

2

UNIT

On the road

Set the scene

People travel for all kinds of reasons — relaxation, adventure, experience — even for taking photos to keep memorable moments. However, as American writer Henry Miller put it, “One’s destination is never a place, but rather a new way of looking at things.” Travel is transformative in the sense that it changes the way we think, the way we see the world, and the way we feel about others as well as ourselves. Travel pushes our boundaries, gives us a broader perspective, and teaches us to appreciate what we have at home and what is different from ours.

Learning objectives

Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to:

- discuss the meaning of traveling and share various travel experiences;
- use metaphors and similes to enhance your writing;
- develop critical thinking and appreciate cultural differences.



Truly if you do not climb a high mountain, you will be unaware of the height of the sky. If you do not look down into a deep gorge, you will be unaware of the thickness of the earth.

— Xunzi

Reading 1

Travel in Europe P32

Reading 2

Why we all take the same travel photos P43

Unit project

Pictures and the moments behind them P50



Get ready to read



Video clip

NEW WORDS

ordinary *a.* 平常的

temporarily *ad.* 暂时地

distraction *n.* 使人分心的事物

perspective *n.* (思考问题的) 角度, 观点, 想法

trek *vi.* (尤在山中) 远足, 徒步旅行

Watch for information

Do you like traveling? Why do you travel? Watch a video clip and decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

- ___ 1. Memories and experiences can bring people as much happiness as material goods can.
- ___ 2. Old people always put a higher value on adventures and unique experiences than ordinary routines.
- ___ 3. When recalling their travel experiences, people tend to regret the things they didn't do.
- ___ 4. It's easy to solve the problem when you are deep into it.
- ___ 5. Traveling makes people less distracted and helps them make better decisions.
- ___ 6. The best way to learn is through handling challenges and pushing limits.
- ___ 7. The best part of traveling is that you can understand yourself better.
- ___ 8. Not all traveling should be full of adventures, and everyone can choose the kind of travel they like.

Watch and discuss

One of the benefits of traveling is you learn the world is diverse. Work in pairs to share some noticeable differences you find during your trip. Please explain in more detail using your own experiences.



Travel in Europe

- 1 I had a strong desire to **roam**. I wanted to **wander** through Europe. I did make the trip.
- 2 One of the small marvels of my first trip to Europe was the discovery that the world could be so full of variety, that there were so many different ways of doing essentially the same things, like eating and drinking, and buying cinema tickets.
- 3 I remember on my first trip to Europe going alone to a movie in Copenhagen. In Denmark you are given a ticket for an assigned seat. I went into the cinema and discovered that my ticket directed me to sit beside the only other people in the place, a young couple locked in the sort of **passionate** embrace associated with **dockside reunions** at the end of long wars. I could no more have sat beside them than I could have asked to join in, so I took a place a few seats away.

4 People came in, consulted their tickets and filled the seats around us. By the time the film started there were about 30 of us sitting close together in the middle of a vast and otherwise empty cinema. Two minutes into the movie, a woman made her way with difficulty down my row, stopped beside my seat, and told me in a stern voice that I was in her place. This caused fretful re-examining of tickets by everyone nearby until word got around that I was an American tourist and therefore unable to follow simple seating instructions. Finally, I was directed in some shame back to my assigned place. So 30 of us crowded together like refugees in an overloaded lifeboat. It occurred to me then that there are certain things that some nations do better than everyone else and certain things that they do far worse.

5 Sometimes a nation's little inventions are so singular and clever that we associate them with that country alone — double-decker buses¹ in Britain, windmills in the Netherlands, sidewalk cafés² in Paris. And yet there are some things that most countries do without difficulty while others cannot get a grasp of them at all.

6 The French, for instance, cannot get the hang of queuing. They try and try, but it is beyond them. Wherever you go in Paris, you see orderly lines waiting at bus stops, but as soon as the bus pulls up, everyone scrambles to be the first aboard, quite unaware that this defeats the whole purpose of queuing.

7 The British, on the other hand, do not understand certain of the fundamentals³ of eating, as evidenced by their instinct to eat hamburgers with a knife and fork. To my continuing amazement, many of them also turn their fork upside down and balance the food on the back of it. I've lived in England for over a decade and I still have to fight an impulse to go up to strangers in pubs and restaurants and say, "Excuse me, can I give you a tip that'll help stop those peas bouncing all over the table?"



Notes

1 A double-decker bus is a bus that has two levels or decks, used for public transportation. The most iconic (标志性的) example is the red London bus, namely the AEC Routemaster.

2 A sidewalk café or pavement café is a portion of an eating or drinking place, located on a public sidewalk, which provides waiter or waitress service.

3 "Fundamentals" here is used as a noun in its plural form. "The fundamentals of sth." refers to "the most important ideas, rules, etc. that sth. is based on." e.g. *He taught me the fundamentals of the job.*

- 8 Germans may be confused by **humour**, the **Swiss** seem to have no concept of fun, and the **Spanish** think there is nothing unusual about eating dinner at midnight.
- 9 Yes, Europeans could be so different from each other, among which is language.
- 10 When I told friends in London that I was going to travel around Europe and write a book about it, they said, “Oh, you must speak a lot of languages.”
- 11 “Why, no,” I would reply with a certain pride, “only English,” and they would look at me as if I were crazy. But that’s the great thing of foreign travel, as far as I am concerned. I can’t think of anything that **excites** a greater sense of **childlike** wonder than to be in a country where you are **ignorant** of almost everything. Suddenly you are five years old again. You can’t read anything; you have only the most fundamental sense of how things work; you can’t even **reliably** cross a street without **endangering** your life. Your whole **existence** becomes a series of interesting guesses.
- 12 In my hotel in Oslo, the **chambermaid** each morning left me a **packet** of something called *Bio Tex Blå*, a “*minipakke for ferie, hybel og weekend*”⁴, according to the instructions. I spent many happy hours **sniffing** it and experimenting with it, uncertain whether it was for washing out clothes, or cleaning the toilet bowl. In the end I decided it was for washing out clothes, but for the rest of the week everywhere I went in Oslo I heard people saying to each other, “You know, that man smelled like toilet-bowl cleaner.”
- 13 However, I wanted to be **puzzled** and **charmed**, to experience the endless variety of a continent where you can board a train and an hour later be somewhere where people speak a different language, eat different foods, work different hours, live lives that are at once so different and yet so oddly similar. I wanted to be a tourist.

