



海峡两岸高校应用型系列教材

新航线

大学英语 阅读教程 1

海峡两岸高校应用型系列教材项目组 编

College English Reading Course

College English

高等教育出版社



海峡两岸高校应用

新航线

大学英语

阅读教程 1

XIN HANGXIAN DAXUE YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

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高等教育出版社·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新航线大学英语阅读教程. 1 / 董杰主编. — 北京 :
高等教育出版社, 2014. 6
ISBN 978-7-04-039725-3

I. ①新… II. ①董… III. ①英语 - 阅读教学 - 高等
学校 - 教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第087917号

策划编辑 王春玲
责任编辑 谢 森

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版式设计 魏 亮

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
印 刷 北京中科印刷有限公司
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 9.5
字 数 197千字
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
版 次 2014年6月第1版
印 次 2014年6月第1次印刷
定 价 25.00元

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前言

这是一套融合教学实践成果和区域特色的教材，主要为福建省新建本科院校非英语专业学生编写的一套英语阅读教材，也适合具有一定英语水平学习者或英语爱好者使用。本套教材适用于第一至第三学期，每个学期一册。

阅读在大学英语学习中的作用是什么？著名语言学家Krashen于1985年就提出阅读作为主要输入途径之一是掌握二语习得的关键因素。国内许多学者和一线专家也都强调阅读在外语学习中的重要性。目前，虽然市场上有各类英语阅读材料，但缺乏相应的地域化和本土化特色。因此，三明学院外国语学院遵循“分类指导、因材施教”的原则；同时，结合福建省地方新建本科院校教学实际情况和分层次教学改革的实际成果，联合台湾岭东科技大学共同编写了这套《新航线大学英语阅读教程》。

本套教材在编写过程中充分体现了地方性和实用性的结合，力图通过本套教材实现“基础加专业、实践加知识、自学加讲解、素质加综合”的有机结合教学，达到培养学生英语阅读应用能力的最终目的。教材编排以阅读为核心，练习紧扣大学英语四级最新题型，同时又兼顾闽台知识的普及，可以使福建省地方本科院校非英语专业本科生对闽台两岸的渊源和发展有一定的认识。

教材特点和特色

1. 本套教材以能力培养为目标。教材设计围绕阅读的中心任务，培养学生获取信息的能力和阅读理解能力，同时培养学生大学英语四级词汇的运用能力，以提高学生大学英语四级考试阅读题的解题能力。
2. 以闽台地区为立足点，以介绍闽台渊源为主线。福建与台湾隔海相望，地缘相近、血缘相亲、文缘相承、商缘相连、法缘相循；闽台之间有着独特的渊源。
3. 能力与知识性、趣味性相统一。本套教材选用学生生活中熟知的美食小吃、旅游景点、风土人情、名人轶事、神话传说、传统艺术、乡土建筑等方面素材，让学生在轻松环境中了解闽台文化的同时，训练并提高英语阅读理解能力。

4. 紧扣大学英语四级考试最新题型。本套教材的题型除传统的阅读题型外,根据最新大学英语四级考试题型的要求,增加翻译段落题型和阅读搭配题型,以提高学生大学英语四级考试阅读题的解题能力。

主要内容

本套教材围绕闽台两岸的渊源和发展,选材涉及闽台美食文化、民俗文化、旅游文化、名人文化、客家文化、妈祖文化、闽南文化、经济文化、艺术文化及闽台各方面合作等各领域。但由于篇幅所限,因此本套教材按照文化篇、地域篇和商贸篇分为三册,每册八个单元,每个单元所选主题新颖且有代表性。

