

(水龙树)

# 我用英语

巧记网络英语新词

◎ 刘燕 编著





#### 内容提要

本书选取了 2006~2012 年间出现的 80 多条汉语新词,大部分是通过网络流入现实生活的新鲜词汇。作者在把这些词汇翻译成英文的同时,解释了其内涵,列举了相关新闻。这样,读者在阅读幽默有趣的英文故事或新闻时,能快速提高自己的英语阅读水平,扩大词汇量。

本书适合对英语阅读和英语词汇记忆感兴趣的学习者。

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# 前言

市场上有关英语阅读的书籍多种多样,阅读文章的主题名目繁多,本书通过近几年涌入我们生活的新鲜词汇的翻译、内涵解释和其他相关信息,让读者在阅读幽默有趣的新词相关新闻的同时,提高自己的英语阅读水平和词汇量。

本书选取了 2006~2012 年间出现的 80 多条汉语新词, 分为"网聊新词"、"生活新词"、"娱乐新词"和"社会新词"4章。此种分类方式并非为严格意义上的划分, 例如,"吐槽"是 2012 年开始流行于网络的新词, 年轻人使用这个词汇以达到娱乐效果, 所以把该词划分在"娱乐新词"一章中。书中每个汉语词条后均附上了此词的英文翻译, 在正文中介绍了此词的意义、来源和其他相关信息, 让读者充分了解该词的相关内容, 加强记忆。

本书改编自我的硕士毕业论文,因此,在这里,我要感谢我的硕士导师福州大学外国语学院院长陈小慰教授,正是导师激发了我对新词翻译研究的兴趣,帮助我打下扎实的翻译理论基础,并且为本书词条的译文提出了宝贵的建议。本书写作历时一年半,得到过许多国内外朋友的帮助。感谢本书的责任编辑中国水利水电出版社的何晓媛女士给予作者的充分信任和大力支持。感谢美国的Llana Zeira 女士为本书的初稿提出了许多宝贵的意见。感谢本书的插图作者何晓芬女士,为本书精心绘制的插图,这些插图实际上比文字更加精彩。感谢刘莺女士和刘春亮先生为本书提供的技术支持。最后还要感谢我的先生黄业君,他为本书草稿的计算机录入和校对付出了很多劳动;感谢我的家人在本书写作过程中给予我的支持和宽容。

编 者 2012年12月16日 于榕城

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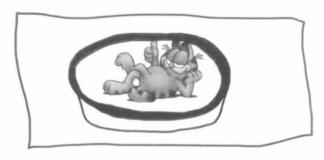
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# Chapter 1 网聊新词



# 标题族 sensational headline writers

## 美国好莱坞明星裸死在家浴缸中



"Two Naked Women Embraced in Public". "Hollywood Star Dies Nude at Home in Bathtub". When you read such headlines online, do you feel the impulse to click on them? When the webpages are displayed, you may find that the former is actually about a man carrying two naked mannequins on the street, and the latter, about a Garfield toy lying facedown in a bathtub. Headlines of this kind are either sensational, or melodramatic, which is similar to "After praising the wine they sell us vinegar".

So it's no surprise that netizens today are experiencing "news fatigue," from an overexposure to online news. Common sense tells us that the contents of a post do count, but an eye-catching headline is half the battle. Many headline writers are fully aware of it. Indeed, these sensational headline writers are people who post outlandish headlines to attract attention. The headlines they choose are exaggerated, and often have nothing, or little to do with the contents of their posts.

"搂着俩裸女逛大街";"美国好莱坞明星裸死在家中浴缸"。在网上,你若看到这样的标题,是不是有点击的欲望?当网页打开后,你发现所谓

的"搂着俩裸女逛大街"其实是大街上一位男士肩扛两个塑料做的裸体模特。而后者其实是一个加菲猫公仔玩具脸朝下躺在浴缸里。这些标题要么耸人听闻,要么吊人胃口。这似乎有点"挂羊头卖狗肉"之嫌。

当然,在各类新闻充斥的情况下,今天的网民们正饱受着"新闻疲劳"。常识告诉我们博文内容固然重要,标题却是决定别人读不读你文章的起点。标题一定要能吸引人的眼球。标题族们对这一切心知肚明。标题族就是这样一群利用颇具创意的标题吸引眼球,以达到各种目的的人。他们发帖的标题严重夸张,帖子内容通常与标题毫无关联或联系不大。

