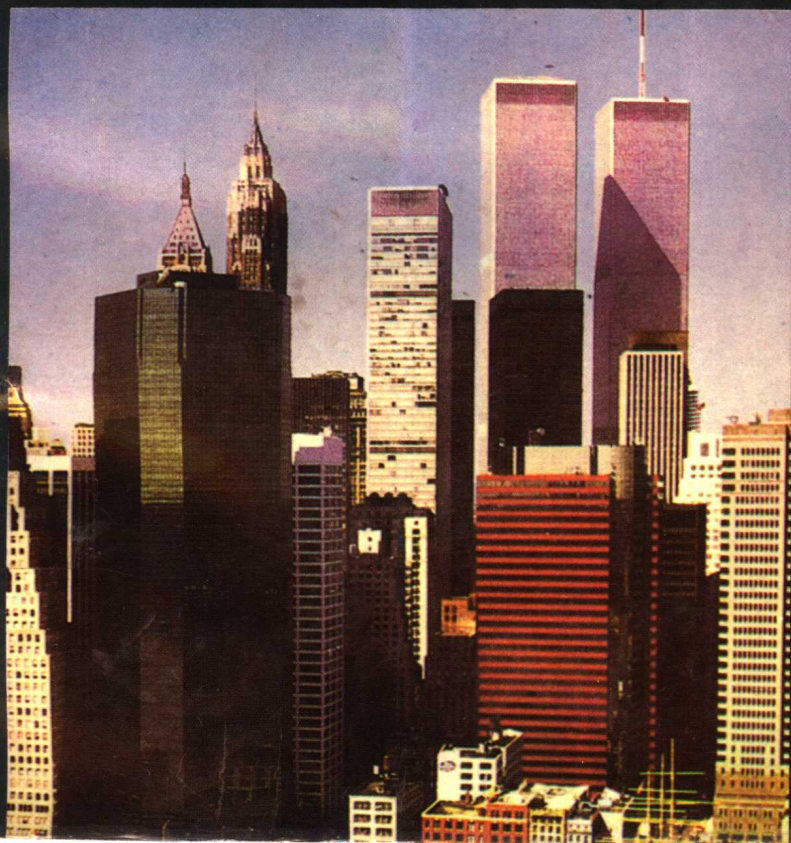


英汉双解

英语口语  
成语词典

李维光 张应林 梅玉闽 编译



英汉双解

# 英语口语 成语词典

李维光 张应林 梅玉闽 编译

浙江教育出版社

**(浙)新登字第6号**

**英 汉 双 解**  
**英 语 口 语 成 语 词 典**  
李维光 张应林 梅玉闽 编译

\*

浙江教育出版社出版

(杭州体育场路169号)

浙江新华印刷二厂印刷

浙江省新华书店发行

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张20.375 插页1 字数 595000

1992 年 4 月 第 1 版

1992 年 4 月 第 1 次印刷

印数: 0001—4330

\*

**ISBN 7-5338-0801-0/G·802**

**定 价: 5.20 元**

## 前 言

英语口语成语是语言交际中最常用的一种表达形式,是语言中最活跃最精华的一部分,是英语国家人民喜闻乐见的活语言。长期以来,由于传统语言观念的束缚,人们较重视书面语,忽视了口语成语的存在和发展,因此,一般很少为这种生动活泼的语言设立“专柜”。当历史步入本世纪的时候,随着新的语言理论的出现,口语在语言的宫殿里逐步取得了堂堂正正的席位。英语口语成语词典之类的书也便应运而生。

《英汉双解英语口语成语词典》是根据已故英国著名语言学家弗雷里克·T·伍德博士(Dr. Frederick T. Wood) 1977年出版的修订本《口语成语》(Colloquial Idioms)编译的。全书约60万字,收集了2500多条英国现代生活中最流行的口语习语,对每一习语作了准确而又详细的释义,其语言简洁、条理清楚、讲解精炼。释义后配有大量的例句。这些例句简单明了、实用性强。部分习语还附有用法说明和出处的探源。在编译过程中,译者对全书的体例作了适当的调整,例句也有所增删。

本词典在日常交际、报刊及文学作品阅读、语言教学和研究中都有较高的实用价值和学术价值,是教师、学生、导游、翻译、出国人员及其他从事外语工作的人所必备的工具书。

此书在编译和出版过程中,承蒙浙江教育出版社的大力

支持和指导，郁飞先生审阅了全书，并提出了许多宝贵的意见，在此谨致衷心的感谢。

编译者

1991年4月于武汉

## A

### A1 (A-ONE)

Excellent; first class; good in every respect.

呱呱叫的,第一流的,天字第一号的:

"He must be a first-rater," said Sam.

"A1," replied Mr Roker.

