

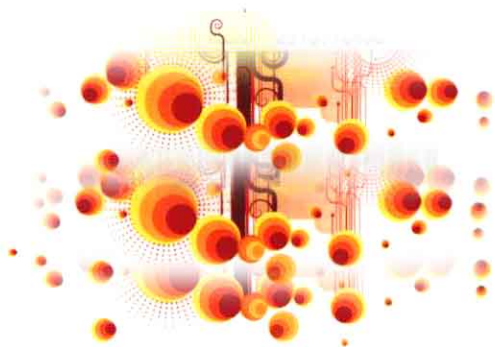
中国大学 校园英语

第 3 辑

风 俗 习 惯



主 编 李华田 / 副主编 曹 彬 彭 雪



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编者寄语

大学校园不仅是大学生学习的天堂,更是大家陶冶情操、塑造自我、展示自我的人生大舞台。莘莘学子充满活力、渴求知识、思想敏锐,有自己独特的见解,享受着五彩缤纷的大学生活。《中国大学校园英语》丛书专门针对当代大学生的特点,一方面力求为大家习得英语、快速提高英语水平打造一个良好的平台,让大家更好地学习英语语言、熟悉英美文学、了解英美文化,在轻松的语言学习中增加对英语国家历史、地理、政治、文学、艺术、科学、教育、经济、体育、娱乐、节日、习俗、礼仪、宗教、神话等各方面的了解,加深对各方面的代表人物、典型事件和成果产物的认识;另一方面,为了让大家在有限的时间内突破语言和技能两大难关,加强复习备考的针对性,提高英语应用能力,并在大学英语四、六级考试中取得高分,我们有针对性地编排了有关复习备考的内容,从而帮助大家增强自信、取得成功。

《中国大学校园英语》丛书的最大特点是时尚、活泼、动感、实用和个性化,帮助大家在学习中玩、在玩中学,真正做到学习和娱乐的有机结合。

本丛书的读者对象是当代大学生及中等水平的英语爱好者。选材难度适中,有较强的可读性。

本丛书的目的是让大学生学习英语语言、熟悉西方历史、了解英语文学、认识西方文化,于轻松的阅读中拾取知识的珍宝,因而选材非常注意语言的优美性和内容的趣味性。

本丛书的选材还有一定的丰富性和代表性,既谈论历史、地理、政治、文学、艺术、科技等,又有代表当代大学生生活的各个方面,还探讨社会生活中的一些热点话题。

此外,凡涉及考试的内容,该丛书在精神上严格遵照《大学英语教学大

纲》和教育部颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》(新要求)的规定,做到内容上有针对性,帮助他们快速而快乐地通过考试、取得成功。

本丛书共有 12 个分册,分别为:(1)社交礼仪,(2)节日风情,(3)风俗习惯,(4)经济纵横,(5)科技教育,(6)历史文明,(7)人文地理,(8)文学艺术,(9)体育健身,(10)饮食生活,(11)宗教神话,(12)休闲娱乐。

本丛书的每个分册均包括以下几个方面的内容:诗海漫步、异国风情录、名人演讲、音乐 Top、开心一刻、听力突破、口语速成、阅读进阶和写作高手。

本丛书每分册各有一个主题,各部分内容都围绕这个主题展开。从功能上看,它是引导材料、授课材料及师生生活材料,这正是大学生学习英语的乐趣所在。

另外,我们聘请口音纯正的外籍教师并运用最现代化的技术对书中的诗海漫步、名人演讲、音乐 Top、开心一刻、听力突破、口语速成等内容进行了数码录音,制作了 MP3 光碟。

本丛书由华中师范大学外国语学院副教授李华田任总主编并完成部分内容的编写,华中师范大学外国语学院博士、副教授曹彬完成“听力突破”部分的编写和“音乐 Top”部分的整理,华中师范大学外国语学院彭雪老师完成“阅读进阶”和“口语速成”部分的编写,其余部分均由李华田副教授执笔,所用绘图由湖北美术学院副教授高慧完成。

在编写过程中,作者参阅了大量国内外有关文献和资料,在此特向所有给我们提供帮助的老师和朋友表示最诚挚的谢意。我们还要特别感谢刘润清教授、邓炎昌教授和恩师秦秀白教授,三位老师所给予的无私帮助,晚辈将永世难忘。

最后还要说明的一点是:虽然我们在本书的编写工作中投入了大量的时间和精力,但由于编者水平及篇幅所限,遗漏和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大专家和读者朋友批评指正。

