

21

世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材 · 大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED

English

读和写

修订版

预备级

Reading & Writing

新综合英语

总主编 / 魏水利 李建利

主 编 / 崔建斌



西北大学出版社
NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY PRESS

《新综合英语》系列教材

编委会

特邀顾问:翟象俊

顾问: (按姓氏笔画排列)

王 健 王惠玲 白永权 李民权 杨 跃
张思锐

编委会主任:魏水利

委员: (按姓氏笔画排列)

马宇晓	万 明	马 勇	封文和	王永东
甘世安	田兵权	刘兴春	许江红	任 远
余小勇	陈招娥	李英兰	李建利	李雪梅
李敦之	杨 凯	苟选民	张志华	张晓青
赵雪爱	赵春琳	赵金昌	孟晓群	姜 宇
党明虎	党惠清	夏 斌	崔建斌	曹 钢
曹晓川	薛金强			

前言

为了适应高职高专教育英语教学的改革和发展,全面推进素质教育,培养创新人才,陕西省教育厅在“陕西高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革研究项目”和“陕西 21 世纪初高等教育教学改革工程”中对教材建设进行了立项研究。本系列教材是这两项研究项目的重要成果,也是陕西省教育厅规划的面向 21 世纪高职高专系列教材之一。

本系列教材主要依据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,同时兼顾《大学英语教学大纲》的要求编写,包括《新综合英语——读和写》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——听和说》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——综合训练与自测》(预备级、1~4 册)以及与之配套的《教师参考书》。主要供高职高专学生、成人教育学生以及大学本科生使用。各校可根据学生的入学英语水平选择从预备级或一册开始组织教学。

《读和写》每册十个单元,每个单元由六部分组成,即:In-class Reading; After-class Reading; Grammar; Reading Skills; General Writing and Applied Writing. In-class Reading 和 After-class Reading 分别相当于精读和泛读,由同一题材的三篇文章组成,课后配有阅读理解、词汇结构、翻译等各种练习。其中 In-class Reading 中 Preparation 旨在激发学生对本单元有关内容的兴趣,开阔思路,使学生进入积极的语言状态; Grammar 部分为基本的英语语法规则的精讲精练,目的是帮助英语语法知识较为薄弱的学生比较系统地学习英语语法,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识; Reading Skills 和 General Writing 部分旨在通过基本读写技能的学习和操练,使学生具有较强的英语读、写能力; Applied Writing 部分旨在通过对各种日常应用文和商业函件的写作方法和技巧的学习和实践,使学生熟悉日常应用文和商业函件的写作要求和方法,读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,借助参考资料能写出简短的英语应用文和商业函件。

《听和说》每册十二个单元,每单元分为 Listening In, Speaking Out, Listening For Pleasure 及 Exercises For Homework 四个部分。各单元前两个部分均围绕学生熟悉或与学生生活相关的话题,以听为基础进行听和说训练;第三部分是听英语歌曲、实景会话等,一是寓教于乐,为课堂教学提供更多的乐趣,二是激发学生的学习兴趣;第四部分通过大量附加的听力材料,旨在进一步加强和提高学生的听力理解能力,同时也可提高学生参加各种英语测试的应试能力。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读和写》、《听和说》有关的背景知识、课堂活动材料、难句解释、语言点例释、课文参考译文和练习答案等。

《综合训练与自测》为《读和写》的补充材料,通过更多的相关练习,旨在进一步加强和巩固学生的读、写能力。

《读和写》、《听和说》、《综合训练与自测》各册分工不同,且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现高职高专教育英语课程教学要求应达到的目的。

《新综合英语》选材新颖、语言规范、题材多样、内容丰富,具有时代性、趣味性、可思性和前瞻性。在编排上不但注重加强学生英语语言基础知识和基本技能的训练,同时重视学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力的培养。

在设计和编写《新综合英语》的过程中,我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些内容,又采纳传统教学理论中某些合理成分,结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法,联系现状,力求处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,突出和加强英语实践能力的培养和实际应用。

