

# China

# 走遍中国

## Walk Around China :

### Oral English Practice Series

### 英语口语丛书

# 文化

刘上扶\主编

蒋莉 丁宏\编著



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

走遍中国英语口语丛书·文化/刘上扶主编. —广州: 广东世界图书出版公司, 2003.9

ISBN 7-5062-6038-7

I. 走... II. 刘... III. 英语—口语 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 059570 号

走遍中国英语口语丛书·文化

出版发行: 广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编: 510300)

电 话: (020) 84451969 84453623

<http://www.gdst.com.cn>

E - mail: pub@gdst.com.cn

经 销: 各地新华书店、外文书店

印 刷: 湛江蓝星南华印务公司

(广东省湛江市霞山区菴塘路 61 号 邮编: 524002)

版 次: 2003 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次: 2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.25

书 号: ISBN 7-5062-6038-7/H·0394

出版社注册号: 粤 014

定 价: 24.00 元

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与承印公司联系退换。

# 前言

本丛书的主题是让世界更多地了解今天的中国，面对WTO的挑战，迎接2008年奥运会的举办；以中国为大背景，通过学校、商务场所、旅游景点、人文风俗、体育场馆等具体场景，把新世纪中国社会和中国人的新面貌介绍给来自世界各地的朋友，故内容以“中国”为核心，涵盖历史、文化、经济、生活等诸多方面

丛书共分为五个分册，主要内容包括商务英语口语、校园英语口语、旅游英语口语、文化英语口语和体育英语口语。每册列出50个专题，每个专题首先精选出一定数量最常用的句子，随后选编若干个具有典型使用价值的情景对话，这些对话语言简洁，易于上口，举一反三，时髦地道，实用性强。最后适当补充相关专题的附加词语，对其中的单词还注上音标

刘上扶教授为本丛书主编，他在美国学习、生活多年，熟悉中英语言与文化，在他精心组织和指导下，本丛书特别强调内容的当代性、流行性、实用性和知识性；场景设置具有时代感，生活味足；对话形式多样，风趣幽默，流畅好读，引人入胜。我认为这是难得的适合中国学生、英语爱好者学习的口语丛书

本人郑重向广大读者推荐这套口语丛书，并预祝出版成功。

(美) Dr. Pan Shiwen

(纽约市立大学研究院语言学博士、教授)

于纽约

# Contents

## 目 录

Unit 1	Descendants of the Dragon 龙的传人 .....	1
Unit 2	Talking about Chinese History 谈中国历史 .....	7
Unit 3	Talking about Chinese Geography 谈中国地理 .....	13
Unit 4	A Wonderful Visit to China 奇妙的中国之旅 .....	18
Unit 5	Talking about China's Ethnic Minorities 谈中国少数民族 .....	23
Unit 6	Talking about Chinese Traditional Festivals 谈中国传统节日 .....	28
Unit 7	Chinese Literature 中国文学 .....	33
Unit 8	Chinese Paintings 中国美术 .....	38
Unit 9	Four Treasures of the Study 文房四宝 .....	44
Unit 10	Chinese Traditional Music 中国传统音乐 .....	50
Unit 11	Going to the Theater 去看戏 .....	56
Unit 12	Chinese Architecture 中国建筑 .....	61
Unit 13	Chinese Kungfu 中国功夫 .....	66
Unit 14	Chinese Tea Culture 中国茶文化 .....	71
Unit 15	Talking about Chinese Food 谈中国美食 .....	77
Unit 16	Marvelous Traditional Chinese Medicine 神奇的中药 .....	81
Unit 17	Chinese Arts and Crafts 中国工艺品 .....	86
Unit 18	Clothes Make the Man 人要衣裳 .....	91
Unit 19	Chinese Flowers 中国的花卉 .....	96
Unit 20	Religions in China 中国的宗教 .....	102
Unit 21	Chinese Way of Thinking 中国人的思维方式 .....	108
Unit 22	Chinese Confucianism 中国的儒家思想 .....	113
Unit 23	Talking about Chinese Etiquette 谈中国礼仪 .....	119
Unit 24	Chinese Body Language 中国的体态语 .....	124
Unit 25	Chinese Language and Characters 中国的语言和文字 .....	130
Unit 26	Chinese Family Structure 中国家庭结构 .....	137

