

不可
不知的



日韩文化

主编 孙银银 张元婧

(高级篇)

用**地道英文**和**趣味中文**为你呈现
一场异国文化大餐，
轻松提高英语语言能力和
阅读水平。



中国水利水电出版社
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内容提要

每个国家和民族都有自己独特的文化符号,读懂一种文化,它能为你打开一个全新的世界,助你收获一种全新的人生体验。从日本的动漫到韩国的石锅拌饭,翻开书开始一次精彩异常的日韩文化之旅,你将看到更广阔的世界!

书中涵盖了日本印象、文化韩国、潮流风尚、悠游日韩、爱上韩味、节庆趣谈等,内容以英文材料为主,辅以中文导读。通过本书,你能了解到韩国人如何庆祝生日,日本人是什么性格,还有无处不在的日式咖喱……书中的海外文化专场让你通过地道英文进行更深层次的学习,用英文的思维重新审视日韩文化。

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前言

从美国的迪士尼到英国的哈利·波特，从日本的动漫到韩国的石锅拌饭，每个国家和民族都有自己独特的文化符号，正是这些文化为我们的世界绘制了一幅绚烂夺目的文明画卷。读懂一种文化，它能为你打开一个全新的世界，助你收获一种全新的人生体验。《不可不知的欧美文化》和《不可不知的日韩文化》就是带你邂逅最美异国文化的人文读本。

本套书从大众的视角出发，选材上既做到了内容的丰富性，也兼顾了材料的趣味性。在难度上，欧美文化和日韩文化各分为基础篇和高级篇。基础篇以中文阅读为主，穿插英文词汇学习，高级篇以英文材料为主，辅以中文导读，方便不同水平读者阅读和学习。每本书都是一次精彩异常的文化之旅，带你看到更广阔的世界。

《不可不知的欧美文化（基础篇）》共19章，内容涵盖精英教育、时尚密码、名城小镇、影视天堂、欧洲王室、美国名校、英伦视角、街拍美国等。透过本书，你能了解到美国孩子们的校园生活、《神探夏洛克》的五个真相、英国人的排队强迫症以及又萌又奇葩的英式大学运动……第一文化现场用中文帮助你零时差读懂欧美文化，并在其中穿插重点词语的英文表达，让你在品读文化的同时也能轻松学英文。

《不可不知的欧美文化（高级篇）》共16章，包括成长的烦恼、影坛盛宴、文化ICON、节日探寻、名人效应、美国视角、时尚魅族等。在这里，你可以看到美国高中舞会守则、世界各地的圣诞传统，还能了解到英国人的英语最懂、大英帝国五个奇葩奖学金……书中的中文导读帮助你提前了解欧美文化，地道英文让你进一步加深对文化的理解，用英语的思维学习纯正欧美文化。

《不可不知的日韩文化（基础篇）》共17章，内容涉及成长的足迹、时尚驾到、韩潮来袭、美食地图、韩国街拍、日本众生相、日韩趣谈等。这里有流行韩国的“自然育儿法”，有穿韩服的讲究，还有日本的“方便面”文化及韩国的宫廷料理……书中穿插了重点词语的英文表达方式，帮助你一边了解日韩文化，一边学习英文。

《不可不知的日韩文化（高级篇）》共13章，涵盖了日本印象、文化韩国、潮流风尚、悠游日韩、爱上韩味、节庆趣谈等。通过本书，你能了解到韩国人如何庆祝生日、日本人是什么性格，还有无处不在的日式咖喱……书中的海外

文化专场让你通过地道英文进行更深层次的学习，用英文的思维重新审视日韩文化。

这是一套可以让你边品文化边学英文的阅读精品，有着让你拿起来就放不下的五大理由：

一、内容丰富，选材新颖

本套书所收录的材料均经过了严格的筛选，角度多元，便于扩充知识面，同时也能满足不同读者的阅读兴趣。选材上另一大特色，就是深入挖掘熟悉话题中的新亮点，带给你耳目一新的阅读体验。

