

0054

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

E: And I' m Erica.

M: And we' re gonna be looking at our fifth episode (电视、广播的) 一集 ; 片段 of our famous love story.

今天我们要继续讲解经典爱情故事的第五集。

E: Yes, I' m sorry I love you.

没错, 就是《对不起, 我爱你》。

M: I' m sorry I love you.

E: Part five.

M: Okay. Hehe. Part five. So if you haven' t listened to the first four /I suggest 建议 ; 提议 you go do that first, because...

E: You' re gonna be a little bit lost 困惑的 ; 迷失的.

M: But it' s getting really good. 不过剧情现在越来越精彩了

E: Yeah, and so /so good **that** I don' t think we can even say what...

精彩到我们都没法提前透露...

M: What' s gonna happen next. Hehe. 没法透露接下来会发生什么。 + E: No, we can' t say /what the key 关键的 ; 核心的 language is.

对, 我们没法提前说重点语言点是什么。

M: Oh, yeah, we can' t preview 预习 ; 预先查看 anything /because it' s... we want to surprise 使惊讶 ; 使惊喜 you.

E: Yes.

M: But we can tell you this, wha... what' s **going on** 进行, 发生? 上次讲到哪儿了

E: Last time /we saw Veronica and Steven, um, they broke up 分手, 结束关系, right?

M: Right.

E: And Veronica was with her friend /and feeling really terrible 糟糕的 ; 难受的 /and then Steven suddenly came to sing a beautiful song.

M: So this is continuing on that.

今天的剧情就接着上次的讲。

E: Right.

M: Okay. So let' s listen to the dialogue /and then we' ll come back and talk about some of the difficult vocabulary 词汇 you might find.

Header 1

A: Honey, of course I forgive 原谅 ; 宽恕 you! I love you so much! I' ve really missed 想念 ; 思念 you. I was wrong /**to get upset** 感到心烦意乱 over nothing. 我不该无缘无故地生气
B: I' m sorry I haven' t called or anything, but right after you decided you wanted a break (关系的) 暂时中断 ; 休息, I was called up 召集 ; 召唤 north /to put out 扑灭 ; 熄灭

Header 1

some major 重大的；主要的 forest fires! I was in the middle of nowhere 不存在的地方，荒芜的地区, working day and night, trying to prevent 预防；阻止 the blaze 火焰；烈火 from spreading 扩散；蔓延！It was pretty intense 紧张的；激烈的。

抱歉我一直没给你打电话，其实你说想暂时分开之后，我就被派去北部扑灭大型森林火灾了！我待在荒无人烟的地方，没日没夜地工作，就为了阻止火势蔓延！那场面太紧张了。

A: Oh, honey, I' m glad you' re okay! But I have some exciting news... I think I' m pregnant 怀孕的！+ B: Really? Wow, that' s amazing 令人惊奇的；了不起的！This is great news! I' ve always wanted to be a father! We' ll go to the doctor /first thing in the morning! 我们明天一早就去看医生

C: We have your test results 结果；成绩 back 我们已经收到了您的测试结果,你们的检查结果出来了 /and, indeed 确实；实在, you are pregnant. Let' s see here... everything seems to be in order. Your approximate 大约的；近似的 *due date* 预产期（孕妇预计分娩的日期）is October twenty-seventh *two thousand and nine* (2009 年 10 月 27 日), so that means that /the baby was conceived 受孕；构思 on February third, two thousand and nine.

B: Are you sure? Are these things accurate 准确的；精确的？+ C: Well, yes sir, they are.

A: What' s wrong? Why are you asking these questions?

B: This baby isn' t mine! I was away /the first week of February /at a training seminar 研讨会；培训会;讲习会！+

2月的第一周, 我正在参加一个培训研讨会，根本不在这儿！

A: I... I... no, it can' t be...

M: Alright, so more drama 戏剧性事件；情节 in our love story.

E: Oh my god.

M: Things were going well /and now more bad news.

之前事情明明进展得很顺利，现在又出了坏消息。

E: Yeah, or good news.

M: Or good news.

E: I...

M: We' re not sure yet.

E: Yeah.

M: Okay, let' s take a look at the vocabulary first /in "language takeaway" .

Voice: Language takeaway.

E: Well, we' re gonna look (此处修正原文 "looking" 为 "look" , 与情态动词 "gonna" 搭配需用动词原形) at four words now, um, the first one, blaze.

M: Blaze 火焰；烈火.

E: Blaze.

M: Blaze.

E: So this noun 名词 is, um, another word for a fire, right?

M: For a big fire.

E: A really big fire.

M: Uhu, the blaze.

E: Uhu.

M: So basically it' s like a flame 火焰 of the fire.

所以本质上它指的就是火的火焰。

E: Yes, this one is a little bit difficult, so I think /we can use some examples to show us /how to use this word.

Voice: Example one.

A: The blaze is spreading quickly, we need to evacuate 疏散 ; 撤离 these people.

Voice: Example two.

B: We have to go in there /and save those people from the blaze.

M: Okay, so, it' s clear now, blaze.

E: Uhu.

M: Let' s look at our next word, conceived.

