

博 古 通 今 学 汉 语 丛 书

Gems of the Chinese Language Through the Ages

*100 Common
Chinese Idioms and
Set Phrases*

成

语

尹斌庸 编著
韩 晖 翻译

100



华语教学出版社

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前 言

学习汉语的外国学生，当他们初步掌握了汉语的语音、词汇、语法和文字时，很想进一步提高自己的汉语水平。怎样提高呢？一件重要的事就是需要掌握一些汉语语言中最有特色的东西——例如典故、成语、谚语、歇后语。这些东西既和汉语汉字有密切关系，又和汉族的文化背景有密切关系。掌握了它们，不但能够丰富外国人汉语的表达能力，而且也能够增强他们汉语表达的民族特色。简而言之，他们所掌握的汉语就更像汉语了。这就为成为一个“中国通”迈出了重要的一步。

为以上目的，我们给这样的外国学生编了一套“博古通今学汉语丛书”，包括“典故 100”、“成语 100”、“谚语 100”和“歇后语 100”。

本套书精选汉语中最有价值的、常用的、表现力强的成语、谚语、歇后语、典故各 100 则。每则均附英文释义，每则配一幅精美插图，另有一些难解词语中英文注释。

Preface

What is the next step for a foreign student of the Chinese language after mastering the phonetics, grammar, and a fair amount of vocabulary? It is highly desirable to grasp something typical Chinese — like idioms, set phrases, proverbs or even the two-part allegorical sayings peculiar to Chinese. These idioms are so closely related to Chinese culture that once one has mastered them, one will not only be able to speak idiomatic Chinese and sound more like a native speaker does, but also penetrate deeper into Chinese culture, and gradually become a “China Hand”.

For this purpose, we have composed this *Gems of the Chinese Language Through the Ages* series, which comprises the following four books:

The Stories Behind 100 Chinese Idioms

100 Pearls of Chinese Wisdom

100 Common Chinese Idioms and Set Phrases

100 Chinese Two-Part Allegorical Sayings

These idioms and proverbs have been chosen for their frequency of use, practical value and expressiveness. Each

one is accompanied by an English translation and an appropriate illustration. Some obscure expressions are classified with the help of annotations in both Chinese and English.

目 录

Contents

前言·····	1
Preface ·····	2
1. 按图索骥·····	1
Looking for a Steed with the Aid of Its Picture	
2. 百发百中·····	3
A Hundred Shots, a Hundred Bull's-Eyes	
3. 班门弄斧·····	5
Showing Off One's Proficiency with the Axe Before Lu Ban the Master Carpenter	
4. 杯弓蛇影·····	7
Mistaking the Reflection of a Bow for a Snake	
5. 闭门造车·····	9
Building a Cart Behind Closed Doors	
6. 病入膏肓·····	11
The Disease Has Attacked the Vitals	
7. 草木皆兵·····	13
Every Bush and Tree Looks like an Enemy	
8. 吹毛求疵·····	15
Blow Apart the Hairs upon a Fur to Discover Any Defect	
9. 打草惊蛇·····	17
Beating the Grass and Flushing Out the Snake	

10. 调虎离山..... 19
Luring the Tiger Out of the Mountains
11. 东施效颦..... 21
Aping the Beauty's Frown
12. 对牛弹琴..... 23
Playing the Lute to a Cow
13. 负荆请罪..... 25
Bringing the Birch and Asking for a Flogging
14. 功亏一篑..... 27
Ruining an Enterprise for the Lack of One Basketful
15. 故步自封..... 29
Content with Staying Where One Is
16. 含沙射影..... 31
Spitting Sand on a Shadow-Attacking by Insinuation
17. 狐假虎威..... 33
Basking in Reflected Glory
18. 囫圇吞枣..... 35
Gulping Down a Whole Date
19. 画饼充饥..... 37
Allaying Hunger with Pictures of Cakes
20. 画龙点睛..... 39
Putting the Finishing Touch to the Picture of a Dragon
21. 画蛇添足..... 41
Drawing a Snake and Adding Feet
22. 惊弓之鸟..... 43
Birds Startled by the Mere Twang of a Bowstring
23. 精卫填海..... 45

	Jingwei Fills Up the Sea	
24.	井底之蛙.....	47
	A Frog in a Well	
25.	刻舟求剑.....	49
	Notching the Boat to Find the Sword	
26.	空中楼阁.....	51
	A Castle in the Air	
27.	滥竽充数.....	53
	Passing Oneself Off as a Member of the Orchestra	
28.	狼狈为奸.....	55
	A Wolf Working Hand in Glove with a Jackal	
29.	老马识途.....	57
	An Old Horse Knows the Way	
30.	梁上君子.....	59
	A Gentleman on the Beam	
31.	临渴掘井.....	61
	Not Digging a Well Until One Is Thirsty	
32.	满城风雨.....	63
	A Storm Enveloping the City	
33.	盲人摸象.....	65
	Blind Men Touching an Elephant	
34.	毛遂自荐.....	67
	Mao Sui Recommending Himself	
35.	门庭若市.....	69
	A Courtyard as Crowded as a Marketplace	
36.	名落孙山.....	71
	Failing to Pass an Examination	

