Deleting relevant information is definitely “文過飾非” (wen2 guo4 shi4 fei1), and in this case is to cover up the fault of another party. Replacing words to take out relevant information is another example, like replacing “communist militia” with “gunmen” takes out information about the background and affiliation of the attackers.

An euphemism (婉轉說法) may also be a tool to “文過飾非” (wen2 guo4 shi4 fei1). If a company made bad business decisions and incurred losses but told its “dividend-less” shareholders “transient operational challenges have led to an adjustment of growth pace,” that is also “文過飾非” (wen2 guo4 shi4 fei1).

Terms containing the character “過” (guo4) include:

- 過失 (guo4 shi1) – a fault, an error
- 思過 (si1 guo4) – feel remorse
- 改過 (gai3 guo4) – to repent and reform
- 過期 (guo4 qi1) – past expiration date