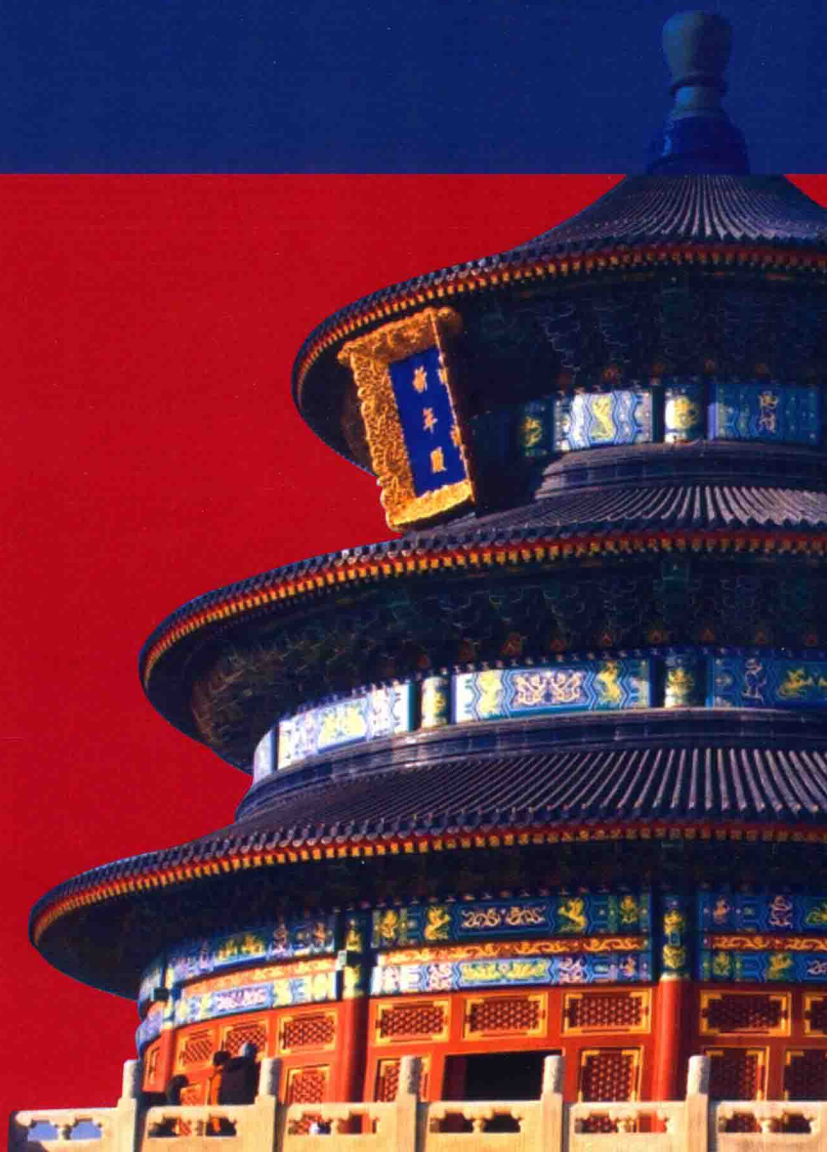


主 编：王 焱 谭跃越

跨文化 大学英语阅读 与翻译教程



外语教学与研



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跨文化 大学英语阅读 与翻译教程

上

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前 言

《跨文化大学英语阅读与翻译教程》是根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》提出的培养目标、课程设置、教学要求和教学原则为指导,结合当前大学英语教学改革的发展趋势,以提高学生英语阅读的兴趣、培养学生跨文化交际能力和语言运用能力为宗旨而设计编写的一套文化阅读教材。

一、教材特色

本教材针对的学生群体是具有高中英语基础的大学生,适用于英语专业和非英语专业的学生,以及有一定基础的英语爱好者学习。本教材具备以下主要特色:

1. 遵循全新的教学理念

本教材改变了“为学语言而学语言”的传统教材建设理念,以跨文化交际为主线,按主题将不同国家的文化知识融入其中,选材力求体现各国的文化差异,教程中所选的文章注重科学性、知识性、趣味性和可读性,使学生在有与文化相关的知识内容的同时,英语综合应用能力得到充分训练和提升。

