially for standardized and high-quality goods) brand ② 等级, 种类 grade; class; rank: 上 ~ *superior grade; top grade; highest grade* | 下 ~ *inferior grade; lowest grade* | 精 ~ *top-quality product; premium product; elaborate work* ③ 性质 character; quality; disposition: 人 ~ *moral character; personal character* | ~ 质 *character; quality; disposition* ④ 体察出来好坏、优劣等 to taste sth with discrimination; to sample; to savour: ~ 茶 *to sip tea and appreciate its flavour and quality; to savour tea* | 我 ~ 出他的为人来了。 *I came to appreciate his humanness.*

樑 pǐn ㄆㄧㄣˇ 量词 *quantifier*, 房架一个 叫一樑 (of roof trusses) *pin*, roof truss

牝 pìn ㄆㄧㄣˋ 雌性的鸟兽, 跟“牡”相对 (the opposite of 牡) *female bird or animal*; ~ 马 *female horse; mare* | ~ 鸡 *hen*

聘 pìn ㄆㄧㄣˋ ① 请人担任工作 to engage; to employ; to appoint: ~ 书 *letter of appointment; contract of employment* | ~ 请 *to engage; to employ; to hire* ② 指女子出嫁 (of girls) to get married; to be married off: 行 ~ *to present a gift to consummate a betrothal* | 出 ~ *to get married*

PING

ㄆㄧㄥ

乒 pīng ㄆㄧㄥ ① 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, ping, a short high-ringing sound ② 指乒乓球 ping-pong; table tennis: ~ 队 *table tennis team* | ~ 坛 *table tennis circles* [乒乓] (一 pāng)

① 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, rattling or clattering sound ② 指乒乓球 ping-pong; table tennis

伶 pīng ㄆㄧㄥ [伶仃] (líng—) 形容孤独 lonely; solitary
娉 pīng ㄆㄧㄥ [娉婷] (— tíng) 形容女子姿态美好的样子 (of a woman) slender and elegant; graceful and charming

平 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ ① 不倾斜, 无凹凸, 像静止的水面那样 level; flat; even: ~ 地 *flat (or level) ground* | 像水面一样 ~ *as smooth as water surface* | 把纸铺 ~ 了 *to smooth out the paper* ② *extension* 均等 equal; just; fair: ~ 分 *to divide equally* | 公 ~ 合理 *fair and reasonable* [平行] ① 两个平面或在一个平面内的两条直线永远不相交 parallel: ~ ~ 线 *parallel lines* | ~ ~ 面 *parallel planes* ② 地位相等, 互不隶属 of equal rank; on an equal footing; parallel: ~ ~ 机关 *departments of equal rank; parallel departments* [天平] 一种精确度高的称重量的器具。横杆两头各悬一小盘, 称物时, 一头放物品, 一头放砝码 balance; scales ② 使平 to level; to make level: 把地 ~ ~ *to make*

the ground flat; to rake the soil smooth ③安定, 安静 calm; quiet; tranquil; ~ 心静气 calmly and patiently; dispassionately | 风~浪静 calm and tranquil ④经常的, 一般的 common; ordinary; usual; ~日 ordinary days | ~淡无奇 commonplace; pedestrian; prosaic ⑤平声, 汉语四声之一。普通话的平声分阴平和阳平两类: 阴平调子高而平, 符号作“—”; 阳平调子向高扬起, 符号作“/” level tone

评 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ 议论或评判 to comment on; to review; to make remarks on (㊦ doublet 一论 to discuss; to comment on; to review | 一议 to appraise sth through discussion; to comment and appraise): 书~ book review | ~语 comments; remarks | ~理 to judge between right and wrong; to pass judgment on a matter; to reason things out | ~比 to appraise through comparison; to compare and evaluate [评价] 对事物估定价值 to pass judgment on; to appraise; to evaluate: 客观~~ to make an objective evaluation | 予以新的~~ to appraise sth from a new viewpoint [评介] 评论介绍 to review and introduce (a new book, etc) [评判] 判定胜负或优劣 to pass judgment on; to judge; to decide [评阅] 阅览并评定(试卷、作品) to read and appraise; to read and grade [批

评] ①指出工作、思想、作风上的错误或缺点 to criticize; to censure; ~与自我~ criticism and self-criticism | ~了保守思想 to have criticized conservative thinking ②评论 criticism; 文学~ literary criticism

[评剧] 戏曲的一种, 流行于华北、东北等地区。也叫“评戏”(also called 评戏) pingju, a local opera popular in north and northeast China

坪 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ 平坦的场地 level ground: 草~ lawn; grass plot | ~坝 level ground; stretch of flat, even land

苹(蘋) píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ [苹果] 落叶乔木, 叶椭圆形, 有锯齿, 开白花。果实也叫苹果, 球形, 红色、青色或黄色, 味甜 apple tree; apple (*Malus domestica*)

“蘋”又 pín 见 569 页“蘋”(also pronounced pín) see 蘋 on p569

枰 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ 棋盘 chess-board; checkerboard: 棋~ chessboard; checkerboard

萍 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ 浮萍, 在水面浮生的草, 茎扁平像叶子, 根垂在水里, 有青萍、紫萍等 duckweed: ~踪(喻行踪不定) to wander like drifting duckweed along uncertain tracks — to drift with great uncertainty | ~水相逢(喻偶然遇见) (of strangers) to meet by chance like patches of drifting duckweed

鲆 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ 鱼的一类。体形侧扁,两眼都在身体的左侧,有眼的一侧灰褐色或深褐色,无眼的一侧白色,常见的有牙鲆、斑鲆等 left-eyed flounder (Bothidae)

凭(憑、*憑) píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ ①靠着 to lean on; to prop oneself on; to support oneself on; ~栏 to lean on a railing or balustrade | ~几(jǐ) to lean on a small table ②依靠,仗恃 to depend on; to rely on; 劳动人民~着双手创造世界。The working people create the world with their labour. | 光~武器不能打胜仗。A war cannot be won with weapons alone. ③证据 evidence; proof (㊦ **doublet** 一证 evidence; proof; voucher | 一据 evidence; proof): 真~实据 solid evidence; conclusive evidence ④介词 **preposition**, 根据 on the basis of; by virtue of: ~票入场 Admission by ticket only. | ~大家的意见作出决定。The decision is made on the basis of everyone's opinions. ⑤连词 **conjunction**, 任凭, 无论 no matter what (or how, where, etc): ~你怎么说, 我也不信。No matter what you say, I won't believe it.

幀 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ [幀幀] (—méng) 古代称覆盖用的东西, 指帐幕等 (in ancient time) covering

泚 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ [泚泚] (—pì) 漂洗(丝绵) to rinse (silk wadding)

屏 ㄆㄧㄥˊ ㄆㄧㄥˊ ①遮挡, 遮挡物 screen; shield: ~藩 screen and fence; surrounding territories; to shield | ~蔽 screen; shield | ~风(挡风或阻隔视线用的家具) screen | 围~ folding screen; multi-leaf screen [屏障] 像屏风那样遮挡着的东西(多指山岭、岛屿) things that give screen-like shelter and protection (such as mountains or islands, etc): 天然~~ natural barrier; natural cover for defence ②字画的条幅, 通常以四幅或八幅为一组 a set of scrolls of painting or calligraphy: 四扇~ four-panel screen

㊦ bǐng 见52页 see p52

甁(*甁) píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ (—子、—儿) 口小腹大的器皿, 多为瓷或玻璃做成, 通常用来盛液体 bottle; jar; flask: 酒~子 wine bottle | 花~儿 vase | 一~子油 a bottle of oil

幌 píng ㄆㄧㄥˊ 同“屏”(píng) same as 屏

PO

ㄆㄛ

朴 ㄆㄛ [朴刀] 旧式武器, 一种窄长有短把的刀 old-type sword with a long narrow blade and a short hilt

㊦ pò 见574页 see p574

㊦ pǔ 见577页 see p577

㊦ piáo 见567页 see p567

钋 pō ㄆㄛ 一种放射性元素, (符号 Po) polonium (Po)
陂 ㄆㄛ ㄉㄛ [陂陀] (—tuó) 不平坦 not smooth; uneven

⊖ bēi 见27页 see p27

⊖ pí 见561页 see p561

坡 pō ㄆㄛ (一子、一儿) 倾斜的地方 slope: 山~hillside | 高~high slope | 上~upward slope; to go up a slope | 下~downward slope; to go down a slope [坡度] 斜面与地平面所成的角度 degree of an incline; gradient; slope (grade)

颇 pō ㄆㄛ ① 偏, 不正 inclined to one side; oblique; tilted: 偏~partial; biased; unfair ② 副词 **adverb**, 很, 相当地 quite; rather; considerably: ~久 quite a long time | ~不易 rather difficult

泊 ㄆㄛ ㄉㄛ 湖 lake: 湖~lake | 血~(一大摊血) pool of blood [梁山泊] 古湖泊名, 在今山东省西南部 Liangshan Lake, an ancient lake in the southwest of today's Shandong Province

⊖ bó 见55页 see p55

冻(凜) ㄆㄛ ㄉㄛ 同“泊” (pō), 湖泊 (same as 泊) lake

⊖ luò 见477页 see p477

泼(潑) pō ㄆㄛ ① 猛力倒水使散开 to splash; to sprinkle; to spill: ~水 to splash water; to sprinkle the street with water ② 野蛮, 不讲

理 rude and unreasonable; shrewish; uncouth: 撒(sā)~to act hysterically and refuse to see reason; to make a scene; to throw a tantrum [泼辣] 凶悍 rude and unreasonable; fierce and tough; shrewish ③ **trans-**fer 有魄力, 不怕困难 bold and vigorous; daring and resolute: 他做事很~~。He is bold and vigorous in handling affairs.

钹(鐸) pō ㄆㄛ 〈方 dialect〉 ① 用镰刀、钐(shàn)刀等抡开来割(草、谷物等) to cut (grass, crop, etc) with a sickle or chopper ② 一种镰刀 a kind of sickle

酸(醱) pō ㄆㄛ 再酿(酒) to remake (wine); to rebrew (beer)

婆 pó ㄆㄛ 年老的妇人 old woman (叠 reduplication): 老太~old woman | 苦口~心 (to admonish) earnestly and maternally ④ **extension 1** 丈夫的母亲 (叠 reduplication) husband's mother; mother-in-law ⑤ **2** 祖母 (叠 reduplication) granny; grandma; grandmother [老婆] ① (一子、一儿) 年老的妇人 old woman ② (—pó) 妻子 wife [婆婆] (—suō) 盘旋舞蹈的样子 whirling; dancing: ~~起舞 to start dancing

鄱 pó ㄆㄛ [鄱阳] ① 湖名, 在江西省北部 Poyang Lake, in the north of Jiangxi Province ② 地名, 在江西省。今作“波阳”(now written as 波阳) Po-

yang, a place in Jiangxi Province

皤 pó ㄆㄛˊ 形容白色 white: 白发~然 *white-haired*

繁 ㊶ pó ㄆㄛˊ 姓 Po, a surname

㊶ fán 见183页 see p183

叵 pǒ ㄆㄛˇ 不可 not; impossible; improbably: ~信 *unbelievable* | 居心~测 *to harbour dark designs; to nurse evil intentions; to have ulterior motives*

钷 pǒ ㄆㄛˇ 一种人造的放射性元素(符号 Pm) promethium (Pm)

筐 pǒ ㄆㄛˇ [筐箩] (—luo) 盛(chéng) 谷物等的一种器具, 用柳条或篾条编成 shallow basket made of wicker or bamboo strips

朴 ㊶ pò ㄆㄛˋ 朴树, 落叶乔木, 花淡黄色, 果实黑色。木材供制家具 Chinese hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*) [厚朴] 落叶乔木, 花大, 白色, 树皮可入药 Houpu magnolia (*Magnolia officinalis*)

㊶ pǔ 见577页 see p577

㊶ pō 见572页 see p572

㊶ piáo 见567页 see p567

迫 (*迫) ㊶ pò ㄆㄛˋ ① 用强力压制, 硬逼 to force; to compel; to press (㊶ **doublet** 逼 — to force; to compel; to coerce): ~害 *to persecute; to oppress cruelly* | 饥寒交~ *to suffer hunger and cold; to live in hunger and cold; to be poverty-stricken* | ~

使对方同意 *to force the other side to agree; to coerce the other side into an agreement* ②

急促 urgent; imminent; pressing (㊶ **doublet** 急 — urgent; pressing; critical): ~切需要 *to be in urgent (or great) need of; to need sth with extreme (or great) urgency* | 从容不~ *calm and unhurried; in a leisurely manner; as cool as a cucumber* |

~不及待 *unable to hold oneself back; too impatient to wait; itching to do sth* ③ 接近 to approach; to go towards; to come near: ~近 *to approach; to get close; to draw near*

㊶ pǎi 见548页 see p548

珀 pò ㄆㄛˋ 见284页“琥”字条 “琥珀”(hǔ—) see 琥珀 on p284

粕 pò ㄆㄛˋ 米渣滓 dregs (of grain) 参看 941 页“糟(zāo) ① [糟粕]” (see 糟 ① for [糟粕] on p941)

魄 ㊶ pò ㄆㄛˋ ① 迷信指依附形体而存在的精神 soul (㊶ **doublet** 魂 — soul): 失魂落~ *to be driven to distraction; to be panic-stricken; to be scared out of one's wits* ② 精神, 精力 vigour; spirit; energy: 气~ *boldness of vision; imposing manner* | 体~健全 *sound physique; sound body* | 做工作要有~力 *to show daring and determination in one's work; to be bold and resolute in one's work*

㊦ tuò 见770页 see p770

㊦ bó 见55页 see p55

破 pò ㄆㄛˋ ① 碎, 不完整 broken; cracked; worn-out; 碗打~了。The bowl is broken. | 衣服~了。The clothes are worn out. | 手~了。My hand got cut. | 牢不可~ unbreakable; indestructible; impregnable [破绽] (—zhàn) 衣服裂开 burst (or broken) seam ㊦ **figurative** 事情或说话的漏洞, 矛盾 flaw; weak point; loophole: 他话里有~。There are flaws in his remarks. ② 分裂 to split; to break; to cut (㊦ **doublet** 一裂 to burst; to split; to break): 势如~竹 like splitting bamboo; like a hot knife cutting through butter; attacking with crushing (or irresistible) force | 一~两半 to split (or break) in two ③ **extension** 化整为零 to break a bank note into small notes; to give change for; to change: 一元的票子~成两张五角的 to break (or change) a one-yuan note into two five-jiao notes ④ 使损坏 to destroy; to damage; to break down (㊦ **doublet** 一坏 to destroy; to damage; to break down): ~釜沉舟 to break the cauldrons and sink the boats (after crossing a river) — to cut off all means of retreat to show one's determination to press ahead; to burn one's bridges or boats; to cross the Rubicon ㊦ **figurative** 破

除, 批判 to get rid of; to break with; to do away with: ~旧立新 to abolish the old and build up the new | 不~不立 There is no making without breaking.

④ 超出 to make an exception; to break; ~例 to break a rule; to make an exception | ~格 to break prescribed rules; to break a rule; to make an exception | 打~纪录 to break a record | 突~定额 to overfulfil a quota ⑤ 冲开, 打败 to break through; to defeat (an enemy); to capture (a city; etc); to beat: ~阵 to disrupt a battle array (or formation) | 大~敌军 to defeat the enemy completely ⑥ 揭穿 to disclose; to reveal (or expose) the truth of; to lay bare: ~案 to solve the case; to clear up a case | 说~ to tell what sth really is; to puncture a fallacy; to expose a myth | ~除迷信 to abolish all fetishes and superstitions; to banish all blind faith ⑦ 花费, 耗费 to spend; to expend: ~费 to spend money; to put to expense | ~工夫 to take time; to require effort [破产] 企业或个人处于资不抵债的状态 bankruptcy ⑧ **extension** 丧失全部财产 to go bankrupt; to go broke; to become insolvent ㊦ **figurative** 失败, 破灭 to come to naught; to fall through: 敌人的阴谋~~了。The enemy's scheme fell through. ⑨ 表鄙视的形容词 poor; lousy; paltry:

～戏 *lousy play* | ～货 *spoiled goods* — *loose woman* | 这样的～差事谁也不愿意干。 *No-body likes to do such lousy work.*

梲 pō • ㄆㄛ 见 787 页“榦”字条“榦梲”(wēn—) see 榦梲 on p787

剖 pōu ㄆㄡ ㄊㄨ

剖 pōu ㄆㄡ ㄊㄨ ① 破开 to cut open; to rip open (㊦ *doublet* 解— to dissect): 把瓜～开 to cut open the melon [剖面] 东西切开后现出的平面 section; profile: 横～～cross section | 纵～～longitudinal section ② 分析, 分辨 to analyse; to examine; to dissect: ～析 to analyse; to dissect | ～明事理 to analyse the whys and wherefores of a matter; to make an in-depth analysis

抔 pōu ㄆㄡ ㄊㄨ ① 用手捧东西 to hold with cupped hands: ～饮(两手捧起而饮) to scoop up with cupped hands and drink | ② 量词 *quantifier*: 一～土(即一捧土) a handful of earth

裒 pōu ㄆㄡ ㄊㄨ ① 聚 to gather; to collect ② 减少 to take out; to reduce: ～多益寡(减有余补不足) to take from the fat to pad the lean; to cut off from the long to add to the short; to take from those who have too much and give those who have too little

掬 pǒu ㄆㄡ ㄊㄨ 掬击, 抨击 to attack; to lash out at; to blast

仆 pū ㄆㄨ

仆 pū ㄆㄨ 向前跌倒 to fall forward; to fall prostrate: 前～后继 As those in front fall, those behind take up their position. or No sooner has one fallen than another steps into the breach.

㊦ pú 见 577 页 see p577

扑(撲) pū ㄆㄨ ㄊㄨ ① 轻打, 拍 to dab; to pat; to flap: ～粉 to dab powder | ～打～打衣服上的土 to pat the dirt off one's clothes ② 冲 to rush at; to attack; to catch: 向敌人猛～ to attack the enemy violently | 香气～鼻。A fragrant smell greeted us.

铺 pū ㄆㄨ ㄊㄨ 把东西散开放置, 平摆 to spread; to unfold: ～轨 to lay a rail track | 平～直叙(说话作文没有精彩处) to tell in a simple, straightforward way; to speak or write in a flat (or monotonous) style | 为实现共产主义社会～平道路 to pave the way for the realization of communist society [铺张] 为了在形式上好看而多用人力物力 extravagant; ostentatious: 反对～～浪费 to oppose extravagance and waste

㊦ pù 见 578 页 see p578

噗 pū ㄆㄨ ㄊㄨ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia* [噗嗤](—chī) 拟声

词 *onomatopoeia*, 笑声或水、气挤出来的声音。也作“扑哧”(also written as 扑哧) sound of laughing, blowing air, or spurring water

潜 pū ㄆㄨ 液体沸腾溢出 (of liquid) to boil over; 牛奶~了。The milk is boiling over.

仆(僕) ㊶ pú ㄆㄨˊ ① 被雇到家里做杂事、供役使的人 servant; ~人 servant | 女~ maid/servant [仆从] 旧时指跟随在身边的仆人 (in former times) footman; retainer ② 旧时男子谦称自己 humble term for a man, used when he called himself in former times

㊶ pū 见576页 see p576

匍 pú ㄆㄨˊ [匍匐] (一 fú) 爬, 手足并行, 也作“匍伏” (also written as 匍伏) to crawl; to creep; ~ ~ 前进 to crawl forward

葡 pú ㄆㄨˊ [葡萄] (一 tao) 藤本植物, 茎有卷须能缠绕他物, 叶子像手掌。花小, 黄绿色。果实也叫葡萄, 圆形或椭圆形, 可以吃, 也可以酿酒 grape (*Vitis*)

莆 pú ㄆㄨˊ [莆田] 地名, 在福建省 Putian, a place in Fujian Province

脯 ㊶ pú ㄆㄨˊ (一子、一儿) 胸脯, 胸部 chest; breast; 挺着胸 ~ 子 to throw (or puff) out one's chest

㊶ fǔ 见207页 see p207

蒲 pú ㄆㄨˊ 香蒲, 多年生草本植物, 生于浅水或池沼中, 叶长而尖, 可以编席、蒲包和扇子。根茎、花粉、果穗可入药 cattail (*Typha latifolia*)

酺 pú ㄆㄨˊ 〈古 *archaism*〉聚会饮酒 to meet and drink together

菩 pú ㄆㄨˊ [菩萨] (一 sà) 梵语“菩提萨埵 (duǒ)”的省称。佛教中指地位仅次于佛的人。泛指佛和某些神 (short for 菩提萨埵 in Sanskrit). Bodhi-sattva; Buddha; deity

璞 pú ㄆㄨˊ 含玉的石头或没有雕琢过的玉石 uncut jade or stone containing jade; ~ 玉浑金 (喻品质好) uncut jade and unrefined gold — simple and pure character

镤 pú ㄆㄨˊ 一种放射性元素, (符号 Pa) Protactinium (Pa)

濮 pú ㄆㄨˊ [濮阳] 地名, 在河南省 Puyang, a place in Henan Province

朴(樸) ㊶ pǔ ㄆㄨˇ 没有细加工的木料 unprocessed wood ② *figurative* 朴实, 朴素 simple; plain

㊶ pò 见574页 see p574

㊶ pō 见572页 see p572

㊶ piáo 见567页 see p567

埔 ㊶ pǔ ㄆㄨˇ [黄埔] 地名, 在广东省广州 Huangpu, a place in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

㊶ bù 见60页 see p60

圃 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ 种植菜蔬、花草、瓜果的园子 plot of land for growing plants; garden: 花圃 *flower garden; flower nursery*

浦 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ 水边或河流入海的地带 water's edge; river mouth

溥 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ ① 广大 broad; immense; vast ② 普遍 common; universal

普 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ 普遍, 全, 全面 general; universal; common: ~ 天同庆 *The whole world joins in jubilation.* | ~ 查 *to make a general investigation (or survey)* [普及] 传布和推广到各方面 *to spread extensively; to popularize; to disseminate*: ~ ~ 教育 *to make education universal; to popularize education* [普通] 通常, 一般 ordinary; common; average: ~ ~ 人 *average person* | ~ ~ 读物 *common reading material*

[普米族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Pumi ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

谱 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ ① 依照事物的类别、系统编制的表册 register; record; chronicle: 年谱 *chronicle (of sb's life)* | 家谱 (记载家族世系的表册) *family tree; genealogical tree; pedigree* | 食谱 *cookbook; recipe; menu* ② 记录音乐、棋局等的符号或图形 guide; music score; music: 歌谱 *music of a song*;

music score for a song | 乐谱 (yuè) ~ *music; music score* | 棋谱 *chess manual* ③ 编写歌谱 *to set to music; to compose*: ~ 曲 *to set to music; to compose a song* ④ (一儿) 大致的准则, 把握 sth to count on; a fair amount of confidence: 他做事有 ~ 儿。 *He knows what he is doing.*

氇 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ [氇氇] (—lu) (藏 *Ti-betan*) 藏族地区出产的一种毛织品 *woolen fabric produced in Tibet*

镨 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Pr, 淡黄色。它的化合物多呈绿色, 可作陶器的颜料 *praseodymium (Pr)*

蹼 pǔ ㄆㄨˇ 青蛙、乌龟、鸭子、水獭等动物脚趾中间的膜 *web (that connects digits of ducks, frogs, etc)*

铺 (* 舖) ⊖ pù ㄆㄨˋ ① (一子、一儿) 商店 shop; store: 饭铺 (small) *restaurant; eating house; eatery* | 杂货铺 *grocery store* ② 床 *bed* (⊕ *doublet* 床 — *bed; bunk*): 上下铺 *bunk beds; stored bed* | 临时搭铺 *to make a makeshift bed* ③ 旧时的驿站, 现在用于地名 (*pu*, now used in a place name) *courier station in former times*: 三十里铺 *Sanshilipu*

⊖ pū 见 576 页 see p576

堡 ⊖ pù ㄆㄨˋ 地名用字 *pu*, used in a place name: 十里堡 *Shilipu*

⊖ bǎo 见 25 页 see p25

⊖ bǔ 见59页 see p59

暴 ⊖ pù ㄆㄨˋ 晒,晒干。后作“曝”(pù) (later written as 曝) to bask; to sun; to dry in the sun

⊖ bào 见27页 see p27

瀑 ⊖ pù ㄆㄨˋ 瀑布,水从高山上陡直地流下来,远看好像垂挂着的白布 waterfall; cascade; cataract

⊖ bào 见27页 see p27

曝 ⊖ pù ㄆㄨˋ 晒 to expose to the sun; 一~十寒(喻没有恒心) *to sun for one day and chill for ten days* — *to work hard for one day and do nothing for ten days*; *to work by fits and starts*; *to lack perseverance*

⊖ bào 见27页 see p27

Q <

qī < ㄑㄧ

七 qī < ㄑㄧ 数目字 seven

柒 qī < ㄑㄧ “七”字的大写 seven, capital form of 七

沏 qī < ㄑㄧ 用开水冲茶叶或其他东西 (with boiling water) to infuse; ~ 茶 to make tea; to infuse tea; to brew tea.

妻 qī < ㄑㄧ (一子)男子的配偶,跟“夫”相对 (the opposite of 夫) wife

⊖ qī 见589页 see p589

凄 (①③ * 凄、② * 悽) qī < ㄑㄧ

① 寒凉 chilly; cold; freezing; ~ 风苦雨 *chilly wind and excessive rain - foul weather; wretched circumstances; sad plight*. ② 悲伤 sad; grieved; sorrowful (㊦ *doublet* - 惨 miserable; wretched) ③ 冷落寂静 bleak and desolate; ~ 清 chilly; bleak; cheerless | ~ 凉 desolate; bleak; dreary

郛 qī < ㄑㄧ 郛江,水名,在四川省东部,涪(fú)江支流 Qijiang River, tributary of the

Fujian River, in the east of Sichuan Province

萋 qī < ㄑㄧ [萋萋]形容草生长得茂盛 (of grass) luxuriant; lush: 芳草~~ *luxuriant (or lush) growth of fragrant grass*

栖 (* 棲) qī < ㄑㄧ 鸟停留在树上 (of birds) to perch; to roost ㊦ *extension* 居住,停留 to dwell; to live; to stay: 两~ *amphibious* | ~ 身之处 *a shelter to stay in* [栖霞]地名,在山东省 Qixia, a place in Shandong Province

⊖ xī 见799页 see p799

桤 (欿) qī < ㄑㄧ 桤木,落叶乔木。木材轻软,可制器具。嫩枝叶可入药 alder (*Alnus cremastogyne*)

戚 (② * 慼) qī < ㄑㄧ ① 亲戚,因婚姻联成的关系 relative; kin ② 忧愁,悲哀 sorrow; grief: 休~相关 *to be bound by common interests; to share joys and sorrows; to share weal and woe* [戚戚]忧愁的样子 sad; distressed; anxious: 君子坦荡荡,小人常~~。 *The gentleman is easy of mind, while the petty man is always full of anxiety.*

噉 qī < ㄑㄧ [噉噉]拟声词 *onomatopoeia*: ~ ~ 喳喳 (chāchā)地说话 to chatter; to babble; to jabber

期 qī < ㄑㄧ ① 规定的时间或一段时间 scheduled time; (of time) period: 定~举行 *to hold (a meeting, etc) at regu-*

lar intervals | 分~付款 *to pay by instalments* | 过~作废 *invalid after the expiry date* | 如~完成任务 *to accomplish a task on schedule* ④ **extension** 刊物出版的号数 *issue; number* ② 约定时日 *to appoint (time); to schedule*; 不~而遇 *to meet by chance* [期货交易] 一种非现金、非现货的买卖。双方按约定的条件、时间交割货物、外汇或有价证券等 *futures transaction* ③ 盼望, 希望 *to expect; to anticipate; to hope* (㊦ **doublet** 一望 *to expect; to anticipate; to hope*): 决不辜负大家的~望 *never to betray everybody's hope; never to let all of you down* | ~待 *to look forward to; to expect; to anticipate* | ~盼 *to hope; to expect; to look forward to* | 以~得到良好的效果 *in the hope of getting good results*

㊦ jī 见309页 see p309

欺 qī <l ① 欺骗, 蒙混 *to deceive; to cheat; to dupe*: 自~~人 *to deceive oneself as well as others* [欺世盗名] 欺骗世人, 窃取名誉 *to win fame by deceiving the public; to build up one's reputation by deceiving the public* ② 欺负, 压迫, 侮辱 *to bully; to intimidate; to take advantage of* (㊦ **doublet** 一侮 *to bully; to insult; to treat sb high-handedly*): 仗势~人 *to act as a bully under the protection of powerful connections; to use one's power to in-*

timidate people; to take advantage of one's or sb else's power to bully people

颞 qī <l [颞头] 古时打鬼驱疫时用的假面具 *mask worn by the impersonator of a god in rituals to drive away go-hosts pestilence in ancient China*

敝 qī <l 倾斜, 歪向一边 *to slant; to incline to one side*; ~侧 *to lean to one side; to incline to one side; to slant* | ~倾 *to lean; to incline*

缉 ㊦ qī <l 一针对一针地缝 *to sew in close and joint stitches*; ~鞋口 *to sew a shoe welt with close stitches*

㊦ jī 见309页 see p309

蹊 ㊦ qī <l [蹊跷] (-qiāo) 奇怪, 蹊蹊 *strange; odd; suspicious*

㊦ xī 见802页 see p802

漆 qī <l ① 各种黏液状涂料的统称。可分为天然漆和人造漆两大类 *lacquer; paint* [漆树] 落叶乔木, 用树皮里的黏汁制成的涂料就是漆 *Chinese lacquer tree (Toxicodendron vernicifluum)* ② 用漆涂 *to paint; to cover with lacquer*

曝 qī <l <方 dialect> ① 东西湿了之后要干未干 *dry-ing; almost dry*; 雨过了, 太阳出来一晒, 路上就渐渐~了。 *When the sun comes through after rain, the road begins to dry.* ② 用沙土等吸收水分 *to soak up water with sand or earth*; 地上有水, 铺上点儿沙子

～一～。Spread some sand over puddles in the road to soak up the water.

元 qí <í 姓 Qi, a surname

齐(齊) qí <í ①整齐, 东西一头平或排成一条直线 neat; even; uniform: 庄稼长得很～。The crops are growing evenly in height. | 队形整～orderly queue; The people are in neat rows. | 纸叠得很～。The paper is neatly folded. [齐截](<jie>)(方 dialect) ①整齐 neat; even; 字写得

～～to write a neat hand ②全备 complete; all in readiness: 东西都预备～～了。Everything is made available. [齐齿呼] i 韵母和以 i 开头的韵母 syllables with i as the final or a final beginning with i [看齐] 站队的时候, 以排头为准把队形排齐 to dress ③ figurative 争取与模范人物一样 to keep up with; to follow sb's example; to emulate: 大家向劳动模范～～。Everybody is emulating the model worker. ④达到, 跟什么一般平 to reach the height of; to be on the same plane with; to be level with: 河水～腰深。The river is waist deep.

⑤同时, 同样, 一起 simultaneous; same; together: ～心 to be of one mind | ～声高唱 to sing loudly in unison; to sing high in chorus | 百花～放, 推陈出新 to let a hundred flowers blossom and weed through the old

to bring forth the new — a policy formulated in the early 1960's to develop theoretical art in socialist society | 一～用力 to put forth one's strength simultaneously ④全, 完全 complete; all in readiness; all present (㊦ doublet — 全 complete): 材料都预备～了。All the materials have been made available. | 代表都到～了。All the representatives are present.

⑤周代诸侯国名, 在今山东省北部、东部和河北省东南角 Qi, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering the north and east of today's Shandong Province and the southeast corner of today's Hebei Province ⑥朝代名 name of dynasties ①南朝之一, 萧道成所建立(公元 479—502 年) Southern Qi Dynasty (479 — 502 AD), established by Xiao Daocheng ②北朝之一, 高洋所建立(公元 550—577 年), 史称北齐(also called 北齐 in history) Northern Qi Dynasty (550 — 577 AD), established by Gao Yang

(古 archaism) 又同斋戒的“斋”(zhāi) also same as 斋 in 斋戒

脐(臍) qí <í ①肚脐, 胎儿肚子中间有一条管子, 跟母体的胎盘连着, 这个管子叫脐带, 出生以后, 脐带脱落的地方叫“脐”navel ②螃蟹腹部下面的甲壳 abdomen of a crab: 尖～V-shaped belly flap (in a male crab) | 团～round

belly flap (in a female crab)

蛭 (蛭) qí lí [蛭蛭] (—
cáo) 金龟子的幼
虫, 约 3 厘米长, 圆筒形, 白色,
身上有褐色毛, 生活在土里, 吃
农作物的根和茎 grub

祁 qí lí 盛大 great; grand:
~寒(严寒, 极冷) severely
cold

圻 qí lí 地的边界 boundary
(古 *archaism*) 又同“垠”
(yín) also same as 垠

祈 qí lí 向神求福 to pray
(㊦ *doublet* 一祷 to pray)。

㊦ *extension* 请求 to beg; to re-
quest; to entreat; 敬 ~ 照准。
We respectfully ask you to
grant our request.

颀 qí lí 身子高 (叠 *redu-*
plication) (of stature) tall

蕲 (蕲) qí lí ① 求 to
beg; to beseech;
to plead ② 地名用字 *qi*, used in
a place name [蕲春] 地名, 在湖
北省 Qichun, a place in Hubei
Province

芪 qí lí 黄芪, 多年生草本
植物, 茎横卧在地面上, 开
淡黄色的花, 根入药 membran-
ous milk vetch (*Astragalus*
membranaceus)

祇 qí lí 古代称地神 (in
ancient China) God of the
Earth

㊦ zhǐ 见 979 页“只” see 只
on p979

岐 qí lí ① 岐山, 山名, 在陕
西省宝鸡 Qishan Moun-

tain, in Baoji, Shaanxi Prov-
ince ② 同“歧” same as 歧

歧 qí lí ① 岔道, 大路分出
的小路 (of roads) fork;
branch: ~ 路亡羊 to lose one's
sheep at a fork in the road — to
lose one's bearings when the
situation is too complicated or
changeable [歧途] 错误的道路
wrong road; 误入 ~ ~ to go
astray ② 不相同, 不一致 differ-
ent; divergent: ~ 视 to dis-
criminate against | ~ 义 ambi-
guity

跂 qí lí 多生出的脚趾
extra toe

㊦ qì 见 590 页 see p590

其 qí lí ① 代词 *pronoun* 1
他, 他们 he; she; they: 不
能任 ~ 自流 cannot let things
drift | 劝 ~ 努力学习 to per-
suade him to study hard ② 他
的, 他们的 his; her; their: 各
得 ~ 所. *Each gets what he*
wants. or Each is in his or its
place. | 人尽 ~ 才, 物尽 ~ 用 to
tap manpower and material
resources to the full ③ 那, 那
个, 那些 that; those; the: ~ 他
other; else | ~ 次 next; then | 本
无 ~ 事. *Nothing of that sort*
has happened. | ~ 中 有个原
因. *There is some reason for*
it. [其实] 实在的, 事实上 in
fact; as a matter of fact; actu-
ally: 他故意说不懂, ~ ~ 他懂
得. *He deliberately says that*
he doesn't understand it, but he
does as a matter of fact. ③ 文

言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese* 1 表示揣测、反诘 (used to express a guess or retort): 岂~然乎? *Is this really the case?* | ~奈我何? *What can they do to me?* 2 表示命令、劝勉 (used to express an order or advice): 子~勉之! *Exert yourself to the uttermost!* ④ 词尾 *suffix*: 极~快乐 *extremely happy* | 尤~伟大 *especially great*

萁 qí <方 dialect> 豆茎
beanstalk

淇 qí 淇河, 源出河南省林州, 流入卫河 Qihe River, originating in Linzhou, Henan Province, and flowing into Weihe River

骐 qí 有青黑色纹理的马
black horse

琪 qí ①一种玉 a kind of jade ②珍异 rare: ~花瑶草 *coralline flowers and jasper plants of fairy land*; jade flowers of fairy land

棋 (*碁、碁) qí 文娛用品名, 有象棋、围棋等 chess or any board game, such as (Chinese) chess, *weiqi*, etc

祺 qí 吉祥, 福气 good luck; blessing

綦 qí ①青黑色 greenish black: ~巾 *greenish black kerchief* ②极 very, extremely: ~难 *very difficult*

蜚 qí 见 558 页“蜚”字条 “蜚蜚”(péng—) see 蜚蜚

on p558

旗 (①△ * 旂) qí <一子、一儿> ①

用布、纸、绸子或其他材料做成的标志, 多半是长方形或方形 flag; banner: 国~ *national flag* | 校~ *school flag* ②清代满族的军队编制和户口编制, 共分八旗。后又建立蒙古八旗、汉军八旗 Eight Banners, military and administrative organizations of the Manchu ethnic group in the Qing Dynasty; later Eight Banners were established among the Mongolian and Han ethnic groups. ③ *extension* 属于八旗的, 特指属于满族的 of Eight Banners; of Manchu: ~人 *Manchu* | ~袍 *mandarin gown*; Qipao; *cheongsam* (straight, close-fitting silk dress with a high neck and slit skirt) | ~装 *Manchu attire* ③内蒙古自治区的行政区划单位, 相当于县 banner, a county-level administrative division in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

鲰 qí [鲰鳅] 鱼名。黑褐色, 体长而侧扁, 头大眼小, 生活在海洋中 dorado; dolphin (Coryphaena hippurus)

麒 qí [麒麟] 见 451 页“麟” see 麟 on p451

奇 qí ①特殊的, 稀罕, 不常见的 special; strange; rare: ~事 *strange affair*; uncommon phenomenon | ~闻 *sth*

unheard of; fantastic story | ~ 冷 *extremely cold* | ~ 丑 *very ugly* ⑤ *extension* 出人意料的, 令人不测的 *unexpected; unpredictable*; ~ 兵 *army suddenly appearing from nowhere; troops moving swiftly and unexpectedly (to spring a surprise attack on the enemy)* | ~ 计 *unusually clever stratagem; ingenious ploy; surprising move* | ~ 袭 *surprise attack; raid* | 出 ~ 制胜 *to overwhelm the enemy by a surprise attack* ② 惊异, 引以为奇 *to astonish*; 世人 ~ 之。The people throughout the world are astonished at it. ③ 姓 Qi, a surname

⊖ jī 见308页 see p308

埼 (** 碕) qí < 弯曲的岸 *winding embankment; crooked bank; meandering coast*

萑 qí < [萑莱主山] 山名, 在台湾省 the Peak of Mt. Qilai (or Mt. Cilai), in Taiwan Province

崎 qí < [崎岖] (—qū) 形容山路不平 (of mountain path) *rugged; uneven*

骑 qí < ① 跨坐在牲畜或其他东西上 *to sit on the back of; to ride*; ~ 马 *to ride a horse* | ~ 自行车 *to ride a bicycle* ⑤ *extension* 兼跨两边 *to straddle*; ~ 缝盖章 *to put a seal on the two halves of a voucher* ② (旧读 formerly jì) 骑兵, 也泛指骑马的人 (horseman in gen-

eral) *cavalry; cavalryman*; 车 ~ 马 *horse and carriage* | 轻 ~ 骑 *light cavalry* | 铁 ~ 骑 *strong cavalry; crack mounted soldiers* ③ 骑的马 *horse used to ride*; 坐 ~ 骑 *saddle horse; one's mount*

琦 qí < 美玉 *fine jade* 喻 *figurative* 珍奇 *rare*

锿 qí < ① 古代一种带三足的锅 *a kind of ancient tripod cooker* ② 古代的一种凿子 (in ancient China) *a kind of ancient chisel*

俟 ⊖ qí < [万俟] (mò—) 复姓 Moqi, a compound surname

⊖ sì 见706页 see p706

耆 qí < 年老, 六十岁以上的人 (of a person) *over sixty years old; very old*; ~ 年 *old age; venerable age*

鳍 qí < 鱼类和其他水生脊椎动物的运动器官, 由薄膜、柔软分节的鳍条和坚硬不分节的鳍棘组成 *fin*

髻 qí < 马脖子上部的长毛。也叫“马鬃”、“马鬣” (also called 马鬃 or 马鬣) *horse mane*

旂 qí < ① 古代指有铃铛的旗子 (in ancient China) *flag attached with small bells* ② 同“旗①” same as 旗①

畦 qí < 田园中分成的小区 *plot of land separated by ridges*; 种 ~ 菜 *to grow a bed of vegetables; to plant a plot of vegetables*

乞 qǐ <ǐ 乞求, 向人讨、要、求 to beg; to supplicate; to implore; ~ 怜 to beg for pity (or mercy) | ~ 恕 to beg one's pardon; to ask sb for forgiveness | ~ 食 to beg for food; to beg for alms | 行 ~ to go begging

芑 qǐ <ǐ 古书上说的一种植物 (in ancient Chinese texts) glutinous rehmannia

岷 qǐ <ǐ 没有草木的山 barren mountain

岂(豈) qǐ <ǐ 副词 *adverb*, 表示反诘 (used to introduce a rhetorical question) **1** 哪里, 怎么 where; how; ~ 敢! How dare! | ~ 有此理? Isn't it outrageous? **2** 难道 (used for emphasis in a rhetorical question): ~ 非怪事? It is strange, isn't it?

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“恺”、“凯”(kǎi) also same as 恺 or 凯

玦 qǐ <ǐ 古代佩带的玉 (in ancient China) jade pendant

杞 qǐ <ǐ **①** 植物名 name of plants **1** 就是枸 (gǒu) 杞 (i. e. 枸杞) Chinese wolfberry (*Lycium chinense*) **2** 杞柳, 落叶灌木, 生长在水边, 枝条可以编箱、笼、筐、篮等物 purple willow (*Salix sinopurpurea*) **②** 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省杞县 Qi, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, in today's Qixian County, Henan Province; ~ 人

忧天 (喻不必要的忧虑) like the man of Qi who feared that the sky might fall — haunted by imaginary fears

起 qǐ <ǐ **①** 由躺而坐或由坐而立等 to rise; to stand up; ~ 床 to get up; to get out of bed; to rise | ~ 立致敬 to show reverence by standing up **②** *extension* 离开原来的位置 to move; to remove **1** 移开, 搬开 to move; to remove; ~ 身 to set out; to leave; to stand up | ~ 运 to start shipment **2** 拔出, 取出 to pull out; to extract; to draw; ~ 钉子 to pull out a nail; to remove a nail | ~ 货 to take goods (from a warehouse); to unload (from a ship); to debark [起居] 日常生活 daily life; ~ ~ 有恒 to live a regular life **③** 由下向上升, 由小往大里涨 to rise; to grow: ~ ~ 一落 to go up and come down; to rise and fall | ~ 劲 with gusto; energetically; vigorously | 面 ~ 了。The flour has been leavened. [起色] 好转的形势, 转机 improvement; favourable turn; pickup; 病有 ~ ~ 。 His (or Her) health has picked up. **④** 长出 to appear; to outgrow; ~ 燎泡 to get blisters | ~ 痱子 to get prickly heat **⑤** 开始 to start; to begin; ~ 笔 to start writing; first stroke of a Chinese character; first stroke of a Chinese character in a radical index | ~ 点 starting point | 从今天 ~ to start from

today [起码]最低限度,最低的 minimum; at least; rudimentary: ~ 要十天才能完工。It takes at least ten days to complete the project. ⑤ 发生 to occur; to take place; to rise; ~ 疑 to become suspicious | ~ 意 (usually evil) to hit upon an idea; to conceive a vicious design | ~ 火 to catch fire | ~ 风 The wind rises. [起义]发动武装革命,也指脱离反革命集团投入革命阵营 revolt; insurrection; uprising ⑥ 拟定 to draw up; to draft; ~ 草 to make a draft ⑦ 建造,建立 to build; to establish; ~ 房子 to put up a house | 白手~家 to build up one's fortune from scratch ⑧ 介词 preposition, 从 from: ~ 南到北 from south to north | ~ 这里剪开 to cut from here ⑨ 量词 quantifier 1 批, 群 batch; group: 一~人走了, 又来一~。After a group of people left, another group came. 2 件, 宗 case; instance: 三~案件 three cases | 两~事故 two accidents ⑩ 在动词后, 表示动作的趋向、关涉等 (used after a verb to express the tendency of an action or sb or sth involved in an action): 抱~ to hold up (in the arms) | 拿~ to take up | 扛~大旗 to carry a big flag on one's shoulder | 提~精神 to raise (or pluck) one's spirits; to brace oneself up | 引~大家注意 to attract (or draw) everyone's attention; to catch everyone's

eye | 想不~什么地方见过他。I can't remember where I met him. ⑪ 在动词后, 跟“来”连用, 表示动作开始 (used after a verb in collocation with 来, to express the start of an action): 大声念~来 to start to read aloud | 唱~歌来 to begin to sing ⑫ 在动词后, 常跟“不”、“得”连用 (used after a verb, usually in collocation with 不 or 得) 1 表示胜任, 能担得住 to stand; to afford: 买不~ can't afford it | 经得~考验 can stand the test 2 表示够格, 达到某一种标准 up to a certain standard: 看不~ to look down upon; to scorn; to belittle | 瞧得~ to think highly of; to have a good opinion of; to value

企 qǐ < 踮着脚看, 希望, 盼望 to stand on tiptoe to get a better look at sth; to look forward to; to expect; ~ 望 to look forward to; to hope for | ~ 待 to look forward to; to expect | ~ 盼 to long for; to expect [企图]图谋 to attempt; to seek to

[企业]从事生产、运输、贸易等经济活动的部门, 如工厂、矿山、铁路、贸易公司等 enterprise; business

启 (啓、*啟) qǐ < ① 打开 to open: ~ 封 to unseal; to open an envelope, a wrapper, etc | ~ 门 to open the door ② extension 开导 to enlighten; to awaken; to inspire; ~ 蒙 (méng) to impart

rudimentary knowledge to beginners; to initiate [启发] 阐明事例, 使对方因联想而领悟 to cite the example to elicit response and help sb see the point; to enlighten; to inspire: ~ 教育 *heuristic education* | ~ 他的政治觉悟 *to arouse his political awareness* [启示] 启发指点, 使有所认识 *enlightenment; inspiration; revelation* ② 开始 to start; to initiate; to begin; ~ 用 *to start using; to employ* ③ 陈述 to state; to inform: 敬 ~ 者 (*a set expression used at the beginning of a letter in ancient China*) *I beg to state; I wish to inform you* [启事] 向群众说明事情的文字, 现在多登在报纸上 *notice; announcement* ④ 书信 *letter; missive; note*; 书 ~ *letter; missive* | 小 ~ *brief note*

棨 qǐ <ì 古时用木头做的一种通行证, 略如戟形 (*in ancient China*) *a halberd-like wooden pass* [棨戟] 古时官吏出行的一种仪仗, 用木头做成, 状如戟 *a halberd-like wooden object to certify an official's identity on an inspection tour*

胫 qǐ <ì 〔古 *archaism*〕腓肠肌 (小腿肚子) *calf (of the leg)*

绮 qǐ <ì ① 有文彩的丝织品 *figured woven silk material; damask*; ~ 罗 *patterned silk fabrics; gorgeous silk fabrics* ② 美丽 *beautiful; gorgeous; exquisite*; ~ 丽 *beautiful; gor-*

geous; exquisite | ~ 思 *beautiful thoughts (in literature)*

稽 qǐ <ì 稽首, 古时跪下叩头的礼节 *kowtow, an ancient etiquette to show reverence*

⊖ jī 见 309 页 see p309

气(氣) qì <ì ① 没有一定形状、体积, 能自由流动的物体 *gas*: 煤 ~ *coal gas; gas* | 蒸 ~ *vapour; steam* 特指空气 *air*: ~ 压 *atmospheric pressure; barometric pressure* | 给自行车打 ~ *to blow up a bike tyre; to inflate a bike tyre* ② (一儿) 气息, 呼吸 *breath*: 没 ~ 了 *to stop breathing* | 上 ~ 不接下 ~ *breathless; to gasp for breath* ③ 自然界寒、暖、阴、晴等等现象 *weather*: 天 ~ *weather* | 节 ~ *a day marking one of the 24 divisions of the solar year in the traditional Chinese calendar; solar term* ④ (一儿) 鼻子闻到的味 *smell; odour*: 香 ~ *fragrance; sweet smell* | 臭 ~ *foul odour; stink* | 烟 ~ *smoke; fume; flue gas* ⑤ 人的精神状态 *mental state; spirit; morale*: 勇 ~ *courage* | 朝 ~ 蓬勃 *vigorous; full of youthful vigour* [气势] 力量和形势 *momentum; imposing manner; affecting grandness* ⑥ 作风, 习气 *airs; manner*: 官 ~ *bureaucratic airs* | 俗 ~ *vulgar; in poor taste* | 骄娇二 ~ *self-conceited but fearful of hardship* ⑦ 怒或使人发怒 *to be angry; make angry; enrage*:

他生~了。He is angry. | 别~我了。Stop annoying me. ⑧ 欺压 to bully; to insult; 受~ to be bullied; to suffer wrong ⑨ 中医指能使人体器官正常发挥机能的原动力 (in traditional Chinese medicine) qì; vital energy; energy of life; life force; ~血 qì and blood; vital energy and the state of blood in the human body | ~虚 deficiency of vital energy | 元~ vigour; vitality; pneuma ⑩ 中医指某种症状 (in traditional Chinese medicine) symptoms of diseases; 湿~ eczema | 脚~ beriberi | 痰~ apoplexy

汽 qì < 气 蒸气, 液体或固体变成的气体。特指水蒸气 vapour; steam; ~船 steamboat; steamship

讫 qì < 讫 ① 完结, 終了 settled; accomplished; completed; 收~ cash received | 付~ paid | 验~ checked; examined ② 截止 end; 起~ the beginning and the end; alpha and omega

迄 qì < 迄 ① 到 up to; till; ~今未至。He has not arrived up to now. ② 始终 all along; so far; ~未成功。We have not succeeded so far.

汔 qì < 汔 庶几, 差不多 almost; nearly; approximately

弃 (* 棄) qì < 舍 (shě) 去, 扔掉 to throw away; to discard; to abandon; 抛~ to throw away; to discard | 遗~ to desert; to abandon;

don; to forsake | ~权 to abstain from voting; to waive one's rights | ~置不顾 to reject as unworthy of attention; to throw to the winds; to abandon

妻 ㊦ qì < 妻 (古 archaism) 以女嫁人 to marry a girl to sb

㊦ qī 见580页 see p580

气 qì < 气 同“气”same as 气

泣 qì < 泣 ① 无声或小声哭 to weep; to sob; to choke with sobs; ~不成声 to sob too bitterly to speak ② 眼泪 tears; ~下如雨。Tears stream down one's cheeks.

亟 ㊦ qì < 亟 屡次 repeatedly; time and again; ~来问讯 to come repeatedly to ask for information

㊦ jí 见312页 see p312

契 (* 契) ㊦ qì < 契 ① 用刀雕刻 to engrave; to carve; to chisel ② 刻的文字 carved inscriptions; 书~ carved characters ③ 契约, 证明买卖、抵押、租赁等关系的合同、文书、字据 agreement; contract; deed; 地~ title deed for land | 房~ title deed for a house | 卖身~ indenture by which one sells oneself or a member of one's family ④ 相合, 情意相投 to agree; to get along well; 默~ tacit agreement | 相~ mutual understanding | ~友 bosom friend

[契丹] 我国古代东北地区的一个民族, 曾建立辽国 Qidan, (or

Khitan), an ethnic group in ancient northeast China who established the Liao Dynasty

⊖ xiè 见830页 see p830

硕 qì <ì 用石头砌的水闸 (built with stones) water gate; stone dam; stone sluice

砌 qì <ì 建筑时垒(lěi)砖石, 用泥灰黏合 to build by laying bricks or stones with mortar; ~墙 to build a wall | ~炕 to build a kang

跂 ⊖ qì <ì 踮着脚站着 to stand on tiptoe; ~望 to look on tiptoe

⊖ qí 见583页 see p583

葺 qì <ì 用茅草覆盖房子 to thatch a roof; 修~(修补)房屋 to repair a house

磧 qì <ì 水中沙石 sand and gravel in water [沙磧]沙漠 desert

槭 qì <ì 落叶小乔木, 花黄绿色, 叶子掌状分裂, 秋季变成红色或黄色 maple (Acer)

器(**器) qì <ì ①用具的总称 general term for implements or apparatuses; 武~ weapon | 容~ container [器官]生物体中具有某种独立生理机能的部分, 如耳、眼、花、叶等, 也省称“器”(also short for 器) organ; 消化~ digestive organs | 生殖~ reproductive organs; genitals ②人的度量、才干 tolerance; talent; ~量 tolerance; forbearance; magnanimity | 成~ to grow up to be a useful person; to become a useful person ③器重,

看重, 看得起 to think highly of; to value

憩(*憩) qì <ì 休息 to rest; to take a rest; 小~ to take a short rest

荠(薺) ⊖ qí · <ì 见35页 “薺”字条“薺荠”(bí—) see 薺荠 on p35

⊖ jì 见318页 see p318

QIM

<IY

掐 qiā <IY ①用手指用力夹, 用指甲按或截断 to pinch; to nip ② extension 割断, 截去 to cut off; to nip off; to sever; ~电线 to cut off the wire ③用手的虎口及手指紧紧握住 to clutch; to grip; 一把~住 to grip sth with one's hand; to seize; to hold ④(一子、一儿)量词 quantifier, 拇指和食指或中指相对握着的数量 (the amount of sth held between the thumb and the forefinger or middle finger) pinch; handful; 一小~儿韭菜 a small pinch of chives | 一大~子青菜 a big handful of green vegetables

袷 ⊖ qiā <IY [袷袂](—pàn)(维 Uygur)维吾尔、塔吉克等民族所穿的对襟长袍 Uygur or Tajik robe buttoning down the front

⊖ jiá 见322页“夹” see 夹 on p322

莢 qiā <IY 见12页“菰”字条“菰莢”(bá—) see 菰莢 on p12

拊 qiá <IY 用两手掐住 to clutch (or grip) with both hands

卡 ⊖ qiǎ <IY ①(一子)在交通要道设置的检查或收税的地方 checkpost; checkpoint; 关 ~ tax office outpost; checkpost; toll-gate ②(一子)夹东西的器具 clip; clasp; 头发 ~ 子 hair clip; hair pin ③夹在中间, 堵塞 to get stuck; to wedge; to jam; 鱼刺 ~ 在嗓子里。A fish bone got stuck in the throat. | ~ 在里边拿不出来了。It has got wedged inside and can't be pulled out.

⊖ kǎ 见380页 see p380

洽 qià <IY ①跟人联系, 商量 (事情) to arrange with; to consult; to discuss; 接 ~ 事情 to contact sb for business arrangement | 和他商 ~ to arrange a discussion with him; to talk over (a matter) with him ②谐和 to be in harmony; to agree; 感情融 ~ on very good terms; in perfect harmony in feeling

恰 qià <IY ①正巧, 刚刚 just; exactly; precisely; ~ 巧 by chance; coincidentally | ~ 到好处 just right (for the purpose, occasion, etc); to a nicety | ~ 如其分 (fèn) just right; appropriate; proper | ~ 好他来了。He came in the nick of time. ②合适, 适当 proper; appropriate; 这里有几个字不 ~ 当。There are a few inappropriate words here.

髌 qià <IY 髌骨, 腰部下面腹部两侧的骨, 下缘与耻骨、坐骨联成髌(kuān)骨。ilium (图见 241 页“骨” picture on p241)

QIAN

<IY

千 (③ 𠂇) qiān <IY ①数目, 十个一百 thousand ②表示极多, 常跟“万”、“百”连用 (often used in collocation with 万 and 百) large numbers of; a great amount of; innumerable: ~ 言万语 thousands and thousands of words; innumerable words | ~ 军万马 thousands upon thousands of horses and soldiers — mighty force; powerful army | ~ 锤百炼 thoroughly tempered; well-seasoned; much-steeped [千万] 副词 **adverb**, 务必 must; to make sure to; to be sure to; ~ ~ 不要铺张浪费。Be sure not to be extravagant and wasteful. ③见 614 页“秋”字条“秋千” see 秋千 on p614 ④法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一, 表示 10^3 (符号 k) kilo-(k)

仟 qiān <IY “千”字的大写 thousand, capital form of 千

阡 qiān <IY ①田间的小路 footpath between fields, running north and south (⊕ doublet — 陌 mò crisscross footpaths between fields) ②通往坟墓的道路 path leading to a grave

扦 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① (一子、一儿) 用金属或竹、木制成的像针的东西 needle-like piece of metal, bamboo, wood, etc ② 插, 插进去 to insert; to stick in; ~花 to arrange flowers (in a vase, basket, etc) | 用针~住 to fasten with a pin

芊 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 草木茂盛 (叠 reduplication) (of grass and trees) luxuriant; exuberant; flourishing: 郁郁 ~ ~ luxuriant; exuberant; flourishing [芊绵][芊眠] 草木茂密繁盛 (of grass and trees) dense; thick; lush

迁 (遷) qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 机关、住所等另换地点 to move; to relocate (㊦ doublet 一移 to move; to relocate): ~都 (dū) to move the capital to another place | ~居 to move (house); to change one's residence [迁就] 不坚持自己的意见, 凑合别人 to accommodate oneself to; to yield to; to give in to: 不能~~。We can't accommodate ourselves to it. | ~~应该是有原则的。We should accommodate ourselves to it according to the principle. [迁延] 拖延 to delay; to postpone; to defer: 已经~~了一个多月了。It has been delayed for more than a month. ② 变动, 改变 to change (㊦ doublet 变一 changes; vicissitude): 事过境~。Events have passed and the situation has changed. or Things change

with the passage of time.

瓩 qiānwǎ <ㄑㄩㄢˊㄨㄚˇ 功率单位, 1 瓩等于1 000 瓦。现写作“千瓦”(now written as 千瓦) kilowatt (kw)

钎 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ (一子) -头尖的长钢棍, 多用来在矿石上打洞 hammer drill; rock drill

岍 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 岍山, 山名, 在陕西省宝鸡。今作“千山”(now written as 千山) Qian-shan Mountain, in Baoji, Shaanxi Province

汧 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ [汧阳] 地名, 在陕西省。今作“千阳”(now written as 千阳) Qianyang, a place in Shaanxi Province

仝 (僉) qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ <古 archaism> 全, 都 all

签 (簽、③-⑥ 籤) qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˊ

① 亲自写上姓名或画上符号 to sign; to autograph: ~名 to sign one's name; to autograph | 请你~个字。Please sign your name here. ② 简要地写出 (意见) to make brief comments (on a document, etc): ~注 to attach a slip of paper to a manuscript or book with reference materials; to write one's own opinions on a document before submitting it to a superior for examination and approval; to write comments or points for attention on a certificate, document, table, etc ③ (一子、一儿) 用竹木等物做成的细棍或片状物 bamboo slip; wood stick: 牙~儿 toothpick | 竹~儿

bamboo slip ④(一儿)书册里作标志的纸片或其他物件上作标志的东西 *tag; label*; 书 ~ *bookmark* | 标 ~ *label; tag* | 浮 ~ *detachable note (usually stuck on the margin of a page)*; *sticker* ⑤粗粗地缝合起来 to fasten cloth or a seam with a loose basting stitch; to tack ⑥旧时用于占卜或赌博的细长竹片或细棍(in former times) *bamboo slip or tiny stick used for divination, gambling, etc*

牵(牽) qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ ①拉, 引领向前 to pull; to lead; ~ 着一条牛 to lead a cow | ~ 牲口 to lead a draught animal | 手 ~ 着手 hand in hand ②连带, 带累 to involve; to implicate; to entangle; 不要 ~ 扯别的问题。Don't involve other matters. or Don't drag in other matters. | 受 ~ 累 to be tied down; to be encumbered; to be embroiled | 互相 ~ 制 to hold each other up; to encumber each other; to contain (or check) each other [牵强](—qiǎng)硬拉硬扯, 勉强, 理由不足 forced (interpretation, etc); far-fetched; strained: 这话太 ~ 。 These words are too far-fetched. | ~ ~ 附会 to stretch the meaning; to draw a forced analogy; to give a strained interpretation ③缠连 to be tied up; 意惹情 ~ to be entangled in passion

铅 ① qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ ①一种金属元素, 符号 Pb, 银灰色, 质

地软, 熔点低 *lead; plumbum (Pb)* [铅铁]指镀锌铁 *zinc-plated iron; galvanized iron* [铅字]印刷用的铅、锡、锑合金铸成的活字 *type; letter* ②石墨 *black lead*; ~ 笔 *pencil*

㊦ yán 见865页 see p865

慳(慳) qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ 吝嗇 miserly; stingy; parsimonious (㊦ *doublet* —吝 miserly; stingy; parsimonious)

谦 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ 虚心, 不自高自大 *modest; unassuming*; ~ 虚 *modest; self-effacing* | ~ 让 to decline modestly | 满招损, ~ 受益。The modest receive benefit, while the conceited reap failure.

愆 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ ①罪过, 过失 *transgression; fault*; ~ 尤 *error; fault; sin* | 罪 ~ *guilt; offence; sin* ②错过, 耽误过去 to miss the deadline; to pass the time limit; ~ 期 to pass the appointed time; to exceed the time limit; to delay

鸱 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ 尖嘴的家禽或鸟啄东西(of birds with a sharp beak) to peck; 乌鸦把瓜 ~ 了。The crow has pecked the melon.

骞 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ 高举。多用于人名, 如西汉有张骞(*qian*, usually used in a given name, e. g. Zhang Qian in the Western Han Dynasty) to hold high up

搴 qiān <ㄑㄩㄢˋ ①拔取 to pull out; to uproot; 斩将 ~ 旗 to kill an enemy general and

pull down his flag ② 同“褰” same as 褰

褰 qiān <扌 把衣服提起来 to lift up (one's clothes, etc); ~裳 to lift up clothes

荨 (荨、**蕪) qián <艹 [荨麻] 多年生草本植物, 茎叶生细毛, 皮肤接触时会引起刺痛。茎皮纤维可以做纺织原料 nettle (*Urtica fissa*)

⊖ xún 见854页 see p854

钤 qián <钅 ① 印章 seal; stamp [钤记] 旧时印的一种 (in former times) a kind of seal or stamp ② 盖印章 to affix a seal to; to stamp: ~印 to affix a seal to; to stamp | ~章 official stamp

黔 qián <黑 ① 黑色 black: ~首 (古代称老百姓) (in ancient China) common people ② 贵州省的别称 Qian, another name for Guizhou Province

前 qián <刂 ① 跟“后”相对 (the opposite of 后) ① 指空间, 人脸所向的一面, 房屋等正门所向的一面, 家具等靠外的一面 (used to refer to space) front; 在~面 in front | 向~走 to go ahead; to move forward | 天安门~ in front of Tian'anmen | 楼~ in front of the building | 床~ before (or in front of) the bed ② 指时间, 往日的, 过去的 (used to denote time) ago; before; past: ~天 the day before yesterday | 史无~例 unprecedented in history; without parallel in history ③

指次序, 靠头里的 (used to denote order) front; first; top: ~五名 first five places ② 向前行进 to move forward; to go ahead; 勇往直~ to forge ahead dauntlessly; to advance bravely | 畏缩不~ to hang back in fear; to hesitate to press forward; to recoil from (danger, a heavy task, etc) ③ 未来的 (用于展望) prospect; future: ~景 prospect; future | 向~看 to look towards the future; to look ahead

虔 qián <扌 恭敬 pious; devout; sincere: ~诚 pious; devout; sincere | ~心 pious; devout; sincere

钱 (錢) qián <钅 ① 货币 currency; money: 铜~ copper coins ④ extension 费用 expense: 车~ fare | 饭~ money for a restaurant bill; money for food ② 圆形像钱的东西 anything that resembles a coin in shape: 纸~ paper made to resemble money and burned as an offering to the dead; ghost money | 榆~儿 elm tree seeds ③ 财物 wealth; riches: 有~有势 both rich and influential ④ 市制重量单位, 一两的十分之一, 合5克 qian, a unit of weight, equal to one-tenth liang or five grams

钳 (** 箝、① ** 拮) qián <扌 ① 用东西夹住 to hold with pincers; to grip with pincers; to clamp [钳制] 用强力限制 to

clamp down on; to pin down; to suppress ②(一子)夹东西的用具 pliers; pincers; tongs: 老虎 ~ *pliers*

掮 qián <ㄑㄧㄢˊ> 用肩扛(káng)东西 to carry on the shoulder [掮客]〈方 *dialect*〉指替买卖货物的双方介绍交易, 从中取得佣钱的人 broker

乾 ① qián <ㄑㄧㄢˊ> ① 八卦之一, 符号是三, 代表天 *qian*, one of the Eight Trigrams 三, representing heaven ② 乾县, 在陕西省 Qianxian County, in Shaanxi Province

③ gān 见214页“干”see 干 on p214

犍 ① qián <ㄑㄧㄢˊ> [犍为] (—wéi) 地名, 在四川省 Qianwei, a place in Sichuan Province

③ jiān 见328页 see p328

潜 (* 潛) qián <ㄑㄧㄢˊ> ① 隐在水面下活动 to move about or exercise under water: ~水艇 *submarine* | 鱼~鸟飞. *Fish are swimming in the water and birds are flying in the sky.* ② 隐藏, 隐蔽 to hide; to conceal: ~伏 to hide; to lurk; to lie low | ~藏 to hide; to go into hiding | ~力 *latent capacity; potentiality* [潜心] 十分专心而深入 to devote oneself to; to work with great concentration: ~研究 to devote oneself to research; to concentrate on studies ③ 秘密地, 不声张 secretly; stealthily; on the sly: ~行 to move

stealthily; to slink; to sneak | ~逃 to flee secretly; to abscond

胛 (* 肱) qiǎn <ㄑㄧㄢˇ> 身体两旁肋骨和胯骨之间的部分(多指兽类的) (usually of animals) part between the ribs and the ilia: ~窝 *hip*

浅 (淺) qiǎn <ㄑㄧㄢˇ> ① 从表面到底或从外面到里面距离小, 跟“深”相对 (the opposite of 深) shallow: 这条河很~。The river is very shallow. | 这个院子太~。There is little depth from the entrance of the yard to its rear. ② 不久, 时间短 not long in time; 年代~ recent past | 相处的日子还~。They have not been together for long. ③ 程度不深的 not close; superficial; simple: ~见 *superficial view* | 阅历~ to know little of the world; to have superficial knowledge of the world | 交情~ not to be on familiar terms | 这篇文章很~。This article is very simple. | ~近的理论 *simple theories* ④ 颜色淡薄 (of colours) light: ~红 *light red* | ~绿 *light green*

③ jiān 见326页 see p326

遣 qiǎn <ㄑㄧㄢˇ> ① 派, 差(chāi), 打发 to send; to dispatch (㊦ *doublet* 派 — to dispatch; to send | 差 — to send sb on an errand or mission; to dispatch): 特~ to send for a special purpose; to appoint for a

special assignment | ~ 送 *to send back; to repatriate* ② 排解, 发泄 *to drive away; to dispel; to expel*; ~ 闷 (mèn) *to dispel boredom; to divert oneself from boredom; to seek relief from boredom* | 消 ~ *diversion; pastime*

谴 qiǎn <ㄑㄧㄢˇ 责备 *to blame; to reproach; to reprimand* (㊦ *doublet* — 责 *to condemn; to censure; to denounce*)

缱 qiǎn <ㄑㄧㄢˇ [缱绻] (—quǎn) 情意缠绵, 感情好得离不开 (of love between man and woman) *to be deeply attached to each other; (of two persons) to be in such complete agreement so as to be unable to bear parting from each other*

谦 qiǎn <ㄑㄧㄢˇ 就是颊囊。猴等嘴里两腮上暂时贮存食物的地方 (i. e. 颊囊) *cheek pouch* (古 *archaism*) 又同“歉” (qiān)、“歉” (qiàn) also same as 谦 or 歉

欠 qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ ① 借别人的财物还 (hái) 没归还 (huán) *to owe; to be behind with*; 我 ~ 他十块钱。 *I owe him ten yuan.* ② 缺乏, 不够 *to lack; to be short of; to be inadequate*; 文章 ~ 通。 *The article lacks coherence and logic.* | 身体 ~ 安 *to feel poorly; to be slightly indisposed; to be a bit under the weather* ③ 身体稍稍向上移动 *to raise slightly (part of one's body)*; ~ 身 *to rise slightly from one's seat; to raise one-*

self slightly | ~ 脚 *to raise one's heels slightly; to stand on tiptoe* ④ 哈欠 (qian), 疲倦时张口出气 *to yawn*; ~ 伸 *to stretch oneself and yawn* | 打哈 ~ *to yawn*

芡 qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ ① 一年生水草, 茎叶都有刺, 开紫花。果实叫芡实, 外皮有刺。种子的仁可以吃, 可以制淀粉。也叫“鸡头” (also called 鸡头) *gorgon plant (Euryale ferox)* ② 烹饪时用淀粉调成的浓汁 *starch used in cooking*; 勾 ~ *to thicken a soup by means of starch* | 汤里加点 ~ *to add some starch to the soup to make it thicker; to put some starch in the soup*

嵌 qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ 把东西卡在空隙里 *to inlay; to embed; to set*; 镶 ~ *to inlay; to embed; to set* | ~ 入 *to inlay; to embed* | 匣子上 ~ 着象牙雕的花。 *The box is inlaid with flowers carved out of ivory.*

纤 (縴) qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ 拉船的绳 *rope for towing a boat; towrope; towline* [纤手] 给人介绍买卖产业的人 *broker* [拉纤] ① 拉着纤绳使船前进 *to track a boat; to tow a boat* ② 给人介绍买卖产业从中取利 *to act as a broker (or middleman); to be a broker*

③ xiān 见811页 see p811

茜 (* 蒨) qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ ① 茜草, 多年生蔓草, 茎有刺毛, 初秋开花, 黄色。根红色, 可做染料, 也可入药

Chinese madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) ② 红色 alizarin red; crimson; red

⊖ xī 见799页 see p799

倩

qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ> ① 美好 handsome; beautiful; attractive

② 请人代做 to ask sb to do sth on one's behalf; ~人代笔 to ask sb to write on one's behalf

堑

qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ> 做防御用的壕沟 moat; chasm; ditch; 长江

天~(喻险要) natural moat of the Changjiang (or Yangtze) River; with the Yangtze River providing a natural barrier against attack 喻 figurative 挫折 setback; reverse; 吃一~, 长一智. With every pitfall comes greater knowledge.

契

qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ> ① 古代记事用的木板 wood block used in ancient China to record events

② 古书的雕版, 版本 engraved edition of books; 古~ ancient edition | 宋~ Song Dynasty wood-block edition

慊

⊖ qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ> 不满, 怨恨 to dissatisfy; to resent

⊖ qiè 见605页 see p605

歉

qiàn <ㄑㄧㄢˋ> ① 觉得对不住人 to feel apologetic; 抱~ to be sorry; to feel apologetic | 道~ to make an apology; to apologize | 深致~意 to extend sincere apologies; to express profound regret

② 收成不好 poor (harvest); crop failure; ~收 crop failure; poor harvest | ~年 lean year; year of poor harvest

QIANG

<尢

抢

(搶) ⊖ qiāng <尢 同 戇 (qiāng) ① " same as 戇 ①

⊖ qiǎng 见599页 see p599

呛

(嗆) ○ qiāng <尢 ① 水或食物进入气管而引起不适或咳嗽 to feel uncomfortable because food or water has entered one's windpipe; to choke; 喝水~着了 to choke when drinking water | 吃饭吃~了 to choke over one's food ② <方 dialect> 咳嗽 to cough

⊖ qiàng 见600页 see p600

琯

(琯) qiāng <尢 玉相击声 jingling sound of jade

枪

(槍、*鎗) qiāng <尢 ① 刺击用的长矛 spear; 长~ long spear | 红缨~ red tasseled spear ② 发射子弹的武器 rifle; gun; firearm; 手~ pistol | 机关~ machine gun ③ 形状或性能像枪的器具 any appliance shaped or functioning like a gun; 焊~ welding torch; (welding) blowpipe | 水~ nozzle; water gun; squirt gun

戇

(戇) ⊖ qiāng <尢 ① 逆, 反方向 towards the opposite direction; ~风 against the wind | ~水 to go up the river ② (言语) 冲突 verbal clash; 说~了. Their argument ended in a row.

① qiàng 见600页 see p600

羌 qiāng <尢 我国古代西部的民族 the Qiang ethnic group, one of the ancient ethnic minorities in western China [羌族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Qiang ethnic group, one of ethnic minorities in China

蜣 qiāng <尢 [蜣螂] (—láng) 俗叫“屎壳郎” (shǐkèláng)。昆虫,全身黑色,有光泽,会飞,吃粪、尿或动物的尸体 (popularly called 屎壳郎) dung beetle (Scarabaeidae)

戕 qiāng <尢 杀害 to kill; 自~ to kill oneself; to commit suicide [戕贼]伤害,损害 to harm; to injure; to undermine

折 qiāng <尢 古代一种斧子 (in ancient China) an axe

腔 qiāng <尢 ①(—子)动物身体中空的部分 cavity; 胸~ thoracic cavity | 口~ oral cavity ② **extension** 器物中空的部分 hollow part in something: 炉~ furnace cavity | 锅台~ 子 belly of a kitchen stove ③ (—儿)说话的语调,乐曲的调子 tone; tune; speech; 开~ (说话) to start talking | 南~北调 (to speak) with a mixture of accents | 离~走板 to sing out of tune and go off key | 梆子~ bangziqiang, a general term for local operas in Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Hebei, Shandong, etc, performed to the

accompaniment of bangzi [京腔]北京语音 Beijing accent; 一口~~ a pure Beijing dialect

锖 qiāng <尢 [锖色]某些矿物表面因氧化作用而形成的薄膜所呈现的色彩,常常不同于矿物固有的颜色 tarnish

锵 (鏘) qiāng <尢 拟声词 (叠 **reduplication**) **onomatopoeia**: 锣声~~ continuous clanging of gongs

强 ① qiāng <尢 [强水]就是强酸 (i. e. 强酸) strong acid; 硝~~ nitric acid

② qiǎng 见599页 see p599

强 (*強、*彊) <尢 ① 健壮,有力,跟“弱”相对 (the opposite of 弱) strong; powerful; mighty (④ **doublet** — 壮 strong; sturdy; robust | — 健 strong and healthy; sturdy; stout): ~ 大 big and powerful; powerful; formidable | 身~力壮 strong and healthy ② **extension** 有余 slightly more than; a little over; plus: 四分之一~ a little over one fourth [强调]特别重视,用坚决的口气提出 to stress; to emphasize [强梁]强横不讲理 brutal and unreasonable; tyrannical; overbearing ③ 程度高 to a high degree; of a high standard: 责任心很~ to have a strong sense of responsibility ④ 好 better (than); superior (to): 要~ to be eager to excel; to be anxious to outdo others | 庄稼很~。The crops are growing well. | 他写的字

比你的～。His handwriting is better than yours. ④ 使用强力 by force; ~制 to force; to compel; to coerce | ~占 to occupy forcibly; to take by force; to seize | ~索财物 to take possession of other people's property by force ⑤ 使强大或强壮 to strengthen; to enhance: ~身之道 the way to keep fit (by physical exercises or by taking tonics) | 富国~兵 to enrich the country and strengthen the military ⑥ 姓 Qiang, a surname

⊖ qiǎng 见599页 see p599

⊖ jiàng 见337页 see p337

墙(墙、*牆) qiáng <ㄑㄧㄤˊ> 用砖石等砌成承架房顶或隔开内外的建筑物 wall (㊦ doublet 一壁 wall): 砖~ brick wall | 城~ city wall | 院~ courtyard wall; wall surrounding a house

蔷(薔) qiáng <ㄑㄧㄤˊ> [蔷薇](-wēi) 落叶灌木, 茎上多刺, 夏初开花, 有红、黄、白等色, 可制香料, 也可入药 rose (Rosa)

嫪(嫪) qiáng <ㄑㄧㄤˊ> 古时宫廷里的女官名 woman court official in ancient China: 妃~ woman official in charge of imperial concubines

橦(橦、*橦) qiáng <ㄑㄧㄤˊ> 帆船上挂风帆的桅杆 mast

抢(搶) ⊖ qiǎng <ㄑㄧㄤˇ> ① 夺, 硬拿 to rob; to loot; to snatch (㊦ doublet —

夺 to snatch; to seize; to grab): ~球 to snatch the ball from (sb's hand or feet) | ~劫 to rob; to loot; to plunder | 他把我的信~去了。He snatched away my letter. ② 赶快, 赶紧, 争先 to hurry; to rush: ~着把活做了 to vie with one another in getting the work done | ~修河堤 to rush to repair the river bank ③ 刮, 擦 (去掉表面的一层) to scrape; to scratch: 磨剪子~菜刀 to sharpen scissors and kitchen knives | 摔了一跤, 把肉皮~去一大块。I got a scrape from a fall.

⊖ qiāng 见597页 see p597

羟(羥) qiǎng <ㄑㄧㄤˇ> 羟基, 就是氢氧基(-OH) (i. e. 氢氧基) hydroxyl (group)

强(*強、*彊) ⊖ qiǎng <ㄑㄧㄤˇ> 硬要, 迫使 to try hard; to strive; to force: ~迫 to compel; to force; to coerce | 牵~ forced; far-fetched; strained | ~词夺理 to resort to sophistry; to reason fallaciously | 不能~人所难。Don't try to make sb do what is beyond his power or against his will.

⊖ qiáng 见598页 see p598

⊖ jiàng 见337页 see p337

镗 ⊖ qiǎng <ㄑㄧㄤˇ> 古 archa-ism 指成串的钱 string of copper coins [白镗] 银子 silver

⊖ qiāng 见598页 see p598

襁(*緇) qiǎng <ㄑㄧㄤˇ> [襁褓](-bǎo) 包婴儿的被、毯等 quilt, blanket,

etc used to wrap up a baby; swaddling clothes; 在~~中 to be in one's infancy

呛(嗆) ⊖ qiàng <ㄓㄨㄥˋ 有刺激性的气体使鼻子、嗓子等器官感到不舒服 to irritate (respiratory organs): 烟~嗓子. *The smoke irritated my throat.* | 辣椒味~得难受. *The smell of red pepper being fried is so irritating that it makes you uncomfortable.*

⊖ qiāng 见 597 页 see p597

戗(戗) ⊖ qiàng <ㄓㄨㄥˋ 支持, 支撑 to shore up; to prop; to buttress: 墙要倒, 拿杠子~住. *The wall is falling down; please prop it up with logs.* [够戗] 形容十分厉害, 很难支持 unbearable; terrible: 他忙得真~~. *He has been terribly busy.* | 他病得~~. *He is terribly ill.*

⊖ qiāng 见 597 页 see p597

炆(炆) qiàng <ㄓㄨㄥˋ 烹饪法 way of cooking 1 油锅热后, 放主菜前先放入葱等急炒一下, 使有香味 to quick-fry (chopped spring onion, etc) in hot oil (before putting in vegetables, etc); to flavour the dish; to quick-fry: ~锅 to fry sth quickly in hot oil to flavour a dish 2 把原料放在沸水中焯(chāo)一下, 取出后再用香油等调料拌 to boil sth in boiling water for a while and then dress it with sesame oil, etc; ~豆芽 boiled and

dressed bean sprouts

踮(踮、*蹱) qiàng <ㄓㄨㄥˋ 见 443 页 “跟”字条“踮跟”(liàng—) see 踮跟 on p443

qiāo <ㄑㄩㄠ

悄 ⊖ qiāo <ㄑㄩㄠ [悄悄] 没有声音或声音很低 with as little noise as possible; quietly: 静~~ very quiet | 部队~~地出动. *The troops set out quietly.*

⊖ qiǎo 见 602 页 see p602

饶(饶) qiāo <ㄑㄩㄠ 地坚硬不肥沃 (of soil) hard and infertile (㊦ doublet —薄 hard and infertile; barren; unproductive | —瘠 barren; infertile | —确 barren; unproductive): 肥~ fertile and barren

跷(跷、*跷) qiāo <ㄑㄩㄠ ① 脚向上抬 to lift up (a leg): ~脚 to stand on tiptoes | ~腿 to lift up a leg [高跷] 踩着有踏脚装置的木棍表演的一种游艺 stilts ② 竖起大拇指 to hold up a thumb: ~起大拇指称赞 to hold up one's thumb in approval

[跷蹊](—qi) 奇怪, 违反常理, 让人怀疑 strange; fishy; suspicious: 这事有点~~. *There is something fishy about it.* 也说“蹊跷”(qī—) (also called 蹊跷)

“跷”(又 juē also juē) 见 374 页“屙”see 屙 on p374

雀 ① qiāo <ㄑㄩㄞ 雀子, 雀 (què) 斑 freckle

② què 见625页 see p625

③ qiǎo 见602页 see p602

锹 (* 鍬) qiāo <ㄑㄩㄞ 挖土 或铲其他东西的 器具 spade; shovel

劊 qiāo <ㄑㄩㄞ 骗(shàn), 割去 牲畜的睾丸或卵巢 to geld; to castrate: ~猪 to castrate a pig | ~羊 to geld a goat

敲 qiāo <ㄑㄩㄞ ① 打, 击 to knock; to beat; to strike: ~锣 to beat gongs | ~边鼓(比喻从旁帮人说话) to beat the drum on the side — to speak or act from the sidelines to assist sb ② 敲竹杠, 讹诈财物或抬高价格 to fleece; to blackmail

橇 qiāo <ㄑㄩㄞ ① 古代在泥路上行走所乘的东西(in ancient China) equipment used for walking on a muddy road ② 在冰雪上滑行的工具 sledge; sled; sleigh

缲 (** 𦘔) ① qiāo <ㄑㄩㄞ 做衣服边儿或带子时藏着针脚的缝法 to hem with invisible stitches; ~一根带子 to hem a ribbon | ~边 to hem the edges

② sāo 见647页 see p647

乔 (喬) qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ ① 高 tall [乔木] 树干和树枝有明显区别的大树, 如松、柏、杨、柳等 arbor; tree [乔迁] 称人迁居的客气话(used for congratulations) to move into a new residence ② 做假, 装 to disguise; to simulate; to dress

up [乔装][乔妆] 改变服装面貌, 掩蔽身份 to deck oneself out as sb else; ~ ~ 打扮 to masquerade; to disguise

侨 (僑) qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ ① 寄居在国外(从前也指寄居在外乡)(also to reside in a place other than one's hometown in former times) to live abroad; to reside in a foreign country: ~居 to reside in a strange land ② 寄居在祖国以外的人 person living abroad: 华~ Chinese nationals living abroad; overseas Chinese

荞 (蕎、△* 苳) qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ 荞麦, 一年生草本植物, 茎紫红色, 叶子三角形, 开小白花。子实黑色, 磨成面粉供食用 buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)

峤 (嶠) ① qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ 山尖而高(of a mountain) high and pointed

② jiào 见342页 see p342

桥 (橋) qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ 架在水上(或空中)便于通行的建筑物 bridge: 拱~ arched bridge | 天~ platform bridge | 独木~ single-plank bridge | 立交~ flyover bridge; overpass | 长江大~ Changjiang River Bridge; Yangtze River Bridge

硃 (礪) qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ [硃口] 地名, 在湖北省武汉 Qiaokou, a place in Wuhan, Hubei Province

鞦 (鞦) qiáo <ㄑㄩㄞ 马鞍拱起的地方 arched

part of a saddle; pommel and cantle of a saddle

苕 qiáo <ㄑㄧㄠˊ> ① 即锦葵，二年或多年生草本植物，夏季开花，花紫色或白色，可供观赏 (i. e. 锦葵) mallow; high mallow (*Malva sylvestris*) ② 同“养” same as 养

翘 (翘) ⊖ qiáo <ㄑㄧㄠˊ> ① 举 起，抬起，向上 to raise; to lift up: ~首 to lift up one's head (and look); to crane one's head | ~望 to raise one's head to look at sth ② 翘 棱 (leng)，板状物体因由湿变干而弯曲不平 to become warped or bent: 桌面~棱了。The tabletop has become warped.

⊖ qiào 见 603 页 see p603

谯 qiáo <ㄑㄧㄠˊ> 谯楼，古代城门上建筑的楼，可以瞭望 (in ancient China) watchtower; drum tower

憔 (* 颧) qiáo <ㄑㄧㄠˊ> [憔悴] (- cuì) 黄瘦，脸色不好 wan and sallow; emaciated; haggard: 面容 ~ ~ looking wan and sallow

樵 qiáo <ㄑㄧㄠˊ> ① <方 dialect> 柴 firewood ② 打柴 to gather firewood: ~夫 wood-chopper; woodman

瞧 qiáo <ㄑㄧㄠˊ> 看 to look; to see; to watch: ~见 to see; to notice; to catch sight of | ~得起 to think highly of; to have high regard for; to look up to | ~不起 to look down upon; to have little regard for;

to despise

巧 qiǎo <ㄑㄧㄠˇ> ① 技巧，技术 skill; technique; expertise ② 灵巧，灵敏，手的技能好 skillful; ingenious; deft: 心灵手~ clever and deft | 他很~。His workmanship is excellent. ③ 虚浮不实 (指话) (of words) cunning; deceitful; artful: 花言~语 honeyed words; fine-sounding words; deceitful talk ④ 恰好，正遇在某种机会上 luckily; opportunely; coincidentally: 凑~ luckily; fortunately | 碰~ by chance; accidentally; by coincidence | 赶~ to happen to

悄 ⊖ qiǎo <ㄑㄧㄠˇ> ① 忧愁 (叠 reduplication) sad; worried; grieved: 忧心 ~ ~ to feel sad; to be worried ② 寂静无声或声音很低 quiet; silent: ~然无声 silently; soundlessly; very quietly | 低声~语 to speak in a low voice; to whisper

⊖ qiāo 见 600 页 see p600

雀 ⊖ qiǎo <ㄑㄧㄠˇ> 义同“雀 ⊖”，用于“家雀儿”等口语词 (used colloquially as in 家雀儿, etc) same as 雀 ⊖

⊖ què 见 625 页 see p625

⊖ qiāo 见 601 页 see p601

愀 qiǎo <ㄑㄧㄠˇ> 脸色改变 to become stern or displeased: ~然作色 to turn stern

壳 (殼) ⊖ qiào <ㄑㄧㄠˋ> 坚硬的外皮 hard outer covering of sth; crust; shell: 甲 ~ crust; carapace; shell | 地 ~ earth's crust

⊙ ké 见389页 see p389

俏 qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ ①漂亮, 相貌美好 pretty; smart-looking; good-looking: 俊~ pretty and charming ②货物的销路好 fast selling: ~货 highly salable goods; commodities in great demand; fast-selling goods ③〈方 dialect〉烹调时为增加滋味、色泽, 加上少量的青蒜、香菜、木耳之类 to flavour (with); to season (with)

谯 qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ 责备, 讥讽 to blame; to ridicule; to deride: ~责 to blame; to reproach; to deride | 讥~ to sneer at; to ridicule; to deride

峭 (* 峭) qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ 山又高又陡 (of mountains) high and steep; abrupt; precipitous: ~壁 cliff; steep; precipice 喻 figurative 严峻 severe; stern: ~直 upright and stern

鞘 ⊙ qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ 装刀、剑的套子 sheath; scabbard: 刀~ sheath; scabbard

⊙ shāo 见660页 see p660

窍 (竅) qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ ①窟窿, 孔洞 hole; aperture; orifice: 七~ (耳、目、口、鼻) seven orifices (of the head, i. e. the eyes, ears, nostrils and mouth) | 一~不通 喻一点也不懂 to know nothing about; to have no knowledge of; to be completely ignorant of ② (—儿) 事情的关键 key (to sth); trick; knack: 诀~儿 trick; knack | ~门儿 key (to sth);

trick; knack

翘 (翘、** 競) ⊙ qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ 一头向上仰起 (of one end) to turn upwards; to bend upwards: 板凳~起来了。One end of the bench has turned upwards. [翘尾巴] 喻 figurative 傲慢或自鸣得意 to stick one's tail up — to be cocky; to be haughty and snooty

⊙ qiáo 见602页 see p602

撬 qiào <ㄑㄩㄠˋ 用棍、棒等拨、挑东西 to prize; to pry; to jimmy: 把门~开 to prize a door open

QIE

<世

切 ⊙ qiē <ㄑㄧㄝˋ ①用刀从上往下割 to cut; to slice; to chop: ~成片 to cut into slices; to slice | 把瓜~开 to cut open a melon; to slice up a melon [切磋] (—cuō) 喻 figurative 在业务、思想等方面互相研究讨论, 取长补短 to learn from each other by exchanging views ②几何学上直线与弧线或两个弧线相接于一点 tangency: ~线 tangent line | ~点 tangent point; point of contact | 两圆相~。The two circles are tangent.

⊙ qiè 见604页 see p604

伽 ⊙ qié <ㄑㄧㄝˊ [伽蓝] 梵语“僧伽蓝摩”的省称, 指僧众所住的园林, 后指佛寺 (short for 僧伽蓝摩 in Sanskrit) garden where monks live; Bud-

dhist temple [伽南香] 沉香, 一种常绿乔木, 木材重而坚硬, 有香味, 可入药 *agalloch eaglewood (Aquilaria sinensis)*

⊖ jiā 见320页 see p320

③ gā 见212页 see p212

茄 ⊖ qié <ㄑㄧㄝˊ> (一子) 一年生草本植物, 花紫色。果实也叫茄子, 紫色, 也有白色或绿色的, 可以吃 *eggplant; aubergine (Solanum melongena)* [番茄] 一年生草本植物, 花黄色。果实也叫番茄, 圆形, 熟时红色或黄色, 可以吃。也叫“西红柿”(also called 西红柿) *tomato (Solanum lycopersicum)*

⊖ jiā 见321页 see p321

且 ⊖ qiě <ㄑㄧㄝˇ> ① 连词 *conjunction*, 表示并列或进一层 *and; both... and...; not only... but also*; 既高~大 *both tall and big* ② 连词 *conjunction*, 尚且, 表示让步 *even*; 死~不怕, 还怕困难吗? *Even death holds no fear for us, let alone difficulties.* ③ 副词 *adverb*, 表示暂时 *for the time being; for the moment*; ~慢 *to wait a minute* | ~住 *to wait a moment; to hesitate* ④ 文言副词 *adverb of classical Chinese*, 将要 *nearly, almost*; 年~九十 *to be nearly ninety years old* ⑤ 且……且……, 表示两个动作同时进行 *while; as*; ~走~说 *to talk while walking* | ~行~想 *to think while doing sth* ⑥ 副词 *adverb*, 且……呢, 表示经久 *for a long time; for quite some time*;

这双鞋~穿呢。 *This pair of shoes will last a long time.* ⑦ 姓 *Qie*, a surname

⊖ jū 见366页 see p366

切 ⊖ qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ> ① 密合, 贴近 *to correspond to; to conform to; to be close to*; ~身利害 *one's immediate interests* | 不~实际 *not corresponding to reality; unrealistic* [切齿] 咬牙表示痛恨 *to grind (or gnash) one's teeth (in hatred)* ② 紧急 *eager; keen; anxious*; 急~ *eager; impatient; urgent* | 迫~需要 *to be in urgent need of* | 回国心~ *to be anxious to return to one's native land* ③ 切实, 实在, 着实 *to make sure that; must; to have to*; ~记 *to keep firmly in mind; must always remember; to be sure to remember* | ~忌 *must guard against; to avoid by all means* | 言辞恳~ *to be sincere in what one says; to speak earnestly* ④ 旧时汉语标音的一种方法, 取上一字的声母与下一字的韵母和声调, 拼成一个音, 也叫“反切”。如“同”字是徒红切 (also called 反切) *traditional method of indicating the pronunciation of a Chinese character by using two other Chinese characters, the first having the same consonant as the given character and the second having the same vowel and tone, e. g. the pronunciation of 同 tóng is indicated as 徒红切, meaning a combination of the consonant t*

from 徒 tú and the compound vowel óng from 红 hóng

[一切]所有的,全部 all; overall

⊖ qiē 见 603 页 see p603

窃(竊) qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ ①偷盗 to

pinch; ~案 *case of theft; burglary* ② *metaphor* 用不合法不合理的手段取得 to get sth in illegal and unreasonable ways and means; to plagiarize; to usurp; ~位 *to usurp a post* | ~国 *to usurp state power* ②私自,暗中 secretly; furtively; stealthily; ~笑 *to laugh secretly; to laugh up one's sleeve* 旧谦辞 used in humble reference to oneself in former times; ~谓 *I would like to call* | ~以为 *in my humble opinion; I presume*

郄 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ 姓 Qie, a surname

<古 *archaism*> 又同“郤”(xì) also same as 郤

妾 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ ①旧时男子在妻子以外娶的女子 (in former times) concubine ②谦辞 *humble*, 旧时女人自称 used by women in humble reference to themselves in former times

怯 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ ①胆小,没勇气 (② *doublet* —懦 timid and overcautious; weak and cowardly; chicken-hearted) timid; cowardly; nervous; 胆~ *timid; cowardly* | ~场 *to have stage fright* ②<方 *dialect*> 俗气,见识不广,不合时宜 vulgar; superficial; outmoded; 露~ *to reveal one's inadequacies; to cut*

a poor figure | 衣服的颜色有点~。 *The colour of this dress is a bit tawdry.*

謁 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ ①离去 to go; to leave ②勇武 brave; courageous; valiant

挈 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ ①用手提着 to lift; 提纲~领 (喻简明扼要地把问题提示出来) *to grasp a net by the headrope (or to grasp a coat by the collar) — to concentrate on the main points; to bring out the essentials* ②带,领 to take along; ~眷 *to take one's family along*

锲 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ 用刀子刻 to carve; to engrave; to chisel; ~金玉 *to carve gold and jade* | ~而不舍 (喻有恒心,有毅力) *to keep on chiseling or chipping away — to stick to sth with persistence; to work with perseverance; to make unflagging efforts*

惬(惬、*慝) qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ 满足,畅快 satisfied; content; carefree; ~意 *pleased; satisfied; gratified* | ~心 *pleased; satisfied; content* [惬意] (—dàng) 恰当 proper; appropriate

篋(篋) qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ 箱子一类的东西 small suitcase or container

⊖ qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ 倾斜 slanting; inclined; ~着身子 (of a person) *leaning sideways*

⊖ jū 见 367 页 see p367

慊 qiè <ㄑㄧㄝˋ 满足,满意 contented; satisfied; grat-

ified; 不~(不满) *unsatisfied; discontented*

⊖ qiàn 见597页 see p597

QIN

ㄑㄩㄣ

钦 qīn ㄑㄩㄣ ① 恭敬 to respect; to admire; to adore: ~佩 *to admire; to esteem* | ~仰 *to revere; to venerate; to esteem* ② 封建时代指有关皇帝的(in feudal China) related to the emperor; imperial: ~定 *authorized by the sovereign himself* | ~赐 *granted (or bestowed) by the emperor* | ~差(chāi) 大臣 *imperial envoy; imperial commissioner*

崑 qīn ㄑㄩㄣ [崑崙](-yín) 山高的样子(of a mountain) *high; towering*

侵 qīn ㄑㄩㄣ ① 侵犯, 夺取别人的权利 to invade; to infringe on; to encroach upon: ~害 *to encroach upon and damage; to infringe on and harm; to make inroads on* | ~吞 *to embezzle; to misappropriate; to defalcate* [侵略] 侵犯别国领土、主权, 掠夺别国财富, 奴役别国人民, 以及干涉别国内政等行动 to invade; to commit aggression (against): 我们热爱和平, 反对 ~ ~。 *We love peace and oppose aggression.*

② 渐近 approaching; drawing near: ~晨 *toward daybreak; at the approach of dawn*

骏 qīn ㄑㄩㄣ [骏骏] 马跑得很快快的样子(of horses) gal-

loping ③ **extension** 急速, 快速 *speedily; apace; ~ ~ 日上 *developing apace; forging ahead**

亲(親) qīn ㄑㄩㄣ ① 亲属, 有血统或夫妻关系的 related by blood; of blood relation; related by marriage: ~人 *one's parents, spouse, children, etc; one's kinfolks; one's kith and kin* | ~兄弟 *blood brothers* 特指父母 parent: 双~ *parents* | 养~ *foster parents* ② 婚姻 marriage; match: 定~ *to be engaged to; to be betrothed to; to contract a marriage* | ~事 marriage ③ 特指新妇 bride: 娶~ (of a man) *to get married; to go to pick up his bride at her house* ④ 亲戚, 因婚姻联成的亲属关系 relatives by marriage; kin: 姑表~ *relationship between the children of a brother and a sister; cousinship* ⑤ 本身, 自己的 in person; personally: ~笔信 *personally handwritten letter; autograph letter; holograph letter* | ~眼见的 *He has seen it with his own eyes.* | ~手做的 *He has done it himself.* ⑥ 感情好, 关系密切 close; intimate; dear: 他们很~密。 *They are on very close terms.* | 兄弟相~。 *Brothers are always on close terms.* ⑦ 用嘴唇接触, 表示喜爱 to kiss: 他~了~孩子的小脸蛋。 *He kissed the kid on the cheek.*

⊖ qīng 见612页 see p612

衾 qīn 衾 被子 quilt: ~ 枕
quilt and pillow

芹 qín 芹 芹菜, 一年或二年生草本植物, 夏天开花, 白色, 茎、叶可以吃 celery (*Apium graveolens*)

芩 qín 芩 植物名 name of plants 1 古书上指芦苇一类的植物 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of reed 2 黄芩, 多年生草本植物, 开淡紫色花, 根可入药 baikal skullcap (*Scutellaria baicalensis*)

矜 (** 瑾) ⊖ qín 矜 〈古 archaism〉矛柄 handle of a spear

⊖ jīn 见351页 see p351

⊖ guān 见248页 see p248

琴 qín 琴 ① 古琴, 一种弦乐器, 用梧桐等木料做成, 有五根弦, 后来增加为七根 qín, a seven-stringed (early five-stringed) plucked musical instrument made of Chinese parasol wood, etc ② 某些乐器的统称, 如风琴、钢琴、胡琴等 general term for certain musical instruments, such as organ, piano, huqin, etc

秦 qín 秦 ① 周代诸侯国名, 在今陕西省和甘肃省一带 Qin, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Shaanxi Province and Gansu Province and nearby areas ② 朝代名。秦始皇嬴政所建立 (公元前 221—公元前 206 年), 建都咸阳 (在今陕西省咸阳东)。秦是我国历史上第一个统一的中央集权的封建王朝 the Qin

Dynasty (221 BC — 206 BC), established by Ying Zheng or Qinshihuang (first Emperor of the Qin Dynasty), with its capital in Xianyang (east of today's Xianyang in Shaanxi Province) ③ 陕西省的别称 Qin, another name for Shaanxi Province

哢 qín 哢 见548页“哢”字条“哢哢”(pài—) see 哢哢 on p548

溱 ⊖ qín 溱 [溱潼] (—tóng) 地名, 在江苏省泰州 Qintong, a place in Taizhou, Jiangsu Province

⊖ zhēn 见967页 see p967

螭 qín 螭 古书上说的一种昆虫, 像蝉而较小 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of cicada-like insect

覃 ⊖ qín 覃 姓 Qin, a surname

⊖ tán 见728页 see p728

禽 qín 禽 ① 鸟类的总称 general name for birds: 家 ~ fowl; poultry | 飞 ~ birds; fowls of the air ② 〈古 archaism〉鸟兽的总称 general term for birds and animals ③ 占同“擒” same as 擒 in ancient Chinese

擒 qín 擒 捕捉 to capture; to catch; to seize: ~ 贼先 ~ 王。To catch a gang of brigands, first catch their chieftain.

噙 qín 噙 含在里面 to hold in the mouth or the eyes:

嘴里~了一口水 *with a mouthful of water* | 眼里~着眼泪 *eyes brimming with tears*

檣 qín <ㄑㄧㄣˊ> [林檎] 即花红。落叶小乔木, 花粉红色, 果实像苹果而小, 可以吃 Chinese pear-leaved crabapple (*Malus asiatica*)

勤 (①** 廛、①* 懃) qín <ㄑㄧㄣˊ>

①做事尽力, 不偷懒 *hard working; diligent; industrious*: ~快 *hard working; diligent; industrious* | ~劳 *hard working; diligent; assiduous* | ~学苦练 *to study diligently and train hard; to study assiduously and practice hard* ⑤ **extension** 经常, 次数多 *often; frequently; constantly*: ~洗澡 *to take baths regularly* | 夏天雨~。 *It often rains in summer.* | 房子要~打扫。 *The house needs regular cleaning.* ②按规定时间上班的工作 (office, school, etc) *attendance*: 出~ *to attend class; to be at the work place; to show up for work* | 缺~ *to be absent (from school, workplace, duty etc)* | 考~ *to check on attendance; to keep attendance records* [后勤] 1 军事组织在后方担任兵工、军需供给、医疗、运输等的任务 *rear service; logistics* 2 泛指总务工作 *general affairs* ③勤务 *work; duty; service*: 内~ *office work* | 外~ *field work* ④见895页“殷”字条“殷勤” see 殷勤 on p895

“廛”又 jīn 见352页“仅”(also jīn) see 仅 on p352

榿 qín <ㄑㄧㄣˊ> 古书上指肉桂。参看255页“桂”(see 桂 on p255) (in ancient Chinese texts) cinnamon tree; Chinese cinnamon tree; cassia-bark tree

钹 qín <ㄑㄧㄣˊ> 雕刻 to carve; to engrave; to etch: ~版 *carved block (for printing)*

寢 (寢) qín <ㄑㄧㄣˊ> ①睡觉 to sleep: 废~忘食 (so absorbed or occupied as) to forget about eating and sleeping; (so engrossed or absorbed as) to forget food and rest ②睡觉的地方 *bedroom*: 就~ *to go to bed* | 寿终正~ *to die in one's bed, of a ripe old age; to die a natural death* ③停止进行 to stop; to end: 事~。 *The affair came to an end.* ④面貌难看 *ugly*: 貌~ *ugly-looking*

哕 (** 咍、** 噉) qín <ㄑㄧㄣˊ> 猫狗呕吐 (of cats or dogs) to vomit

沁 qìn <ㄑㄧㄣˋ> ①渗入, 浸润 to ooze; to seep; to exude: 香气~人心脾。 *A sweet smell seeps into the heart.* ②〈方 **dialect**〉纳入水中 to put into the water ③〈方 **dialect**〉头向下垂 to lower (or droop) one's head: ~着头 *to droop one's head* ④沁河, 源出山西省沁源, 东南流至河南省注入黄河 Qinhe River, originating in Qin-yuan of Shanxi Province and flowing southeast into the Huanghe River in Henan Prov-

ince

揞 (*揞) qìn <ㄣˊ <方 dialect> 用手按 to press; to push: ~电铃 to press a bell; to ring a bell.

QING

<ㄣˊ

青 qīng <ㄣˊ ①颜色 colour 1 绿色 green: ~草 green grass 2 蓝色 blue: ~天 blue sky 3 黑色 black: ~布 black cloth | ~线 black thread ②绿色的东西(多指绿苗、叶的庄稼、花草等) sth green: 看(kān) ~ to keep watch over the ripening crops | ~黄不接(陈粮已经吃完,新庄稼还没有成熟)。The crop is still in the blade while the old stock has all been consumed. or The granary is nearly empty but the new crop is not yet ripe — temporary shortage of food, personnel, etc. ③青年 youth; young people: 共~团 Communist Youth League | 老中~相结合 combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young

[青史]原指竹简上的记事,后指史书 events recorded on bamboo slips; annals of history: ~ ~留名 to have one's good name recorded in history; to be crowned with eternal glory

圊 qīng <ㄣˊ 厕所 latrine: ~土 human excrement; night soil | ~肥 barnyard manure

清 qīng <ㄣˊ ①纯净透明,没有混杂的东西,跟“浊”相

对(the opposite of 浊) pure; clear; unmixed: ~水 clear water; limpid water | 天朗气~ blue skies and clear air ④ **extension** 1 单纯地 unmixed; pure; unadulterated: ~唱 to sing opera arias without make-up; to sing without music accompaniment 2 安静 quiet; silent; still (⑤ **doublet** 一静 quiet; tranquil; serene): ~夜 still night ② 明白,不混乱 clear; distinct; explicit: 分~ to distinguish; to draw a clear distinction between | ~楚 clear; distinct; explicit | 说不~ can't explain sth clearly ③ 一点不留,净尽 to clear away; to clean up; to get rid of: ~除 to clear away; to clean up; to eliminate ④ 清除不纯成分以纯洁组织 to clear up; to clean up; to purge: ~党 to purge a political party; to carry out a party purge ⑤ 查点(清楚) to count; to check: ~仓 to make an inventory of the storage; to give the warehouse a checkup ⑥ 公正廉明 impartial; honest; upright: ~官 honest and upright official; incorruptible and just official ⑦ 朝代名(公元1644—1911年)。公元1616年,女真族首领爱新觉罗·努尔哈齐建立后金。1636年国号改为清。1644年建都北京 the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911), founded by Aisin Gioro Nurhachi of the Nüzhen ethnic

group, originally known as the Later Jin Dynasty, and changed to Qing in 1636. In 1644, the Qing made Beijing the capital.

蜻 qīng <ㄑㄩㄥ [蜻蜓] (—tíng) 昆虫名, 俗叫“蚂螂”(mā-láng)。胸部有翅两对, 腹部细长, 常在水边捕食蚊子等小飞虫, 是益虫 (popularly called 蚂螂) dragonfly (*Anisoptera*)

鲭 qīng <ㄑㄩㄥ 鱼类的一科, 身体呈梭形, 头尖口大。如鲐(tái)鱼就属于鲭科 Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*)

轻(輕) qīng <ㄑㄩㄥ ① 分量小, 跟“重”相对 (the opposite of 重) of little weight; light: 这块木头很～。 *This piece of wood is very light.* [轻工业] 制造生活资料的工业, 如纺织工业、食品工业等 light industry ② 程度浅 small in degree; 口～(味淡) lightly-seasoned; not too salty | ～伤不下火线 not to leave the front line on account of minor wounds ③ 数量少 small in number or amount; 年纪～ to be young | 他的工作很～。 *His work load is very light.* ④ 用力小 lightly; gently; softly: 注意～放 to handle with care | 手～一点儿 to handle gently ⑤ 认为没价值, 不以为重要 to think sth unimportant; to belittle; to make light of: ～视 to look down on; to belittle; to despise | ～敌 to underestimate the strength of the enemy; to take

the enemy lightly | 人皆～之。 *Everybody looks down upon him.* ⑥ 随便, 不庄重 random; casual; not serious; ～薄(bó) flirtatious; frivolous | ～率(shuài) thoughtless; rash; hasty | ～举妄动 to act blindly without careful consideration; to act impetuously; to take reckless action [轻易] (—yì) 随便 rash; off-handed: 他不～～下结论。 *He doesn't draw a hasty conclusion. or He doesn't rush to a conclusion.*

[轻音乐] 指轻松活泼、以抒情为主的乐曲, 包括器乐曲、舞曲等 light music

氢(氫) qīng <ㄑㄩㄥ 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 H, 是现在所知道的元素中最轻的, 无色、无味、无臭, 跟氧化合成水。工业上用途很广 hydrogen (H)

倾 qīng <ㄑㄩㄥ ① 歪, 斜 to slant; to incline; to lean (㊦ doublet 一斜 slanting; inclined; askew): 身体稍向前～ to bend slightly forward ② 倾向, 趋向 tendency; trend; inclination: ～心(一心向往, 爱慕) to admire greatly; to adore; to fall in love ③ 倒塌 to collapse; to topple; to tumble: ～颓 to capsize; to overturn; to topple [倾轧] (—yà) 互相排挤 (in a political party or in the political world in general) to engage in factional strife; to jostle against each other; to squeeze people out of cliques in

an organization ④使器物反转或歪斜,倒(dào)出里面的东西 to overturn and pour out; to dump; to empty: ~盆大雨 downpour; pouring rain; torrential rain | ~箱倒箔 to turn out all one's boxes and suitcases ⑤ **extension** 尽数拿出,毫无保留 to do all one can; to use up all one's resources; to exhaust: ~吐(tǔ) to say what is on one's mind without reservation; to pour forth [倾销]一种以低于成本的价格大量抛售商品的不正当竞争手段 to sell at a low price; to dump

卿 qīng <ㄑㄩㄥ ①古时高级官名(in ancient China) title of senior official: 上~ prime minister | 三公九~ three dukes and nine ministers ②古代用作称呼,君称臣,夫称妻或夫妻对称(in ancient China) term of address for a court official by an emperor; term of endearment used between husband and wife

勐 qíng <ㄑㄩㄥ 强 powerful; strong: ~敌 powerful enemy

黥(**剌) qíng <ㄑㄩㄥ 古代在犯人脸上海刺涂墨的刑罚。也叫“墨刑”(also called 墨刑)(a punishment in ancient China) tattooing the face

情 qíng <ㄑㄩㄥ ①感情,情绪,外界事物所引起的爱、憎、愉快、不愉快、惧怕等的心理状态 feeling; sentiment; emotion

②爱情 love; affection; comradeship: 谈~说爱 to talk love; to sweet-talk ③情面,情分 kindness; favour: 说~ to plead for mercy for sb; to intercede for; to put in a good word for sb | 求~ to beg for leniency; to ask for a favour; to entreat sb for mercy ④状况 situation; condition; circumstances: 实~ actual state of affairs; real situation; truth | 真~ real situation; actual circumstances | 军~ military situation [情报]关于各种情况的报告(多带机密性质) information; intelligence [情况]事情在进行中的状况 situation; condition; circumstances: 报告大会~~ a report on the conference [情形]事物的情况和形势 state of affairs; situation; condition: 根据实际~~逐步解决 to solve the problem step by step according to the actual situation

晴 qíng <ㄑㄩㄥ 天空中沒有云或云量很少,跟“阴”相对(the opposite of 阴) clear; cloudless; fine: ~天 clear day | 天~了。It is clearing up.

赍 qíng <ㄑㄩㄥ 承受财产等 to receive; to inherit; to succeed (⑤ **doublet** — 受 to receive; to inherit; to succeed)

氰 qíng <ㄑㄩㄥ 一种碳与氮的化合物,分子式(CN)₂,无色气体,有杏仁味。剧毒,燃烧时发红紫色火焰 cyanogen

擎 (** 檄) qíng <ㄑㄧㄥˊ ① 灯架。也指灯 lamp stand; light; lamp ② 矫正弓弩的器具 device for holding or setting a crossbow in position

擎 qíng <ㄑㄧㄥˊ 向上托, 举 to raise; to hold up; to lift up: ~天柱 *one who shoulders heavy responsibility; pillar of state (or society); mainstay* | 众~易举。 *With everybody lending a hand, it is easy to lift a load. or Many hands make light work.*

苘 (** 藿、** 蒳) qǐng <ㄑㄩㄥˇ 苘麻, 一年生草本植物, 茎直立, 开黄花, 茎皮的纤维可以做绳子 Indian mallow; piemarker (*Abutilon theophrasti*)

顷 qǐng <ㄑㄩㄥˇ ① 市制地积单位, 1 顷为 100 亩, 相当于 6.6667 公顷, 约合 66 666.7 平方米 qíng, a unit of area equal to 100 *mu* adding up to about 6.6667 hectares or 66 666.7 square meters ② 短时间 short while; moment; instant; 有~ *after a little while; soon after* | 俄~即去 *to disappear soon* | ~刻之间大雨倾盆。 *It poured down in no time.* ③ **extension** 刚才, 不久以前 just; just now: ~闻 *I have just heard of it.* | ~接来信。 *I have just received your letter.*

(古 **archaism**) 又同“倾” (qīng) also same as 倾

厅 (** 高) qǐng <ㄑㄩㄥˇ 小厅堂 small hall

请 qǐng <ㄑㄩㄥˇ ① 求 to ask; to request; to beg (㊦ **doublet** 一求 to ask; to request; to beg): ~假 *to ask for leave; to ask for a leave of absence* | ~示 *to ask for (or request) instructions* 敬辞 **polite** (放在动词前面) (used before a verb) please: ~坐。 *Sit down, please.* | ~教 *to ask for advice; to consult* | ~问 *excuse me; please* | ~进来。 *Come in, please.* ② 延聘, 邀, 约人来 to engage; to invite; to send for: ~医生 *to send for a doctor* | ~专家作报告 *to invite an expert to deliver a speech*

罄 qǐng <ㄑㄩㄥˇ 咳嗽 to cough [罄欬] (一 kài) 指谈笑 to talk and laugh; to make a light conversation: 亲聆~~ *to go in person to listen with reverence to sb's (often an elderly scholar's) talk*

庆 (慶) qìng <ㄑㄩㄥˋ ① 祝贺 to celebrate; to congratulate (㊦ **doublet** 一贺 to celebrate; to congratulate): ~功大会 *victory celebration* | ~祝五一劳动节 *to celebrate the International Labour Day* ② 可祝贺的事 occasion for celebration: 国~ *National Day* | 大~ *grand celebration*

亲 (親) qīn <ㄑㄩㄣˊ [亲家] 夫妻双方的父母彼此的关系或称呼 relationship or a form of address between parents-in-law

⊖ qīn 见 606 页 see p606

箐 qìng <ㄑㄩㄥˋ> [方 *dialect*] 山间的大竹林, 泛指树木丛生的山谷 big bamboo grove in mountain valleys; wooded mountain valleys

髻 qìng <ㄑㄩㄥˋ> 相结合的地方。参看 392 页“肯②[肯髻]”(see 肯② for 肯髻 on p392) joint in an animal body; juncture

磬 qìng <ㄑㄩㄥˋ> ① 古代打击乐器, 用玉或石做成, 悬在架上, 形略如曲尺 *qìng*, ancient percussion instrument made of jade or stone, hung on a shelf, shaped like a carpenter's square ② 和尚敲的铜铁铸的钵状物 Buddhist percussion instrument made of bronze and shaped like an alms bowl

罄 qìng <ㄑㄩㄥˋ> 器皿已空, 尽, 用尽 empty; used up; exhausted: 告~ to run out; to be exhausted | 售~ to be all sold out | ~竹难书(诉说不完, 多指罪恶) One could find it difficult to record all the facts, esp crimes, even if one used up all the bamboo slips — to be too many to enumerate.

QIONG

<ㄑㄩㄥˊ>

邛 qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ> [邛崃] (—lái) 山名, 在四川省。也叫“崃山”(also called 崃山) Qionglai Mountain, in Sichuan Province

筴 qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ> 古书上说的一种竹子, 可以做手杖(in

ancient Chinese texts) a kind of bamboo, which can be used to make walking sticks

穷(窮) qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ> ① 缺乏财物 poor; penniless; poverty-stricken (⑤ *doublet* 贫—poor): ~人 poor people | 他过去很~。He used to be very poor. ② 环境恶劣, 没有出路 in trouble; without any way out: ~愁 poverty-stricken and full of worries | ~困 poverty-stricken; impoverished; destitute ③ 达到极点 extremely; to the utmost; utterly: ~凶极恶 extremely brutal and vicious; incredibly ferocious and wicked; most barbarous ④ 尽, 完 having an end or a limit; 理屈辞~ to fall silent on finding oneself bested in argument; to be unable to advance any further arguments to justify oneself; not to have a leg to stand on | 无~无尽 endless; boundless | 日暮途~ the sun is waning and the road is at an end — to approach the end of one's days; to head for doom ⑤ 推究到极限 thoroughly; exhaustedly; completely: ~物之理 to study the cause of sth thoroughly

劳(藟) qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ> 见 840 页“芎”字条“芎劳”(xiōng—) see 芎劳 on p840

茕(瑩、**惓) qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ> ① 没有弟兄, 孤独 without brothers; solitary; lonely ② 忧愁

sad; worried; depressed

穹 qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ 高起成拱形的, 隆起 vaulted; domed: ~ 苍(苍天) *dome of the sky*

琼(瓊) qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ ① 美玉 fine jade ② *figurative* 美好, 精美 fine; exquisite: ~ 浆(美酒) *top-quality wine; nectar* ③ 海南省的别称 Qiong, another name for Hainan Province

蛩 qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ ① 蟋蟀 cricket ② 蝗虫 locust

趑 qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ 形容脚踏地的声音(of footsteps) pattering: 足音~然 *approaching of footsteps; pattering of footsteps*

銚 qióng <ㄑㄩㄥˊ 斧子上安柄的孔 hole in an axe for the handle

QIU

<ㄑㄩ

丘(^③*坵) qiū <ㄑㄩ ① 土山 mound; hillock: 土~ mound; hillock | ~ 陵地带 *hilly area; hilly country* ② 坟墓 grave; tomb (㊟ *doublet* 一墓 grave; tomb) ③ <方 *dialect*> 量词 *quantifier*, 用于水田分隔开的块(used for plot of paddy field bordered by ridges): 一~五亩大的稻田 *a five-mu paddy field; a paddy field of five mu* ④ 用砖石封闭有尸体的棺材, 浮厝(cuò) to place a coffin in a temporary place and cover it with bricks

and stones prior to burial

邱 qiū <ㄑㄩ ① 同“丘①” same as 丘 ② 姓。古也作“丘”(also written as 丘 in ancient China) Qiu, a surname

蚯 qiū <ㄑㄩ [蚯蚓] (-yǐn) 一种生长在土里的环节动物。它能翻松土壤, 对农作物有益。也省称“蚓”(also short for 蚓) earthworm (*Oligochaeta*)

龟(龜) ⊖ qiū <ㄑㄩ [龟兹] (-cí) 汉代西域国名, 在今新疆维吾尔自治区库车一带 Qiuci, a state in the Western Region during the Han Dynasty, covering today's Kuche County and nearby areas of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

⊖ guī 见253页 see p253

⊖ jūn 见378页 see p378

秋(^⑤鞦、^{①-④}*爍) qiū <ㄑㄩ

① 四季中的第三季 autumn; fall [三秋] ② 指秋收、秋耕、秋播 autumn activities (harvesting, ploughing and sowing) ③ 指三年 three years ④ 庄稼成熟的时期 harvest; harvest time: 麦~ wheat harvest ⑤ 年 year: 千~万岁 (of sb) *to live for centuries; to live long* ⑥ 指某个时期(多指不好的) (usually troubled) period of time: 多事之~ *eventful period of time; troubled times* ⑦ [秋千] (-qiān) 运动和游戏用具, 架子上系(jì)两根长绳, 绳端拴一块板, 人在板上前后摆动 swing

萩 qiū <ㄑㄩ 古书上说的一种蒿类植物 (in ancient Chinese texts) a wormwood-type plant

湫 ⊖ qiū <ㄑㄩ 水池 pond; pool [大龙湫] 瀑布名, 在浙江省北雁荡山 Dalongqiu, a waterfall, in the Northern Yandang Mountains, Zhejiang Province

⊖ jiǎo 见 341 页 see p341

楸 qiū <ㄑㄩ 楸树, 落叶乔木, 干高叶大, 夏天开花, 木材质地致密, 耐湿, 可造船, 也可做器具 Chinese catalpa (*Catalpa bungei*)

鹭 qiū <ㄑㄩ 秃鹭, 古书上说的一种水鸟, 头颈上没有毛, 性贪暴, 好吃蛇 (in ancient Chinese texts) bald crane

鳅 qiū <ㄑㄩ 泥鳅, 一种鱼, 口小, 有须, 体圆, 尾侧扁, 背青黑色, 皮上有黏液, 常钻在泥里, 肉可吃 loach (*Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*)

鲚 qiū <ㄑㄩ 同“鳅” same as 鳅

鞢 (** 鞢) qiū <ㄑㄩ ① 后鞢, 套车时拴在驾辕牲口屁股上的皮带子 leather strap used for harnessing a draught animal to a cart ② <方 dialect> 收缩 to contract; to shrink: 大辕马~着屁股向后退。The big shaft-horse pushed back on its haunches and backed up.

仇 ⊖ qiú <ㄑㄩ 姓 Qiu, a surname

⊖ chóu 见 94 页 see p94

犳 qiú <ㄑㄩ 〔犳狢〕 (—yú) 一类哺乳动物, 头尾、躯干及四肢都有鳞片, 腹部无鳞片, 有毛, 穴居土中, 吃杂食, 产于南美洲等地 armadillo (*Dasypus*)

廋 qiú <ㄑㄩ 逼迫 to force; to compel; to coerce

囚 qiú <ㄑㄩ ① 拘禁 to imprison; to jail ② 被拘禁的人 prisoner; convict

洄 qiú <ㄑㄩ 游泳 to swim

求 qiú <ㄑㄩ ① 设法得到 to try to get; to strive for; to seek: 不~名, 不~利 to seek neither fame nor gain | 供~相应 balance between supply and demand; equilibrium of supply and demand | ~学 to pursue one's studies | ~出百分比 to work out the percentage ② 恳请, 乞助 to request; to beg; to solicit: ~教 (jiào) to ask for advice; to seek counsel | ~人 to ask for help

佻 qiú <ㄑㄩ ① 恭顺的样子 (叠 reduplication) in a respectful and submissive manner; deferentially ② 佻人, 我国少数民族“独龙族”的旧称 qiu-ren, former term for the Dulong ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

逌 qiú <ㄑㄩ 匹配, 配偶 spouse; consort; life mate

球 (② * 毬) qiú <ㄑㄩ (—lú) ① 圆形的立体物 anything shaped like a sphere: ~体 sphere; spheroid

②指某些球形的体育用品 ball: 足~ football | 乒乓~儿 ping-pong; table tennis ③指地球, 也泛指星体 earth; heavenly bodies: 全~ whole world; entire globe | 北半~ Northern Hemisphere | 星~ celestial body; heavenly body | 月~ moon

赅 qiú <ㄑㄩˊ 贿赂 to bribe

裘 qiú <ㄑㄩˊ 皮衣 fur coat: 集腋成~ (比喻积少成多) *The finest fragments of fox fur, sewn together, will make a robe — many a little makes a mickle.*

虬 (*虬) qiú <ㄑㄩˊ ①虬龙, 传说中的一种龙 a legendary Chinese dragon with horns ②蜷曲的 coiled; curled; curly: ~须 curly beards (or moustaches) | ~髯 curly whiskers

酋 qiú <ㄑㄩˊ ①酋长, 部落的首领 chief of a tribe ②(盗匪、侵略者的)头子 chieftain (of bandits, aggressors, etc): 匪~ bandit chief | 敌~ enemy chieftain

遒 qiú <ㄑㄩˊ 强健, 有力 strong; powerful; vigorous (㊦ **doublet** 一劲 vigorous; powerful; sturdy) 一健 strong; vigorous

蛴 qiú <ㄑㄩˊ [蛴蛴] (—qí) 天牛的幼虫, 身长足短, 白色 longicorn's larva

㊦ yóu 见 p910 页 see p910

硫 (䟽) qiú <ㄑㄩˊ 有机化合物中含硫和氢的基, 通式为—SH sulphydryl; mercapto

璆 qiú <ㄑㄩˊ 美玉 fine jade

糗 qiǔ <ㄑㄩˇ ①干粮, 炒米粉或炒面 solid food, such as parched rice flour or parched flour; rice flour; rice flour noodles ②<方 dialect>饭或面食粘 (zhān) 连成块状或糊状 (of rice or noodles) to stick together in a mass: 面条儿~了。 *The noodles stuck together in a lump.*

QJ <ㄑㄩˊ

区 (區) qū <ㄑㄩˊ ①分别 to distinguish; to differentiate; to discriminate (㊦ **doublet** 一别 to distinguish; to differentiate; to discriminate) 一分 to distinguish; to differentiate; to discriminate ②地域 area; zone; region: 工业~ industrial area | 开发~ development zone; Open Economic Zone | 自然保护~ nature preservation zone; nature reserve ③行政区划单位, 有跟省平行的自治区和比市低一级的市辖区等 region; district

[区区] 小, 细微 petty; trivial; trifling

㊦ ōu 见 544 页 see p544

岖 (嶇) qū <ㄑㄩˊ 见 585 页 “崎”字条“崎岖”

(qí—) see 崎岖 on p585

驱(驅、*毆) qū ㄑㄩ ① 赶牲口 to drive; to spur; to goad (on): ~马前进 to spur a horse on ② **extension** 赶走 to drive away; to expel; to exorcise (㊦ **doublet** 一逐 to drive out; to expel; to banish): ~逐出境 to deport; to expel sb from a country; to banish sb from a country [驱使]差遣,支使别人为自己奔走 to order about; to push around; to drive sb to do sth ③ 快跑 to run quickly; to speed; to gallop (㊦ **doublet** 驰 — to gallop; to do one's utmost in sb's service): 并驾齐~ to run neck and neck; to keep abreast of each other

躯(軀) qū ㄑㄩ 身体 hu-
man body (㊦ **doublet** 身 — body; stature): 七尺之~ body of seven chi — fully grown man | 为国捐~ to lay down (or sacrifice) one's life for one's country; to dedicate one's life to one's country

曲(④ 麴、④△*麴) ㄑㄩ ① 弯,跟“直”相对(the opposite of 直) bent; crooked; curved (㊦ **doublet** 弯 — bent; crooked; curved): ~线 curve | ~径通幽 A winding path leads to a secluded spot. | 山间小路~ ~弯弯. The footpaths in the mountains are tortuous. ㊦ **figurative** 不公正,不合理 wrong; un-

justifiable: ~解 to misinterpret; to distort | 是非~直 rights and wrongs; truth and falsehood ② 弯曲的地方 bend; curve; crook: 河~ river bend ③ 偏僻的地方 remote area: 乡~ out-of-the-way rural place; remote rural area ④ 酿酒或制酱时引起发酵的块状物,用某种霉菌和大麦、大豆、麸皮等制成 leaven; yeast: 酒~ distiller's yeast | 中~发酵饲料 feed fermented by Chinese yeast ⑤ 姓 Qu, a surname

㊦ qǔ 见 p19 页 see p19

“麴”又见 p18 页“麴”also see 麴 on p618

蚰 qū ㄑㄩ ① [蚰蚰儿] (— qur) 蟋蟀 cricket (*Gryllidae*) ② [蚰蟥] (— shan) 蚯蚓 earthworm

诘 qū ㄑㄩ ① 短缩 to shorten; to curtail ② 嘴笨 to be slow of speech; to stutter; to stammer ③ 屈服,折服 to yield (to); to submit (to); to succumb to

屈 qū ㄑㄩ ① 使弯曲,跟“伸”相对 (the opposite of 伸) to bend; to crook: ~指可数 can be counted on one's fingers — very few [屈戌] (— xū) [屈戌儿] (— qur) 门窗箱柜等上面两个脚的小环儿,多用来挂锁、钉铰等 metal fastening for window, door, box, etc; hasp ② 低头,使屈服 to lower one's head; to submit; to yield: 宁死不~ would rather die than submit (or surrender) | 威武不

能 ~ *can not be subdued by force; to be unyielding in the face of force* ③ 委屈 *grievance*; 受 ~ *to suffer wrong* ④ *extension* 冤枉 *wrong; injustice; wrongful treatment* (㊦ *doublet* 冤一 *wrong; injustice; wrongful treatment*); 叫 ~ *to complain of being wronged; to protest against an injustice*

肘 qū < ㄣ ① 从旁边撬开 *to open from the side; to pry open*; ~ 筐 (偷东西) *to pry open a trunk (to steal)* ② 腋下 *armpit; axilla*

祛 qū < ㄣ 除去, 驱逐 *to drive away; to dispel; to remove*; ~ 疑 *to remove sb's suspicion; to dispel sb's doubts* | ~ 暑 *to drive away summer heat* | ~ 痰剂 *expectorant*

祛 qū < ㄣ ① 袖口 *sleeve cuff* ② 同“祛” *same as 祛*

蛆 qū < ㄣ 苍蝇的幼虫, 白色, 身体柔软, 有环节, 多生在不洁净的地方 *maggot*

焮 qū < ㄣ ① 把燃烧着的东西弄灭 *to put out (or extinguish) a burning object* ② 用不带火苗的火烧烫 *to burn* ③ 烹饪法, 在热锅里加油, 油热后先放作料, 然后放菜 (of cooking method) *to stir-fry vegetables as soon as condiments are mixed with the boiling oil*; ~ 锅儿 *to fry sth quickly in hot oil (to flavour a dish)*

㊦ jùn 见 378 页 see p378

黢 qū < ㄣ 形容黑 *black; dark*; ~ 黑的头发 *coal-black hair; raven hair* | 屋子里黑 ~ ~ 的什么也看不见。 *It is so pitch-dark in the room that you can see nothing.*

趋 (趨) qū < ㄣ ① 快走 *to hasten; to rush*; *to hurry along*; ~ 而迎之 *to hasten forward to meet sb* ② 情势向着某方面发展、进行 *to incline towards; to tend to become; to head for*; ~ 势 *trend; tendency; inclination* | 大势所 ~ *as the trend of the times indicates; (according to) the prevailing trend* | 意见 ~ 于一致。 *Their views are heading for consistency.* ③ 鹅或蛇伸头咬人 (of a goose or snake) *to strike with its head to bite at people; to snap at*

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“促” (*cù*) *also same as 促*

麴 (麴) qū < ㄣ ① 同“曲” ④ “same as 曲” ④

② 姓 *Qu, a surname*

劬 qú < ㄣ 劳累 *fatigued; overworked* (㊦ *doublet* 一劳 *overworked; fatigued*)

胸 qú < ㄣ [临胸] 地名, 在山东省 Linqu, a place in Shandong Province

鹁 qú < ㄣ 鸟名。身体小, 尾巴长, 嘴短而尖, 羽毛美丽 *crested myna (Acridotheres cristatellus)* [鹁鹁] (一 yù) 鸟名, 又叫“八哥儿”。全身黑色, 头及背部微呈绿色光泽, 能模仿人说话 (also called 八哥儿)

myna

鼯 qú < ㄑㄩˊ [麝鼯] 食虫动物, 常被误认为鼠类。雄的有分泌芳香物质的腺体, 生活在近水的地方, 多数对农业有害。皮毛珍贵 shrew (*Soricidae*)

渠 (㊦ ** 佢) qú < ㄑㄩˊ ① 水道。特指人工开的河道, 水沟 canal; channel; water course; 沟 ~ ditch; canal | 水到 ~ 成 *Where water flows, a channel is formed.* — *When conditions are ripe, success is assured.* | 红旗 ~ Red Flag Canal ② 大 big; great; ~ 帅 commander in chief | ~ 魁 chieftain of an armed rebel group; enemy chief ③ < 方 dialect > 他 he; him; 不知 ~ 为何人。 *I don't know who he is.*

藕 qú < ㄑㄩˊ [芙藕] (fú—) 荷花的别名 another name for lotus

磳 qú < ㄑㄩˊ 见 81 页“砵”字条“砵磳”(chē—) see 砵磳 on p81

璫 qú < ㄑㄩˊ < 古 archaism > 耳环 earrings

蘧 qú < ㄑㄩˊ ① [蘧麦] 多年生草本植物, 叶子对生, 狭披针形, 夏季开淡红或白花, 可供观赏。全草入药。现作“瞿麦”(now written as 瞿麦) fringed pink ② [蘧然] 惊喜的样子 pleasantly surprised ③ 姓 Qu, a surname

簾 qú < ㄑㄩˊ [簾篠] (—chú) 古代指用竹子或苇子编的粗席 (in ancient China) coarse

mat of bamboo or reed

瞿 qú < ㄑㄩˊ 姓 Qu, a surname

毼 qú < ㄑㄩˊ [毼氍] (—shū) 毛织的地毯。古代演剧多在地毯上, 因此又用毼氍代指舞台 wool carpet; stage; arena

羸 qú < ㄑㄩˊ 同“羸” same as 羸

羸 qú < ㄑㄩˊ 瘦 thin; lean; emaciated: 清 ~ lean; thin

衢 qú < ㄑㄩˊ 大路, 四通八达的道路 main road; thoroughfare: 通 ~ broad avenue; thoroughfare

蠹 (** 蠹) qú < ㄑㄩˊ [蠹螋] (—sōu) 昆虫名。黑褐色, 体扁平狭长, 腹端有铗状尾须一对, 生活在潮湿地方, 危害家蚕等 earwig (*Dermaptera*)

曲 ㊦ qǔ < ㄑㄩˇ (—子、—儿) ① 歌, 能唱的文辞 song; tune; melody (㊦ doublet 歌—song): 戏 ~ traditional opera | 小 ~ 儿 ballad; ditty | 唱 ~ 儿 to sing a song; to sing a tune ② 歌的乐调 (yuèdiào) music of a song: 这支歌是他作的 ~。 *The music of this song is composed by him.* ③ 元代盛行的一种韵文体裁, 可以入乐 qu, a type of verse, popular in the Yuan Dynasty, which can be set to music

㊦ qū 见 617 页 see p617

苣 ㊦ qǔ < ㄑㄩˇ [苣荬菜] (—mǎi—) 多年生草本植物, 花黄色。茎叶嫩时可以吃 endive (*Cichorium endivia*)

○ jù 见 371 页 see p371

取 qǔ < ㄑㄩˇ ① 拿 to get; to fetch; to draw: ~ 书 to *fetch a book* | 到银行~款 to *go to the bank to draw money* [取消] 废除, 撤销 to cancel; to call off; to abolish ② 从中拿出合乎需要的 to pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives ③ 挑选 to choose; to select: 录~ to *enroll; to recruit; to matriculate* | ~ 个小儿 to *choose an infant (or pet) name; to give an infant (or pet) name* | ~ 道天津 by *way of Tianjin; via Tianjin* ④ 寻求 to seek; to quest: ~ 暖 to *warm oneself (by a fire, etc)* | ~ 笑(开玩笑) to *laugh at; to make fun of; to ridicule* ⑤ 接受, 采用 to accept; to adopt: 听~ 群众的意见 to *heed the opinions of the masses* | 吸~ 经验 to *extract experience (from)* ⑥ 依照一定的根据或条件做 to do sth on a certain condition or according to a certain principle: ~ 决 to *depend on; to be decided by* | ~ 齐 to *make even; to even up*

娶 qǔ < ㄑㄩˇ 把女子接过来成家 to take a wife; to marry; to wed: ~ 妻 to *take a wife; to wive*

龋 qǔ < ㄑㄩˇ [龋齿] 因口腔不清洁, 食物渣滓发酵, 产生酸类, 侵蚀牙齿的釉质而形成空洞。这样的牙齿叫作龋齿。俗叫“虫牙”或“虫吃牙”(popularly called 虫牙 or 虫吃牙) de-

cayed tooth

去 qù < ㄑㄩˋ ① 离开所在的地方到别处, 由自己一方到另一方, 跟“来”相对 (the opposite of 来) to go: 我要~ 工厂。I'm *going to the factory*. | 马上就~ to *go at once; to go promptly* 给他~ 封信 to *send (or post) him a letter* | 已经~ 了一个电报。A *telegraph has been sent to him*. ② 距离, 差别 distance; difference: 相~ 不远。The *two places are not far apart*. ③ 已过的。特指刚过去的一年 previous; past; year just past: ~ 年 *last year* ④ 除掉, 减掉 to remove; to get rid of: ~ 皮 to *remove the peel (or skin)* | ~ 病 to *prevent (or cure) a disease* | 太长了, ~ 一段。It *is too long; delete a paragraph*. ⑤ 扮演(戏曲里的角色) to play a part (or role) ⑥ 在动词后, 表示趋向 (used after a verb to express tendency): 上~ to *go up* | 进~ to *go into; to enter* ⑦ 在动词后, 表示持续 (used after a verb to express continuity): 信步走~ to *walk on and on aimlessly* | 让他说~。Let *him say what he likes*. ⑧ 去声, 汉语四声之一。普通话去声的调子是下降的, 符号作“、” falling tone

阒 qù < ㄑㄩˋ 形容寂静 quiet; still; silent: ~ 无一人。It *was dead still and not a soul was around*.

趣 qù ㄑㄨˋ ① 意向 interest; purport; inclination: 旨～*purport; objective; intent* | 志～*aspiration and interest; inclination* ② 兴味, 使人感到愉快 interest; delight: 有～*interesting* | ～味 *interest; delight* | ～事 *funny thing; interesting episode; amusing incident* | 讨没～(自寻不愉快、没意思) *to ask for a snub; to court a rebuff; to invite a cold shoulder* 〈古 *archaism*〉又同“促”(cù) also same as 促

觑 (** 覷、** 覷) qù ㄑㄨˋ 看, 窥探 to look; to peep at; to steal a glance at: 偷～*to peep at; to steal a glance at* | 面面相～*to look at each other in speechless despair (or in astonishment, in embarrassment)* [小覷] 小看, 轻视 to look down on; to belittle; to slight

QUAN

ㄑㄩㄢ

悛 quān ㄑㄩㄢ 悔改 to repent; to be penitent; to make amends: 怙(hù)恶不～(坚持作恶, 不肯悔改) *to persist in evil and refuse to repent*

圈 ㊶ quān ㄑㄩㄢ ① (一子、一儿) 环形, 环形的东西 ring; circle: 画一个～儿 *to draw a circle* | 铁～ *iron ring* ⑤ *extension* 1 周, 周遭 circuit; round; around: 跑了一～儿。 *I have run a lap around the track.* | 兜了个大～子 *to go*

around in a big circle 2 范围 scope; range: 这话说得出～儿了。 *These words are beyond the topic.* ② 画环形 to draw a circle: ～个红圈作记号 *to mark with a red circle* ③ 包围 to enclose; to encircle: 打一道墙把这块地～起来 *to build a wall and enclose this piece of land*

㊶ juàn 见373页 see p373

㊶ juān 见373页 see p373

椀 quān ㄑㄩㄢ 曲木制成的饮器 drinking vessel made of bended wood

权 (權) quán ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 权力, 权柄, 职责范围内支配和指挥的力量 power; authority: 政～*political power; state power* | 有～处理这件事 *to be entitled to deal with this matter* ② 权利 right; droit; entitlement: 选举～*right to vote; franchise* | 人～*human rights* | 版～*copyright* ③ 势力, 有利形势 advantageous (or favourable) position: 主动～*initiative* | 制海～*mastery of the sea; sea supremacy* ④ 变通, 不依常规 adaptability; expediency: ～且如此。 *Let it be so for the moment.* ⑤ 衡量, 估计 to weigh; to measure; to consider: ～其轻重 *to weigh up one thing against another; to weigh the pros and cons* ⑥ 〈古 *archaism*〉秤锤 steelyard weight; counterpoise

全 quán ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 完备, 齐备, 完整, 不缺少 all ready; complete (㊶ *doublet* 齐— all

ready; complete): 百货公司的货很～。The department store has a wide variety of goods. | 这部书不～了。This set of books is incomplete. ② 整个, 遍 all; while; entire: ～国 whole country; all over the country | ～校 whole school | ～力以赴 to spare no effort; to go all out; to do one's utmost [全面] 顾到各方面的, 不片面 overall; comprehensive; all-sided: ～～规划 overall plan; comprehensive plan | 看问题要～～to view a problem in its entirety (or totality) ③ 保全, 成全, 使不受损伤 to keep from harm (or damage); to keep intact: 两～其美 to gratify both sides; to satisfy rival claims; to make the best of both worlds ④ 副词 *adverb*, 都 all: 代表们～来了。The representatives are all here.

佺 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 用于人名
quan, used in a given name

诠 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 解释 to explain; to expound; to annotate (㊟ *doublet* 一释 to explain; to expound; to annotate) ② 事物的理 reason; truth; 真～ truth

荃 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 古书上说的一种香草 (in ancient Chinese texts) an aromatic (or fragrant) plant

辁 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 古代指没有辐的小车轮 (in ancient China) wheel without spokes

② 小, 浅薄 shallow; superficial; limited: ～才 limited ability; superficial knowledge

牲 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 古指供祭祀用的纯色毛的牛 cattle of pure colour (used as sacrifice in sacrificial rites in ancient China)

铨 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 衡量轻重 to weigh; to measure ② 旧时称量才授官, 选拔官吏 (in former times) to choose or select officials by qualification: ～选 to select and appoint officials according to rules and regulations [铨叙] 旧时称议定官吏的等级 (in former times) to examine officials' credentials so as to fix their grades and ranks

痊 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 病好了, 恢复健康 to recover from an illness (㊟ *doublet* 一愈 to recover from an illness)

筌 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 捕鱼的竹器 bamboo gear for fishing: 得鱼忘～ (喻达到目的后就忘了原来的凭借) to forget the trap as soon as the fish is caught — to forget the means by which the end is attained; to forget the things or conditions which bring one success

醛 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ 有机化合物的一类, 通式 R—CHO。醛类中的乙醛 (CH₃—CHO), 省称“醛” (short for 乙醛) aldehyde

泉 quán <ㄑㄩㄢˊ ① 泉水 spring: 清～ clear spring; crystal-

clear spring | 甘 ~ *sweet spring water* ② 水源 *mouth of a spring; source of underground water* (③ *doublet* — 源 *fountainhead; wellhead; wellspring*) [黄泉] [九泉] 称人死后所在的地方 *nether world; nether regions; world of the dead* ③ 钱币的古称 *former term for coin*

鯪 quán <ㄑㄨㄢˊ 鱼名。体长十几厘米,深棕色,有斑纹,口小,生活在淡水中,肉可吃 *fat minnow (Sarcocheilichthys lacustris)*

拳 quán <ㄑㄨㄢˊ ① (一头) 屈指卷握起来的手 *fist*: 双手握 ~ *to clench one's fists* ② 拳术,一种徒手的武术 *Chinese boxing*: 打 ~ *to practise Chinese boxing* | 太极 ~ *taijiquan; shadowboxing* ③ 肢体弯曲 *to bend; to twist; to curl*: ~ 起腿来 *to bend one's legs*

[拳拳] 形容恳切 *earnest; sincere*: 情意 ~ *sincere affection*

倦 quán <ㄑㄨㄢˊ [倦倦] 旧同“拳拳” *same as 拳拳 in former times*

蜷 (* 蹠) quán <ㄑㄨㄢˊ 身体弯曲 *to bend; to curl (up); to huddle (up)* [蜷局] 蜷曲不伸展 *to twist; to coil; to curl*

髻 quán <ㄑㄨㄢˊ ① 头发美好 (of hair) *beautiful; fine* ② 头发卷曲 (of hair) *curly; wavy*

颧 quán <ㄑㄨㄢˊ 颧骨,眼睛下面、两腮上面突出的部分。(图见 758 页“头” picture on

p758) *cheekbone*

犬 quǎn <ㄑㄩㄢˇ 狗 *dog* [犬齿] 门齿两旁的牙,上下各有两枚 *canine tooth; cuspid*

畎 quǎn <ㄑㄩㄢˇ 田地中间的小沟 *field ditch* [畎亩] 田间 *field; farmland*

缱 quǎn <ㄑㄩㄢˇ 见 596 页“缱”字条“缱绻”(qiǎn—) see 缱绻 on p596

劝(勸) quàn <ㄑㄨㄢˋ ① 劝 *说,讲明事理使人听从 to persuade; to advise; to urge*: 规 ~ *to admonish; to ex-postulate; to exhort* | ~ 他不要喝酒 *to advise sb to refrain from drinking; to urge sb not to drink* ② 勉励 *to encourage; to exhort (to do good)* (③ *doublet* — 勉 *to admonish and encourage*): ~ 勉一番 *to give sb admonition and encouragement*

券 ⊖ quàn <ㄑㄨㄢˋ ① 票据或作凭证的纸片 *certificate; ticket; voucher*: 公债 ~ *public (or government) bonds* | 入场 ~ *admission ticket* ② “拱券”的“券”(xuàn)的又音 (also pronounced xuàn as in 拱券)

⊖ xuàn 见 850 页 see p850

QUE <ㄑㄨㄝˋ

快 quē <ㄑㄨㄝˋ 炔烃(tīng),一类有机化合物,通式是 C_nH_{2n-2} 。乙炔是烧焊及制作有机玻璃、聚氯乙烯、合成橡胶、合成纤维的重要原料 *alkyne*

缺 quē ㄑㄩㄝ ①短少, 不够 to lack; to be short of; to be deficient in (㊦ **doublet** 一乏 to lack; to be short of; to be deficient in): 东西准备齐全, 什么也不~了。We have got everything ready and need nothing more. ②残破 broken; dilapidated; incomplete (㊦ **doublet** 残— incomplete; fragmentary; broken): ~口 *breach; gap* | 完整无~ *intact; complete* [缺点] 工作或行为中不完美、不完备的地方 *shortcoming; defect; fault* [缺陷] 残损或不圆满的地方 *shortcoming; defect; flaw* ③该到未到 not to be present; to be absent: ~席 *not to be present; to be absent* | ~勤 *to be absent from duty or work* | ~考 *to be absent from exam; to miss an exam* ④空额(指职位) unfilled position; vacancy; opening: 补~ *to fill a vacancy*

阙 ㊦ quē ㄑㄩㄝ ①古代用作“缺”字(written as 缺 in ancient China) [阙如] 空缺 to be wanting; to be deficient; yet to be provided: 尚付~~ *yet to be provided* [阙疑] 有怀疑的事情暂时不下断语, 留待查考 to leave a difficult question open; to reserve judgement for the time being ②过错 *fault; error; mistake*: ~失 *mistake; fault* ③姓 Que, a surname

㊦ què 见625页 see p625

瘸 quē ㄑㄩㄝ 腿脚有毛病, 走路时身体不平衡 *lame; gammy*: 一~一拐 *to walk with a limp; to limp; to hobble* | 他是摔~的。He has gone lame after a fall.

却 (* 卻) què ㄑㄩㄝ ①退 to draw back; to retreat; to withdraw (㊦ **doublet** 退— to fall back; to draw back; to retreat): 望而~步 *to shrink back at the sight of sth dangerous or difficult; to stand in awe* | 打得敌人连夜退~。The enemies were inflicted with such heavy casualties that they retreated under the cover of night. ②退还, 不受 to refuse; to decline; to reject: 盛情难~ *It would be ungracious not to accept a kind offer.* ③和“去”、“掉”用法相近(close to 去 or 掉 in usage) to lose; to get rid of; to remove: 失~力量 *to lose strength* | 了~一件心事。That's taken a load off my mind. ④副词 **adverb**, 表示转折(used to express a transition) but; yet: 这个道理大家都明白, 他~不知道。We all understand it, but he does not. or Everyone except him understands it.

埇 què ㄑㄩㄝ 土地不肥沃(of soil) infertile; sterile; barren

确 (①② 確、①② ** 塿、

①② ** 磳) què ㄑㄩㄝ ①真

实,实在 true; real; authentic (㊦ **doublet** 一实 true; authentic; exact): 千真万~ *absolutely true* | 正~ *correct; right* | 他~是进步很快。 *He has really made rapid progress.* [确切] 1 准确,恰当 definite; exact; precise 2 真实可靠 true; reliable; dependable ② 坚固,固定 firm; rock-solid; steadfast: ~定不移 *as solid as a rock* | ~保丰收 *to ensure a good harvest* ③ 同“壘” same as 壘

慊 (慊、**慊) què <ㄏㄜˋ 诚实,谨慎 honest; prudent

雀 ㊦ què <ㄏㄜˋ 鸟的一类,身体小,翅膀长,雌雄羽毛颜色多不相同,吃粮食粒和昆虫。特指麻雀,泛指小鸟 sparrow (*Passeridae*); bird [雀斑] 脸上密集的褐色斑点 freckle [雀盲] 夜盲。也说“雀盲眼”(qiǎomangyǎn) (also called 雀盲眼) night blindness; nyctalopia [雀跃] ㊦ **figurative** 高兴得像麻雀那样跳跃 to jump for joy; to leap for joy; to caper

㊦ qiāo 见601页 see p601

㊦ qiǎo 见602页 see p602

阕 què <ㄏㄜˋ ① 停止,终了 to end; to cease; to stop: 乐~ (奏乐终了)。 *The music ended.* ② 量词 **quantifier**, 用于词或歌曲 used for ci poems or songs

阙 ㊦ què <ㄏㄜˋ <古 **archa-** **ism**) ① 皇宫门前面两边的楼 watchtower on either side of

an imperial palace gate: 宫~ *imperial palace* ② 墓道外所立的石牌坊 stone carvings erected in front of a tomb

㊦ quē 见624页 see p624

推 què <ㄏㄜˋ ① 敲击 to knock; to strike; to beat

② 同“樵” same as 樵

樵 (②△*推) què <ㄏㄜˋ ① 专利,专卖 monopoly ② 商讨 to discuss (㊦ **doublet** 商~ to discuss; to consult; to deliberate)

鹊 què <ㄏㄜˋ 喜鹊,鸟名。背黑褐色,肩、颈、腹等部白色,翅有大白斑,尾较长。常栖息于园林树木间 magpie (*Pica pica*)

QUN

ㄑㄩㄣ

囤 qūn <ㄑㄩㄣ 古代一种圆形的谷仓 (in ancient China) a type of circular granary or barn

逡 qūn <ㄑㄩㄣ 退 to yield; to shrink from; to retreat [逡巡] 有所顾虑而徘徊或退却 to hang back; to hesitate; to shrink from

裙 (*帮) qún <ㄑㄩㄣ (一子、一儿) 一种围在下身的服装 skirt: 连衣~ *one-piece dress; dress*

群 (*羣) qún <ㄑㄩㄣ ① 聚集在一起的人或物 (of people, things, animals, etc) crowd; cluster; flock: 人~ crowd | 羊~ (of sheep)

flock | 楼 ~ (of buildings) *cluster* | 成 ~ 结队 *in crowds; in large numbers; in flocks* ⑤ *extension* 众多的 *in large numbers; in groups*; ~ 岛 *group of islands; archipelago* | ~ 山 *chain of mountains (or hills); continuous unbroken mountain range* | ~ 居 *to live in groups; to be gregarious (or social)* | ~ 集 *to crowd together; to assemble in large numbers; to gather in groups* | 博览 ~ 书 *to read extensively (or widely); to be well-read* ② 众人 *large numbers of people; mass; multitude*; ~ 策 ~ 力 *to pool the wisdom and efforts of the*

masses; to work with collective wisdom and efforts; to join hands to take concerted action | ~ 起而攻之 *to rally together to attack sb or sth* ③ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成群的人或物 (used for a crowd of people or a large number of animals, etc); 一 ~ 娃娃 *a crowd of kids* | 一 ~ 牛 *a herd of cattle*

麋 (** 麋) ㊟ qún ㄑㄩㄣˊ 成群 *in large numbers; in groups; in flocks* [麋集] 许多人或物聚集在一起 *to swarm; to assemble; to flock together*

㊟ jūn 见 378 页 see p378

R ㄖ

RAN

ㄖ

蚺

rán ㄖ [蚺蛇] 就是蟒蛇 (i. e. 蟒蛇) python (Python)

髯

rán ㄖ 两颊上的胡子。泛指胡子 whiskers; beard

然

rán ㄖ ①是, 对 right; correct; 不以为 ~ not to take seriously ②代词 pronoun,

这样, 如此 so; like that; 知其 ~, 不知其所以 ~ to know the hows but not the whys [然后]

连词 conjunction, 以后, 这样以后 (表示承接) (used to express an act that happens after certain act or under a certain condition) then; after that; afterward; 先通知他, ~ ~ 再去请他。Inform him of it first and then send sb to invite him.

[然则] 连词 conjunction, 既然这样, 那么 then; in that case; such being the case: ~ ~ 如之何而后可? Then, what is to be done? [然而] 连词 conjunction, 但是, 可是 (表示转折) (used to express transition of meaning) but; however;

yet: 他虽然失败了多次, ~ ~ 并不灰心。He failed many times, but he didn't lose heart. ③ 词尾, 表示状态 (used as suffix to express a state): 突 ~ sudden-ly; abrupt-ly; unexpected-ly | 忽 ~ all of a sudden; unexpectedly | 显 ~ obviously | 欣 ~ gladly; happily; with pleasure ④ 古同“燃” same as 燃 in ancient Chinese

燃

rán ㄖ ① 烧起火焰 to burn; to light; to kindle

(㊦ doublet 一烧 to burn): ~ 料 fuel | 自 ~ to self-ignite; to combust spontaneously ② 引火点着 (zháo) to set fire to; to light; to kindle: ~ 灯 to light a lamp | ~ 放花炮 to set off fireworks and firecrackers

冉

rǎn ㄖ 姓 Ran, a surname

[冉冉] 慢慢地 slowly; gradually: 红旗 ~ ~ 上升。The red flag is being hoisted slowly.

苒

rǎn ㄖ [苒苒] (rěn-) 时

间不知不觉地过去 (of time) to pass (or elapse) quickly (or imperceptibly); to slip by: 光阴 ~ ~。Time slips by quickly.

染

rǎn ㄖ ① 把东西放在颜

料里使着色 to dye; to colour: ~ 布 to dye cloth ② 感受疾病或沾上坏习惯 to catch (a disease); to acquire (or contract) (a bad habit): 传 ~ to infect; to be contagious | ~ 病 to fall ill; to catch (or contract) an illness; to be infected

with a disease | 一尘不～ *not to be soiled by a speck of dust — pure-hearted*; to remain unaffected [染指] 喻 **figurative** 从中分取非分的利益 to take a share of what one is not entitled to; to reap undeserved profit from; to encroach upon

RANG

ㄖㄤ

嚷 ㄖㄤ ㄉㄤ [嚷嚷] (—rang) to shout; to howl; to yell 1 吵闹 to make a noise; to make an uproar: 大家别乱～～。Don't yell! or Shut up! 2 声张 to make known; to make public: 这事先别～～出去。Don't breathe a word about this.

㊦ rǎng 见628页 see p628

勐 rǎng ㄖㄤ ㄉㄤ 见401页“勐”字条“勐勐”(kuāng—) see 勐勐 on p401

藎 rǎng ㄖㄤ [藎荷] 多年生草本植物,花白色或淡黄色,结蒴果。根茎可入药 *mioga ginger (Zingiber mioga)*

攘 rǎng ㄖㄤ 迷信的人祈祷消除灾殃(of superstition) to pray to exorcise evils

穰 rǎng ㄖㄤ ① 禾茎,庄稼秆 grain stalks ② 丰盛(叠 **reduplication**) (of harvest) rich; abundant: 五谷蕃熟,～～满家。Food crops are ripe in abundance and the stores at home are filled with a bumper grain harvest. ③ 同“瓤” same as 瓤

瓤 rǎng ㄖㄤ ① (—子、—儿) 瓜、橘等内部包着种子的肉、瓣 flesh; pulp; pith: 西瓜～儿 *flesh of a watermelon* | 橘子～儿 *orange pulp* ② **extension** 东西的内部 interior part of certain things: 秫秸～儿 *pith of grain stalks* | 信～儿 *letter inside an envelope* ③ 〈方 **dialect**〉身体软弱,技术差(of health) weak; (of skills) bad: 病了一场,身子骨～了 *to be weak as an aftermath of an illness* | 你锄地的技术真不～。You are not bad at hoeing.

褻 rǎng ㄖㄤ 衣服脏(of clothes) dirty

壤 rǎng ㄖㄤ ① 松软的土 soil [土壤] 农学上或地质学上指泥土 soil ② 地 earth: 天～之别 *as distinct as earth is from heaven*; world of difference; poles apart

攘 rǎng ㄖㄤ ① 侵夺 to seize; to grab; to snatch (㊦ **doublet** 一夺 to seize; to grab; to usurp) ② 排斥 to exclude; to resist; to expel: ～除 *to get rid of; to cast (or weed) out; to reject* ③ 窃取 to steal; to filch

[攘攘] 纷乱的样子 disorderly; chaotic; tumultuous

嚷 ㄖㄤ ㄉㄤ 大声喊叫 to shout; to yell; to howl: 大～大叫 *to shout loudly* | 你别～了,大家都睡觉了。Stop yelling! The others are sleeping.

㊦ rǎng 见628页 see p628

让(讓) ràng ㄖㄤˋ ① 不争, 尽(jǐn)着旁人 to give precedence to others out of courtesy or thoughtfulness; ~步 to concede; to give ground (or way); to yield | 谦~ to decline (an offer) modestly ⑤ **extension** 1 请 to invite: 把他~进屋里来 to usher him into the room 2 避开 to make way; to make room; ~开 to get out of the way; to step aside | ~路 to make way for; to yield the right of way ② 索取一定代价, 把东西给人 to sell; to transfer; to convey: 出~ to sell | 转~ to transfer the ownership of; to make over ③ 许, 使 to allow; to let; 不~他来。Don't allow him to come. | ~他去取。Let him fetch it. ⑥ **extension** 任凭 to let sb do as he pleases; to allow sb to do at his discretion; ~他闹去。Let him do whatever he likes. ④ 介词 **preposition**, 被 (used as a passive signifier) by: 那个碗~他摔了。That bowl was broken by him. | 笔~他给弄坏了。The pen was broken by him.

RAO

ㄖㄠˊ

茭(莠) ráo ㄖㄠˊ 柴草 fagot; firewood
饶(饒) ráo ㄖㄠˊ ① 富足, 多 rich; plentiful; abundant: 物产丰~ to be plentiful in products; to have a variety (or an abundance) of

products | ~舌 (多话) talkative; garrulous; loquacious ② 添 to give sth extra; to throw in; ~上一个 to throw in one extra ③ 宽恕, 免除处罚 to forgive; to spare; to pardon (㊦ **doublet** 一恕 to forgive; to spare): ~了他吧。Forgive him, please. or Spare him, please. | 不能轻~ can't let him off so easily ④ 〈方 **dialect**〉 尽管 although; despite; for all; ~这么检查还有漏洞呢。For all our efforts in the check up, there are still loopholes.

娆(嬈) ráo ㄖㄠˊ [妖娆] 妖娆, 美好 enchanting; fascinating; bewitching

㊦ rǎo 见629页 see p629

桡(橈) ráo ㄖㄠˊ 〈方 **dialect**〉 船桨 oar [桡骨] 前臂大指一侧的骨头。(图见 241 页“骨” picture on p241) radius

扰(擾) rǎo ㄖㄠˇ 扰乱, 打搅 to trouble; to harass; to disturb (㊦ **doublet** 搅 — to disturb; to annoy; to upset)

娆(嬈) ㊦ rǎo ㄖㄠˇ 烦扰, 扰乱 tumult; perturbation

㊦ ráo 见629页 see p629

绕(繞、②③*遶) rào ㄖㄠˋ ① 缠 to wind; to coil; ~线 to wind thread ⑤ **extension** 纠缠, 弄迷糊 to confuse; to baffle; to befuddle: 这句话一下子把他

~住了。 *These words suddenly confused him.* ② 走弯曲、迂回的路 to make a detour; to bypass; to go round: ~远 to go the long way round | ~过暗礁 to bypass hidden reefs | ~了一个大圈子 to take a long circuitous route ③ 围着转 to go around; to circle; to revolve: 鸟~着树飞。 *Birds circle over the tree.* | 运动员~场一周。 *The athletes took a spin around the arena.*

rě

ㄖㄜˇ

喏 ㊦ rě ㄖㄜˇ 古代表示敬意的呼喊 (used to express a reverence in ancient China) shout; 唱~ (旧小说中常用, 对人作揖, 同时出声致敬) (usually used in novels in former times) to make a vocal response while bowing with folded hands held out before one

㊦ nuò 见 543 页 see p543

惹 rě ㄖㄜˇ 招引, 挑逗 to invite; to attract; to provoke; ~事 to invite trouble | ~人注意 to attract one's attention

热 (熱) rè ㄖㄜˋ ① 物理学上称能使物体的温度升高的那种能叫“热”heat ② 温度高, 跟“冷”相对 (the opposite of 冷) hot; 炎~ scorching; blazing | 天~。 *It is hot.* | ~水 hot water ③ 使热, 使温度升高 to heat; to warm (up); 把菜~ 一~ to heat up the dish ④ 情

意深 warm; passionate; ardent; 亲~ affectionate; intimate | ~情 enthusiastic; ardent; zealous | ~心 enthusiastic; ardent; warmhearted ⑤ 衷心羡慕 envious; keen; eager: 眼~ to feel envious ⑥ 受人欢迎 popular; in great demand: ~门儿 popular; in great demand | ~货 popular commodities; goods in great demand ⑦ 指某种事物风行, 形成热潮 craze; fever; fad: 旅游~ travel craze | 集邮~ stamp-collecting craze

rén

ㄖㄣˊ

人 rén ㄖㄣˊ ① 能制造工具并能使用工具进行劳动的高等动物。人是由古类人猿进化而成的 human being; people; humanity [人次] 若干次人数的总和 person-time; man-time [人口] ① 人的数目 population: ~~ 普查 population census ② 泛指人 person; people; 拐卖~ to kidnap and sell people; to abduct and traffic in people [人类] 人的总称 mankind; humanity; 造福~~ to benefit humanity [人事] ① 事理人情 ways of the world; 不懂~~ to have no idea of the ways of the world ② 关于工作人员的录用、培养、调配、奖惩等工作 personnel matters; ~~ 变动 personnel changes [人手] 指参加某项工作的人 manpower; hands; staff; 缺~~ to be short

of hands; to lack manpower; to be short-staffed | 〇〇 齐全 to be fully staffed; to have sufficient hands ② 指某种人 person engaged in a particular activity: 工 〇 worker | 客 〇 guest | 商 〇 merchant; businessman [当事人] ① 诉讼中的原告、被告等 litigant; party engaged in a lawsuit, such as a prosecutor or defendant ② 与法律事实有直接关系的人, 如合同中的双方 person or party concerned ③ 别人 other people; others: 助 〇 为乐 to take pleasure (or delight) in helping people; to regard service to people as a source of joy ④ 指人的品质、性情 character: 这位同志 〇 不错。This comrade is not bad. or This comrade is okay. ⑤ extension 人格或面子 personality; reputation: 丢 〇。It is humiliating. or It is a shameful thing. or It is a disgrace. ⑥ 指人的身体 health: 我今天 〇 不大舒服。I am not feeling very well today.

壬 rén ㄖㄣˊ 天干第九位, 用作顺序的第九 ren, the 9th of the 10 Heavenly Stems; the 9th in order

任 ㄖㄣˊ 姓 Ren, a surname

[任县][任丘] 地名, 都在河北省 Renxian, Renqiu, both places in Hebei Province

㊦ rèn 见 633 页 see p633

仁 rén ㄖㄣˊ ① 同情、友爱 benevolence; kind-hearted-

ness; humanity: 〇 心 kind-heartedness | 〇 至义尽 to do everything possible to help; to treat sb with the utmost decency and kindness; to be extremely magnanimous and tolerant ② 敬辞 polite, 用于对对方的尊称 (used in a respectful form of address for other than oneself): 〇 兄 my respected elder brother; my dear friend | 〇 弟 my respected younger brother; my dear friend ③ 果核的最内部分 kernel; pit; stone: 杏 〇 儿 apricot kernel

[不仁] ① 不仁慈, 无仁德 not benevolent; heartless; malevolent: 〇〇 不义 heartless; showing no benevolence; inhuman and unjust ② 手足痿痹, 不能运动 numb as a result of flaccid paralysis: 麻木 〇〇 insensitive; indifferent and apathetic | 四体 〇〇。The limbs feel numb.

