

大学生公共基础课创新型精品教材

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新视界 英语综合教程

(第一册)



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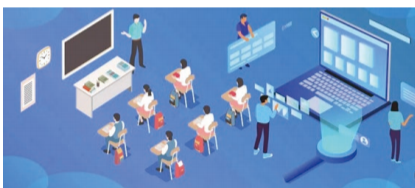


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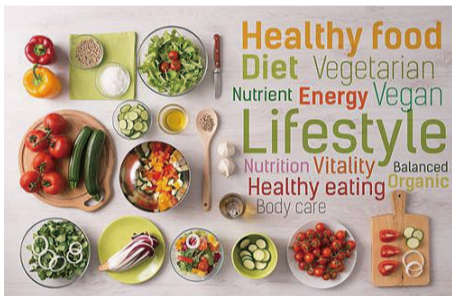


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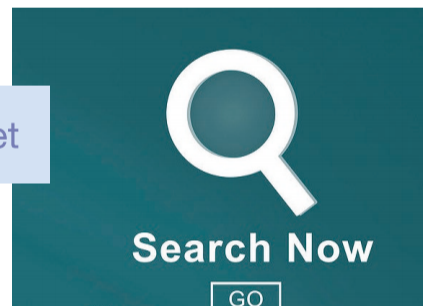
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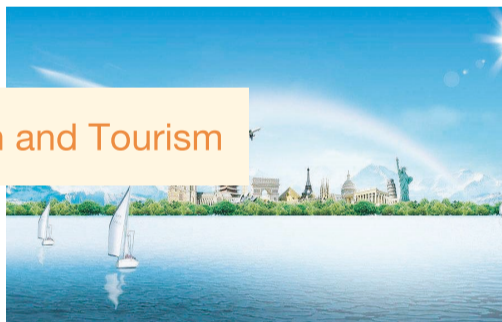
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Project One

Campus Life



Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

Core Value Focus

A strong sense of mission leads to high morality

- ★ Setting a clear learning goal for your college life.
- ★ Cultivating personal and social responsibility for determined actions in times of need.
- ★ Integrating values with expertise to better serve the society and country.

Unit 1

A Brand New Day

Learning Objectives

In this unit, you will learn to:

- ★ make a self-introduction;
- ★ master the new words and expressions;
- ★ describe your new life in college;
- ★ review the use of subjective clause & objective clause;
- ★ write a personal letter.

Module I Brain-storming

Section A

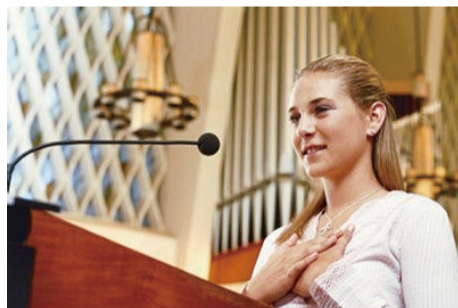
Look and Match



Task 1 Match the key words or expressions with the following pictures 1-4. Work in pairs to describe one picture you like best.



(1)



(2)



(3)

- A. Surfing the Internet
- C. English speech contest
- E. Hand in homework

(1) _____

(3) _____



(4)

- B. Reading books
- D. Introducing a new friend
- F. Communicating with their friends

(2) _____

(4) _____

Task 2 Discuss the following question with a partner.

Why do you want to be a college student and what do you expect from the college life?





Section B

Speak and Imitate

Task 1 Work in pairs to practice the following conversation by using the proper responses given below.

Li Ming: How are you getting along with your English?

Li Na: _____ (1) _____, I'm afraid.

Li Ming: What's your trouble?

Li Na: _____ (2) _____. It's very hard for me to remember so many different words, especially some long ones.

Li Ming: _____ (3) _____, that'll be much easier.

Li Na: OK, I'll try it, (4) .

Li Ming: Don't worry about it. (5) . You will form your sense of the language.

Li Na: Oh, (6) . Thank you!

Li Ming: It's my pleasure.

- a. Well, if you do your spelling according to the rules of pronunciation
- b. I'll do that
- c. I have great difficulty in spelling
- d. Just practice a lot
- e. Too bad
- f. and I can't express my meaning in English clearly

Task 2 Work in pairs and make a short dialogue or record a short video according to the given situation.



