

· 朗文常青树英语学习系列 ·

英语习语课堂:

提高篇2



*Everyday Idioms for Reference and Practice
(Book Two)*

Ronald Feare

[美] 罗纳德·费尔

著

Everyday Idioms for Reference and Practice



Every

*Reference and Practice
(Book Two)*

Ronald Feare

世界图书出版公司

朗文常青树英语学习系列

英语习语课堂：提高篇 2

[美] 罗纳德·费尔 著

寇学敏 周 斌 译

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语习语课堂:提高篇2/(美)费尔(Feare, R. E.)编著.
—北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,2005.12
ISBN 7-5062-7715-8

I. 英... II. ①费...②寇... III. 英语-社会习惯语
IV. H313.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 104047 号

Copyright © 1996 by Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.
Bilingual English/Simplified Chinese Copyright © 2004 by World Publishing Corporation
All Rights reserved.

英语习语课堂: 提高篇 2

著 者: [美] 罗纳德·费尔

责任编辑: 赵大新 代倩梅

装帧设计: 叁有引力工作室

译 者: 寇学敏 周 斌

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(地址: 北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编: 100010 电话: 64077922)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

排 版: 北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

印 刷: 世界图书出版公司印刷厂

开 本: 880 × 1230 1/16

印 张: 13.125

字 数: 250 千

版 次: 2005 年 12 月第 1 版 2005 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

版权登记: 图字 01-2004-4291

ISBN 7-5062-7715-8/H·803

定价: 21.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

Preface 前言

本书是为中等水平到高级水平的学生设计的两级系列图书。这套系列图书是为学生更容易地学习和掌握美国习语而设计。书中 1200 多个习语是从众多受欢迎的报纸、杂志、练习册、习语词典中精选出来，习语例子是由美国语言研究院、圣迭亚戈州立大学的学生收集。

本册包含 600 多个习语表达法，它们以主题为单位，有条理地安排在 50 个容易学习的类别中。这些类别包括英语中常见的情景、话题和功能。每个类别中的习语都有相同的意思或目的。这样的安排可以使学生很容易地找到、学习和记住这些习语。

帮助中高级水平的学生提高英语的理解能力，更流利地说英语。

单元构成

每个单元的开始都有一组带释义和例句的习语，这些内容提供了习语用法的背景。括号内的习语部分是可供选择的。许多条目还提供了附加的同义词、反义词或相关习语。在适当的位置提供了语法和用法注解。

语法和用法导航

必要时语法注释用来清晰地解释如何正确地使用习语。例如：一些动词习语可带或不带宾语。

宾语			
They had to	wake up	George	before 6:30.
Ginger usually	wakes up		before her parents.

有些动词习语是可分的，即一个宾语可以将动词习语分开：

宾语		
I won't clean up	the bedroom	if you don't help me.
I won't clean	the bedroom	up if you don't help me.

有时一个动词习语必须被宾语分开。

宾语

A cup of coffee *gets* me *going* in the morning.

用法导航提供语体的正式程度、生活中的用法和搭配的信息。

练习

每个单元的练习提供说、听、读、写的机会。以控制性练习到开放式练习再到高难度练习的次序排列。

练习 A 要求学生填写在单句、段落或对话中习语空缺的部分，以检验学生是否认识习语。

练习 B 要求学生选择与问题相匹配的答语，以检验学生对习语的理解。把这个练习作为听力练习，学生将左栏的问题遮住，放录音磁带，或由教师朗读问题。

练习 C 通过让学生相互讨论和写作，进一步引导学生理解与使用习语。每个问题都要用到一个或多个本单元的习语。

练习 D 通过说和写使学生在角色扮演、讨论、口头演示或自编与单元话题相关的对话中获得开发性练习习语的机会。

复习单元

每十个单元后有一个复习单元。每个复习单元通过多项选择题、判断正误题和填字谜等，让学生进一步练习习语。

复习单元可以作为学前测验以检验在此前的十个单元里学生能认识多少习语。这可以帮助我们决定先学哪个单元。如果不把它们用作学前测验，那么应该在学完其前十个单元后使用。

如何使用本书？

这本书可用作课堂教材、补充教材、自学教材或参考书使用，可以以任何次序学习单元，而且参考单元话题，这些单元可以很容易地被用作说和写的补充教材。目录清晰地罗列出每个单元中相应的习语，学生很容易找到。书后还附有练习 A、练习 B 和复习单元的答案。

