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你好，中国牛！ Hello, Chinese Ox!

—— 2021年春季开学第一课

浙江省常山一中

浙江省桐乡市高级中学

吴俊峰

俞莺婕

2021



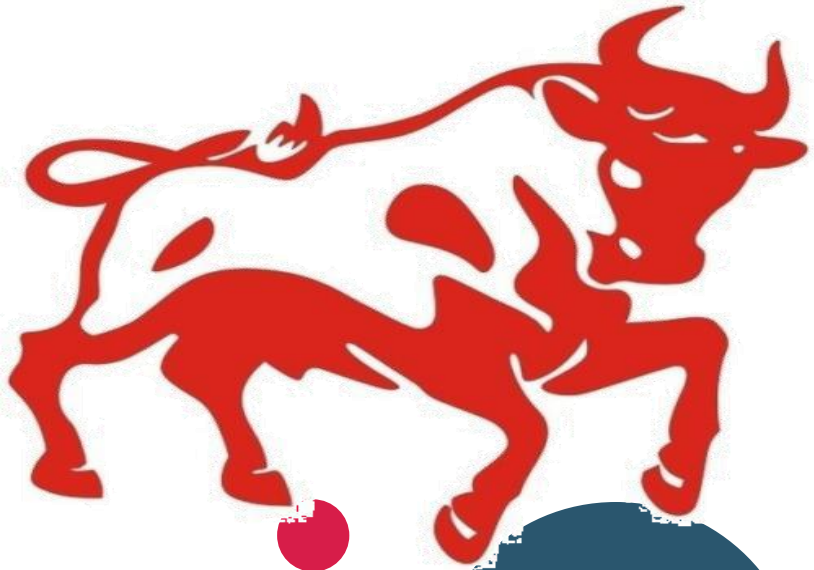
2021
新年快乐
HAPPY CHINESE NEW YEAR
YEAR OF THE OX



Contents 目录

- 1 Explore —— The richness and accuracy of expression 表达的丰富性和准确性
Warming up
- 2 Enhance —— The core of Chinese traditional culture 中国传统文化的内核
The spirit of the Chinese Ox
- 3 Embrace —— Cultural inheritance, diversity and inclusiveness
文化的传承性、多元性和包容性
A brief introduction to the Year of the Ox
- 4 Enjoy —— Literary beauty of culture 文学美
Describe the cattle in literature





01

Warming up
Explore

The richness and accuracy of expression
表达的丰富性和准确性

1

How to express this animal in English?



01

ox

02

calf

03

bull

04

cow

05

buffalo

bull [bʊl]

n. 公牛; 看好股市者; 粗壮如牛的人; 胡说八道

➤ Translate these expressions into Chinese

- a **bull** market
牛市
- He was gored by a **bull**.
他被公牛顶伤。
- That's a load of **bull**!
那是胡说八道!