Notes

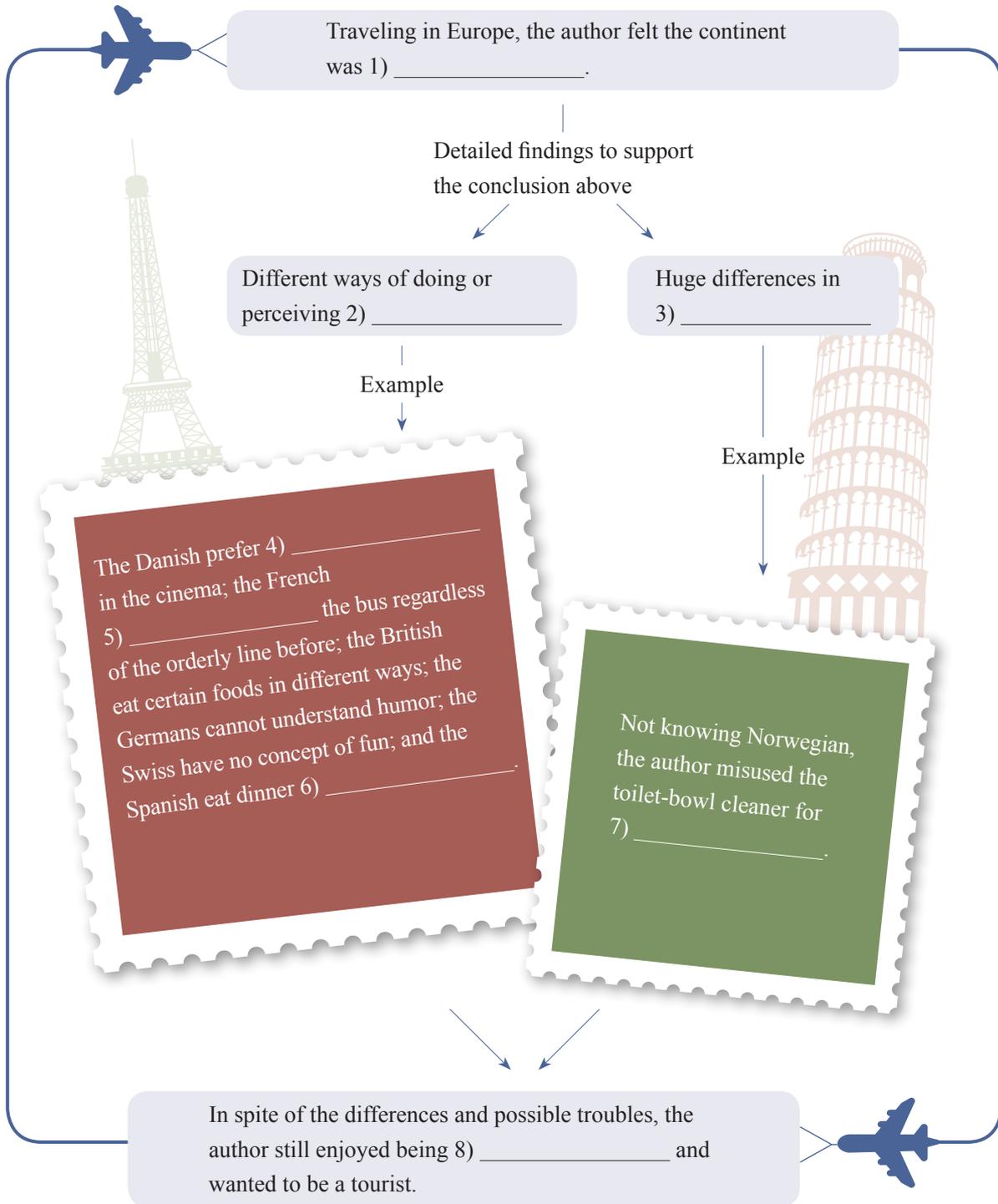
- 4 A “*minipakke for ferie, hybel og weekend*” is Norwegian (挪威语), meaning “a small package of washing powder for vacation, the studio-apartment, and a short weekend trip.”
-



Read and understand

Global understanding

Read the passage and complete the outline with information from the passage.



Detailed understanding

Read the passage again and choose the best way to complete the unfinished statements.

1. The author didn't sit in his assigned seat because _____.
 - A. he couldn't read the language
 - B. he wanted to sit in the middle of the cinema
 - C. he didn't realize there was such a seating policy
 - D. he felt embarrassed to sit beside the young couple
2. The last sentence of Para. 4 implies that the author thought _____.
 - A. Danish people were not very flexible
 - B. following instructions was very important
 - C. Denmark was doing better than other nations
 - D. people from some countries had poorer manners
3. The funny thing about queuing in Paris is that _____.
 - A. the result fails the purpose
 - B. everyone wants to be the first
 - C. Parisians are not able to form an orderly queue
 - D. Parisians can't understand the necessity of queuing
4. According to the author, not knowing the language is the great thing of traveling to other countries because _____.
 - A. it provides a great learning opportunity
 - B. people can always do whatever they want
 - C. ignorance makes people feel excited like a child
 - D. people don't understand what others talk about them
5. According to the last paragraph, the author likes to wander through Europe because it is a continent _____.
 - A. that can offer him various travel experiences
 - B. where he can travel between countries in a short time
 - C. where countries are entirely different from one another
 - D. that is very friendly to tourists who are ignorant of almost everything
6. In the passage, the author describes his discoveries and experiences in a(n) _____ tone.
 - A. serious
 - B. excited
 - C. critical
 - D. humorous

Read and think

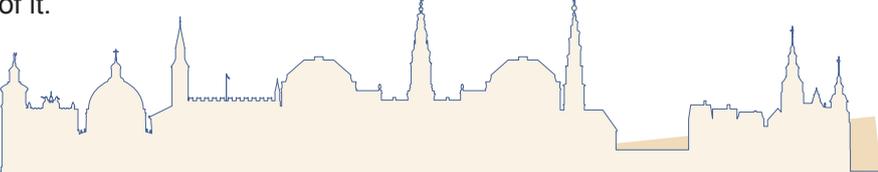
Break down stereotypes

Step 1 A stereotype is an over-generalized (过分概括的) belief about a particular group of people. While such generalizations may be useful when we make quick decisions, they may be wrong when applied to particular individuals. In the passage the author makes some comments on people from different European countries based on his travel experiences. Work in groups to find the author's comments. Do you think they are fair? Are there any stereotypes?

Step 2 Write down a list of stereotypes you know about people in different places in China. Share in your group the list and discuss how you think these stereotypes can be broken down.

Learn a bit of language before traveling

Step 1 The author of the passage thinks not knowing the language is the great thing of foreign travel, while some other people may hold different ideas about this issue. Read the following short passage and share with your partner the main idea of it.



On a trip to France I walked into a *coifferie* believing that it would be a coffee shop. But a *coifferie* is not a coffee shop. It's a hair salon. I felt silly and a little guilty about my lack of French skills.

Have you ever felt bad when traveling because of lack of language skills?

You go to a new country and suddenly feel awful because you can't even speak essential phrases in the native language. It's really tricky to get around if you can't communicate or read signs.

You know you should have learned a little of the language before you got on the flight. But deep down, you hoped everyone would speak fluent English, despite the fact you knew you would be far away from home in a foreign country. English has increasingly become the lingua franca (通用语) in popular destinations; however, learning a little bit of the language for your trip can make it much more enjoyable.

Step 2 Work in groups to discuss which side you agree with. Use your own experiences to support your points.

Read and practice

Part of speech

The words below can be used as both nouns and verbs. Complete the sentences with the proper form of the words.

1 grasp

- A. He has a good _____ of the issues facing the city.
 B. Sarah _____ Matthew firmly by the wrist and pulled him out.

2 charm

- A. Travelers come here for breathtaking scenery but are _____ by the many cultural attractions.
 B. The small town has an old-world _____, good restaurants, and a vibrant Saturday market.

3 queue

- A. At the height of the season all you are likely to see will be the slowly moving _____, awaiting entrance to the museum.
 B. Dozens of people were _____ up to get tickets for the concert.