Contents 目录

Preface 前言	vii	Unit 7 Plans and Arrangements 计划与安排	20
Unit 1 Timing 时间安排	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * cook up * draw up * map out * be in the works * on the spur of the moment * play it by ear * be up in the air * rule out 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * all of a sudden * in no time * not miss a beat * right away * as soon as * in the long run so far * be (just) about to * at the last minute 		Unit 8 Chance and Opportunity 机会和机遇	23
Unit 2 Number and Quantity 数字和数量	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * chances are (that) * be iffy * long shot * stand a chance * put all one's eggs in one basket * irons in the fire * pass up * pipe dream * miss the boat * miss out (on) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * at least * be left * or so * a drop in the bucket * a number of * the lion's share * all told * pile up * come up short 		Unit 9 Cooperation and Favor 合作与支持	27
Unit 3 Producing and Using 生产和使用	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * pull together * put our/your/their heads together * take turns * play ball (with) * bend over backwards * It takes two to tango. * do a favor * real sport 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * bring out * turn out * crank out * make to order * cut down (on) * run out (of) * go through * collect dust * pack rat 		Unit 10 Luck, Hope, and Optimism 运气、希望、乐观	31
Unit 4 Speed and Pacing 速度与步调	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * break a leg * luck out * keep one's fingers crossed * wishful thinking * hope for the best * hold out hope * not be the end of the world * be looking up * The sky's the limit. * Every cloud has a silver lining. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * in a hurry * hurry up * on the double * slow down * inch along * at a snail's pace * pick up 		Review: Units 1 - 10 复习	34
Unit 5 Patience and Nervousness 耐心与紧张	13	Unit 11 Human Relations 人际关系	36
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hold one's horses * take one's own sweet time * sit tight * try someone's patience * jump the gun * on edge * on pins and needles * be wound up 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * make friends * hit it off * start off on the wrong foot * get along (with) * rub elbows (with) * face to face * tie the knot * on the rocks 	
Unit 6 Mistakes and Confusion 错误与困惑	16		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * goof up * mess up * do over * put one's foot in one's mouth * slip of the tongue * be on the wrong track * not think straight * mix up * get our/your/their wires crossed 			

Unit 12 Character Traits 个性特征	39	Unit 19 Negotiation and Compromise 谈判与妥协	63
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * thick-skinned * soft-hearted * hot-headed * be out of character * live wire * tough cookie * stick in the mud * have a (good) head on one's shoulders * soft in the head 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * enter into * be on the table * go-between * cut a deal * drive a hard bargain * break off * meet halfway * give and take * happy medium 	
Unit 13 Modern Life 现代生活	42	Unit 20 Promise and Commitment 许诺与承担义务	67
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * dog-eat-dog world * rat race * on the run * run around in circles * in a rut * back to the same old grind * couch potato * creature comforts (of home) * keep up with the Joneses 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * give one's word * keep one's word * cross one's heart (and hope to die) * stick to * famous last words * live up to * follow through (on) * come through for 	
Unit 14 Driving and Traffic 驾驶与交通	45	Review: Units 11 - 20 复习	71
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * pull over * as far as * pull in (to) * turn around * U-turn * fender bender * bumper-to-bumper * stop and go * up to speed * wrap up 		Unit 21 Feelings and Reactions 感觉与反应	73
Unit 15 Banking and Finance 银行业务与理财	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * open up * get off one's chest * pour out * break out in (to) laughter/tears * choke up * get to * break someone's heart * burst someone's bubble * be music to someone's ears * hard pill to swallow 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * make out (a check) * bounce a check * on credit * take out * pay off * put aside * two bits * chip in * pay back 		Unit 22 Enthusiasm and Indifference 狂热与冷淡	77
Unit 16 Business and Employment 商业与雇佣	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * be crazy about * get into the spirit * pump up * liven up * throw cold water on * it's all the same to * not give a darn * go with the crowd * might as well 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * set up shop * do business (with) * household word * head-hunter * on the market * go out of business * rank and file * put in for * lay off * go on strike 		Unit 23 Surprise and Shock 惊奇与震惊	81
Unit 17 Government and Politics 政府和政治	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * take by surprise * give someone a start * take aback * throw for a loop * heart-stopper * what on earth * drop a bombshell * turn over in one's grave 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * run for (the) office (of) * press the flesh * sound bite * take office * middle-of-the-road * party line * red tape * grass-roots 		Unit 24 Humor and Seriousness 幽默与严肃	84
Unit 18 Control and Influence 控制与影响	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * tickle someone's funny bone * crack up * double up * for laughs * lighten up * keep a straight face * no laughing matter * mean business * hit home 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * run the show * run a tight ship * play favorites * in hand * asleep at the wheel * loose cannon * pull (some) strings * throw one's weight around * be on the take 		Unit 25 Embarrassment and Sympathy 尴尬和同情	87
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * on the spot * red-faced * one's ears burn * save face * live down * feel sorry for * one's heart goes out to * a shoulder to cry on * have a heart 	

