

高等院校经济管理类专业应用型系列教材

# 客源国文化实用英语

李 飞 袁 露 主 编  
徐晓颂 解最红 副主编



清华大学出版社

高等院校经济管理类专业应用型系列教材

# 客源国文化实用英语

李 飞 袁 露 主 编  
徐晓颂 解最红 副主编

清华大学出版社  
北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本书围绕世界主要客源国国家的自然景观、人文景观、历史、饮食、文化习俗、民族节日、历史遗迹、文化名城、旅游娱乐胜地等方面为学习内容,旨在进一步提高旅游专业学生的国际视野和文化素养,提高其专业英语的实际运用能力,拓宽知识面,培养旅游业高端人才。

本书既可作为普通高校本、专科旅游专业或英语专业教材,亦可作为导游从业人员的自学教材。

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

版权所有,侵权必究。侵权举报电话:010-62782989 13701121933

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

客源国文化实用英语/李飞,袁露主编. —北京:清华大学出版社,2016

高等院校经济管理类专业应用型系列教材

ISBN 978-7-302-42804-6

I. ①客… II. ①李… ②袁… III. ①旅游客源—文化—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2016)第 028646 号

责任编辑:刘翰鹏 刘士平

封面设计:宋 彬

责任校对:李 梅

责任印制:沈 露

出版发行:清华大学出版社

网 址: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, <http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址:北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座 邮 编:100084

社 总 机:010-62770175 邮 购:010-62786544

投稿与读者服务:010-62776969, [c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

质 量 反 馈:010-62772015, [zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

课 件 下 载: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, 010-62770175-4278

印 装 者:北京国马印刷厂

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本:185mm×260mm 印 张:16.75 字 数:385 千字

版 次:2016 年 6 月第 1 版 印 次:2016 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:1~1600

定 价:36.00 元

---

产品编号:059569-01

# preface

## 前言

随着人民生活水平不断提高,跨文化交际活动日益增加,越来越多的中国人走出国门,迈向国际,这使得中国出境游迅猛发展,旅游市场对于具备一定英语技能的高素质导游的需求量相应增加。由于中国游客迫切希望更多地了解主要旅游目的地国家和地区的文化,新一代的导游们急需提高自己的英语水平,以达到能读懂旅游英语相关材料,并用英语介绍相关文化知识的目的。

本书根据现有的优秀旅游英语教材,调整视角,在系统而全面的基础上,保留侧重点,让学生在巩固基础旅游知识的同时,提高自己在该领域英语语言运用的能力。全书信息量大,涵盖人类文化的六大主要方面,内容丰富、实用,可读性强。

本书共分为六个单元,每个单元分为三个部分:“简介”、“文本精读”和“补充阅读”。每篇精读材料之前配有口语对话导入,之后配有知识重点训练;补充阅读与精读部分具有相关性,又有一定的延展性。其中,第一单元介绍了各种常见地形地貌和自然景观,共五课,包括综述、雪地景观、热带岛屿、瀑布、国家公园,旨在丰富学生的自然景观知识,同时培养学生学会使用英语介绍相关自然景点。第二单元介绍了世界知名建筑及风格,共五课,包括教堂和寺庙、陵墓、宫殿和城堡、塔楼、音乐厅和歌剧院,旨在增强学生对建筑风格和特色的了解,培养学生学会使用英语介绍相关建筑物。第三单元介绍了热门旅游目的地的饮食文化,共六课,包括饮食偏好、饮食禁忌、餐盘陈列、餐桌礼仪、茶文化、饮酒文化,旨在让学生了解相关国家和地区的民俗文化,培养学生学会使用饮食文化基础英语词汇和表达。第四单元介绍了主要旅游目的地的节日文化,共六课,包括复活节、开斋节、狂欢节、女儿节、音乐节、电影节,旨在让学生了解相关国家和地区的节日文化,培养学生学会使用英语介绍世界主要节日。第五单元介绍了主要旅游目的地国的历史文化,共五课,包括伟大的帝国、知名古城、重要战役、历史事件、历史人物,旨在帮助学生巩固旅游目的地国的历史背景文化知识,同时培养学生学会使用英语介绍相关历史知识。第六单元介绍了世界主流宗教文化,共五课,包括宗教人物、宗教经典、宗教教义、宗教礼仪、知名圣城,旨在帮助学生了解主要宗教文化知识,同时培养学生学会使用英语介绍相关知识点。全书选材兼具知识性、趣味性和典型性,顺应了时代的需求。

