

新策略大学英语系列教材



# 新策略大学英语阅读教程

Strategic College English (2)

本教材根据《大学英语课程教学要求》编写，注重语言知识的输入和语言输出能力的培养，兼顾文化的多元性，注重“教”与“学”的平衡。

总主编—黄宁夏  
主编—杨萍

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总 主 编: 黄宁夏

主 编: 杨 萍

参编人员: 钟 晶 陈 萌 董世荣 黄 帆

黄伟丹 李翠琼 倪春兰 吴丽冰

谢 羨 殷学侃 庄苑珺

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## 前言

2007年7月,教育部印发了新的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称为《教学要求》),将其作为我国高校组织大学英语课程教学的主要依据。《教学要求》是对我国近20年来大学英语教学改革的总结,也是有关未来我国高校大学英语教学改革方向的指导性权威文件。《教学要求》明确了大学英语教学的性质和目标,指出:“大学英语是以外语教学理论为指导,以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略为主要内容,并多种教学模式和教学手段为一体的教学体系。”《教学要求》还明确了大学英语教学的目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。

由于我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间情况差异较大,《教学要求》提出“大学英语教学应贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则,以适应个性化的实际要求”。这说明高校大学英语教学工作既要服从我国大学英语教学改革的主流方向,同时也应根据不同地区的实际情况摸索出一条有地方特色的创新道路。

基于《教学要求》对于大学英语课程的性质和目标的规定,以及对各高校大学英语教学的要求,闽南师范大学编写了这一套服务于我国东南沿海地区高校的大学英语教材。

### 编写原则:

《新策略大学英语阅读教程》根据教育部新颁发的《教学要求》(2007年)、全国大学英语四六级考试委员会编印的新版《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006年)、《大学英语六级考试大纲》(2006年)及教育部颁发的其他有关大学英语教学改革的重要文件为主要依据,并根据我国东南沿海高校的特点进行编写,供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。

《新策略大学英语阅读教程》的编写方针是:(1)保持语言知识的输入和语言输出能力培养的平衡。重视将学生的语言知识的输入与输出相结合。通过阅读训练,让学生吸收英语语言信息并掌握语言知识。(2)充分考虑文化的多元性,保持各种文化间的平衡。在所选择的教材材料中,既有对外国文化的介绍,也有对中国文化,特别是乡土文化的阐释;既有对现代社会的展示,也有对古老文明的追寻。其目的一方面是促进中国学生吸取其他民族特有的优秀品质,使他们的知识结构、思维模式和人格修养在语言和文化的熏陶中得到调整和完善;另一方面则是为了传播优秀中国文化,改善中国学生在介绍中国五千年文明时,对于许多传统文化价值概念和具有典型中国特色的事物无法“脱口而出”的“失语”现象。(3)“教”与“学”的平衡。本套教材吸收了近几年来国内外英语教学研究的成果,设计时突出以学生为中心,不仅考虑教师如何“教”,而且重视学生如何“学”,突出学生的学习策略的培养和语言应用技能的提高,鼓励学生主动地、创造性地学习。希望通过“教”与“学”的结合,使学生的综合英语水平得到迅速的提高。

### 框架结构:

《新策略大学英语阅读教程》由四个分册组成。每册教材包含十个单元,每个单元围绕





一个主题,分为“重点阅读”(Main Reading)、“相关阅读”(Related Reading)和“阅读技能解说”(Reading Skills)及相关配套练习。

做为本教材的配套,我们同时提供服务于课程教学的教学网站,同学们通过访问网络资源(如补充阅读材料)进行自主学习,使所学知识得到巩固和拓展。另外,我们还为任课教师设计了一套助教课件,任课教师能方便地在此基础上,二次开发适合自己教学需要的多媒体课件。

为了便于教学,本套教材不附练习答案,所有答案只提供给任课教师用于教学参考。

## 编写人员:

本册教材由闽南师范大学大学英语教学部负责编写,黄宁夏担任总主编,杨萍担任主编,参编教师有钟晶、陈萌、董世荣、黄帆、黄伟丹、李翠琼、倪春兰、吴丽冰、谢羨、殷学侃、庄苑珺。

本教材参考了一些书籍、报刊及网络资料,在此向原作者表示感谢。文章出处未注明作者的,均为作者名不详。

编写具有地方特色的大学英语教材是一种创新的尝试,也是一种挑战。我们欢迎使用本教材的老师和同学对本套教材提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们在今后的修订中进一步完善,更好地服务于大学英语教学的改革与创新。





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# 1

## Traveling in Southern Fujian

### Prepare to Read

1. How much do you know about the places of interest in Southern Fujian?
2. What do you think is the most distinguished feature of Southern Fujian? State your reasons.
3. Do you think it worthwhile to travel in Southern Fujian? Why or why not?