Learn more expressions

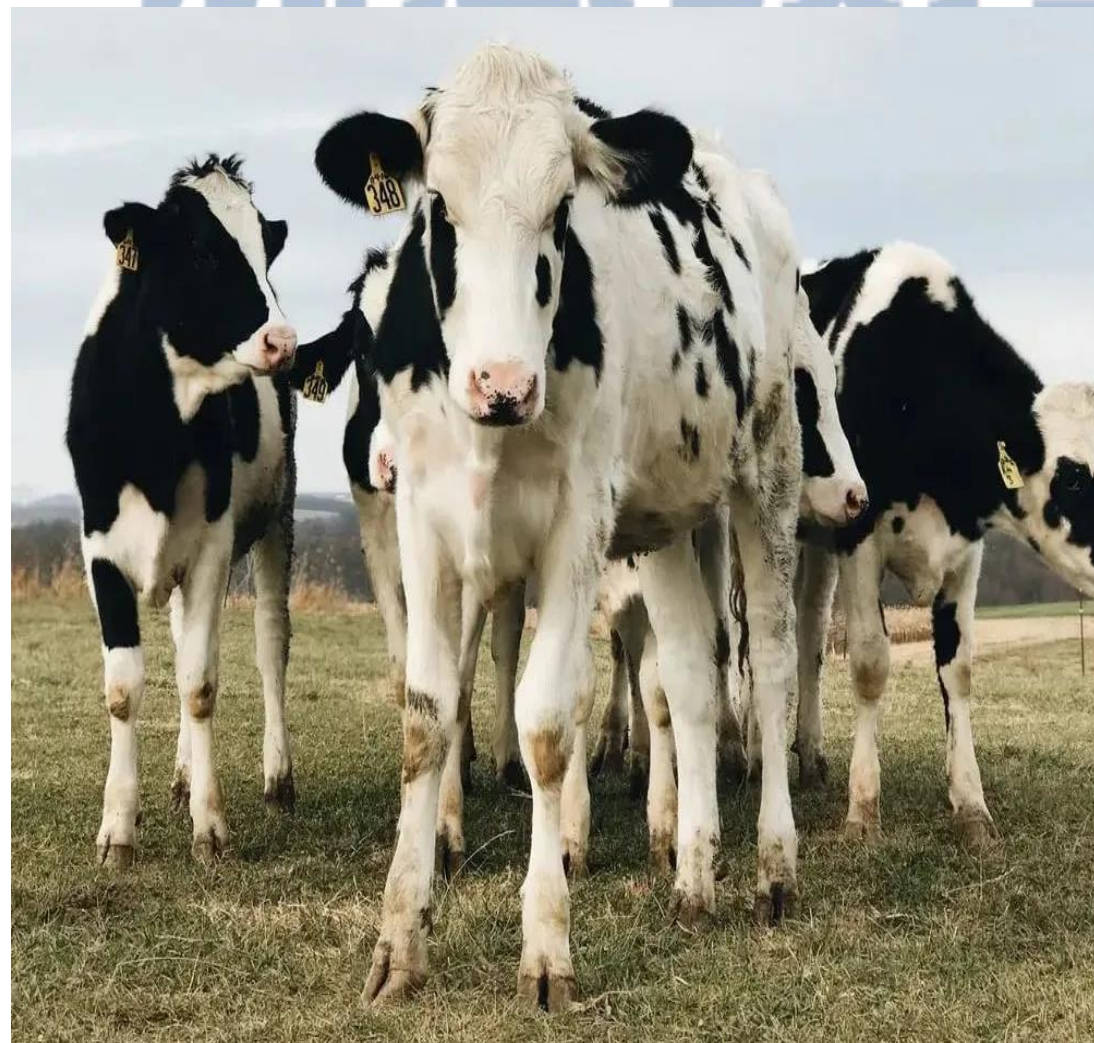
COW [kaʊ]

n. 奶牛, 母牛; 母兽 *vt.* 威胁, 吓唬

cattle 也是牛, 是成牛的泛指, 公母均含, 地位相当于cow。不过cattle是复数名词, 或可大致理解为cattle = cows.

➤ Translate these expressions into Chinese

- a herd of dairy **cows**
一群奶牛
- a cash **cow**
摇钱树
- Hearing the rumbling noise, the kids **were cowed into silence.**
听到隆隆声, 孩子们吓得默不作声。





buffalo ['bʌfələʊ]

n. 水牛

➤ Translate these expressions
into Chinese

- Once there were 70 million **buffalo** on the plains.
平原上曾经有七千万头野牛。
- The water **buffalo** squelched up and down the paddy fields, pulling the plough.
水牛拉着犁，在稻田里咕唧咕唧地走着。



calf [kɑ:f]

n. 小牛; 小牛犊; 小腿

➤ Translate these expressions into Chinese

- The **calf** lapped up the bucket of milk.
牛犊把那桶牛奶津津有味地喝光了。
- I've torn a **calf** muscle.
我拉伤了小腿肌肉。



