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## 口语 8000 句

在家中

●从起床到出门

早晨好!

Good morning.

Good morning, John. (早晨好, 约翰。)

Good morning, mom. (早晨好, 妈妈。)

闹钟响了吗?

Did the alarm clock go off? \*go off 是闹钟“响”的意思。

Did the alarm clock buzz?

Did the alarm clock ring?

该起床了!

It's time to get up!

It's time to get up! (该起床了!)

I don't wanna get up. (我真不想起。)

It's time to wake up!

It's time to get out of bed.

It's time to get ready.

快点儿起床!

Get up soon.

Get up soon. (快点儿起床!)

I don't want to. (我真不想起。)

你醒了吗?

Are you awake? \*get up 是动词, 表示“起床”、“起”的动作。awake 是形容词, 表示“醒了”、“没睡”的状态。

Are you awake? (你醒了吗?)

I am now. (我刚醒。)

你不舒服吗?

Are you feeling sick?

Are you feeling sick? (你不舒服吗?)

No, I'm just tired. (没有, 只是有点儿累。)

睡得好吗?

Did you sleep well?

Did you sleep well? (睡得好吗?)

Yes, I slept very well. (嗯, 睡得挺好。)

Did you sleep well? (睡得好吗?)

No, I couldn't fall asleep. (哪儿啊, 几乎没睡着。)

能帮我关掉闹钟吗?

Would you turn off the alarm clock? \*turn off 的原意是“关”, 多用于收音机、电视、照明等类的东西。虽然现在有许多东西无需用按钮开关, 但一般也用 turn off 表示。

Please turn off the alarm clock. (请把闹钟关了。)

你终于起来了。

You finally got up.

You finally got up. (你终于起来了。)

I'm still sleepy. (我还困着呢!)

今天是个好天!

It's a nice day!

It's a nice day! (今天是个好天!)

It sure is. (是不错啊。)

It's a beautiful day!

It's a wonderful day!

It's a great day!

昨晚你熬夜了?

Did you stay up late last night? \*stay up late“睡得晚”、“熬夜”。

Did you go to bed late last night?

把被子叠好。

Let's fold up the futon. \*fold 意为“折叠”，fold up 意为“叠好”、“叠整齐”；futon 原本是日文，现在英文中也逐渐使用，意为“被子”。

Let's put the futon away. (把被子收起来吧。)

昨天晚上你打呼噜了。

You were snoring last night. \*snore“打呼噜”。

You were snoring last night. (昨天晚上你打呼噜了。)

Did I keep you up? (影响你睡觉了吗?)

You were sawing logs last night. \*saw logs 原意为“锯木头”，在此用来表示“打呼噜”。

我做了个可怕的梦。

I had a nightmare.

I had a nightmare. (我做了个可怕的梦。)

It's all right now. (现在没事了。)

你一直没关灯啊。

You left the light on. \*left (leave)是“保持某种样子”、“保持某种状态”的意思，表达“电灯一直开着”、“发动机一直开着”、“窗户一直开着”也可以用这种句型。

You forgot to turn off the light. (你忘了关灯了。)

我得洗脸了。

I have to go wash my face. \*go wash 是 go 和 wash 两个动词连用，口语中常用。可以把它看作是 go and wash 的省略形式。

该吃早饭了。

It's time to eat breakfast.

It's time to have breakfast.

我还困着呢。

I'm still sleepy.

I'm still drowsy.

我还打哈欠呢。

I'm still yawning.

昨天的酒还没醒呢。

I have a hangover.

我是个夜猫子。

I'm a night person. \*“早上起不来”的意思。

I'm a night person. (我是个夜猫子。)

I'm not. (我可不是。)

I'm a morning person. (我喜欢早起。)

我是用咖啡来提神的。

Coffee wakes me up.

Coffee gets me going.

刷牙了吗?

Did you brush your teeth?

Have you brushed your teeth?

我得梳梳头了。

I have to comb my hair.

穿什么好呢?

What should I wear?

What should I wear? (穿什么好呢?)

The red one. (穿红的吧!)

Which dress should I wear?

Which one should I wear?

What should I put on?

快换衣服。

Hurry up and get dressed.

Hurry up and get dressed. (快换衣服。)

Why? (干嘛?)

把睡衣收好。

Put those pajamas away!

Put those pajamas away! (把睡衣收好。)

Oh, I'm washing those. (啊, 我正要洗呢。)

我走了, 妈妈。

I'm leaving. Bye mom!

I'm leaving. Bye mom! (我走了。妈妈再见!)

Study hard. (好好学习啊!)

I'll see you when I get back.

I'm taking off now.

See you.

See you later.

今天我们逃学吧。

Let's play hooky today! \*play hooky 为俚语“逃学”。

Let's play hooky today! (今天我们逃学吧。)

Yeah, let's. (好哇, 走吧!)

你毛衣穿反了。

You're wearing your sweater inside out.

You have your sweater on inside out.

上下颠倒了。

It's upside down.

别忘了扔垃圾呀。

Don't forget to take out the garbage.

Don't forget to take out the garbage. (可别忘了扔垃圾!)

I won't. (忘不了!)

今天该你扔垃圾了。

It's your turn to take out the garbage. \*garbage 也可以用 trash 和 rubbish 替代。

今天你干什么?

What are you doing today?

What are you doing today? (今天你们干嘛?)

We're having a track and field meet. (今天我们开运动会。)

你快点儿, 我们该迟到了。

If you don't hurry, we'll be late.

If you don't hurry, we'll be late. (你快点儿, 我们该迟到了!)

Okay, Okay. (知道了, 知道了。)

Hurry up or we'll be late.

快点儿, 上学该迟到了。

Hurry or you'll be late for school.

Hurry or you'll be late for school. (快点儿, 上学该迟到了。)

What time is it? (现在几点?)

你锁门了吗?

Did you lock the door?

Have you locked the door?

没忘了什么东西吧?

Aren't you forgetting something?

Aren't you forgetting something? (没忘了什么东西吧?)

I don't think so. (我想没有。)

都已经 8 点了!

It's already 8:00.

It's 8:00 already.

我晚了!

I'm late!

I'm late! (我晚了!)

Hurry up! (快点儿吧!)

我得赶紧走!

I have to rush!

I have to hurry (up)!

I have to get going!

I have to get moving.

你今天会回来得晚吗?

Are you gonna be late today?

Are you gonna be late today? (你今天会回来得晚吗?)

No, I'll be home at the usual time. (不, 和平常一样。)

几点回来?

What time are you coming home?

What time are you coming home? (几点回来?)

Around seven o'clock. (大概 7 点左右吧。)

饭盒带了吗?

Have you got your lunch box?

Have you got your lunch box? (饭盒带了吗?)

Yes, right here. (嗯, 带了。)

今天好像要下雨。

It might rain today.

It might rain today. (今天好像要下雨。)

Take your umbrella with you. (带上伞吧!)

出门的时候, 可别忘了锁门。

Don't forget to lock the door when you leave.

●从回家到就寝

我回来了。

I'm home.

I'm home. (我回来了。)

Welcome back. (你回来了。)

I'm back!

你回来了。

Welcome home!

Welcome back!

今天过得愉快吗?

Did you have a good time?

今天怎么样?

How did it go today?

How was your day?

我可以出去玩会儿吗?

Can I go out to play?

Can I go out to play? (我可以出去玩会儿吗?)

After you finish your homework. (写完作业再去吧。)

我饿了。

I'm hungry.

I'm hungry. (我饿了。)

We have some snacks. (吃点儿点心吧。)

点心在哪儿?

Where are the snacks?

Where are the snacks? (点心在哪儿?)

They're in the cupboard. (在碗橱里。)

我去补习学校了啊。

I'm going to cram school now. \*cram 意为“填鸭式补习”。

I'm going to cram school now. (我去补习学校了啊。)

Call when you finish. (下课后来个电话。)

能给我点儿零花钱吗?

May I have my allowance?

May I have my allowance? (能给我点儿零花钱吗?)

What do you want to buy? (你要买什么呀?)

真累啊!

I'm tired.

I'm exhausted. (我精疲力尽了)

I'm pooped. \*俚语

晚饭你想吃什么?

What would you like for dinner?

What would you like for dinner? (晚饭你想吃什么?)

How about steak? (吃牛排怎么样?)

What do you want for dinner? (晚饭吃什么?)

What do you want to eat for dinner? (晚饭你想吃点什么?)

你能帮我准备餐具吗?

Would you help me set the table? \*set the table 是将刀、叉和杯子在桌子上摆好, 准备吃饭的意思。

Would you help me set the table? (你能帮我准备餐具吗?)

I'd be happy to. (乐意之至。)

Help me set up the table, will you? (你能帮我摆餐具吗?)

晚饭做什么好呢?

What should I make for dinner?

What should I whip up for dinner?

What should I cook for dinner?

What should I fix for dinner?

还是家好哇。

It's good to be home.

There's no place like home. \*意为“哪儿也没有自己家好”, 是句常用的谚语。

It feels so good to be home.

你能不能赶紧去趟商店?

Would you run to the store? \*不见得是“跑着去”, 在这儿是“快点儿去”的意思。

Would you run to the store? (你能不能快点儿去趟商店?)

In just a minute. (稍等一下。)

洗澡水烧好了。

The bath is ready.

It's been a long day. (今天真累呀!)

The bath is ready. (洗澡水烧好了。)

我要冲个澡。

I'm taking a shower.

I'm going to take a shower.

晚饭做好了吗?

Is dinner ready?

Is dinner ready? (晚饭好了吗?)

Not yet. (还没呢。)

Is it time for dinner yet? (该吃晚饭了吧?)

Have you made dinner? (晚饭做好了吗?)



妈妈，今天晚饭吃什么？

Mom, what's for dinner tonight?

Mom, what did you make for dinner?

Mom, what did you fix for dinner?

晚饭吃什么？

What's for dinner?

What's for dinner? (晚饭吃什么?)

Salisbury steak. (吃汉堡肉饼。)

Great! (太棒了。)

今天吃咖喱饭。

Today, we're having curry.

We're having curry today.

还要多久才能做好呀？

How soon can you get it ready?

How soon can you get it ready? (还要多久才能做好呀?)

In about five more minutes. (再有 5 分钟吧。)

When will it be ready?

How soon will it be done?

我吃了啊。

Let's eat.

Shall we begin? (可以吃了吗?)

请先吃吧。

Please go ahead.

Please help yourself.

这把刀真快呀！

This knife cuts well, doesn't it?

This knife cuts well, doesn't it? (这刀挺好使的，是不是?)

It sure does. (真挺快的。)

水开啦！

The water is boiling!

The water is boiling! (水开啦!)

O.K. (知道啦!)

开饭啦！

Come and get it! \*这句直译为“来端菜！”它是指“做好了饭菜”，全句的意思是“饭做好了，来吃吧！”。是母亲常说的。

It's time for dinner! (该吃晚饭啦!)

Breakfast/Lunch/Dinner is ready! (早饭/午饭/晚饭好了啊!)

该吃饭啦！

It's time to eat.

It's time to eat. (该吃饭啦!)

Finally. (终于吃上饭喽!)

这就来啦！

I'm coming.

I'll be right there. (我马上去。)

I'm on my way.

手洗干净了吗?

Did you wash your hands well?

Did you wash your hands well? (手洗干净了吗?)

Yes. (洗干净了。)

别弄洒了。

Don't spill it!

Don't tip it over.

把碗里的菜吃光。

Eat all of your vegetables.

Finish your vegetables.

Finish up your vegetables.

把饭吃光。

Finish up your plate.

Finish up your plate. (把碗里的饭吃干净。)

I'm trying to. (这不吃着呢嘛。)

我不喜欢吃芦笋。

I don't like asparagus.

I don't like asparagus. (我不喜欢吃芦笋。)

Don't be picky. (不许挑食。)

谢谢您的款待。

It was very delicious. Thank you.

It was a wonderful dinner. (谢谢您丰盛的晚餐。)

能帮我收拾盘子吗?

Would you clear the table?

Would you put the dishes away?

把盘子洗了。

Do the dishes! \*最好就这样记住。

Do the dishes! (把盘子洗了。)

I will. (就去洗。)

Do the dishes! (把盘子洗了。)

It's not my turn. (今天不该我洗。)

Wash the dishes!

我擦盘子。

I'll dry the dishes. \*dry 是“使……干”、“除去水气”和“擦”的意思。

你干什么呢?

What are you doing? \*口语中一般发成“What're you doing?”

我看电视呢。

I'm watching TV. \*注意在这种情况下, TV 前不加 the。

有什么好看的节目吗?

Are there any good programs on TV?

Are there any good programs on TV? (有什么好看的节目吗?)

No, not today. (没有, 今天没什么好看的。)

野茂上电视了。

Nomo is on TV.

8 频道演什么呢?

What's on Channel 8?

能不能帮我换个台?

Would you change the channel?

Would you switch the channel?

Would you change the station?

我还想看电视。

I want to watch more TV.

I want to watch more TV. (我还想看电视。)

You've watched enough for tonight. (今晚你看得够多的了。)

铺床吧。

Let's spread out the futon. \*spread 意为“铺开”。

Let's get the futon out. (把被子拿出来吧。)

我困了。

I'm sleepy.

I'm sleepy. (我困了。)

Why don't you take a nap? (你干嘛不睡午觉?)

I'm drowsy. \*drowsy 是表示困得睁不开眼。

作业做了吗?

Did you do your homework?

Did you finish your homework?

好好学习。

Study hard.

Study hard. (好好学习。)

I am. (好好学着呢。)

快点睡觉。

Hurry up and go to sleep.

游戏玩够了吧。

Enough with your video games.

Enough with your video games. (游戏玩够了吧。)

I can't quit now. (正好玩着呢。)

一定要刷牙噢。

Make sure you brush your teeth.

Make sure you brush your teeth. (一定要刷牙噢。)

I will. (一定刷。)

明天的东西都准备好了吗?

Are you ready for tomorrow?

Are you ready for tomorrow? (明天的东西都准备好了吗?)

No, not yet. (没有, 还没准备好呢。)

我去洗个澡。

I'm going to take a bath.

I'm going to take a bath. (我去洗个澡。)

Make sure you wash up well. (好好洗洗啊。)

该睡觉了。

Time to go to sleep.

Time to go to sleep. (该睡觉了。)

Just a minute. (再等一下。)

电视还开着呢。

You left the TV on.

You left the TV on. (电视还开着呢。)

Sorry about that. (对不起, 我忘了关。)

You forgot to turn the TV off. (你忘了关电视啦。)

别把你的东西都摊在这儿。

Don't leave your stuff here.

Don't leave your stuff here. (别把你的东西都摊在这儿。)

I won't. (知道了。)

把闹钟定在 8 点了。

I set the alarm clock for 8:00.

I set it for 8:00.

明天 7 点叫醒我。

Wake me up at seven tomorrow.

Wake me up at seven tomorrow. (明天 7 点叫醒我。)

Sure thing. (知道了。)

晚安。

Good night.

Good night. (晚安。)

Sweet dreams. (做个好梦。)

做个好梦。

Sweet dreams! \*该句和 Good night!一起用于就寝前。一般人均可使用, 特别多用于父母对子女。

Sweet dreams! (做个好梦。)

Don't let the bedbugs bite. (晚安。)\*bedbugs “臭虫”, 直译是“别让臭虫咬了。”但现在没有这种意思, 只是睡觉前常用的表达方式之一。

Have pleasant dreams.

#### ●休息日

我真想睡个午觉。

I want to take a nap.

I want to take a nap. (我真想睡个午觉。)

But you just woke up. (你不是刚刚起来吗?)

I want to take a catnap. \*catnap “打盹”、“小睡一下儿”。

I'd like to lie down for a while. (我想躺会儿。)

我去躺一会儿。

I'm going to lie down. \*用于稍感疲劳的时候。

I'm going to take a rest. (我休息一会儿。)

你在装睡啊!

You're pretending to be asleep.

You're just pretending that you're asleep.

You're not really asleep. (你其实没睡吧!)

I know you're still awake. (我知道你还没睡。)

你睡着了吗?

Were you sleeping?

Were you asleep?

没有, 还没睡呢。

No, I was awake.

你能给孩子换块尿布吗?

Will you change the baby's diaper? \*diaper“尿布”。

Will you change the baby's diaper? (你能给孩子换块尿布吗?)

Again? (又要换呀?)

Will you change the baby's diaper? (你能给孩子换块尿布吗?)

I just changed it ten minutes ago. (10分钟前我刚换过的。)

想尿尿吗?

Do you need to pee? \*主要对小孩子用。

该尿尿了。

It's time to go wee-wee. \*主要对小孩子用。

It's time to go pee-pee. \*对儿童用 wee 和 pee, 对婴幼儿用重叠 wee-wee 和 pee-pee 的形式表示“小便”。  
蒙一儿。

Peekaboo! \*孩子们在玩藏猫游戏时常用。大人有时也半带玩乐地使用。

Peekaboo! (蒙一儿。)

Do it again. (再来一次。)

胳膊胳膊。

Kuchi-kuchi-koo. \*胳膊婴儿时用。大人有时开玩笑时也用。

我们来投球吧。

Let's play catch.

Let's play catch. (我们来投球吧。)

Great! (好呀!)

Let's play ball.

漏水了。

The water is leaking.

The pipe is leaking. (水管漏了。)

全是灰呀。

It's so dusty. \*dusty“到处都是灰尘”、“沾满尘土”。

It's so dusty. (都是灰啊!)

I didn't notice. (我倒没注意。)

It needs to be dusted. (得扫扫了。)

这间屋子通风真差。

It's stuffy in this room. \*stuffy 房间等地方“通风不好”、“憋闷得慌”。

The air is thick. (这里真闷。)

I can't breathe in this room. (这屋让人喘不过气来。)

The air is dense. (空气混浊。)

这个房间很通风。

It's drafty in this room. \*drafty “有穿堂风的”。

你能去喂喂狗吗?

Will you feed the dog? \*feed “喂食”。

Please give the dog some food.

你去遛遛狗吧?

Will you take the dog for a walk?

帮我照看一下弟弟和妹妹啊。

Take care of my brother and sister.

Take care of my brother and sister. (帮我照看一下弟弟和妹妹。)

You bet. (放心吧。)

请(给植物)浇点水。

Please water the plants. \*water 在这里是动词“浇水，洒水”。

Can I help? (要我帮忙吗?)

Yes, please water the plants. (好吧，请帮我给花浇浇水。)

啊!怎么这么乱呀!

What a mess! \*母亲看到孩子们的房间时常说的一句话。

Look at the mess!

What a pigsty! \* 含有脏得像个猪窝的语气。

帮帮我吧。

Help me.

Help me. (帮帮我吧。)

What do you want me to do? (我能帮你做什么呢?)

把你的屋子收拾收拾。

Clean up your room.

Clean up your room. (把你的屋子收拾收拾。)

But I'm watching TV now. (可我正在看电视呢。)

Straighten up your room.

Tidy up the room.

帮我打扫打扫卫生。

Help me clean up the house.

洗涤灵用完了。

We're out of dish detergent. \*“洗衣粉”是 laundry detergent.

We're out of dish detergent. (洗涤灵用完啦。)

I'll go get more. (那我去买一瓶。)

你能把衣服晾上吗?

Would you put up the clothes to dry?

\*put up 是“向上挂”的意思，但在这里表示“晾衣服”。

你能帮我把衣服叠起来吗?

Will you help me fold up the clothes? \*fold up“叠整齐”。

把地扫扫。

Please sweep the floor. \*sweep“扫”、“打扫”。

把厨房的池子洗干净。

Please scrub the sink. \*“洗”一般用动词 wash 和 clean 来表示，但是“使劲搓洗”这一动作，用 scrub 表示最合适。

我得用吸尘器吸吸我房间了。

I have to vacuum my room. \*vacuum“用吸尘器打扫”。

掸掸柜子上的土。

Please dust the shelves. \*dust“掸土”。

Please wipe the shelves. (请擦一擦柜子。)

请拖拖地。

Please mop the floor.

你能把那件衬衫熨熨吗?

Will you iron the shirt?

我的裙子得熨了。

I have to iron my skirt. \*iron 不仅是名词，它还可以用作动词“熨”。

我们去超市买东西吧。

Let's go grocery shopping.

We need more milk. (还得再买点牛奶。)

Let's go grocery shopping. (那我们去超市买吧。)

公园里人挤人。

The park was crowded.

The park was filled with people.

今晚能帮我照看一下孩子吗?

Can you baby-sit tonight? \*baby-sit“父母不在时帮忙照顾孩子”。

Can you baby-sit tonight? (今晚能帮我照看一下孩子吗?)

Sure I can. (当然可以。)

#### ●送礼物

这是送给你的。

This is for you.

This is for you. (这是送给你的。)

That's very nice of you. (太谢谢你啦。)

Here's something for you.

I got this for you.

这是你的那份。

This is your share. \*share“(一个一个分开的)分成的份儿，分开”。

This is your portion.

This is your part.

This portion is for you.

过生日想要什么礼物?

What do you want for your birthday?

What do you want for your birthday? (过生日想要什么礼物?)

I want gloves. (我想要副手套。)

噢，来喽!

Ta-dah! \*把礼物等送到别人面前时的一种表达方式。

Here you are! (请收下。)

Here you have it!

#### ●生活习惯

我经常下班以后运动。

I usually work out after work. \*work out“训练，运动”。

I usually go to the gym after work.

I usually exercise after work.

我开始慢跑锻炼。

I've started jogging.

I've started jogging. (我开始慢跑锻炼。)

Since when? (什么时候开始的?)

我戒烟了。

I quit smoking. \*quit“辞职，改变习惯”。

No, thanks. I quit smoking. (不，谢谢，我已经戒了。)

Good for you. (你真伟大。)

I stopped smoking.

I don't smoke anymore.

I've become a non-smoker.

I no longer smoke.

你常做梦吗?

Do you dream often?

Do you often have dreams?

Do you dream a lot?

最近我总是丢三落四的。

I've been forgetful lately.

I've been forgetful these days.

#### ●理财

什么时候到期?

When is this due? \*due“必须支付”、“支付期限到了”。日常生活中常使用带有 due 的表达方式。

Here's the phone bill. (这是电话费通知单。)

When is this due? (交费截止到什么时候?)

When is the rent due? (房租截止到几号?)

When is the paper due? (交论文的时间截止到几号?)

When is the last day I can pay for this?

How long is the pay period?

When do I have to pay this by?

When does this have to be finished by?

交费日期截止到 30 号。

It's due on the thirtieth.

能帮我换一下零钱吗?

Could you give me change? \*change 也有“零钱”的意思。

Can you change this?

Could I have change?

能帮我换开 100 日元吗?

Do you have change for one hundred yen? \*change 除了“交换，兑换”的意思之外，还有“零钱，破开的钱”。

Do you have change for one hundred yen? (能帮我换开 100 日元吗?)



Sure. (可以。)

Can you change this? (能帮我破一下吗?)

Can you break a one-hundred-yen bill? (能帮我破开 100 日元吗?)

Can you break a hundred?

I'd like to change a hundred-yen note. (我想破开 100 日元。)

Here's one hundred yen. Could I have change? (这是 100 日元，能帮我破开吗?)

我要存 5000 日元(在我的账户上。)

I need to deposit five thousand yen (in my savings account). \*deposit“在银行存钱”。  
savings account “账户，户头”。

I need to put ¥5,000 into the bank.

我要取 5000 日元(从我的账户上)。

I need to withdraw ¥5,000 (from my savings account). \*withdraw“(从存款中)取出，拿出”。

I need to take out ¥5,000 from the bank.

我是自己掏的腰包。

I paid out of my own pocket. 直译是“从自己的口袋里拿出钱来支付。”是“自己掏腰包”的固定说法。  
我没带现金。

I'm out of cash.

我现在没有多少现金。

I don't have much money on me now.

May I borrow some money? (能借点儿钱吗?)

I don't have much money on me now. (我现在没有多少现金。)

I didn't bring very much money with me. (我身上没带多少现金。)

I'm a little short of money now. (我现在钱不够用。)

身无分文。

I'm broke.

May I borrow ten dollars? (能借给我 10 美元吗?)

Sorry, I'm broke. (对不起，我现在身无分文。)

I have no money.

I'm out of money.

I'm flat broke. \* 强调的说法。

现在我有许多现金。

I have a lot of money on me now.

I brought a lot of money with me. (我带来了许多现金。)

I'm rich now. (我现在很有钱。)

I'm rolling in it.

I have lots of cash on me.

我可没有时间闲呆着。

I can't afford to be lazy. \*afford“有钱，有时间，有力量”、“有富余”。

I can't afford to be idle.

I don't have time to be lazy.

多浪费呀!

What a waste! \*waste “浪费，荒废，徒劳”。

How wasteful!

他因为还不上债而躲了起来。

He didn't pay the debt and disappeared. \*debt“借债，负债，有欠债的状态”。

He skipped town without paying his debt.

## 享受余暇时间

### ●邀请友人

这个周末你有空吗?

**Are you free this weekend? \*free“有空, 空闲”。**

**Are you free this weekend? (这个周末你有空吗?)**

**Yes, I am. (嗯, 有空。)** \*回答 no 时, 用**“No, I have plans.”(不, 我有安排。)** **“No, I'm going skiing.”(不, 我要去滑雪。)**

我们还可以再见面吗?

**Could I see you again?**

能给我你的电话号码吗?

**Could you give me your phone number?**

我们在哪儿见面?

**Where shall we meet?**

**Where shall I meet you?**

要我开车去接你吗?

**Shall I come to pick you up? \*pick up“开车去接某人”。**

你今天下午有安排吗?

**Are you doing anything this afternoon?**

**Are you doing anything this afternoon? (你今天下午有安排吗?)**

**No, nothing special. (没有, 没有什么特别的安排。)**

\*如果有安排的话, 可用下面的回答。

**Yes, I have to work. (嗯, 我得工作。)**

**Do you have plans for this afternoon?**

**Are you busy this afternoon? (今天下午你忙吗?)**

和我一起吃晚饭, 好吗?

**How about having dinner with me?**

**How about having dinner with me? (和我一起吃晚饭, 好吗?)**

**Sounds great! (那太好了!)**

**How about dinner? (一起吃晚饭怎么样?)**

**Let's have dinner together. (让我们一起吃晚饭吧。)**

我们干嘛不去看棒球比赛呢?

**Why don't we go to see a baseball game?**

**Why don't we ...? “为什么不……呢?”**

**Why don't we go to see a baseball game? (我们干嘛不去看棒球比赛呢?)**

**Yeah! (好啊!)Let's go see a baseball game!**

真对不起, 我另有安排。

**Sorry, I'm tied up. \*be tied up“受(时间的)约束”。**

**Sorry, I have plans.**

**Sorry, I'm busy. (对不起, 我很忙。)**

**I'm sorry, but I have other plans.**

实在对不起, 恐怕不行。

**I'm afraid I can't.**

**I'm sorry but I can't.**

谢谢您的邀请，可是.....

**Thanks for asking, but...**

**Let's go out for a drink.** (去喝一杯吧。)

**Thanks for asking, but I already made plans.** (谢谢你的邀请，可是我有别的安排。)

**Thanks for the invitation, but...** (谢谢您的邀请，可是.....)

另找时间可以吗？

**How about a rain check?** \*rain check 指“(比赛、活动等)因雨天改期再赛时作为入场券的原票票根”，由因雨天中止或延期比赛而发给观众“rain check”引申为被邀请者因故不能接受邀请，而邀请继续有效的意思，“以后方便的时间”、“下次还有机会”。

**Let's do it another time.** (再找时间吧。)

**Could we plan it for another day?** (能找其他时间吧?)

**Some other time.** (再找其他时间吧。)

我希望能来。

**I hope you can come.**

•订计划

你什么时候方便？

**When is it convenient for you?** \*生意场上、朋友之间均可用该句来决定约会的日子和时间。

convenient “方便的，合适的”。

**When is it convenient for you?** (你什么时候方便?)

**I'm free on Friday.** (星期五。)

**What is a good time for you?**

**When is good for you?**

什么时候？

**About what time?**

什么时候都行。

**Whenever.**

**Jack, what time do you want to go bowling?** (杰克，你想什么时候去打保龄球呀?)

**Whenever. I'm free all day.** (什么时候都可以。我一整天都有空。)

**Whenever you are free.** (什么时间都行，只要你有时间。)

**Any day is okay.** (哪天都行。)

**Any day of the week is fine.** (星期几都行。)

**Anytime is fine.**

等你有时间的时候吧。

**When you have time.**

我今天有空。

**I'm free today.** \*free 有“自由的，免费的”等多种意思，在这句里是“有空”的意思。

**I have a lot of free time today.** (今天我很空闲。)

**I have nothing to do today.** (我今天没什么要做的。)

明天我会很忙。

**I'll be busy tomorrow.**

**How about tomorrow?** (明天怎么样?)

**Sorry, I'll be busy tomorrow.** (对不起，明天我会很忙。)

**10号怎么样?**

**How about the tenth? \*要说“~号”的时候, 像 the tenth 一样要在数字的后面加上-th.**

**你什么时候有空?**

**When are you free? \* 比较随便的说法.**

**When should we go? (咱们什么时候走?)**

**When are you free? (你什么时候有空?)**

**When are you free? (你什么时候有空?)**

**Friday after 3:00. (星期五3点以后有空。)**

**When are you available? \* 一般的用法.**

**那天我不行.**

**That's a bad day for me.**

**那天我可以.**

**That day is fine.**

**我什么时候去合适?**

**When can I come over? \*come over“顺便拜访”.**

**When can I visit? (我什么时候能去拜访您?)**

**When can I stop by? (我什么时候可以去你那儿坐坐?)**

**When can I drop by? (我什么时候可以去你那儿坐坐?)**

**你定时间吧.**

**You decide when.**

**I'll leave it up to you. (全交给你了。)**

**It's your decision. (你定吧。)**

**你定地点吧.**

**You decide where.**

**Wherever you want is okay. (哪儿都行, 只要你觉得好。)**

**7点行吗?**

**Is seven convenient for you?**

**When should I come? (我什么时候来合适?)**

**Is seven convenient for you? (7点你方便吗?)**

**Is seven okay for you?**

**你几点能来?**

**When can you come over?**

**What time can you make it?**

**太早了吗?**

**Is it too early?**

**太晚了吗?**

**Is it too late?**

**就那个时间吧.**

**It's a date. \*这句用于确认约会的日期和时间.**

**It's a date. (就那天吧。)**

**Okay, see you then. (行, 到时候见。)**

**Let's meet tomorrow at 7:30. (明天7:30见吧。)**

**It's a date. (那, 到时候见吧。)**

**回头见.**

**See you then.**

●出门的时候

准备好了吗?

**Are you ready?**

**Are you ready?** (准备好了吗?)

**No, not yet.** (还没呢。)

**Ready yet?**

**Are you all set?** (好了吗?)

准备好了。

**Ready.**

**I'm ready.**

**I'm all set.**

还没准备好呢。

**I'm not ready.**

**Ready.** (准备好了。)

我们什么时候出发?

**What time shall we leave?** \*leave“离开”、“走开”。

**What time shall we leave?** (我们什么时候出发。)

**In about ten minutes.** (大约 10 分钟以后。)

**What time do you want to leave?** (你想几点走?)

**What time do we leave?** (几点出门?)

**What time are we taking off?** (我们几点走?)\*比较随便的说法。

我们几点能到?

**What time do we arrive?**

**When do we get there?**

那, 我们走吧。

**Let's get going.** \*这是常用的句子, 最好能记住。

**Let's get going.** (那我们走吧。)

**I'll be ready in five minutes.** (我 5 分钟就好。)

**Let's go.**

**Let's take off.**

**Shall we go?** (我们可以走了吗?)

**Okay, let's go.** (好了, 走吧。)

**Let's hit the road!** \*直译是“开路”, 是常用的句子, 最好能记住。

●看电影

你想去看电影吗?

**Would you like to go to a movie?** \*Would you like to...? 表示“你想……吗?”、“要不要……?”的意思, 是比较有礼貌地表示邀请和提议的句型。

**Would you like to go to a movie?** (你想去看电影吗?)

**Sure, I'd love to.** (当然, 我很想去。)

**What do you say to going to a movie?** \*这句和上句的意思一样, 但是这种说法比较随便。

今天晚上放什么电影?

**What's on tonight? \*on** 用来表示“电影、戏剧的上演和活动的举行”。

**What's playing tonight?**

**What are you showing tonight?**

你想看什么电影?

**What movie do you want to see?**

我想看《××》

**I want to see...**

哪儿演《××》?

