

主 审 李宪一
总主编 尹 明

Book I

ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

国际合作交流英语（上）

主 编 田有兰
副主编 杨有统



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编委名单

主 审 李宪一

总主编 尹 明

主 编 田有兰

副主编 杨有统

编 委 (按姓氏笔画排序)

于燕萍	冯凌燕	何志坚	李 婷	杨 媛
苏 瑶	周云翊	和玉虹	查建设	胡宏屹
高 霞	袭新智	曾 骞	韩 辉	缪昌义

前 言

《国际交流合作英语》是专门为非英语专业本科学生开设的英语语言文化类课程用书,旨在培养学生的英语实际应用能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,具备较强的国际交流合作意识和能力,提高综合文化和跨文化交际素养。

语言和文化的关系决定了文化在教学中的突出地位。语言是不可能从文化中剥离出来而存在于教学之中的。要培养学生的语言目的国的文化就应该让学生大量地接触文化材料。如果说在以往的教学,学生或多或少地接触了一些文化材料的话,本书的侧重就是让学生系统地接触英语文化,为培养新型的实用型人才奠定基础。

《国际交流合作英语》分上下两册,每册包括八个单元,每个单元包括以下五个部分:

第一部分为听力,有长对话、短对话和短文三类。

第二部分为英语国家概况,上下册总共介绍了十六个国家。

第三部分为文化交流,上下册总共有十六篇英语文化介绍的小文章。

第四部分为写作与实践,上下册总共有十六种英文实践写作格式的介绍。

第五部分为阅读,上下册总共有十六篇和文化相关的阅读文章。

编 者

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Unit One

Section One Listening Comprehension

Part I Understanding Short Conversations

Directions: In this section, you'll hear some short conversations. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions you hear.

1.

A. He started a new program.

B. He stopped exercising.

C. He feels very tired.

D. He was ill last month.

2.

A. Bill took drugs.

B. Bill exercised a lot.

C. Bill grew new muscles.

D. Bill had a new coach.

3.

A. Taking a new pill.

B. Going on a diet.

C. Listening to news reports.

D. Replacing exercise.

4.

A. 60%.

B. 30%.

C. 70%.

D. 50%.

5.

A. Mother and son.

B. Brother and sister.

C. Father and daughter.

D. Husband and wife.

Part II Long Conversations

Directions: In this section, you'll hear some long conversations. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions you hear.



Questions 6 to 10 are based on conversation 1.

6. When does this conversation take place?
 - A. In the middle of the semester.
 - B. At the beginning of the exam.
 - C. At the end of the semester.
 - D. During a rock concert.
7. Where do they want to go?
 - A. To a rock and mineral show.
 - B. To an opera at the concert hall.
 - C. To a movie at the student center.
 - D. To a rock concert.
8. Why is the man buying the tickets?
 - A. He has time to go to the Student Center.
 - B. The woman doesn't have much money.
 - C. The woman agreed to pay for the food.
 - D. He likes to pay for his friends' tickets.
9. What is the woman going to pay for?
 - A. Her ticket only.
 - B. Their vacation.
 - C. Her dinner only.
 - D. Their dinner.
10. What is true according to the passage?
 - A. The man will pay for two tickets.
 - B. They will not go to the concert together.
 - C. The woman has a part time job.
 - D. They don't like pop music.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on conversation 2.

11. What is this conversation mainly about?
 - A. How the students spent their leisure time.
 - B. How the students spent their summer.
 - C. Their favorite sports.
 - D. Their holiday plans.
12. What was the man's favorite thing to do?
 - A. Swimming.
 - B. Reading.
 - C. Watching television.
 - D. Visiting the library.
13. What is offered at the public library?
 - A. A cooling fan.
 - B. Comfort.
 - C. Cheap books.
 - D. Television.
14. What are the student's attitudes towards watching television?
 - A. It can expand our knowledge.
 - B. It can be done all the time.

- C. It may do harm to one's eyes. D. It only does harm to people.
15. What must they return to?
- A. Their television programs. B. Their happy holiday season.
- C. Their plans to read some more. D. Their school studies.

Part III Understanding Passages

Directions: In this section, you'll hear a passage. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions you hear.

- 1.
- A. What the first names were.
- B. Why people started using names.
- C. Where the first names were used.
- D. When people started using names.
- 2.
- A. 4. B. 3. C. 2. D. 1.
- 3.
- A. Indonesian people. B. Chinese people.
- C. The first people to use names. D. Distinguished people.
- 4.
- A. To identify the generation.
- B. To carry some information about our family.
- C. To distinguish people from one another.
- D. To show the different characters of different people.
- 5.
- A. Because they are names given by parents.
- B. Because they are not family names.
- C. Because they carry the information of the baby.
- D. Because not all the cultures have given names.



