

Communications and Cultures

马群 卢已均 主编

初级





浙江人民出版社



"学英语·知文化·看世界"系列教材

Communications and Cultures

英语交流与文化

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前言

《英语交流与文化》是专注于中国小学、初中、高中"一条龙"英语教学研究的杭州优秀民办培训机构玛丽英语所奉献的"学英语·知文化·看世界"系列教材,分为初级(共3册)和中级(共3册)。

《英语交流与文化》(初级)以适合少儿英语学习的实用情景交流以及各国文化介绍为轴线,通过常用单词、对话、课堂活动,以及文化介绍,让少儿在初学英语时就能了解各国文化的差异,将语言学习和文化认知有机地结合起来。本系列可以:

- ★ 帮助英语初学者提高英语表达能力, 学会在各种场景下表达自己的观点,进行有效交流。
- ★ 帮助英语初学者了解世界文化的多样性,形成跨文化交流的初步 意识。
- ★ 帮助英语教师增强各种交流情景下对文化背景的了解,利于口语教学中文化与语言的统一。

本书共分15个unit,内容涉及从日常生活到节日文化的各个方面,适用于少儿英语教学的短期口语训练课程、学校教材的配套以及家庭学习。







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Eating out

出外就餐



Words & Expressions

order

roast beef

How do you want the beef?

rare

medium

well-done

Lunch is on me.

treat

That's a deal!

dessert

strawberry/vanilla shake

apple/pineapple/banana pie

ice cream cone

lobster

dressing

点菜

烤牛肉

牛排你要几分熟?

三分熟的

五分熟的

熟透的

午餐我请客。

埋单

就这么定了。

甜品

草莓/香草奶昔

苹果/菠萝/香蕉派

甜筒

龙虾

(拌色拉等用的)调料



Dialogue 1

Waitress: Are you ready to order now?

Maria: Yes. I'll have some salad, roast beef, and mashed

potatoes.

Waitress: How do you want the beef? Rare, medium, or

well-done?

Maria: Well-done. And easy on the salt, please.

Waitress: Sure. Anything to drink?

Maria: Do you have coffee or tea?

Waitress: Yes, we have both. Which one would you like,

coffee or tea?

Maria: I'd like tea, please. And easy on the ice.

(After lunch)

Shelly: Thanks for lunch. It was delicious.

Maria: It's OK.

Shelly: Next time lunch is on me.

Maria: Don't be silly.

Shelly: I'm serious.

Maria: All right. Next time you'll treat.

Shelly: That's a deal!

Dialogue 2

Henry: Could you tell me how this thing is cooked?

Waiter: Lobster? It's steamed and served with our special

sauce.

Henry: Is it good?

Waiter: Sure. It's a most popular dish.

Henry: I think I'll try some lobster, and give me some green

salad together.

Waiter: We have three dressings for salad. Which one would

you like?

Henry: What kind do you have?

Waiter: We have Italian, French and Thousand Island.

Henry: Make it French please.



Activities

1. Which fast food restaurant do you like best? What do you usually order when you eat there?















2. Game: The perfect partner.

The teacher shows five pictures to one of the students and his partner should guess what he is eating. Then take turns. At last, the pair which guesses the most pictures will be the perfect partner.



Cultures 各国文化介绍 1

如何点菜

中国 People's Republic of China (后简称China)

请客吃饭要看对象。高档些的宴请,自然选择档次高的酒店包厢。家庭聚餐的话,以"舒服"为主,就近选择酒店进餐即可。一般都会先点几个凉菜开胃。凉菜有调味的作用,能在不同热菜的间隔期起到"爽口"作用。清爽的冷盘凉菜不仅开胃,还利于一餐中的膳食纤维和微量元素的摄入。接着上主菜,这是宴席上的主角。点菜要注意菜的种类搭配,凉菜、热菜、汤、主食、甜点的合理比例和上菜时机。例如先凉后热,先菜后汤,最后是甜点。菜肴应强调荤素、浓淡、干湿、多种烹调方法的搭配,原料尽量不重复。此外,对菜的口感方面也要兼顾,如炒的、蒸的、做汤的,吃起来软的、滑的、脆的、爽的,各点一些。当然了,一桌菜,汤羹不要超过两道,油炸类一道足够。还有,酸甜苦辣各种口味的菜肴,尽量安排得丰富一些。一桌酒席是否安排得当,重头菜是最关键的。要针对客人的口味点上几个重头菜,而且重头菜要尽量安排在开头。一桌菜是否合客人胃口,主要集中在前三道至前五道菜以内,下面的菜就是配角了。

