



**He who has never been to the Great Wall
is not a true man.**

**In this unit,
we will**

- 1** read about two ancient capital cities in China;
- 2** learn about more popular attractions around China;
- 3** describe some places of interest in China;
- 4** find out more about the history and culture of China.

There are many popular attractions around China. Let's go and discover some of these beautiful places and share them with our classmates.

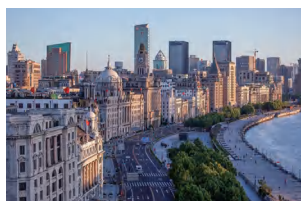


Welcome to the unit

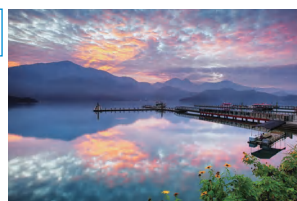
Attractions around China



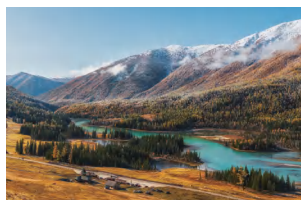
A The Class 1, Grade 8 students are learning about some tourist attractions around China. Listen to the introductions and put the places in the correct order.



the Bund



Sun Moon Lake



Kanas National Geopark



Hongcun Village



Ocean Park Hong Kong



the Potala Palace



B Simon and Millie are talking about the places in Part A. Work in pairs and talk about tourist attractions in China. Use the conversation below as a model.

Simon: Have you been to Xinjiang, Millie?

Millie: Yes. Kanas Lake looks beautiful! The colour of the water changes with the seasons and the weather. It's really amazing!

Simon: True. With all the trees around, the lake looks like a painting! Ocean Park in Hong Kong also looks amazing. Have you been there?

Millie: No, I haven't.

Simon: The penguins there are really cute, but I prefer going on the rides. It's so exciting!

Millie: Oh no! Fast rides scare me!

C What are the main attractions in your hometown? Introduce one of them.



Reading

Cities to remember



Daniel is looking at a travel guide about cities in China. Before reading the two articles in the guide with him, think about the questions below.

- 1 Which ancient capital cities in China do you know?
- 2 What do you know about Nanjing and Luoyang?

TIP

Articles in a travel guide usually have eye-catching photos.

Explore beautiful Nanjing

Nanjing, one of the ancient capitals of China, rests in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Rich in history and culture, Nanjing has long been a popular tourist attraction.

Around the old city centre of

- 5 Nanjing, there is a wall with a history of over 600 years. It is the best-protected and longest city wall in the world.



Zhongshan Mountain National

- 10 Park is also a good choice for first-time visitors. The fantastic mountains and historic buildings there are well worth a visit.

Nanjing is a famous centre of knowledge and learning. Besides its many universities, the city is also proud of the Confucius

- 15 Temple. It was once the highest educational body in ancient China. Why not take a boat trip along the nearby Qinhuai River at night? It is a good way to enjoy the old-time feel there.

Welcome to Luoyang

On the banks of the Yellow River sits a famous city—Luoyang. It is one of the birthplaces of Chinese culture and used to be the seat of power of thirteen dynasties.



Here, the Longmen Grottoes are a must-see. They include
5 hundreds of caves and are one of the finest examples of ancient stone carving art.

Luoyang is also a perfect choice for nature lovers. The city has been well known for its peonies since the Tang Dynasty. These lovely flowers have often been the subject for many painters
10 and poets. Every spring, thousands of tourists from home and abroad come to admire them.

Be sure to make your way to Baiyun Mountain. The dreamlike sea of clouds,
15 amazing waterfalls and beautiful forests there are a real treat.



A Complete the table below with the information in the two articles.

	Nanjing	Luoyang
		
Location	In the lower reaches of the Yangtze River	On the banks of ⁽⁵⁾ _____
What to enjoy	The longest ⁽¹⁾ _____ in the world	The Longmen Grottoes
	The fantastic mountains and ⁽²⁾ _____ in Zhongshan Mountain National Park	The lovely flowers— ⁽⁶⁾ _____
	Many ⁽³⁾ _____ and the Confucius Temple	A sea of clouds, ⁽⁷⁾ _____ and forests of Baiyun Mountain
	A boat trip along ⁽⁴⁾ _____	

B Read the two articles again and answer the questions below.

