

狄克遜

語義・結構・用法
同義語・反義語・介系詞

英文成語集解

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● 下冊 ●



Essential IDIOMS in English

編輯大意

- 一、本書上集係根據美國語言學家狄克遜 (Robert J. Dixon) 原作 Essential Idioms in English for the Foreign Born 一書編譯而成。全書載有日常通用之基本片語四百餘條。
- 二、本書下集係彙集目前各校所普遍採用的幾種高中英語課本中的重要片語，詳加注釋而成。全書以高中三年而分為三部，所選片語共約六百條。每一片語均用英語與中文加以雙重的解釋，附有例句兩個，有少數附有三個例句，並且對它的意義、結構、用法、同義語、反義語、及應特別注意的地方加以扼要的說明。後面另附習題，以供學者習作之用。對於每一個片語，都要在經常的接觸與運用中，才可能把握它的要點與真意。
- 三、本書係供英文有相當基礎者自修之用，亦為高中以上同學研讀英文片語極理想之補充讀物。
- 四、本書每條片語之後，均由編者對語義、結構，及用法等加以扼要說明，並增補其它例句甚多，使學者對每一片語能徹底瞭解。
- 五、本書每課後均附有習題，此外並有供總複習之練習三課，使學者對各習題獲得充分之實際練習，而能運用裕如。
- 六、書末附有索引，以便學者隨時查閱。

LESSON 1

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1. **be one's turn** : (be one's opportunity or occasion)
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說明 : be one's turn (輪值), 這裏的 turn 爲名詞, 作輪值之機會解。用此成語時通常以虛字 it 引導, 後面接用不定詞, 此外尚有 in turn 與 by turns 等習語, 亦作輪值解: ① All did it in turn. (大家輪流著做。) ② They agreed to keep watch by turns during the night. (他們同意在夜裏輪流看守。)

- 例 (1) It is **your turn** to play.
現在輪到你來玩了。
- (2) It is **his turn** to read.
現在輪到他來读了。

-
2. **more or less** : (about)
-

說明 : more or less (多少有一點, 大約) 爲副詞片語, 作多少、幾分、大約解。用於否定的則作 not at all 解, 其意爲一點都不、毫無、斷不: I could not afford to ride, more or less. (我沒有一點兒工夫去騎馬。)

- 例 (1) It's an hour's journey, **more or less**.
差不多是一小時的旅程。
- (2) Mary is **more or less** beautiful.
瑪麗有几分姿色。

-
3. **give up** : (stop doing or trying)
-

說明 : give up (放棄, 停止) 多作及物動詞用, up 係副詞, 受詞

可用動名詞、名詞或代名詞等。注意下列的特別用法：① Hemingway used to give up the afternoon to games. (海明威通常拿半天作運動消遣。) ② These men gave themselves up to debauchery. (這些人沉溺於酒色淫亂。)

- 例 (1) He **give up** smoking.
他戒煙了。
- (2) The doctors have **given** him up.
醫生們已經不再設法為他治病了。

4. **pick out** : (choose; to select)

說明：Pick out (選擇，挑選) 指仔細挑選而言，out 係副詞，受詞若為名詞則置於 out 之後，若為代名詞則置於 out 之前。此外又可作辨別意義及耳辨其音而彈出曲調解：① Goethe did not know Greek well and had to pick out its meaning by the help of a Latin dictionary. (歌德的希臘文不大好，他必須藉助於拉丁文字典而辨別它的意義。) ② The young musician picked out a tune on the piano. (這位年輕的音樂家全照聽來的調子在鋼琴上彈奏一個歌曲。)

- 例 (1) The other people **picked out** an object.
其他的人選擇一樣東西。
- (2) The indulgent father **picked out** the most brilliant diamond at the jeweler's and gave it to his daughter.
溺愛的父親在珠寶店裏挑選了最華美的鑽石，把它送給他的女兒。

5. **The chances are** : (it is very probable)

說明：The chances are (大概是，很可能是)，這裏的 chance 作可能性 (possibility 或 probability) 解，are 後面所接用之名詞子句或介系詞片語係主詞補語。

- 例 (1) **The chances are** that you will not understand the person.

