

— 表查遍天下字

王 还 黄金富 主编

唯物汉英双解词典

WEI WU HANYING

SHUANG JIE CIDIAN

笔画代码

一 丶 0

人 八 1

乚 ㄣ 2

丨 丿 3

口 冂 4

丿 丿 5

丶 丶 6

一 丿 7

ㄣ ㄣ 8

十 十 9

学会查中文字典 = 学会用中文电脑

八分钟可学会

北京语言学院出版社
星光出版社有限公司

R
H316
174

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(京)新登字 157 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

唯物汉英双解词典:一表查遍天下字:汉英对照/王还,黄金富主编. —北京:北京语言学院出版社,1995.5

ISBN 7-5619-0433-9

I. 唯…

Ⅱ. ①王… ②. 黄…

Ⅲ. 汉字-双解词典-汉英

Ⅳ. H316

责任编辑:宋孝才 封面设计:甘 莉

北京语言学院出版社出版发行

(北京海淀区学院路15号 邮政编码100083)

全国新华书店经销

北京市朝阳区北苑印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092毫米 1/16 78.5印张 4500千字

1995年5月第1版 1995年5月第1次印刷

印数:00001—20,000册

定价:98.00元

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鹿琮世、万汝璠、贾守义、王振礼、张月池、姜德梧、孙金林等参加了部分词条编写工作。美国俄亥俄州立大学东亚语文系曾参加部分翻译工作,统此致谢。

虽吃苦,功在其中,乐在其中

(代序)

当年,语言学大师之一谢尔巴院士说过一句笑话:谁若犯了错误就罚他去编词典。这虽是一句笑谈,其中却大有道理。编词典是一项极苦的苦差事,而吃了大苦,往往落得个吃力不讨好。编得再完备,也很难满足全社会每个人的每项需要;编得再完善,也难保证天衣无缝,一滴可吹求之疵都没有;而且有些地方是见仁见智,连疵都说不上,有人却硬说人家编者不对。所以不妨说编词典是在受惩罚。

一部词典大概起码有三点要求:一、准确(注音、释义、写法合乎规范);二、有用,可用(人可用,电脑可用);三、查索方便。有的还要求尽可能全;有的又要适合特定的对象(小孩儿,成人,专家;中国人,外国人)。

王还教授、黄金富先生主编了一部《唯物汉英双解词典》。我有幸作为第一个读者,看了一部分样稿,由于看得不全,不细,很难条分缕析地作出全面的、准确的评估,但是,看后有几点突出的感受是可以说一说的。

编词典,一个大难题是释义。就说编一部单一语种的词典,比如汉语词典,苦头已经不少,看上去一个极普通的词,要释义准确却极不容易。若遇上多义太甚的词,列多少义项,更非易事。而编双语词典,在释义方面困难自然更多。甲语言里某个词,在乙语言里往往找不出一个恰相对应的词或说法。怎么注?难题一大堆!

从这个角度来看这部《唯物汉英双解词典》,突出的感觉是:选收词目是精当的,释义、举例是审慎、谨严的,足以反映出编著者掌握汉英两种语言的造诣很高,并且是下了大工夫的。总之是一部充分可信任的、合用的好词典。它既便于说英语的人学习汉语使用,对国内学英语或者作翻译工作的人,也大有用处。

编词典,第二个老大难的问题是检索和注音。这都是争论了几辈子的老问题了。现在有了汉语拼音,注音问题算是解决了一大半。然而仍旧有异读、标调一大堆麻烦。至于排序、检索难处更多。有了汉语拼音,按音序排检,似乎很简单。其实也不尽然,他如果不知道这个字念什么,怎么办呢?自然只好靠附录其他检字法,那得附几种?往往一部词典所附的检字索引,难检字表等就要占上百页或更多的版面。浪费纸张自不必说,有的字还常常要查几次才能查到,费时又费事。《唯物汉英双解词典》打破中国传统字书的编排方法,采用了香港企业家黄金富先生发明的“一表查遍天下字”——唯物汉字检索法排序。它是把汉字的电脑编码作为字典的检索

码,而检索码就是该字所在字典的页数,因此,可以做到“见字立即知页数”,查字一步到位,易学易用,简便快捷。同时,唯物汉字检索法把电脑输入和汉字检索统一起来,字典和电脑运用同一的编码原理,因此,会查字典就会用电脑,字典和电脑同步,事半功倍,一举两得,学会查中文字典=学会用中文电脑。

另外,这部词典中打头的字除给唯物码外,还用符号标出字的常用度:常用字、次常用字和罕用字。下面又给 ISO 国际码,区位码,标准电报码。注音除以汉语拼音为主外,还用注音符号注音(附同音字),粤语注音(附粤语同音字)。可以满足不同层次、不同读者的需要。

这些方便读者,方便使用的做法,都构成了《唯物汉英双解词典》的特色,在国内外尚属仅见。为此,愿向海内外有关学人推荐这部《词典》,希望编著者和使用者共同努力,使汉语词典,尤其是以汉语为主体的双语词典,更臻完善。谨贺,谨祝。

张志公

1994年10月6日

说明和凡例

1. 本词典是一部用汉语和英语同时释义的语言工具书,全书共收词条三万余,包括近年来出现的许多新词语。

2. 本词典是按黄金富先生发明的“一表查遍天下字”——唯物汉字检索法编排的。它是把汉字的电脑编码作为词典的检索码,而检索码就是该字在字典中的页数,实现“见字立即知页数,翻到该页查到字”,快捷准确,一步到位。同时,可以做到学会查中文字典=学会用中文电脑。

3. 本词典所收条目分单字条目和多字条目。单字条目用大字排印,多字条目用小字分列于单字条目之下。

4. 单字条目按唯物码的顺序编排。单字条目如系简体字,在字下〔〕内标出繁体字,如:伟〔偉〕。多音字有多个对应繁体字时,则在释义义项中,分别列出。如:干(一)〔乾〕gān…。(二)gàn〔幹〕…。

5. 单字条目后随符号:

	—	*	*	*				
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依次为：

—— 唯物码。第一个方框内的数码为字首码。第二个方框内的数码为笔画码和电脑码。

* * *——星花号。本词典用星花号表示汉字的常用程度，一颗‘*’代表常用字，二颗‘*’代表次常用字，三颗‘* * *’代表罕用字。

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——星花后的方框,第一个方框内的数码为 ISO 码,第二方框内的数码为区位码,第三个方框内的数码为电报码。

词典正文每隔 20 页,在书眉中重复出现一次单字条目后随符号的说明。

6. 词典正文书眉内侧为自然页码,外侧为唯物检索码(即唯物页码)用“ ——”表示。方框内是字首码,方框后横线上边是本页第一字的笔画码,横线下边是本页最后一字的笔画码。

7. 单字条目后用汉语拼音字母和注音符号标注,四个声调分别用“—”(第一声、阴平)、“ˊ”(第二声、阳平)、“ˇ”(第三声、上声)、“ˋ”(第四声、去声)表示。轻声不标调号,注音符号的阴平也不标调号。[]号内为同音字。同音字尽可能选用常用字,如无适当的同音字,则用同声韵而不同调的字,在后面注上“阴、阳、上、去”,读者可按标出的声调来读。无相应同音字时,用两个汉字拼读,后面注上“快读”,如:丢 diū[德优^{快读}]。

