

轻松打开

英语

话匣子

翟文扬 编著



PDA 随身版



天津科技翻译出版公司

轻松打开 英语话匣子

Open Up Talk Topic

翟文扬 编著



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前言

当你说过 Hello! 之后,你还会说些什么?

和老外交谈时最尴尬的事就是找不到双方共同感兴趣的话题,相互寒暄问候之后就不知所措,这样的尴尬局面或许你也遇到过。还有很多人,在开口说英语的学习过程中,常常会发现很难恰当地使用英语的惯用语,碰到心中想要表达的观点,往往有口难言,或只能用自己常用的那几句来表达,无法心口如一,想说什么就说什么。《轻松打开英语话匣子》正是帮助读者解决这样的难题,从文化背景和英语知识上尽快打开英语的话匣子。全书共整理了 20 个不同的主题,囊括了日常学习、生活和工作的方方面面。这里有英语的习惯表达法,有情景对话,有趣味时尚故事;其间还传达了大量的西方文化知识。熟读本书,在遇到外国朋友时你可以按图索“言”,一定能找到你和朋友都感兴趣的话题,从而充分表达你心中的意愿。

CONTENTS

目 录

Chapter 1	Introduction	
	介绍	1
Chapter 2	Desire	
	渴望	13
Chapter 3	Disappointment	
	失望	27
Chapter 4	Excitement	
	激动	39
Chapter 5	Festivals	
	节日	51
Chapter 6	Gratitude	
	致谢	63
Chapter 7	Good Wishes	
	祝福	77
Chapter 8	Entertainment	
	娱乐	89
Chapter 9	Sports	
	运动	103
Chapter 10	Friendship	

	友谊	115
Chapter 11	Hobbies	
	爱好	129
Chapter 12	Delicacy	
	美食	141
Chapter 13	Happiness	
	幸福	153
Chapter 14	Growing Up	
	成长	165
Chapter 15	Employment	
	工作	179
Chapter 16	Travel	
	旅游	191
Chapter 17	Transportation	
	交通	203
Chapter 18	Parties	
	派对	215
Chapter 19	Culture	
	文化	227
Chapter 20	Commercial Intercourse	
	经贸往来	243
附录:	999 句最常用的英语口语	257

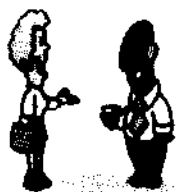


Chapter 1

Introduction

介 绍





1. Getting Acquainted 相互认识

Useful Expression 常用句型

How do you do?

你好。

There's such a crowd here tonight, so somehow or other we haven't been introduced.

今晚这儿客人这么多,可能我们之间没有人给引见。

I don't think I know you.

我好像没见过你。

I'm glad to know you.

很高兴认识你。

Very glad to meet you.

很高兴见到你。

Do you mind if I join you?

我加入你们的话题可以吗?

By the way, haven't I seen your picture in the paper recently?

我最近好像在报上见过你的照片?

I know you very well.

久闻大名。

I've heard so much about you.

久仰久仰。

It's my pleasure to know you.

认识你非常荣幸。

介绍



What's your name please?

请问贵姓?

Would you please tell me your name?

恕我冒昧,请问您的姓名?

How do you spell your name?

您的名字怎么写?

I don't believe we've met.

我肯定我们没见过面。

What a good memory you've got!

你的记忆力真不错。

Can I invite Mr. William over for a chat?

我能不能邀请威廉姆先生聊一会儿?

Everything I see here is so striking and fresh.

这儿的一切都那么新奇。

I really think I have seen you somewhere.

我肯定在哪儿见过你。

You've got an amazingly detailed knowledge of my country.

我们对国家了如指掌。

You know so much about the city. You must have been there.

你对那个城市如此了解,一定是去过那里。



2. May I Introduce 介绍一下

Useful Expression 常用句型

A: May I introduce myself to you? I am Zhou Hui from Dalian Import and Export Company. I'm here to meet you on behalf of our company.

我来自我介绍一下。我是大连进出口公司的周慧,我代表我们公司来接您。

B: Nice to meet you.

认识你很高兴。

Talk Show 脱口表达

(J = John 约翰; W = Ms. Wang 王女士; M = Mike 迈克;
A = Alice 爱丽斯)

J: How do you do! You must be Ms. Wang.

你好! 我想您一定是王女士吧?

W: I am. May I know who you are?

是的,我是。请问您贵姓?

J: Allow me to introduce myself to you. I am John Brown, an engineer from IBM Company. Just call me John.

请允许我自我介绍一下,我是约翰·布朗,IBM公司的工程师。您可以叫我约翰。

W: How do you do, John.

介绍



你好, 约翰。

M: A wonderful party, isn't it?

这个晚会很棒, 不是吗?

A: Yeah, sure.

当然很好。

M: I don't think we know each other. Let me introduce myself.
I am Mike.

我想我们还不认识, 我来自我介绍一下, 我叫迈克。

A: I am Alice. Nice to meet you.

我是爱丽斯, 认识你很高兴。

M: Pleased to see you. I major in physics. What about you?

我也很高兴认识你。我的专业是物理, 你呢?

A: My major is accounting.

我学会计。

* * *

(Z = Ms. Zhou 周惠; S = Mr. Smith 史密斯先生)

(at the airport) (在机场)

Z: excuse me, but are you Mr. Smith form America?

对不起打扰一下, 你是美国来的史密斯先生吗?

S: Yes, I am.

是的, 我就是。

Z: May I introduce myself to you? I am Zhou Hui from Dalian Import and Export Company. I'm here to meet you on behalf of our company.

我来自我介绍一下。我是大连进出口公司的周慧, 我代表我们公司来接您。



S: Nice to meet you here.