2. 设计了新颖、实用的教材板块

本教材版块设计独特,内容新颖活泼,生词标注的编排方式便于学生阅读。每一单元的主要内容均包括引言、词汇拓展、篇章阅读及习题、跨文化交际、翻译技巧及段落翻译练习、著名国外经典作品赏析等五大板块,既有利于教师系统地开展教学活动,又方便学生自主获得知识,培养学生积极思考、发现问题和解决问题的能力。

二、教材内容

本教材分为上、下两册,每册可供一个学期使用。每册内容按照主题分为十四个单元,每单元由以下五部分组成:

第一部分:引言及相关词汇拓展。由一段言简意赅的引言阐释本单元主题,然后是与主题相关的词汇拓展,供学生参考。

第二部分:篇章阅读及习题。包括五篇课文,每篇课文后不仅对生词、习惯用法与词组和专用名词作了注释,而且配有不同形式的阅读理解题,如多项选择、选词填空、判断正误、简答题、英译汉或概述内容等。

第三部分:跨文化交际。包括案例分析和与本单元主题相关的情景对话。

第四部分:翻译技巧及段落翻译练习。包括翻译技巧的简要介绍和与中国文化相关的段落翻译练习。

第五部分:著名国外经典作品赏析。有经典名著、同名电影简介及经典台词。

=

另外，每册书后均附有各个部分练习的参考答案，以及课文中重要单词短语汇总，所以本教材既适用于大学英语的课堂教学，也是一套很好的英语自学课本，也是广大学生在学习英语的过程中，了解和掌握外国文化知识，提高文化素养和跨文化交际能力的理想教材。

本教材编者均为从事英语教育多年、具有丰富教学经验的大学英语教师。虽然为此付出巨大努力，但由于水平有限，难免会有疏漏和不足，敬请批评指正，以期不断完善。

编者

2014年4月

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1

UNIT

Cultural Symbols



Leading In

When we talk about cultural symbols, the words like Peking opera, calligraphy, the Great Wall and so on will come into our minds, because they are easily recognized and stand for concepts with Chinese cultural significance. Let's find more interesting icons which have their own special status to those cultural groups all over the world.

Useful Words and Expressions

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Buddha <i>n.</i> 佛 | sumo <i>n.</i> 相扑 |
| ceremony <i>n.</i> 仪式 | taboo <i>n.</i> 禁忌 |
| civilization <i>n.</i> 文明 | tattoo <i>n.</i> 纹身 |
| Confucianism <i>n.</i> 儒家思想 | totem <i>n.</i> 图腾 |
| conventional <i>a.</i> 传统的 | Big Ben 大本钟 |
| conviction <i>n.</i> 信仰 | Buckingham Palace 白金汉宫 |
| enlightenment <i>n.</i> 启蒙主义 | London Eye 伦敦眼 |
| ethnic <i>a.</i> 种族的 | Louvre Museum 卢浮宫博物馆 |
| fete <i>n.</i> 祭祀 | <i>Book of Changes</i> 《易经》 |
| kimono <i>n.</i> 和服 | the Eiffel Tower 埃菲尔铁塔 |
| pope <i>n.</i> 教皇 | the Statue of Liberty 自由女神像 |
| pyramid <i>n.</i> 金字塔 | the Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院 |
| religious <i>a.</i> 宗教的 | |

Intensive Reading

Text A

Switzerland or Sweden?

The names of two European nations — one known for its chocolate, cheese and watches, the other for **Ikea**, **Volvo** and **the Seventies pop band Abba** — have often been confused for each other among the Chinese.

The problem largely **stems from**¹ the fact that both nations' names are written similarly in Mandarin — Ruidian (Sweden) and Ruishi (Switzerland) — which begin with the same symbol.



In an effort to put an end to the mix-up, the Swedish and Swiss consulates in Shanghai have launched a **competition**² on the Swedish Consulate website, asking Chinese people to come up with funny ways to help differentiate the two countries. **Submissions**³ can be accepted as a blog post, cartoon, photo, short film or in any other format.

