

今日美语

ENGLISH FOR YOU



精通英文成语

Mastering English
Idioms



外文出版社
Foreign Languages Press

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English for You

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

精通英文成语/耿秉钧编著.-北京:外文出版社,2000
(今日美语)

ISBN 7-119-02769-7

I. 精… II. 耿… III. 英语, 美国-成语 IV. H313.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 78337 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

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精通英文成语

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出版发行 外文出版社

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邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68996075/68995883 (编辑部)

(010) 68329514/68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京密云春雷印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 大 32 开

字 数 217 千字

印 数 00001—10000 册

印 张 8.5

版 次 2001 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装 别 平装

书 号 ISBN 7-119-02769-7/H·1054(外)

定 价 13.00 元

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前 言

(一) 《精通英文成语》

英文成语 (English Idioms) 是由两个字以上组成的习惯用语, 非同一般短语 (phrase), 为数甚多, 势必多读常记, 不论会话、阅读、写作等, 随时出现, 非常重要; 如: in the long run (久而久之), 照字面直译, 可能辞不达意。所以英文成语已变成一类专门知识, 广为所用, 是报考大学及出国留学托福考试的必备知识。内容按字母顺序编成。

(二) 《英文成语练习》

成语练习是根据《精通英文成语》之内容, 按成语第一个字母 A、B、C、……Y、Z 的顺序编为 10 个练习, 一则温习所有成语, 二则测试记忆成绩, 其目的为“温故而知新”也, 读者不可忽略。

(三) 上列《精通英文成语》及《英文成语练习》两书, 合为英文成语全部, 综合读物, 经常翻阅, 效益良多。

编者谨识

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英文常考成语归类比较

前言

- (1) 何谓归类? 把意思、用法相同的短语集合在一起谓之归类。
- (2) 何谓比较? 把乍看起来似乎相同, 但实际上意思、用法不同的短语集合在一起, 加以比较, 谓之比较。



1. **比较** {
- (A) a bit: 有点; 稍为 (是副词短语, 形容 V. 或 adj.)
 - (B) a bit of + 不可数名词: 一点儿; 少量的 (是形容词短语)
 - (C) a bit of a + 单数可数名词: 有点; 有些
 - (1) *She is feeling a bit tired.*
(她感到有点疲倦。)
 - (2) *Please give me a bit of bread.*
(请给我一些面包。)
 - (3) *She was a bit of a coward.*
= *She was rather a coward.*
(她有点胆怯。)
2. **比较** {
- (A) a couple of + 复数名词: two 二个; a few 一些
 - (B) a pair of + 复数名词: 一付; 一双; 一对
 - (1) *He came back with a couple of rabbits.*
(他回来带了一对野兔。)

(2) *He said he had a couple of things to do.*

(他说他有几件事情要做。)

(3) *She wanted to buy him a pair of glasses.*

(她要给他买付眼镜。)

3. 归类
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------|
| { | a good (or great) many
a great (or good, large) number of
a good few
a houseful of
not a few
no few
quite a few
quite a number of | } | + 复数名词:
many (许多) |
|---|--|---|----------------------|

(1) *Mr. Smith has a good many friends in Beijing.*

(史密斯先生在北京有许多朋友。)

4. 归类
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| { | a good (or great, vast) deal of
a large quantity of
a store of
a world of
a large amount of
not a little
no little
quite a little | } | + 不可数名词: much
(很多的; 大量的) |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|

(1) *The old lady has a great deal of money.*

(那个老妇女有许多钱。)

(2) *Sunshine does children a world of good.*

(阳光对于儿童大有益处。)(do ... good: 对...有益处)

5. 归类
- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| { | a lot of
lots of
plenty of | } | + 复数名词或不可数名词:
many or much 许多的 |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|

(1) *There are plenty of books on the desk.*

= *There are many books on the desk.*

(桌子上有许多书。)

(2) *I spent a lot of money on books.*

= *I spent lots of money on books.*

= *I spent much money on books.*

(我在书方面花了很多钱。)

6. 比较

- (A) a good deal of + 不可数名词: 许多的 (是形容词短语, 用来形容不可数名词)
(B) a good deal: 非常; 很 (是副词短语, 用来形容 V. 或 adj.)

