

1

UNIT

Symbols of Culture

Every culture has its own symbols. Such symbols can be an art form, a tradition, a building, a famous dish, a drink, or even a native animal. What comes to your mind when you think of China? Chinese New Year, the Great Wall, or Peking opera? Text A in this unit talks about *jiaozi*, a Chinese dish that symbolizes fortune and prosperity. Text B shows you different types of tea culture in three countries. Now let's start an interesting journey of cultural exploration!

Exploring the Topic

A The following pictures show the cultural symbols of different countries. Find out which country each of the symbols is associated with. Work in pairs and discuss which symbol appeals to you most. Use a dictionary if necessary.



1 Spring Festival couplets
(Chunlian)



2 Rodeo



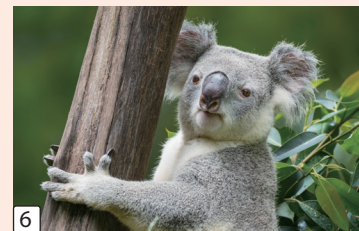
3 Pyramid



4 Bagpipe band



5 Matryoshka doll



6 Koala

B *Jiaozi*, mooncakes, noodles and tea are popular in China and each of them is associated with certain positive meanings in Chinese culture. Work in pairs and discuss what positive meanings each one represents.

Jiaozi: The Taste of Home

¹ For most Chinese families, *jiaozi*, or Chinese dumplings, are an **essential** part of the celebration of Chinese New Year, and this tradition can likely be **traced** back to the Ming **Dynasty**.

² However, to simply describe dumplings as a Chinese New Year **specialty** that **symbolizes** **fortune** and prosperity is to play down the dish's popularity. Dumplings are actually eaten throughout the year, especially in the northern parts of the country. Popular as they are, these half-moon-shaped dumplings are by no means quick to make.

³ In my family, dumpling making, or “dumpling **wrapping**” as it’s called in Chinese, has always been a joyful weekend project. My mom sometimes **skips** store-bought wrappers and makes them by hand herself. My dad, the better

cook, prepares the **filling**. He cuts vegetables into fine pieces, mixes them with **ground** meat, adds some **ginger** and the like, and **stirs** them hard. When I was a kid, I was only allowed to participate in wrapping the dumplings, a less **messy process**. I was told to put the right amount of filling into a wrapper, and **pinch** the **edge** to **seal** it. My parents have somehow never mastered the **craft** of shaping dumplings into a perfect half-moon shape and sealing them with **neat pleats**. But both seem to have fun making those **irregular**-shaped dumplings, which somehow manage to never fall apart in the **boiling** pot.

⁴ Maybe because of the fun of having everybody involved, dumplings are often **associated** with family. It is not uncommon for parents to make a lot of dumplings and store them in the **refrigerator** for the occasions when their





课文录音



grown-up children come to visit. Colleges and companies like to organize dumpling wrapping events as a team bonding activity. I still **recall** with my best friend how we first met at such an event, where I watched in amazement as she made dumplings with extremely neat patterns.

- 5 Nowadays, this home-made dish is produced in large quantities in factories and **packaged frozen** dumplings can be easily bought in supermarkets. Huge dumpling **chain** restaurants have **expanded** across the country, **attracting** people with **standardized recipes** and **affordable** prices. **Despite** these changes, small dumpling restaurants remain popular. The one my mom and I often go to is nothing more than a **stall**. Even so, we keep visiting it for its **unique** home-made dumplings. We can share two different dishes and be happily satisfied.

- 6 For **overseas** Chinese who are used to studying or working through the Chinese festival season, dumplings have become an important link to the **festivities** on the other side of the earth. A friend of mine, who works at an accounting firm in New York, recently told me that Chinese New Year for her means “cooking supermarket-bought frozen dumplings.” The celebration usually falls on an especially busy time at work, but a plate of dumplings is enough to make my friend less **guilty** for skipping most of the festivities.

- 7 Maybe this is exactly why people eat dumplings during Chinese New Year and beyond. They are **nourishing**, delicious, and **unpretentious**. They are just like home—nothing to **fuss** about but always there when you need it.

