

Muhammad Wolfgang G. A. Schmidt

*Prepare Yourself
for the Chinese Language
Proficiency Exam (HSK)*

Intermediate Chinese Language
Difficulty Levels

汉语水平考试

Volume II: HSK Levels 3 and 4

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Introductory Notes

While preparing for the Chinese Language Proficiency Exam (CLPE, [HSK, 汉语水平考试 *Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì*]), administered by the Hanban in the People's Republic of China, you will face the issue of mastering the foreign language (here: Chinese) via the four communicative language skills of speaking, writing, listening and reading comprehension. You won't be able to achieve any level of mastering such language skills without a sound knowledge of its "material" like the knowledge of Chinese characters, their pronunciation, a certain amount of vocabulary acquired and following an essential set of grammatical rules. This book in your hands will cover all the necessary material that is needed as a pre-requisite for masterin the four communicative languages skills. In other words, you will find here all the essential material covering Chinese characters, vocabulary and Grammar Points enabling you to communicate effectively and efficiently by making use of the four communicative language skills up to a level that is relevant for your appropriate level of chosen from among the six difficulty levels of the CLPE (HSK).

Fig. 1 demonstrates this inter-relationship between these four communicative language skills and the basic "material" underlying them:

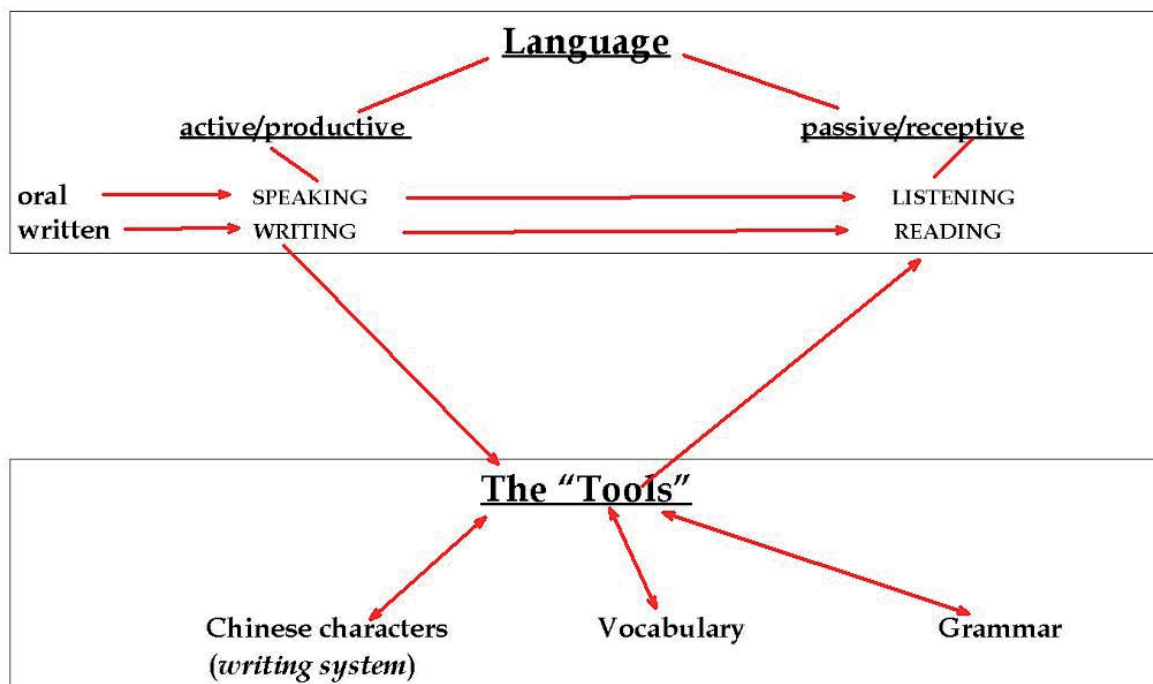


Figure 1

The system of the six difficulty levels of the CLPE (HSK) itself is organised and defined in terms of the three basic difficulty levels *Elementary*, *Intermediate* and *Advanced*. These three basic difficulty levels again are sub-divided into respective "sub-levels" like *Elementary 1* and *2*, *Intermediate 1* and *2*, and *Advanced 1* and *2*. "1" and "2" generally stand here for the sub-levels of "Lower" and "Upper" with respect to the three basic language difficulty levels *Elementary*, *Intermediate* and *Advanced*, respectively.

Hence, we have a differentiation system of *Lower* and *Upper Elementary*, *Intermediate* and *Advanced* language difficulty levels in foreign language learning and teaching, now also to be applied to CHINESE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

Fig. 2 indicates these languages difficulty levels and relates them to the difficulty levels of the CLPE (HSK) and the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) in the following way:

<i>Language Skill Level</i>	<i>Division into Lower and Upper Level</i>	HSK	CEFR[*]
Elementary	<i>Lower</i>	HSK level 1	A1
	<i>Upper</i>	HSK level 2	A2
Intermediate	<i>Lower</i>	HSK level 3	B1
	<i>Upper</i>	HSK level 4	B2
Advanced	<i>Lower</i>	HSK level 5	C1
	<i>Upper</i>	HSK level 6	C2

** Common European Framework of Reference for Languages*

Figure 2

Based on this division, we have divided and organised the material of Chinese characters, vocabulary and Grammar Points to be mastered for each of the six language difficulty levels of the CLPE into three volumes, each of them covering the language material for two language difficulty levels of the CLPE:

- Volume I covers the HSK Levels 1 and 2 and is thus called *the Elementary HSK Level*.
- Volume II covers the HSK Levels 3 and 4 and is called *the Intermediate HSK Level*.
- Volume III covers the HSK Levels 5 and 6 and is consequently called *the Advanced HSK Level*.

