

0011

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1. 中文释义

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

E: And I' m Erica.

M: And today with Erica /we have an upper intermediate 中高级的；中级以上水平的 lesson.

E: That' s right, an upper intermediate lesson that' s a little bit strange.

这节中高级课程内容会有点特别。

M: It' s a little bit strange, but it' s a real English lesson, because that' s what we give you here at EnglishPod.

是有点特别，但它是一节实用英语课，因为这正是我们《英语播客》想带给大家的内容。

E: So, in today' s lesson /we' ve got a lot of really great language for you, we' ve got language to help you to gossip (v.)闲聊，说长道短；传播流言蜚语 better.

M: Gossip! Why don' t you, ah, explain (v.) it a little bit *just in case* 以防万一？

要不你还是稍微解释一下，以防有人不清楚？

E: Okay, so, if I gossip (v.), I maybe **share** news or information about other people **with** my friends. Like /I might say something like "Marco, did you see what happened in ChinesePod today? You' ll never guess what I saw!"

M: Exactly, that' s gossip /and we also have language today to describe 描述；形容 things.

E: To describe strange things.

M: Strange things. Alright, so, let' s take a look at our "vocabulary preview" .

Voice: Vocabulary preview.

E: So, on our vocabulary preview /we' ll look at a few important words that will help you to understand the dialogue a little bit better.

M: Exactly, and the first word is weird 奇怪的；怪异的；反常的.

E: Weird.

M: Weird.

E: Weird.

M: Now, this is a common word you probably hear all the time in a lot of different situations 情况；形势；场合，so, we wanna to explain it today.

E: Yeah, uh, this word just means strange.

M: It' s strange.

E: Yeah.

M: Weird person is a strange person.

E: Exactly, but 主 the thing about this word 系 is /if you are a young person, let' s say 比如说 under the age of thirty five (35), you' ll probably use it about a hundred times a day.

M: Hehe. Weird.

E: Yeah.

M: It' s just such a good sounding 听起来不错 word 这个词读起来就很顺口 -- weird.

E: It is.

M: Okay, but the thing is that /*even though* that it' s probably more commonly used (v.) in American English, it' s still widely used (v.) for British English as well.

不过要说明的是，虽然这个词在美式英语里更常用，但在英式英语里也很普及。

E: Yeah, that' s true.

M: So, but maybe in British English /you would say something like...

E: Odd 奇怪的；反常的.

M: It' s odd.

E: Yeah.

M: That' s more common. Okay, let' s look at our second word – housewarming (n.)乔迁庆宴 gift 乔迁礼物（搬家后为庆祝新居送的礼物）.

E: Housewarming gift.

M: Housewarming gift.

E: Housewarming gift.

M: Now, this is a cultural thing 文化习俗, it' s really common in North America /to give a *housewarming gift* to someone.

E: Yeah, if I move into a new house, maybe some of my friends or a family will bring a gift over /to make my house a little bit more beautiful.

M: So, something like a photo frame 相框；画框 or...

E: Or maybe a plant 植物 /or sometimes **even like maybe** 甚至可能 a basket 篮；筐 of pastries 油酥点心（如蛋糕、馅饼等） or something.

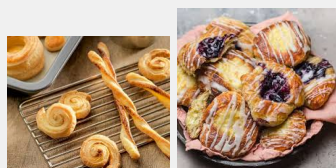
Example 1. 案例 pastry

[U]a mixture of flour, fat and water or milk that is rolled out flat and baked as a base or covering for pies , etc. 油酥面团；油酥面皮

Pastry (糕点) 是一种用面粉、油脂和水制成的面团，也可以指用这种面团烘焙而成的酥皮糕点，例如派、挞、可颂和千层酥。从本质上讲，它指的是面团本身，也可以是成品糕点。

面团类型：主要的糕点面团类型，包括酥皮面团、派皮面团、泡芙面团、牛油酥和千层酥面团。

成品糕点：包括派、挞、咸派、可颂、泡芙、和各色点心。



M: Okay, well...

E: Yeah.

M: I' ve never gotten one of those... 我还从来没收到过呢

E: Really?

