



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

Nucleus | 总主编 丁国声

(第二版)

Vocational College English

新核心 高职英语

本册主编◎郭永卫 孟奉华



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综合教程



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新核心高职英语综合教程. 2 / 丁国声总主编; 郭永卫, 孟奉华本册主编. —2版. —上海: 上海交通大学出版社, 2021 (2025重印)

ISBN 978-7-313-22221-3

I. ①新… II. ①丁… ②郭… ③孟… III. ①英语—
高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H319.39

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2019)第255799号

新核心高职英语综合教程2 (第二版)

XINHEXIN GAOZHI YINGYU ZONGHE JIAOCHENG 2 (DI ER BAN)

总 主 编: 丁国声

本册主编: 郭永卫 孟奉华

出版发行: 上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码: 200030

印 制: 天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司

开 本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/16

字 数: 247千字

版 次: 2015年7月第1版 2021年4月第2版

书 号: ISBN 978-7-313-22221-3

定 价: 48.00元

地 址: 上海市番禺路951号

电 话: 021-64071208

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 张: 10.5

印 次: 2025年1月第18次印刷

音像书号: ISBN 978-7-88941-366-4

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前言

《新核心高职英语》系列教材依据教育部《高等职业教育专科英语课程标准(2021年版)》(以下简称“新课标”)教学要求提出的“坚持立德树人,发挥英语课程的育人功能;落实核心素养,贯穿英语课程教学全过程;突出职业特色,加强语言实践应用能力培养;提升信息素养,探索信息化背景下教与学方式的转变;尊重个体差异,促进学生全面与个性化发展”,结合一线教学实践,以服务学生未来职业发展编写而成。本系列教材坚持“实用为主、够用为度”的原则,强调语言的灵活性和思想性,选题新颖,内容丰富,兼顾英语教育的工具性和人文性。

根据新课标课程结构设置要求,《新核心高职英语综合教程(1、2)》对应基础模块职场通用英语教材;《新核心高职英语综合教程(3、4)》对应拓展模块学业提升英语教材;《新核心高职行业英语》中的《机电英语》《交通英语》《汽车实用英语》《实用艺术英语》《医护英语》《医学英语:临床与康复》(均是“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材)对应拓展模块职业提升英语教材,其他行业英语教材也在开发中;《中西文化基础教程》《实用英语写作》《英文报刊选读》等对应拓展模块素养提升英语教材。

《新核心高职英语综合教程(1、2)》配有《新核心高职英语应用能力训练(1、2)》及音频,为教师和学生提供全方位的教学资源,以知识、文化与素质为核心,强化英语基本技能的训练和职业素养的提升。第1册内容贴近高职高专学生的校园生活,确定了从新生入学到校园生活,再到假日兼职以时间发展顺序的学生感兴趣的八个主题;第2册以学生“了解社会、预热职场”确定主题内容,面向象牙塔外的社会万象,关注社会热点问题,提高个人素养,为进入职场做好铺垫。

本教材为《新核心高职英语综合教程》第2册,共八个单元,每个单元的听、说、读、写围绕着同一主题展开。所选的主题均贴近学生生活,关注时代热点,反映时代节奏,具有一定深意。本教材主题包括旅游、饮食、环保、时尚、偶像、感恩等。每个单元无论是对话还是课文,语言地道、规范。课后练习的编写紧扣课文内容,包括词汇、语法、翻译、写作等练习,既注重各项能力训练之间的衔接和互补,也贯彻听、说、读、写、译并重的原则。每个单元包含以下内容:

Explore the Topic 话题导入和探索,激发学生学习兴趣,引导学生积极参与话题讨论。

Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking 分为三部分: Listen and Repeat 包括语音和相关主题句子的学习,从最基本的语音音素开始,旨在纠正高职高专学生普遍存在的发音问题; Listen and Practice 包含一段短文和一个对话,学生通过听录音完成相关练习; Speak and Role Play 给出与本单元主题相关的两篇对话,要求学生进行情境模拟演练,并按照给出的情境创作对话,进而提高英语交际能力。

Section II Focus on Reading 包含两篇经典选文,第一篇课文为精读,第二篇为泛读。文章内容紧扣主题,对于课文中出现的较难理解的句子,文后的 Notes 都做了解释。课文后配有相关练习,包括课文理解、词汇、短语、句子翻译等。每单元的泛读课文前都有阅读技巧的讲解,旨在帮助学生提高快速阅读能力和理解能力。两篇课文之后,是语法的巩固,对学过的重点语法进行提炼总结,并配有少量习题,学生可根据情况自行学习。