**Where is... playing?**

《××》演到什么时候?

**How long is... playing?**

**How long will... play?**

这部电影是谁演的?

**Who is in this movie?**

演多长时间?

**How long does it last? \*last**“持续, 继续”。

**How long will it last?**

**How long is it?**

下一场几点开演?

**What time is the next showing?**

**When is the next showing?**

几点演完?

**What time will it be over?**

**What time will it end?**

我买两张成人票。

**Two, please.**

**Two tickets, please.**

**Two adults, please.**

前边的人挡着, 我看不见。

**I can't see because of the person in front of me.**

**That person is blocking my view.**

**That person is in my way.**

我们怎么坐得这么靠后呀?

**We are way in the back, aren't we?**

我们坐到前面的座位上吧。

**Let's sit closer up front.**

真太有意思了, 是不是?

**That was interesting, wasn't it?**

**That was interesting, wasn't it? (真太有意思了, 是不是?)**

**It sure was. (确实。)**

这电影真没劲。

**That was boring, wasn't it?**

**That was dull, wasn't it?**

太让人感动了。

**I was moved. \*move“使……感动”。**

**How was the ballet? (芭蕾舞怎么样?)**

**I was moved. (太让人感动了。)**

**It touched me.**

**It was a touching movie. (这是一部感人的电影。)**

●去听音乐会

我买两张10月3号的票。

**I'd like two tickets for October 3rd, please.**

对不起，卖完了。

**Sorry, we're sold out.**

**Do you have any tickets for the concert? (还有那场音乐会的票吗?)**

**Sorry, we're sold out. (对不起，卖完了。)**

有什么时候的票?

**When do you have tickets?**

**Which date do you have tickets for?**

几点开始?

**What time does it start?**

**What time does it begin?**

可以预订吗?

**Can I make a reservation?**

在哪儿买票?

**Where can I buy a ticket?**

△**Where can I buy a ticket? (在哪儿买票?)**

▲**At that counter. (在那个柜台。)**

这位子有人吗?

**Is this seat taken?**

A)△**Is this seat taken? (这位子有人吗?)**

B)▲**No, it's not. (不，没人。)\* 这句直译是：**

A: 这个位子被占了吗?

B: 没有被占。

**Is anyone sitting here? (这儿有人吗?)**

**Can I sit here? (我可以坐这儿吗?)**

**Do you mind if I sit here? (您介意我坐在这儿吗?)**

**Is this seat free?**

我们这个位子真棒。

**We have great seats, don't we?**

再来一个!

**Encore!**

**Bravo, bravo!**

××加油!

**Go for it,...!**

**Yeah...!**

**Go...!**



●打高尔夫球

我想打高尔夫球。

**I'd like to play golf.**

**I'd like to play golf.** (我想打高尔夫球。)

**Who would you like to play with?** (和谁打呀?)

明天打高尔夫球，好吗?

**Would you like to golf tomorrow?**

**Would you like to golf tomorrow?** (明天打高尔夫球，好吗?)

**I'd like to.** (我挺想去的。)

**How would you like to play golf tomorrow?**

**Do you want to play golf tomorrow?**

**Would you be interested in playing golf tomorrow?**

愿意和我一起打高尔夫球吗?

**Do you want to join me?**

**Would you like to play golf with me?**

这附近有高尔夫球场地吗?

**Are there any golf courses around here?**

1 个人多少钱?

**How much is it per person?**

1 天多少钱?

**How much is it per day?**

此外还有其它的花费吗?

**Are there any extra charges?**

**Is there any extra charge?**

我可以租用用具吗?

**Can I rent the equipment?** \*equipment 表示“用具，必需品”。

请帮我预约高尔夫球。(请别人预约时)

**Please make a reservation for golf.**

**Would you make a reservation for golf?** (能帮我预约高尔夫球吗?)

我想预约高尔夫球。(由自己提出请求时)

**I'd like to make golf reservations.**

要什么时间的?

**When would you like to play?**

**When do you want to play?**

如果可以的话，请订这个星期五的。

**This Friday, if possible.**

我们一共 4 个人。

**There are four of us.**

**Four.**

我们几点开始?

**What time are we starting?**

●相识的人一起去喝酒

去喝一杯怎么样?

**How about a drink?**

**How about a drink? (去喝一杯怎么样?)**

**That's a great idea. (好主意。)**

我想去喝一杯。

**I need a drink.**

下班以后去喝一杯怎么样?

**Would you like to have a drink after work?**

**Would you like to have a drink after work? (下班以后去喝一杯怎么样?)**

**I'm afraid I'm busy tonight. (很遗憾, 恐怕我今天晚上很忙。)**

有啤酒吗?

**Do you have any beer?**

**Do you have any beer? (有啤酒吗?)**

**Sure. What kind do you want? (当然, 要哪种的?)**

请来两瓶啤酒。

**Two bottles of beer, please.**

**Two beers, please.**

请来杯掺水的威士忌。

**One whiskey with water, please.**

要什么下酒菜呢?

**What kind of snacks should we have?**

**What kind of snacks should we have? (要什么下酒菜呢?)**

**I'll leave it up to you. (你看着办吧。)**

让我们忘了工作, 痛快一会儿吧。

**Let's forget about work and have some fun.**

**Let's get our minds off of work and have a good time.**

**Let's take our minds off of work. (让我们忘掉工作吧。)**

干杯!

**Cheers!**

**Bottoms up!**

喝什么呢?

**What are you drinking?**

我喜欢换酒馆喝。

**I like to go barhopping. \*hop**“一蹦一蹦(地)”, 在这个句子里是从一个酒馆到另一个酒馆的意思。

第一口最舒坦了。

**The first sip is the best! \*喝第一口啤酒时常说的话。**

**The first taste is the greatest!**

**The first gulp is the best! \*gulp**是“吞饮, 一口气喝下去”。**sip**是“啜饮, 一口一口地抿着喝”。

这个最好!

**Nothing beats this! \*beat**“战胜”的意思, 直译是“什么都不能战胜这个”, 即“这个最好。”

再来一杯, 怎么样?

**Would you like a refill? \*refill**“再加满”。

**Would you like more?**

**How about a refill?**

**Would you like one more?**

**Would you like another cup?**

再来一瓶啤酒!

**Another beer, please.**

**One more beer, please.**

这种威士忌挺冲。

**This whiskey is strong.**

日本酒怎么样?

**How do you like sake?**

酒劲大。

**It's strong.**

我喝醉了。

**I'm drunk.**

**I'm drunk.** (我喝醉了。)

**Let me drive you home.** (我开车送你回家吧。)

我觉得有点儿醉了。

**I feel a little tipsy.** \*tipsy“微醉的”、“踉踉跄跄的”。

**I'm slightly drunk.**

酩酊大醉。

**I'm loaded.** \*loaded“喝醉了”的状态。

**I'm wasted.**

喝酒要适可而止。

**Drink moderately.**

**Don't overdo it.**

**Please don't drink too much.**

我的酒量小。

**I get drunk easily.** \*drunk“喝醉”，“酒后驾车”是 **drunk driving**。

**I get drunk quickly.**

**I'm a heavy drinker.** (我的酒量大。)

我喝得太多了。

**I drank too much.**

**I had too much to drink.**

我不该喝这么多的。

**I should have drunk less.**

**I shouldn't have drunk this much.**

头天的酒还没醒。

**I have a hangover.** \*hangover“宿醉”。

●唱卡拉 OK

我们去唱卡拉 OK 吧。

**Let's go to karaoke.** \*虽然卡拉 OK 在美国的大城市比较受欢迎，但是并不普遍。美国人称卡拉 OK 为“Carry O.K.”。

**Let's go to karaoke!** (我们去唱卡拉 OK 吧。)

**Sorry, I'm tone-deaf.** (对不起，我五音不全。)

什么是卡拉 OK?

**What is karaoke?**

就是合着录音带的音乐一起唱歌。

**Singing along with recorded music.**

你唱歌拿手吗?

**Are you good at singing?**

我想点首歌。

**I'd like to request a song.**

你先唱。

**You sing first.**

**Go ahead.**

**After you.**

大家高兴地玩吧!

**Let's enjoy ourselves.**

约翰, 你来唱一首吧。

**How about a song, John?**

你打算唱什么歌?

**What are you going to sing?**

来个二重唱吧。

**Let's sing a duet.**

现在轮到我了。

**Now it's my turn.**

**It's finally my turn. (终于轮到我了。)**

我不敢在大家面前唱歌。

**I don't have the nerve to sing in front of people. \*have the nerve to...“敢做……, 有做……胆量”。**

**I don't have the guts to sing in front of people.**

我跟不上新歌的速度(我不会唱新歌。)

**I can't keep up with the new songs. \*keep up with...“跟上, 不落后于……”。**

**I can't keep track of the new music.**

**I can't learn the new songs fast enough.**

我五音不全。

**I'm tone-deaf.**

**I have no ear for music.**

**My singing is out of tune. (我唱歌总跑调儿。)**

你唱卡拉 OK 有什么拿手的歌吗?

**What's your karaoke specialty?**

**What's your best song?**

**Which songs do you sing the best?**

我从来没听说过那首歌。

**I've never heard of that song.**

**Do you know that song? (你知道那首歌吗?)**

**No, I've never heard of that song. (没有, 我从来没听说过那首歌。)**

你唱得真好!

**You're a good singer!**

**You sing very well!**

**Well done! (唱得好。)**

**Good job! (太棒了!)**

## 恋爱和结婚

### ●喜欢、爱上.....

汤姆是个美男子。

Tom is a lady-killer. \*lady-killer 直译是“少女杀手”，其实不是杀手，而是指一下子就能迷住女人的男子。

Tom dates around a lot. (汤姆和好多女人来往。)

Tom is a real playboy. (汤姆真是个花花公子。)

汤姆真让我神魂颠倒。

Tom really turns me on. \*turn...on“有性方面的吸引力”、“使人着迷”。

Tom really turns me on. (汤姆真让我神魂颠倒。)

I didn't know you felt that way. (我一点儿都不知道你的感觉。)

I'm crazy about Tom.

I have strong feelings for Tom.

I love Tom.

I have the hots for Tom. \*俚语。

克里斯长得真帅。

Chris is really a heartbreaker. \*用 heartbreaker 表示“长得很帅，对异性有吸引力的人”。进一步讲，“heartbreaker”是指给异性带来撕心裂肺的痛苦和失望的人，魅惑他人，让人沉醉的人。Elvis Presley (埃尔维斯·普里斯利) 有一首成名曲“Heartbreak Hotel”，指的就是“(因恋爱而)绝望的人住的饭店”。

Chris breaks a lot of hearts. (克里斯使很多女人尝到了失恋的痛苦。)

Chris dates a lot of women. (克里斯和许多女人有来往。)

珍妮特真迷人。

Janet is a knockout. \*如同拳击中的“knock out”一样，表示极具魅力、使对方晕头转向的人，多指女性。

Janet is a knockout. (珍妮特真迷人呀。)

You can say that again! (颇有同感。)

Janet is sexy.

Janet is beautiful.

他好像看上你了。

I think he has a crush on you. \*have a crush on...“看上.....”。

I think he has a crush on you. (他好像看上你了。)

Give me a break. (别随便瞎说。)

I think he is infatuated with you. \*be infatuated with...“被.....迷住，为.....神魂颠倒”。

I think he likes you.

简好像喜欢上我了。

Jane seems to like me. \*seem“好像，看上去像.....”。

I've got the feeling that Jane likes me.

I think Jane likes me.

I have a hunch (that) Jane likes me.

戴安娜对杰克有意思。

Diana's been coming on to Jack.

我不敢打像她那样的姑娘的主意。

I can't handle a girl like her. \*handle 表示“对待，对待(人)”。

She's too much for me.

我非常想见到她。

I'm dying to see her. \*dying to“忍耐不住地想做某事”。

我想追求她。

I'm trying to make a pass at her. \*make a pass at...(特别是对女性)挑逗, 求爱”。

I'm trying to make a pass at her. (我想追求她。)

I don't blame you. ( [她对你来说很有魅力, ] 我理解你的心情。)

I'm trying to pick her up. (我打算把她弄到手。)\*pick up 是口语“把异性弄到手”、“勾搭女人”、“追女人”的意思。

I'm trying to get a date with her. (我打算和她约会。)\*get a date with...“和.....约会”、“约会”。

你也太狠心了。

You broke my heart. \*break...heart 在恋爱中“使.....十分痛苦”, 用于甩掉自己的人。

You broke my heart. (你也太狠心了。)

I didn't mean to... (我不是那个意思.....)

#### ●约会

今晚有空吗?

Are you free tonight? \*free“空闲的”。

Are you free tonight? (今晚有空吗?)

Yes. Why? (有空, 干嘛?)

Do you have plans tonight? (今天晚上有事吗?)

Are you available tonight?

Are you busy tonight? (今天晚上忙吗?)

今晚你能和我约会吗?

Do you want to go out with me tonight? \*go out 并不一定是“约会”, 但是如果 go out的后面直接跟 with me 的话, 就一定是“约会”了。

Let's go out tonight. (今晚出去吧。)

If you're free, why don't we go out tonight?(要是晚上有空, 我们出去走走行吗?)

愿意和我一起去看电影吗?

Would you like to go to the movies with me?

Would you like to go to the movies with me? (愿意和我一起去看电影吗?)

I'd love to. (当然, 我很乐意。)

我们喝点茶什么的吧。

Let's have tea or something.

Let's have something to drink. (我们喝点什么吧。)

How about having a cup of tea?

能陪陪我吗?

Please keep me company for a while. \*keep me company“和我在一起”、“交往”、“亲近”。

我想请你去看演出。

I'd like to invite you to a show.

Would you like to go to a show with me? (愿意和我一起去看演出吗?)

我能和你约会吗?

May I ask you out? \*ask out“约会”。

May I ask you out? (我能和你约会吗?)

Sorry, I have a boyfriend. (对不起, 我有男朋友了。)

Would you mind if I took you out?

Would you go on a date with me?

你是想和我约会吗? (你想勾引我吗?)

Are you trying to pick me up? \*pick up“勾引(男人/女人), 欺骗”。

Are you asking me out?

Are you asking me for a date?

Are you asking me out on a date?

在哪儿见面?

Where do you want to meet?

Where do you want to meet? (在哪儿见面?)

Any place you want. (你觉得哪儿合适就在哪儿。)

我们几点见面?

What time should we meet?

What time should we meet? (我们几点见面?)

How about seven? (7点怎么样?)

#### ●表白

我有话要对你说。

I want to talk to you.

Can we talk?

I'd like to talk with you.

你现在有朋友吗?

Are you seeing anyone now? \*see 除了表示“看见”之外, 还可表示“与……交往”。

Are you seeing anyone now? (你现在有朋友吗?)

Yeah, kind of. (嗯, 怎么说呢……)

Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend now? (你现在有男/女朋友吗?)

Are you dating anyone now?

Do you have a partner?

Are you going steady with someone? \*比较旧的说法。

你觉得我怎么样?

What do you think of me?

What do you think of me? (你觉得我怎么样?)

I think you're great. (我觉得你挺棒的。)

What do you think about me?

我爱你。

I love you.

I love you. (我爱你。)

I love you, too. (我也爱你。)

I'm in love with you.

你是我见到过的最美的女人。

You're the most beautiful woman I've ever seen.

You're the most beautiful woman I know.

你使我发疯。

I'm crazy for you.



I'm crazy about you.

I'm infatuated with you. (你使我神魂颠倒。) \*感觉比“I'm crazy about you.”更强烈。

别装腔作势。

Don't play hard to get. \*play hard to get 一般多用在男女之间。特别是指女性为了吸引男性而使对方着急、故弄玄虚的行为。

She wouldn't even talk to me. (她连话都不跟我说。)

She's playing hard to get. (她只是在吊你的胃口。)

Don't be a tease.

Don't play games.

Don't pretend you don't want me.

我还不想太认真。

I don't want to get serious yet.

I want you to meet my parents. (我想让你见见我的父母。)

I don't want to get serious yet. (我还不想太认真。)

I'm not ready for a commitment.

I don't want to be tied down.

I just want to have fun. (我现在只是想玩玩。)

我是一见钟情。

It was love at first sight. \*at first sight“第一眼”、“见到的第一面”。

I fell in love with you the first time I saw you.

I loved you the first time I laid eyes on you.

我真希望我从来都没遇到过你。

I wish I had never met you. \*这句是虚拟语气的一种，表示与过去事实相反或者不可能实现的事情，用“had+过去分词”的形式。本句紧接在“I wish”的后面，表示“要是……就好了，可……”。

I regret meeting you. (我真后悔认识了你。)

I wish you were never a part of my life.

你是我喜欢的那种类型。

You're my type. \*也可以用于女性对男性。

Why do you like me? (你为什么喜欢我?)

You're my type. (因为你是我喜欢的那种类型。)

You're the right girl for me.

You're my kind of woman/man. (你是我喜欢的那类女人/男人。)

你使我感到幸福。

You make me happy.

You make me happy. (你使我感到幸福。)

You do, too. (你也是。)

能认识你我非常幸福。

I'm happy to have known you.

I'm happy to have been a part of your life.

I'm glad I've gotten to know you.

你的眼睛真美。

You have beautiful eyes.

Your eyes are beautiful.

你真好。

You're sweet.

You're so kind.

你真性感。

You're sexy.

You're hot.

我们拉着手走吧。

Let's walk hand in hand. \*hand in hand 指“手拉着手”、“手牵着手”。

Let's hold hands. (我们手握手吧!)

我可以牵你的手吗?

May I hold your hand?

May I hold your hand? (我可以牵你的手吗?)

Sure you may. (当然可以。)

你真漂亮。

You're beautiful. \*只用于男性对女性。

我想知道你的一切。

I want to know all about you.

I want to know everything about you.

Tell me all about yourself. (请告诉我有关你的一切。)

我想要你。

I want you. \*男女都可以使用。

我需要你。

I need you.

你是我的一切。

You're everything to me.

你是我的。

You're mine.

You belong to me.

我是你的。

I'm yours.

I'm all yours. (我属于你。)

没有你我无法活下去。

I can't live without you.

I don't want to live without you.

Life isn't worth living without you in my life.

You mean everything to me.

You mean the world to me.

再靠近我些。

Come closer.

你想什么呢?

What's on your mind?

What are you thinking about?

我时时刻刻都想着你。

I think of you night and day.\*night and day“无论是睡着还是醒着，不分昼夜”，此句直译为“我无论是白天还是黑夜都想着你。”

I think of you constantly.

You have won my heart.

你是这个世界上独一无二的人。

There will never be another you.

I'll never find another girl/boy like you.

You are very unique. (你是如此独特。)

你的连衣裙真漂亮。

I like your dress.

I like your dress. (你的连衣裙真漂亮。)

Oh, thank you. You like it? (噢，谢谢。你喜欢?)

That's a nice dress.

That dress looks good on you. (你这条连衣裙真合适。)

You look good in that dress. (你这条连衣裙真合适。)

为你我在所不惜。

Nothing is too good for you.

You deserve the best.

你在引诱我吗?

Are you seducing me? \*seduce 特指引诱年轻的女性。

Are you coming on to me?

抱紧我。

Hold me tight.

别离开我。

Don't go away. \*比较随便的说法。表示“呆在这儿”、“别离开。”

Stay around.

Stick around.

我无法不爱你。

I can't help falling in love with you.

I can't stop myself from loving you.

我从来没有过这种感觉。

I've never felt like this before.

你是我的惟一。

You're the one for me.

我永远爱你。

I'll love you forever.

I'll always love you. (我会永远爱你。)

I'll love you my whole life. (我一生都会爱你的。)

我一直都说的是真心话。

I always speak my mind.

I always say what's on my mind.

I'm always honest. (我一直很诚实。)

既然那样，那你也要爱屋及乌噢。

Love me, love my dog.\*这是一句有名的谚语，意思是在爱一个人的同时，也要去爱他的朋友，去接受他的缺点和毛病。“爱屋及乌”。

请温柔些。

Be gentle.

Be soft.

Please do it gently.

再多爱我一些。

Love me more.

看着我!

Look at me!

我爱上了罗丝。

I fell in love with Rose. \*fall in love“坠入爱河”、“谈恋爱”、“迷恋”。

I fell in love with Rose. (我爱上了罗丝。)

Does she love you? (她爱你吗?)

我深深地爱着罗丝。

I'm deeply in love with Rose.

I love Rose from the bottom of my heart.

I love Rose with all my heart.

唧!

Smooch! \*表示男女接吻时发出的声响。

#### ●结婚

愿意和我结婚吗?

Will you marry me? \*用于求爱时, 男女都可以用。

Will you marry me? (愿意和我结婚吗?)

Yes, I will marry you. (是的, 我愿意。)

Will you be my wife/husband? (你愿意成为我的妻子/丈夫吗?)

I want to share the rest of my life with you. (我愿今生今世和你在一起。)

I want to grow old together. (我愿意和你白头到老。)

我还不想订婚。

I don't want to get engaged yet.

I don't think we should get engaged yet. (我觉得我们还不到该订婚的时候。)

我还不想结婚。

I don't want to get married yet.

I don't want to get married yet. (我还不想结婚。)

When will you be ready? (那你想什么时候呢?)

I'm not ready to settle down yet.

I'm not ready for married life yet.

结婚, 我还没想过呢。

I haven't thought about marriage yet. \*当对方问到 When are you going to get married? (你打算什么时候结婚)时的回答。

我爱你, 可是不能和你结婚。

I love you but I can't marry you.

我还下不了决心和她结婚。

I hesitate to marry her. \*hesitate“踌躇”、“没心思”、“犹豫”。

I hesitate to marry her. (我还下不了决心和她结婚。)

Why? (为什么呢?)

I'm not sure if I want to marry her.

I'm hesitant to marry her.

他刚刚结婚。

He's a newlywed. \*newlywed“新婚的人”。

He looks very happy lately. (最近他看上去好幸福呀。)

He's a newlywed. (因为他刚刚结婚。)

He is newly married.

He just got married.

婚后生活怎么样?

How's (your) married life?

How's (your) married life? (婚后生活怎么样?)

Not bad. (不错哟。)

我们俩都感到很幸福。

We're happy together now.

我很爱我的妻子。

I love my wife.

我们夫妻俩性格相似。

We're two of a kind. \*two of a kind“性格相似的人”。

We're very similar.

Like husband, like wife.

我们俩很般配。

We're a well-matched couple.

我是个顾家的人。

I'm a family-centered person.

I'm a family man.

她想要个孩子。

She wants to start a family.

我怀孕了。

I'm pregnant.

Guess what? I'm pregnant. (你猜怎么着，我怀孕了。)

Really? (真的吗?)

I'm going to have a baby.

I'm expecting.

怀的是男孩还是女孩?

What did she have?

What did she have? (怀的是男孩还是女孩?)

It's a girl. (是女孩。)

问题总会解决的。

We can work it out.

我首先想到的是我妻子。

I think of my wife first.

My wife is very important to me.

I'm very close to my wife.

我们夫妻从不吵架。

We (as a husband and a wife) don't have any fights.

拖家带口的人。

Family man.

●离婚

我们经常吵架。

We fight a lot.

Do you two fight? (你们吵架吗?)

Yes, we fight a lot. (嗯, 我们常吵架。)

我不再爱我的妻子了。

I don't love my wife any more.

我老婆有外遇。

My wife's cheating on me. \*cheat on..."在男女关系上表现的不忠"。

My wife's a two-timer.

My wife's secretly dating someone else.

My wife's having an affair.

我们感情不和。

We had a falling-out. \*falling-out"感情不和"、"失和"。

We had a big disagreement. (我们之间意见分歧很大。)

We don't get along anymore. (我们再也不能在一起了。)

我已经改变心意了。

I've changed my mind.

I've reconsidered. (我想重新考虑。)

你变了。

You have changed.

You're not the same as before. (你和以前不一样了。)

你现在是不是和谁交往呢?

Are you seeing someone now?

Are you seeing someone now? (你现在是不是和谁交往呢?)

Actually, no. (没有, 谁也没有。)

我和妻子没什么共同语言。

I don't see eye to eye with my wife. \*see eye to eye with..."和.....意见一致"。

How's married life? (婚后生活怎么样?)

I don't see eye to eye with my wife. (我和妻子没什么共同语言。)

我们俩合不来了。

We just don't get along.

我想我很了解你。

I thought I knew you.

我和我的秘书有了婚外情。

I had an affair with my secretary.

和你在一起没意思。

I don't enjoy being with you.

We don't have any fun anymore.

我们离婚吧。

Let's get divorced. \*divorce“离婚”。

I don't love you anymore. (我不再爱你了。)

Let's get divorced. (我们离婚吧。)

现在我和我妻子分居了。

I'm separated from my wife. \*separate“夫妻分居”。

We are living separately now.

我不能失去你。

I can't get over losing you. \*get over“(从疾病、痛苦中)恢复，重新站起”。

I can't recover from breaking up with you. (我无法接受和你的分手。)

I can't forget you. (我无法忘记你。)

和你分手是我最大的痛苦。

Breaking up is hard to do. \*break up“朋友、夫妻间的分手”。

make up (和好，言归于好)

请不要伤我的心。

Don't break my heart. \*break one's heart“使.....万分痛苦，让对方因失恋而痛苦”。

I want to break up. (我想和你分手。)

Don't break my heart. (请不要伤我的心。)

Don't make me sad.

我们争论了好几个小时。

We argued for hours. \*argue“是用理论来说服对方”或“各自坚持自己的主张而争论不休”。

见面、分手时

●碰到友人

嗨!你好!

Hi! \*比 Hello 随便, 用于比较熟悉的人, 男女都可以用。

Hi! (嗨!)

Hi! (嗨!你好!)

你好!

Hello. \*一天中常用的寒暄用语。

A)Hello, Mr. Smith. (史密斯先生, 您好!)

B)Oh, hi John. (嗨, 约翰, 你好!)

\*A 为学生, B 为老师。

你好!

Good afternoon. \*下午用寒暄用语。主要用于工作环境中。

晚上好!

Good evening.

你好吗?

How are you? \*最常用的问候方式。除了有问候对方“你好吗”的意思外, 还含有“午安”在内的意思。

Hi, John! (嗨!约翰, 你好!)

Oh, Mary! How are you? (噢, 玛丽, 你好吗?)

How are you? (你好吗?)

Pretty good. (非常好。)

How's it going?

How're you doing? \*语气较随便。

我很好, 谢谢。

Fine, thank you.

I'm fine, thank you.

不怎么好。

Not so good. \*用于身体状况不好或是有其他什么不好的事时。

How are you feeling? (你的身体怎么样?)

Not so good. (不怎么好。)

Not so great.

Could be better. \*虽然“有向好的方向发展的余地”, 但给人一种“不怎么好”的语感。

老样子。

Nothing much.

Nothing special.



认识您我很高兴。

Glad to meet you. \*用于初次见面。

I'm glad to meet you.

Nice to meet you.

It's great meeting you.

出什么事啦?

What's up?

What's up? (出什么事啦?)

Nothing much. (没什么。)

What's new? \*用于强调有无新的变化。

What's happening? \*强调“发生什么事情了?”

How've you been? \*有好长时间没见的语感。

你的家人怎么样?

How's your family?

How's your family? (你的家人怎么样?)

Everyone's fine. (大家都很好。)

还好吧?

How's everything? \*意为“进行得顺利吗?”。如果在饭馆服务员这样问的话是“饭菜怎么样?”的意思。

How's everything? (怎么样, 还好吧?)

It's going pretty well. (一切很顺利。)

How's everything? (还好吧?)

Same as always. (和平常一样。)

How's everything going?

How's it going?

How are things?

工作怎么样?

How's business?

还可以。

Not bad.

今天怎么样?

How did it go today? \*用于会议或聚会等特别场合。

How did it go today? (今天怎么样?)

So-so. (还凑合吧。)

How was your day?

和往常一样。

Oh, same as usual.

How was work today? (今天工作怎么样?)

Oh, same as usual. (和往常一样。)

Same old, same old. \*俚语。

Another day, another dollar.

急着干什么去呀?

What's the hurry?

What's the hurry? (急着干什么去呀?)

We're going to be late for the movie. (我们赶着去看电影呢。)

Why are you in a hurry? (为什么那么着急?)

Why are you hurrying? (干吗那么着急?)

你去哪儿?

Where are you headed? \*head 是动词, be headed for...表示“向着.....前进”。

Where are you going?

Where are you off to?

你干吗呢?

What are you doing?

What are you doing? (你干吗呢?)

I'm ironing my shirt. (我在熨衬衫呢。)

我在想点事儿。

I was just thinking. \*just 表示一种“有点”, “不过.....”的语感。

我只是发了会儿呆。

I was just daydreaming. \*daydream “沉湎于幻想”。

我只是在消磨时间。

I'm just killing time. \*kill time “消磨时间”、“打发时间”。

I'm just hanging out. \*hang out “什么都不做, 无端地耗费时间”。

你想什么呢?

What's on your mind?

What's on your mind? (你想什么呢?)

I'm worried about my wife. (我有点担心我的妻子。)

What are you thinking of?

没想什么。/没什么。

Nothing.

和往常一样。

Another day, another dollar.

How was work today? (今天工作怎么样?)

Another day, another dollar. (和往常一样。)

你来的正是时候。

You've come just in time.

You've come at the right moment.

You've come at the right time.

原来你在这儿啊!

There you are! \*用于终于找到了要找的人时。

There you are! (原来你在这儿啊!)

Were you looking for me? (你找我?)

Gotcha! \*俚语。

Here you are.

Found you!

杰夫在吗?

Is Jeff around?

Is Jeff around? (杰夫在吗?)

He was here a few minutes ago. (几分钟前他还在这儿来着。)

你见到斯科特了吗?

Have you seen Scott? 多用于公司和学校。

Have you seen Scott? (你见到斯科特吗?)

No, not today. (没有, 今天没看见他。)

我偶然碰到了他。

I ran into him. \*run into “没想到的, 偶然的相遇”。

I bumped into him.

哎, 你猜我昨天遇见谁了?

Guess who I bumped into yesterday?

Guess who I bumped into yesterday? (哎, 你猜我昨天遇见谁了?)

Who? (谁呀?)

我跟他素不相识。

He's a stranger to me. \*表示“以前从没见过面”。

●好久不见

好久不见。

It's been a long time. \*当别人这么对自己说时, 通常用 It sure has. 来回答。

好久不见。

It's been so long.

John, is that you? (你是约翰吧?)

Yeah, it's been so long. (是我, 好久没见。)

好久没见了。

Long time no see. \*比较随便的说法。对方一般回答 Yeah, how have you been?/Yeah, too long.

Long time no see. (好久没见了。)

Yeah, how have you been? (是呀, 你还好吗?)

I haven't seen you for a long time.

I haven't seen you for ages.

还好吧?

How have you been?

How have you been? (还好吧?)

I've been all right. (嗯, 挺好的。)

最近怎么样?

How have you been doing? \*询问对方的身体和近况。

How have you been doing? (最近怎么样?)

I've been alright. (干得还不错。)

忙什么呢?

What have you been doing? \*用来询问没见面的这段时间里的情况。

What have you been doing? (忙什么呢?)

Just working. (上班呗。)

What have you been doing? (忙什么呢?)

Nothing much. (没忙什么。)

What have you been up to?

你去哪儿了?

Where have you been?

很高兴又见到你。

I'm glad to see you again. \*回答这句时说 So am I. (我也是)。see 可以用 meet 代替。去掉 again 则带有初次见面的语感。

I'm happy to see you.

Nice to see you.

It's great seeing you again.

你一点儿都没变。

You haven't changed at all.

You're the same old Bob, aren't you? (鲍勃, 你还是老样子。)

你没怎么变。

You haven't changed much.

You haven't changed much. (你没怎么变。)

Neither have you. (你也没变。)

你变样了。

You've really changed.

你长大了。

You've grown up.

You're all grown up now.

Look how you've grown up. (看你都长这么大了!) \*多用于爷爷、奶奶见到孙辈时。

你越来越漂亮了。

You've become so beautiful.

You've gotten so pretty.

约翰他好吗?

Is John okay? \*这种说法带有约翰有病或受伤的语感。

Is John okay? (约翰他好吗?)

He's getting better. (好多了。)

你看上去不错。

You look great.

You look great. (你看上去不错。)

You look good, too. (你也一样。)

你感觉怎么样?

How are you feeling?

How are you feeling? (你感觉怎么样?)

I'm feeling great. (我感觉很好。)

他这些日子过得怎么样?

How's he getting along these days?

How's he getting along these days? (他这些日子过得怎么样?)

