



美国人天天在说的 流行语1000条

Daily Use
American English

绝对不过时，保证最地道。



陆乃圣◎著

- 998则情景对话，真切体会说话氛围。
- 31类就在您身边随时会发生的对话场景。
- 1000条就在老美嘴边随时会脱口而出的短句及短语。
- 适合多年学习英语，但真到用时却“直接说不出来”或者“就算是说出来，老外却听不懂”的学生及社会人士使用。





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前言

随着中国越来越融入国际社会,英语的重要性也日见显著,我们要通过作为最重要的国际语言之一的英语与世界打交道,我们的生活、工作与英语密切相关,于是几乎人人都在学习英语,为的是提高自身素质与价值。可是,当我们孜孜不倦地学习英语的时候,有没有想到过有各种各样的英语呢?譬如说英式英语、美式英语、澳大利亚英语、爱尔兰英语、加拿大英语、南非英语等等。其中,应该说美式英语对世界的影响最大。但是,你能确定你说的是正宗的美式英语吗?譬如你要出租房屋,你是说 *house to let* 还是 *house for rent*? 前者是英式英语,后者才是美式英语。如果美国人跟你说: *I have a hunch he'll be late*, 你很可能听不懂,因为你只知道 *hunch* 的意思是“驼背”,却不知道美国口语里 *hunch* 是“预感”的意思。有个故事,说一对新婚夫妇因为语言误解而闹了个笑话。新娘是澳大利亚人,新郎则是美国人,两人决定参加一个宴会,新郎问新娘穿什么衣服合适,新娘随口答道: *You can wear your birthday suit, darling*. 结果新郎惊得目瞪口呆,因为 *birthday suit* 在美式英语里是“一丝不挂”(*stark naked*)的意思。

由此可见,美式英语有其自身的表达方式(*expressions*)和俚语(*slang*)。我们学习美式英语,尤其是美式口语,必须注意这些特殊的表达方式和俚语,否则,你说的话也许美国人听不懂,或者美国人说的话你听不懂。如果日常生活中闹出类似上面的笑话,也就罢了;若是在外交或商业场合中闹出误会,麻烦就大了。

为此,我们编写了《美国人天天在说的流行语 1000 条》,该书收集了当代美式口语经常使用的表达方式和俚语,分为三十一个单元,包括“开始交谈”、“转换话题”、“寒暄应酬”、“许诺”、“道歉”、“安慰”、“道别”等诸多话题,以飨读者。我们衷心希望这本书能够对广大读者学习美式口语有所帮助。书中若有不妥之处,也恳请广大读者不吝指正。

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Unit 1

Start talks

开始交谈

1. How are things going?

Is your life good or bad?

你现在情况怎么样？生活过得好不好？

例: A: Hi, I haven't seen you for ages. *How are things going?*

(嗨，好久没见到你了？你现在情况怎么样？)

B: Not too bad. How about you? (不太坏。你呢？)

单词

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 时期；长时间

2. How are you doing?

How are you?

你好吗？

例: A: *How are you doing, John?* (你好吗，约翰？)

B: Fine. *How are you doing?* (挺好。你呢？)

3. I can't complain.

Everything is fine: used to answer others' greeting.

很好，没有什么可抱怨的。(问候用语)

例: A: How's business? (生意如何？)

B: *I can't complain.* (很好。)

单词

① business ['bɪznɪs] *n.* 生意；业务

② complain [kəm'pleɪn] *v.* 抱怨

4. I've heard so much about you.

You are so famous, I know you.

久仰大名。

例: A: Glad to meet you, I'm Anny. *I've heard so much about you.*

(很高兴见到你, 我是安妮。久仰大名。)

B: All good, I hope. 希望(我们之间合作)一切顺利。

5. What brings you here?

Used to greet.

是什么风把你吹来了?(打招呼用语)

例: A: Hi, Mike! *What brings you here?* (你好, 迈克! 是什么风把你吹来了?)

