

英语学习材料集合（一）

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1. 中国人最易犯错的 30 句英语口语

1. I very like it

I like it very much.

2. 这个价格对我挺合适的。

The price is very suitable for me.

The price is right.

Note : suitable(合适的、相配的)最常见的用法是以否定的形式出现在告示或通知上, 如: 下列节目儿童不宜。The following programme is not suitable for children在这组句子中用后面的说法会更合适。

3. 你是做什么工作的呢? What's your job?

Are you working at the moment?

Note : what's your job这种说法难道也有毛病吗? 是的。因为如果您的谈话对象刚刚失业, 如此直接的问法会让对方有失面子, 所以您要问: 目前您是在上班吗? Are you working at the moment? 接下来您才问: 目前您在哪儿工作呢? Where are you working these days? 或者您从事哪个行业呢? What line of work are you in? 顺带说一下, 回答这类问题时不妨说得具体一点, 不要只是说经理或者秘书

4. 用英语怎么说? How to say?

How do you say this in English?

Note : How to say是在中国最为泛滥成灾的中国式英语之一, 这决不是地道的英语说法。同样的句子有:

请问这个词如何拼写? How do you spell that please?

请问这个单词怎么读? How do you pronounce this word?

5. 明天我有事情要做。I have something to do tomorrow?

Sorry, but I am tied up all day tomorrow.

用I have something to do来表示您很忙, 这也完全是中国式的说法。因为每时每刻我们都有事情要做, 躺在那里睡大觉也是事情。所以您可以说我很忙, 脱不开身: I'm tied up. 还有其他的说法: I'm I can't make it at that time. I'd love to, but I can't, I have to stay at home.

6. 我没有英文名。I haven't English name.

I don't have an English name.

Note : 许多人讲英语犯这样的错误, 从语法角度来分析, 可能是语法功底欠缺, 因为have在这里是实义动词, 而并不是在现在完成时里面那个没有意义的助动词。所以, 这句话由肯定句变成否定句要加助动词。

明白道理是一回事, 习惯是另一回事, 请您再说几句话:

我没有钱; I don't have any money.

我没有兄弟姐妹; I don't have any brothers or sisters.

我没有车。I don't have a car.

7. 我想我不行。I think I can't.

I don't think I can.

Note : 这一组然是个习惯问题, 在语法上称为否定前置, 这就是汉语里面说“我想我不会”的时候, 英语里面总是说“我不认为我会”。以后您在说类似的英语句子的时候, 只要您留心, 也会习惯英语的说的!

8. 我的舞也跳得不好。I don't dance well too.

I am not a very good dancer either.

Note : 当我们说不擅长做什么事情的时候, 英语里面通常用not good at something, 英语的思维甚至直接跳跃到: 我不是一个好的舞者。

9. 现在几点钟了? What time is it now?

What time is it, please?

Note : What time is it now 这是一个直接从汉语翻译过的句子, 讲英语的时候没有必要说now, 因为您不可能问what time was it yesterday, 或者what time is it tommorow? 所以符合英语习惯的说法是 : 请问现在几点了? 还有一种说法是 :

How are we doing for time?这句话在有时间限制的时候特别合适

10. 我的英语很糟糕。My English is poor.

I am not 100% fluent, but at least I am improving.

Note : 有人开玩笑说, 全中国人最擅长的一句英文是 : My English is poor. 实话说, 我从来没有遇到一个美国人对我说 : My Chinese is poor. 无论他们的汉语是好是坏, 他们会说: I am still having a few problem, but I getting better.

当您告诉外国人, 您的英语很poor, so what(那又怎么样呢), 是要让别人当场施舍给我们一些英语呢, 还是说我的英语不好, 咱们不谈了吧。

另外一个更大的弊端是, 一边不停的学英语, 一边不停地说自己的英语很poor, 这正像有个人一边给车胎充气, 又一边在车胎上扎孔放气。

我坚信, 先不谈别的, 如果您现在就苦下功夫, 把这本薄薄的《英语5 4 3 2 1》吃通吃透, 您的英语水平立即就会迅速的提高。所以您再也不用说 : 我的英语很poor.

您可以实事求是地说, 我的英语还不算十分流利, 但至少我在进步。

11. 你愿意参加我们的晚会吗? Would you like to join our party on Friday?

Would you like to come to our party on Friday night?

Note : join 往往是指参加俱乐部或者协会, 如 : join a health club; join the Communist

Party. 事实上, 常常与party搭配的动词的come 或者go。如go a wild party, 或者come to a Christmas Party。

12. 我没有经验。I have no experience.

I don't know much about that.

