

Practical English for College Students

总主编 王谋清

实用大学英语 综合教程（民族类）

本册主编 马纳琴

一 级



复旦大学出版社

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前言

民族高等教育是我国教育的重要组成部分,办好民族高等教育有利于我国教育事业的全面发展。我国高等教育新的发展形势以及新时期国家对人才培养的需要都要求高等院校不断深化教学改革,提高教学质量,履行好高校的职责与使命。民族高等教育亦不例外,民族高等教育的大学英语教学更值得探究。摸索教学模式、教学手段和教材使用等各方面的发展与运行规律及特征,推进民族高校大学英语教改的不断深入,使广大的师生从中受益。这正是民族高等教育工作者应该积极主动思考的问题,也是我们尝试编写这套教材的初衷。

我们国家民族众多,民族院校生源驳杂,学生英语基础薄弱,程度参差不齐,这一状况在大多数民族院校的大学英语教学中尤为突显。

民族院校学生的英语起点偏低,有些学生的英语甚至是零起点。而目前针对普通高等院校编写的教材难度偏高,即使有零起点的教材,但其知识跨度较大,学生很难跟进。同时教材内容没有鲜明的地域性和民族性,难以满足少数民族学生的文化需求和民族认同感。而面向艺术类学生编写的教材亦缺乏用浅显易懂的语言介绍艺术家、艺术作品及艺术思想的内容,语言学习与其专业学习脱离。语言学理论的研究成果告诉我们,在语言学习中,学生对相关内容的背景知识了解越多,所学内容的难度越小,学习兴趣越大。不言而喻,语言学习与学生背景知识有机的结合定会促升英语学习的兴趣与效率。

针对这一现状,西北民族大学外国语学院一批长期在英语教学一线的教师,依据现代外语教学的相关理念,组织编写了系列的《实用大学英语综合教程》。该套教材的指导思想是:瞄准民族类和艺术类学生的语言习得特点及教学基本要求,突破传统的教材编写模式,强调使用日常生活中的场景英语和功能,实现课文练习一体化,强化互动环节,体现快乐教学,从而达到更有效的训练语言功能之目的。

全套教材既重视语言知识的传授,又注重交际技能的培养,以语言的5项技能——听、说、读、写、译——为主线延伸,每个单元由6大模块组成:导入、篇章阅读、语法讲练、口语练习、提笔撰文和文化沙龙。本套系列教材由6册书组成:民族类基础级、一级、二级和艺术类基础级、一级、二级。全套书设总主编一名,各分册设主编一名。

本套教材体裁丰富多彩,课文篇幅短小精悍,形式图文并茂,内容生动活泼,题材广泛多样。

本套教材得以付梓,首先,离不开西北民族大学教务处对此项工作的大力支持;其次,复旦大学出版社为教材的出版给予了极大的支持;再次,外国语学院参编教师履行职责,伏案劳作,投入了大量的心血。编者在此一并致以感谢。

本套教材是西北民族大学外国语学院开展的大学英语教改的重要组成部分,是为提升民族院校大学英语教学质量的一次大胆尝试。限于编者水平,加上编写时间有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,编者期盼广大读者不吝批评指正,使之愈加完善。

编 者

2014年3月

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Unit One

Festivals 民族节日

- Text A The Water-splashing Festival
Text B The Fast-breaking Festival
Text C Winter Solstice

In this unit, you will

- > First listen and then talk about festivals of different ethnic groups;
- > Read the passages about festivals;
- > Write an article about one of your favorite festivals;
- > Review grammar: participles;
- > Visit culture salon about more festivals.

Part I Warm Up

I. Listen to the passage and try to fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Welcome to Xiuxian Holiday Village. We hope you will (1) _____ your holiday with us. The (2) _____ complex is open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and is available for tennis, (3) _____ and bowling. Coaching (指导) is available at ten pounds per hour, but you must (4) _____ in advance. If you enjoy competition, there will be a variety of games throughout the week. Please (5) _____ your name on the notice board if you are interested. And if you need something to drink after a game, you can (6) _____ fruit juice, mineral and other drinks from the bar. Just to remind you that right (7) _____ must be worn in the sports complex. Next to the sports complex is a (8) _____ pool. For good meals, you can go to the Xiuxian Restaurant. If you'd like to try the buffet (自助餐), you can have a meal for just (9) _____ pounds. If you prefer to eat in, you can buy food from the mini market. The bread, fresh (10) _____ and vegetables are delivered to the mini market daily. For all inquiries, please come to the reception desk and we will be glad to help.