编 者

2010 年寒冬于桂子山

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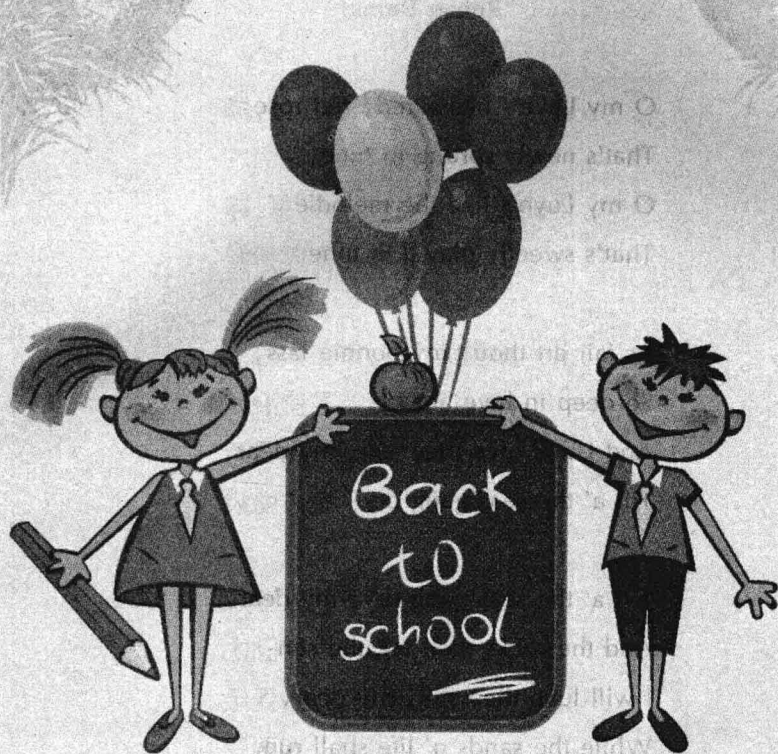
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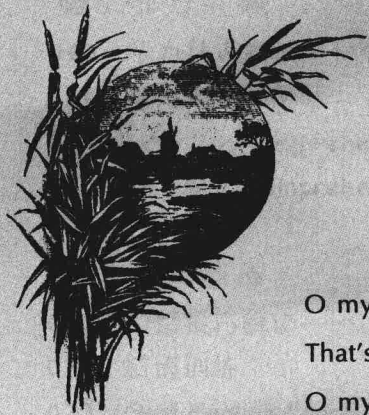
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A Red, Red Rose

Robert Burns

O my Luve's like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June;
O my Luve's like the melody
That's sweetly play'd in tune.

英语原文

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luvè am I;
And I will luvè thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry;

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
I will luvè thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only Luve!
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again, my Luve,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.



一朵红红的玫瑰

罗伯特·彭斯

啊,我的爱人像朵红红的玫瑰,
六月里迎风初开;
啊,我的爱人像支优美的曲子,
弹得动听又和谐。

我的好姑娘,多么美丽的人儿!
我怀有多么真挚的爱情!
亲爱的,我永远爱你,
纵使大海干涸水流尽。

纵使大海干涸水流尽,
太阳将岩石烧作灰烬,
亲爱的,我都永远爱你,
只要我一息犹存。

珍重吧,我唯一的爱人,
珍重吧,让我们暂时别离,
但我一定会回来,
哪怕相隔千里万里!

罗伯特·彭斯（1759—1796年），著名的苏格兰农民诗人，出生于贫苦的农民家庭，仅上过两年半学。但他熟悉古老的苏格兰民谣、传说，也喜爱英国和苏格兰的古典诗歌。16岁时他成为农场的主要劳动力，同时开始写诗。1786年，他的第一部诗集《苏格兰方言诗集》出版，立即大受欢迎。次年，彭斯应邀访问爱丁堡，但他不喜欢城市的环境，于是重返田园，边耕作边写诗。

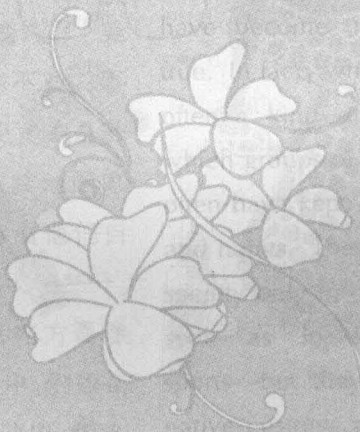
彭斯是18世纪浪漫主义诗歌的先驱。其《苏格兰方言诗集》在英国诗歌的发展史上具有划时代的意义，其清新纯朴的诗歌、民谣充满生机和乡土气息，与新古典主义的浮华古板形成鲜明的对照。彭斯一生与广大劳动人民生活在一起，其诗歌创作具有民主进步思想：《自由树》和《苏格兰人》歌颂法国大革命，《两只狗》则尖刻讽刺了富人的荒淫无耻。同时，他还创作了大量抒情诗，如《我的心啊在高原》，歌颂了自然的壮美、劳动人民的纯朴，以及纯真的友谊和爱情。