4 embrace

- A. As I stepped in the room, I was greeted by Mom with a warm _____.
 B. On hearing the war was finally over, people were crying for joy and _____ each other.

5 experience

- A. I'd never _____ this holiday before and had no idea what to expect.
 B. One of my most enjoyable _____ was a visit to the Great Wall.

6 board

- A. In the old town, I was attracted by a house in light blue, outside of which there was a "For Sale" _____.
 B. She _____ a flight to Australia 10 years ago and never came back again.

7 cross

- A. The man _____ the bridge and disappeared at the corner.
 B. Put a tick next to the things you like and a _____ next to those you dislike.

8 evidence

- A. He's wise in other ways, too, as _____ by his reason for switching from tennis to golf.
 B. There's enough _____ that travel reduces stress, keeps your body healthy inside and out, and boosts brain health.

Word building

Work in groups to fill in the table with the correct form of the words (an X indicates that no such word belongs in that space). Then complete the sentences with the proper form of the words.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
_____	endanger	_____	_____
_____	X	humorous	_____
_____	_____	ignorant	_____
_____	_____	_____	reliably
_____	invent	_____	_____
existence	_____	_____	X

- Many people remain surprisingly _____ of the dangers of too much sun.
- A good father would never do anything to _____ the lives of his children.
- The _____ of the silicon chip (硅片) was a landmark in the history of the computer.
- Some of the _____ events described in the book are extremely funny.
- Patrick is very _____ — if he promises to help you, he certainly will.
- What can be more important than clean air and water for human _____?

Expressions

Complete the sentences with expressions from the box. Change the form if necessary.

as far as sb. is concerned	for instance	get around
get the hang of	pull up	wash out

- The news soon _____ that due to the economic crisis, many people were going to lose their jobs.
- The bus is _____. Please line up single file (一路纵队) on the sidewalk.
- _____, I prefer traveling by myself to joining a travel group.
- I know it's a little tricky _____ the machine, but just keep practicing and you'll get it.
- In the last five years, I've traveled to many countries in Asia — Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, _____.
- I hope I have time to _____ my car before our road trip. It smells bad in there.

Banked cloze

Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

bouncing	charmed	concerned	confusingly	differ
embrace	excite	fretful	grasp	ignorant
impulse	mentally	roamed	wandering	way

The health benefits of traveling are huge. For some people, 1) _____ abroad is even a cure for depression and anxiety. Of course, it's not a cure-all, but it might help you feel better, both physically and 2) _____.

Another benefit of traveling is that it lets you disconnect from your daily life. We tend to get so caught up in our daily lives that sometimes we may find ourselves 3) _____ and upset. Your boss is taking over your life? Kids are driving you mad? Do you sometimes have the 4) _____ to leave all these behind? It is best to take a step back and 5) _____ something new and different. Travel is not a bad option, as far as I'm 6) _____.

Why we travel may 7) _____ from one person to another, but people traveling always develop a deeper understanding of other cultures. There is a quote by Saint Augustine, which goes, "The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page." You could think of it this way: If you read what's in the news or watch the news on TV and don't question it, you're not able to get a(n) 8) _____ of what is truly going on in the world.

Sure, you probably feel comfortable where you are, but that is just a fraction of the world! Dare traveling to regions where you are almost 9) _____ of everything. I bet that you will be 10) _____ and realize that everything is not so bad abroad.

Read and translate

Translate the paragraph into English.

中国以旅游资源丰富而著称。壮丽的自然风貌、丰富多彩的民俗民风、奇特的动植物和数不尽的名胜古迹，加之独具特色的戏曲、音乐、舞蹈和享誉世界的美食，吸引着大批的国内外旅游者。中国拥有 56 个民族，富有特色的各民族生活已经成为中国文化的重要组成部分，同时也构成了具有很高价值的旅游资源。

Read and write

Use metaphors and similes in writing

A metaphor is a literary device that describes one thing by referring to something else which is the same in a particular way, while a simile is a way to compare two different things using the connecting words “like” or “as.” Both of them are used in order to make an interesting connection in readers’ minds and can enhance writing in many ways.

They help readers understand complex and abstract content, and give them a clear picture in their minds of what is being discussed. They can also create familiarity by relating to something readers have seen or experienced before and therefore derive empathy. And they enliven ordinary language and make the writing more interesting, sometimes even more efficient and economical for they can give maximum meaning with a minimum of words.

Step 1 Read the passage carefully and work with your partner to find out the metaphors and similes used.

Step 2 The following are some examples of metaphors and similes. Work with your group members to identify the metaphors or similes and discuss how you think they work.

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats (漂浮) on high o’er vales (山谷) and hills,
...
 (“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud,” William Wordsworth)
2. Memories are bullets. Some whiz by (呼啸而过) and only spook (惊吓) you.
Others tear you open and leave you in pieces. (*Kill the Dead*, Richard Kadrey)
3. In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun ... (*The Red Badge of Courage*, Stephen Crane)
4. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering (热得难受的) with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression (压迫), will be transformed into an oasis (绿洲) of freedom and justice. (“I Have a Dream,” Martin Luther King, Jr.)

Step 3 Write a passage of no less than 120 words about your travel experience. Try to use metaphors and similes in your writing to make it more brief, clear, and interesting.

Get ready to read



Video clip

NEW WORDS

habitat *n.* (动植物的) 生活环境; (动物的) 栖息地

fossil fuel *n.* 化石燃料

elite *n.* (社会) 精英; 上层人士

emergence *n.* 出现; 显现

Airbnb 爱彼迎 (假期房屋租赁线上平台)

spur *vt.* 促进

erode *v.* 逐步损害

Watch for information

Do you post your travel photos on social media? Have you ever thought it might be a cause of overtourism? Watch a video clip and answer the questions.

1. What did the museum workers complain about?

2. What are the results of overtourism?

3. Who could afford to travel in history?

4. When did tourism become easy and popular?

5. What is the main reason for global mass tourism?

6. How many times did overseas trips from China increase in less than 20 years?

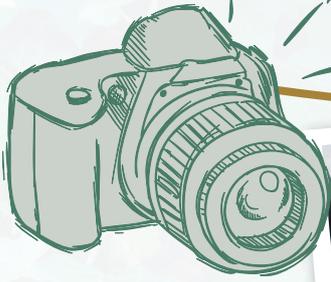
7. What are the other factors contributing to overtourism?

8. Why is Instagram said to erode the travel experience sometimes?

Watch and discuss

Work in pairs to discuss the pros and cons of taking travel photos and sharing them online.

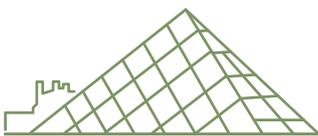
Why we all take



- 1 Imagine an app tells you exactly what to see — or, more precisely, what to photograph.
- 2 Scroll through Explorest¹ to find the views perfect for **selfies**. Clicking on the picture tells you how to capture it — not only where to plant your feet, but also what settings to include in your camera.
- 3 But Explorest is just an app-shaped version of something tourists already do: **fitting** from **attraction** to attraction to take the same photos they’ve already seen online. That **script**, staged again and again by **countless** visitors, reflects how **photography** has always shaped the travel experience — for good or bad.
- 4 “It can be an opening up to the world,” says Peter D. Osborne, the author of *Photography and the Contemporary Cultural Condition*, “or it can be forcing the world into your **frame** — as it were, almost literally.”
- 5 The **standardization** of travel all started in the 18th century, as **guidebooks** began directing visitors to **picturesque** views that looked like paintings. They recorded them with the **gadgets** of the day². But early technology was still too **clumsy** and **time-consuming** for most people, who just bought postcards. Until Kodak. The introduction of George Eastman’s **lightweight**, **foolproof** camera in 1888 meant tourists could quickly press a button to capture their individual experiences.