Unit 26	Pride and Ego		Unit 33	Support and Proof	
	骄傲和自负	91		支持与证明	117
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * take pride in * one's pride and joy * hold one's head high * blow one's own horn * be stuck up * steal the show * take a back seat (to) * hurt someone's feelings 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * back up (on) * stand up for * come out for * stand behind * pull for * jump on the bandwagon * not have a leg to stand on * paper trail * acid test * bear out 	
Unit 27	Arguing and Complaining		Unit 34	Assistance and Advice	
	争吵和抱怨	95		帮助和建议	121
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * have words (with) * have it out with * split hairs * make a big deal of * harp on * rant and rave * have an ax to grind * cause a stir * rock the boat * blow the whistle 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * lend a (helping) hand * pitch in * take under one's wing * words of wisdom * speak to * turn to * steer straight * sound out * bum steer 	
Unit 28	Irritation and Annoyance		Unit 35	Effort and Perseverance	
	愤怒和烦恼	99		努力和坚定不移	125
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * eat at * get on one's nerves * rub the wrong way * hit a nerve * thorn in the side * ruffle some feathers * get into one's hair * pet peeve * broken record 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * get after * step up * give it one's best shot * go overboard * come on strong * (on) one's second wind * follow up on 	
Unit 29	Concern and Regret		Unit 36	Progress	
	关心和悔恨	102		进步;前进	128
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * weigh on one's mind * lose sleep over * raise eyebrows * make much of * not give a thought (to) * be too bad * kick oneself for * come back to haunt 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * under way * come along * take shape * make headway * keep up (with) * catch up (with) * So far, so good. * on a roll * gain steam * fall behind 	
Unit 30	Tolerance and Frustration		Unit 37	Encouraging and Convincing	
	忍耐与挫折	106		鼓励 and 劝说	132
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * put up with * be fed up with * put an end to * the last straw * draw the line at * at the end of one's rope * pull one's hair out over * beat one's head against the wall 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hang in there. * shot in the arm * pep talk * cheer on * talk up * talk into * bring around to * give in to 	
Review: Units 21 - 30	复习	109	Unit 38	Determination and Stubbornness	
				决心与固执	136
Unit 31	Agreement and Disagreement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * bent on * take a stand * stand one's ground * go to great lengths * set one's sights on * get one's way * put one's foot down * stubborn as a mule 	
	同意和不同意	111	Unit 39	Gratitude and Praise	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * see eye to eye * go along (with) * on the same wavelength * side with * You can say that again * be for * be at odds with * war of words 			感激和赞扬	140
Unit 32	Responsibility	114		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * thanks to * owe it to * thank one's lucky stars * owe someone (one) * hand it to * tip one's hat to * Nice going. * pat oneself on the back 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * leave to * dump on * take on * take over * look after * see about * see through * carry the ball * carry one's weight 				

