

POPULAR AMERICAN

流行 美语



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流行

美语

POPULAR

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June 30, 2004

Shanghai World Publishing Corporation
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Dear Sirs:

Congratulations on publishing scripts of the Voice of America's Mandarin Service radio programs *Popular English* and *Words and Idioms*. I would like to express my most sincere thanks to the Shanghai World Publishing Corporation's cooperation with the Voice of America to put these two popular English-language teaching programs into print. As the standards of English teaching and learning rise in China, Chinese students' understanding of American slang and popular phrases is important to advance communication between our peoples, especially the younger generation.

Popular American and *Words and Idioms* are now broadcast by dozens of provincial and local radio stations across China. Listeners across China have requested scripts of the programs to enhance their study of English. VOA is proud to work with Shanghai World Publishing Corporation to assist the listeners of these programs to more effectively study and comprehend the English language as it is spoken in the United States.

I wish you and your readers the greatest success in learning to communicate effectively in American English.

Sincerely,

David S. Jackson
Director

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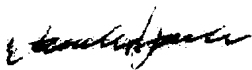
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流行美语 1

bummed

chill

各位听众,今天我们开始播送流行美语。在这个节目里,我们要请大家听 Michael 和李华的对话,他们俩都是纽约大学的学生。Michael 是个美国人,但是他听得懂中文。他和李华在这个新学期里不约而同地都选了摄影课。现在是清早 7 点 50 分,两人在课堂门口碰到了。请注意他们讲话中用的两个常用语: **bummed** 和 **chill**。

M: Hey, Li Hua, what are you doing here? You're taking this class too?

L: 对,我选了摄影课。可是这节课这么早,我最讨厌起大早了。

M: Yeah, I'm really bummed that I have to get up so early! I'm also bummed out that Dr. Johnson is teaching this class. I've heard she's really tough.

L: 嗨, Michael, 什么是 **bummed**? 我记得 **bum** 不是指无家可归的人吗?

M: Yeah, that is true. But here I used **bummed** and **bummed out**. They both mean to be unhappy or upset. **Bummed**, b-u-m-m-e-d,

out, o-u-t.

L: 噢, 你看, 就一大早这一个字就把我搞糊涂了。原来是 bummed, 或者是 bummed out, 意思是不高兴, 感到烦恼。嗨, Michael, 你刚才是怎么说的?

M: I'm really bummed that I have to get up so early! I'm also bummed out that Professor Johnson is teaching this class.

L: 你是说要那么早起床实在叫你不高兴, Johnson 博士教这门课也让你不高兴, 因为她很严格。嗨, 要是女同学拒绝你的邀请, 那你就会更难受了, 对不对?

M: Ha ha. Very funny. But you are right, if I got turned down for a date I'd be bummed. I'm also bummed that summer vacation is over.

L: 嘿, 我可了解你了, 要是遭到女同学的拒绝, 你肯定会垂头丧气的。你连暑假结束也会感到烦恼。我希望学期结束时, 我不会因为分数不好而感到 bummed out。

M: Me too. Hey, I got an idea. Let's go to the student center and relax after class.

L: 好吧, 下了课我们去学生中心休息一下。

M: Glad class is over! I'm ready to chill for the rest of the morning. I haven't had a chance to chill out these few days, getting ready for school and all.

L: 什么? 你说上完课很高兴, 可是为什么一上午你会发冷呢?

M: Oh, no! Chill or chill out here means to relax. Chill, c-h-i-l-l, out, o-u-t.

L: 噢, chill 或者 chill out 在这里是指休息。刚才你还说开学前没有机会 chill out, 那又是什么意思啊?

M: I said, "I haven't had a chance to chill out these last few days

getting ready for school.”

L: 原来你是说,过去几天为了准备开学而没有机会休息。

M: You normally go someplace calm and peaceful where you can relax. I like to chill out at the cafe with a book sometimes. And I know you like to chill at the museum.

L: 要到比较安静的地方才能休息。每个人还不一样呢,你喜欢坐在咖啡馆里看书,我喜欢到博物馆去。能不能说到酒吧去 chill out?

M: Sure, but we usually only say that if the bar is quiet and not too crowded.

L: 对,要是酒吧里人不多,也不闹,那就能这样说。今晚我要到我朋友家去 chill out。

M: Sounds great! Ah, look at the time. I need to go meet my friend at the bookstore. Sorry that I have to go, I'm really bummed to have to leave you!

