

## 【一箭双雕】

## yí jiàn shuāng diāo

**白话直译：**雕：一种凶猛的大鸟。发一枚箭就射中两只大鸟。

**比喻意义：**比喻做一件事达到两个目的。

**英文直译：**Kill two birds with one stone.

**英文解释：**In ancient China, there was a person called Zhang Sun Sheng who had excellent archery skills. On one occasion when he and king of Tujue were hunting together, they saw two eagles fighting in the sky. The king passed two arrows to Zhang Sun Sheng and asked him to shoot them down. "One arrow is more than enough!" Zhang Sun Sheng took one arrow and aimed at the two eagles. "Whoosh," the two birds were strung together and fell on the ground.

**成语来源：**唐·李延寿《北史·长孙晟传》：“尝有二雕飞而争肉，因以箭两只与晟请射取之，晟驰往，遇雕相攫，遂一发双贯焉。”

**成语故事：**南北朝时，北周有一个智勇双全的人叫长孙晟。他具有百发百中的射箭技艺，无人敢与他相比。有一次，他和突厥王摄图一起去打猎。看见天空中有两只大雕在争夺一块肉，摄图忙送给长孙晟两支箭说：“能把这两只雕射下来吗？”“一支箭就够了！”长孙晟边说边接过箭，策马驰去。他搭上箭，拉开弓，对准两只正打得难分难解的大雕。“嗖”的一声，两只大雕便串在一起掉落下来了。



## 【一言九鼎】

## yì yán jiǔ dǐng

**白话直译：**一个人说话的分量，要像九只鼎一样重。

**比喻意义：**一个人说话要算数，要重信用。

**英文直译：**A promise made should be as solemn as a bronze ceremonial pot.

**英文解释：**We should always act as "a man of his word".



**成语来源：**汉·司马迁《史记·平原君列传》。“毛先生一至楚，而使赵重于九鼎大吕。毛先生以三寸之舌，强于百万之师。胜不敢复相士。”

**成语故事：**赵国首都邯郸被秦国围困了，赵国国王让大臣平原君赵胜去楚国搬救兵。赵胜要带二十名手下去楚国，缺了一名，毛遂就自告奋勇前去。虽然赵胜和其他十九名手下不相信毛遂有什么本事，但还是带他去了。到了楚国，赵胜和门人从日出说到日中，还没有说服楚王。这时，毛遂按着宝剑上前大谈楚王派兵的重要性，楚王听了很信服，就跟赵国结盟并发救兵。回到赵国后，赵胜夸奖毛遂说：“毛先生一到楚国，就让赵国像九只鼎和钟一样重要了。”

## 【志在四方】

zhì zài sì fāng

**白话直译：**有雄心大志，在各地建功立业。

**比喻意义：**一个人要不受地域的束缚，去面对世界。

**英文直译：**To have ambitions to achieve successes wherever possible.

**英文解释：**It is desirable to achieve successes without being limited by regional barriers.

**成语来源：**《孔丛子·儒服》。子高曰：“人生有四方之志，岂鹿豕也哉，而常聚乎？”

**成语故事：**子高去赵国，后来跟赵国的邹文、季节成了朋友。在分手的时候，邹文和季节依依不舍，而子高却很淡漠。子高的学生问老师为什么这么冷漠，子高说：人，应该志在四方。



## 【纸上谈兵】

### zhǐ shàng tán bīng

**白话直译：**只用书本上得到的知识讨论战争。

**比喻意义：**我们的知识不能只停留在书本上，更重要的是实践。

**英文直译：**Discuss warfare by referring to textbooks of war only.

**英文解释：**It is more important to apply one's knowledge obtained from books to real life situations.

成语来源：《史记·平原君虞卿列传》。“赵括自少时学兵法，言兵事，以天下莫能当。尝与其父奢言兵事，奢不能难，然不谓善。括母问奢其故，奢曰：‘兵，死地也，而括易言之。使赵不将[当领兵的将军]括即已，若必将之，破赵军者必括也。’”

成语故事：后来，赵括的父亲去世后，赵括真的领兵打仗去了。但是，因为赵括只懂得书本上的知识，没有临阵经验，使四十万赵军全军覆没。这就是公元前二六一年的著名的秦赵“长平之战”。长平之战的胜利，为秦统一六国，铺平了道路。



**语录原文** 子曰：“君子讷于言而敏于行。”  
zǐ yuē: “jūn zǐ nè yú yán ér mǐn yú xíng.”

**注 释** 讷：语言迟钝。

**白话直译** 孔子说：“君子言语要谨慎迟钝，工作要勤劳敏捷。”

**语录出处** 论语第四章《里仁》第二十四段。

英 文 翻 译

It is desirable for a gentleman to be slow of speech but quick in action.