Good. (挺好的。)

How's he doing? (他干得怎么样?)

最近你是不是胖了?

Are you gaining weight?

Are you gaining weight? (最近你是不是胖了?)

I'm afraid so. (好像是吧。)

Have you gained weight?

Are you getting fatter? \*不礼貌的说法。

Are you losing weight? (最近你是不是瘦了?)

●分手时

再见!

Goodbye. \*分手时最常用的寒暄用语。

Goodbye. (再见!)

Goodbye. Take care! (再见, 保重啊!)

再见!

Bye. \*比 Goodbye 的说法随便。

Bye for now.

Have a nice day. (祝你今天愉快!)

See you later. (以后见!)

回头见!

See you.

See you later.

See you soon.

See you again.

Catch you later.

See you around. \*用于在同一座楼里, 过会儿还有可能再见面时。

我去了啊。

I'm off now. \*off “去, 走开”。

I'm leaving.

See you.

我得告辞了。

I have to go.

I have to go. (我得告辞了。)

Can't you stay a little longer? (再呆会儿吧!)

祝你好运!

Good luck! \*在对某人去旅行或去做一件比较难的事情时使用。

Good luck! (祝你好运!)

Thanks. I need it. (谢谢, 借你吉言。)

I wish you good luck.

祝你愉快!

Have a nice day. \*与 Goodbye 的用法一样。

Have a nice day! (祝你愉快!)

Same to you. (也祝你愉快!)

祝你周末愉快!

Have a nice weekend.

加油啊!祝你好运!

Good luck.

Break a leg. \*原本是对要上台演出的人说的话。

Go for it. (走吧!)

Hang in there. (那, 加油吧!)

祝你玩得愉快。

Have fun.

We're going to Hawaii! (我们要去夏威夷喽!)

Have fun! (祝你玩得愉快。)

Have a good time!

就这样, 坚持下去。

Keep it up.

Keep it up! (就这样, 坚持下去。)

Thanks for the encouragement. (谢谢你的鼓励!)

别干得太猛。

Don't work too hard.

Take care.

Be careful.

旅途愉快!

Have a nice trip. \*对要去旅行的人说的话。

I wish you a pleasant journey.

Have a good vacation. (祝你假期愉快!)

Bon voyage. \*这是一句法语, 现在英文中也用。

那多保重!

Have a good one!

真舍不得走, 但是.....

I hate to run, but... \*这句是结束谈话时的开场白。其语气为“虽然我不想走, 但.....”。

认识你我非常高兴。

It was nice meeting you. \*只用于与初次见面的人分别时。其他情况下 meet 换成 see。

It was nice meeting you. (认识你我非常高兴。)

It was nice meeting you, too. (我也很高兴见到你。)

Nice meeting you.

请代我向约翰问好。

Please say hello to John (for me).

晚安!

Good night.

再来啊!

Come again.

Come again. (再来啊!)

I will. (我会来的。)

Please come again. (请您再来!)

I hope you can come over again. (希望你能再来。)

I'd be glad to have you over again. (如果你下次还能来的话我将很高兴。)

别忘了给我带点儿什么。

Don't forget to bring something back for me.

Don't forget to bring something back for me. (别忘了给我带点儿什么。)

Don't worry, I won't. (放心吧, 忘不了。)

放松点儿!

Take it easy. \*“放松”、“不要紧张”的语气。

Take it easy. (放松点儿!)

I can't. I have a test tomorrow. (不可能, 我明天要考试。)

希望不久能再见到你。

I hope to see you again soon.

给我打电话。

Call me later.

Call me later. (给我打电话。)

Okay, I will. (嗯, 好吧。)

多保重!

Take care. \*“多加小心”的语气。

See you later. (再见。)

Take care. (多保重!)

你自己多保重。

Take care of yourself.

Take care of yourself. (你自己多保重!)

Don't worry about me. (别担心我!)

我还会来的。

I'll be back.

I'll be back. (我还会来的。)

You'd better. (一定来啊!)

I'll come back later. (不久我就会回来的。)



I'll stop by later. (我会顺便来的。)

天不早了。

It's getting late.

It's getting late. (天不早了。)

Let's go home. (我们回家吧。)

我得走了。

I've got to go. \*口语用法。

I have to go.

I have to get going.

●暂时无法见面时

我会想你的。

I'll miss you. \*miss “想，想念”。

I'll miss you. (我会想你的。)

I'll miss you, too. (我也会想你的。)

I'm gonna miss you. \*gonna 是 going to...的缩略形式，是比较随便的表达方式。

我真希望能和你在一起。

I wish I could go with you.

I wish I could go with you. (我真希望能和你在一起。)

So do I. (我也是。)

请代我向你的家人问好。

Please give my regards to your family.

Please give my regards to your family. (请代我向你的家人问好。)

I will. They asked me how you were doing. (我一定带到。我的家人也问过你的情况。)

你一定回来啊!

You must come back.

有空给我打电话。

Give me a call sometime.

Call me sometime.

我们什么时候再聚吧。

Let's get together again sometime.

Thank you. I enjoyed it very much. (谢谢，我真是太高兴了。)

Let's get together again sometime. (我们什么时候再聚吧。)

请给我写信。

Please write me (a letter).

我会给你写信的。

I'll write you (a letter).

让我们保持联系。

Let's keep in touch. \*keep in touch with... “和.....保持联系”、“保持接触”。

Let's keep in touch. (让我们保持联系。)

Will do. (好的。)

Let's keep in touch with each other. \*each other “互相”。

别忘了写信。

Don't forget to write.

Don't forget to write. (别忘了写信。)

I won't. (忘不了。)

#### ●拜访

有人吗?

Hello! Anyone home? \*“对不起，屋里有人吗?”的语气。

Hello! Anyone home? (喂，有人吗?)

Yes? (谁呀?)

Yoo hoo! \*进入别人家时一种口语的说法。

Hello! Is anyone there?

Excuse me! (对不起。)

Hey, you! (嘿，你呀!) \*比较粗鲁的说法。

欢迎，请进!

Please come in! \*可以用于各种场合，如欢迎他人等。

Please come in! (欢迎，请进!)

Sorry I didn't call first. (对不起，来之前我没打个电话来。)

Welcome!

Hello!

你能来，太好啦。

How nice of you to come!

How nice of you to come! (你能来，太好啦。)

Thanks for inviting me. (谢谢你邀请我。)

(It's) nice of you to come!

Thank you for coming.

你有事吗?

What do you want? \*比较莽撞的语气。

Is anyone here? (有人吗?)

What do you want? (你有事吗?)

What are you here for?

别客气，像在自己家一样。

Please feel free to make yourself at home.

Make yourself at home.

请坐吧。

Have a seat.

Have a seat. (请坐吧。)

Oh, thank you. (啊，谢谢。)

Take a seat.

Please sit down.

您尽兴。

Enjoy yourself!

Have a good time!

您喝点什么吗?

Would you care for something to drink?

A) Would you care for something to drink?

(您喝点儿什么吗?)

B) Yes, I'll have a beer, please. (好的，我要啤酒。)

\*当拒绝 A 的提问时，可以用 No, thank you. (谢谢，我不喝。)/Maybe later. (过一会儿再说)。

没关系。(不用担心我。)

Don't mind me.

Sorry, I'm too busy to talk to you now.

(对不起，我太忙了，顾不上和你说话。)

Don't mind me. I just came to see John.

(没关系，我只是来看看约翰。)

我可以用洗手间吗?

May I use your bathroom?

May I use your bathroom? (我可以用洗手间吗?)

Sure, go ahead. (当然可以，请吧!)

May I use your rest room?

Where can I freshen up? \*女性问 Where can I freshen up? (我可以在哪儿梳洗?) 是打听厕所的婉转说法。

May I use your toilet? \*toilet 表示“厕所”，太直接，一般不用。除此之外，ladies' room“女厕所”，men's room“男厕所”，俚语 the john、the head 也表示“厕所”。

洗手间在哪儿?

Where's the bathroom?

Which way is the bathroom?

How can I get to the bathroom?

Could you tell me how to get to the bathroom? (能告诉我洗手间怎么走吗?)

可以借用一下您的电话吗?

May I use your phone?

Is it all right if I use your phone?

我得告辞了。

I'd better get going now.

I must be going now.

I have to leave now.

I gotta go now. \*gotta 为口语, 是 got to 的缩略形式。

非常感谢您的盛情款待。

Thank you for inviting me. \*用于要离开主人家时表示感谢的心情。

I'm glad you could come. (非常高兴, 您今天能来。)

Thank you for inviting me. (非常感谢您的邀请。)

Thanks so much for inviting us today. (十分感谢您今天的盛情招待。)

有空再来串门吧。

Drop by sometime. \*drop by“(顺便)拜访, 串门”。

Good-bye, John. Drop by sometime. (再见, 约翰, 有时间再来。)

Thanks. I will. (谢谢。好的。)

他亲自来看我。

He came to see me himself.

Did he send someone to see you? (他让谁来看你了?)

No, he came to see me himself. (不, 他亲自来看我了。)

He came to see me personally.

您介意我抽烟吗?

Do you mind if I smoke? \*回答这个问题的时候, 不允许时用 Yes, 允许时用 No, 与平时回答相反。

Do you mind if I smoke? (您介意我抽烟吗?)

No, not at all. (不介意, 你抽吧。)

Would it bother you if I smoked?

Can I smoke?

Is it all right if I smoke?

Would it be okay to smoke?

您的房子真好。

I like your house.

I like your house. (您的房子真好。)

I'm glad to hear that. (听你这么说, 我很高兴。)

我很喜欢你的公寓。

I really like your apartment.

I love your apartment.

小心脚下。

Watch your step.

Mind your step.

Be careful where you walk.

Look where you're going.

地上很滑。

The floor is slippery. \*slippery “光滑”、“容易滑倒的”。

请打开电视。

Please turn on the TV. \*关于 turn 的用法: turn on 是打开(电视等), turn off 是关上(电视等), turn up 是开大(电视等)的声音, turn down 是关小(电视等)的声音。

我可以把车停这儿吗?

Can I park my car here? \*park “停车”。

Is parking okay here?

Is it all right to park my car here?

Am I permitted to park my car here?

●介绍某人

凯恩女士, 这位是我的上司佐藤先生。

Ms. Kane, this is Mr. Sato, my boss.

Ms. Kane, this is my boss, Mr. Sato.

Ms. Kane, I would like to introduce my boss, Mr. Sato (to you).

Ms. Kane, let me introduce my boss, Mr. Sato (to you).

很高兴认识您。

Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you. (很高兴认识您。)

Nice to meet you, too. (认识您我也很高兴。)

Pleased to meet you.

Pleased to meet you, too. \*作为上面例句的回答。

Very nice to meet you.

Very nice to meet you, too. \*作为上面例句的回答。

How do you do? \*比 Nice to meet you 的说法稍显郑重。

How do you do? \*可以重复 How do you do? 来作为上面例句的回答。

It's a pleasure to meet you.

I'm happy to meet you.

彼此彼此。

Nice to meet you, too.

您贵姓?

May I have your name, please?

I made a reservation for tonight. (我预订了今天晚上的宴会。)

May I have your name, please? (您贵姓?)

What's your name, please?

May I ask who you are? (您是哪位?) \*用来询问对方的身份。

Who's calling, please? \*只用于打电话。

Who are you? (你是谁?)

What's your name? (你叫什么名字?)

What's your name? (你叫什么名字?)

My name's John. (我叫约翰。)

我给你介绍一下我的朋友。

I'd like you to meet a friend of mine.

Hi, John. (嗨!约翰, 你好!)

Hi, Joe. I'd like you to meet a friend of mine. (嗨!琼, 我给你介绍一下我的朋友。)

他是个好人。

He's a nice guy.

He's a nice guy. (他是个好人。)

He sure is. (确实如此。)

见到您我很高兴。

I'm glad to meet you.

I'm glad to meet you. (见到您我很高兴。)

So am I. (我也很高兴。)

I'm glad to meet you. (认识您我很高兴。)

The feeling is mutual. (我也很高兴。)

Glad to meet you.

Good to meet you.

I'm pleased to meet you.

I'm pleased to meet you. (能认识您, 我很高兴。)

Pleased to meet you, too. (能认识您, 我也很高兴。)

I'm really happy that I could meet you.

I'm really happy that I could meet you. (能认识您我觉得非常高兴。)

Same here. (我也很高兴。)

能认识您我感到非常荣幸。

It's an honor for me to meet you.

I'm Harrison Ford. (我是哈里森·福特。)

It's an honor for me to meet you. (能认识您我感到非常荣幸。)

请叫我.....

Please call me...

Nice to meet you, Mr. Smith. (史密斯先生，很高兴认识您。)

Please call me John. (请叫我约翰。)

我们是不是在哪儿见过面？

Don't I know you from somewhere?

Don't I know you from somewhere? (我们是不是在哪儿见过面?)

No, I don't think so. (不，我想没见过。)

Haven't we met (somewhere) before?

Haven't we met somewhere (before)?

Don't I know you? (你不认识我吗?)

You look familiar. (你看上去很面熟。)

想起来了么？

Remember?

Do you know that man? (你认识那个男人?)

He's my father. Remember? (他是我父亲，想起来了么?)

Do you remember?

Don't you remember? (你不记得了?)

啊！对了，你是史密斯先生。

Oh, yeah, you're Mr. Smith!

Oh, yeah, I do know you. (哦，是的，我认识你。)

I know you, but I forgot your name. (我认识你，可是我忘了你叫什么。)

我不敢肯定，也许在哪儿见过。

I'm not sure. Maybe.

It's possible. (我不肯定，可能吧?)

What's your name again? (你叫什么来着?)

不，我想不是这样的。

No, I don't think so.

No, I'm afraid not.

No, I don't believe so.

这是我们第一次见面。

This is the first time we have met.

Have you two met? (你们俩人见过?)

No, this is the first time we have met. (没见过，这是我们第一次见面。)

We've never met before. (我们以前从来没见过。)

鲍勃是你的老朋友吗？

Is Bob an old friend of yours?

Is Bob an old friend of yours? (鲍勃是你的老朋友吗?)

Yes, I met him twenty years ago in America. (是的, 我是 20 年前在美国认识他的。)

我想不起来他叫什么名字了。

I can't remember his name.

I can't remember his name. (我想不起来他叫什么名字了。)

Neither can I. (我也想不起来了。)

I can't recall his name. His name escapes me.

这事全拜托你了。

I leave it entirely to your kind consideration. \*consideration “体贴、照顾”。

I'll leave it up to you. 直译是“(工作或决定等)全都靠你了”。

Please consider it. \*consider 同 think about, 即“考虑”、“细想”。

I'd appreciate it if you could consider it.

我叫约翰·希恩。

I'm John Sheehan.

My name is John Sheehan.

My name's John Sheehan.

●和初次见面的人交谈

您是哪里人?

Where are you from?

My country has a lot of mountains... (我的家乡有很多山.....)

Oh, yeah? Where are you from? (哦, 是吗?您是哪儿人?)

Where are you from? (您是哪里人?)

I'm from Japan. (我是日本人。)

我是加拿大人。

I'm from Canada.

我从加拿大来。

I come from Canada. \*①I'm from Canada.和②I come from Canada.的意思几乎一样。但是②含有两种意思:一种是“自加拿大来,但并非加拿大籍”;另一种意思是“我是加拿大人”。

I was born in Canada. (我出生在加拿大。)

Chicago is my hometown. (我的故乡是芝加哥。)

你觉得日本怎么样?

How do you like Japan?

What do you think about Japan?

我很喜欢。

I like it.



是个好地方。

It's a good place.

你都去过日本的哪些地方？

Where have you been in Japan?

你现在住在哪儿？

Where do you live now?

我住在东京。

I live in Tokyo.

您是来度假的吗？

Are you here on vacation? \*on business 是“因公”，on vacation 是“度假”。

Are you vacationing?

Are you here for a vacation?

Is this a pleasure trip?

Are you here on business or for pleasure? (您来这是工作还是游玩?)

我是来工作的。

I'm here on business.

My trip is business related. (我的旅行和工作有关。)

I'm on a business trip.

您来日本多长时间了？

How long have you been in Japan?

How long have you been in Japan? (您来日本多长时间了?)

I just arrived last week. (上星期刚来。)

How long have you been in Japan? (您来日本多长时间了?)

About three years. (大概 3 年左右了。)

4 个月左右。

About four months.

你习惯日本的生活了吗？

Are you used to life in Japan? \*be used to “习惯”，注意“d”不发音。

Are you used to life in Japan? (你习惯日本的生活了吗?)

No, not yet. (没有，还不习惯。)

Have you gotten used to life in Japan?

Have you grown accustomed to Japan?

你在日本呆到什么时候？

How long will you be in Japan?

How long will you be in Japan? (你在日本呆到什么时候?)

Until next month. (呆到下个月。)

How long do you plan to stay?

呆到 12 月。

Until December.

你说日语吗?

Do you speak Japanese?

Do you speak Japanese? (你说日语吗?)

Unfortunately, no. (很遗憾, 我不会。)

Can you speak Japanese? (你能说日语吗?)

Are you a Japanese speaker?

只会一点儿。

A little.

Just a little.

Some. (一点儿。)

我一点儿都不会说。

I can't speak Japanese at all. \*not...at all “一点都不……”。

我会一点儿日常会话。

I know (everyday) conversational Japanese.

你是在哪儿学的日语?

Where did you learn Japanese?

在学校。

At school.

我自学的。

I learned it on my own. \*on my own “自学”、“靠自己的力量”。

I learned it by myself. \*by oneself “一个人”、“靠自己的力量”。

你什么时候过生日?

When's your birthday?

When's your birthday? (你什么时候过生日?)

It's May 24th. (5 月 24 日。)

●有关工作

你了解他的背景吗?

Do you know his background?

Do you know his background? (你了解他的背景吗?)

I know very little about him. (我一点儿也不了解。)

我在一家电脑公司工作。

I work for a computer company.

我是国家公务员。

I'm a government employee.

我是个体经营者。

I'm self-employed.

你在哪个部门工作?

Which department do you work for?

I work for ABC Company. (我在 ABC 公司工作。)

Which department do you work for? (你在哪个部门工作?)

搞销售的。

Sales.

这个工作你做了多长时间了?

How long have you been doing that job?

10 年了。

For 10 years.

你的公司在哪儿?

Where is your company?

Where is your company located?

在新宿。

In Shinjuku.

上下班路上要花多长时间?

How long does it take (you) to commute? \*commute “上班，上学”。

1 个小时左右。

About one hour.

Around one hour.

It takes about one hour.

About an hour.

你怎么去上班?

How do you get to work?

How do you go to work?

我坐地铁。

I ride the subway.

I use the subway.

I take the subway.

我正在调工作。

I'm changing jobs.

我正在找工作。

I'm job hunting now.

I'm looking for work now.

我明年退休。

I'm retiring next year.

我现在失业了。

I'm out of work now. \*out of work “失业”。

I don't have a job now.

I'm not working right now.

I'm unemployed. (现在失业了。)

#### ●有关学校

你是学生吗?

Are you a student?

Are you a student? (你是学生吗?)

No, I've already finished school. (不是, 我已经毕业了。)

Do you go to school? (你还在上学吗?)

我是个大學生。

I'm a college student. \*在美国, college 指包括 university 在内的大学。

I'm a junior college student. (我是大专生。)

I go to a vocational school. (我上职业专科学校。)

I go to a cram school. (我上的是补习学校。)

我正在学习英文。

I'm studying English.

我毕业于明治大学。

I went to Meiji University.

你上的哪所大学?

Where did you go to college? \*college 指的一般大学。

Where did you go to college? (你上的哪所大学?)

I went to Harvard University. (我上的是哈佛大学。)

你上什么学校?

What school do you go to?

Which school do you go to?

我上.....大学。

I go to...university. \*elementary school “小学”, junior high school “中学”, high school “高中”。

你上几年级了?

What year are you in? \*这句主要是问高中和大学的年级。如果是问小学生的话, 应该用 What grade are you in?

我上一年级。

I'm a freshman. \*在美国的高中和大学 1 年级是 freshman, 2 年级是 sophomore, 3 年级是 junior, 4 年级是 senior。在美国没有初中的情况很多。在小学用 I'm in first grade. 表示 1 年级, I'm in second grade. 表示 2 年级。

我明年毕业。

I'll graduate next year.

I'm graduating next year.

你的专业是什么?

What's your major?

What do you major in?

What are you studying? (你是学什么的?)

我的专业是英语。

I'm an English major.

I major in English.

你参加哪个俱乐部?

What club are you in?

What club do you belong to?

我在滑雪俱乐部。

I'm in the ski club.

你在打工吗?

Do you have a part-time job? \*小时工是 a part time job, 正式职工是 a full-time worker。

Do you have a part-time job? (你在打工吗?)

Yes, I'm a tutor. I work three times a week. (嗯, 我做家教, 一星期教三次。)

Do you work part-time? (你在做小时工吗?)

我一个星期去一次书店做收银员。

I work at a bookstore as a cashier once a week.

毕业以后你打算做什么？

What are your plans after graduation?

What are your plans after graduation? (毕业以后你打算做什么?)

I haven't decided yet. (我还没有决定。)

What are you going to do after you graduate?

#### ●有关家庭

你家有几口人？

How many people are in your family?

I have a large family. (我家是个大家庭。)

How many people are in your family? (你家有几口人?)

四口人。

Four people.

父母和我的妹妹。

My parents and my younger sister.

你有兄弟姐妹吗？

Any brothers or sisters?

Any brothers or sisters? (你有兄弟姐妹吗?)

No, none. (没有，一个也没有。)

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Any siblings? \*文言表达方式。sibling 指“兄弟姐妹”。

只有一个哥哥(弟弟)。

Just one brother. \*just 和 only 都表示“只有，只”。想明确表示哥哥时用 older brother，弟弟用 younger brother。英语中一般不把兄弟或姐妹加以区分。

I just have one brother.

你和父母住在一起吗？

Do you live with your parents?

我一个人住。

I live alone.

我住在公寓里。

I live in an apartment.

你结婚了吗?

Are you married?

Are you married? (你结婚了吗?)

Yes, I'm married. (是的, 我结婚了。)

不, 还没有。

No, not yet.

Do you have any children? (你有孩子吗?)

No, not yet. (不, 还没有。)

Nope. (没, 没有。)

Neah. (哪有啊。)

我有对象了。

I have a fiancé. \*fiancé来自于法语, 严格地来讲 fiancé是“未婚夫”; fiancée 是“未婚妻”。两者后缀不同, 发音一样。

我打算明年结婚。

I'm going to get married next year.

我结婚了。

I'm married. \*独身用 I'm single 表示。

我订婚了。

I'm engaged.

有孩子吗?

Any children?

Any children? (有孩子吗?)

I have one of each. (我有一个男孩, 一个女孩。)

Do you have any children?

我有两个男孩。

I have two boys.

I have two sons. (我有两个儿子。)

我有一个女儿, 在上小学。

I have one daughter in elementary school.

我没有孩子。

I don't have any children.

●有关兴趣和爱好

你有什么爱好?

What are your hobbies?

What are your hobbies? (你有什么爱好?)

I play golf. (我的爱好是打高尔夫球。)

你有点什么爱好吗?

Do you have any hobbies?

业余时间你都干什么?

What do you do when you have free time?

What do you do when you have free time?

(业余时间你都干什么?)

Nothing much. (不干什么。)

我喜欢看电影。

I like to watch movies.

I enjoy watching movies.

你喜欢看什么样的电影?

What kind of movies do you like?

What kind of movies do you like? (你喜欢看什么样的电影?)

Any kind. (什么都爱看。)

你的钢琴弹得真好。

You're a good pianist.

You play the piano well.

你喜欢哪种运动?

What kind of sports do you like?

你滑了多长时间雪了?

How long have you been skiing?

我只是喜欢看。

I just like to watch.

Do you play baseball? (你打棒球吗?)

No, I just like to watch. (不, 我只是喜欢看。)

I only watch.

我是棒球迷。

I'm a baseball fan.

I'm a fan of baseball.

我喜欢打高尔夫球。

I like to play golf.



你练习过健美操吗?

Have you ever done aerobics?

Have you ever done aerobics? (你练过健美操吗?)

No way. (怎么可能!)

Have you done aerobics before?

你对什么感兴趣?

What are your interests? \*interest “爱好”、“关心的事”。

What are your interests? (你对什么感兴趣?)

I'm interested in art. (我对美术感兴趣。)

What are you interested in?

What kind of things are you interested in?

What do you like?

我从未做过。

I've never done that.

I've never done that before.

That was the first time for me. (我可是头一次。)

你去国外旅行过吗?

Have you ever traveled abroad?

Have you ever traveled abroad? (你去国外旅行过吗?)

Yes, twice. (是的, 去过两次。)

Have you been overseas? (你去国外旅行过吗?)

你去哪儿了?

Where have you been?

我去美国和德国了。

I've been to the U.S. and Germany.

下次你想去哪儿?

Where do you want to go next?

Where do you want to go next? (下次你想去哪儿?)

No place particular. (没有什么特别的地方。)

●有关年龄、身高和体重

你多大了?

How old are you? \*在美国, 出于礼貌是不问别人的年龄、体重和身高的。除非是自己比较熟悉的人, 最好回避提这些问题。

I'm not old enough to drive. (我还不到开车的年龄。)

How old are you? (你多大了?)

I can't drink alcohol yet. (我还不能喝酒。)

How old are you? (你多大了?)

May I ask how old you are? (我可以问您的年龄吗?)

May I ask your age? (我可以问您的年龄吗?) \*比较礼貌的说法。

我 48 岁。

I'm forty-eight.

你的体重是多少?

How much do you weigh?

What's your weight?

75 公斤左右。

About seventy-five kilograms. \*美国不用公制单位, 而用 pound 磅(1 磅大约 453 克, 复数是 pounds)。

我重 164 磅。

I weigh a-hundred-sixty-four pounds.

I weigh 164 lbs. \*lbs. 读为 pounds。

你有多高?

How tall are you?

What's your height?

1 米 80 左右。

About one-hundred-eighty centimeters. \*美国不用公制单位, 而用 foot 英尺计算(1 英尺大约 30 厘米, 复数是 feet; 1 英尺大约是 2.5 厘米, 复数是 inches)。

我身高 5 英尺 3 寸。

I'm five feet three inches tall.

I'm 5'3" tall.

I'm five three. \*口语中常用这种省略说法。

#### ●有关天气

今天真热呀!

It's very hot today, isn't it? \*isn't it? 带有“真……呀!”的语感。

Isn't it hot today?

Today's a scorcher. \*scorcher 为口语, “太阳火辣辣的天气”。

天气炎热。

It's blistering hot.

It's extremely hot.

今天的天气真好!

It's a fine day today.

It's beautiful today.

It's nice today.

明天的天气怎么样?

What's the forecast for tomorrow?

What's the forecast for tomorrow? (明天的天气怎么样?)

It's going to be cold. (会冷吧。)

What will the weather be like tomorrow?

What's the weather going to be tomorrow?

What's tomorrow's forecast?

今天的天气怎么样?

How's the weather today?

How's the weather today? (今天的天气怎么样?)

It's hot. (今天很热。)

今天会下雨吗?

Is it going to rain today?

Is it going to rain today? (今天会下雨吗?)

I doubt it. (我想不会。)

好像要下雨。

We're expecting some rain.

It's going to rain.

It's supposed to rain.

Rain is expected.

I heard it might rain. (我听说今天可能下雨。)

下雨了。

It's raining.

今天会下雨吧!

It's going to rain today.

It will rain today.

今天很热。

It's hot today.

今天很暖和。

It's warm today.

It's a warm day.

今天很冷。

It's cold today.

It's cold today. (今天很冷。)

It sure is. (就是。)

今天冷嗖嗖的。

It's chilly today.

It's cool today.

It's nippy today.

今天风很大。

It's windy today.

It's a windy day.

今天很闷热。

It's humid.

It's really humid today. (今天很闷啊!)

Yeah, my body is sweaty. (是呀，我浑身都是汗。)

气候干燥。

It's dry.

It's wet today. (今天像要下雨。)

It's rainy today. (今天像要下雨。)

暴风雨天气。

It's stormy.

There is going to be a storm today. (今天将有暴风雨。)

下雪了。

It's snowing.

It's snowing. (下雪了。)

Yeah! Let's go skiing. (太好了!我们去滑雪吧。)

天阴沉沉的。

It's gloomy.

It's cloudy. (阴天。)

看样子我们会遇上雷阵雨。

It looks like we are going to have a thunder shower.

台风快到了。

A typhoon is coming.

Why are you taping your windows? (干吗往窗户上贴胶条?)

A typhoon is coming. (台风快到了。)

A typhoon is on its way.

起雾了。

It's foggy.

冷得像要结冰了。

It's freezing.

It's very cold today. (今天非常寒冷。)

快要下暴风雨了。

We're going to have a blizzard.

这天真舒服。

It's pleasant.

It's comfortable. (这天真舒服。)

It's a nice day. (真是个好天。)

今天风和日丽。

It's mild today. \*mild 表示气候“温暖的，温和的”。

It's a mild day.

雾蒙蒙的。

It's misty.

今天阴天。

It's overcast today.

Let's go sunbathing. (我们去做日光浴吧。)

But, it's overcast today. (可是，今天阴天。)

It's cloudy today.

糟糕的天气。

It's miserable.

It's a terrible day.

It's an awful day.

我怕热。

I'm sensitive to heat. \*sensitive “容易感觉到的，敏感的”。

今天风和日丽。

It's breezy today.

It's a breezy day.

今天的天气让人不舒服。

It's uncomfortable today.

It's unpleasant today.

热死我了。

The heat is killing me.

下了瓢泼大雨。

It's raining cats and dogs! \*用 cat (猫)和 dog (狗)来表示瓢泼大雨。可以说 cats and dogs，却不能反过来说成 dogs and cats。

下霜了。

It's frosty today.

It's a frosty day.

随意的谈话

●征求意见

懂吗?

Do you understand? \*是一般的说法。

Do you understand? (懂吗?)

I understand. (懂了。)

懂了吗?

Understood? \*既可以用于提问也可以用于回答。

You have to improve. Understood? (你得有所提高, 明白吗?)

Understood. (明白了!)

Do you understand?

清楚了吗?

Is that clear?

Is that clear? (清楚了吗?)

It's clear. (清楚了。)

你了解情况吗?

Get the picture? \*这里的 picture 不是“照片”, 而是“状态”、“情况”、“事态”。这句是 Do you get the picture 的缩略形式。

Did you grasp the overall situation?

你懂我说的意思吗?

Do you know what I mean?

Do you know what I mean? (你懂我说的意思吗?)

I think so. (我想我明白了。)

You know what I mean?

Are you following me?

Do you get my drift?

你在听吗?

Are you listening to me? \*这句是用于确认对方是否在注意听自己讲话。注意在这儿不能用动词 hear。

Are you paying attention?

你不知道吗?

Are you blind? \*blind 是“看不见的”、“盲目的”意思。但在这里它表示的是“没察觉”、“不知道”的意思。

It's a great deal. (这可是笔大买卖。)

Are you blind? (你不知道吗?)

Can't you see?

What's the matter with you?

你明白我说的意思吧。

You know what I'm talking about. \*就自己所说的某个问题确认对方是否明白时使用。

You know what I mean.

Don't play stupid. \*更随意的说法。

我是那样说的吧?

I said that, didn't I? \*用 that 代替自己所说的话, 反复征求对方的确认。

I said that, didn't I?

That's okay.

Did I repeat myself?

你知道那事吗?

Do you know that?

Do you know about that?

说不定你知道.....吧?

Do you happen to know...?

Tom, do you happen to know Mary's phone number? (汤姆, 说不定你知道玛丽的电话号码吧?)

Yes, I do. (是的, 我知道。)

我辨别不出来。

I can't tell the difference.

I can't tell.

你听得见吗?

Can you hear me? \*用于周围很吵, 难以听清楚所说内容时。这时的“听”只能用 hear, 不能用 listen to。

Can you hear me? (你听得见吗?)

Loud and clear. (声音很大, 听得很清楚。)

你听见我说的了吗?

Did you hear me?

●同意

知道了。

I understand. \*“理解了”。

I can't go today. (今天我不能去。)

I understand. (知道了。)

I don't understand. (不能理解。)

I get it.

明白了吗?

See? \*see “明白”、“知道”。

Do you see?

Do you understand?

Do you get it?

完全明白。

I understand very well.

Do you understand? (明白了吗?)

I understand very well. (完全明白。)

我想我懂了。

I think I understand.