(1) *It took him a good deal of trouble.*

(这事给他很多麻烦。)

(2) *He smokes a good deal.*

(他吸烟过多。)(他是老烟鬼。)

7. 比较

- (A) a number of + 复数名词 + 复数 V: some (有些) many (许多)
(B) the number of + 复数名词 + 单数 V: ...的数目

(1) *A number of students were absent yesterday.*

(昨天有些学生缺席。)

(2) *The number of students is over 1000 now.*

(学生人数现在超过 1000。)

8. a stranger to: 不熟习; 未曾有过

He is a stranger to sorrow.

(他未曾尝过悲伤的滋味。)

9. abandon oneself to + V.ing: give oneself up completely to + V.ing 纵情于; 耽溺于 (to 是介词)

The sailors abandoned themselves to drinking.

(水手们恣情饮酒。)

10. 归类

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------|
| { | abide by | } | 严守 (诺言等) |
| | act up to | | |
| | be faithful to | | |
| | stick to | | |

He must abide by the contract.

(他必须遵守合同。)

11. **归类** $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{be able to + V.} \\ \text{be capable of + V. ing} \end{array} \right\}$ 能够…; 有能力
 (1) *He was not able to see the difference between them.*
 (他不能看出他们之间的差别。)
 (2) *She is capable of judging art.*
 (她能评判艺术。)[她有艺术欣赏能力。]
12. **归类** $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{above all} \\ \text{more than all} \end{array} \right\}$: especially, most important 尤其是
He does well in all his subjects but, above all, in mathematics.
 (他所有的功课都好, 尤其是数学。)
13. **归类** $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{absent oneself from} \\ \text{be absent from} \end{array} \right\}$ 缺课(职)
He absented himself from school yesterday.
 = *He was absent from school yesterday.*
 (他昨天缺课。)
14. **比较** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(A) according to + 子句: in proportion as} \\ \text{依照; 视…而定} \\ \text{(B) according to + 短语: in proportion to} \\ \text{依照; 视…而定} \end{array} \right.$
 (1) *You will be praised or blamed according to your work is good or bad.*
 (你将依照你的工作成绩好坏而受到奖惩。)
 (2) *He will be punished according to the seriousness of his crime.*
 (他所受的惩罚将视其犯罪的严重性而定。)
15. account for: explain 解释; 说明
 (1) *His intemperance accounts for his poverty.*
 (他的无节制导致他的贫困。)
 (2) *She has to account to her parents for the money they gave her for school expenses.*
 (她必须向父母说明他们给她的学费的支出细目。)
 (account to + 人 for + 事: 向某人说明某事)
16. **归类** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{accuse + 人 of + 罪名} \\ \text{charge + 人 with + 罪名} \end{array} \right\}$ 控告某人某罪名

She accused him of theft.

= *She charged him with theft.*

(她控告他偷窃。)

17. **归类** { *accustom oneself to* } + V.ing or N: 使习惯于
 { *get one's hand in* } (to 是介词)
When he became a soldier, he had to accustom himself to long marches.

(他当兵的时候, 他不得不使自己习惯于长途行军。)

18. **归类** { *act as* } 充当
 { *serve as* }
This man acted as our guide.

(此人充任我们的向导。)

19. *act for*: 代理 (职务)

He acted for Smith while he was ill.

(史密斯病时, 他代理其职务。)

20. **归类** { *act on* } (a) 对…起作用; 有效 (b) 遵照
 { *act upon* }

(1) *This medicine acts upon the heart.*

(这药对心脏有功效。)

(2) *We should have some principle to act on.*

(我们必须有原则, 以便遵循行事。)

21. **比较** { (A) *add to*: increase 增加
 (B) *add ... to*: 把…加到…

(1) *The new hat adds to her beauty.*

(这顶新帽子使她更美。)

(2) *If you add 10 to 15, you get 25.*

(10 加 15 等于 25。)

22. **归类** { *admit of* }
 { *allow of* } 容许; 有…的余地
 { *permit of* }

The words admit of no other meaning.

