

全国高职高专公共英语教材

4

高职高专

NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

新世纪英语教程

总主编 刘世伟



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

总主编 刘世伟

New Century College English Course (4)

新世纪英语教程 4

主 编 李秀英

副主编 张小燕 段三伏 李书翔

编 委 冯 锦 李 梓 曾为彪 吴 昊

饶严彬 曾 倩 魏小鹏



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举报电话: 010-62752024

电子邮箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

前 言

《新世纪英语教程》由全国高职高专英语教材编写组编写,供招收高中毕业生、中专毕业生和职高毕业生的三年制高等职业学院和高等普通专科学校的学生以及英语自学者使用。

《新世纪英语教程》根据教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,按照建构主义学习理论编写,贯彻听说领先的原则,重在培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,同时培养学生较强的阅读能力,并兼顾写作、翻译等各项能力的发展,使学生具备以英语为工具,捕捉和获取所需信息的能力,为学习各种专业英语打下坚实基础。

本套教材共分四册,同时配有学习指导、同步练习、电子教案和学习光盘。教材语言材料大部分选自原文,具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性。第一、二册的内容以共核英语语言为主(Common Core English)为主,第三、四册适当增加科普内容的比例。学生学完第三册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的B级要求,学完第四册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的A级要求。编排体例采用主题教学(Theme-based)模式:从不同侧面围绕一个激发学生兴趣和思考的共同主题,把听说读写译等各种技能的训练合理安排在一个单元内,教学活动包括:听力理解、交际技巧、课文选读结合主体预演和课文理解、阅读技巧、快速阅读、翻译训练、应用写作等,从而将教与学有机结合,课内外连成一片,使学生真正做到听得懂、说得出、用得活。

教材每册有8个单元,每单元有听力、交际技巧、课文选读(分为Text A和Text B)和课文理解、阅读技巧、翻译技巧、实践与提高几个部分。听力部分旨在培养学生的听力理解能力。交际技巧以诗歌朗读作为热身练习,过渡到日常会话,重在培养学生的交际能力。课文选读有两篇意义相关、语言结构相同的课文,为实践与提高提供了阅读、写作和翻译各项练习的中心材料。阅读技巧着重讲清并解决一个阅读方面的难题。翻译技巧讲解翻译的基本问题,主要是语言结构和短语、习语的练习。实践与提高则强调对阅读、写作和翻译各种技能的培养,包括两篇快速阅读和一篇完型填空,内容与课文相近但难度稍浅,旨在培养学生快速获取信息的能力。写作技巧从课文选读重点句型的模仿入手,重在掌握日常应用文的写作。每单元提供的练习形式多且数量大,教师可根据教学的实际情况进行取舍。

本套教材每册的教学课时建议为72课时,每个单元的教学课时为8课时,另外每4个单元后有一个复习材料,每个复习材料的教学课时为4课时。

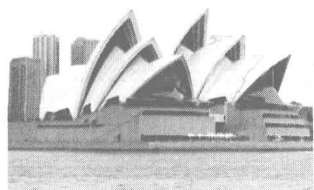
本套教材承英国东伦敦大学语言中心高级讲师,英国文化教育委员会理事 Amanda Maitland 女士,美国阿拉巴马州立大学教育学院 Louise Lee 博士审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,请读者与专家指正。

高职高专英语教材编写组

2005年1月

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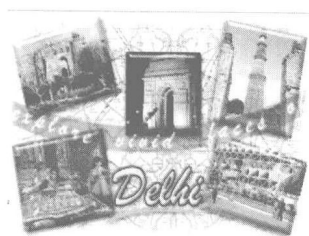


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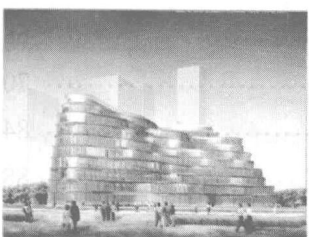
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Unit One

Countries Around the World

Listening Comprehension

Directions: *This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.*

Section A

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D given in your test paper, and then choose the correct answer.*

Example: You will hear: W: Are you catching the 1:15 flight to New York?

M: No, I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two persons talking about?

You will read: A. New York City. B. An evening party.
C. An air trip. D. The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C. An air trip is the correct answer. You should mark C on the answer sheet. Now the test will begin.

