

总主编 傅超波 张 菁  
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# 新时代

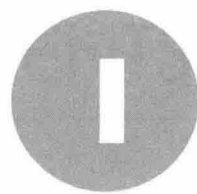
## 大学英语阅读教程



New Era  
College English Reading



厦门大学出版社 国家一级出版社  
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## Unit 1

# Travel in China

## Part I Intensive Reading

### The Charms of Xiamen

Xiamen, a sub-provincial city in southeastern Fujian, is one of the first Special Economic Zones in China. The city center is actually an island, known as Egret Island. Xiamen has long been an important port city for commerce and trade, across the strait from Taiwan. It has become one of the most important economic and cultural cities on China's southeast coast, and along with Quanzhou and Zhangzhou forms the "Hokkien Golden Triangle".

Xiamen is a famous tourist destination because of the city's beautiful environment combined with the unique culture of southern Fujian. Young people are particularly attracted by the gorgeous coastline and Gulangyu Island, which is known for its colonial architecture. For many Chinese tourists Xiamen is the number-one romantic travel destination.

Xiamen's urban sprawl is surrounded by sea and there are pleasant sandy beaches in the south and east. Its subtropical climate means lush vegetation, chattering birds, and fragrant flowers flourish all year round. The rugged island is very hilly. The highest peak, Yunding Crag, is only 340 meters above sea level but is still high enough to afford stunning views of the island city. The Chinese Academy of Sciences released the China Livable City Research Report in June 2016, and Xiamen easily made the Top 10.

This beautiful city is like an endless park. Yundang Lake sits like a huge green lung in the city center. Thousands of egrets live there, and the sight of the egrets flying back to their nests at dusk looks just like a scroll painting. In Xiamen, the shade trees lining the beautiful streets are luxuriantly green. Tropical coconut trees, areca palms, mango trees, and banyans are green all year round. The most beautiful tree in the city is the flame tree. Its fern-like leaves resemble a phoenix tail and its flowers bloom in summer and autumn, and the whole city is ornamented with flamboyant bunches of red flowers.

From the summit of Wanshi Crag there are sweeping views of the beaches on the southeast coast of Xiamen Island—this scene is really the only business card Xiamen needs to convince people to travel there. Island Ring Road runs along the shore following the contours of the island. Every January it serves as the route for the Xiamen International Marathon. Professional and amateur runners from both home and abroad can enjoy the beautiful sea views as they make their way around the island. Each day provides opportunities for both citizens and tourists to take a bike ride and enjoy the sunshine and sea breezes. There are bicycles built for two, or even three or four; and people can stop off to walk along Sun Bay, Zhenzhu Bay, Baicheng Beach, and other beaches. Winter here is short. For over half the year, it is warm enough for water sports or swimming in the sea. If you're very lucky you might catch a glimpse of a pod of endangered Chinese white dolphin patrolling the waters around Xiamen.

(Adapted from *China Today*, 2017)

## New Words:

banyan /'bænjən/ *n.* 菩提树; 榕树

bunch /bʌntʃ/ *n.* 一束, 一丛

breeze /bri:z/ *n.* 微风

contour /'kɒntʊə/ *n.* 轮廓

crag /kræg/ *n.* 峭壁

egret /'i:grət/ *n.* 白鹭

fern /fə:n/ *n.* 蕨类植物

flamboyant /flæm'boɪənt/ *adj.* 火焰似的; 艳丽的

flourish /'flaɪʃ/ *n. & vi.* 兴旺, 茂盛

luxuriantly /lʌg'zʊəriəntli/ *adv.* 丰富地; 繁茂地

phoenix /'fi:niks/ *n.* 凤凰

sprawl /sprɔ:l/ *n.* 蔓延

### Proper Names:

Hokkien Golden Triangle 闽南金三角 (包括福建省东南沿海的泉州、厦门和漳州三个设区市及所辖县区)