### Main Reading



#### Get a Different Taste of China — Discover the Hakka Community in Southern Fujian

### Vocabulary in Context

Directions: The following sentences contain some words in the Main Reading. Pay attention to the words or phrases in bold. Then fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases to complete the last sentence.

1. If you **glean** something such as information or knowledge, you learn or collect it slowly and patiently, and perhaps indirectly.  
10,000 pages of evidence were gleaned from hundreds and hundreds of interviews.  
10,000 pages of evidence were \_\_\_\_\_ from hundreds and hundreds of interviews.
2. When something **dissipates** or when you dissipate it, it becomes less or becomes less strong until it disappears or goes away completely.  
The tension in the room had dissipated.  
The tension in the room had \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If one thing **entails** another, it involves it or causes it.  
The changed outlook entails higher economic growth than was previously assumed.  
The changed outlook \_\_\_\_\_ higher economic growth than was previously assumed.
4. You use **communal** to describe something that is shared by a group of people.  
The flat has four separate bedrooms and a communal kitchen.  
The flat has four separate bedrooms and a kitchen \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When something **features** a particular thing, it has the thing as its most prominent part.  
The festival will feature pyrotechnics, live music and sculptures.  
\_\_\_\_\_ will be the pyrotechnics, live music and sculptures.





6. **Bygone** means happening or existing a very long time ago.  
Some lanterns are patterned after palace style lamps of bygone dynasties.  
Some lanterns are patterned after palace style lamps of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A building or container that **houses** something is the place where it is located or from where it operates.  
The château itself is open to the public and houses a museum of motorcycles and cars.  
The château itself is open to the public and \_\_\_\_\_ a museum of motorcycles and cars.
8. If you **position** something somewhere, you put it there carefully, so that it is in the right place or position.  
Position trailing plants near the edges and in the sides of the basket to hang down.  
\_\_\_\_\_ trailing plants near the edges and in the sides of the basket to hang down.
9. If you are **itching** to do something, you are very eager or impatient to do it.  
What you've said makes me itch to have a go.  
What you've said makes me \_\_\_\_\_ to have a go.
10. If one thing **merges** with another, or is merged with another, they combine or come together to make one whole thing.  
The sky and the water seem to merge.  
The sky and the water seem to \_\_\_\_\_.

## Text

Get off the **beaten** path in southern Fujian, amidst scenic rivers, impressive mountains and a community of people who have settled into this peaceful existence.

## The History

- 1 Seven hundred years ago, waves of Han people fled from war-torn central China to southern Fujian in search of refuge. These peace-lovers eventually settled down in the **inland** regions where scenic rivers **wove** around impressive mountains.
- 2 These refugees were called Hakka<sup>1</sup> (客家, meaning "guest" in Mandarin), and are today often mistaken for their own ethnic minority, even though they are still Han. With little to protect themselves from **bandits** and wild animals, these outsiders built incredible structures called "tulou" (literally: earth buildings), which acted as both defensive **strongholds** and places of residence.
- 3 These fortress-like structures were so peculiar-looking, in fact, that passing travelers often described them as alien spaceships or massive magic mushrooms. During the Cold War, these buildings were

1. beaten [ 'bi:tŋ ] : *adj.* 被踩硬的, 被压实的

2. inland [ 'inlənd ] : *adj.* 内陆的

3. weave [ wi:v ] : *v.* 迂回行进

4. bandit [ 'bændit ] : *n.* 土匪, 强盗

5. stronghold [ 'strɔ:ŋhəʊld ] : *n.* 要塞; 据点



even suspected of being missile **silos** when captured by CIA (美国中央情报局) satellites.