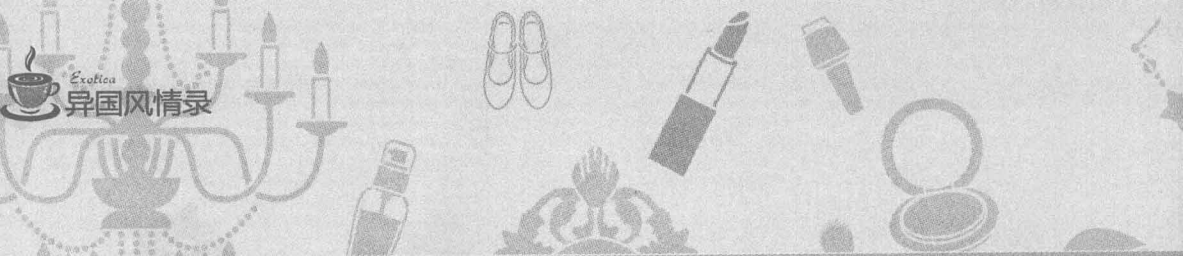
《一朵红红的玫瑰》是彭斯爱情诗的最佳代表作。它是在苏格兰民谣的基础上改编加工而成的。明朗的主题、清新的形象、纯真的感情是诗人的典型风格。这首诗为世人诵读，是最为脍炙人口的爱情名篇之一。在诗中，诗人通过美好的意象和意境来讴歌爱情的美好。诗歌开头的两个比喻通俗又贴切，生动地描绘出一个美丽少女的形象——像“玫瑰”般娇好的面容，如悠扬乐曲似的动人声音。就是这样一位少女让诗人忍不住要海誓山盟，以海枯石烂为比喻，表达诗人对爱情的忠贞不渝。自此，“玫瑰”作为爱情的象征广为流传。这首诗的每一行都通俗易懂、便于吟唱，曾经被谱上曲。全诗感情强烈真挚、语言淳朴、音韵和谐，达到了形式与内涵的高度统一。



