

朗文


实用英语 惯用语词典

LONGMAN
LEARNER'S
DICTIONARY OF
IDIOMATIC ENGLISH
(ENGLISH-CHINESE)

克莱尔·维克斯 著
大卫·卢 译

英汉

双解

 中国人民大学出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

朗文实用英语惯用语词典 (英汉双解)

Longman Learner's Dictionary
of Idiomatic English
(English-Chinese)

克莱尔·维克斯 著
大卫·卢 译



中国人民大学出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

朗文实用英语惯用语词典:英汉双解/(vickerg.c.c)
北京:中国人民大学出版社,2000

ISBN 7-300-03295-8/H·241

I. 朗…

II. 维…

III. 英语-双解词典-英、汉

IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 61461 号

朗文实用英语惯用语词典(英汉双解)

Longman Learner's Dictionary of Idiomatic
English (English-Chinese)

克莱尔·维克斯 著

大卫·卢 译

出版发行:中国人民大学出版社

(北京海淀路 157 号 邮编 100080)

编辑部:62514772 门市部:62511369

发行部:62514146 出版部:62511239

E-mail:rendafx@263.net

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:涿州市星河印刷厂

开本:787×960 毫米 1/32 印张:18.875

2000 年 4 月第 1 版 2000 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

字数:603 000

定价:31.00 元

(图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)

PREFACE

Idiomatic phrases are those whose meanings are not immediately obvious from the words they consist of. Many of these happen to be phrasal verbs which are confusing to the student but unfortunately a very vital component of basic English. Imagine the differences in meaning, for example, between the straightforward **get on** (Where did you **get on** the bus?), **get on** meaning *progress* (I want to **get on** in my career), **get on** meaning *continue* (I must **get on** with my work), as well as **get on with** meaning *getting old* (He's **getting on** now — must be 75). Trying to distinguish one from the other is enough to **get on** your nerves! This is why this unique dictionary will give you the instant help you need.

A special feature of the dictionary is the copious cross references. A main entry under **get (one's) foot in the door/on the ladder** has cross-references under **foot**, **door** and **ladder**, so it is really easy to find.

Idioms are an integral part of spoken and informal written English. With expanding international trade and tourism, these little phrases are more important than ever before.

Clare Vickers

作者前言

英语惯用语是指那些从字面上难以一眼看出其真正含义的短语,其中不少都是短语动词。对学生来说它们很讨厌,因为它们的意思非常容易混淆,但遗憾的是它们是基础英语十分重要的组成部分。举例说,我们来想像一下 *get on* 的各种不同含义:首先是 *get on* 原本的意思(Where did you *get on* the bus? 你是在哪里上公共汽车的?);*get on* 表示进展的意思(I want to *get on* in my career. 我想在事业上出人头地。);*get on* 表示继续的意思(I must *get on* with my work. 我必须继续工作。);还有 *get on with* 表示与某人和睦相处的意思(John *gets on* well with Emma. 约翰与艾玛相处得很好。);*getting on* 表示变老的意思(He's *getting on* now — must be 75. 他老了——可能有 75 岁了)。试着区分这些 *get on* 的含义真足以使人心烦(*get on* your nerves)! 正因为这样,才编了这本独特的词典来急您之难。

参照条目多而详是本词典一大特点,例如主要条目 *get (one's) foot in the door/on the ladder*,在 *foot*, *door* 和 *ladder* 中都可找到参照条目,查找起来十分方便。

英语惯用语是英语口语和非正式书面语不可缺少的组成部分,随着国际贸易及旅游业的发展,其重要性比以往任何时候都显得更加突出。

出版者:沈维贤
Publisher: Willie Shen
作者: Clare Vickers
译者: David Lu
责任编辑: 蔡女良
审订者: 陈毓雷、潘铭荣

A

about See It's about/high time, up and about, what about

above all

most important 最重要的是;尤其是

Carolyn: What's the homework for today, Miss Li?

今天有什么功课, 李老师?

Miss Li: I want you to review history, geography, and **above all**, English.

我要你(们)复习历史、地理, 还有, 最要紧的是复习英文。

above oneself

thinking one is better than one is 自命不凡; 自视过高

Jim: When I get a job, I'll earn ¥ 50 000 a month.

等我找到了工作, 我每个月会赚 5 万块钱。

Eva: You're getting **above yourself**. Nobody will pay you more than ¥ 10 000.

你自视太高了, 没有人会付给你高于 1 万块钱的月薪。

above See be above, over and above

absent (from)

not in/at (a place) 缺席; 不在(场)

Eva: Where's Helen today?

