

英 汉 双 解

英语常用常考短语
速记手册

COMMON ENGLISH IDIOMS
WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

成都科技大学出版社

英 汉 双 解

英语常用常考短语 速记手册

COMMON ENGLISH IDIOMS

WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

马雪峰 李双蓉 编
张丽霞 马锐峰

成都科技大学出版社

(川)新登字 015 号

英 汉 双 解

英语常用常考短语速记手册

COMMON ENGLISH IDIOMS
WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

马雪峰 李双蓉 编
张丽霞 马锐峰

责任编辑: 盛宇康 赵 伐

成都科技大学出版社出版发行
四川省新华书店 经销
四川石油管理局印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/64 印张 5 字数 270 千字 插页 2

1991 年 12 月第 1 版 1991 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—2900 册

ISBN7-5616-0859-4/H·64

定价: 2.90 元

前 言

英语的各种惯用短语是英语学习者颇感困惑的一大难题,也是各类英语考试的重点内容,面对浩如烟海的英语短语,英语考生往往感到无从复习和准备。为此,我们编写了这本手册,旨在为大学生、研究生和各类英语考生提供一条快速掌握常用常考英语短语的捷径,帮助使用者在短时间内大量增加英语短语量,迅速提高英语的表达能力和应试能力。

在决定收词范围时,我们参考了《大学英语教学大纲》(文理科),国内外各类中高级英语试题(大学英语四、六级统考、研究生英语入学考试、EPT、TOEFL),以及十余本权威英语词典,按照常用常考的原则,选编了近 1700 条短语成书。

在本书的编写过程中,我们力求突出以下特点:

一、词条均为最常用最常考的英语短语,实用性和针对性强。

二、全书按记忆规律编排,英语词条和汉语释义均用黑体印刷,主体醒目,重点突出,便于记忆。

三、英汉双解,释义精当,同义辨析尽量通过中英文释义予以说明,例句典型,译文准确。

四、对用法复杂、词义多变的动词短语,除给出中文释义、英文释义、例句和译文外,还注明其构成形式、语法搭

配、语体风格、用法辨异、同义或反义短语等要点；并配有一套简明实用的语法代码，使学习者对其用法一目了然。

我们在编写过程中引用了国内外一些主要词典中的部分例句及释义，在此谨向有关作者一并致谢。

成都地质学院九一级硕士研究生邓浩、王跃飞、伍四明、蒋友全同学承担了本手册的校对工作，在此谨致谢意。

限于水平，书中谬误之处在所难免，恳请读者不吝赐教。

编者

1991. 10.

体 例 说 明

一、词条先后按词条首字母顺序排列；词条中的 (be)、(sb)、(sth) 在排列顺序时均不计在内。

二、sb 或 sb's 用于指他人，不包括说话者在内；one, one's, oneself 用于指说话人自己或包括说话人在内。

三、符号

1. 斜线号“/”用以分隔英语中可以互换使用的词或短语。

2. 方括号“[]”用以分隔汉语中可以互换使用的词或短语；或表示动词短语的语法代码。

3. 圆括号“()”表示可以省略的部分或附加说明。

4. 等号“=”表示某词条相当于另一词条或另一词条的某部分。

5. 箭头“→”表示参阅另一词条。

6. 星号“*”表示该词条是《大学英语教学大纲》(文理科)规定的短语。

7. 三角号“▲”表示注释、同义或反义短语、用法辨异。

四、缩写

adj; adjective

prep; preposition

adv; adverb

sb; somebody

e. g. ; (= for example)

sth; something

esp. ; especially

usu. ; usually

etc., et cetera

v; verb

inf; infinitive

v-ing; verb in the -ing form

obj; object

五、动词短语语法代码

- [D1] 及物动词带直接宾语和间接宾语; 直接宾语和间接宾语为名词或代词:

We'll provide you with food. 我们将向你们提供食品。
v obj prep obj

- [D5] 及物动词带直接宾语和间接宾语; 直接宾语是 that 引起的从句, 间接宾语为名词:

I represented to him that his suggestion was impractical. 我给他讲, 他的建议不现实。
v prep obj that-clause

