

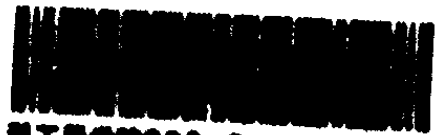
(美) H. C. W 著  
侯继云 编译  
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# 英语基础习语

黑龙江人民出版社

# ENGLISH

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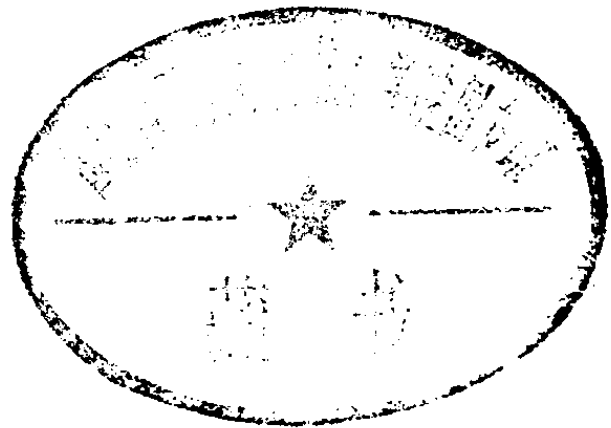
科工委书号802 2 00663481

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【美】H. C. W 著

侯继云 编译

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黑龙江人民出版社

1986年 哈尔滨

责任编辑：李 润 文  
封面设计：张 惠 颖  
插图：方颖 振家

## 英语基础习语

yīng yǔ jī chǔ xí yǔ

[美] H.C.W 著

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黑 龙 江 人 民 出 版 社 出 版

(哈尔滨市道里森林街42号)

上海市印刷三厂排版、制型

黑龙江省教育厅印刷厂印刷 黑龙江省新华书店发行

开本787×1092毫米1/32·印张14 6/16·字数200,000

1986年6月第1版 1986年6月第1次印刷

印数15,630

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统一书号：9093·41 定价：3.05元

## 修订版附言

《基础成语》修订扩大版新增加了八课书，补进一些现代通用成语。此外，全书每一可分性成语都标上符号(S)，同时对此类成语，分隔与不分隔的例句同时举出。还有其它一些小的修改：加强了个别成语的释意和练习，删除了一些过时的成语和不合时宜的参考资料。读者如欲深入了解成语，可参阅维特福特与狄克逊合编的《美国成语手册》(1971年修订本，西蒙·斯库斯特图书股份有限公司教育部出版)。

H. C. W

## 前 言

尽管过去编辑出版了许多种英语成语书，但通过大量练习讲授成语，本书显然是首次尝试。

成语是简练的日常用语的一部分。成语能使口语和写作更为优美、更趋准确，这是富有经验的英语教师所公认的。

但是外国学生认为，熟练地使用成语绝非易事。当他们用本族语直译这些成语时，意思尤其难以表达，原来他们是在用一些累赘的词语转弯抹角进行解释。

学生可以学会语法，并逐步掌握足够的词汇量。但如不能实际使用一些常用成语，如：to put out, to get along, to call for, to look up, to look over 等等，他们的语言仍将是笨拙而呆板的。

切实掌握任何一种语言的成语肯定需要多年的学习和实践。但这不能成为放松成语学习的理由。成语学习应当成为正常语法、词汇教学的组成部分，并与之结合进行。当然，选择的成语应该是学生能够掌握的和有实用价值的。有些成语，如：to carry coal to Newcastle (多此一举)或 to wash one's dirty linen in public (家丑外扬)，尽管丰富多采，但却无助于提高学生使用这种语言的实践能力。

因此，本书所选用的完全是一些基本成语。另外，我对成语的性质未做任何理论上的阐述。事实上，甚至关于成语的定义我也没有煞费苦心地去探讨。基于本书的宗旨，我只简单说明，凡意思与所含单词意思不同的词组便是成语。成

语不能从一种语言毫无变化地逐字直译成另一种语言，原因即在于此。

尤其重要的是，在为本书选择成语时，我遵循了自己多年来的成语教学经验。我相信其他富有经验的教师会赞同我的选择，特别是第一部分(初级)和第二部分(中级)。

在第三部分(高级)里，我可能选进了其他人不选的某些成语，也可能删除了其他人可能选中的一些成语，这是很正常的，因为高级成语范围广泛，选择起来总要带有一定的主观性。

最后，需要记住的是，这是一本教授学生如何使用成语的练习书，而不是参考书。

本书还有一个增添实用价值的特点需要提及，即附录II列出了本书所学的全部成语及其西班牙语、法语和德语的对应成语。有了这些参照成语，就能使学生更确切地明了英语成语的意思，从而更有信心地使用它们。

作者

# CONTENTS

## 目 录

### SECTION I 第一部分

(*Elementary*) (初级)

Lesson 1	.....	1
Lesson 2	.....	9
Lesson 3	.....	17
Lesson 4	.....	25
Lesson 5	.....	33
Lesson 6	.....	41
Lesson 7	.....	49
Lesson 8	.....	57
Lesson 9	.....	65
Lesson 10	.....	73
Lesson 11	.....	81