今天怎么不见海伦?

Jim: She's **absent (from school)**. She's got the flu.

她没有来(上课)。她得了流行性感冒。

accident See by accident

account for

to give a reason for; explain 解释; 说明

Jim: Why is Henry dancing on the table?

亨利为什么在桌子上跳舞?

Eva: He's just won ¥ 10 000.

他刚赢了 1 万元。

Jim: Oh, that **accounts for** it!

哦, 原来如此!



account See of no/little account, on no account, take into account/consideration

act on/upon

1. to affect (especially in science) 对……起作用(尤指科学方面)

Michael: What do drugs do to you?

麻醉药物对人有什么影响?

Teacher: They **act on/upon** your brain.

它们对人的脑部有影响。

2. to do something as a result of 按照……行事

Teacher: William, when are you leaving school?

威廉,你什么时候离校?

William: **Acting on** your advice, I'm leaving school next year.

按照你的建议,我明年离校。

act See catch in the act, play the fool (act the fool)

Adam See not know from Adam

add to

to make bigger or more 增加;加上

Jim: What's three **added to** nine?

3 加 9 是多少?

Eva: Three **added to** nine makes twelve.

3 加 9 等于 12。

Jim: Helen looks very worried about her exams.

看样子,海伦为了考试非常担心。

Eva: Yes, and her father's illness has **added to** her worries.

是呀,她父亲的病又使她增添了烦恼。

add up

1. to put (numbers) together to find a total 把(数字)加起来;总计

Jim: **Add up** these numbers and tell me the answer.

把这些数字加起来,然后告诉我答案。

Eva: That's easy. $50 + 10 + 167 = 227$.

这很容易。 $50 + 10 + 167 = 227$ 。

2. (in negative sentences) to seem sensible; give a reasonable answer; make sense (用于否定句)合乎情理

Jim: That was a strange robbery yesterday!

昨天发生了一宗十分离奇的盗窃案件。

Eva: Yes, it was. No one was there, the room was locked, and yet the money disappeared — it just doesn't **add up**.

不错,确实离奇。当时那里没有人,房间还上了锁,可是钱却不见了——这简直是不合情理。

add up to

1. to be in total 总计达……

Jim: Add up these numbers.

把这些数字加起来。

Eva: Thirty and twenty **add up to** fifty.

30 加 20 总共是 50。

2. to mean; be the same as 等于说;意味着

Carolyn: I was ill on Monday, I went out on Tuesday and I was tired on Wednesday.

我星期一生病,星期二外出,而星期三我很疲倦。

Teacher: It all **adds up to** the fact that you have not done enough homework this week.

这就是说,你这一周没有做多少功课。

address to

to mark (a letter or parcel) with an address 在(信件或邮包)上标明地址

Eva: Who is that letter **addressed to**?

那封信是写给谁收的?

Jim: It's **addressed to** Susan Wang.

收信人是王素珊。

 address (something or oneself) to

to speak or write to 对……说话/演说; 给……写

Eva: What happened at the graduation ceremony?

毕业典礼那天怎么了?

Jim: The principal **addressed** most of his speech **to** the parents.

校长的演讲词主要是对家长说的。

Carolyn: Who should read this book?

什么人该看这本书?

Teacher: The writer is **addressing** herself **to** first-year students.

作者写书的对象是一年级学生。

advantage See take advantage (of)

after all

when everything is considered 终究; 毕竟

Jim: I'm sorry you can't come with us today.

你今天不能和我们一起, 真遗憾。

Eva: It doesn't matter. **After all**, I shall come with you next week.

没关系, 反正我下星期会和你一起去的。

after you

(a polite phrase inviting another person to go first) 您先请(礼让用语)

Mrs. Chen: Ah, here comes the elevator!

啊, 电梯来了!

Lawrence: **After you**, Mrs. Chen.

陈太太, 您先请!

after See be after

again See now and again/then

against the clock

trying to do something in a certain time 赶时间; 抢在某一时间之前做完

Eva: We've just done a test **against the clock**. At the end of five minutes, the teacher took in our books.

我们刚刚完成了一次限时测验。5分钟一到,老师马上收了我们的本子。

Jim: And if you hadn't finished, you got no marks.

而且,假如你没有做完,你就得零分。

against all (the) odds

although it is very unlikely 尽管不大可能;简直难以发生的事

Annie: Are you moving, Mr. Li?

李先生,你们要搬家吗?

Mr. Li: Yes, we are. **Against all odds**, we've found a beautiful cheap house by the beach.

