

Essential
IDIOMS
in English

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狄克遜 英文成語集解

by: Robert J. Dixon / 沙文淵譯

●合訂本●

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E. 1



語義・結構・用法・同義語・反義語・介系詞

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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。

英文成語集解

LESSON 1



1. *to get on* : (to enter, board)

說明：to get on (搭乘，上車) 動詞 get 的用法很多，常常在後面接用各種不同的介系詞或副詞而形成意義不同的習語。這裏的 on 是介系詞，後面的 bus 和 subway 用作它的受詞。如果 on 作副詞用，則有進步，相處甚好，與年事已長的意思。

- 例** (1) I always *get on* the bus at 34th Street.
我總是在 34 街搭乘公共汽車。
- (2) William *gets on* the subway at the same station every morning.
威廉每天早晨在同一車站搭乘地下火車。

2. *to get off* : (to leave, descend from)

說明：to get off (下車) 與上面的 get on 相反。get off 也有好些其它的意義，如寄出，離開等。下車也可以用 alight from

或 get out of a carriage 或 motor car, 不過下電車或公共汽車多用 get off.

【例】(1) Helen **got off** the bus at 42nd Street.

海倫在 42 街下公共汽車。

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

你通常在那一站下地下火車？

3. **to put on** : (to place on oneself—said particularly of clothes)

說明：to put on (穿，戴) 特別指穿衣服、穿鞋、戴帽、戴眼鏡也用這個成語。英文中還有 wear 和 dress 二字也是穿的意思。可是 wear 是繼續的動作，表示穿著的狀態，而 put on 是一時的動作。下面兩個句子都是錯的：I shall wear my overcoat before I go out (應用 put on)。In such cold weather I put on my overcoat all day (應用 wear)。dress 的意思是 ① put clothes on 後面的受詞一定是人，如 dress a child, dress oneself, be dressed in white, ② put on clothes, 如 Get up and dress quickly. (快點起來穿好衣服。)

【例】(1) Mary **put on** her hat and left the room.

瑪麗戴上她的帽子就離開這屋子。

(2) Why is John **putting on** his hat and coat?

約翰為什麼穿衣戴帽呢？

4. **to take off** : (to remove—said also of clothes)

說明：to take off (脫去) 與 put on 的意義相反，指脫去衣物鞋帽等。也可以用 put off, 但較不通用。

【例】(1) John **took off** his hat as he entered the room.

約翰在這屋時脫下他的帽子。

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

海倫是不是因為室內太暖和而脫去她的外衣呢？

5. **to call up** : (to telephone)

說明：to call up (打電話給……)後面一定要有受詞，也就是接電話的人。如果受詞是代名詞的話，常插在call與up之間。

例 (1) I forgot **to call up** Mr. Jones yesterday although I promised to **call him up** exactly at three o'clock.
我昨天忘記打電話給鍾斯先生，雖然我答應了在三點鐘的時候打電話給他的。

(2) Did anyone **call me up** while I was out?
我出去的時候有人打電話來找我嗎？

6. **to turn on** : (to start, begin)

說明：to turn on (扭開，打開)指扭開電燈，電爐，電扇，煤氣等的按鈕或開關，以及自來水的水龍頭等而言。開電燈也可以用put on the light.

例 (1) Please **turn on** the light. This room is dark.
請你扭開電燈，這房間太黑暗了。

(2) Someone **turned on** the radiator in this room while we were out.
我們外出時，有人把房內的電爐扭開了。

7. **to turn off** : (to stop, terminate extinguish)

說明：to turn off (關閉，停止)指扭熄電燈，關閉無線電、自來水等。關燈也可以用put out the light.

例 (1) Please **turn off** the light. We do not need it now.
請把電燈關了，我們現在不需要它。

(2) Shall I **turn off** the radio or are you still listening to it?
我可以把收音機关掉嗎，你是不是還要收聽呢？

8. **right away**: (immediately, at once, very soon)

說明: right away (立刻, 馬上) 為美國口頭語, 沒有 immediately 與 at once 正式, 係一副詞片語, 與 right now (exactly now) 的意思相仿。

- 例** (1) She says that dinner will be ready **right away**.
她說晚餐馬上就準備好了。
- (2) Can William come to my office **right away**?
威廉能夠立刻就到我的辦公室來嗎?

9. **to pick up**: (to take--especially with fingers)

說明: to pick up (拾起, 揀起) 尤指用手指把東西拿起來而言。
to pick up 還有很多其它的用法。如①讓人搭便車: The motorist picked up a couple of servicemen along the highway (這個乘汽車的人在公路上讓兩個軍人搭乘便車。) ②聽會, 自然學會, (言語, 遊戲等): He never studied French, what he knows he picked up while living in France. (他從來沒有學過法文; 他所知道的是他住在法國的時候聽會的。) ③捉住, 逮捕, 萍水相逢便行訂交, 選出: I picked up London last night. (昨晚我在無線電聽到了倫敦的播音。)

- 例** (1) John **picked up** the newspaper which was on his desk.
約翰把書桌上的報紙拿了起來。
- (2) Why didn't you **pick up** that pencil which lay on the floor?
你為什麼不把地板上的那枝鉛筆拾起來呢?