忍 rěn ㄖㄣˇ ① 耐, 把感觉或感情压住不表现出来 to bear; to endure; to tolerate (㊦ doublet 一耐 to endure): 〇 痛 to endure pain; to bear pain | 〇 受 to bear; to endure; to stand | 实在不能容 〇 unbearable; beyond one's endurance [忍俊不禁] (——— jīn) 忍不住笑 can't help laughing; unable to keep a straight face ② 狠心, 残酷 hardhearted; cruel (㊦ doublet 残 — cruel): 〇 心 to be hardhearted enough (to do sth); to have the heart (to do sth)

荏 rěn ㄖㄣˋ ①就是白苏,一年生草本植物,叶有锯齿,开白色小花。种子可入药(i. e. 白苏) common perilla (*Perilla frutescens*) ②软弱 weak; cowardly; timid: 色厉内~(外貌刚强,内心懦弱) *fierce of mien but faint of heart*; *ferocious in appearance but weak within*

稔 rěn ㄖㄣˋ ①庄稼成熟(of crops) to ripen ② *transfer* 年 year; 凡五~ *five years in all* ②熟悉 familiar; acquainted; ~知 to know well; to be familiar with | 素~ to have known sb for a long time

刃 rèn ㄖㄣˋ ①(一儿)刀剑等锋利的部分 cutting edge of a knife; blade: 这刀~儿有缺口了。 *The knife has broken edges.* ②刀 knife; 手持利~ with a sharp knife (or dagger) in hand | 白~战 bayonet fighting (or charge); *hand-to-hand combat* ③用刀杀 to kill with a knife (or sword): 若遇此贼,必手~之。 *I will knife the thief with my own hand once I meet him.*

仞 rèn ㄖㄣˋ 古时以八尺或七尺为一仞 *ren*, an ancient unit of length, equal to seven or eight *chi*

纫 rèn ㄖㄣˋ ①引线穿针 to thread a needle; ~针 to thread a needle ②缝缀 to sew; to stitch: 缝~ sewing; *tailoring*

韧 (韌、*韌) rèn ㄖㄣˋ 又柔软又结

实,不易折断,跟“脆”相对(the opposite of 脆) pliable but strong; likely to bend but not to crack; tough; ~性 *resilience; malleability; tenacity* | 坚~ *firm and tenacious; tough and tensile*

轂 rèn ㄖㄣˋ 支住车轮不让它转动的木头 log used to stop wheels [发轂] ② *figurative* 事业开始 to commence an undertaking; to set (or start) the ball rolling: 根治黄河的伟大事业已经~~。 *The great task to bring the Yellow River under permanent control has already been set a foot.*

轂 rèn ㄖㄣˋ 充满 full of; brimming with; imbued with (② *doublet* 充~ filled to overflowing; overflowed with)

认 (認) rèn ㄖㄣˋ ①分辨,识别 to recognize; to identify; to distinguish (② *doublet* 一识 to know): ~字 to learn to read; to be able to read; to be literate | ~明 to clearly recognize | ~不出 can't recognize; can't identify [认真] 仔细,不马虎 careful; serious; earnest ②承认,表示同意 to accept; to recognize; ~可 to admit; to approve; to endorse | ~错 to admit a fault; to acknowledge a mistake; to make an apology | 公~ to be generally acknowledged; to be well established; to be universally accepted | 否~ to deny ③和没有关系的人建立某种关系 to

enter into a certain kind of relationship with sb; to acknowledge; to accept: ~ 师 to acknowledge sb as one's master; to apprentice oneself to sb | ~ 干亲 to take sb as one's nominally adoptive kinsman or kinswoman

任 ㄖㄣˋ ① 相信, 依赖 to believe; to trust; to rely on (㊦ **doublet** 信一 to trust; to have confidence in) ② 任命, 使用, 给予职务 to appoint; to assign sb to a post; to engage: ~ 用 to appoint; to assign sb to a post; to employ sb as ③ 负担或担当 to assume; to hold; to undertake (㊦ **doublet** 担一 to assume the office of; to hold the post of): ~ 课 to teach at a school; to give lessons | 连选连 ~ to be elected to a consecutive term of office | ~ 劳 ~ 怨 to work hard and never to feel upset by criticism; to stand the strain of labour and injustice; to bear the burden and blames of office willingly ④ 职务 office; official post: 到 ~ to take office; to assume a post | 接受重 ~ to assume an important post | 一身而二 ~ a person holding two posts ⑤ 由着, 听凭 to let; to allow; to give free rein to: ~ 意 willfully; wantonly; arbitrarily | ~ 性 willful; self-willed; headstrong | 放 ~ to let alone; to connive (at sth) | 不能 ~ 其自然发展 can't let it run its own course

⑥ 连词 **conjunction**, 不论 no matter (how, what, etc): ~ 谁说也不听。No matter who tried to persuade him, he wouldn't listen. | ~ 什么都不懂 not to know anything; to be ignorant of anything ㊦ **extension** 任何, 无论什么 whatever; whoever: ~ 人皆知 to be known to anyone

㊦ rén 见631页 see p631

饪 (* 飪) rèn ㄖㄣˋ 烹饪, 做饭做菜 to cook

妊 (* 妊) rèn ㄖㄣˋ 妊娠 (shēn), 怀孕 to be pregnant: ~ 妇 woman in pregnancy

纭 (* 紕) rèn ㄖㄣˋ 〈古 **archaism**〉 ① 织布帛的丝缕 silk and thread ② 纺织 to weave

衽 (* 衽) rèn ㄖㄣˋ 〈古 **archaism**〉 ① 衣襟 front of a Chinese gown ② 衽席, 睡觉用的席子 sleeping mat

蓁 ㄖㄣˋ ㄖㄣˋ [桑蓁儿] 桑树结的果实, 用于口语 (used colloquially) mulberry

㊦ shèn 见669页 see p669

RENG

ㄖㄥˊ

扔 rēng ㄖㄥˊ ① 抛, 投掷 to throw; to toss; to cast: ~ 球 to throw a ball; to toss a ball | ~ 砖 to cast a brick ② 丢弃, 舍 (shě) 弃 to throw away; to cast aside: 把这些破烂东西 ~ 了吧。Throw away the junk.

仍 réng ㄖㄥˊ 副词 *adverb*, 仍然, 依然, 还, 照旧 *still; yet; as ever*: ~须努力 *still to need to make efforts* | 他虽然有病, ~不肯放下工作。 *In spite of his illness, he won't put aside the work yet.*

仍 réng ㄖㄥˊ 福 *happiness; blessing; good fortune*

R

日

日 rì ㄖˋ ① 太阳 *sun* [日食] (*日蚀) 月亮运行到太阳和地球中间成直线的时候, 遮住射到地球上的太阳光, 这种现象叫作日食 *solar eclipse* ② 白天, 跟“夜”相对 (*the opposite of 夜*) *day; daytime*: ~班 *day shift* | ~场 *day show; daytime performance; matinee* ③ 天, 一昼夜 *day*: 阳历平年一年三百六十五~。 *There are 365 days in a common year according to the solar calendar.* ④ *extension* 某一天 *particular day*: 纪念~ *commemoration day* | 生~ *birthday* [日子] (-zì) ⑤ 1 天 *day; date*: 这些~~工作很忙。 *I have been busy with my work these days.* ⑥ 2 指某一天 *particular day*: 今天是过节的~~。 *It is a festival today.* ⑦ 3 生活 *life; livelihood*: 美好的~~万年长。 *The happy life will last forever.* [工作日] 计算工作时间的单位。通常以八小时为一个工作日 (*unit of calculating work time, usually equal to 8 hours*) *workday; working day*

④ 一天天, 每天 *everyday; daily*: ~益强大 *to be getting stronger day by day* | ~积月累 *to accumulate day by day and month by month* | ~新月异 *to take a new look with each passing day; to change for the better day by day and month by month*; ~理万机 *to be busy (or occupied) with a myriad of state affairs; to have numerous problems to attend to everyday* ⑤ 时候 *time*: 春~ *springtime* | 往~ *bygone days; former days; past days* | 来~方长 *There will be ample time, or There will be time for that.* ⑥ 指日本国 *Japan*

RONG

戎 戎

戎 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ① 武器 *arms; weaponry* ② 军队, 军事 *army; military affairs*: 从~ to *join the army; to enlist (in the army); to enter the service* | ~装 *military uniform; martial attire; battle dress* ③ 我国古代称西部的民族 *the Rong ethnic group, one of the ancient ethnic minorities in western China*

戎 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ 古书上指金丝猴 (*in ancient Chinese texts*) *golden monkey*

绒 (* 戎、* 毳) róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ① 柔软细小的毛 *fine soft hair*: ~毛 *fine hair; down; villus* | 驼~ *camel's hair* | 鸭~被 *eiderdown*;

duck's down quilt ②带绒毛的纺织品 fabric with a nap or pile: 丝~ velvet; velour | 天鹅~ velvet stuff; velvet

茸 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ①草初生纤细柔嫩的样子 (of newly-grown grass) soft and fine; soft downy; smooth and thick: 绿~~的草地 carpet of green grass ②鹿茸, 带细毛的才生出来的鹿角, 可以入药 (of a young stag) pilose antler

荣(榮) róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ①草木茂盛 (of trees and plants) thriving; flourish-ing; luxuriant: 欣欣向~ full of life and vigour; thriving; flourishing ⑤ **extension** 兴盛 prosperous; flourishing; thriving: 繁~ prosperous; booming; thriving ②光荣 honourable; glorious: ~ 誉 honour; credit | ~ 军 disabled soldier (honourably discharged from military service due to wounds)

嵘(嶸) róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ 见 971 页“峥”字条“峥嵘” (zhēng—) see 峥嵘 on p971

蝾(蝾) róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ [蝾螈] (—yuán) 一种两栖动物, 形状像蜥蜴 salamander; newt (Caudata)

容 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ①容纳, 包含, 盛 (chéng) to hold; to contain: ~ 器 container; vessel; receptacle | ~ 量 capacity | 屋子小, ~ 不下。The room is too small to hold (so many people). ②对人度量, 不计较 to

tolerate; to bear; to forgive: ~ 忍 to tolerate; to put up with | 大度~人 to be magnanimous and tolerant ③让, 允许 to allow; to permit; to let: ~ 许 permission | 不~人说话 not to allow others to explain; to allow no excuse | 决不能~他这样做。He can't be allowed to do things like that. ④相貌, 仪表 looks; appearance (㊦ **doublet** —貌 facial features; looks; appearance): 笑~满面 to be all smiles; to have a broad smile on one's face; to be beaming with delight ⑤ **extension** 样子 state of sth; appearance: 军~ soldier's discipline, appearance and bearing | 市~ appearance of a city ⑥或许, 也许 maybe; perhaps; probably (㊦ **doublet** —或 maybe; perhaps; probably): ~ 或有之。That may be the case.

蓉 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ①用瓜果豆类等制成的粉状物, 常用来做糕点馅儿 flour made from mashed fruit flesh or seeds: 椰~ mashed coconut kernel stuffing | 莲~ fine lotus mash | 豆~ fine bean mash (as stuffing) ②四川省成都的别称 Rong, another name for Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province

溶 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ 在水或其他液体中化开 to dissolve (㊦ **doublet** —化 to dissolve): 樟脑~于酒精而不~于水。Camphor dissolves in alcohol but not in water.

珞 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ 见 109 页“玢”字条“玢珞”(cōng—) see 玢珞 on p109

榕 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ① 榕树, 常绿乔木, 树枝有气根, 生长在热带和亚热带, 木材可制器具 *banyan* (*Ficus benghalensis*) ② 福建省福州的别称 *Rong*, another name for Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province

熔 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ 固体受热到一定温度时变成液体 to melt; to fuse; to smelt (㊦ *doublet* 一化 to melt; to fuse): ~ 炼 to temper; to smelt

镕 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ① 铸造用的模型 mould (for casting metal) ㊦ *figurative* 陶冶 (思想品质) (of one's thought and temperament) to mould ② 同“熔” same as 熔

融 róng ㄖㄨㄥˊ ① 固体受热变软或变为流体 to melt; to thaw (㊦ *doublet* 一化 to melt; to thaw; to run): 太阳一晒, 雪就~了。 *The snow will thaw as soon as the sun shines on it.* | 蜡烛遇热就要~化。 *Wax will run when exposed to heat.* ② 融合, 调和 to blend; to merge; to be in harmony: ~ 洽 *harmonious* | 水乳交~ to be as well blended as water and milk — to be in perfect harmony [融会贯通] 参合多方面的道理而得到全面透彻的领悟 to master sth through comprehensive study; to achieve thorough understanding of a subject through mastery of all relevant

material ③ 流通 to circulate [金融] 货币的流通, 即汇兑、借贷、储蓄等经济活动的总称 *finance; banking*

冗 (* 冗) rǒng ㄖㄨㄥˇ ① 闲散的, 多余无用的 *redundant; superfluous; surplus*: ~ 员 *redundant personnel; superfluous staff; surplus workers* | 文辞~长。 *The essay is too wordy.* ② 繁忙, 繁忙的事 *busy; busy schedule; busy routine*: ~ 务缠身 to be tied up with daily chores of all sorts; to be weighed down by tons of trivia | 拨~ to find time from a busy schedule; to squeeze out some time from a busy schedule of routine trivialities ③ 繁琐 full of trivial details; overelaborate and tedious: ~ 杂 *miscellaneous; numerous and complicated*

毳 (* 毳) rǒng ㄖㄨㄥˇ 鸟兽细软的毛 (of birds and animals) fine and soft hair or feathers

ROU

ㄖㄡˊ

柔 róu ㄖㄡˊ ① 软, 不硬 *soft; supple; pliant* (㊦ *doublet* 一软 *soft; supple; pliant*): ~ 枝 *soft twigs; pliant branches* | ~ 嫩 *tender; delicate* ② 柔和, 跟“刚”相对 (the opposite of 刚) *gentle; mild; tender*; 性情温~ to be mild in disposition; to have a mild disposition | 刚~ 相济 to couple hardness with

softness; to temper toughness with gentleness

揉 róu ㄖㄡˊ ①回旋地按、抚摩 to rub and knead with hands; to massage; to caress: ~一~腿 to massage one's legs | 砂子到眼里可别~。Don't rub your eyes if you have got sand in them. ②团弄 to knead; to roll: ~面 to knead the dough | ~馒头 to knead the dough into mantou ③使东西弯曲 to bend: ~以为轮 to bend a piece of wood into a wheel

辘 róu ㄖㄡˊ ①车轮的外周 rim of a wheel ②使弯曲 to bend

燥 róu ㄖㄡˊ 用火烤木材使弯曲 to bend a piece of wood by the heat of a fire

糅 róu ㄖㄡˊ 混杂 to mix; to mingle: ~合 to mix; to form a mixture; to blend | 真伪劣杂~ intermingling of the true and the false

蹂 róu ㄖㄡˊ [蹂躏](—lìn)践踏, 蹂 to trample; to stamp ② figurative 用暴力欺压、侮辱、侵害 to trample on; to violate; to ravage: 惨遭~~ to be ruthlessly trampled on

鞣 róu ㄖㄡˊ 制造皮革时, 用栲胶、鱼油等使兽皮柔软 to tan: ~皮子 to tan hides | 这皮子~得不够熟。The hide isn't properly tanned.

肉 ròu ㄖㄡˋ ①人或动物体内红色、柔软的物质。某些动物的肉可以吃 flesh; meat

[肉搏]徒手或用短兵器搏斗 to fight hand-to-hand (or with short weapons): 跟敌人~~ to engage the enemy in a hand-to-hand (or bayonet) fight ②果肉, 果实中可以吃的部分 (of fruit) pulp; flesh; meat: 桂圆 ~ longan pulp ③〈方 dialect〉果实不脆, 不酥 spongy; mushy; squashy: ~瓤西瓜 watermelon of mushy flesh (or pulp) ④〈方 dialect〉行动迟缓, 性子慢 sluggish; slow-tempered; phlegmatic: 做事真~ to be slow and phlegmatic in getting things done | ~脾气 phlegmatic temperament

如 rú ㄖㄡˊ ①依照 according to; in conformity with: ~法炮(páo)制 to concoct herbal medicine by a prescribed method —to follow a set pattern; to follow suit | ~期完成 to fulfill sth on schedule ②像, 相似, 同什么一样 like; as; as if: ~此 so; such; like that | 坚强 ~钢 as strong as steel | 整旧~新 to repair sth old and make it as good as new; to restore sth to its original shape and appearance; to renovate [如今] 现在, 现代 nowadays; now; today ③及, 比得上 to be as good as; can compare with; to measure up to: 我不~他。I am not as good as he. | 自以为不~ to consider oneself inferior to sb |

与其这样,不~那样。It is better to do it that way than this way. ④到,往 to go to; to arrive at; 纵(听任)舟之所~ to let the boat drift without control ⑤连词 **conjunction**, 如果, 假使 if; supposing; ~不同意, 可提意见。If you disagree, you can put forward suggestions. ⑥词尾, 表示状态(used as suffix to express a state): 空空~也。Nothing whatsoever has been left there. | 突~其来 to arise unexpectedly; to come all of a sudden; to appear out of nowhere ⑦表示举例 for example; such as; like: 在生产斗争中涌现了许多模范人物, ~焦裕禄、王进喜等。In the struggle for production, there emerged a lot of model figures, such as Jiao Yulu, Wang Jinxi, etc.

茹 rú ㄖㄨˊ 吃 to eat; ~素 to eat vegetables and grain only; to be on a vegetarian diet | ~毛饮血 to eat uncooked game — to live a primitive life 喻 **figurative** 忍 to bear; to endure; ~痛 to bear pain | 含辛~苦 to endure all kinds of hardships

铷 rú ㄖㄨˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Rb, 银白色, 质软而轻。是制造光电管的材料, 铷的碘化物可供药用 rubidium (Rb)

儒 rú ㄖㄨˊ ①旧时指读书的人(in former times) scholar; learned man: ~生 Confucian scholar; scholar; intellec-

tual | 腐~ pedantic scholar (or intellectual); **pedant** ②儒家, 春秋战国时代以孔子、孟子为代表的的一个学派。提倡以仁为中心的道德观念, 主张德治 Confucianism; Confucian school

薹 rú ㄖㄨˊ [香薹] 一年生草本植物, 茎呈方形, 紫色, 叶子卵形, 花粉红色, 果实棕色。茎和叶可以提取芳香油 elsholtzia (Elsholtzia)

嘤 rú ㄖㄨˊ 见537页“啜”字条 “啜嘤”(niè—) see 啜嘤 on p537

濡 rú ㄖㄨˊ ①沾湿, 润泽 to immerse; to moisten; to dip in; ~笔 to dip a writing brush in Chinese ink — to write | 耳~目染(喻听得多、看得多, 无形中受到影响) to be imperceptibly influenced by what one constantly sees and hears — to take in the impact of the circumstances ②停留, 迟滞 to stay; to linger ③容忍 to tolerate; to endure; ~忍 to tolerate

孺 rú ㄖㄨˊ 小孩子, 幼儿 child; ~子 child | 妇~ women and children

襦 rú ㄖㄨˊ 短衣, 短袄 short jacket; blouse

颞 rú ㄖㄨˊ 见537页“颞”字条 “颞颞”(niè—) see 颞颞 on p537

蠕 (* 蠕) rú ㄖㄨˊ (旧读 formerly ruǎn) 像蚯蚓那样慢慢地行动 to wriggle; to squirm; ~动 to wriggle; to squirm [蠕形动物] 旧时动物

分类中的一大类。体长而柔软,如蛔虫、绦虫等(a category of animals in former times) *vermes*

汝 rǔ ㄖǔ 文言代词 *pronoun* *in classical Chinese*, 你 you; ~等 you people; you | ~将何往? *Where are you going?*

乳 rǔ ㄖǔ ①乳房,分泌奶汁的器官 *breast; mamma; udder* ②乳房中分泌出来的白色奶汁 *milk* ③像乳的东西 *milk-like substance* ①像乳汁的 *milk-like*; 豆~ *soya bean milk* ②像乳头的 *nipple-like*; 钟~ (钟上可敲打的突出物) *projecting button on a bell to be struck* ④生,繁殖 *to breed; to give birth to; to multiply*; 孳(zī)~ (of mammals) *to breed; to multiply; to propagate* ⑤初生的,幼小的 *newly-born; young; suckling*; ~燕 *young swallow; newly-hatched swallow*; ~鸭 *young duck; newly-hatched duck; duckling*

辱 rǔ ㄖǔ ①羞耻 *disgrace; dishonour; humiliation*; 奇耻大~ *galling shame and humiliation; deep humiliation; abyss of disgrace* ②使受到羞耻 *to insult; to humiliate; to disgrace*; 中国人民不可~。 *The Chinese people can't be insulted.* ③玷辱 *to disgrace sb or sth; to insult*; ~命 *to disgrace (or fail) a mission* ④谦辞 *humble*; ~承 *to receive (a favour) undeservingly* | ~蒙 *to be*

indebted (to sb for kindness); to be honoured

擗 rǔ ㄖǔ 〈方 *dialect*〉插,塞 *to insert; to stick into; to thrust*; 把棍子~在草堆里 *to stick a wooden rod into the haystack*

入 rù ㄖㄨˋ ①跟“出”相对(the opposite of 出) ①从外面进到里面 *to enter; to go in; to come in*; ~场 *to march into the arena; to enter* | ~夜 *as night falls; at nightfall* | 纳~轨道 *to channel (or bring) sth into the orbit (of); to put sth on the right track* ②收进,进款 *income*; 量~为出 *to live within one's income; to keep expenditure within the limits of income* | ~不敷出 *to spend more than one earns; to live beyond one's income* ②参加 *to join; to enroll*; 入学 *to enroll in a school* | ~会 *to enroll as a member; to join a society, an association, etc* ③合乎,合于 *to suit; to conform to; to agree with*; ~时 *fashionable; stylish; in vogue* | ~情~理 *fair and just; fair and reasonable; perfectly logical and reasonable* ④入声,古汉语四声之一。普通话没有入声。有的方言有入声,发音一般比较短促(in classical Chinese) *entering tone*

洳 rù ㄖㄨˋ 见 371 页“沮”字条 “沮洳”(jù-) see 沮洳 on p371

蓐 rù ㄖㄨˋ 草席,草垫子 *straw mat; straw mattress* [坐

褥] 临产 to be confined in bed for recuperation after childbirth; confinement in childbirth; lying-in

溽 rù ㄖㄨˋ 湿 humid; damp: ~暑 hot and humid summer; sweltering summer

縻 rù ㄖㄨˋ 繁多, 繁琐 elaborate rate; cumbersome: ~礼 elaborate rules of etiquette | 繁文~节 cumbersome formalities; red tape

褥 rù ㄖㄨˋ (一子) 装着棉絮铺在床上的东西 cotton-padded mattress: 被~ bedding; bedclothes

RUAN

ㄖㄨㄢˊ

阮 ruǎn ㄖㄨㄢˇ ①一种弦乐器, 四根弦。西晋阮咸善弹此乐器, 故名阮咸, 简称“阮”(short for 阮) ruan, a four-stringed plucked musical instrument, named after Ruan Xian, a poet of the Western Jin Dynasty ②姓 Ruan, a surname

阮 ruǎn ㄖㄨㄢˇ 蛋白质的旧称 former term for 蛋白质

软 (* 軟) ruǎn ㄖㄨㄢˇ ①柔, 跟“硬”相对 (the opposite of 硬) soft; pliable; supple (㊦ **doublet** 柔—soft; supple; pliable): 绸子比布~。Silk is softer than cloth. [软件] ①与计算机系统的运行有关的程序、文件、数据等的统称, 是计算机系统的组成部分 software ②借指生产、科研、经营等过程中的人员素质、管理

水平、服务质量等 (used to denote the quality of personnel, management and service etc in production, scientific research, business operation, etc) ②柔和 mild; gentle; soft; ~风 soft (or gentle) breeze | ~语 soft words; gentle and sweet words

③懦弱 weak; feeble; effete (㊦ **doublet** 一弱 weak; feeble; effete): ~弱无能 weak and incompetent; weak and ineffectual | 不要欺~怕硬。Don't bully the weak and fear the strong. ④ **extension** ①容易被感动或动摇 easily moved; soft-hearted; apt. to be influenced; 心~ tender-hearted; soft-hearted; lenient | 耳朵~ credulous; easily influenced; susceptible to flattery ②不用强硬的手段进行 gently; in soft words: ~磨 (mó) to use soft tactics | ~求 to ask for sth in soft words

④没有气力 weak; feeble; 两腿发~。The two legs feel weak. or The two legs feel like jelly. ⑤质量差的, 不高明的 poor (in quality, ability, etc): 工夫~ inadequate (or incompetent) skill

FUI

ㄈㄨㄟ

蕤 ruí ㄖㄨㄟˊ 见 779 页“葳”字条“葳蕤”(wēi—) see 葳蕤 on p779

蕊 (* 葹、* 藥) ruǐ ㄖㄨㄟˋ 花蕊, 种子植物有性生殖器官的一部分。

分雄蕊和雌蕊两种 stamen; pistil

芮 ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ 周代诸侯国名，在今陕西省大荔东南 Rui, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, in the southeast of today's Dali, Shaanxi Province

洑 ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ 河流会合的地方，河流弯曲的地方 river bend; place where two rivers converge

桷 ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ 〈古 archaism〉榫 (sǔn) tenon [桷凿] (—záo) 方桷圆凿，比喻意见不合 a square peg in a round hole — to be incompatible; to be at odds (or variance) with each other

蚋 ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ 昆虫，略像蝇而较小，色黑，胸背隆起，吸人畜的血液，能传播疾病 buffalo gnat; blackfly (*Simuliidae*)

锐 ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ ①快或尖(指刀枪的锋刃)，跟“钝”相对 (the opposite of 钝) (of knives or spears) sharp; keen; pointed (㊦ **doublet** 一利 sharp|尖—sharp): 其锋甚～。Its edge is very sharp. or It has a very keen edge. ②感觉灵敏(of senses) sharp; keen; acute: 感觉敏～ acute senses | 眼光～利 to have a piercing eye; to have a keen eye ③锐气，勇往直前的气势 vigour; dash; drive: 养精蓄～ to recuperate and build one's energy; to nourish one's spirit and store up vigour — to conserve strength and store up energy ④骤，急剧 rapid; sud-

den; sharp: ～减 to decline sharply; to reduce drastically | ～增 sharp increase

瑞 ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ 吉祥，好预兆 auspicious; propitious; lucky: ～雪兆丰年。A timely snow augurs a good harvest. or A timely snow bodes well for a year of abundance. or An auspicious snow foretells a bumper harvest.

睿 (* 叡) ruì ㄖㄨㄟˋ 通达，看得深远 far-sighted; prescient; sagacious: 聪明～智 intelligent and far-sighted; wise and prescient

RÜN

ㄖㄨㄣˋ

闰 rùn ㄖㄨㄣˋ 地球公转一周的时间为 365 天 5 时 48 分 46 秒。阳历把一年定为 365 天，所余的时间约每四年积累成一天，加在二月里。夏历把一年定为 354 天或 355 天，所余的时间约每三年积累成一个月，加在某一年里。这样的办法在历法上叫作闰 intercalary: ～年 leap year; intercalary year | ～月 leap month; intercalary month

润 rùn ㄖㄨㄣˋ ①不干枯，湿燥适中 moist; damp; humid: 湿～ moist; damp; humid | ～泽 moist; sleek ②加油或水，使不干枯 to moisten; to dampen; to lubricate: ～肠 to lubricate the intestines — to ease constipation | ～～嗓子 to moisten one's throat ③细腻光滑 glossy;

sleek; smooth: 珠圆玉~ round as pearls and smooth as jade-excellent singing (or polished writing); elegance and polish | 他脸上很光~。His face looks smooth. ④使有光彩,修饰 to polish; to embellish; to touch up (⑤ doublet 一饰 to polish; to embellish; to touch up): ~色 to polish; to embellish; to touch up ⑤利益 benefit; profit; remuneration: 分~ to divide profits; to share in the profit | 利~ profit

RUO

ㄖㄨㄛˊ

揉 ruó ㄖㄨㄛˊ ①揉搓 to crumple; to knead; to rub: 把纸条~成团 to crumple the scrip (up) into a ball ②皱缩 to crumple; to crease: 那张纸~了。That sheet of paper is crumpled.

若 ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ ①连词 conjunction, 若是, 如果, 假如 if: ~不努力学习, 就要落后。Unless you study hard, you will be left behind. ②如, 像 as if; like; seem: 年相~ to be about the same age | ~有~无 faintly discernible; intangible; vague ③文言代词 pronoun in classical Chinese, 你 you; your: ~辈 you people; people like you; you

[若干] (—gān) 代词 pronoun, 多少 (问数量或指不定量)

(used to ask about quantity or denote indefinite quantity) how many; how much; some

偌 ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ 这么, 那么 such; so: ~大年纪 so old; so advanced in age (or years)

若 ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ [若羌] (—qiāng) 地名, 在新疆维吾尔自治区。今作“若羌” (now written as 若羌) Ruoqiang, a place in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

箬 (* 箬) ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ ①箬竹, 竹子的一种, 叶大而宽, 可编竹笠, 又可用来包粽子 indocalamus (Indocalamus) ②箬竹的叶子 indocalamus leaf

弱 ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ ①力气小, 势力差, 跟“强”相对 (the opposite of 强) weak; feeble; fragile: 身体~ physically weak; feeble in body | ~小 small and weak | ~势群体 weak group; disadvantaged group ②不够, 差一点 a little less than: 三分之二~ a little less than two-thirds ③年纪小 young; little: 老~病残 the old, weak, sick and disabled ③丧失 (指人死) to die: 又~一个。One more man is gone.

蒻 ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ 古书上指嫩的香蒲 (in ancient Chinese texts) young rush (Typha japonica)

蕪 ruò ㄖㄨㄛˋ 点燃, 焚烧 to light up; to burn

S ㄙ

SA

ㄙ

仨 sā ㄙ 三个(本字后面不能再“个”字或其他量词)(not to be followed by 个 or any other quantifier) three: 他们哥儿~ *they three pals*

撒 ㄙ sā ㄙ ① 放, 放开 to let go; to loosen; to cast; ~网 to cast a net | ~手 to let go one's hold; to release one's hold | ~腿跑 to break into a run; to take to one's heels. ② 尽量施展或表现出来 to let oneself go; to throw off all restraints; to run wild; ~娇 to behave like a spoiled child; to play the pampered child

[撒拉族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表(see the appendix) the Sala (or Salar) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

ㄙ sā 见 643 页 see p643

洒(灑) sā ㄙ ① 把水散布在地上 to sprinkle; to spray; 扫地先~些水。Sprinkle some water on the ground before sweeping it. ② 东西散落 to spill; to shed; to

scatter; ~了一地粮食。Grain is spilled and scattered all over the ground.

[酒家] 指说话者自己(宋元时方言, 用于男性)(dialect used by the male in the Song and Yuan dynasties) I; myself; me

[洒脱] (一 tuo) 言谈、举止自然, 不拘束 free and easy; natural and unrestrained; unaffected: 这个人很~~。This person is a free spirit.

靸 sā ㄙ 〈方 dialect〉把布鞋后帮踩在脚后跟下, 穿(拖鞋) to wear cloth shoes with the backs turned in; to slip on slippers [靸鞋] ① 一种草制的拖鞋 slippers made of straw ② 一种鞋帮纳得很密, 前面有皮脸的布鞋 a kind of cloth shoes with closely stitched uppers and leather insteps

撒 ㄙ sā ㄙ ① 散播, 散布 to scatter; to sprinkle; to spread; ~种 to scatter (or spread) seeds evenly in the field; to broadcast seeds ② 散落, 洒 to spill; to drop; 小心点, 别把汤~了。Be careful. Don't spill the soup.

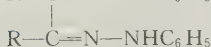
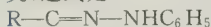
ㄙ sā 见 643 页 see p643

澈 sā ㄙ 澈河, 水名, 在河北省迁西、兴隆一带 Sahe River, in the area of Qianxi and Xinglong, Hebei Province

卅 sā ㄙ 三十 thirty

搽(掇) sā ㄙ 侧手击 to thrust at from the side; to make a flanking attack

脞 sà ㄌㄚˋ 有机化合物的一类, 通式是



由同一个分子内的两个羰基和两个分子的苯肼缩合而成 *osazone*

飒 sà ㄌㄚˋ 形容风声(叠 *reduplication*)(of wind) *soughing*; *rustling*; 秋风~~。The autumn wind is *soughing*. [飒爽]豪迈而矫健 *heroic and vigorous*; *valiant*; of martial bearing; ~~英姿 *of heroic and valiant bearing*; *mighty in spirit and heroic in bearing*; *bright and brave*

萨(薩) sà ㄌㄚˋ 姓 *Sa*, a surname

拏(*抄) ⊖ sa · ㄌㄚˋ 见 480 页“摩”字条 “摩拏”(mā—) see 摩拏 on p480

⊖ suō 见 717 页 see p717

⊖ sha 见 651 页 see p651

SAI

ㄌㄚˋ

搥(**搥) sāi ㄌㄚˋ 同“塞”
⊖ ① same as 塞 ⊖ ①

腮(*頰) sāi ㄌㄚˋ 面颊的下半部。也叫“腮帮子”(also called 腮帮子) *cheek*

鳃 sāi ㄌㄚˋ 鱼的呼吸器官, 在头部两边 *gill*; *branchia*

塞 ⊖ sāi ㄌㄚˋ ① 堵, 填入 to stop (up); to fill; to stuff;

把窟窿~住 to stop (or stuff) up the hole | 往书包里~了一本书 to stuff a book into the school-bag ② (一子、一儿) 堵住器物口的东西 *stopper*; *plug*: 瓶子~儿 *bottle stopper* | 软木~儿 *cork*

⊖ sè 见 648 页 see p648

⊖ sài 见 644 页 see p644

噤 sāi ㄌㄚˋ [噤唑](—zuò) 一种有机化合物, 无色液体, 容易挥发。供制药物和染料用 *thiazole*

塞 ⊖ sài ㄌㄚˋ 边界上的险要地方 *stronghold of strategic importance*: 要~ *fort*; *fortification*; *fortress* | ~外 *area beyond the Great Wall*

⊖ sāi 见 644 页 see p644

⊖ sè 见 648 页 see p648

僿 sài ㄌㄚˋ 不诚恳 *not sincere*

赛 sài ㄌㄚˋ ① 比较好坏、强弱 to have a contest; to compete; to match; ~跑 to run a race; to race | ~歌会 *singing contest* | 田径~ *track and field events* ② 胜似 to be better than; to exceed; to surpass: 一个~一个。Each one is comparable to the other — they are equally good ③ *transfer* 比得上 to be comparable to; to be as good as; ~真的 to be as good as the real one ③ 旧时举行祭典酬报神灵 (in former times) to offer sacrifices to gods; ~神 to pay homage to gods; to worship gods | ~会 *religious festival with parades of idols*,

performers on stilts, floats, etc

[赛璐玢] (—lùfēn) (外 loanword) 玻璃纸的一种, 可染成各种颜色, 多用于包装 cellophane

[赛璐珞] (—lùluò) (外 loanword) 一种化学工业制品, 无色透明的固体, 质轻, 易燃, 可制胶卷、玩具、日用品等 celluloid

SAN

ㄋ

三 sān ㄋ ① 数目字 three
② 再三, 多次 over and over again; repeatedly; time after time; ~ 令五申 to warn and issue an order time after time | ~ 番五次 over and over again; repeatedly; time and again

叁 (** 弎) sān ㄋ “三”字的大写 three, capital form of 三

𦏧 (𦏧) sān ㄋ [𦏧𦏧] 毛发、枝条等细长的样子 (of hair, twigs, etc) thin and long

伞 (傘、① * 繖) sān ㄋ ① 挡雨或遮太阳的用具, 可张可收 umbrella; 雨 ~ umbrella ② 像伞的东西 sth shaped like an umbrella; 灯 ~ lamp shade | 降落 ~ parachute | 滑翔 ~ paraglider

散 ① sān ㄋ ① 没有约束, 松开 to be unrestrained; to become loose; to fall apart; 披 ~ 着头发 with one's hair hanging down loosely | 绳子 ~ 了。The ropes came loose. ②

extension 分散 (sàn) to disperse; to scatter; ~ 居 to live scattered | 把队伍 ~ 开 to disperse the troops [散漫] 随随便便, 不守纪律 undisciplined; slack; lax in discipline; 自由 ~ ~ lax in discipline; slack | 生活 ~ ~ to live a happy-go-lucky life; to lead a sloppy life [散文] 文体的名称, 对“韵文”而言, 不用韵, 字句不求整齐。现多指杂文、随笔、特写等文学作品 (as compared with literary composition in rhyme) prose ② 零碎的 loose; scattered; ~ 装 unpackaged; in bulk; loose packed | 零零 ~ ~ scattered ③ 药末 (多用于中药名) (usually used in names of traditional Chinese medicine) medicine in powder form; medical powder; 丸 ~ 膏丹 pills, powders, ointment and boluses | 健胃 ~ digestive powder

③ sàn 见 645 页 see p645

馓 (zhá) 馓子, 一种油炸食品 deep-fried dough twist

糝 (糝) ① sān ㄋ 〈方 dialect〉米粒 (指煮熟的) grains of cooked rice

② shēn 见 666 页 see p666

散 ① sàn ㄋ ① 分开, 由聚集而分离 to separate; to disperse; to break up; ~ 会。The meeting is over. or The meeting broke up. | 云彩 ~ 了。The clouds have dispersed. ② 分布, 分给 to give out; to distribute; to spread; ~ 传单 to

give out handbills; to distribute leaflets | 撒种(zhǒng) ~ 粪 to broadcast seeds and spread dung evenly in the field ③ 排遣 to drive away; to dispel; to dissipate; ~ 心 to keep from worrying; to relieve one's boredom | ~ 闷 to drive away one's cares; to divert oneself from illness and boredom ④ 〈方 dialect〉解雇 to fire; to sack; to lay off: 过去资本家随便 ~ 工人。In the past, capitalists laid off workers at will.

⊖ sǎn 见 645 页 see p645

SANG

ㄣ

丧(喪、**丧) ⊖ sāng ㄣ 跟死了人有关的事 funeral; mourning; ~ 事 funeral affairs; funeral arrangements | 治 ~ 委员会 funeral committee

⊖ sàng 见 646 页 see p646

桑 sāng ㄣ 落叶乔木, 开黄绿色小花, 叶子可以喂蚕。果实叫桑葚, 味甜可吃。木材可以制器具, 皮可以造纸 mulberry (Morus)

搥 sāng ㄣ 猛推 to push violently; to shove; to thrust; 用力 ~, 把他 ~ 一个跟头。He was given a violent push and fell to the ground.

嗓 sāng ㄣ ① (一子) 喉咙 throat; larynx ② (一儿) 发音器官的声带及发出的声音 voice: 哑 ~ 儿 hoarse voice

礲 sāng ㄣ 柱子底下的石墩 base of a pillar; pedestal

颞 sāng ㄣ 额, 脑门子 forehead

丧(喪、**丧) ⊖ sàng ㄣ 丢掉, 失去 to lose; to forfeit (㊦ doublet 一失 to lose): ~ 命 to lose one's life; to get killed; to meet one's death | ~ 失立场 to depart from the correct stand [丧气] ① 情绪低落 losing heart; depressed; crestfallen: 灰心 ~ ~ to be utterly disheartened; to feel depressed ② (一 qi) 不吉利(迷信), 倒霉 having bad luck; ill-starred

⊖ sāng 见 646 页 see p646

SAO

ㄣ

搔 sāo ㄣ 挠, 用手指甲轻刮 to scratch; ~ 痒 to scratch an itch; to scratch oneself to relieve itching; to scratch where it itches

骚 sāo ㄣ ① 扰乱, 不安定 to disturb; to upset (㊦ doublet 一扰 to harass; to molest): ~ 动 disturbance; tumult; commotion ② 同“臊 ⊖” same as 臊 ⊖ ③ 指屈原著的《离骚》Li Sao (or Encountering Sorrow), a poem by Qu Yuan in the 4th century BC [骚人] 诗人 poet [骚体] 文体名, 因模仿屈原所作《离骚》的形式而得名 Sao style — poetry in imitation of the style of Li Sao [风骚] ①

泛指文学 literature in general **2** 妇女举止轻佻 coquettish; flirtatious

缫 sāo ㄆㄠ 把蚕茧浸在滚水里抽丝 to soak cocoons in hot water and reel silk from them; to reel: ~丝 to reel silk from cocoons; to reel | ~车 (缫丝用的器具) reel machine; filature

燥 ㊦ sāo ㄆㄠ 同“缫” same as 缫

㊦ qiāo 见 601 页 see p601

臊 ㊦ sāo ㄆㄠ 像尿那样难闻的气味 smell of urine; foul odour; stench: 尿 ~ 气 foul smell of urine | 狐 ~ body odour; bromhidrosis

㊦ sào 见 647 页 see p647

扫(掃) ㊦ sāo ㄆㄠ **1** 拿笤帚等除去尘土 to sweep; to clear away; to clean up: ~地 to sweep the floor **2** 像扫一样的动作或作用 action or effect of sweeping **1** 消除 to wipe out; to eliminate; to get rid of: ~兴(xìng) to dampen one's spirits; to spoil sb's happiness; to feel disappointed | ~除文盲 to eliminate (or eradicate) illiteracy **2** 动作达到各方面 to move left and right quickly; to sweep across; to skim: ~射 to strafe; to scan; to sweep | 眼睛四下里一 ~ to take a glance around (a place) **3** 全,所有的 all; total: ~数归还 all paid off

㊦ sào 见 647 页 see p647

嫂 sāo ㄆㄠ (一子)哥哥的妻子(叠 reduplication) elder brother's wife; sister-in-law

扫(掃) ㊦ sào ㄆㄠ [扫帚] (一zhou)一种用竹枝等做的扫地用具 (usually made of bamboo) broom

㊦ sǎo 见 647 页 see p647

埽 sào ㄆㄠ **1** 河工上用的材料,以竹木为框架,用树枝、石子、土填实其中。做成柱形,用以堵水 fascine **2** 用埽修成的堤坝或护堤 fascined bank

瘙 sào ㄆㄠ 皮肤发痒的病 pruritus

臊 ㊦ sào ㄆㄠ 害羞 shy; bashful; diffident: ~得脸通红 to blush with shame; to be suffused with a blush of shame | 不知羞 ~ to have no sense of shame

㊦ sāo 见 647 页 see p647

SE

ㄆㄠ

色 ㊦ sè ㄆㄠ **1** 颜色,由物体发射、反射的光通过视觉而产生的印象 colour: 日光有七 ~。There are seven colours in sunlight. | 红 ~ red **2** 脸色,脸上表现出的神气、样子 look; countenance; expression: 和颜悦 ~ with a kind and pleasant countenance; wearing a pleasing and gracious face; in a kindly and affable manner | 喜形于 ~ to be visibly pleased; to be radiant with joy; (of one's face) to light up with pleasure **3** 情景,景象 scene; view;

scenery: 行~匆匆 *to set out on one's journey in a great hurry; to hit the road in haste*

④ 种类 kind; sort; description: 各~用品 *all sorts of articles; articles of every description* | 货~齐全。 *Goods of every description are available.* ⑤ 成色, 品质, 质量 quality: 足~纹银 *silver of standard purity* | 这货成~很好。 *These goods are of good quality.* ⑥ 妇女容貌 woman's beautiful looks; feminine charms: 姿~ (of a woman) *good looks* ⑦ 情欲 sexual desire; erotism; lust: ~情 sexy; pornographic; aphrodisiac

⊖ shǎi 见 651 页 see p651

铯 sè ㄗㄜˋ 一种金属元素, 符号 Cs, 银白色, 质软, 在空气中很容易氧化。铯可做真空管中的去氧剂, 化学上可做催化剂 caesium (Cs)

涩 (澀、* 澀) sè ㄗㄜˋ ① 不光滑, 不滑溜 unsmooth; rough; hard-going: 轮轴发~, 该上点油了。 *The wheel axle doesn't work smoothly. It needs oiling.* ② 一种使舌头感到不滑润不好受的滋味 astringent; puckety: 这柿子很~。 *This persimmon is puckety.* ③ 文章难读难懂 difficult to understand; obscure: 文字艰~ *involved and obscure writing*

啬 (嗇) sè ㄗㄜˋ 小气, 当用的财物舍不得用 mean; stingy; miserly (㊦ dou-

blet 各一 mean; stingy; miserly): 不浪费也不吝~ *to be neither lavish nor stingy*

穡 (穡) sè ㄗㄜˋ 收割庄稼 to gather in crops; to harvest; to reap

瑟 sè ㄗㄜˋ 一种弦乐器 se, a kind of stringed plucked instrument [瑟瑟] ① 形容轻微的声音 (of wind) rustling: 秋风~~。 *The autumn wind is rustling.* ② 形容颤抖 (of a person) shaking (or trembling): ~~发抖 *to be shaking (or trembling) all over*

塞 ⊖ sè ㄗㄜˋ 同“塞 ⊖ ①”, 用于某些合成词或成语中, 如“闭塞、堵塞、阻塞、塞责、闭目塞听”等 (usually used in compound words or idioms such as 闭塞, 堵塞, 阻塞, 塞责, 闭目塞听, etc) same as 塞 ⊖ ①

⊖ sāi 见 644 页 see p644

⊖ Sài 见 644 页 see p644

森 sēn ㄗㄣ 树木众多 full of trees; heavily wooded: ~林 (大片生长的树木) forest [森森] 众多, 深密 multitudinous; thick; dense: 林木~~ *dense cluster of towering trees* ㊦ figurative 气氛寂静可怕 silent and ghastly; gloomy and horrendous: 阴~~的 *gloomy and horrid; ghastly; gruesome* [森严] 整齐严肃, 防备严密 solemn; stern; strict: 戒备~~ *heavily guarded; under close*

guard

SENG

ㄗㄥ

僧 sēng ㄗㄥ 梵语“僧伽”的省称。佛教指出家修行的男人 (short for 僧伽 in Sanskrit) Buddhist monk; monk

SHA

ㄕㄚ

杀(殺) shā ㄕㄚ ①使人或动物失去生命 to kill; to slay; to slaughter: ~敌立功 to fight the enemy and do a deed of merit; to win glory on the battlefield; to serve with distinction in war | ~虫药 insecticide; pesticide; biocide | ~鸡焉用牛刀。Why kill a chicken with a butcher's cleaver? or There is no need to break a fly on the wheel. ②战斗 to go into battle; to fight: ~出重(chóng)围 to fight one's way out of a heavy encirclement ③消减 to reduce; to weaken; to abate: ~价 to force down the price; to slash the price | ~暑气 to reduce summer heat | 拿别人~气 to vent one's anger (or spleen) on others ④〈方 dialect〉药物等刺激身体感觉疼痛 to sting; to smart: 这药上在疮口上~得慌。The medicine smarts when it is put on the open part of a sore. ⑤收束 to end; to wind up; to bring to a close: ~尾 to bring sth to an end; to wind up; to round off |

~账 to settle accounts; to close accounts ⑥勒紧,扣紧 to bind tightly; to tie (or strap) tightly; to fasten: ~车 (把车上装载的东西用绳勒紧) to bind the goods in the truck tightly with a rope | ~一~腰带 to tighten one's belt ⑦在动词后,表示程度深 (used after a verb to express degree) extremely; exceedingly: 气~人 to drive sb mad | 笑~人 to be ridiculous to the extreme

刹 ① shā ㄕㄚ 止住(车、机器等) to stop; to brake; to check: ~车 to put on the brakes; to step on the brake; to brake

② chà 见 71 页 see p71

铍(鍬) shā ㄕㄚ ①古代一种长矛 sha, a kind of spear in ancient China ②摧残,伤害 to wreck; to devastate; to injure: ~羽之鸟 (伤了翅膀的鸟,喻失意的人) bird with injured wings - frustrated (or weakened) person

杉 ① shā ㄕㄚ 义同“杉①”,用于“杉木、杉篙”等 same as 杉①, used in 杉木, 杉篙, etc

② shān 见 652 页 see p652

沙 ① shā ㄕㄚ (一子)非常细碎的石粒 sand: ~土 sandy soil | ~滩 sandy beach; sand beach ②像沙子的 sand-like; granulated; powdered: 蚕~ (桑蚕的粪) silkworm excrement; dung of silkworm | 豆~ bean paste | ~瓢西瓜 mushy watermelon ③声音不清脆不响

亮 (of voice) hoarse; husky; raucous; ~ 哑 *hoarse; husky; raucous* ④ 姓 Sha, a surname

⊖ shà 见 650 页 see p650

莎 ⊖ shā ㄆㄩ 多用于人名、地名 sha, usually used in a given name or a place name [莎车] 地名, 在新疆维吾尔自治区 Shache, a place in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

⊖ suō 见 717 页 see p717

痧 shā ㄆㄩ 中医病名, 指霍乱、中暑、肠炎等急性病 (disease name in traditional Chinese medicine, used to denote acute diseases such as cholera, sunstroke, enteritis, etc): 发 ~ to have a heatstroke (or sunstroke) | 绞肠 ~ dry cholera

裟 shā ㄆㄩ 见 321 页“袈”字条“袈裟”(jiā—) see 袈裟 on p321

鲨 shā ㄆㄩ 鲨鱼, 又叫“鲛”。生活在海洋中, 种类很多, 性凶猛, 捕食其他鱼类。鳍可制成鱼翅, 是珍贵的食品。肝可制鱼肝油。皮可以制革 (also called 鲛) shark (*Selachimorpha*)

纱 shā ㄆㄩ ① 用棉花、麻等纺成的细缕, 用它可以捻成线或织成布 yarn ② 经纬线稀疏或有小孔的织品 gauze; sheer; 羽 ~ camlet; rayon (or luster) lining | ~ 布 gauze ③ extension 像纱布的 gauze-like: 铁 ~ wire gauze; wire cloth | 塑料窗 ~ plastic gauze for screening windows

砂 shā ㄆㄩ 同“沙”⊖ ① ② same as 沙 ⊖ ① ②

煞 ⊖ shā ㄆㄩ ① 同“杀”③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ same as 杀 ③ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ② 同“刹”⊖ same as 刹 ⊖

⊖ shà 见 651 页 see p651

啥 shá ㄆㄩ 〈方 dialect〉代词 pronoun, 什么 what: 你姓 ~? What's your surname? | 他是 ~ 地方人? Where is he from?

傻 (* 傻) shǎ ㄆㄩ ① 愚蠢, 糊涂 stupid; foolish; muddle-headed: 说 ~ 话 to talk rubbish | 吓 ~ 了 to be struck dumb with fear; to be frightened out of one's wits; to be scared stiff ② 死心眼 stubborn; bigoted; inflexible: 这样好的事你都不干, 真有点犯 ~。It is stupid of you to have refused such a good offer.

沙 ⊖ shà ㄆㄩ 经过摇动把东西里的杂物集中, 以便清除 to sift; to sieve; to screen: 把小米里的沙子 ~ ~。Sift the millet and sort out the sand.

⊖ shā 见 649 页 see p649

啞 shà ㄆㄩ [啞噪] (—zhá) 形容鱼、鸟等吃东西的声音 sound made by fish, birds, etc when feeding

厦 (* 厦) ⊖ shà ㄆㄩ ① 大屋子 huge building; mansion: 广 ~ 千万间 thousands of mansions; thousands of huge buildings | 高楼大 ~ high-rise buildings and large mansions; high-rises ② 房子后

面突出的部分 *back veranda*;
porch: 前廊后~ *front and back verandas*

㊦ xià 见 810 页 see p810

哑 ㊦ shà ㄚˋ 嗓音嘶哑 (of voice) hoarse

㊦ á 见 1 页 see p1

歃 shà ㄚˋ 用嘴吸取 to suck
[歃血] 古人盟会时, 嘴唇涂上牲畜的血, 表示诚意 (an ancient form of swearing an oath to express sincerity) to smear the blood of a sacrifice on the mouth

煞 ㊦ shà ㄚˋ ① 极, 很 extremely; very: ~ 费苦心 to take great pains; to make a painstaking effort; to rack one's brains | 脸色~白 to look deathly (or ghastly) pale; to look pallid ② 迷信的人指凶神 evil spirit; devil; goblin: ~ 气 evil spirit; ferocious look | 凶~ demon; fiend; devil

㊦ shā 见 650 页 see p650

箴 shà ㄚˋ 扇子 fan

霎 shà ㄚˋ 小雨 light drizzle 也指轻微的风雨声 light sound of wind and rain

[霎时] 极短的时间, 一会儿 in a very short time; in an instant; in a split second

拏 (*抄) ㊦ sha ㄕㄚ 见 947 页“扞”字条 “扞拏” (zhā—) see 扞拏 on p947

㊦ suō 见 717 页 see p717

㊦ sa 见 644 页 see p644

SHAI

ㄚˋ

筛 (篩) shāi ㄕㄞ ① (一子) 用竹子等做成的一种有孔的器具, 可以把细东西漏下去, 粗的留下 sieve; sifter; screen ② 用筛子过东西 to sieve; to sift; to screen: ~ 米 to sift rice | ~ 煤 to screen coal ③ 敲 (锣) to beat (or strike) (a gong): ~ 了三下锣。 The gong was beaten three times.

[筛酒] ① 斟酒 to pour (wine) ② 把酒弄热 to warm up wine

酩 (醺) shāi ㄕㄞ (又 also shī) 见 676 页 shī see shī on p676

色 ㊦ shǎi ㄕㄞ (一儿) 同“色 ㊦”, 用于一些口语词 (used colloquially) same as 色 ㊦: 落 (lào) ~ 儿 to fade in colour; to discolour | 掉 ~ to lose colour; to fade | 不变 ~ 儿 not to change colour

㊦ sè 见 647 页 see p647

晒 (曬) shài ㄕㄞ 把东西放在太阳光下使它干燥, 人或物在阳光下吸收光和热 to dry in the sun; to sun; to bask: ~ 衣服 to hang out the washing to dry in the sun; to air clothes | ~ 太阳 to bask (or bathe) in the sun; to sun oneself; to sunbathe

SHAN

ㄚˋ

山

shān ㄕㄞ ① 地面上由土石构成的高起的部分 hill;

mountain; 深 ~ remote mountains | ~高水深 high mountains and deep rivers — difficult journey | 人 ~ 人海 (喻人多) huge crowds of people; oceans of people; multitude of people ② 蚕簇 bundle of straw, etc in which silkworms spin cocoons; 蚕上 ~ 了。The silkworms have gone into bushes to spin their cocoons. ③ 山墙, 房屋两头的墙 gable; 房 ~ gable of a house

舢 shān 尸马 [舢板] (*舢舨) 一种小船。也叫“三板” (also called 三板) sampan

芟 shān 尸马 割草 to mow ④ extension 除去 to weed out; to get rid of; to eliminate

杉 shān 尸马 常绿乔木, 树干高而直, 叶子细小, 呈针状, 果实球形。木材供建筑和制器具用 China fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*) [水杉] 落叶乔木, 叶披针形。我国特产, 是世界现存的稀有植物之一 metasequoia; dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

⊖ shā 见 649 页 see p649

钐 shān 尸马 一种金属元素, 符号 Sm, 银白色, 有放射性。钐的氧化物是原子反应堆上陶瓷保护层的重要成分 samarium (Sm)

⊖ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

衫 shān 尸马 上衣, 单褂 unlined upper garment; 长 ~ long gown | 衬 ~ shirt

删 (*删) shān 尸马 除去, 去掉文字中不妥

当的部分 to delete; to leave out; to strike out; ~ 改 to prune out; to revise; to bowdlerize | ~ 除 to delete; to cross (or cut) out; to remove | 这个字应 ~ 去。This word should be deleted.

姗 shān 尸马 [姗姗] 形容走路缓慢从容 (of walking) leisurely; slowly: ~ ~ 来迟 to be slow in coming; to arrive late

珊 shān 尸马 [珊瑚] 一种腔肠动物所分泌的石灰质的东西, 形状像树枝, 有红、白各色, 可以做装饰品。这种腔肠动物叫“珊瑚虫” coral (calcareous substance secreted by coelenterate called 珊瑚虫)

栅 (*栅) shān 尸马 [栅极] 电子管靠阴极的一个电极 grid

⊖ zhà 见 950 页 see p950

蹒 shān 尸马 见 550 页“蹒”字条“蹒跚” (pán —) see 蹒跚 on p550

苫 shān 尸马 草帘子, 草垫子 straw cover; straw mat; 草 ~ 子 straw mat (or cover)

⊖ shàn 见 653 页 see p653

痼 shān 尸马 〈古 archaism〉 疟疾 malaria

埏 shān 尸马 用水和 (huó) 泥 to mix earth with water

⊖ yán 见 863 页 see p863

扇 (①② ** 搵) shān 尸马 ① 摇动扇子或其他东西, 使空气加速流动生风 to wave a fan; to fan; 用扇子 ~ to wave a fan; to fan

oneself ②用手掌打 to hit with hands; to box; to slap: ~了他一耳光 to give him a box on the ears; to slap him on the face ③同“煽②” same as 煽②

⊖ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

煽 shān 尸马 ①同“扇⊖①” same as 扇⊖① ②鼓动(别人做不应该做的事) to instigate; to incite; to stir up: ~动 to instigate; to foment; to provoke | ~惑 to agitate; to inflame; to incite

潸(**潜) shān 尸马 流泪的样子 full of tears; tearful; 不禁(jīn) ~ ~ can't hold back one's tears | ~然泪下 tears trickling (or streaming) down one's cheeks

膻(*羶) shān 尸马 像羊肉的气味 smell of mutton; ~气 smell of mutton | ~味儿 odour of mutton

闪 shǎn 尸马 ①天空的电光 lightning: 打 ~ to discharge a flash of lightning ②突然显现或忽明忽暗 to appear suddenly; to flash: 灯光一~。The light flashes. | ~念 sudden idea flashing across one's mind; flash of inspiration | 山后~出一条小路来。A tiny footpath suddenly appeared behind the mountain. | ~得眼发花 dizzily flashing ③光辉闪耀 to flash; to sparkle; to shine: ~金光 to emit golden rays of light | 电~雷鸣。The lightning flashes and the

thunder roars. ④侧转身体躲避 to move quickly to one side; to duck; to dodge: ~开 to step aside; to get out of the way; to dodge ⑤因动作过猛, 筋肉疼痛 to sprain; to strain; to twist: ~了腰 to have sprained one's back

陕(陕) shǎn 尸马 陕西省, 我国的一省 Shaanxi, a province in China

眵(**眵) shǎn 尸马 眨巴眼, 眼睛很快地开闭 to wink; to blink; to twinkle: 那飞机飞得很快, 一~眼就不见了。The plane flew so fast that it vanished in a wink.

讪(**趲) shàn 尸马 ①讥笑 to mock; to scorn; to ridicule: ~笑 to mock; to deride; to scoff ②难为情的样子 embarrassed; discomfited; awkward: 脸上发~ to look embarrassed | 他~~地走了。He walked away in embarrassment. [搭讪] 为了想跟人接近或把尴尬的局面敷衍过去而找话说 to say sth to smooth over an embarrassing situation; to strike up a conversation

汕 shàn 尸马 [汕头] 地名, 在广东省 Shantou, a place in Guangdong Province

疝 shàn 尸马 疝气, 病名, 种类很多, 通常指阴囊胀大的病。也叫“小肠串气”(also called 小肠串气) hernia

苫 ⊖ shàn 尸马 用席、布等遮盖 to cover (with a straw

mat, tarpaulin, etc): 拿席～上点 *to cover sth with a straw mat*

⊙ shān 见 652 页 see p652

钐 ⊙ shàn ㄕㄢˋ 抡开镰刀或钐镰割 *to cut with a sickle (or scythe)*: ～草 *to cut grass with a sickle* | ～麦 *to cut wheat with a sickle* [钐镰][钐刀] 一种把儿很长的大镰刀 *big sickle with a long handle*; scythe

⊙ shān 见 652 页 see p652

单(單) ⊙ shàn ㄕㄢˋ ① 姓 Shan, a surname ② 单县, 在山东省 Shanxian County in Shandong Province

⊙ dān 见 125 页 see p125

⊙ chán 见 73 页 see p73

埽(埽) shàn ㄕㄢˋ 古代祭祀用的平地 *level ground for holding sacrificial rituals in ancient times*

掸(揮) ⊙ shàn ㄕㄢˋ ① 我国史书上对傣族的一种称呼 (a term of address for the Dai ethnic group in Chinese history books) the Shan ethnic group ② 掸族, 缅甸民族之一, 大部分居住在掸邦 the Shan people, a Burmese people, mostly inhabiting in the Shan State of Myanmar [掸邦] 缅甸自治邦之一 Shan State, one of the autonomous states in Myanmar

⊙ dǎn 见 127 页 see p127

禅(禪) ⊙ shàn ㄕㄢˋ 禅让, 指古代帝王让位给别人, 如尧让位给舜, 舜让位给禹 *to abdicate the throne in favour of another person, such as the Emperor Yao handing over*

the throne to Shun, and Shun to Yu

⊙ chán 见 73 页 see p73

剡 ⊙ shàn ㄕㄢˋ 剡溪, 水名, 在浙江省东北部 Shanxi River in the northeast of Zhejiang Province

⊙ yǎn 见 866 页 see p866

揅 shàn ㄕㄢˋ 发抒, 铺张 *to develop; to unfold*

扇 ⊙ shàn ㄕㄢˋ ① (一子) 摇动生风取凉的用具 *fan*; 折～ *folding fan* | 蒲～ *cattail-leaf fan* | 电～ *electric fan* ② 量词 *quantifier*: 一～门 *a door* | 两～窗户 *two windows* | 一～磨 (*mò*) *a millstone*

⊙ shān 见 652 页 see p652

骗 shàn ㄕㄢˋ 割掉牲畜的睾丸或卵巢 *to castrate (an animal)*; to geld (a male animal); to spay (a female animal): ～马 *to geld a horse* | ～猪 *to castrate a pig*

镛 shàn ㄕㄢˋ 同“钐 ⊙” same as 钐 ⊙

善 shàn ㄕㄢˋ ① 善良, 品质或言行好 *good; benevolent; virtuous*: 心～ *kind-hearted* | ～举 *charitable (or philanthropic) act; benevolent action* | ～事 *good deeds; charitable work; philanthropic act* ② 好的行为、品质, 跟“恶”相对 (the opposite of 恶) *good; virtuous*: 行～ *to do good deeds* | 劝～规过 *to advise people to do good and refrain from evil* ③ 交好, 和好 *kind; friendly; amiable*: 友～ *friendly* | 相～ *to be friendly*

with each other ⑦ **extension** 熟习 familiar; 面~ to look familiar ④ 高明的, 良好的 good; wise; ~策 good policy; wise policy [善后] 妥善地料理和解决事故、事件发生以后的问题 to handle the remaining problems (of an accident, war, etc) properly ⑤ 长(cháng)于, 能做好 to be good at; to be expert in; to be versed in; 勇敢~战 to be courageous and skillful in battle; to be valiant and well-versed in the art of war | ~辞令(长于讲话) to be good at speech; to be refined in speech ⑧ **extension** 好好地 properly; ~为说辞 to put in a good word or two for sb ⑥ 爱, 容易 to be apt to; to be liable to; to be likely to; ~变 to be apt to change; to be fickle; to be capricious | ~疑 to tend to doubt; to be doubtful

鄯 shàn 尸马 [鄯善] 1 古代西域国名 Shanshan, a state of the Western Regions in ancient China 2 地名, 在新疆维吾尔自治区 Shanshan, a place in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

埧 shàn 尸马 白色黏土 white clay

缮 shàn 尸马 ① 修缮, 修补, 整治 to fix; to repair; to mend ② 抄写 to write out; to copy; ~写 to write out; to copy

膳 (* 饕) shàn 尸马 饭食 meals; board; 晚~supper | ~费 board expenses

镡 shàn 尸马 同“钡” same as 钡

鳝 (* 鰻) shàn 尸马 鳝鱼, 鱼名。通常指黄鳝, 形状像蛇, 身体黄色有黑斑, 肉可以吃 eel; yellow eel (Anguillidae)

擅 shàn 尸马 ① 超越职权, 独断独行 to do sth without the approval or prior consent of one's superior; to do sth on one's own authority; to act despotically; 专~ to usurp authority; to act presumptuously | ~自处理 to deal with sth without authorization ② 专于某种学术或技能 to be good at; to be versed in; to be expert in; ~长数学 to be good at mathematics

嬗 shàn 尸马 更替, 变迁 to change; to transform; to evolve; ~变 to change; to evolve; to transmute

赡 shàn 尸马 ① 供给人财物 to support; to keep; to provide for; ~养亲属 to support one's family members ② 富足, 足够 abundant; sufficient

蟪 shàn · 尸马 [蚰蟪] (qū-) 蚯蚓 earthworm (Pheretima)

SHANG

尸九

伤 (傷) shāng 尸九 ① 身体受损坏的地方 wound; injury; 腿上有块~。 There is a wound in his leg. | 轻~不下火线 not to leave the

front line on account of minor wounds ② 损害 to injure; to wound; to hurt; ~了筋骨. He was injured in the sinews and bones. | ~脑筋(费思索) knotty; troublesome; bothersome ③ 因某种致病因素而得病 to develop an illness: ~风 to catch (or have, get) a cold | ~寒 typhoid fever; typhoid ④ 因过度而感到厌烦 to get sick of sth; to develop an aversion to sth; 吃糖吃~了 to get sick from eating too many candies ⑤ 妨碍 to be harmful; to hinder; 无~大雅 not to affect things as a whole; to involve no major principle ⑥ 悲哀 sad; distressed; grieved (㊦ doublet 悲— sad; sorrowful; mournful): ~感 sick at heart; sentimental | ~心 sad; grieved; broken-hearted ⑦ 得罪 to offend; to displease: ~众 to offend the public; to displease the public | 开口~人 to offend the people with rude remarks; to use bad language to insult people

汤(湯) ㊦ shāng 尸 ㄨ ㄤ [汤] 水流大而急(of water) vast and torrential: 浩浩~, 横无际涯 torrential and boundless

㊦ tāng 见 730 页 see p730

殇(殤) shāng 尸 ㄨ ㄤ ① 还没到成年就死了 to die young ② 指战死者 person who dies in fighting (especially for his country): 国~ national martyr

觴(觴) shāng 尸 ㄨ ㄤ 古代喝酒用的器物(in ancient China) drinking vessel; wine cup; goblet; 举~称贺 to raise one's goblet to present compliments to sb; to propose a toast to sb

商 shāng 尸 ㄨ ㄤ ① 商量, 两个以上的人在一起计划, 讨论 to discuss; to talk over; to consult: 面~ to discuss with sb face-to-face; to consult personally | 有要事相~ to have sth important to discuss ② 生意, 买卖 business; trade; commerce: ~业 business; trade; commerce | 通~ to have trade (or commercial) relations (with) | 经~ to go into (or engage in, conduct) business [商标] 企业用来使自己的产品或服务与其他企业的产品或服务相区别的具有明显特征的标志。包括工业、商业或服务商标等。商标经注册后受法律保护 brand; trademark [商品] 为出卖而生产的产品 commodity; goods; merchandise ③ 商人, 做买卖的人 businessman; tradesman; merchant: 布~ cloth dealer; cloth merchant | 富~ opulent dealer; rich merchant ④ 除法中的得数 quotient: 八被二除~数是四. The quotient is 4 if 8 is divided by 2. ⑤ 用某数做商 to use a number as quotient: 二除八~四. Two into eight goes four times. or Eight divided by two yields four. ⑥ 商朝, 成汤所建立(公元前 1600—

公元前 1046 年), 盘庚迁殷后, 又称殷朝(公元前 1300—公元前 1046 年) Shang Dynasty (1600BC — 1046BC), established by Cheng Tang, and called the Yin Dynasty (1300BC — 1046BC) after Pan Geng moved the capital to Yin
 ⑦ 古代五音“宫、商、角(jué)、徵(zhǐ)、羽”之一 shang, a note of the ancient Chinese five-note scale, corresponding to 2 in numbered musical notation
 ⑧ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一, 就是心宿(i. e. 心宿) shang, the 15th of the 28 constellations

墒 (* 暘) shāng 尸 田地里土壤的湿度 moisture in the soil: 够~(of soil) enough moisture | 验~to examine the moisture | 抢~to lose no time in sowing while there is sufficient soil moisture | 保~to preserve soil moisture | ~情 soil moisture content

熵 shāng 尸 为了衡量热力体系中不能利用的热能, 用温度除热能所得的商 entropy
上 shǎng 尸 “上声”(shàng 一)的“上”的又音。见 657 页“上(shàng) ⑪”(another pronunciation for 上 in 上声) see 上(shàng) ⑪ on p657

垧 shǎng 尸 量词 *quantifier*, 计算地亩的单位, 各地不同。在东北一般合 15 亩 shang, a land measure, different from place to place, equal to 15 mu in most parts of northeast China

晌 shǎng 尸 ① 一天内的一段时间, 一会儿 part of the day; period of time of the day; a while: 工作了半~。He has worked for a long while. | 停了一~to have stopped for a while ② 晌午(wu), 正午 mid-day; noon: 睡~觉 to take a midday nap | 歇~to take a midday rest (or nap)

赏 shǎng 尸 ① 指地位高的人或长辈给地位低的人或晚辈财物 to grant (or bestow) a reward; to award (㊦ *doublet* 一赐 to grant (or bestow) a reward; to award): ~给他一匹马 to award him a horse ② 敬辞 polite: ~光(请对方接受自己的邀请) to accept an invitation; to honour sb with one's presence ③ 奖励 reward: ~罚分明 to be fair and strict in meting out rewards and punishments; to be discriminating in one's rewards and punishments ④ 奖赏的东西 reward; award: 领~to receive an award | 悬~to offer a bounty; to post a reward ⑤ 玩赏, 因爱好(hào)某种东西而观看 to feast one's eyes on; to enjoy; to admire: 欣~to enjoy; to admire; to appreciate | 鉴~to discriminate and appreciate; to appreciate [赏识]认识到别人的才能或作品的价值而予以重视或赞扬 to recognize the worth of; to praise; to appreciate

上 shàng 尸 ① 位置在高处的, 跟“下”相对(the oppo-

site of 下) upper; above; upward: 山 *up on the mountain; mountain top* | ~ 面 upper; above; over ⑤ **extension 1** 次序在前的 preceding (in order or time); previous; ~ 篇 *first section; first chapter* | ~ 卷 *first volume; volume I* | ~ 星期 *last week 2* 等级高的 (of grade) high; superior; top: ~ 等 *first-rate (or first-class); top-notch; superior* | ~ 级 *higher level; higher authority; superior 3* 质量高的, 好的 (of quality) good; superior; top: ~ 策 *best policy; best thing to do; best way out* | ~ 等货 *high quality goods; goods of top quality 2* 由低处到高处 to go up; to mount; to get on: ~ 山 *to go up a hill; to climb (up) a mountain* | ~ 楼 *to go upstairs ⑥ extension 1* 去, 到 to go to; to leave for: 你 ~ 哪儿? *Where are you going?* | ~ 北京 *to leave for Beijing* | ~ 街去 *to go downtown 2* 向前进 to go ahead; to forge ahead; to advance: 同志们快 ~ 啊! *Come on, comrades! 3* 进呈 to present; to send in; to submit: ~ 书 *to submit a letter; to send in a memorial* | 谨 ~ (used after the signature in a formal letter) *sincerely yours 3* 增加 to increase; to add 1 添补 to fill; to replenish; to supply: ~ 水 *to add water to a steam engine, radiator (of an automobile), etc* | ~ 货 *to replenish stocks for*

sale 2 安装 to fix; to install; to fit: ~ 刺刀 *to fix a bayonet* | ~ 螺丝 *to set a screw; to fix a screw 3* 涂上 to apply; to paint; to smear: ~ 颜色 *to apply colours; to colour* | ~ 药 *to apply medical liquid; to apply ointment 4* 登载, 记上 to put on record; to carry; to register: ~ 报 *printed in a newspaper; reported in a newspaper* | ~ 光荣榜 *to be on the honour roll* | ~ 账 *to make an entry on an account book; to enter sth in an account 4* 按规定时间进行某种活动 to be engaged in an activity at a fixed time: ~ 课 (of students) *to attend class; to go to a class; (of teachers) to conduct a class* | ~ 班 *to go to work 5* 拧紧发条 to screw; to wind; to tighten: ~ 弦 *to wind up a clock (or toy, etc); to tighten the spring* | 表该 ~ 了。 *It is time to wind the watch. 6* 放在名词后 (used after a noun) 1 表示在中间 (to denote the inside of sth) in: 半路 ~ *in the midway; halfway* | 心 ~ *in one's mind 2* 表示方面 (to denote an aspect of sth) in: 领导 ~ *in the leadership* | 理论 ~ *in theory; theoretically 3* 表示在某一物体的表面 (to denote the surface of an object) on: 车 ~ *on the bus* | 墙 ~ *on the wall* | 桌子 ~ *on the table 4* 表示在某一事物的范围内 (to denote the scope of sth) at; in: 会 ~ *at the meeting* | 书 ~ *in the*

book ⑦ 在动词后,表示完成 (used after a verb to express the completion of an action): 选~代表 *to have been elected as the representative* | 排~队 *to have stood in a queue* ⑧ 在动词后 (used after a verb) ① 跟“来”、“去”连用,表示趋向 (used together with 来 or 去 to express tendency): 骑~去 *to ride on* | 爬~来 *to climb up* ② 表示要求达到的目标或已达到目标 (to express the aim that has to be achieved or has been achieved): 锁~锁 *to lock the door; to lock up* | 沏~茶 *to infuse (or steep) tea* | 考~大学 *to get admitted to a college or university* ⑨ 达到一定程度或数量 *to reach (a certain amount or degree); to be as many or much as; to be up to*: 成千~万 *thousands of* ⑩ 旧时乐谱记音符的一个,相当于简谱的“1” *shang*, a note of the scale in the former Chinese music, corresponding to 1 in numbered notation ⑪ (又 also pronounced shǎng) 上声,汉语四声之一。普通话上声的调子是拐弯的,先降低再升高,符号作“ˇ”falling-rising tone, the third tone in modern standard Chinese pronunciation

尚 shàng 尸尤 ① 还(hái) still; yet; 年纪~小 *still young* | ~不可知。 *It is still unknown.* [尚且]连词 **conjunction**, 跟“何况”连用,表示进一层的意思 (used together with 何况 to ex-

press a further situation): 你~不行,何况是我。 *You cannot manage it, let alone me.* | 细心~~难免出错,何况粗枝大叶。 *Even carefulness cannot prevent you from making mistakes, to say nothing of carelessness.* ② 尊崇,注重 *to esteem; to value; to set great store by*: 崇~ *to uphold; to advocate* [高尚] 崇高 *lofty; sublime; noble*

绱 (* 鞣) shàng 尸尤 把鞋帮、鞋底缝合 *to stitch the sole to the upper; to sole a shoe*: ~鞋 *to sole a shoe; to stitch the sole to the upper*

裳 ① shang 尸尤 [衣裳] 衣服 *clothes; clothing*
② cháng 见 77 页 see p77

SHAO

尸么

捎 shāo 尸么 捎带,顺便给别人带东西 *to take sth to (or for) sb*: ~封信去 *to take a letter for sb*

梢 shāo 尸么 (一儿) 树枝的末端 *thin end of a twig; tip*: 树~ *tip of a tree; treetop* ⑤ **extension** 末尾 end; tip: 眉~ *tip of an eyebrow*

稍 ① shāo 尸么 副词 **adverb**, 略微 a little; a bit; slightly (⑤ **doublet** 一微 slightly): ~有不同 *slightly different* | 请~等一下。 *Please wait a moment.*

② shào 见 661 页 see p661

蛸 ① shāo 尸么 见 824 页 “蛸”字条“蛸蛸”(xiāo—)

see 螭蛸 on p824

⊙ xiāo 见 823 页 see p823

筲 shāo ㄕㄠ ① 一种竹器 a kind of bamboo utensil [筲箕] (—jī) 淘米用的竹器 bamboo utensil (for washing rice) ② 桶 pail made of bamboo strips or wood; bucket; 水 ~ pail; bucket | ~ 水 a pail (or bucket) of water

艄 shāo ㄕㄠ ① 船尾 stern ② 舵 rudder; helm; 掌 ~ to be at the helm; to take the helm [艄公] 掌舵的人, 泛指船夫 helmsman; boatman

鞘 ⊙ shāo ㄕㄠ 鞭鞘, 拴在鞭子头上的细皮条 whiplash [乌鞘岭] 岭名, 在甘肃省天祝 Wushaoling, a mountain, in Tianzhu, Gansu Province

⊙ qiào 见 603 页 see p603

烧 (燒) shāo ㄕㄠ ① 使东西着火 to set fire to; to burn (㊦ **doublet** 燃—to burn; to flame; to kindle) ② 用火或发热的东西使物品受热起变化 to heat: ~ 水 to heat up water | ~ 砖 to bake (or fire) bricks | ~ 炭 to make charcoal ③ 烹饪法的一种 (of culinary art or cooking) to stew after frying; to fry after stewing: ~ 茄子 stewed eggplant ④ 发烧, 体温增高 to run a fever; to have a high temperature; 不 ~ 了。There is no more fever. ⑤ 比正常体温高的体温 fever; ~ 退了。The fever is down. ⑥ 施肥过多, 使植物枯萎、死亡 to damage (or hurt) due to exces-

sive application of manure

勺 sháo ㄕㄠ ① (—子、—儿) 一种有柄的可以舀 (yǎo) 取东西的器具 spoon; ladle; scoop: 饭 ~ rice ladle; spoon | 铁 ~ iron spoon ② 市制容量单位; 一升的百分之一 shao, a unit of capacity, equal to one centilitre

芍 sháo ㄕㄠ [芍药] (—yao) 多年生草本植物, 根可入药, 花像牡丹, 供观赏 Chinese peony (*Paeonia lactiflora*)

杓 ⊙ sháo ㄕㄠ 同“勺 ①” same as 勺 ①

⊙ biāo 见 45 页 see p45

苕 ⊙ sháo ㄕㄠ 〈方 dialect〉 红苕, 就是甘薯 sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*)

⊙ tiáo 见 747 页 see p747

韶 sháo ㄕㄠ ① 古代的乐曲名 shao, name of ancient music ② 美 beautiful; splendid: ~ 光 beautiful time; beautiful springtime; glorious youth | ~ 华 (指青年时代) youth

少 ⊙ shǎo ㄕㄠ ① 跟“多”相对 (the opposite of 多) ① 数量小的 few; little: ~ 数服从多数。The minority should be subordinate to the majority. ② 缺 scanty; short of; lacking (㊦ **doublet** 缺—to lack; to be short of): 文娱活动 ~ 不了他。There won't be any recreational activity without him. ③ 不经的 seldom; rare; scarce: ~ 有 seldom; rare; few and far between | ~ 见 seldom seen ② 短

暂 a little while; a minute; a moment; ~等 to wait a moment | ~待 to wait a minute; to wait a little while ③ 丢, 遗失 to lose; to miss; 屋里~了东西。 *Something is missing in the room.*

⊖ shào 见 661 页 see p661

少 ⊖ shào ㄔㄠˋ 年纪轻, 跟“老”相对 (the opposite of old) young; youthful; ~年人 boys or girls in early teens; teenager; juvenile | ~女 young girl | 男女老~ men and women, young and old

⊖ shǎo 见 660 页 see p660

召 ⊖ shào ㄔㄠˋ ① 周朝国名, 在陕西省凤翔一带 Shao, a state in the Zhou Dynasty, around today's Fengxiang in Shaanxi Province ② 姓 Shao, a surname

⊖ zhào 见 960 页 see p960

邵 shào ㄔㄠˋ 姓 Shao, a surname

劭 (ㄔㄠˋ * 邵) shào ㄔㄠˋ ① 劝勉 to advise and encourage; to admonish; to exhort ② 美好 (of moral character) excellent; admirable; noble; 年高德~ of venerable age and eminent virtue; old and admirable; venerable

绍 shào ㄔㄠˋ 接续, 继续 to carry on; to keep on; to continue

哨 shào ㄔㄠˋ ① 巡逻, 侦察 to patrol; to reconnoitre; ~探 patrolman; scout ② 警戒防守的岗位 sentry post; post: 放

~ to be on sentry duty; to be on patrol; to keep sentry | ~兵 guard; sentry; sentinel | 观察 ~ observation post ③ (一子、一儿) 一种小笛 whistle; 吹~集合 to call together by blowing a whistle [呼哨][唿哨]把手指放在嘴里吹出的高尖音 whistle: 打~~ to give a whistle; to whistle ④ 鸟叫 (of birds) to chirp; to warble

稍 ⊖ shào ㄔㄠˋ [稍息] 军事或体操的口令, 命令队伍从立正姿势变为休息的姿势 (of military or exercise command) Stand at ease! or At ease!

⊖ shāo 见 659 页 see p659

潏 shào ㄔㄠˋ ① 雨点被风吹得斜洒 (of rain) to fall slantwise; to slant in; 雨往南~。 *The rain is slanting south.* ② extension 洒水 to spray; to sprinkle; 马路上~些水。 *Sprinkle some water on the road.* ③ 〈方 dialect〉泔水 swill; slops; wash; ~水 swill; slops; wash | 猪~slops (or swill) for swine; hogwash

SHE

ㄔㄠ

峯 shē ㄔㄠ 同“畚”。多用于地名 (She, usually used in a place name) same as 畚

奢 shē ㄔㄠ ① 挥霍财物, 过分享受 luxurious; extravagant; profligate (㊦ doublet 侈 luxurious; extravagant;

wasteful): ~ 华 *luxurious; sumptuous; extravagant* | ~ 侈品 *luxury goods; luxuries; extravagance* ② 过分的 *excessive; inordinate; extravagant*: ~ 望 *extravagant hope; wild wish (or expectation)*

赊 shē ㄕㄞ ① 买卖货物时延期付款或延期收款 *to buy or sell on credit*: ~ 账 *to buy or sell on credit*; *to have outstanding bills* | ~ 购 *to buy on credit* ② 远 *far; distant; remote*: 江山蜀道~。 *The journey to Sichuan is very long.* ③ 古同“奢” ① “same as 奢 in ancient Chinese

畲 shē ㄕㄞ [畲族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the She ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

畚 ㄕㄞ ㄕㄞ 焚烧田地里的草木, 用草木灰做肥料耕种 *to burn grass and wood in the field and use the ash as fertilizer; to slash and burn*

㊦ yú 见 915 页 see p915

狍 shē ㄕㄞ [狍子] (—lì) 哺乳动物, 像狸猫, 毛多淡黄色, 有黑斑, 四肢粗长 *lynx (Felis lynx)*

舌 shé ㄕㄞ ① 舌头, 人和动物嘴里辨别滋味、帮助咀嚼和发音的器官 *tongue* [舌锋] ② *transfer* 尖锐流利的话 *sharp and smart words* ③ 像舌头的东西 *sth shaped like a tongue*: 帽~ *peak of a cap*; visor | 火~ *tongue of flame* ④ 铃

或铎中的锤 *clapper*

折 ㄕㄞ shé ㄕㄞ ① 断 *to break; to snap*: 绳子~了。 *The rope broke.* | 棍子~了。 *The stick snapped.* ② 亏损 *to lose money in business*: ~ 本 *to lose money in business* [折耗] 亏耗, 损失 *damage and loss (to goods during transit, storage, etc)*: 青菜~~太大。 *There is too much damage and loss to green vegetables.* ③ 姓 *She, a surname*

㊦ zhé 见 962 页 see p962

㊦ zhē 见 962 页 see p962

余 shé ㄕㄞ 姓 *She, a surname*

蛇 (* 虵) ㄕㄞ shé ㄕㄞ 爬行动物, 俗叫“长虫”。身体细长, 有鳞, 没有四肢, 种类很多, 有的有毒, 捕食蛙等小动物 (popularly called 长虫) *snake (Serpentes)*

㊦ yí 见 885 页 see p885

阇 ㄕㄞ shé ㄕㄞ [阇梨] 梵语“阿阇梨”的省称。佛教指高僧, 泛指僧 (short for 阿阇梨 in Sanskrit) *eminent monk; Buddhist monk; monk*

㊦ dū 见 160 页 see p160

舍 (捨) ㄕㄞ shě ㄕㄞ ① 放弃, 不要了 *to give up; to discard; to abandon*: ~ 己为人 *to place the interest of others before one's own*; *to sacrifice one's own interest for the sake of others* | ~ 近求远 *to seek from afar what lies close at hand*; *to forgo what is close at hand and seek what is far*

a field; to ignore sth right under one's eyes, yet try to seek what is far away | 四~五人 to round off; to the nearest whole number ②施舍 to give alms; to dispense charity: ~粥 to give out porridge | ~药 to dispense medicine.

⊖ shè 见 663 页 see p663

厍 shè 尸ㄛˋ 〈方 dialect〉村庄 (多用于村庄名) (She, usually used in a village name) village

设 shè 尸ㄛˋ ①布置,安置 to place; to set up; to establish; 办事处~在北京。The branch office is in Beijing. [设备]为某一目的而配置的建筑物与器物等 equipment; installation; facilities: 这个工厂~~很完善。This factory is well-equipped. [设计]根据一定的目的要求预先制定方法、程序、图样等 to plan; to devise; to design ②假定 given; supposing: ~x=a. Given: x=a ③假使 if; supposing; provided (㊦ doublet 一若 if; supposing; provided)

社 shè 尸ㄛˋ ①古代指祭祀土地神的地方 (in ancient China) site of sacrifice to the god of land [社火]民间在节日扮演的各种杂戏 folk art performance given on a traditional or religious festival ②指某些团体或机构 organization; agency; society: 合作 ~ cooperative; co-op | 通讯 ~ news agency | 集会结~ (freedom of) as-

sembly and association [社会] society ①指由一定的经济基础和上层建筑构成的整体 society; community; combination of the economic base and the superstructure: 封建~~ feudal society | 社会主义~~ socialist society ②指由于共同的物质条件和生活方式而联系起来的人群 society; group of people regarded as forming a single community on the basis of common material conditions and life style: 上层~~ high society; upper class [社交]指社会上人与人的交际往来 social intercourse; social contact [社区]社会上有一定区域、人群、组织形式、生活服务设施等的居住区 community

舍 ⊖ shè 尸ㄛˋ ①居住的房子 house: 旅~ hotel; hostel; inn | 宿~ dormitory ②养家畜的圈 shed: 猪~ pigsty | 牛~ cow shed ③古代行军三十里叫一舍 she, an ancient unit of distance equal to 30 li: 退避三~ (喻对人让步) to retreat ninety li - to give way to avoid conflict; to keep good distance from sb ④谦辞 humble, 用于对别人称自己的亲戚或年纪小辈分低的亲属 my: ~亲 my relative | ~弟 my younger brother | ~侄 my nephew ⑤姓 She, a surname

⊖ shě 见 662 页 see p662

射 shè 尸ㄛˋ ①放箭,用推力或弹(tán)力送出子弹等 to shoot; to fire; to eject: ~箭 to

shoot an arrow | 扫~to strafe | 高~炮 anti-aircraft gun; anti-aircraft artillery; ack-ack gun ②液体受到压力迅速挤出 to discharge in a jet; to jet; to spout; 喷~to spout; to spurt; to eject | 注~to inject ③放出光、热等 to send out (light, heat, etc); to emit: 反~to reflect | 光芒四~to radiate brilliant light in all directions ④有所指 to allude to sb or sth; to insinuate; to hint at: 暗~to insinuate; to allude to | 影~to insinuate; to allude to

麝 shè ㄕㄜˋ 哺乳动物,又叫“香獐子”。有獠牙,没有角,雄的脐部有香腺,能分泌麝香 (also called 香獐子) Siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*)

涉 shè ㄕㄜˋ ①趟(tāng)着水走,泛指渡水 to wade; to ford: 跋山~水 to trek (or trudge) across mountains and rivers; to scale mountains and ford streams — to travel afar over difficult terrain | 远~重洋 to travel all the way from across the oceans; to travel across the oceans ②经历 to go through; to undergo; to experience: ~险 to go through perils | ~世 to get along in the world; to make one's way in the world; to gain life experience ③牵连,关联 to involve; to implicate: 这件事牵~到很多方面。The matter involves many aspects. | 不要~及其他问题。Don't touch upon other

questions.

赦 shè ㄕㄜˋ 免除刑罚 to remit (a punishment); to pardon; to absolve: 大~ general pardon; amnesty | ~罪 to grant absolution; to absolve sb from guilt; to pardon

摄(攝) shè ㄕㄜˋ ①拿,取 to take; to absorb; to assimilate: ~影(照相) to take a photo; to photo; to shoot | ~像 to make a video recording | ~取养分 to absorb nourishment ②保养 to conserve (one's health); to keep fit: 珍~(used mostly in letters) to take good care of oneself ③代理(多指统治权) to act for; ~政 to act as regent | ~位 to act as regent; to act for a legitimate ruler

潏(灈) shè ㄕㄜˋ 潏水,水名,在湖北省 She-shui River in Hubei Province

慑(懾、*慄) shè ㄕㄜˋ 恐惧,害怕 to fear; to dread: ~服 to submit in fear; to succumb; to cow sb into submission [威慑]用武力或威势使对方感到恐惧 to terrorize with military force; to deter

歙 shè ㄕㄜˋ 歙县,在安徽省 Shexian County in Anhui Province

⊖ xī 见 803 页 see p803

SHEI

ㄕㄟ

谁 shéi ㄕㄟˊ shuí ㄕㄟˊ (又 al-so shuí) 代词 pronoun ①表

示疑问 who; whom; ~来啦? *Who has come?* ②任指,表示任何人,无论什么人 anyone; everyone; whoever; ~都可以做。 *Anyone can do it.*

SHEN

尸

申 shēn 尸 ①地支的第九位 *shen*, the 9th of the 12 Earthly Branches ②申时,指下午三点到五点 *period of the day from 3 pm to 5 pm* ③陈述,说明 *to state; to explain; to expound; ~请 to apply for | ~明理由 to give one's reasons | ~辩 to explain (or defend) oneself; to plead (or argue) one's case; to justify oneself | ~冤 to appeal for redressing a wrong; to redress an injustice; to right a wrong* [申斥]斥责 *to rebuke; to reprimand; to reprove* ④上海的别称 *Shen*, another name for Shanghai

伸 shēn 尸 ①舒展开 *to put out; to stretch; to extend; ~手 to put out (or extend) one's hand; to stretch out one's hand (as a sign of begging for sth) | ~缩 to stretch out and draw back; to lengthen and shorten; to expand and contract* ②表白 *to express; to explain; to vindicate; ~冤 to appeal for redressing an injustice; to right a wrong*

呻 shēn 尸 吟诵 *to recite; to chant; to intone* [呻吟] (—yín) 哼哼,病痛时发出声音

to groan; to moan; 无病~~to moan and groan without being ill; to make a fuss about an imaginary illness; to adopt a sentimental pose, lacking true feelings (in writing or speech)

绅 shēn 尸 ①古代士大夫束在腰间的大带子 (*as worn by scholars and officials in ancient China*) *girdle; sash* ②绅士,旧称地方上有势力、有地位的人,一般是地主或退职官僚 (*in former times*) *gentry; gentleman; 乡~country gentleman; village gentleman; squire | 土豪劣~local tyrants and evil gentry | 开明士~enlightened gentry*

珣 shēn 尸 一种玉 *a kind of jade*

砷 shēn 尸 一种非金属元素,符号 *As*,旧称“砒” (*pī*)。有黄、灰、黑褐三种颜色,有金属光泽,质脆有毒。化合物可做杀菌剂和杀虫剂 (*formerly called 砒*) *arsenium (As)*

身 shēn 尸 ①人、动物的躯体 *body* (㊟ *doublet* 一体 *body; constitution; health | 一躯 body; stature*):全~*whole body | 上~upper part of the body | ~体健康 to enjoy good health; to be healthy | 人~自由 personal freedom* ⑤ *extension* 物体的主要部分 *main part of an object; body: 船~hull of a ship; body of a ship | 河~riverbed | 树~trunk (of a tree) [身子] 1 身体 health: ~~不舒服 not to feel well; to feel*

under the weather **2** 身孕 pregnancy; 有了~ to be pregnant
② 指生命 life; 以~殉职 to die at one's post; to die in harness; to die a martyr on duty | 舍~炸碉堡 to sacrifice one's life to blow up the blockhouse of the enemy **③** 亲身, 亲自, 本人 oneself; personally; in person: ~临其境 to be personally on the scene — to experience personally; to be present on the scene | ~体力行 (亲身努力去做) to practise earnestly what one advocates (or preaches) | 以~作则 to set an example with one's own conduct **④** 指人的地位 social position; status: ~败名裂 to lose all standing and reputation; to bring disgrace and ruin upon oneself; to be thoroughly discredited [身份] [身分] (—fēn) 在社会上及法律上的地位 status; position; capacity **⑤** (—儿) 量词 **quantifier**, 用于衣服 (of clothes) suit: 我做了一~儿新衣服。 I have a new suit made for myself.

洗 shēn 尸 [洗洗] 形容众多的样子 many; numerous

参 (参、^②* 蓂、^②* 蓂)

⊖ shēn 尸 **①** 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 shen, the 21st of the 28 constellations [参商] 参和商都是二十八宿之一, 两者不同时在天空出现 shen and shang, both of which are among the 28

constellations, but never appear in the sky at the same time
喻 figurative 1 分离不得相见 (of family members or friends) to separate and never meet again **2** 不和睦 to be on bad terms; to be estranged and irreconcilable **②** 人参, 多年生草本植物。根肥大, 略像人形, 可入药 ginseng (*Panax ginseng*)

⊖ cān 见 64 页 see p64

⊖ cēn 见 68 页 see p68

糝 (糝、** 粃) ⊖ shēn 尸 (—儿) 谷类制成的小渣 crushed grain; 玉米~儿 crushed corn

⊖ sǎn 见 645 页 see p645

鲙 (鲙) shēn 尸 鱼名。身体侧扁, 侧面呈卵圆形, 鳞细, 生活在海中 scad (*Carangidae*)

莘 ⊖ shēn 尸 **①** 莘县, 在山东省 Shexian County in Shandong Province **②** 姓 Shen, a surname

[莘莘] 众多 numerous; a great many; multitudinous

⊖ xīn 见 832 页 see p832

娠 shēn 尸 胎儿在母体中微动。泛指怀孕 (of foetus) to stir; to move slightly in its mother's womb; to be pregnant

深 shēn 尸 **①** 从表面到底或从外面到里面距离大的, 跟“浅”相对 (the opposite of 浅) deep: ~水 deep water | 这条河很~。 The river is deep. | ~山 remote mountains | 这个院子很~。 The courtyard is very

spacious. [深浅] **1** 深度 *depth*
2 说话的分寸 *proper limits*
 (for speech); *sense of propriety*: 他说话不知道～。 *He often speaks thoughtlessly and without a sense of propriety.*

② 从表面到底的距离 *depth*: 这口井两丈～。 *The well is two zhang deep.* **③** 久, 时间长 *long* (in time); *late*: ～秋 *late autumn* | ～更半夜 *in the middle of the night; in the small hours of the night; far into the night* | 年～日久 *over a long period of time; with the passage of time* **④** 程度高的 (used to express a high degree) *great; deep*: ～信 *to be deeply convinced; to have a deep faith in; to believe firmly* | ～知 *to know very well; to fully understand* | ～谋远虑 *to think deeply and plan carefully; to be circumspect and far-sighted* | 情谊很～ *great friendship* | 这本书内容太～。 *The book is too difficult.* | 讲理论应该～入浅出。 *The profound theory should be explained in plain terms.* **⑤** 颜色重 (of colour) *deep; dark; rich*: ～红 *deep red; dark red; crimson* | 颜色太～。 *The colour is too dark.*

𤇀 shén 尸 旺盛 flaming; ablaze; flourishing

什 ⊖ shén 尸 [什么] (—me) 代词 **pronoun** **1** 表示疑问 (used in the interrogative) *what; who*: 想～～? *What are you thinking about?* | ～～人?

Who is it? **2** 指不确定的或任何事物 (used to denote sth indefinite or anything): 我想吃点儿～～。 *I'd like sth to eat.* | ～～事都难不住他。 *Nothing can befuddle him.* **3** 表示惊讶或不满 (used to express surprise or discontent): ～～! 明天就走? *Really? Are you leaving tomorrow?* | 这是～～破东西! *What a damned thing!*

⊖ shí 见 676 页 see p676

甚 ⊖ shén 尸 同“什” (shén) same as 什

⊖ shèn 见 669 页 see p669

神 shén 尸 **①** 迷信的人称天地万物的“创造者”和被他们崇拜的人死后的所谓精灵 *god; deity; divinity*: 无～论 *atheism* | 不信鬼～ *to disbelieve in the existence of ghosts and gods (or supernatural beings)* **②** **extension** **1** 不平凡的, 特别高超的 *extraordinary; miraculous; supernatural*: ～力 *superhuman strength; extraordinary prowess* | ～医 *miracle-working doctor; highly skilled doctor* **2** 不可思议的, 特别稀奇的 *magical; supernatural; miraculous* (⊕ **doublet** 一秘 *mysterious; mystical*): 这事真是越说越～了。 *The more it is talked about, the more miraculous it becomes.* [神话] 远古人们集体创作的神异故事 *mythology; myth; fairy tale* (⊕ **figurative** 荒诞, 夸张, 不能实现的话 *preposterous story* [神通] 特殊的手段或本领 *magic power; remarkable*

ability: 大显～～ to display one's prowess; to give full play to one's ability | ～～广大 to have omnipotent magic power; to possess unusual powers; to be infinitely resourceful ②心力, 心思, 注意力 spirit; mind; attention; 劳～～ to tax one's mind; to take trouble | 留～～ to keep an eye out (for); to be careful; to take care | 看得出了～～ to be lost in reading (or gazing at) | 聚精会～～ to concentrate one's attention, thoughts, etc on; to fix (or focus) one's attention on [神经]人和动物体内传达知觉和运动的组织 nerve ③(一儿)神气, 表情 expression; look; air: 你瞧他这个～～儿。 Just look at the expression on his face. | ～色 expression; look; air

沈 (②③ 藩) shěn 尸 ㄣ ① 姓 Shen, a surname ② 汁 juice: 墨～～未干。 The ink is still wet. ③ [沈阳] 地名, 在辽宁省 Shenyang, a place in Liaoning Province

㊦ chén 见 82 页 see p82

审 (審) shěn 尸 ㄣ ① 详细, 周密 careful; meticulous; circumspect: ～慎 cautious; prudent; circumspect | 精～～ (of writings, plans, opinions) precise and comprehensive; well-thought-out ㊦ extension 仔细思考, 反复分析、推究 to examine; to check up; to go over: ～查 to examine; to check; to investigate | ～核 to examine and verify; to check |

这份稿子～～完了。 This manuscript (or draft) has been checked. [审定]对文字著作、艺术创造、学术发明等详细考究、评定 to examine and approve; to examine and finalize [审计]专设机关对国家各级政府、金融机构、企业事业组织的财务收支情况进行监督、审查并提出意见 to audit ②审问, 讯问案件 to interrogate; to try: ～案 to hold a court trial; to try a case | ～判 to bring to trial; to put on trial; to try | 公～～ to put sb on public trial; to stand public trial; to conduct a public trial ③知道, 也作“谂”、“谄”(also written as 谂 or 谄) to know; 不～～近况何如? I wonder how everything is going on with you. ④的确, 果然 indeed; really: ～如其言。 What he says is really true.

谂 (譚) shěn 尸 ㄣ 同“审”③ same as 审 ③

婶 (嬸) shěn 尸 ㄣ ①(一子、一儿)叔叔的妻子 (叠 reduplication) wife of one's father's younger brother; aunt ②称呼与母亲辈分相同而年轻的已婚妇女 (term of address for a married woman who is younger than one's mother but of the same generation) aunt; auntie: 张大～～儿 Elder Aunt Zhang

晒 shěn 尸 ㄣ 微笑 to smile: ～存 to keep (gift, etc) kindly | ～纳 to accept kindly | 聊博一～～ just for your enter-

tainment

矚 shěn 尸 况, 况且 more-over; besides; in addition
谏 shěn 尸 ①同“审③” same as 审③ ②劝告 to advise; to urge; to exhort

肾(腎) shèn 尸 肾脏, 俗叫“腰子”。人和动物的内脏之一, 是滤出尿液的主要器官 (popularly called 腰子) kidney

甚 ○ shèn 尸 ①很, 极 very; most; extremely; 进步 ~ 快 to make fast progress | 他说得未免过 ~。He somewhat stretched the truth. [甚至][甚至于]连词 **conjunction**, 表示更进一步一层 furthermore; (to go) so far as to; even to the extent that; 不学习就会落后, ~ ~ 会犯错误。One who does not study will lag behind or even may make mistakes. | 这件事扰乱了他的生活, ~ ~ ~ 影响了他的工作。Not only does this matter disturb his life, but it also interferes with his work.

②超过, 胜过 more than; 更有 ~ 者 even better (or worse) | 日 ~ 一日 getting better (or worse) with each passing day
 ③〈方 dialect〉代词 **pronoun**, 什么 what: 要它做 ~? What's the use of it? | 姓 ~ 名谁? What's your full name?

⊖ shén 见 667 页 see p667

葇 ⊖ shèn 尸 [桑葇] 桑树结的果实 mulberry (Morus)

⊖ rèn 见 633 页 see p633

榼 ⊖ shèn 尸 同“葇” same as 葇

⊖ zhēn 见 968 页 see p968

肿 shèn 尸 有机化合物的一类, 通式 RA_sH_2 , 是砷化氢分子中的氢被烃基替换后生成的化合物。肿类化合物大多有剧毒 arsine

渗(滲) shèn 尸 液体慢慢地透入或漏出 to seep; to ooze; to leak: 水 ~ 到土里去了。Water has seeped into the earth. | 天很热, 汗 ~ 透了衣服。It is so hot that our clothes are soaked with sweat.

疹(疹) shèn 尸 使人害怕 to horrify; to terrify; to petrify: ~ 人 to make one's flesh creep; horrifying | ~ 得慌 horrifying

蜃 shèn 尸 蛤蜊 clam [蜃景] 由于不同密度的大气层对于光线的折射作用, 把远处景物反映在天空或地面而形成的幻景, 在沿海或沙漠地带有时能看到。古人误认为是大蜃吐气而成。也叫“海市蜃楼” (also called 海市蜃楼) mirage

慎 shèn 尸 小心, 加小心 careful; cautious; prudent (⊕ **doublet** 谨 — careful; cautious; circumspect): 不 ~ not careful; inadvertent | 办事要 ~ 重 to be discreet in doing things | 谦虚谨 ~ modest and circumspect

SHENG

尸 ㄥ

升 (③④ * 昇、④ * 陞)

shēng 尸 ㄥ ①容积的法定计量

单位(市升与之相同), 1 升等于 1 000 毫升 litre ② 量粮食的器具, 容量为斗的十分之一 *sheng*, an instrument for measuring grain, equal to 0. 1 *dou* ③ 向上, 高起 to rise; to ascend; to hoist; ~ 旗 to hoist a flag | 东方红, 太阳~。The East is red, (and) the sun has risen. ④ 提高 to elevate; to promote; ~ 级 to go up one grade (in school); to promote; to escalate

生 shēng 尸 ㄣ ① 出生, 诞生 to be born; to come into being; ~ 辰 birthday | 孙中山~ 于公元 1866 年。Sun Yat-sen was born in 1866. ② 可以发育的物体在一定的条件下发展壮大 to grow: 种子 ~ 芽 (of seeds) to sprout | ~ 根 to take (or strike) root; to root ③ *extension* 发生, 产生 to cause; to give rise to; ~ 病 to be ill; to get sick; to fall ill | ~ 疮 to get (or develop) sores | ~ 事 to create (or make) trouble; to form disturbance [生产] ④ 人们使用工具来创造各种生产资料和生活资料 to make; to produce; to manufacture ⑤ 生小孩儿 to give birth to a baby; to bear ⑥ 活, 跟“死”相对 (the opposite of 死) to live; to exist; ~ 老病死 birth, old age, sickness and death - all the problems of one's life | 贪 ~ 怕死 to cling to life cravenly instead of braving death; to crave for nothing but saving one's skin; to be mortally afraid of death |

苟且偷 ~ to live merely for the sake of living; to drag out an ignoble existence ⑦ *extension* ⑧ 1 生计 life; livelihood: 谋 ~ to make a living; to seek a livelihood | 营 ~ to make (or eke out) a living ⑨ 2 生命 life: 杀 ~ to take an animal's life; to kill living things | 丧 ~ to lose one's life; to get killed | 众 ~ all living creatures; all flesh ⑩ 3 有生命力的 alive; living; ~ 物 living thing | ~ 龙活虎 doughty as a dragon and lively as a tiger - brimming (or bursting) with energy; full of energy and spirits; full of vim and vigour ⑪ 4 整个生活阶段 (all) one's life; life time; life span: 平 ~ all one's life; one's whole life | 一 ~ all one's life; in one's lifetime ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿ ㏀ ㏁ ㏂ ㏃ ㏄ ㏅ ㏆ ㏇ ㏈ ㏉ ㏊ ㏋ ㏌ ㏍ ㏎ ㏏ ㏐ ㏑ ㏒ ㏓ ㏔ ㏕ ㏖ ㏗ ㏘ ㏙ ㏚ ㏛ ㏜ ㏝ ㏞ ㏟ ㏠ ㏡ ㏢ ㏣ ㏤ ㏥ ㏦ ㏧ ㏨ ㏩ ㏪ ㏫ ㏬ ㏭ ㏮ ㏯ ㏰ ㏱ ㏲ ㏳ ㏴ ㏵ ㏶ ㏷ ㏸ ㏹ ㏺ ㏻ ㏼ ㏽ ㏾ ㏿ 㐀 㐁 㐂 㐃 㐄 㐅 㐆 㐇 㐈 㐉 㐊 㐋 㐌 㐍 㐎 㐏 㐐 㐑 㐒 㐓 㐔 㐕 㐖 㐗 㐘 㐙 㐚 㐛 㐜 㐝 㐞 㐟 㐠 㐡 㐢 㐣 㐤 㐥 㐦 㐧 㐨 㐩 㐪 㐫 㐬 㐭 㐮 㐯 㐰 㐱 㐲 㐳 㐴 㐵 㐶 㐷 㐸 㐹 㐺 㐻 㐼 㐽 㐾 㐿 㑀 㑁 㑂 㑃 㑄 㑅 㑆 㑇 㑈 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raw; crude: ~皮子 *raw hide; untanned hide* | ~药 *crude drug; dried medicinal herbs* ⑩ 生硬, 硬, 强 (qiǎng) stiff; rigid; mechanical: ~拉硬拽 *to drag sb along against his will; to make a farfetched comparison; to stretch the meaning* | ~不承认 *to refuse to admit obstinately* ⑪ 表示程度深 (used to express a greater degree) very; much: ~疼 *to be very painful; to ache badly (or intolerably)* | ~怕 *to be extremely afraid* ⑫ 指正在学习的人 pupil; student: 学 ~ *pupil; student* | 师 ~ *teachers and students* | 实习 ~ *trainee; intern* 旧时又指读书的人 (in former times) intellectual; scholar: 书 ~ *scholar; intellectual* ⑬ 传统戏曲里扮演男子的一种角色 *sheng, a male role in traditional Chinese opera*: 老 ~ *laosheng, role of an older or middle-aged man (usually a scholar or an official)* | 小 ~ *xiaosheng, role of a young man (usually a scholar)* ⑭ 词尾 suffix: 好 ~ *so; exceedingly; properly* | 怎 ~ 是好? *What's to be done?*

牲 shēng 尸 牲口, 普通指牛、马、驴、骡等家畜 domestic animal 古代特指供宴飨祭祀用的牛、羊、猪 (in ancient China) animal sacrifice

胜 ① shēng 尸 “肽”的旧称 former term for 肽

② shèng 见 672 页 see p672

笙 shēng 尸 管乐器, 用若干根长短不同的簧管制成, 用口吹奏 *sheng, a multi-reed-pipe wind instrument*

甥 shēng 尸 ① 外甥, 姊妹的儿子 sister's son; nephew ② 〈方 dialect〉外甥, 称女儿的儿子 daughter's son; grandson

声 (聲) shēng 尸 ① 声音, 物体振动时所产生的能引起听觉的波 sound; voice: ~如洪钟 *to have a stentorian (or sonorous) voice* | 大 ~ 说话 *to speak in a loud voice* [声气] 消息 information; message: 不通 ~ ~ *not to exchange information; not to be in contact with each other* ② 声母, 字音开头的辅音, 如“报 (bào) 告 (gào)”、“丰 (fēng) 收 (shōu)”里的 b、g、f、sh 都是声母 initial consonant of a Chinese syllable such as b, g, f and sh in bàogào or fēngshōu ③ 声调 (diào), 字音的高低升降。参看 149 页“调 ④”(see 调 ④ on p149) tone ④ 说出来使人知道, 扬言 to make known; to state; to declare: ~明 *to state; to declare; to announce* | ~讨 *to denounce; to condemn; to decry* | ~张 *to make public; to disclose* | ~东击西 *to make a feint to the east and attack in the west — to shoot at a pigeon and kill a crow; to look one way and row another; to take sb unawares* ⑤ 名誉 fame; reputation: ~望 *reputation; prestige; popularity*

渥(渥) shéng ㄖㄥˊ 古水名,在今山东省淄博一带 Sheng River, an ancient river around the area of today's Zibo, Shandong Province

○ miǎn 见 504 页 see p504

绳(繩) shéng ㄖㄥˊ ①(子)用两股以上的棉、麻纤维或棕、草等拧成的条状物 rope; cord; string [绳墨]木工取直用的器具 carpenter's line marker ② figurative 规矩,法度 rules; rules and regulations ③ 约束,制裁 to restrict; to restrain; to punish: ~之以法 to punish sb in accordance with the law; to prosecute and punish according to law

省 shěng ㄕㄥˇ ①行政区划单位,直属中央 province ② 节约,不费 to save; to economize; to be frugal: ~钱 to save money; to be economical | ~时间 to save time | ~事 to save trouble; to simplify matters ③ 简略 to simplify (㊦ doublet 一略 to omit; to leave out): ~称 abbreviated form of a name; abbreviation; short for | ~写 to write a Chinese character in simplified form; to simplify (a book for beginners, etc)

○ xǐng 见 837 页 see p837

眚 shěng ㄕㄥˇ ①眼睛生翳(yì) nebula in the eye; film; cataract ② 灾祸 adversity; disaster; calamity ③ 过错 fault; mistake; error

圣(聖) shèng ㄕㄥˋ ①最崇高的 holy; sacred: 革命~地 sacred place of the revolution [圣人]旧时称具有最高智慧和道德的人(in former times) wise man; saint; sage ② 称学问、技术有特殊成就的 master: ~手 master (of certain skill) | 诗~ poet among poets; poet of genius; sage poet | 棋~ master chess player; champion chess (or weiqi) player ③ 封建时代尊称帝王 emperor (of feudal society): ~上 emperor; Your Majesty; His (or Her) Majesty | ~旨 imperial edict

胜(勝) shèng ㄕㄥˋ ①赢,胜利,跟“败”相对(the opposite of 败) to win; to triumph; to succeed: 打~仗 to win a battle | 得~ to win (or score) a victory; to triumph; to succeed ② 打败(对方) to defeat; to triumph over; to prevail over: 以少~多 to defeat an enemy superior in number; to use a small force to defeat a large one ③ 超过 to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to: 今~于昔。The present is superior to (or better than) the past. | 一个~似一个。One surpasses another. ④ 优美的 beautiful; wonderful; superb: ~地 famous scenic spot | ~景 beautiful scenery; beautiful landscape; scenic beauty ⑤ extension 优美的地方或境界 scenic spot; artistic conception: 名~

place famous for its scenery (or historic relics); well-known scenic spot; point of tourist interest | 引人入胜 ~ fascinating; enchanting; enthralling ⑤ (旧读 formerly shēng) 能担任, 能承受 can bear (or stand); to be equal (or up) to; to be competent at (or in): ~任 to be equal to; to be competent at (or in); to be qualified for | 不~其烦 to be bothered (or bored) beyond endurance ⑥ (旧读 formerly shēng) 尽 extremely; exhaustively: 不~感激 to be extremely grateful; to be much obliged | 不~枚举 too numerous to mention individually (or one by one); so many as to defy enumeration; too many to list

⑤ shēng 见 671 页 see p671

晟 shèng 尸 ① 光明 bright; light ② 旺盛, 兴盛 prosperous; flourishing; vigorous

盛 shèng 尸 ① 兴旺 flourishing; prosperous; exuberant; 旺~ vigorous; exuberant; vibrant | 茂~ luxuriant; flourishing; exuberant | 繁荣昌~ thriving and prosperous | 梅花~开。The Chinese plum trees are in full bloom. ② 炽烈 vigorous; energetic; aggressive; 年轻气~ young and aggressive | 火势很~。The fire is raging. ③ 丰富, 华美 rich; sumptuous; ~宴 grand banquet; sumptuous dinner; luxurious feast | ~装 rich dress; splen-

did attire; Sunday best ④ 热烈, 大规模的 grand; magnificent; ~会 magnificent assembly; distinguished gathering; great meeting | ~况 grand occasion; spectacular affair ⑤ 深厚 deep; profound; profuse: ~意 great kindness; generosity; magnanimity | ~情 great kindness; kind hospitality ⑥ 姓 Sheng, a surname

⑤ chéng 见 85 页 see p85

乘 shèng 尸 ① 春秋时晋国的史书叫乘 historical records of the state of Jin during the Spring and Autumn Period; historical records; 史~ historical records; annals of history ② 量词 quantifier, 古代用于四匹马拉的兵车 (in ancient China) war chariot drawn by four horses; 千~之国 state with a thousand chariots

⑤ chéng 见 87 页 see p87

剩 (* 賸) shèng 尸 ① 多余, 余留下来 surplus; remnant; leftover (④ doublet 一余 surplus; remainder; residue): ~饭 remains of a meal; leftovers | ~货 surplus wares (or goods)

嵊 shèng 尸 [嵊州] 地名, 在浙江省 Shengzhou, a place in Zhejiang Province

SHI

尸

尸 (① * 屍) shī 尸 ① 尸首, 死人的身体 dead body; corpse; carcass ②

古代祭祀时代表死者受祭的人 (in ancient China) person representing the spirit of the dead during the performance of the sacrificial rites ③ 不做事情, 空占职位 to hold (or occupy) a position without doing one's duty; ~位 to hold a post without doing anything

鸚 shī 尸 [鸚鵡] (—jiū) 古书上指布谷鸟 (in ancient Chinese texts) cuckoo

失 shī 尸 ① 丢 to lose (㊦ **doublet** 遗 — to lose); ~物招领 to advertise for the owner of a lost article; lost-and-found | 机不可~ can't afford to lose the opportunity; not to let the opportunity slip through one's fingers; now or never ㊦ **extension** 1 违背 to break; to violate; ~信 to break one's promise; to go back on one's word | ~约 to fail to keep an appointment; to break an appointment 2 找不着 to get lost; ~群之雁 wild goose that has strayed from the flock | 迷~ to lose one's way ② 没有掌握住 to lose hold of; to let slip; to miss; ~足 to miss one's step; to slip; to go astray | ~言 to make a slip of tongue; to make an indiscreet remark | ~火 to catch fire; to be on fire ③ 没有达到目的 to fail to achieve one's ends; ~意 to be disappointed; to be frustrated | ~望 to lose heart; to lose hope; to despair | ~策 to be unwise (in

devising tactics, etc); to misjudge; to miscalculate [失败] 计划或希望没能达到 to lose; to fail; to fizzle out ④ 错误, 疏忽 error; mistake; slip: 千虑一~。Even the wise are not always free from error. ⑤ 改变常态 to deviate from the normal; to become unusual (or abnormal); ~色 to lose colour; to lose countenance; to turn pale | ~声痛哭 to lose control and cry out loud; to burst (or break) into tears

师 (師) shī 尸 ① 老师, 传授知识技能的人 teacher; master; tutor ㊦ **extension** 榜样 model; example; guide; 前事不忘, 后事之~。Lessons learned from the past (or Past lessons if not forgotten) can guide one in the future. [师傅] 传授技艺的老师和对有实践经验的工人的尊称 master [律师] 依法取得执业证书, 为社会提供法律服务的专业人员 lawyer; attorney; counselor ② 由师徒关系而产生的 of one's master (or teacher); ~兄 senior male fellow apprentice (or student); son of one's master (or teacher) older than oneself; father's male apprentice (or student) older than oneself ③ 对擅长某种技术的人的称呼 person skilled in a certain profession or trade: 工程~ engineer | 医~ qualified doctor; certified doctor | 理发~ barber; hairdresser ④ 仿效

to follow; to imitate; to learn:
 ~法 *to model oneself after (a great master)*; to take as a model; to imitate ⑤军队 troops; army: 誓~ *to rally to pledge resolution before going to war; to take a solemn pledge at a mass rally; to take a mass pledge* | 百万雄~ *million bold (or powerful) warriors; mighty army of some million soldiers*
 ⑥军队的编制单位, 是团的上一级 (of army unit) division

狮 (獅) shī 尸 狮子 (古书中也作“师子”), 一种凶猛的野兽, 毛黄褐色, 雄的脖子上有长鬣, 生活在有稀疏树林的热带草原地带, 捕食其他动物。多产于非洲及印度西北部 (also written as 师子 in ancient Chinese texts) lion (*Panthera leo*)

师 (潯) shī 尸 潯河, 在河南省信阳, 入淮河 Shihe River, in Xinyang, Henan Province, flowing into Huaihe River

鸱 shī 尸 鸟名。背青灰色, 腹淡褐色, 嘴长而尖, 脚短爪强, 捕食树林中的害虫 nuthatch (*Sitta*)

诗 shī 尸 一种文体, 形式很多, 多用韵, 可以歌咏朗诵 poetry; poem; verse

虱 (* 蝨) shī 尸 (一子) 寄生在人、畜身上的一种昆虫, 吸食血液, 能传染疾病 louse (*Pediculus humanus*)

鲷 shī 尸 节肢动物, 身体扁圆形, 跟臭虫相似, 头上有一对吸盘。寄生在鱼类身体的表面 carp louse; fish louse (*Argulus*)

绝 shī 尸 古时一种粗绸子 (in ancient China) a kind of coarse silk fabric

施 shī 尸 ①实行 to put into practice; to carry out; to execute: ~工 *to carry out a construction of a project; to construct* | 无计可~ *to have exhausted one's whole bag of tricks — to be at a loss as to what to do; to have no card to play* | 倒行逆~ *to go against the trend of the times; to push a reactionary policy; to go against the wishes of the people* [施展] 发挥能力 to put to good use; to give full play to; to display ②用上, 加上 to use; to apply: ~肥 *to apply fertilizer; to spread manure* | ~粉 *to apply powder; to powder* ③给予 to bestow; to grant; to give: ~礼 *to bow; to salute* | ~恩 *to bestow favours on; to grant favours (to others)* ④施舍, 把财物送给穷人或出家人 to give alms to; to give sth in charity

湿 (濕、* 溼) shī 尸 沾了水或是含的水分多, 跟“干”相对 (the opposite of 干) wet; moist; damp: 地很~。The ground is very wet. | 手~了。My hands are wet.

蓍 shī 尸 蓍草, 俗叫“蚰蜒草”或“锯齿草”。多年生草本植物, 茎直立, 花白色。可以入药, 又供制香料 (popularly called 蚰蜒草 or 锯齿草) alpine yarrow (*Achillea*)

酹 (醹) shī 尸 shāi 尸 𠂔 (又 also shāi) ① 滤酒 to purify wine by a filter; to filtrate wine; to strain wine ② 斟酒 to pour wine ③ 疏导河渠 to dredge a river or canal

嘘 shī 尸 叹词 *interjection*, 表示反对、制止、驱逐等 (used to express opposition, prevention, or dispersion of sb or sth) hush; shh

⊖ xū 见 845 页 see p845

十 shí 尸 ① 数目 ten ② 表示达到顶点 topmost; highest; ~足 pure; sheer; full | ~分 very; most; fully | ~全 ~美 to be perfect in every way (or aspect); to be the acme of perfection; to be the paragon of excellence ③ 法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一, 表示 10^1 (符号 da) deca- (da)

什 shí 尸 ① 同“十①” (多用于分数或倍数) (usually used in fractions or multiples) same as 十①: ~一 (十分之一) one tenth | ~百 (十倍或百倍) tenfold; hundredfold ② 各种的, 杂样的 assorted; varied; miscellaneous; ~物 articles for daily use; odds and ends; sundries | 家 ~ (家用杂物) home utensils and furniture [什锦] 各种各样东西凑成的 (多指食

品) assorted; mixed; ~ ~ 糖 assorted (or mixed) candies; assorted sweets | 素 ~ ~ assorted vegetarian delights; assorted vegetable dish

⊖ shén 见 667 页 see p667

石 shí 尸 ① (一头) (tou) 构成地壳的坚硬物质, 是由矿物集合而成的 stone; rock; pebble ② 用石制成的 of stone: ~砚 inkstone | ~磨 millstones ③ 指石刻 stone inscription; 金 ~ inscription on ancient bronzes and stone tablets ④ 古代容量单位, 一石合十斗 shi, a unit of capacity in ancient China, equal to ten dou ⑤ 古代重量单位, 一石合一百二十斤 shi, a unit of weight in ancient China, equal to one hundred and twenty jin ⑥ 姓 Shi, a surname

⊖ dàn 见 127 页 see p127

炆 shí 尸 [炆器] 介于陶器和瓷器之间的陶瓷制品, 如水缸、沙锅 ceramic product with qualities between porcelain and pottery, such as water vat, earthen pot, etc; stoneware

柘 shí 尸 古时宗庙中藏神主的石室 stone room used to hold a spirit tablet in the ancient ancestral temple or shrine of a ruling house

鼯 shí 尸 古书上指鼯 (wú) 鼠一类的动物 (in ancient Chinese texts) animals like the flying squirrel

时 (時、* 𠂔) shí 尸 ① 时间, 一切物质不断变化或发展所经历的

过程 time ②时间的一段 period of time ①比较长期的 times; days (㊦ **doublet** 一代 era; epoch; age): 古 ~ *ancient times* | 唐 ~ *the Tang Dynasty; the Tang era* | 盛极一 ~ *to be in fashion (or vogue) for a time; to be all the rage at the moment; to prevail for a time* ②一年中的一季 season; 四 ~ *four seasons* ③时辰, 一昼夜的十二分之一 *shichen*, one of the 12 periods into which the day was divided in ancient China: 子 ~ *zishi, the period of the day from 11 p. m. to 1 p. m.* ④小时, 一昼夜的二十四分之一 hour ⑤时候 time: 平 ~ *normal times; ordinary times; usual days* | 到 ~ 叫我一声。 *Call me when time is up.* ⑥钟点 o'clock: 八 ~ 上班 *to go to work at 8 o'clock* [不时] ①不定时 any time; unexpected moment: ~ ~ 之需 *possible future needs (or want); unexpected want* ②常常 frequently; often; again and again: ~ ~ 照顾 *to look after frequently; to often take care of* ③时机 opportune moment; opportunity; chance: 待 ~ 而动 *to wait for the right time to act* ④规定的时间 specified (or scheduled) time: 准 ~ 起飞 *to take off at the scheduled time* ⑤现在的, 当时的 present; current: ~ 髦 *fashionable; stylish; in vogue* | ~ 事 *current events; current affairs* [时装] 式样最新的服装,

当代流行的服装 *fashionable dress; latest fashion* ⑥时常, 常常 (叠 **reduplication**) often; frequently; again and again: 学而 ~ 习之 *to learn sth and review it every now and then; to review what you have learned frequently* | ~ ~ 发生困难。 *Difficulties occurred frequently.*

⑦有时候 sometimes; occasionally; now and then: 天气 ~ 阴 ~ 晴。 *It is sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy.* | 身体 ~ 好 ~ 坏。 *He has been ill off and on.*

埭 (埭) shí 户 古代称在墙壁上挖洞做成的鸡窝 (in ancient China) chicken roost built into a wall

鲢 (鲢) shí 户 鲢鱼, 鱼名。背黑绿色, 腹银白色, 鳞下多脂肪。肉味鲜美 *hilsa herring (Tenulosa ilisha); reeves shad*

识 (識) ㊦ shí 户 ①知道, 认得, 能辨别 to know; to recognize; to identify: ~ 货 *to be able to tell good from bad; to know what's what* | ~ 字 *to learn to read; to become literate* | ~ 别真假 *to distinguish between truth and falsehood; to tell the false from the genuine* ②知识, 所知道的道理 knowledge; learning; insight: 常 ~ *common sense; general (or common) knowledge* | 知 ~ (shi) 丰富 *to have an encyclopedic knowledge; to be knowledgeable (or learned)* ③见识, 辨别是非的能力 insight;

judgement; 卓 ~ outstanding insight; judicious judgement; sagacity

㊦ zhì 见 983 页 see p983

实(實、[△]*寔) shí 尸 ① 充满 solid; full: 虚 ~ true or false — an actual situation | ~ 心的铁球 solid iron ball | ~ 足年龄 exact age ② 真, 真诚, 跟“虚”相对 (the opposite of 虚) true; real; sincere; ~ 心 ~ 意 honest and sincere; true and earnest; from the bottom of one's heart | ~ 话 ~ 说 to speak the plain truth; to call a spade a spade; to tell the truth | ~ 事求是 to seek truth from facts; to base oneself on the facts; to be practical and realistic [实词] 能够单独用来回答问题, 有比较实在意义的词, 如名词、动词等 notional word [实际] 真实情况, 也指实践 reality; practice; 联系 ~ ~ to integrate sth with practice; to apply sth to reality (or practice) | ~ ~ 调查 practical investigation [实践] ① 实行(自己的主张), 履行(自己的诺言) to put into practice; to carry out; to implement ② 人们改造自然和改造社会的有意识的活动 practice [实在] ① 真的, 的确 indeed; really; in all conscience; ~ ~ 好 really good ② (—zai) 不虚 real; true; practical; 他的学问很 ~ ~。He has a sound knowledge. | 话说得挺 ~ ~ to talk straight [老实] (—shi) 诚实, 不狡猾 honest;

frank; ~ ~ 人说 ~ ~ 话。An honest person is honest in words.

③ 种子, 果子 fruit; seed; 开花结 ~ to blossom and bear fruit

拾 shí 尸 ① 捡, 从地下拿起来 to pick up (from the ground); to gather; to collect; ~ 麦子 to glean stray ears of wheat; to glean wheat | ~ 了一枝笔。A pen has been picked up. ② “十”字的大写 ten, capital form of 十

[拾掇] (—duo) ① 整理 to tidy up; to clean up; to put in order; 把屋子 ~ ~ 一下 to tidy up a room | 把书架 ~ ~ ~ ~ to put the books on the shelves in order; to sort out the books on the shelves ② 修理 to repair; to fix; to mend; ~ ~ 钟表 to repair watches and clocks | ~ ~ 机器 to fix a machine | ~ ~ 房子 to repair a house

食 shí 尸 ① 吃 to eat; ~ 肉 to eat meat [食言] 指失信 to break one's promise; to go back on one's word; to fall down on one's promise; 决不 ~ ~。Never break one's promise. [食指] 即示指, 手的第二指 index finger; forefinger ② **fig-urative** 家庭人口 number of people in a family; ~ ~ 众多 to have many mouths to feed; to have a large family to support ③ 吃的东西 food; meal; 素 ~ vegetarian food (or diet) | 零 ~ between-meal nibbles; snacks | 面 ~ food made of wheat flour | 丰衣足 ~ to have ample food

and clothing; to be well-fed and well-clad ③日月亏缺或完全不见的现象 *eclipse*: 日~ *solar eclipse* | 月~ *lunar eclipse* | 全~ *total eclipse*

☉ sì 见 706 页 see p706

蚀 shí 尸 ① 损伤, 亏缺 to damage; to lose; to erode; 侵~ to erode (or corrode); to eat away; to encroach upon | 腐~ to erode; to corrode; to etch ② 同“食③” same as 食③

湜 shí 尸 形容水清见底 (叠 *reduplication*) (of water) clear; transparent; limpid

寔 shí 尸 ① 放置 to lay (up); to place ② 同“实” same as 实

史 shǐ 尸 ① 历史, 自然或社会以往发展的过程。也指记载历史的文字和研究历史的学科 *history* ② 古代掌管记载史事的官 *officials in charge of historical records in ancient China*

驶 shǐ 尸 ① 车马快跑 (of a vehicle, horse, etc) to go quickly; to speed; to gallop ② 驾驶, 开动交通工具 (多指有发动机的), 使行动 to drive; to sail; 驾~ 拖拉机 *to drive a tractor* | 轮船~ 入港口。 *The ship sailed into the port.*

矢 shǐ 尸 ① 箭 *arrow*: 有的 (dì) 放~ to shoot one's arrow at the target — to have a definite goal in view; to do sth with a definite purpose in mind ② 发誓 to take an oath; to vow; to swear: ~ 口抵赖 to

categorically deny one's guilt (or mistake) ③ 古同“屎” (in ancient China) same as 屎: 遗~ to empty one's bowels; to defecate

豕 shǐ 尸 猪 pig; hog; swine

使 shǐ 尸 ① 用 to use; to employ; to exert: ~ 劲 to exert all one's strength; to exert oneself; to make efforts | ~ 拖拉机耕种 *to plough the fields with a tractor* | 这支笔很好~。 *This pen writes well.* ② 派, 差 (chāi) 遣 to send; to have (sb do sth): 支~ to order about; to boss about; to send away | ~ 人前往 *to send sb to go* ③ 让, 令, 叫 to make; to cause; to enable: ~ 人高兴 *to make one happy* | 迫~ 敌人放下武器 *to force the enemy to lay down their arms* ④ 假若, 假使 if; supposing; provided ⑤ 驻外国的外交长官 *envoy; emissary; messenger*: 大~ *ambassador* | 公~ *minister; envoy* [使命] 奉命去完成的某种任务。泛指重大的任务 *mission*: 历史~ ~ *historic mission* | 肩负着建设祖国的~ ~ *to be entrusted with the mission to construct one's country*

始 shǐ 尸 ① 开始, 起头, 最初, 跟“末”相对 (the opposite of 末) *beginning; start*: ~ 祖 *first ancestor; earliest ancestor* | 开~ 报告 *to start to deliver a speech* | 自~ 至终 *from beginning to end; from start to finish* | 原~ 社会 *primitive society*

[未始]未尝,本来没有(used before a negative to denote a mild affirmative) not; never: ~ ~ 不可 *to have no strong reason not to do; may (or might) just as well; not impossible* ②才 only when; not until; 参观至下午五时~毕。The visit did not end until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

屎 shǐ 尸 大便,粪 excrement; faeces; dung ④ *extension* 眼、耳所分泌的东西 secretion (from the eye, ear, etc): 眼~ gum in the eyes | 耳~ earwax

士 shì 尸 ①古代介于卿大夫和庶民之间的一个阶层(in ancient China) social stratum between senior officials and the common people ②古代指未婚的男子,泛指男子(in ancient China) unmarried man; bachelor; man; ~女 young men and women ③指读书人 scholar; intelligentsia: 学~ scholar | ~农工商 scholars, farmers, artisans, and merchants ④对人的美称 commendable (or praiseworthy) person: 志~ person of high ideals and integrity | 壮~ brave (or heroic) man; hero; warrior | 烈~ martyr ⑤军人的一级,在尉以下,也泛指军人 non-commissioned officer; soldier; armyman: 上~ (of US army) staff sergeant; (of US navy) petty officer 1st class; (of US air force) technical sergeant | 中~ (of US army) sergeant; (of US navy) petty

officer 2nd class; (of US air force) staff sergeant | ~气 morale; spirit ⑥称某些专业人员 person trained in certain field: 护~ nurse | 助产~ midwife

仕 shì 尸 旧称做官(in former times) to hold an official post; to be an official; 出~ to assume an official post; to take up an official career | ~途 official career [仕女] ①宫女 maid in an imperial palace; maid of honour ②传统绘画中的美女 traditional Chinese painting of beautiful women

氏 shì 尸 ①姓。古代姓和氏有区别,氏从姓分出,后来姓和氏不分了,姓、氏可以混用 family name; surname [氏族]原始社会中由血统关系联系起来的人的集体,集体占有生产资料,集体生产,集体消费 clan ②旧习惯对已婚的妇女,通常在夫姓后再加父姓,父姓后加“氏”,作为称呼(in former times) nee: 张王~ (夫姓张,父姓王) Mrs Zhang, nee Wang ③后世对有影响的人的称呼 term of address for a famous person: 神农~ Shen Nong | 太史~ Sima Qian | 摄~表 Celsius thermometer

⊖ zhī 见 976 页 see p976

舐 shì 尸 舔 to lick: 老牛~犊 (比喻人疼爱儿女) A cow licks her calf — deep affection toward one's children; parental love

示 shì 尸 表明,把事物拿出来或指出来使别人知道 to

show; to produce; to notify: ~ 众 to *expose publicly*; to *punish sb before the public* | ~ 威 to *hold a demonstration*; to *put on a show of force*; to *display one's strength* (or *prowess*) | 表 ~ 意见 to *air one's views* | ~ 范作用 *demonstration effect* | 以目 ~ 意 to *wink at sb*; to *tip sb the wink* [暗示] 不正面说出自己的意见, 用神气、手势等提示, 或用不直接相关的语言表示 to *drop a hint*; to *suggest*; to *intimate*

脉 shì 户 有机化合物, 溶于水, 遇热不凝固, 是食物蛋白和蛋白胨的中间产物 *proteose*

世 (* 亼) shì 户 ① 一个时代 *age*; *era*; *time*; 近 ~ *modern times* ② 一辈一辈相传的 *from generation to generation*; *through generations*; ~ 袭 *hereditary* | ~ 医 *doctor of traditional Chinese medicine with experience of medical practice for generations* ③ 人的一辈子 *life time*; *life*; 一 ~ 为人 *one's lifelong conduct* ④ 指从先辈起就有交往、友谊的 (of people who maintain good family relations): ~ 伯伯 *older friend of one's father* | ~ 兄 *son of father's friend, older than oneself*; *son of one's teacher*; *student of one's father* ⑤ 世界, 宇宙, 全球 *world*; *society*: ~ 上 *in the world*; *on earth* | ~ 人 *common people*; *people at large*

赁 shì 户 ① 出赁, 出借 to *hire out*; to *let*; to *rent (out)*

② 赊欠 to *buy or sell on credit*

③ 宽纵, 赦免 to *pardon*; to *remit*; to *deal with leniently*

市 shì 户 ① 做买卖或做买卖的地方 *market*; 开 ~ 到 *conduct (or make) the first transaction of a day's business*; to *open for business*; (of a shop) to *reopen after a cessation of business* | 菜 ~ *food (or vegetable) market* | 牲口 ~ *live-stock market* [超市] 超级市场的简称。一种任顾客自选商品的综合性零售商店 *supermarket* ② 买 to *buy*: ~ 恩 to *ingratiate oneself with sb*; to *curry favour with sb*; to *fawn on* | 沽酒 ~ 脯 (fǔ) to *buy wine and dried meat* ③ 卖 to *sell*: 转以 ~ 人 to *resell (sth) to sb* ④ 人口密集的行政中心或工商业、文化发达的地方 *city*; *municipality*: 城 ~ *town*; *city* | 都 ~ *big city*; *metropolis* ⑤ 行政区划单位, 有直辖市和省 (或自治区) 辖市等 *administrative units (i.e. cities directly under the jurisdiction of the State Council and those under the jurisdiction of provincial or autonomous region government)*: 北京 ~ *city of Beijing*; *Beijing Municipality*; *Beijing* | 唐山 ~ *city of Tangshan*; *Tangshan* ⑥ 属于我国度量衡市用制的 (of unit) pertaining to the Chinese systems of weights and measures:

~尺 *chi*, a unit of length (1/3 metre) | ~升 *sheng*, a unit of dry measure for grain (1 litre) | ~斤 *jin*, a unit of weight (1/2 kg)

柿 *shì* 户 柿树, 落叶乔木, 开黄白色花。果实叫柿子, 可以吃。木材可以制器具 *persimmon* (*Diospyros*)

铈 *shì* 户 一种金属元素, 符号 *Ce*, 铁灰色, 质地软, 有延展性, 能导热, 不易导电, 用来制造合金 *cerium* (*Ce*)

式 *shì* 户 ① 物体外形的样子 *type; style; fashion*: 新~ *new style* [形式] 事物的外表 *form; mode; shape* ② 特定的规格 *form; pattern; model*: 格~ *form; pattern; format* | 程~ *form; pattern; formula* ③ 仪式, 典礼 *ceremony; ritual; celebration*: 开幕~ *opening ceremony; inaugural ceremony; inauguration* | 阅兵~ *military review; military parade* ④ 自然科学中表明某些规律的一组符号 *formula*: 方程~ *equation* | 分子~ *molecular formula* [公式] 依照科学上已经发现的法则定出来的可以通用于同类关系的基本格式 *formula*: 代数~ *algebraic formula* | 经济学上的~ *formula in economics; economic formula*

试 *shì* 户 ① 按照预定想法非正式地做 *to try; to attempt*: ~用 *to try out; to be on probation* | ~一~看 *to try and see how it works; to have a try; to give sth a try* ② 考, 测验 *to*

test; to examine (㊦ *doublet* 考— *examination; test*): ~题 *examination (or test) questions* | 口~ *oral examination; viva voce; viva*

拭 *shì* 户 擦 *to wipe (away)*: ~泪 *to wipe (away) one's tears* | ~目以待 (形容殷切期待) *to wait and see; to wait expectantly (for sth to happen)*

轼 *shì* 户 古代车厢前面用作扶手的横木 (in ancient China) *horizontal bar in the front of a carriage used as an armrest*

弑 *shì* 户 古时候指臣杀君、子杀父母等行为 (in ancient China) *to murder (one's sovereign or parent)*: ~君 *to murder one's sovereign; to commit regicide* | ~父 *to murder one's father; to commit patricide*

似 ㊦ *shì* 户 [似的] [是的] (—de) 助词 *auxiliary*, 跟某种事物或情况相似 *like...; as...as; as if*: 雪~~那么白 *as white as snow* | 瓢泼~~大雨 *raining cats and dogs; pouring rain; torrential rain*

㊦ *sì* 见 705 页 *see p705*

势 (勢) *shì* 户 ① 势力, 权力, 威力 *power; force; influence*: 倚~欺人 *to take advantage of one's or somebody else's power to bully the people; to bully the people on the strength of one's powerful connections or position* ② 表现出来的情况, 样子 *appearance; posture; situation* ① 属于自然

界的 outward appearance of a natural object or phenomenon; 地 ~ physical feature of a place; terrain; topography | 山 ~ 险峻。The mountain is high and precipitous. 2 属于动作的 about an action: 姿 ~ posture; carriage; pose | 手 ~ gesture; sign 3 属于政治、军事或其他方面的 about politics, military affairs, or other fields: 时 ~ current situations; prevailing circumstances | 大 ~ 所趋 trend of the times; general trend | 乘 ~ 追击 to take advantage of an opportunity to pursue sth ③ 雄性生殖器 male genitals; 去 ~ to castrate; to emasculate

事 shì 户 ① (一儿) 事情, 自然界和社会中的一切现象和活动 matter; thing; affair [事变] 突然发生的重大政治、军事性事件 incident; event; emergency: 七七 ~ ~ July 7 Incident of 1937; Marco Polo Bridge Incident of 1937 [事态] 形势或局面 state of affairs; situation: ~ ~ 严重。The situation is serious. ② 职业 occupation; job; work: 谋 ~ to look for a job; to seek employment | 他现在做什么 ~? What's his job now? or What's his occupation now? ③ 关系或责任 involvement; responsibility: 你回去吧, 没有你的 ~ 了。You can go back. It has nothing to do with you now. | 这件案子里还有他的 ~ 呢。He is involved in this case. ④ 变故, 事故 trouble;

mishap: 出 ~ to meet with a mishap; to have an accident | 平安无 ~。All is well. [事故] 出于某种原因而发生的不幸事情, 如工作中的死伤等 accident; mishap ⑤ 做, 治 to go in for; to be engaged in: 大 ~ 宣扬 to launch a vigorous propaganda campaign; to publicize an event actively | 不 ~ 生产 not to go in for production ⑥ 旧指侍奉 (in former times) to attend upon; to wait upon; to serve

侍 shì 户 服侍, 伺候, 在旁边陪着 to wait upon; to attend upon; to serve: ~ 立 to stand in attendance; to stand by respectfully | 服 ~ 病人 to nurse the sick

峙 shì 户 [繁峙] 地名, 在山西省 Fanshi, a place in Shanxi Province

① zhì 见 985 页 see p985

恃 shì 户 依赖, 仗着 to rely on; to depend on; to count on: 有 ~ 无恐 to be unscrupulous in the knowledge of strong backing (from sb); to feel secure in the knowledge that one has sth to fall back upon

饰 shì 户 ① 修饰, 装饰, 装点得好看 to decorate; to adorn; to ornament: 油 ~ 门窗 to paint doors and windows ② figurative 假托, 遮掩 to dress up; to cover up; to gloss over: ~ 辞 excuse; pretext | 文过 ~ 非 to conceal mistakes and gloss

over wrongs; to cover up one's errors; to explain away and whitewash mistakes ②装饰用的东西 decoration; ornament;

首~ head ornaments; jewels; jewellery | 窗~ window decorations ③装扮, 扮演角色 to play the role of; to act (the part of); to impersonate

视 (*眈) shì 户 ①看 to look at; to view;

近~眼 near-sightedness | ~而看不见 to look but see not; to turn a blind eye to ②视察, 观察 to inspect; to examine; to watch;

巡~一周 to go on an inspection tour; to cast one's eyes around | 监~ to keep watch on; to keep sb under surveillance ③看待 to look upon; to regard; to treat;

重~ to think highly of; to attach importance to; to lay stress on | ~死如归 to look upon death without flinching; to face death without fear; to meet one's death like a hero | ~同仁 to treat equally without discrimination; to treat all alike ④活, 生存 to live; 莫不欲长生久~。No one doesn't like to live a long life.

是 shì 户 ①表示判断 (used to express judgement): 他~工人。He is a worker. | 这朵花~红的。This flower is red. ②表示存在 (used to express existence): 满身~汗 to be bathed in sweat | 山上全~树。The mountain is covered with trees. ③表示让步, 先承认所说的, 再

转入正意 (used to express concession): 东西旧~旧, 可是还能用。Old as it is, it can still be used. | 话~说得很对, 可是得(děi)认真去做。What you have said is right, but you have got to do it seriously. ④表示适合 (used to express fitness or suitability): 来的~时候。You came at the right time. or You can't come at a better time. | 放的~地方。Things are put in their proper places. ⑤表示凡是, 任何 (used to denote each and everyone of the kind): ~重活儿他都抢着干。He will vie with the others to do any difficult work. ⑥用于选择问句 (used in an alternative question): 你~坐轮船~坐火车? Would you like to go by steamboat or by train? ⑦加重语气 (used for emphasis): ~谁告诉你的? Who on earth told you so? | 天气~冷。It is cold indeed. ⑧对, 合理, 跟“非”相对 (the opposite of 非) correct; right; true: 懂得~非 to know what is right and what is wrong | 他说的~。What he said is right. ⑨extension 认为对 to consider right; to praise; to justify: ~其所是 to justify what one considers correct [是非]口舌, 争执 quarrel; dispute; trouble: 挑拨~~ to foment discord; to stir up trouble | 惹~~ to stir up trouble; to provoke trouble

⑨ 这, 此 *this; that*: 如 ~ *like this* | ~ 日 天气晴朗。 *It was sunny that day.* [国是] 国家大计 *matter of vital importance to the state; affairs of national concern*: 共商 ~ ~ *to confer with sb upon major affairs of state; to discuss state affairs together*

适 (適) ⊖ shì 户 ① 切合, 相合 *suitable; proper; appropriate* (㊦ *doublet* 一合 to suit; to fit; to befit): ~ 宜 *suitable; proper; fit* | ~ 意 *agreeable; enjoyable; comfortable* | ~ 用 *to suit; to be applicable* ② 舒服 *comfortable; well; at ease*: 稍觉不 ~ *to feel a bit under the weather* ③ 刚巧 *just; right; opportune*: ~ 逢其会 *to happen to be present on the occasion; to turn up at the opportune moment* ④ 刚才, 方才 *just now*: ~ 从何处来? *Where have you been just now?* ⑤ 往, 到 *to go; to follow; to leave for*: 无所 ~ 从 *to be at a loss what to do; to be at a loss whom to turn to* ㊦ *extension* 旧指女子出嫁 (of a girl in former times) *to get married; to marry*

⊖ kuò 见 407 页 see p407

室 shì 户 ① 屋子 *house; room*: ~ 内 *indoor* | 教 ~ *class-room* ㊦ *extension* 1 妻子 *wife*: 妻 ~ *wife* | 继 ~ *second wife (after the first one dies)* 2 家, 家族 *family*: 皇 ~ *royal family; imperial family* | 十 ~ 九空 *Nine houses out of ten are de-*

serted — a scene of desolation (as in the aftermath of a plague or war). ② 机关团体内的工作单位 *administrative subdivision (of an agency, organization, institution, corporation, etc)*: 会计 ~ *accounting room; accountant's office* ③ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *shi*, the 13th of the 28 constellations

逝 shì 户 ① 过去 *to pass*: 光阴易 ~。 *Time passes quickly, or Time flies.* ② 死, 多用于表示对死者的敬意 (usually used to express respect for the dead) *to die; to pass away*: ~ 世 *to die; to pass away* | 不幸病 ~ *to unfortunately die of illness*

誓 shì 户 ① 当众表示, 决心依照说的话实行 *to swear; to vow; to pledge*: ~ 为共产主义奋斗终身 *to pledge to devote one's whole life to communism* ② 表示决心的话 *solemn promise; oath; vow*: 宣 ~ *to take an oath; to make a vow (or a pledge)*

蒔 (蒔) shì 户 移栽植物 *to transplant*: ~ 秧 *to transplant rice seedlings*

释 (釋) shì 户 ① 说明, 解释 *to explain; to expound*: 解 ~ *to explain; to expound*: 到 elucidate | 注 ~ *to explain with notes; annotate*: 解 ~ 字句 *to explain words and sentences* | 古诗浅 ~ *explanations of an-*

cient poetry ② 消散 to clear up; to dispel; 冰~ (喻怀疑、误会等完全消除) (of misgivings, misunderstandings, etc) to disappear; to vanish; to be dispelled | ~疑 to dispel doubts; to explain difficult points ③ 放开, 放下 to put down; to let go; to be relieved of; ~放 to release; to set free; to discharge | 手不~卷 never to be seen without a book in one's hand — to be an avid reader; to be diligent (or studious) in one's studies | 如~重负 as if relieved of a heavy load; to feel a sense of relief ④ 把坐监服刑的人释放 to set free; to release; 保~ to release on bail; to bail | 开~ to release; to set free; to acquit ⑤ 佛教创始人“释迦牟尼”的省称, 泛指关于佛教的 (short for 释迦牟尼, the founder of Buddhism) of Buddhism; ~氏 (佛家) Buddhist | ~子 (和尚) monk | ~教 Buddhism

谥 (* 諡) shì 尸 我国古代, 在最高统治者或其他有地位的人死后, 依其生前事迹给予的称号, 如“武”帝、“哀”公等。也叫“谥号” (also called 谥号) (in ancient China) posthumous title (bestowed on a ruler, a nobleman, or an eminent official after his death for his achievement)

嗜 shì 尸 喜爱, 爱好 to have a liking for; to take to; to be addicted to; ~学 to have a

great liking for study | ~睡 to be addicted to sleeping [嗜好] (—hào) 对于某种东西特别爱好, 爱好成癖 hobby; habit; addiction

筮 shì 尸 古代用蓍草占卦 (迷信) (of superstition) to practise divination with yarrow stems

噬 shì 尸 咬 to bite; 吞~ to swallow; to engulf; to gobble up | ~脐莫及 (喻后悔无及)。It is impossible for one to bite his own navel — it is late to repent.

奭 shì 尸 盛大 grand; magnificent

褊 shì 尸 见 56 页“褊”字条 “褊褊” (bó—) see 褊褊 under the entry of 褊 on p56

螫 shì 尸 有毒腺的虫子刺人或牲畜 to sting

⊖ zhē 见 962 页 see p962

匙 shì 尸 见 876 页“钥”字条 “钥匙” (yào—) see 钥匙 under the entry of 钥 on p876

⊖ chí 见 89 页 see p89

殖 shì 尸 [骨殖] (gǔ—) 尸骨 skeleton (of a dead body)

⊖ zhí 见 978 页 see p978

SHOU 尸又

收 (* 収) shōu 尸又 ① 接到, 接受, 跟“发”相对 (the opposite of 发) to receive; to accept; ~发 to receive and dispatch | ~信 to

receive a letter | ~: 到 to receive; to get; to achieve | ~条 receipt | 接~物资 to receive goods and materials | 招~新生 to enrol new students | ~账(收款记账) to enter into accounts; to charge to accounts ②藏或放置妥当 to put away; to put in a proper place; to store (up): 这是重要东西, 要~好了。This is very important. Put it in its proper place. ③割取成熟的农作物 to harvest; to gather in; to reap: 秋~ autumn harvest | ~麦子 to harvest wheat ④获得(经济利益) to get; to obtain; to gain: ~益 income; profit; earnings | ~支相抵 to strike a balance in revenue and expenditure; to make both ends meet ⑤招回 to call back; to recall: ~兵 to recall (or withdraw) troops; to call off a battle ⑥聚, 合拢 to close up; to heal: 疮~口了。The sore is closing up. ⑦结束 to end; to stop; to conclude: ~尾 to bring to a conclusion; to end; to wind up | ~工 to stop work for the day; to knock off; to pack up | ~场 to end; to stop; to wind up ⑧收心, 收敛 to restrain; to control: 心似平原走马易放难~。The mind is like a wild horse trotting on the plain—it is easy to let free but difficult to control; Once one becomes idle, it is difficult for him to concentrate on more serious things. ⑨逮捕拘禁 to

take into custody; to arrest; ~监 to put behind bars; to imprison

熟 shú 尸又义同“熟”(shú), 用于口语 (used colloquially) same as 熟(shú)

① shú 见 692 页 see p692

手 shǒu 尸又 ①人体上肢前端拿东西的部分。(图见 741 页“体” picture on p741) hand [手足] ② figurative 兄弟 brothers ③拿着 to have in one's hand; to hold: 人~一册。A copy for each person. ④(一儿)技能、本领 skill; 有两~儿 to have real skill; to know one's stuff ⑤亲手 personally; in person: ~书 to write in one's own hand | ~植 to plant (a tree, etc) personally ⑥做某种事情或擅长某种技能的人 person skilled in sth; person good at sth: 选~ contestant; player; competitor | 生产能~ skilled hand (or worker) | 水~ sea-man; sailor | 神枪~ sharp-shooter ⑦小巧易拿的 easy to carry; handy; portable: ~册 handbook; manual

[手段] 处理事情所用的方法 means; method; measure

守 shǒu 尸又 ①保持, 卫护 to keep; to guard; to defend: ~城 to defend a city | 坚~阵地 to hold fast to one's position; to hold one's ground [墨守] ② transfer 依照老法子不肯改进 to stick to conventions and oppose change; to stay in a rut: ~成规 to stick

to established practices; to follow conventionality ② 看守, 看护 to keep watch; to watch over; to look after: ~ 门 to guard the gate; to keep the goal | ~ 着病人 to look after a patient ③ 遵守, 依照 to abide by; to observe; to follow: 反对因循~旧 to be against following a beaten track | ~ 时间 to be punctual | ~ 纪律 to observe discipline | 爱国~法 to love one's motherland and observe the law ④ 靠近, 依傍 close to; near; by the side of: ~ 着水的地方, 要多种稻子。Plant more rice where there is water nearby.

首 shǒu 尸文 ① 头, 脑袋 head: 昂~ to hold one's head high | ~ 饰 head ornaments; jewellery [首领] 喻 figurative 某些团体的领导人 head of an organization ② 领导人, 带头的 leader; head; chief: ~ 长 senior officer; leading cadre ③ 第一, 最高的 first; foremost; supreme: ~ 要任务 most important task | ~ 席代表 chief delegate (or representative) ④ 最先, 最早 first; initial: ~ 次 for the first time | ~ 创 to originate; to initiate; to pioneer | ~ 播 to broadcast (or telecast) for the first time ⑤ 出头告发 to come forward to denounce sb as a criminal; to bring charges against sb: 自~ (of a criminal) to surrender oneself; to give oneself up | 出~ to inform against sb ⑥ 量词

quantifier, 用于诗歌 (used for poems or songs): 一~ 诗 a poem

寿(壽) shòu 尸文 ① 活得岁数大 (of people) long life; longevity; old age: 人~ 年丰 people enjoying longevity and land yielding good harvests — people enjoying a happy and abundant life ② 年岁, 生命 age; life: 长~ long life; longevity | ~ 命 life-span; life; lifetime ③ 寿辰, 生日 birthday: 祝~ to congratulate (an elderly person) on his or her birthday; to offer birthday congratulations (to an elderly person) | ~ 礼 birthday present ④ 装殓死人的 funerary; for burial: ~ 材 (prepared before one's death) coffin | ~ 衣 shroud; graveclothes

受 shòu 尸文 ① 接纳, 接受 to receive; to accept: ~ 贿 to take (or accept) bribes | 接~ 别人的意见 to accept others' suggestions ② 忍耐某种遭遇 to stand; to endure; to tolerate (㊦ doublet 忍 — to stand; to bear; to tolerate): ~ 不了 cannot stand (or endure, bear) | ~ 罪 to suffer hardships; to endure tortures (or rough conditions) | 忍~ 痛苦 to endure sufferings ③ 遭到 to suffer; to sustain; to be subjected to: ~ 批评 to be criticized | ~ 害 to be victimized; to be affected; to be afflicted | ~ 风 to suffer from apoplexy | ~ 暑 to suffer from

heatstroke (or sunstroke) ④ 适合 to suit; to be pleasant to; to be agreeable to; 他这话倒是很~听。His words sound pleasant.

授 shòu ㄕㄡˋ ① 给, 与 to award; to vest; to confer: ~旗 to present (sb with) a flag | ~奖 to award (or confer) a prize | ~意 (把自己的意思告诉别人让别人照着办) to incite (or get) sb to do sth ② 传授 to teach; to instruct: ~课 to give lessons; to give (or deliver) a lecture

绶 shòu ㄕㄡˋ 一种丝质带子, 古代常用来拴在印纽上 (in ancient China) silk ribbon attached to an official seal: ~带 silk ribbon (attached to an official seal or medal) | 印~ seal adorned with a silk ribbon

狩 shòu ㄕㄡˋ 打猎, 古代指冬天打猎 (in ancient China) (especially in winter) to hunt: ~猎 to hunt

售 shòu ㄕㄡˋ 卖 to sell: ~票 to sell tickets | 零~ to sell by (or at) retail; to retail | 销~ to sell; to market ⑤ extension 施展 to make (one's plan, trick, etc) work; to carry out (intrigues): 以~其奸 to carry out one's evil design

兽 (獸) shòu ㄕㄡˋ ① 哺乳动物的通称。一般指有四条腿、全身生毛的哺乳动物, 也指长鳞甲的穿山甲及在水中生活的鲸、海豚等 beast; animal ② 比喻野蛮, 下

流 beastly; bestial; brutal: ~欲 animal desire; bestial lust | ~行 brutal act; bestial behavior; brutality

瘦 shòu ㄕㄡˋ ① 含脂肪少, 跟“胖”、“肥”相对 (the opposite of 胖 or 肥) slim; thin; emaciated: ~肉 lean meat | 身体很~ to have a very thin figure ② 衣服鞋袜等窄小 fitting too closely; tight: 这件衣裳穿着~了。This dress is tight for me now. ③ 土地瘠薄 not fertile; poor; barren: ~田 poor soil; infertile land ④ 笔画细 (of strokes in Chinese handwriting) thin: ~硬 thin but powerful strokes of Chinese characters | 钟书体~。The handwriting by the calligrapher Zhong You in the period of Three Kingdoms is in slim style. | ~金体 style of Chinese calligraphy originated by the Emperor Huizong (Zhao Ji) of the Song Dynasty, featuring thin and sturdy strokes

SHU

ㄕㄡ

𥓓 shū ㄕㄡ 古代的一种兵器, 用竹子做成, 有棱无刃 (in ancient China) a kind of weapon made of bamboo, with ridges but no blade

书 (書) shū ㄕㄡ ① 成本的著作 book ② 信 letter (⑤ doublet 一信 letter): 家~ letter from home | ~札 letter | 来~ 已悉。I have received

your letter. ③ 文件 official paper; document; 证明 ~ certificate; testimonial | 申请 ~ application ④ 写字 to write (㊦ **doublet** 一写 to write): ~ 法 calligraphy; penmanship; handwriting ㊦ **transfer** 字体 style of calligraphy; script: 楷 ~ regular script | 隶 ~ official script

抒 shū 尸X 抒发, 尽量表达 to give voice to; to express; to convey: ~ 情诗 lyric poetry; lyrics | 各 ~ 己见。 Each airs his own views.

纾 shū 尸X 缓和, 解除 to relieve; to alleviate; to remove: ~ 难 (nàn) to relieve the distress of sb

舒 shū 尸X ① 展开, 伸展 to stretch; to spread; to unfold: ~ 眉展眼 to unknit the brows and stretch eyes — *beaming with joy; cheerful* [舒服] [舒坦] 身心愉快 comfortable; pleasant ② 从容, 缓慢 easy; leisurely

枢 (樞) shū 尸X 门上的转轴 pivot; hub: 户 ~ 不蠹 A door hinge never gets worm-eaten — *constant activity staves off decay*. [枢纽] 重要的部分, 事物相互联系的中心环节 key position; hub; pivot; 运输的 ~ ~ traffic hub [中枢] 中心, 中央 centre: 神经 ~ ~ nerve centre

叔 shū 尸X ① 兄弟排行, 常用伯、仲、叔、季为次序, 叔是老三 third among brothers ② 叔父, 父亲的弟弟。又称跟

父亲同辈而年纪较小的男子 (叠 **reduplication**) father's younger brother; uncle; term of address for a man who is younger than one's father but of the same generation: 大 ~ father's younger brother; (polite form of address for a man of one's father's generation but younger than one's father) uncle ③ (一子) 丈夫的弟弟 husband's younger brother; 小 ~ 子 husband's younger brother; brother-in-law

菽 (* 禾) shū 尸X 豆类 the total term general term for beans

淑 shū 尸X 善, 美 (of a woman) kind and gentle; graceful; fair; 贤 ~ (of a woman) virtuous and kind; kind-hearted | ~ 女 fair maiden; virtuous woman; noble lady

姝 shū 尸X 美丽, 美好 (of a woman) pretty; beautiful

殊 shū 尸X ① 不同 different: 特 ~ 情况 exceptional case | ~ 途同归 to reach the same goal by different routes ② 特别突出 outstanding; special; remarkable: ~ 荣 special honour | ~ 勋 outstanding merit; distinguished service ③ 极, 很 very; extremely: ~ 佳 very good | ~ 可钦佩 very admirable ④ 断, 绝 to cut off; to break off; to sever [殊死] ① 古代指斩首的死刑 (in ancient China) death penalty of decapitation ② 拼着性命 desperate; life-and-death:

~~战斗 *to fight a last-ditch battle; to fight to the bitter end*

倏 (* 倏、* 儻) shū ㄕㄨ 极快地, 忽然 *swiftly; quickly; suddenly; ~ 忽 swiftly; abruptly; quickly* | ~尔而逝 *to disappear suddenly*

梳 shū ㄕㄨ ①(一子)整理头发的用具。也叫“拢子”(also called 拢子) comb ②用梳子整理头发 *to comb one's hair; ~头 to comb one's hair*

疏 (①-④ * 疎) shū ㄕㄨ ①去掉阻塞使畅通 *to dredge (a river, etc)* (㊦ **doublet** 一通 *to dredge; to mediate between two parties*): ~导 *to dredge; to relieve (traffic congestion)* ②分散 to disperse; to scatter: ~散 *to evacuate; to disperse* ③事物间距离大, 空隙大, 跟“密”相对 (the opposite of 密) thin; sparse; scattered (㊦ **doublet** 稀 - thin; sparse; scattered): ~林 *thin (or sparse) woods* | ~密不均 *of uneven density* | 稀~的枪声 *scattered shots; sporadic gunfire* ④ **extension** 1 不亲密, 关系远的 (of family or social relations) distant: 亲~远近 (of relationship) *close and distant* | 他们一向很~远。 *They have always been estranged from each other.* 2 不细密, 粗心 *careless; negligent*: ~神 *absent-minded; careless* | 这人太~忽了。 *This man is too careless.* ④空虚 *hollow*;

void; scanty: 志大才~ *to have lofty aspirations but inadequate talent* ⑤粗 *coarse; rough*: ~食 *roughage; coarse food; coarse grain* ⑥不熟悉 not familiar; unfamiliar: 生~ *unfamiliar; strange* | 人生地~ *to be unfamiliar with the place and the people; to be a stranger in the land* ⑦分条说明的文字 *memorial*: 上~ *to submit a memorial to the emperor* | 奏~ (封建时代臣下向皇帝陈述事情的文章) *memorial to the throne* ⑧对古书旧有注文做的阐释 *detailed annotation*: 注~ *notes and commentaries*

蔬 shū ㄕㄨ 蔬菜, 可以做菜的植物 (多属草本) (usually of herb) vegetables; greens; greenstuff: ~食 *vegetarian meal; simple fare*

摅 (摅) shū ㄕㄨ 发表或表示出来 *to give voice to; to express*: 各~己见 *Each airs his own views.*

输 shū ㄕㄨ ①从一个地方运送到另一个地方 *to transport; to transmit; to convey* (㊦ **doublet** 运 - *to transport; to convey*): ~出 *to send out; to export; to output* | ~血 *to transfuse blood* ②送给, 捐献 *to contribute money; to donate*: 捐~ *to donate* | ~财助战 *to donate money for the war* ③败, 负 *to lose; to be beaten*; to suffer a defeat: ~了两个球 *to lose a ball game by two shots*

甃 shū 尸乂 见 619 页“甃”字条“甃甃”(qú—) see 甃甃 on p619

秫 shú 尸乂 黏高粱, 可以烧酒。有的地区就指高粱 kaoliang; (Chinese) sorghum; ~米 husked sorghum | ~秸(高粱秆) kaoliang stalk; sorghum stalk

孰 shú 尸乂 代词 pronoun ① 谁 who: ~谓不可? Who says it is impossible? ② 什么 what: 是(这个)可忍, ~不可忍? If this can be tolerated, what can not? ③ 哪个 which; who: ~胜~负。Who wins and who loses?

塾 shú 尸乂 旧时私人设立的教学的地方 (in former times) private or family school: 私~ old-style private school | 村~ old-style village school

熟 shú 尸乂 ① 食物烧煮到可吃的程度 cooked; done; 饭~了。The rice is done. | ~菜 cooked food; prepared food ② 成熟, 植物的果实或种子长成 ripe: 麦子~了。The wheat is ripe. ③ 程度深 deeply; profoundly; thoroughly; 深思~虑 to ponder deeply (over sth); to give careful consideration (to sth) | ~睡 to sleep soundly ④ 习惯, 常见, 知道清楚 frequently seen or heard; familiar; well-acquainted: ~悉 to know well; to be well acquainted (with); to be familiar (with) | ~人 acquaintance | 这条路我~。I am well acquaint-

ted with this route. ⑤ 熟练, 做某种工作时间久了, 精通而有经验 skilled; experienced; versed: ~手 practised hand; old hand | ~能生巧。Skill comes from practice, or Practice makes perfect. ⑥ 经过加工或炼制的 processed; wrought: ~铁 wrought iron | ~皮子 tanned hide; processed leather

⊖ shóu 见 687 页 see p687

赎(贖) shú 尸乂 ① 用财物 赎回抵押品 to redeem; to ransom; ~当(dàng) to redeem a pawned article; to redeem a pledge; to take sth out of pledge | 把东西~回来 to redeem a pledge ② 用行动抵消、弥补罪过(旧时特指用财物减免刑罚) to atone for (a crime) with money and goods in former times; to atone for (a crime) through one's performance; 立功~罪 to perform meritorious services to atone for one's crime; to make amends for one's crime by good deeds

暑 shǔ 尸乂 热 hot; 中(zhòng) ~ to get (or suffer) sunstroke | ~天 hottest days of the year; dog days; hot summer days

署 shǔ 尸乂 ① 办公的处所 government office; office; 海关总~ customs head office; customs bureau; (China) General Administration of Customs ② 布置 to arrange; to make arrangements for; 部~ to dispose; to deploy; to arrange

③ 签名, 题字 to sign; to leave inscriptions on: 签 ~ to sign; to subscribe; to endorse | ~ 名 to affix one's name to; to put one's signature to; to sign ④ 暂代 to stand proxy for; to act as deputy: ~ 理 to handle by proxy; to act as deputy

薯 (薯) shǔ ㄕㄨˇ 植物名 name of plants 1 甘薯, 又叫“白薯”、“红薯”或“番薯”。草本植物, 茎细长, 块根可以吃 (also called 白薯, 红薯, or 番薯) sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) 2 马铃薯, 又叫“土豆”或“山药蛋”。草本植物, 块茎可以吃 (also called 土豆 or 山药蛋) potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) [薯蓣] (—yù) 又叫“山药”。草本植物, 开白花, 块根可以吃, 也可入药 (also called 山药) yam (*Dioscorea*)

曙 shǔ ㄕㄨˇ 天刚亮 daybreak; dawn: ~ 色 light of early dawn | ~ 光 first light of morning; sun's glow in the early morning; dawn sunshine

黍 shǔ ㄕㄨˇ 一年生草本植物, 子实叫黍子, 碾成米叫黄米, 性黏, 可酿酒 millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) [蜀黍] 高粱 sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) [玉蜀黍] 一年生草本植物, 也叫“玉米”、“棒子”或“包谷”。叶长而大, 子实可做食粮 (also called 玉米, 棒子 or 包谷) corn (*Zea mays*)

属 (屬) shǔ ㄕㄨˇ ① 同一家族的 of the same

family: 家 ~ family members; (family) dependants ② 类别 category: 金 ~ metal ③ 生物的分类单位之一, 在“科”之下、“种”之上 (biology taxonomic group) genus: 梨 ~ *Pyrus* | 狐 ~ *Vulpes* ④ 有管辖关系的 affiliated; subordinate (㊦ doublet 隶 — to be subordinate to; to be under the jurisdiction of; to be affiliated to): 直 ~ to be directly under; to be directly subordinate to; to be directly affiliated to (or with) | ~ 局 subordinate (or affiliated) bureaus; subordinate (or affiliated) departments | ~ 员 subordinates of a superior official; officials under a superior authority ⑤ 归类 to classify; to categorize: ~ 于自然科学 to be classified (or categorized) as natural science; to be under the heading of natural science ⑥ 为某人或某方所有 to be part of; to belong to: 这本书 ~ 你。This book is yours. ⑦ 是 be: 查明 ~ 实 to prove to be true ⑧ 用属相记生年 (用于支纪年, 十二支配合十二种动物, 人生在哪年, 就属哪种动物叫“属相”) any of the 12 animals (representing the 12 Earthly Branches) used to symbolize the birth year of a person (as the year is named by a pair of Heavenly Stem and Earthly Branch) is called 属相: 甲子、丙子等子年生的都 ~ 鼠。The symbolic animal of those who

were born in the year of jiazi or bingzi is mouse.

