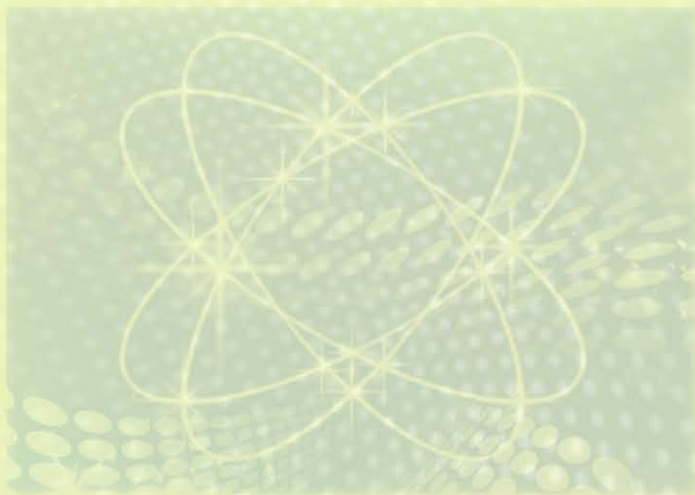


新编综合英语

二册

读写(教师)



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Looking at China Through Foreigners' Eyes

Part One: In – class Reading

Useful Information

Culture is a very broad term used to describe the arts, beliefs, values, traditions, customs, and institutions that are considered to be characteristic of a community, people, region, or nation. Culture also includes the languages and dialects that people use to express their feelings and to communicate with each other. It is often difficult to dissociate language and culture since, in most cases, language is the main medium through which culture is transmitted. Most people feel that it is impossible to really know a culture without speaking the language. In some immigrant populations in North America, however, the original language (French, German, Chinese, Polish, etc.) has been lost but customs and traditions are still maintained.

Often something that appears strange or unusual in another culture is in fact very logical and part of a deeply rooted tradition. What might seem rude in one culture might seem perfectly normal and acceptable in another culture. Tolerance and curiosity are key factors in all cross-culture learning experiences.

Although modern transportation and communications have reduced the world to a “global village”, there are still many fascinating cultural differences to explore. Discovering how people from other regions or other countries see the world can be an enriching experience. Tasting new foods, listening to different music, and studying the architecture or the literature of other cultures can open up new perspectives on life.

Key to Preparation

I.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1. Westerners | 2. Westerners | 3. Both | 4. Westerners | 5. Chinese | 6. Both |
| 7. Westerners | 8. Chinese | | | | |

II.

Omitted

Language Points

1. Now and then, though, things happen that upset me, little events that show that there is still plenty of room for improvement in this regard.

Sometimes, things that annoy me occur; little events show that there are a lot of aspects that need improving.

“that upset me” is an attributive clause, modifying “things”. “that there is still plenty of room for improvement in this regard” is an objective clause of the verb “show”; this can be used to say that someone’s work or performance is not perfect and needs improving.

e. g. Please read over your paper again and see if there is any room for improvement.

upset: to distress or trouble someone

e. g. The naughty boy often upsets his neighbors with his mischievous behavior.

His friend’s death upset him very much.

“in this regard” is used to connect what you are going to say with something you have just mentioned

e. g. Progress is slow. In this regard, lack of fund is a factor.

2. I was holding the door open in the expectation that the next person coming out would take over the task from me.

I was keeping the door open and I hoped the person after me would take it over.

in the expectation that: in a belief that something good will happen in the future

e. g. The teacher was looking at the students in the expectation that someone would say something.

take over: to become the person in charge; to accept

e. g. If you rent this house, you can take over the furniture from the former owner.

The night nurse takes over at midnight. (值夜班的护士在午夜时分换班。)

3. They converted a polite action intended as a helpful social gesture into an opportunity for exploitation.

convert into: to change (something) into (something else)

e. g. A poet is one who can convert ordinary words into a meaningful and effective piece of writing.

If two chemicals are put together and heated, they can be converted into a completely different substance.

