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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/133/2021_2022__E4_B8_80_E4_BA_9B_E5_AE_B9_E6_c96_133122.htm 下面一些用语或口语

，在字眼上，颇有相似之处，但在意义和用法上，却有不同。使用时要特别小心，以免出错。 son of a gun 与 son of a bitch

：son of a gun 是对好友表示一种惊讶的口语（an interjection or an exclamation of surprise between very good friends），有点像

「坏蛋」、「家伙」的味道。但 son of a bitch（或 SOB）是美国人极为严重的骂人话（curse word），千万不可乱用，以免

闹事。因为这不但意味这位 son 没有确定的父亲，同时母亲也是缺乏道德和贞操（less virtuous）。例如：* I have not seen

you for a long time；you（are）son of a gun！（你这坏蛋啊，

我好久不见你了！）* After the two men called each other"son of a bitch"（SOB），they started a fight.（这两位男子互骂SOB後，

就动起武来。）至於 son of a gun 的来由，据说从前女人可以住在海军船上服务。结果一位女人生下孩子时，不知父亲是谁，於是船上的人，就以「gun」做为孩子的 paternity，孩子

也就被称为「son of a gun」。虽然只用在好友中，但有时也真有坏蛋的意思（evil person or a rogue）所以不是恭维语

（complimentary word），除非真正好友，少用为妙。at large 与 by and large：at large 当形容词，最常用的意思是指嫌犯脱逃，逍遥法外（escape,referring to criminal before arrest）而 by

and large 当副词用，意思是一般而言（generally speaking on the whole）。例如：* The murder suspect is still at large.（凶手仍然逍遥法外）* By and large, I feel（that）the new proposal is

sensible. (大体来说, 我认为新的建议是很切合实际的。)*
By and large, most people will care about their weight. (一般而言, 许多人关心他们的体重) 然而, 有时 at large 也有「一般」(in general) 的意思。例如: * The Chinese people at large are peace - loving. (一般中国人是爱好和平的) Here you go 与 Here you go again: Here you go 是指给别人东西时说:「这就是你要的」(=Here is what you want); 有时也表示同意对方的意见(= you are right); 有时又与 there you go 互用。* The cashier said, "Here you go!" when she gave me the change. (当收款员找我零钱时, 她说:「这就是!」) 但是 Here you (或 we) go again 意思是「你又旧事重提了」, 表示对一件事情多次重复的厌烦。(feel annoyed when something is repeated over and over again)。例如: * When he brought up the same issue to me, I said, "Here you go again!" (当他向我提出同样的问题时, 我说:「又是老话题了!」) 至於"Here goes"又是指说话者开始做某事时说:「开始了」。例如: *"Here goes!", shouted the racer as he started running. (当赛跑者开始跑步时, 喊著「我就开始了!」) to marry (someone) 与 to be married to (someone): marry 当做及物动词时, 多用主动语态 (active voice)。例如: * She married a man ten years younger (或 older)。 (她嫁给一位比她小或大十岁的男人) = She married a man ten years her junior (或 senior)。但是 marry 用在被动语态时 (passive voice), 後面要用介系词 to。例如: * She is (was) married to a man ten years younger (older)。 = She is (was) married to a man ten years her junior (senior)。(假如用 is, 指目前还是夫妻, 如用 was, 可能已经不是

夫妻了) 然而, 在 married 後面用介系词 by 时, 又有「牧师证婚」的意思。例如: * She was married by a man ten years younger. (是指为她证婚的牧师, 比她小十岁。)* She was married by my father. (为他证婚的牧师是我老爸。)(因为牧师证婚已成过去, 所以要用过去式 was.) near 与 near by: near 是介系词 (preposition) 通常後面跟受词 (object), 但是 near by (或 nearby) 当形容词 (adjective) 意思是指「附近」(=close), 只指某一地方 (somewhere), 没有特定地点 (no specific location)。例如: * The school is near the railway station. (学校在火车站附近。)* The post office and library are near by. (邮局和图书馆都在附近。) 可见 near by (或 nearby) 通常後面不加受词, 不然就显得 awkward 了。所以很少人说: * I ate at a near restaurant. 不过可以说: * I ate at a nearby restaurant.; 或 * The restaurant where I ate is nearby. (不过也有老外用 near) school is open 与 the school is open: school is open (或 schools are open) 是指「学校开学」(classes are in session), 这里的 open 是形容词, school 前面不加冠词 the, 意味整个中小学的 school system. 但是 the school is open, 多指学校的建筑物开放著, 但没有学生上课。同理: He goes to school. 是指他去上学读书受教育, 而 He goes to the school. 又指他去学校的建筑物 (看朋友、参观等)。至於 School is closed. (或 Schools are closed.) 是指「学校停课」, 前面也不加 the. 注意: close 当形容词时, 也有「附近」(nearby) 或「友善」(friendly) 的意思。例如: * The school is close (=nearby). (学校在附近。)* That is a close neighborhood. (那是一个友善的住宅区), 而 The school is opened at 8 a.m.

； 或 * The school is closed at 5 p.m. (都是指学校的建筑物开放或关闭的时间。) 但是 The store is open. 是指店铺在营业中 (= Business is going on.) , 而 The store is closed. 又是指店铺暂时不营业。 假如店铺是永久性的「关门大吉」, 就应该说 : * The store was closed down. (permanently) 不过 closed 当形容词时, 又有「保守」(conservative) 或受某种「限制」(restricted) 的意思。 例如 : * This is a closed community. (这是一个保守的社区。) (由於宗教信仰等原因, 美国有的社区不欢迎外来的人。) 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com