

Unit 1 Western Europe

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in Western Europe. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name of the Scenic Spot	Location (City)	Location (Country)
A	Eiffel Tower	Paris	France
I	Alzette Valley	Luxemburg	Luxemburg
C	Cathédrale de Monaco	Manoco	Monaco
K	Château de Chambord	Chambord	France
E	Manneken Pis	Brussels	Belgium
H	Monument of Light	Dublin	Ireland
G	Musée du Louvre	Paris	France
J	Palace of Westminster	London	Britain
D	Stonehenge	Amesbury	Britain
B	Tower Bridge	London	Britain
L	Van Gogh Museum	Amsterdam	Netherland
F	Zaanse Schans	Amsterdam	Netherland

Section II Know about Western Europe

Direction: How much do you know about Western Europe? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) C 2) A 3) B 4) A 5) C 6) A 7) C 8) C

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

1. Box Hill (博士山)

Box Hill is a summit of the North Downs in Surrey, approximately 30 km south west of London. Box Hill featured prominently on the route of the 2012 Summer Olympics cycling road race events, the men doing nine circuits and the women doing two circuits.

2. Surrey (萨里)

Surrey is a county in the South East of England and one of the home counties.

3. The Thames or The River Thames (泰晤士河)

It flows through southern England. It is the longest river entirely in England and

the second longest in the United Kingdom, behind the River Severn. While it is best known because its lower reaches flow through London, the river flows alongside other towns and cities, including Oxford, Reading, Henley-on-Thames, and Windsor.

4. Richmond (里士满)

Richmond is a suburban town in south west London, England, 8.2 miles (13.2 km) west-southwest of Charing Cross.

5. Windsor Castle (温莎城堡)

It is a royal residence at Windsor in the English county of Berkshire. The castle is notable for its long association with the British royal family and for its architecture.

6. Heathrow airport (希斯罗机场)

It is a major international airport serving London. Located in the London Borough of Hillingdon, in West London, Heathrow is the busiest airport in the United Kingdom and the third busiest airport in the world (as of 2012) in terms of total passenger traffic.

7. Berkshire (伯克郡)

Berkshire is a county of south east England, located to the west of London. It has also been known as the Royal County of Berkshire since at least the 19th century because of the presence of Windsor Castle and was recognized as such by the Queen in 1957.

8. Buckingham Palace (白金汉宫)

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence and principal workplace of the British monarch. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is a setting for state occasions and royal hospitality. It has been a focus for the British people at times of national rejoicing and crisis.

9. St. George's Chapel (圣乔治大教堂)

It is the place of worship at Windsor Castle in England, United Kingdom. It is both a royal peculiar and the chapel of the Order of the Garter.

10. Brighton (布莱顿)

Brighton is a town on the south coast of Great Britain. It emerged as a health resort featuring sea bathing during the 18th century and became a destination for day-trippers from London after the arrival of the railway in 1841.

11. Croydon (克萊伊頓)

Croydon is a large town in south London, England, in the London Borough of Croydon, located on a transport corridor between central London and the south coast of England.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F 6) T 7) F 8) T

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box.

- 1) dwellers
- 2) encircle
- 3) residence
- 4) Picturesque
- 5) restore
- 6) highlight
- 7) summit
- 8) well-maintained

实训项目一 伦敦旅游线路规划 4 学时

一、实践教学目的

掌握旅游线路规划的常识和技巧，根据不同旅游群体的需要，编制可行的旅游线路。

二、实践内容

学生（以 6—8 人小组的方式）自行准备伦敦市区及周边的旅游地图，搜集著名景点的路线信息及特色介绍，根据所抽取的不同旅游团（亲子团、老年团、青年团等）及旅游时间，规划相应的旅游线路。

三、实践要求

学生（以 6—8 人小组的方式）进行分工合作，自行准备 PPT 和影像资料，并对自己设计的旅游线路进行展示。各小组对该旅游线路的合理性进行讨论，并一起进行现场评分。

四、实践教学的开展过程

1. 实训活动分小组进行，班级同学以自愿为主，教师指导为辅，组合成 6—8 人小组。
2. 教师在活动前准备好旅游团资料，尽量囊括各种不同特色的旅游团，由各小组代表以抽签方式抽取。
3. 各小组自行进行组内分工，按要求准备小组作业。以 PPT、影像资料、现场说明等各种形式进行旅游线路的展示。
4. 实训完成后，要求提交旅游线路的展示图、文字说明。

五、实践教学所需场所

1. 多媒体实训室
2. 仪器设备：电脑、摄像机、投影仪

六、考核与成绩评定

1. 考核内容：旅游线路的吸引力、可行性、特色
2. 成绩评定方法：各小组展示自己的作品并做现场介绍，由教师与各小组进行讨论后现场进行综合评价及评分。



Unit 2 Southern Europe

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in Southern Europe. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name of the Scenic Spot	Location (City)	Location (Country)
A	Colosseo	Rome	Italy
F	Acropolis	Athens	Greece
L	Basilica di San Marino	San Marino	San Marino
G	Blue Window	Gozo	Malta
I	Blue-roof Church	Santorini	Greece
D	La Sagrada Família	Barcelona	Spain
K	Palácio Nacional da Pena	Sintra	Portugal
B	Palacio Real de Madrid	Madrid	Spain
H	Ponte dei Sospiri	Venice	Italy
C	Torre de Belém	Lisbon	Portugal
J	Torre di Pisa	Pisa	Italy
E	Vatican Museum	Vatican	Vatican

Section II Know about Southern Europe

Direction: How much do you know about Southern Europe? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) B 2) C 3) A 4) D 5) C 6) B 7) B 8) B

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

1. Nightlife in Madrid (马德里的夜生活)

Nightlife and young cultural awakening flourished after the death of Franco, especially during the 80s while Madrid's mayor Enrique Tierno Galván (PSOE) was in office, at this time is well-known the cultural movement called La Movida and it initially gathered around Plaza del Dos de Mayo. Nowadays, the Malasaña area is known for its alternative scene.

Some of the most popular night destinations include the neighbourhoods of Bilbao, Tribunal, Atocha, Alonso Martínez or Moncloa, together with Puerta del Sol area (including Ópera and Gran Vía, both adjacent to the popular square) and Huertas (Barrio de las Letras), destinations which are also filled with tourists day and night.

