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Unit 1 A General Survey

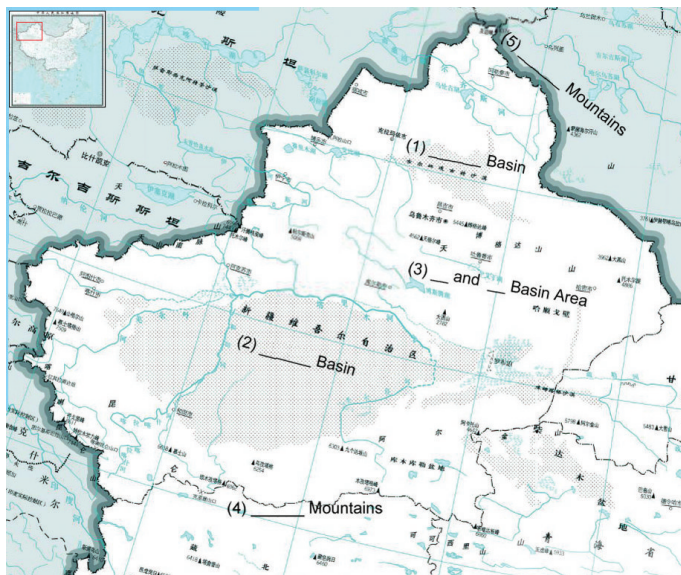


Text A



Lead-in

1. Fill in the five blanks in the map according to the text.



- 1) _____ Basin
- 2) _____ Basin
- 3) _____ and _____ basin area
- 4) _____ Mountains
- 5) _____ Mountains

2. Work in pairs and decide whether the following statements of Xinjiang are True or False.

- 1) Xinjiang is a place that is most distant from the sea. ()
- 2) 39 different ethnic minority groups live in Xinjiang. ()
- 3) The most part of Xinjiang is plateau (高原), with few basins. ()
- 4) Xinjiang is famous for its silk products. ()



5) Xinjiang has a typical temperate continental climate. ()

Xinjiang in Brief

- ① Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, also called Xinjiang for short, is situated in the northwestern border area of China. Geographically, Xinjiang is located in 73°40' — 96°23' east longitude, and 34°25' — 49°10' north latitude. It covers an area of 1.6 million square kilometers (km²), accounting for one sixth of China's total territory. It borders eight countries, and has more than 5,600 kilometers of borderline, making up one quarter of the country's total land borderline. So Xinjiang is China's largest administrative region at the provincial level that has the most neighboring countries and the longest borderline in China. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was founded on October 1st in 1955 with Urumqi as its capital.
- ② Under the government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, there are two cities at the prefecture level, 5 autonomous prefectures, and 7 administrative offices. Under The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, there are 14 divisions, 175 corps of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- ③ Xinjiang stands in the center of Eurasian Continent, far from the ocean, and is surrounded by high mountains. It has high altitude glacier, vast desert and grassland, with scattered oases. Its topography is described as “three mountains with a basin between each two”. In the north lie the Altai Mountains, in the south, the Kunlun Mountains, while the Tianshan Mountains, the landmark of Xinjiang, lie along the middle dividing Xinjiang into two parts: in the southern part stretches the Tarim Basin and in northern part lies the Junggar Basin. By custom, the area south of the Tianshan Mountains is called South Xinjiang, the northern area of the Tianshan Mountains is called North Xinjiang, and the Hami and Turpan basin area is called East Xinjiang. Xinjiang has a typical temperate continental climate with little rainfall and low moisture. Winter and summer are long; spring and autumn are short. It has a long period of daylight and a huge variation in temperature between daytime and evening.
- ④ Xinjiang is a multi-ethnic region. In the long history, people of various nationalities have created affluent and splendid traditional culture. Their clothing, food, lodging, art, customs, and festivals all have strong ethnic characteristics and colorful local specialties. Xinjiang is known in the world as the “Land of Singing and Dancing”, “Land of Fruits and Melons”, “Land of Jade”, and “Land of Carpets and Silk”.
- ⑤ In recent years, with the support and help of the Central Government, the economy of Xinjiang grows rapidly. In 2011, the total regional Gross Domestic Production (GDP) reached 657.5 billion yuan, increasing by 12% compared to the previous year.