粤语(广州话)注音用国际音标标注。国际音标右上方标注的阿拉伯数目字“1、2、3、4、5、6、7、8、9”，分别代表粤语的九个声调。国际音标之后[]号内的字为粤语同音字。无适当同音字借以注音的，采用同声韵不同调的字标出，读者可按国际音标标出的调来读。如“天”字，因没有适

当的同音字可注,则用同声韵的“田”字标出,读者可据国际音标标出的声调“tin¹”来读。有些字即无同音字,也无同声韵的,则不标同音字。

8. 本词典所收条目,凡在现代汉语中是词的均注词性,用词类简称形式:(动)(名)(形)(副)等标出。一词兼属两类或几类词性的,在同一条目下分项注明,如“普及”(动)……(形)……。如一个词有几个义项,用序号(1)(2)(3)……,这些大项下如有小项,则用序号①②③……。

9. 凡注有词性的条目拼音连写,不是词的条目,拼音分写,如:“私营”sī yíng;动宾结构则在拼音中间用“=”号隔开,如“睡觉”shuì=jiào;动补结构则用“//”号隔开,如“打开”dǎ//kāi。

10. “一”(yī)“不”(bù)在条目标原调,在例子注音中按实际读音标调,如“一杯酒”yì bēi jiǔ,“不是这样”bú shì zhèyàng。

11. 书写印刷时必须带“儿”字的词,条目中则带“儿”,如“个儿”,只在读音中儿化,书写时不带“儿”的,在条目后标上(～儿),如:小偷 xiǎotōu(名)(～儿)。

12. 用于口语或书面语的词语后面,分别注有〈口〉或〈书〉。少量专业词语后用〈医〉(医学),〈哲〉(哲学)等简略形式标注。不及物动词标注(动·不及物),不能作定语的形容词,标注(形、非定),不能作谓语的形容词,标注(形、非谓)。

13. 词语搭配和例句中的条目词均以“～”代替。

查字举例

汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画
旁[0] 04	收[3] 25	画[7] 23	甘[9] 37	泰[17] 36
妄[0] 22	凿[3] 30	丁[7] 3	冉[9] 47	春[17] 53
离[0] 23	凹[3] 83	巫[7] 31	肃[9] 87	统[22] 02
衣[0] 56	凸[3] 83	牙[7] 32	妻[9] 87	绒[22] 26
率[0] 67	圈[4] 10	严[7] 33	部[00] 48	经[22] 86
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弟[0] 89	嗤[4] 32	五[7] 38	麇[05] 17	峻[23] 26
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汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画	汉 字 笔 字 首 画
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旁

0 04-05 * 65C1 | 3752 | 2460

páng 旁 [无] [旁] ① páng² [无] (名) ◇ side; 马路两~种上了槐树。Mǎlù liǎng ~ zhòngshàngle huáishù. Chinese scholar trees are planted on both sides of the main road. / 先在一~站会儿,等车过去再走。Xiān zài yì ~ zhàn huìr, děng chē guòqu zài zǒu. Stand to one side for a minute until the car goes past, then you can go. / 屋~有眼水井。Wū ~ yǒu yǎn shuǐjīng. To one side of the house there is a well.

【旁白】pángbái (名) aside (stage direction)

【旁边】pángbiān (名) side; 池塘~有座小平房。Chítáng ~ yǒu zuò xiǎo píngfáng. By the side of the pond there stands a small cottage. / 你坐到我~来吧! Nǐ zuòdào wǒ ~ lái ba. Come and sit down beside me.

【旁的】pángde (代) 除去某个或某些以外的(人或事物) other (people or things); 这次你别去了,让~人去吧。Zhè cì nǐ bié qù le, ràng ~ rén qù ba. Don't you go this time. Let someone else go. / 今晚我有事,找~时间谈吧! Jīn wǎn wǒ yǒu shì, zhǎo ~ shíjiān tán ba! I'm busy this evening, let's find some other time to talk. / 这个问题先解决,~以后再谈。Zhège wèntí xiān jiějué, ~ yǐhòu zài shuō. Let's solve this problem first and leave the others until later.

【旁观】pángguān (动) 自己不参加进去,在旁边观察 observe; look on; 他很谨慎,投资办企业以前先~一个时期。Tā hěn jǐnshèn, tóu zī bàn qiyè yǐqián xiān ~ yí ge shíqī. He is very cautious. Before investing in a business he looks on for some time first. / 别人都参加辩论,他却一直~。Biérén dōu cānjiā biànlùn, tā què yìzhí ~. The others all took part in the debate but he just looked on.

【旁观者清】pángguānzhě qīng 旁观的人(比当事者)看得清楚 the spectator has the best view of the game

【旁及】pángjí (动) 牵连涉及到 involve additionally; 那件事不光牵扯到老李,还~其他人。Nà jiàn shì bùguāng qiānchē dào Lǎo Lǐ, hái ~ qítā rén. That affair doesn't only involve Lao Li. It drags in other people, too.

【旁门】pángmén (名) (儿) 正门旁边的或建筑物侧面的门 side door

【旁敲侧击】páng qiāo cè jī (不从正面,而是)从侧面敲打。比喻说话或写文章不从正面直接说明,而从侧面曲折表达 attack obliquely; make innuendoes

【旁人】páng rén (代) 其他人。Nà jiàn shì bùguāng qiānchē dào Lǎo Lǐ, hái ~ qítā rén. That affair doesn't only involve Lao Li. It drags in other people, too.

【旁若无人】páng ruò wú rén 好像旁边没有人。形容神情镇定、自然或态度傲慢 acting as if no one else were present; supercilious; arrogant

【旁听】pángtīng (动) (1) 列席(会议、法庭等)听别人讲话(没有发言权和表决权) be a visitor at a meeting, court, etc. (2) 非正式地到课堂听老师讲课 sit in on a class

【旁征博引】páng zhēng bó yǐn (写文章、说话)为了表示论证充足而引用了大量的材料作为依据 quote extensively from many sources

【旁证】pángzhèng (名) 主要证据以外的证据 circumstantial evidence

【旁支】pángzhī (名) 家族、集团等系统中不属于嫡系的支派 collateral branch

商

0 04-14 * 5546 | 4144 | 0794

shāng 商 [无] [伤] ① shāng² [双] (名) ◇ (1) 商人 merchant, businessman; 盐~ yán ~ salt dealer / 绸布~ chóubù ~ draper (2) 朝代 the Shang dynasty (3) 除法得数 quotient (in mathematical division) (动) ◇ (1) 商量 consult, discuss, talk over; 面~ miàn ~ talk face to face,

consult personally / 请你来有事相~。Qǐng nǐ lái yǒu shì xiāng ~. We asked you to come because we have business to talk over with you. (2) 数学除法运算时用某数作商数 use a certain number for the quotient when doing mathematical division; 十被二除~五。Shí bèi èr chū ~ wǔ. Ten divided by two yields five.

【商标】shāngbiāo (名) trade mark

【商场】shāngchǎng (名) (1) 聚集在一个或相连的几个建筑物内的各种商店所组成的市场 mall (2) 面积较大、商品较齐全的综合商店 a comprehensive store

【商船】shāngchuán (名) merchant ship, merchantman

【商店】shāngdiàn (名) shop, store

【商定】shāngdìng (动) (书) 商讨决定 decide through consultation; 会议地点另行~。Huìyì dìdiǎn líng xíng ~. The site of the meeting will be agreed upon separately. / 两国~,年内互派大使。Liǎng guó ~, nián nèi hù pài dàshǐ. The two countries decided to send one another ambassadors within a year.