The district of Chueca has also become a hot spot in the Madrilenian nightlife, especially for the gay population. Chueca is popularly known as the gay quarter, comparable to The Castro district in San Francisco.

What is also popular is the practice of meeting in parks or streets with friends and drinking alcohol together (this is called *botellón*, from *botella*, “bottle”), but in recent years, drinking in the street is punished with a fine and now young madrileños drink together all around the city instead of in better-known places.

Usually in Madrid people do not go out until later in the evening, and do not return home until early in the morning. A typical evening out could not start before 12:30 a.m. and end at 6:30 a.m.

2. Ernest Hemingway (欧内斯特·海明威)

Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American author and journalist. His economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. He published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works. Three novels, four collections of short stories, and three non-fiction works were published posthumously. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature, including *The Torrents of Spring* (1926), *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *To Have and Have Not* (1937), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), *Across the River and into the Trees* (1950), *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952).

The quotation “Nobody goes to bed in Madrid until they have killed the night” in the text is from his novel *Death in the Afternoon*.

3. Café Comercial (商业咖啡馆)

Café Comercial is a café located at the Glorieta de Bilbao in central Madrid, Spain. It is one of the city’s oldest cafés, founded 21 March 1887 in the era of the Bourbon Restoration in Spain. It was a center for literary tertulias in the period following the Spanish Civil War. A remnant of Madrid’s golden age, it was also one of the first Madrid cafés to employ women among those serving tables.

4. Ava Gardner (艾娃·加德纳)

Ava Lavinia Gardner (December 24, 1922 – January 25, 1990) was an American actress. She was signed to a contract by MGM Studios in 1941 and appeared mainly in small roles until she drew attention with her performance in *The Killers* (1946). She became one of Hollywood’s leading actresses and was considered one of the most beautiful women of her day. She was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Actress for her work in *Mogambo* (1953).

She appeared in several high-profile films from the 1950s to 1970s, including *The Hucksters* (1947), *Show Boat* (1951), *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* (1952), *The Barefoot Contessa* (1954), *Bhowani Junction* (1956), *On the Beach* (1959), *Seven Days in May* (1964), *The Night of the Iguana* (1964), *The Life and Times of Judge Roy*

Bean (1972), *Earthquake* (1974), and *The Cassandra Crossing* (1976). Gardner continued to act regularly until 1986, four years before her death in London in 1990 at the age of 67.

5. Grace Kelly (格蕾丝·凯莉)

Grace Patricia Kelly (November 12, 1929 – September 14, 1982) was an American film actress and Princess of Monaco as the wife of Prince Rainier III.

After embarking on an acting career in 1950, at the age of 20, Grace Kelly appeared in New York City theatrical productions as well as in more than forty episodes of live drama productions broadcast during the early 1950s Golden Age of Television. In October 1953, with the release of *Mogambo*, she became a movie star, a status confirmed in 1954 with a Golden Globe Award and Academy Award nomination as well as leading roles in five films, including *The Country Girl*, in which she gave a deglamorized, Academy Award-winning performance. She retired from acting at 26 to enter upon her duties in Monaco. She and Prince Rainier had three children: Caroline, Albert, and Stéphanie. She also retained her American roots, maintaining dual US and Monégasque citizenships.

She died on 14 September 1982, after suffering a stroke the previous day while driving, which caused her to lose control of her automobile and crash. Her daughter, Princess Stéphanie, was in the car with her, and survived the accident.

6. Sophia Loren (索菲娅·罗兰)

Sophia Loren is an Italian actress. Loren is widely recognized as Italy's most renowned and honored actress.

After entering a beauty pageant in 1949 aged 14, Loren was encouraged to enroll in acting lessons and appeared in several "bit parts" and minor roles until the late 1950s where Loren's five-picture contract with Paramount launched her career as an international movie star. Notable film appearances around this time including: *Houseboat*, *That Kind of Woman* and *It Started in Naples*.

It was not until her deglamorized performance as Cesira in Vittorio De Sica's *Two Women* that confirmed her status as an acclaimed actress. Loren won the Academy Award for Best Actress in 1962 for her performance which made Loren the first artist to win an Oscar for a foreign-language performance. Later notable films include *El Cid*; *Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*; *Marriage Italian-Style* (for which she was nominated for a second Oscar); *Sunflower*; and *The Voyage*. After starting a family in the early 1970s, Loren spent less time on her acting career and chose to make only occasional film appearances. In later years, she has appeared in American blockbusters such as *Grumpier Old Men* and *Nine*.

As well as her Academy Award, Loren has also been awarded a Grammy Award, five special Golden Globes, a BAFTA Award, a Laurel Award as well as the Honorary Academy Award in 1991. In 1995, she received the Cecil B. DeMille Award for lifetime achievements, one of many such awards.

7. Francis Sinatra (弗朗西斯·西纳特拉)

Francis Albert “Frank” Sinatra (December 12, 1915 – May 14, 1998) was an American singer and film actor. Beginning his musical career in the swing era as a boy singer with Harry James and Tommy Dorsey, Sinatra found unprecedented success as a solo artist from the early to mid-1940s after being signed by Columbia Records in 1943. Being the idol of the “bobby soxers”, he released his first album, *The Voice of Frank Sinatra* in 1946. His professional career had stalled by the early 1950s, but it was reborn in 1953 after he won the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his performance in *From Here to Eternity*. He signed with Capitol Records in 1953 and released several critically lauded albums (such as *In the Wee Small Hours*, *Songs for Swingin’ Lovers!*, *Come Fly with Me*, *Only the Lonely and Nice ‘n’ Easy*). Sinatra left Capitol to found his own record label, Reprise Records in 1961 (finding success with albums such as *Ring-a-Ding-Ding!*, *Sinatra at the Sands* and *Francis Albert Sinatra & Antonio Carlos Jobim*), toured internationally, was a founding member of the Rat Pack and fraternized with celebrities and statesmen, including John F. Kennedy.

Sinatra is one of the best-selling artists of all time. He was honored at the Kennedy Center Honors in 1983 and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by Ronald Reagan in 1985 and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1997. Sinatra was also the recipient of eleven Grammy Awards, including the Grammy Trustees Award, Grammy Legend Award and the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award.

