

英漢對照・測驗解答

狄克遜

英文成語大全

狄克遜原著・周宗達譯述

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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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。

註 : **get** 係英語中日用重要動詞之一，主要作“獲得”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變成用途甚多的各種成語。

補註 : **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”講，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) 打電話

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，雖然我答應三點正打電話給他。 2. 出門的時候，有人打電話給我麼？

註：**call up** 後面須接受詞，但其位置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：凡是機器按鈕的打開須用 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，只適用於機器按鈕之關閉。

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 ②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②儲蓄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. 請你設法爲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。

註：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？

註：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。”

註：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:

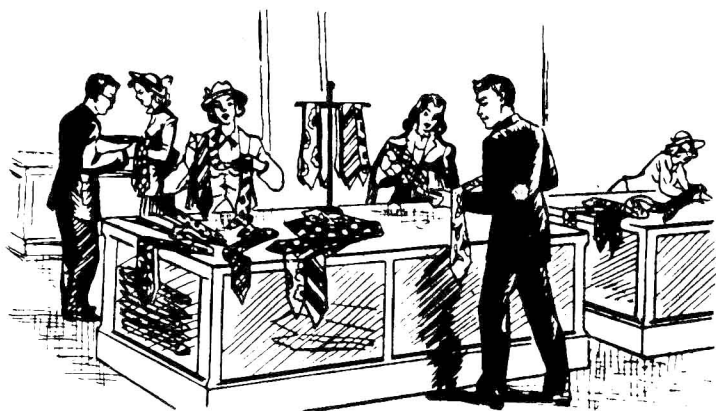
1. call on: ①打門 ②叫喊 ③點名 ④拜訪
2. little by little: ①漸漸 ②有時 ③立刻 ④部份。

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：指由送許多物品中，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。

補註：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匆匆忙忙
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②走路③進步④發生
6. make no difference: ①無關要緊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-