

新征程 大学英语 通用阅读教程

4

主编◎王姗姗 陶晓 刘德华

智能化融媒体新形态教程
岗课赛证融通式精品系列

总主编◎梁桂霞

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倾情推荐

大卫·弗格森

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跨文化思辨

中华优秀传统文化

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新征程

英语系列教程

新征程大学英语通用阅读教程 ①

新征程大学英语通用阅读教程 ②

新征程大学英语通用阅读教程 ③

新征程大学英语通用阅读教程 ④



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PREFACE



一、《新程大学英语通用阅读教程》的鲜明特色

本套教程的编写遵循教育教学规律、人才成长规律和教程自身规律，由从事大学英语教学的一线优秀教师倾力打造，具有以下几个特色。

1. 将课程思政之盐融入教程之大餐

本套教程依据《高等学校课程思政建设指导纲要》精神，遵循《大学英语教学指南（2020版）》，体现《中国英语能力等级量表》理念，将中华文化与社会主义核心价值观以及语言能力有机结合，深入践行课程思政理念，培养学生的批判性思维、爱国情怀、道德品质和文化素养，引导学生增强对母语文化的认同感，树立高度的文化自觉和文化自信，坚持中华文化的主体性，坚守中华文化的话语权，培养学生的国际视野和家国情怀，构建正确的“三观”，在帮助学生提升阅读能力的同时，落实立德树人的根本任务。

每个单元的“阅读导入”分两个部分：“名言金句”和“跨文化思辨问题”，旨在提升学生的文化自信，培养其跨文化视野。“跨文化思辨问题”的参考答案是质量较高的作文，可作为学生写作范文和口语演讲的训练素材。课后练习例句无缝嵌入思政句子，让学生学会汉语文化的英语表达。而双语呈现的“拓展阅读：传播中国文化 讲好中国故事”，润物细无声，不仅提升了学生的中华文化传播能力，更加强了他们的家国情怀。

2. 定位清晰明确，针对基础薄弱学生

大学英语教学目标分为基础、提高、发展三个等级。本套教程针对的是“基础目标”学生，根据学生的英语学习实际情况和需求量身打造，有利于满足学校、院系和学生的个性化需求，兼有工具性和人文性，帮助学生进一步提高阅读能力，也为加强他们的翻译、写作和听说能力打下牢固基础。

3. 从学生实际水平出发，满足学生的实际需求

本套教程的每个单元都设置了“阅读理解技巧点拨系列”和“英语核心语法知识要点系列”两个板块，以指导学生采用正确、有效的阅读方法，介绍实用的阅读策略和技巧，厘清繁杂的语法体系和重要的语

法知识,帮助学生打好基础,从而提升学生的阅读和考试能力。

4. 贴近学生愿望,选材取自四、六级真题库

本套教程选材取自四、六级真题库,设置了大学英语四、六级考试的阅读题型,便于教师训练学生的阅读能力,锻炼学生的解题能力,提高学生的考试水平,所选深度阅读短文亦可作为精选作文进行学习。

5. 利用数字技术,打造混合式学习方式:纸质阅读+扫描二维码学习

混合式学习的好处在于,用技术手段将学习个性化,将“以教为主”转成“以学为本”。“跨文化思辨问题”的参考答案、每篇阅读文章的译文以及练习答案,都采取扫描二维码的方式获取,便于学生核对自学;“聚焦阅读”部分的“核心词汇和短语库”,都由外教朗读,学生扫描二维码就可随时随地学习,练习纯正的英语发音。

6. 利用正迁移效应,促进学生双语能力的提升,学会用英语讲好中国故事

正迁移也称积极迁移,指的是一种学习对另一种学习产生的积极促进作用。本套教程运用英汉比较法,让学生知道汉语和英语的某些表达是相通的,学好汉语也是学习英语的基础,应将英语学习内容和汉语语境联系起来。此外,尽量让学生在真实、熟悉的语境中学习,树立跨文化意识,学会用英语表达汉语思想,学会用英语讲好中国故事,同时促进英汉双语能力的提升。

7. 贴近学生生活,题材多样丰富

本套教程的选材涵盖了社会、经济、文化、教育、环境、科学等领域,与学生的生活息息相关,旨在开阔学生视野,提高学生的人文学识和科学素养。参考译文力求“信、达、雅”,旨在帮助学生学习英语语言的同时,强化汉语表达能力,体会汉语之美。

二、《新征程大学英语通用阅读教程》的合成框架

《新征程大学英语通用阅读教程》系列共4册,每册6个单元,每个单元分Part A(阅读导入)、Part B(聚焦阅读)、Part C(阅读充电宝)3个部分,以下为各部分的特色和解读。

Part A (Lead-in 阅读导入)

Section 1从“名言金句”和“跨文化思辨问题”两个方面,提高学生跨文化思辨能力,提升学生的文化自信。

Section 2包括“阅读理解技巧点拨系列”和“英语核心语法知识要点系列”,分别从技巧和语法两个方面夯实学生的阅读基础,为解答阅读理解题提供源动力。

Part B (Focus Reading 聚焦阅读)

本部分包含1篇完形填空阅读文章、1篇长篇快速阅读文章、2篇深度阅读文章、1篇拓展阅读文章,均精选自四、六级真题库,设置与四、六级英语考试相同题型,全方位锻炼学生的四、六级真题阅读能力。同时,各部分均配有二维码,学生不仅可以扫描跟听外教朗读的词汇与短语,还可以查看所有文章的参考译文和练习题答案,为教师教学和学生自学提供最大便利。

“拓展阅读”部分采用双语对照形式,立足讲好中国故事、弘扬中华优秀传统文化。

Part C (Reading Power Bank 阅读充电宝)

本部分摘取每单元的重点长难句,并提供细致解读、译文对照,帮助学生进一步巩固语法知识,也为写作积累素材。

三、融合数字媒体, 实现混合式学习

为方便教学的高效互动, 充分激发学生自主学习的积极性, 本书配套融媒体平台(教师端: <https://zhjy.gxjccb.com>)和微信小程序(学生端: 扫描本书封底微信小程序二维码并输入授权码关联小程序)。

通过平台进行互动教学, 教师可以利用平台实时布置任务、组织阶段线上测验、答疑和跟踪每个学生的学习情况。在课程结束时, 教师利用平台可以综合学生的平时线上学习、测验情况和线下考试成绩并以班级为单位导出学生的最终评价。

