

“全球化思维”英语指导丛书

# 世界文化及风俗 指南

谢艳明 主编

Guide to World Culture and Custom



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## 前 言

信息高速公路将人们之间的距离拉得越来越近,地球变成了一个村庄,各个国家、各个民族都是这个村庄里的一员,全球化将我们每一个人都无情地卷了进去。为了迎接这个时代的挑战,我们首先要培养“全球化思维”,用全球化的思想观念来审视这个世界,思索我们的人生。

全球化像初升的太阳,是个无可争辩、无可回避的事实。21 世纪将由全球化所主宰,就像 20 世纪被工业化所主宰一样。不同之点是:工业化革命花了 100 年时间才分出胜利者和失败者,就是所谓的工业国家和欠发达国家,而这一过程在全球化进程中只需要 20 年就足够了。世界经济论坛主席施瓦布说过:“这种新的全球化经济发展的驱动力将会使那些没有充分利用这种驱动力的人或企业受到惩罚。”

在席卷整个世界的全球化浪潮中,我们要么会从中受益,要么会受到它的惩罚。因而,我们的思维要放眼全球,认清国际形势,看看整个世界的样子,理解不同民族的风俗习惯和文化,了解高等教育的发展水平和方向。为此,我们编写了这套《“全球化思维”英语指导丛书》,试图将整个世界的结构、景点、风俗、文化和高等教育呈现给读者。丛书首批出版 4 册,分别是《国际组织及机构指南》、《世界名胜及旅游指南》、《世界名校及留学指南》和《世界文化及风俗指南》。

《国际组织及机构指南》为您介绍 40 多个世界上有重大影响的组织和机构,如联合国、世界贸易组织、世界银行、国际标准化组织、国际奥委会、国际刑警组织等等,它们在政治上、经济上、文化上、体育上和国际安全方面领导或保护着整个世界。本书介绍它们的组织形式和历史发展,给您一个了解世界的窗口。

《世界名胜及旅游指南》简要描述世界上 50 个重要城市或景点,如伦敦、巴黎、纽约、东京、新加坡等等,这些城市和地区有着美丽的风景等着您去探访。在当前经济实力越来越强大的中国,人民的生活水平有了翻天覆地的变化,出境旅游成了时尚。出国旅游,了解世界,也是培养“全球化思

维”的一种方式。而在出去之前,阅读此书,预先了解一下世界上主要城市的美景和气候,这会大大方便您的出行。

《世界名校及留学指南》简要介绍世界上 41 所一流大学,如牛津大学、剑桥大学、哈佛大学、东京大学等等。知识已成为当今世界的主角,知识改变命运。许许多多的中国青年为了寻求最前沿的科技知识,远涉重洋到国外求学。如果您已经准备好了出国留学,您一定希望多多了解您要去的那所大学,或许您想去的大学就在本书之中。

《世界文化及风俗指南》生动有趣地介绍了世界各地的文化及其风俗习惯。全球化并不意味着各个民族不同的文化就要消失,取而代之以同化了的国际文化。恰恰相反,越是民族的越是世界的,不同地区的文化将继续保存发展下去,共同构成多样化的全球文化。所以,培养“全球化思维”就离不开文化和风俗的知识。

全套丛书采取英汉对照的方式呈现在读者面前,特别强调英语词汇的学习,因而我们对生词和难词作了注解,以方便读者阅读。我们还查阅了大量资料,对文中出现的知识点作了较为详细的注释,让读者了解更多的背景知识。本丛书语言精炼,非常贴近语言的最新发展,知识性、可读性和趣味性都很强,相信它对您的全球化思维大有裨益。

编 者

2005 年 3 月

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**Part I**  
**Social Customs**

**社 会 习 俗**





## 1. Coming of Age

### 成人礼

Coming of age is a time at which young persons legally become adults. It can be at different ages in different countries. Many cultures have ceremonies to test or mark the coming of age.