## 【逢山开路】

féng shān kāi lù

**白话直译：**有山挡路，就开出一条路来。

**比喻意义：**我们碰到困难，要想尽办法克服。

**英文直译：**Build a road through a mountain that blocks the way.

**英文解释：**If our way of progress is blocked by an obstacle, we shall overcome it.



**成语来源：**元·纪君祥《赵氏孤儿》楔子。“旁边转过一个壮士，一臂扶轮，一手策马，逢山开路，救出赵盾去了。”[赵盾是下面故事里赵朔的父亲。]

**成语故事：**这个剧，是根据真实历史改编的，但这段历史在《左传》和《史记》中的记载，不完全一样。主要的线索是，公元前五八三年[或五九七年]，晋国的司寇屠岸贾，在国君晋景公的默许下，屠杀了晋国大夫赵朔一族三百多人，只有三人幸免：赵朔有身孕的妻子赵庄姬，门人公孙杵臼和朋友程婴。大难后，杵臼问程婴，把赵氏孤儿抚养成人跟赴死比，哪个难？程婴说立孤难。杵臼说，那就让我做容易的事吧。然后，他们就找了个男孩，装扮成赵氏孤儿。程婴假装向屠岸贾告密，把杵臼和假孤儿都处死了。之后，程婴在深山里把真孤儿赵武抚养成人；在朝廷重臣韩厥的帮助下，攻灭了屠岸贾一族；在公元前五八一年前后，恢复了赵氏的封地和祭祀。

## 【亡羊补牢】

## wáng yáng bǔ láo

**白话直译：**亡：丢失；牢：关牲口的圈。丢失了羊，就修补羊圈还不算晚。

**比喻意义：**比喻出了差错，及时设法补救，可以防止继续受损失。

**英文直译：**Take precautions after suffering a loss (is never too late).

**英文解释：**In the Warring States period, there was a Minister called Xin Zhuang in the Chu country. One day he said to the king of Chu: "You enjoy your life of luxury every day, regardless of state affairs while Chu is at great risk!" The king was spiteful to Xin Zhang so he had to hide away. Five months later, Qin country sent troops to invade Chu as he predicted and the king was forced into exile. He then realised Xin Zhuang had been right and hurriedly sent people to look for Xin Zhuang and asked for his advice. Sincerely Xin Zhuang said: "I have heard that it is not too late to think of hunting dogs when you see rabbits, and if a sheep escapes from the sheep pen, it is not too late to fix the pen. ...." He then presented his solution to the king.

**成语来源：**西汉·刘向《战国策·楚策四》：“见兔而顾犬，未为晚也；亡羊而补牢，未为迟也。”

**成语故事：**战国时代，楚国有个叫庄辛的大臣，有一天他对楚襄王说：“你每天只顾奢侈淫乐，不管国家大事，都城正面临危险呢！”襄王听了不以为然。庄辛只好躲到赵国。五个月后，秦国果然派兵侵略，襄王被迫流亡到阳城。他这时才意识到庄辛的话不错，赶紧派人把庄辛找回来，问他有什么办法。庄辛很诚恳地说：“我听说过，看见兔子才想起猎犬，这还不晚；羊跑掉了才补羊圈，也还不迟。……”并把良策献上。



## 【自相矛盾】

## zì xiāng máo dùn

白话直译：矛：长矛；盾：盾牌。

比喻意义：比喻自己说话做事前后抵触。

英文直译：Self-contradictory.

英文解释：Once upon a time, there was a businessman from Chu country selling home-made spears and shields. He raised shields and boasted: "The shields I am selling are the strongest in the world. Regardless how sharp opponent's spear is, it will not have a thorn!" Then, he held up the spears and boasted again: "The spears I made are the sharpest. Regardless how solid the opponent's shield is, my spear will punch through!"



**成语来源：**《韩非子·难一》：“楚人有鬻楯（盾）与矛者，誉之曰：‘吾楯之坚，莫能限也。’又誉其矛曰：‘吾矛之利，于物无无限也。’或曰：‘以自之矛，限子之楯如何？’”

**成语故事：**从前，有个楚国的商人出卖自制的长矛和盾牌。他举起盾牌吹嘘说：“我卖的盾牌最坚固。不管对方的长矛多锋利，也无法刺透我的盾牌！”然后，他又举起长矛夸道：“我卖的长矛最锋利。不管对方的盾牌多坚固，我的长矛一刺就透！”围观的人群中有人问：“如果用你的长矛来刺你的盾牌，又如何呢？”楚国商人被问得半天回答不上来。

Someone in the crowd of onlookers asked: "If you try to use your spears to make a thorn to your shield, what will happen?" The businessman could not answer at all.

