


山东省五年制师范学校统编教材（试用本）

# 英语

（上册）



山东大学出版社

山东省五年制师范学校统编教材(试用本)

# 英 语

(上册)

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# 出版说明

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当今世界,科学技术突飞猛进,知识经济已见端倪,国力竞争日趋激烈。国运兴衰,系之教育,振兴教育,师资先行。建设一支高素质的教师队伍是教育改革和发展的根本大计。《面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划》明确提出:“2010 年前后,具备条件的地区力争使小学和初中专任教师的学历分别提升到专科和本科层次。”为此,我省决定,根据经济和教育发展的实际,从 2000 年起,中等师范学校招收的学生,学制将全部由原来的三年制改为五年一贯制,培养具有大专程度的小学教师。为搞好五年制师范教育教学改革,提高教育质量,山东省教育厅于 2000 年 2 月颁发了《山东省五年制师范小学教育专业课程方案(试行)》,并组织制定各科教学大纲和编写出版与之配套的统编教材。编写该套教材的指导思想本着贯彻邓小平同志教育要“面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来”的指示精神,遵循“综合培养,强化素质,一专多能,全面发展”的原则,根据小学教师职业教育的特点和学生身心发展的规律,按照培养专科程度小学教师的目标要求,充分发挥五年一贯学制的优势,优化课程组合,构建科学的教材体系。

本套教材是由山东省教育厅组织省内师范高校的有关专家、教授和骨干教师,在充分吸收相关课程及教学改革成果的基础上编写的。参编人员为此付出了大量的劳动,谨在此表示诚挚的感谢。由于本书编写时间仓促,难免有不当之处,敬请批评指正。

本书编委会

2000 年 6 月

# 前言

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《英语》是根据山东省教育委员会审定批准的《山东省五年制师范专科学校英语教学大纲》，为山东省五年制师范专科学校小学教育专业英语课程编写的一套系列教材，分必修教材（5册）和选修教材（2册）两种。必修课教材旨在通过教学使学生打下坚实的英语语音、词汇和语法基础，并在此基础上掌握英语听、说、读、写、译基本技能，使学生具备一定的语言基础知识，并能在适当的范围内用英语进行交际。选修课教材是在必修课基础上进一步发展学生的语言运用能力。

我们在选修课教材的编写酝酿阶段常思考这样一个问题：到底怎样才能把英语学好？其实，许多英语学习者都有这方面的困惑。我们翻阅了许多英语学习与研究老前辈与成功的英语学习者的关于如何学好英语的文章。从他们的文章中我们找到了这个问题的答案，即学习英语的一个关键环节是大量阅读和勤动笔写作。阅读和写作对学好英语（实际上包括任何语言）都是重要的。大量地阅读和不断地练笔能够培养语感，锻炼英语的应用和思维能力。而且，从阅读与写作中得到的不仅仅是语言能力的提高和知识的增长，还有沉醉于自己所创造的语言环境中的情趣和乐趣。因此，我们的选修课教材主要是基于这一原则而编写的。

本册的选材主要是以介绍各国的文化为主，目的是使学生在提高英语水平的同时，能对一些国家的文化有所了解，丰富他们的文化背景知识，并且体会到阅读的乐趣。

本册共有14个单元，供一个学年使用。每一单元包括课文A（Text A）、单词与词组（Words and Expressions）、练习（Exercises）、课文B（Text B）与课文C（Text C）。目的是使学生接触充分的语言材料和一定量的语言训练，从而巩固在必修课教材中所学的英语语言基础知识，拓宽知识面和进一步发展语言运用能力。

课文A是每单元的第一部分，主要涉及某国的文化背景，要求学生充分理解其意义。对于单词与词组部分，学生应自己搞清每个单词的发音，掌握其英文解释与汉语意思，搞清他们在课文A中的意义，但不必每个单词都会拼会写。课文A的练习有词汇、理解、口头讨论、翻译与写作几大项，主要是复习重点词汇，测试学生对课文A的理解和模拟课文A进行写作练习。教师可根据自己学生的实际情况选择应用。课文B在题材与体裁上与课文A相关联，课文B后的练习有所减少，主要是检验学生对课文的理解。课文A与课文B互相联系，介绍与阐释某一国家的文化与风土人情。课文C与课文A与B无太大的关联，我们旨在选择语言优美，短小精悍并富有哲理的文章

## 前 言

供学生欣赏，要求学生反复朗读，直至背诵，并体会其含义。

本册教材由鞠玉梅任主编，王晓友任副主编。主编负责全书的总体框架设计、统稿和最后定稿。编写人员有鞠玉梅、王晓友、王晓梅、徐志华、任庆梅、王雪梅、张建华、彭芳。具体分工如下：王晓梅负责编写第1、2单元；鞠玉梅负责编写第3、4单元及词汇总表；彭芳负责编写第5单元；徐志华负责编写第6、11单元；王雪梅负责编写第7、9、10单元；张建华负责编写第8单元；王晓友负责编写第12单元；任庆梅负责编写第13、14单元。

