

Muhammad Wolfgang G. A. Schmidt

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

Advanced Chinese Language
Difficulty Levels

汉语水平考试

Volume III: HSK Levels 5 and 6

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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:

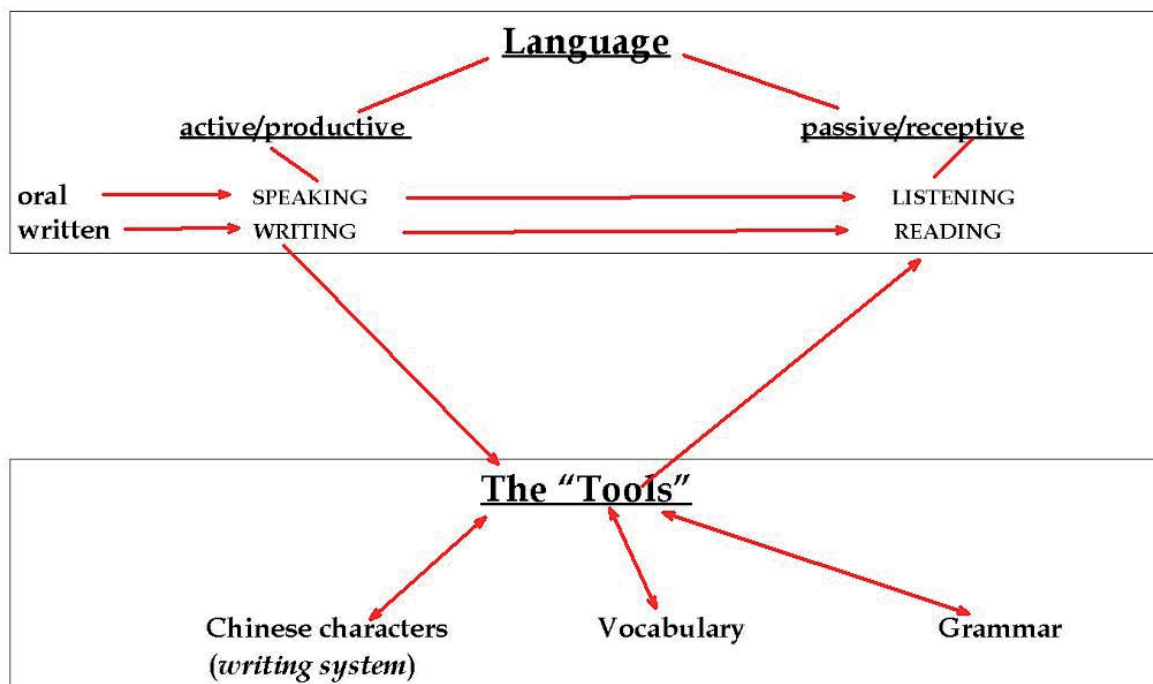


Figure 1

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 language 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 HSK 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 ⑮to ⑯for ⑰to ⑱from ⑲by ⑳to ㉑of ㉒surname Yu ㉓theory ㉔On ㉕Ab 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