NEW WORDS

生词总量	基础模块词汇	拓展模块词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	生词率	QR Code	词汇录音
42	7	4	9	520	8.08%		

essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ *adj.*

极其重要的; 必不可少的

trace /treɪs/ *vt.*

1. 追溯
2. 仔细找寻

dynasty /ˈdaɪnəsti/ *n.*

1. [C] 朝代
2. [C] 王朝

specialty /ˈspeʃəlti/ *n.*

1. [C] 特色食品
2. [C] 专业; 专长

symbolize /ˈsɪmbəlaɪz/ *vt.*

象征; 代表

fortune /ˈfɔːrtʃən/ *n.*

1. [U] 运气; 机遇
2. [C] 大笔的钱; 巨款

wrap /ræp/ *vt.*

包; 裹

skip /skɪp/ *vt.*

不做 (本来常做或应做的事)

filling /ˈfɪlɪŋ/ *n.*

[C; U] 馅

ground /graʊnd/ *adj.*

磨细的; 磨碎的

ginger /ˈdʒɪndʒər/ *n.*

[U] 姜; 姜粉

Reading Through

TEXT A Jiaozi: The Taste of Home

* **stir** /stɜːr/ *vt.*

1. 搅; 搅拌
2. 打动; 激发

messy /'mesi/ *adj.*

1. 使肮脏的; 使不整洁的
2. 脏的; 不整洁的

process /'prɑːses/ *n.*

[C] 过程; 进程

pinch /pɪntʃ/ *vt.*

捏住; 捏紧

edge /edʒ/ *n.*

[C] 边缘

** **seal** /si:l/

vt. 把……封住

n. [C] 海豹

craft /kræft/ *n.*

[C; U] 工艺; 手艺

neat /ni:t/ *adj.*

1. 整齐的; 整洁的
2. 爱整洁的

pleat /pli:t/ *n.*

[C] (*usually plural*) 褶

irregular /'ɪrɪɡjələr/ *adj.*

1. 不规则的; 不整齐的
2. 无规律的; 间隔不均匀的

* **boil** /bɔɪl/ *v.*

1. 煮沸; 烧开
2. (用开水) 煮 (食物)

associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ *vt.*

联想; 联系

* **refrigerator** /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtər/ *n.*

[C] 冰箱

* **recall** /'rɪ:kəl/ *v.*

回想; 回忆起

package /'pækɪdʒ/

vt. 将……包装好

n. 1. [C] 包裹

2. [C] (packet BrE) (包装食物等的) 盒, 包

frozen /'frəʊzən/ *adj.*

1. 冷冻的; 冷藏的
2. 冻僵; 极冷

chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.*

1. [C] 连锁店; 连锁集团
2. [C; U] 链子; 链条

* **expand** /ɪk'spænd/ *v.*

1. 扩展 (业务)
2. (使) 扩大; (使) 增加

attract /ə'trækt/ *vt.*

吸引; 引起……的兴趣

standardize /'stændədaɪz/ *vt.*

使标准化; 使规格统一

** **recipe** /'resəpi/ *n.*

[C] 烹饪法; 食谱

affordable /ə'fɔːrdəbəl/ *adj.*

负担得起的; 价格合理的

despite /dɪ'spaɪt/ *prep.*

尽管; 虽然

stall /stɔːl/ *n.*

[C] 货摊; 摊位

unique /ju:'ni:k/ *adj.*

独一无二的; 独特的

overseas

/'oʊvərsiːz/ *adj.*

海外的; 国外的

/'oʊvər'siːz/ *adv.*

在海外; 向国外

festivity /fe'stɪvəti/ *n.*

1. (festivities) [plural] 庆祝活动; 庆典
2. [U] 欢乐; 欢庆

* **guilty** /'ɡɪlti/ *adj.*

1. 羞愧的; 内疚的
2. 犯了罪的; 有罪的

nourishing /'nɜːrɪʃɪŋ/ *adj.*

有营养的; 滋养人的

unpretentious /ʌnpri'tenʃəs/ *adj.*

不炫耀的; 不装模作样的

fuss /fʌs/ *vi.*

1. (为小事) 烦恼
2. 过于讲究细节

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

trace sth. (back) to 将某事追溯到

play down 淡化; 贬低

by no means 决不; 一点都不

and the like 诸如此类; 等等

have fun 玩得高兴

fall apart 破碎; 散开

in large quantities 大量地

nothing more than 仅仅; 只不过

even so 尽管如此

Reading Out

Fill in the blanks without referring to the original text. Then check your answers against the original. After that, read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.