Gulangyu Island 鼓浪屿

Wanshi Crag 万石岩

Yundang Lake 筭筭湖

Yunding Crag 云顶岩

Sun Bay 太阳湾

Zhenzhu Bay 珍珠湾

Baicheng Beach 白城沙滩

### Integrated Exercises

*I. Fill in the blanks with words from the box below. Change the form where necessary.*

gorgeous	sprawl	lush	breeze	contour
release	resemble	ornament	bunch	amateur

- I'll be forever grateful for the fond memories of travelling in the \_\_\_\_\_ green mountainous island.
- This tournament is open to both \_\_\_\_\_ and professionals.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her sister in appearance but not in character.
- The building style is plain, with very little \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new trade figures have just been \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ costume added to the brilliance of the dance.
- He found his sons \_\_\_\_\_ out in a comfortable chair asleep.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ of girls were sitting on the grass, singing and chatting.
- The flags flapped gently in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the mist, we could still see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the hills from a distance.



II. Complete the table with the information from this passage.

About Xiamen

Administrative division	
Geography	
Climate	
Another name	
Terrain	
The highest peak	
“City Tree”	

III. Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

- A. pursuit
- B. definitely
- C. poses
- D. complex
- E. enables
- F. though
- G. situated
- H. extremely
- I. unprecedented
- J. network
- K. although
- L. always
- M. overarching
- N. impression
- O. crammed

Xiamen is 1 on the southeast coast of China (coordinates: 24°26'46"N and 118°04'04"E), comprising Xiamen Island, Gulangyu Island and part of the coastal areas on the northern bank of inland Jiulong River. It is full of wonderful scenery and Gulangyu Island is 2 a gem, floating like a satellite moon off the coast of the larger island. After the Opium War, colonialists settled on Gulangyu and built their homes there and numerous examples of European architecture still remain. That is why Gulangyu is known as a “Museum of World Architecture”. Over 1,000 historical buildings are 3 into an area of less than two square kilometers, 70 percent of which were built between the end of the 19th century and the 1930s.

Travelers who dislike touristy areas don’t have to worry 4. Journeying further inland reveals a completely different world. A 5 of lanes spreads out, as complex as a spider’s web, making it easy for first-time visitors to get lost, but no need to panic—getting lost on such a small island 6 no risk, but can rather end up enriching your experience.

Xiamen’s 7 of development is about to turn a new chapter. Building upon its Special Economic Zone status, Xiamen has been newly designated as part of Fujian Pilot Free Trade Zone,

which 8 the city to deepen interactions with the rest of the world. Xiamen is also embracing the 9 opportunities brought by the “Belt and Road” initiative with pragmatism and efficiency.

Xiamen sets up an 10 goal for the next 5 years, i.e. taking the lead to build a moderately prosperous society in all aspects, a model city of “Five Development Concepts” (innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development) and an exemplary city of “Beautiful China”, in short, making greater contributions to Fujian province and China.

(Adapted from [www.xmenglish.cn](http://www.xmenglish.cn))

## Part II Extensive Reading

*In this part, you are going to read 2 passages with 10 statements attached to each. 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.*

### Passage 1

#### China's Tourism (1)

[A] Travel and tourism has become a strategic industry in China's development toward a “socialist market economy”. A decade of development has yielded both positive experiences and hard lessons. Our country is still probing better ways of developing a strong travel and tourism industry which can compete successfully in its regional and global markets. Our country, therefore, faces both opportunities and challenges in developing its tourism to the next level. Our tourism has a bright future, although it will require arduous efforts to develop it effectively. The opportunities and challenges that our country faces are discussed, and the strategies are identified as recommendations for future development.

