



英語節 2006
《英語日日新》電視節目
內容撮要

引言

語文教育及研究常務委員會(語常會)主辦的「英語節 2006」製作了一連三十集介紹英語的電視節目，下文撮錄了節目的部分內容。

1) Equestrianism

對話

- Foreigner: With Beijing being the official organiser of the Olympic Games in 2008, it's really exciting to know that Hong Kong has been chosen as the venue for the **Equestrian competition**.
- Presenter: Well, have you thought of getting tickets for the competition? We Hong Kongers should all fully support it, shouldn't we?
- Foreigner: Yes, indeed, this is the first time ever that China is hosting this world famous sports event. We all should definitely cover the **three major equestrian events: Dressage, Jumping and Eventing**.

解說

馬術稱為 equestrianism，馬術項目則為 equestrian disciplines，馬術主要有三種賽事分別為盛裝舞步賽(Dressage)、障礙賽(Jumping)及越野賽(Eventing)。

而一般騎馬，我們可以說“ride a horse”，至於“give me a ride”是指請別人載你一程，即「搭順風車」的意思。

2) Soccer

對話

- Foreigner: This Sunday we're going to have a soccer match with our former schoolmates. Why don't you come and watch the game?
- Presenter: Sure. We'll be there and **we'll be your cheerleading team.**
- Foreigner: What tactics do you have for playing the match?
- Presenter: You'll find out when you come watch the match.

解說

如果要鼓勵別人，可以說“Cheer somebody on”，有激勵的意思。而“cheer somebody up”則令人更高興或是當別人沮喪時著他振作。例如“You cheer him up”是指你令他振作。

至於足球術語中的「盤球」是 dribbling，「頭槌」是 header，「烏龍球」是 own goal。

3) Basketball

對話

Presenter: I've heard you are a great basketball player. You had **a few rebounds** at the last match. **I'm here to challenge you to a game with my basketball team!**

Foreigner: Sure. I can't wait to see how you **slam-dunk** too. Let's have a game.

Presenter: **I'm counting on you, pal.**

Foreigner: No problem.

解說

籃球的常用語 rebounding 是指「搶籃板球」，slam-dunk 是「入樽」，「走籃」是 lay-up，「人釘人防守」是 one-on-one defence，「區域聯防」是 zone defence，「失誤」則是 turnover。

另外，上文提到“counting on you”的意思是依靠你，例如“**You are my good partner, and I'm counting on you.**”，可解作「好拍檔，我全靠你了」！

4) Golf

對話

- Presenter: Hey Amy. I'm going to play golf. Do you want to come?
- Foreigner: Are you going to **the driving range** or **the golf course**?
- Presenter: I'm a good amateur, so I always like to play on the golf course. I'll demonstrate to you what a **hole-in-one** is all about when I'm there.
- Foreigner: I'm not bad either. I always manage to come through with a few **birdies**.
- Presenter: Let's go then.

解說

上文提到的 **Driving range** 是哥爾夫球練習場，而 **golf course** 就是果嶺。哥爾夫球用語 **hole-in-one** 是指「一桿入洞」，或可用 **ace** 來表示。**Birdie** 是成績低於標準桿一桿，**eagle** 是成績低於標準桿兩桿，平標準桿的成績是 **par**。**Par** 亦可以解作標準，例如“**Most students are above par in the examination.**”是指大部分學生的考試成績都高於標準。

5) Tennis

對話

- Presenter: The tennis game yesterday was great.
- Foreigner: That seeded player had some good smashes.
- Presenter: Absolutely. **He was leading all the way.** And **he could really serve.**
- Foreigner: I truly believe he'll become the champion in the coming tournament.

