

普通高等教育大学英语选修课推荐教材

主编 / 王志茹 吴红

# New Development College English

## 新发展 大学英语

前沿教程  
Cutting Edge

上海交通大学出版社

普通高等教育大学英语选修课推荐教材

# New Development College English

## 新发展大学英语

### 前沿教程

Cutting Edge

主 编 王志茹 吴 红

副主编 鲁玲萍 陶 涛

编 委 (按姓氏拼音排序)

敖世翠 蔡 蕾 陈华新 鲁玲萍

陆小丽 陶 涛 万 莎 王志茹

吴 红 杨小彬

上海交通大学出版社

## 内容提要

本书将任务型教学法思想贯穿始终,覆盖语言应用、语言文化和专业英语三大方面后续课程的内容。全书共分为四大模块,十个单元,对应后续课程的三个主要内容。模块一体现文化知识类内容;模块二和模块三围绕特种用途英语编写;模块四是应用英语类知识技能。每单元由启示热身、拓宽发展和巩固加强三个主要部分构成。

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新发展职业英语前沿教程 / 王志茹, 吴红主编. —上海:  
上海交通大学出版社, 2009  
ISBN 978-7-313-05997-0

I. 新… II. ①王…②吴… III. 英语—高等学校—教材  
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 159611 号

## 新发展大学英语前沿教程

王志茹 吴 红 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 韩建民

湖南航天长宇印刷有限责任公司 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 印张: 13 字数: 321 千字

2009 年 10 月第 1 版 2009 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~3000

ISBN 978-7-313-05997-0/H 定价 (含 MP3): 29.80 元  
ISBN 978-7-88844-419-5

版权所有 侵权必究

## 编写依据

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》编写，以培养学生英语综合应用能力为目标，兼具工具性和人文性，在发展学生语言能力的同时，培养学生的文化素质，以期在大学英语基础教学阶段结束后，继续对学生进行英语教学的扩展和提高。该教材按照《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的“较高要求”和“更高要求”，围绕语言应用类、语言文化类和专业英语类三大后续课程内容编写，旨在使学生对大学英语高级阶段的教学内容有所了解，使其将语言知识和语言技能与英语应用提高类课程有机结合在一起，确保不同层次和需求的学生在英语应用能力方面得到充分训练和提高，为专业英语学习做好准备。

## 教材特色

1. 搭建大学英语基础阶段与高级阶段之间的桥梁，实现普通英语向专业英语的顺利过渡

由于我国社会发展的需要和教育自身的需求，大学英语本科四年不断线已成为各高校办学的共识和基本做法。然而，大学英语课程的基础阶段与高级阶段之间、普通英语与专业英语之间、英语必修课与选修课之间在课程要求、教学内容、教学方法等各方面都存在着许多差异，要实现课程之间的顺利过渡，编写一本衔接性教材是十分必要的。《新发展大学英语前沿教程》正是为满足教学的这些实际需求而孕育产生的。选材方面，教材覆盖了后续课程的三大内容，即语言应用类、语言文化类和专业英语类，注重信息性、实用性、可思性；词汇方面，提供了后续课程需要的特种用途词汇、学术词汇、商务词汇等；语言技能方面，设计出各种任务，注重学生交际能力的综合培养和语言的实际应用。该教材起到承上启下的作用，为基础阶段向高级阶段、普通英语向专业英语、必修课程向选修课程的顺利过渡搭建了平台。

2. 反复完善提高，打造成熟的教材成果

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》的编写过程是一个将教材运用于课堂实践与探索的过程。编写工作完成后，该教材曾经在 2004 级、2005 级、2006 级大学本科生中反复使用。其间，教材编写组根据教学需要，不断对教材加以修改和完善，从教材内容、编排结构到练习设计、题量以及教学内容难易度的把握，都经历了课堂的多次检验和三个年级教学的反复实践。可以说，该教材源自教学需求，长于教学实际，成于理论与实践的融合。它取于一线教学，用于一线教学，必定适合一线教学，为学生开阔视野、扩展知识、提高语言交际技能做出贡献。