本书由山东大学外国语学院李玉陈教授、曲阜师范大学外国语学院曹务堂教授审阅，他们提出了许多宝贵意见，谨此致谢。

在编写过程中，编者参考了国内外多种初、中级教材，获益匪浅，谨向有关作者表示由衷的感谢。

本书的编写原则和使用要求是否行之有效，尚待教学实践来检验，敬请广大使用者及外语界同仁批评指正。

编 者

2003年4月

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# Unit One

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## I Text A

### BRITISH HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS

Throughout the year the British celebrate many holidays which reflect the religious, historical, social and cultural diversity of their country. Some holidays are celebrated throughout the country and mark important events of the Christian calendar. Other holidays are based on local customs and traditions which reflect the variety of experience in different regions. What almost all of the holidays have in common is that they provide an opportunity for families and friends to get together to visit, eat, exchange good wishes and enjoy each other's company.

#### **Religious Holidays**

Although Britain remains a mainly Christian nation, most Britons do not go to church regularly or engage in Christian worship. Because of immigration and changing beliefs, most of the world's religions are practised in Britain, with rather large Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh communities and numerous smaller groups. Although many Christian festivals have been adapted to fit the needs of modern, secular society, it is unusual to find non-Christians take part in some of the activities surrounding Christmas and Easter.

Christmas (December 25) is the biggest and best loved British holiday. Christians regard this day as the birthday of Jesus Christ. Most Britons celebrate the Christmas by exchanging gifts and Christmas cards, preparing holiday foods, and decorating homes and workplaces with coloured lights, Christmas trees and ornaments.

There are three British Christian traditions: one is to watch the Christmas Pantomime, a comical musical play. The "panto" is usually based on a version of traditional children's story like *Cinderella*. These stories include songs and jokes that are enjoyed

by adults and children.

Another British Christmas tradition is to hear the Queen give her Christmas message to her realm over the television and radio. The British Queen is also the Queen of other nations, like Canada and Australia, and so her message is broadcast to her millions of subjects throughout the world. She usually talks about the year that has past and expresses her hopes for the future.

A third British tradition, which is also celebrated in countries with British heritages, is Boxing Day, which falls on the day after Christmas. Traditionally, it was on Boxing Day that people gave Christmas gifts or money to their staff or servants. Now that most British people do not have servants, this custom is no longer observed. Some think it involves the sport of boxing and others think it has something to do with the Boxer uprising in China. However, a new Boxing Day custom has emerged, in the cities at least: shopping. Shops open up to sell off all their Christmas stock decorations, foods, cards and gifts items at low prices. But for most people, however, Boxing Day is a day for visiting, eating and relaxing.

For church goers, the most important Christian festival is Easter instead of Christmas. Easter commemorates the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ. It occurs in the spring, when schools and universities close for a break. Christians attend many church services over the Easter period. The main symbol of Easter is the Easter egg, originally a Christian symbol of new life. Nowadays people give each other chocolate or candy Easter eggs, which are often very large, elaborate and expensive. In 1995 it was estimated that Britons would spend 300 million pounds on Easter candy. Rabbits and chicks are also animals traditionally associated with Easter and widely appear in chocolate form around this time.

Christmas and Easter have been adopted and celebrated by non-Christian people who emphasize the secular rather than the religious aspects of the holidays. There are also many non-Christian festivals from different beliefs. And many schools and workplaces will allow such people to take time off to celebrate a particular special day. For example, many Muslims in Britain celebrate the traditional Islamic festivals like Ramadan, a fast which lasts 29 days during which nothing can be eaten or drunk between dawn and nightfall, and ends with a festival. There are also Jewish, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and even Pagan groups which observe important days to their communities. In London, the overseas Chinese community marks Chinese New Year with dragon dances, fireworks, parades and family celebrations.

### **National Holidays**

One of Britain's most impressive and colourful festivals happens on the second Saturday in June. On this day the Queen's birthday is officially celebrated by "Trooping

the Colour” around Buckingham Palace in London. The UK, unlike most countries, does not have a “national day”. But the pomp and ceremony of the Queen’s inspecting her troops draws hundreds of people. This ceremony derives from old military traditions in which regimental flags were paraded before the monarch. In the 18th century, such pageantry used to occur daily. But early in Victoria’s reign, it was decided that this ceremony should only be held on the sovereign’s birthday. British diplomats abroad will often have a special party or event to celebrate the Queen’s birthday.