6. silo[ 'sailəu ]: *n.* (核武器的)发射井

- 4 Today they're a UNESCO heritage site<sup>2</sup>. We recently visited this remote area to witness the mysterious structures for ourselves and **glean** insight into Hakka culture.

7. glean[ gli:n ]: *v.* 四处搜集(信息、知识等)

## The Architecture

- 5 After a two-hour drive from Xiamen along twisting mountain roads, our **apprehension** (and carsickness) finally **dissipated** upon seeing tremendous yellow buildings **looming up** from **fog-shrouded** villages.

8. apprehension [ æprɪ'hensən ]: *n.* 担心; 忧虑

- 6 Scattered throughout beautiful countryside, the tulou are in remarkably good repair despite centuries of floods, earthquakes, typhoons, fires, wild animals and war.

9. dissipate [ 'disipeɪt ]: *v.* 消失; 驱散

- 7 The Hakka people informed us that these age-old marvels were built entirely out of mud **scrounged** from nearby forests and rivers. Taking up to 10 years to complete, these tulou have proven to be some of the most enduring architectural pieces ever built, as they've been standing for nearly 700 years.

10. loom up: 隐隐约约; 隐现

11. fog-shrouded: *adj.* 雾霭笼罩的

- 8 The typical designs **entail** circular and square structures three to five stories tall with one-meter-thick clay and sandstone walls protecting them from attack. Ranging from 700 to 20,000 sq. meters, a tulou typically has a large courtyard in the center of the building that provides a communal space for residents. The structures generally only feature one door and very few windows, which are located towards the top, **perched** above small chimneys.

12. scrounge [ skraʊndʒ ]: *v.* 搜寻

13. entail [ in'teɪl ]: *v.* 牵涉

14. perch [ pətʃ ]: *v.* 在……顶部; 在……边缘

## The Culture

- 9 However, while its architectural **aesthetics** are **intriguing**, what is happening behind these thick walls is equally fascinating, if not more so. It is a living museum where ancient artifacts serve as the **backdrop** for modern Hakka culture.

15. aesthetics [ i:s'tetiks ]: *n.* 美学; 美感

- 10 Inside you are not only guaranteed incredible photo opportunities, but also a **wistful** glimpse into a bygone age. If you speak or understand Mandarin, you may also return with a few **alluring** stories of what goes on behind those walls.

16. intrigue [ in'tri:g ]: *v.* 迷住, 激起……的好奇心

17. backdrop [ 'bæk,drɒp ]: *n.* 背景

18. wistful [ 'wɪstfəl ]: *adj.* 渴望的

- 11 YuChang Lou (裕昌楼), built in 1386, is one of the oldest surviving tulou in Fujian. Home to four generations of the Liu clan, it still provides housing for 130 people. The most unique characteristics

19. alluring [ ə'luəriŋ ]: *adj.* 吸引人的



of YuChang Lou are its leaning pillars, which are positioned so **precariously you fear they'll topple** every time the wind blows.

12 Fortunately, this is unlikely, as they've withstood hundreds of years of strong winds and earthquakes. YuChang Lou's ancient courtyard has been converted into small family run shops selling teas and local snacks to tourists.

13 These **stalls** claim to sell only the most traditional and authentic MuChuiSu snacks (木锤酥) and freshest tieguanyin tea (铁观音) in their Hakka neighborhood. After a few rounds of tea, the Hakka will tell you what life is really like living in a tulou, and how the young left the villages to become migrant workers until tourists flooded the area, giving them a taste of prosperity. HeGui Lou (和贵楼), WenChang Lou (文昌楼) and several other famous tulou have been **revamped** to appeal to tourists.

## The Countryside

14 When we **veered** away from the more touristy of the tulou, we happened upon a more unspoiled cluster (called "HeKeng Tulou cluster" 河坑土楼群). Here, chickens, ducks and **toddlers roamed** freely among central courtyards holding outdoor washrooms, vegetable gardens and woodpiles.

15 We sat down on a bench next to a stream, soaking up the sun and exchanging a smile with a **spiritedly** 80-something lady on the opposite bank. She was clearly in no hurry to trade tea leaves for tourist pennies and a modern life. This would impress anyone searching for a taste of traditional culture and a relaxing countryside life.