L: 行了,你快去书店跟朋友买书去吧,我们下回再到别的地方去玩。

M: Cool. Have fun chilling tonight at your friends'. See you later!

L: 我今晚在朋友家肯定会玩得高兴的。Bye!

Michael 和李华在对话里用了两个常用语:一个是 bummed 或者是 bummed out,意思是不高兴,烦恼。另一个是 chill 或者是 chill out,意思是休息、放松。



流行美语 2

to ditch

to hit the spot

今天我们要请大家继续听李华和 Michael 的对话,他们俩都在纽约上大学。李华是一位中国同学,而 Michael 是一个美国学生,他一直在学中文,他听得懂中文。今天我们要学他们对话里用的两个常用语:一个是 to ditch,另一个是 to hit the spot。现在 Michael 正在图书馆里做功课,李华来找他。

L: 嗨,Michael,功课做得怎么样了?

M: I can't think. It's too noisy. Let's ditch this place.

L: 你没法动脑筋,因为这儿太闹。你还说什么来啦? Ditch this place,那是什么意思呀?

M: Ditch! To ditch means to quickly leave a place you no longer want to be.

L: 噢,to ditch 就是你不愿再呆在那个地方,想赶快离开。你的意思就是要马上离开图书馆。不对啊,ditch 这个字不是可以解释为地上挖的沟吗?你说的 ditch 是同一个字吗?

M: Yes, it is. Ditch, d-i-t-c-h. Same word, same spelling, but a different meaning.

L: 原来是同一个字,同样拼法,不过意思不同。噢,Michael,再举个例子给我听,好吗?

M: If we want to get away from someone you could say, "Let's ditch him", which means to leave someone behind.

L: 你的意思是 to ditch 不仅可以指地方,还可以指人。像上次我们跟 Mary 一起去看电影,看完电影我们俩没跟 Mary 打招呼就走了,这就可以说:We ditched Mary,对不对?

M: That's correct.

L: 要是你干活干腻了,不想干了,那你该说……

M: To ditch work.

L: 那要是不想去开会……

M: To ditch the meeting. You can also say, to ditch the concert.

L: 我知道,那是不想去音乐会。要是和朋友约好了,可是又不想去了,那该怎么说呀?

M: To ditch my friend. Hey, can we ditch the library now! I am really tired and could use some coffee.

L: Ok, ok. 让我们离开这图书馆吧。你累了,想喝咖啡。走,我们去校园外的那个咖啡馆吧。

L: 好啦,咖啡馆到了。

M: Yep, here's the coffee shop. Li Hua, what do you want, my treat this time.

L: 你要请我啊? 那太好了。我要一杯咖啡就行了。

M: Sounds good. Two coffee please. Here's your coffee, Li Hua.

L: Thanks!

M: No problem. Oh, so hot! Be careful. Good coffee, really hits the spot. I feel more awake now.

L: 对,咖啡是不错,你已经觉得清醒点儿啦! 咖啡的作用就这

么快啊！对了，刚才你说：It really hits the spot? to hit the spot 不是击中要害吗？可是你刚才说的好像不是这个意思。你怎么老是说一些怪里怪气的话。

M: Hit the spot means to satisfy one's need. I really needed some coffee earlier so it really hit the spot.

L: 噢，原来 hit the spot 就是满足一个人的需要。你刚才很想喝咖啡，喝了就感到非常过瘾，很痛快。那 hit the spot 这是哪三个字组成的？

M: Hit-the-spot, hit, h-i-t, the spot, s-p-o-t. For example, if you are hungry and go eat you could say, "That food really hit the spot."

L: 中文里也有这个说法。肚子非常饿的时候去吃饭，吃饱了就感到心满意足。洗个热水澡真痛快，那该怎么说？

M: A hot bath would hit the spot.

L: 那吃个汉堡包真过瘾，又该怎么说？

M: A burger would hit the spot. Let's go, I'm hungry.

L: 好家伙，你才喝了咖啡，又肚子饿了，要去吃汉堡包。这回我可不奉陪了，I have to ditch you now. 再见了！

M: Ok. Bye. 再见。

Michael 和李华在对话中用了 to ditch 和 to hit the spot。to ditch 表示要离开某个人，因为你不想跟他在一起了；或者表示要马上离开一个不想再呆的地方。to hit the spot 是感到过瘾，觉得很痛快。



流行美语 3

big gun

to quarterback

Michael 是纽约大学的美国学生,他同时也在一家建筑公司实习。他的中国同学李华今天要去他的公司看他。Michael 听得懂中文,但是说还有点困难。Michael 和李华在今天的对话里会用两个常用语:一个是 big gun; 另外一个 is to quarterback。Michael 现在在办公室门口和李华打招呼。

M: Hey, Li Hua, Come on in. How're you doing?