Unit 27	Talking about Chinese Names 谈中国人的姓名 .....	142
Unit 28	Twelve Animal Signs for the Chinese 中国人的十二生肖 .....	147
Unit 29	Colourful Country Life 多姿多彩的乡村生活 .....	153
Unit 30	A Visit to a Chinese Family 参观中国家庭 .....	158
Unit 31	Lovely Giant Pandas 可爱的大熊猫 .....	164
Unit 32	At a Barbershop or Beauty Shop 在理发店或美容院 .....	169
Unit 33	At a Shop 在商店 .....	173
Unit 34	Chinese Movies 中国电影 .....	177
Unit 35	I'm a "Webworm" 我是"网虫" .....	183
Unit 36	China and Sports 中国与运动 .....	187
Unit 37	Quality Education System 素质教育 .....	192
Unit 38	Studying Abroad 出国留学 .....	198
Unit 39	Talking about China's Transportation 谈中国交通 .....	202
Unit 40	Chinese Welfare and Social Security 中国社会福利和保障 .....	207
Unit 41	Talking about the Mass Media in China 谈中国大众传播媒体 .....	212
Unit 42	Law and Social Order 法律与社会秩序 .....	217
Unit 43	Structure of the State 国家机构 .....	221
Unit 44	Talking about China's Foreign Policy 谈中国外交政策 .....	226
Unit 45	Environmental Protection in China 中国环保 .....	231
Unit 46	Talking about Chinese Economy 谈中国经济 .....	236
Unit 47	Go West and Realize Your Dream! 到西部去实现你的梦想吧! .....	242
Unit 48	Four Modernizations Drive 四化建设 .....	249
Unit 49	Advancement of Science and Technology 中国科学技术的进步 .....	255
Unit 50	The Future of Chinese Tradition 中国传统文化的未来 .....	261



# China

# 走遍中国

Walk Around China :  
Oral English Practice Series

英语口语丛书

# 文化

刘上扶\主编

蒋莉 丁宏\编著



**W** 世界图书出版公司  
广州·上海·西安·北京

8. Dragon-worship has found a way into every aspect of life in China.  
 中国人对龙的崇拜已深入生活的方方面面
9. The Chinese like to compare China to a giant dragon flying over the east of the world.  
 中国人喜欢把中国比喻成“东方腾飞的巨龙”
10. There are many buildings in China with dragons on them such as the Nine-dragon Wall in Beijing.  
 中国有许多像北京九龙壁那样有龙的建筑

## Situational dialogues 情景对话

### Dialogue 1

(A=a guide 导游, B=a foreign tourist 外国游客)

- A:** This is the throne where the emperor used to meet his ministers.  
 这就是君王接受朝拜的宝座
- B:** Look, there are quite a lot of dragons in the building and on the throne. They look quite wonderful. Are these just for ornament?  
 瞧, 房子里和宝座上都有好多的龙, 看起来真漂亮。它们仅仅是用来装饰的吗?
- A:** Not only. In ancient China, the dragon was considered to be a deity with infinite power. The emperors always regarded themselves as the true sons of the dragon. So in the palace you will find yourself surrounded by the dragon. Also such ornaments could be found on the clothes they used to wear and the things they used.  
 不仅如此, 在中国古代, 龙被认为是有无上权力的神圣, 所以皇帝称自己是“真龙天子”。因此在宫殿中你会发现到处都是龙。同样, 皇帝所用的东西和所穿的衣服上也能看到龙的装饰
- B:** I suppose there must be a lot of expressions specially used for the emperor, too?  
 我猜想关于皇帝也会有一些专用的表达方式吧?
- A:** Yes, for example, when people wanted to say “the emperor is happy”, they would say: “the Dragon is in a good mood.”

是的。比如当人们想说“皇帝高兴”时，就会说“龙颜大悦”。

**B:** Quite interesting. Would you tell me more?

很有意思。能多讲一些吗？

**A:** Sure. Afterwards, OK?

当然可以。等以后再说好吗？

## Dialogue 2

(A=a foreign tourist 外国游客, B=a guide 导游)

**A:** I find it's quite easy to find the image of dragon in China.

我发现在中国很容易看到龙的图像。

**B:** Yes, nearly everywhere. There used to be many temples specially built for the God of Dragon, also called the King of Dragon. In China, the dragon was considered to be the bringer of the rain, so when there was a draught, people used to offer sacrifices to the Dragon and ask for rain.

是的，几乎随处可见。过去曾经有许多专门为龙王建造的庙宇。在中国，人们认为龙能够呼风唤雨，因此在过去天旱的时候，人们给龙王祭祀求雨。

**A:** Quite interesting.

真有意思。

**B:** Yeah, it can also be found in ancient buildings, sculptures, clothes, paintings, literature and mythology, even stamps and coins.