In each of these three volumes and for each of the two HSK language difficulty levels covered there, the following material is presented in depth:

- Chinese Characters
- Vocabulary
- Grammar Points

We will now deal with these three sections in more detail and explain the organisation of the material in each of them.

Chinese Characters

Generally, Chinese characters for each HSL Level are presented according to their individual number of strokes. We hope that this sorting will assist in effectively memorising them for active and passive language use in communication practice. For those HSK Level units with an inventory of over 250 Chinese unique characters set, the number of characters were sub-divided into parts such as HSK 4A, HSK 4B, HSK 4C, etc. HSK distribution of Chinese characters and their sub-divisions according to individual stroke number for each HSK difficulty level are shown in Figure 3 below.

HSK Level	Parts	Strokes	Amount of Unique Hanzi
1	-	1 - 15 strokes	178
2	-	3 - 16 Strokes	171
3	-	2 - 16 strokes	274
4	4A	1 - 8 strokes	Total: 452 4A: 177
	4B	8 - 11 strokes	4B: 180
	4C	11 - 19 strokes	4C: 95
5	5A	1 - 8 strokes	Total: 636 5A: 178
	5B	8 - 10 strokes	5B: 174
	5C	10 - 13 strokes	5C: 179
	5D	13 - 23 strokes	5D: 102
6	6A	3 - 8 strokes	Total: 924 6A: 179
	6B	8 - 9 strokes	6B: 179
	6C	9 - 11 strokes	6C: 179
	6D	11 - 13 strokes	6D: 179
	6E	13 - 22 strokes	6E: 209

Figure 3

Each section on Chinese characters covers the following:

- *Character Lists* for each HSK difficulty level. This listing will help you to see which characters are included for each respective HSK exam level, and you can test yourself at a first glance which of them are already known to you and do not present any pro-

blems in writing and comprehension. This “pre-selection” then would enable you to concentrate on those not yet known and to pay special attention to them.

- *Chinese - English Character Glossaries* for each HSK difficulty level again follow the same principle of order arrangement according to the individual number of strokes of these characters listed in the inventory for each HSK level. These glossaries contain information on pronunciation of characters in Hanyu Pinyin transcription followed by English Meaning definitions.
- *Stroke Order of Chinese Characters* for each HSK Level allow you to practice the writing of Chinese characters by drawing along the shaded lines with a thin pencil in the stroke order section. The lay-out of these worksheets is explained in more detail below (Figure 4).

Character Entry with Hanyu Pinyin transcription		English Meaning Definitions and stroke order of character	
Indication of HSK Level			
Indicating Radical			
字	部首	Definition and Stroke	
力 lì	力	①power ②force ③strength ④ability ⑤strenuously ⑥surname Li 力 力	
又 yòu	又	①(once) again ②also ③both... and... ④and yet ⑤(used for emphasis) anyway 又 又	
万 wàn	一	①ten thousand ②a great number ③surname Wan 万 万万	
久 jiǔ	丿	①(long) time ②(long) duration of time 久 久久	
于 yú	二	①to go ②to take ③sentence-final interrogative particle ④(evident or ⑤[?]yǐ) ⑥surname Yu ⑦in ⑧at ⑨to ⑩from ⑪by ⑫than ⑬out of ⑭among Yu ⑮[interj] Oh! ⑯Ah! ⑰in ⑱to ⑲from ⑳by ㉑un ㉒out of ㉓surname Yu ㉔[theory] Oh! ㉕Ah! 于 于于	
口 kǒu	口	①mouth ②classifier for things with mouths (people, domestic animals, cannons, wells etc) ③classifier for bites or mouthfuls 口 口口	
山 shān	山	①mountain ②hill ③anything that resembles a mountain ④CL:座(zuò) ⑤bundled straw in which silkworms spin cocoons ⑥gable ⑦surname Shan 山 山山	

Figure 4

Note that for all those sections in the Chinese Character parts of the book, the principles arrangement of characters is the same in sequence: Sorting is according to their individual number of strokes, with those lower in stroke number listed first and fol-

lowed by those higher in number of their respective individual number of strokes. This way of sorting is also advantageous if you need to locate a certain character in any of these sections.

Vocabulary

In this part of the book, you will deal with *words* instead of *characters*. This distinction is important in terms of Chinese grammar and Linguistic Science of Chinese. Since Chinese characters carry meaning, they easily may be confused with words from a Western point of view. In the early days of modern Chinese Linguistics, this distinction was a matter of debate among scholars and led to the conclusion that the traditional Western framework of grammar was not applicable here and that a separate grammar framework was needed for the Chinese language because of its extreme divergence in comparison to the larger family of Indo-European languages.

Word entries in this part of the book are listed alphabetically according to their transcription in Hanyu Pinyin as the following sample extract from Volume II for HSK Level 3 indicates (Figure 5).