解說

Serve 一般指服務的意思，例如 “The waiter serves me a cup of tea.”，不過 serve 在網球場上則專指發球，發球的一方為 server，上文提到 “He could really serve”，意思是指他的發球很有勁。到對方發球，你可以說 “It’s your turn to serve.”。而在比賽中，成績一直領先可以說 “leading all the way”，落後就是 “lag behind” 或者 “fall behind”，如果描述他從後趕上，可以說 “He’s coming up from behind.”。

6) Movie

對話

- Foreigner: Recently, I heard about a movie which has received rave reviews.
It's showing now and I've got tickets. Would you like to go?
- Presenter: What kind of movie is it? I don't watch **horror movies!**
- Foreigner: It's **sci-fi**. And the cast is excellent.
- Presenter: That sounds interesting; **count me in** as well.
- Foreigner: Sure, come along!

解說

電影有不同類型，例如恐怖片，英文說法是 **horror movies** 或 **scary movies**。而 **sci-fi** 即是 **science-fiction movies**，即科幻片。驚慄片的英文則為 **thrillers**，喜劇是 **comedies**，悲劇是 **tragedies**，紀錄片是 **documentaries**。上文提到的“**count me in**”，意思是指「把我算進去」，請別人把自己算進去，可以說“**Please count me in.**”，如果想說不把我算進去，可以說成“**Please count me out.**”。

7) Magazine

對話

Foreigner: This week's cover story has become **the talk of the town**. Have you read it yet?

Presenter: Yes, I've **flipped through it**, but I doubt if it's true.

Foreigner: I'm not so sure, but the paparazzi sometimes have exclusive insider information.

Presenter: I still don't believe the story is real, but I have to say that **people sure like to gossip about celebrities**.

解說

“Talk of the town”，指全城熱門話題，而 Gossip 是指「流言蜚語」或「閒話」，這個字亦可以用作動詞，正如節目內提到 “People like to gossip about celebrities.”，指「大家都喜歡談論名人的是非」。有時我們亦會用 rumour (傳聞)或 scandal (醜聞)這兩個詞語替代 gossip (流言蜚語)。

8) Singer

對話

Foreigner: Hey, your favourite idol was amazing – he won numerous music awards.

Presenter: He sure did. I'm not surprised that **he swept the awards show**. Wait till you see him on stage. **It's mesmerizing!** The way he dances really makes the audience go wild.

Foreigner: Do you know that I'm quite good at impersonating him? Let's go for karaoke and I'll show you.

Presenter: OK, but be sure to **sing in tune**.

解說

上文提到某某歌星 “he swept the award show”，sweep 一般解作打掃，例如 “sweep the floor” 是指掃地，但 sweep 同時亦可引申為橫掃的意思，上文提到 “he swept the award show” 指「他在頒獎禮橫掃多個獎項」。而 “a sweeping victory” 是指「全勝」的意思。上文亦提及 “It's mesmerizing”，意思是「令人如痴如醉」，這個詞語亦可用於形容環境氣氛。另外，我們唱歌的音調準確是 “in tune”，而「走音」就是 “out of tune” 了。

9) Game

對話

- Foreigner: Eman, let me introduce you to an extremely exciting online game. It's currently the hottest online game, which keeps players **glued to their seats** for hours.
- Presenter: I've played this game before. I've been searching for its strategy game book. Have you got it?
- Foreigner: Yes, I do have it! I've almost combated the last stage too.
- Presenter: Online games are so **terrific**. Let's join each other online some day.

解說

上文介紹一種可能在玩遊戲時發生的情況 — “Glued to their seats”，意思是像用了膠水貼著椅子，“glued to” 可以用作形容詞，形容不願離開，例如 “Peter failed the examination because he was always glued to the TV set.”，意思是「Peter 考試不合格是因為他經常看電視」。

上文亦提到 “Online games are so terrific.” 很多人誤以為 terrific 與 terrible 有關，其實兩字意思十分不同。Terrific 有極好、了不起的意思；而 terrible 是指可怕，例如 “a terrible accident” 就是指可怕的意外。

10) Amusement Park

對話

Presenter (1): This coming Sunday, I'll be going to the amusement park in Aberdeen with my family.

Foreigner: Wow, that's nice! That amusement park is a terrific place to spend time with family. **It's suitable for all ages**

Presenter (2): What I like best are the **thrilling rides** like the **roller-coaster**.