Section III Focus on Writing 实用写作部分,内容包括填写信息表,书写便条,电话留言,制作体育海报、贺卡等,目的在于培养学生阅读、翻译和写作应用文的能力。

Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values 本部分的内容主要是用英语讲述中国故事,传递中国声音,传播中国文化、科技与成就。

本系列教材由教育部职业院校外语类专业教学指导委员会副主任委员丁国声教授担任总主编,郭永卫、孟奉华担任本册主编。上海交通大学出版社在教材编辑和排版设计上投入了大量辛勤的劳动,我们在此一并表示感谢!由于编者水平所限,不足之处在所难免,敬请广大师生不吝指正,以便在修订中完善。

《新核心高职英语》系列教材编写组

Contents

Unit1 Travel on the Road / 1

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 2
- Section II Focus on Reading / 6
 - Intensive Reading: Red Tourism—A Special Read for History / 7
 - Extensive Reading: Self-driving Tours in New Zealand / 11
- Section III Focus on Writing: Hotel Reservation Form / 15
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 17

Unit 2 A Bite of Delicacy / 20

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 21
- Section II Focus on Reading / 26
 - Intensive Reading: Long-lasting Charm of Jiaozi / 26
 - Extensive Reading: “A Bite of China”—Your Entrance to Chinese Food Culture / 30
- Section III Focus on Writing: Chart Analysis / 33
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 36

Unit 3 Waste Not, Want Not..... / 37

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 38
- Section II Focus on Reading / 42
 - Intensive Reading: To Live with Nature in Harmony / 43
 - Extensive Reading: How to Be Eco-friendly? / 47
- Section III Focus on Writing: Speech Paper / 51
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 53

Unit 4 Keep a Grateful Heart / 55

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 56
- Section II Focus on Reading / 60
 - Intensive Reading: A Gift of Love / 60
 - Extensive Reading: The Magic Window / 64
- Section III Focus on Writing: Thank-you Letter / 68
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 70

Unit 5 You Are My Superstar / 71

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 72
- Section II Focus on Reading / 76
 - Intensive Reading: The World Will Always Remember You! / 77
 - Extensive Reading: Hero of the New Era—Dr. Zhong Nanshan / 81
- Section III Focus on Writing: Business Card / 86
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 88

Unit 6 Live Your Dream! / 90

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 91
- Section II Focus on Reading / 95
 - Intensive Reading: Life Is a Do-it-yourself Project / 96
 - Extensive Reading: When You Wish Upon a Star / 100
- Section III Focus on Writing: Notice / 104
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 106

Unit 7 Job Seeking: Are You Ready? / 108

- Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 109
- Section II Focus on Reading / 113
 - Intensive Reading: Asking for a Job / 114
 - Extensive Reading: What Job Is Best for You? / 117
- Section III Focus on Writing: Résumé / 121
- Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 123

Unit 8 Prepare for a Business Trip / 125

Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking / 126

Section II Focus on Reading / 130

Intensive Reading: Tips on How to Plan a Business Trip / 131

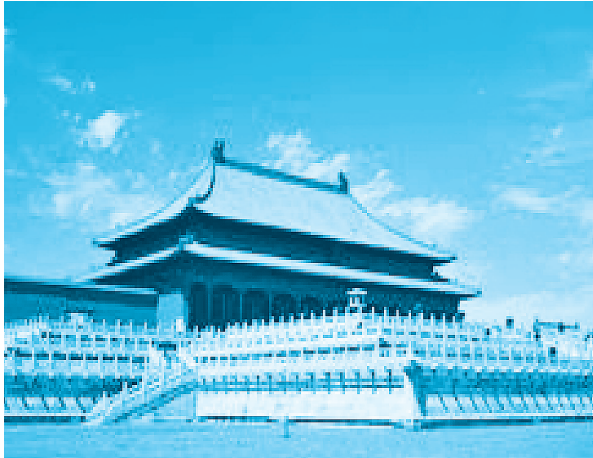
Extensive Reading: Introduction of China Import and Export Fair (Canton Fair) / 135

Section III Focus on Writing: Memo / 139

Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values / 141

Glossary / 142**References** / 157





Explore the Topic

- *Do you like traveling?*
- *Do you recognize the places above?*
- *Where would you like to go on vacation?*
- *Traveling widens our view, increases our knowledge, and builds our bodies. Now make a travel plan and be prepared for lots of surprises on the travel road.*