是的，而且在古建筑、雕刻、衣服、绘画、文学、神话中都能找到它的踪影，甚至是在邮票和硬币中。

**A:** Is there a special day for the dragon?

有专门庆祝龙的节日吗？

**B:** Not exactly. But on a lot of traditional holidays you will find events about it. For example, on Lantern Festival you will find dragon lanterns and dragon play. The second day of the second lunar month is the Dragon-head Rising day. People used to consider all the food for this day to be part of the dragon, the noodles the whiskers, the pancakes the scales, dumplings the ears.

没有，但是在许多传统节日中都有与之相关的活动。比如在元宵节中，能看到龙灯、舞龙。阴历的二月初二是“龙抬头”。人们曾经把这一天的所有食物都看作是龙的某一部分。比如面条是龙须，饼是龙鳞，饺子是龙耳等。



**A:** I have heard a lot of the Dragon Boat Day, but I don't know when it is celebrated.

我听说过“龙舟节”，但是不知道什么时候庆祝

**B:** It falls on the 5th of the fifth lunar month. On that day people hold Dragon-boat race in memory of Qu Yuan, a patriotic Chinese poet and politician.

是在阴历的五月初五。那一天人们举行赛龙舟来纪念爱国诗人、政治家屈原。

**A:** Are these holidays celebrated all over China?

全中国都庆祝这些节日吗？

**B:** Nearly all over China. And some minorities have their special holidays for dragon, such as “Dragon-Worshipping Day” among Dong and Zhuang peoples, and “Dragon-Lake Day” among the Pumi people.

几乎全中国都庆祝。一些少数民族还有专门的节庆日，比如侗族和壮族的“祭龙节”，普米族的“龙潭节”

**A:** I am interested in this. Are there any books in English on this?

我对这个很感兴趣，有这方面的英文书吗？

**B:** Yeah, I will write down the list of books.

有的，我给你写一个书单吧

**A:** Thank you.

谢谢你。

### Dialogue 3

(A=Professor Smith 史密斯教授, B=Zhang Jun 张君)

**A:** I would like to know what Chinese people call themselves. Can you give me some information?

我想了解一下中国人对自己的称呼，你能给我提供一些信息吗？

**B:** Of course. There are a lot of ways, such as the scions of Yan and Huang.

当然了。有好多种称呼，例如“炎黄子孙”。

**A:** How did this come from?

这是怎么来的呢？

**B:** Yan Di and Huang Di were original heads of two tribes in China, and it's said that they were brothers. Huang Di defeated the terrible tribe which used to invade others. He got people organized in agricultural production and the

development of culture. He invented many things and cured many people of their diseases.

炎帝和黄帝原来是中国两个部落的头领，据说他们是兄弟。黄帝打败了经常侵略其他部落的一个可怕的部落。他组织人们进行农业生产和发展文明，并发明了许多东西，而且治好了许多人的病。

**A:** He is so great!

他真伟大。

**B:** Yes, so the people respect and revere Huang Di, looking on him as the common ancestor. After the tribe of Yan Di was merged, people came to call themselves "scions of Yan and Huang".

是的，所以人们敬仰黄帝，把他看作是共同的祖先。当炎帝的部落与之合并后，人们逐渐称自己为“炎黄子孙”。

**A:** Any other names?

还有其他称呼吗？

**B:** Yeah, there are other names such as the scions of Hua Xia. The Chinese civilization grew out of a tribe called Hua Xia, which had settled in the Yellow River valley. Hence the name.

是的，还有其他的称呼，例如“华夏儿女”。中华文明是从定居在黄河谷地的华夏族产生的，故以此得名。

**A:** I heard that the Chinatown is translated into tangrenjie in Chinese. Why did the Chinese call themselves tangren?

我听说 Chinatown 在汉语中翻译成“唐人街”，为什么中国人又自称“唐人”呢？

**B:** Tang is a dynasty in Chinese history during which time China was unprecedentedly strong, so the Chinese sometimes regard Tang as a sign of prosperity.

唐朝是中国历史上一个史无前例的强盛朝代，所以中国人有时候把唐看作是繁荣的象征。

**A:** Thank you a lot for telling me so much.

谢谢你告诉了我这么多东西。

## ***Additional words & phrases*** 附加词语

kylin ['kailin]	<i>n.</i> 麒麟 (吉祥)	Palace of the Dragon King	龙宫
dragon lantern	龙灯	dragon dance	舞龙
phoenix ['fi:niks]	<i>n.</i> 凤凰, 长生鸟	dragon vein	龙脉
crane [krein]	<i>n.</i> 仙鹤	dragon robe	龙袍
tortoise ['tɔ:təs]	<i>n.</i> 龟 (长寿、有力、耐久)	lion [laiən]	<i>n.</i> 狮子 (庄严、勇敢、力量、胜利的象征, 守护者)
year of dragon	龙年		

