

《中国文化概况》

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● Overview 概述

China is a vast land with various landforms,different climate zones and a large number of rivers and lakes.

中国地大物博，地貌多样，气候带各异，河流湖泊众多。

As one of the four oldest recorded civilisations in the world,China has a long history without being interrupted.

作为世界上有记载的四大文明古国之一，中国的历史源远流长，从未中断。

From ancient times till now,Chinese people,consisting of the Han and other ethnic groups,have been living on the vast land,creating and developing her unique culture.

从古至今，包括汉族和其他民族在内的中华民族，共同生活在广袤的大地上，创造和发展着自己独特的文化。

● Lead-in Questions 导入问题

① How many neighbouring countries does China have? Can you name them?

中国有几个邻国？你能说出它们的名字吗？

② Do you know when the recorded Chinese history begins? Can you make a list of the dynasties before the people's Republic of China?

你知道有记载的中国历史是从什么时候开始吗？你能列一份中华人民共和国之前的朝代名单吗？

③ How many ethnic groups are there in China? Which ethnic groups gives you the deepest impression?

中国有多少个民族？哪个民族给你的印象最深？

④ When did China begin its reform and opening-up policy?

中国的改革开放政策是从什么时候开始的？

National Day 国庆节

The Chinese celebrate 1 October as the National Day in honour of the founding of the People's Republic of China(PRC) on 1 October 1949.

中国人民庆祝 10 月 1 日为国庆节以纪念中华人民共和国 1949 年 10 月 1 日的成立。

National Flag 国旗

On 27 September 1949,the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC: 中国人民政治协商会议) approved the proposal for using the Five-Starred Red Flag as the Nation Flag of the PRC. The red colour of the flag symbolizes revolution and the yellow colour of the stars the golden brilliant rays radiating from the vast red land. The design of four smaller stars surrounding a bigger one signifies the unity of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC).



1949年9月27日，中国人民政治协商会议第一次全体会议通过了以五星红旗作为中华人民共和国国旗的提案。国旗的红色象征着革命，星星的

黄色象征着从广袤的红土地上发出的金色光芒。四颗小星星围绕着一颗大星星的设计，象征着中国共产党领导下中国人民的团结。

the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

中国人民政治协商会议第一次全体会议

approve 同意，赞成，通过

proposal 提议，提案

symbolize 象征

revolution 变革，革命

radiate 发射(光、热等能量)

signify 意味着，象征

unity 团结

Communist Party of China 中国共产党

National Emblem 国徽

On 18 June 1950, the Second Session of the First CPPCC National Committee adopted the design and illustration of the National Emblem of the RPC. On September that year, Chairman Mao Zedong ordered the Promulgation (公布) of the National Emblem. Composed of patterns of the National Flag, the Tian'anmen Gate, a cogwheel and ears of grain, it symbolizes the New-Democratic Revolution of the Chinese people since the 4 May Movement in 1919 and the birth of New China under the people' democratic dictatorship led by the working class on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.



1950年6月18日，全国政协第一届全国委员会第二次会议采用了中华人民共和国国旗的设计和图案。同年9月，毛泽东主席命令颁布国徽。它

由国旗、天安门、齿轮和谷穗图案组成，象征着1919年“五四运动”以来中国人民的新民主主义革命和工人阶级在工农联盟基础上领导的人民民主专政下的新中国的诞生。

the Second Session of the First CPPCC National Committee

全国政协第一届全国委员会第二次会议

session 会议，学年

illustration 插图，图案，说明

composed of 由...组成

pattern 模式，方式，图案

cogwheel 齿轮

grain 谷物，谷穗

dictatorship 专政

peasant 农民

Alliance 联盟，结盟团体

4 May Movement: On 4 May 1919 a revolution movement broke out, in which the Chinese people struggled against imperialism and feudalism. It marked the transition of the Chinese revolution from the old-democratic stage to the new -democratic stage.

