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大学英语应用类课程系列

# 中国特色文化 英语教程

主 编 顾卫星 叶建敏

*English Coursebook of Featured Chinese Culture*

高等教育出版社



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# 国家精品资源共享课“大学英语应用类课程”系列教材编委会

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## 《英语口语新教程：中国特色文化英语教程》

主编：顾卫星 叶建敏

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# 总序

进入21世纪，我国的教育发展和国际交流对大学生应用英语从事跨文化交际活动和解决实际问题的能力提出了更高的要求。苏州大学的大学外语教学团队在反思传统教学经验的基础上，深入研究国内外外语教学前沿理论和成果，理论联系课堂一线教学实际，积极展开英语教学改革实践，于2003年建设了由“英语高级口语”“英语写作与翻译”“英语报刊选读”“影视英语”“跨文化交际”“中国地方文化英语教学”六门课组成的“大学英语应用类课程”。五年内，有数千名学生选修了这些课程，实际教学效果甚好。该系列课程于2009年获得“国家精品课程”称号。

近年来，我国信息技术高速发展，一个全新的外语教学模式正在形成。为了满足当代大学生对“互联网+”条件下的学习需求，我们依托教育部的“爱课程”网站，进一步完善了对国家精品课程——“大学英语应用类课程”的建设，从教学重点和难点、知识点和能力点、教学录像和教学课件等多方面大大完善了该课程体系的数字化资源的配套建设，为更多的在校大学生和社会英语学习爱好者提供了优质、方便的网络学习资源，更好地履行了高校服务社会的职责。由于“大学英语应用类课程”的优质共享资源建设成果突出，产生了积极的社会影响，于2016年荣获教育部第一批“国家精品资源共享课”称号。

教育部大学外语教学指导委员会最新研制的《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》指出大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语应用能力，增强跨文化交际意识和交际能力，同时发展自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，使他们在学习、生活、社会交往和未来工作中能够有效地使用英语，满足国家、社会、学校和个人发展的需要”。为落实该《指南》精神，我们进一步反思了关于国家精品资源共享课程——“大学英语应用类课程”的建设问题。为积极推进大学英语教学与信息技术的深度融合，及时为学习者提供线上线下个性化、多样化、便捷化的“互联网+”学习条件，我们的课程团队专门组织编写并出版了与数字课程相配套的纸质教材，目前共涵盖5门课程的5本教材：《英语口语新教程：成功交流》《大学英语写作与翻译：生成及其转换》《英语影视欣赏》《跨文化交际与地球村民》以及《中国特色文化英语教程》。

该系列教材的编写理念充分体现了工具性与人文性统一的大学英语教学理念和目标，具有如下三方面的特色：

- 教材充分发挥“互联网+”信息技术优势，尤其是充分发挥移动互联网信息技术特长，电子教案、视频材料、二维码等呈现形式充分支持课堂内外、线上线下、微课、翻转课堂等多元教学方法、教学手段和教学环境的应用，有利于教师有效地实施混合式教学模式，促进学生主动学习能力和合作学习能力的发展。

- 教材题材和体裁广泛，课文取材即体现语言的经典性，又不乏时效性，所承载的信息既体现了全球化特色又突显了地方风格，尤其注重向世界传播中国地方文化精华和人文风貌。

- 教材的课文以及练习设计充分遵循外语学习科学规律，既注意满足当代大学生的学习生活兴趣，又力求激发和培养其创造性和批判性思维，并着力创造条件，促进学生进行语言输入、大脑机制内化到语言输出的循环运用实践，为学生从英语词汇到语块、英语单句到段落、篇章的多层次英语使用提供了充裕的实践机会。

总之，我们衷心希望这套依托教育部“爱课程网”的国家精品资源共享课“大学英语应用类课程”的课程教材能够突破我国传统外语学习在空间和时间上的限制，满足移动“互联网+”时代英语学习者的个性化需求，帮助其更大程度地获得英语学习和应用的成就感。