Situation: Two students meet and discuss some details about their new life at college.

Tips for speaking:

For Speaker A:

- Start with a friendly greeting.
- Describe specific aspects that make the uniforms cute, like the color combination or a particular detail.
- Explain how not having to worry about clothing choices allows students to concentrate better on academic pursuits.
- Mention how wearing the same uniform gives a sense of unity and identification among students.

For Speaker B:

- Respond with a warm salutation.
- Point out elements of the uniform that seem dated, such as the style or fabric.
- Argue that college is a time for self-expression and a more diverse wardrobe can enhance the college experience.
- Suggest that on weekends, students should have the freedom to wear what they like to show their individuality.

Section C

Listen and Write



Task 1 Listen to the following sentences once and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear in the recording.

- 1 _____, I'm Mr. Smart.
2 _____ to meet you.
3 Can you make a self _____ to us?
4 Every day we _____ people in a number of business and social situations.
5 A handshake, a _____ and a wave is considered as a good way to greet people.

Task 2 Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the best answer to each question you hear in the recording.

- 1 () A. Formal. B. Informal.
C. Official. D. Strange.
- 2 () A. A student and a professor. B. A father and a daughter.
C. A boss and a clerk. D. A husband and a wife.
- 3 () A. In a company. B. In a hospital.
C. In a college. D. At the airport.
- 4 () A. Bow. B. Shake hands. C. Kiss. D. Hug.
- 5 () A. Keep silent. B. Be happy.
C. Be nervous. D. Smile and say "Hello".

Module II

Spotlight on Reading



Text A

Intensive Reading

How to Introduce¹ Yourself

1 Throughout our lifetime, we introduce ourselves to hundreds of new people everywhere we go. Introducing yourself is much more than saying your name; it's a way to **connect with** someone new by exchanging words and often, physical **contact**². Introducing yourself to strangers can be **tricky**³ because what you say **depends** entirely **on** the **context**⁴. Whether it's a formal meeting or a laid back meet-up, the important thing

is to introduce yourself in a way that is **appropriate**⁵ and makes people like and remember you.

2 Here are some creative ways to show how to introduce yourself to an **individual**⁶.

3 ① **Exchange names.**

If the introduction is formal, say “Hello, I’m [first name][last name].” If it’s informal, say “Hi, I’m [first name].” Immediately after you’ve stated your name, ask for the other person’s name by saying “What’s your name?” in a pleasant tone. When you learn the other person’s name, repeat it by saying “It’s a pleasure to meet you, Peter.” or “Nice to meet you, Caroline.” Repeating the person’s name will help you remember it, and give the introduction a more personal touch.

4 ② **Offer a handshake or other culturally appropriate greeting.**

Most cultures have a form of physical contact to **accompany**⁷ a greeting. **Be aware of** cultural differences. For instance, it is considered rude to firmly shake hands in China. If you are unsure of the appropriate greeting, **follow the** other person’s **lead** or watch how other people greet around you.

5 ③ **Ask questions.**

It’s important to show interest in the other person. Ask where she is from, or ask about any common **bonds**⁸ you may have. Ask about what she loves to do and the **passions**⁹ she has in life. Show that you are **engaged**¹⁰ and interested in what she says. You may tell a little bit of your background in order to engage in the conversation and share something about yourself, which may **lead to** more conversation topics.

6 ④ **Close the conversation.**

After you’ve met someone for the first time, you should end the conversation by restating that you enjoyed the meeting. If the interaction is formal, say something like “Mrs. Miller, I’m **delighted**¹¹ to have met you. I hope we can talk again soon.” If your conversation is informal, you can say “It is great meeting you, Harry. Hope to see you around.” (308 words)



Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>❶ introduce [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs] <i>vt.</i> 介绍; 提出; 引进</p> <p>❷ contact [ˈkɒntækt] <i>n.</i> 接触; 触点 <i>vt.</i> 使接触; 与……联系</p> <p>❸ tricky [ˈtriːki] <i>a.</i> (形势、工作等) 复杂的</p> <p>❹ context [ˈkɒntekst] <i>n.</i> 上下文; 背景; 环境</p> <p>❺ appropriate [əˈprəʊpriət] <i>a.</i> 适当的; 恰当的; 合适的</p> <p>❻ individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] <i>n.</i> 个人, 个体 <i>a.</i> 个</p> | <p>人的; 独特的; 个别的</p> <p>❼ accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] <i>vt.</i> 陪伴, 陪同; 附加, 补充</p> <p>❽ bond [bɒnd] <i>n.</i> 纽带, 联系</p> <p>❾ passion [ˈpæʃən] <i>n.</i> 激情, 热情; 爱好; 热恋; 酷爱</p> <p>❿ engage [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ] <i>vt.</i> 吸引住; 参加; 从事</p> <p>⓫ delighted [dɪˈlaɪtɪd] <i>a.</i> 高兴的; 欣喜的</p> |
|--|---|

connect with 使有关系; 与……连接
 depend on 依赖; 取决于; 随……而定
 be aware of 知道; 意识到

follow the lead 照样行事, 追随着做……
 lead to 把……带到; 领到; (道路) 通向; 导致

Inquiry Learning

- Introducing yourself is much more than saying your name; it's a way to connect with someone new by exchanging words and often, physical contact.
 Introducing yourself 动名词短语作主语, saying your name 动名词短语作表语。句中 it 指代前句中 introducing yourself.
 more than 后跟名词或动名词, 相当于 over, not just, not only, 表示“不只是、不仅仅是”等。e.g.
 She is more than a teacher to us; she is our friend.
 对我们来说, 她不只是教师, 她还是我们的朋友。
 Wood is used for more than building.
 木材不仅仅用于建筑。
- Whether it's a formal meeting or a laid back meet-up, the important thing is to introduce yourself in a way that is appropriate and makes people like and remember you.
 whether 引导让步状语从句, that 引导定语从句修饰先行词 way。
 laid back (relaxed, calm, not anxious 放松, 悠闲; 冷静) e.g.
 The city has a very laid back atmosphere and any visitor is sure to love it.
 这个城市到处洋溢着闲情逸致的氛围, 每一个游客都肯定会喜欢这里。
 How are you so laid back about all this?
 你怎么能对这一切处之泰然?
- For instance, it is considered rude to firmly shake hands in China.
 此句为形式主语句型, it 为形式主语, 真正的主语为 to firmly shake hands in China。

Reading Tasks

Task 1 Discuss the following questions after reading the passage.

- How should you start the conversation in a formal introduction?
- What should you do to greet people appropriately?

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- Introducing yourself to strangers can be tricky because _____.
 A. you like to talk with them
 B. they may not like you
 C. you don't know what to say
 D. what you say depends entirely on the context
- If the introduction is formal, you can say _____.
 A. Hello, I'm [first name] [last name].
 B. Hello, I'm [last name] [first name].
 C. Hi, I'm [first name].
 D. Hi, I'm [last name].
- If you are unsure of the appropriate greeting, what should you do?
 A. Stand there and keep silent.
 B. Smile and shake hands.
 C. Ask other people how to do.
 D. Follow the other person's lead or watch how other people greet.
- What questions can you ask when you first introduce yourself to an individual?
 A. Age and salary.
 B. Name and age.
 C. Name and hobbies.
 D. Religion and belief.
- After you've met someone for the first time, how should you end the conversation?
 A. Just say "Good-bye".
 B. Say nothing and just smile.
 C. Restate that you enjoyed the meeting.
 D. Shake hands and say "Good-bye".

Language in Use

Task 1 Find the right definition in Column B that matches the word in Column A.

Column A	Column B
1 contact	A. a subject for conversation, talk, writing, etc.
2 stranger	B. a person who is unfamiliar
3 rude	C. to give and receive in return
4 topic	D. not at all polite, intentionally bad-mannered, offensive
5 interaction	E. to have an effect on each other
6 exchange	F. the act or state of touching or coming together

Task 2 Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions. Change the form where necessary.

tricky engage more than
delighted contact culture

- 1 I'm in a rather _____ position. Can you help me out?
- 2 They avoided eye _____ all evening.
- 3 We are _____ that you'll be able to come.
- 4 Those who _____ in mental work are also workers.
- 5 He is a man of little _____.
- 6 My trip to Beijing is _____ sightseeing.

Translation**Task 1** Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English with the words or phrases given in the brackets.