4. Over the course of the conference we got to know each other.
During the conference we came to know each other.
over the course: during a process or period of time
e. g. Over the course of their conversation he knew that John was in prison.
conference: a large formal meeting where a lot of people discuss important matters
e. g. The university has a conference center in the mountains.
5. I advised her to make a point of contacting people in advance for any future interviews.
I advised that she should make an appointment in advance if she wanted to have an interview with someone in future.
make a point (of doing sth.) : to take particular care about
e. g. I always make a point of introducing new members to the boss.
She always makes a point of being punctual.
in advance: before something happens or is expected to happen; beforehand
e. g. I should inform you in advance that we would be delayed.
We had to pay the rent two weeks in advance.
6. When I travel by plane or train in China, I always fall in with young people eager to strike up a conversation with me.
When I travel in China whether by plane or by train, I always meet young people who are eager to have a conversation with me.
fall in with: to meet or begin to mix socially with
e. g. The man who was enjoying a lonely walk in the hills fell in with a party of climbers.
Her son fell in with a bad crowd.
strike up: to begin (speaking) ; to start to make (a friendship)
e. g. The old friends struck up a conversation about high school.
They struck up an acquaintance with each other on the plane.
7. People who meet by chance as travelers should stick to wider, more public subjects. 萍水相逢的人们应谈论更宽泛更大众化的问题。
by chance: without being planned or intended 碰巧; 偶然
e. g. I saw Tom by chance in the supermarket the other day.
stick to: to keep using or doing one particular thing and not to change to anything else
e. g. Reporters should stick to investigating the facts.

Chinese Translation of the Text

请注意这些小节

中国人很重礼仪。多年前当我来到中国时,就从很多中国朋友身上看到了这一点。但是,有时候一些人的做法却常常让我反感,——这些小事也说明在这些方面需要改进的地方还很多。

有一次,我从一家商场推门出来,考虑到后面还有人,我就用手扶着门,以免门弹回去伤着人。然而,使我吃惊并恼怒的是紧跟在我身后的一位年轻姑娘旁若无人地径直走了出去。我扶着门,期待着后面的人上来接替我,可她后面的另一位姑娘也是如此。瞧,我成了专职的开门人了。直到第三位顾客(一位中年男子)出来扶住了门,我才得以脱身离开。那两位姑娘的粗鲁行为令人难以置信。即使她们不接替我扶门,至少也该说声谢谢。她们把这种旨在有助于社交的礼貌行为变成了利用别人的机会。

有些事情很小,并没有多大意义,却令别人不舒服。例如,西方人打电话总以“再见”为结尾,但在说再见之前总要加上一些话作为谈话的主题与结束话语之间的桥梁,例如“好,我没别的问题了,有功夫再聊”;“我想我最好让你继续工作”;“感谢你提供的信息,它们对我非常有用”等等客套话。这些话自身并无什么意义,但在感情上却很重要。若是说完正事立刻说再见那就太唐突了,听起来就会觉得生硬。有的中国朋友告诉我这是语言问题(他们不知如何用英语说这类客套话),但我注意到中国人之间有时也这样。

再说说拜访的礼节。有一次我去上海参加一个国际会议,住在一个四星级宾馆。一天吃完晚饭我正在休息,便听见有人敲门。原来是一位陌生的女士,自我介绍是某报的记者,要采访我。我请她出示了记者证后方请她进来。会议期间,我们彼此熟悉了。她说起那天我开门时满脸狐疑,使她十分不解。我忠告她,如果今后再有这类采访,一定要事先约好。贸然出现在人家门前,不仅不礼貌,还容易被人误解——在一些大饭店中妓女往往这么做。在绝大多数的西方城市,即使是亲朋好友,在事先电话未通知的情况下都会犹豫是否登门拜访,更何况是完全陌生人呢!

在中国,当我坐飞机或火车时,总会偶遇一些急切地想与我交谈的年轻人。我当然知道,他们把这视作一个练习口语的机会,这很好,我也愿意和他们交谈。不过我发现他们问的问题过多地涉及到我的个人生活。像“你结婚了吗”以及“你有几个孩子”这类问题不是不可以问,但最好是通过一段时间两人熟悉一些后再问,而不是一认识就问这类问题。萍水相逢的人们应该谈论更宽泛、更大众化的话题。经过这样的交谈,在发现彼此志趣相投后,说不定会成为朋友,也就可以进一步谈个人问题了。

Key to the Exercises

Comprehension of the text

II.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. D

III.

