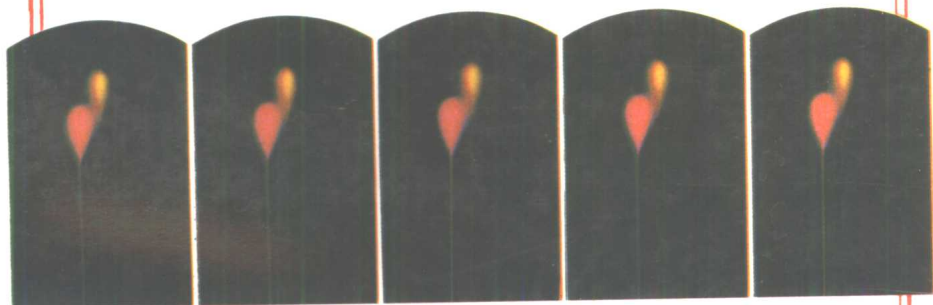


The Restrictions in the Use of English Phrases and Idioms

英语短语成语 特殊用法词典

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湖北教育出版社

英语短语成语特殊用法词典

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前 言

迄今为止,国内外已出版的英语短语、成语词典可谓比比皆是。其共性不外乎是汉语释意与例句。它们之间的差异主要在于收词数量与其释意的多寡。对英语有研究者均知,英语中有的短语、成语在使用中受一定的限制。学英语者常以为主动语态都可以改为被动语态,其实不然。我们可以说: *The state should foot the bill.* 但不说: *The bill should be footed by the state.* 有的短语用于否定句,但不用于肯定句。我们可以说: *I can't take my eyes off her.* 但不说: *I can take my eyes off her.* 有哪些短语、成语受限制呢? 究竟又有哪些限制呢? 为了填补这一空白,本书试图从下列方面进行阐述,如时态、体貌、语态、句子类型、种类(肯定句、否定句、祈使句、疑问句等)、状语在句中固定位置、必须搭配的特定词(组)如 *will*、*can*、*would*、*could* 等,甚至有个别的短语、成语在人称方面也有限制。我们广泛地收集了这方面的资料,以供读者参考使用。兹举例如下:

1. **be around**: 用于完成体。 *It's not easy to fool him; he's been around.* 2. **get to first base**: 通常用于否定句、疑问句或条件从句。 *Joe had a long paper to write for history class, but when the teacher asked for it, Joe hadn't got to first base yet. Suppose Sam falls in love with Betty. Can he even get to first base with her?* 3. **believe of**: 不用于进行体,通常与 *would* 或 *could* 在一起使用。 *You mean he hit the child? I would never have believed it of him!* 4. **lay a finger on**: 只用于主动语态,常不用于进行体,用于否定句或否定的祈使句或疑问句或条件从句中。 *When the criminal was charged by the police, he stated that he hadn't laid a finger on the girl. If you lay a finger on her, I'll kill you.* 5. **one's own man**: 只用于肯定句,却不用于否定句。 *John Reith was, as*

the phrase has it, his own man. He was never satisfied, for himself or for the BBC, with less than the first and the best. 6. **have a good mind**: 通常用 I 或 We 作主语。I have a good mind to go to London with you. 7. **know all the answers**: 很少用第一人称 I 或 we 作主语。She thinks she knows all the answers and doesn't respect anybody else's opinion. 8. **for keeps**: 位于句末。I think that when you get married it should be for keeps.

英语短语、成语常常有好几个释义,但是在使用中不受限制的释义我们一律不予收录。如 keep one's eyes open 可以意指“醒着不睡”,“密切注意”,“注视”,“时刻警惕”等。但只有第一个释义常用于含有否定意义句中,其它释义在使用中不受限制,因此而短语只取第一个含意。

全书词条按字母顺序排列。书后附有索引,便于读者查阅。共收录词条 5,300 余条。

书中例句皆取自于国外出版的权威书籍、小说、报刊杂志等。由于篇幅有限,均未注明出处,也未附上译文,但对英语读者也有一定的好处,它能避免过多依靠汉语,有利于逐步发展用英语思维不经翻译直接使用英语的能力。

本书主要对象为:高等院校英语专业学生、中学与中专英语教师、有一定英语基础的自学者、英语工作者。也可供大学英语教师参考使用。

编 者
一九九二年春节

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A

a bed of roses/flowers

“安乐窝”，“称心如意的处境”，“舒适的生活”。非正式文体。通常用作表语，而不作主语或宾语用。常用于否定句中。例如：

1) Marriage is not always a bed of roses. Disagreements sometimes happen.