孙倚娜

2016年12月

# 前言

在中国文化全面走向世界的发展战略下，大学英语教学既要满足学习者的个人发展需求，帮助学习者拓展英语技能训练，获得在生活、学术、职业等领域进行有效交流的应用能力，又要服务国家宏观战略，帮助学习者以英语为媒介，学习和了解世界优秀文化和文明，有效地介绍和传播灿烂的中华文化传统和遗产。

基于创新大学英语教学内容、培养大学英语学习者传播中华文化知识和信息的能力，我们于2009年编写并出版了《中华文明与地方文化英语导读》一书，作为国家精品课程和国家精品资源共享课——“大学英语应用类”课程之一的“中国地方文化英语教学”的配套教材。在课程教学和教材使用过程中，我们不断收集学习需求反馈、研究教学重点和难点、拓展相关文化知识和信息、完善语言技能训练方法和设计技能训练任务等，以帮助学习者提高英语综合应用能力、增强本土文化意识、发展跨文化交际能力。

经过多年的探索和完善，我们在2015年“十二五”江苏省高等学校重点教材（修订）的立项资助下，系统地修订了《中华文明与地方文化英语导读》一书，完成了《中国特色文化英语教程》的编写，内容包括地理、历史、语言、教育、科学、哲学、建筑、节日、民俗、曲艺等10个文化主题单元，每个文化主题单元由课文A、课文B、语言应用综合训练三部分构成。课文A简要地介绍该文化主题的民族概览；课文B深入地阐述该文化主题的地方特色；语言应用综合训练包括问题回答、知识填空、信息配对、翻译练习、文化思辨、信息陈述、听力训练、口语操练、文章写作等九项任务，将不同的技能训练综合于一体。

为帮助学习者更好地使用《中国特色文化英语教程》，我们为全书课文录制了完整的数字课程资源，学习者可通过扫描单元标题页下方二维码的方式，直接在线学习课程。同时，我们还为全书课文录制了音频MP3，帮助学习者进行听力或跟读训练，MP3也以二维码的形式放置在课文标题的旁边，方便学习者随时扫描使用。另外，对于教材设计本身，我们对课文中出现的疑难单词进行了边注，并为相关文化知识点在文后提供了注释，同时我们还提供了所有练习的参考答案及听力原文。通过这些补充数字资源和设计，我们希望可以帮助课程学习者更好地开展自主学习，满足个性化学

习的需求。

《中国特色文化英语教程》的编写出版是“中国地方文化英语教学”团队智慧的结晶。团队精心筛选课文教学内容、科学设计项目任务形式、严谨斟酌练习参考答案、配套建设在线课程资源。但受制于编者的能力和水平等因素，书中定有不当、不妥、甚至错误之处，恳请学习者批评指正。

编者

2017年2月



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UNIT

1

# Geography

TEXT A Great China 002



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TEXT B Featured Suzhou 006



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## TEXT A

*With vast territories, extensive sea areas, picturesque topographies, rich natural resources, diverse climates and distinctive ethnic groups, China boasts of a magnificent geography that contributes greatly to the continuing civilization and the splendid culture of the great Chinese nation.*

## Great China



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China, with an area of 9.6 million km<sup>2</sup>, lies in the east of Asia and the west of the Pacific Ocean. Covering one fourth of the Asian land area or one fifteenth of that of the world, China has an extensive north-south length of 5,500 km, starting from the central line of the Heilongjiang River in the north and extending to the Zengmu Reef<sup>①</sup> of the Nansha Islands in the south, and a long east-west distance of 5,000 km, beginning at the confluence<sup>②</sup> of the main channels of the Heilongjiang River and the Wusulijiang River in the east and reaching the Pamier Plateau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the west.

China's land frontier extends around 22,800 km and its coastline travels about 18,000 km. Located inside its extensive sea areas are over 5,000 islands, covering a total area of 80,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Of all these islands, the Taiwan Island is the largest, with an area of 35,700 km<sup>2</sup>, the Hainan Island the second largest at 33,500 km<sup>2</sup>, and the Congming Island the third largest, as large as 1,083 km<sup>2</sup>. These islands and their affiliated islets<sup>③</sup> have long been China's inseparable territories.

