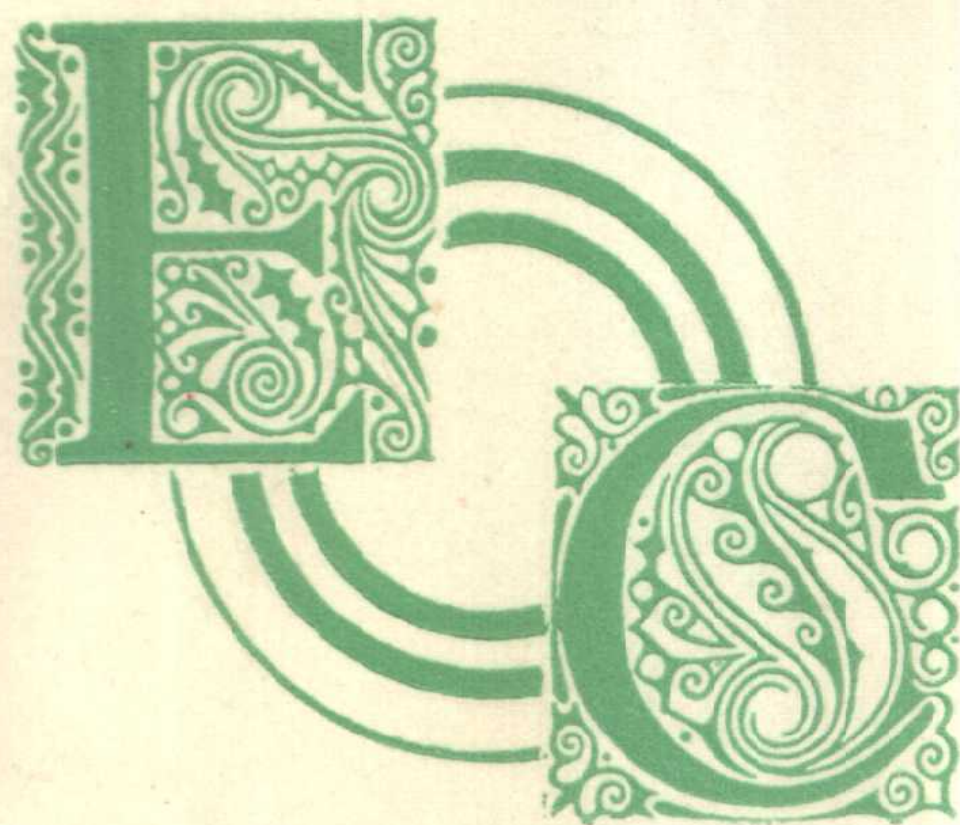

英汉双解 英语口语习语 词典

吴建刚 主编



海洋出版社

英 汉 双 解 英语口语习语词典

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使用说明

词条的编排 本词典正文的词条按词条关键词的字母顺序排列。关键词一般为词条的第一个名词，无名词则为其第一个动词，无动词则为其第一个形容词。例如：Be my guest! 查 guest; That does it! 查 do; Not bad 查 bad。部分词条未列在作为其关键词的第一个名词或动词等之下，或这些词条并不包含任何名词、动词或形容词，在此种情况下用“见”标明这些词条出现的地方。

如在某个关键词下有一个以上的词条时，用 1, 2, 3…标注。每个词条的不同意义用①②③…标注并分项解释。

每个词条包括条目，释义及例句。需作补充说明的词条，在该词条末尾部分标明[注]字样。如某词条有同义参照词条则用“→”标明。斜线“/”用以隔开例句。

变体形式 本词典中的绝大多数习语都有固定形式，但有的习语有变体形式，主要有两类。其一是选择形式，由 or 或 etc 表示，例如：How (or what) about…? 即 How about…? 和 What about…? 均可使用，语义相同。又如：It's your (his, etc) baby. 即 It's your baby, It's his baby 或 It's her baby 均可视需要使用。其二是可有可无形式，由()标明，例如：The (very) idea! 即 The idea! 和 The very idea! 均可使用，语义相同。