五四运动，爆发于1919年5月4日的一场反对帝国主义和封建主义的革命运动。它标志着中国革命从旧民主阶段向新民主阶段的转变。

imperialism 帝国主义

feudalism 封建主义

transition 过度，转变

stage 阶段

democratic 平等的，民主政体的

National Anthem 国歌

March of the Volunteers was written in 1935 with lyrics by the poet Tian Han and music by the composer Nie Er, honoring those who went to the front to fight the Japanese invaders in northeast China in the 1930s. Decided upon as the provisional National Anthem of New China on 27 September 1949, at the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC, the song was officially adopted as the National Anthem of the PRC on 4 December 1982 by the National People's Congress (NPC: 全国人民代表大会) .

《义勇军进行曲》创作于 1935 年，诗人田汉作词，作曲家聂耳作曲，纪念 30 年代在中国东北抗击日本侵略者的先烈。1949 年 9 月 27 日，在全国政协第一次全体会议上，决定将《新中国国歌》暂定为《中华人民共和国国歌》。1982 年 12 月 4 日，全国人民代表大会正式通过其为《中华人民共和国国歌》。

lyric 歌词，抒情诗

composer 创作者，作曲家

invader 侵略者

provisional 临时的，暂时的

The lyrics of *March of the Volunteers* go as follows:

《义勇军进行曲》的歌词如下：

Arise, we who refuse to be slaves; 起来，不愿做奴隶的人们；

With our very flesh and blood 把我们的血肉

Let us build our new Great Wall! 筑成我们新的长城！

The peoples of China are at their most critical time,

中华民族到了最危险的时刻，

Everybody must roar defiance. 每个人被迫着发出最后的吼声。

Arise! Arise! Arise! 起来！起来！起来！

Millions of hearts with one mind, 我们万众一心，

Brave the enemy's gunfire, 冒着敌人的炮火，

March on! 前进！

Brave the enemy's gunfire, 冒着敌人的炮火，

March on! March on! March on, on! 前进！前进！前进进！

National Capital 国家首都

On 27 September 1949, the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC unanimously adopted a resolution making Beiping,renamed Beijing as of the day,capital of the PRC.

1949年9月27日，全国政协第一次全体会议一致通过决议，将北平改称为北京，并作为中华人民共和国首都。

Beijing is not only the nation's political centre,but also serves as its economic,science,culture,and education heart.As one of the famous ancient capital cities in China,Beijing is famous for its many places of historic interest and science beauty,like the Forbidden City,the largest and best-preserved collection of ancient buildings in China;the Temple of Heaven,a platform for the Ming and Qing emperors to perform sacrifices and solemn rites;the Summer Palace;the Ming Tombs;the Badaling section of the Great Wall.

北京不仅是中国的政治中心，也是中国的经济、科学、文化和教育中心。作为中国著名的古都之一，北京以其众多的历史名胜和科学美景而闻名，比如中国最大、保存最完好的古建筑群紫禁城；天坛，明清皇帝祭祀和庄严仪式的平台；颐和园十三陵；八达岭长城。

➤ Geography 地理

Location and Boundary 位置和边界

Located in the east of the Asian continent, on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean, the PRC has a land area of about 9.6 million square kilometres, and is the third largest country in the world, next only to Russia and Canada.

中华人民共和国位于亚洲大陆东部，太平洋西岸，陆地面积约 960 万平方公里，是仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大的世界第三大国。

continent 洲，大陆

From north to south, the territory of China stretches from the midpoint of the Heilongjiang River, north of the town of Mohe, to Zengmu'ansha at the southernmost tip of Nanshan Islands. From west to east, the country extends from its westernmost point on the Pamir Plateau to the confluence of the Heilongjiang River and Wusulijiang River.

中国版图自北向南，从漠河镇以北的黑龙江中点一直延伸到南山群岛最南端的曾母暗沙；从西到东，从帕米尔高原最西端一直延伸到黑龙江与乌苏里江的交汇处。

territory 领土，版图

stretches 延伸，延绵

midpoint 中点，正中央

extend 延伸

confluence 汇流点

China is bordered by Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia.