In Australia, New Zealand and numerous<sup>①</sup> other countries, a party known as the Twenty First has long celebrated the coming of age. On their 21st birthdays, young people and their families and friends traditionally gather together for social parties where gifts are presented to the birthday boy or girl. The practice is gradually waning<sup>②</sup>, in particular since the age of majority has been reduced to 18, so by 21 they have already had the privileges<sup>③</sup> of adulthood (the right to drink, smoke and vote) for three years.

Japan, since 1948, has held an annual ceremony called the Coming of Age day, the second Monday of January, for those becoming 20 years old in the new calendar year. Until 1999, the day was held on January 15. The day is a national holiday and local governments generally hold some ceremony. Females tend to wear a traditional Japanese formal dress. After this age, the right to smoke, drink and vote is granted to them. It was known as *genpuku* among samurai<sup>④</sup> in the past. *Genpuku* in Japan was a celebration that showed a samurai was considered to be an adult. The age of *genpuku* varied roughly from 12 to 18.

① numerous ['nju:mərəs] *adj.* 众多的, 许多的, 无数

② wane [weɪn] *v.* 变小, 退潮, 消逝

③ privilege ['prɪvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* 特权, 特别待遇

④ samurai ['sæmurai] *n.* (封建时代的) 日本武士

They usually changed their names from their birth names to adult names, changed their hair styles by shaving the forelocks<sup>①</sup>, received their first swords, and began to be treated as adults. They separated from their mothers or governesses<sup>②</sup>, and they became able to take on the dominant role in personal relationships. Some were even given a territory to protect. No samurai was allowed to marry before genpuku, though they could be engaged. Females did not have genpuku or any equivalent<sup>③</sup> ceremony. On a rare occasion, genpuku was held on someone younger than 12 just to have a marriage.

In traditional Hispanic<sup>④</sup> cultures there is a tradition very similar to that of the Bat Mitzvah in the Jewish faith. The Fifteenth Birthday for young Latin women is a rite of passage signifying that she has reached the age of adulthood. The event is marked by a large celebration and a event called the candle lighting ceremony which acts as a more spiritual mark to their achievement. This tradition is based on societal<sup>⑤</sup> views of youth as well as faith.

Kovave is a ceremony to initiate<sup>⑥</sup> Papua New Guinea boys into adult society. It involves dressing up in a conical<sup>⑦</sup> hat which has long strands of leaves hanging from the edge, down to below the waist. The effect is both humorous and frightening. The name Kovave is also used to describe the head-dress.

Within Judaism<sup>⑧</sup> there is the well-known ceremony of Bar Mitzvah for a boy when he turns thirteen years old and becomes recognized as a "man". For a girl at twelve years of age she becomes a "woman". In Judaism it is recognized that girls mature slightly ahead of boys. Judaism recognizes that these ages coincide<sup>⑨</sup> with puberty<sup>⑩</sup>, which in past times made them eligible<sup>⑪</sup> for marriage.

- 
- ① forelock [ 'fɔ:lɒk ] *n.* 额发, 额毛  
 ② governess [ 'gʌvənɪs ] *n.* 女家庭教师  
 ③ equivalent [ i'kwɪvələnt ] *adj.* 相等的, 相当的  
 ④ Hispanic [ his'pænik ] *adj.* 西班牙的  
 ⑤ societal [ sə'saiətəl ] *adj.* 社会的  
 ⑥ initiate [ i'niʃieɪt ] *v.* 开始, 发动  
 ⑦ conical [ 'kɒnikəl ] *adj.* 圆锥的, 圆锥形的  
 ⑧ Judaism [ 'dʒu:deɪzəm ] *n.* 犹太教  
 ⑨ coincide [ ,kəuɪn'saɪd ] *v.* 一致, 符合  
 ⑩ puberty [ 'pjʊ:bə(:)ti ] *n.* 青春期  
 ⑪ eligible [ 'elɪdʒəbl ] *adj.* 符合条件的, 合格的

The coming of age ceremony called a bar mitzvah is held on the Saturday after a Jewish boy's thirteenth birthday. A similar ceremony called a bat mitzvah is held on the Saturday closest to a Jewish girl's twelfth birthday. However, the female coming of age ceremony is really only practised and recognized by Reform Judaism, Conservative Judaism, and Modern Orthodox Judaism.