8. Audrey Hepburn (奥黛丽·赫本)

Audrey Hepburn (born Audrey Kathleen Ruston; 4 May 1929 – 20 January 1993) was a British actress and humanitarian. Recognized as both a film and fashion icon, Hepburn was active during Hollywood’s Golden Age. She was ranked by the American Film Institute as the third greatest female screen legend in the history of American cinema and has been placed in the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame. She is regarded by many to be the most naturally beautiful woman of all time.

Born in Ixelles, a district of Brussels, Hepburn spent her childhood between Belgium, England and the Netherlands, including German-occupied Arnhem during the Second World War. In Amsterdam, she studied ballet with Sonia Gaskell before moving to London in 1948 to continue ballet training with Marie Rambert and perform as a chorus girl in West End musical theatre productions.

After appearing in several British films and starring in the 1951 Broadway play *Gigi*, Hepburn played the Academy Award-winning lead role in *Roman Holiday* (1953). Later performing in successful films like *Sabrina* (1954), *The Nun’s Story* (1959), *Breakfast at Tiffany’s* (1961), *Charade* (1963), *My Fair Lady* (1964) and *Wait Until Dark* (1967), Hepburn received Academy Award, Golden Globe and BAFTA nominations and accrued a Tony Award for her theatrical performance in the 1954 Broadway play *Ondine*. Hepburn remains one of few people who have won Academy, Emmy, Grammy, and Tony Awards. Hepburn was the first actress to win an Oscar, a Golden Globe and a BAFTA Award for a single performance: *Roman Holiday* in 1954.

She appeared in fewer films as her life went on, devoting much of her later life to

UNICEF. Although contributing to the organization since 1954, she worked in some of the most profoundly disadvantaged communities of Africa, South America and Asia between 1988 and 1992. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in recognition of her work as a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in late 1992. A month later, Hepburn died of appendiceal cancer at her home in Switzerland in early 1993 at the age of 63.

9. James Bond (詹姆斯·邦德)

James Bond, code name 007, is a fictional character created in 1953 by writer Ian Fleming, who featured him in twelve novels and two short-story collections. Seven other authors have written authorized Bond novels or novelizations since Fleming's death in 1964: Kingsley Amis, Christopher Wood, John Gardner, Raymond Benson, Sebastian Faulks, Jeffery Deaver and William Boyd. Additionally, Charlie Higson wrote a series on a young James Bond, and Kate Westbrook wrote three novels based on the diaries of a recurring series character, Moneypenny.

The fictional British Secret Service agent has also been adapted for television, radio, comic strip, and video game formats in addition to having been used in the longest continually running and the second-highest grossing film series to date, which started in 1962 with *Dr. No*, starring Sean Connery as Bond. As of 2013, there have been twenty-three films in the Eon Productions series. The most recent Bond film, *Skyfall* (2012), stars Daniel Craig in his third portrayal of Bond; he is the sixth actor to play Bond in the Eon series. There have also been two independent productions of Bond films: *Casino Royale* (a 1967 spoof) and *Never Say Never Again* (a 1983 remake of an earlier Eon-produced film, *Thunderball*).

The Bond films are renowned for a number of features, including the musical accompaniment, with the theme songs having received Academy Award nominations on several occasions, and one win. Other important elements which run through most of the films include Bond's cars, his guns, and the gadgets with which he is supplied by Q Branch.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) F 8) T

Task2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box.

- 1) abundant
- 2) plaza
- 3) frequent
- 4) renowned
- 5) stunning
- 6) license
- 7) acclaimed
- 8) frequented

Unit 3 Australia

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in Australia. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name of the Scenic Spot	Location (City or area)
A	Great Barrier Reef	Northeastern Coast
H	Atheron Tablelands	Cairns
E	Blue Mountains National Park	Katoomba
G	Brisbane City Hall	Brisbane
L	Byron Light House	Byron
D	Kings Park	Perth
J	Parliament House	Canberra
C	Royal Exhibition Building	Carlton
F	St Paul's Cathedral	Melbourne
I	Sydney Harbor Bridge	Sydney
B	Sydney Opera House	Sydney
K	Warner Bros. Movie World	Gold Coast

Section II Know about Australia

Direction: How much do you know about Australia? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) D 2) B 3) C 4) B 5) A 6) D 7) C 8) A

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

10. Gold Coast (黄金海岸)

The Gold Coast is a coastal city in southeastern Queensland on the east coast of Australia. The city is 94 km (58 mi) south of the state capital Brisbane. It is the second most populous city in the state, the sixth most populous city in the country, and the most populous non-capital city in Australia. The Gold Coast has the largest cross-state metropolitan area population in Australia, due to the inclusion of Tweed Heads, New South Wales in its metropolitan area. The Gold Coast's metropolitan area converges with that of Greater Brisbane, forming part of an urban conurbation of over 3 million people.

While the origin of the city's name is debatable, the name "Gold Coast" as bestowed upon the city by real estate investors. The first settlement in what is now South East Queensland was as a penal colony at Redcliff. The Gold Coast region

remained largely uninhabited by Europeans until 1823 when explorer John Oxley landed at Mermaid Beach. The hinterland's red cedar supply attracted people to the area in the mid-19th century. Later in 1875, Southport was surveyed and established and grew a reputation as a secluded holiday destination for upper class Brisbane residents.

The Gold Coast region grew significantly after the establishment of the Surfers Paradise hotel in the late 1920s. The area boomed in the 1980s as a leading tourist destination and in 1994, the Gold Coast City local government area was expanded to encompass the majority of the Gold Coast's metropolitan area, becoming the second most populous local government area in Australia after the City of Brisbane. The Gold Coast is today a major tourist destination with its sunny subtropical climate, surfing beaches, canal and waterway systems, its high-rise dominated skyline, theme parks, nightlife, and rainforest hinterland, making tourism one of its most significant industries. Gold Coast will host the 2018 Commonwealth Games.