⊖ zhǔ 见 996 页 see p996

蜀 shǔ ㄕㄨˇ ① 占国名 name of an ancient state ① 周代诸侯国名, 在今四川省成都一带 Shu, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Chengdu, Sichuan Province and nearby areas ② 蜀汉, 三国之一, 刘备所建立(公元 221—263 年), 在今四川省, 后来扩展到贵州省、云南省和陕西省汉中一带 the Kingdom of Shu Han (221—263), one of the Three Kingdoms, established by Liu Bei, in today's Sichuan Province, later extending to certain parts of Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province and the Hanzhong area of Shaanxi Province ③ 四川省的别称 Shu, another name for Sichuan Province

鼠 shǔ ㄕㄨˇ 老鼠, 哺乳动物, 俗称“耗子”。体小尾长, 门齿发达, 常咬衣物, 又能传染疾病 (popularly called 耗子) mouse; rat (*Muridae*) [鼠疫] 一种急性传染病, 又叫“黑死病”。病原体是鼠疫杆菌。消灭老鼠和预防注射是主要的预防方法 (also called 黑死病) plague

数(數) ⊖ shǔ ㄕㄨˇ ① 一个 count; ~一~ to make (or take) a count ② *extension* 比较起来最突出 to be particularly conspicuous by comparison; to reckon as exceptionally good

(bad, etc) by comparison: 就~他有本领。He is considered as the most capable one among them. ② 责备, 列举过错 to enumerate (faults, etc); to blame; to scold; ~落 (luo) to scold sb by enumerating his wrongdoings; to reproach; to cite one example after another | ~说 to enumerate; to list; to rebuke

⊖ shù 见 696 页 see p696

⊖ shuò 见 702 页 see p702

术(術) ⊖ shù ㄕㄨˋ ① 技艺 art; skill; technique; 武~ wushu; kung fu; martial arts | 技~ technique; skill; expertise | 美~ fine arts [术语] 学术和各种工艺上的专门用语 technical term; terminology ② 方法 method; trick; tactics; 战~ (military) tactics | 防御之~ defence tactics

⊖ zhú 见 993 页 see p993

述 shù ㄕㄨˋ 讲说, 陈说 to state; to narrate; to relate (④ *doublet* 叙— to narrate; to recount; to relate | 陈— to state; to explain; to narrate): 口~ to give an oral account; to recount orally

沐 shù ㄕㄨˋ 沐河, 发源于山东省, 流至江苏省入新沂河 Shuhe River, originating in Shandong Province and flowing into the Xinyi River, Jiangsu Province

铄 shù ㄕㄨˋ ① 长针 long needle ② 刺 to prick ③ 引导 to guide

戍 shù 尸义 军队防守 to defend; to garrison: 卫~to garrison | ~边 to garrison the frontier

束 shù 尸义 ①捆住 to bind; to tie; to bundle up: ~发 (fà) to tie up one's hair; ceremony of capping a boy at the age of fifteen | ~手~脚 timid and hesitant; over-cautious [束縛] (—fù) 捆绑 to bind up; to tie ② figurative 使受到限制 to fetter; to shackle; to stifle: 不要~~群众的创造性。Don't stifle the creativity of the masses. ③成捆儿或成条的东西 bundle; beam: 花~bouquet | 光~beam ④量词 quantifier, 捆儿: 一~鲜花 a bunch of flowers ⑤控制 to control; to restrain; to contain (㊦ doublet 约—to control; to restrain; to contain): 拘~to restrain; constrained; to be ill at ease | ~身自爱 to treasure one's own good name and act within the bounds of propriety; to have scruples and not lower oneself

树(樹) shù 尸义 ①木本植物的总称 (general term for 木本植物) tree ②种植, 栽培 to plant; to cultivate ③立, 建立 to set up; to establish; to uphold (㊦ doublet 一立 to set up; to establish; to build up): ~雄心, 立壮志 to have lofty ambitions; to aim high

竖(豎、*豎) shù 尸义 ①直立 to set

upright; to stand; to erect: 把棍子~起来 to erect a stick ②上下的或前后的方向 vertical; upright; perpendicular: ~着写 to write vertically downward from the top | ~着挖道沟 to excavate a ditch from the front to the rear ③直, 汉字自上往下写的笔形 (丨) vertical stroke (in Chinese character): 十字是一横一~。The Chinese character 十 is composed of one horizontal stroke and one vertical stroke. ④竖子, 古时指年轻仆人, 也用于对人的一种蔑称 (in ancient China) young servant; (derogatory) boy; chap

俞 ㊦ shù 尸义 同“膺” same as 膺

㊦ yú 见 916 页 see p916

膺 shù 尸义 膺穴, 人体上的穴道 acupuncture point; acupoint: 肺~acupuncture points for the lungs | 胃~acupuncture points for the stomach

恕 shù 尸义 宽恕, 原谅 to excuse; to forgive; to pardon: 饶~to forgive; to pardon

庶 shù 尸义 ①众多 numerous; multitudinous; myriad: ~民 (旧指老百姓) (in former times) the multitude; common people; plebeian | 富~rich and prosperous ②庶几 (jī), 将近, 差不多 almost; nearly: ~乎可行。It is quite feasible. ③宗法制度下指家庭的旁支 of (or by) the concubine (as distinguished from the wife): ~出 to be born to (or of) a concubine

短 shù ㄕㄨˋ 古代仆役穿的一种衣服 (in ancient China) coarse cotton clothes of a boy servant

数(數) shù ㄕㄨˋ ① 数目, 划分或计算出来的量 number; figure: 基~ cardinal number; 基~序~ ordinal number 岁~ age 次~ number of times; frequency | 人~太多, 坐不下。There are not enough seats for so many people. [数词] 表示数目的词, 如一、九、千、万等 numeral ② 几, 几个 several; a few: ~次 several times | ~日 a few days ~人 a few people ③ (迷信) 劫数 (of superstition) inexorable doom; fate; destiny: 在~难逃。It is impossible to escape one's doom.

㊶ shǔ 见 694 页 see p694

㊷ shuò 见 702 页 see p702

墅 shù ㄕㄨˋ 别墅, 住宅以外供游玩休养的园林房屋 villa

漱 shù ㄕㄨˋ ① 含水荡洗口腔 to rinse (the mouth): to gargle: ~口 to rinse one's mouth; to gargle ② 洗涤, 冲刷 to wash; to erode: 悬泉瀑布, 飞~其间。The waterfall swiftly flows down.

澍 shù ㄕㄨˋ 及时的雨 timely rain

SHUA

PXY

刷 shuā ㄕㄨㄚ ① (一子、一儿) 用成束的毛、棕等制成的清除东西或涂抹东西的用

具 brush ② 用刷子或类似刷子的用具来清除或涂抹 to clean (or daub) with a brush; to paint; to scrub: ~牙 to brush (or clean) one's teeth | ~鞋 to brush (or clean) one's shoes | ~锅 to clean (or scour) a pot | 用石灰~墙 to paint the wall with limewash; to whitewash a wall ③ **extension** 淘汰 (through election or competition) to eliminate; discharge; to remove: 第一轮比赛就被~掉了。He was eliminated in the first round of the competition. ④ 同“喇” same as 喇

㊸ shuà 见 697 页 see p697

唰 shuā ㄕㄨㄚ 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 形容迅速擦过去的声音 swishing; rustling: 小雨~~地下起来了。A light rain is falling with a swooshing sound.

耍 shuǎ ㄕㄨㄚˇ ① (方 dialect) 玩 to play (㊹ doublet 玩—to play; to frolic; to amuse oneself): 孩子们在院子里~。The children are playing in the courtyard. ② 玩弄, 表演 to play with; to perform; to flourish: ~猴 to perform tricks with a monkey; to put on a monkey show | ~大刀 to give a performance of broadsword; to flourish a broadsword ③ 戏弄 to make fun of; to play tricks on; to juggle: 别~人。Don't play tricks on others. ④ 弄, 施展 to give full play to; to display; to show: ~手艺 to

make a living as a craftsman |
 ~威风 *to vaunt one's authority*
 (or *power*); *to flaunt one's*
seniority (or superiority) | ~
 手腕(喻使用不正当的方法) *to*
resort to tricks; to use artifices

刷 ① shuà 尸Xㄚˋ [刷白] 色白
 而略微发青 *white; pale;*
ashen

① shuā 见 696 页 see p696

SHUAI

尸Xㄚˋ

衰 ① shuāi 尸Xㄚˋ 事物发展
 转向微弱 *to decline; to*
wane (㊦ **doublet** — 微 *to de-*
cline; to wane): ~败 *to decline;*
to wane; to be at a low ebb | ~
 老 *old and feeble; senile; de-*
crepit | 神经~弱 *neurasthenia*
 [衰变] 化学上指放射性元素放
 射出粒子后变成另一种元素 *to*
decay; to disintegrate

① cuī 见 112 页 see p112

摔 (㊦ * 蹶) shuāi 尸Xㄚˋ
 ① 用力往下
 扔 *to throw; to fling; to hurl;*
 把帽子往床上一~ *to throw (or*
fling) one's cap onto the bed
 ② 很快地掉下 *to hurtle down;*
to plunge: 上树要小心, 别~下
 来。 *Be careful! Don't fall out*
of the tree. ③ 因掉下而毁坏 *to*
cause to fall and break; to
break: 把碗~了。 *The bowl*
was broken. ④ 跌倒 *to fall (or*
tumble) (after losing one's bal-
 ance): 他~倒了。 *He took a*
tumble. | ~了一跤 *to have a*

fall; to stumble

甩 shuǎi 尸Xㄚˋ ① 抡, 扔 *to*
swing; to fling; to throw;
 ~袖子 *to fling up one's sleeves;*
to wash one's hands of (work,
matter, etc) to display | ~手榴
 弹 *to fling (or throw) hand*
grenades ② 抛开, 抛弃 *to leave*
sb behind; to throw off; to
abandon: ~车 *to uncouple*
(some or all the railway coaches
from the locomotive) | 被~在
 后面 *to be left behind*

帅(帥) shuài 尸Xㄚˋ ① 军
 队中最高级的指挥
 官 *commander-in-chief*: 元~
marshal; (in ancient China)
supreme commander | 统~ *com-*
mander-in-chief; commander ②
 英俊, 潇洒, 漂亮 *handsome;*
graceful; smart: 这个小伙儿很
 ~。 *What a handsome young*
man! | 他的动作~极了。 *His*
movements were graceful. | 字
 写得~ *to write a beautiful*
hand

率 ① shuài 尸Xㄚˋ ① 带领, 统
 领 *to lead; to command;*
to head (㊦ **doublet** — 领 *to*
lead; to command; to head):
 ~队 *to lead one's team* | ~师 *to*
lead one's troops ② 轻易地, 不
 细想, 不慎重 *rash; hasty; im-*
petuous (㊦ **doublet** 轻— *rash;*
hasty; imprudent | 草— *care-*
less; rash; perfunctory): 不要
 轻~地处理问题。 *Don't be in-*
discreet in handling matters.
 ③ 爽直坦白 *frank; straightfor-*

ward; forthright (㊦ **doublet** 直—frank; candid; straightforward) ④大率, 大概, 大略 generally; usually; ~皆如此。This is usually the case. ⑤遵循 to follow; to obey; to conform to; ~由旧章 to act in accordance with established rules; to conform to conventions; to follow the established pattern ⑥模范 model; example: 一方表 ~model of some area; model from some walk of life ⑦同“帅” ⑧ same as 帅 ⑨

㊦ lù 见 472 页 see p472

蟀 shuài ㄕㄨㄞˋ 见 802 页“蟋”字条“蟋蟀”(xī—) see 蟋蟀 on p802

SHUAN

ㄕㄨㄢ

闩 (** 榱) shuān ㄕㄨㄢ ①门闩, 横插在门后使门推不开的棍子 door bolt; latch ②用闩插上门 to fasten with a bolt (or latch); 把门~上 to bar (or bolt) the door

拴 shuān ㄕㄨㄢ 用绳子系(jì) 上 to tie; to bind; fasten; ~马 to tie (or hitch) a horse (to a tree, etc) | ~车 to tie (or fasten) a cart (or carriage) ㊦ **figurative** 被事物缠住而不能自由行动 to be bogged down; to be tied down; 被琐事~住了 to be tied (or bogged) down by trifles | 一项紧急任务又把几个老搭档~在一起了。The old partners were bound together again by an urgent task.

栓 shuān ㄕㄨㄢ ①器物上可以开关的机件 bolt; plug: 枪~rifle bolt | 消火~fire hydrant; fire-plug ②塞子或作用跟塞子相仿的东西 stopper; cork; sth resembling a stopper or cork; ~塞 embolism | ~剂 suppository | 血~thrombus

涮 shuàn ㄕㄨㄢˋ ①放在水中摆动, 略微洗洗 to rinse; to wash: ~手 to rinse one's hands | 把衣服~一~ to give clothes a rinse ②把水放在器物中摇动, 冲洗 to rinse; to swill: ~瓶子 to rinse out the bottle; to swill out the bottle ③把肉片等在滚水里放一下就取出来(蘸作料吃) to scald (thin slices of meat, etc) in boiling water; to dip-boil; to instant-boil: ~锅子 to instant-boil slices of meat and vegetables in a chafing dish | ~羊肉 instant-boiled mutton; dip-boiled mutton

SHUANG

ㄕㄨㄤ

双 (雙、** 隻) shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ ①两个, 一对 two; both; dual; ~管齐下 to paint a picture with a brush in each hand at the same time — to work along two lines at the same time; to do two things simultaneously | 取得~方同意 to obtain mutual consent [双簧] 曲艺的一种, 一人蹲在后面说话, 另一人在前面配合着做手势和表情 two-man comic show (with one man acting

in pantomime and the other hiding behind him doing the speaking); two-man act [双生儿] 孪生子, 一胎生的两个小孩 twins ② 量词 *quantifier*, 用于成对的东西 pair: 一~鞋 *a pair of shoes* | 两~筷子 *two pairs of chopsticks* ③ 偶数的 even: ~数 (二、四、六、八等, 跟单数相对) (*the opposite of* 单数) *even numbers* (such as 2, 4, 6, 8) ④ 加倍的 double; twofold: ~份 *double portion* | ~料 *of reinforced material; extra quality*

泷 (瀧) ⊖ shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ 泷水, 水名, 在广东省 Shuangshui River, Guangdong Province

⊕ lóng 见 461 页 see p461

霜 shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ ① 附着在地面或靠近地面的物体上的微细冰粒, 是接近地面的水蒸气冷至零摄氏度以下凝结而成的 frost ② *figurative* 白色 white; hoary: ~鬓 grey (or white) hair on the temples ③ 像霜的东西 frost-like powdery substance: 柿 ~ persimmon frost | 盐~ salt frost (or icing)

孀 shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ 寡妇, 死了丈夫的妇人 widow: 遗~ widow | ~居 to live as a widow; to live in widowhood

骊 shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ 见 711 页 “骊”字条 “骊骊” (sù—) see 骊骊 on p711

礮 shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ [北礮] 岛名, 在福建省霞浦 Bei-shuang Island in Xiapu, Fujian

Province

鸛 shuāng ㄕㄨㄤ 见 711 页 “鸛”字条 “鸛鸛” (sù—) see 鸛鸛 on p711

爽 shuǎng ㄕㄨㄤ ① 明朗, 清亮 bright; clear; fresh: 秋高气~ clear sky and crisp air in autumn; clear and crisp autumn climate | ~目 pleasing (or pleasant) to the eye ② 清凉, 清洁 cool; fresh; clear: 凉~ nice and cool; pleasantly (or comfortably) cool | 清~ fresh and cool ③ 痛快, 率直 frank; straightforward; forthright: 豪~ bold and unconstrained; unrestrained and frank; uninhibited and straightforward | 直~ forthright; frank; candid | 这人很~快。This man is very frank and straightforward. [爽性] 索性, 干脆 might just as well: 既然晚了, ~~不去吧。Since it is already late, we might just as well not go. ④ 舒适, 畅快 feeling well; comfortable: 身体不~ to feel unwell; to be under the weather | 人逢喜事精神~。Morale soars in happy times. ⑤ 不合, 违背 to deviate: ~约 to break an appointment; to fail to keep an engagement | 毫厘不~ not to deviate the least bit; to free from the slightest error

SHUI ㄕㄨㄟ

谁 shuí ㄕㄨㄟ (又 also shéi) 见 664 页 shéi see shéi on

p664

水 shuǐ ㄕㄨㄟˇ ① 一种无色无味无臭透明的液体, 化学成分是 H₂O water ② 河流 river: 湘~ Xiangshui River | 汉~ Hanshui River ③ 江、河、湖、海的通称 (general term for 江, 河, 湖, 海, etc) water: ~ 陆交通 land and water transport | ~ 旱码头 water and land wharf [水平] ④ 静水的平面 surface of the still water — horizontal; level ⑤ 达到的程度 standard; level: 文化~~ education level; cultural level ⑥ 汁液 juice; water; liquid: 药~ liquid medicine; medical liquid | 橘子~ orange juice; orangeade ⑦ 额外附加的费用 extra cost; additional income: 贴~ agio; premium ⑧ 衣服洗的次数 times of washing: 这衣服不禁 (jīn) 穿, 洗了两~就破了。These clothes do not last; they have become wornout after two washings.

[水族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Shui ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

说 shuō ㄕㄨㄛˊ 用话劝说别人, 使他听从自己的意见 to try to persuade others to accept one's own view; to try to bring sb around (to sth); to try to lobby: 游~ to go about selling an idea; to go around drumming up support; to lobby

① shuō 见 701 页 see p701

② yuè 见 929 页 see p929

悦 shuì ㄕㄨㄟˋ 古代的佩巾, 像现在的毛巾 ancient shawl that looks like today's towel

税 shuì ㄕㄨㄟˋ 国家向企业、集体或个人征收的作为财政收入的货币或实物 tax; duty; revenue: 纳~ to pay taxes; to pay duty | 营业~ business tax; transactions tax; turnover tax | 个人所得~ personal income tax

睡 shuì ㄕㄨㄟˋ 闭目安息, 大脑皮质处于休息状态 to sleep (㊦ doublet 一眠 to sleep): ~ 着 (zháo) 了 to have fallen asleep; to be asleep | ~ 午觉 to take a nap after lunch; to take an afternoon nap

SHUN

ㄕㄨㄣˋ

吮 shǔn ㄕㄨㄣˇ 聚拢嘴唇来吸 to suck (㊦ doublet 一吸 to suck): ~ 乳 to suck milk

楯 shǔn ㄕㄨㄣˇ 阑干 railings; banisters; balustrade

㊦ dùn 见 169 页 see p169

顺 shùn ㄕㄨㄣˋ ① 趋向同一个方向, 跟“逆”相对 (the opposite of 逆) in the same direction as; along with: ~ 风 to go with the wind; to follow the wind; to have a favourable (or tail) wind | ~ 水 to go downstream; to go with the current (or tide) | 通~ (of writing) clear and coherent; smooth ② 沿, 循 along: ~ 河边走 to walk along the river ③ extension 依次往上往下或依次往后 along; successively; in proper order:

～着楼梯 (to go) down or up the stairs | ～着台阶 (to go) up or down the flights | ～着坡 along the slope | 遇雨～延 to postpone in case of rain ③ 随, 趁便 conveniently; in passing: ～手关门。Close the door behind you. | ～口说出来 to say (or mention) sth in passing; to speak out offhandedly; to slip from one's mouth ④ 整理, 理顺 to arrange; to sort out; to straighten out: ～一～头发 to smooth the hair | 文章太乱, 得～一～。The article is too messy. It needs polishing. ⑤ 服从, 不违背 to obey; to yield to; to submit to: ～从 to be obedient to; to yield to; to submit to | 归～ to cross over and pledge allegiance; to surrender to the enemy force ⑥ 适合, 不别扭 to suit; to be agreeable to; to go well: ～心 satisfactory; agreeable | ～眼 pleasing to the eye; pleasant to look at

瞬 shùn ㄕㄨㄣˋ 眼跳 (of one's eyes) to twitch

舜 shùn ㄕㄨㄣˋ 传说中上古帝王名 Shun, a legendary monarch in ancient China

瞬 shùn ㄕㄨㄣˋ 一眨 (zhǎ) 眼, 转眼 wink; twinkling: ～息万变 (喻极短时间内变化极多) to undergo a myriad of changes in the twinkling of an eye — to change rapidly | 转～即逝 to disappear (or vanish) in a wink

SHUO

ㄕㄨㄛˊ

说 ⊖ shuō ㄕㄨㄛˊ ① 用话来表达自己的意思 to speak; to talk; to say ② 说合, 介绍 to introduce; to act as a matchmaker; to try to influence sb to do sth: ～亲 to act as a matchmaker; to act as a go-between ③ 言论, 主张 theory; doctrine; viewpoint: 学～ theory; doctrine; teachings | 著书立～ to write a book to expound a theory (or doctrine); to produce scholarly works ④ 责备 to scold; to criticize: 他挨～了。He was scolded. | ～了他一顿。He was given a good dressing-down (or talking-to).

⊖ shuì 见 700 页 see p700

⊖ yuè 见 929 页 see p929

妁 shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ 旧指媒人 (in former times) matchmaker; go-between

烁 (爍) shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ 光亮的样子 bright; brilliant; shining: 闪～ to flicker; to twinkle; to glimmer

铄 (鑠) shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ ① 熔化金属 to melt (metals, etc): ～金 to make metals melt | ～石流金 (喻天气极热) to be hot enough to make rocks and metals melt — to be sweltering; to be extremely hot ② 销毁, 消损 to weaken; to destroy; to cripple ③ 同“烁” same as 烁

朔 shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ ① 夏历每月初一日 first day of the lunar month ② 北 north; ~ 风 north wind | ~ 方 north

搠 shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ 扎, 刺 to stab; to jab; to prick

蒴 shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ 蒴果, 果实的一种, 由两个以上的心皮构成, 成熟后自己裂开, 内含许多种子, 如芝麻、棉花、百合等的果实 capsule

槊 shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ 长矛, 古代的一种兵器 long spear, a kind of weapon in ancient China

硕 shuò ㄕㄨㄛˋ 大 big; large: ~ 果 great fruit; great achievements | ~ 大无朋 (喻无比的大) of unparalleled size; colossal; huge [硕士] 学位名, 在学士之上, 博士之下 (of academic degree) master

数 (數) ㄕㄨㄛˋ 屢次 frequently; repeatedly (㊦ **doublet** 频一 frequent and successive): ~ 见不鲜 (xiān) to be a frequent sight; to be a common occurrence; to be nothing new

⊖ shù 见 696 页 see p696

⊖ shǔ 见 694 页 see p694

ㄌ

厶 sī ㄌ “私”的古字 ancient form of 私

私 sī ㄌ ① 个人的, 跟“公”相对 (the opposite of 公) personal; private: ~ 事 private affairs | ~ 信 private letter; personal correspondence ㊦ **ex-**

tension 为自己的 selfish; self-centred; egoistic: ~ 心 selfish motives; selfishness | 自 ~ selfish; self-centred; egoistic | 假公济 ~ to exploit public office for personal gains (or ends); to promote one's own interests under the guise of serving the public; to seek one's own profit in public affairs | 大公无 ~ selfishless; unselfish; fair and just ② 秘密而不公开, 不合法 secret and illegal; illicit; unlawful: ~ 货 smuggled goods; contraband (goods) | ~ 自拿走了 to take away without permission ③ 暗地里, 偷偷地 secretly; stealthily; privately: ~ 语 to speak in a low voice; to whisper

司 sī ㄌ ① 主管, 主持, 经办 to take charge of; to manage; to operate: 各 ~ 其职 Each attends (or discharges) his own duties. or Each manages his own affairs. | ~ 令 commander; commanding officer | ~ 法 administration of justice; judicature ② 中央各部中所设立的分工办事的单位 department (under a ministry): 外交部礼宾 ~ Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs | ~ 长 director of a department (in a ministry)

丝 (絲) sī ㄌ ① 蚕吐出的像线的东西, 是织绸缎等的原料 silk ㊦ **figurative** 细微, 极少 tiny bit; least bit; 纹 ~ 不动 absolutely still;

perfectly motionless | 脸上没有一～笑容。There is not a ghost (or trace) of a smile on his face. ②(一儿)像丝的东西 anything threadlike: 铁～iron wire | 萝卜～儿 radish shreds ③计量单位名, 10 忽是 1 丝, 10 丝是 1 毫 si, a unit of measure, equal to 10 hu or 0.1 hao [丝毫] ④ **figurative** 极少, 极小, 一点(多和否定词连用)(usually used together with negatives) slightest amount or degree; least bit; at all: ～～不错 not to err by a hair's breadth; to tally in every detail; to be perfectly right

咝(**嗽**) sī ㄊ 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 形容枪弹等很快地在空中飞过的声音(叠 **reduplication**) (of shells or bullets) to whistle; to hiss: 子弹～～地从身旁飞过。The bullets whistled past (us).

鹭(**鹭**) sī ㄊ 见 469 页 (lù—) see 鹭 on p469

思 sī ㄊ ①想, 考虑, 动脑筋 to think; to consider; to ponder: 事要三～ to think thrice before you act; to think carefully before doing anything | 不假～索(to respond) without thinking; without hesitation | ～前想后 to think over again and again; to ponder (over) deeply [思维]在表象、概念的基础上进行分析、综合、判断、推理等认识活动的过程 thought; thinking [思想] 1 即

理性认识。正确的思想来自社会实践, 是经过由实践到认识, 由认识到实践多次的反复而形成的 thinking; thought 2 某一阶级或某一政党所持的一定的观点、概念、观念的体系 ideology: 工人阶级的～～thought (or ideology) of the working class 3 思考 to think; to consider; to deliberate 4 想法, 念头 idea; intention; thought ②想念, 挂念 to miss; to long for; to be concerned with (or about): 相～yearning between lovers; lovesickness | ～家心切 to ache for home; to feel desperately homesick | ～念战友 to miss one's comrades-in-arms ③思路, 想法 train of thought; thinking; reasoning: 文～thread of ideas in writing; train of thought in writing | 构～to work out the plot of a literary work (or the composition of a painting); to conceive; to construct

悃 ㊦ sī ㄊ [悃悃]互相切磋, 互相督促 to learn from each other by exchanging views; to urge and encourage each other

㊦ cāi 见 62 页 see p62

缙 sī ㄊ 细的麻布 fine linen (or flax)

飏 sī ㄊ 凉风 cool wind

罨 sī ㄊ 见 203 页“罨”字条 “罨罨”(fú—) see 罨 on p203

锶 sī ㄊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Sr, 银白色晶体。硝酸锶

可制红色烟火。溴化锶是健胃剂。乳酸锶可治抽风 strontium (Sr)

虬 sī ㄣ [虬亭]地名,在山西省襄垣 Siting, a place in Xiangyuan, Shanxi Province

斯 sī ㄣ ①文言代词 **pronoun** in classical Chinese, 这, 这个, 这里 this; here; ~人 this (kind of) person | ~时 (at) this moment (or time) | 生于~, 长于~。This is where I was born and brought up. ②乃, 就 then; thus; 有备~可以无患矣。If you are fully prepared, you will have nothing to worry about.

厮 (*厮) sī ㄣ ①旧时对服杂役的男子的蔑称(in former times) (**derogatory**) male servant; 小~ page-boy; page ② **transfer** 对人轻慢的称呼(宋以来的小说中常用) (used in the novels since the Song Dynasty) (**derogatory**) guy; fellow; 这~this guy | 那~that guy ③互相 mutual; with each other; together; ~守 to stay together with; to stay with each other; to rely on each other | ~打 to exchange blows; to come to blows; to tussle | ~混(hùn) to hang out with; to chum around with; to fool about (with)

撕 sī ㄣ 随水流动的冰 floating ice; ice floe

撕 sī ㄣ 扯开,用手使分开 to tear; to rip; to rend; 把布~成两块 to tear the cloth into

two pieces

嘶 sī ㄣ ①马叫(of a horse) to neigh; 人喊马~ people shouting and horses neighing ②声音哑 hoarse; husky; ~哑 hoarse; husky | 声~力竭 to be exhausted from shouting; to shout oneself hoarse; to yell oneself blue in the face

逝 sī ㄣ 尽 totally; completely; ~灭 to disappear totally; to vanish completely; to extinguish

蛳 (蛳) sī ㄣ [螺蛳] (luó) 螺的通称 general term for spiral-shelled molluscs

死 sǐ ㄣ ①生物失去生命,跟“活”相对(the opposite of 活) to die; to de cease; to expire (② **doublet** 一亡 death; doom) ③ **extension** 1 不顾性命,拼死 to the death; desperately; ~守 to defend to the death; to make a last-ditch defence | ~战 to fight to the death 2 至死,表示坚决 adamantly; unyieldingly; ~不认账 to stubbornly refuse to acknowledge a debt; to stubbornly refuse to admit what one has said or done 3 表示达到极点 extremely; to death: 乐~了 to be dying of laughing | 笑~人 extremely funny ④ 不可调和的 irreconcilable; implacable; deadly; ~敌 implacable enemy (or foe); deadly (or sworn) enemy ⑤ 不活动,不灵活 stagnant; fixed; inflexible;

～水 *stagnant water; unfree water* | ～心眼 *as obstinate as a mule; stubborn* | 把门钉～了。 *The door has been nailed fast.* [死机]使用计算机时因程序错误等原因,显示屏上图像静止不动,无法继续操作 (of a computer) to crash; to go down ④ *transfer* 不通的 *impassable; blocked; closed*; ～胡同 *dead end; blind alley; impasse* | 把洞堵～了。 *The hole has been stopped up.*

巳(** 巳) sì ㄣˋ ①地支的第六位 *si*, the 6th of 12 Earthly Branches ②巳时,指上午九点到十一点 *period of the day from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.*

汜 sì ㄣˋ 汜河,水名,在河南省郑州 *Sihe River in Zhengzhou, Henan Province*

祀(* 禩) sì ㄣˋ ①祭祀 to offer sacrifices to the gods or spirits of the dead ②〈古 *archaism*〉殷代人指年 (used in the Yin Dynasty) year; 十有三～ *thirteen years*

四 sì ㄣˋ ①数目字 *four* ②旧时乐谱记音符的一个,相当于简谱中的低音“6” (in former times) *si*, a note of the scale, corresponding to 6 in numbered musical notation

泗 sì ㄣˋ ①鼻涕 *nasal mucus; snivel*: 涕～ (眼泪和鼻涕) *tears and snivel* ②泗河,水名,在山东省济宁 *Sihe River in Jining, Shandong Province*

驷 sì ㄣˋ 古代同驾一辆车的四匹马,或者套着四匹马的车 (in ancient China) *team of four horses harnessed to a chariot; chariot drawn by a team of four horses*; 一言既出,～马难追 (喻话说出后无法再收回) *Words once uttered cannot be taken back even by a team of four horses — what is said can't be unsaid. or A word spoken can never been taken back.*

寺 sì ㄣˋ ①古代官署名 (in ancient China) *government house; government office*; 太常～ *Ministry of Ceremonies and Worship (one of the nine courts under the central government and foremost in prestige among them)* ②寺院,佛教出家人居住的地方 *temple* [清真寺]伊斯兰教徒礼拜的地方 *mosque*

似 ⊖ sì ㄣˋ ①像,相类 to look like; to be similar to; to resemble (㊦ *doublet* 类一 to be similar to; to be analogous to): 相～ *to resemble; to be similar to; to be alike* | ～是而非 *seeming to be right (or reasonable) but not so in fact; specious* ②副词 *adverb*, 似乎,好像,表示不确定 *seemingly; apparently*; ～应再行研究。 *It seems that it needs further discussing.* | 这个建议～欠妥当。 *I am afraid your suggestion is not appropriate.* ③表示比较,

有超过的意思 (used to denote comparison) than; 一个高~一个。One is comparatively high to another. | 人民生活一天好~一天。People's lives are getting better day by day.

⊖ shì 见 682 页 see p682

姒 sì ㄙˋ 古代称丈夫的嫂子 (in ancient China) wife of husband's elder brother: 姊~ (妯娌) wives of brothers; sisters-in-law

兕 sì ㄙˋ 古书上指雌的犀牛 (in ancient Chinese texts) female rhinoceros

伺 ⊖ sì ㄙˋ 守候, 观察 to keep watch; to await; to spy on: ~敌 to keep watch on the enemy | ~隙进击敌人 to wait for an opportunity to attack the enemy

⊖ cì 见 108 页 see p108

饲 sì ㄙˋ 喂养 to feed; to raise; to rear: ~鸡 to raise chickens | ~蚕 to raise silkworms [饲料] 喂家畜或家禽的食物 forage; fodder; feed

视 sì ㄙˋ 窥视 to peep (at); to peek (at)

筥 sì ㄙˋ 盛饭或盛衣物的方形竹器 sì, rectangular bamboo-plaited container for food or clothes

嗣 sì ㄙˋ ① 接续, 继承 to succeed; to inherit; to continue: ~位 to succeed to the throne ② 子孙 heir; descendant; offspring: 后~ heir; descendant; offspring

俟 (* 俟) ⊖ sì ㄙˋ 等待 to wait: ~机 to wait for an opportunity | ~该书出版后即寄去。The book will be sent out as soon as it is published.

⊖ qí 见 585 页 see p585

涘 sì ㄙˋ 水边 water front; water margin

食 ⊖ sì ㄙˋ 拿东西给人吃 to offer food to; to feed

⊖ shí 见 678 页 see p678

耜 (* 耜) sì ㄙˋ ① 古代的农具 sì, a kind of farm tool in ancient China ② 古代跟犁上的铧相似的东西 sth resembling a plowshare in ancient China

肆 sì ㄙˋ ① 不顾一切, 任意去做 to be wanton; to unbridle oneself; to indulge oneself: ~无忌惮 to be reckless and unbridled; to be unscrupulous; to be audacious and unprincipled | ~意妄为 to act recklessly; to do sth wantonly ② 旧时指铺子, 商店 (in former times) shop: 茶坊酒~ teahouses and wineshops ③ “四”字的大写 four, capital form of 四

SONG

ㄙㄨㄥ

忪 ⊖ sōng ㄙㄨㄥ 见 835 页 “惺”字条“惺忪”(xīng—) see 惺忪 on p835

⊖ zhōng 见 987 页 see p987

松 (②—⑤ 鬆) sōng ㄙㄨㄥ ① 常绿乔木, 种类很多, 叶子针形, 木材用途

很广 pine (*Pinus*) ② 松散, 不紧密, 不靠拢, 跟“紧”相对 (the opposite of 紧) not tight; slack; 捆得太～。They were loosely (or slackly) bound up. | 土质～。The soil is loose (or porous). ③ 宽, 不紧张, 不严格 lax; slack; loose: 规矩太～。The regulations are too lax. | 决不～。Never slack off. ④ 放开, 使松散 to loosen; to slacken; to untie: ～手 to loosen one's grip; to let go | ～绑 to untie (a person); to relax restrictions | ～一～马肚带 to slacken the girth of a horse ⑤ 用瘦肉做成的茸毛或碎末形的食品 dried meat floss; dried minced meat: 肉～dried minced meat

凇 sōng ㄙㄨㄥ [雾凇] 寒冷天水汽在树枝上结成的冰花。通称树挂 (commonly called 树挂) rime

菘 sōng ㄙㄨㄥ 〈方 dialect〉菘菜, 即白菜, 二年生草本植物, 开黄花, 叶可以吃 (i. e. 白菜) Chinese cabbage (*Brassica pekinensis*)

淞 sōng ㄙㄨㄥ 吴淞江, 发源于太湖, 到上海市与黄浦江汇合流入长江 Wusong River, originating in the Taihu Lake, joining the Huangpu River in Shanghai, and flowing into the Changjiang River

嵩 (** 崧) sōng ㄙㄨㄥ ① 嵩山, 又叫“嵩高”。五岳中的中岳, 在河南省登封北 (also called 嵩高) Song

Mountain (or Mount Song), the Central Sacred Mountain of Five Sacred Mountains, to the north of Dengfeng, Henan Province ② 高 (of mountains) lofty; high

掬 (攬) sǒng ㄙㄨㄥ ① 挺立 to stand upright and erect; to straighten ② 〈方 dialect〉推 to push

怱 (慄) sǒng ㄙㄨㄥ 惊惧 alarmed and panicky; frightened; terrified

[怱怱] (—yǒng) 鼓动别人去做 to instigate; to incite; to foment

耸 (聳) sǒng ㄙㄨㄥ ① 高起, 直立 towering; high; lofty: 高～to stand tall and erect; to tower | ～立 to tower aloft; to rise high ② 耸动, 惊动 to shock; to horrify; to terrify: ～人听闻 (故意说夸大或吓人的话使人震惊) to deliberately exaggerate so as to create sensation — sensational

悚 sǒng ㄙㄨㄥ 害怕, 恐惧 fearful; horrified; terrified: 毛骨～然 with one's hair standing on end — absolutely terrified

竦 sǒng ㄙㄨㄥ ① 恭敬, 肃敬 respectful; deferential ② 同“悚” same as 悚

讼 sòng ㄙㄨㄥ ① 在法庭争辩是非曲直, 打官司 to bring a case to court; to go to law (or court); to take into court: 诉～lawsuit; litigation; accusation | ～事 lawsuit; litigation

② 争辩是非 to debate; to argue; to contend: 聚 ~ 纷纭 *There is a welter of conflicting opinions over an issue.* or *People argue back and forth about an issue without reaching an agreement (or consensus).*

颂 sòng ㄙㄨㄥˋ ① 颂扬, 赞扬 别人的好处 to praise; to extol; to eulogize: 歌 ~ to extol; to eulogize; to laud ② 祝颂, 祝愿 to express good wishes: 敬 ~ 时绥 *Wish you peace and quiet.* or *All the best.* ③ 古代祭祀时用的舞曲 (in ancient China) dance music played on the sacrificial occasions: 周 ~ *sacrificial dance music of the Zhou Dynasty* | 鲁 ~ *sacrificial dance music of the Lu principedom* ④ 以颂扬为内容的文章或诗歌 ode; eulogy; paean

宋 sòng ㄙㄨㄥˋ ① 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省商丘一带 Song, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Shangqiu, Henan Province and nearby areas ② 朝代名 name of a dynasty ③ 南朝之一, 刘裕所建立 (公元 420—479 年) Song Dynasty (420—479), founded by Liu Yu ④ 宋太祖赵匡胤所建立 (公元 960—1279 年) Song Dynasty (960—1279), founded by Zhao Kuangyin ⑤ 指宋刊本或宋体字 song typeface; books of the Song Dynasty: 影 ~ *photomechanical copies of the works of the Song Dynasty* |

老 ~ Song typeface | 仿 ~ imitation Song-script typeface

送 sòng ㄙㄨㄥˋ ① 把东西从甲地运到乙地 to send; to deliver; to carry: ~ 信 to deliver letters | ~ 公粮 to deliver tax grain; to hand in tax grain ② 赠给 to give as present; to offer; to give: 他 ~ 了我一支钢笔。 *He gave me a pen.* ③ 送行, 陪伴人到某一地点 to see sb off (or out); to accompany; to escort: ~ 孩子上学去 to take a child to school | 把客人 ~ 到门口 to see a guest to the door; to walk a guest to the gate | 开欢 ~ 会 to hold a farewell party; to hold a send-off meeting ④ 丢掉, 丧失 to lose; to waste: ~ 命 to lose one's life; to get killed; to meet (or go to) one's fate | 断 ~ to lose (or forfeit) (one's life, future, etc); to ruin | 葬 ~ to ruin; to wreck; to forfeit

诵 sòng ㄙㄨㄥˋ ① 用有高低抑扬的腔调念 to read aloud; to chant; to declaim: 朗 ~ to read aloud with expression; to recite; to declaim | ~ 诗 to declaim (or recite) a poem ② 背诵, 凭记忆读出 to recite: 熟读成 ~ to read sth again and again until one can recite it; to learn by rote ③ 称述, 述说 to state; to recount; to narrate: 传 ~ to be on everybody's lips; to be widely read

SOU

ㄊㄡ

鄆 sōu ㄊㄡ [鄆瞞] 春秋时小国, 也称“长狄”。在今山东省济南北。一说在今山东省高青 (also called 长狄) Sou-man, a small ancient state in the Spring and Autumn Period, located to the north of today's Jinan, Shandong Province, but also believed to be located in today's Gaoqing, Shandong Province

搜 (① * 蒐) sōu ㄊㄡ ① 寻求, 寻找 to look for; to seek; to explore; ~ 集 to collect; to gather; to solicit | ~ 罗 to collect; to gather; to recruit | ~ 救 to search for and rescue ② 搜索检查 to search; to ransack; to rummage; ~ 身 to search sb; to make a body search; to frisk

嗖 sōu ㄊㄡ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 形容迅速通过的声音 to whiz; to whistle; to whoosh; 汽车~的一声过去了。A car whooshed by. | 子弹~~地飞过。Bullets whizzed past.

馊 sōu ㄊㄡ 食物等因受潮热引起质变而发出酸臭味 (of food) to turn sour (or tart); to smell (or spoil); to go rotten; 饭~了。The food has begun to smell, or The food has spoiled.

廋 sōu ㄊㄡ 隐藏, 藏匿 to hide; to conceal

洩 sōu ㄊㄡ ① 排泄大小便。特指排泄小便 to excrete

stools and urine; (especially) to urinate ② 浸, 泡 to soak; to immerse; to dip

飏 sōu ㄊㄡ ① 风吹 (使变干或变冷) to dry (or cool) sth by wind: 洗的衣服被风~干了。The breeze dried the washing. ② 同“嗖” same as 嗖

鏤 sōu ㄊㄡ 鏤刻, 用钢丝锯挖刻木头 to engrave; to carve; 椅背的花是~出来的。The patterns on the back of the chair are engraved.

蝮 sōu ㄊㄡ 见 619 页“蠓”字条“蠓蝮”(qú-) see 蠓蝮 on p619

艘 sōu ㄊㄡ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于船只 (of a boat or ship); 大船五~ five ships of great bulk | 军舰十~ ten warships (or naval vessels)

叟 sǒu ㄊㄡ 老头儿 old man; 童~无欺 Neither the old nor the young shall be cheated — to be absolutely honest (or fair).

瞍 sǒu ㄊㄡ ① 眼睛没有瞳人 pupilless ② 瞎子 blind person

嗾 sǒu ㄊㄡ ① 指使狗时发出的声音 whistling sound made as a signal to a dog ② 教唆指使 to instigate; to abet; ~ 使 to instigate (others to do evil things); to incite; to abet

擞 (擻) ① sǒu ㄊㄡ [抖擞] (dǒu-) 振作, 振奋 to enliven; to rouse; to invigorate; ~ ~ 精神 to summon (or pluck) up one's spirits; to

cheer (or brace) up; to pull oneself together | 精神 ~ ~ full of energy; full of beans; in high spirits

⊖ sǒu 见 710 页 see p710

藪(藪) sǒu ㄣˇ ① 生长着很多草的湖泽 lake overgrown with grass ② 人或物聚集的地方 gathering place of people or things; den; haunt: 渊 ~ gathering place of people or things; den; haunt

嗽 sǒu ㄣˇ 咳嗽。参看 389 页“咳 ⊖”(see 咳 ⊖ on p389) to cough

擞(擞) ⊖ sǒu ㄣˇ 用通条插到火炉里,把灰抖掉 to poke the ashes off a stove fire; to rake: 把炉子 ~ ~。Give the stove a poking (or raking).

⊖ sǒu 见 709 页 see p709

SU ㄣ

苏(蘇、⁵嗽、²*甦)

sū ㄣ ① 植物名 name of plants 1 紫苏,一年生草本植物,叶紫黑色,花紫色,叶和种子可入药 perilla (*Perilla frutescens*) 2 白苏,一年生草本植物,茎方形,花白色,种子可以入药 common perilla ② 假死后再活过来 to revive; to come to life; to regain consciousness: ~醒 to regain consciousness; to come round; to revive | 死而复 ~ to come back to life ③ 指江苏或江苏苏州 short for Jiangsu

Province, or Suzhou in Jiangsu Province; ~ 剧 (of one of the local operas in Jiangsu Province) Suzhou opera | ~ 绣 Suzhou embroidery ④ (外 loan-word) 苏维埃,前苏联国家权力机关。我国第二次国内革命战争时期曾把工农民主政权也叫苏维埃 Soviet (governing councils of former Soviet Union; workers' and peasants' political power established during China's Second Revolutionary Civil War); ~ 区 Soviet area ⑤ 见 465 页“噜”字条“噜苏”(lū—) see 噜苏 on p465

酥 sū ㄣ ① 酪,用牛羊奶凝成的薄皮制成的食物 butter ② 松脆,多指食物 (usually of food) crisp; short; flaky: ~ 糖 crunchy candy ③ 含油多而松脆的点心 shortbread; shortcake; short pastry: 桃 ~ walnut kernel shortbread ④ 软弱无力 weak; feeble; limp: ~ 软 limp; soft; languid

稣 sū ㄣ 同“苏 ②” same as 苏 ②

窳 sū ㄣ 见 802 页“窳”字条“窳窳”(xī—) see 窳窳 on p802

俗 sú ㄣ ① 风俗,社会上长期形成的风气、习惯等 custom; practice; convention: 移风易 ~ to transform established traditions; to change prevailing customs and habits ② 大众化的,最通行的,习见的 popular; common; current: ~

语 *common (or popular) saying; folk adage* | 通 ~ 读物 *books for mass consumption (or general readership); popular literature; popular reader*
 ③ 趣味低, 不高雅 *vulgar; boorish; ~ 不可耐 unbearably vulgar; helplessly boorish; in extreme poor taste* | 这张画儿画得太 ~。 *This drawing is in rather poor taste.* [庸俗] 肤浅的, 鄙俗的 *vulgar; philistine; low* ④ 指没出家的人, 区别于出家的佛教徒等 *secular person; layman; 僧 ~ monks and laymen; clerical and secular people; clergy and laity*

夙 *sù ㄌㄨˋ ① 早 early (in the morning): ~ 兴夜寐 (早起晚睡) to rise early and retire late - to work hard day and night; to be very industrious* ② 一向有的, 旧有的 *long-standing; old; of yore; ~ 愿 long-cherished wish* | ~ 志 *long-cherished ambition*

诉 (* 愬) *sù ㄌㄨˋ ① 叙说 to tell; to narrate; to relate; 告 ~ to tell; to inform; to let know* | ~ 苦 *to vent one's grievances; to pour out one's woes; to air one's sufferings* ② 控告 *to accuse; to sue; to charge; ~ 讼 lawsuit; litigation; accusation* | 起 ~ *to bring a suit (or an action) against sb; to initiate legal proceedings against sb; to sue (or prosecute)* | 上 ~ *to appeal (to a higher court)* | 控 ~ *to accuse;*

to indict; to denounce [公诉] 追诉犯罪的一种方式。检察机关代表国家为追究被告人的刑事责任而向法院提起的诉讼 *public prosecution* [投诉] 公民或单位认为其合法权益遭受侵犯, 向有关部门请求依法处理 *to complain*

肃 (肅) *sù ㄌㄨˋ ① 恭敬 respectful; ~ 立 to stand in solemn silence; to rise as a mark of respect* | ~ 然起敬 *to be filled with deep veneration; to feel deep reverence (for)* ② 严正, 认真 *solemn; serious; 严 ~ serious; solemn; earnest* | ~ 穆 *solemn and quiet; solemn and respectful; grave* [肃清] 清除 *to eliminate; to get rid of; to clean up; ~ ~ 流毒 to eliminate poisonous influences; to liquidate pernicious influences* | ~ ~ 土匪 *to exterminate banditry*

骠 (驍) *sù ㄌㄨˋ [骠骠] (— shuāng) 古书上说的一种良马 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of fine horse*

鸛 (鸛) *sù ㄌㄨˋ [鸛鸛] (— shuāng) 古书上说的一种水鸟 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of water bird*

素 *sù ㄌㄨˋ ① 本色, 白色 white; ~ 服 (usually as a sign of mourning) white clothing* | ~ 丝 *white silk* ⑤ *extension* 颜色单纯, 不艳丽 *plain; simple; quiet; 这块布很 ~ 净. This piece of cloth is very plain and neat.* ② 本来的 *native; orig-*

inal: ~ 质 *nature; quality; diathesis* | ~ 性 *one's nature; one's disposition (or temperament)*

④ **extension** 事物的基本成分 *basic element or constituent*; 色 ~ *pigment* | 毒 ~ *toxin; poison* | 因 ~ *factor; element* ③ 蔬菜类的食品 (对荤菜说) (*as opposed to 荤菜*) *vegetable; vegetarian food*; ~ 食 *vegetarian food; vegetarian meal* | 吃 ~ *to be a vegetarian; to be on a vegetarian diet* ④ 平素, 向来 *usually; habitually; always*; ~ 日 *usually; ordinarily; generally* | ~ 不相识 *never having met; not being acquainted* ⑤ 古代指洁白的生绢 (*in ancient China*) *white silk fabric*; 尺 ~ (用绸子写的信) *one-foot-long white silk scroll — a letter written on white silk*

嗦 (① * 膝) sù ㄣˋ ① 囊, 鸟类食管下储存食物的地方 (*of a bird*) *crop*; *jowl*; 鸡 ~ *crop of a hen (or chicken)* ② (一子) 装酒的小壶 *wine jar (or flask)*

悻 sù ㄣˋ 情悻, 真实的心情 *true feelings; innermost feelings; sincerity*

速 sù ㄣˋ ① 快 *fast; rapid; quick* (㊦ **doublet** 迅 — *speedy; swift; prompt*); ~ 成 *achieving by quick methods; accelerated*; *crash* | ~ 冻 *to quick-freeze; to snap-freeze* | 火 ~ *at top speed; post-haste* [速度] 运动的物体在单位时间

内所通过的距离 *velocity; speed; rate* [速记] 用便于速写的符号记录口语 *to write down in shorthand (or stenography)*

② 邀请 *to invite*; 不 ~ 之客 *uninvited (or unexpected) guest; gatecrasher; chance (or unwelcome) visitor*

涑 sù ㄣˋ 涑水河, 水名, 在山西省西南部 *Sushui River in the southeast of Shanxi Province*

鲛 sù ㄣˋ 见 283 页“𩶇”字条 “𩶇鲛”(hú—) see 𩶇鲛 on p283

宿 ㊦ sù ㄣˋ ① 住, 过夜, 夜里睡觉 *to put up for the night; to lodge for the night; to stay overnight*; 住 ~ *to stay; to put up; to accommodate* | ~ 舍 *dormitory; hostel; living quarters* ② 年老的, 长久从事某种工作的 *old; experienced; veteran*; ~ 将 (经历多, 老练的指挥官) *experienced military commander; veteran general* ③ 平素, 素有的 *long-standing; long-running; always*; ~ 愿得偿 *to realize one's long-cherished wish* ④ 姓 Su, a surname

㊦ xiǔ 见 842 页 see p842

㊦ xiù 见 843 页 see p843

缩 ㊦ sù ㄣˋ [缩砂密] 多年生草本植物, 种子可入药, 叫砂仁 (*its seed, used as medicine, called 砂仁*) *black cardamom seed (Amomum xanthioides)*

㊦ suō 见 718 页 see p718

蹑 sù ㄣˋ [蹑蹑] 小步快走 *to walk briskly in small*

steps; to trot

粟 sù ㄣˋ 谷子, 一年生草本植物, 花小而密集, 子实去皮后就是小米。旧时泛称谷类 (generally used to denote cereals in former times) millet (*Setaria*)

傺 sù ㄣˋ 见 436 页“傺”字条 “傺傺族”(lì—) see 傺傺族 on p436

趿 sù ㄣˋ 起, 起来 to rise; to stand up

塑 sù ㄣˋ 用泥土等做成人物的形象 sculpture; statue; model; ~像 statue | 泥~木雕 like a statue carved of wood or moulded from clay—as wooden as a dummy; as motionless and useless as a statue [塑料] 具有可塑性的高分子化合物的统称, 种类很多, 用途很广 plastic

溯 (* 泝、* 遡) sù ㄣˋ 逆着水流的方向走 to go against the stream; to go up stream; ~河而上 to go up a river (or stream); to go upstream ④ *extension* 追求根源或回想 to trace back; to recall; to recollect; 推本~源 to trace the origin; to get to the root of the problem; to ascertain the cause | 回~ to recall; to recollect; to look back upon | 追~ to trace back to; to date from; to date back to

藪 sù ㄣˋ 菜肴, 野菜 vegetable; 山肴野~ mountain

food and wild vegetables; game and edible wild herbs (as food)

簌 sù ㄣˋ [簌簌] 1 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, rustling: 忽然听见芦苇里~~地响。Suddenly there came rustling sounds from the reed marshes. 2 纷纷落下的样子 streaming (or coursing) down profusely: 泪珠~~地往下落。Tears are streaming (or coursing) down his (or her) cheeks.

SUAN

ㄣˋ ㄇㄛˊ

狻 suān ㄣˋ ㄇㄛˊ [狻猊](—ní) 传说中的一种猛兽 (in legend) a kind of fierce animal

痠 suān ㄣˋ ㄇㄛˊ 同“酸③” same as 酸③

酸 suān ㄣˋ ㄇㄛˊ ① 化学上称能在水溶液中产生氢离子 (H^+) 的物质, 分无机酸、有机酸两大类 acid: 盐~hydrochloric acid; muriatic acid | 硝~hydrogen nitrate; nitric acid | 醋~acetic acid [酸雨] 含酸性物质超过一定数量的雨、雪、雾、雹等。能腐蚀建筑物外部, 损害植物, 污染水源 acid rain; acid precipitation ② 像醋的气味或味道 sour; tart; vinegary: ~菜 pickled Chinese cabbage; Chinese sauerkraut; pickled vegetables | 这个梨真~。This pear is really sour. ③ 微痛无力 aching; prickling; tingling; 腰~腿痛 to have an aching back and legs | 腰有点儿发~ to have a tingle in the waist ④ 悲痛, 伤

心 sick at heart; grieved; distressed; 心 ~ to feel sick at heart; to feel sad | 十分悲 ~ very sad and bitter; deeply grieved and depressed ⑤ 旧时讥讽人的迂腐 (in former times) pedantic; hidebound; priggish; ~秀才 priggish pedant; impractical old scholar; hidebound scholar [寒酸] 指文人的贫苦或不大方的样子 (of a poor scholar) miserable and shabby; too simple to be decent

蒜 suàn ㄌㄨㄢˋ 大蒜, 多年生草本植物, 开白花。地下茎通常分瓣, 味辣, 可供调味用 garlic (*Allium sativum*)

筭 suàn ㄌㄨㄢˋ ① 计算用的筹码 chip ② 同“算” same as 算

算 (** 祿) suàn ㄌㄨㄢˋ ① 核计, 计数 to calculate; to compute; to reckon: ~ ~ 多少钱 to reckon costs; to tot (or add) up costs | ~ 账 to reckon up bills (or accounts); to balance the books; to make out bills ② 打算, 计划 to plan; to project; to programme: 失 ~ to miscalculate; to misjudge ③ extension 推测 to think; to suppose; to reckon: 我 ~ 着他今天该来。I think he will come today. ④ 作为, 当作 to regard as; to count as; to take for: 这个 ~ 我的。I may take this as mine. or This may count as mine. ⑤ extension 算数, 承认 to count; to carry weight; 不能

说了不 ~。You can't go back on your promise. ④ 作罢, 不再提起 come, come; let it be; let it pass: ~ 了, 不要再啰唆了。Come, come, let it go at that. or That's enough! Forget it. ⑤ 总算 at long last; in the end; finally: 今天 ~ 把问题弄清楚了。I have at last gained a clear understanding of the problem.

SUI

ㄌㄨㄢˊ

尿 ㄌㄨㄢˊ 小便, 从尿道排泄出来的液体 urine [尿脬] (—pāo) 膀胱 bladder

ㄌㄨㄢˊ 见 536 页 see p536

虽 (雖) suī ㄌㄨㄢˊ 连词 conjunction, 虽然, 用在上半句, 表示“即使”、“纵然”的意思, 下半句多有“可是”、“但是”相应 although; even if; despite the fact that: 为人民而死, ~ 死犹生。Those who died for the people will be immortal in spirit — honoured though dead. | 工作 ~ 忙, 可是学习决不能放松。Never slacken off in studies, although you are very busy at work.

芫 suī ㄌㄨㄢˊ [胡荽] 芫荽 (yánsui), 俗叫“香菜” (popularly called 香菜) coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

睪 suī ㄌㄨㄢˊ ① 〈古 archaism〉目光深注 to gaze thoughtfully at ② 姓 Sui, a surname

睢 suī ㄌㄨㄢˊ 睢县, 在河南省 Suixian County in Henan

Province

淮 suī ㄌㄨㄟ 淮河, 水名, 在安徽省北部 Suihe River in northern Anhui Province

绥 suí ㄌㄨㄟ ① 安抚 to placate; to pacify; to appease; ~靖 to placate; to pacify; to appease ② 平安 peaceful: 顺颂台~ (书信用语) (used at the end of a letter) I avail myself of this opportunity to express my kind regards.

隋 suí ㄌㄨㄟ 朝代名, 隋文帝杨坚所建立 (公元 581—618 年) the Sui Dynasty (581—618AD), founded by Yang Jian

随 (隨) suí ㄌㄨㄟ ① 跟着 to follow; ~说~记 to take down notes while talking | 我~着大家一起走。I will go along with all of you. [随即] 副词 **adverb**, 立刻 soon after that; immediately; presently ② 顺从, 任凭, 由 to let sb do as he likes; to do at one's convenience; to do at one's discretion: ~意 as one pleases; at will; at random | ~他的便。Let him do whatever he wishes. [随和] (—he) 和气而不固执己见 amiable; obliging; easygoing ③ 顺便, 就着 along with; in passing: ~手关门。Close the door behind you. ④ 〈方 dialect〉像 to look like; to take after; to resemble: 他长(zhǎng)得~他父亲。He takes after his father.

遂 ㄌㄨㄟ ㄌㄨㄟ 义同“遂” ①, 用于“半身不遂”(身体一侧发生瘫痪) same as 遂 ① and used in 半身不遂

ㄌㄨㄟ 见 716 页 see p716

髓 suǐ ㄌㄨㄟ ① 骨髓, 骨头里的像脂肪样的东西 marrow: 敲骨吸~ (喻残酷地剥削) to break the bones and suck the marrow — cruel, bloodsucking exploitation [精髓] 事物精要的部分 marrow; quintessence ② 像髓的东西 sth like marrow: 脑~ brains

岁 (歲、*歲、*歲) suì ㄌㄨㄟ ① 计算年龄的单位, 一年为一岁 year (of age): 三~的孩子 three-year-old child ② 年 year: 去~ last year | ~月 years ③ 年成 year's harvest; year for crops: 歉~ lean year | 富~ good year; year of bumper harvest

诮 suì ㄌㄨㄟ ① 责骂 to scold; to berate ② 问 to bring (or call) sb to account; to interrogate ③ 直言规劝 to persuade bluntly; to counsel; to exhort

碎 suì ㄌㄨㄟ ① 完整的東西破坏成零片零块 broken pieces: 粉~ to shatter to pieces; to smash; to crush | 碗打~了。The bowl was broken into pieces. ② 零星, 不完整 broken; fragmentary; scattered: ~布 oddments of cloth; rags | 事情琐~ trivial matters; trifles ③ 说话唠叨 garrulous; gabby; loquacious: 嘴~ garrulous; gabby; loquacious

祟 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ 迷信说法指鬼神带给人的灾祸 disaster brought by spirits [鬼祟] 行为不光明, 常说“鬼鬼祟祟”(usually used in 鬼鬼祟祟) hole-and-corner; furtive; sneaky: 行动 ~ ~ to act furtively; to sneak [作祟] 暗中捣鬼 to make mischief; to cause trouble; to exercise evil influence; 从中 ~ ~ to create difficulties for sb

遂 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ ① 顺, 如意 to gratify; to satisfy; to fulfil: ~ 心 after one's own heart; to one's liking; satisfied | ~ 愿 to have one's wish fulfilled; to achieve what one wishes; to be satisfied (or gratified) ② 成功, 实现 to complete; to succeed: 未 ~ to fail to accomplish; to abort | 所谋不 ~ to fail in an attempt ③ 于是, 就 then; thereupon; hence: 服药后腹痛 ~ 止。His stomachache stopped after he took the medicine.

④ suí 见 715 页 see p715

隧 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ 隧道, 凿通山石或在地下挖沟所成的通路 tunnel

燧 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ ① 上古取火的器具 (in remote past) flint, a tool used to make fire ② 古代告警的烽火 (in ancient China) fire lit on a hilltop as a signal; beacon fire

邃 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ 深远 deep; remote; profound ① 指空间 of space (④ doublet 深—deep; remote) ② 指时间 of time: ~ 古

remote antiquity ③ 指程度 of degree: 精 ~ profound

褴 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ 古代指赠死者的衣被, 也指赠生者的衣物 (in ancient China) clothes and quilt given to the dead; clothes given to the living

缁 suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ 收丝, 即缁丝 (i. e. 缁丝) silk reeling; reeling; filature

穗 (② ** 總) suì ㄌㄨㄟˋ ① (—儿) 谷类植物聚生在一起的花或果实 ear of grain; spike: 高粱 ~ 儿 ear of kaoliang; spike of Chinese sorghum | 麦 ~ 儿 ear of wheat; spike of wheat ② (—子, —儿) 用丝线、布条或纸条等结扎成的装饰品 tassel; fringe: 大红旗上挂着金黄的 ~ 子。The large red flag is fringed with golden tassels. ③ 广东省广州的别称 Sui, another name for Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

SUN

ㄌㄨㄟ

孙 (孫) sūn ㄌㄨㄟ ① (—子) 儿子的儿子 grandson [子孙] 后代 descendants; offspring; posterity ② 孙子以后的各代 generations below that of the grandchildren: 玄 ~ great-great grandson ③ 跟孙子同辈的亲属 relatives of grandchildren's generation: 外 ~ daughter's son; grandson | 侄 ~ brother's grandson; grand nephew ④ 植物再生的 second

growth of plants; 稻 ~ new rice shoots grown from the old stalk | ~ 竹 new shoots of bamboo from the old stump

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“逊” (xùn) also same as 逊

荪 (蓀) sūn ㄊㄨㄣˋ 古书上说的一种香草 (in ancient Chinese texts) an aromatic grass

獠 (獠) sūn ㄊㄨㄣˋ 见 282 页“獠”字条“獠獠” (hú—) see 獠獠 on p282

殮 (* 殮) sūn ㄊㄨㄣˋ 晚饭 supper evening meal;

损 sǔn ㄊㄨㄣˇ ① 减少 to decrease; to diminish; to lose; ~ 益 to increase and decrease; profit and loss; gains and losses | 增 ~ to increase and decrease [损失] 丧失财物、名誉等 to lose; 避免意外 ~ ~ to avoid unexpected losses ② 损坏, 伤害 to damage; to harm; to injure: 破 ~ damaged; broken; torn | 完好无 ~ intact; undamaged; unimpaired | ~ 伤 to hurt; to harm; to injure | ~ 人利己 to harm others in order to benefit oneself; to benefit oneself at the expense of others ③ 用刻薄话挖苦人 to ridicule; to satirize; to mock: 别 ~ 人啦! Don't make a mockery of others! ④ 刻薄, 毒辣 sarcastic; mean; caustic: 说话不要太 ~。Don't be so sarcastic in speaking. | 这法子真 ~。This is a dirty trick.

笋 (* 筍) sǔn ㄊㄨㄣˇ 竹子初从土里长出的嫩芽, 可以做菜吃 bamboo shoot ⑤ *extension* 幼嫩 tender; young: ~ 鸡 young (or pring) chicken; broiler

隼 sǔn ㄊㄨㄣˇ 一类凶猛的鸟, 又叫“鹞” (hú)。一般为灰褐色, 捕食鼠、兔及鸟 (also called 鹞) falcon

榫 sǔn ㄊㄨㄣˇ (一子、一儿、一头) 器物两部分利用凹凸相接的凸出的部分 tenon

SUO

ㄊㄨㄛˊ

莎 ⊖ suō ㄊㄨㄛˊ 莎草, 多年生草本植物, 茎三棱形, 开黄褐色小花。地下的块茎叫香附子, 可入药 nutgrass flatsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*)

⊖ shā 见 650 页 see p650

娑 suō ㄊㄨㄛˊ 见 573 页“婆”字条“娑娑” (pó—) see 娑娑 on p573

桫 suō ㄊㄨㄛˊ [桫欂] (luó) 蕨类植物, 木本, 茎高而直, 叶片大, 羽状分裂 spinulose tree fern (*Cyathea spinulosa*)

拏 (* 抄) ⊖ suō ㄊㄨㄛˊ 见 513 页“摩”字条“摩拏” (mó—) see 摩拏 on p513

⊖ sa 见 644 页 see p644

⊖ sha 见 651 页 see p651

唆 suō ㄊㄨㄛˊ 调唆, 挑动别人去做坏事 to instigate; to abet; to incite: ~ 使 to instigate; to foment; to abet | ~ 讼

to stir up litigation | 受人调～
to be instigated by somebody

梭 suō ㄌㄨㄛ (一子) 织布时
牵引纬线(横线)的工具,
两头尖,中间粗,像枣核形
shuttle

睨 suō ㄌㄨㄛ 斜着眼睛看 to
look askance (or oblique-
ly) at; to cast a sidelong glance
at

羧 suō ㄌㄨㄛ 羧基,有机化合
物中含碳、氧、氢
(-COOH)的基 carboxyl

蓑(* 蓑) suō ㄌㄨㄛ 蓑衣,
用草或棕毛制成的
雨衣 straw (or palm-bark)
rain cape

啍 suō ㄌㄨㄛ 用唇舌裹食,吮
吸 to suck

趯 suō ㄌㄨㄛ 〈方 dialect〉移
动 to move; to shift; 日头
～西。The sun is moving west-
ward.

缩 ㊦ suō ㄌㄨㄛ ① 向后退 to
draw back; to withdraw;
to recoil; 不要畏～。Don't
shrink back. | 遇到困难决不退
～。Never retreat before dif-
ficulties. ② 由大变小; 由长变
短, 由多变少 to become small-
er, shorter, or less; to con-
tract; to shrink; 热胀冷～to
expand with heat and contract
with cold | ～了半尺。It has
shrunk half a chi. | ～短战线
to shorten the battle line; to
narrow the scope of activity |
节衣～食 to economize on food
and clothing; to lead a frugal
life | 紧～开支 to cut down

one's expenses; to retrench
one's expenditure; to curtail
outlay [缩影] 比喻可以代表同
一类型的具体而微的人或事物
epitome; miniature; microcosm

㊦ suǒ 见 712 页 see p712

所(** 所) suǒ ㄌㄨㄛ ① 处
所, 地方 place;
location; site; 住～dwelling
place; residence; domicile | 各
得其～Each is in his or its
proper place. or Each has a
role to play. or Each gets what
he wants. ② 机关或其他办事的
地方 office; bureau; institute;
研究～research institute | 派出
～local police station; police
substation; precinct station | 诊
疗～clinic; dispensary ③ 明代
驻兵防边的地点, 因大小不同
有千户所、百户所。现在多用于
地名(suo, place of garrison
during the Ming Dynasty, the
bigger one called 千户所, and
the smaller one called 百户所,
now usually used in a place
name); 海阳～(在山东省乳山)
Haiyangsuo. (in Shandong
Province) ④ 量词 quantifier,
用于房屋(of houses): 两～房
子 two houses ⑤ 助词 auxiliary,
放在动词前, 代表接受动作
的事物(used before a verb to
denote the object of an action)
1 动词后不再用表事物的词
(with no words used after the
verb to denote a thing); 耳～
闻, 目～见 what one sees and
hears | 我们对人民要有～贡献。
We should make some contribu-

tions to the people. | 各尽～能, 按劳分配 *from each according to his ability and to each according to his work* — the socialist principle of distribution **2** 动词后再用“者”或“的”字代表事物 [also used with 者 or 的 (which appears directly after a verb)]: to denote a thing]: 吾家～寡有者 *something that we lack* | 这是我们～反对的。 *This is what we are against.* **3** 动词后再用表事物的词 (also used with after a verb a word denoting something): 他～提的意见 *opinions put forward by him* **6** 助词 *auxiliary*, 放在动词前, 跟前面“为”字相应, 表示被动的意思 (used before a verb and cooperated with the previous word 为 to express a passive meaning): 为人～笑 *to be laughed at by others* [所以] **1** 连词 *conjunction*, 表因果关系, 常跟“因为”相应 (used to express effect, and, in most cases, coupled with 因为) *so; therefore; the reason why*: 他有要紧的事, ～～不能等你了。 *He has something urgent to do, so he can't wait for you any more.* | 他～～进步得这样快, 是因为他能刻苦努力学习。 *The reason why he has made such rapid progress is that he studies very hard.* **2** 用来 to use: ～～自责者严, ～～责人者宽。 *People who apply rules to themselves are stricter with themselves*

than those who apply rules to others.

索 suǒ ㄙㄨㄛˇ **①** (一子) 大绳子 (thick) rope: 麻～ *hempen rope* | 船～ *ship's hawser* | 铁～桥 *chain bridge* **②** 搜寻, 寻求 to look for; to search; to seek (㊦ *doublet* 搜 — to look for; to search; to seek): 按图～骥 *to look for a steed with the aid of its picture* — to try to locate sth by following a clue; to deal with (or handle) a matter in a mechanical way | 遍～不得 *to search high and low in vain* [索引] 把书籍或报刊里边的要项摘出来, 分类或按字形、字音依次排列, 标明页数, 以便查检的资料 *index* **③** 讨取, 要 to demand; to ask (for): ～钱 *to ask for (or demand) money; to extort (or extract) money (from sb)* | ～价 *to ask a price; to charge* | ～赔 *to claim indemnity; to claim compensation against; to claim for damages* **④** 尽, 空 *exhausted; void; empty*: ～然无味 *dull; insipid; dry* **⑤** 单独 *all alone; all by oneself; solitary*: 离群～居 *to live all alone; to live in solitude (or seclusion); to live the life of a hermit (or recluse)*

[索性] 副词 *adverb*, 直截了当, 干脆 *simply; just; might as well*: ～～走了 *to go away simply*

唢 suǒ ㄙㄨㄛˇ [唢呐] (—nà) 管乐器, 形状像喇叭 *suona*

horn; a Chinese wood wind instrument shaped like a trumpet

琐 suǒ ㄣˇ ①形容玉声(of jade) tinkling ②细小, 零碎 tiny; petty; trivial (㊦ **doublet** 一碎 petty; trivial; trifling): ~事 trifles; trivial (or trifling) matter; trivia (or trivialities) | 繁~ loaded down with trivial details; complicated and overloaded | 这些事很~碎。These matters are very trivial. ③卑微 lowly; humble: 猥~ (of appearance, deportment, etc) wretched; uncouth; boorish

锁 suǒ ㄣˇ ①加在门、箱等上面使人不能随便打开的

器具 lock: 门上上~ to fix a lock on the door ②用锁关住 to fasten with a lock; to lock (up): 把门~上 to lock the door | 拿锁~上箱子 to fasten the case with a lock ③链子 chain: 枷~ yoke; fetters; shackles | ~镣 fetters; shackles ④一种缝纫法, 多用在衣物边沿上, 针脚很密, 线斜交或钩连 lockstitch: ~扣眼 to do a lockstitch on a buttonhole | ~边 to lockstitch a border

嗦 suo ㄣˇ 见 169 页 “哆”字条“哆嗦”(duō—)、475 页“啰”字条“啰唆”(luō—) see 哆嗦 on p169 and 啰唆 on p475

T 去

TA

去Y

他 tā 去Y 代词 *pronoun* ① 称你、我以外的第三人,一般指男性,有时泛指,不分性别 he; him ② 别的 other; another: ~人 *other people; another person; others* | ~乡 *place away from hometown; alien land* [其他][其它]别的 other; another; else ③ 虚指 (used between a verb and a numeral as a form word): 睡~一觉。Go and have a sleep. | 干~一场。Just do it. ④ 指另外的地方 other place; another place; somewhere else: 久已~往 to have long left for somewhere else

她 tā 去Y 代词 *pronoun*, 称你、我以外的女性第三人。出于敬慕,也用以代称祖国、国旗、党旗等事物 she; her

它(*牠) tā 去Y 代词 *pronoun*, 他,专指事物 it [其它]同“其他”same as 其他

铊 ⊖ tā 去Y 一种金属元素,符号 Tl,银白色,质柔软。

铊的化合物有毒 thallium (Tl)

⊖ tuó 见 769 页 see p769

趿 tā 去Y 趿拉(lā),穿鞋只套上脚的前半部 to wear shoes with the backs turned in; to shuffle about with the backs of one's shoes trodden down; to wear shoes as slippers: ~拉着一双旧布鞋 to shuffle about in a pair of old cloth shoes with their backs turned in; to wear a pair of old cloth shoes with their backs turned in | ~拉着木板鞋 to shuffle about in wooden slippers; to wear wooden slippers [趿拉儿](—lar)拖鞋,只能套着脚的前半部没有后帮的鞋 slippers

塌 tā 去Y ① 倒(dǎo),下陷 to collapse; to fall in; to sink: 墙~了|。The wall collapsed. 房顶子~了。The roof caved in. | 人瘦得两腮都~下去了。She (or He) is so thin that her (or his) cheeks have sunk in. ② 下垂 to hang down; to droop: 这棵花晒得~秧了。This flower drooped (or wilted) in the sun. ③ 安定,镇定 to calm down; to settle down; to ease: ~下心来 to settle down (to work, etc)

渴 tā 去Y 出汗把衣服、被褥等弄湿 (of clothes, bedding, etc) to become soaked (or drenched) with sweat; (of sweat) to soak (clothes, bedding, etc): 天太热,我的衣服都~了。It's so sweltering that my clothes have been soaked in

sweat.

裊 tā ㄊㄚˋ 〈方 dialect〉在衣物上缝缀花边 to hem (or sew) (with lace): ~ 一道绦 (tāo) 子 to hem (or sew) with a lace; to trim sth with a silk ribbon [汗裊儿] 贴身衬衣 Chinese-style singlet (or vest); undershirt

踏 ⊖ tā ㄊㄚˋ [踏实] (— shi) 1 切实, 不浮躁 steady and sure; steadfast; solid; 他工作很~~。He is steadfast in his work. 2 (情绪) 安定, 安稳 free from anxiety; having peace of mind; feeling at ease; 事情办完就~~了。Only after I've got my job done shall I feel at ease.

⊖ tà 见 722 页 see p722

塔 tǎ ㄊㄚˇ ① 佛教特有的建筑物 Buddhist pagoda; pagoda ② 像塔形的建筑物 pagoda-shaped building; tower; 水 ~ water tower | 灯 ~ lighthouse; beacon | 纪念 ~ memorial tower

[塔吉克族] 1 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) Tajik ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China 2 塔吉克斯坦的主要民族 main ethnic group in Tajikistan

[塔塔尔族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) Tatars ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

渣 tǎ ㄊㄚˇ (外 loanword) “焦油”的旧称。用煤或木材制得的一种黏稠液体, 颜色黑褐, 是化学工业上的重要原料, 通常用作涂料, 有煤焦油和木焦油

两种 (former term for 焦油) tar

獭 tǎ ㄊㄚˇ 水獭, 一种生活在水边的兽, 能游泳, 捕鱼为食。皮毛棕色。另有旱獭, 生活在陆地上 otter (Lutrinae)

鰕 tǎ ㄊㄚˇ 鱼名, 又叫“鰕目鱼”。种类很多, 体形似舌头, 两眼都在身体的一侧, 有眼的一侧褐色。侧卧在海底泥沙中 (also called 鰕目鱼) sole (Soleidae)

拓 (* 搨) ⊖ tà ㄊㄚˋ 在刻铸文字、图像的器物上, 蒙一层纸, 捶打后使凹凸分明, 涂上墨, 显出文字、图像来 to make rubbings from (inscriptions, pictures, etc on stone tablets or bronze vessels)

⊖ tuò 见 770 页 see p770

沓 ⊖ tà ㄊㄚˋ 多, 重复 numerous; crowded and repeated: 杂 ~ numerous and disorderly | 纷至 ~ 来 to come one after another; to come thick and fast; to keep pouring in

⊖ dá 见 119 页 see p119

踏 ⊖ tà ㄊㄚˋ 用脚踩 to step on; to tread; to stamp: 大 ~ 步地前进 to stride forward; to advance in strides ⑤ **extension** 亲自到现场去 to go to the spot (to make an investigation or survey): ~ 看 to go to the spot to make an investigation; to make an onsite survey; to conduct a field survey | ~ 勘 to make a field survey (of a railway line, construction site, etc)

⊖ tā 见 722 页 see p722

佻(僇) tà 去Y 见 745 页
“佻”字条“佻佻”
(tiāo—) see 佻佻 on p745

撻(撻) tà 去Y 打, 用鞭、棍
等打人 to flog; to
whip: 鞭~ to flog; to lash; to
castigate.

闼(闼) tà 去Y 门, 小门
door; small door;
wicket: 排~ 直入(推开门就进
去) to push the door open and
go straight in

汰(漟) tà 去Y 滑 slippery;
smooth

嗒 ⊖ tà 去Y 失意的样子
frustrated; ~ 丧 depressed;
dejected; despondent | ~ 然若
失 mournful and dejected;
deeply despondent

⊖ dā 见 118 页 see p118

逦 tà 去Y 相及 close to one
another [杂逦] 行人很多,
拥挤纷乱。现作“杂沓”(of
pedestrians) numerous and dis-
orderly; crowded and disorder-
ly

阼 tà 去Y [阼茸](—róng) 无
能, 卑贱 incompetent;
mean and low

榻 tà 去Y 狭长而低的床
long, narrow and low
bed; couch [下榻] 寄居, 住宿
to stay (or lodge) (at a place
during a trip)

蹋 tà 去Y ① 踏, 踩 to tread;
to stamp; to trample ② 踢
to kick

漯 ⊖ tà 去Y 漯河, 古水名,
在今山东省 Tahe River,
an ancient river in today's

Shandong Province

⊖ luò 见 479 页 see p479

邇 tā 去Y 见 409 页“邇”字
条“邇邇”(lā—) see 邇邇
on p409

去声

台 ⊖ tāi 去声 [天台] 山名,
在浙江省东部 Tiantai, a
mountain in the east of Zhe-
jiang Province

⊖ tái 见 723 页 see p723

苔 ⊖ tāi 去声 [舌苔] 舌头上
面的垢腻, 是由衰死的上
皮细胞和黏液等形成的, 观察
它的颜色可以帮助诊断病症
tongue coating; tongue fur

⊖ tái 见 724 页 see p724

胎 tāi 去声 ① 人或其他哺乳
动物母体内的幼体 foetus;
embryo: 怀~ to become (or be)
pregnant; to conceive | ~ 儿
foetus; embryo | ~ 生 vivipari-
ty ② **extension** 事的开始, 根源
beginning; source; root: 祸~
cause of future trouble; breed-
er of future trouble; bane ③ 器
物的粗坯或衬在内部的东西(in
the making of china, cloisonné,
etc) roughcast; padding; wad-
ding: 这个帽子是软~ 儿的。
This is a soft-padded hat. | 泥
~ clay roughcast | 铜~ (塑像、
做漆器等用) bronze roughcast
③ 轮胎 tyre: 内~ inner tube | 外
~ tyre

台 (①③⑥ 臺、④ 檯、⑤ 颱)

⊖ tái 去声 ① 高平的建筑物

platform; stage; terrace; 戏 ~ stage | 讲 ~ platform; rostrum | 主席 ~ platform; rostrum | 楼阁亭 ~ pavilions and towers ⑤ **extension** 1 (一儿) 像台的东西 sth resembling a platform; 井 ~ well platform; wellhead | 窗 ~ 儿 windowsill 2 器物的座子 stand; support; 灯 ~ lamp-stand | 蜡 ~ candlestick ② 敬辞 **polite**, you; your; ~ 鉴 (used right after the salutation on an old-fashioned letter) attention of...; please read my letter | ~ 启 (used after the name of addressee on an envelope) for your information | 兄 ~ you ③ 量词 **quantifier**: 唱一 ~ 戏 to put on a play; to perform an opera | 一 ~ 机器 a machine ④ 桌子, 案子 desk; table; 写字 ~ (writing) desk | 柜 ~ counter; bar ⑤ 台风, 发生在太平洋西部热带海洋上的一种极猛烈的风暴, 中心附近风力达 12 级以上, 同时有暴雨 typhoon ⑥ 台湾省的简称 Tai, short for 台湾省

⊖ tái 见 723 页 see p723

邨

tái 𠂔 姓 Tai, a surname

抬

(** 擡) tái 𠂔 ① 举, 提高 to raise; to lift; ~ 手 to raise one's hand | ~ 脚 to lift one's foot | ~ 起头来 to raise one's head ⑤ **extension** 使上升 to force up; to lift; to raise: ~ 价 to force up prices of goods; to lift prices of commodities [抬头] 1 (一儿) 信

函上另起一行或空格书写, 表示尊敬 to begin a new line as a sign of respect when mentioning the addressee in letters, formal documents, etc 2 发票、收据上写的户头 (on receipts, bills, etc) name of the buyer, payer or receiver, or space for filling in such a name ② 共同用手或肩搬运东西 (of two or more persons) to carry; to move: 一个人搬不动两个人 ~。Let two carry it if one person cannot. | 把桌子 ~ 过来。Carry (or Move) the desk over here. [抬杠] ③ **figurative** 争辩 to argue for the sake of arguing; to wrangle; to bicker

苔

⊖ tái 𠂔 隐花植物的一类, 根、茎、叶的区别不明显, 绿色, 常贴在阴湿的地方生长 liverwort; moss; lichen

⊖ tái 见 723 页 see p723

骀

tái 𠂔 劣马 inferior horse; broken-down nag [弩骀] (nú-) 劣马 jade; nag ③ **figurative** 庸才 mediocre person; philistine

𤇗

tái 𠂔 烟气凝积而成的黑灰, 俗叫“烟子”或“煤子” (popularly called 烟子 or 煤子) soot: 煤 ~ coal soot | 松 ~ (松烟) pine soot

跆

tái 𠂔 用脚踩踏 to tread; to stamp [跆拳道] 一种拳脚并用的搏击运动 tae kwon do

鲐

tái 𠂔 鲐鱼, 鱼名, 俗叫“鲐巴鱼”。生活在海水中, 身体呈纺锤形, 背青蓝色,

腹淡黄色,肉可以吃(popularly called 鲐巴鱼) chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)

薹 tái ㄊㄞˊ ①多年生草本植物,生在水田里,茎扁三棱形,叶扁平而长,可制蓑衣等 sedge (*Cyperaceae*) ②韭菜、油菜、蒜等蔬菜长出的花薹 bolt of leek, rape, garlic, etc

太 tài ㄊㄞˋ ①副词 *adverb*, 过于 over; too; excessively; ~长 too long | ~热 too hot ②副词 *adverb*, 极端, 最 extremely; most: ~好 extremely good; best | 人民的事业~伟大了。The cause of the people is really great. [太古] 最古的时代 remote antiquity [太平] 平安无事 peaceful and tranquil ③对大两辈的尊长的称呼所加的字 great-; grand-: ~老伯 grand-uncle ④高, 大 highest; greatest: ~空 outer space | ~学 Imperial College — the highest institution of learning in ancient China, situated in the capital city [太阳] ①银河系的恒星之一, 是太阳系的中心天体 sun ②人头上眉梢后低凹的部分。也叫“太阳穴”(also called 太阳穴) temple ⑤(外 loanword) 法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一, 表示 10^{12} (符号 T) tera-(T)

汰 tài ㄊㄞˋ 淘汰, 除去没有用的成分 to discard; to eliminate; to remove: 优胜劣~ survival of the fittest

态(態) tài ㄊㄞˋ 形状, 样子 form; appearance

(㊦) **doublet** 形 — form; shape; morphology | 状 — state; situation; condition | 姿 — posture; carriage; attitude: 丑 ~ ugly (or ludicrous) performance; buffoonery | 变 ~ deformation; anomaly ⑤ **extension** 情况 state of affairs; situation: 事 ~ 扩大。The situation becomes more serious. [态度] ① 指人的举止动作 manner; bearing; demeanour: ~ ~ 大方 to have an easy manner; to be natural and poised ② 对于事情采取的立场或看法 attitude; approach; position: ~ ~ 鲜明 clear-cut stand | 表明 ~ ~ to make one's attitude clear

肽 tài ㄊㄞˋ 一种有机化合物, 由氨基酸脱水而成, 含有羧基和氨基, 是一种两性化合物。旧称“胜”(shēng) (former term for 胜) peptide

钛 tài ㄊㄞˋ 一种金属元素, 符号 Ti, 银灰色, 质硬而轻, 熔点高。钛合金强度高且耐腐蚀, 可用于飞机工业和航海工业 titanium (Ti)

酞 tài ㄊㄞˋ 有机化合物的一类, 是由一个分子的邻苯二酸酐与两个分子的酚经缩合作用而生成的产物。酚酞就属于酞类 phthalein

泰 tài ㄊㄞˋ ①平安, 安定 safe, stable and peaceful: 国 ~ 民丰。The country enjoys prosperity and the people live in peace. | ~ 然处之 to take sth calmly; to bear sth with equanimity; to act with composure

②极 most; extreme; ~西(旧指欧洲 *formerly used to denote Europe*) the West; the Occident [泰山] 五岳中的东岳, 在山东省中部 Taishan Mountain, the East Sacred Mountain, situated in the middle of Shandong Province ④ **transfer** 称岳父 wife's father; father-in-law

TAN 去马

坍 tān 去马 崖岸、建筑物或堆起的东西倒塌, 从基部崩坏 to collapse; to fall in; to tumble (④ **doublet** 一塌 to collapse; to fall in; to tumble): 墙~了。The wall collapsed.

贪 tān 去马 ①贪图, 求多, 不知足 to have an insatiable desire for; to be greedy for; to covet; ~玩 to be crazy about play; to be excessively fond of play | ~便(pián)宜 to be keen on getting things on the cheap; to covet small advantages | ~得无厌 inordinately greedy; insatiably avaricious ②爱财 to covet; to practise graft; to embezzle; ~财 to be greedy for money; to covet wealth | ~墨 corruption; graft; embezzlement [贪污] 利用职权非法地取得财物 to embezzle; to practise graft; to defalcate

他 tān 去马 〈方 dialect〉“他”的敬称 respectful term of address for 他

嗔(嗔) ①tān 去马 [嗔嗔] 形容牲畜喘息的样子

子(of draught animals) panting; gasping for breath

① chǎn 见 75 页 see p75

摊(攤) tān 去马 ①摆开, 展开 to spread out; to unfold; to unroll; ~场(cháng)(把庄稼晾在场上) to spread harvested grain on a threshing ground; to ted grain | 把问题~到桌上来 to put the problems on the table (and thrash them out) ④ **extension** 烹饪法, 把糊状物放在锅上使成薄片 to fry batter in a thin layer; ~鸡蛋 to make an omelet | ~煎饼 to make a pancake ②(一子、一儿)摆在地上或用席、板摆设的售货处 vendor's stand; booth; stall; 水果~儿 fruit stall (or stand) ③量词 **quantifier**, 用于摊开的糊状物 (used for paste or thick liquid, that is spread out); 一~泥 a mud puddle ④分担财物 to take a share in; to share; to apportion; ~派 to apportion; to share out | 每人~五元。Each person is required to contribute 5 yuan. ⑤遇到, 碰上 to befall; to happen to: 他一向爱躲清静, 这件事偏偏让他~上了。He has been seeking peacefulness, but it just happened to him.

滩(灘) tān 去马 ①河海边淤积成的平地或水中的沙洲 beach; sands; ~地 beach land; floodland; flood-plain ②水浅多石而水流很急的地方 shoal; 险~ dangerous

shoals

[滩簧]流行于江苏省南部、浙江省北部的一种说唱艺术 *tan-huang*, a form of storytelling in rhymes popular in southern Jiangsu Province and northern Zhejiang Province

瘫(癱) tān ㄊㄢ 瘫痪 (huàn), 神经机能发生障碍, 肢体不能活动 paralysis; palsy

坛 (12 壇、3 鐸、3* 壘、3* 罍) tán ㄊㄢ ① 古代举行祭祀、誓师等大典用的土、石等筑的高台 altar: 天~ *Temple of Heaven* | 先农~ *Xiannong Temple* ④ *extension* 指文艺界、体育界或舆论阵地 (of sports, literary, etc) circles; world; arena: 文~ *literary circles (or world, arena)* | 乒~ *table tennis circles* | 论~ *forum; tribune* ② 用土堆成的平台, 多在上面种花 raised plot of land, usually for planting flowers, etc; terrace: 花~ *flower bed* ③ (一子) 一种口小肚大的陶器 earthen jar; jug

曇(曇) tán ㄊㄢ 云彩密布, 多云 cloudy; overcast

[昙花]灌木状常绿植物, 小枝扁平, 花大, 白色, 开的时间很短。后常用“昙花一现”比喻事物一出现很快就消失 (昙花一现 to last as briefly as the broad-leaved epiphyllum — ephemeral) broad-leaved epiphyllum (*Epiphyllum oxypetalum*)

倓 tán ㄊㄢ 安然不疑。多用于人名 (*tan*, usually used in a given name) calm; tranquil; peaceful

郯 tán ㄊㄢ [郯城] 地名, 在山东省 Tancheng, a place in Shandong Province

谈 tán ㄊㄢ ① 说, 对话 to talk; to speak; to discuss: 面~ *to have a face-to-face talk; to discuss face-to-face; to speak (to sb) face-to-face* | 请你来~——。 *I ask you to come here to have a talk.* | ~天 (闲谈) *to chat* ② 言论 speech; remark: 无稽之~ *unfounded statement; sheer nonsense*

钐 tán ㄊㄢ 长矛 lance; spear

痰 tán ㄊㄢ 气管或支气管黏膜分泌的黏液 phlegm; sputum

弹(彈) ㄊㄢ ㄊㄢ ① 被其他手指压住的手指用力伸开 to flick; to flip: 用手指~他一下 *to flick him with one's fingers* | 把帽子上的土~下去 *to flick the dust off one's hat* ② 使弦振动 to play; to pluck: ~弦子 *to play the xianzi, a three-stringed plucked musical instrument* | ~琵琶 *to play the pipa, a plucked string instrument with a fretted fingerboard* | ~棉花 *to fluff cotton (with a bow)* [弹词] 曲艺的一种, 流行于南方各省, 有说有唱, 用三弦、琵琶等伴奏 *tan-*

ci, a form of storytelling to the accompaniment of stringed plucked musical instruments, popular in southern provinces of China ③ 利用一个物体的弹性把另一个物体放射出去 to shoot (with a catapult, etc); to catapult; to send forth: ~射 to shoot off; to launch; to eject [弹性] 物体因受外力暂变形状, 外力一去即恢复原状的性质 elasticity ④ **extension** 事物的伸缩性 flexibility ④ 指检举违法失职的官吏 to impeach (⑤ **doublet** 一劾 to impeach)

⊖ dàn 见 128 页 see p128

覃 ⊖ tán ㄊㄢˊ ① 深 deep: ~思 deep in thought ② 延伸 to extend; to spread on: 葛之~兮。The kudzu vine is very long. ③ 姓 Tan, a surname

⊖ qín 见 607 页 see p607

谭 tán ㄊㄢˊ ① 同“谈” same as 谈 ② 姓 Tan, a surname

潭 tán ㄊㄢˊ 深水, 深水坑 deep pool; pond: 清~limpid pool | 泥~mire; morass; quagmire ③ **extension** 深 deep: ~渊 deep pool; abyss

𡳿 tán ㄊㄢˊ 〈方 dialect〉坑, 水塘。多用于地名(tan, usually used in a place name) pit; pool

澹 ⊖ tán ㄊㄢˊ [澹台] (—tái) 复姓 Tantai, a two-character surname

⊖ dàn 见 129 页 see p129

檀 tán ㄊㄢˊ 植物名 name of plants ① 檀香, 常绿乔木,

产在热带及亚热带。木材坚硬, 有香气, 可制器物及香料, 又可入药 (white) sandalwood (*Santalum album*) ② 紫檀, 常绿乔木, 产在热带及亚热带。木质坚硬, 可做器具 padauk; red sandalwood; rosewood (*Pterocarpus indicus*) ③ 黄檀, 落叶乔木, 果实豆荚状, 木质坚硬 yellow sandalwood ④ 青檀, 落叶乔木, 果实有翅, 木质坚硬 wingceltis (*Pteroceltis tatarinowii*)

忐 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ [忐忑] (—tè) 心神不定 mentally disturbed; perturbed; fidgety: ~ ~ 不安 uneasy; restless; fidgety

坦 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ ① 平坦, 宽而平 smooth; flat; broad and level: ~途 smooth road; level road ② 心地平静 calm; composed; collected: ~然 unperturbed; to have no misgivings; composed [坦白] ① 直爽, 没有私隐 frank; straightforward; candid: 襟怀 ~ ~ frank; straightforward; candid ② 如实地说出 (自己的错误或罪行) to confess; to own up

钽 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Ta, 钢灰色, 可用于航天工业及核工业, 还可以做电解电容。碳化钽熔点高, 极坚硬, 可制切削刀具 tantalum (Ta)

袒 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ ① 脱去上衣, 露出身体的一部分 to be stripped to the waist; to leave (the upper part of the body) uncovered; to bare: ~胸露臂

to bare one's neck and shoulders; to be décolleté ②袒护, 不公正地维护一方面 to give unfair preference to; to be partial to; 左~to be partial to | 偏~to give unprincipled protection to; to be partial to; to have a bias in favour of

荻 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ 占书上指荻 (in ancient Chinese texts) amur silver grass (*Miscanthus sacchariflorus*)

毯 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ (一子)厚实有毛绒的织品 blanket; rug; carpet; 地~carpet; rug | 毛~woolen blanket

黧 tǎn ㄊㄢˇ 深黑色 jet-black; pitch-black

叹 (嘆、*歎) tàn ㄊㄢˋ ①吟咏 to recite with a cadence; to chant; to intone; 一唱三~When one sings, three others intone. — (of poems and articles) beautiful and emotionally appealing ②因忧闷悲痛而呼出长气 sigh; ~了一口气 to heave a sigh | 仰天长~to look up to heaven and sigh heavily ③因高兴而发出长声 to exclaim in admiration; to acclaim; 欢喜赞~delighted and gasping in admiration | ~为观止 to acclaim sth as the acme of perfection; to acclaim sth to be the best [叹词]表示喜、怒、哀、乐各种情感以及应答、招呼的词, 如“嗯、喂、哎呀”等 interjection; exclamation

炭 tàn ㄊㄢˋ ①木炭, 把木材和空气隔绝, 加高热烧成的一种黑色燃料。燃烧时无烟 charcoal ②像炭的东西 charcoal-like thing; 山楂~hawthorn charcoal ③煤炭, 石炭, 煤 coal: 阳泉大~Yangquan coal

碳 tàn ㄊㄢˋ 一种非金属元素, 符号 C, 无臭无味的固体。无定形碳有焦炭、木炭等, 晶体碳有金刚石和石墨。碳是构成有机物的主要成分。炼铁需要焦炭。在工业上和医药上, 碳和它的化合物用途极广 carbon (C) [碳水化合物]有机化学中, 分子式可以用 $C_m(H_2O)_n$ 表示的一类化合物, 像糖类和淀粉等都是。旧称“醣”(former term for 糖) carbohydrate

探 tàn ㄊㄢˋ ①寻求, 探索 to seek; to explore; ~源 to trace to the source; to get to the root of the matter ②探测 to explore; to probe; to prospect; ~矿 to conduct a mineral exploration; to go prospecting (for) ③侦察, 暗中考察 to scout; to spy on; to pry into; ~案子 to investigate a case | ~听消息 to try to find out about the situation; to inquire about sb (or sth); to fish for information ④试探 to try to find out; to sound out; 先~一~口气 to sound out sb's attitude first ⑤做侦察工作的人 scout; detective; spy; 密~secret agent; spy ⑥探望, 访问 to visit; to call on; ~亲 to go home to visit one's family; to go to

visit one's relatives | ~ 视病人 *to visit a patient* ⑦ (头或上体)伸出 *to stretch forward*; *to crane*; ~ 出头来 *to crane one's neck*; *to pop one's head* | 车行时不要~身车外。 *Don't lean out of the window while the bus is moving.*

TANG

ㄊㄤ

汤(湯) ⊖ tāng ㄊㄤ ① 热水 *hot water*; *boiling water*; 赴~蹈火 *to go through fire and water — to defy all difficulties and dangers* ② 煮东西的汁液 *water in which sth has been boiled*; 米~ *rice soup* | ~药 *decoction of medicinal ingredients* ③ 烹调后汁特别多的副食 *soup*; *broth*; 白菜~ *Chinese cabbage soup* ④ 姓 Tang, a surname

⊖ shāng 见 656 页 see p656

铙(鐃) tāng ㄊㄤ 铙钹, 小 gong

耢 tāng ㄊㄤ tǎng ㄊㄤ (又 also tǎng) 用耢耙弄平田地、清除杂草 *to weed and level the soil (in a paddy field) with a harrow* [耢耙] (—bà) 清除杂草、弄平田地的农具 *paddy-field harrow*

趟(*蹚、*趟) ⊖ tāng ㄊㄤ ① 从有水、草的地方走过去 *to walk through water (or grasses)*; *to wade*; *to ford*; 他~着水过去了。 *He waded across the riv-*

er. ② 用犁、锄等把土翻开, 把草锄去 *to turn the soil and dig up weeds with a plough, a hoe, etc.*; ~地 *to turn the soil and weed*; *to plough the fields*

⊖ tàng 见 733 页 see p733

啤 tāng ㄊㄤ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, *clang*; *to clang*; ~的一声, 锣响了。 *The gong sounded with a clang.*

鎗 ⊖ tāng ㄊㄤ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 钟鼓或敲锣的声音 (of a drum, a gong, etc) *clang*

⊖ táng 见 732 页 see p732

羰 tāng ㄊㄤ 羰基, 有机化合物中含碳和氧的基 (=CO)。旧称“碳氧基”(formerly called 碳氧基) *carbonyl*

唐 táng ㄊㄤ ① 夸大, 虚夸 *exaggerative*; *boastful*; *bombastic*; 荒~之言 *absurd words*; *fantastic words* | ~大无验 *sheer bragging*; *braggadocio* ② 空, 徒然 *for nothing*; *in vain*; ~捐(白费) *to come to nothing*; *to be in vain* ③ 朝代名 *name of a dynasty* 1 唐高祖李渊所建立(公元 618—907 年) *the Tang Dynasty (618—907)*, established by Li Yuan 2 五代之—, 李存勖所建立(公元 923—936 年), 史称后唐 *Later Tang Dynasty (923—936)*, one of the five dynasties, founded by Li Cunxu

[唐突] 冲撞, 冒犯 *to offend*; *to blaspheme*; *to profane*

鄆 táng ㄊㄤ [鄆部] (—wú) 地名, 在山东省昌乐 Tang-

wu, a place in Changle, Shandong Province

塘 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ ① 堤岸, 堤防 dyke; embankment: 河 ~ *river embankment* | 海 ~ *seawall* ② 水池 pond; pool (㊦ *doublet* 池 — pool; pond): 荷 ~ *lotus pond* | 苇 ~ *reed pond* ③ 浴池 bathing pool: 洗澡 ~ *bath-house*; 公共浴室; *public bathing house*

搪 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ ① 挡, 抵拒 to ward off; to fend off; to keep out: ~ 饥 *to stave off hunger* ② 支吾 to prevaricate; to evade; to shirk: ~ 差事 (敷衍了事) *to do one's work perfunctorily; to perform one's duty perfunctorily; to dillydally on one's work* [搪塞] (一 *sè*) 敷衍塞 (sè) 责 to prevaricate; to do sth perfunctorily: 做事情要认真, 不要 ~ ~。 *Be serious in doing things. Don't be perfunctory.* ③ 用泥土或涂料抹上或涂上 to spread (clay, paint, etc) over; to daub; to plaster: ~ 炉子 *to line a stove with clay* [搪瓷] 用石英、长石等制成的一种像釉子的物质涂在金属器物上, 经过烧制形成的薄层, 可防锈又可作装饰 enamel ④ 加工切削机器零件的钻孔 boring: ~ 床 *boring machine; boring lathe; borer*

搪 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ 泥浆 mud; slurry ㊦ *extension* 不凝结半流动的 half congealed; semi-fluid; viscous: ~ 心鸡蛋 *soft-*

boiled egg; soft-fried egg

瑤 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ 古书上指一种玉 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of jade

蟪 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ 古书上指蝉 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of cicada

糖 (② ** 醣) *táng* ㄊㄤˊ ① 从甘蔗、甜菜、米、麦等提制出来的甜的东西 sugar ② 碳水化合物 carbohydrate

糖 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ 赤色 (指人的脸) (of one's complexion) red: 紫 ~ 脸 *dark red cheeks; purple brown face* (or complexion); cheeks with a deep tan

堂 *táng* ㄊㄤˊ ① 正房, 高大的屋子 main room of a house; tall and big house: ~ 屋 (of a one-storey Chinese traditional house consisting of several rooms in a row) central room; (in a courtyard, usually facing south) principal rooms | 礼 ~ *auditorium; assembly hall* [令堂] 对对方母亲的尊称 (respectful term of address for the other's mother) your mother ② 专供某种用途的房屋 room (or hall) for special purpose: 课 ~ *classroom; schoolroom* ③ 过去官吏审案办事的地方 courtroom in yamen; court of justice (or law): 大 ~ *courtroom in a yamen in ancient China; magistrate's courtroom* | 过 ~ (in ancient China) to stand trial in a court ④ 表示同

祖父的亲属关系 (used to denote the relationship between cousins, etc) with the same paternal grandfather or great-grandfather; ~兄弟 *male cousins on the paternal side* | ~姐妹 *female cousins on the paternal side*

[堂皇] 盛大, 大方 *grand; stately*; 冠冕 ~ ~ *high-sounding; high-toned* | 富丽 ~ ~ *beautiful and imposing; magnificent; sumptuous*

[堂堂] 仪容端正, 有威严 *dignified; imposing; impressive*; 相貌 ~ ~ *to have a dignified appearance; to have a majestic bearing*

棠 táng ㄊㄤˊ 植物名 *name of plants* 1 棠梨树, 就是“杜树” (i. e. 杜树) *birchleaf pear (Pyrus betulaeifolia)* 2 海棠树, 落叶小乔木, 春天开花。果实叫海棠, 可以吃 *Chinese flowering crabapple; cherry-apple tree (Malus spectabilis)*

榪 táng ㄊㄤˊ ① 门框或窗框 *frame (of a door or window)*; 门 ~ *door frame* | 窗 ~ *window frame* ② 量词 *quantifier*, 用于一套门(窗)框和门(窗)扇 (used of doors or windows with their frames); 一 ~ 玻璃门 *a pair of glass doors*

膛 táng ㄊㄤˊ ① 体腔 *chest; thorax*; 胸 ~ *chest* | 开 ~ *to open the chest* ② (一儿) 器物中空的部分 *enclosed space inside sth*; *chamber; cavity*; 炉 ~ *chamber of a stove* | 枪 ~ *bore*

of a gun; chamber

搪 ㄊㄤˊ 同“搪” ④
same as 搪 ④

㊦ tāng 见 730 页 see p730

螳 táng ㄊㄤˊ 螳螂 *mantis*; ~ 臂当 (dāng) 车 (喻做事不自量力必然失败) *mantis raising its forelegs to try to stop a chariot — to overrate oneself and try to hold back an overwhelming superior force* [螳螂] 俗称“刀螂”。一种食虫性昆虫, 前脚很发达, 好像镰刀, 头为三角形, 触角呈丝状 (popularly called 刀螂) *mantis; mantid (Mantodea)*

帑 tǎng ㄊㄤˇ 古时指收藏钱财的府库和府库里的钱财 (in ancient China) *state treasury; funds in the state treasury*

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“拏” (nú) also same as 拏

倘 (** 儻) ㄊㄤˇ 连词 *conjunction*, 假使, 如果 *if; supposing*; in case; ~ 若 *if; supposing; in case* | ~ 能努力, 定可成功。 *If you work hard, you are bound to succeed.*

㊦ cháng 见 77 页 see p77

淌 tǎng ㄊㄤˇ 流 *to drip; to trickle; to shed*; ~ 眼泪 *to shed tears* | 汗珠直往下 ~ 。 *Sweat was dripping from his face.*

淌 tǎng ㄊㄤˇ chǎng ㄔㄤˇ (又 also chǎng) 失意 *disappointed; frustrated*

趟 tǎng ㄊㄤˇ (又 also tāng) 见 730 页 tāng see p730

躺 tǎng ㄊㄤˇ 身体横倒,也指车辆、器具等倒在地上 to place oneself at rest in a flat, horizontal (or recumbent) position; to recline; (of vehicle, object, etc) to lie flat on the ground: ~在床上 to lie in bed | 一棵大树~在路上。A tall tree lies on the road.

倘 (儻) tǎng ㄊㄤˇ ①同“倘” ②见 742 页“倘”字条“倘” (tǎng) — see 倘 on p742

钁 (鑢) tǎng ㄊㄤˇ 古代一种兵器,跟叉相似 tang, a fork-like weapon in ancient China

烫 (燙) tàng ㄊㄤˋ ①温度高,皮肤接触温度高的物体感觉疼痛 to scald; to burn: 开水很~。The boiling water is extremely hot. | ~手 to scald (or burn) the hand | 小心~着! Be careful not to get yourself scalded. ②用热的物体使另外的物体起变化 to heat up; to warm; to iron: ~酒(使热) to heat wine | ~衣服(使平) to iron clothes; to press clothes ③烫头发 to get a permanent wave; to perm; to have one's hair permed: 电~ to have one's hair permed with electric hair rollers

趟 tàng ㄊㄤˋ 量词 quantifier 1 来往的次数 (used for a trip) time: 他来了一~。He has been here once. | 这~火车去上海。This train is bound for Shanghai. 2 (一儿)用于成

行的东西 (used for sth in a row or rows): 屋里摆着两~桌子。Two rows of tables stand in the room. | 用线把这件衣服缝上一~。Sew a line of stitches in the dress.

⊖ tāng 见 730 页 see p730

TAO

ㄊㄠ

叨 ⊖ tāo ㄊㄠ 承受 to be favoured with; to get the benefit of; to receive: ~光 to be much obliged to you | ~教 (jiào) to have the benefit of your instruction; to thank you for your advice [叨扰] 谢人款待的话 Thank you for your hospitality.

⊖ dāo 见 132 页 see p132

涛 (濤) tāo ㄊㄠ 大波浪 great waves; billows (㊦ doublet 波 — great waves; billows)

焘 (燾) tāo ㄊㄠ (又 also dào) 见 134 页 dào, 多用于人名 (tao, usually used in a given name) see dào on p134

绦 (縹、*條、*緙) tāo ㄊㄠ (一子)用丝线编织成的花边或扁平的带子,可以装饰衣物 silk ribbon; silk braid [绦虫] 寄生在人或家畜、家禽、鱼等动物体内的虫子,身体长而扁,像绦子,由节片组成 tapeworm (Taenia)

掏 (*搯) tāo ㄊㄠ ①挖 to dig (a hole, etc); to hollow out: 在墙上~一个洞

to make a hole in the wall ②伸进去取 to take out; to draw out; to pull out; 把口袋里的钱 ~ 出来 to take money out of one's pocket | ~ 麻雀 to take the young sparrow out of its nest

滔 tāo ㄊㄠ 漫, 充满 inundant; flooding: 波浪 ~ 天 (with) waves billowing | 罪恶 ~ 天 monstrous crimes [滔滔] 1 大水漫流 torrential; surging: 海水 ~ ~ seawater surging 2 连续不断 constant; continuous: ~ ~ 不绝 to speak unceasingly; to pour out words in a steady flow | 议论 ~ ~ comments tumbling out in a flood

韬 (韜、** 弰) tāo ㄊㄠ ①弓或剑的套子 sheath; bow case [韬略] 指六韬、三略, 古代的兵书 (used to denote two ancient Chinese books on the art of war) Six Strategies and Three Tactics ② transfer 战斗用兵的计谋 military strategy ③ 隐藏, 隐蔽 (多指才能) (usually used to denote one's talent) to hide; to conceal: ~ 晦 to conceal one's true features or intentions; to refrain from revealing one's ambitions and put others off the track

饕 tāo ㄊㄠ [饕餮] (一 tiè) 古代传说中的一种凶恶的兽, 古代铜器上多刻它的头部形状作装饰 taotie, a legendary ferocious animal, the image of whose head was often engraved on brass utensils as ornaments

in ancient China ④ figurative 1 凶恶的人 ferocious person 2 贪吃的人 voracious eater; glutton; gourmand

逃 (**) 逃 táo ㄊㄠ ① 跑, 逃走 to run away; to escape; to flee: 追歼 ~ 敌 to pursue and wipe out the fleeing enemy ② 逃避, 避开 to dodge; to evade; to escape: ~ 荒 to flee from famine; to get away from a famine-stricken area | ~ 难 to flee from a calamity; to seek refuge (or safety) in flight

洮 táo ㄊㄠ 洮河, 水名, 在甘肃省南部 Taohe River in the south of Gansu Province

桃 táo ㄊㄠ ① 桃树, 落叶乔木, 春天开花, 白色或红色, 果实叫桃子或桃儿, 可以吃 peach (*Prunus persica*) ② (一儿) 形状像桃子的东西 sth resembling a peach: 棉 ~ 儿 cotton boll ③ 核桃 walnut: ~ 仁 walnut kernel | ~ 酥 walnut shortbread

桃 táo ㄊㄠ [桃黍] <方 dialect> 高粱 sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

陶 táo ㄊㄠ ① 用黏土烧制的器物 pottery; earthenware [陶土] 烧制陶器的黏土 potter's clay; pottery clay; kaolin ② 制造陶器 to make pottery; to mould: ~ 铸 (of potters and blacksmiths) to mould and form (utensils); to cast | ~ 冶 (制陶器和炼金属, 喻造就良好的品格、情操等) to make

pottery and smelt metal — to shape (or mould) a person's character, etc ③ 陶然, 快乐的样子 contented; happy; joyful: ~醉 to be intoxicated (with success, happiness, etc); to revel in ④ 姓 Tao, a surname

⊖ yáo 见 874 页 see p874

萄 táo ㄊㄠˊ 指葡萄 grape: ~糖 grape sugar; glucose

陶 (** 咄) táo ㄊㄠˊ 见 267 页“号”字条“号陶”(háo—) see 号陶 on p267

淘 táo ㄊㄠˊ ① 洗去杂质 to wash in a pan (or basket) to get rid of gravel, sand, etc: ~米 to wash rice | ~金 to wash for gold; to pan for gold [淘汰] 去坏的留好的, 去不合适的 留合适的 to eliminate (sb) through election (or competition); knock out (or off): 自然 ~ ~ natural selection ② 消除泥沙、渣滓等, 挖浚 to clean out; to dredge: ~井 to dredge a well | ~缸 to clean a vat ③ 淘气, 顽皮 mischievous; naughtiness: 这孩子真 ~。 The boy is really naughty.

绹 táo ㄊㄠˊ ① 绳索 rope ② 〈方 dialect〉用绳索捆 to bind with a rope

醅 táo ㄊㄠˊ 见 489 页“醅”字条“醅醅”(máo—) see 醅醅 on p489

梼 (梼) táo ㄊㄠˊ [梼杌] (— wù) ① 古代传说中的恶兽, 恶人 (in ancient

China) legendary fierce beast; ferocious person ② 春秋时楚史名 name for the history of the Chu State in the Spring and Autumn Period

鼗 táo ㄊㄠˊ 长柄的摇鼓, 俗叫“拨浪鼓” (popularly called 拨浪鼓) drum-shaped rattle; rattle drum

讨 tǎo ㄊㄠˇ ① 查究, 处治 to investigate and ascertain; to punish; to penalize ② *transfer* 征伐, 发动攻击 to go on a punitive expedition against; to launch an attack on; to send armed forces to suppress: 南征北 ~ to fight south and north [声讨] 宣布罪行而加以抨击 to denounce; to condemn ③ 研究, 推求 to study; to discuss: 仔细研 ~ to deliberate, to study and discuss seriously [讨论] 就某一问题交换意见或进行辩论 to discuss; to talk over ④ 索取 to ask for; to demand: ~债 to demand payment of a debt; to ask for payment of a debt ⑤ 求, 请求 to beg for; to ask for: ~饶 to beg for mercy; to ask for forgiveness | ~教 (jiào) to ask for advice ⑥ 招惹 to incur; to court; to invite: ~厌 disagreeable; disgusting; repugnant | ~人欢喜 likable; cute

藁 tǎo ㄊㄠˇ [藁黍] 〈方 dialect〉高粱 sorghum

套 tào ㄊㄠˋ ① (— 子, — 儿) 罩在外面的东西 cover; sheath; case: 褥 ~ mattress cover; 床 ~ bed tick | 外 ~ 儿 overcoat | 手

~儿 *gloves* | 书~ *slipcover for a book* [河套] 地域名, 被黄河三面环绕, 在内蒙古自治区和宁夏回族自治区境内 Hetao, a region at the Great Bend of the Huanghe River across the Inner Mongolia and Ningxia autonomous regions ② 加罩 to cover with; to slip over; to encase in: ~鞋 *overshoes; rubbers; galoshes* | ~上一件毛背心 to put on a woollen vest ③ (一子、一儿) 装在衣物里的棉絮 cotton padding (or wadding); batting: 被~ *cotton padding of a quilt* | 袄~ *padded lining of a jacket of traditional Chinese style* | 棉花~子 *cotton wadding* ④ 量词 *quantifier*, 同类事物合成的一组 (used for series or sets of things) set; suit; suite: 一~制服 *a uniform suit* | 一~茶具 *a tea set* ⑤ 模拟, 照做 to model on; to copy; to imitate: 这是从那篇文章上~下来的。 *This is copied from another article. or This was written in imitation of another article. or This is modelled on that piece of writing.* [套语] ① 客套话, 如“劳驾、借光、慢走、留步”等 polite formulas ② 行文、说话中的一些不解决实际问题的俗套子 stereotyped expressions ⑥ (一儿) 用绳子等做成的环 knot; loop; noose: 双~结 *double knot* | 用绳子做个活~儿 to make a slip knot with a rope | 牲口~ *harness for a draught*

animal | 大车~ *cart harness* [圈套] 陷害人的诡计 *snare; trap; ploy*: 他不小心, 上了~~。 *He fell into a trap because of his carelessness.* | 那是敌人的~。 *That's the enemy's ploy.* ⑦ 用套拴系 to hitch up (a draught animal to a cart); to harness (a draught animal): ~车 (把车上的套拴在牲口身上) *to harness a draught animal to a cart* ⑧ *extension* 用计骗取 to coax a secret out of sb; to pump sb about sth; to sound out: 用话~他 *to coax the secret out of him* | ~出他的话来 *to trick him into telling the truth* ⑧ 互相衔接或重叠 to overlap; to interlink; to interlock: ~耕 *to make deep furrows by tilling the soil with two ploughs, one following the other* | ~种 *to interplant* ⑨ 拉拢, 表示亲近 to try to win (sb's friendship, flavour, etc): ~交情 *to try to get in good relationship with sb; to try to establish friendship with sb* | ~近乎 *to try to form ties with sb; to cotton up to*

TE

ㄊㄜˋ

忑 tè ㄊㄜˋ 见728页“志”字条 “忐忑” (tǎn—) see 忐忑 on p728

忒 ⊖ tè ㄊㄜˋ 差错 mistake; error: 差~ *error; blunder* ⊖ tuī 见764页 see p764

铽 tè ㄊㄜˋ 一种金属元素, 符号 Tb, 银灰色。可用于制荧光物质及元件 terbium (Tb)

特 tè ㄊㄜˋ ①特殊, 不平常的, 超出一般的 special; unusual; extraordinary: ~色 distinctive feature; distinctive quality; characteristic | ~效 specially good effect; special efficacy | ~产 special (or unique) local product; speciality [特别] ②特殊, 与众不同 special; uncommon; distinctive: 样式很~~。This fashion is very distinctive. ③副词 **adverb**, 尤其 especially; particularly; extraordinarily: ~~聪明 extraordinarily clever; very clever | ~~是数学学得好 to be especially good at mathematics [特务] ④军队中指担任警卫、通讯、运输等特殊任务的 special task (or duties): ~~连 special task company ⑤(—wu) 经过特殊训练, 从事刺探情报、颠覆、破坏等活动的人 special (or secret) agent; spy ⑥专, 单一 for a special purpose; specially: ~为 for a special purpose; specially | ~设 ad hoc | 我~意来看你。I specially come to see you. ⑦只, 但 only, but; 不~此也。This is not the only case.

慝 tè ㄊㄜˋ 奸邪, 罪恶 evil; wickedness; viciousness: 隐~(别人不知道的罪恶) to conceal vice (or evil)

肋 te · ㄊㄜˋ (又) 见 421 页“肋”字条“肋肋”(lěde) see 肋

臑 on p421

TENG

ㄊㄥ

煏 tēng ㄊㄥ 把熟的食物蒸热 to heat up by steaming (or baking): ~馒头 to heat mantou

鼙 tēng ㄊㄥ 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 敲鼓声 rolls of drums; rub-a-dub

疼 téng ㄊㄥ ①人、动物因病、刺激或创伤而引起的难受的感觉 to ache; to hurt; to be in pain (㊦ **doublet** 一痛 to ache; to hurt; to be in pain): 肚子~ to have a stomachache | 腿摔~了。My leg hurts from the fall. ②喜爱, 爱惜 to love dearly; to be fond of; to dote on: 他奶奶最~他。His granny dotes on him.

腾 téng ㄊㄥ ①奔跑, 跳跃 to gallop; to jump; to prance (㊦ **doublet** 奔— to gallop; to surge forward): 万马奔~ ten thousand horses galloping ahead — all going full steam ahead | 万众欢~ Millions of people rejoice. ②上升 to rise; to soar: ~空 to rise high into the air; to rise to the sky; to soar | ~云驾雾 to mount the clouds and ride the mist — to speed across the sky; to feel giddy (or dizzy) [腾腾] 形容气势旺盛 steaming; seething: 雾气~~ hazy with mist; mist-laden | 热气~~ steaming hot; piping hot ③空出来, 挪移 to

make room; to vacate; ~ 出两间房来 *to vacate two rooms* | ~ 不出空来 *cannot set aside time*
 ④ (teng) 词尾 (在动词后, 表示动作的反复连续) (used after a verb to express repetition or continuity of an action) suffix: 倒 ~ *to do sth over and over again* | 翻 ~ *to turn sth over and over* | 折 (zhē) ~ *to turn from side to side; to cause physical (or mental) suffering* | 闹 ~ *clamorous; noisy*

誊 (騰) téng 去声 照原稿抄写 *to transcribe; to copy out*; ~ 清 *to make a fair (or clean) copy of* | 这稿子太乱, 要 ~ 一遍。 *This draft is too messy. It must be recopied.*

滕 téng 去声 周代诸侯国名, 在今山东省滕州 Teng, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, in today's Tengzhou, Shandong Province

滕 téng 去声 滕蛇, 古书上说的一种能飞的蛇 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of snake that can fly

滕 téng 去声 ① 封闭, 约束 *to seal off; to restrain* ② 绳子 *rope*

藤 (* 籐) téng 去声 ① 植物名 *name of plants* 1 紫藤, 藤本植物, 花紫色。俗叫“藤萝” (popularly called 藤萝) *Chinese wisteria (Wisteria sinensis)* 2 白藤, 常绿木本植物。茎细长, 柔软而坚韧, 可以编篮、椅、箱等用具。

俗叫“藤子” (popularly called 藤子) *rattan (Calameae)* 3 藤黄, 常绿乔木, 果实圆形。树脂可做黄色颜料, 但有毒, 不能染食品 *garcinia* ② 蔓 *vine*: 葡萄 ~ *grape vine* | 顺 ~ 摸瓜 *to follow the vine to get the melon* - *to track sth (or sb) down by following clues*

魮 téng 去声 魮鱼, 鱼名。身体青灰色, 有褐色网状斑纹, 头大眼小, 下颌突出, 有一个或两个背鳍。常栖息在海底。可食 *stargazer (Uranoscopidae)*

体 (體) tī 去声 [体己] [梯己] (-jǐ) 1 家庭成员个人积蓄的财物 *private savings (of a family member)* 2 亲近的 *close; intimate; confidential*; ~ ~ 话 *words said in confidence*

① tǐ 见 741 页 see p741

剔 tī 去声 ① 把肉从骨头上刮下来 *to clean a bone with a pointed instrument; to pick meat from bones*; ~ 骨肉 *meat with bones removed* | 把肉 ~ 得干干净净 *to pick the bones clean* ② *extension* 从缝隙或孔洞里往外挑 (tiǎo) 拨东西 *to pick (as from a crack or fissure)*; ~ 牙 *to pick one's teeth* | ~ 指甲 *to clean the fingernails; to pick dirt from one's fingernails* ③ 把不好的挑 (tiāo) 出来 *to pick out and throw away; to*

reject; to get rid of (㊦ *exten-*
sion 一除 to pick out and throw
away; to reject; to get rid of):
把有伤的果子~出去 to *pick*
out the scarred fruits | ~庄(旧
指挑出有缺点的货品廉价出
卖) (in former times) to *pick*
out soiled (or substandard)
goods and sell them at reduced
prices

踢 tī 去 | 用脚触击 to *kick*;
to play: ~球 to *kick a ball*;
to play football | ~毽子 to *kick*
the shuttlecock | 一脚~开 to
kick away

梯 tī 去 | ①(一子)登高用的
器具或设备 ladder; steps;
stairs: 楼~ *staircase; stairs* | 软
~ rope ladder ②像梯子的
shaped like a ladder; terraced:
~形 *trapezium* [梯田]在山坡
上开辟的一层一层的田地 *ter-*
raced fields ③作用跟梯子相似
的设备 apparatus with the
same function as stairs: 电~
lift; elevator; escalator

锑 tī 去 | 有机化合物, 锑化
氢的特称。有剧毒(special
term for 锑化氢) *stibine*

锑 tī 去 | 一种金属元素, 符
号 Sb, 银白色, 有光泽, 质
硬而脆。锑、铅和锡的合金可
制印刷用的铅字。锑化铟是一
种重要的半导体材料 *stibium*
(Sb)

鹈 tī 去 | 见 564 页“鹈”字条
“鹈鹕”(pì—) see 鹈鹕 on
p564

萑 tī 去 | ①草木初生的叶
芽 (of grass) *sprout*;
shoot ②稗子一类的草 *tare*

⊖ yí 见 884 页 see p884

绉 tī 去 | 光滑厚实的丝织
品 thick silk fabrics

⊖ tì 见 742 页 see p742

鹈 tī 去 | [鹈鹕](-hú)水鸟
名, 俗叫“淘河”或“塘鹅”。
体大嘴长, 嘴下有皮囊可以伸
缩, 捕食鱼类 (popularly called
淘河 or 塘鹅) *pelican (Pele-*
canidae)

提 tī 去 | ①垂手拿着(有
环、柄或绳套的东西) to
carry in one's hand with the
arm down: ~着一壶水 to *carry*
a kettle of water in one's hand |
~着一个篮子 to *carry a basket*
in one's hand | ~心吊胆(喻害
怕) to *have one's heart in one's*
mouth — to be in constant fear |
~纲挈(qiè)领(喻扼要) to
grasp a net by the head rope
(or to *grasp a coat by the col-*
lar) — to concentrate on the
main points ②使事物由低往
高、由后往前移动 to *lift*; to
advance: ~升 to *hoist*; to *elevate*;
to *promote* | ~高 to *raise*; to
heighten; to *improve* | ~前 to
shift to an earlier date; to
move up (a date); to *advance* |
~早 to *shift to an earlier*
time; to *be earlier than planned*
(or *expected*); to *do sth in ad-*
vance ③舀取油、酒等液体的工
具 *dipper*; *ladle*: 油~ *oil dip-*
per | 醋~ *vinegar dipper* ④说

起, 举出 to mention; to bring up; to put forward: 经他一~, 大家都想起来了。 *Everyone remembered it as soon as he mentioned the matter.* | ~ 意见 to raise one's opinion; to offer a suggestion | ~ 供材料 to provide materials [提倡] 说明某种事物的优点, 鼓励大家使用或实行 to advocate; to promote; to encourage: 要~~顾全大局 to encourage the spirit of taking the interests of the whole into account [提醒] 从旁促使别人注意或指点别人 to call attention to; to remind; to alert: 幸亏你~~, 不然我就忘了。 *But for your reminding, I would have forgotten it.* [提议] 说出意见, 供人讨论或采纳 to propose; to suggest; to move ⑤ 取出 to draw; to withdraw; to extract (㊦ **doublet** 一取 to draw; to pick up; to extract): 把款~出来 to draw (or withdraw) money from a bank | ~单(提取货物的凭单) bill of lading ⑥ 汉字的一种笔形(丿), 即“挑”(tiǎo) rising stroke in Chinese character ⑦ 姓 Ti, a surname

㊦ dī 见 139 页 see p139

驷 tí 去 | 见 374 页“𨔵”字条 “𨔵驷”(jué—) see 𨔵 on p374

缁 tí 去 | 橘红色 orange red

题 tí 去 | ① 古指额头 (in ancient Chinese) forehead;

head: 雕~ pattern engraved on the forehead ② 题目, 写作或讲演内容的总名目 subject; title; topic: 命~ to set a question; to assign a topic (or subject) | 出~ to set an examination paper; to set a topic; to set a theme (or subject) | 难~ (喻不容易做的事情) difficult (or thorny) problem | 离~太远 to stray far from the point (or subject) ③ **extension** 练习或考试时要求解答的问题 question; problem: 试~ test (or examination) questions | 算~ arithmetical questions; mathematical exercises; computational problems | 几何~ geometry questions | 问答~ essay questions [题材] 写作内容的主要材料 subject matter; theme ④ 写上, 签署 to write; to inscribe; to sign: ~名 to inscribe one's name; to autograph | ~字 to write; to inscribe | ~词 to write words of encouragement, appreciation or commemoration

醍 tí 去 | [醍醐] (—hú) 精制的奶酪 finest cream

鲱 tí 去 | 鱼名。体长 10 厘米—13 厘米, 银灰色, 侧扁, 腹部呈圆柱形, 眼和口都大。生活在海中 anchovy (*Engraulidae*)

啼 (* 唬) tí 去 | ① 哭, 出声地哭 to weep aloud; to cry (㊦ **doublet** 一哭 to cry; to wail): 悲~ to sob with grief; to cry sorrowfully |

用不着哭哭～～。 *There's no use keeping weeping and wailing.* ② 某些鸟兽叫 (of certain birds and animals) to crow; to caw: 鸡～。 *Cocks crow.* | 猿～。 *Apes jabber.*

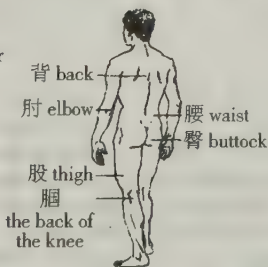
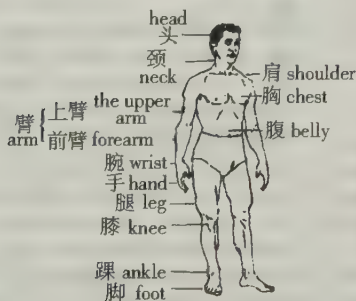
蹄(* 蹏) tí 去 | (一子、一儿) 马、牛、羊等生

在趾端的角质保护物。又指有角质保护物的脚 hoof; foot of such animals with hoofs; 马不停～。 *The horse never stops running — is running without a moment's respite.*

体(體) tǐ 去 | ① 人、动

物的全身 (of human or animal) body (㊦ *doublet* 身 — body): ～重 (body) *weight* | ～温 (身体的温度) (body) *temperature* ㊧ *extension* 身体的一部分 part of the body: 四 ～ *limbs; arms and legs* | 上 ～ *upper part of the body* | 肢 ～ *limbs; limbs and trunk* [体面] (—mian) ① 身份

dignity; prestige; face ② 光彩, 光荣 honourable; creditable ③ 好看 good-looking; handsome [体育] 指锻炼身体增强体质的教育 physical culture; physical training; physical education: ～课 *physical education (PE)* | 发展～～运动, 增强人民体质 *to promote physical culture and build up people's health* ② 事物的本身或全部 thing per se; whole; 物 ～ *object* | 全 ～ *all; whole; entire* | 个 ～ *individual* | ～积 *volume* ③ 形式, 规格 style; form; 字 ～ *form of written (or printed) character; style of calligraphy* | 得 ～ (合宜) *appropriate* ④ 作品的体裁 genre; style; form: 文 ～ *style of writing; literary form; genre* | 骚 ～ *Sao style — poetry in the style of Li Sao* | 骈 ～ *ornate style of writing characterized by parallelism and rhythmical arrangement; parallel style* |



人 体
human body

古~ancient style (of poetry) —a form of pre-Tang poetry, usually having four to seven characters per line ⑤亲身, 设身处地 to do (or experience) sth personally; to put oneself in another's position; ~验 to learn through personal experience; to learn through practice; to experience | ~味 to savour; to appreciate | ~谅 to show understanding and sympathy for; to make allowances; to give sympathetic consideration to [体会]领会, 个人的理解 to know (or learn) from experience; to understand; to realize: 我~~到你的意思。I have realized what you mean. | 对这个文件, 我的~~还很肤浅。My understanding of this document is very superficial. [体贴]揣度别人的处境和心情, 给予关心、照顾 to show consideration for; to give care to; to be considerate; ~~入微 to show every possible consideration for; to look after with meticulous care; to be extremely considerate (or thoughtful)

⊖ tī 见 738 页 see p738

屉(* 屜) tì 去 器物中可以随意拿出的盛放东西的部分, 常常是匣形或是分层的格架 drawer: 抽~drawer | 笼~steamer tray

剃(* 髡、△* 薙) tì 去 用刀刮去毛发 to shave; ~头 to have one's hair shaved; to have

one's hair cut; to have a haircut | ~光 to have one's head shaved clean — to score no points in a game

涕 tì 去 ①眼泪 tears ②鼻涕, 鼻子里分泌的液体 mucus of the nose; snivel

悌 tì 去 指弟弟敬爱哥哥 love and respect for one's elder brother: 孝~filial piety and fraternal love

绌 ⊖ tì 去 比绸子厚实、粗糙的纺织品, 用丝做经, 棉线做纬 silk and cotton fabric

⊖ tí 见 739 页 see p739

倣 ⊖ tì 去 [倣傥](-tǎng) 同“倜傥”same as 倜傥

⊖ chù 见 99 页 see p99

倜 tì 去 [倜傥](-tǎng) 洒脱, 不拘束 (of manner) free and easy; unrestrained; unconventional: 风流~~unrestrained and overflowing with talent; unconventional and romantic

逖 tì 去 远 far away; distant

惕 tì 去 小心谨慎 alert; cautious; watchful [警惕]

对可能发生的危险情况或错误倾向保持警觉 to be vigilant against; to be on alert; to watch out: 提高~~, 保卫祖国。Heighten our vigilance, and defend our motherland. | ~~~贪图享乐思想的侵蚀 to guard against the corrosive influence of the idea of seeking pleasure

裼 tì 去 ① 婴儿的包被
swaddling clothes

② xī 见 803 页 see p803

替 tì 去 ① 代, 代理 to take the place of; to replace; to substitute for (㊦ **doublet** 一代 to take the place of; to replace; to substitute for | 代一 to take the place of; to replace; to supersede); ~班 to take sb else's place (in a work shift) | 我~你洗衣服。Let me do the washing for you. ② 介词 **preposition**, 为(wèi), 给 for; 大家都~他高兴。Everybody feels happy for him. ③ 衰废 declining; falling; waning: 兴~rising and falling (of dynasty) | 隆~rising and falling (of power); ups and downs

滞 (殢) tì 去 ① 困倦 sleepy ② 滞留 to be held up; to be detained ③ 困扰, 纠缠 to be perplexed and pestered

薅 tì 去 ① 除去野草 to remove weeds; to weed ② 同“剃” same as 剃

嚏 tì 去 [嚏喷] (—pen) 因鼻黏膜受刺激而引起的一种猛烈带声的喷气现象。也叫“喷嚏”(pēn—) (also called 喷嚏) to sneeze

趯 tì 去 ① 跳跃 to jump; to leap ② 汉字一种笔形(丨), 今称“钩”(now called 钩) upward hook stroke in Chinese calligraphy

TIAN

天

天 tiān 去 ① 在地面以上的高空 sky; heaven; firmament ㊦ **figurative** 1 在上的 overhead; ~头(书页上部空白部分) top (or upper) margin of a page | ~桥(架在空中的高桥, 桥下可以通行) platform bridge; overpass; overhead walkway 2 最, 极 most; extreme; best; ~好, 也只能是这样。It is at best just like this. [天文] 日月星辰等天体在宇宙间分布、运行等现象 astronomy ② 自然的, 天生的 natural; inborn; innate; ~生 inborn; innate; inherent | ~性 natural instinct; nature | ~险 natural barrier (or obstacle) | ~然 natural ③ 日, 一昼夜, 或专指昼间 day; daytime; 今~today | 一整~a whole day | 白~黑夜工作忙 to work day and night ④ **extension** 一日之内的某一段时间 period of time in a day; ~不早了。It waxes late. ④ 气候 climate; ~冷。It is cold. | 阴~cloudy sky; overcast sky [天气] 1 冷、热、阴、晴等现象 weather; ~~好。It is a fine day. | ~~要变。It is going to spoil itself. 2 时间 time of (the day); ~~不早了。It is getting late. ⑤ 季节, 时节 season; 春~spring | 热~hot days; hot season ⑥ 迷信的人指神佛仙人或他们所住的地方 God; heaven; paradise; ~堂 heaven;

paradise | 老～爷 God; Heavenly Father [天子] 古代指统治天下的帝王 Son of Heaven — the emperor

添 tiān ㄊㄧㄢ 增加 to add; to get (or give) more; to increase (㊦ **doublet** 增— to add; to increase): 再～几台机器。Get several more machines. | 锦上添花 to add flowers to the brocade — to make what is good still better

黠 tiān ㄊㄧㄢ [黠鹿] 鹿的一种, 角的上部扁平或呈掌状, 尾略长, 性温顺 fallow deer (Dama dama)

田 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ ① 种植农作物的土地 (cultivated) land; farmland; field; 水～irrigated field | 稻～paddy field; paddy | 种～to till the land; to cultivate the soil; to farm ② **extension** 和农业有关的 related to farming: ～家 farming family; farm house [田地] ③ 同“田” same as 田 ④ 地步, 境遇 (多指坏的) wretched situation; plight: 怎么弄到这步～了? How come he got into such a sorry plight? [田赛] 田径运动中各种跳跃、投掷项目比赛的总称 field event ⑤ 指可供开采的蕴藏矿物的地带 area with a workable mineral deposit; field; 煤～coal field | 油～oil field | 气～gas field ⑥ 同“畋” same as 畋

佃 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ 佃作, 耕种田地 to till (or cultivate) (the field)

㊦ diàn 见 147 页 see p147

畋 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ 打猎 to go hunting

畑 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ (外 loanword) 日本人姓名用字 Chinese character used in the name of a Japanese

铜 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ 〈方 dialect〉钱, 硬币 money; coin: 铜～copper coin | 洋～silver dollar

㊦ diàn 见 147 页 see p147

恬 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ 安静 quiet; tranquil; peaceful (㊦ **doublet** — 静 quiet; tranquil; peaceful) ② **extension** 安然, 坦然, 不在乎 not to care at all; to remain unperturbed; to be indifferent: ～不知耻 to be lost to all sense of shame; to have no sense of shame; not to feel ashamed at all | ～不为怪 not to wonder in the least; not to be surprised at all; not to be disturbed

甜 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ 像糖或蜜的滋味, 跟“苦”相对 (the opposite of 苦) sweet; honeyed ③ **figurative** 使人感觉舒服的 comfortable; pleasing: ～言蜜语 sweet words and honeyed phrases; sweet talk | 睡得真～。He slept soundly (or sweetly).

湣 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ [湣湣] 形容水面平静 (of a river) calm; quiet

恭 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ [恭菜] 二年生草本植物, 开黄绿色花, 叶可吃, 根可制糖。现作“甜菜”

(now written as 甜菜) beet
(*Beta vulgaris*)

填 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ ①把空缺的地方塞满或补满 to fill; to stuff: ~平洼地 to fill a depression ②填写,在空白表格上按照项目写 to write; to fill in; to fill out: ~志愿书 to fill in an application form | ~表 to fill in a form

阗 tián ㄊㄧㄢˊ 充满 to be filled with; to be full of: 喧~ bustling and crowded

[和阗]地名,在新疆维吾尔自治区。今作“和田”(now written as 和田) Hetian, a place in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

忝 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ 辱没 to bring disgrace to sb or sth; to be unworthy of the honour; to have the honour (though not worthy of it) 谦辞 **humble**: ~属知己 to have the honour to be counted among your bosom friends though unworthy of it | ~列门墙 to have the honour to be a student of sb's (or yours)

舔 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ 用舌头接触东西或取东西 to lick; to lap
殄 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ 尽,绝 to exterminate: 暴~天物(任意糟蹋东西) to waste nature's produce (such as grain) mindlessly; to squander natural resources

愧 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ 惭愧 ashamed

靦 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ ①形容惭愧 ashamed: ~颜 shame-

faced; ashamed ②厚着脸皮 to brazen; ~着脸(不知羞) to brazen it out ③见 503 页“靦”字条“靦靦”(miǎn-) see 靦靦 on p503

腆 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ ①丰厚 rich; sumptuous; plentiful ②胸部或腹部挺起 to protrude; to bulge; to thrust out: ~胸脯 to stick out one's chest | ~着个大肚子 to bulge one's belly ③见 503 页“腴”字条“腴腆”(miǎn-) see 腴腆 on p503

靦 tiǎn ㄊㄧㄢˇ ①同“靦” same as 靦 ②〈古 **archaism**〉形容人脸的样子 facial; faced: ~然人面 to take on a shamefaced look

⊖ miǎn 见 503 页 see p503

搽 tiàn ㄊㄧㄢˋ 用毛笔蘸墨汁在砚台上弄均匀 to dip (the brush) in ink and shape (it) properly against the inkstone: ~笔 to bring the writing-brush to a fine point when preparing to write

TIÀO

ㄊㄧㄠˋ

佻 tiāo ㄊㄧㄠ 轻薄,不庄重 frivolous; skittish; giddy [佻佻](-tào)轻佻 frivolous; loose; flippant

挑 tiāo ㄊㄧㄠ ①用肩担着 to carry on the shoulder with a pole; to shoulder: ~水 to carry water with a shoulder pole | 别人~一担,他~两担。 While the others finished carrying loads on a shoulder pole

to the destination once, he did the same twice. ②(一子、一儿)挑、担的东西 carrying pole with its load(s); load(s) carried on a shoulder pole: 挑着空~子 to carry empty baskets, etc on a shoulder pole ③(一儿)量词 **quantifier**, (used for loads carried on a shoulder pole): 一~儿水 two buckets of water on a shoulder pole | 两~儿粪 two shoulder poles loaded with baskets of dung on their ends ④选, 拣 to choose; to select; to pick (㊟ **doublet** 一选 to choose; to select; to pick (out) | 一拣 to pick; to pick and choose): ~好的送给他 to select the best for him | ~错 to find faults; to pick flaws; to find mistakes | ~毛病 to find fault (with); to pick holes (in) [挑剔] 严格地拣选, 把不合格的除去 to select and eliminate the ones that are not up to the standard ㊟ **transfer** 故意找错 to nit-pick; to be particular; to be captious

㊟ tiǎo 见 748 页 see p748

桃 tiāo ㄊㄠ 古代称远祖的庙 former term for the temple of keeping the memorial tablets for remote ancestors 在封建宗法制度中指承继先代(in the feudal patriarchal clan system) to be (or become) heir to: 承~ to be adopted as heir (to one's paternal uncle who has no son)

条(條) tiáo ㄊㄠˊ ①(一子、一儿)植物的细长枝 twig: 柳~儿 willow twig; wicker | 荆~ twig of the chaste tree ②(一子、一儿)狭长的东西 long narrow piece; strip; slip: 面~儿 noodles | 布~儿 strip (of cloth) | 纸~儿 slip (of paper) ③细长的形状 long and slender in pattern (or shape); stripe; streak; ~纹 stripe; streak | 花~儿布 striped cloth | ~绒 corduroy ④项目, 分项目的 item; article; 宪法第一~ first article of the constitution | ~例 regulations; rules; ordinances [条件] ①双方规定应遵守的事项 terms; requirement; prerequisite ②事物产生或存在的因素 conditions; terms; factors: 自然~ ~ natural conditions | 有利~ ~ favourable conditions; favourable factors | 一切事物都依着~~、地点和时间起变化。Everything changes along with different circumstances, times or places. [条约] 国与国之间关于权利义务等约定的条文 treaty; pact; covenant ⑤条理, 秩序, 层次 order; 井井有~ in perfect order; shipshape; well-organized | 有~不紊 in apple-pie order; methodical; systematic ⑥量词 **quantifier** ①用于长形的东西 (used for sth long): 一~河 a river | 两~大街 two streets | 三~绳 three ropes | 四~鱼 four fish | 两~

腿 *two legs* 2 用于分项目的事物 (used for sth that can be listed item by item): 这一版上有五~新闻. *There are five pieces (or items) of news on this page.*

鲦 (鲦) tiáo 𠂔 鱼名。身体小, 侧线紧贴腹部, 银白色, 生活在淡水中 sharpbelly (*Hemiculter leuciscus*)

苕 ① tiáo 𠂔 ① 古书上指凌霄花, 也叫“紫葳”。落叶藤本植物, 开红花 (also called 紫葳) (in ancient Chinese texts) Chinese trumpet creeper (*Campsis grandiflora*) ② 苕子, 一年生草本植物, 花紫色。可以做绿肥 vetch (*Vicia sativa*) ③ 苕子的花 flowers of reed

③ sháo 见 660 页 see p660

峯 tiáo 𠂔 [峯峯] (—yáo) 山高 (of mountains) high; lofty; towering

迢 tiáo 𠂔 远 (叠 *reduplication*) far away; distant; remote: 千里~~ *from thousands of li away; from afar; (to come) all the way from*

箒 tiáo 𠂔 [箒帚] (—zhou) 扫除尘土的用具, 用脱去子粒的高粱穗、黍子穗或棕等做成 small broom; whisk broom

韶 tiáo 𠂔 儿童换牙 (of children) to shed milk teeth; to grow permanent teeth; ~年 (童年) *early childhood (about seven or eight)*

髻 tiáo 𠂔 古时小孩子头上扎起来的下垂的短发 (in ancient China) child's hanging hair: 垂~ *child's hanging hair* | ~年 (指幼年) *childhood*

调 ① tiáo 𠂔 ① 配合均匀 to mix; to adjust; to suit well: ~色 *to mix (or blend) colours* | ~味 *to flavour* | 风~雨顺 *with timely wind and rain; favourable weather for crops* ② *extension* 使和谐 to mediate; to reconcile: ~解 *to mediate; to reconcile; to make peace* | ~整 *to adjust; to regulate; to revise* [调剂] ③ 配药 to make up (or fill) a prescription ④ 2 (—jì) 调 (diào) 配, 使均匀 to adjust; to regulate: 组与组之间人力可以互相~~. *It is allowed to redistribute manpower among groups.* [调停] 使争端平息 to mediate; to arbitrate ⑤ 挑拨; 挑逗 to tease; to provoke; to tantalize (⑥ *doublet* 一唆 to incite; to instigate; to abet): ~嘴弄舌 *to gossip; to tittle-tattle; to tell tales* | ~笑 *to make fun of; to poke fun at; to tease* | ~戏 *to take liberties with (a woman); to trifle with (a woman); to dally* [调皮] 好开玩笑, 顽皮 naughty; mischievous

⑥ diào 见 149 页 see p149

蛸 tiáo 𠂔 古书上指蝉 (in ancient Chinese texts) cicada

蒨 tiáo 𠂔 即羊蹄草, 多年生草本植物, 叶子椭圆形,

初夏开花。根茎叶浸出的汁液,可防治棉蚜、红蜘蛛、菜青虫等(i. e. 羊蹄草) Sowthistle Tasselflower Herb (*Emilia sonchifolia*)

挑 tiǎo ㄊㄧㄠˇ ①用竿子等把东西举起或支起 to pick (or hold) up with a pole (or stick); to lift up (or raise) with a pole (or stick); ~起帘子来 to raise the curtain | 把旗子~起来 to hoist the flag ②用条状物或有尖的东西拨开或弄出 to poke; to pick; to prick; 把火~开 to poke a fire | ~了~灯心 to pick the wick of an oil lamp | ~刺 to pick out a splinter (as from one's finger) ③一种刺绣方法(in embroidery) to cross-stitch; ~花 cross-stitch work ④拨弄,引动 to stir up; to instigate; to foment (㊦ **doublet** 一拨 to incite; to instigate; to sow dissension); ~衅 provoke | ~拨是非 to stir up trouble; to foment discord [挑战] ①激怒敌人出来打仗 to throw down the gauntlet; to challenge to battle ②鼓动对方和自己竞赛 to challenge to a contest; 两个作业队互相~~。The two work teams challenged each other to a contest. ⑤汉字由下斜着向上写的笔形(丿) rising stroke in Chinese character

㊦ tiāo 见 745 页 see p745

眺 tiào ㄊㄠˋ 古代称夏历月底月亮在西方出现。多用于人名(tiao, now usually used in

a given name) (in ancient China) appearance of the moon in the west at the end of a lunar month

窈 tiǎo ㄊㄠˇ 见 876 页“窈”字条“窈窕”(yǎo—) see 窈窕 on p876

眺 tiào ㄊㄠˋ 眺望,往远处看 to look into the distance from a high place: 登高远~ to ascend a height to enjoy a distant view

跳 tiào ㄊㄠˋ ①蹦,跃,两脚离地全身向上或向前 to jump; to leap; to spring (㊦ **doublet** 一跃 to jump; to leap; to bound); ~高 high jump | ~远 long jump; broad jump | ~绳 rope skipping ② **extension** 越过 to make omissions; to skip (over); to jump over: 这一课书~过去不学 to skip over this text [跳板] ①一头搭在车、船上的长板,便于上下 gangplank ② **extension** 通路 gangway ③ 供游泳跳水的长板 springboard; diving board ④ 一起一伏地动 to move up and down; to beat; to pulsate: 心~(of heart) to beat; to palpitate | 眼~(of eyelid) to twitch

糴(糴) tiào ㄊㄠˋ 卖粮食 to sell (grain)

TIE

ㄊㄧㄝ

帖 tiē ㄊㄧㄝ ①妥适 proper; appropriate: 妥~ proper; appropriate | 安~ to feel at ease; to be free from

anxiety; to set one's heart at rest ② 顺从, 驯服 *obedient; submissive; ~ 伏 docile and obedient; submissive* | 俯首~耳 (含贬义 *derogatory*) *to be docile and obedient; to be servile; to be submissive*

⊖ tiè 见 750 页 see p750

⊖ tiě 见 749 页 see p749

帖 tiē ㄊㄧㄝ 平定; 安宁 *to pacify; to quell; to suppress*

贴 tiē ㄊㄧㄝ ① 粘 (*zhān*), 把一种薄片状的东西粘在另一种东西上 *to paste; to stick; to glue* (㊦ *doublet* 粘一 *to paste; to stick; to glue*): ~ 布告 *to put up a bulletin (or notice)* | ~ 邮票 *to stick a stamp (on an envelope)* ② 靠近, 紧挨 *to cling to; to press (or nestle) closely to; to snuggle up to; ~ 身衣服 underwear; underclothes; underclothing* | ~ 着墙走 *to walk along the wall* [贴切] 密合, 恰当, 确切 (*of words*) *apt; appropriate; proper* ③ 添补, 补助 *to help (out) financially; to subsidize* (㊦ *doublet* 一补 *to subsidize*): 煤~ *coal allowance* | 每月~给他一些钱 *to give him a monthly allowance* ④ 适合, 妥当 *proper; appropriate* 同“帖”① same as “帖”① ⑤ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于膏药 (*used for medicated plaster*) *piece*

萜 tiē ㄊㄧㄝ 有机化合物的一类, 通式为 $(C_5H_8)_n$, 多有香味的液体 *terpene*

帖 ⊖ tiě ㄊㄧㄝˇ ① (一儿) 便条 *note; card*: 字~儿 *brief note* ② (一子) 邀请客人的纸片 *invitation*: 请~ *invitation* | 喜~ *wedding invitation* ③ 旧时写着生辰八字等内容的纸片 (*in former times*) *card on which are written the hour, date, month and year of one's birth (traditionally used for betrothal, etc)*; age card: 庚~ *age card* | 换~ *to exchange age cards*

⊖ tiè 见 750 页 see p750

⊖ tiē 见 748 页 see p748

铁 (鐵、** 鍊) tiě ㄊㄧㄝˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Fe, 纯铁灰白色, 有金属光泽, 富延展性, 在潮湿空气中易生锈。工业上的用途极大, 可以炼钢, 可以制造各种器械、用具 *iron; ferrum (Fe)* ㊦ *figurative* ① 坚硬 *hard as iron*: ~ 蚕豆 *hard roasted broad bean* | ~ 拳 *iron fist* ② 意志坚定 *strong (or firm) as iron*: ~ 人 *iron man* | ~ 姑娘队 *iron girl team* ③ 确定不移 *ironclad*; indisputable; unalterable: ~ 的纪律 *ironclad discipline* | ~ 案如山 *ironclad case* ④ 残暴或精锐 *violent; cruel; crack*: ~ 蹄 *iron heel - cruel oppression of the people; tyrannical rule* | ~ 骑 *armoured horses; strong cavalry; crack mounted soldiers* ⑤ 借指兵器 *arms; weapon*: 手无寸~ *completely unarmed; bare-handed; empty handed*

帖 tiè ㄊㄧㄝˋ 学习写字时模仿的样本 book containing models of handwriting (or painting) for learners to copy; 碑~ (usually used as a model for calligraphy) rubbings from stone inscriptions; stone rubbing; book of rubbings (from stone inscriptions) | 字~ book of models of calligraphy; calligraphy models; copybook for calligraphy

㊶ tiě 见 749 页 see p749

㊷ tiē 见 748 页 see p748

饗 tiè ㄊㄧㄝˋ 见 734 页“饗”字条“饗饗”(tāo—) see 饗 on p734

TING

ㄊㄩㄥ

厅(廳) tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ ① 聚会或招待客人用的大房间 hall; 客~ living room; drawing room; parlour | 餐~ dining hall; restaurant ② 政府机关的办事单位 government department; office; 办公~ administrative department; general office

汀 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 水边平地, 小洲 low, level land by the waterside; spit of land [汀线] 海岸被海水侵蚀而成的线状的痕迹 line track (of seashore)

听(聽) tīng ㄊㄩㄥˊ ① 用耳朵接受声音 to listen; to hear; ~广播 to listen to the broadcast | 你~~外面有什么响声。Listen! There is some sound outside. ② 顺从, 接受意

见 to obey; to listen to; to accept; 行动~指挥 to act at the command | 我告诉他了, 他不~。I told him, but he wouldn't listen. ③ (旧读 formerly tìng) 任凭, 随 to let be (or do): ~其自然 to let things take their own course; to let nature take its course; to let matters slide | ~便 to do as one pleases; to do whatever one likes | ~凭你怎么办。It's up to you what to do.

④ 治理, 判断 to administer; to hear (a case); to judge: ~政 (指封建帝王临朝处理政事) (of a monarch or regent) to hold court; to administer affairs of state ⑤ (外 loanword) 马口铁筒 tin; can: 一~烟 a tin of cigarettes | 一~煤油 a tin of kerosene | 一~饼干 a can of biscuits

烃(烴) tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 碳氢化合物的总称 general term for hydrocarbon

耑 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ ① 锥子等中间的杆子 shaft of an awl; 锥~子 shaft of an awl ② 古代放在床前的小桌子 (in ancient China) small bedside table

鞆 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 皮革制的腰带 leather waist belt (or sash)

廷 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 朝廷, 封建时代君主受朝问政的地方 court of a feudal ruler; royal (or imperial) court [宫廷] ① 帝王的住所 imperial palace ② 由帝王及其大臣构成的统治集团 ruling clique composed of an emperor and his ministers; royal

court

莖 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ (—儿) 草本植物的茎 stem of a herb: 麦~ 儿 stalks of wheat | 油菜~ 儿 stems of rape

庭 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ ① 正房前的院子 front courtyard; front yard: 前~ front courtyard [家庭] 以婚姻和血统关系为基础的社会单位, 包括父母、子女和其他共同生活的亲属 family; household ② 厅堂 hall: 大~ 广众 before a big crowd; on a public occasion ③ 法庭, 审判案件的处所或机构 law court: 开~ to open a court session; to hold a court; to call the court to order (for interrogation and hearing) | ~ 长 president of a law court (or tribunal); presiding judge

蜓 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 见 610 页“蜻”字条“蜻蜓”(qīng—)、866 页“蜚”字条“蜚蜚”(yǎn—) see 蜻蜓 on p610 or 蜚蜚 on p866

霆 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 劈雷, 霹雳 thunderbolt

亭 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ ① (—子) 有顶无墙, 供休息用的建筑物, 多建筑在路旁或花园里 pavilion; gazebo ④ extension 建筑得比较简单的小房子 stall; kiosk; booth: 书~ bookstall | 邮~ postal kiosk ② 适中, 均匀 well-proportioned; well-balanced: 调配得很~ 匀 well-proportioned; well-balanced

[亭亭] ① 形容高耸 tall and erect; upright ② 美好 gracefully

slim; gracefully erect: ~ ~ 玉立 (of a girl) to stand gracefully tall and erect; to be tall, slim and graceful; (of a tree, etc) to be tall and straight 也作“婷婷” (also written as 婷婷)

[亭午] 正午, 中午 midday; noon

停 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ ① 止住, 中止不动 to stop; to cease; to halt (㊦ doublet 一顿 to halt; to pause | — 止 to stop; to cease; to end): 一辆汽车~ 在门口。A car is parked in front of the gate. | 钟~ 了。The clock stopped. ② 停留 to stop over; to stay: 我去天津, 在北京~ 了两天。I stopped over in Beijing for two days on my way to Tianjin. ③ 妥当 appropriate; proper; suitable; ~ 妥 well arranged; all set; in order [停当] (— dang) 齐备, 完毕 ready; settled ④ (— 儿) 总数分成几份, 其中一份叫一停儿 part (of a total); portion: 三~ 儿中的两~ 儿 two out of three | 十~ 儿有九~ 儿是好的。Nine out of ten are good.

葶 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ [葶苈] (— lì) 一年生草本植物, 开黄色小花, 种子黑褐色, 可入药 bog yellowcress; marsh cress (Rorippa palustris)

滯 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ 水停止不动 (of water) to stagnate: 渊~ deep stagnant water

婷 tíng ㄊㄩㄥˊ (叠 reduplication) 美好 graceful

町 ⊖ tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 〈古 **archaism**〉

① 田界 raised path between farm fields; balk ② 田地 farmland; field

⊖ dīng 见 152 页 see p152

挺 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 平直 level and straight

挺 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ ① 笔直 straight; erect; upright; 笔~ (standing) straight as a ramrod; bolt straight | ~进 (勇往直前) (of troops) to drive on boldly; to thrust into; to press forward | 直~~地躺着不动 to lie still and stiff [挺拔] ① 直立而高耸 tall and straight; erect; towering ② 坚强有力 forceful; powerful; vigorous; 笔力~~ (in handwriting or drawing) forceful strokes ② 撑直或凸出 to straighten up (physically); to stick out; to protrude; ~起腰来 to straighten one's back; to straighten up | ~胸抬头 to stick out one's chest and hold up one's head | ~身而出 to step forward bravely; to rise courageously; to come out boldly

⊕ **transfer** 勉强支撑 to endure; to hold out; to stand; 他虽然受了伤,硬~着不下火线。 Though wounded, he still held out and refused to leave the front line. ③ 副词 **adverb**, 很 very; rather; quite; ~好 pretty (or rather) good | ~和气 very kind (or amiable) | ~爱学习 to be keen on study | 这花

~香。 This flower has a very sweet smell. ④ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于机枪 (used for machine guns): 一~机关枪 a machine gun

琤 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 玉笏 (hù) jade tablet

挺 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 棍棒 stick; club; cudgel

⊖ tǐng 见 752 页 see p752

趲 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 快走的样子 (walking) quickly; ~而走险 (指走投无路而采取冒险行动) to risk danger in desperation; to make a reckless move; to rush headlong into danger

颀 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 正直, 直 upright; straight

艇 tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ 轻便的小船 (light) boat; skiff; 游~ yacht; pleasure boat | 汽~ steamboat; motorboat; power boat [潜艇] 可以在水下潜行的舰艇。也称“潜水艇” (also called 潜水艇) submarine

挺 ⊖ tǐng ㄊㄩㄥˇ ① 挺猪, 杀猪后, 在猪腿上割一个口子, 用铁棍贴着腿皮往里捅 (to cut a hole in one of the legs of a pig after slaughtering it and poke an iron rod along the skin before blowing air into the space between the flesh and the skin so as to separate them and pump up the skin for cleansing) to poke a hole in the slain pig ② 挺猪用的铁棍 (used for poking a hole in the slain pig) iron rod

⊖ tǐng 见 752 页 see p752

TONG

ㄊㄨㄥ

通 ① tōng ㄊㄨㄥ ① 没有阻碍, 可以穿过, 能够达到 open; through; ~ 行 to pass through; to go through | 条条大路~北京。All roads lead to Beijing. | 四~八达 to extend in all directions; to be accessible from all directions | ~车 to be open to traffic | ~风 to let air (or wind) through; to ventilate; to aerate ⑤ **extension** 1 顺, 指文章合语法, 合事理 grammatical; coherent; logical 2 彻底明了 (liǎo), 懂得 to know; to understand fully; to comprehend: 精~业务 conversant with one's profession | 他~三国文字。He knows three languages. 3 四通八达的, 不闭塞的 extending in all directions; accessible: ~都大邑 large city; metropolitan city; metropolis [通过] 1 穿过去, 走过去 to pass (through); to cross; to traverse: 火车~~南京长江大桥。The train crossed the Nanjing Changjiang Bridge. 2 介词 preposition, 经过 by means of; through; by: ~ ~ 学习提高了认识 to improve one's understanding through study 3 (提案) 经过讨论大家同意 to adopt; to pass; to carry: ~ ~ 一项议案 to pass (or carry) a motion [通货] 在社会经济活动中作为流通手段的货币 current money; currency: ~ ~ 膨胀 in-

flation (of currency) [通融] 破例迁就 to stretch rules (or get around regulations) to accommodate sb; to make an exception in sb's favour ④ **extension** 适当互助, 以有易无 to accommodate sb with (a short-term loan, etc): 新式农具不够, 大家~~着用。We have to share the new-type farm tools because there are not enough. ② 传达 to communicate; to notify; to inform: ~ 报 to circulate a notice; to report; to notify | ~ 告 to give public notice; to announce (in a circular, etc) | ~ 信 to communicate by letter; to correspond [通知] 1 传达使知道 to notify; to inform: ~ ~ 他一声 to notify him 2 传达事项的文件 notice; circular; notification: 发~ ~ to send out (or dispatch) a notice | 开会~ ~ meeting notice ③ 往来交接 to communicate; to exchange: ~ 商 to have commercial relations with; to establish trade relations with | 互~情报 to exchange information ④ 普遍, 全 common; all: ~ 病 common mistake; prevalent problem | ~ 共 in all; altogether | ~ 盘计划 overall (or comprehensive) plan | ~ 力合作 to make a concerted effort; to give fully cooperation to; to pitch in for sth together [通俗] 浅显的, 适合于一般文化程度的 common; popular: ~ ~ 读物 popular literature ⑤ 姓 Tong, a surname

㊦ tòng 见 756 页 see p756

噏 tōng ㄊㄨㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, to thump; to thud: 心~~地跳。The heart is thumping.

榧 tōng ㄊㄨㄥ 树名 name of a tree

痼 tōng ㄊㄨㄥ 病痛 pain: ~瘰(guān)在抱(把人民的疾苦放在心里) to show extreme concern over the people's hardships

仝 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ①同“同”same as 同 ②姓 Tong, a surname

砼 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 混凝土 concrete

同 (△*仝) ㄊㄨㄥˊ ①一样,没有差异 same; similar; identical: ~等 equal; of the same class, rank, or status; on an equal basis (or footing) | ~岁 of the same age | ~感 same feeling (or impression) | 大~小异 alike except for minor differences; very much the same [同化] ①生物体将从食物中摄取的养料转化成自身细胞的成分并储存能量 to intussuscept ②使不同的事物变成相同或相近的事物 to assimilate [同情] 对于别人的遭遇在感情上发生共鸣 to sympathize with; to show sympathy for; to feel compassion for: 我们~~并支持一切反殖民主义的斗争。We sympathize with and support all the anti-colonial struggles. [同时] ①在同一个时候 at the same

time; simultaneously; in the meantime ②表示进一层,并且 moreover; besides; furthermore: 修好淮河可以防止水灾,~~还可以防止旱灾。In addition to preventing flood, to harness the Huaihe River can also relieve drought. [同志] 一般指志同道合的人,为共同的理想、事业而奋斗的人。特指同一个政党的成员 (especially used to denote members of the same party) comrade ②跟……相同 to be the same as; to be alike; to be similar to: ~上 same as above; ditto; idem | ~前 same as the previous; ibidem | “仝”~“同”。仝 is the same as 同. ③副词 *adverb*, 共同,一起 together; jointly: ~居 to live together; to cohabit | ~吃~住~劳动。They not only live under the same roof and eat at the same table, but also work together. | 一路~行 to go together all the way ④介词 *preposition*, 跟 like; as: 他~哥哥一样勤奋。He is as diligent as his elder brother. | ~坏人作斗争 to fight against the bad persons; to struggle against evildoers ⑤连词 *conjunction*, 和 and; together with: 我~你都去。I will go with you together.

