

Preface

This dictionary is designed for English speakers who have just begun to learn Chinese. The entries included are mainly words and expressions they need in their daily communication, with clearly-discriminated definitions and situational usages succinctly explained through full example sentences.

I've been thinking of compiling this bilingual CFL dictionary for 20 years. In my personal view, there are three requirements that must be met.

Firstly, the compiler must have a background in linguistics, applied linguistics, and linguistics in foreign language education, or to be more specific, be able to consider the nature, key requirements and operational procedure of CFL as an academic discipline from the above three perspectives.

Secondly, the compiler must be equipped with essential theoretical and practical knowledge of lexicographic typology and a thorough understanding of the history and path of the research and development in CFL learner's lexicography. The 1990s witnessed a mania for compilation and publication in China. As far as I'm concerned, three of the dictionaries published during this period are worth timely reassessment and improvement. They are Sun Quanzhou's *Modern Chinese Learning Dictionary* (Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press), Xu Yumin's *Learner's Dictionary of Contemporary Chinese* (Beijing Language and Culture University Press), and Wang Huan's *Chinese-English Dictionary* (Beijing Language and Culture University Press), of which the first two are monolingual and the third is bilingual. They have three things in common: breaking through the framework of traditional L1 dictionaries, catering

to contemporary language learners' needs, and adopting useful experience from overseas learner's lexicography studies, such as the concept of "pattern" in Sun's dictionary, the concept of "sentence dictionary" in Xu's dictionary, and the concept of "dictionary-cum-grammar" in Wang's dictionary. They have answered, to varying extents, the basic questions faced in contemporary learner's lexicology: how to define the fundamental differences between traditional L1 dictionaries and learner's dictionaries; how to identify the true needs of contemporary language learners (i.e. from compiler-centred to user-centred); how to appropriately introduce syntactical, semantic and pragmatic information in a learner's dictionary. A learner's dictionary in the modern sense would be inconceivable if such urgent issues are not solved first.

Thirdly, the compiler must keep up with the latest developments and approaches in the field of pedagogical lexicography, focusing on how to differentiate between L1 dictionaries and L2 dictionaries. Since the first international conference on learner's lexicography held in 1997 in Erlangen University, Germany, we've noticed three obvious tendencies: 1) the downhill approach; 2) the upswing for bilingual dictionaries; 3) the validation of full sentence exemplification. The downhill approach, as its name suggests, aims to publish an advanced level dictionary first before planning the intermediate and elementary level ones, as what Oxford, Cambridge, Collins, etc. do. In practice, it is totally feasible to change Wang Huan's dictionary into an intermediate or even elementary level one. The upswing for bilingual dictionaries is seen as a reflection on the poverty of new ideas and the saturation of the market of monolingual dictionaries, as well as a result of the current shift of the dictionary publishers to a new area of profit-making, i.e. bilingual ones. Full sentence exemplification implies that the examples assigned to each lexical entry

should be full sentence-based, reducing dramatically the number of the phrase-based ones. By “full-sentence” we mean those elementary sentences with only obligatory complements in them.

Among the three issues mentioned above, the primary one is the boundary-defining between L1 dictionaries for native speakers and L2 dictionaries for foreign learners. A good example is the article written by Henri Bejoint, an internationally well-known lexicographer, and published in *The Oxford Handbook of Lexicography* (2016). In fact, his article constitutes a crucial challenge against the old-fashioned but still deep-rooted philosophy of dictionary-making.

Let’s return to our dictionary. Its linguistic foundation lies in the School of Lexicon-Grammar in Europe, which is a type of Lexical Syntax aiming at building up a scientific, rational, empirical model for lexical information processing. In terms of applied linguistics, our dictionary is based on the “syntactic priming” approach, helping readers (learners) master sentence patterns needed in bilingual communication through situational priming, translation priming and repetition priming. In recent years, I have been to Europe several times, visiting bookstores and libraries and talking with local CFL teachers. These down-to-earth activities enabled me to gradually set up the framework of this dictionary. This on-the-spot style of investigation coincides with the Europeans’ logic in doing business: “If you want to beat them, buy them.” In other words, if you want the world to accept your dictionary, you must be perfectly aware of what “their” products really are.

Compared with traditional L1 dictionaries, our dictionary has four distinctive features as follows:

1. It is a learner’s dictionary. The keyword is relevance. In typology, it is a modern, user-friendly learner’s dictionary, highly relevant to non-native beginners

in their study of the Chinese language. Contemporary language learners have a craving for learner's dictionaries which are supposed to be easy to handle, easy to learn, easy to use in various types of social communications they encounter in daily life as well as in workplace. In other words, they want dictionaries to be based on immediate usefulness rather than systematic knowledge of the language they are learning.

2. It is an essential dictionary. The keyword is appropriateness, underlying a twofold requirement.

(1) To familiarize users with the general features of basic vocabulary on the one hand and of basic grammar on the other of modern Chinese language, focusing solely on the common usage without intention to go beyond inappropriately. Thus we opt for exclusion of any superordinates, hyponyms, synonyms, antonyms and the like for a specific entry.

(2) As Liu Shuxin points out in his *Lexical Studies* (2006), a dictionary may legitimately include in its word list any fixed items or sequences commonly used in social communication, provided that a close selection is to be set up to avoid a huge amalgam of disparate elements. Here we can refer to Polish scholar Lybinsky's notion of "speech unit" and French scholar Gross's notion of "meaningful unit". Another inspiring reference is the monograph *Phraseologie et profils combinatoires*, published in France in 2016, since the two notions constitute the central issue in all vocabulary learning process.

3. This is a sentence dictionary. The keyword is functionality. This is actually in line with the belief that learning a language is learning how to express oneself by means of sentences. Here we refer to the "syntactic priming" approach, which advocates that one cannot master the target structures of a language before repeatedly experiencing them. As far as language learning is

concerned, one won't get far if sentence learning is ignored. CFL-oriented syntax covers many aspects, which will be discussed later in the "Organization of the Dictionary".

4. This is a bilingual dictionary. The keyword is contrast. "Chinese is hard", as the saying goes, but it is merely an inaccurate judgment. In response to this, our dictionary has a special task, e.g. demystify the Chinese language facts by giving due attention to the notion of contrast. A definition is a concept, which embraces a wide range of elements, and we cannot stay on the surface of the definition while ignoring various ways of interpreting it in different contexts. According to our observation, the reasons why "Chinese is hard" in the eyes of non-native learners is threefold: unfamiliarity with Chinese characters; flexibility in terms of sentence structure; inappropriateness in terms of poor translation. With the first two being controllable at the beginning level, poor translation seems to be the main reason. Many factors lead to poor translation. Let's pose a bold question here, which is not really a question: why don't we put English "translation" in initial position as what many Chinese learners' English dictionaries do to Chinese examples? It is the "reverse thinking" of a bilingual dictionary, which means changing from the traditional sequence "headword (1) – definition (2) – example (3) – translation (4)" to "4 – 3 – 2 – 1". This is the way this dictionary has been developed. For instance, we first extract "inform sb." from authentic English text and then find its Chinese counterpart "通知某人". Thus, the pair "inform/通知" can make up the engine of the entry "通知", i.e.