# Unit 2

## Talking about Chinese History 谈中国历史



### ***Basic sentences*** 常用句子

1. History is the record events in the life of a country or a people.  
历史是一个国家或一个民族生活事件的记录。
2. China, one of the world's most ancient civilizations, has a recorded history of nearly 5,000 years.  
中国是世界上最古老文明的发源地之一，拥有近 5000 年的历史。
3. In 221 B. C., Qin Shihuang, the first Emperor, established the first centralized, unified, multi-ethnic state in Chinese history.  
公元前 221 年，中国第一位皇帝秦始皇建立了中国历史上第一个中央集权、统一、多民族的国家。
4. Most of scholars agree that the first dynasty of China was the Xia about 2100 to 1600 B. C.  
大多数学者都认为中国的第一个朝代是大约公元前 2100 年到公元前 1600 年的夏朝。
5. With nearly 5,000 years to draw on, China owes its rich culture to a blend of philosophies including Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism.  
有近 5000 年历史的丰富的中国文化很大程度上得益于包括儒、道、佛在内的各家哲学的交融辉映。
6. The discovery of ruins throughout the country from the Neolithic Age proves

that the Chinese nation entered the stage of civilization at least 4,000 years ago.

全国范围内的新石器时代的遗址发掘证明中华民族至少在 4000 年前就已进入文明阶段。

7. More than just a trade route, the Silk Road once played a great role in promoting friendly relations and economic and cultural exchanges between China and Asian, European and African countries.

丝绸之路不仅是一条贸易路线, 它还曾在促进中国与亚洲、欧洲、非洲各国间的友好关系和经济文化交流等方面起过重要作用

8. Marco Polo's descriptions show that the highways, postal system, and medicine of China were more advanced than those of Europe in the thirteenth century.

马可·波罗的记载显示 13 世纪中国在公路、邮政和医学方面远远领先于西方

9. China was the first country to plant and process tea in the world.

中国是世界上最早栽培和制作茶叶的国家

10. The Four Great Inventions of the Chinese people in ancient times are papermaking, printing, the compass and gunpowder.

中国古代四大发明分别是造纸术、印刷术、指南针和火药

11. The Opium War of 1840 marked a turning point in Chinese history.

1840 年爆发的鸦片战争标志着中国历史的转折

12. On October 1, 1949, 300,000 people in Beijing's Tian'anmen Square witnessed a grand ceremony inaugurating the People's Republic of China.

1949 年 10 月 1 日, 30 万民众在天安门广场亲眼目睹了中华人民共和国开国大典的盛事

13. Since 1978, China has pursued a policy of reform and opening to the outside world, a policy that was initiated by Deng Xiaoping.

从 1978 年开始, 中国执行由邓小平提出的改革开放政策

## Situational dialogues 情景对话

### Dialogue 1

(A=Mr. Smith 史密斯先生, B=Miss Li 李小姐)

**A:** This is my first visit to China, and I'd like to learn more about your history.

这是我第一次来中国,我想了解多一点你们的历史

**B:** China, one of the world's most ancient civilizations, has a recorded history of nearly 5,000 years. Most of our scholars agree that the first dynasty was the Xia about 2100 to 1600 B. C. Historians think the Xia descended from the Longshan culture in the Yellow River Valley. They could make beautiful black-lacquered pottery.

中国是世界上最古老文明的发源地之一,有近 5000 年的历史。大多数学者都认为第一个朝代是大约公元前 2100 年到公元前 1600 年的夏朝。历史学家认为夏朝是由黄河流域的龙山文化发源而来的。龙山人可制造出美丽的黑陶。

**A:** Did they invent your writing system?

是他们发明了中国的文字吗?

**B:** Scholars think the Xia dynasty had a writing system, but the best records are from the Shang dynasty. Have you heard about the Shang oracle bones? The bones were the shoulder blades of animal and had Chinese characters scratched on them. It is reported that the bones were used for telling the future. The Shang dynasty existed between about 1600 and 1066 B.C. Shang people were very advanced bronze metal workers.

学者们认为夏朝已经有了文字,但最好的记录始于商朝。你听说过商朝的甲骨文吗?就是在动物的肩胛骨上刻上中国的汉字,那些骨头是用来预测未来的。商朝存在于大约公元前 1600 年至公元前 1066 年之间。商朝人是技艺非常高超的青铜匠。



**Dialogue 2**

(A=Mr. Jefferson 杰斐逊先生, B=Miss Li 李小姐)

**A:** I've known something about Shang dynasty. Then who comes next after it?

我已经知道了一些有关商朝的事,那么下一个朝代是哪个?