㊦ tòng 见 756 页 see p756

侗 ㄊㄨㄥˊ 旧指童蒙无知 (in former times) (of children) ignorant

㊦ dòng 见 156 页 see p156

㊦ tóng 见 756 页 see p756

垌 ㊦ tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [垌冢] (—zhǒng) 地名, 在湖北省汉川 Tongzhong, a place in Hanchuan, Hubei Province

㊦ dòng 见 156 页 see p156

茼蒿 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [茼蒿] (—hāo) 一年生或二年生草本植物, 花黄色或白色, 茎叶嫩时可吃 crown daisy (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*)

峒 ㊦ tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 见 394 页 “峒”字条“峒峒”(kōng—) see 峒峒 on p394

㊦ dòng 见 157 页 see p157

桐 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 植物名 name of plants 1 泡(pāo)桐, 落叶乔木, 开白色或紫色花, 生长快, 是较好的固沙防风树木。木材可做琴、船、箱等物 paulownia (*Paulownia*) 2 油桐, 又叫“桐油树”, 落叶乔木, 花白色, 有红色斑点, 果实近球形, 顶端尖。种子榨的油叫桐油, 可做涂料(also called 桐油树) tung tree (*Vernicia fordii*) 3 梧桐 phoenix tree; Chinese parasol (tree) (*Firmiana simplex*)

烔 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [烔烔镇] (—yáng—) 地名, 在安徽省巢湖 Tongyangzhen, a place in Chaohu, Anhui Province

铜 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 Cu, 淡紫红色, 有金属光泽, 富延展性, 是热和电的良导体。在湿空气中易生铜绿, 遇醋起化学作用生乙酸铜, 有毒。铜可制各种合金、电业

器材、器皿、机械等 copper; cuprum (Cu)

酮 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 有机化合物的一类, 通式 R—CO—R' 酮类中的丙酮是工业上常用的溶剂 ketone

铜 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [铜城] 地名, 在安徽省临泉 Tongcheng, a place in Linquan, Anhui Province

佟 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 姓 Tong, a surname

岭 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [岭峪] 地名, 在北京市海淀区 Tongyu, a place in Haidian, Beijing

彤 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 红色 red

童 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ① 儿童, 小孩子 child: ~谣 children's folk rhyme; nursery rhyme ② extension 1 未长成的, 幼 young: ~牛(没有生角的小牛) hornless calf 2 未结婚的 unmarried; virgin: ~男 virgin boy | ~女 virgin girl 3 秃的 bare; bald; barren: ~山(没有草木的山) bare hill [童话] 专给儿童编写的故事 children's story; nursery story; fairy tales ② 旧时指未成年的男仆(in former times) boy servant: 家~ boy servant

僮 ㊦ tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ ① 封建时代受役使的未成年的人(in feudal China) boy servant: 书~ boy servant of a scholar ② 古同“童①” same as 童① in ancient Chinese

㊦ zhuàng 见 1003 页 see

p1003

潼 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [潼关]地名, 在陕西省 Tongguan, a place in Shaanxi Province

幢 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 古书上指木棉树 (in ancient Chinese texts) silk cotton tree; kapok tree

瞳 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ [瞳眈] (—lóng) 天将亮的样子 (because of the rising sun) turning bright; (of daybreak) twilight

瞳 tóng ㄊㄨㄥˊ 瞳孔, 眼球中央的小孔, 可以随着光线的强弱缩小或扩大。俗叫“瞳人”。(图见 867 页“眼” picture on p867) (popularly called 瞳人) pupil

侗 ㊦ tǒng ㄊㄨㄥˇ [侗侗] (lǒng—) 同“笼统” same as 笼统

㊦ dòng 见 156 页 see p156

㊦ tóng 见 754 页 see p754

筒 (* 箊) tǒng ㄊㄨㄥˇ 粗大的竹管 thick bamboo tube ④ **extension** 1 较粗的中空而高的器物 thick tube-shaped object; 烟~ (tong) chimney; funnel; stovepipe | 邮~ mailbox; pillar box; post-box | 笔~ brush pot; pen container; pencil vase 2 (—儿) 衣服等的筒状部分 tube-shaped part of clothing, etc; 袖~ sleeve | 袜~ leg of a stocking | 靴~ leg of a boot

统 tǒng ㄊㄨㄥˇ ① 总括, 总起来 all; wholly; together; ~ 率 to command; to lead | ~ 一 to

unite; to unify; to integrate | ~ 筹 to plan as a whole; to make overall plans ② 事物的连续关系 continuum of interrelated things; interrelated system (㊦ **doublet** 系 — system); 血~ blood relationship; bloodline | 传~ tradition; heritage

捅 (* 捅) tǒng ㄊㄨㄥˇ 戳、刺、碰 to poke; to stab; to nudge; 把窗户~ 破了 to poke a hole in the window | ~ 马蜂窝 (喻惹祸) to stir up a hornet's nest — to ask for trouble ④ **figurative** 揭露 to disclose; to expose; to lay bare; 把问题全~ 出来了 to lay bare all the problems

桶 tǒng ㄊㄨㄥˇ 盛水或其他东西的器具, 深度较大 bucket; pail; tank; 水~ water bucket (or pail) | 煤油~ kerosene tank (or drum) [皮桶子] 做皮衣用的成件的毛皮 fur lining

同 (* 衢) ㊦ tòng ㄊㄨㄥˋ [胡同] 巷, 较窄的街道 lane; alley

㊦ tóng 见 754 页 see p754

恸 (慟) tòng ㄊㄨㄥˋ ① 极悲哀 deep sorrow; grief; agony ② 指痛哭 to cry out loud; to weep bitterly; to wail

通 ㊦ tòng ㄊㄨㄥˋ 量词 **quantifier**: 打了三~ 鼓 to beat the drum three times | 说了一~ to give sb a good scolding; to give sb a talking to

㊦ tōng 见 753 页 see p753

痛 tòng ㄊㄨㄥˋ ① 疼 pain; ache; hurt (㊦ **doublet** 疼—ache; pain; hurt): 头 ~ headache | 不 ~ 不痒 to scratch only the surface; to be perfunctory; to be superficial | ~ 定思 ~ to recall a painful experience (as a reminder or warning); to draw a lesson from a bitter experience; to bring home a painful lesson [痛苦] 身体或精神感到非常难受 pain; suffering; agony ② 悲伤 sadness; sorrow; grief (㊦ **doublet** 悲—grief; sorrow | 哀—grief; sorrow): ~ 心 pained; distressed; grieved ③ 极, 尽情地, 深切地, 彻底地 extremely; deeply; thoroughly: ~ 恨 to hate bitterly; to detest utterly | ~ 饮 to drink one's fill; to drink to one's heart's content | ~ 惜 to regret deeply; to deplore; to feel remorse for | ~ 改前非 to repent thoroughly of one's misdeeds and turn a new leaf; to mend one's ways sincerely; to rectify one's errors thoroughly [痛快] (—kuài) ① 爽快, 爽利 frank and direct; forthright; straightforward: 他是个 ~ 人。He is a straightforward man. ② 尽情, 舒畅, 高兴 happy; delighted; to one's great satisfaction: 这活干得真 ~ ~。The job is simply and quickly done. | 看他的样子好像有点不 ~ ~。He looks somewhat unhappy.

TOU

ㄊㄡˊ

偷 (③ * 偷) tōu ㄊㄡˊ ① 窃取, 趁人不知道拿人东西据为己有 to steal; to pilfer; to pinch [小偷(儿)] 偷东西的人 thief; pilferer; burglar ② 行动瞒着人 (叠 **reduplication**) secretly; stealthily; on the sly: ~ 看 to steal a glance at; to look secretly; to peep | ~ 拍 to take a photo without permission | ~ ~ 地走了 to sneak away | ~ 懒 (趁人不知道少做事) to loaf on the job; to be indolent at work ③ 苟且 to drift along; to seek temporary ease; to muddle along: ~ 安 to seek temporary ease | ~ 生 to drag out an ignorable existence ④ 抽出 (时间) to find (time); to take (time) off: ~ 空 (kòng) to take time off (from work to do sth else); to snatch a moment | ~ 闲 to steal (or snatch) a moment of leisure; to spare a few minutes from work (to do sth else); to loaf on the job

偷 tōu ㄊㄡˊ 黄铜 brass

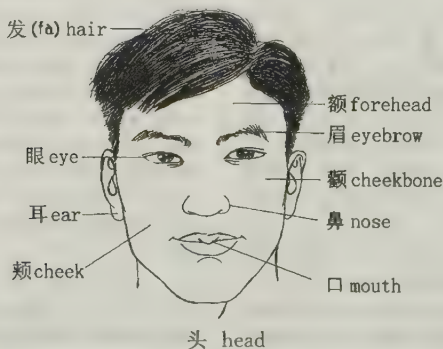
偷

头 (頭) tóu ㄊㄡˊ ① 脑袋, 人身体的最上部分或动物身体的最前的部分 head (㊦ **doublet** 一 颇 head) ② **transfer** 头发 hair: 他不想留 ~ 了。He wants to have his hair cut. [头脑] ① 脑筋, 思想 head; brains; mind: 他 ~ ~ 清楚。He has a clear mind. | 不要被胜利

冲昏～。Don't get carried away by success. 2 要领, 门路 main threads (of sth complicated); clue: 这事我摸不着～。I can't make head or tail of it.

② (一儿) 事情的起点或终点 beginning; end: 开～儿 beginning | 从～儿说起 to tell from the very beginning | 什么时候才是个～儿呀! When will it be over? ③ 物体的顶端 top; tip; end: 山～hilltop | 笔～tip of a pen; pen nib ④ extension (一儿) 物品的残余部分 remnant; left-over; end: 烟卷～儿 cigarette end (or butt) | 蜡～儿 candle end (or stump) | 布～儿 leftover of a bolt of cloth; odd bits of cloth; scraps of cloth [头绪] 条理, 处理事物的门径 main

threads (of sth complicated); clue: 我找不出～来。I cannot straighten things out, or I am unable to get things into shape. ④ 以前, 在前面的 previous; last; in front: ～两年 the first two years | 我在～里走。I walk in front. ⑤ 次序在最前, 第一 first; number one: ～等 first-class; first-rate | ～号 size one; number one | ～班 first shift ⑥ 接近, 临 right before; prior to: ～睡觉最好洗洗脚。You'd better wash your feet before going to bed. ⑦ (一子、一儿) 首领 (多指坏的) (usually derogatory) chief; head; boss: 特务～子 master spy | 流氓～子 head of a gang ⑧ (一儿) 方面 side; aspect: 他们两个



是一～儿的。They two are on the same side. ⑨ 量词 quantifier 1 用于牛驴等牲畜 (used for certain domestic animals): 一～牛 a head of cattle; an ox | 两

～驴 two donkeys 2 用于像头的物体 (used for head-shaped objects): 两～蒜 two bulbs of garlic ⑩ 表示约计、不定数量的词 about; around; approxi-

mately: 三 ~ 五百 *approximately 300 or 500* | 十 ~ 八块 *about 8 or 10 yuan* ⑪ (tou) 名词词尾 **noun suffix 1** 放在名词性语素后 (used after a nominal root): 木 ~ wood | 石 ~ stone | 拳 ~ fist ⑫ 放在形容词性语素后 (used after an adjectival root): 甜 ~ 儿 *sweetish taste; benefit* | 苦 ~ 儿 *bitter taste; suffering; hardship* ⑬ 放在动词性语素后 (used after a verbal root): 有听 ~ 儿 *to be worth listening* | 没个看 ~ 儿 *not to be worth seeing or reading* ⑭ (tou) 方位词词尾 **suffix of a locality**: 前 ~ front | 上 ~ above | 外 ~ outside

投 *tóu* ㄊㄡˊ ① 抛, 掷, 扔 (多指有目标的) (usually toward a goal) to throw; to cast; to fling: ~ 石 *to throw (or fling) a stone* | ~ 入江中 *to throw (or cast) sth into a river* ② **extension** 跳进去 to jump into; to plunge into: ~ 河 *to plunge into a river to drown oneself* | ~ 井 *to jump into a well to drown oneself; to commit suicide by jumping into a well* | ~ 火 *to throw oneself into the fire* [投票] 选举或表决的一种方法。把自己的意见写在票上, 投进票箱 to cast a vote; to cast a ballot; to ballot [投资] 把资金应用在生产等事业上 to invest ③ 投射 to cast; to project: 影子 ~ 在窗户上。A shadow is projected on the window. ④ 走向, 进入 to go

to; to enter; to join: ~ 宿 *to put up for the night; to stop over for the night; to seek temporary lodging* | 弃暗 ~ 明 *to forsake darkness for light - to leave the reactionary camp and cross over the side of progress; to break away from the reactionaries and side with the people* | ~ 入新战斗 *to plunge into a new battle* [投奔] (一 bèn) 归向, 前去依靠 to go to (a friend or place) for shelter (or help): ~ ~ 亲友 *to go to one's relatives and friends for help; to seek refuge with one's relatives and friends* | ~ ~ 祖国 *to go back one's motherland for shelter* ⑤ 寄, 递送 to send; to deliver; to dispatch (㊦ **doublet** 一递 to deliver): ~ 书寄信 *to send (or deliver) a letter* | ~ 稿 *to submit a piece of writing for publication; to contribute (to a newspaper or magazine)* ⑥ 合 to agree with ⑦ 相合 to agree with; to fit in with; to be congenial to: 情 ~ 意合 *to find each other congenial; to be in agreement in opinion and feelings; to find mutual affection and agreement* ⑧ 迎合 to cater to: ~ 其所好 (hào) *to cater to one's likes (or tastes)* [投机] ⑨ 意见相合 agreeable; congenial: 他俩一见就很 ~ ~。They felt congenial to each other at first sight. ⑩ 利用时机, 谋取私利 to speculate; to profiteer; to seek private gain by hook or crook:

~~取巧 *to seek every chance to gain advantage by trickery; to be opportunistic* | ~~分子 *opportunist; careerist* ⑥ 临近, 在……以前 *approaching; before*; ~明 *before dawn* | ~暮 *towards dusk*

骰 tóu ㄊㄡˊ 骰子, 一般叫“色(shǎi)子”, 游戏用具或赌具 (generally called 色子) *dice*

抖 tǒu ㄊㄡˇ ㄉㄡˇ (又 *also dǒu*) 姓 Tou, a surname

敲 tǒu ㄊㄡˇ 〈方 *dialect*〉 ① 把包着或卷着的东西打开 *to spread out; to unfold; to open up* ② 抖搂 (尘土等) *to shake off (dust, etc)*

透 tòu ㄊㄡˋ ① 穿通, 通过 *to pass through; to penetrate*; 钉 ~ 了。 *It has been nailed through.* | 这块厚纸扎不 ~。 *This thick paper can't be pierced through.* | ~光 *to be pervious to light; to be photic; to be transparent* | ~气 *to aerate; to ventilate* | ~过现象看本质 *to see through the appearance to get the essence of the matter* ④ **extension** 1 很通达, 极明白 *thoroughly; in a penetrating way; clearly*: 话说得十分 ~ 彻。 *It has been thoroughly explained.* | 理讲 ~ 了。 *The reasons have been driven home.* 2 泄漏 *to let out; to disclose; to leak*; ~露 (lù) 风声 *to disclose (or leak) information* 3 暗地里告诉 *to tell secretly; to inform on the sly*; ~个信儿 *to tip sb off* [透支] 支款超过存款

的数目 *to overdraw; to make an overdraft* ② 极度 *extremely; exceedingly*: 恨 ~ 了 *to hate bitterly; to hate sb's guts* ③ 显露 *to show; to appear; to look*: 他 ~ 着很老实。 *He has an honest look.* | 这朵花白里 ~ 红。 *The flower is white tinged with red.* ④ 达到饱满的、充分的程度 *to the saturation point; to the extreme*: 雨下 ~ 了。 *There was a drenching rain.*

TU

ㄊㄨˊ

凸 tū ㄊㄨˊ 高出, 跟“凹”(āo) 相对 (the opposite of 凹) *protruding; raised; bulgy*: ~出 *protruding; projecting; bulgy* | ~透镜 *convex lens*

秃 tū ㄊㄨˊ ① 没有头发 *hairless; bald*; ~顶 *to get bald; to be bald* ② (树木) 没有枝叶, (山) 没有树木 *bare; barren; naked*; ~树 *bare (or naked) tree* | 山是 ~ 的。 *The mountain is barren.* ③ 羽毛等脱落, 物体失去尖端 *bare; unpointed; blunt*; ~尾巴鸡 *bare-tailed chicken* | ~针 *unpointed needle; blunt needle* ④ 表示不圆满, 不周全 *incomplete; unsatisfactory*: 这篇文章写得有点 ~。 *This article seems incomplete.*

突 tū ㄊㄨˊ ① 忽然 *suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly*; ~变 *sudden change* | ~发 *to erupt; to burst (or break) out* [突击] 战斗中出其不意地攻击敌人的要害 *to make a sudden*

and violent attack; to assault
 ㊦ **figurative** 集中力量在较短的时间内完成某种紧急的任务 to make a concentrated effort to finish an urgent task in a short time; ㄣㄣ队 *shock brigade; shock team; commando unit* | ㄣㄣ工作 *to do a rush job* [突然] 急速而出乎意外 suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly; ㄣㄣ事件 *eventuality; contingency* | 来得很ㄣㄣ *to arrive unexpectedly* | ㄣㄣ停止 *to stop all of a sudden; to come to an abrupt stop; to stop short* ② 超出, 冲破 to exceed; to surpass; to break through: 这是个ㄣ出的例子。 *This is a striking example.* | ㄣ破过去的纪录 *to break a record* | ㄣ围 *to break through an encirclement* ③ 古时灶旁的出烟口, 相当于今天的烟筒 opening for letting out smoke from a fire beside a kitchen range in ancient China; chimney: 灶ㄣchimney | 曲ㄣ徙薪 (喻防患未然) *to bend the chimney and remove the firewood (to prevent a possible fire)* — *to take precautions against any possible danger*

葵 tū ㄊㄨ 见 239 页“蓍”字条
 “蓍葵”(gū—) see 蓍葵 on p239

图 (圖) tú ㄊㄨ ① 用绘画表现出来的形象 picture; diagram; chart: ㄣ画 *picture; drawing; painting* | 地ㄣmap | 蓝ㄣblueprint | 插ㄣfigure; illustration; plate [图

解] 画图或列表解释事物 diagram; figure; graph ② 画 to draw; to paint: 画影ㄣ形 *to draw the likenesses of a criminal at large for posting in various places; to draw sb's picture* ③ 计谋, 计划 scheme; plan; intention: 良ㄣgood intentions | 宏ㄣgreat plan; great prospect ④ 谋取, 希望得到 to strike a blow for; to seek; to desire (㊦ **doublet** — 谋 to plot; to scheme; to conspire): 唯利是ㄣ *to seek profit exclusively; to be intent on nothing but profit; to desire profit above all else*

[图腾] (外 loanword) 原始社会的人用动物、植物或其他自然物作为其氏族血统的标志, 并把它当作祖先来崇拜, 这种被崇拜的对象叫图腾 totem

荼 tú ㄊㄨ ① 古书上说的一种苦菜 (in ancient Chinese texts) bitter edible plant [荼毒] ㊦ **figurative** 毒害 to afflict with great suffering; to torment ② 古书上指茅草的白花 (in ancient Chinese texts) white flowers of reeds: 如火如荼ㄣlike wild fire — growing vigorously

途 tú ㄊㄨ 道路 way; path; road (㊦ **doublet** — 径 way; path; channel | 道—road | 路—journey; way; road | 一程 road; way; course): 坦ㄣlevel (or smooth) road; easy path | 道听ㄣ说 hearsay; rumour; gossip | 半ㄣ而废 to give up

halfway; to leave sth unfinished [前途] ⑤ **figurative** 未来的境地, 发展的前景 prospects; future [用途] 用处 use

涂 (塗、^⑤ ** 涂) tú ㄊㄨˊ
① 使 颜色、油漆等附着 (zhuó) 在物体上 to spread; to apply; to smear: ~ 上一层油 to apply a coat of oil ② 用笔等抹上或抹去 to scribble; to scrawl; to smear: ~ 写 to scribble; to scrawl | 不要在书上乱~乱画。Don't scrawl on the book. | 写错了可以~掉。These wrongly written words can be blotted out. | ~ 改 to change; to alter; to modify [涂鸦] 比喻书法拙劣或胡乱写作 poor handwriting; scrawl; graffito ③ 泥泞 mud; mire; slush [涂炭] ④ **figurative** mud and ashes 1 极为困苦 utter misery; severe suffering 2 肮脏污浊 dirty; muddy ④ 同“途” same as 途 ⑤ 姓 Tu, a surname

酴 tú ㄊㄨˊ ① 酒曲 distiller's yeast ② 酴酒, 重 (chóng) 酿的酒 double-fermented wine

徒 tú ㄊㄨˊ ① 步行 (不用车、马) (to go) on foot: ~ 行 to go on foot; to walk ② 空 bare; empty: ~ 手 bare-handed; unarmed ③ **extension** 徒然, 白白地 in vain; futile: ~ 劳往返 to hurry back and forth for nothing; to make a trip in vain; to make a futile journey | ~ 劳无益 to work in vain; to make a futile effort ③ 只, 仅仅 mere-

ly; only: ~ 托空言 to make an empty promise; to pay lip service to | 不~ 无益, 反而有害 not only useless, but to the contrary harmful ④ 徒弟 apprentice; pupil; disciple: 学~ apprentice ⑤ 同一派系或信仰同一宗教的人 believer; follower; clique member: 教~ believer; follower of a religion; disciple ⑥ 人 (今多指坏人) (now usually used to denote a bad person) person; fellow: 匪~ bandit | 不法之~ lawbreaker ⑦ 徒刑, 剥夺犯人自由的刑罚, 分有期徒刑和无期徒刑两种 punishment whereby criminals are deprived of their freedom for set term or life; imprisonment; sentence

菟 ㄊㄨˊ ㄊㄨˊ [於菟] (wū—) <古 archaism> 老虎的别称 wutu, another name for 老虎
ㄊㄨˋ 见 763 页 see p763

屠 tú ㄊㄨˊ ① 宰杀牲畜 to slaughter (animals for food); to butcher (㊦ doublet —宰 to slaughter; to butcher): ~ 狗 to butcher a dog | ~ 户 butcher ② 残杀人 to massacre; to slaughter; to butcher: ~ 杀 to massacre; to slaughter; to butcher | ~ 城 to massacre the inhabitants of a captured city; to kill all the residents of a conquered city

腠 tú ㄊㄨˊ 肥 (指猪) (of a pig) fat

土 tǔ ㄊㄨˇ ① 地面上的沙、泥等混合物 soil; earth; dirt

(㊦ **doublet** 一壤 soil): 沙 ~ *sandy soil* | 黏 ~ *clay* | ~ 山 *earthen hill* ② 土地 land; ground; territory: 国 ~ *territory*; *land of a country* | 领 ~ *territory*; *domain* ③ 本地的 local; native; indigenous: ~ 产 *native product*; *local produce* | ~ 话 *local dialect* ④ 指民间生产的, 出自民间的 home-made; indigenous; local: ~ 布 *handwoven (or homespun) cloth* | ~ 专家 *self-taught expert*; *local expert*; *native expert* ⑤ 不开通, 不时兴 unrefined; unenlightened; rustic: ~ 里 ~ 气 *cloddish*; *rustic*; *countrified* | ~ 头 ~ 脑 *countrified*; *rustic*; *unsophisticated*

[土家族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Tujia ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

[土族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Tu ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

吐 tǔ 去义 使东西从嘴里出来 to spit; 不要随地 ~ 痰。 *No spitting.* ㊦ **extension** 1 说出 to say; to tell; to pour out: ~ 露 (lù) 实情 *to tell the truth*; *to unbosom oneself* | 坚不 ~ 实 *steadfast in determination not to tell the truth* 2 露出, 放出 to emit; to send out; to put forth: 高粱 ~ 穗了。 *The sorghum is earing up.* | 蚕 ~ 丝。 *Silkworms spin silk.*

㊦ tǔ 见 763 页 see p763

钍 tǔ 去义 一种放射性元素, 符号 Th, 银灰色, 质地柔软, 可作为原子能工业的核燃料 thorium (Th)

吐 tù 去义 消化道或呼吸道里的东西从嘴里涌出 to vomit; to throw up; to retch (㊦ **doublet** 呕 — to vomit; to throw up; to spew): 上 ~ 下泻 *to throw up on top and have loose bowels below — to suffer from both vomiting and diarrhea*; to vomit and have loose bowels | ~ 血 *to spit blood*; to have haematemesis ㊦ **figurative** 退还 (侵吞的财物) to give up unwillingly; to disgorge; to cough up: ~ 出赃款 *to disgorge sb's illicit money*; to return the bribes

㊦ tǔ 见 763 页 see p763

兔 (* 兎) tù 去义 (一子、一儿) 哺乳动物, 耳长, 尾短, 上唇中间裂开, 后腿较长, 跑得快 rabbit; hare *Leporidae*

堍 tù 去义 桥两头靠近平地的地方 ramp of a bridge: 桥 ~ end of a bridge

菟 tù 去义 植物名 name of plants 1 菟丝子, 寄生的蔓草, 茎细长, 常缠绕在别的植物上, 对农作物有害。秋初开小花, 子实可入药 Chinese dodder (*Cuscuta chinensis*) 2 菟葵, 多年生草本植物, 花淡紫红色, 多生在山地树丛里 hellebore (*Helleborus*)

㊦ tú 见 762 页 see p762

TUAN

ㄊㄨㄢ

湍 tuān ㄊㄨㄢ 急流的水 rushing water; rapids; torrent

团 (團、^②糰) tuán ㄊㄨㄢˊ

① 圆形 (叠 reduplication) round; circular: ~扇 round fan | 雌蟹是~脐的。Female crabs have round abdomens. ② (一子、一儿) 成球形的东西 sth shaped like a ball: 饭~儿 rice ball | 菜~子 cornmeal dumpling with vegetable stuffing ③ extension 量词 quantifier, 用于成团的东西或抽象的事物 (used for sth ball-shaped or abstract): 一~线 a ball of thread | 两~废纸 two rolls (or balls) of waste paper | 一~和气 a prevailing mood of harmony; situation of unconditional peace | 一~糟 a precious mess ③ 会合在一起 to congregate; to assemble; to conglomerate: ~聚 to reunite | ~圆 reunion of (family members) [团结] 为了实现共同理想或完成共同任务而联合或结合 to unite; to rally: ~起来, 争取胜利 to unite to fight for victory ④ 工作或活动的集体组织 (for work or activities) collective; group: 文工~ art troupe | 代表~ delegation; deputation; mission [团体] 有共同目的、志趣的人结合在一起的集体 group; organization; society: 工会、妇女联合会都是

人民~~。Both the Labour Union and the Women's Federation are organizations of the people. ⑤ 在我国特指共产主义青年团 Communist Youth League of China ⑥ 军队的编制单位, 是营的上一级 (army unit) regiment

抻 (搏) tuán ㄊㄨㄢˊ 把东 西揉弄成球形 to roll sth into a ball; to roll: ~饭团子 to make rice balls | ~泥球 to roll the clay into a ball | ~纸团 to roll the paper into a ball

蹶 tuǎn ㄊㄨㄢˇ ① 禽兽践踏的地方 path trodden down by animals or birds; track ② 村庄, 屯。多用于地名 (tuán, usually used in a place name) village

彖 tuàn ㄊㄨㄢˋ 论断, 推断 to judge; to infer: ~凶吉 to judge ill or good luck [彖辞] 《易经》中总括一卦含义的言辞 writings on the implication of divinatory symbols in *The Book of Changes*

TUI

ㄊㄨㄟ

忒 ⊖ tuī ㄊㄨㄟ 〈方 dialect〉 副词 adverb, 太 too; awful: 风~大。The wind is too strong. | 路~滑。The road is awfully slippery.

⊖ tè 见 736 页 see p736

推 tuī ㄊㄨㄟ ① 用力使物体顺着用力的方向移动 to push; to shove; to thrust: ~车 to push a cart | ~了他一把 to

give him a push | ~磨 to turn (or push) a millstone ⑤ **extension** 使工具向前移动进行工作 to mow; to plane; to pare; 用刨子 ~光 to smoothen with a plane | ~头 (理发) to cut sb's hair (with clippers) [推敲] ⑥ **transfer** 斟酌文章字句 to weigh (one's words); to deliberate; 仔细 ~ ~ to weigh (one's words, etc) carefully | 一字费 ~ ~。A word in writing needs careful deliberation. ② 使事情开展 to push forward; to promote; to advance; ~广 to popularize; to spread; to extend | ~销 to promote the sales (of goods); to sell; to market | ~动 to push forward; to promote; to propel ③ 进一步想, 由已知推断其余 to infer; to deduce; ~求 to find out; to enquire into; to explore | ~测 to infer; to conjecture; to guess | ~理 to infer; to reason; to ratiocinate | ~算 to calculate; to estimate; to reckon | 类 ~ to reason by analogy; to analogize ④ 辞让, 脱卸 to decline; to shirk 1 辞退, 让给 to decline; to yield; to give; ~辞 to decline; to refuse; to turn down | ~让 to decline (a position, favour, etc) out of modesty; to submit (or yield) to sb as a token of deference 2 脱卸责任, 托辞 to push away; to shift; to shirk; ~诿 to shift (or shirk) (blame, responsibility, etc) onto others; to pass the buck | ~三阻四 to make all

sorts of excuses; to decline with all sorts of excuses; to give the runaround | ~病不来 to refuse to come on the pretext of illness ⑤ 往后挪动 (时间) to put off; to delay; to postpone; 再往后 ~几天 to postpone for a few days ⑥ 举荐, 选举 to elect; to choose; 公 ~ 一个人做代表 to recommend by general acclaim a person as the representative ⑦ 指出某人某物的优点 to praise highly (for); to hold in esteem (for); ~许 (称赞) to praise; to have a high regard for; to hold in esteem | ~重 (重视、钦佩) to have a high regard for; to think highly of; to hold in esteem | ~崇 to praise highly; to hold in esteem; to extol

颓 (* 颓) tuí ㄊㄨㄟˊ ① 崩塌, 倒塌 collapsed; ruined; dilapidated; ~垣断壁 crumbling walls and dilapidated houses — a devastated (or desolate) scene [颓废] 1 建筑物倒坏 dilapidated; ruined 2 精神萎靡不振 decadent; dispirited; dissipated ② 败坏 degenerate; dissipate; corrupt; ~风败俗 degenerate practices and depraved customs [颓唐] 精神不振, 情绪低落 dejected; dispirited; disconsolate

鼬 tuí ㄊㄨㄟˊ 古书上说的一种兽, 像小熊 (in ancient Chinese texts) *tui*, a kind of animal, resembling a young bear

腿 tuǐ ㄊㄨㄟˇ ①人和动物用来支持身体和行走的部分 leg: 大~ thigh | 前~ foreleg | 后~ hind leg (图见 741 页“体” picture on p741) [火腿]用盐腌制的猪腿 ham ②(一儿)器物上像腿的部分 leg-shaped support: 桌子~儿 leg of a table | 凳子~儿 leg of a stool

退 tuì ㄊㄨㄟˋ ①向后移动或使之向后移动,跟“进”相对 (the opposite of 进) to move backwards; to back up; to retreat: ~兵 to withdraw troops; to retreat | 败~ to retreat (or evacuate) in defeat; to lose the field; to lose one's ground | 敌人已经~了。The enemy has retreated. [退步] ①逐渐向下,落后 to fall or lag behind; to retrogress: 工作积极,学习努力,才能不~~。Only if you work vigorously and study hard will you not lag behind. ②后退的余地 room for maneuver; leeway: 话没有说死,留了~~ to leave some leeway in speaking [退化]生物体的某一或某些器官在进化过程中,全然消失或部分残留而成为痕迹器官的现象。例如人的阑尾是退化器官 to degenerate; to retrograde; to retrogress ②离开,辞去 to leave; to quit; to withdraw from: ~席 to leave a meeting (or banquet); to walk out | ~职 to resign (or be discharged) from office; to quit; to leave office ③送还,不接受,撤销 to return; to

give back; to retract: ~货 to return goods (or merchandise) | ~票 to return a ticket; to get a refund for a ticket; to cancel a reservation | ~钱 to refund; to reimburse | ~婚 to break off an engagement ④减退,下降 to go down; to recede; to ebb: ~色 to discolour; to fade | ~烧 to bring down (or allay) a fever; (of a person's temperature) to come down

褪 (** 焅、** 隹) tuì ㄊㄨㄟˋ 已宰杀的猪、鸡等用滚水烫后去掉毛 (of a pig, or chicken, etc) to scald in order to remove hairs or feathers

褪 ㄊㄨㄟˋ 脱落,脱去 to take off (clothes); to shed (feathers, hairs, etc): 兔子正~毛 The rabbits are shedding their hair. [褪色] 退色,颜色变淡或消失 to discolour; to fade

㊦ tūn 见 767 页 see p767

蜕 tuì ㄊㄨㄟˋ ①蛇、蝉等脱下来的皮 exuviae; slough ②蛇、蝉等动物脱皮 to exuviate; to slough off [蜕化]㊦ transfer 变质,腐化堕落 to degenerate

TUN ㄊㄨㄣ

吞 tūn ㄊㄨㄣ 不经咀嚼,整个咽到肚子里 to swallow; to devour; to gulp down: 囫圇~枣 to swallow a date whole —to lap up information without digesting it; to read with-

out understanding | 狼～虎咽 to wolf down; to gorge; to gobble up ⑤ **extension** 1 忍受不发作出来 to hold back; to forbear; to endure; 忍气～声(不敢作声) to swallow an insult in meek submission; to stifle one's indignation; to submit to threat unwillingly 2 兼并, 侵占 to take (illegal) possession of; to seize; to annex: ～没 to embezzle; to misappropriate; to engulf | ～并 to seize; to annex; to take over

墩 tūn ㄊㄨㄣ 刚出来的太阳 newly-risen sun: 朝～ early morning sun

醇 tūn ㄊㄨㄣ 黄色 yellow

屯 ㊦ tún ㄊㄨㄣ ① 聚集, 储存 to collect; to gather; to store (or hoard) up: ～粮 to store (or hoard) up grain ⑤ **extension** (军队) 驻扎 to station (or quarter) (troops): ～兵 to station (or quarter) troops ② (一子、一儿) 村庄 village: 皇姑～ Huanggu Village

㊦ zhūn 见 1004 页 see p1004

囤 ㊦ tún ㄊㄨㄣ 囤积, 积存, 存储货物、粮食 to store (or hoard) up: ～货 to store up goods

㊦ dùn 见 168 页 see p168

饨 tún ㄊㄨㄣ 见 301 页“馄”字条“馄饨”(húntun) see 馄饨 on p301

鲔 tún ㄊㄨㄣ 河豚, 鱼名。种类很多, 头圆形, 口小, 一般血液和内脏有剧毒 globe-

fish; puffer; balloonfish (Tetraodontidae)

豚 tún ㄊㄨㄣ 小猪, 也泛指猪 suckling pig; pig

臀 tún ㄊㄨㄣ 屁股 buttock; hip; rump: ～部 buttocks (图见 741 页“体” picture on p741)

𣎵 tǔn ㄊㄨㄣ 〈方 dialect〉 ① 漂浮 to float; to drift: 木头在水上～。The wood is floating on the water. ② 油炸 to deep-fry: 油～花生米 deep-fried peanuts

褪 ㊦ tùn ㄊㄨㄣ 使穿着、套着的东西脱离 to slip out of sth: 把袖子～下来。Slip your arms out of your sleeves (of your coat, shirt etc). | 狗～了套跑了。The dog broke loose from the leash and ran away. ⑤ **extension** 向内移动而藏起来 to hide in one's sleeves, etc: 把手～在袖子里 to keep one's hands in one's sleeves | 袖子里～着一封信 to hide a letter in one's sleeve

㊦ tuì 见 766 页 see p766

托 tuō ㄊㄨㄛ

托(④-⑥*託) tuō ㄊㄨㄛ ① 用手掌向上承受着东西 to hold (up) in the palm; to support from under with the hand or palm: ～着枪 supporting a gun in the palm ② 衬, 垫 to serve as a foil or contrast; set off: 烘云～月 to paint clouds to set off the

moon — to provide a foil to set off a character or incident (as in literary work) ③ (一儿) 承托器物的东西 sth serving as a support: 茶~儿 saucer | 花~儿 flower receptacle; torus ④ 寄, 暂放 to trust; to entrust: ~儿所 nursery; kindergarten; child-care centre ⑤ 请别人代办 to ask; to trust; to entrust (⑤ doublet 委 — to entrust; to trust): ~你买本书。Please buy a book for me. ⑥ 推托, 借故推诿或躲闪 to give as a pretext; to plead: ~病 pleading illness; on the pretext of illness | ~故 to give a pretext; to take (or find) an excuse. ⑦ 压强的法定计量单位, 1 托合 133.322 帕 torr, a non-legal unit of measurement for pressure, equal to 133.322 pascal

托 tuō ㄊㄨㄛ 见 56 页“博”字条“博托”(bó—) see 博托 on p56

拖 (* 扞) tuō ㄊㄨㄛ ① 牵引, 拉, 拽 to pull; to tug; to drag: ~车 trailer | ~泥带水(喻做事不爽利) messy; sloppy; slovenly | ~拉机 tractor ② 拖延, 拉长时间 to drag on; to delay; to postpone: 这件事应赶快结束, 不能再~。This should be settled as soon as possible. It can't be put off any longer.

脱 (③ ** 脱) tuō ㄊㄨㄛ ① 离开, 落掉 to leave; to shed; to come off: ~节 to come apart; to be dis-

jointed; to be out of line | ~逃 to run away; to escape; to flee | 走~ to go away; to get away | ~皮 to slough off (or shed) skin; to exuviate; to peel ④ transfer 遗漏(文字) to miss out (words); to omit; to elide: ~误 omissions and errors (in writing) | 这中间~去了几个字。Several Chinese characters are missing here. [脱离] 断绝关系, 离开 to break away from; to cut oneself off from; to divorce from: 一刻也不~ ~群众。Never isolate ourselves from the masses. ② 取下, 去掉 to take off; to cast off: ~衣裳 to take off one's clothes; to undress | ~帽 to take off one's hat (in respect) ③ [通脱] 放达, 不拘小节 not bothering about trifles; not punctilious; flexible and unconventional

驮 ㄊㄨㄛ ㄊㄨㄛ 用背(多指牲口) 负载人或物 (of draught animals) to carry (or bear) on the back: 那匹马~着两袋粮食。That horse is carrying two sacks of grain.

㊦ duò 见 171 页 see p171

佗 tuó ㄊㄨㄛ 负荷 to carry or bear on the back [华佗] 三国时名医 Hua Tuo, a famous doctor in the period of the Three Kingdoms

陀 tuó ㄊㄨㄛ 山冈 low hill; hillock [陀螺] (— luó) ① 一种儿童玩具, 呈圆锥形, 用绳绕上后抽拉或用鞭子抽打, 可以在地上旋转 top ② 陀螺仪的

简称,测量运动物体角速度和角位移的装置。用于飞机、舰船等的控制(short for 陀螺仪) gyroscope; gyro

坨 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ ① (一子、一儿) 成块或成堆的东西 lump; heap: 泥~子 lump of mud; clod ② 面食煮熟后黏结在一起 (of cooked food made of flour) to stick; 饺子~了。The jiaozi (or Chinese dumplings) stuck together in a lump. ③ 露天盐堆 salt mound in the open air

沱 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ ① 〈方 dialect〉可以停放船的水湾。多用于地名(tuo, usually used in a place name) small bay in a river (where ships or boats can berth) ② 沱江,长江的支流,在四川省东部 Tuojiang River, a tributary of Changjiang River in the east of Sichuan Province

驼 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ ① 骆驼 camel ② 身体向前曲,背脊突起 hunchbacked; humpbacked; ~背 hunchbacked; humpbacked | 背都~了。He has a hunchback, or His back is hunched.

柁 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 房柁,房架前后两个柱子之间的大横梁 girder

㊦ duò 见 171 页 see p171

砣 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ ① 秤锤 movable or sliding weight of a balance or steelyard ② 碾砣,碾子上的碾子 stone roller

铤 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 同“砣 ①” same as 砣 ①

㊦ tā 见 721 页 see p721

鸵 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 鸵鸟,现在鸟类中最大的鸟,颈长,翅膀小,不能飞,走得很快,生活在沙漠中。毛可做装饰品 ostrich (Struthio camelus)

酡 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 喝了酒,脸上发红(of one's face) flushed with drink; ~颜 complexion flushed with drink

跚 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 见 115 页“蹉”字条“蹉跎”(cuō—) see 蹉跎 on p115

鼯 tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ [鼯鼯](—bá) 就是旱獭,俗称“土拨鼠”。毛灰黄色,耳短,爪能掘地,毛皮可以做皮衣(i. e. 旱獭, and popularly called 土拨鼠) marmot (Marmota)

橐(**橐) tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 一种口袋 a kind of bag

[橐驼] 骆驼 camel

鼉(鼉) tuó ㄊㄨㄛˊ 鼉龙,即扬子鳄,俗称“猪婆龙”。爬行动物,是鳄的一种(i. e. 扬子鳄, and popularly called 猪婆龙) Chinese alligator (Alligator sinensis)

妥 tuǒ ㄊㄨㄛˇ ① 适当,合适 appropriate; proper; suitable (㊦ doublet—当 appropriate; proper; suitable): 已经商量~了。The negotiation is done properly. | ~为保存 to look after carefully; to take a good care of; to be under lock and key | 这样做不~当。It is not appropriate to do so. [妥协] 在发生争执或斗争时,一方

让步或双方让步 to come to terms; to compromise; to split the difference; 在原则性问题上决不能~~。 *One should never compromise on principles.* ② 齐备, 完毕 ready; settled; finished; 事已办~。 *All is set.*

度 tuǒ ㄊㄨㄛˇ 成人两臂左右伸直的长度(约 5 尺) (about 5 *chi* or 1.7 metres) arm span; arm spread

橢 (橢) tuǒ ㄊㄨㄛˇ 椭圆, 长圆形。把一个圆柱体或正圆锥体斜着用一平面截开, 所成的截面就是椭圆形 ellipse; oval

拓 ㄊㄨㄛˋ ① 开辟, 扩充 to open up; to develop; to expand ② 姓 Tuo, a surname ③ 见 478 页“落”字条“落拓” (luò—) see 落拓 on p478

㊦ tà 见 722 页 see p722

柝 (** 櫟) tuò ㄊㄨㄛˋ 古用的梆子 watchman's clapper or knocker

跖 tuò ㄊㄨㄛˋ [跖弛] (— chí) 放荡 dissolute; dissipated

撵 (撵) tuò ㄊㄨㄛˋ 草木脱落的皮或叶 fallen bark or leaves

箨 (箨) tuò ㄊㄨㄛˋ 竹笋上的一片一片的皮 sheaths of bamboo shoots

唾 tuò ㄊㄨㄛˋ ① 唾沫, 唾液, 口腔里分泌的液体, 有帮助消化和杀菌等作用 saliva; spit-
tle ② 啐, 从嘴里吐(tǔ)出来 to spit; to expectorate: ~手可得 (喻容易得到) *to be as easy as spit on one's own hand — to get or win sth with extreme ease; to be extremely easy to obtain* | ~弃 (轻视、鄙弃) *to show one's contempt by spitting; to spurn; to conspue*

魄 ㊦ tuò ㄊㄨㄛˋ “落魄” (luòpò) 的“魄”的又音 another pronunciation for 魄 in 落魄 (luòpò)

㊦ pò 见 574 页 see p574

㊦ bó 见 55 页 see p55

W X

wā XY

挖(**挖) wā XY 掘, 掏
to dig; to excavate; ~个坑 *to dig a hole* | ~
战壕 *to dig a trench*

[挖苦](一ku)用尖刻的话讥笑
人 *to be sarcastic; to be ironi-*
cal: 你别~~人。 *Don't be sar-*
castic.

哇 ⊖ wā XY 拟声词 *ono-*
matopoeia (used to indi-
cate sound of crying or vomit-
ing): 哭得~~的 *to cry out*
bitterly | ~的一声吐了一地 *to*
vomit everything that one has
eaten with a burst

⊖ wa 见 772 页 see p772

洼(窪) wā XY ①(一儿)
凹陷的地方 *de-*
pression: 水~儿 *waterlogged*
depression | 这里有个~儿。
Here is a depression. ②低凹,
深陷 *low-lying; depressed*: ~
地 *low-lying land* | 这地太~。
This land is too depressed. | 眼
眶~进去 *sunken eyes*

蛙 wā XY 两栖动物, 种类很
多, 卵孵化后为蝌蚪, 逐渐

变化成蛙。青蛙是常见的一
种, 捕食害虫, 对农作物有益
frog (*Anura*)

娲(媧) wā XY [女娲]神
话中的女神, 传说
她曾经炼五色石补天 *Nüwa,*
the goddess in Chinese mythol-
ogy who patched up the sky
with multihued stones

娃 wá XY ①(一子、一儿)小
孩子 *baby; child*: 女~儿
girl | 胖~ ~ *chubby child* ②旧
称美女 (*in former times*) *belle*:
娇~ *pretty young girl* ③〈方
dialect〉某些幼小的动物 *new-*
born animal: 猪~ *piglet* | 鸡~
chick

瓦 ⊖ wǎ XY ①用陶土烧成
的 *earthen*: ~盆 *earthen*
basin | ~器 *earthenware* ②用陶
土烧成的覆盖房顶的东西 *tile*:
~房 *tile-roofed house* [瓦解]
③ *figurative* 溃散 *to disinte-*
grate; to collapse: 土崩~~ *to*
fall apart ③(外 *loanword*) 功率单
位名瓦特的简称, 符号 W
(short for 瓦特) *watt (W)*

⊖ wà 见 771 页 see p771

佤 wǎ XY [佤族]我国少数
民族, 参看附表 (see the
appendix) | the Wa ethnic
group, one of the ethnic minor-
ities of China

瓦 ⊖ wà XY 盖(瓦) *to tile*
(a roof): ~瓦(wǎ) *to tile*
the roof [瓦刀]瓦工用来砍断
砖瓦并涂抹泥灰的工具
bricklayer's trowel

⊖ wǎ 见 771 页 see p771

袜 (襪、*襪) wà Xǚ (一子) 穿在脚上、不直接着(zháo)地的东西, 一般用布、纱线等制成 socks; stockings; hose

膃 wà Xǚ [膃肭兽] (一 nàshòu) 就是海狗。海里的一种哺乳动物, 毛皮很美。阴茎和睾丸叫膃肭脐, 可入药 (i. e. 海狗) fur seal; ursine seal

哇 ⊖ wa · Xǚ 助词 *auxiliary* (前面紧挨着的音一定是 u, ao, ou 等结尾的) (used after such a word ending phonetically in u, ao, ou, etc): 你别哭～。Don't cry, please. | 多好～! How wonderful! | 快走～。Come on, please.

⊖ wā 见 771 页 see p771

WAI

ㄨㄞˋ

歪 wāi ㄨㄞˋ ① 不正, 偏斜 off-centre; askew; inclined: ～着头 with one's head tilted to one side | 这张画挂～了。This picture is tilted. [歪曲] 故意颠倒是非 to distort; to misrepresent: ～～事实 to distort the facts ② 不正当的, 不正派的 devious; crooked: ～门邪道 crooked means; dishonest practices | ～风 evil wind; unhealthy trend

呙 (𠵹) wāi ㄨㄞˋ 嘴歪 (of the mouth) awry: 口眼～斜 awry-mouthed and cockeyed

崴 (②** 跬) ⊖ wǎi ㄨㄞˇ ① (一子) 山、水弯曲处。多用于地名 (wai, usually used in a place name) bend in a river or mountain range: 三道～子 (在吉林省靖宇) Sandaowaizi, a place in Jingyu, Jilin Province ② (脚) 扭伤 (of a foot) to be sprained; to be twisted ③ 山路不平 bumpy mountain foot-path

⊖ wēi 见 779 页 see p779

外 wài ㄨㄞˋ ① 跟“内”、“里”相对 (the opposite of 内 or 里) out; outside: 国～abroad | ～伤 injury; wound; trauma [外行] (—háng) 对某种业务不通晓, 缺乏经验 layman; non-professional ② 不是自己这方面的 other (than one's own): ～国 foreign country | ～乡 another part of the country; some other place | ～人 outsider; person from some other place ③ 指外国 foreign: 对～贸易 foreign trade | 古今中～past and present, Chinese and foreign; in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere | ～宾 foreign guest (or visitor) ④ 关系疏远的 not closely related: 这里没～人。There is no outsider here. | 不要见～。Don't stand on ceremony, please. or Make yourself at home. ⑤ 称母亲、姐妹或女儿方面的亲戚 relatives of one's mother, sister or daughter: ～祖母 maternal grandmother | ～甥 sister's son;

nephew | ~ 孙 daughter's son; grand-son ⑥ (除此) 另外, 以外 besides; moreover: ~ 加 extra; in addition | 此 ~ besides ⑦ 非正式的 unofficial: ~ 号 nickname | ~ 史 unofficial history; anecdotal account ⑧ 旧时戏曲角色名, 多演老年男子 wai, a role for old men in Chinese traditional opera

WAN

ㄨㄢˊ

弯 (彎) wān ㄨㄢˊ ① 屈曲 curve; to curve (㊦ **doublet** 一曲 winding; meandering; zigzag): ~ 路 winding road; tortuous path | ~ 腰 to bend one's waist ② (一子、一儿) 曲折的部分 bend; turn; curve: 转 ~ 抹角 to be full of twists and turns; to beat about the bush | 这根竹竿有个 ~ 儿。There is a bend in the bamboo pole. ③ 拉 (弓) to pull (a bow): ~ 弓 to pull a bow

湾 (灣) wān ㄨㄢˊ 山沟里的小块平地。多用于地名 (wan, usually used in a place name) a small piece of flat land in a mountain valley

湾 (灣) wān ㄨㄢˊ ① 水流弯曲的地方 bend of a stream: 汾河 ~ Fenhe River bend ② 海湾, 海洋伸入陆地的部分 gulf; bay: 胶州 ~ Jiaozhou Bay | 港 ~ harbour ③ 使船停住 to moor; to cast anchor: 把船 ~ 在那边。Moor the

boat over there.

剜 wān ㄨㄢˊ 用刀挖, 挖去 to gouge out (with a knife): ~ 肉补疮 (喻只顾眼前, 不惜用有害的方法来救急) to cut out good flesh to patch up an ulcer - to resort to a remedy worse than the ailment; to adopt a stopgap measure at the expense of long-term interests

惋 wān ㄨㄢˊ 〈方 dialect〉 (一子) 裁衣服剩下的大片材料 large piece of cloth remaining after a garment has been cut out, especially the remaining piece after cutting out the armpit of a Chinese-style garment

蜿 wān ㄨㄢˊ [蜿蜒] (一 yán) 蛇爬行的样子 (of a snake) to wriggle; to twist ㊦ **extension** 弯弯曲曲 serpentine; to meander; to wind: 一条 ~ 的小路 a serpentine lane

豌 wān ㄨㄢˊ [豌豆] 一年或二年生草本植物, 开白花, 种子和嫩茎、叶都可吃 pea (*Pisum sativum*)

丸 wán ㄨㄢˊ ① (一子、一儿) 小而圆的东西 ball; pellet: 弹 ~ pellet | 药 ~ 儿 pill | 肉 ~ 子 meatball ② 专指丸药 pill: ~ 散膏丹 (of traditional Chinese medicine) pills, powder and plaster ③ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于丸药 (used for pills or boluses)

芫 wán ㄨㄢˊ 芫兰, 多年生蔓 (màn) 草。叶对生, 心脏形。花白色, 有紫红色斑点。

茎、叶和种子可入药 butterfly weed

洩 wán ㄨㄢˊ [洩瀾] (—lán) 流泪的样子 weeping

纨 wán ㄨㄢˊ 细绢, 很细的丝织品 fine silk fabrics; thin silk [纨绔] (—kù) 古代贵族子弟的华美衣着 (zhuó) silk clothes worn by the children of noble families in ancient China: ~子弟 (指专讲吃喝玩乐的子弟) playboy; dandy; beau

完 wán ㄨㄢˊ ① 齐全 complete; integral; intact (㊦ **doublet** 一整 complete; integral; intact): ~美无缺 perfect | 准备得很~善 to be well prepared ② 尽, 没有了 to use up; to run out: 用~了 to run out (of sth) | 卖~了 (of a shop) to sell out | 事情做~了 to finish doing sth ③ 做成, 了结 to be finished; to be over: ~成任务 to carry out a task | ~工 to finish the work | ~婚 (of a man) to get married ④ 交纳 to pay (tax): ~粮 to finish delivering grain as tax in kind | ~税 to pay tax

玩 (③-⑤ * 翫) wán ㄨㄢˊ ① 做某种游戏 to play; 'to have fun (㊦ **doublet** 一耍 to play; to have fun): 出去~。Go out and enjoy yourself. or Play outdoors. | ~皮球 to enjoy playing ball [玩弄] ① 摆弄着玩 to play with; to toy with: 不要~火柴。Don't play with matches. ② 耍弄 to resort to (tricks,

etc); to employ: ~手段 to resort to crafty manoeuvres; to play tricks [玩笑] 玩耍嬉笑, 也指这样的行动或言语 to joke (with sb); joke: 开~~ to be kidding; to crack a joke [玩意儿] ① 玩具 toy ② (方 dialect) 指杂技、曲艺, 如魔术、大鼓等 acrobatics and folk art forms such as magic, dagu, etc ③ 指东西、事物 thing; creature ② (—儿) 耍弄, 使用 to play; to use: ~花招儿 to play tricks; to resort to crafty manoeuvres ③ 观赏 to enjoy; to appreciate: 游~ to stroll about; to go sightseeing | ~物丧志 to sap one's aspiration by seeking pleasure ④ 可供观赏、把玩的东西 object for appreciation: 古~ curio; antique ⑤ 轻视, 用不严肃的态度来对待 to trifle with; to treat lightly (㊦ **doublet** 一忽 to neglect): ~世不恭 to be cynical; to live in defiance of conventions | ~视 to trifle with (③—⑤ 旧读 formerly wàn)

顽 wán ㄨㄢˊ ① 愚蠢无知 stupid; foolish: ~钝 dull and obtuse; thickheaded | 愚~ ignorant and stubborn ② 固执, 不容易变化 stubborn; persistent: ~梗 pigheaded; bullheaded | ~癣 stubborn dermatophytosis [顽固] ① 思想保守, 不愿意接受新鲜事物 obstinate; to be conservative and unwilling to accept new things ② 坚持自己的错误观点或做法, 不加改变 diehard; to refuse

to change one's stand or correct one's mistake [顽强] 坚强, 不屈服 tenacious; indomitable; ~ ~地工作着 *to be tenacious at one's work* | 他很~~, 并没被困难吓倒。 *He is a tenacious man who has never been overwhelmed by difficulties.* ③ 顽皮, 小孩淘气 naughty; mischievous; ~童 *naughty child* ④ 同“玩①②” same as 玩①②

烷 wán Xǎ 烷烃(tīng); 一类有机化合物, 通式是 C_nH_{2n+2} 。烷系化合物是构成石油的主要成分 alkane

宛 wǎn Xǎ ① 曲折 winding; tortuous [宛转] ① 辗转(of a body) to toss and turn restlessly; to pass through many hands or places ② 同“婉转” same as 婉转 ② 宛然, 仿佛 as if; 音容~在 *as if the person were still around*

菀 wǎn Xǎ ① 紫菀, 多年生草本植物, 叶子椭圆状披针形, 花蓝紫色。根和根茎可入药 aster (*Aster tataricus*) ② 茂盛的样子 exuberant; luxuriant

惋 wǎn Xǎ 惋惜 to sigh with regret; to bewail; ~惜 *to feel sorry for; to sympathize*

婉 wǎn Xǎ ① 和顺, 温和 gentle; meek; ~言 *gentle remarks; tactful persuasion* | 委~ *indirect; tactful* [婉转] [宛转] 说话温和而曲折, 但不失本意(of rhetoric) tactful and indirect but retaining the meaning one wants to express: 措词

~~ *tactful choice of words* ②

美好 graceful; elegant

琬 wǎn Xǎ 美玉 fine jade [琬圭] 上端浑圆、没有棱角的圭 round-topped jade sceptre

碗 (* 盥、* 椀) wǎn Xǎ ① 盛(chéng) 饮食的器皿 bowl ② (一子、一儿) 像碗的东西 bowl-like vessel or object: 橡~子 *acorn* | 轴~儿 *axle-bowl*

畹 wǎn Xǎ 古代称三十亩为一畹 *wan*, unit of land measurement in ancient China, equivalent to 30 *mu*

[畹町] (—dīng) 地名, 在云南省瑞丽 Wanding, a place in Ruili, Yunnan Province

莞 ⊖ wǎn Xǎ [莞尔] 微笑的样子 smile

⊖ guǎn 见 248 页 see p248

脘 wǎn Xǎ 胃脘, 中医指胃的内部 *gastral cavity*

皖 wǎn Xǎ 安徽省的别称 *Wan*, another name for Anhui Province

挽 (③ * 輓) wǎn Xǎ ① 拉 to draw; to pull; ~弓 *to draw a bow* | 手~着手 *arm in arm; hand in hand* ② 设法使局势好转或恢复原状 to reverse; to retrieve; ~救 *to save; to rescue* | 力~狂澜 *to do one's utmost to stem a raging tide; to make vigorous efforts to turn the tables; to try one's best to save a desperate situation* ③ 追悼死人 to lament; to elegize the deceased; ~歌 *dirge* | ~联 *elegiac couplet*

let ④同“绾”same as 绾

晚 wǎn ㄨㄢˇ ①太阳落了的时候 evening: 从早到~ from morning till night | 吃~饭 to have supper | 开~会 to have an evening party ⑤ **extension** 夜间 night: 昨天~上没睡好。I didn't sleep well last night. ②时间靠后的, 比合适的时间居后 late; belated; ~年(老年) old age; one's later (or remaining) years | ~秋 late autumn | 来~了 to be late | 赶快努力还不~。It's not too late to make your effort right now. ③后来的 later: ~辈 the younger generation; juniors ④晚辈对长辈的自称 your humble; yours humbly

绾 wǎn ㄨㄢˇ ①把长条形的东西盘绕起来打成结 to wind up and tie a narrow strip into a knot; ~结 to coil up into a knot | ~个扣 to tie a knot-like button | 把头发~起来 to tie up one's hair into a bun ②卷 to roll up: ~起袖子 to roll up one's sleeves

万(萬) wàn ㄨㄢˋ ①数目, 十个一千 (numeral) ten thousand ② **figurative** 多 large number of: ~物 everything on earth | 气象~千 majestic scene in all its variety; spectacular; majestic | ~能胶 all-purpose glue [万岁] 千秋万代永远存在(祝颂语) (good wishes) long live...; 人民~ ~! Long live our people! | 祖国~ ~! Long live our mother-

land! [万一] ③ **transfer** 意外, 意外地 in case; if by any chance; 以防~ ~ to be ready for all eventualities; just in case | ~ ~ 失败 in case of failure ②极, 很, 绝对 absolutely; under all circumstances; ~ 难 beyond the bonds of possibility; all kinds of difficulties | ~ 全 foolproof; completely safe | ~ 不得已 as a last resort ③姓 Wan, a surname

㊦ mò 见 514 页 see p514
腕 wàn ㄨㄢˋ 胳膊下端跟手掌相连的部分。(图见 741 页“体”picture on p741) wrist

蔓 wàn ㄨㄢˋ (一儿) 细长能缠绕的茎 tendrilled vine: 瓜~儿 melon vine | 扁豆爬~儿了。The haricot bean plant has developed tendrils.

㊦ mǎn 见 486 页 see p486

㊦ mán 见 485 页 see p485

WANG ㄨㄤ

尪 (* ** 尪) wāng ㄨㄤ ①胫、脊或胸部弯曲的病 bent calves, back or chest ②瘦弱 emaciated

汪 wāng ㄨㄤ ①深广 deep and vast: ~洋大海 boundless sea ②液体聚集在一个地方 (of liquid) to pool: 地上~着水。Puddles of water pooled on the ground. [汪汪] ①充满水或眼泪的样子 (of water or tears) brimming: 水~ ~ brimming with water | 泪~ ~ brimming eyes ②拟声词 onomato-

poeia, 狗叫声 yap; bow-wow; bark ③量词 **quantifier**: 一~水 a puddle of water

亡 ㊦ wáng ㄨㄤˊ ①逃 to flee; to escape; to run away (㊦ **doublet** 逃—to go into exile; to flee from home): ~命 to flee for life; to seek refuge | 流~ to go into exile ② **extension** 失去 to lose: ~羊补牢 (喻事后补救) to mend the fold after the sheep is lost — better late than never | 唇~齿寒 (喻利害相关)。The teeth will be exposed to the cold once the lips are gone — to share a common lot. ②死 to die (㊦ **doublet** 死—death): 伤~很少 to suffer light casualties ③ **extension** 死去的 deceased: ~弟 deceased younger brother ③灭 to perish (㊦ **doublet** 灭—to become extinct): ~国 to subjugate a nation; to let a nation perish

㊦ wú 见 794 页 see p794

王 ㊦ wáng ㄨㄤˊ ①古代指帝王或最高的爵位 (the highest rank of nobility in ancient China) king; monarch ②一族或一类中的首领 chieftain; ringleader; chief: 兽~ king of animals | 蜂~ queen bee | 花中之~ queen of flowers ③大, 辈分高 senior; grand: ~父 (祖父) grandfather | ~母 (祖母) grandmother ④姓 Wang, a surname

㊦ wàng 见 778 页 see p778

网 (網) wǎng ㄨㄤˇ ①用绳线等结成的捕鱼捉鸟的器具 net: 渔~ fishing net [网罗] 搜求; 设法招致 to enlist; to recruit: ~~人才 to enlist talented people; to scout for talent ②用网捕捉 to catch with a net; to net: ~鱼 to net a fish | ~鸟 to net birds ③像网的东西 sth net-like: ~兜儿 string bag | 铁丝~ wire netting; wire meshes ④像网样的组织或系统 network: 通信~ telecommunications network | 宣传~ publicity network [网站] 单位或个人在互联网上的虚拟站点, 一般由一个主页和许多网页构成 website [上网] 操作计算机进入互联网, 在网上进行信息浏览、检索查询等 to log on (or in) [因特网] 全球最大的互联网, 由美国的阿帕网发展演变而成 Internet

罔 wǎng ㄨㄤˇ ①蒙蔽, 诬 to deceive: 欺~ to hoodwink ②无, 没有 no; not: 置若~闻 (放在一边不管, 好像没听见一样) to turn a deaf ear to

惘 wǎng ㄨㄤˇ 不得意 to feel frustrated (㊦ **doublet** 怅—melancholy): ~然 frustrated; disappointed

辋 wǎng ㄨㄤˇ 车轮外周的框子。(图见 475 页“轮” picture on p475) wheel rim (of a cart)

魍 wǎng ㄨㄤˇ [魍魉] (—liǎng) 传说山林中的一种怪物 de-

mons and monsters

枉 wǎng ㄨㄤˇ ① 曲, 不直 crooked; 矫 ~ 过正 to straighten the crooked to excess; to overcorrect ② 使歪曲 to twist; to pervert; ~ 法 to pervert (or bend) the law ③ 受屈, 冤屈 to be treated unjustly; to be wronged (㊦ **doublet** 冤 — to wrong; to treat unjustly | 屈 — to be wronged; to be framed up) ④ 徒然, 白白地 in vain; to no avail; ~ 然 in vain | ~ 费心机 to rack one's brains in vain

往 wǎng ㄨㄤˇ ① 去, 到 to go; ~ 返 to and fro | 此车开 ~ 上海。This train is bound for Shanghai. ② 过去 past; previous (㊦ **doublet** — 昔 in the past; in the former times): ~ 年 before; former years | ~ 事 past events ③ 介词 **preposition**, 朝, 向 towards; to; ~ 东走 to go east | ~ 前看 to look ahead [往往] 副词 **adverb**, 常常 often; frequently: 这些小事 ~ 被人忽略。These trifles are often neglected.

王 wáng ㄨㄤˊ ① 统一天下 to reign over (a kingdom): 以德行仁者 ~。One can reign over a country only by moral integrity and benevolence. ② 统治 to govern; to rule: ~ 此大邦 to rule the big country

㊦ wáng 见 777 页 see p777

旺 wàng ㄨㄤˋ 盛, 兴盛 flourishing; prosperous: (㊦ **doublet** — 盛 exuberant; vigor-

ous | 兴 — burgeoning; flourishing); 火很 ~ roaring fire; raging flames | ~ 季 peak period; busy season

望 wàng ㄨㄤˋ ① 看, 往远处看 to look (or gaze) into the distance: 登高远 ~ to ascend a height to enjoy a distant view | ~ 尘莫及 so far behind that one can only see the dust of the rider ahead; too far behind to catch up ② 探访问候 to pay a visit; to call on (㊦ **doublet** 看 — to call on; to pay a visit): 拜 ~ to call on ③ 希图, 盼 to expect; to look forward to (㊦ **doublet** 盼 — to hope for; to long for; to expect | 希 — to hope; to wish; to expect): ~ 子成龙 to long to see one's son succeed in life; to hope one's son will have a bright future | 喜出 ~ 外 to be overjoyed; to be pleasantly surprised | 丰收有 ~。Prospects are good for a rich harvest. ④ 怨恨, 责怪 hatred; hate ⑤ 名望, 声誉 reputation; fame; prestige: 德高 ~ 重 to enjoy moral eminence and high esteem; to be of good moral standing and undisputed reputation | 威 ~ prestige ⑥ 夏历每月十五日 fifteenth day of a lunar month ⑦ 介词 **preposition**, 向 to; toward; ~ 东走 to go eastwards; to go east | ~ 上瞧 to look upwards; to look up

妄 wàng ㄨㄤˋ 乱, 荒诞不合理 absurd; ridiculous; pre-

posterior; ~ 动 *rash* (or *reckless*) *action*; *ill-considered move* | ~ 想 *vain hope*; *futile attempt* | 勿 ~ 言。Don't talk nonsense.

忘 wàng ㄨㄤˋ 忘记, 不记得, 遗漏 to forget; to escape one's memory: 别 ~ 了拿书。Don't forget to take the books with you. | 喝水不 ~ 掘井人。When you drink water from the well, don't ever forget the well digger.

WEI

ㄨㄟ

危 wēi ㄨㄟ ① 不安全, 跟“安”相对 (the opposite of 安) *danger*; *hazard*; *peril* (㊦ *doublet*—险 *danger*): 转 ~ 为安 to pass from danger to safety; to turn danger into safety; to pull through a crisis [危言] 使人惊奇的话 *alarmist talk*; ~ ~ 耸听 to exaggerate things just to scare people [临危] 将死, 面临生命危险 *dying*; *facing death* ② 损害 to harm; to endanger (㊦ *doublet*—害 to harm; to endanger): ~ 及家国 to endanger both one's family and one's country ③ 高的, 陡的 *high*; *precipitous*: ~ 楼 *tall building* ④ 端正 *upright*; *proper*: 正襟 ~ 坐 to straighten one's clothes and sit properly; to sit in state ⑤ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *wei*, the 12th of the 28 constellations

委 ㄨㄟ wēi ㄨㄟ [委蛇] (—yí) ① 敷衍, 应付 to be per-

functory; to go through the motions: 虚与 ~ ~ to deal with sb courteously but without sincerity; to pretend politeness and compliance ② 同“逶迤” same as 逶迤

㊦ wēi 见 783 页 see p783

透 wēi ㄨㄟ [逶迤] (—yí) 道路、河道等弯曲而长 (of road, river, etc) long and serpentine; meandering: 山路 ~ ~ winding mountain paths

巍 wēi ㄨㄟ 高大 (叠 *reduplication*) towering; lofty: ~ 峨 *lofty* | ~ ~ 高山 *towering mountains*

威 wēi ㄨㄟ ① 使人敬畏的气魄 *awe-inspiring*: 示 ~ 游行 *demonstration*; *parade*; *march* | ~ 力 *power* | ~ 望 *prestige* | 权 ~ *authority*; *authoritativeness* ② 凭借力量或势力 by force; by power: ~ 胁 to threaten | ~ 逼 to compel (or threaten) by force

葳 wēi ㄨㄟ [葳蕤] (—ruí) 草木茂盛的样子 (of foliage) *luxuriant*; *lush*

崑 ㊦ wēi ㄨㄟ [崑崙] (—wéi) 山高的样子 (of a mountain) *lofty*; *towering*

㊦ wǎi 见 772 页 see p772

偎 wēi ㄨㄟ 紧挨着, 亲密地靠着 to snuggle up to; to nestle; to lean close to: 小孩儿 ~ 在母亲的怀里。The child nestles in his mother's arms.

隈 wēi ㄨㄟ 山、水等弯曲的地方 *mountain recess*; *river bend*

煨 wēi ㄨㄟ ① 在带火的灰里把东西烧熟 to roast in hot cinders (or coals); ~ 白薯 to roast sweet potatoes in hot cinders ② 用微火慢慢地煮 to cook over a slow fire; to stew; to simmer; ~ 鸡 to stew chicken | ~ 肉 to stew meat

鰕 wēi ㄨㄟ 鱼名。身体多为红色,眼大,口大而斜。生活在热带海洋 squirrelfish (Holocentridae)

微 wēi ㄨㄟ ① 小,细小 minute; tiny; little (㊦ **doublet** 细—slight; fine; subtle): 防~杜渐 to check for erroneous ideas or faults at the outset so as to stop their development; to nip (an evil) in the bud ② 轻微,稍 a little; slight (㊦ **doublet** 稍—a little; slightly) (叠 **reduplication**): ~感不适 to feel a bit out of sorts | ~一笑 to give a faint smile ③ 衰落,低下 decline: 衰~decline; wane ④ 精深,精妙 profound; abstruse; ~妙 delicate; subtle ⑤ 法定计量单位中十进分数单位词头之一,表示 10^{-6} (符号 μ) micro-(μ)

微 wēi ㄨㄟ 小雨 drizzle

薇 wēi ㄨㄟ 一年生或二年生草本植物。花紫红色,是优良饲料,可入药。也叫“巢菜”或“野豌豆”(also called 巢菜 or 野豌豆) common vetch

韦(韋) wéi ㄨㄟ 熟皮子,去毛加工鞣制的兽皮 leather

违(違) wéi ㄨㄟ ① 背,反,不遵守 to violate; to disobey (㊦ **doublet** 一背 to go against; to infringe | 一反 to violate; to transgress; to break): ~法 to break (or violate) the law; to be illegal | ~章 to break rules and regulations | 阳奉阴~to agree in public but oppose in private; to feign compliance ② 不见面,离别 to be separated; to leave: 久~to have not seen sb for ages

围(圍) wéi ㄨㄟ ① 环绕,四周拦挡起来 to enclose; to surround; to encircle; ~巾 scarf; muffler | ~墙 enclosure; enclosing wall | 包~敌人 to encircle the enemy ② 四周 around; circumference: 四~都是山 skirted by mountains | 这块地方周~有多大? What is the size of this area? ③ (一子) 圈起来作拦阻或遮挡的东西 (enclosure used for defensive purpose or used as curtains) defensive wall; curtain: 土~子 fortified village | 床~子 bed-curtain ④ 量词 **quantifier**, 两只手的拇指和食指合拢起来的长度 (length of the circle formed by both hands with thumbs and index fingers) hand span: 腰大十~waist of ten hand spans 又指两只胳膊合拢起来的长度 (length of the circle formed by a person's two arms joining at the hands) arm span: 树大十~a tree of ten

arm spans in circumference

帷 (幃) wéi X¹ ① 帐子, 幔幕 curtain; bed curtain ② 古代佩带的香囊 (in ancient China) perfume pouch

闱 (闈) wéi X¹ ① 古代宫室的旁门 — side gate of an ancient palace: 宫 ~ (宫殿里边) *living quarters of a palace* ② 科举时代称考场 imperial examination site; 秋 ~ autumn (imperial) examination | 入 ~ to enter the imperial examination hall; to be selected as a candidate

涠 (潯) wéi X¹ [涠洲] 岛名, 在广西壮族自治区北海市南部海域 Weizhou, an island to the south of Beihai, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

为 (爲、** 為) ⊖ wéi X¹ ① 做, 行 to do; to act: 事在人 ~。It all depends on human effort. | 所作所 ~ what one has done; one's behaviour (or conduct) ④ extension 作为, 作事的能力 capability: 年轻有 ~ young and promising ② 做, 当 to act as; to serve as: 他被选 ~ 人大代表。He was elected deputy to the National People's Congress. | 拜他 ~ 师 to acknowledge him as teacher ③ 成为, 变成 to become; to turn: 一分 ~ 二。A whole divides into two. or Everything tends to divide into two. | 高岸 ~ 谷, 深谷 ~ 陵。High banks become val-

leys and deep valleys become hills, or The world is changing all the time. ④ 是 to be; to mean; to make: 十二个 ~ 一打。Twelve makes one dozen.

⑤ 介词 **preposition**, 被 by: ~ 人所笑 to be laughed at (by others) ⑥ 助词 **auxiliary**, 常跟“何”相应, 表疑问 (often used with 何 in a rhetorical question): 何以家 ~? What need have I of a home? ⑦ 附于单音形容词后, 表程度、范围 (used after certain single-character adjectives to indicate degree or scope): 大 ~ 增色 to add much beauty to | 广 ~ 传播 to be widely spread ⑧ 附于表程度的单音副词后, 加强语气 (used after certain single-character adverbs to strengthen the tone): 极 ~ 重要 extremely important | 尤 ~ 出色 particularly outstanding

⊖ wèi 见 784 页 see p784

洩 (瀉、** 瀉) wéi X¹ 洩水, 水名, 在湖南省长沙 Weishui River in Changsha, Hunan Province

圩 ⊖ wéi X¹ ① 低洼地区周围防水的堤 dyke; embankment ② 有圩围住的地区 dyke-enclosed area: ~ 田 polder; dyked low-lying paddy fields | 盐 ~ salt pond surrounded with dykes ③ (一子) 围绕村落四周的障碍物, 也作“围子” (also written as 围子) village defensive wall: 土 ~ 子 fortified village | 树 ~ 子 thickly grown thorns sur-

rounding village (or houses)

① xū 见 843 页 see p843

桅 wéi ㄨㄟˊ 桅杆, 船上挂帆的杆子 mast

磴(磴) ① wéi ㄨㄟˊ [磴磴] 形容很高的样子 very high

② wèi 见 786 页 see p786

唯 wéi ㄨㄟˊ ① 同“惟①” same as 惟① ② 文言叹词 *interjection in classical Chinese*, 表示答应 yes [唯唯诺诺] 形容一味顺从别人的意见 obsequious

帷 wéi ㄨㄟˊ (一子) 围在四周的帐幕 curtain; 车~子 vehicle curtain | 运筹~幄 to plan strategies within a command tent; to devise strategies and make decisions

惟 wéi ㄨㄟˊ ① 单单, 只 only; solely; alone: ~有他因病不能去。He is the only one who could not go there because of his illness. | ~恐落后 for fear that one should lag behind ② 但是 but: 雨虽止, ~路途仍甚泥泞。The rain has stopped but the road is still very muddy. ③ 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese*, 用在年、月、日之前 (used before year, month or day): ~二月既望 on the 16th of the 2nd lunar month ④ 思, 想。“思惟”通常写作“思维”(思惟 often written as 思维) thinking; thought

维 wéi ㄨㄟˊ ① 连接 to tie up; to hold together (㊦ *doublet* 一系 to hold together; to keep up; to maintain) [维护]

保全, 保护 to protect; to uphold [维持] 设法使继续存在 to maintain; to keep ② 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese*: ~妙~肖 remarkably true to life; vivid

[维吾尔族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Uygur ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

潍 wéi ㄨㄟˊ 潍河, 水名, 在山东省潍坊 Weihe River in Weifang, Shandong Province

嵬 wéi ㄨㄟˊ 高大耸立 towering; rising up high

伟(偉) wèi ㄨㄟˋ 大 great (㊦ *doublet* 一大 great): 身体魁~ tall and strong; tall and sturdily built | ~大的祖国 great motherland | ~人 (对人民有大功绩的人) great man; great personage

苇(葦) wěi ㄨㄟˇ (一子) 芦苇。参看 465 页“芦”(see 芦 on p465) reed

纬(緯) wěi ㄨㄟˇ ① 纬线, 织布时用梭穿织的横纱, 编织物的横线 weft; woof ② 地理学上假定的沿地球表面跟赤道平行的线, 从赤道起, 向北称“北纬”, 向南称“南纬”, 到南北极各 90° latitude ③ 指纬书(东汉神学迷信附会儒家经义的一类书) Wei Books, a category of books on Confucian doctrines misinterpreted by theology and superstition in the Eastern Han Dynasty

玮(瑋) wěi Xǐ 玉名 a kind of fine jade

炜(煊) wěi Xǐ 光明 bright

辔(韉) wěi Xǐ (叠 reduplication) 盛, 光明 bright; magnificent

韪(韪) wěi Xǐ 是, 对 (常和否定词连用) (often used with a negative) right; yes: 冒天下之大不~ to risk everyone's condemnation; to dare do what the whole world considers to be wrong

伪(僞、* 偽) wěi Xǐ ① 假, 不真实 false; fake: 去~存真 to eliminate the false and retain the true | ~造 to fabricate | ~装 to pretend; to disguise ② 不合法的 (of a regime) illegal; ~政府 puppet government

尾 ⊖ wěi Xǐ ① (一巴) 鸟、兽、虫、鱼等身体末端突出的部分 tail: 猪~巴 pigtail [交尾] 动物交配 (of animals) mating ② 末端 rear: 排~ at the end in order ③ 尾随, 在后面跟 to follow; to tail behind: ~其后 to follow at sb's heels ④ 量词 quantifier, 用于鱼 (used for fish) ⑤ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 wei, the 6th of the 28 constellations

⊖ yǐ 见 887 页 see p887

娓娓 wěi Xǐ [娓娓] 形容谈论不倦或说话动听 to speak tirelessly or pleasantly; ~~ 动听 nice to listen to; very pleas-

ant to the ear

委 ⊖ wěi Xǐ ① 任, 派, 把事情交给某人办 to appoint; to entrust (⑤ doublet 一任 to appoint): ~以重任 to assign an important task to sb ② 抛弃, 舍弃 to discard; to cast aside (⑤ doublet 一弃 to discard): ~之于地 to throw sth on the ground ③ 推诿 to shift ④ 曲折, 婉转 indirect; roundabout: 话说得很~婉 to speak tactfully [委屈] (一qu) 含冤受屈或心里苦闷 to feel wronged (or aggrieved): 心里有~~, 又不肯说. He would not like to pour out his grievances though he felt wronged. ⑤ 末, 尾 end: 原~ the whole story; all the details ⑥ 确实 certain; for sure: ~系实情. It's indeed true. | ~实不错. It is good indeed. ⑦ 委员或委员会的简称 (short for 委员 or 委员会): 编~ (a member of) compilation board; (a member of) editorial board | 体~ committee of physical culture | 市~ municipal Party committee [委靡][萎靡] (一mǐ) 颓丧, 不振作 listless; lethargic; dispirited: 精神~~ dispirited; dejected; in low spirits

⊖ wēi 见 779 页 see p779

诿 wěi Xǐ 推托, 推卸 to put blame on sb else; to shirk: 互相推~ to shift responsibilities onto each other; to put the blame on each other

萎 wěi Xǐ 干枯衰落 to wilt: 枯~ to wither | ~谢 to

wilt; to fade | 气 ~ deflated
[萎缩] 1 体积缩小, 表面变皱
to wither; to shrivel 2 衰退
to shrink; to sag; to decline: 经济
~~。The economy is sagging
a bit.

痿 wěi ㄨㄟ 身体某部分萎缩
或丧失机能的病 illness
caused by decline or loss of
function of a certain body part;
paralysis; flaccid paralysis

洧 wěi ㄨㄟ [洧川] 地名, 在河
南省尉氏 Weichuan, a
place in Weishi, Henan Prov-
ince

痍 wěi ㄨㄟ ① 瘢痕 scar ② 伤
口 cut; wound

鲟 wěi ㄨㄟ ① 古书上指鲟
(xún) 鱼 (in ancient Chi-
nese texts) sturgeon (Acipen-
seridae) ② 鱼的一类, 纺锤形,
背蓝黑色, 生活在大洋中 yaito
tuna (Euthynnus yaito)

隗 ㊦ wěi ㄨㄟ 姓 Wei, a sur-
name

㊦ kuí 见 404 页 see p404

颀 wěi ㄨㄟ 安静 quiet

猥 wěi ㄨㄟ ① 鄙陋, 下流 sala-
cious; obscene; ~ 辞 ob-
scene words; dirty language
[猥亵] (-xiè) 1 淫秽, 下流
lewd; obscene; 言辞 ~ ~ to
speak wantonly 2 做下流的动
作 to act indecently: ~ ~ 妇女
to harass a woman ② 杂, 多
many; mixed: ~ 杂 miscellan-
eous

卫 (衛、* 衛) wèi ㄨㄟ ① 保护,

防护 to defend; to protect (㊦
doublet 保—to defend; to pro-
tect): 保家~国 to protect our
homes and defend our
country | 自~ self-defence [卫
生] 保护身体的健康, 预防疾病
good for one's health; hygienic
sanitary: 个人~~ personal hy-
giene | 环境~~ environmental
sanitation. (or hygiene) ② 防护
人员 guard: 警~ guard;
bodyguard | 后~ rear guard;
defender; linebacker ③ 文言指
驴 (in classical Chinese) don-
key: 策双~来迎 to drive two
donkeys to meet sb ④ 明代驻兵
的地点 location for the station-
ing of troops in the Ming Dy-
nasty: ~所 troop-station ⑤ 周
代诸侯国名, 在今河南省北部
和河北省南部一带 Wei, a
principdom of the Zhou Dynas-
ty, situated in the northern
part of today's Henan Province
and the southern part of
today's Hebei Province

为 (爲、** 為) ㊦ wèi ㄨㄟ ① 介词
preposition, 替, 给 for: ~人民
服务 to serve the people ② 介词
preposition, 表目的 (可以和
“了”连用) (also used together
with 了) for the purpose of;
for the sake of: ~早日实现四
化而斗争。Struggle for an
early realization of the four
modernizations. | ~了美好的
明天而努力。Strive for a
beautiful tomorrow. ③ 介词
preposition, 对, 向 to: 且~诸

君言之。Now, let me inform everybody about it. ④帮助, 卫护 to help; to defend

⊖ wéi 见 781 页 see p781

未 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ①地支的第八位 *wei*, the 8th of the 12 Earthly Branches ②未时, 指下午一点到三点 *weishi*, period of the day from 1 pm to 3 pm ③副词 *adverb*, 表示否定 negative 1 不 no; not; ~知可否 *not to know whether it can be done or not* 2 没有, 不曾 *not yet*; ~成年 *not yet of age*; *under age* | 此人~来。This person didn't come. ④放在句末, 表示疑问 (used at the end of a sentence to express doubt): 君知其意~? Do you know what he really means?

味 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ①(一儿)味道, 滋味, 舌头尝东西所得到的感觉 *taste*; *flavour*; 五~ *the five flavours (sweet, sour, bitter, pungent and salty)*; *all sorts of flavours* | 带甜~儿 *to taste sweet* [口味] ② *figurative* 对事物的喜好 *one's taste (or liking)*; 这件事正合他的~。It is just to his liking (or taste). ③(一儿)气味, 鼻子闻东西所得到的感觉 *smell*; *scent*; *odour*; 香~儿 *sweet smell*; *fragrance*; *perfume* | 臭~儿 *offensive (or foul) smell*; *stench* ④(一儿)意味, 情趣 *interest*; *delight*; 趣~ *interest*; *delight*; *liking* | 意~深长 *of profound significance* ⑤体会, 研究 *to distinguish the fla-*

vour of; *to reflect on*; 细~其言 *to ponder what he said* | 必须细细体~, 才能懂得其中的道理。One has to savour it in order to understand it. ⑤量词 *quantifier*, 用于中药的种类 (used for ingredients of a traditional Chinese medicine prescription): 这个方子一共七~药。This prescription specifies seven medicinal herbs.

位 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ①位置, 所在的地方 *place*; *location*; 座~ *seat* ②职位, 地位 *position*; *rank*; *status* ③特指皇位 *throne*; 即~ *to accede to*; *to be enthroned* | 在~ *to be on the throne*; *to reign* | 篡~ *to usurp the throne* ④一个数中, 每个数码所占的位置 *place*; *figure*; *digit*; 个~ *single digit*; *unit's place* | 十~ *two digit number*; *ten's place* ⑤量词 *quantifier*, 用于人 (含敬意) (used in deferential reference to people): 诸~同志 *every comrade*; *everybody* | 三~客人 *three guests*

畏 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ①怕 *to fear*; *to dread* (㊦ *doublet* 一惧 *fear*; *dread*): 大无~的精神 *dauntless spirit* | ~首~尾 *to be full of misgivings*; *to be overcautious* ②敬佩 *to admire*; 后生可~。The young are to be regarded with awe.

喂 (㊦ * 餵、㊦ * 餵)

wèi ㄨㄟˋ ①叹词 *interjection*, 打招呼时用 (used in greetings) *hi*; *hello*; *hey*; ~, 是谁? *Hey*,

who is it? | ~, 快来呀! *Hi, come over here right now!* ② 把食物送进人嘴里 *to put food into the mouth of a person*; ~ 小孩儿 *to feed a child* ③ 给动物东西吃 *to feed an animal*; ~ 牲口 *to feed cattle; to feed draught animals* ④ *transfer* 畜(xù)养 *to raise; to feed; to keep*; ~ 鸡 *to raise chicken* | ~ 猪 *to raise pigs*

碾 wèi ㄨㄟˋ 〈方 dialect〉石磨 (mò) millstone

磙(磙) ㄨㄟˋ 同“碾” same as 碾

㊦ wéi 见 782 页 see p782

胃 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ① 胃脏, 人和某些动物消化器官的一部分, 能分泌胃液、消化食物。(图见 940 页“脏” picture on p940) stomach ② 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *wei*, the 17th of the 28 constellations

谓 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ① 告诉 *to say*; 人 ~ 予曰。 *Someone told me.* ② 称, 叫作 *to call; to name*; 称 ~ *title; appellation* | 何 ~ 人工呼吸法? *What is artificial respiration?* [所谓] 所说的 *what is called; so called*; ~ ~ 分析, 就是分析事物的矛盾 *Analysis means to analyse the inherent contradictions of things.* [无谓] 没意义, 说不出道理 *meaningless; pointless; senseless*; 这种争论太 ~ ~ 了。 *This argument is really meaningless.*

猬(* 猬) wèi ㄨㄟˋ 刺猬, 哺乳动物, 身上长

着硬刺, 嘴很尖, 昼伏夜出, 捕食昆虫和小动物等 *hedgehog (Erinaceinae)*

渭 wèi ㄨㄟˋ 渭河, 发源于甘肃省, 横贯陕西省入黄河 *Weihe River, rising in Gansu Province and traversing Shaanxi Province where it empties into the Huanghe (or Yellow) River*

尉 ㊦ wèi ㄨㄟˋ ① 古官名 *ancient official title*; 太 ~ *imperial minister in charge of military affairs* ② 军衔名 *military rank*; 上 ~ *captain; lieutenant*

[尉氏] 地名, 在河南省 *Weishi, a place in Henan Province*

㊦ yù 见 922 页 see p922

蔚 ㊦ wèi ㄨㄟˋ ① 草木茂盛 *luxuriant* ④ *extension* 盛大 *grand*; ~ 为大观 *to present a splendid sight; to afford a magnificent view* [蔚蓝] 晴天天空的颜色 *azure; sky blue*; ~ 的天空 *bright blue sky* ② 文采华美 *colourful*; 云蒸霞 ~ *the rise of colourful clouds*

㊦ yù 见 922 页 see p922

慰 wèi ㄨㄟˋ ① 使人心里安适 *to console; to soothe; to comfort*; 安 ~ *to comfort; to console* | ~ 问伤员 *to express sympathy and solicitude for the wounded* | ~ 劳前方战士 *to bring gifts to the soldiers at the front* [慰藉] (一 jiè) 安慰, 抚慰 *consolation; comfort* ② 心安 *to be relieved*; 欣 ~ *gratified; satisfied; pleased* | 甚 ~

greatly relieved

鲷 wèi X¹ 鱼名。体小，侧扁，无鳞，身体前端有侧线。生活在近海 blenny (*Bleniidae*)

遗 wèi X¹ ① 赠与 to offer as a gift; to make a present of sth: ~之千金 to present sb with a generous gift of money

② yí 见 885 页 see p885

魏 wèi X¹ ① 古国名 Wei, a principedom in ancient China ② 战国国名，在今河南省北部，山西省西南部一带 Wei, one of the Warring States covering today's northern Henan Province and southwestern Shanxi Province and nearby areas ③ 三国之一，曹丕所建立 (公元 220—265 年)，在今黄河流域甘肃省以下各省和湖北、安徽、江苏三省北部和辽宁省南部 Wei (220—265), one of the Three Kingdoms, established by Cao Pi and situated in the provinces along today's Yellow River Valley east to Gansu, the northern part of Hubei, Anhui, and Jiangsu provinces, and southern Liaoning Province ④ 北魏，北朝之一，拓跋珪所建立 (公元 386—534 年) Northern Wei (386—534), one of the Northern Dynasties, established by Tuo Bagui

warm (or warm) water [温饱] 衣食充足 to dress warmly and eat one's fill; to have adequate food and clothing ② 温度，冷热的程度 temperature: 气 ~ atmospheric temperature | 低 ~ low temperature | 体 ~ body temperature ③ 性情柔和 gentle; tender; mild (㊦ doublet—柔 gentle and soft | 一和 kindly; gentle; mild) ④ 使东西热 to warm up: ~酒 to warm up wine (or liquor) ⑤ 复习 to review: ~课 to review one's lessons | ~故知新 to learn the new while restudying the old; to gain new knowledge by reviewing old; to recall the past helps one understand the present ⑥ 中医指温热病 (in traditional Chinese medicine) seasonal febrile diseases: 春 ~ spring fever | 冬 ~ winter fever ⑦ 同“瘟” same as 瘟

榲 wēn X¹ [榲桲] (—po) 落叶灌木或小乔木，叶椭圆形，背面密生绒毛，花淡红色或白色。果实也叫榲桲，有香气，味酸，可制蜜饯 quince (*Cydonia oblonga*)

輓 wēn X¹ [輓輓] (—liáng) 古代可以卧的车，也用作丧车 Wenliang, an ancient sleeping carriage, also used for mourning purposes

瘟 wēn X¹ 瘟疫，流行性急性传染病 acute contagious disease: ~病 seasonal febrile diseases | 猪 ~ swine fever; hog cholera

温 wēn X¹ ① 不冷不热 warm; lukewarm (㊦ doublet—暖 warm): ~水 luke-

蒹 wēn ㄨㄣˋ [蒹草] <方 *dialect*> 指水中生长的杂草, 可作肥料 *water weeds*

鳁 wēn ㄨㄣˋ [鳁鲸] 哺乳动物, 外形像鱼, 生活在海洋中, 体长 15 米—16 米, 背黑色, 腹部白色, 头上有喷水孔, 无牙齿, 有鲸须, 背鳍小 *sei whale (Balaenoptera borealis)*

文 wén ㄨㄣˊ ①事物错综所成的纹理或形象 *certain complex natural phenomena*; 天 ~ *astronomy* | 地 ~ *geography* ②刺画花纹 *tattoo*: 断发 ~ 身 *to have one's hair cut and one's body tattooed* ③文字, 记录语言的符号 *characters; script; written language*; 甲骨 ~ *oracle bone inscriptions* | 外 ~ *foreign language* | 扫除 ~ 盲 *to wipe out illiteracy* [文献] 有历史价值或参考价值的图书资料 *document; literature* [文学] 用语言、文字表现出来的艺术作品, 如诗歌、小说、散文、戏曲等 *literature, such as poem, novel, prose, drama, etc* [文言] 以古汉语为基础的书面语, 跟“白话”相对, 也省称“文” (the opposite of 白话, also 文 for short) *classical Chinese* [文章] 用文字写成的有条理的篇章, 也省称“文” (also 文 for short) *essay; article; writings*; 作 ~ *composition* | 古 ~ *writings in classical Chinese* ④旧时指礼节仪式 (in former times) *rite; ritual*; 虚 ~ *mere formality* | 繁 ~ 缛节 *red tape; excessive formalities* [文化] *culture* ①人类

在社会历史发展过程中所创造的物质财富和精神财富的总和, 特指精神财富, 如哲学、科学、教育、文学、艺术等 *civilization; culture (sum total of the material wealth and cultural wealth created by man in the course of the historical development of society, cultural wealth in particular, such as philosophy, science, education, literature, arts, etc)* ②考古学用语, 指同一个历史时期的不依分布地点为转移的遗迹、遗物的综合体。同样的工具、用具, 同样的制作技术等, 是同一种文化的特征, 如仰韶文化等 (of archaeology) *ancient culture (comprehensive body of sites and ruins left behind, which are independent of their locations in a given historical period, the identical tools, implements and manufacturing skills being the characteristics of the same culture, as the Yangshao culture, etc)* ③语文、科学等知识 *education; schooling; literacy*; ~ ~ 水平高 *of high educational level; highly educated* | 学 ~ ~ *to learn to read and write* [文明] 社会发展到较高阶段表现出来的状态 *civilization*; 中国是世界 ~ ~ 发达最早的国家之一。 *China is one of the earliest civilized countries in the world.* [文物] 过去遗留下来的在文化发展史上有价值的建筑、碑刻、器物等 *cultural (or historical) relic* ⑤外表, 容态

appearance; looks: ~ 质彬彬 *suave; urbane; quiet and scholarly* ⑥ 指关于知识分子的, 非军事的 intellectual; non-military; civilian: ~ 人 *man of letters; scholar* | ~ 臣武将 *civil and military officials; ministers and generals* ⑦ *transfer* 柔和 mild; soft; refined: ~ 雅 *refined; cultured; elegant* | ~ 绉绉 *genteel* [文火] 不猛烈的火 slow fire; cooking fire ⑦ 量词 *quantifier*, 用于旧时的铜钱 *wen*, unit of copper cash in old times: 一~ 钱 *one wen cash* | 一~ 不值 *not worth a penny; worthless* ⑧ (旧读 formerly *wèn*) 文饰, 掩饰 to conceal; to hide: ~ 过饰非 *to gloss over one's faults; to cover up one's errors*

纹 *wén* ㄣˊ 条纹 *lines; veins; grain* (④ *doublet* — 理 *veins; grain*): 水 ~ *water wave; ripple* | 指 ~ *fingerprint* | 这木头 ~ 理很好看。 *The grain of the wood is very beautiful.*

④ *wèn* 见 790 页 see p790

爇 *wén* ㄣˊ 〈方 *dialect*〉用微火焖食物 to stew; to cook food over a slow fire

蚊 *wén* ㄣˊ (一子) 昆虫名。种类很多, 幼虫叫孑孓, 生活在水里。雌的吸人畜的血液, 雄的吸植物汁液。蚊能传染疟疾、流行性乙型脑炎等 mosquito (*Culicidae*)

雯 *wén* ㄣˊ 成花纹的云彩 patterned cloud

闻 *wén* ㄣˊ ① 听见 to hear: 耳~ 不如目见。 *Seeing is believing.* ② 听见的事情, 消息 news; story: 新~ *news* | 奇~ *strange news; fantastic story* ③ (旧读 formerly *wèn*) 出名, 有名望 well-known; famous: ~ 人 *famous person; celebrity* ④ 名声 reputation: 令~ *good name; reputation* | 丑~ *scandal* ⑤ 用鼻子嗅气味 to smell: 你~ ~ 这是什么味? *Smell this and see what it is.* | 我~ 见香味了。 *I smell something sweet.*

阌 *wén* ㄣˊ [阌乡] 地名, 在河南省灵宝 Wenxiang, a place in Lingbao, Henan Province

刎 *wěn* ㄣˇ 割脖子 to cut one's throat: 自~ *to cut one's own throat; to commit suicide by cutting one's own throat*

吻 (* 脣) *wěn* ㄣˇ ① 嘴唇 lips: 接~ *to kiss* [吻合] 相合 to be identical; to fit perfectly ② 用嘴唇接触表示喜爱 to touch by the lips; to kiss ③ 动物的嘴 animal's mouth

拭 *wěn* ㄣˇ 擦 to wipe: ~ 泪 *to wipe one's tears*

紊 *wěn* ㄣˇ (旧读 formerly *wèn*) 乱 disorderly; confused (④ *doublet* — 乱 *disorder; chaos; confusion*): 有条不~ *orderly; in an orderly way*

稳 (穩) wěn ㄨㄣˇ ① 稳当, 安定, 固定 steady; staid; firm: 站~ to stand firm | ~步前进 to advance steadily; to make steady progress ② *figurative* 沉着, 不轻浮 steady; sedate: ~重 steady; staid; sedate ③ 使稳定 to stabilize; to calm: ~住局势 to stabilize the situation ④ 准确, 可靠 sure; certain: 十拿九~ almost certain; 90 per cent sure

问 wèn ㄨㄣˋ ① 有不知道或不明白的请人解答 to ask; to inquire: 到~事处去~ to ask at the Information Desk [问题] ② 要求回答或解释的题目 question ③ 尚待解决或弄不明白的事 problem; issue ④ 慰问 to express sympathy and solicitude for; to extend one's regards to: ~候 to send one's regards to; to say hello to ⑤ 审讯, 追究 to interrogate; to examine: ~口供 to interrogate someone ⑥ *extension* 问罪, 惩办 to denounce; to condemn: 胁从不~ Those reluctant followers are not to be condemned. ⑦ 管, 干预 to concern oneself with; to bother about; to participate in sth: 概不过~ to wash one's hands of the whole matter

汶 wèn ㄨㄣˋ 汶河, 水名, 在山东省 Wenhe River in Shandong Province

纹 ㄨㄣˋ 同“璽” same as 璽

㊦ wén 见 789 页 see p789

搨 wèn ㄨㄣˋ ① 用手指按住 to press with fingers ② 擦 to wipe

璽 wèn ㄨㄣˋ 器物上的裂痕 (in implement, glassware or earthenware, etc) crack: 这个碗有一道~。The bowl has a crack in it. | 打破沙锅~ (谐“问”) 到底 (punning on the likeness of 璽 and 问) to insist on getting to the bottom of a matter; to inquire persistently

WENG

ㄨㄥ

翁 wēng ㄨㄥ ① 老头儿 old man: 渔~ old fisherman | 老~ old man ② 父亲 father ③ 丈夫的父亲或妻子的父亲 father-in-law: ~姑 (公婆) husband's parents | ~婿 father-in-law and son-in-law

嗡 wēng ㄨㄥ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia* (叠 *reduplication*) to buzz: 飞机~~响。A plane is buzzing overhead. | 蜜蜂~~地飞。Bees are buzzing all around.

滢 ㄨㄥ 滢江, 水名, 在广东省北部 Wengjiang River in northern Guangdong Province

㊦ wěng 见 791 页 see p791

鶺鴒 wēng ㄨㄥ 鸟名。身体小, 嘴稍扁平, 吃害虫, 是益鸟 flycatcher (*Muscicapidae*)

鞞 wēng ㄨㄥ 〈方 *dialect*〉靴鞞 (yào) boot leg; leg of a boot

莠 wěng ㄨㄥˇ 形容草木茂盛 (of vegetation) lush; luxuriant: ~郁 lush; luxuriant | ~茸 luxuriant and downy

滂 ㄨㄥˇ ㄨㄥˇ ①形容水盛 (of water or spring) gush; abundance of water ②形容云起 rise of clouds; cloudy

㊦ wēng 见 790 页 see p790

瓮 (*甕) wèng ㄨㄥˋ 一种盛水、酒等的陶器 urn; earthen jar [瓮城] 围绕在城门外的小城 barbican entrance to a city; enceinte of a city gate

蕹 wèng ㄨㄥˋ 蕹菜, 俗称“空心菜”。一年生草本植物, 茎中空, 叶心脏形, 叶柄长, 花白色, 漏斗状。嫩茎叶可做菜吃 (popularly called 空心菜) water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*)

鼾 wèng ㄨㄥˋ 鼻子堵塞不通气 stuffy nose

WO

ㄨㄛ

挝 (撾) ㄨㄛ ㄨㄛ [老挝] 国名, 在中南半岛 Laos, a country in Southeast Asia

㊦ zhuā 见 999 页 see p999

莴 (莬) wō ㄨㄛ [莴苣] (—ju) 一年或二年生草本植物, 叶多长形, 花黄色, 分叶用和茎用两种。叶用的叫莴苣菜或生菜, 茎用的叫莴笋 lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*)

涡 (渦) ㄨㄛ ㄨㄛ 旋涡, 水流旋转形成中间

低洼的地方 whirlpool; eddy: 卷入旋~(喻被牵入纠纷里) to be drawn into a whirlpool — to be involved in a dispute

㊦ guō 见 256 页 see p256

窝 (窩) wō ㄨㄛ ①(—儿) 禽兽或其他动物的巢穴 nest; lair: 鸡~hencoop; chicken roost | 马蜂~hornet's nest | 狼~wolf lair ㊦ figurative 人的安身处, 人或物所占的位置 one's home; place occupied by a person or an object: 安乐~snug retreat; cosy nest; den | 挪个~儿 to move to another place ②藏匿犯法的人或东西 to harbour (or shelter) a lawbreaker or illegal things: ~贼 to harbour a thief | ~赃 to store (or stash) loot | ~藏 to harbour; to shelter ③坏人聚集之处 place where evildoers get together; lair: 贼~thieves' den ④(—儿) 洼陷的地方 hollow place: 酒~儿 dimple ⑤弄弯 to bend: 把铁丝~个圆圈 to bend the wire into a hoop ⑥郁积不得发作或发挥 to hold in: ~火 to be filled with anger | ~心 to be depressed [窝工] 因调配不好, 工作人员没有充分发挥作用 enforced idleness due to poor organization, etc; hold-up in work ⑦量词 quantifier: 一~小猪 a litter of piglets

蜗 (蝸) wō ㄨㄛ 蜗牛, 一类软体动物, 有螺旋形扁圆的硬壳, 头部有两对触角。吃嫩叶, 对农作物有害 snail [蜗居] ㊦ figurative 窄小

的住所 *humble abode*

倭 wō ㄨㄛ 古代称日本 (in ancient Chinese) Japan

踉 wō ㄨㄛ (手、脚等) 猛折而筋骨受伤 to sprain (or strain) one's sinew or bone; 手 ~ 了 to sprain one's hand

喔 wō ㄨㄛ 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 形容鸡叫声 cock's crow

我 wǒ ㄨㄛˋ 代词 *pronoun*, 自称, 自己 I (my; myself; me); we (our; ourselves; us): ~ 国 *our country* | 自 ~ 批评 *self-criticism* | 忘 ~ 精神 *selflessness*

肟 wò ㄨㄛˋ 有机化合物的一类, 通式是

$$\begin{matrix} R \\ | \\ R' > C = NOH. \end{matrix}$$
 是 羧胺 (NH₂OH) 与醛或酮缩合而成的化合物 *oxime*

沃 wò ㄨㄛˋ ① 土地肥 *fertile*; rich (㊟ *doublet* 肥 — *fertile*): ~ 土 *fertile soil* | ~ 野 *fertile land* ② 灌溉, 浇 to irrigate

卧 (卧) wò ㄨㄛˋ ① 睡倒, 躺或趴 to lie: 仰 ~ to lie supine; to lie on the back | ~ 倒 to lie down | ~ 病 to be confined to bed ② 有关睡觉的 for sleeping; ~ 室 *bedroom* | ~ 铺 *sleeping berth* ③ 趴伏 (指动物) (of animal or bird) to crouch; to sit: 鸡 ~ 在窝里. *The chickens were in the coop.* | 猫 ~ 在炉子旁边. *The cat crouched at the side of the stove.*

倭 wò ㄨㄛˋ 用于人名。倭倭 (quán), 古代传说中的仙人 (wo, used in a name of a person) Wo Quan, legendary immortal

握 wò ㄨㄛˋ 攥 (zuàn), 手指弯曲合拢来拿 to hold; to grasp: ~ 手 to shake hands (with sb)

幄 wò ㄨㄛˋ 帐幕 tent: 帷 ~ *army tent*

渥 wò ㄨㄛˋ ① 沾湿, 沾润 wet; moisten ② 厚, 重 strong; rich: 优 ~ (优厚) *munificent*; *favourable*; *generous*

齷 wò ㄨㄛˋ [齷齪] (— chuò) 肮脏, 不干净 dirty; filthy ㊟ *figurative* 人的品质恶劣 mean; base

浼 wò ㄨㄛˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉弄脏, 泥、油等沾在衣服、器物上 to make dirty; to stain oil or mud on clothes or utensils

碓 wò ㄨㄛˋ (一子) 一种砸地基的工具 *wo*, a kind of tool used to ram earth for a foundation

斡 wò ㄨㄛˋ 转, 旋 to revolve; to spin; to rotate [斡旋]

㊟ *figurative* 居中调停, 把弄僵了的局面扭转过来 to mediate: 从中 ~ ~ to mediate between the two parties

WU X

乌 (烏) wū ㄨ ① 乌鸦, 鸟名, 俗叫“老鸹” (gua) 或“老鸦” (popularly called 老鸹 or 老鸦) crow [乌

合] 喻 *figurative* 无组织地聚集 *disorderly gathering*: ~ ~ 之众 *disorderly band; motley crowd; rabble* ② 黑色 *black; dark*: ~ 云 *dark clouds* | ~ 木 *ebony* ③ 〈古 *archaism*〉表示疑问, 哪, 何 *what; how*: ~ 足道哉? *What's there worth mentioning about it?* ④ 姓 *Wu, a surname*

[乌呼] 同“呜呼” *same as 呜呼*

[乌孜别克族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (*see the appendix*) the *Uzbek (or Ozbek) ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China*

⊖ wù 见 797 页 *see p797*

郇(郇) wū × 姓 *Wu, a surname*

呜(呜) wū × 拟声词 *onomatopoeia* (叠 *reduplication*) *toot; hoot; zoom*: 工厂汽笛 ~ ~ 地叫。 *The factory kept sounding its whistle.*

[呜呼] 文言叹词 *interjection in classical Chinese*, 旧时祭文常用“呜呼”表示叹息, 后借指死亡 (*formerly in funeral orations*) *alas; alack; (now) to be dead; to die*: 一命 ~ ~ *to die*

钨(鎢) wū × 一种金属元素, 符号 *W*, 灰黑色, 质硬而脆, 熔点很高, 可以拉成很细的丝。钨丝可以做灯泡中的细丝。钢里面加入少量的钨合成钨钢, 可以制造机器、钢甲等 *wolfram (W); tungsten*

圬(**朽) wū × ① 泥瓦工人用的抹

(mǒ) 子 (*for plastering*) *trowel*

② 抹(mò) 墙 *to plaster*

污(*污、*汙) wū × ① 肮脏 *dirty* (⑤ *doublet* 一秽 *filthy; foul*): ~ 泥 *mud; mire; sludge* 喻 *figurative* 不廉洁 *corrupt*: 贪 ~ *to corrupt; to embezzle* ② 弄脏 *to defile; to smear*: 玷 ~ *to stain* | ~ 染 *to pollute; to contaminate* [污辱] 用无理的言行给人以难堪 *to humiliate; to affront; to insult*

巫 wū × 专以祈祷求神骗取财物的人 *witch; wizard*

诬 wū × 硬说别人做了某种坏事 *to accuse falsely; to slander* (⑤ *doublet* 一赖 *to accuse sb without any evidence; to falsely incriminate*): ~ 告 *to accuse sb falsely of committing a crime; to bring a false charge against* | ~ 蔑 *to slander; to vilify* | ~ 陷 *to frame a case against; to frame sb*

於 ⊖ wū × 文言叹词 *interjection in classical Chinese* [於乎][於戏] (—hū) 同“呜呼” *same as 呜呼*

[於菟] (—tú) 〈古 *archaism*〉老虎的别称 *another name for 老虎*

⊖ yú 见 915 页 *see p915*

⊖ yū 见 913 页 *see p913*

屋 wū × ① 房 *house* (⑤ *doublet* 房—house) ⑤ *extension* 〈方 *dialect*〉家 *home* ② 房间 *room*: 他住在东房的北 ~。 *He lives in the northern room of the east wing.*

恶(惡) ㊸ wū ㄨˋ 〈古 archaism〉 ① 同“乌”

③ “same as 乌 ③ ② 叹词 *interjection*, 表示惊讶 (used to express surprise) oh; ~, 是何言也! *Oh! What a remark it is!*

⊖ è 见 173 页 see p173

⊖ wù 见 798 页 see p798

⊖ ě 见 173 页 see p173

亡 ㊸ wú ㄨˊ 古同“无” same as 无 in ancient Chinese

⊖ wáng 见 777 页 see p777

无(無) wú ㄨˊ ① 没有, 跟“有”相对 (the opposite of 有) nothing; without; ~产阶级 *proletariat* | 从~到有 *to grow out of nothing; to start from scratch* ② 不 no; not; ~须乎这样 *not necessary to be so* | ~妨试试。 (You) may have a try as well. or *There is no harm to have a try.* [无非] 不过是, 不外如此 nothing but; no more than; simply: 他批评你, ~~是想帮助你进步。 *He criticized you simply because he wanted to help you make progress.* [无论] 连词 *conjunction*, 不拘, 不管, 常跟“都”连用 (usually used in collocation with 都) regardless of; no matter what (whether, when, where, how, etc); ~~是谁都要遵守纪律。 *Everyone is to observe discipline no matter who he or she is.*

芜(蕪) wú ㄨˊ 长满乱草 overgrown with weeds (㊸ *doublet* 荒 — to lie waste); ~城 *deserted city* ㊸

figurative 杂乱 mixed and disorderly; ~杂 *mixed and disorderly; confusing* | ~词 *superfluous words; redundant words*

毋 wú ㄨˊ 副词 *adverb*, 不要, 不可以 no; not; 宁缺~滥 *to be better to leave a vacancy unfilled than to give it to an incompetent; to rather go without than have sth shoddy; to place quality above quantity*

吾 wú ㄨˊ 文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*, 我, 我的 I; me; my (we, us, our)

郛 wú ㄨˊ 见 730 页“郛”字条 “郛郛”(tóng—) see 郛郛 on p730

唔 ㊸ wú ㄨˊ 见 881 页“唔”字条“唔唔”(yī—) see 唔唔 on p881

⊖ ng 见 531 页 see p531

⊖ n 见 521 页 see p521

浯 wú ㄨˊ 浯河, 水名, 在山东省东部 Wuhe River in the east of Shandong Province

梧 wú ㄨˊ 梧桐, 落叶乔木, 树干很直, 木质坚韧 Chinese parasol (tree); phoenix tree (*Firmiana simplex*)

铓 wú ㄨˊ 见 406 页“铓”字条 “铓铓”(kūn—) see 铓铓 on p406

鼯 wú ㄨˊ 鼯鼠, 哺乳动物, 尾巴很长, 前后肢之间有薄膜, 能从树上滑翔下来, 住在树洞中, 昼伏夜出 flying squirrel

吴 wú ㄨˊ ① 古国名 Wu, a principedom of ancient China ① 周代诸侯国名, 在今江苏

省南部和浙江省北部,后来扩展到淮河下游一带 Wu, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, in today's southern part of Jiangsu Province and northern part of Zhejiang Province and later extending to the lower reaches of the Huaihe River ② 三国之一,孙权所建立(公元222—280年),在今长江中下游和东南沿海一带 Wu(222—280), one of the Three Kingdoms, established by Sun Quan in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and part of the southeastern coastal area ② 指江苏省南部和浙江省北部一带 Wu, an area comprising southern Jiangsu and northern Zhejiang

蜈 wú ㄨˊ 〔蜈蚣〕(—gong) 节肢动物,由许多环节构成,每节有脚一对,头部的脚像钩子,能分泌毒液,捕食小虫,可入药 centipede (*Chilopoda*)

鹁 wú ㄨˊ 鸟名。大小和形状似麻雀。雄鸟羽毛颜色较鲜艳。吃种子和昆虫 little bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*)

五 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 数目字 (numeral) five ② 旧时乐谱记音符的一个,相当于简谱的“6”wu, note of the scale of Chinese traditional music, corresponding to ‘6’ (la) in numbered musical notation

伍 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 古代军队的编制,五个人为一伍 wu, basic five-man army unit in ancient China ② *extension* 军队 army:

入~ to join the army ② 一伙 company; 相与为~ to keep company with sb ③ “五”字的大写 five, capital form of 五

午 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 地支的第七位 wu, 7th of the 12 Earthly Branches ② 午时,指白天十一点到一点 noon; time from 11 am to 1 pm; ~ 饭 midday meal; lunch 特指白天十二点 noon; at 12 o'clock; at noon: ~ 前 in the morning; before noon | 下~ 一点开会。The meeting begins at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. [午夜] 半夜 midnight

仵 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 仵作,旧时官署检验死伤的人员 (in former times) coroner ② 姓 Wu, a surname

违 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 相遇 to meet; to encounter ② 逆,违背 to go against: 违~ to run counter to; to be against; to be defiant to

忤 wǔ ㄨˇ 逆,不顺从 disobedient; ~ 逆 unfilial; disobedient (to parents)

庑(廡) wǔ ㄨˇ 古代堂下周围的屋子 side room or building in a traditional compound house; wing

沅(澠、**澧) wǔ ㄨˇ 沅水,水名,在湖南省 Wushui River in Hunan Province

怩(慙) wǔ ㄨˇ 怩然,失意的样子 frustrated; disappointed

妩(嫵、**媚) wǔ ㄨˇ [妩媚](女子)

姿态美好 (of a woman) charming; lovely

武 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 关于军事或技击的 about military affairs or martial arts; ~装 armed forces; arms; military equipment | ~器 weapons | ~术 wushu; martial arts ② 勇猛 brave and powerful; fierce; valiant; 英 ~ gallant; brave; valiant [武断] 只凭主观判断 to make an arbitrary decision; to make a subjective assertion: 你这种看法太 ~ ~. *Your viewpoint is too arbitrary.* ③ 半步 half a foot-step; 行不数 ~ within a few footsteps away; not far away

鹉 wǔ ㄨˇ 见 900 页“鸚”字条 “鸚鹉”(yīng—) see 鸚鹉 on p900

侮 wǔ ㄨˇ 欺负, 轻慢 to insult; to bully (㊦ doublet —辱 to insult; to subject sb to indignity; to humiliate | 欺—to bully): 中国人民是不可 ~ 的。 *The Chinese people are not to be bullied.* | 抵御外 ~ to resist foreign aggression

捂 (** 搵) wǔ ㄨˇ 严密地遮盖住或封闭起来 to seal; to cover: 用手 ~ 着嘴 to cover one's mouth with one's hand | 放在罐子里 ~ 起来免得走味儿。 *Seal it in a jar so as not to lose its flavour.*

悞 wǔ ㄨˇ 抵触, 冲突, 不顺从 to violate; to go against; to be disobedient: 抵 ~ to contradict

舞 wǔ ㄨˇ ① 按一定的节奏转动身体表演各种姿势 to dance: 手 ~ 足蹈 to gesticulate merrily with hands and feet; to wave one's arms and stamp one's feet in joy | ~ 剑 to perform swordplay | 秧歌 ~ yangge dance; yangko [鼓舞] 激励, 使人奋发振作 to inspire; to encourage; to stimulate: ~ ~ 群众的热情 to inspire the masses; to rouse the enthusiasm of the masses ② 耍弄 to play with: ~ 弊 fraudulent practice; malpractice; embezzlement | ~ 文弄墨 to engage in phrasemongering; to juggle with words

兀 wù ㄨˋ ① 高而上平 high and flat ② 高耸特出 rising to a height; towering: 突 ~ lofty; towering ③ 元曲中用为发语词 (used at the beginning of a sentence in Yuan drama)

阢 wù ㄨˋ [阢陞] (—niè) 同“机陞” same as 机陞

机 wù ㄨˋ 机凳, 较矮的凳子 small stool

[机陞] (—niè) (局势、心情等) 不安 restless; unstable; uneasy

靦 wù ㄨˋ [靦靦] (—lǎ) 东北地区冬天穿的一种用皮革做的鞋, 里面垫着靦靦草。也作“乌拉” (also written as 乌拉) wula, leather boots lined with wula sedge and worn in winter in Northeast China

勿 wù ㄨˋ 副词 *adverb*, 别, 不要 do not; don't; 请 ~ 动手! *No touching!* | 闻声 ~ 惊。

Don't be frightened on hearing the sound.

芡 wù ㄨˋ ① 诸葛菜，一年生草本植物，产于我国北部和中部，可供观赏，也可当作蔬菜食用 Chinese violet cress (*Orychophragmus violaceus*) ② 有机化合物，化学式 $C_{13}H_{10}$ 。白色片状晶体，存在于煤焦油中。用来制染料、杀虫剂和药物等 fluorene

物 wù ㄨˋ ① 东西 thing; matter; substance; ~ 价 (commodity) price | 万 ~ all things; everything on earth | 新事 ~ new things [物流] 产品从供应地到接受地的流动转移。一般经过包装、运输、存储、养护、流通加工、信息处理等环节 logistics ④ *extension* 具体内容 content; essence; substance; 言之有 ~ *speech with substance*; to speak convincingly [物色] 寻求(合适的人选或东西) to look for; to seek out; to choose [物质] ① 独立于人们意识之外，能为人们的意识所反映的客观存在 matter; substance; objects being independent of the consciousness of man; ~ ~ 不灭 conservation of matter | ~ ~ 是可以被认识的。Matter can be known. ② 指金钱，供吃、穿、用的东西等 material; money; means of subsistence ② “我”以外的人或环境，多指众人 outside world as distinct from oneself; people other than oneself; ~ 望所归 to enjoy popular confidence | 待人接 ~ way one gets

along with people

乌(烏) ⊖ wù ㄨˋ [乌拉] (—la) 同“靺鞨” same as 靺鞨

⊖ wū 见 792 页 see p792

坞(塢、*隩) wù ㄨˋ ① 小障蔽物，防卫用的小堡 small castle; fort ② 四面高中间凹下的地方 depressed place: 山 ~ col; pass; saddle | 花 ~ sunken flower bed [船坞] 在水边建筑的停船或修造船只的地方 dock; shipyard

戊 wù ㄨˋ 天干的第五位，用作顺序的第五 wu, the 5th of the 10 Heavenly Stems; the fifth

务(務) wù ㄨˋ ① 事情 affair; business (④ *doublet* 事 — business; affair): 任 ~ task; mission | 公 ~ official business | 医 ~ 工作者 medical worker ② 从事，致力 to be engaged in; to devote one's efforts to: ~ 农 to be engaged in farming; to be a farmer ③ 追求 to seek; to go after; 不要好(hào)高 ~ 远。Do not aim too high. or Don't bite off more than you can chew. ④ 务必，必须，一定 must; to be sure to: ~ 请准时出席。Please be sure to be present on time. | 你 ~ 必去一趟。You must go there yourself.

雾(霧) wù ㄨˋ ① 接近地面的水蒸气，遇冷凝结后飘浮在空气中的小水滴 fog ② 像雾的东西 fine spray of water: 喷 ~ 器 sprayer; atomizer

误 (**) 悞 wù 义 ① 错 mistake; error (㊦ **doublet** 错 — mistake; error): ~ 解 to misread; to misunderstand | 讹 ~ error ② 耽误, 耽搁 to miss; to delay; to hinder: ~ 事 to hold things up; to bungle matters | 火车 ~ 点。The train is behind the schedule. | 生产学习两不 ~。Neither production nor study suffers. ③ 因自己做错而使人受害 to harm; to damage: ~ 人子弟 to mislead the younger generation; to lead young people astray ④ 不是故意而做错事 by mistake; by accident: ~ 伤 to injure sb unintentionally (or by accident) | ~ 入歧途 to go astray

恶 (惡) ㊦ wù 义 讨厌, 憎恨 to loathe; to dislike; to hate: 可 ~ detestable; repulsive; abhorrent | 深 ~ 痛绝 to cherish intense hatred for; to detest

㊦ è 见 173 页 see p173

㊦ ě 见 173 页 see p173

㊦ wū 见 794 页 see p794

悟 wù 义 理解, 明白, 觉醒 to realize; to awaken (㊦ **doublet** 醒 — to wake up to reality; to come to see the truth): ~ 出这个道理来 to come to realize the truth | 恍然大悟 ~ to be suddenly enlightened; to suddenly see the light [觉悟] ① 由迷惑而明白 awareness; con-

sciousness ② 指政治认识 political consciousness: 提高 ~ ~ to raise one's consciousness

晤 wù 义 遇, 见面 to meet; to interview; to see: ~ 面 to meet; to see | ~ 谈 to have a face-to-face talk; to have a talk; to interview | 会 ~ to meet

焐 wù 义 用热的东西接触凉的东西, 使它变暖 to warm up; to warm sth cold with a hot object: 用热水袋 ~ ~ 手 to warm one's hands with a hot-water bag

瘡 (**) 痂 wù 义 [瘡子] 突起的痣 naevus; mole

寤 wù 义 睡醒 to wake up

婺 wù 义 婺水, 古水名, 在江西省东北部 Wushui River, an ancient river in the northeast of Jiangxi Province

骛 wù 义 ① 乱跑 to run about; to move about freely and quickly ② 同“务” ③ same as 务

鸕 wù 义 鸭子 duck; 趋之若 ~ (像鸭子一样成群地跑过去, 比喻很多人争着去, 含贬义) (derogatory) to go for sth like a flock of ducks — to scramble for sth

鍍 wù 义 ① 白色金属 copper-nickel alloy; white copper ② 镀 plating; gilding

X T

夕

T |

夕 xī T | ①日落的时候 *sun-down; sunset; dusk*; 朝(zhāo) ~ morning and evening; from morning till night; daily | ~ 照 *sunset glow; evening glow* ②夜 *evening; night*; 前 ~ eve; evening of the previous day | 风雨之 ~ *stormy night*

汐 xī T | 夜间的海潮 *night tide*

矽 xī T | 硅(guī)的旧称 *former term for 硅*

窆 xī T | [窆穴] (zhǔn -) 墓穴 *grave; tomb*

兮 xī T | 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese*, 相当于现代的“啊”或“呀”(akin to 啊 or 呀 in modern Chinese); 大风起 ~ 云飞扬。The high wind rises, and the clouds scud.

西 xī T | ①方向, 太阳落的一边, 跟“东”相对(the opposite of 东) *west*; 由 ~ 往东 *from west to east* | ~ 房 *western room* | ~ 南角上 *at the south-west corner* ②事物的样式或方法属于西方(多指欧、美两洲)

的 *Western*; ~ 餐 *Western (-style) food* | ~ 服 *Western-style clothes; Western suit*

茜 ⊖ xī T | 多用于人名(人名中也有读 qiàn 的)(also pronounced qiàn in some names) *xi*, usually used in a given name

⊖ qiàn 见 596 页 see p596

恚 xī T | [恚惶](-huáng) 惊慌烦恼的样子 *scared; vexed; troubled*

栖 ⊖ xī T | [栖栖] 忙碌不安定的样子 *unsettled; restless*

⊖ qī 见 580 页 see p580

𩇛 xī T | “𩇛”(xiān)的旧称 *former term for 𩇛*

牺(犧) xī T | 古代指用作祭品的毛色纯一的牲畜 *beast of a uniform colour for sacrifice in ancient China; sacrifice*; ~ 牛 *sacrificial ox* [牺牲] 古代为祭祀宰杀的牲畜 *beast slaughtered for sacrifice; sacrifice* 喻 **figurative 1** 为人民、为正义事业而献出自己的生命 *to give one's life for; to die a martyr's death; to lay down one's life* 2 泛指为某种目的舍弃权利或利益等 *to sacrifice; to give up; to do sth at the expense of*

硒 xī T | 一种非金属元素, 符号 Se, 灰色晶体或红色粉末, 导电能力随光的照射强度的增减而改变。硒可用来制半导体晶体管和光电管等, 又供玻璃等着色用 *selenium (Se)*

舫 xī T | 船舶装备品 ship equipment [舫装] ① 船舶装置和舱室设备如锚、舵、缆、桅樯、救生设备、航行仪器、管路、电路等的总称 *fittings of a ship* ② 船体下水后, 装备上述设备和刷油漆等项工作的总称 (of ships) *outfitting work*

舫 xī T | 碎米 broken rice: 糠 ~ broken chaff

吸 xī T | ① 从口或鼻把气体引入体内, 跟“呼”相对 (the opposite of 呼) to inhale; to breathe in: ~ 气 to inhale | ~ 烟 to smoke (a cigarette); smoking ② 引取 to absorb; to suck up: 棉花能 ~ 水. Cotton can absorb water. | ~ 墨纸 blotting paper | ~ 铁石 magnet | ~ 尘器 vacuum cleaner [吸收] 摄取, 采纳 to absorb; to assimilate; to draw: 植物由根 ~ ~ 养分. Plants assimilate nutrients through their roots. | ~ ~ 先进经验 to draw on advanced experience

希 xī T | ① 少 rare: 物以 ~ 为贵. A thing is valued in proportion to its rarity. ② 盼望 to hope; to expect (㊦ **doublet** 一望 to hope): ~ 准时出席. It is hoped that you will be present on time. | ~ 早日归来. I hope you will return earlier.

郗 xī T | (旧读 formerly chī) 姓 Xi, a surname

唏 xī T | 叹息 to sigh [唏嘘] 同“歔歔” same as 歔歔

浠 xī T | 浠河, 水名, 在湖北省黄冈 Xihe River in Huanggang, Hubei Province

晞 xī T | ① 干, 干燥 dry: 晨露未 ~. The morning dew is yet to dry — it is still early morning. ② 破晓, 天亮 first light of day; daybreak: 东方未 ~. The first rays of the sun are yet to break the eastern horizon — it is before day-break.

歔 xī T | [歔歔] (— xū) 抽搭, 哭泣后不自主地急促呼吸 to sob

烯 xī T | 烯烃 (tīng), 一类有机化合物, 通式是 C_nH_{2n} , 如乙烯 alkene

稀 xī T | ① 事物中间距离远、空隙大, 跟“密”相对 (the opposite of 密) sparse; scattered (㊦ **doublet** 一疏 few and scattered): 棉花种得太 ~ 了不好. It is not good to grow cotton sparsely. | ~ 客 rare visitor [稀松] ① 懒散, 松懈 sloppy; lax ② 差劲 not good; badly ③ 平常, 不关紧要 unimportant; trivial ② 浓度小, 含水分多的 watery; thin (㊦ **doublet** 一薄 rare; thin): ~ 饭 gruel; watery porridge | ~ 硫酸 dilute sulphuric acid | ~ 泥 thin mud; slime | ~ 释 to dilute ③ 少 few; rare; scarce (㊦ **doublet** 一少 few; rare; scarce | 一罕 rare; uncommon): ~ 有金属 rare metal

豨 xī T | 古书上指猪 (in ancient Chinese texts)

swine; pig

[稀荳] (—xiān) 稀荳草，一年生草本植物，茎上有灰白毛，花黄色。全草入药 common St. Pauls-wort (*Siegesbeckia orientalis*)

昔 xī ㄒㄧˊ | 从前 past; former; ~日 former days; bygone days | 今~ present and past; today and yesterday

惜 xī ㄒㄧˊ | ① 爱惜，重视，不随便丢弃 to value; to cherish; ~阴 (爱惜时间) to value every bit of time | ~墨如金 to regard one's ink as if it were gold - to be extremely prudent about one's writing, calligraphy, or painting [怜惜] 爱惜，同情 to show compassion and concern for; to take pity on; to have pity for ② 舍不得 to grudge; to stint (㊦ doublet 吝 - to grudge); ~别 to be reluctant to part; to hate to see sb go | 不~牺牲 even at the cost of one's life | ~指失掌 (喻因小失大) to try to save a finger only to lose the whole hand - to try to save a little only to lose a lot ③ 可惜，感到遗憾 to regret; to feel sorry for; ~未成功 What a Shame it failed!

腊 ㊦ xī ㄒㄧˊ | 干肉 dried meat ㊦ là 见 410 页 see p410

析 xī ㄒㄧˊ | 分开 to divide; to separate: 条分缕~ to make meticulous analysis | 分崩离~ to fall to pieces ㊦ extension 解释 to explain; ~疑 to resolve a doubt; to clear up a doubtful

point | 分~ to analyse

蔊 xī ㄒㄧˊ | [蔊蕒] (—mì) 又名“遏蓝菜”。一年生草本植物，叶匙形，花白色，果实扁圆形。叶可作蔬菜，种子可榨油。全草可入药 (also called 遏蓝菜) Boor's Mustard; Dish Mustard; Field Pennycress; Wild Cress (*Thlaspi arvense*)

淅 xī ㄒㄧˊ | 淘米 to wash rice [淅沥] (—lì) 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 轻微的风雨声或落叶声等 (sound of light rain, breeze, falling leaves, etc) rustle; patter

晰 (* 皙) xī ㄒㄧˊ | 明白，清楚 clear; distinct: 看得清~ to see clearly | 十分明~ quite clear

皙 xī ㄒㄧˊ | 人的皮肤白 light-complexioned; fair-skinned: 白~ light-complexioned; fair

蜥 xī ㄒㄧˊ | [蜥蜴] (—yì) 一类爬行动物，俗称“四脚蛇”。身上有细鳞，尾巴很长，脚上有钩爪，生活在草丛里 (popularly called 四脚蛇) lizard

胙 xī ㄒㄧˊ | 用于人名。羊舌胙，春秋时晋国大夫 (xi, used in a given name). Yang Shexi, a high official of the state of Jin during the Spring and Autumn period

依 xī ㄒㄧˊ | 老解放区一种计算工资的单位，一依等于几种实物价格的总和 xi, unit of wages in former liberated areas during the Liberation War of China, one xi equal to the total price of a number of goods

息 xī T | ①呼吸时进出的气 breath: 鼻~breath | 喘~to pant; to gasp ②停止,歇 to cease; to stop: ~怒. Don't be angry. | 经久不~prolonged; enduring | 按时作~to keep to the timetable ③消息 news; information: 信~information ④利钱 interest: 年~annual interest ⑤儿女 children: 子~one's children ⑥繁殖,滋生 to breed; to multiply: 生~to subsist; to live | 蕃~to proliferate; to multiply quickly

熄 xī T | 火灭,使灭 to extinguish (a fire); to put out (a light): 炉火已~. The fire in the stove went out. | ~灯 to turn off the light (or lamp)

螭 xī T | [水螭] 一种腔肠动物,身体圆筒形,上端有小触手,附着(zhuó)在池沼、水沟中的水草上 hydra (Hydra)

奚 xī T | ①古代指奴隶(in ancient China) slave ②文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*,表示疑问(used to express doubt) ①为什么 why: ~不去也? Why not go? ②什么 what: 子将~先? What to do first? ③何处 where: 水~自至? Where does the water come from?

[奚落] 讥诮,嘲笑 to taunt; to jeer (or scoff) at

僣 xī T | [僣倖](-xìng) 烦恼,焦躁 annoyance; vexation

僣 xī T | ①等待 to wait ②同“蹊”same as 蹊

溪 (*谿) xī T | 山里的小河沟 mountain stream (or brook)

[溪卡](-kǎ) 西藏民主改革以前官府、寺院和贵族的庄园(of officials, monks and nobles in Tibet before the democratic reform) manor

蹊 ⊖ xī T | 小路 footpath; narrow road (㊦ doublet -径 path; way)

⊖ qī 见 581 页 see p581

鸂 xī T | [鸂鶒](-chì) 古书上指像鸳鸯的一种水鸟 xichi, a kind of water bird akin to the mandarin duck and drake in ancient Chinese texts

鼯 xī T | [鼯鼠] 小家鼠 mouse (*Mus musculus*)

悉 xī T | ①知道 to know; to learn; to be informed of: 获~to get to know; to learn of | 熟~此事 to be familiar with it ②尽,全 all; entire: ~心 wholehearted; devoted | ~数捐献 to contribute all that one has | ~听尊便. Do as you like.

窸 xī T | [窸窣](-sū) 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 细小的摩擦声 (succession of slight, soft sounds of friction) rustle

蟋 xī T | [蟋蟀](-shuài) 北方俗叫“蛐蛐儿”。一类有害的昆虫,身体黑褐色,雄的好斗,两翅摩擦能发声 (popularly called 蛐蛐儿 in the north of China) cricket (*Gryllidae*)

翕 xī T | ①合 to fold; to close: ~动 (as of lips, etc) to open and close | ~张 to

open and close alternately ② 和

顺 *affable; agreeable*

[翕忽] 迅速的样子 *rapidly; fleetly*

噏

xī T | 同“吸” same as 吸

歙

⊖ xī T | 吸气 *to breathe; to inhale*

⊖ shè 见 664 页 see p664

犀

xī T | ① 犀牛, 哺乳动物, 形状略似牛, 全身几乎没有毛, 皮粗厚多皱纹。角生在

鼻子上, 印度一带产的只有一只角, 非洲产的有两只角, 前后

排列。角坚硬 *rhinoceros (Rhino-*

cerotidae) ② 坚固 *firm; ~ 利*

(锐利) *keen; sharp; trenchant*

[木犀] (— xī) 桂花 *sweet-scented osmanthus (Osmanthus fra-*

grans)

樨

xī T | [木樨] 同“木犀”, 即桂花 (i. e. 桂花) same as 木犀

锡

xī T | ① 一种金属元素, 符号 Sn, 银白色, 有光泽,

质软, 富延展性, 在空气中不易起变化 *stannum (Sn)* ② 赏赐

to grant; to bestow a reward

[锡伯族] (— bó —) 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appen-

dix) the Xibe ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of Chi-

na

裼

⊖ xī T | 敞开或脱去上衣, 露出身体的一部分 *to*

unbutton or divest one's upper garment to expose a part of the

body. (㊟ *doublet* 袒 — *to strip to the waist*)

⊖ tì 见 743 页 see p743

熙

xī T | ① 光明 *bright; sunny* ② 和乐 (叠 *redupli-*

cation) *merry; cheerful: 众人*

~~. Everyone is happy and

contented. ③ 古同“嬉” same as

嬉 in ancient Chinese

[熙攘] (— rǎng) 形容人来人往, 非常热闹 *bustling with*

activity: 熙熙攘攘 *bustling with*

activity; with people bustling

about

僖

xī T | 快乐 *happy and*

joyous

嘻

xī T | 喜笑的样子或声音

(叠 *reduplication*) *sound*

of merry laughter: 笑~~ *grin-*

ning | ~ 皮笑脸 *grinning cheek-*

ily; smiling and grimacing

嬉

xī T | 游戏, 玩耍 *to play;*

to have fun

熹

xī T | 光明 *brightness* [熹

微] 日光微明 (of morning

sunlight) *dim; pale*

雋

xī T | [越雋] 地名, 在四

膝

xī T | 大腿和小腿相连的

关节的前部。(图见 741

页“体” picture on p741) *knee*

羲

xī T | 姓 Xi, a surname

曦

xī T | 阳光 (usually of

early morning) *sunlight:*

晨~ *morning glow; first rays*

of the morning sun

熾

xī T | 同“曦” same as 曦

醃 xī Tǐ ①醋 vinegar ②酖 (xiān)的旧称 former term for 酖

巖 xī Tǐ [险巖]形容山险(of a mountain path) dangerous ⑤ **extension** 道路艰难(of a road) difficult

习(習) xī Tǐ ①学过后再温熟,反复地学使熟练 to review; to practise; 自~(of students) to study by oneself in scheduled time | 复~ to review | ~字 to practise penmanship; to do exercises in calligraphy | ~作 to do exercises in composition, painting, etc ②对某事熟悉 to be familiar with; ~兵(熟于军事) to be well versed in military affairs ③ **extension** 常常地 often; frequently; ~见(of things) commonly seen; common | ~闻 frequently heard of ③习惯,长期重复地做,逐渐养成的不自觉的行为 habit; 积~old habit | 铲除不良~气 to get rid of the bad habit | 恶~bad habit

嶲 xī Tǐ [嶲峨](—é)山名,在云南省玉溪 Xi'e Mountain in Yuxi, Yunnan Province

鰕 xī Tǐ ①古书上指泥鰕(loach (*Cobitidae*)) ②鰕水,地名,在贵州省。今作“习水”(now written as 习水) Xishui, a place in Guizhou Province

席(①*蓆) xī Tǐ ①(—子、—儿)用草或苇子等编成的东西,通常用来铺(pū)床或炕 mat ②座位

seat; 出~(到场) to be present | 缺~(不到场) to be absent | 入~to be seated ③特指议会中的席位,表示当选的人数(in parliament, indicating number of people elected) seats ④酒席,成桌的饭菜 banquet; feast: 摆了两桌~to lay out two tables for a banquet

覡 xī Tǐ 男巫 wizard; sorcerer

袭(襲) xī Tǐ ①袭击,趁敌人不备给以攻击 to raid; to assault: 夜~night raid | 空~air raid ②照样做,照样继续下去 to copy; to imitate; to carry on as before: 因~to follow (old customs, rules, methods, etc); to copy | 沿~to carry on as before; to continue; to follow. | 世~hereditary ③量词 **quantifier**, 用于成套的衣服(used for counting suits of clothing): 衣一~a suit of clothes

媳 xī Tǐ 儿媳,儿子的妻子 daughter-in-law; son's wife [媳妇]儿子的妻子 daughter-in-law; son's wife [媳妇儿](—儿) 1 妻子 wife: 兄弟~one's brother's wife; sister-in-law 2 已婚的年轻妇女 married young woman

隰 xī Tǐ ①低湿的地方 low-lying marshy land; swamp ②新开垦的田地 newly reclaimed land

檄 xī Tǐ 檄文,古代用于征召或声讨等的文书(in

ancient China) official summons to arms; official proclamation (denouncing a usurper, traitor, etc)

洗 ㊦ xǐ ㄒㄧˇ ①用水去掉污垢 to wash (㊦ **doublet** 一涤 to wash); ~ 衣服 to wash clothes; to do one's laundry | ~ 脸 to wash one's face [洗礼] ①基督教接受人入教时所举行的一种仪式 baptism ②指经受的锻炼和考验 to go through a severe test: 战斗的 ~ ~ test of war [洗手] 比喻盗贼等不再偷抢 (of a thief, bandit, etc) to mend one's ways; to stop doing evil and reform oneself ③清除干净 to clear away; to eliminate: 清 ~ to clean; to eliminate ③冲洗, 照相的显影定影 to develop (a film): ~ 相片 to have photos printed ④洗雪 to redress (a wrong); to wipe out (a disgrace): ~ 冤 to redress a grievance ⑤如水洗一样抢光, 杀光 to kill and loot; to sack: ~ 城 to sack a city and massacre its inhabitants | ~ 劫一空 (of a house, city, etc) to be plundered of all its valuables ⑥掺和整理 to shuffle (cards, etc): ~ 牌 to shuffle cards (or dominoes)

㊦ xiǎn 见 814 页 see p814

铣 ㊦ xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 用一种能旋转的多刃刀具切削金属工件 milling: ~ 床 milling machine | ~ 刀 milling cutter (or tool)

㊦ xiǎn 见 814 页 see p814

荨 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 大麻的雄株, 只开花, 不结果实 male nettle-hemp

玺 (璽) xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 印, 自秦朝以后专指皇帝的印 imperial (or royal) seal

徙 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 迁移 to move (from one place to another) (㊦ **doublet** 迁—migration)

蓰 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 五倍 fivefold: 倍 ~ (数倍) several times; several-fold

屣 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 鞋 shoes; slippers; sandals

喜 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ ①高兴, 快乐 happy; delighted; pleased (㊦ **doublet** 一欢 to like; to love | 欢—happy; delighted; joyful); ~ 出望外 to be overjoyed ②可庆贺的, 特指关于结婚的 (especially a wedding) happy event: 要节约办 ~ 事. Be economical in the celebration of happy events. ③妇女怀孕叫“有喜” to be in the family way; to be pregnant ④爱好 to be fond of; to like: ~ 闻乐见 to love to see and hear; appealing ⑤适于 to be suitable for; to have an inclination for: 海带 ~ 荤. Kelp is best cooked with meat. | 植物一般都 ~ 光. Plants generally have an inclination for light.

禧 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ ①(旧读 formerly xī) 福, 吉祥 happiness; auspiciousness ②喜庆 happy event: 新 ~ new year greetings; happy new year

镭 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 一种人造的放射性元素 (符号 Sg) Seabor-

gium (Sg)

喜 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 喜子 (也作“喜蛛”), 又叫“喜蛛”或“蠨蛸”。一种长腿的小蜘蛛 (also written as 喜子 and also called 喜蛛 or 蠨蛸) elongated cobweb-weaver, spider with extra-long legs

惹 xǐ ㄒㄧˇ 害怕, 畏惧 dread; fear; to be afraid; 畏~不前 to recoil in fear; to be too scared to press forward

戏 (戲、*戲) ⊖ xì ㄒㄧˋ ① 玩耍 play; game; sport: 集体游~ group game; team sport | 不要当作儿~。Don't regard it as a trifling matter. ② 嘲弄, 开玩笑 to make fun of; to joke with; ~言 joke ③ 戏剧, 也指杂技 drama; opera; acrobatics: 看~ to see an opera | 唱~ to sing in an opera; to be an actor | 听~ to go to the theatre; to see an opera | 马~ circus | 皮影~ shadow play; shadow puppet

⊖ hū 见 281 页 see p281

饩 (餼) xì ㄒㄧˋ ① 古代祭祀或馈赠用的牲畜 livestock offered as a sacrifice or used as a gift in ancient China ② 赠送 (谷物、饲料、牲畜等) to give as a gift (such as grain, forage, livestock, etc)

系 (③⑤係、③④⑥繫) ⊖ xì ㄒㄧˋ

① 有连属关系的 system; series; ~统 system | 一~列的事实 a series of facts | 水~ river system | 世~ genealogy ② 高等

学校中按学科分的教学单位 (of an institution of higher learning) department: 中文~ Chinese Department | 化学~ Department of Chemistry ③ 关联 to relate to; to rely on; 干~ implication; responsibility ④ 联结, 拴 to tie; to fasten: ~马 to tether a horse ⑤ extension 牵挂 to be concerned (or anxious) about; ~念 to be concerned about [联系] 联络, 接头 to get in touch with; to connect with; 时常和他~~ to often keep in touch with him ⑥ 是 to be: 确~实情。It is indeed the truth. ⑦ 把人或东西捆住往上提或向下送 to tie up and carry; to fasten and pull up (or lower down): 从房上把东西~下来 to fasten it and lower it down from the roof ⑧ 地层系统分类的第三级, 在“界”之下, 是在地质年代“纪”的时间内形成的地层 system; third-level division of the earth's strata: 第四~ Quaternary system | 侏罗~ Jurassic system | 寒武~ Cambrian system

⊖ jì 见 317 页 see p317

屑 (* 屑) xì ㄒㄧˋ 见 40 页 “屑”字条 “屑” (bì—) see 屑 on p40

细 xì ㄒㄧˋ ① 跟“粗”相对 (the opposite of 粗) ① 颗粒小的 fine; in small particles: ~沙 fine sand | ~末 powder ② 长条东西直径小的 thin; slender: ~竹竿 thin bamboo pole | ~铅丝 fine lead wire ③ 工料精致的

exquisite; delicate: 江西 ~ 瓷 *fine porcelain from Jiangxi Province* | 这块布真 ~。 *The cloth is exquisitely woven.* ④ 声音小 (of sound, voice) soft; low: 嗓音 ~ *soft voice* ⑤ 周密 meticulous; detailed: 胆大心 ~ *brave but not reckless; bold but cautious* | 精打 ~ 算 *careful calculation and strict budgeting* | 深耕 ~ 作 *deep ploughing and careful cultivation; intensive farming* ⑥ 俭朴 frugal; thrifty: 他过日子很 ~。 *He lives a frugal life.* ⑦ 细小的, 不重要的 trivial; slight; petty: ~ 节 *minute detail*

盼 xì Tì 怒视 to glare at; to glower at: 瞋目 ~ 之 *to stare at sb angrily*

啞 ⊖ xì Tì 大笑 to laugh
 ⊖ dié 见 151 页 see p151

郤 xì Tì ① 同“隙” same as 隙 ② 姓 Xi, a surname

俗 xì Tì 粗葛布 coarse cloth

阋 (鬩) xì Tì 争吵 to quarrel; to brawl [阋墙] 弟兄们在家里互相争吵 to quarrel inside the walls; to quarrel within the family ⑦ *figurative* 内部不和 internal discord

舄 xì Tì ① 鞋 shoes ② 同“潟” same as 潟

潟 xì Tì 咸水浸渍的土地 salinized land: ~ 卤 (盐碱地) *saline-alkali land*

隙 xì Tì ① 裂缝 crack; chink; crevice: 墙 ~ crack

in a wall | 门 ~ crack in a door ⑦ *figurative* ① 感情上的裂痕 discord; rift; grudge: 嫌 ~ *ill will; enmity* ② 空 (kòng) 子, 机会 loophole; opportunity: 乘 ~ *to exploit a loophole* ③ 空 (kòng), 没有东西的 open; unoccupied: ~ 地 *open land; unoccupied place*

楔 xì Tì 古代春秋两季在水边举行的除去所谓不祥的祭祀 *waterside ritual held in spring and autumn in ancient China to get rid of bad or evil omen*

滂 xì Tì 水急流的声音 *sound of surging torrents*

XIA

TIY

呷 xiā TIY 小口儿地喝 to sip; to take a sip of: ~ 茶 *to take a sip of tea* | ~ 一口酒 *to take a sip of wine*

虾 (蝦) ⊖ xiā TIY 节肢动物, 身上有壳, 腹部有很多环节。生活在水里, 种类很多, 可以吃 shrimp (*Caridea*)

⊖ há 见 260 页 see p260

瞎 xiā TIY ① 眼睛看不见东西 blind; sightless; visionless ② 胡乱, 没来由 groundlessly; foolishly; to no purpose: ~ 忙 *to be busy to no purpose* | ~ 说八道 *to talk nonsense; to talk rubbish* ③ 〈方 dialect〉乱 to become tangled: 把线弄 ~ 了。 *The thread has got tangled up.* ④ 〈方 dialect〉农作

物子粒不饱满 (of grain) not plump; blighted; ~穗 *shrunk ear of grain* | ~高粱 *blight sorghum*

匣 xiá TĭY (一子、一儿) 收藏东西的器具, 通常指小型的, 有盖可以开合 *small box (or case) with a lid* [话匣子] 1 留声机的俗称 *popular name for a gramophone* 2 指话多的人 (含讽刺义) *chatterbox*

狎 xiá TĭY 亲近而态度不庄重 *frivolous; ~昵 to be improperly familiar; to be intimate in a frivolous way* | ~侮 *to behave frivolously; to give an affront*

柙 xiá TĭY 关猛兽的木笼。也指押解犯人的囚笼或囚车 *cage for wild beasts; prisoner's cage*

侠 (俠) xiá TĭY 旧称依仗个人力量帮助被欺侮者的人或行为 (in former times) *knight-errantry; person or his acts in being ready to help the weak with his own strength*; 武~ *chivalrous man* | ~客 *person adept in martial arts and given to chivalrous conduct* | ~义 *having a strong sense of justice and ready to help the weak; having a lofty sense of honour and gallantry; chivalrous* | ~骨 *chivalrous frame of mind* | ~肝义胆 *chivalrous deeds and fearless spirit; chivalrous and fearless*

峡 (峽) xiá TĭY 两山夹水的地方 *gorge*; 三~

Three Gorges of the Chang-jiang (or Yangtze) River [地峡] 海洋中连接两块陆地的狭窄陆地 *isthmus*; 马来半岛有克拉~~。 *The Isthmus of Kra lies in the Malay Peninsula.* [海峡] 两块陆地之间连接两片海洋的狭窄水道 *strait; channel; gullet*; 台湾~~ *the Taiwan Strait*

狭 (狹、*陜) xiá TĭY 窄, 不宽阔 *narrow* (㊦ *doublet* 一窄 *narrow; cramped* | 一隘 *narrow; narrow and limited; parochial*); 地方太~。 *The place is too confined.* | ~隘的地方保护主义 *parochial protectionism* | ~路相逢 (指仇敌相遇) (of adversaries) *to meet face to face on a narrow path - in an unavoidable confrontation*

硖 (硖) xiá TĭY [硖石] 地名, 在浙江省海宁 Xiashi, a place in Haining, Zhejiang Province

遐 xiá TĭY ① 远 *distant; far*; ~迩 (远近) *far and near; far and wide* | ~方 *distant place* | ~想 *reverie; day-dream* ② 长久 *lasting; long*; ~龄 (高龄) *venerated age; advanced age*

瑕 xiá TĭY 玉上面的斑点 *flaw in a piece of jade* ㊦ *figurative* 缺点 *shortcoming; weakness* (㊦ *doublet* 一疵 *flaw; defect*); ~瑜互见 *to have defects as well as merits; to have both strong points and*

weak points | 纯洁无 ~ *pure and flawless*

暇 xiá TIY 空 (kòng) 闲, 没有事的时候 *free time; leisure*; 得 ~ *to have free time* | 无 ~ *to be too busy (with work)* | 自顾不 ~ (连自己都顾不过来) *to be too busy to look after oneself*

霞 xiá TIY 因受日光斜照而呈现红、橙、黄等颜色的云 *morning or evening glow; rosy clouds*; 朝 (zhāo) ~ *rosy sunrise; glow of sunrise; sunrise clouds* | 晚 ~ *sunset glow; evening glow*

辖 (① ** 辖、① ** 牽) xiá TIY

① 大车轴头上穿着的小铁棍, 可使轮不脱落。(图见 475 页“轮” picture on p475) *linchpin*

② 管理 *to govern; to have jurisdiction over* (㊦ **doublet** 管—to govern; to have jurisdiction over); 直 ~ *directly under the jurisdiction of* | 统 ~ *under unified command*

黠 xiá TIY 聪明而狡猾 *crafty; cunning*; 狡 ~ *crafty; cunning; sly* | 慧 ~ *intelligent and crafty; smart and cunning*

下 xià TIY ① 位置在低处的, 跟“上”相对 (the opposite of 上) *down*; ~ 面 *down* | 楼 ~ *downstairs* | 山 ~ *submontane; at the foot of a mountain* ⑤ **extension 1** 次序靠后的 *next; latter; later*; ~ 篇 *next chapter* | ~ 卷 *next volume* | ~ 月 *next*

month ② 级别低的 *lower; inferior*; ~ 级服从上级。The lower level is subordinate to the higher level. 谦辞 *humble*; 正中 (zhòng) ~ 怀 *to be just what one wants; to one's liking* ③ 质量低的 *low in grade*; ~ 品 *of the lowest quality; inferior* | ~ 策 *bad plan; unwise move* ② 由高处到低处 *to go down (or downward)*; ~ 山 *to go down the hill* | ~ 楼 *to go downstairs* ⑤ **extension 1** 进去 *to go into*; ~ 狱 *to throw (sb) into prison; to imprison* | ~ 水 *to enter the water* ② 离开 *to leave*; ~ 班 *to come off work* | ~ 课 *to finish class* ③ 往……去 *to go to*; ~ 乡 *to go to the countryside* | ~ 江南 *to go down to the south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang (or Yangtze) River* ④ 投送, 颁布 *to issue; to deliver*; ~ 书 *to deliver a letter* | ~ 令 *to give orders; to order* ⑤ 向下面 downward; ~ 达 *to transmit (or release) to lower levels* | 权力 ~ 放 *devolution of power* ⑥ 降落 *to fall*; ~ 雨 *raining* | ~ 雪 *snowing* ③ 方面, 方位 *side; position*; 两 ~ 里都同意。The two sides reached agreement. | 向四 ~ 一看 *to look around* ④ 减除 *to remove* ① 卸掉 *to take away*; ~ 货 *to unload* ② 除去 *to get rid of*; ~ 火 *to reduce inflammation (or internal heat)* | ~ 泥 *to clean off the mud* ⑤ 用 *to use*; to apply; ~ 工夫 *to make an effort* ⑥ 攻克, 攻陷 *to capture*;

to take; 连~数城 *to seize several cities at one sweep* | 攻~ *to capture; to seize* ⑦ 退让 *to give in; to yield*; 各不相~. *Neither side would give in (or yield)*. ⑧ 用在名词后 (used after a noun) 1 表示在里面 (used to indicate sth inside): 言~ *with the implication* | 意~ *in the mind; in the heart* | 都~ (京城之内) *in the capital (of a country)* 2 表示当某个时节 (used to indicate a particular time or season): 年~ *during the Spring Festival* | 节~ *during a holiday (or festival)* ⑨ 用在动词后 (used after a verb) 1 表示关系 (used to indicate the relationship of): 培养(之)~ *fostered by* | 指导(之)~ *instructed by; guided by* | 鼓舞~ *inspired by* 2 表示动作的完成或结果 (used to indicate completion or result of an action): 打~基础 *to lay a foundation* | 准备~材料 *to get materials ready* 3 跟“来”、“去”连用表示趋向或继续 (used together with 来 or 去 to indicate tendency or continuation): 滑~去 *to slip down* | 慢慢停~来 *to stop slowly* | 念~去 *to keep on reading* ⑩ (一子、一儿) 量词 *quantifier*, 指动作的次数 (used to indicate repeated action) time: 打十~ *to strike ten times* | 把轮子转两~子 *to rotate the wheel a few times* ⑪ (动物) 生产 (of animals) *to give birth to;*

to lay; 猫~小猫了. *The cat gave birth to a litter of kittens.* | 鸡~蛋. *A hen lays eggs.* ⑫ 少于 (某数) (used in the negative) *less than (a certain number)*: 不~三百人 *no less than three hundred people*

吓 (嚇) ⊖ xià TÌY 使害怕 *to frighten; to terrify; to scare*: 困难~不倒英雄汉. *Difficulties cannot scare heroes.* [吓唬] (一 hu) 使人害怕, 威胁 *to frighten; to scare; to intimidate*: 你别~~人. *Don't try to frighten me.*

⊖ hè 见 272 页 see p272

夏 xià TÌY ① 四季中的第二季, 气候最热 *summer* ② 华夏, 中国的古名 *Huaxia*, ancient name for China ③ 夏朝, 传说是禹 (一说启) 建立的 (约公元前 2070—公元前 1600 年) *Xia Dynasty (2070 BC—1600 BC)*, founded by King Yu (or Qi, according to another theory) [夏历] 农历, 旧历, 这种历法的基本部分是夏朝创始的 *traditional Chinese calendar; lunar calendar*

厦 (* 廈) ⊖ xià TÌY [厦门] 地名, 在福建省 *Xiamen (or Amoy)*, a place in Fujian Province

⊖ shà 见 650 页 see p650

唬 ⊖ xià TÌY 同“吓” *same as 吓*

⊖ hǔ 见 284 页 see p284

罅 xià TÌY 裂缝 *crack; chink; rift*

XIĀN

ㄒㄩㄢ

仙 (* 僊) xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 神话中称有特殊能力,可以长生不死的人 celestial being; immortal; fairy

氙 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 一种化学元素,在通常条件下为气体,符号 Xe,无色无臭无味,不易跟其他元素化合。空气中只含有极少量的氙。把氙装入真空管中通电,能发蓝色的光 xenon (Xe)

籼 (* 秈) xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 籼稻,水稻的一种,米粒细而长 long-grained non-glutinous rice; indica rice

先 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ ①时间在前的,次序在前的 (in time or in order) early; earlier: 占 ~ to take the lead; to get ahead of | 首 ~ first of all | 抢 ~ 一步 one-up | 争 ~ 恐后 to try to be the first and fear to lag behind; to fall over each other to do sth [先进] 水平高,成绩好,走在前头,值得推广和学习的 advanced [先生] (—sheng) ① 老师 teacher ② 对一般人的敬称 mister (Mr); gentleman; sir ③ 称医生 doctor [先天] 人或某些动物的胚胎时期 congenital; inborn; inbred: ~ ~ 不足 to be congenitally deficient; to suffer from an inherent deficiency ② 祖先,上代 ancestor; elder generation: ~ 人 ancestors; forefathers | ~ 辈 elder generation; forefathers ③ 对死去的人的

尊称 deceased; the late; 革命 ~ 烈 revolutionary martyr

酰 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 酰基,通式可以用 R · CO—表示的原子团 acyl

纤 (纖) ⊖ xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 细小 fine; minute [纤尘] 细小的灰尘 fine dust: ~ ~ 不染 without a speck of dust; to be not soiled by a particle of dust; to be spotlessly clean [纤维] 细长像丝的物质。一般分成两大类:天然纤维,如棉、麻、羊毛、石棉等;合成纤维是用高分子化合物制成的,如锦纶、维尼纶等 fibre; staple [光纤] 光导纤维。一种能够传导光信号的纤维状光学材料 optical fibre; fibre-optic

⊖ qiàn 见 596 页 see p596

趺 (蹠) xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 见 565 页“蹠”字条“蹠趺” (pián—) see 蹠趺 on p565

忼 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 高兴,适意 happy; pleased

掀 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 揭起,打开 to lift (a cover); to open up: ~ 锅盖 to take the pot's lid off | ~ 帘子 to lift the curtain (or screen) ② **extension** 发动,兴起 to set off (movement, campaign, etc): ~ 起生产热潮 to set off a fervour of production

锹 (* 杓、* 楸) xiān ㄒㄩㄢ

铲东西用的一种工具,用钢铁或木头制成板状的头,后面安把儿 shovel; spade: 木 ~ wood-en shovel | 铁 ~ shovel

袄 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 〔袄教〕拜火教，公元前6世纪波斯人琐罗亚斯德所创立，崇拜火，南北朝时传入我国 Zoroastrianism; Mazdaism

荃 (荃) xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 见 800 页“𦵏”字条“𦵏荃” (xī—) see 𦵏荃 on p800

钐 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ ①古代一种兵器 *xiān*, an ancient weapon ②锋利 sharp

鲜 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ ①新的，不陈的，不干枯的 fresh; new (㊦ *doublet* 新—fresh; new): ~果 *fresh fruit* | ~花 *fresh flowers* | ~肉 *fresh meat* | ~血 *blood* ②滋味美好 delicious: 这汤真～。 *This soup tastes great.* ③有光彩的 bright-coloured: ~红的旗帜 *bright red flag* | 颜色十分～艳。 *The colour is quite bright.* ④新鲜的食物 delicacy: 尝～ *to have a taste of a delicacy* ⑤姓 Xian, a surname [鲜卑族] (—bēi—) 我国古代北方民族 the Xianbei (or Sienpi) ethnic group, an ancient ethnic minority in north China ㊦ xiān 见 815 页 see p815

暹 xiān ㄒㄩㄢ 〔暹罗〕泰国的旧称 Siam, former name for Thailand

闲 (閒) xián ㄒㄩㄢ ①没有事情做 not busy; idle; unoccupied (㊦ *doublet* 一暇 free time; leisure): 没有～工夫 *to be busy; to have no free time* ㊦ *extension* 放着，不使用 not in

use; unoccupied; lying idle: ~房 *vacant house (or room)* | 机器别～着。 *Don't let the machine stand idle.* ②没有事情做的时候 spare (or free) time: 农～ *slack farming season* | 忙里偷～ *to steal a moment of leisure from a busy schedule* ③与正事无关的 having nothing to do with official business: ~谈 *to have a chat* | ~人免进 *No admittance except on business.* or *Admittance to staff only.* or *Staff Only* [闲话] 与正事无关的话，背后不负责任的议论 to gossip: 讲别人的～～ *to gossip* ④栅栏 railings; fence ⑤防御 defence: 防～ *to defend and guard*

“閒”又 jiān 见 327 页“间”；又 jiàn 见 331 页“间” also jiān see 间 on p327; also jiàn, see 间 on p331

娴 (*嫻) xián ㄒㄩㄢ ①熟练 adept; skilled (㊦ *doublet* 一熟 adept; skilled): ~于辞令 *to be eloquent in speech* | 技术～熟 *skillful* ②文雅 refined; elegant: ~静 *gentle and refined* | ~雅 *refined; elegant*

痫 (癇) xián ㄒㄩㄢ 癫痫，俗叫“羊痫风”或“羊角风”。一种时犯时愈的暂时性大脑机能紊乱的病症。病发时突然昏倒，口吐泡沫，手足痉挛 (formerly called 羊痫风 or 羊角风) epilepsy

鸛 (鸛) xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ 白鸛, 鸟名。尾巴长, 雄的背为白色, 有黑纹, 腹部黑蓝色, 雌的全身棕绿色 silver pheasant (*Lophura nycthemera*)

贤 (賢) xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ ① 有道德的, 有才能的或 有道德的有才能的人 worthy person; able and virtuous person; ~明 *wise and able; sagacious* | 选~与能 *to recommend and appoint virtuous and able people to office* ② 敬辞 *polite*, 用于平辈或晚辈 (used in addressing people of the same or of a younger generation): ~弟 *my worthy brother* | ~侄 *my worthy nephew*

弦 (*絃) xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ ① 弓上发箭的绳状物 bowstring ② 月亮半圆 crescent: 上~ *the first quarter (of the moon)* | 下~ *the last quarter (of the moon)* ③ 数学名词 term in mathematics 1 连接圆周上任意两点的线段 chord; straight line segment joining any two points on a circumference 2 直角三角形中对着直角的边 hypotenuse; longer side of a right triangle, located opposite the right angle ④ (一儿) 乐器上发声的线 string of a musical instrument [弦子] (—zi) [三弦] 弦乐器 *xianzi* or *sanxian*, three-stringed plucked instrument ⑤ 钟表等的发条 spring (of a watch, etc): 表~断了. *The spring of the*

watch is broken.

舷 xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ 船、飞机等的左右两侧 side of a ship or aircraft; board

捋 (捋) xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ 扯, 拔 (毛发) to pull out (hair); to pluck: ~鸡毛 *to pluck chicken feathers*; *to pluck a chicken*

咸 (② 鹹) xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ ① 全, 都 all: 少长~集.