3. 体现听、说、读、写多位一体的教学理念，构造语言交际和文化结构的网络

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》将任务型教学法思想贯穿始终，突出语言的综合性和交际性，把听、说、读、写各项技能融为一体，通过精心设计的任务，将学生带入语言和文

化的前沿地带,使其运用多种语言技能进行有意义的交际;通过真实场景,学习后续课程的语言文化知识。教材根据输入材料的内容和形式,在每单元设计了大量的任务;同时,每个模块又根据各自的主题设计出一至两个模拟真实场景的“实景再现”,使学生的文化知识和语言技能得以循环应用,反复操练。

#### 4. 突出语言的应用功能,把握提高类教材的专业性特点

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》在把握好语言应用性和交际功能的前提下,突出选材的实用性、相关性和可操作性。所选材料既带有一定的专业内容和术语,又无需高深的专业知识;既是某一专业领域的话题,又能使一般人感兴趣,如国际会议、建筑风格、商务活动等。教材既避免由于专业知识要求太高、非本专业学生不懂或不感兴趣、受众群体小的现象,也避免外语教师的知识结构不同而无法胜任专业英语教学的情况,通过对专业英语专业性程度和内容的全新诠释和正确把握,展示了提高类教材编写的新思路。

### 教材结构

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》全书共分四大模块,十个单元,对应后续课程的三个主要内容。模块一以中西方婚俗、男女价值观以及宗教信仰为主线,通过三个单元,体现文化知识类内容;模块二和模块三围绕特种用途英语编写,涉及会务、体育、庭院建筑等,每个模块两个单元,共计四个单元;模块四是应用英语类,包括找工作全过程、商贸业务等内容,共三个单元。每单元由“启示热身”(Enlightenment)、“拓宽发展”(Development)和“巩固加强”(Enhancement)三个主要部分构成,用以延展学生的背景知识和调动学习者的学习兴趣,扩展语言技能和文化知识,对所学技能和知识加以巩固提高。每个模块设有一至两个“实景再现”(Simulation Situation),将所学变为所用,通过模拟真实场景培养学生的语言交际能力。此外,教材还配有教师用书,提供学生用书中的练习答案和听力练习部分的录音原文。

### 教学建议

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》可以用作大学英语必修课后期的拓展提高课程的教材,使学生在修读英语选修课时决策更加明智,目标更加准确。同时,教材也可以用作选修课教材,其丰富的文化知识和突出的语言应用功能为学生今后自主学习专业用途英语创造了良好的条件。从过去教材的使用情况来看,该教材可提供64学时所需的教学素材,但也可以用一半学时完成,各校可根据自身教学要求灵活掌握。

在本书的编写过程中,我们参考了很多文献和研究成果,本书部分文章的版权分别属于不同的个人或机构,谨此对有关作者、编者和出版者致以诚挚的谢意,并敬请各版权所有者通过出版社与本书编者联系处理。

编者水平有限,纰漏在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

《新发展大学英语前沿教程》编写组

2009年9月



## Module One People and Religions

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Till Death Us Do Part</b>	2
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT	2
◆	DEVELOPMENT	5
◆	ENHANCEMENT	16

<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Stereotypes</b>	20
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT	20
◆	DEVELOPMENT	22
◆	ENHANCEMENT	29

<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>West and East</b>	38
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT	38
◆	DEVELOPMENT	39
◆	ENHANCEMENT	49

## Module Two Living and Eating

<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Traditional Chinese Garden Architecture</b>	62
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT	62
◆	DEVELOPMENT	63
◆	ENHANCEMENT	76

<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>A Culinary Trip to China</b>	84
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT	84
◆	DEVELOPMENT	87
◆	ENHANCEMENT	96

## Module Three Meetings and Sports

<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Convention and Exhibition</b> .....	108
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT .....	108
◆	DEVELOPMENT .....	111
◆	ENHANCEMENT .....	124

<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Sports</b> .....	126
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT .....	126
◆	DEVELOPMENT .....	128
◆	ENHANCEMENT .....	136

## Module Four Business Matters

<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Job Advertisement and Job Application</b> .....	146
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT .....	146
◆	DEVELOPMENT .....	149
◆	ENHANCEMENT .....	160

