**知识框架**

**Chy**

**Chinese knowledge elements:**

***汉字(梳理)***

**Ca**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [擦17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8149.html) [礤19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15716.html)[遪14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4866.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Ca 1 | [拆8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7622.html)  [擦17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8149.html)[攃17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8162.html)[嚓17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6022.html) |
| Ca 3 | [礤19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15716.html)  [礸24](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15744.html) |
| Ca 4 | [遪14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4866.html) |
| ? | [乲7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1726.html) |

**Cai**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [猜11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6902.html)[财7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10512.html)[彩11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7388.html)[菜11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3944.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| --- | --- |
| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Cai 1 | [偲11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3096.html)  [猜11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6902.html) |
| Cai 2 | [才3](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7525.html)[财7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10512.html)[材7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11430.html)[財10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18116.html)  [裁12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22453.html)  [纔23](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17514.html) |
| Cai 3 | [毝7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11350.html)  [采8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18241.html)[倸10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3058.html)[啋11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5739.html)[寀11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6290.html)[婇11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6569.html)[彩11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7388.html)[採11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7844.html)[埰11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9642.html)[棌12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11882.html)[睬13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14943.html)  [綵14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17291.html)[踩15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19406.html)  [跴13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19373.html) |
| Cai 4 | [采8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18241.html)[宷10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6281.html)[菜11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3944.html)  [蔡14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4250.html)[縩17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17426.html) |

**Can**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [餐16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20452.html)[殘12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10715.html)[惨11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10166.html)[灿7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10893.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| --- | --- |
| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Can 1 | [参8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3389.html)[參11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3392.html)[叄11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3393.html)[骖11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6145.html)[傪13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3216.html)[驂21](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21435.html)  [飡11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20400.html)[湌12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8744.html)[喰12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5815.html)[餐16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20452.html)  [叅12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3394.html)  [嬠16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6763.html) |
| Can 2 | [残9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10693.html)[殘12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10715.html)  [蚕10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16299.html)[蝅14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16471.html)  [惭11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10165.html)[慚14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10298.html)[慙15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10335.html)  [蠺24](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16732.html)[蠶24](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16735.html) |
| Can 3 | [惨11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10166.html)[慘14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10303.html)[14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/25741.html)[穇16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14440.html)[篸17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7395.html)[黪20](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22187.html)[黲23](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22202.html)  [朁12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13819.html)[憯15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10320.html) |
| Can 4 | [灿7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10893.html)  [掺11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7796.html)  [孱12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10494.html)[謲18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18965.html)  [粲13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16992.html)[薒16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4416.html)[澯16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9090.html)[燦17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11227.html)[璨17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13547.html) |
| ? | [儏15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3288.html)  [爘20](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11271.html) |

**Cang**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [仓4](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2701.html)[藏17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4439.html) [賶17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18207.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Cang 1 | [2](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22477.html)[仓4](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2701.html)[伧6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2770.html)[苍7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3650.html)[沧7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8263.html)[鸧9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15314.html)[舱10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17666.html)  [仺5](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2713.html)  [倉10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2728.html)[傖12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3174.html)[凔12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1850.html)[滄13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8859.html)[蒼13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4198.html)[獊13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6960.html)[嵢13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7264.html)[螥16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16585.html)[艙16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17714.html)[鶬21](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21771.html) |
| Cang 2 | [臧14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16269.html)[藏17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4439.html)[鑶25](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20250.html) |
| Cang 4 | [賶17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18207.html) |
| ? | [濸16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9091.html) |

**Cao**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [操16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8123.html)[曹11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13813.html)[草9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3770.html)[肏8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17112.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** | | Cao 1 | [撡15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8090.html)  [操16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8123.html)  [糙16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17027.html) | | Cao 2 | [曺10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13811.html)  [曹11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13813.html)[蓸14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4288.html)[嘈14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5893.html)[嶆14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7288.html)[漕14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8897.html)[慒14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10305.html)[槽15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12113.html)[褿16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16182.html)[螬17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16598.html)[艚17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17716.html)[鏪19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20117.html) | | Cao 3 | [艸6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16261.html)  [草9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3770.html)[愺12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10242.html)[騲19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21395.html)  [懆16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10353.html) | | Cao 4 | [肏8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17112.html)  [鄵15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2463.html)  [襙18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16210.html)  [鼜22](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22241.html) | |

**Ce**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [策12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17806.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Ce 4 | [夨3](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4927.html)  [册5](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1646.html)[冊5](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2554.html)[粣11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16972.html)[笧11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17789.html)  [侧8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2883.html)[厕8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1890.html)[荝9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3833.html)[测9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8402.html)[恻9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10085.html)[厠11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1908.html)[側11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3124.html)[萴12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4101.html)[測12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8743.html)[廁12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5165.html)[惻12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10238.html)  [拺9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7716.html)[敇10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12566.html)  [萗11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4005.html)[蓛13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4207.html)  [策12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17806.html)[筴13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17839.html)[筞13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17855.html)[箣14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17872.html)[憡15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10336.html)[簎17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18000.html) |
| ? | [猠11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6919.html)  [硛11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15513.html) |

**Cen**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [嵾14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7287.html)[岑7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7039.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Cen 1 | [参8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3389.html)[嵾14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7287.html) |
| Cen 2 | [岑7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7039.html)[涔10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8486.html)[埁10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9602.html)[笒10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17757.html)[梣11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11733.html) |

**Ceng**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [噌15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5937.html)[层7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7403.html) [蹭19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19496.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Ceng 1 | [噌15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5937.html) |
| Ceng 2 | [层7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7403.html)  [曾12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13816.html)[層15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7443.html)[嶒15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7305.html)[竲17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14770.html)[驓22](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21448.html) |
| Ceng 4 | [蹭19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19496.html) |