【商队】shāngduì (名) 结队贩运商品的人 company of travelling merchants

【商贩】shāngfān (名) small retailer, pedlar

【商会】shānghuì (名) 商人为维护自己利益组织的团体 chamber of commerce

【商量】shāngliang (动) consult, discuss, talk over; ~事情~ shìqíng discuss a matter / 跟别人~ gēn biérén ~ consult with other people / 遇事多~ yù shì duō ~ talk at length when something crops up / 买什么礼物祝贺他结婚,咱们~。Mǎi shénme lǐwù zhùhè tā jié hūn, zánmen ~. Let's talk about what wedding gift to buy him.

【商品】shāngpǐn (名) commodities, goods, merchandise

【商品化】shāngpínhuà (动) be on the market as a commodity; 农产品和副业产品都要~。Nóngchǎnpǐn hé fùyè chǎnpǐn dōu yào ~. Agricultural products and by products should be put on the market as a commodity

【商品经济】shāngpín jīngjì commodity economy

【商品粮】shāngpínliáng (名) 指作为商品出售的粮食 commodity grain, marketable grain

【商洽】shāngqià (动) (书) 双方接触商谈彼此有关的事项(多用于正式场合) for two parties to come together and discuss a certain matter; mostly used for formal occasions; 共同~ gòngtóng ~ discuss a matter jointly / 关于合办企业一事,希望贵公司派代表来~。Guānyú hé bàn qiyè yí shì, xīwàng guó gōngsī pài dàibiào lái ~. (We) hope your company sends a representative to confer (with us) on this matter of running a cooperative enterprise. / 就本书的出版问题,与出版社~。Jiù cǐ shū de chūbǎn wèntí, yǔ chūbǎnshè ~. We are to talk over questions concerning the publication of this book with the publishing house.

【商情】shāngqíng (名) 指市场上的商品价格和供销情况 market conditions

【商榷】shāngquè (动·不及物) (书) (在理论观点、学术见解等方面) 争论、探讨 deliberate, debate, discuss (such as theoretical viewpoints or academic opinions); 值得~ zhíde ~ merits discussion / 就这些观点与作者~。Jiù zhèxiē guāndiǎn yǔ zuòzhě ~. Deliberate these viewpoints together with the writer. / 文章中提出的新问题,有待~。Wènzhang zhōng tíchū de xīn wèntí, yǒu dài ~. The new questions raised in the essay remain to be discussed.

【商人】shāngrén (名) businessman, merchant, trader

【商谈】shāngtán (动) (书) 用会谈方式商量(多用于正式场合) negotiate, confer; mostly used for official occasions; 两家厂商正在~贸易。Liǎng jiā chǎngshāng zhèngzài ~ mǎoyì. The two firms are at the moment negotiating trade. / 出访日期将通过外交途径~。Chū fǎng rìqī jiāng tōngguò wàijiāo tújīng ~. The visitation dates will be decided

through diplomatic channel. /就交换留学生问题, 双方进行了～。Jiù jiāohuàn liúxuéshēng wèntí, shuāngfāng jìnxíng le～。The two sides took up a discussion of exchanging students.

【商讨】shāngtǎo (动)就重大问题商量、讨论 discuss, deliberate over serious questions; ~国事 ~ guóshì discuss national affairs /~对策 ~ duìcè deliberate over a countermove /专家们正在~城市的远景规划。Zhuānjiāmen zhèngzài ~ chéngshì de yuǎnjīng guīhuà. Experts are right now deliberating over the city's long-range plans. /政府对救灾问题进行了～。Zhèngfǔ duì jiù zāi wèntí jìnxíng le～。The government discussed questions about providing relief to disaster victims.

【商务】shāngwù (名) commercial or business affairs

【商业】shāngyè (名) commerce, trade, business

【商议】shāngyì (动)为取得一致意见而进行议论和商量 confer or discuss; ~论文的评分标准 ~ lùnwén de píng fēn biāozhǔn discuss the criterion for grading the thesis /政府作出重大决策之前, 总要请各方面人士来～。Zhèngfǔ zuòchū zhòngdà juécè zhī qián, zǒng yào qǐng gè fāngmiàn rénshì lái～。Before the government makes an important policy decision, it always invite various public figures to confer (on the matter). /春节期间举办哪些活动, 咱们一起～。Chūnjié qījiān jǔbàn nǎxiē huódòng, zánmen yìqǐ～。Together let's talk about what activities are to be held for the Spring Festival.

【商酌】shāngzhuó (动) (书) 商量, 斟酌 discuss, consider

帝

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di ㄉㄧˋ [第] ①dèi [蒂] (名) (1) the supreme being (2) emperor (3) 帝国主义的简称 short for "帝国主义"; 人民的反~斗争 rénmin de fǎn ~ dòuzhēng the people's fight against imperialism

【帝国】dìguó (名) [个 gè] empire

【帝国主义】dìguózhǔyì (名) (1) imperialism (2) 指帝国主义国家 imperialist country

【帝王将相】dì wáng jiāng xiàng 指封建君主制国家的皇帝、王侯及其文武大臣, 泛指封建统治阶级中的上层人物 emperors and kings, generals and ministers

【帝制】dìzhì (名)以皇帝为首的专制政体 imperial system; 中国于1911年废弃了~, 实行了共和。Zhōngguó yú yījiūyī nián fèiqiè le~, shíxíng le gònghé. In 1911 China discarded the imperial system and implemented a republic.

六

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liù ㄌㄩˋ [溜去] ①luk [绿] (数) six

【六畜】liùchù (名) 指猪、牛、羊、马、狗、鸡 the six domestic animals; pig, ox, goat, horse, fowl, and dog

【六分仪】liùfēnyì (名) sextant

【六六六】liùliùliù (名) (化) BHC (benzene hexachloride)

【六亲不认】liùqīn bú rèn (贬) 六亲指父、母、兄、弟、妻、子; 也泛指亲属。连自己的亲属都不承认, 形容人无情无义 refuse to have anything to do with one's relatives

【六神无主】liù shén wú zhǔ 形容由于惊慌或着急而没有主意, 不知怎么办好 in a state of utter stupefaction

【六书】liùshū (名) (语) 中国古代分析汉字而归纳出的六种造字方法 the six categories of Chinese characters

【六弦琴】liùxiánqín (名) guitar

【六一国际儿童节】Liù-Yī Guójī Èrtóngjié International Children's Day (June 1)

【六月】liùyuè (名) June

交

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jiāo ㄐㄧㄠ [郊] ①gau [郊] (动) (1) (事物) 从一方转到另一方 transfer (an object) from one side to another; ~学费 ~ xuéfèi hand over school fees; pay tuition fees /把任务~给我们吧! Bǎ rènwù ~ gěi wǒmen ba! Hand the assignment over to us. (2) 线条等互相交叉 (lines, etc.) cross each other; 两条直线只能~于一点。Liǎng tiáo zhíxiàn zhǐ néng ~ yú yì diǎn. Two straight lines can only cross at one point. (3) 互相往来交际 associate with one another; ~朋友 ~ péngyou make friends /两国建~ liǎng guó jiàn ~ The two countries established diplomatic relations. (4) 到(某一时刻或节气) reach; arrive at (a time or season of the year); 就要~冬至了, 白天非常短了。Jiù yào ~ dōngzhì le, báitiān fēicháng duǎn le. It will soon be the Winter Solstice, and the day will be very short. (5) (时间、地区) 相连接 meet; join (periods of time or places); 春夏之~ chūn xià zhī ~ when spring starts to turn into summer (名) [跤] 跟头 fall; 摔了一~ shuāile yì ~ had a tumble /这一~可跌得不轻。Zhè yì ~ kě diē de bù qīng. He had a heavy fall.