认识你很高兴。

Z: Nice to meet you too.

我也是。

3. Meeting For the First Time

初次见面

Greetings for the first time are very important because it provides you the opportunity to express yourself and impress the people you meet. It does not mean that this is your only opportunity, but it does show your manners. At the end of the day, it is your capability, personality, and the work you perform that put yourself apart from the others. However, paying attention to greetings is always good.

第一次见面时的问候语特别重要,它是你留给别人的第一印象。虽然以后你还有表现的机会,但是问候表现了你的修养。当然,最终还是你的能力、人格和所做的工作使你脱颖而出。但重视与人见面时的问候总是好事。

Scene

场景

Brian was born in a middle class family in the U.S. His



parents are both engineers immigrated from China to the U.S. many years ago as foreign students. Brian grows up under the influence of Chinese culture, with special feelings about China. Today he is walking on the campus of Harvard University and sees a Chinese girl nearby. He approaches her and tries to start a conversation.

布莱恩出生在美国一个中产阶级家庭里,父母都是工程师,早年作为留学生从中国移民到美国。布莱恩在中国文化的影响下长大,对中国有着特殊的感情。今天他正走在哈佛大学的校园里,看见有一个中国姑娘在附近,他走上前去试着和她交谈。

Dialogue

(B = *Brian* 布莱恩; A = *Amy* 艾米)

B: Hello, I'm Brian. You are...?

你好,我是布莱恩。你是……?

A: Hi, Brian. I'm Amy.

你好。我是艾米。

B: Nice to meet you. Where are you from?

很高兴认识你。你是哪里人?

A: I'm from China.

我是中国人。

B: Really? How nice. How long have you been in the U.S.?

是吗?真好。你来美国多久了?

A: Two years.



两年了。

B: That's a long time. Have you been back to visit?

很长时间了。回过国吗?

A: No.

没有。

B: You must miss your home.

你一定想家吧?

A: Sure. I miss my family and friends.

当然。想家人和朋友。

B: How do you like America?

你觉得美国怎么样?

A: Pretty nice. I met some friendly people.

挺好的。我认识了一些很友好的人。

B: I'm one of them, right? Just kidding.

我就是其中一个吧? 开个玩笑。

A: You do look nice.

你挺面善的啊。

B: Thank you so much. Very nice meeting you. Hope to see you again.

太谢谢了。很高兴认识你。愿我们能再见。

A: Me too. See you later!

我也很高兴认识你。再见!

B: Bye-bye!

再见!



American Culture and Custom

When meeting somebody the first time, it is polite to introduce yourself first. This was what Brian did. He then asked Amy her name and how long she had been in the U.S.. You can ask somebody's name, home country, hometown, etc., but you should not ask questions about age, living habit, address, and phone numbers, when talking to somebody of opposite sex. Those questions are too personal and would be viewed impolite. There are some questions you should never ask, no matter how long you have known him/her, such as a person's salary, property, financial situations and social security number.

If you want to know where a person was born, you can ask: "Where are you originally from?" This way, you can avoid confusion, because people may have lived in different areas or countries, so "Where are you from?" can be confusing.

美国文化与风俗

和某人初次见面,应该先有礼貌地自我介绍。布莱恩正是这样做的。他然后问了艾米的名字和来美多长时间了。你可以问人家的名字、国家、家乡,但和异性交谈时,不要问年龄、生活习惯、住址、电话号码。这些问题太牵扯个人隐私,是不礼貌的。有些问题是永远也不该问的,不管你们认识多久了,比如工资、财产、经济情况和社会保险号。

如果你要知道某人在哪里出生的,你可以问:“您是



哪里人?”这样会比较清楚。因为人们可能在不同的地区或国家居住过,问“您从哪里来?”可能比较模糊。

Help Foreign Guests at Formal Dinner 中国传统用餐礼仪

With the Spring Festival just around the corner, your mouth might already be watering at the thought of the coming banquet.

The traditional family banquet is the year's most important meal for millions of Chinese at home and abroad. You probably know all about the food and have tried many different dishes. But do you really know how to behave properly at such an important meal? If a foreign friend is visiting, could you explain Chinese table manners? Don't worry if you are not sure, here are some tips.

The main difference between Chinese and Western eating habits is that unlike the West, where everyone has his / her own plate of food, in China the dishes are placed on the table and everybody shares. It is always polite to let guests or elder people at the table taste every dish first.

Although there are no strict rules on how to set chopsticks and spoons, there are some things you should never do



during a Chinese banquet.

Firstly, and most importantly, don't put your chopsticks upright in the rice bowl. Instead, lay them on your dish. The reason for this is that when people die, family members give them a bowl of rice with a pair of chopsticks sticking out. Therefore, if you stick your chopsticks in the rice bowl, it looks like you want someone at the table to die.

Make sure the spout of the teapot is not facing anyone as this is impolite. The spout should always be directed to where nobody is sitting, usually just outward from the table.

Don't tap on your bowl with your chopsticks. Beggars tap on their bowls, so this is not polite, especially when you eat in a friend's home.

Although, teenagers are not supposed to drink any alcohol, you can still say "Ganbei" (cheers!) and toast the longevity and health of your grandparents and parents. This is sure to please them.

译文

春节就要到了。节日里自然少不了聚餐。一想到宴会上的美食,你是不是就要流口水了?

中国传统的春节家宴是海内外亿万华人一年中最重要的一顿饭。大家可能对春节里的饭菜很熟悉了,但是,你知道在春节宴会上如何做到举止得体吗?倘若有个外国朋友前来拜访,你能给他们说一说中国的餐桌礼仪吗?不必担心,这儿有一些建议。