



生等十大类。所选素材具有很高的文化品味,既有风格独特的时文,又有经久传诵的经典之作,并配有插图、图表、视频影像,可谓图文并茂。学生可在历史的长河中体验中国文化的变迁,感受到中国龙脉的振动。

《英语话中华》用英语说中国的事,突出中国元素,体现了语言的工具性和人文性结合特征。本书以中华主流文化为主线,特别强调中西文化的对比,在教材中设计了大量中西文化比较的题目和练习,供学生作进一步的研究和探讨,同时设置了“外国人看中国”栏目和文化背景注释,让学生从不同的角度认知中西方文化,开阔多元文化的视角。

《英语话中华》的编写体现了人性化的设计,遵循了学生的学习习惯,采用“先读后说,说了再写”的方式,使学生在已获知识的基础上,构建新的知识,促进听说读写译综合性的训练和发展。书中栏目新颖、实用,各有侧重,又相互联系,形成一个有机的知识链条,使学生能够轻松入境,愉悦地学习。各学习板块后附有大量与主题或话题相关的词汇和表达方式,为学生口头或书面交际提供了充足的语料。

《英语话中华》为教师自主设计教学开辟了巨大的空间,教师可根据学生的特点对教学资源进行选取和组合,做到因材施教,分类指导。教材支持学生在线学习,学生可以在教师的指导下,制定自己的学习计划,进行自主学习。

### 教材结构

《英语话中华》由“自然与传统”和“文明与发展”两部书构成,每部书五个单元。每个单元围绕同一个主题展开,包含七个学习板块和音视频学习资料。

各单元板块分别是:

#### I. Read for Comprehension 阅读理解

阅读理解板块由同一主题的两篇课文组成,每篇课文前设有 pre-reading 和 post-reading 两项,帮助学生更好的理解课文内容。

#### II. Broaden Your Knowledge 知识拓展

板块设计旨在拓展与主题相关的文化知识,使学生增加知识面,并在原有的基础上做一些深入的探索和思考。

#### III. Build Your Vocabulary 词汇积累

提供话题语料,丰富学生词汇,使其能够表达更广、更深层次的思想内容。

#### IV. Say What You Hear 先听后说

收听有关文化专题的音频材料,在听懂的基础上,围绕同一话题进行口语练习。

#### V. Say What You See 先看再说



## VI. China in Foreigners' Eyes 外国人看中国

提供外国人撰写短文一篇,对中国的文化现象和事物发表议论和看法,使学生了解西方人如何看待和认知中国文化。

## VII. Practice of Language 语言技能练习

本板块包括英译汉、汉译英和英语写作练习。学生在熟悉和掌握前面板块的内容后,运用学过的知识和表达方式,进行书面语的练习,达到融会贯通的目的。

各学习板块形式多样,相互衔接;内容由浅及深,彼此呼应;听说读写译综合练习,互为补充,构成了集语言技能培训、文化知识学习、问题探讨和辩证思维为一体的综合发展范式。

《英语话中华》是山东大学大学英语课程改革的成果,是中外教师集体智慧的结晶。贾卫国教授作为总主编主持了教材的总体规划,实际参与了章节的编写和审稿工作。陈伟教授和李玲教授分别为《英语话中华》“自然与传统”部和“文明与发展”部的主编,负责教材的内容设计、章节编写、人员调配和书稿审核等工作。本系列“自然与传统”的中方编写团队成员有:胡明、吴倩(第一单元),陈登峰、柳婷婷(第二单元),王倩、魏莉(第三单元),韩佳颖、白云(第二教研室)(第四单元),曲丽洁、林佳(第五单元),宋晓红、边玉珍(部分章节的编写)。外国专家 Morgan Kirby Jones, Jack Tofari, Erin Smith, Jay Thelin, Findlay Nicol 分别为 1~5 章撰文。Erin Smith(美)参与本书的审稿工作。