Presenter (1): That's not my idea of entertainment. It's too terrifying. **I'd rather go on a Ferris wheel.**

Foreigner: There are different ways of enjoying yourself. Enjoy your day with your family there!

解說

上文介紹老少咸宜的遊樂場，“It's suitable for all ages”。很多人在遊樂場都喜歡刺激的機動遊戲(“thrilling rides”)。而“would rather”解作「寧可」，節目內提到“I'd rather go on a Ferris wheel.”，意思是「我寧可玩摩天輪」。“Rather than”的用法與 prefer 差不多，例如“I'd go on a Ferris wheel rather than a roller-coaster.”，即是「我會選擇玩摩天輪多於過山車」。

11) Hair

對話

- Foreigner: I've an appointment today with my hair stylist. What hairdo would I look good in?
- Presenter: How about getting **a perm and a dye?**
- Foreigner: **It sounds too outrageous for me.** Maybe I'll just go for **a regular trim.**
- Presenter: OK! Maybe you should just keep that old-fashioned look with the bangs.

解說

到髮型屋理髮，我們會有很多不同的要求。上文提到的 perm 是「電髮」，dye 是「染髮」，trim 是「修剪頭髮」。如果你想電髮，你可以說 “I'd like to get a perm.”。如想染髮，你可以說 “I'd like to get a dye.”。如果只想稍為修剪頭髮，說 “Just a trim, please.” 就可以了。

另外，上文提到 “It sounds too outrageous for me.”，意思是「對我來說太誇張了」。Outrageous 是一個帶有負面意思的形容詞，形容突出但有點嚇人的感覺。

12) Shoe

對話

- Presenter: Wow, so many pairs of shoes: **sports shoes, boots, high heels, sandals and slippers**. Are they all yours?
- Foreigner: Sure. I love buying different kinds of shoes.
- Presenter: Which pair do you like most?
- Foreigner: All of them. I think I like this pair best. Although they are **a bit tight** for my feet, they're a limited edition.

解說

不同類型的鞋有不同的說法，例如：運動鞋(sports shoes)、長靴(boots)、高跟鞋(high heels)、涼鞋(sandals)和拖鞋(slippers)。當你買鞋時，想表示「鞋有點兒緊」，可以說“The shoes are a bit tight.”，而 pinch 這個字亦有夾腳的意思，例如“My shoes pinch.”。此外，有些英文用語和 shoe 有關，例如“where the shoe pinches”，意思指「困難之處」，“in someone's shoes”則是「易地而處」。

13) Fashion

對話

- Foreigner: I have been told that my clothes are **out of fashion**. Why don't you go shopping with me since you got such **good fashion sense**?
- Presenter: No problem. You can try out clothes that give you a military look, a retro look or a sporty look.
- Foreigner: Ok. I want to look more **trendy**.
- Presenter: Let me help you pick some **fashionable clothes**.

解說

“You have good fashion sense.” 是讚美別人「有良好的時裝觸覺」；「最貼近潮流的衣著」是“latest fashion”或“trendy clothes”；fashionable 是形容詞，例如“fashionable clothes”或“fashionable girl”；指別人「衣著過時」是“out of fashion”；而“old-fashioned clothes”就是「過時的衣著」，“old-fashioned”是形容詞，意指「守舊」。

14) Bag

對話

- Foreigner: Hey, I love the monogram of your **tote bag**!
- Presenter: I also like the colour of your **rucksack**.
- Foreigner: Yes, this is the latest summer collection. The new stock has just arrived. All are very beautiful. I want to buy them all.
- Presenter: What a **shopping fanatic**!

