

国文化

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Foreword 前 言

现在呈现在读者面前的这一套教材和读物包括了中小学阶段 英语教学的方方面面,主要有四个方面的用途:作为校本教材的中 国文化阅读系列,作为英语教师教学技能培训的英语教学理论和实 践的专题论著,作为提高英语教师知识和口语能力的教材,还可作 为提高其他学科课程教师本专业英语水平的手册。

作为编者,我们之所以能编写涉及中小学英语教学如此多方面 内容的系列教材和读物,完全得益于浙江大学外国语言文化与国际 交流学院和浙江省宁波市镇海区在2008年开始的一个庞大的共建 镇海教育强区的合作项目。镇海区人民政府为了进一步提高本区 的外语教育水平,和我院签订了这个长达5年的合作项目,除了教材 建设,还有教师培训项目、外语学校合作项目、网络教学项目、民工 子弟学校项目等。这些项目为镇海区的外语教育,尤其是英语教育

走在全省乃至全国的前列起了示范作用。

在和镇海区有关领导和同行多次的交流中,我们为教材系列项目制订了一个涉及广泛内容的计划,旨在为镇海中小学教师和学生提供有针对性的支持,由此推动了今天这一整套的教材和读物的出版。

在系列图书即将出版之际,我们要向在长达5年的时间里给予我们支持和帮助的有关各方表示衷心的感谢。

首先要感谢的是镇海区人民政府和镇海区教育局提供的经费 支持以及镇海中小学教师们的大力支持,他们的参与以及学生们的 配合,保证了这个项目的最终顺利完成。

我们还要感谢浙江大学外国语言文化与国际交流学院的领导、 各有关部门的同事和同行的指导和帮助。

在丛书的编写过程中,我们参考了众多的资料,由于量大,无法一一列举,再次谨向被引用资料的作者表示衷心的感谢。

作为主持这个项目的负责人,我还要感谢参与这个项目的所有 同行和学生们的无私奉献。正是他们的不懈努力和勤奋的工作,使 得这个项目得以圆满完成。

最后,感谢图片提供者为此书增添色彩。由于无法找到著作权人,如涉及版权问题,请与作者联系。

黄建滨 2014年夏于求是园

Contents 目 录

- 1. The Nature of the People's Congress System /1
- 2. WTO and China /6
- 3. Policies of Population Control /10
- 4. The Yangshao Culture /15
- 5. Confucius and The Analects /19
- 6. Classical Prose (Part One) /24
- 7. Classical Prose (Part Two) /28
- 8. Du Fu /32
- An Outstanding Literature Work—Carving a Dragon at the Core of Literature /37
- 10. China's Archaeology and Mythology in Pre-history /42
- 11. Military Actions Do Not Avoid Deceit /47

- 12. Wei Yuan and His Illustrated Survey of Foreign Nations /51
- 13. Kunqu Opera (Part One) /56
- 14. Kunqu Opera (Part Two) /60
- 15. Kunqu Opera (Part Three) /64
- 16. Kunqu Opera (Part Four) /68
- 17. Kunqu Opera (Part Five) /72
- 18. Chinese Classic Music /76
- 19. Sichuan Opera /81
- 20. Traditional Chinese Classic Music in Taiwan /85
- 21. The Torch Festival /89
- 22. Wuyuan-Where Time Stands Still /94
- 23. Mountain Helan /99
- 24. Twin Peaks Piercing Clouds in Hangzhou /103
- 25. Clouds Flying Over Jade Emperor Hill in Hangzhou /106
- 26. Jade Spring in Hangzhou /110
- 27. Sunset Glow at Leifeng Pagoda in Hangzhou /113
- 28. Yellow Dragon Cave Dressed in Green in Hangzhou /116
- 29. The Prince Bay Park in Hangzhou /119
- 30. Ningbo Drum Tower /122
- 31. Wenchang Pavilion /126
- 32. The Moon Lake in Ningbo /129
- 33. Zhenhaikou Coastal Defense Relics /132
- 34. Purple Bamboo Forest in Ningbo /136
- 35. China Fishing Village /140

- 36. Qian Zhongshu and His Fortress Besieged /143
- 37. Zhang Ailing /148
- 38. Ang Lee /153
- 39. Chinese Wine: A General Classification /157
- 40. Chinese Etiquette in Dining with Guests /161
- 41. How to Brew Kungfu Tea /166
- 42. Mahjong /171
- 43. Gods of Blessing, Prosperity, Longevity, Happiness and Wealth (Part One) /175
- 44. Gods of Blessing, Prosperity, Longevity, Happiness and Wealth (Part Two) /180
- 45. Gods of Blessing, Prosperity, Longevity, Happiness and Wealth (Part Three) /185
- 46. Functions of Massage /190
- 47. Methods of Massage Treatment /195
- 48. Cupping (Part One) /199
- 49. Cupping (Part Two) /204
- 50. Cupping (Part Three) /208

