

英语酷易短语

流畅会话

*Speak Fluent English in
Modern Phrases*

■ 浩瀚 钟乐平/主编



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简易短语流畅会话

Speak Fluent English in Modern Phrases

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献给读者

To Readers

很多英语学习者在学习英语时非常认真,也积累了大量的词汇,但在与外国客人交流时还是有很多词语似懂非懂,尤其是在看外国影片时,这种情况更加严重。究其原因就是我们所学习的课堂教材很多已过时了,教材中的很多词汇及用法在现代社会已有了很大的变化,已不是我们想学的“生动、活泼、鲜明”的现代英语,针对这一情况我们编写了这本《英语酷易短语 流畅会话》,它最大的特点就是取材于现代交际中出现频率较高的习语、俚语、成语、谚语。

本书分为三部分

1. 短语精解:在这一部分我们把约 240 个重中之重的短语精选出来作为标题,并进行详细、周密的解释,使读者对这个短语有一个全面的理解。

2. 流行对话:在这一部分我们选取了约 480 段很具有代表性的对话,生动活泼且不乏时代色彩,让读者在对话中更深刻地理解短语的内涵。

3. 精彩解读:在这一部分,我们针对对话中的约 1000 个常用且较难理解的习语、俚语、谚语、成语进行了精辟的讲解,让读者学习到更多新鲜而实用的词汇。

衷心希望本书能为广大英语爱好者提供一点本书特有的帮助。

编 者

2005 年 12 月

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a breeze 易事

breeze 指的是微风, a breeze 比喻做一件事就像微风吹过, 不费吹灰之力, 比喻的非常形象, 类似的有“a piece of cake”也是指易事, 有时可以互用。例: Some people think learning to drive is a breeze. 有些人认为不费吹灰之力就可学会开车。Persuading him to give us the day off won't be a breeze. 要说服他给我们放假可不是件易事。

Popular Dialogue 流行对话

Tom wants to invite Bob to Los Angeles with him next week.
汤姆想邀请鲍伯下周和他一起去洛杉矶。

A: I'm planning to thumb down to Los Angeles next week. Would you like to come along?

B: Jeez, Bob, I don't know. L. A. is over 500 miles away. I've never hitched that far before.

A: Listen, I do it all the time. It's *a breeze*, really. We could take the coast highway. The scenery will be fantastic this time of year.

B: But where would we crash while we were in L. A. I don't know anyone there.

A: 我打算下礼拜搭便车去洛杉矶。你愿意一起去吗?

B: 老天, 鲍勃, 我不知道。洛杉矶离这里有五百多英里。我从没搭便车到那么远的地方去过。

A: 听着, 我常常做这种事。很容易, 真的。我们可以走海岸公路, 每年这时候那里的风景很棒。

B: 可是到了洛杉矶我们住在哪里? 那里的人我一个都不认识。

* * *

A: Learning how to water-ski is really *a breeze*.

B: It's for you, not me.

A: I do not think so.

B: It's true.

A: 学滑冰真是容易。

B: 对你来说容易, 对我却很难。

A: 我可不这么想。

B: 真的。

Wonderful Notes 精彩注解

1. thumb: 搭便车

类似的有“thumb a ride”(向路边的机动车竖起拇指表示要求免费搭车)。

例: **Peter thumbs a ride to school every day.**

彼得每天搭便车上学。

2. jeez: 老天(感叹语)

同我们常说的“my god”类似。

例: **Jeez, Bob! What happened to your car?**

老天, 鲍勃! 你的车怎么了?

3. hitch: 免费乘车

免费搭乘他人之车; 搭便车。

例: **I hitched a ride all the way to school with one of my teachers.**

我一路上搭一位老师的便车到了学校。

4. crash: 住, 过夜

在美国俚语中是指在临时的床铺上睡觉(尤指困极时)。

例: **Thanks a lot for letting me crash at your house last night, Ed.**

艾德, 多谢你昨晚让我住在你家。

A: **My car is on the blink. What shall I do?**

B: **You may as well crash at my place.**

A: 我的车坏了, 怎么办?

B: 你可以在我这儿过上一夜。

a bull in a china shop 粗心大意者;粗人

这是一句英文的习惯用语,本指一只在陶瓷店里的牛,如果稍不留意,店里所有的精细摆设,都会被莽撞的牛弄坏,并由此引申出人和人之间不融洽、不协调的感觉,或形容某人粗枝大叶,笨手笨脚。

Popular Dialogue 流行对话

Mary and Jane are cooking for Jane's parents.

玛丽和简正在为简的父母做饭。

A: Everything has got to be just perfect tonight or I'll die.

B: Honey, relax. Everything will be fine. What can I do to help you?

A: You in the kitchen? That's like *a bull in a china shop*. But you could cut the carrots.

