

M: Hello everyone! Welcome back to EnglishPod! My name is Marco.

E: And I'm Erica.

M: And we're bringing you the third part of our suspense 悬念；悬疑 series 系列；连续作品 of *New guy in town* 小镇新来者.

E: That's right. What's gonna happen today?

M: Well, I don't know, there're still so many things that could happen. This guy is kind of weird 奇怪的；怪异的；反常的.

E: I know. Is he a vampire 吸血鬼? Or like 或者说比如,或者换种说法 what's going on?

Example 1. 案例

Or like what's going on?

“还是说，这到底是怎么回事？”或“或者说，到底是发生了什么情况？”

它表达了说话者在提出一个猜测（“他是吸血鬼吗？”）后，感觉这个猜测可能太具体或不准确，于是转而寻求一个更开放、更普遍的解释。

这是一个非常地道的口语表达！“Or like”在这里起连接和缓冲的作用，让提问听起来更随意、更不确定，同时引出进一步的猜测。

核心含义 “Or like what's going on?” 的整体意思是：

“还是说，这到底是怎么回事？”或“或者说，到底是发生了什么情况？”

它表达了说话者在提出一个猜测（“他是吸血鬼吗？”）后，感觉这个猜测可能太具体或不准确，于是转而寻求一个更开放、更普遍的解释。

“Or like” 的功能分解 这个短语可以拆解成两个部分来理解：

- Or (或者)
表示选择或转折。它连接了前一个具体的猜测（“他是吸血鬼吗？”）和后面更模糊的提问（“怎么回事？”）。
相当于在说：“如果前面那个猜测不对，那么...”
- Like (像；比如说)
这是一个口语填充词，尤其在美式英语中极其常见。它没有实际词汇意义，但有很多语用功能：
 - 缓冲语气：让问题听起来不那么直接和突兀。
 - 表示不确定：暗示说话者对自己的话不是非常肯定，只是在举例或猜测。
 - 重新表述：引出一种新的说法或更广泛的解释。
- 组合起来 “Or like...” 的功能是：“或者换种说法...”、“或者说比如...”、“要不就是...”
它标志着一个思维上的停顿和转向，说话者正在从一种可能性探索到另一种可能性。“如果他不是吸血鬼，那总得有个原因吧？他为什么会这样？到底发生什么了？”

M: Yeah, and I would like **to thank** all our listeners **for** contributing 贡献；出力；投稿 and sending out their ideas of what they think happens in this third part.

另外我想感谢所有听众朋友们，感谢大家积极分享想法，说说自己觉得第三部分会发生什么剧情。

E: Yeah, I especially 特别；尤其 like the story about the rabbit.

我特别喜欢那个和兔子有关的故事构想。

M: Yeah, the rabbit. That was a good one.

E: Yeah, yeah.

M: As promised 承诺的；答应的 /we took the idea of one of our listeners /and created the dialogue 对话；对白 around it.

正如我们之前承诺的，我们采纳了一位听众的想法，并围绕这个想法创作了这段对话。

E: Yes.

M: And this time /it was the contribution 贡献；投稿；捐赠 of Babardwan.

E: Yeah, he gave us a great idea for this dialogue.

M: Exactly 精确地；确切地；完全地, he gave us a really good idea, so thank you Babar and, um, this one is for you 这段内容是特意为你创作的. In this dialogue /we' re gonna be looking at some hospitality (n.)好客；殷勤；招待 vocabulary 词汇；词汇量.

在这段对话里，我们会学习一些与“招待”相关的词汇。

E: Yeah. Some... some phrases 短语；词组 you can use, um, when you welcome 欢迎；迎接 someone to your house. Alright, well, um, we' ve got some language to preview 预览；预先查看, so, let' s **turn now to** "vocabulary preview" .

Voice: Vocabulary preview.

M: On vocabulary preview /we have the word **appetite** 食欲；胃口；欲望.

E: Appetite.

M: Appetite.

E: Appetite.