- The secretary/ informed/ me/ (of) the time of the interview.
- 秘书/通知了/我/面试的时间。
- verb: inform (sb.)

- 通知
- tōngzhī

Just reverse the order back when typesetting it. This method of reverse sequence has been used among European academic circles since the 1980s (see *Dicionario Basico do Portugues*, 1980). On the one hand, this method is in agreement with a principle of language education, which is to start with what the learners are familiar with and then introduce the linguistic facts unfamiliar to them; on the other hand, it also helps reduce the negative influence of “poor translation” and alleviate students’ fear of learning Chinese by making them believe Chinese is not so hard and this dictionary is easy to use.

Above is a brief introduction to some ideas and practices in the building up of this dictionary, hoping to meet your needs. Do let us know if you find anything unsatisfactory. Thank you!

Dr. Zheng Ding’ou

Contents

Organization of the Dictionary 2

List of Chinese Syllables 9

Main Body of the Dictionary 1-601

A / 1	G / 145	N / 323	T / 431
B / 6	H / 180	O / 339	W / 455
C / 44	J / 216	P / 340	X / 471
D / 82	K / 257	Q / 353	Y / 508
E / 120	L / 277	R / 371	Z / 546
F / 123	M / 305	S / 380	

Appendix: Names of Some Continents, Countries and Regions 602

Organization of the Dictionary

1. Alphabetical ordering

Our dictionary uses a unified alphabetically-based method for word retrieval through phonetic form (see the ABC/Alphabetically-based computerized system, University of Hawaii) to avoid visual interference due to forms of characters. The sound of a character can be directly perceived, but not its form. Thus, form-based recognition of characters represents an obstacle nonnegligible especially for English-speaking people who are familiar with a totally different writing system. The rules are as follows:

- Monosyllabic headwords are arranged in the order of tone, i.e. the first tone first, followed by the second, the third, the fourth inherent in their spelling.
- Polysyllabic headwords are arranged according to the tone of the first character, for example, “超市” (chāoshì) precedes “潮湿” (cháo shī).
- For monosyllabic and polysyllabic headwords with the same *pinyin*, their sub-entries will be listed at the end of the corresponding phonetic section.

2. Arrangement of entry information

Each entry is composed of six parts, namely *pinyin*, headword, part of speech, English equivalent, Chinese examples, and English translation. The details are as follows:

(1) *Pinyin*. The *pinyin* used in our dictionary is in accordance with the *Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* (7th Edition, 2016).

(2) Headword. The headword of the main or sub-entries may be in the form of mono- or multi-character-item, and the latter will be marked with ¶.

(3) Part of speech. See Part 3 below.

(4) English equivalent. As a rule, the English equivalent only refers to the counterpart used in the English translation of the Chinese example and has nothing to do with any other meaning(s) of the headword. In fact, there is just a one-way reading based on the exact meaning of the Chinese example. Take “收” for instance. It may refer to the meaning of taking a particular form of payment, with the verb “take” as equivalent in English: “Do you take euro?” (你们收欧元吗?). In other words, the correspondence “收 = take” only stands in specific context. In this perspective, only one English equivalent is allowed for each entry.

(5) Chinese examples. There are two points to clarify. One is the role of example sentences in the general framework of our dictionary, and the other is how they are designed and formatted.

1) Since this is a sentence dictionary, example sentences have a crucial role to play, forming the basis of the general framework of the dictionary. Different from L1 dictionaries whose entries are considered as the counting unit in the text, it is the example sentences that our dictionary takes into account, and it is because for L1 dictionaries, entries are to introduce lexical information, e.g. the definition, while entries in L2 dictionaries are to introduce example sentences which provide usages. In this perspective, our dictionary adopts a sentence-based approach, registering a total of 5,000 example sentences.

2) In our view, example sentences provide the very basis for the quality evaluation of L2 dictionaries. To be specific, they have three salient features in our dictionary. First, the length limit of the example sentences is 12 characters—this is the optimal length for enhancing

students’ short memory in reading Chinese sentences. Second, all the example sentences take the form of an elementary sentence, e.g. a declarative sentence with a single predicate, and this is the optimal structure that can help students to extract relevant information they need about the lexical entry targeted. Third, the situations involved in the example sentences are familiar to the students, simple and close to their daily life so that they can easily use them.

(6) English translation. There are also two points to be made clear. First, the equivalent word can be easily recognizable in the translation, showing a perceivable correspondence. Second, the examples are translated with as little change in the word order as possible to make the correspondence obvious. For example:

学生	需要	老师	来指导	他们。
Students	need	teacher	to guide	them.
他们	决定	推迟	要	小孩儿。
They	decided	to defer	having	children.

3. POS tagging

POS (Part-of-speech) tagging refers to the static (non-sentence-based) classification of words, while word class tagging refers to the dynamic (sentence-based) classification of them. The two are not necessarily interrelated. Generally speaking, the former shows the lexical nature and the latter shows the grammatical function of the word involved on one hand, and on the other hand the former concerns empty words (such as prepositions and conjunctions) and the latter

concerns notional words. For a non-inflected language like Chinese, tagging is especially important, playing an essential role in guiding users to form sentences correctly. In fact, we opt for functional labelling, instead of POS tagging (commonly used in L1 dictionaries) in our dictionary. Another principle observed is “simplicity”, with only 22 categories and 36 subcategories listed below.

Category	Subcategory	Description	Translation	Example
非自由词		cooccur with other words	bound word	第一期
数词	基数词		numeral, cardinal	一个人
	序数词		numeral, ordinal	她在一楼
量词	单位词	found both in Chinese and English	unit word	一束花
	量词	unique to Chinese	measure word	一朵花
限定词			determiner	这些花
修饰词	前修饰词		premodifier	前三名
	后修饰词		postmodifier	出发前
名词			noun	我买了花
代词			pronoun	我
助动词	表能愿	followed by the main verb	helping verb (modal)	会、可以、能
	不表能愿	followed by the main verb	helping verb (non-modal)	难以、设法
	表支撑	followed by a predicative noun	helping verb	发生争执

Category	Subcategory	Description	Translation	Example
动词	分布动词		(distribution) verb	生气
	无主动词		subjectless verb	下雨
	复合动词		compound verb	擦破皮
	左扩展动词		extended verb	对她说谎
	中扩展动词		stretchable verb	生了半天气
	重叠动词		double verb	尝尝
	离合动词		split verb	生他的气
	块化动词		fixed verb	搞对象
形容词			adjective	安静的
谓形容词			predicative adjective	你们安静点儿
副词			adverb	十分
介词			preposition	关于
连词			conjunction	而且
疑问词			question tag	不是吗
叹词			interjection	噢，我忘了
借词			loan word	沙拉
话语标记			discourse marker	说实在的
固化结构			fixed expression	大有帮助
关联结构	平行关联	co-occurrence of two actions	paired construction	边走边聊
	单句关联		correlative construction	不过/罢了
	复句关联		connective construction	虽然//但是

Category	Subcategory	Description	Translation	Example
复杂主语			complex subject	有人不同意
复杂谓语			complex predicate	我肠胃不适

The 36 subcategories listed above cover more than 98% of all the entries in the dictionary, and the remaining sub-subcategories are self-explanatory.