(451 words)



Words

situate	['sɪtʃueɪt]	v.	place or locate in a certain position 位于,坐落于
locate	[ləu'keɪt]	v.	situate 坐落于
border	['bɔ:də]	n. & v.	a line that indicates a boundary; form the boundary of 边界; 与……接壤
territory	['terɪtəri]	n.	land under the control of a ruler, country, city, etc. 领土
administrative	[əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv]	a.	of or involving the management of public or business affairs 管理公共事务的; 行政的
prefecture	['pri:fektʃuə; -tʃə-]	n.	a governmental division or area of certain countries 州; 县; 辖区
ethnic	['eθnɪk]	a.	of a national, racial or tribal group that has a common cultural tradition 民族的; 种族的
division	[dɪ'vɪʒən]	n.	major unit or section of an organization (组织或机构的)单位, 部门
corps	[kɔ:]	n.	military force made up of two or more divisions 兵团, 军
husbandry	['hʌzbəndrɪ]	n.	farming 农牧业
glacier	['glæsiə]	n.	mass of ice, formed by snow on mountains, moving slowly down a valley 冰川; 冰河
scattered	['skæɪtəd]	a.	lying far apart; not close together 分散的
oasis	[əu'eɪsɪs]	n.	(pl. oases) fertile place, with water and trees, in a desert 绿洲
topography	[tə'pɒgrəfi]	n.	(description of the) features of a place or district 地形; 地志; 地形学
landmark	['lændmɑ:k]	n.	an easily recognizable object by which one can tell one's position 陆标, 地标
stretch	[stretʃ]	v.	spread out over an area or a period of time; extend 绵延; 延续
typical	['tɪpɪkəl]	a.	having the distinctive qualities of a particular type of person or thing; representative 典型的



temperate	['tempərɪt]	<i>a.</i>	(of climate or climatic regions) having a mild temperature without extremes of heat or cold (气候)温和的
affluent	['æfluənt]	<i>a.</i>	rich; prosperous 富裕的; 丰富的
specialty	['speʃəltɪ]	<i>n.</i>	a particularly fine or excellent product 名产品, 特产
jade	[dʒeɪd]	<i>n.</i>	hard, usu. green, stone from which ornaments, etc are carved 玉; 翡翠
previous	['pri:vɪəs]	<i>a.</i>	coming before in time or order (时间或顺序上)先的, 前的

➤ Phrases and Expressions

for short	简称; 缩略
account for	(在数量上、比例上)占
make up	组成, 构成
be surrounded by	被……包围
describe... as...	把……描述为
divide into	把……分为
by custom	按习俗
be known as	被誉为
compared to/ with	与……相比

➤ Proper Names

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	新疆维吾尔自治区
Urumqi	乌鲁木齐
Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps	新疆生产建设兵团
the Eurasia Continent	欧亚大陆
the Altai Mountains	阿尔泰山脉
the Kunlun Mountains	昆仑山脉
the Tianshan Mountains	天山山脉
the Tarim Basin	塔里木盆地
the Junggar Basin	准噶尔盆地
Gross Domestic Production (GDP)	国民生产总值



Reading Comprehension

Fill in the form with figures of Xinjiang according to the text and your knowledge.

total area of Xinjiang	1)
founding time	2)
number of aboriginal ethnic groups	3)
number of divisions of corps	4)
length of borderline	5)
the GDP of Xinjiang in 2011	6)
the number of neighboring countries	7)

Language Focus

1. Complete the following sentences with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

border	multi-ethnic	oasis	account for
stretch	jade	compared with	specialty

- France _____ Germany along parts of the Rhine.
- The caravan stopped for the night at a/an _____ in the desert.
- Most nations in the world are _____, and some even consist of more than 50 different ethnic groups.
- The Taklimakan Desert seemed to _____ out before them endlessly.
- Students _____ 50% of our customers.
- A beginner's painting can't be _____ that of an expert.
- The _____ was sold at half price because of several blemishes (瑕疵) in it.
- I recommend the vegetable pie — it's the _____ of the restaurant.

2. Translate the following sentences into English with the given words or expressions.

- 这张床占据了整个房间的大半空间。(make up)
- 国民生产总值,简称GDP。(for short)
- 在大多数西方国家,龙被描述成怪物。(describe as)
- 按照习俗,维吾尔族男子见面要相互握手。(by custom)
- 伊犁被称之为苹果之乡。(be known as)



Follow-up Activity

Group work: Each member introduces his hometown orally, taking the following items into your presentation. Then based on the oral presentation, each student writes a passage in about 200 words.