2) A parochial life is not a bed of roses.

a/the case in point

“(刚才或正在谈论的)……是一个很好或恰当的例子”。通常用作表语，而不作主语或宾语用。例如：

1) We were talking about the increase in crime in certain towns when I realized that Glasgow was a case in point.

2) I tell you he is selfish. His unwillingness to help his friend is a case in point.

a chip of the old block

“活像自己父母(尤其是父亲)的人”。非正式文体。只作表语。例如：

He is not a chip of the old block. His father likes smoking, but he doesn't.

a dog's chance

“机会渺茫”。非正式文体。通常用于否定句中(意指没有……的希望)。例如：

1) I've entered my name for the 1000 metres, but I haven't a dog's chance of winning.

2) You don't stand a dog's chance and I'll tell you why.

3) — Will he catch his train, do you think?

— Not a dog's chance! But he's determined to try.

a man or a mouse

“是男子汉还是胆小如鼠”。通常用作表语,而不作主语或宾语用,也常用于问句中。例如:

1) I wanted you to show me you are a man, not a mouse.

2) Are you men or mice that you give up your lands and rights so easily?

a mile off

“容易地(看出或嗅出或听到)”。谓语动词常与“can”或“could”连用。例如:
Of course she's in love with Eric. I should have thought anyone could see that a mile off.

a pain in the neck

“令人讨厌的人或事”。非正式文体。不论主语是单数还是复数,几乎总是取其单数“a pain”。例如:

Moral choices, I thought, are a pain in the neck.

a piece of cake

“某事很容易完成或得到”。非正式文体。只用作表语,而不作主语或宾语用。在回答问题时,有时可以省去不定冠词“a”。例如:

1) I need not have worried about my French examination—it was a piece of cake.

2) “A piece of cake!” our older college son had shouted.

abbreviate to *v prep*

“缩写为”。常用于被动语态。例如:

December is usually abbreviated to Dec.

abide by *v prep*

“承担(后果等)”,“忍受(不愉快的事等)”。不用于被动语态。例如:

You must abide by the results of your mistakes.

abound in *v prep*

“盛产”,“富于”,“充满”。不用于进行体,也不用于被动语态。例如:

- 1) Good fish abound in the North Sea.
- 2) The North Sea abounds in good fish.

abound with *v prep*

“充满”。不用于被动语态。例如：

The book abounds with printing mistakes.

absent from *v prep*

“缺席”，“不在”。不用于被动语态。例如：

If you absent yourself from more than two practices, you will be asked to leave.

absolve from *v prep*

“宣布或声称(某人)没有(责任、罪过、过错等)”。正式文体。通常不用于进行体。例如：

State education does not absolve a parent from his responsibilities to his child.

absorb into *v prep*

“(渐渐)地合并或成为……一部分”。通常用于被动语态。例如：

Most little shops have been absorbed into big businesses.

abut against *v prep*

“紧靠着”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

The wall abuts against the corner of the field which is the other farmer's property.

abut on *v prep*

“与……毗连”。不用于被动语态，通常也不用于进行体。例如：

The newly independent republic abuts on the lake.

accede to *v prep*

“继承”，“即(位)”，“同意”，“答应”。正式文体。通常不用于进行体。例如：

By signing the papers, all the parties acceded to the contract.

accompany with *v prep*

“与……同时发生”，“边……边……”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

The speaker accompanied his angry words with forceful movements of the hands.

accord with *v prep*

“与……一致”，“与……相符合”。正式文体。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。例如：

Unfortunately, the young man's political principles do not accord with those of his father.

account for *v prep*

“(说明)是……原因”，“解释”。常不用于进行体。例如：

He could not account for his foolish mistake.

account for preferences/tastes

“能够说明或解释人们的所好(对某人或某事的喜欢)”。通常用于否定句中。例如：

Have you seen the man she married? It shows that there's no accounting for tastes!

ache for *v prep*

“渴望”，“想念”。极少用于被动语态。例如：

All winter I have been aching for sunshine.

acquiesce in/to *v prep*

“同意”，“不反对”。正式文体。通常不用于进行体。例如：

He acquiesced in the new arrangements his parents had made for him.