Words To Know

A	B
<p>阿姨 āyí ◇ {colloquial} auntie (mother's sister) ◇ auntie (term of address for a woman of one's parent's generation) ◇ {Mainland usage} (in a home) nanny, nursemaid, housekeeper; (in a nursery school or kindergarten) child-care worker</p> <p>阿 ā ◇ {regional} dear...(name prefix, used to form terms of endearment; prefix before a kinship term) ◇ Afghanistan (short form for Āfūhàn 阿富汗) ◇ A (surname)</p> <p>矮 ǎi ◇ short (in stature), low (in height) ◇ inferior to</p> <p>爱好 àihào ◇ hobby, an activity one likes ◇ like, love, be fond of, be keen on</p> <p>安静 ānjìng ◇ quiet, calm, noiseless ◇ peaceful</p>	<p>把 bǎ ◇ {grammar} take... (and do sth with it) (auxiliary verb used to introduce the direct object of a sentence in front of the main verb) ◇ hold, grasp, grip ◇ hold (a baby out to relieve itself) ◇ grab, control, monopolize ◇ {sports, colloquial} guard, watch (like a goal) ◇ {colloquial} be close to ◇ hold sth together ◇ {regional} give, offer ◇ handlebar (like of a bicycle) ◇ bunch, bundle, handful ◇ {measure word} (used for tools and other things with a handle, like key, scissors, umbrella, sword, etc., or for things that can be grasped [chair], or for certain abstract things [years, strength, effort], a movement of the hands [like a push, a helping hand]) ◇ "approximately" (when following numerals/measure words, like bǎi bǎ nián 百把年 "approx. 100 years") ◇ refers to sworn brotherhood (as in bài bǎzi 拜把子 "become sworn brothers")</p> <p>班 bān ◇ (of school) class, grade ◇ (of airline) flight ◇ shift, duty, work</p>

Figure 5

The arrangement of data in this part of the book is largely self-explanatory and does not require any further comments.

Grammar Points

Again, the arrangement of the material in this last part of the book is largely self-explanatory and does not require any further comment. The *Overview* in this part of the book lists all the important grammar points required for each HSK exam level (Figure 6 below; sample extract below is taken from the HSK 6 Grammar Point part in Volume III).

Overview

Words and Phrases

1. **Nouns:** 以来

2. Verbs

2.1 多亏

2.2 靠

3. **Adjectives:** 难免

4. Adverbs

4.1 便

4.2 根本

4.3 果然

4.4 忽然

4.5 简直

4.6 连忙

4.7 难怪

4.8 始终

4.9 勿

5. Prepositions

5.1 朝

5.2 趁

5.3 于

5.4 至于

6. **Conjunctions:** 以及

7. Particles

7.1 似的

7.2 所

Sentences

8. Special Sentence Patterns

8.1 Pivotal Sentences

8.1.1 令

8.1.2 派

8.2 Sentences of Comparison: A不如B
(这么/那么) + Adjective

Complex Sentences

9. Complex Sentences

9.1 不但不/不但没有。。。, 反而。。。

9.2 Other Complex Structures I

9.2.1 宁可。。。, 也不/也要。。。

9.2.2 与其。。。, 不如。。。

9.3. Other Complex Structures II

9.3.1 假如。。。, 就。。。

9.3.2 万。。。, (就)。。。

9.3.3 (幸亏)。。。, 不然。。。

9.4 除非。。。, 不然。。。

9.5 哪怕。。。, 也/还。。。

Fixed Structures

10. **Fixed Structures:** 为。。。所

Suggested Further Reading

Figure 6

汉语水平考试

Intermediate 1 and 2

HSK Levels 3 and 4

汉语水平考试

HSK Level 3

汉语水平考试

汉字

Chinese Characters

HSK Level 3 Character List

奇季定实居怕怪或担择放易板河法注爬物环画直空练终者育衫衬该饱举信冒南响城

努园坏声层应忘把护更李束条极求花角词迟邮邻阿附使其典净刮刷刻单参叔变周图

市平必旧末汁用目示礼节议记鸟伞冰决刚地如安当戏成扫朵灯爷级网而耳讲阳位低

力又万久于口山己干才马云办化历双心文方片牙风且世业主乎冬加包半发句只史头

碗筷筒腿蓝解跟境愿演熊瘦算赛锻需静鲜鼻箱聪蕉趣鞋澡糕糖镜

盘绩绿脚脸萄辆银骑黄厨帽提普渴然短舒葡街裙裤超越遇像感搬数楚楼满照矮

夏害容宾拿换根烧特疼笔般被调较通酒铁铅难顾饿啤婚康惯据接敢梯检清理甜

复姨差带急总故春查树段炼界相祝秋种突结胖草虽轻选重闻除音须香借健哭啊

HSK Level 3

Chinese Characters with Latin Hanyu Pinyin Transcription and English Meaning Definitions

力 lì ◇ force, power, strength, ability ◇ physical strength ◇ do with all one's might ◇ contribution, service ◇ conscripted laborer ◇ Li (surname)

又 yòu ◇ again ◇ also ◇ on the other hand... ◇ then (indicating one action happening right after another) ◇ (in the pattern 又...又... yòu...yòu...) both... and...

万 wàn ◇ ten thousand, 10,000 ◇ a large number, myriad of... ◇ (emphatic, followed by a negation) absolutely, on any account, by all circumstances, by all means ◇ Wan (surname)

久 jiǔ ◇ long, for a long time, of long duration (in contrast to zàn 暫/暫 "for a short time") ◇ for a specific period of time

于 yú ◇ in, at on (time or place) ◇ towards, to, for ◇ than (comparative) ◇ by (passive voice)

口 kǒu ◇ (of humans/animals) the mouth ◇ one's taste ◇ an opening, outlet ◇ people, population ◇ (of a container with an opening, a river, etc.) mouth, exit, entrance, pass ◇ a cut/crack/hole ◇ department (overall term for administrative units of a certain sector) ◇ blade, sharp edge of a knife, sword, etc. ◇ {measure word} (used for knives/swords, ponds, pigs, persons, bites, mouthfuls, drags [from a cigar/cigarette/pipe], language) ◇ Kou (surname)

山 shān ◇ hill, mountain ◇ sth resembling a hill/mountain ◇ {geosciences} a massif ◇ bushes where silkworms spin their cocoons ◇ gable, wall (of a house) ◇ Shan (surname)

己 jǐ ◇ self, oneself; personal ◇ ji (sixth of the ten Celestial Stems)