【交班】jiāo = bàn 把任务转给下一班 hand over to the next shift; 中班工人晚上十点钟~。Zhōngbān gōng rén wǎnshang shí diǎnzhōng。The middle shift workers come off duty at 10 o'clock at night. /我交完班以后去找你。Wǒ jiāowán bān yǐhòu qù zhǎo nǐ. I'll come and see you after I get off shift.

【交叉】jiāochā (动) cross; intersect (1) 不同方向的线条互相穿过 intersect; 两条铁路在此处~。Liǎng tiáo tiělù zài cǐ chù ~。The two railroad tracks intersect here. /~路口都有红绿灯。~ lùkǒu dōu yǒu hónglǜdēng. There are traffic lights at every crossroads. (2) 间隔穿插 alternately; 两道工序~进行。Liǎng dào gōngxù ~ jìnxíng. The two work processes go on alternately. (3) (两个或更多的事物中) 有相同的地方 (of two or more things) overlap; 这两种意见有~。Zhè liǎng zhǒng yìjiàn yǒu ~。The two points of view overlap somewhat. /这三个词在意义上有~的地方。Zhè sān ge cí zài yìyì shàng yǒu ~ de dìfāng. These three words overlap in meaning.

【交差】jiāo = chāi 向上级汇报完成任务的结果 report to one's superiors on the completion of a task; 你给我写个收据, 回去好~。Nǐ gěi wǒ xiě ge shōujù, huíqù hǎo ~。Write a receipt for me so that I can take it back and report. /这项任务未完成, 我回去交不了差。Zhè xiàng rènwu bù wánchéng, wǒ huíqù jiāo bu liǎo chāi. If this task is not completed, I can't go back and give a report on it.

【交错】jiāocuò (动) (不及物) 错综复杂地穿插在一起 interlock; crisscross; 铁路、公路纵横~, 交通非常发达。Tiělù, gōnglù zònghéng ~, jiāotōng fēicháng fādá. Transportation has developed remarkably, with railroads and highways crisscrossing the land.

【交代】jiāodài (动) (1) 移交事务 hand over; transfer; 向接替的人~工作任务。Xiàng jiēti de rén ~ gōngzuò rènwù. hand over responsibility for a job to one's successor (2) 嘱咐, 说明 give instructions order; explain; brief; 他临走前~给我几件事。Tā lín zǒu qián ~ gěi wǒ jǐ jiàn shì. Just before he departed he briefed me about several things. /作者在小说开头提到的三个青年, 其中一个后面一直没有~了。Zuòzhě zài xiǎoshuō kāi tóu tí dào de sān ge qīngnián, qízhōng yí ge hòumiàn yìzhí méiyǒu ~ liǎo. At the start of the novel the writer introduces three young people, to one of whom there is no further reference. /向犯人~政策 xiàng fàn rén ~ zhèngcè expound the policy toward prisoners (3) 把错误或罪行坦白出来 confess; ~自己的问题 ~ zìjǐ de wèntí confess one's misdeed / ~罪行 ~ zuìxíng confess

one's crime (4)对自己应负的责任进行说明解释(多用于发生问题或可能发生时) give an account of the progress of one's work (especially when difficulties, or the prospect of difficulties, crop up): 你三天不上班,怎么向领导~? Nǐ sān tiān bú shàng bān, zěnmē xiàng lǐngdǎo ~? You haven't been to work for three days. How are you going to explain that to your superiors? /用这个理由解释为什么迟到,可~不过去。Yòng zhège lǐyóu jiěshì wèi shénme chīdào, kě ~ bú guòqù. This reason can never justify your arriving late.

【交待】jiāodài (动)同“交代” jiāodài same as “交代” jiāodài

【交底】jiāo=dī 把事情의 根源或内情告诉对方 reveal one's real intentions; “put one's cards on the table”; tell all; 究竟是怎么回事,你向大家交个底吧! Jiūjīng shì zěnmē huì shì, nǐ xiàng dàjiā jiāo ge dī ba! What exactly is going on? You had better put everybody in the picture. /我把底全交给你了。Wǒ bǎ dī quán jiāo gěi nǐ le. I have told you the whole story.

【交点】jiāodiǎn (名)〈数〉 point of intersection; node

【交电公司】jiāodiàn gōngsī 销售民用交通、电器产品及零配件的商业企业 commercial enterprise which sells communications and electrical products and spare parts to the public

【交锋】jiāo=fēng 指双方交战(用于战争、比赛、辩论等) clash; engage in battle; cross swords: 敌我交了一次锋,可以看出双方势均力敌。Dí wǒ jiāole yí cì fēng, kěyǐ kànchū shuāngfāng shì jūn lì dì. We clashed with the enemy once and it was clear that we were evenly matched. /这两支排球劲旅今晚~。Zhè liǎng zhī páiqiú jìnglǚ jīn wǎn ~。 These two crack volleyball teams will clash this evening.

【交感神经】jiāogǎn shénjīng (生理) sympathetic nerve

【交割】jiāogē (动)双方结清手续(多用于商业) complete a transaction (usually a business deal): 上月应该归还的那笔款子还没有~。Shàng yuè yīnggāi guīhuán de nà bǐ kuǎnzi hái méiyǒu ~。 The transaction has not been completed yet on that sum of money that should have been returned last month.

【交工】jiāo=gōng (施工单位)交付(建设单位)建成的工程 hand over a completed (construction) project: 这座大楼年底~。Zhè zuò dà lóu niándǐ ~。 This building will be completed and handed over by the end of the year. /如果材料不能按时供应,这项工程年底交不了工。Rúguǒ cáiliào bù néng ànshí gòngyīng, zhè xiàng gōngchéng niándǐ jiāo bu liǎo gōng. Unless materials are delivered on time this project will not be ready for handing over by the end of the year.

