



中国

人

沈一龙 主编

PHASES
DIFFICULT **To**
UNDERSTAND
FOR THE CHINESE
IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

容易理解错的
英语口语短语

吉林科学技术出版社

背景纯正

老外把关

书盘配套

纠错易通

立体  图书

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前 言

有些口语从字面上理解和实际意思有很大差别。如“talk over”,我们常常认为是“谈话结束”,实际上人家还要“详细谈”,真是“差之毫厘、谬以千里”。可以这样说,由众多的有着多年教学实践经验的一线教师为大家奉上的这道精心复制的“口语大餐”其适用与独到之处,可堪称是“拓荒之举”。

书中收录了三千余条最新的英语口语词语、短语及句型、句式,并从文化习俗,生活禁忌,语言习惯等多方面多角度地进行诠释与分析,并以众多实例加以佐证例举,其情境可使学习者颇有身临其境之感,在潜移默化中达到突破口语,妙语连珠的目的。本书内容广泛,涉及日常生活,社会活动等各个方面。并附录了人们所关心,所喜闻乐见的众多语题,材料之丰富,句式之新颖,实例之生动,观察之细腻,分析之精透是其它众多书籍所忘尘莫及的,

本书适用于大学英语1~6级学生,非英文专业研究生和学有余力的中学生以及其他中高级英语学习者。

本书开了图书出版形式的先河,将图书、电子、网络几位一体揉合在一起,形成一个立体的、直观的影像,提高你听觉的灵敏度,让你的视觉鲜活起来。大连天维软件产业有限公司为本书配套了具有语音识别功能的学习软件。该软件采用人机对话,互动学习的方式,能够帮助读者训练说出一口地道的美国口语。来自美国的 Kendall Combs 先生为本书做了录音,并对本书进行了详细的审校工作。

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二字语

A fat chance! 难哪! (可能性很小)

 Lily is pretty and popular, you'll have a fat chance of getting a date with her.

李丽漂亮也惹人喜欢,你要跟她约会没什么希望。

Fat chance he has of making money!

他赚钱的机会等于零!

Fat chance he has of winning the title!

他夺得冠军的机会极少!

a lift 搭车

= a ride

 —Excuse me, but are you going anywhere near Harrods?

—Yes, right past it. Can I give you a lift?

—劳驾,你是到靠近哈罗兹的地方去吗?

—对,正要经过那里。你想搭我的车吗?

—Do you want a lift?

—I'm afraid I missed that.

—I asked if you wanted a lift.

—你要搭车吗?

—恐怕我没有听清你的话。

—我是问你是否想搭车。

—Could you give me a lift?

—With pleasure.

—您可不可以让我搭一下车？

—好的。

David's car broke down, so he asked me to give him a lift home.

戴维的车坏了,所以请我让他搭便车回家。

a/hell of a + 名词 可怕,糟糕

例: My room is in a hell of a mess.

我的房间乱得一塌糊涂。

There's one hell of a lot of traffic during rush hour in Beijing.

北京上下班高峰时交通拥挤不堪。

注意 但这个短语又有相反的表达“出色”的意思。如 He is a hell of a singer. 他是个出色的歌星。

be my guest 请便;请赏光

例: —May I have some more?

—Be my guest.

—我能再来一点吗?

—请便。

—Thank you for everything.

—Be my guest.

—谢谢你。

—欢迎赏光。

be well off 富裕

= be well - to - do

例: They live in the best section of town in a large home. They are very well - off.

他们住在镇里地段最好的一座大房子里,他们很富裕。

By the time I reach the age of sixty I hope to be well - to - do and to travel frequently.

我活到 60 岁时,我希望我很富裕,有钱经常出去旅游。

boss around 差遣

例: I don't like being bossed around by you or anyone else.

我讨厌被你或其他人唤来唤去。

Stop bossing me around!

别再使唤我!

I don't think he can come here and boss everybody around.

我认为他不可以来此指手划脚。

注意 boss around 属于可分离的短语动词,见第二、三句。

break up 分手

例: Betty broke up with her boyfriend because he was two - timing her.

贝蒂和她男朋友分手了,因为他对她不忠实。

注意 two - time vt, 为对(女友/男友)不忠实;脚踏两条船。

broaden out 拓宽;变胖

例: They have broadened out the avenue in the park.