我明白你说的了。

I see what you mean.

我太清楚那种事了。

I know that too well.

我明白你的意思。

I see your point.

I think we need to expand. (我认为我们必须再扩展。)

I see your point. (我明白你的意思。)



I see what you mean.

I understand what you mean.

That makes sense.

I get the point.

噢，我终于明白了。

I get it. \*终于明白对方所说的事情。语感较随便。

If you change this, it will work. (如果你改变一下这个，它就能运作了。)

I get it. (噢，我终于明白了。)

I don't get it. (我还是不明白。)

这样啊，原来是这么回事。

I got it. \*随意说法。

You see? (明白了吗?)

I got it. (这样啊，原来是这么回事。)

I see.

这点事儿我还是知道的。

I know that much! \*表示“这点事儿我知道，别把我当傻瓜”。

原来是这样啊!

That solves it. \*在对方指点下，问题、疑问得以完全解决。

I left because I didn't feel well. (因为不舒服，我回去了。)

That solves it. (原来是这样啊!)

Well, that solves that.

That's that. \*比较随意的说法。

好吧，好吧，我知道了。

All right, all right. I understand. \*被对方反复地嘱咐时的回答。

You have to change your attitude. (你得改变你的态度。)

All right, all right. I understand. (好吧，好吧，我知道了。)

我知道呀!

I know. \*表示“无需对方解释，我很清楚”。

L.A. is in California. (洛杉矶在加利福尼亚州。)

I know. (我知道呀。)

I know that.

I know it.

I didn't know. (我怎么不知道。)

我认识那个人。

I know that person.

I'm acquainted with that person.

我见过他。

I know him by sight. \*know... by sight “知道，见过面”。

Do you know that man? (你认识那个人吗?)

No, but I know him by sight. (不认识，但我见过他。)

嗯，我听说了。

Yeah, I heard about it.

Jeff got married. (杰夫结婚了。)

Yeah, I heard about it. (啊，我听说了。)

Yeah, someone told me.

Yes, I've been told.

Yeah, I know.

我听着呢。/我知道了。

I hear you. \*对方所说的事情表示“知道了”、“听到了”。

We have to work harder. (我们得更加努力地工作了。)

I hear you. (我听着呢。/我知道了。)

Yes, I understand.

我理解了。

I'm following you. \*向对方再一次表示“我懂了”。

So, do you get it? (怎么样?你理解了吗?)

I'm following you. (理解了。)

I'm with you.

I'm following.

I'm not following you. (我不明白你的意思。)

言之有理。

Makes sense. \*认为所听到的事情“有道理”、“可以理解”时。

He got fired because he was lazy. (他因为懒,才被解雇了。)

Makes sense. (说得有道理。)

That makes sense.

Makes sense to me.

You're making sense.

That doesn't make sense. (这也太奇怪了。)

●不明白、不知道

我不明白。

I don't understand.

I can't tell you. (我不能告诉你。)

I don't understand. (我不知道是什么事。)

I'm not following.

I don't get it. \*比较随便的说法。

I'm confused.

I get it. /I understand. (明白了。)

我不太明白。

I don't really understand.

I don't understand very well.

我不清楚。

That's not clear. \*不清楚对方所说的事情时。

So, was he the thief? (这么说,他是个小偷?)

That's not clear. (那不太清楚。)

我不明白你在说什么。

I can't see your point. \*表示“我不同意你所说的,我不明白你为什么会这样说”。

We should do this first. (我们首先应该做这个。)

I can't see your point. (我不明白你在说什么。)

I don't see where you're coming from.

I don't see your point.

我不明白你的意思。

I can't understand what you mean.

I can't see what you mean.

I don't understand what you're trying to say.

I don't get your drift.

我弄不清楚你想说什么。

I'm not sure what you mean.

That's how you do it. (所以应该这样做呀。)

I'm not sure what you mean. (我弄不清楚你想说什么。)

I'm not sure I understand.

I'm not sure I see what you mean.

I don't know if I understand what you're trying to say.

我根本不知道这是怎么回事。

I don't know what's what. \*what's what 是 what is what 的缩略形式，直译为“什么是什么”。

I don't have any idea what's going on.

I don't know anything any more.

太难了，我弄不懂。

It's over my head. \*直译为“它超过了我的头脑”。用于所听到的信息或事情，难于理解、弄不懂时。

...so, that's the way to use computers. (总之，电脑是这样使用的。)

It's over my head. (太难了，我弄不懂。)

It's beyond me.

我也搞不清楚。

Your guess is as good as mine. \*guess “推测，猜想”。这是句常用表达方式，意为“你要不知道，那我更知道了”。

How many people live in this town? (这个镇上住了多少人?)

Your guess is as good as mine. (我也不清楚。)

越想越糊涂。

The more I think about it, the less I understand it. \*如例句所示，在 more(更好的，更多的)、less(比较少的，更少的)等比较级前面加 the，构成 the+比较级.....，the+比较级.....。

我不知道他要干什么。

I don't know what he is driving at. \*drive at... “打算做.....”。

I don't know what he intends.

I don't know what he is getting at.

I don't know what he is trying to do.

It's not clear. (我不清楚。)

That's unclear.

That's clear. (那很清楚了。)

她到底想干什么?

What's she after?

What's she after? (她到底想干什么?)

I'm not sure. (我不清楚。)

What's her game?

我一点儿都不知道。

I have no idea.

Do you know where my pen is? (你知道我的笔在哪儿吗?)

I have no idea. (我一点儿都不知道。)

I have no clue.

No idea.

It's all Greek to me.

我怎么不知道。

I didn't know that.

John got married last week. (约翰上星期结婚了。)

I didn't know that. (我怎么不知道。)

That's news to me. \*习惯用法。

I wasn't aware of that.

不知道。/不太清楚。

I don't know.

Do you know where she's from? (你知道她是从哪儿来的吗?)

I don't know. (不知道。/不太清楚。)

I have no idea.

我不太清楚。

I don't know for sure. \*for sure 有“确切地”、“毫无疑问地”的含意。

Do you know the way to my house? (你认识去我家的路吗?)

I don't know for sure. (我不太清楚。)

I don't know for certain.

I'm not absolutely sure.

谁也不知道确切的情况。

No one knows for sure. \*这种说法与“who knows?”几乎相同，但因为有了 for sure，所以句子含有知道得不确切，但也有各种各样的说法的语感。

我怎么会知道?

How should I know? \*用于被问到“自己不可能知道”、“根本不知道”的问题时。根据说话的语气，有时会给人以不理睬对方、冷淡对方的语感。

Is he married? (他结婚了吗?)

How should I know? (我怎么会知道?)

谁能知道?

Who knows? \*该句有时让人听起来有些富有哲理。

What is the meaning of life? (什么是人生?)

Who knows? (谁能知道?)

Nobody knows.

No way of knowing.

There's no way of knowing.

It's impossible to find out.

●反问

有事吗?

Yes?

Excuse me... (对不起.....)

Yes? (有事吗?)

为何?

What for?

I bought this beautiful pen. (我买了一支漂亮的钢笔。)

What for? (那又为何?)

您说什么?

Pardon me? \*因为声音小而没有听清楚或一时没能理解对方所表达的意思时, 与其装作听见或听懂了, 不如问一句 Pardon me? 这样就可以不失礼貌地将对话进行下去。

Is there a post office near here? (这附近有邮局吗?)

Pardon me? (您说什么?)

Pardon?

I beg your pardon?

现在怎么样?

How about now?

对不起, 你说什么?

Excuse me?

What did you say?

什么?

What? \*用于没听清对方说什么、没理解对方的意思时。但这样的问法让人听起来有些粗鲁和生硬。

Huh? \*比 what? 更随便的说法。

你说什么来着?

Did you say anything? \*用于没听见对方说什么、或别人说话时, 自己走神或不知对方是否说了什么的场合。

对不起, 你说什么来着?

I'm sorry, what did you say? \*确实听到对方说了什么, 希望对方能够重复一遍。

那又怎么样呢?

So what? \*含有不感兴趣和轻蔑的语气。口语中常用。

What of it?

什么意思?

What does it mean? \*没弄明白对方所说事情时, 可以这样积极主动地问。

What do you mean?

Please explain what you mean. (请您解释一下您的意思。)

What are you trying to say? (您想说什么?)

What do you mean by that? (您这是什么意思?)

你是说.....吗?

Are you saying that...? \*确认对方讲话内容时。

Are you saying that it's a bad idea? (你是说这个主意不好?)

That's right. (是的。)

Do you mean...?

Are you trying to say that...?

后来怎么样了?

Then what?

And then?

What happened then?

他到底想干吗?

What's he driving at? \*用于不明白对方的意图时。

您能再说一遍吗?

Would you repeat that, please? \*用于没有听清或没有听懂时。

Could you repeat that, please?

Could you say that again, please?

Say it again. (再说一遍。)

Please say it again. (请再说一遍。)

Please repeat that. (请再重复一遍。)

您说得太快了。

You're speaking too quickly.

You're talking too fast.

请您再说慢一点儿。

Please say it more slowly.

Please speak more slowly.

More slowly, please.

Please speak slower.

Please don't speak so quickly. (请您不要说得太快。)

Would you slow down, please? (您能说慢一点儿吗?)

我跟不上您说的。

I can't keep up.

请再大一点儿声说。

Please speak a little louder.

Could you speak up? (您能再大一点儿声儿吗?)

A little louder, please? (请大点儿声。)

Speak up, please? (请大声说。)

Please speak up.

Please speak louder.

我听不见。

I can't hear you. \*这种情况下只能用 hear 而不能听 listen。

I can't hear a word you're saying. (我根本听不见你说什么。)

I can't hear you at all. (根本听不见。)

I can't hear you well. (我听不太清楚。)

我没听见你说什么。

I couldn't catch what you said. \*“听见，明白(话语等)”。

I didn't catch that.

你在说什么呢?

What are you talking about? \*用于听不懂对方所说的内容，或没注意听对方说什么的场合。

What did you say? (你说什么呢?)

#### ●感想

就像我一样。

Just like me!

John is very smart. (约翰真聪明。)

Yeah, just like me! (嗯, 就像我一样。)\*夫妻谈论自己的儿子约翰。

好吃吗?

Was it good?

We had melon for lunch at school. (在学校吃午饭时, 我们吃了哈密瓜。)

Was it good? (好吃吗?)

玩得高兴吗?

Did you have fun?

After school, we played soccer. (放学后, 我们去踢足球了。)

Did you have fun? (玩得高兴吗?)

这套衣服怎么样?

How do you like this suit?

How do you like this suit? (这套衣服怎么样?)

It looks great on you. (很配你呀!)

How do you like this suit? (你看这件衬衫怎么样?)

I think it's nice. (我觉得挺好。)

你觉得怎么样?

How did you like it?

How did you like it? (你觉得怎么样?)

I liked it very much. (我非常喜欢。)

What did you think of it?

你喜欢吗?

Did you like it?

Did you enjoy it?

你觉得那个怎么样?

What do you think of it? \*询问别人有何感想时。

What do you think of our new boss? (你觉得我们新老板怎么样?)

I think she's very friendly. (我觉得她非常友善。)

What do you think about it?

●询问、叙述情况

结果怎么样?

How'd things turn out? \*turn out... “结果是……”。

How'd things turn out? (结果怎么样?)

They turned out to be miserable. (结果很惨。)

How was it?

How did it go?

How did it turn out?

How did it end up?

长话短说……

To make a long story short,...

你就简明扼要地说吧。

Just tell me the story in a nutshell. \*nutshell “坚果的壳”, in a nutshell 是惯用语, “简明扼要地说, 总结性地”。

Give it to me in a nutshell.

告诉我详细情况。

Let me know the circumstances.

Let me know the situation.

轻而易举。

A piece of cake. \*像吃一块蛋糕一样简单。“轻而易举”。

How was the test? (你考试考得怎么样?)

A piece of cake. (简直轻而易举。)

It was a piece of cake.

It was very easy.

It was a snap.

It was no problem (at all).

It was as easy as 1,2,3.

It was as easy as A,B,C.

到现在为止还好。

So far, so good.

How's your cooking going? (你做饭做得怎么样了?)

So far, so good. (到现在为止还好。)

Up till now, no problems.

马马虎虎。

So-so. \*不好不坏，过得去”。

How's school? (你们学校怎么样?)

So-so. (马马虎虎。)

(事情)就是这样。

That's about it.

没什么了不起的。

It was nothing.

Wow! How'd you do that? (哇!你怎么做出来的?)

It was nothing. (这没什么。)

It was no big deal.

这很简单。

There's nothing to it.

Can you help me E-mail? (你能教我用一下 E-mail(电子邮件)吗?)

Sure, there's nothing to it. (当然，这很简单。)

It's a piece of cake. (这轻而易举。)

Nothing complicated about it. (这没什么复杂的。)

啊，真灵!

It worked!

And if you plug this in... (然后你插上插头.....)

It worked! (啊，亮了!)

It did the job!

还需再加把劲。

It needs work. \*还需要努力才能达到完美，变得更好。

What about the new computer system? (那个新的计算机系统怎么样?)

It needs work. (还需改进。)



It needs more work.

It needs some work.

就差那么一点儿。

Almost. \*表示“可惜”，“差一点儿”。

Almost! (就差那么一点儿。)

I thought it was a home run. (我以为是个本垒打呢。)

越来越不好。

Going from bad to worse. \*直译是“从不好到更糟糕的”，可以用于人际关系、经济或成绩等多种场合。

How's married life? (婚后生活怎么样?)

Going from bad to worse. (越来越糟。)

Getting increasingly worse.

Getting worse and worse (all the time).

他一举成名。

He made it big. \*make it big “在社会上取得了成功”。

He became very successful.

He is a big success.

问题解决了。

We're set. \*这句用来表示“准备好了，预备好了”。set“解决”。

They just fixed the car. (他刚把车修好。)

We're set. (问题解决了。)

We're set. (我们准备好了。)

Let's get going. (那我们走吧。)

Our problem's solved.

We're ready.

We're okay.

●随声附和

我知道了。

I see. \*边向对方表示自己已理解，边使对话顺利进行。

That's why I was late. (.....所以我才来晚了。)

I see. (我知道了。)

嗯，嗯。

Uh-huh. \*当同意对方的意见时，可以代替 Yes。

啊，是吗？

You have? \*①I've been to Chicago. (我去过芝加哥。 ) → You have? ②He's from Chicago.(他是芝加哥人。 ) → He is? ③He went to Chicago. (他去芝加哥了。 ) → He did? ④He is tall. (他的个子很高。 ) → He is? ⑤He's cooking now. (他正在做饭。 ) → He is? 以上各句的答句要作相应变化。

是这样吗？

Is that right? \*可以只表示“是这样吗？”，也可以表示“这样对吗？”

Is that so?

Is that true?

Is that correct?

是那样。

That's right.

没错!

Exactly! \*强调肯定的语气。

That's it exactly.

That's exactly it.

是吗?

Oh, yeah? \*比较随便的说法。

是吗?

Is that so?

Really?

Oh, really?

Oh, do you?

Oh, you do?

Oh, you like it? (哦, 你喜欢吗?)

Oh, thank you. (哦, 谢谢。)

It's nice, isn't it? (是不是特棒呀?)

然后呢?

And? \*希望对方继续说下去, 和将对方正在考虑, 正在想的事情引出来时。

我也是。

Me, too. \*用于同意对方的意见及想法相同时。这是比较随便的说法, 儿童之间常用。在工作场合最好不用。

So am I.

So do I.

So did I.

我也不.....

Neither do I. \*用于对对方“我不.....”的话的回应, 表示“我也不.....”的意见时。比“Me, neither.”要正式。

Tom doesn't want to go. (汤姆不想去。)

Neither do I. (我也不想去。)

Me, neither. \*说法比较随便。正式的工作场合最好不用。

别说傻话。

Don't be silly.

I'll pay for dinner. (我付晚饭的钱。)

Don't be silly. (别说傻话。)

Don't be foolish.

真是太倒霉了。

That's too bad. \*听了对方叙述不好的事情时使用。

I've lost my wallet. (我丢了钱包。)

That's too bad. (真是太倒霉了。)

真的吗?

Are you sure?

真是太过分(遗憾)了!

What a shame!

那好哇。

Good! \*答应、满足的语气。

真叫人吃惊。

What a surprise! \*用于没想到的事情, 或被对方出其不意地吓了一跳时。

我真希望不是这样。

I hope not.

要是那样就好了!

I hope so.

太棒了!

Great!

难以置信!

Unbelievable!

See? My dog can sing. (你知道吗? 我的狗会唱歌。)

Unbelievable! (难以置信!)

Incredible.

开玩笑吧!

No kidding!

You're kidding!

You're joking!

That can't be!

行!没问题!

You bet.

May I borrow your pen? (可以借用你的钢笔吗?)

You bet. (当然行。)

No problem.

Sure.

Certainly.

#### ●一时语塞

嗯.....

Well... \*这是种很方便的表达方式。以下三种情况都可以用。(1)一时回答不了或说不上来时。“嗯.....”、“唉.....”、“这个嘛.....”、“话是不错,可.....”。(2)相当吃惊时。“哎呀!”、“什么?”、“啊!”。(3)改变话题继续交谈时。“那么.....”、“可是.....”、“后来.....”。

Umm...

Hmm...

让我想想。

Let me see. \*see “考虑”、“盘算”、“想”,口语中常用来表示无法立刻答复,一时想不出回答的话,或想说点什么。

May I take your order? (您点什么菜?)

Well, let me see...(点什么呢?.....)

Let's see.

Let me check. (让我查查。)

I'll find out for you. (我找找。)

我的意思是.....

I mean... \*“就是说”、“不,其实我是说.....”,用于会话中补充或纠正自己的发言时。

May I ask who you are? (请问您是哪位?)

I'm a friend of John's... I mean, Mr. Sheehan. (我是约翰的朋友,我是说我是希恩先生的朋友。)\*当说话的人是希恩先生的朋友时。

话就在嘴边。

It's on the tip of my tongue.

说什么好呢?

What should I say... \*用于委婉表达难以启齿的事情, 一时找不到合适的词, 争取考虑时间的情况。

How should I put this...

How should I put it...

我真不知道该说什么好.....

I don't know quite how to put this.

You said you wanted to talk to me...

(听说你有话要对我说.....)

Well, I don't know quite how to put this... (嗯, 我真不知道该说什么好.....)

I don't know how to say this.

I'm not sure how to put this.

这可让你问着了。

Beats me. \*回答不了别人的提问时, “哎呀!这可糟了”、“怎么说呢”、“不知道呀”的语气。

What's the population of Narita? (成田市有多少人口呀?)

Beats me. (这可让你问着了。)

I can't answer that. (我可答不上来。)

叫什么来着?

What do you call it? \*一时想不出要说的东西的名字的时候。口语中常发音为 Whatchamacallit?

What would you call it? \*把“do”换成“would”则用于另外一种场合。意思是“你管它叫什么?”

让你问住了。

You've got me. \*回答不上来问话时。

Who's the prime minister of Canada? (加拿大的总理是谁?)

You've got me. (让你问住了。)

●催促别人说话

你说点什么吧!

Say something.

Say something. (你说点什么吧!)

I'm speechless. (我连话都说不出来了。)

A penny for your thoughts. \*这是惯用表达方式, 用于当对方在考虑什么的时候。直译是“给你一便士也好, 请告诉我你在想什么。”

我想知道得详细一些。

Tell me more (about it).

I want to know more about it in detail.

I'd like to know more details. \*比较有礼貌的说法。

你的旅行怎么样?

How was your trip?

How was your trip? (你的旅行怎么样?)

It was terrible. (太糟糕了。)

我在认真地听呢。

I'm all ears. \*“聚精会神地听”。

会开得怎么样?

How was the meeting?

How was the meeting? (会开得怎么样?)

We didn't accomplish much. (没什么结果。)

继续说呀。

I'm listening. \*在对方停止谈话时，向对方表示“请继续说下去，我在呢”或“我听着呢”。

Keep talking.

我很想听听那件事。

I'd like to hear the story.

Did you hear about my trip? (你听说我旅行的事了吗?)

Not yet. I'd like to hear the story. (没呢。我很想知道。)

I'd like to know the story.

I'd like to hear about it.

我们只是闲聊一会儿。

We had small talk. \*small talk “闲话，不着边际的话”。

电影怎么样?

How was the movie?

How was the movie? (电影怎么样?)

I really enjoyed it. (我觉得很有意思。)

那部戏有意思吗?

Did you enjoy the play?

Did you enjoy the play? (那部戏有意思吗?)

No, it was dull. (真没劲。)

我想现在就谈谈那件事。

I want to talk about it now.

Let's talk about it later. (那事我们以后再谈吧。)

I want to talk about it now. (我想现在谈。)

说吧，说吧。

Shoot! \*动词 shoot 有“发射，射击”的意思，但在口语中也可以用来催促对方，“请说吧”、“说吧，说吧”。

I need to tell you something. (我有事要告诉你。)

Shoot! (说吧，说吧。)Go ahead.

What's on your mind.

咱们说英语吧。

Let's talk in English.

Let's speak in English.

咱们聊会几天吧!

Let's have a chat.

抓重点的说。

To the point, please. \*用在说话人说一些无关痛痒的事，或没有时间听完说话人要说的事情以及不想听的场合。

Stop beating around the bush. \*常用短语。

Get to the point, please.

今天过得怎么样?

How was your day?

How was your day? (今天过得怎么样?)

Exhausting. (我已经精疲力尽了。)

●转换话题

我们换个话题吧!

Let's change the subject.

Okay, okay, I'll pay you back next week... (好吧, 好吧, 下星期我还你钱.....)

Let's change the subject. (那, 我们换个话题吧。)

Let's talk about something else.

Let's talk about something different.

I'd rather talk about something else. (能不能换个别的话题。)

言归正传。

Let's get back to the subject.

Let's get back to the subject. (言归正传。)

Yes, let's. (对。)

Let's get back to the point.

Let's get back on track.

我现在不想谈那件事。

I don't want to talk about it now.

I'd prefer not to talk about it. (我不想谈论那件事。)

那事儿以后再说吧。

Let's talk about it later.

We're playing golf this Sunday, right? (我们这个星期天要去打高尔夫球, 对吧?)

Let's talk about it later. (那事儿以后再说吧。)

另外我们说说.....

To change the subject...

I can't believe it. (真让人难以相信。)

To change the subject... (另外我们谈点儿别的吧。)

好了, 玩笑就到此.....

Well, all joking aside,...

Ha, ha, that's a good one! (哈, 哈, 这个玩笑真有趣。)

Well, all joking aside, let's get to work. (好了好了, 玩笑归玩笑, 快去干活儿吧。)

Well, seriously,...

顺便提一下.....

By the way,...

It was really fun. (真的特好玩。)

By the way, how is John? (顺便问一下, 约翰怎么样了?)

Well,...

Now,...

你刚才说什么来着?

You were saying? \*说话过程中话题改变时。

Continue.

Carry on.

Please go on.

啊, 我想起来了。

That reminds me.

The party gonna be great! (那个舞会一定会很棒。)

Oh, that reminds me. I can't go. (啊, 我想起来了, 我去不了。)

别说了。

Let's stop talking.

I'm tired of talking. (我都说累了。)

I don't want to talk anymore. (我不想说了。)

那事儿我听过了。

I've heard the story before. \*用于对方重复说一件事时。

You've already told me.

I'm sick and tired of hearing that. (我耳朵都听出老茧了。)\*sick and tired of... “对.....腻透了”。

I've heard enough about it (already). \*加 already 起强调作用。

I don't want to hear about it anymore. (我再也不想听那件事了。)

这件事别再说了。

Let's drop the subject. \*drop 除了“落下”之外, 还表示“(问题、事件、话题等)完了、结束、停止”。

Let's drop it.

I don't want to talk about it anymore. (我再也不想说那件事了。)

别那么大声说。

Don't say it so loud.

Don't say it so loud. (别那么大声说。)

I thought you were hard of hearing. (我以为你没听见呢。)

Don't say that kind of thing so loudly. (那种事别那么大声嚷嚷。)

(Please) lower your voice. (小点儿声。)

#### ●下决心

我已经决定了。

I've decided.

I've decided to move. (我已经决定搬家了。)

Really? (真的?)

I've made up my mind.

I've come to a decision.

一切都看你的了。

It's up to you. \*up to... “应该.....做”、“随便.....”、“全由.....负责”。

What should we do tonight? (今天晚上我们干点儿什么?)

It's up to you. (一切都看你的了。)

It depends on you.

It's completely up to you. \*稍微强调的语气。

It's all up to you. \*比较强调的说法。

你决定吧!

You decide.

Do you want to go out or stay home? (你想出去, 还是在家?)

You decide. (你决定吧!)

这是关键性的一点。

This is the important point.

This is the main point.

This is crucial. \*语气稍重。

这是我个人的问题。

This is my personal problem.

Let me help you. (我来帮助你吧。)

This is my personal problem. (这是我个人的问题。)

This is my private affair.

这是生死攸关的大事。

It's a matter of life and death. \*事情非常重大时用。

It's extremely important. (这是一件极其重要的事。)

是去是留，随你。

You're free to go or stay.

You're free to leave anytime.

I'm not keeping you here.

已经无可挽回了。

There's no turning back.

Are you going to patch things up? (你们打算和好吗?)

No, there's no turning back. (已经不能挽回了。)

We can't turn back now.

走一步看一步吧!(到时候再说吧!)

Let's play it by ear. \*这是句固定说法，直译是“凭耳朵来演奏”，意为“顺其自然，走一步看一步”。

Should we go to the party tonight? (我们今天晚上是不是该去参加聚会?)

I don't know. Let's play it by ear. (我不知道，到时候再说吧。)

Let's leave everything to chance.

Let's just see what happens. (看情况吧。)

我确信我能做好。

I'm sure I can do it. \*表示说话人有把握。

Are you sure you can do it? (你真的可以做吗?)

Yes, I'm sure I can do it. (我确信我能做好。)

I certainly can do it.

I believe I can do it. (我相信我能干。)

我仍然无法决定我该做什么。

I'm still unable to decide what to do.

What are you going to do? (你打算做什么?)

I'm still unable to decide what to do. (我仍然无法决定该做什么。)

I'm still undecided. (我还下不了决心。)

I still can't decide what to do. (我还无法决定我该干什么。)

I'm still unsure. (我仍然没有把握。)

我跟着她。

I'll follow her.

I'll go after her.

我们拧成一股绳地去干。

Let's all get together and act as one.

Let's work together as a team.



反正，也得干。

I have to do it anyhow. \*anyhow 表示“反正”、“无论如何”。

I must do it anyway.

机不可失，时不再来。

It's now or never. \*直译“现在不做，将来永远没机会了。”

Should I go to college? (我应该去上大学吗?)

Yeah, it's now or never. (当然，机不可失，时不再来。)

No time like the present. \*直译是“没有像现在这样的时间了”。

Seize the day. \*直译“把握今天”。多在军队中用。

Carpe diem. (不必担忧未来，及时行乐。) \*出自拉丁语，英语中也常使用。

越早越好。

The sooner, the better.

When should I go? (我什么时候去?)

The sooner, the better. (越早越好。)

碰碰运气看。

I'll take a chance.

Can you jump over the river? (你能跳过那条河吗?)

I'll take a chance. (碰碰运气看。)

I'll take a gamble.

I'll go for it. (我大胆试一试。)

I'll give it a try. (试试看。)

再拿出点勇气来。

Have more guts!

我们总得想办法完成。

Let's finish it somehow. \*somehow “想方设法”、“不管怎样”。

It's getting late. (已经这么晚了。)

Let's finish it somehow. (我们总得想办法完成。)

Let's try our best to finish it. (竭尽全力完成。)

Let's get it over with. (赶快把它做完吧。)

值得一试。

It's worth a try. \*worth “有价值”、“值得”、“也许不顺利”或“做起来太勉强，但值得一试”。

I don't think I can beat him. (我想我赢不了他。)

Well, it's worth a try. (但，值得一试。)

我们必须同心同德。

We must function as one mind and one body.

We have to work together.

We must be a team.

We have to cooperate with each other. (我们必须相互协助。)

你等着瞧吧。

You just wait.

豁出去了。

It's all or nothing. \*这是一句短语，最好能记住。

We're betting all of our money. (我们把所有的钱都赌上吧。)

Yeah, it's all or nothing. (好吧，孤注一掷。)

商谈

●赞成

赞成。

I agree. \*比较生硬的说法。

I think it's very important. (我认为这个问题很重要。)

I agree. (我同意。)

I agree with that.

I'm with you. \*“对，对”、“很好嘛”、“我赞成”、“OK”。

I'm for it.

I don't agree. (我反对。)

我也这样认为。

I think so, too. \*更口语的说法。

Tokyo is too expensive. (东京的物价太贵。)

I think so, too. (我也这样认为。)

好哇!

Anything you say!

Let's see a movie. (我们去看电影吧。)

Anything you say! (好哇!)

I'm with you.

Okay, let's.

You're in charge.

You're the boss.

I agree with you.

没有异议。

No objection!

我不反对。

I don't have any objection to it. \*objection “异议”、“反对”、“不服从”、“反对理由”。

What do you think of my proposal? (你觉得我的建议怎么样?)

I don't have any objection to it. (我不反对。)

I have no objection to it.

I don't object to it.

No problem here.

Sounds alright to me.

我觉得那样很好。

That's fine with me.

How's tomorrow? (明天怎么样?)

That's fine with me. (我没问题。)

That sounds good.

Sounds like a good idea to me.

很好!

Fine. \*这是种常用的表达方式，表示带有“无可挑剔的”、“不错的”、“好的”等语感。

How was the proposal? (这个建议怎么样?)

Fine. (很好!)

How's everything? (一切都好吗?)

Fine. (很好呀!)

Good.

It's acceptable.

Okay.

那就行了。

That's fair. \*用于听到对方给予妥协性的回答时，就对对方的意见或行为作出答复，含有“这样才公平、公正”的语气。

How does that sound? (那样行吗?)

That's fair. (那就行了。)

Fair enough.

我也有同样感觉。

You can say that again. \*表示“我的看法和你完全一致”，带有同情的语感。

That meeting was awful. (那个会开得真糟糕。)

You can say that again. (我也有同样感觉。)

I'll say.

Definitely.

好像挺有意思。

Sounds like fun. \*接受别人的邀请或建议时。

Let's go out! (我们出去玩吧。)

Sounds like fun. (那一定很有意思。)

当然!/一定!

You bet! \*完全赞成对方所说的事的语气。

Did you study for the test? (快考试了，你准备好了吗?)

You bet. (当然!/一定!)

That is for sure.

You know it.

I'd bet on it.

You can bet on it.

Bet on it.

Of course.

It goes without saying.

That goes without saying.

You betcha. \*俚语。

你是反对还是赞成他的主意?

Are you for or against his idea?

好!

Good. \*用来向对方表达愉快、批准、同意、满意等心情。

How is it? (这个怎么样?)

Good. (好!)

It's good.

太棒了!

Great! \*比 good 更要强烈地表示“吃惊的、终于可以松一口气的心情”，还带有“得意洋洋”、“心满意足”的语感。

The boss approved my proposal. (老板同意了我的建议。)

Great! (太棒了!)

That's great!

好主意。

Good idea.

Let's do this part first. (我们先做这部分吧!)

Good idea. (好主意。)

Good thinking.

Bad idea. (馊主意。)

你说的有一部分是对的。

What you say is partly right. \*partly “部分的”。

Don't you agree? (你同意吗?)

What you say is partly right. (你说的有一部分是对的。)

You are partially correct.

I agree with you partially. (我部分同意。)

●反对

我反对。

I don't agree. \*比 I can't agree. 的语气还要强烈，给人一种直接反对的印象。

I know I'm correct. (我认为我是正确的。)

I don't agree. (我不这样认为。)

I don't agree with that.

I don't agree with you.

I agree. (同意。)

我不能同意。

I can't agree. \*“我不能同意你的意见”，比较礼貌的说法。

All politicians are liars. (所有的政治家都是骗子。)

I can't agree. (我不能同意。)

I can't agree with that.

I can't agree with you.

我怀疑。

I doubt it.

Do you think it's true? (你觉得那是真的吗?)

I doubt it. (我怀疑。)

I don't think so.

It's not likely to happen. (才不会发生呢!)

我反对。

Objection!

We found out that he wasn't there. (我们发现他没有在那儿。)

Objection! (我反对。)

I object!

你不是这么说的。

That's not what you said.

You didn't say that.