- 1) the name and location;
- 2) the major ethnic groups;
- 3) the geographic features;
- 4) the specialties.



Text B



Lead-in

1. Match each stamp with the corresponding ethnic group.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

- 1) Uyghurs _____
- 2) Huis _____
- 3) Mongolians _____
- 4) Kazaks _____
- 5) Tajiks _____
- 6) Xibes _____
- 7) Kirgizs _____
- 8) Tartars _____

2. Brainstorm the features of each ethnic group on the stamps.

Ethnic Minorities in Xinjiang

- ① Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has, since ancient times, been populated by many ethnic groups, including a great number of nomadic tribes and nations. It has 13 aboriginal



ethnic groups that have lived here for generations, i.e. the Uygurs, Hans, Kazaks, Mongolians, Huis, Kirgizs, Manchus, Xibes, Tajiks, Daurs, Ozbeks, Tatars and Russians. The Uygurs comprised the majority (46%), and this multiethnic pattern remains even today. There are 5 autonomous prefectures in Xinjiang: Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Bortala Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Bayingoleng Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture and Kiizilesu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture. According to the 2010 census, the total population reached more than 21.8 million, of which the ethnic minorities account for 61%. One of five autonomous regions in China, Xinjiang is home to 47 ethnic groups.

- ② In 138 BC, the Han Dynasty imperial court sent Zhang Qian as special envoy to the “Western Region” to forge alliances with local tribes against border harassment from the Huns. In 121 BC, the Han army defeated the Huns at the Hexi Corridor in Gansu Province and established four frontier prefectures: Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiuquan and Dunhuang. In 101 BC, the Western Han Dynasty stationed hundreds of garrison troops south of the Tianshan Mountains to guard the border and cultivate the land. Later in 60 BC, the Han Dynasty set up a “Western Region Frontiers Command” in Xinjiang, taking up sovereignty over the region. Xinjiang hence became an integral part of the multiethnic Chinese nation.
- ③ The 13 major ethnic groups in Xinjiang have been involved in constant migration due to great changes in the natural environment. These population movements have caused religious and cultural intermingling, producing the region’s present unique customs. These are expressed through diet, costume, wedding and funeral ceremonies, as well as religious beliefs, values, taboos and art. It is no wonder that whoever visits is deeply impressed by rich cultural diversity in Xinjiang.

(320 words)

Words

ancient	[ˈeɪnfənt]	a.	very old 古代的;古老的
nomadic	[nəʊˈmædɪk]	a.	(of groups of people) tending to travel and change settlements frequently 游牧的;流浪的
aboriginal	[æbəˈrɪdʒənəl]	a.	inhabiting a land from a very early period, esp. before the arrival of colonists (尤指人)从很早的时期(尤指殖民者到来之前)就居住于某地的



comprise	[kəm'praɪz]	v.	be composed of 包含;由……组成
census	['sensəs]	n.	official counting of a country's population or of other classes of things, eg. traffic, for statistical purposes 人口调查; 人口普查
envoy	['envɔɪ]	n.	a diplomat having less authority than an ambassador 使者;全权公使
alliance	[ə'laɪəns]	n.	the state of being allied or confederated 联盟
harassment	['hærəsmənt]	n.	the act of tormenting by continued persistent attacks and criticism 骚扰
garrison	['gærɪsən]	n.	the troops who maintain and guard a fortified place 卫戍部队
cultivate	['kʌltɪveɪt]	v.	prepare for crops 开垦,耕作
sovereignty	['sɒvrɪntɪ]	n.	government free from external control 主权
integral	['ɪntɪgrəl]	a.	constituting the undiminished entirety; lacking nothing essential especially not damaged 完整的,整体的
hence	[hens]	ad.	from this time 从此时起
migration	[maɪ'greɪʃən]	n.	the movement of persons from one country or locality to another 迁移
religious	[rɪ'lɪdʒəs]	a.	concerned with sacred matters or religion or the church 宗教的
unique	[ju:'ni:k]	a.	radically distinctive and without equal; applying exclusively to a given category or condition or locality 独特的
costume	['kɒstju:m]	n.	the attire worn in a play or at a fancy dress ball 服装,装束
ceremony	['serɪməʊnɪ]	n.	a formal event performed on a special occasion 仪式
funeral	['fju:nərəl]	n.	a ceremony at which a dead person is buried or cremated 葬礼
diversity	[daɪ'və:səti]	n.	noticeable heterogeneity; the condition or result of being changed 多样性;差异