- 1 让我介绍一下，这是我们的美国朋友怀特先生。(introduce)

- 2 一切都取决于她是否喜欢这个工作。(depend on)

- 3 很高兴遇见你。(pleasure)

- 4 我们打招呼的时候有时会握手。(shake hands)

- 5 过量的工作和过少的休息会引起疾病。(lead to)

Task 2 Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

- 1 Jack is more than a lecturer; he is a writer, too.

- 2 We exchanged addresses and Christmas cards.

- 3 Her greeting was familiar and friendly.
-
- 4 He doesn't seem to be aware of the problems.
-
- 5 In many countries it is considered rude to shout in public.
-



Text B

Extensive Reading

Secrets of Straight-A Students

1 Most Chinese students want to be **straight-A students**. But how to be a straight-A student? Is it difficult to be a straight-A student? In fact, the kids at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can **readily**¹ learn.

2 ① **Set priorities**².

Top students **bear**³ no **intrusions**⁴ on study time. Once the books are open or the computer is turned on, phone calls go unanswered, TV shows unwatched, snacks ignored. Study is business; business comes before **recreation**⁵.

3 ② **Study anywhere—or everywhere.**

Among the students we interviewed, study times were strictly a matter of personal preference.

Some worked late at night when the house was quiet. Others awoke early. Still others studied as soon as they came home from school when the work was fresh in their minds. All agreed, however, on the need for **consistency**⁶. “Whatever I was doing, I maintained a **slot**⁷ every day for studying,” says university student Ian McCray.

4 ③ **Get organized.**

Don't waste time looking for a pencil or missing paper. Keep everything right where one could put one's hands on it. Even students who don't have a private study area remain organized.

5 ④ **Learn how to read.**

The secret of good reading is to be an active reader — one who continually asks questions that **lead to** a full understanding of the author's message.

6 ⑤ **Schedule**⁸ **your time.**

Even the best students **procrastinate**⁹ sometimes. But when that happens, they face up to it. “If you



want A's, you make sure to hit the **deadline**¹⁰," says Christi Anderson, a top student at Lyman High School.

7 ⑥ Take good notes — and use them.

"Reading the textbook is important," says Melendres, "but the teacher is going to test you on what he or she emphasized. That's what you find in your notes."

8 The last but not least "secret" of the super-achievers is not secret. For almost all straight-A students, the contribution of their parents was crucial. From **infancy**¹¹, the parents filled them with a love of learning. They set high standards for their kids, and **held** them **to** those standards. They encouraged their sons and daughters in their studies but did not do the work for them. In short, the parents impressed the lessons of responsibility on their kids, and the kids delivered. (345 words)



Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>① readily ['redɪli] <i>ad.</i> 容易地, 无困难地</p> <p>② priority [praɪ'ɒrəti] <i>n.</i> 在先, 优先, 优先事项</p> <p>③ bear [beə] <i>vt.</i> 容忍; 忍受</p> <p>④ intrusion [ɪn'truːʒən] <i>n.</i> 闯入; 侵扰</p> <p>⑤ recreation [,rekri'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 消遣; 娱乐</p> <p>⑥ consistency [kən'sɪstənsi] <i>n.</i> 连贯; 一致性</p> <p>⑦ slot [slɒt] <i>n.</i> 时间段</p> | <p>⑧ schedule ['skedʒəl] <i>v.</i> 将……列入计划表, 安排</p> <p>⑨ procrastinate [prəʊ'kræstɪneɪt] <i>v.</i> 耽搁, 延迟</p> <p>⑩ deadline ['dedlaɪn] <i>n.</i> 最后期限; 截止时间</p> <p>⑪ infancy ['ɪnfənsi] <i>n.</i> 婴儿期; 幼年</p> |
|---|---|