- [B] Opportunities for further tourism development in China are widespread, and much of it is self-evident. An incredible diversity of landscapes and cultures stretches across the vastness of China. There is something for every type of tourist: densely crowded cities with modern skylines and hotels, agricultural villages nestled in lush tropical vegetation, nomadic horse-riders galloping across open grasslands and deserts, and snow-covered mountains offering challenging adventures.
- [C] Most of the cultures in China are very old and very traditional. Great potential in China for specialized tourism has been growing steadily over the years, but is still comparatively meager. The growing market in ecotourism in the developed world will find considerable opportunities in China.
- [D] Further deepening of the recent economic reforms and increasing openness to the outside world will help China's economy grow faster. The country's GDP is expected to grow at 8 to 9 percent per year through the 1990s. A stronger economy will afford further improvements in infrastructures for tourism development. Wealthy Chinese will increasingly join the army of foreign tourists at international hotels and resorts. Tourism, as an important tertiary industry, may enjoy more preferential government policies in the future, drawing wider attention and support from society.
- [E] Internationally, China is situated in the rapidly growing Asia/Pacific realm. Both the economies and tourist travel are expected to grow faster in this region than the rest of the world. According to a World Travel and Tourism Council projection, global tourism growth in both arrivals and expenditures during the 1990s will be less than 6 percent, while the growth in the dynamic Asia/Pacific market is estimated to be between 7 and 10 percent.
- [F] In addition to Japan, which is expected to continue to be a major tourist market for China, the improvement of diplomatic and economic relations with the neighboring countries and regions in the Asia/Pacific area brings increased numbers of tourists and business travelers. China is the largest country in the Asia/Pacific region and an active member of the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA). As a unique and interesting destination, China will be a major factor in the future development of tourism in Asia.
- [G] The success of China's market-oriented reforms has drawn attention worldwide, from politicians to business circles and the general public. Finally given an opportunity, the Chinese people are demonstrating the entrepreneurial skills and ingenuity that have made expatriate Chinese so economically successful the world over. There is little doubt that, barring any unpredictable upheavals, China will soon be as successful in the tourism business as any competitor in the

international market.

- [H] China's rapidly developing business environment is already responsible for a major part of the growth in tourism in recent years. Not only are foreign investments coming into the country, but so are increasing numbers of entrepreneurs, who typically combine pleasure with their business trip. This component of the visitor market will likely increase in the coming years.
- [I] Along with the numerous opportunities, however, China will continue to encounter strong challenges. China's tourist industry is not as effective as it could be in the face of powerful international competition.
- [J] Asia as a whole sees Europe and North America as its main tourist-generating markets. All of the tourist destinations in the region vie with each other for the same markets with similar products. Although China has many advantages in its diversity of tourist resources, these may not be brought into full play due to inadequate facilities, tight transportation, inflexible business operations, ineffective promotion, and undesirable service.
- [K] Other Asian countries and areas, especially the ASEAN countries, are more competitive in this region owing to their successful economies, well-developed tourism infrastructure, quick access to information, flexible business operations, wide international connections, and effective promotion with the help of powerful regional tourist associations.
- [L] The reputation of China's tourist industry is less than desirable and leaves much room to improve. In fact, a clear and positive tourist image of China has yet to be truly established. Unfortunately, a successful tourist image, which embodies the diversity of tourist resources and attractions, as well as the features of the political and economic systems, cannot be established or manipulated easily.
- [M] The Han Chinese culture, and the many spectacular natural attractions, should always remain the core of China's tourism development. While this approach is obvious from the standpoint of the international marketplace, it is unclear what the role of ethnic minorities, and the peripheral environment that they occupy, should be in China's tourism development. There is a real threat in China that minority traditions will be lost, or only seen and experienced in museum-like compounds. A greater sensitivity to, and support of, minority difference is sorely needed in the Han Chinese-dominated government authorities.
- [N] Of all aspects of the tourism industry, hotel management and operations experienced noticeable improvement thanks to the transfer of management know-how through joint-venture operations and foreign management companies. But, travel service management and aviation operations are still lagging behind. In travel service operations, the lack of service attitude

and the low productivity of tour guides are major hindering factors on the improvement of visitor satisfaction.

[O] With the gradually liberalized aviation policy, China now has at least a dozen of domestic airlines. Some of the airlines are poorly staffed and equipped because of the shortage of qualified pilots and air-traffic controlled in the country to meet such dramatic growth. Improved airport security and flight safety are vital for China to further promote its tourism industry.