Phrases and Expressions

according to	根据, 按照
set up	建立; 装配
take up	拿起; 从事; 占据(时间, 地方)
be involved in	参与; 使卷入
due to	由于; 应归于
no wonder	难怪

Proper Names

Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture	伊犁哈萨克自治州
Bortala Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture	博尔塔拉蒙古自治州
Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	昌吉回族自治州
Bayingoleng Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture	巴音郭楞蒙古自治州
Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture	克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州
Hexi Corridor	河西走廊
Western Region Frontiers Command	西域都护府

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) How many ethnic groups are there in Xinjiang?
- 2) How many autonomous prefectures are there in Xinjiang and what are they?
- 3) What is the percentage of ethnic groups people in the total population of Xinjiang in 2010?
- 4) What historical events marked the beginning of Han Dynasty's sovereignty of Xinjiang?
- 5) According to the text, which aspects are presented in the unique customs of ethnic groups of Xinjiang?

Language Focus

1. Complete the following sentences with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

ancient	nomadic	multiethnic	comprise
census	forge	cultivate	migration

- 1) Kazaks and Mongolians are traditionally _____ peoples of Xinjiang.
- 2) "Manas" is the epic (史诗) of Kirgiz people, which sings the story of _____ heroes.



- 3) After negotiation, the two nations _____ an alliance in 132 BC.
- 4) China is a _____ country. It is made up of 56 ethnic groups.
- 5) Xinjiang is _____ of 48 ethnic groups.
- 6) According to the latest _____, our population has increased.
- 7) The people in the south of Xinjiang _____ mainly cotton and wheat.
- 8) There was a huge _____ of people into Europe because of the war.

2. Translate the following sentences into English with the given words or expressions.

- 1) 很多新同学参与了俱乐部的组织工作。(be involved in)
- 2) 你知道什么时候,汉朝开始管理西域的吗?(take up)
- 3) 这次试验的成功主要是由于他们的及时援助。(due to)
- 4) 新疆拥有美景和独一无二的民俗,难怪这么多游客都喜欢来新疆。(no wonder)
- 5) 人们将成立一个基金用来帮助新疆的贫困学生。(set up)

 Follow-up Activity

Group work: Each group chooses one different ethnic group of Xinjiang to give a short presentation. The presentation should include:

- 1) a general introduction to the ethnic group;
- 2) the reason why you choose the ethnic group to introduce;
- 3) the unique feature of the group.



Unit 2 Major Cities (I)



Text A



Lead-in

Group work: Write down the English names of the following scenic spots. Then each group chooses one scenic spot to make a brief introduction.



(a) _____



(b) _____



(c) _____



(d) _____

Urumqi

- ① Urumqi means “beautiful pasture” in Mongolian. It is the capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and a political, economic, transportation and cultural center of the whole region. The city is located at the northern foot of the Tianshan Mountains and the closest distance to the sea is 2,250 km, which makes it the inland city of the farthest distance to the sea in the world. The famous Asia Geographical Center is situated at the 30 km south of the



suburb of Urumqi city. By the end of 2009, its total population was more than 2,400,000. Based on its unique geographic location and regional advantage, Urumqi has become the transportation hub joining the south and north of the Tianshan Mountains together and connecting Xinjiang and the inland. Since China started the reform and open-door policy in 1978, especially after the second land bridge between Asia and Europe was linked up, Urumqi city has become an important door opened to the countries bordering West China as well as a window for external economic and cultural exchanges. The annual Urumqi Trade Fair, now called Xinjiang Asia-Europe Exposition attracts a large number of domestic and foreign and businessmen. In the year 2009, the GDP of the city has reached RMB 109,500 million, 9.5% increase compared with the previous year.