"他一定是个第一流的角色,"山姆说。

"天字第一号,"洛克先生答道。

The Chinese police are certainly A1 at such work.

中国警察干这类工作肯定呱呱叫。

注:本习语原是英国劳埃德船舶协会在船只分类方面(一般状况及适航性等)使用的术语。在口语中用以指任何值得称颂的事物。

### A TO Z 见 FROM A TO Z

### ABIDE

Bear; endure; put up with. (Usually used in the negative, cannot abide).

容忍,忍受(通常用在否定句中 cannot abide).

I can't abide people who are always boasting of their own achievements.

我不能容忍那些总是夸耀自己成就的人。

I can't abide a butcher.

I can't abide his meat.

The ugliest shop of all is his.

The ugliest in the street.

我不能容忍那个屠夫,

我不能容忍他卖的肉。

他的肉店最丑陋，

全城最丑陋。

### ABOUT

Note the colloquial construction it is + adjective + about + noun, where about refers to a notion implied in it + the noun, and understood from the context or situation.

注意本词的口语结构：it is + 形容词 + about + 名词。about 表达的意思暗含在 it + the noun 中，应根据上下文或具体情境去理解：

It's very sad about Mrs Brown, isn't it? (i.e. she has died, been injured, or suffered some misfortune.)

布朗夫人太令人悲哀，不是吗(她死了，受伤了，或遭遇其他不幸)?

It's unfortunate about your holiday (i. e. that you have had to cancel it, change the date, etc.).

你这次休假真倒霉(遇上取消，改期等情况)。

### ABSOLUTE

Used for purposes of emphasis, with a meaning approximating to complete, e. g. an absolute fool, an absolute pleasure.

Hence absolutely = completely.

用于强调。意思与 complete 相似。例如：十足的大笨蛋，一大乐趣。因此 absolutely 等于 completely:

It is absolutely stupid to say that.

说那样的话太愚蠢了。

It absolutely poured with rain.

下倾盆大雨。

You can trust him to be absolutely fair.

你可以相信他会绝对公平的。

### ACHES AND PAINS

A cliché used to denote physical pains of various kinds. 用来表示身上各种疼痛的老套话:

I wish she would be a bit more cheerful; she is al-

ways complaining of her aches and pains.

她要是快乐一点该多好；她总是说身上这儿痛那儿痛的。

### ACID TEST

A test that shows true worth. (Originally a test with acid to ensure a metal was gold.)

能体现真实价值的考验，决定性考验(原指证实某种金属是黄金的酸性实验)：

You've passed your exams, but the first few months on the job will be the acid test.

你考试合格，但是还须经过头几个月工作的决定性考验。

### ACROSS THE BOARD

With no exceptions, through all sectors. (Used in pay negotiations.)

全部的，包括所有人在内的(用于工资谈判)：

It was the union's policy that all the workers should be treated alike, so they demanded a 5% increase across the board.

对工人应该一视同仁，这是工会的政策。所以，他们要求给全体工人增加5%的工资。

### ACTUALLY

1. Used to suggest that the fact stated would seem incredible.

用以表示所述的事实似乎令人难以相信：

The unscrupulous fellow actually robbed his own mother.

那个不要脸的家伙竟然抢劫了自己母亲的东西。

2. Sometimes used also as an exclamation to express surprise or incredulity. 有时用作感叹语，表示吃惊，不信或怀疑：

After cheating me in that way he had the cheek to ask me for a loan of five pounds. — Actually!



他那样欺骗我以后,还厚着脸皮向我借5镑钱。——真有其事!

### ADAM

#### 1. As old as Adam.

Of great antiquity, going back a long way in history.  
(sometimes used in the literal sense of "to the beginning of the human race", but more often as hyperbole.)

极古的,很久以前的(有时字面上表示“追溯到人类的初期”,但多数情况是夸张说法);

That custom is as old as Adam.

那是一种极为古老的风俗。

#### 2. I shouldn't know him from Adam.

I should be quite unable to recognise him.

我根本认不出他来:

I knew him when we were at school together, but that's many years ago. If I were to meet him today I shouldn't know him from Adam.

我们在同一个学校读书时,我就认识他,但那是很多年以前的事了。如果我今天碰到他,肯定认不出来。

注:有时,尽管不合逻辑,本习语可以用来指妇女,因为英语里没有 I shouldn't know her from Eve 的习语。

#### 3. The old Adam.

Unregenerate human nature.

本性之恶,邪恶的人类本性:

He attributed his wild outburst to the old Adam in him. 他把自己的大发雷霆归因于本性之恶。

### ADVERT or AD (noun)

An abbreviated form of advertisement, sometimes heard in spoken English (e.g. put an advert in the newspaper), but usually regarded as a vulgarism or illiteracy. 是 advertisement (广告) 的缩略式。有时在口语中可以听到这种用法(例如:在报上登一则广告),但是本词通常被看作是粗俗用语或者未

受教育者的用语。

### **AFFAIR**

Used loosely in the sense of "thing", "object", or even "piece of work" or "performance".