Advanced 1 and 2

HSK Levels 5 and 6

汉语水平考试

HSK Level 5

汉语水平考试

汉字

Chinese Characters

HSK Exam Level 5

Part 5A

Character List

阵阶伴伸余佛佣兵冻初删劲劳县吨含启吹吻呆均妙妨孝寿尾局岛庠形彻忍戒扶抄

劣华协吐吓困夸夹妇存宇守寺寻尖尘庆延托执旬朴杀杈池灰竹肌舌讽设迅闭闯防

册击匆占古召宁布幼旦未汇灭犯玉甩田甲矛石立训讯闪龙产仿企伙伟似充军冲创

乙丁厂义乡亏凡勺卫叉土夕丑乏劝 匹升斤尺巨巴幻斗木欠王订贝队丙丝付令兄

麦乖享佩依兔凭刺

补诊豆贡财返违闲阻陆

状犹狂疗皂私纯纲纷良

抓投抖抗抢沉沟泛灵灾

Part 5B Character List

伸余佛佣兵冻初删劲劳县吨含启吹吻呆均妙妨孝寿尾局岛库形彻忍戒扶抄抓投抖抗

协吐吓团夸夹妇存宇守寺寻尖尘庆延托执旬朴杀杈池灰竹肌舌讽设迅闭闯防阵阶伴

击匆占古召宁布幼旦未汇灭犯玉甩田甲矛石立训讯闪龙产仿企伙伟似充军冲创劣华

乙丁厂义乡亏凡勺卫叉土夕丑乏劝 匹升斤尺巨巴幻斗木欠王订贝队丙丝付令兄册

乖享佩依兔凭刺

豆贡财返违闲阻陆麦

疗皂私纯纲纷良补诊

抢沉沟泛灵灾状犹狂

Part 5C

Character List

增撞播熟篇趙躺嘴懶整激邀醒默戴擦燥贏翻警

概禁福筮群聘輸鍵鼓齡嗽牆察慕敲歉漫疑管精膏貌賺辣酸

棵植溫濕猴琴硬確程稍窗童羨聯脾遍釋量集騙塑填微暖暗

聊取脫着袋象距隨麻傳傲剩博富寒尊愉掌握散景暫暑替森

Part 5D Character List

操燃薄融衡贊辯避餐噫瞧槽繁藏驟鞭蹲嚷籍露罐

髦魅囑德慧慰摩撕橫橡瞎糊蔬蝴蝶豫踩遵醉醋震霉靠飄器壁憾

輯辭醬雷霧頻鼠嘉摔摘模滴漏璃磁穩縮聚腐膀膊蜜蜡裏豪顆慢

搞撮摆搖摸歇源滾灘漠煎煤獻碍碎碰粮罪置腰舅蜂喬触誉謹躲

HSK Level 5

Part 5A

Chinese Characters with Latin Hanyu Pinyin Transcription and English Meaning Definitions

乙 yǐ ◇ yi (the second of the ten Tiāngān 天干 "Celestial Stems") ◇ the second in a series, b (in the series a, b, c, d, etc.) ◇ the second watch of the night ◇ character used for "1" to prevent alteration, forgery, etc. ◇ Yi (surname)

丁 dīng ◇ a man, male adult ◇ family member; population ◇ (as a suffix, denoting a person with a specific occupation) -worker (as in yuándīng 园丁/园丁 "gardener") ◇ ding (the 4th of the 10 Tiāngān 天干 "Celestial Stems") ◇ 4th (in a series) ◇ {food/cuisine} diced or cubed pieces of meat or vegetables ◇ {written} meet, encounter ◇ Ding (surname)

厂 chǎng ◇ factory, plant, workshop, mill ◇ (storage) yard, shed (for coal, etc.) ◇ {history} the tax collecting agency during the Míng 明 Dynasty

义 yì ◇ righteousness, justice ◇ righteous, just ◇ friendship, relationship ◇ adopted, adoptive ◇ false (teeth, hair, etc.); prosthetic (limb, etc.) ◇ meaning, sense, significance ◇ Italy ◇ Yi (surname)

乡 xiāng ◇ village, countryside, rural area ◇ sb's native place, home town, home village ◇ {history} rural administrative unit of 12,500 families (dating from the Zhou Dynasty) ◇ administrative unit under a county

亏 kuī ◇ lose (money, etc.), have a deficit ◇ be deficient, be short of, lack ◇ treat unfairly ◇ luckily, fortunately, thanks to ◇ (used to scold sb when the speaker thinks the person's words or behaviour are unexpectedly incompatible with his/her qualifications, status, etc.) some (expert you are), what kind of (man are you), have the nerve to (say that, ask such a question, come up with such an idea) ◇ (of

the moon) wane

凡 fán ◇ ordinary, common, commonplace; usual(ly), general(ly) ◇ all, every, any, everything, everybody, whenever ◇ {written} in all, altogether, all inclusive ◇ {written} an outline; the gist of... ◇ {Chinese music} fan (note in the Chinese musical notation gōngchěpǔ 工尺谱/工尺谱)

勺 sháo ◇ {archaic} spoon, ladle

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

叉 chā ◇ (pick sth up with a) fork, work with a fork

土 tǔ ◇ soil, earth, dust ◇ ground, land, territory ◇ local, native, indigenous ◇ unrefined, home-made, rustic, uncultured, crude ◇ (raw) opium ◇ Tu (surname)

夕 xī ◇ sunset ◇ evening ◇ dusk ◇ slanting, oblique

丑 chǒu ◇ ugly, hideous (in contrast to měi 美 "beautiful, pretty") ◇ unpleasant, disgusting, contemptible, abominable, scandalous ◇ {dialect} bad (as in píqì chǒu 脾氣醜/脾气丑 "bad-tempered")

乏 fá ◇ lack; be lacking, wanting; be short of ◇ tired, fatigued, weary ◇ {dialect} exhausted, worn out, spent; useless, worthless

劝 quàn ◇ advise, try to persuade/urge (to do sth), make recommendations ◇ encourage, foster, admonish

匀 yún ◇ even, uniform ◇ even

up/out, divide evenly ◇ spare, take (from sth to use elsewhere)

匹 pǐ ◇ {measure word} (for a bolt of silk or cloth)

