

# Key Conversation Expressions

## 英語會話 流行語

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# Key Conversation

## *Expressions*



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英语会话流行语  
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## 編者的話

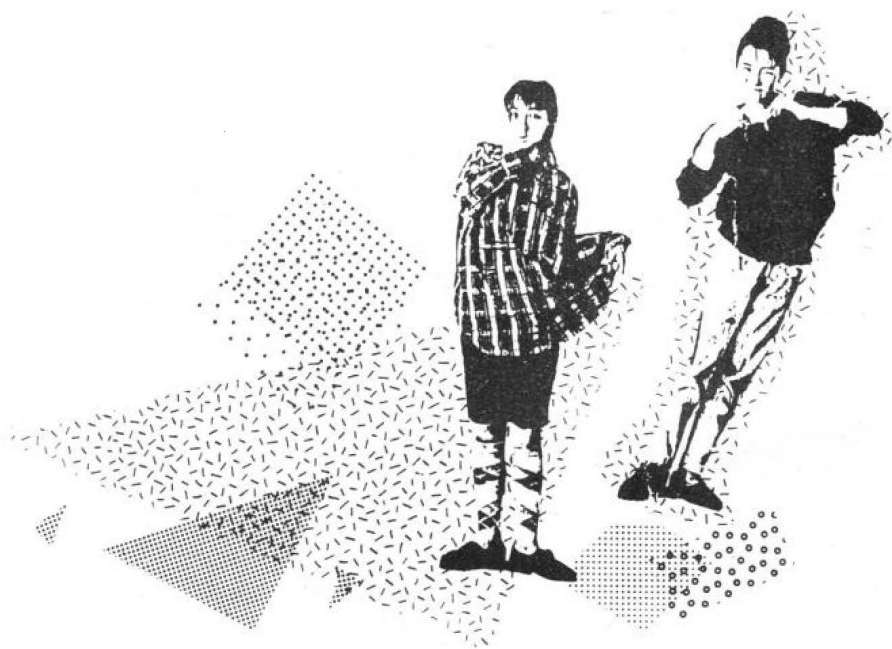
在英語會話中，適當地使用慣用的「流行語」來交談，是非常重要的。因為慣用的「流行語」即代表著英語中特有的慣用語法，幾乎不分區域、不拘身份，在日常生活中普遍地受到應用。

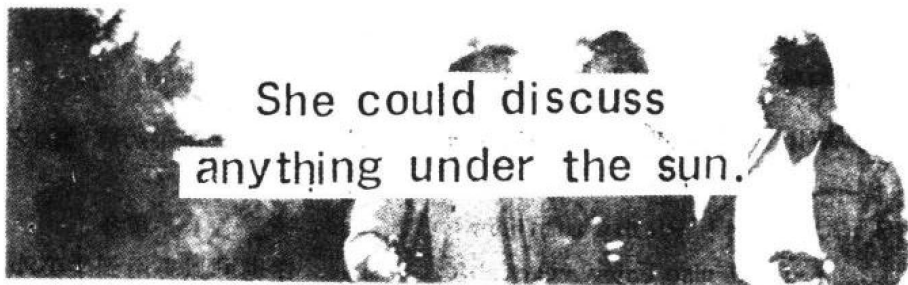
隨著英語熱潮的高漲，有關英語流行語的使用也就愈興盛，但切記要避免濫用或搞錯。幾年前，有一次筆者和外國友人約好午飯時間見面，他問我“Will you *buy me a lunch*?” (p. 22) 我只道是他要我事先替他買午餐之類的，後來才知道他是要我請他吃午餐，差一點就鬧了大笑話，因此實在不能不小心。又如：與其對來訪的客人說“Please sit down.” 還不如用“*Have a chair.*” (p. 103) 或“Please *make yourself comfortable.*” (p. 177) 這種勸誘的方式，更能使對方有賓至如歸之感。此外，談到結婚的話題時，把「尚未找到合適的人選」用“I cannot find a suitable person yet.” 這種生硬的話語來回答，也不是很好，如果改以“*The right man* hasn't shown up yet.” (p. 221) 的話，就既合乎慣用語的原則，又能使用詞較為委婉漂亮。