China has various types of mountains, plateaus, hills, basins, plains, Gobi, deserts and caves which are all typically magnificent. The topographical distribution is featured with a three-step tendency, descending gradually from the west to the east, with the Qingzang Plateau, also called "the roof of the world", being the highest step. The three-step topography divides the whole country into three natural climatic districts: the eastern moist monsoon

① 礁

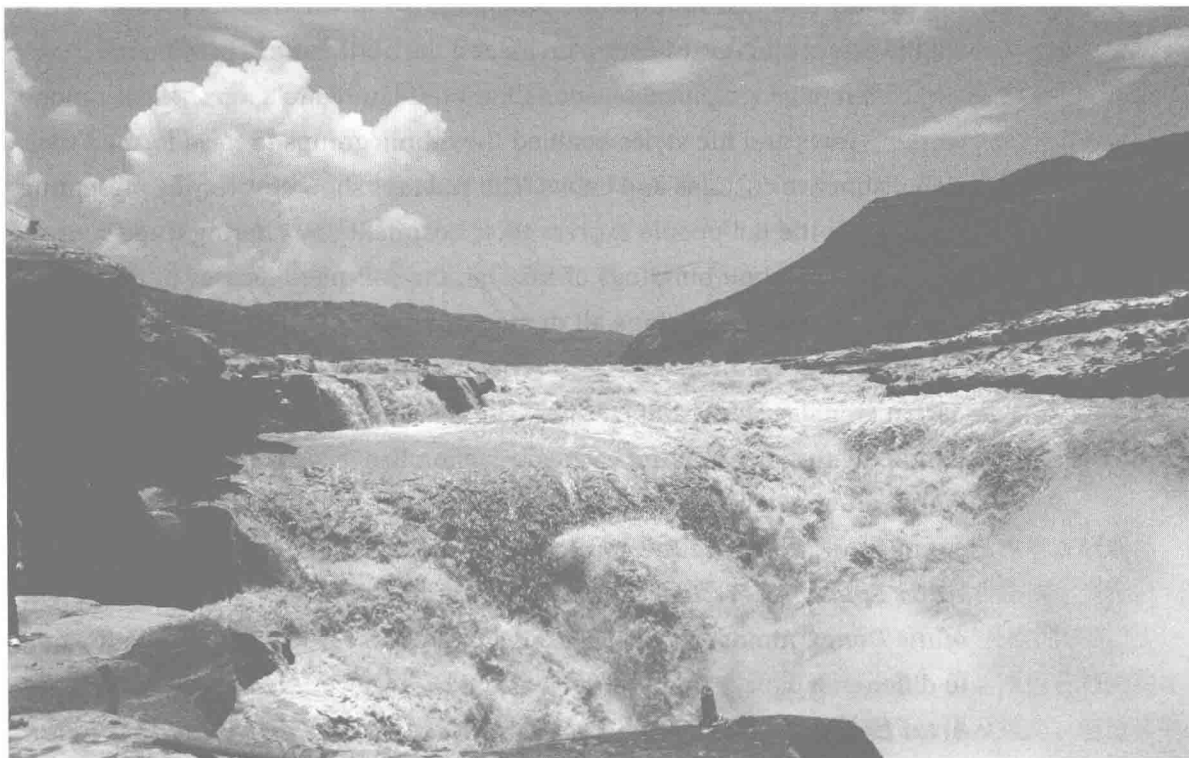
② 汇合处

③ 小岛

- \* 纬度
- \* 经度
- \* 亚北极的
- \* 高山的
- \* 流域

areas, the northwestern drought areas and the Qingzang high and cold areas. Because of the tremendous differences in **latitude**<sup>④</sup>, **longitude**<sup>⑤</sup> and altitude, China's climatic patterns are extremely diverse, ranging from the tropical climate in the south to the **sub-arctic**<sup>⑥</sup> climate in the north and the **alpine**<sup>⑦</sup> climate in the west.