升 shēng ◇ rise, ascend, hoist (in contrast to jiàng 降 "fall, drop") ◇ {unit of measure} litre ◇ sheng (dry measure for grain equal to one litre) ◇ sheng (measuring device holding approx. one litre) ◇ ripe, mature ◇ sheng (diagram in the Yìjīng 易經/易经 "Book of Changes") ◇ Sheng (surname)

厅 tīng ◇ hall (for gatherings, ceremonies, receptions, etc.) ◇ office (as part of a large organization) ◇ department or bureau of a provincial government ◇ {history} administrative unit (established for new territories opened up during the Qīng 清 Dynasty)

尺 chǐ ◇ {unit of measure} Chinese "foot" (0.3 meters) ◇ ruler (measuring instrument) ◇ drafting implements (like a T-square); drawing tool(s) ◇ sth shaped like a ruler

巨 jù ◇ huge, gigantic ◇ the most, the extreme ◇ {young people's slang} extremely, ultra- ◇ Ju (surname)

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

幻 huàn ◇ unreal, imaginary, illusory, visionary, hallucinative ◇ an illusion, hallucination ◇ changeable ◇ a trick, dupe ◇ magic

斗 dòu ◇ fight, struggle, combat ◇ make animals fight (as a spectacle or game) ◇ compete with, contend with,

contest ◇ accuse and denounce at a meeting ◇ fit together, come together, piece together, join

木 mù ◇ tree, wood, timber, lumber; wooden, made of wood ◇ Mu (surname)

欠 qiàn ◇ owe ◇ not enough, lacking, wanting ◇ a yawn ◇ raise (a part of the body) slightly

王 wáng ◇ king, sovereign, monarch, prince, duke ◇ head, chief, lord ◇ largest/first of its kind, strongest, best ◇ {written} senior, grand ◇ Wang (surname)

订 dìng ◇ book/reserve (a seat for travel, a ticket, etc.), order (merchandise, etc.), subscribe to (a periodical) ◇ work out, draw up (an agreement, treaty, etc.), agree on, conclude ◇ correct/revise/collate (text) ◇ staple together

贝 bèi ◇ shellfish ◇ cowry ◇ Bei (surname)

队 duì ◇ line-up (of people), queue ◇ {sports} team ◇ {music} band; orchestra ◇ {military} troop, column of soldiers ◇ {measure word}... column(s) of...(used for troops, and groups of people lined up in rows)

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

丝 sī ◇ silk, silk fabric(s), silk thread ◇ sth threadlike resembling silk (like copper wire, cobweb, etc.) ◇ {measure word} (used for sth very thin, like hair[s], light beam[s]) ◇ {food/cuisine} shreds (of meat, vegetable, etc.) ◇ {measure word} (used for abstract items like illusions, feelings, impressions, hope, etc.) ◇ one ten-thousandth of certain units of measure ◇ {unit of weight} 0.5 mg ◇ {unit of length} 3.3 micrometres ◇ a tiny (little) bit, very small quantity

付 fù ◇ give, hand over, turn over, deliver, commit ◇ pay ◇ {measure word} (used like fù 副)... set(s) of...,... pair(s) of... (used for things in pairs like spectacles, or things in sets) ◇ a (certain) look/expression (used to

indicate a certain facial expression) ◇
 Fu (surname)
 令 lìng ◇ {admin, military} give/issue an order, command, decree; an order ◇ cause, make (sb do sth or be a certain way) ◇ season, time of year ◇ {formal, written} your (father, mother, etc.) ◇ {admin, history} a magistrate ◇ Mora (a finger-guessing game, like Rock-Paper-Scissors, commonly played on drinking occasions) ◇ {poetry} short poem or song ◇ Ling (surname)
 兄 xiōng ◇ elder brother ◇ {formal} elder brother (form of address used by males of the same generation or older) ◇ elder brother (form of address used among male friends)
 册 cè ◇ book, volume (often within a series) ◇ {measure word} (of books) volume, copy ◇ {history, administrative, written} confer a (feudal) title
 击 jī ◇ strike, hit, beat, knock ◇ attack, assail, raid ◇ kill, assassinate ◇ collide with, bump into, come in contact with (sb or sth)
 匆 cōng ◇ hurriedly, hastily ◇ in a hurry
 占 zhàn ◇ occupy ◇ account for, make up, constitute ◇ seize, take by force ◇ keep, preserve, protect, guard, watch over
 古 gǔ ◇ ancient, old, age-old, archaic ◇ ancient times ◇ {literature, art} of ancient style, classical (like classical-style poetry) ◇ {written} simple, honest, sincere ◇ Gu (surname)
 召 zhào ◇ summon, beckon, gather ◇ convene, call together ◇ inspire, guide ◇ an Imperial decree ◇ a temple, monastery ◇ Zhao (surname among the Dǎi 傣 nationality)
 宁 nìng ◇ (would) rather/better... ◇ {written} could it be that...? ◇ Ning (surname)
 布 bù ◇ cloth ◇ (used like bù 佈/布) spread, circulate, disseminate ◇ declare, announce, state to the public ◇ arrange, deploy ◇ donate, give (like to a charity) ◇ Bu (surname)
 幼 yòu ◇ young ◇ children ◇ nur-

