

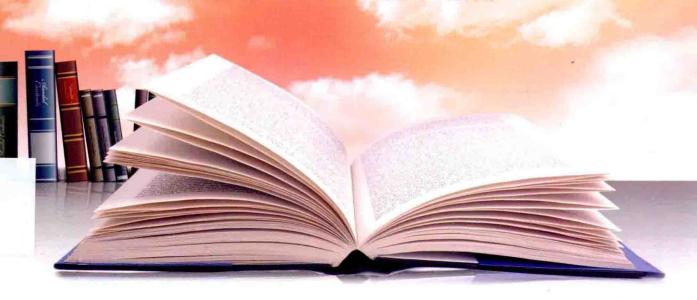
大学英语

阅读与翻译实用教程

(下册)

College English
Reading and Translation

◎ 主 编 李京平 ◎ 副主编 左映娟



大学英语

阅读与翻译实用教程

下册

主 编 李京平 副主编 左映娟

北京交通大学出版社

《大学英语阅读与翻译实用教程》是以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,以相关现代教学理论为依据,参照全国四、六级考试新题型编写的。题材以大学生的认知能力为基准,以他们的学习和生活为轴心,以i时代网络多元信息为资源,涉及教育、科学、社会、文化、财经、体育、政治等各领域的知识,融科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体,体现i时代大信息量、高速度、高效率、多媒体的特征。

教材侧重强化阅读的"效率意识",训练学生高效地进行有针对性、系统的快读阅读,以及翻译的"实用能力",使学生熟悉中国社会文化及其英文表达,帮助他们更好地掌握跨文化沟通技能,有助于学生在国际交流中学以致用。

版权所有,侵权必究。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语阅读与翻译实用教程.下册/李京平主编.—北京:北京交通大学出版社,2014.7 (i时代大学英语系列教程)
ISBN 978-7-5121-2034-1

I. ① 大··· Ⅱ. ① 李··· Ⅲ. ① 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 ② 英语-翻译-高等学校-教材 Ⅳ. ① H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 175798 号

策划编辑: 王晓春 责任编辑: 王晓春

出版发行: 北京交通大学出版社 电话: 010-51686414

北京市海淀区高梁桥斜街 44号 邮编: 100044

印刷者:北京艺堂印刷有限公司

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本: 203×275 印张: 14.5 字数: 409 千字

版 次: 2014年8月第1版 2014年8月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5121-2034-1/H·410

印 数: 1~3 400 册 定价: 39.00 元

本书如有质量问题,请向北京交通大学出版社质监组反映。对您的意见和批评,我们表示欢迎和感谢。 投诉电话: 010-51686043,51686008;传真: 010-62225406; E-mail: press@bjtu.edu.cn。

前言

《大学英语阅读与翻译实用教程》是以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,以相关现代教学理论为依据,参照全国四、六级考试新题型编写的,旨在提高学生阅读与翻译的实用能力,以满足大学英语教学和学生参加四、六级考试的需求。

本套教材的全体编写人员来自教育部首批大学英语教学改革示范点项目学校,大多是国家级 《大学英语》精品课程、国家级《大学英语》教学团队的专家和骨干教师。

大学英语长篇阅读与仔细阅读在学生能力培养、教学方法和考试题型等方面均不同。我们发现细读题型文章短(通常 300 个词左右),难度大,题目复杂;长读题型文章长(通常 1 200 个词左右),难度低,题目直接。应当说在未来实际工作中,学生较少碰到仔细阅读理解题型中那样晦涩难懂的文章,多数情况是要求他们查阅大量的英文资料,在一定时间里从浩如烟海的资料中找到自己所需要的内容。完成这种任务是具有挑战性的,需要具备快速阅读能力及技巧,既要懂得如何浏览和略读,也要懂得如何查读和跳读。这种能力和技巧需要从学生时代开始培养,因此长篇阅读训练是大学英语教学中必不可少的一种训练。为此,2006 年全国大学英语四、六级考委会以培养学生语言实际应用能力、训练其具备未来工作所必备的语言技能为目标,开始实行新考试题型,首次增加快速阅读题型,并且是全部考试题型中唯一需要计时(15 分钟)完成的部分。

