

本套丛书共四册，精选汉语中最有价值的、常用的、表现力强的成语、谚语、歇后语、典故各100则。每则均附英文释义，每则配一幅精美插图，另有一些难解词语中英文注释。

To liven up your spoken Chinese, *Gems of the Chinese Language Through the Ages* series presents this selection of everyday idioms. They have been chosen for their frequency of use, practical value and expressiveness. Each one is accompanied by an English translation and an appropriate illustration. Some obscure expressions are clarified with the help of annotations in both Chinese and English.

博古通今学汉语丛书
Gems of the Chinese Language Through the Ages

成语 100
100 Chinese Idioms and
Set Phrases

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前 言

学习汉语的外国学生，当他们初步掌握了汉语的语音、词汇、语法和文字时，很想进一步提高自己的汉语水平。怎样提高呢？一件重要的事就是需要掌握一些汉语语言中最有特色的东西——例如典故、成语、谚语、歇后语。这些东西既和汉语汉字有密切关系，又和汉族的文化背景有密切关系。掌握了它们，不但能够丰富外国人汉语的表达能力，而且也能够增强他们汉语表达的民族特色。简而言之，他们所掌握的汉语就更像汉语了。这就为成为一个“中国通”迈出了重要的一步。

为以上目的，我们给这样的外国学生编了一套“博古通今学汉语丛书”，包括“典故 100”、“成语 100”、“谚语 100”和“歇后语 100”。

本套书精选汉语中最有价值的、常用的、表现力强的成语、谚语、歇后语、典故各 100 则。每则均附英文释义，每则配一幅精美插图，另有一些难解词语中英文注释。

Preface

What is the next step for a foreign student of the Chinese language after mastering the phonetics, grammar, and a fair amount of vocabulary? It is highly desirable to grasp something typical Chinese — like idioms, set phrases, proverbs or even the two-part allegorical sayings peculiar to Chinese. These idioms are so closely related to Chinese culture that once one has mastered them, one will not only be able to speak idiomatic Chinese and sound more like a native speaker does, but also penetrate deeper into Chinese culture, and gradually become a “China Hand”.

For this purpose, we have composed this *Gems of the Chinese Language Through the Ages* series, which comprises the following four books:

The Stories Behind 100 Chinese Idioms

100 Pearls of Chinese Wisdom

100 Common Chinese Idioms and Set Phrases

100 Chinese Two-Part Allegorical Sayings

These idioms and proverbs have been chosen for their frequency of use, practical value and expressiveness. Each

one is accompanied by an English translation and an appropriate illustration. Some obscure expressions are classified with the help of annotations in both Chinese and English.

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按图索骥

àn tú suǒ jì

Looking for a Steed with the Aid of Its Picture



春秋时代(公元前 770—公元前 476),秦国有个识马的能手,大家叫他“伯乐”。他把识别马的知识和经验,写成了一本书,还在书上配合文字画出了各种好马的形态。而他的儿子一点也不懂得识马的知识,只凭着书上画的图像去寻找好马,找来找去,一匹好马也没有找到。

“按图索骥”这个成语用来比喻没有实践经验、只知道机械地按老规矩办事。

In the Spring and Autumn Period (770 - 476 BC), there was a man in the State of Qin called Bo Le, who was an expert at judging horses. Based on his experience and knowledge of horses, he wrote a book in which he introduced the shapes and characteristics of fine horses both in words and illustrations. His son, having no first-hand experience of horses, set out to look for fine horses according to the instruction in the book. But he found none.

This idiom is used metaphorically to indicate l. king practical experience and doing things mechanically, by following set rules.

骥:好马。

A splendid steed.

百发百中

bǎi fā bǎi zhòng

A Hundred Shots, a Hundred Bull's-Eyes