干 gān ◇ dry, arid ◇ (let sth) dry; dried up, dried out; (of food) dried or preserved ◇ dried food ◇ hollow, empty, exhausted, all gone ◇ useless,

to no avail, in vain, futile ◇ {regional} impolite, rude, blunt; (of behaviour, remarks, etc.) embarrassing, offensive; cold-shoulder, ignore

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

马 mǎ ◇ horse ◇ {Chinese chess} Horses (on the black side; in some traditional sets also used for the red side) ◇ big, great ◇ Ma (surname)

云 yún ◇ cloud(s) ◇ numerous ◇ high, tall ◇ Yúnnán 雲南/云南 Province ◇ Yun (surname)

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

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

历 lì ◇ experience, undergo ◇ all past (occasions, etc.) ◇ all, each and every, one by one ◇ calendar (like lunisolar calendar) ◇ choose, select

双 shuāng ◇ two, both; a pair of... (in contrast to dān 單/单 "one, single") ◇ {measure word}... pair(s) of... (used for things in pairs, like hands, gloves, socks, shoes, eyes, etc.) ◇ even, even-numbered (in contrast to dān 單/单 "odd, odd-numbered") ◇ Shuang (surname)

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

文 wén ◇ script, writing, inscription, composition, article ◇ literary language (in contrast to vernacular) ◇ (as a discipline) humanities, liberal arts ◇ {history} ritual, ceremony, formalities, etiquette ◇ culture ◇ refined, cultured ◇ civil, civilian ◇ tattoo, pattern ◇ various natural phenomena (like astronomy) ◇ Wen (surname) ◇ cover up, explain away, gloss over, paint over (faults, etc.) ◇ {measure word, historical} (used with qián 錢/钱, like yī wén qián 一文錢/一文钱 "one [ancient] cent")

方 fāng ◇ square (in shape) ◇ direction ◇ upright, honest ◇ side, party ◇ direction, place, locality, region ◇ method, way, means ◇ {pharma, Chinese med} prescription, recipe ◇ (as an adverb, same meaning as cái 纔/才) only, just at that time, then ◇ just (now) ◇ {measure} (short for píngfāng 平方 "square metre", or for lìfāng 立方 "cubic metre")... square metre(s),... cubic metre(s) (used for area or volume) ◇ {math} power (of) ◇ Fang (surname)

片 piàn ◇ (flat and thin) piece (of sth), slice, flake ◇ movie, film ◇ sub-area/sub-section of a larger place ◇ cut into slices, slice (mostly meat) ◇ fragment; fragmentary, partial, brief,

incomplete ◇ {measure word}... slice(s) of...,... stretch(es) of...,... feeling(s) of...(used for a flat piece of sth, like a tablet of medicine, a slice of bread; a section of land, water; for scenery, prevailing mood, sound, language, feeling, etc.)

牙 yá ◇ tooth ◇ ivory ◇ sth shaped or acting like a tooth ◇ bite, gnaw ◇ {measure word}... slice(s) of...,... cut(s) of... (used for round or oval slices/sections of food, like slices of watermelon, pancakes, slices of eggs, etc.) ◇ middleman, broker ◇ Ya (surname)

风 fēng ◇ wind, gale, breeze ◇ put out to dry, winnow, air-dry, air ◇ speedily, swiftly ◇ custom, practice, atmosphere ◇ style, attitude ◇ information, news, rumour, hearsay ◇ {literature} (as a genre in the Shījīng 詩經/诗经 "Book of Odes" section Guófēng 國風/国风 "Airs of the states") folk song, ballad ◇ {med} used in the names of certain illnesses (e.g., zhòngfēng 中風/中风 "stroke", "apoplexy") ◇ Feng (surname)

且 qiě ◇ for now, for the time being, for the moment ◇ just, now ◇ now...(to introduce a new thought) ◇ moreover... ◇ and also... ◇ even... ◇ {regional, including Beijing} (in the pattern 且... verb... 呢) for a long time, for quite some time ◇ Qie (surname)

世 shì ◇ world, society ◇ generation, life, lifetime ◇ {geosciences} epoch, age, era ◇ the secular world, this (mundane) world ◇ Shi (surname)

业 yè ◇ line of business, trade, industry ◇ occupation, profession, employment, job ◇ school work, course of study ◇ cause, undertaking, enterprise ◇ estate, property ◇ {Buddhism} karma ◇ {written} engage in ◇ {written} already

主 zhǔ ◇ main, principal, primary ◇ the sovereign, master, owner ◇ the host ◇ God, the Lord, Allah ◇ to advocate, maintain, sponsor ◇ manage, be in charge of, preside over ◇ take the initiative, be of one's own accord ◇

know how to deal with sth, hold a definite view about sth ◇ memorial tablet, ancestral tablet ◇ Zhu (surname)

乎 hū ◇ {grammar, written} (question particle, used like ma 嗎/吗, ne 呢, or ba 吧) ◇ (after a verb, used like yú 於/于) in, at, compared to ◇ (used after verbs/adjectives for purposes of rhythm) ◇ {interjection} Oh! Alas! (or similar emphatic expression)

冬 dōng ◇ winter ◇ Dong (surname)

加 jiā ◇ add, append, put in ◇ {math} add; ...plus...(adding numbers) ◇ increase, raise, augment ◇ impose ◇ (used between a one-syllable adverb and a two-syllable verb to indicate that the action is directed towards sth or sb mentioned before or understood) ◇ Jia (surname)

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

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

发 fā ◇ issue, send out, distribute ◇ launch, discharge, shoot ◇ produce, generate ◇ leave for, set out for ◇ (preceding an adjective denoting a feeling like lǎn 懶/懒 "lazy", ruǎn 軟/软 "soft", rè 熱/热 "hot", etc.) feel..., grow..., get... ◇ (before an adjective of colour, taste, smell, etc.) appear..., be... -ish, be... -ly, be on the... side (like fāzǐ 發紫/发紫 "be purplish", fāchòu 發臭/发臭 "be smelly", fātián 發甜/发甜, "be on the sweet side,", etc.) ◇ speak, utter ◇ become rich ◇ diffuse, disperse ◇ expose, open up ◇ start/begin (an action) ◇ {measure word}... round(s) of...(used for ammu-

nition: shells, cartridges, rounds, projectiles, etc.)