ture (i.e. children)
 旦 dàn ◇ {written} daybreak, dawn ◇ day (like New Year's Day) ◇ {theatre} (female role traditionally played by males in the Chinese opera) ◇ {textiles} denier (measure of thread)
 未 wèi ◇ has not (done sth), did not, not yet ◇ not (as in wèibì 未必, "not necessarily") ◇ wèi (8th of the twelve Dìzhī 地支 "Earthly Branches") ◇ Wei (surname)
 汇 huì ◇ collect, gather together, assemble ◇ collection, assemblage
 灭 miè ◇ go out (of a fire, light, etc.) ◇ extinguish, put out, turn off ◇ drown ◇ wipe out, exterminate, destroy
 犯 fàn ◇ violate (the law, a prohibition, etc.), offend (sb), encroach upon; go/act against, attack, infringe upon, break the law; commit (a crime, mistake, etc.) ◇ offender, criminal, culprit ◇ (of mistakes, sth bad, an illness, etc.) happen (again), (re)occur
 玉 yù ◇ jade ◇ pure, beautiful ◇ Yu (surname)
 甩 shuǎi ◇ wave, swing ◇ throw, fling ◇ throw off, cast off, leave behind ◇ (of insects or fish) lay eggs
 田 tián ◇ field, farmland ◇ go hunting ◇ Tian (surname)
 甲 jiǎ ◇ jia (first of the ten Tiāngān 天干 "Celestial Stems") ◇ first (place, etc.) ◇ shell (like tortoise shell) ◇ nail (like fingernail) ◇ armour ◇ soldier ◇ jia measure of land equal to 0.97 hectares ◇ Jia (surname)
 矛 máo ◇ spear, lance ◇ {Chinese astronomy} Gamma of Bootes
 石 shí ◇ stone, rock, pebble ◇ stone inscription ◇ {Chinese medicine} stone needle (used in ancient times in acupuncture) ◇ Shi (surname)
 立 lì ◇ stand ◇ stand up, set up ◇ erect, vertical ◇ establish ◇ Li (surname)
 训 xùn ◇ lecture, admonish ◇ teach, instruct; teachings, instructions, precepts ◇ train; training ◇ norm, standard ◇ exegesis, explanations, interpretations

讯 xùn ◇ news, report ◇ information, message ◇ ask, inquire, interrogate, question

闪 shǎn ◇ dodge, sidestep, get out of the way ◇ twist, wrench (the body) ◇ sprain ◇ lightning ◇ flash, shine ◇ glitter, glisten ◇ leave behind, cast off ◇ Shan (surname)

龙 lóng ◇ {mythology} dragon (which in Chinese tradition has good connotations) ◇ symbolic of the Emperor; Imperial ◇ Long (surname)

产 chǎn ◇ give birth to, bear ◇ produce, manufacture, yield; product, produce ◇ estate, property, possessions

仿 fǎng ◇ imitate, copy, follow the example of, use as a model ◇ a copy, replica, model (like for practicing calligraphy) ◇ resemble, be similar, be like

企 qǐ ◇ business, enterprise ◇ stand on tiptoe ◇ await eagerly, long for

伙 huǒ ◇ meals, food, board; mess, dining hall ◇ partner, companion, mate, friend; partnership ◇ {measure word}... group(s) of...,... band(s) of...,... gang(s) of... (used for groups of people or crowds) ◇ unite, join together, combine

伟 wěi ◇ great, big ◇ grand, magnificent ◇ Wei (surname)

似 sì ◇ similar, alike, resembling ◇ seem, appear ◇ compared with, more and more, increasingly

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

军 jūn ◇ armed forces, the military ◇ army, corps ◇ largest garrison post during the Táng 唐 Dynasty ◇ military area during the Sòng 宋 Dynasty ◇ army (as largest military unit, theoretically 12,500 men)

冲 chōng ◇ flush, wash away, rinse ◇ take a shower ◇ pour (boiling) water on (as in making tea), mix (like medicine) with water or wine ◇ (of film) develop ◇ {accounting} offset, cancel out ◇ surge, rush forward (of water) ◇ rise vertically into the air ◇

Chong (surname) ◇ pound (with mortar and pestle) ◇ {dialect} plateau in hilly land