2013 年 12 月的四、六级新题型与"国际接轨",从"应试"变"应用",把原来的快速阅读题改为长篇阅读理解题。长篇阅读理解的信息匹配题,加大了对考生把握总体段落布局、速度和归纳总结能力的考核,评价考生能否在极短时间内定位关键信息并进行匹配,对语句的逻辑分析和推理能力、开拓能力有了新的要求。

翻译题型的变化更为引人注目。不仅题型由句子汉译英改为段落汉译英,考试时间由 5 分钟延长至 30 分钟,分值比例也由 5% 大幅度提升至 15%。不仅如此,翻译题的内容结合"中国风",涉及中国历史、文化、经济、社会发展等方方面面,极具中国特色。四级翻译长度为 140~ 160 个汉字;六级翻译长度为 180~ 200 个汉字。翻译综合考核考生对中国文化的了解和用英语正确表达中国文化的方式。翻译考试的侧重点从考查字、词、句到考查段落,发生了根本性的变化,更加侧重逻辑组合能力和实用语义翻译能力。四、六级考试翻译要求的提高,能在一定程度上督促学生掌握实用翻译技巧,熟悉中国社会文化的英文表达,有助于学生在国际交流中学以致用。

本套教材主要特点如下:

1. 长度难度循序渐进

根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,达到大学英语一般要求的快速阅读速度,在阅读生词不超过总数3%的材料时,应为每分钟100个词。本套教材编写时考虑到大学英语一至四级学生语言能力

的差别,每册在文章长度上有一个渐变的过程,使学生对每册的各篇文章阅读加答题均能在15分钟左右完成。这样做既统一了编写体例,也符合四级考试中长篇阅读题型的阅读要求。文章长度具体为:上册900~1000个词;下册1000~1200个词。除此之外,各册在选材时难度也做到由易到难,循序渐进。

2. 题材体裁各册迥异

本套教材每册题材按主题(theme-related)分类。上册题材是大学生耳熟能详的校园生活,包括新生人学、大学生活、校园活动、学习策略等话题。下册题材是大学生喜闻乐见的社会生活,包括旅游、音乐、艺术、时尚、环境保护等话题。各册按难易程度呈现体裁差别。上册文章以记人叙事的记叙文为主,下册文章以科普类的说明文和议论文为主。

3. 题型题量安排合理

教材每个单元阅读部分包括 3 篇围绕单元主题的文章,前两篇文章后各有 3 个练习,题量适中,难易适度。文章题型在设计上考虑了统一性和多样性。每篇文章后的第一个练习题型都与四级考试长篇阅读题型一致,目的在于训练学生适应四级考试新题型,使他们对这种题型能够应付自如。第二个和第三个练习为拓展性练习,设计的目的是为了加深学生对文章主题的理解,并且对文章细节有进一步的把握;此练习形式丰富多样,既有考查学生全文理解的文章结构类题目、时间线索类题目和文章大意总结填空类题目,也有考查学生细节理解的问答题、词语填空题和排序题。

教材每个单元翻译部分的练习都涉及中国文化内容,包括中秋节、少林功夫、长城、中国书法、中国旗袍、京剧、儒家思想、中国年画、道教、中国四大名著、中国茶文化、中华美食、中国园林、故宫和中国古代四大发明等内容。大学里的英语学习,尤其是翻译学习,能帮助学生更好地掌握跨文化沟通技能,获得知识积淀,为后续学习和发展打下良好基础。另外,作为未来世界的领导者,大学生们应该有强烈的社会责任感和历史使命感。提前深入了解中国历史、文化、经济和社会发展各方面内容,能帮助学生们更深刻地理解中国社会的发展和变化,对未来充满希望,为未来做好准备。