straight-A student 优等生

lead to (道路) 通向, 导致

hold to 遵循, 信守; 坚持

Proper Names

Ian McCray 伊恩·麦克雷

Christi Anderson 克里斯蒂·安德森

Melendres 梅伦德雷斯

Inquiry Learning

- 1 Set priorities. 设定优先顺序。
- 2 The secret of good reading is to be an active reader — one who continually asks questions that lead to a full understanding of the author's message. 有效阅读的秘密在于做一名积极的阅读者——即在阅读过程中不断提出问题，使自己能充分理解作者的用意。
(1) one who continually asks questions 是一个定语从句，定语从句中的先行词是 one, one 指代的是前句中的 an active reader，一名积极的阅读者要在阅读过程中不断提出问题。
(2) questions that lead to a full understanding of the author's message 也是一个定语从句，连接词 that 在从句中作主语，问的是使自己能充分理解作者用意的问题。
这两个定语从句进一步解释一名积极的阅读者是怎样的。
- 3 The last but not least “secret” of the super-achievers is not secret. 最后一点成功秘诀也同样不容忽视。
not least 是双重否定，实际上是肯定的意思。英语中的否定词不一定是 no 或 not，像 few, little, never, seldom 等都是否定词。

Reading Tasks

Task 1 Discuss the following questions after reading the passage.

- 1 What are the secrets of straight-A students in the passage?
- 2 What will you do if you want to become a straight-A student?

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1 According to the passage, if a task should be completed next Wednesday, a straight-A student will complete it _____.
A. next Tuesday B. next Thursday C. next Friday D. next Saturday
- 2 Li Bing watches TV as soon as he gets home and often looks around for his ball pen when he does his homework. What kinds of learning ways mentioned in the passage do you think he has to master?
A. ①⑤ B. ②⑥ C. ①③ D. ④⑤
- 3 From the passage, you know a straight-A student has mastered the following learning ways except _____.
A. organizing well B. planning his time
C. taking good notes and using them D. testing himself

- 4 Some students become super-achievers mainly because _____.
 A. they are born cleverer than others
 B. they work longer hours at study
 C. they make full use of their abilities
 D. they know the secrets of straight-A students
- 5 What can we infer from the passage?
 A. IQ is more important than hard work in study.
 B. The brightest students can never get low grades.
 C. Top students certainly achieve all-around developments.
 D. Students with average IQ can become super-achievers.

Vocabulary Exercises

Task 1 Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

- 1 He had no wish to _____ on their privacy. (**intrusion**)
- 2 In other words, we had better take sufficient _____ to relax after work. (**recreate**)
- 3 She was _____ to attend the party. (**schedule**)
- 4 _____ is the thief of time. (**procrastinate**)
- 5 I believe that each of us can _____ to the future of the world. (**contribution**)
- 6 These accounts show no _____. (**consistent**)

Task 2 Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 modern techniques | _____ | 基本技巧 |
| 2 set priorities | _____ | 绝对优先权 |
| 3 personal preference | _____ | 颜色爱好 |
| 4 schedule a speech | _____ | 安排好时间 |
| 5 outstanding contribution | _____ | 父母的功劳 |



Module III Building Up More Skills



Section A Grammar

Noun Clause I (名词性从句 I)

Subjective Clause & Objective Clause

(主语从句和宾语从句)

名词性从句，即指在复合句中性质相当于名词的从句，它包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。本单元主要讲主语从句和宾语从句。

	概念	常用关联词
主语从句	在句中充当主语的从句	1. 从属连词 that, whether 等 2. 连接代词 what, who, which, whatever, whoever 等 3. 连接副词 when, where, how, why 等
宾语从句	在句中充当宾语的从句	常用的关联词除了 what, who, when, where, which, why, whether, how 之外还有 that 和 if

	常用基本结构	例句
主语从句	1. 主语从句 + 谓语 + 宾语 2. 主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语 3. It (形式主语) + be + 名词/形容词/动词的过去分词/不及物动词 + that 从句 (真正主语)	1. What he said at the meeting surprised me. 2. Whether the party will be held depends on her mother. 3. Who will be our president is not clear. 4. It is a fact that he is promoted . 5. It is strange that she isn't at class today . 6. It is said that the CEO will visit the Beijing company this October .
宾语从句	1. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语从句 2. 主语 + 谓语 + 介词 + 宾语从句 3. 主语 + 谓语 + it (形式宾语) + 补语 + 宾语从句 (真正主语)	1. Everyone knows what happened to Tom and that Tim was afraid of it . 2. I don't think they are brother and sister . (省略 that, 否定转移) 3. I don't care about whether they will get married or not . 4. We think it wrong that you take his book without permission . 5. You can believe that I will be with you all the time . 6. I have made it clear that I am still not sure of the result .

