

新融合

大学英语综合教程

New Integration

College English



4

主编 廖根福

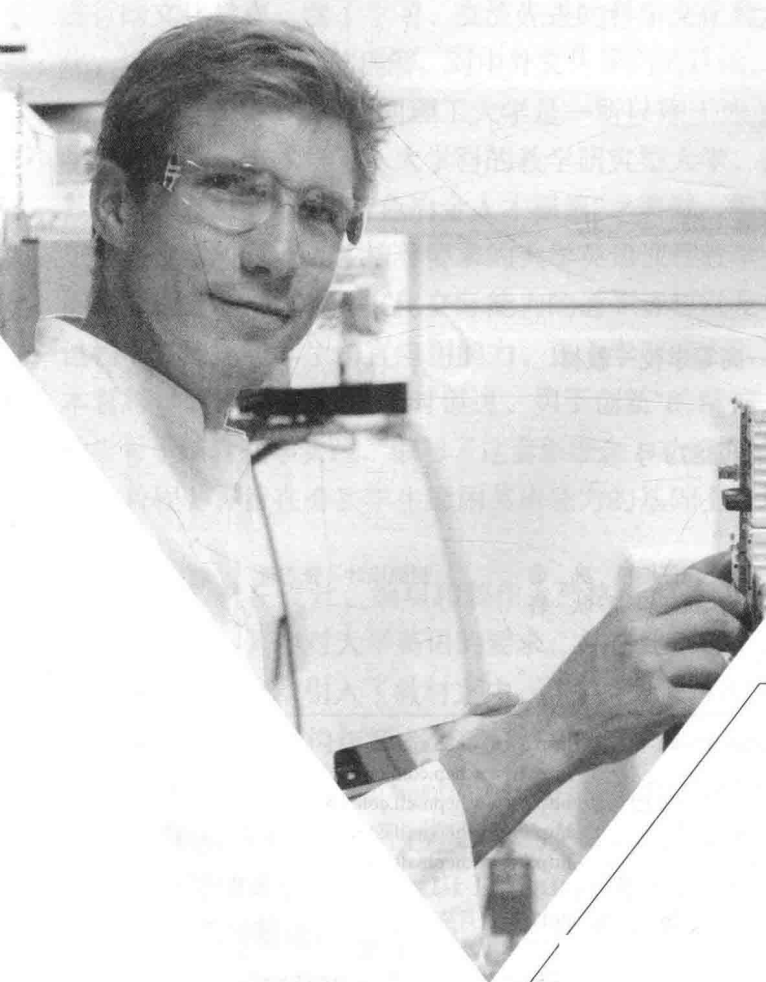
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2010年,教育部颁布了《国家中长期教育改革和发展纲要(2010—2020)》。为贯彻该文件的精神,《大学英语教学指南(送审稿)》指出,“高校开设大学英语课程,一方面是满足国家战略要求,为国家改革开放和经济社会发展服务,另一方面是满足学生专业学习、国际交流、继续深造、工作就业等方面的需求。”,并就大学英语课程性质明确指出,“大学英语课程是高等学校人文教育的一部分,兼有工具性和人文性双重性质。”就工具性而言,大学英语课程旨在高中英语教学的基础上,进一步提高学生听、说、读、写、译的能力;就人文性而言,大学英语课程的重要任务之一是进行跨文化教育。除了学习、交流先进的科学文化技术或专业信息之外,还要了解国外的社会与文化,增进对不同文化的理解、对中外文化异同的认识,培养跨文化交际能力。