句 jù ◇ {grammar} sentence ◇ line of verse ◇ {measure word} (used for sentences, sayings, proverbs, complaints, jokes, allegations, lines of verse, etc.)

只 zhǐ ◇ only, merely, just

史 shǐ ◇ history ◇ Imperial Record Keeper ◇ Shi (surname)

头 tóu ◇ head ◇ chief, head, boss ◇ (used before a numeral or measure word) first..., the initial... ◇ leading ◇ side/aspect ◇ top, tip (e.g., of a pen), end (e.g., of a rope, the street) ◇ beginning, end ◇ remnant, leftover, end ◇ (before tiān 天 or nián 年) the previous (day or year) ◇ head (as a measure of height, like "taller by a head") ◇ {measure word} ...head(s) of... (used for animals, like cattle, mule, sheep, pigs, lions, etc.) ◇ {measure word} head, bulb(s) of... (used for the bulbs of certain plants, like a head of garlic) ◇ (suffix to certain nouns)

市 shì ◇ city, municipality (like Beijing, Shanghai) ◇ market, marketplace ◇ {economics} market ◇ trade, business ◇ purchase, buy ◇ administrative area or unit ◇ Shi (surname)

平 píng ◇ flat, level, even, smooth ◇ flatten, level, smooth out, make even ◇ be on the same level, at par ◇ equal, impartial, fair, just ◇ calm, peaceful ◇ suppress, quell (an uprising, rebellion, etc.) ◇ average, common, usual, ordinary ◇ {Chinese chess} traverse (from one file to another) ◇ Ping (surname)

必 bì ◇ surely, certainly, necessarily ◇ must, have to ◇ obstinate, stubborn ◇ if, in case ◇ act resolutely ◇ silk rope ◇ Bi (surname)

旧 jiù ◇ old, past ◇ former, previous

末 mò ◇ end/tip (of sth long) ◇ end (of a period) ◇ end (in contrast to běn 本 "origin, basis, foundation") ◇ final, last ◇ nonessentials ◇ powder, dust (like coal dust) ◇ finely minced bits (e.g., of meat, garlic, etc.) ◇ {Chi-

nese opera} mo (a role mostly played by middle-aged and older males, as in mòní 末尼 or mòní 末泥)

汁 zhī ◇ juice ◇ rain mixed with snow

用 yòng ◇ use, employ, apply ◇ {formal} eat, drink ◇ Yong (surname)

目 mù ◇ eye ◇ mesh, eye, hole ◇ {classical} look, consider, regard ◇

item, article, number ◇ {biology} order ◇ list, catalogue ◇ {classical}

name, title ◇ (in wei qi or go) eye

示 shì ◇ show, display ◇ instruct, demonstrate

礼 lǐ ◇ rite, ceremony (like wedding, funeral) ◇ courtesy, etiquette, protocol ◇ gift, present ◇ the Lǐjì 禮記/礼记 "Book of Rites" ◇ Li (surname)

节 jié ◇ festival, holiday ◇ knot, joint ◇ {measure word}... section(s) of... (used for sections, lengths of sth, periods, paragraphs, etc.) ◇ moral integrity, chastity ◇ abridge, shorten ◇ economize, save, restrain, exercise restraint ◇ economical, frugal ◇ item, issue ◇ {unit of measure} knot (sea speed) ◇ Jie (surname)

议 yì ◇ idea, opinion ◇ discuss, talk over ◇ discuss right and wrong (mostly in reproach)

记 jì ◇ remember, recall (to mind) ◇ record (in writing), write down ◇ (a) note, record, account, chronicle (often used in book or essay titles) ◇ (a) mark, sign (used in the names of shops, restaurants, etc., after the name of the proprietor) ◇ birthmark ◇ {measure word, regional} (used for a hit [on the face], slap, punch, blow, etc.)

鸟 niǎo ◇ bird

伞 sǎn ◇ umbrella, parasol ◇ sth shaped like an umbrella ◇ parachute ◇ San (surname)

冰 bīng ◇ ice, frost, icicles ◇ ice (up), cool with ice ◇ refrigerate ◇ ice-cold

决 jué ◇ decide, determine ◇ certainly, definitely (when preceding a negative) ◇ execute a criminal ◇ (of a dike, etc.) burst, break ◇ {history}

bone or ivory thumbguard worn by archers ◇ part, bid farewell ◇ knack, trick of the trade

刚 gāng ◇ just (a moment ago) ◇ exactly, just, precisely ◇ barely, just ◇ just when...; hardly... when...(often in combination with jiù 就 expressing "...when...") ◇ hard, firm, strong, staunch ◇ Gang (surname)

地 dì ◇ earth, ground, land, floor, soil, field(s), farmland ◇ place, locality, site, area ◇ situation, position ◇ background (of a painting, calligraphy, etc.) ◇ (following specification of distance) a distance of... (e.g., shí gōnglǐ dì 十公里地 "a distance of 10 km") ◇ (suffix, forming an adverb from an adjective, e.g., gāoxìng 高興/高兴 "happy" + dì 地 yields gāoxìngdì 高興地/高兴地 "happily"; in this function often pronounced "de")

如 rú ◇ like, as, as if ◇ according to ◇ be as good as, equal, compare with (often used in the negative) ◇ such as, for example ◇ if ◇ {written} go to ◇ and, or ◇ Ru (surname)