### SECTION II 第二部分

(*Intermediate*) (中级)

Lesson 12	.....	86
Lesson 13	.....	94
Lesson 14	.....	103

Lesson 15	.....	111
Lesson 16	.....	120
Lesson 17	.....	128
Lesson 18	.....	137
Lesson 19	.....	146
Lesson 20	.....	154
Lesson 21	.....	163
Lesson 22	.....	171
Lesson 23	.....	180

**SECTION III**    **第三部分**  
**(Advanced)**      **(高级)**

Lesson 24	.....	186
Lesson 25	.....	194
Lesson 26	.....	203
Lesson 27	.....	212
Lesson 28	.....	221
Lesson 29	.....	230
Lesson 30	.....	240
Lesson 31	.....	249
Lesson 32	.....	258
Lesson 33	.....	267
Lesson 34	.....	276
Lesson 35	.....	281
Lesson 36	.....	291
Lesson 37	.....	300
Lesson 38	.....	309



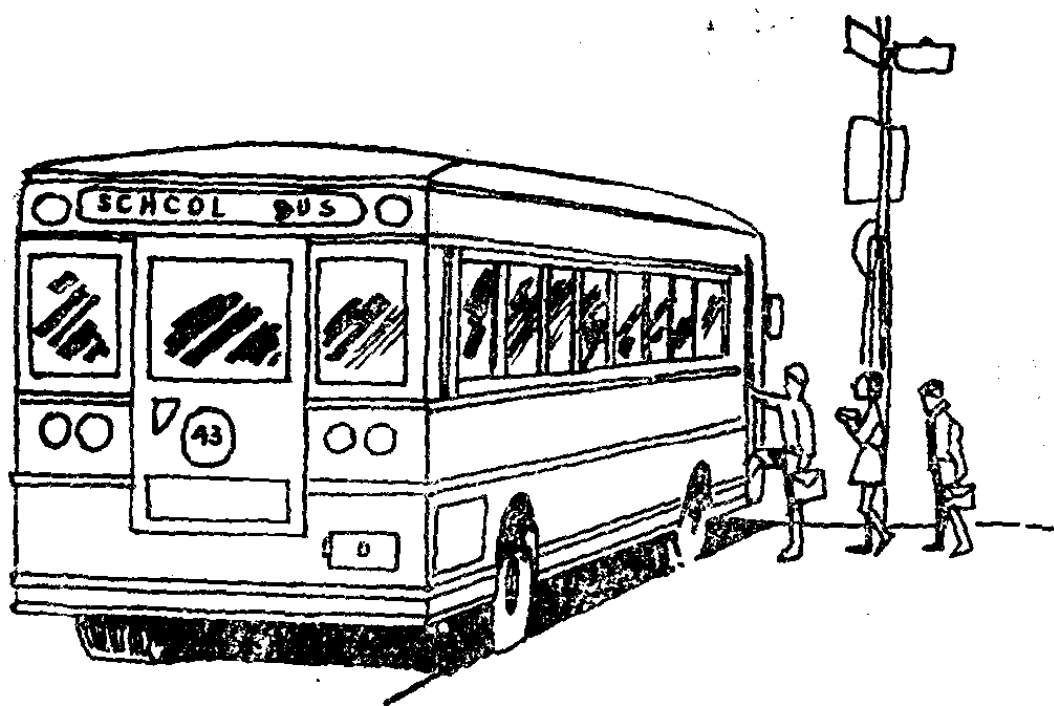
Lesson 39	.....	318
Lesson 40	.....	327
Lesson 41	.....	337
Lesson 42	.....	347

## GENERAL REVIEW

Lesson 43	.....	357
Appendix I	.....	364
附录 I		
Appendix II	.....	366
附录 II		
Appendix III	.....	411
附录 III		
Index	.....	440
索引		

## Lesson 1

### 第一 课



1. to get on: (to enter, board) Compare: to get or catch a bus.

登

1) I always *get on* the bus at 34th Street. 我总是在三十四道街上公共汽车。

2) William *gets on* the subway at the same station every morning. 威廉每早都在同一个站搭乘地铁。

2. to get off: (to leave, descend from)

下来、下去、下(车)

- 1) Helen *got off* the bus at 42nd Street. 海伦在四十二道街下公共汽车。
- 2) At what station do you usually *get off* the subway?  
你常在哪一站下地铁?
3. to put on: (to place on oneself — said particularly of clothes) (S) \*  
穿、戴(尤指衣服)
  - 1) Mary *put on* her scarf and left the room. 玛利戴上围巾离开了房间。
  - 2) Why is John *putting on* his hat and coat? 约翰怎么总是穿着外套、戴着帽子?
  - 3) *Put* your hat *on* before you leave the house. 你戴好帽子再出门。
4. to take off: (to remove—said also of clothes) (S)  
脱下(亦指衣服)
  - 1) John *took off* his hat as he entered the room. 约翰一边走进屋子, 一边脱下帽子。
  - 2) Is Helen *taking off* her coat because it is too warm in the room? 海伦是因为屋里热才脱掉外套的吗?
  - 3) *Take* your sweater *off* in this warm room. 屋里暖和, 请脱掉毛衣。
5. to call up: (to telephone) (S)

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\* The symbol (S) indicates that an idiom is *separable*—that a direct object may be placed between the verb and the prepositional particle. In these cases examples are given of the idiom both separated and also unseparated. See Appendix I, Page 364, for further details.