China's topographies have nurtured various rivers and lakes that are very important components of geographical environments and natural resources. The Yangtze River, the longest river in China and Asia and the third longest in the world, flows to the East China Sea after twisting its way eastwards through 11 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Extending about 6,300 km, the Yangtze River covers a **drainage**<sup>⑧</sup> area of 1.8 million km<sup>2</sup>. The Yellow River, with a drainage area of 750,000 km<sup>2</sup>, runs at about 5,500 km through nine provinces and autonomous regions. Different natural rivers apart, China has the earliest and longest artificial river in the world, the Grand Canal. Dug in the Sui Dynasty, the 1,800-kilometer-long Grand Canal connects the five river systems of the Haihe River, the Yellow River, the Huaihe River, the Yangtze River, and the Qiantangjiang River,



playing an important role in water irrigation, flood protection, drainage and north-south transportation. In addition, there are also as many as 24,800 lakes, of which over 2,800 are natural. Although large in number, these lakes are not evenly distributed. In the monsoon areas, particularly in the middle and the lower reaches of the Yangtze River lie the largest fresh water lakes, including the Poyanghu Lake, the Dongdinghu Lake, the Taihu Lake, etc. In the west, mostly in the inland and salt water areas are located, for example, the Qinghaihu Lake and the highly elevated Namucuoahu Lake.

China, with four municipalities, 23 provinces, five autonomous regions and two special administrative regions (SAR), is a unified **multi-ethnic**<sup>97</sup> country. The Han and other 55 ethnic groups have developed this vast and fertile land, created the splendid Chinese history and culture, and made great contributions to the world civilization. According to the sixth national population census, the mainland Chinese population was 1.36782 billion and the largest ethnic groups were the Zhuang, the Manchu, the Uygur, the Hui, the Miao and so on, whose populations were over five million respectively. Because of historical and geographical reasons, there is a sharp difference in the density and distribution of ethnic population who mostly inhabit in the southwestern and northwestern areas, and the northeastern provinces.

Different geographical locations, various featured religious beliefs, unique working ways and life styles enabled the ethnic groups to have formed their own distinctive customs and habits. The Tibetans show courtesy by presenting Hada while the Bai people express their hospitality by offering three courses of tea. The bamboo buildings of the Dai, the soil-piled houses of the Yi and the tents of the Mongolians all demonstrate their wisdoms to coexist with nature. The costumes, varying in style and type, are another representative part in ethnic customs and cultures. The Miao are said to have more than one hundred **sub-factions**<sup>98</sup> and each sub-faction has its own style of clothing. All ethnic groups have their traditional festivals for such different purposes as commemoration (*The Dragon Boat Festival of the Miao*), celebration (*The Water Splashing Festival of the Dai*) and recreation (*The Wrestling Festival of the Dong*). Almost all ethnic groups have their own languages that belong to different language families, such as the *Han-Tibetan Language Family*, the *Artai Language Family*, the *South Asian Language Family* and the *Indian*

<sup>97</sup> 多民族的

<sup>98</sup> 部族

*European Language Family*, but only 21 have their own writing systems.

China is a multi-ethnic country and the unity among all ethnic groups is imperative. For ethnic prosperity and social development, the Chinese government has formulated a series of policies. Equality and unity among all ethnic groups are clearly stipulated in the Chinese Constitution. Great efforts have also been made to develop scientific, cultural, educational, social welfare and public health causes of the ethnic groups, whose religious beliefs, customs and habits have been highly esteemed.

