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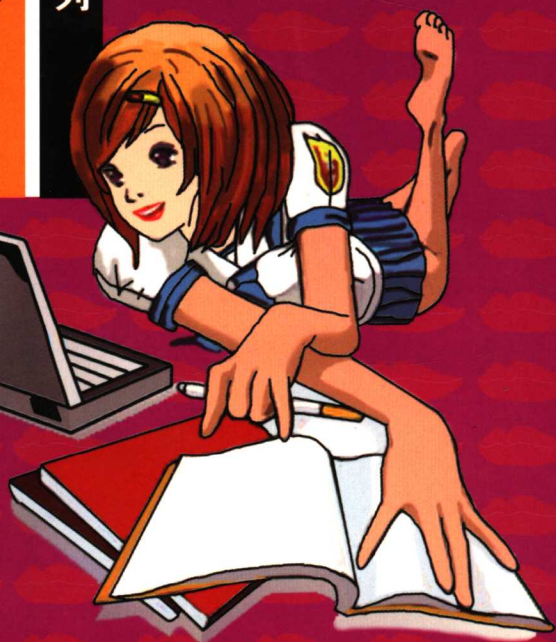
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巧 嘴 英 语

Plausible English
Show on Life

生 活 秀

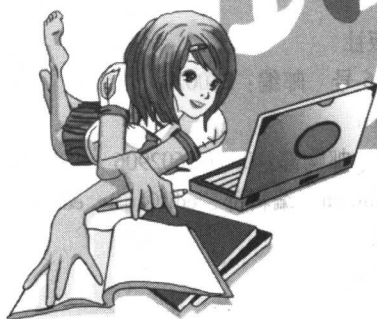


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多 味 英 语 学 习 系 列



巧嘴英语

生 活 秀

中国科学技术大学出版社

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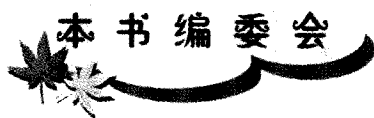
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巧嘴英语生活秀

巧嘴英语情感秀

前言

随着国际间政治、经济和文化交流的日益频繁,各行各业的人士迎来了新的机遇和挑战。作为全世界使用最普遍的语种——英语,已经成为我们与世界交流的必要工具。针对中国人目前英语口语学习的重点与难点,编者结合自己多年教学与学习实践,编写了这本《巧嘴英语生活秀》。全书由浅入深循序渐进,内容涵盖丰富。

全书分为两部分,共三十五单元。具有十大鲜明特色:

第一:每一单元中的“约定俗成”,编者收录了与本单元内容相关的功能性常用句式和表达法。这种“以点带面”的方法,是培养读者口语能力最快捷的方式。

第二:每一单元中的“对答如流”,以主题为中心,呈现各种生动有趣的英文会话,容纳各种口语词汇、句式和短语,会话短小精悍,极具模仿性和速记性。

第三:每一单元中的“一语道破”,介绍了与本单元内容相关的英美国家的礼俗、趣闻或是对会话中的语法知识进行补充说明,这使读者在学习口语的同时了解异域文化,感知英语中的语法规律。

第四:一句固定意义的英语句子,可以有多种不同的说法。这就是本书的亮点“一语多说”。它帮助读者学会用更丰富灵活的语言来表达思想,对读者英语表达水平的提高大有裨益。

第五:社会在发展,语言也在不断的丰富,英语最明显的更新与发展就体现在习语、俗语和俚语之中。本书每一单元中的“习以为常”广泛而细致地介绍了与单元内容相关的最新最时尚最有用的习语、俗语和俚语,帮助读者更

自如地运用地道的英语。

第六:每一单元的第六部分提供了最流行最具有教导意义的“妙语连珠”——谚语和名言,并辅之以相关点评及解读,以便读者在日积月累中不断领悟其内涵和感染力,最终丰富我们的口语表达与交际能力。