山东大学本科生院和研究生院对本书的编著给予了巨大支持和宝贵的指导;山东大学出版社为本书的出版创造了优异的条件,并在各方面给予了大力的协助;大学外语教学部网络教研室的老师和技术人员为部分音视频素材选取做了大量工作,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书的读者可登录山东大学大学英语网站([www.sden.sdu.edu.cn](http://www.sden.sdu.edu.cn))进行在线听力练习,或以 mp3 格式下载听力资料。

编者  
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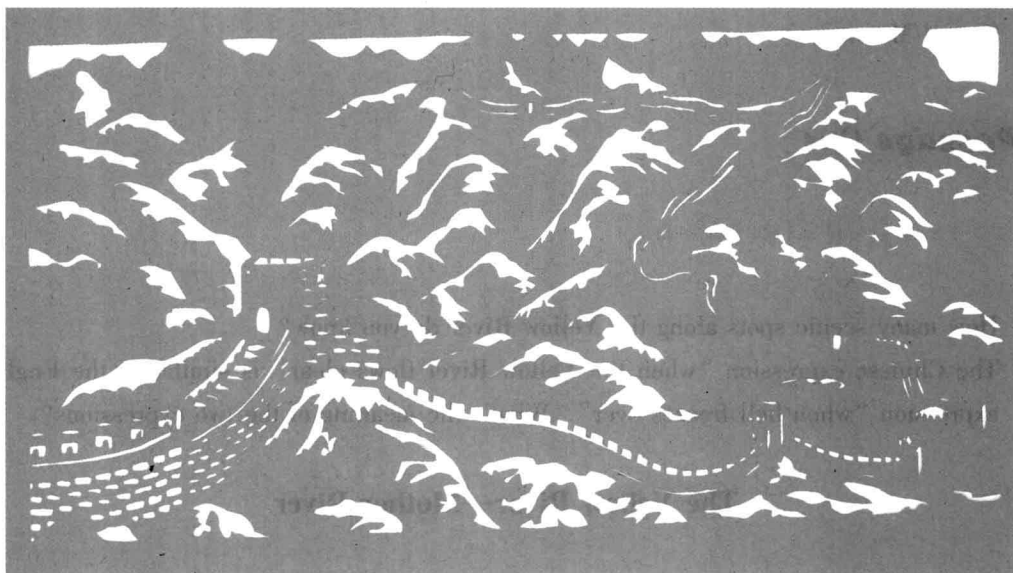
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## Unit 1 Beautiful Landscape



### Synopsis

China is situated in the eastern part of the Asian continent on the western coast of the Pacific Ocean. Looking down over the land of China from the sky, you will see China's topography like a huge ladder, rising step by step from east to west. The vast territory, varied landforms, numerous rivers and lakes, long and undulating coasts, fertile seas, lush and green forests and delicate scenery—all these have given birth to a number of natural scenic wonders in the wide land of China.



**mausoleum** *n.* a special building made to hold the dead body of an important person 陵墓

## Notes

### 1. the Yangshao Culture 仰韶文化

The Yangshao Culture, distributed mainly in the Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, southern Hebei and eastern Gansu Provinces, is a culture belonging to **the late Neolithic Age** (新石器时代). Dated from 5000 BC to 3000 BC, its name is derived from the first-known Yangshao Culture site—Yangshao Village in Yinchi County, Henan Province. The Yangshao culture exhibits the first evidence of settled agriculture in China, producing millet, wheat, rice, kaoliang, and possibly soybeans. They kept domesticated animals such as pigs and dogs, chickens, sheep, goats, and cattle, hunted fishes with nets, and gathered fruits and nuts. The art of pottery is one of the achievements during this period. Red pottery ware including cooking vessels, bowls, cups, and jars were made by hand. Another characteristic of the pottery during this time is the painted patterns and animal lines. Tools such as refined **grind** (磨制) stone axes, **shovels** (铲), **millstones** (磨石), arrows, and **harpoons** (鱼叉) etc. were commonly used.

### 2. Yellow Emperor 黄帝

The Yellow Emperor, or Huangdi, is a legendary Chinese sovereign and cultural hero presented in Chinese mythology. He is said to be the ancestor of all Huaxia Chinese. According to many sources he was one of the legendary **Three Sovereigns** (三皇) and Five Emperors. Tradition holds that he reigned from 2697 BC to 2597 BC or from 2696 BC to 2598 BC. He is regarded as the founder of Chinese civilization.