第一册文化篇内容侧重闽台文化交流,介绍了闽南文化起源、闽台文化链接、闽台茶文化、小吃文化、艺术、宗教信仰、名人轶事等内容。

第二册地域篇内容侧重闽台地理渊源,主要介绍了闽台两岸著名的山水风光、港口、宗祠古庙、文化古镇、客家建筑等内容。

第三册商贸篇内容侧重闽台两岸商贸的合作和交流,从农业、科技、旅游、购物、商业传奇等方面见证了两岸发展的进程,并展望两岸未来的经济发展之路。

本套教材在编写的过程中,广大专家提供了许多建设性的意见与建议,本套教材凝聚了他们的经验、创意与智慧。在此,对他们付出的辛勤劳动和提供的建设性的意见与建议表示真诚的谢意。同时,编者参考了大量国内外有关闽台文化的中英文素材,得到了许多网友的支持,特别是马来西亚华裔Ziying的大力支持,在此对网友们表示特别感谢!

最后,感谢高等教育出版社领导和相关编辑的支持,他们的建设性意见使这套教材得以顺利完成。感谢三明学院校领导的大力支持!感谢所有为此教材付出努力的教师们!

教材使用中,我们希望得到更多院校师生的反馈意见与建议,以便我们不断完善教材,提供全面支持。

由于编者水平有限,本套教材难免会存在一定的问题,肯请同行、专家及学者不吝指正。

三明学院《新航线大学英语阅读教程》编写组

2013年7月于三明学院

郑重声明

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邮政编码 100120

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Unit 1 Culture Roots

文化根源



Pre-Reading Questions

1. How do we define culture?
2. What is the boundary of Minnan culture?
3. How can we study a culture?

○ Passage One



The Origin of Minnan Culture

Minnan culture is one member of the big family of Chinese culture. It's characterized by the Minnan dialect as the carrier, existing in the Minnan dialect prevailing area. From the geographical point of view, it originated in the Quanzhou area of Fujian, and gradually expanded to Taiwan and the surrounding areas. There are approximately 60 million people who identify with Minnan culture, living in the Minnan dialect circle home

and abroad. Historically speaking, Minnan culture has gone through 2,000 years of ups and downs along with the social development and the population change, enriching its connotation constantly.

Anthropologist Edward B. Taylor stated that culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." A common language, similar customs and a national character are all the basic elements of culture. So how did Minnan culture emerge and develop its own characteristics? In order to adapt to the natural environment and economy, Minnan people gradually formed the consciousness of having a high degree of consensus and behavior, from which Minnan culture arose. To understand the source of Minnan culture we have to trace its historical position first.

Minnan includes Quanzhou, Zhangzhou and Xiamen in general, which are all in the southern part of Fujian. Fujian was known as "Min" from the ancient times. And the indigenous people were called the Min people. From the Warring States Period to the Han Dynasty, the indigenous people in Fujian experienced great upheavals: the integration of the ancient Min people and

the ancient Yue people, the migration of the whole Min and Yue people to the north. The conquest of Min by Emperor Wudi (110 BC) left Min with large uncultivated land, which brought broad development space to the Han people.

The critical period in which the Han people's immigration and integration with the Min and Yue survivors starts from the establishment of Zhi County by Western Han (85 BC) to He Qi's conquest in late Eastern Han Dynasty (196 AD). According to *Fujian Manuscript* by Zhu Wei-han, the economy and society had begun to take shape during this period. The following dynasties established counties in different parts of southern Fujian several times. Besides, there are still about five large-scale migrations of Han people into Fujian, which include the "the subject ferried to south, eight surname went into Min" in East Jin Dynasty, the fugitives flooding into Min in Liang Dynasty, the Chens' occupation in early Tang Dynasty, the Wang's occupation in late Tang Dynasty and the north loyalist's escort of the emperor's ascension in Fujian in the Southern Song Dynasty.