Key to the Exercises /211

Vocabulary /216

1. The Nature of the People's Congress System

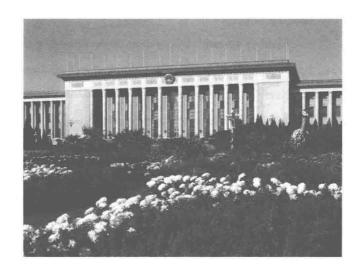
The people's congresses are set up through democratic elections and responsible for the people and subject to their supervision. The central brief of the people's congresses is that the people are their own masters. Under such a system the people basically control the power of the state and with a large number of Chinese people entering into the system of congress, administering state affairs and managing economic, cultural and social affairs through different channels and in different ways according to the law, the people control the country in effect.

The "two-chamber system" is a system of dividing congress into two parts, between which power is shared. Each nation has a different way of referring to such a system, such as the House of Lords (上议院) and the House of Commons (下议院) in Britain. We can see such a two-level system in the US, Japan, France, etc.

There are many reasons why the Chinese do not employ such a system. The People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-ethnic state created together by the people of all its ethnic groups. Socialist relations of equality, wholeness and supports have been established among the ethnic groups and will be stronger and stronger. Small

ethnic groups have the right to run the region where they mainly live. The division of functions and powers between the central and local state organs is guided by the basic rule of giving full scope to the initiative and enthusiasm of the local governments under the unified leadership of the central government.

In addition, the state organs of the People's Republic of China stick to democratic centralism. On the basis of the people exercising state power through the people's congresses and their standing committees, the work of all administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state created by the people's congresses reaches agreement. This system not only assures profitable unity of the state power, but also maintains democracy and positive working effect by bringing together the different organs of the people.



New Words and Expression

brief	n.	概要;指令
supervision	n.	监督
basically	ad.	基本上
administer	\overline{v} .	管理
in effect		实际上
chamber	n.	室,会议室
lord	n.	贵族
employ	ν.	运用
unitary	<i>a</i> .	单一的,归一的
multi-ethnic	<i>a</i> .	多民族的
equality	n.	平等
wholeness	n .	整体
mainly	ad.	主要地
scope	n.	范围
initiative	n.	主动精神
enthusiasm	n .	积极性
unify	ν.	统一
centralism	n .	中央集权制
judicial	a .	审判的,司法的
procuratorial	<i>a</i> .	检查的

assure	ν.	保证
profitable	a.	有益的
maintain	ν,	保持
positive	a .	积极的

Exercise One

Directions: Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1. People's congresses are set up according to a basic brief that people are their own masters.
 - 2. The people control the country by people's congresses.
- 3. Many foreign countries employ the "two-chamber system," such as Britain, the US, Japan, etc.
- 4. The people's congress system is much more appropriate to China than the "two-chamber system."
- 5. People's congresses have the right to do administrative, judicial, and procuratorial work.

Exercise Two

Directions: Answer the following questions.

- 1. How are people's congresses set up?
- 2. How do Chinese people run the country?

1. The Nature of the People's Congress System

- 3. What is the congress system in Britain?
- 4. Why doesn't China employ the "two-chamber system"?
- 5. What are the state organs created by the people's congresses?

2. WTO and China

The World Trade Organization (WTO,世界贸易组织) is designed to supervise and liberalize world trade. The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, 关税及贸易总协定). The WTO came into being on January 1, 1995, with 104 countries as its founding members. The WTO is charged with policing member countries' adherence to all prior GATT agreements, including those of the last major GATT trade conference, the Uruguay Round (1986-1994), at whose conclusion GATT had formally gone out of existence. The WTO is also responsible for negotiating and implementing new trade agreements. The WTO is governed by a Ministerial Conference, which meets every two years; a General Council, which implements the conference's policy decisions and is responsible for day-to-day administration; and a director-general, who is appointed by the Ministerial Conference. The WTO's headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

After long negotiations with its major members. China is now a member of the WTO. China has to be faced with grim challenges as well as great opportunities. And as a large country in the East,

China will make her contribution to economic globalization.



New Words

supervise	ν.	监督
liberalize	ν.	使自由化
successor	n.	继承者
tariff	n .	关税
adherence	n.	遵守
negotiate	ν.	协商
ministerial	a.	内阁的
conference	n .	会议
headquarters	n.	总部
Geneva	n .	日内瓦
Switzerland	n .	瑞士

negotiation	n.	协商
grim	a	严厉的
challenge	n.	挑战
contribution	n .	贡献
globalization	n.	全球化



Exercise One

Directions: Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1. The WTO is designed to supervise and liberalize world trade.
- 2. The WTO is responsible for negotiating and implementing new trade agreements.
 - 3. The Ministerial Conference meets once a year.
- 4. The General Council implements the conference's policy decisions.