

大学英语
成语教学词典

南开大学公共外语教学部

张树东 张俊芝

天津人民出版社

大 学 英 语
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(英 汉 双 解)

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出版前言

长久以来,作者就有志于编写这样一部词典。在长期的教学实践中,作者发现许多同学有读书不求甚解的习惯。他们往往追求“快速”阅读,或采用所谓的“大胆”的猜,致使他们在相当长的时间内,阅读理解能力未能达到应有的高度。目前,在大学英语各种考试中,阅读理解均占相当大的比例(多达40%);而阅读理解中出现的问题,除了语法概念、句型、结构及背景知识等方面的原因外,绝大部分都是由于英语成语掌握太少造成的。因此,引导同学注意学习、掌握和应用成语是英语教学的一项极其重要的任务。

作者将这部词典定名为《大学英语成语双解教学词典》,其原因主要有两个。第一,本词典中的成语绝大部分均选自根据《大学英语教学大纲》编辑出版的、获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖的《大学英语》系列教材(1—4级)。第二,本词典的主要目的不仅仅是给出词义供学生记忆,而且更重要的是供教师与学生在教学中使用,它在本质上是一部教学词典。

本词典共收入英语成语2200余条,约5000余义。为了便于查阅,所有成语均按第一个单词的字母顺序排列;如第一个单词相同,则再按第二个单词的字母顺序排列,依此类推。

英语中除了极其丰富的成语外,还有大量的谚语,而谚语是生活经验的结晶,富于哲理。为了增加学生学英语的

兴趣,作者精选了500个英语谚语连同其汉译列在本词典的附录中。学习和掌握这些谚语不仅可以提高自己的英语水平,增强对英美语言与中国语言异同的认识,而且对我们的工作、生活、做人乃至认识世界均会有一定裨益。

本词典所下的定义力求准确,汉译力求通俗。为此,作者查阅了国内外出版的多部权威性的词典,以增强可靠性,避免谬种流传。词典中所给的例句,有的来自《大学英语》系列教材的课文或课后的各种练习(包括阅读练习),有的来自其他教材或词典,其中不少句子作者做了必要的修改或压缩。因此,本词典不仅对采用《大学英语》系列教材的师生有参考价值,也对采用大学英语其他教材的读者有一定的参考价值。

本词典采用英、汉双解形式,一是为增强学生的英语水平,二是为了使学生理解准确。许多成语不仅给了解释,而且还给了同义成语或同义表达,以使同学不仅理解正确,也便于扩大词汇量。在同一词义下,有些成语则给出多个例句,以使同学更好地掌握和应用。

目前的大学英语教学中,由于多方面的原因,翻译一直是一个比较薄弱的环节。为了弥补这一不足,所有的例句都给出比较通俗的汉译,这对同学提高阅读理解能力和翻译能力会大有好处的。

本词典不仅是高等学校学生自学大学英语教材,参加全国大学英语四、六级考试必备的工具书,也是通过研究生入学考试、托福和EPT考试必要的工具书。

辛运伟女士参加了部分编写工作,并对译文和编辑体例提出许多宝贵意见。在此,谨向她表示最诚挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,有不足之处诚恳地希望广大读者

出版前言

批评指正。

编者

1994年6月于南开园

编辑体例

1. 每一个成语的英语定义均按句子的格式处理,例句均列在定义的译文之后。例如:

in horror Owing to or because of feeling horrified.
由于感到惧怕或害怕;吓得:

1) I cried out in horror as I saw the man killed. 我一看到那个被杀害的人就吓得喊叫起来。

2) She held up her hands in horror. 她惊恐地举起手来。

2. 为了节省篇幅和使版面美观,汉语的句号和删节号均采用英语的标点形式。例如:

Gather around; stay near to. 围在...旁边

3. 若干缩写符号(左边)和其代表的词(等号右边)及译法:

- 1) fml = formal 正式;
- 2) infml = informal 非正式;
- 3) AmE = American English 美语;
- 4) BrE = British English 英语;
- 5) esp = especially 尤其;
- 6) fig = figurative 比喻;
- 7) derog = derogatory 贬义;
- 8) etc = etc. 等(等);
- 9) Dr = Doctor 博士或医生;
- 10) Prof = Professor 教授;
- 11) usu = usually 通常;

- 12) com. = compound 复合词;
- 13) colloq = colloquialism 口语;
- 14) euph = euphemism 委婉语;
- 15) imper. = imperative 祈使语气;
- 16) lit = literary 文学(上)的;
- 17) sl = slang 俚语;
- 18) cf = confer 比较。

4. 斜线“/”用于替换词或替换意思。如:

1) 因 happen on 与 happen upon 同义,故编词条时列为 happen on/upon, 表示 on 与 upon 可替换。

2) 成语 have a say in 与 have no say in 虽然意思相反,但结构相同,编词条时写为 have a/no say in.

3) 与 have nothing to do with 同结构的成语还有 have little to do with、have something to do with、have much to do with、have a great deal to do with 等等,列词条时写为 have nothing (little/something/much/ a great deal) to do with。这样既便于读者查阅,也便于记忆同结构的成语,还便于比较这些成语的异同。

5. 有些句子或句子的一部分有多种译法,作者在给出汉文时把可供选择的译文放在括号内,前面加了“或译作”字样。例如:

1) Some films combine education with recreation. 有些电影寓教于乐(或译作:把教育与娱乐结合起来)。

2) He was beyond the reach of human aid. 他已经没救了。(或译作:谁也帮不了他了。)

6. 有些谚语译成汉文时有几种不同的译法,作者将可供选择的译法放在第一种译文后,用括号括起来,供读者学

习或翻译时参考。如：

Even Homer sometimes nods. 智如荷马，也会有过失。(智者千虑，必有一失。)

7. 星号 * 表示该成语出现在《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4 级)一书或《大学英语》系列教材 1—4 册精读课本课文后的短语或总词汇表中。

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A

a bit *

1. A small amount; some; to some degree; rather; slightly. 一点儿; 一些; 到某种程度; 有点儿; 稍微:

1) The price is a bit higher than I can pay. 这价钱有点儿高, 我付不起.

2) We sized up America's 200th birthday celebration a bit differently. 我们对美国建国二百周年庆典的看法有点不同.

2. Short time or distance. 一会儿; 一段距离:

1) Will you please stay and keep Alice company for a bit? 请留下来陪艾丽斯一会儿好吗?

2) Move up a bit, please. 请上来一点儿.

3. To any degree; at all. 用于否定句, 表示“一点也”:

I'm not a bit hungry somehow tonight. 不知怎么回事, 我今天晚上一点儿也不饿.

a bit of

A small piece or amount of. 一片; 一点儿:

1) Give me a bit of advice, please. 请给我提点儿忠告.

2) Mary is just out to do a bit of shopping. 玛丽刚刚到外面买东西去了.

a bit of a

Rather a. 有点儿; 相当:

1) He is a bit of a coward. 他有点儿胆小.

2) "That was a bit of a job," he said. "那工作相当吃力," 他说.

a bunch of

1. A number of things fastened, held, or growing together at one point. 一束;一把;一簇:

The young pioneer presented a bunch of flowers to the head of the delegation. 少先队员向代表团团长献上一束鲜花。

2. (*informal often humour or derog*) A group; a few; some. (用于非正式语言,常含幽默感或带有贬义)一群;一些;一伙:

"Bill? Bill Stockton? You've got a bunch of your neighbors out here who want to stay alive...". "比尔! 比尔·斯道克顿! 你那一帮想活命的邻居在这外面等着啦..."

a burst of *

A sudden outbreak of effort. 突发;猝起:

- 1) A burst of handclapping followed the ending of the song. 歌一唱完人们就爆发出一阵掌声。
- 2) The rain had now ceased, and a burst of sun came through the clouds. 这时雨已经停了,一束阳光穿过云层(投射到大地)上。
- 3) In a burst of benevolence, I went up to him and said, "Pardon me, sir, will you do me a favor? Let me purchase you one of these puddings." 我突然动了侧隐之心,走到他跟前说:"请原谅,先生,您能赏我个脸吗? 让我给您买一个布丁吧。"

a case in point *

A good example; an example that is relevant to the matter being discussed. 一个恰当的例子;与讨论有关的实例:

- 1) Some animals seem to have aesthetic tastes. A good case in point is the shimp, who can learn to paint like a small child. 一些动物似乎有审美力。黑猩猩就是一个很好的例子,它能象孩子一样学画画。
- 2) I tell you he is selfish. His unwillingness to help his friend is a case in point. 确实,他很自私。他不愿意帮助朋友就是明显的例子。

- 3) Some crimes are so grave that they ought to be visited with greater penalties than the law at present prescribes. The recent bank robbery is a case in point. 有些罪行非常严重,应当受到比现行法律规定更为严厉的惩罚。最近那起抢劫银行的案件就是一个恰当的例子。
- 4) A water control project, when completed, usually benefits people for many years to come. A case in point is Dujiangyan, which was built about 2000 years ago. 治水工程一旦竣工就会长期地造福于后人,大约两千多年前建造的都江堰就是一个明显的例子。

a couple of *

(Usually) two; (sometimes) two or three; a few. (一般指)两个;
(有时指)两三个;几个:

- 1) I found a couple of shoes under the bed but they don't make a pair. 我在床下找到两只鞋,但不是一对儿。
- 2) Every Friday night he plays chess for a couple of hours. 每周五晚上他都要下两三个小时的象棋。
- 3) She said she would finish her job in a couple of days. 她说再过几天她的工作就完成了。
- 4) I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October. 在那以前几个月我已经中学毕业,但上大学要等到那年十月。

a few *

A small number (of people or things); some. 几个;一些:

- 1) He has a few friends. 他有几个朋友。
- 2) A few of them speak German. 他们当中有几个人讲德语。
- 3) There are a few chairs in the room. 屋内有几把椅子。

a good

(Followed by nouns denoting amount, distance, size, time, etc.)

a good/great deal (of)

large; at least or more than (后接表示数量、距离、大小、时间等的词)相当(多、远、大、久等);至少;足足:

1) It's quite a good distance from here to the station. 从这里到车站相当远。

2) This radio is on the air for a good 16 hours daily. 本台每天足足(至少)播音十六个小时。

a good/great deal (of) *

Quite a lot (of). 许多;相当多:

1) A good/great deal of work is awaiting us (to do). 有许多工作等待着我们(去做)。

2) Mary is (feeling) a great deal better today. 玛丽今天(感觉)好多了。

a good few *

Quite a few. 不少;相当多:

1) There are a good few illustrations in this book. 这本书中有不少插图。

2) A good few people were present at the meeting. 相当多的人出席了会议。

a good/great many *

Quite a number of; a large number of; many, many. 相当多;许多;许许多多:

1) There are a good many things for us to attend to. 有许多事情要我们去办。

2) A great many foreign friends visited the Summer Palace last summer. 去年夏天,许多外国友人游览了颐和园。

3) Mr Smith rang you up a good many times while you were out. 你外出期间,史密斯先生给你来过多次电话。

a good while

Quite a long while. 好一会儿;好久:

1) He has been waiting here for a good while. 他在这儿等了很久了。

2) I have not seen him for a good while. 我很久没见到他了。

a little *

(Used with uncountable nouns) a small amount; some but not much.

(与不可数名词连用) 少量; 一点儿:

1) There is still a little air in the tube. 这个试管中还有一些空气。

2) Could you give a little more attention to spelling? 你再多注意点儿拼写, 好吗?