2. Sometimes even small things, though insignificant, can annoy others
 3. Courtesy during a visit will not go unnoticed
 4. It is better to talk about personal matters after people have become familiar with each other

Vocabulary and Structure

I.

1. converting (iron) into 2. Conference 3. impolite 4. prevent (him) from
 5. courtesy 6. abrupt 7. releasing 8. upset

II.

1. improvement 2. in expectation of 3. intended 4. connect
 5. surprised/upset 6. hesitating 7. stick to 8. private

Word Building

I.

	study, mastery and utilization of manufacturing and industrial methods; systematic application of knowledge to practical tasks in industry
	science of the nature and growth of society and social behavior
	study of possible phenomenon in future
psychology	
	study of habits of living things, esp. their relation to the environment
geology	
biology	
	science of the structure, forms and distribution of animals

II.

air-condition; hand-carry; baby-sit; mass-produce; chain-smoke; typewrite sunbath; sleep-walk; shoplift

Cloze

1. greeting 2. friendly 3. formal 4. informal 5. first
 6. introductions 7. prefer 8. meet 9. titles 10. impolite

Translation

1. In social activities, it is always emphasized to respect others.

2. It is impolite to enter someone's room without first knocking at the door.
3. Americans believe that an informal greeting often implies a close and friendly relationship.
4. This heavy rain prevented them from arriving at the destination on time.
5. We had decided to make airline reservations beforehand.
6. The elevator is so full of people that there is no room to move.

Part Two: After – class Reading

Chinese Translation of Passage A

别 光 看 热 闹

我们在中国住了八年多了,觉得中国人很好客、很热情。但是,我们也注意到,中国人对亲戚、朋友或是与他们有某种关系的人特别热情,对陌生人就比较冷淡。比如,街上出了什么事,很多人爱围着看热闹,但并不动手做点什么。

不久前,那是一个星期天的中午,我们和几个朋友从教堂出来。一辆“面的”撞了一个拉蜂窝煤的三轮车,煤滚了一地。“面的”司机和三轮车司机就吵了起来,相互指责对方。此时,路全堵了,性急的司机们开始按喇叭。我们认为,解决问题最实际的办法就是把路清理干净,好让那些车开过去。于是,我们把煤一块块捡起来放回三轮车上,而周围围观的人大约有二十多人。如果每个看热闹的人都来捡几块,很快就能捡完。但是,他们只是说“看老外,看老外”、“老外学雷锋啦!”这样的话。可以肯定,如果人们认识那位三轮司机,一定会上前帮忙的,可事情发生在陌生人身上,他们就光是看热闹。这些人既然不打算帮忙,为什么要站在那里浪费时间呢?

一位中国朋友问过我们,美国人喜欢看热闹吗?细想起来,还真没有这类的热闹可看:若是遇到这类事,多数美国人会帮着拣煤。由于美国不像中国有那么多三轮车,所以我们不好做太精确的比较。

说心里话,我们所有的中国朋友,包括同事、学生、邻居,甚至陌生人,对我们都很友好、热情。可为什么中国人之间对朋友和对陌生人就那么不一样呢?

一个中国朋友告诉我们,这是因为中国人内向。在陌生人之间有一层屏障,在这个屏障去除之前,彼此甚至话都不讲。比如,同在一个单位食堂吃饭,两个人共用一张小桌吃饭,如果他们不认识,虽说都在同一个单位工作,那也各吃各的,彼此连眼神都不碰一下。而多数美国人在这种情况下,通常会说声“你好”,或是问一下对方的工作情况,至少会相互笑一笑。

在中国,由于我们的中文有限,不能和陌生人交谈,但我们总是用“你好”和陌生人打招

呼。他们多是感到惊奇,可只要他们意识到这是友好的表示,“屏障”就消除了,我们就得到了充满友善的微笑作为回报。友好地打招呼不费你吹灰之力却使被打招呼的人感到温暖,使他知道有人关注他。即使是在人口稠密的大城市,很多人也是孤独的。