M: So, Erica, tell us about appetite.

E: When you have an appetite, you... you' re... you' re hungry or you... you have a desire 渴望；欲望；心愿 to eat food, right?

M: Alright, so you can have a big appetite, a small appetite.

E: Ugu. Really hungry, a little bit hungry.

M: Okay. Let' s look at our next word - poison 毒药；毒物；毒害，毒害；下毒；使中毒.

E: Poison.

M: Poison.

E: Poison.

M: So, poison could be a noun 名词 or a verb 动词.

E: Exactly. So, when you poison (v.) someone, um, you put something in their food /or maybe in their drink, um, that makes them really sick 生病的；恶心的；不舒服的 and maybe even makes them die 死亡；去世.

M: Okay, so, to poison (v.) somebody.

E: Yep, and the noun is actually the thing /that you put inside the food or drink.

M: So, usually /poison is some sort of chemical 化学的；化学制品的 substance 物质；物品.

E: Yes.

M: Snakes, for example, have poison.

E: Yeah, in their teeth.

M: Right, so, if you get bitten 咬；叮 by a snake...

E: You' ll get poisoned 中毒的；被毒害的.

M: You' ll get poisoned. Alright, so, let' s take a look at our dialogue for the first time /and see why we' re talking about poison. Then we' ll come back and explain 解释；说明；阐明 some great words.

Header 1

A: Please make yourselves at home 别客气；像在自己家一样. Let me take your coats 我来帮你们拿外套吧. Dinner is almost ready; I hope you brought your appetite 带来了你的食欲;希望你们胃口都不错.

B: Your house is lovely 可爱的；迷人的；漂亮的, Armand! Very interesting 有趣的；有吸引力的 decor 装饰；布置...very...Gothic 哥特式的.

C: I think it' s amazing 令人惊奇的；了不起的! You have such good taste 品味；鉴赏力；爱好, Armand. I' m **thinking of** re-decorating (v.)重新装饰；再次装修 my house; maybe you could give me a few pointers 建议；提示；指点?

A: It would be my pleasure 愉快；高兴；荣幸. Please have a seat. Can I offer 提供；给予；提出 you a glass of wine?

C: We would love some!

A: Here you are 给你；拿去吧. A very special 特别的；特殊的；专用的 merlot 梅洛葡萄酒 /brought directly 直接地；径直地 from my home country. It has a unique 独特的；唯一的；独一无二的 ingredient 成分；原料；要素 which gives it a pleasant 令人愉快的；舒适的 aroma 香气；香味 and superior 优良的；卓越的；上等的 flavor 味道；滋味.

C: Mmm... it' s delicious 美味的；可口的!

B: It' s a bit bitter 苦的；苦涩的；痛苦的 for my taste... almost tastes like... like...

C: Ellen! Ellen! Are you okay?

A: Did she **pass out** 昏倒；失去知觉；晕倒?

C: Yeah...

A: I hope that /you didn' t poison (v.) her drink too much! You' ll ruin 毁坏；破坏；糟蹋 our meal!

M: Okay, so /that was unexpected 出乎意料的；意外的.

E: I know, Lois, can you believe it? [NOTE: in the first part /her name was Doris]

M: Apparently 显然；明显地；似乎 Lois is helping Armand.

E: I know.

M: Maybe she' s a vampire.

E: Alright, well, I really wonder 想知道；纳闷；疑惑 what' s going to happen next.

M: Well, see what happens next, but now let' s take a look at some of the language in "language takeaway" .

Voice: Language takeaway.

M: Alright, so we have a couple of 几个；一对；两三个 words in language takeaway today, let' s **start off** 从.....开始；以.....开头 **with** pointers.

E: Pointers.

M: Pointers.

E: Pointers.

M: So, to give somebody pointers... 给某人提建议,给别人指点

E: You give them some suggestions 建议；提议；意见.

M: Suggestions or tips 实用的提示；小窍门.

E: Exactly.

M: Alright. So, suggestions or tips. Let' s listen to some examples 例子；实例；样本 of how you would use it.