## The Village

16 Down the road from the HeKeng Tulou cluster lies a small village called TaXia (塔下). Half of the town is occupied by flag-bearing tourist groups itching to check off their **bucket list** DeYuan Tang (德远堂), a well-known ancestral temple.

17 DeYuan Tang is famous for its 24 stone pillars, each representing a government official ancestor. Nearby, a **mock** Hakka wedding ceremony is performed.

18 Fortunately, the quieter half of the town is largely untouched by tourists. On a clear day, a 20-minute hill climb gives you a **majestic** view of the tulou shining in the sunlight and clean streams running into

20. precariously

[prɪ'keəriəslɪ]: *adv.* 不安全地; 危险地

21. topple [ˈtɒpl]: *v.* 倾倒; 摇摇欲坠

22. stall [stɔ:l]: *n.* 货摊

23. revamp [rɪ'veæmp]: *v.* 翻新; 修理

24. veer [viə]: *v.* 改变

25. toddler [ˈtɒdlə]: *n.* 学步的幼儿

26. roam [rəʊm]: *v.* 漫步; 闲逛

27. spiritedly [ˈspɪrɪtɪdli]: *adv.* 有精神地

28. bucket list: *n.* 目标清单

29. mock [mɒk]: *adj.* 模拟的

30. majestic [mə'dʒestɪk]: *adj.* 宏伟的, 壮丽的





endless golden rice fields that **merge** with **misty** mountains. We recommend going there at sunset.

## The Nightlife

19 YunShuiYao (云水谣) was made famous by a recent film of the same name, but is a somewhat disappointing site **inundated** with tourists more interested in visiting the locations from the film than experiencing the historic culture.

20 However, if you are seeking a bit of nightlife—and a slightly more luxurious place to rest up—then this is the place to go. The tourist flow ebbs around late afternoon, so it's advisable to head there at that time.

21 We recommend heading away from the main YunShuiYao and taking a stroll into the countryside, where you can admire the **plethora** of crops. Later on, as darkness falls and your bellies start to **growl**, venture back to the **whispery** streets and enjoy some local Chinese street-food. (words: 990)

31. merge [mɜːdʒ]: v. 渐渐消失在某物中; 融入

32. misty [ˈmɪsti]: adj. 被雾笼罩的

33. inundate [ˈɪnʌndeɪt, ˈɪnən-]: v. 淹没, 使充满

34. plethora [ˈpleθərə]: n. 大量

35. growl [graʊl]: v. 隆隆作响; 轰鸣

36. whispery [ˈ(h)wɪspəri]: n. 轻声的, 充满沙沙声的

[2014-08-20]. <http://www.whatsonxiamen.com/travel-msg-2662.html>

## Cultural Notes

### 1. Hakka

The Hakkas are a unique ethnic group of “Han” Chinese originally active around the Yellow River area. They are thought to be one of the earliest “Han” settlers in China. One theory has it that many of the early Hakkas were affiliated with the “royal bloods”. The truth may be more complicated than that. It is highly likely that while Hakka may be a stronghold of Han culture, Hakka people also have married other ethnic groups and adopted their cultures during the long migration history of 2,000 years. Due to the infusion of other ethnic groups from the northwest, north and northeast, these original settlers gradually migrated south and settled in Jiangxi, Fujian, and Guangdong. They were called Hakka by the locals when they first settled in. This term has been used since by non-Hakka and Hakka people, and in international publications. The spelling “Hakka” is derived from the pronunciation in Hakka dialect (pronounced as “haagga” in Hakka and “kejia” in Mandarin).