Note : I have no experience这句话听起来古里古怪, 因为您只需要说 : 那方面我懂得不多, 或者这方面我不在行, 就行了。I am not really an expert in this area.

13. 我没有男朋友。I have no boyfriend.

I don't have a boyfriend.

14. 他的身体很健康。His body is healthy.

He is in good health. You can also say: **He's healthy.**

15. 价钱很昂贵/便宜。The price is too expensive/cheap.

The price is too high/ rather low.

16. 我们下了车。We got off the car.

We got out of the car.

17. 车速快了。The speed of the car is fast.

The car is speeding. Or **"The car is going too fast."**

18. 这个春节你回家吗?

Will you be going back home for the Spring Festival?

是的, 我回去。Of course! (这一句是错的)

当然。Sure. / Certainly. (这种说法是正确的)

以英语为母语的人使用of course的频率要比中国的学生低得多, 只有在回答一些众所周知的问题时才说of course。因为of course后面隐含的一句话是“当然我知道啦! 难道我是一个傻瓜吗?”因此, of course带有挑衅的意味。在交谈时, 用sure或certainly效果会好得多。同时, of course not也具挑衅的意味。正常情况下语气温和的说法是certainly not.

19. 我觉得右手很疼。I feel very painful in my right hand.

My right hand is very painful. Or **"My right hand hurts(aches)."**

20. 他看到她很惊讶。 He looked at her and felt surprised.

He looked at her in surprise.

21. 我读过你的小说但是没料到你这么年轻。 I have read your novels but I didn't think you could be so young.

After having read your novel, I expected that you would be older.

22. 她脸红了，让我看穿了她的的心思。

Her red face made me see through her mind.

Correct: **Her red face told me what she was thinking.**

23. 看到这幅画让我想到了我的童年时代。

The sight of these pictures made me remember my own childhood.

Correct: **Seeing these pictures reminded me of my own childhood.**

24. 别理她。 Don't pay attention to her.

Leave her alone.

25. 我在大学里学到了许多知识。

I get a lot of knowledge in the university.

I learned a lot in university.

26. 黄山正在读书。

Samuel is reading a book.

Samuel is reading.

27. exciting / excited。

28. 我遇到了很多困难。

I am having many difficulties.

I am having a few problems / lots of problems.

29. 请快点走，否则我们会迟到的。

Please hurry to walk or we'll be late.

Please hurry up or we'll be late.

30. 她由嫉妒转向失望。

She was so jealous that she became desperate.

Jealousy drove her to despair.

2. 打招呼 9 句话

只要是朋友都能用的：

How's everything?

一切都好？

What's up?

近况如何？

What's new?

有什么新鲜事？

What's happening?

在忙什么？

任何时后都可以用，但比较见外：

How are you?

你好吗？

适用于第一次见面:

Nice to meet you.

很高兴见到你。

适用于曾经见过, 但不太熟的人:

Nice to see you again.

很高兴再见到你。

适用于有一阵子没见面的朋友:

How have you been?

你过得怎么样?

适用于很久没见的朋友:

Long time no see.

好久不见。

3. 用英语点菜

本文由 蓝蓝的天 在 2008-4-15 21:35 发表于: 倍可亲.美国 (backchina.com)

点菜有两种方式, 一是 a la carte (随意点菜), 一是 table d'hote 或 fixed price meal (份饭, 套餐), 后一种有几道固定的菜肴和饮料, 价格也是固定的。它的优点就是方便快捷, 点菜时只需指着菜单说 :

Please give me this one.

(请给我来这个。)

We want two number eights, please.

(我们要两份第八套餐。)

在点菜之前, 一般先要份菜单 :

May I have a menu, please?

(我可以看菜单吗?)

如果不急於点菜, 可以在服务生问到 :

Can I take your order now?

(你现在叫点什麼吗?)

回答 :

Not quite. Could I have a few more minutes?

(不, 我可以再多等会吗?。)

需要叫菜时, 可以说 :

Please take my order.

(请接受点菜。)

如果对当地的菜肴不熟悉, 可以问 :

What is the specialty of the restaurant?

(这家店的招牌餐是什麽?)

Do you have any special meals today?

(今天有什麽特餐吗?)

What would you recommend? I prefer something light.

(我想来点清淡些的,你能推荐什么吗?)

也可以让同来的人替你作主,或是点重复的饭菜:

I'll leave it to you.

(我让你来点。)

I'll have the same as that one.

(我要一份和那个一样的。)

自己点菜可以更随意些,例如:

A. Could you tell me how this thing is cooked?

(能否告诉我这道菜是怎么做的?)

B. Lobster? It's steamed and served with our special sauce.

(龙虾?蒸过后加上本店特制的调味料。)

A. Is it good?

(好吃吗?)