参加本教材编写的单位有:西北大学、西北工业大学、陕西师范大学、西安电子科技大学、宝鸡文理学院、渭南师范学院、长安大学、西安工业学院、延安大学、陕西财经职业技术学院、陕西交通职业技术学院、陕西职业技术学院、陕西铁路职业技术学院、西安航空职业技术学院、陕西能源职业技术学院、杨凌职业技术学院、陕西工业职业技术学院、西安航空高等专科学校等共18所院校。这些院校的专家、学者和骨干教师在一年多的时间里,倾注了大量的心血,协同攻关,完成了本教材的编写。在此,向支持本教材编写的陕西省教育厅、有关院校以及西北大学出版社的领导、项目组的全体成员表示衷心的感谢,向审校各册的中外专家、同行表示衷心的感谢。

西安外国语学院院长杜瑞清教授、本教材的特邀顾问翟象俊教授以及其他顾问对本教材的编写提出了宝贵的指导意见和建议。外籍教师 Mark Hedley 和 Amanda 审阅了书稿英文稿件,王惠玲、王爱芬、田鹏森三位教授分别审校了第二、第三和第四册,他们都付出了大量的劳动,在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

本教材总主编负责系列教材总体设计、编写组织、选材、审稿、校稿、统稿和定稿以及贯通部分的编写。各分册主编负责本册材料搜集、编写、校稿和统稿。

本教材在编写中参考了多种同类的书籍和资料,吸收了众多教学科研工作者有益的科研成果,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。由于编者的水平和经验及编写时间有限,错误和缺点在所难免,我们恳切希望专家、同行和广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们修订,使其日臻完善。

编 者

2003年7月

READING & WRITING

Unit 1

Meals and Culture

Part One: In-class Reading

Preparation

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you believe there exist any differences between the traditional Chinese meal and the Western meal? If so, what are they?
2. Which kind of meals do you prefer, Chinese meals or Western meals?
3. Do you think meals have any connection with culture?

II. Glance over the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

Write "T" for true and "F" for false in the space provided.

1. ____ Four meals per day are usually served in most English homes.
2. ____ Afternoon tea is the most informal meal of the day.
3. ____ When finished with a course, a person lays his knife and fork by his plate.
4. ____ It must not be imagined that all English people eat like this.
5. ____ Good manners in one country may be bad in another.

Text

English Meals

It might be useful for you to know what sort of meals English people have and how they behave at the table; for the people of one country behave rather differently from those of another. An old proverb says, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."¹ and this is good advice. What is good manners in one country may be bad manners in another.

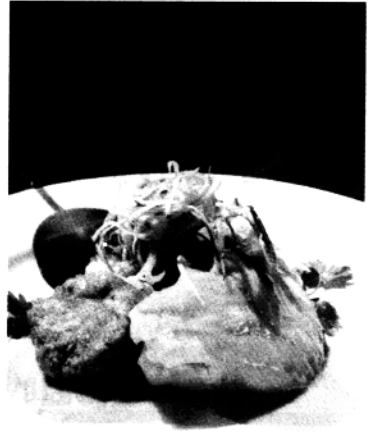
In many English homes four meals are served per day; they are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. These are the meals that are served in the homes of people who are well-to-do.

Breakfast may be served any time from seven to nine. It consists of porridge (made of oats or barley, milk, sugar or salt), bacon and eggs (boiled or fried), buttered toast or bread-and-butter with marmalade. Instead of bacon and eggs, fish may be served², for millions of pounds' worth of fish is caught every year round the coasts of Britain. Either tea or coffee is drunk at breakfast.

Lunch comes at about one o'clock. It generally consists of cold meat (left-over from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad made of lettuce, cucumber, tomato, carrot, beetroot, etc. Sometimes these dishes are placed on the sideboard; each person takes his plate, helps himself and comes back to his place. On the table there is pepper, salt, mustard and sometimes vinegar. After that there is bread or biscuits and cheese. Most people drink water at lunchtime; some drink beer or wine. It is not the custom to drink spirits like whisky or brandy even in wealthy homes in the middle of the day.