我无法相信。

I can't buy that! \*buy 除了“买”以外，还有“相信”、“承认”的意思。

I'm telling the truth. (我说的都是真的。)

I can't buy that! (我无法相信。)

That doesn't make sense. (那不合乎道理。)

That's ridiculous! (那太荒谬了。)

I refuse to believe that. (我不敢相信。)

馊主意。

Bad idea. \*用于不同意对方的提议时。

Let's cheat. (我们糊弄一回吧。)

Bad idea. (馊主意。)

That's a bad idea.

That's not a good idea.

Not a good idea.

Good. (好哇。)

那可不好哦!

No good. \*用于否定对方的意图、打算、计划时。是“那样不好”、“不行”的意思。这种表达方式让人觉得说话人有与对方不同的主意。

How is it? (怎么样?)

No good. (那可不好哦!)

That's no good.

Good. (那很好。)

算了吧!

Let's not. \*否定、拒绝对方的提议、定义、暗示。

Let's go drinking. (我们去喝酒吧!)

Let's not. (算了吧!)

那怎么可能。

That's impossible. \*很有把握时。

He's guilty. (他有罪。)

That's impossible. (那怎么可能。)

Impossible.

That can't be.

那完全是胡说八道。

That's absolute nonsense.

I saw you steal the money. (我看见你偷人家钱了。)

That's absolute nonsense. (那完全是胡说八道。)

Don't be so unreasonable. (别那么不讲道理。)

That's out of the question. (那根本不可能。)

That's quite impossible. (那根本不可能。)

行不通。

It won't work. \*意为“好像怎么也不行”、“好像不顺利”、“好像不妥当”，是 No good 的较正式的表达方式。

I think it's a good idea. (我觉得那是一个好主意。)

It won't work. (恐怕行不通。)

It will work. (看起来不错。)

不总是这样。

Not always.

You always work late. (你总是工作到很晚啊。)

Not always. (不总是这样。)

不是那样。

Not really. \*不能同意对方的意见或信息时，有礼貌地加以否定。

Do you want to go out for dinner? (你想不想去外面吃晚饭?)

Not really. (不太想去。)

Was it fun? (有意思吗?)

Not really. (不怎么有意思。)

It must be expensive. (这个一定很贵吧!)

Not really. (也不那么贵。)

Not especially.

●肯定

对，是我。

Yes, I am.

Are you Ms. Tanaka? (您是田中女士吗?)

Yes, I am. (对，是我。)

Oh, yes! (啊，是!) \*充分地肯定。

Oh, yeah!

No, I'm not. (不，不是。)

嗯。

Yeah. \*非常随便地表示同意。

Do you like movies? (你喜欢看电影吗?)

Yeah. (嗯。)

我想是的。

I think so. \*稍带迟疑的肯定，“好像……吧!”“好像听说是……”。

Is John off today? (约翰今天休息?)

I think so. (我想是吧。)

I believe so.

So they say.

So I understand.

I suppose so.

To my understanding.

是的。/对。

Right. \*就问题或想法等表示同意、赞成时。“你说得对，完全正确，是那么回事”。

You're from Canada, right? (你是加拿大人，对吧?)

Right. (对。)

That's right.

Yes.

Correct. \*与事实相符、“没错”、“完全正确”。

That's correct.

You're correct.

That's true.

Wrong. (不对。)

一点儿没错!

Absolutely! \*充分肯定的表达方式。“一点儿没错，就是那样”，表示完全认可对方所说的话。

Is that right? (是那么回事吗?)

Absolutely! (一点儿没错!)

Do you want to go? (你想去吗?)

Absolutely! (特想去。)

Definitely.

That's it exactly.

Exactly.

Not exactly. (未必。/不全是。)

一句话，是。

In a word, yes.

Is it true? (是真的吗?)

In a word, yes. (一句话，是。)

Absolutely.

完全和你说的一样。

You're perfectly correct.

What do you think? (你觉得怎么样?)

You're perfectly correct. (我觉得你说的很对。)

You're quite right.

You're absolutely correct.

You're exactly right.

在某种意义上，他是对的。

In a sense he's right.

啊，对啦!

That's it! \*正中对方话语、行为的核心，惊讶或高兴时用。

Let's push this button. (摁这个按钮看看。)

That's it! (啊，对啦!)

Let's try this way. (用这个方法试一试。)

That's it! (啊，对啦!)

That's a winner.

Sounds like a winner.

That's not it. (啊，不对。)

正是!

You got it. \*直译是“我说的话你正确地理解了”。

Do you mean this one? (你的意思是这个?)

You got it. (正是!)

You've got it.

That's right.

You know it.

你说到点子上了。

Your answer is to the point. \*Your answer is very to the point. 加上 very 后，句中就含有“确实掌握了要

点”的语感。

We should fire him. (我们应该解雇他。)

Your answer is to the point. (你说到点子上了。)

That's a very straightforward answer.

应该是吧。

I bet.

It's true. (这是真的。)

I bet. (应该是的。)

①那好吧，拜托您了!/那谢谢了。②为什么不行?

Why not? \*Why not? 有两种意思。(1)accepting (接受承诺)在别人的建议下回答“麻烦您……”，作“谢谢。”时使用。(2)questioning (询问理由)是询问“为什么不行?”的。

1) Would you like some more? (您还想再要点儿吗?)

Why not? (好的。)

No reason not to.

Sure.

Thanks.

No problem.

2) You can't see your friends today. (今天你不能去见你的朋友。)

Why not? (为什么不行?)

对呀!

Bingo! \*俚语。表达类似“说对了!”、“猜中了!”的意想不到的喜悦心情。

You play tennis, right? (你打网球是不是?)

Bingo! (对呀!你说对了。)

说得对!说得好!

Hear, hear! \*对演讲人说出的重大的事情表示充分赞成的表达方式。

We should lower taxes! (应该减少税金。)

Hear, hear! (说得对!说得对!)

是，先生。

Yes, sir. \*对男性。

Yes, ma'am. \*对女性。

I'd like a wake-up call, please. (请提供叫早服务。)

Yes, sir. (是，先生。)

No, sir./No, ma'am. (不，不对。)\*用于工作中的有礼貌的说法。

确实是这样。

No doubt. \*对别人的意见表示完全同意、赞成时。意为“毫无疑问”、“确实是这样”。

It's a hard job. (那是份很辛苦的工作。)

No doubt. (确实是这样。)

No doubt about it.

You said it. \*比较随便的说法。

You can say that again. \*比较随便的说法。

That's doubtful. (那是使人怀疑的。)

当然可以。

Fair enough. \*因为 fair“公平、公正的”是 enough“足够、充分的”，所以意思是“很公平的”、“不得不同意对方的意见”。



I'll help you after dinner, okay? (晚饭以后我再帮你，行吗?)

Fair enough. (当然行!)

That's fair.

That's reasonable.

恐怕就是这样了。

I'm afraid so. \*一种将不愉快的事情或对方不想听到的事情告诉对方并表示同情的语感。“很遗憾是这样”、“恐怕是这样”。

Did you lose your wallet? (你丢了钱包?)

I'm afraid so. (好像是。)

Do I have to do it again? (我还得重新干吗?)

I'm afraid so. (恐怕就是这样了。)

你的意见有道理。

Your opinion is reasonable. \*reasonable “有道理的”、“合乎情理的”、“合理的”。

I don't think it's a good idea. (我觉得那不是个好主意。)

Your opinion is reasonable. (你的意见有道理。)

Your opinion stands to reason.

That's a reasonable opinion.

Your opinion is unreasonable. (你的意见没道理。)

如果你说是的话，那就是吧。

If you say so.

I'm telling the truth. (我在说事实。)

If you say so. (如果你说是的话，那就是吧。)

据我所知，是的。

Yeah, as far as I know.

Is he coming? (他来吗?)

Yeah, as far as I know. (来，据我所知。)

Yeah, as far as I can tell.

Yes, to the best of my knowledge. \*恭敬的说法。

Yes, I think so. (对，我想是的。)

我这就做。

I'm going to.

Have you finished your homework yet? (你已经做完作业了吧?)

I'm going to. (我这就做。)

#### ●否定

不，没有。

No, I'm not.

You're lying. (你在说谎。)

No, I'm not. (不，没有。)

Yes, I am. (对。)

不对。

Wrong. \*这是种非常强烈的否定表达方式，所以最好考虑使用场合。

You're from Canada, right? (你是加拿大人吧?)

Wrong. (不，不对。)

Right. (对。)

那是不对的。

That's not right. \*反对或不同意对方的意见时使用的口语表达方式。

Go this way. (走这条路。)

No, that's not right. (不，那么走不对。)

That's not correct.

Correct. (对，是这样。)

你的想法根本就是错误的。

Your idea is fundamentally wrong. \*fundamentally “根本地”、“本质上地”。

Everyone lies. There is nothing wrong with it. (大家都撒谎，这没什么不好的。)

Your idea is fundamentally wrong. (你的想法根本就是错误的。)

There is something fundamentally wrong with your idea.

Your idea lacks morals. (你的想法真缺德。)

我不是那个意思。

That's not what I mean.

Are you saying you're better than I am? (你是说你比我出色吗?)

That's not what I mean. (我不是那个意思。)

I didn't mean that.

You misunderstood me. (你误会我了。)

哪儿有的事儿。/当然不是。

Certainly not. \*比较正式的说法。强烈地否定对方所指责或暗示的事情。

Did you cheat? (你骗人了吧?)

Certainly not. (哪儿有的事儿。/当然不是。)

Of course not. \*否定的答案是显而易见的，根本无须发问时使用。

Of course. (当然。)

没有，从来没有。

No, never.

Haven't you been abroad? (你还没去过外国吗?)

No, never. (没有，从没去过。)

不，一点儿都不。

No, not a bit.

Aren't you tired? (你不累吗?)

No, not a bit. (不，一点儿都不累。)

肯定不对!

No way! \*用来强烈否定对方的主张和申诉。

I think she's pregnant. (我觉得她怀孕了。)

No way! (绝对不会。)

Never. (绝对不是那么回事。)

Definitely not!

Absolutely not!

Absolutely. (绝对一点儿没错。)

怎么可能呢?

How can that be?

I can't find my wallet. (我找不到我的钱包了。)

How can that be? (怎么可能呢?)

How could that be?

That's impossible.

How can it be true?

在这一点上我们意见分歧。

We don't agree on this point.

我没说那个。

I'm not talking about that.

..., but he's rich. (.....可 he 有钱吧!)

I'm not talking about that. (我没说那个。)

What I'm saying is another matter.

That's not what I'm talking about.

这个嘛.....!

Uh-uh. \*非常随便的否定说法。在熟悉的同伴中使用。

Are you free tonight? (今晚你有空吗?)

Uh-uh. (这个嘛.....)

Uh-huh. (嗯。)

那样不行。

That won't do.

他呀, 不行。

He won't do.

那也太没道理了。

That makes no sense.

He got a promotion. (他升官了。)

That makes no sense. (那也太没道理了。)

That doesn't make sense.

Makes sense. (可以理解/合乎情理。)

That makes sense. (这事儿可以理解/合乎道理。)

不是我。

Not me. \*当被指责“你干了.....吧!”或“你说了.....吧!”时给予的回答。“我没做。”“我没说。”较随便的口语说法。

Who broke my coffee cup? (谁把我的咖啡杯给打碎了?)

Not me. (不是我。)

It wasn't me.

I didn't do it. (我没干那事。)

I didn't say that. (我没说那事。)

I'm innocent. (我是清白的。)

我否认。

I deny that. \*正式的说法。在受到指责, 否认其申述或陈述时。

I heard you say it. (我听你这么说的。)

I deny that. (我否认。)

●含糊其辞的回答

也许吧。

Maybe. \*虽然有可能性,但较接近于 No, 概率只在 40%左右,让人听上去是否定的语气。与 perhaps 同义。  
possibly 更拘泥于形式,但同样含有消极的语感。probably 的可能性较大,语感积极,概率在 80%到 90%左右,给对方以肯定的,即 Yes 的感觉。

Can you finish the report by Friday? (星期五之前你能写完那篇报告吗?)

Maybe. (也许吧。)

It may possibly rain, but it will probably be sunny again. (也许下雨,但可能过会儿又会晴了。)

Possibly.

Perhaps.

Probably.

不完全。

Not exactly. \*“不能说完全是那样”、“不能断定就是那样”的意思。

Do you agree? (你同意吗?)

Not exactly. (不完全同意。)

Not quite.

可能是吧。

I guess so. \*不能明确断定,“好像是”、“是吧”等推测的表达方式。

Don't you think Japanese people are healthier? (你不觉得日本人更健康些吗?)

I guess so. (可能是吧!)

I suppose so.

也许是真的吧。

It might be true. \*听上去是不太肯定,接近于 No (不)的感觉。

Do you think it's true? (你觉得那是真的吗?)

It might be true. (也许是真的吧。)

It's possible.

可能会吧。

It could be. \*听对方说了许多之后,自己也觉得“可能会吧”时使用。

What do you think? (你觉得怎么样?)

It could be true. (也许吧!)

That could be.

That could be true.

我不太清楚。

I'm not sure. \*没把握说时,或不知道时。

Is he in the office now? (他现在在办公室吗?)

I'm not sure. (我不太清楚。)

I'm not certain.

I can't say for sure.

但愿是这样。

I hope you're right.

It'll be sunny tomorrow. (明天是个好天吧。)

I hope you're right. (但愿是这样。)

有那么点儿。

Sort of.

Is your dog big? (你的狗大吗?)

Sort of. (说大也大概!)

Kind of.

差不多吧!

It's something like that.

Is this it? (是这个吗?)

Yeah, it's something like that. (嗯, 差不多吧。)

That's about it.

That'll do.

That's about right.

那得看情况。

It depends.

Don't you think you can save more money in Tokyo? (你不觉得在东京能攒更多的钱吗?)

It depends. (那得看情况。)\*on a case by-case basis “基于具体情况”。

That depends.

也许是, 也许不是。

Maybe yes, maybe no. \*虽然有话要说, 但又不想让对方明白时。

Are you going to ask him? (你打算去问他吗?)

Maybe yes, maybe no. (也许问, 也许不问。)

但愿如此。

Hopefully. \*表达虽然无法约定, 但仍渴望能够实现的心情。

Can you play tomorrow? (明天能去比赛吗?)

Hopefully. (但愿能去。)

I hope so.

不能保证。

There's no guarantee. \*带有也许不可能一切顺利的语感, 但可以感觉到成功的概率很高。

Will it make money? (能挣大钱吗?)

There's no guarantee. (不能保证。)

I can't guarantee it.

我想是的。

I think so. \*可以用于各种场合。表达“我想是的”、“是那样”的语感。

Will it rain today? (今天会下雨吗?)

I think so. (我想会吧。)

我说不好。

I can't say. \*不愿意说出秘密或不足以提出意见时。

Do you know where they are? (你知道他们在哪儿吗?)

I can't say. (我说不好。)

I couldn't say.

I can't say for certain.

I can't say for sure.

I couldn't say for certain.

也是也不是。

Yes and no. \*无法断定是“是”还是“不是”时。

Are the people friendly? (那些人都很友善吗?)

Yes and no. (也是也不是。)

Fifty-fifty. \*俚语。

喜忧参半。/一半一半。

**Half and half.** \*表示不能断言好还是不好，无法确定的心情。同时有向对方表示事情进展得不顺利、搁浅的语感。

**Is that new plan effective?** (那个新计划有效果吗?)

**Half and half.** (嗯，难说。)

我会试试。

**I'll try.** \*“试试”、“努力”。

**Can you find him?** (你能找到他吗?)

**I'll try.** (我会试试。)

**I'll do my best.**

**I'll try to.**

怎么说呢。

**It's difficult to say.** \*用于难以立刻回答时。

**Is your boss nice to you?** (你的老板对你好吗?)

**It's difficult to say.** (怎么说呢。)

**It's hard to say.**

还可以更好点。

**Could be better.** \*考虑到对方的心情，避免给予对方否定的回答。“还有发展的余地”、“不能说是最好的”。

**Is he a good salesman?** (他是个很好的推销员吗?)

**Could be better.** (还可以更好点。)

他给我的回答很含糊。

**He gave me an ambiguous answer.** \*ambiguous “可以有两种以上理解的，模棱两可的”。

**His answer was very vague.**

**He wasn't very clear.**

●保留意见

让我想想。

**Let me think about it.**

**So, you should buy it now.** (所以，你应该现在就买。)

**Let me think about it.** (让我想想。)

**Give me time to think it over.**

请给我点儿时间考虑。

**I need some time to think it over.**

**I need more time to think about it.**

我会考虑的。

**I'll consider it.** \*正式的说法。表达不能马上回答时，有“请给我时间考虑”、“让我考虑考虑”的语感。

**Do you like my idea?** (你接受我的建议吗?)

**I'll consider it.** (我会考虑的。)

我考虑考虑吧。

**I'll think about it.** \*比 **I'll consider it.** 的说法更随便，比直接拒绝语气要缓和。

**Will you come to my party?** (你来参加我的晚会吗?)

**I'll think about it.** (我考虑考虑吧。)

**I'll sleep on it.** \*俚语。

**I'll give it some thought.**

我得琢磨琢磨。

I'll think it over.

Will you approve the proposal? (你同意我的计划吗?)

I'll think it over. (我得琢磨琢磨。)

请给我一个晚上的时间考虑。

Let me sleep on it.

Please give me a raise. (请给我涨工资。)

Let me sleep on it. (请给我一个晚上的时间考虑。)

我得研究研究。

I'll see what I can do.

We need longer breaks. (我们的休假有必要再长一些。)

I'll see what I can do. (我得研究研究。)

●提出、询问意见

你呢?

How about you? \*回答了别人的问题后,用这句反问对方,有助于对话的顺利进行。

I like New York in June. How about you? (我喜欢 6 月的纽约,你呢?)

Me, too. (我也是。)

What about you?

你觉得呢?

What do you think? \*用来询问“怎么样?”、“你的意见呢?”

What do you think? (你觉得呢?)

I think it's all right. (我觉得没关系。)

What do you say?

How about it?

What do you think?

What's your answer?

你的意见呢?

What's your opinion?

What's your viewpoint?

What's your point of view?

你的建议呢?

What's your suggestion?

What do you suggest?

还有别的吗?

What else?

Anything else?

What's left?

Missing anything?

什么问题都可以。

Any question will do. \*催促别人提问时“请提问题吧”。

Ask anything.

你有什么建议吗?

What do you recommend?

What do you think is the best?

你不这样认为吗?

Don't you think so? \*征求对方同意。

Can't you see it?

你同意吗?

Do you agree? \*比较正式的说法。

给我一个明确的答复。

Give me a definite answer. \*definite “明确的”。

I want a definite answer. (我希望得到明确的答复。)

I need a definite answer. (我需要一个明确的答复。)

“是”还是“不是”?

Is it “yes” or “no”?

Yes, or no?

这可不算是答复。

It doesn't answer my question.

That's no answer.

That's not what I want to know. (这不是我想知道的事情。)

You didn't answer my question. (你没有回答我的问题。)

你没有希望赢。

You don't stand a chance. \*stand a chance “有可能性”。

I'm running for mayor. (我的目标是成为市长。)

You don't stand a chance. (你没有希望赢。)

我已经忍无可忍了。

It's the last straw. \*It's the last straw.是句谚语, 出自 The last straw breaks the camel's back. 意思是往骆驼身上放稻草, 放得太多时, 就是一根也会把骆驼的脊背压断。即忍耐超过了限度, 就会爆发。

That's it.

It's the end.

It's the limit.

I can't take it anymore.

让我听听您的直言。

Let me hear your candid opinion. \*candid “直率的, 不客气的”。

Please tell me what you honestly think.

你有什么更好的主意吗?

Can you think of anything better?

Have you got a better idea?

有什么不满意的吗?

Any complaints? \*complaint “不平”、“不满意”、“抱怨的原因”。

Any complaints? (有什么不满意的吗?)

No, I'm satisfied. (没有, 我心满意足。)

Do you have any complaints to make?

Do you have anything to complain about?

你不满意什么?

What is your complaint?

What are your complaints?



What are you dissatisfied with?

我是个有气量的人。

I'm fairly broad-minded. \*broad-minded “心胸宽阔，宽宏大量”。

这是一个难得的机会。

That kind of chance comes once in a blue moon. \*once in a blue moon “稀少的，很少”。

I went out with a gorgeous girl last night.(我昨天晚上和一个非常漂亮的姑娘约会了。)

That kind of chance comes once in a blue moon. (这是一个难得的机会。)

照我的想法.....

In my opinion...

What do you think? (你认为如何?)

In my opinion, we need to cut costs. (我的想法是，我们必须减少经费。)\*有人用 According to my opinion..., 这种表达方式是错误的。

I think...

我的意思是.....

What I meant was...

Do you mean fire people? (你的意思是要裁人?)

No, what I meant was we need to use cheaper materials. (不，我的意思是必须使用更便宜的材料。)

What I wanted to say was...

我想是的。

I think so.

我想不是。

I don't think so.

我认为这要看个人的看法。

I think it is a matter of opinion.

I think that depends on one's opinion.

那并不重要。

It's not important.

那是个好主意。

That's a good idea.

那是胡说。

That's not true.

对了/没错!

That's right!

我可负担不起。

I can't afford it.

值得一看。

It's worth a look.

这不，你看.....

You see... \*非常随便的说法。

Why? (为什么?)

You see, we need to stay competitive. (你看，我们必须在竞争中坚持住。)

The reason is...

我可跟你说清楚。

Let's get this straight. \*我得先把话说清楚”、“这点我可告诉你”这样引起对方的注意力之后，表达自己

的意见才有效果。

Let's get this straight, I'm the boss. (我得先说清楚, 我是老板。)

Yes, sir. (是的, 先生。)

我是不会做那种事儿的。

I would not do that.

I would not do that. (我是不会做那种事儿的。)

I believe you. (我相信你。)

I wouldn't do that.

I wouldn't ever do that. (我是绝对不会做那种事儿的。)

I'm not the kind of person who would do that. (我不是做那种事的人。)

还有更厉害的呢。

You ain't seen nothing yet. \*按正确的语法关系来说, 应该是 You haven't seen anything yet. 直译是“你还有很多没看到呢”。

A) Shibuya is very crowded. (涉谷人多得要命。)

B) You ain't seen nothing yet. You should see Shinjuku. (你没看到更厉害的呢, 你去新宿看看。)\*美国朋友 A 来到日本。

不要画蛇添足了。

Let's leave well enough alone. \*直译是“这样就很好了, 保持别动了”。表示“这种状态就很好, 所以如果再修改的话就会画蛇添足”。

One more hand. (再玩一次吧。)

Let's leave well enough alone. (这样就行了, 到此为止吧!)\*玩扑克游戏时。

Let's quit while we're ahead.

Let's not try to improve the results. \*这种表达方式不常使用。

肯定是我的幻觉。

It must be my imagination. \*imagination “空想”、“想像”。

从长远来看.....

In the long run,...

Tax cuts are a good idea. (减税是个好主意。)

But, in the long run, it's not good for the country. (但从长远来看, 对国家没有什么好处。)

#### ●叙述、询问理由

为什么?

Why?

I forgot to lock the door. (我忘了锁门了。)

Why? (为什么?)

为什么?

How come? \*比 why? 还要口语。

I didn't like the movie. (我不喜欢那部电影。)

How come? (为什么?)

你怎么会那么想呢?

What makes you think that?

I think she's in love with you. (我想她爱上你了。)

What makes you think that? (你怎么会那么想呢?)

Why do you say that?

Why do you think that?

告诉我为什么。

Tell me why.

What's the reason? (理由是什么?)

是怎么发生的?

How did it happen?

My car broke down. (我的汽车出故障了。)

How did it happen? (是怎么回事?)

How did that happen?

你干吗要去做这种事呢?

What are you doing this for? \*当不明白对方为什么要做毫无理由的事情的时候使用。

Why are you doing this?

What's the reason you're doing this?

Why are you doing something like this? (你干吗要干这样的事呢?)

你为什么干那样的事呢?

Why did you do that?

Why did you do that? (你为什么干那样的事呢?)

I didn't know I wasn't supposed to. (我不知道不能这样做。)

What made you do that?

Why did you do something like that?

How could you?

How could you do that?

是什么原因呢?

What causes it? \*cause“成为……的原因”、“引起”。

The river is getting dirty. (那条河越来越脏。)

What causes it? (为什么会这样呢?)

What causes it? (是什么原因?)

Air pollution. (由于空气污染。)

What is it caused by?

请给我解释一下。

Explain it to me.

You'd better start explaining.

为什么不行?

Why not? \*在被对方否定时, 反驳对方“为什么不行?”, 还含有“当然可以”、“同意”的意思。

You can't wear the red pants. (你不能穿那条红裤子。)

Why not? They're my favorite. (为什么不能?这是我最喜欢的裤子。)

Why can't I?

Is there a reason? (有理由吗?)

你怎么那么高兴?

What are you so happy about?

What are you so happy about? (你怎么那么高兴?)

It's a wonderful day. (今天是最棒的一天。)

You seem especially happy today. (你今天显得特别高兴。)

What makes you so happy? \*更随意的说法。

为了什么?

What for?

I made this big box! (我做了个这么大的箱子。)

What for? (干什么用?) For what?

What is this for? (这个用来干嘛?)

为了谁?

For who?

I bought this gift today. (今天我买了一份礼物。)

For who? (给谁买的?)

Who is it for?

你旅行的目的是什么?

What's the purpose of your visit? \*出境游时, 边防检查官的问话。

What brought you here? (你为什么来这儿?)

没有理由不让做吧。

No reason not to.

Why do you want to do that? (你为什么想做那件事?)

No reason not to. (没有理由不让做吧。)

Why not?

What's wrong with it?

Why shouldn't I?

你怎么在这儿?

Why are you here? \*根据说话方式的不同, 有时会让对方听起来不礼貌。

我告诉你为什么.....

I'll tell you why...

This is the reason why...

总之, 是这么回事儿。

In brief, it's like this. \*比较随便的说法, 用在说出重点之前。虽然不是正式的说法, 但可用于所有情况。

In short, it's like this.

In a word, it's like this.

To sum up, it's like this.

它的由来是这样的.....

It started like this...

How did Edison make the light bulb? (爱迪生是怎样发明灯泡的呢?)

It started like this... (它的由来是这样的.....)

This is its history...

This is the way it began...

原来如此!

That's why! \*比较随便的说法。

Why doesn't it work? (为什么不动呢?)

You have to turn it on first. (你得先打开开关。)

Oh, that's why! (哦, 是这样啊!)

所以.....

That's why...

That's why I like her. (所以我喜欢她。)

I see. (我明白了。)

●指出错误

我觉得你错了。

I think you're mistaken.

I think you've been misled.

你错了。

You're wrong.

That man is Mr. Smith. (那位是史密斯先生。)

You're wrong. He's Mr. Sheehan. (你错了，他是希恩先生。)

You're incorrect.

那是谁的错呀？

Whose fault is that? \*含有责备对方的语感。

Whose fault is it?

Who's to blame?

吃不着葡萄就说葡萄是酸的(还嘴硬!)

I think it's sour grapes. \*sour grapes 是意为“酸葡萄”、“不认输”的惯用表达方式。它来自有名的伊索寓言。“狐狸看到树上长满了诱人的葡萄，可是怎么也够不着时，就说那葡萄是酸的，算了吧。”狐狸嘴硬，但却不得不死心。

I think it's a case of sour grapes.

那随你的便。

That's up to you. \*up to... 表示“随.....的便”、“由.....决定”。

Should I buy a red car or a blue car? (我是买红色的汽车还是买蓝的?)

That's up to you. (那就随便你喽。)

You choose.

You decide.

你没说到点儿上。

That's not the point.

He's poor because he's lazy. (他很穷是因为他很懒。)

That's not the point. (你没说到点儿上。)

That's not the issue.

That's not what I'm talking about.

对不起，那是我的。

Excuse me. That's mine. \*当发现别人错拿走什么东西时使用。

That doesn't belong to you. (那不是你的。)

Excuse me, that's not yours. (对不起，那不是你的。)

I think that belongs to me. (我想那是我的。)

商量

●吐露秘密

说实话.....

As a matter of fact, ...

Who won the golf tournament? (那场高尔夫球比赛谁赢了?)

Well, as a matter of fact, I did. (其实, 是我赢了。)

Actually, ...

To be honest, ...

To be frank, ...

Frankly speaking, ...

Truthfully, ... (老实说.....)

In all actuality, ... (实际上, .....)\*正式的说法。

别告诉任何人。

Don't tell anyone.

Don't tell anyone. (别告诉任何人。)

I won't. (我不会的。)

Keep it under your hat. \*一种惯用说法。

我有件事要坦白。

I have a confession. \*confession “坦白”、“告白”、“供认”。

I have something to confess.

I need to tell you something. (我有事必须告诉你。)

I have a confession to make.

我有一个秘密。

I have a secret.

I'm keeping a secret.

我把一切告诉你。

I'll fill you in. \*fill...in“填满.....”、“把.....装满”。

So, what happened to my father? (那, 我父亲出了什么事情?)

I'll fill you in. (我把一切告诉你。)

I'll tell you all about it.

I'll explain everything.

I'll tell you all the details.

我就直说吧。

I'll level with you. \*level 表示“把.....弄平”, 但在这儿表示“说话不拐弯, 直说”。

Quit lying to me! (不要对我说谎话。)

All right. I'll level with you. (好吧, 我就直说吧。)

I'll tell you frankly.

I'll be frank with you.

I'll be open and sincere with you.

I'll tell you the truth. (我告诉你真相。)

我知道的大概就是这些。

That is about all I know.

What else do you know? (其他你还知道些什么?)

That is about all I know. (我知道的大概就是这些。)

I don't know anything else about it.

That's all I know.

我们关起门来在这儿说。/我们私下里说。

This is just between you and me. \*比较轻松的说法。直译为“你我俩人之间的事”。

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What is it? (什么事呀?)

Let's keep our talk between us.

Let's keep this our little secret.

这是一个秘密。

It's a secret.

我告诉你一个秘密。

Let me tell you a secret.

他不能保守秘密。

He can't keep a secret.

你的嘴不严。

You've got a big mouth!

我不敢对我的老板说。

I don't have the guts to say that to my boss. \*guts 表示“勇气”。

听小道消息说。

A little bird told me. \*说不清楚是从哪儿听来的，或者不愿意说出是从谁那儿听来的情况下使用。

A little bird told me that today is your birthday. (听说今天是你的生日。)

Wait. Who told you? (喂!谁告诉你的?)

I heard it through the grapevine. \*grapevine 原意为“葡萄藤，葡萄属植物”，这里表示“谣言，传闻”。比较常用。

I just overheard it.

我什么都没说。

I didn't say anything. \*表示自己没有泄密的说法。

I kept my mouth shut.

I didn't let the cat out of the bag. \*表示“没有泄露秘密”的固定说法。

无意中说了嘴。

It was a slip of the tongue.

It was a slip of the tongue. (无意中说了嘴。)

Really? Didn't she know about it? (真的吗?难道她不知道?)

I spilled the beans. (我泄露了秘密。)

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Mum's the word. (我什么都不说。)

I won't say anything. (我什么都不说。)

My lips are sealed. (我的嘴很紧。)

●约定

我保证。

I promise.

You can't tell anyone. (你不能告诉任何人。)

I promise I won't. (知道，我保证。)

我不能保证。

I can't promise. \*“不能保证，但可以试试”。表达想帮助对方的心情。

You have to come. (你也来吧!)

I'll try but I can't promise. (我争取去，但不能保证。)

一定。

Will do.

Remember to bring the report. (记住带上你的报告。)

Will do. (一定带来。)

我发誓。

I swear. \*语气强烈。

Are you sure? (是真的吗?)

I swear. (我发誓。)

请相信我。

Trust me.

I'm not sure. (我没有把握。)

Trust me. (请相信我。)

Believe me.

I know what I'm doing.

You can trust me.

Trust in me.

说到就得做到。

A promise is a promise!

I'm sorry I can't help you. (对不起，我帮不了你。)

You said you would. A promise is a promise! (你说过你可以，说到就得做到。)

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You can't go back on your promise now! (你现在不能食言。)

高兴时

●欣喜

我很高兴/幸福。

I'm happy.

How's your new home? (新家怎么样?)

I'm happy. (我很幸福。)

I'm ecstatic. (我高兴得忘乎所以了。)\*希望进一步强调心情非常激动的感觉时。

I'm thrilled. (我太激动了。)

我高兴极了。

I'm so happy.

I feel so happy. (我非常高兴。)

I'm in heaven. (我好像到了天堂。)

呀嘢!

