



黄建滨 金忍冬 主编

中国文化阅读

2400 单词话中国



浙江大学出版社
ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

Chinese Culture Reading in English



黄建滨 金忍冬 主编

副主编 阮丹

编者 Amin B. Jouyabi 马继敏 赵彤

中国文化阅读

2400 单词话中国



浙江大学出版社
ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国文化阅读. 2400单词话中国 / 黄建滨, 金忍冬
主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2015.6
ISBN 978-7-308-14369-1

I. ①中… II. ①黄… ②金… III. 英语-阅读教
学-高等学校-教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2015) 第019869号

中 国 文 化 阅 读

2400单词话中国

黄建滨 金忍冬 主编

丛书策划 张 琛 吴惠卿

责任编辑 徐 瑾 (cherryxj@zju.edu.cn)

封面设计 续设计

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州市天目山路148号 邮政编码 310007)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排 版 杭州金旭广告有限公司

印 刷 富阳市育才印刷有限公司

开 本 880mm × 1230mm 1/32

印 张 6.5

字 数 160千

版 印 次 2015年6月第1版 2015年6月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-308-14369-1

定 价 26.00元

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部联系方式 (0571) 88925591; <http://zjdxcbbs.tmall.com>

Contents 目 录

1. China / 1
2. People's Congress System (Part One) / 4
3. People's Congress System (Part Two) / 7
4. Political Consultative System / 10
5. The National Stadium / 13
6. Lao-tzu / 17
7. The Ancient Chinese Language (Part One) / 21
8. The Ancient Chinese Language (Part Two) / 25
9. Poetry of the Tang Dynasty / 29

10. Xi'an—the Ancient Capital of China / 32
11. Mount Huangshan / 35
12. Sun Wu's Military Theory / 39
13. Yan Zhenqing / 42
14. Jianzhen / 45
15. Family Relationships in China / 48
16. Tibetan Culture / 51
17. Lijiang / 54
18. The Kanas Lake / 57
19. A Visit to Mongolian Yurt (Part One) / 60
20. A Visit to Mongolian Yurt (Part Two) / 63
21. The Dongba Culture / 66
22. The Temple of Heaven (Part One) / 70
23. The Temple of Heaven (Part Two) / 73
24. The Western Xia Imperial Tombs / 76

- 25. The Structure of Yueyang Tower / 79
- 26. Yikeyin / 82
- 27. The Longmen Waterfall / 85
- 28. The Tomb of the Fragrant Concubine / 88
- 29. Floating Bridge / 91
- 30. Traditional Chinese Medicine / 94
- 31. Acupuncture / 97
- 32. Wushu and the Culture of Life / 100
- 33. Wushu and Traditional Health Preservation / 103
- 34. Lion Dance / 106
- 35. Xiangxing Boxing / 109
- 36. Xu Beihong / 112
- 37. Shen Congwen and His *Border Town* / 115
- 38. Sister Xianglin / 119
- 39. Chinese Shadow Play / 122

40. The Role of Sheng / 125

41. The Role of Dan / 128

42. The Role of Jing / 130

43. The Role of Chou / 133

44. Face-Changing in Sichuan Opera / 136

45. Dongbula / 139

46. Andy Lau / 142

47. Wang Liping / 145

48. Cultural Exchange / 148

49. Seating Arrangement at Banquets / 151

50. Gift Exchange / 154

Key to the Exercises / 157

Vocabulary / 162

1. China

The Chinese have created the single most extensive and enduring civilization in the world. Their language, written in the same form over nearly 4,000 years, binds their vast country together and links the present with the past, expressing a unified culture unmatched elsewhere.

In contrast, the land of China is one of great geographical diversity. Bordered by mountains, steppes and deserts, the immense central plains are watered by great rivers, supporting a dense population, a large part of which has always been tied to the land, but which has also proved itself extraordinarily skilled in the production of material goods of a high quality.

In spite of the vast size of the country, and the periodic eruptions of social unrest within or invasion from outside, China's rulers have always sought a single, strong, and unified state administered by an educated elite. The bonds of society have been held in place by language, codes of law, custom and ceremony, as well as by the wide distribution of the products of the arts and manufacturing.

New Words and Expressions

extensive	<i>a.</i>	广大的
enduring	<i>a.</i>	持久的
bind (bound, bound)	<i>v.</i>	结合
unify	<i>v.</i>	统一
unmatched	<i>a.</i>	无敌的
elsewhere	<i>ad.</i>	其他地方
geographical	<i>a.</i>	地理的
diversity	<i>n.</i>	多样性
border	<i>v.</i>	以……为边界
steppe	<i>n.</i>	大草原
desert	<i>n.</i>	沙漠
dense	<i>a.</i>	稠密的
tie	<i>v.</i>	结合
extraordinarily	<i>ad.</i>	特别地
periodic	<i>a.</i>	定期的
eruption	<i>n.</i>	喷发, 爆发
unrest	<i>n.</i>	不安定
ruler	<i>n.</i>	统治者
seek (sought, sought)	<i>v.</i>	寻求
administer	<i>v.</i>	管理
elite	<i>n.</i>	精英
bond	<i>n.</i>	结合
distribution	<i>n.</i>	分配; 分布
manufacture	<i>v.</i>	制造

Exercise One

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

1. The Chinese have used their language in the same form over nearly 4,000 years.
2. China has a unified culture and geographical diversity.
3. Periodic eruption of social unrest seldom appeared in China.
4. Usually an educated elite governed China in history.
5. The language is a very important factor that has bound China together.

