

Chinese Culture Reading in English

3500 单词话中国

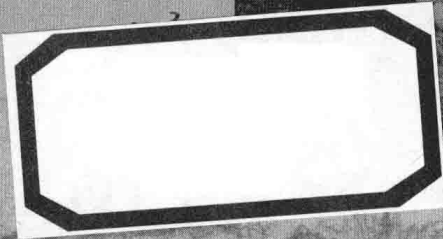
中国 文化 阅读



黄建滨 马继敏 主编



浙江大学出版社
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Foreword 前言

现在呈现在读者面前的这一套教材和读物包括了中小学阶段英语教学的方方面面,主要有四个方面的用途:作为校本教材的中国文化阅读系列,作为英语教师教学技能培训的英语教学理论和实践的专题论著,作为提高英语教师知识和口语能力的教材,还可作为提高其他学科课程教师本专业英语水平的手册。

作为编者,我们之所以要编写涉及中小学英语教学如此多方面内容的系列教材和读物,完全得益于浙江大学外国语言文化与国际交流学院和浙江省宁波市镇海区在2008年开始的一个庞大的共建镇海教育强区的合作项目。镇海区人民政府为了进一步提高本区的外语教育水平,和我院签订了这个长达5年的合作项目,除了教材建设,还有教师培训项目、外语学校合作项目、网络教学项目、民工子弟学校项目等。这些项目为镇海区的外语教育,尤其是英语教育

走在全省乃至全国的前列起了示范作用。

在和镇海区有关领导和同行多次的交流中,我们为教材系列项目制订了一个涉及内容广泛的计划,旨在为镇海中小学教师和学生提供有针对性的支持,由此推动了今天这一整套的教材和读物等书籍的出版。

在丛书即将出版之际,我们要向在长达5年的时间里给予我们支持和帮助的有关各方表示衷心的感谢。

首先要感谢的是镇海区人民政府和镇海区教育局提供的经费支持以及镇海中小学教师们的全力支持,他们的参与以及学生们的配合,保证了这个项目的最终顺利完成。

我们还要感谢浙江大学外国语言文化与国际交流学院的领导、各有关部门的同事和同行的指导和帮助。

在丛书的编写过程中,我们参考了众多的资料,由于量大,无法一一列举,再次谨向被引用资料的作者表示衷心的感谢。

作为主持这个项目的负责人,我还要感谢参与这个项目的所有同行和学生们的无私奉献。正是他们的不懈努力和勤奋的工作,才使得这个项目得以圆满完成。

最后,感谢图片提供者为此书增添色彩。由于无法找到著作权人,如涉及版权问题,请与作者联系。

黄建滨

2014年夏于求是园

Contents 目 录

1. The Spirit of Lei Feng (Part One) /1
2. The Spirit of Lei Feng (Part Two) /5
3. Hemudu Culture /10
4. Qinghai-Tibet Railway /14
5. Ningbo National Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone /19
6. Some Basic Values of the Chinese People (Part One) /22
7. Some Basic Values of the Chinese People (Part Two) /26
8. Some Basic Values of the Chinese People (Part Three) /31
9. Some Basic Values of the Chinese People (Part Four) /35
10. Chinese Elements Around the World (Part One) /39
11. Chinese Elements Around the World (Part Two) /43
12. Understanding of Chinese Culture /47

13. Chinese Family Value /51
14. To Be Courteous /55
15. Chinese Family Relationships and Titles /58
16. Literary Revolution and the Literature at That Time /62
17. Westernization Movement (Part One) /67
18. Westernization Movement (Part Two) /71
19. Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches /76
20. Chinese Buddhist Architecture /81
21. Tianfeng Tower in Ningbo/85
22. Seven-Pagoda Temple in Ningbo/88
23. Mount Wuyi in Wuyishan/91
24. Heavenly Lake in Baishan/95
25. Nadam Fair /98
26. Imperial Tombs of the Western Xia (Part One) /102
27. Imperial Tombs of the Western Xia (Part Two) /107
28. Imperial Tombs of the Western Xia (Part Three) /112
29. Jingpo Lake in Ning'an/117
30. Fujian Tulou /121
31. Eating in Chinese Restaurants /125
32. Chinese Art of Dining /129
33. Status of Tofu in Chinese Food /134
34. Defeating the Enemy Without Fighting a Battle /138
35. The Magic of Chinese Qigong /142
36. Introduction of Ningbo (Part One—History) /146

37. Introduction of Ningbo (Part Two—Geography and Climate) /149
38. Introduction of Ningbo (Part Three—Economy) /152
39. Introduction of Ningbo (Part Four—Tourism Industry) /156
40. Introduction of Ningbo (Part Five—Culture) /159
41. Zhu Kezhen /163
42. Su Buqing /167
43. Li Shutong (Part One) /170
44. Li Shutong (Part Two) /173
45. Hu Shi /176
46. Zhou Xinfang /180
47. Jack Ma /183
48. Ah Q's Therapy of Spiritual Victory /187
49. Mao Dun's Works /191
50. Ba Jin's *Family* /194
- Key to the Exercises /198
- Vocabulary /203