**Ci**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [疵11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15134.html)[词7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3461.html)[此6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14207.html)[刺8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1991.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲(四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** | | Ci 1 | [刺8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1991.html)  [差9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5020.html)[縒15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17375.html)[髊18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10408.html)  [呲9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5545.html)[玼10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13348.html)[疵11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15134.html)[偨12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3182.html)[跐13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19357.html)[骴15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20933.html)  [趀11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19256.html)  [蠀19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16690.html)  [齹24](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22325.html) | | Ci 2 | [词7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3461.html)[柌9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11604.html)[祠9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13020.html)[詞12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18730.html)  [珁8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13309.html)  [茈9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3775.html)[雌14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20757.html)[飺15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20449.html)[鴜17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21643.html)  [茨9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3776.html)[垐9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9560.html)[瓷10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13243.html)[餈15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20441.html)[薋16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4385.html)  [兹9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2498.html)[慈13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13716.html)[甆13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13257.html)[鹚14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15361.html)[磁14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15594.html)[糍15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17012.html)[嬨16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6764.html)[濨16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9094.html)[礠18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15703.html)[鷀20](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21743.html)[鶿20](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21744.html)  [辝12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18641.html)[辞13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18643.html)[辤15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18648.html)[辭19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18657.html) | | Ci 3 | [此6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14207.html)[佌8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2887.html)[泚9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8404.html)[玼10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13348.html)[皉11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14251.html)[跐13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19357.html)[鮆17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21948.html) | | Ci 4 | [朿6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11422.html)[刺8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1991.html)[茦9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3837.html)[莿11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4008.html)  [次6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12643.html)[佽8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2888.html)[栨10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11698.html)[絘12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17243.html)  [伺7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2834.html)  [刾8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2006.html)  [庛9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5137.html)  [赐12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10555.html)[賜15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18184.html)  [蛓12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16401.html)  [螆15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16534.html) | | ? | [閊11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20285.html) | |

**Cong**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [聰17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16810.html)[从4](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2702.html) [愡12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10259.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** | | Cong 1 | [匆5](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1790.html)[茐8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3750.html)[怱9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13656.html)[葱12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4051.html)[楤13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11938.html)[聦15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16799.html)[鍯17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20045.html)[繱18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17465.html)[騘19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21402.html)  [苁7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3652.html)[枞8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11475.html)  [囱7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9891.html)[囪7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9902.html)[悤11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13688.html)[蔥14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4276.html)[骢14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6162.html)[漗14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8952.html)[熜15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11169.html)[樬15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12148.html)[璁15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13511.html)[蟌17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16619.html)  [聰17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16810.html)[鏓19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20142.html)[驄21](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21434.html)  [忩8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13642.html)[棇12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11887.html)[聡14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16789.html)  [蓯14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4278.html)[樅15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12140.html)[暰15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12933.html)[瑽15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13510.html)[瞛16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15013.html)[篵17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18002.html)[鏦19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20096.html)  [聪15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16796.html)  [潨15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9028.html) | | Cong 2 | [从4](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2702.html)[丛5](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1693.html)  [徔9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4621.html)[従10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4627.html)[從11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4635.html)[漎14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8951.html)  [徖11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4636.html)[婃11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6571.html)[淙11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8573.html)[悰11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10170.html)[孮11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10491.html)[琮12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13415.html)[賨15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18176.html)[賩15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18189.html)[誴15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18864.html)[錝16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19984.html)  [潀14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8899.html)  [樷16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12210.html)[叢18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3614.html)[灇21](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9227.html)[欉22](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12396.html)[爜22](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11283.html)  [藂17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4440.html) | | Cong 4 | [愡12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10259.html)  [憁14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10307.html)[謥18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18969.html) | |

**Cou**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [凑11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1846.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Cou 4 | [凑11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1846.html)[湊12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8738.html)[辏13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10672.html)[楱13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11981.html)[腠13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14059.html)[輳16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18356.html) |

**Cu**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [粗11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16965.html)[徂8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4604.html) [促9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2955.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** | | Cu 1 | [怚8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10071.html)[粗11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16965.html)  [觕11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18516.html)  [橻16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12221.html)  [麁13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21500.html)[麄15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21502.html)[麤33](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21534.html) | | Cu 2 | [徂8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4604.html)[殂9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10694.html) | | Cu 4 | [卒8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3367.html)[猝11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6904.html)  [促9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2955.html)  [脨11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14003.html)[誎14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18821.html)  [酢12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19106.html)[醋15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19140.html)  [媨12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6626.html)  [瘄13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15191.html)  [蔟14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4251.html)[瘯16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15246.html)[簇17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17984.html)  [趗14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19285.html)[趣15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19288.html)  [憱15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10338.html)[噈15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5976.html)[蹴19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19498.html)[蹵19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19511.html)  [踧15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19409.html)[踿16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19460.html)  [縬17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17441.html)[蹙18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19478.html)[顣20](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21149.html)  [鼀17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/22213.html) | |

**Cuan**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [汆6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13189.html)[攒19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8183.html) [篡16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17952.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** | | Cuan 1 | [汆6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13189.html)  [撺15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8072.html)[镩17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14709.html)[蹿19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19499.html)  [攛21](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8206.html)[躥25](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19551.html)[鑹26](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20260.html) | | Cuan 2 | [菆11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3947.html)  [攒19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8183.html)[櫕19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12343.html)[巑22](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7372.html)[欑23](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12404.html)[穳24](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14487.html) | | Cuan 4 | [窜12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15956.html)[镩17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14709.html)  [殩16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10733.html)  [熶16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11208.html)  [篡16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17952.html)[簒17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17995.html)  [竄18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16001.html)  [爨30](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11290.html) | |

**Cui**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [催13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3200.html) [璀15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13512.html)[脆10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13935.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲（四声）** | **目（梳理）汉字** | | Cui 1 | [崔11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7168.html)[嵟13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7267.html)[凗13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1854.html)[催13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3200.html)[墔14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9791.html)[慛14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10308.html)[獕14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6966.html)[摧14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8023.html)[槯15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12149.html)[磪16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15666.html)  [鏙19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20119.html)  [脺12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14042.html)  [缞13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9381.html)[榱14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/12028.html)[縗16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17408.html)[鏙19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20119.html) | | Cui 3 | [漼14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8900.html)[璀15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13512.html)[趡15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19291.html)[皠16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14268.html) | | Cui 4 | [伜6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2806.html)[忰7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10033.html)[疩9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15107.html)[粋10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16957.html)[紣10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17177.html)[翆10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17579.html)  [脆10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13935.html)[脃10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13967.html)  [倅10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3020.html)[萃11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3948.html)[啐11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5686.html)[淬11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8574.html)[悴11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10171.html)[焠12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11046.html)[琗12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13440.html)[瘁13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15172.html)[翠14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17604.html)[綷14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17293.html)  [粹14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17000.html)[膵15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14114.html)[濢17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9137.html)[顇17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21117.html)[臎18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14176.html)  [啛11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5740.html)  [毳12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11369.html)[膬16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14142.html)[竁17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15998.html)  [襊17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16197.html) | |