OX [ɒks]

n. 牛；公牛（复数是oxen /'ɒksn/）

泛指野生或驯养的牛类。一般情况，ox在经过训练后可在田间工作或用项圈拉东西，体积会比较大且强壮。

➤ Translate these expressions into Chinese

- as strong as an **ox**
体健如牛
- We must lead an **ox** by the halter.
牵牛要牵牛鼻子。
- Man, I can eat an **ox**!
兄弟，我可以吃下一头牛！





02

The spirit of the Chinese Ox

Enhance

The core of Chinese traditional culture
中国传统文化的内核

2

2021 is the year of the...





An issuing ceremony of Year of the Ox stamps was held at Shenzhen Stock Exchange in Futian District on Tuesday. Beginning in 1980, China Post has been issuing specially designed Chinese zodiac year stamps featuring each of the 12 zodiac animals to celebrate the Chinese New Year.



Drawn by Yao Zhonghua — an artist specializing in oil painting, classical Chinese painting — the set of two Year of the Ox stamps worth 2.4 yuan reflect the cultural characteristics of the ox, such as hardworking, persistent, practical and devoted.



To launch Year of the Ox stamps in Shenzhen is a salute to the city's spirit of daring to make attempts and innovations.

Do you know the name of Shenzhen Ox?

—— **The Pioneering Ox. Why?**

为人民服务

孺子牛



The serving-the-people ox

The selfless commitment
to the good of the people

创新发展

拓荒牛



The pioneering ox

To seek innovation
and development

艰苦奋斗

老黄牛



The persisting ox

Hardwork and the
willingness to endure
hardships

Chinese President Xi Jinping, on behalf of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council, extended Spring Festival greetings to all Chinese Wednesday at a reception in Beijing, urging promoting "the spirit of the ox" in pursuit of fully building a modern socialist China.



In Chinese culture, the ox is a symbol of diligence, dedication and strength.

在中华文化里，牛是勤劳、奉献、奋进、力量的象征。

Forging ahead, we should carry forward the spirit of the ox of serving the people diligently, opening up new grounds bravely and working tirelessly.

前进的道路上，我们要大力发扬孺子牛、拓荒牛、老黄牛精神。

我们要
大力发扬
孺子牛
拓荒牛
老黄牛
精神

继续为
中华民族伟大复兴
辛勤耕耘
勇往直前

2021年2月10日

习近平在2021年春节团拜会上的讲话

We should look back at the path we have walked. Only by remembering how we got where we are today, can we set out on the road ahead.

我们要认真回顾走过的路，不能忘记来时的路，继续走好前行的路。

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of diligence,
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—— President Xi Jinping

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继续走好前行的路。



A brief introduction to the Year of the Ox

Embrace

Cultural inheritance, diversity and inclusiveness
文化的传承性、多元性和包容性

3 A brief introduction to the Year of the Ox





2021 is the Year of the Ox, the 38th year in the traditional Chinese lunar calendar, also called the "Year of Xinchou".

The ox ranks second in the 12 Chinese zodiac animals. China is an agrarian society and the ox culture in China dates back for a long time. The ancient text Sanzajing (Three Character Classic) writes "The horse, the ox, the sheep, the fowl, the dog, the pig. These six animals are those which men keep." The six types of animals, collectively known as the "head of domestic animals", have been cherished by the Chinese people for centuries.

2021年是牛年，是中国传统农历（干支）纪年中的第38年，即“辛丑年”。

牛是十二生肖之一，排名第二。中国是一个农耕社会，中国的牛文化也源远流长。《三字经》中记载：“马牛羊，鸡犬豕，此六畜，人所饲。”这六种动物被合称为“六畜之首”，自古以来是中国百姓最看重的家畜。



domestic /də'mestɪk/ adj. 国内的；家庭的；驯养的



China has a long history of raising cattle and cattle have been closely related to the lives of working people. According to legend, Emperor Yan worshipped the cattle totem and invented agriculture, and was henceforth referred to as Shennong (God of Agriculture). The ferocious Chiyu, a subordinate in the tribe of Emperor Yan, also worshipped the cattle totem and became a God of War in Chinese legends.

