

英漢對照・測驗解答

狄克遜  
英文成語大全

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中英對照 · 測驗解答

狄克遜

# 英文成語大全

ESSENTIAL IDIOMS  
IN ENGLISH

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百成書店 印行

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# ESSENTIAL IDIOMS IN ENGLISH

## LESSON 1



### 1. to get on: (to enter, board) 上車

1. I always **get on** the bus at 34th Street.

2. William **gets on** the subway at the same station every morning.

1. 我經常在34號街上公共汽車。 2. 威廉每天早晨在同一車站上地下火車。

■: **get** 係英廉中日用重要動詞之一，主要作“廉得”講，但也可作“到達”講，如：He got there on time; 亦作“變成”講，如：He got angry. **Get** 後面可接各種介系詞或副詞而廉成用途甚多的各種成語。

■註: **get** 也可作“得病”或“患病”講，如：I have got a bad cold (我患了很重的感冒)。它又可作“到達”講，如：I got there on time (我按時到達那邊)。

### 2. to get off: (to leave/descend from) 下車

1. Helen **got off** the bus at 42nd Street. 2. At what station do you usually **get off** the subway?

1. 海倫在42號街下公共汽車車。 2. 你平常在什麼車站下地下火車？

註：其意義完全與上面之 *get on* 相反。

3. *to put on*: (to place on oneself/said particularly of clothes) 穿，戴

1. Mary *put on* her hat and left the room.

2. Why is John *putting on* his hat and coat?

1. 瑪麗戴上帽子，離開房間。 2. 為什麼約翰戴帽穿外衣？

註：凡是人們戴帽穿衣穿鞋都須用 *put on* 英文中尚有 *wear*, *dress*, *clothe* 這三個字。中文意思也作“穿”“戴”講，但用法與 *put on* 都有出入。*put on* 係指穿的動作，*wear* 係指穿的狀態，如：I always wear white in summer. 注意此句中之“穿”並無動作，只指狀態而已。*dress* and *clothe* 用法相同，作“着衣”戴，大致用於被動形式，如：He was dressed(clothed) in white, He dressed himself in white.

4. *to take off*: (to remove/said also of clothes) 脫

1. John *took off* his hat as he entered the room.

2. Is Helen *taking off* her coat because it is too warm in the room?

1. 約翰進房時，把帽脫了。 2. 海倫脫外衣是因為房裏太暖麼？

註：是 *put on* 之反義字，又可作飛機“起飛”講。如：The plane will take off soon.

5. *to call up*: (to telephone) 打電戴

1. I forgot to call up Mr. Jones yesterday although I promised to *call him up* exactly at three o'clock.

2. Did anyone *call me up* while I was out?

1. 我昨天忘記打電話給瓊斯先生了，戴然我答應三點正打電話給他。 2. 出門的時候，有人打常話給我麼？

註：*call up* 後面須接受詞，但其位戴却因詞類之不同而異，所以須注意，如果受詞是名詞，須放在 *up* 後面，如第一句之

Jones ; 如果受詞是代名詞，須放在 **call** 後如第一句之 **him**。

**補註**：凡是英文成語由動詞後面接不能作副詞用的介系詞如：  
**at, for, of, with** 等而組成者，須視作一個及物動詞，它的受詞不論是爲名詞或代名詞，都須放在它後面，決不可以像上面的成語一樣，把它分開使用。如：

〔誤〕He always *laughs me at*.

〔正〕He always *laughs at me*.

〔誤〕I am *looking Tom for*.

〔正〕I am *looking for Tom*.