## 【毛遂自荐】

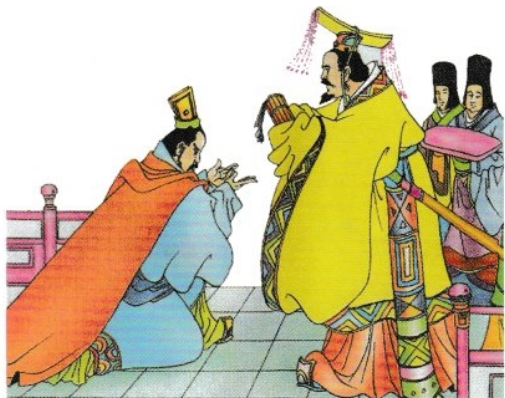
## máo suì zì jiàn

**白话直译：**有个叫毛遂的人，自告奋勇地申请工作。

**比喻意义：**在工作和学习中，应该自觉自愿地主动把事做好。

**英文直译：**Mr Mau Sui volunteers for the job.

**英文解释：**It is commendable to volunteer for work, particularly for a difficult one.



**成语来源：**《史记·平原君虞卿列传》。“门下有毛遂者，前，自荐于平原君曰：遂闻君将合从于楚，约与食客门下二十人偕，不外索。合少一人，愿君即以遂备员而行矣。”

**成语故事：**赵国首都邯郸被秦国围困了，赵国国王让大臣平原君赵胜去楚国搬救兵。赵胜要带二十名手下去楚国，缺了一名，毛遂就自告奋勇前去。虽然赵胜和其他十九名手下不相信毛遂有什么本事，但还是带他去了。到了楚国，赵胜和门人从日出说到日中，还没有说服楚王。这时，毛遂按着宝剑上前大谈楚王派兵的重要性，楚王听了很信服，就跟赵国结盟并发救兵。回到赵国后，赵胜夸奖毛遂说：“毛先生一到楚国，就让赵国像九只鼎和钟一样重要了。”

## 【负荆请罪】

fù jīng qǐng zuì

**白话直译：**背着荆条，请求惩罚。

**比喻意义：**如果我们犯了错误，应该主动向人赔礼道歉。

**英文直译：**To apologise by carrying brambles on one's back.

**英文解释：**If we have done something wrong, we should apologise in person sincerely.

成语来源：《史记·廉颇蔺相如列传》。“廉颇闻之，肉袒负荆，因宾客至蔺相如[lìn xiàng rú]门谢罪。”

成语故事：上面说的和氏璧事件之后，赵王给了蔺相如一个官位，在赵国大将廉颇之上。廉颇非常生气，故意数次冒犯蔺相如，但是蔺相如一直避免跟廉颇发生正面冲突。因为如果发生文官武将之间的不和，赵国就会变得虚弱，就会给敌国以可乘之机。后来，廉颇知道了事情的真相，他就去蔺相如的家负荆请罪了。



## 【铁杵成针】

## tiě chǔ chéng zhēn

白话直译：铁杵：铁棍。把铁棍磨成针。

比喻意义：只要肯下功夫，没有办不到的事。

英文直译：An iron pestle can be ground down to a needle.

英文解释：The great poet Li Bai was naughty and disliked study when he was a child. One day he saw an old woman grinding an iron rod on a big stone. Li Bai asked curiously, "what are you doing, granny?" "Grinding the iron rod to make a sewing needle," was the answer. "What?!" little Li Bai was puzzled, "you want to grind so big a rod into a needle? It will take many years." "As long as I persevere in doing so,



**成语来源：**南宋祝穆《方輿胜览》：“过小溪，逢老媪方磨铁杵，问之，曰：‘欲作针。’”

**成语故事：**唐代大诗人李白小的时候非常调皮，不喜欢读书。一天他在河边看见一位老妇人拿着一根铁棒在大石头上磨。李白非常好奇，问那个老妇人：“你在干什么呀？”老妇人边磨边说：“我要把铁棒磨成一根绣花针。”“什么？！”小李白听糊涂了。“你想把这么粗的铁棒磨成绣花针？可是这要花好多年啊！”“这没有关系？只要我坚持下去，世上没有办不到的事，我一定能把铁棒磨成针的。”老妇人的话深深打动了李白。从此，他认真刻苦地学习，最终成为了一名伟大的诗人。

there is nothing I cannot achieve. I can certainly make a sewing needle from this rod." Deeply moved by what the old woman said, Li Bai made effort to study since then and finally became one of the greatest poets in ancient China.