11. Brisbane (布里斯班)

Brisbane is the capital and most populous city in the Australian state of Queensland, and the third most populous city in Australia. Brisbane's metropolitan area has a population of 2.2 million, and the South East Queensland urban conurbation, centred on Brisbane, encompasses a population of more than 3 million. The Brisbane central business district stands on the original European settlement and is situated inside a bend of the Brisbane River, approximately 23 kilometres (14 miles) from its mouth at Moreton Bay. The metropolitan area extends in all directions along the floodplain of the Brisbane River valley between the bay and the Great Dividing Range. While the metropolitan area is governed by several municipalities, a large portion of central Brisbane is governed by the Brisbane City Council, which is by far Australia's largest Local Government Area by population. The demonym of Brisbane is Brisbanite.

3. Coolangatta (库伦加塔)

Coolangatta is the southernmost suburb of the Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia. It has a population of 4,869 and is named after the schooner Coolangatta which was wrecked there in 1846.

Coolangatta and its immediate neighbouring "Twin Town" Tweed Heads in New South Wales have a shared economy. The Tweed River supports a thriving fishing fleet, and the seafood is a local specialty offered in the restaurants and clubs of the holiday and retirement region on both sides of the state border.

4. Queensland (abbreviated as QLD) (昆士兰州)

Queensland is the second-largest and third-most populous state in Australia. Situated in the north-east of the country, it is bordered by the Northern Territory, South Australia and New South Wales to the west, south-west and south respectively. To the east, Queensland is bordered by the Coral Sea and Pacific Ocean. Queensland has a population of 4,560,059, concentrated along the coast and particularly in the

state's South East. The state is the world's sixth largest sub-national entity, with an area of 1,852,642 km². The capital and largest city in the state is Brisbane, Australia's third largest city. Referred to as the "Sunshine State", Queensland is home to 10 of Australia's 30 largest cities and is the nation's third largest economy.

5. Quiksilver Pro （极速骑板职业冲浪赛）

Quiksilver Pro Gold Coast is an event on the ASP World Surfing Tour. The event is held every year at Coolangatta in Queensland, Australia.

6. Currumbin （可兰滨）

Currumbin is a suburb in the Gold Coast region of Queensland, Australia. Each year during September, the Swell Sculpture Festival is held along the Oceanway at Currumbin between Currumbin Creek and Elephant Rock. A number of well-known sporting clubs represent the local area. One of them is the well-known NRL club named the Gold Coast Titans and the Gold Coast Rugby League team Currumbin Eagles plus Palm Beach Currumbin Australian Football Club and Currumbin Beach Vikings Surf Life Saving Club.

7. Kelly Slater （凯利·斯莱特）

Robert Kelly Slater (born February 11, 1972, Cocoa Beach, Florida, US) is an American professional surfer known for his competitive prowess and style. He has been crowned ASP World Tour Champion a record 11 times, including 5 consecutive titles from 1994–98. He is the youngest (at age 20) and the oldest (at age 39) to win the title. Upon winning his 5th world title in 1997, Slater passed Australian surfer Mark Richards to become the most successful champion in the history of the sport. In 2007 he also became the all-time leader in career event wins by winning the Boost Mobile Pro event at Lower Trestles near San Clemente, California. The previous record was held by Slater's childhood hero, 3-time world champion Tom Curren.

8. Layne Beachley （莱恩·比齐利）

Layne Beachley is a former professional surfer from Manly, New South Wales. She won the World Championship seven times. At the age of 16 Beachley became a professional surfer. By the age of 20 she was ranked sixth in the world. Beachley became the Women's ASP World Champion in 1998, and won the title again in 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2006. She is the first woman in history to gain 7 World Championships, six of them consecutive. In 2004, Layne was given a wildcard entry into the Energy Australia Open held at Newcastle, one of the rare occasions a woman has competed in a men's surfing event. Beachley announced on 10 October 2008 that she will retire due to her age.

9. Burleigh Heads （波丽台）

Burleigh Heads is a suburb on the Gold Coast in Queensland, Australia. Burleigh Heads is renowned for its surf break, and is an alternative to the more tourist ridden towns of the Gold Coast. The centre of neighborhood is James Street, a village

consisting of cafes, delis, hairdressers, retailers, chemists, restaurants and charity stores.

The headland of Burleigh, locally known as “The Point”, is a favourite for weekend barbecues, cricket, and if the surf is up, spectators appear. On a Sunday afternoon, the local musicians and fire-twirlers come out to the park beside Burleigh SLSC for a jam and dance session.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) F 7) T 8) T

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box.

- 1) bustling
- 2) slogan
- 3) reasonably
- 4) glance
- 5) belie
- 6) thrift
- 7) cuisine
- 8) gaudy



Unit 4 South America

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in South America. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name Of the scenic spot	Location (City)	Location (Country)
A	San Cristobal Hill	Santiago	Chile
G	Asa Wright Nature Centre	Trinidad	Trinidad and Tobago
F	Casa Pueblo	Punta del este	Uruguay
K	Cathedral of Quito	Quito	Ecuador
L	Cristo Redentor	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
C	Machu Picchu	Machu Picchu	Peru
B	May Square	Buenos Aires	Argentina
J	Museu Paulista	Sao Paulo	Brazil
H	Perito Moreno Glacier	El calafate	Argentina
E	Plaza Bolivar	Caracas	Venezuela
I	Salar de Uyuni	Uyuni	Bolivia
D	San Felipe de Barajas Castle	Cartagena	Columbia

Section II Know about South America

Direction: How much do you know about South America? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) A 5) D 6) C 7) B 8) A

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

1. Andes (安第斯山脉)

The Andes is the longest continental mountain range in the world. It is a continual range of highlands along the western coast of South America. This range is about 7,000 km (4,300 mi) long, about 200 km (120 mi) to 700 km (430 mi) wide (widest between 18° south and 20° south latitude), and of an average height of about 4,000 m (13,000 ft). The Andes extend from north to south through seven South American countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.

Along its length, the Andes is split into several ranges, which are separated by intermediate depressions. The Andes is the location of several high plateaux – some of which host major cities such as Quito, Bogotá, Arequipa, Medellín, Sucre, Mérida, and La Paz. The Altiplano plateau is the world's second-highest following the Tibetan

plateau.

2. Nevados de Chillán (奇廉火山)

Nevados de Chillán is a group of stratovolcanoes located in the Andes of the BíoBío Region, Chile, and is one of the most active volcanoes in the region. It consists of three overlapping peaks, 3,212 m (10,538 ft) Cerro Blanco (Volcán Nevado) at the northwest and 3,089 m (10,135 ft) Volcán Viejo (Volcán Chillán) at the southeast, with Volcán Nuevo in the middle. Volcán Viejo was the main active vent during the 17th–19th centuries, and the new Volcán Nuevo lava dome complex formed between 1906 and 1945, eventually growing to exceed Viejo in height by the mid-1980s.