1. A. England. B. America.
C. Canada. D. Australia.
2. A. She is not in at the moment. B. She is going out this evening.
C. She has been told to call back. D. She is talking on the phone.
3. A. Thursday morning. B. Tuesday morning.
C. Tuesday afternoon. D. Thursday afternoon.
4. A. The exam was the same as usual.
B. The exam was not like what he had expected.
C. He thought that the exam would be easy.
D. He was unable to pass the exam.

5. A. The first speaker.
C. The second speaker.

- B. Tom.
D. Peter.

Section B

Directions: *This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D given in your paper, and then choose the correct answer.*

Conversation 1

6. A. Beijing. B. New York.
C. A summer park. D. Canada.
7. A. The Summer Palace, the Forbidden City and the Great Wall.
B. The Summer Palace, the Forbidden City and the West Lake.
C. The Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven and the Great Wall.
D. The Summer Palace, the Imperial Palace and the Great Wall.

Conversation 2

8. A. Boring. B. Just so-so.
C. Great. D. Terrible.
9. A. In the southwest of Thames.
B. In the southwest of England, on the Thames.
C. In the southeast of England, on the Thames.
D. In the northwest of England, on the Thames.
10. A. Tower of London. B. Houses of Parliament.
C. Buckingham Palace. D. Westminster Abbey.

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a recorded passage. The passage is printed in your paper, but with some words and phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in the numbered blanks according to what you have heard. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

Most Australians live near the coast, mainly in the southeast, south, and southwest, where 11 are best suited to their needs. And 12 of the people live in cities, especially in the six state capitals—Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth

and Hobart. The cities have wide streets, lovely parks, large department stores, and supermarkets. They look 13 cities in other parts of the English-speaking world and are often 14 such British cities as London and Edinburgh. Life for most Australians is agreeable. Few are so rich that they need not work; few are so poor that they cannot afford 15.

Communication Function

I. Warm-up Exercises

Read the poem aloud.

My Country (excerpt) (我的祖国——节选)

Dorothea Mackellar (1885—1968)

I love the sun-burnt country,
A land of sweeping plains,
Of rugged mountain ranges,
Of droughts and flooding rains;

我爱这片日照充足的大地，
辽阔的平原一望无际，
绵绵的山脉此起彼伏，
无论旱季还是雨季。

I love her far horizons,
love her jewel-sea,
Her beauty and her terror,
The wide brown land for me!

我爱她那遥远无边的天际，
蔚蓝的大海犹如宝石，
她的美丽令人惊悸，
啊，养育我的褐色土地！

II. Conversation

Practice the dialogues with your partner and then write a dialogue about "Going Sightseeing."

Dialogue 1 Talking about Australia

A: Where did you visit last month?

B: I visited Australia.

A: What's the climate like in Australia?

B: It is relatively dry, with 80% of the land having a rainfall less than 600 millimetres per year.

A: Where do most people in Australia live?

- B: Most Australians live near the wetter milder south eastern coasts, primarily in major cities.
- A: How about the weather in Sydney?
- B: Sydney is bathed in sunshine for around 342 days of the year and has an average annual rainfall of about 1220 millimetres (48 inches).

Dialogue 2 Talking about Sydney

- A: How was your trip to Sydney?
- B: Great. Sydney is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
- A: Tell me something about it. Where is it located?
- B: It's situated on the southern coast of New South Wales in Australia.
- A: Is Sydney a large city in Australia?
- B: Sydney is the largest city in Australia with a population of 22,000 in central Sydney and 4 million people in greater Sydney. And it is the country's chief port and main cultural and financial center.
- A: Besides the people, what are some of the chief attractions?
- B: Everybody ought to visit the Sydney Harbour Bridge and the Sydney Opera House.
- A: Wonderful! I shall visit Sydney next summer.