Voice: Example one.

A: I want **to dance** (v.) salsa 萨尔萨舞 **better**. Can you give me a few pointers?

我想把萨尔萨舞 (salsa) 跳得更好一些。你能给我提些建议 (pointers) 吗？

Voice: Example two.

B: I need some pointers on how to be a better manager 经理；管理者；经营者.

Voice: Example three.

C: Let me give you a few pointers, so you can pass 通过 (考试、测验等) ；及格 your exam 考试；测验.

M: Alright, so pointers. It' s clear 清楚的；清晰的；明白的 now. Let' s take a look at our next word - aroma (n.)芳香，浓香；(喻) 气氛.

E: Aroma.

M: Aroma.

E: Aroma. This is a nice, round 圆润的；丰满的 (指声音、味道等) word, isn' t it?

M: Yeah, aroma.

E: Yeah.

M: Well, this word makes you sound (v.)听起来像 really educated 受过教育的；有教养的；有学识的.

E: Yeah, yeah.

M: Basically, it means...

E: Smell 气味；嗅觉；闻.

M: Smell.

E: Yep.

M: So, you could say, for example, "this coffee has a great aroma".

E: Or maybe "this perfume 香水；香料 has, uh, the aroma of roses and lavender 薰衣草".

Example 2. 案例

lavender

淡紫色；薰衣草 (花园植物或灌木，开紫花，有香味)

→ 词源同livid. 或来自PIE*leu,冲洗，涌出，词源同 lavatory,dilute,antediluvian. 因这种花草用于洗手间的清香剂而得名。



M: Nice, okay. Let' s take a look at our next word - bitter (a.)味苦的；痛苦的.

E: Bitter.

M: Bitter.

E: B-I-T-T-E-R. Bitter.

M: Okay, bitter. So, bitter is the opposite 相反的；对立的；反面 of...

E: Sweet 甜的；含糖的；甜美的.

M: Of sweet.

E: So, it' s always hard to describe 描述；形容；描绘 tastes, isn' t it?

要描述 (describe) 味道总是有点难，是吧？

M: Yeah.

E: But maybe we can... we can say a few foods that are bitter.

M: Okay.

E: So, *chocolate*, when it has no sugar */is bitter*.

M: Okay. Or, for example, coffee without any sugar is also bitter.

E: Yeah, and... sometimes red wine can be quite bitter.

M: Uhu.

E: Uhu.

M: So, bitter. Okay, now let' s take a look at our last word — pass out 失去知觉(意识丧失，昏迷).

E: Pass out.

M: Pass out.

E: Pass out.

M: It seems kind of easy. Pass...

这个短语看起来好像挺简单的，“pass”

E: Uhu.

M: And out. 加上 “out” 。

E: Yep.

M: But it means something different 但它有不同的含义.

E: Yeah, when you put them together 把.....放在一起；组合.

M: What does it mean?

E: Um, it means faint 昏倒；晕厥 or become unconscious 失去知觉的；不省人事的.

M: Okay.

E: So, imagine (v.) someone... when, you know, they' re... they' re standing up and then suddenly 突然；忽然；猛地 they start to move around 晃悠;四处移动；走来走去 and then fall over 摔倒；跌倒；倒下 to the ground 地面；地上.

M: Okay, pass out.

E: Yes.

M: This usually happens /when you get really really drunk 喝醉的；醉酒的；酗酒的.

E: Maybe... sometimes also 也，同样 /when... maybe you' re pregnant 怀孕的；妊娠的 /you might **pass out**.

也可能..... 有时候..... 比如怀孕 (pregnant) 的人也可能会昏倒 (pass out) 。

M: Right. Okay, to lose consciousness 意识；知觉；觉悟.

E: Yes. Marco and I have a couple of examples of this word for you.

Voice: Example one.

A: I drank **so** much last night /**that** I passed out at my friend' s house.

Voice: Example two.