#### 6. to turn on: (to start, begin) 開

1. Please *turn on* the light, this room is dark.

2. Someone *turned on* the radiator in this room while we were out.

1. 請把燈開了，這房間很暗。 2. 有人把暖氣開了，當我們出去的時候。

**註**：凡是機器按扭的打開須用 **turn on** 如開燈，開收音機，開水龍頭等。但如開門、開窗，却須用 **open**，不得用 **turn on**。

#### 7. to turn off: (to stop, terminate, extinguish) 關

1. Please *turn off* the light, we do not need it now.

2. Shall I *turn off* the radio or are you still listening to it?

1. 請把燈關了，我們現在不要它。 2. 還是我把收音機關了，或是你依舊聽下去？

**註**：與上面 **turn on** 相反，用法亦相同，只適用於機器按扭之關閉。

#### 8. right away: (immediately, at once, very soon) 立刻

1. She says that dinner will be ready *right away*.

2. Can William come to my office *right away*?

1. 她說飯將立刻預備好。2. 威廉能立刻到我辦公室來嗎？

**註**：係副詞片語，與 *right off*, *right now* 意義完全相同。

9. *to pick up*: (*to take/especially with the fingers*) 拾起

1. John *picked up* the newspaper which was on his desk. 2. Why didn't you *pick up* that pencil which lay on the floor?

1. 約翰拾起在桌上的報紙。2. 爲什麼你不拾起掉在地板上的鉛筆？

**註**：*pick up* 也可作“振作”“鼓起”講，如：He *picked up* his courage (勇氣)。

10. *at once*: (*immediately, very soon, right away*) 立刻

1. He asked me to come to his office *at once*.

2. I want you to send this telegram *at once*.

1. 他要我立刻到他辦公室。2. 我要你立刻把電報發出去。

**註**：*at once* 係副詞片語，通常放在句尾。

11. *to get up*: (*to arise, to change from a lying position*) 起床

1. I *get up* at seven o'clock every morning.

2. What time does your brother usually *get up*?

3. The man was so weak that he was unable to *get up*.

1. 我每天早晨七點起床。2. 你的兄弟平常什麼時候起床？

3. 那個人十分衰弱，所以不能起床。

**註**：*go to bed* (就寢) 的反義字。

12. *at first*: (*originally, in the first instance*) 起初

1. *At first* he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress.

2. *At first* I thought it was John who was telephoning to me.

1. 他起初覺得英文似乎很難，但後來進步很快。

2. 我起先以爲是約翰和我通電話。

**註**：係副詞片語，與 at last 意義相反，通常用於句首。

**補註**：first 也可以當副詞用，作當初或首先講，如：When I first knew him, he was very poor. (我當初認識他的時候，他很窮)。但也可以作名詞用，如：the first of March (三月一日)。

## EXERCISES 1

### A. Choose the correct expression:

1. turn on: ①開②關③轉④倒
2. right away: ①方才 ③有時③立刻④迄今
3. call up: ①叫呼②打電話③責罵④稱讚
4. get on: ①進攻②回來③離開④上車
5. pick up: ①拾起③離著③選擇④穿戴
6. turn off: ①開②關③轉④倒
7. take off: ①取消②移交③脫④擲
8. get up: ①連絡②起床③出發④起飛

### B. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in parentheses:

1. He *arises* at the same time every morning. (get.....)  
Example: He *gets up* at the same time every morning.
2. She *telephoned* me very late last night. (call.....)
3. Helen said that she was going to mail the letter *immediately*. (right.....)
4. Be sure *to extinguish* the light before you leave the room. (turn.....)
5. Helen *placed on herself* her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror. -(put.....)

6. *Remove* your overcoat and sit down a few minutes.  
(take.....)
7. *Originally*, I thought it was John who was calling me. (at.....)
8. We *boarded* the bus at Broadway and 79th Street.  
(get.....)
9. The bus was so crowded that we had difficulty in *leaving*. (get.....)
10. John *took with his fingers* the pencil which was lying on the floor. (pick.....)

## LESSON 2

### 1. to wait for: (to expect/await) 等候

1. We will *wait for* you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street. 2. We *waited for* him for more than an hour and finally left.

1. 我們將在百老匯和86號街的轉角等候你。
2. 我們等他一個多小時後，終於離開了。

**註：**與 await 同義，但 wait 係不及物動詞，後面必須接介系詞 for。wait for 作“等候”講，wait on 作“侍候”講。await 却係及物動詞，後面不接介系詞，如：I shall await you at the station.