创办于1958年的江西理工大学是一所以理工为主,工学、理学、经济学、管理学、法学、文学、教育学、艺术学等八大学科的教学研究型大学,是我国有色金属工业和钢铁工业重要的人才培养和科研基地,享有“有色冶金人才摇篮”之美誉。根据学生能力发展和专业需求,江西理工大学制定了符合学校专业人才培养要求的大学英语课程教学大纲。在课程体系中融入了提升学生能力的技能类课程、增进学生跨文化交际能力的通识课程以及与专业英语对接的通用学术英语课程。在教学过程中,注重对学生语言应用能力、自主学习能力以及专业知识与语言技能相结合的能力的培养。本着科学严谨的态度和“与时俱进、勇于创新”的精神,江西理工大学外语外贸学院大学外语教学部教学骨干结合教学实践,编写了这套新理念、功能性的大学英语立体化教材——《新融合大学英语综合教程》,旨在夯实学生通用英语能力的基础上,培养学生一定的跨文化交际能力和学术英语表达能力。

本套教材在设计、编写和制作上严格贯彻《大学英语教学指南(送审稿)》和《大学英语四/六级考试大纲》中对大学英语的要求,并在此基础上,结合外语教学理论与实际教学需要,将以专业为主的学科文章引入了教材之中,丰富了大学英语教材的内容。本套教材共4册,每册8个单元。每个单元的基本结构包括七个部分:Part I Pre-reading为与主题相关的导入,其中Section A设计了2—3个导入性问题,Section B为与主题相关的听力材料,旨在提高学生的听、说水平;Part II Active Reading为与通用主题相关的文章,文章后有基于课文的阅读理解和批判性思考问题,旨在提高学生的阅读能力;Part III Language Focus为依据Active Reading设计的练习,有重点词汇的训练、句型与短语的汉英翻译,旨在夯实学生的通用英语写、译基础;Part IV Chinese & Foreign Culture Introduction为中外文化介绍,练习形式为英汉互译,旨在传播西方文化的同时,弘扬中国文化;Part V Academic Reading为融合学校专业特色的文章及任务设计,包括冶金、材料、电子商务等专业学科,旨在提高学生学术英语的阅读与翻译能力;Part VI Academic Writing主要介绍学术英语的特点以及写作技能,旨在培养学生学术英语的书面表达能力;Part VII Developing Skills的

内容主要为语法训练与不同文体的写作训练。以上七大模块涵盖了语言学习中的听、说、读、写、译五大技能，每个模块均配有相应的练习。整套教材在编写过程中遵循统筹设计、循序渐进的原则，通过1、2册的学习，使学生能够达到《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》中的基本目标和《大学英语四级考试大纲》中要求的水平；通过3、4册的学习，使学生能够达到《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》中的提高目标和《大学英语六级考试大纲》中要求的水平。

本教材具有以下鲜明的特点：

1. 编写目的明确，选材广泛新颖

本套教材的使用对象是高校非英语专业的学生。教材语言知识系统完整，难度由浅入深，内容涉及社会、生活、文化等，体裁包含记叙文、议论文、说明文、书信、演讲稿等以满足学生在日常生活、专业学习和职业岗位中进行有效英语交流的需求。

2. 语言学习与专业学习有机结合

本套教材的语言技能训练围绕Part II Active Reading、Part VII Developing Skills部分进行，并配以多样的练习，旨在提高学生的通用英语听、说、读、写、译能力；每个单元的Part V Academic Reading涵盖不同专业特色的内容，并以江西理工大学重点学科为主，如冶金、材料等工科专业及电子商务等文科专业。这样的设计以英语的实际使用为导向，在强化学生通用语言能力发展的同时，进一步增强其专业能力，满足学生多元化、专业化的英语学习需求。

3. 语言交际能力和思辨能力培养并重

综合英语是训练学生英语综合技能的课程。这套教材中不仅有专项词汇、语法训练，还有与主题相关的课前、课后口语讨论练习，以培养学生的概括能力和思考辨析能力。通过Part I Pre-reading、Part II Active Reading、Part V Academic Reading的听力及阅读，给予学生大量的语言输入，通过Part III Language Focus、Part IV Chinese & Foreign Culture Introduction、Part VI Academic Writing、Part VII Developing Skills的讨论、翻译、写作，强化语言输出。教材主体部分按照交际技能、课文学习、综合练习和写作训练进行编排，努力做到在听、说、读、写、译五个方面提高学生的英语综合技能。本教材在介绍西方文化的同时，还在各个单元设置了诸如按图索骥、草船借箭、塞翁失马、十二生肖等中国典故和传统文化方面的翻译训练，着力传播中国的文化知识。