## 【守株待兔】

## shǒu zhū dài tù

**白话直译：**株：露出地面的树根。在树根旁边等兔子。

**比喻意义：**比喻死守狭隘的经验，不知变通。也比喻妄想不通过努力而侥幸得到意外的收获。

**英文直译：**Hope for gains without pains.

**英文解释：**A farmer was one day working in the fields when he saw a rabbit bump into a tree stump accidentally and break its neck. He took the rabbit home and cooked himself a delicious meal. That night he thought, "I needn't work so hard. All I have to do is waiting for a rabbit each day by the stump." So from then on he



**成语来源：**《韩非子·五蠹》：“宋人有耕者，田中有株，兔走触株，折颈而死，因释其耒而守株，冀复得兔，兔不可复得，而身为宋国笑。”

**成语故事：**宋国有个农夫正在田里干活。突然，他看见一只野兔从旁边的草丛里慌张张地窜出来，一头撞在田边的树桩上，便倒在那儿死了。农民高兴极了，他一点力气没花，就白捡了一只又肥又大的野兔。他心想：要是天天都能捡到野兔，日子就好过了。从此，他再也不肯出力气种地了。每天，他就躺在树桩跟前，等待着第二只、第三只野兔自己撞到这树桩上来。世上哪有那么多好事啊。农民当然没有再捡到撞死的野兔，而他的田地却荒芜了。

gave up farming, and simply sat by the stump waiting for rabbits to come and run into it. This idiom satirises those who just wait for a stroke of luck, rather than making efforts to obtain what they need.

## 【掩耳盗铃】

## yǎn ěr dào líng

白话直译：掩：捂。捂着耳朵去偷铃铛。

比喻意义：比喻自作聪明，自己骗自己。

英文直译：Plugging one's ears while Stealing a Bell.

英文解释：Once upon a time, there was a man who wanted to steal his neighbour's doorbell. However, he knew clearly that the bell would ring and catch the attention of other people if he touched the bell. He thought hard and suddenly hit a clever idea. He plugged his ears with something, thinking that everything would go well when he stole the bell. Unfortunately to his disappointment, the bell still rang loudly and he was caught on the spot as a thief.

**成语来源：**《吕氏春秋·自知》：“百姓有得钟者，欲负而走，则钟大不可负。以锤毁之，钟况然有声。恐人闻之而夺己也，遽掩其耳。”

**成语故事：**从前，一个小偷看到别人家门上挂了一个铃，便起了贼心，想把它偷走。可是他又怕被人听到铃声，于是，他把自己的耳朵塞了起来。他认为自己听不见响声，别人一定也听不到。可是，出乎他的意料，铃还是响了，他被当作小偷抓了起来。



## 【熟能生巧】

## shú néng shēng qiǎo

白话直译：巧：技艺高超、灵巧。

比喻意义：指熟练了就能掌握技巧，运用自如，或找到窍门。

英文直译：Skill comes from practice. /Practice makes perfection.

英文解释：A skilled archer drew a big crowd while he was practicing. The on-lookers cheered, but an old oil peddler only nodded his head indifferently. This hurt his pride of the archer. "What do you think of my skill?" "Just OK, but nothing special." "What can you do, then?" The old man put a bottle on the ground and covered its mouth with a coin. He then scooped out a ladle of oil from his big jar, held it high and began to fill the bottle. Now, a thread of oil



**成语来源：**清·李汝珍《镜花缘》第三十回：“唐敖道：‘九公不必谈了。俗话说说的熟能生巧。’”

**成语故事：**一个技艺高超的射手在练习射箭，引来了一大群人观看，大家都称赞他的技艺，但他发现人群中有个卖油翁只是淡淡的点头，这使得他很不高兴。他就问那老头：“你认为我的技术如何？”“一般。没什么特别的。”“你会干什么？”这个老头把一个葫芦放在地上，接着把一枚铜钱放在瓶口。他从大油壶里舀起一勺油，从高处往地上的葫芦里倒。只见那油就像线一样从铜钱中间的小洞里流下去，一滴都没有漏出来。围观者都惊呆了。而这个卖油翁却说：“其实没什么大不了的，只不过是天天练的结果。”

came down from the ladle into the bottle just through the hole of the coin. Everybody watched with amazement. But the old man said, "This is nothing special, I can do this because I have practiced it a lot."