用“内向”或“腼腆”来解释上述现象,我们觉得还不太令人信服。

中国古代哲学家孔子有句名言:“己所不欲,勿施于人”。西方人也知道耶稣的一句话与之类似,但有着微妙区别:“你希望别人为你做什么,你就去为别人做什么。”多数美国儿童从小就被告知这一条“黄金法则”,它在被引用时常常被简化为“己所欲,施于人”。也许,这就是多数美国人见到别人有了困难会上前帮忙的原因。

Chinese Translation of Passage B

东西方的爱不一样

我和丈夫在中国已经住了两年多了,儿子菲力克斯 4 岁,入了一所中国幼儿园。他和两岁的妹妹艾娃都能像同龄的中国孩子一样用中文喋喋不休。我们很爱自己的孩子。

我发现中国的父母向孩子表达爱的某些方式很令人吃惊。显然,在这方面,我们西方人和中国人的方式有着巨大的差别。

大多数中国孩子似乎想要什么就能得到什么,从冰淇淋、糖果、玩具到他们身边大人们没完没了的关心。这些就是爱吗?对此我表示怀疑。我觉得大多数西方人不这么想。我们认为,爱体现在对孩子的教育,应该教他们过独立的生活。其中还包括他们必须接受不会事事遂愿这一事实。作为成年人,他并不总能如愿以偿得到梦寐以求的高级轿车;她也不总能得到向往的漂亮服装。因此我们总是尽早教育孩子如何面对得不到想要之物时所受到的挫折。

现在,我举个例子,看看在同样情况下两种不同的示爱方法。在幼儿园门前有个老太太卖冰淇淋。每次我去接菲力克斯时,他当然总是要我给他买冰淇淋;而我有时给他买,但不能让他天天吃。一天,我接我的“小老外”时,发生了一番关于冰淇淋的争吵。

他要我买,我不同意。他就开始发脾气,又喊又哭,好像受了虐待一样。我告诉他无论他怎么哭,我也不会买。一位妇女听到了菲力克斯的喊叫就问我怎么回事。我告诉了她,而她却不能理解我的做法,觉得那是令人难以置信的冷酷无情。虽然我激烈地反对,她还是买了一支冰淇淋给菲力克斯。结果除了菲力克斯,两个大人心里都不舒服。我感到自己作为母亲的权利受到了侵害,而那位好心的妇女认为我非常冷酷、非常不领情。

我想,这种事若偶尔发生一次,我可能会有不同的反应。但是,中国人常做一些我们认

为是有些强人所难的事,例如:抱起我的孩子,或给他们照相,或是给他们买冰淇淋。显然,造成这一切的是围绕以下三个问题而产生的文化差异:如何表示我们的爱心? 如何教育我们的孩子? 在多大程度上来尊重别人作为父母的权利?

我觉得中国人对孩子的溺爱宠坏了孩子。而不无矛盾的是,我又觉得中国孩子的生活很不轻松。是的,这些孩子是全家关爱与娇宠的中心,但他们从小就要刻苦学习,委婉地说,这并非总与他们自己的意愿相一致。那些和我儿子同龄的中国孩子要上钢琴课、图画课甚至英文课。中国的父母似乎认为只玩耍纯粹是浪费时间。因此从这一方面来说,我们的孩子也像是被宠坏了,因为我们允许他们随便玩。

但中国人是否想过,如果不自由自在地玩耍,西方的孩子又怎么能培养出自由丰富的想像力呢? 难道他们看不到在孩子们今后的生活中,这种想像力和创造力与机智之间的联系有多么重要吗?