英語會話流行語一書，集結了所有慣用流行語中最常用到的五百多個語彙，配以生動、活潑、幽默、機智的對話內容，和精心選擇的應用例句，使您在經過適當設計安排的會話場合中，學會使用正確的流行語，幫助您在英語會話技巧上很快地掌握到先

機。所以，無論是初學英語者，或是對英語已有一定造詣的人，都應學會使用慣用的流行語。只有在對其有相當程度的了解之後，才可以和英、美人士自由自在地暢所欲言，不用時時擔心會有貽人笑柄或「牛頭不對馬嘴」的尷尬情事發生。

本書的編審及校對，均力求完善。如果尚有任何未臻完美之處，祈盼各界讀者不吝給我們批評和指正。





## ✦ Account for 說明；解釋

A: Is ancestor worship an ancient custom in China?

B: As old as the history of China perhaps. The earliest ancestor worship, however, appeared during the Shang dynasty.

A: That **accounts for** Chinese respect for their ancestors, I suppose.

A: 祭拜祖先是中國古老的習俗嗎？

B: 大概和中國歷史一樣地古老吧。然而，祭拜祖先最早是出現在商朝的時候。

A: 我想這**說明**了中國人對祖先的敬意。

\*\*

**ancestor worship** “祭拜祖先；崇拜祖先”

【應用】1. He is very **capable**; that **accounts for** his rapid promotion.  
他非常能幹；這說明了他擢升很快的原因。

2. There is no **accounting for** tastes. 人的好惡是無法解釋的。

## ✦ All kinds of 各式各樣的

A: I will eat whatever you will eat.

B: They will have sweet corn,

A: 你吃什麼，我就吃什麼。

B: 他們有甜玉米、馬鈴薯、

potatoes, pumpkins, and *all kinds of* sea food.

南瓜，和各式各樣的海產。

A: Will there be milk and butter and things like that?

A: 有沒有像牛奶和奶油之類的東西?

B: Oh, yes! Plenty of them! You will also enjoy vegetable salad.

B: 噢，有！非常多！你也可以享用到生菜沙拉。

\*\*\*

pumpkin [ 'pʌmpkɪn, 'pʌŋkɪn ] *n.* 南瓜    ~ *and things* (口) “ ~ 等等 ”

【應用】 1. He gave all kinds of excuses, but it was no use.

他給了各式各樣的藉口，但都沒有用。

2. I saw all kinds of trick plays today.

我今天看到了各式各樣的魔術表演。

## ✦ All over    結束；完了

▶ 光說 The game is over. 是「比賽結束了」的意思；若加上 all 就會多一種精疲力盡的感覺。任何事情到一個終結之時，都可用此語表達。

A: Look, Dad, Mom's sleeping.

A: 爸爸，你看，媽咪睡著了。

B: Well, what do you know! The air out here is very fresh, and she was probably very tired.

B: 唔，真沒想到啊！外頭空氣很新鮮，而她大概也很累了。

A: Shall I wake her up?

A: 我該叫醒她嗎？

B: Yes, you'd better. We'd better be going home.

B: 嗯，你最好叫醒她。我們該回家了。

C: Oh, it's you!  
Is the game over?

C: 噢，是你！比賽結束了嗎？

B: It's *all over*.

B: 結束啦。

\*\*

- 【應用】1. The honeymoon is all over. 蜜月旅行結束了。  
2. The examinations are all over. 考試結束了。

## ✧ Another helping 再一客；再一份

► Help 有「取用」食物的意思，如 Help yourself to ice cream. 就是「請自行取用冰淇淋」的意思。

A: Do you care for *another helping*?

A: 想不想再來一客？

B: No, thanks.  
I am sure I've had enough chicken salad for a while.

B: 不用了，謝謝。我確信這段時間，我已經吃夠涼拌雞肉了。

A: Let's go outside and play.

A: 那我們出去玩吧！

B: Oh, it'll be good to work off that salad.

B: 哦，去把那道涼拌雞肉消耗掉也好。

\*\*

*chicken salad* “涼拌雞肉”      *work off* “解決；處置”

【應用】1. May I have another helping of salad?