解說

不同種類的袋有不同的說法，例如：tote bag (購物袋)；rucksack (背囊)，而 knapsack 及 backpack 也有相同意思；briefcase (公事包)及 handbag (手袋)。

上文亦提到 “Shopping fanatic”，指「極度熱愛購物的人」，fanatic 意思是「狂熱者」，“football fanatic” 就是指「足球狂熱者」。而 fan (支持者)這個字亦是由 fanatic 演變而來的。此外，形容「購物狂」可以用 shopaholic，-holic 是一個 suffix (後置詞)，表示「不正常地沉迷」，有負面的意思，例如 alcoholic 是「酗酒的人」，workaholic 是「工作狂」，chocoholic 就是「嗜食朱古力的人」。

15) Gown

對話

- Foreigner: Hey, what do you plan to wear at Angela's wedding next week?
- Presenter: I'm thinking of wearing a light-coloured sweater, a pleated skirt plus a coloured shawl. How about you?
- Foreigner: I've been asked by Angela to be her bridesmaid, so I'm having **an evening gown** tailor-made.
- Presenter: Wow, you will look terrific, but **make sure you don't outshine the bride.**

解說

“Evening gown” 與 “evening dress”，都是「晚裝」的意思，有些人誤以為 “night gown” 是指晚裝，其實 “night gown” 是指「睡袍」。

上文亦提到 “make sure you don't outshine the bride”，意思是「你不要把新娘比下去」，outshine 是「使相形見絀」的意思，而 “shine at” 就是「表現突出」，例如 “He shines at communication skills.”，就是「他於溝通技巧方面有突出的表現」。另外，“take a shine to” 是指「第一次見面便讓人產生好感」。

16) Dessert

對話

- Presenter: Let's go out for dinner! I'm craving some cheesecakes.
- Foreigner: Sure! We have to get enough dessert to satisfy **my sweet tooth**.
Mango pudding is my favourite.
- Presenter: Don't **sweet talk** me into treating you this time.
- Foreigner: Oh, alright. **It's my treat** then.

解說

上文介紹與「甜」有關的英語。「Sweet tooth」意思是「喜愛甜食」，如果想說「我很喜歡甜食」，可以說“I have a sweet tooth.”。而“sweet talk”是指「甜言蜜語」。

另外，“It is my treat”的意思是「由我請客」，“I'm treating you this time”是指「今次我請你吃飯」。如果要「各自付費」，可以說“A Dutch treat”。

17) Appetizer

對話

- Foreigner: Maybe we can get some chicken fingers as an **appetizer**?
- Presenter: Then what else should we order? What **specialty dishes** are there?
- Foreigner: I've heard the lobster bisque here is rich and creamy. Their seafood platter seems to be a great sampler too!
- Presenter: Awesome! Let's order and maybe ask the waiter for more **seasonal recommendations**. Excuse me!

解說

上文介紹 **Appetizer**，即「餐前小食」。Appetizer 從 **appetite** 這個字而來，**appetite** 是名詞，指「胃口」。如果要說「我沒有胃口」，可以說成 “I have no appetite.”；相反指「胃口很好」，可以說成 “I have a good appetite.” 或 “I have a healthy appetite.”。很多飲食店都有它們的「招牌菜」(“signature dishes” 或 “specialty dishes”)。而上文提及的 “seasonal recommendations” 是指「時令推介」，如果要說「廚師推介」，應該是 “chef recommendations”。

18) Potatoes

對話

- Presenter: I'm going to have a nutritious meal today! I'm thinking of a **baked potato**, omelet, sausage, steak and ...
- Foreigner: Wow, sounds like someone's got a big appetite! I'm on a diet. **Mashed potatoes** and eggs are enough for me. I'll have the eggs sunny side up.
- Presenter: I'm so hungry that I can eat a horse! Let's go now.

解說

上文介紹與馬鈴薯有關的英語。英國人喜歡吃馬鈴薯，好像「焗薯」(“baked potato”)和「薯蓉」(“mashed potato”)。馬鈴薯亦可製成「薯條」(“chips”)或者「薯片」(“crisps”)。馬鈴薯也有一些相關的用語，例如“hot potato”(「棘手的事」)，而香港人常用的“small potato”，是指「小人物」或「小角色」。

另外，一些有趣的用語也和食物有關，例如“selling like hot cakes”是「暢銷」的意思，“a piece of cake”則是「輕而易舉的事」。

19) Cooking

對話

Presenter: Recently, I've been reading up on some cookbooks and now **I feel like being the chef**. Tonight, I'm going to cook you something good.