#### Neologism to remember

标题族 sensational headline writers

#### Word check

embrace v. 拥抱

naked adj. 裸体的,无遮盖的,无装饰的,无保护的 nude adj. 裸体的,裸的,与生俱有的,无装饰的 bathtub n. 浴缸,澡盆 have an impulse to 有做某事的冲动 click v. 点击

the former 前者

mannequin n. (尤指商店橱窗中用以展示服装的) 人体模型 the latter 后者

sensational adj. 耸人听闻的,哗众取宠的,令人激动的 melodramatic adj. 戏剧性的;感情夸张的,伤感的;耸人听闻的 After praising the wine they sell us vinegar. 挂羊头卖狗肉。

fatigue n. 疲乏,疲劳

overexposure n. 过度曝光

count v. 具有某种特殊的重要性或价值

be aware (of) 知道的,明白的,意识到的

outlandish adj. 古怪的,奇异的;异国风味的;粗鲁笨拙的

exaggerated adj. 夸大的,言过其实的,夸张的



# 屌丝 "diǎo sī"; underprivileged losers; underdog



In the early beginning of 2012, the new buzzword " $di\check{a}o$  si" (屌丝) has gone viral on the Internet in China. According to  $21^{st}$  Century, the word originated in the Baidu. com's Tiebar (a top Chinese bulletin board system) of soccer player Li Yi. There, fans of Li, who are called "yi si" (毅丝) in Chinese, not only talk about soccer but moan about their lives, work and relationships. "Yi si" (毅丝) who are known for their rude and dirty language, were given the name " $di\check{a}o$  si" (屌丝) by others who have seen their posts.

But now the term has been used to refer to those underdogs who are burdened with pressures from marriage and reality. " $\mathit{Diŏo}\ s\vec{\imath}$ " (屌丝) are often characterized as "short, poor and unattractive", quite contrary to those young men who are "tall, rich and handsome". Because they are underprivileged, an apartment house or a car is usually beyond their means. By far, the definition and usage of "underdog" has been broadened so that many young men with low pay or without a girlfriend also started using the



buzzword to label themselves, even though they are actually not as underprivileged as the original term is meant to describe. Some independent white collar males who were not born with a silver spoon and lack useful social networks for their careers also claim a "diǎo sī" (屌丝) identity.

However in claiming a "diǎo sī" (屌丝) identity, we can see it being used as a way to deal with inequalities in today's world. Under the backdrop of a widening wealth gap between rich and poor, there is a rare case where an underdog wins by exerting greater endeavor. Departing slightly from its original meaning, the term "underdog" has become a method of self-mocking. For many of today's youth it's, first and foremost, a reflection of the anxiety and disappointment that comes with the realization that social hierarchy increasingly depends on family power, and will not change easily. When " $f\dot{u}$  er  $d\dot{a}i$ " (富二代) or silver-spoon generation enjoy easy and prosperous lives, ordinary folks struggle for limited resources.

On the other hand, the word "underdog" is now also a term adopted for self-handicapping-a process by which people avoid effort in the hopes of keeping potential failure from hurting their self-esteem and relieving themselves from huge social pressure. They laugh at themselves as a way to distort their gloomy reality. Though active and competitive in everyday life, " $di\check{a}o\ s\bar{i}$ " ( $\mbox{R}\underline{\omega}$ ) take advantage of self-deprecating mind-set to help to relieve anxiety and cheer them up.

Quite unexpectedly, those privileged elites who are dubbed "tall, rich and handsome" are not necessarily the subjects of envy but satire and mockery to a larger extent. In fact, these underdogs, affirming the hard work it takes to achieve personal progress, is perceived as more "human" and optimistic. Today more young Chinese than ever prefer to be associated as a "diǎo si" (屌丝) identity rather than being associated with the "privileged elite", because it affirms hard work and provides hope that anyone can achieve success.

2012 年初,新词"屌丝"在中国网络上迅速走红。《二十一世纪报》称该词源于足球运动员李毅的百度贴吧(国内知名的 BBS)。李毅的球迷"毅丝"们在贴吧里不仅谈论足球,还抱怨自己对生活、工作与



感情的不满。"毅丝"以语言粗鲁,脏话连篇而闻名,看过他们帖子的人便给他们起了"屌丝"这一称号。

现在"屌丝"被用来称呼饱受婚恋现实压力的"矮穷丑"类型的男生,与"高富帅"正好相对。屌丝最显著的特征是不富,房子、车子对于屌丝来说是遥不可及的梦。屌丝一词的含义和使用范围也被不断扩大,许多收入不高或无女友的男青年即使并不符合"屌丝"一词原本的定义,也开始自称"屌丝"。另外有一些收入中等、独立奋斗的白领人士,他们没有较强经济背景以及可以帮助他们发展事业的社会关系,所以也普遍以屌丝自居。

