

Eager beaver

拼命三郎

□ eager

eager 意谓“急切的”、“热心的”，**beaver** 则为海狸，是种精力旺盛、闲不下来的动物，住在湖边，会用木头建造坚固的水坝。因此，当我们说一个人是个 **eager beaver** 时，就是说这个人是急切而热心实行计划的拼命三郎。

应用会话

Jane : **Are you going to help make the decorations for the party tonight ?**

你要帮忙装饰今晚的派对吗？

John : **I already started last night.**

我昨晚就已开始了。

Jane : **You are an eager beaver.**

你真是个拼命三郎！

John : **Yes, I am really hoping the party will be successful.**

对呀，我真的希望这个派对能成功。



英语小锦囊

1 Are you going to help make the decorations for the party tonight ?

Are you going to..., 就要…正要…。如: It's going to rain. (就要下雨了。)也可以用 be about to, 如: He is about to speak. (他正要讲话。)

decoration, 装饰、装饰品, 其动词为 decorate。

party, 各种聚会, 如舞会、晚会等等, 皆可用此词。举行宴会则为 give a party 或 hold a party。

2 I am really hoping the party will be successful.

I am really hoping 为 I really hope 口语化的说法。

be successful, 成功、顺利或圆满。

实用单词

eager

a. 急切的

beaver

n. 海狸

decoration

n. 装饰

hope

v. 希望

successful

a. 成功的

Fishy

可疑的

☐ fish

fish 为“鱼”，fishy 则用来形容某件事情“怪怪的”，不太寻常而令人起疑。

应 用 会 话

Judy :	There's something fishy about my neighbor. 我的邻居有点怪怪的。
Allen :	Why do you say that ? 怎么说？
Judy :	He always comes home very late at night, around 3 a.m. 他晚上总是很晚回家，差不多都凌晨三点吧。
Allen:	Yes, there is something very fishy about him. 嗯，他确实蛮可疑的。



英语小锦囊

1 There's something fishy about my neighbor.

neighbor, 邻居、邻座的人或邻国人, 皆用此词, 如 *They were our neighbors at dinner.* (晚餐时他们坐在我们的邻座。) 加上含有“集合体”含意的字尾 *-hood*, 成为 *neighborhood*, 则是指“邻近地区”。有些词的英式英语拼法与美式英语拼法稍有不同, 像 *neighbor* 在英式英语的拼法是 *neighbour*, 就多了一个 *u*。

2 He always comes home very late at night, around 3 a.m.

around, 大约、差不多, 也可用 *about*, 如 *It's about three o'clock.* (现在大约是三点。) *a.m.*, *ante meridiem* (中午之前) 的略写, 通常加在表示时刻的数字之后。其反义词 *p.m.*, 为 *post meridiem* (午后) 之略写, 书写时皆加在数字之后, 但口语会话时无此顺序的顾虑。

实用单词

neighbor

n. 邻居

late

a. 晚的、迟的

around

ad. 大约

Night owl

夜猫子

 owl

owl 是猫头鹰，为夜行性动物，因此英语用 night owl 来指读书、看电视或干其他事到很晚才睡的夜猫子。

应用会话

Judy : **My brother is a real night owl.**
我哥哥是个标准的夜猫子。

Jack : **What time does he usually go to sleep ?**
他通常什么时候上床睡觉？

Judy : **Around 2 a.m.**
凌晨两点左右。

Jack : **I'm not a night owl. I go to sleep at 11 p.m.**
我不是夜猫子，我晚上十一点就睡了。

英语小锦囊

1 **My brother is a real night owl.**



real, 真正的、实在的, 如 a real man (一个真正的男子汉), a real cure (真正的根治。)

2 What time does he usually go to bed ?

What time 就相当于 When, 是“什么时候”的疑问句。例如 What time will he leave ? (他何时离开?) 与 When will he leave ? 表达的是相同的意思。

3 I'm not a night owl. I go to sleep at 11 p.m.

go to sleep, 上床睡觉, 也可说 go to bed。

实 用 单 词

owl	<i>n.</i> 猫头鹰
brother	<i>n.</i> 哥哥、弟弟
real	<i>a.</i> 真正的
usually	<i>adv.</i> 通常
go to sleep	<i>v.p.</i> 就寝

To have goosebumps

鸡皮疙瘩:兴奋

当我们感到害怕或天气很冷时，在中文会用“起鸡皮疙瘩”来形容。一样的感受在英文则借用了“鹅”（goose）这种动物，与 bumps（碰撞、颠簸）合成了 goosebumps 这个词，用来形容当我们害怕或寒冷时，皮肤会变得像鸡或鹅的皮肤一样一粒一粒的。但 goosebumps 还可以用来代表“兴奋之情”，在下面的对话中就可看到。

应用会话

Amy:	I get goosebumps just thinking about Andy Lau ! 一想到刘德华,我就很兴奋。
John:	You really like him, don't you ? 你真的很喜欢他,不是吗?
Amy:	Last year I got his autograph in Hong Kong. 去年在香港时,我还拿到他的亲笔签名呢!
John:	I'll bet you had goosebumps all over you when that happened ! 我打赌那时你一定浑身都起鸡皮疙瘩!