- 1 What is special about the city wall in Nanjing?

- 2 Why is Nanjing a centre of knowledge and learning?

- 3 What can you see at the Longmen Grottoes in Luoyang?

- 4 Why is Luoyang a good place for nature lovers?

- 5 What makes Luoyang similar to Nanjing? Give at least one point.

C Daniel is reading an article about Xi'an. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box below.

best-protected
home and abroad

choice
must-see

dynasty
poet

historic
rest in

I went to Xi'an with my parents during the winter holiday.

Xi'an ⁽¹⁾ _____ the central part of Shaanxi Province. It was once the capital of thirteen ⁽²⁾ _____ in ancient China. With a long history and rich culture, it attracts millions of visitors from ⁽³⁾ _____ every year.

Just like Nanjing, there is a city wall around Xi'an. It is also one of the oldest and ⁽⁴⁾ _____ city walls in China. Then there is the Emperor Qin Shihuang's Terracotta Army Museum, a ⁽⁵⁾ _____ for any tourist here. It has a collection of clay soldiers from the Qin Dynasty. It is amazing because you cannot imagine how people built them in ancient times. During this trip, we also visited other ⁽⁶⁾ _____ sites, like the Drum Tower. I admire not only the beauty of the city but also its rich culture. It has also been the subject for many famous Chinese ⁽⁷⁾ _____.



As the starting point of the ancient Silk Road, Xi'an is well worth a visit. If I have time to explore a city once again, Xi'an will be my first ⁽⁸⁾ _____.

D Think about the questions below. Share your answers with your classmates.

- 1 Which city would you like to visit, Nanjing or Luoyang? Why?
- 2 Is your city similar to or different from any of these cities? In what way(s)?
- 3 In your opinion, what are the key things that make a city worth visiting?



Grammar

A Using *have/has been* and *have/has gone*

Read the conversation below and pay attention to the use of **have/has been** and **have/has gone**.

Daniel: Some of our teachers **have gone** to Xiamen. They'll be back next week.

Millie: Really? My dad **has gone** on a business trip there this week. He sent me some photos yesterday.

Daniel: Xiamen is a beautiful seaside city. **Have you been** there before?

Millie: No, I've never **been** to Xiamen. What about you?

Daniel: I've **been** there once.



If someone went to a place and came back, we use _____
(**have/has been**, **have/has gone**).

If someone went to a place and is still there, we use _____
(**have/has been**, **have/has gone**).

A1 Amy is talking to her sister Shirley. Read their conversation and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of **have been/gone**.

Amy: Millie won't come to the cinema with us tonight. She ⁽¹⁾ _____ on holiday with her family.

Shirley: Lucky her! Where ⁽²⁾ _____ she _____?

Amy: She ⁽³⁾ _____ to Gubei Water Town.

Shirley: Oh, I've heard about the place. Aunt Lu ⁽⁴⁾ _____ there before. Do you remember?

Amy: Oh yes. Aunt Lu ⁽⁵⁾ _____ there many times. She loves water towns. Gubei Water Town is a wonderful mix of ancient villages, mountains and water.

Shirley: Aunt Lu loves travelling. She ⁽⁶⁾ _____ to many places around China!

Amy: That's true. In fact, Aunt Lu and Uncle Jiang ⁽⁷⁾ _____ to Chengdu. They won't come back until next weekend.

Shirley: Wow, it's great to visit different places!

A2 Millie is writing a diary entry. Complete her entry with the correct forms of **have been/gone**.

I went to Nanjing with Mum and Dad this winter holiday. We had great fun there. Mum ⁽¹⁾ _____ to the city several times. She took us to try all kinds of local snacks. They were all so delicious and I could not get enough of them.

I sent a message to Sandy a moment ago. She ⁽²⁾ _____ to Luoyang with her parents this week and won't return until next Saturday. I ⁽³⁾ _____ to Luoyang before and she ⁽⁴⁾ _____ to Nanjing. We can't wait to share our travel experiences with each other.