## 【胸有成竹】

## xiōng yǒu chéng zhú

白话直译：画竹子之前，心中已有竹子的形象。

比喻意义：比喻做事之前心中已有充分的把握。又比喻遇事不慌，沉着镇定。

英文直译：Having a well-thought-out plan, stratagem, etc.

英文解释：Wentong was a scholar in the Song Dynasty. He was greatly admired for his bamboo drawing. People who saw his paintings always wondered why he was so good at drawing bamboos. Actually, Wen Tong loved bamboos so much that he had grown various bamboos around his house. He spent a lot of time to observe bamboos in different seasons and weather conditions.



**成语来源：**宋·苏轼《文与可画篔簹谷偃竹记》：“故画竹，必先得成竹于胸中。”

**成语故事：**北宋画家文同画的竹子远近闻名，每天总有不少人登门求画。文同画竹的妙诀在哪里呢？原来，文同在自己家的院中种上各种竹子，无论春夏秋冬，阴晴风雨，他经常去竹林观察竹子的生长变化，琢磨竹子枝叶的形态、颜色。日积月累，竹子的形象都深深地印在他的心中，所以每次画竹，他都非常从容自信，画出的竹子，皆逼真传神。当人们夸奖他的画时，他总是谦虚地说：“我只是把心中的竹子画下来罢了。”

The observation made the images of the bamboos deeply imprinted in his mind, so he could draw bamboos with confidence. When people spoke highly of his paintings, he always said modestly that he had just put the images of the bamboo imprinted in his mind on the paper.

## 【卧薪尝胆】

## wò xīn cháng dǎn

白话直译：卧：睡；薪：柴草。

比喻意义：比喻刻苦自励，发奋图强。

英文直译：Subject oneself to hardship of all kinds in order to strengthen one's resolution to achieve one's ambition.

英文解释：Sleep on brushwood and taste gall. The state of Yue was defeated by the state of Wu and Gou Jian, king of Yue, resolved to make revenge. He slept on brushwood and tasted a gall bladder every day to remind himself of the humiliation. After a long period of preparation, he finally defeated the Wu. The phrase refers to undergoing self-imposed hardship to strengthen resolve or to accomplish ambition.

**成语来源：**西汉·司马迁《史记·越王勾践世家》：“越王勾践返国，乃苦身焦思，置胆于坐，坐卧即仰胆，饮食亦尝胆也。”

**成语故事：**春秋时期，吴国和越国发生了战争。越国被吴国打败，越王勾践被吴王夫差俘虏。后来，夫差释放了勾践，让他回到了越国。勾践在坐卧的地方吊了个苦胆，夜里睡在柴草上，每天吃饭时都尝尝苦胆，扪心自责：“你忘了大败之辱吗？”就这样勾践刻苦自励，经过十年发展生产，积聚力量，又经过十年练兵，终于在公元前473年打败夫差，灭掉了吴国。



## 【螳螂捕蝉，黄雀在后】

táng láng bǔ chán, huáng què zài hòu

白话直译：螳螂一心捕蝉，不晓得黄雀在它的后面要吃它。

比喻意义：比喻只知有利可图，不知祸害在后。

英文直译：Reckless behaviour of a person blinded by greed, unaware of danger behind.

英文解释：The Emperor of Wu decided to attack the state of Chu. All the ministers knew that some other states would invade if Wu's army was away to attack Chu. However, the Emperor refused to accept the ministers' opinions. One day, the Emperor was in the royal garden. He saw a mantis who was catching a cicada and did not notice that a yellow bird had sneaked in from behind. Suddenly, it was eaten by the yellow bird. Enlightened by the scene, the Emperor realised that his decision of declaring war on Chu was too hasty. Similar to the



**成语来源：**西汉·刘向《说苑·卷九·正谏》：“蝉高居悲鸣饮露，不知螳螂在其后也；螳螂委身曲附欲取蝉，而不知黄雀在其旁也；黄雀延颈欲啄螳螂，而不知弹丸在其下也。”

**成语故事：**春秋时期，吴王执意要起兵攻楚。大臣们担心邻近的几个国家正在寻找机会攻打吴国，如果吴国这时候发兵攻打楚国，很可能被其它的国家乘虚而入。可是，吴王独断专行，不听大臣们的意见。一天，吴王到后花园散步，看见一只螳螂正在捕捉一只蝉，冷不防被身后一只黄雀吃掉。吴王顿时悟出了一个道理：我现在派兵攻楚实在是太草率了，一旦被其他国家偷袭，就会像那只螳螂一样，不只会丢掉性命，还可能会失去整个国家。看来我要和大臣们想一个万全之策。

mantis, he would lose his life and his kingdom if he only paid all his attention to attacking Chu. He then invited his ministers to make careful plans for the attack.