本书编写分工为:徐晓颂、解最红负责编写和审定 Unit 1、Unit 2,季苏鹤、李飞负责编写和审定 Unit 3、Unit 4,别致、袁露负责编写和审定 Unit 5、Unit 6,全书由李飞统稿、核稿。

本书编写过程中,编者参考了一些出版物和网站(详见参考文献)。由于选材广泛,书中没有一一注明出处,希望得到原作者的支持和理解。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏和不尽如人意之处,恳请广大学者和读者不吝指教。

编 者

2015 年 3 月

<b>Unit 1 Geographic Features and Natural Landscapes .....</b>	<b>001</b>
Lesson 1 Landforms and Natural Landscapes .....	001
Text Reading .....	002
Supplementary Reading Top 8 Views and Scenic Stops in the US .....	007
Lesson 2 Snow-covered Landscapes .....	009
Text Reading .....	010
Supplementary Reading Basic Knowledge about the Alps .....	015
Lesson 3 Tropical Islands .....	018
Text Reading .....	018
Supplementary Reading The Great Barrier Reef—A Natural Wonder .....	024
Lesson 4 Waterfalls .....	027
Text Reading .....	027
Supplementary Reading Victoria Falls—One of the “Big Three” .....	032
Lesson 5 National Parks .....	035
Text Reading .....	035
Supplementary Reading Old Faithful in Yellowstone .....	041
<b>Unit 2 Architecture .....</b>	<b>044</b>
Lesson 1 Churches and Temples .....	045
Text Reading .....	045
Supplementary Reading General Architecture Timeline: Historic Periods and Styles .....	050
Lesson 2 Tombs and Mausoleums .....	053
Text Reading .....	054

Supplementary Reading	Mystery of the Ancient Pyramids of Egypt .....	059
Lesson 3	Palaces and Castles .....	061
Text Reading	.....	062
Supplementary Reading	8 of the Most Chilling Haunted Castles in the World .....	066
Lesson 4	Towers and Skyscrapers .....	069
Text Reading	.....	070
Supplementary Reading	Sky Bridges: 8 Aerial Structures that Span Skyscrapers .....	075
Lesson 5	Concert Halls and Opera Houses .....	078
Text Reading	.....	079
Supplementary Reading	6 Examples of Innovative Architecture Inspired By Music .....	084
<b>Unit 3 Catering Culture</b>	.....	087
Lesson 1	Food Preferences .....	087
Text Reading	.....	088
Supplementary Reading	British Food .....	092
Lesson 2	Food Restriction .....	094
Text Reading	.....	095
Supplementary Reading	Religion and Dietary Practices .....	098
Lesson 3	Tableware .....	101
Text Reading	.....	101
Supplementary Reading	Rediscovering the Art of the Table .....	104
Lesson 4	Table Manners .....	106
Text Reading	.....	107
Supplementary Reading	Fine Dining Etiquette Rules .....	109
Lesson 5	Tea Culture .....	111
Text Reading	.....	112
Supplementary Reading	Black Tea: India vs. Ceylon .....	115
Lesson 6	Drinking Culture .....	118
Text Reading	.....	118
Supplementary Reading	Alcohol: Popular Culture, Colonial Control .....	122
<b>Unit 4 Festivals</b>	.....	125
Lesson 1	Religious Festivals—Easter .....	125
Text Reading	.....	126
Supplementary Reading	Easter Customs .....	129