学生可以利用小程序实时进行在线背单词、做练习等。学生在小程序中可以自行检查在线测试和测验的答题情况, 并反复多次进行答题, 直到获得满意的结果。本平台完整地融合纸质和数字化资源, 使两者紧密结合, 充分发挥不同媒体的优势, 实现图书内容的电子活页与智能化的互动, 有效地实现了以学生为中心、加强学生自主学习的教学理念。

本套教程由北京工商大学梁桂霞副教授策划, 得到英国专家大卫·弗格森(David W. Ferguson)、中国人民大学杨彩霞教授和郑州大学曾利娟教授全面、专业的指导, 编写团队成员均为爱岗敬业的一线骨干教师, 包括梁桂霞、邢凡夫、计晗、丁晶、杨雪莹、马晓彤、石韧、刘海燕、赵翠琼、杨凯、王姗姗、陶晓、刘德华等。各位老师精诚合作, 根据自己丰富的教学经验, 深入调研基础薄弱学生的需求, 精心完成了本套教程的编写。

我们殷切期望能为学生提供一套新颖、实用的教程, 但由于编者水平所限, 不足之处恳请专家同行批评指正。

编者



I have been editing Chinese English since 2008, first as a journalist with China.com.cn, and then as a book editor with Foreign Languages Press. Over the years I have become very conscious of repeated mistakes that Chinese people make when working with English. These are mistakes that have been passed down over the generations and become incorporated into the system. Communicating in English is a key element of China's international discourse, and quality is a key factor assessing messages in English. It is therefore very gratifying to see new generations of Chinese teachers of English setting themselves the target of producing updated and upgraded teaching materials that eliminate some of these long-standing problems and teach students a better and more modern English. The content reflects China's long cultural traditions and will help students to better respond to President Xi's call to tell China's stories effectively. I congratulate the authors of these books, and I wish them and their books every success in the future.

David W. Ferguson

我从2008年开始校订中国人写的英语，先是作为中国网的记者，之后作为外文出版社的图书编辑。这些年来，我已经意识到中国人在使用英语时会反复犯一些错误。这些错误延续至今，并被纳入（教育）体系。用英语交流是中国掌握国际话语权的一个关键要素，而质量是评估英语信息的一个关键因素。因此，我深感欣慰地看到新一代的中国英语教师致力于教学材料的更新换代，以消除一些长期存在的问题，使学生可以学到更地道、更现代的英语。这套教程的内容反映了中国悠久的文化传统，且有助于学生更好地响应习主席讲好中国故事的号召。祝贺这套教程的作者，并祝愿他们和他们的书在未来取得圆满成功。

大卫·弗格森



大卫·弗格森 (David W. Ferguson)，中国外文局资深英语审订专家，中国政府友谊奖及中华图书特殊贡献奖获得者。曾作为记者，报道过汶川地震、北京奥运会、上海世博会等重大活动；参与审订了《习近平谈治国理政》第一、二、三卷英文版，李肇星、谷牧等多位知名人士回忆录，以及多部中国政府白皮书英文版。

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大鹏一日同风起 扶摇直上九万里

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Unit 1

Famous Landmarks and Architecture

宫殿峥嵘笼紫气 金渠玉砂五色水





Part A



Lead-in

阅读导入

Section 1 Cross-cultural Critical Competence

跨文化思辨 提升文化自信

Quotes

名言金句

中 中国建筑之个性乃即我民族之性格，即我艺术及思想特殊之一部，非但在其结构本身之材质方法而已。

——梁思成

The individuality of Chinese architecture is the character of the Chinese nation, that is, a special part of the national arts and thoughts. It is not merely about the materials and building methods of the structure.

—Liang Sicheng

外 Less is more.
少即是多。

—Mies van der Rohe

——密斯·凡·德·罗

Cross-cultural Critical Question

跨文化思辨问题

The traditional Chinese architecture is different from that in the west. What are the differences between the traditional Chinese architecture and the western architecture?



扫码看答案



Section 2 Get Prepared to Improve Reading Comprehension

—— 阅读充电站 ——

Tips for Reading Skills and Strategies (19)

阅读理解技巧点拨系列(19):长难句的三大特点

英语长难句结构复杂,逻辑层次多。所谓“分析长难句”,就是将句子解剖成树形结构,还原出句子最核心的部分,理清主句、从句和各种修饰成分。长难句可归纳成三大特点。

1. 复杂修饰成分多: 句子本不难,但是修饰成分多且长。(1)从句(定语、状语、同位语从句等)修饰;(2)介词短语修饰;(3)分词修饰;(4)不定式修饰。经常是在同一个句子里既有从句又有介词短语,且都不止一个。如“The methods that a community devises to perpetuate itself come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy that community perceives as essential.”(一个社区为使自身绵绵不息而创造出各种方法,以保护社区认为必不可少的各个方面的文化遗产。)。此句的主语为The methods,谓语为come into being, that a community devises to perpetuate itself为定语从句,修饰The methods。不定式to表示目的,that community perceives as essential为定语从句,修饰the cultural legacy。

2. 大段的插入语或同位语: 这会打断读者的思路,割裂前后句之间的语义,造成理解困难,被称为“打岔”。如“I can feel strong emotions in response to objects of art that are interpretations, rather than representations, of reality.”(在面对阐释现实而非展示现实的艺术品时,我会感受到强烈的情感。)。句子中双逗号之间的部分,就是插入语。

3. 句序调整或倒装: 为了平衡句子的结构或强调一些内容,通常会人为地对句子进行句序调整。如“Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West.”(从1980年人口普查数据来看,美国人想寻找广阔的生存空间,这一点在美国西部体现得最为明显。)。否定副词nowhere放在句首,所以句子出现部分倒装。



Key Points of English Grammar Essentials (19)

英语核心语法知识要点系列(19):主谓“三一致原则”

1. 语法一致原则:在语法形式上取得一致,谓语动词的单复数形式由主语的单复数形式决定,是学习的难点和重灾区。

“What he said and what he did have greatly encouraged the other students.”

他说的话及行为极大地鼓舞了其他学生。

“Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.”