## 【邯郸学步】

hán dān xué bù

成语来源：《庄子·秋水》。“子往矣！且子独不闻夫寿陵余子之学行于邯郸与？未得国能，又失其故行矣，直匍匐而归耳。今子不去，将忘子之故，失子之业。”

**白话直译：**到邯郸，学习邯郸人走路的样子。

**比喻意义：**我们不要盲目地跟别人学习。

**英文直译：**To learn the graceful walk of the Handan people.

**英文解释：**We should not blindly copy other people's way of doing things.



## 【胡服骑射】

## hú fú qí shè

**白话直译：**穿上胡人的服装，学习骑马射箭。

**比喻意义：**有时，要学习别人的长处，彻底改变工作方法，以面对新的强大的挑战。

**英文直译：**Wear the clothes of the Hu people and learn to shoot on horseback.

**英文解释：**Sometimes, what's required is to completely change our conventional way of doing things by learning from our rivals to rise up to the challenge.

**成语来源：**《战国策·赵策二》。“今吾[赵武灵王]将胡服骑射以教百姓。”

**成语故事：**战国时的公元前三〇七年，赵武灵王看到国家四面受敌，危机四伏。赵国北方有善于骑马射箭的林胡、匈奴、东胡、娄烦等部落。武灵王看到这些民族身穿有窄袖子的短上衣，在马上战斗，来去如疾风暴雨，比中国的战车长戈更灵活有效。所以，他就发出了向“胡”学习的命令，这就是著名的叫“胡服骑射”的改革。之后，赵国果然强盛了一番。



## 【完璧归赵】

wán bì guī zhào

**白话直译：**把一块璧，完好无损地归还给赵国。

**比喻意义：**向别人借了东西，要爱护，最后要完好无损地归还东西的主人。

**英文直译：**To return a jade disc undamaged to its rightful owner.

**英文解释：**If we've borrowed something, we should return it undamaged.

**成语来源：**《史记·廉颇蔺相如列传》。“王曰：‘谁可使者？’相如曰：‘王必无人，臣愿奉璧往使。城入赵而璧留秦；城不入，臣请完璧归赵。’赵王于是遂遣相如奉璧西入秦。”

**成语故事：**这里的璧，就是著名的“和氏璧”。公元前二八三年，秦王想要用秦国的十五座城，交换赵国的无价之宝和氏璧。蔺相如是个赵国大臣的门客，他说他愿意出使秦国。如果秦国不给赵国这些城市，他保证把和氏璧“完璧归赵”。后来蔺相如果真把和氏璧完璧归赵了，因为他感觉到秦国没有诚意给赵国城池。



## 【破釜沉舟】

pò fǔ chén zhōu

**白话直译：**打破饭锅，凿沉船只。**比喻意义：**比喻遇到危机的时候，要想尽一切办法鼓舞士气，取得胜利。**英文直译：**Smash up the cooking pots and scuttle the boats.**英文解释：**Sometimes, it is necessary to do one's uttermost to achieve success – without turning back, without having a Plan B: it is a choice between total success or complete failure: "desperate times call for desperate measures."

**成语来源：**《孙子兵法·九地》“焚舟破釜，若驱群羊而往，驱而来，莫知所之。”《史记·项羽本纪》。“项羽乃悉引兵渡河，皆沉船，破釜甑 [zèng]，烧庐舍，持三日粮，以示士卒必死，无一还心”。

**成语故事：**秦朝末年，反秦的起义军四起。原来的赵国等旧王国，趁机恢复了他们的国家。在公元前二〇七年的一次交战中，秦军把赵军围困在巨鹿 [邢台市]，起义军将领项羽率军救赵。义军渡过了漳河后，项羽命令战士们带上三天的干粮，砸碎行军锅，凿沉渡船，截断自己的退路，准备跟秦军决死一战。果然，义军置死地而后生，以一当十，跟秦军大战九次，最后大获全胜！

## 【黄梁美梦】

## huáng liáng měi mèng

**白话直译：**厨房里在做小米饭的时候，白日做美梦。

**比喻意义：**有些梦想是不现实的。有些梦想，是不应该的。

**英文直译：**Have a most sweet dream when a millet meal is being cooked.

**英文解释：**To day dream is a complete waste of time and completely unrealistic.

成语来源：唐·沈既济《枕中记》。

成语故事：从前，有个叫卢生的人，住在一家旅店。在那里，他碰见一个道士并向他诉说自己如何贫寒。道士就借给卢生一个枕头，让他躺下休息。卢生躺倒后就开始做梦，这时店里正在做黄梁米饭。梦里，卢生娶了个美貌富有的妻子，自己考中进士后飞黄腾达，后来五子登科……突然，卢生从美梦中醒来，发现店里的黄梁米饭还没有做好，而所有的富贵荣华，只不过是一场“黄梁美梦”。