3) Would you speak a little louder so that everybody can hear you? 请你说大声点好让每个人都听得见, 好吗?

a lot (of) *

1. Lots (of); a great number or amount (of). 很多; 许多:

1) There are a lot of people who have had the same experience. 有许多人有过同样的经历。

2) What a lot of time you take to dress! 你穿衣服花了多少时间啊! (或译作: 你穿衣服太磨蹭了!)

3) I play tennis quite a lot in the summer. 我夏天常打网球。

2. Considerably; to a great extent. 很大程度上; 相当地:

1) I'm feeling a lot better today. 今天我感觉好多了。

2) Jack is a lot taller than he was two years ago. 杰克的个儿比两年前高多了。

a matter of course *

A natural or usual event. 理所当然的事情; 自然的事情:

1) When I go out the house, I lock the door as a matter of course. 我出门时, 自然要锁门。

2) It was a matter of course that Catherine should be asked to take the chair. 理所当然凯瑟琳应该担任主席。

a number of *

a pat on the back

Some. 一些:

- 1) Many people came to the meeting, of whom a number left early. 许多人来开会, 其中一些人提前走了.
- 2) A large number of books have been stolen from the library. 这家图书馆大量的书籍被盗.

a pat on the back *

(*informal*) A word of expression of praise, or encouragement. (非正式) 夸奖; 赞扬; 鼓励话:

- 1) Prof Tyler was so pleased with the progress his students had been making that he gave them a pat on the back on more than one occasion. 泰勒教授对他的学生所取得的进步非常满意, 他不止一次地夸奖他们.
- 2) Everyone needs a pat on the back now and then. 人人都需要不时有人赞许或鼓励.

a trifle

Somewhat; a little. 稍微; 一点儿:

- 1) He seemed a trifle angry because they did not take his advice. 因为他们没有接受他的意见, 他显得有点生气.
- 2) This book cost me only a trifle. 我买这本书只花了一点钱.

a sum (of)

An amount of money. 一笔钱:

- 1) He worked at carrying bricks at a small sum a week. 他靠运砖每周得到一小笔钱.
- 2) Mr Smith left a sum of money when he died. 史密斯先生死后留下一笔钱.

abide by *

To accept; obey; act in accordance with. 服从; 遵守:

- 1) If you do not abide by the regulations, you will get into trouble. 如果你不遵守规定, 你会惹麻烦的.

2) A citizen has to abide by the law. 公民必须守法。

about to *

On the point of doing; in the act of doing. 正打算; 正要; 即将:

- 1) The ship was about to set sail. 船即将启航。
- 2) I was about to go out when it began to rain. 我正打算出门, 突然下起雨来。
- 3) "Have you gone to bed yet?" "No, I am about to." "你睡了
吗?" "没有呢! 不过我就要睡了。"

abound in/with

Have in large numbers or great quantity. 有大量的; 大量存在:

- 1) English abounds in idioms. 英语中成语很丰富。
- 2) Our garden abounds with roses. 我们的花园里有很多玫瑰。

above all *

Most important of all; most especially. 首先; 首要的是; 最重要的是; 尤其是:

- 1) Children need many things, but above all they need love. 儿童需要许多东西, 但最重要的是需要爱。
- 2) Never waste anything, but above all never waste time. 任何东西都不要浪费, 尤其是不要浪费时间。
- 3) Jefferson was above all a good and tireless writer. 杰斐逊首先是一位优秀的、不知疲倦的作家。
- 4) Big cities offer more comfort, more convenience, and, above all, more chances for success to people living there. 大城市给居住在那里的人们提供了更多的舒适和方便, 尤其是提供了更多的成功机遇。

absent from *

Not present at. 缺席:

- 1) Was he absent from school last week? 他上星期没上学吗?
- 2) You should not have been absent from class yesterday. 你昨天