4. 指导篇——快速阅读策略、汉译英翻译法、写作必备经典句型

"工欲善其事,必先利其器"。为了帮助学生达到迅速获取有效信息、提高学习效能、正确流利进行交流的目的,教材第二部分提供了系统详细的"大学英语学习策略指导",主要内容包括:快速阅读策略指导篇、汉译英翻译法指导篇和写作必备经典句型指导篇。

本套教材共有2册,每册8单元,共计16单元。

本套教材既适用于高等学校大学英语基础阶段的学生学习,也适用于各类英语爱好者作为学习材料。

由于编写时间较仓促,编者能力有限,纰漏之处在所难免,请读者不吝赐教。

《大学英语阅读与翻译实用教程》总主编 2014年7月

目 录

Unit 1	Travelling	. 1
Unit 2	Art and Music	20
Unit 3	Film	40
Unit 4	Fashion ·····	61
Unit 5	Shopping and Dinning	79
Unit 6	E-life	
	Environmental Protection	117
Unit 8	Globalization and Localization	137
参考答案	on-keeping your vavel experience as healthy as gard the	159
附录A	大学英语学习策略指导: 汉译英翻译法指导篇	189
附录 B	大学英语学习策略指导:写作必备经典句型指导篇	196

Unit 1

Travelling

Part I Reading

Passage 1



Travel Tips

- A) It's always important to take care of your health, but there are additional concerns to keep in mind when you're traveling. Whether you're taking a quick trip with your family or studying abroad for several months, it's easier to get sick when you're in a new place because your body hasn't had a chance to adjust to the food, water, and air in a new environment. Traveling can bring you in contact with things that your body isn't used to. But if you follow a few simple tips, you're more likely to stay healthy throughout your trip and your trip will definitely be more enjoyable. Here are some tips on keeping your travel experience as healthy as possible.
- B) The first thing you should do if you're heading overseas is to find out what kinds of **vaccinations** (疫苗接种) you'll need in advance because different countries have different requirements. In the United States, contact your doctor or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for a list of necessary vaccinations. You'll need to allow plenty of time for this step in case you need to get **vaccines** (疫苗) that require more than one **dose** (一次的剂量).



C) Three of the most common health problems that you may experience when traveling are **jet lag** (飞行时差综合征), altitude sickness, and **diarrhea** (腹泻). When you fly across time zones, the



differing amounts of light can change your internal body clock, resulting in a condition known as jet lag. Jet lag may cause some symptoms that are unpleasant situations on a fun trip, including upset stomach, **insomnia** (失眠), and tiredness. There are some things you can do to combat jet lag. For example, if you're traveling from west to east, you should stay out of the sun until the day after your arrival. If you're flying from east to west, go for a speedy walk as soon as possible after you arrive.

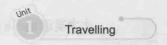
- D) Altitude sickness is caused by dry air, a decrease in oxygen, and low **barometric** (气压的) pressure when you travel to a higher altitude than you're used to. As a result, you may have problems, such as headaches and shortness of breath. Some people are affected at 5 000 feet (1 524 meters), but others aren't affected until they reach altitudes of 10 000 feet (3 048 meters) or more. Find out what altitude you're traveling to before you leave. If you think that you might get altitude sickness, talk with your doctor before you leave home. The best prevention for altitude sickness is to gradually increase your altitude every day to get used to it. If that isn't possible, some drugs can help relieve and even prevent symptoms of altitude sickness.
- E) The topic of diarrhea may seem gross, but it can be a serious problem. Traveler's diarrhea often occurs when a foreign type of bacteria enters your **digestive tract** (消化道), usually when you eat **contaminated** (污染的) food or water. The best way to prevent diarrhea is to be very careful of the food you eat and the water you drink on the road.
- F) So what foods are safe to eat? Any foods that have been boiled are generally safe, as well as



fruits and vegetables that have to be **peeled** (削皮) before eating. Avoid eating uncooked or undercooked meat or meat that is not cooked just prior to serving. Stay away from foods that require a lot of handling before serving. Here's an example: Nine friends ate at a restaurant when on a school trip overseas; eight had diarrhea the next day. The one who

didn't get sick was the only one who had ordered a dish that didn't need to be touched by human hands right before serving.