The young and old all get together. | ~知其不可. *Everybody knows that it should not be done.* ② 像盐的味道, 含盐分多的, 跟“淡”相对 (the opposite of 淡) salted; salty

涎 xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ 口水 saliva: 流~ *to slaver* | 垂~三尺 (喻羡慕, 想得到) *to have one's saliva hanging three feet long — to drool over*

衔 (② * 啣) xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ ① 马嚼子 bit; snaffle ② 用嘴含, 用嘴叼 to hold in the mouth: 燕子~泥 *swallows carrying bits of earth in their bills* ③ *extension* 1 心里怀着 to cherish; to harbour; to bear: ~恨 *to nurse hatred; to harbour resentment*; *to bear a grudge* 2 奉, 接受 to accept (instructions or orders): ~命 *to be authorized to do sth; to carry out an order* [衔接] 互相连接 to connect; to link ③ (一儿) 职务和级别的名号 rank; title: 职~ *post and rank* | 军~ *military rank*

嫌 xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ ① 嫌疑, 可疑之点 *suspicion*; 避~ *to avoid suspicion* ② 厌恶 (wù), 不满意 *to dislike; to loathe; to complain*; 讨人~ *to be a nuisance; to get disliked* | 这种布很结实, 就是~太厚。 *This kind of cloth is durable, only it is too thick.* ③ 怨恨 *ill will; resentment; enmity*; 前~ *previous resentment* | 夙无仇~ *without any old grudge; to have no long-standing enmity*

獮 (獮) xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 古代指秋天打猎 (in ancient China) *autumn hunting*

洗 xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 姓 Xian, a surname

洗 ㄒㄩㄢˇ 同“洗” same as 洗

㊦ xǐ 见 805 页 see p805

铤 ㄒㄩㄢˇ 有光泽的金属 *bright metal* [铤铁] 铸铁, 生铁, 质脆, 适于铸造器物 *cast iron*

㊦ xǐ 见 805 页 see p805

筴 (** 筴) xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 〈方〉 *dialect* 筴帚, 炊帚, 用竹子等做成的刷锅、碗的用具 (usually made of bamboo) *pot-scouring brush*

跣 xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 光着脚 *barefooted*; ~ 足 *with bare feet; barefoot; barefooted*

显 (顯) xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ ① 露在外面容易看出来 *apparent; obvious; evident*; ~而易见 *obviously; as plain as daylight; as clear as day* | 这个道理是很~然的。 *The truth*

is obvious. ② 表现, 露出 *to show; to display; to reveal*; ~示 *to show; to display; to demonstrate* | ~显微镜 *microscope* | 没有高山, 不~平地。 *The flatland is not flat without the comparison to high mountains.* ③ 有名声、地位、权势的 *illustrious and influential*; ~贵 *of high position; influential; high officials (in former times)* | ~宦 *ranking (or high) officials* ④ 敬辞 *polite* (称先人) (of the deceased) *deceased; late*; ~考 *my late father* | ~妣 *my late mother*

险 (險) xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ ① 可能遭受的灾难 *danger; peril; risk* (㊦ *doublet* 危—danger; peril; risk); 冒~ *to risk; to take a risk* | 保~ *to insure; insurance* | 脱~ *to escape from danger (or risk)* ② 可能发生灾难的 *dangerous; perilous; risky*; ~症 *dangerous illness (or disease)* | ~境 *dangerous situation; perilous plight* | 好~。 *How dangerous it is.* ③ 要隘, 不易通过的地方 *place difficult of access*; 天~ *natural barrier* ④ 存心狠毒 *sinister; vicious*; 阴~ *sinister* | ~诈 *sinister and sly* ⑤ 几乎, 差一点 *by a hair's breadth; almost; nearly*; ~遭不幸 *to have a narrow escape; to come within an ace of death* | ~些掉在河里 *to nearly fall into the river*

殄 (殄、** 殄) xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 古指长

(cháng)嘴的狗(in ancient China) dog with a long snout or muzzle

[猥狁] (—yǔn) 我国古代北方的民族, 战国后称匈奴 (also called Xiongnu or Huns after the Warring States Period) the Xianyun ethnic group, an ancient ethnic minority in the northern part of China

蚬 xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 一种软体动物，介壳形状像心脏，有环状纹。生在淡水软泥里。肉可吃，壳可入药 Asian clam; Corbicula (*Corbicula*)

鲜 (* 尠, * 𩚑) ⊖ xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 少 lit-
tle; rare: ~ 见 rarely seen | ~
有 rare; rarely available

① xiān 见 812 页 see p812

藓 xiǎn 苔 隐花植物的一类, 茎叶很小, 没有真根, 生在阴湿的地方 moss (*Bryophyta*)

燹 xiǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 火, 野火 wild fires [兵燹]指战乱所造成的焚烧毁坏等灾害 ravages of war

榧 xián ㄒㄩㄢˊ 常绿乔木，叶呈椭圆卵形，花白色，果实椭圆形，木材坚实细致，是我国珍贵的树种。也叫“蚬木”（also called 蚬木）linden (*Burretiodendron hsienmu*)

见(見) ② xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 同“现”
① "same as 现 ①

① jiàn 见 330 页 see p330

苋 xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 苋菜，一年生草本植物，开绿白色小花，茎

叶都可以吃 three-coloured amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor*)

峴 xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 峴山, 山名, 在湖北省 Xianshan Mountain in Hubei Province

现 xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ ① 显露 to show; to reveal; to appear: 出 ~ to appear; to arise; to emerge | ~ 了原形 to show one's true colours [现象] 事物的表面状态 appearance (of things); phenomenon [实现] 成为事实 or 使成为事实 to come true; to realize; to carry out: 又一个五年计划 ~ ~ 了。 Another five-year plan has been carried out. | ~ ~ 理想 to fulfill one's aim (or ideal) ② 现在, 目前 now; at present: ~ 况 current (or present) situation; status quo | ~ 代化工业 modern industry ③ extension 当时 as the occasion arises; impromptu; extempore: ~ 趸 ~ 卖 to sell sth immediately after it is bought | ~ 成的 ready-made ④ 实有的, 当时就有的 on hand; ready; available: ~ 金 cash | ~ 钱买 ~ 货 to buy merchandise on hand with ready money

县(縣) xiàn Tǐng 行政区
划单位,由直辖市、
地级市、自治州等领导 county
(古 *archaism*) 又同“悬”
(xuán) also same as 悬

限 xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ ① 指定的范围 limit; bounds: 给你三天～。 You have a three-day time limit. ② 限制(范围) to limit; to restrict: ～三天完工 to ful-

fill it within three days | 作文不~字数。The number of words in the composition is not limited. [限制] 规定范围, 不许超过 to place (or impose) restrictions on; to restrict; to confine ③ 〈古 *archaism*〉 门槛 threshold: 门~threshold | 户~threshold

线(綫、△*線) xiàn Tlǎo ① 用丝、金属、棉或麻等制成的细长的东西 thread; string; wire: 棉~cotton thread | 电~electric wire | 毛~wool ② *figurative* 细小的 a tiny amount; 一~希望 a ray of hope [线索] ③ *figurative* 事物发展的脉络或据以解决问题的头绪 clue; lead; thread: 那件事情有了~~。We have found some clues to that matter. ④ 几何学上指只有长度而无宽度和厚度的图形 line: 直~straight line | 曲~curve ⑤ 像线的东西 sth shaped like a line: 光~light; (light) ray | 紫外~ultraviolet light | 航~air-line; air route; shipping line | 京广~Beijing-Guangzhou Railway | 战~battle line; front | 生命~lifeline ⑥ 边缘交界处 demarcation line; boundary; dividing line: 防~defence line | 国境~boundary line of a country; frontier

宪(憲) xiàn Tlǎo ① 法令 statute: ~章 charter ② 指宪法 constitutional: 立~constitutionalism [宪法] 国家的根本法。具有最高的法律

效力, 是其他立法工作的根据。通常规定一个国家的社会制度、国家制度、国家机构和公民的基本权利和义务等 constitution

陷 xiàn Tlǎo ① 掉进, 坠入, 沉下 to get stuck (or bogged) down; to sink into: ~到泥里去了 to get stuck in the mud | 地~下去了。The ground subsided. [陷阱] 为捉野兽或敌人而挖的坑 pitfall; trap ② *figurative* 害人的阴谋 trap; snare ③ 凹进 to sink; to cave in: 两眼深~。The eyes become sunken. ④ 设计害人 to frame up: ~害 to frame up; to make a false charge against | 诬~to make a false charge against ⑤ 被攻破, 被占领 (of a town, etc) to be captured (or taken); to fall: 失~to fall | ~落 to be taken; to be captured ⑥ 缺点 defect; deficiency: 缺~defect; deficiency; shortcoming

馅 xiàn Tlǎo (一子、一儿) 包在面食、点心等食品里面的肉、菜、糖等东西 filling; stuffing: 饺子~儿 stuffing for jiaozi

羨 xiàn Tlǎo ① 羡慕, 因喜爱而希望得到 to admire; to envy; to covet ② 多余的 redundant; spare; superfluous: ~余 superfluity

线(線) xiàn Tlǎo ① 旧同 as 线 ② 姓 Xian, a surname

腺 xiàn Tlǎo 生物体内由腺细胞组成的能分泌某些化学

物质的组织 gland: 汗 ~ *sweat gland* | 泪 ~ *lachrymal* | 蜜 ~ *nectary*

镍 xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 金属线 metal wire

献 (獻) xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 恭敬庄严地送给 to offer; to present; to donate: ~ 花 to *present flowers (or bouquets)* | ~ 礼 to *present a gift; to offer a present* | 把青春 ~ 给祖国 to *dedicate one's youthful years to the motherland* ④ **extension** 表现出来 to show; to put on; to display: ~ 技 to *display one's skill* | ~ 殷勤 to *court; to ingratiate oneself to*

霰 xiàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 水蒸气在高空遇到冷空气凝结成的小冰粒, 在下雪花以前往往先下霰 graupel

XIANG

T ㄒㄩㄤ

乡 (鄉) xiāng ㄒㄩㄤ ① 城市外的区域 country; countryside; villager: 他下 ~ 了。 *He has gone to the countryside.* | 城 ~ 交流 *exchange between urban and rural areas* ② 自己生长的地方或祖籍 native place; home village (or town); birthplace: 故 ~ *native place; birthplace* | 还 ~ to *return to one's native place* | 同 ~ *person from the same place; fellow villager; townsman* | 背井离 ~ to *leave one's native place* [老乡] 生长在同一地方的人 fellow-townsmen; fellow-

villager ③ 行政区划单位, 由县或区等领导 township, rural administrative unit under county or district

芫 (蕪) xiāng ㄒㄩㄤ ① 古书上指用以调味的香草 (in ancient Chinese texts) fragrant herb ② 同“香” same as 香

相 xiāng ㄒㄩㄤ ① 交互, 动作由双方来 each other; one another; mutually (㊦ **doublet** 互 - each other): ~ 助 to *come to sb's help; to aid* | ~ 亲 ~ 爱 to *be affectionate to each other; to love each other* | 言行 ~ 符 to *suit one's actions to one's words; the deeds match (or square with) the words* ④ **extension** 动作由一方来而有一定对象的, 常加在动词前面 (usually used before a verb to indicate an action one does to the other): ~ 信 to *believe; to trust; to be convinced* | 好言 ~ 劝 to *offer well-meant advice* [相当] ① 对等, 等于 to *match; to correspond to; to be equal to*: 年纪 ~ ~ about *the same age; well matched in age* ② 副词 **adverb**, 有一定程度的 quite; fairly; rather: 这首诗写得 ~ ~ 好。 *The poem is rather well-written.* [相对] 依靠一定条件而存在, 随着一定条件而变化的, 跟“绝对”相对 (the opposite of 绝对) comparatively; relatively ② 看 to *see and evaluate in person*: ~ 中 to *take a fancy to; to settle on* | 左 ~ 右

看 *to take a very critical look at*

⊖ xiàng 见 821 页 see p821

厢 (* 厢) xiāng Tㄒ ① 厢房, 在正房前面两旁的房屋 (usually of a one-storeyed house) wing; wing-room; 东~房 *eastern wing* | 西~ *western wing* ② *extension* 边, 方面 *side*: 这~ *this side* | 两~ *both sides* ③ 靠近城的地区 *vicinity outside of a city gate*: 城~ *city proper and area outside its gates* | 关~ *neighbourhood outside a city gate* ④ 包厢, 戏院里特设的单间座位 *theatre box* ⑤ 车厢, 车里容纳人或东西的地方 *compartment; railroad car*

湘 xiāng Tㄒ ① 湘江, 源出广西壮族自治区, 流至湖南省入洞庭湖 *Xiangjiang River, originating in Guangxi and flowing into Dongting Lake in Hunan Province* ② 湖南省的别称 *Xiang*, another name for Hunan Province

绡 xiāng Tㄒ 浅黄色 *light yellow*

箱 xiāng Tㄒ ① (一子) 收藏衣物的方形器具, 通常是上面有盖扣住 *box; chest; trunk* ② 像箱子的东西 *anything in the shape of a box*: 信~ *mail box* | 风~ *bellows* ③ 同“厢” ④ “same as 厢” ⑤

香 xiāng Tㄒ ① 气味好闻, 跟“臭”相对 (the opposite of 臭) *fragrant; aromatic; scented*: ~花 *fragrant flowers* ②

figurative ① 舒服 *comfortable*: 睡得~ *to have a sound sleep* | 吃得真~ *to have a very good appetite* ② 受欢迎 *vogue; popular; welcome*: 这种货物在农村~得很。 *This kind of goods is in vogue in the countryside.*

③ 味道好 *savoury; appetizing; delicious*: 饭~。 *The food is appetizing.* ④ 称一些天然有香味的东西 *perfume or spice*: 檀~ *sandalwood* 特指用香料做成的细条 (used specially to indicate a slender stick made of fragrant materials). *incense; joss stick*: 线~ *slender stick of incense* | 蚊~ *mosquito-repellent incense; mosquito coil incense*

襄 xiāng Tㄒ 帮助 *to assist; to help*: ~办 *to help manage; to act as assistant (or deputy)* | ~理 (*in banks, enterprises, etc*) *assistant manager*

骧 xiāng Tㄒ 马抬着头快跑 (of horses) *to gallop; to prance*

壤 xiāng Tㄒ 同“镶” *same as 镶*

镶 xiāng Tㄒ 把东西嵌进去或在外围加边 *to inlay; to edge; to border*: ~牙 *to put in a false tooth; to insert an artificial tooth* | 在衣服上~一道红边 *to edge the dress with red lace; to lace the dress with a red thread* | 金~玉嵌 *inlaid with gold and jade*

详 xiáng Tㄒ ① 细密, 完备 *detailed; minute* (㊦ *doublet* 一细 *detailed*): ~谈 *to talk*

in detail; to go into details | ~
解 *detailed explanation* | 不知
~情 *to know nothing about the
details* ②清楚地知道 *to know
clearly*; 内容不~ *its content un-
known* ③说明, 细说 *to explain
in detail; to elaborate*; 余容再
~ *detailed explanation coming
up later; to elaborate on the
matter next time* | 内~ *see in-
side*; name and address of the
sender enclosed ④(仪态)从容
稳重 (of manner) *calmly and
sedately*; 神态安~ *to appear
calm and composed* | 举止~雅
*to carry oneself with ease; to
deport oneself gracefully*

庠 *xiáng* ㄒㄩㄥˊ 庠序, 古代的
乡学, 也泛指学校 (in
ancient China) *country school;
school*

祥 *xiáng* ㄒㄩㄥˊ ①吉利 *auspi-
cious; propitious; lucky*
(㊦ *doublet* 吉 — *auspicious;
propitious; lucky*): ~瑞 *auspi-
cious sign; propitious omen* | 不
~ *ominous; inauspicious; un-
lucky* ㊦ *transfer* 和善, 友善
kind; gentle; benign: 慈 ~
kindly | 神情~和 *to wear a be-
nign expression* ②指吉凶的预
兆(迷信) (of superstition)
omen

降 *xiáng* ㄒㄩㄥˊ ①投降, 归
顺 *to surrender*; 宁死不~
to rather die than surrender ②
降服, 使驯服 *to subdue; to
tame; to vanquish*; ~龙伏虎 *to
subdue the dragon and tame
the tiger — to overcome power-*

ful adversaries

㊦ *jiàng* 见 336 页 *see p336*

翔 *xiáng* ㄒㄩㄥˊ 盘旋地飞而不
扇动翅膀 *to hover (or cir-
cle) in the air*; 滑~ *to glide*
[翔实][详实] 详细而确实 *full
and accurate; detailed and
thorough*

享 *xiǎng* ㄒㄩㄥˇ 享受, 受用 *to
enjoy*: ~福 *to enjoy a
happy life; to be in clover; to
live in ease and comfort* | 久~
盛誉 *to enjoy a high reputation
for ages; to be prestigious for
a long time* | 资源共~ *resources
sharing*

响(響) *xiǎng* ㄒㄩㄥˇ ①
(一儿)声音 *sound;
noise*; 听不见~儿了。 *No
sound could be heard.* ②发出
声音 *to make a sound; to ring*;
大炮~了。 *The cannon fired.* | 钟
~了。 *The bell rang.* | 一声不
~ *not to utter a sound; not to
say a word* ③响亮, 声音高, 声
音大 *loud; noisy; sonorous*; 这
个铃真~。 *The bell rings re-
soundingly.* | 声音~亮。 *The
voice is loud and clear.* ④回声
echo: 如~斯应 (喻反应的迅
速) *as if it were the echo of a
sound — to be prompt in re-
sponse* [响应] (一 yìng) 回声
相应 *to echo correspondingly* ㊦
figurative 用言语、行动表示赞
同 (to speak or take actions to
show one's agreement and sup-
port to a call or proposal) *to
respond; to answer*; ~ ~ 祖国
的号召 *to answer the call of*

one's motherland

饷(* 饷) xiǎng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 过去指军警的薪给(jǐ) (for soldiers, policemen, etc in former times) pay; 领 ~ to get one's pay | 关 ~ pay (of soldiers) ② 用酒食等款待 to entertain with food and drink

蚩(蚩) xiǎng ㄒㄩㄤˋ 知声虫。也叫“地蚩”(also called 地蚩) injurious insect like leafhopper

飧(饗) xiǎng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 用酒食款待 to entertain with food and drink; to fete; 以 ~ 读者(喻满足读者的需要) to cater to the readers — to meet the needs of readers ② 同“享” same as 享

想 xiǎng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 动脑筋, 思索 to think; to ponder; 我 ~ 出一个办法来了。I've got an idea. ⑤ **extension** 1 推测, 认为 to suppose; to consider; to think; 我 ~ 他不会来了。I don't think he will come. | 我 ~ 这么做才好。I think this is the best way to do it. 2 希望, 打算 to hope; to want; would like to; 他 ~ 去学习。He wants to go to study. | 要 ~ 学习好, 就得努力。You have to work hard if you want to study well. ② 怀念, 惦记 to miss; to remember with longing; ~ 家 to be homesick; to miss one's family | 时常 ~ 着前方的战士 to miss the soldiers fighting at the front now and again

鲞(** 鲞) xiǎng ㄒㄩㄤˋ 剖开晾干的鱼 dried fish

向(①④⑥ 嚮、⑥ * 鄉)

xiàng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 对着, 朝着 to face; to turn towards: 这间房子 ~ 东。This house faces east. [向导] 引路的人 guide ② 介词 **preposition**, 表示动作的方向(used to indicate the direction of an action): ~ 前看 to look ahead | ~ 雷锋同志学习。Learn from Comrade Lei Feng. ③ 方向 direction: 我转(zhuàn) ~ (认错了方向)了。I've got lost, or I have taken the wrong direction. ④ **extension** 意志所趋 one's will; 志 ~ ideal; ambition | 意 ~ intention; purpose; will ④ 近, 临 approaching; near; close to: ~ 晚 towards evening; at dusk | ~ 晓雨停。The rain stopped shortly before dawn. ⑤ 偏袒, 袒护 to be partial to; to side with; to favour: 偏 ~ to be partial to; to side with ⑥ 从前 former: ~ 日 in former days; formerly | ~ 者 before; formerly; in the past ④ **extension** 从开始到现在 from the beginning up to now: 本处 ~ 无此人。There's never been such a person here. [向来][一向] 副词 **adverb**, 从来, 从很早到现在 always; all along; invariably: 他 ~ ~ 不喝酒。He never drinks.

项 xiàng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 颈的后部 (of the neck) nape ② 事物的种类或条目 items: 事 ~ item; point; matter | ~ 目 item; project | 义 ~ items (in a dictionary entry arranged according to their meanings) | 强 ~ strong point ③ **transfer** 钱, 经费 sum of money (④ **doublet** 款 - sum of money; fund): 用 ~ items of expenditure | 进 ~ items of income | 欠 ~ items of debt ③ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于分项目的事物 (used for itemized things): 两 ~ 任务 two assignments; two missions | 三大纪律八 ~ 注意 Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention ④ 代数中不用加号、减号连接的单式, 如 $4a^2b$, ax^3 (in algebra) unitary value, variable, unit and integer without plus or minus signs as connectors, e. g. $4a^2b$, ax^3

巷 ㄒㄩㄤˋ ㄒㄩㄤˋ 较窄的街道 lane; alley: 大街小 ~ streets and lanes

㊦ hàng 见 266 页 see p266

相 ㄒㄩㄤˋ ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① (一儿) 样子, 容貌 looks; appearance (④ **doublet** 一貌 looks; appearance): 长 (zhǎng) 得很喜 ~ (xiang) to have features suggestive of good fortune | 狼狈 ~ flustered look | 照 ~ to have a picture taken; to take photos (or pictures) ② 察看 to estimate (or decide) the quality of sth by observing its appearance; ~ 马 to observe and ex-

amine a horse to judge its worth | ~ 机行事 to do as one sees fit; to act flexibly in the light of the specific situation | 人不可以貌 ~。One cannot be judged by his appearance. ③ 辅助, 也指辅佐的人, 古代特指最高级的官 (also used to indicate an assistant, or an official with the highest rank in ancient China) to assist: 宰 ~ prime minister ④ 姓 Xiang, a surname

[相声] (一 sheng) 曲艺的一种, 以说、学、逗、唱, 引人发笑为特色, 盛行于华北地区 *xiangsheng*, crosstalk (or comic dialogue) popular in Northern China

㊦ xiāng 见 817 页 see p817

象 xiàng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 哺乳动物, 多产在印度、非洲等热带地方。鼻子圆筒形, 可以伸卷。多有一对特长的门牙, 突出唇外 elephant (*Elephantidae*) ② 形状, 样子 shape; image; appearance (④ **doublet** 形 - image; form; figure): 景 ~ scenery | 万 ~ 更新。All things take on a new look. [象征] 用具体的东西表现事物的某种意义, 例如鸽子象征和平 to symbolize

像 xiàng ㄒㄩㄤˋ ① 相似 to be like; to resemble: 他很 ~ 他母亲。He looks quite like his mother. [好像] 似乎, 仿佛 to look as if; to seem: 我 ~ ~ 见过他。It seems as if I have seen him before. ② 比照人物做成的图形 portrait; picture: 画

~portrait|塑~statue ③比如, 比方 such as; ~这样的事是值得注意的。Such things as this deserve our attention.

橡 xiàng Tㄤ ①橡树, 就是栎树(i. e. 栎树) oak [橡子] 橡树的果实 acorn; nut of the oak tree ②橡胶树, 原产巴西, 我国南方也有, 树的乳状汁液可制橡胶 rubber tree; gum tree [橡胶] 用橡胶树一类植物的乳汁制成的胶质。用途很广 rubber [橡皮] ①经过硫化的橡胶 vulcanized rubber ②能擦去铅笔等痕迹的橡胶制品 eraser; rubber

螻 xiàng Tㄤ “蚕”的古名 name for 蚕 in ancient China

XIAO Tㄠ

肖 ⊖ xiāo Tㄠ “萧”(姓)俗作“肖”(popular written form for 萧) Xiao, a surname

⊖ xiào 见 825 页 see p825

削 ⊖ xiāo Tㄠ 用刀平着或斜着去掉外面的一层 to peel; ~铅笔 to sharpen a pencil|把梨皮~掉 to peel a pear

⊖ xuē 见 851 页 see p851

逍 xiāo Tㄠ [逍遥] (一 yáo)自由自在, 无拘无束 free and unfettered; carefree; ~~自在 to be at peace with the world and oneself; to be leisurely and carefree

消 xiāo Tㄠ ①溶化, 散失 to vanish; to melt; to disappear; 冰~。The ice melts. | 烟~火灭。The fire has gone

and the smoke has cleared. [消化] 胃肠等器官把食物变成可以吸收的养料 to digest ② figurative 理解、吸收所学的知识 to understand and absorb (knowledge and learning) ③灭掉, 除去 to eliminate; to wipe out (㊦ doublet 一灭 to eliminate; to wipe out); ~毒 to disinfect; to sterilize | ~炎 to diminish (or allay) inflammation | ~灭敌人 to wipe out the enemy [消费] 为了满足生产、生活的需要而消耗物质财富 to consume [消极] 起反面作用的, 不求进取的, 跟“积极”相对 (the opposite of 积极) inactive; passive; negative; ~~因素 negative factor | ~~态度 (to take a) passive attitude [消息] 音信, 新闻 information; news ③消遣, 把时间度过去 to pass time in a leisurely way; to idle away (the time); ~夜 to have a midnight snack | ~夏 to spend summer in a leisurely way ④〈方 dialect〉需要 to need; to require; to take; 不~说。It goes without saying.

宵 xiāo Tㄠ 夜 night; 通~ all (or whole) night; throughout the night [元宵] ①元宵节, 夏历正月十五日晚上 Lantern Festival; night of the 15th of the first lunar month ②一种江米(糯米)面做成的球形有馅食品, 多在元宵节吃 yuanxiao, stuffed sweet, round dumplings made of glutinous rice flour specially prepared for

the Lantern Festival

销 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ 生丝。又指用生丝织的东西 raw silk; raw-silk fabric

硝 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ ①矿物名 name of mineral 1 硝石, 一种无色或白色晶体, 成分是硝酸钾或硝酸钠, 是氮肥的主要原料 nitre; saltpeter 2 芒硝, 一种无色透明的晶体, 成分是硫酸钠, 可做泻剂和制取钠 mirabilite ②用芒硝加黄米面等处理毛皮, 使皮板儿柔软 to tan; to taw; ~一块皮子 to tan a hide

销 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ ①熔化金属 to melt (metal) [销毁] 毁灭, 常指烧掉 to destroy by melting or burning ②去掉 to cancel; to annul; ~假(jià) to report back after leave of absence | 报~ to submit a list of expended articles; to scrap; to discard | 撤~ to cancel; to revoke; to rescind ③卖出(货物) to sell; 一天~了不少的货 to sell quite a lot of goods within one day | 供~合作社 supply and marketing cooperative | 脱~ to run out of supplies ④开支, 花费 to spend; to expend; 花~ expenses | 开~ expense; expenditure ⑤(一子) 机器上像钉子的零件 pin; peg; dowel [插销] 1 连通电路的一种装置 plug; 电灯~ ~ electric light plug 2 关锁门窗的一种装置 bolt ⑥把机器上的销子或门窗上的插销推上 to pin; to bolt

蛸 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ [螵蛸] (piāo-) 螳螂的卵块 egg

capsule of a mantis

⊖ shāo 见 659 页 see p659

霄 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ ①云 clouds (⊕ doublet 云 - clouds) ②天空 sky; heaven: 重(chóng)~ heaven of heavens; sky of skies | 九~ highest heavens | ~壤(喻相去很远) heaven and earth - to be far apart

魑 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ [山魑] ①猴的一种, 尾巴很短, 脸蓝色, 鼻子红色, 嘴上有白须, 全身毛黑褐色, 腹部白色。多群居, 吃小鸟、野鼠等 mandrill (Mandrillus sphinx) ②传说中山里的鬼怪 legendary one-legged mountain spirit

枭(梟) xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ ①即鸱(i. e. 鸱) owl (Strigiformes) ②勇健(常有不驯顺的意思) fierce and brave; valiant; ~将 brave general | ~雄 fierce and ambitious person; man with outstanding wisdom and valour ③魁首, 首领 chief; head; ringleader; 毒~ drug-trafficking kingpin; drug lord (or king) ④〈古 archaism〉悬挂(砍下的人头) to hang (a person's chopped-off head) for public display; ~首 to cut off a person's head and hang it up | ~示 to hang sb's head as a warning to others

枵 xiāo ㄒㄩㄠ ①空虚 empty; hollow; ~腹从公 to attend to official duties on an empty stomach; to work without pay ②布的丝缕稀而薄(of cloth) thin and loosely woven; ~薄

thin

鸢 xiāo T1幺 猫头鹰一类的鸟 owl (*Strigiformes*)

哓(哓) xiāo T1幺 [哓哓] 因为害怕而乱嚷乱叫的声音 (of bird's call in fear) twitter

骁(驍) xiāo T1幺 ① 好马 good horse ② 勇健 brave; valiant (㊦ *doublet* 一勇 brave; valiant): ~ 将 valiant general

虬 xiāo T1幺 猛虎怒吼 (of a tiger) to roar

獠 xiāo T1幺 同“虬” same as 虬

萧(蕭) xiāo T1幺 冷落、没生气的样子 desolate; dreary: ~ 然 desolate | ~ 瑟 bleak | ~ 索 bleak and chilly; desolate [萧条] 寂寞冷落 desolate; bleak ㊦ *figurative* 不兴旺 slump; depression

[萧萧] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 马叫声或风声 sound of a neighing horse or a whistling wind; whinny and neigh

潇(瀟) xiāo T1幺 水清而深 (of water) deep and clear [潇洒] (一 sǎ) 行动举止自然大方, 不呆板, 不拘束 (of a person's appearance, demeanour, carriage, etc) natural and elegant; free and unconventional

蟪(蟪) xiāo T1幺 [蟪蛄] (- shāo) 蟋子。参看 806 页“蟋” (see 蟋 on p806) elongated cobweb-weaver

箫(簫) xiāo T1幺 管乐器。古代的“排箫”是许多管子排在一起的, 后世用一根管子做成, 竖着吹的叫“洞箫” *xiao*, a vertical bamboo flute, the ancient 排箫 made from several bamboo pipes and the present day vertical bamboo flute called 洞箫

脩 xiāo T1幺 〈古 *archaism*〉无拘无束, 自由自在 free and unconstrained: ~ 然 free and unconstrained

[脩脩] 羽毛败坏的样子 (of feathers) ruined or spoiled

嚣 xiāo T1幺 喧哗 clamour: hubbub; din: 叫 ~ clamour [嚣张] 放肆, 邪恶势力上升 rampant; audacious; aggressive; 气焰 ~ ~ to behave with unbearable insolence; arrogance

洨 xiáo T1幺 洨河, 水名, 在河北省西南部 Xiaohé River in the southwest of Hebei Province

嶢 xiáo T1幺 嶢山, 山名, 在河南省西部。也叫“嶢陵” (also called 嶢陵) Xiaoshan Mountain in the west of Henan Province

淆(* 殽) xiáo T1幺 混淆, 错杂, 混乱 to confuse; to mix: 混 ~ 不清 confused and unclear

小 xiǎo T1幺 ① 跟“大”相对 (the opposite of 大) ① 面积少的, 体积占空间少的, 容量少的 small; little; petty: ~ 山 small hill | 地方 ~ small area ② 数量少的 of small quantity: 数

目～small sum | 一～半 small part of; less than a half **3** 程度浅的 low in degree; 学问～with little schooling | ～学 primary school; elementary school **4** 声音低的 low in voice; ～声说话 to speak in a low voice **5** 年幼, 排行最末的 younger; last in seniority among brothers and sisters; 他比你～。He is younger than you. | 他是我的～弟弟。He is my youngest brother. **6** 年幼的人 the young; 一家老～the whole family, young and old **7** 谦辞 humble: ～弟 I; me | ～店 my shop [小看] 轻视, 看不起 to look down upon; to underestimate; 别～～人。Don't look down upon others. or Don't belittle others. [小说] 描写人物故事的一种文学作品 fiction; novel **2** 时间短 for a short while; for a little time; ～坐 to sit for a while | ～住 short stay; to stay for a few days **3** 稍微 a little; a bit; slightly: 牛刀～试 master hand's first small display; needless waste of energy **4** 略微少于, 将近 a little less than; nearly: 这里离石家庄有～三百里。Shijiazhuang is nearly 300 li from here.

晓(曉) xiǎo Tǐǎo **1** 天刚亮的时候 dawn; daybreak; ～行夜宿 to start off at dawn and lodge for the night; to travel by day and rest by night | 鸡鸣报～the

crow of a rooster heralding the break of dawn **2** 晓得, 知道, 懂得 to know; to understand; 家喻户～to be widely known; to be known to every household **3** 使人知道 to let sb know; to tell: ～以利害 to tell sb clearly the advantages and disadvantages; to warn sb of the possible consequences

筱(篠)** xiǎo Tǐǎo **1** 小竹子 little slender bamboo **2** 同“小”, 多用于人名 (xiao, usually used in a given name) same as 小

孝 xiào Tǐǎo **1** 指尊敬、奉养父母 filial **2** 指居丧的礼俗 conventional mourning rites for a deceased elder member of one's family: 守～to be in mourning **3** 丧服 mourning clothes: 戴～to wear mourning for a parent or relative; to be in mourning

哮 xiào Tǐǎo 吼叫 to roar: 咆哮～to bluster; to rave; to roar [哮喘] 呼吸急促困难的症状 asthma

肖 xiào Tǐǎo 像, 相似 to resemble; to be like: 子～其父。The son is the very image of his father. [肖像] 画像, 相片 portrait; picture

⊖ xiào 见 822 页 see p822

笑(咲)** xiào Tǐǎo **1** 露出愉快的表情, 发出欢喜的声音 to smile; to laugh: 逗～to amuse; to tickle | 眉开眼～to be all smiles; to beam with joy | 啼～皆非 not to

know whether to laugh or cry; to find sth both laughable and irritating [笑话] (—hua) 1 (——儿)能使人发笑的话或事 joke; jest 2 轻视, 讥讽 to laugh at; to deride; 别~~人。Don't laugh at the others. ② 讥笑, 嘲笑 to sneer at; to mock; 见~~to be laughed at | 耻~~to mock; to sneer at | 别嘲~~人。Don't make fun of me, or Don't laugh at me.

校 ⊖ xiào ㄒㄩㄠˋ ① 学校 school ② 军衔名, 在尉和将之间 field officer, military officer of a rank between junior officers and generals

⊖ jiào 见 342 页 see p342

效 (①*倣、③*効) xiào ㄒㄩㄠˋ ① 模仿 to imitate (㊦ doublet 一法 to follow the example of; to imitate; to follow in the footsteps | 仿—to imitate; to copy; to be modelled after): 上行下~。The subordinates imitate the superiors. ② 效验, 功用, 成果 effect: 这药吃了很见~。This medicine produces a very good effect. | ~果良好 to produce good results | 无~invalid; to be of no effect [效率] 1 物理学上指有用的功在总功中所占的百分比 ratio of useful work to the total work performed in physics 2 单位时间内所完成的工作量 efficiency: 生产~~production efficiency | 工作~~working efficiency ③ 尽, 献出 to devote

(one's energy or life) to; to render (a service): ~力 to serve; to render a service to | ~劳 to work for; to serve

啸 (嘯) xiào ㄒㄩㄠˋ ① 撮口作声, 打口哨 (of a person) to make a long and ringing sound; to whistle: 长~一声, 山鸣谷应。A long and loud whistle in the mountain echoes in the valley. ② 动物拉长声音叫 (of birds or animals) to scream; to roar; to howl: 虎~roar of a tiger | 猿~scream of an ape ③ 自然界发出的或飞机、子弹等飞掠而过的声音 (the sound of nature or a speeding object, e. g. bullet, airplane, etc) whizz; buzz; hiss: 海~tsunami; seismic sea wave | 子弹尖~着掠过头上。Bullets whistled overhead. | 飞机尖~着飞向高空。A plane whizzed into the sky.

教 (敎) xiào ㄒㄩㄠˋ 教导, 使觉悟 to instruct; to teach; to enlighten

XIE

ㄒㄩㄝˊ

些 xiē ㄒㄩㄝˊ ① 量词 quantifier, 表示不定的数量 (used to indicate an indefinite quantity) some: 有~工人。There are some workers. | 炉子里要添~煤。Put some more coal into the stove. | 看~书。Do some reading. | 长(zhǎng)~见识 to gain some experience; to widen one's knowledge ② 跟“好”、

“这么”连用表示很多 (used with 好 or 这么 to indicate quite a lot or so many): 好~人 *quite a lot of people* | 这么~天 *so many days* | 制造出这么~个机器 *to turn out so many machines* ③用在形容词后表示比较的程度 (used after an adjective as a modifier of degree): 病轻~了 *to feel a little better* | 学习认真~, 了解就深刻~。 *The more attentively you study, the better you will understand.* [些微] 略微 *slightly; a little; a bit*

楔 xiē ㄒㄧㄝ 捶, 打。特指把钉、橛等捶打到其他东西里面去 *to drive (a wedge, nail, etc) into sth*: 在墙上~钉子 *to drive a nail into the wall* | 把桌子~——*to wedge the table up and make it steady*

楔 xiē ㄒㄧㄝ (一儿) 填充器物的空隙使其牢固的木橛、木片等 *wedge; peg*: 这个板凳腿活动了, 加个~儿吧。 *The stool is rickety. Drive a wedge into it.* [楔子] (—zi) ①义同“楔” *same as 楔* ②杂剧里加在第一折前头或插在两折之间的小段, 小说的引子 *prologue or interlude (in a poetic drama set to music); prologue (in some novels)*

歇 xiē ㄒㄧㄝ ①休息 *to have a rest*: 坐下~一会儿。 *Please sit down and rest for a while.* ②停止 *to stop (working, etc); to knock off*: ~工 *to quit (or stop) working; (of an*

enterprise) to close down | ~业 *(as of a shop) to go out of business* [歇枝] 果树在一定年限内停止结果或结果很少 *(of fruit trees) to bear less fruit; to have a lean year* ③〈方 *dialect*〉很短的一段时间, 一会儿 *a little while; a very short period*: 过了一~ *after a while*

[歇斯底里] (外 *loanword*) 即瘵(yì)病(i. e. 瘵病) *hysteria* 喻 *figurative* 情绪激动, 举止失常 *to be unnaturally excited (or emotional)*

蝎 xiē ㄒㄧㄝ (一子) 一种节肢动物, 卵胎生。下腮长成钳子的样子, 胸脚四对, 后腹狭长, 末端有毒钩, 用来防敌和捕虫, 干制后可入药 *scorpion (Scorpiones)*

叶 xié ㄒㄧㄝ 和洽, 合 *to be in harmony; to be in accord*: ~韵 *rhyme*

⑤ yè 见 879 页 see p879

协 (協) xié ㄒㄧㄝ ①共同合作, 辅助 *to cooperate; to assist*: ~商问题 *to negotiate; to talk things over* | ~办 *to cooperate in doing sth; to assist* | ~查 *to help to investigate; to assist in an investigation* [协会] 为促进某种共同事业的发展而组成的群众团体 *association; society*: 对外友好~ ~ *association for friendship with foreign countries* ②调和, 和谐 *harmony; concord; coordination*: ~调 *to coordinate* | ~和 *to harmonize*

胁 (脅、*脇) xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ ①从腋下到腰的部分 flank; side of the human body from the armpit to the waist: ~下 *under the armpit* ②逼迫恐吓(hè) to coerce; to force: 威~ *to intimidate* | ~制 *to hold under duress; to abduct* [胁从] 被胁迫而随从别人做坏事 to be an accomplice under duress ③收敛 to restrain oneself: ~肩谄笑(谄媚人的丑态) *to cringe and smile obsequiously; to behave in a servile manner; to bow and scrape*

邪 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ ①不正当 evil; heretical; wicked: 歪风~气 *unhealthy trends and noxious influences* | 改~归正 *to give up evil and return to good* ② extension 奇怪, 不正常 irregular; abnormal: ~门 *strange; odd; abnormal* | 一股~劲 *a perverse touch* ③中医指引起疾病的环境因素(of traditional Chinese medicine) unhealthy environmental influence that causes disease: 风~ *pathogenic factor of wind; chilly draught (as a cause of disease)* | 寒~ *disease caused by catching cold* ④ transfer 迷信的人指鬼神给予的灾祸(of superstition) disaster brought down by a ghost (or spirit): 驱~ *to exorcise evil spirits*

⑤ yé 见 877 页 see p877

挟 (挾) xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ ①夹在胳膊底下 to hold sth under the arm: ~山跨海 逞英

雄 *to jump over the sea with a mountain under one's arm* — *to parade oneself as a hero by doing sth impressive* ②倚仗势力或抓住人的弱点强迫使服从 to coerce; to compel; to use one's power or take advantage of sb's weakness to enforce obedience: 要(yāo)~ *to coerce; to put pressure on (sb)* | ~制 *to take advantage of sb's weakness to enforce obedience; to force sb to do one's bidding* ③心里怀着(怨恨等) to bear; to harbour (resentment, etc): ~嫌 *to harbour resentment* | ~恨 *to bear a grudge*

斜 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ 不正, 跟平面或直线既不平行也不垂直的 oblique; slanting; askew: ~坡 *slope* | 纸裁~了。 *The paper has been cut on the slant.* | ~对过 *opposite slightly to the right or left; cater-cornered from*

偕 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ (旧读 formerly jiē) 共同, 在一块 together with; accompanied by; in the company of: ~老(of husband and wife) *to live together to a ripe old age; to grow old together* | ~行 *to go in the company of sb* | ~同贵宾参观 *to accompany foreign guests on a visit*

谐 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ ①和, 配合得适当 in harmony; in accord (② doublet 和 — in harmony; in accord): 音调和~。 *The tone is harmonious.* ②诙谐, 滑

稽 humorous; ~谈 *humorous talk* | 亦庄亦~ *both solemn and humorous*

絮 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ 量度物体周围的长度 to measure the girth of sth

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“洁” (jié) also same as 洁

颀 ㄒㄧㄝˊ ㄒㄧㄝˊ ① 鸟往上飞 (of birds) to fly upwards [颀颀] (—háng) ① 鸟向上向下飞 (of birds) to fly up and down ② 不相上下 to be equally matched; to rival each other: 他的书法与名家相~~。 *His calligraphy is equally matched with famous experts'.* ③ *trans-*fer 对抗 antagonism; ~~作用 *antagonistic effect* ② 姓 Xie, a surname

① jié 见 347 页 see p347

颀 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ ① 摘下, 取下 to pick; to pluck ② 用衣襟兜东西 to hold things with the front of one's clothes

缬 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ 有花纹的丝织品 patterned silk fabric

携 (*攜、*携) xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ 带 to carry; to take along (④ *doublet* 一带 to carry; to take along): ~眷 to bring one's wife and children along | ~带武器 to carry weapons with oneself [携手] 手拉着手 hand in hand ⑤ *figurative* 合作 to cooperate; to be jointly engaged in sth

鞋 (*鞣) xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ 穿在脚上走路时着地的

东西 shoes; 皮~ *leather shoes* | 拖~ *slippers* | 旅游~ *sneakers*

颀 xié ㄒㄧㄝˊ 和谐, 协调 harmonious 多用于人名。刘颀, 南朝人 (xie, usually used in a given name) Liu Xie, a person in the Southern Dynasties

写 (寫) xiě ㄒㄩㄝˇ ① 用笔在纸或其他东西上做字 to write; ~字 to write | ~对联 to write couplets ② 写作 writing; ~诗 to compose a poem | ~文章 to write an article ③ 描写 to describe; ~景 to describe the scenery | ~情 to write one's emotions ④ 绘画 to paint; ~生 to paint (or sketch) from nature

血 ㄒㄩㄝˋ 义同“血ㄒㄩㄝˊ”, 用于口语。多单用, 如“流了点儿血”。也用于口语常用词, 如“鸡血”、“血块子” [used only in colloquial Chinese, and, in most cases, not employed to form a compound word, e. g. 流了点儿血 (to bleed a little blood) except for everyday verbal expression, e. g. 鸡血 (chicken blood), 血块子 (lumps of blood)] same as 血ㄒㄩㄝˊ

① xuè 见 853 页 see p853

炷 (*炷) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 蜡烛烧剩下的部分 the stump of a burnt candle

泄 (*洩) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ① 液体、气体排出 to let out (a fluid or gas); to discharge; to release: ~洪道 flood-relief channel; flood-

way 喻 **figurative** 丧失希望、勇气 to lose hope; to feel discouraged: ~气 to lose heart; to feel discouraged; to be disheartened | ~劲 to lose heart; to lose confidence; to slacken one's efforts ②透露 to let out; to leak (news, secrets, etc): ~漏秘密 to leak a secret | ~底(泄露内幕) to reveal what it is at the bottom of sth ③发泄 to give vent to: ~恨 to give vent to one's pent-up resentment | ~私愤 to give vent to one's personal spite

绁 (* 綯) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①绳索 rope; cord ②系, 拴 to fasten; to tie

漑 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①除去 to get rid of; to remove ②泄, 疏通 to dredge; to discharge

泻(瀉) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①液体很快地流下 to flow swiftly; to rush down; to pour out: 一~千里(of a river) to rush down a thousand li — to flow powerfully ②拉稀屎 to have loose bowels; to have diarrhoea: ~肚 to have loose bowels; to have diarrhoea

契(* 悞) ㊦ xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 商朝的祖先, 传说是舜的臣 Xie, ancestor of the Shang Dynasty and minister of the legendary King Shun

㊦ qì 见 589 页 see p589

鳧(鳧、* 离) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 用于人名。万俟鳧(mòqí—), 宋朝人

(xie, used in a given name) Moqi Xie, a person in the Song Dynasty

卸 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①把东西去掉或拿下来 to unload; to remove; to discharge: ~货 to unload (or discharge) a cargo | ~车 to unload a truck (or a car, etc) | 大拆大~ to disassemble completely (a machine, etc) ②解除 to lay down; to shirk: ~责 to shirk one's responsibility | ~任 to be relieved of one's office | 推~ to shirk; to evade; to shift blame

屑 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 碎末 bits; scraps; crumbs: 煤~(coal) slack | 竹头木~ bamboo ends and wood shavings [琐屑] 细小的事情 trifling; trivial

[不屑] 认为事物轻微而不肯做或不接受 to disdain to do; to scorn: 他~~于做这件事。He disdains to do it.

楣 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ [楣石] 一种矿物, 多呈褐色或绿色, 有光泽, 是提炼钛的原料 titanite; sphene

械 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①器物, 家伙 apparatus; tool; instrument: 机~ machine; machinery | 器~ apparatus; appliance; instrument ②武器 arms; weapon: 缴~ to lay down the arms | ~斗 to fight with weapons ③刑具 fetters; shackles

褻(褻) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①轻慢, 亲近而不庄重 to treat with irreverence; to be disrespectful: ~渎 to blas-

pheme; to profane ②指贴身的衣服 *underwear*: ~衣 *underclothes; underwear* ③淫秽 *obscene; indecent*: 猥~ *licentious; obscene; to act indecently*

谢 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①表示感激(叠 *reduplication*) to thank: ~~你! *Thank you!* ②道歉或认错 to make an apology; to excuse oneself: ~罪 *to apologize for an offence* ③辞去, 拒绝 to decline: ~绝 参观 *not open to visitors* ④凋落, 衰退 to wither; to fade: 花~了。 *The flowers withered.* | 新陈代~ *to supersede the old by the new; metabolism*

谢 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉猪羊等家畜圈里积下的粪便 *dung from pigs, sheep and other domestic animals in their pens*

榭 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 台上的屋子 *pavilion or house on a terrace*: 水~ *pavilion by the water-side; waterside pavilion*

解 ③ xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①明白, 懂得 to understand; to see: ~不开这个理 *to be unable to see the point* ②姓 Xie, a surname ③解县, 旧县名, 在山西省 Xiexian County, former name of a county in Shanxi Province

○ jiě 见 348 页 see p348

○ jiè 见 350 页 see p350

薜 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ [薜荔] (—hòu) 菱 *water chestnut*

獬 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ [獬豸] (—zhì) 传说中的异兽名 *xiezhi*, a legendary beast in ancient Chi-

na which could tell right from wrong and use its horn to butt an evildoer whenever there is a fight

邂 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ [邂逅] (—hòu) 没约会而遇到 to meet unexpectedly; to meet by chance; to run into sb

解 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 古代通称官署 (general term used in ancient China) government office: 官~ *office for officials* | 公~ *government office*

懈 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ ①糊状物或胶状物由稠变稀 (of paste, glue, etc) to become thinner; to thin down: 糨糊~了。 *The paste has become thinner.* ②加水使糊状物或胶状物变稀 to add water to dilute a paste or glue: 粥太稠, 加点儿水~一~。 *The porridge is too thick. Add some water to make it thinner.*

③渤懈, 古代海的别称, 也指渤海 (also for Bohai Sea) *Boxie*, another name for sea in ancient China

懈 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 松懈, 不紧张 to slack; to lax (㊦ *doublet* 一怠 to slack; to sluggish): 始终不~ *doggedly; persistently; perseveringly*

蟹 (* 𧈧) xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 螃蟹, 节肢动物, 种类很多, 水陆两栖, 全身有甲壳。前面的一对脚长 (zhǎng) 成钳状, 叫螯。横着走。腹部分节, 俗叫脐, 雄的尖脐, 雌的团脐 *crab (Brachyura)*

薤 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 多年生草本植物，叶细长，开紫色小花。鳞茎和嫩叶可以吃。也叫“薤头”(jiàotou) (also called 薤头) Chinese onion (*Allium chinense*)

沆 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 见 266 页“沆”字条“沆沆”(hàng—) see 沆沆 on p266

燮 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 谐和，调和 to harmonize; to regulate

蹀 xiè ㄒㄧㄝˋ 见 151 页“蹀”字条“蹀蹀”(dié—) see 蹀蹀 on p151

XIN ㄒㄩㄣˊ

心 xīn ㄒㄩㄣˊ ① 心脏，人和高等动物体内推动血液循环的器官。(图见 940 页“脏”picture on p940) heart [心腹] 喻 **figurative** ① 最要紧的 vital: ~ ~ 之患 *disease in one's vital organs - danger from within; serious hidden trouble (or danger)* ② 亲信的人 trusted subordinate; reliable agent [心胸] 喻 **figurative** 气量 mind; tolerance: ~ ~ 宽大 *broad-minded; unprejudiced* ③ 习惯上也指思想器官和思想感情等 (also used customarily to indicate the heart, the mind, feeling, intention, etc): ~ 思 *thought; idea* | ~ 得 *what one has gained from work, study, etc* | 用 ~ *to concentrate one's mind on* | ~ 情 *frame (or state) of mind; mood* | 开 ~ (快乐) *happy* | 伤 ~ *sad* | 谈 ~ *to have a heart-to-heart talk* | 全 ~ 全意

whole-heartedly; with all one's heart; heart and soul [心理] ① 思想、感情、感觉等活动过程的总称 *mentality; psychology* ② 想法，思想情况 *idea; thought*: 这是一般人的 ~ ~。 *This is the way ordinary people feel about it.* [小心] 留神，谨慎 *to look out; to be careful (or cautious)*: ~ ~ 火烛 (谨慎防火)! *Mind the fire!* | 一路多加 ~ ~。 *Be more cautious all the way.* ③ 中央，在中间的地位或部分 *centre; core*: 掌 ~ *center of the palm; sphere of control* | 江 ~ *middle of a river* | 圆 ~ *center of a circle* [中心] ④ 心 ③ *centre; core; heart* ② 主要部分 *main; chief; body*: 政治 ~ ~ *political centre* | 文化 ~ ~ *cultural centre* | ~ ~ 任务 *main task* | ~ ~ 环节 *key link* ④ 星宿名，二十八宿之一。也叫“商” (also called 商) *xin*, the 5th of the 28 constellations

芯 ⊖ xīn ㄒㄩㄣˊ 去皮的灯心草 *rush pith*: 灯 ~ *wick (of a lamp)*

⊖ xìn 见 834 页 see p834

辛 xīn ㄒㄩㄣˊ ① 辣 *hot (in taste, flavour, etc)* ② 劳苦，艰难 *hard; laborious*: ~ 勤 *industrious; hardworking* ③ 悲伤 *sad; suffering*: ~ 酸 *sad; bitter; miserable* ④ 天干的第八位，用作顺序的第八 *xin*, the 8th of the 10 Heavenly Stems; the eighth

荳 ⊖ xīn ㄒㄩㄣˊ 古指细辛。一种草本植物，花暗紫色，根

细,有辣味,可入药(i. e. 细辛 in ancient Chinese) *Herba Asari* (*Aristolochiaceae*)

[莘庄] 地名,在上海市 Xinzhuang, a place in Shanghai

⊖ shēn 见 666 页 see p666

锌 xīn Tl 一种金属元素,符号 Zn,旧称“亚铅”,蓝白色,质脆。可制锌版,涂在铁上可防生锈。氧化锌(俗叫“锌白”)是一种重要的白色颜料(formerly called 亚铅 and its oxide popularly called 锌白) zinc (Zn)

新 xīn Tl ① 跟“旧”相对 (the opposite of 旧) 1 刚有的或刚经验到的 new: ~办法 *new method* | 万象更~。 *Everything looks fresh and gay. or Everything takes on a new look.* | ~事物 *new things* 2 没有用过的 unused; brand new: ~笔 *new pen* | ~房子 *new house* 3 性质上改变得更好的,使变成新的 new; to make anew; to renew: ~社会 *new society* | ~文艺 *new art and literature* | 粉刷—~ *to look brand new after being whitewashed; newly whitewashed* [自新] 改掉以往的过错,使思想行为向好的方面发展 to turn over a new leaf; to make a fresh start; to begin life anew ② 新近,刚才 recently; newly: 这枝钢笔是我~买的。 *This is my newly bought fountain pen.* | 他是~来的。 *He is a newcomer.* ③ 称结婚时的人或物 newly-married; bridal: ~郎 *bridegroom* |

~房 *bridal chamber*

薪 xīn Tl 柴火 firewood; faggot; 杯水车~ *trying to put out a burning cartload of faggots with a cup of water* — action falling far short of the need; utterly inadequate measure; drop in the bucket [薪水] [薪金] 工资 salary; pay; wages

忻 xīn Tl ① 同“欣” same as 欣 ② 忻州,地名,在山西省 Xinzhou, a place in Shanxi Province

昕 xīn Tl 太阳将要出来的时候 dawn; time when the sun is about to rise

欣 xīn Tl 快乐,喜欢 glad; happy; joyful; 欢~鼓舞 *to be filled with exultation; jubilant* | ~然前往 *to go with pleasure* [欣赏] 用喜爱的心情来领会其中的意味 to appreciate; to enjoy; to admire [欣欣] 1 高兴的样子 joyful; glad; happy: ~~然有喜色 *to wear a joyful expression* 2 草木生机勃勃的样子 thriving; flourishing: ~~向荣 *thriving; flourishing; prosperous*

忻 xīn Tl 同“欣” same as 欣

焮 xīn Tl xìn Tl (又 also xìn) 烧,灼 burning

歆 xīn Tl 喜爱,羡慕 to admire: ~羡 *to admire*

馨 xīn Tl 散布很远的香气 strong and pervasive fragrance: ~香 *fragrance* | 芳~ *aroma; fragrance*

鑫 xīn T14 财富兴盛。商店字号、人名常用的字(*xin*, usually used in a given name or a name of a shop) prosperous; making a good profit

鐔 xīn T14 ①古代剑柄的顶端部分 top part of an ancient sword hilt ②古代兵器, 似剑而小 *xin*, an ancient weapon similar to a sword, but smaller

囟(** 顙) xìn T14 卤门, 卤脑门, 又叫“顶门”。婴儿头顶骨未合缝的地方(also called 顶门) fontanelle (of a baby's skull)

芯 ⊖ xìn T14 ①(一子)装在器物中心的捻子或消息儿, 如蜡烛的捻子、爆竹的引线等 fuse (as in a firecracker); wick (as in a candle) ②(一子)蛇的舌头 the forked tongue of a snake

⊖ xīn 见 832 页 see p832

信 xìn T14 ①诚实, 不欺骗 honesty; trust; ~用 *trustworthiness*; *credit* | 失 ~ to *break faith* ②信任, 不怀疑, 认为可靠 to believe; to trust; ~赖 to *trust*; to *have faith in* | 这话我不 ~。 *I don't believe it.* ③ **transfer** 信仰, 崇奉 to believe in; to profess faith in; ~徒 *religious follower*; *believer* ④(一儿)消息 message; information; word: 报 ~ to *notify*; to *inform* | 喜 ~ 儿 *good news* [信号] 传达消息、命令、报告等的记号 signal: 放 ~ ~ 枪 to *fire a signal pistol* ⑤函件 let-

ter; mail (㊟ **doublet** 书一 letter): 给他写封 ~。 *Write to him.* ⑤随便 at will; at random; casually: ~步 to *walk in a leisurely and aimless manner*; to *stroll*; to *roam* | ~口开河(随便乱说) to *talk off the top of one's head*; to *speak irresponsibly* ⑥信石, 砒霜 arsenic ⑦同“芯 ⊖” same as 芯 ⊖

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“伸”(shēn) also same as 伸

衅(𩇑) xìn T14 ①古代用牲畜的血涂器物的缝隙(in ancient China) to put animal blood in the cracks of an object: ~钟 to *brush animal blood on a bell* | ~鼓 to *brush animal blood on a drum* ②缝隙, 争端 quarrel; dispute: 挑 ~ to *provoke a quarrel* | 寻 ~ to *seek a pretext for quarrel (or fight)*

焮 xìn T14 (又 also xìn) 见 833 页 xīn see xīn on p833

XING

T14

兴(興) ⊖ xīng T14 ①举办, 发动 to begin; to start; to found; ~工 to *commence work*; to *begin building*; to *start construction* | ~利除弊 to *promote what is beneficial and get rid of what is harmful* | ~修水利 to *undertake water conservancy projects* ②起来 to get up; to rise: 夙 ~ 夜寐(早起晚睡) to *rise early and retire late* | 闻风 ~ 起 to *spring*

to action upon hearing the news ③ 旺盛 prosperous; flourishing; thriving (㊦ *doublet* 一盛 prosperous | 一旺 flourishing; thriving) [兴奋] 精神振作或激动 excited ④ 流行, 盛行 to become popular; 时 ~ in vogue; fashionable; popular ⑤ 准许 (usually used in the negative) to permit; to allow; 不 ~ 胡闹。Don't make trouble. ⑥ 〈方 dialect〉或许 probably; maybe; perhaps; 他 ~ 来, ~ 不来。He may or may not come. ⑦ 姓 Xing, a surname

㊦ xìng 见 838 页 see p838

星 xīng ㄒㄩㄥ ① 天空中发光的或反射光的天体, 如太阳、地球、北斗星等。通常指夜间天空中闪烁发光的天体 star; any heavenly body; 人造地球卫 ~ man-made satellite | ~ 罗棋布 scattered all over (like stars in the sky or pieces on a chessboard) | 月明 ~ 稀。The moon is bright and the stars are few. or Few stars are seen when the moon shines brightly. ㊦ *figurative* 称有名的演员、运动员等 famous performer or athlete; star; 明 ~ star | 球 ~ ball-game star | 歌 ~ singing star ② (一子、一儿) 细碎或细小的东西 bit; piece; particle; ~ 火燎原。A single spark can start a prairie fire. | 火 ~ 儿 spark | 唾沫 ~ 子 spray of saliva ③ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 xīng, the 25th of the 28 constellations

猩 xīng ㄒㄩㄥ 猩猩, 哺乳动物, 形状略似人, 毛赤褐色或黑色, 前肢长, 无尾。吃野果。产于苏门答腊等地 orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) [猩红热] 一种急性传染病, 病原体是一种溶血性链球菌, 症状是头痛、寒热、发红疹, 口部周围苍白, 舌如草莓。小儿容易感染 scarlet fever; scarlatina

惺 xīng ㄒㄩㄥ 醒悟 to realize; to come to the senses; to be awake to the truth [惺惺] 1 清醒, 聪明 clear-headed; awake 2 聪明的人 intelligent person; wise man; ~ ~ 惜 ~ ~ (喻指同类的人互相怜惜)。The wise appreciate one another. or Intelligent people like intelligence in others. or (of people of similar disposition, ability or circumstances) to like each other and sympathize with each other [假惺惺] 虚情假意的样子 hypocritically

[惺忪] (* 惺松) 1 苏醒 to revive; to come to; to regain consciousness 2 刚睡醒尚未清醒 (of eyes) not yet fully open (as on waking up)

腥 xīng ㄒㄩㄥ ① 腥气, 像鱼的气味 having the smell of fish, seafood, etc; 血 ~ reeking of blood; bloody | ~ 膻 (shān) the smell of fish, mutton, etc ② 鱼、肉一类的食品 raw meat or fish; 荤 ~ dishes of meat or fish

骅 xīng ㄒㄩㄥ 赤色的马或牛 reddish horse (or ox)

簪 xīng T1Z 见 453 页“簪”字条“簪簪”(líng—) see 簪簪 on p453

刑 xíng T1Z ① 刑罚, 对犯人各种处罚的总称 punishment; penalty; sentence: 死 ~ death sentence (or penalty); capital punishment | 徒 ~ imprisonment | 缓 ~ temporary suspension of a sentence; reprieve; probation ② 特指对犯人的体罚, 如拷打、折磨等 torture; corporal punishment: 受 ~ to be tortured | 动 ~ to put (sb) to torture

邢 xíng T1Z. 姓 Xing, a surname

形 xíng T1Z ① 样子 form; shape: 三角 ~ triangle | 地 ~ topography; terrain | ~ 式 form; shape; structure | ~ 象 image; form; figure [形成] 逐渐发展成为(某种事物、状况或局面等) to form; to take shape; to come into being: 爱护公物已 ~ ~ 一种风气. Taking good care of public property has become a common practice. [形势] ① 地理上指地势的高低, 山、水的样子 terrain; topographical features ② 事物发展的状况 situation; development of things: 国际 ~ ~ international situation ③ 体, 实体 body; entity: ~ 体 figure; body | 无 ~ invisible; intangible; nonphysical | ~ 影不离 inseparable as body and shadow; always together ④ 表现 to appear; to express: 喜怒不 ~ 于

色 not to show joy or anger on one's face [形容] ① 面容 look; appearance; countenance: ~ ~ 枯槁 wan-looking; haggard ② 对事物的样子、性质加以描述 to describe [形容词] 表示事物的特征、性质、状态的词, 如大、小、好、坏、快、慢等 adjective ④ 对照, 比较 to contrast; to compare: 相 ~ 之下 by comparison; as compared with | 相 ~ 见绌 (chù) to prove inferior by comparison; to be outshone

型 xíng T1Z ① 铸造器物用的模子 mould ② 样式 model; type: 新 ~ new type | 小 ~ 汽车 minicar

钗 xíng T1Z 古代盛酒器。又用于人名(xing, also used in a given name) ancient wine vessel

硃 xíng T1Z ① 磨刀石 whetstone; grinding stone ② 磨制 to grind; to polish

铏 xíng T1Z 古代盛羹的器具 xing, an ancient vessel for thick soup

行 ⊖ xíng T1Z ① 走 to go; to walk; to travel: 日 ~ 千里 to travel one thousand li a day | 步 ~ to go on foot [行书] 汉字的一种字体, 形体和笔势介于草书和楷书之间 (of Chinese calligraphy) running script (or hand) ⑤ extension 出外时用的 (of things) for travelling: ~ 装 luggage; outfit for a journey | ~ 篋 (qiè) traveling box [行李] (—li) 出外时所带的包裹、箱子等 luggage; bag-

gage [行头] (—tou) 演戏时穿戴的衣物 actor's costumes and paraphernalia [一行] 一组 (指同行的人) a group (travelling together) ② 流通, 传递 to be current; to circulate: ~销 to be on sale | 通~全国 to be applicable throughout the country | 发~报刊、书籍 to issue newspapers, magazines and books ③ 流动性的, 临时性的 temporary; makeshift: ~灶 makeshift (or portable) cooking stove | ~商 itinerant trader; traveling merchant; pedlar | ~营 field headquarters ④ 进行 (used before a two-character verb to express the performance of the action): 另~通知 to be notified separately; till further notice | 即~查处 to investigate and deal with accordingly at once ⑤ 实做, 办 to do; to perform; to carry out: ~礼 to salute | 举~ to hold (a meeting, a ceremony, etc) | 实~ to carry out; to put into action ⑥ (旧读 formerly xíng) 足以表明品质的举止行动 behaviour; conduct: 言~ words and deeds | 品~ behaviour; conduct | 德~ moral conduct (or integrity) | 操~ (usually of students) behaviour (or conduct) | 罪~ crime; guilt ⑦ 可以 to be all right; will do; 不学习不~。It's no good to stop learning. ⑧ 能干 capable; competent: 你真~! How capable you are! ⑨ 将要 will; shall; to

be going to: ~将毕业 will graduate soon ⑩ 乐府和古诗的一种体裁 *xing*, a form of Yue-fu and ancient poetry ⑪ 姓 Xing, a surname

⊖ háng 见 265 页 see p265

饴 (饴) xíng TÍ ① 糖稀 treacle; molasses

② 糖块、面团等变软 (of candy, dough, etc) to become sticky and soft: 刚和 (huó) 好的面~一会儿好擀。Wait till the kneaded dough becomes soft and sticky before you flatten it with a rolling pin. ③ 精神不振, 眼睛半睁半闭 (of eyes) drowsy; sleepy: 眼睛发~。The eyes are sleepy.

陉 (陉) xíng TÍ 山脉中 断的地方 mountain pass; defile

荣 (榮) ⊖ xíng TÍ [荣 阳] 地名, 在河南省 Xingyang, a place in Henan Province

⊖ yíng 见 900 页 see p900

省 ⊖ xǐng TÍ ① 检查自己 to examine oneself critically: 反~ retrospection; self-examination ② 知觉 to become conscious: 不~人事 to lose consciousness ③ 省悟, 觉悟 to be aware of; to realize: 猛~前非 to realize one's fault suddenly ④ 看望, 问候 (父母、尊长) to visit (one's parents or elders): ~亲 to pay a visit to one's parents or elders (living in another place)

⊖ shěng 见 672 页 see

p672

醒 xǐng T1ǚ ①睡完或还没睡着(zháo) to be awake; to wake up ②头脑由迷糊而清楚 to become conscious; to realize; to be clear in mind (㊦ *doublet* 一悟 to come to realize; to wake up to reality): 清 ~ clear-headed | 惊 ~ to wake up with a start [醒目][醒眼] 鲜明, 清楚, 引人注意的 (of written words or pictures) to catch the eye; to attract attention; to be striking to the eye: 这一行字印得很 ~ ~。This line of printed words is very eye-catching. ③酒醉之后恢复常态(after being drunk) to regain consciousness; to sober up: 水果可以 ~ 酒。Fruits will help to sober up.

擤(** 揩) xǐng T1ǚ 捏住鼻子, 用气排出鼻涕 to blow (one's nose): ~ 鼻涕 to blow one's nose

兴(興) ⊖ xìng T1ǚ 兴趣, 对事物喜爱的情绪 interest; mood or desire to do sth: 游 ~ interest in travelling | 助 ~ to add to amusement; to make things more lively | ~ 高采烈 in high spirits; excited [高兴] 愉快, 喜欢 pleased; delighted

⊕ xīng 见 834 页 see p834

杏 xìng T1ǚ 杏树, 落叶乔木, 春天开花, 白色或淡红色。果实叫杏儿或杏子, 酸甜, 可吃。核中的仁叫杏仁, 甜的可吃, 苦的供药用 apricot tree (*Prunus*

armeniaca)

幸(⑤ * 倖) xìng T1ǚ ①意外地得到成功或免去灾害 lucky; fortunate: ~ 免于难(nàn) to survive a disaster; to escape death by sheer chance [幸亏][幸而] 副词 *adverb*, 多亏 fortunately; luckily: ~ ~ 你来了。Luckily you've come. ②幸福, 幸运 happiness; good luck: 荣 ~ to be honoured ③高兴 to be happy: 庆 ~ to rejoice | 欣 ~ to be glad and thankful ④希望 to hope: ~ 勿推却。I hope that you will not decline my offer. ⑤旧指宠爱 (in former times) favour: 宠 ~ to make a pet of sb | 得 ~ to win sb's favour ⑥旧指封建帝王到达某地 (of a monarch) to come; to arrive: 巡 ~ imperial tour of inspection

悻 xìng T1ǚ [悻悻] 怨恨, 怒 angry; resentful: ~ ~ 而去 to go away angrily; to leave in a huff

倖 xìng T1ǚ 倔强, 固执 stubborn

性 xìng T1ǚ ①性质, 人或事物的本身所具有的能力、作用等 nature; property; quality: 碱 ~ alkalinity; basicity | 弹(tán) ~ elasticity; resilience | 向日 ~ heliotropism | 药 ~ properties of a medicine | 斗争 ~ fighting spirit; militancy [性命] 生命 life [性子] (—zi) 脾气 temper: 他的 ~ ~ 很急。He is a hot-tempered person. [个性][性格] 个人的思想、行

动上的特点 individuality; personality; temperament ② 男女或雌雄的特质 sex; gender; ~ 别 gender; sex; sexual distinction | 男 ~ male; masculine | 女 ~ female; feminine | ~ 器官 sexual organs; genitals | ~ 教育 sex education ③ 在思想、感情等方面的表现 (noun-or adjective-forming suffix denoting an abstract quality): 党 ~ party spirit | 组织纪律 ~ sense of organizational discipline

姓 xìng T12 表明家族系统的字 surname: ~ 名 name

荇 (* 荇) xìng T12 荇菜, 水生植物, 叶浮在水面上, 夏天开花, 黄色, 可入药 floating heart (*Nymphoides peltatum*)

XIONG

T12

凶 (③-⑤ * 兇) xiōng T12 ①

不幸的, 与“吉”相对 (the opposite of 吉) inauspicious; ominous: ~ 事 (丧事) unlucky event (death, burial, etc) | 吉 ~ good or ill luck ② 庄稼收成不好 famine; crop failure: ~ 年 year of crop failure (or famine) ③ 恶, 暴 vicious; fierce; brutal (㊦ doublet 一恶 fierce; ferocious; inhuman | 一暴 fierce and brutal; malignant; ruthless): ~ 狠 fierce and malicious | 穷 ~ 极恶 extremely vicious and brutal; ferocious; fierce ④ 关于杀伤的 relating

to violence or murder: ~ 手 murderer; killer; assassin | 行 ~ to commit physical assault (or murder); to do violence ⑤ 厉害, 过甚 terrible; fearful: 你闹得太 ~ 了。What a terrible row you made! | 雨来得很 ~。The rain came down with a vengeance.

匈 xiōng T12 占同“胸” same as 胸 in ancient Chinese

[匈奴] 我国古代北方的民族 Xiongnu (or Huns), ancient nomadic people living in north China

诟 (* 讟) xiōng T12 争辩 to argue; to quarrel [诟诟] 喧扰, 纷扰 turbulent; tumultuous

汹 (* 洶) xiōng T12 水向上翻腾 water rushing upward [汹汹] ① 形容水声或争吵声 sound of roaring waves or quarreling ② 形容声势很大 violent; truculent: 来势 ~ ~ to come threateningly towards; to break in violently [汹涌] (—yǒng) 水势很大, 向上涌 surging; turbulent: 波涛 ~ ~ turbulent waves

胸 (* 胷) xiōng T12 胸膛, 身体前面颈下腹上的部分。(图见 741 页“体” picture on p741) chest; breast; thorax [胸襟] ㊦ figurative 气量, 抱负 mind; breadth of mind; tolerance

兄 xiōng T12 哥哥 elder brother: ~ 嫂 elder brother

and his wife 敬辞 *polite*: 老~ *buddy; brother; man* | 仁~ *my dear friend* | 某某~ (*courteous form of address between male friends*) *brother so-and-so* [兄弟] 1 兄和弟的统称 *brothers; younger and elder brothers*; ~ ~ 三人 *three brothers* ⑤ *extension* 有亲密关系的 *with close relationship*; ~ ~ 国家 *fraternal country* 2 (一 di) 弟弟 *younger brother*

芎 xiōng ㄒㄩㄥ [芎蒭] (— qióng) 多年生草本植物, 叶子像芹菜, 秋天开花, 白色, 全草有香气, 地下茎可入药。也叫“川芎” (also called 川芎) *chuanxiong rhizome (Ligusticum wallichii)*

雄 xióng ㄒㄩㄥ ① 公的, 阳性的, 跟“雌”相对 (*the opposite of 雌*) *male*; ~ 鸡 *cock; rooster* | ~ 蕊 *stamen* ② 强有力的 *mighty; powerful; forceful*; ~ 师 *powerful army; mighty army* | ~ 辩 *convincing argument; eloquent speech* ③ 宏伟, 有气魄的 *grand; imposing*; ~ 心 *great ambitions; lofty aspirations* | ~ 伟 *grand; imposing and great* ④ 强有力的人或国家 *person or state having great power and influence*; 英~ *hero; heroine* | 两~ 不并立。 *Two great powers cannot coexist.* | 战国七~ *seven rival states of the Warring States Period (475 BC—221 BC)*

熊 xióng ㄒㄩㄥ ① 哺乳动物, 种类很多, 体大, 尾短, 能

直立行走, 也能攀登树木 *bear (Ursidae)* [熊猫] 也叫“大熊猫”、“猫熊”。哺乳动物, 体肥胖, 形状像熊而略小, 尾短, 眼周、耳、前后肢和肩部黑色, 其余均为白色。毛密而有光泽, 耐寒。喜食竹叶、竹笋。生活在我国西南地区, 是我国特有的珍贵动物 (also called 大熊猫 or 猫熊) *panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca)* ② 〈方 *dialect*〉斥责 *to rebuke; to upbraid; to scold*; ~ 了他一顿 *to give him a scolding* ③ 〈方 *dialect*〉怯懦, 没有能力 *coward; timid; impotent*; 这人真~, 一上场就败了下来。 *The guy was really a good-for-nothing, for he was defeated as soon as he entered on the scene.*

[熊熊] 形容火势旺盛 *flaming; ablaze; raging*

诶 xiòng ㄒㄩㄥ 刺探 *to reconnoitre; to scout; to pry*
奠 xiòng ㄒㄩㄥ 远, 辽阔 *far; remote; vast*; ~ 古 (*in*) *remote antiquity*

xiū ㄒㄩ

休 xiū ㄒㄩ ① 歇息 *to rest*; ~ 假 (*of students, workers, etc*) *to have (or take, go on) a holiday or vacation*; (*of soldiers, personnel working abroad, etc*) *to be on leave of absence* | ~ 养 *to recuperate; to convalesce* ② 停止 *to cease*; *to give up*; *to stop*; ~ 业 *to suspend business; to be closed down*

~学 *to suspend one's schooling (without losing one's status as a student)* | ~会 *to adjourn; to close a session or a meeting for a time* | 争论不~ *to argue endlessly* ⑤ **extension** 完结(多指失败或死亡) *to be finished (usually indicating failure or death)* ③ 旧社会丈夫把妻子赶回母家, 断绝夫妻关系 *(in the old society) to divorce one's wife and send her home*; ~书 *letter by a husband unilaterally announcing his decision to divorce his wife* | ~妻 *to divorce and send one's wife away* ④ 副词 **adverb**, 不要, 别 don't; ~想 *don't think (or imagine) that it is possible; to stop dreaming* | ~要这样性急。 *Don't be so impatient.* ⑤ 吉庆, 美善 *good fortune; rejoicing*; ~咎(吉凶) *good and ill luck; weal and woe* | ~戚(喜和忧) 相关 *to share joys and sorrows*

咻 xiū ㄒㄩ 吵, 乱说话 *to make a din*

[咻咻] 拟声词 **onomatopoeia** 1 形容喘气的声音 *sound of heavy breathing* 2 形容某些动物的叫声 *sound made by certain birds or animals*; 小鸭~~地叫着。 *The ducklings are cheeping.*

床 xiū ㄒㄩ 庇荫, 保护 *to protect; to shelter; to shield*

鸺 xiū ㄒㄩ 见 88 页“鸺”字条“鸺鸺”(chī—), 458 页“鸺”字条“鸺鸺”(—liú) see 鸺鸺 on p88; see 鸺鸺 on p458

貅 xiū ㄒㄩ 见 561 页“貔”字条“貔貅”(pí—) see 貔貅 on p561

髹 (** 髹) xiū ㄒㄩ 把漆涂在器物上 *to coat sth with lacquer*

修 (△ * 脩) xiū ㄒㄩ ① 使完美 *to embellish; to decorate; to repair*; ~饰 *to embellish; to decorate; to adorn* | ~理 *to repair; to mend* | ~辞 *rhetoric* | ~车 *to repair a vehicle* ② 建造 *to build; to construct*; ~铁道 *to build a railway* | ~桥 *to build a bridge* ③ 著作, 撰写 *to write; to compile*; ~书 *to compile a book; to write a letter* | ~史 *to compile (or write) history* ④ 钻研学习, 研究 *to study; to learn*; ~业 *to study at school* | 自~ *self-study* ⑤ 长(cháng) *long; slender; tall and thin* (㊦ **doublet** — 长 *long; tall and thin; slender*): 茂林~竹 *thick forest and tall bamboo*

脩 xiū ㄒㄩ ① 干肉 *dried meat* [束脩] 一束干肉 *a bundle of dried meat* (㊦ **transfer** 旧时指送给老师的薪金 *(in former times) tuition fee* ② 同“修” *same as 修*

羞 xiū ㄒㄩ ① 感到耻辱 *to feel ashamed* (㊦ **doublet** — 耻 *shame*): ~与为伍 *to feel ashamed to be seen with sb or in sb's company* ② 难为情, 害臊 *shy; bashful*; 害~ *to feel bashful; to feel shy* | ~得脸通红 *to blush with shame* ③ **extension**

使难为情 to make sb feel ashamed or embarrassed: 你别～我。Don't make me feel embarrassed. ③同“馐”same as 馐

馐 xiū Tㄒ 美味的食品, 也作“羞”(also written as 羞) delicacy; dainty: 珍～rare delicacies

朽 xiǔ Tㄒ ①腐烂, 多指木头 (usually of wood) rotten; decayed (㊦ doublet 腐—rotten): ～木 rotten wood (or tree) [不朽] (精神、功业等) 不磨灭 (of spirit, feat, etc) immortal: 永垂～～to be immortal; to live forever; eternal glory to ②衰老 aged; senile: 老～old and useless

宿 xiǔ Tㄒ 夜 night: 住了～to stay for one night | 谈了半～to chat till midnight
㊦ sù 见 712 页 see p712

㊦ xiù 见 843 页 see p843

潋 xiǔ Tㄒ 泔水 hogwash; slops; swill

秀 xiù Tㄒ ①植物吐穗开花, 多指庄稼 (usually of grain crops, etc) to put forth flowers or ears: 高粱～穗了。The sorghum has been putting forth ears. | 六月六看谷～。The 6th day of the 6th lunar month sees millet putting forth ears.

②特别优异的 excellent (㊦ doublet 优—excellent): ～异 outstanding | ～挺 straight and graceful [秀才] (—cai) 封建时代科举初考合格的人。泛指书生 xiucaì, one who passed the imperial examination at the

county level in the Ming and Qing dynasties; (in a broad sense) scholar; skillful writer

③聪明, 灵巧 clever; intelligent: 内～clever without showing it; one's inner wisdom; inwardly smart | 心～bright without seemingly so ④美丽 beautiful (㊦ doublet 丽—beautiful): 眉清目～fine eyebrows and beautiful eyes | 山明水～beautiful mountains and limpid waters | 祖国的河山分外～美。The scenery of our motherland is extremely beautiful. [秀气] (—qi) ①清秀 elegant: 小姑娘很～。The little girl is elegant. ②(器物) 灵巧轻便 (of article of use) handy; exquisite: 这个东西做得很～。This is exquisitely made.

绣 (* 繡) xiù Tㄒ ①用丝线等在绸、布上缀成花纹或文字 to embroider: ～花 to embroider; to do embroidery | ～字 to embroider Chinese characters ②绣成的物品 embroidery: 湘～Hunan embroidery | 苏～Suzhou embroidery

琇 xiù Tㄒ 像玉的石头 jade-like stone

锈 (* 鏽) xiù Tㄒ ①金属表面所生的氧化物 rust: 铁～rust | 铜～copper rust; verdigris | 这把刀子长(zhǎng)～了。The knife is rusty. ②生锈 to become rusty: 门上的锁～住了。The lock of

the door is rusty and cannot be opened.

岫 xiù ㄒㄩˋ ①山洞 cave; cavern ②山 mountain peak; mountain

袖 xiù ㄒㄩˋ ①(一子、一儿)衣服套在胳膊上的部分。(图见 882 页“衣” picture on p882) sleeve [袖珍]小型的 pocket; pocket-size: ~ ~ 字典 pocket dictionary | ~ ~ 收录机 pocket radio recorder ②藏在袖子里 to tuck (or hide) inside the sleeve: ~ 着手 hands tucked deep in the sleeves | ~ 手旁观 to stand by indifferently; to look on with folded arms

臭 ① xiù ㄒㄩˋ ①气味 odour; smell; 空气是无色无~的。Air is colourless and odourless. ②同“嗅” same as 嗅

① chòu 见 95 页 see p95

嗅 xiù ㄒㄩˋ 闻,用鼻子辨别气味 to smell; to scent; to sniff by nose: ~ 觉 sense of smell

溴 xiù ㄒㄩˋ 一种非金属元素,符号 Br, 赤褐色的液体,性质很毒,能侵蚀皮肤和黏膜。可制染料、照相底版、镇静剂等 bromine (Br).

宿 ① xiù ㄒㄩˋ 我国古代的天文学家把天上某些星的集合体叫作宿 ancient Chinese astronomical term for constellation: 星~ constellation | 二十八~ 28 constellations

① sù 见 712 页 see p712

① xiǔ 见 842 页 see p842

XU TLI

圩 ① xū ㄒㄩ 闽粤等地区称集市。古书里作“虚”(written as 虚 in ancient Chinese texts) country fair in Fujian, Guangdong, etc

① wéi 见 781 页 see p781

吁 ① xū ㄒㄩ ①叹息 to sigh; 长~短叹 to sigh and groan; to moan and groan; to sigh ②文言叹词 interjection in classical Chinese, 表示惊疑 (used to express surprise or amazement) why; oh; ~, 是何言欤! Oh, what do you mean?

① yù 见 919 页 see p919

盱 xū ㄒㄩ 睁开眼向上看 to look up with eyes wide open [盱眙] (—yí) 地名,在江苏省 Xuyi, a place in Jiangsu Province

戌 xū ㄒㄩ ①地支的第十一位 xu, 11th of the 12 Earthly Branches ②戌时,指晚上七点到九点 time of the day from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

耨 ① xū ㄒㄩ 皮骨相离声 from the bone

① huā 见 286 页 see p286

须 (③④ 鬚) xū ㄒㄩ ①必须, 必得 (děi), 应当 must; have to; 这事~亲自动手。This must be done by oneself. | 务~注意。Be sure to be careful! | 必~努力。You have to work hard. ②等待 to wait ③胡子 beard; mustache

(㊦ **doublet** 胡 — beard; mustache) ④ 像胡须的东西 beard-like; mustache-like; 触 ~ *cirrus*; *vibrissa*; *palp* | 花 ~ *pistil*; *stamen*; *tassel* | ~ 根 *fibrous root*

[须臾] (—yú) 片刻, 一会儿 *moment*; *instant*

嫗 xū ㄒㄩ 古代楚国人对姐姐的称呼 (term of address among people of the state of Chu in ancient China) elder sister

胥 xū ㄒㄩ ① 古代的小官 (in ancient China) petty official; ~ 吏 *petty official* [钞胥] 管誊写的小吏 *petty official responsible for transcription* ② 代人抄写书的人 *person writing books or letters for others* ③ 全, 都 *all*; *each and every*: 民 ~ 然矣。 *All the people are right.* | 万事 ~ 备。 *Everything is ready.*

谥 xū ㄒㄩ ① 才智 *wisdom*; *talent* ② 谋划 *to scheme*; *to plan*

頔 xū ㄒㄩ 见 1000 页“顓”字条“顓頔” (zhuān —) see 顓頔 on p1000

虚 xū ㄒㄩ ① 空 *empty*; *void* (㊦ **doublet** 空 — *empty*; *void*): 弹不 ~ 发。 *Not a single bullet missed its target.* | 座无 ~ 席。 *All the seats have been occupied.* [虚心] 不自满, 不骄傲 *open-minded*; *modest*; ~ ~ 使人进步, 骄傲使人落后。 *Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag*

behind. ② 不真实的, 跟“实”相对 (the opposite of 实) *not real*; *false*; ~ 名 *false reputation*; *undeserved reputation* | ~ 荣 *vanity* | ~ 张声势 *to make an empty show of strength*; *bluff and bluster* [虚词] 意义比较抽象, 有帮助造句作用的词 (跟“实词”相对), 如介词、连词等 (the opposite of 实词) *function word*, *word that cannot make a sentence alone, but has abstract meaning and helps to make a sentence such as prepositions, conjunctions, etc* ③ 心里怯懦 *diffident*; *timid*; 做贼心 ~ *to have a guilty conscience* ④ 衰弱 *weak*; 身体 ~ 弱 *in poor health* | 他身子太 ~ 了。 *He is very weak physically.* ⑤ 徒然, 白白地 *in vain*; ~ 度年华 *to live vainly through one's prime*; *to waste one's glorious youth* | 不 ~ 此行。 *The visit is fruitful.* ⑥ 指政治思想、方针、政策等方面的道理 *general or guiding principle*; *theory*: 务 ~ *to discuss principles or ideological guidelines* | 以 ~ 带实。 *Let correct guidelines guide practical work.* ⑦ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 *xu*, 11th of the 28 constellations

墟 xū ㄒㄩ ① 有人住过而现在已经荒废的地方 *ruins*: 废 ~ *ruins* | 殷 ~ *ruins of the Imperial Palace of the Yin Dynasty* [墟里] [墟落] 村落 *village*; *hamlet* ② 〈方 *dialect*〉 集市, 同“圩㊦” (same as 圩㊦)

country fair

嘘 ○ xū Tǔ ①从嘴里慢慢地吐气,呵气 to breathe out slowly ②叹气 to sigh: 仰天而~ *staring up at the sky and sighing helplessly* ③火或汽的热力熏炙 (of cooking fire, steam, etc) to scald; to burn: 小心别~着手。Be careful not to scald your hand. | 把馒头放在锅里~一~。Put mantou into the pot and put it on the fire for a while.

[嘘唏]同“歔歔”same as 歔歔

○ shī 见 676 页 see p676

歔 xū Tǔ [歔歔] (—xī) 哭泣时抽噎 to sob

歔 ○ xū Tǔ 忽然 suddenly; all of a sudden: 风雨~至。

A storm came up suddenly.

○ chuā 见 99 页 see p99

需 xū Tǔ ①需要,必得用 to need; to require: ~款 required money | 按~分配 to distribute according to need ②必用的财物 necessities; goods in need: 军~military supplies

繻 xū Tǔ ①彩色的丝织品 coloured silk fabric ②古代一种用帛制的通行证 permit made of silk in ancient China

黥 xū Tǔ 暗 dark; dim: 黑~ ~dark; pitch-dark

徐 xú Tǔ 缓,慢慢地 (叠 reduplication) slowly; gently: ~步 to walk slowly (or leisurely) | 清风~来。A refreshing breeze was blowing gently. | 火车~~开动了。The train started to move slowly.

许 xǔ Tǔ ①应允,认可 to permit; to allow (④ doublet 允—to permit; to allow | 准—to permit; to allow): 特~ specially permitted | 不~ must not; do not allow; to prohibit ⑤ extension 承认其优点 to praise: 赞~ to praise; to approve of | 推~ to praise; to approve | ~为佳作 to praise sth as an excellent piece of work

②预先答应给予 to promise: 我~给他一本书。I promised to give him a book. | 以身~国 to dedicate oneself to one's nation; to pledge to serve one's country

③或者,可能 maybe; perhaps: 也~ maybe; perhaps | 或~ maybe; perhaps | 他下午也~来。He may come this afternoon.

④处,地方 place: 先生不知何~人也。Where are you from, sir?

⑤表示约数 (used to express rough estimate): 少~ (少量) a little | 年三十~ (三十岁左右) about thirty years old

⑥这样 such: 如~ such as [许多] ①这么多,这么多 so many; so much ②很多 a lot of; many [许久] ①时间这么长 so long a time ②时间很长 for a long time

浒 ○ xǔ Tǔ [浒墅关]地名,在江苏省苏州 Xushuguan, a place in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province [浒浦]地名,在江苏省常熟 Xupu, a place in Changshu, Jiangsu Province

·○ hǔ 见 284 页 see p284

诌 xǔ Tǐ 说大话, 夸张 to brag; to boast; 自 ~ to brag; to boast

栩 xǔ Tǐ [栩栩] 形容生动的样子 vivid; lively: ~ 如生 *lifelike; to the life*

姁 xǔ Tǐ (叠 *reduplication*) 安乐, 和悦 peaceful and happy; gentle; mild

湄 ⊖ xǔ Tǐ ① 滤过的酒 filtered alcoholic drink ② *extension* 清 clear ③ 茂盛 luxuriant

⊖ xù 见 847 页 see p847

糴 xǔ Tǐ ① 粮食 grains ② 古代祭神用的精米 husked rice offered as sacrifice to gods or ancestors in ancient China

醕 xǔ Tǐ ① 美酒 mellow wine; fine wine ② 醕剂 (挥发性药物的醇溶液) 的简称 (short for 醕剂) spirit; essence: 樟脑 ~ *camphor spirit* | 氯仿 ~ *chloroform*

旭 xù Tǐ 光明, 早晨太阳才出来的样子 brilliance of the rising sun [旭日] 才出来的太阳 rising sun

序 xù Tǐ ① 次第 order; sequence (㊦ *doublet* 次—order; sequence): 顺 ~ order; sequence | 工 ~ *working procedure* | 前后有 ~ *in perfect order* ② 排列次第 to arrange in order: ~ 齿 (按年龄排次序) *order of seniority* ③ 在正式内容之前的 introductory; initial: ~ 文 *preface* | ~ 曲 *overture; prelude* | ~ 幕 *prologue* 特指序文 used especially to indicate pref-

ace: 写一篇 ~ *to write a preface* ④ 庠序, 古代的学校 school in ancient China

叙 (*叙、*敍) xù Tǐ ① 述说 to talk; to chat (㊦ *doublet* 一述 to narrate; to recount): ~ 旧 (of relatives and friends) *to talk about the old days; to reminisce about the past* | ~ 家常 *to chitchat* ② 记述 to narrate; to recount; to relate: ~ 事 *to narrate (in writing)* | 记 ~ *to record and narrate; to narrate* ③ 同“序 ① ② ③” same as 序 ① ② ③.

溱 xù Tǐ 水边 waterside [溱浦] 地名, 在湖南省 Xupu, a place in Hunan Province

洫 xù Tǐ 田间的水道、沟渠 water course in a field; ditch

恤 (*卹、*贖) xù Tǐ ① 对别人表同情, 怜悯 to pity; to sympathize: 体 ~ *to understand and sympathize; to show concern (or solicitude) for* ② 救济 to give relief; to compensate: ~ 金 *pension for a person disabled while on duty; pension for the dependants of a person who died while on duty* | 抚 ~ *to comfort and compensate a disabled person or a bereaved family* ③ 忧虑 worry; misgiving; anxiety

畜 ⊖ xù Tǐ 饲养 to raise (domestic animals): ~ 产

livestock (or animal) product |
~牧业 *animal husbandry*;
livestock husbandry (or farm-
ing)

⊖ chù 见 99 页 see p99

蓄 xù TÌ 积聚, 储藏 to store
up; to save up (㊦ **doublet**
储—to save up): ~财 to store
up wealth ㊦ **extension 1** 保存
to store; to preserve: ~电池
storage battery | ~洪 to store
flood water | 养精~锐 to con-
serve strength and store up ener-
gy **2** 心里存着 to cherish; to
entertain (ideas); to harbour:
~意已久 long premeditated

酗 xù TÌ 撒酒疯 to be roar-
ing drunk; to be drunk
and disorderly: ~酒 (没有节制
地喝酒) to indulge in excessive
drinking

勸 (* 勸) xù TÌ 勉励 to
encourage; to
prompt (㊦ **doublet** 一勉 to en-
courage; to prompt)

绪 xù TÌ **①** 丝的头 end of a
silk thread ㊦ **figurative**
开端 beginning: 千头万~ tens
of thousands of loose ends;
(of things) complicated and
difficult to unravel; many
complications [绪论] 著作开头
叙述内容要点的部分 (of a
book) introduction; introduc-
tory remarks of an academic
writing **②** 前人留下的事业
task; cause; undertaking: 续未
竟之~ to carry on an unfinished
mission; to take up where an-
other has left off **③** 指心情、思

想等 mental or emotional
state: 思~ feeling; thinking |
情~ mood ④ 残余 remnant: ~
余 surplus; remainder

续 (續) xù TÌ **①** 连接, 接
下去 to continue;
to go on (㊦ **doublet** 继—to
continue): ~假 (jià) to extend
one's leave of absence | ~编
continuation of a book; se-
quence | ~家谱 to extend fami-
ly tree (or genealogy) **②** 在原
有的上面再加 to add; supply
more: 把茶~上 to add more
tea | 炉子该~煤了。The stove
needs more coal. or More coal
is to be added in the stove.

[手续] 办事的程序 formalities;
procedure

絮 xù TÌ **①** 棉絮, 棉花的纤
维 cotton wadding; cotton
fibre: 被~ wadding for a quilt |
吐~ opening of bolls **②** 像棉絮
的东西 sth resembling cotton:
柳~ willow catkins | 芦~ reed
catkins **③** 在衣物里铺棉花 (as
with cotton) to wad; to pad: ~
被子 to wad a quilt with cotton |
~棉袄 to line (or wad) one's
clothes with cotton **④** 连续重
复, 惹人厌烦 long-winded; gar-
rulous: ~烦 to be tired; to be
bored [絮叨] (—dao) 说话啰
唆 (of talking) repetitive; gar-
rulous

渭 ⊖ xù TÌ 渭水河, 水名,
在陕西省汉中 Xushui Riv-
er in Hanzhong, Shaanxi Prov-
ince

⊖ xǔ 见 846 页 see p846

婿 (* 婿) xù Tㄩˋ ① 夫婿, 丈夫 husband ② 女婿, 女儿的丈夫 son-in-law; one's daughter's husband

煦 (* 煦) xù Tㄩˋ 温暖 春风和～。Spring breeze is warm and gentle.

苜 xu · Tㄩ 见 519 页“苜”字条“苜蓿”(mù—) see 苜蓿 on p519

XUAN

Tㄩㄢ

轩 xuān Tㄩㄢ ① 古代的一种有围棚而前顶较高的车 *xuan*, a high-fronted, curtained carriage in ancient China [轩昂] ① 高扬, 高举 to hold high; to uplift ② 气度不凡 dignified; imposing: 气宇～～ *dignified bearing; imposing manner (or appearance)* [轩轻] (—zhì) 车前高后低叫轩, 前低后高叫轻 (high-fronted carriage called 轩 and low-fronted carriage called 轻) ③ **figurative** 高低优劣 high or low; good or bad; 不分～～ *to be equal; to be hard to tell who or which is superior* ② 有窗的长廊或小室 small room or veranda with windows

宣 xuān Tㄩㄢ ① 发表, 公开说出 to declare; to proclaim; to announce; ～誓 to take a vow; to swear an oath; to make a pledge | 心照不～ to have a tacit understanding; to be understood but not expressed

[宣传] 说明讲解, 使大家相信并跟着行动 to publicize; to give publicity to; 热情～～好人好事 to give publicity to good people and good deeds in a big way ② 疏通 to give vent to; ～泄 to drain (or lead) off (liquids); to give vent to one's pent-up feelings ③ 指宣纸, 安徽省宣城等地产的一种高级纸张, 吸墨均匀, 能长期存放 *xuan paper*, quality paper made in Xuancheng, Anhui Province, absorbing ink evenly, and good for long preservation; 生～ *shengxuan paper*, a kind of rigid *xuan paper* | 虎皮～ *hupixuan paper*, a kind of *xuan paper* with coloured light stripes; red, yellow or green *xuan paper* with faint stripes

揎 xuān Tㄩㄢ 捋 (luō) 起袖子露出胳膊 to roll up the sleeves and bare the arms; ～拳 捋袖 to roll up the sleeves and raise the fists; to get ready to fight

萱 (* 護) xuān Tㄩㄢ 萱草, 多年生草本植物, 叶细长, 花红黄色 *daylily (Hemerocallis)*

喧 (* 誼) xuān Tㄩㄢ 大声说话, 声音大而杂乱 talking noisily (㊦ **doublet** 一哗 confused noise; hubbub; uproar); ～闹 noise and excitement; bustle; racket | 锣鼓～天 deafening sound of gongs and drums

瑄 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ 古代祭天用的璧 jade of sacrificial offering to heaven in ancient China

暄 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ ① 太阳的温暖 warm and sunny [寒暄]

② *transfer* 见面时谈天气冷暖之类的应酬话 informal greetings: 彼此~~了几句 to exchange some informal greetings with each other ③ 松散, 松软 fluffy; soft: ~土 soft soil | 馒头又大又~。Mantou is big and fluffy.

暄 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ 同“暄①” same as 暄①

媛 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ ① 欺诈, 欺骗 to deceive; to cheat; to swindle ② 忘记 to forget

僊 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ 轻薄而有点儿小聪明 frivolous and cunning

翾 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ 飞翔 to fly; to take wing; to hover

嫄 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ 姓 Xuan, a surname

玄 xuán ㄒㄩㄢ ① 深奥不容易理解的 profound; abstruse: ~理 profound theory; theory of a philosophical sect of the Wei and Jin dynasties | ~妙 mysterious; abstruse ② 虚伪, 不真实, 不可靠 unreliable; incredible: 那话太~了, 不能信。That is too fantastic to believe, or That is a pretty tall story. [玄虚] ③ 不真实 untrue ④ 欺骗的手段 deceitful trick: 故弄~~ to make a mystery of things; to turn simple things into mysteries on purpose ⑤ 黑

色 black; dark: ~狐 black fox | ~青(深黑色) deep black

疝 xuán ㄒㄩㄢ [横疝] 由下疳引起的腹股沟淋巴结肿胀、发炎的症状 bubo; swelling of a lymph node in the groin caused by chancres; venereal disease

悬 (懸) xuán ㄒㄩㄢ ① 挂, 吊在空中 to hang; to dangle in the air: ~灯结彩 to be festooned with lanterns and colourful streamers ② *figurative* 没有着落, 没有结束 unsolved; unsettled: ~案 unsettled law case | 那件事还~着呢。That remains unsolved. [悬念] ③ 挂念 to be concerned about ④ 欣赏戏剧、电影或其他文艺作品时, 对故事发展和人物命运的关切心情 suspense ⑤ 凭空设想 to imagine; to assume; to conceive: ~拟 to fabricate; to make up | ~揣 to guess; to speculate ⑥ 距离远 distance; far apart: ~隔 to be far apart; to be separated by a great distance | ~殊 great disparity; wide gap ⑦ 〈方 dialect〉危险 dangerous: 真~! 差点儿掉下去。How dangerous! I just missed falling into it by a sheer chance.

旋 ㄒㄩㄢ ① 旋转, 转动 to revolve; to circle; to spin: 螺~ spiral | 回~ to circle; to go round and round ② 回, 归 to return; to come back: ~里 to return to one's hometown; to return home | 凯~ to return in

triumph ③不久 soon; quickly:
~即离去 to leave soon ④姓
Xuan, a surname

㊦ xuàn 见 850 页 see p850
漩 xuán ㄒㄩㄢˊ (一儿)水流旋
转的圆窝 whirlpool; eddy

璇 (* 璿) xuán ㄒㄩㄢˊ 美玉
[璇玑]

(一jī) 古代天文仪器 armillary
sphere; astronomical instru-
ment in ancient China

选(選) xuǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ ①挑
拣, 择 to choose;
to select; to pick (㊦ *doublet* 挑
一 to choose; to select; to pick
out | 一择 to select): ~种
(zhǒng) seed selection [选举]
多数人推举认为合适的人担任
代表或负责人 to vote; to
elect: ~代表 to elect sb as a
representative ②被选中了的人
或物 those who are selected or
chosen: 人~candidate ③被选
出来编在一起的作品 selec-
tions; anthology: 文~anthology
of essays | 诗~selected
poems

暄 xuān ㄒㄩㄢ ①日光 sun-
light; daylight ②光明
bright; brilliant ③晒干 to dry
up in the sun

烜 xuǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ ①火盛 ablaze
②光明 bright [烜赫]声威
昭著 of great renown and influ-
ence; prestigious and influen-
tial ③晒干 to dry up in the sun

癣 xuǎn ㄒㄩㄢˇ 由真菌引起的
皮肤病, 有头癣、体癣、甲
癣(灰指甲)等多种, 患处常发
痒 tinea; ringworm

券 ㊦ xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 拱券, 门
窗、桥梁等建筑成弧形的
部分 arch

㊦ quàn 见 623 页 see p623
洙 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 水珠下滴 (of
water) to drip; to trickle:
~然流涕 tears trickling down
the cheeks

炫(②** 銑) xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ
①光明照耀
dazzle; ~目 glaring; dazzling
②夸耀 to show off [炫耀] ①照
耀 to shine; to illuminate ②夸
耀 to show off

眩 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ ①眼睛昏花看
不清楚 (of vision) dizzy;
giddy; vertiginous: 头晕目~to
feel dizzy ②迷惑, 迷乱 puz-
zled; bewildered: ~于名利 to
lose one's self-control over the
prospect of fame and wealth;
to be obsessed with a desire for
fame and wealth

铉 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 横贯鼎耳以扛
(gāng) 鼎的器具 hook-
like instrument to carry an
ancient tripod by its ears

绚 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 有文彩的, 色
彩华丽 gorgeous; colour-
ful; resplendent: ~烂 splen-
did; gorgeous; brilliant | ~丽
bright and beautiful; a riot of
colour

旋(③④ 鎭) ㊦ xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ
①旋转的 re-
volving; rolling; rotary: ~风
cyclone; tornado; vortex ②临
时(做) at the time when sth is
needed; at the last moment: ~
吃~做 to cook for immediate

service; to cook when one needs to eat ③ (一子) 温酒的器具 metal hot-water container for warming wine (especially liquor) ④ 用车床或刀子转 (zhuàn) 着圈地削 to cut sth by turning on a lathe; to peel circularly with a knife; 用车床~零件 to lathe a part [旋床] 把金属或木料切削成圆形或球形的机器。也叫“车床” (also called 车床) turning lathe

⊖ xuán 见 849 页 see p849

璇 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 同“瑣” same as 瑣

渲 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ 中国画的一种画法, 把水墨淋在纸上再擦得浓淡适宜 Chinese painting style to wash (a piece of drawing paper) with watercolours [渲染] 用水墨或淡的色彩涂抹画面 to add washes of ink or pale colours to a Chinese painting; to apply colours to a drawing ㊦ **figurative** 夸大地形容 to exaggerate; to pile it on; to play up

楦 (* 榎) xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ ① 鞋用的模型 shoe last ② 拿东西把物体中空的部分填满使物体鼓起来 to fill up (or stuff) with padding; 用鞋楦子~鞋 to fit a last into a shoe | 把这个猫皮~起来 to stuff the cat skin with padding

硯 xuàn ㄒㄩㄢˋ ① 桥梁、涵洞等工程建筑的弧形部分。也作“券(xuàn)” (also written as 券) arch of a bridge, culvert

or other engineering projects ② 用砖、石等筑成弧形 arch built of brick, stone, etc

XUE

ㄒㄩㄝˋ

削 ⊖ xuē ㄒㄩㄝˋ 义同“削” ⊖, 用于一些复合词 (used in compound words) same as 削 ⊖: ~除 to cut off | ~减 to cut down; to reduce | ~弱 to weaken; to die down | 剥~ to exploit

⊖ xiāo 见 822 页 see p822

靴 (* 鞞) xuē ㄒㄩㄝˋ (一子) 有长筒的鞋 boots; 马~ riding boots | 皮~ leather boots | 雨~ rain boots

薛 xuē ㄒㄩㄝˋ 周代诸侯国名, 在今山东省滕州、薛城一带 Xue, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, situated in today's Teng-zhou and Xuecheng, Shandong Province

穴 xué ㄒㄩㄝˊ ① 窟窿, 洞 cave; cavern; grotto; 不入虎~, 焉得虎子? How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair; nothing ventured, nothing gained. or A faint heart never conquers. | ~居野处 to dwell in caves in the wilds; to lead a primitive life ② 墓穴 coffin pit; grave: 坟地里有五个~。 There are five coffin pits in the graveyard. ③ 穴位, 人体或某些动物体可以进行针灸的部位, 多为神经末梢密集或较粗的神经纤维经过的地方, 也叫“穴道” (al-

so called 穴道) acupuncture point; 太阳 ~ temple

茭 xué ㄒㄨㄛˊ (一子) 做围用的狭而长的席, 通常是用秫秸篾或芦苇编成的。也作“𦵏”(also written as 𦵏) matting; long and narrow matting woven of sorghum stalks or reed, used to make grain silos

岙(畝) xué ㄒㄨㄛˊ [岙口] 地名, 在浙江省文成 Xuekou, a place in Wencheng, Zhejiang Province

学(學、** 孛) xué ㄒㄨㄛˊ ① 学习 to learn; to study: 活到老, ~到老 never too old to learn; to learn as long as one lives [学生] ② 在校学习的人 student; pupil ③ 向前辈学习的人 disciple; follower ④ 对前辈谦称自己 self-deprecating address before one's elder generation [学徒] 在工厂或商店里学习技能的人 apprentice ⑤ 模仿 to imitate; to mimic; to copy: 他~赵体字, ~得很像。He is imitating the Zhao style of calligraphy and he does it well. ⑥ 学问, 学到的知识 learning; knowledge; scholarship: 饱~ erudite; learned | 博~多能 of great learning and versatility [学士] ⑦ 学位名, 在硕士之下 bachelor; bachelor's degree ⑧ 古代官名 xueshi, an ancient official position [学术] 比较专门而有系统的学问 learning; science ⑨ 分门别类的有系统的知识 subject of study; branch

of learning: 哲~ philosophy | 物理~ physics | 语言~ linguistics

⑩ 学校 school: 中~ middle school | 大~ university | 上~ to go to school

鸲(鸲) xué ㄒㄨㄛˊ 鸟名。小型鸣禽, 体形似雀, 头部黑色, 背青灰色。吃昆虫、果实等 oriental bullfinch (Pyrrhula)

𦵏 xué ㄒㄨㄛˊ ① 折回, 旋转 to walk to and fro; to turn back: ~来~去 to hang (or wander) about | 这群鸟飞向东去又~回来落在树上了。The flock of birds flew eastward and then turned back again to settle in the tree. [𦵏摸] (一mo) <方 dialect> 寻找 to look for; to seek: 到处~~旧书 to look for old books everywhere ② 同“茭” same as 茭

噱 ㊀ xué ㄒㄨㄛˊ <方 dialect> 笑 to laugh: 发~ to make one laugh [噱头] 逗笑的话或举动 words to amuse; act meant to excite laughter

㊁ jué 见 377 页 see p377

雪 xuě ㄒㄨㄟˊ ① 冷天天空落下的白色结晶体, 是空气中的水蒸气冷至零摄氏度以下凝结而成的 snow: ~花 snowflake | 冰天~地 world of ice and snow; icy landscape ② 洗去, 除去 to wipe out (a humiliation); to avenge (a wrong): ~耻 to avenge an insult; to wipe out a humiliation | ~恨 to wreak vengeance; to avenge

鳕 xuě ㄒㄩㄝˇ 鳕鱼, 鱼名, 又叫“大头鱼”。下颌有一条须, 肝脏含有大量的维生素 A 和 D, 是制鱼肝油的重要原料 (also called 大头鱼) cod (Gadus)

血 xuè ㄒㄩㄝˋ ① 血液, 人或高等动物体内的一种红色液体 (由红细胞、白细胞、血小板和血浆组成), 周身循环, 分配养分给各组织, 同时把废物带到排泄器官内 blood: ~ 压 blood pressure | ~ 泊 (pō) pool of blood | 出 ~ to bleed ② 同一祖先的 related by blood: ~ 统 blood relationship; blood lineage | ~ 族 blood relation ③ 比喻刚强热烈 staunch; unyielding: ~ 性 courageous and upright (读 xuè 时用于复音词及成语。如“贫血”、“呕心沥血”等。) (when used in polysyllabic words or idioms, it is pronounced as xuè, such as in 贫血 and 呕心沥血)

④ xiě 见 829 页 see p829

谑 xuè ㄒㄩㄝˋ 开玩笑 to crack a joke; to banter; to tease: 戏 ~ to make fun of | 谐 ~ humorous joke; wisecrack; pleasantries

xūn ㄒㄩㄣ

勋 (* 勳) xūn ㄒㄩㄣ ① 特殊功劳 merit; meritorious service; achievement (② doublet 功 — merit; achievement): ~ 章 medal; decoration | 屡建奇 ~ to per-

form one meritorious service after another ② 勋章 medal; decoration: 授 ~ to confer titles (or medals)

埙 (* 壎) xūn ㄒㄩㄣ 古代一种吹奏乐器 xun, egg-shaped ancient wind instrument made of pottery, with one to six holes

熏 (① * 燠) ① xūn ㄒㄩㄣ ① 气味或烟气接触物品 to expose to smoke or fumes; to fumigate: ~ 豆腐 smoked to fu | ~ 肉 smoked meat | 把墙 ~ 黑了。The wall was blackened by smoke. | 用茉莉花 ~ 茶叶 to flavour (or scent) tea with jasmine ② 气味刺激人 to stink; 臭气 ~ 人 to be horribly stinking ③ 和暖 pleasantly warm; genial; mild: ~ 风 warm southerly breeze

④ xùn 见 856 页 see p856

薰 xūn ㄒㄩㄣ ① 薰草, 古书上说的一种香草 a kind of fragrant grass in ancient Chinese texts ② extension 花草的香气 smell of fragrant grass ③ 同“熏” ④ ① “same as 熏 ①

獯 xūn ㄒㄩㄣ [獯鬻] (-yù) 我国古代北方民族, 战国后称匈奴 (also called 匈奴 after the Warring States Period) Xunyu, ancient nomadic people living in north China

曛 xūn ㄒㄩㄣ 日没 (mò) 时的余光 last glow of the setting sun: ~ 黄 (黄昏) night fall; dusk

醺 xūn ㄒㄩㄣ 醉 drunk [醺醺] 醉的样子 to get drunk; 喝得醉~~的 *heavily drunk; dead drunk; as drunk as a fiddler*

簪 ⊖ xūn ㄒㄩㄣ 同“熏”，用于簪茶叶。把茉莉花等放在茶叶中，使茶叶染上花的香味 (same as 熏, used only in the phrase 簪茶叶, with the meaning of putting jasmine flowers into tea leaves for fragrance)

⊖ yìn 见 899 页 see p899

旬 xún ㄒㄩㄣ ① 十天叫一旬，一个月有三旬，分称上旬、中旬、下旬 period of ten days (for instance, a month made up of three 旬 — the first ten days, the middle ten days, and the last ten days) ② 指十岁 ten years in a person's age; 三~上下年纪 *about thirty years old* | 年过六~ *over sixty years old*

郇 ⊖ xún ㄒㄩㄣ ① 周代诸侯国名，在今山西省临猗西南 Xun, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, situated to the southwest of today's Linyi, Shanxi Province ② 姓 Xun, a surname

⊖ huán 见 290 页 see p290

询 xún ㄒㄩㄣ 问，征求意见 to ask; to enquire (㊦ *doublet* 一问 to ask; to enquire): 探~ *to look over; to examine*; 查~ *to enquire about*

荀 xún ㄒㄩㄣ 姓 Xun, a surname

峋 xún ㄒㄩㄣ 见 450 页“嶙”字条“嶙峋”(lín—) see 嶙峋 on p450

洵 xún ㄒㄩㄣ 诚然，实在 truly; indeed; to be sure; ~属可敬 *truly respectable*

恂 xún ㄒㄩㄣ ① 诚信，信实 faithful; respectful and submissive ② 恐惧 dread; afraid

珣 xún ㄒㄩㄣ 一种玉 *xun*, a kind of jade

枸 xún ㄒㄩㄣ [枸邑] 地名，在陕西省。今作“旬邑” (now written as 旬邑) Xunyi, a place in Shaanxi Province

寻(尋) xún ㄒㄩㄣ ① 找，搜求 to look for; to search; to seek (㊦ *doublet* 一找 to seek; to pursue; to look for | 一觅 to look for; to search; to seek): ~人 *to look for sb* | ~求真理 *to seek truth* [寻思] (— *sí*) 想，考虑 to think; to consider; to ponder [寻死] 自杀或企图自杀 to commit suicide; to try to commit suicide; to attempt suicide ② 古代的长度单位，八尺为寻 *xun*, measure of length, equal to 8 *chi* [寻常] ㊦ *transfer* 平常，素常 common; ordinary: 这不是~~的事情。 *This is not ordinary.*

荨 (蕁) ⊖ xún ㄒㄩㄣ [荨麻疹] 一种过敏性皮疹，俗称“风疹疙瘩” (popularly called 风疹疙瘩) nettle-rash; urticaria

⊖ qián 见 594 页 see p594

呷(罍) xún Tㄣˊ 也读作 yīngxún。英美制计量水深的单位,1呷是6英尺,合1.828米。现写作“英寻”(also pronounced yīngxún and now written as 英寻) fathom

浔(潯) xún Tㄣˊ ①水边 waterside: 江 ~ riverside ②江西省九江市的别称 Xun, another name for Jiu-jiang, a city in Jiangxi Province

鲟(鰩、鱊)** xún Tㄣˊ 鲟鱼, 鱼名。身体呈纺锤形,背部和腹部有大片硬鳞,其余各部无鳞,为珍稀动物 sturgeon (Acipenseridae)

绺 xún Tㄣˊ 圆绺子 silk ribbon; silk braid

巡(*巡) xún Tㄣˊ ①往来查看 to patrol; to make one's rounds: ~夜 to go on night patrol | ~哨 (of a small security detachment) to go on patrol [巡回]按一定路线到各处 to go the rounds; to tour; to make a circuit of: ~ ~ 医疗队 mobile medical team | ~ ~ 演出 performing tour ②量词 quantifier, 遍(用于给全座斟酒) round of drinks (served to all present); 酒过三~。The wine (or liquor) has gone round three times.

循 xún Tㄣˊ 遵守,依照 to follow; to abide by: ~规蹈矩 to observe rules and fol-

low orders docilely; to follow accepted customs and practices; to conform to convention | ~序渐进 to follow in order and advance step by step; to proceed in an orderly and gradual way | 有所遵~ to have sth to go by [循环]周而复始地运动 to circulate; to cycle: 血液 ~ ~ blood circulation | ~ ~ 演出 circulating show

训 xùn Tㄣˋ ①教导,教诲 to lecture; to teach; to train; 接受教~ to learn a lesson | ~练 to train; to drill ②可以作为法则的话 instruction; admonition; 遗~ teachings of the deceased | 不足为~ not fit to serve as a model ③解释词的意义 explanation of a word; interpretation of a text: ~诂 explanations of words in ancient books; gloss; textual exegesis

驯 xùn Tㄣˋ 驯服,顺从,服从人的指使 tame and docile: ~顺 tame and docile; submissive | ~良 tractable; docile; tame and gentle | ~马 to tame a horse | ~养野兽 to raise and train wild animals

讯 xùn Tㄣˋ ①问。特指法庭中的审问 to interrogate; to question; 审~ to interrogate ②消息,音信 information; message; dispatch: 通~ communication | 新华社~ dispatch from Xinhua News Agency

汛 xùn Tㄣˋ 江河定期的涨水 seasonal flood: 防~ flood control | 秋~ autumn flood | 桃

花~spring flood

迅 xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ 快 fast; swift (㊦ **doublet** 一速 fast; swift): ~跑 to run fast | ~猛 swift and violent | ~雷不及掩耳 sudden; as sudden as lightning; sudden peal of thunder leaves no time for covering ears

徇(*徇) xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ ① 依从 in to; to submit to; to comply with: ~私舞弊 to play favouritism and commit irregularities ② 同“殉” ① same as 殉 ①

殉 xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ ① 为达到某种目的而牺牲性命 to sacrifice one's life for: ~国(为国捐躯) to die for one's motherland; to give one's life for one's country | ~难(nàn) to die for (a just cause); to die a martyr; to martyrize ② 古代逼迫活人陪着死人埋葬,也指用偶人或器物随葬 to force people to be buried alive with the dead in ancient China, and also referring to the carved figures or things that were buried with the dead: ~葬 to be buried alive with the dead

逊(遜) xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ ① 退避,退让 to abdicate; to yield: ~位(让出帝王的位

子) to abdicate (one's throne)

② 谦让,恭顺 unassuming; modest: 出言不~ to utter imprudent remarks ③ 不及,差 inferior to: 稍~一筹 to be a shade or cut inferior; to be slightly inferior

浚(*濬) xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ 浚县,在河南省 Xunxian County in Henan Province

⊖ jùn 见 378 页 see p378

巽 xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ 八卦之一,符号是三。代表风 xun, one part of the Eight Trigrams, with the sign 三 representing the wind .

喷(** 濺) xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ 喷水 to spout water

熏 ⊖ xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ 〈方 dialect〉(煤气)使人窒息中毒 to be poisoned or suffocated by coal gas: 炉子安上烟筒,就不至于~着了。 Install a chimney over the stove, and you won't be suffocated by coal gas.

⊖ xūn 见 853 页 see p853

蕈 xùn ㄒㄩㄣˋ 生长在树林里或草地上的某些菌类,形状略像伞,种类很多,无毒的可以吃 gill fungus (Agaricaceae): 松~ pine mushroom | 香~ xiangxun; champignon

Y I

YA

IY

丫 (① * 桠、① * 桫) yā IY ① 上端分杈的东西 crotch; bifurcation; fork: ~ 杈 crotch; fork; branch | 树 ~ 杈 crotch; fork ② [丫头] (一 tou) ③ transfer 1 女孩子 girl 2 旧时称供人役使的女孩子 (in former times) maid-servant

压 (壓) yā IY ① 上面加重力 to press; to weigh down: ~ 住 to keep under control | ~ 碎 to crush (into pieces) ④ extension 搁置不动 to shelve; to pigeonhole: 积 ~ 资金 to let funds lie idle ② 用威力制服, 镇服 to suppress; to subdue: 镇 ~ to repress; to quell | ~ 制 to stifle; to oppress ④ extension 胜过, 超过 to surpass; to outdo: ~ 倒一切 overriding; overwhelming | 技 ~ 群芳 to have incomparable skill; to be unmatched in skill ③ 抑制, 控制 to restrain; to control: ~ 咳嗽 to repress a cough; to ease the cough | ~ 住

气 to hold one's breath; to control oneself; to repress one's anger | ~ 不住火 cannot control one's anger; to lose control of one's temper; to fail to hold back one's anger ④ 逼近 to approach: ~ 境 to bear down on the border; to press on to the border | 太阳 ~ 树梢. The sun is touching the treetops. ⑤ 赌博时在某一门上下注 to stake

⊖ yà 见 860 页 see p860

呀 yā IY ① 叹词 interjection, 表示惊疑 (used to express surprise and bewilderment) ah; oh: ~, 这怎么办! Oh! What shall we do? ② 拟声词 onomatopoeia: 门 ~ 的一声开了. The door creaked open.

⊖ ya 见 861 页 see p861

鸦 (* 鴉) yā IY 乌鸦, 鸟名, 种类很多, 身体黑色, 嘴大, 翼长 crow: ~ 雀无声 (喻寂静). Silence reigns and not a crow or sparrow can be heard — in perfect silence; in complete silence.

[鸦片] (一 piàn) 俗称“大烟”。由罂粟的果实提制出来的一种毒品, 内含吗啡等, 能镇痛安眠, 医药上可作麻醉药。久用成瘾, 为害很大 (popularly called 大烟) opium

押 yā IY ① 在文书契约上所签的名字或所画的符号 signature; mark made on a document or contract: 画 ~ to sign; to make one's cross; to make one's mark | 签 ~ to sign

an official document; to put one's seal on an official document ②把财物交给入作担保 to mortgage; ~金 cash deposit; cash pledge ③拘留 to detain; 看~ to keep sb in custody; to hold sb in detention | ~起来 to take sb into custody ④跟随看管 to escort; ~车 to escort a vehicle in transportation | ~运货物 to transport goods under escort

鸭 yā Y (一子)水鸟名。通常指家鸭,嘴扁腿短,趾间有蹼,善游泳,不能高飞 duck (*Anatidae*)

垭(堖) yā Y yà Y (又 *al-so yà*) (方 *dialect*) 两山之间的狭窄地方。多用于地名(ya, usually used in a place

name) mountain pass: 黄桷(jué)~(在重庆市) Huangju-eya, a place in Chongqing

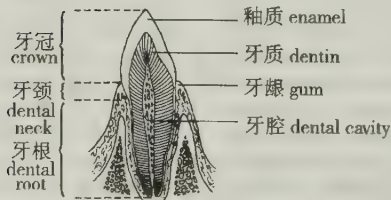
哑(啞) ⊖ yā Y 同“呀” [哑哑]拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 乌鸦叫声或小儿学语声 caw-ing; babbling

⊖ yǎ 见 859 页 see p859

牙 yá Y ①牙齿,人和动物嘴里咀嚼食物的器官 tooth ②(一子)像牙齿形状的东西 tooth-shaped thing: 抽屉~子 serrated edge of a drawer ③旧社会介绍买卖从中取利的人 broker; middleman (㊦ *doublet* 一俚 broker; middleman): ~行 (háng) middleman; brokerage



人的牙 human teeth



牙的纵切面结构 construction of the vertical section of the tooth

伢 yá lǐ 〈方 *dialect*〉(一子、一儿)小孩子 child; kid

芽 yá lǐ ①(一儿)植物的幼体,可以发育成茎、叶或花的那一部分 bud; sprout; shoot: 豆~儿 *bean sprouts* 麦子发~儿了。 *The wheat is sprouting.* | ~茶 *tender tea leaves* [萌芽] ② *figurative* 事情的开端 rudiment; germ ③ 像芽的东西 sprout-shaped thing; 肉~ *granulation tissue* | 银~(银矿苗) *the outcrop of a silver mine*

岬 yá lǐ 见 70 页“嶂”字条 “嶂岬山”(chá—) see 嶂岬山 on p70

琊(**琊) yá lǐ [琅琊] (láng—) ① 山名,在安徽省滁州 Langya Mountain in Chuzhou, Anhui Province ② 山名,在山东省胶南 Langya Mountain in Jiaonan, Shandong Province

钇 yá lǐ 化学元素,钇的旧称 former term for 钇

蚜 yá lǐ 蚜虫,俗叫“腻虫”。能分泌一种甜液,所以又叫“蜜虫”。绿色,也有棕色带紫红色的。生在豆类、棉花、菜类、稻、麦等的幼苗上,吸食嫩芽的汁液,害处很大(also called 蜜虫; popularly called 腻虫) aphid; aphid (Aphidoidea)

崖(**涯、**厓) yá lǐ (旧读 formerly yái) 高地或山石陡立的侧面 precipice; cliff; crag: 山~cliff; crag | 悬崖~勒马(喻到

了危险的地步赶紧回头) *to rein in at the brink of the precipice — to refrain in face of imminent danger*

涯 yá lǐ 水边 waterside; shore; bank ⑤ *extension* 边际,极限 margin; limit: 天~海角 *ends of the earth; remotest corners of the earth* | 一望无~ *as far as one can see; interminable*

眦 yá lǐ 眼角 canthus; corner of the eye [眦眦] (—zì) 发怒瞪眼 angry stare ⑥ *extension* 小的怨恨 petty grievance; grudge: ~~必报 *to seek revenge for petty grievance — to be utterly narrow-minded and revengeful*

衙 yá lǐ 衙门,旧时指官署 *yamen*; government office in former times: 官~ *government office*

哑(啞) yǎ lǐ ① 由于生理缺陷或疾病而不能说话 dumb; mute: 聋~ *deaf-and-dumb* | ~口无言(喻无话可说) *to be rendered speechless* [哑巴] (—ba) ② 同“啞①” same as 啞① ③ 指不能说话的人 dumb person; mute ④ 嗓子干涩发音困难或不清楚 hoarse; husky: 嗓子喊~了 *to shout oneself hoarse* ⑤ 无声的 soundless; silent: ~剧 *mime; dumb show* | ~铃(一种运动器械) *dumb-bell* ⑥ (旧读 formerly è) 笑声 sound of laughing; laugh; laughter: ~然失笑(不由自主地笑出声来) *to be*

unable to stifle a laugh; cannot help laughing

⊖ yā 见 858 页 see p858

哑(**瘖**) yǎ lǚ 同“哑”(yǎ) same as 哑

雅 yǎ lǚ ① 正规的, 标准的 standard; formal: ~声(指诗歌) *standard poetic style* | ~言 *earnest advice* ② 高尚不俗, 美好大方 elegant; refined; graceful: ~致 *tasteful* | ~观 *refined; graceful* ③ 敬辞 *polite*: ~鉴 *for your perusal* | ~教(jiào) *your esteemed opinion; your excellent advice* ④ 平素, 素来 usually; often: ~善鼓琴 *usually good at playing the zither* ⑤ 极, 甚 extremely; very: ~以为美 *to consider something very beautiful* | ~不欲为 *to have no intention to do it actually* ⑥ 交往 acquaintance: 无一日之~ *not to have the pleasure of knowing sb* ⑦ 周代朝廷上的乐歌,《诗经》中诗篇的一类,分为大雅和小雅(court hymns of the Zhou Dynasty, one of the three genres of verse in *The Book of Songs*, divided into major odes and minor odes) odes

轧 ⊖ yà lǚ ① 圆轴或轮子等压在东西上面转 to roll; to run over: 把马路~平了 *to roll the road flat* | ~棉花 *to gin cotton* | ~花机 *cotton gin* ② 排挤 to oust; to push out; to give sb the elbow: 倾~ *to engage in internal strife* ③ 姓 Ya, a surname

⊖ zhá 见 948 页 see p948

⊖ gá 见 212 页 see p212

亚(**亞**) yà lǚ ① 次, 次一等的 second; inferior: ~军 *second place; runner-up* | ~热带 *subtropics; semitropics* ② 指亚洲, 世界七大洲之一 Asia

埡(**堖**) yà lǚ (又 also yā) 见 858 页 yā see yā on p858

掇(**掇**) yà lǚ 〈方 dialect〉硬把东西送给或卖给别人 to force sb to take or buy sth

娅(**姪**) yà lǚ 连襟 husband of one's sister

氩(**氬**) yà lǚ 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 Ar, 无色无臭, 不易跟其他元素化合。可用来放入电灯泡或真空管中 argon (Ar)

压(**壓**) ⊖ yà lǚ [压根儿] 副词 *adverb*, 根本, 从来(多用于否定句)(usually used in negative sentences) at all; altogether: 我~~~没去过那个地方。 *I've never been there.*

⊖ yā 见 857 页 see p857

讶 yà lǚ 惊奇, 奇怪 surprised: 十分惊~ *astonished*

迓 yà lǚ 迎接 to welcome; to greet (㊦ *doublet* 迎一 to welcome; to greet): ~之于门 *to meet sb at the door* | 未曾迎~ *sorry for not meeting you at the gate*

研 yà lǐ 碾压 to roll; to press [研光]用卵形或弧形的石块碾压或摩擦皮革、布帛等使紧实而光亮 to calender

揠 yà lǐ 拔 to pull up; to tug upward; ~苗助长(zhǎng) (喻欲求速成反而做坏) to help seedlings grow by pulling them upward — to spoil things by excessive enthusiasm; Haste makes waste, or More haste, less speed.

猘(**猘) yà lǐ [猘猘] (—yǔ) 古代传说中的一种凶兽 (in ancient legend) fierce beast

呀 ⊖ ya · lǐ 助词 auxiliary, “啊”受前一字韵母 a、e、i、o、ü 收音的影响而发生的变音 (variant of 啊 used after a Chinese character ending phonetically with a, e, i, o or ü): 大家快来~! All of you, come here at once! | 你怎么不学一学~? Why don't you try to learn it? | 这个瓜~, 甜得很! This melon is, indeed, very sweet.

⊖ yā 见 857 页 see p857

13

咽 ⊖ yān lǐ 咽头, 食物和气体的共同通道, 位于鼻腔、口腔和喉腔的后方, 通常混称咽喉 (generally called 咽喉) pharynx

⊖ yàn 见 867 页 see p867

⊖ yè 见 880 页 see p880

胭(* 膳) yān lǐ [胭脂] (—zhi) 一种红色颜料, 化妆用品 rouge

烟(* 煙、⁵⁶ * 菸) yān lǐ ① (—儿) 物质燃烧时所产生的混有残余颗粒的气体 smoke: 冒~ to belch; (of smoke) to rise | ~筒 chimney [烟火] ① 道教指熟食 cooked food in Taoism: 不食人间~~ (现喻脱离现实) not to eat cooked food — to escape from real life ② 在火药中掺上锃、钡等金属盐类制成的一种燃放的东西, 燃烧时发出灿烂的火花或呈现种种景物, 供人观赏 fireworks [烟幕弹] 能放出大量烟雾的炸弹, 供军事上做掩护用 smoke-bomb; smoke-grenade ③ figurative 用来掩盖真相或本意的言论或行为 smoke-screen ④ (—子) 烟气中间杂有碳素的微细颗粒, 这些颗粒附着在其他物体上凝结成的黑灰 soot: 松~ pine soot | 锅~子 pan soot ⑤ 像烟的东西 smoke-like thing: 过眼云~ as transient as fleeting clouds | ~霞 mists and clouds ⑥ 烟气刺激 (眼睛) (of eyes) to be irritated by smoke: 一屋子烟, ~眼睛. A roomful of smoke irritates one's eyes. ⑦ 烟草, 一年生草本植物, 叶大有茸毛, 可以制香烟和农业上的杀虫剂等 tobacco (Nicotiana) ⑧ 烟草制成品 tobacco (product): 香~ cigarette | 旱~ tobacco (smoked in a long-stemmed Chinese pipe) | 请勿吸~ No smoking!

⑦ 指鸦片 opium; ~土 raw opium; crude opium

恹 (恹、** 愿) yān ㄢ 有
病而衰弱无力、精神不振的样子 weak and weary through illness; run-down

殷 ㄢ yān ㄢ 黑红色 dark-red; blackish red; ~红 blackish red; dark red | 朱~ dark-red

㊦ yīn 见 895 页 see p895

焉 yān ㄢ 〈古 archaism〉 ① 跟介词“于”加代词“是”相当(equal to preposition 于 plus pronoun 是): 心不在~ absent-minded | 罪莫大~。There is no greater crime than this. ② 乃,才 then; not... unless; 必知疾之所自起,~能攻之。Only by knowing the cause of the trouble can we deal with it. ③ 表示疑问,怎么,哪儿(used to express interrogation) how; where: ~能如此? How can it be like this? | 其子~往? Where has his son gone? ④ 助词 auxiliary: 因以为号~。It serves as a signal. | 有厚望~。There are great expectations.

鄢 yān ㄢ [鄢陵]地名,在河南省 Yanling, a place in Henan Province

嫣 yān ㄢ 美好,鲜艳 beautiful; bright: ~然一笑 to give a bewitching (or winsome) smile | 姹紫~红 beautiful flowers with a blaze of colours

阏 yān ㄢ [阏氏] (-zhī) 汉代匈奴称君主的正妻(in Han Dynasty) term of address for the wife of a Hun (Xiongnu) chief

崦 yān ㄢ [崦嵫] (-zī) ① 山名,在甘肃省 Yanzi Mountain in Gansu Province ② 古代指太阳落山的地方(in ancient China) where the sun sets; 日薄~~。The sun is setting below the horizon.

阉 yān ㄢ ① 阉割,割去生殖腺 to castrate; to spay; to neuter: ~鸡 capon | ~猪 hog; barrow ② 封建时代的宦官,太监(in feudal times) eunuch

淹 (① ** 沼、①△** 渰)

yān ㄢ ① 浸没(mò) to flood; to submerge; to inundate; 被水~了 to be inundated ② 皮肤被汗液浸渍(of skin) tingling from sweat ③ 广 broad; wide: ~博 extensive

“渰”又 yǎn 见 866 页 see p866

腌 (* 醃) ㄢ yān ㄢ 用盐等浸渍食品 to pickle; to salt: ~肉 to salt (down) meat; salted meat | ~咸菜 to pickle vegetables

㊦ ā 见 1 页 see p1

湮 ㄢ yān ㄢ 埋没 to fall into oblivion; to sink into obscurity (㊦ doublet 一没 to submerge; to inundate): 有的古迹已经~没了。Some of the historic sites are buried in oblivion.

㊦ yīn 见 896 页 see p896

燕

㊦ yān ㄢ ① 周代诸侯国名,在今河北省北部和辽宁省南部 Yan, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, situated in today's northern Hebei Province and southern Liaoning Province ② 姓 Yan, a surname

㊦ yàn 见 869 页 see p869

延

yán ㄢ ① 引长 to prolong; to extend; ~ 长 to prolong; to extend; to lengthen | ~ 年到 prolong life; to enjoy longevity | 蔓(màn) ~ to spread; to trail ② 展缓,推迟 to postpone; to delay: ~ 期 to defer; to put off | 遇雨顺 ~ to postpone in case of rain | 迟 ~ to delay; to retard ③ 引进,请 to engage; to invite: ~ 师 to engage a teacher | ~ 聘 to engage; to employ; to hire | ~ 医 to send for a doctor

埏

㊦ yán ㄢ ① 大地的边沿 edge of the earth ② 墓道 tomb passage; path leading to a grave

㊦ shān 见 652 页 see p652

蜒

yán ㄢ 见 910 页“蚰”字条“蚰蜒”(yóuyan)、773 页“蜿”字条“蜿蜒”(wān) — see 蚰蜒 on p910, 蜿蜒 on p773

筵

yán ㄢ ① 竹席 bamboo mat ② 酒席 banquet; feast; 喜 ~ wedding banquet; wedding feast

闫

yán ㄢ 姓 Yan, a surname

芫

㊦ yán ㄢ [芫荽] (— sui) 俗称“香菜”,又叫“胡荽”(— suī)。一年生或二年生草本植物,花白色。果实球形,有香气,可以制药和香料。茎、叶可以吃 (popularly called 香菜 and also called 胡荽) coriander; cilantro (*Coriandrum sativum*)

㊦ yuán 见 924 页 see p924

严

(嚴) yán ㄢ ① 紧密,没有空隙 tight: 把罐子盖 ~ 了 to cover the pot tight | 房上的草都长(zhǎng) ~ 了。The grass on the roof grows densely. ② 认真,不放松 strict; rigorous: 规矩 ~ rigorous rules; strict discipline | ~ 厉 stern; severe | ~ 格 strict; rigid | ~ 办 to deal with severely; to punish with severity ③ transfer 指父亲 father: 家 ~ my father [严肃] 郑重,庄重 serious; solemn: 态度很 ~ ~ serious manners ③ 厉害的,高度的 severe; serious: ~ 冬 severe winter | ~ 寒 frigid [严重] 紧急,重大 serious; grave; critical: 事态 ~ ~。The situation is grave. | ~ ~ 的错误 serious mistake

言

yán ㄢ ① 话 speech; word (④ doublet 语 — language): 发 ~ to make a speech; to deliver a speech; to give a speech | 格 ~ motto; maxim; adage | 名 ~ well-known saying; famous remark | 谣 ~ rumour; hearsay | 有 ~ 在先 to make it clearly understood be-

forehand; to make a verbal contract beforehand | 一~为定。

That's settled then. or Once something is said, it must be kept. | 一~以蔽之 to sum up in a word; in short; in brief ②

说 to speak; to say (㊦ doublet 一语 to speak): 知无不~ to say all one knows ③汉语的字 Chinese character: 五~诗 pentasyllabic poem; Chinese poem with five-character lines | 七~绝句 heptasyllabic quatrain; Chinese poem with seven-character lines | 洋洋万~ to run to ten thousand words; to be very copious

焰 yán ㄣ (又 also diàn) 见 147 页 diàn see diàn on p147

妍 yán ㄣ 美丽 beautiful: 百花争~。The flowers are blooming in full beauty. or All the flowers are in full bloom.

研 yán ㄣ ①细磨 to grind; to pestle; ~药 to grind medicine | ~墨 to rub an ink-stick on an ink slab (to prepare ink for painting or writing with a brush) ②研究, 深入地探求 to study; to research: 钻~ to study intensively; to do exhaustive research | ~求 to study carefully

〈古 archaism〉又同“砚” (yàn) also same as 砚

岩 (*巖、①*岳) yán ㄣ ①高峻的山崖 cliff; crag ②岩石, 构成地壳的石头 rock; stone: 沉积

~sedimentary rock | 火成~igneous rock

炎 yán ㄣ ①热 scorching; burning hot (㊦ doublet 一热 scorching; blazing): ~夏 blazing summer; broiling summer | ~暑 hot summer; scorching summer | ~凉 snobbery ②炎症, 身体的某部位发生红、肿、热、痛、痒的现象 inflammation: 发~inflamed | 脑~encephalitis; brain fever | 皮~dermatitis ③指炎帝, 传说中的我国上古帝王 Emperor Yan, legendary ruler of remote antiquity in Chinese history: ~黄子孙 descendants of Emperor Yan and Huang — Chinese people

沿 yán ㄣ ①顺着(道路、江河的边) along (the road or the river bank): ~路 along the road | ~江 along the river | 铁路~线 along the railway ②按照以往的规矩、式样等 to follow a convention or a pattern: ~袭 to follow | 积习相~ to be handed down from deep-rooted habits [沿革]事物发展和变化的历程 evolution ③(一儿)边 brim; rim; edge (㊦ doublet 边 — edge): 炕~儿 edge of a kang | 缸~儿 edge of a vat | 盆~儿 brim of a basin | 河~儿 bank of a river | 井~儿 edge of a well ④在衣服等物的边上再加一条边 to trim; to hem; to border: ~鞋口 to trim the top of a shoe | ~个边 to put a hem

铅 yán lǎo [铅山]地名, 在江西省 Yanshan, a place in Jiangxi Province

⊖ qiān 见 593 页 see p593

盐(鹽) yán lǎo ① 食盐, 又叫“咸盐”。化学成分是氯化钠, 有海盐、池盐、井盐、岩盐等(also called 咸盐) salt ② 盐类, 化学上指酸类中的氢根被金属元素置换而成的化合物 salt

阎 yán lǎo ① 里巷的门 gate of a lane ② 姓 Yan, a surname

颜 yán lǎo ① 颜面, 脸面 face; countenance: 无~见人 to have no face to appear in public; to feel too ashamed to see anyone | 喜笑~开 to beam with pleasure; to be radiant with joy ② 颜色, 色彩 colour: ~料 pigment; paints | 五~六色 multicoloured; colourful

檐(*簷) yán lǎo ① (—儿) 房顶伸出的边沿 eaves: 房~儿 eaves | 前~ front eaves ② (—儿) 覆盖物的边沿或伸出部分 brim; edge: 帽~儿 brim of a hat

奄 yǎn lǎo ① 覆盖 to cover ② 忽然, 突然 suddenly: ~忽 suddenly; all of a sudden

[奄奄] 气息微弱 feeble breath: ~~一息(快断气) to be about to breathe one's last; to be dying

〈古 archaism〉又同“阇”(yān) also same as 阇

掩(*揜) yǎn lǎo ① 遮蔽, 遮盖 to cover; to hide (㊦ doublet 一盖 to cover; to conceal | 遮~ to hide; to obscure): ~鼻 to hold one's nose | 不~饰自己的错误 not to cover up one's mistakes [掩护] ① 用炮火等压住敌方火力, 或利用自然条件的掩蔽, 以便进行军事上的活动 to cover ② 采取某种方式暗中保护 to screen; to shield ③ 关, 合 to shut; to close: 把门~上 to shut the door | ~卷 to close a book ④ 门窗箱柜等关闭时夹住东西 to nip; to pinch: 关门~住手了。The door pinched my finger as it shut. ⑤ 乘其不备(进行袭击) to attack by surprise: ~杀 to make a surprise attack | ~取 to capture by surprise

罨 yǎn lǎo ① 覆盖, 掩盖 to cover: 冷~法 cold compress | 热~法(医疗的方法) hot compress ② 捕鱼或捕鸟的网 fishing net; bird-net

兗 yǎn lǎo [兗州]地名, 在山东省 Yanzhou, a place in Shandong Province

爨(龔) yǎn lǎo 人名, 五代时南汉刘爨为自己名字造的字(yan, used in a given name) Chinese character coined by Liu Yan of the Southern Han of the Five Dynasties as his own given name

俨(儼) yǎn lǎo 恭敬, 庄严 dignified; solemn ㊦ transfer 很像真的, 活像 just like; just as: ~如白昼 as

bright as day [俨然] 1 庄严 dignified; solemn: 望之~~ to look dignified 2 整齐 neatly arranged: 屋舍~~。The houses stand in neat order. 3 很像真的 very much alike: 这孩子说起话来~~是个大人。The child speaks just like a grown-up.

衍 yǎn lǚ ① 延长, 展开 to extend; to spread: 推~~ to elaborate; to develop; to popularize ② 多余的(指文字) redundant; superfluous: ~文(书籍中因缮写、刻版、排版错误而多出来的字句) redundancy due to copying; printing (or type-setting) mistakes

弇 yǎn lǚ 覆盖, 遮蔽 to cover

湔 yǎn lǚ 云兴起的样子 (of clouds) piling up; rising up

⊖ yān 见 862 页“淹”see 淹 on p862

剡 yǎn lǚ 〈古 archaism〉 ① 尖, 锐利 sharp; pointed ② 削, 刮 to scrape; to peel

⊖ shàn 见 654 页 see p654

琰 yǎn lǚ 美玉 fine jade

𦨇 yǎn lǚ [𦨇𦨇] (—yí) 门闩 door bolt; door bar

𦨇 (𦨇) yǎn lǚ 螺类介壳口圆片状的盖。蟹腹下面的薄壳有时也称“𦨇”operculum; lid covering the belly of a crab

魇 (魇) yǎn lǚ 做可怕的梦, 梦中觉得有什

么东西压住不能动弹(tan) to have a nightmare

𦨇 (𦨇) yǎn lǚ 黑色的痣 black mole

郾 yǎn lǚ [郾城] 地名, 在河南省 Yancheng, a place in Henan Province

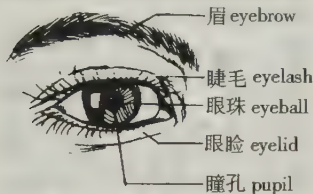
偃 yǎn lǚ ① 仰面倒下, 放倒 to fall on one's back; ~卧 to lie on one's back | ~旗息鼓 to lower the flags and silence the drums — to call off the army maneuvers; to cease (or stop) all military activities ② 停止 to stop; to cease: ~武修文 to desist from military activities and engage in civil affairs; to beat swords into ploughshares

蜎 yǎn lǚ 古书上指蝉一类的昆虫 (in ancient Chinese texts) cicada and similar insects

[蜎蜎] (—tíng) 古书上指壁虎 (in ancient Chinese texts) gecko (Gekkonidae)

眼 yǎn lǚ ① 眼睛, 视觉器官 eye [眼光] 见识, 对事物的看法 insight; vision: 把~~放远点 to see things in a broader perspective ② (—儿) 孔洞; 窟窿 hole; aperture: 炮~ porthole; embrasure | 耳朵~儿 external opening of the ear | 针~儿 eye of a needle ③ (—儿) 关节, 要点 salient point; key point: 节骨~儿 critical juncture; critical moment | 字~ wording; diction ④ 戏曲中的节拍 unaccented beat in traditional Chinese operas: 一板三~ one accented beat

and three unaccented beats



人的眼睛 human eye

演 yǎn lǚ ①把技艺当众表现出来 to act; to perform; to play; ~剧 to act in a play; to put on a play | ~奏 to play a musical instrument; to perform (a piece of music) on a musical instrument | ~唱 to sing in a performance ②根据一件事理推广、发挥 to elaborate; ~说 to deliver a speech | ~义 fictionalized history; historical novel [演绎]由普遍到特殊的推演过程 deduction ③演习, 依照一定程式练习 to manoeuvre; to drill; to exercise; ~武 to practise wushu; to practise traditional martial arts | ~算习题 to do sums ④不断变化 to develop; to evolve; ~变 to evolve | ~进 evolution; gradual progress | ~化 to evolve; to develop

演 yǎn lǚ 延长 to prolong; to extend

嶂(嶂) yǎn lǚ <古 archa-ism> 山峰, 山顶 peak; summit; 绝~(极高的山顶) summit

甗 yǎn lǚ 古代蒸煮用的炊具, 陶制或青铜制 (in

ancient China), earthen or bronze utensils for steaming or boiling food

鼹(*鼹) yǎn lǚ 鼹鼠, 俗叫“地排 (pǎi) 子”。一种哺乳动物, 毛黑褐色, 眼小, 趾有钩爪, 善掘土, 生活在土中 (popularly called 地排子) mole (*Talpidae*)

厌(厭) yàn lǚ ①嫌恶, 憎恶 to detest; to abominate (㊦ doublet 一恶 to abhor; to loathe); 讨~to hate; to dislike | ~弃 to detest and reject ②满足 satisfied; satiated; 贪得无~to have insatiable greed; to be insatiably avaricious

饫(饫) yàn lǚ 吃饱 to have enough food ㊦ extension 满足 to satisfy

甗 yàn lǚ [甗口]地名, 在浙江省富阳 Yankou, a place in Fuyang, Zhejiang Province

砚 yàn lǚ 砚台, 写毛笔字研墨用的文具 inkstone

咽(*嚥) yàn lǚ 使嘴里食物等通过咽喉到食道里去 to swallow; 细嚼慢~to chew carefully and swallow slowly | 狼吞虎~to gobble up; to wolf down [咽气]人死时断气 to breathe one's last; to die

㊦ yān 见 861 页 see p861

㊦ yè 见 880 页 see p880

唁 yàn lǚ 吊丧, 对遭遇丧事的人表示慰问 to express condolences (㊦ doublet 吊一 to extend condolences); ~电 (吊

丧的电报) *telegram of condolence*

彦 yàn ㄢ 古指有才学、德行的人 (in ancient China) man of intelligence and virtue

谚 yàn ㄢ 谚语, 社会上流传的固定语句, 用简单通俗的话反映出某种经验和道理 proverb; saying; adage; 农 ~ farmer's proverb; farmer's saying | 古 ~ ancient saying

艳 (艷、* 艷、* 豔) yàn ㄢ ① 鲜艳, 色彩鲜明 gorgeous; colourful; ~ 丽 gorgeous; bright-coloured | ~ 阳天 bright spring day; bright sunny skies ② 旧时指关于爱情方面的 (in former times) of love, erotic affairs; ~ 情 amorous; erotic | ~ 史 love (or amorous) story

[艳羡] 非常羡慕 to admire; to envy

滢 (灩、* 灩) yàn ㄢ [滢滩堆] (— yùduī) 长江瞿塘峡口的巨石, 为便利长江航运, 1958 年将它炸除 Yanyudui, a mammoth monolith lying at the entrance to the Qutang Gorge of the Changjiang (or Yangtze) River, which was demolished in 1958 to dredge and straighten the navigation lane

晏 yàn ㄢ ① 晚, 迟 late; ~ 起 to get up late ② 同“宴” ④ same as 宴

鸚 (* 鸚) yàn ㄢ 鸚雀 (què), 古书中

说的小鸟 (in ancient Chinese texts) little bird

宴 (* 醺) yàn ㄢ ① 用酒饭招待 to fete; to entertain; ~ 客 to entertain guests at a banquet; to host a dinner in honor of the guests ② 聚会在一起吃酒饭 to fete; to entertain; ~ 会 feast; banquet ③ 酒席 feast; banquet; 设 ~ to give (or hold; serve) a banquet ④ 安乐 ease and comfort; ~ 安鸩 (zhèn) 毒 (贪图享受等于喝毒酒自杀)。Living at leisure is like drinking poisoned wine.

堰 yàn ㄢ 挡水的低坝 weir; dam; barrage; 塘 ~ small reservoir in a hilly area | 围 ~ coffer-dam

验 (驗、* 驗) yàn ㄢ ① 检查, 察看 to examine; to check; to inspect; ~ 血 blood test | ~ 收 to check upon delivery; to check before acceptance ② 有效果 effective; 屡试屡 ~ to prove effective in every test

雁 (* 鴈) yàn ㄢ 大雁, 鸟名。多指鸿雁, 羽毛褐色, 腹部白色, 嘴扁平, 腿短, 群居在水边, 飞时排列成行。是候鸟 wild goose (Anser cygnoides)

贗 (* 贗) yàn ㄢ 假的, 伪造的 fake; counterfeit; spurious; ~ 品 fake; counterfeit

焰 (* 燄) yàn ㄢ 火苗 flame; blaze; 火

~blaze; fire [气焰]气势 arrogance; bluster; ~~~万丈 swollen with arrogance

焱 yàn ㄢ 火焰 flame; blaze; fire

酪 (醪) yàn ㄢ 浓, 味厚 thick; strong: 这碗茶太~。 *This tea tastes too strong.*

讞 (讞) yàn ㄢ 审判定罪 to sentence; 定~to reach a verdict; to pronounce a sentence; to pass sentence (on sb)

燕 (① * 鷺) ㄣ yàn ㄢ ① 翅膀很长, 尾巴像张开的剪刀, 背部黑色, 肚皮白色, 常在人家屋内或屋檐下用泥做巢居住, 捕食昆虫。是候鸟 swallow (Hirundinidae) ② 古书里有时用作“宴”(used as 宴 in some ancient Chinese texts): ~居 to lead a happy and easy life | ~好 family harmony; connubial bliss | ~乐 ease and comfort; music played at a court banquet

ㄣ yān 见 863 页 see p863

讌 yàn ㄢ ① 相聚叙谈 to fete and chat ② 同“宴①②③” same as 宴①②③

YANG

ㄢ

央 yāng ㄢ ① 中心 center; core; 大厅中~center of the hall ② 恳求 to implore; to entreat; to beg (㊦ doublet 一求 to plead; to implore); 只好

~人去找 to have to implore sb to look for sth (or sb) | ~告了半天, 他还是不去。 *He refused to go although I begged him for a long time.* ③ 尽, 完了 to terminate; to end; 夜未~ *The night is not yet spent.*

泱 yāng ㄢ 深广, 弘大 (叠 reduplication) vast; grand: 河水~~vast expanse of water | ~~大国 great country

殃 yāng ㄢ ① 祸害 calamity; disaster; misfortune (㊦ doublet 灾—disaster): 遭~to suffer disaster | 城门失火, ~及池鱼 (喻牵连受害)。 *When the city wall gate caught fire, the disaster extended even to the fish in the moat — to involve the innocent in a disturbance.* ② 损害 to bring disaster to; 祸国~民 to bring calamity to the country and the people

鸯 yāng ㄢ 见 923 页“鸳”字条“鸳鸯”(yuān—) see 鸳鸯 on p923

秧 yāng ㄢ ① (一儿) 植物的幼苗 seedling; sprout; 树~儿 sapling | 茄子~eggplant seedling 特指稻苗 rice seedling; 插~to transplant rice seedlings [秧歌](—ge) 我国民间歌舞的一种 yangge, a popular folk dance of China ② 某些植物的茎 vine; stem; 瓜~melon vine | 豆~bean vine ③ (—子) 某些初生的小动物 young (of some new-born animals); 鱼~子 minnow; fry | 猪~子 piglet ④ 〈方 dialect〉栽植, 畜

养 to plant; to raise; ~几棵树 *to plant some trees* | 他~了一池鱼. *He raises a pond of fish.*

鞅 ⊙ yāng ㄩㄤ 古代用马拉车时套在马颈上的皮子 (in ancient China) martingale

⊙ yàng 见 872 页 see p872

扬(揚、②*颺、①-③*馭)

yáng ㄩㄤ ① 高举, 向上 to raise; to hoist; ~帆 *to hoist the sails* | ~手 *to wave one's hand* | 趾高气~ (骄傲的样子) *to hold one's head high* [扬弃] 事物在发展过程中, 一面把积极因素提升到更高阶段, 一面把消极因素抛弃 to sublate; to develop the useful and discard the useless [扬扬] 得意的样子 complacent [扬汤止沸 (fèi)] 比喻办法不彻底 ineffectual remedy; to try to stop water from boiling by scooping it up and pouring it back ② 在空中飘动 to float; to flutter; 飘 ~ to wave; to flutter | 飞 ~ to flutter; to fly ③ 向上播撒 to throw up and scatter; ~场 (cháng) *to winnow* ④ *extension* 传布 to spread; to make known (⑤ *doublet* 宣一 to propagate; to publicize); ~名 *to make a name for oneself* | 赞 ~ to praise; to commend; to acclaim | 颂 ~ to extol; to eulogize; to laud

[扬长而去] 大模大样地离去 to stalk away; to stride off; to swagger off

场(場) yáng ㄩㄤ 玉名 jade yang, a kind of

杨(楊) yáng ㄩㄤ 杨树, 落叶乔木, 有白杨、大叶杨、小叶杨等多种, 有的木材可做器物 poplar (*Populus*)

阳(陽) yáng ㄩㄤ ① 太阳出来 sunrise ② 晴天 fine day

炆(煬) yáng ㄩㄤ ① 熔化金属 to smelt ② 火旺 (of fire) roaring; blazing

钗(錫) yáng ㄩㄤ 古代马额上的一种装饰 (in ancient China) ornament on the forehead of a horse

疡(瘍) yáng ㄩㄤ ① 疮 sore ② 溃烂 to fester; to ulcerate; 胃溃 ~ *gastric ulcer*

羊 yáng ㄩㄤ 哺乳动物。常见的有山羊、绵羊等家畜。毛、皮、骨、角都可作工业上的原料, 肉和乳供食用。黄羊、藏羚羊等为国家保护动物 sheep; goat

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“祥” (xiáng) also same as 祥

佯 yáng ㄩㄤ 假装 to pretend; to feign; to sham; ~攻 *to feign an attack*; ~作 *to feign ignorance*

洋 yáng ㄩㄤ 〈方 *dialect*〉田地。多用于地名 (yang, usually used in a place name) field: 翁 ~ (在浙江省乐清) Wengyang, a place in Yueqing, Zhejiang Province

徉 yáng ㄩㄤˊ 见 77 页“徜”字条“徜徉”(cháng—) see 徜徉 on p77

洋 yáng ㄩㄤˊ ①比海更大的水域 ocean; 海~ocean | 太平~the Pacific Ocean ②广大, 多(叠 **reduplication**) vast; multitudinous; ~溢 *brimming over with* | ~~大观 *spectacular; grandiose* ③外国的 foreign; ~为中用 *to make foreign things serve China; to adapt foreign things to Chinese use* ④现代化的 modern; 土~结合 *to combine indigenous methods with foreign ones; to use both traditional and modern methods* ⑤洋钱, 银元 silver dollar

烱 yáng ㄩㄤˊ 熔化金属 to smelt ④ **extension** <方 **dialect**> 溶化 to melt; to dissolve; 糖~了。 *The sweets have got dissolved.*

⑤ yàng 见 873 页 see p873

蜚 yáng ㄩㄤˊ <方 **dialect**> 生在米里的一种小黑甲虫 rice weevil

阳(陽) yáng ㄩㄤˊ ①明亮 bright ②跟“阴”相对(the opposite of 阴) 1 阳性, 男性的 masculine; male 2 太阳 sun; ~历 *solar calendar* | ~光 *sunlight; sunshine* 3 带正电的 positive; ~电 *positive charge; positive electricity* | ~极 *anode; positive electrode* 4 山的南面, 水的北面(多用于地名)(yang, usually used in a place name) south of a hill or north of a river; 衡~(地名, 在湖南

省衡山之南) *Hengyang, a place in the south of Hengshan Mountain in Hunan Province* | 洛~(地名, 在河南省洛河之北) *Luoyang, a place in the north of Luohe River in Henan Province* 5 外露的, 明显的 open; overt; obvious; ~沟 *ditch; open drain* | ~奉阴违 *to overtly agree but covertly oppose; to comply in public but undermine in private* 6 凸出的 convex; in relief; ~文图章 *seal in relief; relief seal* 7 关于活人的(迷信)(of superstition) of this world; of this life; ~间 *this world* ③男性生殖器 male genitals ④古同“佯” same as 佯 in ancient Chinese

仰 yǎng ㄩㄤˇ ①脸向上, 跟“俯”相对(the opposite of 俯) to face upward; ~起头来 *to raise one's head* | ~天大笑 *to face the sky and laugh sardonically* | 人~马翻 *men and horses thrown off their feet* ②敬慕 to admire; to revere; 久~。

have long been looking forward to meeting you. | 信~ *belief* | 敬~ *to revere; to venerate* ③依赖 to rely on; to depend on (④ **doublet** 一赖 to rely on); ~人鼻息(喻依赖人, 看人的脸色行事) *to be at sb's beck and call* ④旧时公文用语, 上行文中用在“恳、祈、请”等之前, 表示尊敬; 下行文中表命令, 如“仰即遵照”(指示下属机关遵照公文内容办事) [used before 恳, 祈 or 请 in former times in submit-

ting official documents to a superior to show respect, and in transmitting orders or requests to a subordinate such as 仰即遵照 (we hope that you will act in accordance at once)]

养(養) yǎng 抚 ① 抚育, 供给生活品 to rear; to support (㊦ **doublet** 一育 to nurture): ~家 to rear one's family; to support one's family | 抚~子女 to bring up children ② 饲养(动物), 培植(花草) to raise; to cultivate; to grow: ~鸡 to raise chickens | ~鱼 to raise fish | ~花 to cultivate flowers ③ 生育 to give birth to: ~了个儿子 to give birth to a boy ④ (非血亲) 抚养的 foster; adoptive; adopted: ~女 fosterdaughter; adopted daughter | ~父 fosterfather ⑤ 使身心得到滋补和休息 to nourish; to recuperate: ~精神 to nourish; to recuperate | ~精蓄锐 to conserve strength and store up energy; to get up steam | ~病 to recuperate; to convalesce | 休~ to recuperate ⑥ **extension** 保护修补 to maintain: ~路 to maintain a road (or railway) ⑦ 培养 to develop; to cultivate: 他~成了劳动习惯。He is used to working. ⑧ (品德学业等) 良好的积累 refinement; cultivation: 修~ refinement; cultivation | 涵~ self-restraint; ~ self-possession | 教~ cultivation | 学~ scholarship and cultivation

⑧ 扶持, 帮助 to support; to help: 以农~牧, 以牧促农。Foster animal husbandry by agriculture, and promote agriculture with animal husbandry.

氧 yǎng 抚 一种化学元素, 在通常条件下为气体, 符号 O, 无色、无味、无臭, 比空气重。能帮助燃烧, 是动植物呼吸所必需的气体 oxygen (O)

痒(癢) yǎng 抚 皮肤或黏膜受刺激需要抓挠的一种感觉(叠 **reduplication**) itch; tickle: 蚊子咬得身上直~。The mosquito bites itched me all over. | 痛~相关 to share a common lot [技痒] 极想把自己的技能显出来 to itch to display one's skill

糃 yǎng 抚 见 295 页“混”字条“混糃”(huàng—) see 混糃 on p295

快 yàng 抚 不服气, 不满意 displeased; disgruntled: ~ ~不乐 morose; disgruntled | ~然不悦 displeased; discontented

鞅 yāng 抚 牛鞅, 牛拉东西时架在脖子上的器具 yoke

⊖ yāng 见 870 页 see p870

样(樣) yàng 抚 ① (一子、一儿) 形状 shape; form: 模~ appearance; look | 这~ such; so | 不像~儿 unpresentable ② (一儿) 量词 **quantifier**, 种类 kind; type: 两~儿菜 two dishes | 四~儿果品 four kinds of fruit | ~ ~儿都行

capable of doing everything

③ (一子、一儿) 做标准的东西
model; pattern: ~ 品 *sample*;
specimen | 货 ~ *sample (goods)* |
~ 本 *sample (book)*

恙 yàng ㄩㄤˋ 病 *ailment*; ill-
ness: 偶染微 ~ *to be indis-*
posed | 安然无 ~ (没受损伤或
没发生意外) *safe and sound*

烺 yàng ㄩㄤˋ [打烺] <方 *di-*
alect> 商店晚上关门停止
营业 (of shops, stores, etc) to
close for the night

⊖ yáng 见 871 页 see p871

漾 yàng ㄩㄤˋ 形容水长
(cháng) (of river) long

漾 yàng ㄩㄤˋ ① 水面微微动荡
rippling ② 液体溢出来 to
overflow; to brim over: ~ 奶 to
throw up milk | ~ 酸水 to
throw up gastric acid | 汤太满
都 ~ 出来了。The soup in the
bowl is so full as to overflow.

YAO

幺

么 ⊖ yāo 幺 同“幺” same as
幺

⊖ me 见 491 页 see p491

⊖ ma 见 482 页 see p482

幺 yāo ㄩㄠ ① <方 *dialect*> 小,
排行最末的 youngest: ~
叔 *youngest uncle* | ~ 妹 *young-*
est sister | ~ 儿 *youngest son* ②
数目“一”的另一个说法 (用于
电话号码等) (another term for
the numeral “one”, usually
used in reading telephone num-
ber, etc) one

吆 (** 吆) yāo ㄩㄠ [吆
喝] (— he) 喊
叫; 用于叫卖东西、赶牲口等
(used to call for peddling or to
urge on animals) to cry out; to
yell; to hawk

夭 (② * 妖) yāo ㄩㄠ ① 茂
盛 (叠 *redupli-*
cation) luxuriant; exuberant:
桃之 ~ ~ The beach trees are in
full blossom ② 未成年的人死
去 to die young: ~ 亡 to die
young | ~ 折 to die young

妖 yāo ㄩㄠ ① 神话、传说中称
有妖术而害人的东西 goblin;
demon: ~ 魔鬼怪 *evil spir-*
its; demons and ghosts ② *ex-*
tension 邪恶, 荒诞, 迷惑人的
evil and bewitching; evil and
fraudulent: ~ 术 *witchcraft*;
sorcery | ~ 风 *evil wind*; *nox-*
ious trend | ~ 言惑众 to spread
fallacies to deceive people ③
装束、神态不正派 seductive: ~
里 ~ 气 *seductive and bewitch-*
ing; *enticing* ③ 媚, 艳丽 charm-
ing; enchanting: ~ 娆 *bewitch-*
ing; *enchanting*; *fascinating*

约 ⊖ yāo ㄩㄠ 用秤称 to
weigh: 你 ~ ~ 有多重?
See how much you weigh.

