

Preface

Chinese people love to use idioms in their conversations for several reasons. Firstly, as an accumulation of Chinese history and culture, idioms contain a lot of familiar historical facts and allusions. Secondly, people can accurately and objectively express their thoughts and feelings with idioms as many of them are highly descriptive or imply elements of truth. Thirdly, Chinese idioms, mostly composed of four characters, are not only catchy and powerful but also expressive and beautiful in rhyme.

However, as a product of thousands of years of Chinese culture, Chinese idioms are mostly compact in structure and concise in meaning, so foreigners hoping to learn Chinese would find them difficult to comprehend and put into practice.

In order to help foreigners to properly understand and use Chinese idioms, we have selected 150 most frequently used idioms in this book as a learning reference.

The book has the following characteristics:

First, it employs a bilingual form and explains the meanings of the idioms briefly in plain language;

Second, it introduces the situations and best occasions to use the idioms according to their characteristics and whether they are commendatory or derogatory;

Third, it shows in the form of dialogues the specific circumstances where the idioms are used, enhancing learners' direct experience of the idioms;

Fourth, idioms with similar meanings are introduced in crossword puzzles or other forms, which will effectively enlarge users' vocabulary and improve their learning efficiency.

We hope that this book will benefit learners of Chinese idioms and that through studying this book learners can understand Chinese idioms faster and properly use them at appropriate time and on appropriate occasions.

Finally, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to Beijing Language and Culture University Press for the publication of this book, and to Editor Wang Xuan for her guidance and hard work in editing and publishing this book.

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前言

中国人在交谈中喜用成语，一是因为成语是中国历史文化的积淀，里面凝聚着很多人们耳熟能详的史实和典故；二是因为许多成语都具有很强的描写性或蕴含着某种道理，人们在使用成语表达自己思想感情时可以收到准确而又客观的效果；三是因为汉语成语多由四字组成，说起来朗朗上口、铿锵有力，在音韵上具有很好的表现力和很强的美感。

但是，正因为汉语成语是几千年中华文化的产物，而且大多数都具有结构紧凑、言简意赅的特点，所以对于学习汉语的外国人来说，无论是在内容的理解上还是在实际运用方面，都存在着一定的难度。

为了帮助学习汉语的外国朋友正确理解汉语成语的内涵，并且可以恰当地使用它们，我们在数量众多的成语中选取了最为常用的150条作为学习参考进行了编写。

本书在构成上具有以下特点：

第一，采用双语形式，以通俗易懂的语言对成语的意思进行简要解说；

第二，按照成语的特点和褒贬义向学习者提示成语使用的场合和最佳时机；

第三，以会话形式展现成语使用的具体情况，增强学习者对成语的切实感受；

第四，以填字游戏等形式引入词义相近的成语，有效扩展使用者的成语词汇量，提高学习效率。

希望这样的编写形式能对大家学习汉语成语有所裨益，祝大家通过本书的学习能尽快理解汉语成语的内容，学会在适当的时机和适当的场合贴切地运用成语。

最后，对推出本书的北京语言大学出版社，以及在编辑和出版本书过程中给予多方指导并付出辛勤汗水的王轩老师表示衷心的感谢！

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Ways to get the audio files of the dialogues in this book:

- Welcome to visit our website at **www.blcup.com** and search this book to download audio files;
- Scan the QR code to get the audio files;
- Scan the sign  to listen to the audios (With MPR talking pen sold separately).



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1 àibúshìshǒu 爱不释手

to love

to put down; to let go

(极其喜欢/
to like sth.
very much)

■ 说一说 (Speaking)

谈论新手机 (Talk about the new phone)

Wǒ nǚ'ér huàn xīn shǒujī le.

A: 我女儿换新手机了。

Xǐhuan ma?

B: 喜欢吗?

Biétí duō xǐhuan le, jiǎnzhí shì àibúshìshǒu.

A: 别提多喜欢了, 简直是 爱不释手。

Xiànzài de niánqīngrén jiùshì ài gǎn shímáo.

B: 现在的年轻人就是爱赶时髦。



A: My daughter bought a new phone.

B: Does she like it?

A: You bet! She loves it so much that she cannot bear to put it down.

B: Young people today love to follow fashion.

■ 学一学 (Learning)

表示因非常喜欢某物，一直拿在手上不愿意放下。多以“叫……爱不释手”“对……爱不释手”等形式出现。(It means that somebody likes something so much that he or she always holds it in hand and cannot bear to put it down. It often appears in the forms of “叫……爱不释手” and “对……爱不释手”。)

■ 用一用 (Practicing)

用于形容十分喜爱某物。(It is used to describe extreme fondness of something.)

Zhège lǐwù tài piàoliang le, zhēn jiào rén àibúshìshǒu!

1. 这个礼物太漂亮了，真叫人爱不释手！

The present is so beautiful that I can't take my hands off it.

Wáng dàye duì tā shōucáng de bǎobei àibúshìshǒu.

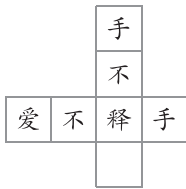
2. 王大爷对他收藏的宝贝爱不释手。

Uncle Wang loves the treasure he collected so much that he cannot even bear to put it down.

■ 想一想 (Thinking)

Choose the appropriate character to fill in the blank and form an idiom.

A. 书 B. 卷 C. 画



(one's hand)

Key: B 爱不释手 (always with a book in



2

ānrán-wúyàng

安然无恙

safe

illness

(一切安好/
everything is
fine)

■ 说一说 (Speaking)

谈论受灾情况 (Talk about a disaster)

Zhè cì táifēng nǐmen nàlǐ shòu zāi hěn zhòng ba?

A: 这次台风你们那里受灾很重吧?

Nǐ, hǎoduō wūdǐng dōu gěi chuīhuài le.

B: 嗯, 好多屋顶都给吹坏了。

Yǒu méi yǒu rén shòu shāng?

A: 有没有人受伤?

Méi yǒu. Táifēng lái zhīqián dàjiā jiù zhuǎnyí dào le

B: 没有。台风来之前大家就转移到了

ānquán dìfāng, suǒyǐ dōu ānrán-wúyàng.

安全地方, 所以都安然无恙。



A: Your area suffered bitterly from the typhoon, didn't it?

B: Yes, many roofs were blown off.

A: Did anyone get hurt?

B: No. People were transferred to safe places before the typhoon. They are all safe and sound.

■ 学一学 (Learning)

表示一切都很好，没有疾病或损伤。(It means that everything is fine and that there is no illness or injury.)

■ 用一用 (Practicing)

用于形容在遇到灾祸后安全无事。(It is used to describe that one is safe and sound after a disaster.)

Dìzhèn guò hòu, kàndào bān lǐ de xuéshēng dōu ānrán-wúyàng,
lǎoshī zhè cái bǎ xīn fàngxià.

1. 地震过后，看到班里的学生都安然无恙，老师这才把心放下。

The teacher felt relieved when knowing every student in the class was safe and sound after the earthquake.

Zhè cì shìgù zhōng qìchē zhuàng de hěn lìhài, hǎozài chéngkèmen dōu ānrán-wúyàng.

2. 这次事故中汽车撞得很厉害，好在乘客们都安然无恙。

The car was badly damaged in the accident. Fortunately, the passengers were safe and sound.

■ 想一想 (Thinking)

Choose the idiom with the closest meaning.

All is well.

- A. 万无一失 B. 平安无事 C. 九死一生

Key: B 平安无事 píng'ān-wúshì