II. Listen to the dialogues carefully, then complete the following oral tasks.

Dialogue 1

- W: Hi, Joe! Many people in our department are leaving for Thanksgiving. What are you going to do?
- M: I think I'll just stay at home. I may see some friends and watch a few DVDs. And I probably would go to the Ottawa Car Show. What about you, Ariel? What's your plan?
- W: I am going to do some traveling with my family.
- M: Oh, where are you going?
- W: Toronto. And on our way, we're going to visit my aunt, Valley, in Kingston.
- M: That's exciting. How long do you plan to stay?
- W: Two days. I have a get-together party with my college friends on the tenth in Toronto. Oh, I'm afraid I've got to go now. My husband is waiting for me. And we'll have to pick up Daniel from school. Have a nice holiday, Joe!
- M: Thank you. You too!

Dialogue 2

- M: Meg, I've just got us tickets to Singapore.
- W: This is just too exciting, so when will we set off (出发)?
- M: The plane leaves tomorrow afternoon, so we need to set off for the airport at 11:00 a.m.
- W: Just let me write that down so I don't forget. So we leave at 11:00 a.m. Is it a direct flight?

M: Well, there aren't any direct flights but we are very lucky. With these tickets, we can stop off in Hong Kong. So we can stop and spend two days there on our way to Singapore.

W: You're great. I've always wanted to go there. So we stop off in Hong Kong and just one more thing: when do we get back?

M: We'll return home in 10 days' time.

W: Wow, wonderful. I just can't wait.

● Oral Tasks

Work with your classmates and take turns to practice the conversation.

Sentence Patterns or Expressions for Reference

People are leaving for ...

do some travelling

have a get-together party ...

pick up somebody ...

We leave at 11:00 a.m. ...

We set off at 11:00 a.m. ...

We stop off in ...

Is it a direct flight?

We will return home in ten days' time.

Part II Reading

Text

A

Let's Think

1. Do you know the Water-splashing Festival? Discuss with your classmates about it.
2. What are people supposed to do during the Water-splashing Festival?



Let's Read

The Water-splashing Festival

The Water-splashing Festival is the most ceremonious traditional festival of the Dai Minority. It usually takes place in mid-April of the solar calendar, often ten days before or after the Tomb-sweeping Day, and lasts three to seven days. Water-splashing Festival is the New Year in the Dai calendar, and also a festival with the largest influence and maximum participating population among lots of minority festivals in Yunnan Province. In this festival, the Dai people will get dressed up and shoulder clean water to the Buddhist temple. They will first bathe the Buddha and then begin to splash water with one another for wishing luck, happiness and health. The more water people are sprinkled, the more luck they will receive, and the happier they will be. The Dai people will also invite people from other ethnic minorities and tourists coming from afar to splash water to celebrate the festival. The scene of water splashing and spraying is really jollifying, and when getting excited, people will burst out the hurrah like "shui (water), shui and shui."

Besides water splashing, there are a lot of other conventions during the Water-splashing Festival. Children will cut down bamboos to make squirt gun and play water game. People,

without reference to age and sex, are all dressed up and climb up the mountain in groups to pick up wild flowers to make flower house. Young people who are not married throw specially-made bags to pay court to each other. And people let off Gaosheng fireworks and Kongming Lamps to memorialize the wisdom of Zhuge Liang in the ancient Three Kingdoms Period. Additionally, there are some other conventions such as Dragon Boat Race, Release of Paper-made River Boat, Peacock Dancing and Cock Fighting. In the festival, people will decorate their own residences ceremoniously and the doors and windows of every household are pasted with various papercuts. Decorated archways, whose top stands a golden peacock that symbolizes happiness and good luck, are also put up at the main streets in the town.

Water-splashing Festival was once a religious ceremony in Indian Brahmanism and then absorbed by Buddhism and passed to the Dai region in Yunnan Province via Burma. It has enjoyed a history of seven hundred years up to now. At present, the convention of water-splashing has actually become a form of mutual wishing between one another. In the eye of the Dai people, water is a symbol of sanctity, beauty and brightness. Only water can help everything on the earth grow, so water is the god of life.

Words and Expressions

ceremonious /ˌsɛrɪ'məʊniəs/ *a.* 隆重的; 讲究仪式的; 正式的

E.g. 1. Making tea in the afternoon is ceremonious.