This weekend, we won't go to visit my grandparents since they ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to Xi'an to visit my aunt. They'll stay there for a few weeks. Xi'an is a great city. I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ there once, but I'd like to travel there again.

A3 Talk with your partner about your travel experiences, using the correct forms of **have been/gone**.

B Verbs with **for** and **since**

Read the text below and pay attention to the use of **for** and **since**.

My uncle has lived in Nanjing **for** years. He has been there **since** 1995. We have not seen each other **for** a long time because he is busy with work. In fact, I have not travelled anywhere **since** the beginning of this year. I hope I can visit my uncle this summer holiday.

We can use **for** and **since** in the present perfect tense. Some verbs, such as **come**, **go**, **leave** and **buy**, can be used in the present perfect tense, but they cannot be used with **for** or **since** in positive statements.

- ☒ He has left Beijing for a long time.
- ☒ He has not left Beijing for a long time.
- ☒ They have bought a car since 2020.
- ☒ They have not bought a car since 2020.

If we want to express a continuous state, there is a different way.

Verb	Used for a continuous state	Example
leave	have/has been away from	Millie's grandparents have been away from Beijing since last Saturday.
come/go to arrive at/in	have/has been in/at	They went to visit her aunt in Xi'an. They have been in Xi'an for a few days.
marry	have/has been married	She married Uncle Xu five years ago. They have been married for five years.
borrow	have/has kept	Millie borrowed a book about Xi'an from the town library last Sunday. She has kept this book for about a week.
join	have/has been in have/has been a member of	She has been a member of the town library since 2018.
begin/start	have/has been on	The film has been on for half an hour.



We use _____ (for, since) with a period of time in the present perfect tense.

We use _____ (for, since) with the starting point of a period in the present perfect tense.

B1 Simon is writing about his cousin Vicky's trip to Beijing. Complete his diary entry with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

My cousin Vicky ⁽¹⁾ _____ (arrive) in Beijing with her parents last Sunday. They ⁽²⁾ _____ (be) here at my home for five days.

They ⁽³⁾ _____ (go) to the Palace Museum today. Vicky had a great time and ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (tell) me a lot about the differences between the Palace Museum and the Shenyang Palace Museum. She ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (be) to the Shenyang Palace Museum many times. That museum ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (keep) a rich collection of artworks from the Qing Dynasty. I would love to visit it some day.



B2 Write about your travel experiences, using **have/has gone**, **have/has been**, **for** and **since**.



Integration

Travelling around China



A1 The Class 1, Grade 8 students are talking about the kinds of places they like. Listen to their conversation and match the students with the places. Write the correct letter in each box.

Places for travelling

a Classical gardens

b Museums

c Natural landscapes

d Beaches

e Theme parks

1 Simon

☐

2 Sandy

☐

3 Daniel

☐

4 Amy

☐

5 Millie

☐

A2 The students are listening to a radio programme about the popular attractions in China. Listen and complete the table below.

Attractions	Places	Why
Classical gardens	Suzhou, Yangzhou	They are ⁽¹⁾ _____ and beautiful.
Museums	Beijing, Shanghai	The ⁽²⁾ _____ are amazing.
Natural landscapes	Mount Huangshan, Jiuzhaigou Valley	The ⁽³⁾ _____ are fantastic.
Beaches	Sanya, Qingdao	You can play ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and do some water sports.
Theme parks	Shenzhen, Hong Kong	The rides are so ⁽⁵⁾ _____.

A3 Daniel is writing about travelling in China. Complete his article with the information in Parts A1 and A2.

China's top attractions

China has attractions for everyone!

If you love ⁽¹⁾ _____ parks, you can go to Window of the World in Shenzhen or ⁽²⁾ _____ in Hong Kong. At these attractions, you can go on many exciting ⁽³⁾ _____.

China also offers seaside fun, for example, water sports in cities like ⁽⁴⁾ _____ or Qingdao.

For places of ⁽⁵⁾ _____, travellers can go to Mount Huangshan or Jiuzhaigou Valley. There, they can enjoy the ⁽⁶⁾ _____.

Classical gardens are also a great choice. The gardens in places like Suzhou and ⁽⁷⁾ _____ are quiet and beautiful.