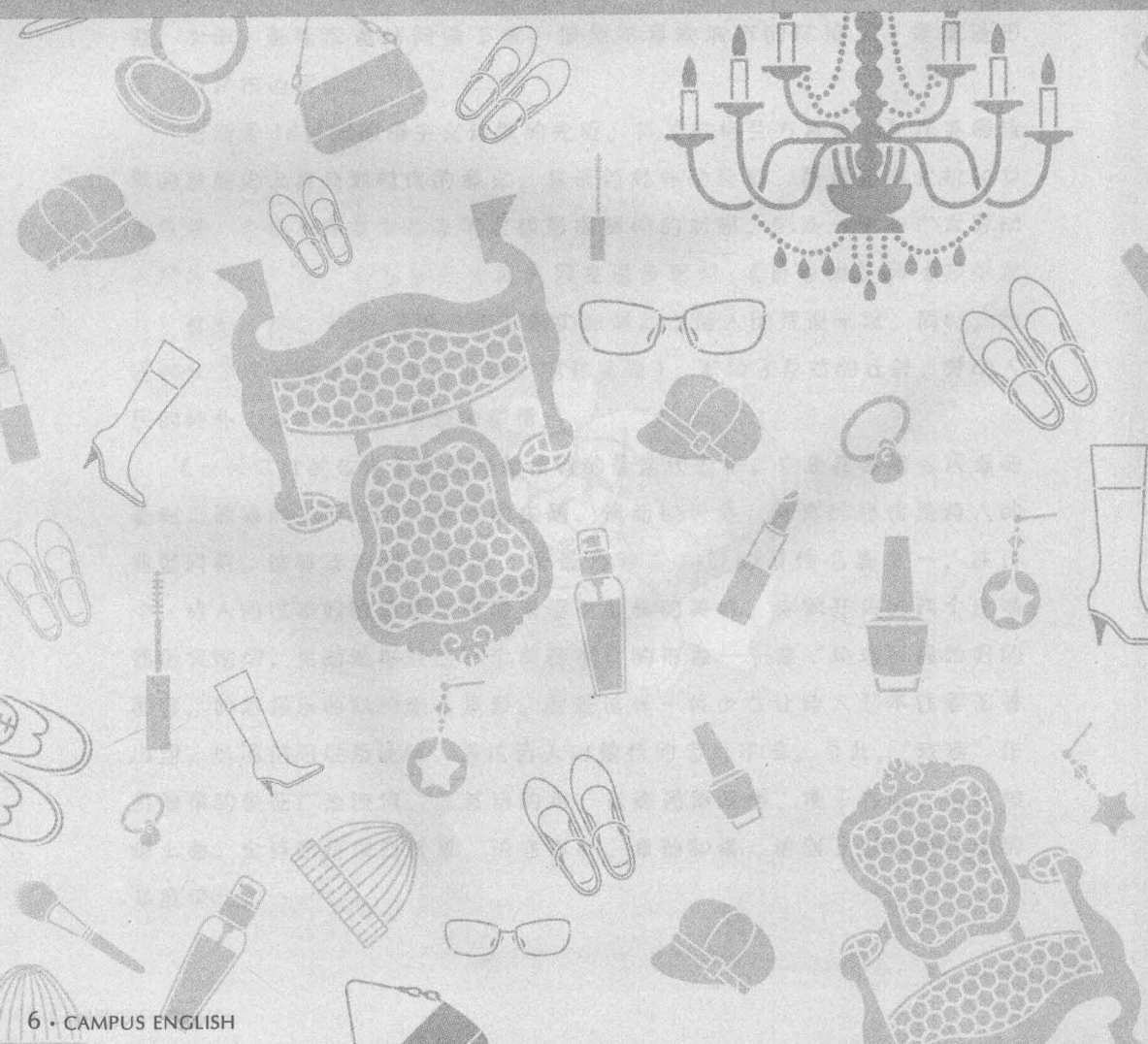
EXOTICA

As the 20th century draws to a close, Americans are beginning to look at their country in a new way. They are realizing that the United States is a melting pot of many different cultures. The people who live here are not all from the same place. They are from all over the world. They have different languages, customs, and ways of life. This makes the United States a very interesting and diverse country. The people who live here are proud of their heritage and want to share it with others. They are also proud of the United States and want to make it a better place for everyone. The United States is a country of many faces and many voices. It is a country where everyone has a chance to make their mark and contribute to the world.





EXOTICA





多元文化的差异 ——美国的风俗

The Differences of Multiform Culture — American Customs

现在,将近二亿五千万人把美国称为“家”,但是他们中大多数的家庭可追溯到世界的另一部分。如果你看看商店橱窗上的名字,你就会明白美国人是来自许多不同的地方。那种认为这些曾经对美国来说是陌生的异乡人已经失去了他们原来国家的习俗与文化,变成了“美国人”的想法其实并不对。事实上,美国所存在的更多的是一种“并存”的生活,从其他国家来的人们常常都保存着他们自己原有风俗习惯的很大一部分。他们只是把生活的某些方面渗透到美国的总体社会中,例如在学校、商界和体育运动中;但在社交活动和在家里,他们却保持着自己本土的习俗与方式。这种“并存”的生活既有好处也有弊端。有时在生活方式彼此完

Nearly 250 million people now call America “home”, but most of them can trace their families back to other parts of the world. If you look at the names on shop windows, you will see that Americans come from many different lands. The idea that these people, who once were strangers to the United States, have lost the customs and cultures of their original countries and have become “American” is really not true. In fact, what exists in America is more often a kind of “side-by-side” living in which groups of people from other countries often have kept many of their own customs and habits. They join the general American society only in certain areas of their lives—such as in schools, businesses, and sports—but they keep many of their own native customs and manners socially and at home. This living “side-by-side” has both advantages and disadvantages. Sometimes it may cause disagreements to develop between groups whose ways of life are very different from one another. However, there



are also great advantages that come from the variety of cultures brought by settlers from other lands. There is great freedom of choice among ideas, dress, food, and social customs in America. Everyone can find some part of his own familiar world in the United States, in churches, music, food, national groups, or newspapers.