我可不可以再來一份沙拉？

2. How many helpings have you had?

你吃了幾份？

3. He ate three helpings of meat and vegetables.

他吃了三客的肉與蔬菜。



## ✦ Anything under the sun 一切事物；不論什麼

► 與 everything under the sun 意思相同；字面意思是「普天下任何事情」，亦即「一切事物」、「不論什麼」。under the sun 只是附加上去的加強語氣用語而已。

A: The guide we had was not only beautiful. She had a good head on her shoulders.

A: 我們的嚮導不僅人長得漂亮，並且還很有見識。

B: How could you tell?

B: 你怎麼知道？

A: We had quite a long chat. She was still in high school, but she could discuss *anything under the sun*.

A: 我們聊了蠻久。她還在唸高中，卻有能力聊一切事情。

B: Perhaps she could carry on a conversation in just about any language with anybody aboard.

B: 她也許還可以和船（機）上任何人以任何一種語言進行交談呢！

A: I wouldn't be a bit surprised if she could. When she got through talking with me, she was answering questions in German for an elderly couple.

A: 我一點也不驚訝她會這樣。當她和我講完話後，又用德語回答一對老夫婦的問題呢。

\*\*\*

*have a head on one's shoulders* “有實際才能和常識”

*carry on* “（尤指中斷後）繼續；進行” *get through* “完成”

【應用】1. Anything new under the sun? 有什麼新鮮事嗎？

2. He disapproves of everything under the sun except himself.

除了他自己的以外，無論什麼他都不贊成。

## ✦ As far as 遠至(何處)；就~的限度

► 屬長度、距離的用語。又如 as much as 用來形容不可數名詞，as many 則用來形容可數名詞。

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| A: I want to talk to you, Dad.                              | A: 爸，我想跟您談談。         |
| B: All right. What's on your mind, Son?                     | B: 好呀。兒子，你想談什麼？      |
| A: Sandy and I would like to go somewhere together.         | A: 仙蒂和我想一道去          |
| B: That's an interesting idea, but where?                   | B: 這個主意很有趣，祇是你們要去哪裏？ |
| A: We'd like to go up north.                                | A: 我們想上北部。           |
| B: How far up north?  | B: 上到北部多遠？           |
| A: Can we go <i>as far as</i> Keelung?                      | A: 我們可以遠到基隆嗎？        |
| B: That's a long way off. Let me talk with Mother about it. | B: 這可是段遠路。談談看。       |

\*\*

*up north* = *north* (舉一反三 *down south* = *south*)

- 【應用】1. I finished as far as chapter nine. 我讀完第九章了。  
2. As far as I know, he is dependable. 就我所知，

## ✦ As for 至於；就~而言

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A: <i>As for</i> you boys.<br>Andy, you bring a case of | A: 至於你們幾個男孩子們。<br>安迪，你拿一箱櫻桃可樂來。 |
|---|---------------------------------|

Cherry Cola.

B: That's heavy.

B: 那很重。

C: You are strong enough.

C: 你夠壯(可以的)。

\*\*

【應用】1. As for me, give me liberty or give me death? (Patrick Henry)

至於我，不自由毋寧死。(亨利·派翠克)

2. As for money, let's ask the Ways and Means Committee.

就金錢而言，讓我們問問財政委員。

You used to have people's  
names at your finger tips.

## ✦ As long as 只要

▶ 與長度、距離沒有關係。除了「只要」(= *if only*)意思外，還可解為「當~的時候」(= *while*)。

A: This letter goes to the States, but I don't know what the postage will be.

A: 這信要寄去美國，不過我不知道郵資是多少？

B: I get it.

B: 我拿去寄。

A: Here's one hundred dollars. It should be enough.

A: 這裏是一百元，應該夠了。

B: **As long as** I am going to the post office, I might as well get some air letters.