Nowadays, this home-made dish is produced in large (1) _____ in factories and packaged frozen dumplings can be easily bought in supermarkets. Huge dumpling chain restaurants have (2) _____ across the country, attracting people (3) _____ standardized recipes and affordable prices. (4) _____ these changes, small dumpling restaurants remain popular. The one my mom and I often go to is nothing more than a stall. (5) _____, we keep visiting it for its (6) _____ home-made dumplings. We can share two different dishes and be happily satisfied.

Getting the Message

Read the following questions and complete the answers according to the text.

1. What do dumplings symbolize as a Chinese New Year specialty?
They symbolize _____.
2. How well do the author's parents make their dumplings?
They have _____ the skill of shaping dumplings into a perfect shape, but their dumplings manage to _____.
3. Why do the author and his/her mother often visit a dumpling stall?
Because they enjoy the stall's _____.
4. What are dumplings linked to for overseas Chinese during Chinese New Year?
They are linked to _____.
5. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
The author's purpose is to _____.

Reading Through

TEXT A Jiaozi: The Taste of Home

Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.

essential

guilty

edge

attract

associate

symbolize

expand

affordable

process

recall

1. When _____ into a new market, you must consider the cultural differences.
2. My grandma has a good memory and can _____ the details of what we talked about some 20 years ago.
3. They felt _____ that they hadn't taken action to prevent this accident from happening.
4. The whole _____ of building the house is expected to take 10 months.
5. It is _____ that bus drivers deeply care about the safety of their passengers.
6. The Summer Palace _____ a great number of tourists from all over the world every year.
7. The _____ of the birthday cake are decorated (装饰) with cream and fresh fruit.
8. It is a Chinese custom to _____ the color red with celebrations.

Working with Expressions

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. Learning a foreign language is _____ no means an easy task, but requires long-term effort.
2. If you buy our products _____ large quantities, you will get better prices.
3. All students and staff are expected to participate _____ the ceremony.
4. The doctors did not want to play _____ the seriousness of the disease, so they told the patient the truth.
5. He bought some cheap shoes that fell _____ after only a couple of weeks.
6. All flights have been delayed or canceled because _____ bad weather.
7. Many modern festivals can be traced back _____ an ancient legend.
8. We had a great time in the park _____ the fact that it rained.

Focusing on Sentence Structure

A Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using the expression “nothing more than.”

Model

The one my mom and I often go to is only a stall.

→ The one my mom and I often go to is **nothing more than** a stall.

1. My goal is only to be a little bit better than I was yesterday.

2. The workers expected only a new machine to replace the broken one.

3. Courage is only taking one step more than you think you can.

B Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using the expression “even so.”

Model

Despite this, we keep visiting it for its unique home-made dumplings.

→ **Even so**, we keep visiting it for its unique home-made dumplings.

1. He raised the radio close to his ear. Despite this, he could not hear anything at all.

2. The team was defeated again yesterday. Despite this, there is still hope of winning in the final round.

3. The man had not received any formal education. In spite of that, he became a famous writer.

Reading Through

TEXT A *Jiaozi: The Taste of Home*

Translating

A Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 通过淡化自己缺乏经验的弱点, 并强调自己对工作的兴趣, 她最终得到了这份工作。(play down)
2. 用英语写一篇 1,500 字的报告实在不是件容易的事。(by no means)
3. 围棋、太极、赛龙舟等是广为人知的中国文化符号。(and the like)
4. 博物馆是孩子们接受教育和享受乐趣的好去处。(have fun)

B Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. For most Chinese families, *jiaozi*, or Chinese dumplings, are an essential part of the celebration of Chinese New Year.
2. When I was a kid, I was only allowed to participate in wrapping the dumplings, a less messy process.
3. Colleges and companies like to organize dumpling wrapping events as a team bonding activity.
4. Nowadays, this home-made dish is produced in large quantities in factories and packaged frozen dumplings can be easily bought in supermarkets.

Using Topic-Related Terms

The underlined words on the right are all related to *jiaozi*. Read them closely and then use them to complete the passage below. Make changes if necessary.