二、难度适中，分类清晰

欧美文化和日韩文化各分成基础篇和高级篇，方便读者选择，更能做到有的放矢，阅读起来零负担，循序渐进就能看懂、看透异国文化。

三、注释简洁，学习轻松

对于文章中的疑难词汇、重点单词或文化现象，书中做出了精细的注释说明，帮助扫清阅读障碍，便于理解全文，是你最贴心的私房笔记。

四、开拓视野，陶冶情操

本套书将繁多的文化常识化整为零，让读者足不出户也能领略到不同国家的文化魅力，在阅读中开阔个人视野，提高人文素养，拓宽人生版图。

五、提升阅读，助力考试

用地道英文和有趣的中文为你呈现一场异国文化大餐，帮你轻松提高英语语言能力和阅读水平。书中多彩的文化既能丰富你的知识储备，帮你积累个人谈资，也能在考试中助你一臂之力，是集阅读性、学习性为一体的优质文化读本。

也许你无法马上踏上旅行的道路，但可以让灵魂提前开始一场远行，透过字里行间品读浪漫多姿的人文情怀。本套书特别适合广大青少年读者学习异国文化、提升阅读能力，也是英语爱好者提高英语水平的最佳读本。带上它，没时间也能全球深度游，不出国就能读懂全世界！

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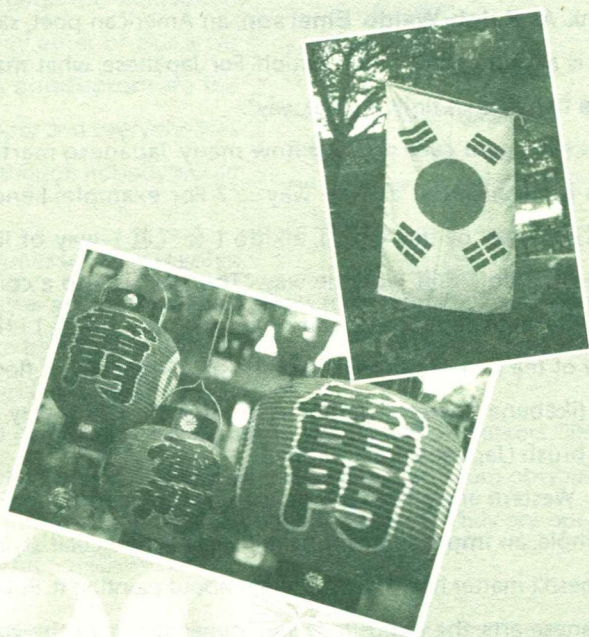
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Chapter 1

古韵馨香：行走在中国传统文化的长河





01 The "Way" in Japan 日本之“道”

日本有不少叫做“某道”的传统文化。日本人将这些“道”里最重要的挑出来，合称“日本八道”，包括茶道、艺道、花道、书道、剑道、棋道、柔道和空手道。

日本所谓的“道”文化认为，做事情的过程与结果一样重要，而非西方人看中的是结果。比如，日本的茶道艺术中，与茶水的整个泡制方法、上茶方式以及饮用方法相比，小小的一杯茶便显得微不足道了。这种“道”的思维方式甚至已经渗透到日本人的日常工作当中，比如说，日本员工做起工作来按部就班、十分细致，即便有捷径可循也不会采用。

The Japanese concept of geido (艺道) says that the way you do something is just as important as the result you achieve. It's key to understanding how Japanese people think. As **Ralph Waldo Emerson**, an American poet, said, life is a journey, not a destination. For Japanese, what **matters** to human is right on "the way".

Have you ever noticed how many Japanese martial arts are translated as "the way ..."? For example: kendo (剑道) - way of the sword, aikido (合气道) - way of life energy, judo (柔道) - gentle way. "The way" is also a common term in Japanese traditional arts: sado (茶道) - the way of tea (tea ceremony), kado (花道) - the way of flowers (ikebana flower arrangement), shodo (书道) - way of the brush (Japanese calligraphy).

Western arts are usually defined by their end result. For example, an **impressionist** painting has a particular style—it doesn't matter how the artist went about painting it. But in Japanese arts, the opposite is sometimes the case—the way the art was created is very important. This is called geido (the way of art).

