

## Part 4 Writing

### 写作题目

假如你是李华,你校校报的英文版就身势语的差异进行征稿。请你根据以下表格内容完成一个关于中美身势语差异的英文稿件。

身势语	美国	中国
身体接触	保持距离,较少接触,尤其是同性之间	身体接触较多,例如女性之间可以手拉手等
伸舌头	一种粗鲁的表现	一种尴尬的表现
拍小孩的头	给予安慰或鼓励	表示喜爱

注意:1.短文应包括表格所示的全部内容,可适当发挥;

2.词数 100 左右,文章开头已为你写好,不计入总词数。

### 参考词汇

轻拍 pat;安慰 comfort

As we have more communication with foreigners, we should pay more attention to the differences in the body language.

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## 思路点拨

主题	中美身势语的差异	体裁	说明文
人称	第一、三人称为主	时态	一般现在时
布局	第一段:强调身势语的重要性,表明写作目的; 第二段:根据表格提示,说明身体接触、伸舌头和拍小孩的头的中美差异; 第三段:总结差异是客观存在的,提出彼此理解的希望。		

## 遣词造句

I. 用本单元所学单词或短语填空

barely /'beə.li/

adverb

by the smallest amount

**仅; 刚好; 几乎没有**

1. barely adv. 几乎不; 勉强才能; 刚刚

2. gesture n. 手势; 姿势; 姿态

3. embarrassed adj. 难堪的; 尴尬的

4. ashamed adj. 羞愧; 惭愧

5. favour n. 帮助; 恩惠; 赞同

6. difference n. 差别; 差异

7. appropriately adv. 合适地; 适当地

8. by comparison 相比之下

9. stand close to 站近

答案 1. barely 2. gesture 3. embarrassed

4. ashamed 5. favour 6. difference 7. appropriately

8. by comparison 9. stand close to

## II. 本单元语块、语法运用

### 1. 完成句子

(1) 从表格中我们可以看到这种情况。

We can see this situation from the table.

(2) 中国女性经常手牵手走路。

Women in China often walk hand in hand.

(3) 这在美国并不常见。

It is not always common in America.

(4) 美国人通常站得离彼此不是很近。

Americans usually don't stand close to each other.

(5) 他们几乎不碰对方, 尤其是同性之间。

They barely touch each other, especially for people of the same sex.

(6) 美国人认为伸出舌头是无礼的, 但是中国人却经常使用这种身势语。

Americans think it's rude to put out one's tongue, but the Chinese often use this gesture language.

(7) 他们感到尴尬或羞愧。

They are embarrassed or ashamed.

(8)中国人会拍拍孩子的头。

Chinese people will pat children on the head.

(9)他们喜欢他们。

They like them.

(10)美国人也这样做。

Americans do so as well.

(11)他们想表达喜爱或安慰。

They want to express favour or comfort.

(12)只有充分理解肢体语言的差异,我们才能恰当地进行沟通。

We can communicate appropriately only by fully understanding the differences in body language.

答案 (1)see this situation from (2)walk hand in hand (3)is not always

(4)don't stand close to

(5)barely touch (6)it's rude to put out one's tongue (7)embarrassed or ashamed

(8)pat children on the head (9)like them (10)do so

(11)express favour or comfort (12)only by fully understanding

## 2.句式升级

(13)将句(1)、(2)、(3)合并为含有 as、which 引导的定语从句的主从复合句。

As we see from the table, women in China often walk hand in hand, which is not always common in America.

正如我们从表格中看到的,中国妇女经常手牵手走路,这在美国并不常见。

(14)将句(4)、(5)合并为一个并列复合句。

Americans usually don't stand close to each other and they barely touch each other, especially for people of the same sex.

美国人通常彼此站得不太近，他们几乎不碰对方，尤其是对同性的人。

(15)将句(6)、(7)合并为含有形式宾语 it 和时间状语从句的并列复合句。

Americans think it rude to put out one's tongue, but the Chinese often use this gesture language when they are embarrassed or ashamed.

美国人认为伸出舌头是不礼貌的，但中国人在感到尴尬或羞愧时经常使用这种手势语言。

(16)将句(8)、(9)、(10)、(11)合并为含有条件状语从句、时间状语从句的并列复合句。

Chinese people will pat children on the head if they like them, and Americans do so as well when they want to express favour or comfort.

中国人喜欢孩子就会拍拍他们的头，美国人想表达恩惠或安慰时也会这样做。

(17)将句(12)升级为倒装句。

Only by fully understanding the differences in body language can we communicate appropriately.

只有充分理解肢体语言的差异，才能进行恰当的交流。

答案 (13)As we see from the table, women in China often walk hand in hand, which is not always common in America. (14)Americans usually don't stand close to each other and they barely touch each other, especially for people of the same sex. (15)Americans think it rude to put out one's tongue, but the Chinese often use this gesture language when they are embarrassed or ashamed. (16)Chinese people will pat children on the head if they like them, and

Americans do so as well when they want to express favour or comfort.