E: Conceived 受孕 ; 构思.

M: The past participle 过去分词 of conceive.

E: Right, conceive.

M: Conceive is a nice fancy 复杂的 ; 精致的; 昂贵的 ; 奢华的 word.

E: Yes, and what does it mean, Marco?

M: To create 创造 ; 创作.

E: Oh, like how you side-stepped (v.) 回避 ; 绕开 ; 横跨一步躲避 it.

哦, 你这解释还挺委婉的。

M: So, it means to create. You can conceive a baby.

E: Yes.

M: You can conceive an idea.

E: Yes.

M: So, it basically means to create.

E: Yes, um, most commonly 通常 ; 一般 with the baby, okay.

不过最常用的场景还是和 “怀孕” 相关

M: Yeah, yeah, conceive. So, after the baby was conceived.

E: Yep.

M: We have a due date.

E: Yes.

M: We all know that /it' s nine months later.

E: Yes.

M: Approximately 大约 , 大概.

E: Yep, due date.

M: So, the **due date** is the date of birth 出生 , basically.

E: It' s the doctor' s guess 猜测 ; 推测 /when the birth 出生 , 诞生 would be.

M: Would be.

E: Yeah.

M: Okay.

E: When you go to the doctor and say "when will my baby be born", he' ll... he' ll say "well, your *due date* is... bla-bla-bla".

M: Nine months later.

E: Yeah.

M: Okay. And our last word in *language takeaway*, accurate.

E: Accurate.

M: Accurate.

E: Accurate.

M: Now, the due dates aren' t accurate.

E: Right.

M: That means /they' re not one hundred percent sure.

E: Uhu.

M: Or precise 精确的 ; 准确的.

E: Yes. So, when something is accurate /it' s absolutely 绝对地 ; 完全地 certain 确定的 ; 肯定的.

M: Absolutely precise.

E: Yes.

M: One hundred percent. Okay, so, accurate. Let' s listen to some more examples of *how we can use accurate*.

Voice: Example one.

A: A blood test 血液检测 is the most accurate way /of finding out if you' re pregnant.

Voice: Example two.

B: These reports 报告 are not accurate, John. We checked 检查 ; 核对 and discovered a lot of mistakes 错误 ; 失误.

Voice: Example three.

C: This new software helps us calculate 计算 ; 核算 costs 成本 ; 费用 in a very accurate way.

M: With those examples /I think we' re ready to listen to this dialogue again. This time /we' re gonna slow it down, right?

E: Yeah, in case 以防 ; 万一 you, um, were **so** (如此...以至于) shocked 震惊的 ; 惊愕的 by what happened /**that** you couldn' t follow 理解 ; 跟上.

免得大家因为剧情太震惊, 而跟不上对话内容。

...

...

...

M: Alright, so **continuing on** without drama 抛开戏剧性的剧情, let' s take a look at some interesting phrases 短语 in "fluency builder" .

Voice: Fluency builder.

E: Well, we' ve got three phrases for you, um, the first one is *the middle of nowhere* (不存在的地方, 荒芜的地区) 荒郊野外; 偏远地区; 荒无人烟的地方.

M: Middle of nowhere.

E: Middle of nowhere.

M: Middle of nowhere.

E: This is, ah, kind of a funny one 这个短语还挺有意思的, but, um, I think /if we listen to some examples, it will help us to understand the meaning of this phrase.

Voice: Example one.

A: We are in the middle of nowhere. How can we find our way **back home** 回家?

Voice: Example two.

B: I was in the middle of nowhere, so I couldn' t even use my mobile phone 手机.

Voice: Example three.

C: It takes me two hours /to drive to your house. It' s in the middle of nowhere!

M: Alright, so middle of nowhere, it means that /you' re lost.

E: Yeah, you' re in a... in a place /with no cities or people or anything nearby 附近的; 邻近的.

M: Okay, so... just imagine (v.)想象; 设想 yourself in the desert 沙漠. That would be *the middle of nowhere*.

E: Yes, or, ah, in Canada.

M: In Canada. Hehe.

E: That would be the middle of nowhere.

M: Alright, let' s take a look at our next phrase, **first thing in the morning** 一大早; 清晨.

Example 1. 案例

First thing in the morning 意思是“很早”还是“早上第一件事”? 也就是说, 它的意思是指时间, 还是指早上要做的事情?

答案是: 两者兼有, 但更侧重于“时间”, 并用“事件”来指代时间。

它的字面意思是“早上第一件事”, 但其核心功能是用来指一个“非常早的时间点”。

*First thing in the morning*虽然可以是“早上要做的第一件事”, 但在绝大多数情况下, 这个短语是作为一个固定的时间状语来使用的, 意思是: “一大清早”、“清晨时分”、“早晨一开始的时候”. 它强调的是一天中最早开始活动的那段时间, 而不是具体指某一件“事”。

- 如果指“事件” (做主语或宾语): 它通常是句子的核心, 前面会有 **my, the, this** 等限定词。
• 例句: **The first thing in the morning** is always the hardest. (早上的第一件事总是最难的。)
- 如果指“时间” (做时间状语): 它通常位于句首或句尾, 修饰整个句子, 表示动作发生的时间。前面没有 **my, the** 等限定词。
• 例句: I' ll call you *first thing in the morning*. (我明天一大清早就给你打电话。)

E: First thing in the morning.

