


山东省五年制师范学校统编教材（试用本）

英语

（下册）



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

(下册)

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出版说明

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

《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界老前辈与成功的英语学习者的有关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,看懂他们在课文 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,我们选择语言优美,短小精悍并富有一定哲理的文章供学生欣赏,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、徐志华、任庆梅、王雪梅、彭芳。具体分工如下:鞠玉梅负责编写第 1、2、3 单元及词汇总表,徐志华负责编写第 4、5 单元,任庆梅负责编写第 6、7 单元,彭芳负责编写第 8、9 单元,王晓友负责编写第 10 单元,王雪梅负责编写第 11、12 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

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Unit One

I Text A

THE POLISH—A ROMANTIC, RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

What makes Poles Polish? That is a question that probably cannot be answered completely. But in a room full of Poles, there would be plenty of opinions.

Poles are known for being individuals who don't like being told what to think or what to do. Poles are proud of this independence. Perhaps it comes from the long struggle to keep Polish ways even when outsiders were trying to prevent them from doing so. Yet when they criticize themselves, they often say that this very independence makes it hard to work together. If people are busy arguing about their different opinions, nothing will get done!

Poles, however, have a reputation for being honest, hard workers. They are also known for loving their homes and lands and for taking good care of them. Many Poles save money for buying property, even if they have to give up other pleasures to do it.

Those are all practical qualities. Yet throughout their history, Poles have also been called "romantic". In times of war, Polish soldiers and civilians were willing to face almost any danger to fight for Poland. Even if there were only a few Poles, they were often willing to fight huge enemy armies to preserve Poland's independence.

The Polish people are sometimes called romantic because of their artistic nature. They have long expressed strong feelings of love, beauty, and patriotism through the fine arts.

In modern Poland, the arts are an important part of people's lives. In the cities, many Poles go to theaters, concerts and movies. Films by Andrzej Wajda and other Polish directors often win prizes at world film festivals. Poster art is also very popular. Polish poster art is often considered the best in the world. A museum near Warsaw displays some of the finest examples.

In the country, folk artists practice crafts that have been passed down over many generations. They weave rugs and wall hangings, carve wood, sew traditional Polish costumes, and make *wycinanki*—paper cutout designs. Many years ago, people used sheep shears to make these cutouts. Today they usually use smaller scissors. Polish folk artists are often farmers who work on their art in the winter. The government pays them to make their art, and it is sold in folk art stores called *Cepelia*.

Poland's past is full of talented people in the fine arts. Fryderyk(Frederic) Chopin, one of the most famous musicians who ever lived, was a Pole. He was a pianist and a composer in the 1800s. Along with Brahms, Liszt, Schubert and others of his time, Chopin was known as a Romantic composer. His music, almost all of which was written for solo piano, is bittersweet—both happy and sad at the same time. Although he lived most of his life in Paris, Chopin never lost his love for Poland. He often used Polish folk melodies and dances—such as the polonaise—in his music.

Poland has had many writers. Some are known only in Poland, but others are well known in many countries. Long ago, in the 1500s, Jan Kochanowski was one of the most well known poets in both Latin and Polish. Some of his best saddest poems are about the death of his young daughter, Orszula.

Does Joseph Conrad sound like a Polish name? How about Jozef Korand Korzeniewski? That was the original name of Joseph Conrad, the famous writer of *The Heart of Darkness*, *Lord Jim*, and other stories and novels, who lived from 1857 to 1924. Although Polish was his native language, he wrote his novels in English.

Polish scientists have made important contributions as well. Poland's two most famous scientists lived at very different times.

In the early 1500s, most people thought the sun traveled around the earth. But Mikolaj Kopernik, *Nicolaus Copernicus* in Latin, studied the stars and planets and decided that the sun must be the center of the Solar System, with the earth traveling around it. He wrote a book about his ideas, but did not publish it until just before he died because it challenged church teachings. Later, other scientists studied his book and proved he was right.

Marja(Marie) Sklodowska Curie lived from 1867 to 1934. She was a chemist and a physicist at a time when it was very difficult for female scientists to find jobs. She and her husband, Pierre Curie, worked together and discovered two new radioactive elements, radium and polonium. Polonium is named after Poland. The Curies won a Nobel Prize for their discoveries in 1903. After Pierre died a few years later, Marja continued to teach and do research in Paris. She won a second Nobel Prize in 1911 for discovering a way to make pure radium.