英 语 小 锦 囊

1 I get goosebumps just thinking about Andy Lau !

just, 只要、仅只, 如 **just a little** (一点点而已), 也有刚才、刚刚的意思, 如 **I just came here.** (我刚到这里。)

think about, 想到、思及, **I always think about that news.** (我总是想到那则新闻。)

consider about 也有“想”的意思, 相当于“深思熟虑”, 是较为慎重而周详的“想”, 一般不用作“突然想到”。

think about 则两种情况皆通用。如“我正在考虑那个计划”, 可说 **I'm considering about that plan.** 或 **I'm thinking about that plan.**

2 Last year I got his autograph in Hong Kong.

autograph, 亲笔签名。学生喜欢在毕业前夕请同学、朋友们在纪念册上签名留念, 这种纪念册则叫作 **autograph album**。

3 I'll bet you had goosebumps all over you when that happened !

bet, 打赌, 为不规则动词, 其动词三态皆为 **bet**。如: **I bet you one hundred dollars.** (我跟你赌一百块。) 亦可作名词使用, 表示赌注、赌金或所赌的对象, **a heavy bet** 为“一个大赌注”; **a paltry bet** 为“一个小赌注”。

all over, 遍处、处处, 相当于 **everywhere**。也有“完了”、“没救了”的意思, 如 **It's all over with him.** (他完蛋了。)

Bookworm

书 虫

这个字由 **book** (书) 和 **worm** (虫) 组成。就好像虫喜欢钻到水果里面去一样, **bookworm** 喜欢钻到书本里面啃啊啃的。

应 用 会 话

Jane: **I love reading.**
我爱阅读!

Ellen: **When I read I feel so happy.**
读书时我觉得很快乐。

Jane: **I think we are both bookworms.**
我想我们都是书虫。

Ellen: **Yes, we both like to read books.**
对呀,我们都爱看书。

英 语 小 锦 囊

1 I love reading.



love, 喜爱, 亦可作名词使用, 如 I fell in love with her at the first sight. (我对她一见钟情。)

read, 读书、读信或朗读均用此字, 读乐谱为 read a piece of music, 也可以读“人”, My grandma can read people. 表示祖母很会看人、阅人无数。I read him like a book. 表示我了解他的心意。

2 When I read I feel so happy.

feel, 感觉、觉得, 为不规则动词, 其动词三态为 feel, felt, felt。如 I feel sorry about his death. (我为他的死感到难过。) 也有触摸的意思, 相当于 touch, 如把脉为 feel a patient's pulse 或 touch a patient's pulse。

3 I think we are both bookworms.

think, 在此为“认为”的意思, He thinks she's his Snow White. (他认为她是他的白雪公主。) both 表示“两者都…”之意, We both like to read. 也可说成 Both of us like to read. 或 Both you and I like to read。

Crocodile tears

猫哭耗子假慈悲

中文借用了猫吃老鼠的食物链关系，造了“猫哭耗子假慈悲”这个谚语，来形容假装悲伤。传说鳄鱼边吃所捕猎物会边流泪，英文就用了“鳄鱼（crocodile）的眼泪（tears）”，同样是指假装的悲伤。

应 用 会 话

Judy:	When Bill broke up with Ellen, she cried a lot. 比尔和艾伦分手时,她哭得很厉害。
Andy:	She was not really sad. She was just pretending to be sad. 她才不是真的难过呢! 只是假装的罢了!
Judy:	You mean she was crying crocodile tears? 你是说她只是猫哭耗子假慈悲?
Andy:	Yes, she's a good actress. 正是,她很会演戏的。



英 语 小 锦 囊

1 When Bill broke up with Ellen, she cried a lot.

break, 打破、弄坏、分离、拆散, 为不规则动词, 其动词三态为 break, broke, broken。break one's heart, 使某人心碎; One's heart is broken, 某人心碎了。break up, 分解, 如 break up a car (把一辆车解体); A break up with B, A 与 B 分手, 也可以说 break with, 如 Ann insists on breaking with her best friend. (安坚决要和她最要好的朋友绝交。)

cry, 哭泣, cry for joy, 喜极而泣; 也有叫喊的意思, 如 cry for help 为高声求救, cry against 为高喊反对某人或某事。

a lot, 很多, 在疑问句与否定句中通常用 many 或 much, 而不用 a lot。many 后面仅可接可数名词, much 后则接不可数名词, a lot 则两者通用、无此限制。