The winner with the best submission will receive

a 12-day trip to Sweden and Switzerland and will be expected to report back on their impressions of both countries following the trip, the website states. Entries will be accepted until November 20.

The organisers have also **devised**⁴ a humorous campaign logo portraying a series of objects and people associated with Sweden and Switzerland on separate maps of each country.

Sweden's map features meatballs, a **Viking, Pippi Longstocking** from Astrid Lindgren's books, as well as two male cartoon figures with a heart between them symbolising gay marriage, which remains illegal in Switzerland. Switzerland's map features cheese, the Alps and a picture of Roger Federer, a talented Swedish tennis player.

In Sweden, there are even stricter social rules. For example, keep personal distance and don't touch people when you talk to them. **Ensure**⁵ proper table manners, never discuss religion or politics, and try to maintain a level of quiet dignity. Silences during conversations are not considered uncomfortable, and it's better to be a bit quiet, rather than overly talkative. When dining out, don't drink before the host offers a toast, and don't get drunk.

China may not be the only country struggling to tell Sweden and Switzerland apart. Residents of Spanish-speaking countries also fall **victim**⁶ to the confusion as Sweden is spelt "Suecia" in Spanish while Switzerland is called "Suiza".

Sweden and Switzerland aren't the only destinations that have caused confusion among travellers. Last month, a British holidaymaker hoped to explore the architecture of the Alhambra Palace in Granada, Spain, but instead mistakenly caught a flight across the Atlantic to the tropical Caribbean Island of Grenada following a confusing booking blunder. Earlier this summer, two US holidaymakers were flown to the wrong continent after an airline confused two airport codes.

China was the biggest spender in international tourism last year, overtaking Italy, Japan, France and Britain, and is the world's fastest-growing tourism source market, according to the latest figures from the World Tourism Organization earlier this year.

Therefore, whether you plan on traveling to any of the places listed or just doing business in a foreign nation, it's important to educate yourself on the basic information beforehand — the last thing you want to do is to offend someone with any **ignorant**⁷ knowledge.

(Words: 502)

► Notes

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. stem from: 起源于 | 2. competition: 比赛 |
| 3. submission: 提交; 服从 | 4. devise: 设计 |
| 5. ensure: 确保 | 6. victim: 受害者 |
| 7. ignorant: 无知的 | |

► Proper Names

Ikea: 宜家家居

Volvo: 沃尔沃(总部设在瑞典的汽车品牌)

the seventies pop band ABBA: 70年代ABBA流行乐队

Viking: 维京玩具

Pippi Longstocking: 长袜子皮皮

After You Read

Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: This passage is followed by five questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should make the best choice according to your understanding of the passage.

- According to the passage, why are Chinese easily confused with the two nations?
 - Because both have difficulty in figuring out Chinese.
 - Because both names are written similarly in Chinese.
 - Because both are rich in specialties.
 - Because both are European countries.
- What is the purpose of the competition launched by the two consulates in Shanghai?
 - To distinguish the two nations with the help of Chinese.
 - To make a funny event.
 - To award a 12-day trip to Sweden and Switzerland.
 - To ask submissions in any forms.
- According to the passage, _____ belong(s) to the characteristic of Sweden.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| A) chocolates | B) the Alps |
| C) a famous car brand—Volvo | D) watches |

must have a similar feeling when they print the image of kangaroos on their envelopes that are sent everywhere in the world. They also make many small badges of kangaroos which they give as gifts or souvenirs when they go abroad. They also make kangaroos carved of wood, which make very good gifts.

At present, wild kangaroos can be found only in Australia. The kangaroo is one of the unique animals in the world. "Kangaroo" is a native Australian word, as noted in 1773 by Captain James Cook, who saw some in what is now north Queensland.

The kangaroos are leaping, plant-eating mammals. They belong to the Order Marsupialia, which is characterized by the possession of a pouch⁴ in which the young remain for a considerable time after birth. A pregnant kangaroo can postpone the date of giving birth to a baby for one to two months until she finds a suitable natural environment. In all kangaroos the pouch is well developed, opens forward and contains four teats, but as a rule, there is only one young born at a time. A new-born kangaroo has no fur; it grows its fur after birth in the pouch.