Practical Tasks

Task 1 Change each of the following sentences according to the requirement in the brackets.

- Where the party will be held has not been announced. (改为 it 作形式主语的主语从句)

- "Do they like to make friends with me?" he asked. (改成宾语从句)

- He can be a great artist through hard work. We believe it. (改成宾语从句)

- That his father got the Nobel Prize is true. (改为 it 作形式主语的主语从句)

- "You should do the work alone." I told my daughter. (改成宾语从句)

- What caused the accident was a mystery. (改为 it 作形式主语的主语从句)

- Whether he will come or not remains a question. (改为 it 作形式主语的主语从句)

- "Where can I buy the dictionary?" John asks. (改成宾语从句)

Task 2 Complete the following sentences by choosing A, B, C or D.

- _____ he will move to another city makes me very sad.
A. Where B. What C. That D. How
- _____ will take her place hasn't been decided.
A. Whoever B. Anyone C. Whom D. Who
- You'd better make sure _____ he will come or not.
A. how B. whether C. that D. if
- I want to know _____ he has told you.
A. what B. that C. how D. which
- It hasn't been a secret _____ will be the new manager.
A. whoever B. that C. whom D. who
- I doubt _____ he'll take part in the annual meeting.
A. that B. whether C. / D. what
- I'll give the ticket _____ comes the earliest.
A. who B. whoever C. to whoever D. to who
- He didn't say _____ or not he would be present at the meeting.
A. if B. yes C. whether D. weather

- 9 _____ is clear that she was No. 1 in the speech contest.
A. There B. This C. That D. It
- 10 The chairman asked _____ you were absent yesterday.
A. how B. why C. where D. what

Section B Practical Writing

Personal Letters (个人信函)

Writing Tips

个人信函是朋友、家人之间互通信息、交流情感的信件，其语气亲切，语言随意。大致包含以下部分：信头、称呼、正文、结束语和署名。

- 1 信头由写信人的地址和日期构成，地址的写法是从小到大，日期有英式和美式两种，如：13th October, 2024(BE.); October 13th, 2024(AE.)。在个人信函中，信头通常可以省略。
- 2 称呼是对收信人的称谓，可用昵称，也可用“Dear + 名”的形式，末尾用逗号。
- 3 正文是信的主体部分，写信人表明自己的主要目的，可采用齐头式或缩进式。
- 4 结束语写在正文右下方，常用的结束语有：Yours/Yours sincerely/Yours truly/Yours faithfully，末尾用逗号。
- 5 署名在结束语的下方。

Sample

Oct. 8th, 2024

Dear Dad and Mom,

How time flies! Your son has grown up and I know that you have the high expectation of me. I know that you want me to study hard and have a bright future.

The big difference between high school and college makes me grow up, and now I'm a responsible and mature person. This is very cool, isn't it? Moreover, in college, I learned plenty of new things. I think I'm really on my way to my future profession. In college, teachers and students are all very nice, so please don't worry about me. I am going well in college and I wouldn't let you down.

Best wishes for you!

Yours,
Li Ming

Practical Task

Task The following is a personal letter written by a girl named Christine to her best friend Julie on the 12th of December in 2024. Complete the letter with the information given below, and be sure to include all five parts of the personal letter.

_____ 1 _____

_____ 2 _____,

Hi! How are you? _____ 3 _____ (我正玩得开心)! I can't wait to show you the pictures and tell you all about the trip. You know how long I _____ 4 _____ (梦想去非洲旅游). I still _____ 5 _____ (不相信这是真的). And I really can't believe it's almost over. _____ 6 _____ (再
有三天我们就要飞回家了). We've seen every animal you can think of. _____ 7 _____ (能见到
这些动物我感到幸运). This is really a trip of a lifetime.

I'll call you _____ 8 _____ (我们一回到家).

_____ 9 _____

_____ 10 _____

Module IV Further Reading

Greetings in Different Cultures

How to greet people from a different culture? Most people will say "Hello" or "Nice to meet you". That's right. But greeting is never just that. To be polite and friendly, you should know something more.

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by "small talk". Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation.

In English-speaking countries people often make small talk about the weather: "Nice day, isn't it?" "Terrible weather, isn't it?" But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion of. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People



usually agree on the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree on religion or politics so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: “Great game, isn’t it?” At bus stops, people may comment about the transport system: “The bus service is terrible, isn’t it?”

