

Modern English on the Move

出租車調整時間

北京・广州・上海・西安

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Forward

Transportation is used by everyone in the world everyday. However, it is the forms of, and use of, transportation that varies from place to place. Transportation in America and the Western countries has some similarities to China, and many differences. With China's development of ecomomy and improvement of the people's living conditions, available transport in China is changing quickly. More and more people will be buying cars, and the public transportion system is currently undergoing a major overhaul in the major cities around China.

The following Modern English will help you utilize different forms of transportation. In addition, if you travel abroad most likely you will not be driving a car right away. You will need the Modern English to help you utilize public transportion with ease and confidence.

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人们每天都会使用交通工具,交通工具的形式和用途多种 多样,比如,美国以及其他一些西方国家,他们的交通工具虽大都 与中国的有一些相似,但也有许多不同之处。随着中国经济发 展,人民生活水平的改善,中国现有的交通模式正在发生着飞快 的变化,越来越多的人开始购买汽车,不过公共交通系统还是在 主要城市起着主导作用。

《洋话连篇在路上》将帮助您熟悉了解不同的交通工具的英语表达。当您身处异国或不得不在与老外的交流中涉及相关话题时.本书将成为您了解、表达交通工具、方式、过程的法宝,帮您轻松、自信地使用各种交通工具!

本书共有七章,依次为:公共汽车、出租车、自行车、飞 机、火车、地铁和私家车,都是我们生活中最常见的交通工具或 方式。每章的首页都对本章的交通工具做了一个大概的介绍,此 外,每一章中又包括不同的小节,分别是在该交通方式中最常用 的关键句子或最常见的场景。每小节中包括又如下板块:

1. "重要单词串讲",在每一个对话的上方;

2. "边走边说",让您身临其境体会对话含义;

 "句型总动员",不仅对重要句型做讲解,还列举其他 相关句型,帮您举一反三;

4. "文化小补贴",为您劲补西方交通文化。

5. "单词加油站",解释"文化小补贴"中的疑难杂词。

本书是您异域旅行在路上或侃"移动"的必备宝典,实用、 轻松,祝您旅途平安、交流愉快!!

ransportation

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BUS



Taking the bus is different in every city in the world. In some cities, the bus system is a very important form of public transportation, while in other cities it is not the most convenient or widely used. In some cities, the payment for a ride is electronic, or coin only. In addition, in some countries it is common to take a long-distance bus, while in other countries it is not so common. Each city and each country has a different system. Use Modern English to help utilize the but system whether it is a long-distance bus or a short trip around town; anywhere English is spoken.

PURCHASING A LONG Distance bus ticket

坐腻了火车,又买不起飞机票,你可 以试试Long Distance Bus (长途大巴)。 现在的长途汽车服务可周到了,一般都会 有Sleeper (卧铺)、Air-conditioner (空 调)和Television (电视机)。当然不管在 哪儿坐车,你都得Buying the ticket (买 票)。买长途汽车票可不像一般的公共汽车 票那么简单,一定要问清楚Departure time (开车时间)和Arrival time (到达时 间)。



Traveler:	Hi. I need a ticket to Orlando, Florida. 嗨,我买一张到佛罗里达奥兰多的票。
Ticket Agent:	When would you like to leave?
	你打算什么时候出发?
Travel e r:	I would like to leave tomorrow if possible.
	可以的话,明天就想走。
Ticket Agent:	Sure. I have a bus that departs at 9:00 AM. You
	arrive in Orlando Sunday evening at 10:00 PM.
	当然可以,我们有明天上午9点的车,星期天晚
	上10点到。
Traveler:	I'll take it.
	那我买一张。

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此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.co

以总动员



*I need a ticket to Orlando, Florida.

在售票处说"我需要一张到罗里达奥兰多的票", 意思当然就 是想买这样一张票。如果你觉得这句话听起来不够直接的 话,可以试试下面的这些句型:

I'd like to buy a ticket to Orlando, Florida. 我想买一张到罗里达奥兰多的票。

May I buy a ticket to Orlando, Florida? 我能买张到罗里达奥兰多的票吗?

Could you give me a ticket to Orlando, Florida? 你能给我拿张到罗里达奥兰多的票吗?

****When would you like to leave?**

leave 在这里可不单单是"离开"的意思,更表示"出发、起程",和 depart 很相似。但是 depart 往往指的是交通工具,而 leave 则用来指人。

现在我们来学一学,看看还有什么用法能表示启程吧。

When will the bus depart?

汽车什么时候开?

We start out at 8:00 AM.

我们早上8点出发。

***You arrive in Orlando Sunday evening at 10:00 PM.

arrive 是我们最常见的表示"到达"的单词之一,它的后面 一般会接介词"in"或"at"。比如:

We arrive at school at 3:00 PM.