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

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

戏 xì ◇ play, have fun, sport ◇ joke, make fun of ◇ {theatre} a drama,

play, opera, acrobatic show ◇ Xi (surname)

成 chéng ◇ become, turn or change into ◇ fully developed, fully grown ◇ successfully finished ◇ be all right, okay ◇ achievement, fruits (of work, etc.) ◇ able, capable ◇ in considerable numbers or amounts ◇ ready-made, established ◇ 10% (e.g., sān chéng 三成 means "thirty percent") ◇ Cheng (surname)

扫 sǎo ◇ sweep, clear away (with a broom, etc.) ◇ {figurative} eliminate, wipe out, get rid of ◇ (of the eyes, a glance, etc.) move or pass over quickly ◇ put together ◇ paint, apply (like makeup to the eyebrows)

朵 duǒ ◇ {measure word} (used for flowers, clouds, etc.) ◇ hang down (from a tree) ◇ flower, bud, blossom; cluster of blossoms hanging from a tree branch/twig ◇ move, take, pull ◇ Duo (surname)

灯 dēng ◇ lamp, lantern, light ◇ burner (as in Běnnshēngdēng 本生燈/本生灯 "Bunsen burner") ◇ {colloquial, electrical} (vacuum) tube, (radio) valve

爷 yé ◇ father ◇ grandfather (father's father) ◇ form of address for an elder male ◇ form of address for an official or wealthy person in former times ◇ God

级 jí ◇ grade, level, rank, class ◇ (of schools) year, grade, class, level ◇ (of stairs) a step ◇ {academic} degree ◇ {measure word}...step(s)/stage(s)/storey(s) of... (used for steps [of stairs], stages [of rockets], storeys/levels [of towers], etc.)

网 wǎng ◇ net, web; network ◇ net (like for catching fish) ◇ covered with sth resembling a net (like of eyes when bloodshot) ◇ {IT} net, network, the Internet, the World Wide Web ◇ {bot} rete, reticulation

而 ér ◇ (joining two adjectives)...and... ◇ (indicating a sequence or consequence)... and thus..., therefore ◇ (indicating a contrast)...but... ◇ (indicating a transition)...to... ◇ (indicat-

ing sth happens at a certain time) at..., when... ◇ (indicating sth happens under a certain condition) if...

耳 ěr ◇ ear ◇ {pottery, bronze} loop-handles (on both sides of a vessel, tripod, etc.) ◇ ear-like on both sides, flanking ◇ {written} only, just ◇ Er (surname)

讲 jiǎng ◇ speak, say ◇ discuss, talk about ◇ explain ◇ attach importance to, stress, be particular about ◇ lesson, lecture

阳 yáng ◇ {philosophy, Chinese med} Yang (the male or positive principle in nature, the opposite of Yīn 陰/阴) ◇ the sun ◇ the south side of a hill ◇ the north side of a river ◇ convex, in relief ◇ open, outward, overt ◇ of this life, of this world, concerned with worldly living beings ◇ {physics} positive ◇ {physiology} the male genitalia, the (male) private parts ◇ Yang (surname)

位 wèi ◇ {measure word, formal/polite}... lady/ladies/gentleman/gentlemen (used for persons) ◇ place, position, location ◇ status, situation, position ◇ be located ◇ throne ◇ {math} digit, place ◇ {physics} potential ◇ Wei (surname)

低 dī ◇ low (i.e. a small distance from the ground, in contrast to gāo 高 "high") ◇ below (the) average ◇ (of rank, grade, position, profile) low ◇ (let) droop, hang down, lower (like one's head)

努 nǚ ◇ make an effort, exert oneself, strive ◇ protrude, stick out ◇ be injured through over-exertion ◇ {calligraphy} vertical stroke

园 yuán ◇ garden, orchard or similar place where plants are grown ◇ park or similar place of public recreation ◇ Imperial tombs

坏 huài ◇ bad, wicked, evil ◇ defective, broken down, not working, dysfunctional ◇ break down, go bad ◇ become spoiled/ruined, rot ◇ (as an intensifier after certain verbs)... to the extreme, badly, awfully, very (as in èhuài le 餓壞了/饿坏了 "very hungry")

◇ (dirty) trick; evil idea
 声 shēng ◇ sound, voice ◇ make a sound ◇ announce, state, declare ◇ reputation, renown ◇ initial consonant (of a Chinese character) ◇ {linguistics} tone (of a syllable in spoken Chinese) ◇ music ◇ {measure word} a sound of... (only preceded by the numeral yī — "one", for utterances and sounds, like a shout, command, thunderclap, etc.)
 层 céng ◇ layer, stratum; dimension, tier, storey, floor, level, part (in a sequence); layered, piled up ◇ {geosciences} layer, bed, horizon, formation ◇ {biology} stratum ◇ {measure word}... layer(s)...,... floor(s)... (used for storeys of buildings, things in layers, outer coverings, feelings, thinking, etc.)
 应 yīng ◇ should, ought to, must ◇ answer, respond, reply ◇ agree, accept, promise ◇ Ying (surname)
 忘 wàng ◇ forget ◇ neglect, overlook ◇ omit, lose
 把 bǎ ◇ {grammar} take... (and do sth with it) (auxiliary verb used to introduce the direct object of a sentence in front of the main verb) ◇ hold, grasp, grip ◇ hold (a baby out to relieve itself) ◇ grab, control, monopolize ◇ {sports, colloquial} guard, watch (like a goal) ◇ {colloquial} be close to ◇ hold sth together ◇ {regional} give, offer ◇ handlebar (like of a bicycle) ◇ bunch, bundle, handful ◇ {measure word} (used for tools and other things with a handle, like key, scissors, umbrella, sword, etc., or for things that can be grasped [chair], or for certain abstract things [years, strength, effort], a movement of the hands [like a push, a helping hand]) ◇ "approximately" (when following numerals/measure words, like bǎi bǎ nián 百把年 "approx. 100 years") ◇ refers to sworn brotherhood (as in bài bǎ zǐ 拜把子 "become sworn brothers")
 护 hù ◇ protect, guard, defend, shelter, shield ◇ {metaphor} be partial to sb, be on sb's side
 更 gèng ◇ more, still more, even