我国养牛历史悠久，牛与劳动人民的生活息息相关。传说中的炎帝崇拜牛图腾，发明了农业，又称作神农氏。炎帝部落的蚩尤，好战，也崇拜牛图腾，成为了中国传说中的战神。

☞ worship /'wɜːʃɪp/ n. 崇拜; 礼拜; 尊敬 v. 崇拜; 尊敬; 爱慕

☞ totem /'təʊtəm/ n. 图腾; 崇拜物

☞ henceforth /ˌhens'fɔːθ/ adv. 从此以后

☞ ferocious /fə'reʊʃəs/ adj. 残忍的; 惊人的

☞ subordinate /sə'bɔːdɪnət/ n. 部属, 下属, 下级





In the folk legend *The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl* often hailed as China's *Romeo and Juliet*, the weaver girl, a deity from heaven, fell in love with the cowherd, a diligent, down-to-earth and faithful mortal. After forced separation, the cowherd continued to love the weaver girl, even though they could meet only once a year on a magpie bridge. The honest and loyal personality of the cowherd was accentuated in the story, and the star-crossed lovers' affection toward one another elucidated the yearning for a better life by the Chinese working people.

堪称中国版《罗密欧与朱丽叶》的《牛郎织女》中，仙女织女爱上了勤劳朴实、忠贞不二的牛郎。即便被迫分离后，牛郎依旧深爱着织女，哪怕只有一年一度才在鹊桥上相见。故事中，忠厚、忠诚的牛郎人格得到了延伸和升华，两人浓厚的感情也阐释了中国劳动人民对美好生活的向往之情。

☞ hail /heɪl/ 赞扬 (或称颂)

☞ mortal /'mɔ:tl/ n. 人类, 凡人

☞ elucidate /ɪ'lu:sɪdeɪt/ vt. 阐明; 说明

☞ deity /'deɪəti/ n. 神; 神性

☞ accentuate /ək'sentʃueɪt/ vt. 强调; 重读

☞ yearn /jɜ:n/ i. 渴望, 向往; 思念, 想念; 怀念





The bull's masculine qualities have made it a key symbol in many ancient cultures. Since prehistoric times, the symbolism of the bull has been associated with power and male fertility, and the bull itself has been the object of many religious rituals. Hindus do not eat beef, because the hardworking bull once assisted men in farming along the sacred Ganges River. Egyptian pharaohs regarded the bull as a deity, and often portrayed it as a sun god in their paintings and sculptures.

牛的阳刚之气使它一直是许多古代文化的重要象征之一。自史前时代以来，公牛的象征意义就与战斗力和男性生育能力联系在一起，牛本身也是许多古老宗教祭祀的对象。印度教徒不吃牛肉，因为勤劳的牛曾经在神圣的恒河旁协助人类耕种。埃及的法老视牛为神祇，在他们的绘画和雕塑中常常把牛塑造成太阳神。

☞ masculine /'mæskjəlɪn/ adj. 男性的；阳性的；男子气概的


☞ fertility /fə'tɪləti/ n. 多产；肥沃；能生育性；可繁殖性；想象力丰富

☞ ritual /'rɪtʃuəl/ n. 典礼；宗教仪式；固定程序

☞ deity /'deɪəti/ n. 神；神性

☞ portray /pɔ:'treɪ/ vt. 描绘；扮演





There are many Chinese expressions using the character for the bull, such as “strength of nine oxen and two tigers”, a metaphor for great strength; “tall as an ox and large as a horse”, used to describe someone's physical size; “playing the harp to a bull”, an analogy for wasting one's breath; and “to take the bull by the horns”, an expression for stubbornness. However, there is nothing simpler than using the character “bull(niou)” to praise a person's competence.