早睡早起使人健康、富有和聪明。

“Tom as well as two of his friends was invited to the party.” 汤姆及他的两个朋友一起被邀请参加宴会了。

“Nobody but one teacher and three students was in the lab.” 实验室只有一个老师和三个学生。

“More than one student is against the decision.” 不止一个学生反对这个决定。

“Many a page in this book is missing.” 这本书缺了许多页。

“A large amount of damage was done in a short time.” 在短时间内就造成了巨大的损失。

“He was one of the students who were given a prize.” 他是那些获奖的学生之一。

“A pair of shoes is lying under the bed.” 床底下有一双鞋。

“Here are some new pairs of shoes.” 这里有几双新鞋。

2. 意义一致原则:谓语动词的单复数形式由主语的意义而不是形式决定。当主语形式为单数,但意义为复数时,谓语动词要用复数形式;当主语形式为复数,而意义却为单数时,谓语动词用单数形式。

“The police were sent to the spot to keep order immediately.” 警察立即被派往现场维持秩序。

“Every possible means has been used to prevent the air pollution.” 为了防止大气污染,每一种方法都试过了。

“A team which is full of enthusiasm is more likely to win.” 情绪高昂的球队比较可能获胜。

“The team are practicing hard on the playground.” 队员们正在操场刻苦地训练。

3. 就近一致原则:谓语动词的人称和数须与邻近的主语保持一致。

“Here are my replies to your questions.” 这些是我对你的问题的回答。

“Either he or you are to blame for it.” 不是他就是你必须为此事负责。

“Not you but I am responsible for the delay.” 不是你而应该是我须对这次的延误负责。



Part B



Focus Reading

聚焦阅读

Section 1 Banked Cloze

15选10集库式完形填空阅读

The Iconic Modern Buildings of Beijing

北京的标志性现代建筑



扫码看译文

Beijing has spread out its **contemporary landmarks** throughout the city, making it difficult for architectural enthusiasts to **have a gander at** all of them. Here is a 1 of some of Beijing's most iconic modern buildings:

1. Great Hall of the People

The Great Hall of the People is used for **ceremonial** activities by the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China. It was built to **commemorate** the tenth 2 of the founding of the PRC.

2. Bird's Net (National Stadium)

The stadium was designed for use throughout the 2008 Summer Olympics and **Paralympics** and will be used again in the 2022 Winter Olympics and Paralympics. After the 2008 Olympics ended, it was open as a tourist 3 . Now, it's the center of international or 4 sports competition and **recreation** activities.

3. National Center of Performing Arts

Located on the west of the Great Hall of the People, it was 5 by French architect Paul Andreu. Construction started in December 2001 and the **inaugural** concert was held in December 2007. Its design, with large open space, water, trees, was 6 designed to **complement** the red walls of ancient buildings and the Great Hall of the People, in order to 7 into the **surroundings** as opposed to standing out against them.

4. Water Cube

The National Aquatics Center, 8 as the "Water Cube", is located inside Beijing Olympic Park, covering a total floor space of 50,000 square meters. After the 2008 Olympics the building 9 a 200-million yuan **revamp** to turn half of its **interior** into a waterpark. The building officially reopened on August 8, 2010. It 10 the **curling** at the 2022 Winter Olympics.

(283 words)



Words and Expressions to Note

核心词汇和短语库



扫码听单词

iconic *adj.* 偶像般的; 标志性的

contemporary *adj.* 当代的

landmark *n.* 地标

have a gander *at* 看一看

ceremonial *adj.* 仪式的; 礼节的

commemorate *v.* 纪念

Paralympics *n.* 残奥会

recreation *n.* 休闲

inaugural *adj.* 首场的

complement *v.* 衬托

surroundings *n.* 环境

revamp *n.* 翻新; 修补

interior *adj.* 内部的

curling *n.* 冰壶



Reading Comprehension

阅读理解



扫码看答案

1. In this section, there are ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the following word bank. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) list | B) palace | C) attraction | D) delightful | E) hosted |
| F) symbol | G) known | H) anniversary | I) deny | J) underwent |
| K) domestic | L) designed | M) melt | N) specially | O) cube |

2. Fill in the blanks in the following five sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from the following box respectively. Change the form when necessary.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Paralympics | landmark | recreation | interior | surrounding |
| contemporary | commemorate | iconic | inaugural | complement |

(1) After rounds of negotiations, the World Trade Organization declared China the 143rd member of the trade body. This _____ moment took place on Nov. 10, 2001.

经过多轮谈判, 世界贸易组织宣布中国成为该贸易组织的第143个成员。这个标志性的时刻发生在2001年11月10日。

(2) The Beijing _____ was as splendid as the Beijing Olympics.

北京残奥会和北京奥运会一样精彩。

(3) A summit was held to _____ the 30th anniversary of China-ASEAN dialogue relations.

一场峰会为纪念中国-东盟建立对话关系的30周年而被举行。

(4) An exhibition reflecting the relationship between _____ art and society is underway in Beijing's 798 Art Zone.

北京798艺术区正在举办一场反映当代艺术与社会的关系的展览。

(5) Xi'an has started preservation work on a(n) _____ city gate dating back more than 1,000 years.

西安市启动了一项针对超过1000多年历史的地标性城门的保护工作。

3. Fill in the blanks in the following fifteen sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from the following word bank respectively. Change the form when necessary.



list	palace	attraction	delightful	hosted
symbol	known	anniversary	deny	underwent
domestic	designed	melt	specially	cube