Lesson 2	Religious Festivals—Iftar .....	131
	Text Reading .....	132
	Supplementary Reading How Ramadan Works .....	135
Lesson 3	Folk Festivals—Carnival .....	137
	Text Reading .....	137
	Supplementary Reading Mask Carnival, Venice, Italy .....	140
Lesson 4	Folk Festivals—Hina matsuri(女儿节) .....	142
	Text Reading .....	143
	Supplementary Reading Japanese Boy's Day Festival .....	146
Lesson 5	Cultural Festivals—Salzburg Festival .....	148
	Text Reading .....	149
	Supplementary Reading The Woodstock Music Festival .....	152
Lesson 6	Cultural Festivals—Film Festivals .....	155
	Text Reading .....	155
	Supplementary Reading Tokyo Film Fest; 4 Must-attend Reasons .....	158
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>History</b> .....	161
Lesson 1	Great Empires .....	161
	Text Reading .....	162
	Supplementary Reading Plague Helped Bring Down Roman Empire .....	167
Lesson 2	Famous Ancient Cities .....	169
	Text Reading .....	170
	Supplementary Reading Kyoto, Japan: Trip of a Lifetime .....	174
Lesson 3	Significant Wars in History .....	178
	Text Reading .....	178
	Supplementary Reading Extra! Extra! How Did Journalists Cover Pearl Harbor The Day After? .....	184
Lesson 4	Historical Events .....	187
	Text Reading .....	188
	Supplementary Reading On This Day: The Berlin Wall Comes Down .....	193
Lesson 5	Historical Figures .....	196
	Text Reading .....	197
	Supplementary Reading Facts About Queen Elizabeth I .....	202
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Religion</b> .....	206
Lesson 1	Religious Figures .....	206
	Text Reading .....	207



Supplementary Reading	The Twelve Apostles of Jesus .....	212
Lesson 2	Religious Classics .....	214
Text Reading	.....	215
Supplementary Reading	Two Influential Women in the Bible .....	219
Lesson 3	Religious Doctrines .....	221
Text Reading	.....	221
Supplementary Reading	The Story of Moses and the Ten Commandments .....	225
Lesson 4	Religious Rituals .....	227
Text Reading	.....	228
Supplementary Reading	Baby Prince George Is Christened, 7 Godparents Named .....	232
Lesson 5	Holy Cities .....	234
Text Reading	.....	235
Supplementary Reading	Christian Sites in Jerusalem .....	239
<b>KEYS</b> .....		243
<b>References</b> .....		259

# Unit 1    **Geographic Features and Natural Landscapes**

## Introduction

Geography covers the study of place and space; the location and distribution of features on the Earth's surface; human activities, the natural environment and the connection between the two. The geographic environment gives birth to various natural landscapes, diversified animal and plant species, and distinct life styles, religious beliefs, eating habits and aesthetic values in different regions and countries. As the foundation for human development, geographic environment has significant impact on human civilization and cultural exchanges which can not be overlooked. Therefore, the basic knowledge about the geographic realms and features is fundamental for the study on major destination countries for Chinese tourists as well as the further study of world culture. (113 words)

## Lesson 1    **Landforms and Natural Landscapes**

**Oral Practice:** Read the following dialogue and practice with your partner.

R: Rachel    D: Dad

R: So, what's your plan for the next two weeks? Dad, do you still want to stay in Beijing, visiting cultural relics like the Forbidden City(紫禁城), the Temple of Heaven(天坛) and the Great Wall(长城)?

D: Er, actually, no.

R: So, what do you think?

D: I would suggest we enjoy some natural landscapes in Yunnan. Though it would be an exhausting journey there, we can always enjoy beautiful views on the way.

R: Are there any interesting tourist sites for us to visit?