The Roman Catholic church has been very important in the history of Poland. At times when other countries controlled Poland, Catholic churches helped Poles keep their

language, culture and religion alive. Today nearly 90 percent of Poles are Catholics.

People of other religions have been important to Poland, too. Before the Nazi concentration camps of World War II, nearly 10 percent of Poland's citizens were Jews. Some Poles are Protestants, and others are members of the Polish National Catholic church in the United States and were brought to Poland by Polish Americans. A small number of Poles do not belong to a religious group.

The Catholic church is so much a part of Polish traditions that it remained strong even under the Communist government. In Poland, Catholicism and communism coexisted. Church and government leaders usually met to discuss problems, even when they strongly disagreed. Many Polish Communists are also Catholics. Catholic magazines have been published in Poland for many years. In addition, Poland has the only university in Eastern Europe that is run by a religious group—the Catholic University of Lublin.

No one could describe what makes Poles Polish without mentioning their language. When people who do not speak Polish see a word like *przepraszam* (excuse me) or *szczęśliwy* (happy), they sometimes wonder how anyone manages to learn Polish at all! But the language is not nearly as hard to pronounce as it looks. It's not like English, where *through*, *though*, and *tough* look a lot alike but sound very different! In Polish, *mie*, or *na*, or even *szcz* will always have the same sound.

The love and pride Poles feel for their language shows how they feel about their country. Poles can have different political opinions, different religious beliefs, and different ideas about many other things. But whether they are Communist or anti-Communist, religious Catholics or not, old or young, all Poles have a common bond—a love for their country. There are dozens of songs about how much Poles love Poland. They are often sung whenever people with *polskie sercy* (Polish hearts) get together.

Words and Expressions

romantic	富于浪漫色彩的, 充满传奇情调的 dealing with or suggesting love, adventure
Pole	波兰人 a person from Poland
Polish	波兰的; 波兰人的; 波兰语的 of Poland, its people, or their language
criticize	批评; 指责 to judge with disapproval; point out the faults of
reputation	名誉, 名声 an opinion held about someone or something, esp. by people in general; the degree to which one is trusted or admired
property	财产, 资产, 所有物 something which is owned; possessions

romanticism	浪漫主义
civilian	平民, 文职人员; 非军职的, 平民的; 文职人员的 a person not of the armed forces
Poland	波兰
artistic	美术的, 艺术的; 美术家的, 艺术家的 of, concerning, or typical of art or artists
patriotism	爱国主义, 爱国心, 爱国精神 love for and loyalty to one's country
the fine arts	美术; 艺术
director	电影导演
film festival	电影节
poster art	海报艺术
Warsaw	华沙[波兰首都]
rug	小地毯; 厚毛毯
wall hangings	挂饰
paper cutout designs	纸剪图形
shear	大剪刀 large scissors
scissor	剪刀
Frederic Chopin	弗雷德里克·肖邦
musician	音乐家
pianist	钢琴家
composer	作曲家
Brahms	勃拉姆斯
Liszt	李斯特
Schubert	舒伯特
solo	独奏的; 独唱的
bittersweet	苦乐参半的 pleasant but mixed with sadness
folk melody	民间乐曲
polonaise	波洛奈兹舞曲[尤指钢琴曲]
Latin	拉丁语
Joseph Conrad	约瑟夫·康拉德
<i>The Heart of Darkness</i>	《黑暗的中心》
<i>Lord Jim</i>	《吉姆老爷》
Mikolaj Kopernik	哥白尼
the Solar System	太阳系
Marja Skłodowska Curie	居里夫人
Pierre Curie	皮埃尔·居里
radioactive elements	放射性元素

radium	镭
polonium	钋
the Roman Catholic church	罗马天主教堂
Nazi	纳粹
concentration camp	集中营
Jews	犹太人
Protestants	新教教徒
the Polish National Catholic church	波兰国家天主教堂
Communist	共产党的; 共产主义的; 共产主义者
Catholicism	天主教
communism	共产主义
coexist	并存
the Catholic University of Lublin	鲁布林天主教大学
bond	(因共同利益或感情而使人联系起来的) 纽带, 维系, 连结物, 关系 something that unites two or more people or groups, such as a shared feeling or interest