Afternoon tea, taken between four and five, is the most informal meal of the day. If you are a friend of the family you may drop in for tea without an invitation or telling them that you are coming³. Very often it is not served at a table; the members of the family and visitors take tea in the sitting room. Each person has a cup and saucer, a spoon and a small plate for bread-and-butter and cake. By the way, do not help yourself to cake first; bread-and-butter first, and then cake if there is any. Another piece of advice; do not put more than one piece of bread or cake on your plate at the same time.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of the day and is a very formal one. Many people even wear special clothes for dinner, so if you are asked out to dinner you must find out whether you are expected to wear a dinner suit; for you would feel very embarrassed if, when you got there, you



were the only person in ordinary clothes⁴. Dinner is generally served at about half-past seven. All the members of the family sit down together and are on their best behavior⁵. The head of the family sits at one end of the table; his wife sits at the other. If there is a guest, he generally sits in the place of honor, which is at the right of the lady of the house⁶. If there are several guests, the most important is asked to sit there. During the meal conversation is carried on. You should try to get into conversation with the person on your right or left, and you should not try to talk to someone who is a long way from you.

The first course is soup, served on shallow plates and eaten quietly with a fairly large spoon. Then comes fish; there is often a knife and fork of special shape by each person for this course. If you are in unfamiliar surroundings, keep an eye open for what the others are doing⁷. Remember the proverb about the Romans.

The next course is the most important; it generally consists of a joint of meat (beef or lamb) or else a leg of lamb or pork, or it may be chicken or duck. With it are served various vegetables, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower. The maid may come round to each guest on his left when she offers the dishes; when she comes to take away his plate she approaches on the left also. Some sort of pudding is generally the fourth course. To show that he has finished with a course, a person lays his knife and fork on his plate with the handles towards him. After the pudding (or sweets), the table is cleared and the dessert is brought out. This is fruit of various kinds: apples, pears, oranges, bananas, figs, etc., and nuts. Port (red wine from Portugal) is passed around⁸. When the bottle gets to you, you pour some into a little glass on your right and pass the bottle to your neighbor. At this stage the ladies may get up and retire to the drawing room, leaving the menfolk a little longer over their wine, smoking and talking. When the ladies rise, the men get up too, out of respect, and resume their seats when they have left the room. Soon the men rejoin the ladies.

It must not be imagined that all English people eat like this⁹.

New Words

behave * /bi 'heiv/ *v.*

to act or conduct oneself in the specified way 行为, 举止, 表现

manner * /'mænə/ *n.*

1) social behavior 礼貌; 规矩

2) habits or customs 习惯风俗

serve * /sə:v/ *v.*

work for sb. esp. as a servant 为某人工作、服务

well-to-do *a.*

prosperous; wealthy 富裕的; 富有的

porridge * /'pɔridʒ/ *n.*

soft food made by boiling a cereal (esp. crushed oats) in water or milk 粥, 尤指麦片粥

oats /əʊts/ *n.*

(pl.) a type of cereal plant grown in cool climates as food 燕麦

e. g. Oats is a crop grown widely in Europe.

barley /ˈbɑːli/n.

(grass-like plant producing) grain used for food and for making beer and whisky 大麦

bacon /ˈbeikən/n.

salted or smoked meat from the back or sides of a pig 熏猪肉

butter * /ˈbʌtə/n.

fatty food substance, made from cream by churning, that is spread on bread or used in cooking 奶油, 黄油
e. g. Would you like some more bread and butter?

toast * /təʊst/n.

1) sliced bread made brown and crisp by heating under a grill, in a toaster 烤面包片
2) wish happiness, success to sb. by drinking wine of (某人)幸福、成功等祝酒。
e. g. Let's drink a toast.

marmalade /ˈmɑːməleɪd/n.

type of jam made from citrus fruit, esp. orange (甜)果酱

salad * /ˈsæləd/n.

(dish of) chopped, usu. raw vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber, often seasoned with oil, vinegar 色拉

lettuce /ˈletɪs/n.

莴苣, 生菜

cucumber /ˈkjuːkəmbə/n.

黄瓜

carrot /ˈkærət/n.

plant with a long pointed orange root 胡萝卜

beetroot /ˈbitruːt/n.

dark red fleshy root of the beet plant, eaten as a vegetable when cooked 甜菜根

sideboard /ˈsaɪdbɔːd/n.

table, usu. with drawers and cupboards for crockery, etc. 餐具柜

spirits * /ˈspɪrɪts/n.

strong distilled alcoholic drink 烈酒
e. g. I don't drink spirits.

pepper /ˈpepə/n.

hot tasting powder made from the dried berries of certain plants and used for flouring food 胡椒粉, 辣椒

mustard /ˈmʌstəd/n.