Notes

- 1 “Explorest” is an iOS app which helps photographers find new locations to shoot. It is a database of photo locations. Users are presented with those locations, as well as related information like weather in the region, notable times to shoot, and field tips about the locations.
 - 2 Here “gadgets of the day” refers to the devices used to record an image of an object at early times, which we consider very old and clumsy but appeared to be interesting and fashionable at that time.
-



Notes

3 Here "setting the tourist in motion" is a figurative use of the phrase "set sth. in motion," implying that tourists were influenced or attracted by the images to go on the journey to find the true object.

4 Here "that" refers to what's talked about in the previous paragraph. Tourists traveled to places where they saw in the magazines or on TV programs, and took the same photos, only proving they've been to those places.

5 Here "a tourist-free shot" is a photo taken without other tourists in it. The suffix "-free" is used at the end of words to mean "without," for example, interest-free, lead-free, stress-free. The word "shot" here is a noun, which means "a photograph."

- 6 However, these experiences turned out to be more or less **identical**. Images created the attractions in the first place. They lifted **unknown** landscapes from **obscurity**, marking them as significant and setting the tourist in motion³ on their journey to find the true object. When you found it, you snapped a picture to prove it — that has become a **circular** ritual. What is sought for in a holiday is a set of photography images, which have already been seen in travel magazines or on TV programs. It ends up with travelers demonstrating that they really have been there by showing their version of the images that they had seen before they set off.
- 7 That⁴ didn't change much even when it became easier for more and more people to travel in the late 20th century. The **popularization** of digital photography and social media in the 21st century doesn't make much difference either. Now there are more tourists than ever, more trips than ever, and more **lookalike** photographs than ever. They still took the same photos of the same sites set out long ago in travel books, but as these attractions have become ordinary, the ordinary has also become the attraction.
- 8 It's tough to break out of that cycle. I knew it was silly to join the crowd of tourists clicking away at the *Mona Lisa* when I visited the Louvre a couple years ago. But I did it anyway, elbowing through a sea of smartphones and selfie sticks for a tourist-free shot⁵ at the front. The visit just didn't feel complete without it. But why?
- 9 Because photographing something is a way of **possessing** it — at least, that's what Susan Sontag argued in *On Photography*. "To collect photographs is to collect the world," she wrote. It confirms your connection to places and objects once distant and remote,



making the world slightly smaller and less strange.

- 10 However, “collecting the world” might mean also losing it. It limits “experience to a search for the **photogenic**, by converting experience into an image, a **souvenir**,” Sontag wrote.
- 11 Some recent studies support that idea. One suggested that taking a photo of something makes it harder to remember it. Another found museum-goers⁶ were less likely to remember objects if they took photos. And yet, photography is an **impartial** technology like any other.
- 12 Maybe the problem is less with the tool than with how it’s used. Most tourists will never be explorers in the traditional sense of the word, but you can still engage with what’s in front of you in a serious way — and the camera, and maybe even apps like Explorest, can help you do that. Jonas Larsen, professor at Roskilde University, has studied tourist behavior at attractions in Denmark. While some were hurriedly snapping away, others were taking their time, carefully studying their environment between snaps. “Rather than being reduced to something **superficial**, it can actually open you up to a more **sustained** kind of experience,” he says.
- 13 That feels true. During a high school trip to Italy, I lagged behind the group, stopping every few steps to take a photo with my Nikon film camera. It offered a way to look more deeply and express my **delight** at the details: walls covered with **ivy**, windows crowded with flower pots, a church tower shining in the afternoon sun.
- 14 I wasn’t merely collecting photos of the world I’d already seen. I was **soaking** them in.

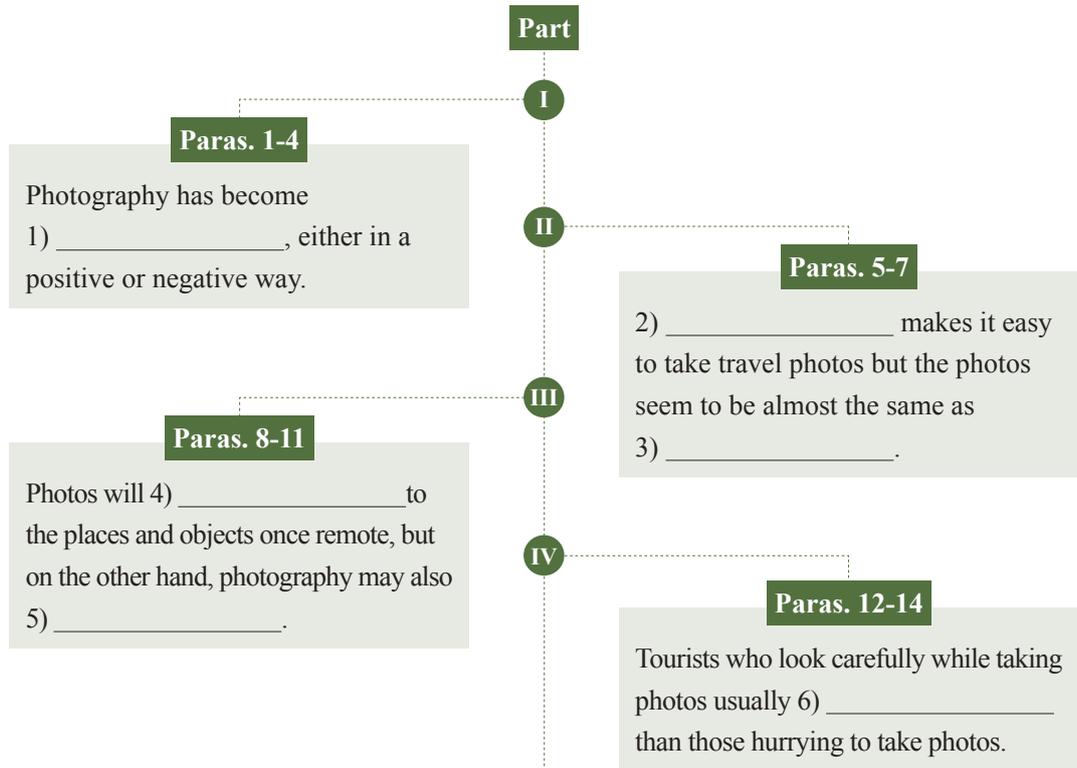
Notes

- 6 Here “museum-goers” is a compound word, referring to people who regularly visit a museum or museums.
-

Read and understand

Global understanding

Read the passage and complete the outline with information from the passage.