Part Three: Grammar

Key to the Exercises

I.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. to do | 2. to shout |
| 3. to learn | 4. to believe |
| 5. to see | 6. to choose |
| 7. to find | 8. to improve |
| 9. to get | 10. to talk |
| 11. to introduce | 12. to take |

II.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. strong enough | 2. too frightened |
| 3. too hot | 4. quickly enough |
| 5. enough gas | 6. too sleepy |
| 7. too loud | 8. good enough |
| 9. too muddy and slippery | 10. well enough |

Part Four: Reading Skills and Practice

Key to the Exercises

1. because—— signaling a cause-and-effect relationship

2. in spite of—— signaling a change of thought
3. yet—— signaling a change of thought
4. the reason—— signaling a cause-and-effect relationship
5. instead—— signaling a change of thought
6. so—— signaling a cause-and-effect relationship
7. but—— signaling a change of thought
due to—— signaling a cause-and-effect relationship
8. in addition—— signaling additional information or more of the same
9. however—— signaling a change of thought
10. moreover—— signaling additional information or more of the same

Part Five: General Writing

Key to the Exercises

Answers omitted

Part Six: Applied Writing

Key to the Exercises

Introducing a Cousin to a Friend

Oct. 23

Dear Laura,

Edward Brewster, my cousin, is going to spend the winter in New York gathering material and doing research for a new book. As he is an entire stranger in your locality, will you kindly help him find a comfortable hotel? I know you are very busy and I don't want you to regard this as an obligation. But I'm sure you'll enjoy meeting him, and once you meet him, you won't be able to wait to see him, again, for Brewster is a good company anywhere. He is a wonderful player of bridge, chess, and tennis, and a great conversationalist as well.

I don't need to tell you how much I'll personally appreciate any courtesies you show him.

Affectionately,

Ellen

Knowledge of America

Part One: In – class Reading

Useful Information

1. America

The word “America” has two meanings: the continents of North and South America; and the United States. In this unit, it means the latter. The full name of the country is the United States of America. It lies in the central part of North America. Its neighbors are Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. It faces the Atlantic on the east and the Pacific on the west. With a total area of 99,327,000 square kilometers, it is almost as large as the whole of Europe, and the 4,800-mile journey from east to west by train takes at least two days and three nights.

When the United States first became a nation, it had thirteen states. Each of the states was represented on the American flag by a star. From 1770 to the middle of the 19th century the size of the United States increased ten times. New states were added and new stars appeared on the flag. For a long time, there were 48 states. In 1959, two more stars were added to the flag. The new states were Alaska and Hawaii. The stripes on the flag, however, have always remained thirteen in memory of the original thirteen states.

The United States is a large country with wide plains and high mountains, and hundreds of lakes and rivers. In the past 80 years, it has grown into the most highly industrialized country in the world. Automation is more advanced in America than in any other countries.

2. Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is an American public holiday which has a long and curious history. On that day, families have a large meal together and celebrate the origins of the country.

When the Mayflower passengers arrived in Plymouth, America, in December 1620,

they had a hard life. Half of them died of illness, hunger or cold. During the next year, they overcame all kinds of difficulties and had a rich harvest. In order to thank God for the good harvest, on December 13, 1621, they held a great celebration. In 1622, there was no such activity. Then in 1623, they resumed the Thanksgiving Day celebrations. During the following years, there were no specific days of Thanksgiving—sometimes once a year, sometimes twice. George Washington, the first president of the United States, declared November 26, 1789 to be Thanksgiving Day. The several presidents after Washington generally allowed the governors of states to decide whether there should be a specified thanksgiving day and what day it should be if so. It was Abraham Lincoln who decided that the last Thursday in November be Thanksgiving Day. The custom has lasted until today.

Key to Preparation

I.

1. D 2. A 3. G 4. I 5. B 6. C 7. H 8. F 9. J 10. E

II.

1. the Spring Festival the Mid-autumn Festival/Day the Dragon Boat Festival
the Lantern Festival etc.
2. Thanksgiving Day the Independence Day etc.
3. Christmas Day New Year's Day All Saints' Day(万圣节) Valentine's Day(情人节)
Easter(复活节) International Labor Day International Women's Day
Children's Day Mother's Day etc.