⊖ yuē 见 928 页 see p928

要 yāo ㄩㄠ ① 求 to de-
mand; to ask [要求] 提出
具体事项, 希望实现 to de-
mand; to require: ~ ~ 大家认
真学习 to call upon everyone to
study diligently | ~ ~ 入党 to
apply for admission to the
Party ② 强求, 有所仗恃而强

硬要求 to coerce; to force; ~挟(xié) to coerce; to threaten

③ 古同“邀”、“腰” same as 邀 or 腰 in ancient Chinese ④ 姓 Yao, a surname

⊖ yào 见 876 页 see p876

腰 yāo ㄠ ① 胯上肋下的部分, 在身体的中部。(图见 741 页“体” picture on p741) waist [腰子] 肾脏 kidney ② 裤、裙等围在腰上的部分 waist (of garment): 裤~waist ③ 事物的中段, 中间 middle: 山~half-way up a mountain ④ 中间狭小像腰部的地势 waist-shaped topography: 土~isthmus | 海~strait

邀 yāo ㄠ ① 约请 to invite: ~他来谈谈 to ask him for a talk | 特~代表 specially invited representative ② 求得 to solicit; to seek; ~赏 to seek rewards | ~准 to ask permission; to seek permission ③ 阻留 to intercept: 中途~截 to intercept; to waylay

爻 yáo ㄠ (旧读 formerly xiáo) 组成八卦中每一个卦的长短横道, 如“—”、“--” solid and broken lines, i. e. — and --, which are used to form each of the Eight Trigrams

肴(* 餯) yáo ㄠ (旧读 formerly xiáo) 做熟的鱼肉等 meat or fish dishes: 佳~delicacies | 酒~wine and dishes

尧(堯) yáo ㄠ 传说中上古帝王名 Yao, legendary sageking in remote

antiquity

侥(僥) ⊖ yáo ㄠ 见 339 页“僬”字条“僬侥”(jiāo—) see 僬侥 on p339

⊖ jiǎo 见 340 页 see p340

峣(嶢) yáo ㄠ [峣峣] (tiáo—) 山高 (of mountains) high and steep; lofty

垚 yáo ㄠ 高 high; lofty 多用于人名 yao, usually used in a given name

轺 yáo ㄠ 轺车, 古代的一种轻便的小马车 (in ancient China) light horse-drawn carriage

姚 yáo ㄠ 姓 Yao, a surname

珧 yáo ㄠ 江珧, 又叫“玉珧”。一种生活在海里的软体动物, 壳三角形, 肉柱叫江珧柱, 干制后又称干贝, 是珍贵的海味品 (also called 玉珧) pen shell

钁 ⊖ yáo ㄠ ① 古代一种大锄 (in ancient China) big hoe ② 姓 Yao, a surname

⊖ diào 见 150 页 see p150

陶 ⊖ yáo ㄠ [皋陶] (gāo—) 传说中上古人名 Gaoyao, a legendary person in remote antiquity

⊖ táo 见 734 页 see p734

窑(* 窑、* 窯) yáo ㄠ ① 烧砖、瓦、陶瓷等物的建筑物 kiln ② 为采煤而凿的洞 pit: 煤~coal pit ③ 窑洞, 在土坡上特为住人挖成的洞 cave dwelling ④ (一子)

旧指妓院 (in former times) brothel

谣 yáo lǎ ① 歌谣, 随口唱出、没有伴奏的韵语 ballad; rhyme: 民 ~ folk rhyme; ballads | 童 ~ children's rhymes ② 谣言, 凭空捏造的不可信的话 rumour; hearsay: 造 ~ to start a rumour | 辟 ~ to refute a rumour

摇 yáo lǎ 摆动 to rock; to shake (㊦ **doublet** 一摆 to wave; to wag | 一晃 to sway): ~ 头 to shake one's head | ~ 船 to row a boat [摇曳] (一 yè) 摇摆动荡 to flicker; to sway [动摇] 变动, 不坚定 to vacillate: 思想 ~ ~ to have a wavering mind

徭 (徭役) yáo lǎ 徭役, 古时统治者强制人民承担的无偿劳动 (in ancient China) corvee

遥 yáo lǎ 远 remote; far (叠 **reduplication**) (㊦ **doublet** 一远 distant; far): ~ 望 to look into the distance | 路 ~ 知马力。Distance tests a horse's strength — time measures a person's heart. | ~ ~ 相对 to stand far apart facing each other [遥感] 利用现代电子、光学仪器远距离探测、识别研究对象 remote sensing [遥控] 通过有线或无线装置控制一定距离以外的机器、仪器、武器、家用电器等 remote control; telecontrol

瑶 yáo lǎ 美玉 fine jade (喻 **figurative** 美好 fine; pre-

cious: ~ 函 your letter

[瑶族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Yao ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

飘 yáo lǎ [飘飘] 旧同“飘摇”。参看 567 页“飘” (piāo) (formerly same as 飘摇) see 飘 on p567

繇 ① yáo lǎ 同“徭” same as 徭

② yóu 见 910 页 see p910

③ zhòu 见 992 页 see p992

鳐 yáo lǎ 鱼名。身体扁平, 略呈圆形或菱形, 有的种类有一对能发电的器官, 生活在海中 skate; ray (Batoidea)

杳 yǎo lǎ 无影无声 voiceless and traceless: ~ 无音信 to disappear without a trace or There has been no news whatsoever. or No news has been received for a long time. | 音容已 ~。The voice and face of my love are no longer there.

咬 (* 齧、** 齧) yǎo lǎ ① 上下牙对住, 压碎或夹住东西 to bite; to gnaw; to snap at: ~ 了一口馒头 to take a bite of mantou ② 钳子等夹住或螺丝齿轮等卡住 (of pliers, gears) to grip; to bite: 螺丝勒 (yì) 了, ~ 不住扣。The nut is worn out and can't be screwed. ③ 受责问或审讯时拉扯上不相关的人 to incriminate another person when interrogated; to implicate: 不许乱 ~ 好人。Don't implicate the

innocent. ④ 狗叫 to bark; 鸡叫 狗。~ Cocks crow and dogs bark. ⑤ 读字音 to pronounce; to articulate; to enunciate; 这个字我~不准。I am not sure about the pronunciation of this word.

舀 yǎo ㄣˇ 用瓢、勺等取东西 (多指流质) to ladle out; to spoon up; ~水 to scoop up water | ~汤 to ladle out soup [舀子] (—zi) 舀取液体的器具 dipper; ladle; scoop

窅 yǎo ㄣˇ 眼睛眇进去 (of eyes) sunken ㊦ figurative 深远 profound

窈 yǎo ㄣˇ ① 深远 profound ② 昏暗 dim ③ 美好 graceful; fine [窈窕] (—tiǎo) ① 形容女子文静而美好 (of a lady) gentle and graceful ② (宫室、山水) 深远曲折 (of a palace, landscape) secluded

疟 (瘧) yào ㄣˇ 疟子, 疟 (nüè) 疾 malaria; ague

㊦ nüè 见 542 页 see p542

药 (藥) yào ㄣˇ ① 可以治病的東西 medicine; drug ② 有一定作用的化学物品 certain chemicals: 火~ gunpowder | 焊~ welding agent or flux | 杀虫~ insecticide; pesticide ③ 用药物医治 to cure with medicine; 不可救~ incurable ④ 毒死 to kill with poison; ~老鼠 to kill rats with poison

要 yào ㄣˇ ① 索取, 希望得到 to want; to desire: 我~

这一本书。I want this book. ㊦ extension 作为己有, 保留 to keep sth as one's own; to retain; to reserve: 这东西他还~呢。He still wants to keep it. [要强] 好胜心强, 不愿落后 to be eager to excel; to be anxious to outdo ② 重大, 值得重视的 important; essential; ~事 important matter | ~点 gist [要紧][紧要] 急切重要 urgent; crucial ③ 重大的值得重视的东西 essentials: 纲~ outlines; sketches | 提~ synopsis ④ 应该, 必须 must; should; have to; ~努力学习。We should study hard. ⑤ 将要, 将 be going to; to be about to: 我们~去学习了。We're going to study. ⑥ 连词 conjunction, 要是, 若, 如果 if; suppose; in case: 明天~下雨, 我就不去了。If it rains tomorrow, I shall not go. | 他~来了, 你就交给他。Please give it to him if he comes. ⑦ 请求, 叫 to ask; to request: 他~我给他买本书。He asks me to buy him a book.

㊦ yāo 见 873 页 see p873

钥 (鑰) yào ㄣˇ [钥匙] (—shi) 开锁的东西 key

㊦ yuè 见 929 页 see p929

靴 yào ㄣˇ 靴筒、袜筒 leg of a boot or stocking; 高~靴子 boots; Wellington boots

鸱 yào ㄣˇ (—子) 鸱鸺, 一种凶猛的鸟, 样子像鹰, 比鹰小, 背灰褐色, 腹白色, 捕食鼠、兔和小鸟 sparrowhawk; harri-

er (*Accipitridae*) [纸鸢] 风筝 kite

曜 yào ㄠ ①照耀 to shine; to illuminate ②日、月、星都称“曜”，一个星期的七天用日、月、火、水、木、金、土七个星名排列，因此星期几也叫什么“曜日”，如“日曜日”是星期日，“土曜日”是星期六。As the seven days in a week are respectively related to the seven luminaries, namely Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn which are translated as 曜, the day in a week is called 曜日 luminary day, e. g. 日曜日 for Sunday, 土曜日 for Saturday.

耀 (*耀) yào ㄠ ①光线强烈地照射 to shine; to illuminate (㊦ *doublet* 照— to illuminate): ~眼 *dazzling* ②显扬, 显示出来 to flaunt; to vaunt: ~武扬威 to make a big show of one's strength ③光荣 honour; glory: 荣~ honour; credit

YÉ

ㄠ

耶 yē ㄠ 用于译音, 如耶路撒冷 a word used in transliteration, e. g. Jerusalem is transliterated as 耶路撒冷

⊖ yé 见 878 页 see p878

椰 yē ㄠ [伽椰琴] (jiā—) 朝鲜族弦乐器 plucked and stringed Korean musical instrument used by the Korean ethnic group

椰 yē ㄠ 椰子树, 常绿乔木, 产在热带, 树干(gàn)很高。果实叫椰子, 中有汁, 可做饮料。果肉可以吃, 也可榨油, 果皮纤维可结网。树干可做建筑材料 coconut palm; coconut tree; coco (*Cocos nucifera*)

[枣椰]也叫“海枣”。常绿乔木, 果实叫椰枣, 味甜。产于伊拉克等地(also called 海枣) date palm

掖 yē ㄠ 把东西塞在衣袋或夹缝里 to tuck sth in the pocket or to thrust sth in between the crack: 把钱~在兜里 to tuck money into the pocket | 把书~在书包里 to tuck books into the satchel

⊖ yè 见 880 页 see p880

喝 yē ㄠ 中暑, 伤暑 heat-stroke; sunstroke

噎 yē ㄠ 食物堵住食道 to choke: 吃得太快, ~住了 to be choked up from eating too fast | 因~废食(喻因为偶然出毛病而停止正常的活动) to stop eating for fear of choking — to refrain from doing something necessary for fear of a slight risk ㊦ *figurative* 用话顶撞人, 使对方说不出话来 to render sb speechless by saying sth blunt; to choke off; 别~人。Don't choke me off by it!

邪 yé ㄠ ①见 516 页“莫”字条“莫邪” see 莫邪 on p516 ②古同“耶”⊖ ① same as 耶⊖ ① in ancient Chinese

⊖ xié 见 828 页 see p828

钵 yé ㄜˊ 见 516 页“钵”字条
“钵钵”(mò—) see 钵钵
on p516

爷(爺) yé ㄜˊ ① 父亲 father; ~ 娘 father and mother ② 祖父(叠 *reduplication*) paternal grandfather; ~ 奶奶 paternal grandfather and grandmother ③ 对长辈或年长男子的敬称 respectful address for an elderly man; grandpa; 张大~ (yē) *Grandpa Zhang* | 李~ *Uncle Li* ④ 旧时对官僚、财主等的称呼 (form of address for an official or rich man in former times) sir; master; lord; 老~ *master; lord* | 少~ *young master* ⑤ 迷信的人对神的称呼 (form of address for god by superstitious people) god; 土地~ *God of Land; village god* | 财神 ~ *God of Wealth*

耶 ⊖ yé ㄜˊ 〈古 *archaism*〉① 助词 *auxiliary*, 表示疑问 (used to express doubt): 是~ 非~? *Yes or no?* ② 同“爷” same as 爷

⊖ yē 见 877 页 see p877

揶 yé ㄜˊ [揶揄] (—yú) 要笑, 嘲弄 to ridicule; to deride

也 yě ㄜˇ ① 副词 *adverb* 1 表示同样、并行等意义 also; too; as well: 你去, 我~ 去。 *If you go, I'll go too.* | ~ 好, ~ 不好。 *It may be good or bad.* 2 跟“再”、“一点”、“连”等连用表示语气的加强 (多用在否定句里) (usually used in colloca-

tion with 再, 一点, 连, etc for emphasis in negative sentences): 再~ 不敢闹了 *dare not make any more trouble* | 这话一点~ 不错。 *What you said is absolutely right.* | 连一个人影~ 没找到。 *Not even a single person was found there.* 3 (跟前文的“虽然、即使”连用) 表示转折或让步 (used in collocation with 虽然, 即使 to express transition or concession): 我虽然没仔细读过这本书, ~ 略知内容梗概。 *I have a rough idea of the book though I haven't read it carefully.* | 即使天下雨, 我~ 要出门。 *I'll go out even if it rains.* 4 表示委婉语气 (used to soften up the tone): 我看~ 只好如此了。 *I'm afraid we'll have to let it go at that.* | 节目倒~ 不错。 *The programme can be numbered among the good.* ② 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese* 1 用在句末, 表示判断语气 (used at the end of a sentence to express judgement): 环滁皆山~。 *Chuzhou is surrounded with mountains.* 2 表示疑问或感叹语气 (used to express doubt or exclamation): 何~? *What?* | 何为不去~? *Why don't you go?* | 是何言~? *What do you mean?* 3 用在句中, 表示停顿 (used in the middle of a sentence to denote pause): 向~ 不怒而今~ 怒, 何也? *He has never got into a rage before, but why today?*

冶 yě ㄢㄟ ① 熔炼 (金属) to smelt; ~ 炼 to smelt | ~ 金 metallurgy ② 装饰、打扮得过分艳丽 (含贬义) (derogatory) seductively dressed (or made up): ~ 容 seductive appearance | 妖 ~ seductive; coquettish

野 (* 埜) yě ㄢㄟ ① 郊外, 村外 open country; wildland; ~ 营 camp; bivouac | ~ 地 wilderness [野战军] 适应广大区域机动作战的正规军 field army [分野] 划分的范围, 界限 to divide; dividing line ② 指不当政的地位 not being in power: 朝 ~ the court and the commonality; the government and the populace | 下 ~ to relinquish power; to retire from office | 在 ~ to be not in power; to be out of office ③ 不讲情理, 没有礼貌, 蛮横 rude; rough; 撒 ~ to behave rudely | 粗 ~ boorish ④ 不驯顺, 狂妄非分 wild; untamed: 狼子 ~ 心 (狂妄狠毒的用心) a wolf cub with a savage heart — wolf-hearted; full of wild ambitions ⑤ 不受约束或难于约束 unrestrained; unruly: ~ 性 wild nature | 这孩子心都玩 ~ 了。The child was so crazy about playing that he became wild and couldn't concentrate on studying. ⑥ 不是人所驯养或培植的 (动物或植物) (of plant or animal) not cultivated or domesticated; wild: ~ 兽 beast; wild animal | ~ 草 weed

业 (業) yè ㄢㄟ ① 事业, 事情, 所从事的工作 cause; enterprise ① 国民经济中的部门 sector in national economy: 农 ~ agriculture | 工 ~ industry | 渔 ~ fishery | 交通事 ~ transport ② 职业, 工作岗位 occupation; post; position: 就 ~ employment ③ 学业, 学习的功课 course of study; course: 毕 ~ to graduate ④ 从事某种工作 to engage in: ~ 农 to engage in farming | ~ 商 to be in business; to engage in commerce ⑤ 产业, 财产 estate; property: ~ 主 proprietor; owner ⑥ 已经 already (㊦ doublet — 已 already): ~ 经公布 to have already been announced ⑦ 梵语“羯磨”的意译, 有造作之义。佛教称人的行为、言语、思念为业, 分别叫作身业、口业、意业, 合称三业, 有善恶之分, 一般均指恶业 (In Buddhism, deed, speech and ideology are called, i. e. 身业, 口业, 意业; the three 业 may be good or evil, yet it generally denotes evil.) translation of karma from Sanskrit, meaning doings

邺 (鄴) yè ㄢㄟ 占地名, 在今河北省临漳西, 河南省安阳北 Ye, an ancient place to the west of present Linzhang, Hebei Province, and to the north of present Anyang, Henan Province

叶 (葉) ㊦ yè ㄢㄟ ① (一子、一儿) 植物的营养器官之一, 多呈片状、绿色, 长

在茎上 leaf; foliage: 树 ~ tree leaves | 菜 ~ vegetable leaves ② 像叶子的 leaf-shaped thing: 铜 ~ copper leaf sheet | 铁 ~ iron leaf sheet ③ 同“页” same as 页 ④ 较长时期的分段 part of a historical period: 20 世纪中 ~ middle of the 20th century; mid-1900s ⑤ 姓 Ye, a surname

⊖ xié 见 827 页 see p827

页(頁、**葉) yè ㄝˋ ① 篇, 张 (指书、画、纸等) leaf; sheet; page: 活 ~ loose-leaf [网页] 可以在互联网上进行信息查询的信息页 web page [主页] 可以在互联网上进行信息查询的起始网页 home page ② 量词 quantifier, 我国旧指书本中的一张纸, 现多指书本一张纸的一面 (in former China) a leaf of a book, (now) a page of a book

曳(**拽) yè ㄝˋ 拖, 拉, 牵引 to drag; to haul; to tug: ~ 光弹 tracer bullet | 弃甲 ~ 兵 to throw away armour and trail weapons - to flee hurry-scurry

拽 ⊖ yè ㄝˋ 同“曳” same as 曳

⊖ zhuài 见 999 页 see p999

⊖ zhuāi 见 999 页 see p999

夜(*亙) yè ㄝˋ 从天黑到天亮的一段时间, 跟“日”、“昼”相对 (the opposite of 日 or 昼) night: 日日 ~ ~ day and night | 白天黑 ~ all day round; day and night | 昼 ~ 不停 round the clock; day

and night

掖 ⊖ yè ㄝˋ ① 用手扶着别人的胳膊 to support sb by the arm [奖掖] 奖励, 提拔 to reward and promote ② 掖县, 旧县名, 今莱州, 在山东省 Yexian County, former county in today's Laizhou, Shandong Province

⊖ yē 见 877 页 see p877

液 yè ㄝˋ 液体, 能流动、有一定体积而没有一定形状的物质 liquid; fluid: 血 ~ blood | 溶 ~ solution [液晶] 一种同时具有液体的流动性和晶体的光学特性的有机化合物, 在现代的仪器、设备中应用广泛 liquid crystal

腋 yè ㄝˋ ① 夹(gā)肢窝, 上肢同肩膀相连处靠里凹入的部分 armpit; axilla ② 其他生物体上跟腋类似的部分 axil: ~ 芽 axillary bud

咽 ⊖ yè ㄝˋ 呜咽, 哽咽, 悲哀得说不出话来 to sob; to choke with sobs

⊖ yān 见 861 页 see p861

⊖ yàn 见 867 页 see p867

晔(曄) yè ㄝˋ 同“烨” same as 烨

烨(燁、*燿) yè ㄝˋ 火光很盛的样子 (of flames) blazing; roaring

谒 yè ㄝˋ 拜见 to call on: ~ 见 to pay a formal visit to; to have an audience with | 拜 ~ to pay a formal visit; to call on to show respects

馐 yè ㄝˋ 往田里送饭 to send a meal to the field

靥 (靥) yè ㄢㄝˋ 酒窝儿, 嘴两旁的小圆窝儿 dimple: 脸上露出笑～。Her cheeks dimpled as she smiled.

YI

|

— yī | ① 数目字, 最小的正整数 one, the smallest positive integer ② 纯, 专 pure; concentrated: 一心一意 wholeheartedly [一定] ③ 特定 given; certain; particular: 一定的政治路线 certain political line ④ 相当的 proper; fair; due: 取得一定的成绩 to have made due achievements ⑤ 副词 **adverb**, 必定 certainly; surely: 一定按期完成 to be sure to finish in time ⑥ 满, 全 whole; all; throughout: 一屋子人 a roomful of people | 一冬 throughout the winter | 一生 all one's life ⑦ 相同 same: 一样 the same; alike | 大小不一 different in size ⑧ 另外的 another: 番茄一名西红柿。Fanqie (Tomato) is also known as xihongshi in Chinese. ⑨ 放在重叠的动词中间, 表示稍微, 轻微 (used in the middle of a reduplicated verb) a little; slightly: 看一看 to have a look | 听一听 to listen for a while ⑩ 与“就”呼应 (used in collocation with 就) ⑪ 表示两事时间紧接 no sooner ... than; as soon as: 天一亮他就起来。He got up as soon as the day broke. ⑫ 表示每逢 whenever; every time; the moment: 一想起祖国建设

的突飞猛进, 就觉着自己的努力太不够了。Whenever I think of the giant progress of our motherland, I feel that I haven't done my share yet. ⑬ 起加强语气的作用 (used for emphasis): 一至于此 should have come to such an extent | 一何怒 How angry he was! | 一何悲 How sorrowful he was! ⑭ 旧时乐谱记音符号的一个, 相当于简谱中的低音“?” yi, note in the traditional Chinese musical scale in former times, equal to 7 in numbered musical notation

伊 yī | ① 代词 **pronoun**, 彼, 他, 她 that; he; she ② 文言助词 **auxiliary in classical Chinese**: 下车一始 as soon as one alights from his official carriage — on arrival at a new post

[伊斯兰教] 宗教名。公元7世纪初阿拉伯人穆罕默德所创 (founded by an Arab named Möhammed in the early 7th century) Islam; Islamism; Muslim religion

咿 (* 咿) yī | [咿呀] (— yā) 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 小孩子学话的声音, 摇桨的声音 babbling; prattling; (of oars) creaking; squeaking [咿唔] (— wú) 拟声词 **onomatopoeia**, 读书的声音 burbling; sound of reading aloud

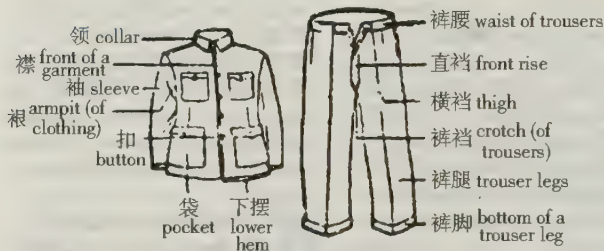
沱 yī | ① 沱水, 水名, 在湖南省益阳, 资水支流 Yishui River, the branch of the Zishui

River, located in Yiyang, Hunan Province ② 古水名, 即今伊河, 在河南省洛阳 ancient name for today's Yihe River in Luoyang, Henan Province

衣 yī | ① 衣服 (fu), 衣裳 (shang) clothes; gar-

ment; dress ② 披在或包在物体外面的东西 coating; covering: 炮 ~ gun cover | 糖 ~ 炮弹 sugar-coated bullet ③ 姓 Yi, a surname

⊖ yì 见 889 页 see p889



上衣 upper outer garment 裤子 trousers

依 yī | ① 靠, 仰赖 to rely on; to depend on (㊦ doublet 一靠 to rely on; to count on): 相 ~ 为命 to rely on each other for survival | ~ 靠群众 to rely on the masses ② 介词 **preposition**, 按照 according to (㊦ doublet 一照 in the light of): ~ 次前进 to proceed in order | ~ 我看, 你最好不去。In my point of view, you'd better not go. ③ 顺从, 答应 to comply with; to yield to: 不 ~ 不饶 uncompromising

[依依] ① 形容留恋, 不忍分离 reluctant to part; ~ ~ 不舍 to be reluctant to part; cannot bear to leave ② 柔软的东西摇动的样子 swaying: 杨柳 ~ ~ The willow twigs are swaying

in the gentle breeze.

铱 yī | 一种金属元素, 符号 Ir, 银白色, 熔点高, 质硬而脆。合金可做坩埚、自来水笔尖等 iridium (Ir)

医 (醫、* 醫) yī | ① 医生, 治病的人 doctor; 中 ~ doctor of traditional Chinese medicine | 西 ~ doctor of Western medicine | 军 ~ military doctor; medical officer; military surgeon ② 医学, 增进健康、预防和治疗疾病的科学 medical science; 中 ~ traditional Chinese medicine | 西 ~ Western medicine | 学 ~ to study medicine ③ 治病 to treat; to cure (㊦ doublet 一疗 to treat | 一治 to cure): 有病早 ~ to get timely medical treat-

ment when one is ill | ~疗器械
medical apparatus and instruments

鹭 yī | 古书上指鸥 (in ancient Chinese texts) gull

繫 yī | 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese*, 惟 only; alone; ~我独无。Only I have none!

祿 (禕) yī | 美好。多用于人名 (yī, usually used in a given name) fine

猗 yī | 文言助词 *auxiliary of classical Chinese*, 用如“兮” equal to 兮; 河水清且涟~。The river is clear and rippling.

椅 ⊖ yī | 又叫“山桐子”。落叶乔木, 夏天开花, 黄色, 结小红果, 木材可以制器物 (also called 山桐子) idesia (*Idesia polycarpa*)

⊖ yī 见 888 页 see p888

漪 yī | 水波纹 ripple; 清~ clear ripples | ~澜 ripples and waves

揖 yī | 拱手礼 to bow with hands clasped; 作~ to make a slight bow with hands clasped

壹 (** 弍) yī | “一”字的大写 one, capital form of the Chinese numeral 一

噫 yī | 文言叹词 *interjection in classical Chinese* [噫嘻] (xī) 文言叹词 *interjection in classical Chinese*, 表示悲痛或叹息 (used to express sorrow or sigh) alas

黟 yī | 黟县, 在安徽省 Yixian County in Anhui Province

匜 yí | 〈古 *archaism*〉 ①一种洗手用的器具 (utensil for washing one's hands) basin ②一种盛 (chéng) 酒的器具 wine vessel

仪 (儀) yí | ①人的容貌、举止 appearance and behaviour; ~表 appearance; bearing | ~容 appearance; looks | 威~ dignified bearing; impressive manner ②仪式, 按程序进行的礼节 ceremony; rite; ritual; 司~ emcee; master of ceremony ③礼物 present; gift; 贺~ gift as a token of congratulation | 谢~ gift in token of gratitude ④仪器, 供测量、绘图、实验等用的有一定准则的器具 apparatus; instrument; 浑天~ armillary sphere; celestial globe | 地动~ seismograph

圯 yí | 桥 bridge

夷 yí | ①我国古代称东部的民族 general term for eastern ethnic groups in ancient China ②旧指外国或外国的 (in former times) foreign; foreign countries ③平 to smooth ①平安 safe; 化险为~ to turn danger into safety; to come out safely from danger ②平坦 level ④弄平 to raze; ~为平地 to raze to the ground; to level to the ground ⑤ *extension* 消灭 to wipe out; ~灭 to exterminate

nate; to wipe out

萑 yí í 割去田地里的野草 to cut weeds in the field

⊖ tí 见 739 页 see p739

咦 yí í 叹词 *interjection*, 表示惊讶 (used to express surprise) well; why: ~! 这是怎么回事? *Well, what's all this about?*

姨 yí í ① 姨母, 母亲的姊妹 aunt; mother's sister ② (一子) 妻的姊妹 wife's sister: 大~子 wife's elder sister | 小~子 wife's younger sister

胰 yí í 胰腺, 人和动物的腺体之一, 能分泌胰液, 帮助消化, 还分泌一种激素(胰岛素), 起调节糖类代谢作用。旧称“脾(cuì)脏”(former term for 脾脏) pancreas [胰子] 肥皂 soap: 香~ ~ toilet soap; perfumed soap | 药~ ~ medicated soap

痍 yí í 伤, 创伤 wound; trauma: 疮~满目(喻到处是灾祸景象)。A scene of devastation meets the eye everywhere.

沂 yí í 沂河, 源出山东省, 至江苏省入海 Yihe River, originating in Shandong Province and running through Jiangsu Province into the sea

诒 yí í 传给 to hand down; to leave behind: ~训 teaching of the deceased

饴 yí í ① 糖浆, 糖稀 malt-ose; 甘之如~ to enjoy (pain, grief or hardship) as

if it were malt sugar ② 饴糖, 一种糖果 maltose; malt sugar: 高粱~ sorghum candy

怡 yí í 和悦, 愉快 happy; cheerful; joyful: 心旷神怡~ refreshing; pleasant; carefree and joyous; relaxed and happy | ~然自得 happy and contented

贻 yí í ① 赠给 to present ② 遗留 to bequeath; to leave behind: ~害 to leave a legacy of trouble | ~笑大方 to make a laughing stock of oneself before experts; to incur the ridicule of experts

盱 yí í 见 843 页“盱”字条 “盱眙”(xū—) see 盱眙 on p843

迤 (x* 迤) ⊖ yí í 见 779 页“透”字条 “逶迤”(wēi—) see 逶迤 on p779

⊖ yǐ 见 887 页 see p887

檐 (x* 檐) yí í 衣架 coat hanger; clothes stand; clothes rack

宜 yí í ① 适合, 适当 suitable; appropriate (㊦ doublet 适— appropriate): 你做这样的工作很相~。It's very suitable for you to do such work. ② 应该, 应当 should; ought to: 不~如此。It shouldn't be like this. | 不~操之过急。It shouldn't be done in haste. ③ 当然, 无怪 of course; no wonder: ~其无往而不利也! No wonder they'll meet with suc-

cess wherever they go.

庾 yí 见 866 页“庾”字条
“庾庾”(yǎn—) see 庾庾
on p866

移(*迻) yí ① 挪动 to
move; to re-
move; to shift (㊦ **doublet** 迁—
to remove; to shift; to mi-
grate): ~ 植 to *transplant* | 愚公
~ 山 *The Foolish Old Man re-
moved the mountains — dogged
perseverance.* | 转 ~ 阵地 to
shift position [移录] 抄录, 过
录 to copy [移译] 翻译 to
translate ② 改变, 变动 to
change; to alter: ~ 风易俗 to
*change prevailing habits and
customs; to transform social
traditions* | 坚定不 ~ *unswerv-
ing; unflinching*

窠 yí 楼阁旁边的小屋
small hut beside a storeyed
building

宦 yí 古代称屋子里的东北
角 (in ancient China)
northeastern corner of a room

颐 yí ① 面颊, 腮 cheek: 解
~ (开颜而笑) to *smile* ②
休养, 保养 to *nourish; to recu-
perate*: ~ 神 to *nourish the
spirit* | ~ 养天年 to *take good
care of oneself so as to enjoy
one's natural span of life*

蛇 ㊦ yí 见 779 页“委”字
条“委蛇”(wēi—) see 委
蛇 on p779

㊦ shé 见 662 页 see p662

遗 ㊦ yí ① 丢失 to lose (㊦
doublet 一失 to lose): ~ 失

钢笔一枝 to *have lost a pen* ②
漏掉 to omit; to leave out (㊦
doublet 一漏 to omit): ~ 忘 to
forget ③ 丢失的东西, 漏掉的
部分 sth lost; missing part: 路
不拾。~ *No one pockets any-
thing left on the road.* | 补 ~
addendum; supplement ④ 余,
留 to leave behind: 不 ~ 余力 to
spare no effort | ~ 憾 *regret;
pity* 特指死人留下的 to be-
queath: ~ 嘱 *testament; will* | ~
像 *portrait (or photo) of the
deceased* [遗传] 生物体的构造
和生理机能由上一代传给下一
代 inheritance; heredity ⑤ 不自
觉地排泄粪便或精液 involun-
tary discharge of urine or se-
men: ~ 尿 *enuresis* | ~ 精 *noc-
turnal emission*

㊦ wèi 见 787 页 see p787

疑 yí ① 不信, 因不信而猜
度 (duó) to doubt; to dis-
believe (㊦ **doublet** 一惑 doubt-
ful; perplexed; puzzled): 可 ~
suspicious | 半信半 ~ *half-be-
lieving and half-doubting; not
quite convinced* | ~ 不能决 to be
hesitant to decide | 你不必 ~
心。You needn't be *suspicious.*
② 不能解决的, 不能断定的
doubtful; uncertain: ~ 问 *ques-
tion; query* | ~ 案 *disputed
case; doubtful case* | ~ 义 *doubt;
doubtful point* | 存 ~ (对怀疑的
问题暂不做决定) to *leave a
question open*

嶷 yí [九嶷] 山名, 在湖南
省宁远 Jiuyi Mountain in
Ningyuan, Hunan Province

彝 (** 彝) yí í ① 古代盛酒的器具。又古代宗庙常用的祭器的总称 ancient wine vessel; also general term for sacrificial utensils used in an ancient ancestral temple: ~器 *sacrificial ware* | 鼎 ~ancient Chinese vessel with three legs ② 常, 常规, 法度 regular practice: ~训 *regular doctrine* | ~宪 *constant constitution*

[彝族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Yi ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

乙 yǐ ĭ ① 天下的第二位 yi, 2nd of the 10 Heavenly Stems 用作顺序的第二 second ② 旧时乐谱记音符号的一个, 相当于简谱的“7” yi, note in the traditional Chinese musical scale: in former times, equal to 7 in numbered musical notation ③ 画乙字形的符号, 作用有二 two functions of the mark 乙: 1 古时没有标点符号, 遇有大的段落用墨笔勾一个乙符号, 形似乙字 to separate long paragraphs since there were no punctuation marks in ancient China 2 遇有颠倒、遗漏的文字用乙符号改正过来或把遗漏的字勾进去 to correct the inverted word order or to show where something is to be inserted in the sentence

钇 yǐ ĭ 一种金属元素, 符号 Y, 暗灰色, 有金属光泽。可制特种玻璃和合金 yttrium

(Y)

已 yǐ ĭ ① 止, 罢了 to stop; to cease; to end: 学不可以 ~。Live and learn. | 如此而 ~。That's what it all adds up to, or That's all. ② 已经, 已然, 表过去 already: 时间 ~ 过。Time has already passed. ③ 后来, 过了一会, 不多时 there-after; afterwards: ~ 忽不见。Well, it disappeared afterwards. ④ 太, 过 too: 其细 ~ 甚 in great detail ⑤ 古同“以” ③ same as 以 ③ in ancient Chinese: ~ 上 above; more than | ~ 下 below; and less | 自汉 ~ 后 since the Han Dynasty

以 yǐ ĭ ① 介词 preposition 1 用, 拿, 把, 将 with; by: ~ 少胜多 to defeat the opponent superior in number | 晓之 ~ 利害 to warn somebody of the possible consequences | ~ 身作则 to set an example for others; to set a good example with one's own conduct | ~ 理论为行动的指南 to guide one's action with theory | ~ 劳动为光荣 to take pride in labour; to glory in labour [以为] 心里想, 认为 to think; to believe; to consider: 意 ~ ~ 未足。It's not enough in my view. | 我 ~ ~ 应该这样做。I think it should be done this way. 2 依, 顺, 按照 according to: 众人 ~ 次就座。All the people sat down in order. | ~ 时启闭 to open and close according to schedule 3 因, 由于 because of: 不 ~ 失败

自馁,不~成功自满。 *Never lose heart in failure nor feel conceited in success.* ④ 在,于(指时日)(of time) at; on: 中华人民共和国~1949年10月1日宣告成立。 *The People's Republic of China was proclaimed to be founded on October 1, 1949.* ② 连词 **conjunction** ① 表示目的关系 in order to; so as to: 大力发展生产,~提高人民生活水平。 *Production is to be boosted greatly so as to improve the people's living standard.* ② 表示并列关系,跟“而”用法相同 and; as well as: 其责己也重~周,其待人也轻~约。 *They were strict with themselves but lenient to others.* ③ 放在方位词前表明时间、地位、方向或数量的界限 (used before words of locality to denote the limit of time, place, direction or number): 水平~上 *above the standard* | 五岭~南,古称百粤。 *The area to the south of the Five Ridges was called Baiyue in ancient China.* | 十天~后交货。 *Goods should be delivered in ten days.* | 三日~内完成任务。 *The task is expected to be fulfilled within three days.*

苡 yǐ 见 893 页“薏”字条 “薏苡”(yì—) see 薏苡 on p893

尾 ㊀ yǐ ㄩˇ (—儿) ① 马尾 (wěi)上的长毛 *hairs on a horsetail*; 马~罗 *sieve with a fabric woven from horsetail*

hairs ② 蟋蟀等尾部的针状物 *spikelets on a cricket's tail*; 三~儿 (雌蟋蟀) *three-spikelet cricket (female cricket)*

㊀ wěi 见 783 页 see p783

矣 yǐ ㄩˇ 文言助词 **auxiliary in classical Chinese** ① 直陈语气,与“了㊀②”相当 (used in a declarative sentence with the same function as 了㊀②): 艰难险阻,备尝之~。 *Nearly all the hardships and dangers have been experienced.* ② 感叹语气 (used in an exclamatory sentence): 大~哉 *How great!* ③ 命令语气 (used in an imperative sentence): 往~,毋多言! *Go and don't say anything more!*

苕 yǐ ㄩˇ 见 203 页“茱”字条 “茱苕”(fú—) see 茱苕 on p203

迤(**地) ㊀ yǐ ㄩˇ ① 地势斜着延长 to extend obliquely ② 延伸,向(专指方向地位) to go (or extend) towards; 天安门~东(向东一带) *to the east of Tian'an Men* [迤迤](—lǐ) 曲折连绵 winding; tortuous; meandering; 沿着蜿蜒的山势~~而行 *to meander along the winding mountain path*

㊀ yí 见 884 页 see p884

酏 yǐ ㄩˇ 酏剂,含有糖和挥发油或另含有主要药物的酒精溶液的制剂 *elixir*

蚁(蟻、**螳) yǐ ㄩˇ 蚂蚁,昆虫名。多在地下做窝成群住着,

种类很多 ant (*Formicidae*)

舣(艤、**樣) yǐ 停船
靠岸 to
pull a boat in to shore; to moor
a boat on the shore

倚 yǐ ①靠着 to lean on (or
against); to rest on (or
against): ~ 门 to lean against
the door ②仗恃 to rely on; to
count on: ~ 势欺人 to take ad-
vantage of one's or sb else's
power to bully people ③偏, 歪
biased; partial: 不偏不 ~ im-
partial

椅 ⊖ yǐ ① (一子)有靠背的坐
具 chair

⊖ yī 见 883 页 see p883

旖 yǐ 旖旎 (一 nǐ) 柔和美
丽 charming and gentle;
enchanted: 风光 ~ ~ What an
enchanted scenery!

踣 yǐ 抵住 to prop up; to
sustain

宸 yǐ 古代一种屏风 (in
ancient China) a kind of
screen

乂 yì 治理, 安定 to admin-
ister; to govern; to stabi-
lize

刈 yì 割 (草或谷类) to
mow; to cut down: ~ 除杂
草 to root out weeds

艾 ⊖ yì 治理 to govern; to
bring under control [自怨
自艾]本义是悔恨自己的错误,
自己改正。现在只指悔恨
(original meaning) to be re-
morseful of one's mistakes and
make self-correction; (now)

full of repentance; remorseful;
reproachful

⊖ ài 见 4 页 see p4

弋 yì 用带着绳子的箭来射
鸟 to shoot a bird with a
retrievable arrow with a string
attached to it: ~ 鳧与雁 to
shoot wild ducks and wild
geese with retrievable arrows

杙 yì 小木桩 small wood
stake

亿(億) yì 数目, 一万万。
旧时也指十万 (a
hundred thousand in former
times) a hundred million

忆(憶) yì ①回想, 想念
to recall; to recol-
lect: 回 ~ to recall; to recollect |
~ 苦思甜 to recall past sorrow
and savour present joys | ~ 故
人 to think of an old friend ②
记得 to remember; 记 ~ 力
memory

义(義) yì ①公正合宜的
道理或举动 jus-
tice; righteousness (㊦ **doublet**
正 — justice; righteousness):
见 ~ 勇为 to be ready to take up
the cudgels for a just cause; to
have the courage to do what is
right | ~ 不容辞 duty-bound ㊦
extension 指合乎正义或公益的
just; righteous: ~ 举 righteous
act undertaken for the public
good; righteous deed [义务] ①
应尽的责任 duty; obligation ②
不受报酬的 voluntary: ~ ~ 劳
动 voluntary labour ②感情的
联系 feeling; friendly feeling or
affection involved in human ties

or relationship: 朋友的情 ~ *friendship* ③ 意义, 意思, 人对事物认识到的内容 *meaning; significance*: 定 ~ *definition* | 字 ~ *word meaning* | 歧 ~ *ambiguity* ④ 指认作亲属的 *adoptive*; adopted: ~ 父 *adoptive father; foster father* | ~ 子 *adopted son; foster son* ⑤ *extension* 人工制造的(人体的部分) (of a certain part of the body) *artificial; false*: ~ 齿(镶上的牙) *false tooth; denture* | ~ 肢(配上的上肢或下肢) *artificial limb; prosthesis*

议(議) yì ① 表明意见的言论 *opinion; view* (㊦ *doublet* 一论 *comment*): 提 ~ *proposal* | 建 ~ *suggestion; proposition; advice* | 无异 ~ *no objection* ② 商议, 讨论 *to discuss*: 会 ~ *meeting; conference* | ~ 定 *to decide after negotiation; to agree on*

艺(藝) yì ① 才能, 技能 *technique; skill* (㊦ *doublet* 技 — *skill; technique*): 手 ~ *craftsmanship* | ~ 高人胆大 *Boldness of execution stems from superb skill*. [艺术] ① 用形象来反映现实但比现实更有典型性的社会意识形态, 包括音乐、舞蹈、美术、雕塑、文学、曲艺、戏剧、电影等 *art* ② 指富有创造性的方式、方法 *skill; art; craft*: 领导 ~ ~ *art of leadership* ③ 限度 *limit*: 贪贿无 ~ *to be insatiably greedy for bribes*

呓(囁、** 譫) yì ① 梦话 *somniloquy*:

梦 ~ *somniloquy* | ~ 语 *ravings*

仵 yì ① [仵仵] ① 强壮勇敢 *strong and brave* ② 高大 *tall*

㊦ gē 见 223 页 see p223

屹 yì ① 山势高耸 *high and steep; lofty* ㊦ *figurative* 坚定不可动摇 *firm and unshakable*: ~ 立 *to stand erect* | ~ 然不动 *to stand firm and erect*

亦 yì ① 副词 *adverb*, 也(表示同样), 也是 *too; also; as well as*: 反之 ~ 然 *and vice versa* | ~ 步 ~ 趋(喻自己没有主张, 跟着别人走) *to ape sb at every step — to imitate sb else in every move without one's own ideas*

弈 yì ① 古代称围棋 *ancient name for weiqi*, a game played with black and white pieces on a board of 361 intersections ② 下棋 *to play chess*: 对 ~ (of two people) *to play chess*

奕 yì ① 大 *grand; great* ② 美丽 *beautiful* [奕奕] 精神焕发的样子 *radiating power and vitality; radiant*: 神采 ~ ~ *with glowing health and radiating vigour*

衣 yì ① 穿 *to wear*: ~ 布衣 *to wear cotton clothes* | 解衣(yī) ~ 我. *He doffed his own garment to clothe me.*

㊦ yī 见 882 页 see p882

裔 yì ① 后裔, 后代子孙 descendants; posterity ② 边, 边远的地方 distant land; remote region: 四~borderlands; frontiers

异 (*異) yì ① 不同的 different: 没有~议 no objection | ~口同声 in one voice; in unison ② 分开 to separate; to depart: 离~to divorce | 分居~爨(cuàn) (of brothers) to divide up the family property to live apart and have separate kitchens ③ 另外的, 别的 other; another: ~日 some other day; future days | ~地 other place; foreign land ④ 特别的 extraordinary: ~味 peculiar smell; unusual odour | 奇才~能 extraordinary talents and abilities ⑤ 奇怪 surprised: 惊~amazed | 深以为~to be greatly surprised

抑 yì ① 压, 压制 to restrain; to repress; to curb; to suppress: ~制 to check; to curb; to repress | ~扬 to rise and fall; to modulate | ~强扶弱 to restrain the strong and support the weak [抑郁] 忧闷 depressed; gloomy; dejected ② 文言连词 conjunction in classical Chinese 1 表选择, 还是 or: 求之~欤, ~与之欤? To get it, or to offer it? 2 表转折, 只是 but 3 表递进, 而且 moreover: 非惟天时, ~亦人谋也。It's not only a matter of opportunity but also a matter of hu-

man efforts.

邑 yì ① 都城, 城市 town; city; metropolis: 通都大~ large city; metropolis ② 县 county

挹 yì ① 舀, 把液体盛出来 to scoop up; to ladle out the liquid [挹注] 喻 figurative 从有余的地方取出来, 以补不足 to draw from one to make good the deficits of another ② 拉 to pull

浥 yì 沾湿 to moisten

悒 yì 愁闷, 不安 (叠 reduplication) sad; worried: ~ ~不乐 depressed; gloomy

佚 yì 同“逸 ② ③” same as 逸 ② ③

佚 yì ① 放纵 indulgent ② 同“溢” same as 溢

轶 yì ① 超过 to excel: ~群 (比一般的强) (better than the average people) to excel all others | ~材 (突出的才干) outstanding talent ② 散失 lost: ~事 (史书没有记载的事) (story that is not kept in history books) anecdote

佚 yì ① [佚丽] 美丽 beautiful; 形貌 ~ ~ beautiful; pretty

② dié 见 150 页 see p150

役 yì ① 战事 battle; campaign: 淮海战 ~ Huaihai Campaign ② 指需要出劳力的事 labour; service: 劳~ forced labour; corvee ③ 服兵役 military service: 现 ~ active service; active duty | 预备 ~ re-

serve service; reserve duty ④ 使唤 to work; to use (㊦ *doublet* 一使 to work; to use): 奴 ~ to enslave ⑤ 旧日称被役使的人 (in former times) servant: 杂 ~ *odd-job man; man doing odd-jobs*

疫 yì 瘟疫, 流行性急性传染病的总称 (general term for epidemic diseases) pestilence: ~ 情 *epidemic situation* | 防 ~ *epidemic prevention* | 鼠 ~ *bubonic plague*

毅 yì 果决, 志向坚定而不动摇 *resolute; steadfast*: 刚 ~ *resolute; steadfast* | ~ 力 *willpower* | ~ 然决然 *resolutely; determinedly*

译 (譯) yì 把一种语言文字依照原义改变成另一种语言文字 to translate; to interpret: 翻 ~ to translate | ~ 文 *translated text; translation*

峄 (嶧) yì 峄县, 旧县名, 在山东省。1960 年撤销, 划归枣庄市 *Yixian County, former county in Shandong Province, which was canceled and incorporated into Zaozhuang City in 1960*

恹 (懽) yì 欢喜 *pleased; happy*

驿 (驛) yì 旧日传递政府文书的人中途休息的地方 (in former times) post station and rest stop for those who delivered official documents: ~ 站 *courier station; post house*

绎 (繹) yì 寻究, 理出头绪 to unravel; to sort out: 寻 ~ to unravel; to inquire into | 演 ~ *deduction*

易 yì ① 容易, 不费力 *easy*: 通俗 ~ 懂 *easy to understand* | 轻而 ~ 举 *very easy; as easy as ABC* ② 平和 *amiable*: 平 ~ 近人 *amiable and easy of approach* ③ 改变 to change: 移风 ~ 俗 to change prevailing habits and customs; to transform social traditions ④ 交易, 交换 to exchange: 以物 ~ 物 to barter ⑤ 轻视 to despise ⑥ 芟治草木 to clear away woods and weeds: ~ 其田畴 to hoe up weeds in fields

场 yì ① 田界 field boundary ② 边境 boundary: 疆 ~ *frontier; border*

蜴 yì 见 801 页“蜥”字条“蜥蜴”(xī—) see 蜥蜴 on p801

佾 yì 古时乐舞的行列 (in ancient China) dancing troupe

诣 yì 到。特指到尊长那里去 (to pay a visit to a respectable elder person) to go to: ~ 前请教 to call on sb for advice [造诣] 学问或技术所达到的程度 attainments: 他对于医学 ~ ~ 很深。He has great attainments in medicine.

狻 yì [林狻] 就是猓猓 (shēlì) (i.e. 猓猓) lynx

羿 yì 后羿, 传说是夏代有穷国的君主, 善于射箭 Hou Yi, legendary king and

master archer of the Youqiong State in the Xia Dynasty

翊 yì ① 辅佐, 帮助 to assist: ~戴(辅佐拥戴) to assist and support

翌 yì ① 明天, 明年 next day; next year; ~日 next day | ~年 next year | ~晨 next morning

翳 yì ① 遮盖 to screen; to conceal: 树林荫~ shaded by dense foliage ② (一子) 眼角膜上所生障蔽视线的白斑 slight corneal opacity; nebula

翼 yì ① 翅膀或像翅膀的东西 wing; wing-shaped thing: 鸟~bird's wings | 蝉~cicada's wings | 机~wings of an airplane ② 左右两侧中的一侧 flank; 侧~flank | 左~left flank | 右~right flank ③ 帮助, 辅佐 to aid; to assist ④ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 yì, the 27th of the 28 constellations

益 yì ① 增加 to increase: 进~progress; improvement | 延年~寿 to prolong one's life ② 利, 有好处 benefit; profit (㊦ **doublet** 利—benefit): ~处 advantage; benefit | ~虫 beneficial insect | 良师~友 good teacher and helpful friend ③ 更 all the more; even more: 日~壮大 to be (getting) stronger day by day | 多多~善. The more, the better.

嗑 yì ① 咽喉 throat

② 见 5 页 see p5

溢 yì ① 充满而流出来 to overflow; to spill; to brim

over: 河水四~。The river overflowed (its bank). | ~美 (喻过分夸奖) exaggerated praise; excessive praise ⑤ **extension** 超出 to exceed: ~出此数 to exceed the number ② 古同“𣎵” same as 𣎵 in ancient Chinese

缢 yì ① 用绳子勒死 to strangle; to hang: ~杀 to strangle to death | 自~to hang oneself

镒 yì ① 古代重量单位, 合古代的二十两, 一说是二十四两 yì, ancient measurement of weight, equal to 20 or 24 traditional taels

鸬 yì ① 水鸟名 yì, name of an aquatic bird ② 船头画有鸬的船, 后泛指船 ship with an image of a yì on the bow, later generally used to denote boats

螭 yì ① 无脊椎动物, 雌雄异体, 身体呈圆筒状, 不分节, 有少数刚毛, 生活在海底泥沙中 echinoid

谊 yì ① 交情 friendship: 友~friendship | 深情厚~ profound friendship

斲 yì ① 劳苦 toil ② 器物逐渐磨损, 失去棱角、锋芒等 worn; dull; blunt: 螺丝扣~了。The thread of the screw was worn.

逸 yì ① 跑, 逃跑 to escape; to flee ② 散失 lost (㊦ **doublet** 亡—lost): ~书 (已经散失的古书) ancient books no longer extant ③ 安闲, 安乐

leisure; ease (㊦ **doublet** 安一leisure): 不能一劳永～。We can't get it done once and for all. | 劳～结合 to alternate work with rest and recreation
 ④超过一般 to excel; ～群绝伦 to excel all others

意 yì ①意思, 心思 meaning; idea; thought: 来～purpose in coming | 词不达～。The words fail to convey the meaning. [意见] 见解, 对事物的看法 view; opinion ②心愿, 愿望 wish; desire; 中(zhòng) ～to one's taste; to one's liking | 任～at will; at random | 好～kindness; good intention ③料想 to expect; to anticipate; ～外 unexpected; unforeseen | 出其不～to take sb by surprise; to catch sb unawares

薏 yì ①[薏苡] (—yǐ) 多年生草本植物, 茎叶略似高粱, 果实椭圆形, 坚硬而光滑, 种仁白色, 叫薏仁米, 可以吃, 又可入药 Job's tears; tear grass (Coix lacryma-jobi)

臆 (** 臆) yì ①胸 chest: 胸～(心里的话或想法) thoughts or feelings deep in one's heart ②主观的, 缺乏客观证据的 subjective; ～见 subjective view | ～说 assumption; supposition | ～造 to fabricate; to concoct; to invent | ～测 to surmise; to conjecture; to guess | ～断 to assume; to speculate

镱 yì 一种金属元素, 符号 Yb, 银白色, 质软。用来制

特种合金, 也用作激光材料等 ytterbium (Yb)

瘧 yì ①[瘧病] 一种神经官能症, 患者发病时喜怒无常, 感觉过敏, 严重时手足或全身痉挛, 说胡话, 可出现似昏迷状态。此病多由心理上剧烈的矛盾所引起。也叫“歇斯底里” (also called 歇斯底里) hysteria

肄 yì ①学习 to study: ～业 (指没有毕业或尚未毕业) (used to denote one having not finished his education or having not graduated) to study in school or at college

蓺 yì ①种植 to grow: 树～五谷 to cultivate all food crops | ～菊 to grow chrysanthemums

廩 yì ①恭敬 respect; reverence

瘞 (瘞) yì ①掩埋, 埋葬 to bury

鹖 yì ①古书中说的一种水鸟 (in ancient Chinese texts) legendary aquatic bird

熠 yì ①光耀, 鲜明 (叠 reduplication) brilliant; bright: 光彩～～brilliant splendour

殛 yì ①死 to die; to perish ②杀死 to kill

懿 yì ①美, 好 (多指德、行) virtuous; exemplary: ～行 exemplary conduct | ～德 moral excellence; admirable virtue

劓 yì ①古代的一种割掉鼻子的酷刑 (in ancient China) savage punishment of cutting off the nose

爰 yì 人名用字 yì, used in a given name

因 yīn ㄩㄣˊ

因 yīn ㄩㄣˊ ①原因,缘故,事物发生前已具备的条件 cause; reason; 事出有～。There's good reason for it. or It's by no means accidental. | 内～internal factor; internal cause | 外～external factor; external cause ②介词 **preposition**, 因为, 由于 on account of; because of; as a result of; 会议～故改期。The meeting has been put off for some reason. | ～病缺席 to be absent on sick leave ③连词 **conjunction**, 连接分句, 表示因果关系 because; since; as; for; ～雾气太重, 高速路暂时关闭。The expressway is blocked off temporarily because the fog is too heavy. [因为] 连词 **conjunction**, 表示因果关系 because; ～～今天下雨, 我没有出门。I stayed indoors because it rained today. ④沿袭 to follow (㊦ **doublet** — 袭 to follow): 陈陈相～to follow a set routine [因循] ①守旧, 不改变 to follow the old routine; ～～守旧 to follow the beaten track; to follow the old routine | ～～成规 to follow the established practice ②拖沓(tà) to procrastinate; ～～误事 to procrastinate until it's too late ⑤凭借, 根据 in accordance with; ～势利导 to guide action

adroitly according to circumstances | ～陋就简 to make do with whatever is available | ～地制宜 to suit measures to local conditions

茵 yīn ㄩㄣˊ 古代车上的席、垫 mattress or cushion in ancient carriages ⑤ **extension** 铺(pū)的东西 mattress; ～褥 mattress | 绿草如～。Green grass looks like a velvet carpet.

洇 yīn ㄩㄣˊ 液体接触纸张等向周围渗透散开(of liquid) to spread and sink in (on paper): 这种纸写起来有些～。Ink runs on this paper.

姻 (*婣) yīn ㄩㄣˊ ①婚姻 marriage; 联～to form a matrimonial alliance; to be related by marriage | ～缘 predestined marriage ②姻亲, 由婚姻关系而结成的亲戚。古代专指婿家(family of son-in-law in ancient China) affinity; relation by marriage

骊 yīn ㄩㄣˊ 浅黑带白色的杂毛马 horse with light-black and white hairs

氤 yīn ㄩㄣˊ [氤氲] (—yūn) 烟云弥漫(of smoke, mist, etc) dense; thick; enshrouding

铟 yīn ㄩㄣˊ 一种金属元素, 符号 In, 银白色, 能拉成细丝。可做低熔点的合金 indium (In)

裯 yīn ㄩㄣˊ ①夹衣服 lined clothes ②垫子, 褥子 mattress; cotton-padded mattress

阴 (陰、*陰) yīn ㄩㄣ ①

② 云彩遮住太阳或月、星 cloudy; overcast; 天~了。It's a bit cloudy. ③ 跟“阳”相对 (the opposite of 阳) ① 阴性, 女性的 negative; feminine ② 太阴, 月亮 moon; ~历 lunar calendar ③ 带负电的 negative; ~电 negative electricity | ~极 cathode; negative electrode ④ 水的南面, 山的北面 (多用于地名) (yin, usually used in a place name) south of a river or north of a hill; 江~ (地名, 在江苏省长江之南) Jiangyin, a place south of the Changjiang (or Yangtze) River in Jiangsu Province | 蒙~ (地名, 在山东省蒙山之北) Mengyin, a place north of Mengshan in Shandong Province ⑤ 暗, 不露出来的 hidden; covert; ~沟 sewer; culvert ⑥ 凹下的 in intaglio; ~文图章 seal in intaglio; intaglio seal ⑦ 关于人死后的或鬼魂的 (迷信) (superstition) of the nether world or of ghosts; ~宅 graveyard; tomb | ~间 nether world; Hades ⑧ (一儿) 光线被东西遮住所成的影 shade; 树~儿 tree shade | 背~ in the shade ⑨ 背面 backside: 碑~ the back of a stone tablet ⑩ 诡诈, 不光明 sinister; treacherous; ~谋诡计 conspiracy; schemes and intrigues [阴险] 表面和善而内心险恶 insidious; sinister; treacherous ⑪ 生殖器 private parts

音 yīn ㄩㄣ ① 声 sound (㊦

doublet 声—sound): 口~ accent | 扩~器 loudspeaker ② 消息 news; 佳~ good news | ~信 message; mail; news

喑 (*瘖) yīn ㄩㄣ ① 哑, 不能说话 mute; dumb; ~哑 mute; dumb ② 沉默不语, 又指动物不鸣叫 silent; mute; ~默 silent | 万马齐~。Ten thousand horses stand mute, or All fall mute.

愔 yīn ㄩㄣ [愔愔] ① 形容安静和悦 tranquil and harmonious ② 形容沉默寡言 reticent; reserved

殷 (② *殷) ㊦ yīn ㄩㄣ ① 深厚, 丰盛 abundant; rich; 情意甚~ to show great affection | ~切的期望 ardent expectations [殷实] 富足, 富裕 substantial; well-to-do; well-off: 家道~~ well-off family ② [殷勤] 周到, 尽心 solicitous; 做事很~~ to be very attentive in one's job | ~招待 to entertain solicitously; to show solicitous hospitality ③ 殷朝, 商朝的后期, 由盘庚起称殷 (公元前 1300—公元前 1046 年) Yin Dynasty, the latter part of the Shang Dynasty, starting from Pan Geng (1300BC—1046BC) ④ 姓 Yin, a surname

㊦ yān 见 862 页 see p862

潋 yīn ㄩㄣ [潋溜] (—liù) 地名, 在天津市蓟县 Yinliu, a place in Jixian County, Tianjin

堙 (* 堙) yīn ㄩㄣ ① 堵塞 to block up ② 土山 mound

圉 yīn ㄩㄣ ① 古代城门外的曲城 (in ancient China) enclosure for defence outside a city gate ② 堵塞 to block up

湮 ㄩㄣ 同“涸” same as 涸

㊦ yūn 见 862 页 see p862

禋 yīn ㄩㄣ ① 古祭祀名, 指祭天 name of an ancient ceremony of offering sacrifices to Heaven ② 泛指祭祀 offering sacrifices to deities or ancestors

吟 (* 吟) yín ㄩㄣ ① 唱, 声调抑扬地念 to chant; to recite: ~ 诗 to recite a poem; to chant a poem ② 诗歌的一种 song, a type of classical poetry: 梁甫 ~ Song of Liang Fu ③ 呻吟, 叹息 to groan; to moan

垠 yín ㄩㄣ 边, 岸, 界限 boundary; limit: 一望无~ 的麦田 a boundless stretch of wheat field

银 yín ㄩㄣ ① 一种金属元素, 符号 Ag, 白色有光泽。质柔软, 富延展性, 是热和电的良导体, 在空气中不易氧化。可以制货币、器皿、电器设备、感光材料等 argentum (Ag) ② (一子) 旧时用银铸成块的一种货币 (in former times) silveringot currency [银行] 办理存款、放款、汇兑等业务的机构 bank ③ 像银的颜色 silver-coloured: ~ 白色 silvery white | ~ 燕 (喻白色的飞机) silver swal-

low — silvery-white plane | ~ 河 (天河) Milky Way; Galaxy

龈 ㄩㄣ 牙龈, 牙床子, 牙根上的肉 gum

㊦ kěn 见 393 页 see p393

狺 yín ㄩㄣ [狺狺] 狗叫的声音 yap; bark

闾 yín ㄩㄣ (叠 reduplication) 和颜悦色地进行辩论 to argue genially

崦 (** 崦) yín ㄩㄣ 见 606 页“嵌”字条“嵌崦” (qīn—) see 嵌崦 on p606

淫 (② * 淫) yín ㄩㄣ ① 过多, 过甚 excessive; extreme: ~ 威 abuse of power; despotic power | ~ 雨 excessive rain ② 在男女关系上态度或行为不正当的 licentious ③ 放纵 wanton; lecherous; 骄奢 ~ 逸 extravagant and dissipated ④ 迷惑, 使昏乱 confused: 富贵不能 ~ to be immune to the temptation of wealth and high rank; not to be corrupted by power and riches

霖 yín ㄩㄣ [霖雨] 连绵不断下得过量的雨。现作“淫雨” (now written as 淫雨) excessive and continuous rain

寅 yín ㄩㄣ ① 地支的第三位 yin, the 3rd of the 12 Earthly Branches ② 寅时, 指夜里三点到五点 the period from 3am to 5am

夤 yín ㄩㄣ ① 深 deep: ~ 夜 in the depth of night; at the dead of night ② 恭敬 respect; reverence

[夤缘]攀缘上升 to climb up ④
figurative 拉拢关系, 向上巴结
to curry favour with

斲 yín ㄣ ① 同“𦵏”(yín)
same as 𦵏 ② (叠 **redupli-**
cation) 争辩的样子 arguing

鄞 yín ㄣ 鄞州, 在浙江省宁
波 Yinzhou, a place in
Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

蟪 yín ㄣ 古书上指衣鱼, 一
种咬衣服、书籍的小虫。
也叫“蠹鱼”(also called 蠹鱼)
(in ancient Chinese texts) sil-
verfish

𦵏 yín ㄣ ① 愚蠢而顽固 stu-
pid and stubborn ② 奸诈
fraudulent; crafty

尹 yǐn ㄣ 旧时官名 ancient
official title; 令 ~ county
magistrate | 府 ~ prefectural
magistrate | 道 ~ provincial
magistrate

引 yǐn ㄣ ① 领, 招来 to lead;
to guide; to draw (④ **dou-**
blet 一导 to lead; to guide): ~
路 to guide; to lead the way |
~ 火 to ignite; to light | 抛砖 ~
玉 to cast a brick in order to get
a jade — to give a few com-
monplace remarks by way of
introduction so that others may
come up with valuable opinions;
to break the ice ⑤ **extension** 古
时文体名, 跟“序”差不多
ancient literary style, similar
to 序 (introduction) [引子]
(—zi) 1 乐曲、戏剧开始的一
段 prelude; introduction 2 中医
称主药以外的副药 added in-
gredient to enhance the efficacy

of a dose of herbal medicine in
traditional Chinese medicine; 这
剂药用姜做 ~ ~。Ginger is an
added ingredient to the medi-
cine. ② 拉, 伸 to pull; to
stretch: ~ 弓 to draw a bow | ~
领 (伸脖子) to crane one's
neck; to stretch one's neck [引
申] 字、词由原义产生他义 to
extend the meaning of a word
or a phrase ③ 用来做证据、凭
借或理由 to quote; to cite: ~
书 to cite from a book | ~ 证 to
cite as evidence | ~ 以为荣 to
regard as an honour ④ 诱发, 惹
to cause; to induce: 一句俏皮
话, ~ 得大家哄堂大笑。His
witty remark gave rise to a
burst of laughter. ⑤ 退却 to
leave: ~ 退 to resign; to quit
office | ~ 避 to resign one's po-
sition to avoid suspicion or im-
plicity ⑥ 市制长度单位, 1 引
是 10 丈 yin, a traditional unit
of length, where one yin equals
ten zhang ⑦ 古代枢车的绳索
ropes or cords on ancient hearse;
发 ~ (出殡) to start a funeral
procession

吲 yǐn ㄣ [吲哚] (—duǒ) 有
机化合物, 分子式
 C_8H_7N ; 无色或淡黄色, 片状结
晶, 溶于热水、醇、醚。供制香
料和化学试剂 indole

蚓 yǐn ㄣ 指蚯 (qiū) 蚓 earth-
worm (*Pheretima*) 参看
614 页“蚯”字条“蚯蚓”see 蚯
蚓 on p614

饮 yǐn ㄣ ① 喝 to drink: ~
水思源 Think of the

source when drinking water — to bear in mind the source of one's happiness; never to forget where one's happiness comes from ② 可喝的东西 drink; beverage; anything to drink: 冷～cold drink ③ 含忍 to harbour; ～恨 to harbour a grievance; to nurse a grievance

㊦ yìn 见 898 页 see p898

隐 (隱) yǐn ㄣ ① 藏匿, 不显露 to screen; to hide (㊦ **doublet** 一藏 to hide; to conceal): ～蔽 to take cover; to take shelter | ～痛 secret anguish | ～患 hidden trouble; hidden danger ② 指隐秘的事 secret; privacy: 难言之～something embarrassing to mention; skeleton in the cupboard

瘾 (癮) yǐn ㄣ 特别深的嗜好 (shìhào) addiction: 烟～addiction to tobacco or smoking | 看书看上～啦 to be particularly fond of reading; to become addicted to reading

纆 yǐn ㄣ 〈方 dialect〉 紃 (háng) to sew with long stitches; to baste: ～棉袄 to sew the cotton-padded clothes with long stitches | 中间～一行 to sew with long stitches in the middle

印 yìn ㄣ ① 图章, 戳记 seal; stamp: 盖～ to affix a seal; to stamp a seal | 钢～steel seal; embossing seal | ～信 official seal | ～把 (bà) 子 (也比喻政权) seal of authority — power ② (一子、一儿) 痕迹

trace; mark; vestige: 脚～儿 footprint | 烙～brand ③ 留下痕迹。特指把文字或图画等留在纸上或器物上 (especially characters or pictures left on the paper or wares) to leave marks; to print; ～书 to print books | 翻～to reprint | 排～to typeset and print [印刷] 把文字图画等制成版, 加油墨印在纸上, 可以连续印出很多的复制品。印刷术是我国古代四大发明之一 printing, one of the four great inventions of ancient China [印象] 外界事物反映在头脑中所留下的形象 impression ④ 合 to tally; to conform: ～证 (互相证明) to confirm; to corroborate; to verify | 心心相～to be kindred spirits; to have mutual affinity

茛 yìn ㄣ 有机化合物, 分子式 C_9H_8 , 无色液体, 容易产生聚合反应。是制造合成树脂的原料 indene

鲉 yìn ㄣ 鲉鱼, 鱼名。身体细长, 圆柱形, 头小, 前半身扁平, 背上有吸盘, 可以吸在大鱼或船底上。生活在海洋中, 肉可以吃 remora; sharksucker; suckerfish (Echeneidae)

饮 ㊦ yìn ㄣ 给牲畜水喝 to water (an animal): ～马 to water a horse | ～牛 to water a cow

㊦ yǐn 见 897 页 see p897

荫 (蔭、②③* 廕) yìn ㄣ ① 不见日光, 又凉又潮 sunless; dank; damp and chilly: 这屋子很～。

The room is too damp and chilly. ②封建时代帝王给功臣的子孙读书或做官的特权 official rank or privilege of education granted by an emperor to sb as a recognition of the meritorious service of his ancestors: 封妻~子 (of an emperor) to confer titles of honour on an official's wife and hereditary ranks on his descendants. ③保佑, 庇护 to shelter; to protect

胤 yìn ㄩㄣˋ 后代 offspring; posterity; descendant

窖 yìn ㄩㄣˋ 地窖子, 地下室 cell; cellar; basement

㊦ xūn 见 854 页 see p854

愬 (愬) yìn ㄩㄣˋ 〈古 archaism〉 ①宁愿 prefer; would rather ②损伤 to injure; to hurt

[愬愬] 谨慎的样子 cautious; circumspect

YING

ㄩㄥ

应 (應) ㄩㄥ ①该, 当 should; ought to (㊦ doublet 一当 should; ought to | 一该 should; ought to): ~有 尽有 to have everything one expects to find ②答应, 应承 to answer; to respond; to promise (㊦ doublet 一许 to agree; to promise | 一允 to assent; to consent; to approve): 我喊他喊不~。I called him, but he gave no response. | ~他十天之内完工 to promise him to finish the work

within ten days ③姓 Ying, a surname

㊦ yìng 见 902 页 see p902

英 yīng ㄩㄥ ①花 flower; blossom: 落~ fallen petals ②才能出众 outstanding; prominent: ~俊 eminently talented; handsome 又指才能出众的人 outstanding person: 群~大会 gathering of heroes [英明] 有远见卓识 wise; brilliant [英雄] ①为人民利益英勇斗争而有功绩的人 hero ②英武过人的人 hero ③指英国 Britain

瑛 yīng ㄩㄥ ①似玉的美石 jade-like stone ②玉的光彩 luster of jade

莺 (鶯、*鶯) yīng ㄩㄥ 鸟名。身体小, 褐色, 嘴短而尖, 叫的声音清脆。吃昆虫, 是益鸟 warbler (Acanthizinae) [黄莺] 即黄鹂 (lí) oriole (Oriolus)

婴 yīng ㄩㄥ ①婴儿, 才生下来的小孩儿 infant; new-born baby ②触, 缠绕 to harass; to entangle: ~疾 (得病) to contract a disease; to fall ill

撓 yīng ㄩㄥ ①接触, 触犯 to offend; to irritate: ~其锋 to blunt the thrust | ~怒 to incur sb's displeasure ②扰乱, 纠缠 to ruffle; to harass

嚶 yīng ㄩㄥ 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 鸟叫的声音 (叠 reduplication) chirp; trill

缨 yīng ㄩㄥ ①(一子、一儿) 用线、绳等做的装饰品 tassel: 帽~子 cap tassels | 红~枪

red-tasselled spear ② (一子、一儿)像缨的东西 *tassel-shaped thing*: 萝卜~子 *radish leaves* | 芥菜~儿 *mustard leaves* ③ 带子, 绳子 *ribbon; rope*: 长~ *long ribbon*

璎 yīng ㄩㄥ 似玉的美石 *jade-like stone* [璎珞] (—luò) 古代一种用珠玉穿成的戴在颈项上的装饰品 *ancient pearl and jade necklace*

樱 yīng ㄩㄥ 樱花, 落叶乔木, 开鲜艳的淡红花。木材坚硬致密, 可做器具 *oriental cherry (Prunus serrulata)* [樱桃] 樱桃树, 樱的变种, 开淡红或白色的小花。果实也叫樱桃, 成熟时为红色, 可以吃 *cherry (Prunus)*

鸚 yīng ㄩㄥ [鸚鵡] (—wǔ) 鸟名, 也叫“鸚哥”。羽毛颜色美丽, 嘴弯似鹰, 舌圆而柔软, 能模仿人说话的声音。产在热带、亚热带 (also called 鸚哥) *parrot (Psittaci formes)*

罍 (* 甕) yīng ㄩㄥ 大腹小口的瓶子 *small-mouthed and big-bellied container; jar* [罍粟] 二年生草本植物, 花有红、紫、白等色。果实球形, 未成熟时有白浆, 是制鸦片的原料 *opium poppy (Papaver somniferum)*

膺 yīng ㄩㄥ ① 胸 *breast; chest*: 义愤填~ *to be filled with righteous indignation* ② 承受, 当 *to bear; to take*: ~选 *to be elected; to be selected* | 荣~劳动英雄称号 *to be honoured with the title of*

labour hero ③ 伐, 打击 *to crusade; to smite*: ~惩 *to send a punitive expedition against*

鹰 yīng ㄩㄥ 鸟名。嘴弯曲而锐, 四趾有钩爪。性猛, 食肉。种类很多, 常见的有苍鹰、鸢(yuān)等 *eagle; hawk (Accipitridae)*

迎 yíng ㄩㄥ ① 迎接, 接 *to meet; to receive*: 欢~ *to welcome; to greet* [迎合] 为了讨好, 使自己的言行符合别人的心意 *to cater to; to pander to* ② 向着 *towards; against*: ~面 *head-on; in one's face; directly* | ~头赶上 *to try hard to catch up (with sb)*

茔(塋) yíng ㄩㄥ 坟墓, 坟地 *tomb; grave*: ~地 *graveyard; cemetery*

荣(榮) yíng ㄩㄥ [荣经] 地名, 在四川省 Yingjing, a place in Sichuan Province

⊖ xíng 见 837 页 see p837

荧(熒) yíng ㄩㄥ ① 微弱的光亮 *glimmering; shimmering* [荧光] 物理学上称某些物质受光或其他射线照射时所发出的可见光 *fluorescence*: ~屏 *fluorescent screen; screen* | ~灯 *fluorescent lamp* ② 眼光迷乱 *dazzled* [荧惑] 迷惑 *to bewilder; to perplex*

莹(瑩) yíng ㄩㄥ ① 光洁像玉的石头 *bright and smooth jade-like stone* ② 光洁, 透明 *lustrous and transparent*: 晶~ *sparkling and*

crystal-clear

萤(螢) yíng lí 萤火虫, 一种能发光的昆虫, 黄褐色, 尾部有发光器 firefly (*Luciola terminalis*); glow-worm; lightning bug Lampyridae

营(營) yíng lí ①军队驻扎的地方 camp; barracks; 军~ military camp; barracks | 安~扎寨 to encamp | 露(lù)~ to camp (out); to bivouac ②军队的编制单位, 是连的上一级 battalion ③筹划管理 to run; to operate (④ doublet 经一 to run; to manage): ~业 to do business | ~造防风林 to plant windbreak forests ④谋求 to seek; to strive for; ~生 to earn a living; to make a living | ~救 to rescue; to save [营养] 1 生物由食物内吸取养料或通过光合作用制造养料供养身体 nutrition; nourishment 2 养分, 养料 nutrient: 番茄、豆腐富于~~。Tomatoes and tofu are rich in nutrients.

萦(縈) yíng lí 缠绕 to entangle: ~怀(挂心) to occupy one's mind; to linger in one's mind | 琐事~身 to be preoccupied with trivialities

溇(潞) yíng lí [溇湾]地名, 在湖南省长沙 Yingwan, a place in Changsha, Hunan Province

莹(瑩) yíng lí [华莹]山名, 在四川省东南和重庆市交界处 Huaying

Mountain, located between the southeast part of Sichuan Province and Chongqing City

滢(滢) yíng lí 清澈 crystal-clear

瑩(瑩) yíng lí 用于人名 ying, used in a given name

潞(潞) yíng lí [潞洄]水流回旋 swirling

盈 yíng lí ①充满 to be filled with: 恶贯满~ to be replete with vices; to face retribution for a life of crime | 热泪~眶 one's eyes brimming with tears ②多余 surplus (④ doublet 一余 'surplus'): ~利 profit

楹 yíng lí ①堂屋前部的柱子 principal pillar or column of a hall: ~联 couplet written on scrolls and hung on the pillars of a hall ②量词 quantifier, 旧时房屋一间叫一楹 ying, a unit of measurement for rooms in former times and one room is counted as one ying

蝇(蠅) yíng lí (一子)苍蝇, 幼虫叫蛆。能传染痢疾等疾病, 害处很大 fly; housefly (*Musca domestica*)

赢 yíng lí 姓 Ying, a surname

瀛 yíng lí 大海 sea; ocean: ~寰 (五洲四海) the whole world

籛(**籛) yíng lí ①箱笼之类的器具

container such as a box or basket ② 筷笼子 chopstick container

赢 yíng lǎ ① 余利, 赚钱 to make profit; to make money ② 胜 to win; to beat; to defeat; 那个篮球队~了。 *That basketball team won the game.* | ~了三个球 to win by three goals ③ **extension** 因成功获得 to gain on account of success; ~得全场欢呼喝(hè)彩 to win the acclamation of the whole audience

郢 yǐng lǎ 郢都, 楚国的都城, 在今湖北省荆州 Yingdu, capital of the Chu State of the Warring States Period, located in today's Jingzhou, Hubei Province

颖 yǐng lǎ 颖河, 发源于河南省登封, 东南流至安徽省注入淮河 Yinghe River, originating from Dengfeng, Henan Province, and running south-eastward through Anhui Province into the Huaihe River

颖 yǐng lǎ ① 禾的末端。植物学上指某些禾本科植物小穗基部的苞片 glume ② 东西末端的尖锐部分 tip; point; 短~羊毫笔 short-tipped writing brush | 锥处囊中, ~脱而出 *The point of an awl in a bag will stick out through it.* ③ **figurative** 才能出众 outstanding; 聪~ clever | ~悟 clever; bright [新颖] 新奇, 与一般的不同 novel; original; 花样~~ novel pattern (or design)

影 yǐng lǎ ① (一子、一儿) 物体挡住光线时所形成的四周有光中间无光的形象 shadow ② **figurative** 不真切的形象或印象 indistinct image; vague impression; vague memory: 这件事在我脑子里没有一点~子了。 *I have not the slightest idea of it.* [影壁] 门内或门外作为遮挡视线或装饰用的短墙 screen wall [影响] 一事物对其他事物发生作用, 也指所发生的作用 influence; affect; effect ③ 描摹 to trace; to copy: ~宋本 facsimile edition of a Song-Dynasty text ④ 形象, 图像 image; picture: 摄~ to photograph; to take pictures | 造~ radiography | 留~ to have a picture taken (as a memento) | 剪~ papercut silhouette [影印] 用照相方法制版印刷 photolithoprint; photomechanical; photo-offset ⑤ 指电影 motion picture; movie; film: ~评 film review; theatre review

瘰 yǐng lǎ ① 生在脖子上的 一种囊状的瘤子。多指甲状腺肿 goitre ② 虫瘰的简称, 受害虫侵害植物组织发生变化而形成的瘤状物 (short for 虫瘰) gall

应(應) yìng lǎ ① 回答 or 随声相和 to answer; to respond; to echo: ~声虫 yes-man; echo | 山鸣谷~。 *A sound produced at the mountaintop echoes in the deep valley — (of people) to find each other very congenial.* | 呼~ to

echo [反应] 1 化学上指物质发生化学变化,产生性质和成分与原来不同的新物质。也叫“化学反应”(also called 化学反应) (in chemistry) reaction 2 人及动植物有机体受到刺激而发生的活动和变化 (of human organism and other living things) reaction 3 回响, 反响 response; reaction ② 应付, 对待 to deal with; to cope with; ~战 to meet an enemy attack; to accept the challenge | 随机~变 to play to the score; flexible | ~接不暇 (of scenes) to be more than one's eye's can take in - to have more visitors or business than one can attend to; to have one's hand full all the time [供应] 供给 to supply; to provide; to furnish ③ 适合, 配合 to suit (㊦ doublet 适 - to suit); ~时 seasonal; at a fixed time; at once | 得心~手 serviceable; handy; to have everything under one's perfect control ④ 接受, 答应 to accept; to agree; ~承 to consent; to agree; to promise | ~征 to be recruited; to be enlisted | ~邀 on invitation to; at sb's invitation | 有求必~ to respond to every plea; to grant whatever is requested

㊦ yīng 见 899 页 see p899

映 yìng lǜ 照射而显出 to reflect; to mirror; 影子倒~在水里。The shadow is mirrored in the water. | 放~电影 to show a film | 夕阳把湖水~

得通红。The lake is crimsoned in the sunset. [反映] 反照 to reflect; to mirror ⑤ extension 1 把客观事物的实质表现出来 to reflect; to mirror; 文艺作品要~~现实生活。Literature and art should reflect real life. 2 向上级转达 to report; to make known; 及时~~群众的意见 to report the view of the masses promptly

硬 yìng lǜ ① 物体组织紧密, 性质坚固, 跟“软”相对 (the opposite of 软) hard; stiff; ~煤 hard coal; anthracite | ~木 hard wood [硬件] 1 构成计算机的各个元件、部件和固定装置。是计算机系统的组成部分 hardware 2 借指生产、科研、经营等过程中的机器设备、物质材料等 mechanical equipment, material, etc ② 刚强有力 strong; 欺软怕~ to bully the weak and fear the strong ⑤ extension 1 坚强, 不屈服 firm; unyielding (㊦ doublet 强 - firm); ~汉子 tough guy | 态度很~ with a stiff attitude 2 强横 (hèng) forcibly; with effort; ~抢 to take away by force | 生拉~拽 to drag sb along against his will; far-fetched ③ 固执 (多指不顾实际的) obstinately; ~不承认 to deny obstinately | 他干(gàn)不了~干(gàn)。He insisted on doing it in spite of his incapability. ④ 能力强, 质量好 able (person); good (quality); ~手 good hand; skilled hand | 货~

goods of high quality ⑤勉强 to manage to do: 这苦日子, 他 ~熬过来了。He barely managed to survive the hard times.

媵 yìng ㄩㄥˋ 〈古 archaism〉 ①陪送出嫁 to accompany a bride to her new home ②随嫁的人 maid escorting a bride to her new home ③妾 concubine

哟 ⊖ yō ㄩㄠ 同“唷” same as 唷

⊖ yo 见 904 页 see p904

唷 yō ㄩㄠ 叹词 *interjection*, 表示惊讶或疑问 (used to express surprise or query): ~, 这是怎么了? Gee, what happened?

哟 ⊖ yo · ㄩ 助词 *auxiliary* ①用在句末或句中停顿处 (used at the end or in the middle of a sentence where there is a pause): 大家齐用力 ~! Come on, everybody! | 话剧 ~, 京戏 ~, 他都很喜欢。Well, stage play or Beijing opera, he likes them all. ②歌词中作衬字 (used as a syllable filler in a song): 呼儿嗨 ~! Hu-er-hei-yo!

⊖ yō 见 904 页 see p904

佣(傭) ⊖ yōng ㄩㄥ ①被人雇用 employed; hired: ~工 hired labourer; servant ②受雇用的人 servant:

女 ~ woman servant; maid

⊖ yòng 见 907 页 see p907

拥(擁) yōng ㄩㄥ ①抱 to embrace; to hug (㊦ doublet 一抱 to embrace; to hug) ②围着 to gather around; to wrap around: ~被而眠 to sleep in a wrapped quilt | 前呼后 ~ with attendants crowding round; with a large retinue ③拥护 to uphold; to endorse: 一致 ~戴 to enjoy universal support | ~军优属 (of civilians) to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs [拥护] 忠诚爱戴, 竭力支持 to uphold; to endorse: ~ ~改革开放 to uphold the reform and opening policy ④聚到一块儿 to crowd; to throng: ~挤 crowded; packed; congested | 一 ~而入 to pile in; to swarm in ⑤持有 to have: ~有 to own; to possess | ~兵百万 to have a million warriors

痈(癰) yōng ㄩㄥ 一种毒疮, 多生在脖子上或背部, 常表现为大片块状化脓性炎症, 表面疮口很多, 疼痛异常 carbuncle

邕 yōng ㄩㄥ ①邕江, 水名, 在广西壮族自治区 Yongjiang River in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region ②广西壮族自治区南宁的别称 Yong, another name for Nanning, a city in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

邕 yōng ㄩㄥ 邕水, 水名, 在江西省 Yongshui River in Jiangxi Province

庸 yōng ㄩㄥ ①平常, 不高明的 commonplace; mediocre (㊦ **doublet** 平 — commonplace; mediocre); ~言 commonplace | ~俗 vulgar; philistine; low ②用 need: 毋~讳言。There is no need for reticence. ③岂, 怎么 how; in what way; ~可弃乎? How could this possibly be relinquished?

鄘 yōng ㄩㄥ 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省卫辉一带 Yong, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Weihui and nearby areas, Henan Province

墉 (** 隍) yōng ㄩㄥ ①城墙 city wall ②高墙 high wall

慵 yōng ㄩㄥ 困倦, 懒 lethargic; languid

镛 yōng ㄩㄥ 大钟, 古时的一种乐器 large bell, ancient musical instrument

鳙 yōng ㄩㄥ 鳙鱼, 鱼名。生活在淡水中, 头很大。也叫“胖头鱼”(also called 胖头鱼) variegated carp; bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*)

雍 (* 雝) yōng ㄩㄥ 和谐 harmonious

[雍容] 文雅大方, 从容不迫的样子 graceful and poised; elegant and poised

壅 yōng ㄩㄥ ①堵塞 (sè) to block; to obstruct (㊦

doublet — 塞 congested; clogged): 水道~塞。The waterway is clogged. ②把土或肥料培在植物根上 to heap soil or fertilizer over and around the roots (of plants and trees)

臃 yōng ㄩㄥ [臃肿] (— zhǒng) 过于肥胖, 以致动作不灵便 swollen; bloated ㊦ **figurative** ①衣服穿得太多 cumbersomely dressed ②机构太庞大, 妨碍工作 overstaffed

饔 yōng ㄩㄥ ①熟食 cooked food ②早饭 breakfast
咽 yóng ㄩㄥ 鱼口向上, 露出水面 (of fish) sticking its mouth out of the water [咽咽] ㊦ **figurative** 众人景仰归向的样子 (of everyone) looking up to sb

㊦ yú 见 916 页 see p916

颀 yóng ㄩㄥ ①大头 big head ②仰慕 to admire; to look up to; ~望 to look up to

永 yǒng ㄩㄥ ①长 long: 江之~矣。How long the river is! ②长久, 久远 perpetual; eternal (㊦ **doublet** 一久 permanent; everlasting | 一远 forever; eternally); ~不掉队 never to fall behind | ~远牢记历史的教训 to keep the historical lessons forever in mind

咏 (* 詠) yǒng ㄩㄥ ①声调抑扬地念, 唱 to chant; to intone; to recite (㊦ **doublet** 歌 — to sing; to chant | 吟 — to chant; to intone; to recite) ②用诗词等来叙述 to ex-

press in poetic form: ~梅 *ode to the plum blossom* | ~雪 *ode to the snow*

泳 yǒng ㄩˇ 在水里游动 to swim (㊦ *doublet* 游一 to swim): 仰 ~ *backstroke* | 蛙 ~ *breaststroke*

甬 yǒng ㄩˇ 浙江省宁波的别称 Yong, another name for Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

[甬道] 1 院落中用砖石砌成的路。也叫“甬路”(also called 甬路) brick-paved or stone-paved path in a courtyard 2 走廊, 过道 corridor; hallway; passage

俑 yǒng ㄩˇ 古时殉葬用的木制或陶制的偶人 (in ancient China) tomb figure, wooden or earthen human figurine buried with the dead

勇 yǒng ㄩˇ ① 有胆量, 敢干 (gǎn) brave; courageous: ~敢 *dauntless; intrepid* | 英 ~ *valiant* | 很有 ~ 气 *to be full of courage; to be of great valour* | 奋 ~ 前进 *to advance valiantly* ② *extension* 不畏避, 不推诿 to be brave in; to be bold in; ~ 于承认错误 *to have the courage to admit one's mistakes* ③ 清朝称战争时期临时招募, 不在平时编制之内的兵 temporary recruits in times of war during the Qing Dynasty: 散兵游 ~ *stragglers and disbanded soldiers*

涌 (*湧) yǒng ㄩˇ ① 水或云气冒出 to gush; to pour; to surge: ~ 泉 *fountain* | 泪如泉 ~ *tears*

welling up in one's eyes | 风起云 ~ *winds rising and clouds gathering; to surge forward*

② 像水涌般地出现 to surge; to pour: 许多人从里面 ~ 出来。 *Crowds poured out.* | 往事 ~ 上心头。 *Memories of the past rushed through my mind.*

恚 (*慝) yǒng ㄩˇ 见 707 页“怂”字条“怂恿”(sǒng—) see 怂恿 on p707

蛹 yǒng ㄩˇ 某些昆虫从幼虫过渡到成虫时的一种形态, 在这个期间, 不食不动, 外皮变厚, 身体缩短 pupa: 蚕 ~ *silkworm chrysalis*

踊 (踴) yǒng ㄩˇ 跳, 跳跃 to leap; to jump [踊跃] 1 跳跃 to leap; to jump: ~ ~ 欢呼 *to leap and cheer* 2 争先恐后 to vie with each other: ~ ~ 发言 *to take the floor eagerly*

鲮 yǒng ㄩˇ 鱼名。身体长形, 扁而平, 黄褐色, 有黑色斑点, 无鳔。生活在海洋中 flathead (*Platycephalus*)

用 yòng ㄩˋ ① 使用, 使人、物发挥其功能 to use; to utilize; to apply: ~ 电 *to use electricity* | ~ 拖拉机耕田 *to plough the field with a tractor* | 不同的矛盾要 ~ 不同的方法来解决。 *Different disputes require different approaches.* | 公 ~ 电话 *public telephone* | ~ 笔写字 *to write with a pen* ② 进饭食 to eat; to drink: ~ 茶 *to drink some tea* | ~ 饭 *to have a meal* ③ 费用, 花

费的钱财 *expense; outlay*: 家
~ *family expenses; house-
keeping money* | 零 ~ *pocket
money* ④ 物质使用的效果 *use;
utility; usefulness* (㊦ **doublet**
功—*function; use* | 效—*effec-
tiveness; usefulness*): 有 ~ 之
材 *talent* ⑤ 需要 (多用于否定
或反问) (*usually used in nega-
tive sentences or rhetorical ques-
tions*) *need; have to*: 不 ~ 说
needless to say | 还 ~ 你操心吗?
*Is there anything for you to
worry about?* ⑥ 因 *hence;*
therefore: ~ 此 *hence; there-
fore* | ~ 特函达。 *Hence this
letter.*

佣 yòng ㄩㄥˋ 佣金, 佣钱,
买卖东西时给介绍人的钱
commission; brokerage

⊖ yōng 见 904 页 see p904

YOU ㄩ ㄠ

优 (優) yōu ㄩ ㄠ ① 美好的,
跟“劣”相对 (*the
opposite of 劣*) *excellent; su-
perior*: ~ 等 *first-rate; excel-
lent; high-class* | 品质 ~ 良 *of
fine quality* ② 充足, 宽裕
abundant; well-to-do: 生活 ~
裕 *to lead an affluent (or
abundant) life* ③ 优待 *to give
preferential treatment*: 拥军 ~
属 (*of civilians*) *to support the
army and give preferential
treatment to the families of
revolutionary soldiers and
martyrs* ④ 古代指演剧的人 (*in
ancient China*) *actor; actress*

(㊦ **doublet** 俳—*comedian; co-
medienne* | 伶 *actor; actress*)
[优柔] ① 从容 *leisurely* ② 犹豫
不决 *hesitant*: ~ ~ 寡断 *indecis-
sive; irresolute*

忧 (憂) yōu ㄩ ㄠ ① 发愁 *to
worry about* (㊦ **doublet** — 愁 *worried*): 杞人 ~
天 (喻过虑) *A man of the Qi
feared that the sky might
fall. — to entertain groundless
anxiety; to be over-anxious.* ②
使人忧愁的事 *anxiety; con-
cern*: 高枕无 ~ *to sit back and
relax; to sleep in peace with-
out any anxiety*

攸 yōu ㄩ ㄠ 所 concerning: 责
有 ~ 归 *Responsibility
rests where it falls.* | 性命 ~ 关
(*matter*) *of life and death*

悠 yōu ㄩ ㄠ ① 长久 *remote* (㊦ **doublet** — 久 *time-hono-
ured; long*): 历史 ~ 久 *long
history* [悠悠] ① 闲适, 自由自
在 *leisurely*: 白云 ~ ~ *floating
clouds* ② 忧郁 *gloomy*: ~ ~ 我
思。 *Heavy is my heart.* ③ 长
久, 遥远 *long; remote*: ~ ~ 岁
月 *long-standing years* ② 闲
适, 闲散 *leisurely*: ~ 闲 *leisure-
ly and carefree* | ~ 然 *leisurely
and carefree* ③ 在空中摆动 *to
swing; to sway*: 站在秋千上来
回 ~ *to sway back and forth on
the swing* ④ 稳住, 控制 *to take
it easy*: ~ 着点劲 *to take it easy*

呦 yōu ㄩ ㄠ 叹词 *interjection*,
表示惊异 (*used to express
surprise*): ~, 你怎么也来了?
Hey! Fancy seeing you here! |

~,碗怎么破了! *Oops! The bowl is broken!*

[呦呦] 鹿叫声 (cry of deer) bleating; ~ ~ 鹿鸣 *Deer are bleating out.*

幽 yōu ㄩ ① 形容地方很僻静、光线暗 dim; gloomy; secluded; ~谷 *deep and secluded valley* | ~林 *dense forest* | ~室 *dim room; gloomy room* ② **extension** 隐藏, 不公开的 secret; hidden; ~居 *to lead a solitary life* | ~会 *tryst; rendezvous* ③ 使人感觉沉静、安闲的 tranquil; serene; ~香 *delicate fragrance* | ~美 *serene beauty* | ~雅 *serene and graceful* ④ 幽禁, 把人关起来不让跟外人接触 *to incarcerate; to imprison* ⑤ 指阴间 nether world; ~灵 *ghost; spirit; spectre* | ~明 (阳间) 永隔. *The dead and the living are worlds apart. or The worlds of the living and the dead are forever separate.* ⑥ 幽州, 古地名, 相当于今河北省北部和辽宁省南部 Youzhou, an ancient place, comprising the northern part of today's Hebei Province and the southern part of today's Liaoning Province; ~燕 (yān) Youyan

[幽默] (外 loanword) 有趣或可笑而意味深长 *humour*; ~ ~ 画 *humorous painting*

麇 yōu ㄩ 古书上指母鹿 (in ancient Chinese texts) female deer; doe

耨 yōu ㄩ ① 古代弄碎土块使田地平坦的农具 (in ancient China) rake ② 用耨使土覆盖种子 *to rake, to turn up the soil with a rake to cover the seeds*

尤 (* 尤) yóu ㄩ ① 特异的, 突出的 remarkable; outstanding; conspicuous; 拔其 ~ *to select and promote those of outstanding ability* ② 尤其, 更, 格外 particularly; especially; ~ 甚 *increasingly; more so* | ~ 妙 *even better; all the better* ③ 过失 fault; mistake; 勿效 ~ (不要学着做坏事) *to shun bad examples* ④ 怨恨, 归咎 *to have a grudge against; to lay the blame on*; 怨天 ~ 人 *to blame everyone and everything but not oneself*

犹 (猶) yóu ㄩ ① 如同 just as; like; 虽死 ~ 生 *to live in the hearts of the people even though one is dead* | 战士的意志 ~ 如钢铁. *The soldiers' willpower is as strong as iron and steel.* ② 还 (hái), 尚且 still; even; 记忆 ~ 新 *to remain fresh in one's memory* | 话 ~ 未了. *There's still more to say.* | 困兽 ~ 斗. *A cornered beast would still fight.*

[犹豫] (一 yù) 迟疑不决 *hesitant; irresolute*

疣 (* 疣) yóu ㄩ 一种皮肤病, 俗称“瘰子”。病原体是一种病毒, 症状是皮肤上出现黄褐色的小

疙瘩, 不痛也不痒 (popularly called 瘰子) wart [赘疣] 喻多余而无用的东西 wart; anything superfluous and useless

莠 (薅) yóu lǎ ① 古书上说的一种有臭味的草 (in ancient Chinese texts) stinking grass: 薰~不同器 (喻好人和坏人搞不到一起)。Fragrant herbs and stinking weeds cannot be put in the same vessel — the good can never mix with the bad. ② 落叶小灌木, 花蓝色, 供观赏 common bluebeard (*Caryopteris incana*)

魷 yóu lǎ 魷鱼, 又叫“柔鱼”, “枪乌贼”的俗称。生活在海洋中的一种软体动物, 头像乌贼, 尾端呈菱形, 体白色, 有淡褐色斑点。肉可吃 (also called 柔鱼 and popularly called 枪乌贼) squid; calamary

由 yóu lǎ ① 经过 via; by; through: 必~之路 the way one must follow; the only road | 观其所~ to observe the road he follows; to mark his motives ② 原因 reason; cause (㊦ doublet 原一 cause): 情~ hows and whys; ins and outs | 理~ reason; ground ③ 顺随, 听从 to be up to sb; to rest with sb: ~着性子 to do as one pleases; to do at will | ~不得自己 not to be up to oneself; to be beyond one's control ④ 介词 preposition 1 自, 从 from: ~哪儿来? Where are you from? | ~上到下 from top to bottom 2

凭借 by means of; according to: ~此可知 thus it can be seen 3 归 (某人去做) (to be done) by: 这事~你安排。You are to handle the whole business. [由于] 1 介词 preposition, 表示原因 because of; on account of: 这项任务~~大家的努力才圆满完成了。Thanks to the collective efforts, the project has been completed. 2 连词 conjunction, 跟“所以”、“因而”等呼应, 表示因果关系 (used in collocation with 所以 or 因而 to express cause and effect) since; because; as; for: ~~天气炎热, 因而用电量猛增。The consumption of electricity has been increasing drastically since the weather is too hot.

邮 (郵) yóu lǎ ① 邮递, 由国家专设的机构传递信件 to post; to mail: ~信 to post a letter ② 有关邮务的 postal: ~票 stamp; postage stamp | ~费 postage fee. | ~局 post office

油 yóu lǎ ① 动植物体内所含的脂肪物质 oil; fat; grease: 猪~ lard | 花生~ peanut oil ② 各种碳氢化合物的混合物, 一般不溶于水, 容易燃烧 petroleum: 煤~ kerosene | 汽~ gasoline ③ 用油涂抹 to paint; to varnish: 用桐油~~就好了。Paint it with tung oil, and it will be OK. ④ 被油弄脏 to be stained with oil or grease: 衣服~了一大片。The dress has got a big oil stain on it. ⑤ 狡猾

slippery (㊦ **doublet** 一滑 slick; oily): ~腔滑调 *glib*; *unctuous* | 这个人太～。He's too slippery.

[油然] ① 充盛地 *densely*; *profusely*: 天~~作云, 沛然下雨。Clouds were gathering, and rain was falling heavily. ② (思想感情) 自然而然地产生 spontaneously: 敬慕之情~~而生。Admiration is welling up in his heart.

柚 yóu lǎ [柚木] 落叶乔木, 叶大, 对生, 花白色或蓝色。木材坚硬耐久, 用来造船、车等 *teakwood*; *teak* (*Tectona grandis*)

㊦ yòu 见 913 页 see p913

铀 yóu lǎ 一种放射性元素, 符号 U, 银白色, 质地坚硬, 能蜕变。把铀熔合在钢中做成铀钢, 非常坚硬, 可以制造机器。铀是产生原子能的重要元素 *uranium* (U)

蚰 yóu lǎ [蚰蜒] (—yan) 像蜈蚣, 比蜈蚣略小, 体短而稍扁, 足细长, 触角长, 多栖息阴湿处 *common house centipede* (*Scutigera coleoptrata*)

鲉 yóu lǎ 鱼名。体侧扁, 头部有许多棘状突起, 生活在海洋中 *scorpionfish* (*Scorpaenidae*)

莠 yóu lǎ [莠麦] 一年生草本植物, 花绿色, 叶细长。茎叶可做牧草, 子实可以吃。也作“油麦”(also written as 油麦) *naked oat* (*Avena nuda*)

游 (㊦ ㊦ * 遊) yóu lǎ ① 人或动物

在水里行动 to swim (㊦ **doublet** 一泳 to swim): ~水 to swim | ~鱼可数。Swimming fish can be clearly seen. ② 不固定 *roving*; *unsettled*: ~资 *idle fund* | ~牧 *nomadism* | ~击战 *guerrilla war* [游移] 主意不定 *vacillant*; *vacillating*; *hesitant* ③ 河流的一段 *reach* (of a river): 上~ *upper reaches* | 下~ *lower reaches* ④ 游逛, 观赏 to saunter; to stroll: ~玩 to go sightseeing | ~人 *visitor*; *tourist* | ~园 to visit a park or garden; to attend a celebration in a park | 旅~ to travel | 春~ *spring outing* ⑤ 交游, 交往 to associate with ⑥ 同“鬻”(yóu) same as 鬻

蜉 yóu lǎ 见 204 页“蜉”字条“蜉蝣”(fú—) see 蜉蝣 on p204

輶 yóu lǎ ① 古代一种轻便的车 (in ancient China) *light carriage* ② 轻 *light*

猷 yóu lǎ 计谋, 打算 *plan*; *scheme*: 鸿~ (宏伟的计划) *grand plan*; *great plan*

蝤 yóu lǎ [蝤蛄] (—móu) 又叫“梭子蟹”。生活在海里的一种螃蟹, 甲壳略呈梭形, 肉可以吃 (also called 梭子蟹) *swimming crab*

㊦ qiú 见 616 页 see p616

繇 yóu lǎ 古书里同“由” ① 1. 2. ”same as 由 ① 1. 2. in ancient Chinese texts

㊦ yáo 见 875 页 see p875

㊦ zhòu 见 992 页 see p992



yóu ㄩˊ (一子) 捕鸟时用来引诱同类鸟的鸟, 也作“游”(also written as 游) decoy: 鸟~子 *bird decoy*



yǒu ㄩˇ ①朋友 friend: 好~ *good friend* | 战~ *comrade-in-arms* | 网~ *net friend; web friend* ②extension 有友好关系的 friendly: ~ 军 *friendly troops; friendly forces* | ~ 邦 *friendly nation; friendly country* ③相好, 互相亲爱 to be on affectionate terms: ~ 爱 *friendly affection; fraternal love* | ~ 好往来 *friendly contacts; friendly exchanges*



有 yǒu ㄩˇ ①跟“无”相对 (the opposite of 无) ②表示所属 to have; to possess: 他~ 一本书. *He has a book.* | 我没~ 时间. *I have no time.* ③表示存在 there be: 那里~ 十来个人. *There are about ten people over there.* | ~ 困难. *There are difficulties.* | ~ 办法. *There is a solution.* | ~ 意见 to have a different opinion ④表示发生或出现 (used to denote occurrence): ~ 病了 to be ill | 形势~ 了新的发展. *There are new developments in the situation.* ⑤表示估量或比较 (used to denote estimate or comparison): 水~ 一丈多深. *The water is about more than one zhang deep.* | 他~ 他哥哥那么高了. *He is about the same height as his elder brother.* ⑥表示大, 多 (used to denote greatness): ~ 学问 *learned* | ~ 经验 *experi-*

enced [有的是] 有很多, 多得很 to have plenty of; there's no lack of; to be in abundance ②用在某些动词前面表示客气 (used before some verbs in polite formulae): ~ 劳. *Thanks for the trouble, or May I trouble you ...?* | ~ 请 to invite sb to come in ③跟“某”相近 (similar to 某): ~ 一天晚上 *one night* | ~ 人不赞成. *Some people don't agree.* ④用在“人、时候、地方”前面, 表示一部分 (used before 人, 时候 or 地方 to indicate a part): ~ 人性子急, ~ 人性子慢. *Some people are impetuous; others are mild.* ⑤古汉语词头 (used before the names of certain dynasties in classical Chinese): ~ 夏 *the Xia Dynasty* | ~ 周 *the Zhou Dynasty*

有 yǒu 见 913 页 see p913



yǒu ㄩˇ 一种金属元素, 符号 Eu. 可制彩色显像管中的荧光粉 europium (Eu)



yǒu ㄩˇ ①地支的第十位 you, the 10th of the 12 Earthly Branches ②酉时, 指下午五点到七点 the period from 5 pm to 7 pm



yǒu ㄩˇ 古代一种盛酒的器皿 (in ancient China) wine vessel



yǒu ㄩˇ [羑里] 古地名, 在今河南省汤阴 Youli, an ancient place, now in Tangyin, Henan Province



yǒu ㄩˇ (一子) 狗尾草, 一年生草本植物, 样子很像

谷子 green bristlegrass ㊦ **figurative** 品质坏的, 不好的人 (of people) bad; vicious; 良~不齐. *There are weeds among seedlings — the good and the bad are intermingled, or There are bad as well as good people in the group.*

牖 yǒu ㄩˇ 窗户 window

黝 yǒu ㄩˇ 黑色 dark; swarthy; 一张~黑的脸 a swarthy face

又 yòu ㄩˋ 副词 **adverb** ① 重复, 连续, 指相同的 again; 他~立功了. *He rendered meritorious services again.* | 今天~下雨了. *It rained again today.* ② 表示加重语气, 更进一层 furthermore; 他~不傻. *Besides, he's not silly at all.* | 你~不是不会. *It isn't that you don't know how to do it.* ③ 表示平列关系 and; not only... but also; ~高~大 tall and big | ~多~快 more as well as faster | ~好~省 not only good but also economical | 我~高兴, ~着急. *I am both happy and worried.* ④ 再加上, 还有 and; 十~五年 fifteen years | 一~二分之一 one and a half ⑤ 表示某种范围之外另有补充 in addition to; 穿上了棉袄~加了一件皮背心 to put on a leather waistcoat in addition to a cotton-padded coat ⑥ 表示转折 but; 刚还想说什么, 可~把它忘了. *I had something to say but don't have the slightest*

idea about it now.

右 yòu ㄩˋ ① 面向南时靠西的一边, 跟“左”相对 (the opposite of 左) right; ~手 right hand; to the right | ~边 right side; on the right ㊦ **transfer** 西方 (以面向南为准) (when facing south) west; 江~ west of a river; to the west of a river | 山~ west of a mountain ② 政治思想上属于保守的或反动的 conservative; reactionary; ~倾 Right deviation ③ 古以右为上, 品质等级高的称右 superior in quality and grade in ancient China; 无出其~ second to none; matchless; unparalleled ④ 崇尚, 重视 to worship; to emphasize; ~文 to lay stress on culture and learning; to value cultural and educational undertakings ⑤ 古同“佑” same as 佑 in ancient Chinese

佑 yòu ㄩˋ 辅助, 保护 to assist; to bless; ~助 to aid; to help | ~护 to protect; to bless | 庇~ to bless

祐 yòu ㄩˋ 保佑, 迷信的人指神帮助 to bless

幼 yòu ㄩˋ ① 年纪小, 初出生的, 跟“老”相对 (the opposite of 老) young; new-born; ~儿 infant; child | ~虫 larva | ~苗 seedling [幼稚] 年纪小的 young ㊦ **figurative** 知识见解浅薄、缺乏经验的 childish; puerile; naive; 思想~~ naive; innocent ② 小孩儿 children; the young; 扶老携~ to hold the old by the arm and the young by

the hand — to help the aged and the young | ~ 有所养 to take care of the young

蚰 yòu ㄩˋ 绦虫、血吸虫等的幼体 larva of a tapeworm; cercaria of schistosome; 毛 ~ *miracidium* | 尾 ~ *cercaria*

有 ⊖ yòu ㄩˋ 古同“又 ④” same as 又 ④ in ancient Chinese

⊖ yǒu 见 911 页 see p911

侑 yòu ㄩˋ 在筵席旁助兴, 劝人吃喝 to press sb to eat or drink: ~ 食 to press sb to eat

囿 yòu ㄩˋ ① 养动物的园子 animal farm; enclosure; park: 鹿 ~ deer farm; deer park ② 局限, 被限制 to be limited; to be hampered; to be constrained: ~ 于成见 to be blinded by prejudice

宥 yòu ㄩˋ ① 宽容, 饶恕, 原谅 to excuse; to pardon; to forgive: ~ 我。Excuse me. | 请原 ~。Pardon me. ② 帮助 to help

狢 yòu ㄩˋ 古书上说的一种猴 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of monkey

柚 ⊖ yòu ㄩˋ 常绿乔木, 种类很多。果实叫柚子, 也叫文旦, 比橘子大, 多汁, 味酸甜 pomelo (*Citrus maxima*)

⊖ yóu 见 910 页 see p910

釉 yòu ㄩˋ (一子) 以石英、长石、硼砂、黏土等为原料制成的东西, 涂在瓷器、陶器外面, 烧制后发出玻璃光泽, 可增加陶瓷的机械强度和绝缘性能 glaze

鼬 yòu ㄩˋ [黄鼬] 哺乳动物, 俗称“黄鼠狼”。毛黄褐色, 遇见敌人能由肛门附近分泌臭气自卫, 常捕食田鼠 (popularly called 黄鼠狼) weasel (*Mustela sibirica*)

诱 yòu ㄩˋ (旧读 formerly yǒu) ① 劝导, 教导 to guide; to direct; to induce; 循循善 ~ to guide patiently and systematically; to give guidance in a painstaking and systematic fashion ② 引诱, 使用手段引人 to lure; to seduce; to entice: ~ 敌 to lure the enemy | 利 ~ to lure by promise of gain

迂 yū ㄩ ① 曲折, 绕远 winding; tortuous; roundabout; circuitous: ~ 回前进 to proceed in a circuitous route ② 言行、见解陈旧不合时宜 impractical; unpractical (㊦ *doublet* — 腐 pedantic; trite): ~ 论 impractical argument; unrealistic statement | ~ 见 impractical opinion; absurd view

纡 yū ㄩ ① 弯曲, 绕弯 winding; tortuous ② 〈古 *archaism*〉系, 结 to tie; to bind: ~ 金佩紫 (指地位显贵) to wear gold ornaments and a purple gown — to hold distinguished social position

於 ⊖ yū ㄩ 姓 Yu, a surname

⊖ yú 见 915 页 see p915

⊖ wū 见 793 页 see p793

淤 yū ㄩ ① 水里泥沙沉积 to silt up: ~了好些泥 to be choked with silt ② 河沟中沉积的泥沙 silt; ooze; sludge: 河~ river mud; alluvium; sludge | 沟~ drainage silt ③ 同“瘀” same as 瘀

瘀 yū ㄩ 血液凝滞 stasis; ~ 血 blood stasis

于 yú ㄩ ① 介词 **preposition** 1 在 in; at: 写~北京 to be written in Beijing | 生~1949 年 to be born in 1949 2 对于, 对 to: ~人民有益 to be beneficial to the people | 忠~祖国 to be faithful to one's country | 勇~负责 to dare to shoulder the responsibility 3 给 to: 勿诿过~人. Don't shift the blame onto others. | 光荣归~党. Glory is credited to the Party. | 取之于民, 用之~民. What is taken from the people is to be used for the people. 4 自, 由 from; out of: 出~自愿 of one's own free will; of one's own accord | 取之~民, 用之于民. What is taken from the people is to be used for the people. 5 向 to: 问道~盲 to ask a blind man about the way — the blind leads the blind; to seek advice from one who can offer none 6 在形容词后, 表示比较, 跟“过”的意思相同 (used after an adjective to indicate comparison, with the same meaning as 过) than: 霜叶红~二月花. The frost-beaten leaves appear redder than the spring flowers. |

人民的利益高~一切. The interest of the people is above everything else. 7 在动词后, 表示被动 (used after a verb to indicate a passive voice) by: 见笑~大方 to be laughed at by experts [于是] 连词 **conjunction**, 表示两件事前后紧接 hence; then; so: 他听完报告, ~~就回去了. He went home after the lecture. ② 姓 Yu, a surname

盂 yú ㄩ 一种盛液体的器皿 liquid vessel: 痰~ spittoon | 漱口~ mouth cleansing cup

竽 yú ㄩ 古代管乐器, 像现在的笙 (in ancient China) yu, wind instrument like the modern sheng, but a little bigger than it [滥竽充数] 一个不会吹竽的人混在乐队里充数 to pass oneself off as one of the players in an ensemble 喻 **figurative** 没有真本领, 占着工作岗位 to hold a post without adequate qualifications; simply to make up the number

与(與) yú ㄩ 同“软” same as 软

① yǔ 见 917 页 see p917

② yù 见 919 页 see p919

玕(璵) yú ㄩ 玕璦(fán), 美玉。也说“璠玕” (also called 璠玕) fine jade

欤(歟) yú ㄩ 文言助词 **auxiliary in classical Chinese** ① 表示疑问语气 (used to express interrogative tone): 在齐~? 在鲁~? In the Qi State or in the Lu State?

②表示感叹语气(used to express exclamatory tone): 论者之言,一似管窥虎~! *Indeed, the speaker's argument was as one-sided as looking at a tiger through a bamboo tube!*

予 ⊖ yú 𠃵 文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*, 我 I; me

⊖ yǔ 见 918 页 see p918

好 yú 𠃵 见 347 页“婕”字条 “婕好”(jié—) see 婕好 on p347

余(①—③ 餘) yú 𠃵 ①剩下的,多出来的 *surplus; spare* (㊟ *doublet* 剩—*surplus*): ~粮 *surplus grain* | ~兴(xìng) *lingering interest* | 业~*spare time* | 不遗~力 *to spare no effort; to do one's utmost* ②十、百、千等整数或度量单位后面的零头 *more than; over; odd*: 十~人 *more than ten people* | 三百~米 *over 300 metres* | 两吨~ *two tons plus* ③后 *after*: 兴奋之~, 高歌一曲 *to sing heartily at the moment of one's excitement* ④文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*, 我 I; me

餘(餘) yú 𠃵 同“余 ①②③”。“餘”简化为“余”,用“余”意义可能混淆时,用“餘”。如文言句“餘年无多”。(餘 has now a simplified written form of 余, but the character 餘 is still used when 余 and 餘 might be confused in meaning, e.g. 餘年无多 I've only a few years left in my

life.) same as 余 ①②③

狶 yú 𠃵 见 615 页“狶”字条 “狶狶”(qiú—) see 狶狶 on p615

畬 ⊖ yú 𠃵 开垦过两年的地 *land that has been cultivated for two years*

⊖ shē 见 662 页 see p662

舳 yú 𠃵 [舳舻](—huáng) 古代一种大船(in ancient China) a kind of big boat

臾 yú 𠃵 [须臾]片刻,一会儿 *moment; instant*

谀 yú 𠃵 谄媚,奉承 *to flatter; to fawn on; to toady to*: ~辞 *flattery; adulatory words*

萑 yú 𠃵 见 992 页“茭”字条 “茭萑”(zhū—) see 茭萑 on p992

腴 yú 𠃵 ①肥,胖 *fat; plump*: 丰~*fat; plump* ②肥沃 *fertile*: 土地膏~*fertile land*

鱼(魚) yú 𠃵 脊椎动物的一类,生活在水中,通常体侧扁,大都有鳞和鳍,用鳃呼吸,体温随外界温度而变化,种类很多。大部分可供食用或制造鱼胶 *fish*

渔 yú 𠃵 ①捕鱼 *fishing*; *fishery*: ~船 *fishing boat* | ~业 *fishery; fishing industry* ②谋取不应得的东西 *to take sth one is not entitled to*; ~利 *to reap unfair gains; to profit at others' expenses*

於 ⊖ yú 𠃵 同“于 ①” same as 于 ①

㊦ yū 见 913 页 see p913

㊦ wū 见 793 页 see p793

禺 yú ㄩˊ ① 古书上说的一种猴 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of monkey ② 见 549 页“番”字条“番禺”(pān—) see 番禺 on p549

隅 yú ㄩˊ ① 角落 corner; nook: 城~corner of a city wall [隅反] ㊦ **figurative** 因此知彼, 能够类推, 举一反三 to know sth else by analogy [向隅] 对着屋子的一个角落, 喻得不到机会而失望 to face a corner of the room — to feel disappointed for lack of opportunity ② 靠边的地方 edge; outlying place: 海~seaboard; coast

喁 ㊦ yú ㄩˊ [喁喁] 形容低声细语 murmur; ~~~私语 to whisper

㊦ yóng 见 905 页 see p905

隅 yú ㄩˊ ① 山弯曲的地方 mountain recess ② 同“隅” same as 隅

愚 yú ㄩˊ ① 傻, 笨 stupid; silly (㊦ **doublet** — 蠢 foolish; stupid): ~人 fool | ~昧无知 ignorant ㊦ **extension** 使愚蠢 to fool ② 谦辞 **humble**: ~见 in my humble opinion ③ 愚弄, 欺骗 to deceive; to dupe: 为人所~to be deceived

隅 yú ㄩˊ 肩隅, 针灸穴位名 **jianyu**, an acupuncture point in the front part of the shoulder

昇 yú ㄩˊ 〈古 **archaism**〉共同抬东西 (of two or more

people) to carry together

俞 ㊦ yú ㄩˊ ① 文言叹词 **interjection in classical Chinese**, 表示允许 to permit; to allow ② 姓 Yu, a surname

㊦ shù 见 695 页 see p695

揄 yú ㄩˊ 拉, 引 to draw [揄扬] 称赞 to praise

崮 yú ㄩˊ [昆崮] 山名, 在山东省东部 Kunyu Mountain in the east of Shandong Province

逾 (① * 踰) yú ㄩˊ ① 越过, 超过 to exceed; to surpass: ~期 overdue ② 更, 越发 even more; ~甚 even more

渝 yú ㄩˊ ① 变 (多指感情或态度) (usually used to denote feeling or attitude) to change; to alter: 始终不~to stick to one's ideal ② 重庆市的别称 Yu, another name for Chongqing: 成~铁路 railway from Chengdu to Chongqing, Chengdu-Chongqing Railway

愉 yú ㄩˊ 喜欢, 快乐 joyful; cheerful (㊦ **doublet** — 快 happy; delighted): 轻松~快 happy and relaxed | ~悦 cheerful; delighted

瑜 yú ㄩˊ ① 美玉 fine jade ② 玉石的光彩 luster of jade ㊦ **figurative** 优点 virtue: 瑕 (xiá) 不掩~。One flaw cannot obscure the splendour of the jade — the defects cannot obscure the virtues.

榆 yú lǐ 榆树, 落叶乔木, 三四月开小花。果实外面有膜质的翅, 叫榆荚或榆钱。木材坚固, 可以制器物 elm (*Elmus*)

觐 yú lǐ 见 319 页“覬”字条“覬觐”(jì—) see 覬觐 on p319

窬 (②*踰) yú lǐ ① 门边小洞 small hole beside the gate ② 从墙上爬过去 to climb over a wall: 穿~之盗 (穿墙和爬墙的贼) *burglar; thief who breaks through or climbs over a wall*

蚰 yú lǐ 见 407 页“蛞”字条“蛞蚰”(kuò—) see 蛞蚰 on p407

娱 yú lǐ 快乐或使人快乐 to entertain; to amuse (㊦ *doublet* 一乐 amusement; recreation); 文~活动 *recreational activities* | 自~to amuse oneself

虞 yú lǐ ① 预料 to suppose; to expect; 以备不~to be prepared against any contingency or eventuality ② 忧虑 anxiety; worry; fear: 无~no worries ③ 欺骗 to cheat; to deceive; to fool: 尔~我诈 (互相欺骗) *each trying to cheat or outwit the other* ④ 周代诸侯国名, 在今山西省平陆东北 Yu, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, situated to the northeast of today's Pinglu, Shanxi Province

雩 yú lǐ 古代求雨的一种祭祀 (in ancient China) sac-

rificial rite to pray for rain

舆 yú lǐ ① 车中载人载物的部分 part of a carriage for passengers and goods ② 车 cart; carriage; chariot: 舍~登舟 to change from carriage to boat [肩舆] 轿子 sedan chair ③ 众人 public: ~论 *public opinion* [舆情] 群众的意见和态度 public sentiments: 洞察~~to have a keen insight into public sentiments ④ 地, 疆域 area; territory: ~地 *territory; land; earth* | 方~land; earth | ~图 map

鹵 yú lǐ 同“渔①” same as 渔①

与 (與) yǔ lǐ ① 介词 *preposition*, 跟 with; against: ~疾病作斗争 to fight disease | ~虎谋皮 to ask a tiger for its skin — to request sb to act against his own interests ② 连词 *conjunction*, 和 and: 批评~自我批评 *criticism and self-criticism* | 父亲~母亲都来。Both my father and mother will come here. ③ 给 to give; to offer; to grant: 赠~to grant | 交~本人 to give to the person concerned | ~人方便 to do others a favor ④ 交往, 交好 to get along with; to be on good terms with: 此人易~。This person is easy to get along with. | 相~to be on good terms with | ~国 (相交好的国家) *friendly nation; allied state* ⑤ 赞助 to help; to support: ~人为善 (原指赞助人学

好,后多指善意助人) (*originally used to indicate helping others learn from good examples*) to help others with good intention

[与其]连词 **conjunction**, 常跟“宁”、“宁可”、“不如”、“不若”等连用,表示比较 (*usually used in collocation with 宁, 宁可, 不如 or 不若 for comparison*) rather than; better than; ~ ~ 坐车,不如坐船。 *It's better to go by ship than by bus.*

⊖ yù 见 919 页 see p919

⊖ yú 见 914 页 see p914

屿(嶼) yǔ ǐ (旧读 formerly xù) 小島 small island; islet (㊦ **doublet** 岛 — island)

予 ⊖ yǔ ǐ 给予 to grant; to bestow; to award: 授 ~ 奖状 to award a certificate of merit | ~ 以协助 to give assistance to | ~ 以处分 to impose a punishment; to mete out a punishment

⊖ yú 见 915 页 see p915

伛(偻) yǔ ǐ 驼背 hunchbacked; ~ 人 hunchback; humpback | ~ 倭(lǚ) hunchbacked; humpbacked

宇 yǔ ǐ ① 屋檐 eaves ㊦ **extension** 房屋 house; 庙 ~ temple [眉宇] ㊦ **transfer** 仪表, 风度 bearing; mien; manners ② 上下四方, 所有的空间 space; universe; world; ~ 内 in the world [宇宙] ① 同“宇 ②” same as 宇 ② ② 指所有的空间

和时间 universe; cosmos ③ 地层系统分类的最高一级, 在“界”之上, 是在地质年代“宙”的时间内形成的地层 eonothem, the highest-level division of geologic time, as corresponding to “eon”: 显生 ~ Phanerozoic Eonothem | 元古 ~ Proterozoic Eonothem | 太古 ~ Archaean Eonothem

羽 yǔ ǐ ① 羽毛, 鸟的毛 feather; plume; ~ 翼 wing ㊦ **extension** 翅膀 wing: 振 ~ 高飞 to flap the wings and soar high ② 古代五音“宫、商、角、徵(zhǐ)、羽”之一 yu, a note of the ancient Chinese five-tone scale, corresponding to la

雨 ⊖ yǔ ǐ 空气中的水蒸气上升到天空中遇冷凝成云,再遇冷聚集成大水点落下来就是雨 rain

⊖ yù 见 920 页 see p920

俣 yǔ ǐ 大 big

禹 yǔ ǐ 传说中的古代部落联盟首领,曾治平洪水 Yu, legendary chief of an ancient tribe union who successfully harnessed a major flood

瑀 yǔ ǐ 像玉的石头 jade-like stone

语 ⊖ yǔ ǐ ① 话 words (㊦ **doublet** 一言 language; tongue): 成 ~ idiom | ~ 文 language and literature | 外国 ~ foreign language ② 谚语或古语 proverb; old saying: ~ 云 as the saying goes ③ 代替语言的

动作或方式 nonlinguistic means of communication: 手~ *dactylology*; 旗~ *semaphore*; 旗~ *flag signal*
 ④说 to speak; to say: 不言不~ *not to utter a single word* | 默~ *to keep silence*; to speak nothing

㊦ yù 见 921 页 see p921

囿 yǔ ㄩˇ 见 452 页“囿”字条
 “囿囿”(líng—) see 囿囿 on p452

敌 yǔ ㄩˇ 古代一种打击乐器, 击敌使演奏停止 *yu*, an ancient percussion musical instrument, struck for ending a performance

龉 yǔ ㄩˇ 见 369 页“龉”字条
 “龉龉”(jǔ—) see 龉龉 on p369

圉 yǔ ㄩˇ 养马的地方 *stable* 也指养马的人 *stableman*; *stableboy*

庾 yǔ ㄩˇ ①露天的谷仓 *open-air granary* [大庾岭] 山名, 在江西、广东两省交界的地方 *Dayuling*, a mountain at the juncture of Jiangxi Province and Guangdong Province ②姓 *Yu*, a surname

庾 yǔ ㄩˇ 庾死, 旧时称囚犯因受刑、冻饿、生病而死在监狱里 (in former times) to die of torture, cold, hunger or illness in jail

猥 (猥) yǔ ㄩˇ 见 861 页
 “猥”(yà—) see 猥 on p861

窳 yǔ ㄩˇ 恶劣, 坏 *corrupt*; *bad*: ~劣 (of quality) in-

ferior | ~败 (败坏) *corrupt*; *rotten*; *decayed*

与 (與) ㊦ yù ㄩˋ 参与, 参加 to take part in; to participate in: ~会 to attend a conference | ~闻此事 (参与并且得知此事的内情) to have a participant's knowledge of the matter; to be in the know

㊦ yǔ 见 917 页 see p917

㊦ yú 见 914 页 see p914

玉 yù ㄩˋ ①矿物的一种, 质细而坚硬, 有光泽, 略透明, 可雕琢成簪环等装饰品 *jade* ②喻洁白或美丽 *pure*; *beautiful*: ~颜 *fair complexion* | 亭亭~立 *slim and graceful*; *tall and erect* ③敬辞 *polite*: ~言 *your valuable words* | ~体 *your health* | 敬候~音. *I'm looking forward to hearing from you.*

钰 yù ㄩˋ 宝物 *treasure*

驭 yù ㄩˋ ①驾驭 (车马) to drive (a carriage): ~车 to drive a carriage | ~马 to ride a horse | ~手 *driver of a chariot*; *soldier in charge of pack animals* ②统率, 控制 to command; to control: ~下无方 to have no good way to control a subordinate —to lack the ability to do sth

芋 yù ㄩˋ 芋头, 多年生草本植物, 叶子略呈卵形, 地下茎可以吃 *taro* (*Colocasia esculenta*)

吁 (籲) ㊦ yù ㄩˋ 为某种要求而呼喊 to appeal; to plead: ~请 to

implore; to petition | 大声呼～
to utter fervent speeches of
appeal

⊖ xū 见 843 页 see p843

聿 yù ㄩˋ 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese*, 用在一句话的开头 (used at the beginning of a sentence) then; and then

谷 ㄩˋ yù ㄩˋ [吐谷浑] (tǔ-hún) 我国古代西部民族名 the Tuyuhun ethnic group, one of the western ethnic groups in ancient China

⊖ gǔ 见 240 页 see p240

峪 yù ㄩˋ 山谷 valley; ravine; hollow

浴 yù ㄩˋ 洗澡 bath; ～室 bathroom | 沐～ to bathe; to take a bath

欲 (ㄩˋ * 慾) yù ㄩˋ ① 欲望, 想得到某种东西或想达到某种目的的要求 desire; yearning; longing: 食～ appetite | 求知～ thirst for knowledge ② 想要, 希望 to want; to wish: ～盖弥彰 (想要掩饰反而弄得更显明了)。The more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed. or The more concealed, the more conspicuous. ③ 需要 need; 胆～大而心～细。The bolder one is, the more prudent one should be. ④ 将要, 在动词前, 表示动作就要开始 (used before a verb) to be set to; to be about to: 摇摇～坠 tottering; to be on the verge of collapse | 山雨～来风满楼。The rising wind

sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains. or The rising wind forebodes the coming storm.

鸪 yù ㄩˋ 见 618 页“鸪”字条 “鸪鸪”(qú-) see 鸪鸪 on p618

裕 yù ㄩˋ ① 丰富, 宽绰 abundant; affluent: 生活富～ well-to-do life | 家里很宽～ well-off family | 时间不充～。There isn't enough time. ② 使富足 to enrich: 富国～民 to enrich the country and its people [裕固族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Yugu ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

饫 yù ㄩˋ 饱 to have eaten one's fill; to be full

姬 (姬) yù ㄩˋ 年老的女人 old lady; old woman

雨 ㄩˋ yù ㄩˋ 下 (雨雪) (of rain or snow) to fall; ～雪 to snow

⊖ yǔ 见 918 页 see p918

郁 (ㄩˋ 鬱) yù ㄩˋ ① 草木茂盛 (叠 reduplication) lush; luxuriant: ～～葱葱 lush and verdant ② 忧愁, 愁闷 gloomy; depressed (㊦ doublet 忧 — melancholy) (叠 reduplication): ～～不乐 depressed; gloomy ③ 有文采 (叠 reduplication) elegant; refined: 文采～～ overflowing with literary elegance ④ 形容香气浓 rich fragrance: 馥 (fù)～ sweet-scented

育 yù ㄩˋ ① 生养 to give birth to; to bear (㊦ **doublet** 生 — to bear; to produce): 生儿 ~ 女 to bear children; to have children | 积极提倡计划生 ~ to promote the policy of birth control ② 养活 to rear; to raise; to bring up: ~ 婴 to raise a baby | ~ 蚕 to raise silkworms | ~ 林 afforestation ③ 教育 to educate; 德 ~ moral education | 智 ~ intellectual education | 体 ~ physical education

垆 yù ㄩˋ 〈古 **archaism**〉肥沃的土地 fertile farmland

洧 yù ㄩˋ 洧河, 水名, 在河南省栾川 Yuhe River in Luanchuan, Henan Province

昱 yù ㄩˋ ① 日光 sunlight; sunshine ② 光明 brightness

煜 yù ㄩˋ 照耀 to illuminate; to shine

狱 (獄) yù ㄩˋ ① 监禁罪犯的地方 prison; jail (㊦ **doublet** 监 — prison; jail) ② 官司, 罪案 lawsuit; case; 冤 ~ unjust imprisonment; unjust verdict | 文字 ~ literary inquisition; imprisonment or persecution of an author on account of literary offence to rulers

语 ㊦ yù ㄩˋ 告诉 to tell; to inform; 不以 ~ 人 to keep sth uninform from others

㊦ yǔ 见 918 页 see p918

彘 yù ㄩˋ 有文采 of literary elegance

域 yù ㄩˋ ① 在一定疆界内的地方 territory: ~ 外 out-

side the country; extraterritorial ② 泛指某种范围 domain; sphere; range: 音 ~ range of notes; compass of voice

阈 yù ㄩˋ ① 门槛 threshold; doorsill ② 界限 limit; boundary: 视 ~ visual threshold

械 yù ㄩˋ 古书上说的一种树 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of tree

蜮 (** 魃) yù ㄩˋ 传说一中一种害人的动物 legendary animal to harm people: 鬼 ~ (喻阴险的人) evil spirit; demon — the sinister

预 yù ㄩˋ ① 预先, 事前 in advance; beforehand: ~ 备 to prepare; to get ready | ~ 见 to predict; to foresee; to foretell | ~ 防 to prevent; to take precautions against; to guard against | ~ 约 to make an appointment ② 加入到里面去 to take part in; 干 ~ to interfere

蒨 yù ㄩˋ 见 693 页“薯”字条 “薯蒨”(shǔ —) see 薯蒨 on p693

潞 yù ㄩˋ 见 868 页“滌”字条 “滌潞堆”(yàn —) see 滌潞堆 on p868

豫 yù ㄩˋ ① 欢喜, 快乐 pleased; delighted: 面有不 ~ 之色。He looks displeased.

② 同“预①” same as 预① ③ 安闲, 舒适 ease; comfortable: 忧劳兴国, 逸 ~ 亡身。Care and diligence make a country prosperous while overindulgence spells ruin. ④ 河南省的别称 Yu, another name for Henan

谕 yù ㄩˋ ① 告诉, 使人知道 (旧指上级对下级或长辈对晚辈) (of superiors or seniors) to instruct; to decree; to enjoin; 面 ~ *face-to-face* (or *direct*) *order*; *personal order* | 手 ~ *hand-written directive* | 上 ~ *imperial edict* ② 〈古 *archaism*〉同“喻” same as 喻

喻 yù ㄩˋ ① 比方 *analogy*; *figure of speech* (㊦ *doublet* 比 — *analogy*; *metaphor*; *simile*): 我给你打个比 ~。 *Let me show you an example.* ② 明白, 了解 to *understand*; to *know*; 不言而 ~ *to be self-evident*; *it goes without saying* | 家 ~ 户晓 *household word*; *household name*; *known to all* ③ 说明, 使人了解 to *explain*; to *make clear*; ~ 之以理 *to expostulate with sb*; *to reason with sb*

愈 (③ * 癒、③ * 瘉) yù ㄩˋ ① 更, 越 more: ~ 来 ~ 好 *better and better* | ~ 甚 *even more* ② 贤, 好 to *surpass*; to *be better*: 孰 ~ (哪个好)? *Which is better?* ③ 病好了 to *heal*; to *recover* (㊦ *doublet* 痊 — to *recover*): 病 ~ *to recover from an illness*

尉 ㄩˋ ㄩˋ [尉迟] 复姓 *Yuchi*, a two-character surname [尉犁] 地名, 在新疆维吾尔自治区 *Yuli*, a place in the *Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region*

⊖ wèi 见 786 页 see p786

蔚 ㄩˋ ㄩˋ ① 蔚县, 在河北省 *Yuxian County*, in *Hebei*

Province ② 姓 *Yu*, a surname

⊖ wèi 见 786 页 see p786

熨 ㄩˋ ㄩˋ [熨帖] [熨贴] (—tiē) ① 妥帖舒服 *comfortable*; *appropriate*; *fitting* ② 〈方 *dialect*〉(事情) 完全办妥 *settled*; *well-done*

⊖ yùn 见 934 页 see p934

遇 yù ㄩˋ ① 相逢, 会面, 碰到 to *meet*; to *encounter*; ~ 雨 *to be caught in the rain* | 百年不 ~ *not to be seen in a hundred years*; *not likely to happen once in a century* | 不期而 ~ *to come across*; *to run into*; *unexpected encounter* ② 机会 *opportunity*; *chance*: 际 ~ *favourable turns in life*; *spells of good fortune* | 佳 ~ *favourable turns in life*; *spells of good fortune* ③ 对待, 款待 to *treat*; to *entertain*: 可善 ~ 之。 *He deserves a good entertainment.* or *You'd better give him a good treatment.*

寓 (* 廬) yù ㄩˋ ① 居住 to *reside*; to *inhabit*; to *live*: ~ 所 *residence* | 暂 ~ 友人家 *to stay temporarily in a friend's home* ② 住的地方 *residence*; *dwelling*; *abode*: 张 ~ *Zhang's residence* | 公 ~ *flat*; *apartment* ③ 寄托, 含蓄在内在 to *imply*: ~ 言 *fable*; *allegory* | ~ 意深刻 *to carry a profound moral*; *to be pregnant with meaning* [寓目] 过目, 看 to *look over*; to *go through*

御 (① 禦) yù ㄩˋ ① 驾驶 (车马) to *drive* (a

carriage): ~车 *to drive a carriage* | ~者(赶车的人) *carriage driver* ② 称与皇帝有关的 imperial: ~用 *for the use of the emperor; to be employed by the emperor* ③ 封建社会指上级对下级的管理, 使用 (of a superior in feudal society) *to administer; to rule; to reign over*: ~下 *to administer one's subordinates* ④ 抵挡 *to resist; to defend; to ward off*: 防~ *to defend* | ~敌 *to resist an enemy* | ~寒 *to keep out the cold*

裔 yù 裔云, 象征祥瑞的彩云 *auspicious colourful clouds*

涌 yù 水涌出 (of water) *to gush; to surge*

遁 yù 遵循。多用于人名 (yu, usually used in a given name) *to follow; to observe*

燿 yù 火光。多用于人名 (yu, usually used in a given name) *blaze; flame*

鹬 yù 鸟名。羽毛茶褐色, 嘴、腿都很长, 趾间无蹼, 常在水边或田野中捕吃小鱼、小虫和贝类 *sandpiper (Scolopacidae)* [鹬蚌相争, 渔翁得利] 喻两败俱伤, 便宜了第三者。When the snipe and the clam grapple, the fisherman profits — it's the third party that benefits from the tussle.

誉 (譽) yù ① 名誉, 名声 *reputation; fame*: 荣~ *honour* 特指好的名声 (especially used to denote good

reputation): ~满中外 *to attain international renown; to enjoy a reputation all over the world* ② 称赞 *to praise; to commend; to extol* (⑤ **doublet** 称一 *to extol; to eulogize; to acclaim*): ~不绝口 *to shower praise on sb*

毓 yù 同“育”。多用于人名 (yu, usually used in a given name) *same as 育*

燠 yù 暖, 热 *warm; hot*: ~热 (闷热) *sultry; sweltering* | 寒~失时 *unseasonably cold and hot; unseasonable weather*

鬻 yù 卖 *to sell; to vend*: ~文为生 *to make a living by writing* | 卖官~爵 *to sell ranks and titles*

YUAN

㇏

鸢 yuān ㇏ 鸟名, 即老鹰。身体褐色, 常捕食蛇、鼠、兔等 *kite; hawk* [纸鸢] 风筝 *kite*

眵 yuān ㇏ 眼睛枯陷, 失明 (of eyes) *wizened and blind* ⑤ **extension** 干枯 *dried-up*: ~井 *dry well*

鸳鸯 yuān ㇏ [鸳鸯] (一 yāng) 水鸟名。羽毛颜色美丽, 形状像凫 (fú), 但比凫小, 雌雄常在一起 *mandarin duck (Aix galericulata)* 文学上用来比喻夫妻 (used to denote an affectionate couple in Chinese literature)

鸩 yuān ㇏ [鸩鸟] (一 chú) 古代传说中的一种像凤凰

的鸟(in ancient Chinese texts)
legendary bird like the phoenix

筮 yuān ㄩㄢ 筮箕,用竹篾等
编成的盛东西的器具
woven bamboo basket

冤(*冤) yuān ㄩㄢ ①冤
枉,冤枉 wrong;
injustice; grievance: 鸣~ to air
grievances | 伸~ to redress an
injustice; to right a wrong ②
仇恨 hatred; enmity (㊦ **doublet** —仇 enmity; rancour): ~
家 enemy; foe | ~孽 enmity
and sin ③欺骗 to fool; to kid;
不许~人。Don't kid me! or
No kidding! ④上当,不合算
not worthwhile: 白跑一趟,真
~。What a bad luck, nothing
came of my trip.

渊(淵) yuān ㄩㄢ 深水,潭
abyss; deep pool:
鱼跃于~。Fish are springing
up to the surface of the deep
pool. 喻 **figurative** 深 deep: ~
博(学识深而广) erudite

蜎 yuān ㄩㄢ 古书上指子子
(in ancient Chinese texts)
wiggler; wiggler

元 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ①开始,第一
first; initial; primary (㊦ **doublet** —始 beginning; genesis): ~旦 New Year's Day | ~
月 January; the first lunar
month | ~年 first year (of an
era or of an emperor's reign)
[元素]在化学上,具有相同核
电荷数的同一类原子的总称。
现在已知的元素有112种 ele-
ment [元音]发音的时候,从肺
里出来的气使声带颤动,在口

腔的通路不受阻碍而发出的
声音,也叫“母音”。拼音字母
a、o、u等都是元音(also called
母音) vowel ②为首的 chief;
principal: ~首 head of state |
~帅 marshal | ~勋 hero of
great distinction; a man of
great merit ③构成一个整体的
unit; component; 单~unit | ~
件 part ④朝代名(公元1271—
1368年)。公元1206年,蒙古
孛儿只斤·铁木真称成吉思汗。
1271年,国号改为元。1279年
灭南宋。the Yuan Dynasty
(1271—1368). In 1206, the
Mongolian Temujin proclaimed
himself to be Chenghis Khan.
The dynasty was named Yuan
in 1271. Later in 1279, the
Yuan destroyed the Southern
Song Dynasty. ⑤同“圆”④
same as 圆④

芫 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 芫花,落叶
灌木,开紫色小花,有毒,
花蕾可入药 lilac daphne
(*Daphne genkwa*)

㊦ yán 见863页 see p863

园(園) yuán ㄩㄢˊ ①(—
子、—儿)种植菜
蔬花果的地方 garden; plot;
plantation [园地] 1 菜园、花
园、果园等的统称 general term
for vegetable plots, gardens
and orchards 2 比喻活动的范
围 scope for activity: 艺术~
field of activities for arts;
art field ②(—儿)供人游玩或
娱乐的地方 park; garden: 公~
park | 动物~ zoo; zoological
garden

沅 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 沅江, 发源于贵州省, 东北流至湖南省注入洞庭湖 Yuanjiang River, originating in Guizhou Province and running northeastward through Hunan Province into the Dongting Lake

鼋(黿) yuán ㄩㄢˊ 即鳖 (i. e. 鳖) Asian giant softshell turtle (*Pelochelys bibroni*)

员 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 指工作或学习的人 people engaged in some field of work or study: 学~ student | 演~ actor; actress ② 指团体组织中的成员 member: 党~ Party member; member of the Chinese Communist Party | 团~ League member; member of the Communist Youth League of China | 会~ (of an organization) member ③ 量词 quantifier, 用于武将等 (used to describe a military officer): 一~大将 a valiant general ④ 周围 vicinity: 幅~ (指疆域) width and vicinity — area of national territory

① yún 见 932 页 see p932

② yùn 见 933 页 see p933

圆 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 圆形, 从它的中心点到周边任何一点的距离都相等 circle ② 像球的形状 ball-shaped: 滚~ rotund; tubby | 滴溜儿~ perfectly round ③ 完备, 周全 tactful; satisfactory: 结果很~满 satisfactory result ④ extension 使之周全(多指掩饰矛盾) (usually used to denote covering up

contradictions) to make plausible: 自~其说 to make one's statement consistent; to justify oneself | ~谎 to make a lie sound plausible ④ 我国的本位货币单位。也作“元”(also written as 元) yuan, standard unit of Chinese currency

垣 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 墙, 矮墙 wall; low wall: 断瓦颓~ debris; ruins ② 城 city: 省~ (省城) provincial metropolis

爰 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 于是 hence; thereupon; consequently: ~书其事以告。Therefore I'm writing to you about it. ② 何处, 哪里 where: ~其适归? Where am I to go?

援 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 引, 牵 to draw; to pull (㊦ doublet —引 to quote; to cite; to invoke) ② 帮助, 救助 to help; to rescue (㊦ doublet —助 to aid); 孤立无~ to be isolated and helpless | 支~前线 to support the front ③ 引用 to quote; to cite: ~例 to cite a precedent

媛 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 见 74 页“潺”字条“潺媛”(chán—) see 潺媛 on p74

媛 yuán ㄩㄢˊ [婵媛] ① (姿态) 美好 (of a lady) fair; lovely ② 牵连, 相连 linked; joined

① yuàn 见 928 页 see p928

袁 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 姓 Yuan, a surname

猿(*獼) yuán ㄩㄢˊ 猴一类的动物, 颊下没有囊, 没有尾巴, 猩猩、大猩

猩、长臂猿等都是 ape (*Pongidae*)

辕 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 车辕子, 车前驾牲畜的部分 shafts (of a cart, carriage, etc) ② 辕门, 旧时称军营的门 (in former times) outer gate of a barrack ③ *extension* 旧时军政大官的衙门 (in former times) outer gate of a government office

原 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 最初的, 开始的 primary; original (㊦ *doublet* 一始 original; primitive): ~ 稿 *original copy; manuscript* | ~ 创 *original* ② *extension* 没有经过加工的 raw; crude; unrefined: ~ 油 *crude oil* | ~ 煤 *raw coal* [原子] 构成元素的最小粒子 *atom* ③ 原来, 本来 formerly; originally: 这话 ~ 不错。 *His words sounded OK at the time.* | ~ 打算去请他。 *We had intended to invite him.* | 放还 ~ 处 *to put it back in its place* ④ 谅解, 宽容 to excuse; to pardon (㊦ *doublet* 一谅 to forgive): 情有可 ~ *excusable; forgivable; pardonable* | 不可 ~ 谅的错误 *unpardonable mistake* ⑤ 宽广平坦的地方 plain; levels; vast and flat land: ~ 野 *wild field* | 平 ~ *plain* | 高 ~ *plateau* | 大草 ~ *prairie; grassland* ⑥ 同“源” same as 源

塬 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 我国西北部黄土高原地区因流水冲刷而形成的高地, 四边陡, 顶上平 *tableland; terrace*

源 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 水流所从出的地方 *water source; fountainhead; springhead* | 河 ~ *source of a river; riverhead* [源源] 继续不断 *continuously*: ~ ~ 而来 *to come in a steady and endless flow* ② 事物的根由, 来路 *source; cause*: 来 ~ *source* | 货 ~ *source of goods; source of supplies* | 肥 ~ *source of manure*

源 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 用于人名。姜嫄, 传说是周朝祖先后稷的母亲 (*yuan*, usually used in a given name) Jiang Yuan, mother of Hou Ji, ancestor of the Zhou Dynasty according to the legend

源 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 见 635 页“蝶”字条“蝶源”(róng-) see 蝶源 on p635

源 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 獐羊, 即北山羊。似家畜山羊而大, 生活在高山地带, 吃草本植物 (i. e. 北山羊) *ibex (Capra ibex)*

缘 yuán ㄩㄢˊ ① 因由, 原因 *reason; cause* (㊦ *doublet* 一故 *reason; cause* | 一由 *reason; cause*): 无 ~ 无故 *without rhyme or reason; for no reason at all* | 没有 ~ 由 *without any reason* ② 过去宿命论者指人与人的遇合或结成关系的原因 *destined relationship; predestined relationship*: 姻 ~ *predestined marriage* | 有 ~ 相见 *to have the luck to meet* ③ 沿, 顺着 *along*: ~ 流而上 *to go upward along the river* | ~ 木求

鱼(喻必然得不到) *to climb a tree to catch a fish — it's bound to be fruitless.* ④ 边 edge; rim (㊦ **doublet** 边—edge; brink) ⑤ 因为 because: ~何至此? *Why did you come here?*

椽 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 见 370 页“枸”字条“枸椽”(jǔ—) see 枸椽 on p370

圆 yuán ㄩㄢˊ 同“圆” same as 圆

㊦ huán 见 291 页 see p291

远(遠) yuǎn ㄩㄢˇ ① 跟“近”相对(the opposite of 近) ① 距离长 distant; faraway; remote: 路~ *a long way; a long journey* | 住得~ *to live in a distant place; to live far from here* ② 时间长 remote; distant (㊦ **doublet** 永—forever; permanent; everlasting; perpetual | 长—long-term; long-range): 作长~ 打算 *to take a long view; to make a long-term plan* ③ 不亲密, 不接近 distant; remote: ~亲 *distant relative* | 敬而~之 *to keep respectfully aloof from sb* ④ (差别)大(of difference) far: 差得~ *to be far inferior to* ⑤ 深远 profound; abstruse: 言近旨~ *simple in language but profound in meaning*

苑 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ ① 养禽兽植林木的地方, 旧时多指帝王的园林 (usually used to denote the imperial garden in former times) enclosed ground for growing trees and keeping ani-

mals: 鹿~ *deer park* ② (学术、文艺) 荟萃之处 (of academic research, art or literature) centre: 文~ *literary circle; literary world* | 艺~ 奇葩 *exquisite works of art; superb works of art*

怨 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ ① 仇恨 resentment; enmity (㊦ **doublet** 一恨 resentment) ② 不满意, 责备 to complain; to blame: 毫无~言 *without a word of complaint* | 任劳任怨 *to bear hardships without grudge* | 这事不能~他。 *He is not to be blamed for that.* [怨不得] 怪不得 *so that's why; no wonder; cannot blame*

院 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ ① (一子、一儿) 围墙里房屋四周的空地 courtyard; yard; compound ② 某些机关和公共场所的名称 designation for certain government institutions and public places: 法~ *court* | 医~ *hospital* | 戏~ *theatre* ③ 专指学院 college; university; institute: 高等~校 *colleges and universities; institutions of higher learning*

垸 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ 〈方 dialect〉(一子) 湖南省、湖北省在江湖地带挡水用的堤圩(wéi) protective embankment built around houses or fields in riverside and lakeside areas in Hunan and Hubei Province

掾 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ 古代官署属员的通称 general term for ancient subordinates or minor

officials

媛 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ 美女 beautiful lady

㊶ yuán 见 925 页 see p925

媛 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ 大孔的璧 fine jade with a big hole

愿 (㊶—㊶) 愿 yuàn ㄩㄢˋ ① 乐意 to be willing; to be ready; to be glad; 甘心情愿 to be most willing; to be perfectly happy | 自觉自~ of one's own free will; voluntarily ② 希望 hope (㊶ doublet 一望 wish); 生平之~ lifelong wish | 如~以偿 to have one's wish fulfilled; to achieve what one wishes ③ 迷信的人对神佛许下的酬谢 (to Buddha or God) vow; 许~ to make a vow to a deity | 还~ to fulfill a vow to a deity ④ 恭谨 honest and prudent

YUE

ㄩㄝˋ

曰 yuē ㄩㄝˋ ① 说 to say: 荀子 ~Xunzi says | 其谁~不然? Who said that it was wrong? ② 叫作 to call; to name: 名之~农民学校 to name it Farmers' School

约 yuē ㄩㄝˋ ① 拘束, 限制 to restrict; to restrain (㊶ doublet 一束 to restrain) ② 共同议定的要遵守的条款 pact; treaty; agreement: 条~treaty; pact | 立~to conclude a treaty; to sign an agreement | 爱国公~ patriotic pledge ③ 预先说定 to make an appointment: 预~to

make an appointment | 和他~好了。I have made an appointment with him. ④ 请 to invite: ~他来 to invite him to come here | 特~记者 special correspondent ⑤ 算术上指用公因数去除分子和分母使分数简化 reduction of a fraction: 5/10 可以~成 1/2. Five over ten can be reduced to one over two. ⑥ 俭省 economical; frugal; thrifty: 节~to economize; to save; to practise thrift ⑦ 简单, 简要 simple; brief; succinct: 简~brief; concise; sketchy | 由博返~from complexity to simplicity ⑧ 大约, 大概, 不十分确定 about; around; approximately: ~计 to come roughly to; to count roughly | ~数 approximate figure; appropriate number; divisor | 大~有五十人 about 50 people

㊶ yāo 见 873 页 see p873

爿 yuē ㄩㄝˋ 尺度, 标准 yardstick; measure; scale

爿 (爿) yuē ㄩㄝˋ 尺度 yardstick; measure; scale

啖 (噁) yuē ㄩㄝˋ 呕吐 to vomit; 刚吃完药, 都~出来了。All the medicine taken just now was thrown up.

[干啖] (gānyue) 要吐而吐不出东西来 to retch; to feel sick

月 yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 月亮, 地球的卫星, 本身不发光, 它的光是反射太阳的光 moon [月食] (*月蚀) 地球在日、月中间成一条直线, 遮住太阳照到月亮上的光 lunar eclipse ② 计时单位,

一年分十二个月 month [月子]

(-zi) 指妇女生产后一个月以
内的时间 (of woman) first
month of confinement after giv-
ing birth to a child: 坐~~to be
in confinement ③ 形状像月亮
的, 圆的 round: ~饼 moon cake |

~琴 yueqin, four-or-three
stringed plucked musical in-
strument with a full-moon
shaped sound box ④ 按月出现
或完成的 monthly: ~经
menses; monthly period | ~刊
monthly; monthly publication |
~票 monthly ticket; monthly
pass | ~报表 monthly report

[月氏] (-zhī) 我国古代西部
民族名 the Yuezhi ethnic
group, one of the western eth-
nic groups in ancient China

刖(** 𠂔) yuè ㄩㄝˋ 古代
的一种酷刑, 把
脚砍掉 (in ancient China) cruel
punishment of chopping off the
feet

玥 yuè ㄩㄝˋ 古代传说中的一
种神珠 (in ancient legend)
magic pearl

钥(鑰) ⊖ yuè ㄩㄝˋ 锁 lock
[锁钥] ① 重要关键 key ② 边防要地
town of strategic importance:
北门 ~ ~ northern town of
strategic importance

⊖ yào 见 876 页 see p876

乐(樂) ⊖ yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 音乐
music: 奏~to play
music [乐清] 地名, 在浙江省
Yueqing, a place, located in
Zhejiang Province ② 姓 Yue, a

surname

⊖ lè 见 422 页 see p422

栌(櫨) ⊖ yuè ㄩㄝˋ [栌阳]
古地名, 在今陕西
省临潼 Yueyang, an ancient
place, located in today's Lin-
tong, Shaanxi Province

⊖ lì 见 436 页 see p436

岳(①* 嶽) yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 高
大的山 lofty
mountain [五岳] 我国五座名
山, 即东岳泰山, 西岳华山, 南
岳衡山, 北岳恒山, 中岳嵩山
Five Sacred Mountains in China
— Mount Tai or Taishan
Mountain, the Eastern Sacred
Mountain in Shandong Prov-
ince; Mount Heng or Heng-
shan Mountain, the Southern
Sacred Mountain in Hunan
Province; Mount Hua or Hua-
shan Mountain, the Western
Sacred Mountain in Shaanxi
Province; Mount Heng or Heng-
shan Mountain, the Northern
Sacred Mountain in Shanxi
Province; Mount Song or Song-
shan Mountain, the Central
Sacred Mountain in Henan
Province ② 称妻的父母或妻的
叔伯 wife's parents or uncle: ~
父 wife's father; father-in-law |
叔 ~ wife's uncle; uncle-in-
law

说 ⊖ yuè ㄩㄝˋ 古同“悦” same
as 悦 in ancient chinese

⊖ shuō 见 701 页 see p701

⊖ shuì 见 700 页 see p700

阅 yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 看, 察看 to
read; to inspect (② dou-

bleet 一览 to read): ~ 报 to read newspapers | 传 ~ to circulate for perusal | 检 ~ 军队 to review troops; to inspect troops
 ② 经历, 经过 to experience; to pass through; to undergo: ~ 历 experience | ~ 世 to see the world

悦 yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 高兴, 愉快 happy; pleased (㊦ **doublet** 喜 — happy; joyous): 和颜 ~ 色 to be all smiles and sweetness; to have a genial expression | 心 ~ 诚服 to have a heart-felt admiration ② 使愉快 to please; to delight: ~ 耳 to be pleasing to the ear | 赏心 ~ 目 to be pleasing to the eyes and mind; to rejoice the eyes and the heart

钺 (戔 戊) yuè ㄩㄝˋ 古代兵器名, 像斧, 比斧大些 (in ancient China) battleaxe, weapon shaped like but bigger than a broad axe

越 yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 度过, 超出 to go beyond ② 度过阻碍 to surmount; to get over; to cross: 爬山 ~ 岭 to cross over hills and mountains ③ 不按照一般的次序, 超出范围 to exceed; to overstep: ~ 级 to bypass one's immediate superior | ~ 权 to overstep one's authority; to go beyond one's power | ~ 俎 (zǔ) 代庖 (páo) (喻越职做别人应做的事) to exceed one's functions and meddle in other people's affairs; to take sb else's job into one's own hands ④ 经过 to

pass; to go through: ~ 冬 to live through the winter; to survive the winter ⑤ 扬起, 昂扬 (of one's voice or emotion) to be at high pitch: 声音清 ~ clear and melodious voice ⑥ 副词 **adverb**, 越……越……, 表示程度加深 the more... the more ...: ~ 快 ~ 好. The faster, the better. | ~ 跑 ~ 有劲儿. The farther he ran, the more energetic he became. | 我们的队伍 ~ 战 ~ 强. Our army grew stronger and stronger with each battle. | 天气 ~ 来 ~ 暖和. It's getting warmer and warmer. [越发] 副词 **adverb**, 更加 even more: 今年的收成 ~ ~ 好了. We are reaping an even better harvest this year. ⑦ 抢夺 to snatch; to seize: 杀人 ~ 货 to rob and kill ⑧ 周代诸侯国名, 在今浙江省东部, 后扩展到浙江省北部、江苏全省、安徽省南部及山东省南部。后来用作浙江省东部的别称 Yue, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, situated in the eastern part of today's Zhejiang Province, later expanded to the northern part of Zhejiang Province, the whole of Jiangsu Province, the southern part of Anhui and Shandong provinces; later used as another name for the eastern part of Zhejiang Province: ~ 剧 Shaoxing Opera; Yueju Opera
越 yuè ㄩㄝˋ 树阴凉儿 shade of a tree

跃 (躍) yuè ㄩㄝˋ 跳 to jump; to leap (㊦) **doublet** 跳— to jump): 飞~ to leap | 龙腾虎~ (喻生气勃勃、威武雄壮的姿态) *dragons rising and tigers leaping — scene of hustling and bustling activity* | ~ ~ 欲试 to be eager to have a try; to itch to have a go [跃进] 1 跳着前进 to leap forward 2 极快地前进 to advance rapidly: 向前~ ~ to develop by leaps and bounds

粤 yuè ㄩㄝˋ 广东省的别称 Yue, another name for Guangdong Province [两粤] 指广东省和广西壮族自治区 Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

鸞 (鸞) yuè ㄩㄝˋ [鸞 鸞] (- zhuó) 古书上指一种水鸟 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of legendary aquatic bird

龠 yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 古代管乐器 (in ancient China) wind musical instrument ② 古代容量单位, 两龠是一合 (gě) yue, ancient unit of capacity, two yue is one ge

淪 yuè ㄩㄝˋ ① 煮 to boil; to cook: ~ 茗 (烹茶) to make tea ② 疏导 (河道) to dredge: ~ 济 (jǐ) 漯 (tà) to dredge the Jitá River

簫 yuè ㄩㄝˋ 同“龠①” same as 龠①

簾 (** 簾) yuè ㄩㄝˋ 〈方 dialect〉 (一子)

绕丝、纱等的工具 reel; spool; tools used to reel silk, yarn, etc

晕 ㊦ yūn ㄩㄣ 昏迷 to faint; to swoon; to lose consciousness: ~ 倒 to faint | ~ 过去了 to lose consciousness ㊦ **extension** 头脑不清 muddle-headed: 头~ dizzy; faint | ~ 头转向 muddleheaded; in a muddle

㊦ yùn 见 934 页 see p934

氤 yūn ㄩㄣ 见 894 页“氤”字条“氤氲” (yīn—) see 氤氲 on p894

贲 yūn ㄩㄣ 美好。多用于人名 (yun, usually used in a given name) fine

云 (雲) yún ㄩㄣˊ ① 说 to say: 诗~ the poem says | 人~ 亦~ to repeat what others say; to parrot others' words; to echo others' views without thinking ② 文言助词 **auxiliary in classical Chinese**, 句首句中句末都用 (used at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a sentence): ~ 谁之思? Whose idea is it? | 岁~ 暮矣。 The year is drawing to its end. | 盖记时也~。 This is a description of the season. ③ 水蒸气上升遇冷凝聚成微小的水滴成团地在空中飘浮叫“云” cloud: ~ 彩 cloud | ~ 消雾散 The clouds vanish and the mists disperse; to vanish

into thin air | ~集(喻许多人或事物聚集在一起) to assemble; to gather; to converge

芸 (② 蓼) yún ㄩㄣˊ ① 芸香, 多年生草本植物, 花黄色, 花、叶、茎有特殊气味, 可入药 common rue (*Ruta graveolens*) ② 芸薹(tái), 又叫“油菜”。二年生草本植物, 花黄色, 种子可榨油 (also called 油菜) rape (*Brassica napus*)

[芸芸]形容众多 numerous; innumerable; ~~众生 all living things; all moral beings; common populace

沅 (② 澧) yún ㄩㄣˊ ① [沅沅]形容水流动 (of water) flowing ② 大波浪 billow; surging wave; torrential wave

纭 yún ㄩㄣˊ [纷纭](fēn—) (言论、事情等)多而杂乱 numerous and disorderly; diverse and confused; 众说~~ *Opinions are widely divergent.*

耘 yún ㄩㄣˊ 除草 to weed; ~田 to weed the fields | 春耕夏~~ to plough in spring and to weed in summer

匀 yún ㄩㄣˊ ① 平均, 使平均 even; to even up; to divide evenly (㊦ **doublet** 均一 even): 颜色涂得不~。 *The colour is not evenly spread.* | 这两份儿多少不均, ~一~吧。 *The two portions are not equal, please even them up.* ② 从中抽出一部分给别人或做他

用 to spare: 把你买的纸~给我一些。 *Would you spare me some of the paper you bought?* | 先~出两间房来给新来的同志。 *Let's first spare two rooms for the newcomers.*

昀 yún ㄩㄣˊ 日光。多用于人名 (yun, usually used in a given name) sunlight; sunshine

昀 yún ㄩㄣˊ 田地平坦整齐的样子 (叠 **reduplication**) (of fields) neat; tidy

筠 ① yún ㄩㄣˊ ① 竹皮 skin of bamboo ② 竹子 bamboo

③ jūn 见 378 页 see p378

鎏 yún ㄩㄣˊ (在人名中也读 jūn also pronounced as jūn in a given name) 金子 gold

员 ③ yǔn ㄩㄣˇ 用于人名。伍员 (即伍子胥), 春秋时人 (yun, usually used in a given name) Wu Yun (Wu Zixu), living in the Spring and Autumn Period

④ yuán 见 925 页 see p925

⑤ yùn 见 933 页 see p933

郢 yún ㄩㄣˊ 郢县, 地名, 在湖北省 Yunxian County, Hubei Province

涓 yún ㄩㄣˊ 涓水, 水名, 在湖北省北部 Yunshui River in the northern part of Hubei Province

筧 yún ㄩㄣˊ [筧簞](—dāng) 生长在水边的大竹子 tall bamboo growing by the water-side

允 yǔn ㄩㄣˇ ① 答应, 认可 to allow; to consent (㊦ **dou-**

bleat —许 to permit; to allow):
 ~诺 to promise; to consent | 应
 ~to agree; to promise; to con-
 sent | 不~to refuse to give con-
 sent; not to allow ② 公平得当
 (dàng) fair; just: 公~impar-
 tial; fair and square

狻 yǔn ㄩㄣˇ 见 814 页“狻”字
 条“狻狻”(xiǎn—) see 狻
 狻 on p814

陨 yǔn ㄩㄣˇ 坠落 to fall from
 the sky or outer space; ~
 石 aerolite

殒 yǔn ㄩㄣˇ 死亡 to perish;
 to die; ~命 to die; to per-
 ish

孕 yùn ㄩㄣˋ ① 怀胎 to be
 pregnant: ~妇 pregnant
 woman | ~期 pregnancy; ges-
 tation | ~育 to nurture ② 胎, 身
 孕 foetus; embryo; 有~to be
 pregnant | 怀~to become preg-
 nant

运(運) yùn ㄩㄣˋ ① 旋转,
 循序移动 to ro-
 tate; to revolve; 日月~行 rev-
 olution of the sun and the moon
 [运动] ① 物理学上指物体的位
 置连续不断地变化的现象 (in
 physics) motion; movement ②
 哲学上指物质的存在形式和根
 本属性 (in philosophy) motion;
 movement ③ 各种锻炼身体的
 活动, 如体操、游泳等 sports;
 exercise; athletics ④ 政治、文
 化、生产等方面开展的有组织的
 群众性活动 movement;
 campaign; drive; 五四~~May
 4th Movement of 1919 | 增产节
 约~~movement of increasing

production and practicing
 economy ⑤ (—dong) 为求达到
 某种目的而钻营奔走 to in-
 trigue to gain ends; to arrange
 things through pull [运作] (组
 织、机构等) 进行工作; 开展活
 动 to operate; to work; to im-
 plement; 正常~~proper
 working | ~~方式很多 vari-
 ous operating modes ⑥ 搬送 to
 carry; to transport; to ship (⑦
doublet 一输 to transport): ~
 货 to transport cargo; to
 freight goods | 客~passenger
 transport | 陆~land transport
 ③ 运用, 灵活使用 to use; to
 utilize; to wield: ~笔 to wield
 the pen | ~思 to work out a con-
 cept; to exercise one's mind | ~
 筹 to draw up a plan; to map
 out a strategy ④ 指人的遭遇
 fortune; luck; fate 特指迷信的
 人所说的命中注定的遭遇 des-
 tinity; lot; karma: 幸~fortu-
 nate; lucky | 走好~to have
 good luck

酝(醞) yùn ㄩㄣˋ 酿酒, 也
 指酒 (also used to
 denote wine) to ferment wine;
 to make wine; to brew beer; 佳
 ~ (好酒) good wine [酝酿]
 (—niàng) 造酒材料加工后的
 发酵过程 fermentation ⑧ **fig-
 urative** 事前考虑或磋商使条件
 成熟 to deliberate on; 表决前要
 进行~~。We should deliber-
 ate and consult on it before
 voting.

员 ⑨ yùn ㄩㄣˋ 姓 Yun, a sur-
 name

⊙ yuán 见 925 页 see p925

⊙ yún 见 932 页 see p932

郅 yùn ㄩㄣˋ [郅城]地名, 在山东省 Yuncheng, a place in Shandong Province

恽 yùn ㄩㄣˋ 姓 Yun, a surname

晕 ⊙ yùn ㄩㄣˋ ①日光或月光通过云层时因折射作用而在太阳或月亮周围形成的光圈 halo; aureola: 日~solar halo | 月~而风。The halo of the moon predicts the rising of wind. ②头发昏 dizzy; giddy; muddle-headed: 一坐船就~to feel dizzy whenever on ship

⊙ yūn 见 931 页 see p931

愠 yùn ㄩㄣˋ 怒, 怨恨 angry; irritated: 面有~色 to appear angry; to look irritated

缦 yùn ㄩㄣˋ ①新旧混合的丝绵 silk wadding made of old and new floss: ~袍 floss-padded robe ②碎麻 bits of hemp, flax, etc

韞(韞) yùn ㄩㄣˋ 藏, 收藏 to conceal; to collect; to store: ~椟而藏诸(收在柜子里藏起来吗)? Will it be stored up in the cabinet? | 石~玉而山辉。The stone that contains jade glorifies the mountain.