Notes

1. If people are busy arguing about their different opinions, nothing will get done.
如果人们忙于争论, 那就啥事也干不成。(此处强调波兰人务实的民族性)
2. Chopin 肖邦(1810~1849年): 波兰作曲家, 有一半的法国血统。他的父亲从法国移居华沙, 教贵族子弟学法语。肖邦在孩童时代就显示了音乐天才。19岁时他写下了《f小调钢琴协奏曲》。1831年9月, 肖邦来到巴黎。肖邦在沙龙中与许多杰出的艺术家来往, 如音乐家李斯特、柏辽兹, 文学家雨果、巴尔扎克、乔治·桑、海涅, 画家德拉克洛瓦。1848年他在英国演出, 返回巴黎后几个月便逝世了, 时年39岁。他的葬礼在莫扎特的《安魂曲》和他自己的《葬礼进行曲》中举行。肖邦是浪漫主义时代最有独创性的艺术家之一。
3. Brahms 勃拉姆斯(1833~1897年): 德国19世纪后半叶最卓越的、古典乐派最后的一位作曲家。1833年5月7日勃拉姆斯生于汉堡一个职业乐师的家里。他童年生活十分贫困, 13岁便在酒店里为舞会伴奏, 在剧院帮助父亲演奏。他是创作与演奏并重的作曲家。他的作品兼有古典手法和浪漫精神, 极少采用标题。60年代, 他定居维也纳。1897年4月3日他在维也纳逝世。
4. Liszt 李斯特(1811~1886年): 天才的匈牙利作曲家、钢琴家、指挥家和音乐活动家。他生于匈牙利雷定, 6岁起学钢琴, 16岁时定居巴黎。他主张标题音乐, 首创了交响体裁。他创作的钢琴曲已列入世界古典钢琴曲的宝库。
5. Schubert 舒伯特(1797~1828年): 19世纪奥地利的天才作曲家, 他于1797年1月3日出生于维也纳近郊的里希田塔尔。8岁随父学习提琴与钢琴, 12岁时他被

送到了免费寄宿的帝国神学院合唱团学习,在这里他努力学习作曲理论,而且担任过管弦乐队的指挥,实践了歌曲创作。他终生清寒,依赖别人救济而生,在 31 岁因伤寒病逝世,但给后世留下了大量的音乐财富。

6. Joseph Conrad 约瑟夫·康拉德 (1857~1924 年):英国著名小说家,本是波兰人,出生在俄统治下的别尔季切夫。他的父亲因参加 1862 年的波兰独立运动而被沙皇政府流放。童年的康拉德也跟随父母亲一起到了流放地,经受了苦难和折磨。1874 年他离开波兰前往法国。此后十余年中,他一直在海上工作,遍游世界,1886 年加入英国籍。他一共写了十余部长篇小说、28 个短篇小说和两卷回忆录。
7. *The Heart of Darkness* 《黑暗的中心》:康拉德的中篇小说。写于上世纪初,讲述船长马洛指挥一艘汽船沿刚果河深入非洲,一路上不断听说非洲腹地有一个名叫库尔兹的白人脱离了“文明世界”,被土著奉若神明,尊为领袖。马洛历尽艰险终于见到了他,原来他早已堕落。这部书表现文明与原始的对立,在许多地方对殖民主义表示不满。
8. *Lord Jim* 《吉姆老爷》:康拉德的长篇小说。写水手吉姆自认为是英雄,在一次船只遇难时弃船逃命,后引为终生的耻辱,于是去东方的一个小岛为土人做好事。这部作品的主题是赞美忠诚和爱惜荣誉,斥责背叛和耻辱。
9. Mikolaj Kopernik (Nicolaus Copernicus) 哥白尼 (1473~1543 年):波兰天文学家,日心说的创立者,近代天文学的奠基人。他开创了人类在宇宙观上的根本变革,揭开了近代自然科学革命的序幕。
10. Marja Sklodowska Curie 居里夫人 (1867~1934 年):最著名的女物理学家。曾两次荣获诺贝尔奖,分别为 1903 年的物理奖和 1911 年的化学奖。
11. Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖:根据瑞典化学家诺贝尔 (Alfred Nobel) 的遗嘱所设立的奖项。该奖项每年奖给那些对社会做出卓越贡献,或做出杰出研究、发明以及实验的人士。诺贝尔奖在 1901 年第一次颁发。其奖金丰厚,大约为 100 万美元,以鼓励得奖人能够继续工作而不至于受到财政上的压力。