Eating *jiaozi*, or Chinese dumplings, to celebrate Chinese New Year is a tradition that can likely be (1) _____ back to the Ming Dynasty. Dumplings are not only a(n) (2) _____ Chinese New Year specialty (3) _____ fortune and prosperity, but they are also a popular dish eaten throughout the year. In my family, we have always enjoyed (4) _____ dumplings as a happy weekend project. Since dumplings are often (5) _____ with family, dumpling wrapping events are also held as a team bonding activity. Nowadays, dumplings are available in supermarkets and chain restaurants with (6) _____ prices so that people can have a taste of home anytime and anywhere.

- For most Chinese families, *jiaozi*, or Chinese dumplings, are an essential part of the celebration of Chinese New Year, and this tradition can likely be traced back to the Ming Dynasty.
- However, to simply describe dumplings as a Chinese New Year specialty that symbolizes fortune and prosperity is to play down the dish's popularity.
- In my family, dumpling making, or "dumpling wrapping" as it's called in Chinese, has always been a joyful weekend project.
- Maybe because of the fun of having everybody involved, dumplings are often associated with family.
- Huge dumpling chain restaurants have expanded across the country, attracting people with standardized recipes and affordable prices.

Subject-Verb Agreement (2)

英语写作中主语和谓语动词的一致性需要遵循下列规则：

1. 当主语后接由 including, together with, as well as, in addition to, rather than, such as, as much as, more than, no less than 等引导的词或词组时，谓语动词的形式要依主语的单复数而定。例如：
The coach, as well as his players, is excited.
The young lady, together with her two little dogs, takes a walk every evening.
Important skills, such as leadership, are required for this position.
2. 非谓语动词作主语时，谓语动词要使用第三人称单数形式。例如：
Playing sports is a great way to keep fit and have fun at the same time.
To try and fail is better than not to try at all.
3. 在倒装句式中，前置谓语动词的形式应与后面主语的单复数保持一致。例如：
Only through hard work is one able to achieve success.
Just down the street lives a famous local artist.

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct words in brackets, paying attention to subject-verb agreement.

Model

The program, including all the advertisements, (take, takes) about two hours to watch.

1. The president, accompanied by his wife, (is, are) visiting China.
2. The paper, including the introduction, the body, and the conclusion, (is, are) well-written.
3. The child, as well as his mother, (enjoy, enjoys) swimming in the outdoor pool.
4. Attending on-campus concerts (is, are) part of the pleasure of college life.
5. To translate this into English (need, needs) careful work.
6. Living on that island for three months (was, were) an unforgettable experience for me.
7. Parked along the road (was, were) six heavy trucks.
8. He is not the only football fan in his family, so (is, are) his brother, sister, and his uncle.

What's Your Cup of Tea?

¹ In many countries, tea is more than just a **beverage**. It's often deeply connected with the culture and the people.

The famous Chinese tea culture

² Tea has its **origins** in China and it therefore comes as no surprise that the Chinese tea culture is one of the most famous in the world. Originally **cultivated** and drunk as a **herbal** medicine, tea soon became popular for its **refreshing** and calming effects. As a Chinese saying goes, "**Firewood**, rice, oil, salt, **sauce**, **vinegar**, and tea are the seven **necessities** to begin a day."

³ However, tea is not only a daily beverage for the Chinese people: It has also become a symbol of Chinese culture.

⁴ While enjoying tea, the Chinese focus on the environment, **atmosphere**, music, techniques, and relationships. This is best **demonstrated** in the practice of tea **ceremonies**. For example, the *gongfu* tea ceremony is a formal **preparation** and **presentation** of tea for guests as a way to show them respect. The whole process involves many steps such as warming up the tea set, boiling the water to the right temperature, and pouring tea in the right manner, with the last step being the actual drinking of the tea. Tea tasting in China can thus be a **spiritual enjoyment**, an art form, and a means of cultivating **moral character** and nourishing the mind.





课文录音



British afternoon tea

5 It is no secret that the British love a nice cup of tea and British afternoon tea is one of the country's most essential traditions. The tradition of an afternoon tea **evolved** as a light meal to fill in the long gap between two main meals at a time when dinner was **served** as late as 8 p.m. Over time, **lifestyles** have changed and the practice has become a key form of social life. A **typical** afternoon tea **consists** of **delicate** finger sandwiches, **scones** with jam and cream, and small cakes. And the tea—usually with milk added—is drunk with the above.