本教材由江西理工大学外语外贸学院大学外语教学部组织编写，适合冶金材料等理工科专业及电子商务等文科专业学生使用。

本教材的配套拓展材料及视频和音频资料可登录中国外语网(<http://www.cflo.com.cn/>)，在教师资源中免费下载。在教材筹划过程中，江西理工大学邱廷省副校长、教务处吴阔华处长给予了大力支持，校级“质量工程”教材立项也给予了资助；江西省教育厅杜侦教授亲赴赣州，为本教材的结构框架提供了悉心的指导和宝贵的建议；高等教育出版社的领导和编辑为教材的策划、编写、出版做了大量的工作；江西理工大学多名工科专业博士为专业学术英语材料的筛选提供了专业性的指导，借此机会，一并向他们表示诚挚的谢意！

由于编者水平与经验有限，书中疏漏和不足之处在所难免，恳请广大读者和同行予以批评指正。

编者

2015年9月

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Unit

1

Part I Pre-reading

Section A Warm-up Questions

Directions: Discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you like traveling? Why?
- 2 If you have a chance to travel abroad, which country would you like to visit first and why?
- 3 What should you take into account before traveling abroad?

Section B Listening Practice

Directions: Listen to the audio clip and fill in the blanks.

True Traveling

The future history books might record that we were ①_____ of the use of our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's-eye ②_____ of the world — or even less if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way. When you travel by car or train a blurred ③_____ of the countryside constantly smears the window. Car drivers, ④_____, are forever obsessed with the ⑤_____ to go on and on: they never want to stop. Is it the lure of the great motorways, or what? And as for sea travel, it hardly ⑥_____ mention. It is perfectly ⑦_____ in the words of the old song: "I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea." The ⑧_____ twentieth-century traveler is the man who always says "I've been

Unit 1


there". You mention the ⑨ _____, most evocative place-names in the world and someone is ⑩ _____ to say "I've been there" meaning, "I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else."

Part II Active Reading: Traveling

Text A

LEAD-IN: Discuss with your partners about the following questions.

- 1 Do you prefer to travel alone or with companions? Why or why not?
- 2 In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge when you travel with others?
- 3 Can you give some suggestions to make traveling with others more enjoyable?



Why do people love traveling? For some, traveling is a dream that comes true once a year. For others, traveling is a way out of dull and unchallenging life. When life gets tough or boring, you may want an escape or a change. Quitting your job to travel sounds fantastic. Life is too short to be unhappy. Pick a destination and book your ticket to see the world. Here is how one couple quit their jobs to stay on the road together ever since.

How We Quit Our Jobs to Travel: The Married Couple

By Daniel Noll

1 When people ask us, "What's the most frightening thing you've done while traveling the world?", they often expect a story from Iran, Kazakhstan or Rwanda. It was when in 2006, as mid-career experts, my wife and I handed in our resignation letters, setting aside the security of one life for the uncertain opportunities of another — together.

2 Both of us are American, but we were working in Prague^① at that time. Audrey, my wife, managed tax and legal issues for US media organisation Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. I was a management consultant for the mobile phone provider Vodafone. After five years in Prague, and a combined 20 years of professional

experience, we both had begun to feel as though our careers no longer challenged us. We needed a professional and creative **reboot**.

3 Traveling together wasn't new to us, having followed our simple 25-person wedding in Pienza, Italy with a five-month **backpacking** trip across Europe. But it was a trip to Thailand over Christmas 2004 that truly **illuminated** how we could make long-term travel a reality. Even though we could have **budgeted** for a **pricier** hotel, it was a 400 **baht** per night inn that brought us joy and satisfaction.

