

摆 / 放

例 释

一、摆 bǎi

1. 他的屋子里摆着两盆花儿。

Tā de wūzi li bǎizhe liǎng pén huār.

动词“摆”的意思是把物件放在定的位置，也表示把物品陈列出来供人观赏。如～椅子、～家具、～商品等。

摆 means to place an object in a certain spot or to display an object for viewing, e. g. . . ~ 椅子, ~ 家具, ~ 商品 etc.

2. 开会的时候，大家摆事实，讲道理。

Kāihuì de shíhòu, dàjiā bǎi shìshí, jiǎng
dàoli.

“摆”在这儿的意思是把事实、理由等罗列着叙述出来。如～条件、～理由、～矛盾等。

摆 here refers to stating facts or reasons one by one, e. g. , ~ 条件, ~ 理由, ~ 矛盾, etc.

3. 有的人爱摆阔气。

Yǒude rén ài bǎi kuòqì.

“摆”在这儿的意思是故意在别人面前显示或夸耀自己。表示这种意思时，不单独做谓语，常含有贬义。如～架子、～威风、～排场等。

摆 here carries the meaning of showing off. In this case 摆, often derogatory, cannot be used as an independent predicate. e. g. . ~架子, ~威风, ~排场, etc.

4. 见到主人，那条狗不停地摆着尾巴。

Jiàndào zhǔrén, nà tiáo gǒu bù tíng de bǎizhe wěiba.

“摆”在这儿的意思是物体向相反方向来回移动或变动。如～手、～小旗等。

摆 here shows a back-and-forth movement of an object. e. g. . ~手, ~小旗, etc.

二、放 fàng

1. 书架上放满了书。

Shūjiàshàng fàngmǎn le shū.

动词“放”的意思是把物件处于一定的位置。如～物品、～衣服、～自行车等。“放”和“摆”都有放置的意思，有时可以互换，它们之间的区别是：“摆”有排列出来供观赏的意思；“放”一般不含这种意思。

放 means to put an object in a certain place, e. g. 放~物品, 放~衣服, 放~自行车, etc. Both 摆 and 放 have the meaning of arranging objects. Sometimes they can be used interchangeably. They diverge in that 摆 implies placing for viewing while 放 does not.

2. 明天放假, 今天早点儿放大家回去吧。

Míngtiān fànjià, jīntiān zǎodiǎnr fàng dàjiā
huíqù ba.

“放”在这儿的意思是在一定的时间内停止工作或学习。如~学、~工、~暑假等。“放”还可以表示解除某种约束的意思,也表示使失去自由的重新获得自由的意思,如~人、~鸟、~俘虏等。“摆”不表示这些意思。

放 here refers to stopping working or studying for a period. e. g. 放~学, 放~工, 放~暑假 (going on summer vacation, after stopping working or studying), etc. 放 can also indicate removing a restriction, or setting free, e. g., 放~人, 放~鸟, 放~俘虏, etc. 摆 doesn't carry such meanings.

3. 他从没放过枪。

Tā cóng méi fàngguo qiāng.

“放”在这儿是把某种物体发出去的意思。如~箭、~鞭炮、~风筝等。“放”也表示将光或气体等散发开来。如~光、~气、~味儿等。“摆”不表示这种意思。

放 here has the meaning of dispatching an object. e. g. 放~

箭, ~鞭炮, ~风筝, etc. It can also mean to disperse or give off light or gas, e. g., ~光, ~气, ~味儿, etc. 摆 has no such a meaning.

4. 这菜太淡, 再放点儿盐。

Zhè cài tài dàn, zài fàng diǎnr yán.

“放”在这儿的意思是把某种物品添加进去。如~水、~糖、~牛奶等。“摆”在普通话中不表示这种意思,但在有的方言中使用。

In this sentence, 放 means to add something, e. g., ~水, ~糖, ~牛奶, etc. 摆 does not carry such a meaning in *putonghua* but may be so used in some dialects.

练 习

一、请把下面的短文翻译成英语:

Translate the following passage into English.

雨还在不停地下着, 丽萍一个人靠在摆着鲜花的窗台前看书, 看了一会儿, 她无心再看下去, 随手把书放回到书架上, 她望着窗外沉思起来, 好像有许多心事。原来, 她打算放了暑假, 去国外旅行, 可她父母总放不下心, 丽萍在考虑怎样说服两位老人。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语:

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The TV set shouldn't be placed too near ; put it a little further away.
2. They have stated many reasons for their position and urged me to support them.

3. He waved continually at the welcoming crowds as he left the airplane.
4. Don't stop the car at random by the roadside.
5. Please free the captured birds.

抱 / 搂

例 释

一、抱 bào

1. 他把病人抱上汽车。

Tā bǎ bìngrén bàoshàng qìchē.

动词“抱”的意思是用手臂围合起来，托住人体或物体。如～书、～东西、～小孩儿等。“抱”还可以表示用双臂把物体围住，如～树、～头等。

抱 means to carry or hold something or somebody in one's arms, e. g. . . ~ 书, ~ 东西, ~ 小孩儿, etc. 抱 can also mean to put one's arms around something, e. g. . . ~ 树, ~ 头, etc.