6 Tea has always been very popular in Britain and many people have several cups a day. Workers have one, two, or more tea breaks a day. People drink tea to warm up in winter, to cool down in summer, to boost energy, and to calm down. As you can see, tea in Britain is the beverage for any emotional situation.

Sharing mate in Argentina

7 In many South American countries such as Argentina, **wherever** you go, you will see someone **sipping** mate tea from a **gourd**, using a **straw**. Mate can be traced back to the native Guaraní people. Traditionally, this herbal tea has to be shared with a group of family members or friends. People sit down in a circle and pass the mate gourd around, drinking the tea one after another.

8 For the **locals**, drinking mate brings them health and a sense of belonging. Nowadays, more people leave their hometowns to work in different cities, and mate reminds them of their old friendships as well as connecting them to new friends.



9 Truly, in different countries, the customs of tea making and drinking may **differ** greatly. However, around the world there are some common reasons for tea's popularity: People drink it for better health, a better mind, and a better social life. Whatever your cup of tea is, enjoy it with all your heart!

NEW WORDS

beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/ *n.*

[C] 饮料

** **origin** /'ɔːrɪdʒɪn/ *n.*

[C; U] 起源; 起因

cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/ *vt.*

1. 种植; 培育

2. 耕作; 开垦

3. 培养; 养成

herbal /'zːrɒl/ *adj.*

药草的; 香草的

** **refresh** /rɪ'freʃ/ *vt.*

使提神; 使清凉

生词总量	基础模块词汇	拓展模块词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	生词率
31	4	4	9	554	5.60%



词汇录音

Reading More

TEXT B What's Your Cup of Tea?

firewood /'faɪrwʊd/ *n.*

[U] 木柴

sauce /sɔːs/ *n.*

[C; U] 调味汁; 酱汁

vinegar /'vɪnɪgər/ *n.*

[U] 醋

necessity /nə'sesəti/ *n.*

1. [C] 必需品

2. [U] 必要; 需要

* **atmosphere** /'ætməsfiər/ *n.*

[C; U] 气氛; 氛围

** **demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ *vt.*

1. 说明; 证明

2. 示范; 演示

ceremony /'serəməʊni/ *n.*

[C] 仪式; 典礼

preparation /ˌprepə'reɪʃən/ *n.*

[singular; U] 预备; 准备

presentation /ˌpriːzen'teɪʃən/ *n.*

1. [U] 呈现; 展现

2. [C] 授予; 颁发

spiritual /'spɪrɪtʃuəl/ *adj.*

精神的; 心灵的

enjoyment /ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/ *n.*

[C; U] 乐事; 快乐

** **moral** /'mɔːrəl/ *adj.*

道德的

character /'kærəktər/ *n.*

1. [U] 人格; 品性

2. [C] (*usually singular*) 个性; 性格

evolve /ɪ'vɔːlv/ *v.*

1. 逐步发展; 逐渐演变

2. 进化; 进化形成

serve /sɜːrv/ *v.*

1. 提供, 端上 (饭菜等)

2. 接待; 服务

3. 适合作……用; 对……有用

lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ *n.*

[C; U] 生活方式

typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ *adj.*

1. 典型的; 有代表性的

2. 一贯的; 平常的

* **consist** /kən'sɪst/ *v.*

(consist of) 由……构成; 由……组成

* **delicate** /'delɪkət/ *adj.*

1. 精致的; 精美的

2. 易碎的; 脆弱的

scone /skoun/ *n.*

[C] 烤饼; 司康饼

wherever /wer'evər/ *adv.*

无论去哪里; 无论在哪里

sip /sɪp/

v. 小口地喝; 抿

n. [C] 一小口 (饮料); 一啜之量

gourd /ɡɔːrd/ *n.*

[C] 葫芦; 葫芦制成的容器

straw /strɔː/ *n.*

1. [C] 吸管

2. [U] 麦秆; 稻草

local /'ləʊkəl/

n. [C] (*usually plural*) 本地人; 当地居民

adj. 地方性的; 本地的; 当地的

* **differ** /'dɪfər/ *vi.*

1. 不同; 不一样

2. 有异议; (意见) 有分歧

PHRASES & EXPRESSIONS

come as no surprise 不足为奇

warm up (使) 变暖; (使) 暖和

fill in 消磨, 打发 (时间)

cool down (使) 变凉; (使) 冷却下来

calm down (使) 平静; (使) 镇定

pass around 挨个传递

one after another 一个接一个

with all your heart 全心全意地; 真心实意地

PROPER NAMES

gongfu tea ceremony 工夫茶艺 (一种烹茶和饮茶方式)