- ② Urumqi belongs to the temperate continental monsoon climate zone, which has four distinct seasons. Spring and autumn are quite short while winter is very long. The average temperature of the whole year is 7.3°C.
- ③ The famous and excellent special products in Urumqi city are: jade carving craftworks, Tianshan woolen sweaters, Xinjiang carpets, and various national handicrafts. And the major tourist attractions are: the Red Hill Park (also called Hong Shan Park), the Xinjiang Museum, the Confucian Temple, the Shaanxi Grand Mosque, the Nanshan Mountains, the Heavenly Lake, and Xinjiang International Grand Bazaar, Erdaoqiao Market, Xinjiang Folk Street, etc.

(316 words)

Words

pasture	['pɑːstʃə]	<i>n.</i>	(piece of) land covered with grass and similar plants, suitable for grazing animals 牧场; 草原
transportation	[ˌtrænsˈpɔːtɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	a means or system of carrying passengers or goods from one place to another 交通, 运输
suburb	['sʌbəːb]	<i>n.</i>	(esp. residential) district outside the central part of a town or city 郊区
advantage	[ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i>	condition or circumstance that gives one superiority or success 优越的条件或环境; 优势
hub	[hʌb]	<i>n.</i>	central point of activity, interest or importance (活动、兴趣或要务的)中心
external	[ɪk'stɜːnəl]	<i>a.</i>	outside; situated on the outside of sth. 外面的; 外表的



exchange	[ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]	<i>n.</i>	(action or process of) giving one thing or person in return for another 交换; 交流
annual	['ænjuəl]	<i>a.</i>	happening every year 每年的; 一年一次的
domestic	[də'mestɪk]	<i>a.</i>	of or inside a particular country, not foreign or international 本国的; 国内的
monsoon	[mɒn'suːn]	<i>n.</i>	seasonal wind in south Asia (南亚的)季风
distinct	[dɪ'stɪŋkt]	<i>a.</i>	different in kind; separate 种类不同的; 分开的
average	['ævərɪdʒ]	<i>a.</i>	calculated by making an average of a number of quantities 平均的
carve	[kɑːv]	<i>v.</i>	cutting away material from wood or stone 雕刻
mosque	[mɒsk]	<i>n.</i>	清真寺

Phrases and Expressions

base on	根据
as well as	和; 既……又
belong to	属于
connect... and/with	连接
link up	连接; 结合

Proper Names

the Tianshan Mountains	天山
the Asia Geographical Center	亚洲中心
Xinjiang Asia-Europe Exposition	新疆亚欧博览会
the Red Hill Park	红山公园
the Xinjiang Museum	新疆博物馆
the Confucian [kən'fjuːfjən] Temple	文庙
the Shaanxi Grand Mosque	陕西大寺
the Nanshang Mountains	南山
the Heavenly Lake	天池
the Xinjiang International Grand Bazaar	新疆国际大巴扎
the Erdaoqiao Market	二道桥市场
the Xinjiang Folk Street	新疆民街



Reading Comprehension

Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1) Urumqi is the city of the farthest distance to the sea in the world. ()
- 2) The famous Asian Center is situated at the center of Urumqi city. ()
- 3) Xinjiang Asia-Europe Exposition is held every two years. ()
- 4) Urumqi has only three seasons. Spring and autumn are quite short while winter is very long.
()
- 5) The passage mainly talked about the history of Urumqi. ()

Language Focus

1. Complete the following sentences with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

average	base on	belong to	domestic
link up	distinct	unique	exchange

- 1) The two railways _____ at the station.
- 2) The footprints are quite _____ ; they must be fresh.
- 3) We all have _____ skills and gifts.
- 4) The special products of Xinjiang are exported to Europe, Asia, Africa and _____ market, gaining good reputations at home and abroad.
- 5) The _____ age of the students in this class is nineteen.
- 6) These books _____ me.
- 7) The Uygur man gave the traveler a lamb in _____ of tea.
- 8) This novel is _____ historical facts.

2. Translate the following sentences into English with the given words or expressions.

- 1) 新疆的首府乌鲁木齐,位于天山脚下,是新疆的政治、经济、文化和教育的中心。(locate)
- 2) 他分担我的悲伤也分享我的快乐。(as well as)
- 3) 乌鲁木齐由于它的交通中心地位和特产,具有很强的优势。(advantage, hub, special products)
- 4) 提到新疆,人们会联想到美玉、瓜果和草原。(connect... with)
- 5) 当北疆还是冰雪覆盖的时候,南疆已是春暖花开开了。(while)

Follow-up Activity

Group work: Introduce your hometown or a capital city in China / other countries from the



following aspects: location, climate, tourist attractions and special products. Then based on the discussion, each student writes a passage in about 200 words.