Notes:

1. rainfall /'reɪnfɔ:l/ *n.* 降雨, 降雨量 the quantity of rain in a specified area and time interval
2. relatively /'relatɪvli/ *adv.* 相对地; 比较地 in a relative way
3. millimeter /'mɪlɪmɪtə(r)/ *n.* 毫米 one thousandth of a meter
4. mild /maɪld/ *adj.* 温和的, 温柔的 not hard or causing much comfort, gentle
5. primarily /'praɪmərɪli/ *adv.* 首先, 起初; 主要地, 根本上 at first, mainly
6. major /'meɪdʒə/ *adj.* 主要的 greater than others in importance or rank, main
7. bathe /beɪð/ *v.* 沐浴, 洗澡 to take a bath
8. average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj.* 通常的, 平均的, 一般的 the usual or ordinary kind or quality
9. situate /'sɪtʃueɪt/ *v.* 使位于, 使处于 to place in a certain spot or position; locate
10. financial /'faɪ'nænʃəl, -fi-/ *adj.* 财政的, 金融的 connected with money

Reading Selection

Text A

PRE-READING TASK

1. *What do you know about Australia? Is it an English-speaking country?*
2. *Where do the great majority of Australians live?*
3. *Why is the difference between country and city living rapidly disappearing?*

Australia—the World's Largest Island

The Commonwealth of Australia is made up of six states. Five are on the mainland—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, and the sixth is the island state of Tasmania. There are also two territories on the mainland. In the north is the large Northern Territory. In the southeast is the small Australian Capital Territory, which includes Canberra, the federal capital.

Australia, with the total area of 7,686,900 square kilometers which is about the same as that of the continental United States (excluding Alaska), is the world's largest island and the smallest continent. The island continent separates two great oceans—the Pacific to the east and the Indian to the west. New Guinea and South-East Asia are Australia's nearest neighbours to the north, New Zealand is located off the southeast coast, and the icy shores of Antarctic lie to the south.

Australia's major landforms are low plateaus and broad, level plains. Unlike Europe, Asia, or the Americas, Australia has no very high mountains or deep valleys. The three natural regions extend as broad bands from north to south across the continent. These are the Eastern Highlands, the Central Lowland, and the Western Plateau. The vast island on which the Australians live extends more than 3200 kilometers from north to south and about 3800 kilometers from east to west.

One third of Australia that lies north of the Tropic of Capricorn has tropical temperatures. Darwin on the north coast has an average monthly temperature around 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The rest of Australia has a

moderate climate. Summers are generally hot and winter mild. Because Australia lies in the southern hemisphere, winter comes in July and summer in December. Australians spend their Christmas holidays sunbathing on the beach or swimming in the ocean.



Map of Australia



Capital of Australia:Canberra

Most Australians live near the coast, mainly in the southeast, south, and southwest, where the climate and soil are best suited to their needs. And eighty-five percent of the people live in cities, especially in the six state capitals—Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart. The cities have wide streets, lovely parks, large department stores, and supermarkets. They look little different from cities in other parts of the English-speaking world and are often compared with such British cities as London and Edinburgh. Life for most Australians is agreeable. Few are so rich that they need not work; few are so poor that they cannot afford a good standard of living.

Like all Australians, the city people are eager sportsmen. Public tennis courts and golf links are found in all cities and swimming and surf-riding are popular throughout the year in cities near the sea. Horse-racing is very popular. Many country people come into the cities to watch different kinds of football and tennis matches. Attendance of more than 100,000 is not unusual at an Australian Rules football grand final. In addition, symphony concerts, operas and other musical events are held in the larger cities. Most large cities have their own ballet companies and art galleries. Australia has produced many world-famous artists, dancers, actors, singers and musicians.

Although the great majority of Australians live in cities among skyscrapers, automatic plants, and other busy facilities, there are still lands in the north and center occupied only by the aborigines, Australia's first inhabitants, many of whom still cling to their Stone Age culture.

Now the Australian aborigines live mainly inland and in the remote northern coastal areas. It is uncertain how long they have been in Australia.

The difference between country and city living is rapidly disappearing as communications bring the city closer to the country and give the country easier access to the city. In spite of the increase in manufacturing and secondary industries, primary products are still the largest source of export income, and the range of Australian pastoral and agricultural industries is great.