Unit 40 Likes and Dislikes**喜欢和不喜欢****143**

- * be in the mood for * go for * fit the bill
- * grow on * for the birds * could care less
- for * turn someone's stomach * make someone's skin crawl

Review: Units 31 - 40 复习**146****Unit 41 Knowledge and Perception****知识和理解****148**

- * hear of * be news to * know-how
- * broaden one's horizons * pick up
- * through the grapevine * get wind of
- * in the loop * make of

Unit 42 Thought and Reconsideration**思考和再考虑****152**

- * think over * think through * take into consideration * sleep on it * food for thought
- * have second thoughts * go back and forth (on) * take back

Unit 43 Noticing and Realizing**注意和了解****156**

- * stand out * catch someone's eye
- * pay attention (to) * take note (of)
- * look out (for) * ring a bell * dawn on
- * sink in

Unit 44 Logic and Illogic**合逻辑与不合逻辑****160**

- * stand to reason * go without saying
- * put two and two together * jump to conclusions * hare-brained * no rhyme or reason * put the cart before the horse
- * pie in the sky

Unit 45 Expressing Oneself**表达自己****164**

- * speak one's mind * fire away * blurt out
- * have a way with words * beat around the bush * clam up * shut up * hold down
- * the cat has one's tongue

Unit 46 Decisions and Choices**决定和选择****168**

- * rule of thumb * pros and cons * leave up to * make up one's mind * leave open
- * call the shots * settle on * take one's pick
- * take it or leave it

Unit 47 Solving Problems**解决问题****172**

- * get to the bottom of * nip in the bud
- * wrack one's brains * Two heads are better than one. * work out * do the trick * quick fix * take a different tack * as a last resort
- * no magic bullet

Unit 48 Honesty and Secrecy**诚实与保密****176**

- * be on the level * level with * come clean
- * lay one's cards on the table * keep from
- * skeleton in one's closet * keep it to oneself * under the table * cover up
- * white lie

Unit 49 Danger and Risk**危险和冒险****180**

- * close call * on the line * touch and go
- * take a chance * stick one's neck out
- * be at stake * play it safe * out of the woods * the chips are down

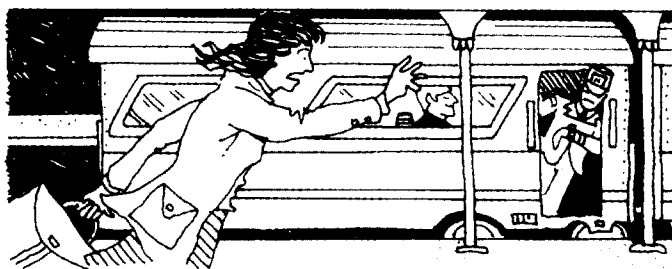
Unit 50 Beginnings and Endings**开始和结束****184**

- * come about * usher in * kick off * from scratch * turn over a new leaf * bear fruit
- * bottom line * fall into place * come out ahead

Review: Units 41 - 50 复习**188****Answer Key****190**

Unit 1

Timing 时间安排



all of a sudden: suddenly, without warning 突然

- Jane was driving on the highway when *all of a sudden* her engine quit.
简开车行驶在公路上时，引擎突然停了。
- The lightning flashed, and *all of a sudden* there was no electricity in the house.
闪电过后，屋里突然断电了。

in no time: very quickly, not taking much time 立刻

同义词: in a flash

- The excited children got ready for the trip to the zoo *in no time*.
兴奋的孩子们立刻为去动物园的旅行做准备。
- The small hummingbird slowly flew close to us and then, *in a flash*, it was gone.
小峰雀慢慢地飞近我们，然后突然就飞走了。

not miss a beat: to continue doing something without hesitation 排除干扰做某事

用法导航: 本习语形容排除干扰继续做事的能力。“not”可以替换为“without”或“never”。

- Even though angry demonstrators shouted during his speech, the politician didn't miss a beat.
尽管愤怒的示威者在大声高呼，但那位政治家不受任何干扰地继续他的演讲。
- When the teleprompter failed, the TV newscaster kept reporting *without missing a beat*.
当提词机发生故障时，电视播音员不受任何影响继续报道。

right away: immediately 马上

同义词: at once

- I'm going to the store to buy a couple of items and I'll be back *right away*.
我去商店买点东西后马上回来。
- Jonnny, go to your room and study *at once*!
约翰，马上回你的房间学习!