## 【城门失火，殃及池鱼】

chéng mén shī huǒ, yāng jí chí yú

**白话直译：**殃：祸害；池：护城河。  
 城门失火时，就用护城河的水来救火，水用尽了，护城河里的鱼都干死了。

**比喻意义：**比喻无端遭受牵连而受到祸害。

**英文直译：**In a disturbance innocent bystanders get into trouble.

**英文解释：**Once upon a time, there was a school of little fish living in a moat happily. One day, the fortress caught a fire. The



**成语来源：**汉·应劭《风俗通义·佚文·辩惑》：“旧说池仲鱼，人姓字也，居宋城门，城门失火，延及其家，仲鱼烧死。又云：宋城门失火，人汲取池中水，以沃灌之，池中空竭，鱼悉露死。”

**成语故事：**从前，有一群快乐的小鱼儿住在一条护城河里。有一天，城门上突然失火，小鱼儿们好奇地凑过去看热闹。眼见火势渐大，百姓们就近提取护城河的水去救火，河水很快由深变浅，鱼儿们才意识到灾难临头，等它们试图逃离时，护城河的水已经干枯了，河里的鱼儿都被干死了。

fish went close to the scene because of curiosity. Soon people ran to the moat to fetch water and tried to put out the fire. When the fish sensed that their lives were threatened, they wanted to escape. Unfortunately, the water was too shallow now and they could not make their ways to safety. All the little fish died.

## 【塞翁失马】

## sài wēng shī mǎ

**白话直译：**塞：边界的城关；翁：老头子。

**比喻意义：**比喻虽然暂时遭受损失，却也许因此得到好处。也指坏事可能转变成好事。

**英文直译：**A loss may turns out to be a gain.

**英文解释：**In ancient times, there was an old man lived in the frontier. One day, one of his horses run over the border to Hu's territory. When the folks came and comforted him, he said, "well, this is not necessarily a bad thing." A few months later, his lost horse led a group of Hu's horses back.

**成语来源：**西汉·刘安等《淮南子·人间训》：“塞上之人有善术者，马无故亡而入胡，人皆吊之。其父曰：‘此何遽不为福乎？’居数月，其马将胡骏马而归。”

**成语故事：**从前有一位老人，住在塞外边界的城关处。一天，他非常喜欢的马跑到胡人的地界去了，邻居听说，纷纷来慰问。老翁说：“没什么，马丢了，或许是福气呢。”邻居们觉得他在胡言乱语。可是几个月后，老人的马又回来了，并带回来一群胡人的骏马。



## 【围魏救赵】

wéi wèi jiù zhào

**白话直译：** 向魏国进攻，来解救赵国。

**比喻意义：** 解决问题的方法有很多种。有时，间接的办法可能是最好的。

**英文直译：** To lift the siege of Zhao's capital city by attacking the attacker Wei's capital city instead.

**英文解释：** There are roundabout ways of resolving a crisis.

成语来源：《史记·孙子吴起列传》。

成语故事：公元前三五四年，魏国围攻赵国的首都邯郸。第二年，赵国坚持不住了，向盟国齐国求救。齐国派主帅田忌和军师孙臆驰援。田忌想直插邯郸，但孙臆认为应该避实击虚、攻其必救——攻击魏国的首都大梁[今天的开封]，因为魏国精锐已经倾巢出动了，国内必然空虚；然后在魏军回国的必经之路桂陵设伏。果然，魏军中计大败，主帅庞涓[孙臆的同学]被擒，邯郸遂解围。



## 【不遗余力】

bù yí yú lì

**白话直译：**使出所有的力气。

**比喻意义：**在学习和工作中，要尽最大的努力。

**英文直译：**Apply every ounce of our strength.

**英文解释：**Sometimes, we'll use every ounce of our energy to complete our work.



**成语来源：**《战国策·赵策三》。“秦之攻我也，不遗余力矣，必以倦而归也。”《史记·平原君虞卿列传》。“秦不遗余力矣，必且欲破赵军。”

**成语故事：**虞信是邯郸人，战国时的说客和谋略家。两次游说，赵孝成王就让他当了上卿，并尊称他为虞卿。在秦赵长平之战时，赵国初战不利。于是，赵王问虞卿等，是否应该与敌决战。虞卿反问赵王：您认为，秦国是不是想要打败赵国呢？这时赵王就回答了上面《史记》里的那段话：“秦国将不遗余力打败赵军。”接下来，虞卿出计说，应该先联合楚国和魏国，然后再跟秦国以强者的姿态进行和谈；不然直接去秦国，以弱者的地位去求和，一定会失败。结果不出所料，秦国拒和。最后赵国因为“纸上谈兵”等诸多原因输掉了长平之战。