4 Back home, **intrigued** by the idea of acquiring life experiences over objects, we found other ways to adjust our spending habits. We cut back on items for our apartment, clothes and eating and drinking out. Our goal: to save up for a 12- to 18-month vacation that would let us both travel the world and develop skills that could **transition** us each into alternate professions — and into the next stage of our lives together.

5 The major **mitigating** factor? We are two people. When you act alone, you can just pick up and go. As a couple you must constantly communicate to make sure you're still in consistent with your goals and needs. It's something we call "checking in", a process we'd used somewhat informally in our daily lives, but now approached more deliberately given the major life decisions ahead of us. The decisive check-in happened one night as we sat together at the edge of our bed in Prague, **probing** possible reasons for making the leap — or not.

6 "Are we really ready to do this?" I asked.

7 "Well... maybe we can put it off just a little while longer?" Audrey responded, **echoing** my own **ambivalence**.

8 "But one year becomes five, five becomes 10. The next thing you know you are looking back and wondering 'What if?'" I said. We looked at one another, knowing what we were about to do.

9 Indeed, our decision seemed a little crazy, especially to those close to us. Luckily, we had previous experience with the challenging conversations and puzzled looks, having set off five years earlier from San Francisco to Prague in the mid-winter — with no jobs **lined up**. It was a decision that **perplexed** our friends and family, but also satisfied the nagging curiosity that we both had.

10 And so in December 2006, two years after our **fateful** Thailand trip, we handed in our resignation letters, sold everything except what we could **cram** into our backpacks and departed with two one-way tickets to Bangkok.

11 Over the next eight years, we traveled the Silk Road² overland from the Republic of Georgia³ to China, climbed to the top of Tanzania's⁴ Mount Kilimanjaro⁵, took a 60-hour train from Iran⁶ to Istanbul⁷, witnessed the sun rise over the salt flats in Bolivia⁸, followed penguins in Antarctica, **trekked** in the Himalayas⁹, tracked tigers in Bangladesh¹⁰ and were continually **humbled** by the **prevailing** kindness shown to us by people we met.

12 That one-year vacation? It became a new lifestyle — and it did lead to different professions.

13 Our website, Uncornered Market, began as a creative **outlet** for stories of adventure **coupled with** tales of places and people that aren't usually represented in mainstream media. We began its development alongside Buddhist monks in Internet cafes in Luang Prabang¹¹, Laos¹², and **put the finishing touches on** it somewhere in Battambang, Cambodia¹³. The blog's success has since led to various brand **ambassador gigs**, professional

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speeches, **freelance** writing and photography assignments and digital consulting projects — all of which help fund our continued journeys.

14 Even so, the big question isn't how we've made our finances and careers work. It's how we've made our relationship work.

15 As American writer Alexandra Penney once said, "The **ultimate** test of a relationship is to disagree, but to hold hands." We'd add, "...while traveling the world and running a business together".

16 In some ways, we **complement** each other well while on the road. One of us often needs a little push from the other to get past fears and grow. In early 2007, for instance, Audrey was reluctant to visit Turkmenistan[®]. She knew from her previous job that it could be a dangerous country where journalists were **incarcerated**; some even died in prison. I wanted to take the risk and see for ourselves. So we decided to leave the decision up to fate, **resting on** whether our visa applications were successful.

17 They were. On our following cross-Caspian Sea ferry from Baku, Azerbaijan to Turkmenbashi, Turkmenistan, Audrey, despite her initial concerns, was the one who started chatting with other passengers, using the Russian she had **honed** from both her previous job and two months of travel in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The next thing we knew, we had arrived, and were being **plied with** glasses of vodka and watermelon by Turkmen vacationers on the beach.

18 Another difficult challenge was our own expectations. **Ditching** what we called the "perfection **narrative**" of our relationship — the idea that marriages are supposed to be easy and ideal, when in fact they are full of **bumps** and hard work as you inch toward shared goals — was especially freeing. And travel helps. Wake up after a week without showering in Nepal's Himalayas and you have a new appreciation for who the person next to you really is. Later that morning, when that unwashed partner makes it over a 5,400m mountain pass and motivates you to do the same, you might just find your heart **brimming over** with pride.

