

风情英语一千句

A THOUSAND ENGLISH SENTENCES
ABOUT
THE LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CUSTOMS

杨力田 编译

辽宁教育出版社

一九八九年·沈阳

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辽宁教育出版社出版 辽宁省新华书店发行
(沈阳市南京街6段1里2号) 沈阳新华印刷厂印刷

字数: 222,000 开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 10⁷/₈

印数: 1—8,000

1989年4月第1版

1989年4月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 刘 学

责任校对: 杜守文

封面设计: 成朝霞

ISBN 7-5382-0887-9/J·26

定价: 3.00元

编译者的话

《风情英语一千句》系根据“A Thousand Sentences”编译而成的。本书的目的是弥补一般英语教学内容之不足，培养青年学生和科技人员与外宾交谈、出国访问及留学所需要的英语口语技能，并为大中学生及英语爱好者打下阅读英文短篇小说和报刊的基础。

本书包括四十五个话题、一千个句子、译文、词语注释与句型结构及总词汇表五个部分。它以美国社会与文化生活为背景，涉及到烟糖果酒、衣食住行、音乐美术、体育运动、文化教育、电影戏剧、新闻通信、交通运输、政府军队、工农商业、江河湖海及风土人情等多方面内容。题材多样，舍各书之赘，取各书之长；话题化为单句、单句合成短文；词语结构惯用，语句表达简洁；难点注释例证，译文有助理解。

本书读者，要遵循外语学习方法，坚持朗读、听音、背诵及练习连读说英语。用正确的外语学习方法学外语，对提高口语技能、听力和理解能力，能获得事半功倍之效果。为便于自学，本书配有录音带，可谓一本得心应手的自学叙事性英语口语教材。

本书的译文部分由秦萍同志做了大量的校订工作，在此特表谢意。

由于水平所限，不妥之处在所难免，欢迎读者赐教。

编译者

1985. 12

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Topic 1

My house 我的房子

1. I live in a house.
我住在一座房子里。
2. There are six rooms in my house.
房子内有六个房间。
3. The dining room is one of them.
其中一间是餐厅。
4. Three of the others are bedrooms.
其他三间是卧室。
5. There is a living room and a kitchen.
有一间起居室（客厅）和一间厨房。
6. There is also a bathroom.
还有一间洗澡间。
7. We have most of our meals in the dining room.
我们基本上在餐厅吃饭。
8. In the morning we have breakfast in the kitchen.
我们在厨房吃早餐。

9. We sleep in the bedrooms.
我们在卧室里睡觉。
10. In the living room we talk together,
listen to music, read or watch television.
我们在客厅谈话、阅读、听音乐或看电视。
11. We also entertain our guests there.
我们还在那里接待客人。
12. In the bathroom there is a bathtub,
a shower, a sink, and a toilet.
洗澡间里设有浴盆、淋浴喷头、洗面池和便池。
13. In the dining room there are a table and six
chairs and a buffet along the wall.
餐厅里摆放着一张桌子、六把椅子, 墙边还靠着一个餐具橱。
14. On the buffet there is a clock and some-
times a vase of flowers,
餐具橱上面放着闹钟, 有时放一盆花。
15. In the buffet we keep the plates, glasses,
knives, and forks.
我们把盘子、玻璃杯和刀叉放在餐具橱里。
16. The plates are made of china.
盘子是陶瓷制的。
17. The dinner plates are big and round; the
bread and butter plates are round too, but
smaller; there are bowls for soup, and

cups and saucers for tea and coffee. All together these plates are called a dinner service.

餐盘圆而大，面包奶油盘圆而小；再加上汤碗、茶杯、咖啡杯、茶碟等总称为一套餐具。

18. The glasses are of different shapes and sizes for different drinks.

各种饮料的玻璃杯形状各异，大小不同。

【词语注释与句型结构】

1

1. service(n.)

① 服务，如：

The food was good but the service was bad.

（食物虽好，但侍者服务不周。）

② 尽职；贡献，如：

His services to the country were immense.

（他对国家的贡献是巨大的。）

③ 帮助；用处，如：

These books have been of great service to me.

（这些书对我有很大用处。）

④ 餐具；茶具，如：

1) I have bought a silver tea service.

(我买了一套银茶具。)

2) All together these plates are called a dinner service.

(所有这些盘碟总称为一套餐具。)

⑤ 服务业；公司；局；社，如：

public service 公用事业，television repair service 电视修理部，taxation service 税务局，China's International Travel Service 中国国际旅行社

service 可作动词用，其意为“修理…”，如：

The mechanic serviced my automobile.

(这位机修工把我的汽车修好了。)

service 也可作形容词用，其意为“服务的”，“供…用的”，如：

service charge 服务费，service elevator 职工与送货用电梯，service pipe 供水或供煤气管道

2. china (n.) 陶瓷；瓷器；陶器

第一个字母大写的 China 意为“中国”。注意 China 与 china 是意义完全不同的两个词，如：

The car is made in China.

(这台小轿车是中国制造的。)

Cups and saucers are generally made of china, not glass.

(杯子和碟子通常是瓷制的，不是玻璃制的。)

如果遇到这样的句子：

China vases break easily.

（瓷瓶易碎。）不能译成“中国的瓶”…。如果当“中国”讲的 China 做定语用时，可写成 China's…（中国的…）的形式。

Topic 2

Eating 饮食

19. Some people like to have a light breakfast, but others, especially those who do physical work, eat a good meal in the morning.