As we shall see, the Minnan ethnic group is formed by the Han people's large-scale migrations from the central plains into Fujian and the gradual integration with the local Min and Yue survivor. The loess culture from the Central Plains together with the Min and Yue people's "adept in boats" marine culture formed the basis of Minnan culture. The frequent international exchanges in Song and Yuan Dynasties furnished Minnan culture with Islamic culture, Indian culture, and European culture. In modern times, Minnan culture continues to accept Western heterogeneous culture, getting updated and developed constantly. The Minnan society has always maintained an open and embracing attitude. The city of Quanzhou is called as the "Museum of World Religions" and a pluralistic historical and cultural city after 1,000 years of accumulation. Minnan culture is just like a snowball rolling down the track of history, growing, developing and maturing constantly.

New Words¹

* prevail /pri'veil/ <i>v.</i>	流行; 胜, 优胜
originate /ə'ridʒɪnert/ <i>v.</i>	始自; 发端
* identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ <i>v.</i>	认同; 识别
enrich /ɪn'ritʃ/ <i>v.</i>	使富裕
* constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ <i>adv.</i>	经常地; 不断地
* emerge /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/ <i>v.</i>	出现
* source /sɔ:s/ <i>n.</i>	源头; 根源
* occupation /ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	占领; 职业
* embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ <i>v.</i>	欣然接受; 拥抱
* accumulation /əkju:mju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i>	积累

● Text Understanding

I. Read the text and answer the following questions.

1. Where does Minnan culture exist?
2. How many people identify with Minnan culture?
3. How did Minnan culture arise?
4. When did Han people's immigration and integration with the Min and Yue survivors start?
5. What is the basis of the Minnan culture?

II. Decide true (T) or false (F) of the following statements.

1. Minnan culture exists in the Minnan dialect prevailing area.
2. Minnan culture has gone through 1,000 years of ups and downs.
3. The economy and society of Fujian had begun to take shape since the conquest of Min by Emperor Wudi.
4. The basis of the Minnan culture is the loess culture from the Central Plains.
5. The city of Quanzhou is called the "Museum of World Religions".

1 符号说明: * 为四级词汇。

III. Multiple choice.

1. What is the carrier of Minnan culture?
 - A. Minnan dialect.
 - B. Minnan region.
 - C. Minnan society.
 - D. Minnan population.
2. Which of the followings is not the basic element of culture?
 - A. A common language.
 - B. A national character.
 - C. Similar beliefs.
 - D. Similar customs.
3. When is Min left with large uncultivated land?
 - A. 110 BC.
 - B. 85 BC.
 - C. 196 AD.
 - D. Late Tang Dynasty.
4. How is the Minnan ethnic group formed?
 - A. Han people's integration with the local Min and Yue survivor.
 - B. Han people's migrations.
 - C. The large uncultivated land.
 - D. The migration of the whole Min and Yue people to north.
5. Why do you think Minnan culture gets updated and developed constantly?
 - A. It's called the "Museum of World Religions."
 - B. Minnan culture has gone through 2,000 years of ups and downs.
 - C. Minnan culture is a snowball.
 - D. The Minnan society has always maintained an open and embracing attitude.

IV. Fill the blanks with words or phrases from the passage in their proper forms.

Minnan culture is one member of the Chinese culture in a big family. There are approximately 60 million people who 1 the Minnan culture. Minnan culture has 2 2,000 years of ups and downs, along with the social

development and the population change, 3 its connotation constantly. A common language, similar customs and a national character are all the basic 4 of culture. In order to 5 the natural environment and economy, Minnan people gradually formed the consciousness of having a high 6 of consensus and behavior, from which Minnan culture arose. The Minnan ethnic group is formed by the Han people's large-scale 7 from the Central Plains into Fujian and the gradual 8 with the local Min and Yue survivors. Minnan culture is just like a snowball rolling down the 9 of history, growing, developing and maturing 10.