【交还】jiāohuán (动)归还 return; send back: 资料用完要及时~资料室。Zìliào yòngwán yào jǐshí ~ zìliàoshì. When you have finished using the materials they should be returned to the reference room. /~对方五名战俘~ duìfāng wǔ míng zhànfú hand over five enemy prisoners of war

【交换】jiāohuàn (动)彼此互换 exchange; barter; swap: ~纪念品 ~ jìniànpǐn exchange souvenirs /~意见 ~ yìjiàn exchange opinions

【交换机】jiāohuànqī (名) (telephone) switchboard

【交换价值】jiāohuàn jiàzhí (经) exchange value

【交换台】jiāohuàntái (名) telephone exchange

【交火】jiāohuǒ (动·不及物)交战,双方互相开火 exchange fire

【交货】jiāo=huò 生产厂家向订货单位交出货物 delivery of goods

【交集】jiāoji (动·不及物)〈书〉(不同的感情、事物等)同时出现(前边为双音节) be mixed; be mingled (subject must be a disyllabic word): 惊喜~的感情 jīngxǐ ~ de gǎnqíng

mixed emotions of pleasure and surprise /百感~ bǎigǎn ~ welter of emotions

【交际】jiāoji (名)人与人之间的交往 social intercourse; communication: 他的~很广。Tā de ~ hěn guǎng. He has a large circle of acquaintances. (动·不及物)来往接触 have social contacts: 这个人善于~。Zhège rén shànyú ~。 He is a person who makes social contacts easily. /他能够跟各种各样的人~。Tā nénggòu gēn gè zhǒng gè yàng de rén ~。 He can get along socially with people from all walks of life. /语言是~的工具。Yǔyán shì ~ de gōngjù. Language is a tool of communication.

【交际花】jiāojihuā (名)旧社会在社交场合活跃而有名的女子(含轻蔑意) social butterfly

【交际舞】jiāojiǔ (名) social dancing; ballroom dancing

【交加】jiāojiā (动·不及物)〈书〉(两种事物)同时或错综出现 (two things) occur simultaneously; accompany each other: 雷电~ léidiàn ~ thunder accompanied by lightning /悲喜~ bēixǐ ~ sorrow mixed with joy

【交接】jiāojiē (动)(1)连接 join; connect; succeed: 春夏~的季节,常有困倦的感觉。Chūn xià ~ de jìjié, cháng yǒu kùnjuàn de gǎnjué. In the period when summer is succeeding spring feelings of lethargy are common. (2)移交和接替(工作) hand over and take over assignment: 他们两个人在~工作。Tāmen liǎng ge rén zài ~ gōngzuò. The two of them are in the process of a shift changeover. (3)(跟人)来往建立朋友关系 form friendships: 他~不少文艺界的朋友。Tā ~ bù shǎo wényìjiè de péngyou. He has a wide range of friends in literary and artistic circles.

【交界】jiāojiè (动·不及物)地界交接 border on: 中国北部跟蒙古等国~。Zhōngguó běibù gēn Měnggǔ dēng guó ~。 To the north China borders on Mongolia etc.

【交卷】jiāo=juàn (1)(参加考试的人)考完后交出试卷 hand in an examination paper: 请~后马上离开考场。Qǐng ~ hòu mǎshàng líkāi kǎochǎng. Please leave the examination hall as soon as you have handed in your test papers. (2)比喻完成某项文字任务 complete a written assignment: 这份总结要在三天内~。Zhè fèn zǒngjié yào zài sān tiān nèi ~。 This written summary must be handed in within three days. /调查报告还没写完,今晚交不了卷。Diàochá bàogào hái méi xiěwán, jīn wǎn jiāo bu liǎo juàn. I haven't finished writing the investigation report yet, so I won't be able to hand it in this evening.

【交困】jiāokùn (动·不及物)〈书〉各种困难同时出现(前边为双音节) cropping up of a series of difficulties (preceded by a disyllabic word): 内外~ nèiwài ~ internal and external difficulties /贫病~ pín bing ~ afflicted by both poverty and illness

【交流】jiāoliú (动)互相交往沟通 exchange; interflow; interchange: ~经验 ~ jīngyàn share experiences; draw on each other's experience /~思想 ~ sīxiǎng exchange ideas /学术~ xuéshù ~ 对促进学术发展是必要的。Xuéshù ~ duì cùjìn xuéshù fāzhǎn shì bìyào de. Scholastic exchanges are necessary for the advancement of learning.

【交流电】jiāoliúdiàn (名) alternating current

【交纳】jiāonà (动)向政府或社会团体交付(规定数量的金额或实物) pay; hand over (dues, taxes, etc., to the state or other organization): ~农业税 ~ nóngyèshuì pay agricultural tax /~工会会费 ~ gōnghuì huìfèi pay union dues

【交配】jiāopèi (动·不及物) mate

【交迫】jiāopò (动·不及物)〈书〉同时逼迫(前边为双音节) multiple oppression (preceded by a disyllabic word): 饥寒~ jīhán ~ afflicted by hunger and cold

【交情】jiāoqing (名)(人和人)在互相交往中产生的感情 friendship: 他俩有~。Tā liǎ yǒu ~。 The two of them are

good friends. /不能只讲~,不讲原则。Bù néng zhǐ jiǎng ~, bù jiǎng yuánzé. One can't just take friendship into account and forget about principles. /这两家~很深。Zhè liǎng jiā ~ hěn shēn. There is a deep friendship between the two families. /我和他还不到不彼此。Wǒ hé tā hái bú dào bù fēn bǐ cǐ de ~. My friendship with him has not yet reached the point of real intimacy.

【交融】jiāoróng (动·不及物)融合在一起 blend; mingle: 他们两个人相互了解已经到了水乳~的地步。Tāmen liǎng ge rén xiānghù liǎojiě yǐjīng dào le shuǐ rǔ ~ de dìbù. The two of them have reached a stage at which they understand each other perfectly (blend completely like water and milk). /这首诗情、景~,很感人。Zhè shǒu shī qíng, jǐng ~, hěn gǎn rén. The description of scenery and the expression of emotion have reached perfect harmony in this poem which is very moving.

【交涉】jiāoshè (动)协商解决双方有关的问题 negotiate: 已经~好了,这块地给我们盖大楼。Yǐjīng ~ hǎo le, zhè kuài dì gěi wǒmen gài dà lóu. We have completed the negotiations; this plot of land is to be the site for our building. /过了半天,他一点儿也不让步。~le bàntiān, tā yìdiǎnr yě bù ràng bù. During lengthy negotiations he refused to budge an inch.

【交手】jiāoshǒu (动)双方搏斗 fight hand-to-hand; come to grips: 刚一~,他就发现对方比自己高明。Gāng yì ~, tā jiù fāxiàn duìfāng bǐ zìjǐ gāomíng. As soon as they engaged in combat he found that his adversary was superior. /男孩子最爱打~仗了。Nán hái zì ài dǎ ~ zhàng le. Young boys really like getting into fist fights.

【交售】jiāoshòu (动)向国家缴纳或出售(农、畜产品等) sell (agricultural, livestock produce, etc.) to the state: ~粮食 ~liángshí sell grain to the state /~鸡蛋一百公斤 ~jīdàn yībǎi gōngjīn sell 100 kg. of eggs to the state

【交谈】jiāotán (动)在相互接触中随意谈话 converse; chat: 他向每个人都点点头,跟谁也不~。Tā xiàng měi ge rén dōu diǎndiǎn tóu, gēn shuí yě bù ~. He nods to everybody but never talks to anybody. /我和他用法语~了几句,他的水平还可以。Wǒ hé tā yòng Fǎyǔ ~ le jǐ jù, tā de shuǐpíng hái kěyǐ. We chatted for a while in French, and I found that his French was of a fairly high standard.

【交替】jiāotì (动·不及物)(1)(一个)接替(一个) replace; supersede: 新老~ xīn lǎo ~ The new replaces the old. (2)轮流,替换着(做某事) alternate; take turns: 两个机器~使用。Liǎng ge jīqì ~ shíyòng. The two machines operate alternately. /他手头上有三项工作,~进行。Tā shǒutóu shàng yǒu sān xiàng gōngzuò, ~ jìnxíng. He has three tasks on hand and alternates from one to the other.

