



## 第七十期

### *Slang Terms for the Dollar Around the World*

#### 世界上「元」的俚語

All around the world, people use numerous slang terms for their money. There are simply too many for us to list here, so we'll just look a few slang terms from four countries whose currency is the dollar: Canada, America, Australia, and Taiwan.

世界各地的人們使用許多的俚語來表達他們的錢財。要在這裡列舉出的實在太多，因此我們來看看四個使用「元」當貨幣的國家的俚語：加拿大、美國、澳洲及台灣。

In Canada, the most common slang for dollar is buck, for example 2\$ = two bucks. When Canada introduced a new gold-colored one-dollar coin in 1987, Canadians soon gave it the **nickname** 'loonie' after the image of a loon, a common Canadian bird, on it. Nine years later, when the country introduced its first two-dollar coin, Canadians nicknamed it the 'toonie', a combination of 'two' and 'loonie'.

在加拿大，最常見的「元」的俚語是「buck」，舉例來說，「2\$」等於兩塊。1987年加拿大引進新的金色一元硬幣，加拿大人很快就因為硬幣上一種常見的加拿大水鳥的圖像——潛鳥，而暱稱它為「loonie」。九年後，兩元硬幣首次登場，加拿大人暱稱為「toonie」，為「loonie」與「two」的結合。



Like Canadians, Americans also commonly say buck. Americans have a lot of slang for their **banknotes** as well, some of which are named after the president that is pictured on the bill. For example, a 100-dollar bill is sometimes called a Benjamin, after the president Benjamin Franklin, who appears on it.

如同加拿大人，美國人說「buck」也很常見。美國人也有許多俚語與鈔票有關，有些俚語以鈔票的總統圖像命名。舉例來說，一張百元鈔有時稱作「Benjamin」。以鈔票上面的總統班傑明·富蘭克林命名。

In the Land Down Under, there is more slang for coins and banknotes than any other country discussed here. Some but not all of the terms originated in England, because Australia was **colonized** by the British. A lot of the slang terms for banknotes are based on the colors of the bills. For example, a 50-dollar note is called a pineapple because it is yellow, a 20-dollar one a **lobster** because it is red, and so on.

在南邊土地(澳洲)，與硬幣及鈔票有關的俚語比文中討論到的國家都還多。有些但不是所有的字詞都源自



英國，因為澳洲被英國殖民。許多與紙鈔有關的俚語以紙鈔的顏色為基礎。舉例來說，一張50元紙鈔被稱作鳳梨，因為是黃色，一張20元的紙鈔叫龍蝦，因為是紅色的，還有等等。

Being a non-English-speaking country, Taiwan doesn't have much English slang for the dollar. Many English speakers use the Mandarin word *kuai*, which is a measure word for one unit of any currency. It is also common to hear people say NT, which

is short for New Taiwan Dollar.

身為非英語系國家，台灣沒有太多有關「(錢)元」的英文俚語。許多英語人士使用普通話的字「(錢)塊」，這是任何一種貨幣的測量單位。也很常聽到大家說「NT」，也就是新台幣的簡短詞。

### Vocabulary 好字精選

1. slang (adj/n) informal words 俚語

'Wasted' is slang for 'very drunk'.

「Wasted」是「喝得醉茫茫」的俚語。

2. currency (n) the money used in a country 貨幣

The currency of Brazil is the real, which is pronounced as two syllables.

巴西的貨幣是 real，發音有兩個音節。

3. nickname (n/v) a familiar, shorter, or funny name given to sb or sth 暱稱、別名

Nicholas prefers when people call him by his nickname, Nick.

Nicholas 比較喜歡人們叫他的暱稱，Nick。

4. banknote (n) a bill 紙鈔

The smallest banknote in Canada is the five-dollar bill.

加拿大最小的紙鈔是五元鈔。

5. colonize (v) when one country takes political control over another 將...建立成殖民...

The British colonized India for nearly two centuries.

英國殖民印度將近兩世紀了。

6. lobster (n) a large shelled marine animal 龍蝦

The lobster seems to be the most expensive thing on this menu.

龍蝦似乎是這份菜單上最昂貴的。

### Phrases and Sentence Patterns句型解析

1. N + whose + N + V (sentence pattern) (關係代名詞的所有格)

The person whose car is parked in front of the mall's entrance must go move it right now or else it will be

towed.

把車停在商場入口處的那個人必須立刻將車輛移開，否則就會被拖吊。

2. Land Down Under (nickname) a nickname for Australia (澳洲的暱稱)南邊土地

There is a myth that in the Land Down Under, water in toilets spins in the opposite direction from the Northern Hemisphere when you flush.

有迷思說在澳洲，沖馬桶時馬桶裡的水會和北半球的水成相反方向旋轉。

3. measure word (expression) a word used to count something 單位詞

'Grain' is the measure word for one tiny piece of sand or rice.