Foreigner: So what's on the menu?

Presenter: Let's see...Hmm.. There's going to be **roasted chicken** and **grilled steak**. And for a more Asian flavour, there's going to be **stewed pork, steamed fish** and **fried rice**.

Foreigner: Wow, that sounds delicious. I'm practically salivating already!

解說

上文介紹食物的不同烹調方法，例如「烤」(roast)、「焗」(bake)、「明火燒烤」(grill)、「燉」或「炆」(stew)、「蒸」(steam)及「炒」(fry)等。上文提及“**I feel like being the chef.**”，chef 和 cook 均可解作「廚師」，但很多人會誤說“**I am a cooker.**”，其實 cooker 是指「煮食器具」。想表達「我是廚師」，可以說成“**I am the chef.**”或者“**I am a cook.**”。

20) Junk Food

對話

- Presenter: Hey, John, you should cut down on **junk food**. It's bad for your health.
- Foreigner: But they're so tempting.
- Presenter: I know you like fried food and food with strong flavours.
- Foreigner: I hate food with a fishy taste and dairy products. These really **turn my stomach**.
- Presenter: You can't be so picky with what you eat. We should have a balanced diet.
- Foreigner: Alright, I'll try to change my eating habits.
- Presenter: OK.

解說

上文介紹的“Junk food”是指「不健康的小食」，和“junk food”類似的另一個字是 snacks(「零食」)，意思是「正餐與正餐之間的小吃」。上文提及“turn my stomach”的意思是「令我反胃」，例如“The violent scene turned my stomach.”指「暴力場面令我反胃」。另外，stomach 這個字除了是名詞，亦可用作動詞，例如“I can't stomach food with a fishy taste.”指「我不習慣吃帶有腥味的食物」。而“I can't stomach the violent scene.”指「我不能夠忍受暴力場面」。

21) Radiant

對話

Foreigner: Ellen, lately **you look radiant**.

Presenter: Yeah, I've adopted a healthier lifestyle. I exercise regularly and have enough rest. Also, I'm currently taking some health supplements to try and boost my immune system.

Foreigner: Good for you. I get sick from time to time.

Presenter: Good rest can **help you recover more quickly** and perhaps we can work out together so you can avoid falling ill so often.

解說

上文介紹 radiant 的用法。上文提及的 “You look radiant.” 是指「你看來容光煥發」，這亦可以說成 “You have a radiant face.”，讚賞別人「笑容燦爛」可以用 “radiant smile”。而 radiate 是動詞，意思是「發出」或「顯示出」，例如 “He's radiating confidence.”，意思是「他顯出信心」。上文亦提及 “help you recover more quickly”，意思是「幫助你盡快康復」；recover 有「康復」的意思，想祝福別人「早日康復」，就可以說成 “Hope you get well soon.”。

22) Symptoms

對話

- Foreigner: Aren't you feeling well?
Presenter: I think I am going to catch a cold.
Foreigner: What are the **symptoms**?
Presenter: **I feel dizzy, sneeze all the time, and have a runny nose.**
Foreigner: You've caught a cold. I'll prescribe you some medicine.
Presenter: Can you please write me a note so that I can take a day off from work?
Foreigner: OK, but meanwhile you need to **stay off** cold and fried foods.