**Cun**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [村7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11432.html)[存6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10466.html)[忖6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10005.html) [寸3](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4903.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** | | Cun 1 | [邨6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2202.html)  [村7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11432.html)  [皴12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15398.html)  [踆14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19387.html)  [澊15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9036.html)[墫15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/9808.html)[竴17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14771.html)  [膥17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17119.html) | | Cun 2 | [存6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10466.html)[侟8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2931.html)[拵9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7718.html)  [蹲19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19500.html) | | Cun 3 | [刌5](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1957.html)[忖6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10005.html) | | Cun 4 | [寸3](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4903.html) | | ? | [籿9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16942.html) | |

**Cuo**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [搓12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7890.html)[矬12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15756.html)[脞11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13980.html)[错13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14636.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**全家福family photo:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **纲（四声）** | **目（汉字梳理）** |
| Cuo 1 | [搓12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7890.html)[瑳13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13452.html)[磋14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15595.html)[醝16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19164.html)[蹉16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19445.html)[鎈17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20009.html)  [遳13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4858.html)  [撮15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8073.html) |
| Cuo 2 | [虘11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16865.html)[蔖14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4291.html)  [嵯12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7209.html)[嵳12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7226.html)[蒫12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4104.html)[瘥14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15200.html)[鹾16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18568.html)[鹺20](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/21493.html)  [睉12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14939.html)[痤12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15148.html)[矬12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15756.html)  [酂18](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2483.html) |
| Cuo 3 | [脞11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13980.html) |
| Cuo 4 | [剉9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2009.html)[莝10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3863.html)[挫10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7743.html)[夎10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10453.html)[锉12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14606.html)[蓌13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4211.html)[銼15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19862.html)  [剒10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2023.html)[厝10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1900.html)[措11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7798.html)[逪11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4814.html)[错13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14636.html)[錯16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19917.html)  [莡10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3903.html) |

**Chinese-western knowledge fusion:**

**汉-英对应**

**Ca**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [擦17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8149.html) [礤19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15716.html)[遪14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4866.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Ca 1

擦to polish

擦干净good rub

擦枪走火to spark a conflict accidentally, to cause misfires, out of hand,

擦掉to get obliterated, to expunge

擦亮to burnish (one’s reputation)

擦伤abrasion

擦洗20秒钟后再漂洗to scrub for 20 seconds before rinsing

(门口的)擦鞋垫welcome mat

Ca 3

礤床儿a tool to cut radish into filaments

Ca 4

遪to walk

**Cai**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [猜11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/6902.html)[财7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10512.html)[彩11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7388.html)[菜11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3944.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cai 1

猜估To guesstimate

猜想a conjecture--- Conjectures are statements about various concepts in a theory which are hypothesised to be true. If the statement is proved to be true(proof), it is a theorem; if it is shown to be false, it becomes a non-theorem(disproof); if the truth of the statement is undecided, it remains an open conjecture.

猜想列表：

Beal conjecture

Cramer’s conecture

Duffin-Schaeffen conjecture

Gilbert-Pollak conjecture

Goldbach conjecture哥德巴赫猜想 1+1=2

Conjecture of Graffiti

Linear syzygi conjecture

Mertens conjecture states that ⎪ M(x) ⎪ 1, where M(x) = Σμ(n), n ≤ x and μ(n) is the Möbius function.

Poincare conjecture

Ratio conjecture

Riemanns conjecture

Schumpetariam conjecture

Cai 2

才智敏锐mental acuity

财产共有权condominium

财力雄厚的伙伴deep-pocketed partner

财团 consortium：

杜邦Dupont

洛克菲勒 Rockfeller

梅隆 Mellon

摩根 Morgan

罗斯柴尔德家族Rothschild family （犹太人，欧洲）

财务finance financial infidelity财务出轨

to commit financial infidelity私立小金库

financial fib财务自由

财源滚滚，富矿带bonanza

财政finance

financial hardship财政困难

financial hole财政缺口

fiscal blueprint财政蓝图

Fiscal tool财政工具

fiscal year财政年度

Austerity drive财政紧缩政策

裁决verdict, ruling

Cai 3

彩排to rehearse,rehearsal

彩票lottery

彩票头奖lottery jackpots

彩色colors

踩上地雷to trod on the landmines

踩踏to stampede

踩在巨人的肩膀上to stand on the shoulders of the giants

踩足油门to hit the gas

采大理石场marble quarry

采购经理人指数PMI--purchasing managers’ index:

a key gauge of factory conditions

采取措施to take measures, to take a plunge

to sanitize采取卫生措施

采取规避动作to take evasive actions

采取观望态度to stay on the sideline

采取立场to take a stand

采取温和路线to take a softer line

采取务实做法to take pragmatic approach

采取中庸之道to strike a happy medium between...and...

采用to employ

Cai 4

菜vegetables

dish(一盘)菜

菜单menu

What’s on the menu often isn’t what’s on the plate

菜单上的东西与盘子上的东西不一样

菜鸟green hand,rookie, goofy, newbie，novice新手

Novice programmer菜鸟程序员

菜市场，传统市场 wet market

**Can**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [餐16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/20452.html)[殘12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10715.html)[惨11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10166.html)[灿7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10893.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Can 1

参观设施to tour the facility

参加欢迎仪式to attend a welcoming ceremony

参加活动to attend the event

参加者attendee

参赛者entrant

参加考试to sit an exam

参加人数turnout

参赛者entrant

参数 parameter, argument

actual argument实参

formal argument形参

参议院senate vs house of representatives众议院

参与to get one’s first wet (初试身手),to engage in

参与叛国行为to engage in treasonous behavior

参赞councilor

餐meal

餐馆eatery, restaurant

restaurateur餐馆老板

busboy餐馆勤杂工

餐巾napkin

餐桌kitchen table

用餐to eat

Can 2

蚕silkworm

bombycidae蚕蛾科

to encroach, to nibble away蚕食

残奥会paralympics

残暴的atrocious, thuggish

thuggish regime残暴政权

残废hamstrung

残疾人handicapped people

残疾人无障碍设施wheelchair-accessible facility

残酷的Cut-throat (competition)

残留的vestigial, leftover, residue

残留痕迹remaining trace

残缺议会rump parliament

残忍的gaunt, ferocious

残杀massacre

残余vestige

(食品)残渣scraps (of food)，residue

Can 3

惨案massacre

惨败fiasco, stinging defeat

Can 4

灿烂glorious,splendid

**Cang**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [仓4](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2701.html)[藏17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4439.html) [賶17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/18207.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cang 1