B: Hey, it'll be a piece of cake.

A: OK.

A: 今晚最好一切顺利,不然我就死定了。

B: 亲爱的,别担心。一切都不会有问题的。我该帮你做些什么?

A: 你来厨房? 我看免了吧。你这么粗手粗脚,不过我想你可以切胡萝卜。

B: 嘿,这太容易了。

A: 好的。

* * *

A: Tom is going to be a waiter?! He can't even hold a glass without spilling it. He'll be like *a bull in a china shop*.

B: Yes, I think so too.

A: I think you are suitable for a waiter.

B: You are joking.

A: 汤姆要去当服务生?! 他连杯水都会弄翻。他一定会笨手笨脚地惹出麻烦的。

B: 是的,我也是这么想的。

A: 我想你倒是挺适合当服务员的。

B: 你开玩笑吧。

Wonderful Notes 精彩注解

1. perfect:

① 完备的, 完全的

例: **in perfect condition** 情况完好

a perfect set of teeth 一副完整的牙齿

② 完美的; 无瑕的; 优异的

例: **a perfect performance of the play** 该剧完美的演出

perfect weather/behaviour 美好的天气/优秀的品行

2. die: 因困窘恨不得死掉算了

有时做出了超越自己能力的承诺, 或面临关系重大的事件时, 因为自己求好心切而担心有所闪失, 就可用这种表达方式。这是一种相当口语化的说法, 用来表现事情的重要性。

例: **If I don't get an A, I'll just die.**

如果我拿不到优秀, 我干脆死了算了。

3. honey: 用作爱称, 一般用于美国口语中

例: **You look great tonight, honey!**

亲爱的, 你今晚真漂亮!

4. piece of cake: 轻而易举的事

piece of cake 是一片蛋糕的意思, 但在实际上, 众所周知的另一个意思是用来表示非常容易的, 由来可能是因为要得到或吃到一片蛋糕, 是一件很容易的事, 所以 **piece of cake** 就可用来表示非常容易的意思。

例: **It's a piece of cake. I can have it done in no time.**

这太容易了。我一下子就能搞定。

a flash in the pan 昙花一现

flash 作名词,意指“瞬间的闪烁”。习语 **a flash in the pan** 的本义是“燃放枪的火药不发弹而在药池中的爆发”,一般用来喻指“昙花一现”或“昙花一现似的人物”。比如: *She did play the heroine successfully in the film, but it was just a flash in the pan.* 她确实在这部电影中成功地扮演了女主角,但这不过是昙花一现而已。

Popular Dialogue 流行对话

Jill and Gary are talking about Catherine—a film actress.

吉儿和凯瑞正谈论一个电影演员凯瑟琳。

A: Catherine seems to be in high cotton. She's likely to become a super film star.

B: You can never tell. Some people get a flying start, but they soon disappear into thin air, a sort of *flash in the pan*.

A: But Catherine does have her fans eating out of her hands.

B: Remember the saying that “One may get the summit, but no one could dwell there long”.

A: 凯瑟琳真是星运恒通啊,她很有希望成为超级电影明星。

B: 很难说,有些人可以迅速发展,但不久又会销声匿迹,只是昙花一现而已。

A: 但是凯瑟琳却能使她的影迷为之疯狂。

B: 但是别忘了那句话“打江山容易,守江山难啊”。

* * *

A: Jed is a master in writing, isn't he?

B: I don't think so, his first novel was *a flash in the pan*, and he hasn't written anything decent since.

A: But his prose is excellent.

B: You are right.

A: 杰德在写作上真有一套,对吗?

B: 我不那么想, 他的第一部小说如昙花一现, 此后再没写出像样的东西。

A: 但他的散文却妙极了。

B: 没错。

Wonderful Notes 精彩注解

1. be in high cotton : (习) 兴旺发达; 暴发

例: **Tom seems to be in high cotton. He has made a lot of money.**

汤姆好像发财了, 赚了很多钱。

2. flying start: 开端很好; 一开始就占优势, 这是一句习语的一部分, 整个习语是“get off to a flying start”

例: **Our holiday got off to a flying start because the weather was good and the trains were on time.**

我们的假期一开始就非常顺利, 天气很好, 火车也都准时。

3. disappear into thin air : (习) 销声匿迹

air 意思是空气, disappear into thin air 就是从薄薄的空气中消失了, 比喻完全消失。

例: **The UFO disappears into thin air.**

不明飞行物完全消失了。

4. eat out of sb's hands: 听命于某人

中国有句俗语“拿人家的手短, 吃人家的嘴短”, 与本习语有相同的含义。

例: **She soon had the class eating out of her hands.**

她不久就把全班管理得服服贴贴了。

He'll do anything for her - she's got him eating out of her hands.

为了她他什么都肯干, 她已经使他百依百顺了。