10. **at once**: (immediately, very soon, right away)

說明: at once (立刻, 馬上) 為一極通用的副詞片語, 也可以作為

同時 (simultaneously) 解，如 This book is at once interesting and instructive. (此書既有趣又有益。)

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

他請我立刻就到他的辦公室去。

(2) I want you to send this telegram **at once**.

我希望你馬上把這電報發出去。

11. **to get up** : (to arise, to change from a lying position)

說明：to get up (起身，坐起，起立) 也有很多其它的意義，如 (水、風等) 變大，整理 (襪衣)，理 (髮)，組織，準備，安排等。

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

我每天早晨七時起床。

(2) What time does your brother usually **get up** ?

你的兄弟平常在什麼時候起身呢？

(3) The man was so weak that he was unable to **get up**.

這個人身體如此弱，以致不能夠站起來。

12. **at first** : (originally, in the first instance)

說明：at first (起初，一開始) 也可以用 at the first, 但是沒有 at first 普遍。

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

起初他似乎覺得英文很困難，但是後來他却進步很快。

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

起初我以為是約翰打電話給我的。

EXERCISES

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in parentheses :

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)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. At what street do you *get on* the bus or street-car every morning ?
2. At what street do you usually *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 crowded ?

- 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 playing the radio: **turn it on** or **turn it off**?
- 14 At what time do you **get up** every morning?
- 15 At what time do your brothers and sisters **get up**?

LESSON 2

1. *to wait for* : (*to expect, await*)

說明：*to wait for* (等候，期待) 可以說等於 *await*. *wait* 通常都作不及物動詞用，如果後面有受詞，切不可少用介系詞 *for*. *await* 爲及物動詞，後面不可用介系詞，但是沒有 *wait* 普遍。*wait* 也可用作及物動詞，如：① *wait one's chance* 或 *opportunity* (等機會)；② *Don't wait dinner for me.* (晚飯不要等我)

- 例** (1) We will *wait for* you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street.
我們將在百老匯及 86 街轉角處等你。
- (2) We *waited for* him for more than an hour and finally left.
我們等了他一個多小時，然後才離開。

2. *at last* : (*finally*)

說明：*at last* (最後，終於) 爲一副詞片語，與 *at first* 意義相反。也可以用 *at long last*，可是語氣較強，而且有點英國味道。

- 例** (1) We waited and waited and *at last* John arrived.
我們等了又等，後來約翰終於來了。
- (2) Has he finished that work *at last* ?
他最後把那工作做完了嗎？

3. *as usual* : (*as always, customarily*)

說明：*as usual* (照常，照例，仍然) 作副詞用，其意爲 *as is* (*was*) *usual* 和往常一般。*usual* 是形容詞，不可用 *usually*。

- 例** (1) Henry is late for class again *as usual*.

亨利像平常一樣上課又遲到了。

- (2) *As usual* Helen won first prize in the swimming contest.

海倫在游泳比賽中仍然獲勝。

4. **to find out** : (to get information, discover, learn)

說明：to find out (得悉，發現，查明)與find略有不同，find out指故意去尋而尋出。

- 例** (1) I was unable **to find out** the name of the man who called.

我想不出那個打電話來的人的名字。

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

能否請你替我查明火車什麼時候到達？

5. **to look at** : (do direct the eyes toward, watch)

說明：to look at (眼睛望著，注視)亦可解釋為考慮，調查 (consider, investigate)，如：The judge said that he would look at the matter of the widow's right to the property. (法官說他將考慮寡婦對這財產的權利。)look一般都用作不及物動詞，與許多不同的介系詞結合而形成各種意義不同的片語。look at與see並不相同，see的意思是看到，往往是無意的，上面兩句裏的look at都不可改用see。

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

老師教我們注視黑板，不要看著我們的課本。

- (2) I like to walk in the park and **look at** the stars at night.

晚上我喜歡在公園裏散步，仰望著天上的羣星。

6. **to look for** : (to search for, seek)

說明 : to look for (尋覓, 搜尋) 也有期望, 盼望的意思, 如 I don't look for much profit from the business. (我並不期望從生意中得到優厚的利益。)

例 (1) He has spent an hour **looking for** the pen which he lost.

他已經花了一個鐘頭去尋找他失去的鋼筆了。

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

我的手套丟了, 請你幫我找找好嗎?