In many universities of Europe, first year students are made to undergo<sup>①</sup> tests or humiliation<sup>②</sup> before being accepted as students. Perhaps the oldest of these is "Raisin Monday" at St Andrews University. It is still practiced. A senior student would take a new student under his wing and show him/her round the university. In gratitude<sup>③</sup>, the new student would give the senior student a pound of raisins<sup>④</sup>. In turn this led to the new students being given receipts in Latin. If a new student failed to produce the receipt, he could be thrown into a fountain. Among apprentices, the step from apprentice to journeyman<sup>⑤</sup> was often marked by some ceremonial humiliation. Among printers this lasted until the twentieth century. The unfortunate young man would be "banged out" by being covered in offal<sup>⑥</sup>.

### 【注释】

1. Bat Mitzvah: 立誓仪式, 也称成人仪式。在犹太教中, 12 至 14 岁的犹太女孩被看作成年人, 她们要对自己道德和宗教义务负责。
2. Papua New Guinea: 巴布亚新几内亚, 太平洋西南部的一个岛国, 包括新几内亚东半部、俾斯麦群岛、所罗门群岛的西部和邻近的一些岛屿。以前是澳大利亚的属地, 1973 年得以自治并于 1975 年完全独立。位于新几内亚岛的莫尔斯比港是该国首都和最大城市。
3. Bar Mitzvah: 受戒仪式。一个 13 岁的犹太男孩, 被认为已成人并应开始承担他的道德与宗教责任。

① undergo [ˌʌndə'gəʊ] v. 经历, 遭受, 忍受

② humiliation [hjuːmili'eɪʃən] n. 羞辱, 蒙耻

③ gratitude ['grætɪtjuːd] n. 感激, 谢意

④ raisin ['reɪzn] n. 葡萄干

⑤ journeyman ['dʒɜːnɪmən] n. 学徒期满的职工, 熟练工人

⑥ offal [ˈɒfəl] n. 碎屑, 残渣, 废弃物, 垃圾

### 【参考译文】

成人礼是年轻人在法律意义上成为成年人的日子,在不同的国家里进行成年礼的年龄是不同的。许多文化举行各种仪式来证明或者标志成为成人。

在澳大利亚、新西兰和其他许多国家里,一个叫作“21岁”的团体长期以来一直庆祝成人礼。在他们21岁生日时,年轻人及其家人和朋友根据传统在一起聚会,而且还给过生日的年轻男女赠送礼物。这种做法逐渐不那么时兴了,尤其是因为多数人的成年年龄已下降为18岁,所以等到他们21岁时,就已经享有成年人的一些特权(如饮酒、抽烟、选举等权力)达3年之久了。

自从1948年以来,日本也每年举行一次被称作“成人礼日”的仪式,这一天为元月份的第二个星期一。这个仪式是为那些在新的一年里将满20岁的人举行的。直到1999年,这个日子才定为元月15日。这一天是一个全国性的节日,地方政府一般要举行一些仪式。女性常常穿日本传统的正式服装。一过20岁,他们就有抽烟、饮酒和选举的权力。在过去人们所熟知的为武士们举行的元服礼就是这样。日本的元服礼是一次庆祝会,表明一位武士能被当作成年人看待了。穿元服的年龄从12岁到18岁不等。

他们通常把自己的乳名改为成年人的名字,剃掉额发来改变自己的发式,并接受第一把宝剑。这样别人就开始把他们当作成年人一样去对待。这时他们离开自己的母亲或者监护人,并且能够承担人际关系上的主导作用。有的人还能领到一块封地。在穿元服之前,武士可以订婚,但不能结婚。女性没有元服,也没有类似的任何仪式。为了结婚而为小于12岁的人举行元服仪式,这种情况很少见。

在传统的拉丁美洲文化中,有一种习俗与犹太人宗教信仰中“立誓仪式”的习俗十分相似。这是为年满15岁的拉丁美洲少女举行的一个仪式,以此表明她已成人。仪式会以隆重的形式来庆祝。人们称这一庆祝会为烛光仪式,它更从精神意义上标志着她们的成长。这一传统是以青年人的社会观念和信仰为依据的。