B. Sure. It's a most popular dish.

(当然,很受欢迎的。)

A. I think I'll try some lobster, and give me some green salad together.

(我想我来点儿吧。再给我一份蔬菜沙拉。)

B. We have three dressings for salad. Which one would you like?

(我们有三种沙拉调味汁,您要哪种?)

A. What kind do you have?

(你们有什么?)

B. We have Italian, French and Thousand Island.

(有意大利,法国和千岛的。)

A. Make it French please.

(给我法式的吧。)

4. 美国人常用的五星级句子

1. After you.

你先请。

这是一句很常用的客套话,在进/出门,上车得场合你都可以表现一下。(好像现在女士不愿意你这么做,特别是那些女权主义者,我还记得这么一段话:一个女士对一个让她先行的男士说:you do this because i am a woman?那个男士回答说:i do this not because you are a woman but because i am a man!i love this guy!

2. I just couldn't help it.

我就是忍不住。

想想看,这样一个漂亮的句子可用于多少个场合?下面是随意举的一个例子:

I was deeply moved by the film and I cried and cried. I just couldn't help it. 太棒的句子了,我爱死它了。)

3. Don't take it to heart.

别往心里去,别为此而忧虑伤神。

生活实例: This test isn't that important. Don't take it to heart. 安慰人的超级句子。

4. We'd better be off.

我们该走了。

It's getting late. We'd better be off.

5. Let's face it.

面对现实吧。

常表明说话人不愿意逃避困难的现状。

参考例句：I know it's a difficult situation. Let's face it, OK?

很棒啊，年轻人犯错误，上帝都会原谅，remember?但是犯了错误，你必须面对他，let's face it,或者是：let's face the music.

6. Let's get started.

咱们开始干吧。

劝导别人时说：Don't just talk. Let's get started.

let's get started.

let's start.

let's do it right now.

let's hit sth.

let's rock & roll.

let's put our hands on sth.

7. I'm really dead.

我真要累死了。

坦诚自己的感受时说：After all that work, I'm really dead.

8. I've done my best.

我已尽力了。

这句话，很有用，失败有时难免，但是你要是可以说，i've done my best.or i spare no efforts.就不必遗憾，毕竟，man supposes, god disposes.

9. Is that so?

真是那样吗？

常用在一个人听了一件事后表示惊讶、怀疑。

10. Don't play games with me!

别跟我要花招！

11. I don't know for sure.

我不确切知道。

Stranger：Could you tell me how to get to the town hall?

Tom: I don't know for sure. Maybe you could ask the policeman over there.

12. I'm not going to kid you.

我不是跟你开玩笑的。

Karin：You quit the job? You are kidding.

Jack: I'm not going to kid you. I'm serious.

13. That's something.

太好了，太棒了。

A: I'm granted a full scholarship for this semester.

B: Congratulations. That's something.

14. Brilliant idea!

这主意真棒！这主意真高明！

15. Do you really mean it?

此话当真？

Michael：Whenever you are short of money, just come to me.

David: Do you really mean it?

16. You are a great help.

你帮了大忙

17. I couldn't be more sure.

我再也肯定不过。

18. I am behind you.

我支持你。

A: Whatever decision you're going to make, I am behind you.

19. I'm broke.

我身无分文。

i am penniless.

20. Mind you!

请注意！听着！（也可仅用 Mind。）

模范例句：Mind you! He's a very nice fellow though bad-tempered.

21. You can count on it.

你尽管相信好了，尽管放心。

A: Do you think he will come to my birthday party?

B: You can count on it.

22. I never liked it anyway.

我一直不太喜欢这东西。当朋友或同事不小心摔坏你的东西时就可以用上这句话给他一个台阶，打破尴尬局面：Oh, don't worry. I'm thinking of buying a new one. I never liked it anyway.

23. That depends.

看情况再说。（on sth）

例：I may go to the airport to meet her. But that depends.

24. Congratulations.

恭喜你，祝贺你。

25. Thanks anyway.

无论如何我还是得谢谢你。当别人尽力要帮助你却没帮成时，你就可以用这个短语表示谢意。

26. It's a deal.

一言为定

Harry: Haven't seen you for ages. Let's have a get-together next week. Jenny: It's a deal

电影里经常听到，it's a deal, that is a good deal.或是两个人打算达成某个协议或是做成某个生意会说：deal? deal!

