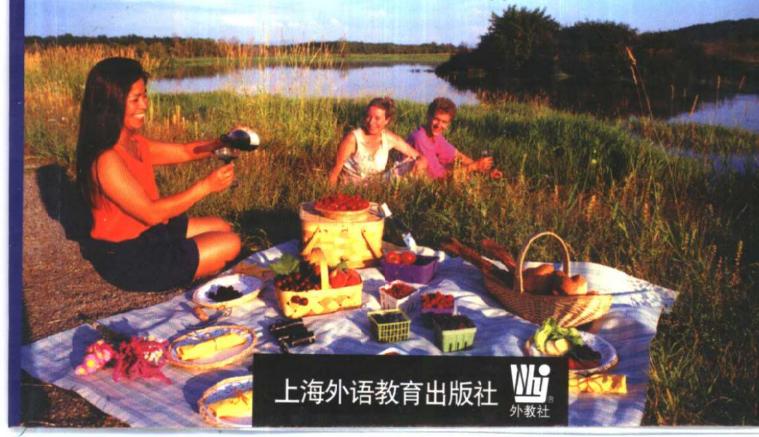
合订本

Living English 2000

卢思源 主编



院图排字這盆這丛书

章



卢思源 主编 **上海外语教育出版社**



日常英语会话丛书 Living English 2000 丛书主编 卢思源

English at Home

家庭英语

钱绍昌 编著

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

日常英语会话丛书:合订本/卢思源主编.一上海: 上海外语教育出版社,2000 ISBN 7-81080-013-2

I. 日··· □. 卢··· □. 英语-口语-丛书 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 57963 号

出版发行:上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: http://www.sflep.com.cn http://www.sflep.com

责任编辑: 支顺福

印 刷:常熟市印刷八厂

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1168 1/64 印张 12.75 字数 443 千字

版 次: 2001年3月第1版 2001年8月第2次印刷

印 数: 4000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81080-013-2 / G • 000

定 价: 18.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

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已出版专著6本、主编词典5部、中英论文50多篇。主审词典6部、教材8本、书籍10册。已培养英语研究生41名。主要从事翻译学、科技英语及词汇学研究。1987—1988年任美国纽约市立大学客座教授,1992—1993及1995—1996年任香港商务印书馆高级编审兼顾问。1993年主编《工程师英语》并任该套教材电视录像片主讲,由中央电视教育台通过卫星向全国及亚洲地区播放。卢是我国科技英语专业的开拓者。1991年被评为中国机械电子工业部"有突出贡献专家",1992年起享受国务院专家津贴待遇。

Foreword

(分册前言)

——Thinking in English

Among young translators in Beijing in the early fifties, two were head and shoulders above others in English. When asked how they had learnt to be so, both stressed "thinking in English".

One said she kept a notebook for anything she heard from good native English speakers that sounded "strange" to her mind. Once she was walking up a wooden staircase with an English lady who suddenly uttered: "Oh, I caught my skirt on a nail!" Immediately the young translator jotted down these to incorporate into her own vocabulary.

The other had had her first few years' schooling in London. She said she couldn't forget how she was brought up in that early school environment. She gave an example: When the four fundamental arithmetic operations were taught to her, the long and hard words "addition",

"subtraction", "multiplication" and "division" were never or very seldom heard. In explaining the steps dividing 1398 by 15, for instance, the teacher said to the class:

15) 1398(93	Fifteen into thirteen won't go;
	fifteen into one hundred and thirty-nine
	goes nine times; nine times fifteen are
135	one hundred and thirty-five; one hundred
	and thirty-five from one hundred and
	thirty-nine leaves four; I bring down
48	eight; fifteen into forty-eight goes three
45	times; three times fifteen are forty-five;
	forty-five from forty-eight leaves three.
3	15 into 1398 goes 93 times , and 3
	remainder.

The girl said Chinese students should learn to master simple words like the blackened ones above. Her own command of the like helped much.

Note: English people usually think in simple, common words they have learnt from the cradle up. It is more natural for them to think and say "An agreement was come to (not consummated)"; or "Please look into (not investigate) this matter". Yet often a particular word combination and word

order like these may likewise have a meaning not obvious through individual meanings of the constituent words. Chinese learners must be hard put to it to master such common English idioms, as only long, conscious exposure to usages characteristic of educated speakers can achieve this. Once I made a test in an English class: Seeing me thrusting hard a large dictionary into too small a bag, most students were unable to say simply "It won't go into the bag" (as "Fifteen into thirteen won't go"). They were merely translating from their Chinese thoughts.