很可能你將不了解這個人。

- (2) **The chances are** a hundred to one against you.
你的確很可能去做。

6. **be (very much) pleased with** : (feeling or showing great pleasure in)

說明 : be very much pleased with (很喜歡或滿意), 這裏的 pleased 係分詞形容詞, 作補語用, 前面可用 much, very much, 或 very, 有人認為不可用 very, 但是事實上這樣用的人也很多。with 係表示原因。

- 例** (1) The king **was very much pleased with** the crown.
國王很喜歡這王冠。
(2) I'm **very (much) pleased with** what he has done.
我很滿意他所做的工作。

7. **speak of** : (mention)

說明 : speak of (提到, 談到) = talk on; converse about; discuss. 其意為談及, 講到, 述及, 談論。此外又作足以敘述, 可以稱道 (to be worth mentioning) 解: The pain is nothing to speak of. (這一點兒痛, 毫不足道。)

- 例** (1) Now that you **speak of** him I do remember his kindness.
既然你提到他, 我的確記得他的厚意。
(2) He **spoke of** the inequality of our social position.
他談到我們社會地位的不同。

8. **take delight in** : (take pleasure in)

說明 : take delight in 喜愛中的 take 可改用 find。in 的後面多接用動名詞或名詞。

- 例 (1) He *takes* much *delight* in helping people in affliction.
他很樂於幫助不幸的人。
- (2) He *took* intense *delight* in stories of war.
他非常喜歡戰爭的故事。

9. *work out* : (solve; devise)

說明：work out (解決，設計)一語中的 out 係副詞，受詞若為名詞則置於 out 之後。此外又可作不及物動詞用，如① The plan worked out badly. (這個計劃沒有達到預期的結果。) ② The cost of the holiday worked out at \$50 a head. (假日的費用算出來是每人 50 元。)

- 例 (1) I have *worked out* the problem.
我已經把這一題做出來了。
- (2) Have you *worked out* those problems in arithmetic?
他已經把那些算術習題做出來了嗎？

10. *aside from* : (apart from)

說明：aside from (除...之外)與 apart from 或 besides 同義。apart 係副詞用以形容介系詞 from。

- 例 (1) It is *aside from* the question.
那是本題以外的事。
- (2) *Aside from* the advantages of sitting and coasting, this early bicycle was not much use.
除了坐在上面以及向下坡滑溜之外，這種早期的腳踏車沒有多大的用處。

11. *whizz along* : (hiss along)

說明：whizz along (嘶的一聲急駛而過) 中的 whizz 為不及物動詞

，它的意思是以嘶嘶聲疾飛或發嘶嘶聲，*along* 係用作副詞，有前進 (*onward*) 之意。

例 (1) The bicycle *whizzed along* at a fast run.

腳踏車以快跑的速度，嘶的一聲急駛而過。

(2) Many cars *whizzed along* here and there in the busy town.

在熱鬧的城市裏，到處有許多汽車嘶的一聲急駛而過。

12. *by now* : (by this time)

說明：*by now* (到如今) 中的 *now* 係用作名詞，其意為此刻、現在。因而 *by now* 就是到現在，或此刻已經。以介系詞與 *now* 結合之片語尚有：*from now* (*on or onward*) 今後。*till* (*or up to*) *now* 迄今，到現在為止。

例 (1) *By now* he must have arrived there.

到了現在，他一定已經到了那兒了。

(2) *By now* you must think that a bicycle is quite a clever piece of machinery.

到了現在，你一定認為腳踏車是一件靈巧的機械了。

13. *go on a light diet* : (form the habit of having some easily digested food)

說明：*go on a light diet* (養成進清淡食物的習慣)，*light diet* 為容易消化的清淡的食物，而 *go* 則作慣於或素行 (*be habitually*) 解，因而 *go on a light diet* 就是通常進清淡的食物。

例 (1) I advise you to *go on a light diet*.