M: Cause I don' t have a home.

E: Oh...

M: Hehe.

E: Where do you live? On a street?

M: Well, I don' t have a... uh, my own home, so, I have never gotten one of those.

E: Okay.

M: Okay, so, we' re ready now to listen to our dialogue.

E: So, we' ve got two housewives 家庭主妇 who are gossiping about what' s going on in a neighborhood 街区 ; 居民区 /and let' s listen to what happens.

Header 1

A: Oh, I don' t know if you heard 不知道你听说了没有, but someone moved into that old house *down* 在下方, 在低处 ; 在南部, 向南方 *the road*.

B: Yeah, I know. I met the owner 主人 ; 所有者 of the house yesterday /as he was moving in. His name is Armand.

A: Really? What' s he like? You have to **fill me in** 向我详细说明 ; 把情况告诉我.

B: Actually, he' s a bit strange. I don' t know... I' ve got a bad feeling 不祥的预感 about him.

A: Really? Why?

B: Well, yesterday I brought over a *housewarming gift*, but Armand started acting really weird, and then he practically **kicked me out** 把我赶出去 ; 撵我走! I tried to, sort of, peek (v.)偷看 ; 窥视 into his house, but everything was **so** dark inside /**that** I couldn' t really get a good look.

A: Well, you' ll never guess what I saw this morning. A delivery truck 送货卡车 pulled into 到达,驶入 his driveway (住宅前的) 车道, and it **dropped off** 放下 ; 卸下 a long, rectangular 长方形的 ; 矩形的 box. It almost looked like a coffin 棺材!

B: You see! Why would he... 你看吧 ! 他怎么会

C: Hello ladies...

B: Ah, Armand! *You scared the heck out of me* 把我吓得够呛 ; 吓死我了! This is my friend Doris.

C: A pleasure to meet you...If you are not doing anything tonight, I would like to have you both for dinner. I mean...I would like to have you both over /for dinner.

E: Ooh, that guy seems kind of weird.

M: Hehe. You can hear /his voice is like a weird guy, right?

E: Yeah.

M: Hehe. Alright, let' s take a look at our "language takeaway" .

Voice: Language takeaway.

E: So, our language takeaway **focuses on** several words from the dialogue /that we feel are really important for you to know.

M: Exactly /and we have four of them for you today. Why don' t we look at the first one?

E: Okay, so, the first word is *a bad feeling* 不祥的预感.

M: Bad feeling.

E: A bad feeling.

M: A bad feeling.

E: So, we' ve got a few examples /that will help you to understand how this phrase works.

Voice: Example one.

A: I don' t like Kelly' s new boyfriend. I' ve got a bad feeling about him.

Voice: Example two.

B: It' s so dark. We shouldn' t be *up here*. I' ve got a bad feeling about this.

Example 2. 案例

We shouldn' t be up here.

这里的 “up” 不是一个简单的方位介词，它承载了丰富的空间和心理含义。

在这个句子中，“up” 的核心功能是表示“在（一个更高、更偏远、更危险或更不该在的）地方”。它传达的不仅仅是一个位置，更是一种不适宜、不安全或不该在此的感觉。

在恐怖、惊悚的语境中（从“天这么黑”、“我有种不祥的预感”可以推断），“up” 传递了更深层次的不安感：与世隔绝/孤立无援：高处往往与“孤立”、“远离安全区（如地面、房屋、人群）”联系在一起。**up here** 暗示他们离开了安全的“下面”，到了一个孤立无援的境地。

为了更好地理解，可以对比一下：

- “be up here”（在【上面】这里）→ 身处高点，常伴有负面情绪（危险、孤立）。
- “be down here”（在【下面】这里）→ 可能身处低点、地下室或安全区内，也可能有被困的感觉。
- “be out here”（在【外面】这里）→ 强调在户外、野外，可能远离庇护所。
- “be in here”（在【里面】这里）→ 强调在室内，可能有受困或受保护的感觉。

Voice: Example three.

C: I' ve got a bad feeling about this trip. I feel like *something is going to happen*. Maybe we shouldn' t go.