### 3. Fuxi 伏羲

Fuxi, born on the lower-middle reaches of the Yellow River, was the first of the Three Sovereigns of ancient China. He is a culture hero reputed to be the inventor of writing, fishing, and trapping.

## Post-reading Activities

*After reading the passage above, you are expected to complete the following exercises to practice what you have learned.*

### Checking Your Understanding

*Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage you have learned.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The source region of the Yellow River is located in Shandong Province.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The length of the middle reaches of the Yellow River is 2,464 kilometers.





Mount Tai, the leader of the “Five Sacred Mountains”, is located in the center of Shandong Province. Its main peak is about 1,545 meters above sea level. In Chinese culture, east is regarded as a sacred direction since it is where the sun and the moon rise. Thus Mount Tai is **adoringly** defined as East-mountain.

To the Chinese people, Mount Tai is a symbol of greatness and **grandeur**. The sacred Mount Tai was the object of an imperial **cult** for nearly 2,000 years. The word “tai” in Chinese means stability and peace. Mount Tai therefore symbolizes peaceful life and unified country. In ancient times, the first thing an emperor did on ascending the throne was to climb Mount Tai and pray to heaven and earth or their ancestors. This unique Mountain Worship is called Feng Shan<sup>1</sup>.

In addition, since it symbolizes ancient Chinese civilizations and beliefs, many poets and literary scholars visited the mountain to gain **inspiration**. Vast quantities of poetry and stone **inscriptions** were left by emperors, poets and scholars of every era, all of which make Mount Tai the **epitome** of oriental culture. These artistic masterpieces found there are in perfect harmony with the natural landscape.

Besides historic **relics**, Mount Tai **boasts** unique natural scenery too. The **lofty** peaks, deep valleys, spectacular waterfalls, **enchanted** rocks, centuries-old pines and **cypresses**, flowing springs and **twittering** birds will undoubtedly encourage you to **linger** with no thought of leaving. The four wonders of the mountain are Sunrises from the East<sup>2</sup>, the Sunset Glow, the Sea of Clouds and the Golden Belt along the Yellow River. It would be a great pity to miss the four wonders. Moreover, this area has its typical **catering** culture. Mount Tai cuisine is renowned for its featured feasts and local-favored snacks. The featured feasts mainly include Tofu Feast and **Potherb** Feast. The local-favored snacks include Millet Pancake and Grilled Meat.

Facing the East Sea as well as the Yellow River, Mount Tai presents a **conspicuous** figure in China with its **magnificence**, loftiness, long history, numerous cultural relics and natural beauty. As the symbol of Chinese spirit and a typical representative of Chinese famous traditional mountains, it is the first place in China to be listed as the world's cultural and natural **heritage** site by UNESCO.

(378 words)

### Words and Expressions

**adoring** *adj.* showing very strong love for someone 崇拜的, 敬慕的

**grandeur** *n.* the quality of being magnificent or splendid or grand 壮观

**cult** *n.* an interest followed with exaggerated zeal 狂热

**inspiration** *n.* arousal of the mind to special unusual activity or creativity 灵感



**inscription** *n.* letters inscribed (especially words engraved or carved) on something 题词;

碑文

**epitome** *n.* a standard or typical example 缩影

**relics** *n.* an object, tradition or system from the past which continues to exist 遗产

**boast** *v.* to have or own something to be proud of 有(引以为荣的事物)

**lofty** *adj.* of imposing height 高耸的

**enchanting** *adj.* capturing interest as if by a spell 迷人的,使人喜悦的

**cypress** *n.* 柏树

**twitter** *v.* make high-pitched sounds, as of birds (鸟)叽叽喳喳地叫

**linger** *v.* leave slowly and hesitantly 逗留,徘徊

**catering** *n.* providing food and services (会议或社交活动的)饮食服务;酒席承办

**potherb** *n.* any of various herbaceous plants whose leaves or stems or flowers are cooked and used for food or seasoning 野菜