“科瓦弗”是为巴布亚新几内亚男孩进入成人社会所举行的一种仪式,它包括戴上圆锥形帽子,并且在帽子的边缘装饰一些齐腰长的树叶串。其装饰效果既诙谐又令人敬畏。“科瓦弗”这一名称也用来描述这种头饰。

在犹太教里,有一个人们所熟知的受戒礼,它专为13岁的男孩举办,承认其为成人的仪式。对于一个女孩来说,在其12岁生日时,她就成为“成年

女子”了。在犹太教中,人们认为女孩比男孩略微早熟。犹太教认为这些年龄恰好与青春期相符。这种仪式使得在过去这样年龄的人成婚是适宜的。

被称为受戒礼的成人礼仪式是在一个犹太男孩 13 岁生日之后的那个星期六举行的。与此相似,离一个犹太女孩 12 岁生日最近的那个星期六也举行被称为立誓礼的仪式。不过为女子举行成人礼仪式仅仅在革新派犹太教、保守派犹太教和现代正统派犹太教里得到实行和认可。

在许多欧洲大学里,大一学生在被承认为学生之前,必须要经受考验或羞辱。最古老的做法大概要数圣·安德鲁大学的“葡萄干星期一”了,这一做法一直沿袭至今。一位大四的学生会把一位新生置于自己的庇佑之下,并带他或她在校内转一圈。为了表示感谢,新生会送大四学生一磅葡萄干,这样新生便会得到用拉丁文写的接收证。如果哪个新生拿不出接收证,那他会被扔到喷泉中去。在学徒中,从学徒迈向熟练工人这一步经常要通过在大庭广众的羞辱才得以认定的。在印刷工人当中,这种做法持续到 20 世纪,不幸的小伙子往往会遭到铺天盖地的垃圾的“围攻”。

## 2. Western Wedding Ceremony

### 西方婚礼仪式

At the day and time appointed for solemnization<sup>①</sup> of Matrimony<sup>②</sup>, the persons to be married shall come into the porch of the Church with their friends and neighbors; and there standing together, the Man on the right hand, and the Woman on the left, with that person who shall give the Woman between them, the Priest shall say:



① solemnization [ˌsɒləmnaɪˈzeɪʃən] n. 举行仪式, 隆重的庆祝

② matrimony [ˈmætrɪməni] n. 结婚

Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God to join together this Man and this Woman in holy Matrimony. Therefore if any man can show any just cause, why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace.

Priest shall say unto the Man: Will you have this woman to be your wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance<sup>①</sup> in the holy estate of Matrimony? Will you love her, comfort her, honor, and keep her, in sickness and in health; and forsaking<sup>②</sup> all other, keep you only unto her, so long as you both shall live?

The Man shall answer: I will.

Then shall the Priest say to the Woman: Will you have this man to be your wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of Matrimony? Will you obey him, and serve him, love, honor, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep you only unto him, so long as you both shall live?

The Woman shall answer: I will.

Thus ends the formal betrothal<sup>③</sup>. The couple shall advance to the Altar, led by the Minister, who shall then turn to the assembled company, and say:

Who gives this Woman to be married to this Man?

The person who gives the Woman shall answer, and shall place the Woman's right hand in the hand of the Minister, and then shall retire. Then shall they give their troth<sup>④</sup> to each other in this manner: The Minister, receiving the Woman at her father's or friend's hands, shall cause the Man with his right hand to take the Woman by her right hand, and to say after him as follows,

Groom's vow: I take you to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, for fairer or fouler<sup>⑤</sup>, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish<sup>⑥</sup>, till death departs us, according to

① ordinance [ 'ɔ:dinəns ] *n.* 法令, 训令

② forsake [ fə'seik ] *v.* 放弃, 抛弃

③ betrothal [ bi'trəʊðəl ] *n.* 婚约, 订婚礼

④ troth [ trəʊθ ] *n.* 誓言

⑤ foul [ faʊl ] *adj.* 肮脏的, 恶劣的

⑥ cherish [ 'tʃerɪʃ ] *v.* 珍爱



God's holy ordinance; and thereunto I plight<sup>①</sup> you my troth.