仓：

First class头等舱

Economy class经济舱

Cockpit座舱

Aisle seat靠道座位

Drink cart饮料车

To tape sb to the chair把某人用带子拴在椅子上

Flight attendant空中服务员

仓促brash

仓皇逃走to beat a hasty retreat

仓库warehouse,repository

仓库管理员stockroom associate

苍白的wan

苍翠的田野lush field

苍老hoary and old

苍天blue sky

(面色)苍白pale complexion

Cang 2

藏身处hideout

藏书collection of books

藏在厕所to hide in the toilet

Cang 4

賶storage of cargo

**Cao**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [操16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8123.html)[曹11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13813.html)[草9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3770.html)[肏8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17112.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cao 1

操持to curate

操蛋的邻居nightmare neighbor

操英国口音to adopt a British accent

操纵 to rig, to maneuver，to manipulate, to pull the strings at...

market manipulation操纵市场

tricky legal maneuvering狡猾的法律操控

to rig bids操纵(钻机)投标

操纵局势to run the show

操纵选票vote-rigging

rigged election被操纵的选举

操作数，运算对象operand

操作系统operation systems:

Android安卓

iOS（思科）

Linux

Mac(intosh)（苹果软件）

Routers路由器

Windows 视窗

操之过急 to jump the gun

Cao 2

曹people of the same kind, a Chinese surname

槽groove

河槽riverbed

马槽manger

猪食槽trough for pig feed

挖个槽儿to dig a bank

草cao 3

“草”字头化学词

(bian)苄

Benzene, benzol (ben)苯

Anthr- (en)蒽

-phone (fang)芳

-amorine, -marine (gan)苷

Panth (nai)萘

Terpenes (tie)萜

草草记下To jot down

草堆haystack

草稿draft

draft认股协议草稿

scrap paper草稿纸

draft-free无草稿

草木皆兵afraid of one’s shadow

草坪修剪lawn-mowing

草率sloppy懒散

草签to ink (treaty or a deal)

to ink a trade pact草签贸易协定

草酸oxalate, oxalic acid

草酸钚 plutonium oxalate;

草酸铥 {有化} thulium oxalate;

草酸铒 {有化} erbium oxalate;

草酸二丁酯 {有化} dibutyl oxalate;

草酸方解石 oxiacalcite;

草酸钙 calcium oxalate;

草酸过多症 {医} oxalosis;

草酸钾 potassium oxalate;

toxic oxalate毒草酸

草写字母cursive letter

Cao 4

肏to fuck, copulate

**Ce**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [策12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17806.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Ce 4

策划to map out, in making, to orchestrate, to master-mind, to engineer

to mastermind the fraud策划诈骗

策划作用orchestrating role

策略ploy, strategy，to hatch, game plan

to strategize制定策略

测力计ergometer

测量to fathom,to gauge

to gauge each child individually

测慌器polygraph（复写器）

polygraph test测谎机测试

测角术goniometry (测向术)

测试学生Beta student

测水仪TDS hydromet (total dissolved solids总溶解固体)

0-50 drinking water (without processing)生饮水

50-200 boiled water烧开可喝

200-500 domestic water生活用水 (不能喝不能洗采果)

>500 industry water工业用水 (人畜不能碰)

测体温to take temperatures

测心术mind reading

厕所toilet,wc, bathroom

a spree of toilet building（印度的）厕所修建热潮

to go to the bathroom 上厕所

toilet humor厕所幽默

厕所（男女皆宜）unisex toilet (lavatory, stall)

侧击to sideswipe sb

侧翼on the flank

**Cen**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [嵾14](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7287.html)[岑7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7039.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cen 1

参差不齐irregular,uneven

Cen 2

岑 high hill

**Ceng**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [噌15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/5937.html)[层7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7403.html) [蹭19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/19496.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Ceng 1

噌to scold, to upbraid,to rebuke

ceng 2

层layer

层出不穷to crop anywhere,to emerge endlessly

层次hierarchy, floor

multiple floors好几层楼

层叠样式表(程序语言用词) CSS--- cascading style sheet

层状群组hierarchical group

蹭ceng 4

蹭to rub, to bruise

**Ci**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [疵11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15134.html)[词7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3461.html)[此6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14207.html)[刺8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1991.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Ci 1

(吹毛求)疵to nitpick, captious

Ci 2

词word

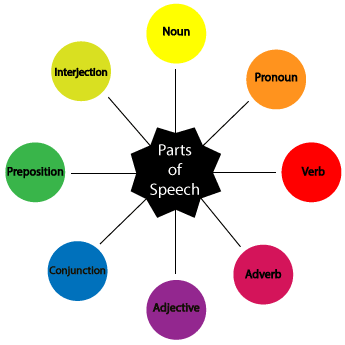
词典编篡lexicography

词源学etymology

词法亲缘关系lexical affinity

**词性part of speech**

In the English language, words can be considered as the smallest elements that have distinctive meanings. Based on their use and functions, words are categorized into several types or parts of speech. :  [noun](http://partofspeech.org/noun" \o "noun)名词, [pronoun](http://partofspeech.org/pronoun" \o "pronoun)代词, [verb](http://partofspeech.org/verb" \o "verb)动词, [adverb](http://partofspeech.org/adverb/" \o "adverb)副词, [adjective](http://partofspeech.org/adjective/" \o "adjective)形容词, [conjunction](http://partofspeech.org/conjunction/" \o "conjuction)连系词, [preposition](http://partofspeech.org/preposition/" \o "preposition)前置词，  [interjection](http://partofspeech.org/interjection/" \o "interjection)感叹词.



动词****Verbs**** are one of the major [grammatical](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/grammar.html) groups, and all [sentences](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/sentence.html) must contain one. Verbs refer to an ****action动作**** (do, break, walk, etc.) or a ****state状态**** (be, like, own).

The verb [tense](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/tense.html)时 shows the time of the action or state. [Aspect](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/aspect.html)态 shows whether the action or state is completed or not. [Voice](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/voice.html)语态 is used to show relationships between the action and the people affected by it. [Mood](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/mood.html)语气 shows the attitude of the speaker about the verb, whether it is a declaration or an order. Verbs can be affected by [person](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/person.html) and [number](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/number.html) to show agreement with the [subject](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/subject.html)谓语动词要与主语的人称和数保持一致。

名词A **noun** is a [word](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/word.html) used to refer to people, animals, objects, substances, states, events and feelings. Nouns can be a [subject](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/subject.html) or an [object](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/object.html) of a [verb](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/verb.html), can be modified by an [adjective](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/adjective.html) and can take an [article](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/article.html) or [determiner](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/determiner.html).