Detailed understanding

Read the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ___ 1. Apps like Explorest cause people to move from attraction to attraction, taking similar photos.
- ___ 2. Peter D. Osborne believes that photography has both positive and negative effects.
- ___ 3. Guidebooks deceived visitors into taking photos of those unknown places.
- ___ 4. In the early days people preferred to buy postcards rather than record the image by themselves.
- ___ 5. People take photos during trips in order to prove they've been to the place.
- ___ 6. Susan Sontag argued that collecting photos can help people preserve their precious memories and experiences.
- ___ 7. People have to be very careful not to replace the travel experiences with photos.
- ___ 8. During the high school trip, the author stopped so frequently for taking photos that she couldn't really enjoy the trip.

Read and think

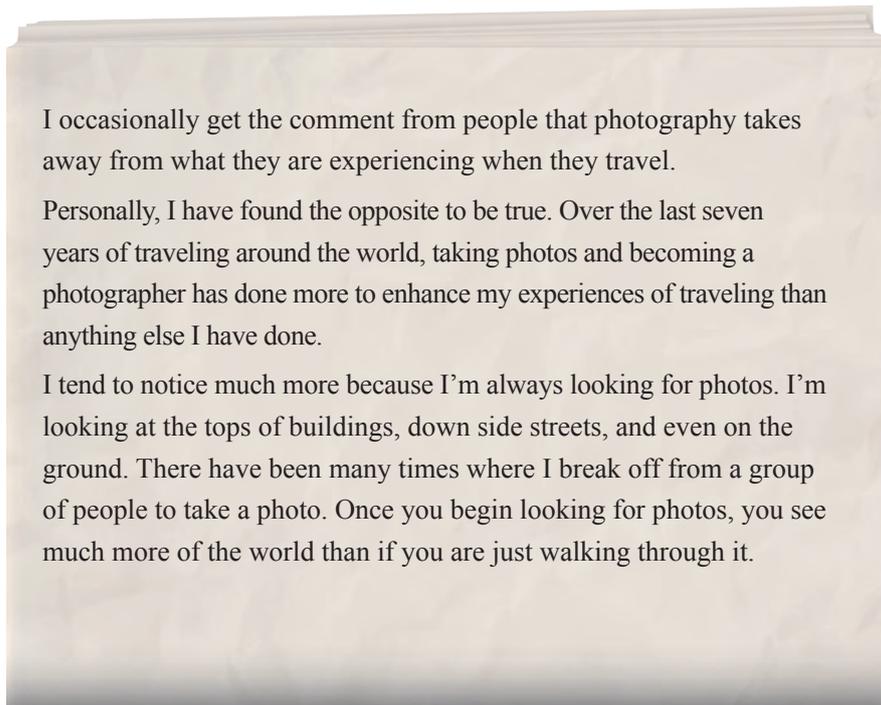
Changes brought by technology

Step 1 The passage reveals that people's photographic behavior changes with the development of technology. Work in groups to find the expressions and sentences that show these changes.

Step 2 Work in groups to discuss other aspects of life that are changed by technology. Do you think they are changed for the better or worse?

Photo taking and travel experiences

Step 1 Read the short passage and share with your partner its main idea.



I occasionally get the comment from people that photography takes away from what they are experiencing when they travel.

Personally, I have found the opposite to be true. Over the last seven years of traveling around the world, taking photos and becoming a photographer has done more to enhance my experiences of traveling than anything else I have done.

I tend to notice much more because I'm always looking for photos. I'm looking at the tops of buildings, down side streets, and even on the ground. There have been many times where I break off from a group of people to take a photo. Once you begin looking for photos, you see much more of the world than if you are just walking through it.

Step 2 Read Paras. 10 to 11 of the passage again. Work in groups to compare the view in them and that in the short passage in Step 1 and discuss which you agree with.

Read and practice

Meaning in context

Pick out the sentence in each group where the italicized word has the same meaning as the italicized word in the sentence from the passage.

- That *script*, staged again and again by countless visitors, reflects how photography has always shaped the travel experience — for good or bad.
 - The invitation was written in beautiful italic *script*.
 - He's written the *script* for a number of successful movies.
- ... or it can be forcing the world into your *frame* — as it were, almost literally.
 - She gathered her courage and tapped at the *frame* of the screen door.
 - The most important thing is to go into the exam in a positive *frame* of mind.
- But early technology was still too *clumsy* and time-consuming for most people, who just bought postcards.
 - The keyboard is a large and *clumsy* instrument as far as portable computers are concerned.
 - That's the third glass you've smashed this week — you're so *clumsy*!
- They lifted unknown landscapes from *obscurity*, marking them as significant and setting the tourist in motion on their journey to find the true object.
 - Writings should avoid *obscurity* and strive to be easy to read and understand.
 - In only five years she rose from *obscurity* to be a leading name in fashion.
- When you found it, you snapped a picture to prove it — that has become a *circular* ritual.
 - We explored the mountains on a *circular* tour, walking every other day to a new camp.
 - We suddenly found there was a *circular* hole 12 feet wide and two feet deep.
- Rather than being reduced to something *superficial*, it can actually open you up to a more sustained kind of experience.
 - The tone of his book is consistently negative, occasionally arrogant, and often *superficial*.
 - There are *superficial* similarities between the two cars, but actually they're very different.

Word building

Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box.

duty-free	fat-free	interest-free
rent-free	smoke-free	trouble-free

- The kind-hearted landlord finally agreed to let us live there _____.
- Many banks are now offering _____ loans to students.
- All of those companies that make _____ foods claim that their products help people lose weight.

- There are many little things that you can do to make sure your travel experience is as seamless and _____ as possible.
- At the airport you'll find many _____ shops where you can kill your time if you arrive early.
- All workplaces should be 100-percent _____ to ensure employees are breathing healthy air.

Language in use

Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

- When it comes to pursuing our dreams, it's important to _____ (摆脱我们的惯常做法) and gain renewed inspiration.
- The London-based company got its start in 2006, helping brands _____ (在网上与客户建立联系).
- During this period of _____ (持续的经济增长), the country attracted record numbers of new immigrants.
- After retirement, she had started to devote her energies to traveling _____ (而不是照顾她的孙子孙女).
- In light of the increase of vehicles, commuting by car nowadays is _____ (比以往更加费时).
- Although _____ (结果最终不是你希望的那样), there is nothing to regret.

Read and translate

Translate the paragraphs into Chinese.

Stephens flitted to tourist attractions in Germany, Spain, and England to shoot more images for his book *Bored Tourists*. No matter the location, the tourists always seemed more interested in their cameras or smartphones than the sites they had traveled so far to visit. Since the popularization of the smartphone and social media, people's expectations of a holiday are being challenged more than ever. People want to record what they are doing while traveling, but with smartphones they have a constant stream of entertainment to draw them away from the "real life" experiences.

According to Stephens, whether they're posing next to a palm tree, staring at a painting, or holding a selfie stick, the tourists he captures seem to be, by no means, engaging with their surroundings.



Additional
translation skills

Give a presentation

Pictures and the moments behind them

There's a travel photography competition in the university. Each department will send one student to participate in the university-level competition. This year's topic is "Pictures and the moments behind them." The participants will have to give a five-minute presentation to share with the audience one travel photo and the story behind or reflections on it. You're now going to have a competition in class and the best speaker will have a chance to compete for the candidacy (候选资格) to represent your department.



Step Choose a photo

1

Think about the trips you've taken, look in your album for a photo which leaves a deep impression and try to recall the moments behind the photo. The following are some questions to help you choose the photo.

- When and where was the photo taken?
- Why is the photo special to you?
- What do you remember about the experience?
- What do you learn from that?