19 Still, sometimes we must **withdraw** to our inner selves to maintain a level of independence and **reflection**. Allowing and respecting this need is especially important when one or both partners happens to be an **introvert**, as I am. This is where the ability to create mental space, even in shared (and small) physical space, can be a relationship-saver. We might sit next to each other on a 17-hour bus ride without speaking for hours at a clip. We aren't angry at one another; instead, we are creating the circumstances we need to reflect and reproduce for the next adventure.

20 And yes: there are occasions where we fight, sometimes to blow-out extents. One of those times was in Buenos Aires[®], the night before Valentine's Day 2010 — and while I don't recall what we fought about, the argument ended with us each boarding separate buses, headed in opposite directions, in the middle of the night. The next morning we were **reconciled**, reflected and even wrote a piece on how to travel the world together without killing each other.

21 As a couple, meanwhile, our travels have provided us the opportunity to create a library of shared stories and life experiences. Our respect and appreciation of our differences has helped us grow together, not apart. But it's important to remember that traveling and working together forces issues to the surface; work through

them immediately, rather than letting them **stew** and **simmer**.

22 Oh, and if you board separate buses, make sure they eventually **wind up** in the same place.

◎ Words and Expressions

reboot /ri:'bu:t/ *n.* (computing) an act of switching a computer system off and then start it again immediately (计算机) 重新启动

backpack /'bækpæk/ *v.* (usually go backpacking) to travel on holiday/vacation carrying your equipment and clothes in a backpack 背包旅行

illuminate /i'lu:mineɪt/ *v.* to make something clearer or easier to understand 阐明, 解释

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ *v.* to be careful about the amount of money you spend; to plan to spend an amount of money for a particular purpose 谨慎花钱; 把...编入预算

pricey /'praɪsi/ *adj.* (pricier, pricest) expensive 昂贵的

baht /bɑ:t/ *n.* the standard monetary unit of Thailand 泰铢

intrigue /m'tri:g/ *v.* to make somebody very interested and want to know more about something 激起...的兴趣, 引发...的好奇心

transition /træn'zɪʃn/ *v.* to change from one state or condition to another 过渡, 转向

mitigating /'mɪtɪɡeɪɪŋ/ *adj.* making something less harmful, unpleasant or bad 缓和的, 减轻的

probe /prəʊb/ *v.* to ask questions in order to find out secret or hidden information about somebody/something 盘问, 追问

echo /'ekəʊ/ *v.* to repeat an idea or opinion because one agrees with it 重复, 附和 (想法或看法)

ambivalence /æm'bɪvələns/ *n.* the fact of having or showing both good and bad feelings about somebody/something 矛盾心理

perplex /pə'pleks/ *v.* to confuse and worry someone slightly by being difficult to understand or solve 迷惑, 使困惑

fateful /'feɪtfl/ *adj.* having an important and usually negative effect on the future 对未来有重大 (负面) 影响的

cram /kræm/ *v.* to push or force somebody/something into a small space; to move into a small space with the result that it is full 把...塞进, 挤满, 塞满

trek /trek/ *v.* to make a long or difficult journey, especially on foot (尤指徒步) 长途跋涉

humble /'hʌmbl/ *v.* to make somebody feel that they are not as good or important as they thought they were 使感到卑微

prevailing /pri'veɪlɪŋ/ *adj.* existing or most common at a particular time 流行的, 盛行的

outlet /'aʊtlet/ *n.* a way of expressing or making good use of strong feelings, ideas or energy (感情、思想、精力发泄的) 出路, 表现机会