The British calendar is full of holidays and festivals which demonstrate the different cultures and histories of the people who make up Britain. Now Christian holidays and customs have changed, they can be shared by people throughout the country whatever their backgrounds and beliefs.

### Words and Expressions

Briton	大不列颠人, 英国人 native or inhabitant of Britain
diversity	差异性, 多样性 state of being varied; variety
calendar	日历; 教会节日表; (体育用的) 赛事历
region	地区; 范围 part of space
enjoy sb. 's company	乐于与某人交往
engage in	参加, 从事 take part in or be occupied in sth.
immigration	移民 moving of people from one country to come to live in another country permanently
Hindu	印度教徒; 印度教
Jewish	犹太人的
Muslim	穆斯林; 伊斯兰教信徒
Sikh	锡克教信徒
adapt	使适应于新情况 make sth. suitable for a new use or situation
secular	非宗教的, 世俗的 not concerned with spiritual or religious affairs; worldly
Pantomime (panto)	(圣诞节期间演出的) 童话剧 type of play with music, dancing and showing, based on the traditional story or fairy-tale and usu. performed at Christmas
comical	可笑的, 滑稽的 amusing
<i>Cinderella</i>	《灰姑娘》(童话故事)
realm	王国; 领域 kingdom; region
subject	国民 any member of a state except the supreme ruler
heritage	遗产, 继承物 property that has been or may be inherited by

	an heir
Boxing Day	节礼日(圣诞节次日) the first day after Christmas Day
uprising	起义; 暴动 revolt against those in power; rebellion
church goers	常去做礼拜的教徒
commemorate	纪念, 庆祝 keep in people's memories
crucifixion	(耶稣之) 钉死于十字架 crucifying or being crucified
resurrection	(耶稣) 复活 the rising of Jesus from the tomb; revive after disuse
inactivity	静止; 不活泼 state of being not active
elaborate	精心制作的 carefully prepared and finished
estimate	估计 calculate roughly
emphasize	强调; 着重 put emphasis on
aspect	方面 particular part or feature of sth. being considered
Islamic	伊斯兰教的; 回教的
Ramadan	斋月, 回归的九月 the ninth month of the Muslim year, when Muslims fast during the hours of daylight
fast	禁食, 斋戒 go without food, or without certain kinds of food, esp. as a religious duty
Buddhist	佛教的
Pagan	无宗教信仰的
overseas	海外的, 国外的 across the sea; foreign
firework	烟火 device containing chemicals that burn or explode spectacularly, used at celebrations or as a signal
parade	游行, 展示( <i>n.</i> ) procession of people or things; 检阅, 阅兵( <i>v.</i> ) gather together for inspection, drilling
Trooping the Colour	军旗敬礼分列式 ceremony of carrying a regiment's flag along ranks of soldiers, esp. on the birthday of the king or queen
Buckingham Palace	白金汉宫(英国王宫)
pomp	盛况, 壮丽景色 splendid display or magnificence
ceremony	典礼; 仪式 formal act performed on a religious or public occasion
inspect	视察; 检阅 visit officially to see that rules are obeyed
troops	军队; 部队 soldiers
derive from	源自; 源于 to obtain from; to come from
military	军队的; 军事的 of or for an army
regimental	团的; 团队的 of a regiment
monarch	最高统治者; 国王; 女王 supreme ruler; king, queen, emperor

pageantry	盛大的庆典,盛观 spectacular display
diplomat	外交官,外交家 person in the diplomatic service
Victoria's reign	维多利亚统治时期(1837~1901)
sovereign	君主,最高统治者 ruler with sovereign power
demonstrate	证明;表明 show sth. clearly by giving proof or evidence; show

## Notes

1. ... and mark important events of Christian calendar. ....标志着基督教历史上的重大事件。
2. Because of immigration and changing beliefs, most of the world's religions are practised in Britain, with rather large Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh communities and numerous smaller groups. 由于移民和信仰变化,世界上大多数宗教在英国都存在,大的宗教群体有印度教、犹太教、伊斯兰教和锡克教,还有许多较小的宗教集团。
3. Easter (基督教)复活节,纪念“耶稣复活”的节日,一般指每年春分月圆后的第一个星期日。
4. kissing under a twig of mistletoe 按西方习俗,站在槲寄生小枝下面的女子,男子都可与之接吻。
5. The British Queen is also the Queen of other nations... 英国女王也是英联邦的首脑……;英联邦(the British Commonwealth of Nations)包括英国及其自治领土和其他一些独立了的成员国,如加拿大和澳大利亚,英国女王名义上仍是一些成员国的元首。
6. Boxing Day 节礼日:在圣诞节的次日,如遇星期日则推迟一天。按英国习俗,这天向雇员、仆人、邮递员等赠送匣装节礼。
7. Some think it involves the sport of boxing and others think it has something to do with the Boxer uprising in China. 有人认为它源于拳击运动,另一些人认为它与中国的义和团运动有关。
8. The Ester egg 复活节彩蛋:它是把蛋煮熟着色或用巧克力等制成蛋形,作为复活节礼物或摆设。
9. ... Ramadan, a fast which lasts 29 days during which nothing can be eaten or drunk between dawn and nightfall... ....持续 29 天从黎明到日落禁食的伊斯兰教的斋月……
10. Trooping the Colour 每年女王生日时在白金汉宫前举行的大检阅庆祝活动, the colour 指 regimental flag。

