

# CRAZY ENGLISH

## SAMPLE EXPRESSIONS



李阳  
审订

# 疯狂英语

## 超级样板句

2004年  
英语口语  
实战畅销书

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姓名: 《疯狂英语超级样板句》  
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# 跟



疯狂英语创始人  
李阳老师一起学英语!





疯狂英语飞跃系列实战畅销书

# 疯狂英语 超级样板句

**Crazy English Sample Expressions**



广东省语言音像出版社

# 疯狂英语超级样板句

**Crazy English Sample Expressions**

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# PREFACE

To all of our valued readers and students of the English Language - this is the best of the many "How to Learn English" books.

This book is filled with all of the useful day to day conversational phrases and situations that you will need to really get up to speed in English.

These phrases will enable you to immediately start speaking to your friends and to foreigners in English. Almost any subject that you may wish to discuss with someone in English is covered in this text.

And all of these phrases are normal, real, typical conversational language.

The idioms and the dialogue are contemporary American English - not the usual outdated usage or British English words and phrases.

How and why this book will help your career goals and objectives:

Many, many useful phrases dealing with all of your every day situations, how to speak in public, how to negotiate, how to address an audience, how to accept or reject an invitation and much, much more.

For example a lot of good phrases and thoughts on life and emotions, starting your own business and earning wealth and keeping health.

This book is not only useful - it is also fun to read and it makes it easy to practice the English phrases.



# 前言

## 句子就是竞争力

**学一句是一句！学一句顶十句！**

**句子是语言的核心！句子是交际的灵魂！**

**句子是流利英语的链条！句子是英语高手的秘笈！**

**每一个句子都是一笔财富！每一个句子都是一项收获！**

疯狂学英语眼下已成了一种时尚，一种精神，风靡全球，而“以句子突破口语，以口语突破英语”为核心的疯狂学习理论正是这种典型的体现。对绝大多数人而言，学习英语最重要目的，是能说一口流利、纯正、地道、优美的英语，从而实现有效的国际交流。但是“聋哑英语”一直是制约国人学习英语的瓶颈，我们要如何才能打破一直沿袭的陈旧学习习惯，有效地学成一口实用地道的英语口语呢？

《疯狂英语超级样板句》正是一份“句子突破口语”的超级套餐，它是为您量身订做的口语提升培训教程。其中第一篇罗列了大量的精彩句子，并指引你如何使用本书；第二篇侧重培养您的语感和模仿能力，提供上千个最地道、最实用的精彩句子，让你从容应对日常生活交流及一般的国际商务交流；第三篇着眼于训练您的口语实战能力，编者精选了众多话题和文章，让您了解英美人士的表达习惯，拓展口语积累，其话题新颖时尚，其句子精雕细琢，让你充分感受中、英文双语自由切换的无限魅力。