Unit 1

ambassador /æm'bæsədə(r)/ *n.* an official who lives in a foreign country as the senior representative there of his or her own country 大使, 使节

gig /gɪg/ *n.* a performance by musicians playing popular music or jazz in front of an audience 现场演奏会

freelance /'fri:lɑ:ns/ *adj.* earning money by selling work or services to several different organizations rather than being employed by one particular organization 特约的, 自由职业(者)的

ultimate /'ʌltɪmət/ *adj.* happening at the end of a long process 最后的, 最终的

complement /'kɒmplɪmənt/ *v.* to add to something in a way that improves it or makes it more attractive 使完善, 使更具吸引力

incarcerate /ɪn'kɑ:səreɪt/ *v.* to put somebody in prison or in another place from which they cannot escape 监禁, 关押, 禁闭

hone /həʊn/ *v.* to develop and improve something, especially a skill, over a period of time 磨练, 训练(尤指技艺)

ditch /dɪtʃ/ *v.* (informal) to get rid of something or someone because one no longer wants or needs it/ them (非正式)摆脱, 抛弃, 丢弃

narrative /'nærətɪv/ *n.* a description of events, especially in a novel (尤指小说中的)描述, 叙述

bump /bʌmp/ *n.* the action or sound of something hitting a hard surface 碰撞(声), 撞击(声)

withdraw /wɪð'drɔ:/ *v.* to move back or away from a place or situation; to make someone or something do this (使)撤回, 撤离

reflection /rɪ'flekʃn/ *n.* careful thought about something, sometimes over a long period of time 沉思, 深思, 审慎的思考

introvert /ɪn'trɒvɜ:t/ *n.* a quiet person who is more interested in their own thoughts and feelings than in spending time with other people 内向的人, 不喜欢与人交往的人

reconcile /'rekənsaɪl/ *v.* to make people become friends again after an argument or a disagreement 使和解, 使和好如初

stew /stju:/ *v.* to cook something slowly in liquid in a closed dish 炖, 煨

simmer /'sɪmə(r)/ *v.* to cook something by keeping it almost at boiling point 用文火炖, 煨汤

line up to arrange for an event or activity to happen 组织, 安排(活动)

couple with to link one thing, situation, etc. to another 把...与...连接起来

put the finishing touches on to add the final improvements to something to make someone be satisfied with it or be certain that it is complete 最后润色, 收尾工作

rest on to be based on something 依靠, 依赖

ply (somebody) with (something) to keep giving someone large amounts of something, especially food or drink 持续大量提供(食物、饮料等)

brim over (with something) (of a cup, container, etc.) to be so full of a liquid that it flows over the edge 盛满, 满溢

wind up to bring or come to an end 以...告终 (或终结)

◎ Notes

- ① **Prague**: the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic
- ② **the Silk Road**: the Silk Route, a network of trade and cultural transmission routes that were central to cultural interaction through regions of the Asian continent connecting the West and East from China and India to the Mediterranean Sea during various periods of time 丝绸之路
- ③ **the Republic of Georgia**: a country in the Caucasus region of Eurasia
- ④ **Tanzania**: a country in East Africa
- ⑤ **Mount Kilimanjaro**: a dormant volcanic mountain in Tanzania
- ⑥ **Iran**: a country in Western Asia
- ⑦ **Istanbul**: the largest city in Turkey, constituting the country's economic, cultural, and historical heart
- ⑧ **Bolivia**: a landlocked country located in western-central South America
- ⑨ **Himalayas**: a mountain range in South Asia which separates the Indo-Gangetic Plain from the Tibetan Plateau
- ⑩ **Bangladesh**: a country in South Asia
- ⑪ **Luang Prabang**: a city in northern Laos, capital of Louang Phrabang Province
- ⑫ **Laos**: a landlocked country in Southeast Asia
- ⑬ **Cambodia**: a country located in the southern portion of the Indochina Peninsula (中南半岛) in Southeast Asia
- ⑭ **Turkmenistan**: one of the Turkic states in Central Asia
- ⑮ **Buenos Aires**: the capital and largest city of Argentina

Task One

Choose the best answer for the following questions or incomplete statements.

- 1 What contributed to the decision of the author and his wife to quit their jobs for traveling?
 - A They had already worked for 20 years.
 - B Their jobs were too challenging for them.
 - C They wanted opportunities for new professions and some fresh air into their life.
 - D They felt insecure and uncertain about their life.