4. Signs used in the text of the dictionary

(1) Different parts of speech are marked with ①, ②, ③, etc.

(2) Different senses of a word are marked with (a), (b), (c), etc.

(3) Different examples are marked with (i), (ii), (iii), etc.

(4) The sign ¶ is used to list sub-entries. For example, “负责” (fùzé) has the following sub-entries (in alphabetical order):

¶ 对 • 负责 (duì...fùzé)

¶ 要 • 负责 (yào...fùzé)

¶ 由 • 负责 (yóu...fùzé)

There is another example. In the “hao” family, there are “好” and “号”. After all the words pronounced “hao” have been listed, words ending with “hao” are listed using this sign, e.g.

¶ 比 • 好 (bǐ...hǎo)

¶ 才好 (cái hǎo)

¶ 对 • 好 (duì...hǎo)

(5) The dot • is used in place of the blank between characters in a sub-entry as shown in the examples above.

(6) The single slash / and the double slash // indicate correlative constructions (e.g. functors used in a simple sentence) and connective

constructions (e.g. functors used in a complex sentence, with two subordinate clauses) respectively.

(7) The arrow → indicates change in terms of tagging/labelling. At the left side of the arrow is the Chinese fact, while at its right, the English fact, the non-correspondence being observed at the Chinese-English translational level. As far as tagging/labelling concerns, all the entries in our dictionary are given a marking, based on Chinese facts, e.g. on example sentences. In fact, 98% of the markings remain the same when the examples are translated into English. However, different ways of expression in the two languages might lead to some inconsistencies, which are rendered explicit by →, for instance:

Headword	Chinese Example and English Translation	Change in Terms of Marking
够	我的退休金够我生活了。 My retirement pension is adequate to make a living.	verb → adjective
可爱	她笑起来很可爱。 She has a cute smile.	predicative adjective → adjective
冷静	请你冷静。 Please calm down.	predicative adjective → verb

(8) The sign * is used for unmarked entries which only exist formally, without any code or marking, used only to introduce their relevant sub-entries.

5. Others

- (1) The translation largely uses British English.
- (2) In terms of register, our dictionary opts for a pragmatically neutral and medium casual language that is common in daily life.

List of Chinese Syllables (In Alphabetical Order, Written in *Pinyin*)

Note: Not all the syllables listed below appear in this dictionary and to save place, tone marks are omitted.

A (from page **1** to **5**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
a	a, as in ah	an	an, as in élan	ao	ao = ow, as in how
ai	ai = y, as in my	ang	ang = ong, as in throng		

B (from page **6** to **43**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ba	b, as in bear	ben		bin	in, as in sin
bai		beng		bing	ing, as in sing
ban		bi	i = ee, as in see	bo	
bang		bian	ian, as yan	bu	u, as in flu
bao		biao	iao = eow, as in meow		
bei	ei = ay, as in day	bie	ie = ye, as in yes		

C

(from page **44** to **81**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ca	c = ts, as in its	chang		chuang	
cai		chao		chui	
can		che		chun	
cang		chen		chuo	
cao		cheng		ci	
ce		chi		cong	
cei		chong	ong, as in long	cou	
cen		chou		cu	
ceng		chu		cuan	
cha	ch, as in church	chua		cui	
chai		chuai		cun	
chan		chuan		cuo	

D (from page 82 to 119)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
da	d, as in dare	deng		dong	
dai		di		dou	
dan		dia	ia, as yah	du	
dang		dian		duan	
dao		diao		dui	
de		die		dun	
dei		ding		duo	
den		diu	iu, as you		

E (from page 120 to 122)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
e	e, as in nerve	eng	eng = ung, as in dung
en	en = un, as in under	er	er, as in her

F

(from page **123** to **144**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
fa	f, as in fake	fei		fo	
fan		fen		fou	
fang		feng		fu	

G

(from page **145** to **179**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ga	g, as in get	gen		guan	uan, as wan
gai		geng		guang	uang, as wonga
gan		gong		gui	ui, as weigh
gang		gou		gun	un, as won
gao		gu		guo	uo, as in won't
ge		gua	ua, as in suave		
gei		guai	uai = wi, as in wide		

H

(from page **180** to **215**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ha	h, as in help	hen		hua	
hai		heng		huai	
han		hm		huan	
hang		hng		huang	
hao		hong		hui	
he		hou		hun	
hei		hu		huo	

J

(from page **216** to **256**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ji	j = dy, as in and yet	jie		ju	
jia		jin		juan	
jian		jing		jue	
jiang	iang, as yang	jiong	iong, as young	jun	
jiao		jiu			

K

 (from page **257** to **276**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ka	k, as in keep	ken		kuan	
kai		keng		kuang	
kan		kong		kui	
kang		kou		kun	
kao		ku		kuo	
ke		kua			
kei		kuai			

L

 (from page **277** to **304**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
la	l, as in learn	lia		long	
lai		lian		lou	
lan		liang		lu	
lang		liao		lǔ	ǔ, as in (French tu)
lao		lie		luan	
le		lin		lǜe	
lei		ling		lun	
leng		liu		luo	
li		lo			

M

(from page **305** to **322**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
m	m, as in more	mei		min	
ma		men		ming	
mai		meng		miu	
man		mi		mo	
mang		mian		mou	
mao		miao		mu	
me		mie			

N

(from page **323** to **338**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
n	n, as in now	neng		niu	
na		ng		nong	
nai		ni		nou	
nan		nian		nu	
nang		niang		nü	
nao		niao		nuan	
ne		nie		nüe	
nei		nin		nun	
nen		ning		nuo	

O

(page **339**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
o	o, as in or	ou	ou = oa, as in float

P

(from page **340** to **352**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
pa	p, as in poor	pen		pin	
pai		peng		ping	
pan		pi		po	
pang		pian		pou	
pao		piao		pu	
pei		pie			

Q

(from page **353** to **370**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
qi	q = ty, as in won't you	qie		qu	
qia		qin		quan	
qian		qing		que	
qiang		qiong		qun	
qiao		qiu			

R

(from page **371** to **379**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ran	r, as in rubber	reng		rua	
rang		ri		ruan	
rao		rong		rui	
re		rou		run	
ren		ru		ruo	