M: Okay, so, basically /you think something bad is gonna happen.

E: Yeah, you have a... sort of uncomfortable 不舒服的；不安的 feeling.

M: Okay, that makes sense. I have a bad feeling about something.

E: Exactly.

M: Okay, let' s look at our second word now – kicked me out.

E: Kicked me out.

M: Kicked me out.

E: Kicked me out.

M: So, when someone kicks you out, it' s they force 强迫；迫使 you to leave. You don' t want to leave, but they force you to leave.

E: Yeah, Marco, have you ever kicked someone out of your class?

M: Um, yes, I have, I' ve kicked...

E: Really?

M: Yeah, if you misbehave (v.)行为不端；举止失礼 in my class, you' re kicked out.

E: You' re pretty strict 严格的；严厉的, ha?

M: Hehe. Sometimes I am.

E: Okay.

M: Um, okay also maybe you' ve kicked your husband out of bed.

E: Mm, I might **have done that**... once or twice or more.

M: We' ll have to ask him, I' m sure he has. Alright, so, that' s what it means, you force someone to leave the house, leave the class, leave the bed.

E: So, kicked out of a class, kicked out of the house, kicked out of bed.

M: Exactly, great! Let' s look at our third word now – *creeped* (v.)爬行；蔓延；慢慢地移动；起鸡皮疙瘩 *me out* 使我毛骨悚然；让我感到害怕.

E: Creeped me out.

M: Creeped me out.

E: Creeped me out.

M: Now, this is a really common phrase.

E: I like this phrase a lot 我非常喜欢这个短语 /and we' ve got some examples for you to listen to, to help you understand this word a little bit better.

Voice: Example one.

A: Schhh, did you hear that? I think I saw something.

B: Stop it! You are really creeping me out!

Voice: Example two.

C: This place really creeps me out. Let' s get out of here!

M: Alright, well, I have a confession 坦白；供认 to make – I' m kind of creeped out by clowns 小丑.

Example 3. 案例

clown

→ 可能来自clod,大块，笨拙。

E: You are? 真的吗？

M: Yes! I don' t know, they' re just creepy 令人毛骨悚然的；吓人的, they' re... they scare me, I don' t know.

E: Really?

M: Yeah, so...

E: **What is it** about clowns **that** scare you so much?

小丑哪点让你这么害怕呀？

M: I don' t know /they' re just... white faces and weird paint (油漆，涂料；绘画颜料)奇怪的妆容... I don' t know /it' s just creepy... And the way they laugh 笑；发笑, oh, I don' t know, no...

E: Maybe, you had a bad experience with clowns as a child.

M: Probably, I watched a scary movie about clowns or something.

E: Yeah.

M: Alright.

E: So, *creeped me out* basically means “made me feel uncomfortable” .

M: Yes, it scares you.

E: Yeah, well, speaking of 说起 , 提到 *being scared*, we have our final word for language takeaway /and it is *scared the heck out of me*.

M: You scared the heck out of me. 把我吓得够呛 ; 吓死我了

E: Scared the heck out of me.

M: You got really scared.

E: Yeah, I think this is a quite common way of saying “You really, really scared me!”

M: Yeah, okay, we’ re ready to listen to our dialogue again. Now, try and see if you can catch all these phrases that we just talked about.

...

...

...

E: You know, 主 one of the things I really like about this dialogue 系 is /there’ s a lot of great phrases that will help you to gossip.

M: That’ s a good observation 观察 ; 发现, so, I think it’ s time for “fluency builder” .

Voice: Fluency builder.

E: In fluency builder /we take a simple phrase or a simple word you already know /and show you how to express the same idea a little bit more naturally.

M: Okay, great, so, let’ s take a look at our first item for fluency builder.

E: So, when you gossip with somebody, you often tell them news or information that they don’ t know already. And you might start by saying “Did you know that” .

M: Or you can say “Did you hear” .

E: Yeah, both of those phrases are perfectly fine, but if you wanna sound a little bit more native-like /when you’ re gossiping, you might try out this phrase from the dialogue...