屌丝族群深深反映了当今社会存在的不平等现象,贫富差距拉大,"小人物"获取成功得付出比别人更多更大的艰辛。相对于屌丝最初的定义,如今却已成为一种社会性的自嘲现象。首先,"屌丝"反映了当今许多年轻人的焦虑和不满。他们意识到社会等级是由家庭背景决定的,而且不容易轻易改变。颇具讽刺意味的是,当"富二代"正享受着"衣来伸手、饭来张口"的生活时,普通百姓却在为获得有限的资源而努力奋斗。

而另一方面,有些人利用屌丝一词"自我设障",降低可能的失败导致自尊心受损,以此来缓解巨大的社会压力。"屌丝"们自我解嘲,以此扭曲不太光明的现实。这部分人当中不乏积极向上、富有竞争力者,而这种自我贬损的心态极好地帮助了他们释放不满、振作起来。

相反地,"高帅富"一词也在相当大的程度上被用于讽刺与嘲笑而不是羡慕。实际上,在承认"只有努力付出才会收获成功"的同时,"屌丝"们过的是实实在在的生活,他们也更乐天。相比"高帅富",现在越来越多的中国年轻人愿意把自己和"屌丝"联系在一起,因为"屌丝"肯定了只要努力人人皆可成功的普世法则。

#### - Neologism to remember

屌丝 "diǎo sī"; underprivileged losers; underdog

### Word check (30)

viral adj. 病毒的, 病毒引起的

moan v. 以呻吟声说出: 悲叹: 抱怨: 哀悼

underdog n. 失败者;退居下风的人;受压迫者;打败了的选手

burden v. 使烦恼、劳累; 向 (车, 船等) 上装货

underprivileged adj. 被剥夺基本权力的,穷困的,下层社会的,弱势的

beyond one's means 难以承受

rely v. 依靠, 倚赖, 仗恃; 信任, 信赖

claim v. 声称; 断言; 需要; 索取

backdrop n. [戏] 背景幕布;背景;交流声

hierarchy n. 分层, 层次; 等级制度; 统治集团; (思想、信仰的) 等级体系, 分级结构

ironically adv. 具有讽刺意味的是;令人哭笑不得的是;讽刺挖苦地;说反话地

self-handicapping n. 自我障碍策略,指人们提前准备的用来解释自己预期失败的一系列行为

distort v. 歪曲、扭曲; 曲解; 使变形

gloomy adj. 黑暗的;令人沮丧的;前景黯淡的;悲观的,阴郁的

self-deprecating n. 自我贬低的; 过分谦虚的

satire n. 讽刺;讽刺文学;讽刺作品

mockery n. 嘲笑, 愚弄; 笑柄; (拙劣的) 模仿; 徒劳

affirm v. 断言; 申明; 坚持声称; 证实; 确认



# 钓鱼网站 phishing site



"For free", "on sale", "special offers and discounts", "gifts" ... When the holiday season approaches, catchy slogans like these can be seen everywhere online, as all kinds of e-business websites, such as sites for online shopping, online ticket booking, food and souvenirs and online payment, begin to offer special discounts and promotions for consumers in order to increase maket share. But, beware what you see! You might log into a phishing site-a fake website designed to copy the look and feel of a legitimate ecommerce site in order to glean personal information, including your account number and pin of your bank card from you so that ultimately they can empty your wallet.

"Phishing" is the act of attempting to acquire personal information, such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity. Thus a phishing site is a bogus website disguised as a bank website or an e-business website, the sole purpose of which is to trick you into divulging your personal information so the operators can steal your identity and run up bills or commit crimes in your name. One of the most

common tricks of Internet fraudsters is to send spam or pop-up messages to lure out personal information. "Phishing" has become a universal problem in recent years, which is seriously compromising the development of online financial services, jeopardizing personal interests and affecting public trust in the Internet. An article headlined "Twitter Warns Users about Phishing Scam" in *Washington Post* in January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2009, reported that Twitter admitted to being the most recent target of a phishing scam, warned users to be wary of messages redirecting them to look-alike sites, and asked them to login using their username and password.