S

(from page **380** to **430**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
sa	s, as in sing	shao		shui	
sai		she		shun	
san		shei		shuo	
sang		shen		si	
sao		sheng		song	
se		shi		sou	
sen		shou		su	
seng		shu		suan	
sha	hard sh, as in shhh!	shua		sui	
shai		shuai		sun	
shan		shuan		suo	
shang		shuang			

T(from page **431** to **454**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ta	t, as in take	teng		tou	
tai		ti		tu	
tan		tian		tuan	
tang		tiao		tui	
tao		tie		tun	
te		ting		tuo	
tei		tong			

W(from page **455** to **470**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
wa	w, as in want	wang		weng	
wai		wei		wo	
wan		wen		wu	

X

(from page **471** to **507**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
xi	x = sh, as in shoe	xie		xu	
xia		xin		xuan	
xian		xing		xue	
xiang		xiong		xun	
xiao		xiu			

Y

(from page **508** to **545**)

Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English	Syllable	As in English
ya	y, as in yes	yi		you	
yan		yin		yu	
yang		ying		yuan	
yao		yo		yue	
ye		yong		yun	

Z

(from page **546** to **601**)

Syllable	As In English	Syllable	As In English	Syllable	As In English
za	z = ds, as in yards	zhao	zh = dg, as in judge	zhui	
zai		zhe		zhun	
zan		zhei		zhuo	
zang		zhen		zi	
zao		zheng		zong	
ze		zhi		zou	
zei		zhong		zu	
zen		zhou		zuan	
zeng		zhu		zui	
zha		zhua		zun	
zhai		zhuai		zuo	
zhan		zhuan			
zhang		zhuang			

A

0001	ā 啊	exclamation marker expressing admiration	Ā , xià xuě le. 啊, 下雪了。 Oh. It's snowing.
0002	á 啊	exclamation marker (a) asking for repetition	Á , nǐ shuō shénme? 啊, 你说什么? Eh, what did you say?
0003	á 啊	exclamation marker (b) showing surprise	Á , tā zǎoshang zǒu le? 啊, 他早上走了? What? He left in the morning?
0004	à 啊	exclamation marker showing realization	À , yuánlái shì nǐ ! 啊, 原来是你! Ah, so it's you!
0005	a 啊	final particle (a) attracting sb's attention	Dǎngxīn a. yǒu chē ! 当心啊, 有车! Watch out! There's a car coming!
0006	a 啊	final particle (b) softening the tone	John, zhè kě bù xíng a ! John, 这可不行啊! John, this won't do!
0007	Ālābó 阿拉伯	noun Arab	Wǒmen xīwàng liǎojiě Ālābó shìjiè. 我们希望了解阿拉伯世界。 We wish to acquaint ourselves with the Arab world.
0008	āyí 阿姨	noun auntie	Xiǎoháir dōu jiào Mary āyí. 小孩儿都叫 Mary 阿姨。 The kids called her Auntie Mary.
0009	ǎi ① 矮	adjective low	John tiàoguò ǎi qiáng. John 跳过矮墙。 John jumped over the low wall.

0010	ǎi ② 矮	predicative adjective (a) be short (of stature)	Wǒ hěn ǎi, dàn wǒ dìdì hěn gāo. 我 很 矮, 但 我 弟 弟 很 高。 I'm quite short, but my younger brother is very tall.
0011	ǎi 矮	predicative adjective (b) be low	Duì tā lái shuō, zhuōzi tài ǎi le. 对 他 来 说, 桌 子 太 矮 了。 The table is too low for him.
0012	ài ① 爱	noun love	Gùshi shì guānyú rén yǔ rén zhījiān de ài. 故 事 是 关 于 人 与 人 之 间 的 爱。 The story is about the love between people.
0013	ài ② 爱	verb (a) love (referring to lovers)	Ian shífēn ài tā. I 十 分 爱 她。 Ian loves her dearly.
0014	ài 爱	verb (b) love (referring to family members)	Wǒ ài wǒ de zhàngfu hé hái zi. 我 爱 我 的 丈 夫 和 孩 子。 I love my husband and children.
0015	ài ③ 爱	helping verb (a) like to	Wǒ ài tīng yīnyuè. 我 爱 听 音 乐。 I like to listen to music.
0016	ài 爱	helping verb (b) enjoy	Wǒ ài cānjiā jùhuì gēn rén liáotiānr. 我 爱 参 加 聚 会, 跟 人 聊 天 儿。 I enjoy going to parties and talking to people.
0017	ài 爱	helping verb (c) be apt to	Wǒ mèimei tèbié ài xiào. 我 妹 妹 特 别 爱 笑。 My younger sister is particularly apt to laugh.
0018	ài 爱	helping verb (d) tend to	Joe ài chí dào. J 爱 迟 到。 Joe tends to be late.

0019	àihào 爱好	noun hobby	Xiě yíxià nǐ de àihào. 写一下你的爱好。 Write about your hobbies.
0020	àiqíng 爱情	noun love	Tā bìng bú shì wèi àiqíng ér jiéhūn de. 他并不是为爱情而结婚的。 He is not marrying for love.
0021	àiren 爱人	noun spouse	Qǐng yídìng dài nǐ àiren lái cānjiā wǎnhuì. 请一定带你爱人来参加晚会。 Please be sure to bring your spouse to the party.
0022	àishàng 爱上	verb fall in love (with)	Nǐ zěnméi huì àishàng tā? 你怎么会爱上他? How could it be possible for you to fall in love with him?
0023	āiyō 哎哟	exclamation marker ouch	Āiyō! Kāfēi zhēn tàng! 哎哟! 咖啡真烫! Ouch! The coffee is hot.
0024	áizhèng 癌症	noun cancer	Xiànzài yǒu bù shǎo áizhèng kěyǐ zhìhǎo. 现在有不少癌症可以治好。 A lot of cancers can now be treated successfully.
0025	àn ① 按	verb (a) press	Rúguǒ shì, àn yī; rúguǒ bú shì, àn èr. 如果是, 按一; 如果不是, 按二。 If yes, press one; if not, press two.
0026	àn 按	verb (b) push	Àn zhèlǐ jiù kěyǐ guānshàng xǐyījī. 按这里就可以关上洗衣机。 You can stop the washing machine by pushing here.