B: **只要**我去郵局，我另外也會帶些航空郵簡回來。

- A: It's a good idea. Be careful crossing the street. A: 這是個好主意。過馬路要小心喔。  
B: I will. B: 我會的。

\*\*\_\_\_\_\_

*postage* [ˈpɒstɪdʒ] *n.* 郵資      *air letter* [美] “航空郵簡”(= *aerogram*)

- 【應用】1. As long as you're going by the station, ask about the new schedule for me. 你只要路過車站，就幫我問問新的時刻表。  
2. As long as you are going to see a doctor about your cold, have him look at your rash. 你只要感冒去看醫生，就讓他也看看你的癩腫。

## ✦ As usual 照樣；照常

- A: How's your dog? A: 你的狗好嗎？牠叫什麼名字？  
What's his name?  
B: Oh, Barkie? B: 哦，小吠嗎？牠很好。  
He's okay.  
A: Barking as usual? A: 牠照樣那麼會叫嗎？  
B: Yes, he is. B: 是啊，牠都是這樣。  
A: How old is he now? A: 牠現在多大了？  
B: He is just one year old. B: 剛好一歲。  
A: Say "bowwow" for me. A: 替我跟牠說「汪汪」。  
B: I'll do that. B: 我會的。

\*\*\_\_\_\_\_

*bowwow* [ˈbaʊˈwau] *n.* (汪汪) 犬吠聲

- 【應用】1. Mr. Wang was very considerate as usual. 王先生照樣很體貼。  
2. Treat the guest with utmost courtesy as usual.  
照樣以最大的殷勤款待客人。

### ✦ Ask one in 請某人進來

► 相反詞是 ask one out (邀人外出), 和 date (約會) 意思完全無關。

A: Hello, Mrs. Peterson!

I'm home.

B: Am I glad to see you!

How did you come back?

A: Fred drove me home.

B: Oh, that was nice. I knew he would. Why didn't you *ask him in*? It's dark right now, but I could have given him a cup of hot tea.

A: He had to get the car back to the owner by six. It's all right, Mrs. Peterson. He wangled a date out of me.

A: 哈囉,彼得森太太!我回家了。

B: 看到你真高興!

妳是怎麼回來的?

A: 弗雷德開車送我回來的。

B: 噢,那很好,我就知道他會的。妳為什麼不請他進來?現在天色已晚,不過我還是可以請他喝杯熱茶。

A: 他必須在六點以前把車子交還給車主。沒關係的,彼得森太太。誰叫他騙我跟他約會。

\*\*

*wangle ~ out of* “用計獲得;騙取”

【應用】1. If it's Mr. Lin, ask him in. 如果是林先生,就請他進來。

2 A: It's Mrs. Wang. 是王太太。

B: Ask her in by all means. 無論如何一定要請她進來。

### ✦ At one's finger tips 瞭如指掌

► 對某件事非常熟悉,就好像是掌握在自己手上一般,用此語表達最適當不過了。

A: Who's the fellow who handles things at the Embassy?

B: Yes. We met him at the Christmas party, didn't we?

A: It's a very easy and common name like Smith or Brown.

B: You used to have people's names *at your finger tips*.

A: All right. So I am getting old. I've got it! It's Wright.

B: What's right?

A: Wright is his name. It begins with W.

A: 那個在大使館辦事的先生是誰?

B: 是的。我們在耶誕節宴會上見過他，不是嗎?

A: 該是個像史密斯或布朗那樣簡單通俗的名字。

B: 你向來對人家的名字瞭如指掌呀!

A: 沒錯。莫非是我老了。我想起來了! 是萊特!

B: 什麼好了?

A: 萊特是他的名字，不是好了。是W開頭的那個字。

\*\*

embassy [ˈembəsi] n. 大使館

【應用】1. Wait a minute. I have it at my finger tips. 等一下。我對它瞭如指掌。

2. Mr. Chen has historical dates at his finger tips.  
陳先生對歷史年代瞭如指掌。

## ✦ At one's service 為某人效勞

► 接在 Be 動詞後面使用。

A: Thank you for coming.

I apologize for this, but the matter is very urgent, and I just had to see you.

B: You know that I am always *at*

A: 勞駕你過來。我為此感到抱歉，不過這件事很緊急，我真地必須見到你。

B: 你知道我總是樂意為你

*your service.*

效勞的。

\*\*

apologize [ə'pɒlə,dʒaɪz] *v.* 道歉      urgent ['ʊdʒənt] *adj.* 緊急的

【應用】A: Will someone put my baggage in the car?

會不會有人幫我把行李放進車子裏？

B: Yes, Ma'am. I'm at your service. 會的，夫人。我會為妳效勞。

### ✦ At the end of ~ 在~的盡頭

A: Where's the rest room?