文体标志 本词典中没有文体标志的习语一般用于非正式的日常交谈中，但有文体标志的习语限于特定的场合，如 formal(正式用语), slang(俚语), humorous(幽默语)等。没有文体标志的习语一般不用于正式场合。

前 言

口语是语言交际的主要形式,然而众多学习外语的人往往认为书面语最重要,忽视了语言中最活跃、最富生命力的口语。其实,无论从不断进化的整个人类,还是从个人角度,书面语与口语的习得次序、出现频率及平常所提供的信息,都表明两者之间的重要地位正好相反。书面语与口语是语言的两种功能变体,在语言学习中决不能顾此失彼。传统语言观的偏见赋予了书面语一种它实际上并不享有的卓越地位,使不少中国人在学习英语的过程中片面地夸大了书面语的重要性,忽视了口语表达能力的培养,尤其忽视了对口语习语的学习和使用,结果是经过了多年的英语学习之后,仍不能使自己的英语讲起来地道自然。

《英汉双解英语口语习语词典》是参考国内外出版的英语习语词典而编写的,是一部既新颖又实用的口语教科书。本词典收集了大约 1500 条常用的英语口语习语。它采用英汉双解的形式,对每条习语作了准确而详细的释义。每条习语都配有足够的例句,这些例句准确反映了英语日常口语的特点。部分习语还附有用法说明和出处的探源。有的习语同相关的汉语习语进行了比较。此外,本词典十分重视语言交际中的得体性(appropriateness),从交际功能的角度着眼对习语的文体色彩和使用场合作了说明。本词典的索引独辟蹊径,它按交际功能将词典中出现的习语分门别类地加以编排,便于读者根据交际的意图有针对性地查阅。

书中的不妥之处在所难免,我们希望读者不吝指正。

编 者

1993 年 5 月于武昌桂子山

■

英汉术语对照表

American	【美】	英国英语
archaic	【古】	古语
British	【英】	英国英语
British slang	【英俚】	英国英语俚语
euphemistic	【委婉】	委婉语
formal	【正式】	正式用语
humorous	【幽】	幽默语
informal	【非正式】	非正式用语
Irish	【爱】	爱尔兰英语
literary	【文】	文学
nautical	【航海】	航海用语
old-fashioned	【旧】	陈旧语
polite	【礼貌】	礼貌用语
rare	【罕】	罕用语
slang	【俚】	俚语
sport	【运动】	运动用语

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A

Aboard

All aboard An announcement to passengers to get on a train, ship, etc., that is about to leave 请上车(船等)!(用于通知乘客火车、船等即将离开) All aboard! The ship is about to sail. 请上船! 轮船就要启航了。

About

1. **How (or What) about ...** ① An expression used to introduce a suggestion 提出某项建议的用语 How about a game of cards? 玩一下扑克好不好? / What about going out for a meal? 出去吃饭如何? / How about another piece of cake? 再吃一块蛋糕好吗? ② What do you think of (sth.) 你认为(某事)怎么样 How about the other side beating us last night by three goals? 昨晚对方赢了我们队3分,你怎么看? / What about abortion? Is it a good or a bad thing? 你怎样看待流产? 它是件好事还是坏事? ③ Have you heard about (an item of news); Are there plans about (sth.) 你听说了(某条消息)吗; (对某事)有什么安排吗 What about the weather? Is it going to get worse? 天气怎么样? 天气要变坏吗? / How about Aunt Alice? We can't just leave her by herself, now that her husband has died. 艾丽斯姑妈怎么办? 她丈夫去世了, 我们不能撇下她独自一人不管。 ④ Used to ask for a decision or explanation, oft. (as a reminder to sb.) 用来要求(某人)作出决定或予以解释(常用来提醒某人) 'I've never had an accident in my car!' 'How about that time you reversed into your neighbour's van?' '我开车从未出过事!' '那次你倒车时撞上了邻居的货车, 这又如何解释?' / What about your library books? Have you returned them yet? 你借的图书馆

的书呢？你都还了吗？[注]有时该习语也用作无礼的答语，如：“What about that offer of taking me out to dinner?” “What about it?” “你要请我出去吃饭的事怎么样了?” “什么怎么样?”