37. 南辕北辙..... 73
Going South by Driving the Chariot North
38. 怒发冲冠..... 75
So Angry That One's Hair Lifts Up One's Hat
39. 披荆斩棘..... 77
Breaking Open a Way Through Brambles and Thorns
40. 蚍蜉撼树..... 79
An Ant Trying to Shake a Big Tree
41. 破釜沉舟..... 81
Smashing the Cauldrons and Sinking the Boats
42. 破镜重圆..... 83
A Broken Mirror Made Whole Again
43. 骑虎难下..... 85
When One Rides a Tiger It Is Hard to Dismount
44. 杞人忧天..... 87
The Man of Qi Who Worried That the Sky Would Fall
45. 黔驴技穷..... 89
The Guizhou Donkey Has Exhausted Its Tricks
46. 日暮途穷..... 92
The Day Is Waning and the Road Is Ending
47. 如火如荼..... 94
Like a Raging Fire
48. 如鱼得水..... 97
To Feel Just like a Fish in Water
49. 入木三分..... 99
To Enter Three-Tenths of an Inch into the Timber
50. 塞翁失马..... 101

	The Old Man of the Frontier Lost His Horse	
51.	三顾茅庐.....	103
	Paying Three Visits to the Cottage	
52.	三人成虎.....	105
	Repeat a Lie Enough Times and It Will Be Believed	
53.	丧家之犬.....	107
	A Homeless Dog	
54.	杀鸡吓猴.....	109
	Killing the Chicken to Frighten the Monkeys	
55.	甚嚣尘上.....	111
	Making a Great Clamor	
56.	势如破竹.....	113
	Like Splitting Bamboo	
57.	世外桃源.....	115
	A Haven of Peace and Happiness	
58.	手不释卷.....	117
	Always with a Book in Hand	
59.	守株待兔.....	119
	Sitting by a Stump, Waiting for a Careless Hare	
60.	蜀犬吠日.....	121
	A Sichuan Dog Barks at the Sun	
61.	束之高阁.....	123
	Putting It on a High Shelf	
62.	水落石出.....	125
	When the Water Ebbs, Stones Will Appear	
63.	四面楚歌.....	127
	Songs of Chu on All Sides	

64. 谈虎色变·····	129
Turn Pale at the Mention of a Tiger	
65. 昙花一现·····	131
A Flower That Vanishes as Soon as It Appears	
66. 螳臂当车·····	133
A Mantis Trying to Halt a Chariot	
67. 天花乱坠·····	135
As If It Were Raining Flowers	
68. 天涯海角·····	137
The End of the Sky and the Corner of the Sea	
69. 天衣无缝·····	139
Divine Garments Without Seams	
70. 同舟共济·····	141
Crossing a River in the Same Boat	
71. 偷天换日·····	143
Stealing the Sky and Changing the Sun	
72. 图穷匕见·····	145
When the Map Is Unrolled the Dagger Is Revealed	
73. 完璧归赵·····	147
Returning the Jade Intact to Zhao	
74. 亡羊补牢·····	149
Mending the Fold After the Sheep Have Been Stolen	
75. 望梅止渴·····	151
Looking at Plums to Quench the Thirst	
76. 望洋兴叹·····	153
Gazing at the Ocean and Sighing	
77. 为虎作伥·····	155

	Helping the Tiger to Pounce upon Its Victims	
78.	卧薪尝胆.....	157
	Sleeping on Brushwood and Tasting Gall	
79.	笑里藏刀.....	159
	Hiding a Dagger Behind a Smile	
80.	胸有成竹.....	161
	Having a Ready-Formed Plan	
81.	削足适履.....	163
	Cutting One's Feet to Fit One's Shoes	
82.	揠苗助长.....	165
	Pulling Up Seedlings to Help Them Grow	
83.	掩耳盗铃.....	167
	Plugging One's Ears While Stealing a Bell	
84.	偃旗息鼓.....	169
	To Lower the Banners and Silence the Drums	
85.	叶公好龙.....	171
	Lord Ye Loves Dragons	
86.	夜郎自大.....	173
	The Conceited King of Yelang	
87.	一鼓作气.....	175
	Rousing the Spirits with the First Drum Roll	
88.	一箭双雕.....	177
	Killing Two Birds with One Stone	
89.	一鸣惊人.....	179
	Amazing the World with a Single Feat	
90.	一丘之貉.....	181
	Jackals of the Same Lair	

91. 愚公移山.....	183
The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains	
92. 鱼目混珠.....	185
Passing Off Fish Eyes as Pearls	
93. 余音绕梁.....	187
The Tune Lingers in the House	
94. 与虎谋皮.....	189
Borrowing the Skin from a Tiger	
95. 鹬蚌相争.....	191
A Snipe and a Clam Locked in Combat	
96. 朝三暮四.....	193
Three in the Morning and Four in the Evening	
97. 趾高气扬.....	195
Stepping High and Haughtily	
98. 指鹿为马.....	197
Calling a Stag a Horse	
99. 纸上谈兵.....	199
Discussing Strategems on Paper	
100. 自相矛盾.....	201
Contradicting Oneself	

按图索骥

àn tú suǒ jì

Looking for a Steed with the Aid of Its Picture



春秋时代(公元前 770—公元前 476), 秦国有个识马的能手, 大家叫他“伯乐”。他把识别马的知识和经验, 写成了一本书, 还在书上配合文字画出了各种好马的形态。而他的儿子一点也不懂得识马的知识, 只凭着书上画的图像去寻找好马, 找来找去, 一匹好马也没有找到。

“按图索骥”这个成语用来比喻没有实践经验、只知道机械地按老规矩办事。

In the Spring and Autumn Period (770 - 476 BC), there was a man in the State of Qin called Bo Le, who was an expert at judging horses. Based on his experience and knowledge of horses, he wrote a book in which he introduced the shapes and characteristics of fine horses both in words and illustrations. His son, having no first-hand experience of horses, set out to look for fine horses according to the instruction in the book. But he found none.

This idiom is used metaphorically to indicate lacking practical experience and doing things mechanically by following set rules.

骥:好马。

A splendid steed.

百发百中

bǎi fā bǎi zhòng

A Hundred Shots, a Hundred Bull's-Eyes