Step Select group representatives

2

Form groups of three or four and share within your group the photos and stories behind them. Select the best photo and its story to represent your group for the class presentation.

Step Prepare the presentation

3

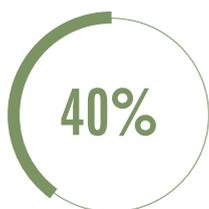
Work with your group members to write an outline of the presentation. The outline should include the introduction, the body, and the conclusion, which form the “skeleton” of your presentation. The following outline is for your reference.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">greeting the audiencegiving a taste of what’s to come	<ul style="list-style-type: none">details of the photomemorable moments behind the photoreflections on the experience	restating the importance of the photo

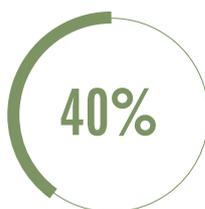
Step Give the presentation

4

The representative from each group gives a presentation to the whole class. A panel of judges will be formed by inviting one student from each group, and each judge will give each speaker a score out of 100, following the judging criteria below.



Content



Language



Delivery

Step Select the best presentation

5

Two students will collect the scores given by the judges and work out the final score of each presentation. The one with the highest score will be the winner of the competition.

Reading 1

New words

roam /rəʊm/ *v.*

walk or travel, usu. for a long time, with no clear purpose or direction 闲逛; 漫步; 漫步于

e.g. *Tigers once roamed far and wide across much of Southeast Asia.*

* **wander** /'wɒndə/ *v.*

walk slowly across or around an area, usu. without a clear direction or purpose 徘徊; 闲逛; 漫步于

e.g. *After lunch he wandered aimlessly around the shopping mall.*

* **passionate** /'pæʃ(ə)nət/ *a.*

having or showing strong feelings of love or of anger, etc. 感情强烈的; 热情的

e.g. *Sarah was greeted with a passionate embrace by her husband and children at Heathrow Airport on returning to London.*

dockside /'dɒk,sɑɪd/ *n.* [sing.]

the edge of the land that is next to the water in a port 码头边; 坞边

e.g. *The dockside was the busiest place he had ever seen.*

* **reunion** /ri:'ju:niən/ *n.*

1) [C, U] the act of people coming together after they have been apart for some time 团圆; 重逢
e.g. *It was a very emotional reunion, for the children weren't allowed to see her for nearly a week.*

2) [C] a social occasion or party attended by a group of people who have not seen each other for a long time 聚会

e.g. *We all look forward to our class reunion, an awesome celebration with old friends!*

♦ **stern** /stɜ:n/ *a.*

serious and strict, and showing strong disapproval of sb.'s behavior 严厉的; 严格的; 苛刻的

e.g. *The prime minister gave a stern warning to those who were on strike.*

fretful /'fretfl/ *a.*

1) marked by worry and distress; troublesome 令人烦恼的

e.g. *Mr. Royama and others are likely to find the coming week a very fretful one indeed.*

2) anxious and complaining, and unable to relax 烦恼的; 发牢骚的

e.g. *The boy appeared fretful and disappointed that he couldn't join the others on their trip.*

♦ **refugee** /,refjʊ'dʒi:/ *n.* [C]

sb. who has been forced to leave their country, esp. during a war, or for political or religious reasons 难民; 避难者

e.g. *The refugees were packed shoulder to shoulder on the boat.*

overloaded /,əʊvə'ləʊdɪd/ *a.*

having or supplied with too much of sth. 超载的; 超负荷的

e.g. *More than 10 people were killed after an overloaded bus crashed into a pond.*

lifeboat /'laɪf,bəʊt/ *n.* [C]

1) a small boat carried by ships in order to save people if the ship sinks (船上备用的) 救生艇

e.g. *The captain ordered all passengers and crew into lifeboats.*

2) a boat that is sent out to help people who are in danger at sea (海上) 救生艇 (船)

e.g. *Sam's dog was saved by a lifeboat during the incident on Tuesday afternoon.*

* **singular** /'sɪŋgjʊlə/ *a.*

1) single; unique 单个的; 独一无二的

e.g. *She always thought of herself as singular, as his only daughter.*

2) of or relating to the form of a word used when referring to one person or thing (词形) 单数的

e.g. *Can you tell me the singular form of this noun?*

double-decker /,dʌbl 'dekə/ *n.* [C] 双层公共汽车

windmill /'wɪnd,mɪl/ *n.* [C] 风车; 风车磨坊

sidewalk /'saɪd,wɔ:k/ *n.* [C] (BrE **pavement**) 人行道

* **grasp** /grɑ:sp/

n. [sing.] your ability to understand a complicated idea, situation, or subject (对复杂想法、状况或问题的) 理解力, 领悟力

e.g. *Steve has a good grasp of European legal system.*

vt. take and hold sth. firmly 抓牢; 握紧

e.g. *I grasped his arm firmly and led him away.*

* **queue** /kju:/

vi. (also ~ **up**) (AmE **line**, **line up**) form or join a line of people or vehicles waiting to do sth. or go

somewhere 排队 (等候)

e.g. People are queuing to get in from seven o'clock in the morning.

n. [C] (*AmE line*) a line of people waiting to enter a building, buy sth., etc. or a line of vehicles waiting to move (人或车辆为等候而排的) 队, 行列

e.g. All of a sudden a woman elbowed her way to the front of the queue.

* **wherever** /wer'evə/ *ad.*

to or at any place, position, or situation 无论去哪里; 无论在哪里; 无论什么情况下

e.g. Wherever you choose to live, there are always going to be advantages and disadvantages.

* **orderly** /'ɔ:dəli/ *a.*

arranged or organized in a sensible or neat way 有条理的; 整齐的

e.g. She put all the letters received in the last two years in three orderly piles.

♦ **scramble** /'skræmbəl/ *vi.*

1) struggle or compete with other people to get or reach sth. 争夺; 抢夺

e.g. Thousands of people will be scrambling for tickets.

2) (always + *ad.* / *prep.*) climb up, down, or over sth. quickly and with difficulty, esp. using your hands to help you (迅速而吃力地) 爬, 攀登

e.g. She scrambled down the tree as quickly as she could.

* **aboard** /ə'bo:d/

ad. on or onto a ship, plane, or train 在船 (飞机、火车) 上; 上船 (飞机、火车)

e.g. Given the early hour, the train was not crowded at all, with only about 30 passengers aboard.

prep. on or onto a ship, plane, or train 在 (船、飞机、火车) 上; 上 (船、飞机、火车)

e.g. After all the troubles, they finally went aboard the plane.

upside down /,ʌpsaɪd 'daʊn/ *ad.*

with the top at the bottom and the bottom at the top 倒置地; 颠倒地

e.g. To get the plant out of the pot, turn it upside down and give it a gentle knock.

* **impulse** /'ɪmpʌls/ *n.* [C, U]

a sudden strong desire to do sth. without thinking about whether it is wise to do 冲动; 突然的欲望

e.g. Mary felt a sudden impulse to play some music.

* **bounce** /baʊns/ *v.*

(cause to) move up or away after hitting a surface (使) 弹起; (使) 反弹; (使) 弹跳

e.g. The ball bounced twice before he could reach it.