B: I was invited by the hostess. How are you?

(是女主人邀请我来的。你好吗?)

单词

- ① invite [ɪn'vaɪt] v. 邀请 ② hostess ['həʊstɪs] n. 女主人

6. Delighted to make your acquaintance.

Glad to know you.

认识你真高兴。

例: A: Anna, this is John. He is our new colleague.

(安娜, 这是约翰。他是我们的新同事。)

B: I'm *delighted to make your acquaintance.* (很高兴认识你。)

单词

- ① colleague ['kɒli:g] n. 同事 ② delighted [dɪ'laitɪd] adj. 高兴的
③ acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] n. 相识; 熟人

7. What's you been up to?

What are you doing these days?

最近在忙什么呢?(问候用语)

例: A: *What's you been up to?*

(最近在忙什么呢?)

B: *Nothing really. What about you?*

(没忙什么。你呢?)

8. How's tricks?

How are you?

怎么样?

例: A: *Hello, Jack. How's tricks?* (你好, 杰克。怎么样?)

B: *Couldn't be better. How about you?* (好极了。你呢?)

单词

trick [trɪk] *n.* 花招

9. Haven't seen you in a month of Sundays.

Haven't seen you for a long time.

好久不见了。

例: A: *Hi. Haven't seen you in a month of Sundays.*

(嘿, 好久不见。)

B: *Yes, long time no see. How are things going?*

(是啊, 好久不见? 最近如何?)

10. Could I have a word in your ear?

May I speak to you in private?

我能与你私下谈谈吗?

例: *Could I have a word in your ear, if you can bear to leave here for a moment?*

It's rather urgent.

(你能不能离开这里一下? 我想私下与你说件事, 这事很急。)

单词

① in private ['praɪvɪt] 私下

② urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt] *adj.* 紧急的

11. full of the joys of spring

very happy and bright: sometimes said to sb. who is obviously very cheerful when you yourself are not feeling at all like this.

非常愉快、高兴。(有时用于当对方感到非常高兴,而说话者却一点也感受不到相同情绪时的用语)

例: You're *full of the joys of spring* this morning, aren't you?

(你今天早上的心情好得很,不是吗?)

单词

- ① obviously [ˈɒbvɪəslɪ] *adv.* 明显地
- ② cheerful [ˈtʃɪəfʊl] *adj.* 兴高采烈的

12. What do you do (for a living)?

What is your job?

你做什么工作?

例: A: *What do you do, John?* (约翰,你是做什么工作的?)

B: I work as an electric engineer. (我是电气工程师。)

单词

- ① living [ˈlɪvɪŋ] *n.* 生计
- ② electric [ɪˈlektɹɪk] *adj.* 电的
- ③ engineer [ˌendʒɪˈnɪə] *n.* 工程师

13. What's new with sb.?

How is sb. doing recently?

某人近况如何?有没有关于某人的最新消息?

例: A: We just saw Joe when we were in New York.

(我们在纽约见到乔了。)

B: Really? *What's new with him?*

(是吗?他最近情况怎么样?)

Unit 2

Change topics

转换话题

1. beat about the bush

talk about sth. without coming to the main point

不直截了当地说，转弯抹角

例: Now stop *beating about the bush* and tell me what on earth you think about it. (别再绕圈子了，告诉我你究竟怎么想的。)

例: Don't *beat about the bush* and tell us what's the problem.
(别绕圈子了，告诉我们问题究竟是什么。)

单词

- ① bush [bʊʃ] *n.* 灌木 ② on earth 究竟

2. change the channel

change the topic: usually used among youths

转变话题。(通常用于青少年当中)

例: A: Next week we'll have an examination in physics. I'm very worried about it. (我很害怕，下星期我们要考物理。)

B: Oh, let's *change the channel*! How about my new dress? It cost me \$120.
(噢，别说这个了！看我的新裙子怎么样？它花了我120美元呢。)

例: This TV play is boring. Let's *change the channel*.
(这个电视剧太乏味了，换个频道吧。)

单词

- ① channel ['tʃænəl] *n.* 渠道；电视频道
② youth [ju:θ] *n.* 青少年
③ worry ['wʌri] *v.* 担心 ④ boring ['bɔ:riŋ] *adj.* 乏味的

3. come to that

Used to introduce sth. that is connected with and in addition to sth. just mentioned.