【交通】jiāotōng (名)各种运输事业的总称 traffic; transport means; communications: 陆地~ lùdì ~ land transport /~发达 ~fátá well-developed transportation /妨碍~ fǎng'ài ~ hinder transport; interfere with traffic /这个城市是个~枢纽。Zhège chéngshì shì ge ~ shùniǔ. This city is a hub of communications. /住在~便利的地方有很多好处。Zhù zài ~ biànlì de dìfāng yǒu hěn duō hǎochù. There are many advantages to living in a place where transportation is convenient.

【交通岛】jiāotōngdǎo (名)马路中间,警察指挥交通的地方,有的为一高台,有的用白线表示 traffic island

【交通线】jiāotōngxiàn (名)[条 tiáo]运输线,包括铁路线、公路线、水路线和航空线 lines of communication (including rail, road, air and water transportation)

【交通员】jiāotōngyuán (名)抗日战争、解放战争中革命队伍、地下组织之间的通信员 messenger who maintained contact with underground groups during the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation

【交头接耳】jiāo tóu jiē ěr 彼此靠得很近,低声说话 whisper to each other; 他们俩~,正在商量什么。Tāmen liǎ ~, zhèngzài shāngliang shénme. They are conducting negotiations about something in a whisper.

【交往】jiāowǎng (动·不及物)互相往来 association; contact; intercourse; 友好~ yǒuhǎo ~ friendly contacts /~频繁 ~pínfán frequent contacts /他不大和人~。Tā búdá hé rén ~. He doesn't associate with other people much.

【交相辉映】jiāo xiāng huī yǐng (各种光亮、色彩等)互相映照 interplay of different lights or colors; 广场上,五颜六色的彩灯和空中五彩缤纷的焰火~。Guǎngchǎng shàng, wǔ yán liù sè de cǎidēng hé kōngzhōng wúcǎi bīnfēn de yànhuǒ ~. The colored lights in the square and the multi-colored firecrackers exploding in the air competed in brilliance.

【交响乐】jiāoxiāngyuè (名) symphony

【交心】jiāo = xīn 把内心深处的话全部说出来 open one's heart to; speak frankly about one's feelings: 他们俩是好朋友,常常一起~。Tāmen liǎ shì hǎo péngyou, chángcháng yìqǐ ~. The two of them are very good friends and they often have heart-to-heart talks.

【交易】jiāoyì (名)买卖 business; trade: 作了一笔大~ zuò le yì bǐ dà ~ He did a big business deal. /别拿原则作~ bié ná yuánzé zuò ~ Don't barter away your principles.

【交易所】jiāoyìsuǒ (名) exchange (where business deals are transacted)

【交游】jiāoyóu (动)结交朋友 make friends: ~广 ~guǎng have a wide circle of friends /~四方 ~sìfāng have friends everywhere

【交战】jiāozhàn (动·不及物)(双方)作战 (two antagonists) wage war; fight a war

【交战国】jiāozhànguó (名)已经交战或彼此宣布处于战争状态的国家 belligerent countries

【交织】jiāozhī (动)(书)比喻(很多事物)错综复杂地组合在一起 mix up (a lot of things incoherently); jumble up: 无数的探照灯在天空~出一幅美丽的图案。Wúshù de tànzhaodēng zài tiānkōng ~ chū yì fú měilì de tú'àn. The tangled beams of innumerable searchlights made a beautiful pattern in the sky. /远远近近的往事,涌上心头,~在一起。Yuǎnyuǎnjìnjìn de wǎngshì, yǒngshàng xīntóu, ~ zài yìqǐ. A welter of reminiscences of the near and distant past filled his mind.

效

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xiào ㄒㄩㄠˋ [笑] ④hau⁶ [校] (名)◇效果 effect; result: 奇~ qí ~ exceptionally effective (动)(书)(1)效法 imitate; follow the example of: 上行下~ shàng xíng xià ~ Those in subordinate positions will follow the example set by their superiors. (2)尽; 献出 devote to; render a service: ~犬马之劳 ~quǎn mǎ zhī láo be at somebody's beck and call /为国~力 wèi guó ~ lì serve one's country

【效法】xiàofǎ (动)(书)照着别人的做法去做 follow the example of; model oneself on; learn from: 他的严谨治学态度值得~。Tā de yánjīn zhìxué tàidu zhídé ~. His rigorous scholarly approach is worth learning from.

【效仿】xiàofǎng (动)同“效法” xiàofǎ same as “效法” xiàofǎ

【效果】xiàoguǒ (名)由某种做法产生的结果(多指好的结果) effect; result (usu. a positive effect or result): 试验表明,这种做法~很好。Shíyàn biǎomíng, zhè zhǒng zuòfǎ ~ hěn hǎo. The experiment indicates that this method gives good results. /那位教师的教学~比较好。Nà wèi jiàoshī de jiàoxué ~ bǐjiào hǎo. That teacher's teaching is relatively effective. /无论哪种方法,只要~好,我们就采纳。Wúlùn nǎ zhǒng fāngfǎ, zhǐyào ~ hǎo, wǒmen jiù

càinà. As long as the results are good, we will adopt whatever method used.

【效劳】xiàoláo (动·不及物) 贡献力量为他人服务 *work in the services of; work for*

【效力】xiàoli (名) 事物所产生的有效作用 *effect (of a product, etc.)*; 经常吃某种药~会慢慢减小。Jīngcháng chī mǒu zhǒng yào ~ huì mǎnmǎn jiǎnxiǎo. Some medicines slowly lose their effect when they are taken frequently. / 多少人劝他, 都没发生~。Duōshǎo rén quàn tā, dōu méi fāshēng ~. So many people have pleaded with him, all to no effect. / 化学试剂放久了, 就失去应有的~。Huàxué shìjì fàngjiǔ le, jiù shīqu yīng yǒu de ~. When a chemical reagent is left standing for a long time, it loses its potential effect.

【效力】xiào = lì 贡献力量为他人服务 *render a service to; serve*; 这位爱国人士毅然回来为祖国~。Zhè wèi ài guó rénshì yǐrán huilai wèi zǔguó ~. This patriotic personage was determined to come back and serve the motherland. / 我很愿意为朋友~。Wǒ hěn yuànyì wèi péngyou ~. I'm more than willing to render services to friends.

【效率】xiàolǜ (名) 在某一单位时间里完成的工作量 *efficiency*; 他们的工作~很高。Tāmen de gōngzuò ~ hěn gāo. They work very efficiently. / 做工作要讲求~。Zuò gōngzuò yào jiǎngqiú ~. One must strive for efficiency in work. / 机器操作比手工操作~高得多。Jīqì cāozuò bǐ shǒugōng cāozuò ~ gāo de duō. Efficiency of mechanical operation is much higher than that of manual operation.

【效命】xiàomìng (动·不及物) 奋不顾身地献出自己的全部力量 *go all out to serve sb. regardless of the consequences*; 为国~ wèi guó ~ serve the country regardless of personal danger / 他竭力为主子~。Tā jiélì wèi zhǔzǐ ~. He uses every ounce of his energy to serve his master.

