**Book1 Unit1**

孔子是中国历史上著名的思想家、教育家，是儒家学派（Confucianism）创始人，被尊为古代“圣人”（sage）。他的言论和生平活动记录在《论语》（the Analects）一书中。《论语》是中国古代文化的经典著作，对后来历代的思想家、文学家、政治家产生了很大影响。不研究《论语》，就不能真正把握中国几千年的传统文化。孔子的很多思想，尤其是其教育思想，对中国社会产生了深远的影响。在21世纪的今天，孔子的学说不仅受到中国人的重视， 而且也越来越受到整个国际社会的重视。

Confucius was a great thinker and educator in Chinese history. He was the founder of Confucianism and was respectfully referred to as an ancient "sage". His words and life story were recorded in The Analects. An enduring classic of ancient Chinese culture, The Analects has had a great influence on the thinkers, writers, and statesmen that came after Confucius. Without studying this book, one could hardly truly understand the thousands-of-years traditional Chinese culture. Much of Confucius' thought, especially his thought on education, has had a profound influence on Chinese history. In the 21st century, Confucian thought not only retains the attention of the Chinese, but it also wins an increasing attention from the international community.

**Book 1 Unit4**

郑和是中国历史上最著名的航海家 (maritime explorer)。公元1405年，明朝的统治者为了巩固边防(border defense)和开展海上贸易，派郑和下西洋，前后出海的人员有10多万人，访问了30多个国家和地区。船队纵横南亚西亚，一直到非洲大陆。郑和下西洋是世界航海(navigation)史上的壮举，它展现了郑和卓越的航海和组织才能，同时展现了明朝的国力和国威(national strength and prestige)，加强了明朝和海外各国之间的关系。

Zheng He was the most famous maritime explorer in Chinese history. In 1405 AD, the ruler of the Ming Dynasty sent Zheng He on a voyage to the Western Seas in order to strengthen border defense and develop trade by sea. In the following 28 years, Zheng He led his fleet, made seven voyages to the Western Seas with over 100,000 crew members in total, and visited more than 30 countries and regions. The fleet traveled far into South Asia and West Asia, and made it all the way to the continent of Africa. Zheng He’s voyages to the Western Seas were a great feat in the world’s navigation history. It showed Zheng He’s outstanding navigation and organization talents; meanwhile, it exhibited the national strength and prestige of the Ming Dynasty, and strengthened the relationships between the Ming Dynasty and the overseas countries.

**Book 1 Unit 6**

改革开放以来，中国的教育事业得到了快速发展，取得了引人注目的成就，中国政府把教育摆在优先发展的地位， 坚持科教兴国 (revitalize the country)，全面倡导素质教育（quality-oriented education）。同时，积极推进教育公平，保障人人有受教育的机会。中国的教育成就反映在两个不同的层面：一个是全面普及九年义务教育（nine-year compulsory education）, 另一个是实现了高等教育大众化 （mass higher education）。教育的发展为中国的经济发展和社会进步作出了重大的贡献。今年，为适应社会、经济发展的需要，中国政府不断加快培养更领域的急需人才。

Since its economic reform and opening-up to the world, China’s education has gone through rapid development and made remarkable achievements. The Chinese government gives top priority to the development of education, persists in revitalizing the country by science and education, and fully advocates quality-oriented education. Meanwhile, it actively promotes equality in education to guarantee everyone access to education. China’s achievements in education can be reflected in two different layers: One is the popularization of the nine-year compulsory education; the other is the realization of mass higher education. The development of education has made significant contributions to China’s economic development and social progress. In recent years, to satisfy the needs of social and economic development, the Chinese government has sped up the training of qualified personnel urgently needed in various fields.

**Book 2 Unit 5**

丝绸之路（silk road）是我国古代一条连接中国和欧亚大陆的交通路线，由于这条路线以丝绸为主，故称“丝绸之路”。作为国际贸易的通道和文化交流的桥梁，丝绸之路有效地促进了东西方经济文化交流和发展，对世界文明有深远影响。当前，在新的历史条件下，我国提出了“一路一带”（One belt, One road）（即“丝绸之路经济带“和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”）的战略构想。“一路一带”以合作共赢为核心，强调相关各国的互利共赢和共同发展。这一战略一经提出即受到沿线各国的积极响应。

The Silk Road is a traffic route in the ancient times connecting China and Eurasia. This trade route focuses on the trade of silk, hence the name “the Silk Road”. As an international trade channel and a bridge of cultural exchanges, the Silk Road effectively improved the economic and cultural exchanges and development between the East and the West, exerting a profound impact on the progress of the world civilization. Nowadays, under the new historical circumstances, our country proposes the strategy of “One Belt, One Road”(namely the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21-century Maritime Silk Road).The strategy of “One Belt, One Road” focuses on cooperation and mutual benefits, emphasizing mutual benefits, win-win, as well as common development of the related countries. Once proposed, the strategy has received positive responses from the related countries along the road.