创 chuàng ◇ start, establish, initiate, create, achieve (sth for the first time)

劣 liè ◇ poor, inferior, of low quality (in contrast to yōu 優/优 "excellent, superior") ◇ evil, bad

华 huá ◇ splendid, magnificent, radiant, glorious; splendour, magnificence, radiance, glory ◇ (of the sun, etc.) corona ◇ flourishing, prosperous; prosperity ◇ the best, the cream ◇ extravagant, flashy, sumptuous, luxurious ◇ a time, years (in sb's life) ◇ grey, grizzled (as in huáfà 華髮/华发 "gray hair") ◇ {written, formal} your ◇ {geosciences} mineral sediments in spring water ◇ [Huá] China; Chinese (language) ◇ Hua (surname)

协 xié ◇ common, joint, mutual ◇ help, assist, aid ◇ in harmony, in concert ◇ union (of shops, colleges, etc.) ◇ regiment of troops (during the Qīng 清 Dynasty)

吐 tù ◇ vomit, throw up, retch ◇ give up against one's will, give unwillingly, cough up, disgorge

吓 hè ◇ threaten, intimidate ◇ scare, frighten ◇ {interjection} Humph! (or the like, expressing resentment, disapproval, etc.)

团 tuán ◇ group, organization ◇ {military} regiment, corps, league ◇ roll, ball, wad ◇ unite ◇ {measure word}... roll(s) of...,... ball(s) of...,... bale(s) of...,... mass(es) of... (used for things that appear in a rolled/rolling mass, like paper, fire, clouds, etc.) ◇ {measure word}... complex of... (used for an abstract concept, like darkness, hope, suspicion, a mess, etc., can only be preceded by the numeral yī 一 "one")

夸 kuā ◇ exaggerate, boast, brag, talk big ◇ praise, commend

夹 jiā ◇ press from two sides, pinch, squeeze ◇ clip (paper, etc., together) ◇ carry under one's arm ◇ place/stay in between ◇ intersperse,

mix, mingle ◇ clip, clamp, holder, folder
 妇 fù ◇ married woman, wife ◇ woman
 存 cún ◇ exist, live; survive ◇ keep, store, preserve ◇ gather, collect, accumulate ◇ deposit (money) ◇ check sth in, leave sth behind (to be claimed later, like one's hat and coat, car, baggage) ◇ keep, reserve, retain ◇ (of merchandise) be in stock ◇ {figurative} (of feelings, hopes, intentions, etc.) harbour, cherish
 宇 yǔ ◇ eaves ◇ house, building ◇ universe, space, world ◇ demeanor, bearing
 守 shǒu ◇ guard, protect ◇ keep watch, look after, inspect ◇ heed, observe ◇ nearby, close ◇ Shou (surname)
 寺 sì ◇ temple, monastery (usu. Buddhist) ◇ mosque ◇ government office ◇ eunuch
 寻 xún ◇ seek, search, look for, try to find ◇ {unit of measure} xun (measure of length equal to eight chǐ 尺 "Chinese feet") ◇ Xun (surname)
 尖 jiān ◇ point, tip ◇ pointed, tapered, sharp ◇ (of sounds, voice, etc.) shrill, piercing ◇ keen, sharp (like eyes, ears) ◇ sharp-tongued ◇ the best, the highest quality, the cream of the crop ◇ {regional} miserly, calculating, stingy
 尘 chén ◇ dust ◇ this (mortal) world ◇ trail, trace ◇ contaminate, pollute ◇ {Buddhism} the senses ◇ Chen (surname)
 庆 qìng ◇ congratulate, celebrate ◇ occasion for celebration ◇ award, reward ◇ happiness, benevolence ◇ Qing (surname)
 延 yán ◇ extend, prolong, lengthen ◇ delay, postpone ◇ engage (like a tutor, a doctor on a temporary basis) ◇ Yan (surname)
 托 tuō ◇ entrust, commission, consign, leave with, deposit ◇ rely on, depend on ◇ give as a pretext, use as an excuse, plead ◇ ask, request ◇ send (a message) indirectly