Section I Focus on Listening and Speaking

A. Listen and Repeat



Task 1 Listen and repeat the following sentences, pay attention to the falling tone.

| | |
|---|--|
| Declarative Sentence 陈述句 | ① He wants us to help him out of the trouble. ↘ ② The last one coming to the get-together was Jack. ↘ |
| Special Interrogative Sentence 特殊疑问句 | ① How long have you been in America? ↘ ② Whose dictionary is it? ↘ |
| Imperative Sentence 祈使句 | ① Come to the party next Saturday. ↘ ② Stop doing that! ↘ |
| Exclamatory Sentence 感叹句 | ① What a hot day! ↘ ② How can I ever thank you enough! ↘ |
| Alternative Question 选择疑问句 | ① Do you want to drink coffee ↗ or tea? ↘ ② Do you prefer to take a walk ↗ or stay at home? ↘ |



Task 2 Listen to the following 10 sentences related to the unit topic and try to memorize them.

| | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1 | Travel ten thousand miles and read ten thousand books. | 读万卷书，行万里路。 |
| 2 | Travel broadens the mind. | 旅游开阔眼界。 |
| 3 | Where did you go on vacation? | 你到哪里度假了? |
| 4 | Have you been to China before? | 你以前来过中国吗? |
| 5 | Do you have a one-day tour? | 你们有一日游吗? |
| 6 | What should I see in New York? | 我在纽约应该参观些什么呢? |
| 7 | Is there anything special you want to see? | 你有特别想去看看的地方吗? |
| 8 | What's the food like in China? | 中国的食物怎么样? |
| 9 | I really enjoyed the tour very much. | 这次旅行真是非常愉快。 |
| 10 | The world is so big that I want to have a look. | 世界那么大，我想去看看。 |

B. Listen and Practice



Task 1 Listen to the following dialogue twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words. After finishing the dialogue, practice it with your partner.

New Words and Expressions

fun *n.* 乐趣

tiring *adj.* 累人的

exclusive shop 专卖店

wonderful *adj.* 美妙的, 极好的



- Joan: Hello, Joe! Where did you go for your _____ ?
- Joe: Beijing, for I only had one week.
- Joan: Oh! That is a good place! How was your trip?
- Joe: I had much **fun** on our trip.
- Joan: Could you tell me what your trip was like?
- Joe: Oh, not bad, but very _____ !
- Joan: Where do you think is better for _____ in Beijing?
- Joe: Wangfujing Street, I think. There are more **exclusive shops** there.
- Joan: What's the _____ like in Beijing?
- Joe: It's kind of cold.
- Joan: How were the restaurants there?
- Joe: It seemed they're _____, and not expensive.



Task 2 Listen to the dialogue twice and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

New Words and Expressions

schedule *n.* 时间表

conference *n.* 会议

pavilion *n.* 亭子

sightseeing *n.* 观光, 游览

the Summer Palace 颐和园

snack *n.* 小吃, 点心



- () 1. David is a guide.
- () 2. The woman visited one site a day.
- () 3. The woman will come to Beijing again next May.
- () 4. There are bridges and **pavilions** in the **Summer Palace**.
- () 5. The Great Wall was the woman's favorite of all the places she visited.

C. Speak and Role Play



Task 1 Read and recite the sample dialogues.

Dialogue 1

New Words and Expressions

vacation *n.* 假期

liveable *adj.* 适于居住的, 舒适的



(Jim and Mary are talking about where to go on their winter vacation.)

Jim: Where are you going in the coming winter **vacation**?

Mary: I'm going to Shanghai with my parents.

Jim: That's a good place to spend a holiday. Last year I went to Shanghai Disneyland, and had a good time there.

Mary: Sounds great. What about you? Any plans for the vacation?

Jim: Well, we plan to go to Sanya in Hainan Province and spend the Spring Festival there.

Mary: It's really a beautiful and clean city. Most importantly, it is warm in winter. And it is one of the world's most **liveable** cities.

Jim: I can't wait to travel there.

Dialogue 2

New Words and Expressions

be up to 从事, 忙于

the Palace Museum 故宫

be located in 位于, 坐落于

square *adj.* 正方形的, 四方形的

n. 正方形; 广场; 平方



(Michael and Lily are talking about the trip in China.)

Lily: Michael, what have you **been up to** lately?

Michael: I went on a trip to China with my family last week.

Lily: Wow, where did you go in China?