【效能】xiàonéng (名) 事物内部蕴藏着的有利的作用 *efficacy; usefulness*; 肥料在一定条件下能对作物产生最大~。Féiliào zài yīdìng tiáojiàn xià cái néng duì zuòwù chǎnshēng zuì dà ~. The efficacy of fertilizer is at its best only under certain conditions. / 一台机器往往因为安装得不好而不能充分发挥~。Yī tái jīqì wǎngwǎng yīnwèi ānzhūang de bù hǎo ér bù néng chōngfēn fāhuī ~. It is often because a machine is not properly installed that it is not fully efficacious.

【效验】xiàoyàn (名) 方法、药物等达到预期的效果 *intended effect; desired result*; 温水浸种真有效~, 出芽率高而且也早。Wēn shuǐ jìn zhǒng zhēn yǒu ~, chūyá lǜ gāo, érqiě yě zǎo. Soaking seeds in lukewarm water really does produce the desired effect. Germination has a high percentage and it also starts early. / 这药真不错, 吃了两次就见~。Zhè yào zhēn bùcuò, chīle liǎng cì jiù jiàn ~. This medicine is pretty good. One can already notice results after taking it twice.

【效益】xiàoyì (名) 效果和利益 *beneficial result*; 社会~ shèhuì ~ beneficial social result / 办企业要讲经济~。Bàn qīyè yào jiǎng jīngjì ~. Economic results must be considered when running an enterprise.

【效应】xiàoyīng (名) 物理的或化学的作用所产生的效果 *effect*; 光电~ guāngdiàn ~ photoelectric effect / 热~ rē ~ thermal effect

【效用】xiàoyòng (名) 效力和作用 *effectiveness; usefulness*; 新购置的那台机器设备一直放着没用, 不能发挥~。Xīn gòuzhì de nà tái jīqì shèbèi yízhí fàngzhe méi yòng, bù néng fāhuī ~. That newly-purchased mechanical device has just been standing idle. We can't make use of it.

【效忠】xiàozhōng (动) (为国、团体) 出力 *pledge loyalty to; devote oneself heart and soul to (the country, an organization)*; 为祖国~ wèi zǔguó ~ Devote yourself to

the motherland.

郊

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jiāo 4 | 么 [交] ④ gau [交] (名) ◇ 同“郊区”
jiāoqū same as “郊区” jiāoqū; 北京大学在北京的西北~。Běijīng Dàxué zài Běijīng de xīběi ~. Beijing University is in the northwest suburbs of Beijing.

【郊区】jiāoqū (名) 城市周围属这个城市管辖的地区 *suburbs; outskirts (of a city)*; 过了这条小河就是~了。Guòle zhè tiáo xiǎo hé jiù shì ~ le. On the other side of this small river we come to the city's outskirts. / ~主要生产蔬菜 and 水果。~ zhǔyào shēngchǎn shūcài hé shuǐguǒ. Vegetables and fruit are the main products of the suburbs.

【郊外】jiāowài (名) 泛指城市外围的地方 *outskirts (of a city)*; 星期日到~去钓鱼。Xīngqīrì dào ~ qù diào yú. On Sundays we go to the city's outskirts to fish. / 这个城市的~有一些风景区。Zhège chéngshì de ~ yǒu yīxiē fēngjǐngqū. There are some scenic spots on the outskirts of this city.

【郊游】jiāoyóu (动·不及物) 到郊外去游览 *outing; excursion*; 每到假日我们都去~。Měi dào jià rì wǒmen dōu qù ~. Every holiday we go on an outing.

亡

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wáng ㄨㄥˊ [王] ④ mang [忙] (动) ◇ (1) 死: die; 未及报国身先~。Wèi jí bào guó shēn xiān ~. He died before he had the chance to dedicate himself to the service of his country. / 这孩子父母双~, 无人照管。Zhè hái'ǐ fùmǔ shuāng ~, wú rén zhàoguǎn. This child's parents have both died. There's no one to take care of him now. (2) 灭亡: exterminate; 敌人~我之心不死。Dù rén ~ wǒ, zhī xīn bù sǐ. The enemy is bent on destroying us.

【亡故】wánggù (动) (书) (人) 死去 *die; pass away; de cease*

【亡国】wáng = guó 由于被侵略而国家灭亡了 *subjugate a nation; cause a state to perish*

【亡国奴】wángguónú (名) a slave of a foreign power; a conquered people

【亡命】wángmìng (动) (书) (1) 逃亡; 流亡 *flee into exile; seek refuge*; ~ 异乡 ~ yìxiāng ~ exile oneself in foreign parts (2) 冒险作恶者 ~ 不顾性命 *desperate; reckless*

【亡命之徒】wángmìng zhī tú (书) 无法纪, 不顾性命的恶人 *desperado*; 这伙~终于落入人民的法网。Zhè huǒ ~ zhōngyú luòrù rénmin de fǎwǎng. This band of desperados finally fell into the net of justice spread by the people.

【亡羊补牢】wáng yáng bǔ láo 亡, 丢失; 牢, 牲口圈 (juàn). 羊跑了再去补羊圈。比喻事情出了差错以后, 想办法补救, 免得再受损失。常常与“犹未为晚” (还不算太晚) 连用 *mend the fold after a sheep is lost ~ even after making an error; one must remedy it so as to avoid future mistakes; often used together with “犹未为晚” (it's never too late)*

玄

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xuán ㄒㄩㄢˊ [悬] ④ jūn [元] (形) (1) ◇ 黑色 *black; dark* (2) 距离事实太远, 不合情理 *unreliable; incredible*; 你说得太~了, 他那么瘦弱, 哪儿扛得了一百斤的东西! Nǐ shuō de tài ~ le, tā nàme shòuruò, nǎr káng de liǎo yībǎi jīn de dōngxi! You're making up stories. He's so thin and weak, how could he possibly carry a hundred jin of things on his shoulders? / 真~, 这药再灵, 也不可能吃一片病就好了。Zhēn ~, zhè yào zài líng, yě bù kěnéng chī yí piàn bìng jiù hǎo le. That's a pretty tall story! Even

if this medicine were the most effective, it couldn't possibly cure an illness with just one tablet. (3)◇深奥,不容易理解 profound; abstruse: ~理 ~ li a profound theory

【玄妙】xuánmiào (形)〈书〉深奥得难以捉摸 mysterious; abstruse

【幻想】xuánxiǎng (名)〈书〉幻想 fantasy; illusion

【玄虚】xuánxū (名)用令人迷惑不解的办法来掩饰真相的欺骗手段 deceitful trick; mystery; 故弄 ~ gù nòng ~ be deliberately mystifying

畜

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(一) chù ㄔㄨˋ [初去] ④ tsuk' [促] (名)◇泛指饲养的牲畜; 家畜 domestic animal; livestock; 六 ~ 兴旺 liù ~ xīngwàng. All livestock are thriving.

【畜力】chùlì (名)用于运输或耕作等方面的牲畜的力量 animal power; 中国农村很多地方还依靠 ~ 耕种. Zhōngguó nóngcūn hěn duō dìfāng hái yīkào ~ gēngzhòng. A lot of places still rely on the animal power to do farming in the countryside of China.