执 zhí ◇ hold, grasp ◇ be in charge of, manage, wield (power) ◇ stick to (one's views, etc.), insist on, be determined to ◇ execute, carry out, conduct ◇ {literary} capture ◇ written acknowledgement (like a receipt) ◇ {literary} intimate friend, bosom friend, soul mate, alter ego ◇ {dialect} straighten up, tidy up ◇ Zhi (surname)
 旬 xún ◇ a ten-day period ◇ (when stating a person's age in decades, mostly for people sixty or over) a ten-year period
 朴 pǔ ◇ plain and simple, honest, unadorned, sincere ◇ bark (of a tree) ◇ uncarved or unworked wood ◇ original nature, inherent quality
 杀 shā ◇ kill, slaughter ◇ fight, go into battle ◇ abate, reduce ◇ hurt, smart ◇ counteract ◇ extremely (particle used after a verb to indicate action of the verb in the extreme)
 权 quán ◇ power, authority, right, privilege ◇ privileged or advantageous position/status ◇ tentative(ly), for the time being, provisional(ly) ◇ {written} sliding weight of a steelyard; counterpoise ◇ {written} weigh, consider ◇ {written} expediency ◇ means to an end ◇ Quan (surname)
 池 chí ◇ pool, pond ◇ enclosed space with raised sides (like a flower bed, orchestra pit, etc.) ◇ front section of a theatre; orchestra ◇ moat ◇ Chi (surname)
 灰 huī ◇ ash; ashes (from a stove) ◇ coal ◇ powder, dust ◇ lime, mortar ◇ gray, ashen (colour) ◇ dejected, discouraged, disheartened ◇ {Yangzhou dialect} trash, garbage
 竹 zhú ◇ bamboo; bamboo slip (used as writing material) ◇ bamboo (one of the Bāyīn 八音 "Eight classifications of sound" in ancient Chinese music) ◇ Zhu (surname)
 肌 jī ◇ muscle
 舌 shé ◇ tongue ◇ sth resembling a tongue (like peak of a hat, tongue of a flame) ◇ tongue, clapper (of a bell, etc.) ◇ sharp words, verbal battle, language

讽 fěng ◇ satirize, mock, ridicule ◇ chant, intone
 设 shè ◇ establish, set up, set ◇ plan, arrange ◇ suppose, presume ◇ if, suppose
 迅 xùn ◇ quick, rapid, fast, swift
 闭 bì ◇ shut, close ◇ obstruct, block (up) ◇ inaccessible ◇ close, conclude (a meeting, etc.) ◇ Bi (surname)
 闯 chuǎng ◇ rush, charge, dash ◇ bust through (a barrier) ◇ run (a red light) ◇ (leave home to) gain experience (in the world, in real life); experience ◇ toughen oneself by battling through dangers ◇ travel in search of livelihood ◇ be busy running around ◇ incite, provoke (sth undesirable)
 防 fáng ◇ guard against, take precautions against, be on the alert, prevent ◇ defend, guard, protect ◇ dike, embankment ◇ Fang (surname)
 阵 zhèn ◇ battle formation ◇ (battle) position, battlefield ◇ period of time ◇ {measure word} (for a brief period, like a rain shower, a burst of applause, a gust of wind)
 阶 jiē ◇ stairs, (flight of) steps, step ◇ degree, class, rank (like official, military) ◇ rely on, depend on ◇ {geosciences} stage
 伴 bàn ◇ companion, partner ◇ accompany, keep sb company
 伸 shēn ◇ stretch out, extend, straighten, hold out (like one's arms, legs, etc.) ◇ redress (a wrong, an injustice) ◇ Shen (surname)
 余 yú ◇ surplus, remaining, leftovers ◇ (number, amount) odd, over ◇ after (e.g., after hours)
 佛 fó ◇ Buddha; Buddhism; statue/image of Buddha; Buddhist scripture/sutra
 佣 yōng ◇ hire, employ ◇ charter ◇ a servant, hired help
 兵 bīng ◇ weapons, arms ◇ warrior, soldier, common soldier, private, troops, army, the military ◇ attack ◇ kill (with weapons) ◇ harm, injure ◇ {Chinese chess} Privates/Soldiers (on the red side; equivalent to the Pawns in Western chess)

冻 dòng ◇ freeze ◇ congeal, jelly ◇ be cold, be benumbed (with cold), be chilled (to the bone) ◇ Dong (surname)
 初 chū ◇ (at the) beginning of, (during the) first part of, (during the) early stage of ◇ first, initial ◇ beginning/early part of ◇ first (in order) ◇ initially, just ◇ elementary ◇ for the first time ◇ rudimentary, elementary, beginning ◇ original ◇ primitive ◇ the first ten day period of a lunisolar month ◇ Chu (surname)
 删 shān ◇ delete, cut out, strike out
 劲 jìn ◇ strength, energy ◇ vigour, zeal, spirit ◇ manner, air ◇ interest, gusto
 劳 láo ◇ work, labour, toil ◇ (preceding a request) "may I trouble you..." ◇ fatigue ◇ service, meritorious deed ◇ Lao (surname)
 县 xiàn ◇ county, district, subdivision ◇ the Imperial domain, China ◇ (in Japan) prefecture, ken
 吨 dūn ◇ {unit of measure} ton (t); tonne (t) (as a metric tonne, usually gōngdūn 公噸/公吨)
 含 hán ◇ hold in the mouth ◇ include, contain, hold, bear, imply, suggest ◇ cherish, harbour, nurse (as intentions, feelings, ideas, etc.)
 启 qǐ ◇ open ◇ begin, initiate, start ◇ enlighten, inform ◇ inform, state ◇ note, short and informal letter ◇ character used with one's signature at the end of a letter ◇ right flank (of a military formation) ◇ Qi (surname)
 吹 chuī ◇ blow, puff (with the mouth) ◇ (of the wind) blow ◇ play (a wind instrument) ◇ brag/boast (about); praise, tout, exaggerate/overstate the merits of sth/sb ◇ (of plans) fall through; (of boy/girl friends) break off/up ◇ flatter
 吻 wěn ◇ (of humans) lips; touch with the lips, kiss, a kiss ◇ (of animals) snout, muzzle
 呆 dāi ◇ dull, dumb, idiotic, slow (witted); slow to react ◇ stare blankly; blank, in a daze, stupefied ◇ stay (also written 待) † (in TW also pronounced