- (1) With its handsome building and pretty scenery, the Summer _____ (also named Yiheyuan) is a wonderful place to go.
颐和园建筑优美, 风景秀丽, 是一个值得一逛的好去处。
- (2) Is it not _____ to have friends coming from distant quarters?
有朋自远方来, 不亦乐乎?
- (3) Yantai has been _____ the Tea Industry Expo for more than 15 years.
烟台举办茶业博览会已超过15年。
- (4) The Forbidden City is one of the most famous tourist _____ in China.
故宫是中国最著名的旅游景点之一。
- (5) A number of Winter Games venues were _____ with the idea of continuing to drive tourism after the 2022 Olympic Games.
以2022年奥运会后继续带动旅游业为理念, 设计了一批冬奥会场馆。
- (6) Shenzhen is a vivid _____ of China's reform and opening-up.
深圳是中国改革开放的生动象征。
- (7) China will continue to significantly shorten the negative _____.
中国将继续大幅缩减负面清单。
- (8) China is building the country's first _____ designed vessel for the manned deep-sea research submersible *Jiaolong*.
中国正在建造国内第一艘专门设计的载人深海研究潜水器“蛟龙”号。
- (9) 2021 marks the 40th _____ of the establishment of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.
2021年是厦门经济特区成立40周年。
- (10) The Beijing National Stadium, _____ as the “Bird's Net”, is one of the three landmark buildings of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
被称为“鸟巢”的北京国家体育场是2008年北京奥运会的三大标志性建筑之一。
- (11) She _____ (that) there had been any cover-up.
她否认有任何隐瞒。
- (12) By seeking to enhance between the two countries, the two sides are trying to _____ the ice through more cultural exchanges.
为寻求加强两国之间的关系, 双方正努力通过加强文化交流融冰。
- (13) She _____ several scans and treatment, but the pain did not relieve until she tried traditional Chinese medicine.
她接受了几次X射线扫描和治疗, 但直到她尝试了中药后疼痛才减轻。
- (14) China's _____ demand, particularly consumption-driven demand, will continue to grow.
中国的国内需求, 特别是消费需求将持续扩大。
- (15) The National Aquatics Center, also known as Water _____, was built as the main natatorium for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and became known as one of the Games' iconic structures.
国家游泳中心, 又称水立方, 是2008年北京奥运会的主要游泳馆, 被人们熟知为奥运会的标志性建筑之一。

Section 2 Skimming and Scanning

长篇快速阅读

As Tourists Crowd Out Locals, Venice Faces “Endangered” List

随着游客挤走当地居民，威尼斯面临被列入“濒危”名单的风险



扫码看译文

- A) On a recent fall morning, a large crowd blocked the steps at one of Venice’s main tourist sites, the Rialto Bridge. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges spanning the Grand **Canal**. It is the oldest bridge across the canal, and was the dividing line between the districts of San Marco and San Polo. But on this day, there was a twist: it was filled with Venetians, not tourists.
- B) “People are cheering and holding their carts in the air,” says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped **organize** the march with a **grass-roots organization** called **Generazione’ 90**. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. “It started as a joke,” he says with a laugh. “The idea was to go around with the carts as a tool to let off steam and symbolically regain our ownership of the ground.”
- C) Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that’s a problem. Up to 90,000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55,000 **permanent** residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city’s population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s. The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can’t even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists. Imagine, navigating through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.
- D) Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they’re only interested in tourism—the **primary** industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015. “Venice is a cash cow,” she says, “and everyone wants a piece.”
- E) Just beyond St. Mark’s Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their **medieval** surroundings. Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves. “Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad,” Chigi says. “You see the mud it drags? The **destruction** it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater. One day we’ll see Venice break down.”



- F) For a time, UNESCO—the cultural wing of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers the entire city a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world’s people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice’s flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage in Danger, joining such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.
- G) Venice’s deadline passed with barely a murmur (嘟哝) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one **representative**, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. “For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a **dramatic** situation,” Tabet told UNESCO. “We have to act quickly, there is not a moment to waste.”
- H) But UNESCO didn’t even hold a vote. “It’s been postponed until 2017,” says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of *The Art Newspaper* and the former head of “Venice in Peril”, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason the UN cultural organization didn’t vote to **declare** Venice a World Heritage Site in Danger is because UNESCO has become so “intensely politicized” that “there would have been some back-room negotiations”.
- I) Italy boasts more UNESCO World Heritage Sites than any other country in the world, granting it **considerable** power and influence within the organization. The former head of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which oversees heritage sites, is Francesco Bandarin, a Venetian who now serves as UNESCO’s assistant director-general for culture.
- J) Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists (考古学家) to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups. The accord underlined Italy’s global **reputation** as a good steward of art and culture.
- K) But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and conflict-ridden countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy’s **profitable** tourism industry. The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO. As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.

- L) The city's **current** mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5,000 Venice residents.
- M) As for Venetians, they're beyond frustrated and hoping for a **solution** soon. "It's a **nightmare** for me. Some situations are really difficult with tourists around," says Giorgio as he navigates around a swelling crowd at the Rialto Bridge, "There are just so many of them. They never know where they are going, and do not walk in an **orderly** manner. Navigating the streets can be exhausting."
- N) Then it hits him, This crowd isn't made up of tourists. They're Venetians. Giorgio says he's never experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. "For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic," he says delightedly, "It feels unreal. It feels like we're some form of endangered **species**. It's just nice. The feeling is just pure." But, he worries, if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.

(953 words)



Words and Expressions to Note

核心词汇和短语库



扫码听单词

canal *n.* 运河; 水道

organize *v.* 组织

permanent *adj.* 永久(性)的

primary *adj.* 主要的

medieval *adj.* 中古的, 中世纪的

destruction *n.* 破坏, 毁灭; 摧毁

representative *n.* 代表

dramatic *adj.* 引人注目的; 惊人的

declare *v.* 宣布, 声明

considerable *adj.* 相当大的; 重要的

reputation *n.* 名气, 名声

profitable *adj.* 利润丰厚的

current *adj.* 现在的

solution *n.* 解决方案

nightmare *n.* 噩梦

orderly *adj.* 有秩序的

species *n.* 物种; 种类



Reading Comprehension

阅读理解



扫码看答案

1. There are ten statements with each statement containing 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.

- (1) The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.
- (2) The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.
- (3) The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.
- (4) The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.
- (5) If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.