我勸你養成進清淡食物的習慣。

(2) The doctor says that I had better *go on a light diet*.

醫生說我最好養成進清淡食物的習慣。

14. **take hold of** : (get or catch)

說明 : take hold of 有緊握 (grasp) 或抱住 (cling to) 之意。of 可改用 on, 此外又可作佔據、控制、操縱 (gain possession, control, or influence) 解 : Sorrow shall take hold on the inhabitants of Palestina. — Bible. (哀傷勢將控制巴勒斯坦的居民。) 又可作乘, 利用 (take advantage, make use) 解 : He will take hold of the opportunity to further his interests. (他將乘這個機會增進他的利益。)

例 (1) If you pick up a crab, be careful to do it by **taking hold of** its sides.

如果你捉蟹, 可要留心抓住它的側面。

(2) As he was about to fall on the sidewalk, he **took hold of** the fence and thus saved himself.

當他就要跌倒在人行道上的時候, 他抓住了籬笆因而沒有跌倒。

15. **chance to** : (happen to)

說明 : chance to (湊巧, 偶然) 中的 chance 作偶然發生 (happen by accident) 解, 後面須接用不定詞。

例 (1) A hermit **chanced to** discover a large cave.

一個隱士偶然發現了一個大山洞。

(2) I **chanced to** meet him.

我偶然碰到了他。

16. **at the sight of** : (on seeing)

說明 : at the sight of (看見) 的後面接名詞, 構成一介系詞片語, 作副詞用形容動詞, 表示一看到……就產生某種行動。

例 (1) He burst out laughing **at the sight of** my face.

他看到我的面孔就突然大笑了起來。

- (2) He shrunk back *at the sight of* a snake.

他看到一條蛇便向後退縮。

17. *be seized with* : (be suddenly affected or attacked by.)

說明：be seized with (突然感覺到或者被侵擾) 中的 seize 作侵犯解，因此多指突然染疾而言。

- 例 (1) His friend *was suddenly seized with* illness.
他的朋友突然感覺到生病了。
- (2) The old man *was seized with* gout.
這個老人害痛風症。

18. *bother with (or about)* : [take trouble with (or about)]

說明：bother with (or about) (爲……而費事，以……而煩擾) ；bother 作煩擾解；例一用作及物動詞，例二則係用作不及物動詞。

- 例 (1) He *bothers me with* questions.
他以一些問題來煩擾我。
- (2) Don't *bother about* my breakfast; I'll eat what there is.
不要為我的早餐費事；我隨便吃什麼就好了。

19. *make fun of* : (cause others to laugh at; joke about)

說明：make fun of (嘲弄，開玩笑) 也可以用 poke fun at, 指嘲笑、揶揄而言。

- 例 (1) Don't *make fun of* the matter.
這件事是開不得玩笑的。

- (2) They *made fun of* the boy for his strange pronunciation and his old clothes.

他們嘲弄這個孩子的奇怪的發音和舊衣服。

20. *become (be, get) accustomed to* : (become used to)

說明：become (be, get) accustomed to (習慣於)，這裏的 accustomed 係分詞形容詞，置於 become, be, get 等動詞之後作主詞補語用。後面須接名詞、代名詞，或動名詞等，但比較複雜的行動多用不定詞，如 I am accustomed to speak English very carefully. (我慣於謹慎地使用英語。)

- 例** (1) I soon *became accustomed to* it.
我不久就把它弄習慣了。
- (2) My father *was accustomed to* hard work.
我的父親慣於苦幹。

21. *all of a sudden* : (suddenly; unexpectedly)

說明：all of a sudden (突然間，意料之外) 為副詞片語，也可用 on a sudden 或 of a sudden。sudden 係名詞，作突然或意外解。

- 例** (1) His horse sprang forward *all of a sudden*.
他的馬突然衝出。
- (2) *All of a sudden*, I remembered that I had forgotten my purse.
突然間，我想起我忘了我的錢袋。

22. *at war with* : (engaged in war with)

說明：at war with (和……作戰) 的前面須用 be，其意為從事戰爭或交戰，with 後面所接用之受詞即交戰之對象。

例 (1) France was *at war with* nearly all the countries of Europe.