Exercise Two

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. What factors have made China bind together?
2. Please describe China's geography.
3. What were China's rulers concerned about?

2. People's Congress System (Part One)

The People's Congress System is the primary political system by which the Chinese people act as masters of the state. The Chinese people take part in managing state affairs through the National People's Congress (NPC) and the local people's congresses at various levels. The Chinese Constitution stipulates that the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. In China, all the departments of the state are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and by which they are supervised. All major issues of the state are decided by the people's congresses.

The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels are formed through democratic elections. They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision. The people's congresses have 4 main functions and powers: legislation, supervision, appointment and removal of officials, and making decisions on major issues. These functions are a major reflection of the fact that the Chinese people exercise their power as masters of the state through the system of people's congresses.

New Words and Expressions

congress	<i>n.</i>	代表大会
primary	<i>a.</i>	基本的
constitution	<i>n.</i>	宪法
stipulate	<i>v.</i>	规定
organ	<i>n.</i>	机构
responsible	<i>a.</i>	负责的
supervise	<i>v.</i>	监督
issue	<i>n.</i>	问题
appointment	<i>n.</i>	任命
removal	<i>n.</i>	免职
democratic	<i>a.</i>	民主的
legislation	<i>n.</i>	立法
subject to		受制于

Exercise One

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

1. The People's Congress System assures that Chinese people act as masters of the country.
2. The local people's congress is the highest organ of state power.
3. In China, all the departments of the state are created by the National People's Congress.
4. The National People's Congress is formed through democratic elections but the local people's congresses are not.

5. The National People's Congress has the power of removal of officials.

Exercise Two

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. How can Chinese people perform their power as masters of the state?
2. What are the main functions of the people's congress?
3. Who has the power of supervising the departments of the state?

3. People's Congress System (Part Two)

The Chinese constitution and law stipulate that the term of office of each National People's Congress and each of local people's congresses at various levels is 5 years. The National People's Congress meets in session once a year, and local people's congresses at various levels meet at least once a year. The Election Law of People's Congresses also stipulates that the number of deputies to each National People's Congress shall not exceed 3,000. Since the number of deputies to the National People's Congress is fairly large and makes it inconvenient to hold frequent meetings, the National People's Congress Standing Committee is established to exercise the functions and powers of the highest organ of state power when the National People's Congress is not in session. The National People's Congress Standing Committee normally meets once every two months. It is composed of one chairperson, a number of vice chairpersons, one secretary-general and a number of members. The standing committees have also been established by local people's congresses at and above the county level.

Practice has proved that the People's Congress System is a basic political system. It has taken root among the masses and, therefore, is full of vigor; it represents the common will and interests of the people. Through the People's Congress System, the Chinese people of all ethnic

groups hold the future and fate of the state and the nation firmly in their own hands.

New Words and Expressions

term	<i>n.</i>	期限
session	<i>n.</i>	会期
deputy	<i>n.</i>	代表
exceed	<i>v.</i>	超过
fairly	<i>ad.</i>	相当地
inconvenient	<i>a.</i>	不方便的
frequent	<i>a.</i>	频繁的
standing committee		常务委员会
compose	<i>v.</i>	构成
chairperson	<i>n.</i>	主席
secretary-general	<i>n.</i>	秘书长
mass	<i>n.</i>	民众, 群众
vigor	<i>n.</i>	效力
represent	<i>v.</i>	代表
ethnic	<i>a.</i>	种族的
firmly	<i>ad.</i>	坚定地

Exercise One

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

1. The term of the people's congress is 5 years.
2. The number of deputies to the National People's Congress is fairly

large, so it is impossible to meet once a year.

3. The National People's Congress Standing Committee meets once a month.

4. The number of the National People's Congress Standing Committee shall not exceed 3,000.

5. Practice has proved that the system of people's congress represents the common will and interests of the people.

Exercise Two

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. What is the approximate number of deputies to each National People's Congress?

2. What is the Standing Committee composed of?

3. How do Chinese people hold the future and fate of the country in their own hands?

4. Political Consultative System

The Chinese constitution stipulates that the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation shall continue to exist and develop. Apart from the Communist Party of China (CPC), there are eight democratic parties in China. Multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is the basic political system in China.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the democratic parties keep close cooperative ties with the Communist Party of China politically. The relationship between these parties and the Communist Party of China is based on political cooperation rather than on political competition. In this cooperative political relationship, the Communist Party of China is at the helm of the state while the other parties jointly participate in the administration of state affairs.

The guiding principle of multi-party cooperation is long-term coexistence and mutual supervision, treating each other with full sincerity and sharing weal and woe. It is the most important organization of all those serving as a channel for cooperation between the Communist Party of China and other parties.