* **humour** /'hju:mə/ *n.* [U]

(*AmE humor*) the ability to find things funny, the way in which people see that some things are funny, or the quality of being funny 幽默感; 幽默

e.g. Even a speech on a serious subject should be delivered with a little humour.

Swiss /swɪs/ *n.* [C] (*pl. Swiss*) 瑞士人

Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *n.* (**the ~**) [pl.] 西班牙人

* **excite** /ɪk'saɪt/ *vt.*

1) (*fm.*) cause a particular feeling or reaction 引起; 激起

e.g. This product has excited a great deal of media interest.

2) (*not in progressive*) make sb. feel happy, interested, or eager 使兴奋; 使激动

e.g. His playing is technically brilliant, but it doesn't excite me.

childlike /'tʃaɪld,lʌɪk/ *a.*

having qualities that are typical of a child 孩子般的; 像孩子似的; 天真无邪的

e.g. All her life she had a childlike trust in other people.

* **ignorant** /'ɪgnərənt/ *a.*

not knowing information or facts that you ought to know 无知的; 愚昧的

e.g. They remained ignorant of the troubles that lay ahead.

* **reliably** /rɪ'laɪəbli/ *ad.*

in a way that can be trusted or believed 可靠地; 信赖地

e.g. The website helps you find what you want faster and more reliably.

* **endanger** /ɪn'deɪndʒə/ *vt.*

put sb. / sth. in danger of being hurt, damaged, or destroyed 使处于险境; 危及

e.g. We must be careful not to do anything that might endanger the economic recovery.

* **existence** /ɪg'zɪst(ə)ns/ *n.*

1) [C, usu. sing.] a particular way of life 生活; 生活方式

e.g. *Surfing the Internet has become part of our everyday existence.*

2) [U] the state of existing 存在；实有

e.g. *The organization has been in existence for 25 years.*

chambermaid /'tʃeɪmbə,meɪd/ *n.* [C] 打扫房间的女工；（尤指宾馆里的）客房女服务员

* **packet** /'pækɪt/ *n.* [C]

(*BrE*) a small paper or cardboard container in which goods are packed for selling (装商品的)小包, 小袋, 小盒

e.g. *Could you please kindly bring me a few packets of biscuits?*

♦ **sniff** /snɪf/

v. smell sth. by taking air in through your nose 嗅；闻
e.g. *She put perfume on her wrist and sniffed it.*

vi. breathe air into your nose noisily, for example when you are crying or have a cold (因哭泣、感冒等)抽鼻子

e.g. *We all had colds and couldn't stop sniffing and sneezing.*

* **puzzle** /'pʌzl/

vt. confuse sb. or make them feel slightly anxious because they do not understand sth. 使困惑；使迷惑
e.g. *The findings of the survey puzzled me — they were not at all what I would have expected.*

n. [C] 拼图游戏；拼图玩具

* **charm** /tʃɑ:m/

vt. attract sb. and make them like you, sometimes in order to make them do sth. for you 迷住；吸引
e.g. *We were charmed by the friendliness of the local people.*

n. [C, U] a quality that makes you like or feel attracted to sb. / sth. 魅力；吸引力

e.g. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, the 1937 Disney classic, has lost none of its original charm.*

Phrases and expressions

associate sb. / sth. with sb. / sth.

make a connection in your mind between one thing or person and another 把…和…联系起来

e.g. *Many people associate aging with a decline in emotional well-being.*

no more ... than

used to emphasize that sb. / sth. does not have a

particular quality or would not do sth. 根本不…；完全不…

e.g. *He's no more fit to be the group leader than I am.*

get around

(*BrE* **get round**) if news or information gets around, it is told to a lot of people (新闻或消息) 传开

e.g. *Word got around that the shopping mall might be closed.*

for instance

for example 例如

e.g. *We found out that fruit loaf (水果面包) is better than cake or chocolate, for instance.*

get the hang of sth.

(*informl.*) understand the technique of doing sth. 掌握…的窍门

e.g. *It's not difficult once you get the hang of it.*

pull up

when a vehicle or driver pulls up, the vehicle slows down and stops (车辆或司机) 停车

e.g. *The taxi pulled up and the driver jumped out.*

as far as sb. is concerned

(*spoken*) used to show what sb.'s opinion on a subject is or how it affects them 就某人而言；在某人看来

e.g. *As far as I am concerned, a change of policy is needed to reduce the unemployment rate.*

wash out

wash sth. quickly, esp. the inside of a container 洗净 (尤指容器内壁)

e.g. *When the bottle is empty, wash it out thoroughly before refilling.*

in the end

after a period of time, or after everything has been done 最后；终于

e.g. *As long as you try hard, you'll surely succeed in the end.*

Proper names

Copenhagen /,kəʊpən'heɪɡən/ 哥本哈根 (丹麦首都)

Denmark /'denmɑ:k/ 丹麦 (欧洲国家)

the Netherlands /'neðələndz/ 荷兰 (欧洲国家)

Oslo /'ɒzləʊ/ 奥斯陆 (挪威首都)

Reading 2

New words

selfie /'selfi/ *n.* [C]

(*informal*.) a photo you take of yourself, esp. using a mobile phone 自拍照

e.g. *I believe posting a new selfie online every day isn't necessary.*

flit /flɪt/ *vi.*

move lightly or quickly and not stay in one place for very long 轻快地行进; 掠过

e.g. *In the fading light we saw bats flitting around in the garden.*

* **attraction** /ə'trækʃn/ *n.*

1) [C] sth. interesting or enjoyable to see or do 吸引人之物; 有魅力之物; 诱惑物

e.g. *The beautiful beaches are the island's main attraction.*

2) [C, U] a feeling of liking sb., esp. in a sexual way 喜爱; 喜欢; (尤指两性间的) 爱慕

e.g. *The attraction between them was almost immediate.*

* **script** /skript/ *n.* [C]

the written form of a speech, play, film, etc. (演讲的) 原稿, 讲稿; (戏剧、电影等的) 剧本

e.g. *This actor has only just been handed the script and knows little about the show.*

* **countless** /'kauntləs/ *a.*

(*usu. before noun*) too many to be counted 无数的; 数不清的

e.g. *I've heard the song played countless times on the radio.*

* **photography** /fə'tɒgrəfi/ *n.* [U]

the skill, job, or process of producing photographs 摄影术; 摄影业; 摄影

e.g. *After I went on a photography course, my friend asked me to take some photos of her.*

* **frame** /freɪm/ *n.* [C]

a structure made of wood, metal, plastic, etc. that surrounds sth. such as a picture or window, and holds it in place 框架; 边框

e.g. *Sharon kept a photograph of her mother in a silver frame on the kitchen wall.*

* **standardization** /,stændədaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* [U]

(*BrE also standardisation*) the process of making things of the same type all have the same basic features 标准化

e.g. *Cars have been subjected to a good deal of standardization in matters concerning safety and pollution.*

guidebook /'gaɪd,bʊk/ *n.* [C]

a book that gives information for visitors about a place, such as a city or country 旅行指南; 旅游手册

e.g. *We booked hotels in advance, since the guidebooks said that they tended to be busy.*

* **picturesque** /,pɪktʃə'resk/ *a.*

(esp. of a place) attractive in appearance, esp. in an old-fashioned way (尤指某地) 美丽的, 古雅的, 如画的

e.g. *We booked a trip to a picturesque village in Switzerland at the very beginning of the ski season.*