7. **all right** : (satisfactory, correct)

說明 : all right (滿意, 可以, 沒關係) 用作形容詞, 和美國人的 OK 意思相仿, 為日常口頭語。有很多的英美人用 all right, 可是也有許多人認為不該用它。

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

他說在這辦公室里等他就好了。

(2) Will it be **all right** with you if I give you that money tomorrow instead of today?

如果我把今天應該給你的那筆錢明天給你, 可以嗎?

8. **right here, right there, right now, etc.**
(exactly here, exactly there, etc.)

說明 : right here (就在這兒), right there (就在那兒), right now (現在立刻) 為日常口頭語, right 是副詞, 它的意思是 exactly precisely, just, 或 immediately, 把 here, there, now 等的範圍縮小了。還有 right away 與 right off

都是立刻，馬上的意思。

- 例 (1) He said that he would meet us *right here* on this corner.
他說他將在這轉角處跟我們碰面。
- (2) *Right then* I saw very clearly that he was not telling the truth.
那時我就看得很清楚，他沒有說實話。
- (3) Let's do it *right now*.
讓我們現在就做這件事吧！

9. *litte by littly*: (gradually, by degrees, slowly)

說明: *little by little* (逐漸，慢慢地) 為副詞片語，指每次都是一點，因而有逐漸，慢慢地的意思。

- 例 (1) If you study regularly each day, *little by little* your vocabulary of English words will increase.
如果你每天有規律地學習，你的英文字匯將逐漸增加。
- (2) His health seems to be improving *litte by little*.
他的健康似乎慢慢地好轉了。

10. *tired out*: (extremely tired)

說明: *tired out* (非常疲倦) 為形容詞片語，*tired* 是由過去分詞轉成的形容詞，表示由於精力被消耗得很多，因而覺得疲倦。
out 是副詞作 *thoroughly, completely, entirely* 解，用以形容 *tired*。

- 例 (1) I have worked very hard today and am *tired out*.
我今天很辛苦地工作，所以累極了。
- (2) He was *tired out* after his long trip to California.
至加利福尼亞州長途旅行歸來後，他覺得非常疲倦。

11. **to call on**: (to visit)

說明: to call on (拜望, 訪問) 意思是過訪, 小謁。on 也可以用 upon 後面的受詞一定是人, 如果訪問某一個地方, 則用 call at. call on 還有好些別的意思, 如 He called on all his friends to help him. 這兒的 call on 應解釋為要求, 求助於。

- 例** (1) Last night several friends **called on** us.
昨晚有幾個朋友來看我們。
- (2) How many salesmen **call on** Mr. Evans every day?
每天有多少推銷員拜訪伊文思先生呢?

12. **Never mind**: (do not mind, do not pay any attention to it.)

說明: never mind (不要緊, 不必介意) 為禮貌用語。mind 作動詞用作介意解。

- 例** (1) "**Never mind**!" she said when I offered to open the window for her.
當我提出要為她打開窗子時, 她說, 不要緊!
- (2) When William wished to return the money which he owed you why did you say: "**Never mind**! What until next week when you receive your salary."
當威廉要還他所欠你的借款時, 你為什麼說: "不要緊! 等到下星期你領到薪水再還好了"。

EXERCISES

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in parentheses.

1. Mary **is seeking** the pocketbook which she lost yesterday. (look)

2. *As always*, John is late again for the lesson. (as...)
3. Did you *discover* what his name was? (find...)
4. I am *extremely tired* after all that physical exercise today. (tired...)
5. He said that he would wait for us *exactly here* on this corner. (...here)
6. Some old friends of my fathers *visited* us last night. (call...)
7. *Gradually*, his English seems to be getting better. (little...)
8. They are *awaiting* their brother who is arriving tonight on the five o'clock train. (wait...)
9. We waited and waited and *finally* he arrived. (at...)
10. He said that it would be *satisfactory* for us to call again later. (all...)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson:

1. Why were you *tired out* after your walk in the park yesterday?
2. Which friends *called on* you last night?
3. What friends do you yourself expect *to call on* next week?
4. When Helen offered to help you with your homework, why did you say, "*Never mind!*"
5. Is your vocabulary in English increasing rapidly or only *little by little*?
6. What is the teacher *looking for* in her desk?
7. If you lose something, do you *look for* it or *look at* it?
8. What time was it when you last *looked at* your watch?
9. Do you like or dislike to have *to wait for* someone who is late?
10. How long did you have *to wait for* the bus this

morning?

11. Why did Mary say that we should *wait for* her *right here* in this room?
12. How did you *find out* what moving picture they are showing tonight?
13. Did you *find out* at what time the picture begins?
14. Did you prepare your homework last night *as usual*?
15. Did the teacher say that it was *all right* for us to write our exercises in pencil?
16. What are all those people in the street *looking at*?