### 2. at last: (finally) 終於，到底

1. We waited and waited and *at last* John arrived.
2. Has he finished that work *at last*?

1. 我們等了又等，約翰終於到了。 2. 他到底做完那工作了嗎？

**註：**係副詞片語，請參閱前課之 at first.

### 3. as usual: (as always/customarily) 照常

1. Henry is late for class again *as usual*.
2. *As usual* Helen won first prize in the swimming

contest.

1. 亨利照舊上課又來晚了。

2. 海倫照舊在游泳比賽中奪得錦標。(獲得冠軍)

註：副詞片語。usual 係形容詞作“尋常的”，“通常的”講。

4. to find out: (to get information/discover/learn) 獲悉，發現

1. I was unable to **find out** the name of the man who called. 2. Will you please try to **find out** for me what time that train arrives?

1. 我不能獲悉拜訪我的人的名字。 2. 請你設法為我找出那班火車到達的時間，好嗎？

註：係及物動詞後接受詞。

5. to look at: (to direct the eyes toward/watch) 注視

1. The teacher told us to **look at** the blackboard and not at our books. 2. I like to walk in the park and **look at** the stars at night.

1. 老師告訴我們注視黑板不要注視我們的書本。

2. 我喜歡在公園中散步並注視夜晚的星星。

註：與 see 不可混淆，see 指“看見”，look at 指“看”而言。I see a man 指我看見一個人。

補註：英文中尚有兩個字，中國學生往往分不清楚，易於混淆。

它們就是 hear 與 listen。這兩個字譯成中文意義都差不多，實際是有區別的，hear 作“聽見”講，如：I heard a loud noise (我聽見一聲巨響)。而 listen 作“注意聽”講，如：I am listening to the music (我在聽音樂)。

6. to look for: (to search for/seek) 尋找

1. He has spent an hour **looking for** the pen which he lost. 2. I have lost my gloves. Will you help me

to *look for* them?

1. 他花了一個小時去尋找他失去的鋼筆。 2. 我失去了我的手套，你能幫我找一下嗎？

註：與 *find* 用法不同，*find* 係指東西已經找到了，*look for* 係指正在尋找與 *seek*, *search* 用法相同。這幾個字的區別，必須注意，因為常考。

7. *all right*: (*satisfactory, correct*) 美滿，正確，妥善，平安，無妨

1. He said that it would be *all right* to wait in this office for him. 2. Will it be *all right* with you if I give you that money tomorrow instead of today?

1. 他說在這辦公室等他是妥善的。 2. 如果我把那筆款明天付給你，而不是今天，無妨嗎？

註：係英國人常用之口頭語，美國人却用 O.K.

8. *right here, right there, right now* etc.: (*exactly here, exactly there* etc.)，正是此地，立刻

1. He said that he would meet us *right here* on this corner. 2. *Right then* I saw very clearly that he was not telling the truth. 3. Let's do it *right now*.

1. 他說正是在這個轉角和我們會面。 2. 恰恰那個時候我看得十分明白他不是說實話。 3. 讓我們立刻去做它。

註：*right* 可作“就在”或“恰在”講，用來加強語勢。

9. *little by little*: (*gradually, by degrees, slowly*) 漸漸，慢慢

1. If you study regularly each day, *little by little* your vocabulary of English words will increase.

2. His health seems to be improving *little by little*.

1. 如果你每天有規律的研讀，你的英文字彙慢慢就會增加。

2. 他的健康好像慢慢在增進。

註：係副詞片語。

10. *tired out*: (*extremely tired*) 十分疲乏

1. I have worked very hard today and am **tired out**.
2. He was **tired out** after his long trip to California.

1. 我今天工作十分辛苦，所以很疲乏。 2. 他從加州長途旅行回來後，感到十分疲乏。

■：係形容詞片語。

#### 11. to call on: (to visit) 拜訪

1. Last night several friends **called on** us.
2. How many salesmen **call on** Mr. Evans every day?

1. 昨晚幾個朋友來拜訪我們。
2. 每天有多少售貨員來拜訪伊文思先生？

■：切不可與 call at 混淆。因為 call on 後係接人，call at 後係接地方。如：I call on him; I call at his house.

#### 12. Never mind: (do not mind, do not pay any attention to it.) 不要緊，莫客氣

1. "**Never mind!**" she said when I offered to open the window for her.
2. When William wished to return the money which he owes you why did you say: "**Never mind!** Wait until next week when you receive your salary."