蕴 yùn ㄩㄣˋ ①包含, 储藏 to contain; to hold in store (㊦ doublet 一藏 to hold in store): 我国石油~藏量很大。Our country is rich in petrol-

eum deposits. ②事理的深奥之处 profundity: 底~profundity | 精~profundity

韵(*韻) yùn ㄩㄣˋ ①语音名词 term of phonetics 1 韵母, 字音中声母、声调以外部分, 包括介音在内, 如“堂”(táng)的韵母是 ang, “皇”(huáng)的韵母是 uang vowel in a Chinese syllable, not including its consonant and tone, e.g. ang in 堂(táng) and uang in 皇(huáng) 2 字音中声母、介音、声调以外的部分, 如“堂皇”(táng-huáng)都是 ang 韵。又如 an、ian、uan、üan 是四个韵母, 同是 an 韵 vowel in a Chinese syllable, excluding consonant, head vowel and tone, e.g. ang in 堂(táng) and uang in 皇(huáng); an in an, ian, uan and üan; ~文 verse; rhymed prose | 押~to rhyme; to be in rhyme | 叶(xié)~to rhyme ②有节奏的声音 rhythmic sound: 琴~悠扬 melodious lute music ③风致, 情趣 charm; appeal: 风~graceful bearing; charm | ~味 lasting appeal; aroma | 神~(in literature and art) verve; romantic charm

熨 ⊙ yùn ㄩㄣˋ 用烙铁、熨斗把衣布等烫平 to iron; to press [熨斗](-dǒu)加热后用来烫平衣服的金属器具 flat iron; iron

⊙ yù 见 922 页 see p922

Z P

ZA

PY

扎 (* 紮、* 紮) ① zā PY 捆, 缚束 to tie; to bind; to fasten: ~ 辫子 to plait one's hair | ~ 腿 to bind the bottoms of one's trouser legs ② 把儿, 捆儿 bundle; bunch: 一 ~ 线 a bundle of thread

⊖ zhā 见 947 页 see p947

⊖ zhá 见 948 页 see p948

匝 (* 帀) zā PY ① 周 circle; circumference: 绕树三 ~ to circle a tree three times ② 满, 环绕 full; surrounding: 柳阴 ~ 地。The willows shadowed the ground underneath.

咂 zā PY ① 舌尖与腭接触发声 to make a tchick; ~ 嘴 to click the tongue ② 吸, 啣 to sip; to suck: ~ 一口酒 to take a sip of wine ③ 仔细辨别 to taste carefully: ~ 滋味 to savour

拶 ⊖ zā PY 逼迫 to force; to compel

⊖ zǎn 见 938 页 see p938

杂 (雜、* 褻) zá PY ① 多种多样的, 不单纯的 miscellaneous; sundry; mixed: ~ 色 variegated colours; a motley of colours | ~ 事 trifles; trivialities; odd jobs | ~ 技表演 acrobatic show; acrobatics | 人多手 ~。Too many cooks spoil the broth. [杂志] 把许多文章集在一起印行的期刊 magazine; periodical; journal ② 掺杂, 混合 to mix; to mingle; to blend; to intersperse: 夹 ~ to be mixed with; to be mingled with ③ 正项或正式以外的 extra; irregular: ~ 费 miscellaneous (or incidental) expenses | ~ 牌儿军 troop of promiscuous allegiances

砸 zá PY ① 打, 捣 to pound; to tamp; to ram: ~ 钉子 to drive in a nail; to knock in a nail | ~ 地基 to tamp (or ram) the foundation ② 打坏, 打破 to break; to smash; to shatter: 碗 ~ 了。The bowl is smashed. | ~ 碎铁锁链 to break the shackles ③ transfer 失败 to fail: 这件事搞 ~ 了。The job was bungled.

咋 (* * 咋) ⊖ zǎ PY 〈方言〉代词 pronoun, 怎, 怎么 what; how; why: ~ 好? What should we do? | ~ 办? What's to be done?

⊖ zé 见 944 页 see p944

⊖ zhā 见 947 页 see p947

腌臢 za · PY 见 1 页“腌”字条 “腌臢”(ā—) see 腌臢 on p1

ㄗㄞ

灾(*災、*栽) zāi ㄗㄞ

① 水、火、荒旱等所造成的祸害 *disaster; calamity; catastrophe*; 战胜～害 *to overcome disasters* | 旱～ *drought* ② 个人的不幸遭遇 *misfortune; adversity; mishap*; 飞～ *unexpected disaster* | 招～惹祸 *to court disaster; to invite trouble*

甾 zāi ㄗㄞ 有机化合物的一类,广泛存在于动植物体内。胆固醇和许多种激素都属于甾类化合物。在医药上应用很广 *steroid*

哉 zāi ㄗㄞ 文言助词 *auxiliary in classical Chinese* 1 表疑问或反问语气(*used to ask a question or make a retort*): 有何难～? *What's so difficult about it?* | 岂有他～? *What else can we do?* or *How could there be other ways?* 2 表感叹语气(*used to express interjection*): 呜呼哀～! *Alas!* | 诚～斯言! *What a sincere remark!*

栽 zāi ㄗㄞ ① 种植 *to plant; to grow*: ～菜 *to grow vegetables* | ～树 *to plant trees* ② *extension* 安上,插上 *to insert; to plant*: ～绒 *tufted fabric* | ～赃 *to frame sb; to fabricate a charge against sb* ③ (一子)秧子,可以移植的植物幼苗 *seedling*: 桃～ *peach seedling* | 树～子 *young tree* ④ 跌倒 *to tumble; to fall*: ～跟头 *to fall*;

to tumble; to topple | ～了一跤 *to trip and fall*

仔 ㄗㄞ ㄗㄞ 〈方 *dialect*〉同“崽” *same as 崽*

㊦ zǐ 见 1011 页 *see p1011*

㊦ zī 见 1008 页 *see p1008*

载 zǎi ㄗㄞ ① 年 *year*: 一年半～ *in a year or so* ② 记在书报上 *to record; to write down* (㊦ *doublet* 记一 *to record*): 历史记～ *historical records* | 登～ *to publish; to carry* | 刊～ *to publish in a newspaper or a magazine* | 转～ *to reprint*

㊦ zài 见 938 页 *see p938*

宰 zǎi ㄗㄞ ① 杀牲畜 *to slaughter; to butcher* (㊦ *doublet* 一杀 *to slaughter* | 屠一 *to butcher*): ～猪 *to butcher pigs* | ～鸡 *to kill chickens* ② 喻 *figurative* 向买东西或接受服务的人索取高价 *to overcharge; to soak*: 挨～ *to be fleeced* | ～人 *to rip off; to soak sb* ③ 主管,主持 *to govern; to rule*: 主～ *to dominate; to have the final say* | ～制 *to rule; to dominate* ④ 古代官名 *ancient official title*: 太～ *warden* [宰相] 古代辅佐君王掌管国家大事的最高的官 (*in ancient China*) *prime minister; chancellor*

崽 zǎi ㄗㄞ ① 〈方 *dialect*〉小孩子 *kid* ② (一子、一儿) 幼小的动物 *young animal; whelp; pup*

再 zài ㄗㄞ ① 两次,第二次 *twice; second time*: 一而～,～而三 *again and again*;

time and again ②第二次出现, 重复发生 to recur: 良辰难～。Opportunity knocks but once。| 青春不～。One's youth never returns. ③副词 **adverb** 1 表示又一次 again; ~ 版 second edition | ~ 接~ 厉 to make persistent efforts; to continue to exert oneself | 一错~ 错 to make a series of mistakes; to repeat an error [再三] 副词 **adverb**, 不止一次地, 一次又一次地 repeatedly; again and again: ~ ~ 考虑 with repeated consideration 2 表示事情或行为重复, 继续, 多指未然(与“又”不同)(different from 又)(used to indicate an action that will be repeated in future) again: 明天~ 来。Come again tomorrow。| 雨不会~ 下了。It won't rain any longer. 3 用在两个动词之间, 表示动作的先后关系(used between two verbs to indicate one action taking place after the completion of another) then: 吃完饭~ 去学习。Have your meal and then go on with your studies。| 把材料整理好了~ 动笔写。Start writing after you have arranged your materials in good order. 4 更, 更加(to a greater extent or degree): ~ 好没有了。It couldn't be any better。| ~ 大一点就好了。It would be better if it's still bigger. 5 表示另外有所补充(used to indicate additional information): ~ 则 furthermore; moreover; besides | 盘里放着葡

萄、鸭梨, ~ 就是苹果。On the plate are grapes, pears, and apples as well.

在 zài Pǎi ①存在 to exist; to be alive: 革命者青春常~。The revolutionaries will keep their youthful vitality permanently。| 人~ 阵地~。Even if there is only one person left, he won't give up the position. ②存在于某地点(used to indicate where a person or a thing is): 书~ 桌子上呢。The book is on the table。| 我今天晚上~ 家。I'll be at home this evening. ③ **extension** 留在, 处在 to remain; ~ 职 to be on the job; to be in active service ④在于, 关系于某方面, 指出着重点 to consist in; to rest with: 事~ 人为。Man disposes, or It all depends on human effort。| 学习进步, 主要~ 自己努力。Progress in studies mainly comes from one's own efforts. [在乎] ①同“在③” same as 在 ③ ② (—hu) 关心注意 to care about; to mind; to take to heart: 满不~ ~ not to care in the least; not to mind at all; to be totally unconcerned ④副词 **adverb**, 正在, 表示动作的进行(used to indicate an action in progress): 会议~ 进行。The meeting is in progress。| 我~ 看报。I'm reading newspapers. ⑤介词 **preposition**, 表示事情的时间、地点、情形、范围等(used to indicate time, place, condition, scope, etc) at; in;

on; ~晚上读书 *to study in the evening* | ~礼堂开会 *to have a meeting in the auditorium* | ~这种条件之下 *under such conditions* ⑥“在”和“所”连用,表示强调 (used in collocation with 所 for emphasis); ~所不辞 *will not decline under any circumstances* | ~所不计 *regardless of the risk; whatever the cost* | ~所难免 *unavoidable; inevitable*

载 zài ㄗㄞˋ ①用交通工具装 *to load; to carry*; 装~ *to load; to be laden with* | ~货 *to carry cargo; to carry freight* | ~重汽车 *lorry; truck* | 满~而归 *to return with full load; to come back with fruitful results* ②充满 *to fill; to be all over*; 怨声~道。Complaints are heard everywhere. or Voices of discontent are heard everywhere. | 风雨~途。There is a snowstorm in the journey. ③载……载……,用在动词前,表示两个动作同时进行 (used before verbs) and; as well as; at the same time; ~歌~舞 *singing and dancing joyously; singing and dancing festively* ④姓 Zai, a surname

⊖ zǎi 见 936 页 see p936

ZAN

ㄗㄢ

糌 zān ㄗㄢ [糌粑] (—ba) 青稞麦炒熟后磨成的面,是藏族的主食 *zanba*, roasted *qingke* barley flour, a staple

food of the Tibetan ethnic group

簪 zān ㄗㄢ ①(一子、一儿)用来绾(wǎn)住头发的一种首饰,古时也用它把帽子别在头发上 *hairpin* ②插,戴 *to wear in one's hair*; ~花 *to wear flowers in one's hair*

咱 (* 嗒、* 偌) zán ㄗㄢˊ 代词 *pronoun* ①我 I; me; ~不懂他的话。I don't understand what he is saying. ②咱们 we; us; ~穷人都翻身了。We poor people have now stood up. [咱们]“我”的多数,跟“我们”不同,包括听话的人在内 (including both the speaker and the person or persons spoken to) we; us; you and I (or you and me): 同志,你别客气,~~军民是一家嘛! Comrade, please don't stand on ceremony. The army and the people are all of one family.

拶 zǎn ㄗㄢˊ 压紧 *to press hard; to squeeze hard* [拶指] 旧时用拶子夹手指的酷刑 (in former times) torture of squeezing a person's fingers between sticks [拶子] 旧时夹手指的刑具 (in former times) finger squeezer

⊖ zā 见 935 页 see p935

咎 zǎn ㄗㄢˊ 姓 Zan, a surname

嚼 zǎn ㄗㄢˊ ①叼,衔 *to hold in the mouth* ②咬 *to bite*

攒 (* 儋) zǎn ㄗㄢˊ 积聚,积蓄 *to ac-*

cumulate; to hoard; to save (⑤ **doublet** 积 — to hoard; to amass): ~ 粪 *to accumulate manure* | ~ 钱 *to save money*

⑥ cuán 见 112 页 see p112

趲 zǎn ㄗǎㄣˇ ① 赶, 快走 to hurry; to rush through: ~ 路 *to hurry on with one's journey* | 紧 ~ 了一程 *to rush through one leg of a journey* ② 催促, 催逼 to urge; to hasten; to press: ~ 马向前 *to prick a horse onward*

暂 (* 𣎵) zàn ㄗㄢˋ ① 时间 (the opposite of 久) transient; transitory: 短 ~ transient; transitory ② 副词 **adverb**, 暂时 temporarily; momentarily: ~ 停 *to suspend; to halt; to pause* | ~ 行条例 *provisional regulations* | 会议 ~ 不举行. *The meeting is postponed for the time being.*

鐫 zàn ㄗㄢˋ ① (一子) 凿石头的小凿子 chisel ② 在金石上雕刻 to engrave on gold or stone: ~ 花 *to carve flowers; to engrave patterns* | ~ 字 *to inscribe characters*

赞 (* 賛、②③ * 讚) zàn ㄗㄢˋ ① 帮助 to support; to assist: ~ 助 *to sponsor; to patronize; to support* [赞成] ② 表示同意 to agree with; to approve of: 大家都 ~ 他的意见. *All agree with him.* ③ 助人成功 to help sb accomplish or achieve ④ 夸奖, 称扬 to praise; to com-

mend; to extol (⑤ **doublet** — 许 to praise; to commend | — 扬 to praise; to commend; to acclaim | 称 — to praise): ~ 不绝口 *to be profuse in praise; to be prodigal of praise* ③ 旧时文体的一种 (in former times) eulogy: 像 ~ *inscription eulogizing the subject of a portrait* | 小 ~ *eulogy*

瓚 zàn ㄗㄢˋ 古代祭祀时用的 一种像勺的玉器 (in ancient Chinese sacrifices) jade ladle

ZANG

ㄗㄤ

赃 (贓、** 贓) zāng ㄗㄤ 赃物, 贪污受贿或偷盗所得的财物 booty; spoils: 追 ~ *to recover stolen money or goods; to order the return of spoils* | 退 ~ *to disgorge spoils; to surrender booty*

脏 (髒) ① zāng ㄗㄤ 不干净 filthy; dirty: 衣服 ~ 了. *The clothes are dirty.* | 把 ~ 东西清除出去 *Get rid of those dirty things.*

② zàng 见 940 页 see p940

牂 zāng ㄗㄤ 母羊 ewe

臧 zāng ㄗㄤ 善, 好 good; right [臧否] (— pǐ) 褒贬, 评论, 说好说坏 to appraise; to review; to comment: ~ ~ 人物 *to pass judgment on a person; to make comments on the merits and demerits of a person*

驹 zǎng ㄗㄤˇ 好马, 壮马 fine horse; steed; courser [驹侏] (—kuài) 马侏, 进行牲畜交易的中间人, 也泛指经纪人 horse broker; horse trader; broker

脏(臟) ㄗㄤˋ ㄗㄤˋ 身体内部器官的总称 general term for the internal organs of the body: 内~ internal organs; entrails; viscera | 五~六腑 internal organs

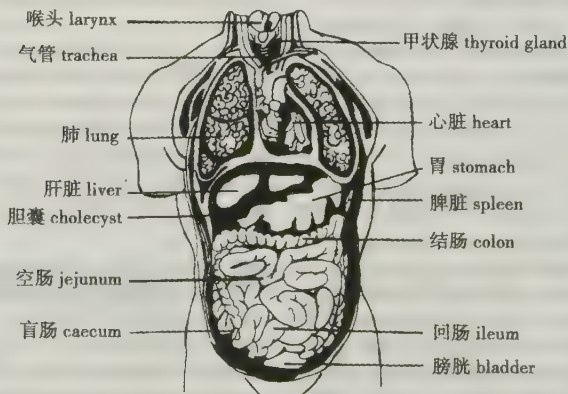
ㄗㄤ 见 939 页 see p939

奘 ㄗㄤˋ ㄗㄤˋ ① 壮大, 多用于人名 (zang, usually used in a given name) strong; robust 玄奘, 唐代一个和尚的名字 Xuan Zang, a monk of the Tang Dynasty ② 〈方 dialect〉说话粗鲁, 态度生硬 rude; stiff

ㄗㄨㄤˇ 见 1002 页 see p1002

葬 zàng ㄗㄤˋ 掩埋死人, 泛指处理死者遗体 to bury; to inter; 埋~ to bury; to inter | 火~ to cremate [葬送] ㊦ *figurative* 断送, 毁灭 to ruin; to wreck; ~~~前程 to ruin one's prospects (or one's career, one's future) | ~~~幸福 to ruin one's happiness

藏 ㄗㄤˋ ㄗㄤˋ ① 储放东西的地方 storage; storehouse; depository: 宝~ treasure; precious deposits ② 佛教、道教经典的总称 (general term for Buddhist or Taoist scriptures): 大~经 Buddhist scriptures | 道~ Taoist Canon [三藏] 佛教经典, 包括“经”、“律”、“论”三部分, 总称三藏 (doctrinal records, writings on discipline and writings on metaphysics) Tripitaka; Threefold



人体内脏 internal organs of human body

canon; three categories of the Buddhist classics 唐玄奘 (zàng) 号三藏法师 Tang monk Xuan Zang was named Master of the Threefold Canon ③西藏自治区的简称 short for 西藏自治区

[藏族]我国少数民族,参看附表 (see the appendix) the Tibetan ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

⊖ cóng 见 66 页 see p66

ZAO

𪔐

遭 zāo 𪔐 ① 遇见,碰到 to meet with; to encounter (㊦ **doublet** 一遇 to meet with; to encounter): ~灾 to suffer disaster | ~难 to meet with misfortune | ~殃 to suffer calamity ② (一儿) 量词 **quantifier** 1 圈儿,周 round: 用绳子多绕两~ to circle with the rope several times | 我去转了一~。I've been out for a walk. ② 回,次 time; turn: 一~生,两~熟。Strangers at the first meeting, friends at the second.

糟 zāo 𪔐 ① 做酒剩下的渣子 brewers' grains [糟粕] (喻 **figurative** 无价值的东西 dross; dregs: 取其精华,去其~ ~ to discard the dross and to assimilate the essence ② 用酒或酒糟腌制食品 to pickle with grain or in wine: ~鱼 fish pickled with grain or in wine | ~豆腐 pickled tofu (or bean curd) ③ 腐烂,朽烂 rotten; 木

头~了。The wood is rotten. | 布~了。The cloth is decomposed. ④ 坏 in a wretched state; bad: 事情~了。It has been in a bad mess. [糟蹋][糟踏] (一 ta) 作践,不爱惜 to waste; to ruin; to spoil; to destroy: 不许~~粮食。Don't waste the grains.

凿 (鑿) záo 𪔐 ① (一子) 挖槽或穿孔用的工具 chisel ② 穿孔,挖掘 to chisel; to dig: ~个眼 to bore a hole | ~井 to dig a well [穿凿] 对于讲不通的道理,牵强附会,以求其通 to give a farfetched interpretation ③ <古 **archaism**> 器物上的孔,是容纳纳(ruì)的 mortise; hole ④ 明确,真实 certain; authentic (叠 **reduplication**) (㊦ **doublet** 确—irrefutable): 证据确~。The evidence is conclusive. | 言之~~ to say sth with certainty

早 zǎo 𪔐 ① 太阳出来的时候 morning (㊦ **doublet** 一晨 morning): 一大~就开会去了。He went to a meeting early in the morning. | ~饭 breakfast | ~操 morning exercises ② 时间靠前,在一定时间以前 early; in advance: ~起~睡身体好。Early to rise and early to bed makes a man healthy. | 那是很~的事了。It happened a long time ago. | 我~就预备好了。I've got ready in advance. | 开车还~着呢。There is quite a while to go before the train leaves.

枣(棗) zǎo Pǎo 枣树, 落叶亚乔木, 枝有刺, 开小黄花, 果实叫枣子或枣儿, 椭圆形, 熟时红色, 可以吃 Chinese jujube; Chinese date (*Zizyphus zizyphus*) [黑枣儿] 黑枣树, 落叶乔木, 跟柿树同属一科, 果实叫黑枣儿, 可以吃 dateplum persimmon (*Diospyros lotus*)

蚤 zǎo Pǎo ① 虻蚤 (gè-zao), 跳蚤, 昆虫名, 赤褐色, 善跳跃, 寄生在人畜的身体上, 吸血液, 能传染鼠疫等疾病 flea (*Siphonaptera*) ② 古同“早” same as 早 in ancient Chinese

澡 zǎo Pǎo 洗澡, 沐浴, 洗全身 to bathe; ~盆 bathtub; bath; tub | ~堂 bathhouse; public bath

藻 zǎo Pǎo ① 古代刻在玉上或画在衣裳上的水藻花纹 (in ancient China) algae-shaped pattern carved in a piece of jade or drawn on clothes ② 古代垂在冕上穿玉的五彩丝绦 (in ancient China) colourful ribbons hanging from a crown for threading pieces of jade

藻 zǎo Pǎo ① 隐花植物的一大类, 没有真正的根、茎、叶的分化, 有叶绿素, 可以自己制造养料。种类很多, 大部生活在海水和淡水里 algae ② 华丽的文辞 literary embellishments; ~饰 embellishments in writing | 辞 ~ ornate diction; flowery language; rhetoric [藻井] 我国传统建筑中的一种顶棚形式, 一般呈方形、多边形

或圆形的凹面, 上有各种花纹、雕刻和彩画 caisson ceiling; coffer; sunk panel

皂(*皁) zào Pǎo ① 黑色 black; ~鞋 black shoes | 不分 ~ 白 (喻不问是非) not to distinguish black and white — cannot tell right from wrong; to make no distinction between right and wrong ② 差役 yamen runner; ~隶 yamen runner ③ 皂角, 即皂荚。落叶乔木, 枝上有刺, 结的长荚也叫皂角或皂荚, 可供洗衣去污用 (i. e. 皂荚) Chinese honey locust ④ 有洗涤去污作用的日用化工制品 soap: 肥 ~ soap | 香 ~ scented soap; toilet soap | 药 ~ medicated soap

噪(*噪) zào Pǎo [啰噪] 吵闹 quarrelsome; argumentative

灶(竈) zào Pǎo 用土坯、砖或金属等制成的生火做饭的设备 kitchen range; cooking stove; ~台 top of a cooking range | 垒个 ~ to make a kitchen range | 煤气 ~ gas range; gas cooker; gas ring

造 zào Pǎo ① 制作, 做 to make (㊦ doublet 制 — to make): ~船 shipbuilding | ~林 afforestation ④ extension 瞎编 to invent; to concoct; ~谣 to start a rumour; to cook up a story | 捏 ~ to fabricate ② 成就 achievements; accomplishments; attainments; ~诣 (yì) academic achievements; artistic attainments ③ 培养 to train; to culti-

vate; 深～to pursue advanced studies ④到,去 to go to:～访 to pay a visit; to call on | 登峰～极 to reach the pinnacle; to reach the acme; to reach the peak of perfection ⑤相对两方面的人,法院里指诉讼的双方 one of the two parties in a legal agreement: 两～both parties | 甲～party one; the first party | 乙～party two; the second party ⑥〈方 dialect〉稻子等作物从播种到收割一次叫一造 crop: 一年两～two crops a year

[造次] 仓卒,匆促 hurried; rash: ～～之间 in a hurry; in a moment of haste ⑦ extension 鲁莽,草率 rash; imprudent; impetuous; 不敢～～dare not act rashly

慥 zào P ㄘㄠˋ (叠 reduplication) 忠厚诚实的样子 honest and sincere

簪 zào P ㄘㄠˋ 副,附属的 subsidiary; affiliated

噪 (② * 譟) zào P ㄘㄠˋ ①许多鸟或虫子乱叫 chirping; chirruping: 鹊～chattering of magpies | 蝉～chirping of cicadas ④ extension 声音杂乱 noisy and confused: ～音 noise ②许多人大声吵嚷 to clamour; to make an uproar: 聒～noisy; clamorous | 鼓～而进 to advance with an uproar ③(名声)广为传扬 to be well-known: 名～一时 to enjoy popular fame for a time

燥 zào P ㄘㄠˋ 干 dry; arid; parched (㊦ doublet 干—dry): ～热 hot and dry | 天气干～。The weather is hot and dry.

躁 zào P ㄘㄠˋ 急躁,性急,不冷静 rash; impetuous; restless: 性情暴～hot temper; explosive temper; violent temper | 戒骄戒～to guard against arrogance and rashness

则 zé P ㄗㄛˊ ①模范 model; example: 以身作～to set an example with one's own conduct ②规则,制度,规程 rule; regulation: 办事细～detailed working rules [法则]事物之间内在的必然的联系。也叫“规律”(also called 规律) rule; law [四则]算术里指加、减、乘、除四种方法 four fundamental arithmetic operations — addition, subtraction, multiplication and division ③效法 to imitate; to follow: ～先烈之言行 to follow the example of the martyrs in words and deeds ④连词 conjunction 1 表示因果关系,就,便 (used to denote the relation of cause and effect): 兼听～明,偏信～暗。Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed only one side and you will be benighted. 2 表示转折,却 but; however: 今～不然 But it's different now. 3 表示两件事在时间上前后相

承 (used to denote one action following another): 预备铃一响, ~ 学生陆续走进教室。 *When the preliminary bell rang, the students went into the classroom one after another.* ⑤ 副词 **adverb**, 表示肯定的判断, 就是 to be: 此 ~ 余之罪也。 *It's my fault, or I'm to blame.* ⑥ 用在一、二、三等数字后, 列举原因或理由 (used to enumerate the reasons preceded with one, two, three, etc): 一 ~ 房子太小, 二 ~ 参加的人太多, 以致室内拥挤不堪。 *The room was overcrowded; for one thing it was too small, for another there were too many attendants.* ⑦ 跟“做”义相近 (similar to 做), 宋、元、明小说戏剧里常用 (usually used in novels or dramas in the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties) to do: ~ 甚 (做什么) *What for?* | 不 ~ 声 to keep silence ⑧ 量词 **quantifier**, 用于成文的条数 piece; item: 试题三 ~ *three questions* | 新闻两 ~ *two items of news; two news stories* | 随笔一 ~ *an informal essay*

责 zé P₄ ① 责任, 分 (fèn) 内应做的事 duty; responsibility: 我们要对人民负 ~。 *We should hold ourselves responsible to the people.* | 尽 ~ to do one's duty | 爱护公物, 人人有 ~。 *It's everyone's duty to take good care of public property.* ② 要求 to demand; to require: 求全 ~ 备 to demand per-

fection; to try to round sth off | ~ 己严于 ~ 人 to be stricter with oneself than with others [责成] 要求某人负责办好 to instruct sb to fulfil a task; 这个问题已 ~ ~ 专人研究解决。 *Someone has already been specially assigned to the study of this problem.* ③ 指摘过失, 责备 to reproach; to blame: ~ 罚 to punish; to penalize | 斥 ~ to rebuke; to denounce ④ 责问, 质问, 诘 (jié) 问 to question; to interrogate ⑤ 旧指为惩罚而打 (in former times) to beat for punishment: 鞭 ~ to whip; to lash | 杖 ~ to flog with a stick

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“债” (zhài) also same as 债

啧 zé P₄ 争辩 to argue; to debate: ~ 有烦言 (很多人说不满意的话)。 *There are a lot of complaints.* [啧啧] ① 形容咂嘴或说话声 clicking the tongue or chattering: ~ ~ 称羨 to click the tongue in admiration; to praise highly | 人言 ~ ~ *There are a lot of unfavourable comments.* ② 鸟鸣声 chirping

帻 zé P₄ 古代的一种头巾 ancient man's headdress

簟 zé P₄ 床席 bamboo mat

蹊 zé P₄ 深奥 subtle; abstruse; profound: 探 ~ 索隐 to delve into the abstruse; to unravel mysteries

咋 ① zé P₄ ① 大声呼叫 to cry out loudly ② 咬, 啃 to

bite [咋舌]形容因惊讶、害怕而说不出话来 to be speechless with astonishment or horror

⊖ zǎ 见 935 页 see p935

⊖ zhā 见 947 页 see p947

迮

zé pǎi ①〈古 archaism〉

狭窄 narrow; ~ 狭 narrow

②姓 Ze, a surname

笮

⊖ zé pǎi 姓 Ze, a surname

⊖ zuó 见 1022 页 see p1022

舢

zé pǎi [舢舨](-měng)

小船 small boat

择

⊖ zé pǎi 挑拣,

挑选 to select; to choose; to pick (⊕ doublet 选 - to choose): 不~手段 by fair means or foul; by hook or by crook; unscrupulously | ~善而从 to choose and follow what is good | ~友 to choose friends | ~业 to choose a job; to hunt for a job

⊖ zhái 见 951 页 see p951

泽

zé pǎi ①水积聚

的地方 pool; pond: 大~ vast marshes | 水乡 ~ 国 land crisscrossed with rivers and dotted with lakes; land that abounds in rivers and lakes ②光泽, 金属或其他物体发出的光亮 luster: 色~ 鲜明 bright colour and luster ③湿 to moisten; to dampen: 润~ to moisten ④恩惠 favour; beneficence: 恩~ beneficence

仄

zé pǎi ①倾斜 slanting;

sloping; inclined [仄声] 古汉语里上声、去声、入声的总称 (in classical Chinese pronuncia-

tion) oblique tones, a general term for the falling-rising tone, falling tone and entering tone

②狭窄 narrow ③心里不安 uneasy; sorry: 歉~ to feel sorry for

昃

zé pǎi 太阳偏西 sun passing the meridian; sun inclining to the west; afternoon

侧

⊖ zé pǎi 同“仄” same as 仄 [侧声] 同“仄声” same as 仄声

⊖ cè 见 68 页 see p68

⊖ zhāi 见 950 页 see p950

贼

zéi pǎi ①偷东西的人, 盗匪 thief; burglar ② extension 严重危害人民和国家的坏人 traitor; enemy: 奸~ conspirator; traitor | 卖国~ traitor to one's country ③伤害 to harm; to injure ④邪的, 不正派的 wicked; evil; furtive: ~ 眼 shifty eyes; furtive glance | ~ 头 ~ 脑 thievish; stealthy; furtive ⑤〈方 dialect〉狡猾 cunning; wily; sly: 老鼠真~。Rats are really cunning. ⑥〈方 dialect〉很, 非常 very; rather: ~ 冷 very cold | ~ 亮 rather bright

魷

zéi pǎi 乌贼, 乌贼, 又叫“墨鱼”或“墨斗鱼”。软体动物, 有墨囊, 遇危险放出黑色液体逃走, 生活在海中。肉可吃。黑色液体叫墨, 可制颜料 (also called 墨鱼 or 墨斗鱼) cuttlefish (Sepiida)

ZEN

Pǐ

怎 zěn Pǐ 如何 why; how; what; ~样? *How is it?* | ~办? *What to do?* [怎么] (—me) 代词 **pronoun**, 询问性质、状态、方式、原因等 what; why; how: 你~~也知道了? *How did you get to know it?* | 这是~~回事? *What's all this about?* | “难”字~~写? *How do you write the character 难?*

谮 zèn Pǐ 说坏话诬陷别人 to slander; to defame; to calumniate; ~言 *slander; calumny; defamation* | ~害 to calumniate | ~毁 to defame

ZENG

Pǐ

曾 ① zēng Pǐ ① 重 (chóng), 用来指与自己中间隔着两代的亲属 relationship between great-grandchildren and great-grandparents; ~祖 *great-grandfather* | ~孙 *great-grandson* ② 古同“增” same as 增 in ancient Chinese ③ 姓 Zeng, a surname

① céng 见 69 页 see p69

增 zēng Pǐ 加多, 添 to increase; to add (④ **doublet** 一加 to increase): 为国~光 to do credit to one's country | ~产 节约 to boost production and practice economy; to increase output and practice economy [增殖] 繁殖 to propagate; to breed; to reproduce; ~~耕牛

to breed oxen ⑤ **extension** 大量地增添 proliferation; multiplication; ~~财富 to multiply one's wealth

憎 zēng Pǐ 厌恶(wù), 嫌, 跟“爱”相对 (the opposite of 爱) to hate; to detest; to abhor (⑥ **doublet** 一恶 to abhor; to loathe; to abominate): 爱~分明 to be clear about sympathy and antipathy

缯 ① zēng Pǐ 古代丝织品的总称 (in ancient China) general term for silk fabrics

① zèng 见 946 页 see p946

罾 zēng Pǐ 一种用竹竿或木棍做支架的方形渔网 square-shaped fishing net with wooden or bamboo poles as supports

矰 zēng Pǐ 古代射鸟用的一种拴着丝绳的箭 (in ancient China) retrievable arrow with a string attached to it for shooting birds

综 ① zèng Pǐ 织布机上使经线交错着上下分开以便梭子通过的装置 heddle; heald

① zōng 见 1014 页 see p1014

锃 zèng Pǐ 器物等经过擦磨或整理后闪光耀眼 shiny; polished; ~亮 shiny | ~光 polished

缯 ① zèng Pǐ 〈方 dialect〉捆, 扎 to bind; to fasten; 把那根裂了的棍子~起来 to repair a broken cudgel by binding it up

① zēng 见 946 页 see p946

赠 zèng ㄗㄥˋ 把东西无代价地送给别人 to present; to send as a gift: ~品 *giveaway; complimentary gift* | ~阅 *complimentary copy; (of a book, periodical, etc) given free by the publisher*

甑 zèng ㄗㄥˋ (旧读 formerly jìng) ① 古代蒸饭的一种瓦器。现在称蒸饭用的木制桶状物 *ancient earthen utensil for steaming rice, now used to denote a modern barrel for steaming rice* ② 蒸馏或使物体分解用的器皿 *utensil for distilling water*: 曲颈~ *retort; n-necked distiller*

ZHA

ㄓㄚ

扎 (①② * 劓、② * 紮、② * 紮) ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ ① 刺 to prick; to puncture: ~针 *to give (or 'have') an acupuncture treatment* | ~花 (刺绣) *to embroider* ② 驻扎 to be stationed; to be quartered: ~营 *to camp; to pitch a camp* ③ 钻 to plunge into; to get into: ~猛子 (游泳时头朝下钻入水中) *to dive* [扎煞] (—sha) 同“挖挲” same as 挖挲

㊦ zhá 见 948 页 see p948

㊦ zā 见 935 页 see p935

“劓”又 zhá 见 948 页“札” also pronounced zhá, see 札 on p948

吒 ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ 用于神话中的人名, 如金吒、木吒 (used

in names of mythical beings in ancient China, e. g. Jinzha, Muzha)

㊦ zhà 见 950 页“咤” see 咤 on p950

挖 zhā ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ [挖挲] (—sha) 张开 to spread; to stretch out: ~ ~ 着手 *to spread out one's hand*

咋 ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ [咋呼] (—hu) 〈方 *dialect*〉 ① 吆喝 to shout blusteringly ② 炫耀 to show off; to flaunt

㊦ zé 见 944 页 see p944

㊦ zǎ 见 935 页 see p935

晰 zhā ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ 见 959 页“啁”字条“啁晰” (zhāo—) see 啁晰 on p959

查 (* 查) ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ ① 同 楂 ㊦ ② 姓 Zha, a surname

㊦ chá 见 70 页 see p70

揼 (** 揼、** 揼) zhā ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ ① 用手指撮东西 to pick up sth with one's fingers ② 把手指伸张开 to spread one's fingers

喳 ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ [喳喳] 拟声词 (*onomatopoeia*) chirping; chirruping; chittering: 唧唧 ~ ~ *chirping; chirring* | 喜鹊 ~ ~ 叫。Magpies are chattering.

㊦ chā 见 70 页 see p70

渣 zhā ㄓㄚ ㄓㄚˊ (—子、—儿) 提出精华或汁液后剩下的东西 dregs; residue; sediment (㊦ *doublet* 滓 dregs; residue; sediment): 豆腐 ~ *soybean residue* ㊦ *extension* 碎屑

crumbs; broken bits; dross; 点心 ~ 儿 *biscuit crumbs*

楂(** 櫨) ⊖ zhā ㄓㄚ 落叶乔木, 开白花。果实也叫山楂, 红色有白点, 味酸, 可以吃, 也可入药 Chinese hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida*)

⊖ chá 见 70 页 see p70

爹 ⊖ zhā ㄓㄚ 爹山, 地名, 在湖北省武汉 Zhashan, a place in Wuhan, Hubei Province

⊖ zhà 见 950 页 see p950

齙(** 齙) zhā ㄓㄚ 鼻子上长的红色小疮, 就是酒糟鼻上的红斑 rosy acne on the nose

扎 ⊖ zhá ㄓㄚ [扎挣] (— zheng) <方 *dialect*> 勉强支持 to move with difficulty; to struggle to maintain

⊖ zhā 见 947 页 see p947

⊖ zā 见 935 页 see p935

札(①③ * 劄) zhá ㄓㄚ ① 古代写字用的木片 (in ancient China) thin piece of wood used for writing on [札记] 读书时摘记的要点和心得 reading notes; reading commentary ② 信件 letter; correspondence (㊦ *doublet* 信 — letter | 书 — letter): 手 ~ *personal letter* | 来 ~ *incoming letter* ③ (— 子) 旧时的一种公文 (in former times) official document

“劄”又 zhā 见 947 页 “扎” also pronounced zhā, see 扎 on p947

轧 ⊖ zhá ㄓㄚ 义同“轧 ⊖”, 用于轧辊、轧钢、轧钢机等 same as 轧 ⊖, used in 轧辊, 轧钢, 轧钢机, etc [轧钢] 把钢坯压成一定形状的钢材 to roll steel [轧辊] (— gǔn) 轧钢机中最主要的、直接完成轧制工作的部件 roll; roller

⊖ yà 见 860 页 see p860

⊖ gá 见 212 页 see p212

闸(△* 牐) zhá ㄓㄚ ① 拦住水流的建筑物, 可以随时开关 floodgate; sluice; sluice gate; sluice valve: ~ 口 *sluiceway* | 河里有一道 ~。 *There is a floodgate in the river.* ② 把水截住 to dam up a stream ③ 使机械减速或停止运行的设备 brake: 电 ~ *switch; main power (source) switch* | 自行车 ~ *bicycle brakes*

炸(** 爍) ⊖ zhá ㄓㄚ 把食物放在煮沸的油或水里弄熟 to fry; to deep-fry; to scald: ~ 糕 *fried cake* | ~ 鱼 *fried fish* | 把菠菜 ~ 一 ~ *to scald spinach in hot water*

⊖ zhà 见 949 页 see p949

铡 zhá ㄓㄚ ① 铡刀, 一种切草或切其他东西的器具 hand hay cutter; fodder chopper ② 用铡刀切 to cut up with a hay cutter: ~ 草 *to chop fodder; to cut hay*

喋 ⊖ zhá ㄓㄚ 见 650 页 “啞”字条 “啞喋” (shà —) see 啞喋 on p650

⊖ dié 见 151 页 see p151

牐 zhá 虫ㄚˊ ① 占时防守城门的用具 (in ancient China) tool for city gate defence ② 同“闸” same as 闸

拃 zhǎ 虫ㄚˇ ① 张开大拇指和中指量长度 to span; to measure by handspans ② 张开大拇指和中指两端的距离 span: 两~宽 *two spans wide*

茛 zhǎ 虫ㄚˇ 茛草, 指金鱼藻等水生植物 *waterweed (Elodea canadensis)*; aquatic plant such as hornwort

砑 zhǎ 虫ㄚˇ (一子) 某些坚硬成块的东西 *tiny hard fragments*; 煤~子 *small coal fragments* | 炉灰~子 *cinder*

鲊 zhǎ 虫ㄚˇ 一种用盐和红曲(调制食品的材料)腌(yān)的鱼 *salted fish*

眨 zhǎ 虫ㄚˇ (一巴) 眼睛很快地一闭一开 to blink; to wink: 眼睛直~巴 *to blink one's eyes* | 一~眼(时间极短)就看不见了。 *It disappeared in the twinkling of an eye.*

羞 zhǎ 虫ㄚˇ ① 同“鲊” same as 鲊 ② [羞草滩] 地名, 在四川省乐山 Zhacaotan, a place in Leshan, Sichuan Province

乍 zhà 虫ㄚˋ ① 忽然 suddenly; abruptly; unexpectedly: ~冷~热 *suddenly cold and suddenly hot* ② 刚刚 at first; at the beginning: 新来~到 *to have just arrived; to be a new-comer* ③ 张开 to spread; to stretch: ~翅 *to spread the wings*

诈 zhà 虫ㄚˋ ① 假装 to pretend; to feign: ~死 *to feign death* ② 使手段诓(kuāng)骗 to cheat; to swindle (㊦ *doublet* 欺— to swindle; to defraud): ~财 *to defraud sb of money* | 你不必拿话~我。 *You needn't try to draw me out.* [诈语] 骗人的话 *lie; falsehood; fabrication*

柞 zhà 虫ㄚˋ [柞水] 地名, 在陕西省 Zhashui, a place in Shaanxi Province

㊦ zuò 见 1023 页 see p1023

炸 zhà 虫ㄚˋ ① 突然破裂 to explode; to burst (㊦ *doublet* 爆— to explode): ~弹 *bomb; bombshell* | 玻璃杯~了。 *The glass has burst.* ② 用炸药、炸弹爆破 to blast; to bomb; to blow up: ~碉堡 *to blow up a blockhouse* ③ 发怒 to flare up; to fly into a rage: 他一听就~了。 *He flew into a towering rage at the words.* ④ 因受惊而四处逃散 to scamper; to scurry away: ~市 (of people in a marketplace) *to flee in terror; to run away in all directions* | ~窝 (of birds, etc) *to flee in fright; (of frightened people) to be thrown into confusion*

㊦ zhá 见 948 页 see p948

炸 zhà 虫ㄚˋ [炸腮] (一sai) 一种传染病, 又叫“流行性腮腺炎”。耳朵下面肿胀疼痛, 病原体是一种滤过性病毒 (also called 流行性腮腺炎) *epidemic parotitis; mumps*

蚱 zhà 虫Y [蚱蜢] (—měng) 一种有害的昆虫, 身体绿色或褐色, 触角短, 吃稻叶等, 不能远飞 grasshopper (*Orthoptera*)

榨 (② * 搾) zhà 虫Y ① 压出物体里液汁的器具 press: 油 ~ oil press | 酒 ~ wine press ② 用力压出 to press; to extract; ~ 油 to extract oil | 压 ~ to press; to squeeze | ~ 汁机 juicer; juice squeezer

栅 (* 柵) zhà 虫Y 栅栏, 用竹、木、铁条等做成的阻拦物 railing; palisade; paling; bar; 篱笆 ~ fence | 铁 ~ 栏 iron railing

⊖ shān 见 652 页 see p652

爹 zhà 虫Y 张开 to open; to spread; to extend: 头发 ~ 着 with hair dishevelled | 这件衣服下面太 ~ 了。The hem of the dress is too full (or wide).

⊖ zhā 见 948 页 see p948

砑 zhà 虫Y [大水砑] 地名, 在甘肃省景泰 Dashuizha, a place in Jingtai, Gansu Province.

咤 (△ * 吒) zhà 虫Y 生气时对人大声嚷 to shout at when angry

“吒”又 zhā 见 947 页 also pronounced zhā, see p947

蛰 zhà 虫Y 〈方 dialect〉海蜇 jellyfish (*Scyphozoa*)

澇 zhà 虫Y 澇水, 水名, 在湖北省随州 Zhashui River, in Suizhou, Hubei Province

蜡 (* * 蜡) zhà 虫Y 古代年终的一种祭祀名 (in ancient China) sacrificial rite held at the end of a year

⊖ là 见 411 页 see p411

霅 zhà 虫Y 霅溪, 水名, 在浙江省 Zhaxi River in Zhejiang Province

ZHAI

虫歹

侧 zhāi 虫歹 [侧棱] (—leng) 向一边倾斜 inclining; slanting: ~ ~ 着身子睡觉 to sleep on one's side [侧歪] (—wāi) 倾斜 tilting; slanting: 车在山坡上 ~ ~ 着走。The vehicles went slantingly along the hillside.

⊖ cè 见 68 页 see p68

⊖ zè 见 945 页 see p945

斋 (齋) zhāi 虫歹 ① 书房或校舍 study or school building: 书 ~ study; studio | 第一 ~ Studio No. 1 ② 祭祀前整洁身心, 以示虔诚 (before offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors) ablution and abstinence: ~ 戒 to fast ③ **extension** 佛教、道教等教徒吃的素食 vegetarian diet adopted by Buddhists or Taoists: 吃 ~ to be on a vegetarian diet for religious purposes ④ 舍饭给僧人 to give alms to monks: ~ 僧 to give alms to Buddhist monks

摘 zhāi 虫歹 ① 采下, 拿下 to pick; to pluck; to take off: ~ 瓜 to pluck melons | ~ 梨

to pick pears | ~帽子 to take off one's cap ②选取 to select; to choose: ~要 *abstract; précis* | ~记 to take notes [指摘]指出缺点 to nitpick; to find fault with ③借 to borrow: 东~西借 to borrow all around

宅 zhái 虫虺 住所 residence; house; dwelling; abode: 住~residence; dwelling | 深~大院 imposing dwellings and spacious courtyards; a compound of connecting courtyards

择(擇) ① zhái 虫虺 义同 择①: “择①”; 用于口语 (used in colloquial Chinese) same as 择①: ~菜 to trim vegetables for cooking | ~席(换个地方就睡不安稳) to be unable to sleep well in a new place

① zé 见 945 页 see p945

翟 ① zhái 虫虺 姓 Zhai, a surname

① dí 见 141 页 see p141

窄 zhǎi 虫虺 ①狭, 不宽, 宽度小, 跟“宽”相对(the opposite of 宽) narrow (㊦ *doublet* 一狭 narrow | 狭一 narrow): 路太~。The road is too narrow. | 地方太狭~。There is not enough space here. ② *extension* 气量小, 心胸不开阔 narrow-minded; petty: 他的心眼儿太~。He's too narrow-minded. ③生活不宽裕 badly off: 以前的日子很~, 现在可好了。We were very badly off in the past, but are now pretty well-off.

钁 zhǎi 虫虺 (一儿) 器物残缺损坏的痕迹, 水果伤损的痕迹 blemish; flaw: 碗上有块~儿。There is a flaw in the bowl. | 苹果没~儿。The apple has no spots on it.

债 zhài 虫虺 所欠下的钱财 debt: 还~to pay debts | 公~government bond

寨(*砦) zhài 虫虺 ①防守用的栅栏 stockade; fence [鹿寨] 军事上常用的一种障碍物, 古代多用削尖的竹木, 现多用铁蒺藜等做成 abatis ②旧时军营(in former times) camp: 安营扎~to encamp; to pitch a camp ③村子 stockaded village: 村村~ ~ hamlets and stockaded villages; all the villages

擦 zhài 虫虺 <方 dialects> 缝纫方法, 把衣服上附加的物件缝上 to sew sth on clothes: ~纽扣儿 to sew on a button | ~花边 to trim with lace

瘰 zhài 虫虺 病, 多指瘰病(usually used to denote tuberculosis) disease

ZHAN 虫虺

占 ① zhān 虫虺 古代用龟甲、蓍(shī)草等, 后世用铜钱或牙牌等判断吉凶(in ancient China) to practice divination; to divine: ~卦 to divine by means of the Eight Trigrams | ~课 to divine by drawing straws or tossing coins

① zhàn 见 953 页 see p953

沾 (① * 霑) zhān 虫马 ① 浸 to wet; 泪流~襟 *Tears wet the front of one's jacket.* | 汗出~背 *to moisten one's back with sweat* ② 因接触而附着 (zhuó) 上 to be stained with; ~水 *to get wet* ③ **extension** 1 染上 to be infected with; to be contaminated by; ~染了坏习气 *to be tainted with bad habits.* 2 凭借某种关系而得到好处 to benefit from association with sb or sth; ~光 *to profit from one's association with sb or sth; to avail oneself of a relationship with sb or sth* ③ 稍微碰上或接触上 to touch; ~边儿 *to touch on only slightly; to be slightly related to* | 脚不~地 *with feet hardly touching the ground — to walk very fast; to be extremely busy*

[沾沾自喜] 形容自己觉得很好而得意的样子 to feel complacent; to be pleased with oneself; to be self-contented

毡 (氈、* 氍) zhān 虫马 (一子) 用兽毛研成的片状物, 可做防寒用品和工业上的垫衬材料 felt; 炕~bed felt | ~靴 felt boots | 油毛~asphalt felt

粘 ① zhān 虫马 ① 黏的东西互相连接或附着在别的东西上 to stick; 几块糖都~在一起了。 *The sweets got glued together.* | 不~锅 nonstick pan (or cooker) ② 用胶水或糨糊等把一种东西胶合在另一种东西

上 to paste; to glue; ~贴标语 *to paste slogans*

③ nián 见 534 页 see p534

旃 zhān 虫马 < 古 **archaism** > ① 助词 **auxiliary**, 等于“之焉”两字连用的意义 (fusion of 之 and 焉); 勉~。 *Do it as best as you can!* ② 同“毡” same as 毡

詹 zhān 虫马 姓 Zhan, a surname

谵 zhān 虫马 多说话。特指病中说胡话 to rave; to be delirious, especially during one's illness; ~语 *delirious speech; wild talk; ravings* | ~妄 *delirium*

瞻 zhān 虫马 往上或往前看 to look up or forward; ~仰 *to look at sb or sth with reverence* | 高~远瞩 *to look far ahead and aim high; to be farsighted*

躔 zhān 虫马 ① 难走 difficult to walk ② 转变方向 to change direction; ~彼南道兮 *to turn to the road southward*

鹞 zhān 虫马 古书中说的一种猛禽, 似鹞 (yào) 鹰 (in ancient Chinese texts) a kind of fierce bird similar to a sparrow hawk

鱣 zhān 虫马 古书上指鲟 (huáng) 鱼 (in ancient Chinese texts) sturgeon

< 古 **archaism** > 又同“鱓” (shàn) also same as 鱓

斩 zhǎn 虫马 砍断 to chop; to cut; ~首 *to behead; to decapitate; to guillotine* | ~草除

根 *to cut the weeds and dig up the roots — to stamp out the source of trouble; to eradicate the source of trouble* | ~钉截铁 *resolute and decisive; categorical*

崭 zhǎn 虫犭 ① 高峻, 突出 *towering; ~露头角 to begin to show one's brilliant talents; to begin to display remarkable abilities* ② 非常, 极 *very; extreme; ~新 (簇新) brand-new*

眨 zhǎn 虫犭 〈方 *dialect*〉眼皮开合, 眨眼 *to blink; to wink*

颤 zhǎn 虫犭 风吹物体使颤动 *quivering in the wind*

盏 (盏) zhǎn 虫犭 ① 小杯子 *small cup; 酒 ~ small wine cup | 茶 ~ small tea-cup with no handle* ② 量词 *quantifier*, 用于灯 (of lamps): ~一灯 *a lamp*

展 zhǎn 虫犭 ① 张开, 舒展开 *to open up; to spread out; to unfold; to unfurl; ~翅 to spread the wings | ~望未来 to look to the future | ~开激烈斗争 to wage a fierce struggle* [展览] 把物品陈列起来让人参观 *to exhibit; to display* ② 施展 *to put to good use; to give free play to; 一筹莫 ~ to be at one's wits' end; to be at a loss; to be at the end of one's tether* ③ 放宽 *to postpone; to extend; ~缓 to postpone; to extend; to prolong | ~期 to extend a time limit; to postpone; to put off* |

~限 *to extend a time limit*

撮 zhǎn 虫犭 轻轻地擦抹 *to wipe softly; to sop up liquid; ~布 dish cloth; dish towel | 用药棉花 ~ ~ to soak up with absorbent cotton*

辗 zhǎn 虫犭 [辗转] (*展转) (—zhuǎn) 翻来覆去地来回转动 *to toss about; ~ ~ 反侧 to toss and turn* 喻 *figurative* 经过曲折, 间接 *to pass through many hands or places; ~ ~ 传说 to spread from place to place*

黯 zhǎn 虫犭 弄脏, 染上污点 *to stain; to make dirty; 墨水把纸 ~ 了。The ink has stained the paper. | 这种布颜色暗, 禁(jīn) ~ (脏了不容易看出来)。This dark cloth doesn't show the dirt.*

占 (*佔) zhàn 虫犭 ① 据有, 用强力取得 *to seize; to occupy (㊦ doublet —据 to occupy); ~领 to capture; to occupy | 攻 ~ 敌军据点 to attack and occupy the enemy stronghold* ② 处于某种地位或情势 *to hold a certain status; to be in a certain situation; ~上风 to get the upper hand | ~优势 to hold an advantage over; to be superior to | 优等生 ~ 多数。Top students constitute the majority.*

㊦ zhān 见 951 页 see p951

战 (戰) zhàn 虫犭 ① 战争, 通常指打仗 *war; battle; fight (㊦ doublet —斗 fight; battle); 宣 ~ to declare*

war | ~时 *wartime* | 百~百胜
to be ever-victorious; to win
victory in every battle [战略]

1 指导战争全局的计划和策略
strategy 2 比喻决定全局的策略
strategy that determines the
overall trends of a situation;
overall strategy [战术] 进行战
斗的原则和方法 tactics ㊦ *fig-
urative* 解决局部问题的方法
methods for solving concrete
problems; concrete solution
[战役] 战争的一个段落。为实
现一定的战略目的,在一定的
方向上和一定的时间内进行的
一系列战斗的总和 campaign:
淮海~ ~ *Huaihai Campaign*
[战争] 就是打仗,它是政治的
继续,是民族和民族、国家和
国家、阶级和阶级、政治集团和
政治集团之间互相斗争的最高形
式 war ② 发抖 to shiver; ~栗
(害怕发抖) to shudder; to
tremble with fear | 打冷~ to
tremble | 寒~ to shiver with
cold

站 zhàn 虫马 ① 立 to stand;
to be on one's feet; ~岗 to
stand guard; to stand sentry |
中国人民~起来了。The Chi-
nese people have risen to their
feet. ② 停 to stop; to halt; 不
怕慢,就怕~。We fear not
slowness, but immobility. ③ 为
乘客上下或货物装卸而设的停
留的地方 station; stop: 车~
railway station; bus stop (or
station) | 起点 ~ departing
platform; starting point ④ 分
支办事处 station or center for

rendering certain services; 工作
~ working station | 保健~
health centre

栈(棧) zhàn 虫马 ① 储存
货物或供旅客住宿
的房屋 inn; warehouse; 货~
warehouse; storehouse | 客~ inn
② 养牲畜的竹木棚或栅栏
shed; pen; fold: 马~ horse
shed

[栈道] 古代在悬崖峭壁上凿孔
架木桩,铺上木板而成的道路
plank road built on wooden
brackets fixed into cliffs

绽 zhàn 虫马 裂开 to split; to
burst: 破~ flaw; weak-
point | 鞋开~了。The shoe
bursts at a seam.

湛 zhàn 虫马 ① 深 profound;
deep: 精~的演技 *excel-
lent stage performance* ② 清澈
limpid; crystal clear: 清~
lucid; limpid; crystal clear

颤 ㊦ zhàn 虫马 同“战 ②”
same as 战 ②

㊦ chàn 见 75 页 see p75

蘸 zhàn 虫马 在汁液或粉末里
沾一下就拿出来 to dip in;
~墨水 to dip in ink | ~酱 to
dip in sauce

ZHANG 虫九

张(張) zhāng 虫九 ① 展
开,打开 to open;
to spread: ~嘴 to open one's
mouth | ~弓搭箭 to draw a
bow to shoot; with bows drawn
and arrows set | 纲举目~。
Once the headrope of a fishing

net is pulled up, all its meshes open — once the key link is grasped, everything falls into place. or When the general plan is laid out, the details are easy to arrange. | ~牙舞爪 to bare fangs and brandish claws; to make threatening gestures; rampant; truculent ④ **extension** 1 扩大, 夸大 to magnify; to exaggerate: 虚 ~ 声势 to make a false show of strength; to bluff and bluster | ~大其词 to exaggerate; to overstate 2 放纵, 无拘束 self-indulgent; undisciplined: 乖 ~ eccentric and unreasonable | 嚣(xiāo) ~ rampant; arrogant [张皇] 1 扩大 to enlarge; to expand 2 慌忙失措 alarmed; flurried; scared [张罗] (—luo) 各方面照料, 四处想办法 to attend to; to take care of; to get busy about: ~ ~ 事 to take care of sth [开张] 开始营业 to begin doing business; to open a business ② 铺排陈设 to set out; to display: ~灯结彩 to hang up lanterns and silk festoons; to be decorated with lanterns and coloured streamers ③ 看, 望 to look; to see: 东 ~ 西望 to look in all directions ④ 量词 **quantifier**: 一 ~ 弓 a bow | 两 ~ 纸 two pieces of paper ⑤ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 zhang, the 26th of the 28 constellations

章 zhāng 虫 ① 诗歌文辞的段落 chapter; section; di-

vision: 乐(yuè) ~ movement of a musical piece | 篇 ~ 结构 structure of an article | 第一 ~ Chapter One; the first chapter ② 奏章, 臣子呈给皇帝的意见书 memorial to the emperor ③ 章程, 法规 rule; regulation: 简 ~ brief guide | 党 ~ Party Constitution | 规 ~ 制度 rules and regulations ④ **extension** 1 条理 order: 杂乱无 ~ disorderly and unsystematic 2 条目 item; clause: 约法三 ~ to agree on a three-point law — to make certain rules to be observed by all concerned ④ 戳记 seal; stamp: 图 ~ stamp | 盖 ~ to affix a seal; to impress a seal ⑤ 佩带在身上的标志 badge; medal: 徽 ~ insignia | 袖 ~ sleeve badge; armband

鄣 zhāng 虫 周朝国名, 在今山东省东平东 Zhang, ancient state of the Zhou Dynasty, in the east of today's Dongping, Shandong Province

獐(*麋) zhāng 虫 (—子) 又叫河鹿(jǐ)、牙獐。是一种小型的鹿, 头上无角, 雄的犬齿发达, 形成獠牙, 露出嘴外(also called 河鹿 or 牙獐) Chinese water deer (*Hydropotes inermis*)

彰 zhāng 虫 ① 明显, 显著 clear; evident; obvious: 欲盖弥 ~ Try to conceal a mistake, only to make it more conspicuous. or The more one tries to hide, the more one exposes oneself. | 相得益 ~ each

shining more brilliantly in the other's company; to set off each other's merits ② 表彰 to make known; to commend; ~善殫 (dàn) 恶 to commend the good and denounce the evil; to uphold virtue and condemn vice

漳 zhāng 虫 漳河, 发源于山西省, 流至河北省入卫河 Zhanghe River, originating from Shanxi Province and running through Hebei Province into the Weihe River

璋 zhāng 虫 [姑璋] 古时女子称丈夫的母亲和父亲 (address for husband's father and mother in ancient China) parents-in-law; husband's parents

璋 zhāng 虫 一种玉器, 形状像半个圭 a kind of jade article resembling half of a tablet

樟 zhāng 虫 樟树, 常绿乔木。木质坚固细致, 有香气, 做成箱柜, 可以防蠹虫 camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) [樟脑] 把樟树的根、茎、枝、叶蒸馏制成的白色结晶体, 可做防腐驱虫剂, 又可用来制造强心剂等 camphor

蟑 zhāng 虫 [蟑螂] (—láng) 一大类有害的昆虫, 黑褐色, 有光泽, 常咬坏衣物、偷吃食物, 能发臭气。也叫“蜚蠊” (fěilián) (also called 蜚蠊) cockroach (*Blattodea*)

长 (長) ① zhǎng 虫 ① 生, 发育 to grow;

to develop; ~疮 to have a boil | 庄稼~得很旺。The crops are growing very well. ② 增加到 boost; to increase; to enhance; ~见识 to increase one's knowledge; to gain experience | 在实践中增~才干 to acquire ability in practice ③ 排行中第一的 eldest; oldest: ~兄 eldest brother | ~孙 eldest grandson [长子] ① 排行第一的儿子 eldest son ② 地名, 在山西省 Zhangzi, a place in Shanxi Province ④ 辈分高或年纪大的 older; elder; senior: 师~teacher | ~者 venerable elder | ~辈 elder member of a family 敬辞 polite: 学~schoolmate ⑤ 主持人, 机关、团体等单位的负责人 chief; head: 部~minister | 校~ (of a school) headmaster; principal; (of a college or university) president

① cháng 见 76 页 see p76

涨 (漲) ① zhǎng 虫 ① 水 量增加, 水面高起来 (of water) to rise; to go up: 水~船高 When the water rises; the boat goes up. | 河里~水了。The river is rising.

② 价格提高 (of price) to go up; to rise; ~钱 to rise in pay; to raise pay | ~价 to raise the price; to hike the price

③ zhàng 见 958 页 see p958

仇 zhǎng 虫 姓 Zhang, a surname

掌 zhǎng 虫 ① 巴掌, 手心, 握拳时指尖触着的一面

palm: 鼓~ to clap one's hands; to applaud ④ **extension** 脚的底面 sole: 脚~子 sole of the foot | 熊~bear's paw ② 用巴掌打 to slap: ~嘴 to slap one's face ③ 把握, 主持, 主管 to be in charge of; to control; to wield: ~印 to keep the seal—to be in power | ~舵 to be at the helm; to operate the rudder; to steer a boat | ~管档案 to be in charge of files | ~权 to be in power; to exercise control [掌故] 关于古代人物、典章、制度等的故事 anecdote [掌握] 把握, 拿稳 to grasp; to master: ~~政策 to have a grasp of the policy | ~~原则 to hold to the principle ④ (一儿) 鞋底前后钉或缀上的皮子等 shoe sole; shoe heel: 钉两块~儿 to have shoes soled; to have shoes heeled ⑤ 马蹄铁, 钉在马、驴、骡子等蹄子底下的铁 horse-shoe; 马~horseshoe ⑥ 同“磳” same as 磳

磳 zhǎng 𠂔 [磳子] 煤矿里掘进和采煤的工作面。也作“掌子”(also written as 掌子) working face

丈 zhàng 𠂔 ① 市制长度单位, 1 丈是 10 尺, 约合 3.33 米 zhang, traditional unit of length, one zhang is ten chi, approximately 3.33 metres ② 测量长度、面积 to measure length, area: ~量 to measure | ~地 to measure land ③ 对成年或老年男子的尊称 (respectful form of address for grown-ups

or old males) senior; elder: 老~old gentleman [丈夫] ① 成年男子的通称 (general form of address for grown-up men) man ② (一 fu) 妇女的配偶, 跟“妻子”相对 (the opposite of 妻子) husband [丈人] ① 旧称老年男子 (in former times) old gentleman ② (一 ren) 称妻子的父亲 wife's father; father-in-law

仗 zhàng 𠂔 ① 古代兵器的总称 arms; weaponry; weapons: 兵~weapon; arms | 仪~flags, weapons, etc carried by guards of honour ④ **transfer** 战争 war; battle: 胜~victorious battle; victory; triumph | 败~lost battle; defeat [打仗] 交战, 发生战事 to fight a battle; to engage in a battle ② 凭借, 依靠 to rely on; to depend on (④ **doublet** 倚— to rely on; to count on | 一恃 to rely on; to count on): ~着大家的力量 by dint of every one's effort | ~势欺人 to take advantage of one's or somebody else's power to bully people ③ 拿着 (兵器) to hold (a weapon): ~剑 to hold a sword

杖 zhàng 𠂔 ① 拐杖, 扶着走路 的棍子 cane; stick: 手~(walking) stick ② 泛指棍棒 (general term for rod or staff used for a specific purpose): 擀面~rolling pin

帐 (帳) zhàng 𠂔 ① (一子) 用布或其他材料做成的帷幕 curtain; canopy:

蚊～mosquito net | 圆顶～子
round-top bed-curtain | 营～
camp tent | ～篷 tent ②同“账”
same as 账

账(賬) zhàng 虫 ①关于
银钱财物出入的记
载 account: 记～to keep ac-
counts | 流水～day-to-day ac-
count; daily account; running
account ②指记载银钱财物出
入的本子或单子 account book:
一本～an account book | 一篇～
an account sheet ③债务 debt;
credit: 欠～to owe a debt | 不认
～(喻不承认自己做的事) not
to acknowledge a debt; to deny
what one has done

胀(脹) zhàng 虫 ①膨
胀, 体积变大 to
expand; to distend: 热～冷缩
to expand when heated and
contract when cooled; to ex-
pand with heat and contract
with cold ②身体内壁受到压
迫而产生不舒服的感觉 swollen;
bloated: 肚子～to feel
bloated in the stomach | 肿～
bloated; swollen

涨(漲) zhàng 虫 ①
体积增大 to swell
after absorbing water: 豆子泡
～了。The beans swelled up
after being soaked. ②弥漫 to
be suffused with; to permeate:
烟尘～天。Smoke and dust
fill the air. ③多出 to be
more than: ～出十块钱 to have
ten yuan more than expected ④
头部充血(of head) to be swollen
by a rush of blood: 头昏脑

～to feel one's head reeling (or
swimming) | 他气得～红了脸。
He flushed with anger.

⊖ zhǎng 见 956 页 see
p956

障 zhàng 虫 ①阻隔 to block
[障碍] 阻挡进行的事物
barrier; hindrance: 扫除～～to
clear away an obstacle ②用作
遮蔽、防卫的东西 screen; bar-
rier: 风～windbreak | 屏～
screen; barrier

嶂 zhàng 虫 形势高险像屏
障的山峰 screen-shaped
precipitous mountain peak: 层
峦叠～range upon range of
hills; peaks rising one over an-
other

幛 zhàng 虫 (一子) 上面题
有词句的整幅绸布, 用作
庆贺或吊唁的礼物 large, ob-
long sheet of silk or cloth with
an appropriate message in-
scribed, presented at a wed-
ding, birthday or funeral

瘴 zhàng 虫 瘴气, 热带山林
中的湿热空气 miasma,
hot damp air in tropical forests

ZHAO

虫 幺

钊 zhāo 虫 勉励 to encour-
age; to urge; to spur 多用
于人名 Zhao, usually used in a
given name

招 zhāo 虫 ①打手势叫人
来 to beckon; to gesture;
用手～～他就来了。He came
over at the beckoning. [招待]
应接宾客 to entertain; to

serve; to receive [招呼] (—hu)

1 召唤 to call; 有人~~你。Someone's calling you. **2** 照料, 扶助 to take care of; to look after; to attend to; ~~老人 to take care of the old **②** 用公开的方式使人来 to recruit; to enlist; to enrol: ~集 to convene; to muster; to summon | ~生 to enrol new students; to admit new students; to recruit students | ~兵买马 to recruit men and buy horses — to raise or enlarge an army; to recruit personnel | ~商引资 to attract investments from overseas **④** **extension 1** 惹起 to tease; to provoke; ~事 to invite trouble; to bring trouble on oneself | ~笑 funny; laughable; comical | 别~他。Don't try to provoke him. **2** 引来 to invite; to attract; ~蚂蚁 to attract ants **③** 承认自己的罪状 to confess; to admit; 不打自~ to confess without being tortured; to give oneself away; to make a confession of one's own accord **④** 武术上的动作 movement in wushu **喻 figurative** 计策, 办法 trick; device; tactic: 花~儿 trick; game | 绝~儿 unique skill

昭 zhāo 虫彡 **①** 明显, 显著 clear; obvious: 罪恶~彰 to commit towering crimes | ~然若揭 all too clear; clear as daylight **②** 表明, 显示 to show; to manifest; 以~信守 to show one's good faith [昭昭]

1 光明, 明亮 bright; 日月~~。Bright are the sun and the moon. **2** 明辨事理 to understand; to be clear-minded: 使人~~ to enlighten others

啁 啁 zhāo 虫彡 [啁嘶] [嘲嘶] (—zhā) 形容声音杂乱细碎 twittering

① zhōu 见 990 页 see p990

着 着 zhāo 虫彡 **①** (—儿) 下棋时下一子或走一步叫一着 move (in chess) **喻 figurative** 计策, 办法 trick; device; tactic: 你出个高~儿。You are to suggest a clever move. | 我没~儿了。I'm at the end of my tether. or I'm at my wits' end. **②** (方 dialect) 放, 搁进去 to put in; to add: ~点儿盐 to put some salt in it **③** (方 dialect) 用于应答, 表示同意 all right; OK: ~, 你说得真对。Quite right. That says it all.

① zhuó 见 1007 页 see p1007

② zháo 见 960 页 see p960

④ zhe 见 965 页 see p965

朝 朝 zhāo 虫彡 早晨 morning: 只争~夕 to seize the day and seize the hour; to seize every minute | ~思暮想 to yearn all day long; to long day and night; to pine for sb or sth **⑤ extension** 日, 天 day: 今~today; now [朝气] **喻 figurative** 向上发展的气概 vigour; vitality; energy: ~~蓬勃 to be imbued with vitality; to be bursting with youthful spirit; vigorous

⊖ cháo 见 79 页 see p79

嘲 ⊖ zhāo ㄓㄠ [嘲哂] (—zhā) 同“哂哂” same as 哂哂

⊖ cháo 见 80 页 see p80

着 ⊖ zháo ㄓㄠ ① 接触, 挨上 to touch; to come in contact with: 上不~天, 下不~地 to touch neither the sky nor the earth — to be utterly isolated ② 感受, 受到 to be affected by; to be troubled with; to suffer: ~慌 to get nervous; to get flustered; to get jittery | ~凉 to catch a cold | ~急 anxious ③ 燃烧, 也指灯发光 to burn; to give off light: ~火 to catch fire | 柴火~了。The faggots are kindled. | 天黑了, 路灯都~了。When it turned dark, the street lamps are all lit. ④ 入睡, 睡着 to fall asleep; to be asleep: 躺下就~了。He fell asleep the moment he got into bed. ⑤ 用在动词后表示达到目的或有结果 (used after a verb to denote the purpose or the result) to hit the mark; to succeed in; 猜~了。(You've) guessed it. | 打~了。(You've) hit it.

⊖ zhuó 见 1007 页 see p1007

⊖ zhāo 见 959 页 see p959

⊖ zhe 见 965 页 see p965

爪 ⊖ zhǎo ㄓㄠ ① 指甲或趾甲 nail; toenail: 手~ fingernail ② 鸟兽的脚指 claw; talon; paw: 鹰~ hawk talon [爪牙] ㊦ figurative 党羽, 狗

腿子 underlings; lackeys

⊖ zhuǎ 见 999 页 see p999

找 zhǎo ㄓㄠ ① 寻求, 想要得到或见到 to search; to seek: ~东西 to look for sth | ~事做 to hunt for a job | 丢了不好~。It's difficult to find what is missing. | ~麻烦 to ask for trouble | ~人 to look for sb | ~经理 to go find the manager; to see the manager ② 退回, 补还 to give change: ~钱 to give change | ~零 to give change

沼 zhǎo ㄓㄠ 池子 pond (㊦ doublet 池 — pond; pool) [沼气] 有机物在地下隔绝空气的条件下分解而产生的气体, 可以燃烧。多产生于池沼, 也产生于煤矿井、石油井中。主要成分是甲烷 marsh gas; fire-damp; methane [沼泽] 因湖泊淤浅等而形成的水草茂密的泥泞地带 marsh; swamp; bog

召 ⊖ zhào ㄓㄠ ① 呼唤, 招呼 to call; to summon: 号~ to call; to appeal | ~见 to call in (one's subordinates) officially; to summon (a foreign envoy) for an audience | ~唤 to call; to summon | ~集 to convene; to assemble; to summon | ~开会议 to hold a convention; to summon a conference ② 傣族姓 Zhao, a surname of the Dai ethnic group

⊖ shào 见 661 页 see p661

诏 zhào ㄓㄠ ① 告诉 to instruct; to warn; to exhort ② 皇帝所发的命令 imperial

edict

照 (① * 炤) zhào ㄓㄠˋ ① 光线射在物体上 to shine; to illuminate: 拿灯 ~ 一 ~ to light it with a lamp | 阳光普 ~ The sun shines all over the land, or The land is bathed in the sun. ② 对着镜子或其他反光的東西看自己或其他人物的影像 to reflect; to mirror: ~ 镜子 to look in the mirror ③ 照相, 摄影 to photograph; to film; to shoot: 天安门前 ~ 照相。I had a picture taken in front of Tian'an Men. ④ 画像或相片 photograph; picture: 小 ~ small-sized photo; miniature ⑤ 照管, 看顾 to look after; to take care of: 请你 ~ 应一下。Would you please keep an eye on it? [照料] 关心, 料理 to attend (to); to tend: 病人需要 ~ ~ The patient needs tending. ⑥ 查对, 对比 to compare; to contrast: 比 ~ in the light of; in conformity with | 对 ~ to contrast; to compare | 参 ~ to refer to; to consult ⑦ 凭证 licence; permit: 护 ~ passport | 牌 ~ licence plate; licence tag ⑧ 知晓 to understand; to make out: 心 ~ 不宣 to have a tacit understanding ⑨ 通告, 通知 to notify; to inform: 知 ~ to notify; to inform | 请关 ~ 他一声, 我明天来。Please tell him that I'll be here tomorrow. [照会] 外交上用以表明立场、达成协议或通知事项的公文 (of a government) note to another gov-

ernment ⑩ 介词 **preposition** 1 对着, 向着 in the direction of; towards: ~ 敌人开枪 to fire at the enemy | ~ 着这个方向走 to go in this direction 2 按照, 依照 according to; in accordance with: ~ 计划执行 to carry out in accordance with the plan | ~ 他的意思办 to follow his idea ⑪ 副词 **adverb**, 表示按原样或某种标准做 to do accordingly: ~ 抄 to copy; to duplicate; to replicate | ~ 办 to act accordingly; to act upon; to comply with

兆 zhào ㄓㄠˋ ① 古代占验吉凶时灼龟甲所成的裂纹 (迷信) (of superstition) cracks formed on the tortoise shell when it was burned for divination in ancient China ② 预兆 sign; omen; portent; 征 ~ sign; omen | 佳 ~ auspicious omen ③ 预示 to foretell; to portend; to forebode; to augur: 瑞雪 ~ 丰年。A timely snow promises a good harvest in the coming year. ④ 数目 numeral: 1 百万 million; mega- 2 古代指万亿 (in ancient China) trillion; million million ⑤ 法定计量单位中十进倍数单位词头之一, 表示 10^6 (符号 M) mega- (M)

赵 (趙) zhào ㄓㄠˋ 战国国名, 在今河北省南部和山西省中部、北部一带 Zhao, one of the seven major powers of the Warring States Period, covering the south of today's Henan Province and the middle and north of today's

Shanxi Province

筴 zhào 𠂔 [筴篱] (—li) 用竹篾、柳条、铅丝等编成的一种用具, 可以在汤水里捞东西 *zhaoli*, a strainer made of bamboo, wicker or wire

棹 (* 櫂) zhào 𠂔 划船的 一种 工具, 形状和桨差不多 *oar* ④ **extension 1** 船 *boat; ship* 2 〈方 *dialect*〉划(船) to row (a boat)

罩 zhào 𠂔 ① (—子、—儿) 覆盖物体的东西 *cover*; 口~*mask* | 灯~子 *lampshade* ② 扣盖, 覆盖 to cover; to over-spread; to wrap; 把菜~起来 to *cover the dishes* ③ 穿在其他衣服外面的单衣 *overcoat*; *overall*; *overclothes*; 外~*overcoat* | ~衣 *overall*; *overclothes* | 袍~儿 *robe*; *dustcoat* ④ 养鸡用的竹笼子 *bamboo chicken coop* ⑤ 捕鱼用的竹器, 圆筒形, 无顶无底, 下略大, 上略小 *bamboo fish trap*

肇 (** 肇) zhào 𠂔 ① 开始 to *commence*; to initiate; ~端 *beginning*; *commencement* ② 发生 to *cause*; to lead to: ~祸 (闯祸) *to cause trouble* | ~事 *to cause an accident*; to create a *disturbance*

𠂔 zhào 𠂔 同“照”。唐朝女皇帝武则天为自己名字造的字 (same as 照) *zhao*, a Chinese character coined by Empress Wu Zetian of the Tang Dynasty for her own given name

ZHE 𠂔

折 ① zhē 𠂔 翻转, 倒腾 to *roll over*; to *turn over*; ~跟头 to *somersault*; to *turn a somersault* | 用两个碗把开水~一~就凉了。Water will soon *turn cool if you pour it repeatedly from one bowl to another.*

① zhé 见 962 页 see p962

① shé 见 662 页 see p662

蜇 ① zhē 𠂔 ① 有毒腺的虫子刺人或牲畜 to *sting*; 被蝎子~了 to *be stung by a scorpion* ② 某些东西刺激皮肤或器官使感觉不适 to *smart*; to *prick*; 切洋葱~眼睛。Slicing *onions makes one's eyes smart.*

① zhé 见 963 页 see p963

遮 zhē 𠂔 掩盖, 掩蔽, 挡 to *cover*; to *conceal*; to *screen*; ~丑 to *gloss over one's blemish*; to *cover up one's defect* | ~人耳目 to *throw dust in people's eyes* | 乌云~不住太阳的光辉。The black clouds can *never shut out the sunlight.*

螫 ① zhē 𠂔 同“蜇①”, 用于口语 (used in colloquial Chinese) same as 蜇①

① shì 见 686 页 see p686

折 (④-⑥[△] 摺) ① zhé 𠂔 断, 弄断 to *break*; to *snap*; to *fracture*; 禁止攀~花木。No *picking of flowers or climbing of trees.* ⑤ **figurative** 幼年死亡 to *die young*; 夭~ to *die young* [折磨] (—mó) 使在肉体或精神

上受痛苦 *torture; torment*: 解放前劳动人民受尽了~~。
The working people suffered greatly before liberation. ② 损失 *to suffer the loss of; to lose*: 损兵~将 *to suffer heavy casualties; to take a heavy toll*
 ③ 弯转, 屈曲 *to bend; to twist*: ~腰 *to bend one's back* | 转~点 *turning point* ④ *extension* 返转, 回转 *to turn back*: 走到半路又~回来了 *to turn back halfway* [折中] (*折衷) 对不同意见采取调和态度 *to compromise; to split the difference*
 ④ 叠 *to fold* (㊦ *doublet* 一叠 *to fold*): ~衣服 *to fold clothes* | ~尺 *folding ruler* ⑤ (-子、-儿) 用纸折叠起来的本子 *booklet; folder*: 存~ *passbook; bankbook* ⑥ 杂剧一本分四折, 一折相当于现代戏曲的一场 *scene*, one of the four parts in a poetic drama in the Yuan Dynasty ⑦ 心服 *to be convinced; to be filled with admiration*: ~服 *to be fully convinced* | 心~ *to be deeply convinced; to be filled with heartfelt admiration* ⑧ 折扣, 按成数减少 *discount; rebate*: 打~扣 *to sell at a discount* | 九~ *to give a 10% discount; 10% off* ⑨ 抵作, 对换, 以此代彼 *to convert into; to amount to*: ~账 *to pay a debt in kind* | ~变 (变卖) *to sell off (one's property)* ⑩ 汉字的一种笔形 (-) *zhe*, one of the strokes of Chinese charac-

ters: “买”字的第一笔是~。
The first stroke of the character 买 is zhe.

⊖ shé 见 662 页 see p662

⊖ zhē 见 962 页 see p962

哲 (* 喆) zhé 𠂔 ① 有智慧 *wise; sagacious; sapient*: ~人 *sage; philosopher; oracle* [哲学] 社会意识形态之一, 它研究自然界、社会和思维的普遍规律, 是关于自然知识和社会知识的概括和总结, 是关于世界观的理论 *philosophy* ② 聪明智慧的人 *wise man; sage*: 先~ *ancient sage*

注: “喆”多用于人名 *zhe*, usually used in a given name

哲 (* 晰) zhé 𠂔 明亮 *bright*

蜇 ⊖ zhé 𧈧 海蜇, 在海里生活的一种腔肠动物, 形状像张开的伞, 可供食用 *jellyfish (Scyphozoa)*

⊖ zhē 见 962 页 see p962

箬 zhé 𧈧 〈方 *dialect*〉 (-子) 一种粗的竹席 *coarse bamboo mat*

辄 (* 輒) zhé 𧈧 总是, 就 *always; often*: 每至此, ~觉心旷神怡。
Whenever I come here, I always feel relaxed and happy. | 所言~听 *always to heed sb's advice* | 动~得咎 *to be blamed for every move; to be frequently taken to task*

蛰 (蟄) zhé 𧈧 动物冬眠, 藏起来不食不

动 hibernation; ~ 伏 *dormancy; hibernation* | 入 ~ *to go into hibernation* | ~ 虫 *hibernating insect*

誓 (誓) zhé 𠂔 (古 *archaism*) 恐惧 *fear; fright*

谪 (* 謫) zhé 𠂔 ① 谴责, 责罚 *to censure; to blame; to reprimand* ② 封建时代特指贬官 (*in feudal times*) *to relegate*

摺 zhé 𠂔 同“折”④—⑥” *same as 折*④—⑥

磔 zhé 𠂔 ① 分裂肢体, 古代的一种酷刑 *dismemberment of the body as a cruel punishment in ancient China* ② 汉字的笔画, 即捺 (*nà*) (*i. e.* 捺) *zhe*, right-falling stroke in Chinese written characters

辙 zhé 𠂔 车辙, 车轮轧的痕迹 *rut; tyre track* ④ *extension* ① (一儿) 车行的一定路线 *track of traffic*; 戗 (*qiāng*) ~ 儿 *to drive in the wrong direction* | 顺 ~ 儿 *to go in the right direction; to follow the track* ② 歌词、戏曲、杂曲所押的韵 *rhyme*: 合 ~ *to be rhymed; to be in rhyme* | 十三 ~ 13 *patterns with rhymes* ③ (方 *dialect*) 办法 *way; idea*: 没 ~ 了 *can find no way out; to be at the end of one's rope*

者 zhě 𠂔 ① 助词 *auxiliary*, 用在形容词、动词或词组后, 指人或事物 (*used after a verb or an adjective or a phrase, to indicate a class of*

persons or things) *one (or those) who; the person (or things) which*; 学 ~ *scholar* | 读 ~ *reader* | 作 ~ *author* | 强 ~ *the strong* | 符合标准 ~ *those who have reached the standard* ②

助词 *auxiliary*, 表示语气停顿 (*used to indicate a pause*): 陈胜 ~, 阳城人也。 *Chen Sheng is a man from Yangcheng City.* | 云 ~, 水汽蒸腾而成。 *Clouds are formed when water vapours rise into the sky.* ③ 代词 *pronoun*, 这, 此 (多用在古诗词中) (*usually used in ancient poetry*) *this*: ~ 回 *this time* | ~ 番 *on this occasion; this time* | ~ 边走。 *This way, please!* ④ 用在“二、三、数”等数词后, 指上文所说的几件事 (*used with the numbers 二, 三 or 数, etc to denote things mentioned above*): 二 ~ 必居其一。 *It must be either of the two.* | 三 ~ 缺一不可。 *Of the three things, no one is dispensable.*

锺 zhě 𠂔 一种金属元素, 符号 *Ge*, 银灰色, 质脆, 有光泽。是重要的半导体材料, 主要用来制造半导体晶体管 *germanium (Ge)*

赭 zhě 𠂔 红褐色 *reddish brown; burnt ochre*: ~ 石 (矿物名, 可做颜料) *ochre*

褶 (* 襞) zhě 𠂔 (一子、一儿) ① 衣服折叠而形成的印痕 *pleat; crease; wrinkle*: 百 ~ 裙 *pleated skirt* ② 泛指折皱的部分 *crease; fold; wrinkle*: 衣服上净是 ~ 子。

There are lots of creases in the coat. | 这张纸有好多～子。The paper is wrinkled.

这(這) ⊖ zhè ㄓㄝˋ ①代词 **pronoun**, 此, 指较近的时间、地方或事物, 跟“那”相对 (the opposite of 那) this; here; now; ~里 here | ~些 these | ~个 this one; this | ~是 英汉词典。This is an English-Chinese dictionary. [这么] (—me) 代词 **pronoun**, 如此 so, such; ~~办就好了。It would be better to do like this. ②这时候, 指说话的同时 now; at the moment: 我~就走。I'm leaving now.

⊕ zhèi 见 966 页 see p966

柘 zhè ㄓㄝˋ 柘树, 落叶灌木或小乔木, 叶子卵形或椭圆形, 前端有浅裂, 可以喂蚕。柘木可以提取黄色染料, 为柘黄 three-bristle cudrania (Maclura tricuspidata)

浙 (* ㄓㄝˋ) zhè ㄓㄝˋ ①浙江, 古水名, 又叫“浙江”、“之江”、“曲江”, 即今钱塘江, 是浙江省第一大河流 (also called 浙江, 之江 or 曲江, i. e. today's Qiantang River, the longest river in Zhejiang Province) Zhejiang River in ancient China

②指浙江省 Zhejiang Province

蔗 zhè ㄓㄝˋ 甘蔗, 多年生草本植物。茎有节, 含甜汁很多, 可以吃, 也可制糖 sugarcane (Saccharum)

噫 zhè ㄓㄝˋ 叹词 **interjection**, 旧时表示答应, “是”的意思 (in ancient China) ayé

鸪 zhè ㄓㄝˋ [鸪鸪] (—gū) 鸟名, 背部和腹部黑白两色相杂, 头顶棕色, 脚黄色。吃谷粒、昆虫、蚯蚓等 Chinese francolin (Francolinus pintadeanus)

虻 zhè ㄓㄝˋ 虻虫, 即土鳖。体扁, 棕黑色, 雄的有翅, 雌的无翅。雌的干制后可入药 (i. e. 土鳖) ground beetle (Eupolyphaga sinensis)

着 ④ zhe ㄓㄝˋ 助词 **auxiliary** ①在动词后 (used after a verb) 1 表示动作正进行 to be doing: 走~to be walking | 等~to be waiting | 开~会呢 to be having a meeting 2 表示状态的持续 (used to indicate the continuation of a state): 桌上放~一本书。There is a book on the table. | 墙上挂~一幅画。A picture is hanging on the wall. ②表示程度深, 常跟“呢”(ne) 连用 (usually used in collocation with 呢) very; quite; 好~呢 very good | 这小孩儿精~呢! The kid is smart indeed! ③用在动词或表示程度的形容词后表示祈使 (used after a verb or an adjective of degree to indicate imperative mood): 你听~。Just listen! | 步子大~点儿。Walk in bigger strides, please. ④加在某些动词后, 使变成介词 (used after certain verbs as a preposition): 顺~along | 照~according to | 沿~along | 朝~towards

⊖ zhuó 见 1007 页 see p1007

⊖ zháo 见 960 页 see p960

⊙ zhāo 见 959 页 see p959

ZHEI

虫 ㄟ

这(這) ⊙ zhèi 虫 ㄟ “这(zhè)一”的合音, 但指数量时不限于一 (combined pronunciation of zhè and yī, but not limited to one when denoting number): ~个 *this one* | ~些 *these* | ~年 *this year* | ~三年 *these three years*

⊖ zhè 见 965 页 see p965

ZHEN

虫 ㄣ

贞 zhēn 虫 ㄣ (旧读 formerly zhēng) ① 坚定, 有节操 *loyal; faithful; staunch*; 忠 ~ *loyal; staunch* | 坚 ~ 不屈 *to remain faithful and unyielding* ② 旧礼教中指女子不改嫁或不失身 (in the feudal moral code) *chastity; virginity*: ~女 *virgin; chaste girl* ③ 占, 卜, 问卦 *divination*: ~卜 *to tell fortune*

侦 zhēn 虫 ㄣ (旧读 formerly zhēng) 探听, 暗中察看 *to detect; to scout; to investigate*: ~探 *detective; spy* | ~查案件 *to investigate a case* | ~察机 *surveillance plane; reconnaissance plane; scout*

帧 zhēn 虫 ㄣ (旧读 formerly zhēng) 量词 *quantifier*, 幅 (用于字画、照片等) (of paintings or calligraphy, etc): 一 ~ 彩画 *a coloured painting* [装帧] 书画等物的装潢设计 *bind-*

ing and layout design (of calligraphy, paintings, etc)

湮 zhēn 虫 ㄣ (旧读 formerly zhēng) 湮江, 水名, 在广东省北部 *Zhenjiang River in Guangdong Province*

桢 zhēn 虫 ㄣ (旧读 formerly zhēng) ① 坚硬的木头 *hardwood* ② 古代打土墙时所立的木柱 (in ancient China) *terminal posts used in building a wall* [桢干] (一 gàn) 喻 *figurative* 能胜重任的人才 *backbone; pillar*

祯 zhēn 虫 ㄣ (旧读 formerly zhēng) 吉祥 *auspicious; propitious*

针(*鍼) zhēn 虫 ㄣ ① 缝织衣物引线用的一种细长的工具 *needle* [针对] 对准 *to be aimed at; to be directed against*: ~ ~ 着工作中的缺点, 提出改进的办法 *to put forward a method of improvement as regards the weak points in the work* ② 细长像针形的东西 *needle-shaped thing*: 大头 ~ *pin* | 松 ~ *pine needle* | 钟表上有时 ~、分 ~ 和秒 ~。 *The timepiece has an hour hand, a minute hand and a second hand.* [指南针] 我国古代发明的一种利用磁石制成的指示方向的仪器 *compass* ③ 用针扎治病 *to acupuncture*: ~ 灸 *acupuncture and moxibustion* [针刺麻醉] 用针刺入人体的某些穴位, 使人的某些部位暂时失去知觉, 用以代替麻醉剂 *acupuncture anaesthesia* ④ 西医注

射用的器具 hypodermic syringe; ~头 syringe needle ⑤ 针剂 injection medicine: 打~ to have an injection | 防疫 ~ prophylactic inoculation

珍 (* 玕) zhēn ㄓㄣ ① 宝贝, 宝贵的东西 treasure; 奇~异宝 rare treasures; treasures of priceless beauty and historical value ②

贵重的, 宝贵的 precious; valuable; ~禽异兽 rare birds and animals ③ 重视, 看重 to value highly; to treasure: 世人~之 to be valued by the world at large | ~惜 to cherish; to treasure

~视 to cherish; to treasure

胗 zhēn ㄓㄣ 鸟类的胃 gizzard: 鸡~肝儿 chicken's gizzard and liver

真 zhēn ㄓㄣ ① 真实, 跟客观事物相符合, 跟“假”相对 (the opposite of 假) true; real; ~相大白。The whole truth has come out. | 千~万确 absolutely true | 传~fax; facsimile [真理] 正确反映客观世界发展规律的思想 truth [天真] 1

心地单纯, 性格很直率 naïve; innocent ② 头脑简单, 容易被假象迷惑 naïve; simple-minded; 这种想法太~~。It's such a naïve idea. ② 副词 **adverb**, 确实, 的确 really; truly; indeed; ~好 really good | ~高兴 really happy ③ 清楚, 显明 clearly; distinctly; unmistakably; 字太小, 看不~。The characters are too small to see clearly. | 听得很~ to hear it unmistakably

④ 真书(楷书) zhenshu; regular script; ~草隶篆 regular, cursive; official: and seal scripts ⑤ 本性, 本原 nature; inherent quality: 返朴归~ to return to the natural state of man; to return to original purity and simplicity

砧 (* 碓) zhēn ㄓㄣ 捶、砸或切东西的时候, 垫在底下的器具 hammering block: 铁~anvil | ~板 chopping block [砧木] 嫁接植物时把接穗接在另一个植物体上, 这个植物体叫砧木 stock

蓁 zhēn ㄓㄣ ① (叠 reduplication) 草木茂盛 luxuriant; lush: 其叶~~ with luxuriant leaves ② 同“榛 ②” same as 榛 ②; 深~(荆棘丛) jungle

榛 zhēn ㄓㄣ 同“榛 ③” same as 榛 ③; ~狍(pi) (指草木丛杂, 野兽出没) densely wooded and frequented by wild animals

臻 ① zhēn ㄓㄣ 臻头河, 水名, 在河南省驻马店。今作“臻头河”(now written as 臻头河) Zhentou River in Zhumadian, Henan Province

② qín 见 607 页 see p607

榛 zhēn ㄓㄣ ① 落叶灌木或小乔木, 花黄褐色。果实叫榛子, 果皮很坚硬, 果仁可以吃 hazel (Corylus heterophylla) ② 泛指丛生的荆棘 overgrown brambles: ~莽 luxuriant vegetation ③ 草木丛杂 (叠 reduplication) to grow densely; 草木~~ with dense vegetation

tion

臻 zhēn 虫 到, 达到 to reach; to arrive: 日~完善 to be perfected day by day

斟 zhēn 虫 往杯子里倒(酒或茶) to pour; to fill: ~酒 to fill a cup of wine | ~茶 to serve tea | 给我~上碗水。 Pour me a bowl of water. [斟酌] (— zhuó) ④ **transfer** 度 (duó) 量, 考虑 to consider; to deliberate; 请你~~办理。 Please act at your discretion.

砧 zhēn 虫 同“砧” same as 砧

⑤ shèn 见 669 页 see p669

甄 zhēn 虫 审查 to discriminate; to distinguish: ~别 to examine and distinguish; to screen; to discriminate | ~拔人才 to select people of talent

箴 zhēn 虫 ① 同“针 ①” same as 针 ① ② 劝告, 劝诫 to admonish; to exhort: ~言 maxim ③ 一种文体, 以告诫规劝为主 genre of didactic literary composition

诊 zhěn 虫 医生为断定病症而察看病人身体内部外部的情况 (of a doctor) to examine: ~断 to diagnose | ~脉 to feel the pulse | 门~clinic; outpatient service | 出~ (of a doctor) to visit a patient at home

轸 zhěn 虫 ① 古代车后的横木 crossboard at the rear of an ancient carriage ② 悲痛 sorrowful; distressed: ~悼 to mourn with deep grief | ~怀 (痛念) to sorrowfully cherish

the memory of sb | ~恤 (怜悯) to show great sympathy for sb ③ 星宿名, 二十八宿之一 zhen, the 28th of the 28 constellations

畛 zhěn 虫 田地间的小路 country path that divides a field ④ **extension** 界限 boundary; 不分~域 to make no distinctions

疹 zhěn 虫 病人皮肤上起的小疙瘩, 通常是红色, 小的像针尖, 大的像豆粒, 多由皮肤表层发炎浸润而起 rash: 湿~eczema [疹子] (— zi) 麻疹 measles

衫 zhěn 虫 ① 单衣 unlined jacket; thin clothes ② (衣服) 华美 (of clothes) beautiful; gorgeous; resplendent

枕 zhěn 虫 ① 枕头, 躺着时垫在头下的东西 pillow [枕木] 铁路路基上承受铁轨的横木 railway sleeper; crosstie ② 躺着的时候把头放在枕头或器物上 to rest the head on a pillow or other things when lying: ~着枕头 to be resting one's head on a pillow | ~戈待旦 to lie with one's head pillowed on a spear waiting for the day to break; to be battle-ready all the night

缜 zhěn 虫 周密, 细致 careful; deliberate (④ **doublet** — 密 careful; meticulous; deliberate): ~密的思考 careful consideration

殄 zhěn 虫 同“缜” same as 缜

鬣 (** 黠) zhěn 𠂔 头发浓密而黑 (of hair) thick and dark: ~发 *thick dark hair*

圳 (** 𠂔) zhèn 𠂔 〈方 *dialect*〉田边水沟。多用于地名 (zhen, usually used in a place name) ditch between fields: 深~ (在广东省) *Shenzhen, a place in Guangdong Province*

阵 zhèn 𠂔 ① 军队作战时布置的局势 battle array; battle formation: ~线 *front* | 严~以待 *to be ready in full battle array; to remain in combat readiness* | 一字长蛇~ *battle formation stretching out in a long single-file line* ⑤ *extension* 战场 battlefield: ~亡 *to die on the battlefield* [阵营] 两军交战对立的阵势 camp ⑥ *figurative* 利益和斗争目标相同的集团 camp: 革命~~ *revolutionary camp* ② 量词 *quantifier*, 表示事情或动作经过的段落 period; spell: 刮了一~风。 *There was a gust of wind.* ⑦ *transfer* (一子) 一段时间 a period of time: 这一~子工作正忙。 *I am fully occupied with my work nowadays.*

纆 zhèn 𠂔 〈方 *dialect*〉拴牛、马等的绳索 tether

鸩 (②③△ * 酖) zhèn 𠂔 ① 传说中的一种毒鸟, 把它的羽毛泡在酒里, 喝了可以毒死人 *legendary bird with poisonous feathers* ② 用鸩的羽毛泡成的毒酒

poisoned wine: 饮~止渴 (喻满足一时需要, 不顾后果) *to quench thirst with poisoned wine - to seek temporary relief regardless of consequences* ③ 用毒酒害人 to kill sb with poisoned wine

“酖”又 dān 见 126 页 also pronounced dān, see p 126

振 zhèn 𠂔 ① 摇动, 挥动 to flap; to wield: ~笔直书 *to wield the pen and write very fast* | ~铃 *ringing*; 哋 | ~臂高呼 *to raise one's arms and shout* ② 奋起, 兴起 to boost; to brace up: ~兴 *to revitalize* | ~作 *to bestir* | 精神一~ *to feel buoyed up* ③ 救 to save; to rescue: ~乏绝 *to save the rare and endangered species* ④ 振动 vibration: 共~ *resonance* | 谐~ *resonance*

赈 zhèn 𠂔 赈济, 救济 to aid; to relieve: ~灾 *to provide relief to disaster-stricken areas* | 以工代~ *to provide work as a means of relief* 也作“振”also written as 振

震 zhèn 𠂔 ① 迅速或剧烈地颤动 to shake; to quake; to vibrate: 地~ *earthquake* | ~耳 *deafening* ② 惊恐或情绪过分激动 excited; shocked: ~惊 *shocked; astonished; amazed* | ~怒 *enraged; furious* ③ 八卦之一, 符号是三, 代表雷 one of the Eight Trigrams 三, representing thunder

朕 zhèn 𠂔 ① 我, 我的, 由秦始皇时起专用作皇帝自称

(used exclusively by the reigning emperor in feudal China from the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) we; our ② 预兆 omen; portent

珥 zhèn ㄓㄣˋ 古时戴在耳垂上的玉 jade earring

镇 zhèn ㄓㄣˋ ① 压 to apply weight to; to press with sth heavy: ~尺 *paperweight in the shape of a ruler* ② 镇压 to suppress; to repress; to quell: ~反 (镇压反革命) *to suppress counter revolutionaries* ③ 安定 calm; tranquil: ~静 *calm; composed; sedate* | ~定 *calm; composed; sedate* ④ 把饮料等同冰或冷水放在一起使凉 to cool with ice or in cold water: 冰~汽水 *iced soda water; iced soda* ⑤ 行政区划单位, 一般由县一级领导 town: 城~居民 *city and township residents* | 乡~企业 *township and village enterprises* ⑥ 较大的集市 bazaar ⑦ 时常 often: 十年~相随. *For ten years we have been often together.*

征 zhēng ㄓㄥ

丁 ○ zhēng ㄓㄥ [丁丁] 拟声词 *onomatopoeia*, 形容伐木、弹琴等声音 jingling; tinkling; clanging

○ dīng 见 151 页 see p151

正 ○ zhēng ㄓㄥ 正月, 夏历一年的第一个月 first month by the lunar calendar: 新~ *first month of the lunar*

year

⊖ zhèng 见 972 页 see p972

征 (③-⑥△徵) zhēng ㄓㄥ ① 远行 to make a long journey: ~帆 (远行的船) *ship on a long voyage* | 踏上~途 *to start on a journey; to embark on a journey* ② 用武力制裁 to go on an expedition; to go on a campaign: 出~ *to set out on an expedition; to go out to battle* | ~讨 *to go on a punitive expedition* [征服] 用力制服 to conquer; to subjugate: ~~自然 *to conquer nature* ③ 由国家召集或收用 to levy; to conscript; to draft: 应 (yìng) ~入伍 *to be conscripted into the army; to be enlisted in the army* | ~税 *to levy taxes* ④ 寻求, 希望得到 to solicit (④ doublet 一求 to solicit): ~稿 *to solicit contributions* | ~求群众意见 *to seek public opinion* ⑤ 证明, 证验 evidence; proof: 有实物可~。 *There is tangible evidence.* ⑥ 现象, 迹象 sign: 特~ *characteristic; feature; trait* | ~兆 *sign; omen; portent*

“徵”又 zhǐ 见 981 页 also pronounced zhǐ, see p981

怔 zhēng ㄓㄥ [怔忡] (—chōng) 中医所称的一种虚弱病, 患者感到心脏跳动得很厉害 (in traditional Chinese medicine) palpitation. [怔忡] (—zhōng) 惊惧 terrified; scared; panic-stricken

钲 ⊖ zhēng 虫 古代的一种打击乐器,用铜做成,在行军时敲打 ancient bell-shaped percussion instrument made of copper used by troops on the march

⊖ zhèng 见 973 页 see p973

症(癥) ⊖ zhēng 虫 〔症结〕腹内结块的病 lump in the abdomen ㊟ **figurative** 事情难解决的关键所在 crux; nub; knotty point

⊖ zhèng 见 973 页 see p973

争 zhēng 虫 ① 力求获得,互不相让 to contend; ~ 夺 to vie; to contend | ~ 先恐后 to vie with one another lest one should lag behind ② 争执 to dispute; to argue; 意气之 ~ biased dispute | ~ 论 to debate; to argue; to dispute ③ 〈方 dialect〉差,欠 short of; wanting ④ 怎么,如何(多用在古诗词曲中)(usually used in ancient poetry and lyrics) why; how; ~ 不 why not | ~ 知 how does one know | ~ 奈 nevertheless; however

挣 ⊖ zhēng 虫 〔挣扎〕(—zhá) 尽力支撑或摆脱 to struggle; 垂死 ~ ~ the last-ditch struggle

⊖ zhèng 见 974 页 see p974

峥 zhēng 虫 〔峥嵘〕(—róng) 1 高峻,突出 lofty and steep; towering; 山势 ~ ~ mountains towering high 2 不

平常 outstanding; extraordinary: ~ ~ 岁月 eventful times; turbulent years

狰 zhēng 虫 〔狰狞〕(—níng) 样子凶恶 ferocious; hideous; 面目 ~ ~ hideous visage

睁 zhēng 虫 张开眼睛 to open eyes

铮 zhèng 虫 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 金属相击的声音(叠 reduplication) clanking; clanging

筝 zhēng 虫 古代弦乐器 zhēng, ancient stringed musical instrument [风筝] (—zheng). 玩具的一种,用竹篾做架,糊上纸,牵线放在空中,可以飞得很高。装上弓弦或哨子,迎着风能发声 kite

蒸 zhēng 虫 ① 众多 multitude; ~ 民 masses of people ② 古代冬祭名 term of winter sacrifice in ancient China ③ 古同“蒸” same as 蒸 in ancient Chinese

蒸 zhēng 虫 ① 热气上升 to evaporate; ~ 发 to evaporate | ~ 气 vapour; steam [蒸蒸] 像气一样向上升 rising like vapour; ~ ~ 日上 to become more prosperous every day; to be thriving day by day ② 利用水蒸气的热力使食物变熟或变热 to steam; ~ 馒头 to steam mantou

拯 zhěng 虫 援救,救助 to save; to rescue (㊟ doublet 一救 to rescue; to deliver); ~ 民于水火之中 to deliver the

people from an abyss of misery

整 zhěng 虫ㄨ ① 整齐, 有秩序, 不乱 orderly; neat; tidy: ~洁 clean and tidy | 仪容不~ untidy in appearance ② 不残缺, 完全的, 跟“零”相对 (the opposite of 零) whole; complete; full (㊦ **doublet** 完—whole; complete): 完~无缺 intact; integrated; integral | ~套的书 a whole set of books | 忙了一~天 to be busy for a whole day [整数] 算术上指不带分数、小数的数或不是分数、小数的数 integer 一般指没有零头的数目 round number; round figure ③ 整理, 整顿 to put in order; to consolidate: ~装待发 to get everything ready for departure | ~风 to rectify incorrect styles of work and thinking [整合] 调整, 重组, 使和谐一致 to consolidate ④ **extension** 修理, 搞, 弄 to repair; to make: 桌子坏了~一~ to repair a damaged desk | ~旧如新 to renovate ⑤ 使吃苦头 to make sb suffer: 不要随便~人。Don't discipline others at your will.

正 zhèng 虫ㄨ ① 不偏, 不斜 straight; upright; perpendicular: ~午 noon; midday | ~中 middle; center | ~南~北 due south and north ② **extension** 1 合于法则、规矩的 upright: ~派 upright; honest | ~当 legitimate; justified | ~楷 regular script 2 图形的各个边

和各个角都相等的 regular: ~方形 square [正经] (—jing) 1 端庄, 正派 decent; honest: ~人 decent person | ~~话 honest words 2 正当 serious: ~事 serious affairs ③ 副词 **adverb**, 恰 just; right; exactly: 你来得~好。You've come at the right time. | 时钟~打十二下。The clock is striking twelve. ④ 副词 **adverb**, 表示动作在进行中 just (doing); just now: 现在~开着会。A meeting is being held now. | 我~出门, 他来了。I was about to go out when he came. ⑤ 改去偏差或错误 to correct (㊦ **doublet** 改— to correct): ~误 to correct errors | 给他~音 to correct his pronunciation ⑥ 纯, 不杂 (指色、味) pure: ~黄 pure yellow | ~色 pure colour | ~味 right flavour ⑦ 表示相对的两面的积极的一面 positive; obverse 1 跟“反”相对 (the opposite of 反) obverse: ~面 face; facade | ~比 direct ratio; direct proportion 2 跟“负”相对 (the opposite of 负) positive: ~电 positive electricity | ~极 positive electrode; positive pole | ~数 positive number 3 跟“副”相对 (the opposite of 副): ~本 original; original copy | ~册 regular register ⑧ 姓 Zheng, a surname

㊦ zhēng 见 970 页 see p970

证 (證) zhèng 虫ㄨ ① 用人物、事实来表明或

断定 to prove; to demonstrate:
 ~明 to demonstrate; to testify |
 ~几何题 to demonstrate a geometric problem [公证] 被授以权力的机关根据当事人的申请, 证明法律行为或有法律意义的文书和事实的合法性、真实性 notarization [认证] 证明产品达到某种质量标准的合格评定 attestation; authentication: 国际~~ international attestation | ~ ~ 书 attestation certificate [听证] 1 法院为公正执法公开听取当事人的说明与证词 hearing of witnesses 2 立法机关为保障法律、法规的合法性和合理性, 直接听取各方面的意见 judicial hearing 3 行政机关为实施行政决定公开听取公众意见和质询 administrative hearing ② 凭据, 帮助断定事理或情况的东西 proof; evidence; testimony: ~据 evidence; proof; testimony | 工作 ~ employee's identification card

政 zhèng ㄓㄥˋ ① 政治 politics; ~党 political party | ~纲 political programme | 参 ~ to be engaged in politics; to participate in government and political affairs [政治] 阶级、政党、社会集团、个人在国家生活和国际关系方面的活动。是经济的集中表现 politics [政府] 国家权力机关的执行机关, 即国家行政机关 government [政体] 国家政权的构成形式。我国的政体是人民代表大会制 polity; regime [政权] 1 指国家权力, 即统治阶级实行阶级

统治的权力 regime; state political power 2 指政权机关, 即国家机关。是行使国家权力, 管理国家事务的机关。包括国家权力机关、国家行政机关、审判机关、检察机关和军队等 organ of political power; organ of state power [政策] 国家、政党为了达到一定的目的, 根据自己的政治路线, 结合当前情况和历史条件制定的一切实际行动的准则 policy ② 国家某一部门主管的业务 administrative affairs of certain government departments: 财 ~ finance; finance administration | 民 ~ civil affairs; civil administration | 邮 ~ postal service ③ 指集体的事务 affairs of an organization: 家 ~ homemaking; household management | 校 ~ school administration

钷 ⊖ zhèng ㄓㄥˋ 化学元素, 钷 (fèi) 的旧称 (former term for fèi) fermium

⊖ zhēng 见 971 页 see p971

症 (** 證) ⊖ zhèng ㄓㄥˋ 病 disease; illness: ~候 symptom; disease | 霍乱 ~ cholera | 急 ~ acute disease | 不治之 ~ incurable disease | 对 ~ 下药 to prescribe the right remedy for an illness - to suit the remedy to the case

⊖ zhēng 见 971 页 see p971

郑 (鄭) zhèng ㄓㄥˋ 周代诸侯国名, 在今河南省新郑一带 Zheng, a prince-

dom of the Zhou Dynasty, covering today's Xinzheng and nearby areas in Henan province [郑重] (—zhòng) 审慎, 严肃 serious; solemn; earnest; ~ 其事 *seriously; in earnest*

诤 zhèng 虫 ㄣ 谏, 照直说出人的过错, 叫人改正 to criticize frankly; 谏 ~ *frank criticism* | ~ 言 *forthright admonition* [诤友] 能直言规劝的朋友 friend who gives forthright admonition

挣 zhèng 虫 ㄣ ① 用力支撑或摆脱 to struggle to hold on or get free; ~ 脱 to break away from; to throw off | ~ 开 to wriggle oneself free; to wrench oneself free [挣揣] (—chuài) 挣扎 to struggle; to strive hard [挣命] 为保全性命而挣扎 to struggle for survival ② 出力量而取得报酬 to earn; ~ 钱 to earn money; to make money

⊖ zhēng 见 971 页 see p971

诤 zhèng 虫 ㄣ [诤幽] (—chuài) 同“挣揣”(多见于元曲) (usually seen in Yuan poetic plays) same as 挣揣

zhī

虫

之 zhī 虫 ① 助词 *auxiliary 1* 表示修饰关系, 在形容词、名词或数量词后 (used after an adjective, a noun or a numeral to devote the descriptive function); 光荣 ~ 家 *honourable*

family | 淮河 ~ 南 *south of the Huaihe River* | 百万 ~ 师 *a troop of one million bold warriors* | 三分 ~ 一 *one third* | 百万年 (~) 前 *a million years ago* | 三天 (~) 后 *three days later* (例子中加括号的表示有时可省略不用。) (The bracketed *之* in the examples can sometimes be omitted.) ② 表示领有、连属等关系, 在名词或代词后 (used after a noun or a pronoun to express possession, connection, etc); 人民 ~ 勤劳 *people's diligence* | 余 ~ 生活 *my life* ③ 置于主谓结构之间, 使其变成偏正结构 (used between the subject and the predicate to turn the original structure onto a nominal phrase); 大道 ~ 行也, 天下为公。When the great doctrine prevails, the whole world is in one community. ④ 代词 *pronoun*, 代替人或事物, 限于作宾语 (used as an object); 爱 ~ 重 ~ *to cherish it so as to attach importance to it* | 取 ~ 不尽 *inexhaustible* | 偶一为 ~ *to do sth once in a while* ⑤ 代词 *pronoun*, 虚指 (used without definite reference); 久而久之 *with the passage of time; as time passes by; with the lapse of time* ⑥ 文言代词 *pronoun in classical Chinese*, 这, 这个 *this*; ~ 子于归。The maiden goes to her future home. ⑦ 往, 到 to go; to leave for: 由京 ~ 沪 *from Beijing to Shanghai* | 尔将何 ~? Where are you

going?

芝 zhī 虫 ① 灵芝, 长在枯树上的一种蕈, 菌盖赤褐色, 有光泽, 可入药。古代以为瑞草 *glossy ganoderma* (*Ganoderma lucidum*) ② 古书上指白芷 (in ancient Chinese texts) *dahurian angelica* (*Angelica dahurica*); ~ 兰 *irises and orchids*

支 zhī 虫 ① 撑持, 支持 to prop up; 把帐篷~起来 to put up a tent ④ **extension** 受得住 to bear; to sustain; 乐不可~ to be overwhelmed with joy; to be overjoyed [支援] 支持, 援助 to support; to aid; ~ ~ 灾区 to give aid to the disaster-stricken areas | 互相 ~ ~ to offer mutual support ② 领款或付款 to draw or pay money: 他已经~了工资。He has drawn his wages. | 把工资~给他。Pay him his wages. ③ 用话敷衍, 使人离开 to send sb away under a pretext; 把他们都~出去。Find an excuse and send them away. [支配] 指挥, 调度 to allocate; to budget; 人员由你~ ~。The personnel are at your disposal. ④ 分支的, 附属子总体的 branch; ~流 tributary; branch | ~店 branch store; sub-branch of a store [支离] ① 残缺不完整 fragmented; broken; ~ ~ 破碎 to be torn to pieces; to be all broken up ② 散乱不集中 jumbled; incoherent; 言语 ~ ~ in broken language ⑤ 量词 **quantifier** ① 用于队伍、

歌曲或杆形的东西等 (used for troops, songs or thin objects, etc); 一~军队 an army | 一~曲子 a melody | 一~笔 a pen ② 各种纤维纺成的纱 (如棉纱) 粗细程度的计算单位, 纱愈细, 支数愈多, 质量愈好 textile count ⑥ 地支, 历法中用的“子、丑、寅、卯、辰、巳、午、未、申、酉、戌、亥”十二个字 (12 Earthly Branches, 子, 丑, 寅, 卯, 辰, 巳, 午, 未, 申, 酉, 戌 and 亥, used in combination with the 10 Heavenly Stems to designate years in the Chinese calendar) [支吾] 用话搪塞、应付, 说话含混躲闪 to prevaricate; to equivocate; ~ ~ 其词 to prevaricate; to hum and haw | 一味 ~ ~ to hem and haw; to hum and ha

吱 zhī 虫 拟声词 **onomatopoeia** (叠 **reduplication**) creaking; 车轮 ~ ~ 地响。The cartwheels are creaking.

⑤ zī 见 1008 页 see p1008

枝 zhī 虫 ① (一子、一儿) 由植物的主干上分出来的茎条 branch; twig; 树 ~ tree branch | 柳 ~ willow branch | 节外生 ~ (喻多生事端) to complicate matters by raising side issues; to raise obstacles [枝节] ④ **figurative** ① 由一事件引起的其他问题 minor problems brought about by an event; 这事又有了 ~ ~ 了。New, unexpected difficulties cropped up again. ② 细碎的, 不重要的 trivial; unimportant; ~ ~ 问题

minor issues ②量词 *quantifier*

1 用于带枝子的花朵 for flowers with stems intact; 一~杏花 a spray of apricot blossoms 2 用于杆状物 (for long, thin, inflexible objects); 一~铅笔 a pencil

肢 zhī 虫 手、脚、胳膊、腿的统称 limb; 四~ four limbs | 断~再植 replantation of a severed limb

氏 ① zhī 虫 见 862 页“阌”字条“阌氏”(yān—)、928 页“月”字条“月氏”(yuè—) see 阌氏 on p862 and 月氏 on p928 ② shì 见 680 页 see p680

抵 zhī 虫 抵河, 水名, 在河北省邢台 Zhihe River in Xingtai, Hebei Province

胝 zhī 虫 见 565 页“胼”字条“胼胝”(pián—) see 胼胝 on p565

祇 zhī 虫 恭敬 to venerate; to esteem; ~仰 to revere; to venerate | ~候光临。Your presence is respectfully requested.

只(隻) ① zhī 虫 ①量词 *quantifier*: 一~鸡 a chicken | 两~手 two hands ②单独的, 极少的 single; few; ~身(一个人) alone; all by oneself | 片纸~字 a character or two; a word or two [只眼] ③transfer 特别见解 unique view: 独具~~ to have exceptional insight

④ zhǐ 见 979 页 see p979

织(織) zhī 虫 用丝、麻、棉纱、毛线等编成布

或衣物等 to weave: ~布 to weave cotton cloth | ~毛衣 to knit a sweater | ~席 to weave a mat

卮(*卮) zhī 虫 古代盛酒 (chéng) 酒的器皿 (in ancient China) wine vessel

梔(*梔) zhī 虫 梔子树, 常绿灌木, 夏季开花, 白色, 很香。果实叫梔子, 叶、花、果、根都可入药 cape jasmine (Gardenia jasminoides)

汁 zhī 虫 含有某种物质的液体 juice: 墨~ prepared Chinese ink | 橘~ orange juice

知 zhī 虫 ①知道, 晓得, 明了 to know: ~无不言 to tell all one knows | 人贵有自~之明。Knowing oneself is wisdom. [知觉] 随着感觉而产生的反映客观物体或现象的心理过程 perception ②使知道 to inform: 通~ to inform; to notify; to tell | ~照 to inform; to notify; to tell ③知识, 学识, 学问 knowledge; learning: 求~ to seek knowledge; to pursue knowledge | 无~ ignorant ④主管 to administer; to be in charge of; ~县(主管县里的事务, 旧时指县长) (also called 县长, who administered county affairs) county magistrate | ~府 prefect ⑤彼此相互了解而情谊深厚的人 bosom friend; intimate friend: 新~ new friend; new acquaintance

〈古 *archaism*〉又同“智”
(zhì) also same as 智

桫 zhī 虫 [檳榔] (bīn—) 越南地名。今作“槟知”(now written as 槟知) Binzhi, a place in Vietnam

蜘蛛 zhī 虫 [蜘蛛] (—zhū) 见 993 页“蛛”see 蛛 on p993

脂 zhī 虫 ① 动物体内或油料植物种子内的油质 fat; grease; tallow (㊦ *doublet* — 肪 fat | — 膏 grease). ② 胭脂 rouge: ~ 粉 rouge and powder — cosmetics

植 zhī 虫 庄稼种得较早或熟得较早 (of crops) early-sown or early ripe: ~ 谷子 early sown millet | 白玉米 ~ (熟得早)。The white maize ripens early.

执(執) zhí 虫 ① 拿着, 掌握 to hold; to grasp: ~ 笔 to write | ~ 政 to be in power; to be in office ② *extension* 固执, 坚持 (意见) to stick to; to persist in: ~ 意要去 to insist on going | ~ 迷不悟 to obstinately stick to a wrong course; to refuse to come to one's senses [争执] 争论中各执己见, 不肯相让 to argue; to dispute ③ 行, 施行 to conduct; to carry out: ~ 法 to enforce the law; to execute the law | ~ 礼甚恭 to be punctilious in observing the etiquette; to stick to the etiquettes and to be polite to others [执行] 依据规定的原则、办法办事 to carry out; to execute; to implement ④ 凭单

written acknowledgement; 回 ~ return receipt | 收 ~ receipt [执照] 由机关发给的正式凭证 license; permit ④ 捕捉, 逮捕 to catch; to capture

紮(繫) zhí 虫 ① 拴, 捆 to tie; to fasten; to bind ② 拘捕, 拘禁 to take into custody ③ 马缰绳 horse rein

直 zhí 虫 ① 不弯曲 straight: ~ 线 straight line | ~ 立 to stand erect ② *figurative* 公正合理 just; upright; 是非曲 ~ rights and wrongs; merits and demerits; truth and falsehood | 理 ~ 气壮 to feel justified [直接] 事物的关系不必要经过第三者而发生, 跟“间接”相对 (the opposite of 间接) direct; immediate ③ 使直, 把弯曲的伸开 to straighten: ~ 起腰来 to straighten one's back; to stand straight up ④ 爽快, 坦率 frank; straight forward (㊦ *doublet* — 爽 candid; forthright): ~ 言 to speak bluntly; to state outright | 心 ~ 口快 frank and outspoken ⑤ 副词 *adverb* 1 径直, 一直 directly; straight: ~ 通北京 to go straight to Beijing | ~ 达客车 through (or direct) passenger train 2 一个劲儿地, 连续不断 continuously: ~ 哭 to keep crying | 逗得大家 ~ 笑。He kept us all amused all the while. ⑥ 竖, 跟“横”相对 (the opposite of 横) vertical; perpendicular ⑦ 汉字自上往下写的笔形 (丨) vertical stroke in Chinese char-

acters ⑦ 古同“值” same as 值 in ancient Chinese

值 zhí 虫 ① 价格, 价钱 value; price; 两物之~相等。

The two things are of the same value. ② 物和价相当 worth; ~一百元 *to be worth 100 yuan* ③ **extension** 值得, 有意义或有价值 to be worth; to be worthy; to deserve; 不~一提 *not worth mentioning* ④ 数学上指依照数学式演算所得结果 value ⑤ 遇到 to happen to; to chance to; 相~ *to run into; to run across; to come across* | 正~新春佳节 *on the occasion of this Spring Festival* ⑥ **extension** 当, 轮到 to be on duty; to take one's turn; ~日 *to be on duty for the day* | ~班 *to be on shift; to be on duty*

埴 zhí 虫 黏土 clay

植 zhí 虫 ① 栽种 to plant; to grow (㊦ **doublet** 种 - to plant; to grow): ~树 *to plant trees* | 种~五谷 *to cultivate the cereals* [植物] 谷类、花草、树木等的统称 plant; flora ② 戳住, 立住 to set up; to establish; ~其杖于门侧 *to put one's stick by the door*

殖 ㊦ zhí 虫 生息, 滋生 to breed (㊦ **doublet** 生 - to breed; to multiply; to propagate); 繁~ *to reproduce; to propagate* [殖民地] 被帝国主义国家剥夺了政治、经济的独立权力, 并受它控制和掠夺的国家或地区 colony

㊦ shì 见 686 页 see p686

侄(*姪) zhí 虫 弟兄的儿子, 同辈亲友的儿子 nephew

职(職) zhí 虫 ① 职务, 分 (fèn) 内应做的事 duty; job; 尽~ *to do one's duty; to exert oneself to fulfil one's responsibilities* ② 职位, 执行事务所处的一定的地位 position; post; office; 调 (diào) ~ *to be transferred to another post* | 兼~ *to hold two or more posts concurrently; pluralism; plurality* [职员] 机关、企业、学校、团体里担任行政或业务工作的人员, 也省称“职” (also 职 for short) clerk; staff member; office worker; ~工 *staff and workers* ③ 旧时公文用语, 下属对上司的自称 (used in former official reports to superiors) your subordinate; ~奉命前往 *Your humble subordinate acts on your instructions.* ④ 由于 because of; ~是之故 *for this particular reason* | ~此 so; *for this reason* ⑤ 掌管 to manage; to direct

跖(*蹠) zhí 虫 ① 脚面上接近脚趾的部分 metatarsus; ~骨 *phalanges* ② 脚掌 sole of the foot

摭 zhí 虫 摘取, 拾取 to pick up; ~拾 *to pick; to collect; to gather*

踟(躑) zhí 虫 [踟蹰] (- zhú) 徘徊不进 to linger; to loiter; ~~街头 *to tramp the streets; to wander*

the streets

蹢 ㄓ ㄧ ㄉㄧ 〔蹢躅〕(—zhú) 同“踟躅” same as 踟躅

㊦ dí 见 p141 页 see p141

止 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ ① 停住不动 to stop (㊦ **doublet** 停— to stop): ~步 to halt; to stop | 血流不~ to be bleeding profusely | 学无~境 One can never learn too much. or There is no end in studying. ② 拦阻, 使停住 to stop; to check; 制~ to check; to curb | ~血 to stop bleeding | ~痛 to stop pain; to relieve pain ③ 截止 to terminate; to end; 报名日期自 6 月 20 日起至 7 月 1 日~。The registration period is from June 20th to July 1st. ④ 仅, 只 only: 不~一回 more than once

址 (* 陟) zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 地 址, 地 基, 地 点 location; site; spot; 旧~ former site | 住~ home address

芷 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 白芷, 多年生草本植物, 夏天开花, 白色。根可入药 dahurian angelica (*Angelica dahurica*)

汴 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 水中的小块陆地 isle; small island

祉 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 福 happiness; bliss

趾 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ ① 脚 foot: ~高气扬 (得意忘形的样子) to be on one's high horse; to hold one's head high ② 脚指头 toe: ~骨 phalanges | 鸭的脚~中间有蹼. Ducks are webbed-footed.

只 (祇、△* 祇) ㊦ zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 副词 ad-

verb ① 表示限于某个范围 only; just; merely: ~知其一, 不知其二 to know only one aspect of a thing but be ignorant of other aspects; to have only a one-sided view | 万事俱备, ~欠东风. All is ready except the east wind —all is ready except what is crucial. ② 唯一, 仅有 only; merely: 家里~我一个人. I'm the only one at home. [只是] ① 连词 **conjunction**, 但是 but; only: 我很想看戏, ~~没时间. I really want to go to the theatre, but the trouble is that I have no time. ② 副词 **adverb**, 就是 simply: 人家问他, 他~~不开口. He kept silent and did not answer. ③ 仅仅是 only; just: 对抗~~矛盾斗争的一种形式. Antagonism is merely a form of contradiction and conflict.

㊦ zhī 见 p976 页 see p976

“祇”又 qí 见 583 页 also pronounced qí, see p583

枳 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 落叶灌木或小乔木, 通称“枸橘”。小枝多硬刺, 叶为三小叶的复叶, 果实球形, 果实及叶可入药 (generally called 枸橘) trifoliolate orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) [枳壳] 中药上指枳、香橼等成熟的果实 dried ripe fruit of citron or trifoliolate orange [枳实] 中药上指枳、香橼等幼小的果实 dried immature fruit of citron or trifoliolate orange

轂 zhǐ ㄓ ㄧˇ 古代指车轴的末端 (in ancient China) axle

end

咫 zhǐ ㄓˇ 古代指八寸 zhi, ancient unit of length, equal to eight cun [咫尺] 喻 **figurative** 距离很近 very near; very close; 远在天边, 近在~~ to be as far away as beyond the horizon but as close as before one's eyes

疚 zhǐ ㄓˇ 殴打 to beat and injure

旨 (ㄓˇ 旨) zhǐ ㄓˇ ① 意义, 目的 purport; purpose (㊦ **doublet** 意一 purport): 要~ gist | ~趣 (目的和意义) purport; objective | 主~明确 to have an explicit purport | 执行党和人民的意~ to fulfill the Party's and people's wishes ② 封建时代称帝王的命令 decree; 圣~ imperial decree ③ 美味 tasty; delicious; ~酒 excellent wine

指 zhǐ ㄓˇ ① 手指头 finger; 食指 ~index finger; forefinger | 首屈一~ to come first on the list; second to none | 屈~可数 can be counted on one's fingers - very few (“脚趾”也写作“脚指”) (脚趾 also written as 脚指) ② 一个手指头的宽度叫一指 finger-breadth; digit; finger; 下了四~雨 to have four fingerbreadths of rain ③ 用尖端对着 to point at; to point to; 用手一~ by pointing one's finger at | 时针~着十二点。The hour hand points exactly to twelve. ④ 点明, 告知 to indicate; to point out; ~导 to

guide; to direct | ~出他的错误 to point out his mistakes [指示] 上级对下级做有关原则和方法的说明, 也指所做的说明 to instruct ⑤ 仰仗, 倚靠 to depend on; to count on; 不应~着别人生活。One should not rely on others for a living. | 单~着一个人是不能把事情做好的。You cannot expect a single person to get the job done. ⑥ 直立起来 to bristle; 令人发(fà)~ to get one's hackles up; to make one bristle with anger; to make one's blood boil ⑦ 向, 意思上针对 to refer to; to direct at; 直~武夷山下 to go straight to the foot of the Wuyi Mountain | 他是~你说的。His remarks were directed against you.

酯 zhǐ ㄓˇ 有机化合物的一类, 通式 $R-COO-R'$ 。脂肪的主要成分就是几种高级的酯 ester

抵 zhǐ ㄓˇ 侧手击 to attack sb's flank with one's hand [抵掌] 击掌 (表示高兴) to clap one's hands to show pleasure; ~~而谈 to talk while clapping one's hands rhythmically; to have a heart-to-heart talk (“抵”与“抵”(dǐ) 形音义都不同。) (抵 is different from 抵 in spelling, pronunciation and meaning.)

纸 (ㄓˇ 帋) zhǐ ㄓˇ ① 纸张, 多用植物纤维制成。造纸是我国四大发明之一, 起源很早, 东汉时蔡伦曾加

以改进 paper ② 量词 *quantifier*: 一～公文 *an official document*

黠 zhǐ ㄓˇ 缝纫、刺绣等针线活 *needlework; embroidery*: 针～*needlework*

徵 ① zhǐ ㄓˇ 古代五音“宫、商、角、徵、羽”之一 *zhi*, note of the ancient Chinese five-tone scale, corresponding to 5 in numbered musical notation

② zhēng 见 970 页“征”see p970

至 zhì ㄓˋ ① 到 to; till: 由南～北 *from south to north* | ～今未忘 *to be kept in mind till now* [至于] ② 表示可能达到某种程度 to go so far as to: 他还～～不知道。 *It would be unlikely for him to know nothing about it.* ③ 介词 *preposition*, 表示另提一事 as for; as to: ～～个人得失, 他根本不考虑。 *As for personal gain and loss, he does not take them into consideration at all.* [以至] 连词 *conjunction*, 一直到 down to; up to: 自城市～～农村, 爱国卫生运动普遍展开。 *From cities to the countryside, the patriotic health campaign has developed widely.* ④ 最好的 the best: ～宝 *most valuable treasure* | ～理名言 *maxim; famous dictum* ⑤ 极, 最 *extremely; most*: ～尊 *most honoured and revered* | ～少 *at least* | ～高无上 *supreme; paramount*

屋 zhì ㄓˋ 见 990 页“整”字条 “整屋”(zhōu—) see 整屋

on p990

郅 zhì ㄓˋ 最, 极 *most; extremely*

桎 zhì ㄓˋ 古代拘束犯人两脚的刑具 *fetters* [桎梏](—gù) 脚镣和手铐 *fetters and handcuffs; shackles*, 喻束缚人或事物的东西 *shackles; things that restrict or hinder*

轩 zhì ㄓˋ 见 848 页“轩”字条 “轩轩”(xuān—) see 轩轩 on p848

致 (④ 緻) zhì ㄓˋ ① 给予, 送给 to extend; to deliver; to send: ～函 *to write to; to send a letter to* | ～敬 *to extend a salute to; to pay one's respects to* ② *extension* (力量、意志等) 集中于某个方面 to be concentrated on; to focus on: ～力于学业 *to devote oneself to study* | 专心～志 *to be wholeheartedly devoted to; to be fully absorbed in; to be preoccupied with* [致命] 可使丧失生命 *fatal; deadly; lethal*: ～～伤 *mortal wound* [致意] 向人表示问候的意思 *to extend one's greetings; to send one's regards* ③ 招引, 使达到 to incur; to lead to: ～病 *to cause a disease* | ～富 *to become rich; to make a fortune* | 学以～用 *to study for the purpose of application; to put into practice what one has learned* [以致] 连词 *conjunction*, 因而 so that; to such an extent that: 由于没注意克服小缺点, ～～犯了严重错误。 *He was so ignorant*

of his minor shortcomings that he made serious mistakes in the end. ③ 样子, 情趣 sentiment and interest; 景 ~ scenery; view; scene | 别 ~ novel; original; unique | 风 ~ grace; charm | 兴 ~ interest; mood to enjoy | 雅 ~ elegance; refinement | 错落有 ~ in picturesque disarray; in picturesque disorder [大致] 大概, 大体情形 generally; on the whole: ~ ~ 已结束 almost finished | ~ ~ 不差 roughly the same [一致] 一样, 没有分歧 unanimous; identical; uniform; 行动 ~ ~ concerted action | 全体 ~ ~ 通过 to reach unanimity; to reach a consensus ④ 细密, 精细 fine; delicate; exquisite (㊦ **doublet** 细 ~ meticulous); 他做事很细 ~。He's very careful in working. | 这东西做得真精 ~。It's really an exquisite piece of work.

铎 zhì 虫 ① 古代一种短的镰刀 (in ancient China) short sickle ② 割禾穗 to cut ears of grain ③ 古地名, 在今安徽省宿州西南 Zhi, an ancient place in southeast of today's Suzhou, Anhui Province

窒 zhì 虫 阻塞不通 to block; to congest; to obstruct; ~ 息 (呼吸被阻停止) to stifle; to choke; to suffocate

蛭 zhì 虫 ① 一类环节动物, 俗称“蚂蟥”。大都吸其他动物的血或体液, 生活在水里或山上, 有的在医学上用来吸血治病 (popularly called 蚂蟥)

leech (*Hirudinea*) ② 肝蛭, 肝脏里的一种寄生虫, 通常由螺蛳和鱼等传到人体内 fluke (*Trematoda*)

腔 zhì 虫 阴道, 女性生殖器的一部分 vagina

志 (㊦ ㊦ ㊦ * 誌) zhì 虫 ① 意向, 要有所作为的决心 will; aspiration; ambition; 立 ~ to be resolved; to be determined to | ~ 同道合 to cherish the same ideals and take the same course; to be like-minded | 有 ~ 者事竟成。Where there is a will, there is a way. [意志] 为了达到既定目的而自觉地努力的心理过程 will ② 记在心里 to keep in mind; 永 ~ 不忘 to bear in mind forever ⑤ **extension** 表示不忘 to remember; to keep in mind; ~ 喜 celebration; congratulation | ~ 哀 expression of mourning ③ 记载的文字 records; annals; chronicles; 杂 ~ magazine | 地理 ~ geographical annals; gazetteer ④ 记号 mark; sign; 标 ~ mark ⑤ 〈方 dialect〉称轻重, 量长短多少 to weigh; to measure; 用秤 ~ ~ to weigh with a scale | 拿碗 ~ ~ to measure with a bowl

栳 zhì 虫 [栳木山] 地名, 在湖南省邵阳 Zhimushan, a place in Shaoyang, Hunan Province

痣 zhì 虫 皮肤上生的斑痕, 有青、红、褐等色, 也有突起的 naevus; nevus; mole

豸 zhì 虫 古书上指没有脚的

虫子 (in ancient Chinese texts) legless insect [虫豸] 旧时对虫子的通称 (in former times) general term for insects

伎 zhì 虫 害, 嫉妒 jealousy; envy

识 (識) zhì 虫 ① 记住 to memorize; to bear in mind: 博闻强~ to have wide learning and a retentive memory; to have encyclopaedic knowledge and extraordinary retention ② 标志, 记号 mark; sign; symbol: 款~ inscriptions

⊖ shí 见 677 页 see p677

帜 (幟) zhì 虫 旗子 banner; flag (㊦ doublet 旗— banner; flag): 独树一帜 — to fly one's own colours — to develop a school of one's own; to be unique | 胜利的旗~ victorious banner

帙 (* 表) zhì 虫 ① 包书的布套子 cloth slip-case for a book ② 量词 quantifier, 用于装套的线装书 used for slip-cased, thread-bound books

秩 zhì 虫 ① 秩序, 有条理, 不混乱的情况 order: 社会~ 序良好 good social order ② 十年 decade: 七~ 寿辰 seventieth birthday ③ 旧时指俸禄, 也指官的品级 former official salary or rank: 厚~ handsome salary

制 (④ 製) zhì 虫 ① 规定, 订立 to formulate; to stipulate: ~ 定计划 to work out a plan ② 限定, 约束,

管束 to restrict; to check; to control: ~ 止 to stop; to curb; to refrain | ~ 裁 to apply (or impose) sanctions | 限~ to limit; to restrict; to confine ③ 制度, 法度, 法则 system: 民主集中~ democratic centralism | 全日~ 学校 full-time school [制服] 依照规定样式做的衣服 uniform ④ 造, 作 to make; to manufacture (㊦ doublet 一造 to make; to manufacture): 猪皮~ 革 to tan pig skin | ~ 版 to make a plate | ~ 图表 to make a chart; to chart

质 (質) zhì 虫 ① 本体, 本性 nature; character: 物~ matter; substance; material | 流~ liquid; fluid | 铁~ iron | 问题的实~ essence of the problem; substance of a matter [质量] ① 产品或工作的优劣程度 quality: 提高~~ to improve (or better) the quality ② 物理学上指物体所含物质的量。过去习惯上称为重量 (habitually called 重量 in the past) mass [质子] 原子核内带有正电的粒子, 如氢原子核 proton [本质] 与“现象”相对, 指事物的内在联系, 是这一事物和其他事物相区别的根本属性。它是由事物内部矛盾所规定的 (the opposite of 现象) essence ② 朴实 simple; plain (㊦ doublet 一朴 plain) ③ 依据事实来问明或辨别是非 to question: ~ 问 to question; to interrogate | ~ 疑 to query; to question | ~ 之高明 to call his cleverness in

question ④ 抵押, 抵押品 (to) pawn; (to) pledge

锏(鎗) zhì 虫 ① 〈古 *ar-chaism*〉砧板 chopping block ② 铡刀座 executioner's block [斧锏] 斩人的刑具 executioner's block and cleaver

蹶(躓) zhì 虫 被东西绊倒 to trip; to stumble; 颠~ to trip over ④ *extension* 事情不顺利 to suffer a setback

炙 zhì 虫 ① 烤 to broil; to roast; to grill [亲炙] 直接得到某人的教诲或传授 to be directly under sb's tutorship; to study under sb'd direct guidance ② 烤熟的肉 barbecue; 脍 (kuài)~人口 (喻诗文等受人欢迎) *delicious barbecue pleasant to everybody's taste* — (of a piece of writing) to win universal praise; to enjoy great popularity

治 zhì 虫 ① 管理, 处理 to govern; to manage (⑤ *doublet* 一理 to govern; to administer; to rule): ~国 to govern a nation; to manage a state; to rule a country | ~丧 (sāng) to make funeral arrangements; to arrange a funeral | 自~ autonomy [统治] ① 凭借政权来控制、管理国家或地区 to rule; to govern; to reign ② 占绝对优势, 支配别的事物 to dominate ② 整理, 治理 to control; to harness: ~山 to afforest mountains | ~水 to regulate

rivers and watercourses; water control | ~淮工程 the project of harnessing the Huaihe River ③ 惩办 to penalize; to punish (⑤ *doublet* 惩 — to punish): ~罪 to bring to justice | 处 (chǔ)~ to penalize; to punish ④ 医疗 to treat; ~病 to treat an illness; to cure | 不~之症 incurable disease ⑤ *extension* 消灭农作物的病虫害 to wipe out harmful insects; ~蝗 to eliminate locusts | ~蚜虫 to exterminate aphids ⑤ 从事研究 to study; to research; ~学 to pursue one's studies; to do scholarly research ⑥ 社会治理有序, 与“乱”相对 (the opposite of 乱) in good order; in peace; ~世 times of peace and prosperity; age of order and peace | 天下大~ great order and peace in the world; well-ordered world [治安] 社会的秩序 public order; public security ⑦ 旧称地方政府所在地 (in former times) site of a local government; 省~ provincial capital | 县~ county seat

栉(櫛) zhì 虫 ① 梳子和篦子的总称 comb; ~比 (像梳子齿那样挨着) to be placed closely side by side (like the teeth of a comb) ② 梳头 to comb: ~风沐雨 (喻辛勤劳作) to weather the storms; to be hardworking and diligent; to travel or work despite of wind and rain

峙 ⊖ zhì 虫 直立, 耸立 to stand erect; to stand towering: 两峰相～。The two mountain peaks are standing towering against each other.

⊖ shì 见 683. 页 see p683

庌 zhì 虫 储备 to store; to stock up

時 zhì 虫 古时祭天、地、五帝的固定处所 (in ancient China) place where heaven and earth and ancient emperors were worshiped

痔 zhì 虫 痔疮, 一种肛管疾病。因直肠静脉曲张、瘀血而形成 haemorrhoids; piles

陟 zhì 虫 登高, 上升 to climb; to ascend: 上山 to climb a mountain

鹭 zhì 虫 排定 to evaluate; to assess: 评高低 to evaluate; to assess; to pass judgement on

贄 (贄) zhì 虫 古时初次拜见人时所送的礼物 (in ancient China) gift presented to a senior as a mark of esteem at one's first visit: 见 to call on sb with gifts | 敬 (in former times) ceremonial gift presented to the teacher on one's first courtly call

摯 (摯) zhì 虫 亲密, 诚恳 sincere; earnest (㊦ doublet 真—sincere; cordial): 摯友 bosom friend; confidant; close friend; intimate friend

鸢 (鸢) zhì 虫 鸢鸟, 凶猛的鸟, 如鹰、雕等

ferocious birds; birds of prey

㊦ **figurative** 凶猛 ferocious; fierce: 勇～valiant; violent

掷 (擲) zhì 虫 扔, 投, 抛 to throw; to cast; to fling: 掷铁饼 to throw a discus | 掷手榴弹 to throw a grenade

智 zhì 虫 聪明, 智慧, 见识 wisdom; intelligence; resourcefulness: 不经一事, 不长 (zhǎng) 一～。Wisdom comes from experience. [智慧] 对事物能迅速、灵活、正确地理解和解决的能力 wisdom; intelligence

滞 (滯) zhì 虫 凝积, 积留, 不流通 stagnant; sluggish: 停～to stagnate; to be at a standstill | 滞销 (销路不畅) unsalable; unmarketable | 沾～(拘泥) to adhere rigidly to; to stick fast to

彘 zhì 虫 〈古 archaism〉猪 hog; pig; swine

置 (*真) zhì 虫 ① 放, 搁, 摆 to place; to put; to set: 置于桌上 to place on the table | 置之不理 to turn one's back upon; to pay no heed to; to pay no attention | 若罔闻 to turn a deaf ear to ② 设立, 装设 to install; to establish: 装电话 to install a telephone ③ 购买 to purchase; to buy: 置了一些家具 to buy some furniture | 置了一身衣裳 to buy a suit

雉 zhì 虫 ① 鸟名, 通称“野鸡”。雄的羽毛很美, 尾长。雌的淡黄褐色, 尾较短。

善走,不能久飞 (popularly called 野鸡) pheasant (*Phasianidae*) ② 古代城墙长三丈高一丈叫一雉 *zhì*, a parapet section of an ancient city wall, which was three *zhang* long and one *zhang* high

稚 (* 穉) *zhì* 𠂔 幼小 young; youngish: ~子 (*innocent*) child | ~气 *childishness* | 幼 ~ *childish*; *infantile*

洧 *zhì* 𠂔 洧水,古水名,在河南省平顶山市。现称沙河 *Zhishui River* (now named *Shahe River*), an ancient river in *Pingdingshan City*, *Henan Province* [洧阳]地名,在河南省平顶山市 *Zhiyang*, a place in *Pingdingshan City*, *Henan Province*

寔 (** 寔) *zhì* 𠂔 ① 遇到障碍 to encounter obstacles ② 跌倒 to fall; to tumble; 跋前~后 (比喻进退两难) *to encounter obstacles ahead and behind; to be in a dilemma; to be at a nonplus*

瘈 ① *zhì* 𠂔 疯狂 (特指狗) (especially of dogs) crazy; mad

⊖ *chì* 见 91 页 see p91

觶 (觶) *zhì* 𠂔 古时饮酒用的器皿 (in ancient China) drinking vessel

ZHONG

虫义厶

中 ① *zhōng* 虫义厶 ① 和四方、上下或两端距离同等

的地位 *center; middle*; ~心 *center; core; heart* | 路~ *in the middle of the road* [中人]为双方介绍买卖、调解纠纷等并做见证的人 *broker; middle-man; go-between* [中央] ① 中心的地方 *center* ② 政党、国家等的最高领导机构 *highest leading body* (of a state, party, etc): 党~~ *Central Committee of the Party; Party's Central Committee* [人中]人的上唇正中凹下的地方 *philtrum* ② 在一定的范围内,里面 *in; among; amid*; 空~ *in the sky; in the air* | 房~ *in the room* | 水~ *in the water* ③ 性质、等级在两端之间的 *middle; mid*; ~等 *medium-sized; secondary* | ~学 *middle school; secondary school; high school* ④ *transfer* 不偏不倚 *impartial*; ~庸 *golden mean* (of the *Confucian school*) | 适~ *moderate* [中子]构成原子核的一种不带电荷的微粒 *neutron* ④ 用在动词后,表示动作正在进行 [*used after a verb*] in the process of; in the course of: 在研究~ *to be under study* (or *research*) | 在印刷~ *to be in printing* | 前进~ *to be in progress* | 发展~ *developing* ⑤ 指中国 *China*: 古今~外 *ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign*; 过去和现在, 在国内和国外; *at all times and in all countries* | ~文 *Chinese* ⑥ 适于,合于 *suitable; fit*; ~看 *pleasant to the eye* | ~听 *pleasant to the ear*

[中用]有用,有能力 useful ⑦
<方 *dialect*>成,行,好 all right;
OK: ~不~? ~。Is it all right?
All right.

⊖ zhòng 见 988 页 see p988

忠 zhōng 虫×厶 赤诚无私,诚心尽力 loyal; devoted; faithful; ~诚 loyal; faithful; staunch | ~言 sincere advice; earnest exhortation | ~告 to advise sincerely; to admonish; to counsel | ~于人民 to be loyal to the people | ~于祖国 to be loyal to one's country

盅 zhōng 虫×厶 没有把儿的小杯子 small handleless cup: 酒 ~ wine cup | 茶 ~ tea cup

钟 (①-③ 鐘、④⑤ 鍾) zhōng 虫×厶 ①金属制成的响器,中空,敲时发声 bell: 警 ~ alarm bell ②计时的器具 clock: 座 ~ desk clock | 闹 ~ alarm clock ③指钟点,时间 time (as measured in hours and minutes): 两点 ~ two o'clock | 三个 ~ 头 three hours ④杯子 cup ⑤集中,专一 to concentrate on: ~情 to be in deep love with

衷 zhōng 虫×厶 内心 heart: 由 ~ 之言 words from the bottom of one's heart; sincere words | 苦 ~ private suffering, trouble or difficulty (that one is reluctant to discuss or mention or that is not easy for others to understand) | ~心拥护 to

give wholehearted support

忪 ⊖ zhōng 虫×厶 [怔忪] (zhēng—) 惊惧 terrified; scared; panic-stricken

⊖ sōng 见 706 页 see p706
终 zhōng 虫×厶 ①末了 (liǎo), 完了 to end; to finish: ~点 termination; destination | 年 ~ end of a year ②人死 death: 临 ~ when one is dying; on one's deathbed ③到底,总归 eventually; ultimately: ~将成功 will succeed in the end | ~必奏效 will eventually take effect ④从开始到末了 whole: ~日 whole day | ~年 all the year round; throughout the year | ~生 all one's life | ~身 lifelong

螽 zhōng 虫×厶 螽斯,一类昆虫,身体绿色或褐色,善跳跃,有的危害农作物。雄的前翅有发声器,颤动翅膀能发声 katydid (*Microcentrum*)

肿 (腫) zhǒng 虫×厶 皮肉浮肿 swollen: 他的手冻 ~ 了。His hands were frost-bitten and swollen.

种 (種) ⊖ zhǒng 虫×厶 ① (一子、一儿) 植物果实中能长 (zhǎng) 成新植物的部分 seed: 选 ~ to select seeds | 撒 ~ to spread seeds evenly in the field 泛指生物传代的东西 strain; breed: 配 ~ to breed; to mate | 优良品 ~ superior strains [有种] 有胆量或有骨气 to have guts; to have grit ②人种,具有共同起源和共同遗传特征的人群 race: 黄 ~ yellow race | 白 ~

white race | ~族 *race* ③事物的类别 *kind; type*: ~类 *sort; category* | 工~*type of work in production* | 军~*type of armed services* | 剧~*type (or genre) of traditional Chinese opera* | 语~*certain language* ④生物的分类单位之一, 在“属”之下, 其下还可分出“亚种”、“变种” *species* ⑤量词 *quantifier*, 表示种类, 用于人和任何事物 *type; kind; category*: 两~面料 *two kinds of cloth* | 各~东西 *all kinds of things; a wide variety of things*

⊖ zhòng 见 988 页 see p988

⊖ chónɡ 见 93 页 see p93

冢(*塚) zhǒng 虫乚 坟墓 *tomb; grave*: 衣冠~*tomb containing personal effects of the deceased, whose remains are either missing or buried elsewhere*

踵 zhǒng 虫乚 ①脚后跟 *heel*: 继~而至 *to follow on one's heels; to come one after another* | 摩肩接~*to jostle each other in a crowd (with shoulder against shoulder, foot against foot)* ②走到 *to go in person*: ~门相告 *to call in person to pass the news* | ~谢 *to pay a personal visit for thanks* ③追随, 继续 *to follow; to carry on*: ~至 *to arrive upon the heels of another; to arrive immediately after another*

中 ⊖ zhòng 虫乚 ①正对上, 恰好合上 *to hit; to fit ex-*

actly: ~的(dì) *to hit the target* | ~肯 *apropos; pertinent* | ~要害 *to go home; to hit sb's vital point* ②感受, 受到 *to suffer*: ~毒 *poisoning; toxicosis; toxication* | ~暑 *sunstroke; heat-stroke; insolation* | ~弹(dàn) *to be hit by a bullet; to get shot*

⊖ zhōng 见 986 页 see p986

仲 zhòng 虫乚 ①兄弟排行常用伯、仲、叔、季为次序, 仲是老二(of brothers) *second in order of birth*: ~兄 *second eldest brother* ②在当中的 *middle; intermediate*: ~冬(冬季第二月) *midwinter* | ~裁(居间调停, 裁判) *to arbitrate*

种(種) ⊖ zhòng 虫乚 种 *植*, 把种子或幼苗等埋在泥土里使生长 *to grow; to plant; to cultivate*: ~庄稼 *to grow crops* | ~瓜得瓜, ~豆得豆。As a man sows, so he shall reap. or You shall reap what you have sown.

⊖ zhǒng 见 987 页 see p987

⊖ chónɡ 见 93 页 see p93

众(衆) zhòng 虫乚 ①许多 *many; numerous*: ~人 *many people; everybody present* | ~志成城(喻团结力量大)。Unity of will is an impregnable fortress—unity is strength. | 寡不敌~。The few cannot beat the multitude. ②许多人 *crowd; multitude*: 从群~中来, 到群~中去 *from the masses, and to the masses* | 大~

the public; the masses | 观~audience; spectators; viewers

重 ⊖ zhòng 虫又 ① 分量较大,跟“轻”相对(the opposite of 轻) heavy; weighty: 铁很~。Iron is very heavy. | ~于泰山 to be weightier than Mount Tai—to be of great importance; to be of great significance [重工业] 主要生产资料的工业,如冶金、电力、机械制造等工业 heavy industry [重力] 物理学上称地球对物体的吸引力。也叫“地心吸引力”(also called 地心吸引力) gravity [重心] ① 物体重量的集中作用点,不论物体的位置如何改变,物体的各部都围绕着这一点保持平衡 barycentre ② 事物的主要部分 heart; core ③ 程度深 deep; serious: 色~deep-coloured | ~病 serious disease | ~伤 severe injury ④ 价格高(of price) high: ~金收买 to buy sb over with a huge sum of money; to bribe sb with a large sum of money ⑤ 数量多 considerable: 眉毛~to have thick eyebrows | 工作很~to have a heavy work load ⑥ 主要,要紧 important: ~镇 place of strategic importance | 军事~地 place of military importance | ~任 heavy duty ⑦ 认为重要 to lay stress on; to attach importance to: ~视 to attach importance to; to lay emphasis on | ~男轻女是错误的。It's wrong to regard men as super-

rior to women, or It's wrong to value sons and belittle daughters. ⑧ extension 敬重,尊重,尊敬 to respect; to revere: 人皆~之。All show respect to him. ⑨ 言行不轻率 prudent; discreet: 慎~prudent; discreet; circumspect

⊖ chóng 见 93 页 see p93

ZHOU

虫又

舟 zhōu 虫又 船 boat: 轻~skiff; cockle | 一叶扁(piān)~ a light boat

俦(** 譌) zhōu 虫又 欺诳 to deceive; to cheat [俦张] 作伪,欺骗 to deceive; to cheat; to defraud: ~~为幻 to delude

辘 zhōu 虫又 车辕 shaft

鸬 zhōu 虫又 见 241 页“鸬”字条“鸬鸬”(gǔ—) see 鸬 on p241

州 zhōu 虫又 ① 旧时的一种行政区划。多用于地名,如杭州,柳州(former administration division) zhou, usually used in a place name, e. g. Hangzhou, Liuzhou ② 一种民族自治行政区划单位 autonomous prefecture

洲 zhōu 虫又 ① 水中的陆地 islet; ait; shoal; 沙~sandbank; sandbar ② 大陆 continent: 亚~Asia | 地球上七大~。There are seven continents on the earth.

诌 (諛) zhōu 虫又 随口编 to fabricate; to invent; 胡 ~ to fudge; to cook up; to make up; tall talk | 瞎 ~ to spin a yarn; tall tale

周 (①-⑤* 週) zhōu 虫又
 ① 周围, 圈子 circumference; periphery; perimeter; 圆 ~ circle; circumference | 环绕地球 ~ to make a circuit of the earth | 学校四 ~ 都种着树. *Trees are planted around the school.* ② 环绕, 绕一圈 to make a circuit; to move in a circular course: ~ 而复始 to go round and round; to move in circles [周旋] ① 打交道 to deal with ② 交际, 应酬 to socialize with; to hobnob with; 与客人 ~ ~ to tackle guests (about sth) ③ 时期的一轮. 特指一个星期 one of repeated periods of time; especially a week ④ 普遍, 全面 all; whole: 众所 ~ 知 as is known to all | ~ 身 all over (the body) ⑤ 完备 thorough: ~ 到 thoughtful; considerate | 计划很 ~ 密 well-conceived plan ⑥ 给, 接济 to offer; to give: ~ 济 to help out; to relieve | ~ 急 to relieve the badly needy ⑦ 朝代名 name of a dynasty ① 周武王姬发所建立 (公元前 1046—公元前 256 年) Zhou Dynasty (1046BC—256 BC) founded by Jifa (Emperor Wu) ② 北朝之一, 宇文觉取代西魏称帝, 国号周 (公元 557—581 年), 史称北周 Zhou (557—581), which

was called the Northern Zhou by historians as it was one of the Northern Dynasties, founded by Yuwen Jue who took the place of the Western Wei emperor ③ 五代之—, 郭威所建立 (公元 951—960 年), 史称后周 Later Zhou Dynasty (951—960), one of the five dynasties, founded by Guo Wei

啁 ⊖ zhōu 虫又 [啁啾] (—jiū) 拟声词 onomatopoeia, 鸟叫的声音 twittering; chirping; warbling

⊖ zhāo 见 959 页 see p959

赙 zhōu 虫又 接济 to help out; to relieve: ~ 恤 to sympathize and help out

粥 zhōu 虫又 用米、面等煮成的比较稠的半流质食品 gruel; porridge; congee

〈古 archaism〉又同“鬻” (yù) also same as 鬻

盩 zhōu 虫又 [盩厔] (—zhì) 地名, 在陕西省. 今作“周至” (now written as 周至) Zhouzhi, a place in Shaanxi Province

妯 zhóu 虫又 [妯娌] (—li) 兄和弟的妻子的合称 wives of brothers; sisters-in-law: 她们俩(liǎ)是 ~ ~。They are sisters-in-law.

轴 ⊖ zhóu 虫又 ① 穿在轮子中间的圆柱形物件。(图见 475 页“轮”picture on p475) axle; shaft; spindle ② (—儿) 用来缠绕东西的像车轴的器物 axle-shaped thing: 线 ~ 儿

spool; bobbin | 画 ~ *painting scroll* ④ *extension* 量词 *quantifier*: 一 ~ 儿线 *a spool of thread* ③ 把平面或立体分成对称部分的直线 *axis; line along which a figure or a cube is symmetric*

⊖ zhòu 见 991 页 see p991

肘 zhǒu ㄓㄡˇ 上臂与前臂相接处向外凸起的部分。(图见 741 页“体”picture on p741) *elbow* [肘子]指作食品的猪腿上半部 *upper part of a leg of pork; ham*

帚(*箒) zhǒu ㄓㄡˇ 扫除尘土、垃圾的用具 *broom*

绂 zhòu ㄓㄡˋ ① 牲口的后鞮 (qiū) *crupper; ~ 棍* (系在驴马等尾下的横木) *wood crupper* ② 古人名,殷朝末代君主 Zhou, an ancient person, the last ruler of the Yin Dynasty

葇 zhòu ㄓㄡˋ ① 用草包裹 *to wrap with straw* ② 量词 *quantifier*, 碗碟等用草绳束为一捆叫一葇 (of bowls, plates, etc, tied together with a straw rope) *bundle*

酎 zhòu ㄓㄡˋ 醇酒 *double-fermented wine*

倻(儻) zhòu ㄓㄡˋ 乖巧,伶俐,漂亮(元曲中常用) (usually used in the Yuan poetic plays) *pretty; cute; handsome*

悻(悻) zhòu ㄓㄡˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉性情固执,不易劝说 *obstinate; stubborn*

绌(縐) zhòu ㄓㄡˋ 一种有皱纹的丝织品 *crepe*

皱(皺) zhòu ㄓㄡˋ ① 脸上起的皱纹 *wrinkle; crease* ④ *extension* 物体上的皱纹 *crease; crumple; ~ 纹 wrinkles; lines* ② 使生皱纹 *to wrinkle; to rumple; ~ 眉头 to frown*

咒(*呪) zhòu ㄓㄡˋ ① 某些宗教或巫术中的密语 *incantation; spell; ~ 语 incantation; spell* ② 说希望人不顺利的话 *to curse; ~ 骂 to abuse; to swear; to execrate*

宙 zhòu ㄓㄡˋ ① 古往今来,指所有的时间 *time conceived as past, present and future* ② 地质年代分期的最高一级,在“代”之上 *aeon; eon; 显生 ~ Phanerozoic Eonothem | 元古 ~ Proterozoic Eonothem | 太古 ~ Archean Eonothem*

轴 ⊖ zhòu ㄓㄡˋ [(大)轴子] 一次戏曲演出的节目中排在最末的一出戏 *last item in a theatrical performance; 压 ~ ~ (倒数第二出戏) last but one item in a theatrical performance*

⊖ zhóu 见 990 页 see p990

胄 zhòu ㄓㄡˋ ① 盔,古代作战时戴的帽子 (in ancient China) *helmet* ② 古代指帝王或贵族的后代 (in ancient China) *descendants of emperors or aristocrats*

喙 zhòu ㄓㄡˋ 鸟嘴 *beak*

昼 (晝) zhòu 虫义 白天 daytime; daylight; day: ~夜不停 *to go on round the clock*

甃 zhòu 虫义 ①井壁 wall of a well ②用砖砌 to lay bricks

繇 zhòu 虫义 古时占卜的文辞 (in ancient China) divinatory words

① yóu 见 910 页 see p910

② yáo 见 875 页 see p875

骤 zhòu 虫义 ①快跑 to trot (④ **doublet** 驰 — to gallop) ②急, 疾速, 突然 sudden; abrupt: 暴风 ~ 雨 *tempest; heavy storm* | 天气 ~ 冷. *There's a sudden drop in temperature.* | 狂风 ~ 起. *A sudden gale swept past.*

籀 zhòu 虫义 ①籀文, 古代的一种字体, 即大篆, 相传是周宣王时太史籀所造 (i. e. 大篆, allegedly created by the official historian Zhou in the reign of Emperor Xuan of the Zhou Dynasty) seal script; ancient style of calligraphy ②阅读 to read: ~ 绎 *to recite* | ~ 读 *to read aloud*

磳 zhōu · 虫义 见 459 页 “碌”字条 “碌磳” (liù—) see 碌磳 on p459

虫义

朱 (② 硃) zhū 虫义 ①大红色 bright red; vermilion ②朱砂, 即辰砂, 矿物名。化学成分是硫化

汞, 颜色鲜红, 是提炼汞的重要原料, 又可做颜料或药材 (i. e. 辰砂) cinnabar; vermilion

邾 zhū 虫义 周代诸侯国名, 后改称“邹”Zhu, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, later changed into 邹

侏 zhū 虫义 [侏儒] 身量特别矮小的人 dwarf; manikin; midget; pygmy

诛 zhū 虫义 ①把罪人杀死 to put (a criminal) to death; to execute: ~戮 *to kill* | 伏 ~ *to be executed* | 罪不容 ~ *Even death cannot atone for the offence, or to be guilty of crimes for which even death is insufficient punishment* ②责罚 to denounce and punish: 口 ~ 笔伐 *to condemn both in speech and in writing*

茱 zhū 虫义 [茱萸] (— yú) 植物名 (name of a plant) cornel ①山茱萸, 落叶小乔木, 开小黄花。果实椭圆形, 红色, 味酸, 可入药 fruit of medicinal cornel (*Cornus officinalis*) ②吴茱萸, 落叶乔木, 开黄白色小花。果实红色, 可入药 medicinal evodia fruit (*Evodia rutaecarpa*) ③食茱萸, 落叶乔木, 开淡绿色花。果实味苦, 可入药 *ailanthus prickly ash* (*Zanthoxylum ailanthoides*)

洙 zhū 虫义 洙水河, 在山东省西南部 Zhushui River in the southwest of Shandong Province

珠 zhū 虫义 ① (— 子) 珍珠 (也作“真珠”), 淡水里的

三角帆蚌和海水里的马氏珍珠贝等因沙粒窜入壳内,受到刺激而分泌珍珠质,逐层包起来形成的圆粒,有光泽,可入药,又可做装饰品(also written as 真珠) pearl: ~宝 *jewellery* | 夜明 ~ *night-luminescent pearl*
 ②(一儿)像珠子的东西 bead: 眼 ~ 儿 *eyeball* | 水 ~ 儿 *water drops* [珠算]用算盘计算的方法 *calculation with an abacus*

株 zhū 虫义 ①露出地面的树根 *stump*: 守 ~ 待兔(比喻妄想不劳而得,也比喻拘泥不知变通) *to stand by a tree stump waiting for a hare to dash itself against it - to wait for gains without pains; to be lacking in flexibility* [株连]指一人犯罪牵连到许多人 *to implicate (or involve) others in a criminal case* ②棵儿,植物体 *plant*: 植 ~ *plant* | 病 ~ *infected plant; diseased plant* [株距]种树或种庄稼时,同一行中相邻的两棵植株之间的距离 *spacing between two plants in a row* ③量词 *quantifier*,用于植物(of plants): 一 ~ 桃树 *a peach tree*

铢 zhū 虫义 古代重量单位,二十四铢等于旧制一两 *zhu*, ancient unit of weight, equal to 1/24 tael: 锱 ~ *trifles; small amount of money* | ~ 积寸累(lěi)(喻一点一滴地积累) *to accumulate little by little*

蛛 zhū 虫义 蜘蛛,节肢动物,俗叫“蛛蛛”。有足四对,腹部下方有丝腺开口,能分泌

黏液,织网粘捕昆虫作食料,种类很多(popularly called 蛛蛛) spider: ~ 网 *spiderweb; cobweb* | ~ 丝马迹(喻线索) *the thread of a spider and the trail of a horse - clues; traces*

诸 zhū 虫义 ①众,许多 *many; numerous*: ~ 位 *ladies and gentlemen; everybody* | ~ 子百家 *various schools of thought and their exponents from pre-Qin times to the early Han Dynasty* ②“之于”或“之乎”二字的合音(fusion of 之于 or 之乎): 付 ~ 实施 *to put it into effect* | 藏 ~ 名山 *to hide sth in a famous mountain* | 公 ~ 社会 *to publicize to the society* | 有 ~ ? *Is it true?*

猪 zhū 虫义 一种家畜(*猪) 畜,体肥多肉,肉可吃,皮和鬃是工业原料,粪是很好的肥料 *pig; hog; swine*

楮 zhū 虫义 常绿乔木,初夏开花,黄绿色。木材坚硬,可做器具 *sweet oak*

渚 zhū 虫义 ①(**渚) (水)积聚(of water) *to accumulate; to store* ②水停聚的地方 *puddle; pool*

桷 zhū 虫义 拴牲口的小木桩 *wooden stake for tethering domestic animals*

术 zhú 虫义 植物名 *name of a plant* ①白术,多年生草本植物,秋天开紫花。根状茎有香气,可入药 *largeheaded atractylodes rhizome (Atractylodes macrocephala rhizome)*

2 苍术, 多年生草本植物, 秋天开白花, 根状茎有香气, 可入药 Chinese atractylodes (*Atractylodes lancea*)

⊖ shù 见 694 页 see p694

竹 zhú 虫义 (一子) 常绿多年生植物, 茎节明显, 节间多空, 质地坚硬, 可做器物, 又可做建筑材料 bamboo: 茂林修~ dense forests and tall bamboos | ~ 苞松茂 luxuriant bamboos and pine trees

竺 zhú 虫义 姓 Zhu, a surname [天竺] 印度的古称 (ancient name) India

逐 zhú 虫义 **1** 追赶 to pursue; to chase: ~ 鹿 to chase the deer — to fight for the throne; to bid for the state power | ~ 臭之夫 person who runs after “stink” — person going after fame and personal gain; person of a worldly disposition **2** 赶走, 强迫离开 to drive out; to expel (㊦ doublet 驱 — to expel): ~ 客令 order for guests to leave; showing sb the door | 追亡~ 北 to pursue and attack fleeing enemy | 追~ 残敌 to chase the remaining defeated enemy **3** 依照先后次序, 一一挨着 one by one: ~ 日 day by day | ~ 步进行 to proceed step by step | ~ 字讲解 to explain word by word | ~ 渐提高 to improve gradually

瘡 zhú 虫义 古书上指冻疮 (in ancient Chinese texts) chilblain; frostbite

烛 (燭) zhú 虫义 **1** 蜡烛, 用线绳或苇子做中心, 周围包上蜡油, 点着取亮的东西 candle **2** 照亮, 照见 to illuminate; to light up: 火光~ 天. The sky lit up with raging flames. ㊦ extension 明察 to see through: 洞~ 其奸 to see through one's treachery (or tricks)

蠋 zhú 虫义 蝴蝶、蛾子等的幼虫 larva

躅 zhú 虫义 **1** 足迹 footprint **2** 见 979 页“踟”字条“踟躅” (zhí—) see 踟躅 on p979

舳 zhú 虫义 [舳舻] (—lú) 船尾和船头, 也指首尾相接的船只 stem and stern (of a ship); convoy: ~ ~ 千里 in stem-to-stern formation; in-line formation

主 zhǔ 虫义 **1** 主人 master; host **1** 权力或财物的所有者 owner; possessor: 人民是国家的~ 人. The people are the masters of the country. | 物~ owner **2** 接待客人的人, 跟“宾、客”相对 (the opposite of 宾 or 客) host; hostess: 宾~ guests and hosts | 东道~ host **3** 事件中的当事人 person concerned: 事~ victim of a crime | 失~ owner of lost property [主观] **1** 属于自我意识方面的, 跟“客观”相对 (the opposite of 客观) (of one's mind) subjective; 人类意识属于~~, 物质世界属于客观. Human consciousness is subjective while the physical world is objective. **2** 不依据客

观事物,单凭自己的偏见的 (solely according to one's prejudice) subjective; 他的意见太~~了。 *His views are too subjective.* ③ 属于自身方面的 (concerning oneself) subjective; ~~~努力 *subjective efforts* [主权] 一个国家的独立自主的权力 *sovereignty* ② 旧社会占有奴隶或雇用仆役的人 *master*; 奴隶 ~ *slave owner* | ~仆 *master and servant* ③ 主张, 决定 to advocate; to decide; ~见 *one's own judgement* | 婚姻自 ~ *marriage of one's own choice* [主席] ① 开会时主持会议的人 *chairman (of a meeting)* ② 某些国家、国家机关、党派、团体等的领导人 (of a state, state administration, party, organization, etc) *chairman; president* [主义] ① 人们对于自然界、社会以及学术、文艺等问题所持的有系统的理论与主张 *doctrine; -ism; systematic theory and propositions on nature, society, science, arts, etc*; 马克思 ~ ~ *Marxism* | 达尔文 ~ ~ *Darwinism* | 现实 ~ ~ *realism* ② 思想作风 *ideological style*; 革命乐观 ~ ~ *revolutionary optimism* [主张] 对事物的意见或认为应当如何处理 *view; position; proposition; assertion*; 我们 ~ ~ 组织专门小组来研究这个问题。 *We propose that a special team be formed to study this issue.* | 心里有 ~ ~ *to have one's own stand* ④ 最重要的, 最基本的

main; primary; principal; major; ~ 力 *main force*; *mainstay*; *backbone* | 以预防为~, 治疗为辅 to *put prevention first, and treatment second* [主顾] 商店称买货的人 *customer; client; patron* ⑤ 主持, 负主要责任 to *preside over*; to be in charge of; ~ 办 to *sponsor*; to *host*; to *run* | ~ 讲 *chief lecturer* ⑥ 预示 to *indicate*; to *signify*; 早霞 ~ 雨, 晚霞 ~ 晴。 *Rainbow in the morning is the travellers' warning; rainbow at night is the travellers' delight.* ⑦ 对事情的定见 *definite view about sth*; 六神无 ~ *all the six vital organs failing to function - to be at one's wit's end*; to be at a loss | 心里没 ~ *not to know what to do*

拄 zhǔ ㄓㄨˇ 用手扶着杖或棍支持身体的平衡 to *lean on (a stick, etc)*; ~ 拐棍 to *lean on a stick*

渚 zhǔ ㄓㄨˇ 水中间的小块陆地 *islet*

煮 (* 煮) zhǔ ㄓㄨˇ 把东西放在水里, 用火把水烧开到 *boil*; to *cook*; ~ 面 to *cook noodles* | ~ 饭 to *cook rice* | 病人的碗筷餐后要 ~ 一下。 *Patients' tableware should be boiled after each meal.*

褚 ① zhǔ ㄓㄨˇ ① 在衣服里铺丝绵 to *pad (or wad) clothes with silk floss* ② 囊, 口袋 *bag; satchel; sack*

③ chǔ 见 98 页 see p98

属(屬) ⊖ zhǔ 虫义 ① 连缀 to join; to combine; ~文 to compose a piece of prose writing | 前后相~(of two parts) to join together ② (意念)集中在一点 to focus on; to concentrate on; ~意 to fix one's mind on | ~望 to centre one's hope on; to look forward to ③ 古同“嘱” same as 嘱 in ancient Chinese

⊖ shǔ 见 693 页 see p693

嘱(囑) zhǔ 虫义 托付 to sb's care; 以事相~ to entrust sb with sth | 遗~ will; testament [嘱咐] 告诫 to tell; to exhort; 母亲~~他好好学习。 His mother told him to study hard.