Section Two A Brief Introduction to the United States of America

The United States of America (also referred to as the United States, the U. S. , the USA, or America) is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, D. C. , the capital district, lies between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The state of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories in the Caribbean and Pacific.

At 3.79 million square miles (9.83 million km²) and with over 308 million people, the United States is the third or fourth largest country by total area, and the third largest both by land area and population. It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many countries. The U. S. economy is the world's largest national economy, with an estimated 2008 GDP of \$14.3 trillion (24% of nominal global GDP and 20% of global GDP at purchasing power parity). Indigenous peoples of Asian origin have inhabited what is now the mainland United States for many thousands of years. This Native American population was greatly reduced by disease and warfare after European contact. The United States was founded by thirteen British colonies located along the Atlantic seaboard. On July 4, 1776, they issued the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed their right to self-determination and their establishment of a cooperative union. The rebellious states defeated the British Empire in the American Revolution, the first successful colonial war of independence. The current United States Constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787; its ratification the following year made the states part of a single republic with a strong federal government. The Bill of Rights, comprising ten constitutional amendments guaranteeing many fundamental civil rights and freedoms, was ratified in 1791.

Unit One/Section Two A Brief Introduction to the United States of America

In the 19th century, the United States acquired land from France, Spain, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Russia, and annexed the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Hawaii. Disputes between the agrarian South and industrial North over states' rights and the expansion of the institution of slavery provoked the American Civil War of the 1860s. The North's victory prevented a permanent split of the country and led to the end of legal slavery in the United States. By the 1870s, the national economy was the world's largest. The Spanish-American War and World War I confirmed the country's status as a military power. It emerged from World War II as the first country with nuclear weapons and a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. The end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union left the United States as the sole superpower. The country accounts for 25% of global military spending and is a leading economic, political, and cultural force in the world.

In 1507, German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller produced a world map on which he named the lands of the Western Hemisphere "America" after Italian explorer and cartographer Amerigo Vespucci. The former British colonies first used the country's modern name in the Declaration of Independence, the "unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America" adopted by the "Representatives of the united States of America" on July 4, 1776. On November 15, 1777, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation, which states, "The Stile of this Confederacy shall be 'The United States of America.'" The Franco-American treaties of 1778 used "United States of North America", but from July 11, 1778, "United States of America" was used on the country's bills of exchange, and it has been the official name ever since.

The short form *the United States* is also standard. Other common forms include *the U. S.*, *the USA*, and *America*. Colloquial names include *the U. S. of A.* and *the States*. *Columbia*, a once popular name for the United States, was derived from Christopher Columbus. It appears in the name "District of Columbia".

The standard way to refer to a citizen of the United States is as an *American*. Though *United States* is the formal appositional term, *American* and *U. S.* are more commonly used to refer to the country adjectivally ("American values," "U. S. forces"). *American* is rarely used in English to refer to people not connected to the United States. The phrase "the United States" was originally treated as plural — e. g. "the United States are" — including in the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1865. It became



common to treat it as singular — e. g. “the United States is” — after the end of the Civil War. The singular form is now standard; the plural form is retained in the idiom “these United States”.

(811 words)

Reference:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/America>

EXERCISE

Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. The U. S. is situated in _____ America.
A. Central
B. South
C. North
D. Central North
2. Which one of the below is correct about America?
A. The country possesses no territory in the Caribbean.
B. The country possesses no territory in the Pacific.
C. 48 states and Washington D. C. lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
D. The country is bordered by Mexico to the north.
3. It's estimated that America's GDP was _____ of the global at purchasing power parity.
A. 20%
B. 24%
C. 43%
D. 34%
4. The end of _____ and the dissolution of the Soviet Union left the United States as the sole superpower.
A. World War I
B. World War II
C. the Cold War
D. the American Civil War
5. “United States of America” was used as the country's official ever since _____.
A. 1776
B. 1778
C. 1860
D. 1870

Section Three Cross-cultural Communication

Greetings

Greeting is the most commonly occurring speech act in daily life. A greeting is a speech act that can establish or consolidate the relationship between the interlocutors. Greeting is also a kind of communicative strategy that people employ to establish or maintain a certain relationship between them. In daily life, we may not feel that greeting is practically meaningful, and yet, if a person is not greeted by others or his/her greeting is not responded to, he/she will feel a sense of losing face. What we should bear in mind is that greeting may vary according to different situation. The form and what is considered as the appropriate expression in the culture may be regarded as inappropriate in another one, and they may not be interchangeable across cultures.