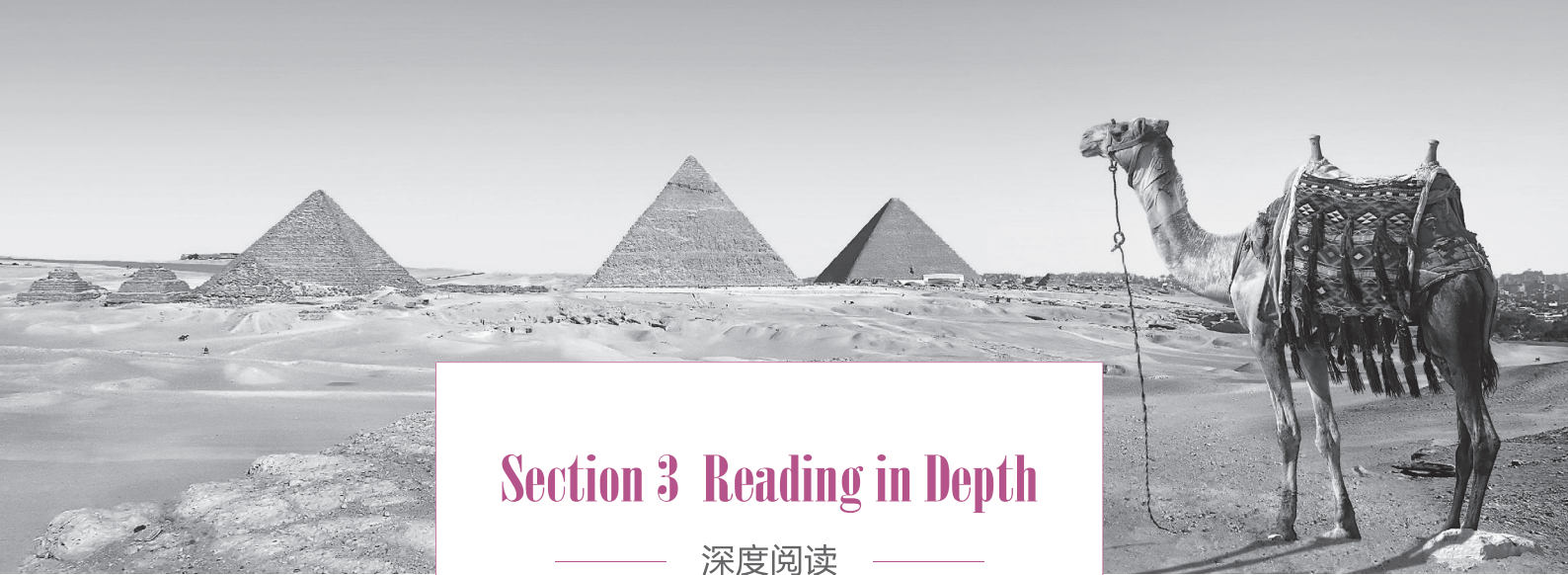
- (6) UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.
- (7) The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.
- (8) Ignoring UNESCO's warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry.
- (9) One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism.
- (10) UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger.

2. Fill in the blanks in the following five sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from the following box respectively. Change the form when necessary.

positive	destruction	reputation	orderly	considerable
declare	canal	profitable	permanent	current

- (1) As China's only south-to-north river, the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand _____ has become a legend of both glory and scars in China's history.
作为中国唯一一条南北走向的大运河，京杭大运河在中国历史上已成为光荣与伤痕并存的传奇。
- (2) The Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle had a(n) _____ population of around 96 million in 2019.
成渝经济圈2019年常住人口约9600万。
- (3) The BSE (Beijing Stock Exchange) has already gained a positive _____ among market participants.
北京证券交易所已经在市场参与者中获得了良好的声誉。
- (4) How did China's rural cooperative medical system inspire the building of the _____ public health system?
中国农村合作医疗制度对现行公共卫生体系建设有何启发？
- (5) The Chinese central SOEs (state-owned enterprises) are working to resolve various risks in a(n) _____ manner.
中国的央企正在有序化解各类风险。





Section 3 Reading in Depth

深度阅读

Passage A

The Secret of the Great Pyramid of Giza

吉萨大金字塔的秘密



For centuries, the **pyramids** of Giza have been timeless symbols of Egyptian culture. Built about 5,000 years ago, the three large pyramids of Giza are the most recognizable Egypt attractions, as well as one of the most recognizable destinations on the planet. But how the pyramids of Giza were built is one of Egypt's biggest mysteries.

Scientists **scanning** and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has **puzzled** experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing (壳, 罩) stones" that originally covered it were removed long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM", which **chronicles** the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving **remnants** of the casing in order to **determine** where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a **maximum** of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side.

The question that most **fascinates** him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to perfect. "We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such **precision** using only the tools they had," Dash writes. He says his **hypothesis** is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a **grid**, noting that the great pyramid is oriented only **slightly** away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east) an amount that's "tiny, but similar", **archeologist** Atlas Obscura points out.

In the future, it is expected that more and more puzzling questions about the pyramids will be discovered by archeologists.

(343 words)



Words and Expressions to Note

核心词汇和短语库

pyramid *n.* 金字塔

scan *v.* 扫描

puzzle *v.* 使……困惑

chronicles *v.* 记录, 记述

remnants *n.* 残余; 残留物

determine *v.* 决定

maximum *adj.* 最大值的

fascinate *v.* 使着迷, 使极感兴趣

precision *n.* 精确度, 准确(性)

hypothesis *n.* 假说, 假设, 前提

grid *n.* 网格, 坐标方格

slightly *adv.* 略微

archeologist *n.* 考古学家



扫码听单词



Reading Comprehension

阅读理解



扫码看答案

1. For this passage, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice according to the information given in the passage.

(1) What is the conclusion of scientists after scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids?

- A) The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders.
- B) The Great Pyramid of Giza is slightly unsymmetrical.
- C) The scientists did not reach any conclusion.
- D) Giza pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians.

(2) What has puzzled the scientists for centuries?

- A) The reason why the white casing stones were removed.
- B) The way to measure the size of each side of the pyramid.
- C) The exact size of the Giza pyramid.
- D) The identity of the real designer of the pyramid.

(3) Identify the right statement in the following options according to the passage:

- A) Scientist has managed to calculate the exact size of Giza pyramids.
- B) Glen Dash's team adopted a new way of measuring the pyramid.
- C) Glen Dash works as a full-time journalist.
- D) The east side of the Giza pyramid is 10 inches shorter than the west side.

(4) What is Glen Dash's hypothesis?

- A) Egyptians designed the pyramid on a grid.
- B) The Giza pyramid is designed and built by highly intellectual workers.
- C) Ancient Egyptians built the pyramid without using any tool.
- D) The Giza pyramid is built in the wrong way.



(5) What is this passage mainly about?

- A) Why ancient Egyptians are so close to perfect when building pyramids.
- B) The measuring of the size of Giza pyramids.
- C) Why Giza pyramid is uneven.
- D) The recent issue of *AERAGRAM* written by Glen Dash.