不严谨的用法,表示“事”、“物”、甚至“一件工作”或“一次演出”。

What's that strange-looking affair over there?

那里是个什么怪模怪样的东西?

His car is only a second-hand affair.

他的小汽车只不过是转手货。

The concert was rather an amateurish affair.

那是一场很差劲的音乐会。

注:通常用于轻蔑,但也不一定总是如此。

### **AFTER ALL**

1. Contrary to what was supposed or expected.

与想像的或预料的相反。

I managed to get to the meeting after all.

我终于设法到会了。

We took our raincoats with us, but we did not need them after all.

我们带了雨衣,但没有用上。

2. When everything else is taken into consideration.

全面考虑。

Jack may have treated you rather shabbily, but if he is in serious difficulties, I think you should help him. After all, he is your brother.

杰克以前可能对待你太吝啬了,但是如果他眼下陷入困境,我想你应该帮助他。他毕竟是你的哥哥。

### **AFTERS**

Pudding or dessert after the main course.

作为正餐最后一道的布丁或甜食。

### **AGE(S)**

A very long time.

很长时间;

It has taken me ages to get this garden in order.

我花了很长时间才把花园整理好。

That happened ages ago. I have not been to the pictures (i. e. the cinema) for ages.

那是很久以前的事。我已经很久没去看电影了。

注: 1. an age 也用来表示同样的意思,但是,它主要用于书面语言或比较正规的口语中,例如:

She was away for a few minutes that seemed like an age.

她只出去几分钟,却好像很久了。

2. for this day and age. 见 DAY

### ALIVE AND KICKING

Very vigorous and active.

活蹦乱跳的;精力充沛的;

I thought your grandfather was dead. — Far from it, he is very much alive and kicking.

我还以为你的祖父去世了。——非但没有死,他精力还很充沛呢。

注: 本习语原指初生婴儿,也可为鱼贩用语。

### ALIVE WITH

Infested with living creatures of verminous or destructive kind.

(害虫)大批出没于……;害虫成灾的;

All my best cabbages were alive with caterpillars.

我最好的白菜上都长满了毛虫。

注: 可以用于比喻。例如:

The town was alive with rumours of one sort and another.

各种谣言充斥全城。

### ALL AGOG

In a state of excited expectancy.

兴奋地期待:

The children were all agog to hear the story.

孩子们都渴望听这个故事。

### ALL ALONG

From the very beginning of an affair, project, etc.

从事情、计划等的最初开始:

I said all along that he was not a person to be trusted, but you would not listen to me.

我当初就说过他这人不可信任,可你就不听。

### ALL AND SUNDRY

Strictly, all taken collectively and individually, but in colloquial usage merely a periphrasis for all or everyone.

严格讲指人人在内,个个一律,但在口语里是all(全部)或everyone(每人)的另一种说法:

We shall have to restrict the number of guests; we can't invite all and sundry.

我们必须限制来客的人数;我们不能邀请所有的人。

### ALL AT ONCE

Suddenly.

突然:

I had been puzzling over the problem for over an hour without any result, when all at once the solution flashed across my mind.

我为解答这个问题苦思了一个多小时而毫无结果,后来突然想出了答案。

All at once I saw a crowd.

A host of golden daffodils.

突然我看见一大片,

一大片金黄色的水仙。

### ALL AT SEA

Completely confused.

茫然不知所措。

The guide was ready enough with his usual patter on the history of the place, but as soon as you began to question him on anything outside that, he was all at sea.

导游讲起这个地方的历史来,滔滔不绝,千篇一律。但是一问他其他的情况,他就瞠目结舌,答非所问了。

### ALL BUT

Nearly, almost. (Used mainly before adjectives and past participles, but sometimes also before finite verbs.)

几乎,差一点(通常用在形容词,过去分词前面。但是,有时也用在限定动词前面)。

The new building was all but complete when it was destroyed by fire.

新建筑物差不多完工时被大火烧掉了。

The work is all but finished.

这项工作接近尾声。

She all but wept when she heard the news.

她听到这条消息时差一点哭了出来。

### ALL FOR

Entirely or completely in favour of.

完全赞成。

I'm all for anything that makes life easier.

凡是能使生活更加安逸的做法我都非常赞成。

As usual, John was all for going, taking the risk, and getting out of Germany. But Peter was cautious.

约翰照例赞成走,赞成冒险离开德国。但彼得却小心翼翼,不敢轻举妄动。

## ALL IN

### 1. Everything included.

总计，总共：

I reckon it costs me two hundred pounds a year to run my car, all in.