3. Las Leñas (拉斯莱纳斯)

Las Leñas is one of the largest Andean ski resorts in Argentina, located in the western part of Mendoza Province, together with Cerro Catedral in San Carlos de Bariloche, Rio Negro province. It is well known for its powder snow, good climate and excellent opportunities for extreme and off-piste skiing. Construction of the ski center began January 1983, and by July 1983 it opened with a hotel of 300 beds. The ski area has a good diversity of slopes ranging from very easy to extreme, including a good range of off-piste areas apt for extreme skiing. The skiable area base starts at an altitude of 2,240 m above mean sea level (7,350 feet) and goes up to 3,430 m (11,253 ft) for a total drop of 1,200 m (3,937 ft). The skiable surface amounts to 2.3 km² (1 sq mi), with 27 runs and a maximum non-stop skiable distance of 7 km (4 mi) (not including off run alternatives). The total ski area reachable by land is the largest in South America.

The skiing season lasts from mid-June to mid-October although the last season they use to close in mid-September. The center is also open during the southern hemisphere summer for mountain activities including mountain biking, horse riding, climbing and other activities.

4. San Carlos de Bariloche (圣卡洛斯-德巴里洛切)

San Carlos de Bariloche, usually known as Bariloche, is a city in the province of Río Negro, Argentina, situated in the foothills of the Andes on the southern shores of NahuelHuapi Lake. It is located within the NahuelHuapi National Park. After development of extensive public works and Alpine-styled architecture, the city emerged in the 1930s and 1940s as a major tourism centre with ski, trekking and mountaineering facilities. In addition, it has numerous restaurants, cafés, and chocolate shops. The city has a permanent population of 108,205 according to the 2010 census.

5. NahuelHuapi Lake (纳韦尔瓦皮湖)

NahuelHuapi Lake (Spanish: “Lago NahuelHuapi”) is a lake in the lake region of northern Patagonia between the provinces of Río Negro and Neuquén, in Argentina. The lake depression consists of several glacial valleys carved out along faults and Miocene valleys that were later dammed by moraines. NahuelHuapi lake, located

within the Nahuel Huapi National Park, has a surface of 529 km² (204 sq mi), rests 2,510 feet (770 m) over the sea level, and has a maximum measured depth (as of 2007) of 1,437 feet (438 m). The June 2011 eruption of the Puyehue-Cordón Caulle volcanic complex, in neighboring Chile, caused parts of the lake's surface to be blanketed in volcanic ash.

6. Cerro Catedral (卡特德拉尔山)

Cerro Catedral is a mountain located 19 kilometres (12 mi) from San Carlos de Bariloche, and inside the Nahuel Huapi National Park, Patagonia, Argentina.

The mountain holds one of the biggest ski centers in South America, with a skiable area of 2 km² (0.77 sq mi), over 100 km (62 mi) of ski runs, and a lift capacity of 22,200 skiers per hour.[1] It is also very popular due to the magnificent view of the Nahuel Huapi lake. There are also a number of hotels and hostels at the foot of the mountain, and a summer hikers' hut called Refugio Lynch on one of the tops of the mountain. During the summer, the Refugio Frey and a camping accommodate trekkers and rock climbers next to Tonček lagoon, near the Torre Principal; Catedral's highest point.

On August 27, 2005, the 1st South American Ski Mountaineering Championship in combination with the last race of the 2005 South American Ski Mountaineering Cup and the 2nd International Open of ski mountaineering was carried out on the Cerro Catedral.

7. Nahuel Huapi National Park (纳韦尔瓦皮国家公园)

Established in 1934, the Nahuel Huapi National Park is the oldest national park in Argentina. It surrounds Nahuel Huapi Lake in the foothills of the Patagonian Andes. The largest of the national parks in the region, it has an area of 7,050 km² (2,720 sq mi), or nearly 2 million acres. Its landscapes represent the north Patagonian Andean Zone consisting of three types, namely, the Altoandino (with perpetual snow above an altitude of 1,600 metres (5,200 ft)), the Andino-Patagónico (in the lower reaches of the hills) and the Patagonian steppe. It's also represents small parts of the Valdivian Rainforest.

The park and the reserve lie at an altitude of 720–3,574 metres (2,360–11,726 ft), and are designated under IUCN management categories II (National Park) and IV (Management Reserve). The park is completely protected while the reserve is partially protected. The national park is dominated by the high mountain chain of the Andes, many lakes, rapid rivers, waterfalls, snow-clad peaks, glaciers and extensive forests. It is bordered by Chile on its western side.

8. Ushuaia (乌斯怀亚)

Ushuaia is the capital of Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur Province, Argentina. It is commonly regarded as the southernmost city in the world (a title long disputed by smaller Puerto Williams). Ushuaia is located in a wide bay on the southern coast of Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego, bounded on the north by the Martial mountain range and on the south by the Beagle Channel. It is the only

municipality in the Department of Ushuaia, which has an area of 9,390 km² (3,625 sq mi).

9. Cerro Castor (葛麻山)

Cerro Castor is a ski resort on the southern slope of Mount Krund, 26 km from the city of Ushuaia, in the Argentine province of Tierra del Fuego. Its tracks can be used during several months because of the cold weather of the region. The standard season takes place between June and October, and it is, thanks to the geographic location, the longest among the main ski centers in Argentina. Cerro Castor is the southernmost ski resort in the world.

10. Beagle Channel (比格尔海峡)

Beagle Channel is a strait in the archipelago island chain of Tierra del Fuego on the extreme southern tip of South America partly in Chile and partly in Argentina. The channel separates the larger main island of Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego from various smaller islands including the islands of Picton, Lennox and Nueva; Navarino; Hoste; Londonderry; and Stewart. The channel's eastern area forms part of the border between Chile and Argentina and the western area is entirely within Chile.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) T 7) F 8) F

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box.