L: 我挺好。你怎么样? 对了,你下午想干什么?

M: Ah, I've got a meeting with the big guns this afternoon. They want to talk to me about continuing to work here after graduation.

L: 我听懂了你后面的一句话,他们要跟你谈关于毕业后回来工作的事。那真是太好了。可是,你开始说今天下午要跟谁开会?

M: I'm meeting with my bosses. Sometimes we call them the big guns of the office.

L: 噢,你要跟你的几个老板开会。原来你们把老板叫做 the big

guns! 这个 big guns 是怎么拼的呢?

M: Big, b-i-g, guns, g-u-n-s. It's an expression that can be used to describe powerful people.

L: 噢,那是指权力很大的人,也就是大人物。那么,总统的顾问那能不能称为 big guns 呢?

M: Yes, a president's advisors are big guns. But it can also be used in sports. In soccer, the stars of a team are the big guns.

L: big guns 还能用在体育方面。

M: Ok, let me show you around the rest of the office.

L: 你要带我看看公司大楼啊。Let's go!

M: This is the conference room. We had a meeting here yesterday on our plan for a new building. The project leader quarterbacked the meeting.

L: 等等, Michael。你说这是会议室,你们昨天在这儿开了个会,讨论盖一栋新楼的计划。可是,你还说那项目主任是踢美式足球的,是 quarterback,四分卫,对不对?

M: Oh no. Quarterback here is a verb, meaning to lead. The word quarterback is borrowed from American football, where the quarterback leads the team.

L: 噢, quarterback 在这里是动词,意思是领导。你说这里的 quarterback 是从美式足球里借来用的,因为 quarterback 在球队里是主力。Michael, 你刚才是怎么说的?

M: The project leader quarterbacked the meeting.

L: 现在我听清楚了,你刚才说的是:项目领导人主持会议。这个字挺长的, quarterback。Michael, 能不能给我拼一下,好不好?

M: Quarterback is spelled q-u-a-r-t-e-r-b-a-c-k.

L: 那么, to quarterback 我还能用在别的地方吗?

M: To quarterback is business slang. If someone is responsible for a group working on a new project, that individual is quarterbacking the team.

L: 知道了, to quarterback 是用在商业方面的。要是某人负责一个新项目, 这个人就是在领导这个项目的小组。要是某人在一个法律事务所主持会议, 那又该怎么说呢?

M: Someone quarterbacked the meeting at the law firm.

L: 你们公司的一位重要领导主持会议, 讨论公司的收入报告, 这又该怎么说?

M: The company's big gun quarterbacked the meeting about the revenue report. Hey, I need to get back to work. I'll call you later.

L: 好吧, 那就再见啦! 希望你将来成为 a big gun。

M: Oh, yeah, I'm sure soon I'll be quarterbacking every meeting and every project.

L: 你真的当真哪! 还想主持所有会议, 总管所有项目, 得啦, 再见吧!

Michael 和李华在对话中用了两个常用语: 一个是 the big guns, 意思是大人物, 对决策有重大影响的人。另一个是 to quarterback, 意思是主持会议, 或总管项目。



流行美语 4

broke

lame

Michael 和李华这两个大学生今天在纽约的百老汇逛马路。那里戏院很多。李华看到一个剧院在演歌舞剧《音乐之声》，她苦苦哀求 Michael 陪她去看。Michael 在学中文，喜欢李华跟他讲中文，可以让他练习听力。他们在今天的对话里会用到 broke 和 lame 这两个词。

L: Michael, 你看, 这个剧院在演《音乐之声》! 我一直想看这个歌舞剧。

M: I know, it's a popular show.

L: 谁都喜欢《音乐之声》的。Michael, 今天晚上我们没有功课, 我们去看, 好不好?

M: Sorry, Li Hua, I'm broke. Maybe another time.

L: Broke? 你受伤啦?

M: No! I did not break anything. Here, broke means to have no money. Broke, b-r-o-k-e.

L: 噢, 你没摔断骨头, 把我吓了一跳。原来 broke 在这里的意思是没有钱。上回我妈妈出了车祸, 花了好多钱修车, 她就没