0027	àn ② 按	preposition according to	Yíqiè àn jìhuà jìnxíng. 一切按计划进行。 Everything goes according to plan.
0028	àn 暗	predicative adjective be dim	Nàlì dēngguāng hěn àn. 那里灯光很暗。 The light is rather dim there.
0029	ānjìng ① 安静	noun quiet	Bìng rén xūyào ānjìng. 病人需要安静。 The patient needs quiet.
0030	ānjìng ② 安静	predicative adjective be quiet	Xiǎoháir zài shuìjiào, wǒmen děi ānjìng diǎnr. 小孩儿在睡觉，我们得安静点儿。 The baby is sleeping. We'll have to be quiet.
0031	ānjìng de 安静的	adjective quiet	Wǒmen zhǎo yí gè ānjìng de dìfang tán tán. 我们找一个安静的地方谈谈。 Let's find a quiet place to talk.
0032	ānmiányào 安眠药	noun sleeping pill	Wǒ shuì qián chīle jǐ piàn ānmiányào. 我睡前吃了几片安眠药。 I took a couple of sleeping pills before going to bed.
0033	ānpái ① 安排	noun arrangement	Wǒ tóngyi wǒmen lǚxíng de ānpái. 我同意我们旅行的安排。 I agree to the arrangements for our trip.
0034	ānpái ② 安排	verb arrange	Tāmen zhèngzài ānpái xià yí cì huìyì. 他们正在安排下一次会议。 They are arranging for the next meeting.
0035	‖ yǒu shénme ānpái 有什么安排	compound verb anything planned	Jīntiān yǒu shénme ānpái? 今天有什么安排? Is there anything planned for today?

0036	ānquán 安全	predicative adjective be safe	Zhèr yèjiān wàichū ānquán ma? 这儿 夜间 外出 安全 吗? Is it safe to go out at night here?
0037	ānquándài 安全带	noun seat belt	Qǐng jìhǎo ānquándài. 请 系好 安全带。 Please put on your seat belt.
0038	ànrshí 按时	adverb on time	Nà bāoguǒ ànrshí sòngdào le. 那 包裹 按时 送到 了。 The parcel arrived on time.
0039	ànzhào 按照	preposition according to	Ànzhào tā shuō de qù zuò, cuò bu liǎo. 按照 他 说 的 去 做, 错 不 了。 Act according to what he said and you can't go wrong.
0040	ānzhuāng 安装	verb (a) fit	Wǒ yào qǐng rén zài mén shàng ān- 我 要 请 人 在 门 上 安 zhuāng xīn suǒ. 装 新 锁。 I'm having a new lock fitted on the door.
0041	ānzhuāng 安装	verb (b) install	Wǒmen zài chúfáng ānzhuāng le yí bù 我们 在 厨房 安装 了 一 部 diànhuà. 电话。 We installed a telephone in the kitchen.
0042	Àodàliya 澳大利亚	noun, name of a coun- try Australia	Wǒ qùguo Àodàliya liǎng cì. 我 去 过 澳 大 利 亚 两 次。 I've been to Australia twice.
0043	Àomén 澳门	noun, name of a place Macao	John mǎshàng dìng le qù Àomén de John 马 上 订 了 去 澳 门 的 hángbān. 航班。 John immediately booked a flight to Ma- cao.

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0044	bā ① 八	numeral (cardinal) eight	Zhōngguó rén xǐ huān shù zì “bā”. 中国人 喜欢 数字 “八”。 Chinese people like the number eight.
0045	bā ② 八	numeral (ordinal) eighth	Mǎi yùshùupiào, qǐng dào bā hào chuāngkǒu. 买 预售票, 请 到 八号 窗口。 For advance tickets, please go to Window No.8.
0046	bǎ ① 把	unit word handful of	Tā cóng kǒudài li ná chū yì bǎ yìngbì. 他 从 口袋里 拿出 一把 硬币。 He pulled out a handful of coins from his pocket.
0047	bǎ ② 把	measure word (a) for chairs	Tā ná le yì bǎ yǐzi, zuò le xià lai. 他 拿 了 一把 椅子, 坐 了 下 来。 He took a chair and sat down on it.
0048	bǎ 把	measure word (b) for umbrellas	John Ná qǐ yì bǎ yǔ sǎn zǒu le. John 拿 起 一 把 雨 伞 走 了。 John picked up an umbrella and left.
0049	bǎ ③ 把	preposition (a) used to place the object before the verb, when implying location	Nǐ kě yǐ bǎ chē tíng zài zhèr. 你 可 以 把 车 停 在 这 儿。 You can park your car here. (Meaning: you-park-car-here vs Structure: you-ba-car-park-here)
0050	bǎ 把	preposition (b) used to place the object before the verb, when implying beneficiary	Nǐ bǎ qián gěi wǒ. 你 把 钱 给 我。 You give me that money. (Meaning: you-give-me-money vs Structure: you-ba-money-give-me/to me)

0051	bǎ 把	preposition (c) used to place the object before the verb, when implying a result	Sue hěn kuài jiù bǎ fángjiān dǎsǎo Sue 很快就把房间打扫 gānjìng le. 干净了。 Sue cleaned up her room in no time. (Meaning: Sue-clean-room-tidy vs Structure: Sue-ba-room-clean-tidy)
0052	ba ① 吧	modal particle, used at the end of the statement (a) inviting sb to do sth	Jìnlai ba. 进来吧。 Won't you come in?
0053	ba 吧	modal particle, used at the end of the statement (b) giving consent	Míngtiān jiù míngtiān ba. 明天就明天吧。 All right, let's make it tomorrow.
0054	ba 吧	modal particle, used at the end of the statement (c) marking uncertainty	Tā hǎoxiàng shì zhème shuō de ba. 他好像是这么说的吧。 That's what he said, it seems.
0055	ba 吧	modal particle, used at the end of the statement (d) persuading people	Nǐ hǎohāor xiǎngxiang ba. 你好好儿想想吧。 Just think it over.
0056	ba ② 吧	question word (a) indicating supposition	Nǐ hěn máng ba? 你很忙吧？ You're very busy, aren't you?
0057	ba 吧	question word (b) used rhetorically	Nǐ bú huì chuān nà jiàn yīfú ba? 你不会穿那件衣服吧？ You're not really going to wear that, are you?
0058	bàba 爸爸	noun dad	Bàba, nǐ bāng wǒ zuò gōngkè. 爸爸，你帮我做功课， hǎo ma? 好吗？ Dad, can you help me with my homework?

0059	bá chulai 拔出来	verb pull out	John zhèngzài bǎ píngsāi bá chulai. John 正在把瓶塞拔出来。 John's trying to uncork the bottle.
0060	bádiào 拔掉	verb pull out	Zhè kē yá bìxū bádiào. 这颗牙必须拔掉。 This tooth needs to be pulled out.
0061	bāshí 八十	numeral (cardinal) eighty	Jǐnguǎn shēntǐ bù hǎo, tā què huó dào- 尽管身体不好，她却活到 le bāshí suì. 了八十岁。 Despite her poor health, she lived to be 80.
0062	bá yá 拔牙	compound verb take out (teeth)	Wǒ hěn bù xǐhuan bá yá. 我 很 不 喜 欢 拔 牙。 I hate my teeth being taken out.
0063	Bāyuè 八月	noun, name of a month August	Nǐ Bāyuè èrshísān rì yǒu kòngr ma? 你八月二十三日有空儿吗？ Are you available on the 23rd of August?
0064	bái 白	adjective (a) blank	Mary, dì gěi wǒ yì zhāng bái zhǐ. Mary, 递给我一张白纸。 Mary, hand me a piece of blank paper.
0065	bái 白	adjective (b) white	John chuānzhe yí jiàn bái T xù. John 穿着一件白T恤。 John is wearing a white T-shirt.
0066	bǎi 百	bound word, used with a numeral hundred	Zhè běn shū yǒu wǔbǎi yè. 这本书有五百页。 This book has five hundred pages.
0067	báibānr 白班儿	noun day shift	Báibānr cóng shàngwǔ qī diǎn kāishǐ. 白班儿从上午七点开始。 The day shift begins at 7:00 a.m.