他们把公园里的这条林荫道拓宽了。

Our company is trying to broaden out its business.

我们要扩大业务范围。

The view of the student is broadening out.

这个学生的视野在变得日益开阔。

Zhangfang was quite thin when I last saw him, but he has broadened out a lot.

上次我看见张方时,他非常消瘦,现在却长胖了许多。

by nature 天性;本质

例: By nature, I have to do research before I start a project.

出于本性,我在开始项目以前,必须作一番研究。

Sally is proud by nature.

萨莉天生骄傲。

It's not in her nature to do anything rude, she's polite by nature.

做事粗鲁不是她的本性,她生性是有礼貌的人。

catch up with 加盟

例: China can catch up with Russia and the US in space development.

中国能加盟俄罗斯和美国,成为航天工业巨头。

chafing dish 火锅

例: —I'd like to take you out for a typical Chinese dinner.

—That sounds interesting. what kind of food is typical?

—Well, we can try dumplings or chafing dish.

—Very nice.

—我要带你出去吃顿典型的中国菜。

—那很有意思。什么典型菜?

—哦,我们可尝尝饺子或火锅。

—太好了。

charge sb for sth 收费,要(人)支付(多少钱)

例: He charged me 40 yuan for making this pair of trousers.

做这条裤子他收我 40 元钱。

He charged me 75 yuan for buying the tracksuit.

买这运动服他收了我 75 元钱。

注意 short - charge 为“少找”; over - charge 为“多收”: you' ve.
如 short - charged/over - charged me one yuan. 你少找我/多收了我一块钱。

check out 付账

注意 一般指离开旅馆时办清手续。这一个句子的意思还有多种表达方法。

例: We' d like to check out now.

我们想现在付账。

Could we have our bill now, please? we' re leaving.

请把帐单给我们好吗? 我们要离开旅馆了。

We' d like to make the payment.

我们想付帐了。

We' d like to settle our account.

我们想结帐了。

chip in 分摊; 插嘴

例: Everybody chipped in to buy the manager a gold watch when he retired.

经理退休时, 大家合买块金表送他。

They all chipped in to buy it.

他们凑钱买它。

We all chipped in with our suggestions.

我们都插嘴纷纷提出建议。

come in for 受到, 遭受

例: I' m afraid they come in for a lot of abuse from some people.

我觉得他们受到不少人的责难。

come up with 说出

= let's have it

例: Bill came up with some funny ideas.

比尔说出了一些可笑的想法。

You never know what that child will come up with next.

你根本无法知道那个孩子还会说出什么。

Tom knew something was wrong, "Let's have it," he said, "what is the matter?"

汤姆意识到出了事。他说,“说吧,出了什么事?”

—What is the true fact, then? Come up with it, please!

—I always sing out of tune, you see.

—那么到底什么情况? 说出来吧!

—你知道,我唱歌总是走调。

When I asked Mary where she had been, she came up with some story about meeting her boyfriend.

我问玛丽去了什么地方,她说出了会男朋友的事。

come to 谈到;共计;终于(获悉)

注意

1. come to + 名词还可表示“谈到”的意思,如:

例: We come to a conclusion secretary should be able to act for her boss in his absence in many of the fields in which he operates.

总结:一个秘书应该有能力处理她老板不在时原由他所运作的多方面事务。

2. come to + 动词还可表示“终于(获悉);渐渐/终至…”的意思

例: We've come to know from our friend that you are a large buyer of table cloths.

我们终于从我们朋友处获悉你是个台布的大买主。

I soon came to know him very well.

我不久就终于很好地了解了他。

The students have finally come to respect their teacher.

那些学生后来便慢慢尊敬他们的老师了。

Tong has come to realize that wisdom comes from experience.

托逐渐了解智慧来自于经验。

When you get older, you'll come to realize how much your parents have done for you.

你年纪渐长时,就会渐渐了解你父母为你付出了多少。

After three weeks, the newcomer came to know the procedure in the office.

经过三个星期后,那位新进员工逐渐了解办公室内的作业流程。

3. come to + 数字 = be equal; amount 共计,如:

例:—please bring me the bill.

—Here you are, sir. It comes to six hundred yuan altogether.