第七:在每一单元的第七部分编者设计了“脱口而出”——看图说话,让读者根据图示内容,自编英文会话,以提高读者的英语思维和表达能力,妙趣横生。

第八:本书每一单元的第八部分“出口成章”,编者精心选择了与主题相关的寓言故事、百科知识等优美的文章,意在读者能了解文章内涵的同时,根据所学句型及其他知识重新组织成一则对话。这种书面语言变换口头语言的能力非常重要。

第九:在“耳闻八方”中,形式多样的听力试题既贴近主题又与我们的日常生活息息相关,让读者细“闻”纯正地道的英语是锤炼听力的好方法。

第十:全书每一单元以“脍炙人口”收尾,精辟的幽默笑话以及生动活泼的英语绕口令使读者在开怀一笑的同时领悟英语学习的魅力!

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第一部分 日常生活
Part One: Daily Life

第一单元 饮食

一... 约定俗成

- 1. I'd like... 我想要点儿……
- 2. Would you like some...? 来点……怎么样?
- 3. Why don't you try some... 为什么不尝尝……?
- 4. Help yourself to some... 请随便吃点儿……

二... 对答如流

● Dialogue 1

A : What kind of food would you like to have, Mrs. Miller?

米勒夫人,您想点什么菜?

B : Mr. Hill, I really don't know. Why don't you order for me?

希尔先生,我真不知该吃什么。还是您帮我点吧。

A : OK. How about having Chinese food for a change?

好的。来点中国菜换换口味怎么样?

B : That's a good idea! I like authentic Chinese food.

太好了。我很喜欢地道的中国菜。

A : Then we'll have authentic Cantonese cuisine.

那么我们就吃正宗的广东菜吧。

B : Anything else you want to add?



还要再加点什么吗？

A : Two beers will be fine.

再来两杯啤酒吧。

B : Same here.

我也来两杯。

A : Right away, then.

就来。

● Dialogue 2

A : Would you like some beer?

你要啤酒吗？

B : A glass of beer.

来一杯啤酒。

C : I'd like a cup of hot tea.

我要一杯热茶。

A : How is everything?

菜的味道还可以吗？

B : Very good.

很好。

A : Would you like some dessert now?

现在想用点餐后甜点吗？

B : We'd like to see the menu.

让我们看看菜单。



一语道破

欧美国家就餐礼节

- ① 进餐时男士帮助女士入座。
- ② 在女士未入座之前，男士不要抢先入座。
- ③ 入座后将椅子靠近餐桌。

- ④ 很多基督教徒家庭进餐前有祷告的习惯。注意观察主人,如果他们低下头去,你也应随从他们。
- ⑤ 跟随女主人拿起餐巾,打开一半,摊放在膝盖上。
- ⑥ 使用餐具吃饭时,首先从最外侧开始,最靠近盘子的餐具要留到最后用,刀和叉用来吃第二道菜及以后的菜。
- ⑦ 用汤匙舀汤时,汤匙要从里侧往外舀。汤快喝完了时,可将汤盘近身一侧抬高一点。
- ⑧ 把大块食物,如牛排或排骨,一次切成若干小块。
- ⑨ 刀要靠近叉使用,这样更容易切割。
- ⑩ 吃完东西时将刀、叉对角放齐,置于盘子外侧。不要靠在盘子上,而且刀刃应该向里。
- ⑪ 在美国,切完东西时,你可以放下刀,用右手拿起叉来吃饭;在欧洲,你可以左手拿叉,用叉的背面将食物送到嘴里,这样有利于叉的边缘齿放较硬的食物,其他齿上再放较软的食物。

四... 一语多说

1. 很好吃!

- > Great!
- > Good!
- > Delicious!
- > It's delicious!
- > Yum-yum! (较口语的说法。)

2. 您的牛排要几成熟的?

- > How would you like it done?
- > How would you like your steak cooked?
- > How would you like your steak prepared?