汉语中有许多关于牛的词语，如比喻极大力量的“九牛二虎”，形容长得高大强壮的“牛高马大”，比喻白费口舌的“对牛弹琴”，和形容固执的“钻牛角尖”。不过，最简单的莫过于用一个“牛”字来赞赏一个人的能力了。

 *metaphor* /'metəfə/ n. 暗喻，隐喻；比喻说法

 *analogy* /ə'nælədʒi/ n. 类比；类推；类似





There are many words and expressions regarding the bull in English too. A continual rise in stock market prices is called a “bull market” since bulls symbolize production and profit. The word “cow” is also often used to describe “stubbornness” and “headstrong”, such as “have a cow”, a slang term for throwing a fit; “a bull in a china shop”, which describes a careless person; or “bull-taming”, which means with determination one can even overpower primordial forces.

英语里也有很多关于牛的词语。股票价格持续上升被称为“牛市”，因为牛象征着生产和增值。英文中也经常用“牛”来形容“倔强”和“固执”，如比喻愤怒的“have a cow”，形容粗心鲁莽的“a bull in a china shop”，“bull-taming”则表达只要有决心就能战胜原始的力量。

 slang /slæŋ/ n. 俚语；行话 adj. 俚语的

 throw a fit 大发脾气；大为烦恼

 primordial /praɪ'mɔːdiəl/ adj. 原始的；根本的；原生的



The bull is also the token for sturdiness. The Iron Bulls of the Yellow River, built in 725 AD during the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907), used their weights and footings underground to anchor and support the Pujindu Floating Bridge, an artery for logistics at the time. The infrastructure cost 1,100 tons of iron, equivalent to four-fifths of China's iron production that year. It is more than appropriate to describe the iron statues, which are great in size and even greater in responsibility with the Chinese term “like a bull with a heavy load”

牛也可以是力量的象征。黄河铁牛，是中国古代唐朝公元725年时搭建的铁质桥桩，这几尊铁牛用自身的力量支撑着唐朝的运输命脉：蒲津渡浮桥。基建耗费了1100吨铁，相当于当年国家铁产量的五分之四。用“如牛负重”来形容这体积庞大，责任又重大的桥桩是再合适不过的了。

☞ token /'təʊkən/ n. 标志；（用于表达感情的）记号

☞ sturdiness /'stɜːrdinəəs/ n. 坚固；强健，雄壮

☞ artery /'ɑːtəri/ n. 动脉；干道；主流

☞ logistics /lə'dʒɪstɪks/ n. 后勤；物流；组织工作

☞ infrastructure /'ɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)/ n. 基础设施；公共建设

☞ equivalent /ɪ'kwɪvələnt/ adj. （在价值、数量等方面）相等的





The ox, a grounded, humble and hardworking animal, has deeply influenced the lives of the Chinese people for generations.

2020 was a difficult year. As the Year of the Ox approaches, we hope everyone can be blessed with many “moo”-re new opportunities. Happy Year of the Ox!

老牛，中国人眼里踏实、憨厚又勤劳的动物一直深深地影响着历代中国人的生活。

2020年“鼠”实不易，农历牛年即将到来，希望大家在新的一年里“牛”转新机。牛年大吉！





04

Describe the cattle in literature

Enjoy

Literary beauty of culture
文学美



➤ What poem comes to your mind in this picture?

Lu Xun (1881 - 1936), "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers;
Head bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children"

- *defy* /dɪˈfaɪ/ vt. 藐视; 公然反抗

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



01

突然，在离马厩不远处的草原上，一下冒出了十几头长角牛。它们翘着尾巴摇晃着凶悍的长角，蹄子一个劲地在地上飞扬着。

01. Suddenly a dozen long-horned cattle burst out of the prairie, not far from the stable. Their tails stood up and their fierce horns tossed and their feet pounded the ground.