2 You mean she was crying crocodile tears?

cry crocodile tears, 也可用 shed crocodile tears。tear, 眼泪, 当动词用时为撕裂的意思, 为不规则动词, 其三态为 tear, tore, torn。She tore up the letter. (她把信撕碎。)

3 Yes, she's a good actress.

actress, 女演员, 男演员为 actor, 导演为 director, 剪接师为 editor, 剧本为 script, 剧作家为 playwright。

A bird's eye view

鸟 瞰

当我们从一栋高楼、一座高山甚至是天空的位置向下望时，就好像是一只鸟凌空俯视，中文说“鸟瞰”，英文也说 a bird's eye view。

应 用 会 话

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Andy: | I live on the 15th floor of my apartment building.
我住在公寓的第十五层楼。 |
| Judy: | You must have a good view of the city from there.
那你一定能从那儿看到很好的城市景观。 |
| Andy: | Yes, it's a great bird's eye view of the whole city.
对呀,我可以鸟瞰整个城市。 |
| Judy: | It must be beautiful at night, too.
晚上的时候一定也很美。 |

英 语 小 锦 囊

- 1** I live on the 15th floor of my apartment building.



live, 住, **Where do you live?** (你住哪儿?) 也有生活的意思, **live in ease** 为舒适地生活。当形容词时, 意为活生生的, 偶像明星有时会拍一些真人尺寸大小的海报, 这种海报的尺寸就叫作 **live size**, 现场表演则叫做 **live show**。

floor, 楼层, 其介系词要用 **on**, **15th** 即为 **fifteenth**, 意为第十五个, 如十五世纪为 **the 15th century**。

apartment, 公寓; **building**, 建筑物, 在此也可省略 **building** 一词。

2 You must have a good view of the city from there.

view, 眼界、视野、风景, **a house with a good view of Pearl River.** (一间可眺望珠江的房子。) **point of view**, 观点、角度, 相当于 **viewpoint**。 **I think from this point of view.** = **I think from this viewpoint.** (我从这个观点去想。)

3 Yes, it's a great bird's eye view of the whole city.

a great view, 一个好的视野。

whole, 整个、全部, **the whole story**, 整件事的来龙去脉; **the whole body**, 全身上下。

4 It must be beautiful at night, too.

beautiful, 美丽的、美好的, 在此也可用 **wonderful** 或 **amazing**。

To be a snake

阴险狡猾

蛇 (snake) 这种动物往往给人冷血、邪恶的印象，英文就用蛇来指阴险狡猾的人。

应用会话

Adam: **I don't like that fat businessman who runs the big shoe store in Guang Zhou.**

我不喜欢那个在广州开了一家很大鞋店的胖商人。

Kelly: **I don't trust him, too.**

我也不信任他。

Adam: **He's an evil man, a real snake.**

他是个坏人,真的很阴险狡猾。

Kelly: **Ok, I will never go shopping there again.**

好的,我不会再到那边买东西了。



英语小锦囊

- 1 I don't like that fat businessman who runs the big shoe store in Guang Zhou.**

fat, 胖的, businessman, 商人。run, 跑步, 为不规则动词, 其动词三态为 run, ran, run; 在此为经营之意, 像 run a business (经营事业), run politics (搞政治)。

- 2 I don't trust him, too.**

trust, 信任, 亦可用 believe。

- 3 He's an evil man, a real snake.**

evil, 邪恶的、坏的; an evil spirit, 恶魔、魔鬼。speak evil of..., 说…的坏话。

- 4 Ok, I will never go shopping there again.**

go shopping, 购物; shop around, 到处逛、物色, 如: I shopped around before I bought this computer. (买下这台电脑之前, 我四处物色了一番), 其名词 shop 即为商店。

实用单词

businessman

n. 商人

evil

a. 邪恶的

Straight from the horse's mouth

亲耳听到

由于马儿有一张大嘴，嘶嘶叫时声音也很大，英文就用 straight (直接) from (来自) the horse's (马) mouth (嘴) 来表示亲耳听到。

应用会话

Helen: **Hey, did you hear that Edna is going to get married next month ?**

喂,你有没有听说爱德娜下个月要结婚了?

Bob: **Really ? Who told you that ?**

真的吗? 谁说的?

Helen: **She did.**

她自己说的。

Bob: **You heard it straight from the horse's mouth, so it must be true.**

既然你是亲耳听到,那就错不了。