2. Fill in the blanks in the following five sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from the following box respectively. Change the form when necessary.

scan	remnants	fascinate	hypothesis	grid
puzzle	precision	maximum	slightly	archeologist

- (1) Many Americans are _____ by Chinese culture, Chinese fashion, and the Chinese way of life.
许多美国人对中国文化、中国时尚和中国生活方式着迷。
- (2) With a(n) _____ operating speed of 200 kilometers per hour, the trains developed by a Chinese company will run on railways in Austria, Germany, Hungary and other European countries.
中国公司研制的列车最高时速200千米,将在奥地利、德国、匈牙利等欧洲国家的铁路上运行。
- (3) _____ have recently discovered jade ware that dates back over 4,000 years at a site in Hubei Province.
考古学家最近在湖北省的一处遗址发现了距今已有4000多年历史的玉器。
- (4) The TanSat's mission is to achieve high-_____ monitoring of the global atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration.
中国碳卫星的任务是实现全球大气二氧化碳浓度的高精度监测。
- (5) A consumer is _____ the Alipay QR code to pay for the order at a self-service restaurant in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.
在浙江省杭州市一家自助餐厅内,消费者正在扫描支付宝二维码支付订单。





Passage B

Controversies over the Protection of Coral Reefs

有关珊瑚礁保护措施的争议



扫码看译文

Home to **virgin reefs**, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of **biodiversity** off the northeastern coast of Australia. If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming.

The Coral Sea reserve would **cover** almost 990,000 square kilometers and stretch as far as 1,100 kilometers from the coast. **Unveiled** recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed **marine** reserves around Australia's coast.

But the **scheme** is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

Hugh Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions at the University of Queensland points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is **proposed** as "no take" area in which all fishing would be banned. The world's largest **existing** marine reserve established last year by the British government in the Indian Ocean, spans 554,000 km and is a no-take zone throughout. An **alliance** of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection.

"I would like to have seen more protection for coral reefs," says Terry Hughes, director of the Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University in Queensland. "More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and **vulnerable** to catch-and-release fishing."

Till now, the Australian government had not responded to specific **criticisms** of the plan. But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University says that the reserve does "broadly protect the range of **habitats** in the sea". "I can **testify** to the huge effort that government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area," he says.

Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticised for failing to give habitats **adequate** protection. In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were "greatly concerned" that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been **based on** the core science principles of reserves—the protected regions were not, **for instance**, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said.

Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to the **offshore** areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a **contention** also levelled at the Coral Sea plan.

(447 words)



Words and Expressions to Note

核心词汇和短语库



扫码听单词

virgin *adj.* 原始的

reef *n.* 暗礁

biodiversity *n.* 生物多样性

cover *v.* 范围是; 占地

unveil *v.* 首次公开

marine *adj.* 海的, 海产的

scheme *n.* 计划, 方案

propose *v.* 提议; 建议

existing *adj.* 现存的

alliance *n.* 结盟, 联盟

vulnerable *adj.* 易受伤的, 脆弱的

criticism *n.* 批评, 批判

habitat *n.* 栖息地; (动植物的) 产地

testify *v.* 作证, 证明

adequate *adj.* 充分的, 足够的

based on ... 以……为基础

for instance 例如, 比如

offshore *adj.* 近海的; 离岸的

contention *n.* 竞争, 争夺



Reading Comprehension

阅读理解



扫码看答案

1. For this passage, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice according to the information given in the passage.

(1) What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea?

- A) It is exceptionally rich in marine life.
- B) It is the biggest marine protected area.
- C) It remains largely undisturbed by humans.
- D) It is a unique haven of endangered species.



(2) What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke?

- A) Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea.
- B) Revise its conservation plan owing to criticisms.
- C) Upgrade the established reserves to protect marine life.
- D) Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast.

(3) What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal?

- A) The government has not done enough for marine protection.
- B) It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast.
- C) The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal.
- D) It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.

(4) What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan?

- A) It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.
- B) It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.
- C) It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast.
- D) It is a tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats.

(5) What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan?

- A) It will do more harm than good to the environment.
- B) It will adversely affect Australia's fishing industry.
- C) It will protect regions that actually require little protection.
- D) It will win little support from environmental organizations.

2. Fill in the blanks in the following five sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from the following box respectively. Change the form when necessary.

criticisms

adequate

propose

vulnerable

habitats

offshore

marine

biodiversity

cover

existing

(1) China has _____ many constructive ideas on building multilateralism.

关于如何建设多边主义，中国提出了很多建设性的意见和建议。

(2) The Tibetan Plateau has an average elevation of 4,000 meters above sea level and _____ an area

of 2.5 million square kilometers, or about one-fifth of China's land mass.

青藏高原平均海拔4000米，面积250万平方千米，约占中国陆地面积的五分之一。

(3) _____ economy in the coastal city of Xiamen saw fast development in the 13th Five-Year Plan period.

“十三五”期间，沿海城市厦门海洋经济蓬勃发展。

(4) China has introduced many measures to help those families who are _____ to emergencies, disease and disasters.

中国出台了許多措施，帮助那些易受突发事件、疾病和灾害影响的家庭。

(5) Beijing has demonstrated its determination to protect _____ for the aim of developing into a harmonious and livable city.

北京想要发展成为和谐宜居的城市，展现了保护生物多样性的决心。



Section 4 Extended Reading: Telling China's Story to the World

拓展阅读：传播中国文化 讲好中国故事

Most Beautiful Ancient Villages in China

中国最美古村落

You might have heard a lot about ancient towns (like Lijiang Ancient Town, Pingyao Ancient Town, and Huangyao Ancient Town) and ancient cities (like Beijing and Xi'an) in China. Here, we list several of the most beautiful ancient villages in China, where you can experience the local peaceful lifestyle, the ancient **architecture**, and the graceful **landscapes**.

对于中国的很多古镇（如丽江、平遥及黄姚）与古城（如北京、西安），你也许有所耳闻。我们在此列举几个中国最美的古村落，在那些地方，你可以体验当地恬静的生活方式，参观古建筑，欣赏优美的风景。

These villages include **ethnic** villages with unique architectural styles and beautiful natural landscapes, and peaceful untouched villages with picturesque scenery. Photographing, hiking, and visiting local families are recommended things to do in these ancient villages.