Nouns may be divided into two basic groups:

**[Countable Nouns](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/countable-noun.html)** have [plural](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/plural.html) forms and **[Uncountable Nouns](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/uncountable-noun.html)** do not.

代词A ****pronoun**** is a [word](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/word.html) that substitutes a [noun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun.html) or [noun phrase](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun-phrase.html). Using a pronoun is a way of avoiding repetition of a noun; it is an economical way to make texts clearer and avoid the heaviness and dullness that results from repeating nouns and noun phrases, which can be seen in certain documents like legal texts where the repetition is sometimes required. Pronouns used to be considered as a single part of speech, and are still seen this way by some, but others consider that the different roles they play and the different types of them makes their nature more complex.

There are a number of different kinds of pronouns in English.

TYPES OF PRONOUN:

1. [Demonstrative Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/demonstrative-pronoun.html)指定代词 - this, that, these, those
2. [Personal Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/personal-pronoun.html)人称代词 - I, you, he, she, etc..
3. [Possessive Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/possessive-pronoun.html)所有格代词 - mine, yours, his, etc..
4. [Reflexive Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/reflexive-pronoun.html)反射代词 - myself, yourself, etc..
5. [Interrogative Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/interrogative-pronoun.html)疑问代词 - who, what, where, etc..
6. [Negative Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/negative-pronoun.html) 否定代词- nothing, no, nobody, etc..
7. [Reciprocal pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/reciprocal-pronoun.html)相互代词 - each other, etc..
8. [Relative Clause](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/relative-pronoun.html)关系从句 - who, whose, which, that, etc..
9. [Quantifier](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/quantifier.html)量词 - some, any, something, much, many, little, etc.
10. [Indefinite Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/indefinite-pronoun.html)不定代词 - anyone, somebody, one, all, etc

形容词****Adjectives**** are one of the major [parts of speech](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/parts-of-speech.html) in English. They modify a [noun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun.html) or [noun phrase](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun-phrase.html)名词短语. Often called describing words, they describe the quality, state or action that a [noun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun.html) refers to. They can be used to distinguish a particular noun- the red car distinguishes one car by colour from the others. Adjectives are an open class in English, which means that we can make new ones easily and add them to the language, which is not the case in all languages.

Adjectives are not generally used in standard English to modify other adjectives- we use [adverbs](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/adverb.html) to do that. However, we can use multiple adjectives to modify a noun. When we do this they tend to follow a [sequence](https://www.usingenglish.com/articles/order-adjectives.html), though this order of adjectives is not an absolute rule and there will always be exceptions.

They can be used in various ways and positions in a sentence:

副词Most ****adverbs**** in English are formed by adding ****-ly**** to an [Adjective](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/adjective.html). An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a [Verb](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/verb.html); an [Adjective](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/adjective.html); another adverb; a [Noun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun.html) or [Noun Phrase](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun-phrase.html); [Determiner](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/determiner.html); a [Numeral](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/numeral.html); a [Pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/pronoun.html); or a [Prepositional Phrase](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/prepositional-phrase.html) and can sometimes be used as a [Complement](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/complement.html) of a [Preposition](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/preposition.html).

### Spelling Notes拼写注解

1. Adjectives ending ****-l**** still take ****-ly****; careful-carefully
2. Adjectives ending ****-y**** change to ****-ily****; lucky-luckily
3. Adjectives ending ****-ble**** change to ****-bly****; responsible-responsibly

### Adverb of Manner方式副词

Adverbs of manner modify a verb to describe the way the action is done.

EG: She did the work carefully.

('Carefully' modifies the verb to describe the way the work was done, as opposed to quickly, carelessly, etc..)

### Adverb of Place or Location地点位置副词

Adverbs of place show where the action is done.

EG: They live locally.

### Adverb of Time时间副词

Adverbs of time show when an action is done, or the duration or frequency.

EG: He did it yesterday. (When)

They are permanently busy. (Duration)

She never does it. (Frequency)

### Adverb of Degree程度副词

Adverbs of degree increase or decrease the effect of the verb.

EG: I completely agree with you. (This increases the effect of the verb, whereas 'partially' would decrease it.)

### Adverbs Modifying Adjectives修饰形容词的副词

An adjective can be modified by an adverb, which precedes the adjective, except 'enough' which comes after.

EG: That's really good.

It was a terribly difficult time for all of us.

It wasn't good enough. ('Enough' comes after the adjective.)

### Adverbs Modifying Adverbs修饰副词的副词

An adverb can modify another. As with adjectives, the adverb precedes the one it is modifying with 'enough' being the exception again.

EG: She did it really well.

He didn't come last night, funnily enough.

### Adverbs Modifying Nouns修饰名词的副词

Adverbs can modify nouns to indicate time or place.

EG: The concert tomorrow

EG: The room upstairs

### Adverbs Modifying Noun Phrases修饰名词短语的副词

Some adverbs of degree can modify noun phrases.

EG: We had quite a good time.

They're such good friends.

Quite; rather; such; what (What a day!) can be used in this way.

### Adverbs Modifying Determiners, Numerals & Pronouns修饰指定代词，数词，代词的副词

Adverbs such as almost; nearly; hardly; about, etc., can be used:

EG: Almost everybody came in the end.

介词，前置词A ****preposition**** is a [word](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/word.html) that links a [noun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/noun.html), [pronoun](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/pronoun.html) or [gerund](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/gerund.html)动名词 to other words. They can have a variety of meanings:

* Direction- He's going ****TO**** the shops
* Location- It's ****IN**** the box
* Time- He left ****AFTER**** the lesson had finished
* Possession- The Government ****OF**** Italy

Some [prepositional phrases](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/prepositional-phrase.html)介词短语 can function like single word prepositions; ****next to****, ****in front of****, etc., called [complex prepositions](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/complex-preposition.html)复合介词.

连接词A conjunction is a word like AND, BUT, WHEN, OR, etc., which connects [words](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/word.html), [phrases](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/phrase.html) or [clauses](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/clause.html).

感叹词An interjection is a [word](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/word.html) or short [phrase](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/phrase.html) used in speech to gain attention, to exclaim, protest or command. Interjections can be used to show emotion such as surprise or shock.

Interjections are often found at the beginning of a [sentence](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/sentence.html), especially in speech, and are commonly followed by an exclamation mark or a comma.