芥末

vinegar /ˈvɪnɪɡə/n.

sour liquid made from malt, wine by fermentation and used for flavoring food and for pickling 醋

biscuit * /ˈbɪskɪt/n.

small flat thin piece of pastry baked crisp 饼干

cheese * /tʃiːz/n.

food made from milk curds 奶酪

whisky /ˈwɪski/n.

strong alcoholic drink distilled from malted grain 威士忌

brandy /ˈbrændi/n.

strong alcoholic drink distilled from fermented fruit-juice 白兰地

saucer /ˈsɔːsə/n.

small shallow curved dish on which a cup stands 茶托, 茶碟

bread-and-butter /ˌbrednˈbʌtə/n.

substantial * /səbˈstænfəl/a.

embarrass * /imˈbærəs/v.

course * /kɔ:s/n.

shallow * /ˌʃæləʊ/a.

pea * /pi:/n.

bean * /bi:n/n.

cabbage * /ˈkæbidʒ/n.

cauliflower /ˈkɒlɪfˌlaʊə/n.

maid /meid/n.

approach * /əˈprəʊtʃ/v.

pudding /ˈpuɪdɪŋ/n.

dessert * /diˈzɜ:t/n.

fig /fɪɡ/n.

drawing-room /ˈdrɔ:ɪŋrʊm/n.

men-folk /ˈmenfəʊk/n.

resume * /riˈzju:m/v.

rejoin /riˈdʒɔɪn/n.

imagine * /iˈmædʒɪn/v.

respect * /rɪsˈpekt/n.

slices of bread spread with butter 黄油面包

large in amount, considerable 可观的, 丰盛的

cause sb. to feel self-conscious, awaked or ashamed 使某人觉得窘迫, 尴尬

e. g. I was embarrassed by his comments about my clothes.

any of the separate parts of a meal, soup, dessert 一道菜 (如汤、点心)

not deep 浅的

e. g. It is helpful to take a shallow breathing.

豌豆

smooth, usu. kidney-shaped, seed, used as a vegetable 豆子; 红豆

any of various types of vegetable with green or purple leaves, usu. forming a round head 洋白菜; 卷心菜

type of cabbage with a large dense white head of flowers, eaten as a vegetable 菜花

woman servant 女仆

come near or nearer to (sb./sth.) in space or time 接近
e. g. The time is approaching when we must think about buying a new house.

sweet food eaten at the end of a meal; dessert 甜点心; 布丁

any sweet dish eaten at the end of a meal 甜食, [美] 甜点心

soft sweet fruit, full of small seeds and often eaten dried 无花果

room, esp. in a large private house, in which people relax and guests are received and entertained 客厅

men esp. the men of a family considered together 男人们 (尤指家中的男性成员)

begin something again or continue something after stopping for a time 重新开始, (经过打断后) 再继续

join something or somebody again; be reunited with 重新在一起

to form a mental image of something 想像

politeness or consideration arising from admiration or regard 尊敬

left-over /ˈleft,əʊvə/ n.

things remaining when the rest is finished 剩余物; 尤指剩饭

Phrases & Expressions

consist of...

be made up of... 由.....组成

e. g. The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

instead of...

as a replacement to... 代替.....

e. g. You can take a bus instead of a train.

millions of...

数以百万计的

e. g. There are millions of stars in our galaxy.

help oneself to...

serve oneself with food, drink, etc. 擅自取用

e. g. One should never help oneself to wine unless invited.

drop in on sb.

pay a casual visit 顺便访问

e. g. I plan to drop in on my brother this evening.

find out

learn by study 获知, 找出, 发现

e. g. I need to find out the date of the exam.

keep an eye open for

watch over 注意

e. g. Keep an eye open for shooting stars.