Argentina 阿根廷 (南美洲国家)

mate tea 马黛茶 (一种传统的南美洲草本茶)

Guaraní 瓜拉尼人 (南美洲印第安人)

Getting the Message

Choose the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D according to the text.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. The origins of tea.
 - B. The practice of tea ceremonies.
 - C. Tea culture in different countries.
 - D. Building good relationships through tea tasting.
2. What does the author say about Chinese tea culture?
 - A. Chinese tea was first cultivated as a daily necessity.
 - B. Chinese tea has the most refreshing and calming effects.
 - C. Tea tasting is about far more than satisfying the body.
 - D. Tea tasting focuses more on relationships than techniques.
3. According to the author, why has tea always been very popular in Britain?
 - A. Because it makes people emotional.
 - B. Because it is suitable for many occasions.
 - C. Because it ensures the workers are not hungry.
 - D. Because it comes with snacks like sandwiches and cakes.
4. What is said about sharing mate tea in Argentina?
 - A. Drinking mate makes one feel as if one belongs to a group.
 - B. People use a mug instead of a gourd and a straw nowadays.
 - C. People will be invited to enjoy mate tea wherever they go in Argentina.
 - D. Drinking mate is a way of showing politeness and building moral character.
5. What does the author say is commonly found about tea, wherever it is drunk?
 - A. It is refreshing and calming.
 - B. It creates a sense of belonging.
 - C. It benefits your body, mind and social life.
 - D. It is a kind of formal ceremony whatever tea you drink.

Reading More

TEXT B *What's Your Cup of Tea?*

Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.

cultivate

typical

demonstrate

consist

differ

preparation

refresh

origin

atmosphere

moral

1. Many characters in the Japanese language are Chinese in _____ but with different pronunciations.
2. Her job responsibilities _____ of answering the phone and receiving visitors.
3. I could hardly recognize him as his appearance _____ greatly from what I remembered.
4. Joint efforts are needed from schools, parents and society as a whole to educate students on _____ values.
5. A cup of hot coffee will _____ you when you work late at night.
6. Can you give a(n) _____ example of how you have successfully handled a customer's complaint?
7. My brother did most of the _____ for the family meal, which was absolutely delicious.
8. This study has _____ the link between the overuse of social media and sleeping problems among teenagers.

Working with Expressions

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. The cookies are hot. Let them cool _____ a bit before you try them.
2. The bus arrived at the airport terminal and passengers got off the bus one _____ another.
3. Ben is very good at numbers, and it comes _____ no surprise that he has chosen accounting as his major.
4. By the time we got out there, the weather had warmed _____ to a perfectly comfortable temperature.
5. If anything is worth doing, you should do it _____ all your heart.
6. Laura was passing _____ photographs she had taken during her last trip.
7. Helping at the market is not a career to her because she's just filling _____ the time until she finds her dream job.
8. He was very angry at their unkind words, and it took him a while to calm _____.

Understanding and Writing Invitations

Read and understand the following sample invitations.

Note

邀请函在各种社交活动中应用广泛。一般分为两种，一种为请柬（invitation card），一种是书信形式的邀请信（invitation letter）。两者中请柬更为正式。

Sample 1

邀请人的姓名或头衔

The Chairman of XYZ Shipping Group

请柬常用第三人称。

也可写作 requests the pleasure of, 均相当于汉语中的“恭请”。

requests the honor of your presence at the

Branch Opening Ceremony

也可写作 your company at, 均相当于汉语中的“光临”。这里 your 是泛指，也可用客人的姓名全称加 's。

活动的日期
和时间

on Monday morning, March 5,
from nine to eleven o'clock

活动地点

at 285 Marine Avenue

如果需要对方回复，请柬下方要写上 R.S.V.P. 或 RSVP，此表达源自法语，意为“敬请赐复”。也可另附一张 RSVP 卡片作为请柬回执，请对方填写。

R.S.V.P.

by February 27

Tel: 310-111-0000 (Mr. Wang Tao)

邀请人的联系方式

Sample 2



Auto Industry Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We would like to inform you that we are going to participate in the fifth China International Import Expo in Shanghai from November 5 to 10, 2022. A great variety of samples, newly designed by our manufacturers, will be exhibited. We take pleasure in inviting you to come to visit us in Hall No. 6 of the National Exhibition and Convention Center. Please confirm the date of your arrival, and we will be happy to provide the transportation to and from the venue.