- *prairie* /'preəri/ n. 大草原; 牧场
- *stable* /'steɪbl/ adj. 稳定的; n. 马厩; 养马场
- *toss* /tɒs/ v. 抛, 投; 甩 (头, 以表示恼怒或不耐烦); 颠簸
- *pound* /paʊnd/ n. 英镑; 重击, 重击声 v. 捣烂; 敲打; 猛击

02

母牛哞哞大叫，小牛犊也会奶声奶气地小声叫着。整个晚上，母牛和小牛犊都在马厩里跺着脚、摇着尾巴驱赶蚊子。

02. The cow bawled and the little calf squalled, bleating thinner bawls.

All night the calf and the cow were stamping and swishing their tails in the stable.

- *bawl* /bɔ:l/ v. 放声痛哭; 大喊; 怒吼
- *squall* /skwɔ:l/ v. 尖叫; (尤指婴儿) 大声啼哭, 号哭
- *bleat* /bli:t/ v. (羊) 咩咩叫, 牛 (哞哞叫); 低声说话; 抱怨
- *stamp* /stæmp/ n. 邮票; 跺脚 v. 用脚踩踏; 跺脚
- *swish* /swɪʃ/ vt. 鞭打; 使作沙沙声

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



03

温驯的奶牛角上绑着一根绳子，顺从地让史科特先生牵走了。小牛犊活蹦乱跳地跟在后面。

03. The gentle cow went meekly away with the rope around her long horns, and the calf frisked and jumped behind.

- *meekly* /'mi:kli/ adv. 温顺地；逆来顺受地；忠厚地
- *frisk* /frisk/ v. (动物) 蹦跳，欢跃，活蹦乱跳

04

一头花斑母牛在那里懒洋洋地嚼着青草，偶尔甩起尾巴拍打那瘦骨嶙峋的脊背。

04. A piebald cow also lazily nibbled the grass there, occasionally casting its tail over its scrawny back.

- *piebald* /'paɪbɔ:ld/ adj. (马、牛) 花斑的；黑白两色的
- *nibble* /'nɪbl/ v. 细咬；小口咬，一点点地咬（食物）；(动物) 啃啄
- *scrawny* /'skrɔ:ni/ adj. 骨瘦如柴的

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



05

一头母牛走到门前大声喷了两口气，狗凛然不可侵犯似的向它狂吠起来。

05. A cow came up to the door and breathed loudly once or twice and the dog gave it a dignified growl.

- dignified /'dignɪfaɪd/ adj. 庄严的；有尊严的；高贵的
- growl /graʊl/ v./n. (动物，尤指狗) 发出低吠声；(人发出的) 低声咆哮着说；(机器或引擎发出的) 发隆隆声

06

马车不远处有一头睡跟惺忪的奶牛，嘴里嚼着反刍的食物，默默地站在那里，任凭雨水打在身上，湿淋淋的背上日出缭绕的水气。

06. Near the cart was a half-dozing cow, chewing her cud, and standing patiently to be rained on, with wreaths of vapour rising from her reeking hide.

- cart /kɑ:t/ n. 二轮运货马车；手推车；手拉车
- dozing /'dɒʒɪŋ/ v. 假寐 (doze的现在分词)；上课打瞌睡；打盹
- cud /kʌd/ n. (牛等动物) 反刍的食物，倒嚼的食物
- wreath /ri:θ/ n. 花冠；圈状物；(烟、云等的) 圈，缭绕
- vapour /'veɪpə(r)/ n. 蒸汽，烟雾
- reek /ri:k/ v. 散发臭味；散发蒸汽 (或浓烟)
- hide /haɪd/ n. 躲藏；兽皮

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



07

公牛低着头，大口嚼着草，悠闲地打着响鼻儿。那是一头丑陋的公牛，红眼睛，白脸庞。头上蓬乱卷曲的毛。尖尖的角向外弯曲着，而鼻子上的环由于多年在草地上的拖拉而磨损了。

08

公牛再次退后，垂下了角……突然冲到一侧，左右摇着头逃跑了。

07. The bull had its head down and was munching the grass, snorting peacefully. It was an ugly bull—reddish-looking eyes, a white face; matted, curly hair round its head. Its horns curved outwards to sharp points and the ring in its nose was worn from years of dragging on the grass.