Proper Names

Rome /rəʊm/

罗马(意大利首都)

Roman /ˈrəʊmən/

罗马人

Britain /ˈbrɪtən/

不列颠

Portugal /ˈpɔ:tʃugəl/

葡萄牙

Notes

1. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。
2. Instead of bacon and eggs, fish may be served. 不吃咸肉、鸡蛋的话, 可能就会吃鱼。
3. You may drop in for tea... you are coming. 你可以不被邀请或事先打招呼, 随便去人家家里吃午茶。
4. ... for you would feel very embarrassed if... in ordinary clothes. 如果你是唯一穿平常衣服的人, 你会感到非常尴尬。
5. (be) on your best behavior: 举动规矩, 行为规范



6. **the lady of the house**: the mother of the family 女主人、主妇
7. **If you are in unfamiliar surroundings... the others are doing.** 你如果对环境不熟悉,就注意看别人怎么做。
8. **Port (red wine from Portugal) is passed around.** Port 是一种有名的葡萄牙葡萄酒。
9. **It must not be imagined, ... like this.** 千万别认为所有英国人都是这样用餐的。



After-reading Task

Comprehension of the Text

I. Discuss the following questions in groups.

1. Compare English meals with Chinese meals and state the similarities as well as the differences.
2. What is your opinion toward the expression "When in Rome, do as the Romans do"?
3. How is English dinner usually served?
4. What sort of meals do English people have?
5. How do English people behave at the table?
6. How do Chinese people behave at the table?
7. Do English people have fish for breakfast?
8. Do wealthy people drink spirits at lunchtime?

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following incomplete statements.

1. Breakfast in England usually consists of _____.
 - A. porridge
 - B. bacon and eggs
 - C. buttered bread
 - D. all of the above
2. Lunch in England usually consists of _____.
 - A. cold meat
 - B. potatoes
 - C. salad of lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes, carrots and beetroot
 - D. all of the above
3. Most people at lunch time drink _____.
 - A. wine
 - B. water
 - C. beer
 - D. spirits like whisky or brandy
4. Afternoon tea is usually served with _____.
 - A. tea and dessert
 - B. tea and cake



- C. tea and bread-and-butter
- D. tea with saucer, bread-and-butter and cake
- 5. If there is a guest at dinner, he generally sits _____.
 - A. at one end of the table
 - B. at the other end of the table
 - C. at the right of the lady of the house
 - D. at the left of the lady of the house
- 6. _____ is the first course of an English dinner.
 - A. Soup
 - B. Vegetable
 - C. Fish
 - D. Dessert
- 7. The most important course in an English dinner is usually _____.
 - A. a leg of lamb or pork
 - B. a joint of meat with vegetables
 - C. chicken
 - D. duck
- 8. To show he has finished with a course, a person usually _____.
 - A. lays his knife and fork on his plate
 - B. gets up and retires to the drawing-room
 - C. smokes and talks
 - D. rejoins the ladies

III. Work in pairs for the text structure and complete the outline with what you get from the passage.

- 1. The topic sentence in paragraph 1 is _____.
- 2. Breakfast in an English well-to-do family consists of _____.
Fish may be served instead of bacon and eggs, for _____.
- 3. Lunch usually concludes _____, and each person takes _____.
- 4. When you enjoy an afternoon tea in an English home, you should not _____.
- 5. Dinner is the most formal meal of the day. And if you are asked out to dinner,
 - (1) You should sit _____.
 - (2) You should not talk _____.
- 6. There are usually four courses in an English dinner.
 - (1) The first course is _____.
 - (2) The second course is _____.
 - (3) The third course is _____.
 - (4) The fourth course is _____.
- 7. Conclusion (Paragraph 9)
Better clues about English meals are _____.

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

know	different	serve	worth
drink	expect	various	image

- This shop offers the best _____ of its kind in the city.
- A baby has no _____ of good and evil.
- There exist too many _____ between traditional culture and modern British culture.
- Price _____ with the seasons.
- She's the _____ of her mother.
- It was difficult to find words _____ of the occasion.
- His parents have great _____ for his future.
- Let's _____ to the success of your plans.

II. Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete the following statements.

- According to the author, the people of one country behave _____ differently from those of another.
A. fairly B. obviously C. rather D. quite
- If you are asked out to a dinner, you _____ find out whether you are expected to wear a dinner suit or not, for you _____ feel embarrassed.
A. may... must B. must... would C. must... may D. would... must
- Children must learn to behave _____.
A. at table B. at a table C. on the table D. under the table
- This room needs _____.
A. sorting B. sorting out C. sorting through D. sorting in
- If you need advice, I am _____.
A. in your service B. with your service
C. of your service D. at your service
- Ms Alison is always _____ fashionable clothes.
A. out of B. on C. in D. off
- Do not put more than one piece of bread _____ cake _____ your plate.
A. or... on B. or... in C. and... on D. and... in
- There _____ a knife and fork of special shape by each person for the course.
A. may be B. might be C. are D. is

III. Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text.