Phrase 1: I don’ t know if you’ ve heard... I don’ t know if you’ ve heard...

M: Yeah, that’ s a really good phrase. You’ re saying exactly the same thing, but in a really natural way.

E: It’ s a great one for gossiping, so, Marco, I don’ t know if you’ ve heard, but ChinesePod is **up to** 正在忙于 (做某事) ,正在搞 (某事) ,正打算做 (某事) some pretty crazy things.

但是ChinesePod做了一些非常疯狂的事情。

《中文播客》最近在搞些挺有意思的活动呢。

Example 4. 案例 up to

这里的 “up to” 是一个动词短语 (phrasal verb) , 意思是 : “正在忙于 (做某事) ” ; “正在搞 (某事) ” ; “正打算做 (某事) ”

它通常带有一种秘密、神秘、可疑或令人惊讶的意味，暗示所做的事情可能不寻常、有点出格或非常有趣。

“up to” 的其他常见用法和含义
这个短语的具体含义需要根据上下文来判断：

含义	例句	上下文与情感
忙于（做），搞（什么事）（即你句子中的用法）	What are you up to ?（你在搞什么名堂呢？）	中性或略带怀疑，常用问候语
	The kids are very quiet. I wonder <i>what they' re up to</i> .（孩子们太安静了，我不知道他们在搞什么鬼。）	怀疑、担心
密谋（做坏事）	I think those two are up to no good.（我觉得那俩人在密谋干坏事。）	负面、怀疑
能够达到（某标准、要求）	His work is not up to the required standard.（他的工作不达标。）	中性
由...决定	<i>It' s up to you</i> to decide.（这由你决定。）	中性

为什么用“up to”？

M: Hehe. See, that' s exactly how you would use that phrase. So, now let' s take a look at our second item. Now, when you' re gossiping, you want information.

E: That' s right, so, you might say “Oh, tell me about it” .

M: Or something like “Give me the details 细节；详情” .

E: Yeah, and again both of these examples are perfectly fine, but when you' re gossiping, you might wanna try something like this...

Phrase 2: **You have to fill me in**. 你得跟我详细说说. You have to fill me in.

M: Fill me in 跟我详细说, yeah, that' s... that' s what I would say “Fill me in” , you know, give me the details. Fill me in.

E: **Fill me in** on today' s gossip.

M: Okay, so, let' s take a look at our third item. Now, if you have some juicy 多汁的，有趣的；刺激的（尤指涉及他人隐私的）gossiping news...

E: And you wanna **start up** a conversation, you might use this phrase here...

Phrase 3: Well, you' ll never guess /what I saw this morning. Well, you' ll never guess what I saw this morning.

M: That' s a really good phrase. You can change it a little bit. You can say *you' ll never guess who I saw*.

E: Or *you' ll never guess what I heard*.

M: Exactly, and...

E: Very excellent gossip phrases.

M: Hehe. We' re teaching you how to gossip, because that' s real English.

E: People really do it. See, you got another language for it.

M: Hehe.

E: Alright, so, enough of our gossip 闲话说够了. I think it' s time for us to listen to the dialogue one last time.

...
...
...

E: Okay, Marco, I have a true story for you.

M: Is it *kind of like* 有点像, 有几分相似 a creepy story? 是不是有点像恐怖故事?

E: It is a creepy story indeed.

M: Is it a true story?

E: No, it' s really true.

M: Okay.

E: So, when I was young /I used to live in a countryside 农村; 乡下.

M: Uhu.

E: And, you know, in a countryside /all of the neighbors know each other. It' s a small community 社区; 社群, so, everyone knows what' s happening all the time.

M: Okay.

E: And there was some gossip going on *in our community* about a guy who lived at the end of the road.

M: Uhu.

E: And he was the owner of a *car wrecking* 破坏, 毁灭 *yard* ((某种用途的) 区域, 场地) 汽车拆解厂 (专门回收报废汽车并拆解零件出售的场所), so, a place where you take *old broken-down* 故障的; 衰弱的 *cars* /and **take** the parts **apart** /to sell (v.) 把零件拆开卖.

