

美国英语常用习用语

赵学云 蒋天钦 谢永曜 编译

IDIOMS IN COMMON USE IN AMERICAN ENGLISH

四川科学技术出版社

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· 编译者的话 ·

本书系根据美国教授R·J·邁克遜编著的《Essential Idioms in English》而编译的。定名为《美国英语常用习用语》，即《Idioms in Common Use in American English》。

原书在美国曾多次再版，备受社会好评。原书涉及的词汇量大，有些习用语在词典中难于查到，有些释义不易理解；不少例句难度也大，特别是书中有些习用语在美国常用，而对中国读者却很陌生。如“to go to town”不是“进城”，而是“彻底和成功地干某事”，“to be a steal”不是“盗窃物”，而是“廉价货”，“to buy it”不是“买东西”而是“接受或赞成某个意见或建议”。为此，我们编译了此书。我们在原书的基础上，作了精选，并增添了一些最新美语习用语。另外增编了主要练习的答案及其参考译文和全书的索引。

本书目的是要求学会并掌握好习用语。我们考虑到习用语的重要性和难于掌握的特点，保留了原书作者把习用语作为教科书的编写形式，并按循序渐进的原则，把从口语和书面语中精选出来的560多条常用习用语，分为初、中、高三级，按43课编排。其内容偏重于美国社会生活也涉及到政治、经济、文教、科技等方面。

本书可作为大、中学生的英语辅助教材，也可作为广大英语爱好者的自学用书，还可作为外语工作者和从事外事、

外贸、旅游等部门工作人员的参考书。

本书由赵学云、蒋天钦编译。赵学云主要负担高级部分（24—43课），蒋天钦主要负担初、中级部分（1—23课），谢永曜参加了部分编译工作。全书由赵学云、谢永曜主审，蒋天钦也参加了审校工作。陈霞对本书的编译也作了一些工作和支持，武国强、黄开胜绘制了本书的插图，在此表示感谢。

由于编译者水平有限，不妥之处，在所难免，望读者批评指正。

一九八五年五月

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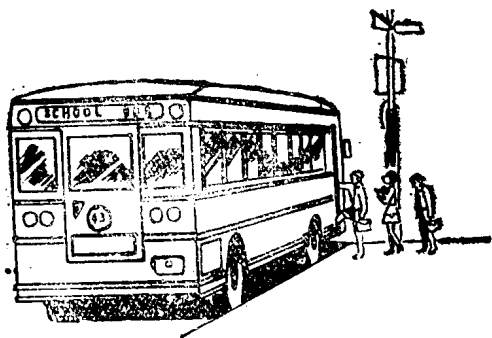
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SECTION I—*Elementary*

(第一部分—初级部分)

Lesson 1



1. to get on: to enter, board 进入, 上(车、船等)

[比较: to get or catch a bus 赶车]

1) I always get on the bus at 34th Street.

我总是在第34街上车。

2) William gets on the subway at the same station every morning.

威廉每天早上在同一地铁车站上车。

3) Tom got on a ship in New York Harbor at five p. m. yesterday.

汤姆昨天下午五点在新约港上船。

2. to get off: to leave, descend from 离开, 从……下来

1) Helen got off the bus at 42nd Street.

海伦是在第42街下车的。

2) At what station do you usually get off the subway?

你通常在那个地铁车站下车?

3) The air-liner got off this morning on its regular flight.

班机今天早上按班期飞出。

33. to put on; to place on oneself—said particularly of clothes 穿上、戴上——特别指穿、戴各种衣物(s)

1) Mary put on her scarf and left the room.

玛丽戴上头巾后就离开了房间。

2) Why is John putting on his hat and coat so early?

为什么约翰这么早就在戴帽子和穿外衣呢?

3) Put your hat on before you leave the house.

戴上帽,再出去。

44. to take off; to remove—said also of clothes 去掉——也可指脱去衣物

1) John took off his hat as he entered the room.

约翰一进房就脱帽。

2) Is Helen taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room?

海伦在脱外衣,是不是因为屋子里太热?

3) Take your sweater off in this warm room.

这间屋子很暖和,把你的毛线衣脱下。

5. to call up: to telephone 打电话 (s)

- 1) I forgot to call up Mr. Jones yesterday, although I promised to call him up exactly at three o'clock.

尽管我答应昨天三点正给琼斯先生打电话，但我却忘了这件事。

- 2) Did anyone call me up while I was out?

在我外出期间，有人给我打过电话吗？

6. to turn on: to start, begin 开动，起动 (s)

- 1) Please turn on the light. This room is dark.
这房间很暗，请打开灯。

- 2) Someone turned on the radiator in this room while we were out.

我们外出期间，有人开过房间里的暖气装置。

- 3) Do you know who turned it on?

你知道是谁打开它的吗？

7. to turn off: to stop, terminate, extinguish 使停止，终止，熄灭 (s)

- 1) Shall I turn off the radio or are you still listening to it?

你是要继续听下去，还是要我把收音机关上？

- 2) Please turn off the light. we do not need it now.

请关灯，我们现在不用了。

- 3) Shall I turn the oven off?

要不要我把炉子熄灭？

8. right away: immediately, at once, very soon 立刻

刻，马上，很快

1) She says that dinner will be ready right away.

她说正餐马上就会准备好。

2) Can William come to my office right away?

威廉会立刻来我办公室吗？

3) The train starts right away.

火车马上要开了。

9. to pick up: to take—especially with the fingers

拾起，拿取—特别指用手拿取，拾起(s)

1) John picked up the newspaper which was on his desk.

约翰收捡了他桌上的报纸。

2) Why didn't you pick up that pencil which lay on the floor?