**conspicuous** *adj.* obvious to the eye or mind 显眼的,明显的

**magnificence** *n.* splendid or imposing in size or appearance 壮丽

**heritage** *n.* any attribute or immaterial possession that is inherited from ancestors 遗产

**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization 联合国教科文组织

## Notes

### 1. Feng Shan 封禅

According to *Shiji* (《史记》), “Feng Shan” is explained as “to build altar by soil on Mount Tai for paying **homage** (敬意) to heaven is called ‘Feng’; to clear the land on a hill below Mount Tai for expressing gratitude to earth is called ‘Shan’”. Therefore, the actual meaning of “Feng Shan” ceremony is to declare the emperor’s legitimate rule over the land. They considered it to be a symbol of Chinese power given by master of nature. Moreover, they pray the blessing of the heaven. Certainly the emperor would also report how brilliant his achievement in his regality was. It was said that 72 emperors of different dynasties made pilgrimages to this mountain. These special ceremonies and sacrifices earned the mountain widespread fame.

### 2. Sunrises from the East 泰山日出

The sunrise on Mount Tai is splendid and one of the marvelous spectacles of the summit of Mount Tai. While the first beam of sunlight tears the last beam of darkness before dawn, the east sky turns dull black to grey, to red and then to dazzling golden yellow jetting out rays of morning sun and brightening the whole sky. Finally, one fireball suddenly jumps out of the sea of clouds.



## Post-reading Activities

*After reading the passage above, you are expected to complete the following exercises to practice what you have learned.*

### Checking Your Understanding

*Tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage you have learned.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Mount Tai is defined as East-mountain adoringly because it faces the East Sea and the Yellow River.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In ancient times, the emperor on ascending to the throne would pray to heaven and earth or their ancestors on Mount Tai while worshipping Mount Tai.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Mount Tai symbolizes the peaceful life and unified country and thus it represents ancient Chinese civilizations and beliefs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Vast quantities of poetry and stone inscriptions were all left by the emperors who had ever worshiped Mount Tai.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mount Tai is the first place in China to be listed as the world's cultural and natural heritage site by UNESCO for its unique natural scenery.

### Sharing Ideas

1. *Suppose Tom, an American friend of yours, is going to visit Mount Tai during the summer vacation. He asks you to tailor-make his two days traveling so that he can learn the local culture, enjoy the typical food and buy some souvenirs. Try to find on the Internet or in the library more information about Mount Tai and then make a plan for Tom's traveling with reference to the following outline.*

The best plan I have researched and selected for Tom's traveling:

- The total traveling cost is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cost includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are four ascents of the mountain. I recommend that Tom takes the East Route because \_\_\_\_\_.
- On this trip, Tom can visit \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tom should not miss going to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tom can find many souvenirs such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- When Tom is hungry, he can try \_\_\_\_\_.



2. Think of as many travel tips on visiting Mount Tai as you can and share them with your partner.

## II. Broaden Your Knowledge

1. Fill in the blanks according to the knowledge you have learned before.

The Yangtze River or Chang Jiang is the \_\_\_\_\_ river in Asia and the \_\_\_\_\_ longest in the world after the \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa and the Amazon in \_\_\_\_\_. The name Yangtze River is derived from Yangzi Jiang, the Chinese name for the river in its lower reaches. The modern Chinese name, Chang Jiang, literally means Long River and is increasingly being adopted as the standard name in English. The river is about \_\_\_\_\_ km long and flows from its source in \_\_\_\_\_ Province in the western part of China, eastwards into the \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ spans the Yangtze River at Sandouping, Yichang, Hubei province, China. Construction began in 1993. It is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world, more than five times the size of the Hoover Dam. Historically, the mighty Chang Jiang became the political boundary between \_\_\_\_\_ China and \_\_\_\_\_ China several times because of the difficulty of crossing the river. A lot of battles took place along the river, the most famous being the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ in 208 AD during the Three Kingdoms period. Politically, \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of China several times, although most of the time its territory only covered the southeastern part of China.