2. How (or what) about that (then) An expression of surprise or praise 表示吃惊或称赞的用语；太妙了；太棒了 ‘I’m off to Africa next week.’ ‘Well, how about that!’ “我下周动身去非洲。” “嘿，太棒了！”/How about that, then! Our school’s finally beaten yours 嗨，太棒了！我们学校终于胜了你们学校。

Above

1. Above all An expression used to introduce the most important thing 用于提出最重要的事情；最重要的是；首先 You should be kind to everyone, but, above all, to those who cannot look after themselves. 你应该好心对待每个人，尤其是那些不能自理的人。

2. Above and beyond In addition 此外；除……以外；大于；多于 Above and beyond working hard all day, he spent his evenings helping in a youth club. 除了白天辛苦工作一天外，他晚上还在一个青年俱乐部帮忙。/The soldier showed courage above and beyond What was expected. 那位士兵表现出来的勇气远远出乎人们的意料。

Accident

Little Jimmy’s (Johnny’s, etc.) had an accident (euphemistic) Jimmy (or another baby’s name) has passed Water onto the floor 【委婉】吉米(或其他婴儿的名字)在地板上撒尿了

Accidental

Accidentally on Purpose With the real intention of doing sth., but making it seem to happen by chance 似为偶然，实则有意 She missed the meeting accidentally on purpose. 她没来开会，表面上偶然

缺席,其实是存心的。

Account

There's no accounting for tastes 见 *Taste*

Ache

My heart aches for you 见 *Heart 4*

Act

Act Your age 见 *Age 1*

Action

Action stations A call to get ready and be at the point of duty 要求准备好即将执行任务的口令;各就各位;请大家做好准备 *Action stations, everyone! The royal couple will be here an hour from now. 请各位做好准备! 皇室夫妇一小时后到达这里。/Action stations! The programme goes on the air in one minute. 请准备好! 本节目一分钟后开始播放。[注]该习语原系海军或陆军中命令战士进入战斗岗位准备打仗的命令。*

Actual

Your actual ... (British) The real (person or thing) 【英】真正的(人或物) *This is made of your actual gold, you know. 要知道,这是真金制成的。/They were looking at a painting by your actual Picasso. 他们正在观赏真正的毕加索画的一幅画。[注]该习语作为俚语使用时其发音和拼写形式为 Yer actual.*

Admit

I must admit I freely acknowledge 我坦率地承认 *I must admit that I'm glad it's all over. 坦率地说,我很高兴全都结束了。/ I must admit, I'm not as fit as I used to be. 我承认我身体不如从前了。/ That exam was very difficult, I must admit, even though I'd done a lot of revision. 坦率地说,那场考试真难,尽管我做了大量的复习。*

Afraid

I'm afraid I'm sorry: a polite way of expressing

regret about having to refuse sth., or about sth. bad that has happened or probably will happen 真遗憾;真抱歉;恐怕(因不得已而拒绝某事或对已发生或有可能发生的坏事表示遗憾时所使用的客套语) I'm afraid I can't help you. 恐怕我不能帮你。/ I've some bad news, I'm afraid...Gill's had an accident. 很遗憾,我这儿有条坏消息——吉尔出车祸了。/ 'Can you drive me into town?' 'I'm afraid not; I'm too busy.' “你能开车送我进城吗?”“恐怕不行;我太忙了。”/ 'Were you beaten in the final?' 'Yes, I'm afraid so.' “决赛时你输了吧?”“对,很遗憾是这样的。”[注]在口语中, afraid 常简单说成 afraid, 如: Sorry, afraid I don't know the answer. 对不起,恐怕我不知道答案。