**B:** The Western Zhou dynasty gained power over the Shang in a section of the Yellow River Valley and kept peace and stability for hundreds of years.

西周在黄河流域的部分地区夺得了商朝的政权,并维持和平和稳定达数百年

**A:** There is the Eastern Zhou in your history, isn't there?

你们的历史中还有一个东周,是吗?

**B:** Yeah. In 770 B. C., the Zhou were defeated by an army of barbarians from the west of China. They moved east and became the Eastern Zhou.

是的。公元前 770 年,周被来自西夷的一支军队打败,于是东移,成为东周。

**A:** How long did the Eastern Zhou last?

东周持续了多久?

**B:** The period of the Eastern Zhou lasted until about 221 B. C. It's often known as the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period. That was the time when Taoism grew as a belief. It was the time of Confucius. And, it was also the time in history when Chinese Legalism grew. The Legalists created a set of laws to help govern a very divided China.

东周一直持续到公元前 221 年左右,这个时期常被称为春秋战国时代。这是道教作为一种信仰得到发展的时代,也是孔子的时代,而且还是历史上法家得到发展的时代。法家创造了一套法律来帮助统治分裂的中国

**A:** Then what happened in 221 B. C.?

那么公元前 221 年发生了什么事?

**B:** In 221 B. C., the Qin Dynasty was established. China was unified as one. Under the Qin rulers, the Great Wall was built, and the country began to adopt an uniform system of writing, money and measurement.

公元前 221 年,秦朝建立,中国实现了统一。在秦朝统治下,长城开始修建,全国开始实行统一的文字、货币和度量衡制度

**Dialogue 3**

(A=Mr. Smith 史密斯先生, B=Miss Li 李小姐)

**A:** Could you tell me something about the Han Dynasty?

你能告诉我一些汉朝的事情吗?

**B:** No problem. The Han dynasty lasted from about 202 B.C. to 220 A.D. This dynasty was very important in Chinese history. They perfected an administrative system that was continued by every other dynasty in the history of our country. The Han became the largest and most important ethnic group in China.

没问题。汉朝从公元前 202 年持续到公元 220 年, 它在中国历史上非常重要。汉朝完善的行政制度为历史上所有其他朝代所沿用。汉族则成为中国最大的民族。

**A:** I've heard a lot about the Tang dynasty. Why were they so important in Chinese history?

我听说过很多关于唐朝的事情。这个朝代为什么在中国历史上如此重要?

**B:** I think the Tang were as important as the Han. The Tang extended China's boundaries north to Siberia and to Korea in the east. One of the best-known rulers of the dynasty was the Empress Wu. She has a reputation for being brilliant, but not a very nice person. The Tangs lost power because of a civil war that destroyed the dynasty.

我认为唐朝同汉朝一样重要。唐朝将中国的疆界向北扩展到西伯利亚, 向东延伸到韩国。唐朝其中一个最著名的统治者是武则天。她以绝顶聪明著称, 但心狠手辣。唐朝由于内战而失去了政权。

**Dialogue 4**

(A=Mr. Green 格林先生, B=Ms. Wu 吴女士)

**A:** I think some of Chinese people still can remember the Qing dynasty.

我想还有一部分中国人记得清王朝。

**B:** Yes. The Qing dynasty lasted until 1911, so very elderly people might recall its last days. This period saw the gradual decline of dynastic China. There were a number of rebellions, including the famous Boxer Rebellion. The Opium Wars also happened in this period.

是的。清朝一直延续到 1911 年，所以年纪比较大的人可能还记得它最后的岁月。满清时代目睹了中国封建王朝的逐步衰落。期间发生了多次起义，其中包括著名的义和团起义。鸦片战争也发生在清朝。

**A:** China has undertaken great difficulties in this period. A lot of foreign countries forced their way into China.

中国在这段期间经历了巨大的磨难，许多外国势力武力入侵中国。

**B:** Yes. Hong Kong was leased to Britain at that time. Since 1911 many things have changed here in China.

是的，香港就是在那时被租借给英国的。自 1911 年以来，中国的许多事情发生了变化。

## ***Additional words & phrases*** 附加词语

the Spring and Autumn Period	春秋时期	the Southern Song Dynasty	南宋
the Warring States Period	战国时期	the Sui Dynasty	隋朝
the Three Kingdoms	三国	peasant uprising	农民起义
the Western Jin Dynasty	西晋	the Revolution of 1911	辛亥革命
the Eastern Jin Dynasty	东晋	the May 4th Movement	五四运动
the Northern and Southern Dynasties		the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms	
	南北朝		五代十国
the Northern Song Dynasty	北宋		