Michael: Beijing, Shanghai and a few smaller cities.

Lily: Did you go to **the Palace Museum**?

Michael: Yes. It **is located in** the center of Beijing. Next to the Palace Museum is Tian'anmen **Square**, the biggest city square in the world.

Lily: Wonderful. I will go there if possible.



Task 2 Create and role play.

Work in groups and create dialogues about planning a trip or sharing travel experiences, and then role play them to the class. You can refer to the data bank for relevant expressions.

| Data bank for reference |
|---|
| I've been thinking about our trip all week. |
| I want to start a trip, but I don't know where to go. |
| Do you enjoy warm or cold climates? |
| Do you know how much you want to spend on this vacation? |
| Do you want to go somewhere tropical? |
| How about the countryside? |
| There are so many people and it would be difficult to get around. |

(Continued)

Data bank for reference

It would be exciting.

I can't wait to start planning our trip there.

Where do you think is better for shopping in ...?

What's the food/weather like in ...?

How were the restaurants there?



Section II Focus on Reading

A. Intensive Reading

 Pre-Reading

In recent years, red tourism has become more and more popular in China, especially among the young people. Why are an increasing number of people visiting red tourism attractions? Here are the views on the issue expressed by an expert who has been studying on red tourism for years.



 Passage Reading

Red Tourism—A Special Read for History

Red tourism has been **coined** by China which **refers to** visiting sites with a modern **revolutionary legacy**.^[1] It was **launched** in 2004 with the aim of promoting **locations** with **historical** and cultural **significance** for history of the **CPC**. It seeks to spread **awareness** of the history of the CPC **starting with** its **origins**.

Red tourism has become the top choice of many Chinese tourists this year. Why has it become so popular, especially among the young people? Liu Jianping, a professor studying on red tourism at Xiangtan University in Hunan province, **shares** his views on the issue **with** *China Daily*. The following are **excerpts** from the newspaper.

The CPC and Chinese government have made great achievements since the **founding** of New China, from rapid economic development to **elimination** of absolute **poverty** and much improvement in people's living **standards**. And now that China has **managed to** effectively contain the **COVID-19 pandemic** within its **borders**, more and more people want to know the detailed history of the Party and how it developed into what it is today.^[2] Red tourism can help them know that.

That's why an increasing number of people are visiting sites of historical significance to the Party. By visiting such places, people gain a better knowledge about the Party, better understand the country's system and Chinese culture, and **pass down** the "red **genes** and revolutionary fire" to the next **generations**.^[3]

To **boost** red tourism, the government has built 2,442 kilometers of roads from 2017 to 2020 to connect the revolutionary sites, with more than 90 percent of those roads being in central and western China. Red tourism has also boosted the local economies and thus helped **get rid of** poverty in those areas. And it will continue to do so and **facilitate rural prosperity**.

Just as the War of Independence is a part of the United States' history, so is the Long March a **glorious chapter** in China's revolutionary history.^[4] But it is necessary to **stay true to** the purpose of **highlighting** the importance of the revolutionary sites, and preventing **excessive commercialization** of those sites.

(352 words)

New Words

coin /kɔɪn/ *v.* 创造(新词语)

revolutionary /ˌrevəˈluːʃənəri/ *adj.* 革命性的, 革命的

legacy /ˈlegəsi/ *n.* 遗产

launch /lɔːntʃ/ *v.* 发起(有组织的活动); 发射(航天器)

location /ləʊˈkeɪʃən/ *n.* 地方, 地点, 位置

historical /hɪˈstɒrɪkl/ *adj.* 历史的

significance /sɪŋˈnɪfɪkəns/ *n.* 意义

awareness /əˈweənəs/ *n.* 认识; 意识

origin /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ *n.* 起源

excerpt /ˈeksɜːpt/ *n.* 节选, 摘录

founding /ˈfaʊndɪŋ/ *n.* 成立

elimination /ˌɪlɪmɪˈneɪʃən/ *n.* 消除

poverty /ˈpɒvəti/ *n.* 贫困

standard /ˈstændəd/ *n.* 水平, 水准, 标准; 规格

pandemic /pænˈdemɪk/ *adj./n.* 流行的; 流行病

border /ˈbɔːdə(r)/ *n.* 边界; 边境

gene /dʒiːn/ *n.* 基因

generation /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃən/ *n.* 代

boost /buːst/ *v.* 提高, 促进, 使增长

facilitate /fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/ *v.* 促进

rural /rʊərəl/ *adj.* 乡村的, 农村的

prosperity /prɒˈsperəti/ *n.* 繁荣, 昌盛

glorious /ˈɡlɔːriəs/ *adj.* 光辉的, 荣耀的

chapter /ˈtʃæptə(r)/ *n.* 篇章

highlight /ˈhaɪlaɪt/ *v.* 突出, 强调

excessive /ɪkˈsesɪv/ *adj.* 过度的

commercialization /kəˌmɜːʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ *n.* 商业化