Master English writers never turn their backs on the idiom of simple English speech. In a few pages in John Galsworthy's *The Forsyte Saga* I find: "He has brought that house **over** James' **head**"; "Yours won't **come short of** a hundred thousand"; "I don't know what to **make of** him"; "This will **stand** you in good **stead**" and "He works like a nigger, but I see no good **coming of** it."

Liu Zuwei

Preface to the Series

(丛书前言)

Living English 2000 is a series of six books intended to be used for oral practice in English either on the campus or outside the school. The text is planned for use with middle school students, freshmen or sophomores of college as well as adult English learners who have completed a beginning course in English.

Each of the six books is self-contained and they may be studied at any point during a course, and the class need not necessarily follow the sequence in the book or series; in other words, this series is designed in such a way that it is not necessary to move through all the books in a linear way.

In each of the books there are ten self-contained units, grouped arbitrarily. All of them are situation-based, cutting across as many social strata and covering as many everyday necessities as possible. The readers will find many of them with

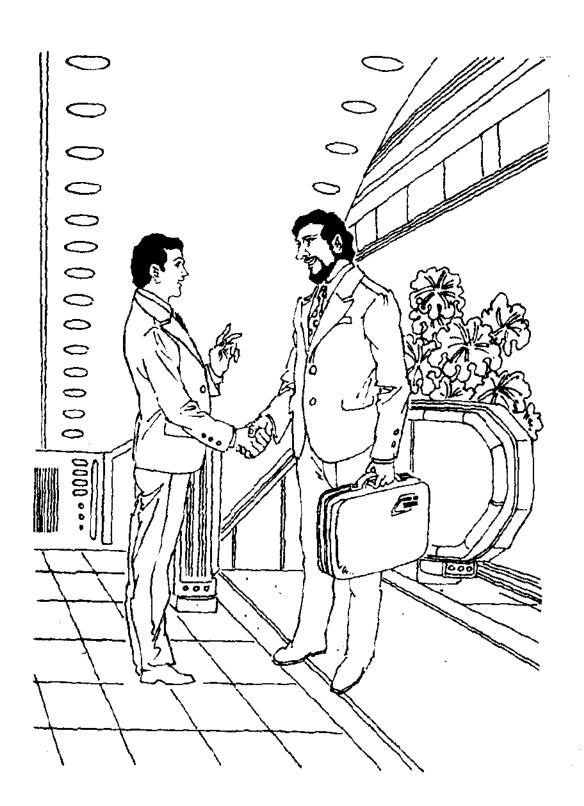
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types of people and occasions valid equally for both the students' home country and for English-speaking nations. The topics of these books cover a wide spectrum of our daily life, ranging from English at Home to English at Work, from English for Parties and Ceremonies to English for Holidays and Festivals; almost all the important things of what we see and hear in our social life are included. They provide, indeed, many a kaleidoscopic picture for the readers.

The main aims of this series are to increase the readers' oral communicative ability and to enable them to choose ways of saying things which are appropriate to different situations. The majority of the practice is designed to enable the readers to learn how to be more polite or idiomatic in using the functional language according to the social situations they are in.

It is hoped that these six books will help to give the students or readers an opportunity to use their oral English with greater ease. If this aim can be realized, compiling such a series of books has been a very rewarding experience for all those involved in the work.

Lu Siyuan (卢思源) Shanghai, Feb. 18, 2000



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Foreword

(分册前言)

This book is written for Chinese learners of English who need to live in English-speaking countries. Its readers may include middle school students and university undergraduates. It is composed of ten units, each of which contains five to six short but interesting dialogues, some twenty or so notes and extended vocabulary related to the dialogues. The book gives you some knowledge about the families and relatives of native speakers, how to find a house or living place in these countries, how to move to a new place, household chores as well as many other things you have to know if you want to live there. You may live in a country where British English is used or in a one where American English is more popular. You may live in the town or in the countryside. You may live in a flat or in a house. You may have an expensive living or a moderate one. The writer of this book

has thought of all these possibilities, and the book has been carefully designed to cater to the needs of all the different readers. It is the sincere hope of the author that this publication will be of some help to those who intend to live in English-speaking countries.

Qian Shaochang

钱绍昌(1930—) 1948 年入上海圣约翰大学医学院,1954 年毕业于上海第二医学院。1960—1962 年赴苏联医学科学院进修。1984 年补授原圣约翰大学理学士及医学博士学位。

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有专著2部、论文50余篇。曾为《中国日报》撰写特稿50篇。翻译(英译汉、汉译英)1000万字以上,其中影视片约700部(集),汉译英者曾两次获国际金奖,英译汉之《鹰冠庄院》、《大饭店》、《成长的烦恼》、《根》、《荆棘鸟》、《浮华世家》等均获奖,包括全国一等奖及飞天奖。