

■你知道吗?

英语口语中常用的50个成语(二)



11. It gets my goat.

字面意思:动了我的山羊。

解释:某事使你生气,你可以说It gets my goat(真让人生气!)比如我看到有人站在路中间说话,挡着道,我还得绕着过去,我就特别生气。变体:It gets on my goat.

12. It slipped my mind.

字面意思:从大脑里溜走了。

解释:忘记了、没记住。我本想告诉你,你的女朋友来电话了,但是我把这事给忘记了。I meant to tell you your girl friend had called, but it slipped my mind.

13. It takes two to tango.

字面意思:跳探戈舞需要两个人。

解释:一个巴掌拍不响。孤掌难鸣。如果两个人在吵架,我认为错不在一方,两个人都不对,那就可以说It takes two to tango.

14. It's all my eye!

字面意思:都是我的眼睛。

解释:表示不同意或惊讶。大意相当于:我根本不相信;他说的都是骗人的鬼话;胡说八道。也可以说:That's all my eye. 如果你听到了某人说的假话,你就可以说It's all my eye!劝别人也不要相信。

15. It's my word against his/hers.

字面意思:我的话对他/她的话。

解释:我跟他发生争执,我俩各执一词,没有人可以证明谁对谁不对,公说公有理,婆说婆有理。你该相信谁的话,真是个难题。There were no

witnesses to the accident, so it's my word against hers. 这是说不清的事情。

16. It's not my pigeon.

字面意思:不是我的鸽子。

解释:不关我的事。不是我的责任。跟我没关系。那家公司倒闭了?幸好我没买它的股票,倒就倒了吧,It's not my pigeon.

17. Keep your chin up.

字面意思:抬起下巴颏。

解释:这是对处在困境中的人说的一句话。是对别人的鼓励和关心,要他勇敢地面对困难,不要因为受到挫折而灰心丧气。你的女朋友又找到新的男朋友了?没关系,Keep your chin up!

18. Let bygones be bygones.

字面意思:让过去的就过去吧。

解释:忘掉过去不愉快的事情。我们俩有过不和的时候,但希望以后我们还是朋友。昨天我跟你吵架了,今天我对你说:I am sorry we had a row last night. Let's become friends again and let bygones be bygones.

19. Like father, like son.

字面意思:儿子像父亲。

解释:有其父、必有其子。也可以说Like mother, like daughter.

20. Little leaks sink the ship.

字面意思:小漏洞会使一条船沉没。

解释:千里长堤,溃于蚁穴。不能轻视出现的小问题,时间长了可能会引起大麻烦。

■英语练习

中考英语单选题,满满都是套路(四)

大家知道,现在的中考英语试题总体不难,但欲考接近满分却并非易事。有时候我们学生与重点高中失之交臂,就是失分在下面精选的难题上。

() 21.Japan is _____ the east of China, Taiwan is _____ the southeast of China.

解析:选B. 日本位于中国东部(外面)用to,台湾位于中国东部(内部)用in。

A. in; in B. to; in
C. on; to D. in; to

() 22.The postman shouted,“Mr Green, here is a letter_____you.”

A. to B. from C. for D. of
解析:选C. 介词的考查。句意:Mr Green,这是你的信。学生容易误选A。

() 23.He hasn't heard from his friend _____ last month.

A. since B. by the end of
C. for D. until

解析:A. 此题学生容易受思维定势not...until...的影响误选D。since用于现在完成时,如果此题是一般过去时就选择D。

() 24.—Jimmy lost his key yesterday. —____? It's his third time in just one month.

A. Has he B. Did he
C. Was he D. Does he

解析:B. 根据上一句一般过去时可以进行判断。

() 25.You've passed the exam. I'm happy _____you.

A. on B. at C. in D. for

解析:选D. 句意:你考试及格了,我为你高兴。

() 26.I wonder _____they finished so many different jobs in such a short time.

A. why B. how
C. when D. where

解析:选B. 句意:我想知道他在如此短的时间内是怎样完成这么多不同工作的。

() 27. —Ought I to go right now? —_____.

A. That's very bad
B. Yes, you go ought to
C. Yes, you ought
D. No, you ought not to

解析:选D. 句子的肯定回答为:Yes, you ought to. 否定回答为:No, you ought not to

() 28. I don't know when he _____. When he____ here, I'll call you in a minute.

A. will come; will arrive
B. comes; arrives
C. will come; arrives
D. comes; will arrive

解析:选C. 第一句是宾语从句,根据语境用一般将来时;第二句是时间状语从句,由于主句是一般将来时,那么从句要用一般现在时来代替。

() 29. He turned _____ the radio a little because his father was asleep.

A. on B. down C. up D. off
解析:选B. 此题学生会误选D.

但后面有个副词短语a little, 故选择B, 意为:把收音机声音调小一点,父亲在睡觉。如果去掉a little则选择D。

() 30. I don't know the homework _____ today.

A. on B. in C. of D. for

解析:选D. 句意:我不知道今天的家庭作业。

■阅读

How to Get a Seat by the Fire

A gentleman came to an inn on a very cold day, and could get no room near the fire.

He called to the hostler to fetch a peck of oysters, and give them to his horse.

“Will your horse eat

oysters?” said the hostler.

“Try him,” said the gentleman.

Immediately the people ran to see this wonder, and the gentleman who alone remained in the room, chose the best seat by the fire and

made himself comfortable.

怎样在火炉旁找个座位
在一个严寒的冬日,一位绅士来到了一家小客栈,发现火炉旁没有空位了,于是,他让旅店里的马倌去取些牡蛎来喂他的马。

马倌说:“您的马吃牡蛎

吗?”

“你试着喂吧。”绅士答道。

顷刻间,人们都跑去看这一奇观,而绅士却独自呆在屋里,他在炉旁找了个最好的座位,怡然自得。