A kangaroo has two short forelegs, two large hind legs and a long thick tail. The tail is used for balancing as it jumps rapidly forward, and when the animal moves slowly with its forefeet on the ground, the tail and forefeet together act as⁵ supports while the hind feet are moved forward. In standing and sitting positions with body erect and forefeet off the ground, the tail acts as a prop. Thus the hind feet and the tail together form a tripod. That is why it can stand or sit as solidly as a rock. When the kangaroo hops, it uses its two large and powerful hind legs.

To express the friendship of the Australian people for the Chinese people, the Australian Government has presented several live kangaroos to China. These kangaroos are raised in zoological gardens in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing. Whenever Australians visit China, they always try to find time to see their "compatriots" living in China. And their "compatriots" would dance for joy and let the visitors know they are accustomed to the life in China.

(Words: 639)

► Notes

1. kangaroo: 袋鼠
2. accurate: 精确的
3. transmission: 播送
4. pouch: 育儿袋
5. act as: 充当

▶ Proper Names

Canberra: 堪培拉 (澳大利亚首都)

the Parliament Building: 议会大厦

Queensland: 昆士兰州 (澳大利亚联邦的一个州)

the Order Marsupialia: 有袋目

After You Read

Blank Filling

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words in the table. Change the form where necessary.

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| hop | emblem | accustom | souvenir | postpone |
| characterize | compatriot | unique | considerable | suitable |

1. "I've never heard of this person, but having a(n) _____ win a medal at the Olympic Games is a real honor for us," said a high school science student in Lome.
2. The eagle was a(n) _____ of strength and courage.
3. His work is _____ by lack of attention to detail.
4. It wouldn't take much to _____ the Americans to less salty fare.
5. Gazelles often _____ when running.
6. They not only protect health but also bring in _____ revenue.
7. They would be very reluctant to _____ or cancel the meeting.
8. In some ways, each of us is like every person on earth. And in some ways, each of us is _____.
9. They have chosen the most _____ man for the job.
10. The old country yard houses may be hung with lanterns, but they are given over to hotels, bars and _____ shops.

Text C

Four Great Inventions of Ancient China

Papermaking, gunpowder, printing and the compass are four ancient inventions by Chinese people that have had a huge **impact**¹ on the entire world.



Papermaking

The invention of paper greatly contributed to the spread and development of civilization. Before its invention, bones, tortoise shells, and bamboo slips were all used as writing surfaces, but as Chinese civilization developed, they proved themselves unsuitable because of their bulk and weight. Hemp fiber and silk were used to make paper but the quality was **far from**² satisfactory. Besides, these two materials could be better used for other purposes, so it was not practical to make paper from them.

In 105 A.D., Cai Lun, an eunuch during the Eastern Han Dynasty, invented paper from worn fishnet, bark and cloth. These raw materials could be easily found at so much lower cost that large quantities of paper could be produced.

Gunpowder

In Chinese, gunpowder is called *Huo Yao*, meaning flaming medicine. Unlike paper and printing, the birth of gunpowder was quite accidental. It was first invented inadvertently by alchemists while **attempting**³ to make an elixir of immortality. It was a mixture of sulphur, saltpeter, and charcoal. At the end of the Tang Dynasty, gunpowder was being used in military affairs. During the Song and Yuan Dynasties, frequent wars spurred the development of cannons, and fire-arrows shot from bamboo tubes.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, gunpowder spread to the Arab countries, then Greece, other European countries, and finally all over the world.

Printing Technique

Inspired⁴ by engraved name seals, Chinese people invented fixed-type engraved printing around 600 A.D. The skill played an important role in the Song Dynasty but its shortcomings were apparent. It was time-consuming to engrave a model, not easy to store, and not easy to revise errors.

During the reign of Emperor Ren Zong of the Northern Song Dynasty, Bi Sheng invented moveable, reusable clay type after numerous tests. Single types were made and picked out for printing certain books. These types could be used again and again for different