感叹词An interjection is a [word](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/word.html) or short [phrase](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/phrase.html) used in speech to gain attention, to exclaim, protest or command. Interjections can be used to show emotion such as surprise or shock Interjections are often found at the beginning of a [sentence](https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/sentence.html), especially in speech, and are commonly followed by an exclamation mark or a comma.

# Irregular Verbs不规则动词

English verbs are either ****regular规则**** or ****irregular****. We call a verb regular when we add ed (want****ed****, look****ed****) or sometimes just d (create****d****, love****d****) to form what are called the ****simple past tense简单过去时态**** and the ****past participle过去分词**** (see third and fourth paragraphs below). A regular verb's simple past tense and past participle are always identical.

Not so with irregular verbs. They form the simple past tense and the past participle in any number of unpredictable ways. Some irregular verbs, like let, shut, and spread, never change, whether present or past. Others, like feel and teach, become modified versions of themselves (felt, taught) to form both the past tense and the past participle. Still others, like break and sing, change to form the past tense (broke, sang) and change again to form the past participle (broken, sung). And then there are a few really weird ones, like go: its past participle (gone) is recognizable enough, but its simple past tense is a strange new word (went).

Let's get back to the irregular verb break. The simple past tense is broke, which we use in sentences like I broke your dish. We use the past participle, broken, to form ****compound verbs复合动词**** in sentences like I ****have broken已经打破了**** your dish. The compound verb have broken is so called because we've added a ****helping verb助动词**** (have) to the main verb's past participle (broken). Be careful never to add a helping verb to the simple past form of an irregular verb—I have broke your dish is an embarrassing confession in more ways than one.

The past participle of an irregular verb can also function as an adjective: a ****broken**** dish. But the simple past form, if it differs from the participle, cannot function as an adjective: a ****broke**** dish is substandard English.

There are far fewer irregular verbs than regular ones, but we use them all the time. "The ten commonest verbs in English (be, have, do, say, make, go, take, come, see, and get) are all irregular," notes Steven Pinker, an American experimental psychologist and linguist, "and about 70% of the time we use a verb, it is an irregular verb." Pinker acknowledges 180 irregular English verbs, but there is an online Extended Irregular Verb Dictionary which contains over 470 irregular verbs, including rare ones such as bestrew布满, enwind缠绕, and hagride折磨.

Proper use of irregular verbs requires old-fashioned memorization—there are no secret formulas or shortcuts. This is why these words can create havoc for conscientious speakers of English. See how you do on the irregular verb quiz below—and please, no peeking at the answers till you complete the last question.

词义关系

affiliation从属关系

antonymy反义关系

holonymy整体与部关系分

hypernymy上位关系

hyponymy下位关系

meronymy部分与整体关系

metonymy转指关系

near-synonymy近义关系

synonymy同义关系

trononymy方式关系

磁magnetism

magnetite磁铁矿

magnetosome磁小体

magnetotactic bacteria趋磁性细菌

EMF(electromagnetic field)电磁场 natural and man-made EMF

EMF pollution电磁场污染

magnetic levitation or suspension technique磁悬浮技术

maglev train 磁悬浮列车

magnetic bearing 磁悬浮轴承

magnetic in or suspension liquid磁悬液

paramagnet顺磁体

磁共振magnetic resonance

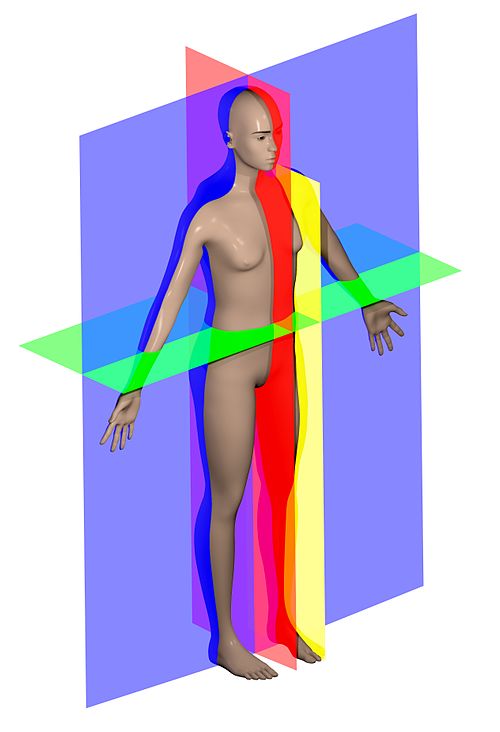
自旋磁共振spin magnetic resonance:

核磁共振nuclear magnetic resonance

电子顺磁共振electron paramagnetic resonance

电子自旋共振electron spin resonance

磁共振成像magnetic resonance imaging

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Human_anatomy_planes.jpg)

The main anotomical planes of the human body, including median中面(red),

parasagittal顺矢面(yellow),frontal前 or axial plane轴平面(green).

磁共振片子识别knowledge about mri slices  
 1. sagittal plane矢状面(垂直左右切面)is the plane that

divides the body or organ vertically into right

and left sides.

2. Frontal (crown or coronal) plane冠状面 (垂直前后切面)is the plane

that divides the body or organ into anterior and

posterior(rear) sides.

3. Transverse(cross-section) plane横断面 (水平上下切面)is

the plane that divides the body or organ horizontally

into upper and lower positions

其它：

AIR--- attenuated inversion recovery衰减反转恢复序列

FLAIR--- fluid attenuated inversion recovery液体衰减反转恢复序列

SPAIR--- special attenuated inversion recovery 特殊衰减反转恢复序列

STIR--- short tau inversion recovery 短T1反转恢复序列 = 脂肪抑制序列

MRA--- magnetic resonance angiography（直接）血管造影

3D MRA--- three dimensional MRA 立体血管造影

CE MRA--- contrast-enhanced强势对比血管造影

PC MRA--- phase contrast MRA方位对比法血管造影

TOF MRA--- time of flight MRA时间飞跃血管造影（亮血成像）

SE--- spin echo自旋回波

三个判读标准：血流速度，激励时间，移位情况

磁力测试magnetometry(可穿透土层测试地下物体)