是的。真没想到,我们竟然在海滩附近找到了一座又漂亮又便宜的房子。

Eva: David's the slowest runner in the class.

大卫是班上跑得最慢的人。

Jim: Not today. He came third in the race, **against all the odds**.

今天可不一样,尽管不大可能,他在比赛中竟跑了第三名。

against the tide

doing something in your own way, even though it is different from most other people 反潮流;不肯随波逐流;与众不同;中流砥柱

Eva: When other little boys were playing with toy cars, Stephen was going **against the tide**, and learning ballet.

别的小男孩都在玩玩具车时,史提芬却与众不同,在学跳芭蕾舞。

Jim: Yes, and now he is a famous dancer.

是啊,如今他已成为知名的舞蹈家了。

Usage 用法说明

: You can **go** or **run** or **swim** **against the tide**. 在 **against the tide** 之前可以使用 **go**, **run** 或 **swim**。

against See be on (one's) guard (against), up against

age See come of age, look (one's) age, under age

agree to

to say yes to a plan 同意;赞成(某个计划或某项意见)

Eva: We can't do this by ourselves.

我们难以独力做这件事。

Jim: No, we can't. John has **agreed to** help us.

是呀, 约翰已答应帮我们的忙。

Jim: What has your mother decided?

你妈妈是怎样决定的?

Eva: She has **agreed to** my father's new plan. He will cook dinner at week-ends if she will do it during the week.

她同意我爸爸最近的安排: 如果平日她做晚饭, 周末就由爸爸做。

Usage
用法说明

: **Agree to** can be followed by an infinitive or a noun. 在 **agree to** 后可接动词不定式, 或名词。

agree with

to say the same as another person; to think someone is right 同意……的意见; 赞同; 认为某人是正确的

Eva: Julie looks nice in that yellow dress.

朱莉穿上那条黄裙子真好看。

Jim: I **agree with** you. It's much nicer than her brown one.

你说得对。这比她那条棕色的好看多了。

Jim: I don't **agree with** anything my cousin does.

我表弟做的事我都不赞成。

Eva: Well, he's old enough to decide what is right and wrong.

哦, 他年纪不小了, 自己会分辨好歹的。

ahead of (one's/its) time

being, doing or saying something that seems too modern for most people 走在时代之前; 超前

Eva: That man who wants a world government is crazy.

那人希望出现一个世界大同的政府, 真是疯了。

Jim: Maybe he's just **ahead of his time**.

也许他只是走在时代的前头罢了。

Eva: I dislike the style of that building.

我不喜欢那座大厦的设计。

Jim: Well, I think it's *ahead of its time*, in 100 years people will say it's beautiful.

不过,我认为它是超时代的——100年后人们就会说它漂亮了。

aid See **in aid of**

air See **clear the air, into thin air**

alight See **catch alight/fire, set alight**

all at once

suddenly 突然

Eva: Why are you frightened?

你为什么害怕?

Jim: I was reading quietly when *all at once* the window opened.

我在安静地读书的时候,突然窗户打开了。

all but

1. **everyone or everything except** 除……以外

Jim: Does everyone in your class have good sight?

你班上每个人视力都很好吗?

Eva: Not at all. *All but* five of the students in my class wear glasses.

才不是呢。我班上除了5个学生以外,全都戴眼镜。

Eva: Have you organized your new room yet?

你的新房间整理好了没有?

Jim: Nearly. I've moved the furniture — *all but* the heavy bookcase.

差不多了。除了那个笨重的书橱以外,我把全部家具都搬动过了。

2. **very nearly** 几乎;差一点

Eva: That was a terrible accident.

那是一起严重的事故。

Jim: Yes, it was. My cousin *all but* died.

是啊,我的表弟差一点送了命。



Eva: Helen's parents are old, aren't they?

海伦的父母亲很老,是不是?

Jim: Yes. Her mother's 57 and her father's **all but** 70.

是的。她的母亲 57 岁,她父亲年近 70 了。

all hours

very late at night 深夜

Eva: Did you watch the film on TV last night?

你昨晚看了电视上播映的影片没有?

Jim: No. I was working on my English homework until **all hours**.

没有,我做英语作业一直做到深夜。

Helena: Why is Grandmother in bed? It's only 10 o'clock.

为什么祖母上床睡觉了? 现在不过 10 点钟。

Mother: Young people can stay up to **all hours**, but older people get sleepy.

年轻人有精力熬夜,但老年人发困想睡了。

Eva: I couldn't sleep last night, the phone kept ringing at **all hours**.

我昨夜无法入睡,电话铃深夜还响个不停。

Jim: Who was it?

是谁打来的。

Eva: A wrong number.