1. “不要客氣！”她說，當我要替他開窗子的時候。
2. 當威廉希望歸還他欠你的錢的時候，為什麼你說：“不要緊！等到你下週發薪的時候才還我。”

■：注意此處之 mind 係動詞而非名詞，作“介意”，“反對”講。

## EXERCISES 2

### A. Choose the correct expression:

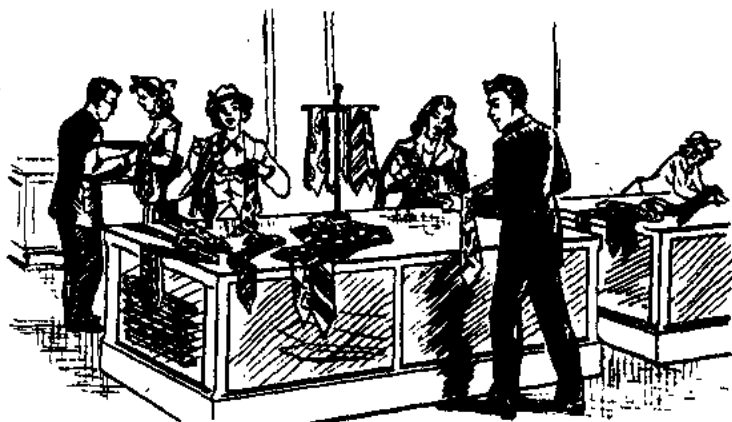
1. call on: ①打門 ②叫喊 ③點名 ④拜訪
2. little by little: ①漸漸 ②有時 ③立刻 ④部份。

3. at last: ①偶然②到底③立刻④漸漸
4. look for: ①find ②search ③fight ④eat.
5. as usual: ①破例②相似③照舊④常常
6. wait for: ①侍候②尋找③研究④等候

B. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in parentheses.

1. Mary *is seeking* the pocketbook which she lost yesterday. (look.....)
2. *As always*, John is late again for the lesson. (as...)
3. Did you *discover* what his name was? (find.....)
4. I am *extremely tired* after all that physical exercise today. (tired.....)
5. He said that he would wait for us *exactly here* on this corner. (.....here)
6. Some old friends of my father's *visited* us last night. (call.....)
7. *Gradually*, his English seems to be getting better. (little.....)
8. They are *awaiting* their brother who is arriving tonight on the five o'clock train. (wait.....)
9. We waited and waited and *finally* he arrived. (at.....)
10. He said that it would be *satisfactory* for us to call again later. (all...)

## LESSON 3



### 1. to pick out: (to choose/select) 選擇

1. I want to *pick out* some new ties to give as Christmas presents to my friends. 2. Which book did you *pick out* to send to Helen?

1. 我要選擇幾條新的領帶給朋友做聖誕禮物。 2. 你選擇那本書給海倫？

註：指由這許多物品中，挑選你所需要或喜歡的東西。

### 2. to take one's time: (to work or go leisurely/not to hurry) 緩緩地，不慌不忙

1. There is no hurry. You can *take your time* doing that work. 2. William never works rapidly. He always *takes his time* in everything that he does.

1. 不要忙。你可以緩緩地做那工作。 2. 威廉永遠工作不急不忙，總是緩緩地做他的事。

註：表示我們有充分時間來做事，可以緩緩地做，不必慌張。

### 3. to talk over: (to discuss/consider) 討論

1. We *talked over* Mr. Reese's plan but could not come to a decision. 2. With whom did you *talk*

over your plan to buy a new car?

1. 我們討論過黎斯先生的計劃，但是不能作一個決定。

2. 你和誰討論過你買一輛新車的計劃。

註：它後面受詞如果是名詞，須放在 over 後，如果係代名詞，須放在 talk 後，如：I shall talk it over with John.

補註：因為 over 雖係介系詞，但也可以當副詞使用，因此 it 須放在動詞後，希參閱 call up 補註。

4. to lie down: (to recline/take a lying position) 躺下

1. If you are tired, why don't you **lie down** for an hour or so? 2. The doctor says that Grace must **lie down** and rest for an hour every afternoon.