法国几乎與歐洲所有的國家作戰。

(2) Japan was once *at war with* China.

日本一度與中國交戰。

23. *in order* : (well arranged)

說明：in order, 有就緒，在良好的狀況中之意。

例 (1) Napoleon waited only long enough to see that every thing was *in order*.

拿破崙等到一切都已就緒，隨即就開始行動。

(2) He is putting his room *in order*.

他正在整理他的房間。

24. *do one's best* : (use all one's power)

說明：do one's best (盡其最大的努力) 中的 do 可改用 try, 此外尚有 do one's utmost, 均作竭力、盡力、全力以赴解。後面常接用不定詞。

例 (1) John *did his best* to please his teacher.

約翰竭力使他的老師高興。

(2) We should *do our best* to please our parents.

我們應該盡最大的努力使我們的父母快樂。

25. *on (the) condition that* : [according to the stipulation (that)]

說明：on condition that (在……條件之下) 中的 on 可改用 upon, condition 作條件解，由 that 所介紹之名詞子句為它的同位語。condition 前可添用冠詞 the。它的意義與 provided that 及 if 相似。

- 例 (1) I will go to the theatre with you *on the condition that* you pay for it.
 如果你出錢，我可以跟你去看戲。
- (2) I will do it *on condition that* you help me.
 如果你幫助我，我一定去做那件事。

26. *end with* : (come to an end with)

說明：end with (以……終結) 中的 end 作終結 (come to an end) 解，為不及物動詞。

- 例 (1) My reverie *ended with* the guide's announcement.
 我的夢想以嚮導的報告而終結。
- (2) The teacher *ended with* these words, "I heartily wish you success."
 老師最後這樣說，"我衷心祝你們成功"。

Exercises

A. Complete the following English translations :

- 他們都有幾分興奮。
They are all excited, _____ or _____.
- 我願意放棄的我權利。
I will _____ my right.
- 大概是二與一之比對我們不利。
The _____ are two to one _____ us.
- 醫生囑咐我吃一種特別的飲食。
The doctor has _____ me to _____ on a special _____.
- 我偶然在街上和他相會。
I _____ to _____ him _____ the street.
- 他的馬一見到火車就跑開。
His horse ran away _____ the _____ of the train.
- 其中有一個商人忽然患病。

One of the merchants _____ suddenly _____ with _____.

8. 他想不久他就會習慣於早睡和早起了。

He thought that he would soon get _____ to _____ to bed early and to _____ up early.

9. 我們同三個大國作戰。

We were _____ three great countries.

10. 女僕每天早晨整理過房間。

The maid _____ the room in _____ every morning.

B. Make sentences with the following :

give up

take delight in

pick out

work out

The chances are

by now

be pleased with

take hold of

speak of

make fun of

LESSON 2

1. ***be particular about*** : (be extremely careful about)

說明: *be particular about* (對於...很認真, 一點也不馬虎), *particular* 係形容詞, 有嚴格、講究之意。

- 例 (1) I *am* very *particular about* my books.
我對我的書很認真。
- (2) He *is* very *particular about* what he eats.
他對飲食很講究。

2. ***be hard up*** : (be in great need of something, especially of money)

說明: *be hard up* (因缺乏錢等而受窘) 中的 *hard* 係形容詞, 作困難解, *up* 爲副詞, 形容 *hard*。

- 例 (1) He *is always* *hard up* for money.
他手頭總是很緊。
- (2) There lived an old gentleman with two sons who *were* always terribly *hard up*.
從前有一個老紳士, 他有兩個兒子, 手頭總是拮据不堪。

3. ***to the effect that*** : (with the meaning that)

說明: *to the effect that* (意思是) 中的 *effect* 作意義解, *that* 後面接一名詞子句, 用作 *effect* 的同位語。

- 例 (1) He received a telegram *to the effect that* his mother was sick into death.
他收到一個電報, 大意是說他的母親病危。

- (2) I have written a letter *to the effect that* I am going to call on him.