早餐，有些人喜欢吃得少；有些人，特别是干体力活的人则喜欢吃得饱。

20. Breakfast often begins with a glass of fruit juice.

早餐总要先喝一杯果汁。

21. This may be followed by cereal with milk and sugar.

接着吃泡牛奶加糖的麦片粥。

22. In winter people often eat hot cereal.

冬天人们常吃热食。

23. The United States produces many cereals, wheat, corn, oats, barley, bran, etc.

美国盛产小麦、玉米、燕麦、大麦及糠麸等多种谷物。

24. Many people eat eggs for breakfast.
许多人在早餐吃鸡蛋。
25. They are cooked in various ways and are often served with bacon or sausages.
鸡蛋可用各种方法烹调。人们常常做熏肉蛋或肠蛋。
26. Those who have a light breakfast may have only coffee and toast or a roll or a pastry.
吃少量早点的人只喝咖啡，吃烤面包片、蛋卷、糕点。
27. The toast is served hot with butter and usually with jam as well.
烤面包片是在趁热时抹上奶油，通常还抹上果酱。
28. Most Americans drink coffee with their breakfast, but some prefer tea or milk.
大多数美国人早餐喝咖啡，但也有些人喜欢喝茶或牛奶。
29. The two main meals of the day are lunch and dinner.
一天的两次主餐是午饭和晚饭。
30. Eating customs vary throughout the United States.
美国各地的饮食习惯不同。

31. This is partly because of climate and partly because different parts of the country have been influenced by the customs that foreigners have brought with them.

一个原因是气候，另一个原因是全国各地区受外侨带来的习惯影响。

32. Italian, French, Jewish, Chinese, and Greek cultures are among those which have greatly influenced American eating habits.

意大利人、法国人、犹太人、中国人以及希腊人的文化教养对美国人的饮食习惯影响很大。

33. In general, Americans are meat eaters.

一般来说，美国人是吃肉食的。

34. The U. S. produces excellent beef, lamb, and pork.

美国的牛羊肉及猪肉味道鲜美。

35. Poultry, especially turkey, is also eaten on such holidays as Thanksgiving and Christmas.

家禽，尤其是火鸡也是感恩节和圣诞节的佳肴。

36. Fried chicken is an everyday dish, particularly in the South.

油炸鸡，尤其在南方，是一道每日的菜肴。

37. Fish, and especially shellfish, are also very popular.

鱼，特别是贝壳类动物，也是很受欢迎的。

38. Two American dishes that have become famous are the hamburger and the hot dog.

美国有两种菜盛名，汉堡包和热狗。

39. These days most foods can be bought frozen.

现在多数食品可以买冷冻的。

40. Dinner is in the evening and is usually the meal that the whole family eats together.

晚饭是正餐，通常是全家人一起吃饭。

41. Sometimes dinner begins with a salad or, in winter, with soup.

有时，晚餐先吃色拉，在冬天就先喝一点汤。

42. Then comes the main dish meat or fish with vegetables.

然后吃主要菜，肉或青炖菜鱼。

43. The third course is dessert, which may be hot or cold.

第三道菜是甜食，有热的或凉的。

44. Ice cream, cheesecake or apple pie are popular desserts.

冰淇淋、干酪或苹果饼都是很受欢迎的甜食。

45. Ice cream is an American specialty, and one can find many different flavors.

冰淇淋是美国的特产，人们感到别有风味。

46. Some Americans drink wine with their dinner; there is usually ice water and some other beverage served with meals, especially in restaurants.

有些美国人进餐时喝葡萄酒，特别是在饭店用餐时，通常备有冰水和其它饮料与食品。

47. Children drink milk, juice, or water with their meals.

儿童吃饭时喝牛奶、果汁或水。

【词语注释与句型结构】

2

1. begin with ① 先做…，第一…，以…为起点，如：

- 1) Please begin with this one and do the others afterwards.

(请先做这个，然后再做别的。)

- 2) Breakfast often begins with a glass of milk.

(早饭时人们常先喝一杯牛奶。)

- 3) English alphabet begins with A.

(英语字母从A开始。)

② To begin with 不定式短语作时间状语或插入语, 如:

To begin with, we ought to know what we study for.

(首先, 我们应当知道为什么而学习。)

③ begin(vt.)常与动名词或不定式连用, 也与名词连用: begin doing, begin to do, begin sth. 如:

1) When did you begin learning English?

(您何时开始学习英语的?)

2) It began to rain.

(开始下雨了。)

3) Have you begun your work yet.

(您已经开始工作了吗?)

2. serve...with 供以..., 如:

1) The dairy serves us with milk.

(牛奶场供应我们牛奶。)

2) We are well served with electricity in this town.

(在这个城市中, 我们有足够的用电。)

3) Eggs are often served with bacon or sausages.

(鸡蛋常配熏肉或香肠供餐。)

serve sth. (up) hot/cold 结构中的形容词 hot或

cold 是 **when it is hot or cold** 的省略结构, 即把 **when it is** 部分省掉了。如:

1) **Chicken soup must be served up hot.**

(鸡汤应当趁热端上。)

2) **I don't like serving things up cold.**

(我不喜欢菜凉了才端上来。)

3) **The toast is served hot with butter and usually with jam as well.**

(烤面包片趁热抹奶油, 通常还抹果酱。)

serve up 译为“端上或准备菜饭”

serve as 当…用; 任…职务, 如:

1) **This fact will serve as an illustration of technical innovation.**

(这一事例可以用来说明技术革新的重要性。)

2) **He served as ambassador to France in the early sixties.**

(在六十年代初他担任驻法大使。)

3. **prefer (vt.)** ①喜欢, 宁要, 如:

Some prefer tea and the others prefer coffee.

(有些人喜欢喝茶, 而另一些人则爱喝咖啡。)

② **prefer...to...** 宁爱…而不爱…, 要…而不要…, 喜欢…而不喜欢…, 如:

I prefer coffee to tea.

(我喜欢(喝)咖啡而不喜欢(喝)茶。)

prefer...to... 是与两个名词连用, 也可以与两个