* **gadget** /'gædʒɪt/ *n.* [C]

a small device or machine with a particular purpose 小器具; 小玩意儿

e.g. *This handy little gadget is for separating egg yolks from whites.*

* **clumsy** /'klʌmzi/ *a.*

1) not easy to use and is often large and heavy 难用的; 笨重的

e.g. *The first cellphones were heavy and clumsy to use, but nowadays they are much easier to handle.*

2) moving or doing things in a careless way, esp. so that you drop things, knock into things, etc. 笨拙的; 不灵活的

e.g. *She was very clumsy and was always walking into doors.*

time-consuming /'taɪm kən,sju:mɪŋ/ *a.*

taking a long time to do 耗费时间的

e.g. *Producing a dictionary is a very time-consuming job.*

lightweight /'laɪt,wet/

a. weighing only a little or less than average 比通常重量轻的

e.g. *I need a lightweight jacket for the summer evenings.*

n. [C] sb. who has no importance or influence, or who does not have the ability to think deeply —

used to show disapproval 微不足道的人, 无足轻重的人, 思想浅薄的人 (含贬义)

e.g. Brian considered Sam a lightweight, a real amateur.

foolproof /'fu:l,pru:f/ *a.*

(of a plan or machine) so simple and easy to understand that it is unable to go wrong or be used wrongly (计划或机器)不出问题的,不会误用的,操作简便的

e.g. The new speech recognition system is not absolutely foolproof, but it is a huge breakthrough.

* **identical** /aɪ'dentɪkl/ *a.*

exactly the same, or very similar 完全相同的;极为相似的

e.g. The picture is identical to the one in The Museum of Modern Art in New York.

unknown /ʌn'nəʊn/ *a.*

not known or familiar 不知道的;不熟悉的

e.g. Yesterday the village was quite unknown, but today it's on the front page of all the newspapers.

♦ **obscurity** /əb'skjuərəti/ *n.* [U]

the state of not being known or remembered 无名;默默无闻

e.g. He was briefly famous in his 40s but after that his life was spent in obscurity and loneliness.

* **circular** /'sɜ:kjʊlə/ *a.*

1) traveling or occurring in a cycle 兜圈子的;循环的;循环发生的

e.g. Both sides of the river can be explored on this circular walk.

2) shaped like a circle 圆形的;环形的

e.g. The villa has a circular courtyard with rooms leading off it in all directions.

popularization /'pɒpjʊləraɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* [U]

(BrE also **popularisation**) the act or process of becoming popular or making sth. become well known and liked 普及;推广

e.g. She wrote a history of the popularization of Chinese food in the US.

lookalike /'lʊkə,laɪk/ *a.*

(also **look-alike**) very similar in appearance to sb. / sth. else 酷似的

e.g. The product has been lost in a sea of lookalike competitors.

* **possess** /pə'zes/ *vt.* (not in progressive)

1) (*fm.l.*) have or own sth. 拥有,持有(某物)

e.g. Because of his gambling, he lost everything he possessed.

2) (*fm.l.*) have a particular quality or ability 拥有,具有(某品质或能力)

e.g. I'm afraid he doesn't possess a sense of humor.

photogenic /,fəʊtəʊ'dʒenɪk/ *a.*

always looking attractive in photographs 上镜的;上相的

e.g. The building, old but photogenic, stood among oaks and pines.

* **souvenir** /,su:və'nɪə/ *n.* [C]

an object that you buy or keep to remind yourself of a special occasion or a place you have visited 纪念品;纪念物

e.g. He bought a model of a red London bus as a souvenir of his trip to London.

* **partial** /'pɑ:ʃl/ *a.*

1) unfairly supporting one person or one group against another 偏向一方的;偏袒的;不公平的

e.g. The teacher sometimes seems partial to the cute girls, which makes the boys kind of angry.

2) not complete 部分的;不完全的

e.g. To our disappointment, the exhibition was only a partial success.

impartial /ɪm'pɑ:ʃl/ *a.*

not involved in a particular situation, and therefore able to give a fair opinion or piece of advice 不偏不倚的;公正的

e.g. Historians try to be impartial, but they cannot free themselves entirely from their own opinions.

* **superficial** /,su:pə'fɪʃl/ *a.*

not studying or looking at sth. carefully and only seeing the most noticeable things 肤浅的;浅薄的;不深入的

e.g. Unfortunately I only had a very superficial knowledge of music.

* **sustain** /sə'steɪn/ *vt.*

make sth. continue to exist or happen for a period of time 保持;维持;使持续

e.g. She found it difficult to catch the children's attention and sustain their interest.

sustained /sə'steɪnd/ *a.*

(only before noun) continuing for a long time 持久的;持续的

e.g. The government can't maintain conditions for sustained growth if they do not introduce new policies.

* **delight** /dɪ'laɪt/ *n.* [U]

a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction 欣喜；
愉悦

e.g. *To the audience's delight, she agreed to sing two more songs.*

ivy /'aɪvi/ *n.* [C, U] 常春藤

* **soak** /səʊk/ *v.*

if you soak sth., or if you let it soak, you keep it covered with a liquid for a period of time, esp. in order to make it softer or easier to clean 浸；泡
e.g. *The wind had blown the rain in and soaked the carpet.*

Phrases and expressions

as it were

used when describing sb. / sth. in a way that is not quite exact 可以说是

e.g. *Tim became our idol, as it were, the man we all wanted to be.*

in the first place

used to talk about the beginning of a situation, or the situation before sth. happened 一开始；起初
e.g. *He didn't remember being given that form; they had probably not even given it to him in the first place.*

set / put sth. in motion

make sth. start moving 让...动起来

e.g. *The wheels of change have been set in motion.*

set off

start to go somewhere 出发；启程

e.g. *What time will we have to set off for Grandma's house tomorrow?*

set out

put a group of things down and arrange them 摆放；
陈列

e.g. *The market traders began setting out their displays.*

break out of

escape from a place or situation 逃离（某地）；摆
脱（某状况）

e.g. *It's taken a long time to break out of my own conventional training.*

engage with

become involved, or have contact, with sb. / sth.
与...建立密切关系

e.g. *Social media provides you with a unique opportunity to engage with your fans and followers.*

take one's time

do sth. slowly or carefully without hurrying 从容不
迫；不着急

e.g. *There is no need to be so anxious, so let's take our time to get things right.*

rather than

instead of 而不是

e.g. *Rather than driving around all day looking for somewhere to park, why don't you take a bus into town?*

Proper names

Peter D. Osborne /'ɒzɒn/ 彼得 D. 奥斯本（人名）

Kodak /'kəʊdæk/ 柯达（相机品牌）

George Eastman 乔治·伊斯门（美国发明家、柯达公
司创办人）

Mona Lisa 《蒙娜丽莎》（列奥纳多·达·芬奇所绘的肖
像画）

the Louvre /'lu:və/ 卢浮宫（法国博物馆，位于巴黎）

Susan Sontag /'sɒntæg/ 苏珊·桑塔格（美国作家）

Jonas Larsen /'lɑ:sən/ 乔纳斯·拉森（人名）

Roskilde University /'rɒskɪlə/ 罗斯基勒大学（丹麦大
学，位于西兰大区）

Nikon /'nɪkɒn/ 尼康（相机品牌）