2. Combing her hair, putting on her best pink dress, she felt ceremonious.

maximum /'mæksɪmə/ *a.* 最高的; 最多的

E.g. 1. The judge sentenced him to the maximum two years in prison.

2. At her maximum this year she'd reached 288 pounds.

participating /pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪtɪŋ/ *a.* 由多人一起参加的

E.g. 1. There are 44 participating countries in the conference.

2. Almost all participating students are boys.

shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ *vt.* 肩负, 承担 *vi.* 用肩推挤, 用肩顶

E.g. 1. The taxpayers should not have to shoulder the cost of these professors.

2. Europe should not expect the United States to shoulder that burden alone.

bathe /beɪð/ *vt.* 洗澡, 洗浴

E.g. 1. The nurse comes to bathe Helene and change her dressings.

2. You will bathe him, shampoo him, weigh and measure him.

splash /splæʃ/ *vt.* 溅, 泼

E.g. 1. She went to the bathroom to splash cold water on her face.

2. I fetched some water from the fountain to splash on her face.

sprinkle /'sprɪŋkl/ *vt.* 洒; 下小雨; 散置 *vi.* 洒, 喷撒

E.g. 1. Do not sprinkle salt on my food.

2. Sprinkle the used coffee in the garden.

convention /kən'venʃən/ *n.* 惯例; 会议; 约定

E.g. 1. The terrorists violate the Geneva Conventions by their activity.

2. I am a fearful, average man in life and cling to social conventions.

squirt /skwɜ:t/ *vt.* 喷湿 *vi.* 喷出

E.g. 1. A lot of marine species squirt their eggs or sperm into the sea.

2. Do not squirt on the cloth.

memorialize /mɪ'mɔ:riəlaɪz/ *vt.* 纪念; 请愿; 提出请愿书

E.g. 1. They hung flags, listened to patriotic music and memorialize those who died.

2. People will meet to memorialize those who lost their lives in the war.

wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ *n.* 智慧, 才智; 明智; 学识; 至理名言

E.g. 1. Only a few people seek wisdom. The rest are content to be entertained.

2. This is a book with wit and wisdom.

paste /peɪst/ *vt.* 张贴, 裱糊; 用浆糊粘

E.g. 1. You can copy and paste it.

2. Put some smashed potato and paste on your bread.

archway /'ɑ:tʃweɪ/ *n.* 拱门; 拱道

E.g. 1. He looked at the room through the archway.

2. The archway between the two buildings is covered with flowers.

Brahmanism /'brɑ:mənɪzəm/ *n.* 婆罗门教

E.g. 1. He loves to study religions such as Brahmanism.

2. Brahmanism is a kind of religion.

Burma /'bɜ:mə/ 缅甸(东南亚国家)

E.g. 1. Burma borders on China.

2. We should help people of Burma.

sanctity /'sæŋktəti/ *n.* 圣洁; 尊严; 神圣不可侵犯性

E.g. 1. Protect the sanctity of marriage, protect the sanctity of life. That's my view.

2. Mom is very strong for property rights and the sanctity of the home.

take place 发生; 举行

E.g. 1. And it is likely that such a vote will take place early in the year.

2. Abuse can take place in any family of any class, wealth or intelligence.

solar calendar [天] 阳历

E.g. 1. The festival is celebrated according to the solar calendar.

2. Chinese people did not follow the solar calendar in ancient time.

Tomb-sweeping Day 清明节

E.g. 1. Tomorrow is the tomb-sweeping day.

2. Tomb-sweeping day is the day for mourning the dead.

Buddhist temple 佛寺; 佛堂; 佛庙

E.g. 1. It refers to the pagoda inside this Buddhist temple.

2. We went to the most peaceful Buddhist temple at the very top of a mountain.

ethnic minority 少数民族; 少数族裔

E.g. 1. That increase in the home ownership rate was due to ethnic minorities.

2. There are 56 ethnic minorities in China.

pay court to 向...求爱; 追逐

E.g. 1. Yet Clinton decided to pay court to Assad in Damascus.

2. Young men always pay court to beautiful women.

reference to 提及, 参考; 关于; 提到

E.g. 1. With reference to the book, many people like it.