- 1) off-season
- 2) resemble
- 3) flock
- 4) vibrant
- 5) summit
- 6) resort
- 7) comprise
- 8) destination

实训项目二 用思维导图法综合传媒资料

4 学时

一、实践教学目的

掌握思维导图这一有效工具的使用,能根据自己选择的不同主题,进行材料的取舍和编撰,形成突出主题、范围全面、特色鲜明的旅游资料夹,可以用于旅游产品的设计。

二、实践内容

学生(以 6—8 人小组的方式)自行确定某一主题(最好是非热门景区),搜集媒体上对该地区的各类综合新闻、消息或文章,利用思维导图的方法,综合与整理这些资料,形成特色鲜明、具有较强吸引力的资料夹,并确保信息全面,可

用于针对不同人群开发不同的旅游产品。

三、实践要求

学生（以 6—8 人小组的方式）进行分工合作，自行准备 PPT 和影像资料，并对自己设计的旅游资料夹进行展示。各小组对该成果的全面性、实用性和创新性进行讨论，并一起进行现场评分。

四、实践教学开展过程

1. 实训活动分小组进行，班级同学以自愿为主，教师指导为辅，组合成 6—8 人小组。
2. 教师在活动前准备好思维导图方法的资料，并结合实例进行讲解示范。
3. 各小组自行进行组内分工，按要求准备小组作业。以 PPT、影像资料、现场说明等各种形式进行旅游资料夹的展示。
4. 实训完成后，要求提交旅游资料夹及相关全部内容。

五、实践教学所需场所

1. 多媒体实训室
2. 仪器设备：电脑、摄像机、投影仪

六、考核与成绩评定

1. 考核内容：小组成果的全面性、创新性、实用性以及思维导图的运用。
2. 成绩评定方法：各小组展示自己的作品并做现场介绍，由教师与各小组进行讨论后现场进行综合评价及评分。

Unit 5 North America

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in North America. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name of the Scenic Spot	Location (City)	Location (Country)
A	Big Sur Region	California	U.S.A.
E	Alcatraz Prison	San Francisco	U.S.A.
J	Bay of Fundy	It is a 170 mile long swath of coastline that stretches from Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.	Canada
F	CN Tower	Toronto	Canada
K	Disney World	Florida	U.S.A.
I	Golden Gate Bridge	California	U.S.A.
C	Grand Canyon	Arizona	U.S.A.
G	Head-smashed-In Buffalo Jump	Albert	Canada
L	Hoover Dam	Las Vegas	U.S.A.
B	Niagara Falls	Niagara is actually a series of waterfalls straddling the US-Canadian border between the Ontario Province and New York State.	Canada/U.S.A.
H	Statue of Liberty	New York	U.S.A.
D	Yellowstone National Park	It spreads through three states of the United States of America: Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.	U.S.A.

Section II Know about North America

Direction: How much do you know about North America? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) D 2) A 2) A 4) C 5) B 6) B 7) B

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

12. Volcán de Colima (科利马火山)

Located about 125 km (75 miles) south of Guadalajara, and cutting across the Mexican states of Colima and Jalisco the 13,325 ft. Colima (19.5N, 103.5W) is the most active volcano in Mexico. The activity depicted occurred in early March 1991. The Colima Volcanic Complex is made up of two main stratovolcanoes. The older of the two is called Nevado de Colima and has an elevation of 4,200 m. The younger volcano, Volcan de Fuego or Volcan de Colima, is about 200 meters smaller and is located 5 km south of Nevado.

13. Mexico (墨西哥)

Mexico, officially the United Mexican States, is a federal republic and sovereign nation located in North America. The country is bordered to the north by the United States; to the south and west by the Pacific Ocean; to the southeast by Belize, Guatemala and the Caribbean Sea; and to the east by the Gulf of Mexico. Covering almost two million square kilometers (over 760,000 sq mi), Mexico is the fifth largest country in the Americas by total area and the 13th largest independent nation in the world. With an estimated population of over 120 million, it is the eleventh most populous country and the most populous Spanish-speaking country in the world and the second most populous country in Latin America. Mexico is a federation comprising thirty-two states, including Mexico City, its capital and largest city, which is also a state.

14. Fuego (火焰, 科利马火山的别称)

Volcán de Colima is also called Volcan de Fuego.

15. Mexican Volcanic Belt (墨西哥火山带)

It is also known as the Trans-volcanic Belt and locally as the Sierra Nevada (Snowy Mountain Range), is a volcanic belt that covers central-southern Mexico. Several of its highest peaks have snow all year long, and during clear weather, they are visible to a large percentage of those who live on the many high plateaus from which these volcanoes rise.

16. Guzmán (古兹曼, 墨西哥城市名)

Ciudad Guzmán (also known as simply Guzmán) is a city in the Mexican state of Jalisco, 124 km south of Guadalajara, at a height of 1,507 meters above sea level. Its population totaled 97,750 in the 2010, ranking as the eighth-largest city in the state.

17. Vesuvius (维苏威火山, 意大利南部活火山)

Mount Vesuvius is a stratovolcano in the Gulf of Naples, Italy, about 9 km (5.6 mi) east of Naples and a short distance from the shore. It is one of several volcanoes

which form the Campanian volcanic arc. Vesuvius consists of a large cone partially encircled by the steep rim of a summit caldera caused by the collapse of an earlier and originally much higher structure.

18. Pompeii [庞贝，意大利西南沿海坎帕尼亚地区（Campania）的一座古城]

Pompeii was an ancient Roman town-city near modern Naples, in the Campania region of Italy, in the territory of the comune of Pompei. Pompeii, along with Herculaneum and many villas in the surrounding area, was mostly destroyed and buried under 4 to 6 m (13 to 20 ft) of volcanic ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79.

19. St. Helens （圣海伦斯火山，位于华盛顿州的西南部）

Mount St. Helens or Louwala-Clough is an active stratovolcano located in Skamania County, Washington, in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. It is 96 miles (154 km) south of Seattle, Washington, and 50 miles (80 km) northeast of Portland, Oregon.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) F 6) T 7) F 8) F

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box.