Yahoo! \*表示高兴和喜悦的心情时。

哇!/太棒了!/好家伙!

Oh, boy! \*表示高兴、惊喜的同时,也表示稍觉为难的心情。注意,没有 Oh, girl! 的说法。

We're going camping next week. (下星期我们去宿营。)

Oh, boy! (哇-!)

I lost my keys! (我把钥匙丢了。)

Oh, boy! (哦!这下糟了。)

哇!/呀!/棒极了!

Wow! \*表示高兴、惊喜、赞叹。“啊”。

Look at the view! (看那边的景色!)

Wow! It's great. (哇!太漂亮了!)

哇!/棒极了!

Yeah! \*表示同意、赞成。比 Yes 要随便、粗鲁。

School is canceled today. (今天学校放假!)

Yeah! (哇-!)

哈哈!/太棒了!

Whoopee! \*孩子用来表示幸福的词,如果大人使用,听上去含有讽刺的意味。

We're going to Disneyland! (我们要去迪斯尼乐园了。)

Whoopee! (啊!)

He got the promotion. (他升官了。)

Whoopee. (啊?)

听到这消息我很高兴。

I'm glad to hear it.

I'm happy you told me.

That's great to hear.

I'm relieved to hear that. (听了那个消息,我就放心了。)

谢天谢地.....

I'm glad that...

I'm glad that the exams are over. (谢天谢地考完了。)

感觉好极了。

I feel like a million dollars. \*million 是 100 万。

我从没有这么高兴过。

I've never been this happy.

I've never been as happy as I am now.

This is the happiest moment in my life.

This is the best moment of my life.

I couldn't be happier.

真是个好消息。

That's good news.

I heard John got married. (我听说约翰结婚了。)

That's good news. (真是个好消息。)

That's welcome news!

那太棒了!/太好了!

What fun!

Let's go dancing. (我们去跳舞吧。)

What fun! (那太好了!)

How fun!

舒服极了!

I feel great!

It's a nice day! (今天的天气真好!)

I feel great! (舒服极了。)

I feel wonderful!

I feel good!

I feel fantastic!

I feel terrific! \*进一步强调“舒服”的说法。

我今天的心情很好。

I'm in a good mood today.

The boss is in a good mood. (老板的心情很好。)

I'm in a bad mood today. (我今天心情不好。)

我期待着今年的夏天。

I'm looking forward to this summer.

Do you have any plans? (有什么打算吗?)

I can hardly wait until this summer. (我都等不及到夏天了。)\*口语化的说法。

I'm looking forward to seeing you. (我期待着能见到您。)

今天你看上去很高兴啊!

You look happy today.

Yes. I got a raise. (是呀, 我涨工资了。)

You seem really happy today.

高兴得飘飘欲仙。

I'm walking on air. \*直译是“在天上走”, 表达仿佛登上了天似的极其高兴的心情。

我高兴得跳了起来。

I jumped for joy.

这简直不敢让人相信。

This is too good to be true. \*听到了非常好的消息时。

We're having a baby. (我们有孩子了!)

This is too good to be true. (这简直让人不敢相信。)

It's unbelievable. (这无法让人相信。)

Too good to be true.

没有比这更让人高兴的了。

Nothing could be more wonderful.

Nothing would please me more.

Nothing could be nicer.

你使我感觉到了幸福。

You made me happy.

Did you receive my birthday card? (你收到我给你的生日贺卡了吗?)

Yes, you made me happy. Thank you. (收到了, 我太幸福了。谢谢。)

成功了!

I made it! \*用来表现自己“成功了!”、“达到某个目标”时。如果是对对方说时用 You did it!。

Did you pass the exam? (考试通过了吗?)

I made it! (通过了。)

I did it!

你干得不错!

You did it!

I've got a new job! (我找到了一个新工作。)

You did it! (太好了!)

Alright!

Yeah!

真运气!

Lucky!

I won the lottery! (我中奖了。)

Lucky! (真走运。)

今天的运气真好。

I lucked out today. \*美国的俚语说法。

Didn't that policeman give you a ticket? (那个警察没给你开违反交规的罚单吗?)

No, he didn't. I lucked out today. (没有, 我今天的运气可真好。)

I was lucky today.

Today's my lucky day.

I feel lucky today.

I'm in luck today.

你真走运。

It's your lucky day.

I found \$10.00 on the street. (我在街上拣了 10 美元。)

It's your lucky day. (你真走运。)

That's fortunate. (真有好运气。)

You got lucky.

感谢上帝!/谢天谢地。

Thank heavens! \*heaven 是基督教所说的“天堂”, 即“神和天使住的地方”。直译为“感谢天堂里的神”。

We didn't crash. (我们差点撞上。)

Thank heavens! (谢天谢地。)

Thank God!

Thank goodness!

我中头彩了!

I hit the jackpot! \*原意是赌博时赢得很多钱。一般用于“中了头彩”、“获得巨大成功”时。

What luck! (太走运了!)

I struck it rich! (我发了笔横财。)\*这句是从“挖到富矿”派生出来的一种表达方式。struck 是 strike 的过去式。

只是运气好。

I was just lucky. \*用 just 或 pure 强调“只是运气好而已”。

It was just luck.

It was pure luck.

美梦成真!

It's a dream come true!

真幸运呀!

Talk about luck.

Mike got a raise! (迈克加薪了!)

Talk about luck! (他可真走运!)

This must be my lucky day!

Things are really going my way!

What a lucky day!

就是这个!

This is it! \*用于找到了一直在找的东西时。

What is a good gift for Tracy? (送特蕾西什么礼物好呢?)

This is it! (就这个吧!)

This is just what I was looking for. (这正是我要找的。)

就这么定了。

It's settled!

Why don't we go to New York? (我们干吗不去纽约呀?)

It's settled! (是呀!就这么定了。)

That settles it!

听起来不错!

Sounds great! \*听到对方的建议后表达自己同意的意见时。

Let's go dancing tonight! (今天晚上去跳舞吧!)

Sounds great! (嗯, 好主意!)

It sounds great!

That sounds great!

真不错。

Looks great! \*看到什么人或什么物, 发出“真棒”的感叹时。

Look at that salad bar. (你看那个沙拉长条桌。)

Looks great! (看起来不错!)

It looks great!

That looks great!

●放心

啊!可以松口气了!

What a relief!

I passed! What a relief. (我通过了, 总算可以松口气了。)

Good for you. (太好了。)

That's a relief! (总算放心了。)

I'm relieved.

Everything worked out well. (所有的事都解决好了。)

I'm relieved. (我总算可以松口气了。)

I feel relieved.

I feel a lot better now.

吓我一跳!

I'm surprised! \*因意想不到的事情使得情况发生突然的变化, 而使人吃惊、吓了一跳时。

Happy birthday! (生日快乐!)

I'm surprised! (吓我一跳!)

What a surprise!

好了!这下放心了!/(吹口哨的声音。)

Whew! \*表示终于可以回避问题, 松一口气的心情。发音就如同吹口哨一样。

Whew! (好了!这下放心了!)

We made it! (干得不错!)

Thank goodness!

Thank God!

啊!

Aah! \*表示心情放松、高兴和叹息, 一般只用于自言自语。

听这么一说, 我就放心了。

I felt relieved to hear that. \*relieve 可以表示放下心来、安心的心情。

Did you hear that the meeting went well?(你听说了吗?那个会开得很顺利。)

Yes, I felt relieved to hear that. (听说了, 这么一来我就放心了。)

I was relieved to hear that.

I felt much better after hearing that.

终于到了。

Here we are at last. \*Here we are. 是固定短语, 表示“到了”。

Here we are at last. (终于到了。)

Home sweet home. (还是自己的家好!)

We've finally arrived.

可算摆脱了。

Good riddance. \*riddance 表示“摆脱烦恼、麻烦”。

He finally left. (他终于回去了。)

Good riddance. (太好了, 他可算走了。)

I'm glad they're gone.



悲伤时

●失望

真让人失望!

What a disappointment!

I didn't get a raise. What a disappointment! (没有给我提薪, 真让人失望!)

That's too bad. (太遗憾了。)

What a let down!

I'm disappointed with it.

This is disappointing.(这真令人扫兴。)

太遗憾了!

What a pity!

I couldn't go. (我没去成。)

What a pity. (太遗憾了。)

What a shame!

What a shame! (多倒霉!)

Isn't it though? (就是呀!)

What a bummer!

Bummer! \*口语中用来表示事情的进展不像自己所想象的那样。

Too bad! (太糟糕了。)

I failed the exam. (我考砸了。)

Too bad. (太糟糕了。)

That's too bad!

白费力气了。

It was a waste of effort. \*waste “浪费”、“白搭”, effort 表示“努力”、“费尽力气”。

It was a waste of my effort.

My effort was wasted.

All my effort went down the drain.

白费劲。

a wild-goose chase \*wild goose 表示“过路的大雁”, chase 意为“追赶”。会话中常用。

Did you find him. (你找到他了吗?)

No, he led me on a wild-goose chase. (没有, 白费了半天劲。)

前功尽弃。

All that for nothing. \*事情进展得不那么顺利时, 表示“我费了那么大的劲儿, 我作出了那么多的努力, 可是……”。

It was all a waste.

It was all for nothing.

你真让我失望。

You let me down.

I'm sorry I didn't come to your wedding. (对不起, 我没能参加你的婚礼。)

Yeah, you let me down. (是啊, 我很失望。)

You disappointed me.

我真失策。

I blew it. \*常用俚语, 表示“失败”、“失策”、“干了一件蠢事”。

I blew it. I lost the customer. (我真失策，失去了那个客户。)

Make sure it doesn't happen again. (再也不要发生这样的事了。)

I screwed up.

I messed up. (我给搞砸了。)

It's all my fault. (全都是我的错。)

毫无办法。

It can't be helped.

There's nothing you can do about it. (这事一点儿办法都没有。)

纯属浪费时间。

It's a waste of time.

How was it? (怎么样?)

It was a waste of time talking to him. (跟他谈话，纯属浪费时间。)

差不多了!

Almost! \*用来表示几乎就要成功了。

Almost! (差不多了!)

Nice try. (干得不错。)

我感到悲伤。

I feel sad.

What's wrong? (怎么了?)

I feel sad. (我感到悲伤。)

I'm sad.

I'm unhappy.

我感到非常痛苦。

I feel really sad.

I'm really sad.

I'm really unhappy.

哦!天哪!

Oh, dear!

My dog died. (我的狗死了。)

Oh, dear! (哦!天哪!)

Oh, my!

Alas! \*旧的说法。

呜呜!

Boohoo. \*用在大声哭泣时，呜呜地哭。

我的心都碎了。

My heart broke.

I felt heart broken.

我的内心充满了悲伤。

My heart has been filled with grief. \*be filled with... 表示“充满……”，grief 表示“极度悲伤”、“悲叹”。

那悲惨的故事使我心情抑郁。

The sad story depressed me. \*depress 表示“使消沉，使沮丧”。

The sad story really brought me down. \*bring...down “使……灰心丧气”。

真无情!

How ruthless!

She stole my customer. (她抢走了我的客人。)

How ruthless! (真残忍!)

How uncaring!

How cruel!

没人能知道我的感受。

No one can understand how I really feel.

Please talk to me. (请跟我说说吧。)

No one can understand how I really feel. (没人能明白我的真实感受。)

No one can relate to me.

Nobody understands my feelings.

#### ●寂寞

我感到很寂寞。

I feel lonely.

I feel lonely without my husband. (丈夫不在, 我感到很寂寞。)

He'll be back next week. (他下个星期就会回来。)

I'm lonely.

I feel all alone.

我讨厌孤独。

I hate being alone.

我不在乎孤独。

I don't mind being alone.

我想念你。

I miss you. \*miss 表示“因某人不在而觉得寂寞”, I miss you 含有 I want to see you(我想见到你)和 I want to be with you(我想和你在一起)这两种心情。

I miss you. (我想念你。)

I miss you, too. I'll be home soon. (我也想, 我马上就会回去的。)

I feel lonely without you.

I feel helpless without you. (没有你, 我感到无助。)

我觉得空荡荡的。

I feel empty. \*empty表示“缺少内容的, 缺乏价值的, 没有意义的”。

My son died, now I feel empty. (我儿子去世了, 我心里空荡荡的。)

I'm sorry to hear that. (真是太不幸了。)

I feel incomplete. \*incomplete(不完全的)在这里表示“内心不充实”的状态, 比 I feel empty. 更强调空虚。

我的生活很空虚。

My life is empty.

My life is meaningless. (我的人生毫无意义。)

I'm all alone in this world. (在这个世界上我总是孤独的。)

I don't feel satisfied with my life. (我对我的生活并不满意。)

最终只剩下了我一个人。

Alone at last.

I'm finally alone.

#### ●郁闷、忧郁

我很沮丧。

I'm depressed.

I'm depressed. I lost my job. (我很沮丧, 因为我失去了工作。)

Cheer up! You'll get a new job. (打起精神来! 你一定能找到新工作。)

I feel blue.

I feel low.

I feel really down.

我今天感到很忧郁。

I've got the blues today. \*blue 表示“忧郁的”, blues 表示“郁闷, 忧郁症”。

I feel down in the dumps today.

这真让人沮丧。

It's depressing.

No one understands me. It's depressing. (没人能理解我, 真让人泄气。)

Don't talk like that! I understand you. (别那样说, 我理解你。)

It's sad. (真可悲。)

It makes me feel depressed. (这使我感到闷闷不乐。)

雨天使我感到消沉。

Rainy days get me down.

Rainy days make me sad.

I feel blue on rainy days.

我提不起精神来做事。

I don't feel like doing anything.

I don't feel like doing anything today. (我今天什么都不想干。)

Come on! Let's get moving. (好了好了, 咱们赶快点儿吧。)

I don't have any enthusiasm for life. (这辈子没什么能让我提起兴趣来。)

他满脸忧愁。

He looks melancholy.

He has a melancholy look.

今天, 他看上去很郁闷。

He looks gloomy today. \*gloomy 常用来形容“(天气等的)阴沉沉的”, 在此表示“烦闷、忧郁的感觉”。

●断念、绝望

放弃了。/投降了。

I give up.

Let's play another game. (我们再玩另一个游戏吧。)

You're too good for me. I give up. (你也玩得太好了, 我不玩了。I fold. \*用于玩扑克时。)

I raise you \$20. ([玩牌时的赌博] 再加 20 美元。)

I fold. (我不玩了。)

I give in.

没法子。

I can't help it. \*当带有 can 时, help 表示“避开”、“抑制”、“控制”, 所以 I can't help it 表示“不得不这样做”、“无法回避”。

You should stop smoking. (你该戒烟了。)

I can't help it. (戒不了啊。)

There's nothing I can do about it.

没戏。

Not a chance! \*用于没有可能性时。

Would you lend me ¥5,000? (你能借给我 5000 日元吗?)

Not a chance! (没戏。)

No chance at all.

Fat chance.

No way. (根本不可能。)\*否定语气，非常强烈，是不礼貌的说法。

毫无办法。

That's the way it goes.

The game is canceled because of the rain. (因为下雨所以比赛取消了。)

That's the way it goes. (没办法呀。)

毫无线索。

I have no clue. \*clue 表示“线索”、“头绪”。

Do you know who stole it? (你知道是谁偷的吗?)

I have no clue. (毫无线索。)

I don't have any idea.

I don't have a clue.

I haven't a clue.

我认输了。

I'm throwing in the towel. \*throw in the towel 原是拳击用语，日常会话时常用来表示“认输”。

I'll never win. I'm throwing in the towel. (我赢不了你，我认输了。)

Don't give up so early. (别那么快就认输。)

I'm giving up.

绝望了。

It's hopeless.

It's hopeless. (没希望了。)

Don't give up yet. (别灰心!)

It's impossible.

总比没有强。

Better than nothing. \*句子开头的 It's 被省略。

I only have five dollars. (我只有 5 美元。)

Well, it's better than nothing. (可总比没有强吧。)

这就是命运呀!

It was fate. \*fate “逃脱不了的命运，注定的命运”。

How did you meet? (你们怎么认识的?)

It was fate. (这就是命运呀!)

It was meant to be.

It's my destiny.

都已经过去了。

It's history. \*表示“已经没有了”、“是过去的事了”。

I thought you loved him. (我想你很爱他。)

We broke up. It's history. (我们分手了，一切都成为过去了。)

It's all over.

It's in the past.

It's done with.

这可难倒了我。/不知道。

It beats me.

What's the answer? (答案是什么?)

It beats me. (不知道。)

I have no idea.

I don't know.

除此之外我别无选择。

I have no other choice but to do so.

Why are you doing it? (你为什么做这样的事呢?)

I have no other choice but to do so. (除此之外我别无选择。)

I have no other choice. (我没有别的选择。)

It's my only choice.

I have to. (我不得不做。)

我已经不再留恋这个公司了。

I no longer feel devoted to this company. \*devote 表示“把(努力、金钱、时间等)贡献、花费在(工作、目的上)”。

I no longer feel attached to this company. (我已经感觉不到这个公司的对我的吸引力。)

I don't feel loyal to this company any longer. (我再也不会对这个公司忠心耿耿的了。)

果不其然。

That figures.

We have to work overtime again. (我们还得再加班。)

That figures. (果不其然。)

That makes sense.

No wonder. (不足为奇。)

That explains it.

That's why. (怪不得。)

正如我所想像的那样。

It is just as I imagined.

What do you think? (你认为如何?)

It is just as I imagined. (正如我所想像的那样。)

It's just like I dreamed.

It's exactly the way I thought it would be.

瞧，我早跟你说过吧!

See, didn't I tell you so?

I shouldn't have done that. (我真不该做那事。)

See, didn't I tell you so? (瞧，我不早告诉你了吗?)

See, I told you!

I told you, didn't I?

See, I'm right. (瞧，我是对的吧。)

You should have listened to me. (你早该听我的。)

那是当然的。

Good for you.

I lost. (我输了。)

Good for you. (这是当然的。)

报应!/活该。

Serves you right. \*serve...right 短语, 表示“当然的报应”。

I got a speeding ticket. (我超速挨罚了。)

Serves you right. (活该!)

Well, you got what you deserved.

Well, that'll teach you a lesson.

That serves you right.

You deserve it.

You asked for it.

You were asking for it.

You got what was coming to you.

很难说。/世事难料。

You never know.

I'll never win the lottery. (我肯定中不了奖。)

You never know. (很难说。)

Anything could happen. (什么事都可能发生。)

You can't be too sure. (什么事都可能发生。)

不足为奇。/没什么奇怪的。

No wonder.

She's tired. (她累了。)

No wonder. (这不足为奇。)

That makes sense. \*make sense “合乎道理”、“理所当然”。

It makes sense.

Ah, I get it. (啊, 知道。)

难怪.....

That's why...

She's very busy. (她非常忙。)

That's why she's so tired. (难怪她会很累。)

#### ●后悔

我真不该那样。

I shouldn't have done it. \*用“shouldn't have+过去分词”表示类似责备或斥责的心情, “不该.....”、“要是没.....”。

Oh, no! I shouldn't have done it. (哦, 不!我要是不那样就好了。)

What did you do? (你干什么了?)

That was a mistake. (那是一个错误。)

I blew it. (我失败了。)

I wish I hadn't done that.

I really screwed up this time. (这次我真的给弄糟了。)

I really messed up. (我给搞糟了。)

I should have known better. (我早该弄清楚一些。)

我要是不说那话就好了。

I shouldn't have said that. \*用于说了不该说的话时。

I shouldn't have said that. (我要是不说那话就好了。)

It's too late now. (现在后悔也晚了。)

I wish I wouldn't have said that.

我早该知道了。

I should have known.

He's married. (他已经结婚了。)

I should have known. (我早该知道了。)

I acted like a fool.

I should have known better. (我早该弄清楚了。)

做那种事，我也太不小心了。

It was careless of me to do so. \*careless 表示“没注意的”、“漫不经心的”、“粗心大意的”。

It was thoughtless of me to do such a thing.

It was hasty of me to do so.

I was careless. (我太粗心大意了。)

我后悔我做的事。

I regret doing that.

I regret doing that. (我后悔我做的事。)

I know what you mean. (我明白你的意思。)

I regret my action(s).

I repent my action(s).

I am sorry for what I have done.

我别无选择。

I had no choice.

Why did you drive my car? (你为什么开我的车?)

I had no choice. (我别无他法。)

I couldn't help it.

I had no other choice.

I had no choice in the matter.

There was nothing else I couldn't have done.

It was my only choice.

我做得太过了。

I went too far. \*比较常用的固定短语。

You shouldn't have done that. (你不该那样做。)

I know, I went too far. (我知道，我做得太过分了。)

I overdid it.

我太紧张了。

I was too nervous. \*也可用来辩解。

Did you ask her out? (你约她了吗?)

No, I was too nervous. (没有，我太紧张了。)

I was too uptight.

我要是再用功点就好了。

I wish I had studied harder.

I regret not studying harder. (我后悔没有更努力学习。)



I should have studied harder.

我要是问他一下就好了。

I should have asked him.

I should have asked him. (我要是问他一下就好了。)

Why didn't you? (那你为什么不问呢?)

I wish I had asked him.

It would have been better to have asked him.

不留神给忘了。

It slipped my mind.

Did you remember to tell her? (你没忘了告诉她吧?)

Sorry, it slipped my mind. (对不起，我不小心给忘了。)

I just forgot.

I forgot all about it. (我忘得一干二净。)

安慰时

●担心、惦念

你怎么了?

What's the matter? \*用于对方身体不舒服或对方有什么异常时。

What's the matter? You look sad. (你怎么了?显得这么伤心。)

Nothing. I'm just tired. (没什么。我只是累了。)

What's wrong?

Is anything wrong?

What's the problem?

Is something bothering you? \*bother “使……烦心”、“折磨”。

你没事吧?

Are you okay? \*用于对方发生什么不好的事情时。

Are you all right?

到底怎么回事?

What's going on?

What's going on? (到底怎么回事?)

We were just talking. (我们只是说说。)

What happened?

What's happening?

你有什么心事吗?

Is something on your mind? \*be on a person's mind “有什么挂心的事”。

Do you have something on your mind?

What are you worried about? (你担心什么?)

What's on your mind? (你担心什么呢?)

Is anything bothering you?

我担心你。

I was worried about you.

I was concerned about you.

请不要特地为我(而麻烦您吧)。

Please don't go out of your way.

I'll drop you off. (我送你回家。)

Please don't go out of your way. (请不要特地送我。)

你怎么那么严肃。

You look serious.

You look serious. (你怎么那么严肃。)

This is important. (这事很重要。)

You look grave.

你今天看上去很悲伤。

You look sad today.

你今天怎么满脸的不高兴。

You don't look very happy today.

你怎么闷闷不乐的呀?

Why are you so glum? \*glum “闷闷不乐的”、“忧郁的”、“愁闷的”。

Why are you so glum? (你怎么闷闷不乐的呀?)

My girlfriend just dumped me. (女朋友刚跟我吹了。)\*dump “抛弃”。

Why so glum?

Why the long face?

你看起来很疲惫。

You look exhausted. \*exhausted “精疲力尽”、“疲劳不堪”，表示在此情况下再也不能做任何事情的疲劳感。

You look very tired.

You look worn-out.

You look bushed. \*俚语。

You look pooped. \*俚语。

你该休息一会儿。(你需要喘口气。)

You need a break.

It's six o'clock already. (已经6点了。)

Yeah, you need a break. (是呀，你该休息会儿了。)

You need a rest.

You need to take a break.

You should take it easy. (你该放松会儿。)

你今天有点儿不大对劲。

Something is wrong with you today.

You're not yourself today.

You seem different today.

谁让你烦躁了?

Who are you irritated with? \*用 be irritated with...表示“为.....而急躁的”、“为.....而发怒的”。

Who has irritated you?

你太紧张。

You're nervous.

I think you're nervous. (我觉得你太紧张。)

No, I'm not nervous! (没有，我不紧张。)

You seem nervous. (你好像很紧张。)

#### ●同情

听到这事我很难过。

(I'm) sorry to hear that.

My dog died. (我的狗死了。)

I'm sorry to hear that. (听到这事我很难过。)

I'm sorry about that.

(That's) too bad.

That's a pity.

What a pity.

How awful. (太可怕了!)

How sad. (太让人伤心了!)

Tough luck.

Sorry.

What a shame. (太遗憾了。)\*shame “遗憾的事”、“倒霉的事”。

真不走运!

That's unfortunate.

It rained every day while I was in Hawaii. (我在夏威夷那几天, 每天下雨。)

That's unfortunate. (真够倒霉的。)

I'm sorry about your misfortune. \*更礼貌的说法。

It's unfortunate.

常有的事。

It happens!

这是常见的错误。

It's a common mistake.

那你肯定很难受吧。

It must be tough for you. \*tough 表示“困难的”、“不容易的”、“费力气的”。

She won't talk to me anymore. (她再也不会和我说话了。)

It must be tough for you. (那你肯定很难受吧。)

It must be hard on you.

啊, 真可怜!

Oh, poor thing! \*poor “可怜的”、“太惨的”。

Bob got fired. (鲍勃被解雇了。)

Oh, poor thing! (哦!太惨了!)

Oh, poor baby!

Ah, poor Bob! (啊, 可怜的鲍勃!)

我理解你的心情。

I know how you feel.

My wife left me. (我妻子离开了我。)

Mine, too. I know how you feel. (我也是, 我了解你的感受。)

I understand the way you feel.

I really sympathize with you. (我真的同情你。)

#### ●安慰

别在意。

Never mind.

I'm really sorry! (我真的很抱歉。)

Never mind. (没什么。)\*带有“别在意”、“忘了它吧”、“没什么”的语感。

Don't worry (about it).

It's okay.

Forget (about) it. (没什么。)\*比 Never mind 更直接。根据说法不同, 有时听起来没有礼貌。  
太遗憾了。

What bad luck. \*用于宽慰努力了但却没能成功的人。“太遗憾了”、“太不顺了”、“太可惜了”。

Better luck next time! (下次一定会走运的!)

That's too bad!

What a shame!

Bummer! \*俚语。

没事儿。

That's all right.

I'm sorry, I'm late. (真对不起, 我来晚了。)

That's all right. (没事儿。)

That's okay.

It's no problem.

别责备自己了。

Don't blame yourself. \*blame “责备人、责难人”。

It's all my fault! (都是我弄错了。)

Don't blame yourself. (别责备自己了。)

这不是你的错。

It's not your fault.

常有的事。

It happens. \*发生了没有预料到的事情, 劝人想开点儿的语气。

I feel really bad about it. (那件事我做的真不好。)

Don't worry, it happens. (别担心了, 那是常有的事。)

这种事谁都会遇到。

It happens to the best of us.

It happens to everyone.

不必为那事烦恼。

There's no need to worry about it.

Don't concern yourself.

别想得太多。

Don't give it another thought. \*give it another thought 直译是“别再有其他的想法”, “别想得太多”。

没办法呀!

It can't be helped.

我不想给您添麻烦。

I don't want to put you out. \*put out 有“添麻烦”的意思。

You're welcome to stay. (您就住下吧。)

I don't want to put you out. (不, 我不想给您添麻烦。)

I don't want to bother you.

I don't want to cause you trouble.

这算什么呀。

This is nothing.

Wow! Shibuya is crowded. (哇!涩谷这么挤呀!)

This is nothing, you should see Shinjuku. (这算什么呀!你该去新宿看看。)

You have a lot of homework. (你有这么多作业呀。)

This is nothing. (这算不了什么。)

It's no big deal.

It's no problem.

多糟糕呀!

How terrible!

How awful!

别小题大作。

No big deal. \*这种表达方式表示“没什么了不起的”、“没什么”、“这很容易”。

Sorry, I can't play tennis with you tomorrow. (对不起, 我明天不能和你一起去打网球。)

No big deal. I'll ask John to play. (没什么, 我问约翰能不能去。)

这还算好的呢。

I've seen worse. \*“我还有更糟糕的事”、“这还算好的呢”, 用于鼓励遇到挫折的人。

That was a bad movie. (那真是部糟糕的电影。)

I've seen worse. (这还算好的呢。)

It could have been worse. (还有比这更糟的呢!)

It might have been worse. (也许有的比这更糟呢。)

别那么自暴自弃。

Don't feel so bad about yourself.

Don't be so hard on yourself.

Don't be so down on yourself.

Don't think so lowly of yourself.

真遗憾!

What a pity!

What a shame!

总会有办法的。

It'll work out. \*work out 表示“进展顺利”、“解决”。

I don't know what to do! (我不知道该怎么办!)

I'm sure it'll work out. (别担心, 总会有办法的。)

Everything will be fine. (一切都会顺利的。)

Things will work out.

她只是有点心烦。

She's just upset.

What's her problem? (她怎么了?)

She's just upset. (她只是有点心烦。)

She's just mad.

She's only angry.

#### ●鼓励

别哭了。

Don't cry.

擦擦眼泪。

Wipe your tears.

振作起来!

Cheer up!

Cheer up! (振作起来!)

I'll try. (我会的。)

Come on! (打起精神来!)

Take it easy! (别那么想不开。)

Pull yourself together! (重新振作起来。)

Get a hold of yourself!

Get your shit together! \*语气相当尖锐。表达类似“别那么懒懒散散的, 振作精神, 好好干”的感觉。

尽你最大努力!

Do your best!

Do a good job! (好好干!)

勇敢点儿。

Go for it! \*对将要开始某事的人说。

Should I ask her out? (我是不是该约她出去?)

Yeah, go for it! (是呀, 勇敢点儿!)

It's my turn to bat. (该轮到我打了。)

Go for it! (加油!)

Take a chance! (给自己一次机会碰碰运气吧!)

我们会给你们队助威的!

We'll cheer for your team. \*cheer“助威, 喝彩”。直译就是“我们会给你们队助威的”。

I'm playing basketball tomorrow. (明天我有篮球比赛。)

We'll cheer for your team. (我们会给你们队助威的。)

下次再努力吧。

Try harder next time.

My test score was low. (我的考分很低。)

Try harder next time. (下次再努力吧。)

别松劲!

Hang in there! \*鼓励正在做某事的人, “坚持下去!”、“不要放弃!”。

I can't do it anymore. (我不行了。)

Hang in there! (别松劲!)

Don't give it up!

Keep at it! (坚持下去!)

Keep your chin up! (要有信心!)

Try harder! (再加把劲!)

别认输!/别放弃!

Don't give up! \*它和 hang in there 的意思几乎相同, 只不过这种说法比较直接。

Keep it up!

Never give up! (绝对不能放弃!)

你可以的!

You can do it!

This machine is too difficult to operate. (这台机器很难操作。)

You can do it! (你可以的!)

你得看到事情好的一面。

Look on the bright side.

My salary is really low. (我的薪水真的太低。)

Look on the bright side. Your job is very rewarding. (你得看到好的一面。你的工作可是很有价值的呀。)

别看得那么严重!

Don't take it too seriously!

Don't get worked up over nothing! \*work up“激动”、“激起, 使激动”。

别灰心!

Keep your chin up! \*直译是“抬起下巴来”。作为词组常用来表示“别失望, 抱点希望”。

I feel so sad. (我真的很痛苦。)

Keep your chin up! (别灰心!)

只要你想做, 你就一定能做得到。

You can do anything if you really want to.

You can do anything if you really want to. (想做你一定能做得到。)

That's the spirit! (那才是好样的!)

You can do anything if you put your mind to it.

You can do anything if you are so minded.

You can accomplish anything if you believe in it. (只要有信心，什么事都办得到。)

这是一个机会。

There's a chance. \*鼓励对方打起精神的说法。“愿望有可能实现”，但带有希望不大的语感。

I'll never pass that test. (我肯定考不过。)

There's a chance. (这可是个机会。)

There's a possibility.

It's not impossible. (不是不可能的。)

It could happen. (还是有可能的。)

担心解决不了任何问题。

Worrying about it won't solve anything.

Worrying about it won't make it better.

振作起来!杰克。

Get it together, Jack!

I can't do it, I can't! (我做不了，我不行。)

Get it together, Jack! (振作起来，杰克!)

试试看。

Just try it.

I don't think I can. (我想我不行。)

Just try it. (你试试看。)

I don't want to. (我不想做。)

Just try it. (就试一下。)

Come on, try it.

Just give it a try.

试着做做。

Try and do it.

Try it.

Give it a try.

再试一遍。

Try again.

Have another try.

Do it again.

Give it another try.