D: Sure, we can go to climb the Yulong Snow Mountain(玉龙雪山). The mountain is located north of the famous ancient town of Lijiang(丽江古城), and I heard it's one of the most popular tourist destinations in Yunnan Province. You know what, it is the southernmost snow-capped mountain in China and the one and only place you can ski in South China.

R: And?

D: And we can enjoy lots of things different from cities. What do you think?

R: Compared to mom's opinion, I prefer your plan. But that's not perfect either.

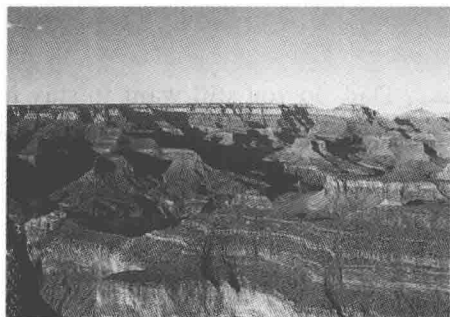
D: All right, where do you want to go?

R: If I tell you, you promise me that you won't laugh it off.

D: I won't, go ahead! (221 words)

## Text Reading

**Landforms** are natural features of the **landscape**, natural **physical** features of the Earth's surface, for example, **canyons**, **plateaus**, mountains, **plains**, hills, **loess** and **glaciers**. The diversity of landforms creates splendid scenic spots for visitors worldwide. Landscape comprises the visible features of an area of land, including the physical elements of landforms such as (ice-capped) mountain ranges, hills, water bodies like streams, rivers, lakes, ponds and the sea; living elements of an area of land including **indigenous vegetation**; human elements like different forms of land use, buildings and structures; and **transitory** elements such as lighting and weather conditions. The physical elements have been interacting with the living elements and human elements for years and years. The Earth has a vast range of natural landscapes including the heavily forested or wooded landscapes like **tropical** forests; icy landscapes of Polar Regions(极地); widespread desert landscapes; mountainous landscapes; vast grasslands; **coastal** landscapes and islands; and biological landscapes in different climate zones. Human civilization has contributed a lot to enrich the magnificent natural landscapes. The following is a general view of different landforms and natural landscapes.



The Grand Canyon

### The Grand Canyon(科罗拉多大峡谷)

The Grand Canyon is a steep canyon shaped by the Colorado River<sup>1</sup> in the State of Arizona<sup>2</sup> in the United States. With hundreds of rocky points rising from the bottom, it extends 446 km long, up to 29 km wide and reaches a depth of over 1,800 meters. The Grand Canyon is one of the Earth's few natural **landmarks** visible from space and was

selected by UNESCO<sup>3</sup> as one of the protected natural heritage in 1979.

### The Pampas(潘帕斯草原)

Also known as “South American Pampas Grasslands (南美草原)” or “Grasslands of Argentina<sup>4</sup> (阿根廷草原)”, the Pampas is located in central and eastern Argentina in South America, covering an area of about 760,000 square kilometers. These vast plains contain unique wildlife because of the different **terrains** around it. “Pampas” is from Indian Quechuan language<sup>5</sup>, meaning “treeless **prairie**”, which is one of the relatively unique vegetation types in South America.



The Pampas

### The Wet Tropics of Queensland(昆士兰温带雨林)

The Wet Tropics of Queensland<sup>6</sup> takes up about 8,940 km<sup>2</sup> of the wet tropical forests in Australia. It was added to the World Heritage Site(世界遗产地) list in 1988 because of its breathtaking beauty, overwhelming biodiversity and ancient forests. It has the **densest** concentration of **primitive** flowering plant families worldwide and it is home to about one third of Australia's 315 **mammal** species, 13 of which are not found anywhere else over the world.<sup>7</sup>



The Wet Tropics of Queensland



The Alps

### The Alps(阿尔卑斯山脉)

The Alps, the youngest and highest mountain system in Europe, are about 1,200 kilometers long with the broadest section over 260 kilometers wide. They stretch across the western and southern part of the European continent, crossing eight Alpine countries from Austria and Slovenia<sup>8</sup> in the east, Switzerland<sup>9</sup>, Liechtenstein<sup>10</sup>, Germany, France to the west and Italy and Monaco<sup>11</sup> to the south in a broad **arc**. The highest peak, Mont Blanc<sup>12</sup>, situated on the border between France, Italy and Switzerland, rises 4,807 meters above sea level. **Glacial** landforms are widely distributed in the Alps.

