

文化、语言等词汇、句子集锦

- (1) 不同的文化可以取长补短,互为补充。
- (2) 吸取外国文化是一个进食、咀嚼和消化的过程。
- (3) 我们在吸取外国文化优秀成果的同时,不能满足于一味模仿的做法。
- (4) 在中国留学的外国人也成了文化使者,他们的努力增进了中国与世界的友谊。
- (5) 文化差异呼唤文化交流,它赋予人类一个色彩斑斓的世界和丰富多彩的人生。
- (6) 我们必须认同并尊重文化差异,防止可能的误解。
- (7) 文化还包含了文明史。从广义上说,有两种文化,即物质文化和精神文化。
- (8) 台湾有着丰富活跃的文化景观,传统的与现代的艺术形式并存。
- (9) 中国历史上产生了许多杰出的哲学家、思想家、政治家、军事家、科学家、文学家和艺术家,留下了浩如烟海的文化典籍。
- (10) 中国的造纸、火药、印刷术、指南针四大发明,曾经改变了世界的面貌。

- (1) Different cultures can learn from each other's strengths to offset their own weaknesses and compliment one another.
- (2) Absorbing foreign culture is a process of taking a bite, chewing, and digesting.
- (3) While absorbing excellent achievement from foreign cultures, we should not be content with imitation without creation.
- (4) Foreigners who study in China have become cultural envoys, and are working hard to promote the friendship between China and the rest of the world.
- (5) Cultural differences call for cultural exchange. It blesses mankind with a colorful world and rich life.
- (6) We have to recognize and respect our cultural differences, so as to prevent any possible misunderstanding.
- (7) Culture also includes the history of civilization. In the broad sense, there are two types of culture, that is, material culture and spiritual culture.
- (8) Taiwan has a very rich and vibrant cultural scene, where traditional art forms exist alongside those of modern nature.
- (9) China produced in its history many outstanding philosophers,

thinkers, statesmen, strategists, scientists, writers and artists and left us numerous volumes of literature.

- (10) China's four great inventions of paper making, gunpowder, printing and compass once changed the landscape of the world.

- (1) 的确,我们有许多共同点,我们的相同点远远多于差异。
 - (2) 差异产生交流,在这个意义上说,文化差异意味着文化交流。
 - (3) 事实上,我们已经生活在一个文化彼此交融的时代。
 - (4) 物质文化是具体的、可见的,而精神文化则比较蕴蓄,比较抽象。
 - (5) 当然,在不同文化的交融过程中不可能永远不发生冲突和碰撞。
 - (6) 我们应该吸收东西文化优势,寻求矛盾的统一。
 - (7) 学生在上外语课时,应该学习使用目标语的民族那些恰当得体的礼仪规范。
 - (8) 在世界经济日趋一体化的今天,让我们迎接挑战,拥抱机遇,承担责任,共同建设更美好的未来。
 - (9) 任何一个民族的文化,其根基与主流必须具有这个民族的鲜明特征。
 - (10) 我们越来越清楚地看到,在许多地区问题和国际问题上的相同看法为我们之间的相互理解奠定了一个良好的基础。
- B. (1) 随着学生外语学习的深化,他们会增进对所学语言民族的文化特征的认识。这种认识的加深会涉及文化的方方面面:外族人的生活方式,以及外族社会的地理、历史、经济、艺术和科学等层面。
- (2) 由于人类语言是文化的直接表现,所以第二语言的学习涉及了第二文化的学习。第二语言教师应该引导学生注意并了解他们所学语言的文化内容,包括理解外族文化的价值观,掌握外族文化的礼仪,了解外族文化与本族文化的差异。
- (1) Indeed, we share a great deal, and what we share is far greater than what we differ in.
 - (2) Differences cause exchange. In this sense, cultural difference means cultural exchange.
 - (3) Actually we are living at a time when two cultures are merging into each other.
 - (4) Material culture is concrete and observable, while spiritual culture implicit and abstract.
 - (5) Of course, different cultures do not always come together without conflict and collision.
 - (6) We should glean the best from both the East and the West to resolve the conflict.
 - (7) In a foreign language course, students should learn the appropriate etiquette patterns expected of the people living in a country where the target language is spoken.
 - (8) In the economic globalization today, let us meet challenges, embrace opportunities, shoulder responsibilities, and work together to make tomorrow a better day.
 - (9) The root and the main current of any culture must bear its own distinctive national features.
 - (10) Increasingly it has become obvious that there is a good basis for mutual understanding since we share common views on many regional as well as international issues.

- B. (1) As students progress through a foreign language program, it is expected that they will increase their awareness of the cultural characteristics of the speakers of the language under study. This broadened cultural knowledge may touch on all aspects of culture: the people's way of life as well as the geographic, historical, economic, artistic, and scientific aspects of the target society.
- (2) Because human language is a direct manifestation of culture, learning a second language involves learning a second culture. For the teacher of a second language, he or she should make sure to develop the students' awareness and knowledge of the culture of the target language they are learning. This includes understanding the values of the target culture, acquiring a command of the etiquette of the target culture and understanding the differences between the target culture and the students' own culture.

英汉对照

选自:《通用口译教程》梅德明主编 北京大学出版社