- *munch* /mʌntʃ/ v. 用力咀嚼；大声咀嚼
- *snort* /snɔ:t/ v. 轻蔑或愤怒地发出哼声；（气愤或被逗乐）喷鼻息
- *matt* /mæt/ adj. 不光亮的，无光泽的，哑光的
- *curve* /kɜ:v/ n. 曲线；弯曲 v. 弯；使弯曲

08. The bull backed again, bowed his horns ... suddenly rushed to one side and ran away, wagging his head from side to side.

waggle /'wægl/ v. 摇摆；不停地来回摇动

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



09

公牛用蹄子刨着地面，咆哮着，像一个鲁莽的、宠坏了的孩子。鼻息拂过地面，扬起一片灰尘。

09. The bull stamped and whimpered, like an impetuous spoiled child, snuffing the ground, and throwing up a bushel of dust.

- *whimper* /'wɪmpə(r)/ v. 呜咽，啜泣 n. 呜咽声，啜泣声；牢骚
- *impetuous* /ɪm'petʃuəs/ adj. 冲动的；鲁莽的；猛烈的
- *snuff* /snʌf/ v. 出声地嗅；熄灭（小火苗）
- *bushel* /'bʊʃl/ n. 蒲式耳（相当于35.2公升）；大量；很多

10

公牛侧身降落在泥土中，喉咙里发出呼噜声。这个冲击力会杀死大多数动物，但是公牛只是甩了甩，使自己恢复平衡，并抖了抖双角。

10. The bull landed sideways in the dirt with a throaty grunt. The impact would have killed most creatures, but the bull just flailed its legs, righted itself and shook its horns.

- throaty* /'θrəʊti/ adj. 喉音的；嘶哑的；低沉洪亮的
- grunt* /grʌnt/ v. （动物，尤指猪）发出呼噜声；咕哝着说
- flail* /fleɪl/ v. 用力地胡乱摆动；（用棍棒）猛击；

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



11

公牛咆哮着，摇着头
试图把篷布甩掉，然而
却越缠越多。

11. The bull roared, shaking its head to dislodge the tarp, only to get it more tangled up in the fabric.

dislodge /dis'ldʒ/ v. 逐出，驱逐；用力移动

tarp /tɑ:p/ n. 油布；防水布

tangle /'tæŋgl/ v. (线、毛发等的) 缠结的一团，处于混乱状态；
纠纷；打架

fabric /'fæbrɪk/ n. 织物；布

12

公牛瞪着我，它的蓝眼睛像幽暗洞穴中的丁烷火焰一样明亮和热。然后它猛冲过来。

12. The bull glared at me, its blue eyes as bright and hot as butane flames in the gloom of the cavern. Then it charged.

butane /'bjʊ:teɪn/ n. [有化] 丁烷

gloom /glu:m/ n. 昏暗；阴暗

cavern /'kævən/ n. 洞穴；凹处

4 How to vividly describe the cattle in literature



13

公牛蹒跚着走开了，
沮丧地摇摇头。

13. The bull lurched away, shaking his head in dismay.

lurch /lɜ:tʃ/ v. 突然倾斜; (因震惊或惊恐等) 心猛地一跳, 胃猛地翻腾; 蹒跚

dismay /dis'meɪ/ n. 沮丧; 惊慌 vt. 使沮丧; 使惊慌

14

当公牛趴在地上时，她爬到它的背上，把美丽的花环绕在牛角上。但牛立刻跳了起来，跑得太快，她没有冒险跳下去，但只能抓住牛角，高声尖叫着。

14. When the bull stretched himself on the ground, she climbed on to his back and placed the beautiful wreath round his horns. But he instantly sprang up, and ran away with her so fast that she did not venture to jump off, but could only hold on to his horns and scream with all her might.