ái)

均 jūn ◇ equal, even, balanced ◇ average ◇ all, without exception ◇ harmonious ◇ potter's wheel ◇ tuning device

妙 miào ◇ excellent, wonderful ◇ ingenious, subtle

妨 fáng ◇ hinder, interfere with, impede, obstruct, disturb, hamper ◇ impair, harm ◇ hindrance, obstacle

孝 xiào ◇ filial piety ◇ mourning ◇ mourning dress ◇ Xiao (surname)

寿 shòu ◇ long life, longevity ◇ age, life ◇ birthday (mostly of an elderly person) ◇ (prepared) for burial (like of a coffin, graveclothes during one's lifetime) ◇ Shou (surname)

尾 wěi ◇ tail, rear (end) ◇ remainder, remaining part, remnant ◇ {measure word} (used for fish)

局 jú ◇ part, portion ◇ {admin} bureau, department, office (e.g., post office, telephone office) ◇ shop ◇ {measure word}... game(s) of... (used for sports events like ping-pong, ball games, games of chess, etc.) ◇ chessboard ◇ chess game, state of play in a chess game ◇ game, set, inning ◇ situation, position, state of affairs ◇ breadth of mind, magnanimity, tolerance ◇ gathering, party ◇ ruse, trap, trick ◇ restrain, constrain, restrict

岛 dǎo ◇ island

库 kù ◇ storehouse, warehouse, armory ◇ treasury, vault ◇ {electrical} coulomb ◇ Ku (surname)

形 xíng ◇ shape, form, appearance ◇ substance, entity ◇ look, appear ◇ compare

彻 chè ◇ penetrate, pervade ◇ penetrating ◇ thorough(ly), complete(ly), to the end, to the bottom

忍 rěn ◇ endure, bear ◇ enduring, tough ◇ have the heart to, be cruel enough to ◇ restrain, control

戒 jiè ◇ guard against, avoid ◇ warn, admonish ◇ give up, abstain from ◇ religious discipline (of Buddhists) ◇ finger ring ◇ order, command

扶 fú ◇ support with the hand,

hold on for support ◇ straighten up, hold up, prop up ◇ help, assist, lend a hand ◇ Fu (surname)

抄 chāo ◇ copy, transcribe ◇ plagiarize ◇ raid, invade, loot ◇ search for and confiscate ◇ copy (sth from), plagiarize ◇ take (a shortcut) ◇ fold one's arms (in the sleeves) ◇ Chao (surname)

抓 zhuā ◇ seize, grab, grasp ◇ scratch (with fingernails, claws, etc.) ◇ arrest, catch, seize ◇ stress, attach importance to ◇ (usu. of sb with some measure of leadership responsibility) take charge of (a task), take on, work on ◇ attach (like attention) ◇ (Guangzhou) pinch

投 tóu ◇ throw, toss, fling ◇ put in, insert ◇ input, invest ◇ send, submit ◇ project (e.g., moonlight), cast (e.g., a shadow) ◇ join, enter, go to ◇ fit in with, agree with, be congenial to ◇ approaching/before (dawn/dusk) ◇ Tou (surname)

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

抗 kàng ◇ resist, fight ◇ refuse, oppose ◇ Kang (surname)

抢 qiǎng ◇ rob, plunder, loot, snatch, seize ◇ vie to be first, grab ◇ rush, hasten

沉 chén ◇ sink, go under, be submerged ◇ subside ◇ submerge, lower, sink ◇ deep, profound ◇ feel heavy or uncomfortable ◇ addicted to

沟 gōu ◇ ditch, drain, trench, channel, narrow waterway ◇ rut, groove, gutter, furrow, cleavage, gap ◇ gully, ravine