Phrases and Expressions

refer to 指的是; 参与

CPC: the Communist Party of China 中国共产党

start with 以……开始

share with 和……分享

manage to do sth. 设法完成某事

COVID-19: Corona Virus Disease 2019 新型冠状病毒肺炎

pass down 传递

get rid of 摆脱

stay true to 忠于

NOTES

1. 红色旅游是中国创造的, 它指的是“参观具有现代革命遗产的景点”。
... has been coined by ... 为被动语态结构, 由……创造。which refers to visiting sites with a modern revolutionary legacy 是关系代词 which 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 red tourism。
2. 现在中国已经有效地遏制了新型冠状病毒在国内的流行, 越来越多的人想知道党的详细历史以及它是如何发展到今天的。
... has managed to do sth 为现在完成时结构。the detailed history of the Party 与 how it developed

into what it is today 为并列结构,作动词 know 的宾语。

3. 通过参观这些地方,人们可以更好地了解中国共产党,更好地领会国家制度和感受中国文化,并将“红色基因和革命之火”传给下一代。

By visiting such places 介词短语作状语。people gain a better knowledge about the Party, better appreciate the country's system and Chinese culture, and pass down the “red genes and revolutionary fire” to the next generations 中,主语为 people, gain ..., appreciate, pass down 是三个并列的动宾结构作谓语。

4. 正如独立战争是美国历史不可分割的一部分一样,长征也是中国革命史上光辉的一章。

just as ..., so ... 表示“正如……一样,……也……”。用于表示两个句子意义上肯定的比拟。

在这个句型中,just as 引导的是从句,so 是副词,其后为主句。例如,

Just as the lion is the king of beasts, so the eagle is the king of birds.

正如狮子是百兽之王,鹰也是百鸟之王。

Post-Reading

I. According to the passage, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- () 1. Red tourism first appeared during the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.
- () 2. Red tourism can help people know the detailed history of the Party.
- () 3. Nowadays, many young people don't want to visit revolutionary sites which are located in remote and poor areas.
- () 4. The Long March is a glorious chapter in China's revolutionary history.
- () 5. It is necessary to excessively commercialize the revolutionary sites to improve the local economy.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change their forms where necessary.

| | | | |
|--------|------------|--------------|------------|
| launch | origin | border | historical |
| boost | get rid of | stay true to | gene |

- You have good _____ from your parents, so you should live a long time.
- Let's _____ that broken car.
- I have been doing some _____ research.
- China _____ its first manned spaceship into space in 2003.
- You _____ yourself and your principles.
- This increase in demand is likely to _____ prices.
- The _____ of this tradition is not known.
- They crossed the _____ into France.

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese or vice versa.

1. Red tourism has become the top choice of many Chinese tourists this year.

2. The CPC and Chinese government have made great achievements since the founding of New China.

3. Red tourism has also boosted the local economies and thus helped get rid of poverty in those areas.

4. Just as the War of Independence is a part of the United States' history, so is the Long March a glorious chapter in China's revolutionary history.

5. 他们常借用民歌来传递历史。(pass down)

6. 我有一些好消息和你们分享。(share with)

7. 我们设法及时赶到了会议室。(manage to do sth.)

8. 她的病始于高烧。(start with)

B. Extensive Reading

Reading Skills

猜测词义 (Guessing the meaning of unknown words) |

通过常识或生活经验猜测词义。

阅读时我们常会遇到一些生词,先不要急于查词典,因为许多生词的词义可以猜出来。查词典不但会减慢阅读速度,而且还会打断思路。猜测词义的方法多种多样,本单元我们介绍利用常识或生活经验来猜测词义。

例如下文 *Self-driving Tours in New Zealand* 中的第一句话 “New Zealand is an **island** country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.”,根据地理常识,新西兰是太平洋西南部岛国,因此, **island** 指“岛屿”。

又如,“Queenstown, if you like bungee jumping, **white-water** or any extreme activity!”中, white-water 翻译成“白色的水”显然不合句意。那么它是什么意思呢? 根据常识或经验,当水流湍急的时候,就会出现很多白色沫子,让原来透明的水看起来像是白色的一样。因此, white-water 指的是河流或海洋中的某块白色水域——水流湍急的水域或惊涛骇浪的水域, white-water 在此可理解为“激流(运动),漂流(活动)”,整句话可翻译为:“皇后镇,如果你喜欢蹦极、激流或任何极限运动!”