● Language Focus

I. Match the words in Column A with Column B.

Column A

1. embrace
2. emerge
3. source
4. prevail
5. accumulate
6. constant
7. occupation
8. originate
9. enrich
10. identify

Column B

- a. consider sth to be identical with sth
- b. taking and keeping possession
- c. accept or take (an idea, etc) willingly
- d. gradually get or gather together an increasing number or quantity of
- e. going on all the time
- f. come into view or prominence
- g. have sth/sb as a cause or beginning
- h. place from which sth comes or is obtained
- i. improve the quality, flavor, etc of sth
- j. exist or happen generally; be widespread

II. Complete the following statements with words and expressions from the box in their proper forms.

identify	maintain	occupation	enrich	prevail
emerge	embrace	source	originate	continuous

1. The superstition still _____ among the local villagers.
2. I found it hard to _____ with any of the characters in the film.
3. Many Christmas traditions _____ in Germany.
4. The improvement in his health is _____.
5. They get their money from various _____.
6. Education can greatly _____ your life.
7. Our political institutions are in _____ evolution.
8. The moon _____ from behind the clouds.
9. She _____ her son before leaving.
10. This country was once under German _____.

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 类似的情景在美国很普遍。(prevail)
2. 幸福和财富不能混为一谈。(identify)
3. 他正经历一段非常艰难的时期。(go through)
4. 她很快地适应了这种新的气候。(adapt to)
5. 她由于投资精明而积蓄了一笔财富。(accumulate)

○ Passage Two

Who Are the Hakkas?

The Hakkas are a unique ethnic group of “Han” Chinese originally active around the Yellow River area. They are thought to be one of the earliest “Han” settlers in China. One theory has it that many of the early Hakkas were

affiliated with the “royal bloods”. The truth may be more complicated than that. It is highly likely that while Hakka may be a stronghold of the Han culture, Hakka people also have married other ethnic groups and adopted their cultures during the long migration history of 2000 years. Due to the infusion of other ethnic groups from the northwest, the north and the northeast, these original settlers gradually migrated south and settled in Jiangxi, Fujian, and Guangdong. They were called Hakka by the locals when they first settled in. This term has been used since by non-Hakka and Hakka people, and in international publications. The spelling “Hakka” is derived from the pronunciation in Hakka dialect (pronounced as “haagga” in Hakka and “kejia” in Mandarin).

During the last hundred years or so, Hakka people migrated to South East Asia, East Africa, Holland, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Brazil, Trinidad, Canada, US. About 7% of the 1.3 billion Chinese clearly state their Hakka origin or heritage. However, the actual number may be more as many Hakka Han who settled along the path of migration were assimilated by the



local people, subsequently losing their identity.

Hakka people are noted for their preservation of certain cultural characteristics that could be traced to pre-Qin period (about 2,200 years ago) as expressed in the custom, foods, spoken language, etc.

Hakka people are also known to be very adamant in defending their cultural heritage, which was the reason for their migration to flee from the “northern” influence at that time.

As a late comer to places initially occupied by locals, Hakkas usually had to struggle and survive on the less desirable lands. Thus, Hakka people are well-known for their perseverance even in the most adverse environment.

Among all the Chinese people, Hakkas are among the most conservative in keeping traditions. Yet, many are willing to take risks and seek new opportunities elsewhere to establish themselves. The migratory tendency results in the distribution of Hakka even in the most remote parts of the world. An anecdote has it that the north-most restaurant in the world close to the Arctic is in fact a Chinese restaurant run by a Hakka.

The Hakka people, conservative and endeavoring, hard-working and enduring, is reflective of the spirit of Chinese culture.

Hakka are migratory like Gypsy, Jews and Mormons. They are guests because everywhere they migrate the people want them to move away. Maybe Hakka do not know where they want to live so they migrate like Gypsy travelers again and again.

Choose the best answer to each question with the information you get from the passage.

1. The Hakkas are a unique ethnic group of “Han” Chinese originally active around the _____ area.
A. Yellow River B. Yangtze River C. Pearl River D. Tumen River
2. Among all the Chinese people, Hakkas are among the most _____ in keeping the traditions.
A. noted B. conservative C. adamant D. enduring