Finally, if you are interested in art and culture, you can go to Beijing or Shanghai. There are so many museums, and the ⁽⁸⁾ _____ are amazing!



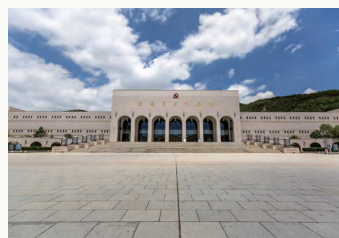
B Daniel has visited Yan'an. Read his blog post and answer the questions below.

Yan'an sits on the banks of the Yanhe River, with hills all around it. It is a place full of history. I have been there recently.

Yan'an was the base of the Communist Party of China and has become a symbol of the Chinese people's spirit of never giving up during that difficult period.

If you want to know more about the history of the Communist Party of China, I will recommend Yan'an Revolutionary Memorial Hall. It is a large museum with a rich collection of historical records including thousands of photographs.

There you will be able to learn a lot about our heroes' great efforts during hard times. It is important for us to remember those heroes.



- 1 What is special about Yan'an?
- 2 Do you know other tourist attractions similar to Yan'an? What are they?



C Daniel and Millie are talking about their holiday plans. Work in pairs and take turns to ask about a holiday plan. Use the conversation below as a model.

Daniel: Have you made any plans for the May Day holiday, Millie?

Millie: Yes. I'm going to visit Guilin with my parents.

Daniel: That's great. My dad has been to Guilin on business twice. He showed me some photos. The landscape is fantastic.

Millie: Yes. As the saying goes, "East or west, Guilin's landscape is the best." I can't wait to see it. What about your holiday plan?

Daniel: I've decided to stay at home and do some online tours.

Millie: That's nice. You'll have a quiet holiday.

Daniel: Yes. That's just what I want.

TIP Useful expressions about talking about plans are:
I'm going to ...
I'd like to ...
I plan to ...
I've decided to ...

D Mr Wu asked the Class 1, Grade 8 students to write an article about a popular attraction in China.

D1 Complete the survey about the attraction you are going to write about.



A popular attraction for visitors

1 What is the name of the attraction?

2 Which type of attraction is it?

Beach

☐

Mountain

☐

Classical garden

☐

Forest

☐

Theme park

☐

Zoo

☐

Museum

☐

Other: _____

3 Where is it?

4 What is special about it?

5 What can you see or do there?



D2

Read Daniel's article about the classical gardens of Suzhou.

Classical gardens of Suzhou

Introduction:

What are the gardens?

The classical gardens of Suzhou have long been a popular attraction for visitors from home and abroad. These beautiful gardens have a long history and are a cultural treasure of China.

Main body:

What makes them special?

These gardens are special because their designs show off the beauty of natural landscapes. The buildings there have light grey roofs and white walls so the gardens look like Chinese landscape paintings. There are beautiful rocks, ponds, hills and trees. A walk through the gardens will make you feel relaxed. No matter where you stand, there is always a perfect picture in front of you. What's more, the patterns and carvings on the doors and windows are fantastic to look at, simple but unusual.

Conclusion:

Why are they so important?

The classical gardens of Suzhou are a model for other gardens all over China. They express traditional Chinese culture, art and design all in one.



D3

Write your article based on the information in Part D1. Use Daniel's article as a model.

Useful expressions

... is a popular attraction for ...

... is/rests in ...

... dates back to ...

... is special because ...

You can ...

What's more, you can enjoy/learn ...

You can also come here to ...

It is a must-see for ...



Assessment



What I can do	Me	Partner
1 I know more about different cities and places of interest in China.		
2 I can use have/has been, have/has gone, for and since correctly.		
3 I can talk and write about popular attractions in China with the new words in this unit.		
4 I learn more about China and feel proud of my country.		

* Assess your learning of new words and grammar by doing the exercises on page 125.

Result: ☐ Weak 🤔 ☐ Good 👍 ☐ Wonderful 👏

I am good at _____.

I need to spend more time on _____.

My action plan: _____



Further study

Xu Xike (1587–1641) was a famous Chinese geographer and travel writer in the Ming Dynasty. He travelled around China for more than 30 years to learn about different places. He wrote a popular book called *Travel Notes of Xu Xike* about these places. Find out more about this book and share your thoughts with your classmates.