Passage Reading

Self-driving Tours in New Zealand

New Zealand is an **island** country in the southwestern **Pacific Ocean**. The country **consists of** two main **landmasses** and **numerous** smaller islands.^[1] One of the best ways to tour New Zealand is on a **self-driving tour**. If you are the **adventurous** independent type, it is likely that you will want nothing to do with **tour operators** and already be planning a self-driving tour.

Self-driving in New Zealand is a pleasure. If you come from the UK, you will find that you drive on the same side of the road. However, those from the US or other users of left hand drive cars may find a short **adjustment** period is needed.^[2] The majority of the rules are simple and no different from your home country's driving rules. However, there are **a couple of** differences including **the give way rule** at crossroads.^[3] It pays to be informed, so check out the road rules.

On arrival in New Zealand after a long flight you will be tired. If possible, do not head out onto your road trip immediately. Take a day at least to explore your arrival **destination** and **recover**.

When you plan your **route**, it is important to **give consideration to** the average speed that you may drive during your travels. There is nothing worse than planning a route to average 60 mph and then finding that winding or hilly roads make a 30 mph speed. There are only **negative** outcomes from this type of planning: trying to rush and not enjoying the scenery, and driving dangerously.

The time of year when you plan to travel to New Zealand will also **have an effect on** your preparation. It is not unusual for roads

岛屿

太平洋 由……组成 大陆

数不清的

自驾游 爱冒险的

旅游业经营者

调整

一些 让路规则

目的地 恢复

路线 考虑

否定的,负面的

对……有影响

on the South Island to be closed during the winter **due to** poor weather.

由于, 因为

For some special activities that New Zealand can offer, check out:

- The Bay of Islands, if you want to view and swim with **dolphins** in their natural environment.
- Kaikora, if you want to go whale watching.
- Queenstown, if you like **bungee** jumping, white-water or any **extreme activity**!
- Milford Sound for peaceful environment.
- White Island, to explore a live **volcano**.
- The Marlborough Sounds for **crystal** clear waters and white sands.

海豚

蹦极
极限运动

火山

水晶般的

You won't always be young, and life won't always be just about you. So travel and experience the world for all it's worth.

(407 words)

NOTES

1. 这个国家的领土由两大主要岛屿和很多小岛组成。

新西兰位于太平洋西南部, 主要领土由南岛 (the South Island) 和北岛 (the North Island) 两大岛屿组成。两大岛屿之间是库克海峡, 南岛邻近南极洲, 北岛与斐济及汤加相望。首都惠灵顿以及最大城市奥克兰均位于北岛。

2. 如果你来自英国, 你会发现你在同一个方向开车。然而, 那些来自美国或其他左驾者可能需要一个短暂的调整期。

全世界60亿人口中, 靠右行驶的“右派”约40亿, 靠左行驶的“左派”约20亿。“右派”多是典型大陆国家, 如中国、美国、德国、法国、巴西等; “左派”多是典型岛国和半岛、次大陆国家, 如英国、日本、印度、澳大利亚、新西兰等。

3. 然而, 有一些交通规则差异, 包括十字路口的让路规则。

到了路口先看你的道上有没有白线, 有白线就说明你需要让路, 没有白线, 就说明你不需要让。如果十字路口都没有白线, 那么遵循让右车的原则。

Post-Reading

I. Choose the best answer to each statement according to the passage.

1. The word “adjustment” in Paragraph 2 can be replaced by _____.

A. moving

B. fitting

C. closing

D. attracting

2. If you want to go whale watching, you should go to _____.
A. Kaikora B. Milford Sound C. Queenstown D. White Island
3. If you want to see a live volcano, you should go to _____.
A. Kaikora B. Milford Sound C. Queenstown D. White Island
4. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. people in the UK and the US drive on the same side of the road
B. it is beneficial to have a rest before starting your driving trip after a long flight to New Zealand
C. most driving rules in New Zealand are different from those in other countries
D. some roads in New Zealand are closed in winter because wild animals come out
5. The writer wrote the passage mainly to _____.
A. advertise for a travel agency in New Zealand
B. record his travel experience in New Zealand
C. introduce driving rules in New Zealand
D. give some tips on self-driving travel in New Zealand