(Adapted from *Tourism English Selection*)

1. China is less competitive than other Asian countries and areas in tourism because of its less-developed tourism infrastructure and inflexible tourism policies.
2. China's tourism boasts a brilliant prospect owing to the great efforts it makes.
3. On a global scale, China is developing by leaps and bounds both in economy and tourism, which is expected to surpass other countries.
4. Japan has been a major destination for Chinese tourists.
5. Business development makes a great contribution to the growth in China's tourism.
6. China's tourist industry should center on the Han Chinese culture and its unique landscapes.
7. In the face of the international competition, China's tourism still leaves much room to improve in terms of its efficiency.
8. Ecotourism has enormous potential and will offer favorable chances in China.
9. The robust growth in China's economy will benefit the infrastructure for tourism development in the long run.
10. Travel service management and aviation operation restrict the improvement of China's tourism to an extent.

## Passage 2

### China's Tourism (2)

- [A] The role of resources is essential to tourism development. The entire tourism industry rests on a base of natural resources. Researchers have found that spatial variations of tourism are closely linked to the availability, accessibility and nature of tourism resources.
- [B] “Clearly, tourism does not occur evenly or randomly in space. Various types of tourism will have differing requirements for favorable growth, and certain sites, regions, or nations will be more favorable for development than others.” China is endowed with a variety of tourism resources. The astonishing growth of tourism in China over the 25 years has adequately illustrated that resources are a fundamental component in the development of tourism.
- [C] The future prospects for China's tourism will continue to rely on its “rich and world-famous” tourism resources (*Beijing Review*, 1991:20). In addition to the enormous economic and social changes that have taken place, China's attractiveness as a favored international tourism destination is attributed to its “5,000-year-old cultural civilization, wealth of national customs and varied geography and natural scenery”. The following part aims to examine the characteristics of the distribution of China's tourism resources, national and cultural, and to assess their development in recent years.
- [D] China is truly one of the few countries in the world with such a vast territory, huge population, long-standing history, brilliant ancient civilization, stunning natural beauty, and multiethnic culture. This uniquely combined natural and cultural resource base has become a major asset for China in its effort to develop tourism.
- [E] Located in the southeastern part of the Eurasian continent on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, China is the third largest country in the world with a total land area of 9.6 million square kilometers. Its geographic environment and physical landscape are enormously diverse due to the north-south differences in latitude and the east-west variations in landform and moisture.
- [F] China is a mountainous country. Hills, mountains, and plateaus cover two-thirds of the total area. The general topography descends from the high plateaus in the west to the lower-lying plains in the east.
- [G] Most regions in China are influenced by the distinct monsoon climate with large daily and annual ranges of temperature and four clearly defined seasons. From north to south, China

covers cold-temperate, intermediate-temperate, warm-temperate, and subtropical climatic zones.

- [H] The vast size of the territory and the varied geography provide China with beautiful landscapes and a dazzling array of natural and scenic wonders. China's *shanshui* (mountains and rivers) has overwhelmed visitors from all over the world. In addition to its fabled Five Mountains (Taishan, Shanxi's Hengshan, Hunan's Hengshan, Huashan, and Songshan), China has many other famous peaks with equally enchanting and picturesque scenery. Huangshan, Lushan and Emeishan are also among the most visited mountains in the country. A widely known saying among the Chinese people — “None of the Five Mountains need to be seen after coming back from Huangshan” — vividly describes the beauty of this mountain.
- [I] There are also many great rivers in China. The mighty Yangtze River, with its breathtaking Three Gorges cliffs, is known the world over. Other spectacular views include: the Huangguoshu (Yellow Fruit Tree) Waterfalls, the Hukou (Kettle Mouth) Waterfalls, the famous karst landscape along the Lijiang River between Guilin and Yangshuo, and the Lunan Stone Forest in Yunnan Province.
- [J] Many of the most scenic localities are not only a gift of nature, but also the product of thousands of years of wisdom and hard work by the Chinese people. Among these places are Hangzhou's West Lake, Wuxi's Taihu Lake, Beijing's Summer Palace, and Suzhou's many picturesque gardens. Natural beauty and the human landscape are wonderfully intermingled in these places.
- [K] China's recorded history goes back over 4,000 years. This immensely long history of continuous economic and cultural development has left a rich legacy in many fields such as agriculture, handicrafts, science and technology, medicine, literature, architecture, art, and philosophy. The Great Wall, built over two thousand years ago, is one of the most magnificent ancient structures in the world. Foreign trade and cultural exchanges created the well-known Silk Road which linked China with central and western Asia, and with the Greek and Roman civilizations.
- [L] The Forbidden City, which was the Imperial Palace of the Ming (1368-1644 AD) and Qing Dynasties (1616-1911 AD), has a total floor space of 720,000 square meters and is the largest ancient architectural complex still standing in China. The Great Canal, a man-made waterway first built in the 5th century BC between Tianjin and Hangzhou, is the longest of its kind throughout the world.
- [M] Among China's many ancient cities, Beijing, Chang'an (Today's Xi'an), Luoyang, Nanjing,