「Grain」是小沙粒或米的測量單位詞。



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### *What Are the Most In Demand Jobs?*

#### 最具需求性的工作是什麼？

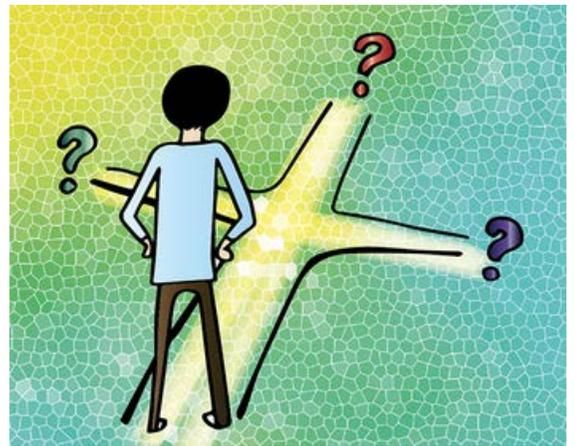
When thinking about your future **career**, you have probably considered many **factors**. How much money will I make? What would I enjoy doing? How hard will I have to study?

在思考未來職業時，你可能會考慮到許多因素。收入多少？我會喜歡這份工作嗎？需要多麼認真的讀書才能達成？

But have you ever thought about which jobs are the most in demand? A recent study examined 24 countries around the world to see which **professionals** were needed in which countries. Out of more than 100 careers that they looked at, these were some of the top ones:

但你思考過哪些工作的需求性最高？近期有一篇研究調查了

24 個國家來看哪些職業在這些國家中是有需求的。他們研究了一百種以上的職業，以下是一些脫穎而出的職業：



Software **engineers** took the number one spot, as they were needed in every country looked at. Electronics and mechanical engineers, needed in 19/24 countries, both took the second spot, and the third spot went to nurses, which were needed in 18/24 countries. Doctors and **accountants** were also in **fairly** high demand. Choosing any of these careers would mean that you'd have no trouble finding a job.



軟體工程師奪得頭銜，是每個國家都需要的人才。在 24 個國家中有 19 個國家都需要電子及機械工程師，位居第二，而第三名則是護士，24 個國家有 18 個國家有需求。醫生和會計師也相當地受歡迎。選擇以上職業代表你不用擔心找不到工作。

So which professionals were the least in demand? All of the following were only needed in only 2/24 countries: drivers, **laborers**, software testers, space scientists, building engineers, musicians, **psychiatrists**, journalists, graphic designers, and painters.

有哪些職業的需求度最低？以下職業在 24 個國家中只有 2 個國家有需求性：司機、勞動員工、軟體檢測師、航太科學家、建築師、音樂家、心理醫生、記者、平面設計師及畫家。

### **Vocabulary 好字精選**

1. career (n) your occupation for a big part of your life (終身的) 職業

At the age of 50, Mrs. Dumont decided to change her career from nurse to teacher.

在五十歲的時候，Dumont 太太決定轉換職業跑道，從護士改成老師。

2. factor (n) a point that contributes to a result 因素；要素

When choosing where to live, access to public transportation may be an important factor.

選擇住所時，公共交通便利與否可能是一件重要的決定因素。

3. professional (n) a person doing a profession (usually higher status ones) 職業選手；專家

Medical professionals mostly agree that this medicine doesn't work.

大部分的醫學專家認同這款藥物的藥效無用。

4. engineer (n) a person who builds/designs/maintains buildings, machines, or structures 工程師

A group of engineers is planning a new bridge over the river.

一群工程師們正計劃在那條河上興建新的橋樑。

5. accountant (n) a professional who handles a company's or people's financial records 會計師

Our company accountant was fired for making too many mistakes on the numbers.

我們公司的會計被解雇了，因為在作帳時犯了太多錯誤。

6. fairly (adv) pretty/quite 公平地；相當地

Carly is fairly certain that her boyfriend is going to propose to her soon.

Carly 相當確定她男友很快就要和她求婚了。

7. laborer (n) a manual worker, blue collar worker 勞動；勞工，勞方

Many laborers in our country are immigrants.

我們國家有許多勞工階級都是外來移民。

8. psychiatrist (n) a doctor that specializes in mental illness 心理醫生

After seeing a psychiatrist, the patient was declared mentally ill.

看完心理醫生後，這位病患被宣告有精神疾病。

### **Phrases and Sentence Patterns 句型解析**

1. in (high/low) demand (phr) needed 高度/低度需求的；受/不受歡迎的

Doctors always seem to be in high demand.

醫生看來一直都是具有高度需求性。

2. S + have (some/a little/a lot of/no) trouble V-ing (sentence pattern) 做...有困難...

Did you have any trouble reading my directions?

你在閱讀我的用法說明時有遇到任何問題嗎？



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