“书山有路勤为径”，勤奋练习是英语口语学习的关键。只要你对本书中的实用句子勤加练习，不断总结归纳，相信你一定能成为“聋哑英语”的终结者！

相信自己，您一定能够成功！

编者




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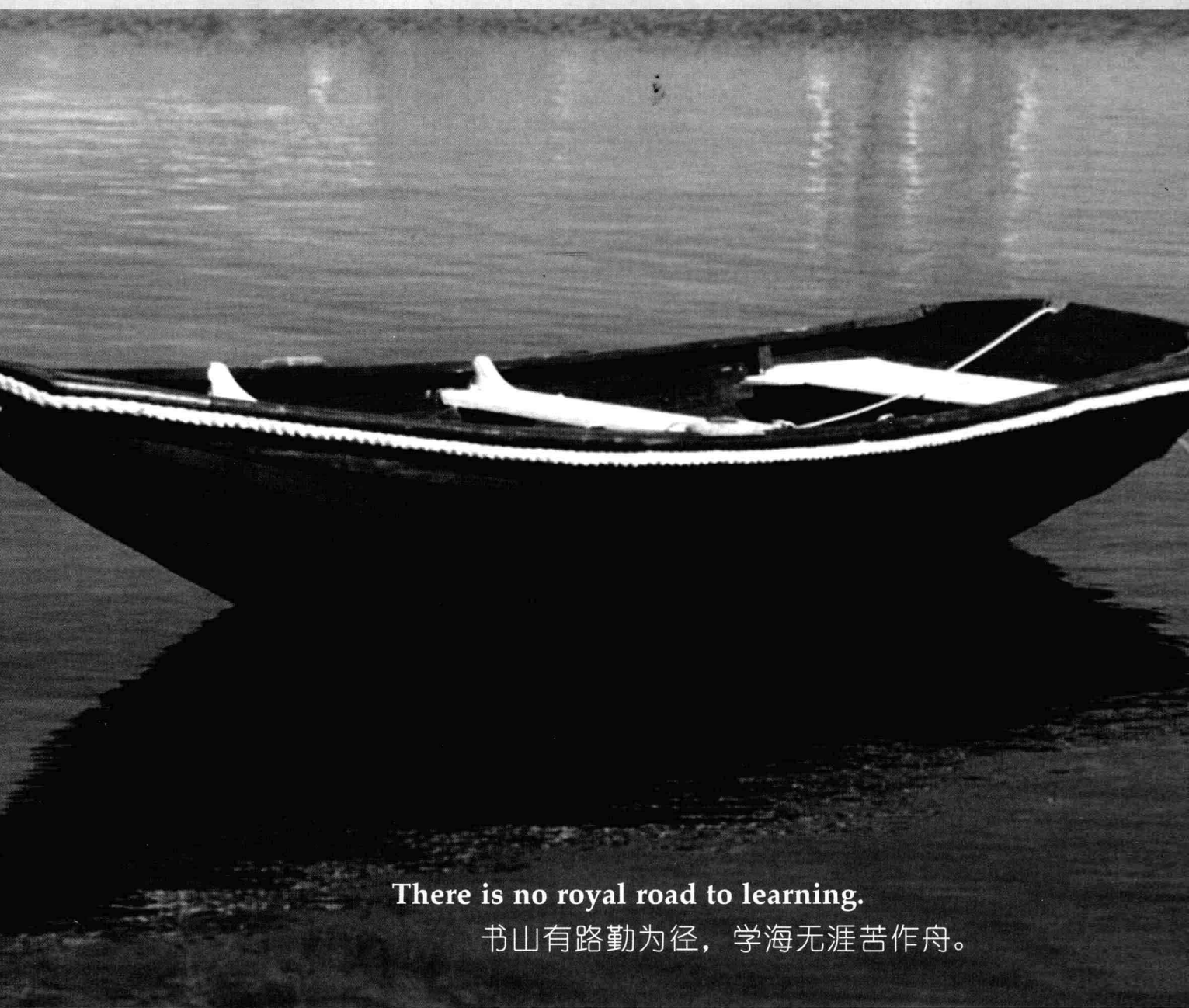
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# 第一篇

## 《疯狂英语超级样板句》



**There is no royal road to learning.**

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯苦作舟。

# 句子量是一口漂亮英语的关键

一口漂亮的英语就是一串晶莹的珍珠项链，一个个漂亮的句子就一颗颗璀璨的珍珠。

坚持而用心地研究这些句子吧！快乐而勇敢地说出这些句子吧！随身带上纸和笔，记下令你深思的句子，随时看看、想想、背背，重要的是多说、多讲，这些过程就是你孕育珍珠的过程，虽然艰难，但请想想：不先作包粒含砂的蚌，怎会有圆润剔透的珍珠！

一段时间后，你不仅会惊诧于自己的吐金唾玉，更会窃喜于自己的满腹珠玑。

因为将高质量的句子牢记于心，不仅会让你讲出一口漂亮的英语，还良性地刺激了你优雅的表达能力和逻辑思维能力。

我们依然记着 007 的潇洒俊朗，依然惊艳于费雯丽的俏皮明丽，依然不能忘怀于褒曼的美丽优雅，依然沉迷于嘉宝无言的双眸，可你知道吗？他们不仅以外貌悦人耳目，还以由衷的妙语、机警的应答、甚至是醒世的真言来悦人双耳、悦人心灵。下面我们精心地挑选了一些英语经典名片里的值得回味、值得赏玩的独白或对白奉献给大家，你会在其中的质朴里发现真理，平凡里体会到真谛，更会在活学活用中提升自己英语口语的表达水平。我们是平凡的人，但我们同样可以拥有精彩的语言，像他们一样——

## 1. Bond, James Bond

——Sean Connery, *Dr. No*(1962)