After

1. **After you** Please enter, go, etc., before me 您先请(进、走等) 'After you,' the gentleman said, opening the door to the lady standing by. “您先请。”那位绅士打开门,对站在旁边的女士说道。/ After you, sir. 先生,您先请。[注]该习语中 after 一词重读。

2. **After you with...** Please let I have (sth.) when you have finished with it 您用完后请给我用(某物) After you with the salt, Joe. 乔,你用过盐后请给我用。

Afternoon

Good afternoon 见 *Good* 3

Again

1. **Once again** 见 *Once* 2

2. **There again** 见 *There* 2

Age

1. **Act(or be) your age** Don't be so childish 别孩子气;举止要与年龄相称 Act your age, Jim. You're eighteen now! 别孩子气了,吉姆,你现在18岁了。

2. Age before beauty A humorous expression that an older person should go, enter, etc., before a younger, more good-looking person 幽默用语,表示年长者(当走或进入等时)应优先于更年轻貌美者 ‘Age before beauty,’ the young man said to his mother as he opened the door for her. “白发理应先于红颜。”小伙子边替他母亲开门边说道。

3. ...in your old age A humorous phrase added to sth. to mean that a person is at last doing sth. 附在某句话后面的幽默用语,意为某人终于做某事了 ‘Have one of these apples!’ ‘Thanks...you’re getting generous in your old age.’ “吃个苹果吧!” “谢谢——你总算开始变大方了。”

Agree

1. I couldn’t agree less I totally disagree 我绝不同意 ‘This government’s policies are really helping the country along.’ ‘I couldn’t agree less; everything seems to have gone wrong for them.’ “该政府的政策确实有助于国家的发展。”“我绝不同意,这些政策似乎把一切都搞乱套了。”

2. I couldn’t agree more I agree completely 我完全同意 ‘Harold will just have to do better at school, if he’s to pass his exams.’ ‘I couldn’t agree more...he’s about halfway down the class in most subjects at the moment.’ “哈罗德如想考试过关,必须在学校再努一把力。”“我完全同意——眼下他大多数课程在班上属中下游。”

Aid

What’s...in aid of (British) What is the purpose of (sth.) 【英】……的目的何在,……的用意何在 What are all these books in aid of? Don’t tell me you’ve finally started your revision! 所有这些书是干什么用的? 不会是你终于开始复习了吧。/ ‘What are all these wires in aid of?’ ‘They connect the tape-recorder to the amplifier and the loud-

speakers.’ “这些电线是做什么用的?”“它们把录音机与扬声器和喇叭连接起来。”

Aim

We aim to please A motto stating that the main purpose of a restaurant, shop, hotel, etc. is to provide a good service that satisfies its customers; oft. used as a response to a compliment made to those running the restaurant, etc. 餐馆、商店、旅店等的座右铭,表明其主要目的是提供让顾客满意的优质服务(经营餐馆等的人员受到顾客赞扬时常用此作答语),我们的目的是让顾客满意

Alive

You don't know you're alive 见 *Know* 24

All

1. After all ① In spite of everything 毕竟;终究 It's only a game, after all. 这毕竟不过是一场游戏罢了。② Used to introduce a reason or argument that sb. has forgotten or not considered 用于引出某人忘记了或未考虑到的理由或论据 Why can't I go to the party? After all, it is my birthday. 为什么我不能参加晚会? 这毕竟是我的生日。/ I do think we should let her go to town by herself. After all, she is ten now. 我的确认为我们应让她自己进城去。她毕竟已 10 岁了。③ Anyway 无论如何;不管怎样 Ron didn't think he could see the football match, because he had so much work to do, but he managed to get it done and went after all. 朗以为他看不成足球赛了,因为他有许多工作要做,但不管怎么说,他还是设法将工作干完去看球赛了。[注]该习语解作第②义时,all 一词重读。