Text B

PRE-READING TASK

1. *Do you know how large Canada is?*
2. *Why is Canada famous for its cosmopolitan multicultural cities?*
3. *Is Canadian government very concerned about environmental issues?*

Overview of Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world with close to 10 million km², and it is located on the North American Continent. This huge country borders the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the United States of America. It occupies nearly all of the north of the United States except for Alaska to the west and a few small French islands. Canada has about 31 million people, more than 80 percent of which live in towns and cities within 250 kilometres of the United States border. Canada's capital city is Ottawa with a population of nearly one million, and it is located in the province of Ontario. However the largest population is in Ontario with capital city of Toronto (4.4 million people) whose population is almost half of the population in Ontario. Other large cities in Canada are: Montréal, Quebec (3.4 million) and then Vancouver, British Columbia (1.9 million).

Canada has a continental climate which is arctic in the north and maritime near the west coast, while near the US border a narrow strip

has a moderate climate with cold winters. The north Canadian coast is permanently icebound except for Hudson Bay which is only frozen for 9 months of the year. The west coast and some inland valleys have mild winters and mild summers with rainfall occurring throughout the year. On the Atlantic coast the winter temperatures are warmer than those of the interior, but summer temperatures are lower. Much of the southern interior of Canada has high summer temperatures and long cold winters. Average temperature ranges in Ottawa are from 5 to 21 degrees Fahrenheit (-15 to -6°C) in January to 59 to 79 degrees Fahrenheit (15 to 26°C) in July.

Canada, which is called “nation of immigrants,” is populated by people who have come from every part of the world, and it is famous for its cosmopolitan multicultural cities and high quality of life. The population consists mainly of either Anglo-Canadian or French-Canadian descendants, with 34% of the population of British origin, 26% of French origin and 26% of other European origin. The native Amerindian and Inuit groups represent only 1.5% of the population. The official languages are English and French, although 61% of the population speaks English as their native language while 24% speak French. The remainder has a native tongue other than French or English. Now through the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act*, the government encourages Canadians to take pride in their language, religion and heritage and to keep their customs and traditions, as long as they don't break Canadian laws.



Map of Canada



Vancouver, Canada at Night

Canada, which has lots of land and a small population, is also well known for its stunning natural environment and most of the country is wild and unspoiled. However, it is becoming harder to preserve the environment as its population and cities grow. And as more people use

and live in natural areas, threats to the environment increase. Canadians are very concerned about environmental issues. They know that damage to the environment can be hard to fix and a healthy environment is important to quality of life. But the Canadian government is fully aware that economic growth is crucial for the future prosperity of Canada. Thus, the Canadian government is committed to “sustainable development,” which is economic growth that does not harm the environment and helps people. This way, future Canadians will have the opportunity to live happily in a country that is clean and prosperous.

Word List

1. mainland /'meɪnlənd,-lənd/ *n.* 大陆 the principal landmass of a continent
2. kilometer /'kɪləmɪtə/ *n.* [物] 千米, 公里 abbr. km a metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters (0.62 mile)
3. exclude /ɪks'klʊd/ *v.* 把……排除在外, 拒绝接纳, 排斥 to prevent from being included, considered, or accepted; reject
4. continental /,kɒntɪ'nentl/ *adj.* 大陆的, 大陆性的 of, relating to, or characteristic of a continent
5. continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 洲; 大陆 one of the large land masses of the earth such as Europe, Asia or Africa
6. locate /ləu'keɪt/ *v.* 使……坐落于, 位于 to place at a certain location; station or situate 确定或指定……的位置 to determine or specify the position or limits of
7. landform /'lændfɔ:m/ *n.* 地形 one of the features that make up the earth's surface, such as a plain, mountain, or valley
8. broad /brɔ:d/ *adj.* 宽阔的 wide in extent from side to side 充满的; 敞开的 full; open 广泛的 covering a wide scope; general
9. valley /'væli/ *n.* (山)谷, 流域 an elongated lowland between ranges of mountains, hills, or other uplands, often having a river or stream running along the bottom
10. region /'rɪdʒən/ *n.* 区域 a large, usually continuous segment of a surface or space; area 地方 a specified district or territory
11. extend /ɪks'tend/ *v.* 延伸, 伸展 to stretch or spread (something) out to greater or fullest length; 扩充, to enlarge the area, scope, or range of