more ◇ furthermore, further, what is more...
 李 lǐ ◇ plum, Prunus (the tree or its fruit) ◇ judicial ◇ official ◇ Li (surname)
 束 shù ◇ tie, bind, bundle ◇ control, restrain ◇ {math} pencil ◇ beam, bundle (of light, etc.) ◇ {measure word}... sheaf(s) of...,... bundle(s) of...,... bunch(es) of...,... bouquet(s) of... (used for things that are tied together in bunches, like straw, flowers, vegetables with stalks, etc.) ◇ Shu (surname)
 条 tiáo ◇ {measure word} (used for long, thin objects) ◇ {measure word}... item(s) (used for certain items, such as news, certain people, etc.) ◇ long narrow piece ◇ twig ◇ article (e.g. of a law), clause; condition ◇ string, stripe, slip ◇ long and narrow in pattern; streak ◇ order; in good order
 极 jí ◇ the farthest point, the extreme ◇ very, extremely, utterly, exceedingly ◇ ultimate, highest, last, furthest, final ◇ {physics, geosciences} a pole, the pole (like North/South, positive/negative, etc.) ◇ {construction} ridgepole
 求 qiú ◇ beg, request, beseech ◇ ask (for), demand ◇ seek, strive for ◇ demand ◇ Qiu (surname)
 花 huā ◇ spend, expend (money, energy) ◇ spend, take (time) ◇ flower, blossom ◇ flowering plant ◇ sth resembling a flower (like sparks, snowflakes, fireworks) ◇ fireworks ◇ design, decorative pattern ◇ flowery, florid, colourful ◇ multi-coloured, variegated ◇ ornate, showy ◇ unevenly coloured, patchy ◇ (of eyes) blurred (in vision) ◇ (of worn clothes) threadbare ◇ attractive but unreal or insincere ◇ (of men) promiscuous ◇ {metaphor} pretty young woman ◇ prostitute ◇ having to do with prostitution ◇ cotton ◇ small grains, pieces, or drops ◇ {med} smallpox ◇ wound, battle scar ◇ Hua (surname)
 角 jiǎo ◇ (of an ox, etc.) horn ◇

(as a musical instrument) horn, bugle
 ◇ corner ◇ {math} angle ◇ {written}
 1/10 yuan (unit of Chinese currency, or
 10 fen) ◇ {measure word}... quarter(s)
 of... (used for quarters of cakes, etc.) ◇
 {Chinese astronomy} Jiao (the first of
 the Èrshíbā Xiù 二十八宿 "28 Lunar
 Mansions of the Chinese zodiac")
 词 cí ◇ words (of a speech, song,
 etc.) ◇ wording, language ◇ {linguistics}
 word, character compound, expression
 ◇ {literature} ci (form of classical
 Chinese poetry dating from the
 Tang dynasty; distinguished by lines of
 differing lengths; originally set to music;
 reached its peak in the Song dynasty)
 迟 chí ◇ slow, tardy ◇ late, delayed
 ◇ Chi (surname)
 邮 yóu ◇ mail, post ◇ fault, error
 ◇ hold a grudge, blame ◇ You (surname)
 邻 lín ◇ neighbour ◇ neighbouring,
 adjacent ◇ {admin, history} lin
 (unit of five families during the Zhou
 Dynasty)
 阿 ā ◇ {regional} dear...(name
 prefix, used to form terms of endearment;
 prefix before a kinship term) ◇
 Afghanistan (short form for Āfūhàn 阿
 富汗) ◇ A (surname)
 附 fù ◇ attachment ◇ attach,
 add, append, enclose ◇ approach,
 draw near, get close; close by, near ◇
 agree to, yield to, comply with, depend
 on, attach oneself to
 使 shǐ ◇ cause, make (sb do sth);
 enable ◇ use, make use of, employ, apply
 ◇ send, dispatch (sb to do sth) ◇
 messenger, envoy, ambassador ◇ sup-
 posing, if, provided
 其 qí ◇ his, her, its, their ◇ he,
 she, it, they ◇ that, such ◇ this... ◇ Qi
 (surname)
 典 diǎn ◇ {literature} canon, law;
 classic, standard (work of scholarship);
 literary allusion ◇ ceremony, rite, ritual,
 celebration ◇ be responsible for,
 be in charge of ◇ lease, mortgage,
 pawn (with real estate as security) ◇
 Dian (surname)