Greetings are an important part of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior of the people who speak it. (294 words)

Discussion:

- 1 What is small talk?
- 2 How should we learn a language?

Module V Leisure Time

Section A

Interesting Expressions

五个手指在英语和汉语中表达的异同

1. thumb: 大拇指。与汉语相映成趣的是，英语的 all (fingers and) thumbs 也表示 “笨手笨脚” 的意思。例如：

(1) I’m all fingers and thumbs this morning. I don’t seem to be able to button up my shirt. 今天早上我的手怎么这么笨呢，好像连衬衫都扣不上了。

(2) He was so excited that his fingers were all thumbs and he dropped the teacup. 他激动得手都不好使了，竟把茶杯摔了。

2. forefinger: 又称 index finger, 即食指。前缀 fore- 表示 “位置靠前的” (placed at the front), 因为大拇指不是 finger, 所以从排位上说, forefinger 应为 “第一指”。从



功用上看，此手指伸出时有标示或指向的作用。

3. middle finger: 中指。此指居中，名正言顺，且与汉语说法一致。

4. ring finger: 无名指。从世界各地的婚俗习惯来说，戒指戴在这一手指（通常指左手）上，表示已婚。

5. little finger: 顾名思义为小指。在美国和英国的苏格兰，人们又赋予它一个爱称，pinkie (pinky)，后缀 -ie (-y) 有“小巧可爱”之意。

Section B

Cultural Links

Confucianism

Confucianism is the largest Chinese school of thoughts (思想流派), and the mainstream (主流的) consciousness of the ancient China represented by Confucius and Mencius (孟子). Confucianism had been one of the ruling doctrines (原则; 学说) of the feudal ruling class since the Han Dynasty. The core (核心) of Confucianism is actually a kind of humanism (人道主义). It advocates (提倡) self-cultivation (自我修养), and believes that human beings are teachable and improvable. A grand (宏大的) goal of Confucianism is to achieve a harmonious (和谐的; 融洽的) society in which each individual plays his or her part well, and maintains a good relationship with others.

Confucius "Golden Rule" is "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do unto others (己所不欲，勿施于人)". The order of development which Confucius set forth (提出) is as follows:

Self-development/perfection (修身);

Family-discipline (齐家);

Local self-government (治国);

and Universal pacification (平天下).

The basic Confucian doctrines (教义, 学说):

Five virtues or five ethics (五常或五德) include:

(1) Benevolence (仁), to be humanity (人道, 人性), mercy (仁慈, 宽容) and kindness;

(2) Justness (义), to be righteousness (正直, 正义);

(3) Rituals (礼仪, 典礼), customs and laws (礼), to be polite;

(4) Wisdom (智), to be knowledgeable and well educated;

(5) Trust (信), to be sincere and credible (可信的).

儒家思想

由孔子和孟子代表的儒家思想是中国影响最大的思想流派，也是中国古代的主流意识。自汉代以来，儒家思想就是封建统治阶级的指导思想之一。儒家思想的核心其实是一种人道主义。它提倡自我修养，认为人可以教育、可以完善。儒家思想的一个宏大的目标就是实现“大同社会”，在这样的一个社会中，每个人都能扮演好自己的角色，并与他人维持良好的关系。

孔子的金科玉律是“己所不欲，勿施于人。”孔子提出的修身顺序是“修身、齐家、治国、平天下。”

儒家最根本的学说是五常或五德：仁、义、礼、智、信。



Keywords from Report to the 20th CPC National Congress

文化自信与国际推进

二十大报告指出要增强文化自信自强，铸就社会主义文化新辉煌。我们需要掌握用英语讲述中国故事、传播中国文化的力量，将中华优秀传统文化和社会主义文化推向世界，展现真实、立体、全面的中国，增强中国文化的国际吸引力。

Cultural Confidence and International Communication

The report of the 20th National Congress pointed out that it is necessary to build cultural confidence and strength and secure new successes in the development of socialist culture. We need to master the ability to tell China's stories and spread Chinese culture in English, present China's excellent traditional culture and socialist culture to the world, showcase a real, three-dimensional and comprehensive image of China, and enhance the international appeal of Chinese culture.