Unit 2 Amazing China

A Travelling in another city

A1 David is reading a travel guide to Hangzhou. Complete the travel guide with the correct words. The first letter of each word is given.

Welcome to Hangzhou! This beautiful city ⁽¹⁾ r_____ in the northern part of Zhejiang Province. With many fantastic attractions, it is a great ⁽²⁾ c_____ for a holiday.

Come to Xixi National Wetland Park and enjoy the peace of nature. The park is a ⁽³⁾ t_____ for nature lovers.

Another great place of interest is West Lake. Here, you can ⁽⁴⁾ a_____ the simple beauty of the lake, trees and old bridges. It is also great to enjoy a cup of tea in a teahouse by the ⁽⁵⁾ b_____ of the lake.

Do you ⁽⁶⁾ p_____ learning about culture and history? Lingyin Temple is a must-see! It has a history of about 1,700 years.

A2 David went to Hangzhou for the May Day holiday. He posted an article about his trip on his social media. Complete it using **have/has been**, **have/has gone**, **for** and **since**.

My parents and I came to visit my aunt in Hangzhou for the May Day holiday. My aunt has lived here ⁽¹⁾ _____ 2010. I ⁽²⁾ _____ to this city three times.

First, we visited Xixi National Wetland Park. There was a flower festival when we were there. It was great to see so many beautiful flowers. My grandparents love plants, but they didn't come. They ⁽³⁾ _____ to Nanjing for the holiday.

We also went to West Lake. It has been popular with poets and artists ⁽⁴⁾ _____ ancient times. I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to several places in this area, but it's hard to pick a favourite. I love them all!

Today, we visited the Lingyin Temple. The temple has been there ⁽⁶⁾ _____ about 1,700 years! Sadly, Dad couldn't go with us. He ⁽⁷⁾ _____ to Suzhou already. But my mum, aunt and I had a great time there!



B Exploring China



B1 Read the leaflet from a travel agency. Then listen to the conversations between a travel agent and four customers. Write down the letter of the best package tour for each customer.

Explore China with Sunshine Travel!

Package tour A

Chinese Temple Tour

4 days 3 nights

- Enjoy the kung fu culture at the Shaolin Temple.
- See the White Horse Temple, the first Buddhist temple in China.



Package tour B

Guilin Tour

3 days 2 nights

- Have a boat trip on the Lijiang River.
- See the amazing rocks in the Reed Flute Cave.

Package tour C

Chinese Garden Tour

5 days 4 nights

- Visit the classical gardens and water towns.
- Enjoy tea at a traditional teahouse.
- Watch a fantastic Kunqu opera.



Package tour D

Shanghai Tour

2 days 1 night

- Visit the Bund and take a boat trip on the Huangpu River.
- Enjoy yourself in the Oriental Pearl Tower.

Customer 1 _____

Customer 2 _____

Customer 3 _____

Customer 4 _____

B2 Look at the tours in Part B1. Work in pairs and talk about which tour you would like to go on and why.

C Famous mountains in China

C1 Nora is reading some texts posted by Jack, a mountain climber, on his social media. Read them and answer the questions below.

I just climbed Mount Huangshan! I was lucky to see a sea of clouds at the top of the mountain. I also saw trees and rocks with such strange shapes! One rock even looked like a monkey. What a sight!

Look at this beautiful sunrise! I watched it from the top of Mount Taishan. It wasn't easy to get to the top of the mountain, but it was worth it for this view.



I've climbed Mount Lushan several times, but every time it feels special. The waterfalls there are truly amazing. Many great poets in ancient China wrote beautiful poems about them.



Mount Huashan was the most difficult mountain for me to climb. I felt so proud of myself when I reached the top. It was such a fantastic feeling!

- 1 What did Jack see on Mount Huangshan?

- 2 What did Jack watch at the top of Mount Taishan?

- 3 What is Mount Lushan famous for?

- 4 Why did Jack feel proud when he reached the top of Mount Huashan?

C2 Nora had a trip to the Changbai Mountains and wrote some notes about it. Help her write a travel blog using the information below.