中国与朝鲜民主主义人民
共和国、蒙古、俄罗斯、
哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯
坦、塔吉克斯坦、阿富汗、
巴基斯坦、印度、尼泊尔、
不丹、缅甸、老挝、越南、

大韩民国、日本、菲律宾、文莱、马来西亚和印度尼西亚接
壤。

border 与...接壤

Republic of Korea 大韩民国

Kazakhstan 哈萨克斯坦

Kyrgyzstan 吉尔吉斯斯坦

Tajikistan 塔吉克斯坦

Nepal 尼泊尔

Bhutan 不丹

Myanmar 缅甸

Laos 老挝

Brunei 文莱

The Chinese mainland is flanked to the east and south by the Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea. A total of 5400 islands scatter across the seas. The largest of these is the Taiwan Island. The Diaoyu Island and Chiwei Island are located to the northeast of the Taiwan Island. China's southernmost island groups are called the Dongsha, Xisha, Zhongsha, Nansha and Zengmu'ansha.

中国大陆东部和南部分别为渤海、黄海、东海和南海。共有5400个岛屿散布在大海中。其中最大的是台湾岛，钓鱼岛和赤尾岛位于台湾岛东北部。中国最南端的岛屿群被称为东沙、西沙、中沙、南沙和曾母暗沙。

be flanked to 在...的侧面

scatter 分散

➤ Topography 地形

China is a country of varied topographical features with highlands in the west and plains in the east. Mountainous land and very rough terrains make up about 67% of Chinese territory, basins and plains about 33%.



中国是一个地形各异的国家，西有高原，东有平原。山地和非常崎岖的地形约占中国领土的 67%，盆地和平原约占 33%。

feature 地形，地貌

plains 平地，平原

terrains 地形

territory 领土，版图

highlands 高原地区

rough 粗糙的，不平的

make up 占比，和好，弥补

basins 盆地

Taking a bird's-eye view of China, the terrain gradually descends from west to east like four steps of a staircase.

俯瞰中国，地势从西向东逐渐下降，就像楼梯的四级台阶。

taking a bird's-eye view 俯瞰

gradually 逐渐

descend 下降

staircase 楼梯

The first step is the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in southwest China. With an average elevation of between 4000 metres and 5000 metres, it is known as the “roof of the world”. Its highest peak is called Mount Qomolangma.

The surrounding snow-capped mountains are the origins of many of China's large rivers.



第一阶梯是中国西南部的青藏高原。它的平均海拔在 4000 米到 5000 米之间，被称为“世界屋脊”。它的最高峰叫做珠穆朗玛峰。周围的雪山是中国许多大河的发源地。

Qinghai-Tibet Plateau 青藏高原

elevation 海拔

Mount Qomolangma 珠穆朗玛峰

The second step includes the Inner Mongolia Plateau, Loess Plateau, Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, Tarim Basin, Junggar Basin and Sichuan Basin, with an average elevation of between 1000 metres and 2000 metres.

第二阶梯包括内蒙古高原、黄土高原、云贵高原、塔里木盆地、准噶尔盆地和四川盆地，平均海拔在 1000 米至 2000 米之间。

Inner Mongolia Plateau 内蒙古高原



Loess Plateau 黄土高原



Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau 云贵高原



Tarim Basin 塔里木盆地



Junggar Basin 准噶尔盆地



Sichuan Basin 四川盆地



Mount Qomolangma: the highest mountain in the world. It lies in the Himalayas, crossing the border of China and Nepal. Mount Qomolangma was first climbed in 1953 by Edmund Hillary, from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norgay, from Nepal, who were members of a British team. People sometimes mention the name “Qomolangma” when they are talking about an extremely difficult achievement.



珠穆朗玛峰，世界最高峰，位于中国与尼泊尔边界的喜马拉雅山脉。1953 年，英国登山队的新西兰人埃蒙德·希拉里和尼泊尔人丹增·诺盖首次登上该峰。人们有时用 Qomolangma 指来之不易的成就。

The third step, dropping to 500-1000 metres in elevation, begins at a line drawn around the Greater Hinggan, Taihang, Wushan and Xuefeng mountain ranges and

extends eastwards to the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

Here, from north to south, are the Northeast Plain, North China Plain and Middle-Lower Yangtze Plain.

Interspersed amongst the plains are hills and foothills.

太行山脉、巫山山脉和雪峰山脉向东延伸至太平洋沿岸。这里自北向南依次为东北平原、华北平原和长江中下游平原。散布在平原之间的是丘陵和山麓

Taihang mountain ranges 太行山脉



Wushan mountain ranges 巫山山脉



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