[2014-08-20]. <http://www.baik.com/wiki/hakka>

客家是一个具有显著山区少数民族特征的汉族分支族群,也是汉族在世界上分布范围广阔、影响深远的民系之一。从西晋永嘉之乱开始,中原汉族居民大举南迁,其中部分人抵达粤赣闽三地交界处,与当地畲瑶侗民族土著居民杂处,互通婚姻,经过千年演化最终形成相对稳定的客家民系。清代初年,客家人又以梅州为基地,大量外迁到华南各省



乃至世界各地。客家四州为梅州、赣州、汀州、惠州。福建宁化石壁是传说中客家民系形成的中心地域,石壁被称为“客家祖地”。

[2014-08-20]. <http://baike.haosou.com/doc/5005118.html>

### 2. A UNESCO heritage site

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place (such as a forest, mountain, lake, island, desert, monument, building, complex, or city) that is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as of special cultural or physical significance (see list of World Heritage Sites). The list is maintained by the international World Heritage Programme administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, composed of 21 UNESCO member states which are elected by the General Assembly. The programme catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity. Under certain conditions, listed sites can obtain funds from the World Heritage Fund. The programme was founded with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972.

[2014-08-20]. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO\\_Heritage\\_Site](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO_Heritage_Site)

世界遗产是指被联合国教科文组织和世界遗产委员会确认的人类罕见的、目前无法替代的财富,是全人类公认的具有突出意义和普遍价值的文物古迹及自然景观。狭义的世界遗产包括“世界文化遗产”、“世界自然遗产”、“世界文化与自然遗产”和“文化景观”四类。广义概念,根据形态和性质,世界遗产分为文化遗产、自然遗产、文化和自然双重遗产、记忆遗产、人类口述和非物质遗产(简称非物质文化遗产)、文化景观遗产。

[2014-08-20]. [http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\\_55c838b3010010gc.html](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_55c838b3010010gc.html)

## Exercises

### I. Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section, there are ten statements related to the passage in the Main Reading. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs in the text. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a number.

1. The walls of the tulou were made of clay and sandstone and were one meter thick.
2. The tulou served as defensive strongholds and places of residence as well.
3. Hakka, belonging to Han ethnic, moved from central China to Southern Fujian and have settled down in the inland regions for about seven hundred years.
4. DeYuan Tang is one of the destinations of the tourist groups.
5. It takes two hours to drive from Xiamen to the tulou.
6. The tulou have proven to be some of the most enduring architectural pieces ever built.
7. The tourists give people living in the tulou a taste of prosperity.





8. Leaning pillars are the most unique characteristics of YuChang Lou.
9. It's recommended to go to YunShuiYao in the late afternoon when there are fewer tourists.
10. A tulou can be as large as twenty thousand square meters.

## II. Vocabulary in Use

A. Directions: Complete the following words with the aid of its English definition.

1. r \_ f \_ g \_ \_

people who have been forced to leave their homes or their country, either because there is a war there or because of their political or religious beliefs.

2. d \_ f \_ ns \_ v \_

used or something against attack.

3. f \_ \_ tr \_ \_ \_

a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter

4. \_ \_ ch \_ t \_ ct \_ r \_ \_

relating to the design and construction of buildings

5. c \_ \_ c \_ l \_ \_

shaped like a circle

6. art \_ f \_ \_ t

an ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting

7. m \_ gr \_ \_ t

a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work

8. p \_ \_ sp \_ r \_ ty

a condition in which a person or community is doing well financially

9. r \_ c \_ mm \_ \_ d

to push for something

10. l \_ x \_ ri \_ \_ \_

rich and superior in quality

B. Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words and phrases listed in the box in their proper forms. There are more words and phrases than needed.

ethnic	incredible	residence	capture	convert ... into ...
endure	entail	feature	intriguing	

1. They promote social integration and assimilation of minority \_\_\_\_\_ groups into the culture.
2. A poet can \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary words \_\_\_\_\_ a meaningful and effective piece of writing.
3. The local \_\_\_\_\_ were angry at the lack of parking lots.
4. More and more environment problems \_\_\_\_\_, and who are these problems caused by?
5. Keaton comes here once or twice a year to \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.
6. It was the first movie to \_\_\_\_\_ onscreen product placement for its own merchandise.
7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students' names during roll call.
8. He lives a very simple life for a man who has become \_\_\_\_\_ rich.
9. The task requires extraordinary patience and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Ambassador said he hoped the statement would \_\_\_\_\_ a wake-up call to the government.