G) You've probably heard that you shouldn't drink the water in some countries overseas, but did you know why? Water supplies in some countries are not treated in the same way as water supplies in other countries; various bacteria, viruses, and **parasites** (寄生虫) are commonly found in the water. Many experts suggest you drink only bottled water when traveling. If you need to use tap water, you should boil it first. Even if you're brushing your teeth, washing contact lenses, drinking a small glass of water to wash down pills, or adding ice to your drink, first take



precautions to ensure the water is safe.

- H) When you're packing, you'll want to include any **medications** (药物) and other medical supplies you use on a daily basis because they may be hard to find in another country if you run out. Even if you can find them, there's a good chance the **formulations** (配方) will be stronger or weaker than the ones you're used to. Packing some pain medication and diarrhea medication is also a good idea. And pack some **allergy** (过敏性) medication even if you don't take it at home. People sometimes unexpectedly develop allergic reactions to the **pollens** (花粉) and other things found in a new environment. Those with **asthma** (哮喘) or other allergies can unexpectedly react to these new substances.
- I) Even if you watch what you eat and drink and get enough rest while you're traveling, you might still get sick. The good news is that you'll probably be able to find competent medical care. The key is knowing where to go. Most travel guides suggest you go to a hospital where English is spoken. For this reason, it's wise to always carry a written copy of your medical history with you. Having such important information readily available can help health care workers make appropriate decisions, and you won't have to worry about forgetting important information at a time when you're likely to be upset and not thinking clearly.
- J) Before you leave your home, create a medical history form that includes the following information:
- your name, address, and home phone number;
- your doctor's name, address, and office phone number;
- your blood type;
- a list of any ongoing health problems;
- a list of current medications you are taking;
- a list of allergies to medications, food, insects, and animals.

(http://kidshealth.org/teen/safety/safebasics/travel_tips.html)

(10// words)

W. W. O. O.



Task 1

In this task, there are ten statements. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Please put the right letter in the bracket before each statement.

- () 1. You're advised to take a fast walk right after you arrive when you're travelling by air from east to west.
- () 2. Among other things, you should remember to try to avoid foods that need dealing with hands before serving.
- () 3. Your body may not be able to adapt to things you meet when you're travelling, but some advice can help you to stay fit in your trip.
- () 4. Medicine in a foreign country can be different from that of your own country even if it's available.
- () 5. According to experts, bottled water and boiled water are two kinds of safe water.
- () 6. When travelling by air, the change of your internal body clock can make you feel uncomfortable.
- () 7. You'd better leave enough time for vaccinations because you may need two or three times to do it.
- () 8. It's very important to bring with you a note of your medical history because when you are ill and can't think properly doctors can make right decisions with the help of your note.
- () 9. Different people have different tolerance for height when climbing mountains.
- () 10. You should be very careful with the meat you eat; it should be well-cooked.

Task 2

You will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

- 1. Why do you become ill more ensily when you're travelling to new places?
- A) Because there are too many things for you to see and you get very tired.
 - B) Because you usually have very tight schedules when you're travelling.
- C) Because your body needs time to get used to the food, water and air there.
 - D) Because traveling can put you in contact with what your body doesn't like.
- 2. What should you do to fight jet lag if you fly from west to east?
 - A) You should do exercise as soon as you arrive.
- B) You should avoid the sun the first day you arrive.
 - C) You should get a good sleep after you arrive.
- D) You should change your internal body clock soon.