我们下午3点到达学校。

We'll arrive in Beijing tomorrow.

我们明天到北京。

此外,除了arrive,我们还可以用get或reach。比如:

You get to Orlando at 10:00 PM tomorrow.

你明天晚上10点到达Orlando。

When will you reach school?

你什么时候到学校?



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文化小补贴

You don't have to book a ticket in advance for longdistance buses in the U.S., but it is cheaper. Most of the time, you can simply buy your ticket an hour before departure. If too many people want to board the bus, then for many bus companies, another bus can be called in to take the remaining passengers. The fares are very reasonable as well. To go from New York City to Los Angeles, California, a three-day bus trip, it costs around 100 dollars one-way if the ticket is purchased a week before departure. If you are a veteran, child, student, senior, or disabled individual, the fares are even cheaper.

词汇加油站

board 上 (车) remaining 剩下的 passenger 乘客 reasonable 合理的 veteran 退役军人 disabled 残疾的

WHICH BUS DO I GET ON?

坐公共汽车一个最大的麻烦就是对 bus route(路线)不甚了解。别着急,解 决的办法有很多:比如上网、打电话查询。 可如果你已经在bus-stop(公共汽车站) 的话,就可以看一下Stop board(站牌) 上的guideline(指示路线),再不然,问 问Bus shelter(候车亭)的其他人也可 以。

지 않는 것이 같다.



- A: Excuse me. Could you tell me which bus I get on if I want to get to TianAnMen Square? 对不起,我想去天安门广场,你能告诉我坐哪路公共汽车吗?
- B: From here you can take bus number 1, or number 4.你在这儿坐1路或4路都可以。
- A: Do you happen to know how many stops that is from here? 你知道从这儿要坐几站才到吗?
- B: I think it is about 5 or 6 stops from here, depending on which bus number you get on.
 5 站或 6 站吧,看你坐哪一路了。
- A: Thanks. You have been a great help 谢谢!你真帮了大忙。





*Could you tell me which bus (get or if I want to get to Tiananmen Square?

询问要坐哪路公共汽车用 which bus 就可以了。类似的问句还有:

Could you tell me which bus goes to TianAnMen square?

你能告诉我哪路车到天安门广场吗? 另外,如果要表示"上车、坐车".我们除了可以像对 话里那样用get on,还有一个更简单的词,那就是 take,比如:

Could you tell me which bus I take if I want to go to TianAnmen Square?

你能告诉我一下坐哪路公共汽车到天安门广场吗?

**Do you happen to know how many stops that is from here?

问清楚路线后,为了保险起见,我们最好再问问坐几站能到, 我们说的"站",在英文就是 stop 这个词了。那么"多少站" 就是 how many stops 了。

如果你觉得这句话太长,我们还可以简单地问:

How many stops is it from here?

那儿离这儿多少站地?

***You have been a great help.

别人耐心地给你指路,回答了那么多问题,我们当然得表示 感谢,除了说Thanks a lot!或Thank you very much!我们 还可以说You have been a great help,意思就是你真帮 了大忙。

对别人表示感谢的句型太多了,比如你还可以说:

You helped me so much!

你帮我太多了!

I am very grateful for your great help!

你真帮了大忙,太谢谢了!



There is no magic involved in bus-numbering systems anywhere. Some (perhaps most) cities attempt to use numbers representative of location and/or direction; others may have more sophisticated algorithms. Whatever the case, if you're in any city that has an extensive bus system, you will probably need to ask directions or get a good bus map.

词汇加油站

文化小补贴

magic	魔法
attempt to	尝试
representative	代表
sophisticated	复杂的
algorithm	运算
extensive	广大的



ASKING WHERE THE BUS STOP IS

如果坐车坐了Negative Direction (反方向),那真是件很糟糕的事情,所以get on the bus(上车)之前最好弄清楚route (路线)和direction(方向),确定自己不会 坐错车,再抬脚上车吧!



Sally:	Could you tell me how to find bus 504? 你能告诉我一下在哪儿坐 504 路汽车吗 ?
Yen:	Oh that's easy. It is right out front of the pharmacy
	down the street.
	哦,很简单。沿这条街走下去,就在一家药店的门前。
Sally:	Ok. But which way should I get on the bus? Which
	direction? Does it go North, South, East, or West? Which
	side of the street should I get on the bus?
	好的。可是我怎么走呢?哪个方向?它是往东西南北哪边
	走呢?我在街道的哪边上车呢?
Yen:	Cross the street from here and walk that way
	(pointing south.)
	穿过这条街,往那边走(指着南边)!
Sally:	I see. Thank you very much.
	我知道了。非常感谢!

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