M: First thing in the morning.

E: First thing in the morning.

M: So, when we talk about the *first thing* /it means...

E: Really really early 早的 ; 早期的 in the morning.

M: Really early.

E: Yep.

M: So. I can change it a little bit /and say, *first thing in the afternoon* 下午一开头.

E: Early in the afternoon.

M: Or *first thing tomorrow morning* 明天一大早.

E: Right.

M: Right?

E: So, really early tomorrow.

M: Okay. So, it' s a very common way of **referring to** 提到 ; 谈及 ; 说起 "very early".

E: Yeah, it' s not like... /主 *first thing in the morning* 系 is like six o' clock in the morning, right?

M: Right.

E: But if you say "okay, I' ll **take care of** 处理 ; 负责 that *first thing in the morning*" 我明天一早就处理这件事, you' ll do it right away 立刻 ; 马上 in the morning.

M: Right away.

E: Uhu.

M: Right /when you get to the office ???.

E: Right.

M: Okay. Let' s look at our last phrase, *seems (v) to be in order* 似乎没问题; 情况正常 ; 井然有序.

E: Seems to be in order.

M: Everything seems to be in order.

E: Uhu, so, everything is okay, everything' s normal 正常的 ; 平常的.

M: Everything seems to be normal.

E: Yep.

M: Everything looks okay.

E: Yes.

M: So, this is a very common phrase /when... people check your documents 文件 ; 证件...

E: Aha, yeah, that' s true.

M: Or the reports.

E: Yep.

M: Ah, they' ll say "okay, all the papers 文件 ; 票据 seem to be in order 看起来一切正常,没问题".

E: Uhu.

M: Very common.

E: Yes, *good news* when you' re pregnant /*that* everything seems to be in order.

M: Exactly.

E: Yeah.

M: Everything is normal. Alright, so let' s listen to this dramatic 戏剧性的；激动人心的 dialogue one more time /and we' ll come back and talk some more.

i. +

ii. +

iii. +

E: Well, Marco, um, what do you think about the situation 情况；形势？Wha... what would you do /if you were this guy?

M: It' s complicated 复杂的；难懂的.

E: I know.

M: Ah, I don' t know what I would do. It seems like something, ah, very typical 典型的；有代表性的 of **soap operas** 肥皂剧（以家庭纠纷、情感 drama 为主要内容的电视连续剧）.

我也不知道该怎么做。这情节感觉就像肥皂剧里的经典桥段。

E: Yes.

M: Hehe. Well, I don' t know /because she didn' t really deny 否认；否定 it...

E: Uhu.

M: In the end. She **didn' t say, no, right away.**

她没立刻说“不是这样的”。

E: Yeah, and... but she didn' t say like... oh.

M: Yeah, she didn' t really accept 接受；承认 it.

E: Yeah.

M: So, it' s still a little bit difficult /to see **if maybe** she cheated (v.)欺骗，哄骗 on 对... 不忠；背叛 him.

目前还是有点难以判断，她是否（可能）欺骗了他。

Example 2. 案例

if maybe

从严格的标准书面语法来看，“if maybe”的连用是不规范、冗余的。因为 if（是否）和 maybe（可能）都表示不确定性，只需用一个即可。

更规范的写法：

- ...to see /if she cheated on him.（看看她是否欺骗了他。）
- ...to see /maybe she cheated on him.（看看她可能欺骗了他。）-- 这种用法在口语中常见，但书面语中不如 if正式。

尽管不规范，但在日常口语中，“if maybe”的连用非常普遍。这是一种强调不确定性的语言习惯。

这种为了强调语气而“冗余”的现象在口语中很常见。

- “I don' t know /**if perhaps** you' ve heard...”（我不知道你是否也许已经听说了.....）
- “Let' s see /**whether maybe** we can find it”（咱们看看是否也许能找到它。）

在书面语中，我们通常会删掉“perhaps”或“maybe”，但在口语中，它们的存在让语气更婉转、更不确定。

gemini: 在日常口语中，为了表达一种犹豫或不确定的语气，人们经常会自然地“if”和“maybe”连用。

E: Yes.

M: Or something. 或者是不是有别的情况。

E: Hey, guys, what do you think? Do you think Veronica cheated on Steven?

M: Do you think it' s his baby? Maybe it' s not. Maybe the doctor is wrong.

E: Maybe it' s the doctor' s baby.

M: Maybe it' s... Hehe.

E: Hehe.

M: Anything could happen here /at EnglishPod, so send us your ideas 想法 ; 观点 /and tell us what you think happens next... 告诉我们你们觉得接下来会发生什么 Ah, come to englishpod.com /where you can leave your questions, your comments 评论 ; 意见.

E: Yeah, and Marco and I are always around to, ah, answer your questions, respond to your comments.

M: Exactly 正是如此 , 一点不错 /and we want to know *what you think will happen next*.

E: Yes.

M: Alright guys, so until next time... Bye!

E: Bye!