<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Product Presentation</b> .....	166
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT .....	166
◆	DEVELOPMENT .....	167
◆	ENHANCEMENT .....	177

<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Marketing Strategies</b> .....	182
◆	ENLIGHTENMENT .....	182
◆	DEVELOPMENT .....	184
◆	ENHANCEMENT .....	194



# Module One

## People and Religions

This module aims at expanding the vision of Chinese students in their acquisition of English language skills at college. It provides students with a fairly comprehensive coverage of cultural and social life in China and Western countries. The students will catch a glimpse of different marriage wedding traditions as well as changes taking place in relations between men and women. They will also grasp the beauty and value of religions and philosophies both Western and Chinese.

Unit 1 Till Death Us Do Part

Unit 2 Stereotypes

Unit 3 West and East





# Unit 1 Till Death Us Do Part

## ENLIGHTENMENT

### Part A

#### SPEAKING



1. Work in groups to brainstorm ways people seek a spouse.
2. Work in pairs. Read two matrimonial advertisements and then make up two stories according to the requirements:
  - (1) Describe the man who put a matrimonial advertisement.
  - (2) Why do you think he put a matrimonial advertisement?
  - (3) Imagine the life he has been leading.
  - (4) Do you think he will be successful today? Why or why not?



#### 个人征婚

男 /41/1.77, 离异, 私企董事长, 工商硕士, 商海拼搏多年, 资产逾亿, 英俊潇洒, 气宇非凡, 健身旅游是我至爱。在人生中年之际希望能找到属于自己的温馨家园。真诚寻觅30岁以内, 未婚, 身高1.62~1.70米, 本科以上, 知书达理、美丽大方、温柔体贴之女士为妻。条件不符者请勿扰, 严拒中介。

3. Listen to a passage about speed dating, a way for Chinese people to seek a spouse nowadays and then finish the following exercises.

#### Words You Need ▶▶▶

a formalized matchmaking process  
originate in Jewish circles  
prospective partners  
facilitate the meetings  
be well into their 30s  
sprout up  
an accomplished man

一种模式化的做媒程序  
起源于犹太人  
未来的伴侣  
促成会面  
30好几  
兴起  
成功人士

## SPEED DATING \*



6 minutes more to go...

- (1) Retell the speed dating with the help of words in the upper column.
- (2) Work out an outline of your debate. The outline should consist of major arguments and supporting evidence and examples. Do not write down every word of your debate.
- (3) Form groups of four to debate on the topic "Is speed dating good? ".

## Part B

## FAST READING



Read the following passage about how ancient Chinese sought a spouse. Read the passage quickly to (1) choose proper words from the bank to fill in the blanks in "six etiquettes" section; (2) put the paragraphs in a correct order.

1. Birthday matching;
2. Proposing;
3. Presenting betrothal gifts;
4. Picking a wedding date;
5. Presenting wedding gifts;
6. Wedding ceremony

In ancient times, it was very important for Chinese to follow a basic principle of the Three Letters and Six Etiquettes since they were essential to a marriage.

The Three Letters included the Betrothal Letter, Gift Letter and Wedding Letter. The Betrothal Letter was the formal document of the engagement, a must in a marriage. Next was the Gift Letter, which would be given to the identified girl's family. Within the letter would be a list of the types and quantity of gifts designated for the wedding, once both parties accepted the marriage. The Wedding Letter was prepared and presented to the bride's family on the day of the wedding and was a document that confirmed and commemorated the formal acceptance of the bride into the bridegroom's family.

*Six Etiquettes*

\_\_\_\_\_ After the betrothal letter and betrothal gifts were accepted, the bridegroom's family would later formally send wedding gifts to the bride's family. Usually, gifts may include tea, lotus seeds, longan, red beans, green beans, red dates, nutmeg, oranges, pomegranate, lily, bridal cakes, coconuts, wine, red hair braid, money box and other delicacies, depending on local customs

and family wealth.

\_\_\_\_\_ Once both birthdays matched, the bridegroom's family would then arrange for the matchmaker to present betrothal gifts, including the betrothal letter, to the bride's family.