Language Points

1. leave (...) for ... : to go away from a place or person to another place or person
e. g. They are leaving for home in the morning.
The train leaves Shanghai for Hangzhou.
2. pilgrim: someone who travels a long way to a holy place for a religious reason
Pilgrims: the group of English people who arrived to settle at Plymouth, Massachusetts in the US in 1620, that is *Mayflower* passengers.
3. ... the *Mayflower* lost its course. (Para. 2)
... the ship went in a wrong direction.
Here "course" means the planned direction that a boat or plane takes to go somewhere.
e. g. The ship lost its course and ran up on rocks.

Similar expression: lose one's way

... the main course is the turkey. (Para. 9)

Here "course" means one of the separate parts of a meal.

e. g. That restaurant has excellent 3-course meals for a reasonable price.

We are having fish for the main course.

4. ahead of: in front of

e. g. Tim pointed to a tree ahead of them.

There is a bright future ahead of us.

5. in one's place/ in place of: instead of

e. g. Jane was ill, so I went to the meeting in her place.

We use plastics in place of wood or metal.

6. ... they were able to get enough fresh meat despite their lack of skill or experience in hunting and fishing.

... they could obtain enough fresh meat although they didn't have enough hunting and fishing skills or experience.

despite: (*prep.*) in spite of.....

e. g. He came to the meeting despite his serious illness.

They remain modest despite their achievements.

7. The colonists' health improved with the warm weather and a better diet.

The colonists' health got better when the weather was warm and they had better food.

with: (*prep.*) at the same time or rate as something else

e. g. This wine improves with age.

Her hair became gray with the passing of the years.

With the dark nights comes the bad weather.

8. They were ready for the second winter with confidence.

They prepared for the next winter confidently.

get/be ready for: to prepare for something

e. g. I don't want to take the test yet; I'm not ready for it.

The fighters got ready for orders.

with confidence: confidently

9. They had eleven crude houses for protection against the severe winter.

They built eleven simple houses to protect themselves against the cold winter.

protection against:

e. g. Take these vitamins daily for protection against minor infections.

Such a thin coat gives little protection against the cold.

protect sb. /sth. against

e. g. The PLA protects our motherland against surprise attacks from enemies.

10. best of all: better than the other good things

e. g. Young people like this pop song best of all.

My dad's getting a new car, and best of all, he's going to give me the old one.

11. establish . . . with: to start having something with someone

e. g. We decided to try and establish contacts with similar groups in the US.

They have established diplomatic relations with many countries.

12. There they offered humble thanks to God.

There they expressed their humble thanks to God.

offer sb. sth. / offer sth. to sb.

e. g. You haven't offered Grandma any ice cream.

They offered him a very good job but he turned it down.

Please offer some coffee to the guests.

13. in addition: as well

e. g. In addition, there are several apartments.

In addition, she has some other shortcomings.

NOTE: in addition to: as well as

e. g. He's now running his own research company in addition to his job at the university.

14. contribute (sth.) to/towards sth.

e. g. Everyone has contributed to the fund.

The volunteers contributed a huge amount of their time to the project.

15. They were both regretful and thankful. (Para. 4)

Today pumpkins are both food and decoration for almost every Thanksgiving table(Para. 7) .

both . . . and: not only . . . but also

e. g. He's lived in both Britain and America.

She can both speak and write Japanese.

Both he and you are able to do it.

16. all over: everywhere in a place

e. g. People came from all over the country.

Products from all over the world are on display.

17. The table is always loaded with delicious food of many different kinds.

The table is full of different kinds of delicious food.

load... with: put sth. on or into sth.

e. g. Did you load the camera with film?

They loaded the car with their possessions.

They loaded me with gifts.

18. above all: most important of all

e. g. Marx is fair, hardworking, and above all, honest.

Above all, this is your last chance.