Exercises

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

<i>have a reputation for</i>	<i>criticize</i>	<i>bittersweet</i>	<i>coexist</i>
<i>patriotism</i>	<i>civilian</i>	<i>bond</i>	

1. In Poland, Catholicism and communism _____.
2. His music, almost all of which was written for solo piano, is _____
—both happy and sad at the same time.
3. They have long expressed strong feelings of love, beauty, and

- _____ through the fine arts.
4. When they _____ themselves, they often say that this very independence makes it hard to work together.
 5. Poles _____ being honest, hard workers.
 6. Whether they are Communist or anti-Communist, religious Catholics or not, old or young, all Poles have a common _____ —a love for their country.
 7. In times of war, Polish soldiers and _____ were willing to face almost any danger to fight for Poland.

B Translate the following into Chinese.

Welcome to Poland, a country which provides unforgettable experiences for tourists with even the most diverse interests. The enthusiasts of nature will surely enjoy the golden sand of its Baltic coastal beaches to the north and the rocky crags of the Tatras to the south. There is the wonderful network of great Mazurian Lakes for water sports fans and the green wilds of the Bieszczady Mountains for those who like hiking trips.

To those with a taste for history and its mementoes, Poland extends an invitation to visit the many painstakingly restored old town complexes, the Royal castles of Warsaw and Krakow, the former capital, and into the old palaces erected by Poland's magnates. Numerous museums are bringing to mind the memory of bygone centuries such as the Nicolaus Copernicus Biographical Museum in the former seat of Warmian bishops in Frombork or the medieval underground salt mine in Wieliczka.

In Poland there is a heart-warming proverb all Poles take very seriously. It translates roughly into a guest in the house is God in the house. That is why, regardless of where or how they live, Poles draw on their long tradition of Slavic Hospitality to welcome people from home and abroad with warmth and affection. Poland is a place where family values are cherished highly and friendships last a lifetime. In spite of a turbulent history and the dramatic changes shaping Polish society today, Poles have vigorously maintained a distinct sense of culture and community. Come and meet them on their home ground and visit the land that continues to motivate and inspire them.

C Translate the following into English.

波兰人对自己语言的热爱和引以自豪表现了他们对自己国家的感情。在波兰,容许有不同的政治见解及不同的宗教信仰,对事情也可以持不同的观点,但是无论他们是共产党或非共产党,信教或不信教,年老或年轻,对祖国的热爱这条纽带就可以把所有的波兰人团结起来。许多歌曲颂扬了波兰人的爱国心,波兰人在聚会时经常唱这些歌曲。

D Answer the following questions on Text A.

1. What makes Poles Polish? Why there would be plenty of answers in a room full of Poles?
2. What reputations do the Poles have?
3. Why are the Poles called “romantic”?
4. Why do the arts play an important part in people’s lives in modern Poland?
5. What do folk artists usually do in Poland?
6. What do you know about Frederic Chopin?
7. What do you know about Joseph Conrad?
8. What do you know about Copernicus?
9. What do you know about Marie Skłodowska Curie?
10. What is the religion that 90 percent of Poles believe in?
11. Is there religious freedom in Poland? How do you know?
12. How do the Poles feel about their language?
13. What is the common bond that bind the Poles together?

E Discuss with your classmates what you know about Poland, such as its history, culture and present situation.

F Try to describe in your writing the characteristics of the Poles. The title of your composition might be *The Polish People in My Eye*. You may go to the library or the Internet to get some materials.

II Text B

**FRIENDS, FAMILIES, AND
FOOD—POLISH STYLE**

“A guest in the house is God in the house.” That old Polish saying shows how strongly Poles feel about making visitors welcome. Anyone who visits Poland learns that from experience.

Poles will help tourists even if it means going far out of their way. Visitors to Poland often come home with stories about meeting Poles who showed them all over the city, and invited them home for dinner. Then the Poles would call up friends and relatives in other towns who happily offered to do the same thing.

Poles are even more generous to their friends and family. They like to have big par-