## The Sahara Desert(撒哈拉沙漠)



The Sahara Desert

The Sahara Desert is a broad, flat barren land covered with wind-swept sand. It is the world's hottest desert and largest **erg**. Located in the northern portion of Africa and covering over 9,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>, it stretches from the Red Sea<sup>13</sup>, including parts of the Mediterranean<sup>14</sup> coasts, to the **outskirts** of the Atlantic Ocean<sup>15</sup>. The African continent is divided into two parts by the Sahara, North Africa and southern black Africa(sub-Sahara Africa<sup>16</sup>), with strikingly different climates and cultures. Due to the high temperatures and dry conditions of the Sahara Desert, the plant life in this area is **sparse** and includes only about 500 species.

## The Mediterranean Sea(地中海)

The Mediterranean Sea is the largest **intercontinental** sea that stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the west, to Asia on the east and separates Europe from Africa. The features of the Mediterranean Sea are determined by the fact that it is almost completely **enclosed** by land. With few tides and waves, it is characterized by its impressive deep blue water, especially around the Greek islands. It is significant for Western civilization, because it was an important **route** for merchants and travelers of ancient times. The coastal area of the Mediterranean Sea is typical of the combination of natural landscape and cultural landscape. (754 words)



The Mediterranean Sea

## Notes

1. Colorado [ˌkɒləˈrɑːdəʊ] River 科罗拉多河(位于美国西南方,墨西哥西北方的河流)
2. State of Arizona [ˌæriˈzəʊnə] 亚利桑那州(美国西南部四个州之一)
3. UNESCO [ˌjuːˈneskəʊ] 联合国教科文组织(全称 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 是联合国旗下的专门机构之一,其宗旨是促进教育、科学及文化方面的国际合作)
4. Argentina [ˌɑːdʒənˈtiːnə] 阿根廷(南美洲南部的国家)
5. Indian Quechuan [kəˈtʃuːən] language 印第安盖丘亚语(又译作“克丘亚语”,是南美洲原住民的语言)

6. Queensland ['kwɪnzlənd] 昆士兰州(位于澳大利亚东北部,是澳大利亚第二大州)

7. It has the densest concentration of primitive flowering plant families world-wide and it is home to about one third of Australia's 315 mammal species, 13 of which are not found anywhere else over the world. 该热带雨林拥有全球最密集的原始开花植物科类。澳大利亚的 315 种哺乳动物中,有三分之一栖息在这片热带雨林中,而这其中的 13 种是世界其他地区未曾发现的。

8. Slovenia [slə'vi:nɪə] 斯洛文尼亚(全称“斯洛文尼亚共和国”,位于中欧南部)

9. Switzerland ['swɪtsələnd] 瑞士(联邦制国家,全境以高原和山地为主,有“欧洲屋脊”之称)

10. Liechtenstein ['liktənstain] 列支敦士登(联合国区域集团定义为西欧国家,夹在瑞士与奥地利两国之间,为世界上仅有的两个双重内陆国之一)

11. Monaco ['mɒnəkəʊ] 摩纳哥(位于法国南部的城邦国家,是仅次于梵蒂冈的世界第二小的国家)

12. Mont Blanc [blæŋk] 勃朗峰(又称“白朗峰”,是阿尔卑斯山最高峰,位于法国的上萨瓦省和意大利的瓦莱达奥斯塔的交界处)

13. Red Sea 红海(非洲东北部和阿拉伯半岛之间的狭长海域)

14. the Mediterranean [ˌmedɪtə'reɪniən] 地中海(世界最大的陆间海,被北面的欧洲大陆、南面的非洲大陆和东面的亚洲大陆包围着)