瞩(矚) zhǔ 虫义 注视 to gaze; to look steadily; ~目 to fix one's eyes on; to focus one's attention upon | ~望 to look forward to | 高瞻远~ to stand aloft and see afar; to take a broad and long-term view

麈 zhǔ 虫义 古书上指鹿一类的动物, 尾巴可以当作拂尘 (in ancient Chinese texts) species of deer, whose tails can be used as whisks

伫(* 佇、* 竚) zhù 虫义 长时间站着 to stand for a long time; ~候 to stand waiting

苧(苧) zhù 虫义 苧麻, 多年生草本植物, 茎皮含纤维质很多, 劈成细

丝, 可以做绳子, 又可织夏布 ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*)

“苧”又 níng 见 538 页 also pronounced ning, see p 538

纴(紵) zhù 虫义 ① 同“苧” same as 苧 ② 苧麻织成的布 cloth made from ramie; ramie cloth

贮(貯) zhù 虫义 储存 to store; to save; to lay aside (㊦ doublet 一存 to store; to keep in storage | 一藏 to store up; to lay in; to preserve)

助 zhù 虫义 帮 (㊦ doublet 帮 — to help), 协助 to help; to assist; 互~ to help each other | ~理 assistant | ~我一臂之力 to lend me a hand [助词] 不能独立使用, 只能依附在别的词、词组或句子上表示一定语法意义的词, 如“的”、“了”、“吗”等 auxiliary

住 zhù 虫义 ① 长期居留或暂时歇息 to live; to reside; to dwell; to inhabit; to stay; ~了一夜 to stay overnight | 他在这里~了好几代。 Several generations of his family have lived here. | 我家~在城外。 My family is in the suburbs. ② 停, 止 to stop; to cease; ~手 Stop! | 雨~了。 The rain stopped. ③ 用作动词的补语 (used as a complement after a verb) ① 表示稳当或牢固 (used to indicate steadiness or firmness); 站~ Stop! | 把~方向盘 to hold the wheel ② 表示停顿或静止 (used to express a halt or

stillness): 把他问~了。He was stumped by the question. 3 表示力量够得上(跟“得”或“不”连用)(used in collocation with 得 or 不 to express being capable or incapable of): 禁得~to be able to stand | 支持不~cannot withstand

注(③-⑤ * 註) zhù 虫义 ① 灌进去 to pour; to fill: ~入 to pour into | ~射 to inject | 大雨如~。It's raining cats and dogs. ② 集中在一点 to concentrate on; to fix: ~视 to gaze at; to stare | ~意 to take notice of; to pay attention to | 引人~目 noticeable; conspicuous | 精神贯~to be concentrated on; to be absorbed in ③ 用文字来解释词句 to annotate: 下边~了两行小注。There are two lines of footnotes in a smaller type. | ~解一篇文章 to gloss a passage ④ 解释词、句所用的文字 note; annotation; commentary: 加~to add notes to | 附~appended notes; annotations ⑤ 记载, 登记 to record; to register: ~册 to register; to enrol | ~销 to cancel; to annul; to write off ⑥ 赌博时所押的财物(in gambling) stakes: 下~to lay down a stake | 孤~一掷(喻拿出所有的力量希望最后侥幸成功) to put in a single bid; to make a last desperate effort

驻 zhù 虫义 ① (车马等) 停止 to stop; to halt: ~足 to halt; to make a temporary stay

② 停留在一个地方 to be stationed: ~军 station troops | ~外使节 resident minister

柱 zhù 虫义 ① (一子) 支撑屋顶的构件, 多用木、石等制成 pillar; column; post ② 像柱子的东西 column-shaped thing: 水~water column | 花~stylet; stylus | 水银~mercury column

炷 zhù 虫义 ① 灯心 wick ② 烧 to burn ③ 量词 quantifier, 用于线香(of a joss stick): 一~香 a burning joss stick

砵 zhù 虫义 [石砵] 地名, 在重庆市。今作“石柱”(now written as 石柱) Shizhu, a place in Chongqing

疰 zhù 虫义 [疰夏] ① 中医指夏季长期发烧的病, 患者多为小儿, 多由排汗机能发生故障引起(in traditional Chinese medicine) chronic summer disease contracted by children and caused usually by malfunction of the sweat glands ② 〈方 dialect〉苦夏 loss of appetite and weight in summer

蛀 zhù 虫义 ① 蛀虫, 咬木器、谷物或衣物的小虫 moth or any other insect that eats books, clothes, wood, etc ② 虫子咬坏 to eat into (or bore through) by the worm: 这块木头被虫~了。This piece of wood is worm-eaten.

杼 zhù 虫义 织布机上的筘(kòu)。古代也指梭 reed; (in ancient China) shuttle

祝 zhù 虫义 ① 削, 断绝 to cut: ~发为僧 to shave one's

head and become a monk ②衷心地表示对人对事的美好愿望 to express good wishes; ~身体健康。Wish you the best of health.

著 zhù 虫义 ① 显明, 显出 marked; outstanding (㊦ **doublet** 显 — striking; remarkable | 昭 — distinct; evident; prominent); 卓 ~ eminent; distinguished; distinct | ~ 名 famous; celebrated; well-known | 颇 ~ 成效 to prove most effective; to prove rather effective ② 写文章, 写书 to write; to compose; ~ 书立说 to write a book to expound a theory or doctrine; to write scholarly works ③ 著作, 写出来的文章或书 work; book; writing; 名 ~ classic; masterpiece | 大 ~ your writing; your work | 译 ~ work of translation; translation [土著] ① 世代居住在一定的地方 to inhabit a place for generations ② 世居本地的人 original inhabitants

㊦ zhuó 见 1007 页 see p1007

翥 zhù 虫义 鸟向上飞 to fly; to soar; 龙翔凤 ~ to fly like a phoenix and a dragon — (of calligraphy) to be beautifully written; to be written with flowing strokes

箸 (* 筴) zhù 虫义 筷子 chopstick

铸 (鑄) zhù 虫义 把金属熔化后倒在模子里制成器物 to cast; to found; ~ 一

口铁锅 to cast an iron pan | ~ 成大错 (喻造成大错误) to commit a gross error; to make an awful mistake [铸铁] 又叫“铤(xiǎn)铁”, 是由铁矿砂最初炼出来的铁。含碳量在2.0%以上, 质脆, 易熔化, 多用来铸造器物 (also called 铤铁) cast iron

筑 (① 築) zhù 虫义 ① 建造, 修盖 to build; to construct (㊦ **doublet** 建 — to construct; to build); ~ 路 to construct a road | ~ 堤 to build a dyke | 建 ~ 楼房 to construct high-rise buildings ② 古代弦乐器, 像琴, 有十三根弦 zhu, ancient 13-stringed musical instrument played by striking with a bamboo stick ③ (旧读 formerly zhú) 贵州省贵阳的别称 Zhu, another name for Guiyang, Guizhou Province

ZHUA 虫义 Y

抓 zhuā 虫义 Y ① 用指或爪挠 (náo) to scratch; ~ 耳挠腮 to tweak one's ears and scratch one's cheeks; to scratch one's head — to be anxious; to be delighted ② 用手或爪拿取 to grab; to seize; to clutch; to grasp: 老鹰 ~ 小鸡。The hawk seized a chicken. | ~ 一把米 to take a handful of rice ㊦ **extension** ① 捉捕 to capture; to catch; to arrest; ~ 贼 to catch a thief ② 把握住, 不放过 to take hold of; to seize; ~ 工夫 to

make good use of one's time | ~ 紧时间 to make full use of one's time ③着力办理 to lay emphasis on; to stress: ~ 农业 to pay great attention to agriculture | ~ 工作 to be engaged in work; to peg away at one's work | ~ 重点 to focus on the essential points ④引人注目 to attract; to draw one's attention: 这个演员一出场就~住了观众。The actress caught the audience's attention as soon as she appeared on stage.

挝 (搥) ⊖ zhuā 虫Y 打, 敲打 to knock; to beat

⊖ wō 见 791 页 see p791

髻 zhuā 虫XY [髻髻] (-ji) [髻髻] (-jiu) 女孩子梳在头两旁的发结 two knots (or buns) worn on the sides of a girl's head

爪 ⊖ zhuǎ 虫Y ① (-子、一儿) 禽兽的脚(多指有尖甲的) (usually with nails) paw; claw; talon: 鸡~子 chicken's claw | 狗~儿 dog's paw ② (-儿) 像爪的东西 paw-shaped thing: 这个锅有三个~儿。The pan stands on three hoof feet.

⊖ zhǎo 见 960 页 see p960

ZHUAI

虫Y 扔

拽 ⊖ zhuāi 虫Y ①用力扔 to fling; to hurl: ~了吧, 没用了。Fling it out, for it's

useless. | 把球~过来。Throw the ball to me. ②〈方 dialect〉胳膊有毛病, 动转不灵 (of arm muscle) strained

⊖ zhuài 见 999 页 see p999

⊖ yè 见 880 页 see p880

踉 zhuǎi 虫Y 走路像鸭子似的摇摆 to waddle: 走路一~一~的 to waddle

拽 (** 捩) ⊖ zhuài 虫Y 拉, 拖, 牵引 to pull; to drag; to haul: ~不动 to fail to be dragged | 把门~上。Shut the door behind you. | 生拉硬~ to drag sb along against his will

⊖ zhuāi 见 999 页 see p999

⊖ yè 见 880 页 see p880

ZHUAN

虫Y 马

专 (專、* 耑) zhuān 虫Y ① 单纯, 独一无二, 集中在一件事上 only; unique; focused on one thing: ~心 absorbed; concentrated; engrossed | ~卖 specialized | ~修科 special (training) course [专家] 学术技能有专长的人 expert; specialist ② 独自掌握或享有 to monopolize; ~权 to monopolize power; to arrogate all powers to oneself | ~政 dictatorship; to exercise dictatorship over ③ 姓 Zhuan, a surname

“耑”又 duān 见 163 页“端” also pronounced duān, see 端

on p163

胗(膊) zhuān 虫义马 < 方言 *dialect* > 鸟类的胃 gizzard: 鸡 ~ chicken gizzard

砖(磚、*甃) zhuān 虫义马 ① 用土坯烧成的建筑材料 brick ② 像砖的东西 brick-shaped thing: 茶 ~ tea brick | 冰 ~ (一种冷食) ice-cream brick | 煤 ~ briquette

颛 zhuān 虫义马 ① 愚昧 ignorant; benighted ② 同“专” same as 专 [颛顼] (—xū) 传说中上古帝王名 Zhuan Xu, legendary ruler in remote antiquity

转(轉) ⊖ zhuǎn 虫义马 ① 旋动, 改换方向或情势 to turn; to shift: ~ 身 to turn round | 运 ~ to work; to operate | 向左 ~ to turn left | ~ 眼之间 in the twinkling of an eye; in an instant; in a flash | 情况好 ~。The situation is taking a turn for the better. ② 不直接地, 中间再经过别人或别的地方 to pass on; to transfer: ~ 送 to pass on; to transmit | ~ 达 to pass on; to convey; to relay

⊖ zhuàn 见 1000 页 see p1000

传(傳) ⊖ zhuàn 虫义马 ① 旧时一般指解说儒家经书的文字 (in former times) commentaries on Confucian classics ② 记载。特指记载某人一生事迹的文字 biography: 小 ~ profile; biographical sketch | 别 ~ supplementary

biography | 外 ~ anecdotal (or unauthorized) biography ③ 叙述历史故事的作品 historical story or novel: 《儿女英雄 ~》The Story of Young Heroes and Heroines | 《水浒 ~》Outlaws of the Marsh

⊖ chuán 见 100 页 see p100

转(轉) ⊖ zhuàn 虫义马 ① 旋转, 绕着圈儿动, 围绕着中心运动 to rotate; to revolve; to spin: 轮子 ~ 得很快。The wheels are turning swiftly. ② 绕着某物移动, 打转 to move about; to turn around: ~ 圈子 to go circling; to go round and round | ~ 来 ~ 去 to hang around ③ 量词 quantifier, 绕几圈儿叫绕几转 revolution; rotation; turn

⊖ zhuǎn 见 1000 页 see p1000

啭(囀) zhuàn 虫义马 鸟婉转地叫 twittering; chirping: 莺啼鸟 ~。Orioles are singing and birds twittering.

赚 ⊖ zhuàn 虫义马 ① 做买卖得利 to make a profit; to gain: ~ 钱 to make money; to make a profit ② 做买卖得的利 profit: ~ 儿 profit | ~ 头 profit ③ 占便宜 to gain extra advantage; to profit at other people's expense: 这回去香山真 ~, 又得吃又得玩。We profited a lot from this tour of Xiangshan Mountain, having both delicious food and fun.

⊖ zuàn 见 1020 页 see

p1020

撰 (* 譔) zhuàn 虫义 写文章, 著书 to write; to compose: ~ 文 to write an article; to write an essay | ~ 稿 to contribute

饌 zhuàn 虫义 饮食, 吃喝 food: 盛~ sumptuous feast | 设~招待 to entertain sb to dinner

篆 zhuàn 虫义 ①篆字, 古代的一种字体, 有大篆、小篆 [ancient style of Chinese calligraphy, including greater seal character (ancient calligraphy style current in the Zhou Dynasty) and lesser seal character (ancient calligraphy style current in the Qin Dynasty)] seal character ②书写篆字 to write seal characters: ~ 额 to write seal characters on a horizontal tablet ③印章 seal: 摄~ (暂代某官) to take the place of some office holder temporarily

ZHUANG

虫义 尤

妆 (妝、*粧) zhuāng 虫义 尤 ①修饰, 打扮。特指妇女的装饰 (especially used to denote woman's personal adornments) to make up ②演员的衣装服饰 theatrical or stage costume and makeup: 卸~ to remove one's makeup and costume ③出嫁女子的陪送衣物 trousseau; dowry: 送~ to present a dowry | 嫁~ trousseau; dowry

庄 (莊) zhuāng 虫义 尤 ①村落, 田舍 village (㊦ doublet 村—village) ②商店的一种名称 name of a shop: 布~ cloth store | 饭~ restaurant | 茶~ teahouse ③封建社会里君主、贵族等所占有的成片土地 manor: 皇~ imperial manor | ~ 园 estate; manor ④庄家, 打牌时每一局的主持人 (in gambling) banker ⑤严肃, 端重 serious; grave; solemn (㊦ doublet — 严 solemn; dignified; stately | — 重 grave; solemn; sedate): ~ 严的五星红旗 state-ly Five-Star Red Flag, national flag of the People's Republic of China

桩 (樁) zhuāng 虫义 尤 ①(一子) 一头插入地里的木棍或石柱 stake; pile; post; peg: 打~ to drive piles into the ground | 牲口~子 stake for hitching domestic animals | 桥~ bridge piling ②量词 quantifier, 用于事件 (of events): 一~事 an incident

装 (裝) zhuāng 虫义 尤 ①穿着的衣物 outfit; clothes (㊦ doublet 服—clothes): 军~ military uniform | 春~ spring clothing | 泳~ swimsuit; swimwear 特指演员演出时的打扮 stage makeup and costume: 上~ to dress and make up | 卸~ to remove one's makeup and costume [行装] 出行时带的衣物 outfit for a journey; luggage; baggage ②打扮, 用服饰使人改变原来的外

貌 to dress up (㊦ **doublet** 一扮 to dress up) [装饰] 1 加上一些附属的东西使美观 to decorate; to adorn; to ornament; ~ ~ 房间 to decorate a room 2 事物的修饰点缀 decoration; adornment; ornament [化装] 改变装束 to make up; to disguise oneself ③ 故意做作, 假作 to pretend; to fake; to feign; ~ 听不见 to pretend to hear nothing | ~ 模作样 to attitudinize; to strike an attitude; to strike a pose ④ 安置, 安放, 通常指放到器物里面去 to install; to fit; to load; ~ 电灯 to install an electric lamp | ~ 车 to load a truck | ~ 箱 to pack a box; to crate sth ⑤ **extension** 把零件或部件安在一起构成整体 to assemble; to install; ~ 配 to assemble; to fit together | ~ 了一架机器 to fit together a machine [装备] 1 生产上或军事上必需的东西 equipment; outfit; 工业 ~ ~ industrial equipment | 军事 ~ ~ military equipment 2 配备 to equip; to fit out; 学校正在 ~ ~ 多媒体教室。The school is being equipped with multimedia classrooms. ⑤ 对书籍、字画加以修整或修整成的式样 to bind a book; to mount a picture on a scroll; ~ 订 to bind | 精 ~ hardcover; hardback | 线 ~ 书 thread-bound book; thread-bound edition

装 ㊦ zhuǎng 虫义无 粗大 stout; robust; 这棵树很 ~。

The tree is very tall and thick.

㊦ zàng 见 940 页 see p940

壮(壯) zhuàng 虫义无 ① 健壮 robust; sturdy (㊦ **doublet** 强—strong): ~ 士 brave man; hero; warrior | 年轻力 ~ young and vigorous | 庄稼长得很 ~。The crops are growing very well. [壮年] 习惯指人三四十岁的时期 in one's thirties or forties — prime of life; meridian of life ② 雄伟, 有气魄 magnificent; grand; splendid; ~ 观 magnificent sight; splendid spectacle | ~ 志凌云 with lofty and soaring aspirations ③ 增加勇气或力量 to build up strength or courage; ~ ~ 胆子 to bolster sb's courage [壮族] 我国少数民族, 参看附表 (see the appendix) the Zhuang ethnic group, one of the ethnic minorities of China

状(狀) zhuàng 虫义无 ① 形态 form; shape (㊦ **doublet** 形—form; shape | 一状态; condition): 奇形怪 ~ grotesque in shape; fantastic in appearance ② 事情表现出来的情形 state; condition (㊦ **doublet** 一况 status; situation): 病 ~ symptom | 生活 ~ 况 living conditions ③ 陈述或描摹 to describe; 写情 ~ 物 to depict the scenery and objects and express feelings | 风景奇丽, 殆不可 ~。The scenery is too beautiful to describe in words. ④ 叙述事件的文字 ac-

count; record: 行~(指死者传略) *brief biography of a deceased person* | 诉~ *plaint; indictment* ⑤ 褒奖、委任等的凭证 *certificate*: 奖~ *certificate of merit* | 委任~ *certificate of appointment*

僮 ⊖ zhuàng 虫Xㄥ 我国少数民族壮族的“壮”字旧作“僮”former written form of 壮, which means the Zhuang ethnic group in China

⊖ tóng 见 755 页 see p755

撞 zhuàng 虫Xㄥ ① 击打 to strike; ~钟 to toll a bell

② 碰 to collide; to crash: 别让汽车~了。 *Be careful not to bump into the car.* ③ *extension* 无意中遇到 to run into; to come across; to bump into: 让我~见了。 *I saw it by chance.* ④ 莽撞地行动, 闯 to rush; to dash; to barge: 横冲直~ to barge about wildly; to dash around madly

幢 ⊖ zhuàng 虫Xㄥ 〈方 *dialect*〉量词 *quantifier*, 用于房子 (of buildings): 一~楼 a building

⊖ chuáng 见 102 页 see p102

戆 ⊖ zhuàng 虫Xㄥ 刚直 simple and blunt; honest and upright: 性情~直 (of nature) blunt and tactless

⊖ gàng 见 220 页 see p220

ZHUÍ

虫Xㄥ

骝 zhuī 虫Xㄥ 青白杂色的马 piebald

椎 ⊖ zhuī 虫Xㄥ 椎骨, 脊椎骨, 构成高等动物背部中央骨柱的短骨 *vertebra*: 颈~ *cervical vertebra* | 胸~ *thoracic vertebra*

⊖ chuí 见 103 页 see p103

锥 zhuī 虫Xㄥ ① (一子) 一头尖锐, 可以扎窟窿的工具 *awl*: 针~ *awl* | 无立~之地 (喻赤贫) *to have not even enough land to stick an awl into — very poor; impoverished; penniless* ② 像锥子的东西 *awl-shaped thing*: 改~ *screwdriver* ③ 用锥子形的工具钻 to bore; to drill: 用锥子~个眼儿 to drill a hole with an awl

追 zhuī 虫Xㄥ ① 赶, 紧跟着 to chase; to pursue (㊦ *doublet* — 逐 to chase; to pursue): ~随 to follow | ~击敌人 to pursue and attack the enemy | 急起直~ to summon all one's energies in an effort to catch up; to do one's utmost to overtake | 他走得太快, 我~不上他。 *He walked so fast that I could hardly catch up with him.* ② 追溯过去, 补做过去的事 to date back to; to trace back to; to date from: ~念 to recall; to reminisce | ~悼 to mourn | ~认 to endorse subsequently; to confer (or admit) posthumously | ~加预算 to supplement a budget | ~肥 to add more manure ③ 竭力探求, 寻求 to seek for; to go after;

隹 zhuī 虫Xㄥ 短尾巴的鸟 bird with a short tail

to hunt for; to pursue: ~问 *to make a detailed enquiry; to question closely* | ~根 *to get to the root of sth; to get to the bottom of sth* | 这件事不必再~了。 *It's unnecessary to dig in to the matter.* | ~求真理 *to seek truth; to pursue truth*

坠(墜) zhuì 虫ㄣˋ ①落, 掉 *down to fall; to drop*: ~马 *to fall off a horse* | 摇摇欲~ *tottering; on the verge of collapse* ②往下沉 *to sink*: 船锚往下~。 *The anchor sank into the water.* ③(一儿)系在器物上垂着的东西 *weight; hanging object*: 扇~ *fan pendant* | 表~ *watch pendant* [坠子] ①耳朵上的一种装饰品。也叫“耳坠子”、“耳坠儿”(also called 耳坠子 or 耳坠儿) *eardrop* ②流行于河南、山东的一种曲艺 *zhui-zi*, a ballad singing to the accompaniment of the *zhuiqin* (坠琴) popular in Henan and Shandong provinces

缀 zhuì 虫ㄣˋ ①缝 *to sew; to stitch*: 把这个扣子~上。 *Sew the button on.* | 补~ *to patch; to mend* ②连接 *to compose*: ~字成文 *to put words together to produce a piece of writing* ③装饰 *to embellish; to decorate*: 点~ *to ornament; to adorn*

醅 zhuì 虫ㄣˋ 祭奠 *to offer sacrifices to gods or ancestors*

惴 zhuì 虫ㄣˋ 又忧愁, 又恐惧 *anxious and fearful*: ~ ~

不安 *anxious and fearful; on tenterhooks*

缒 zhuì 虫ㄣˋ 用绳子拴住人、物从上往下送 *to let down (with a rope)*: 工人们从楼顶上把空桶~下来。 *The workers let down the empty barrel from the roof.*

腿 zhuì 虫ㄣˋ 脚肿 (of the foot) *swollen*

赘 zhuì 虫ㄣˋ ①多余的, 多而无用的 *superfluous; redundant*: ~述 *to give unnecessary details; to say more than is needed* | ~疣 *wart; anything superfluous or useless; superfluity* ②男子到女家结婚并成为女家的家庭成员叫入赘, 女家招女婿叫招赘 (of a man) *to go to live in the household of his in-laws after marriage (which is called 入赘)*; (of the bride's parents) *to gain a son-in-law who lives in the home of his wife's parents (which is called 招赘)*: ~婿 *to take a man into the family as a son-in-law*

ZHUN

虫ㄣ

屯 ⊖ zhūn 虫ㄣ 困难 *difficult* [屯遭] (—zhān) 同“逌遭” same as 逌遭

⊖ tún 见 767 页 see p767

逌 zhūn 虫ㄣ [逌遭] (—zhān) ①迟迟不前 *to procrastinate in one's advance* ②处在困难中, 十分不得志 *to be in a predicament; to be quite unsuccessful in one's career*

肫 zhūn 虫乚 ①〈方 dialect〉鸟类的胃 gizzard: 鸡 ~ chicken gizzard | 鸭 ~ duck gizzard ②恳切, 真挚 (叠 **reduplication**) sincere; genuine; earnest; ~ ~ sincere | ~ 笃 genuine

窀 zhūn 虫乚 [窀穸] (—xī) 墓穴 grave; tomb

谆 zhūn 虫乚 恳切 earnest; sincere [谆谆] 恳切, 不厌倦地 earnestly and ceaselessly: ~ ~ 告诫 to admonish repeatedly; to enjoin assiduously | ~ ~ 教导 to instruct earnestly

衡 zhūn 虫乚 〈方 dialect〉纯粹, 纯 pure; unadulterated

准 (②—⑩ 準) zhǔn 虫乚 ①允许, 许可 to allow; to permit; to grant: 批 ~ to approve; to ratify; to sanction | 不 ~ 他来。He's not allowed to come. ②依照, 依据 in accordance with; ~ 此办理 to do in accordance with this ③定平直的东西 thing that determines levelness and straightness: 水 ~ level; standard | ~ 绳 yardstick; criterion ④标准, 法则, 可以作为依据的 norm; rule; ~ 则 norm; criterion | 以此为 ~。Take this as the criterion. ⑤同“淳” same as 淳 ⑥正确 accurate; correct (㊦ **doublet** 一确 exact; precise): 瞄 ~ to aim at ⑦副词 **adverb**, 一定, 确实 definitely; certainly; surely: 我 ~ 来。I'm sure to come. | ~ 能完成任务 to be sure to fulfil the task ⑧鼻

子 nose: 隆 ~ (高鼻子) prominent nose; high nose ⑨(—儿)把握 certain; sure: 心里没 ~ 儿 to be unsure about sth; to be unsure of ⑩和某类事物差不多的 quasi-; para-; ~ 平原 para-plain

埠 zhǔn 虫乚 箭靶上的中心 bull's eye (of a target)

ZHUO

虫乚

拙 zhuō 虫乚 笨, 不灵巧 clumsy; awkward (㊦ **doublet** 一笨 clumsy; awkward): ~ 嘴笨舌 clumsy-tongued; inarticulate | 手 ~ to be all thumbs | 弄巧成 ~ to try to be clever only to end up with a blunder | 勤能补 ~。Diligence can make up for one's clumsiness. 谦辞 (**humble**) I; my; ~ 作 my (poor) writing | ~ 见 my (humble) opinion

捉 zhuō 虫乚 ①抓, 逮 to catch; to capture: ~ 老鼠 to catch a rat | ~ 蝗虫 to catch locusts | 捕风 ~ 影 to chase shadow; to make groundless accusations [捉弄] 玩弄, 戏弄 to tease; to make fun of ②握 to clutch; to hold; to grasp: ~ 刀 to write for sb else; to ghostwrite | ~ 笔 to write

桌 (* 檯) zhuō 虫乚 ①(—子、—儿) 一种日用家具, 上面可以放东西 table: 书 ~ desk | 饭 ~ dinner table | 八仙 ~ old-fashioned square table (for Eight Leg-

endary Immortals) ② 量词 *quantifier*: 一～酒席 *a table of dishes for feast* | 这些人可以坐三～。 *These people can be seated at three tables.*

倬 zhuō ㄓㄨㄛˊ ① 显著 *notable; striking* ② 大 *big; large*

焯 ① zhuō ㄓㄨㄛˊ 显明, 明白 *obvious; clear; evident*

② chāo 见 79 页 see p79

桷 zhuō ㄓㄨㄛˊ 梁上的短柱 *short posts on a roof beam*

涿 zhuō ㄓㄨㄛˊ 涿州, 地名, 在河北省 Zhuozhou, a place in Hebei Province

镢 zhuō ㄓㄨㄛˊ 〈方 *dialect*〉 ① 镢钩, 刨地的镐 (*gǎo*) *pickaxe; pick* ② 用小镐刨 *to dig with a pick*; ～高粱 *to dig out Chinese sorghum stubbles with a pick* | ～玉米 *to dig out maize stubble with a pick*

灼 zhuó ㄓㄨㄛˊ ① 烧, 炙 *to burn; to scorch*; ～伤 *to get burnt* | 心如火～ *with a burning heart*; *to be extremely anxious* ② 明白, 透彻 *clear; profound*; 真知～见 *profound knowledge and penetrating insight*

酌 zhuó ㄓㄨㄛˊ ① 斟酒 *to pour (wine); to drink (wine)*; 自～自饮 *to enjoy wine all by oneself; to drink alone* ② *extension* 酒饭 meal with wine or spirits; 便～ *informal dinner* ③ 度量, 考虑 *to weigh and consider* (㊦ *doublet* 一量 *to deliberate; to give due*

consideration); ～办 *to act according to one's judgement; to act at one's discretion; to do as one thinks fit* | ～情处理 *to settle a matter as one sees fit; to act at one's discretion*

茁 zhuó ㄓㄨㄛˊ 植物才生长出来的样子 *thriving* [茁壮]

① 壮盛 *healthy and strong*: 庄稼长得～。 *The crops are growing well.* ② 壮健 *sturdy*: 牛羊～～ *sturdy cattle and sheep*

卓 zhuó ㄓㄨㄛˊ ① 高而直 *tall and erect*; ～立 *to stand upright* ② 高明, 高超, 杰出, 不平凡 *eminent; outstanding; prominent*; ～见 *brilliant idea* | ～越的成绩 *remarkable achievement* [卓绝] 超过寻常, 没有能比的 *unsurpassed; outstanding; extreme*; 坚苦～～ *extremely hard and bitter*

斫 (* 斲) zhuó ㄓㄨㄛˊ 砍削 *to chop; to cut; to hack*; ～伐树木 *to hack down trees* | ～轮老手 (喻经验多的人) *expert wheelwright — old hand; experienced person* [斫丧] (—sàng) 摧残, 伤害, 特指因沉溺酒色以致伤害身体 (*used especially to indicate ruining one's health for indulging in sensual pleasures*) *to wreck; to damage*

浊 (濁) zhuó ㄓㄨㄛˊ ① 水不清, 不干净, 跟“清”相对 (the opposite of 清) *turbid; muddy; murky* (㊦ *doublet* 浑 — *turbid*) ② 混乱

confused; chaotic; ~世(旧时用以形容混乱的时代) *corrupted world; chaotic times; turbulent days* ③(声音)低沉粗重(of voice) deep and thick; ~音 *voiced sound* | ~声~气 *in a deep, raucous voice* ④浊音, 发音时声带颤动的音 *voiced sound; sound articulated by vibrating the vocal cords*

镯 (** 鋳) zhuó. 虫Xㄗ
子上的环形装饰品 *bracelet*

淅 zhuó 虫Xㄗ 淋, 使湿 *to drench*; 让雨~了 *to be drenched in rain*

诿 zhuó 虫Xㄗ 造谣毁谤 *slander; calumny; defamation*

啄 zhuó 虫Xㄗ 鸟类用嘴叩击并夹住东西 *to peck*; 鸡~米。 *The chickens are pecking at the rice.* | ~木鸟 *woodpecker*

琢 ⊖ zhuó 虫Xㄗ 雕刻玉石, 使成器物 *to chisel; to carve*; 精雕细~ *to sculpt with exquisite craftsmanship* — *to work at sth exquisitely; to work with meticulous care* [琢磨] ①雕刻和打磨(玉石) *to carve and polish* ②加工使精美(指文章等) *to improve (literary works); to polish; to refine*

⊖ zuó 见 1022 页 see p1022

啄 zhuó 虫Xㄗ ①击 *to strike; to hit* ②古代宫刑, 割去男性的生殖器 *castration, a torture in ancient China*

著 ⊖ zhuó 虫Xㄗ 附着, 穿着。后作“着”(zhuó) (later written as 着) *to adhere to; to wear*

⊖ zhù 见 998 页 see p998

着 ⊖ zhuó 虫Xㄗ ①穿(衣) *to wear; to dress*; ~衣 *to put on clothes* ②接触, 挨上 *to touch; to contact*; 附~ *to adhere to; to attach to* | ~陆 *to land; to touch down* | 不~边际 *irrelevant; not to the point; off the point* ③使接触别的事物, 使附着在别的物体上 *to adhere to; to attach to*; ~眼 *to have sth in mind; to view from the angle of* | ~手 *to set about; to start doing* | ~色 *to apply colour; to colour* | 不~痕迹 *to leave no trace* ④着落 *whereabouts*; 寻找无~ *nowhere to be found* [着落] (—luò) 下落, 来源 *whereabouts; assured source*; 遗失的东西有了~了。 *The lost thing has been found.* | 这笔费用还没有~~。 *The expenses can be obtained from nowhere yet.* ⑤派遣 *to dispatch; to send*; ~人前来办理。 *Please send someone to handle the matter.* ⑥公文用语, 表示命令的语气 (used in official documents, expressing peremptory tone) *order*; ~即施行 *must be enforced immediately*

⊖ zháo 见 960 页 see p960

⊖ zhāo 见 959 页 see p959

⊖ zhe 见 965 页 see p965

禡 zhuó 虫乂ㄗ 姓 Zhuo, a surname

鹭 zhuó 虫乂ㄗ 见 931 页“鹭”字条“鹭鹭”(yuè—) see 鹭鹭 on p931

缴 ⊖ zhuó 虫乂ㄗ 系在箭上的绳 string attached to an arrow

⊖ jiǎo 见 341 页 see p341

擢 zhuó 虫乂ㄗ ① 拔 to pull out; to extract; ~发(fà) 难数(喻罪恶多得像头发那样数不清) (of crimes) to be as countless as the hairs on the head ② 提拔 to promote; ~用 to promote

濯 zhuó 虫乂ㄗ 洗 to wash: ~足 to wash one's feet

zī

P

仔 ⊖ zī P [仔肩] 所担负的职务, 责任 official burdens; official responsibilities

⊖ zǐ 见 1011 页 see p1011

⊖ zǎi 见 936 页 see p936

孖 ⊖ zī P 双生子 twins
孜 ⊖ mā 见 480 页 see p480
孜 zī P [孜孜] 勤勉, 不懈怠 diligent; industrious; hard-working; ~ ~ 不倦 diligent; industrious; assiduous

吱 ⊖ zī P 同“嗞” same as 嗞

毗 ⊖ zhī 见 975 页 see p975

贲 zī P ① 计量(多用于否定) (usually used in negative sentences) to count; to calculate: 所费不~ to

incur a considerable expense | 不可~计 cannot count clearly; innumerable ② 同“资” same as 资 ①

觜 ⊖ zī P 觜宿, 二十八宿之一 zixiu, 20th of the 28 constellations

⊖ zuǐ 见 1020 页 see p1020

觜 ⊖ zī P 姓 Zi, a surname
齜 ⊖ zǐ 见 1012 页 see p1012
齜 zī P 张开嘴露出牙 to bare one's teeth; to show one's teeth; ~牙咧嘴 to show one's teeth; to look ferocious

髭 zī P 嘴上边的胡子 moustache; ~须皆白 with white hair and beard

咨 zī P ① 跟别人商议, 询问 to consult; to take counsel (⊕ doublet 一询 to consult); 有所~询 to seek advice from; to hold counsel with ② 咨文, 旧时用于同级机关的一种公文 official document between government offices of equal rank in former times

姿 zī P ① 容貌 appearance; looks; ~容 appearance; looks | 丰~ graceful bearing; charm ② 形态, 样子 gesture; posture; carriage (⊕ doublet 一态 posture; carriage; bearing | 一势 posture; pose; gesture); 雄~ heroic posture | 跳舞的~ 势 dancer's posture and movements

资 (①△* 贲) zī P ① 财物, 钱财 treasure; wealth; ~源 resources | 投~ investment ② extension

钱, 费用 money; expenses; 车 ~ fare [资金] ① 国民经济中物资的货币表现 funds ② 经营工商业的本钱 capital [资料] ① 生产、生活中必需的东西 means ② 用作依据的材料 data; material; 统计 ~ ~ statistical data [工资] 作为劳动报酬按期付给劳动者的货币或实物 wages; pay ② 供给 to supply; ~ 助 to give financial aid; to subsidize | 以 ~ 参考 for your reference ③ 智慧能力 endowment; aptitude; natural ability: 天 ~ 聪明 gifted; talented [资质] 人的素质; 智力 natural endowments; intelligence; aptitude; credentials ④ **extension** 泛指从事某种工作或活动所应具备的条件、资格、能力等 qualifications and ability for certain work or certain task; 管理 ~ ~ management endowments | 设计 ~ ~ designing aptitude | ~ ~ 等级 grade of credentials ④ 资历, 指出身、经历 qualifications; seniority: 论 ~ 排辈 to decide according to qualifications and seniority [资格] 从事某种活动应有的条件 qualifications for a certain task

谘 zī P 同“咨” ① same as 咨

粢 zī P 古代供祭祀用的谷类 (in ancient China) cereals used as sacrifice

趑 zī P [趑趄] (—jū) ① 行走困难 to walk with difficulty; to plough one's way ② 犹豫不前 to falter; to hesitate

to advance; ~ ~ 不前 to hang back; to halt in hesitation

兹 (* 兹) ⊖ zī P ① 这, 这个 this; this one; ~ 日 today | ~ 理易明. The truth of the matter is easy to understand. ② 现在 now; at present: ~ 订于明日开全体职工大会. This is to announce that a staff member conference will be held tomorrow. ③ 〈古 archaism〉 年 year; 今 ~ this year | 来 ~ the coming year; the next year

⊖ cí 见 107 页 see p107

吱 zī P (—儿) 拟声词 **onomatopoeia** (叠 **reduplication**) squeaking: 老鼠 ~ 的一声跑了. The rat squeaked and escaped. | 小鸟 ~ ~ 地叫. The birds were chirping.

崦 zī P 见 862 页“崦”字条 “崦崦” (yān—) see 崦崦 on p862

孳 zī P 滋生, 繁殖 to multiply; to breed; to propagate; ~ 生得很快 to breed quickly

滋 zī P ① 生出, 长 to grow; ~ 芽 to sprout; to germinate | ~ 事 to cause trouble; to provoke a dispute; to create a disturbance | ~ 蔓 to grow and spread; to grow vigorously ② 益, 增益, 加多 to multiply; to add; ~ 益 to increase interest or profits | ~ 补 to nourish [滋润] 润泽, 湿润, 使不干枯 to moisten; to wet; to damp [滋味] 味道 taste; flavour [滋养] 补益身

体 to nourish ③ 喷射 to spurt; to burst; to spout; 水管往外~水。Water is spurting from the pipe.

铍 zī P 铍基, 古代的锄头 (in ancient China) hoe

菑 zī P ① 已经开垦了一年的田地 farmland cultivated for a year ② 除草 to weed ③ 茂盛的草 luxuriant grass; ~榛秽聚 to be overgrown with grass and hazel

〈古 **archaism**〉又同“灾” (zāi) also same as 灾

淄 zī P 淄河, 水名, 在山东省中部 Zihe River in the middle of Shandong Province

缁 zī P 黑色 black; ~衣 black dressing

輜 zī P 輜车, 有帷子的车 (in ancient times) covered cart [輜重] (-zhòng) 行军时携带的器械、粮草、材料等 impedimenta; supplies and gear

锱 zī P 古代重量单位, 六铢等于一锱, 四锱等于一两 zi, an ancient unit of weight, equal to six zhu or one fourth of liang [锱铢] (-zhū) ④ **figurative** 琐碎的事或极少的钱 trifle; farthing; small amount of money; ~ ~ 必较 to haggle over every penny; to dispute over trivialities

鲮 zī P 鲮鱼, 鱼名。背部青灰色, 腹部白色, 嘴宽而短。有的生活在海水和河水交界处, 肉味美 mullet (*Mugilidae*)

鼎 zī P 上端收敛而口小的鼎 tripod tapering off towards the top

子 zǐ P ① 古代指儿女, 现在专指儿子 (in ancient China) children; (now) son [子弟] 后辈人, 年轻人 children; juniors ② 对人的称呼 person ① 一般的人 average people: 男 ~ man | 女 ~ woman ② 旧称某种行 (háng) 业的人 (in former times) people in certain profession: 士 ~ soldier; armyman | 舟 ~ boatman ③ 古代指著书立说, 代表一个流派的人 (ancient title of respect for a learned man who wrote books and established theory, representing a school of thought): 荀 ~ Xunzi, Master Xun | 诸 ~ 百家 various schools of thought and their exponents from pre-Qin times to the early Han Dynasty ④ 古代图书四部 (经、史、子、集) 分类法中的第三类 “philosophy”, third of the four traditional categories of ancient Chinese writings as distinct from “Confucian classics” (经), “history” (史), and “belles-letters” (集): ~ 部 “philosophy” section, third of the four traditional categories of ancient Chinese writings, which contains works by the exponents of the various schools of thought other than Confucianism from the Spring and Autumn Period onwards | ~ 书 works of ancient philosophers other than

Confucius, which belong to the third traditional category of Chinese writings 5 古代对对方的敬称, 同现代汉语中代词“你”用法一样 (ancient term of respect, same as the pronoun you in modern Chinese) you: ~ 试为之。You may have a try. | 以~之矛, 攻~之盾 to pierce one's shield with one's own spear — to refute sb with his own argument 6 古代称老师 (in ancient times) teacher: ~ 墨子 Master Mozi [子虚] ⑦ *transfer* 虚无的, 不实在的 fictitious; unreal: 事属~~。It's sheer fiction. ⑧ (一儿) 植物的种子 seed: 菜~vegetable seed | 莲~lotus seed | 桐~tung seed | 瓜~melon seed | 结~to bear seed ⑨ (一儿) 动物的卵 egg: 鱼~roe | 鸡~egg | 蚕~silk-worm egg | 下~儿 to give birth to young; to lay eggs ⑩ 幼小的 young: ~鸡 chick | ~姜 tender ginger ⑪ 派生的, 附属的 subsidiary; attached: ~金 interest | ~公司 subsidiary [子音] 见 206 页“辅”字条“辅音” see 辅音 on p206 ⑫ 地支的第一位 zi, first of the 12 Earthly Branches ⑬ 子时, 指夜里十一点到一点 period of the day from 11 pm to 1 am [子夜] 深夜 midnight ⑭ 我国古代五等爵位 (公、侯、伯、子、男) 的第四等 viscount; fourth ranking of the five feudal titles of nobility in China (duke, marquis, count, viscount and baron) ⑮ (zi) 名

词尾 (noun suffix) 1 加在名词性语素后 (used after a noun): 孩~child | 珠~pearl; bead | 桌~table | 椅~chair 2 加在形容词或动词性语素后 (used after an adjective or a verb): 胖~fat person | 拐~cripple | 瞎~blind man | 乱~disturbance; trouble | 垫~mat; cushion ① (zi) 个别量词词尾 (suffix of a few quantifiers): 一档~事 a thing (or matter) similar to | 敲了两下~门 to knock twice at the door

仔 ① zǐ ěr 幼小的 (多指家畜、家禽) (usually of domestic animals or poultry) young: ~鸡 chick | ~猪 piglet [仔密] 衣物等质地紧密 close-knit; close-woven: 袜子织得十分~~。The pair of socks is close-woven. [仔细] 1 周密, 细致 careful; attentive: ~~研究 to study carefully | ~~考虑 to consider carefully 2 俭省 frugal; economical: 日子过得~~ to be frugal of one's expenses; to live with frugality 3 当心, 注意 to take care; to look out; to watch out: 路很滑, ~~点儿。The road is very slippery. Be careful!

② zǎi 见 936 页 see p936

③ zī 见 1008 页 see p1008

籽 zǐ ěr 培土 to hill up; to earth up

籽 zǐ ěr 同“子③” same as 子③

姊 zǐ ěr 姐姐 elder sister; sister [姊妹] 1 姐姐和妹

妹 sisters; 她们一共~~三个。
The family has three daughters altogether. **2** 同辈女朋友间亲热的称呼 (intimate address between female friends of the same generation) sister

秭 zǐ ěr 古代数目, 指一万亿, 也指十亿或千亿等 (ancient numeral) a thousand billion; also a billion or a hundred billion [秭归] 地名, 在湖北省 Zigui, a place in Hubei Province

第 zǐ ěr 竹子编的床席 mat woven of fine bamboo strips; 床~bamboo bed mat

苳 zǐ ěr 苳草, 即紫草, 多年生草本植物。叶椭圆形或长卵形, 开白色小花, 根皮紫色。根可入药, 又可作紫色染料 (i. e. 紫草) Chinese gromwell (*Lithospermum erythrorhizon*)

⊙ cí 见 106 页 see p106

紫 zǐ ěr 蓝、红合成的颜色 purple

訾 zǐ ěr 说别人的坏话, 诋毁 to slander; to calumniate; to defame; 不苟~议 to make no casual slanderous remarks about others

⊙ zī 见 1008 页 see p1008

梓 zǐ ěr **①** 梓树, 落叶乔木, 开浅黄色花, 木材可供建筑及制造器物用 Chinese catalpa (*Catalpa ovata*) [梓里][桑梓] 故乡 hometown **②** 雕版, 把木头刻成印书的版 to cut blocks for printing; 付~to send to the press; to put into print | ~行

block printing; printing; publishing

滓 zǐ ěr 渣子, 沉淀物 sediment; dregs; lees; 渣~dregs

自 zì ěr **①** 自己; 己身, 本人 self; oneself; one's own; ~给~足 to be self-supporting and self-sufficient | 独立~主 to maintain independence and keep the initiative in one's own hands; to be one's own master; to stand on one's own | ~力更生 to rely on one's own efforts | ~动 automatic [自个儿] (* 自各儿) (—gěr) oneself; by oneself <方 dialect> 代词 pronoun, 自己 oneself; by oneself [自然] **1** 一切天然存在的东西 nature: 大~~nature | ~~景物 natural scenery **2** 不勉强 natural; unaffected; ~~而然 naturally; spontaneously; of oneself | 功到~~成 Constant efforts yield sure success. | 他笑得很~~。He puts on a natural smile. **3** 当然, 没有疑问 of course; naturally; 学习不认真, ~~就要落后。If you do not study hard, you are bound to lag behind. [自由] **1** 人们在法律规定的范围内, 随意安排自己活动的权利 freedom; liberty **2** 哲学上指人们在实践中认识了客观规律, 并能有意识地运用它来改造世界 (of philosophy) freedom **3** 不受拘束和限制 free; unrestrained; unrestricted; ~~活动 to do as one likes | ~~发言 to talk freely

[自在] (— zai) 满意, 舒服 comfortable; at ease; 要勇挑重担, 不图个人～。One should be brave enough to shoulder great responsibilities and seek no personal comforts. | 逍遥～ ～leisurely and carefree ② 介词 *preposition*, 从, 由 from; since (㊦ *doublet* — 从 since): ～古到今 *from ancient times to the present* | ～天津到北京 *from Tianjin to Beijing* ③ 自然, 当然 certainly; of course; naturally; ～当努力 *will certainly do one's best* | ～不待言 *it is self-evident that; it goes without saying that; needless to say* | ～属无碍。It certainly does not matter. | 公道～在人心。People have a natural sense of justice. | 久别重逢, ～有许多话要讲。It was quite natural that they should have a lot to say to each other after such a long separation.

字 zì ㄗˋ ① 文字, 用来记录语言的符号 word; character; 汉～Chinese character | ～眼儿 *wording; diction* | ～体 *script; typeface* | 常用～*daily used characters; everyday words* [字典] 注明文字的音义, 列举词语说明用法的工具书 *dictionary* [字符] 表示数据和信息的字母、数字及各种符号 *character, a general term for letters, numbers and various symbols for statistics and information* [字母] 表语音的符号

letter: 拼音～～*phonetic alphabet* | 拉丁～～*Latin letters* ② 字音 *pronunciation*: 咬～清楚 *to pronounce clearly* | ～正腔圆 *to pronounce correctly and melodiously* ③ 字体 *style of calligraphy*: 篆～*seal character* | 柳～*style of calligraphy of Liu Gongquan* ④ 书法作品 *scripts; writings*: ～画 *calligraphy and painting* ⑤ 根据人名中的字义另取的别名叫“字”, 也叫“表字”, 现在多称“号” (another name taken according to the meanings of the characters used in given names, called 字, also called 表字, now usually called 号) *literary name*: 岳飞～鹏举。Yue Fei had the literary name of Pengju. ⑥ 字据, 合同, 契约 *written pledge; contract; deed*: 立～为凭 *to give a written pledge* ⑦ 旧时称女子许嫁 (of a girl in former times) *to be betrothed to; to be engaged*: 待～闺中 *to remain unengaged; not to be betrothed to yet*

牝 zì ㄗˋ 雌性的牲畜 *female livestock*: ～牛 *cow*

恣 zì ㄗˋ ① 放纵, 无拘束 *to do as one pleases; to be self-indulgent*: ～意 *unscrupulous; reckless; unbridled* | ～情 *to enjoy to one's heart's content; to indulge oneself as much as one likes* ② 〈方 *dialect*〉舒服 comfortable: 你看, 你睡得多～。See how comfortably you slept.

眦 (*眦) zì ěr 上下眼睑的
 接合处, 靠近鼻
 子的叫内眦, 靠近两鬓的叫外
 眦 (The canthus close to the
 nose is called the inner can-
 thus; while the canthus close
 to the temple is called the outer
 canthus.) canthus; corner of
 the eye

胔 zì ěr ①带腐肉的尸骨 de-
 cayed body of a human be-
 ing or an animal ②腐烂的肉
 rotten meat; putrid meat

渍 zì ěr ①浸, 沤 to steep; to
 soak; to ret; ~麻 *ret flax*,
jute, etc ②地面的积水 flood-
 water on a low-lying land; ~水
accumulated floodwater | 防洪
 排~ *prevention of floods and
 drainage of floodwater* ③油、
 泥等积在上面难以除去 to be
 soiled with grease: 烟袋里~了
 很多油子。The pipe is caked
 with tar. | 手表的轮子~住了。
 The wheel of the watch is
 soiled.

馘 zì ěr 切成的大块肉 large
 chunk of meat

ZONG

PXZ

枞 (樅) ⊖ zōng PXZ [枞
 阳]地名, 在安徽省
 Zongyang, a place in Anhui
 Province

⊕ cōng 见 109 页 see p109

宗 zōng PXZ ①旧指宗庙,
 祖庙 (in former times) an-
 cestral temple or hall [祖宗]先
 人 ancestor ②家族, 同一家族

的 clan; 同~ of the same clan |
 ~兄 elder brother of the same
 clan [宗法]封建社会以家族为
 中心, 按血统远近区别亲疏的
 制度 patriarchal clan system;
 破除~~观念 to banish the
 concept of the patriarchy ③
 宗派, 派别 faction; sect;
 school: 禅 (chán) ~ Chan Sect
 of Chinese Buddhism | 北~山
 水画 landscape painting of the
 Northern Sect ④宗旨, 主要的
 目的和意图 aim; purpose; te-
 net: 开~明义第一章 to make
 clear the purpose from the very
 beginning | 万变不离其~。All
 changes, no matter how varied,
 centre on one purpose; to re-
 main essentially the same de-
 spite all apparent changes ⑤
 尊奉, 向往 to worship; to re-
 vere; to venerate: ~仰 to hold
 in esteem ⑥量词 quantifier,
 件, 批 piece; batch: 一~事 a
 matter | 大~货物 a large batch
 of goods ⑦西藏地区旧行政区
 划单位, 大致相当于县 old ad-
 ministrative district in Tibet,
 roughly corresponding to the
 county

综 ⊕ zōng PXZ 总合 to
 sum up; to put together:
 错~ (纵横交错) criss-cross;
 intricate [综合] ①把各个独立
 而互相关联的事物或现象进行
 分析归纳整理 to synthesize; to
 colligate; to integrate; to sub-
 sume ②不同种类、不同性质的
 事物组合在一起 synthetical;
 comprehensive; composite: ~

~利用 *comprehensive utilization* | ~~大学 *university*

㊦ zèng 见 946 页 see p946

棕(* 椶) zōng ㄗㄨㄥ 指棕榈 (*lú*) 树或棕毛 *palm; palm fibre; coir* [棕榈] 常绿乔木, 叶鞘上的毛叫棕毛, 可以打绳、制刷子等。叶子可以做扇子。木材可以制器物 *palm (Palmae)*

踪 zōng ㄗㄨㄥ 有机化合物的一类, 通式

$R' > C = N - NH_2$, 是羰基与肼缩合而成的化合物 *hydrazone*

踪(* 蹤) zōng ㄗㄨㄥ 人或动物走过留下的脚印 *footprint; track* (㊦ *doublet* — 迹 *trace; trail*): ~影 *trace; sign* | 追~ *to follow the trail of; to track sb down; to trace; to pursue* | 失~ *to be missing; to disappear*

鬃(* 鬃、* 鬣) zōng ㄗㄨㄥ 马、猪等兽类颈上的长毛, 可制刷、帚等 *mane; bristle*

总(總、** 總) zǒng ㄗㄨㄥ ①聚合, 聚集在一起 *to put together; to sum up*; ~在一起算 *to settle all the accounts* | ~共三万 *thirty thousand in all; thirty thousand altogether* | ~起来说 *to sum up* [总结] 把一段工作过程中的经验教训分析、研究, 归纳出结论 *to sum up; to summarize*: 要认真~~经验。 *You must learn your lessons se-*

riously. ② 概括全部的, 主要的, 为首的 *general; chief; head*: ~纲 *general programme* | ~司令 *commander in chief* ③ 副词 *adverb*, 经常, 一直 *always; invariably*: 为什么~是来晚? *Why are you always late?* | ~不肯听 *always to refuse to follow sb's advice* ④ 副词 *adverb*, 一定, 无论如何 *anyway*: 这件事~是要办的。 *It'll surely be done.* | 明天他~该回来了。 *Tomorrow he'll be back anyway.*

恁(* 僇) zǒng ㄗㄨㄥ 见 395 页“恁”字条 “恁恁”(kǒng—) see 恁恁 on p395

纵(縱) zòng ㄗㄨㄥ ① 放 *to free; to release*; ~虎归山 *to let the tiger return to the mountain* — *to cause calamity for the future; to let go a deadly enemy unpunished* ② 放任, 不加拘束 *to indulge; to connive*: ~目四望 *to look into the distance in all directions* | ~情歌唱 *to sing to one's heart's content; to sing heartily* ③ 身体猛然向前或向上 *to jump up; to leap*: ~身一跳 *to jump in one leap* | ~身就过去了 *to leap over* ④ 连词 *conjunction*, 即使 *even if; even though*: ~有千山万水, 也拦不住不畏艰险的勘探队员。 *Even the countless mountains and rivers cannot stop the dauntless prospectors.* ⑤ (旧读 *formerly zōng*) 竖, 直, 南北的方向, 跟

“横”相对 (the opposite of 横) vertical; longitudinal; lengthwise: ~线 *vertical line* | 排成~队 *to line up in a column* | ~横各十里 *to lie ten li in length and breadth* | ~剖面 *vertical section* ⑥〈方 *dialect*〉起皱纹 to wrinkle; to crease; to crumple: 这张纸都~了, 怎么用来写字? *The paper got crumpled. How can you write on it?* | 衣服压~了。 *The dress is crumpled.*

痼(癍) zòng Pㄗㄥˋ 见 91 页“痼”字条“痼疾” (chì—) see 痼疾 on p91

粽(*稷) zòng Pㄗㄥˋ 粽子, 用箬叶或苇叶裹糯米做成的多角形的食品。也叫“角黍”(also called 角黍) *zongzi*, pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves, usually eaten during the Dragon Boat Festival

豕 zòng Pㄗㄥˋ 〈方 *dialect*〉公猪 boar

邹 Pㄗㄡ

邹(鄒) zōu Pㄗㄡ 周代诸侯国名, 在今山东省邹城东南 Zou, a principedom of the Zhou Dynasty, in the southeast of today's Zoucheng, Shandong Province

驹 zōu Pㄗㄡ 驹从, 封建时代贵族官僚出门时所带的骑马的侍从 groom

諏 zōu Pㄗㄡ 在一起商量事情 to consult; to hold counsel with: ~吉 (商订好日子) *to select an auspicious day through consultation* | 咨~ (询问政事) *to inquire about government affairs*

隅 zōu Pㄗㄡ 隅, 角落 corner

緌 zōu Pㄗㄡ 青赤色 dark red

鰕 zōu Pㄗㄡ 小鱼 fingerling; fry [鰕生] 古代称小子, 小人 (in ancient China) boy, mean or contemptible person

鄒(**聊) zōu Pㄗㄡ ① 古地名, 在今山东省曲阜东南 Zou, an ancient place in the southeast of today's Qufu, Shandong Province ② 古国名, 即“邹”(i. e. 邹) Zou, an ancient state

走 zǒu Pㄗㄡˊ ① 走路, 步行 to walk: ~得快 *to walk quickly* | 小孩子会~路了。 *The baby can walk now.* ⑤ *extension* 1 往来 to visit; to call on: ~亲戚 *to visit relatives* 2 移动, 挪动 to move: ~棋 *to move (a piece)* | 钟不~了。 *The clock has stopped.* 3 往来运送 to send; to deliver: ~信 *to deliver letters* | ~货 *to deliver goods* ② 离去 to leave; to go away: 他刚~。 *He's just left.* | 我明天要~了。 *I'm leaving tomorrow.* ③ 通过, 由 through; from: 咱们~这个门出去吧。 *Let's go out through this door.* ④ 经过 to be noted in the ac-

count: 这笔钱不~账了。 *This sum of money won't be shown in the account.* ⑤ 透漏出, 越过范围 to leak; to let out: ~漏消息 to leak information | ~气 to go flat; to become stale | 说话~了嘴 to make a slip of the tongue; to let slip an inadvertent remark ⑥ 失去原样 to lose the original shape: 衣服~样子了。 *The coat has lost its shape.* | 茶叶~味了。 *The tea has lost its flavour.* ⑦ 古代指跑 (in ancient China) to run (㊦ *doublet* 奔— to run): ~马看花 to look at flowers while riding a horse — to gain a shallow understanding from a fleeting glance [走狗] 善跑的猎狗 hunting dog ㊦ *figurative* 受人豢养而帮助作恶的人 lackey; stooge

奏 zòu Pǎ ① 演奏, 依照曲调吹弹乐器 to play; to perform: ~乐 to play music; to strike up a tune | 提琴独~ violin solo | 伴~ to accompany ② 封建时代臣子对皇帝进言或上书 to submit a memorial to an emperor in feudal times: 上~ to send a memorial to the emperor ③ 呈现, 做出 to achieve; to produce: ~效 to prove effective | ~功 to achieve success; to yield result

揍 zòu Pǎ ① 打人 to beat; to hit; to strike ② 〈方 *dialect*〉打碎 to smash; to break: 小心别把玻璃~了。 *Be careful not to break the glass.*

租 zū Pǎ ① 出代价暂用别人的东西 to rent; to hire; to charter: ~房 to rent a house | ~家具 to rent furniture [租界] 帝国主义者强迫被侵略国家在通商都市以“租借”名义划给他们直接统治的地区 concession ② 出租 to let; to lease: ~给人 to be leased out to sb | ~出去 to let out [出租] 收取一定的代价, 让别人暂时使用房地器物等 to let; to lease ③ 出租所收取的钱或实物 rent; rental: 房~rent | 收~ to collect rent ④ 田赋 land tax: ~税 land tax

菹 (* 菹) zū Pǎ ① 酸菜 pickled Chinese cabbages ② 多水草的沼泽地带 marshland [菹草] 多年生水草, 可做饲料 any of various types of perennial waterplants that can be used as forage ③ 切碎 (肉、菜) to cut into small pieces

足 zú Pǎ ① 脚 foot: ~迹 footprint; footprint | 画蛇添~ to draw a snake and add feet to it — to ruin the effect by adding sth superfluous; to paint the lily ⑤ *extension* 器物下部的支撑部分 leg (of certain utensils): 鼎~ three legs of a tripod ② 满, 充分, 够量 enough; ample; sufficient (㊦ *doublet* 充— sufficient): ~数 full amount; full number | 心满意~ to be perfectly satisfied;

to one's heart's content | 丰衣～食 to have plenty of food and clothing; to be well-fed and well-clothed ④ **extension** 副词 **adverb** 1 尽情地, 尽量地 fully; as much as; ～玩了一天 to have spent a whole day's good time 2 完全 enough: 他～可以担任翻译工作。He's fully qualified as an interpreter. | 两天～能完成任务。It's quite enough for us to finish the work within two days. ③ 值得 worthy: 微不～道 insignificant

卒 ㊦ zú ㄖㄨˊ ① 古时指兵 (in ancient China) soldier: 小～ pawn | 士～rank and file; soldier; private ② 旧称差役 (in former times) servant: 走～lackey; underling; stooge | 狱～jailor; jailer; turnkey ③ 死亡 death: 生～年月 date of one's birth and death ④ 完毕, 终了 to finish; to end: ～业 to graduate ⑤ **extension** 究竟, 终于 at last; finally; in the end: ～胜敌军 to defeat the enemy troops in the end

㊦ cù 见 111 页 see p111

崒 (* 崒) zú ㄖㄨˊ 险峻 precipitous; steep

族 zú ㄖㄨˊ ① 民族 nationality; race; ethnic group: 汉～Han ethnic group; Han nationality | 回～Hui ethnic group; Hui ethnic minority | 各～人民 the people of all nationalities ② 聚居而有血统关系的人群的统称 clan: 宗～patriarchal clan | 家～clan; fam-

ily ③ 事物有共同属性的一大类 class or group of things with common features: 水～aquatic animals | 芳香～aromatic compounds ④ **figurative** 有共同特点的某类人 group of people with common features: 上班～office worker | 追星～idolater; star fans (or chasers) ④ 灭族, 古代的一种残酷刑法, 一人有罪把全家或包括母家、妻家的人都杀死 (in ancient China) death penalty, imposed on an offender and his whole family, or even the family of his mother and wife

镞 zú ㄖㄨˊ 同“鏃”, 箭头, 特指石制的箭头 (same as 鏃) arrowhead, especially stone arrowhead

鏃 zú ㄖㄨˊ 箭鏃, 箭头 arrowhead

诅 zǔ ㄗㄨˇ ① 迷信的人求神加祸于别人 to curse; to swear [诅咒] 咒骂, 说希望人不顺利的话 to curse; to swear; to abuse ② 盟誓 oath of alliance

阻 zǔ ㄗㄨˇ 拦挡 to block; to impede (㊦ **doublet** 一挡 to hinder; to obstruct): ～止 to prevent; to stop; to check | 通行无～smooth traffic; to go through without any hindrance | 山川险～dangerous and difficult mountains and rivers

组 zǔ ㄗㄨˇ ① 结合, 构成 to organize; to form: ～成一队 to form a team | 改～to reorganize; to restructure; to reconstitute [组织] 1 有目的、有

系统、有秩序地结合起来 to organize; ~ ~ 群众 to organize the masses 2 按照一定的政治目的、任务和系统建立起来的集体 organization: 党团 ~ ~ Party and Youth League organizations 3 有机体中由形状、性质和作用相同的若干细胞结合而成的单位 tissue: 神经 ~ ~ nerve tissue | ~ ~ 疗法 tissue therapy; histotherapy 2 由若干人员结合成的单位 group: 学习小 ~ study group 3 合成一组的(文学艺术作品) series; suite; cycle: ~ 诗 poems sequence | ~ 画 group paintings 4 量词 quantifier, 用于成组的事物 set; series; suite: 一 ~ 照片 a set of photos

俎 zǔ ㄖㄨˇ ① 古代祭祀时放祭品的器物 ancient sacrificial utensil ② 切肉或菜时垫在下面的砧(zhēn)板 chopping block for cutting meat and vegetables: 刀 ~ knife and chopping block

祖 zǔ ㄖㄨˇ ① 父亲的上一辈 grandfather: ~ 父 paternal grandfather ② extension 先代 ancestor: ~ 宗 forefathers; forebears; ancestry; ancestors | 始 ~ first ancestor [祖国]对自己国家的亲切称呼 motherland; homeland; nativeland ② 对跟祖父同辈的人的称呼 (term of address for the people of the same generation with one's grandfather): 外 ~ 父 maternal grandfather | 外 ~ 母 maternal grandmother | 伯 ~

grandfather's elder brother; grand uncle ③ 某种事业或流派的开创者 (of a tradition, school of thought, etc) earliest ancestor; originator: 鼻 ~ founder; originator | 不祧之 ~ revered earliest ancestor; respected forerunner | 开山 ~ 师 earliest ancestor; originator

zuān ㄗㄨㄢ

钻(鑽) ⊖ zuān ㄗㄨㄢ ① 用锥状的物体在另一物体上转动穿孔 to drill; to bore: ~ 个眼儿 to drill a hole | 地质 ~ 探 geological drilling ② extension 进入 to get into; to go through; to make one's way into: ~ 山洞 to go into a cave | ~ 到水里 to dive into the water | ~ 空(kòng)子 to avail oneself of loopholes [钻营]指攀附权势取得个人好处 to curry favour with sb in authority for personal gains; to fawn on sb in authority for personal gains ② 钻研, 仔细深入研究 to make an intensive study; to dig into: ~ 书本 to dig into books | 他肯 ~, 学得快。He studies hard so he learns quickly.

⊖ zuàn 见 1020 页 see p1020

躐 zuān ㄗㄨㄢ 向上或向前冲 to jump up; to dash forward

赞 zuǎn ㄗㄨㄢ 继承 to inherit

纂 zuǎn ㄗㄨㄢˇ ①编纂, 搜集材料编书 to compile; to edit: ~修 to compile; to edit ②(一儿)妇女梳在头后边的发髻 woman's hair worn in a knot at the nape; bun

钻(鑽) ㄗㄨㄢˋ ①穿孔洞的用具 drill; auger: ~床 drilling machine; driller | 电~ electrodrill; electric drill | 风~ pneumatic drill; air drill ②钻石, 即金刚石, 硬度很高(i. e. 金刚石) diamond: ~戒 diamond ring | 十七~的手表 17-jewel watch ③义同“钻”① same as 钻① in meaning

㊦ zuān 见 1019 页 see p1019

赚 ㄗㄨㄢˋ ①骗 to kid; to deceive; to hoax: ~人 to deceive; to hoax; to fool

㊦ zhuàn 见 1000 页 see p1000

攥 zuàn ㄗㄨㄢˋ 用手握住 to hold; to grip; to grasp: 手里~着一把斧子 with an axe in one's hand

zuì ㄗㄨㄟˋ

咀 ㄗㄨㄟˋ “嘴”俗作“咀” popular form for 嘴

㊦ jǔ 见 369 页 see p369

觜 ㄗㄨㄟˋ 同“嘴” same as 嘴

㊦ zī 见 1008 页 see p1008

嘴 zuǐ ㄗㄨㄟˇ ①口, 人和动物吃东西、发声音的器官 mouth ②(一子、一儿)形状或作

用像嘴的东西 thing shaped or functioning like a mouth: 山~ spur | 壶~儿 spout of a pot ③指说话 to talk; to speak: 别多~。Keep your mouth shut.

最 zuì ㄗㄨㄟˋ ①副词 **adverb**, 极, 无比的 the most; -est: ~大 biggest | ~好 best | ~要紧 most important ②上(大)功 first-rate or superior achievements: 殿~(指小功绩和大功绩) (of political or military achievements in ancient China) inferior and superior achievements ③居首位的, 没有比得上的 in the first place; at the very top: 中华之~ best of China; greatest in China | 世界之~ best in the world; best of the world | 以此为~ to take this as the top

蕞 zuì ㄗㄨㄟˋ 小的样子 small; tiny: ~尔小国 small country; tiny state

晬 zuì ㄗㄨㄟˋ 婴儿周岁 first birthday of a baby; one full year after a child's birth

醉 zuì ㄗㄨㄟˋ ①喝酒过多, 神志不清 drunk; intoxicated; tipsy: 他喝~了。He's drunk. ②沉迷, 过分地爱好 to be obsessed with; to be addicted to; to indulge oneself in: ~心文学 to be deeply engrossed in literature ③用酒泡制(食品) liquor-saturated: ~蟹 liquor-saturated crab | ~虾 wine-soaked shrimp | ~枣 wine-soaked red date

罪 (* 辜) zuì Pㄘㄟˋ ①犯法的行为 crime; guilt; 犯~to commit a crime ②过失 fault; blame; 不应该归~于人。One should not shift the blame to others. ③刑罚 penalty; 判~to convict; to declare guilty | 死~capital offense; death penalty ④苦难, 痛苦 suffering; pain; hardship; 受~to suffer hardships ⑤把罪过归到某人身上 to blame; to put the blame on; ~己 to bear the blame by oneself

携 (** 携) zuì, Pㄘㄟˋ [携李] ①一种李子, 果皮鲜红, 浆多味甜 a kind of plum of which the scarlet red fruit is juicy and sweet ②古地名, 在今浙江省嘉兴一带 Zui, an ancient place covering today's Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province and nearby areas

ZUN

Pㄘㄣ

尊 zūn Pㄘㄣ ①地位或辈分高 senior; noble; of a senior generation; ~卑 seniors and juniors; superiors and inferiors | ~亲 one's senior relatives | ~长(zhǎng) elders and betters; elders and seniors 敬辞 polite: ~姓 your surname | ~著 your works | ~府 your residence [令尊]对对方父亲的尊称 your father ②敬重 to respect; to revere; ~师爱徒 to respect the master and love the apprentice ③量词 quantifier; 一~佛像 a

statue of Buddha | 一~大炮 a cannon ④同“樽”same as 樽

遵 zūn Pㄘㄣ 依照, 按照 to abide by; to obey; to observe; ~守纪律 to observe discipline | ~循着有中国特色的社会主义道路前进 to follow the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics

樽 (* 罇) zūn Pㄘㄣ 古代 (in ancient China) wine vessel

鳟 zūn Pㄘㄣ 鳟鱼, 体银白色, 背略带黑色, 肉可以吃 brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)

摅 zǔn Pㄘㄣ 摅节, 从全部财物里节省下一部分 to save part of one's property; to cut down expenses; to retrench

ZUO

Pㄘㄜ

作 ① zuō Pㄘㄜ 作坊 (fang), 旧时手工业制造或加工的地方 (in former times) workshop; 油漆 ~ painter's workshop | 洗衣 ~ laundry

② zuò 见 1022 页 see p1022

撮 ① zuō Pㄘㄜ 聚缩嘴唇吸取 to suck; 小孩 ~奶。The baby is sucking its mother's breast.

② chuài 见 100 页 see p100

昨 zuó Pㄘㄜˊ ①昨天, 今天的前一天 yesterday; ~夜 last night ②泛指过去 past; 觉今是而~非 I begin to realize that what we did in the past was wrong and what we are

doing now is right.

箢 (* 箢) ⊖ zuó ㄗㄨㄛˊ 用竹子做成的索 rope woven with bamboo strips [箢桥] 用竹索编成的桥 bridge made of bamboo rope; bamboo bridge

⊖ zé 见 945 页 see p945

捫 zuó ㄗㄨㄛˊ 〈方 dialect〉 揪 to seize; to grasp: 他的头发 to seize his hair

琢 ⊖ zuó ㄗㄨㄛˊ [琢磨] (—mo) 反复思索、考虑 to think over; to turn over in one's mind; to ponder: 这个问题我~~了很久。I've been thinking about the problem for a long time. | 你~~一下, 是不是这个理儿。You'd better think it over and see if it's reasonable.

⊖ zhuó 见 1007 页 see p1007

左 zuǒ ㄗㄨㄛˇ ① 面向南时靠东的一边, 跟“右”相对 (the opposite of 右) left: 左手 left hand ② transfer 东方 (以面向南为准) east: 山~east of a mountain | 江~east of a river [左右] ① 上下 about; or so: 三十岁~~about thirty years old ② 横竖, 反正 anyway; anyhow; in any case: ~~是要去的, 你还是早点去吧。You'd better set out earlier, as you have to go there anyway. ③ 身边跟从的人 attendant; retinue ④ 支配, 操纵 to control; to manipulate: ~~局势 to have the situation under control ⑤ 政治思想

上属于较激进的或进步的 radical; progressive: 派 the Left | 翼 Left Wing ③ 斜, 偏, 错 wrong; incorrect: 脾气 queer temperament | 越说越~。The more you say, the more mistakes you are making. | 你想~了。You've got a wrong idea. | 道旁门 heretical sect; heterodoxy; heresy ④ 相反 opposite; contrary: 彼此意见相~ to hold opposite views between the two persons

佐 zuǒ ㄗㄨㄛˇ (旧读 formerly zuò) ① 辅佐, 帮助 to assist; to help: 理 to assist ② 辅助别人的人 assistant: 僚~ assistant in a government [佐证] (* 左证) 证据 evidence; proof

撮 ⊖ zuǒ ㄗㄨㄛˇ (一子, 一儿) 量词 quantifier, 用于成丛的毛发 (used for hair) tuft: 剪下一~子头发 to cut off a tuft of hair

⊖ cuō 见 115 页 see p115

作 ⊖ zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ ① 起, 兴起 to rise; to grow: 振~精神 to bestir oneself; to cheer up | 锣鼓大~。Gongs and drums sound deafeningly. | 日出而~ to begin a day's work at sunrise | 一鼓~气 at one fling; at a dash [作用] 功能, 使事物发生变化的力量 function; effect: 起~~to be effective | 带头~~ to play a leading role ② 劳作, 制造 to work; to make: 深耕细~ deep ploughing and intensive cultivation; intensive and

meticulous farming | 操 ~ to operate ③ 写作 to write; to compose; ~ 文 to write a composition | ~ 画 to draw a picture | ~ 曲 to compose music | 吟诗 ~ 赋 to chant poetry and compose rhymed prose ④ 作品, 指文学、艺术方面的创作 writings; works; 佳 ~ fine piece of writing; excellent works | 杰 ~ masterpiece ⑤ 进行某种活动 to engage in an activity; ~ 乱 to stage an armed rebellion | ~ 报告 to deliver a speech; to make a report | 向不良倾向 ~ 斗争 to fight against harmful trends [作风] 人们在工作或行动中表现出来的态度和风格 style; way

⊖ zuō 见 1021 页 see p1021

阼 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ 大堂前东面的台阶 eastern flight of steps in front of a hall

柞 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ [柞山] 地名, 在山东省昌邑 Zuoshan, a place in Changyi, Shandong Province

作 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ 惭愧 ashamed (㊦ doublet 愧 — ashamed)

柞 ⊖ zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ 柞树, 即栎树 (i. e. 栎树) oak (*Quercus*); ~ 蚕 tussah (*Antheraea paphia*) | ~ 丝 (柞蚕吐的丝) tussah silk 参看 436 页“栎”(li) see 栎 on p436

⊖ zhà 见 949 页 see p949

胙 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ 古代祭祀时供的肉 (in ancient China) sacrificial meat

祚 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ ① 福 blessing: 门衰 ~ 薄。The family is on the decline and its fortune running out. ② 皇帝的地位 throne: 卒践帝 ~ to ascend (or mount) the throne

酢 ⊖ zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ 客人用酒回敬主人 (of a guest) to propose a toast to the host

⊖ cù 见 111 页 see p111

坐 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ ① 臀部放在椅子等物体上以支持身体 to sit: 席地而 ~ to sit on the floor | ~ 在凳子上 to sit on a stool ② extension 1 乘, 搭 to travel by; to take; ~ 车 to ride on the bus | ~ 船 to go by ship 2 坐落 to be situated in; to be located in: 房屋 ~ 北朝南。The house faces south. ③ 物体向后施压力 to sink; to subside: 房子往后 ~ 了。The house is slanting backward. | 这枪 ~ 力很小。The gun has little recoil. ③ 把锅、壶等放在炉火上 to put a pan, pot, kettle, etc on a fire: ~ 锅 to put a pot on a stove | ~ 水 to put a kettle of water on the fire ④ 因 because; ~ 此解职 to be dismissed on this account ⑤ 旧指定罪 (in former times) to convict; 连 ~ (of kin-folks, neighbours, etc) to be punished together with the criminal; to implicate others related to the one charged or found guilty | 反 ~ to sentence the accuser to the punishment facing the person he falsely accused ⑥ 植物结实 (of plants)

to bear fruit: ~果 to bear fruit;
to fructify | ~瓜 to bear melon

⑤ **extension** 形成(疾病) to
cause disease; to become ill; 打
那以后就~下了病 to have
come down with illness since
then ⑦ 自然而然 naturally;
spontaneously; 孤蓬自振, 惊沙
~飞。The solitary bitter flea-
bane fluttered by itself, while
the sand flew when disturbed.

⑧ 同“座①” same as 座①

唑 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ 见 644 页“噍”字
条“噍唑”(sāi-) see 噍唑
on p644

座 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ ① (一儿) 座位
seat: 入~ to take one's seat |
~无虚席 All seats are occu-
pied, or Every seat is taken, or
There are no empty seats. [座
右铭] 写出来放在座位旁边的
格言。泛指警戒、激励自己的
话 motto; maxim 敬辞 **polite**,
旧时称高级长官 (in former
times) senior officer: 军~ your
excellency army commander |
处~ his excellency section
chief ② (一子、一儿) 托着器物
的东西 stand; pedestal; base:
钟~儿 clock stand ③ 星座 con-
stellation: 天琴~ Lyra ④ 量词

quantifier: 一~山 a mountain |
三~楼 three buildings

做 zuò ㄗㄨㄛˋ ① 干, 进行工作
或活动 to do; to conduct:
~活 to do manual labour | ~工
to work | ~买卖 to do business
② 写作 to write: ~诗 to write a
poem | ~文章 to write an arti-
cle ③ 制造 to make; to pro-
duce: ~制服 to make a uni-
form | 甘蔗能~糖。The
sugarcane can produce sugar.

④ 当, 为 (wéi) to be; to be-
come: ~父母的 as parents; be-
ing (one's) 'parents | ~革命事
业接班人 to be successors to the
revolutionary cause ⑤ 装, 扮 to
pretend; to feign; to affect: ~
样子 to make a show | ~好~歹
to try every possible way to
persuade sb or to mediate [做
作] 故意装出某种表情或神态
affected; unnatural ⑥ 举行 to
hold: ~生日 to celebrate one's
birthday ⑦ 用为 to be used as:
芦苇可以~造纸原料。Reeds
can be used as the raw material
for paper.

附录 Appendices

汉语拼音方案

Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

一 字母表

I The Alphabet

字母 Letter 名称 Name	A a Y	B b ㄅㄝ	C c ㄘㄝ	D d ㄉㄝ	E e ㄜ	F f ㄝㄝ	G g ㄍㄝ
	H h ㄏㄚ	I i ㄣ	J j ㄐㄝ	K k ㄎㄝ	L l ㄝㄌ	M m ㄝㄇ	N n ㄋㄝ
	O o ㄛ	P p ㄆㄝ	Q q ㄑㄨ	R r ㄚㄖ	S s ㄝㄣ	T t ㄊㄝ	
	U u ㄨ	V v ㄞㄝ	W w ㄨㄚ	X x ㄒㄣ	Y y ㄣㄚ	Z z ㄗㄝ	

v 只用来拼写外来语、少数民族语言和方言。
字母的手写体依照拉丁字母的一般书写习惯。
The letter v is only used in loan words,
ethnic minority languages and dialects. The
letters are written in the same way as the
Latin alphabet.

二 声母表

II The Consonants

b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l
ㄅ玻	ㄆ坡	ㄇ摸	ㄈ佛	ㄉ得	ㄊ特	ㄋ讷	ㄌ勒
g	k	h		j	q	x	
ㄍ哥	ㄎ科	ㄏ喝		ㄐ基	ㄑ欺	ㄒ希	
zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	
ㄓ知	ㄔ蚩	ㄕ诗	ㄖ日	ㄗ资	ㄘ雌	ㄙ思	

在给汉字注音的时候,为了使拼式简短,zh ch sh可以
省作 ㄓ ㄔ ㄕ。

When phonetic notations are given to Chinese characters, zh, ch and sh can be abbreviated to $\hat{z}$, $\hat{c}$ and $\hat{s}$ to simplify the spelling.

三 韵母表

III The Vowels

	i 衣	u ㄨ 乌	ü ㄩ 迂
a ㄚ 啊	ia ㄣ 呀	ua ㄨㄚ 蛙	
o ㄛ 喔		uo ㄨㄛ 窝	
e ㄜ 鹅	ie ㄣ 耶		üe ㄩㄝ 约
ai ㄞ 哀		uai ㄨㄞ 歪	
ei ㄟ 欸		uei ㄨㄟ 威	
ao ㄠ 熬	iao ㄠ 腰		
ou ㄡ 欧	iou ㄠ 忧		
an ㄢ 安	ian ㄢ 烟	uan ㄨㄢ 弯	üan ㄩㄢ 冤
en ㄣ 恩	in ㄣ 因	uen ㄨㄣ 温	ün ㄩㄣ 晕
ang ㄤ 昂	iang ㄤ 央	uang ㄨㄤ 汪	
eng ㄥ 亨的韵母	ing ㄣ 英	ueng ㄨㄥ 翁	
ong (ㄨㄥ) 轰的韵母	iong ㄩㄥ 雍		

- (1) “知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思”等字的韵母用 *i*。

The vowel *i* is used in the syllables of 知, 蚩, 诗, 日, 资, 雌, 思, etc.

- (2) 韵母 *儿* 写成 *er*, 用作韵尾的时候写成 *r*。

The vowel 儿 is written as *er*, but as *r* when used as a tail vowel.

- (3) 韵母 *ㄜ* 单用的时候写成 *ê*。

The vowel ㄜ is written as *ê* when used independently.

- (4) *i* 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 *yi* (衣), *ya* (呀), *ye* (耶), *yao* (腰), *you* (忧), *yan* (烟), *yin* (因), *yang* (央), *ying* (英), *yong* (雍)。

The vowels in the *i* row are written as *yi* (衣), *ya* (呀), *ye* (耶), *yao* (腰), *you* (忧), *yan* (烟), *yin* (因), *yang* (央), *ying* (英), *yong* (雍) if no consonants precede them.

- u* 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 *wu* (乌), *wa* (蛙), *wo* (窝), *wai* (歪), *wei* (威), *wan* (弯), *wen* (温), *wang* (汪), *weng* (翁)。

The vowels in the *u* row are written as *wu* (乌), *wa* (蛙), *wo* (窝), *wai* (歪), *wei* (威), *wan* (弯), *wen* (温), *wang* (汪), *weng* (翁) if no consonants precede them.

- ü* 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 *yu* (迂), *yue* (约), *yuan* (冤), *yun* (晕)。*ü* 上两点省略。

The vowels in the *ü* row are written as *yu* (迂), *yue* (约), *yuan* (冤), *yun* (晕) if no consonants precede them, and the two dots of *ü* are omitted.

- ü* 行的韵母跟声母 *j*, *q*, *x* 拼的时候, 写成 *ju* (居), *qu* (区), *xu* (虚), *ü* 上两点也省略; 但是跟声母 *l*, *n* 拼的时候, 仍然写成 *lü* (吕), *nü* (女)。

When the vowels in the *ü* row are used together with the consonants of *j*, *q* and *x*, they are written as *ju* (居), *qu* (区), *xu* (虚), with the two dots of *ü* being omitted. When they are used together with the consonants of *l* and *n*, the two dots of *ü* are retained as in *lü* (吕) and *nü* (女).

- (5) *iou*, *uei*, *uen* 前面加声母的时候, 写成 *iu*, *ui*, *un*。例如 *niu* (牛), *gui* (归), *lun* (论)。

When *iou*, *uei* and *uen* are preceded by consonants, they are written as *iu*, *ui* and *un*, such as in *niu* (牛), *gui* (归) and *lun* (论).

- (6) 在给汉字注音的时候,为了使拼式简短,ng 可以省作 η 。

When phonetic notations are added to Chinese characters, *ng* may be abbreviated to η to simplify the spelling.

四 声调符号

IV The Symbols of Tones

阴平 high and level tone

-

阳平 rising tone

/

上声 falling-rising tone

ˇ

去声 falling tone

\

声调符号标在音节的主要母音上,轻声不标。例如:

The symbol of each tone is marked on the main vowel of a syllable, but it is omitted when the pronunciation is light. For example:

妈 mā	麻 má	马 mǎ	骂 mà	吗 ma
(阴平)	(阳平)	(上声)	(去声)	(轻声)

五 隔音符号

V The Syllable-Dividing Mark

a, *o*, *e* 开头的音节连接在其他音节后面的时候,如果音节的界限发生混淆,用隔音符号(')隔开,例如: *pi'ao* (皮袄)。

When a syllable beginning with *a*, *o*, *e* follows another syllable, and the boundary of the two syllables are confusing, the syllable-dividing mark (') is used to separate them, i. e. *pi'ao* (皮袄).

常用标点符号用法简表

Table for the Use of Punctuation Marks

一 基本定义 Basic Definitions

句子:前后都有停顿,并带有一定的句调,表示相对完整意义的语言单位。

Sentence: a tonal linguistic unit, with a pause before and after it, which conveys a relatively complete meaning.

陈述句:用来说明事实的句子。

Declarative sentence: a sentence that is used to state a fact.

祈使句:用来要求听话人做某件事情的句子。

Imperative sentence: a sentence that is used to request the hearer to do something.

疑问句:用来提出问题的句子。

Interrogative sentence: a sentence that is used to raise a question.

感叹句:用来抒发某种强烈感情的句子。

Exclamatory sentence: a sentence that is used to express some strong emotion.

复句、分句:意思上有密切联系的小句子组织在一起构成一个大句子。这样的大句子叫复句,复句中的每个小句子叫分句。

Composite sentence and clause: A composite sentence is a big sentence formed from small sentences that are closely related in meaning. Each of those small sentences is called a clause.

词语:词和短语(词组)。词,即最小的能独立运用的语言单位。短语,即由两个或两个以上的词按一定的语法规则组成的表达一定意义的语言单位,也叫词组。

Word and phrase (word group): A word is a minimum linguistic unit that can be used independently. A phrase (word

* 本表参考了中华人民共和国国家标准《标点符号用法》。

This table refers to the National Standard Use of Punctuation Marks of the People's Republic of China.

group) is a linguistic unit that is formed from two or more words and conveys certain meaning.

二 用法简表 Table of Uses

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
句号 Period	.	1. 用于陈述句的末尾。 Used at the end of a declarative sentence.	北京是中华人民共和国的首都。 Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.
		2. 用于语气舒缓的祈使句末尾。 Used at the end of a mildly imperative sentence.	请您稍等一下。 Wait a moment, please.
问号 Question mark	?	1. 用于疑问句的末尾。 Used at the end of an interrogative sentence.	他叫什么名字? What's his name?
		2. 用于反问句的末尾。 Used at the end of a rhetorical sentence.	难道你还不了解我吗? Don't you understand me?
叹号 Exclamation mark	!	1. 用于感叹句的末尾。 Used at the end of an exclamatory sentence.	为祖国的繁荣昌盛而奋斗! Struggle for the thriving and prosperity of our motherland!
		2. 用于语气强烈的祈使句末尾。 Used at the end of a strong imperative sentence.	停止射击! Stop shooting!
		3. 用于语气强烈的反问句末尾。 Used at the end of a strong rhetorical sentence.	我哪里比得上他呀! How could I match him!

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
逗号 Comma	,	1. 句子内部主语与谓语之间如需停顿,用逗号。 Used when a pause is needed between the subject and its predicate in a sentence.	我们看得见的星星,绝大多数是恒星。 Most of the stars we see are fixed stars.
		2. 句子内部动词与宾语之间如需停顿,用逗号。 Used when a pause is needed between the verb and its object in a sentence.	应该看到,科学需要一个人贡献出毕生的精力。 We should know that scientific research needs a person's lifelong devotion.
		3. 句子内部状语后边如需停顿,用逗号。 Used when a pause is needed after an adverbial in a sentence.	对于这个城市,他并不陌生。 He is not unfamiliar with this city.
		4. 复句内各分句之间的停顿,除了有时要用分号外,都要用逗号。 Used for pauses between the clauses in a composite sentence except where the semicolon is required occasionally.	据说苏州园林有一百多处,我到过的不过十多处。 It is said that there are more than 100 gardens in Suzhou, but I have only visited over a dozen.
顿号 Slight-pause mark	,	用于句子内部并列词语之间的停顿。 Used for pauses between parallel words or phrases.	正方形是四边相等、四角均为直角的四边形。 A square is a quadrilateral with equal side lines and four right angles.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
分号② Semi-colon		1. 用于复句内部并列分句之间的停顿。 Used for pauses between parallel clauses in a composite sentence.	语言,人们用来抒情达意;文字,人们用来记言记事。 Speech is used to express emotions and ideas while writing is used to record words and events.
		2. 用于分行列举的各项之间。 Used for items listed in separate lines.	中华人民共和国的行政区划划分如下: (一) 全国分为省、自治区、直辖市; (二) 省、自治区分为自治州、县、自治县、市; (三) 县、自治县分为乡、民族乡、镇。 The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows: (1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; (2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities; (3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships and towns.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
冒号 Colon	:	1. 用于称呼语后边,表示提起下文。 Used for a term of address to introduce what follows.	同志们,朋友们:现在开会了…… Comrades and friends, now the meeting begins ...
		2. 用于“说、想、是、证明、宣布、指出、透露、例如、如下”等词语后边,表示提起下文。 Used after such words or phrases as “说,想,是,证明,宣布,指出,透露,例如,如下,” etc. to introduce what follows.	他十分惊讶地说:“啊,原来是你!” He says in great surprise: “Oh, it's you!”
		3. 用于总说性话语的后边,表示引起下文的分说。 Used after a summary expression to introduce a list of items.	北京紫禁城有四座城门:午门、神武门、东华门和西华门。 There are four gates in the Forbidden City of Beijing: Wumen Gate, Shenwu Gate, Donghua Gate and Xihua Gate.
		4. 用于需要解释的词语后边,表示引出解释或说明。 Used after a word or phrase that needs explanation or illustration.	外文图书展销会 日期:10月20日至11月10日 时间:上午8时至下午4时 地点:北京朝阳区工体东路16号 主办单位:中国图书进出口总公司

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
冒号 Colon	:		Foreign Language Book Fair Dates: Oct. 20-Nov. 10 Time: 8:00 a. m.-4:00 p. m. Location: 16 East Gongti Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing Sponsor: China National Publications Import & Export (Group) Corporation
		5. 用于总括性话语的前边,以总结上文。 Used for a summarizing expression to sum up what has been discussed in the proceeding text.	张华考上了北京大学;李萍进了中等技术学校;我在百货公司当售货员;我们都有光明的前途。 Zhang Hua has been admitted into Beijing University, Li Ping is now attending a secondary technical school, and I have become a salesman in a department store. All of us have a bright future.
引号 Quotation marks	“ ”	1. 用于行文中直接引用的部分。 Used for quotations in a text.	“满招损,谦受益”这句格言,流传到今天至少有两千年了。 The dictum “complacency spells loss, while modesty brings benefits” has been circulating for at least 2000 years.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
引号③ Quotation marks	“ ”	2. 用于需要着重论述的对象。 Used for what needs to be emphasized in a discussion.	古人对于写文章有个基本要求,叫作“有物有序”。“有物”就是要有内容,“有序”就是要有条理。 There has been a basic requirement from the ancient times on how to write an article — “to have substance and be arranged in good order.” The former means that the article should have content while the latter means that the article should be well-organized.
		3. 用于具有特殊含义的词语。 Used for words or phrases with implied meaning.	这样的“聪明人”还是少一点好。 It is better to have fewer “wise persons” like these.
		4. 引号里面还要用引号时,外面一层用双引号,里面一层用单引号。 When quotation marks are embedded in quotation marks, single quotation marks are used for the embedded ones and double quotation marks for the embedding ones.	他站起来问:“老师,‘有条不紊’的‘紊’是什么意思?” He stands up and asks, “Professor, what does ‘紊’ in the idiom ‘有条不紊’ mean?”

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
括号① Parentheses	()	用于行文中注释性的部分。注释句子中某些词语的,括注紧贴在被注释词语之后;注释整个句子的,括注放在句末标点之后。 Used for an annotation in a text. If the annotation in parentheses is applied to words or phrases, it is placed immediately after them; but if it is applied to a whole sentence, it is placed after the final punctuation mark of the sentence.	(1)中国猿人(全名为“中国猿人北京种”,或简称“北京人”)在我国的发现,是对古人类学的一个重大贡献。 The discovery of Chinese ape-men (“Beijing species of Chinese ape-men” for the full name or “Beijing men” for short) in our country is a great contribution to palaeoanthropology. (2)写研究性文章跟文学创作不同,不能摊开稿纸搞“即兴”。(其实文学创作也要有素养才能有“即兴”。) The research article writing, different from literary creation, is not to be done in an improvisational way. (In fact literary creation also depends on cultural attainment for “improvisation”.)
破折号 Dash		1. 用于行文中解释说明的部分。 Used to introduce an explanation in a text.	迈进金黄色的大门,穿过宽阔的风门厅和衣帽厅,就到了大会堂建筑的枢纽部分——中央大厅。 Stepping into the great golden gate and passing through the lobby and the cloakroom, we came to the main quarters of the Great Hall of the People — the central hall.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
破折号 Dash		2. 用于话题突然转变。 Used for a sudden turn of topic.	“今天好热啊! —你什么时候去上海?”张强对刚刚进门的小王说。 “How hot it is today! —When are you going to Shanghai?” Zhang Qiang said to Xiao Wang who had just entered the room.
		3. 用于声音延长的拟声词后面。 Used after a prolonged onomatopoeic word.	“呜——”火车开动了。 The train sets off with a “hoot—”.
		4. 用于事项列举分承的各项之前。 Used before each of a list of items.	根据研究对象的不同,环境物理学分为以下五个分支学科: ——环境声学; ——环境光学; ——环境热学; ——环境电磁学; ——环境空气动力学。 According to the differences of its study objects, environmental physics is classified into five branches: —environmental acoustics —environmental optics —environmental thermodynamics —environmental electromagnetics —environmental aerodynamics.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
省略号⑤ Ellipsis		1. 用于引文的省略。 Used for omissions in a quotation.	她轻轻地哼起了《摇篮曲》：“月儿明，风儿静，树叶儿遮窗棂啊……” “Bright is the moonlight, gentle is the wind, and shelter are the tree leaves ...” she hummed The Cradle Song.
		2. 用于列举的省略。 Used for omissions in listed items.	在广州的花市上，牡丹、吊钟、水仙、梅花、菊花、山茶、墨兰……春秋冬三季的鲜花都挤在一起啦！ In the Guangzhou Flower Fair, there are peonies, bellflowers, narcissi, Chinese plum flowers, chrysanthemums, camellias, dark orchids ... All the fresh flowers in spring, autumn and winter are displayed there.
		3. 用于话语中间，表示说话断断续续。 Used in a speech to indicate intermittence.	“我……对不起……大家，我……没有……完成……任务。” “I am sorry ... to all of you ... I have failed to ... fulfill ... my task.”
着重号 Emphasis mark	.	用于要求读者特别注意的字、词、句的下面。 Used under the Chinese characters, phrases or sentences to which the special attention is required of the readers.	事业是干出来的，不是吹出来的。 Your achievement in the cause lies in working hard, not in bragging.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
连接号— Hyphen		1. 两个相关的名词构成一个意义单位,中间用连接号。 Used between two related nouns to constitute a semantic unit.	我国秦岭—淮河以北地区属于温带季风气候区,夏季高温多雨,冬季寒冷干燥。 The North of Mount Qinling-Huaihe River is an area of temperate monsoon. It is hot and rainy in summer, and cold and dry in winter.
		2. 相关的时间、地点或数目之间用连接号,表示起止。 Used between related times, places, or numbers to indicate the beginning and the ending.	鲁迅(1881—1936)原名周树人,字豫才,浙江绍兴人。 Lu Xun (1881-1936), with the original name of Zhou Shuren and the style name of Yucai, was from Shaoxing County, Zhejiang Province.
		3. 相关的字母、阿拉伯数字等之间,用连接号,表示产品型号。 Used between related letters, Arabic numerals, etc. to indicate product model.	在太平洋地区,除了已建成投入使用的 HAW—4 和 TPC—3 海底光缆之外,又有 TPC—4 海底光缆投入运营。 In the Pacific Region, the optical cable TPC-4 has become operational in addition to HAW-4 and TPC-3.

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
连接号④ Hyphen		4. 几个相关的项目表示递进式发展,中间用连接号。 Used between related items to indicate progressive development.	人类的发展可以分为古猿—猿人—古人—新人这四个阶段。 The evolution of mankind can be divided into four stages: Aegyptopithecus, Pithecanthropus, Palaeo-anthropus and Neoanthropus.
间隔号 Separation dot	·	1. 用于外国人和某些少数民族人名内各部分的分界。 Used to separate the different parts of the name of a foreigner or a person from certain minority ethnic group. 2. 用于书名与篇(章、卷)名之间的分界。 Used to separate the title of a book and its chapter or volume.	列奥纳多·达·芬奇 Leonardo da Vinci 爱新觉罗·努尔哈赤 Aisin Gioro Nurhachi 《中国大百科全书·物理学》 Encyclopedia of China, Vol. Physics 《三国志·蜀书·诸葛亮传》 History of Three Kingdoms, History of Shu-han, A Biography of Zhuge Liang

名称 Name	符号 Mark	用法说明 Use	举 例 Example
书名号 Double angle brackets	《 》	用于书名、篇名、报纸名、刊物名等。 Used to enclose the title of a book, an article, a newspaper, a journal, etc.	(1)《红楼梦》的作者是曹雪芹。 The author of <i>A Dream of Red Mansions</i> is Cao Xueqin. (2)课文里有一篇鲁迅的《从百草园到三味书屋》。 In the textbook, there is an article entitled <i>From the Garden of a Hundred Kinds of Grasses to Sanwei Study</i> by Lu Xun. (3)他的文章在《人民日报》上发表了。 His article has been published in the <i>People's Daily</i>. (4)桌上放着一本《中国语文》。 There is a copy of <i>Chinese Language and Writing</i> on the desk. (5)《〈中国工人〉发刊词》发表于1940年2月7日。 <i>Opening Remarks to Chinese Workers</i> was published on Feb. 7th, 1940.
专名号⑦ Proper noun mark	——	用于人名、地名、朝代名等专名下面。 Used to underline the names of a person, place, dynasty, etc.	司马相如者，<u>汉蜀郡成都</u>人也，字<u>长卿</u>。 Sima Xiangru, with the style name of Changqing, was from Chengdu, Shu Prefecture, in the Han Dynasty.

附注 Notes:

- ① 句号还有一种形式,即一个小圆点“.”,一般在科技文献中使用。

Another form of full stop is a small dot “.”, which is usually used in scientific and technological writings.

- ② 非并列关系(如转折关系、因果关系等)的多重复句,第一层的前后两部分之间,也用分号。

The semicolon is also used between the two first-level clauses of a complex sentence (to express transition, cause-and-effect, etc.).

- ③ 直行文稿引号改用双引号“”和单引号“”。

The double quotation marks “” and single quotation marks “” are used in vertically written or printed text.

- ④ 此外还有方括号“[]”、六角括号“”和方头括号“”。

In addition, there are square brackets “[]”, hexagon brackets “”, and square-head brackets “”.

- ⑤ 如果是整段文章或诗行的省略,可以使用十二个小圆点来表示。

Twelve small dots (.....) can be used to indicate omission of whole paragraphs of a text or omission of whole lines of a poem.

- ⑥ 连接号另外还有三种形式,即长横“——”(占两个字的位置)、半字线“-”(占半个字的位置)和浪纹“~”(占一个字的位置)。

The hyphen has three more variants, i.e. a long horizontal line “——” (occupying a two-character space), a half-character line “-” (occupying a half-character space), a wavy line “~” (occupying a one-character space).

- ⑦ 专名号只用在古籍或某些文史著作里面。为了跟专名号配合,这类著作里的书名号可以用浪线“~~~~”。

The proper noun mark is only used in ancient books and certain literary and historical books. To go with the proper noun marks the wavy line “~~~~” can be used for double angle brackets in such books.

我国历史朝代公元对照简表

Dynastic Chronology of Chinese History

夏 Xia Dynasty		约前 2070—前 1600 Around 2070 BC— 1600 BC
商 Shang Dynasty		前 1600—前 1046 1600 BC—1046 BC
周 Zhou Dynasty	西周 Western Zhou Dynasty	前 1046—前 771 1046 BC—771 BC
	东周 Eastern Zhou Dynasty 春秋时代 Spring and Au- tumn Period 战国时代 Warring States Period ①	前 770—前 256 770 BC—256 BC 前 770—前 476 770 BC—476 BC 前 475—前 221 475 BC—221 BC
秦 Qin Dynasty		前 221—前 206 221 BC—206 BC
汉 Han Dynasty	西汉 Western Han Dynasty ②	前 206—公元 23 206 BC—23 AD
	东汉 Eastern Han Dynasty	25—220
三国 Three Kingdoms	魏 Kingdom of Wei	220—265
	蜀 Kingdom of Shu	221—263
	吴 Kingdom of Wu	222—280
西晋 Western Jin Dynasty		265—316
东晋 Eastern Jin 十六国 Six- teen States	东晋 Eastern Jin Dynasty	317—420
	十六国 Sixteen States Periods ③	304—439

南北朝 Southern and Northern Dynasties	南朝 South- ern Dy- nasties	宋 Song Dynasty	420—479
		齐 Qi Dynasty	479—502
		梁 Liang Dynasty	502—557
		陈 Chen Dynasty	557—589
	北朝 North- ern Dy- nasties	北魏 Northern Wei Dynasty	386—534
		东魏 Eastern Wei Dynasty	534—550
		北齐 Northern Qi Dynasty	550—577
		西魏 Western Wei Dynasty	535—556
		北周 Northern Zhou Dynasty	557—581
隋 Sui Dynasty			581—618
唐 Tang Dynasty			618—907
五代十国 Five Dynas- ties Ten States Peri- ods	后梁 Later Liang Dynasty		907—923
	后唐 Later Tang Dynasty		923—936
	后晋 Later Jin Dynasty		936—947
	后汉 Later Han Dynasty		947—950
	后周 Later Zhou Dynasty		951—960
	十国 Ten States Periods ④		902—979
宋 Song Dy- nasty	北宋 Northern Song Dynasty		960—1127
	南宋 Southern Song Dynasty		1127—1279
辽 Liao Dynasty			907—1125 ⑤
西夏 Western Xia Dynasty			1038—1227
金 Jin Dynasty			1115—1234
元 Yuan Dynasty			1206—1368 ⑥
明 Ming Dynasty			1368—1644
清 Qing Dynasty			1616—1911
中华民国 Republic of China			1912—1949
中华人民共和国 1949 年 10 月 1 日成立 Founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949			

附注 Notes:

- ① 这时期,主要有秦、魏、韩、赵、楚、燕、齐等国。

In this period, the main states are Qin, Wei, Han, Zhao, Chu, Yan, Qi, etc.

- ② 包括王莽建立的“新”王朝(公元8年—23年)。王莽时期,爆发大规模的农民起义,建立了农民政权。公元23年,新莽王朝灭亡。公元25年,东汉王朝建立。

This period includes the “New” Dynasty (8—23) established by Wang Mang. Under Wang Mang’s reign, a large-scale peasant uprising broke up and a peasant regime was established. In 23 AD, the new Dynasty of Wang Mang was overthrown. In 25 AD, Eastern Han Dynasty was established.

- ③ 这时期,在我国北方和巴蜀,先后存在过一些封建割据政权,其中有:汉(前赵)、成(成汉)、前凉、后赵(魏)、前燕、前秦、后燕、后秦、西秦、后凉、南凉、南燕、西凉、北凉、北燕、夏等国,历史上叫作“十六国”。

In this period, some feudal separatist regimes existed consecutively in the north and Bashu regions of China. Among them are Han (Former Zhao), Cheng (Cheng Han), Former Liang, Later Zhao (Wei), Former Yan, Former Qin, Later Yan, Later Qin, Western Qin, Later Liang, Southern Liang, Southern Yan, Western Liang, Northern Liang, Northern Yan, Xia etc. In history, these states are called “the Sixteen States”.

- ④ 这时期,除后梁、后唐、后晋、后汉、后周外,还先后存在过一些封建割据政权,其中有:吴、前蜀、吴越、楚、闽、南汉、荆南(南平)、后蜀、南唐、北汉等国,历史上叫作“十国”。

In this period, besides Later Liang, Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han and Later Zhou, there were other feudal separatist regimes. They were Wu, Former Shu, Wu Yue, Chu, Min, Southern Han, Jing Nan (Nan Ping), Later Shu, Southern Tang, Northern Han, etc. In history, they are called “the Ten States”.

- ⑤ 辽建国于公元907年,国号契丹,916年始建年号,938年(一说947年)改国号为辽,983年夏称契丹,1066年仍称辽。

The Liao Dynasty was known as the Qidan Kingdom when it was first established in 907. The dynasty began to use a

reign title in 916 and renamed itself Liao in 938 (or 947 according to another source), but it resumed the name of Qidan in 983, before changing back to Liao in 1066.

- ⑥ 铁木真于公元 1206 年建国;公元 1271 年忽必烈定国号为元, 1279 年灭南宋。

Temuzin, a Mongol general, founded a kingdom in 1206. Kublai Khan renamed the kingdom Yuan in 1271, and overthrew the Southern Song Dynasty in 1279.

我国少数民族简表

Table of Ethnic Minorities in China

我国是一个统一的多民族的社会主义国家,由 56 个民族组成。除汉族外,有 55 个少数民族,约占全国总人口的 8%。

China is a unified, multi-ethnic, socialist country, which is made up of 56 ethnic groups. Other than Hans, there are 55 ethnic minorities, accounting for about 8% of the entire population in China.

民族名称 Names of Ethnic Groups	主要分布地区 Main Distribution Areas
蒙古族 Mongol	内蒙古、辽宁、新疆、黑龙江、吉林、青海、甘肃、河北、河南等地 Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Qinghai, Gansu, Hebei, Henan, etc.
回族 Hui	宁夏、甘肃、河南、新疆、青海、云南、河北、山东、安徽、辽宁、北京、内蒙古、天津、黑龙江、陕西、吉林、江苏、贵州等地 Ningxia, Gansu, Henan, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Yunnan, Hebei, Shandong, Anhui, Liaoning, Beijing, Inner Mongolia, Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Jilin, Jiangsu, Guizhou, etc.
藏族 Tibetan	西藏及四川、青海、甘肃、云南等地 Tibet, Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan, etc.
维吾尔族 Uyгур	新疆 Xinjiang
苗族 Miao	贵州、云南、湖南、重庆、广西、四川、海南、湖北等地 Guizhou, Yunnan, Hunan, Chongqing, Guangxi, Sichuan, Hainan, Hubei, etc.

民族名称 Names of Ethnic Groups	主要分布地区 Main Distribution Areas
彝族 Yi	云南、四川、贵州、广西等地 Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangxi, etc.
壮族 Zhuang	广西及云南、广东、贵州、湖南等地 Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hunan, etc.
布依族 Bouyei	贵州 Guizhou
朝鲜族 Korean	吉林、黑龙江、辽宁等地 Jilin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, etc.
满族 Manchu	辽宁及黑龙江、吉林、河北、内蒙古、北京等地 Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Beijing, etc.
侗族 Dong	贵州、湖南、广西等地 Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi, etc.
瑶族 Yao	广西、湖南、云南、广东、贵州等地 Guangxi, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou, etc.
白族 Bai	云南、贵州、湖南等地 Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, etc.
土家族 Tujia	湖北、湖南、重庆等地 Hubei, Hunan, Chongqing, etc.
哈尼族 Hani	云南 Yunnan
哈萨克族 Kazak	新疆、甘肃、青海等地 Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, etc.
傣族 Dai	云南 Yunnan
黎族 Li	海南 Hainan
傈僳族 Lisu	云南、四川等地 Yunnan, Sichuan, etc.
佤族 Va	云南 Yunnan
畲族 She	福建、浙江、江西、广东等地 Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong, etc.
高山族 Gaoshan	台湾及福建 Taiwan, Fujian

民族名称 Names of Ethnic Groups	主要分布地区 Main Distribution Areas
拉祜族 Lahu	云南 Yunnan
水族 Sui	贵州、广西 Guizhou, Guangxi
东乡族 Dongxiang	甘肃、新疆 Gansu, Xinjiang
纳西族 Naxi	云南、四川 Yunnan, Sichuan
景颇族 Jingpo	云南 Yunnan
柯尔克孜族 Kirgiz	新疆、黑龙江 Xinjiang, Heilongjiang
土族 Tu	青海、甘肃 Qinghai, Gansu
达斡尔族 Daur	内蒙古、黑龙江、新疆等地 Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Xinjiang, etc.
仫佬族 Mulam	广西 Guangxi
羌族 Qiang	四川 Sichuan
布朗族 Blang	云南 Yunnan
撒拉族 Salar	青海、甘肃等地 Qinghai, Gansu, etc.
毛南族 Maonan	广西 Guangxi
仡佬族 Gelao	贵州、广西 Guizhou, Guangxi
锡伯族 Xibe	辽宁、新疆、吉林、黑龙江等地 Liaoning, Xinjiang, Jilin, Heilongjiang, etc.
阿昌族 Achang	云南 Yunnan
塔吉克族 Tajik	新疆 Xinjiang
普米族 Primi	云南 Yunnan
怒族 Nu	云南 Yunnan
乌孜别克族 Uzbek	新疆 Xinjiang
俄罗斯族 Russian	新疆、黑龙江 Xinjiang, Heilongjiang
鄂温克族 Ewenki	内蒙古和黑龙江 Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang
德昂族 De'ang	云南 Yunnan
保安族 Bonan	甘肃 Gansu
裕固族 Yugur	甘肃 Gansu
京族 Jin	广西 Guangxi
塔塔尔族 Tatar	新疆 Xinjiang

民族名称 Names of Ethnic Groups	主要分布地区 Main Distribution Areas
独龙族 Derung	云南 Yunnan
鄂伦春族 Oroqen	内蒙古和黑龙江 Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang
赫哲族 Hezhen	黑龙江 Heilongjiang
门巴族 Monba	西藏 Tibet
珞巴族 Lhoba	西藏 Tibet
基诺族 Jino	云南 Yunnan

我国各省、直辖市、自治区
及省会(或首府)名称表

Table of Provinces, Municipalities,
Autonomous Regions and
Provincial Capitals in China

(按汉语拼音字母顺序排列)

(Arranged in Chinese phonetic alphabetical order)

省、市、自治区名 Province, Municipality, Autonomous Region	简称(或别称) Alternative Name	省会(或首府)名 Provincial Capital
安徽 Anhui	(皖)Wan	合肥 Hefei
北京 Beijing	京 Jing	
重庆 Chongqing	(渝)Yu	
福建 Fujian	(闽)Min	福州 Fuzhou
甘肃 Gansu	甘(陇)Gan (Long)	兰州 Lanzhou
广东 Guangdong	(粤)Yue	广州 Guangzhou
广西 Guangxi	(桂)Gui	南宁 Nanning
贵州 Guizhou	贵(黔)Gui (Qian)	贵阳 Guiyang
海南 Hainan	(琼)Qiong	海口 Haikou
河北 Hebei	(冀)Ji	石家庄 Shijiazhuang
河南 Henan	(豫)Yu	郑州 Zhengzhou
黑龙江 Heilongjiang	黑 Hei	哈尔滨 Harbin
湖北 Hubei	(鄂)E	武汉 Wuhan
湖南 Hunan	(湘)Xiang	长沙 Changsha
吉林 Jilin	吉 Ji	长春 Changchun

省、市、自治区名 Province, Municipality, Autonomous Region	简称(或别称) Alternative Name	省会(或首府)名 Provincial Capital
江苏 Jiangsu	苏 Su	南京 Nanjing
江西 Jiangxi	(赣) Gan	南昌 Nanchang
辽宁 Liaoning	辽 Liao	沈阳 Shenyang
内蒙古 Inner Mongolia	蒙 Meng	呼和浩特 Huhehaote
宁夏 Ningxia	宁 Ning	银川 Yinchuan
青海 Qinghai	青 Qing	西宁 Xining
山东 Shandong	(鲁) Lu	济南 Jinan
山西 Shanxi	(晋) Jin	太原 Taiyuan
陕西 Shaanxi	陕(秦) Shaan (Qin)	西安 Xi'an
上海 Shanghai	(沪)(申) Hu (Shen)	
四川 Sichuan	川(蜀) Chuan (Shu)	成都 Chengdu
台湾 Taiwan	台 Tai	台北 Taibei
天津 Tianjin	津 Jin	
西藏 Tibet	藏 Zang	拉萨 Lasa
新疆 Xinjiang	新 Xin	乌鲁木齐 Urumqi
云南 Yunnan	云(滇) Yun (Dian)	昆明 Kunming
浙江 Zhejiang	浙 Zhe	杭州 Hangzhou
香港 Hongkong	港 Gang	
(特别行政区 Special Administrative Region)		
澳门 Macao	澳 Ao	
(特别行政区 Special Administrative Region)		

世界各国和地区面积、人口、 首都(或首府)一览表

Table of Area, Population and Capitals for Countries and Regions Worldwide

国家或地区 Country / Region	面积(平方 公里) Area (square kil- ometers)	人口(单位: 千人) Popu- lation (unit: thousand)	首都(或首 府) Capital
亚洲 Asia			
中国 China (the People's Repub- lic of China)	约 approx 9600000	1295330 ①	北京 Beijing
蒙古 Mongolia (the State of Mongolia)	1566500	2381	乌兰巴托 Ulan Bator
朝鲜 North Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	122762	22114	平壤 Pyongyang
韩国 South Korea (the Republic of Korea)	99600	48293	首尔 Seoul
日本 Japan	377800	127310	东京 Tokyo

* 本资料主要依据 2002/2003《世界知识年鉴》(世界知识出版社, 2003)整理。

This is mainly based on *The World Factbook* 2002/2003 by World Affairs Press, 2003.

老挝 Lao People's Democratic Republic)	236800	5090	万象 Vientiane
越南 Vietnam (the Socialist Republic of Vietnam)	329556	77680	河内 Hanoi
柬埔寨 Cambodia (the Kingdom of Cambodia)	181035	11430	金边 Phnom Penh
缅甸 Myanmar (the Union of Myanmar)	676581	52000	仰光 Yangon
泰国 Thailand (the Kingdom of Thailand)	513115	62580	曼谷 Bangkok
马来西亚 Malaysia	329735	23275	吉隆坡 Kuala Lumpur
新加坡 Singapore (the Republic of Singapore)	683	3263	新加坡 Singapore City
文莱 Brunei (Negara Brunei Darussalam)	5765	345	斯里巴加湾市 Bandar Seri Begawan
菲律宾 Philippines (the Republic of the Philippines)	300000	80080	大马尼拉市 Manila
印度尼西亚 Indonesia (the Republic of Indonesia)	1904443	210000	雅加达 Jakarta
东帝汶 East Timor (the Democratic Republic of East Timor)	14874	742	帝力 Dili

尼泊尔 Nepal (the Kingdom of Nepal)	147181	23000	加德满都 Kathman-du
不丹 Bhutan (the Kingdom of Bhutan)	46000	782	廷布 Thimphu
孟加拉国 Bangladesh (the People's Republic of Bangladesh)	147570	129000	达卡 Dhaka
印度 India (the Republic of India)	约 approx 2980000	1020000	新德里 New Delhi
斯里兰卡 Sri Lanka (the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka)	65610	16860	科伦坡 Colombo
马尔代夫 Maldives (the Republic of Maldives)	298	270	马累 Male
巴基斯坦 Pakistan (the Islamic Republic of Pakistan)	796095	140500	伊斯兰堡 Islamabad
阿富汗 Afghanistan (the Islamic State of Afghanistan)	652300	22000	喀布尔 Kabul
伊朗 Iran (the Islamic Republic of Iran)	1645000	63900	德黑兰 Tehran
科威特 Kuwait (the State of Kuwait)	17818	2240	科威特城 Kuwait City
沙特阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)	2250000	22760	利雅得 Riyadh

巴林			
Bahrain (the State of Bahrain)	706.5	690	麦纳麦 Manama
卡塔尔			
Qatar (the State of Qatar)	11437	580	多哈 Doha
阿拉伯联合酋长国			
United Arab Emirates (the United Arab Emirates)	83600	3108	阿布扎比 Abu Dhabi
阿曼			
Oman (the Sultanate of Oman)	309500	2325	马斯喀特 Muscat
也门			
Yemen (the Republic of Yemen)	555000	18300	萨那 Sana'a
伊拉克			
Iraq (the Republic of Iraq)	441839	23100	巴格达 Baghdad
叙利亚			
Syrian (the Syrian Arab Republic)	185180	18392	大马士革 Damascus
黎巴嫩			
Lebanon (the Republic of Lebanon)	10452	4000	贝鲁特 Beirut
约旦			
Jordan (the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)	89340	5040	安曼 Amman
巴勒斯坦			
Palestine (the State of Palestine)	11500	8797	耶路撒冷 Jerusalem
以色列			
Israel (the State of Israel)	14900	6458	特拉维夫 Tel Aviv-Jaffa
塞浦路斯			
Cyprus (the Republic of Cyprus)	9251	864	尼科西亚 Nicosia

土耳其 Turkey (the Republic of Turkey)	779450	66500	安卡拉 Ankara
乌兹别克斯坦 Uzbekistan (the Republic of Uzbekistan)	447400	24967	塔什干 Tashkent
哈萨克斯坦 Kazakhstan (the Republic of Kazakhstan)	2717300	14821	阿斯塔纳 Astana
吉尔吉斯斯坦 Kyrgyzstan (the Kyrgyz Republic)	198500	4946	比什凯克 Bishkek
塔吉克斯坦 Tadzhikistan (the Republic of Tadzhikistan)	143100	6250	杜尚别 Dushanbe
亚美尼亚 Armenia (the Republic of Armenia)	29800	3800	埃里温 Yerevan
土库曼斯坦 Turkmenistan (the Republic of Turkmenistan)	491200	5370	阿什哈巴德 Ashkhabad
阿塞拜疆 Azerbaijan (the Republic of Azerbaijan)	86600	8141	巴库 Baku
格鲁吉亚 Georgia (the Republic of Georgia)	69700	5438	第比利斯 Tbilisi
欧洲 Europe			
冰岛 Iceland (the Republic of Iceland)	103000	283	雷克雅未克 Reykjavik
法罗群岛(丹) Faroe Islands (Danish Faroe Islands)	1399	45	托尔斯港 Torshavn

丹麦			哥本哈根
Denmark (the Kingdom of Denmark)	43096	5350	Copenhagen
挪威②			奥斯陆
Norway (the Kingdom of Norway)	385155	4504	Oslo
瑞典			斯德哥尔摩
Sweden (the Kingdom of Sweden)	449964	8909	Stockholm
芬兰			赫尔辛基
Finland (the Republic of Finland)	338145	5181	Helsinki
俄罗斯联邦			莫斯科
Russia (the Russian Federation)	17075400	144000	Moscow
乌克兰			基辅
Ukraine	603700	48910	Kiev
白俄罗斯			明斯克
Belarus (the Republic of Belarus)	207600	9951	Minsk
摩尔多瓦			基希讷乌
Moldova (the Republic of Moldova)	33800	4293	Kishinev
立陶宛			维尔纽斯
Lithuania (the Republic of Lithuania)	65300	3482	Vilnius
爱沙尼亚			塔林
Estonia (the Republic of Estonia)	45200	1361	Tallinn
拉脱维亚			里加
Latvia (the Republic of Latvia)	64589	2351	Riga
波兰			华沙
Poland (the Republic of Poland)	312685	38644	Warsaw

捷克 Czech (the Czech Republic)	78866	10267	布拉格 Prague
匈牙利 Hungary (the Republic of Hungary)	93030	10197	布达佩斯 Budapest
德国 Germany (the Federal Republic of Germany)	357020	82370	柏林 Berlin
奥地利 Austria (the Republic of Austria)	83858	8110	维也纳 Vienna
列支敦士登 Liechtenstein (the Principality of Liechtenstein)	160	33	瓦杜兹 Vaduz
瑞士 Switzerland (the Confederation of Switzerland)	41284	7259	伯尔尼 Berne
荷兰 the Netherlands (the Kingdom of the Netherlands)	41864	16103	阿姆斯特丹 Amsterdam
比利时 Belgium (the Kingdom of Belgium)	32547	10263	布鲁塞尔 Brussels
卢森堡 Luxembourg (the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg)	2586	441	卢森堡 Luxembourg
英国 Britain (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	244100	59760	伦敦 London
直布罗陀(英) Gibraltar (UK)	6.5	28	
爱尔兰 Ireland (the Republic of Ireland)	70282	3840	都柏林 Dublin

法国			
France (the Republic of France)	551602	60628	巴黎 Paris
摩纳哥			摩纳哥
Monaco (the Principality of Monaco)	1.95	35	Monaco-Ville
安道尔			安道尔城
Andorra (the Principality of Andorra)	468	66	Andorra la Vella
西班牙			马德里
Spain (the Kingdom of Spain)	505925	41120	Madrid
葡萄牙			里斯本
Portugal (the Portuguese Republic)	92142	10318	Lisbon
意大利			罗马
Italy (the Italian Republic)	301318	57680	Rome
梵蒂冈			梵蒂冈城
Vatican (the Vatican City State)	0.44	1.4	the Vatican City
圣马力诺			圣马力诺
San Marino (the Republic of San Marino)	61.2	25.5	San Marino
马耳他			瓦莱塔
Malta (the Republic of Malta)	316	380	Valletta
克罗地亚			萨格勒布
Croatia (the Republic of Croatia)	56538	4380	Zagreb
斯洛伐克			布拉迪斯拉发
Slovak (the Slovak Republic)	49035	5403	Bratislava
斯洛文尼亚			卢布尔雅那
Slovenia (the Republic of Slovenia)	20273	1990	Ljubljana

波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那,简称波黑			
Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina)	51129	3800	萨拉热窝 Sarajevo
马其顿			
Macedonia (the Republic of Macedonia)	25713	2107	斯科普里 Skopje
塞尔维亚			
Serbia (the Republic of Serbia)	88300	9900	贝尔格莱德 Belgrade
黑山			
Montenegro (the Republic of Montenegro)	13800	620	波德戈里察 Podgorica
罗马尼亚			
Romania	237500	22456	布加勒斯特 Bucharest
保加利亚			
Bulgaria (the Republic of Bulgaria)	110994	7974	索非亚 Sofia
阿尔巴尼亚			
Albania (the Republic of Albania)	28748	3080	地拉那 Tirana
希腊			
Greece (the Republic of Greece)	131957	10900	雅典 Athens
非洲			
Africa			
埃及			
Egypt (the Arab Republic of Egypt)	1001450	67886	开罗 Cairo
利比亚			
Libya (the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	1760000	6220	的黎波里 Tripoli

突尼斯 Tunisia (the Republic of Tunisia)	164150	9700	突尼斯 Tunis
阿尔及利亚 Algeria (the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria)	2381741	29280	阿尔及尔 Algiers
摩洛哥 Morocco (the Kingdom of Morocco)	459000	29200	拉巴特 Rabat
西撒哈拉 West Sahara	266000	160	阿尤恩 Lá Youne
毛里塔尼亚 Mauritania (the Islamic Republic of Mauritania)	1030000	2548	努瓦克肖特 Nouak- chott
塞内加尔 Senegal (the Republic of Senegal)	196722	9800	达喀尔 Dakar
冈比亚 Gambia (the Republic of Gambia)	10380	1380	班珠尔 Banjul
马里 Mali (the Republic of Mali)	1241238	10400	巴马科 Bamako
布基纳法索 Burkina Faso	274200	12900	瓦加杜古 Quagado- ugou
佛得角 Cape Verde (the Republic of Cape Verde)	4033	434	普拉亚 Praia
几内亚比绍 Guinea-Bissau (the Republic of Guinea-Bissau)	36125	1210	比绍 Bissau
几内亚 Guinea (the Republic of Guinea)	245857	7300	科纳克里 Conakry

塞拉利昂 Sierra Leone (the Republic of Sierra Leone)	72326	5120	弗里敦 Freetown
利比里亚 Liberia (the Republic of Liberia)	111370	3010	蒙罗维亚 Monrovia
科特迪瓦 Cote d'Ivoire (the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire)	322463	17500	亚穆苏克罗③ Yamous-soukro
加纳 Ghana (the Republic of Ghana)	238537	18800	阿克拉 Accra
多哥 Togo (the Republic of Togo)	56785	5000	洛美 Lomé
贝宁 Benin (the Republic of Benin)	112622	6400	波多诺伏 Porto-Novo
尼日尔 Niger (the Republic of Niger)	1267000	10640	尼亚美 Niamey
尼日利亚 Nigeria (the Federal Republic of Nigeria)	923768	120000	阿布贾 Abuja
喀麦隆 Cameroon (the Republic of Cameroon)	475650	15200	雅温得 Yaoundé
赤道几内亚 Equatorial Guinea (the Republic of Equatorial Guinea)	28051	476	马拉博 Malabo
乍得 Chad (the Republic of Chad)	1284000	8130	恩贾梅纳 N'Djamena

中非 Central Africa (the Central African Republic)	622984	3600	班吉 Bangui
苏丹 Sudan (the Republic of Sudan)	2500000	34470	喀土穆 Khartoum
埃塞俄比亚 Ethiopia (the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia)	1103600	63495	亚的斯亚 贝巴 Addis Ababa
吉布提 Djibouti (the Republic of Djibouti)	23200	740	吉布提市 Djibouti
索马里 Somali (the Somali Republic)	637660	8800	摩加迪沙 Mogadishu
肯尼亚 Kenya (the Republic of Kenya)	582646	29900	内罗毕 Nairobi
乌干达 Uganda (the Republic of Uganda)	241038	22200	坎帕拉 Kampala
坦桑尼亚 Tanzania (the United Republic of Tanzania)	945087	34700	达累斯萨 拉姆 Dar es Salaam
卢旺达 Rwanda (the Republic of Rwanda)	26338	8600	基加利 Kigali
布隆迪 Burundi (the Republic of Burundi)	27834	6800	布琼布拉 Bujumbura
刚果(金) Congo (K) (the Democratic Republic of Congo)	2344885	53000	金沙萨 Kinshasa

刚果(布)			布拉柴维尔
Congo (B) (the Republic of the Congo)	34200	3100	Brazzaville
加蓬			利伯维尔
Gabon (the Republic of Gabon)	267667	1210	Libreville
圣多美和普林西比			
Sao Tome and Principe (the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe)	1001	140	圣多美 Sao Tome
安哥拉			罗安达
Angola (the Republic of Angola)	1246700	13100	Luanda
赞比亚			卢萨卡
Zambia (the Republic of Zambia)	752614	11000	Lusaka
马拉维			利隆圭
Malawi (the Republic of Malawi)	119000	10180	Lilongwe
莫桑比克			马普托
Mozambique (the Republic of Mozambique)	799380	17242	Maputo
科摩罗			莫罗尼
Comoros (the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros)	2336	700	Moroni
马达加斯加			塔那那利佛
Madagascar (the Republic of Madagascar)	627000	16350	Antan-anarivo
塞舌尔			维多利亚
Seychelles (the Republic of Seychelles)	455	81	Victoria
毛里求斯			路易港
Mauritius (the Republic of Mauritius)	2040	1200	Port Louis

留尼汪(法)			圣但尼
Reunion (Overseas Depart-	2512	728	Saint-Denis
ment and Region of France)			
津巴布韦			哈拉雷
Zimbabwe (the Republic of	390580	12600	Harare
Zimbabwe)			
博茨瓦纳			哈博罗内
Botswana (the Republic of	581730	1679	Gaborone
Botswana)			
纳米比亚			温得和克
Namibia (the Republic of	824269	1730	Windhoek
Namibia)			
南非			比勒陀利亚④
South Africa (the Republic	1221038	44600	Pretoria
of South Africa)			
斯威士兰			姆巴巴内
Swaziland (the Kingdom of	17363	980	Mbabane
Swaziland)			
莱索托			马塞卢
Lesotho (the Kingdom of	30344	2310	Maseru
Lesotho)			
圣赫勒拿(英)⑤			詹姆斯敦
Saint Helena (UK)	122	7	Jamestown
厄立特里亚			阿斯马拉
Eritrea (the State of Eritrea)	124320	4110	Asmara
法属南部领地			
French Southern Territories	7796	0.093	
英属印度洋领地			
British Indian Ocean Territo-	60	⑥	
ry			
	大洋洲		
	Oceania		
澳大利亚			堪培拉
Australia (the Common-	7692000	19200	Canberra
wealth of Australia)			

新西兰 New Zealand	270534	3881	惠灵顿 Wellington
巴布亚新几内亚 Papua New Guinea (the Independent State of Papua New Guinea)	462840	5130	莫尔斯比港 Port Mo- resby
所罗门群岛 Solomon Islands	28369	480	霍尼亚拉 Honiara
瓦努阿图 Vanuatu (the Republic of Vanuatu)	12190	191	维拉港 Port Vila
新喀里多尼亚(法) New Caledonia (France)	18575	209	努美阿 Noumea
斐济 Fiji (the Republic of the Fiji Islands)	18272	810	苏瓦 Suva
基里巴斯 Kiribati (the Republic of Kiribati)	812	84	塔拉瓦 Tarawa
瑙鲁 Nauru (the Republic of Nauru)	21.1	12	亚伦区⑦ Yaren District
密克罗尼西亚 Micronesia (the Federated States of Micronesia)	701	132	帕利基尔 Palikir
马绍尔群岛 Marshall Islands (the Republic of the Marshall Islands)	181.3	52	马朱罗 Majuro
北马里亚纳群岛⑧ the Northern Mariana Islands (the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)	477	72	塞班岛 Saipan Is- land
关岛(美) Guam (US)	549	158	阿加尼亚 Agana

图瓦卢 Tuvalu	26	10.5	富纳富提 Funafuti
瓦利斯和富图纳(法) Wallis and Futuna Islands (France)	274	15	马塔乌图 Mata-Utu
萨摩亚 Samoa (the Independent State of Samoa)	2934	173	阿皮亚 Apia
美属萨摩亚⑨ American Samoa(Territory of American Samoa)	199	67	帕果帕果 Pago-Pago
纽埃(新) Niue (NZ)	260	1.9	阿洛菲 Alofi
诺福克岛 Norfolk Island	34.6	1.9	金斯敦 Kingstown
帕劳 Palau (the Republic of Palau)	458	19.2	科罗尔 Koror
托克劳(新) Tokelau (NZ)	12.2	1.4	⑩
库克群岛(新) the Cook Islands (NZ)	240	14.6	阿瓦鲁阿 Avarua
汤加 Tonga (the Kingdom of Tonga)	747	100	努库阿洛法 Nukualofa
法属波利尼西亚 French Polynesia	4167	232	帕皮提 Papeete
皮特凯恩群岛(英) Pitcairn Islands Groups (UK)	4.5	0.049	亚当斯敦 Adamston

赫德岛和麦克唐纳群岛 Heard Island and McDonald Islands (the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands)	369	⑪	
科科斯(基林)群岛(澳) Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)	14.2	0.633	西岛 West Island
美国本土外小岛屿⑫ United States Minor Outlying Islands			
圣诞岛(澳) Christmas Island (Australia)	135	1.9	
北美洲 North America			
格陵兰(丹) Greenland (Denmark)	2175600	56	努克, 前称 戈特霍布 Nuuk (formerly called Godthaab)
加拿大 Canada	9984670	31082	渥太华 Ottawa
圣皮埃尔和密克隆(法) The Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (France)	242	6.9	圣皮埃尔市 St. Pierre
美国 United States (the United States of America)	9372615	283000	华盛顿哥伦 比亚特区 Washing- ton D. C.
百慕大(英) the Bermuda Islands (UK)	53.3	63.5	汉密尔顿 Hamilton
墨西哥 Mexico (the United States of Mexico)	1964375	97480	墨西哥城 Mexico City

危地马拉 Guatemala (the Republic Guatemala)	108889	12974	危地马拉城 Guatemala City
伯利兹 Belize	22963	249.8	贝尔莫潘 Belmopan
萨尔瓦多 El Salvador (the Republic of El Salvador)	20720	6300	圣萨尔瓦多 San Salva- dor
洪都拉斯 Honduras (the Republic of Honduras)	112492	6600	特古西加尔巴 Tegucigal- pa
尼加拉瓜 Nicaragua (the Republic of Nicaragua)	121428	4800	马那瓜 Managua
哥斯达黎加 Costa Rica (the Republic of Costa Rica)	51100	3820	圣何塞 San Jose
巴拿马 Panama (the Republic of Panama)	75517	2856	巴拿马城 Panama City
巴哈马 Bahamas (the Common wealth of the Bahamas)	13939	304	拿骚 Nassau
特克斯和凯科斯群岛(英) Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	430	24	科伯恩城 Cockburn Town
古巴 Cuba (the Republic of Cuba)	110860	11200	哈瓦那 La Havana
开曼群岛(英) the Cayman Islands (UK)	259	35.5	乔治敦 George- town
牙买加 Jamaica	10991	2610	金斯敦 Kingstown

海地			太子港
Haiti (the Republic of Haiti)	27797	7803	Port-au-Prince
多米尼加			圣多明各
the Dominican Republic	48734	8500	Santo Domingo
波多黎各(美)			圣胡安
Puerto Rico (US) (the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)	9104	3937	San Juan
美属维尔京群岛			夏洛特·阿马里
the Virgin Islands of the United States	352	122	Charlotte Amalie
英属维尔京群岛			罗德城
the British Virgin Islands	153	19.8	Road Town
圣基茨和尼维斯			巴斯特尔
Saint Kitts and Nevis (the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis)	267	42.5	Basseterre
安圭拉(英)			瓦利
Anguilla (UK)	96	11.6	Valley
安提瓜和巴布达			圣约翰
Antigua and Barbuda	441.6	73	St. John's
蒙特塞拉特(英)			普利茅斯
Montserrat (UK)	102	5	Plymouth
瓜德罗普(法)			巴斯特尔
Guadeloupe (France)	1780	431	Basse-Terre
多米尼克			罗索
Dominica (the Commonwealth of Dominica)	751	77.6	Roseau

马提尼克(法) Martinique (France)	1100	418	法兰西堡 Fort-de-France
圣卢西亚 Saint Lucia	616	155	卡斯特里 Castries
圣文森特和格林纳丁斯 Saint Vincent and Grenadines	389	112	金斯敦 Kingstown
巴巴多斯 Barbados	431	280	布里奇顿 Bridge-town
格林纳达 Grenada	344	102	圣乔治 St. George's
特立尼达和多巴哥 Trinidad and Tobago (the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago)	5128	1300	西班牙港 Port of Spain
荷属安的列斯 the Netherlands Antilles	800	201.7	威廉斯塔德 Willemstad
阿鲁巴(荷) Aruba (Dutch)	193	95	奥拉涅斯塔德 Oranjestad
南美洲 South America			
哥伦比亚 Columbia (the Republic of Columbia)	1141748	42100	波哥大 Santa Fe Bogota
委内瑞拉 Venezuela (the Republic of Venezuela)	916700	24170	加拉加斯 Caracas
圭亚那 Guyana (the Cooperative Republic of Guyana)	214969	772	乔治敦 George-town

苏里南			帕拉马里博
Suriname (the Republic of Suriname)	163820⑬	431	Paramaribo
法属圭亚那			卡宴
French Guyana	91000	178	Cayenne
厄瓜多尔			基多
Ecuador (the Republic of Ecuador)	256370	12879	Quito
秘鲁			利马
Peru (the Republic of Peru)	1285216	25660	Lima
巴西			巴西利亚
Brazil (the Federative Republic of Brazil)	8547000	169600	Brasilia
玻利维亚			苏克雷⑭
Bolivia (the Republic of Bolivia)	1098581	8274	Sucre
智利			圣地亚哥
Chile (the Republic of Chile)	756626	15402	Santiago
阿根廷			布宜诺斯艾利斯
Argentina (the Republic of Argentina)	2780000	37000	Buenos Aires
巴拉圭			亚松森
Paraguay (the Republic of Paraguay)	407000	5600	Asuncion
乌拉圭			蒙得维的亚
Uruguay (the Oriental Republic of Uruguay)	177000	3360	Montevideo
马尔维纳斯群岛⑮			斯坦利港
Malvinas Islands	12173	2.9	Port Stanley
南乔治亚和南桑德韦奇群岛(英)			
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (UK)	3903		

附注 Notes:

- ① 其中:祖国大陆 31 个省、自治区、直辖市(不包括福建省的金门、马祖等岛屿)的人口共 126583 万人。香港特别行政区人口为 678 万人。澳门特别行政区人口为 44 万人。台湾省和福建省的金门、马祖等岛屿人口为 2228 万人。
The population of the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (excluding Jinmen and Mazu islands of Fujian Province) on the mainland of China totals 1 265.83 million. The population of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is 6.78 million. The population of Macao Special Administrative Region is 440 thousand. The population of Taiwan Province and of Jinmen, Mazu and a few other islands of Fujian Province is 22.28 million.
- ② 包括斯瓦尔巴群岛、扬马延岛等属地。
This includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen.
- ③ 政治首都亚穆苏克罗,经济首都阿比让。
Its political capital is Yamoussoukro. Its economic capital is Abidjan.
- ④ 比勒陀利亚为行政首都,开普敦为立法首都,布隆方丹为司法首都。
Pretoria is the administrative capital. Cape Town the legislative capital, Bloemfontein the judicial capital.
- ⑤ 阿森松岛,特里斯坦——达库尼亚群岛为属岛。
Ascension and Tristan da Cunha are its dependencies.
- ⑥ 领地无常住人口。1998 年约 3100 名英美军事人员驻扎该地。
There are no permanent residents. In 1998, about 3100 English and American military personnel were stationed here.
- ⑦ 不设首都,行政管理中心在亚伦区。
There is no official capital. The government offices are located in the Yaren District.
- ⑧ 拥有美国联邦领土地位。
It has the status as a United States commonwealth territory.
- ⑨ 又称东萨摩亚。
It is also called Eastern Samoa.

- ⑩ 随着首席部长办公室轮流设于三个环礁岛。

The administrative center is located in turn at one of the three atolls (Atafu, Nukunoun and Fakaofu) with the chief executive office.

- ⑪ 无常住人口,为澳大利亚海外领地。

These islands are overseas territory of Australia and there are no permanent residents.

- ⑫ 包括豪兰和贝克群岛、贾维斯岛、约翰斯顿岛、中途岛、威克岛。

This includes Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Midway Island, and Wake Atoll.

- ⑬ 包括同圭亚那有争议的 17000 平方公里。

This includes 17000 square kilometers which is disputable with Guyana.

- ⑭ 苏克雷为法定首都,政府、议会所在地在拉巴斯。

Sucre is the statutory capital. The government and Parliament are situated in La Paz.

- ⑮ 英国称福克兰群岛。

This is referred to as Falkland Islands by UK.

计量单位简表

Tables of Weights and Measures

一 法定计量单位表

I Tables of Legal Units of Weights and Measures

长度 Length

名称 Name	纳米 nano- metre	微米 micron	毫米 milli- metre	厘米 centi- metre	分米 deci- metre	米 metre	千米(公里) kilometre
符号 Symbol	nm	μm	mm	cm	dm	m	km
等数 Equi- valent		1000 纳米 nm	1000 微米 μm	10 毫米 mm	10 厘米 cm	10 分米 dm	1000 米 m

面积 Area

名称 Name	平方毫米 square millimetre	平方厘米 square centimetre	平方分米 square decimetre	平方米 square metre	平方千米 (平方公里) square kilometre
符号 Symbol	mm^2	cm^2	dm^2	m^2	km^2
等数 Equi- valent		100 平方毫米 mm^2	100 平方厘米 cm^2	100 平方分米 dm^2	1000000 平方米 m^2

体积 Cubic Measure

名称 Name	立方毫米 cubic millimetre	立方厘米 cubic centimetre	立方分米 cubic decimetre	立方米 cubic metre
符号 Symbol	mm^3	cm^3	dm^3	m^3
等数 Equi- valent		1000 立方毫米 mm^3	1000 立方厘米 cm^3	1000 立方分米 dm^3

容积(容量) Capacity (Volume)

名称 Name	毫升 millilitre	厘升 centiliter	分升 decilitre	升 litre
符号 Symbol	mL, ml	cL, cl	dL, dl	L, l
等数 Equivalent		10 毫升 ml	10 厘升 cl	10 分升 dl

质量(重量) Mass (Weight)

名称 Name	纳克 nano- gramme	微克 micro- gramme	毫克 milli- gramme	厘克 centi- gramme	分克 deci- gramme	克 gramme	千克 (公斤) kilo- gramme	吨 ton
符号 Symbol	ng	μg	mg	cg	dg	g	kg	t
等数 Equi- valent		1000 纳克 ng	1000 微克 μg	10 毫克 mg	10 厘克 cg	10 分克 dg	1000 克 g	1000 千克 (公斤) kg

二 市制计量单位表

II Tables of Traditional Chinese Units of Weights and Measures

长度 Length

名称 Name	毫 <i>hao</i>	厘 <i>li</i>	分 <i>fen</i>	寸 <i>cun</i>	尺(市尺) <i>chi</i>	丈 <i>zhang</i>	里(市里) <i>li</i>
等数 Equi- valent		10 毫 <i>hao</i>	10 厘 <i>li</i>	10 分 <i>fen</i>	10 寸 <i>cun</i>	10 尺 <i>chi</i>	150 丈 <i>zhang</i>

面积 Area

名称 Name	平方毫 square <i>hao</i>	平方厘 square <i>li</i>	平方分 square <i>fen</i>	平方寸 square <i>cun</i>	平方尺 square <i>chi</i>	平方丈 square <i>zhang</i>	平方里 square <i>li</i>
等数 Equi- valent		100 平方毫 square <i>hao</i>	100 平方厘 square <i>li</i>	100 平方分 square <i>fen</i>	100 平方寸 square <i>cun</i>	100 平方尺 square <i>chi</i>	225000 平方丈 square <i>zhang</i>

地积 Acreage

名称 Name	毫 <i>hao</i>	厘 <i>li</i>	分 <i>fen</i>	亩 <i>mu</i>	顷 <i>qing</i>
等数 Equi- valent		10 毫 <i>hao</i>	10 厘 <i>li</i>	10 分 <i>fen</i>	100 亩 <i>mu</i>

质量(重量) Mass (Weight)

名称 Name	丝 <i>si</i>	毫 <i>hao</i>	厘 <i>li</i>	分 <i>fen</i>	钱 <i>qian</i>	两 <i>liang</i>	斤 <i>jin</i>	担 <i>dan</i> (picul)
等数 Equi- valent		10 丝 <i>si</i>	10 毫 <i>hao</i>	10 厘 <i>li</i>	10 分 <i>fen</i>	10 钱 <i>qian</i>	10 两 <i>liang</i>	100 斤 <i>jin</i>

容积(容量) Capacity (Volume)

名称 Name	撮 <i>cuo</i>	勺 <i>shao</i>	合 <i>he</i>	升 <i>sheng</i>	斗 <i>dou</i>	石 <i>shi</i>
等数 Equi- valent		10 撮 <i>cuo</i>	10 勺 <i>shao</i>	10 合 <i>he</i>	10 升 <i>sheng</i>	10 斗 <i>dou</i>

三 计量单位比较表

 III Conversion Tables of Legal Units
of Weights and Measures

长度比较表

Conversion Table of Length

1 千米(公里) $km=2$ 市里 $li=0.621$ 英里 $mi=0.540$ 海里 nautical mi
1 米(公尺) $m=3$ 市尺 $chi=3.281$ 英尺 ft
1 海里 nautical $mi=1.852$ 千米(公里) $km=3.704$ 市里 $li=1.150$ 英里 mi
1 市里 $li=150$ 丈 $zhang=0.5$ 千米(公里) $km=0.311$ 英里 $mi=0.270$ 海里 nautical mi
1 市尺 $chi=10$ 市寸 $cun=0.333$ 米 $m=1.094$ 英尺 ft
1 英里 $mi=1.609$ 千米(公里) $km=3.219$ 市里 $li=0.869$ 海里 nautical mi
1 英尺 $ft=12$ 英寸 $in=0.305$ 米 $m=0.914$ 市尺 chi

面积比较表

Conversion Table of Area

1 平方千米(平方公里) $km^2=100$ 公顷 $ha=4$ 平方市里 square $li=0.386$ 平方英里 mi^2
1 平方米 $m^2=1$ 平米 $m^2=9$ 平方市尺 square $chi=10.764$ 平方英尺 ft^2
1 市顷 $qing=100$ 市亩 $mu=6.6667$ 公顷 ha
1 市亩 $mu=10$ 市分 $fen=60$ 平方市丈 square $zhang=6.6667$ 公亩 $a=666.67$ 平方米 m^2
1 公顷 $ha=10000$ 平方米 $m^2=100$ 公亩 $a=15$ 市亩 mu
1 公亩 $a=100$ 平方米 $m^2=0.15$ 市亩 mu

质量(重量)比较表

Conversion Table of Mass (Weight)

1 千克(公斤) kg = 2 市斤 jin = 2.205 磅 lb
1 市斤 jin = 10 liang = 0.5 千克(公斤) kg = 1.102 磅 lb
1 磅 lb = 16 盎司 oz = 0.454 千克(公斤) kg = 0.907 市斤 jin

容积(容量)比较表

Conversion Table of Capacity (Volume)

1 升(公制) l = 1 公升 l = 1 立升 litre = 1 市升 sheng = 0.220 加仑(英制) UK gal
1 毫升 ml = 1 西西 cc = 0.001 升(公制) L
1 加仑(英制) Uk gal = 4.546 升 L = 4.546 sheng

地质年代简表

Table of the Geological Time Scale

宙 Eon	代 Era	纪 Period	符号 Symbol	同位素年龄 Isotopic age (单位:百万年) (million years)		生物发展的阶段 Development of organism
				开始 时间 Start (距今 up to now)	持续 时间 Duration	
显生宙 Phanerozoic (PH)	新生代 Cenozoic (Kz)	第四纪 Quaternary	Q	1.6	1.6	人类出现 appearance of man
		新近纪 Neogene	N	23	21.4	动植物都接近现代 fauna and flora approaching modern forms
		古近纪 Paleogene	E	65	42	哺乳动物迅速繁衍,被子植物繁盛 rapid mammal procreation; flourishing angiosperms

显生宙 Phanerozoic (PH)	中生代 Mesozoic (Mz)	白垩纪 Cretaceous	K	135	70	被子植物大量出现,爬行类后期急剧减少 appearance of abundant angiosperms; rapid decrease of reptiles in the Late Mesozoic
		侏罗纪 Jurassic	J	205	70	裸子植物繁盛,鸟类出现 flourishing gymnosperms; appearance of birds
		三叠纪 Triassic	T	250	45	哺乳动物出现,恐龙大量繁衍 appearance of mammals; abundant dinosaur procreation
	古生代 Palaeozoic (Pz)	二叠纪 Permian	P	290	40	松柏类开始发展 rise of pines and cypresses
		石炭纪 Carboniferous	C	355	65	爬行动物出现 appearance of reptiles
		泥盆纪 Devonian	D	410	55	裸子植物出现,昆虫和两栖动物出现 appearance of gymnosperms, insects and amphibians
		志留纪 Silurian	S	438	28	蕨类植物出现,鱼类出现 appearance of pteridophytes and fish

	中生代 Mesozoic (Mz)	奥陶纪 Ordovician	O	510	72	藻类广泛发育, 海生无脊椎动物繁盛 extensive development of algae; abundance of marine invertebrates
		寒武纪 Cambrian	Є	570	60	海生无脊椎动物门类大量增加 great increase of marine invertebrates
元古宙 Proterozoic (PT)				2500	1930	蓝藻和细菌开始繁盛, 无脊椎动物出现 prosperity of blue green algae and bacteria; appearance of invertebrates
太古宙 Archeozoic (AR)				4000	1500	细菌和藻类出现 appearance of bacteria and algae

节 气 表

Table of Solar Terms

(按公元月日计算)
(Calculated according to the months and
dates of the Christian Era)

春季 spring	立春 Beginning of Spring 2月3—5日交节 Reaching on 3—5 February	雨水 Rain Water 2月18—20日交节 Reaching on 18—20 February	惊蛰 Waking of Insects 3月5—7日交节 Reaching on 5—7 March
	春分 Spring Equinox 3月20—22日交节 Reaching on 20—22 March	清明 Pure Brightness 4月4—6日交节 Reaching on 4—6 April	谷雨 Grain Rain 4月19—21日交节 Reaching on 19—21 April
夏季 summer	立夏 Beginning of Summer 5月5—7日交节 Reaching on 5—7 May	小满 Grain Full 5月20—22日交节 Reaching on 20—22 May	芒种 Grain in Ear 6月5—7日交节 Reaching on 5—7 June
	夏至 Summer Solstice 6月21—22日交节 Reaching on 21—22 June	小暑 Slight Heat 7月6—8日交节 Reaching on 6—8 July	大暑 Great Heat 7月22—24日交节 Reaching on 22—24 July

秋季 autumn	立秋 Beginning of Autumn 8月7—9日交节 Reaching on 7—9 August	处暑 Limit of Heat 8月22—24日交节 Reaching on 22—24 August	白露 White Dew 9月7—9日交节 Reaching on 7—9 September
	秋分 Autumn Equinox 9月22—24日交节 Reaching on 22—24 September	寒露 Cold Dew 10月8—9日交节 Reaching on 8—9 October	霜降 Frost's Descent 10月23—24日交节 Reaching on 23—24 October
冬季 winter	立冬 Beginning of Winter 11月7—8日交节 Reaching on 7—8 November	小雪 Slight Snow 11月22—23日交节 Reaching on 22—23 November	大雪 Great Snow 12月6—8日交节 Reaching on 6—8 December
	冬至 Winter Solstice 12月21—23日交节 Reaching on 21—23 December	小寒 Slight Cold 1月5—7日交节 Reaching on 5—7 January	大寒 Great Cold 1月20—21日交节 Reaching on 20—21 January

二十四节气歌

Song of the Twenty-four Solar Terms

春雨惊春清谷天，夏满芒夏暑相连，
 秋处露秋寒霜降，冬雪雪冬小大寒。
 每月两节不变更，最多相差一两天，
 上半年来六、廿一，下半年是八、廿三。

Beginning of Spring, Rain Water, and Waking of Insects,
 Spring Equinox, Pure Brightness, and Grain Rain following,
 Beginning of Summer, Grain Full, and Grain in Ear,
 Summer Solstice, Slight Heat and Great Heat connecting,
 Beginning of Autumn, Limit of Heat, and White Dew,
 Autumn Equinox, Cold Dew, and Frost's Descent following,
 Beginning of Winter, Slight Snow, and Great Snow,
 Winter Solstice, Slight Cold, and Great Cold following.

Two solar terms always begin
 On every 6th and 21st days,
 In the first half of the year,
 And on every 8th and 23rd days,
 In the second half of the year,
 With difference of only one or two days.

元素周期表

The Periodic Table of Chemical Elements

族 Group	I _A															
周期 Period																
1	1 H 氢 hydrogen 1.00794(7)															
2	3 Li 锂 lithium 6.941(2)	4 Be 铍 beryllium 9.012182(3)														
3	11 Na 钠 sodium 22.989770(2)	12 Mg 镁 magnesium 24.3050(6)														
			III _B	IV _B	V _B	VI _B	VII _B									VIII
4	19 K 钾 potassium 39.0983(1)	20 Ca 钙 calcium 40.078(4)	21 Sc 钪 scandium 44.955910(8)	22 Ti 钛 titanium 47.867(1)	23 V 钒 vanadium 50.9415(1)	24 Cr 铬 chromium 51.9961(6)	25 Mn 锰 manganese 54.938049(9)	26 Fe 铁 iron 55.845(2)	27 Co 钴 cobalt 58.933195(7)	28 Ni 镍 nickel 58.6934(4)	29 Cu 铜 copper 63.546(3)	30 Zn 锌 zinc 65.38(2)	31 Ga 镓 gallium 69.723(1)	32 Ge 锗 germanium 72.64(1)	33 As 砷 arsenic 74.92160(2)	34 Se 硒 selenium 78.96(2)
5	37 Rb 铷 rubidium 85.4678(3)	38 Sr 锶 strontium 87.62(1)	39 Y 钇 yttrium 88.90585(2)	40 Zr 锆 zirconium 91.224(2)	41 Nb 铌 niobium 92.90638(2)	42 Mo 钼 molybdenum 95.94(1)	43 Tc 锝 technetium (97.99)	44 Ru 钌 ruthenium 101.07(2)	45 Rh 铑 rhodium 102.90550(2)	46 Pd 钯 palladium 106.90508(2)	47 Ag 银 silver 107.8682(1)	48 Cd 镉 cadmium 112.411(8)	49 In 铟 indium 114.818(1)	50 Sn 锡 tin 118.710(7)	51 Sb 锑 antimony 121.757(1)	52 Te 碲 tellurium 127.6(3)
6	55 Cs 铯 cesium 132.90545(5)	56 Ba 钡 barium 137.327(7)	57-71 La-Lu 镧系 lanthanides	72 Hf 铪 hafnium 178.49(2)	73 Ta 钽 tantalum 180.9479(1)	74 W 钨 tungsten 183.84(1)	75 Re 铼 rhenium 186.207(1)	76 Os 锇 osmium 190.23(3)	77 Ir 铱 iridium 192.222(1)	78 Pt 铂 platinum 195.084(2)	79 Au 金 gold 196.96657(2)	80 Hg 汞 mercury 200.59(2)	81 Tl 铊 thallium 204.38(3)	82 Pb 铅 lead 207.2(1)	83 Bi 铋 bismuth 208.9804(1)	84 Po 钋 polonium (209)
7	87 Fr 钫 francium (223)	88 Ra 镭 radium (226)	89-103 Ac-Lr 锕系 actinides	104 Rf 𨭇 rutherfordium (261)	105 Db 𨭉 dubnium (262)	106 Sg 𨭊 seaborgium (263)	107 Bh 𨭋 Bohrium (264)	108 Hs 𨭌 hassium (265)	109 Me 𨭍 meitnerium (266)	110 Ds 𨭎 darmstadtium (267)	111 Rg 𨭏 roentgenium (268)	112 Cn 𨭐 copernicium (269)	113 Nh 𨭑 nihonium (270)	114 Fl 𨭒 flerovium (271)	115 Mc 𨭓 moscovium (272)	116 Lv 𨭔 livermorium (273)

原子序数
atomic number

原子量
atomic weight

注*的是
Those marked with *

镧系 lanthanides	57 La 镧 lanthanum 138.9055(2)	58 Ce 铈 cerium 140.116(1)	59 Pr 镨 praseodymium 140.90765(2)	60 Nd 钕 neodymium 144.24(3)	61 Pm 钷* promethium (147)	62 Sm 钐 samarium 150.36(3)	63 Eu 铕 europium 151.964(2)
锕系 actinides	89 Ac 锕 actinium (227)	90 Th 钍 thorium 232.0381(1)	91 Pa 镤 protactinium 231.03588(2)	92 U 铀 uranium 238.02891(3)	93 Np 镎 neptunium (237)	94 Pu 钚 plutonium (239.244)	95 Am 镅 americium (243)

注 Notes: 1. 原子量录自 1999 年国际原子量表, 以 $^{12}\text{C}=12$ 为基准。原子量的末尾数的准确度加下标表示。
published in 1999, with $^{12}\text{C}=12$ as the criterion. The accuracy of the last digit of the atomic weight is indicated by a subscript.
2. 括弧内数据是天然放射性元素较重要的同位素的质量数或人造元素半衰期最长的同位素的质量数。
dioactive elements or the mass numbers of the isotopes with the longest half-life period.

are man-made elements.

元素周期表 Periodic Table of Elements										0	族 electron shell	族 Electron Number in Group 0					
素符号 Symbol of element										2 He 氦 helium 4. 002602(2)	K	2					
元素名称 name of element										5 B 硼 boron 10. 811(7)	6 C 碳 carbon 12. 0107(8)	7 N 氮 nitrogen 14. 0067(2)	8 O 氧 oxygen 15. 9994(3)	9 F 氟 fluorine 18. 9984032(5)	10 Ne 氖 neon 20. 1797(6)	L K	8 2
are man-made elements.										13 Al 铝 aluminium 26. 981538(2)	14 Si 硅 silicon 28. 0855(3)	15 P 磷 phosphorus 30. 973761(2)	16 S 硫 sulphur 32. 065(5)	17 Cl 氯 chlorine 35. 453(2)	18 Ar 氩 argon 39. 948(1)	M L K	8 8 2
										I _B	II _B						
Ni 镍 nickel (2)	29 Cu 铜 copper 63. 546(3)	30 Zn 锌 zinc 65. 39(2)	31 Ga 镓 gallium 69. 723(1)	32 Ge 锗 germanium 72. 64(1)	33 As 砷 arsenic 74. 92160(2)	34 Se 硒 selenium 78. 96(3)	35 Br 溴 bromine 79. 904(1)	36 Kr 氪 krypton 83. 80(1)		N M L K	8 18 8 2						
Pd 钯 palladium (2)(1)	47 Ag 银 silver 107. 8682(2)	48 Cd 镉 cadmium 112. 411(8)	49 In 铟 indium 114. 818(3)	50 Sn 锡 tin 118. 710(7)	51 Sb 锑 antimony 121. 760(1)	52 Te 碲 tellurium 127. 60(3)	53 I 碘 iodine 126. 90447(3)	54 Xe 氙 xenon 131. 293(6)		O N M L K	8 18 18 8 2						
Pt 铂 platinum (2)	79 Au 金 gold 196. 96655(2)	80 Hg 汞 mercury 200. 59(2)	81 Tl 铊 thallium 204. 3833(2)	82 Pb 铅 lead 207. 2(1)	83 Bi 铋 bismuth 208. 98038(2)	84 Po 钋 polonium (209. 210)	85 At 砹 astatine (210)	86 Rn 氡 radon (222)		P O N M L K	8 18 32 18 8 2						
110 Ds 达 * darmstadtium (272)	111 Rg 钅 * roentgenium (272)	112 Uub 铢 * unbinilium (272)															

4 Gd 钆 gadolinium 7.25(3)	65 Tb 铽 terbium 158.92534(2)	66 Dy 镝 dysprosium 162.50(3)	67 Ho 钬 holmium 164.93032(2)	68 Er 铒 erbium 167.259(3)	69 Tm 铥 thulium 168.93421(2)	70 Yb 镱 ytterbium 173.04(3)	71 Lu 镥 lutetium 174.967(1)
6 Cm 锔* curium (247)	97 Bk 锫* berkelium (247)	98 Cf 锿* californium (251)	99 Es 镅* einsteinium (252)	100 Fm 镎* fermium (257)	101 Md 钔* mendelevium (258)	102 No 镎* nobelium (259)	103 Lr 镥* lawrencium (260)

弧内。The atomic weights in this table are adopted from The International Table of Atomic Weights published by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, 1963. Atomic weights are noted in brackets.

数。The weights in brackets refer to the mass numbers of the relatively important isotopes of natural and artificially produced elements.

XINHUA ZIDIAN

新华字典

(汉英双语版)

XINHUA DICTIONARY

(Chinese-English Edition)

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