这些村落中，既有建筑风格独特、自然景观秀美的少数民族村落，也有风景如画、宁静祥和的原生态村庄。到这些古村落拍拍照、来个徒步旅行、走访当地人家都是值得推荐的。

Tuvas Village in Kanas, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

新疆维吾尔自治区喀纳斯图瓦村

Kanas Tuvas Village is near the mysterious Lake Kanas. The small village is located in a valley, and only has about 80 houses. These Swiss-style wooden houses are all surrounded by wooden fences, **scattered** among pine trees and birch trees.

喀纳斯图瓦村地处神秘的喀纳斯湖附近。这个小村庄坐落于一座山谷里，只有大约80栋房屋。这些颇具瑞士风格的木屋全由木栅栏围起来，散布在松树林和桦树林之间。



Tuvas is an ancient **minority** group. They traditionally lived as hunter-gatherers. It is said that the Tuvas people are the **descendants** of one group of Genghis Khan's troops. Kumiss, yogurt, milk tea, and butter are special snacks there.

图瓦族是一个古老的少数民族。过去，他们一直以采猎为生。据说，图瓦人是成吉思汗旗下一支军队的后裔。马奶酒、酸奶、奶茶和黄油是当地的特色小吃。

Accommodation: You can choose an inn or a local family for accommodation, but prepare for very basic conditions there.

住宿: 你可以选择一家旅馆或当地的民宿，但是那里条件很有限，要做好心理准备。

Activities: You can visit a local family, go **herding** with the locals and experiencing the peaceful ancient village life.

活动: 你可以走访当地人家，与当地人一起去放牧，体验宁静的古村落生活。

Autumn: If you visit this ancient village in autumn (August to October), you can see Tuvas Village at its most colorful with red or yellow trees. However, it might snow in October, remember to bring warm clothes.

秋季: 如果在秋天（八月到十月）到访这座古村落，你就会欣赏到图瓦村一年当中最绚烂多姿的景色——那满树的火红或金黄。但是到了十月，那里可能会下雪，要记得带上保暖的衣服。

Transportation: Tuvas Village is about 2.5 kilometers south from Lake Kanas. Lake Kanas is about 902 kilometers from Urumqi (by road), and is about 200 kilometers from the nearest city: Altay City. Lake Kanas Scenic Area is one of the best places for autumn photography in China, bettered only by Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan Province.

交通: 图瓦村位于喀纳斯湖南岸2.5千米处。喀纳斯湖距乌鲁木齐（沿公路测算）约902千米，离最近的城市阿勒泰约200千米。喀纳斯湖风景区是中国秋季最佳摄影胜地之一，仅次于四川九寨沟。

Xijiang Qianhu Miao Village, the largest Miao village in China

西江千户苗寨——中国最大的苗寨

If you are interested in the Miao Minority, Xijiang Qianhu Miao Village can be a great **destination** for deepening your understanding of Miao history and culture.

如果你对苗族感兴趣，那么西江千户苗寨算是一个理想的去处，可以加深你对苗族历史和文化的了解。

Xijiang Qianhu Miao Village consists of more than 10 natural hamlets (including the famous Silversmith Hamlet), which are all built on hills. The Miao people are keen on silver **ornaments**, and their unique silver ornaments are all made exquisitely.

西江千户苗寨由十多个全都建在山上的自然村落（包括著名的银匠村）组成。苗族人对银饰情有独钟，

其独特的银饰制作精美。

The Miao Minority has many festivals, and the most famous two are: Miao New Year and Guzang Festival (an **ancestor**-worship celebration based on Miao culture).

苗族有很多节日，最著名的两个是苗族新年和牯藏节（一种基于苗族文化的祭祖仪式）。

Transportation: Xijiang Qianhu Miao Village is about 210 kilometers from Guiyang City (the capital city of Guizhou Province), which is equivalent to a 3.5-hour drive.

交通: 西江千户苗寨距贵阳市（贵州省省会）约210千米，车程3.5小时。

Wuyuan in Jiangxi, the most beautiful villages in China 江西婺源——中国最美乡村

Wuyuan is noted for having “the most beautiful villages in China”. In fact, Wuyuan is a county, with many ancient Ming and Qing style architectural features, including 113 ancient ancestral halls, 28 ancient mansions, 36 ancient dwellings, and 187 ancient bridges.

婺源以“中国最美乡村”而闻名。事实上，婺源是一个县，拥有许多明清风格的古建筑，包括113个古祠堂、28座古代府第、36处古民居及187座古桥。

Every village in Wuyuan is built with a river in front, and mountains behind. These villages with elegant buildings are all peacefully harmonious with the natural scenery. Hiking in the surrounding countryside is a popular activity there.

婺源的每个村庄都是前临河、后靠山。这些村庄的建筑雅致精美，与当地自然风光和睦相融。在周围的乡村徒步旅行是很常见的一种活动。

Transportation: Wuyuan is only about 90 kilometers from the Yellow Mountains, and buses linking these two attractions are **available** every day.

交通: 婺源距离黄山只有90千米，每天都有公交车往返于两处景区。





Ancient Hakka villages with unique earthen buildings

有独特土楼建筑的客家古村落

You might think these large round or square buildings are fortifications, not dwellings. In fact, they are the Hakka people's houses: earthen buildings, which are mainly built in flying-saucer-like shapes.

你可能以为这些圆形或方形的巨大建筑是防御工事，而不是住所。事实上，它们是客家人的房子——大多建成飞碟形状的土楼。

These ancient earthen buildings are mainly located in Fujian Province, especially in Nanjing Prefecture and Yongding Prefecture. Some of them have hundreds of years of history. If you want to have a visit, two ancient villages are recommended: Hongkeng Village and Chuxi Village in Yongding Prefecture.

这些古老的土楼主要分布在福建省，尤其是南靖县和永定区。有些已有几百年的历史了。倘若你想去那里游览，我推荐两个古村落，即永定区的洪坑村和初溪村。

Both of these two villages have a history of hundreds of years, and are built among hills and by rivers. There, you can learn about the construction of earthen buildings, the history of the Hakka, and enjoy the peace brought by the natural scenery.