## Reading Skills



### Identifying the Word Type 识别词类

英语的单词通常分为十大类:

名词(noun, 缩写为 n.) 是表示人和事物名称的词。如 schoolboy (男学生), Jane (简), computer (电脑), London (伦敦), water (水), news (新闻)。

代词(pronoun, 缩写为 pron.) 是用来代替名词的词。如 we (我们), her (她), all (全部), some (有些)。

形容词(adjective, 缩写为 adj.) 是用来修饰名词的词。如 good (好的), bright (明亮的), important (重要的), beautiful (美丽的)。

数词(numeral, 缩写为 num.) 是表示数量和顺序的词。如 six (六), twelve (十二), seventy-eight (七十八), first (第一), fifteenth (第十五)。

动词(verb, 缩写为 v.) 是表示行为、动作和状态的词。如 like (喜欢), fancy (想象), meet (碰见), play (玩), speak (说话), wear (穿、戴着)。

副词(adverb, 缩写为 adv.) 是用来修饰动词、形容词和副词的词。如 slowly (慢地), quietly (安静地), very (很, 非常), quite (相当), unusually (异常地)。

冠词(article, 缩写为 art.) 是说明名词所指的人或物的词。英语只有两个冠词, 即不定冠词 a/an (一个) 和定冠词 the (这, 那)。

介词(preposition, 缩写为 prep.) 是表示名词(或代词)与句子里其他词的关系的词。如 from (从), near (在……附近), over (在……正上方)。

连词(conjunction, 缩写为 conj.) 是连接单词、短语、从句和分句的词。如 and (和), because (因为), if (如果), both... and ... (不仅……而且……), as long as ... (只要)。

感叹词(interjection, 缩写为 int.) 是表示喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情的词。如 oh (啊呀), aha (啊哈), hush (嘘)。

以上十类词中, 名词、代词、形容词、数词、动词和副词都有实在的意义, 称为实词(notional word), 能独立作为句子的成分。而冠词、介词、连词和感叹词都没有实义, 称为虚词(function word), 不能独立作为句子的成分。

一个词的所属词类通常与它所表示的意义有着某种关系, 例如, 名词通常表示一些人或物; 动词主要表示动作或者状态。名词可以用形容词进行修饰, 动词可以用副词进行修饰。实词大多有形式上的变化, 不同的形式会赋予该词新的含义。

例如:

(1) These refugees were called Hakka (客家, meaning “guest” in Mandarin), and are today often mistaken for their own ethnic minority, even though they are still Han. (Para. 2, Main Reading)

本句中的 were called 和 are mistaken 这两个被动态表明“客家”是当时当地人对这些难民的称呼, 而到现在他们仍然会被人们当成是少数民族(ethnic minority)。“are ... Han”说明他们并不是少数民族, 而是汉族。







(2) YunShuiYao (云水谣) was made famous by a recent film of the same name, but is a somewhat disappointing site **inundated** with tourists more interested in visiting the locations from the film than experiencing the historic culture. (Para. 19, Main Reading)

本句话中的两个动词 was 和 is 告诉读者:电影《云水谣》曾经在此拍摄,但是现在的云水谣却有点令人失望;形容词比较级 more interested、动名词 visiting、名词 tourists、locations 和 film 则清楚地说明了令人失望的原因与游客对电影中出现的场景更感兴趣有关。

因此,在阅读当中,如果能准确地判断词类,就可以将注意力集中到实词上,这样既可以提高阅读速度,又可以提高阅读理解的准确率。



## Related Reading 1

### Quanzhou Attractions

- 1 As one of the historic cities of China, Quanzhou boasts many ancient cultural and religion relics. It is also blessed with beautiful scenic spots because of its special geographic location. Here, we just mention a few of the most important tourist destinations.

#### Places of Historic Interest

- 2 Kaiyuan Temple (开元寺), the largest Buddhist temple in Fujian Province, is located on West Street in the Licheng District. It is a major historic and cultural site and is under state protection. It has a history of over 1,300 years. The buildings in the temple are magnificent, of which the most attractive is the Grand Prayer Hall (大雄宝殿) which has 86 huge stone pillars. The most famous attractions are two **pagodas** standing west and east of the temple. They are the highest stone pagodas in all of China, and measure over 40 meters (131 feet) high. As a precious example of Chinese stone sculpture, they are the symbols of the Quanzhou City.