- 1) albeit
- 2) majestically
- 3) get to great lengths
- 4) speckling
- 5) erupt
- 6) towers
- 7) devastate
- 8) give way

Unit 6 Southeast Asia

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in Southeast Asia. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name Of the scenic spot	Location (City)	Location (Country)
A	Bali	Bali	Indonesia
B	Angkor Wat	Siem Reap	Cambodia
E	Bangkok	Bangkok	Thailand
K	Bromo-Tengger-Semeru	East Java	Indonesia
J	Halong Bay	Halong City	Vietnam
F	Hawker Center	Singapore	Singapore
L	Lung Prabang	Lung Prabang	Laos
C	Merlion Park	Singapore	Singapore
D	Mount Kinabalu	Shaba	Malaysia.
G	Petronas Towers	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
I	Temples at Bagan	Bagan	Myanmar
H	Vigan	Vigan	Philippines

Section II Know about Southeast Asia

Direction: How much do you know about Southeast Asia? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) B 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) D 6) B 7) B 8) C 9) A 10) A

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

20. Angkor (吴哥)

Angkor was the capital city of Khmer Empire, which flourished from approximately the 9th to 15th centuries. The city houses the magnificent Angkor Wat, one of Cambodia's popular tourist attractions. The ruins of Angkor are located amid forests and farmland north of the Great Lake (Tonlé Sap) and south of the Kulen Hills, near modern-day Siem Reap city, in Siem Reap Province. The temples of the Angkor area number over one thousand, ranging in scale from nondescript piles of brick rubble scattered through rice fields to the Angkor Wat, said to be the world's

largest single religious monument. Many of the temples at Angkor have been restored, and together, they comprise the most significant site of Khmer architecture.

21. Khmer Rouge (红色高棉)

Khmers rouges, more commonly known in English as “Khmer Rouge” was the name given to the followers of the Communist Party of Kampuchea in Cambodia. It was formed in 1968 as an offshoot of the Vietnam People’s Army from North Vietnam. It was the ruling party in Cambodia (then known as Democratic Kampuchea) from 1975 to 1979, led by Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, and Khieu Samphan. It allied with North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and Pathet Lao during the Vietnam War against the anti-communist forces.

22. Apsaras (飞天)

An Apsara (also spelled as Apsarasa) is a female spirit of the clouds and waters in Hindu and Buddhist mythology. In Indian religions, Apsaras are beautiful, supernatural female beings. They are youthful and elegant, and superb in the art of dancing. They are often wives of the Gandharvas, the court musicians of Indra. They dance to the music made by the Gandharvas, usually in the palaces of the gods, entertain and sometimes seduce gods and men. As ethereal beings who inhabit the skies, and are often depicted taking flight, or at service of a god, they may be compared to angels.

23. Paris Peace Accords (《巴黎合约》)

The Paris Peace Accords of January 27, 1973 intended to establish peace in Vietnam and an end to the Vietnam War. It ended direct U.S. military combat, and temporarily stopped the fighting between North and South Vietnam. The governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), and the United States, as well as the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) that represented indigenous South Vietnamese revolutionaries, signed the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam on January 27, 1973. The agreement was not ratified by the United States Senate.

24. Phnom Bakheng (巴肯山, 吴哥窟附近的景点)

Phnom Bakheng at Angkor, Cambodia, is a Hindu and Buddhist temple in the form of a temple mountain. Dedicated to Shiva, it was built at the end of the 9th century, during the reign of King Yasovarman (889-910). Located atop a hill, it is nowadays a popular tourist spot for sunset views of the much bigger temple Angkor Wat, which lies amid the jungle about 1.5 km to the southeast.

25. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 联合国教科文组织)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational,

scientific, and cultural reforms in order to increase universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter. It is the heir of the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

26. Siem Reap (暹粒)

Siem Reap is the capital city of Siem Reap Province in northwestern Cambodia, and a popular resort town as the gateway to Angkor region.

Siem Reap has colonial and Chinese-style architecture in the Old French Quarter, and around the Old Market. In the city, there are museums, traditional Apsara dance performances, a Cambodian cultural village, souvenir and handicraft shops, silk farms, rice-paddies in the countryside, fishing villages and a bird sanctuary near the Tonle Sap Lake.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) T 8) T

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box, change the form if necessary.

- 1) unprecedented
- 2) extraordinary
- 3) botch
- 4) voluptuous
- 5) reclaim
- 6) restored
- 7) meticulously
- 8) cease
- 9) exceed
- 10) deterioration

Unit 7 South Asia

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in South Asia. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name of the Scenic Spot	Location (Country)
A	Mahasthangarh	Bangladesh
L	Ajanta Caves	India
E	Concordia Karakoram	India
F	Karachi	Pakistan
D	Kathmandu Durbar Square	Nepal
G	Lahore	Pakistan
I	Phewa Lake	Nepal
B	Punakha	Bhutan
J	Sigiriya	Sri Lanka
H	Taj Mahal	India
C	Taktsang Temple	Bhutan
K	Varanasi	India

Section II Know about South Asia

Direction: How much do you know about South Asia? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) B 2) C 3) A 4) B 5) C 6) B 7) A 8) C

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

27. Delhi (德里, 印度城市)

Delhi, officially the National Capital Territory of Delhi, is the capital territory of India. Delhi is historically and culturally connected to both the Upper Doab of the Yamuna-Ganges river system and the Punjab region. It is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh to the east. It is the largest city in India in terms of geographical area—about 1,484 square kilometres (573 sq mi). It has a population of about 16.3 million, making it the second most populous city and second most populous urban agglomeration in India and 3rd largest urban area in the world.

28. Jaipur (斋普尔, 印度城市)

Jaipur is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan in Northern India. It was founded on 18 November 1727 by Maharaja Jai Singh II, the ruler of

Amer after whom the city is named. As of 2011, the city has a population of 6.66 million, making it the tenth most populous city in the country. Jaipur is also known as the Pink City of India.

29. Swarovski （施华洛世奇，水晶产品品牌）

Swarovski AG is an Austrian producer of luxury cut lead glass, headquartered in Wattens, Austria. The company is split into two major industry areas, the Swarovski Kristall business unit that primarily works with luxury items, fashion design crystals and high-end optics such as telescopes, and the Tyrolit business unit that manufactures bonded abrasives as well as concrete sawing and drilling machinery.