我叫邦德—詹姆斯·邦德

——《诺博士》(1962)

自 1962 年的第一集 007 电影《诺博士》起，每集 007 影片中主角第一次正式亮相时都会如此自我介绍。有趣的是，一般间谍都需隐姓埋名，而英国大间谍邦德逢人便亮出自己的真名实姓，怪不得人人都知道他是神通广大的王牌间谍。

## 2. Of all the gin joints in all the towns in all the world, she walks into mine.

——Humphrey Bogart, *Casablanca*(1942)

全世界有那么多城市，每座城市又有那么多酒吧，她偏偏走进了我开的这家。

——《卡萨布兰卡》(1942)

亨弗莱·鲍嘉扮演的男主角在当地开了一间小酒吧，没想到英格丽·褒曼走了进来，于是展开了战乱年代的一段刻骨铭心的恋情。

## 3. It's not the men in your life that counts, it's the life in your men.

——Mae West, *I'm No Angels*(1933)

重要的不是你生命中有多少男人，而是你的男人有多长的生命。

——《我不是天使》(1933)

30 年代的梅薇丝没有当代模特儿的身材，但她在银幕上妙语连珠，尤其是对于男人，她的见解精辟独到，富于哲理和睿智，常常令人叫绝。

## 4. I'll be back.

——Arnold Schwarzenegger, *The Terminator*(1984)

我会回来的。

——《终结者》(1984)

阿诺·施瓦辛格在电影里很少长篇大论，但他一开口，虽说还未到字字雷霆的程度，但份量不比他的体重轻多少。果真，他在《终结者》第二集中回来了，而且风头远胜当年。念这句台词时，需带微弱的奥地利口音。

5. Would you be shocked if I changed into something more comfortable?

——Jean Harlow, *Hell's Angels*(1930)

我如果换一件舒服一点的衣服，你会大吃一惊吗？

——《地狱天使》(1930)

以前的调情方式比较含蓄，不像现在那么直截了当。金·哈洛那个年代的性感，不表现在床戏上，而是表现在语言的挑逗上。

6. Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you're gonna get.

——Tom Hanks, *Forrest Gump*(1994)

人生像一盒巧克力，你永远不知道会得到什么。

——《阿甘正传》(1994)

其实这句话有自相矛盾的地方，既然事先知道是巧克力，那打开后得到的一定是巧克力。当然，阿甘的智商只有75，你就不要斤斤计较了。汤姆·汉克斯饰演的阿甘虽然智商不高，但他对人生的感慨却往往充满哲理，就像他自己的一生，歪打正着。

7. I could dance with you till the cows come home. On second thought, I'd rather dance with the cows till you came home.

——Groucho Marx, *Duck Soup*(1933)

我可以跟你跳舞，一直跳到牛群回家。再一想，我还是宁愿跟牛群跳舞，跳到你回家。

——《鸭汤》(1933)

马克思兄弟是30年代的搞笑能手，他们拍摄的影片《鸭汤》令人捧腹。尽管当时没得到任何嘉奖，但在上世纪末居然被评为世纪最精彩的一百部美国影片之一。

8. Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.

——Clark Gable, *Gone with the wind*(1939)

说实话，亲爱的，我根本就不在乎。

——《乱世佳人》(1939)

费雯丽虽然嫁给了克拉克·盖博，但她一直以为自己爱的是别人。直到有一天，她突然醒悟过来，发现丈夫才是她真正在乎的。但是，为时已晚，那时盖博已经厌倦了她的感情游戏。这是影片结尾处盖博离家出走时送给费雯丽的名言。

9. You talking to me?

——Robert de Niro, *Taxi Driver*(1976)

你跟我说话吗？

——《出租车司机》(1976)

罗伯特·德尼罗扮演的出租车司机讲话带有纽约口音，浑身散发着美国蓝领阶层的傲慢，有点像我国大锅饭年代的服务态度。

10. Gimme a whiskey with a ginger ale on the side and don't be stingy baby.

——Greta garbo, *Anna Christie*(1930)

给我一杯威士忌，另加一杯淡酒。宝贝，别小气。

——《安娜·克里斯蒂》(1930)