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change their forms where necessary.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| consist | give consideration to | due to | adjustment |
| recover | negative | dolphin | adventurous |

1. We should _____ what may happen.
2. The _____ is an intelligent animal.
3. You can't learn anything with _____ attitude.
4. He's now fully _____ from his ill.
5. They should make _____ to the new environment.
6. The country's economic problems are largely _____ the weakness of the recovery.
7. My husband loves _____ life while I enjoy a more peaceful life.
8. The team _____ of three British and two Australian players.

C. Grammar Flashing Back

非谓语动词——不定式 (Non-Finite Verb—Infinitive)

Take a day at least to explore your arrival destination and recover. (Paragraph 3, Extensive Reading)

非谓语动词是指句子中不是谓语动词的动词,不受主语人称和数的限制。非谓语动词有三种,即不定式、动名词和分词。上述例句中 to explore your arrival destination 是不定式非谓语动词短语。

常见的不定式由“to+ 动词原形”构成,在句中可作主语、宾语、定语、状语、表语和补语等。

1. 作主语。例如,

To see is to believe.

To err is human, to forgive is divine.

不定式短语作主语时,往往放在谓语动词之后,用it作形式主语。例如,

It is right to give up smoking.

It is important to know your capability.

2. 作表语。例如,

My job is to help the patient.

This wall is to keep people out of the garden.

3. 作宾语。例如,

He wanted to go.

The teacher offered to help.

不定式短语作宾语时,如果还带有宾语补足语,往往把不定式宾语放在宾语补足语之后,而用it作形式宾语。例如,

I find it interesting to work with him.

He feels it his duty to help others.

4. 作宾语补足语。例如,

He doesn't want anybody to know it.

I invited all my friends to come to the party.

5. 作定语。不定式作定语通常置于所修饰的词后。例如,

I have some books for you to read.

He is looking for a room to live in.

6. 作状语。表示目的、原因、结果或条件。例如,

I came here to see you. (目的)

We were very happy to hear the news. (原因)

He hurried to school to find nobody there. (结果)

To look at him, you would like him. (条件)

QUIZ

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. _____ the work in five minutes is very hard. (finish)
2. He offered _____ me. (help)

3. He instructed her _____ where she is. (remain)
4. It would be foolish not _____ their offer. (accept)
5. She sold her hair _____ the watch chain. (buy)
6. His goal is _____ a doctor. (be)



Section III Focus on Writing



Task 1 Read and understand the following sample hotel reservation form.

Hotel Reservation Form

Reservations

Sofitel Hotel

8555 Beverly Blvd

90048 LOS ANGELES

USA

Guest's name: Linda Miller

Check in: Sept. 14, 2015

Check out: Sept. 20, 2015

Room type: Single

Number of rooms reserved: Ten

Payment: Success Card (Number: 934243132342)

Tel. number: 86-10-8735 x x x x

Fax number: 86-10-8735 x x x x

E-mail: lm123@hotmail.com.cn

Special Requests: It is required that all the rooms should be linked with Internet so that the guests may surf the Internet.



Task 2 Fill out the reservation form according to the information given below.

假设你是王宏, 将于暑假期间跟随父母去美国旧金山市旅游, 预计抵达时间为7月15日, 并于7月21日离开。你们想要在交通方便、服务上乘、位于市中心的Days Inn Hotel预订一个单人房间和一个双人房间, 最好是能够看到城市景色的、视野宽阔的房间。你们的付款方式是信用卡。你的电话是: 0086-0431-568 × × × ×, 传真: 0086-0431-568 × × × ×, 电邮是 wanghong66@hotmail.com.cn。

Hotel Reservation Form

Reservations

Days Inn Hotel

712 Post Street

San Francisco, USA (94109)

Guest's name: _____

Check in: _____

Check out: _____

Room type: _____

Number of rooms reserved: _____

Payment: _____

Tel. number: _____

Fax number: _____

E-mail: _____

Special Requests: _____

Data bank for reference

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Single room 单人间 | a room with a front view 阳面房间 |
| Double room 双人间 | a room with a rear view 阴面房间 |
| Suite 套房 | a room with bath 带洗澡间的房间 |