A: 洗手間在哪裏？

B: It's *at the end of* the hallway.

B: 在走道的盡頭。

\*\*

*rest room* “(商店、戲院等的)洗手間”

【應用】1. I'm at the end of the rope. 我無計可施；我進退兩難。

2. What happens at the end of the story? 故事的結尾是怎樣？

### ✦ Be able to 可以；能夠

► *can* 沒有未來式，必須用 *be able to* 來表示。還有 *can* 的過去式 *could* 多用於表示客氣的用語，所以，如果要明顯地表達 *can* 的過去式，也是用 *be able to* 的過去形式來表示，但得注意人稱和數目。

A: This is where we get off. Give the stub back to the conductor.

A: 這是我們下車的地方。  
把票根交還給車掌。

Watch your step, please. We must cross the street.

請小心走，我們要過這條街了。

B: I'm right here with you.

B: 我會好好跟着你。

A: This is the store. The bamboo store is one block down.

A: 就是這家商店。竹製品店在下一個街區。

B: I'm sure I'll *be able to* find it.

B: 我有把握可以找得到它。

A: I'm going that way.

A: 那我往那邊走了。

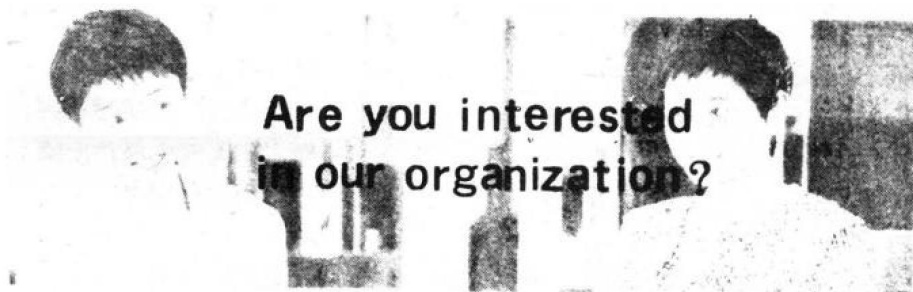
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stub [stʌb] *n.* (入場券等票根)

conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* 車掌

【應用】1. I was not able to see him. 我無法看到他。

2. Will you be able to come next Sunday? 你下週日可以來嗎?



## ✦ Be friends with ~ 和~要好或為友

▶ 若只有一個人，根本稱不上是朋友，所以 friend 一定要用複數。

A: I wanted to see you, because there are several things I want to give you.

A: 我想要見你，因為我有幾樣東西要給你。

B: Give me? Please don't feel that you must.

B: 給我？請不要覺得你一定要給。

A: I don't feel that I must. You've *been* such good *friends* with me.

A: 我並不覺得我一定要給。你一直和我是好朋友呀！



\*\*\*

【應用】1. We used to be good friends (with each other). 我們(彼此)向來很要好。

2. Don't carry on your grudges. Be friends with him again.

別繼續懷恨。再與他作朋友。

## ❖ Be interested in ~ 對~感到興趣

A: I have some new ideas up my sleeve I'd like to try out, too.

A: 我腦海中也有些新的主意想付諸實行。

B: Before we get too far, may I ask you a few more questions?

B: 在我們把話題扯遠以前, 我能多問妳一些問題嗎?

A: Certainly, Mr. Lee.

A: 當然可以, 李先生。

B: Are you interested in our organization because of a chance to travel abroad?

B: 妳對我們的機構感到興趣, 是因為它提供出國旅遊的機會嗎?

A: I hope to earn that opportunity some day, but that is not my immediate reason for wanting to join your organization.

A: 我希望將來有那個機會, 不過那不是我現在加入你們機構的直接原因。

B: What is?

B: 那麼直接原因是什麼?

A: I need a job.

A: 我需要一個工作呀!

\*\*\*

*have a plan : a card, something* up one's sleeve "有應急計畫; 胸有成竹"  
up one's sleeve "捲起袖子(準備工作或打架)"

try out "徹底實驗; 舉辦甄試"

travel abroad "海外旅遊"

【應用】1. I think John is interested in Sue. 我想約翰對蘇有興趣。

2. I am interested in coffee sets. 我對整套飲用咖啡的用具有興趣。