= *The words allow of no other meaning.*

(这些字句不容许有别的意义。)

23. 归罪 { admit to
confess to } + V. ing: 承认 (to 是介词)

I must admit to feeling ashamed.

(我必须承认自己感到惭愧。)

24. 归罪 { after a fashion
in a fashion } 略为地; 但不令人满意

He can speak and write English, after a fashion.

(他多少会说和写英文, 但不太好。)

25. after all: 到底; 毕竟

It was clever of me to make two holes in the gate after all.

(我在门上开两个洞, 到底是很聪明的。)

26. 比较 { (A) agree to (or on, about) + 事物: 同意某事物
(B) agree to + V: 答应
(C) agree with + 人: 同意某人; 适宜某人

(1) *They did not agree to my plan.*

(他们不同意我的计划。)

(2) *She agreed to help me with my homework.*

(她答应帮助我做作业。)

(3) *I agreed with her on the matter.*

(对于此事, 我同意她的意见。)

(4) *The climate does not agree with me.*

= *The climate does not suit me.*

(我不适合这种气候。)

27. 归罪 { allow for
take ... into consideration } 考虑到; 连...算在内
take ... into account

The journey usually takes two weeks but you should allow for delays caused by bad weather.

= *The journey usually takes two weeks but you should take delays caused by bad weather into consideration.*

(这段旅程通常需时两周, 但你应该把由坏天气造成的延误也考虑进去。)

28. **归类** { all at once
all of a sudden
of a sudden
on a sudden } = suddenly: 突然

All at once, it began to rain.

(天突然下起雨来。)

29. **归类** { all at sea
at sea
at a loss } : puzzled 茫然; 迷惑

I am all at sea in regard to his explanation.

(我对于他的解释完全感到茫然。)

30. all but: almost, nearly 几乎

He was all but ruined.

(他几乎破产。)

31. **比较** { (A) all in: exhausted 精疲力竭
(B) in all: altogether 总共
(C) all in all: everything, of the first importance
重于一切; in general 大体看来

(1) *He was all in at the end of the race.*

(他跑到终点时已经精疲力竭。)

(2) *Life is all in all to him.*

(对他来说生命重于一切。)

(3) *He has his faults, but all in all, he is a valuable helper.*

(他虽然有缺点,但一般说来,他是个得力的助手。)

(4) *There are twenty in all.*

(总共有 20。)

32. **归类** { all over + 地方
all + 地方 over
throughout + 地方
in every part of + 地方 } = everywhere in + 地方:
遍及于...

Confucius is known all over the world.

= *Confucius is known all the world over.*

= Confucious is known throughout the world.
 = Confucious is known in every part of the world.
 (孔子闻名全世界。)

33. **比较** { (A) all the better: even better 更好
 (B) all the more 格外地; 尤其是
 (1) If he is poor, it is all the better for him.
 (如果他穷, 那就对他更好了。)
 (2) I hated him, and I hated her all the more.
 (我恨他, 尤其恨她。)

34. **归总** { amount to
 come to
 add up to
 be ... in all } 总计
 Their travelling expenses amount to 5000 dollars.
 = Their travelling expenses are 5000 dollars in all.
 (他们的旅费共达 5000 元。)

35. **归总** { and the like
 and so on
 and so forth
 and other things
 and what not } : etc. (等等)
 He studies music, painting, and the like.
 (他研究音乐、绘画等等。)

36. **比较** { (A) answer for: be responsible for 对...负责
 (B) answer to: (a) be named 被称为
 (b) correspond to 符合
 (1) If you don't tell the truth now, you may have to answer
for it later.
 (如果你现在不把真象说出来, 那你以后要对此事负责。)
 (2) The dog answers to the name of Spot.
 = The dog is called Spot.
 (这条狗名叫小花。)

(3) *He doesn't answer to the description of the missing man that appeared in the newspaper.*

(报纸上对于失踪之人的描述跟他本人不符合。)

37. answer the purpose: serve a particular need

适合需要; 合适

This room will answer the purpose until we can find something better.