12. vast /vɑːst/ *adj.* 巨大的 very great in size, number, amount, or quantity 辽阔的;大量的
13. tropical /'trɒpɪkl/ *adj.* 热带的 of, occurring in, or characteristic of the Tropics
14. average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj.* 通常的;平均的;一般的 the usual or ordinary kind or quality
15. Fahrenheit /'færənhaɪt/ *adj.* 华氏温度计的 of or relating to a temperature scale that registers the freezing point of water as 32 F and the boiling point as 212 F at one atmosphere of pressure *n.* 华氏温度计 name of a thermometer scale with freezing-point of water at 32 °F and boiling-point at 212 °F
16. mild /maɪld/ *adj.* 温和的 warm and full of sunshine; pleasant 温柔的 gentle or kind in disposition, manners, or behavior
17. hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ *n.* 半球 a half of a sphere bounded by a great circle
18. sunbathe /'sʌnbeɪð/ *v.* 晒太阳,日光浴 to expose the body to the sun
19. suit /sjuːt/ *v.* 适合 to meet the requirements of; fit 合适 to be appropriate for; befit
20. agreeable /ə'ɡriəbl/ *adj.* 令人愉快的,惬意的 to one's liking; pleasing
21. attendance /ə'tendəns/ *n.* 出席的人数 the persons or number of persons that are present 出席 the act of attending
22. symphony /'sɪmfəni/ *n.* 交响乐 an extended piece in three or more movements for symphony orchestra, essentially a large-scale, complex sonata
23. opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.* 歌剧 dramatic composition with music, in which the words are sung
24. ballet /'bæleɪ, bæ'leɪ/ *n.* 芭蕾舞 a performance in which a special style of dancing and music tell a story without any speaking
25. gallery /'ɡæləri/ *n.* 展览馆 a building, an institution, or a room for the exhibition of artistic work
26. skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/ *n.* 摩天楼 a very tall building
27. occupy /'ɒkjʊpaɪ/ *v.* 居住 to dwell or reside in 占用;占有 to fill or use a space, an area or an amount of time
28. inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ *n.* 居民,居住者 one that inhabits a place, especially as a permanent resident
29. cling /kɪŋ/ *v.* (to) (cling-clung-clung) 坚持 hold on; 抓紧,粘附着 to hold fast or adhere to something

30. uncertain /ʌn'sə:tən/ *adj.* 不确定的 not determined; undecided 未知的 not known or established
31. inland /'inlənd/ *n.* 内地 the interior of a country or region *adj.* 内陆的, 国内的 of, relating to, or located in the interior part of a country or region
32. remote /ri'məut/ *adj.* 遥远的 located far away; distant in space 偏僻的 hidden away; secluded
33. communication /kə,mju:ni'keɪʃn/ *n.* 传达的手段, 通讯 a means of communicating, especially a system 交流 the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information
34. increase /in'kri:s/ *n.* 增加, 增长 the act of increasing *v.* /m'kri:s/ 增加, 加大 to become or to make sth. greater in amount, value, number, etc.
35. industry /'indəstri/ *n.* 工业, 产业 a specific branch of manufacture and trade
36. pastoral /'pɑ:stərəl/ *adj.* 畜牧业的 of, relating to, or used for animal husbandry 田园生活的 charmingly simple and serene; idyllic
37. agricultural /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 农业的, 农艺的 of, relating to, or used for agriculture
38. overview /'əuvəvju:/ *n.* 概观 a broad, comprehensive view; a survey
39. maritime /'mæritaim/ *adj.* 海洋的; 近海的 of, relating to, or adjacent to the sea
40. border /'bɔ:də/ *v.* 和……接壤 to lie along or adjacent to the border of *n.* 边境 a boundary
41. strip /stri:p/ *n.* 条, 带 long narrow area of land; long narrow piece of paper, cloth, etc.
42. permanently /'pɜ:məntli/ *adv.* 永存地, 不变地 lasting or remaining without essential change
43. icebound /aɪs baund/ *adj.* 冰封的 locked in or covered over by ice
44. interior /in'tiəriə/ *n.* 内陆部分 the inland part of a political or geographic entity; 内部 the internal portion or area
45. immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/ *n.* 移民 a person who leaves one country to settle permanently in another
46. populate /'pɒpjuleɪt/ *v.* 使人们住在……to supply with inhabitants, as by colonization; people 居住于 to live in; inhabit
47. cosmopolitan /,kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ *adj.* 世界性的, 全球(各地)的 having constituent elements from all over the world or from many different parts of the world