▲不能用被动语态。

- [D6] 及物动词带直接宾语和间接宾语; 直接宾语为 what, when, where, who, how 或 as if 引起的从句, 间接宾语为名词:

He brought home to me what poverty means. 他
v adv prep obj what-clause

让我明白贫穷意味着什么。

▲不常用被动语态。

- [10] 不及物动词:

He gradually picked up after the operation. 手术后,他
v *adv*

逐渐恢复了健康。

- [13] 不及物动词,后接不定式:

I wouldn't lower myself to do such a thing. 我不会贬低
v *pron* *inf*

自己的身份去干这种事。

- [14] 不及物动词,后接 -ing 动词:

We set off walking. 我们步行着出发了。
v *adv* *v-ing*

- [15] 不及物动词,后接 that 引起的从句:

Look out that you don't hurt yourself. 当心别伤着自
v *adv* *that-clause*
己。

- [16] 不及物动词,后接 what, when, where, who, how 或 as
if 引起的从句:

Watch out where you are walking. the ground is mud-
v *adv* *where-clause*
dy. 当心,你走的那地方路面泥泞。

- [L1] 连系动词,后接名词作表语:

He will serve as governor. 他将出任州长。
v *prep* *n*

▲不能用被动语态。

- [L4] 连系动词,后接 -ing 动词作表语:

He ended up hurting himself. 他最后将自己弄伤了。

v adv v-ing

▲不能用被动语态。

[L7] 连系动词,后接形容词作表语:

He is sure to wind up bankrupt. 他肯定要破产。

v adv adj

▲不能用被动语态。

[L9] 连系动词,后接副词结构作表语:

You'll end up in prison. 你最终会进监狱的。

v adv adverbial

▲不能用被动语态。

[T1] 及物动词,后接名词作宾语:

Don't pick at the sheets. 别抓扯床单。

v prep obj

[T1a] 及物动词,后接名词作宾语;副词必须紧跟动词之后:

I must rub up my English for the examination. 我得

v adv obj

复习英语准备考试。

[T1b] 名词作宾语;副词或形容词必须与动词分开:

My headache has been playing me up again. 我的头痛

v obj adv

又在折磨我。

[T4] 及物动词,后接-ing 动词作宾语:

I won't settle for being a housewife. 我不甘心做家庭

v prep v-ing

妇女。

[T4a] 及物动词, 后接 -ing 动词作宾语; 副词必须紧跟动词之后:

It will leave off raining soon.

v adv v-ing

[T5] 及物动词, 后接 that 引起的从句作宾语:

I pointed out that it was too late to repent. 我指出, 现

v adv that-clause

在已悔之晚矣。

▲不常用被动语态。

[T6] 及物动词, 后接 what, when, where, who, how 或 as if 引起的从句作宾语:

Take time to reflect on what he said. 抽时间仔细考

v prep what-clause

虑一下他的意见。

▲不常用被动语态。

[V3] 及物动词, 后接名词作宾语, 再接不定式:

They appealed to him to abandon the idea. 他们请求

v prep obj inf

他放弃这个想法。

[V4a] 及物动词, 后接名词作宾语, 再接 -ing 动词; 介词必须紧跟动词之后:

The quarrel resulted in his mother leaving the house.

v prep obj v-ing

吵到最后,他母亲拂袖而去。

- [V4b] 及物动词,后接名词作宾语,再接-ing 动词;介词或副词必须与动词分开:

Nothing shall prevent us from reaching our aim! 任

v obj prep v-ing

何事情都不能阻止我们达到我们的目标。

- [X1] 及物动词,后接名词作宾语,再接名词作宾语补足语:

I put him down as a student. 我以为他是学生。

v obj adv prep n

- [X7] 及物动词,后接名词作宾语,再接形容词作宾语补足语:

I put him down as nervous. 我以为他很紧张。

v obj adv prep adj

- [X9] 及物动词,后接名词作宾语,再接副词结构作宾语补足语:

We'll fit this bedroom up as an office. 我们将把这

v obj adv adverbial

间卧室装备为办公室。

A

a bolt from the blue 晴天霹雳;使人吃惊的事 a sudden, unexpected happening; surprise; *The news that the firm was closing down came as a bolt from the blue to the staff.* 公司即将倒闭,这消息对所有的职员来说不啻是晴天霹雳。