1. The Spirit of Lei Feng (Part One)

Lei Feng was born in a poor farmer's family in Wangcheng County (望城县, 今为望城区), Hunan Province in 1940 and was a squad leader in the Engineering Corps (工程兵) of the People's Liberation Army (人民解放军). He became an orphan when he was 7. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he became a postman and a bulldozer driver and he joined the People's Liberation Army and served as a driver in a transportation unit in December 1959. He had got many honorary titles like "Pacesetter" and "Model Worker" and been elected deputy to the People's Congress of Fushun (抚顺), Liaoning Province ever since he began to work. On August 15, 1962, at



the age of only 22, he died at his post in an accident. Two days later, the local government held a solemn memorial service for him. Almost a hundred thousand people escorted Lei Feng's coffin to the Martyr's Cemetery.

New Words and Expressions

squad	<i>n.</i>	班, 组
engineering	<i>n.</i>	工程
corps	<i>n.</i>	部队
orphan	<i>n.</i>	孤儿
bulldozer	<i>n.</i>	推土机
transportation	<i>n.</i>	运输
honorary	<i>a.</i>	荣誉的
pacesetter	<i>n.</i>	标兵
model worker		劳动模范
deputy	<i>n.</i>	代表, 代理人
solemn	<i>a.</i>	隆重的
memorial service		追悼会
escort	<i>v.</i>	护送
martyr	<i>n.</i>	烈士
cemetery	<i>n.</i>	陵园



Exercise One

Directions: Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Lei Feng was born in 1949.
2. At the age of 7, Lei Feng became an orphan.
3. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Lei Feng worked as a postman first and a bulldozer driver later.
4. In December 1959, Lei Feng joined the People's Liberation Army and served as a driver in a transportation unit.
5. Lei Feng died at the age of 25.

Exercise Two

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about Lei Feng?

2. What did Lei Feng do when he was alive?

3. How did Lei Feng die?



2. The Spirit of Lei Feng (Part Two)

Lei Feng has left people so much spiritual legacy. But the most important aspects are his unwavering loyalty for the Communist Party of China and the socialist cause, his lofty thoughts to serve the people heart and soul, his conscientious and meticulous attitude to love any job given to him and to try his best to finish it, his tenacity in studying socialist theories, and his moral virtues of diligence, thrift, plain living and hard work. He had a famous motto: “We must treat our comrades as warmly as spring, treat our work as enthusiastically as summer, treat our mistakes as the autumn wind sweeping away the dead leaves, and treat our enemy as sternly as the winter.” That is the essence of his spirit.

In 1963, Mao Zedong (毛泽东) and other members of the Chinese leadership called on the whole country to “Learn from Comrade Lei Feng.” It soon brought in a wave of nationwide enthusiasm to learn from Lei Feng. Lei Feng became the model of the noble-minded people in the Chinese socialist construction and his name was closely related with the socialist morality. People follow the slogans “To learn from Lei Feng to do good,” “To learn from Lei Feng to offer help to needy families,” “To learn from Lei

Feng in job and to create a good professional ethics” in their voluntary actions. March 5 of every year is the memorial day of Lei Feng. Almost all Chinese people, no matter who they are, know about Lei Feng more or less. The spirit of Lei Feng has become a great cohesive force of the spiritual life of the whole nation.



New Words and Expression

spiritual	<i>a.</i>	精神的
legacy	<i>n.</i>	遗产
unwavering	<i>a.</i>	不动摇的
loyalty	<i>n.</i>	忠诚

2. The Spirit of Lei Feng (Part Two)

communist	<i>a.</i>	共产主义的
lofty	<i>a.</i>	高尚的
heart and soul		全心全意地
conscientious	<i>a.</i>	认真的
meticulous	<i>a.</i>	一丝不苟的
tenacity	<i>n.</i>	韧性
diligence	<i>n.</i>	勤奋
thrift	<i>n.</i>	节俭
motto	<i>n.</i>	格言
comrade	<i>n.</i>	同志
enthusiastically	<i>ad.</i>	热情地
stern	<i>a.</i>	严厉的
essence	<i>n.</i>	精华
leadership	<i>n.</i>	领导
enthusiasm	<i>n.</i>	热情
morality	<i>n.</i>	品行
slogan	<i>n.</i>	标语
ethics	<i>n.</i>	道德观
cohesive	<i>a.</i>	凝聚的

Exercise One

Directions: Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Lei Feng has set a very good example for the people.
2. What we can learn from Lei Feng are his moral virtues of diligence, thrift, plain living and hard work.
3. In 1964, Mao Zedong and other members of the Chinese leadership called on the country to "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."
4. Lei Feng is closely related with the socialist morality.
5. March 6 of every year is the memorial day of Lei Feng.



向雷锋
同志学习

Exercise Two

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. What is the most important spiritual legacy Lei Feng left people?

2. How did the wave of nationwide enthusiasm to learn from Lei Feng appear?

3. What is the essence of the spirit of Lei Feng?