有人打错电话了。

Usage

用法说明

: **All hours** is usually found after **until**, **to** or **at**. **All hours** 常用于 **until**, **to** 或 **at** 之后。

all in good time

when the time is right 总有一天;到时候

Helena: When can I learn the violin?

我什么时候才能学拉小提琴?

Mother: **All in good time**. You haven't learned the piano for long yet.

到时候会让你学的,你学钢琴才学了不久呢。

all over the place

everywhere 到处;各处

Helena: I've looked **all over the place** but I can't find my pink skirt.

我找遍了所有的地方,就是找不到我那条粉红色的裙子。

Mother: Well, I can't find it either — your clothes are **all over the place** and I don't know where to look.

咳,我也找不到——你的衣服到处乱放,我真不知道往哪里去找呢。

Eva: Here's a photo I took of Helen.

这是我给海伦拍的一张照片。

Jim: It's not very good. The wind's blowing her hair **all over the place**.

拍得不太好。她的头发被风吹得乱蓬蓬的。

Usage

用法说明

: We often use **all over the place** when we are complaining about things being untidy or mixed up. **All over the place** 常用来对东西放得不整齐或凌乱表示不满。

all right/alright

1. (spoken in agreement to a request or demand) 好;行;可以

Eva: Will you open the door for me please?

请你替我把门打开好吗?

Jim: **Alright**.

好的。

Eva: Can you change the appointment to Thursday?

你能不能把约会改到星期四?

Jim: Oh, **all right**. But I'm rather come on Tuesday.

行啊。不过我想还是星期二来好。

2. **safe, well or unhurt** 安全的;健康的;安然无恙的

Eva: Be careful of that ladder. (Crash!) Are you all right?

当心那把梯子。(砰一声倒下!)你没事吧?

Jim: Er — yes, I think I'm **all right**, thank you.

哦,没事,我想我大概没什么问题,谢谢你。

Eva: How is your mother?

你母亲身体好吗?



Jim: She was ill last week, but she's **all right** now.

她上星期病了,但现在好了。

3. **good enough; well enough** 不错的;还行的;令人满意的(地)

Jim: Did you enjoy the film?

你喜欢那部影片吗?

Eva: Oh it was **all right**, but not as good as I hoped.

哦,还不错,但并不像我期望的那样好。

Jim: Can I help?

我能帮忙吗?

Eva: Yes, you can move this bookcase. The chairs are **all right** by the table.

好的,你帮忙搬动一下这书架。椅子摆在桌边就不用动了。

Jim: How's your little cousin getting on at school?

你的小表弟在学校怎么样?

Eva: He can add up **all right**, but he can't subtract yet.

他算术加法不成问题,但是减法还没学会。

all set

ready to go, start or do something 已做好出发的一切准备;准备就绪

Carolyn: When do we begin the test?

我们什么时候开始测验?

Teacher: Get out your exercise books and pencils. When you're **all set**, we'll begin.

拿出你们的练习本和铅笔。准备好了,就开始。

Eva: Are you going to the football game today?

你今天去看足球比赛吗?

Jim: Yes. The Tigers seem **all set** to beat the Dragons.

去。虎队看来已准备好把龙队击败。

all the same

even so (虽然……)还是;仍然

Mr. Ma: I've locked the doors.

我已经把门锁上了。

Mr. Li: *All the same*, I'll just check them to make sure.

虽然如此,我还是要检查一下以确保无误。

all the same to (me)

unimportant 对(我)来说都是一样;对……无所谓

Eva: Do you want the window open or shut?

你想把窗户打开还是关上?

Jim: It's *all the same to me*. I don't mind.

随便,我无所谓。

Eva: If it's *all the same to you*, could we play that game after lunch instead of before it?

如果你不在意的话我们在午餐之后而不是午餐之前玩那游戏,好吗?

Jim: Of course.

当然可以。

all work and no play

(said when advising someone against working too hard) 只工作不玩耍(用来劝告别人不要工作得太累)

Eva: I can't come out on Sunday. I've got too much homework.

我星期天不能出来。我要做的功课太多了。

Jim: You really should get some exercise and fresh air — *all work and no play*, you know.

说真的,你该做些运动,呼吸一下新鲜空气——只工作不玩耍,聪明孩子也变傻,知道吧。

Usage

用法说明

: This is short for the proverb *All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy*, which is so well known to English speakers that they don't say the whole of it. 这是谚语 *All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy* 的缩略,讲英语的人士对此非常熟悉,所以不必说出全句。

all See at all costs, at all events, by all means, first of all, for all the