B: She was standing in the sun 太阳 ; 阳光 too long, so she **passed out** right in front of me.

Voice: Example three.

C: My sister passes out /whenever she sees blood 血 ; 血液.

M: Alright, so, let' s listen to our dialogue again. Now we' re gonna slow it down 放慢速度 ; 减速 a little bit.

E: And you' ll be able to hear these words that we just talked about.

...

...

...

M: Alright, so, interesting story.

E: Yes.

M: We have some great phrases that we' ve used here, so, let' s take a look at them in "fluency builder" .

Voice: fluency builder.

E: We' ve got four phrases for you /that are great to use /when you want to welcome someone into your house or into your office 办公室 ; 办公楼 or anywhere, really.

M: Exactly. So, why don' t we take a look at the first one?

E: Please make yourselves at home 请不要拘束;别客气, 就像在自己家一样.

M: Please make yourselves at home.

E: Please make yourselves at home.

M: So, this is a very common 常见的 ; 普遍的 ; 平常的 phrase /when you invite 邀请 ; 招待 ; 招致 somebody to your house.

E: Yeah.

M: You... you always use this phrase.

E: Yeah, it' s... it' s like make yourself comfortable 舒适的 ; 安逸的 ; 自在的, relax 放松 ; 休息 ; 使轻松, sit down.

M: Yeah, don' t worry about it, like my house is your house.

E: Exactly. Please make yourself at home.

M: Okay, good one. Usually people arrive 到达 ; 抵达 ; 到来 to a party 聚会 ; 派对 ; 宴会 or to a dinner with jackets, coats, scarves 围巾 ; 头巾(scarf).

通常人们去参加派对 (party) 或晚宴时, 会穿外套、戴围巾 (scarves) 之类的。

Example 3. 案例

scarf

围巾；披巾；头巾

→ 可能最终来自 PIE*sker,弯, 转, 编织, 词源同 ring,crown,shrimp.引申词义围巾, 头巾。

E: Yeah, uhu.

M: All that stuff 东西；物品；材料. So, this next phrase is really handy 有用的；方便的；便于使用的.

所以下一个短语就很实用 (handy) 。

E: Let me take your coats. 我来帮你们拿外套吧

M: Let me take your coats.

E: Let me take your coats.

M: So that means "give me your coats and I' ll put them in the closet 衣柜；壁橱".

E: Right.

M: Let me take your coats.

E: And then a good host 主人；主持人；主办方 would always offer a drink, right?

M: Exactly, water... or in this case 情况；事例；案例 wine.

E: So, they would say /can I offer you a glass of wine 要来杯酒吗?

M: Uhu. Or sometimes you could say "can I offer you a glass... /can I offer you something to drink?"

E: Yeah. So, can I offer you a glass of wine?

M: Can I offer you a glass of wine?

E: Uhu.

M: You offer me a glass of wine. I say "yeah, sure, I' ll take a... glass of wine 我来一杯吧".

E: Alright, and then I would use our next phrase - here you are.

M: Here you are.

E: Here you are.

M: Exactly, it doesn' t mean that "you are here".

E: No.

M: Hehe. It' s saying to someone "here it is", "take it".

E: Yes, yes.

M: Right.

E: You know what, this is a really really great phrase. A lot of people who are learning 学习；学会；得知 English don' t say this.

M: Uhu.

E: But it' s really common, really natural 自然的；天生的；本能的 and all... if you use it, you' ll sound really great 听起来就会很地道.

M: Uhu. Here you are 给你. Exactly 没错;正是如此, 一点不错.

E: Here you are. And...

M: Here you are.

E: You can use this /anytime you give someone something.

M: Right, so if you give somebody a pen 钢笔；笔 or a pencil 铅笔 or a notebook 笔记本；记事本. Here you are. Here it is.

E: Uhu. Yeah.

M: Okay. Great words, so, let's listen to our dialogue one more time /and then we'll come back.

...
...
...

M: Okay, so, Armand is a pretty good host. He offered them a Merlot.