这两个村落均有几百年的历史，依山傍水而建。在那里，你可以了解土楼的构造、客家的历史，并享受到自然风光带来的宁静。

Transportation: Yongding is about 307 kilometers (a 4-hour drive) from Xiamen.

交通: 永定区距厦门约307千米(4小时车程)。

(700 words)



Words and Expressions to Note

核心词汇和短语库



architecture *n.* 建筑

landscape *n.* 风景

ethnic *adj.* 种族的

scattered *adj.* 分散的;

稀稀拉拉的

minority *n.* 少数民族, 少数派

descendant *n.* 后代, 后裔 扫码听单词

herd *v.* 放牧

destination *n.* 目的地, 终点

ornament *n.* 装饰; 装饰物

ancestor *n.* 祖先

available *adj.* 可用的或可得到的



Reading Comprehension

阅读理解



扫码看答案

1. Fill in the blanks in the following five sentences with the most appropriate words or expression from the following box respectively. Change the form when necessary.

landscape	ethnic	available	architecture	descendant
scattered	accommodation	minority	ancestral	destination

- (1) The most prominent public building in this village is the _____ temple devoted to Liu Zongyuan.
村里最显眼的公共建筑是供奉柳宗元的祠堂(柳侯祠)。
- (2) Chinese people of all _____ groups have achieved new and great success.
中国各族人民取得了新的伟大成就。
- (3) Thanks to stronger wildlife protection efforts, the population of wild Asian elephants in China has grown to about 300, mostly _____ around Yunnan.
由于加强了野生动物保护工作,中国野生亚洲象的数量已增长到约300头,主要分散在云南附近。
- (4) He is a(n) _____ of Zhang Ying, who became well-known because of the “Liu Chi Xiang” story.
他是因“六尺巷”故事而留名后世的张英的后人。



- (5) Ethnic _____ cultures are well protected in Yunnan.

云南少数民族文化得到了很好的保护。

2. Translate the following passage from Chinese to English.

四合院 (quadrangle courtyard), 又称四合房, 是中国传统的房屋建筑。四合院是由四面的房子围合起来形成的院落。一般而言, 大四合院中的房屋较多。北京四合院是最典型的四合院, 也被认为是真正意义上的四合院。北京四合院宽敞开阔、阳光充足。除北京外, 中国北方其他地方也以四合院为主要的民居 (residence) 形式。由于气候、建筑材料、文化传统等因素的差异, 不同地区的四合院也会呈现出不同的特色。



扫码看答案



Part C



Reading Power Bank

阅读充电宝

Detailed Analysis and Translation of Great Sentences in the Unit

单元重要句子积累：解读+译文

1. Beijing has spread out its contemporary landmarks throughout the city, making it difficult for architectural enthusiasts to have a gander at all of them. (Focus Reading Section 1)

解读 本句开头的spread out表示地标建筑散布各处,throughout则强调“各处都有”,此句的表述非常生动形象,给人一种画面感;之后的making引导的是非谓语从句,作为对前一句的补充解释;make it difficult for sb.意为“对于某人来说是困难的”,gander的意思是“看一看,瞧一瞧”。两个分句连到一起,表示由于北京各处都有当代地标建筑,爱好者很难都看一看,两个分句之间暗含因果关系。

译文 北京的当代地标建筑分布在城市各处,建筑爱好者很难一次尽览。

2. “People are cheering and holding their carts in the air,” says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the march with a grass-roots organization called Generazione '90. (Focus Reading Section 2)

解读 本句的主干成分很简单,为“people are cheering and holding...”,而理解本句的难点在于理解修饰成分。修饰成分是先行词who引导的定语从句,对Giovanni Giorgio的事迹进行补充说明;之后的“with...”在该语境中的含义是“与……一起”,grass-roots organization的含义为“草根组织”。所以这个句子可以理解为“Giovanni Giorgio worked with a grass-roots organization which is called Generazione '90 to help organize the march”。如此,复杂的句子便简单化了。

译文 “人们欢呼着,把手推车举到半空中,”乔凡尼·乔治说道。他与一个名为“90一代”的草根组织一起帮助组织了这次游行。



3. The question that most fascinates him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to perfect. (Focus Reading Section 3)

解读 本句难点在于两个形成对比的表语从句，“not ... but ...”结构告诉我们作者肯定的是后者。句子的主干为“The question isn't how the Egyptians got it wrong, but how they ...”，短语get it wrong意为“出错”。因此主干的含义是“问题不是埃及人如何出错，而是他们如何做到了……”。其中，question后面有一个that引导的定语从句，表示“……的问题”；Egyptians后面则有一个who引导的定语从句，表示“设计且建造了金字塔的埃及人”。

译文 然而，最吸引他的问题不是设计和建造金字塔的埃及人在4500年前是如何出错的，而是他们是如何做到如此接近完美的。

4. Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia. (Focus Reading Section 3)

解读 本句的主干成分很简单，即“the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity ...”。“Home to ...”(是……的家园)为独立成分，修饰珊瑚海，所以句子前面的部分可以理解为“the Coral Sea is home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish,”。haven的含义是“港湾”，后面的off所引导的成分表示方位，指“离……一些距离”或“离……不远”。

译文 珊瑚海是原始珊瑚礁、稀有鲨鱼和大量奇异鱼类的家园，是体现澳大利亚东北部海岸生物多样性的独特港湾。

5. These villages include ethnic villages with unique architectural styles and beautiful natural landscapes, and peaceful untouched villages with picturesque scenery. (Focus Reading Section 4)

解读 本句的主干为“These villages include ethnic villages ..., and peaceful untouched villages ...”，意思是两种类型的村落。在提到这两处村落时，分别有形容词前置修饰成分和with引导的后置修饰成分，表示两处村落的特征。第一处村落的特征是ethnic及with unique architectural styles and beautiful natural landscapes，第二处村落的特征是peaceful、untouched及with picturesque scenery。其中untouched看似生词，但是可以根据构词法和语境推测词义。-un表示否定，touch表示触摸，所以untouched的含义是“未经触摸的”；而根据紧随其后的picturesque scenery，可以推测出此处语境中的untouched表示村庄一尘不染的原生态状态。

译文 这些村落中，既有建筑风格独特、自然景观秀美的少数民族村落，也有风景如画、宁静祥和的原生态村庄。