

最新美语流行语手册 - 实用商务篇 (1) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/151/2021_2022_E6_9C_80_E6_96_B0_E7_BE_8E_E8_c85_151264.htm A Handbook of New American Buzz Words Words for Business 1.a buyer ' s market 买方市场 market在这里是“行情”的意思。买方市场是有利于购买者的行情。与之相对的是a seller ' s market (卖方市场)。A: Have you bought the house? 你已买房子了吗？B: I don ' t know how to choose it. There are a lot of apartments on sale. 我不知道该怎么办，那么多房子，眼都挑花了。A: It is a buyer ' s market, you know. 现在是买方市场嘛！2.a country mile 一段很长的距离 该习语多用在美国口语中，名词country有“农场”的意思。在美国，由于科技比较发达，农场往往都很大。这些农场总能给人以辽阔、遥远之感。故该习语用country来指“距离之远”。A: Is the house close to the central city? 那房子靠着市中心吗？B: It is a country mile from the Central Park. But it won ' t be a problem since you drive. 离中央公园远着呢。可既然你开车这就不成问题了。A: The distance is not really a problem. The real problem is whether I can afford it. 远近到不是问题，问题是我是不是买得起。B: Don ' t worry about it. It ' s a real bargain. 不用担心，很便宜的。3.a drug on the market 滞销商品，滞销货，供应过剩的商品 drug 的本义是“麻醉药品”，而麻醉药品是不能在市场上公开出售的，因此该词常常用来指“滞销货”。A: The things my son bought home were usually a drug on the market for adults. 我儿子买回来的东西在咱们眼里都是卖不出去的。B: That ' s not abnormal for a

youngster. Young people all seems to be crazy about such things. 这对年轻来说没什么不正常的。年轻人看起来对这些东西都非常感兴趣。 A: The real problem is that he ' s suing my money for them. 问题是他那我的钱去买的呀。 B: He ' s your son, after all. Who else ' s money do you suppose him to use? 他毕竟是你的儿子呀。你想让他拿谁的钱去买呢 4.a fair shake 公平的待遇
shake 在口语中有“处置、对待”的意思。当fair的意思为“公平的”时，这个短语的意思是“顺利的、有意的”时，它的意思就是“好机会”。 A: Bob, can you ever make a thing right? 鲍勃，你就不能做对一件事吗？ B: Yes, I can and I am doing the right thing. 我能，而且我现在干的就是对的。 A: You should go and see how Allan handles it. 你真该去看看阿伦是怎么干活的。 B: It ' s that Allen again! Why can ' t you ever think of giving me a fair shake? 又是阿伦！你怎么就不能对我公平点？
5.a fat chance 微小的机会 fat本是“很多”的意思，但在这里用了反意，表示“微小的机会”；表示同样意义的短语还有a fat lot，指“很少”。 A: What do you think of his plan? 你觉得他的方案如何？ B: I have a feeling that is it doomed to fail. 我感觉它注定要失败。 A: Why don ' t you vote against him? 干吗不投票否决他的提议？ B: It ' s a fat chance of voting out his suggestion. 这不大可能。
6.a going concern 赢利企业 concern 在该习语中作名词，意思是“商行，企业”；go指“上涨。增涨”。 A going concern是指活跃或繁荣的企业或机构等，意即“赢利企业，正在前进的企业”。 A: What ' s your overseas branch factory going? 你海外的分厂进展如何？ B: Not very good at first. It has been two years before it becomes a going concern. 开始不太

理想，直到两年以后才开始赢利。 A: Once you break the ice, it will be better and better. 一旦打开局面，肯定会越来越好的。 B: I hope so. 但愿如此。 7.a leap in the dark 冒险举动 leap的意思是“跳，跳跃”。在黑暗中跳跃确实是一种冒险的举动，因此该词组引申为“瞎闯，冒险举动”。例如： His move to America was a leap in the dark. (他迁居美洲是件冒险的事。)

A: Are you sure you can make profits out of the investment? 你确信这次投资一定能获利吗？ B: I am not sure. It ' s only a leap in the dark. 我也没有把握。这只不过是一次冒险。 A: And it ' s the only chance for you to lead your company out of difficulties, isn ' t it? 而且这也是你带领公司走出困境的唯一的机会，是吗？ B: Yeah. So I have to have a try. 是的。所以我必须一试。

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