0068	¶ shàng báibānr 上班儿	compound verb be on day shift	Nick zhège xīngqī shàng báibānr. Nick 这个星期 上 白班儿。 Nick is on day shift this week.
0069	bǎifēnbǐ 百分比	noun percentage	Áizhèng bìng rén de bǎifēnbǐ búduàn 癌症 病人的 百分比 不断 shàngshēng. 上升。 The percentage of cancer patients keeps rising.
0070	bǎi fēn zhī 百分之	bound word, used be- fore a numeral under 100, indicating percent- age	Nǚ yīshēng dàyuē zhàn bǎi fēn zhī 女 医生 大约 占 百分 之 sānshí. 三十。 The percentage of women doctors is about 30%.
0071	báijiǔ 白酒	noun Chinese hard liquor	Wǒ bù hē báijiǔ, zhǐ hē píjiǔ. 我不 喝 白酒, 只 喝 啤酒。 I don't drink hard liquor. I only drink beer.
0072	bàinián 拜年	compound verb pay a New Year call	Hùxiāng bàinián shì zhōngguó rén de 互相 拜年 是 中国人 的 xísú. 习俗。 It is a custom for Chinese to pay each other a New Year call.
0073	¶ gěi... bàinián 给•拜年	extended verb make New Year calls on sb	Jīn zǎo wǒmen gěi yéye nǎinai 今 早 我们 给 爷爷 奶奶 bàile nián. 拜了 年。 This morning we made New Year calls on our grandparents.
0074	bái pútaojiǔ 白葡萄酒	compound noun white wine	Chī hǎixiān, hē bái pútaojiǔ zuì héshì. 吃 海鲜, 喝 白 葡萄酒 最 合适。 White wines go well with seafood.

0075	Báirén 白人	noun white	Bàngōngshì lǐ yǒu Báirén hé 办公室 里 有 白人 和 Hēirén. 黑人。 We have whites and blacks in our office.
0076	báisè 白色	noun white	Báisè bù jīn zāng. 白色 不 禁 脏。 White shows the dirt.
0077	báitiān 白天	adverb in the daytime	Wǒ báitiān shuì bu zháo jiào. 我 白天 睡 不 着 觉。 I can't sleep in the daytime.
0078	bān ① 班	measure word for ser- vice in public transpor- tation (bus, train, flight)	Wǒ zuòshàngle zuìhòu yì bān huǒchē. 我 坐上了 最后 一 班 火车。 I caught the last train of the day.
0079	bān ② 班	noun class (schooling)	Bān xiǎo yìxiē, wǒmen jiù néng duō 班 小 一些, 我们 就 能 多 xué yìxiē. 学 一些。 If classes were smaller, we would learn more.
0080	bān 搬	verb (a) change from one place to another	Cháng shāfā děi liǎng gè rén bān. 长 沙发 得 两 个人 搬。 It'll take two people to move the couch.
0081	bān 搬	verb (b) move to a different place	Xià xīngqī wǒmen bān bàngōngshì. 下 星期 我们 搬 办公室。 We're moving offices next week.
0082	bàn 办	verb handle	Zhè shìr wǒ lái bàn ba. 这 事儿 我 来 办 吧。 Let me handle this by myself.

0083	bàn ① 半	bound word, used to indicate clock time half	Xiànzài shì wǔ diǎn bàn. 现在 是 五 点 半。 It is half past five.
0084	bàn ② 半	determiner half	Tā xiěle bú dào bàn yè jiù tíng xiàlái le. 她 写了 不 到 半 页 就 停 下 来 了。 She had scarcely written half a page before she stopped.
0085	bàn ③ 半	adverb half	Mén bàn kāizhe. 门 半 开着。 The door was left half open.
0086	¶ liǎng bàn 两半	noun in half	Bǎ xīhóngshì qiē liǎng bàn. 把 西红柿 切 两 半。 Cut the tomatoes in half.
0087	¶ yí bàn 一半	noun one half	Wǒmen shōurù de yí bàn yòng lái jiāo fángzū. 我们 收入 的 一 半 用 来 交 房租。 One half of our income is spent on rent.
0088	bāndào 搬到	verb (a) move sth to a certain place	Bǎ zhuōzi bāndào fángjiān de zhōngjiān. 把 桌子 搬到 房间 的 中间。 Move the table to the centre of the room.
0089	bāndào 搬到	verb (b) move to a new place	Nǐ shénme shíhòu bāndào Běijīng qù? 你 什 么 时 候 搬 到 北 京 去? When are you moving to Beijing?
0090	bànǎ 办法	noun (a) means	Wǒmen děi xiǎng gè bànǎ bǎ gōngzuò wánchéng. 我们 得 想 个 办 法 把 工 作 完 成。 We must get the job done by some means or other.

0091	bànfǎ 办法	noun (b) way of doing	Wǒ xiǎng bu chū rènhe bànfǎ. 我 想 不 出 任 何 办 法。 I don't see any way to do it.
0092	méi bànfǎ 没办法	fixed expression can't be helped	Méi bànfǎ. 没 办 法。 It can't be helped.
0093	xiǎng bànfǎ 想办法	compound verb find a way	Wǒmen huì xiǎng bànfǎ lái jiějué de. 我 们 会 想 办 法 来 解 决 的。 We'll find a way to solve the problem.
0094	bàngōngshì 办公室	noun office	Mary zhèngzài bàngōngshì yòng diànnǎo. Mary 正 在 办 公 室 用 电 脑。 Mary is using the computer in the office.
0095	bàngōng shíjiān 办公时间	compound noun office hours	Bàngōng shíjiān méi biàn. 办 公 时 间 没 变。 The office hours remain unchanged.
0096	bānjiā 搬家	verb move	Wǒ de fángzi tài xiǎo, suǒyǐ juéding 我 的 房 子 太 小 , 所 以 决 定 bānjiā. 搬 家。 My house is too small, so I've decided to move.
0097	bānjìn 搬进	verb move into	Wǒmen xià gè yuè huì bānjìn xīn 我 们 下 个 月 会 搬 进 新 fángzi. 房 子。 We'll move into a new house next month.
0098	bànlù 半路	noun halfway	Wǒmen zǒu dào bànlù, chē jiù huài le. 我 们 走 到 半 路 , 车 就 坏 了。 We had got only halfway when the car broke down.
0099	bànlùshang 半路上	sentence adverb on the way	Bànlùshang wǒmen tíng xiàlai xiūxi. 半 路 上 我 们 停 下 来 休 息。 On the way we stopped to take a rest.