My trip to the Changbai Mountains

- **Time:** During the summer holiday
- **Transport:** By high-speed train
- **Attractions:**
 - Tianchi Lake
 - Amazing waterfalls
 - Beautiful pine trees



Notes

Unit 2

- 1 He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. (page 20)
不到长城非好汉。
这句话也可用 “One who fails to reach the Great Wall is not a hero.” 表示。
- 2 Kanas Lake looks beautiful! (page 21, Part B)
喀纳斯湖看起来美极了!
喀纳斯湖位于新疆维吾尔自治区布尔津县北部,喀纳斯河中段峡谷中,湖水会随着季节和天气的变化而变换颜色。喀纳斯湖景区自然环境独特,物种资源丰富,是国家级自然保护区。
- 3 The penguins there are really cute, but I prefer going on the rides. (page 21, Part B)
那里的企鹅很可爱,但我更喜欢玩乘骑类游乐项目。
短语 prefer doing sth 意思是“更喜欢做某事”。prefer 的常见结构还有: prefer (doing) sth to (doing) sth,意为“比起(做)……,更喜欢(做)……”。如:
I prefer visiting Hongcun Village in person to watching short videos about it.
比起观看关于它的短视频,我更愿意自己去游览宏村。
- 4 Rich in history and culture, Nanjing has long been a popular tourist attraction. (page 22, lines 2-3)
南京有着丰富的历史和文化,长久以来一直是人们喜爱的旅游胜地。
句中的 rich in history and culture 是说明性状语,也称作主语补语。修饰主语的形容词或形容词短语常可放在句首充当这类成分,用以说明主语的状态、性质或特征。如:
Hungry and tired, I entered the restaurant and had a bowl of jiaozi.
我又饿又累,走进那家餐馆,吃了一碗饺子。
- 5 Besides its many universities, the city is also proud of the Confucius Temple. (page 22, lines 13-15)
除了拥有众多大学之外,这座城市还以夫子庙为傲。
夫子庙位于南京市贡院西街、秦淮河北岸。始建于北宋,原为供奉和祭祀孔子之地,南宋时为府学,并建有考场贡院,明初曾为国子监,清为县学。夫子庙具有鲜明浓郁的地方特色和文化气息,是展示古都风貌的重要窗口。
- 6 It is one of the birthplaces of Chinese culture and used to be the seat of power of thirteen dynasties. (page 23, lines 2-3)
它(洛阳)是中国文化的发源地之一,曾是十三个王朝的中央政府所在地。
洛阳是中国古都之一,历史上先后有夏、商、西周、东周等十三个王朝在此建都,是建都时间最早、设为都城时间最长的城市。洛阳也是丝绸之路的东方起点之一。
- 7 Every spring, thousands of tourists from home and abroad come to admire them. (page 23, lines 10-11)
每年春天,成千上万国内外游客前来赏花。
句中的 from home and abroad 意思是“来自国内外”。at home and abroad 意思是“在

国内外”。如：

His new novel received much attention, both at home and abroad.

他的新小说在国内外都受到了许多关注。

8 They won't come back until next weekend. (page 26, Part A1)

他们要到下个周末才回来。

句中的 *not ... until ...* 意思是“直到……才……”。如：

They didn't start their journey until the rain stopped. 直到雨停了，他们才启程。

9 East or west, Guilin's landscape is the best. (page 31, Part C)

桂林山水甲天下。

此句化用俗语“East or west, home is the best”，意思是“金窝银窝，不如自己的草窝”。

Grammar check

Unit 2

现在完成时(II)

have/has been 和 have/has gone 的用法

- ◆ 我们用 have/has been 表示某人曾经去过某地,并且已经回来。如:
He **has been** to the Palace Museum twice. 他曾经去过故宫博物院两次。
—**Have** you ever **been** to Xi'an? 你去过西安吗?
—No. I **have** never **been** there. But I plan to go this year.
不,我从来没去过,不过我打算今年去。
- ◆ 我们用 have/has gone 表示某人已经去了某地,但还没回来。如:
He **has gone** to London. He will be back in two weeks.
他已经去伦敦了。他将在两周后回来。
—Is Tom at home? 汤姆在家吗?
—No, he isn't. He **has gone** to the cinema. 不在。他去看电影了。