M: Right...

E: And anyway... 然后呢

M: A *scrap* (纸、布等的) 碎片, 小块; 丝毫, 一丁点; 废品, 废弃材料 *yard* 废品场; 废料场.
也就是废品场是吧

E: Yeah, a scrap yard.

M: Alright.

E: Okay, so, you know, he had a wife and a couple of kids, um, and suddenly his wife disappeared 消失; 不见.

M: Wow.

E: Yeah.

M: Hehe.

E: And no one knew what happened or anything /and, so, several years passed /and suddenly the police start coming in /and start investigating this guy /and start digging up 挖掘; 挖开 (地面等) all of the land around his property 房产; 地产. And I guess... I don' t know what they' re doing, but I think they were looking for the wife' s body 尸体.

M: Wow, and did they find it?

E: I don' t know, I moved away.

M: Hehe. Oh, such a great story, but we don' t know how it ends.

E: Yeah, well, um...

M: But we could **leave it up** 交由某人决定或处理 to the imagination 想象 ; 想象力 of our listeners.

E: Exactly.

M: Maybe they were looking for an old car.

E: An old car very underground 在地下 ; 埋在地下. I don' t think so.

找一辆埋在地下很深的旧汽车?我觉得不太可能。

M: Hehe. Alright, that' s a true story, real English, real stories ???

E: You heard it first here /on EnglishPod.

M: Here. Alright, so, we wanna hear your comments 评论 ; 意见 and suggestions about this topic. I bet 我敢打赌 /a lot of our listeners also have creepy stories, maybe good stories, maybe... I don' t know, different types of, uh, weird stories, so, you guys should definitely log on 登录 (网站、系统等) to EnglishPod /and share them with us.

E: That' s right, go to englishpod.com /and in the comment section 评论区 of the website /tell us your creepy stories.

M: And we' re gonna **pick out** 挑选 ; 选出 the best story as the story of the week.

我们会选出最精彩的故事, 评为 “本周最佳故事” 。

E: We' ll announce 宣布 ; 公布 it /in our *This Just In* 刚刚收到的消息, 突发快讯 podcast.

我们会在《突发快讯》(This Just In) 播客节目里公布结果。

M: Yes, so, we wanna hear all your juicy stories /and gossip maybe as well

Example 5. 案例

....and gossip maybe as well 这句话的结构可以理解为 : “...and (maybe) gossip as well”
意思是 : “.....以及 (或许) 还有一些八卦。”

E: Yes.

M: Hehe.

E: Hehe.

M: Alright, well, it' s time for us to go, so, be sure to listen to us next time, but until then it' s...

E: Bye-bye!

M: Bye!

2. pure

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

E: And I' m Erica.

M: And today with Erica we have an upper intermediate lesson.

E: That' s right, an upper intermediate lesson that' s a little bit strange.

M: It' s a little bit strange, but it' s a real English lesson, because that' s what we give you here at EnglishPod.

E: So, in today' s lesson we' ve got a lot of really great language for you, we' ve got language to help you to gossip better.

M: Gossip! Why don' t you, ah, explain it a little bit just in case?

E: Okay, so, if I gossip, I maybe share news or information about other people with my friends. Like I might say something like "Marco, did you see what happened in ChinesePod today? You' ll never guess what I saw!"

M: Exactly, that' s gossip and we also have language today to describe things.

E: To describe strange things.

M: Strange things. Alright, so, let' s take a look at our "vocabulary preview" .

Voice: Vocabulary preview.

E: So, on our vocabulary preview we' ll look at a few important words that will help you to understand the dialogue a little bit better.

M: Exactly, and the first word is weird.

E: Weird.

M: Weird.

E: Weird.

M: Now, this is a common word you probably hear all the time in a lot of different situations, so, we wanna to explain it today.

E: Yeah, uh, this word just means strange.

M: It' s strange.

E: Yeah.

M: Weird person is a strange person.

E: Exactly, but the thing about this word is if you are a young person, let' s say under the age of thirty five (35), you' ll probably use it about a hundred times a day.

M: Hehe. Weird.