—请把账单拿来。

—先生,给您,一共是 600 元。

Eighteen words in all, That comes to forty - six yuan and eighty fen.

共 18 个字,电报费一共 46.8 元。

come up to 够到

例:He's getting big, and comes up to my shoulder now.

= He's getting big, and reaches the height of my shoulder now.

他渐渐长大了,现在齐到我的肩膀了。

come by 造访; 获得

例: please come by whenever you have time.

有空就请你到我们家来玩。

How did you come by this painting?

你是如何获得这幅画的?

I don't know how LinLy came by such an idea.

我不知道林丽是怎样想出这个主意的。

count on 指望

例: You can't count on this system.

这个系统不可靠,切莫指望它。

Dear me 天哪!

与“dear,”“Oh, dear”同义,都是用来表示惊讶,失望等情感。

例: Dear me! How careless I was!

天哪,我多粗心啊!

Dear me! It's already six o'clock.

哎呀! 已经六点钟了。

Oh, dear! That reminds me. I should have phoned him today.

天啊! 这倒提醒了我,今天我该给他打个电话。

—Dear me! It's already eight o'clock. It's time for the football game. I have to go now, Bye - bye!

—Bye!

—哎呀,已经8点钟了,到足球赛开播的时间了。我得走了,再见!

—再见!

—Oh, dear me, what a carry on it was!

—I know, I've heard her crying on like that myself. But she'll

grow out of it.

—I'm glad you think so!

—哎呀,我的妈呀,闹得真凶!

—我知道,我亲耳听到她那样大吵大闹了,但是她会改掉这恶习的。

—你这样想我真高兴!

die away 变弱;平息

: The echoes died away.

回声变弱了。

The sound of the car died away in the distance.

汽车声音在远处消失了。

The noise died away, I was alone again.

声音消失了,我又孤零零了。

do well 成功

: He is doing well in Brazil.

他在巴西搞得很好。


He is doing well at school.

他在学校成绩很好。

I'm not doing well in physics.

我物理学得不好。

draw up 草拟/写

: The dying old man drew up a will.

那名垂死的老人拟了一份遗嘱。


The lawyer has drawn up the agreement.

律师已拟就了这份协议。

We must draw up a contract.

我们必须立一份合同。

Easy does it 别慌,小心/轻/慢点

:—Easy does it, Robbie. Run to the car! Bring a blanket and my medical bag.

—Yes, Dad.

—别慌,罗比。快到汽车里去把毯子和药袋拿来。


—是,爸爸。

Easy does it. Don't bump the door with the edge of the table.
小心点,不要让桌子边撞到门上。

Easy does it. The roads are slick with ice.


开车小心点,路上全是冰。

every now and then 有时;时常

: Look at these muscles! I can make yours as big as these, if you just give me some milk every now and then.

瞧,我这些肌肉! 如果你经常给我一些牛奶,我会帮助你锻炼成像我这样的肌肉。

exchange of amenities 寒暄

: After an exchange of amenities with the group leader, Mr Liu asked the group to take their bags and follow him to the bus waiting outside.

在与旅行团领队一阵寒暄之后,刘先生请旅行团人员带着他们的旅行袋跟他出去上停在外面的汽车。

fake up 伪造,编造



: The painting was beautifully faked up.

这幅画仿制得足以乱真。

He faked up the whole thing – none of it was true.

整个事情都是他编造的,没有一点东西可以相信。

fast – food 快餐

 : American fast – food restaurants are popping up all over the world.

美式快餐馆如雨后春笋般在世界各地流行起来。



He's not very keen on fast – food,

他对快餐不太热衷。

Because Americans like things done immediately, they often order their fast – food quickly.

因为美国人做事喜欢快刀斩乱麻,所以他们点快餐往往就很快。

fasten/unfasten the seat belt 系好/解开安全带

 : —How can I fasten the seat belt?



—Just slip the belt into the buckle and pull tight.

—请问安全带怎么系?

—把带子穿进带扣,然后拉紧就行了。

feel sorry for 同情

= take pity on

 : Don't you feel sorry for someone who has to work the night shift.

你难道不同情那些上夜班的人吗?

I helped drive Pierre around when he broke his leg because I took pity on him.

皮埃尔把腿摔坏后,我为他开车,因为我同情他。