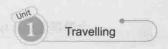
VVOIUS	Tille	VVIIVI	Comprehension Hate
Words	Time	WPM	Comprehension Rate
miormation about yo	The first of balons		
 Before you start off information about yo 		etter design a	mai includes a for or useru
and other things there.		atter decign a	that includes a lot of useful
		ce, they may unpredictably g	to pollens
			may be different.
D) treat the water firs			man ha dice
C) use only bottled w		alety	
B) boil it first to mak			
A) take safety measur			
7. Even when you use a	manufacture of the same	ALL DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	
		vater to wash down pills.	
		with you when travelling.	
		n when it has been boiled.	
the selection of the William		bacteria and parasites in water	
6. What's the suggestion			
D) Dishes without too			
C) You should avoid		the factor of the last of the	
B) It's easy to get dia	urhea when you tra	avel to a new place.	
A) Uncooked or unde	rcooked foods are	usually dangerous.	
5. What does the example	e in Paragraph F s	how us?	
C) they've been fully	boiled	D) they're not handled	by hand
A) their skin is taken	off	B) they're washed care	fully
4. According to the author	or, fruits and vege	tables are safe when	Cit Staff Fore July 1991
C) To ask your docto	r for advice.	D) To overcome shortn	ess of breath.
A) To take some drug	gs in advance.	B) To add altitude slow	ly day by day.
3. What's the best way to	o prevent altitude s	sickness?	

Task 3

Please read the passage again and complete the summary below. For each blank, choose NO MORE than TWO WORDS from the passage.

Summary

You get sick more easily when you are travelling to new places because you don't
have enough time to let your body get used to the food, water, and air in a new
1) You should follow a few simple tips that can help you to stay healthy
throughout your trip. If you are to travel 2), you should make sure
whether or not you need to get 3) and what kinds you will need to
get. When you're on your way, there are three most common health problems that you may
encounter. They are: jet lag, 4), and diarrhea. You should remember
the ways to fight against these problems. You should also be very careful about the food you
eat and water you drink when you are travelling. 5) food as well as fruits
and vegetables that have to be 6) before eating are generally safe. Avoid
foods that require a lot of handling before serving. Drink only 7) while
traveling if it's possible. Even when you use a small amount of water you should take
8) to ensure the water is safe. Take some medicines with you — pain
medications, diarrhea medications and 9) medications. You should also
carry a written copy of your medical history with you in case it's needed. With a lot of useful
information about yourself, it can help health care workers make 10) for
you if you fall ill.



Passage 2

Travel to the Great Wall

- A) I have traveled extensively throughout China, especially over the last two summers, and in my time there I have fallen further and further in love with the country. During my last trip I spent most of my time in southern China. I enjoyed the modern cities of Hong Kong and Kunming as well as the tradition and culture offered by Lhasa in **Tibet** (西藏). Of course I couldn't resist going back to the Simatai section of the Great Wall again. This truly is the eighth wonder of the ancient world and when you are there you really get a feeling for it. What makes this part the best is that it is the part that is in the best condition yet it hasn't been restored. As far as the eye can see, it stretches out and its history is fascinating.
- B) The Great Wall is a symbol of a great nation and is known to nearly everyone on earth. It was built over a period of one thousand years by Chinese emperors for many reasons, the most prominent of which was to keep the "barbarians" (野蛮人) or Mongolians (蒙古人) out of the country. 1 million lives were lost building it and it is the only man-made structure that can be seen from outer space. It originally ran for 6 000 miles through mountains and deserts but only 4 000 miles of it still stands today. This long wall would extend from Miami, Florida to the North Pole. Or, to give a better picture, if you laid out all the bricks to form a wall around the equator (地球赤道), you'd end up with a wall five feet high and three feet wide. Such a massive project cost a modern-day equivalent of \$360 billion, about the same as we've spent on our nation's highway system in the last 40 years.
- C) I stayed nearby this section of the wall in a nice and quiet little hotel that had been pre-arranged for me. Now, for some reason, I just can't recall its name but I do remember it very well. I was picked up in the morning by my local guide who also had a driver with her. It seemed like everywhere in China the guides always had separate drivers. The drive wasn't very long and the car was air conditioned, which made the ride much nicer.
- D) Once you actually get there you will really see what I am talking about. The views and scenery are amazing with beautiful hill sides full of green. Everywhere for 360 degrees there are smooth rolling hills and mountains. It is like something from a dream. When you're up there you will probably not be surprised by the number of people. I'm not saying that it is so crowded that you can't even see anything. You will easily be able to go to the edge for some spectacular



photos. Everyone there is busy taking pictures to record the moment. There is a popular proverb in China that "He who has never been to The Great Wall is not a true man". Everyone determines to be a true man, so they go through the heavy crowd, moving forward to the peak.