## 【洞鉴古今】

dòng jiàn gǔ jīn

**白话直译：**十分透彻地了解古代和现代。

**比喻意义：**我们要好好学习古代史和现代史，以便了解过去，预测未来。

**英文直译：**To understand the past as well as the present.

**英文解释：**It is necessary to learn about the past and the present.



**成语探源：**一般说来是源于《旧唐书·王及善等传论》。“苟非洞鉴古今，深识王霸，何由立其高论哉。”但在真正追根溯源时发现，成语的来源起码有两种说法。一、来自于《旧唐书》王及善[618-699]。他是邯郸人，武则天时当过宰相，唐高宗时礼部尚书。因为下令官员不能骑驴上班，被称为“驱驴宰相”。他虽然没有文才，但应该有治国的远见卓识。二、《旧唐书》朱敬则[635-709]。但他是亳州永城人，武则天时当过谏大夫和代理宰相等官，后受贬谪。他为朝正，为官清。还乡时，只有一匹马，子侄等辈，都步行跟随。但他跟赵国和邯郸都连不上。到底这个成语是否是邯郸成语呢？我们今天就存个疑吧。因为，这个成语太好了，找不到代替它的了，就留在这里当个荣誉邯郸成语吧。

## 【狐假虎威】

## hú jiǎ hǔ wēi

**白话直译：**假：凭借。狐狸借著老虎的威风去吓唬其他野兽。

**比喻意义：**比喻倚仗别人的势力来欺压和吓唬人。

**英文直译：**To browbeat others by virtue of one's powerful connections.

**英文解释：**One day, a tiger met a fox and wanted to eat him. "You can't eat me, I'm the king of all the animals," said the clever fox. The tiger was puzzled, saying, "all the animals call me the king of jungle." The fox said, "if you don't believe me, let's walk around the forest, so you can see that all the animals are afraid of me." The tiger agreed and walked behind the fox. All the animals saw the tiger and ran away. The fox was very happy. He said, "See? All the animals are afraid of me." The tiger ran away.



**成语来源：**西汉·刘向《战国策·楚策一》：“虎求百兽而食之，得狐。狐曰：‘子无敢食我也。天帝使我长百兽，今子食我，是逆天帝命也。子以我为不信，吾为子先行，子随我后，观百兽之见我而敢不走乎！’虎以为然，故遂与之行。兽见之皆走，虎不知兽畏己而走也，以为畏狐也。”

**成语故事：**一天，一只饥饿的老虎碰到了一只狐狸。老虎非常想把狐狸吃掉。然而这只聪明的狐狸说：“你不能吃我，因为我是百兽之王！”老虎很疑惑，说：“所有的动物都叫我百兽之王。”狐狸说：“如果你不相信我，那就跟我一起在森林里走一圈。到时候你就能看看，是不是所有动物都怕我了。”老虎同意了。老虎跟在狐狸后面走，所有森林里的动物看到老虎都吓跑了。狐狸很高兴，它问老虎：“看到了吧？所有的动物都怕我！”老虎吓跑了。

## 【跛鳖千里】

## bǒ biē qiān lǐ

**白话直译：**一只瘸腿的鳖，走了几千里的路。

**比喻意义：**学习和工作要不怕困难，不断努力。这样，就一定能够取得最后的成功。

**英文直译：**The crippled turtle who walked a few thousand miles.

**英文解释：**If we can be inspired by the lame turtle that perseveres through its long and arduous journey, we shall succeed in whatever we do.

成语来源：《荀子·修身》。“故跬 [kuǐ 半步] 步而不休，跛鳖千里，累土而不辍 [停]，丘山崇 [高] 成。”

成语注释：荀况[约公元前313-238]，字卿，尊称荀子，战国末期赵国人。著名哲学家、文学家、政治家。他虽然属于儒家，但是有自己独特的体系，比如认为人性恶。他谈的修身，却是儒家的正宗，是儒学的基础入门。在这段语录里，荀子想说明，学者只要不停地前进，哪怕有时会很慢，但最终能达到遥远而崇高的目的。

