

英 汉 双 解
当代英语成语学习词典

A LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF
CURRENT IDIOMATIC
ENGLISH WITH BILINGUAL DEFINITIONS

西南交通大学出版社

英 汉 双 解
当代英语成语学习词典

A LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF
CURRENT IDIOMATIC
ENGLISH WITH BILINGUAL DEFINITIONS

主 编 武铁民 尹惠玲
副主编 金桂林 许瑞芳

西南交通大学出版社

英 汉 双 解
当代英语成语学习词典
武铁民 尹惠玲 主编

*

西南交通大学出版社出版发行
(成都 二环路北一段 610031)
郫县印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:49
字数:1050 千字 印数:1—3000 册
1997 年 4 月第 1 版 1997 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81057-029-3/H · 057

定价:69.00 元

编 委 (按姓氏笔划为序)

王 丽 尹惠玲 许瑞芳

杨建丽 武铁建 武铁民

金桂林 周新明 高章泓

唐建军 徐金苞

前 言

英语成语,源远流长,数量浩繁,应用广泛。有的文人比之为“菜肴中的盐”,有的学者喻之为“食物中的维生素”,有的辞书称之为“语言中的核心和精华”,有的专家甚至誉之为“语言的生命和灵魂”。显而易见,英语成语是英语词汇宝库中的奇珍异宝,在英语中占有极其重要的地位。

英语成语是结构定型化、语义整体化的习用短语和语句,是较为特殊的语言现象:其内容丰富,形式洗炼,语言生动,形象鲜明,表达有力,耐人寻味。然而,由于英语成语固有的特性,它有时象夜空中华光闪烁的繁星,令人神往而又使人感到困惑不解;有时象光彩夺目的珍珠,叫人爱不释手却又不知所用。对英语学习者来说,英语成语是英语学习中的主要困难之一,学会正确理解和灵活运用英语成语至关重要。

英语成语按语法功能和结构形式可分为:1. 单词型成语;2. 短语型成语(包括动词性成语、名词性成语、形容词性成语、副词性成语、介词性成语、数词性成语和代词性成语);3. 语句型成语(包括俗语、谚语、格言等)。其中短语型成语数量大,用途广,结构复杂,最难掌握。因此,本词典条目以短语型成语为主,兼收常见的语句型成语,收入一定数量的单词型成语。此外,对书面体和口语体英语成语亦兼容并包,但更侧

重于后者。在词条筛选方面,对当代英国英语和美国英语中的成语一视同仁。本词典共收入当代英语成语一万余条。

国内出版的此类词书,大多以汉语释义,而非英汉双解。为什么要强调英汉双解呢?其缘由是,成语具有鲜明的民族色彩和文化特征,不同语言的成语之间的对应程度可划分为:1. 基本对应;2. 部分对应;3. 不对应或基本不对应。由此可见,对于英语成语中那些与汉语成语部分对应和不对应的成语,仅仅凭借汉语释义自然是不尽人意的;只有英汉双解才能克服这种弊端。本词典为每一条目提供了简明精确的英汉两种释义形式,并对一些成语难以理解和掌握的用法作出适当的注释和说明。

本词典为每一词条的每一义项配置至少一个例句,例证语言地道,简明实用,时代气息浓烈。

词典的编辑既要规范,更要出新。英语成语词典一般只考虑读者阅读查阅的需求,而忽略读者学习掌握英语成语这一更为重要的需求。本词典在这方面作了有益的尝试。在不增加篇幅和读者经济负担的前提下,本词典不但顾及到读者阅读查阅的需求,而且为读者学习掌握英语成语提供了一种有效的手段。熟练掌握英语成语的重要途径就是在理解的基础上练习使用。本词典中的每一例句具有例证和习题双向功能,因此,可满足读者阅读查阅和练习正确运用英语成语的两种需求。

英语成语词典是学习和使用英语必备的工具书。《英汉双解当代英语成语学习词典》正是为了满足广大读者的需要而编著的。本词典适于大专院校的广大师生和社会众多的英语自学者参考使用。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,并且在体例上进行了一种大胆的尝试,本书中的缺点和错误在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