**替换1**

指南针可以指示南北。2000多年前，中国人发明了它。古代的指南针像一把汤勺。把它放在平滑的盘子上，依靠磁铁原理，当它静止的时候，勺柄就会指向南方。后来中国人用小小的钢针代替了汤勺，指南针就更轻便了。600多年前，郑和先后七下西洋。郑和最远到达红海，便是依靠指南针导航。指南针的出现促进了世界航海时代的发展。

A compass, invented by Chinese over 2000 years ago, indicates north and south. The ancient compass looked like a spoon. When the spoon was put on a smooth plate, its handle could point to the south under the influence of magnetic fields after it stopped moving. Then Chinese used a little steel needle to replace the spoon, which made the compass easier to carry. Over 600 years ago, Zheng He, (a famous navigator of the Ming Dynasty), traveled to the Western Seas seven times in total/successively. He voyaged as far as to the Red Sea with the help of the compass. The invention boosted the development of world navigation.

**替换2**

1)书法，通常指用毛笔书写的艺术和技法。2)1600多年前的王羲之，勤练书法，他涮洗毛笔的墨汁把池塘都染成了黑色。3)后来他成了中国最受尊崇的书法家。4)笔、墨、纸、砚是书法的基本工具。5)书法讲求握笔姿势，注意笔尖和纸的角度，也讲究单个字的结构和整体的布局。6)几千年里，书法家们创作了诸多传世名作，王羲之的《兰亭序》便是其中之一。7)可以说，书法蕴含着中国文人的审美情趣和人生哲学。  
1)Chinese Calligraphy usually refers to the writing art and techniques with writing brushes. 2)More than 1,600 years ago, a boy named Wang Xizhi worked so hard at calligraphy that he even turned a pool black as ink by persistently washing his writing brushes in it. 3)Eventually, he became a respectable calligrapher in China. 4)Writing brushes, Chinese inks, rice paper and ink slabs are the basic tools of calligraphy. 5) Calligraphy attaches great importance to properly handling the writing brushes and maintaining the proper angle between the tips of brushes and paper. The structure of each individual character and overall arrangement are important as well. 6)For thousands of years, calligraphers have created plenty of masterpieces passed down from generation to generation. One of them is the Orchid Pavilion Preface by Wang Xizhi. Calligraphy represents the aesthetic taste of Chinese scholars and their philosophy of life.

**替换3**

中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。过去四代同堂并不少见。由于这个传统，许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。今天这个传统正在改变，随着住房条件的改善，越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。但他们之间的联系仍然很密切。许多老年人仍然帮着照看孙辈。年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母，特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。

The concept of family in China is related to its cultural traditions. Large harmonious families used to be very enviable. It was not uncommon that four generations were under one roof in the past. Due to such a tradition, many young people would continue to live with their parents after they got married. Nowadays, this tradition is changing. With the improvement of housing conditions, more and more young couples choose to live separately from their parents. Even so, they are still closely connected. Many old people still help to look after their grandchildren while young couples spend time visiting their parents, especially on such important holidays as the Spring Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival.

**替换4**

1) 在中国，有一位伟大的诗人叫屈原。2) 他不忍看到祖国被侵略，投江而死。3) 当地百姓划船捞救，为保护他的身体，还投米团来吸引鱼。4) 后来人们为了纪念他，每年端午节都会划船，包粽子，就有了端午节划龙舟，吃粽子的习俗。5）古代端午节的习俗，是在门口挂艾草，以预防疾病驱除不好的事情。6) 有些地方，还喝雄黄酒（药酒），小孩子戴香包。7) 现在过端午节时，常常是一家人团聚在一起。现在人们过端午节时，还会以其他各种方式来度过这个传统节日。  
1) In ancient China, there was a great poet called Qu Yuan. 2) He couldn't bear seeing his motherland being invaded, so he drowned himself in the river. 3)The locals rowed boats for rescue, and dropped rice balls into the river to distract the fish from his body. 4) Later, people rowed boats and made Zongzi （a traditional Chinese food made of rice) in memory of him at the Dragon Boat Festival. Thus such a tradition came into being. 5) In ancient time, the custom of the festival was to hang wormwood at the front door to prevent diseases and repel evil things. 6) In some places, people drank realgar wine, a kind of medicinal wine, and children wore sachets. 7) Now families get together at the festival and people have a variety of other activities to celebrate this traditional festival.