E: Yeah.

M: It' s just such a good sounding word – weird.

E: It is.

M: Okay, but the thing is that even though that it' s probably more commonly used in American English, it' s still widely used for British English as well.

E: Yeah, that' s true.

M: So, but maybe in British English you would say something like...

E: Odd.

M: It' s odd.

E: Yeah.

M: That' s more common. Okay, let' s look at our second word – housewarming gift.

E: Housewarming gift.

M: Housewarming gift.

E: Housewarming gift.

M: Now, this is a cultural thing, it' s really common in North America to give a housewarming gift to someone.

E: Yeah, if I move into a new house, maybe some of my friends or a family will bring a gift over to make my house a little bit more beautiful.

M: So, something like a photo frame or...

E: Or maybe a plant or sometimes even like maybe a basket of pastries or something.

M: Okay, well...

E: Yeah.

M: I' ve never gotten one of those...

E: Really?

M: Cause I don' t have a home.

E: Oh...

M: Hehe.

E: Where do you live? On a street?

M: Well, I don' t have a... uh, my own home, so, I have never gotten one of those.

E: Okay.

M: Okay, so, we' re ready now to listen to our dialogue.

E: So, we' ve got two housewives who are gossiping about what' s going on in a neighborhood and let' s listen to what happens.

A: Oh, I don' t know if you heard, but someone moved into that old house down the road.

B: Yeah, I know. I met the owner of the house yes- terday as he was moving in. His name is Armand.

A: Really? What' s he like? You have to fill me in.

B: Actually, he' s a bit strange. I don' t know... I' ve got a bad feeling about him.

A: Really? Why?

B: Well, yesterday I brought over a housewarming gift, but Armand started acting really weird, and then he practically kicked me out! I tried to, sort of, peek into his house, but everything was so dark inside that I couldn' t really get a good look.

A: Well, you' ll never guess what I saw this morn- ing. A delivery truck pulled into his driveway, and it dropped off a long, rectangular box. It almost looked like a coffin!

B: You see! Why would he...

C: Hello ladies...

B: Ah, Armand! You scared the heck out of me! This is my friend Doris.

C: A pleasure to meet you...If you are not doing any- thing tonight, I would like to have you both for din- ner. I mean...I would like to have you both over for dinner.

E: Ooh, that guy seems kind of weird.

M: Hehe. You can hear his voice is like a weird guy, right?

E: Yeah.

M: Hehe. Alright, let' s take a look at our "language takeaway" and look at some of these great words.

Voice: Language takeaway.

E: So, our language takeaway focuses on several words from the dialogue that we feel are really important for you to know.

M: Exactly and we have four of them for you today. Why don' t we look at the first one?

E: Okay, so, the first word is a bad feeling.

M: Bad feeling.

E: A bad feeling.

M: A bad feeling.

E: So, we' ve got a few examples that will you to understand how this phrase works.

Voice: Example one.

A: I don' t like Kelly' s new boyfriend. I' ve got a bad feeling about him.

Voice: Example two.

B: It' s so dark. We shouldn' t be up here. I' ve got a bad feeling about this.

Voice: Example three.

C: I' ve got a bad feeling about this trip. I feel like something is going to happen. Maybe we shouldn' t go.

M: Okay, so, basically you think something bad is gonna happen.

E: Yeah, you have a... soft of uncomfortable feeling.

M: Okay, that makes sense. I have a bad feeling about something.

E: Exactly.

M: Okay, let' s look at our second word now – kicked me out.

E: Kicked me out.

M: Kicked m out.

E: Kicked me out.

M: So, when someone kicks you out, it' s they force you to leave. You don' t want to leave, but they force you to leave.

E: Yeah, Marco, have you ever kicked someone out of you class?

M: Um, yes, I have, I' ve kicked...

E: Really?

M: Yeah, if you misbehave in my class, you' re kicked out.

E: It' s you' re pretty strict, ha?

M: Hehe. Sometimes I am.

E: Okay.

M: Um, okay also maybe you' ve kicked your husband out of bed.

E: Mm, I might have done that... once or twice or more.