【畜生】chùshēng (名)泛指禽兽, 常用作骂人的话 domestic animal; (also used as abusive language) beast; dirty swine; 不应虐待不会说话的 ~. Bù yīng nüèdài bú huì shuō huà de ~. Animals that can't talk back should not be maltreated. / 刘大爷急了, 大骂: “~! 你给我滚!” Liú dāyē jī le, dà mǎ; “~! nǐ gěi wǒ gǔn!” Grandpa Liu was irritated and cursed loudly; “You beast! Get out!”

(二) xù ㄒㄩˋ [绪] ④ tsuk' [促] (动)◇饲养禽兽 raise (domestic animals)

【畜产】xùchǎn (名) livestock products

【畜牧】xùmù (名) raise livestock or poultry: ~ 场 ~ chǎng livestock farm / ~ 业 ~ yè animal husbandry

【畜养】xùyǎng (动)饲养 raise (domestic animals)

妄

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wàng ㄨㄥˋ [望] ④ mǎng' [纲] (形)〈书〉荒谬不合理 absurd; preposterous (副)胡乱地、超出常规地 presumptuous; rash; 对这种理论我没研究过, 不敢 ~ 加评论. Dui zhè zhǒng lǐlùn wǒ méi yánjiūguo, bù gǎn ~ jiā pīnglùn. I've never studied this theory, so I dare not make any rash comments on it. / 这么大的事你怎么能 ~ 自做主呢? Zhème dà de shì nǐ zěn néng ~ zì zuò zhǔ ne? How can you make a presumptuous decision on your own about such an important matter?

【妄动】wàngdòng (动)轻率地行动 take rash (or reckless, ill-considered) action; 调查案情要有个周密的计划, 不可 ~. Diàochá ànqíng yào yǒu ge zhōumì de jìhuà, bù kě ~. We must investigate details according to a well-conceived plan, not just take rash action.

【妄图】wàngtú (动)try in vain; make a futile attempt to: ~ 达到个人目的 ~ dàdào gèrén mùdì make a futile attempt to attain one's goal

【妄想】wàngxiǎng (动)vainly hope: 他从来不肯帮助别人, 所以我也不 ~ 从他那里得到什么好处. Tā cónglái bù kěn bāngzhù biérén, suǒyǐ wǒ yě bú ~ cóng tā nàlì dédào shénme hǎochu. He has never been willing to help others, so I don't have the vain hope of ever gaining anything from him. (名)wishful thinking: 那个姑娘眼高着呢, 小杨想跟她交朋友可真是 ~. Nàge gūniang yǎn gāo zhene, Xiǎo Yáng xiǎng gēn tā jiāo péngyou kě zhēn shì ~. That girl has very high aims. If Xiao Yang wants to date her, it's only wishful thinking.

【妄自菲薄】wàng zì fěibó 妄: 不合实际, 过分; 菲薄: 看不起, 轻视. 形容过分地看不起自己 (妄: excessive; 菲薄: look

down on) underestimate one's own capabilities; have too humble an opinion of oneself; 要正确地估量自己, 看到自己的长处, 不要 ~. Yào zhèngquè de gūliàng zìjǐ, kàndào zìjǐ de chángchù, búyào ~. One must properly appraise oneself, acknowledge one's good points, and not have too low an opinion of oneself.

【妄自尊大】wàng zì zūn dà 妄: 狂妄; 尊: 高贵. 狂妄地自高自大, 自以为了不起 (妄: presumptuous; 尊: noble; high) have too high an opinion of oneself; be filled with self-importance; 他总是 ~, 其实什么本事也没有. Tā zǒngshì ~, qíshí shénme běnshì yě méi yǒu. He's always filled with his own self-importance whereas, in fact, he doesn't have any skills at all.

离

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【离】lí ㄌㄧˊ [丽阳] ④ lei' [梨] (动) (1)离开 leave; part from; be away from: 他明天 ~ 家去上海. Tā míngtiān ~ jiā qù Shànghǎi. He's leaving for Shanghai tomorrow. / 他刻苦自学, 一回到家就书 ~ 手. Tā kèkǔ zìxué, yì huídào jiā jiù shū bù ~ shǒu. He studies on his own and works hard at it, so that once he gets home a book never leaves his hand. (2)缺少 (多用于条件句或否定式) without (usu. in a conditional clause or in the negative); 王大爷 ~ 了拐杖行动十分困难. Wáng dāyē ~ le guǎizhàng xíngdòng shífēn kùnnán. It is really hard for Uncle Wang to get around without a walking stick. / 他每顿饭都 ~ 不了辣椒. Tā měi dùn fàn dōu ~ bu liǎo làjiāo. He can't do without hot pepper in his food. (介) 〈口〉意思、用法同“距” jù usage and meaning same as “距” jù (1)同“距” jù (1), 表示时间的差距 same as “距” jù (1) (indicates an interval of time); 现在 ~ 夏收还有一个月左右. Xiànzài ~ xiàshōu hái yǒu yí ge yuè zuǒyòu. The summer harvest is about a month away from now. / 他现在才二十四岁, ~ 他参军的时间不到五年. Tā xiànzài cái èrshísì suì, ~ tā cān jūn de shíjiān bú dào wǔ nián. He's only twenty four now, so it hasn't yet been five years since he joined the army. / 班机 ~ 起飞只有二十分钟了. Bānjī ~ qǐfēi zhǐ yǒu èrshí fēnzhōng le. There are only twenty minutes left before the flight's departure. / 这座楼 ~ 完工时间还早着呢. Zhè zuò lóu ~ wán gōng shíjiān hái zǎozhe ne. The completion of the construction of this building is still a long way off. (2)同“距” jù (2), 表示空间的差距 same as “距” jù (2) (indicates an interval of space); 我家 ~ 首都机场二十五公里. Wǒ jiā ~ Shǒudū Jīchǎng èrshíwǔ gōnglǐ. My home is twenty-five kilometres from the capital airport. / 中国 ~ 日本很近, ~ 意大利很远. Zhōngguó ~ Ribēn hěn jìn, ~ Yìdàlì hěn yuǎn. China is close to Japan and far from Italy. / 侦察排长爬到与敌人碉堡只 ~ 十来米的地方甩出了手榴弹. Zhēnchá páizhǎng pádào yǔ dírén diǎobǎo zhǐ ~ shí lái mǐ de dìfāng shuāichúle shǒuliúdàn. The leader of the reconnaissance team crawled to a spot that was only about ten metres away from the enemy's blockhouse and threw a hand grenade. / 轮船行驶到 ~ 港口十四海里的海面上. Lúnchuán xíngshì dào ~ gǎngkǒu shísi hǎilǐ de hǎimiàn shàng. The ship sailed fourteen nautical miles out from the port onto the open sea. (3)同“距” jù (3), 表示抽象的差距 same as “距” jù (3) (indicates an abstract difference); 他感到自己 ~ 一个真正的共产党员的标准还差得很远. Tā gǎndào zìjǐ ~ yí ge zhēnzhèng de gòngchǎndǎngyuán de biāozhǔn hái chà de hěn yuǎn. He feels that he is still far from meeting the standards of a genuine Communist Party member. / 我们工作虽然有了些成绩, 但 ~ 祖国的要求还很远. Wǒmen gōngzuò suǐrán yǒule xiē chéngjì, dàn ~ zǔguó de yāoqiú hái hěn yuǎn.