0100	bàn nián 半年	noun six months	Tōngcháng yào děng bàn nián. 通常 要 等 半年。 Waiting time is usually six months.
0101	bàn xiǎoshí 半小时	noun half an hour	Bàn xiǎoshí búgòu. 半 小时 不够。 Half an hour is not enough.
0102	¶ yí gè bàn xiǎoshí 一个半小时	noun one and a half hours	Wǒ zǒule yí gè bàn xiǎoshí. 我 走了一个半 小时。 I walked for one and a half hours.
0103	bàntiān 半天	noun for hours	Wǒ nòngle bàntiān cá bǎ fàn zhǔnbèi 好。 我 弄了 半天 才把饭 准备 好。 When the meal was finally prepared, I'd been cooking for hours.
0104	bànyè 半夜	sentence adverb in the middle of the night	Bànyè diànhuà xiǎng le. 半夜 电话 响了。 The phone rang in the middle of the night.
0105	bānzǒu 搬走	verb (a) move away	Steve zǎo jiù bānzǒu le. Steve 早就 搬走了。 Steve moved away long ago.
0106	bānzǒu 搬走	verb (b) move out	Nǐ shénme shíhou bānzǒu? 你 什么 时候 搬走? When are you moving out?
0107	¶ cóng... bānzǒu 从•搬走	extended verb remove sth from	Bǎ suǒyǒu dōngxi dōu cóng zhèr bānzǒu. 把 所有 东西 都 从 这儿搬走。 Remove everything from here.
0108	bāng 帮	verb (a) help	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ mùqián bù néng bāng nǐ. 对不起, 我 目前 不 能 帮你。 I'm sorry I cannot help you at this time.

0109	bāng 帮	verb (b) help (with)	Wǒ bāng nǐ tí xínglǐ. 我 帮 你 提 行李。 I'll help you with the luggage.
0110	bàng 棒	predicative adjective be great	Nǐ de lǚxíng tīng qilai hěn bàng. 你的 旅行 听 起来 很 棒。 Your trip sounds great.
0111	bàng 磅	loan word for <i>pound</i>	Tā de xiǎoháir chūshēng shí bā bàng. 她 的 小孩 儿 出 生 时 八 磅。 Her baby weighed eight pounds at birth.
0112	bāngbang 帮忙	double verb, for re- questing assistance	Lái, nǐ, bāngbang máng. 来, 你, 帮 帮 忙。 Here, you, lend us a hand.
0113	bāngmáng ① 帮忙	verb (a) help	Wǒ néng bāngmáng gàn diǎnr shénme? 我 能 帮 忙 干 点 儿 什 么? Anything I can do to help?
0114	bāngmáng 帮忙	verb (b) assist	Hěn bàoqiàn, zhè jiàn shìr wǒ wúfǎ 很 抱 歉, 这 件 事 儿 我 无 法 bāngmáng. 帮 忙。 I'm sorry. I'm not able to assist you on this matter.
0115	bāngmáng ② 帮忙	stretchable verb, with an adverbial inserted help	John zhēnde bāngle hěn duō máng. John 真 的 帮 了 很 多 忙。 John really helped a lot.
0116	bāngmáng ③ 帮•忙	split verb, with an object inserted help	Xièxie nǐ bāng wǒ de máng. 谢 谢 你 帮 我 的 忙。 Thank you for your help.
0117	bāngshàng 帮忙	verb be of some services	Néng bāngshàng máng wǒ hěn gāoxìng. 能 帮 上 忙 我 很 高 兴。 I'm glad to be of some services.

0118	bāngzhù ① 帮助	noun assistance	Wǒ zài gōngzuò zhōng dédào guo yìxiē 我 在 工 作 中 得 到 过 一 些 bāngzhù. 帮助。 I was given some assistance in my work.
0119	bāngzhù ② 帮助	verb (a) help (to)	Tāmen bāngzhù wǒ dǎsǎo bàngōngshì. 他 们 帮 助 我 打 扫 办 公 室。 They help me to clean the office.
0120	bāngzhù 帮助	verb (b) help (with)	Wǒ bāngzhù wǒ fùqīn gōngzuò. 我 帮 助 我 父 亲 工 作。 I helped my father with his work.
0121	bāo ① 包	unit word (a) pack of	Tā gěile wǒ yì bāo kǒuxiāngtáng. 她 给 了 我 一 包 口 香 糖。 She gave me a pack of gum.
0122	bāo 包	unit word (b) package of	Wǒ gěi tā jìle yì bāo shū. 我 给 他 寄 了 一 包 书。 I sent him a package of books.
0123	bāo 包	unit word (c) packet of	Ray měi tiān chōu yì bāo yān. Ray 每 天 抽 一 包 烟。 Ray consumes a packet of cigarettes every day.
0124	bāo ② 包	noun bag	Yǒu rén bǎ bāo làxià le. 有 人 把 包 落 下 了。 Someone's left his bag behind.
0125	bāo ③ 包	subjectless verb inclusive of	Lǚguǎn shōufèi sānbǎi kuài yì wǎn. 旅 馆 收 费 三 百 块 一 晚, bāo zǎocān. 包 早 餐。 The hotel rate is 300 <i>yuan</i> per night, inclusive of breakfast.
0126	bāo ④ 包	verb wrap up	Tā yòng zhǐ bāo shū. 他 用 纸 包 书。 He wrapped up the book in paper.

0127	báo ① 薄	predicative adjective be thin	Zhè zhāng zhǐ tài báo, bù néng liǎng 这 张 纸 太 薄, 不 能 两 miàn yòng. 面 用。 This paper is too thin to be used on both sides.
0128	báo ② 薄	predicative adjective → adjective thin	Wēixiǎn! Zhèr bīng báo! 危 险! 这 儿 冰 薄! Danger—thin ice!
0129	bǎo 饱	predicative adjective have enough	Wǒ bǎo le, zài yě chī bu xià le. 我 饱 了, 再 也 吃 不 下 了。 I have had enough. I can't eat any more.
0130	bào 抱	verb give sb a hug	Bào wǒ yíxià. qīn'ài de. 抱 我 一 下, 亲 爱 的。 Give me a hug, darling.
*	bǎochí 保持	unmarked	
0131	bǎochí liánxì 保持联系	helping verb construc- tion stay in touch	Lisa hé wǒ yīrán bǎochízhe liánxì. Li 萨 和 我 依 然 保 持 着 联 系。 Lisa and I still stayed in touch.
0132	bǎochí qīngjié 保持清洁	helping verb construc- tion keep clean	Děi bǎochí chúfáng gānjìng qīngjié. 得 保 持 厨 房 干 净 清 洁。 Try to keep the kitchen clean and tidy.
0133	bàodào 报到	verb report oneself	Wǒ huì zhǔnshí bàodào. 我 会 准 时 报 到。 I'll report myself at the proper time.
0134	bàogào ① 报告	noun report	Nǐ děi bǎ zuòle xiē shénme xiěchéng 你 得 把 做 了 些 什 么 写 成 bàogào. 报 告。 You have to write reports on what you've done.