《英汉双解当代英语成语学习词典》编委

体 例 说 明

1. 本词典词条按中心词字母顺序排列。中心词相同者,按首字母顺序排列。冠词 a(n)、the 和动词 be 一般不从略。

2. 条目中用圆括号括出的词语,不作为条目的一部分参加排列。

3. 两个或多个英语成语的释义若相同或相近,且结构相似,酌情予以合并立条,条目中的替换部分用斜线(/)隔开。如:

keep/remain/stay in the background

此外,两个或多个英语成语的释义若相反或相对,且结构相似,也酌情予以合并立条,相反或相对的部分用斜线(/)隔开。如:

strike a blow for/against

4. 词条与英语释义之间用直线(——)隔开。英语释义与汉语释义之间用空格隔开。

5. 对英语成语的语法、用法上的特点,搭配关系,出处或有关背景知识等的简要说明,一般放在释义的后面或前面,加上圆括号。

6. 每词条的例句不列于其后,而是将若干词条的例句集中在一起,列于这些词条之后,但不按词条的顺序排列,并且用星号(*****)与词条隔开。

每例句前标有阿拉伯数字,例句按阿拉伯数字顺序排列。

例句中包含的词条部分不列出,而是以直线(——)标示,

以便作为填空练习。直线标示的词条部分,亦即填空练习的答案,标有与其所在例句相同的阿拉伯数字,并按阿拉伯数字顺序列于该组例句之后。

若查找某一词条的例句,先在列于该组例句后的填空练习答案中找到该词条,再按所标阿拉伯数字在本组例句中找到该例句。

若做填空练习,先按该组例句的顺序做完练习,然后在列于其后的填空练习答案中找到正确答案。

7. 英语成语中的代词,若为特定形式的,在条目中仍保留其特定形式;若不是特定形式的,在条目中分别用下列代词表示:

- 1) one——指“本人”,即动作主体本身。
- 2) one's——指“本人的”,即动作主体的。
- 3) oneself——指“本人自己”,表示动作返回到主体本身。

4) somebody——指“某人”,表示动作及于主体以外的某个或某些人。

5) somebody's——指“某人的”,表示动作及于主体以外的某个或某些人的。

6) something——指“某事”或“某物”。

8. 若干标点、符号的用法。

A. 下列标点除用于词条、释义、例句等中按标点规则需用处之外,在本词典中还有如下作用:

- 1) 逗号(,)用于分隔相近的汉语释义。
- 2) 顿号(、)用于分隔汉语释义中列举同类事物时。
- 3) 分号(;)用于分隔同一义项中含意稍远的汉语释

义。

4) 删节号(中、英文中一律用…)用于汉语释义中,表示及物动词、介词的宾语。

B. 1) 圆括号()用于:

- (1) 括去条目或释义中可以省略的部分。
- (2) 标注词语的搭配。
- (3) 加注释义方面的补充性说明。
- (4) 括出不属于汉语释义部分的主语、宾语等。

2) 斜线(/)用于:

- (1) 隔开条目中可以置换的词语。
- (2) 隔开汉语释义中语义相似或相近、相反或相对的词语。

3) 星号(*****)用于隔开条目与例句。

A

aback

to be taken aback——surprised 大吃一惊

abeyance

be in/fall into abeyance——be waiting or in suspense 搁置,
展期

abide

abide by——comply with, remain faithful to 遵守, 信守

abide by the consequences——endure the result 承担后果

cannot abide——cannot tolerate 无法忍受

about

about to——just going to 正要, 刚要

how about?/what about?——what do you think about? 你看
…怎么样/好不好?

out and about——active, moving around out of doors 外出走
动, 户外活动

up and about——out of bed (after an illness) (病后)起床活
动

1. If you join the club, you must _____ its rules.
2. _____ going for a walk ?

above

3. The one thing he _____ is slacking.
4. I _____ when she suddenly screamed.
5. He'll be _____ again in a few days.
6. We were _____ leave when you telephoned.
7. The decision will have to _____ until he returns from holiday.
8. _____ a cup of tea?
9. My grandmother says that she doesn't get _____ much these days.
10. If you do insist on going you must realize that you will have to _____.

Key: 1. abide by 2. How about 3. cannot abide 4. was taken aback 5. up and about 6. about to 7. fall in-to abeyance 8. What about 9. out and about 10. abide by the consequences

above

above all——most important, more than anything else 首先, 尤其

above and beyond——in addition, more than necessary 另外, 超出

above asking——too proud to ask 羞于启齿

above oneself——self-satisfied, conceit 自命不凡, 自鸣得意, 自高自大

above suspicion——known to be too honest to be suspected of wrong-doing 无容置疑, 没有嫌疑

not above——not too honest/proud to 不惜

abuse

terms of abuse——bad/uncomplimentary language 坏话, 恶言

accent

accent you could cut with a knife——strong, noticeable accent
(in speaking) 浓重的口音

accident

accidentally on purpose——deliberately but underhandedly 存心, 成心, 别有用心

chapter of accidents——succession of misfortunes/mistakes
接二连三的灾祸, 一个接一个的差错

1. The Frenchman had lived in England for more than ten years but he still had an _____.
2. I should like to rent a house——modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet location.
3. She is _____ taking paper and envelopes from work for her own use at home.
4. I ran out of petrol, had a broken windscreen, and then got a flat tyre——the whole trip was a _____.
5. He had no convincing reply to my argument, so resorted to _____.
6. The soldier showed courage _____ what was expected.
7. There is only one person in the office who knew about the secret, and she is _____.