解說

上文介紹一些與疾病有關的英語。我們看病的時候，首先要向醫生說出「病徵」(symptoms)，「我覺得頭暈」可以說 “I feel dizzy.”，「咳」和「打噴嚏」可以說成 “I cough and sneeze.”，「流鼻水」就是 “I have a runny nose.” 或者 “My nose is running.”。另外，“stay off” 的意思是「保持距離」或「遠離」，而 “stay away” 亦有同樣意思。例如 “We should make sure our children stay away from fire.” 是指「我們要確保我們的小孩遠離火種」。

23) Pain and Ache

對話

- Presenter: I feel terrible. I have **muscle pains** all over my body and I feel so drained.
- Foreigner: I also have a sore throat and a **headache**.
- Presenter: This is the peak season for catching the flu. I think we both have it. Let's go see a doctor.
- Foreigner: Sure. The flu is highly contagious. I need to wear a mask so that my germs don't spread.

解說

上文介紹 Pain 與 Ache。Pain 是一個名詞，指「身體上的痛楚」；「我的腳很痛」，可以說成 “My leg is in pain.”，但不要誤說成 “My leg is painful.”，因為 painful 是一個形容詞，形容「令人痛苦」，例如 “a painful experience”，是指「令人痛苦的經驗」。另一個與痛有關的名詞是 ache，意思是「持續而隱約的痛」，這個字通常都用作後置詞 (suffix)，例如 headache (「頭痛」)，heartache (「心臟痛」) 等等。而 “aching for” 則是另一個意思，意指「渴望」，例如 “I am aching for a holiday.” 是指「我渴望放假」。

24) Relief

對話

- Presenter: Gee, Amy, **why are you limping?**
- Foreigner: I've just twisted my ankle and it's swollen. It hurts even if I just touch it gently.
- Presenter: Why don't you try this ointment? It's very effective. **It helps to relieve pain from injury** and has an anti-allergy formula. Let me put some on for you.

解說

上文介紹與 relief 有關的英語。上文提到 “You are limping”，是形容「你走路一拐一拐」。而 “It helps to relieve pain from injury”，意思是「它有助舒緩受傷所致的痛楚」。Relieve 是動詞，意思是「減輕」，有些藥物的療效會寫上 “relieves the symptoms of”，是指「舒緩症狀」，其名詞為 relief，“effective relief” 就是指「有效舒緩」。而 “a great relief” 是「慶幸」，例如 “It's a great relief that I wasn't late. The first few scenes of the movie are brilliant.”，意思是「我很慶幸我沒有遲到，因為電影的首段很精彩」。

25) Food Poisoning

對話

- Foreigner: I really feel awful. **I want to throw up.**
- Presenter: Did you eat something bad? It's easy to get **food poisoning** these days. You have to be careful.
- Foreigner: I ate a cup of instant noodles which was on your desk this morning. **The taste was a bit funny.**
- Presenter: Ahh, no wonder! Those noodles have expired! You should go see a doctor right away.

解說

上文介紹與食物中毒有關的英語。進食過期或不潔食物，會使人反胃和嘔吐。「我想嘔吐」可以說成 “I want to throw up.” 或者 “I want to vomit.”。“Food poisoning” 是「食物中毒」，poison 可以用作動詞或名詞，意思是「損害」或「毒藥」，例如 “Gambling poisoned his life.”，指「賭博毒害他的生命」。上文提及 “The taste was a bit funny.”，意思是「味道怪異」。Funny 除了解作「有趣」，亦有「奇怪」的意思，例如 “His behaviour is a bit funny.” 就是指「他的行為有點奇怪」。

26) Tamper and Lean

對話

Foreigner: This morning when I was taking the train, many people were being rude and inconsiderate. They were **tampering with the train doors**. Some people inside the train were **leaning against the poles**, making it difficult for me to hold on. These people really put me off.

Presenter: I took the bus and there were people who jumped the queue. These people are so inconsiderate.

Foreigner: We need to remind ourselves to be good passengers and thoughtful of others.