我每年用车算来总共要花 200 英镑。

On top of his wages he gets tips and various other perquisites, so that he probably makes the equivalent of about twenty-five pounds a week, all in.

工资以外，他还有小费和其他各种津贴，所以他每星期总共可能挣 25 英镑左右。

### 2. Be all in

Be exhausted.

精疲力竭：

I was all in after running so far.

跑了这么远，我已精疲力竭。

## ALL IN GOOD TIME

In due course, when a suitable or opportune time arrives.

在适当的时候，到了适宜的时间：

When are you coming to do those repairs to the roof of my house? It was over a fortnight ago that I asked you about them. — All in good time, madam, I haven't forgotten.

你什么时候来修理我家的屋顶？两个多星期以前我就要你来修了。——到时候就来，夫人。我没忘记。

## ALL MANNER OF

All kinds of.

各种各样的：

They asked me all manner of questions.

他们向我提出各种各样的问题。

He'll give you all manner of excuses for his absence.  
他会向你说明缺席的多种理由。

### ALL MY EYE

A term of contempt, used to show that one does not believe a story, a statement, etc.

轻蔑用语。表示根本不相信某件事或某种说法等等：

He told you he was never given the instructions?

That's all my eye. Why, I gave them to him myself.

他告诉你他根本没有得到指示吗？瞎说，噢，是我亲自给他的。

注：本习语的另一说法是

all my eye and Betty Martin.

### ALL OF A...

Followed by a verb stem to denote...

后面接一个动词词干，表示：

1. An uncontrollable nervous movement, as all of a tremble, all of a flutter, all of a dither, all of a twitch, all of a fidget;

表示难以控制的紧张动作，例如，浑身颤抖，焦急不安，浑身发抖，一阵痉挛，烦躁不安。

2. A state or condition that is thought of as a defect of the thing so described, as all of skew, all of a tilt, all of a slope;

表示所述之物的被认为是缺陷的状态或情形，如：歪斜，倾斜，斜坡。

3. Occasionally a noun may be used, as all of a heap.

有时可以后接名词，例如：惊惶失措。

### ALL OF A SUDDEN

Suddenly.

突然地：

All of a sudden a man burst out of the hedge, and made off down the road.

突然有个人从篱笆里冲出来,沿大路逃跑了。

### ALL ONE CAN DO

Preceded by It is/was and followed by an infinitive or infinitive construction, to suggest great difficulty in doing what is stated in the infinitive.

前面加 It is/was,后面接动词不定式或不定式短语,表示做不定式所述的某事很困难:

It's all we can do to keep ourselves in food and clothing, holidays are out of the question.

我们衣食都很困难,更谈不到休假了。

It was all I could do to refrain from laughing.

我好不容易才没有笑出来。

The thieves drove so fast that it was all the police could do to keep up with them.

小偷驾驶汽车飞速逃窜,警察很难赶上他们。

### ALL OUT 见 GO ALL OUT

#### ALL OVER

##### 1. Covered with.

覆盖,

His shoes were all over mud. His hands were all over grease.

他满鞋都是泥,满手都是油。

##### 2. Finished (suggesting defeat, failure or death). Preceded by It is/was/will be and followed by with.

完蛋(表示失败或死亡),前面加 It is/was/will be,后面接 with.

If the patient has another relapse, I am afraid it will be all over with him.

病人如果旧病复发,恐怕就要完了。

When our opponents scored another goal only a few minutes from the end of the match, we knew it was



all over with us.

我们的对手在比赛只剩下几分钟时又射进了一球，我们就知道输定了。

3. Everyone, over a wide area. (Probably a shortened form of all over the place, for which see next entry.)

到处,遍及(可能是 all over the place 的缩略式,参见下条):

We've been looking for you all over.

我们到处找你。

4. Exactly characteristic of the person in question.

完全是所述对象的特征:

You say he refused to buy the goods unless he was allowed a discount? I'm not surprised. That's John all over. Always wanting things on the cheap.

你说那些货品不减价他就不买,是吗?我不觉得奇怪,那正是约翰的特点,他总是想买便宜货。

#### ALL OVER THE PLACE

In many different places.

到处:

When you've finished playing with your toys, put them back in the toy cupboard; don't leave them lying all over the place.

不玩时把玩具放回柜里,别到处乱丢。

I've searched all over the place for that lost ring, but I've not found it.

我到处找丢失的戒指,就是找不着。

注:本习语的变异形式是(近似俚语) all over the show 和 all over the shop.

#### ALL OVER THE SHOP/SHOW 见 ALL OVER THE PLACE

#### ALL RIGHT

1. Satisfactory.

令人满意的,行;