和 for、since 连用的动词

- ◆ 现在完成时常和 for、since 引导的表示一段时间的时间状语连用。如:
He **has been** away from China **for two years**. 他离开中国已有两年了。
He **has lived** in Nanjing **since 2020**. 自 2020 年以来,他一直住在南京。
注意: 在现在完成时中,如果出现表示一段时间的状态语,我们要用延续性动词,而不能短暂性动词。下面是一些常用的短暂性动词和延续性动词:

短暂性动词	延续性动词	现在完成时构成
leave	be away from	have/has been away from
buy	have	have/has had
open	be open	have/has been open
close	be closed	have/has been closed
borrow	keep	have/has kept
finish	be over	have/has been over

Wordlist (by unit)

注:本表不收录有关指示语、语法讲解和课题(Project)中的生词和短语。括号中所标数字为该词条在本教科书中首次出现时的页码。带*号的单词只要求会读、听得懂,不要求拼写。

Unit 2

prefer /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ <i>vt.</i> 较喜欢 (21)	anywhere /'eniweə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 任何地方 (27)
ride /raɪd/ <i>n.</i> 供乘骑的游乐设施 (21)	marry /'mæri/ <i>vt. & vi.</i> 结婚,嫁,娶 (28)
scare /skeə(r)/ <i>vt.</i> 使害怕 (21)	artwork /'ɑ:twɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 艺术作品 (28)
explore /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ <i>vt. & vi.</i> 探索 (21)	* classical /'klæsɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 古典的 (29)
<i>vt.</i> 探究 (22)	* theme /θi:m/ <i>n.</i> 主题 (29)
reach /ri:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 河段,直水道 (22)	theme park <i>n.</i> 主题乐园 (29)
rich /rɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 大量含有;丰富多彩的;富有的 (22)	* base /beɪs/ <i>n.</i> 据点,总部;基础 (30)
* attraction /ə'trækʃn/ <i>n.</i> 向往的地方,有吸引力的事;吸引 (22)	period /'piəriəd/ <i>n.</i> 时期 (30)
choice /tʃɔɪs/ <i>n.</i> 选择 (22)	record /'rekɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 记录;纪录 (30)
historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 历史上著名(或重要)的 (22)	hero /'hɪərəʊ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> heroes) 英雄 (30)
learning /'lɜ:nɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 学问,知识;学习 (22)	twice /twaɪs/ <i>adv.</i> 两次 (31)
university /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ <i>n.</i> 大学 (22)	show off 衬托;炫耀,卖弄,显示 (32)
body /'bɒdi/ <i>n.</i> 机构,团体 (22)	no matter ... 不论...,无论...,不管... (32)
feel /fi:l/ <i>n.</i> (场所等给的) 印象,感受,气氛 (22)	
bank /bæŋk/ <i>n.</i> 岸,河畔 (23)	
* birthplace /'bɜ:θpleɪs/ <i>n.</i> 发源地;出生地 (23)	
seat of power <i>n.</i> (中央)政府所在地,权力中心 (23)	
* dynasty /'dɪnəsti/ <i>n.</i> 朝代 (23)	
* cave /keɪv/ <i>n.</i> 洞穴,山洞 (23)	
* carving /'kɑ:vɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 雕刻术;雕刻品 (23)	
lover /'lʌvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 爱好者 (23)	
* peony /'pi:əni/ <i>n.</i> 牡丹,芍药 (23)	
abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ <i>adv.</i> 在国外,到国外 (23)	
admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ <i>vt.</i> 欣赏;钦佩 (23)	
make one's way (to) 前往 (23)	
* dreamlike /'dri:mlaɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 梦幻(般)的 (23)	
central /'sentrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 在中心的,中央的 (25)	
soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 士兵 (25)	
imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ <i>vt. & vi.</i> 想象 (25)	
* site /saɪt/ <i>n.</i> 地点,位置 (25)	
business /'bɪznəs/ <i>n.</i> 商务,公事;生意 (26)	
mix /mɪks/ <i>n.</i> 混合,混杂,结合 (26)	
until /ən'tɪl/ <i>prep. & conj.</i> 到...时,直到...为止 (26)	
message /'mesɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 电邮(或手机)信息;消息 (27)	