American informality is well-known. Many new visitors think that it indicates a "lack of respect". This is especially true in the business world. Americans often use first names upon meeting a stranger and do not always shake hands. They often just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello", rather than using a more formal handshake. It is good to remember that to an American such an informal greeting really means the same thing as a more formal handshake at someplace else. Similarly, Americans do not usually give a special "farewell" or handshake to each person when they leave a party or business meeting. They will often just wave good-bye to the whole group or perhaps say, "Well, so long everybody, I'll see you tomorrow." They then will

全不同的人群之间会引起争执,但是来自不同地方的移民所带来的文化差异也产生了很大的益处。在美国的很多方面,例如思想观念、衣着服饰、食物餐饮和社会习俗等方面,还有充分的选择余地。在美国每个人都能找到他所熟悉的世界的一部分,如宗教、音乐、食物、民族团体或报纸杂志。

美国人不拘礼节是有名的。许多新来访者认为这“缺乏尊重”。在商界这尤为如此。美国人在会见一位陌生人时常常直呼其名,并且通常不握手。他们常常仅是笑一笑,说一声“嘿”或“哈啰”,而不采用较为正式的握手。请记住这一点是有好处的:对美国人来说,这种非正式的打招呼其实与其他地方较为正式的握手是一回事。同样地,美国人通常也不特地与某个人道别,或者当他们离开一个聚

会或公务会议时要同每个人都握手道别。他们常常只是对全体人挥手道别或者说一声“那么,大家再见,我明天再看你们”。然后就离去了,并不握手。

美国人似乎要么很匆忙,勤奋工作;要么就随随便便,轻松自如。你会常常看到人们在办公桌旁工作而不穿外衣,不打领带。他们可能一边打电话一边仰靠在椅子上,甚至把双脚搁在办公桌上。这并不表示他们粗鲁。一旦美国人离开了繁华的街道,他们便放松自如而且不拘形式了。

外来人最初的印象是美国人很匆忙。城里的人总像在急急忙忙地赶往他们要去的地方,他们哪怕是耽误了一会儿也显得很不耐烦。到美国的来访者应该理解,匆忙、急促并不表示不友好,随便与轻松并不是缺乏尊重。美国人有很多风俗习惯让初访者刚开始可能感到很迷惑。最终你会熟悉并懂得这些。生活在不同文化中的人们每天都做着彼此不同的事情,有些差异是微小的,人们很快便可

leave. No handshakes.

Americans seem either totally hurried and hard-working or totally informal and at ease. Often you will see men working at office desks without their suit coats and ties. They may lean far back in their chairs and even put their feet up on the desk while they talk on the telephone. This does not mean to be rude. Once Americans leave the busy streets, they are easy and informal.

Visitors' first impression is likely to be that Americans are in a rush. City people always appear to be hurrying to get where they are going and are very impatient if they delayed even for a brief moment. Visitors to the United States should therefore understand that being in a great hurry does not indicate unfriendliness and being informal and at ease does not show a lack of respect. Americans have a great range of customs and habits that at first may seem puzzling to a visitor. In time you will learn these new ways. People living in different cultures do many daily things differently from one another. Some differences are small, and one soon becomes accustomed to them. For example, many people find it strange that Americans move from place to place so often. Born in one city, they may attend school in a second, enter business in a third, and perhaps move several more

英语原文参考译文

times during their lives. Today, most Americans fully expect and accept the fact they will move frequently.

Nevertheless, houses are of great interest to Americans. They spend much time thinking, reading, and talking about their homes and how to improve them. They also enjoy looking at other people's houses. Since they would enjoy visiting and examining a house in another country, they may assume that you will probably have the same desire when you visit the United States. Do not be surprised, therefore, when you visit an American family and are shown every room in the house, including the bathroom and kitchen.

You may notice that Americans are in constant motion. People in the flat^① central part of the United States, the Middle West, may choose to drive their automobiles 120 to 160 kilometers just to have dinner with a friend in a neighboring city. They may go to another town for an evening theatre or music. Many young people attend universities that are located at

适应。例如,很多人感觉很奇怪,美国人经常从一个地方搬到另一个地方。他们出生在某个城市,可能在另一个城市上学,而又在第三个城市参加工作,在他们一生中要搬迁好几次。今天,大多数美国人完全预料到并接受这个事实:他们经常搬迁。

然而,美国人对住房很感兴趣。他们花很多时间去考虑、阅读和谈论有关他们的住房和如何改进他们的住房问题。他们也高兴参观别人的住房。既然他们很乐意参观在另一地方的房子,他们也就认为当你在美国时,也许有同样的愿望。因此,当你拜访一个美国家庭时,他们会带着你参观家里的每一间屋子,甚至包括卫生间和厨房。这时,你不要感到惊奇。

你可能注意到,美国人经常在“动”。在美国中部平原和西部平原的人宁愿开着自己的