M: We' ll have to ask him, I' m sure he has. Alright, so, that' s what it means, you force someone to leave the house, leave the class, leave the bed.

E: So, kicked out of a class, kicked out of the house, kicked out of bed.

M: Exactly, great! Let' s look at our third word now – creeped me out.

E: Creeped me out.

M: Creeped me out.

E: Creeped me out.

M: Now, this is a really common phrase.

E: I like this phrase a lot and we' ve got some examples for you to listen to, to help you understand this word a little bit better.

Voice: Example one.

A: Schhh, did you hear that? I think I saw something.

B: Stop it! You are really creeping me out!

Voice: Example two.

C: This place really creeps me out. Let' s get out of here!

M: Alright, well, I have a confession to make – I’ m kind of creeped out by clowns.

E: You are?

M: Yes! I don’ t know, they’ re just creepy, they’ re... they scare me, I don’ t know.

E: Really?

M: Yeah, so...

E: What is it about clowns that scare you so much?

M: I don’ t know there’ re just... white faces and weird paint... I don’ t know it’ s just creepy... And the way the laugh, oh, I don’ t know, no...

E: Maybe, you had a bad experience with clowns as a child.

M: Probably, I watched a scary movie about clowns or something.

E: Yeah.

M: Alright.

E: So, creeped me out basically means “made me feel uncomfortable” .

M: Yes, it scares you.

E: Yeah, well, speaking of being scared, we have our final word for language takeaway and it is scared the heck out of me.

M: You scared the heck out of me.

E: Scared the heck out of me.

M: You got really scared.

E: Yeah, I think this is a quite common way of saying “You really, really scared me!”

M: Yeah, okay, we’ re ready to listen to our dialogue again. Now, try and see if you can catch all these phrases that we just talked about.

A: Oh, I don’ t know if you heard, but someone moved into that old house down the road.

B: Yeah, I know. I met the owner of the house yes- terday as he was moving in. His name is Armand.

A: Really? What’ s he like? You have to fill me in.

B: Actually, he’ s a bit strange. I don’ t know... I’ ve got a bad feeling about him.

A: Really? Why?

B: Well, yesterday I brought over a housewarming gift, but Armand started acting really weird, and then he practically kicked me out! I tried to, sort of, peek into his house, but everything was so dark inside that I couldn’ t really get a good look.

A: Well, you’ ll never guess what I saw this morn- ing. A delivery truck pulled into his driveway, and it dropped off a long, rectangular box. It almost looked like a coffin!

B: You see! Why would he...

C: Hello ladies...

B: Ah, Armand! You scared the heck out of me! This is my friend Doris.

C: A pleasure to meet you...If you are not doing any- thing tonight, I would like to have you both for din- ner. I mean...I would like to have you both over for dinner.

E: You know, one of the things I really like about this dialogue is there’ s a lot of great phrases that will help you to gossip.

M: That’ s a good observation, so, I think it’ s time for “fluency builder” .

Voice: Fluency builder.

E: In fluency builder we take a simple phrase or a simple word you already know and show

you how to express the same idea a little bit more naturally.

M: Okay, great, so, let's take a look at our first item for fluency builder.

E: So, when you gossip with somebody, you often tell them news or information that they don't know already. And you might start by saying "Did you know that" .

M: Or you can say "Did you hear" .

E: Yeah, both of those phrases are perfectly fine, but if you wanna sound a little bit more native-like when you're gossiping, you might try out this phrase from the dialogue...

Phrase 1: I don't know if you've heard... I don't know if you've heard...

M: Yeah, that's a really good phrase. You're saying exactly the same thing, but in a really natural way.

E: It's a great one for gossiping, so, Marco, I don't know if you've heard, but ChinesePod is up to some pretty crazy things.

M: Hehe. See, that's exactly how you would use that phrase. So, now let's take a look at our second item. Now, when you're gossiping, you want information.

E: That's right, so, you might say "Oh, tell me about it" .

M: Or something like "Give me the details" .

E: Yeah, and again both of these examples are perfectly fine, but when you're gossiping, you might wanna try something like this... Phrase 2: You have to fill me in. You have to fill me in.