泛 fàn ◇ {written} float, drift ◇ cover, spread, emerge, emit ◇ general, extensive, unspecified, non-specific ◇ {figurative} shallow, superficial ◇ flood, inundation; inundate, flood ◇ pan-... (like fàn-Měi 泛美 "pan-American")

灵 líng ◇ nimble, clever ◇ soul ◇ spirit, fairy ◇ miraculous ◇ magic ◇

of or pertaining to the spirit world ◇ efficacious, effective ◇ witch, sorceress (esp. in the Chǔ 楚 region) ◇ good, beneficial (like rain) ◇ Ling (surname)
 灾 zāi ◇ calamity, disaster, catastrophe ◇ (one's) misfortune
 状 zhuàng ◇ form, shape, appearance ◇ condition, state of affairs
 犹 yóu ◇ just like, just as ◇ still, yet, even ◇ You (surname)
 狂 kuáng ◇ mad, crazy, insane ◇ violent, fierce ◇ wild (like with joy), unrestrained (emotion) ◇ arrogant ◇ mad dog
 疗 liáo ◇ treat, heal, cure
 皂 zào ◇ black ◇ soap ◇ runner, messenger, office boy, menial servant (as in a government office in former times) ◇ manger ◇ a team of twelve horses
 私 sī ◇ private, personal ◇ selfish ◇ secret, confidential ◇ illegal, illicit, smuggled ◇ have an illicit love affair ◇ show favouritism ◇ everyday clothes ◇ private parts, genitals ◇ Si (surname)
 纯 chún ◇ pure, clean, unadulterated, unmixed ◇ skilful, well-versed, familiar with, fluent in ◇ net (profit, etc.) ◇ sincere, honest ◇ great (happiness, etc.) ◇ silk
 纲 gāng ◇ rope ◇ headrope, headline (of a fishing net) ◇ {figurative} the main point, guiding principle, key link, outline, program ◇ {biology} a class, the class ◇ {history} transport convoy moving certain goods in large quantities (like tea, salt, granite, etc.)
 纷 fēn ◇ numerous, profuse, many and various ◇ in disorder, chaotic, confused, tangled ◇ streamer at the top of a flag
 良 liáng ◇ good ◇ good people (esp. in contrast to bandits, prostitutes, etc.) ◇ very ◇ fine, exquisite (like porcelain) ◇ pleasant ◇ my husband (form of address for wife to husband)
 补 bǔ ◇ mend, patch, fix, correct ◇ supplement, make up for ◇ take a restorative to improve one's health ◇ help, benefit ◇ appoint to office ◇ em-

broidery on official garments
 诊 zhěn ◇ examine, see (a patient) ◇ observe and examine, diagnose
 豆 dòu ◇ beans, peas, legumes, pulses ◇ something resembling a bean or pea ◇ {archaic} cup, bowl; vessel for holding sacrificial food ◇ Dou (surname)
 贡 gòng ◇ {history, admin} tribute; high quality (good enough for tribute); select (talented people), recommend (talented people) to the imperial court ◇ [G-] (short for Xìgòng 西貢/西贡) Saigon ◇ Gong (surname)
 财 cái ◇ wealth, money, riches, possessions
 返 fǎn ◇ return, come back, go back
 违 wéi ◇ disobey, violate, defy ◇ be apart, be separated ◇ avoid, evade ◇ evil, wicked
 闲 xián ◇ idle, leisurely
 阻 zǔ ◇ hinder, obstruct ◇ strategic place ◇ dangerous, difficult (road, etc.) ◇ be uncertain, have doubts ◇ rely on ◇ {electrical} resistance
 陆 lù ◇ land ◇ road, overland route ◇ Lu (surname)
 麦 mài ◇ wheat ◇ barley, oats, rye (etc.) ◇ {electrical, unit of measure} Maxwell (unit of magnetic flux) ◇ Mai (surname)
 乖 guāi ◇ (of a child) well-behaved, obedient, well-mannered, "good"; clever, bright, smart, "sharp" ◇ {written} unreasonable, odd, strange, eccentric, abnormal, perverse; violate, go against
 享 xiǎng ◇ enjoy (happiness, good fortune, etc.) ◇ receive (a sacrifice)
 佩 pèi ◇ wear (on the belt or at the waist) ◇ respect, esteem, admire | (used like pèi 珮/佩 "pendant or similar adornment [worn at the waist in ancient times])
 依 yī ◇ rely on, depend on ◇ obey, comply ◇ according to, in the light of ◇ lean on/against ◇ snuggle up to ◇ luxuriant
 兔 tù ◇ rabbit, hare
 凭 píng ◇ depend/rely on ◇ on the basis of, by, with (sth as proof/docu-