1. pagoda [pə'gəʊdə]: n. 塔, 宝塔

- 3 Qingjing Mosque (清净寺), located on Tumen Street in the Licheng District, is the oldest example of Moslem architecture in China. It was built in the year 1009 and since then has been repaired several times. Now the gate, the main prayer hall Fengtian Tan (风天谭)—and the second prayer hall Mingshan Tang (明善堂) are still well kept, presenting the traditional architectural style of Arabic Islam. The stone inscription of the Koran (古兰经) written in Arabic is also preserved in the main prayer hall. This temple bears witness to the friendship and cultural exchange between China and Arabic countries.

- 4 Heavenly **Empress** Palace is located on Tianhou Street near the

2. Empress: n. 皇后; 女皇帝





south gate of the city. Heavenly Empress (Tianhou in Chinese) — also called Mazu<sup>1</sup>—is a goddess who is believed to watch over sailors at sea and provide for their safety. In southern China, there are many temples built solely for making **sacrifices** to her. This palace is the oldest and largest one. The magnificent main hall and back hall have stood for thousands of years and are still in good condition. In the main hall, you can see vividly carved patterns in the windows and various reliefs showing the culture of Taoism. There is also a newly opened museum showing the development of ties between the mainland and Taiwan.

5 Luoyang Bridge, China's earliest stone bridge built in the seaport, **spans** the Luoyang River in the east of the Quanzhou city. It was built in 1053 and is one of the most famous ancient bridges in China; even Marco Polo<sup>2</sup> described it in his journey notes. Built from light grey **granite**, the bridge resembles a silver dragon lying above the green water. The method of reinforcing the foundation of the bridge is very unusual. Thousands of **oysters** were **bred** around the footstones and piers so that their **secretions** would act as kind of **cement**. This was the world's first example of the use of biology in bridge building and shows the great wisdom of the ancient Chinese people.

## Scenic Spots

6 Mt. Qingyuan Scenic Area lies in a northern suburb of the city. It combines natural beauty with the religious cultures of Buddhism and **Daoism**. Walking along the **trails**, you'll be charmed by the various streams, ponds, and strange-shaped rocks. The mountain boasts thousands of ancient trees which make it green all year round.

7 Water Rock Temple(水岩寺) is a Buddhist temple built high on Penglai Mountain in Anxi County. The architecture is a three-layer-tower style built with blue bricks and red tiles. Hiding in the **emerald** bamboos, green pines, **hazy mist**, and clouds, the temple looks grand and imposing. Around the temple, there are many unusual natural wonders as well as cultural **relics**, such as the ancient tree with all its branches growing northwards, the four stone bamboo shoots towering to the sky, and the precious Ming Dynasty (1368—1644) stone tablets showing the map of the mountain.

8 Mt. Xiangong is another well-known tourist spot which is located in the northern part of the city. The mountain is characterized by its **majestic** features which include **perilous cliffs** and **secluded** forests.

3. sacrifice [ˈsækrɪfaɪs] : n. 献祭;

4. span [spæn] : v. 缚住或扎牢

5. granite [ˈgræniɪt] : n. 花岗岩

6. oyster [ˈɔɪstə] : n. 牡蛎

7. bred [bred] : v. 生育 (breed 的过去式和过去分词); 繁殖; 导致

8. secretion [sɪˈkriːʃən] : n. 分泌(物)

9. cement [siˈment] : n. 胶合剂; 粘牢; 巩固

10. Daoism : n. 道教

11. trail [treɪl] : n. 足迹; v. 跟踪, 追踪; 输

12. emerald [ˈemərəld, ˈemrəld] : n. 绿宝石; 翠绿色

13. hazy [ˈheɪzi] : adj. 有薄雾的; 模糊的

14. mist [mɪst] : n. 薄雾; 视线模糊不清

15. relic [ˈreɪlɪk] : n. 遗产; 遗物; 遗体; 圣髑; 圣骨

16. majestic [məˈdʒestɪk] : adj. 宏伟的; 壮丽的; 庄重的; 磅礴

17. perilous [ˈperələs] : adj. 危险的; 冒险的

18. cliff [klɪf] : n. 悬崖, 峭壁

19. secluded [sɪˈkluːdɪd] : adj. 与世隔绝的; 隐退的; 偏僻的