account

8. He got his revenge by spilling his drink over the other man _____.
9. He seems so self-sufficient but fortunately he's not _____ for help when he needs it.
10. When he gets a bit _____, he inclines to be a nuisance.

Key: 1. accent you could cut with a knife 2. above all 3. not above 4. chapter of accidents 5. terms of abuse 6. above and beyond 7. above suspicion 8. accidentally on purpose 9. above asking 10. above oneself

accommodate

accommodate with —— supply, lend 提供, 借给

accord

according to —— as said by 据...所说

of/on one's own accord —— voluntarily 自愿地, 主动地

with one accord —— unanimously, with everyone's agreement, simultaneous-ly 一致地, 一致同意地, 不约而同地

account

account for —— explain 解释, 说明

an account to settle —— grudge to avenge 清算, 算帐, 报仇

be accountable for —— be responsible for 对...负责

by all accounts —— according to popular opinion 根据各种流行的说法

by one's own account —— according to what one says 据某人自己所说

call to account——require somebody to justify his or her actions
要求作出解释/说明

1. He had only just started to sing when _____ they left the room.
2. Could you please _____ me _____ five pounds?
3. I didn't make him go—he went _____.
4. _____ her the party was a failure.
5. One day he'll _____ for his bad timekeeping.
6. The Grand Hotel is the best in town _____.
7. Ever since the day he insulted me I've had _____ with him.
8. A stone in his shoe _____ why he was limping.
9. We warned him that he would _____ his actions.
10. Lionel was accused of shoplifting but _____ he has never even been in the shop concerned.

Key: 1. with one accord 2. accommodate...with 3. of his own accord 4. according to 5. be called to account 6. by all accounts 7. an account to settle 8. accounts for 9. be accountable for 10. by his own account

doctor the accounts——falsify accounts (usually to make them appear better/worse than they are) 窜改帐目
give a good account of (oneself)——do/perform well 表现出色,大显身手

keep an account of——keep a (written) record of 记录,记载

no accounting for taste——a preference the speaker does not agree with 各有所好

of no account——worthless, of no importance 无价值,无关紧要,无足轻重

on account——towards (in part payment of) a debt 作为部分欠款

on account of——because of 因为,由于

on no account/not on any account——in no circumstances 决不,无论如何,不,绝对不

on one's own account——for oneself 独立地,独自地

on somebody's account——on behalf of somebody, for somebody's sake 为了某人的缘故,为了某人的利益

1. There was stiff competition but she nevertheless _____.
2. Have you seen her new dress ? It's purple with yellow flowers on it——still, there's _____.
3. He owes me fifty pounds and gave me ten _____ last night.
4. _____ should you ever put a knife blade in the toaster.
5. I only went _____, I didn't really want to go.
6. He avoided paying tax for three consecutive years by _____.
7. Please _____ how long the job takes.
8. Don't worry about that mistake, it's _____.

9. He didn't go _____ his illness.

10. She's gone into business _____.

Key: 1. gave a good account of herself 2. no accounting for taste 3. on account 4. On no account 5. on his account 6. doctoring his accounts 7. keep an account of 8. of no account 9. on account of 10. on her own account

on that account——for that reason 由于那个缘故

put/turn to (good) account——use to (personal) advantage
(充分)利用

settle/square an account (with somebody)——settle a real or figurative debt, avenge oneself (与某人)结清帐目; (跟某人)算帐, (向某人)进行报复

take account of/take into account——include (in one's judgement) 考虑到

ace

ace in the hole——resource or riposte held in reserve 备用的
应急手段/方法, 看家本领, 撒手锏

it's ace!——it is the best! 真是妙不可言!

play one's ace——use one's most powerful resource 使出绝招, 打出王牌

trump somebody's ace——counter an opponent's move by an even more powerful one 向某人还击, 以牙还牙, 以眼还眼, 以毒攻毒, 以其人之道还制其人之身

(come) within an ace of——(be) very close to 差一点儿, 几