葛丽泰·嘉宝第一次演有声片，广告上的宣传口号是“嘉宝讲话了”。金口难开的嘉宝一说话就有成熟而感性的女人味，在那个感性代替性感的年代，这种高雅的挑逗能迷倒一代影迷。



紧接着，让我们再仔细阅读下面的另外一些经典电影对白片断。请尝试大声地朗读和背诵，将它们翻译出来，好好体会这些平凡但耐人寻味的英语句子。

1. "If you love someone you say it, you say it right then, out loud, or the moment just ... passes you by."  
——*From My Best Friend's Wedding*
2. George: "Hey, would you, uh, love me the rest of my life?"  
Lace: "No. I'm gonna love you for the rest of mine."  
——*From Phenomenon*
3. "If you ever want something badly, let it go. If it comes back to you, then it's yours forever. If it doesn't, then it was never yours to begin with."  
——*From Indecent Proposal*
4. William: "I live in Notting Hill. You live in Beverly Hills. Everyone in the world knows who you are."  
Anna: "I'm also just a girl, standing in front of a boy, asking him to love her."  
——*From Notting Hill*
5. "I don't want to need you, 'cause I can't have you."  
——*From The Bridges of Madison County*
6. Caroline: "You love with your mind and soul, not your heart."  
Adam: [Touching his chest] "Then how come I hurt here when you're not with me?"  
——*From Untamed Heart*
7. Jerry: "I love you. You...complete me."  
Dorothy: "Shut up. Just shut up. You had me at 'hello'."  
——*From Jerry Maguire*
8. "Look, I guarantee that we'll have tough times. And I guarantee that at some point, one or both of us will want to get out of this thing. But also guarantee that if I don't ask you to be mine I'll regret it for the rest of my life. Because I know in my heart, you're the only one for me."  
——*From Runaway Bride*
9. "Love means never having to say you're sorry."  
——*From Love Story*
10. Katharine: "Promise me you'll come back for me."  
Almasy: "I promise, I'll come back for you. I promise, I'll never leave you."  
——*From The English Patient*
11. "The greatest thing you'll ever learn is just to love and be loved in return."  
——*From Moulin Rouge*
12. "It's not because I'm lonely, and it's not because it's New Year's Eve. I came here tonight because when you realize you want to spend the rest of your life with somebody, you want

the rest of your life to start as soon as possible."

——From *When Harry Met Sally*

13. "We can't have the happiness of yesterday without the pain of today."

——From *Shadowlands*

14. Melvin: "You make me want to be a better man."

Carol: "That's maybe the best compliment of my life."

——From *As Good As It Gets*

从上面的这些句子和对话中我们可以看出,优美而有力的句子并非一定意味着复杂的句子结构或者深奥难懂的词汇。只要我们平常在学习中,多积累,多练习,多创造,我们也一样可以说出美丽的英语来。

再自信一些,再思索一下,再背一些,再讲一会儿,再咬牙坚持一下,你就会发现一个完全不同的自己:思维敏捷,表达流利,左右逢源。

## ✓ 怎样学习本书中的句子

1. 将自己的水平定一下位,先不要以看懂为标准,一定要以能够流利地说出来为基准,严格要求自己。
2. 将每个句子的意思弄懂,当然,遇到生词一定要勤查,查之前先猜猜意思。
3. 将每个单词的发音读准,不清楚的一定要跟读磁带,最好将音标在单词上标出。
4. 发音时要注意:1) 双元音要发得饱满;2) 长元音要发够两个音节的长度;3) 短元音要注意长度为一个音节的音素,而且要发得有力。
5. 注意句子的连读、省略和咬舌。
6. 尽量快地读句子,并且要反复;多次地读,直到烂熟于嘴为止。
7. 将喜欢或认为重要的句子记在卡片或小本子上,一有时间就琢磨或说出来。
8. 尽量发现和创造能够讲口语的环境,勇敢地将学到的句子用于日常交流中。

## ✓ 关于本书的录音

本书第一篇中的口语精华部分旨在帮助您进行学习热身;为了方便大家在学习口语的同时提高听力能力和模仿标准英语发音,本书的第二篇配有由美、加籍专家录音的磁带/CD;本书的第三篇除搜罗了大量的实用句子以外,编者还专门写了详细的学习指引,整理了相关的文章供您进行阅读和完成练习。