别害怕。

Don't be a chicken. \*这里的 chicken 是俚语，表示“胆小鬼，窝囊废”，而不是“小鸡”。

Don't be a chicken. Ask her out. (别那么窝囊，去约她吧。)

But what if she says not? (可要是她说“不”怎么办?)

Don't be a coward.

Don't be a sissy. \*俚语。

让我们面对现实。



Let's face it. \*用在表示“面对不能令人满意的事实”时。

Do you think I'm smart? (你觉得我聪明吗?)

Let's face it, you're no Einstein. (你得面对现实，你不是爱因斯坦。)

Let's face facts. (让我们面对现实。)

Let's be realistic.

我们得让他振作起来。

Let's cheer him up.

He looks blue. (他看上去很忧郁。)

Let's cheer him up. (我们得让他振作起来。)

Let's try to make him forget his troubles. (我们试着让他忘记烦恼吧。)

我祝你成功!

I wish you success!

Success to you!

May you succeed!

I'll have my fingers crossed. \*have one's fingers crossed 表示“希望计划能够顺利进行”。直译是“把手指叠在一起”，实际场合中常常一边把中指叠在食指上，一边这么说。

I'll keep my fingers crossed.

I'll cross my fingers.

I'll keep my hopes up. (我期待着……。)

应当面对他说。

Tell him to his face.

Tell him to his face that he's a liar! (你应当面对他说他是个骗子!)

Well, I can't. (可我不行。)

我是认真的。

I'm serious.

No way! (不可能!)

I'm serious. (我是认真的。)

Are you joking? (你是开玩笑吧?)

No, I'm serious. (不，我是认真的。)

Seriously.

I'm really serious. (我真的是认真的。)

I'm not joking. (我没开玩笑。)

I'm being honest with you. (开诚布公地跟你讲。)

I mean it! \*当对方不相信你说的是真话时。

I don't mean it. (我不是这个意思。)

这是真的呀!

Take my word for it.

Believe me. (相信我!)

Take it from me. (相信我。)

请相信!

You'd better believe it! \*口语说法。

Did he really say that? (他真的这么说了吗?)

You'd better believe it! (请相信我!)

I really mean it! (真是那么回事。)

Trust me! (请相信我!)

我敢肯定。

I'm sure of it.

Is the party at 9 : 00? (晚会是 9 点开始吗?)

I'm sure of it. (我敢肯定是。)

I'm absolutely sure.

I know for sure that...

I'm positive. (我有把握。)

听起来也许奇怪, 但那是真的。

It may sound strange, but it's true.

No way! (不可能有!)

It may sound strange, but it's true. (听起来也许奇怪, 但它是真的。)

You may not believe it, but I'm telling the truth.

It may be unbelievable, but it's the truth. (你也许不能相信, 但那是事实。)

我是无辜的!

I'm innocent!

It's your fault. (是你的错。)

Me? I'm innocent! (是我?真冤柱呀!)

I'm innocent! (我是清白的。)

Don't lie! I saw you do it. (别撒谎, 我看见你干的。)

I didn't do it. (我没干。)

为难时

该怎么办呢?

I don't know what to do.

I don't know what to do. (该怎么办呢?)

Don't worry, I'll help. (别担心, 我来帮你。)

I'm at a loss as to what to do. (我真不知该怎么办才好。)

I'm unable to decide for myself. (我一个人决定不了。)

What shall I do? (怎么办?)

我该怎么办?

What am I supposed to do? \*be supposed to “计划做.....”。

What am I supposed to do? (我该怎么办?)

I don't know. Just relax, I'll help you. (我也不知道。放松点儿, 我会帮助你的。)

What am I going to do?

What should I do?

这下可麻烦了。

We are in trouble.

We can't finish our proposal in time. (我们不能按时完成计划了。)

We are in trouble. (这下可麻烦了。)

We're in big trouble. \*进一步强调不知如何是好的心情。

那很麻烦。

It's a hassle. \*hassle “麻烦的事情, 苦战”。

Do you like the new computer system? (你喜欢这种新计算机系统吗?)

No, it's a hassle. (不喜欢, 它很费劲。)

It's a pain in the neck.

It's a pain in the ass. \*低俗的说法。

It's a lot of trouble.

这真是个难题。

It's really a difficult problem.

What should we do? (我们该怎么办?)

I don't know. It's really a difficult problem. (我不知道。这真是个难题。)

It's big problem.

我不知道说什么才好。

I don't know what to say.

I'm at a loss as to what to say. (我不知道说什么才好。)\*at a loss “困惑不解, 茫然不知所措”。

这下可难住我了。

You got me.

I have a full house. (〈打牌中的〉我是同花顺。)

You got me. (这下可难住我了。)

I don't know.

I guess you're right. (我想你是对的。)

You win. (你赢了。)

That beats me.

他特招人讨厌。

He's a nuisance. \*nuisance “难对付的人, 麻烦的人”。

自作自受。

You asked for it. \* “自己给自己找麻烦”。

哎哟!

Oops! \*表示困惑、遗憾的心情, 或吃惊和轻度欢喜。

You're stepping on my foot. (你踩着我脚呢。)

Oops! I'm sorry. (哎哟!对不起。)

I made a mistake. (我犯了一个错。)

My mistake. (是我的错。)

噢!不!

Oh, no!

Oh, no! I missed the flight. (噢!不!赶不上飞机了。)

You did? (真的?)

Ah, man! \*man 表示兴奋的和吃惊的口语说法。

Oh, my goodness!

Oh, my gosh!

Good heavens!

这正是难点。

That's the hard part.

We have to decide what to do. (我们得决定什么做。)

That's the hard part. (这正是难点。)

That's the difficult part.

我感到内疚。

I feel guilty. \*有罪恶感。

I feel guilty. I was mean. (我太刻薄了，我感到很内疚。)

Don't worry about it. (不必为那事担心了。)

I feel bad about it. \*虽然很在意，但还不致于有罪恶感。

I feel horrible.

It's all my fault. (都是我不好。)

I feel terrible.

你看来很困惑。

You look puzzled. \*puzzle “使……窘困”、“使……糊涂”。

You look puzzled. (你看来很困惑。)

I can't understand this machine. (我弄不明白这台机器。)

You look confused. (你看上去很困惑。)

那个念头总是萦绕着我。

The idea haunts me. \*haunt “不断缠绕在心头的”、“萦绕在脑海中的”、“使心烦的”。

I can't get rid of the idea.

I can't get it out of my mind.

## 害羞时

我不好意思。

I'm shy. \*shy 表示由于性格或不习惯社交场合，因而不愿与他人接触，在别人面前非常害羞。

Come on. Let's meet new people. (来，我们去认识认识那几个新人。)

But I'm shy. (可我不不好意思。)

I'm so embarrassed! \*embarrass 表示因为语言或行动，使人感到困窘，或使人感到局促不安、为难。

Your mom showed me your baby pictures. (你妈妈让我看了你婴儿时的照片。)

I'm so embarrassed. (真不好意思。)

我为自己感到惭愧。

I'm ashamed of myself. \*ashamed 表示“(做了什么不好的事而)感到不好意思”。

I'm ashamed of myself. (我为自己感到惭愧。)

Don't be so hard on yourself. (别太难为自己了。)

I'm embarrassed of myself. (我为我自己害臊。)

I'm ashamed that I did that. (我为自己所做的事感到羞愧。)

真恬不知耻!

How shameful!

It's very shameful.

It's quite a shameful story. (真太不知羞耻了。)

That's very unfortunate. (那太令人遗憾了。)

你真丢脸!

Shame on you! \*口语中常用来表示“你真丢脸!”、“不成体统!”、“丢人现眼”。

I lied to him. (我对他说谎了。)

Shame on you! (你真不害臊!)

You should be ashamed!

## 祝福

恭喜!

Congratulations! \*用于对个人表示祝贺，如实现了什么目标获得什么胜利时。但不用于新春祝贺。注意不要忘记复数“s”。

I passed my driving test! (我驾照考试通过了。)

Congratulations! (恭喜!恭喜!)

恭喜你的订婚。

Congratulations on your engagement. \*用 Congratulations on your engagement 表示“祝贺……”的场合。

I'm engaged. (我订婚了!)

Congratulations on your engagement. (恭喜你订婚!)

恭喜你们喜结良缘。

Congratulations on your marriage.

Congratulations on your marriage. (恭喜你们喜结良缘。)

Thank you. (谢谢!)

恭喜生子。

Congratulations on the birth of your child.

It's a boy. (是个男孩。)

Congratulations on the birth of your child. (恭喜生子。)

恭喜你考上大学!

Congratulations on entering...

Congratulations on entering...College. (恭喜你考上.....大学。)

Thank you. (谢谢!)

恭喜高升!

Congratulations on your promotion!

I got promoted! (我晋升了!)

Congratulations on your promotion! (恭喜高升!)

祝贺你康复!

Congratulations on your complete recovery.

Congratulations on your complete recovery. (祝贺你康复!)

Thank you for your support. (谢谢您一直鼓励我。)

祝贺你!

Good for you!

My book was published. (我的书出版了。)

Good for you! (祝贺你!)

我为你而高兴!

I'm (really) happy for you.

We made up. (我们和好了。)

I'm really happy for you!(我为你们高兴。)

I'm delighted for you. \*这两种说法在某些场合也可以用来表示 Congratulations!(祝贺)的意思。

干杯!

Cheers! \*在英国也可用来表示 Thank you (谢谢)的意思。

让我们干杯!

Let's make a toast! \*make a toast 表示“干杯!”。

Why don't we make a toast?

为了您的健康(干杯)!

Here's to your health! \*后面常接 Cheers!(干杯!)。Here's 是 Here is 的省略形式。

我提议让我们为史密斯先生干杯!

Let me propose a toast to Mr. Smith.

I'd like to propose a toast to Mr. Smith.

祝您成功!

Break a leg! \*用于向对方表示“祝您走运”时。break a leg 直译是“骨折”，但含有“祝您走运”的意思。对演员必须用 Break on leg, 有人认为对演员用 Good luck 的话，会招致不幸。

Knock'em dead!

Good luck!

Go get'em! \*是 Go get them! 的口语缩写形式。

节日、纪念日

●新年

祝贺新年!

Here's to the New Year!

Here's to the New Year! (祝贺新年!)

Cheers! (干杯!)

新年快乐!

Happy New Year!

Happy New Year! (新年快乐!)

Happy New Year to you, too! (新年快乐!)

●情人节

情人节快乐。

Happy Valentine's Day! \*2月14日是情人节。

Happy Valentine's Day! (情人节快乐。)

That's nice of you. (你太好了。)

做我的情人吧!

Be my Valentine. \*这也是情人节贺卡上常用的句子。

Be my Valentine. (做我的情人吧。)

I'd love to. (我非常乐意!)

●复活节

复活节快乐!

Happy Easter! \*Easter 纪念“耶稣复活”的节日，一般指春分月圆后的第一个星期天。因此，每年的具体日子不同。

Happy Easter! (复活节快乐!)

You, too! (祝您也快乐!)

●母亲节

母亲节快乐!

Happy Mother's Day! \*美国也是每年5月的第二个星期日。

Happy Mother's Day! (母亲节快乐!)

Oh, thanks. (哦，谢谢。)

你真是我的好妈妈。

Thanks for being such a good mom.

Thanks for being such a good mom. (你真是我的好妈妈。)

How sweet! (你真可爱!)

●万圣节

不请吃就捣蛋!

Trick or treat! \*每年10月31日万圣节时，孩子们化装后跑到各家门前说的套话。

Trick or treat! (不请吃就捣蛋!)

Oh, you scared me! (哦，你吓了我一跳!)

●感恩节

感恩节快乐!

Happy Thanksgiving! \*美国11月的第四个星期四是感恩节。它是国家法定的休息日。

Happy Thanksgiving! (感恩节快乐!)

You, too. (也祝你快乐!)

我们吃南瓜派吧。

Let's have pumpkin pie. \*过感恩节时人们常吃南瓜派。

Let's have pumpkin pie.(我们吃南瓜派吧。)

It's my favorite. (这是我最喜欢吃。)

●圣诞节

圣诞节快乐!

Merry Christmas!

Merry Christmas! (圣诞快乐!)

Merry Christmas to you, too.(也祝你圣诞快乐!)

祝您圣诞快乐!

Have a Merry Christmas.

Have a Merry Christmas. (祝您圣诞愉快!)

Thank you. (谢谢。)

I wish you a Merry Christmas.

●生日

这是送给你的生日礼物。

Here's your birthday gift.

Here's your birthday gift. (这是送给你的生日礼物。)

Thanks. That's very nice of you. (谢谢, 你真是太好了。)

生日快乐!

Happy birthday!

It's my birthday. (今天是我的生日。)

Happy birthday, John! (约翰, 生日快乐!)

●结婚纪念日

结婚纪念日快乐!

Happy anniversary!

Happy anniversary! (结婚纪念日快乐。)

It's our tenth anniversary. (这是我们结婚 10 周年。)

谢谢你陪我共度人生。

Thanks for being in my life.

Thanks for ten wonderful years. (谢谢你给了我美好的 10 年。)



走在街上的时候

●问路

鞋店在哪儿?

Where is the shoe store?

Where is the shoe store? (鞋店在哪儿?)

Go straight for two blocks. (一直走, 过两条街就有。)

How do I get to the shoe store?

对不起, 我迷路了。

Excuse me, but I'm lost. \*lost 表示“迷路”。

I don't know where I am.

我在地图上的什么地方?

Where am I on this map?

Where am I on this map? (我在地图上的什么地方?)

You're right here, near Central Park. (你在这儿, 中央公园附近。)

Where am I? (我在哪儿呢?)

Where am I located? (我在什么地方呢?)

Can you point to where I am on this map?

这条街叫什么名字?

What's the name of this street?

What street am I on? (我现在在哪条街上?)

这附近有邮局吗?

Is there a post office near here?

Is there a post office near here? (这附近有邮局吗?)

Yes, there is. Go straight... (有, 在那儿。一直往前走.....)

Where's the nearest post office? (离这儿最近的邮局在哪儿?)

Is there a post office close by?

Is there a post office around here?

Do you know of any post offices near here? (您知道这附近的邮局吗?)

去樱花饭店怎么走?

How do I get to the Sakura Hotel?

Where's the Sakura Hotel? (樱花饭店在哪儿?)

Could you give me directions to the Sakura Hotel?

What direction should I follow to get to the Sakura Hotel?

从第一个信号灯往右拐。

Turn right at the first traffic light. \*turn right 表示“右拐”, turn left 表示“左拐”。

洗手间在哪儿?

Where's the rest room?

在右边。

It's on the right.

It's on your right.

一直走到第二个街区。

Go straight for two blocks. \*block 是四面被道路围成的街区。

在左侧拐角那儿就能看见。

You'll see it at the corner on your left. \*at the corner 的 at 也可以用 on 替换。

对不起，我也是第一次来这儿。

Sorry, I'm new here, too.

Excuse me. Is Shinjuku far? (请问，新宿离这儿还远吗?)

Sorry, I'm new here, too. (对不起，我也是第一次来这儿。)

I'm a stranger here, too.

I don't know either. (我也不知道。)

在那家咖啡馆的旁边。

It's next to the coffee shop.

It's beside the coffee shop.

It's just before the coffee shop. (就在那家咖啡馆的前边一点儿。)

在市政厅的对面。

It's across from City Hall.

It's opposite City Hall.

It's on the opposite side of City Hall.

正对着市政厅。

It faces City Hall. \*face 表示“(建筑物等)正对面，正冲着”。

在书店和药店之间。

It's between the bookstore and the drugstore.

在教堂的这一边。

It's on this side of the church. \*用 this side 表示“这边”。

It's before the church.

在这条路的尽头。

It's at the end of this street. \*at the end of...“最靠后的，到头的”。

这儿离新宿近吗?

Am I near Shinjuku?

Is Shinjuku close to here? (这儿离新宿近吗?)

Am I close to Shinjuku?

这儿离新宿有多远?

How far is it to Shinjuku? \*How far is it to...? 是就时间和距离具体要花多少所问。“到.....有多远(需要多长时间)?”。

Is Shinjuku far? (新宿还远吗?)

How close are we to Shinjuku?

要多长时间?

How long will it take? \*用来询问到达目的地需要多长时间。

5 分钟左右。

About five minutes.

到那儿远吗?

Is it far?

Will it take long? (费时间吗?)

Is it far from here? (离这儿远吗?)

不远。

Not far.

It's not far.

It's not that far. (不太远。)

到新宿哪条路最好走?

What's the easiest way to get to Shinjuku?

Could you give me the simplest directions to Shinjuku?

坐出租车去最容易找到。

The easiest way is to take a taxi.

The easiest way is to catch a taxi.

到新宿哪条道最快?

What's the quickest way to get to Shinjuku?

What's the quickest way to get to Shinjuku? (到新宿哪条道最快?)

You can go by express train. (你可以坐快车。)

在哪儿可以发信?

Where can I mail this?

在哪儿可以打电话?

Where can I make a phone call? \*“打电话”可以用 make a phone call 或 make a call 来表示。

Where can I make a call?

这是条近路吗?

Is this the shortcut? \*shortcut 表示“近路”。

#### ●乘坐交通工具

请给我一张地铁图。

A subway map, please.

Could I have a subway map, please? \*比较礼貌的说法。

售票处在哪儿?

Where's the ticket counter?

到新宿多少钱?

How much is the fare to Shinjuku?

How much is the fare to Shinjuku? (到新宿多少钱?)

I'll find out for you. (我看一下。)

What is the fare to Shinjuku?

How much does it cost to get to Shinjuku?

What's the price of a ticket to Shinjuku?

How much do I pay to go to Shinjuku?

150 日元。

It's one hundred fifty yen.

到新宿, 我该坐哪趟车?

Which train should I take to Shinjuku?

Which train goes to Shinjuku? (哪趟车到新宿?)

Which train stops at Shinjuku? (哪趟车在新宿停?)

Which train is going toward Shinjuku? (哪趟车开往新宿?)

我该在哪站换车?

Where am I supposed to change? \*be supposed to...“应该做.....”。

Where am I supposed to change? (我应该在哪儿站换车?)

At Shinjuku. (在新宿。)

Where do I change trains?

Where should I change trains?

Where am I supposed to transfer?

At what station should I change?

我要到荻洼在哪儿下车?

Where am I supposed to get off for Ogikubo?

到新宿换乘 JR 的中央线。

You can change to the JR Chuo Line at Shinjuku.

在哪儿能坐上快车?

Where can I catch an express train? \*特快是 a limited express, 每站都停的车是 a local train。

到第二站台。

Go to track number two.

Go to track two.

Take this train. (坐这趟车。)

Take the orange train. (坐那辆黄色的车。)

Take the Chuo Line. (坐中央线。)

电车多长时间来一趟?

How often do the trains come?

How frequently do the trains come? \*frequently 表示频繁程度, “不时地, 频繁地”。

How many trains run in an hour? (一个小时有几趟车?)

When do the trains come? (车什么时候来?)

10 分钟一趟。

The trains come every ten minutes. \*every 表示“每”。

The trains run six times an hour. (一个小时有 6 趟车。)

The trains come very often. (一会儿一趟。)

The trains come five times a day. (一天 5 趟车。)

下趟快车是几点?

When is the next express?

When is the next express? (下趟快车是几点?)

At 1 : 10. (1 点 10 分。)

到调布的末班车是几点?

What time is the last train to Chofu?

What time is the last train to Chofu? (到调布的末班车是几点?)

I'm not sure. Probably around midnight. (不清楚, 大概是夜里 12 点吧。)

下趟车是快车吗?

Is the next train an express?

这趟车在调布停吗?

Does this train stop at Chofu?

Does this train stop at Chofu? (这趟车在调布停吗?)

Yes, it does. (停。)

Will this train stop at Chofu?

Does this train go to Chofu? (这趟车去调布吗?)

从这里数第 4 站。

It's the fourth stop from here.

How far is it to Shinjuku? (到新宿有多远?)

It's the fourth stop from here. (从这到那儿有 4 站地。)

There are four more stops to Shinjuku.

There are four more stops before Shinjuku.

下下站。

After the next stop.

The second stop. (第 2 个站。)

Two more stops. (还有两站。)

到新宿还有几站?

How many stops are there to Shinjuku?

How many stops are there to Shinjuku?(到新宿还有几站?)

There are four more stops to Shinjuku.(到新宿还有 4 站。)

下站是哪儿?

What's the next stop?

What's the next station?

Could you tell me what the next station is? (您能告诉我下站是哪儿吗?)

Would you tell me what the next stop is? (请告诉我下站到哪儿了?)

I was wondering what the next station is. (我不知道下站是哪儿。)

Is the next station Chofu? (下站是调布吗?)

下站是调布。

The next stop is Chofu.

我在哪儿可以打到车?

Where can I get a taxi?

Where can I get a taxi? (我在哪儿可以打到车?)

There's a taxi stand up ahead. (前面就有出租汽车站。)

Where can I catch a taxi?

Do you know where I can get a taxi? (您知道哪儿有出租汽车站吗?)

Where's a taxi stand around here? (这附近哪儿有出租汽车站?)

出租车站在哪儿?

Where's the taxi stand?

Where's the cabstand?

请帮我叫辆出租车。

Call me a taxi, please.

Call me a taxi, please. (请帮我叫辆出租车。)

Certainly. Where to, sir? (好的, 您去哪儿?)

Can you get me a taxi, please? (您能帮我叫辆出租车吗?)

Taxi, please.

Hail a taxi, please. \*hail 表示“大声叫、叫住(船、车、人等)”。

Ring me a taxi, please. \*英式英语。用于打电话叫出租车时。

到市中心得多长时间?

How long does it take to get downtown?

要花多少钱?

How much does it cost?

How much will it cost?

How much do you charge?

您去哪儿?

Where to?

Where're you going?

Where would you like to go? (您想去哪儿?)

请到华尔街。

To Wall Street, please.

请到这个地址。

To this address, please.

Take me to this address, please.

I'd like to go to this address.

Please take me here. (请带我到这儿。)

我有急事。

I'm in a hurry.

I'm in a hurry. (我有急事。)

May I ask why? (怎么了?)\*有礼貌的问法。

请走最近的路。

Take the shortest way, please.

请您在这儿稍等一下。

Could you wait for me, please?

请在这儿停吧。

Stop here, please.

您能帮我拿一下行李吗?

Could you help me carry my bag?

到那儿的话要花多少钱?

How much would it cost to get there? \*用 would 表示类似“要是去……的话”的语气，句子显得有礼貌、客气。

How much will it cost?

公共汽车站在哪儿?

Where's the bus stop?

有去机场的大巴吗?

Is there a bus to the airport?

Is there a bus to the airport? (有去机场的汽车吗?)

No, I'm afraid not. (恐怕没有。)

美术馆是第几站?

How many stops to the museum?

下趟到成田机场的车是几点?

When is the next bus to Narita?

When is the next bus to Narita? (下趟到成田机场的车是几点?)

It's at 4 : 10. (4 点 10 分。)

When does the next bus to Narita leave? (下趟到成田的车几点开?)

How long do I have to wait for the next bus to Narita? (还得等多长时间才能有到成田机场的车?)

What time is the next bus to Narita?

How soon is the next bus to Narita? (下趟到成田的车多久才能来?)

这辆车是去机场的吗?

Does this bus go to the airport?

麻烦您到站时告诉我一声。

Could you tell me when to get off?

Could you tell me when to get off? (麻烦您到站时告诉我一声。)

No problem. (没问题。)

汽车刚走。

The bus has just left. \*加上 just 含有“就在刚才”的语气。

The bus just left.

We just missed our bus. (就在刚才, 我们错过了那趟汽车。)\*miss“错过, 没赶上”。

汽车没有准时来。

The buses don't come on time. \*on time“正点, 按时间”。

The buses are not punctual.

The buses don't come as scheduled.

The buses are always late. (汽车总是晚点。)

这儿有人坐吗?

Is this seat taken?

Is this seat taken? (这儿有人坐吗?)

No, it's not. (没人坐。)

Is anyone sitting here? (有人坐这儿吗?)

Can I sit here? (我可以坐这儿吗?)

Do you mind if I sit here? (我坐这儿可以吗?)

Is this seat free?

路上是不是很堵车?

Isn't the traffic heavy?

Isn't it crowded?

Isn't the road congested?

#### ●租车

租车的事, 我该问谁?

Who should I ask about car rentals? \*rent-a-car 多指租借的车辆, 而 car rental 是指汽车租赁服务。

我想租辆车。

I'd like to rent a car, please.

I'd like to rent a car, please. (我想借辆车。)

Did you book your car yet, sir? (您预定了吗? 先生?)

你喜欢什么车型?

What type do you have in mind?

小型车就可以。

A compact, please.

有日本车吗?

Do you have any Japanese cars?

租金是多少?

What's the rental fee?

一天 30 美金, 每公里加 20 美分。

Thirty dollars a day, plus twenty cents per mile.

你要上保险吗?

Do you want insurance?

我要上全部的保险。

I'd like full insurance.

我能把车放在.....?

Can I drop off the car in...?

●交通标志

禁行!

No outlet!

禁止停车!

No parking!

Can I park my car here? (这儿可以停车吗?)

No, this is a no-parking zone. (不行, 这一带禁止停车。)

禁止超车!

No passing

单行线。

One-way street

十字路口。

road junction



在外用餐时

●在快餐店里

要一个汉堡和一杯冰茶。

I'd like a hamburger and an iced tea. \*iced tea 因为发音相同，有时也可写成 ice tea。

我要两个热狗。

May I have two hot dogs, please?

May I have two hot dogs, please? (我要两个热狗。)

Anything else? (还要别的吗?)

Two hot dogs, please.

请加蕃茄酱和芥末。

With ketchup and mustard, please.

在这儿吃还是带走?

Will that be for here or to go? \*在快餐店服务员一定会问的问题。

For here or to go?

您带走吗?

Will that be to go?

Take-out?

您是在这儿吃吗?

Will you be eating here?

Will you be eating here? (您是在这儿吃吗?)

I'd like it to go, please. (不，带走。)

带走。

To go, please.

在这儿吃。

For here, please.

●预订餐馆

这附近您能推荐家好吃的饭馆吗?

Could you recommend a good restaurant near here? \*recommend “推荐，建议”。

我想吃意大利菜。

I'd like some Italian food.

您推荐哪家饭馆?

Which restaurant do you recommend?

这附近有墨西哥餐馆吗?

Is there a Mexican restaurant around here?

Is there a Mexican restaurant around here? (这附近有墨西哥餐馆吗?)

Yes, there's one. (是的，有一家。)

最近的墨西哥餐馆在哪儿?

Where is the closest Mexican restaurant?

这附近有没有还在营业的饭馆?

Are there any restaurants still open near here?

我需要预订吗?

Do I need a reservation?

您好，这是公园餐厅。我可以为您服务吗？

Hello, this is the Park Restaurant. May I help you?

我想订餐。今天晚上 6 点，8 个人的位子。

I'd like to make a reservation for eight people at six o'clock tonight. \*make a reservation “预订”。

我们一共 8 个人。

We are a group of eight.

我想订八个人的餐。

I'd like to reserve a table for eight.

I'd like to reserve a table for eight. (我想订餐 8 个人。)

What time, sir? (什么时间的?)

我们能不能要张离乐队近一点儿的桌子？

Could we have a table close to the band? \*close to... “离……近一些”。

对不起，今天晚上都订满了。

I'm sorry. We're all booked up tonight. \*用 booked up 或 booked 来表示“订满了”。

I'm sorry. We are quite full tonight.

I'm sorry, all the tables are booked tonight.

要等多长时间？

How long is the wait?

How long do we have to wait?

Is the wait long? (等得长吗?)

我们可以等。

We can wait.

可以预订几点的？

What time can we make a reservation? \*make a reservation “预订”。

一直营业到几点？

How late are you open? \*How late...? 表示“……到几点？”

How late are you open? (一直开到几点?)

Until eleven. (到 11 点。)

我怎么才能到那儿？

How do I get there?

可以用信用卡吗？

Do you accept credit cards?

Do you take credit cards?

一顿饭多少钱？

What is the price of a dinner course?

衣着上有什么规定吗？

What is your dress code? \*code “规定，规范”。

What is your dress code? (服装上有什么规定?)

We require a jacket and tie. (要求穿外衣、打领带。)

我必须得穿外衣打领带吗？

Should I wear a jacket and tie? \*Should... “必须、应该……吗？”。

女性必须穿礼服吗？

Should the ladies wear dresses?

请问您几位？

How many in your group?

We need a large table, please. (我们需要一张大桌子。)

How many in your group? (请问您几位?)

How many in your party? \*这里的 party 不表示“聚会”，而表示“一行人，一群人”。

2 个人。

Two.

对不起，我想取消订餐。

I'm sorry, but I have to cancel my reservation.

●点菜

请给我菜单。

Could I have a menu, please?

May I see your menu, please?

I'd like to see a menu, please.

有日语的菜单吗?

Do you have a menu in Japanese?

May I see a menu in Japanese?

Do you have a Japanese menu?

请给我看一下酒单。

May I see the wine list, please?

你们都有些什么葡萄酒?

What kind of wine do you have?

What kind of wine do you have available?

点菜吗?/您来点儿什么?

May I take your order?

May I take your order? (您来点儿什么?)

Well, let's see... (唔，让我想想.....)

What would you like?

What will you have?

Are you ready to order yet? (可以点菜了吗?)

有什么菜可以推荐的吗?

What do you recommend?

What do you recommend? (有什么菜可以推荐的吗?)

The seafood is good here. (我们店的海鲜很可口。)

What do you think I should order?

What is your suggestion?

What do you think is the best?

What do you suggest I order?

我想要和那个一样的。

Can I have the same as that?

Can I have the same as that? (我想要和那个一样的。)

Sure, no problem. (好的，没问题。)

我要这个和这个。

I'll take this and this. \*可以边指菜单，边轻松地点菜。

您这儿有什么地方风味吗?

Do you have any local specialties? \*local “这一地区的”, specialty “特色, 特产”。

我们可以分别付款吗?

Could we have separate checks? \*separate “分开的, 分别的”。

May we have separate checks?

Could we pay separately? (我们可以各付各的吗?)

We'd like to have separate checks. (我们想分别付款。)

我要一个 60 美元的晚餐包括酒水。

I'd like to have dinner for sixty dollars including drinks. \*including... “包含.....”。

我要一份牛排。

I'd like a steak.

I want a steak.

我要红葡萄酒。

I'd like some red wine, please.

要几成熟的?

How would you like it?

How would you like it done?

How would you like your steak cooked?

How would you like your steak prepared?

烤熟点。

Well-done, please. \*rare “三成熟(中嫩的)”, medium “适中的, 半成熟”, well-done “烤得熟的, 八成熟”。

请做得清淡些。

Can you make it mild?

您用早餐吗?

Are you having breakfast?

Are you having breakfast? (您用早餐吗?)

No, I'll just have a cup of coffee. (不, 我只要一杯咖啡。)

来杯咖啡怎么样?

Would you like some coffee?

Would you like some coffee? (来杯咖啡怎么样?)

That would be great. (那太好了。)

Would you care for some coffee? \*更礼貌的说法。

Do you want some coffee?

How about some coffee?

套餐里包括咖啡吗?

Is coffee included with this meal?

请给我来一杯咖啡。

I'd like a cup of coffee, please. \*I'd like 是 I would like 的缩写。意思是“我想要.....”, 它比“I want...”的说法更礼貌。

还要别的吗?

Anything else? \*在听了对方想要的东西之后, 餐厅服务员经常向顾客询问还需要什么。

Anything else? (还要别的吗?)

No, thank you. That's all. (不要了, 就要这些吧, 谢谢。)

Will that be all? (就要这些吗?)

Anything else you want? (别的还要吗?)

Is there anything else (that) you'd like? (还再要点其他的吗?)

够了/就要这些。

That's all for me.

That's it.

That's all.

That would be all.

我没有点这个菜。

I didn't order this.

I didn't order this. (我没有点这个菜。)

You didn't, sir? (您没要吗?)

This is not what I ordered. (这和我点的不一样。)

我点的菜还没上。

My order hasn't come yet. \*order 是名词，表示“订的东西”、“订购物品”。

●饭桌上

我有点饿了。

I'm kind of hungry.

I'm kind of hungry. How about you? (我有点儿饿了，你呢?)

Yeah, it's lunch time. (是的，到了吃午饭的时候了。)

I'm getting hungry. (我已经饿了。)

我都快饿死了。

I'm starving. \*starve 是动词，表示“饿得不得了”。

I'm very hungry.

I'm extremely hungry.

I could eat a horse. \*直译是“我能吃下一匹马”。表示饿的程度，“非常地饿”。

我渴了。

I'm thirsty.