3. 我吃饱了。

- > I'm stuffed.
- > I can't eat any more.
- > I'm full.

I couldn't eat another bite. (我再也吃不下了。)

I've had enough.

4. 要点菜吗?

▷ May I take your order?

Would you like to order?

▷ Are you ready to order?

5. 随便吃。

Help yourself.

▷ Help yourself to whatever you like.

Make yourself free.

6. 这是您的餐桌,还可以吧?

▷ Here is your table. Isn't it all right?

▷ Do you like this table?

7. 给我一份菜单看看吧!

Could I have a menu, please?

▷ May I see your menu, please?

▷ I'd like to see a menu, please.

▷ Show me your menu, please.

8. 您想点些什么?

▷ Have you decided what you'd like?

▷ What are you going to take?

▷ What kind of dish do you want?

▷ Have you decided on something?

9. 您可以推荐一下吗?

▷ What do you recommend?

▷ What is your suggestion?

▷ What do you think is the best?

▷ What do you suggest I order?

10. 为什么不尝尝烤鸭呢?

- ▶ Why don't you try some roast duck?
- ▶ May I suggest roast duck?
- ▶ I'd suggest roast duck.

11. 来点茶怎么样?

- ▶ Would you like some tea?
- ▶ Would you care for some tea?
- ▶ What would you say to some tea?
- ▶ How about some tea?

五 习以为常

1. eat like a bird 饭量很小

eat like a bird 的字面意思是“像鸟儿一样的饭量”，喻指“饭量很小”。比如：—Why are you eating like a bird these days? —I'm on a diet. —为什么你最近饭量这么小? —我在减肥呢。再比如：—You eat like a bird for supper. —I always do like this. It is good for health. —你晚饭吃得很少哇。—我一直是如此。这对身体好。

2. a chew-hound 嘴馋的人, 馋猫

chew 指“咀嚼食物”，hound 指“猎狗”，a chew-hound 喻指“看见食物就像狗一样狼吞虎咽的人”，与汉语的“嘴馋”或“馋猫”近似。比如：You eat like a chew-hound. Haven't you had any meat at school? 你吃起来像个大馋猫。你在学校吃不到肉还是怎么的?

3. feed one's face 吃饭

feed one's face 的字面意思是“喂脸”，与汉语的“喂嘴”同义，意思是“闷头吃饭”。比如：Look at your school report. It seems to remind me that the only thing you know is to feed your face, but nothing else. 看看你的成绩单吧。它似乎提醒你你唯一知道的事情就是吃饭，别的什么都不知道。

4. easy meat

意为“快而容易完成的事情；容易击败的人”(sth. easily and quickly accomplished or sb. easily vanquished)。

另外，red meat 为“红肉(指牛肉、羊肉等)”；white/light meat 为“肉色煮前为浅红色的肉(如小牛肉)，与 red meat 相对”；butcher's meat 为“鲜肉”(不包括



家禽肉、野味或咸肉); cold meat 为“冰肉,冷肉,(黑)死尸”; dark meat 为“黑肉(指禽类的腿等部分烧不白的肉)”; embalmed meat 亦作(美) monkey meat 为“罐头牛肉”; green meat 为“蔬菜,青菜”。

5. One man's meat is another man's poison.

意为“对甲有利,对乙有害;对甲有利未必对乙也有利”(We favours one person, injures another.)。

另外,make meat/cold meat of sb. 为“(俚)杀死某人”; (as) full of meat as an egg 为“第一流的,最好的,(在……方面)本领极高,学问渊博”; as full of sth. as an egg is of meat 为“(头脑等)充满了……;尽是……(莎士比亚语)”。

6. money for jam

意为“容易赚的钱,便宜的事,不费吹灰之力的事;易被占便宜的人”。(sth. for nothing; sth. coming by good luck; money obtained easily or with little effort)其中,jam(=sth. for nothing),意为“不费吹灰之力的容易事”。本习语常用于:It/That is money for jam.