2. Read the following passages on Hainan and Hawaii and discuss with your partner the similarities and differences between Hainan and Hawaii. And then fill in the blanks in the following graph with the information you have acquired in the passages.

### Hainan—The Oriental Hawaii

Different from other provinces, Hainan is the second largest ocean island and the smallest land province and southernmost province in China. In 1988 this resource-rich tropical island became a separate province with Haikou City on the northern coast the capital. Hainan now has a population of 8.54 million, among which about one million are ethnic minorities.

Hainan is an ideal place for you to be away from the cold winter. The best time to visit



Hainan is between November and March. Just imagine that you are lying on the soft beach under beautiful sunshine or that you are walking through the coconut plantation under the blue sky. How wonderful everything is! The typical ethnic villages of Li and Miao are well worth a visit too. The hospitable villagers will treat you to traditional food as well as wonderful singing and dancing performances. Furthermore, Hainan is famous for the fresh and delicious seafood. Due to the mild climate and favorable environment, Hainan is regarded as a long life island. The young often travel to Hainan seeking a return to nature and the old would rather live there to enjoy their lives.

**Discover Hawaii**

Hawaii is the youngest of the 50 U. S. states which was admitted as the 50th state in 1959. As the only U. S. state made up entirely of islands, Hawaii is the southernmost state of the United States with warm tropical climate. Honolulu, on Oahu, is the capital and the largest city. Hawaii has over a million permanent residents along with many visitors and U. S. military personnel. Due to its mid-Pacific location, Hawaii has many North American and Asian influences along with its own vibrant native culture.

Hawaii is like no other place on earth. It is home to one of the world’s most active volcanoes and the world’s tallest sea mountain, birthplace of modern surfing and the **hula** (呼啦舞), former seat of a royal kingdom and home to the only royal palace on U. S. soil, as well as a place to appreciate humpback whales traveling from the Gulf of Alaska for breeding and birthing in the islands’ warm and shallow waters. But perhaps Hawaii’s most unique feature is its aloha spirit; the warmth of Hawaii’s people that wonderfully complements the Islands’ perfect temperatures.

Items	Hainan Province	Hawaii
Time to be admitted as a province or state		
Location		
Capital		
Climate		
Population		
Multiculture		
Unique sightseeing		



### III. Build Your Vocabulary

Some English words and phases below about China's landscapes can be very useful in your communication with foreigner friends.

#### Words about mountains

steep, precipitous 雄奇险峻, 峻拔突兀  
mountains beyond mountains 山外有山, 重峦叠嶂  
steep mountains 崇山峻岭  
picturesque peaks and rocks 奇峰异石  
range upon range of green hills 山峦叠翠  
surrounded by mountains/hills 群山环抱

#### Words about rivers

sparkling 波光粼粼  
a wide expanse of misty water 烟波浩渺  
transparent 清澈见底的

#### Words about mountains and rivers

landscape of lakes and hills 湖光山色  
enclosed/surrounded by the hills on one side and waters on the other 依山傍水  
beautiful mountains and clear waters 山清水秀  
green hills and clear waters 青山绿水  
scenery with mountains and rivers 山水风光

#### Useful expressions

picturesque views 景色如画  
inviting views 诱人景色  
tourist attraction; tourist destination; scenic spot; places of tourist attraction 旅游景点  
natural scenery 自然景观  
cultural heritage 文化遗产  
places of historic figures and cultural heritage 人文景观  
scenic spots and historical sites; places of historic interest and scenic beauty 名胜古迹  
holiday resort 度假胜地  
the boundless expanse of the Chinese territory 广袤无垠的中华大地



gorgeous and varied natural scenery 绚丽多姿的自然景观  
the World Natural and Cultural Heritage 世界自然文化遗产  
a place with poetic charm 充满诗情画意的地方

China is home to many famous mountains and great rivers. 中国有很多名山大川。

The pond is as smooth as a mirror. 湖面如镜。

In heaven there is a paradise, and on earth there are Suzhou and Hangzhou.