(be) a far cry from 和...迥然不同;和...相距遥远 very different from; a long way from; *His last statement was a far cry from his early story.* 他最后的陈述与他当初的说法风马牛不相及。*It's a far cry from China to the USA.* 中美两国相距遥远。

a good/great deal of 大量的(后接不可数名词,动词用单数) much; very much; *A good deal of money has been laid aside by the company.* 公司已积累了很多资金。

a hard/tough nut to crack 棘手的问题;难对付的人 a difficult question, person, etc. to deal with; *It's really a hard nut to crack.* 这真是一件难办的事情。

a man of his word 守信用的人 a man who keeps his promise; *He is not a man of his word.* 他是个不守信用的人。

a matter of

1 大约,大概 about; *The complicated computation will be finished in a matter of minutes.* 这项复杂的计算大约在几分钟内即可完成。

2 ...的问题,...的事情 sth as the main factor; a question of; *It's just a matter of time.* 这仅仅是个时间问题。

a narrow escape 九死一生,幸免于难 a case of only just avoiding (stated) evil: *He had a narrow escape from drowning.* 他差一点给淹死。

a slip of the tongue/pen □[笔]误 a slight error while speaking/writing: *It's just a slip of the tongue.* 这仅是个口误。

(be) a stranger to 不懂,不知道,不熟悉 ignorant of; unacquainted with: *He is a stranger to me/London/fear.* 我不认识他[他在伦敦人地生疏;他非常勇敢]。

abandon oneself to 纵情于,沉湎于(感情,愿望等) give oneself up completely to (a feeling, desire, etc.): *He abandoned himself to despair.* 他陷入绝望之中。

* abide by *v prep*

1 亦作 * comply with, * conform to 遵守,服从(法律、协议等) be faithful to; obey (laws, agreements, etc.): [T1] *He will abide by the contract.* 他会信守合同。

2 承受…的后果 suffer the consequences of; [T1] *You must abide by the results of your mistakes.* 你必须为你的错误承担后果。

*(be) about to (do sth) 正要(做某事) on the point of (doing sth): *I was about to go out when he called.* 他来时我正要去。

* above all 首先,尤其是 above everything else; especially: *Above all, he is a good hand at gardening.* 首先,他精于园艺。

(be) above one's head 难以理解,太困难 beyond one's understanding; too difficult: *This book is above me.* 这本书我看不懂。

(be) absent from 缺席, 不在 staying away from; *He was absent from the meeting.* 他没来开会。

(be) absorbed in 专心于, 全神贯注于 have one's attention totally occupied by; *He was absorbed in a novel.* 他聚精会神地读一本小说。

*account for v prep

1 说明...原因; 解释; 是...的原因 be or give a reason for (sth or doing sth); explain; [T1] *That/He accounted for the poor fruit-crop.* 那就是[他解释]水果歉收的原因。

2 打死, 击落(飞机、人、动物) kill, shoot or catch (aeroplanes, people, animals); [T1] *They accounted for 20 of the enemy.* 他们击毙了二十名敌人。

accuse (sb) of (sth/doing sth) 指控, 指责(某人做了某事) say that (sb) is guilty of (sth wrong); *The police accused him of murder.* 警方指控他谋杀。

• (be, get, become, grow) accustomed to (doing) sth 习惯于(做)某事 be used to (doing) sth; *You'll get accustomed to the cold weather here.* 你会习惯这里的寒冷天气。

(be) acknowledged as/to be 被认为; 被承认 considered or recognized as; *John is acknowledged as a good singer.* 约翰被公认为是一位优秀歌手。

act as v prep

充当; 起...的作用 serve as; do work as; [L1] *A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind person.* 一条经过训练的狗可充当盲人的向导。

act for v prep

代理, 代表 do work for; represent; [T1] *Mr Jones will act for you in this case.* 如果出现这样的情况, 就由琼斯

先生代理你的工作。

act on/upon *v prep*

1 对…起作用,对…发生影响 have an effect on (sth); [T1] *The acid acts on the metal and a gas is given off.* 这种酸使金属起反应,并放出气体。