M: Fill me in, yeah, that's... that's what I would say "Fill me in" , you know, give me the details. Fill me in.

E: Fill me in on today's gossip.

M: Okay, so, let's take a look at our third item. Now, if you have some juicy gossiping news...

E: And you wanna start up a conversation, you might use this phrase here... Phrase 2: Well, you'll never guess what I saw this morning. Well, you'll never guess what I saw this morning.

M: That's a really good phrase. You can change it a little bit. You can say you'll never guess who I saw.

E: Or you'll never guess what I heard.

M: Exactly, and...

E: Very excellent gossip phrases.

M: Hehe. We're teaching you how to gossip, because that's real English.

E: People really do it. See, you got another langue for it.

M: Hehe.

E: Alright, so, enough of our gossip. I think it's time for us to listen to the dialogue one last time.

A: Oh, I don't know if you heard, but someone moved into that old house down the road.

B: Yeah, I know. I met the owner of the house yesterday as he was moving in. His name is Armand.

A: Really? What's he like? You have to fill me in.

B: Actually, he's a bit strange. I don't know... I've got a bad feeling about him.

A: Really? Why?

B: Well, yesterday I brought over a housewarming gift, but Armand started acting really weird, and then he practically kicked me out! I tried to, sort of, peek into his house, but everything was so dark inside that I couldn' t really get a good look.

A: Well, you' ll never guess what I saw this morn- ing. A delivery truck pulled into his driveway, and it dropped off a long, rectangular box. It almost looked like a coffin!

B: You see! Why would he...

C: Hello ladies...

B: Ah, Armand! You scared the heck out of me! This is my friend Doris.

C: A pleasure to meet you...If you are not doing any- thing tonight, I would like to have you both for din- ner. I mean...I would like to have you both over for dinner.

E: Okay, Marco, I have a true story for you.

M: Is it kind like a creepy story?

E: It is a creepy story indeed.

M: Is it a true story?

E: No, it' s really true.

M: Okay.

E: So, when I was young I used to live in a country.

M: Uhu.

E: And, you know, in a country all of the neighbors know each other. It' s a small community, so, everyone knows what' s happening all the time.

M: Okay.

E: And there was some gossip going on in our community about a guy who lived at the end of the road.

M: Uhu.

E: And he was the owner of a car wrecking yard, so, a place where you take old broken-down cars and take the parts apart to sell.

M: Right...

E: And anyway...

M: A scrap yard.

E: Yeah, a scrap yard.

M: Alright.

E: Okay, so, you know, he had a wife and a couple of kids, um, and suddenly his wife disappeared.

M: Wow.

E: Yeah.

M: Hehe.

E: And no one knew what happened or anything and, so, several passed and suddenly the police start coming in and start investigating this guy and start digging up all of the land around his property. And I guess... I don' t know what they' re doing, but I think they were looking for the wife' s body.

M: Wow, and did they find it?

E: I don' t know, I moved away.

M: Hehe. Oh, such a great story, but we don' t know how it ends.

E: Yeah, well, um...

M: But we could leave it up to the imagination of our listeners.

E: Exactly.

M: Maybe they were looking for an old car.

E: An old car very underground. I don't think so.

M: Hehe. Alright, that's a true story, real English, real stories ???

E: You heard it first here on EnglishPod.

M: Here. Alright, so, we wanna hear your comments and suggestions about this topic. I bet a lot of our listeners also have creepy stories, maybe go stories, maybe... I don't know, different types of, uh, weird stories, so, you guys should definitely log on to EnglishPod and share them with us.

E: That's right, go to englishpod.com and in the comment section of the website tell us your creepy stories.

M: And we're gonna pick out the best story as the story of the week.

E: We'll announce it in our This Just In podcast.

M: Yes, so, we wanna hear all your juicy stories and gossip maybe as well

E: Yes.

M: Hehe.

E: Hehe.

M: Alright, well, it's time for us to go, so, be sure to listen to us next time, but until then it's...

E: Bye-bye!

M: Bye!