# 《疯狂英语超级样板句》导学

句子是语言的灵魂。句子是按照一定的语法规则组织起来的表达完整思想的基本语言单位，也是构成文章的基本语言单位。书面英语里，要表达一个完整的意义，句子必须符合语法规则。而在口语中，语法结构相对比较松散。因为随着说话者思路的停顿、转移和跳跃，很多句子会中途而废，我们一般通过重新运用新的句子来弥补前面所说过的句子的不足。本书是帮助您记忆和运用口语句子、激发您自由表达观点与见解的高级口语课程。

下面，就如何利用本书学习口语，如何实现您的口语能力腾飞的目标，编者为您制定了一下学习步骤：

## ① 归纳英语句型 交流有备无患

通过学习本书的基础篇，我们将对英语的基本句型，以及对这些基本句型的扩展和句子与句子间的照应关系有个大致的认识与了解。这些英语的基本句型包括：

### I. 英语基本句型 (Basic sentence types)

#### 1. Subject + Verb(S + V) 主语 + 谓语

- (In 1973) some strangers arrived.
- Disney's success (as a cartoon maker) had begun.
- (And soon)the game started.

#### 2. Subject + Verb + Object(S + V + O) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

- Some of my friends drink beer.
- Lakes also have some problems.
- His strong will doubled his efforts.

#### 3. Subject + Verb + Indirect object + Object (S + V + IO + O) 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

- They took them the English language.
- Finally Hank and his friend gave each other their addresses.

#### 4. Subject + Verb + Object + Object complement(S + V + O + OC) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

- We can see them flying along the river.
- During a second trip, an important film director saw Chaplain acting a very funny part in a play.
- You'll find nothing growing there at all.

#### 5. Subject + Linking Verb + Noun(S + LV + N) 主语 + 系动词 + 名词

- (Right now) it's the summer vacation.
- One of Charlie Chaplain's most famous films was "The Gold Rush".
- It was a Saturday afternoon.

#### 6. Subject + Linking Verb + Adjective(S + LV + A) 主语 + 系词 + 形容词

- The mixture tasted terrible.
- The Tomorrow Land is very interesting.
- It was usually very quiet.



## II. 基本句型的扩展 (Expansion of Sentence Patterns)

基本句型的扩展是指通过语法手段 (grammatical devices) 把基本句型转换成变化多样、结构复杂的句子, 以表达不同的思想、概念与语义关系。常见的扩展句子的方法有三种: 修饰扩展、替代扩展和并列扩展。这三种方法是最重要的语言结构形式, 对它们的把握直接影响着一个人的阅读能力。阅读时, 注意句子的扩展方式, 可以帮助我们把握词、短语和句子之间的结构关系和语义上的逻辑关系, 从而正确理解句子的意思。

### 2.1 修饰扩展 (Expansion by Modification)

修饰扩展作为扩展基本句型的一种基本方法, 指的是给基本句型中的词语提供一些额外信息, 以修饰、描述或限制那个词语的意义。修饰语可以是一个词、短语或者一个完整的句子。

#### 1. 增加形容词修饰语 (adjective modifiers)

- We are having a *wonderful* time.
- The next day, he had a very *red* face.
- In 1898, she discovered the first of these *new radioactive* minerals.

#### 2. 增加副词修饰语 (adverb modifiers)

- My friend Paul will *never* forget his first chemistry teacher.
- A yellow car passed me and *suddenly* stopped.
- He learnt to read and write and was *particularly* good at mathematics.

#### 3. 增加介词短语修饰语 (prepositional phrase modifiers)

##### 1) 修饰名词

- He was a little man *with* thick glasses.
- Woods and forests *in* the southeast were completely destroyed.
- Olympic gymnastics medals are usually won by men *between* the ages of nine-teen and twenty-five.

##### 2) 修饰动词

- We can't travel through the forest *by* road.
- We looked at each other *for* a moment *in* great surprise...
- *After* the First World War Madame Curie traveled to the USA...

##### 3) 修饰形容词

- Scotland has many lakes and mountains, and is famous *for* its beautiful countryside.
- It was also popular *with* students of English.
- They became experienced *at* finding underground springs.

#### 4. 增加不定式或不定式短语修饰语 (infinitive and infinitive phrase modifiers)

- It is the competition between countries *to hold the Olympics*.
- Many of the streets in Disneyland are built *to look like streets in the 1890s*.
- Radioactive matter is dangerous *to work with* because it has a bad effect on the blood.