闻着真香。

It smells good.

It smells nice.

我在节食。

I'm on a diet.

I'm on a diet. (我在节食呢。)

How's it going so far? (现在感觉怎么样?)

看上去真好吃!

This looks great! \*看到食物，说“好像很好吃”。

This looks good!

This looks delicious!

My mouth is watering. (我都要流口水了!)

This smells great! \*用于闻着味道，说“很香”时。

看上去都好吃。

They all look good.

They all look so delicious, don't they?

They both look great. \*以上两个例句是就 3 个以上的东西或饭菜所说。这一句只限于说 2 个东西或饭菜。

我可以吃这个吗?

Can I eat this?

Is this edible?

你不能吃这个。

You can't eat that.

It's inedible.

这个好吃吗?

Is this delicious?

Does this taste good?

好吃。

It's good.

How is it? (怎么样?)

It's good. (很好吃。)

Good.

It's delicious.

Delicious!

Yum-yum! \*比较随便的说法。

Umm! \*比较随便的说法。

Mmm! \*比较随便的说法。

Yummy! \*女性和孩子们常用。

不好吃。

It's not good.

It doesn't taste good.

味道很怪。

This tastes strange.

This tastes funny. \*funny “怪的，奇妙的”。

This tastes weird. \*weird “不可思议的，奇怪的”。

我什么都能吃。

I eat anything.

I can eat anything.

别吃太多。

Don't overeat.

Don't eat too much.

Don't eat so much.

他真能吃。

He's a big eater.

我什么都不想吃。

I don't feel like eating anything. \*feel like ... ing “产生想要(饮食等)的感觉”。

我是海量。

I drink like a fish.

我酒量小。

I get drunk easily.

我酒量还可以。

I can hold my own. \*hold my own 表示“一般”、“比赛等中不输”、“不亚于任何人”。

I can hold my liquor.

I can drink a lot. (我能喝很多酒。)

I'm a strong drinker. (我的酒量大。)

吃蛋糕会发胖。

Cake is fattening. \*fatten 有“使人胖”的意思。

你喝咖啡吗?

Would you like some coffee?

Would you like some coffee? (你喝咖啡吗?)

Not now, thanks. (现在不喝, 谢谢。)

请把盐递给我。

Please pass me the salt. \*pass 在饭桌上“传递, 递过来”。

Could I have the salt, please?

Salt, please? \*较随便的说法。

Could you hand me the salt, please?

这是大酱汤。

It's called misoshiru.

This is misoshiru.

This is called misoshiru.

寿司怎么吃呀?

How do you eat sushi?

你得蘸酱油。

You dip it in soy sauce. \*dip 表示“浸泡或涂抹液体”。

Place the sushi in some soy sauce.

你会用筷子吗?

Can you use chopsticks? \*筷子是 chopsticks。

这是什么鱼?

What kind of fish is this?

What kind of fish is this? (这是什么鱼?)

Oh, that's tuna. (啊, 那是金枪鱼。)

真辣!

It's spicy.

It's hot.

真咸。

It's salty.

真甜。

It's sweet.

真脆。

It's crispy.

真粘。

It's slimy.

这咖啡不够热。

This coffee is not hot enough.

This coffee is lukewarm.

面包没烤透。

This bread is soggy. \*soggy “面包等没有烤透的”状态。

这土豆片变味了。

These potato chips are stale. \*stale 也可用来表示面包等“不新鲜”、“走味”、“有霉味的”。

These potato chips are soft.

这牛奶酸了。

This milk is sour.

This milk is sour. (这牛奶酸了。)

I'll buy more today. (今天我再买点吧。)

这咖啡太苦了。

This coffee tastes bitter.

This coffee is bitter.

这肉太老。

This meat is tough.

This meat is tender. (这肉挺嫩。)

味很重。

This has a strong flavor.

This has a weak flavor. (味道淡。)

太咸了。

It's too salty.

太油腻。

It's too greasy.

It's too oily.

太烫了。

It's too hot. \*语气上是“太烫了”。

It's too cold. (太凉了。)

我的嘴都麻了。

My mouth is burning. \*吃了辣椒或芥末等辛辣的东西时。burn 除了“燃烧”、“烧焦”以外，还有“嘴和舌头都麻木了”的意思。

My mouth is on fire.

你也来点儿吗？

Would you like some? \*把自己吃的东西向别人推荐时。

Would you like some? (你也来点儿吗?)

Yes, please. (好吧。)\*拒绝时用

No, thank you. I'm fine. (不，谢谢，我不要)，是比较有礼貌的说法。

Do you want some? \*比较直接的说法。

我想再要一点葡萄酒。

I'd like some more wine.

我的叉子掉了。

I dropped my fork.

再要一杯咖啡。

I'd like another cup of coffee.

真好吃。

That was good. \*除了食品、饮料之外，还表示事情顺利。



That was delicious.

我吃饱了。

I'm very full.

I couldn't eat another bite. (再也吃不下了。)

I've had enough. (我已经吃得够多了。)

I'm very hungry. (我很饿。)

食物不够了。

There isn't enough (food).

There isn't enough food. (食物不够了。)

I'll make more. (我再做点儿。)

再喝一杯吗?

Would you like another drink?

Would you like another drink? (再喝一杯吗?)

No, I think I've had enough. (不, 我喝得够多的了。)

您喝什么样的咖啡?

How do you like your coffee? \*这样询问是表示“咖啡里要加糖和牛奶吗?”。喝清咖啡时, 回答是 **Black will be fine.**只放糖时 **Just sugar, please.**只放牛奶是 **Just cream, please.**

How do you like your coffee? (您喝什么样的咖啡?)

With cream and sugar, please. (放牛奶和糖的。)

How do you want your coffee?

●付款

请结账。

Bill, please.

I'd like the check, please.

在哪儿付钱?

Where should I pay?

我请客。

It's on me.

It's on me. (我请客。)

Oh! How nice! (哦!那太好了, 谢谢!)

This is my treat.

I'll pay for dinner.

I'll treat you.

I'll pay for drinks. (我付饮料的钱。)

我来付。

I'll take care of it.

这是什么的钱?

What is this for?

What is this charge for?

What is this amount for?

我觉得这儿算错了。

I'm afraid there is a mistake here. \*I'm afraid... “我觉得是不是……”, 一般用于不太好的事情。mistake 表示“错误”。

我们各付各的吧。

Let's go Dutch. \*Dutch 表示“荷兰人”，而 go Dutch 则表示“自己的费用自己付”、“分摊”。

Let's split the bill.

Let's divide the cost.

我们分开付款。

We'd like to pay separately.

We'd like to pay separately. (我们分开付款。)

All right. (明白了。)

不用找钱了。

Keep the change.

请开张发票。

May I have a receipt, please?

遇到麻烦时

●语言不通

我想请一位日本人翻译。

I'd like to have a Japanese interpreter. \*interpreter “口头翻译”。

我不会说英语。

I can't speak English.

No English! (我英文不行。)

我的英语不太好。

My English isn't good enough.

请安排一位会说日语的人。

A Japanese-speaking person, please.

请再说一遍。

Pardon me?

Aren't you John? (你不是约翰吗?)

Pardon me? (什么?请再说一遍?)

Excuse me?

I beg your pardon?

Could you repeat that?

您说什么?

What did you say?

您能慢一点儿说吗?

Would you slow down, please?

Please say it more slowly.

我们想请一位会说日语的导游。

I'd like a Japanese-speaking guide, please.

What can I do for you? (您有什么事?)

I'd like a Japanese-speaking guide, please. (我们想请一位会说日语的导游。)

I want a Japanese-speaking guide.

有会说日语的人吗?

Does anyone speak Japanese? \*用于当无法用英文表达自己想说的事情时。

Does anyone here speak Japanese?

Is there a Japanese speaker here?

我们语言不通。

I can't make myself understood. \*make oneself understood 表示“(用外语等)表达自己的意思, 让别人明白自己的感觉”。

I can't get my point across.

I can't get through to him. (无法让他明白。)

我不知道这用英文怎么说。

I don't know how to say it in English.

I don't know it in English.

I can't express it in English. (我不能用英文表达。)

日语中的“义理”用英文怎么说?

How do you say “giri” in English?

How do you say "giri" in English? (日语中的“义理”用英文怎么说?)

You say, "obligation". (用英文是 obligation. What's "giri" in English?)

How should I say "giri" in English?

How can I express "giri" in English?

What's the English word for "giri"?

英文管这叫什么?

What do you call this in English?

●失窃

叫警察!

Call the police!

Call the police! (叫警察。)

Sure thing! (好的。)

Please call for help! (快叫人帮助。)

我的包被偷了。

I had my bag stolen.

My bag was stolen.

Somebody stole my bag.

我该告诉谁?

Who should I report it to?

失物招领处在哪儿?

Where is the Lost and Found?

什么样的包?

What kind of bag?

What kind of bag was it?

里面都有什么?

What was in it?

里面有多少钱?

How much was in it?

我们找到后会跟你联系的。

We'll call you if we find it.

We'll contact you when we find it.

您能填一下儿这张表吗?

Could you fill out this form? \*fill out 表示在空白处填写。form 为“表格。”

Please fill out this form.

请您写一下被盗经过。

Please give me a report on the theft. \*theft “窃案，偷盗”。

Please fill out a report on the theft.

日本大使馆在哪儿?

Where is the Japanese Embassy?

我的护照丢了。

I lost my passport.

My passport is missing.

I can't find my passport. (我找不到我的护照了。)

I've misplaced my passport. (我忘了把护照放到哪儿了。)

这儿有会说日语的人吗?

Does anyone here speak Japanese?

能补发一本吗?

Can I get it reissued?

请取消我的卡号。

Please cancel my card number.

我该怎么办?

What should I do?

What should I do? (我该怎么办?)

You should ask the man over there. (你该去问问那边那个人。)

What do I need to do?

●呼救

十万火急!

It's an emergency!

快叫大夫!

Please call a doctor.

救命啊!

Help! \*无论什么样的紧急情况下都可以用。

Help! (救命啊!)

What happened? (怎么了?)

Somebody! (来人呀!)

Help me! (帮帮我!)

小偷!

Thief! \*遇到小偷或扒手时,用这样的喊声来引起周围人的注意。

Robber!

商业信函用语)正文部分

中间段落 叙述信函的主题。必要时可以分成数段展开议论。

●叙述事情

我们被告知.....

We are told that...

我们从青木先生那儿了解到.....

We understand from Mr. Aoki that...

我们察觉到.....

We observed that...

We found out that...

We discovered that...

我们希望提醒贵方注意.....

We would like to call your attention to... \*用于必须说出很严重的事情时。

我们想利用这次的机会就.....事提醒您。

May we take this occasion to remind you that... \*有礼貌但语气严厉。用于欠款到期不还等情况时。

May we take this opportunity to remind you that...

●转达希望

我们希望您能.....

We hope that you will...

我们希望收到.....

We hope to receive...

我对.....很感兴趣。

We are interested in... \*适用于索取资料时。

我们渴望知道.....

We would be interested to learn...

如果您能告诉我们.....，我们将不胜感激。

We would appreciate it if you will let us know...

We would appreciate it if you would let us know...

We shall appreciate it if you would let us know...

我们能麻烦您将.....寄给我们吗？

May we ask you to send us...?

●致谢

非常感谢您为我们提供的一切。

We thank you for your offer.

您.....，我们不胜感激。

I appreciate very much that you...

对贵方的大力合作我们万分感激。

We appreciate your cooperation and... \*cooperation “合作”。

We thank you for your cooperation and...

●感到遗憾

得知.....，我们感到很遗憾。

It is regretful to learn of...

我们抱歉地通知您.....

We are sorry to inform you that...

为.....，我们深表遗憾。

We are very sorry that...

我们遗憾地通知您.....

We regret to inform you that... \*We are sorry...带有说话人犯有过失的语气。而用 We regret 和 regret 则不清楚过错是在哪一方。

It is regretted that...

●表示歉意

就.....，我们表示歉意。

We apologize for...

We deeply apologize for... \*更加强调。

We sincerely apologize for... \*更加强调。

我们对.....感到非常抱歉。

We are very sorry for... \*比 We apologize for...的语气要婉转的道歉方式。

●抱怨

怨言对对方来讲绝对不是一件使人愉快的事情，所以在表达方式上有必要下一番工夫。

我们不得不遗憾地通知您.....

We are sorry to inform you that...

我们不得不很遗憾地提醒您.....

We very much regret to have to remind you of...

我们请求您对.....给予注意。

We invite your attention to... \*用于引起别人注意时。attention “注意”。

We would like to call your attention to... \*比较礼貌的说法。

我们想提醒您注意.....

May we remind you that...?

May we take this occasion to remind you that...? \*语气较委婉，“借此机会我想就一问题提醒您的注意”。

我们想指出.....

We wish to point out that... \*wish to... 虽然缓和了“我认为.....”的语气，但是说法仍然比较直接。point out “指出”。

●祝贺

我们非常高兴地获悉.....

We are delighted to learn that... \*用于私人的或和对方很熟的情况下。delight “非常高兴”。

衷心地祝贺你.....

Congratulations on your...

We would like to offer our congratulations on your...

●吊唁

刚刚惊悉××不幸逝世，我们深感悲痛。

We have just learned with profound sorrow of the passing away of... \*profound “发自内心的”，sorrow 表示“悲痛”。

对××的不幸逝世我们深感痛惜。

We wish to express our deep regret over the passing of... \*death 也可以代替 passing，但是 death 说法太直接，最好避开。

请接受我们诚挚的哀悼。

Please accept my sincerest condolences.

●同意

我们同意你们关于.....的意见。

We agree with you on...

We agree with you on the following issues... (我们同意以下几点。)

我们完全同意您信上所提出的所有问题。

We are in full agreement with the points raised in your letter. \*raise 表示“提出质问、异议”。

We are in complete agreement with the points outlined in your letter.

我们非常高兴能有机会.....

We are very pleased to have the opportunity to...

We are very pleased to be in a position to... \*较绕圈子的说法。

我们非常高兴地.....

We will be delighted to...

We will be delighted to meet with you on June 4, 1998. (我们非常高兴地期待着能在 1998 年 6 月 4 日见到您。)

●陈述自己的见解

我们认为.....

We think that...

We believe that... (我们相信.....)

We understand that... (我们理解.....)

我们强烈地感到.....

We feel strongly that...

We feel strongly that our products are the best. (我们强烈地感到我们的产品是最好的。)

我们所理解的是.....

It is our understanding that...

We understand that...

我们对.....完全没有异议。

We do not anticipate any objections to...

We do not anticipate any objections to your proposal. (我们对贵社的提议没有任何异议。)

我们找不到任何理由.....

We can see no reason why... \*直译是“我们不明白为什么必须.....的理由。”Why 以下是说话人认为不太合适的事情。“我们一向不认为.....”、“我们对不那样做没有异议”、以这种煞有介事的语气使对方感激。

●反驳对方

我们不清楚您到底是怎么想的。

It is not (quite) clear to us what you had in mind.

It is not clear to us what you meant.

It is not clear to us what you intended.

使我们担心的一点是.....

The one point that concerned us (a little) was... \*concern “担心，在意”。

The one point that troubled us was...

我们对.....感到担心和挂念。

We have become concerned with regards to...

We have become concerned with regards to the shipment schedule. (我们对装船的日程感到担心和挂念。)

●中立的答复

我们正在.....过程中。

We are (now) in the process of... \*in the process “正在.....，.....正在进行中”。

We are in the process of reviewing your suggestion. (我们正在重新研究贵社所提出的方案。)

我们非常重视.....

We value ... highly.

We value your suggestion highly. (我们非常重视贵社所提出的建议。)



我们非常感谢您提出的这件事。

We thank you for raising the issue. \*内容可能是好，也可能是坏。

您的建议将由.....进行讨论。

Your suggestions are being followed up by...

Your suggestions are being followed up by our committee. (您的建议将在我们委员会进行讨论。

Your suggestions are being reviewed by...

#### ●否定的回答

我们希望您能理解我们这次行动的理由。

We hope you will understand our reason for this action. \*表达不利于对方的事情时，重要的是在表达方式上下工夫。

我们很难接受.....

It would be difficult for us to accept... \*还有商量余地的情况下。

It would be difficult for us to accept the revision to our shipping schedule. (就我们的装船日程来说，再作修改会是很困难的。)

非常遗憾，我们不能.....

We regret that we are unable to... \*已没有商量的余地。

We regret that we are unable to alter our pricing schedule. (很遗憾，我们不能更改价目表。)

除.....之外，没有选择的余地。

We have no alternative but to... \*用于最后阶段的信函中。alternative 是指“替代的手段、方法”。

因此，我们采取的立场是.....

Consequently we are in the position to... \*后接否定性的内容。consequently 表示“最终结果地”。

#### ●我方的行为和说明

我非常高兴地向您推荐.....

We are pleased to recommend...to you.

我们与.....有非常亲密的关系。

We work closely together with...

我们已经得知.....

We are also told that...

修改后规定.....

The amendment provides that... \*amendment “改正”。

The amendment provides that you can no longer ship after the tenth of each month. (更改后的规定是每月 10 号以后不能装船。)

以下的条件表明.....

The following conditions show that... \*用于否定的内容时。

The following conditions show that each shipment must arrive before noon. (以下的条件表明各种货物必须在正午以前送到。)

这种变更意味着将会推迟.....

The effect of this change will be to delay...

#### ●表明谢意和希望

我们非常感谢本次交易和.....

We appreciate your business and...

We appreciate your patronage and...

.....还有对贵方的友好表示感谢。

..., and wish to thank you for your kindness.

我们非常感谢您们提供的意见。

We would appreciate receiving your comments.

We would appreciate it if you could send us your comments.

我们非常欢迎您们提出宝贵意见。

We shall be interested in receiving your comments.

We shall be interested in hearing your comments.

●显示热情和诚意

我们确信.....

We are confident that... \*confident “确信的”。

我们就.....的可能性表示极大的热忱。

We are enthusiastic over the possibilities of... \*enthusiastic “热心的，狂热的”。

我们非常欢迎此事有所发展。

We welcome this development very much. \*development “(形势等)进展，发展”。

我们将继续做我们所能做的一切。

We will continue to do all we can to...

We will continue to do all we can to develop a stronger working relationship between our companies.

(为了使我们两家公司的商务关系更加紧密，我们将做出我们所能做的一切。)

我们将竭尽全力地.....

We will do our utmost to... utmost “最大限度”。

We will do our utmost to develop new markets. (为开发新市场我们将竭尽全力。)

为了扩大.....，我们将付出最大的努力。

We shall do whatever we can to extend...

We shall do whatever we can to extend our service. (为了扩大服务，我们将付出最大的努力。)

我们将一直地努力提供给您我们最优惠价格。

We will always endeavor to offer you our most favorable rates. \*endeavor “认真地努力”。

就.....一事，请您尽管放心。

You may rest assured that... \*rest assured 为短语，“放心”。

You may rest assured that your shipment will arrive on time. (贵公司的货物将按时到达，请放心。)

You may be certain that...

●通知、希望得到通知

我们希望就此事今后经常保持联系。

We wish to keep you fully informed on this matter.

We wish to keep you fully posted on this matter.

在本项目实行之际，烦请通知我们一声。

Kindly inform us when this is put into effect. \*put into effect “实施，实行”。

Kindly notify us when this is put into effect.

Please let us know when this is put into effect.

●对否定性回答的补充

我们相信您能够理解我们的立场。

We feel certain you will understand our position in this matter.

尽管如此，我们将做我们所能做的一切.....

Nevertheless, we will do everything we can to... \*nevertheless“然而，尽管如此”。

对于.....，就我们来说，没有异议。

There is no objection, as far as we are concerned, in...

There is no objection, as far as we are concerned, in raising the prices. (就提高价格一事，我们完全没有异议。)

为作为今后的参考，我们已将此事存入了我们的文档。

These have been placed into our files for future reference. \*for future reference 表示“为了作为今后的参考”。

(商业信函用语)结语

●敬上

谨致问候

Yours (very) truly, \*用于商业。

谨致问候

Sincerely yours, \*稍带亲近的感觉，用于商务信函或给朋友的信中。

谨致问候

Cordially, \*稍带亲近的感觉，用于商务信函或给朋友的信中。

谨致问候

My best regards, \*带有个人的语感，用在给朋友写信时。

谨致问候

With best regards, \*带有个人的语感，用在给朋友写信时。

谨致问候

The very best to you, \*带有个人的语感，用在给朋友写信时。

谨致问候

Best wishes, \*带有个人的语感，用在给朋友写信时。

谚语、惯用语

不管张三李四。

Every Tom, Dick and Harry. \*举出常用的男孩名，表示“不论谁都.....”、“不管张三还是李四”。虽然没有女孩名，但男女都可用。

My daughter had a homestay in America. (我女儿为体验当地生活，去美国了。)

So did every Tom, Dick and Harry. (不管谁都能去啊。)

I like sexy girls. (我喜欢性感的女人。)

So does every Tom, Dick and Harry. (无论谁都是这样的。)

一波未平一波又起。

Out of the frying pan into the fire. \*frying pan “平底炒菜锅”，直译是菜从锅里炒出来又掉进了火里。

舍名求实。

I live to eat.

Pudding rather than praise. \*不太常用的说法。

瞎猫碰上了死耗子。

Every dog has his day.

Bob won the lottery. (鲍勃中了头彩。)

Every dog has his day. (瞎猫碰上了死耗子。)

Everyone has good days.

Everyone gets lucky sometimes. (谁都会有走运的时候。)

A flying crow always gets something. \*不太常用的说法。

说曹操，曹操到。

Speak of the devil. \*“说到恶魔，恶魔就来”。源自谚语 Speak of the devil and he will appear。

Speak of the devil. 常用于口语中。

Here comes John! (约翰来了。)

Speak of the devil. (真是说到曹操，曹操到。)

情人眼里出西施。

Love is blind. \*直译是“爱情是盲目的”。表示人们一旦谈恋爱，就会失去正确的判断能力，无法冷静地看待事物。

一举两得。

Kill two birds with one stone. \*直译是“一石可以打中两只鸟”，即“一举两得”。

不闻凶讯便是吉。

No news is good news.

I haven't heard from John lately. (好久没有约翰的消息了。)

Well, no news is good news. (是啊，不闻凶讯便是吉。)

光阴似箭。

Time flies. \*表示时间像飞一样地过去了。Tim flies 是 Time flies when you are having fun.的省略说法。即“越高兴时间过得越快”。

时间就是金钱。

Time is money.

百艺不如一艺精。

Jack of all trades, master of none. \*Jack 是男子名，一般表示“某人或男人”。此句的意思是什么事都去做的人没有一件事是能精通的。

三思而后行。

**Look before you leap.** \*直译“飞之前先看看”，表示“付诸于行动前要慎重地考虑，做好准备”。

百闻不如一见。

**Seeing is believing.** \*“眼见为实”，即只有自己亲眼所见，才能信服。

无风不起浪。

**There is no smoke without fire.** \*传闻总是有出处的，“无火的地方不冒烟”。

诚实总是上策。

**Honesty is the best policy.** \*常以为不正当行为能获得好处，但从长远来看，结果是采取正当行为才是上策。

晚做总比不做强。

**Better late than never.**

男孩子就是男孩子嘛！

**Boys will be boys.**

**John got into a fight again.** (约翰又打架了。)

**Boys will be boys.** (男孩子就是男孩子嘛！)

知识就是力量。

**Knowledge is power.**

**Knowledge is power.** (知识就是力量。)

**That's why he's so successful.** (所以他才成功。)

冰冻三尺非一日之寒。/罗马不是一天就建成的。

**Rome was not built in a day.** \*要做大事不是一朝一夕就可以成功的。

条条大路通罗马。

**All roads lead to Rome.** \*为达到同一目的，可以采取多种手段。

**There are many roads to success.** (有许多办法可以取得成功。)\*常用语。

入乡随俗。

**When in Rome, do as the Romans do.** \*在罗马就要照罗马人做的去做”。即“到另一个地方就要遵从那里的风俗习惯”。口语中常省略成 **Do as the Romans do.**

熟能生巧。

**Practice makes perfect.** \*任何事情都反复练习是成功的秘诀。

历史总在重演。

**History repeats itself.**

**Another war started.** (又一场战争开始了。)

**History repeats itself.** (历史总在重演。)

祸不单行，福无双至。

**When it rains, it (always) pours.**

功夫不负有心人。

**Where there's a will, there's a way.** \*有坚强的意志和决心的话，无论有多大的困难都能克服。

行动比语言更响亮。

**Actions speak louder than words.**

(钱财等)来得容易去得快。

**Easy come, easy go.** \*轻易得来的钱财，是不被珍惜的。来得容易，去得也容易。

血浓于水。

**Blood is thicker than water.**

有其父必有其子。

**Like father, like son.** \*父子相似的意思。

**Like mother, like daughter.** (有其母必有其女。)

恋爱和战争都是不择手段的。

**All's fair in love and war.** \*在恋爱和战争中任何策略都是正当的。

美貌不过一张皮。

**Beauty is only skin deep.** \*“再漂亮的美女削去一层皮后就和丑女无二样”，即“看人不能只看外表而要重视内涵”。

**Beauty is but skin deep.**

东西总是人家的好。

**The grass is always greener on the other side (of the fence).** \*直译是“(篱笆)那边的草总是绿的”。

不劳则不获。

**You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.** \*直译是“不打碎鸡蛋就做不成蛋包饭”。意思是做任何事如果不努力，不付出牺牲，不投资的话，是得不到结果的。

流水不腐，户枢不蠹。

**A rolling stone gathers no moss.** \*不断活动的石头是不会长上像青苔这类东西的。即“能不断保持新鲜”。也可以把它看做相反的意思，“不断变换工作和搬家的人，没有熟练的事情，也存不下钱”。

患难见真情。

**A friend in need is a friend indeed.** \*in need “遇到难处，贫穷”，indeed 是“真正的”，这两个词押韵，给人以节奏感。

只会工作不会玩的人是没意思的人。

**All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.** \*这句可以译成“只让学习不让玩的孩子会变成愚蠢的孩子”。

事实胜于雄辩。

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. \*直译是“不吃布丁不知道布丁的味道”。即“不实际去试试，是不会知道它的真正的价值”。

岁月不待人。

Time and tide wait for no man. \*tide 是“潮水”，此处与 time 同义，表示时间。

越快越好。

The sooner, the better.

When should I come over? (什么时候来合适?)

The sooner, the better. (越快越好。)

正好。

On the nose.

How many people came to the party? (有多少人来参加晚会?)

A hundred people, on the nose. (正好 100 人。)

Exactly.

On the dot.

捉迷藏。

Hide-and-seek

Let's play hide-and-seek. (我们玩捉迷藏吧。)

Okay. (好吧。)

未完待续。

to be continued \*用于电视连续剧等的最后，表示“待续”。

一个巴掌拍不响。

It takes two to tango. \*直译是“跳探戈舞是两个人的事儿”。

Joe is always starting arguments with Sue. (乔总是和苏争论不休。)

Well, I think it takes two to tango. (不过，我是觉得一个巴掌拍不响。)

Both sides must be blamed.

They are the same.

They are both responsible.

They are both wrong.

Both of them should be blamed.

尽快。

As soon as possible. \*缩写是 ASAP。

Should I mail this letter to you? (我可以把这封信寄给你吗?)

Yes. As soon as possible. (对，请尽快寄来。)\*电话中的对话。

随便吃。

All-you-can-eat.

buffet

smorgasbord

Eat as much as you like.

Eat as much as you wish. \*作为句子应为“你想吃多少就吃多少”。

多项选择。

multiple-choice

multiple-choice questions (多项选择题)

各就各位，预备，跑！

Ready, get set, go!

On your mark, get set, go!

从头到尾。

from A to Z \*是开始字母 A 到最后一个字母 Z，即“从开始到最后”、“完全”的意思。

I don't know anything about driving. (我一点也不懂驾驶。)

I'll teach you from A to Z (我会从头到尾教你的。)

entirely (完全地)

completely (完全地)

始终/一直/一贯

all long \*用于“从一开始我就说过吧”等句子中，表示“从开始就……”。

So, she is married. (所以，她结婚了。)

I've been telling you that all along. (我从一开始就告诉你了。)

from the very beginning

all this time

since the start

就我的记忆来说.....

As far as I can remember,...

What's John's last name? (约翰姓什么来着?)

As far as I can remember, it begins with M. (就我的记忆来说，它的第一个字母是 M。)

To the best of my memory,...

As far as I know,... (就我所知.....)

If my memory serves me right,... (如果我没记错的话，.....)

以牙还牙，针锋相对。

Tit for tat.

John kicked me, so I gave him tit for tat. (约翰踢我，所以我以牙还牙。)

这是我为什么在这儿的原因。

That's what I'm here for.

What are you studying at Harvard? (你在哈佛大学学什么?)



Economics. That's what I'm here for. (学经济，这就是我为什么在这儿学习的原因。)

2+3 等于 5。

Two and three is five.

Two plus three is five.

Two and three makes five.

Two and three equals five.

我们有天壤之别。

We're as different as night and day.

We're completely different. (我们俩完全不同。)

We have nothing in common. (我们没有任何共同点。)

东施效颦。(机械模仿。)

Monkey see, monkey do.

She just bought a new car just like yours. (她也买了一辆跟你一样的车。)

Well, monkey see, monkey do. (是嘛，真是东施效颦。)

以先后顺序为准。

First come, first served. \*“按到达的先后顺序”、“按报名顺序”，直译是“第一个来的，第一个得到供应”。

Do you take reservations? (你预订了吗?)

No, first come, first served. (没有，先来的先得。)

On a first-come, first-served basis.

过时了。

It's out of date.

Look at my camera. (你看我的照相机。)

But it's out of date already. (可它都过时了。)

It's old-fashioned.

It's outdated.

It's behind the times.

电视有长处，也有短处。

TV has its merits and demerits.

TV has its good and bad points.

There are good and bad points about TV.

我利用了他的弱点。

I took advantage of his weakness. \*take advantage of...“利用……”。

我长了不少见识。

I've learned something.

The TV show was interesting. (那个电视节目很有意思。)

Yeah, and I've learned something. (是呀，我长了不少见识。)

I've learned something new. (我学到了一些新东西。)

那会引起火灾呀!

It's a fire hazard. \*hazard 表示“人力无法躲避的危险”。

Look at John's toy! (快看约翰的玩具。)

It's a fire hazard. (那会引起火灾呀!)

It could catch on fire easily. (这很容易着火。)

It could cause a fire.

什么事都有可能发生。

Anything could happen.

There's no knowing what may happen.

You never know. (任何事情都是很难预料的。)

Anything's possible.

It could happen to you. (对你来说什么都有可能发生。)

将来可以用来作参考。

for future reference

You should keep the book for future reference. (你该把这本书收好，以便将来作为参考。)

在我背后。

behind my back \*意为“在我听不到的地方”、“看不到的地方”，用于当人们四处活动，偷偷摸摸地说一些坏话时。

Everyone is laughing at me behind my back. (大家都在背后笑话我。)

How do you know? (你怎么知道的?)

secretly (秘密地)

in my absence (在我不在的时候。)

without my knowledge (背着我)

换换心情。

for a change \*“偶尔地”、“换心情”、“追求变化”、“变化一下”、“别开生面的”、“下次”等情况时用。

Let's take a walk for a change. (我们去散散步换换心情吧。)

Okay, let's. (好吧，走。)

instead (别这样!)

有钱能使鬼推磨。

Money talks. \*金钱是给与势力和权力的东西。表示金钱的力量非常大。

Jane married a millionaire. (简和一个大富翁结婚了。)

Money talks. (真是有钱能使鬼推磨。)

Money talks, bullshit walks. 比较随便的说法。

别说丧气话。

Never say die. \*直译“绝不言死”。无论遇到什么情况也不能绝望，始终要尽最大的努力，坚定信心抱有希望地坚持下去的意思。

过去的事情让它过去吧。

**Let bygones be bygones.** \*表示“过去的事情就让流水冲走吧”、“过去的事情再责备也不管用了”。

有总比没有强。

**Better than nothing.** \*东西也许不多，不那么充分，但总比一点儿没有强。

酒肉朋友。

**A fair-weather friend.** \*直译是“好天气下的朋友”、“顺利时才与你交往的朋友”。与“A friend in need is a friend indeed”(患难之交见真情)正好相反。

滴水汇成河。

**Every little bit helps.** \*无论多么小的善行，其行为都是宝贵的，无论多么小的事情，只要汇集在一起，都能起到大的作用。



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