as soon as: immediately after —……就……

语法导航: 本习语用作连接两个句子的连词。

- *As soon as* Helena got home, she checked the mailbox for a letter from her daughter.
海琳一回家就检查邮箱看是否有女儿的来信。

- ✎ Mark left the boring conference presentation **as soon as** it ended.
那乏味的会议的开场白一结束，马克就离开了现场。

in the long run: eventually, in the future 最终

同义词: in the end

- ✎ If you work hard and do your best, **in the long run** you will succeed.
你只要尽最大的努力，最终会成功的。
- ✎ Even though the Madisons almost got divorced, they managed to reconcile **in the end**.
曼德森夫妇尽管差一点离婚，但最终他们还是和解了。

so far: from the past to the present, until now 迄今为止

同义词: to this day

- ✎ Angie entered the writing contest three months ago, but **so far** she hasn't heard anything.
安吉三个月前参加了写作比赛，但到目前为止，还没有得到任何回音。
- ✎ Mohammed never explained why he quit his job, and **to this day** we still don't know why.
穆罕默德从来没有解释他辞职的原因，迄今为止，我们仍然不知道是为什么。

be (just) about to: to be at the moment of doing something 将要，正打算

语法导航: 本习语后接动词原型。

- ✎ Mr. Ochoa **was about to** play golf when it started to rain.
欧考先生正准备去打高尔夫球，天开始下雨了。
- ✎ Oh, hi, Marta. I'm glad you called me. I **was just about to** leave for the beach.
喂，玛塔，很高兴你打电话给我。我正准备去海滩。

at the last minute: at the last possible moment 到最后一刻

- ✎ Minu was planning to go with us but changed his mind **at the last minute**.
米努本打算和我们一起去，但在最后一刻改变了主意。
- ✎ **At the last minute** the manager had to cancel the meeting because of illness.
到最后一刻，经理因病取消了会议。

EXERCISES

A. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of an idiom from this unit. Some sentences may have more than one correct answer.

1. _____ I receive the information you've requested, I'll call you.
2. It's impossible to delay this project even one week. It must be completed _____.
3. The amateur pianist surprised even herself by performing all the selections well. She didn't _____ at all.
4. Why is it so difficult for me to accomplish things in a timely fashion? I always seem to be doing them _____.
5. Oh, hi, there, Mac. I _____ leave when I heard the phone ring.
6. Debbie hasn't been able to do all the homework exercises. _____ she has completed only five out of eight problems.
7. The sky grew darker, the wind became stronger, and _____ it began to rain.

8. You may not enjoy exercising right now, but you'll appreciate the results _____.
9. It takes Martha only twenty minutes to get ready for work in the morning. It's amazing how she's out the door _____.

B. Choose the statement in the right column that best responds to each question in the left column. Write the appropriate number in the blank.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Will you remember to call me about the package as soon as it arrives? | _____ a. No, I was able to keep working without missing a beat. |
| 2. When you got the flu all of a sudden, did you have to miss work? | _____ b. I can't remember. To this day I have a poor memory. |
| 3. Is the report going to be done at the last minute again, Tom? | _____ c. Yes, I'll be sure to contact you about it right away. |
| 4. What were you just about to tell me? | _____ d. No, in fact, it'll be ready in no time. You'll have it tomorrow. |
| 5. How have you benefited from your exercise program so far? | _____ e. I feel good, and in the long run I'll feel even better. |