2. All along All the time 始终;一直;一贯 I knew that all along. 我一直知道此事。/ I thought all along that you two would end up getting married, and you have. 我一直认为你们两人最终会结婚的,果然如此。

3. All in all Taking everything into consideration 总的说来 All in all, this is the best party I've been to in years 总的说来,这是我几年来参加过的最出色的晚会。/ All in all, we see things pretty much in the same way, although we do disagree on minor details. 总的说来,我们看待事物的方法大致相同,尽管在次要的细节上确实有分歧。

4. All of (informal) Used to emphasize a distance, age, etc. 【非正式】用于强调距离,年龄等;足足;足有 It's all of millions of miles to the stars 从地球到恒星足有数百万英里的距离。/ She's all of eighty years old, you know! 要知道,她足足有 80 岁。

5. All over (informal) Completely 【非正式】完全;十分 The man you've just described sounds like my neighbour all over. 你刚才描述的那个男人听起来完全像我的邻居。/ Did he say you were mean with money? That's him all over. 他说过你在钱上很小气吗? 他就是那种德性。

6. All right → OK ① A conventional reply to a greeting such as 'How are you?' 对类似“你好吗?”这样的问候语习惯上所作的回答 'How are you keeping, Jane?' 'All right, thanks. How about you?' “你好吗,简?”“很好,谢谢。你怎么样?” ② Yes; used as reply to show agreement with a suggestion or plan 是的;好吧(表示同意某项建议或计划的答语) 'Shall we go to Brighton this afternoon?' 'All right, let's!' “今天下午我们去布赖顿吗?”“好吧,去吧!”/ All right, we'll meet at six o'clock, then. 好吧,那我们六点钟见。 ③ Certainly; sometimes used with *but* 的确;当然(有时与 *but* 连用) She's pretty, all right, but I don't like her. 她的确很漂亮,但是我不喜欢她。/ She's intelligent, all right, but not very good at making friends. 她确实聪明,但不太擅长交友。/ We're

agreed the country's in a mess, all right, but how are we going to get out of it? 不错,我们都认为这个国家现在是一团糟,但我们准备怎样摆脱这种困境呢? ④ Used to express impatience or annoyance 用以表示不耐烦或厌烦 All right, don't take my advice if you don't want to, but don't blame me when you fail. 好了,如果你不乐意就不要采纳我的意见,但你失败了可别怪我。⑤ Used to link parts of an explanation, meaning 'Do you understand me so far?' 用来衔接某个解释的各部分,意为“到目前为止你懂我的意思吗?” You're going down the Bristol Road, then. All right, now you turn left at the bottom to get to the university. 这样的话,你就是在沿布里斯托路往前走了。好,走到路尽头往左拐就到那所大学了。[注] 1. 该习语常拼写为 alright. 2. 该习语表示第①义时,也可用作问句,意为 'Are you well' (“你好吗?”) 例如: 'All right?' 'Yes, thanks, and you?' “你好吧?”“还好,谢谢。你怎么样?” 3. 该习语表示第④义时,也可以连用数遍,表示极度的厌烦: All right, all right, all right, I'm just coming! 好了,好了,好了,我就来了! / OK, OK, OK, there's no need to get so angry! 得了,得了,得了,没必要发这么大的火! 4. 有时,喜剧演员、音乐厅的艺术家们也一连数遍地使用该习语,经常用来引出某个话头,带有幽默色彩。

7. **All the best** 见 *Best* 1

8. **All the same** 见 *Same* 1

9. **All together now** Let's say, sing, or act the words, song, ect., together 让我们一起说、唱或表演等 All together now, children, 'All things bright and beautiful...' 孩子们,一起唱,“一切光明而美好……”