Tea ceremony is often considered the best example of geido. The end result: a cup of tea is **trivial** compared with the process of making, serving and consuming the tea. The

◆ **Ralph Waldo Emerson**

拉尔夫·瓦尔多·爱默生，美国著名的思想家，诗人；他是确立美国文化精神的代表人物，被美国前总统林肯称为“美国的孔子”、“美国文明之父”。

◆ **matter** ['mætə]

vi. 要紧，重要

This does not matter, for, as he often remarked, one is never too old to learn. 这不要紧，因为，正如他一向所说的那样，一个人要活到老学到老。

◆ **impressionist** [im'preʃənɪst]

adj. 印象派的，印象主义的

Does the writer belong to the Impressionist school? 这位作家是否属于印象派？

◆ **trivial** ['trɪvɪəl]

adj. 不重要的，微不足道的

A trivial issue was brought to their attention. 一个不重要的问题引起了他们的注意。

◆ **defeat** [dɪ'fi:t]

vt. 击败，挫败，战胜

They were defeated in the battle. 在这场战斗中他们被打败了。

◆ **short cut**

(做某事的) 快捷办法，捷径；近路
I tried to take a short cut and got lost.

process is the art.

Also Japanese martial arts aren't about the result: **defeating** your enemy. They're about the path that gets you there. To put it another way, the Japanese martial artist sees no value in a **short cut**—even when the end result is the same.

Many Japanese people aren't familiar with the term **geido**. Nevertheless, **geido** can be seen in the way that Japanese people think. For example, many Japanese workers see no point in short cuts. They believe that the process of work is just as important as the result.

Take the train in Japan and you'll notice that the workers never take short cuts. They have a **detailed** process for everything they do.

Train **attendants** push a cart through the shinkansen selling snacks and beer. Whenever they enter or exit a car they bow facing the passengers. Train **conductors** do the same. Let's say the train was almost empty and everyone was sleeping. Train staff will still bow—even though nobody would notice if they didn't.

Train employees have many processes that involve pointing (with a finger). A platform master will **point at** train doors to ensure they're closed. This seemingly repetitive action is known to help reduce human error. A platform master could easily **skip** this step if she's sure the doors are closed but she never does.

Westerners working for Japanese companies may complain that Japanese workers "like to make things difficult". Japanese coworkers may **refuse** to take shortcuts that "seem obvious" to their Western counterparts. Japanese workers typically like to follow a process. They are open to improving processes but aren't keen to find quick wins.

我本来想抄近路，结果却迷路了。

◆ **detailed** ['di:teɪld]

adj. 详细的，精细的，复杂的

He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night. 他详细描述了这个灾难性夜晚所发生的事。

◆ **attendant** [ə'tendənt]

n. 服务人员，侍者

◆ **conductor** [kən'dʌktə]

n. 列车员，（公共汽车）售票员

◆ **point at** 指向

Take the pointer, point at different things and what they are. 拿着教鞭，指不同的东西，说出他们的名称。

◆ **skip** [skɪp]

vt. 略过，跳过

Let's skip over these details and come to the main point. 让我们略过这些枝节来谈主要问题吧。

◆ **refuse** [rɪ'fju:z]

vi. 拒绝

refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

People who refuse to pay tax can be put in prison. 拒绝纳税的人会被送进监狱。



02

Japanese Tea Ceremony: An Art Back to Nature

日本茶道：回归自然的艺术

日本茶道是在日本一种仪式化的、为客人奉茶之事，原称为“茶汤”。日本茶道和其他东亚茶仪式一样，都是一种以品茶为主而发展出来的特殊文化，但内容和形式则有别。现代

的茶道,由主人准备茶与点心,还有水果招待客人,而主人与客人都按照固定的规矩与步骤行事。除了饮食之外,茶道的精神还延伸到茶室内外的布置;品鉴茶室的书画布置、庭园的园艺及饮茶的陶器都是茶道的重点。

日本的茶道,是一种艺术消遣,更是一种精神自律。在品茶过程中,也会在平静的氛围中欣赏中国传统绘画和其他艺术。花道、陶瓷、书画和禅道等各种元素和谐地融合在严格的仪式和主客之间的轻松交流中。

The Japanese tea ceremony is an artistic pastime unique to Japan that features the serving and drinking of Matcha, a **powdered** Japanese green tea. Though Japanese green-tea had been introduced to Japan from China around the 8th century, Matcha powdered green-tea did not reach Japan until the end of the 12th century. The **practice** of holding social gatherings to drink Matcha spread among the upper class from about the 14th century. Gradually, one of the main purposes of these gatherings, which took place in a Shoin (study room), became the appreciation of Chinese paintings and crafts in a **serene** atmosphere.