解說

上文介紹 tamper 與 lean 的用法。我們乘搭火車時，經常聽到廣播勸告乘客「不可衝進車廂」(“Don’t tamper with the train doors.”)。“Tamper with something”是指「擅自做某種事情」，例如“His test results had been tampered with.”，就是指「他的測驗成績被擅自改動」。上文提及“**They were leaning against the poles.**”，意思是「他們靠著扶手」，lean 有「彎曲傾斜」的意思，而“**Don’t lean out of the window.**”就是「不要探身出窗外」。

27) Buckle up

對話

- Foreigner: How are you going to get home?
Presenter: By minibus. It only takes 10 minutes.
Foreigner: **Remember to fasten your seatbelt.** You know, **“If you fail to comply, you will be liable to a fine!”**
Presenter: I always forgot when the regulation first came in force. I’ve gotten used to it now. It’s for our own good.

解說

上文介紹 “fasten” 及 “buckle” 的用法。「扣上安全帶」，通常會說 “fasten your seatbelts”，亦可以用 “buckle up” 這個詞語表達。Buckle 用作名詞的時候代表「鎖扣」，用作動詞可以解作「扣緊」的意思。“Buckle up” 是指「用鎖緊扣」的動作。而 “buckle down to” 的意思是「下定決心」，例如 “She’s buckling down to study hard.” 是指「她下定決心勤力讀書」。

另外，上文提到的 “fail to comply” 是指「不遵守」，相反 “comply with” 就是「遵守」，例如 “We should comply with the laws” 就是解作「我們要遵守法例」。

28) Driving Regulations

對話

- Foreigner: Hey, Ronald just got his driver's licence. Has he asked you to go for a ride?
- Presenter: Of course! But his driving is not that great. He doesn't follow traffic rules when he drives; **he speeds and overtakes others and cuts lanes and even runs red lights!**
- Foreigner: He'll soon get all his points deducted and his licence suspended too!

解說

上文介紹一些與交通有關的英語。上文提到 Ronald 犯了多種交通規例，例如 speeds (「超速」)、overtakes (「爬頭」)、cuts lanes (「切線」)及 runs red lights (「衝紅燈」)。而應用於交通方面的詞語，我們經常會使用 run 這個字，例如“run something down”是指「撞倒一些東西」，又如“The car ran down a pedestrian”就是指「那架車撞倒了一位行人」。“Run the car into something”就是「令汽車撞向某些東西」，而“run out of petrol”就是「汽油用盡了」。

29) Special traffic arrangements

對話

- Presenter: This Sunday, I'll be attending the gala event at Victoria Park. Will you be driving?
- Foreigner: No, I don't think so. The government has made **special traffic arrangements** that day. **Certain roads will be closed** and use of the parking lots will be suspended.
- Presenter: Then it's probably better for us to take public transport to avoid the afternoon traffic.

解說

上文介紹一些「特別的交通措施」(“special traffic arrangements”)，包括封路和改道：要表示「封路」可以說成 “The roads will be closed” 或者 “There will be a traffic closure”；「交通改道」可以說成 “There will be traffic diversions”。

另外，traffic 這個字的意思除了指交通外，亦可以解作「非法的買賣」或者「不道德的買賣」，例如 “the traffic in drugs” 就是「走私毒品的買賣」，“the traffic in arms” 是「走私軍火的買賣」等等。

《英語節 2006—英語日日新》
內容撮要

第三十集(五月十二日)

30) Staggered office hours

對話

- Foreigner: Hey, I've heard that our company is going to implement **staggered office hours**. That means I'll need to get up early!
- Presenter: That's not too bad. You can avoid the **rush hour** when the traffic starts to get crowded and slow. When I go to work every morning, there's always a traffic jam.
- Foreigner: That's true. I can save some time and get off work earlier too!

解說

上文介紹 “staggered office hours” 及 “rush hour”。“Staggered office hours” 的意思是指「彈性上班時間」，這亦可用 “flex time” 表達。Stagger 有「搖晃」或者「令人震驚」的意思，例如 “I was staggered at the news” 就是指「這個消息令我震驚」。

上文提及的 “rush hour” 是「繁忙時間」，rush 有「急促」的意思。要表示「請別人不要催促我」，可以說成 “Don't rush me; please give me some time”。而 “rush something out” 就是指「趕製」，例如 “The student is rushing the assignment out”，意思是「這位同學正在忙於完成作業」。