磁悬浮技术magnetism suspension technology

磁阻magneto-resistance

慈善charity

慈善集资charitable fundraising

慈善家philanthropist

慈善野餐charity cookout

辞职to resign, to quit, exit, to bow out, to be out

瓷器 china, porcelain

Ci 3

此here

Ci 4

刺穿to skewer

刺耳的jarring, strident

刺骨疼piercing pain

刺thorn

to remain a thorn仍然是个刺

acanthopanax root刺五加

刺激to galvanize, to pique, to spur, to goad, to jar

刺激性药物stimulants:

barbital巴比妥

bemegrid 贝美格

brucine 番禾鳖宁

cinchonine 弱金鸡钠碱

colchicine 秋水仙碱

morpholine 吗啉

quinine 奎宁

strychnine 土的宁

veratrine藜芦碱

刺客assassin

刺梨roxburgh rose, thorn pear

刺人的stinging i.e. jellyfish海蜇

刺伤stab

刺猬hedgehop

刺绣embroil

赐福某人 to bless sb

次贷危机subprime mortgage crisis

次氯酸钠sodium hypochlorite, clorox

次数count(s)

criminal counts犯罪次数，作案次数

**Cong**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [聰17](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16810.html)[从4](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2702.html) [愡12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10259.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cong 1

聪明wise,clever

聪明在于方式恰当，用词恰当intelligence lies in

using the right words in the right way

匆匆穿过草地to hurry across the lawn

匆忙安排的hastily arranged

葱shallot

Cong 2

从from

从不炫耀never showy

从单纯词汇的角度out of mere words

从底部加固to undergird

从地球上抹掉to wipe the city off the earth

从短期看in the short run vs in the long run 从长期看

从假中找真to sort fact from fiction

从...角度from...angle, from..perspective

从军to enlist入伍

从军者campaigner

从来没有听说过的never-before-told

从零开始to do sth from scratch

从容进行to take time vs to take the time花时间

从事黑市交易black marketeering

从事于to engage in, to embark on

to engage in potentially illegal conduct从事潜在违法性的行为

从头顶看到一切to see everything from overhead

从头开始 to start from scratch

从哪里冒出来的To come out of nowhere

从容地，泰然自若地in stride

从头到脚head-to-toe

从头到尾from start to finish

从未发表过的照片never-released photo

从远处看to view from afar

从中作乱to stymy

从众心理herd mentality

丛集性头痛cluster headache

Cong 4

愡ignorance,secure personal gain,unsuccessful state

**Cou**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [凑11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/1846.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cou 4

凑合makedo, makeshift

凑凑合合的英语passable English

凑合着用to make do

腠理natural fiber veins of skin

thread of thought in writing思路

**Cu**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [粗11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/16965.html)[徂8](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4604.html) [促9](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/2955.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cu 1

粗暴地对待 to manhandle

粗糙照片gnarly photo

粗棉布cheesecloth

粗估ballpark estimate

粗鲁的笑话crass joke

粗鲁的性格boorish personality

粗隆terberosity

粗略分析Cursory analysis

粗浅实用的知识horse sense

粗俗vulgarity, in poor taste

粗体字Boldface vs lightface细体字

粗野 boorish,wild, barbarity, corny

粗野人heathen

粗语filth, rude words

粗制的rough-hewn

粗制滥造to crank out

徂cu 2

徂to begin, to go, to die

促cu 4

促成 to precipitate

to broker a deal促成交易

促分泌素secretagogue

促进发育to promote growth

促进商贸to boost business

促进新陈代谢to boost metabolism

促进原创性to promote originality

促进者facilitator

促肾上腺皮质素释放激素corticotropin-releasing hormone

促使全球抗议to prompt a global outcry

促销日prime day

醋vinegar

paracetamol醋氨酚

vinegar-soaked mashed garlic醋蒜泥

猝不及防to be caught off guard

猝倒，昏倒cataplexy, cataplectic

簇拥到银行to flock to the banks

蹴to kick

蹴鞠(中国汉唐朝的运动项目)kick-ball = football

**Cuan**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [汆6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13189.html)[攒19](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/8183.html) [篡16](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/17952.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cuan 1

汆to quick-boil

撺掇(duo1)=怂恿to incite, to instigate

他撺儿了He lost his temper.

攒cuan 2

攒钱to save money

篡cuan 4

篡夺to usurp

篡改to tamper (with)

篡权to usurp the power

**Cui**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [催13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/3200.html) [璀15](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13512.html)[脆10](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13935.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cui 1

催产素pitocin, oxytocin, love hormone

催化剂catalyzer, catalyst

anti-catalyst负催化剂(= inhibitor抑制剂)

base-catalysed碱催化的

catalyst carrier催化剂载体

to catalyze further progress促进一步

催眠的hypnogogic

催眠曲lullaby

催乳素prolactin

Cui 3

璀璨tresor, resplendent, bright

Cui 4

脆crispy, flimsy

vulnerable (to)脆弱

脆弱的平衡flimsy or precarious balance

脆食crunchy snack

淬火行动(军邦警)operation temperer

(出类拔)萃outstanding, supereminence

(憔)悴的toilworn,gaunt

(鞠躬尽)瘁to spare no effort in performing one’s duty

(纯)粹pure,purity

(国)粹quintessence of a country

(民)粹主义populism

啐(一口痰)to spat a wad of phlegm

**Cun**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [村7](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/11432.html)[存6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10466.html)[忖6](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/10005.html) [寸3](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/4903.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cun 1

村village

Cun 2

存储器memory

RAM--- random access memory随机存取存储器

DRAM--- dynamic random access memory动态存取存储器

ROM--- read only memory只读存储器

CD-ROM--- compact disc read only memory光盘只读存储器

(高速缓冲)存储to cache

存活率survival rate

存活能力survivability

存款deposit

存钱罐piggy bank

存入银行to bank

存亡攸关的大事issue at stake

存心不良的人 curmudgeon

存(零)钱(的)罐piggy bank

存在的extant

存在于to reside in

存在与意识 being and awareness，

Existence and consciousness

Cun 3

忖to consider

Cun 4

寸a measure,3.33 centimters

**Cuo**

**阴平阳平上声去声**

**曲调melody: l3 3| 3 5| 214| 5 1l**

**样品字sample character:** [搓12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/7890.html)[矬12](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/15756.html)[脞11](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/13980.html)[错13](http://xh.5156edu.com/html3/14636.html)

**号表法no.indicator:** 1 2 3 4

**知识对应knowledge counterpart:**

Cuo 1

搓to twist, to rub with hands

磋商negotiation, to negotiate

蹉跎waste time, to idle away

撮shovel, to pick

撮合to bring together

Cuo 2

矬short

Cuo 3

脞weak, vulnerable

丛脞tedious

Cuo 4

错fault

错过to miss out

to narrowly miss out几乎错过

错觉delusion

错配to mismatch

错失良机to miss the boat

错误error, mistake

inadvertent error粗心错误

错误描述to mischaracterize, mischaracterization

错误想法 error of thought

错误信息misinformation

错误指向to misroute in error

错字很多typo-riddled

错中错a comedy of errors

错综复杂intricacy

措手不及unprepared, unaware, to catch sb off guard

to be taken by surprise

挫败 to foil (the attempt), to thwart

挫人锐气to break one’s spirit

挫伤to bruise (no-confidence vote)

挫折setback

**Western knowledge elements:**

**字符(含义)**

**形式语言**

**(formal language)**

单个希腊字母：

### Γγ gamma /gæmƏ/

Γ represents大写Γ代表:

1. the [circulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulation_(fluid_dynamics)" \o "Circulation (fluid dynamics)) in [fluid dynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluid_dynamics" \o "Fluid dynamics)

流体力学中的环流

2. the [reflection coefficient](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflection_coefficient" \o "Reflection coefficient) of a transmission or telecommunication line.