Having witnessed or taken part in the Japanese Tea Ceremony only once, one will come to understand that in Japan, serving tea is an art and a spiritual discipline. As an art, the Tea Ceremony is an **occasion** to appreciate the simplicity of the tea room's design, the feel of the Chawan in the hand, the company of friends, and simply a moment of **purity**.

As a discipline, aesthetic **contemplation** of flower arranging, ceramics, **calligraphy**, and the roots of the Tea Ceremony which go **all the way** back to the twelfth century is required. The ritual preparation requires the person hosting a tea party to know how to cook a special meal (Kaiseki), how to arrange the flowers which will be placed in the **alcove** (Tokonoma). When choosing **utensils** and other vessels, the host (Teishu) has to consider the rank and type to make

◆ **powdered** ['paʊdəd]

adj. 粉状的

This looks like the powdered sugar we found in the cab. 这看上去像我们在车上找到的糖粉。

◆ **practice** ['præktɪs]

n. 实践, (通常) 做法

Practice is the only way to learn a language well. 学好一门语言的惟一途径就是实践。

◆ **serene** [sɪ'reɪn]

adj. 平静的, 安详的

She has a lovely serene face. 她有一张可爱而安详的脸。

◆ **occasion** [ə'keɪʒən]

n. 机会, 时机; 场合

It is always an important occasion for setting out government policy. 这历来都是阐明政府政策的重要时机。

◆ **purity** ['pjʊəriti]

n. 纯洁, 纯净

White is the symbol of purity. 白是纯洁的象征。

◆ **contemplation** [kɒntem'pleɪʃən]

n. 意图, 沉思

He was lost in the contemplation of the landscape. 他对着眼前的景色沉思起来。

◆ **calligraphy** [kə'lɪgrəfi]

n. 书法

◆ **all the way** 一直, 完全地

We got there by driving slow all the way. 我们开着车去了那里, 一路上开得很慢。

◆ **alcove** ['ælkəʊv]

n. 凹室, 壁龛

◆ **utensil** [ju(:)'tensl]

n. 器具, 器皿

sure that they will **stand out**.

The **objective** of the Japanese tea ceremony is to create a relaxed communication between the host and his guests. It is based **in part** on the etiquette of serving tea (Temae), but it also includes the intimate connections with architecture, landscape gardening, unique tea utensils, paintings, flower arrangement, ceramics, calligraphy, Zen Buddhism, and all the other elements that **coexist** in harmonious relationship with the ceremony. Its ultimate aim is the attainment of deep spiritual satisfaction through the drinking of tea and through silent contemplation. On a different level, the Japanese tea ceremony is simply an entertainment where the guests are invited to drink tea in a pleasant and relaxing room. The **bonds** of friendship between the host and guests are strengthened during the ceremony when the host himself makes and serves the tea.

◆ **stand out** 引人注目，显眼；突出

Red flags stand out brightly, set against the blue sky. 红旗在蓝天的映衬下显得分外鲜艳。

◆ **objective** [əb'dʒektɪv]

n. 目标，目的

Our objective is a free, open and pluralistic society. 我们的目标是建立一个自由、开放和多元化的社会。

◆ **in part** 在某种程度上，部分地

She was pleased in part that the streets were bright and clean. 街道明亮干净，这使她有几分欣喜。

◆ **coexist** [kəʊɪg'zɪst]

vi. 共存，同时存在

At present, the opportunity and difficulty coexist in the development of hydropower. 当前发展水电的机遇与困难并存。