Kaifeng, and Hangzhou have all served as the political and economic centers of past dynasties. They are now known as the “Six Great Ancient Capitals”. In addition, China has numerous temples, pagodas, statues, and cave carvings, many of which are associated with Buddhism, Daoism, and Confucianism.

[N] Social heritage and ethnic diversity are also part of China’s rich and varied tourism resources. Many foreign visitors are fascinated with Chinese society and want to discover and learn more about it. On the other hand, Chinese society is also diverse. There are over fifty ethnic minority groups, and each of them has its own distinct customs and traditions. Researchers have found that ethnic neighborhoods are increasingly becoming popular tourist attractions in China.

(Adapted from *Tourism English Selection* )

1. In the past 25 years, tourism industry in China has been developing by leaps and bounds.
2. Many scenic spots in China are the products of Chinese wisdom.
3. Religion exerts a great influence on Chinese tourism.
4. Silk Road witnessed the brilliant history of foreign trade and cultural exchanges between China and some other Asian countries.
5. Due to the monsoon climate, the majority of regions in China have distinctive seasons.
6. Mount Huangshan attracts the tourists with its breathtaking beauty that is equaled by the charm of the fabled Five Mountains.
7. It was studied that ethnic diversity has become the major asset to attract more tourists.
8. Both the natural and cultural resource make contributions to the tourism development in China.
9. In addition to mountains, the stunning great rivers in China are endowed with special charms.
10. China boasts a time-honored recorded history.



## Part III In-Depth Reading

*There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.*

### Passage 1

The world has already warmed 1 degree C since pre-industrial times. Limiting warming to 0.5 degree C from now means the world can keep “a semblance (表象)” of the ecosystems. Preventing an extra single degree of heat could make a life-or-death difference in the next few decades for many people and ecosystems on Earth, an international panel of scientists reported.

The Nobel Prize-winning Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the Panel) issued its gloomy report, in which it detailed how Earth’s weather, health and ecosystems would be in better shape if the world’s leaders could somehow limit future human-caused warming to 0.5 degree C just from now, instead of the globally agreed-upon goal of 1 degree C. Among other things: there would be fewer deaths and illnesses from heat, smog and infectious diseases; seas would rise nearly 4 inches less; there would be substantially fewer heat waves, downpours and droughts; it just may be enough to save most of the world’s coral reefs from dying.

The Panel says technically it is possible to limit warming to the lower temperature goal, but it saw little chance of the needed adjustments happening. Limiting temperature rise to 0.5 degree C from now requires “rapid and far-reaching” changes in energy systems, land use, city and industrial design, and transportation, the report said. Annual carbon dioxide pollution levels that are still rising now would have to drop by about half by 2030 and then be near zero by 2050. Switching away rapidly from fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas could be more expensive, but it would clean the air of other pollutants. That would have the side benefit of avoiding more than 100 million premature deaths through this century. “A monumental task” as it is, the report’s authors said, “it is not impossible. This is our chance to decide what the world is going to look like.”

(Adapted from *The Times*)