

<<中国文化英语教程>>

图书基本信息

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前言

近期颁布的《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010-2020年）》为高校教育未来十年的发展指明了方向，提出了新的要求。

它指出：“鼓励学校优势学科面向世界，支持参与和设立国际学术合作组织、国际科学计划，支持与海内外高水平教育、科研机构建立联合研发基地。

加快创建世界一流大学和高水平大学的步伐，培养一批拔尖创新人才，形成一批世界一流学科，产生一批国际领先的原创性成果，为提升我国综合国力贡献力量”。

这样的国际学术交流与合作背景，势必要求各高等院校重视培养学生跨文化交际的意识与能力，使学生成为文化交流的使者，在进行学术交流的同时也能比较深入地将有着几千年文明历史的中国文化介绍给感兴趣的外国人，让世界各国人民全面、深入地认识中华民族。

而目前大学后续英语课程中多以英美国家文化为主，缺少中国文化内容，这与学生的现实需求不符，高等院校后续英语课程设置急需进行调整以适应新的形势和要求。

基于以上考虑，我们为大学本科生和研究生编写了（《中国文化英语教程》，该教程从《中国文化读本》（英文版）中精选了24个专题，并增加了相应的注释和练习。

《中国文化读本》（英文版）是从其中文版翻译而来，中文版由北京大学叶朗和朱良志两位教授撰写，英文版由外语教学与研究出版社副总编辑章思英老师和资深翻译陈海燕老师翻译。

叶朗教授曾同时兼任北京大学哲学系、宗教学系、艺术学系三个系的系主任，是当代颇具影响力的哲学家、美学家。

朱良志教授也是这个领域出色的学者，对中国哲学、艺术有长期深入的研究，特别是在绘画、书法、园林等中国传统艺术和禅宗哲学上有很深的造诣。

我们希望本教程为学习者提供一种对中国文化的生动的、通俗的介绍，同时通过思维拓展的练习活动，帮助学习者形成一种对中国文化的新鲜的、有深度的认识，以提高他们的跨文化交际能力。

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内容概要

《中国文化英语教程》以生动的事例和材料，对中国文化最具特色的内容进行深入浅出的介绍，引导学生领悟中国文化的精髓，学会相应的英语表达，从而向世界展示中国的多彩文化和中国人的心灵世界与文化生活。

本书具有如下特色： 灿烂文化 灵动艺术 从智慧与信仰到创造与交流，从艺术与美感到民俗与风情，展示古代中国的灿烂文化和当代社会的丰富内涵。

绘声绘色 诗意享受 清新的文字与精美的插图交相辉映，呈现中华文明立体而流动的美好画面，折射中国人的审美观和生活情趣。

对比文化 棚练思维 练习活动的设计融入了中西方文化的比较，有助于学生开拓视野，培养文化意识与思辨能力。

模拟情境 强调应用 围绕学生在日常生活和学习中遇到的文化交流问题设计任务，使学生融入其中，实现语言与文化两个层面的输出。

《中国文化英语教程》选材精良，编写严谨，体现深厚的文化底蕴与思想内涵，是以英语教授中国文化的首选教程，也可作为英语学习者的自我提高用书。

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3 Laozi was first introduced into Europe possibly as early as the 15th century and has been one of the most translated philosophical works of ancient China. Many of Laozi's enlightening views are based on his philosophy of naturalness and non-action. Naturalness and Non-action. 4 "Naturalness" is an important concept of Laozi's philosophy. It refers to a natural state of being, an attitude of following the way of nature. Laozi emphasized that everything in the world has its own way of being and development: birds fly in the sky, fish swim in the water, clouds float in the sky, flowers bloom and flowers fall. All these phenomena occur independently and naturally without following any human will, and humans should not try to change anything natural. Laozi admonished (告诫) people to give up on any desire to control the world. Following the way of nature is the way to resolving conflicts between humans and the world. 5 "Non-action" is another important concept of Laozi's philosophy. It is the guarantee of "naturalness". Laozi said, "(Dao or the Way) acts through non-action," by which he did not mean that one should do nothing and passively wait for something to be achieved. Neither did he deny human creativity. What he meant is that human enterprises should be built on the basis of naturalness, not on any attempts to interrupt the rhythm of nature. Human creativity should be in compliance with (依从) the ways of nature. Laozi said, "Great ingenuity (足智多谋) appears to be stupidity." This is the essence of "naturalness" and "non-action". "Great ingenuity" refers to the highest level of ingenuity, arising so naturally that it does not resemble ingenuity at all. Ingenuity can be achieved through human effort, but "great ingenuity" is superior to ordinary ingenuity. To Laozi, resorting to deceit (欺骗) is true futility (无益的事) and would accomplish just the opposite result. Those who intend to play tricks are not genuine and therefore are not natural. Deceit is detrimental to naturalness and to the harmony of life.

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