C. Use the idioms in your spoken or written answers to the following questions.

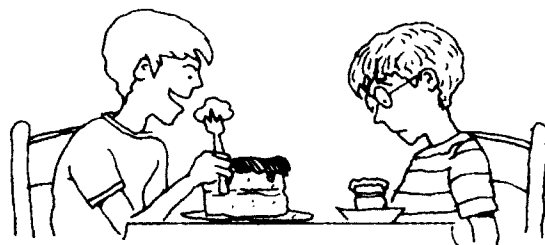
- What would you probably do *right away* after learning that a big hurricane or typhoon was headed toward your area?
- What important things have you accomplished in your life *so far*?
- What is the single most important thing you'd like to accomplish *in the long run*?
- Have you ever *been just about to* go to sleep and been interrupted? Who interrupted you? What did you do?
- What kind of unpleasant task would you tend to do *at the last minute*?

D. Using the idioms from this unit, develop a presentation about a real or imaginary day when you were very busy. Talk about what you did and when you did it. You may want to include the following information:

- how fast you did things;
- the order in which you did them;
- if you were doing something and were interrupted;
- if something happened suddenly.

Unit 2

Number and Quantity 数字和数量



at least: at the minimum, no fewer than 最少

反义词: **at most** 最多

语法导航: 本习语用于数字前修饰名词或跟在名词后。

☛ **At least** 50,000 people attended the rock concert in the stadium.

至少有五万人参加了在体育馆举办的摇滚音乐会。

☛ That jacket selling for one hundred dollars costs thirty dollars **at most** to manufacture.

那件售价 100 美元的夹克, 其生产成本不超过 30 美元。

be left: to remain 剩余

语法/用法导航: 本词组常用于被动语态, 修饰数量或时间。

☛ Only two eggs **are left** in the refrigerator. It's time to buy some more.

冰箱里只剩下两个鸡蛋了, 该买些了。

☛ How much time **is left** before the plane is scheduled to depart?

离飞机起飞还有多长时间?

or so: approximately, about 大约

用法导航: 本词组跟在修饰名词的数词或名词后。

☛ Lynn was disappointed when only ten **or so** people came to her birthday party.

莱恩看到大约只有 10 个人来参加她的生日晚会后感到很失望。

☛ Could I borrow twenty dollars **or so** until next week?

我能否借大约 20 美金, 下周再还你?

a drop in the bucket: a small or insignificant amount or expense 沧海一粟

☛ For a millionaire, the cost of a luxury car is **a drop in the bucket**.

对于一个百万富翁来说, 一辆豪华车的消费仅仅是九牛一毛。

☛ Incredibly, there were only two inches of snow this year, which was **a drop in the bucket** compared with the usual twenty-five inches.

不可思议, 今年只下了 2 英寸的雪, 与往年 25 英寸的雪相比, 真是少得可怜。

a number of: some, several 一些

相关习语: a lot of (many, much)

语法导航：其功能相当于形容词修饰名词。a number of 修饰可数名词，a lot of 修饰可数名词或不可数名词。

- ☛ A number of questions regarding company performance were raised at the stockholder's meeting.
股东会上提出许多关于公司运作的问题。
- ☛ I don't have a lot of time to talk right now, even though there are a lot of things we have to talk about.
虽然我们有许多事情必须谈，但我现在没有时间。

the lion's share: the majority of, most 最大的份额

- ☛ The lion's share of federal taxes in the United States goes into entitlement programs such as Social Security and Medicare.
美国联邦税收的大部分用于政府补助项目例如社会保障和老年保健医疗等。
- ☛ Billy shared some of his candy with his friends, but he kept the lion's share for himself.
比利将糖果分给朋友一些，不过他自己拿的最多。

all told: altogether, in sum 总计

语法导航：本习语通常放于句首。

- ☛ All told, there are twelve separate departments within the university.
这所大学共有 12 个系。
- ☛ All told, the committee was able to raise over \$5,000 for the charity fund.
委员会一共募集了 5000 美金的慈善基金。