上有天堂,下有苏杭。

The trips to the Five Mountains make those to the rest unnecessary, and the trip to Huangshan Mountain makes those to the Five unnecessary.

五岳归来不看山,黄山归来不看岳。

All mountains become nothing after you coming back from Huangshan Mountain, and all water becomes nothing after you coming back from Jiuzhaigou.

黄山归来不看山,九寨沟归来不看水。

Guilin's landscape tops those elsewhere, and Yangshuo's landscape tops that of Guilin.

桂林山水甲天下,阳朔山水甲桂林。

I would like to compare the West Lake to a beauty who looks perfect in both heavy and light make-up. 欲把西湖比西子,淡妆浓抹总相宜。

Mount Tai belittles the rest of mountains. 会当凌绝顶,一览众山小。

People tour in "pictures" while boats sail on water. 船行水上,人游画中。

### Sharing Ideas

Step 1 *Match the following places with the provinces they are located in.*

- |                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Mount Hua Shan                  | a. Shaanxi        |
| 2) Mount Wuyi                      | b. Yunnan         |
| 3) Stone Forest                    | c. Jilin          |
| 4) Lijiang River                   | d. Xinjiang       |
| 5) Jiuzhaigou                      | e. Guizhou        |
| 6) Kanas Lake                      | f. Guangxi        |
| 7) Huangguoshu Waterfall           | g. Hongkong       |
| 8) Heavenly Pond in Mount Changbai | h. Fujian         |
| 9) Hulun Buir Eastern Grassland    | i. Inner Mongolia |
| 10) Victoria Bay                   | j. Sichuan        |

Step 2 *If you have a chance to visit only one of the places, where do you want to go? And why? Give three reasons at least.*



## IV. Say What You Hear

In this part you are going to listen to a passage entitled **Follow Natives to Explore Zhangjiajie** and then do the oral practice as required.

### Thinking Ahead

Before listening to the passage, prepare yourself by thinking about the following two questions.

1. Can you name some scenic spots of Hunan Province ?
2. How much do you know about Zhangjiajie?

### Follow Natives to Explore Zhangjiajie

(04:24)



### Words and Expressions for Your Reference

**silicon** *n.* a chemical element which exists as a grey solid or as a brown powder and is found in rocks and sand 硅

**dioxide** *n.* a compound formed by combining two atoms of oxygen and one atom of another chemical element 二氧化物

**sub-tropical** *adj.* related to or typical of an area that is near a tropical area 亚热带的





**monsoon** *n.* a seasonal wind of South Asia that blows from the southwest in summer, bringing heavy rains, and from the northeast in winter 季风(在亚洲南部,夏自西南、冬自东北吹来的风)

### Sharing Ideas

1. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences.
  - 1) Zhangjiajie is \_\_\_\_\_ in the northwestern part of Hunan Province, about 265 kilometers to the northwest of Changsha, the \_\_\_\_\_ capital.
  - 2) Mother and Child Cliff is a \_\_\_\_\_ spot in the Golden Wipe Stream area. Stretching some 8 kilometers, the Golden Wipe stream is surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ rare peaks and \_\_\_\_\_ rocks on both sides.
  - 3) Zhangjiajie has a sub-tropical mountain monsoon climate, \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable temperatures with \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall and sunshine.
  - 4) At present, the Zhangjiajie National Forest Park is working to perfect its service \_\_\_\_\_ and to develop more \_\_\_\_\_ programs.
  - 5) Another thing worth mentioning is the \_\_\_\_\_ local ethnic makeup. Ethnic \_\_\_\_\_ of Tujia, Bai and Miao people make up about 70 percent of the local population in Zhangjiajie.
2. Act as a local guide of Zhangjiajie and introduce Zhangjiajie briefly about its location, some scenic spots, the climate and the local population before the tour.

## V. Say What You See

*In this part, you are going to watch a video clip entitled **Shangri-La** and then say what you have watched.*

### Thinking Ahead

*Before watching the video clip, prepare yourself by thinking about the following two questions.*

1. Where is Shangri-La located?
2. Do you know the meaning of Shangri-La? Do you dream of living in such a place?