六 妙语连珠

1. An empty sack cannot stand upright.

袋子空了立不直,肚子空了活不了。

这句谚语是说就像袋里的面粉使袋子能立起来一样,人要吃饭才能生活。本句也暗示穷人道德上和身体上软弱。相似的谚语有“Bread is the staff of life (面包是生命的支柱)”。中国谚语“屋要人支,人要粮撑”与此谚语意义相近。

2. Bread is the staff of life.

面包是生命的支柱。

此句谚语是指生命离不开粮食。bread 在此处不仅指面包,而且泛指一切食物。相似的谚语有“An empty sack cannot stand upright (空袋不能直立)”。中国格言“民以食为天”与此句同义。

3. Live not to eat, but eat to live.

活着不是为了吃饭,吃饭是为了活着。

此句也可写成“Eat to live, not live to eat”意为吃不应是生活的主要目的,我们吃饭只是为了过有意义的生活。

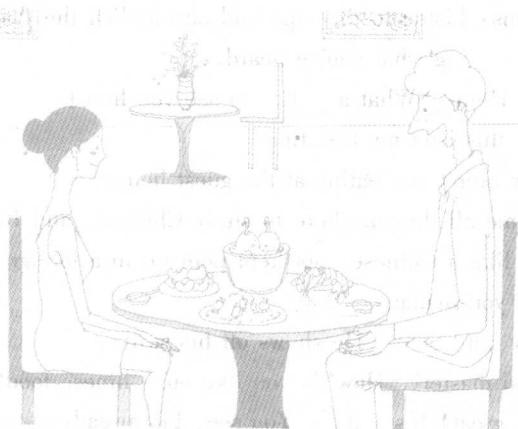
4. Wine in, truth out.

酒后吐真言。

源自希腊格言——“酒中存真实”。类似的句子有“Wine in, wit out (酒后失常)”。

七……脱口而出

看图说对话



八……出口成章

阅读下面的文章,深入理解后把文章变成对话:

Isaac Newton was born in England. He loved science more than anything else.

One day at ten o'clock a friend of his came to have lunch with him on time. Lunch was ready. But Newton didn't come out of his study. So his friend had to wait. He waited and waited.

At last, three hours later, his friend began eating the chicken. In half an hour he finished the nice meal. He thought how hard Newton worked. He really forgot to eat and sleep.

Another hour later Newton left his study for lunch. When he saw the bones of chicken, he left the table. He went back to his study and put his heart into his work again.



When his friend came to see him in the evening, he was still working in his study. There his friend saw piles and piles of paper. On every piece of paper were all numbers and letters. No one could tell how long it took Newton to finish writing all the piles of paper.

九... 耳闻八方

听力理解题

Directions: Listen to the tape and accomplish the dialogue according to what you've heard.

A: Hi, Henry. What a 1 to see you here!

B: Oh, this isn't my first time.

A: Why aren't you eating at the guest house?

B: I came all the way here to study Chinese, and I really want to live like a Chinese, not kept pent up in a foreign guest house.

A: Can you manage 2 ?

B: Why not? See. (He shows off his skill.)

A: Good mastery. How do you like our Chinese food?

B: Oh, great! It's 3. You see, I'm already putting on weight. There is one thing I don't like however, MSG.

A: What's wrong with MSG? It helps to bring out the taste of the food.

B: According to some studies it may cause 4.

A: Oh, don't let that worry you. If that were true, China wouldn't have such a large population.

B: I just happen to have a question for you guys. Why do the Chinese cook the vegetables? You see what I mean. Most 5 are destroyed when heated.

A: I don't know exactly. It's a 6. Maybe it's for sanitary reasons.

C: I think people have come to realize that point. So nowadays people just give it a quick stir over a strong fire to shorten the cook-