2. The sentence cannot be understood without reference to the whole text.

Notes

1. Water-splashing Festival is the most ceremonious traditional festival of the Dai minority.
泼水节是傣族最隆重的传统节日。
2. Water-splashing Festival is the New Year in the Dai calendar, and also a festival with the largest influence and maximum participating population among lots of minority festivals in Yunnan Province. 泼水节是傣历新年, 也是云南省少数民族节日中最有影响和参与人数最多的节日。
3. In this festival, the Dai people, without reference to age and sex, will get dressed up and shoulder clean water to the Buddhist temple. They will first bathe the Buddha and then begin to splash water with one another for wishing luck, happiness and health. 在这个节日, 无论男女老幼都会盛装打扮, 肩扛干净的水到佛寺, 首先沐浴佛像, 然后相互泼水, 祈愿好运、幸福和安康。
4. And people let off Gaosheng fireworks and Kongming Lamps to memorialize the wisdom of Zhuge Liang in the ancient Three Kingdoms Period. 人们放高升炮和孔明灯, 以此纪念三国时期诸葛亮的智慧。

● Comprehension Check

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or incomplete sentences.

1. The second paragraph mainly tells us _____.
 - A. how people decorate their houses
 - B. young people pay court to each other
 - C. children play different games with each other
 - D. what other conventions are there for Water-splashing Festival
2. What is NOT mentioned in Para. 2?
 - A. Yong people have big parties and invite each other to sing and dance.
 - B. Children play water games.
 - C. People put up decorated archways at the main streets.
 - D. People memorialize the wisdom of great people.
3. From the passage we can infer _____.
 - A. the Dai people believe in Buddhism
 - B. Water-splashing Festival originated from Burma
 - C. all Chinese people celebrate Water-splashing Festival
 - D. Water-splashing Festival is to memorialize the wisdom of Zhuge Liang in the ancient Three Kingdoms Period
4. Which detail is NOT mentioned in this passage?
 - A. The time of the festival.
 - B. The technology of the festival.
 - C. The conventions of the festival.
 - D. The history of the festival.
5. What is this passage mainly about?
 - A. Water-splashing Festival.
 - B. The scene of Water-splashing Festival.
 - C. The conventions of Water-splashing Festival.
 - D. The history of Water-splashing Festival.

II. Complete the following sentences according to the text you have read.

1. Water-splashing Festival usually takes place in mid-April of the solar calendar, _____.
2. The more water people are sprinkled, _____.
3. People _____ and climb up the mountain in groups to pick up

wild flowers to make flower house.

4. Decorated archways, _____ are also put up at the main streets in the town.
5. Water-splashing Festival was once a religious ceremony _____ and passed to the Dai region in Yunnan Province via Burma.

Language Focus

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the gaps with words chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

bathe	conventions	ceremonious	jollifying	splash
memorialize	sanctity	maximum	shoulder	wisdom

1. Because the Japanese are a _____ people, gift-giving is very important.
2. He goes over to the church and wants Father Tibor to give sermons on the _____ of Christian marriage.
3. How often should I _____ my dog?
4. Every morning I wake up, _____ cold water on my face, and say out loud.
5. James Madison said, and all of you, in working so hard to _____ the dead, have kept the lights burning in the firmament.
6. But I'll tell you, it's pretty clear in the _____ what can and should be considered child labor.
7. I have learned much from their practical knowledge, their _____.
8. The federal government might _____ some expenses, too.
9. I think we should aspire to let every child reach his or her _____ potential.
10. The scene of water splashing and spraying is really _____.

- II. Fill in the gaps with phrases chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

take place	without reference to	pay court to	temple	ethnic minorities
------------	----------------------	--------------	--------	-------------------

1. It is enough to know that she had her admirers, those who would _____ her. Kay was one. I had also seen some others.

2. Right next to the Church is a Buddhist _____.
3. This isn't the first time we have seen something like this _____ in the war in Iraq or Afghanistan.
4. They have equal access to employment, housing, voting, and civic life _____ one's background or group membership.
5. In addition, research has supported the increasing number of students, especially those from _____, who attend two-year colleges without moving on to four-year institutions.

III. Translation

A. Put the following Chinese sentences into English.

1. 他们相互泼水祝愿幸福健康。(splash)

2. 泼水节是具有最大影响的节日。(influence)

3. 他们肩扛净水沐浴佛像。(shoulder, bathe)

4. 被泼水越多的人,运气会越好,越幸福。(the more, the more)

5. 孩子们砍竹子做水枪。(cut, squirt)

B. Put the following English sentences into Chinese.

1. People should keep on learning without reference to age and sex.

2. They pick up wild flowers to decorate houses.

3. People make rice dumplings to memorialize Qu Yuan.

4. Peacock symbolizes happiness and good luck.

5. The Water-splashing Festival has enjoyed a history of 700 years up to now.