2 按…行事 do sth in accordance with; [T1] *We'll act on your orders.* 我们将按你的命令行事。

act out *v adv*

(用表情、语言、动作)表演出来 show an idea, story or happening by one's looks, talk and movements; [T1] *Everybody roared when he acted out the episode.* 当他绘声绘色地把这段经过表演出来时,人们哄堂大笑。

act up *v adv*

1 亦作 **play up** (人)调皮,捣蛋;(机器)运行不正常 (口语,通常用进行时态) misbehave; perform badly; [10] *The children have been acting up all morning.* 这些小孩一上午都在捣乱。

▲作此义讲时,现在较常用 **play up**。

2 (旧病等)复发 (of a physical infirmity, etc.) become active after being quiescent; [10] *Mother's leg seemed quite better after the operation, but recently it's been acting up again.* 手术后,母亲的腿似乎好多了,可最近又有些复发。

adapt to *v prep*

(使)适应 change (sth, sb or oneself) to suit or be able to deal with (usu. sth); [T1, X9] *We quickly learned to adapt ourselves to country life.* 我们很快就适应了农村生活。

add to *v prep*

增加,增添 increase (sth); [T1] *The bad weather added to*

our difficulties. 坏天气增加了我们的困难。

add up *v adv*

1 (使)加起来 (cause to) make a total of (numbers); [10, T1] *These figures don't add up right.* 这些数字加起来不对。

2 有意义(口语) make sense: [10] *His story didn't add up.* 他的说法站不住脚。

add up to *v adv prep*

1 亦作 amount to; come to 总计达; 共计为 make a total of (a figure): [T1] *The money he spent added up to more than \$1,000.* 他花掉的钱总计达一千多美元。

2 等于是说; 意味着(口语) be equal to; mean; [T1] *It all adds up to this; this is reliable information.* 这一切都说明; 消息是可靠的。

adhere to *v prep*

1 粘附在...上 stick to: [T1] *The mud adhered to his feet.* 泥浆粘在他的脚上。

2 坚持, 遵守 steadily follow or be faithful to (an idea, opinion, belief, etc.): [T1] *They adhered to their original plan.* 他们坚持他们的原计划。

admit/allow/permit of *v prep*

容许; 有...余地(正式用语) give the possibility of (sth); [T1] *This work admits of no delay.* 这项工作刻不容缓。

▲这三条短语动词都常用于否定句, admit of 和 permit of 不能以人为主语, allow of 偶可见以人为主语。

after/in a fashion 勉强, 不太好 not very well or properly; poorly: *He speaks English after a fashion.* 他的英语讲得差劲。

after one's own heart 合某人的意(口语) to one's

liking; *He has a wife after his own heart.* 他有一位称心如意的妻子。

against time/the clock 争分夺秒; 尽快地 *as fast as possible*; *I'll work against time to finish this book.* 我将尽快看完这本书。

agree on/upon *v prep*

(双方等)对...取得一致意见 (of two sides, etc.) *reach a harmonious understanding about (usu. sth)*; [T1] *The two sides agreed on a cease-fire.* 双方达成停火协议。

agree to *v prep*

答应, 接受(想法、计划、建议等) *give consent to*; *accept (an idea, a plan, a suggestion, etc.)*; [T1] *Do you agree to my suggestion?* 你采纳我的建议吗?

agree with *v prep*

1 与(某人)有相同看法 *share the same view as (sb)*; [T1] *I agree with you in this matter.* 在这件事情上, 我同意你的意见。

2 对...表示同意; 赞成 *regard (sth) with favour*; [T1] *I agree with your opinion.* 我同意你的看法。

3 与...相符合, 与...一致 *correspond with (sth)*; [T1] *What you have heard does not agree with the fact.* 你所听到的与事实不符。

▲反义短语: **disagree with.**

aim at *v prep*

1 瞄准 *point or direct (a gun, etc.) towards (sb or sth)*; [T1, D1] *The huntsman aim (his gun) at the lion and fired, but missed him.* 猎人(将枪)瞄准狮子开枪, 可是没击中。

2 以...为目标; 志在, 旨在 *make an effort towards (sth or doing sth)*; *try to gain (sth)*; [T1, T4] *The*