用以引出与刚才提到的事物有联系并作补充的事物。

例: He looks just like his dog — *come to that*, so does his wife!

(他看上去就像他养的那条狗一样——说到那一点, 连他的妻子也像!)

单词

- ① connect [kə'nekt] v. 连接 ② in addition to [ə'dɪʃən] 除……之外
③ mention ['menʃən] v. 提起

4. let's get down to business.

Let's talk about serious things.

让我们来谈正题吧。

例: *Let's get down to business.* Could you tell me about the stock-list?

(让我们来谈正事, 你能给我讲讲证券行情表吗?)

例: *Let's get down to business.* Can you explain the time deposits in your bank?

(让我们来谈正事, 你能说说你们银行的定期存款吗?)

单词

- ① stock-list [stɒk-lɪst] n. 证券行情表
② time deposit [taɪm] [dɪ'pɒzɪt] 定期存款

5. to take up sth.

speaking of sth.

谈到……

例: *To take up dresses*, the fashion color of this year is red.

(谈到服装, 今年的流行色是红色。)

例: *To take up Internet*, we should look out for computer virus.

(谈到因特网, 我们应该提防计算机病毒。)

单词

① fashion ['fæʃən] *n.* 时尚② Internet ['ɪntənət] *n.* 因特网

③ look out for 谨防

④ virus ['vaɪərəs] *n.* 病毒

6. incidentally

by the way: used to introduce sth. additional that the speaker has just thought of

顺便提一句（用于交谈时临时想起某事）

例: *Incidentally*, there is a telephone message for you.

（顺便提一下，有你一个电话口信。）

例: *Incidentally*, what did you say your name was?

（顺便问一句，您说您的名字叫什么来着？）

单词

① additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *adj.* 附加的② message ['mesɪdʒ] *n.* 口信；便条

7. bat/shoot the breeze

talk casually; gossip

闲扯

例: We sat around in the bar, *batting the breeze*. （我们坐在酒吧里闲聊。）

例: They spent the whole day *shooting the breeze*. （他们一整天都在闲聊。）

单词

① bat [bæʔ] *v.* 击打② shoot [ʃu:t] *v.* 射击③ breeze [bri:z] *n.* 微风④ bar [bɑ:] *n.* 酒吧

8. as for

concerning: used to elaborate further on an earlier statement

关于；至于（用于对之前提到过的事项做进一步的详细陈述）

例: We'll be able to have a new gymnasium, but *as for* the project of re-

building the swimming pool, we'll have to wait — there's simply no money, I'm afraid.

(我们将会有一座新的体育馆,至于改建游泳池的计划,可能还得等一等——恐怕我们就是少了那笔经费。)

单词

- ① elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] v. 详尽阐述 ② further ['fɜ:ðə] adv. 更深一层地
③ gymnasium [dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm] n. 体育馆

9. change the subject

talk about a new topic, in order to avoid discussing sth. embarrassing
换个话题,以免谈及叫人难堪的事情

例: A: Talking of school, Peter, you never did tell us how you did in your math exam!

(说起学校,彼得,你从来没有告诉过我们你的数学考试怎么样了!)

B: Er, well, let's *change the subject*! It's a nice day, isn't it?

(噢,算了,我们说点别的吧!今天天气不错吧?)