10. **All well and good** 见 *Well* 1

11. **And all** ① And other similar things 以及其他相同的东西 There were books, papers, maga-

zines and all covering the whole of the floor. 书呀、报纸呀、杂志呀等等满地都是。② (slang, British) As well; too 【俚; 英】也; 同样 You can take that look off your face, and all, young Smith. 你脸上也不要挂着那副神态了, 小史密斯。③ (British) Certainly; used at the end of a statement, to give emphasis 【英】的确; 确实 (用在句尾, 加强语气) 'It's cold today, isn't it?' 'It is, and all!' “天真冷, 是不是?” [注] 1. 该习语发音为 'n all. 2. 短语 Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and all (源出歌谣 Widdicombe Fair) 正变为陈旧语, 但现在幽默地用来表示 'and the rest' (以及其他的……) 如: 'Bill, Tom, Joe, and Uncle Tomie Cobbleigh and all were at the party! 比尔、汤姆、乔还有其他一些人都参加了晚会! 3. 短语 Warts and all 常用来表示 'With all its faults as well as its good points' (既有优点又有缺点; 既有长处又有短处; 优劣并存), 如: Tell me what your new house is like, warts and all. 告诉我你新买的房子怎样, 好坏都说说。该短语也可在名词前作形容词用: A warts-and-all account of life in our inner cities. 对我们的市内生活优劣并提的描述。该短语源出奥利佛·克伦威尔 (Oliver Cromwell) 指示画家彼得·李里 (Peter Lely) 给他绘制肖像一事。克伦威尔要李里逼真地画, 不要漏掉他脸上显眼的疣。

12. **And all that** Used to make what has been said before sound less definite and sometimes even dubious; oft. introducing a further limiting phrase; followed by *but* 用来使前面说过的话听起来不那么确切, 有时甚至是含糊不清 (常引出一个进一步限定的短语; 后接 *but*) The plot is very interesting and all that, but I still don't like it as a play. 情节倒还有趣, 但作为一部剧, 我还是不太喜欢它。/ Sorry and all that! I didn't realise that was your toe I'd trodden on. 不好意思啦! 真没想到踩着你的脚了。

13. As all that As might be expected or hoped 像预料的那样;如所希望的那样 He's not as clever as all that, considering what his brothers are like. 看看他那几个兄弟是什么样子,他可没那么聪明。

14. Evening all Good evening, everyone! 诸位,晚上好! [注]该习语大概为警察用语。警察 George Dixon 在电视节目 *Dixon of Dock Green* 中将此语作为开场白而使之家喻户晓。现在通常以戏剧性的、诙谐的方式使用。Morning all! (诸位,早上好!)用得也很普遍。

15. For all... So far as (sth.) is concerned; in spite of 就(某事)而言;尽管 You might as well never have gone to college, for all the good it's done you. 你要是从未上过大学倒好了,尽管上大学对你有好处。/ He's been ill for two weeks, but for all that, he must be fit for next week's big match. 他已病了两周了,但尽管如此,他一定会恢复好身体参加下周的大赛。

16. For all I (you, etc.) Know (or care) As far as I (You, etc.) Know (or care); sometimes used when the speaker is not really interested in the person or thing described 据我(你等)所知;(有时当讲话者对所说的人或事并非真感兴趣的时候使用) He may be very rich, for all I know. 据我所知,他可能很富有。/ You can go whenever you like for all I care. 你想什么时候走就什么时候走,我才不管呢。

17. I'm all right, Jack 见 *Jack* 2

18. It's all right 见 *Well* 2

19. It's all very well 见 *Well* 2

20. Not at all 见 *Not* 1

21. Of all (the)... Used to express annoyance or surprise 用来表示厌烦或吃惊 Why choose me of all people to lead the team? 什么人不能选,偏偏选我领队? / Of all the cheek...he's walked off with