美国 United States of America (后简称USA)

点菜先点含酒精饮料(如葡萄酒、白兰地等),再慢慢点开胃小吃、色拉和正餐。甜点一般在吃完正餐后再点。 好的餐馆会有专门的红酒和白酒的酒单,可以按杯点,也可以整瓶点。不含酒精的软饮料一般就在菜单里,没有

的话,可以询问服务生。大部分情况,主菜都是一份一份,摆放在各人面前。如果愿意一桌人分享,可以说"We like to share. Could you bring a few extra plates?"请服务生多拿几个盘子。用餐后要求结账时可以说,"Could you please bring the check?"等服务生把账单拿来时,你把现金或信用卡放在账单的小托盘里,服务生自会拿去办理。如果用信用卡,签字单上会有小费一栏,加上就好。如果是现金,就把零钱留在桌上,一般以账单的15%—20%作为小费比较适宜。

法国 France

在法国餐馆,食客落座后,侍者会优雅地递给你菜单,不用你主动去要。 然后他们会礼貌地走开,让食客有一定的时间了解菜谱,决定自己想吃什么,等一会儿他们会转回来问你们是否开始点菜。法国的食客对点菜都很在意,点菜也蛮认真的,所以入座后的法国人都很安静,菜点好之后再聊天讲话。





Travel

旅行



Words & Expressions

tired of 讨厌

Bund

architecture 建筑

scenic spot 景点

luggage/baggage 行李

light luggage 轻便行李

registered/checked luggage 托运行李

baggage elevator 行李电梯

storage room 行李仓



Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Grace: Hello, George! It's nice to meet you here. How is

everything?

George: Same as ever. Thank you.

Grace: I heard you took a trip to England.

George: Yes, I came back just a few days ago.

Grace: How did you like this trip?

George: Oh, I got sick and tired of the food in the hotel.

Grace: I can imagine. I have been there too. How long did you stay there?

George: About two weeks. By the way, I have moved into a new house. This is my new address. I'd like you to visit my new house with your family some time next week. Will you come?

Grace: I'd love to. See you then.

George: See you.

Dialogue 2

John: Excuse me, do you live here?

Lin: Yes, I've lived in Shanghai all my life. My name is Lin. How do you do?

John: Hi. I'm John Grey from America. I'm an engineer. I'm on my way to Nanjing on business.

Lin: How long are you staying in Shanghai?

John: Three days. Could you tell me some interesting places in Shanghai?

Lin: Of course. I suggest you go to the Bund. It's wonderful.

John: Really?

Lin: Well, you'll see many buildings in distinct foreign styles at the Bund. They are old architectures.

John: Oh, which bus shall I take?

Lin: You can take No.20 trolley-bus or No.37 bus there. And there's another place you can go. We call it Yu Garden.



If you go there, you'll find a beautiful park. It's one of the most famous scenic spots in Shanghai. And you can have a lot of delicious snacks there.

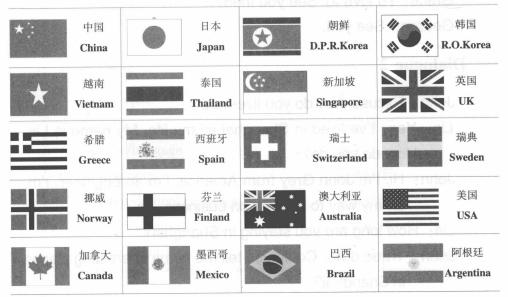
John: Then I must go and visit it also for another day. Many thanks.

Lin: My pleasure.



Activities

1. Do you know these national flags below?



2. Game: Country PK.

- (1) The students are divided into two groups.
- (2) The teacher shows one of the pictures above and asks the question: "What country is it?" The student who raises his hand quickest will stand up and answer. If his answer is right, his group can get one point.

(3) Finally, the group which get the most points will be the winner.