Unit 1

- 2 Why did the couple manage to find other ways to adjust their spending habits?
- A They expected to obtain life experiences over objects.
 - B They intended to save more money for a long vacation.
 - C They wanted to develop skills that could prepare them for new careers and new lives.
 - D They tried to economize on items for housing, clothing, eating and drinking.
- 3 According to the author, what is the difference between traveling alone and traveling with his wife?
- A Traveling alone was more casual and autonomous while traveling with his wife required more communication and compromise.
 - B Traveling alone meant more freedom while traveling with his wife involved more planning and preparation.
 - C The goals and needs were different.
 - D The experiences in the course of traveling were different.
- 4 After the couple resigned, what served as their source of income that helped sustain their continued journeys?
- A Money donated by local residents.
 - B Money borrowed from their friends and relatives.
 - C Money earned by working part-time along their journey.
 - D Money made from the website they developed.
- 5 What good it would be if one or both travel partners happens to be introverted?
- A It would help minimize unnecessary quarrels or disagreement.
 - B It would be possible for the partners to save more energy by talking less.
 - C It would allow the partners more time to plan for the next adventure.
 - D It would help create mental space for independence and reflection for both sides.

Task Two

Critical Thinking Questions

- 1 How do you view the phenomenon that nowadays many tourists are passionate about taking photos rather than enjoy the view along the way?
- 2 Assume you are traveling to a famous scenic spot, can you make a detailed plan for your trip?

3 Do you think traveling would perfect or hamper a relationship? Why?

Part III Language Focus

Task One

Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in the box. Change the form where necessary. You may not use any of the words or phrases more than once.

probe	complement	brim over	hone	humble
illuminate	intrigue	wind up	ply	prevail
perplex	reconcile	ambivalence	alternate	rest on

- 1 Stop _____ him with white spirits. He is allergic to alcohol.
- 2 For the past 20 years, the unknown singer has been _____ his singing skills basically.
- 3 Foodies are _____ by the local cuisine — the bread, cheese and sweets found only here.
- 4 Trains to Shanghai and Beijing operate on _____ days.
- 5 I am gazing at the last remaining moments of him. My eyes _____ with tears and love.
- 6 But the reality is, you are saved for the right person, and eventually, you will _____ in a better relationship.
- 7 The more the police _____ into his background, the more inflamed their suspicions would become.
- 8 The classification of Higher Education Institutions is a worldwide difficult problem that _____ the higher educational reform and development in China.
- 9 We are _____ by the toughness and strength the local people showed in these difficult times.
- 10 The strength of a country does not _____ its economic development alone, but on education, at least to the same extent.

Unit 1

Task Two

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases in the brackets.

- 1 生产过剩加上销量下降使这家公司遭受巨大损失。(coupled with, fateful)

- 2 目前，人人都可以成为自由撰稿人，这看上去似乎是很普遍的事情。(freelance, prevailing)

- 3 大使拒绝接见记者，因此我们把所有的希望都寄托在你的身上了。(rest on)

- 4 这个国家在这场战争中以失败告终，其军队被迫撤退。(wind up, withdraw)

- 5 皮特说的故事让我对他背包旅行的经历产生了好奇。(intrigue, backpack)

- 6 这两个人虚心听取了老师的批评后，又言归于好了。(reconcile, humble)

Part IV Chinese & Foreign Culture Introduction

Task One

Translate the following passage into English.

西安，古称长安，是中国陕西省的省会，1981年被联合国教科文组织评定为世界历史文化名城。

西安拥有长达三千一百多年的历史，与雅典、罗马和开罗并称为四大古都。从公元前11世纪到公元10世纪，共有13个朝代和政权在此地建都。在这些朝代中，以西周、秦朝、西汉和唐朝时的西安最为繁荣。特别是在汉唐时期，西安城规模宏大，是世界闻名的国际都市。西安还是“丝绸之路”的起点。