\_\_\_\_\_ If the potential bride's parents did not object to the marriage, the matchmaker would then ask for the girl's birthday and birth-hour to assure the compatibility of the potential bride and bridegroom. If the couple's birthdays and birth-hours did not conflict according to astrology, the marriage would continue onto the next stage. If there was any sign of astrological conflict, which meant the marriage would bring disasters upon both families, the proposed marriage was immediately quashed.

\_\_\_\_\_ An astrologist or astrology book would be consulted to select an auspicious date to hold the wedding ceremony. Odd numbered days are generally regarded as a poor wedding date choice. Most select an even numbered day on both the Gregorian (Western) calendar and on the Chinese calendar.

\_\_\_\_\_ If an unmarried boy's parents identified a girl as their future daughter-in-law, they would then locate a matchmaker. Proposals were the specialties of the matchmakers. The matchmaker would formally present his or her client's request to the identified girl's parents.

\_\_\_\_\_ On the selected day, the bridegroom departs with a troop of escorts and musicians, playing happy music all the way to the bride's home. After the bride is escorted to the bridegroom's house, the wedding ceremony begins.

## Part C

### LISTENING



1. Listen to a passage about Chinese people's selection criteria in choosing a spouse and complete the chart. Then arrange the answers in order of importance.

Selection Criteria in Choosing a Spouse	The present generation of China	The past generation of China

2. Listen to the passage again and then decide whether the following statements are true, false or not given. Write T for true statements, F for false statements and NG

for not given.

- ( ) (1) To a romantic person, a famous film star or pop singer would be an ideal wife or husband.
- ( ) (2) The “ideal” of a practical person would be modeled after himself.
- ( ) (3) A study into the ideal spouse is interesting in that it tells us who is the most suitable for us.
- ( ) (4) The order of emphasis placed on in choosing a spouse is only found in China.
- ( ) (5) The same study has been carried out in other countries.
- ( ) (6) The reason why a man of thirty would want a woman under twenty-five may be that a young woman is always healthy and easy to handle.
- ( ) (7) In seeking a spouse, women consider educational level very important while men hold an opposite view.
- ( ) (8) Nowadays, economic status doesn't make the same difference to a marriage as before.

3. Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

- (1) According to the speaker, what result in such order of emphasis in choosing a spouse?
- (2) Is the present marriage so much different from the old mercenary marriage? Why or why not?

4. Form groups of four to discuss “Is romantic love the most important condition for marriage? ”.

## DEVELOPMENT

### Part A

#### PAIR WORK



Discuss in pairs: What do you know about Chinese and Western weddings? Which one do you prefer?

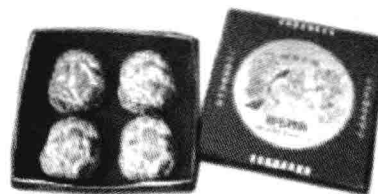
#### Passage 1

### Traditional Chinese Wedding Ceremony

1 In Chinese culture, a wedding is considered a joining of two families, thus once the bride and groom decide to get married, both families get involved.

#### Pre-wedding ritual

2 Two families pick an auspicious date as the betrothal day. This is a formal meeting between the parents of the prospective bride and groom. After the betrothal



Double Happiness Cakes



meeting, both families will make announcement to their relatives and friends by sending out “Double Happiness Cakes” along with invitations. The bride’s family then prepares dowry and gives a list of the dowries to the groom’s family. The groom’s family performs “setting bridal bed” ritual. A good-luck man, usually having a nice family, will help to install the bridal bed in the right place in the bridal chamber on a selected day before the wedding day. Before the wedding, a good-luck woman will arrange the bridal bed and scatter candies, lotus seeds, peanuts, beans and fruits of good meanings on the bed. Nobody is allowed to touch the bed until the couple enters the bridal chamber after the wedding ceremony. The groom’s family decorates the bridal house for the wedding, while the bride’s family prepares household accessories, mostly bedding and dining necessities, for the new home.