2. 这孩子是从医院抱来的。

Zhè háiizi shì cóng yīyuàn bàolái de.

“抱”在这儿是把人家的孩子领回自己家中抚养的意思。
Here 抱 refers to adopting a child.

3. 他们对自己的女儿抱着很大的希望。

Tāmen duì zìjǐ de nǚ'ér bào zhe hěn dà de
xīwàng.

“抱”在这层的意思是在心里对人或事存有某种想法或寄予某种希望。“抱”不单独做谓语。常用的结构有“对……抱有幻想”、“对……抱着……态度”等。

抱 in this sentence indicates having a hope or an idea in one's mind. In this case ,抱 cannot act as an independent predicate. The commonly used patterns are 对...~有幻想 对...~着...态度.

二、搂 lǒu

1. 她们姐妹俩搂在一起。

Tāmen jiěmèiliǎ lǒu zài yìqǐ.

动词‘搂’的意思是用双臂合拢把物体围住。如~大树、~脖子等。跟‘抱’的区别是：“搂”只表示用双臂围住物体 没有把物体托起的意思。

The meaning of 搂 is to put the arms around an object. e. g. . ~大树 ,~脖子 ,etc. It differs from 抱 in that it doesn't have the meaning of carrying an object.

练 习

一、请把下面的短文翻译成英语：

Translate the following passage into English:

她们姐妹俩失散了多年 妹妹四处寻找姐姐，一直没找着。有一天，她偶然在报上见到一条消息，她抱着一线希望去打听，终于找到了自己的姐姐。姐妹俩见面的时候，她们互相抱头大哭，紧紧地搂在一起。这情景感动了周围的人们。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语：

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. The elder sister went downstairs, carrying her younger brother in her arms.
2. This sportsman came back with the trophy.
3. This five-hundred-year old tree can't be spanned even by three persons with their arms outstretched.
4. He cherishes no illusions about himself.
5. The child hugs his mother, as he listens to her telling a story.

背 / 驮

例 释

一、背 bēi

1. 他把病人背到医院。

Tā bǎ bìng rén bēi dào yī yuàn.

动词“背”的意思是人用自己的脊背驮物件。如～米、～背包、～行李等。“背”也可表示把东西挎在肩头。如～书包、～照相机等。

背 means to carry something on one's back, e. g. . . ~米, ~背包, ~行李, etc. It can also mean to carry something over one's shoulder, e. g. . . ~书包, ~照相机, etc.

2. 这责任他一个人背不起。

Zhè zé rèn tā yí ge rén bēi bu qǐ.

“背”在这儿的意思是担起某种责任或债务。如～债等。“背”还可读 bèi”有别的含义。

Here 背 refers to being responsible for some duty or debt, e. g. , ~债. 背 can also be pronounced bèi, with different meanings.

二、驮 tuó

1. 马背上驮着两袋米。

Mǎ bèishang tuōzhe liǎng dài mǐ.

“驮”的意思是人或牲口用背部承受物体的重量。如～煤、～箱子、～物品等。“背”也表示这种意思，主要区别是：“背”是指人用自己的脊背驮物体，而“驮”既可以指人用自己的背部承受重量，也可以用于牲口。但“驮”没有把东西挎在肩头的意思。

The meaning of 驮 is to carry on the back (either by a man or an animal), e. g. . . ~煤, ~箱子, ~物品, etc. The differences between 背 and 驮 are that 背 can only be used of a human being, and 驮 doesn't have the meaning of carrying something over one's shoulder.

练 习

一、请把下面的对话翻译成英语：

Translate the following dialogue into English :

- A. 听说，以前煤矿工人干活很辛苦，他们每天要把挖好的煤从矿井里背上来。
- B. 是这样，那时候没有机械化的设备，只能靠人背，有的工人一天要背十几趟，确实非常辛苦。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语：

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. The children go to school with schoolbags slung over their shoulders.
2. I know that reporter who is carrying a camera slung over his shoulder.

3. The situation of that factory is not so good; it is quite deep in debt.
4. There are still no highways in that mountainous area, and all the freight has to be transported either on a man's or horse's back.
5. I'm capable of carrying this box on my back.

擦 / 抹

例 释

一、擦 cā

1. 他擦了几根火柴，才点着了烟。

Tā cā le jǐ gēn huǒchái cái diǎnzháo le yān.

动词‘擦’是把物体和物体紧靠着来回移动的意思。如～手、～掌、～身等。

擦 indicates a rubbing action between two closely clinging objects, e. g. . . ～手, ～掌, ～身, etc.

2. 他擦玻璃擦得很干净。

Tā cā bōli cā de hěn gānjìng.

“擦”在这儿的意思是用布、毛巾、擦子等柔软的物品把其他物件上的污垢揩拭干净。如～窗、～桌子、～黑板等。

Here 擦 means to wipe away dirt with such objects as a cloth, towel or grater, e. g. . . ～窗, ～桌子, ～黑板, etc.