5. 英文「大便」「小便」「放屁」应该怎么说

一名中国留学生初到美国，在机场找厕所，问老外：「Where is W.C.？」老外听不懂。

一名中国太太到医院生产，洋护士问她：「Did you have a bowel movement？」她却听不懂。还有人学了几十年的英语，还不晓得英语里的「大便」、「小便」、「放屁」真正应该怎么说……

至于性毛病，更是老中难于启齿、欲语还羞的尴尬。见到洋医生，窘迫万分，不知如何开口才是，真有「犹抱琵琶半遮面」的感受。

以下为一些「禁忌」（taboo）的美语之整理。毕竟这些都是咱们日常生活的一部分，说不定有一天这些「禁忌」之语还能「派上用场」呢！

厕所

在美国一般都叫rest room或bath room（男女厕均可）或分别叫做 men's room 或 ladies' room（=powder room），不过在飞机上，则叫 lavatory，在军中又叫 latrine。至于 W.C.（water closet）仍是过去英国人用的，在美国，几乎没有人使用。

解小便

最普通的说法是 to urinate (名词是 urination) , 如果去看病, 护士为了化验小便, 就会给你一个杯子说:「Will (could) you urinate in this cup?」医生或许也会问:「Do you have trouble urinating?」=Do you have difficulty voiding? (小便有困难吗?)

此外, 还有其他的说法: to piss = to take a piss = to take a leak = to void = to empty. 例如:

* I need to piss = I have to take a leak.

* How often do you get up at night to void? (晚上起床小便几次?)

此外, john (j 小写时, 不是男人名字) 是 bath room 或 toilet 的意思 (也叫 outhouse) , 这通常是指在户外工作场地所使用的临时或流动性厕所 (有时前面也加 portable 一字)。不过也有老外把家里的厕所叫做 john。 例如:

* There are several (portable) johns in the construction site. (在建筑场地有几个临时厕所。)

* He went to the john a few minutes ago. (他在几分钟前上了厕所。)

* The manual labours have to use (portable) johns during their working hours. (劳动者在工作时间内需要使用流动性厕所。)

不过, 小孩多半用 to pee 。 例如:

* The boy needs to pee.

然而, 「小便检查」又叫做 urine test, 因为这里的 urine 是化验的样品 (specimen) 。 例如:

* Do I need a urine test?

注意: to piss off 是片语, 又是指对人生气或对事物的不满。不过这是不礼貌的片语, 少用为妙。 例如:

* He pissed me off. = He made me angry.

* He always pisses off (at) the society. (对社会不满)

如果「小便」有毛病, 也可以告诉医生说:

* My urine is cloudy and it smells strong. (有浊尿, 味道很重)

* I have pus (或 air) in urine. (尿有泡沫) (pus = cloudy; air = bubble)

* I dribble a little urine after I have finished urinating. (小便后还会滴滴答答。)(即失禁毛病)

* I am passing less urine than usual. (小便的量比平时少)

解大便

一般是用 to make (或 have) a bowel movement 或 to take a shit. 如果看病, 医生常问:「Do you have regular bowel movement?」(大便正常吗?)(说得斯文些, 就是「大肠在转动」)

此外, 还有其他的说法: to defecate =to discharge excrement (或 feces) =to take feces (或 faeces)。 例如:

* The patient needs to take a shit. (=to make a bowel movement)

不过, 小孩多半是用 to make a poo poo 或 to make a BM. 。 例如:

* The boy had a stinky BM. (大便奇臭。)

但是「大便检查」倒叫做 stool exam, 因为 stool 也是一种化验的样品。 例如:

* The doctor has to exam his stool. (医生要检查他的大便。)

放屁

在美语里最常用的是 to expel gas 或 to fart 或 to make (或 pass) gas。 例如:

* 医生有时问:「How often do you expel (或 make 或 pass) gas?」(你放屁的次数很多吗?)

* Is the gas expelled by belching? (是否打嗝后就会放屁呢?)(动词是 belch)

* He said the more he ate, the more he farted. (吃的愈多, 放屁也愈多。)

* He has passed more gas than usual within the last two days. (过去两天中, 他放屁比平常多。)

* Be careful not to fart in the public. (注意在公共场所不可放屁。)

至于消化不良，大便不通或拉肚子，也有不同的说法。 例如：

* I have an upset stomach. (消化不良) = I have heartburn. = I have indigestion.

(注意：Heartburn 是指胃不舒服，不是「心痛」(heartache))

* Something has upset my stomach for two weeks. (胃不舒服有两星期了。)

* He has (persistent) constipation. (或 irregularity) (他经常便秘。)

* He has been unusually constipated. (便秘很反常。)

* He is having problem with irregularity. (或 constipation); 或

* He has no bowel movement for the past few days.

* He has bouts of diarrhea.=He is having trouble with diarrhea. (他拉了一阵肚子。)

* He can see trace of blood and pus or mucus in his stool (或 bowel movement) (大便时可看到血丝和粘膜。)

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