Yours faithfully,

Chen Ming

Secretary to the Chairman

邀请信不如请柬正式，但书写时一定要将活动的时间、地点等基本信息写清楚。

Practical Writing

Understanding and Writing Invitations

A Complete the following invitation card according to the given information.

Mr. Smith wants to invite Mr. Zhang Hua and his wife Ms. Liu Li to join him for dinner on Friday. The date is January 18 and the dinner will be at 7 p.m. The venue for the dinner is the Great Wall Hotel, No. 999 Jianguo Road.

Invitation

Mr. Smith

requests (1) _____ of (2) _____'s company at dinner

on (3) _____, (4) _____

at (5) _____ p.m.

at (6) _____

B Complete the following invitation letter by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.


Pacific Clothing

Dear Sir/Madam,

(1) _____ (我们很高兴邀请您出席) the 2022 Clothing Fair, which will be held at East Lake Building in Binhai City (2) _____ (10月12日到15日). A great variety of (3) _____ (新设计的样品) will (4) _____ (展出). You will have a chance to see a wide range of our commodities and to conduct on-the-spot discussion with us to expand our cooperation.

If you accept this invitation, (5) _____ (请告知到达日期), so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
Wang Jie
General Manager
Pacific Clothing Co., Ltd.

C Complete the following invitation card according to the given information.

为庆祝中国进出口商品交易会开幕，ABC 家具进出口公司定于 10 月 9 日晚上 7 点到 8 点在白云宾馆（Baiyun Hotel）的宴会厅举行招待会，邀请有关人士参加。

INVITATION

The Chairman of ABC Furniture Import & Export Corporation

requests the honor of (1) _____ at the

Reception

to celebrate the grand opening of
the China Import and Export Fair

on (2) _____ from (3) _____

to (4) _____ at the banqueting hall

in (5) _____

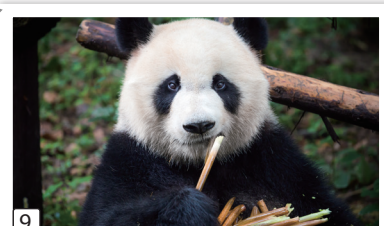
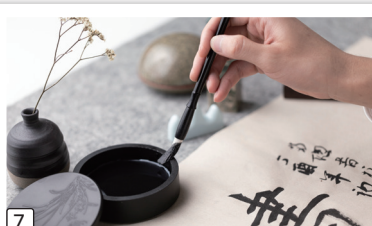
Please bring this invitation for admission.



Chinese Wisdom

Symbols of Chinese Culture

A The following pictures show some symbols of Chinese culture. Search the Internet and write down their English names. Discuss which is your favorite symbol and why.



B Read the following passage about Peking opera. Work in pairs and discuss the questions below the passage.

Peking Opera Gets Closer to Students

Peking opera, known as *jingju* in Chinese, is an art form which combines (结合) singing, dancing, martial arts and acrobatics (杂技). With a history of more than 200 years, Peking opera was listed as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (人类非物质文化遗产) by UNESCO (联合国教科文组织) in 2010. To help promote the art form, the Chinese government has launched a project to attract a younger audience by bringing Peking opera to schools.

Peking opera artists have started to put on shows or give lectures to students. China National Peking Opera Company, for example, has given hundreds of shows and workshops across the country, attracting a great number of students. Before their performances, the artists usually give an introduction, helping students to understand the characters and the stories told in the performances. They also invite students to come backstage to try on Peking opera costumes (戏服) and makeup.

The artists' effort has brought about great results. The number of students attending the Peking opera classes is increasing and more students have become interested in Peking opera.



Questions

1. What have Peking opera artists been doing to interest more Chinese students in the opera? Why do you think it is important to educate students about Peking opera?
2. As college students, what can you do to help the world become more aware of Chinese culture and art forms such as Peking opera?