E: Yeah, which is a type 类型 ; 种类 ; 品种 of wine.

M: A type of wine.

E: Yeah.

M: And this is really interesting /because there're many types of wines.

E: Yes.

M: Do you know any?

E: I know a lot! 我知道不少呢

M: Alright, so...

E: Yeah.

M: Give us some pointers here.

E: Alright, merlot is probably 大概 ; 或许 ; 很可能 like the most common red wine, right?

M: Uhu.

E: Um, and Merlot is actually *the grape... variety* (n.)品种 ; 种类 ; 变化... var...

“梅洛” 其实指的是葡萄的品种 (variety)

M: The grape variety.

E: Varietal 特定品种的 ; (用单一特定品种酿制的) 品种葡萄酒 as it's called in wine-speak (行话 ; 术语 ; 切口) 葡萄酒行话.

在葡萄酒行业术语 (wine-speak) 里, 这种以特定葡萄品种命名的酒叫 “varietal” (特定品种葡萄酒) 。

M: Wow! Varietal.

E: Yeah. Well, right now, um, I'm really liking to drink (v.) 我特别喜欢喝 Tempranillo 丹魄 (西班牙标志性红葡萄品种) ; 添普兰尼洛葡萄 (用于酿造红葡萄酒) , which is a Spanish 西班牙的 ; 西班牙人的 wine.

M: Tempranillo.

E: Yep.

M: Really?

E: Yeah.

M: And, that... Is that also the type of grape 葡萄?

E: Yes.

M: Oh, nice.

E: Yeah.

M: Usually we would say red wine or white wine 白葡萄酒, right?

E: Yeah.

M: But 主 **the varieties** 品种 ; 种类 depending on 取决于 ; 依靠 ; 依赖 the grapes 系 **is what**

gives them their names (正是品种varieties这个因素)赋予了它们名字;(这个品种因素varieties)就是它们名字的来源。

但其实葡萄酒的品种,是由所用葡萄的品种决定的,酒名也由此而来。

(这些)根据葡萄品种(不同)而不同的(葡萄酒)品种,其名字正是由这些葡萄品种所决定的。

Example 4. 案例

不同葡萄酒品种的名字,来源于酿造它们所用的不同葡萄品种。

比如:

- “Chardonnay” (霞多丽)是一种葡萄品种,也是一种用这种葡萄酿造的葡萄酒的名字。
- “Cabernet Sauvignon” (赤霞珠)是另一种葡萄品种,也是一种葡萄酒的名字。

E: Uhu.

M: So, we also have a couple of other /like 像,如同 maybe you have a Chardonnay 霞多丽葡萄酒(白葡萄酒)。

所以还有其他几种常见的,比如霞多丽葡萄酒(Chardonnay)。

E: Uhu, white wine.

M: White wine. You have a **Cabernet Sauvignon** 赤霞珠葡萄酒(红葡萄酒)。

Example 5. 案例

Cabernet Sauvignon

- Cabernet /'kæbərneɪ/

这个词本身没有独立的现代法语或英语含义。它最初很可能是指当地某种原生葡萄的古老名称,或者源于拉丁语 vinum cabernacum,意为“像柏树(cypress)的葡萄酒”,可能形容其藤蔓或风味。

在现代葡萄酒语境中,“Cabernet”通常是“Cabernet Sauvignon”的简称。当你听到有人说“这是一款Cabernet”,他们指的就是用Cabernet Sauvignon葡萄酿的酒。

- Sauvignon /'soʊvɪnjən/

源自法语单词 sauvage,意思是“野生的”。

“Sauvignon”本身也是一个重要的白葡萄品种,即 Sauvignon Blanc (长相思)。但在**“Cabernet Sauvignon”这个名字里,它特指该品种的“野生”血统。**

- 组合起来: Cabernet Sauvignon

中文会翻译成: 赤霞珠。

Cabernet Sauvignon 是一个杂交品种。DNA分析证实,它是由 Cabernet Franc (品丽珠)和 Sauvignon Blanc (长相思)在17世纪的法国波尔多自然杂交而成。

你可以这样理解这个名字: “Cabernet” (来自父本Cabernet Franc的血统) +

“Sauvignon” (来自母本Sauvignon Blanc的血统) = Cabernet Sauvignon

所以, Cabernet Sauvignon 是一个完整的、不可分割的葡萄品种名称,字面意思可以理解为**“带有 Cabernet 和 Sauvignon 双重血统的葡萄”**。它是全球最著名、种植最广泛的红葡萄品种之一。

E: Red wine.