我已經寫了一封信，大意是說我要去拜訪他。

4. ***speaking up for oneself***: (recommend or defend oneself)

說明: *speaking up* (or out) 有大聲說，直言不諱，極力辯護之意。

- 例** (1) In her presence he doesn't know how to ***speak up for himself***.

在她的面前，他不知道如何為自己介紹。

- (2) You should ***speak up for yourself***, when you see the director.

看到主任的時候，你應該極力為自己辯護。

5. ***learn (something) by heart***: (memorize)

說明: *learn by heart* 的意思是熟記、誦記 (commit to memory)。此外，也有人用 *learn by rote*，如 He learns his lessons by rote. (他把他的功課記熟了。)

- 例** (1) My brother had ***learned*** the dictionary ***by heart***.

我的兄弟已經把這本字典背熟了。

- (2) In order to write good English, you have to ***learn*** many famous essays ***by heart***.

為了要寫好英語，你得熟記許多有名的散文。

6. ***make oneself acquainted with***: (be familiar with; know about (something) well)

說明: *make oneself acquainted with* (通曉、熟悉) 中的 *acquainted* 係過去分詞，用作受詞補語。注意 *oneself* 可改用其它的字，如 Let me make you acquainted with Mr. Lin (讓

我介紹你跟林先生認識。)

- 例 (1) The other brother had *made himself acquainted* with the first steps of the law.
另一個兄弟已經熟悉初步的法律了。
- (2) He has *made himself acquainted with* American usages.
他已經通曉美國人的語法了。

7. *have a great notion to do* : (have an intention of doing)

說明：have a great notion to do [頗有意要(做)] 中的 notion 作意向，意志 (intention) 解，後面接用之不定詞，係作形容詞用，形容 notion。

- 例 (1) The student *has a great notion to go* abroad.
學生頗有意出國深造。
- (2) I *have a great notion to get married*.
我想要結婚。

8. *think over* : (give thought to; reflect upon)

說明：think over 有仔細考慮 (ponder, consider carefully) 之意，over 係副詞，受詞可置於 over 之前。

- 例 (1) She was left alone to *think over* the sudden and wonderful events of the day.
她獨自思索著那一天所發生的不可思議的事情。
- (2) His brothers were *thinking over* all the clever answers which they would make to the princess.
他的兄弟們正在思索著他們對公主所作的所有機敏的回話。

9. *the minute* : (the moment; as soon as)

說明：the minute (剛好在……) 係作連接詞用，minute 指一定時刻，可改用moment 或 instant 如 I shall let you know the moment (instant) I hear from him. (我一接到他的信就告訴你。)

- 例 (1) **The minute** I saw her, I began to laugh at her.
我一看到她就開始嘲笑她了。
- (2) I'll tell him **the minute** he gets here.
他一到這兒我就告訴他。

10. **have a tongue in one's head** : (be able to speak)

說明：have a tongue in one's head (能言善道)，tongue 為說話的器官，因此轉作口才 (faculty of speaking) 解：gift of tongue (口才)；keep a civil tongue in one's head (說話謹慎)；long tongue (長舌；饒舌)；ready tongue (應對之才)。

- 例 (1) You **have a tongue in your head**.
你的口才很好。
- (2) The speaker **has a tongue in his head**.
演講的人能言善道。

11. **take an examination** : (go in for an examination; sit for an examination)

說明：take an examination (考試)。中國人所說的參加考試應用 take, go in for, 或 sit for an examination, 而不可用 join (in) the examination。又說某科考試，在科目前用 in 或 on, 如 examination in (或 on) English; 切不可用 English examination, 誤將指科目的字放在 examination 之前。

- 例 (1) He has to **take an examination** in English today.
他今天須考英語。