Chinese Translation of the Text

第一个感恩节

1620年，一艘名为“五月花号”的小型帆船离开英格兰驶往美洲。“五月花号”朝着位于弗吉尼亚温暖的海岸边的詹姆斯敦殖民地进发。船上的100名乘客都是清教徒，他们要寻找一块可以以自己的方式祭拜上帝的地方。

由于狂风巨浪，“五月花号”偏离了航向，这批勇敢的殖民者最终不得不于1620年12月在位于马萨诸塞州普利茅斯那岩石林立的海岸上登陆。当时正值隆冬，他们将要面对的是长达数月可怕的饥饿、疾病与死亡。只有那些身强力壮的清教徒才活过了冬天。许多妇女把她们自己少得可怜的一点食物让给了子女，而自己却被活活饿死。1621年4月，普利茅斯殖民地的首领约翰·卡弗过世，清教徒们推选威廉·布拉德福接替他的职位。

到了1621年春季，情况开始好转。地里长出了野菜，树上挂上了浆果和水果，而且还有大量的鱼和野味。尽管他们狩猎捕鱼的技术不佳、经验不足，但他们仍然可以弄到足够的新鲜肉食。随着气候转暖和饮食的改善，这批殖民者的健康状况也得以好转。

到了秋季，他们回顾过去的一年，百感交集。原先的100名乘客，现在只剩下50个，人类生命和悲剧的代价实在是太惨重了。另一方面，他们看到了未来的曙光。他们将要迎来大丰收，他们满怀信心，为第二个冬天做好了准备。他们修建了十一间简陋的房屋抵御严冬，其中七间作为住家使用，四间作为公用。最令人欣慰的是，在夏季，他们与马萨索伊酋长领导的印第安邻邦缔结了友好条约，树林和森林都成为了安全之地。当年夏天，当“五月花

号”返回英格兰时,没人愿意乘船回国。

在他们到达新家的第一年年底,清教徒们想用真正的节日来庆祝一番。于是布拉得福首领便决定把 1621 年 12 月 13 日作为向上帝表示谢意的日子。

第一个感恩节的黎明时分,殖民者鸣放礼炮,然后列队来到聚会的房子。这间房子充当了教堂。在这里,他们向上帝表达了虔诚的谢意。宗教仪式之后,盛大的宴会和为期三天的庆祝活动便开始了。马萨索伊和他的印第安勇士也受邀出席。

猎人们带回了野火鸡、鹅和鸭子,印第安人带来了鹿肉。另外他们还分享了鱼、蛤蜊和牡蛎。那些清教徒的家庭主妇煮了一些干草莓或樱桃,由于没有糖,所以她们无法做成英国的果酱或果冻。印第安人送来了许多蔬菜,其中特别值得一提的是南瓜。今天,南瓜既作为食物又作为装饰品,几乎摆放在每一张感恩节的餐桌上。

自 1962 年以来,庆祝感恩节的目的和方式几乎毫无改变。这一天,各宗教派别的教堂都对外开放,让人们对上帝的慷慨大方表示感谢。感恩节是一个举家团聚的日子。全国上下,丈夫与妻子、孙子和曾孙从城市赶到城镇,从城镇赶到乡村,或者从乡村赶到农场,在老家过节。许多人通过长途电话问候父母或祖父母。

实际上,全美国的感恩节宴会都是一样的。餐桌上摆满了各种各样的美味佳肴。主菜当然是火鸡,南瓜馅饼也经常被摆上桌以纪念印第安人送给首批移居者的礼物。大多数家庭饭后还有一些传统的娱乐活动。

在感恩节人们举行快乐的庆祝活动。这是家庭团聚的日子,也是一个再叙友情的机会。最重要的是,感恩节是一个回忆与感谢的时刻。

Key to the Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. (Suggested answers)

1. The Pilgrims left England for the New World. They planned to go to the Jamestown colony in Virginia. There were one hundred passengers on the boat. They wanted to find a place to worship God in their own way. But the boat lost its course at sea because of winds and storms. So they did not get to their destination.
2. When they landed at Plymouth in cold winter, they had to face a lot of difficulties: starvation, disease and death. Many of them died. Only the strong ones remained. When spring came, things got better. They were able to get enough to eat, and their health improved. They hunted, fished and planted crops. They got a good harvest.
3. On December 13, 1621, they fired a cannon as a salute at dawn. Then they moved to the meeting house and offered their humble thanks to God. After that they had a great feast and three days of celebration. For the feast, they had many kinds of meat, fruits and vegeta-