单词

- ① subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] n. 主题 ② topic ['tɒpɪk] n. 题目
③ embarrassing [ɪm'bærəsɪŋ] adj. 叫人难堪的

10. Where were we?

What were we talking about before our thoughts were interrupted?
在我们的思路被打断之前,我们正在谈论什么?

例: *Where were we?* Oh! yes, we were discussing the arrangements for the party next month.

(我们谈到哪里了?哦,对了,我们刚才谈到筹划下个月聚会的事。)

单词

- ① interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt] v. 打断
② arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] n. 安排

Unit 3

Greeting and courtesy

寒暄应酬

1. Allow me.

Let me do it: used to volunteer to do sth.

让我来。(用以自告奋勇做某事的场合)

例: A: Oh, my string-bag caught on your button.

(噢,我的网线袋缠在你纽扣上了。)

B: Allow me, madam. Now it's all right.

(让我来,太太。行了,解开了。)

单词

- ① volunteer [ˌvɒlən'tɪə] v. 自告奋勇
- ② string-bag [striŋ -bæg] n. 网(线)袋
- ③ button ['bʌtən] n. 纽扣
- ④ madam ['mædəm] n. 夫人

2. Say when.

Used to ask sb. to show when one should stop doing sth., esp. when one has poured enough to drink.

在为对方做某事的过程中,用以请求对方在满意时做出表示,尤指已斟入不少饮料时。

例: A: Would you like some coffee? (来点咖啡吧?)

B: Yes, please. (好的。)

A: Say when. (够了就告诉我。)

B: When, thank you. (好,够了,谢谢。)

3. First come, first served.

People will be dealt with strictly in order of their arrival or application.
先来后到。

例: Please don't jump the queue. *First come, first served.*

(请不要插队, 先到者先接受服务。)

例: *First come, first served.* I should serve this madam first.

(按先来后到的顺序, 我应该先为这位女士服务。)

单词

- ① serve [sɜ:v] *v.* 服务
- ② deal with [di:l][wɪð] 对待; 处理
- ③ strictly ['striktli] *adv.* 严格地
- ④ application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 申请
- ⑤ queue [kju:] *n.* 队伍; 排队

4. It's all on me.

I'll pay the check.
由我来付款。

例: A: Let's go Dutch. (让我们各付各的吧。)

B: No, *it's all on me* tonight. Waiter, could I have the check?

(不, 今晚让我来付吧。服务员, 请结账好吗?)

单词

- ① check [tʃek] *n.* 账单
- ② go Dutch [dʌtʃ] 各人付自己的账

5. make it two

I want the same things.
来两份吧。

例: A: What would you like to drink, sir? (您想喝点什么, 先生?)

B: A cup of tea, please. (来杯茶。)

或 *Make it two* please. (来两杯吧。)

6. After you.

Please enter, go, etc., before me.

您先请（进，走等）。

例：“*After you.*” the gentleman said, opening the door to the lady standing by.
（“您先请。”那位绅士打开门，对站在旁边的女士说道。）

单词

- ① gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n.* 绅士
- ② stand by [stænd] 站立在一旁

7. Age before beauty!

A humorous expression that an older person should go or enter, etc., before a younger, more good-looking person.

表示年长者（当出或入时）应优先于更年轻貌美者。（幽默用语）

例：“*Age before beauty!*” the young girl said to her mother as she opened the door for her.

（“您先请。”女孩替她母亲边开门边说道。）

单词

- ① humorous ['hju:mərəs] *adj.* 幽默的
- ② expression [ɪk'spreʃən] *n.* 表达方式
- ③ good-looking [gud-lʊkɪŋ] 长得好看

8. Ladies first.

An expression used by a polite man who wants to allow a woman to go through a door before him.

女士优先。（彬彬有礼的男士请女士先进门时的用语）

例：“*Ladies first.*” said Mr. Clinton, holding the door open for Mrs. Giles.
（“女士优先。”克林顿先生边说边为吉尔斯太太开门。）