- He wished the young couple a life of happiness and prosperity.
- I thought I'd call on you while I was passing.
- This job does not require any formal training.
- Do you have any means to learn what time the train leaves?

5. Peasants begin their farming work at early spring after the cold winter.
6. They stood in silence as a mark of great respect to her.

Word Building

Turn the following nouns into adjectives with suffixes **-ful**, **-able**, **-ish** and then choose appropriate adjectives you have formed to fill in the blanks in the sentences that follow.

use	England	Britain	help
honor	fruit	respect	beauty

1. It might be _____ for you to know the table manners of English people.
2. She looked perfectly _____ in her bathrobe at breakfast.
3. He is always very _____ to his mother.
4. Ladies and Gentlemen, my _____ friend, good morning.
5. Linguistic studies in 2003 in China is a _____ area of research.
6. He is very _____ in his attitudes.
7. The organization was _____.
8. He was born in France but his parents are _____.

Cloze

Put in the missing words in the following blanks with the help of the given letter.

Today the Tower of London is one of the most popular tourist s _____ 1 and attracts over three million visitors a year. It was occasionally used as a Royal Palace for the Kings and Queens of England u _____ 2 the time of James I who r _____ 3 from 1603 to 1625, but is b _____ 4 known as a prison and execution place. Within the walls of the tower, princes have been murdered, traitors t _____ 5, spies shot, and Queens of England beheaded. One of the most famous executions was that of Arme Boleyn in 1536. She was the second wife of Herry VIII. He wanted to g _____ 6 her because she could not give him a son, so he accused her of adultery. She was tried and found guilty. She asked to be beheaded with a sword, r _____ 7 the usual axe, which can still be seen in the Tower. The sword and executioner were b _____ 8 over specially from France.

Translation

Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather.
2. In recent years British food is becoming more popular.
3. In many countries breakfast is a fast food rather than a meal.
4. English food has a fairly good reputation abroad.
5. Apple pie is a favorite sweet.

Part Two : After-class Reading

Passage A

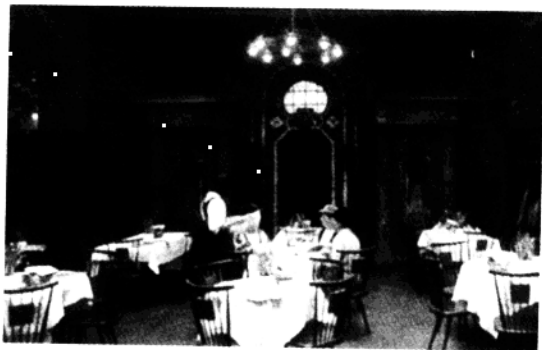
Dinner in Britain

There are a number of small differences between the way the Chinese do things and the way the British do them. These differences are not very important on their own but together add up to a cultural difference¹.

In Britain, the invitation to a formal dinner will state a time, e. g. ² 7:00 p. m. or 7:30 p. m. , and either have R. S. V. P.⁴ or "Regrets Only" at the end with an address or telephone number. R. S. V. P. is borrowed from French (*Respondz s'il vous plait*) and means "Please reply" to say whether you accept the invitation or not. "Regrets Only" means you only reply to say that you are unable to accept the invitation. If you accept, it is not necessary to reply. The reason for this is so that the host or hosts know how many people to order food for and set a place at the table. Chinese place setting at a formal dinner is much simpler whereas in Britain you may have three knives and forks, several spoons, a side plate, two wineglasses, a water glass and a table napkin.

7:00 or 7:30 p. m. means that you arrive sometime between these times. When you arrive, the host greets you. If you know your host quite well as a friend, you take a bunch of fresh flowers or a box of chocolates and give them to your host as you greet him. You will then be offered a drink, either alcoholic or non-alcoholic, and you walk around meeting the other guests, sometimes being introduced to people you don't know by your host or by a mutual friend, or introducing yourself.