M: Red wine again.

E: Yeah.

M: And my personal favorite 最喜欢的;特别喜爱的 is a Carménère 佳美娜葡萄酒(红葡萄酒)。

E: Oh, yeah, that's a nice wine.

M: That's a nice wine.

E: Yeah.

M: And it' s not very common anymore. 不过现在这种酒不怎么常见了

E: Yeah.

M: Apparently 据说 , 显然 ; 似乎 , 好像, the grape isn' t growing 生长 ; 成长 ; 发育 very well in France anymore...

E: Yeah.

M: Or in Spain. 西班牙也一样

E: Yeah.

M: So, **from what I understand** 据我所知 /it' s only in Chili 智利 and Argentina 阿根廷.

所以据我所知, 现在只有智利和阿根廷还产这种葡萄 (酿造这种酒) 。

E: Uhu.

M: It' s a really good one.

E: Actually, Argentina 阿根廷 makes really good Carménère.

M: Yeah.

E: But, you know **who else makes good** 好的 ; 优质的 ; 令人满意的 wine?

你知道还有哪个国家的葡萄酒也很好喝吗 ?

M: Who?

E: Canadians 加拿大人 ; 加拿大的.

M: Really?

E: Yes.

M: Canadian wine.

E: Yeah, um, you almost never find 找到 ; 发现 ; 发觉 it /outside of Canada, but there is one region 地区 ; 区域 ; 地带 in **the western** 西方的 ; 西部的 ; 西式的 part of the country /that makes really really good wines, especially 尤其 ; 特别 ; 格外 some nice, uh, Pinot Noir 黑皮诺葡萄酒 (红葡萄酒) ...

这种葡萄酒在加拿大以外的地方几乎见不到, 但加拿大西部有一个地区, 酿的葡萄酒特别特别好, 尤其是一些优质的黑皮诺葡萄酒 (Pinot Noir)

M: Nice.

E: And some good white wines.

M: Wow.

E: Um, Okanagan Valley 奥肯那根谷 (加拿大葡萄酒产区) , check it out 看看 ; 了解一下.

M: Nice!

E: Yeah.

Example 6. 案例
Okanagan Valley

奥肯纳根谷 : 位于加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省的一个葡萄酒产区, 以其美丽的自然风光和高品质的葡萄酒而闻名。

M: Alright, well, what about in your countries? Do you produce 生产 ; 制造 ; 出产 any wine /or maybe any other type of drink?

E: Yes.

M: Right? Many countries have their own 自己的 ; 特有的 ; 独特的 types of drinks, so, we

wanna 想要 (want 的口语化缩写) know about it.

E: Yes.

M: Tell us.

E: And many countries have different traditions 传统 ; 惯例 ; 习俗 to be hospitable 好客的 ; 殷勤的 ; 招待周到的...

很多国家都有不同的待客传统

M: Exactly.

E: To be welcoming. 讲究热情迎接客人

M: Yeah, that' s a good one. 这个话题很好

E: Yeah. So, visit 访问 ; 参观 ; 浏览 our website 网站 englishpod.com, leave all your comments 评论 ; 意见 ; 看法 , **tell us about** how you welcome (v.) people into your house.

M: Alright, and we' ll be there to answer 回答 ; 答复 ; 回应 them, but we gotta 必须 ; 得 (got to 的口语化缩写) go now, so...

E: Until next time... Bye!

M: Good bye!