15. the Atlantic [æt'læntɪk] Ocean 大西洋(世界第二大洋,占地球表面积的近 20%)

16. sub-Saharan ['sʌb,sə'hɑ:rə] Africa 撒哈拉以南的非洲(俗称“黑非洲”)

### Words and Expressions

landform	['lændfɔ:m]	n. 地形,地貌
landscape	['lændɪskeɪp]	n. 风景,景观
physical	['fɪzɪkl]	adj. 自然(界)的
canyon	['kænjən]	n. 峡谷
plateau	['plætəʊ]	n. 高原
plain	[pleɪn]	n. 平原,平地
loess	['ləʊs]	n. 黄土
glacier	['glæsiə(r)]	n. 冰川,冰河
indigenous	[ɪn'dɪdʒənəs]	adj. 本地的,土生土长的
vegetation	[ˌvedʒə'teɪʃn]	n. 植物,草木
transitory	['trænsətəri]	adj. 瞬变的,短暂的
tropical	['trɒpɪkl]	adj. 热带的,炎热的
coastal	['kəʊstl]	adj. 海岸的,沿海的
landmark	['lændmɑ:k]	n. 界标,纪念碑
terrain	[tə'reɪn]	n. 地形,地势
prairie	['preəri]	n. 大草原,大牧场

dense	[dens]	adj. 密集的, 稠密的
primitive	['prɪmətɪv]	adj. 原始的
mammal	['mæml]	n. 哺乳动物
arc	[ɑ:k]	n. 弧(度)
glacial	['gleɪʃl]	adj. 冰川的
erg	[ɜ:g]	n. 沙质荒漠
outskirt	['aʊt,skɜ:t]	n. 边界, 郊区
sparse	[spɑ:s]	adj. 稀疏的, 稀少的
intercontinental	[,ɪntə,kɒntə'nentl]	adj. 跨洲的, 洲际的
enclose	[ɪn'kləʊz]	vt. 把……围起来
route	[ru:t]	n. 路, 航线, 途径
interact with		与……相互作用
a vast range of		广阔的, 广泛的
take up		占有, 占据
be characterized by		特点是……

注:本书均采用美音标注。

### Exercises

I. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Landforms are features of the landscapes in different regions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Human civilization has contributed a lot to enrich the natural landscapes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Grand Canyon is the only landmark visible from space and was selected by UNESCO as one of the protected natural heritage in 1979.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The grasslands of the Pampas are vast plateaus located in central and eastern Argentina in South America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Wet Tropics of Queensland is home to about 100 mammal species in Australia, 13 of which are found nowhere else over the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Alps stretch across the western and northern part of the European continent, crossing eight Alpine countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Sahara is the world's hottest desert and it divides the African continent into two parts—South Africa and northern black Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The coastal area of the Mediterranean Sea is characterized by the combination of natural landscape and cultural landscape.

II. Fill in the blanks with the information from the text.

- The Earth has a vast range of natural landscapes including the heavily forested

or wooded landscapes like tropical forests; icy landscapes of \_\_\_\_\_; widespread desert landscapes; mountainous landscapes; vast grasslands; coastal landscapes and islands; and biological landscapes in different climate zones.

2. The Grand Canyon is a steep canyon shaped by the \_\_\_\_\_ in the State of Arizona in the United States.

3. The highest peak of the Alps, \_\_\_\_\_, situated on the border between France, Italy and Switzerland.

4. The Sahara Desert stretches from the Red Sea, including parts of the Mediterranean coasts, to the outskirts of the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The Mediterranean Sea is an intercontinental sea that stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the west, to Asia on the east and separates \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Understanding of the text.