### *Wedding day ceremony*

3 A Chinese wedding is very different from those in the western world. It combines all the glitz and glamour of the familiar white wedding with many traditional rituals. They can be up to two-day affairs.

4 At dawn on the wedding day, after a bath in water infused with various grapefruits, the bride puts on new clothes and wears a pair of red shoes. At this time she awaits the “good-luck woman” to dress her hair in the style of a married woman. Her hair needs to be combed four times and each has a special meaning.



Phoenix Crown

5 Then her head will be covered with a red silk veil with tassels or bead strings that hang from the phoenix crown. With married women teaching her how to be a good wife, she waits for her future husband to escort her home.



6 On the other hand, the bridegroom prepares to receive his new wife. He gets dressed in a long gown, red shoes and a red silk sash with a silk ball on his chest. The groom kneels at the ancestral altar as his father puts a cap decorated with cypress leaves on his head.

7 Then the bridegroom sets out to receive his bride. Usually he will be crowded among his friends as escorts and musicians who play happy music all the way to radiate happiness. Dancing lions, if any, precede the troop. In the



Red Lanterns

ancient time, a bridal sedan chair (or a decorated donkey due to poverty or bad traffic) would be used to serve the bride. There will be a child carrying a bridal box among the people, reflecting the bridegroom's expectation to have a child in the near future. The most interesting part of the reception really takes place at the doorstep of the bride's residence, which is heavily guarded by the bridesmaids, or sisters of the bride. It is customary for the

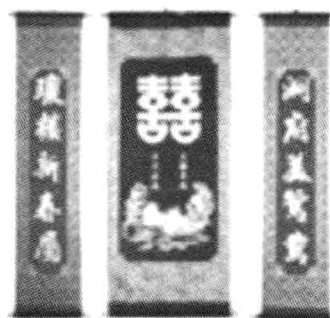
bridesmaids to give the bridegroom a difficult time before he is allowed to enter. Usually wisdom and courage and his friends will help the bridegroom to succeed in the quizzes. After passing the tests and singing for his bride, the bridegroom is finally allowed to meet his bride. However, there is one more test. He has to distribute red packets with auspicious money inside to the bridesmaids and sisters of the bride, before he can take his bride home.

8 Before the bride's departure to her bridegroom's home, a good-luck woman carries her to the sedan chair. On her way to the chair, one sister will shield her with a red parasol and another will throw rice at the sedan chair. At the back of the chair are hung a sieve and a metallic mirror. The bride has to cry to show that she does not want to leave her parents.

9 Afterwards, firecrackers will be set off as the bride sits into the sedan chair. Along the way people make great efforts to avoid any inauspicious influence. For instance, the sedan chair is heavily curtained, so as to prevent the bride from seeing an unlucky sight, e.g. a widow, a well or even a cat. When the parading troop arrives at the bridegroom's, firecrackers will be set off to hail the bride's arrival. Before the sedan chair a red mat is placed so that the bride will not touch the bare earth. By the threshold there is a flaming stove and a saddle that will be set up. The bride is required to step over.

10 The wedding ceremony is the hottest point. The bride and bridegroom are led to the family altar, where the couples pay kowtows to Heaven and Earth, the family ancestors and parents successively. Then they bow to each other and will be led to the bridal chamber. The ceremony proceeds under a director's prompts and applause of the audience.

11 Then there will be a grand feast for relatives and those who take part in the wedding. The newly-wed couple will resume drinking wedlock wine. Usually, they cross their arms to sip the wine, and exchange their cups to gulp down. This is the formal wedding vow in Chinese



Happiness Banners

culture. Then the bride will be offered dumplings that's boiled half-raw. They also will toast with guests to pay their thanks. Good wishes of the guests rush to the couple. However, well-intentioned people will try their best to fuddle the bridegroom who is dodging to avoid the embarrassing scene.

12 After night falls, the teasing games start. Usually all young men can participate except for the bride's married brothers-in-law. Those funny and silly games will ease the tension, since in ancient times the newly-weds never met each other before the wedding. Most of the games require the shy couple to act like wife and husband. The festive atmosphere also promotes closeness amongst family members and the community. There also will be other activities conducted by the bridegroom's mother after the roaring laughter fades.