stretch /stretʃ/ v. 伸展; 拉紧; (使) 过分延长

sprang /spræŋ/ v. 跳跃; 弹起 (*spring* 的过去式)

venture /'ventʃə(r)/ v. 敢于冒险; 小心地说 (或做)

might /maɪt/ aux. 可能, 也许 n. 强大力量, 威力



Homework

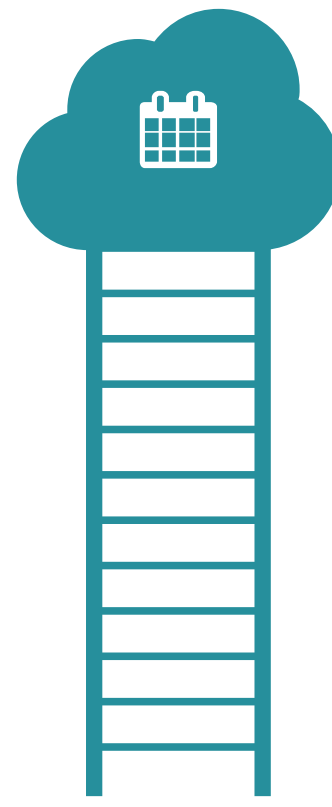
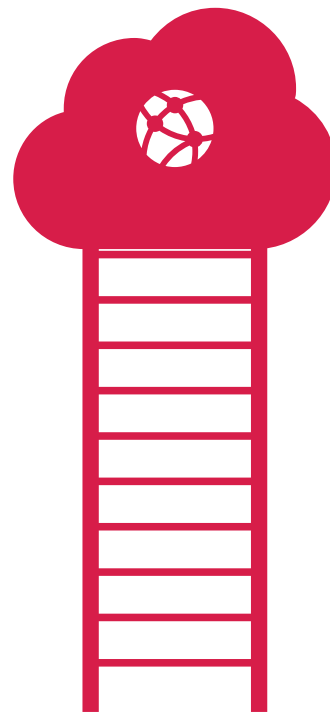
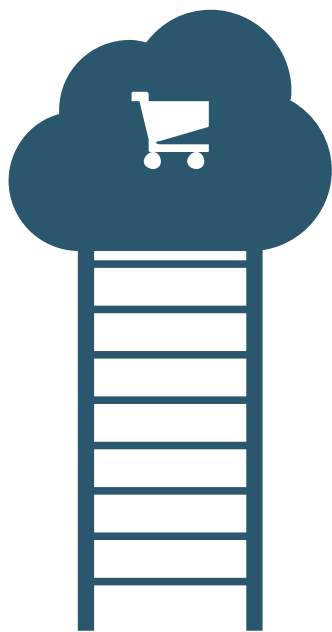


假定你是李华，2021年春节期间，你的美国朋友Alex 询问中国春节的传统文化和习俗。请用英语给Alex回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 新年祝福；
2. 活动内容；
3. 牛年“精神”。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。





Possible version

Dear Alex,

As the lunar Chinese new year is drawing near, I'd like to cordially send you the best wishes for the approaching new year and share some related details.

As is often the case, most Chinese would celebrate the Spring Festival with their families, sitting together to have a New Year's Eve feast, watching the Spring Festival Gala and hand out lucky money to the young in red envelopes. Since 2021 is the year of the ox in Chinese zodiac, we would also exert ourselves to strive bullishly with the spirit of the ox, that is, to be devoted, innovative and persisting.

Hopefully, my sharing would be constructive. Wish you a happy, healthy and prosperous new year!

Yours,
Li Hua





潮恩教育

You rule!