30. The Ellora Caves （埃洛拉石窟）

Ellora is an archaeological site 29 km (18 mi) north-west of the city of Aurangabad in the Indian state of Maharashtra, built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty (Brahmanical & Buddhist group of caves) and Yadav (Jain group of caves). Well known for its monumental caves, Ellora is an UNESCO World Heritage Site and forms one of major tourist attraction in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Ellora represents the epitome of Indian rock-cut architecture. The 34 “caves” are actually structures excavated out of the vertical face of the Charanandri hills. Hindu, Buddhist and Jain rock-cut temples and viharas and mathas were built between the 5th century and 10th century. The 17 Hindu (caves 13–29), 12 Buddhist (caves 1–12) and 5 Jain (caves 30–34) caves, built in proximity, demonstrate the religious harmony prevalent during this period of Indian history.

31. The Ajanta Caves （阿旃陀石窟）

The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India are about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. The caves include paintings and sculptures described by the government Archaeological Survey of India as “the finest surviving examples of Indian art, particularly painting”, which are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, with figures of the Buddha and depictions of the Jataka tales.

32. Mumbai （孟买，印度西部的邦）

Mumbai (also known as Bombay, the official name until 1995) is the capital city of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city in India and the ninth most populous agglomeration in the world, with an estimated city population of 18.4 million. Along with the neighboring regions of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, it is one of the most populous urban regions in the world and the second most populous metropolitan area in India. It is also the wealthiest city in India.

33. The Maharajah palaces （印度王公的宫殿）

The Palace of Mysore is a historical palace in the city of Mysore in Karnataka, southern India. It is the official residence and seat of the Wodeyars — the Maharajas of Mysore, the royal family of Mysore, who ruled the princely state from 1399 to

1950. Mysore is commonly described as the City of Palaces. There are about seven palaces inclusive of this; however, Mysore Palace refers specifically to the one within the Old Fort. Mysore Palace is now one of the most famous tourist attractions in India.

34. The Arabian Sea (阿拉伯海)

The Arabian Sea is a region of the northern Indian Ocean bounded on the north by Pakistan and Iran, on the west by northeastern Somalia and the Arabian Peninsula, and on the east by India. Historically the sea has been known by other names including the Erythraean Sea and the Persian Sea.

35. The Sahyadri Mountains (西亚德里山)

Sahyadri is a mountain range along the western side of India.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) F 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) F

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box, change the form if necessary.

- 1) embroider
- 2) exclude
- 3) navigate
- 4) squeeze
- 5) premium
- 6) fabulous
- 7) came away
- 8) figure out

实训项目三

我来当记者

4 学时

一、实践教学目的

掌握报纸上各类文体，如新闻、杂记、报道、旅游指南等的写作方法，并熟悉记者的工作方式及工作流程。

二、实践内容

学生（以 6—8 人小组的方式）编辑一份报纸，报纸的栏目不少于 4 个。学生自行组织，按照报社工作流程，进行选题，采访、调研、撰稿、编辑、制作成品（打印出报纸）进行实训活动。

三、实践要求

学生（以 6—8 人小组的方式）进行分工合作，自行搜集资料、进行实地采访、撰写文章、编辑稿件、制作成品，并对自己设计的作品进行展示。各小组对该报纸的吸引力进行讨论，并一起进行现场评分。

四、实践教学开展过程

1. 实训活动分小组进行，班级同学以自愿为主，教师指导为辅，组合成 6—8 人小组。
2. 教师在活动前准备好资料，为学生讲解和展示报社工作的流程及报纸上刊登的各类文体的要求、特点。
3. 各小组自行进行组内分工，按要求准备小组作业。以 PPT、影像资料、现场说明等各种形式进行作品的展示。
4. 实训完成后，要求提交设计作品。

五、实践教学所需场所

1. 多媒体实训室
2. 仪器设备：电脑、摄像机、投影仪

六、考核与成绩评定

1. 考核内容：报纸的吸引力、特色以及采编过程的合理性。
2. 成绩评定方法：各小组展示自己的作品并做现场介绍，由教师与各小组进行讨论后现场进行综合评价及评分。



Unit 8 Africa

Part One Cultural Snapshot

Section I Scenic Spots

Direction: Examine the pictures of famous scenic spots in Africa. Fill in the charts below.

Picture	Name of the Scenic Spot	Location (Country)
A	The Pyramid of Giza	Egypt
E	Cape Town	Republic of South Africa
D	Djenne	Mali
L	Lake Malawi	Malawi
F	Marrakech	Morocco
C	Masai Mara National Reserve	Kenya
H	Mount Kilimanjaro	Tanzania
G	Omo River Region	Ethiopia
J	Sossusvlei Dunes	Namibia
B	The Victoria Falls	Between Zambia and Zimbabwe
K	Wonders of the Nile	Egypt
I	Zanzibar	Tanzania

Section II Know about Africa

Direction: How much do you know about Africa? Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1) B 2) B 3) A 4) C 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) A 9)A 10)B

Part Two Comprehensive Reading

Notes to the Passage:

1. Namibia (纳米比亚)

Namibia, officially the Republic of Namibia, is a country in southern Africa whose western border is the Atlantic Ocean. It shares land borders with Zambia and Angola to the north, Botswana to the east and South Africa to the south and east. It gained independence from South Africa on 21 March 1990, following the Namibian War of Independence. Its capital and largest city is Windhoek. Namibia has a population of 2.1 million people and a stable multi-party parliamentary democracy. Agriculture, herding, tourism and the mining industry form the basis of Namibia's economy. Given the presence of the arid Namib Desert, it is one of the least densely

populated countries in the world. Namibia enjoys high political, economic and social stability.

2. The Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation （农村综合发展与自然保护组织）

IRDNC strives to improve the lives of rural people by diversifying the socio-economy in Namibia's communal areas to include wildlife and other valuable natural resources.

3. NGO （Non-government Organization, 非政府组织）

The term “non-governmental organization” was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an “NGO”, provided it is not-for-profit, nonprevention, and not simply an opposition political party.

4. the Orupembe conservancy 阿伽平伯保护区

Conservancies are locations which receive protection because of their recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values. The Orupembe conservancy is established in Namibia.

Task 1 Read the following statements and judge whether they are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) F 6) F

Task 2 Fill in the gaps with words given in the box, change the form if necessary.

- 1) conserve
- 2) restore
- 3) benefit
- 4) canvass
- 5) extinct
- 6) convince
- 7) spotted
- 8) retaliate