传输或远程通信线的反射率

3. the [confinement factor](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Confinement_factor&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Confinement factor (page does not exist)) of an optical mode in a [waveguide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waveguide" \o "Waveguide)

波导中光状态的限制因子

4. the [gamma function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_function" \o "Gamma function), a generalization of the [factorial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factorial" \o "Factorial)

一代阶乘的伽马函数

5. the [upper incomplete gamma function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incomplete_gamma_function" \o "Incomplete gamma function)

高阶不完全伽马函数

6. the [modular group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modular_group" \o "Modular group), the group of fractional linear transformations

模群，分数线性转换群

7. the [gamma distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_distribution" \o "Gamma distribution), a continuous probability distribution defined using the [gamma function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_function" \o "Gamma function)

伽马分配，用伽马函数界定的连续概率分配

8. [second-order sensitivity to price](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greeks_(finance)" \l "Gamma" \o "Greeks (finance)) in [mathematical finance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_finance" \o "Mathematical finance)

在数学金融学中对价格的二阶灵敏度

9. the [Christoffel symbols](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christoffel_symbols" \o "Christoffel symbols) of the second kind

第二类克里斯托符号

10. the [neighbourhood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighbourhood_(graph_theory)" \o "Neighbourhood (graph theory)) of a vertex in a [graph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph_(discrete_mathematics)" \o "Graph (discrete mathematics))

图像中顶角的附近

11. the stack alphabet in the formal definition of a [pushdown automaton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pushdown_automaton" \o "Pushdown automaton)

在下推自动装置的形式定义中栈字母表

γ represents小写时代表:

1. the [circulation strength](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulation_(fluid_dynamics)" \o "Circulation (fluid dynamics)) in [fluid dynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluid_dynamics" \o "Fluid dynamics)

流体力学的环流强度

2. the [partial safety factors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structural_engineering_theory" \l "Safety_factors" \o "Structural engineering theory) applied to loads and materials in [structural engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structural_engineering" \o "Structural engineering)

适用于结构工程学中载荷和材料的分项安全系数

3. the [specific weight](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_weight" \o "Specific weight) of substances

物质的比重

4. the [lower incomplete gamma function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incomplete_gamma_function" \o "Incomplete gamma function)

低阶不完全伽马函数

5. the third angle in a [triangle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triangle" \o "Triangle), opposite the side *C*

*三角形的第三个角，对边为C*

6. the [Euler–Mascheroni constant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euler%E2%80%93Mascheroni_constant" \o "Euler–Mascheroni constant) in mathematics

数学中的欧拉-马歇罗尼常数

7. [gamma rays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_ray" \o "Gamma ray) and the [photon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photon" \o "Photon)

伽马射线和光子

8. the [heat capacity ratio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heat_capacity_ratio" \o "Heat capacity ratio) in [thermodynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermodynamics" \o "Thermodynamics)

热动力学中热容比

9. the [Lorentz factor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorentz_factor" \o "Lorentz factor) in special relativity

在狭义相对论里的洛伦兹因子

10. the [damping constant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damping_constant" \o "Damping constant) (kg/s)

阻尼常数

单个拉丁字母：

**C c** /si:/

C represents大写时代表:

1. the third corner of a triangle

三角形中的第三个角

2. the digit "12" in [hexadecimal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexadecimal" \o "Hexadecimal) and other positional numeral systems with a radix of 13 or greater

16进位制的第十二，其它进位制中为十三或更大值

3. the unit [coulomb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coulomb" \o "Coulomb) of electrical charge

库伦---电荷的单位

4. [capacitance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacitance" \o "Capacitance) in electrical theory

电理论中的电容

5. with indices denotes the number of combinations, a binomial coefficient

有索引时表示组合数，二项式系数

6. together with a degree symbol (°) represents the [Celsius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celsius" \o "Celsius) measurement of temperature = °C

与(°) 一起代表摄氏的度

7. the [circumference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumference" \o "Circumference) of a circle or other closed curve

一个圆或其它封闭曲线的周线

ℂ (hollow shapeC {\displaystyle \mathbb {C} } ) represents the [set](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set_(mathematics)" \o "Set (mathematics)) of [complex numbers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complex_numbers" \o "Complex numbers)

代表复数集

A vertically elongated C with an integer subscript n sometimes denotes the n-th coefficient of a formal [power series](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_series" \o "Power series).

把C垂直拉长加上整数下标n有时表示形式幂级数的倍数的系数

c represents小写c时代表:

1. the unit prefix centi (10−2)

单位前缀“厘”

2. the [Molar concentration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molar_concentration" \o "Molar concentration) in Chemistry

化学里的克分子浓度

3. the [speed of light](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_of_light" \o "Speed of light) in vacuum

真空中的光速

4. the third side of a triangle (opposite corner C)

三角形的第三个边，对C角

5. Small bold C denotes the cardinality of the set of real numbers (the "continuum"), or, equivalently, of the power set of natural numbers

黑体小写c表示实数集的基数（闭连集）

## 字符串：

CPU--- Central Processing Unit中央处理器

CRP--- C-reactive protein C-反应蛋白(感染，组织受损后，急升的蛋白)

hs-CRP--- hypersensitive CRP超敏C-反应蛋白 是下列病变的标志物：

activating pathway of complements补体复合物

acute cerebral infarction 急性脑梗死

anaphylatoxin 过敏毒素

foamy cells, xanthoma cells泡沫细胞

immune cytolysis 免疫细胞溶解

immune haemolysis 免疫溶血

inflammatory mediator炎症介质

CSP--- Chip Scale Package芯片级封装