(17) Only by fully understanding the differences in body language can we communicate appropriately.

连句成篇

参考范文

As we have more communication with foreigners, we should pay more attention to the differences in the body language.

**随着我们与外国人交流的增多，我们应该更加注意肢体语言的差异。**

**furthermore /'fɜːr.ðə.mɔːr/**

**adverb formal**

**in addition; more importantly**

**此外，而且**

As we see from the table, women in China often walk hand in hand, which is not always common in America. By comparison, Americans usually don't stand close to each other and they barely touch each other, especially for people of the same sex. Also, Americans think it rude to put out one's tongue, but the Chinese often use this gesture language when they are embarrassed or ashamed. Furthermore, Chinese people will pat children on the head if they like them, and Americans do so as well when they want to express favour or comfort.

正如我们从表格中看到的，中国妇女经常手牵手走路，这在美国并不常见。  
相比之下，美国人通常彼此站得不太近，他们几乎不碰对方，尤其是对同性的人。  
此外，美国人认为伸出舌头是不礼貌的，但中国人在感到尴尬或羞愧时经常使用  
这种手势语言。此外，中国人喜欢孩子时会拍拍他们的头，美国人想表达恩惠或  
安慰时也会这样做。

In a word, differences do exist; only by fully understanding the differences in body language can we communicate appropriately.

总之，差异确实存在；只有充分理解肢体语言的差异，我们才能进行恰当的沟通。

#### ■写作积累

##### 话题词汇

- (1) expression n. 表情; 表达
- (2) knowledge n. 知识; 学问
- (3) master v. 精通; 控制(情绪)
- (4) communicate v. 交流
- (5) respond v. 反应
- (6) gesture n. 手势; 姿势
- (7) universal adj. 普遍的

universal /ˌjuː.nɪˈvɜːsəl/

adjective

existing everywhere or involving everyone

普遍的；全体的；共同的

- (8) have a good command of 精通……

command /kə'mænd/ noun (KNOWLEDGE)

[ S or U ]

a great knowledge of a subject and an ability to use that knowledge

**(对知识的) 掌握, 运用能力**

(9) convey one's feelings 传达某人的感情


convey /kən'veɪ/ verb [T] (COMMUNICATE)

to express a thought, feeling, or idea so that it is understood by other people

**表达, 传达 (思想、感情或想法)**

(10) look at sb. up and down 上下打量某人

(11) read body language 解读肢体语言

 实战演练

(★)

假设你是李华,你的英国朋友罗伯特(Robert)准备来中国学习,因此想了解一些中国的肢体语言。请你用英语给他写封邮件,介绍一些日常的肢体语言。

注意:1.词数 100 左右;

2.信的开头和结尾已为你写好(不计入总词数)。

Dear Robert,

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Yours,

Li Hua

Part 4 Writing 实战演练

One possible version:

Dear Robert, 亲爱的罗伯特：

nod /nɒd/

verb [ I or T ]

to move your head down and then up, sometimes several times

点头

In China, we wave our hands to say “hello” or “goodbye” . We usually greet our guests by shaking hands with them. Some people may nod and smile instead of shaking hands. When you are introduced to a Chinese group, they may greet you by clapping their hands.

在中国，我们挥手表示“你好”或“再见”。我们通常用握手来欢迎客人。有些人可能会点头微笑而不是握手。当你被介绍给一个中国团体时，他们可能会鼓掌欢迎你。

praise /preɪz/ verb [T] (SHOW APPROVAL[赞成])

to express admiration[羡慕] or approval[赞成] of the achievements or characteristics[特征] of a person or thing

赞扬，表扬

admiration /əd.mə'reɪ.ʃən/

noun [ U ]

the feeling of admiring someone or something

钦佩；羡慕；赞赏；欣赏

characteristic / kær.ək.tə`ns.tɪk/

noun [ C ]

a typical[/ tɪpɪk/典型的] or noticeable[明显的] quality[品质] of someone or something

特色，特点，特征

bow /baʊ/

verb [ I or T ]

to bend your head or body forward, especially as a way of showing someone respect or expressing thanks to people who have watched you perform

(使)鞠躬；(使)欠身；点头致意

Like in many countries, we nod our heads to say “yes” and shake our heads to say “no” . People will hold their thumbs up to praise a person, if he does something great. Sometimes, we bow to show great respect and thanks to others.

和许多国家一样，我们点头表示“是”，摇头表示“不是”。如果一个人做了伟大的事情，人们会竖起大拇指来表扬他。有时，我们鞠躬是为了表示对他人的尊重和感谢。

I hope these information will be helpful to you.

我希望这些信息能对你有所帮助。

Yours, 此致,

Li Hua 李华