## Exercises

### A Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the following words and expressions.

<i>elaborate</i>	<i>derive from</i>	<i>involve</i>	<i>engage in</i>
<i>realm</i>	<i>whatever</i>	<i>reign</i>	<i>comical</i>
<i>emerge</i>	<i>resurrection</i>	<i>associate</i>	<i>heritage</i>
<i>demonstrate</i>	<i>diversity</i>	<i>overseas</i>	

1. Throughout the year the British celebrate many holidays which reflect the religious, historical, social and cultural \_\_\_\_\_ of their country.
2. Although Britain remains a mainly Christian nation, most Britons do not go to church regularly or \_\_\_\_\_ Christian worship.
3. There are three British Christian traditions; one is the Christmas Pantomime, a \_\_\_\_\_ musical play.
4. Another British Christmas tradition is to hear the Queen give her Christmas message to her \_\_\_\_\_ over the television and radio.
5. A third British tradition, which is also celebrated in countries with British \_\_\_\_\_, is Boxing Day, which falls on the day after Christmas.
6. Some think it \_\_\_\_\_ the sport of boxing and others think it has something to do with the Boxer uprising in China.
7. However, a new Boxing Day custom has \_\_\_\_\_, in the cities at least; shopping.
8. Easter commemorates the crucifixion and \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus Christ.
9. Nowadays people give each other chocolate or candy Easter Eggs which are often very large, \_\_\_\_\_ and expensive.
10. Rabbits and chicks are also animals traditionally \_\_\_\_\_ with Easter and widely appear in chocolate form around this time.
11. In London, the \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese community marks Chinese New Year with dragon dances, fireworks, parades and family celebrations.
12. This ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ old military traditions in which regimental flags were paraded before the monarch.
13. But early in Victoria's \_\_\_\_\_ it was decided that this ceremony should only be held on the sovereign's birthday.
14. The British calendar is full of holidays and festivals which \_\_\_\_\_ the different cultures and histories of the people who make up Britain.
15. Now Christian holidays and customs have changed, they can be shared by people throughout the country \_\_\_\_\_ their backgrounds and beliefs.



**B Translate the following passage into Chinese.****The Easter Lily(百合花)**

Ornamental lilies have been cultivated (种植) for about three thousand years, and the Liliaceous family (which includes the hyacinth, tulip and garlic) is one of the largest families of flower plants. The white lily has long been associated with Easter, not only because its color traditionally symbolizes purity and joy, but also two of its morphological (形态上的) features make it a suitable emblem of the resurrection of Christ. Its petals flare out like the bell of trumpet, suggesting the angel Gabriel's (加百利的) awakening horn. And because it is a bulb it is "buried" and "reborn", thus making it a perfect floral correlate to the death and rebirth of the Savior (救世主). In the Middle Ages, incidentally, the lily was associated with the Virgin Mary (圣母玛利亚); hence its common name, Madonna lily (白百合花).

**C Translate the following passage into English.**

对于常去做礼拜的教徒来说,最重要的节日是复活节,而不是圣诞节。复活节是为纪念耶稣钉死于十字架以及耶稣复活的节日。复活节正值春季,此时学校和大学都放假。基督教徒们在复活节期间参加许多教堂仪式。复活节的主要标志是复活节彩蛋,它最初是基督教中新生命的象征。现在人们相互之间赠送巧克力的或糖制的复活节彩蛋,它们常常很大、很精致,也很贵。据1995年估价,英国人在复活节糖果上要花3亿英镑。兔子和小鸡也是传统上与复活节有关的动物,在此期间,(这些动物)普遍地以巧克力形式出现。

**D Answer the following questions on Text A.**

1. Are there many religions practised in Britain? Could you say some?
2. Do non-Christians usually take part in the activities surrounding Christmas and Easter?
3. How do most Britons celebrate Christmas nowadays?
4. What are the three Christmas traditions in Britain?
5. Which is the more important Christian festival for church goers, Easter or Christmas?
6. What is the main symbol of Easter?
7. Are there any non-Christian festivals celebrated in Britain? Give some examples.
8. When and how do the Britons celebrate the Queen's birthday in London?