pile up: to remain unaccomplished, to accumulate 堆积

用法导航：本习语用于形容长时间积累的家事杂事等。

- ☛ The more I delay in doing household chores, the more they pile up.
我总是拖延干家务，结果家务活越积越多。
- ☛ When Betty returned to the office from vacation, a lot of mail had piled up on her desk.
贝蒂度假回到办公室后，桌上堆积了许多信件。

come up short: to have less than the correct amount 短缺

用法导航：本词组多用来修饰钱，钱的数额可以放在 up 和 short 之间。

- ☛ Darrin came up short when he counted the change that the clerk had given him.
达雷尔清点找回的零钱时，发现数目不对。
- ☛ When the bank teller counted the money in her drawer, she came up ten dollars short.
银行出纳人员清点抽屉里的现金时，发现少了 10 美金。

EXERCISES

A. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of an idiom from this unit. Some sentences may have more than one correct answer.

1. The five volunteers were each able to secure about \$500 in charitable pledges, so _____ they collected around \$2,500.
2. I couldn't believe how much work _____ on my desk while I was away on a business trip!
3. It will take me _____ two weeks, probably three, to do all the work.
4. The district attorney found _____ inconsistencies in the witness's statement, so she decided to file formal charges.

5. The elderly couple's adopted son received _____ of the estate, while two nephews received smaller portions.
6. The couple's estate, the exact value of which won't be known until later, is presently valued at \$3 million _____.
7. When the cashier counted the money in her drawer, she was surprised to _____ by about five dollars.
8. A two-dollar contribution to the office coffee fund each month is _____ compared to buying coffee from a vending machine.
9. Could you inform me when only five minutes _____ in the test period?

B. Choose the statement in the right column that best responds to each question in the left column. Write the appropriate number in the blank.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. How many dirty articles of clothing are piled up in the laundry basket? | _____ a. All told, about fifty people attended the affair. |
| 2. How much money is left in our bank account? | _____ b. I'd say that there are at least ten shirts and pants in it. |
| 3. Did a lot of people come to the wedding reception? | _____ c. There's a hundred dollars or so in checking. |
| 4. Does anyone have two dollars to cover the rest of our food bill? | _____ d. No, the birthday girl got the lion's share. |
| 5. Did the children divide the cake among themselves equally? | _____ e. I do. That's a drop in the bucket compared to the total cost! |

C. Use the idioms in your spoken or written answers to the following questions.

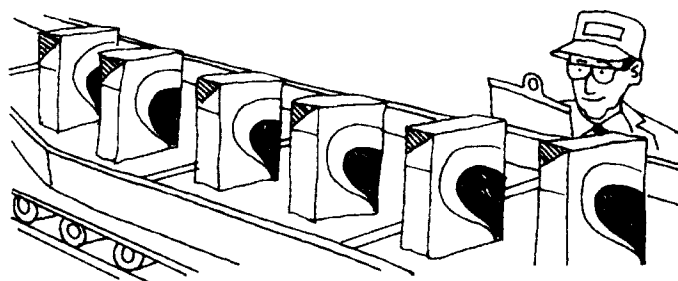
1. Did you *do a number of* things during your last vacation? What? *All told*, how many days were you gone?
2. How many months *are left* until your next birthday? *At least* how many years do you hope to live? How many years *at most*?
3. Do you have any chores or tasks at home or work that are *piling up*? If so, what?
4. Which countries have *the lion's share* of natural resources and wealth in the world? Is this fair? Why or why not?
5. If you were a millionaire, what kinds of expenses would you consider *a drop in the bucket*?

D. Using the idioms from this unit or a previous one, tell a classmate about your family. You may want to include the following:

- how many immediate family members you have;
- whether any of your brothers and sisters remain at home with your parents;
- how housework is accomplished, and who does most of it;
- how many relatives you have in your extended family;
- the minimum number of times each year that your extended family gets together.