3. 你手破了，快去擦点儿药。

Nǐ shǒu pò le, kuài qù cā diǎnr yào.

“擦”在这儿是涂抹的意思。如 ~油、~口红、~香水等。

擦 in this sentence indicates to smear. e. g. . ~油, ~口红, ~香水, etc.

二、抹 mǒ

1. 他抹上胶水，把信寄走了。

Tā mǒshàng jiāoshuǐ, bǎ xìn jìzǒu le.

动词“抹”的意思是把液体或膏状和粉状的东西涂在物体上。如~油、~粉、~口红等。“擦”也表示这种意思 通常可以和“抹”互换。

抹 means to smear liquid, paste or powder on something. e. g. . ~油, ~粉, ~口红, etc. 擦 has the same meaning and is interchangeable with 抹 here.

2. 他吃完饭，抹了嘴就上班去了。

Tā chīwǎn fàn, mǒ le zuǐ jiù shàngbān qù le.

“抹”在这儿是揩拭干净的意思。如~汗、~脸、~机器等。它跟“擦”的意思相近似。“抹”多指擦拭一下 动作比较简单 而“擦”多指擦拭的动作反复多次移动，因而它们所带的宾语也有所不同。

Here 抹 indicates to wipe clean, e. g. . ~汗, ~脸, ~机器, etc. It is similar to 擦, but 抹 implies a simple action, while 擦 often shows a repeated action.

3. 把他的名字抹掉吧，他不去旅行了。

Bǎ tā de míngzi mǒdiào ba, tā bú qù
lǚ xíng le.

“抹”在这儿的意思是把事物删除 不再计算或包括在内。如～错字、～录音、～录像带等。“擦”不表示这种意思。

抹 in this sentence refers to erasing or crossing out . e. g. ,
～错字 , ～录音 , ～录像带 , etc. 擦 does not have such a
meaning.

练 习

一、请把下面的短文翻译成英语：

Translate the following passage into English:

秋夜 他刚有了点睡意 正要入睡的时候 电话铃响了 他边擦眼睛边拿起话筒，电话是他妻子打来的，妻子告诉他，她下夜班回来 不小心骑自行车摔了 擦破了一点皮。他放下话筒 急忙出门去接妻子，在妻子的伤口上抹了点药。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语：

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. His house is thoroughly cleaned once a week. The windows are always wiped so clean!
2. The notice on the blackboard has been wiped off.
3. The name of that hero can never be erased from the minds of the people, who will remember him forever.
4. The bike will go faster if you oil it.
5. She uses lots of lipstick in her make-up.

裁 / 剪

例 释

一、裁 cái

1. 她会裁衣服。

Tā huì cái yīfu.

动词“裁”的意思是用刀、剪等工具把片状的物品按照一定的形状和大小分成若干部分。如～纸、～布、～绸子等。

The meaning of 裁 is to cut a flat, thin object into several pieces with scissors or a knife, according to specific requirements regarding shape and size, e. g. . . ～纸, ～布, ～绸子, etc.

2. 那个公司裁掉了两个人。

Nà ge gōngsī cáidiào le liǎng ge rén.

“裁”在这儿的意思是把已定的人员、编制、经费等减少下来。如～军、～员、～经费等。

Here 裁 means to cut back on staff or funds, e. g. . . ～军, ～员, ～经费, etc.

二、剪 jiǎn

1. 他剪下了一根树枝。

Tā jiǎoxiàle yì gēn shùzhī.

动词“剪”的意思是用剪子把细长的或片状的东西断开。如～线、～铁丝、～指甲等。也可以表示用剪子把片状的物品铰成某种形状。如～字、～纸、～花样儿等。“剪”和“裁”的区别是：“剪”是用剪子作工具，既可用于片状物品，也可用于线状或棍状物品；“裁”用的工具除了剪子外，还可用别的刀具或手，它只用于片状物品。

The meaning of 剪 is to cut off long or flat objects with scissors, e. g., 线, 铁丝, 指甲, etc. It can also indicate cutting something flat into a certain shape, e. g., 字, 纸, 花样儿, etc. The difference between 剪 and 裁 is that for the action of 剪, scissors are used, with flat or long objects; while for the action of 裁 not only scissors but also knives or even hands can be used and only with flat objects.

练 习

一、请把下面的短文翻译成英语：

Translate the following passage into English :

为了开庆祝会，这几天大家都忙着准备布置会场，裁纸的裁纸 剪字的剪字 张贴的张贴，个个都忙碌着，把会场布置得特别漂亮。当看到剪的字和画被整整齐齐地张贴出来时，大家都有一种说不出的高兴。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语：

Translate the following sentences into Chinese :

1. In order to practice handwriting, he has cut up lots of pieces of paper.
2. This coat is cut perfectly.
3. This company has not been managed properly; so it is cutting down on staff and expenses.
4. Her hair is too long and should be cut a little shorter.
5. This kind of tree needs pruning before it can bear fine fruits.