为什么你不把地上那支铅笔拾起来？

3) I would have picked it up if I had noticed it.

要是我见到的话，早就拾起来了。

10. at once: immediately, very soon, right away

立刻，很快，马上

1) He asked me to come to his office at once.

他叫我立刻到他办公室来。

2) wait for a moment, I'll finish doing my work.

等一会儿，我的工作很快就完了。

3) I want you to send this telegram at once.

我要你马上把这份电报发出去。

11. to get up: to arise, to move from a lying to a standing position 起来，由躺卧到站立状态(s)

1) I get up at seven o'clock every morning.

我每天早晨六点钟起床。

2) What time does your brother usually get up?

你兄弟通常什么时候起床?

3) The man was so weak that the nurse was unable to get him up.

那个男子身体十分虚弱, 护士无法使他站起来。

12. at first; originally, in the first instance 开初, 首先

1) At first he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress.

最初, 他似乎感到英语很难学, 但后来取得了很大进步。

2) At first I thought it was John who was telephoning to me.

起先, 我认为一定是约翰在给我打电话。

【注】: 本课第三条 “to put on” 中以及后面课文中出现的 “s” 这个符号是表示一个习用语可分开写, 即直接宾语可放在构成该习用语的动词和介词或付词之间或之后: 如果宾语是名词, 既可放在它们之间, 也可放在它们之后; 如果宾语是代词, 则只能放在它们之间, 而不能放在它们之后。

例: 1) John put the lights out.

或: John put out the lights.

2) John put them out.

不能说: John put out them.

Exercise 1 练习一

完成括号内部分给出的与句中斜体部分相应的习用语词组。并作必要的语法变化。

- 1) He *arises* at the same time every morning.

(get _____)

Example: He gets up at the same time every morning.

- 2) She *telephoned* me very late last night.

(call _____)

- 3) Helen said that she was going to mail the letter *immediately*.

(right _____)

- 4) Be sure to *extinguish* the light before you leave the room.

(turn _____)

- 5) Helen *placed on herself* her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror.

(put _____)

- 6) *Remove* your overcoat and sit down a few minutes.

(take _____)

- 7) *Originally* I thought it was John who was calling me.

(at _____)

- 8) We *boarded* the bus at Broadway and 79th Street.
(get _____)
- 9) The bus was so crowded that we had difficulty in *leaving*.
(get _____)
- 10) John *took with his fingers* the pencil which was lying on the floor.
(pick _____)

Exercise 2 练习二

用本课所学过的习用语词组来回答下面的问题。

- 1) At what street do you get on the bus or subway every morning?
- 2) At what street do you get off?
- 3) Is it easy or difficult to get on a bus which is crowded?
- 4) Is it easy or difficult to get off a bus which is uncrowded?
- 5) Which of your friends called you up last night?
- 6) Whom did you call up last night?
- 7) Did Henry say that he would return right away or much later this evening?
- 8) Do you generally put on your hat and coat

- when you leave or when you enter your home?
- 9) When do you generally take off your hat and coat?
 - 10) When you arrive at school each day, do you immediately put on your hat and coat or take off your hat and coat?
 - 11) What do you do when you leave school each day?
 - 12) If you wish to hear some music, do you turn on or turn off the radio?
 - 13) What do you do when you finish using the radio or television: turn it on or turn it off?
 - 14) At what time do you usually get up every morning?
 - 15) At what time do your brothers and sisters get up?

Lesson 2

1. to wait for; to expect, await, 期待, 等待

- 1) We will wait for you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street.

我们将在百老汇大街与第八十六街拐角处等你。

- 2) We waited for him more than an hour and finally left hopelessly.

我们等了他一个多小时，最后不得不怅然离去。

3) We wait for you to decide.

我们期待你作出决定。

2. at last; finally 终于

1) We waited and waited and at last John arrived.

我们等了约翰很久，终于把他等到了。

2) Has he finished that work at last?

究竟他干完了那项工作没有？

3. as usual; as always, customarily 照常，通常地，照例地

1) George is late for class again as usual.

乔治上课照例迟到。

2) As usual Dora won first prize in the swimming contest.

多拉曾赢得过游泳赛的一等奖。

4. to find out; to get information, discover, learn 弄清楚，发现，认识到(s)

1) I was unable to find out the name of the man who called.

我弄不清楚打电话那个人是谁。

2) Will you please try to find out for me what time that train arrives?

请你设法帮我查出火车到站的时间，好吗？

3) I'll try to find it out.

我一定尽力而为。

5. to look at; to direct the eyes toward, watch

注视, 观看

- 1) The teacher told us to look at the blackboard and not at our books.

老师叫我们看着黑板, 不要瞧着书。

- 2) I like to walk along a country road and look at the glittering stars at night.

我喜欢在乡村小道上散步, 眺望夜空闪烁的星星。

6. to look for; to search for, seek 寻找, 搜索

- 1) He has spent an hour looking for the pen which he lost.

他已花了一小时来找他丢失的钢笔。

- 2) I have lost my gloves. Will you help me look for them?

我把手套搞丢了, 你帮我找找好吗?

- 3) We have looked all over for you.

你让我们好找呀! (我们到处把你找遍了。)

7. all right; satisfactory, correct 好, 行, 正确的

- 1) He said that it would be all right to wait in this office for him.

他说: 行, 就在这间办公室等他。

- 2) Will it be all right with you if I pay back that money tomorrow instead of today?

我今天不还钱给你明天还, 行吗?

8. right here, right there, right then, right now,

etc; exactly here, exactly there, immediately 就在这儿, 就在那儿, 就在那时, 就在此刻等等

- 1) He said that he would meet us right here on