Then shall they loose their hands; and the Woman, with her right hand taking the Man by his right hand, shall likewise say after the Minister,

Bride's vow: I take you to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer or poorer, in sickness and in health, to be bonny<sup>②</sup> and buxom<sup>③</sup> at bed and at board, to love and to cherish, till death departs us, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereunto I plight you my troth.

Then shall they again loose their hands, and the Man shall give unto the Woman a Ring, laying the same upon the Book with the accustomed duty to the Priest and Clerk. And the Priest shall bless the Ring in the following manner:

Bless these Rings, O merciful Lord, that those who wear them may be ever faithful to one another, remain in your peace, and live and grow old together in your love. Amen.

And the Priest, taking the Ring, shall deliver it to the Man to put it on the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand. And the Man holding the ring there, and taught by the Priest, shall say,

Groom: With this Ring I wed you, and with my body I honor you, and with all my worldly goods I endow<sup>④</sup> you; In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

If it be a double-ring ceremony, let the Woman do the same as the Man, giving him the ring, and repeating the same words as he. They both shall kneel down; and the Minister shall say,

Let us pray. O Eternal God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Giver of all spiritual grace, the Author of everlasting<sup>⑤</sup> life; Send your blessing upon these servants, this man and this woman, whom we bless in your Name; these persons may surely perform and keep the vow and covenant<sup>⑥</sup> made between them,

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① plight [plait] *v.* 保证, 约定

② bonny [ˈbɒni] *adj.* 漂亮的, 健美的

③ buxom [ˈbʌksəm] *adj.* 体态丰满的

④ endow [inˈdɔu] *v.* 捐赠, 赋予

⑤ everlasting [ˌevəˈlɑːstɪŋ] *adj.* 永恒的, 持久的

⑥ covenant [ˈkʌvɪnənt] *n.* 契约, 盟约

whereof this Ring given and received is a token<sup>①</sup> and pledge<sup>②</sup>, and may ever hereafter remain in perfect love and peace together, and live according to your laws; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Minister shall speak unto the people. For as much as the bride and the groom have consented<sup>③</sup> together in holy wedlock<sup>④</sup>, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth each to the other, and have declared the same by giving and receiving of a Ring, and by joining of hands; I pronounce therefore that they be Man and Wife together, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

The Minister shall add this blessing.

God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit, bless, preserve, and keep you; the Lord mercifully with his favor look upon you; and so fill you with all spiritual benediction<sup>⑤</sup> and grace, that you may so live together in this life, that in the world to come you may have life everlasting. Amen.

And here the Minister shall turn the couple to the Company, and they may kiss each other, and then proceed from the Altar. And, if it be the wish of the couple to take Communion<sup>⑥</sup>, they may do it privately, following these ceremonies.

### 【参考译文】

在隆重的结婚仪式举行当日,新人会和亲朋邻里一同步入教堂的走廊;新郎站在右侧,新娘在左侧,中间站的是将新娘交给新郎的人,牧师宣布:

尊敬的贵宾,我们齐集在上帝面前,参加这位男士和这位女士神圣的婚礼。如果有哪位给出任何理由证明他们不能合法结为夫妻,就请说出来,否则就请此后保持安静。

然后牧师对新郎说:你愿意接受这个女子做你妻子,在上帝的圣训下与她共度神圣的婚姻生活吗?你会爱她,抚慰她,尊敬她,不管她是生病还是

① token ['təʊkən] n. 表示,象征

② pledge [pledʒ] n. 保证,誓言

③ consent [kən'sent] v. 同意,赞成

④ wedlock ['wedlɒk] n. 结婚生活,婚姻

⑤ benediction [ˌbenɪ'dɪkʃən] n. 祝福

⑥ Communion [kə'mjuːnjən] n. 圣餐仪式