act for *v prep*

“代理”，“代表”。极少用于被动语态。例如：

As the chairman is ill, I am asking Mr Sharp to act for him.

adapt as *v prep*

“将……修改或改编、改写为……”。常用于被动语态。例如：

Many of Dickens' books have been adapted as films.

adapt for *v prep*

“将……改编或改装成(某物而适合使用)”。常用于被动语态。例如：

Many city vehicles have been adapted for use as school buses.

add together *v adv*

“合在一起”。不用于进行体。例如：

The facts add together to give a hopeless picture of the firm's future.

add up *v adv*

“合计在一起”。不用于进行体。见例 1)。“合情合理”。非正式文体。也不用于进行体。见例 2)。例如：

1) These figures don't add up correctly.

2) I can't understand this case; the facts just don't add up.

add up to *v adv prep*

“总计共达”。不用于进行体。见例 1)。“事实上似乎就是”，“意味”，“显示”。非正式文体。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体，而且常用现在时。见例 2)。例如：

1) The separate numbers add up to 472.

2) This conversation adds up to a difference of opinion between us.

adhere to *v prep*

“坚持”，“追随”，“遵循”。正式文体。通常不用于进行体。例如：

They adhered to their original plan of climbing the mountain in spite of the bad weather.

advance towards *v prep*

“趋向于”，“变为……状态”。不用于被动语态。例如：

The world political system is advancing towards disorder.

advert to *v prep*

“提起”，“谈到”。正式文体。通常不用于进行体。例如：

The chairman of the committee adverted to a recent decision and stated that no charge could be made.

affix to *v prep*

“贴上”，“签署”，“盖章”。正式文体。通常不用于进行体。例如：

1) Affix an airmail stamp to each envelope that is going abroad.

2) As soon as the director's signature is affixed to the contract, we can order the supplies needed for the work.

agree to *v prep*

“同意”，“答应”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

1) Do you agree to the plan?

2) The committee has agreed to your request.

agree with *v prep*

“与……意见相同”。通常不用于进行体。见例 1)。“赞同”。通常不用于进行体。见例 2)。“与……相符合”，“与……一致”。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。见例 3)。“与……一致(语言方面)”。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。见例 4)。“适合(身体健康方面)”。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。见例 5)。例如：

1) I agree with your father; it's a foolish risk.

2) I agree with your last remark.

3) Your story agrees with his in everything except small details.

4) An adjective must agree with its noun in number and case.

5) The onions did not agree with me, and have given me a pain.

all anyhow

“不整洁”，“乱七八糟”。非正式文体。通常用于句末。例如：

1) She rushes off to college and leaves her room all anyhow.

2) Give me a minute or two—I can't go into the drawing-room with my hair all anyhow.

(all) my eye (and Betty Martin)

“胡说八道”，“鬼话”。非正式文体。通常用于“it's/that's”之后，不管主语是谁，总是用“my”。例如：

1) Maybe there's nothing in it after all. Maybe it's all my eye.

2) That was all my eye and Betty Martin about her having a headache.

(all) over again

“与某人(性格等)或某物(形状等)相同或极相似”。用于“be + 表语”之后。例如：

1) Even if you hadn't written I'd have known who you were.

You're your mother all over again.

2) What's the point of another meeting? It would just be last night over again.

allow for *v prep*

“给……提供(时间、钱、地点等)”，“给……留有余地”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

1) The court allowed a sum of money for clothing.

2) Buy the children's shoes big enough to allow room for growth.

allow in *v prep; adv*

“允许进入”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

The children are not allowed in (the school) until the school bell rings.

allow into *v prep*

“允许进入”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

Children are not allowed into this cinema without their parents.

allow of *v prep*

“具有……的可能性”。正式文体。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体，通常用于否定句。例如：

The law is worded so as not to allow of any misunderstanding.

allow up *v adv*

“允许(病人)起床”。通常不用于进行体。例如:

The doctor will not allow Mother up until her leg is better.

amount to *v prep*

“总共”。不用于被动语态,也不用于进行体。见例 1)。“等于”,“实际上是”。不用于被动语态,也不用于进行体,常常用于现在时。见例 2)。“有所成就”。不用于被动语态,也不用于进行体,通常用于否定句。见例 3)。例如:

1) The separate numbers amount to 472.

2) This conversation amounts to a difference of opinion between us.