(Continued)

| Data bank for reference | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Twin room 标准间 | a quiet room away from street 不临街的安静房间 |
| Special room 特价房 | a room with a balcony 带阳台的房间 |
| City-view room 市景房 | a room with a nice view 视野好的房间 |
| Ocean-view room 海景房 | a room with a swimming pool 带游泳池的房间 |
| Check in 登记入住 | a smoking room 可以吸烟的房间 |
| Check out 结账退房 | a non-smoking room 无烟的房间 |



Section IV Focus on Chinese Culture and Values

Top 10 Best Tourist Attractions in China

中国十大最佳旅游景区

1. The Great Wall 长城

The Great Wall, located in northern China, is 6,700 kilometers long and thus known as the “10,000-li Great Wall”. The wall has become a symbol of both China’s proud history and its present strength.

长城位于中国北方,长达6 700公里,故被称为“万里长城”。现在,长城已经成为中国自豪的历史和现实的力量的象征。

2. The Palace Museum 故宫

The Palace Museum, also called the Forbidden City, is located in the center of Beijing. The imperial palace used by emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties is the largest and most complete ancient wooden-structure building complex in the world.

故宫博物院,又称紫禁城,位于北京市中心。作为明清两代皇帝的皇宫,它是世界上规模最大、保存最完整的木质结构古建筑群。

3. The Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses 秦始皇兵马俑博物馆

The Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses is China’s largest ancient military museum. In 1987, Qinshihuang’s Mausoleum and the Terracotta Warriors, known as the eighth wonder of the world, were added to the World Heritage List by UNESCO.

秦始皇兵马俑博物馆是中国最大的古代军事博物馆。1987年,秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑被联合国教科文组织批准列入《世界遗产名录》,并被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”。

4. The Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang 敦煌莫高窟

The Mogao Grottoes is the representative of the three historic sites of Dunhuang Grottoes. Construction of the grottoes began in 366 AD. The well-designed grottoes are a treasure house containing painting, sculptures, documents, and cultural relics.

莫高窟是敦煌石窟三大历史遗迹的代表。石窟的建造始于公元366年。这些精心设计的石窟是藏有绘画、雕塑、文献和文物的宝库。

5. Confucius Mansion, Temple and Cemetery at Qufu 曲阜孔府、孔庙、孔林

Confucius' Mansion holds more than 9,000 volumes of archives and many cultural relics, ancient costumes, and utensils. Confucius' Temple is famous for its 2,000 stone steles and more than 100 portrait stones from the Han Dynasty. Confucius' Cemetery houses tombs for Confucius and his descendants.

孔府收藏了9 000多卷档案,以及许多文物、古代服饰和器皿。孔庙因其2 000块石碑和100多块汉画像石而闻名。孔林是孔子及其后裔的家族墓地。

6. Lijiang Ancient City 丽江古城

Lijiang Ancient City was founded in 1127. The roads in the town are paved with colored pebbles and there are many stone bridges and memorial archways. The traditional Dongba Culture of the Naxi ethnic group has been preserved in Lijiang.

丽江古城建于1127年。城中道路用彩石铺成,城里有许多石桥和牌坊。丽江保留了纳西族的传统东巴文化。

7. Jiuzhaigou Valley 九寨沟

Jiuzhaigou, located in Sichuan Province, is a national park. It is best known for its blue-green lakes, spectacular waterfalls, narrow conic karst landform and its unique wildlife.

九寨沟位于四川省。它是一个国家公园,以其蓝绿色湖泊、壮观的瀑布、狭窄的锥形喀斯特地貌和独特的野生动物而闻名。

8. The West Lake of Hangzhou 杭州西湖

The West Lake lies in Hangzhou City of Zhejiang Province. Embraced by green hills on three sides, it is a world-famous tourist spot.

杭州西湖坐落于浙江省杭州市,三面被青山环绕,是一个世界闻名的旅游景点。

9. Mount Tai 泰山

Mount Tai, located in central Shandong Province, was added to the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1987. Mount Tai has 72 majestic peaks, magnificent waterfalls, centuries-old pines and cypresses, and fascinating rocks.

泰山位于山东省中部,于1987年被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。泰山有72座雄伟的山峰、壮丽的瀑布、数百年的松柏和迷人的岩石。

10. Suzhou Garden 苏州园林

Suzhou Garden mainly refers to the private gardens featuring the traditional Han architecture. It is the leader and pride of Chinese garden and Jiangnan garden.

苏州园林是指苏州城内以私家园林为主的传统汉族建筑,是中国园林和江南园林的翘楚和骄傲。