1. 如果你倦了，為什麼不躺下個把小時？

2. 醫生說格蕾絲每日午後必須躺下休息一小時。

註：Lie 作“躺”講，與 down 連用，就作“躺下”講。

5. to stand up: (to rise/take an upright or standing position after being seated) 站起來

1. When the President entered, everyone in the room **stood up**. 2. When the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played, everyone must **stand up** and remove his hat.

1. 當總統進來時，在房中的每一個人都站起來。

2. 當演奏“美國國歌”時，每個人必須站起來並脫帽。

註：stand 作“站”講，與 up 連用，表示起立動作。

6. to sit down: (to take a sitting position after standing) 坐下

1. After standing for so long, it was a pleasure to **sit down** and rest. 2. We **sat down** on the park bench and watched the people as they passed.

1. 站立了如此長久之後，坐下來休息實在是一種快樂。

2. 我們坐在公園的椅子上並注視來往的人。

註：與 take a seat 同義。

7. all day long: (the entire day/continuously through the

day) 全天，整天

1. I have been working on this problem *all day long*.
2. She shopped *all day long* looking for a new dress.

1. 我整天從事研究這個問題。 2. 她整天買東西想找一件新衣。

註：係副詞片語，注意 day 前面不得放冠詞 the。

8. by oneself:(alone) 單獨

1. John did the work *by himself*. No one helped him.
2. She likes to walk *by herself* through the park.

1. 約翰單獨做那工作，沒有人幫助他。  
2. 她喜歡單獨散步穿過那公園。

註：係副詞片語，此成語中之 oneself 係不定反身代名詞，用的時候，須看主詞而用 myself, himself 或 yourself 來代替，如第一句之主詞為 John 所以用 himself 第二句為 she，所以用 herself，千萬不能用 oneself。

9. on purpose: (purposely/intentionally) 故意

1. It was no accident. She broke the dish *on purpose*.
2. Do you think he made that mistake *on purpose*?

1. 這不是偶然的，她故意打破那碟子。 2. 你以為他故意犯那條錯誤麼？

註：係副詞片語，通常放在句尾。

10. to get along: (to do/succeed/make progress)

做，成功，進步

1. John is *getting along* very well in his study of English.
2. How is Mr. Holmes *getting along* in his new job?

1. 約翰研讀英文進步很快。  
2. 荷姆斯先生對他的新工作做得怎樣？

註：凡是學問事業獲得進展或成就，都可使用此成語。注意其後須接介系詞 in，如果接 with，意義就不同了，作“相處”講。

11. to make no difference: (to be of equal importance)

無關緊要，相同

1. When I asked him whether he wanted to go in the morning or in the afternoon, he said: "It doesn't *make any difference* to me." 2. Does it *make any difference* to you whether we have our lesson at two o'clock or at three o'clock?

1. 當我問他是早晨去還是下午去的時候，他說：“對我無關緊要”。 2. 我們兩點上課或三點上課對你是否要緊？

註：係指兩件事物，其重要性完全相同，沒有任何區別或選擇。

附註：要注意這個成語如用在否定或問語場合，*difference* 前須用 *any* 而不得用 *no*。

12. *to take out*: (to remove/extract) 拿出來

1. William *took out* his handkerchief and wiped his forehead. 2. The thief suddenly *took out* a knife and attacked the policeman.

1. 威廉拿出他的手帕擦他的前額。 2. 那賊忽然拿出一把刀來，向警察襲擊。

註：係及物動詞，後面接受詞。

### EXERCISES 3

A. Choose the correct expression:

1. on purpose: ①偶然 ②故意 ③匆忙 ④立刻
2. take one's time: ①浪費時間 ②拖延時間 ③不急不忙 ④忽忽忙忙
3. talk over: ①考慮 ②調查 ③放棄 ④討論
4. by oneself: ①單獨 ②自然 ③獨力 ④忽然
5. get along: ①陪同 ③走路 ③進步 ④發生
6. make no difference: ①無關緊要 ②不足為奇 ③十分乏味 ④總而言之

B. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in paren-