3) Jim moves from job to job so often that I don't see how he can ever amount to much.

answer for *v prep*

“对……后果承担责任”,“对……负责”。通常不用于进行体。例如:

1) I will answer for the boy's behaviour in future.

2) The parents of that badly behaved child have a lot to answer for.

answer to *v prep*

“响应”。常常不用于进行体。见例 1)。“叫做(名字)”,“名叫”。不用于被动语态,通常用于现在时。见例 2)。“符合……情况”。不用于被动语态,也不用于进行体。见例 3)。“对……负责”。不用于被动语态,一般也不用于进行体。见例 4)。例如:

1) The children answered to their father's call by running home.

2) The lost dog answers to the name of Lucky.

3) The man at the police station answers to the description of the wanted murderer.

4) You will have to answer to Head Office for any stamps that you use.

any day (of the week)

“任何时候某人都容易做到……”。位于句末,通常与 can/could (do sth)

一起连用。例如：

- 1) As for young Donoghue, we can buy him any day of the week.
- 2) He thinks he's a good golfer, but my kid brother could beat him any day.

appeal to *v prep*

“引起……兴趣”，“吸引……”，“合(或中)某人心意”。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。例如：

Does this piece of music appeal to you?

appear for *v prep*

“(作为律师)替某人出庭”。不用于被动语态。例如：

Mr Jones will appear for you in court tomorrow.

appertain to *v prep*

“属于”。正式文体。不用于被动语态，通常也不用于进行体。例如：

Does Mr Jones fully understand the responsibilities appertaining to his chairmanship?

apply to *v prep*

“适用于”，“应用于”。不用于进行体。例如：

- 1) This part of the new law does not apply to Scotland.
- 2) We have to apply the same rules to everyone, showing no favor.

apprentice to *v prep*

“当……的学徒”。通常用于被动语态。例如：

The boy was apprenticed to a bricklayer.

apprise of *v prep*

“通知某人某事”。正式文体。通常用于被动语态。例如：

We had not been apprised of the chairman's decision.

approve of *v prep*

“认可”，“喜欢”，“赞成”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

1) My father did not approve of my marriage to Mary.

2) My father did not approve of Mary.

approximate to *v prep*

“大体是”，“接近”。正式文体。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。例如：

The politician's statement approximated to the government's intentions but was not exactly correct.

arch over *v adv*

“把……盖起来”，“拱悬于……之上”。常常用于被动语态。例如：

The passage between the two buildings was arched over to provide shelter from the rain.

argue against *v prep*

“不赞成”，“证明出与……相反的结论”，“表明不应做……”。不用于被动语态，也不用于进行体。例如：

1) Most of the facts you have provided seem to argue against the ideas generally held by the members.

2) All my experience argues against accepting his offer.

argue with *v prep*

“不同意某一想法”，“不接受某一事实”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

I don't argue with the facts, only with the meaning you give them.

arise from/out of *v prep/adv prep*

“从……中产生”，“由……而引起”，“由于……而产生”。通常不用于进行体。例如：

The country's present difficulties arise from the reduced value of its money.

arm against *v prep*

“警惕”，“防止”。不用于被动语态。例如：

We bought the house to arm against big price rises.

arm for *v prep*

“武装某人”，“为……(通常为战斗)作准备”。不用于被动语态。例如：

The two opponents are arming for the fight.

arm with *v prep*

“武装某人”。通常用于被动语态，见例1)。“向某人提供……”。通常用于被动语态。见例2)。例如：

1) Armed only with a short sword, he drove off five of his attackers.

2) Armed with facts like these, I can soon persuade the government to act.

arrange for *v prep*

“改编(音乐)”。常常用于被动语态。例如：

Mussorgsky's "Night on a Bare Mountain" has been arranged for two pianos.

arrive at *v prep*

“到达某地”。不用于被动语态。见例1)。“作出(结论)”，“得出”。通常不用于进行体。见例2)。例如：

1) We arrived at the airport two hours late.

2) After many hours' talk, the committee arrived at their decision.

as far as sb/sth is concerned

“就……而论”，“就……而言”，“至于”。通常用于句首。例如：

1) As far as I'm concerned, the boy can go to London if he likes.

2) As far as money is concerned I'm in the hands of my bank manager.

as if/though one's life depended on/upon it

“全力以赴做某事”。用于句末。例如：

She has been on her hands and knees all morning, weeding the flower-beds as if her life depended on it.