◆ **bond** [bɒnd]

n. (情感的) 纽带，契合，亲密关系

A bond of friendship had been forged between them. 他们之间形成了一种友谊的纽带。



Ikebana: Japanese Art of Flower Arrangement 花道：日本的插花艺术

花道又称日式插花，是日本传统的插花艺术。日式插花以花材用量少，选材简洁为主流，它或以花的盛开、含苞、待放代表事物过去、现在、将来。日本人强调花与枝叶的自然循环生态美姿是宇宙永恒的缩影。若常以宽宏意境和深邃内涵从事插花艺术的表达，自然能直接体会到园艺家对植物本性认识以至尊重的境界。

日本的插花艺术，并不仅限于女性，男性也可以学习。事实上，在过去，即便最厉害的武士也可以通过插花来消遣时光。如今，插花不仅是艺术，也是男女都可从事的一份职业。其实，严格来讲，插花并不等同于花道，花道更多的讲究对于空间的非对称性应用，使各种材料在空间中表现出相互的和谐之美。

Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement. It is more than simply putting flowers in a container. It is a disciplined art form in which the arrangement is a living thing where nature and humanity are brought together. It is **steeped** in the philosophy of developing closeness with na-

ture.

As is true of all other arts, ikebana is creative expression within certain rules of construction. Its materials are living branches, leaves, grasses, and blossoms. Its heart is the beauty **resulting from** color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the meaning **latent** in the total form of the arrangement. Ikebana is, therefore, much more than mere **floral** decoration.

The remarkably high development of floral art in Japan can be **attributed** to the Japanese love of nature. People in all countries appreciate natural beauty, but in Japan, the appreciation amounts almost to a religion. The Japanese have always felt a strong bond of **intimacy** with their natural surroundings, and even in contemporary **concrete-and-asphalt** urban complexes, they display a remarkably strong desire to have a bit of nature near them. Foreign visitors to Tokyo are often surprised to notice that their taxi driver has hung a little vase with a flower or two at the edge of the **windshield**. The Japanese house that does not at all times contain some sort of floral arrangement is rare indeed.

Nature is always changing. Plants grow and put forth leaves, flowers **bloom**, and berries are borne regularly and repeatedly throughout the seasons. Nature has its own rhythm and order. The **awareness** of this is the first step in involving oneself in ikebana.

In principle, ikebana aims not at bringing a **finite** piece of nature into the house, but rather at suggesting the whole of nature, by creating a link between the indoors and the outdoors. This is why arrangers are likely to use several different types of plants in a single arrangement, and to **give prominence to** leaves and flowerless branches as well as blossoms. Even when a single type of flower is used, an attempt is made to bring out its full **implications** as a symbol of nature.

People may doubt whether men are its practitioners. The answer is that both men and women study this art form.

◆ **steeped** [sti:pd]

adj. 充满……的, 沉浸在……中的
He said they were unrealistic and steeped in the past. 他说他们脱离现实, 总是沉浸在过去。

◆ **result from**

产生于……, 由……引起
Many hair problems result from what you eat. 很多头发问题都是由饮食引起的。

◆ **latent** ['lertənt]

adj. 潜在的; 潜伏的

◆ **floral** ['flɔ:rəl]

adj. 花的, 以花装饰的

◆ **attribute** [ə'tribju(:)t]

vt. 把……归于

Archaeologists attribute the ruin to a flourishing prehistoric kingdom. 考古学家认为这些废墟属于一个繁荣的史前王国。

◆ **intimacy** ['intiməsi]

n. 亲密, 亲近

An intimacy grew up between us. 我们之间的关系亲密起来了。

◆ **concrete-and-asphalt**

adj. 混凝土和沥青下的

◆ **windshield** ['wɪndʃi:ld]

n. 挡风玻璃

◆ **bloom** [blu:m]

vi. 开花

◆ **awareness** [ə'weənis]

n. 察觉, 觉悟, 意识

There is a general awareness that smoking is harmful. 人们普遍认识到吸烟有害健康。

◆ **finite** ['faimət]

adj. 有限的

The physical universe is finite in space and time. 物质世界在时间和空间上是有限的。

◆ **give prominence to** 突出, 重视

Always give prominence to training students' interest. 要始终突出对学生英语兴趣的培养。