Cultures 各国文化介绍 2

狂欢节

中国 China

民俗专家称元宵节为中国人的"狂欢节",2200多年来,年年如此。根据历史记载,在元宵夜,人们赏灯笼、猜灯谜、放焰火、吃元宵,还举行舞龙狮、踩高跷、跑旱船等民俗活动。南宋文学家辛弃疾描摹了800多年前的元宵节庆活动:"东风夜放花千树,更吹落,星如雨。宝马雕车香满路,凤箫声动,玉壶光转,一夜鱼龙舞。"

意大利 Italy

1571年,意大利、西班牙与教皇共同领导的舰队击溃了土 耳其的舰队,意大利的威尼斯人戴着面具在街上饮酒狂欢庆 祝了三天。18世纪时,威尼斯的狂欢节已成为欧洲最著名的狂 欢节。由于王孙贵族不想暴露身份,戴面具和乔装改扮就成了 一直延续的传统。有了面具的遮掩,人们可以毫无顾忌地狂 欢,权贵和穷人交融在了一起。每逢狂欢节,人们身着古装,戴 上面具,穿梭在城市的小巷与广场之间,成为欧洲最富异国情 调、最多姿多彩的节日活动之一。



巴西 Brazil

巴西的狂欢节在世界上最负盛名。每年的2月中下旬,巴西举国欢腾三天三夜。里约热内卢的大街小巷张灯结彩,彩旗飞扬。人们倾城出动,潮水般涌上街头,男女老少个个浓妆艳抹,尽情地扭动腰肢,挥动双手,大跳特跳桑巴舞,要把一年来积压在心头的忧虑和辛劳全部发泄出去。



法国 France low and a sile will and (E) >

为了既尊重传统又跟上时代,自20世纪50年代起,每届法国尼斯狂欢节都确定一个主题,马戏、小丑、美食、疯狂、爱情、20世纪、新千年、欧洲等概念都为狂欢节提供过灵感,并为艺术家们提供了发挥想象力的舞台。狂欢节是尼斯冬季的亮点,也是城市投资的重点。花车穿插彩车一起游行,花车上美丽的姑娘不断向游人投掷鲜花,是尼斯狂欢节的一大特色。有了这一年一度的狂欢节,因海滩和阳光而夏日爆满的尼斯在旅游淡季也不乏热闹。

德国 Germany

在德国,除了圣诞节以外,最大的节日恐怕要数狂欢节了。18世纪末,法国军队占领德国后,当地的狂欢节就有了新的意义,它成为平民百姓反抗军事压迫的一种出气方式。人们嘲讽所有穿军装的人,并且组织游行队伍。参加游行的人一个个穿着奇特的制服,手持木制长枪,进行武装训练。人们故意在跳舞的时候装疯卖傻,做些令人捧腹的滑稽动作。德国的狂欢节以时间长、内容丰富著称。每年人们都要从2月的第二个星期四开始,庆祝为期一周的狂欢节。数千人的游行队伍和上百万的参观者共享美味的啤酒和欢乐的氛围。如果不堪忍受室外的寒冷,也可以到酒吧去肆意狂欢。

西班牙 Spain

西班牙每年的第一个节日就是2月举行的狂欢节,戴面具的男女老少、

小丑、巨人和鬼怪成了这一节日的主角。由群众参与和评选"狂欢节皇后"是西班牙大加那利岛的拉斯帕尔马斯狂欢节的一大特色。人们提前几个月就热火朝天地挑选起理想的"皇后"人选。到了2月份,狂欢节正式开始,所有的人都融入欢乐的海洋,大家在国内外乐队的伴奏下,跳起了萨尔萨舞和梅伦盖舞。





Animals

动物



Words & Expressions

intelligent

hippopotamus

puma

leopard

dormouse

ugly 丑的 cute 可爱的 koala bear 考拉熊 cruel 残忍的 homeless 无家可归的 punish 惩罚 dragon 龙 butterfly 蝴蝶 gull fox 狐狸 bee 蜜蜂 老鼠 rat rhinoceros 犀牛

睡鼠

河马

豹

美洲豹



Dialogue 1

Tony: Where do you want to go now?

Lisa: Let's see the elephants.

Tony: The elephants? Why do you like elephants?

Lisa: Oh, they're interesting. And they are really intelligent.

Tony: Yes, but they are ugly, too.

Lisa: Oh, Tony! So, where do you want to go?

Tony: Let's see the pandas. They are kind of cute.

Lisa: Oh, yeah. I love pandas. They're beautiful. But they

are also kind of shy. Where are they?

Tony: They're over there on the left, just across from the koala bears.

Lisa: Then, why don't we see the koala bears first?

Tony: Sounds great! OK, let's go.

Dialogue 2

Jack: Hey, Lee, it's nice to meet you here!

Lee: Hello, Jack, how are you?

Jack: Great. Do you like cats?

Lee: Yes, I like them. I think they are very cute.

Jack: So do I. But I heard that some people were so cruel to the homeless cat.

Lee: It's true. Have you seen the video?

Jack: Yeah. How can they do it to the poor cat!

Lee: Forget it. They will be punished for sure. Let's go to see a movie called *Garfield*. It is fun.