### Cultural Notes

1. **The Dragon Boat Festival of the Miao** (苗族龙舟节): 又称端午节, 与春节、清明节、中秋节并称为中国民间的四大传统节日, 2006年被列入国家非物质文化遗产名录, 2009年被列为世界非物质文化遗产。每年的农历五月五日或二十四日至二十七日这五天, 苗族群众轮流举行盛大的龙舟竞赛, 以庆祝五谷丰登。
2. **The Water Splashing Festival of the Dai** (傣族泼水节): 云南少数民族节日中影响最大的节日, 每年清明节前后举行, 为期三至四天, 具体活动有泼水、赶摆、赛龙舟、浴佛、诵经、演唱和孔雀舞、白象舞表演等, 2006年被列入国家非物质文化遗产名录。
3. **The Wrestling Festival of the Dong** (侗族摔跤节): 源于对一位打虎英雄的纪念, 是一种集武术与娱乐为一体的传统体育竞技活动。每年农历二月十五日、三月十五日, 侗族群众都会举行隆重的摔跤比赛, 开展斗鸟、赛芦笙、斗牛等娱乐活动, 并举办热闹非凡的集市贸易。
4. **Han-Tibetan Language Family** (汉藏语系): 是用汉语和藏语的名称概括与其有亲属关系的语言体系, 包含汉语族、藏缅语族、苗瑶语族以及壮侗语族等。中国大多数民族为汉藏语系民族。该语系还分布在东南亚以及南亚等地, 是仅次于印欧语系的第二大语系。
5. **Artai Language Family** (阿尔泰语系): 由森林草原地带的游牧、半游牧半农耕或半渔猎民族带来的语言和当地语言相互融合而形成的语言体系, 包括蒙古语族、突厥语族、通古斯语族三个语族, 主要分布在中亚、西亚、东亚、西伯利亚以及欧洲东部。
6. **South Asian Language Family** (南亚语系): 包括孟-高棉语族、蒙达语族、马六甲语族等, 使用区域包括我国云南省(佤语、德昂语、布朗语等), 以及越南、老挝、

缅甸、柬埔寨、泰国、马来西亚南部还有印度的部分地区。

7. **Indian European Language Family** (印欧语系): 从15世纪开始, 欧洲殖民势力不断扩张, 一些欧洲语言陆续传到世界许多地区后逐渐形成的语言体系, 是当今世界分布区域最广的一个语系, 几乎遍及整个欧洲、美洲、大洋洲, 还有非洲和亚洲的部分地区。

## TEXT B

*There are many Chinese cities that possess special regional flavors and favorable opportunities for social development. It is often their geographical location features that help to make them economically prosperous and culturally unique.*

### Featured Suzhou

In the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and on the shore of the Taihu Lake lies the 2,500-year-old city of Suzhou, regarded as the cradle of the **Wu Culture**.

Wu, often applied to refer to the area of Suzhou, derived from the local tribe who named itself Gouwu in the late Shang Dynasty at about the 11th century BC. Later, **He Lu, King of State Wu** built his capital herein 514 BC and the city came to be known as the **Great City of He Lu**. Ever since the capital city was built, its location site and construction scale have remained virtually unchanged, making Suzhou a rare city of historical and cultural fame in the world.

Bordering Shanghai in the east, neighboring Zhejiang Province in the south, pillowing on the Taihu Lake in the west and harboring the Yangtze River in the north, Suzhou enjoys a mild and moist monsoon climate and is easily



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- ① 油菜
- ② 桑树
- ③ 交叉的
- ④ 纵横交错的
- ⑤ 水道
- ⑥ 交通枢纽

accessible by water, land and air transport. The whole area of Suzhou occupies an area of 8,488 km<sup>2</sup>, with Suzhou city properly covering 1,650 km<sup>2</sup>. Thanks to its favorable geographical location, Suzhou has long been prosperous, rich in a variety of agricultural products of rice, wheat, **rape**<sup>①</sup>, cotton, **mulberry**<sup>②</sup> and fruits, with the Biluochun Tea from the Dongting Hill, the Silver Fish from the Taihu Lake, and the Hairy Crab from the Yangchenghu Lake being the famous local specialties. Well-known as the Land of Fish and Rice and the Capital of Silk, Suzhou, one of the key cities on the Yangtze River Delta and a renowned cultural, historical and tourist city, enjoys the fame as the Paradise on Earth.

With **intersecting**<sup>③</sup> rivers and harbors, densely distributed lakes and canals, Suzhou has a close relationship with water. The **crisscrossed**<sup>④</sup> network of **watercourses**<sup>⑤</sup> not only connects Suzhou city with other county-level cities around, but also makes the city a key transportation **hub**<sup>⑥</sup> between the north and the south of China. The network of watercourses was once the most efficient and economical means of commodity circulation, making Suzhou the