Unit 3

Producing and Using 生产和使用



bring out: to introduce to the public 生产；出版

语法/用法导航：bring out 词组可以分开，多用于描述新的版本出版或新产品模型的生产。

- The automobile company decided to **bring** its new models **out** a month earlier than usual.
这家汽车公司决定提前一个月生产新车模型。
- Designers from all over the country **brought out** their new lines of clothing at the New York fashion show.
全国的设计师们都在纽约时装节上推出了他们的新款时装。

turn out: to produce (usually in large quantities) (大量的) 生产

语法导航：turn out 词组可以分开。

- The modern manufacturing plant **turns out** 200 personal computers a day.
现代生产车间每天生产 200 台个人电脑。
- Our new duplicating machine **turns** more than forty copies **out** per minute.
我们的新复印机每分钟可以复印 40 多张。

crank out: to produce quickly and in large numbers 制成（快速，大批量的生产）

同义词：whip out

语法/用法导航：本词组可以分开使用，多用于对速度要求严格的生产项目。

- The software company **cranked out** thousands of copies of its new multimedia title in order to meet demand.
软件公司快速生产出成千上万张多媒体光盘以满足市场需求。
- Jake is an amazingly fast writer. He **whips** a novel **out** each year.
杰克是一位惊人的高产作家，他一年写一部小说。

make to order: to make to exact specifications, to be custom-made 定制

语法导航：make 和 to order 之间可加入名词。该词组可用于被动语态。

- The company president has a local tailor **make** all her suits **to order**.
这位公司总裁的所有衣服都由当地一个裁缝量身定做。
- The Garcias' kitchen cabinets were **made to order** by an expert carpenter.
盖思家的橱柜是找专业木匠定做的。

cut down (on): to reduce, to decrease one's use of 减少

同义词: cut back (on), cutback (名词)

语法/用法导航: 本习语多与“金钱”或“坏习惯”连用。

- ※ The doctor told Melanie to **cut down on** cigarettes if she wanted to avoid lung disease.
医生告诉梅兰尼, 如果她不想得肺病就必须少抽烟。
- ※ In order to maintain a profitable status, the company **cut back on** expenses.
为了保证赢利, 公司削减了支出。
- ※ Government **cutbacks** required the elimination of two public agencies.
政府精简需要裁掉两个公众机构。

run out (of): not to have any more 用完

相关习语: run low (on) 不够了

- ※ I've **run out of** ideas for a good science project. Do you have any suggestions?
关于如何开发一个新的科研项目, 我已经江郎才尽了, 你有什么好的建议?
- ※ We're **running low on** gas. We've got to stop at a service station before we **run out**.
我们的汽油快用完了。用完之前要找个加油站。

go through: to consume or use all or part of something 用完

同义词: use up

语法导航: use up 词组可以分开。

- ※ With three boys, the Kim family **goes through** a gallon of milk each day.
吉姆家由于有三个男孩, 所以每天能喝掉一加仑牛奶。
- ※ I can't find the adhesive tape. Did you **use** it all **up**?
我找不到透明胶带。你都用完了吗?

collect dust: to remain unused (usually in storage) 不用的

- ※ I wish we hadn't bought that pool table. It's just **collecting dust** in the storage room.
我希望我没买那个泳池餐桌。它现在就放在储藏室里, 根本就派不上用场。
- ※ René rarely drives his two classic automobiles. They just sit in his garage **collecting dust**.
雷内那很少开他的那两辆老式汽车。它们现在都在他的车库里放着。

pack rat: someone who keeps almost any item (even useless ones) 收藏者

- ※ Aunt May is such a **pack rat**. Her closets are all filled with old junk.
梅姑妈什么都收藏。她的壁柜里全都是旧而无用的东西。
- ※ I used to be a **pack rat**, but now I regularly have yard sales to get rid of unnecessary things.
我过去什么都收藏, 然而现在我定期在院子里出售旧货, 以处理多余的东西。

EXERCISES

A. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of an idiom from this unit. Some sentences may have more than one correct answer.

1. We should have a yard sale soon so that we can get rid of the stuff that is _____
_____ in the garage.
2. That new manufacturing plant can _____ only two large commercial
airplanes each month.
3. That productive songwriter has _____ over thirty songs this year, and four
have become big hits.
4. The reason Ms. Nielsen's suits look so nice is that they're _____