- E) While up there I also noticed some Chinese military men, just a few, normally by themselves or in groups of two, walking around and making sure that no one caused any damage. This is a correct thing to do, though, since this section is so well preserved and the Chinese want to keep it that way.
- F) As you walk along the wall you will see how nicely it was put together. The stones are pretty straight and well placed. Every few hundred feet there are watch towers from which fires could be set to warn of invading forces. It is believed that the Chinese built these watch towers in such a way that they were close enough so that arrows could be shot from the towers to cover the whole distance between them, giving one tower half of the distance and the other one the other half.
- G) Depending on where you start and how long you walk you will come to sections of the wall that have been destroyed or have just fallen apart so much that they are unsafe to walk on. All of these sections have been closed off but the parts that you can walk on are entirely safe.
- H) What about local **vendors** (小贩)? Yes, there were people on the wall selling things. They were very kind, as I have found most Chinese people to be, and they were not aggressive in their selling. They were almost as interested in talking with me as selling something to me. If you said no they would probably leave you alone. Many of the locals who spoke English liked to tell you stories, especially the older ones, and it is fascinating to listen to them spill their knowledge out on you. This is very nice because in many places I have been, most significantly Cairo, the locals grow tired of the steady flow of tourists and can even be hostile.
- I) The only **con** (反对观点) to the Great Wall is that **hiking** (徒步) up to it can be hard on those who are not in good condition. But even so, being there gives you a feeling found nowhere else. My advice is that if you are ever anywhere near the Simatai Great Wall, make sure to make it a priority. You will not be disappointed!

(http://www.china-travel-tour-guide.com/travel-story)

like unit ensit on emon mente monto a most boutlance all all translations of (945 words)



Task 1

In this task, there are ten statements. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Please put the right letter in the bracket before each statement.

- 1. About one third of the Great Wall has collapsed and no longer exists.
-) 2. The motive for people to climb the Great Wall and to get to the highest point of it is that they want to be true men.
-) 3. The distance between two watch towers was so well measured that the whole range between them could be protected.
-) 4. Climbing the Great Wall can be very tiring and physical fitness is a necessity.
-) 5. Among the unrestored part of the Great Wall, Simatai section is in the best shape.
-) 6. In other parts of the world, tour guides may function as drivers for their guests as well.
- () 7. One of the reasons for Chinese emperors to build the Great Wall was to defend their territories against their enemies.
- () 8. Doing business didn't seem to be the most important thing for the sellers on the Great Wall and their hospitality deeply impressed the author.
- () 9. Although there are a lot of people up there on the Great Wall, you can still have a wonderful view of the magnificent scenery.
- () 10. You can't climb up to those sections that are in poor condition and are not suitable for people to walk on.

Task 2

You will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

- 1. What do we learn from Paragraph A?
 - A) The author liked both the modern atmosphere and traditional culture of China.
 - B) The author once resisted the idea of going to the Simatai Great Wall.
 - C) The Simatai Great Wall was the eighth wonder of the world the author had visited.
 - D) The Simatai Great Wall was in very good condition after restoration.
- 2. Which of the following about the Great Wall is true?

 - A) It was built a thousand years ago.

 B) It is well known for its structure.
 - C) It was guarded by the Mongolians.
- D) It is observable from outer space.
- 3. How many miles of the Great Wall has fallen down?
 - A) 2000.