When the host thinks that everyone has arrived you are invited to go to the table and be seated. Very large formal dinners are not so common as they are in China. Often the seating has been arranged and you look for your name on a place setting. Formal dinner arrangements try to invite equal numbers of men and women and you are seated man, woman, and man, woman and



so on. You wait standing behind your chair in case your host wishes to begin with a toast, depending on the occasion, which you drink standing up. Your host will tell you to "Be seated". It is polite for the men to wait for the women to be seated first and to pull the chair out for the woman next to you if you are a man.

The food comes in courses and is served to you on a plate from the left. Wine and water is poured for you from your right unless it is on the table for you to help yourself. Always offer to fill someone else's glass before filling your own up. You wait to eat until your host is seated and has started to eat first as a signal for everyone to begin eating. After each course (often five, sometimes six), the plates are cleared away and you wait until the people around you are also served before eating the next course. You use each set of spoon, knife and fork from the outside. If you do not want to eat all the food on the plates served to you, you leave it on the side of your plate and put your knife or spoon and fork together to show that you have finished that course. If you leave them apart, people will not collect your plate because they will think that you have not yet finished what you want to eat.

Cheese and fruit may follow dessert. There may be after dinner speeches and you always need to make sure that your glass has some wine or water left in it to drink any toast that is proposed. After that, coffee and liqueurs (brandy, or small glasses of sweet, strong alcohol) may be served at the table or you may be invited to go to another room to sit in comfortable chairs to take coffee and liqueurs. You either talk to the people round about at the table or in groups of your own choosing in the sitting room.

Guests often leave about an hour to two hours after eating is finished and you leave either one by one, in couples, or in small groups. Most people will leave between 11:00 to 12:00 at midnight. You say goodbye to people you have been talking to and other friends before you find your hosts to thank them for the evening. Your host will usually be with you at the door to see you out.

The next day you either phone or write and post a short note thanking your hosts for pleasant evening and saying how much you enjoyed it.

New Words

invitation * /inviˈteɪʃən/ *n.*

inviting or being invited 邀请

formal * /ˈfɔ:məl/ *a.*

following accepted rules of behavior, showing or expecting careful, serious behavior 正式的, 正规的

state * /steɪt/ *v.*

express (sth.) in spoken or written words, esp. carefully and clearly 陈述或说明

address * /əˈdres/ *n.*

details of where a person lives, works or can be found, and where letters, etc may be delivered 地址

host * /həʊst/ *n.*

person who receives and entertains one or more other people as guests 主人

order * /'ɔ:də/ *v.*

greet * /gri:t/ *v.*

alcoholic /ˌælkə'hɒlɪk/ *a.*

mutual * /'mju:tʃuəl/ *a.*

seat * /si:t/ *v.*

wine * /wain/ *n.*

pour * /pɔ:/ *v.*

apart * /ə'pa:t/ *ad.*

request sb. to supply or make 预定, 订购

give a conventional sign or word of welcome or pleasure when meeting or receiving (a guest) 欢迎, 迎接

of or containing alcohol 酒精的

(of a feeling or an action) felt or done by each towards the other 相互的, 彼此的

make (sb. or oneself) sit 使就座

alcoholic drink made from the fermented juice of grapes 葡萄酒

serve (esp. tea or coffee) (to sb.) by putting it into a cup 斟, 倒(茶或咖啡)

separate (ly) 分开

Phrases & Expressions

add sth. up

calculate the total of 加起来; 合计达...

e. g. Please add up the cost of the tickets.

a bunch of

number of things group together 一束,

e. g. I bought a bunch of grapes.

in case

because of the possibility of sth. happening 万一,

e. g. He carried an umbrella in case it rained.

stand by (sb)

support or help sb. 支持或援助某人

e. g. The girl said she would stand by her father.

make sure

confirm 确信

e. g. Always make sure that your seatbelt is tightly fastened.

Proper Names

Philippa Jeffrey /ˌfɪlɪpə'dʒefri/

菲利帕·杰佛里

Notes

1. **cultural difference**: 文化差异。

2. **e. g.** 是拉丁文 *exempli gratia* 的缩写, 意思是 for example; for instance 例如。

3. **p. m.** 是拉丁文 *post meridiem* 的缩写, 意思是 afternoon 下午、午后。

4. **R. S. V. P.** 是法语 *Repondez s'il vous plait* 的缩写, 意思是请回复。