(这房间将暂用, 直到我们能找到更好的。)

38. 归类
- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------|
| { | anything but | } | 根本不; 决非 |
| | by no means | | |
| | far from | | |
| | not a bit | | |
| | not ... at all | | |
| | not ... in the least | | |

(1) *He is anything but honest.*

= *He is far from honest.*

= *He is not honest at all.*

(他根本不诚实。)

(2) *I don't understand in the least what this author is trying to say.*

(我丝毫不明白这位作者在说些什么。)

39. 归类
- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| { | apart from | } | + V. ing or N: besides + V. ing or N
除了...之外又 |
| | aside from | | |
| | in addition to | | |

Apart from his meagre savings, he has no resources to fall back on.

(他除了那一点储蓄, 并无其他可靠财源。)

(*fall back on* 依靠)

40. 归类
- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| { | apologize to + 人 + for + 事 | } | 因某事而向
某人道歉 |
| | make an apology to + 人 + for + 事 | | |
- He apologized to her for his rudeness.*
- = *He made an apology to her for his rudeness.*

(他由于对她无礼而向她道歉。)

41. appeal to + 人 + for + 事: 向某人请求某事

She appealed to me for aid. (她向我求救。)

42. 归 零

apply oneself to
apply one's mind to
devote oneself to
give oneself to
lose oneself in
be absorbed in
be bent on
be devoted to
be given to
be wrapped up in

+ V.ing or 受词: 专心于…
(to 是介词)

She applied herself to studying French.

(她专心研读法文。)

43. apply to + 人, 机关 + for + 事, 物: 向某人 (某机关)
申请某事物

He has applied to the American Consul for a passport.

(他已向美国领事馆请领护照。)

44. as a matter of course: naturally 自然地; 当然

You needn't ask him to come; he will come as a matter of course. (你无须请他来, 他自然会来。)

45. 归 零

as a matter of fact
as it is (用在句首)
in effect
in fact
in point of fact
in reality
in truth
to speak the truth

= really, actually: 事实上;
实际上

He thinks he knows English well but, as a matter of fact, he

speaks very poorly.

(他以为他的英文造诣很深, 但事实上他却讲得很差。)

46. **比较** { (A) as a result: therefore 因此; consequently 结果
(B) as a result of: because of 由于

(1) *Lucy didn't pay attention to what her teachers said; as a result, she failed in the test.*

(露西不注意老师讲解, 结果考试不及格。)

(2) *Several people were killed as a result of the storm.*

(有几个人因风暴而死。)

47. **比较**
归类

(A) { as a result of
because of
by reason of
by (or in) virtue of
in consequence of
on account of
on the ground of
owing to
thanks to } + 短语: 由于 (作副词
短语; to 是介词)

(B) be due to: 由于 (作形容词短语)

(1) *He was dismissed in consequence of his bad conduct.*

(由于他的行为不良, 他被开除了。)

(2) *Their delay was due to the bad weather.*

(他们的延迟是由于不良的天气。)

48. as a rule: usually 通常

As a rule, he left his office at five-thirty.

(通常他在五点三十分下班。)

49. **比较**
归类 { (A) as a whole: all together, not separately
全部地; 就整体而言
(B) on the whole = { in general
upon the whole
first and last }

: taking everything into consideration

从整体看来；通常

(1) *You must consider these matters as a whole.*

(你必须通盘考虑这些问题。)

(2) *He is, on the whole, a satisfactory student.*

(总的看来，他是个令人满意的学生。)

50. as ... as ever: 依旧；跟往常一样

He works as hard as ever.

(他和往常一样努力工作。)

51. as ... as possible: 尽可能

She tried to make him as happy as possible.

(她设法尽可能使他高兴。)

52. 归类 {
as far as one know
so far as one know
to the best of one's knowledge
within one's knowledge
= to the full extent of one's knowledge: 就...所知
As far as I know, he will be away for three months.
= *To the best of my knowledge, he will be away for three months.*
(就我所知，他将离开三个月。)

53. as follows: 如下 (不论主语是单数或复数一律用 as follows)

(1) *The rule is as follows.* (规则如下。)

(2) *The rules are as follows.* (规则如下。)

54. 归类 {
as for
as regards
as to
in point of
in the matter of
in (or with) reference to
in (or with) regard to
in (or with) respect to (or of)
= concerning, regarding: 关于；至于 (to 是介词)