- B) 4000. C) 6000. D) 10000.

1000	大学英语	阅读与翻译实
-	71771	142 4 4 1 7 1

4. It seems that the au			
	uthor was a little surprise	d at the fact that	cold. The low principles of
A) although the ho	otel he stayed in was sma	ill, it was nice	
B) he can not rem	ember the name of the li	ttle hotel	
C) the guide and t	he driver were not the sa	me person	
D) the ride was a	nice one with an air-cond	ditioned car	
5. What's the author's	s feeling about the Great	Wall and its surroun	dings?
A) It is just too cr	owded with people.	B) It is	like something not from reality.
C) Pictures taken	there are always beautiful	D) It is	the dreamland for foreign visitors.
6. What's the motive	for people to climb to the	e top?	
A) They want to t	ake pictures from there.	B) The	y determine to be true men.
C) They intend to	break the climbing recor	d. D) The	y expect to touch the sky.
7. What does the pass	sage say about watch tow	ers?	
A) They were place	ces to send signals to inva	ading forces.	
B) They were usu	ally closed except when t	here was war.	
C) The distance be	etween two towers was w	vell measured.	
D) Ancient soldier	s used them to practice s	hooting arrows.	and in communication and property and
8. At the Simatai sect	ion of the Great Wall, ye	ou can only walk on	the parts that are completely safe while
the damaged parts	are .	in marketin	emplote from Judicional Land
9 Vendors on the w	all are very nice. They	are as interested in	talking with you as selling you their
	ot in doing thei		the second rest of the second
			a must-see tourist site and it won't
Maria Principal	you.	The state of the s	The second by the Many 1924
the wind protest	least carees in		
Words	Time	WPM	Comprehension Rate
	in thirt on sharp of the		
945		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF T	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO
945	sale the blookings.		No. o A. brod therd Ampleulo Anish and Abrail
945	and the bearings of		No. of A bendered implents (mish and about betty belt of maring contamination pleased)
			No. of healthest amounts don't and about lettered of more productions of the state the highest secretarized one the new ()
Task 3			
Task 3			
Task 3 Please read the pass	age again and answer th	he following question	
Please read the pass below. Please note the	age again and answer that each question requir	he following questioners only one answer	ons by choosing letters A-J in the box
Please read the pass below. Please note the	sage again and answer that each question required the author enjoy during	he following question res only one answer	ons by choosing letters A-J in the box
Please read the pass below. Please note the 1. What di 2. Why do	sage again and answer that each question required the author enjoy during es the author say the Sim	he following question res only one answer this last trip in south that Great Wall is the	ons by choosing letters A-J in the box hern China?
Please read the pass below. Please note the1. What di2. Why do3. What's	sage again and answer that each question required the author enjoy during es the author say the Sim	he following question res only one answer to his last trip in south natai Great Wall is that of the cost of the	ons by choosing letters A-J in the box hern China?
Please read the pass below. Please note the second of the	sage again and answer that each question required the author enjoy during es the author say the Simuthe modern-day equivalence around the Great Wall?	he following question res only one answer to his last trip in south matai Great Wall is the not of the cost of the	ons by choosing letters A-J in the box hern China? he best part? whole Great Wall?

Libra	7. Why have some parts of the Great Wall been closed off?
41.11	8. Who liked to tell you stories and spill their knowledge out on you?
house	9. According to the author, who are hostile towards tourists?
	10. Where else can you find the same feeling as you do on the Great Wall?

- A. Fires could be set there to warn of invading forces.
- B. The money spent on the national highway system of the author's country in the last 40 years.
- C. The local people in Cairo.
- D. The modern cities of Hong Kong and Kunming as well as the tradition and culture offered by Lhasa in Tibet.
- E. Nowhere else.
- F. To make sure that no one caused any damage.
- G. They have been destroyed or have fallen apart.
- H. It is in the best condition yet it hasn't been restored.
- I. Smooth rolling hills and mountains.
- J. Those locals who spoke English.