1. Define the terms “landform” and “landscape”.
2. List the different types of natural landscapes according to the text.
3. Discuss with your partner and explain why geographic environment has significant impact on human civilization and cultural exchanges.

## Supplementary Reading

### Top 8 Views and Scenic Stops in the U. S.

(Abridged)

By Salena Lettera

*In the past seven years, Salena Lettera and her co-driver, boyfriend Ed Godfrey, have visited all 49 of the continental U. S. states. They have also gone “off road” to see the scenic natural beauty the country offers.*

#### Crater Lake, Oregon (俄勒冈火山湖)

Formed nearly 7,700 years ago by the collapse of Mount Mazama (玛扎马火山), this blue **caldera** lake draws nearly half a million people a year. The deepest lake in America, it is fed entirely by rain and snowfall, which also makes it one of the purest. There are more than 20 scenic overlooks from which you can take beautiful pictures.



Crater Lake, Oregon

#### Highway 101, Oregon (俄勒冈 101 号公路沿线)

Standing atop Neahkahnie Mountain (阿卡尼山), looking down on the beach at Manzanita (曼扎尼塔), I got my first **sweeping** glimpse of where the ocean ends and



**euphoria** begins. The horizon was slightly arched, with the water following the **curvature** of the earth. We spent the night, waking to the sound of crashing waves.

#### **Pacific Coast Highway(PCH), California(加州太平洋海岸高速公路沿线)**

Apart from the movie stars, nothing seems to get more attention in California than its coastline. State Route 1, commonly referred to as the PCH, snakes over 600 miles with scenery as dramatic as any Hollywood blockbuster. Peony-pink sunrises greet the day. Coastline colours change from **slate** grey to **moss** green to **ochre** in a matter of miles, and beg to be photographed. You may even hear yourself gasp.

#### **Theodore Roosevelt National Park, North Dakota(北达科他州西奥多罗斯福国家公园)**

Seven miles east of Medora(梅多拉), **bison** greet you in the parking lot of this state park's visitor centre. There are no fences, no barriers, nothing separating you from the wildlife. North Dakota wasn't meant to be tamed; these are the Badlands(荒地) after all. The landscape resembles layers of wild, wavy, **earth-toned** ribbons. And the air is undoubtedly fresh.

#### **White Sands National Monument, New Mexico(新墨西哥州白沙国家纪念碑)**

Between Roswell(罗斯韦尔) and Las Cruces(拉斯克鲁塞斯) is a 275-square-mile area of pure white crystal known as White Sands. What you're seeing is not actual sand, but the world's largest **gypsum dune** field, surrounding you on all sides. It may feel as if you've left planet Earth; the superfine sand in your hands—and you will **scoop** handful after handful—drops through your fingers like **quicksilver**.



White Sands

#### **Cape Ann, Massachusetts(马萨诸塞州安角)**

Traveling around the edge of Cape Ann is like being in a 19th-century novel. Majestic homes **perch** on rocky shores, **bleak** in winter, gorgeously **lush** in summer, and stormy when the mood strikes. Cape Ann is America's oldest working seaport and art **colony**. It's classic New England; an abundance of fresh seafood, beautiful beaches and old-fashioned fishing villages.

#### **Chattanooga to Nashville, Tennessee(田纳西州查塔努加至纳什维尔沿线)**

It's easy to see why Chattanooga, spread along the banks of the Tennessee River(田纳西河), is called the Scenic City. Lookout Mountain(卢考特山), which straddles three states, is the main attraction. And this is where you will find Ruby Falls(红宝石瀑布), America's highest underground waterfall. On the way to Nashville, you will cross Monteagle Mountain(蒙蒂格尔山), whose long, steep **gradient** feels as endless as its scenery.

#### **US Highway 1, Florida(佛罗里达州美国1号公路沿线)**

South of Miami, just past the edge of the Everglades National Park(大沼泽地国家