#### 5. 增加分词或分词短语修饰语 (participle or participle phrase modifiers)

##### 1) 现在分词及其短语修饰语

- "That's funny!" said Dr. Baker to himself, *looking* at the invitation.
- They had come from England, *having* heard the strange news that Dr. Manette, Lucie's father, was alive and was living in Paris.

- The expedition passed close by the island of Java and then returned by the southern point of Africa, *arriving* back in England in July 1771.

2) 过去分词及其短语修饰语

- *Polluted* rivers and lakes have also been a cause of death.
- There are very few *skilled* workers left after the war years.

6. 增加分句修饰语(clause modifiers)

1) 定语从句

- The lake *that* has been made by the dam is about 500 kilometers long.
- I was shown into the interview room and introduced to the three people *who* were going to interview me.
- They found Australia to be an astonishing land *where* the soil was red, bears climbed trees, birds ran but...

2) 状语从句

- They hated Lincoln *because* he fought for the freedom of all people.
- She wanted to cook some vegetables quickly for lunch *before* the baby woke up.
- *If* fewer cash crops were grown, more food could be produced and...

(请在下面部分的例句上表示特定句子关系的词句下划横线, 看看自己是不是理解了该类型句子的特点和用法。)

## 2.2 替代扩展(Expansion by Substitution)

替代扩展指的是用句子、短语或分词来替代基本句型中的名词, 从而把基本句型转换成结构复杂的句子, 以表达比较复杂思想和概念。

### 1. 不定式或不定式短语代替名词

1) 替代主语 (替代主语的动词不定式或动词不定式短语常常放在句末)

- It is dangerous to swim in the river.
- In most places it is not safe to eat fish.
- To become a top gymnast, it is important to start when young.

2) 替代表语

- Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist!

3) 替代宾语

- In the 1870s, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian.
- He found it hard to get along with other boys.

### 2. 动名词或动名词短语代替名词

1) 替代主语 (替代主语的动名词或动名词短语也可以放在句末)

- By the first century the making of paper in part of China had been well developed and had become more common.
- Using body language in a correct way will help communicate with people and make the stay in

a foreign country easy and comfortable.

- Advertising is a highly developed twentieth-century industry.

## 2) 替代宾语

- Spain started making paper in 1150 and Russia started in 1567.
- I enjoy learning about new things from politics to sports and music.
- Solon started talking to one of them and soon they were getting on well together.

## 3. 分句代替名词

### 1) 替代主语 (替代主语的分句常常放在句末)

- At all these centers, it is hoped that one day they will have enough animals to set them free and let them live in the wild again.
- It is thought that between the years 1550 and 1950 an average of one kind of living thing died out each year.
- It is possible that the first people crossed into Australia from Asia on a great land bridge when the water level of the oceans was lower.

### 2) 替代表语

- The result is that many of them become fat.
- The problem with tobacco is that it contains a drug called nicotine.
- The reason for this was that Antonio had many times scolded Shylock publicly for being greedy and cruel.

### 3) 替代宾语

- We think that our schools will become even better.
- In Britain, 70% of smokers say that they would like to stop smoking,
- Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer.
- As the captain passed me, I asked him whether there was any hope of saving the ship.

## 2.3 并列扩展 (Expansion by Coordination)

并列扩展指把两个或两个以上具有相同内容和相同语法形式的语言成分并列起来,使句子平衡、对称、紧凑,使语义符合逻辑、连贯、简洁。例如:

- As a boy, he enjoyed basketball, tennis and especially football. (词与词的并列)
- Cook then sailed west to Australia. Other sailors had already charted parts of the west and north coasts of Australia and the island of Tasmania in the south, ... (短语与短语的并列)
- We entered the fifth store and(句子与句子的并列)the boy walked straight up to the counter and(短语与短语的并列)told the bookseller just what he wanted and(从句与从句的并列)how much money he had.

\* 从上面的例子可以看出,并列结构可以把词与词、短语与短语、从句与从句、句子与句子连接在一起。基本连接词有 and, but, or, nor, yet, so, for等,它们有时单独使用,有时则与其他的词搭配,表示引申、增补、转折、选择、对比、因果等关系。