符号 (S) 表示该成语是可分的, 即直接宾语可置于动词与介词之间。对此类成语分隔与不分隔的例句同时举出。详见 364 页附录 I。

## 打电话

1) I forgot *to call up* Mr. Jones yesterday, although I promised *to call him up* exactly at three o'clock.  
虽然我答应昨天三点钟准时给仲斯先生去电话，但我忘却了这件事。

2) Did anyone *call me up* while I was out? 我不在时有人给我来过电话吗？

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

### 打开(使开始)

1) Please *turn on* the light. This room is dark. 屋里暗，请打开灯。

2) Someone *turned on* the radiator in this room while we were out. 我们不在时，有人打开了屋里的暖气。

3) Do you know who *turned it on*? 你知道这是谁打开的吗？

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

### 关闭、终止、熄灭

1) Shall I *turn off* the radio or are you still listening to it? 我来关掉收音机呢，还是你继续听？

2) Please *turn off* the light. We do not need it now. 请关掉灯，我们现在用不着。

3) Shall I *turn the oven off*? 我把烤炉熄掉好吗？

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

### 立刻、马上、很快

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

说晚饭马上就好。

- 2) Can William come to my office *right away*?      威廉能马上到我办公室来一趟吗?

9. to pick up: (to take—especially with the fingers) (S)  
拣起、拣出(尤指用手指)

1) John *picked up* the newspaper which was on his desk.      约翰拿起放在桌子上的报纸。

2) Why didn't you *pick up* that pencil which lay on the floor.      你为什么不要把掉在地上的铅笔拣起来?

3) I would have *picked it up* if I had noticed it.      我如果看见的话, 我早就把它拣起来了。

10. at once: (immediately, very soon, right away)  
立刻、立即、很快、马上

1) He asked me to come to his office *at once*.      他要我立刻到他办公室去。

2) I want you to send this telegram *at once*.      我要你马上发出这封电报。

11. to get up: (to arise, to move from a lying, to a standing position) (S)

起床; 站起

1) I *get up at* seven o'clock every morning.      我每早七点钟起床。

2) What time does your brother usually *get up*?  
你兄弟通常几点起床?

3) The man was so weak that the nurse was unable to *get him up*.      这个人很虚弱, 护士没能扶他站起来。

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

起初、开始时

- 1) *At first* he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress. 起初他似乎觉得英语很难, 但后来他进步很大。
- 2) *At first* I thought it was John who was telephoning to me. 开始我以为是约翰在给我打电话。

EXERCISES

练习

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

用括号内部分标出的相应成语替换句中斜体词

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 \_\_\_\_\_)

B. Fill in the blanks with the listed idioms.

用下列成语填空

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) get on         | ( 7) turn off   |
| (2) am getting off | ( 8) right away |
| (3) put on         | ( 9) picked up  |
| (4) took off       | (10) get up     |
| (5) call ... up    | (11) at first   |
| (6) turn on        |                 |

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the receiver as soon as the phone rang.
2. I shall \_\_\_\_\_ at seven o'clock tomorrow.
3. Now that the pipe is mended, we can \_\_\_\_\_ the water.
4. He said he couldn't do the job \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the job looked good to Bob, but later it became tiresome.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the train every morning at 7:30.
7. Her mother \_\_\_\_\_ her black coat and went out of the house.

8. I have something to tell you. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you  
\_\_\_\_\_ at about seven o'clock.
9. The man \_\_\_\_\_ his cap and sat down.
10. Excuse me, but I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at the next station.
11. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the water since the pipe is leaking badly.

C. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

用本课所学成语回答下列问题

1. At what street do you *get on* the bus or subway every morning?
2. At what street do you usually *get off*?
3. Is it easy or difficult to *get on* a bus which is crowded?
4. Is it easy or difficult to *get off* a bus which is uncrowded?
5. Which of your friends *called you up* last night?
6. Whom did you *call up* last night?
7. Did Henry say that he would return *right away* or much later this evening?
8. Do you generally *put on* your hat and coat when you leave or when you enter your home?
9. When do you generally *take off* your hat and coat?
10. When you arrive at school each day, do you immediately *put on* your hat and coat or *take off* your hat and coat?



11. What do you do when you leave school each day?
12. If you wish to hear some music, do you *turn on* or *turn off* the radio?
13. What do you do when you finish using the radio or television: *turn it on* or *turn it off*?
14. At what time do you usually *get up* every morning?
15. At what time do your brothers and sisters *get up*?