净 jìng ◇ clean ◇ wipe clean ◇
 completely, exhaustively ◇ net (like
 weight, profit) ◇ only, merely ◇ {Chi-
 nese opera} painted face role
 刮 guā ◇ scratch, scrape, shave ◇
 spread, smear with, rub with ◇ rob,
 plunder, extort, fleece ◇ {dialect}
 scold
 刷 shuā ◇ a brush ◇ brush, clean,
 scrub ◇ swipe (card through terminal)
 ◇ eliminate, expel, discharge, fire
 (from a job)
 刻 kè ◇ engrave, carve, cut, chi-
 sel ◇ quarter of an hour; short period
 of time, moment ◇ cutting, biting ◇
 the utmost ◇ mean, harsh
 单 dān ◇ single, one (alone) ◇
 only, exclusively ◇ odd, odd-numbered
 (in contrast to shuāng 雙/双 "even,
 even-numbered") ◇ {grammar} singular
 ◇ alone ◇ weak, thin ◇ {clothing}
 unlined, unpadded, single-layer ◇ slip,
 list, bill, sheet, order
 参 cān ◇ join, participate (in) ◇
 consult, refer (to) ◇ visit to pay one's
 respects to, pay homage to ◇ {history,
 admin} impeach an official at the im-
 perial court ◇ understand, grasp ◇
 {math} parameter ◇ {Buddhism} seek
 to understand
 叔 shū ◇ uncle (father's younger
 brother) ◇ uncle (form of address to a
 male of one's father's generation) ◇
 brother-in-law (husband's younger
 brother) ◇ the third in a family of four
 brothers ◇ the later part, the end (of a
 dynasty, period, etc.) ◇ gather, harvest
 ◇ Shu (surname)
 变 biàn ◇ change ◇ change into,
 turn into ◇ cause change, transform ◇
 changeable, variable ◇ sell off (like
 property) ◇ major turn of events
 周 zhōu ◇ perimeter, circumference,
 circuit, circle, cycle ◇ week ◇ go
 round, make a circle or circuit (like
 around a track) ◇ all, whole, all
 around, all over ◇ thoughtful, atten-
 tive, considerate ◇ {electrical} cycle
 图 tú ◇ picture, drawing, illustra-
 tion, chart, map, diagram ◇ intention,
 plan, scheme; seek, covet, pursue ◇

law, standard ◇ TU (Soviet Tupolev aircraft-designator followed by digits)

◇ Tu (surname)

奇 qí ◇ strange, odd, queer, unusual ◇ extraordinary, astonishing, wonderful, rare ◇ unexpected, surprising ◇ very, awfully

季 jì ◇ season (of the year) ◇ season (like a period with certain characteristics, such as rainy season, dry season, etc.); a crop, an agricultural season ◇ the end of a period of time (like the end of a dynasty) ◇ the last month of a season (of the year) ◇ (of brothers) the youngest, or the fourth in line ◇ Ji (surname)

定 dìng ◇ set (a date or deadline) ◇ decide, fix, determine, stipulate, establish ◇ settle, calm down; calm, stable, still ◇ (used like dìng 訂/订) order, subscribe to, book ◇ {written} definite(ly), sure(ly), certain(ly) ◇ Ding (surname)

实 shí ◇ real, true, authentic, actual, honest, sincere ◇ solid, full ◇ reality, truth, fact ◇ surely, for sure ◇ fruit, seed ◇ {Chinese med} excessiveness (one of the bāgāng 八綱/八纲 "eight principal syndromes") ◇ goods, materials ◇ wealth, riches ◇ Shi (surname)

居 jū ◇ live, dwell, reside, sit still ◇ house, dwelling, residence ◇ be in, occupy, hold (like post, position, ranking) ◇ claim, assert, style oneself as ◇ collect, amass ◇ stop, stay ◇ stationary, standing still ◇ Ju (surname)

怕 pà ◇ fear, dread ◇ for fear that, be afraid ◇ I'm afraid, perhaps, lest ◇ not care to ◇ Pa (surname)

怪 guài ◇ strange, unusual, odd, peculiar, eccentric, weird, queer ◇ wonder at, find strange, be surprised ◇ {colloquial} rather..., quite... ◇ a demon, evil spirit, monster ◇ blame/reproach sb ◇ Guai (surname)

或 huò ◇ or ◇ perhaps, probably, maybe ◇ (in the pattern 或.....或.....) either...or... ◇ {written} someone, somebody, some person, some people ◇ {written} (usually with

negation) (not even) a little bit, slightly
担 dān ◇ carry with a shoulder
pole ◇ shoulder, take on (responsibility, risk)

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

放 fàng ◇ release, set free, let go, let out ◇ put, place (in, on, etc.) ◇ let oneself go, give way to ◇ put in, add ◇ put (livestock, horses, etc.) out to pasture ◇ turn on, play (a movie, etc.) ◇ banish, exile, send away ◇ set off (like firecrackers) ◇ ignite, light, set fire to ◇ lend at interest ◇ (of clothing) let out, make larger ◇ (of blossoms, flowers) open, bloom ◇ keep (for future use), put aside ◇ fell, cut down (trees, etc.) ◇ (starting an imperative sentence) Be more...! ◇ (preceding 著...不.../着...不...) neglect/refuse (to do sth)

易 yì ◇ easy (in contrast to nán 難/难 "difficult") ◇ amiable, unassuming ◇ change ◇ exchange, barter ◇ battle ◇ despise ◇ {archaic} lizard, chameleon ◇ the Yìjīng 易經/易经 "Book of Changes" ◇ Yi (surname)

板 bǎn ◇ plank, board, plate ◇ shutters (of a shop, etc.) ◇ printing block ◇ blackboard ◇ {music} clappers (traditional Chinese musical instrument) ◇ time, measure, accented beat ◇ paddle used in certain sports (like ping-pong) ◇ {IT} circuit board (in a computer) ◇ stiff, rigid, inflexible, unnatural ◇ hard (like a board) ◇ look stern, grave ◇ put on a grave or serious expression

河 hé ◇ river ◇ {astronomy} the Milky Way ◇ (short for Huáng Hé 黃河/黄河) Yellow River, the Huang He ◇ {Chinese chess} the River (divides the two sides, between the fifth and sixth rank) ◇ He (surname)

法 fǎ ◇ law ◇ method, way, style ◇ model after, pattern after, follow ◇ model, standard ◇ {Buddhism} dharma ◇ tricks, magic ◇ (short for Fǎjiā 法家) the Legalist school (of thought) ◇ (short for Fǎguó 法國/法