Taking the example of kissing as a physical greeting in communication, it is a ritual or social gesture to indicate friendship, to perform a greeting, to comfort someone, or to show respect. It does not necessarily indicate sexual or romantic interest, like a boyfriend or a girlfriend. Cheek kissing is more common in Europe and Latin America than North America, except for Miami and Quebec, and Asia, especially the southern parts of Europe. Also, cheek kissing is very common in Philippines and it means a sign of respect for relatives. Generally speaking, Irish, British and American men avoid this kind of greeting for fear of homosexual connotations. In Brazil, people don't kiss one time on the cheek, but kiss twice on both side of the cheek. They don't care that they know each other or not like Latin people, either. However, cheek kissing is extremely uncommon in Asian countries, China, Korea and Japan on the other way.

Compared with Latin America, the greeting of Asia is really simple and has no cheek kissing and no hugging. However, the countries in South East Asia with Muslim or Hindu culture are much harder to understand that they kiss when they say greetings than Asian countries like Japan, Korea and China. Because, kissing between men and women is not socially acceptable way of greeting and also is considered offensive way for them through their religion. However, people from Saudi Arabia kiss their family on the hand, forehead, cheek and the top of



the head when they meet the first time.

Thus, in cross-cultural communication, to master a set of appropriate ways of greeting is quite significant. The following samples might serve for reference:

Situation 1: Greeting friends

Friends often say “Hi” to each other. Then they often ask a general question, such as “How are you?” or “How are things?” or “How’s life?”

The reply to this question is normally positive.

“Fine, thanks, and you?”

“Fine thanks, what about you?”

“Not bad.” or “Can’t complain.”

Situation 2: Greeting people you don’t know

You can say “Hello” to people you don’t know, but a more formal greeting is “Good morning / afternoon / evening.”

The other person normally replies with the same greeting as you have used and then makes polite conversation, such as “How was your trip?” or “Did you find our university easily?”

Situation 3: At work place

“I’d like to introduce myself. I’m Kate, from the United States.”

Or, “Let me introduce myself. I’m Kate from the United States”.

The reply could be:

“Nice to meet you. I’m Peter, from Britain.”

“Pleased to meet you. I’m Peter, from Britain.”

“How do you do? I’m Peter from Britain.”

Situation 4: Introducing other people

“Alex, have you met my colleague Jerry?”

“Alex, I’d like you to meet my colleague Jerry.”

Alex replies:

“Pleased to meet you, Jerry.” Or “Nice to meet you, Jerry.”

Jerry could make a reply:

“Nice to meet you too, Sarah.” Or “Hello, Sarah.”

In cross-cultural communication, it is suggested to follow some tips as

follows: “How do you do?” is quite formal for British English speakers and the reply to this question is to repeat the phrase, “How do you do?” (As strange as that may sound!)

At work, one person may have higher status — your boss, or a client, for example. It's polite to address them as Mr. / Ms until the situation becomes more informal. If someone says, “Please call me (David)”, you know you can use first names. If someone uses your first name, you can use their first name too. People in European and English-speaking cultures often shake hands when they meet someone for the first time.

Greeting can also be a non-verbal one, the following table is an introduction to greetings by gestures:

Country	Gesture
China	a nod or bow
India	palms together as though praying and bend or nod, called <i>namaste</i>
Indonesia	say <i>selamat</i> , which means peace
Japan	bow from the waist, palms on thighs, heels together
Korea	a slight bow and handshake (right hand in one or both hands)
Malaysia	both hands touch other person's hands, then are brought back to the breast, called <i>salame</i> gesture
Philippines	a limp handshake
Sri Lanka	place palms together under chin and bow slightly
Thailand	place palms together, elbows down, and bow head slightly, called <i>wai</i>

(826 words)

EXERCISE

Comprehension of the Text

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- Greeting is a kind of communicative strategy that people employ to establish or maintain a certain relationship between them, that means _____.
 A. in daily life, we may not feel that greeting is practically meaningful
 B. if a person is not greeted by others or his/her greeting is not responded to,



he/she will feel a sense of losing face

- C. greetings may not be interchangeable across cultures
 - D. greetings can establish or consolidate the relationship between the interlocutors
2. Why do we say that greetings that are appropriate in one culture may vary in another?
- A. Greetings may be interchangeable across cultures.
 - B. Greetings may not be interchangeable across cultures.
 - C. Different people share different ways of greeting.
 - D. Both B and C.
3. Cheek kissing is more common in _____.
- A. Europe and Latin America
 - B. Philippines
 - C. Ireland, Britain and America
 - D. both A and B
4. Cheek kissing is extremely uncommon in Asian countries, _____ on the other way.
- A. China
 - B. Korea
 - C. Japan
 - D. all of the above
5. In cross-cultural communication, to master _____ is quite significant.
- A. a set of appropriate ways of greeting
 - B. a set of ways of formal greeting
 - C. a set of ways of informal greeting
 - D. a set of ways of gesture