### Post-wedding Customs

13 The next morning of the wedding, the bride should get up early and make a meal for the groom's family to demonstrate that she is well-nurtured. Three days after the wedding, the groom and bride will go back to visit the bride's parents.

14 Traditional marriage custom lost its popularity due to the collapse of feudal marriage custom and its complexity. However, traditional marriage can still be seen in the countryside, despite innovations. Now, traditional marriage custom revives in some places and attracts will-be-couples.

(1108 words)

1. Complete the timeline below which shows procedures of a traditional Chinese wedding ceremony according to the passage.

Time	Procedures
Before the wedding day	Betrothal meeting → sending out "Double Happiness Cakes" along with invitations → _____ → _____.
On the wedding day	<p><b>The bride:</b> bathing and dressing → _____ → _____ → walking to the sedan chair (_____, &amp; _____).</p> <p><b>The groom:</b> dressing → _____ → setting out to receive the bride → _____ &amp; _____ → taking the bride home.</p>

On the wedding day	<b>After arriving home:</b> _____ → _____ → _____ → going into the bridal chamber _____ → grand feast ( _____, _____, & _____ ) → _____.
After the wedding	<b>The bride:</b> preparing the breakfast the next morning → _____.

2. Discuss in pairs the meanings of the customs that appear at the traditional Chinese wedding.

- (1) At dawn on the wedding day, the bride has a bath in water infused with various grapefruits.
- (2) The bride's hair needs to be combed four times.
- (3) The groom kneels at the ancestral altar as his father puts a cap decorated with cypress leaves on his head.
- (4) At the back of the chair are hung a sieve and a metallic mirror.
- (5) Firecrackers are set off as the bride sits into the sedan chair.
- (6) The bride is required to step over a flaming stove and a saddle by the threshold.
- (7) The bride will be offered dumplings that's boiled half-raw.

3. Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- (1) Traditional marriage custom lost its popularity in China in the past ten years. What has (have) made it revive nowadays?
- (2) Would you follow the traditional marriage custom if you were to get married? Why or why not?
- (3) As we know, marriage customs vary from place to place. Can you introduce the traditional marriage custom in your hometown?

4. Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

English	Chinese equivalent
betrothal meeting	
Double Happiness Cakes	
"setting bridal bed" ritual	
bridal chamber	
red silk veil	
household accessories	
teasing games	



sedan chair	
ancestral altar	
step over a flaming stove	
dowry	
phoenix crown	
cross one's arms to sip the wine	
distribute red packets	
pay kowtows to Heaven and Earth	

5. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese.

In Finland, brides wear golden crowns. After the wedding, unmarried women dance in a circle around the blindfolded bride, waiting for her to place her crown on someone's head. It is thought that whoever she crowns will be the next to wed. The bride holds a sieve covered by a shawl; when the guests slip money into the sieve, their names and the amounts given are announced to the guests.

In Russia, wedding guests don't only give presents—they get them! The bride gives friends and relatives favors of sweets. They give her money after the wedding. After the couple are crowned in a Russian Orthodox ceremony, they race to stand on a white rug. It is believed that whoever steps on it first will be the master of the household.

In Sweden, the bride may place a silver coin from her father in her left shoe; a gold coin from her mother in her right shoe, so she'll never do without. Her shoes are unfastened—symbolizing easy childbirth in the future. Swedish wives wear three wedding rings: for betrothal, for marriage, and for motherhood.

In India, the groom's brother sprinkles flower petals (to ward off evil) on the bridal couple at the end of the ceremony. To banish evil spirits, a coconut may be held over the couple's heads and circled around them three times.

In the Philippines, a white silk cord is draped around the couple's shoulders to indicate their union. A bell-shaped cage housing white doves(symbolizing peace) is a favored wedding decoration. At a well-timed moment, the bride and groom pull on ribbon streamers to release the birds, a send-off into their new lives.

6. Discuss in pairs: In China, it is quite common for young people to live with their parents. How do you look at it? Then write an essay entitled "Should Young People Live with Their Parents after Marriage? "