0135	bàogào ② 报告	verb report	Yí gè sījī bàogàole zhè qǐ shìgù. 一个司机报告了这起事故。 The accident was reported by a driver.
0136	¶ xiàng... bàogào 向•报告	extended verb report to sb	Yǒu wèntí jiù xiàng Wood xiānsheng 有问题就向 Wood 先生 bàogào. 报告。 If there's a problem, just report it to Mr Wood.
0137	bǎoguǎn 保管	verb keep	Tā dāying bǎ shū bǎoguǎn dào míngtiān 他答应把书保管到明天 zhōngwǔ. 中午。 He promised to keep the book till noon tomorrow.
0138	¶ yóu... bǎoguǎn 由•保管	extended verb be in sb's possession	Yàoshì yǐjīng bú zài yóu wǒ bǎoguǎn. 钥匙已经不再由我保管。 The key is no longer in my possession.
0139	bǎoguǎn hǎo 保管好	verb take good care of sth	Bǎoguǎn hǎo nǐ de hùzhào. 保管好你的护照。 Do take good care of your passport.
0140	bāoguǒ 包裹	noun parcel	Bāoguǒ zuótiān sòngdào le. 包裹昨天送到了。 The parcel was delivered yesterday.
0141	bǎohù 保护	verb protect	Zài tàiyáng xià zhùyì bǎohù nǐ de 在太阳下注意保护你的 yǎnjīng. 眼睛。 Protect your eyes from the sun.
0142	bàojǐng 报警	verb (a) call the police	Kuài bàojǐng! 快报警! Quick! Call the police!

0143	bào jǐng 报警	verb (b) file a report at the police station	Tāmen zuótiān bàole jǐng. 他们 昨天 报了警。 They filed a report at the police station yesterday.
0144	bāokuò 包括	verb cover	Bàogào bāokuò 2015 hé 2016 liǎng nián de. 报告 包括 2015 和 2016 两 年 的。 The report covers the years 2015 and 2016.
0145	bù bāokuò 不包括	subjectless verb exclude	Wǔcān měi rén wǔshí yuán, bù bāokuò yǐnliào. 午餐 每人 五十 元, 不 包括 饮料。 Lunch costs 50 <i>yuan</i> per person, excluding drinks.
0146	bāokuò... zàinèi 包括•在内	extended adverbial construction including	Dàjiā, bāokuò wǒ zàinèi, dōu qù le. 大家, 包括 我 在 内, 都 去了。 All of us went, including me.
0147	bǎoliú 保留	verb (a) keep	Wǒ xiǎng bǎoliú wǒ de Zhōngguó Yínháng zhàngù. 我 想 保留 我的 中国 银行 账户。 I want to keep my Bank of China account open.
0148	bǎoliú 保留	verb (b) hold	Wǒmen bǐcǐ bǎoliú yìjiàn, xià cì zài tāolùn. 我们 彼此 保留 意见, 下 次 再 讨论。 Let's hold these different ideas for discussion next time.
0149	bào míng 报名	verb sign up to do sth	Tāmen dōu bào míng xué tiàowǔ le. 她们 都 报名 学 跳舞 了。 They have all signed up to learn dancing.

0150	bàomíng cānjiā 报名参加	compound verb register for	Wǒ gāi zài nǎr bàomíng cānjiā 我 该 在 哪儿 报名 参加 zhōngwénbān? 中文班? Where can I register for the Chinese course?
0151	bǎomǔ 保姆	noun nanny	Tāmen yǒu gè bǎomǔ kàn hái zi. 他们 有 个 保姆 看 孩子。 They have a nanny for their kids.
0152	bāo qilai 包起来	verb wrap	Yòng hóng zhǐ bǎ suǒyǒu de bāoguǒ 用 红 纸 把 所有 的 包裹 bāo qilai. 包 起来。 Wrap all the parcels in red paper.
0153	bàoqiàn 抱歉	discourse marker sorry	Bàoqiàn, zhèr méi rén jiào Lee. 抱歉, 这儿 没 人 叫 Lee。 I'm sorry, but there's no one here called Lee.
0154	bǎoxiǎn 保险	noun insurance	Nǐ mǎi de bǎoxiǎn gòu bùgòu? 你 买 的 保险 够 不够? Have you got adequate insurance?
0155	¶ shàng bǎoxiǎn 上 保险	compound verb be insured	Hétóng yāoqiú wǒ zìjǐ shàng bǎoxiǎn. 合同 要求 我 自己 上 保险。 The contract requires me to arrange my own insurance.
0156	bàoyuàn 抱怨	verb (a) complain	Wǒ xīwàng nǐ bié zhěngtiān bàoyuàn. 我 希望 你 别 整天 抱怨。 I wish you wouldn't complain so much.
0157	bàoyuàn 抱怨	verb (b) complain about sth	Tāmen lǎo bàoyuàn tiānqì. 他们 老 抱怨 天气。 They were always complaining about the weather.

0158	bāozā 包扎	verb bandage up	Hùshì bāozāle tā tuǐ shàng de 护士 包扎了他腿 上 的 shāngkǒu. 伤口。 The nurse bandaged up the wound in his leg.
0159	bǎozhèng 保证	verb guarantee	Wǒ bǎozhèng yǐhòu zài bú zhèyàng 我 保证 以后 再 不 这样 zuò le. 做了。 I guarantee that I won't do that again.
0160	¶ xiàng... bǎozhèng 向•保证	extended verb give sb one's assurance that	Tā xiàng wǒ bǎozhèng tā huì lái de. 她 向 我 保证 她会来的。 She gave me her assurance that she would come.
0161	bàozhǐ 报纸	noun newspaper	Wǒ néng kànkàn nǐ de bàozhǐ ma? 我 能 看看 你的 报纸 吗? Can I have a read of your newspaper?
0162	bàozhǐ shàng 报纸上	adverb in the newspaper	Zhè shì bàozhǐ shàng shuō de. 这 是 报纸 上 说 的。 This is what is said in the newspaper.
0163	bāozi 包子	noun Chinese bun (stuffed and steamed)	Wǒ wǔfàn jiù chī yáng ròu bāozi ba. 我 午饭 就 吃 羊肉 包子 吧。 I think I'll have mutton buns for lunch.
0164	bēi 杯	unit word (a) a cup of	Lisa gěi wǒ dào le yì bēi kāfēi. Lisa 给 我 倒 了 一 杯 咖啡。 Lisa poured out a cup of coffee for me.
0165	bēi 杯	unit word (b) a glass of	Nǐ yào yì bēi jiǔ hái shì bàn bēi? 你 要 一 杯 酒 还 是 半 杯? Do you want a full glass of wine or half a glass?