In light of the risk, experts suggest that netizens should not open any attached files, click on links enclosed in emails, or send personal information via email, because generally a trustworthy entity does not glean information via emails, or invite users to click the links directing to websites. Even if you believe that the email is legitimate, do not copy the link from a suspicious email but visit the company's website directly in your browser. Moreover, when searching for information on the Internet, beware of website addresses composed of irregular letters and numbers, and do not visit unknown websites. Last but not the least, any personal information such as your bank account, pin, credit card information, social security number and your digital money account, should be input with great caution.

"零元"、"低价"、"特惠"、"有奖" ······每逢佳节,网络上即充斥着各种促销标语。各大电商网站,如网上购物、票务预订、食品礼品、在线支付类网站也纷纷趁热掀起打折促销热潮,为广大消费者准备了一场消费 "盛宴",以此抢占节假日市场。可是,千万要小心。你有可能就此登入钓鱼网站,被指向一个与真实网站几乎一模一样的虚假登录页面。实际上,钓鱼网站就是一个精心伪装的网站,用来窃取用户登录信息,包括网银客户的银行卡账号密码等信息,导致账户中的存款不翼而飞。

"钓鱼"指的是伪装成可靠的机构实体,企图获取用户名、密码以及信用卡信息的行为;而"钓鱼网站"就是指伪装成银行及电子商务等虚假网站,用欺骗的手段导致用户泄露个人信息,继而窃取用户的身份使其负债累累甚至犯罪。网络诈骗分子的惯常伎俩之一就是通过发送垃



圾邮件或突然弹出的信息来诱使用户泄露个人信息。"钓鱼网站"近来在全球频繁出现,严重地影响了在线金融服务、电子商务的发展,危害公众利益,影响公众应用互联网的信心。2009年1月5日,《华盛顿邮报》就以《"推特"警告用户小心钓鱼诈骗》为题报道了美国微型博客网站"推特"承认他们成为"网络钓鱼"诈骗的最新受害者,提醒用户警惕会将其链向外观相仿的虚假网站,并使用用户名和密码登录的信息。

针对以上情况,专家建议网民不要点击电子邮件中附带的文件夹或链接来输入你的登录信息或者密码。正式公司一般不会通过电子邮件让你提供任何信息,或者让你登入在邮件中带有指向网站的链接。如果你认为电子邮件可能是合法的,尽量不要从一封可疑的电子邮件中复制粘贴网址,用你的浏览器直接访问该公司网站。在查找信息时,应该特别小心由不规范的字母数字组成的网址,为了信息安全不要上一些不太了解的网站。谨慎输入你的银行账号、密码、信用卡资料、社会保障卡号以及你的电子货币账户信息。

### Neologism to remember \*

钓鱼网站 phishing site

#### Word check

catchy adj. (曲调、名字或广告) 悦耳的,有吸引力的,琅琅上口的 slogan n. 标语,口号:呐喊声:(商业广告上用的)短语

souvenir n. 纪念品;礼物

beware v. 当心: 提防

phishing n. 网络仿冒, 网络钓鱼 (用仿冒银行电子邮件等骗取个人信息以 盗取金钱或用于犯罪等)

fake adj. (毛皮、画作) 假冒的, 伪造的

identical adj. 同一的;完全同样的,相同的;恒等的;同卵的

legitimate adj. 合法的, 合理的; 正规的; 合法婚姻所生的; 真正的, 真实的

disguise v. 假扮; 化装; 伪装; 掩盖

qlean v. 耐心学习, 仔细收集 (信息、知识等)

login n. 进入系统,注册,挂号,签到



masquerade v. 伪装: 假扮; 乔装; 冒充 bogus adi. 假冒的、伪造的; 佯作 in the disguise of 以……为口实。装作 divulge v. 泄露;暴露;揭发 fraudster n. 诈骗犯; 欺诈犯 Spam n. 垃圾邮件; (非索要的) 电邮广告; 香火腿; (斯帕姆) 午餐肉 pop-up adi. (显示屏上的菜单或广告) 弹出式的 compromise v. 违背 (原则); 连累; (尤指因行为不很明智) 使陷入危险 jeopardize v. 危及, 损害; 使陷入险境或受伤; 使……遇险 headline v. 给……加标题: 担任主角 warv adi. 谨慎的、小心翼翼的;警戒的,警惕的 in light of 由于、鉴于: 基于 enclose v. (用墙、篱笆等) 把……围起来; 把……装入信封; 附入 suspicious adj. 可疑的;猜疑的,怀疑的;多疑的,不信任的;多心的 browser n. (尤指用来在万维网上搜索信息的)浏览软件、浏览器 input v. 输入信息: 输入、投入