Text B



Lead-in

Group work: Write down the English names of the following scenic spots. Then each group chooses one scenic spot to make a brief introduction.



(a) _____



(b) _____



(c) _____



(d) _____

Kashgar

- ① Kashi or Kashgar in full name, means “a place of distribution for jade” in Uyghur. It is the political, economic and cultural center in the south part of Xinjiang, covering a total area of about 146,000 square kilometers and 1,473 kilometers from Urumqi. It enjoys a long history of more than two thousand years and splendid Islamic culture. Once an important hub on the Old Silk Road, it is now the largest oasis city in China. The Kashgar Administrative offices administers eleven counties and one city and has a population of over 3,800,000, over 90% of



which are of Uyghur nationality and other minority nationalities.

- ② Kashgar is full of ethnic features and flavors, and has a reputation of the “Land of Singing and Dancing”. Uyghur people’s Sanem, Mexirep and hand drums, and Tajik people’s eagle dance are world famous. Moreover, it is well-known as the land abounding in almond, watermelons, sweet melons, fig, grapes, pomegranate, flat peaches, Badam nuts, mulberry, etc. Besides, visitors can taste all kinds of delicious local food such as roasted whole lamb, Shish Kebab, Pilaf, roasted dumplings, and buy various handicrafts such as Yengisar knives, embroidered hats, Atlas Silk here. Kashgar City, known as “a Pearl of the Silk Road”, is noted for its historical and cultural relics. It used to be an ideal place for business travelers and their caravans to have a rest. Because of its special and important roles in the history of different times of Xinjiang and its great contributions to the exchange in civilizations between the east and the west, it is termed as “a living fossil” of Xinjiang history. In Xinjiang, there is a saying that “He who has not been to Kashgar has not been to Xinjiang.”
- ③ Kashgar is called the cradle of ancient Uyghur culture. During the 11th century A.D., Yusuf Has Hujif, a great linguist, completed his masterpiece *Wisdom of Royal Glory* here. So did Muhamud al-Kashgari, a great scholar, who compiled the *Dictionary of Great Turkic Languages*. This region has also given birth to the world-known Uyghur classical music epic *The Twelve Muqam*.
- ④ Kashgar is located in the temperate zone of a continental climate with a long period of sunshine and little rainfall. The climate in this area varies greatly because of the varied topography. Specifically, Kashgar can be divided into plain climate, desert climate, mountain climate, the Pamir Plateau climate and the Kunlun Mountains climate. Located in the plain climate zone with clear four seasons, Kashgar has a long summer and short winter. The annual mean temperature is 11.7°C.
- ⑤ The major scenic spots in Kashgar are: the Id Kah Mosque, the Apakh Khoja Mausoleum (also called the Tomb of Fragrant Imperial Concubine), the Ancient Hanoi City, the Three Immortal Buddha Caves, Chini-Bagh, Russian Consulate, the Grand Bazaar, the Karakul Lake, etc.
- ⑥ In recent years, with the support of the government, Kashgar has made rapid social and economic development. Following Urumqi Trade Fair (now called Xinjiang Asia-Europe Exposition), Kashgar Trade Fair has become another platform of international commerce for Xinjiang to open to the western countries.

(531 words)



Words

distribution	[ˌdɪstrɪ'bjuːʃən]	<i>n.</i>	the position or arrangement of (members of a group) in space or time 分布
splendid	['splendɪd]	<i>a.</i>	magnificent 壮丽的; 辉煌的
flavor	['fleɪvər]	<i>n.</i>	special quality, characteristic or atmosphere 特色; 风味
reputation	[repju'teɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	what is generally said or believed about the abilities, qualities, etc of sb./sth. 名声; 名誉
almond	['ɑːmənd]	<i>n.</i>	扁桃仁; 杏仁
fig	[fɪg]	<i>n.</i>	无花果
pomegranate	['pɒmɡrænɪt]	<i>n.</i>	石榴(树)
mulberry	['mʌlbəri]	<i>n.</i>	桑椹
handicraft	['hændɪkraʊt]	<i>n.</i>	work that needs both skill with the hands and artistic skill 手工艺; 手工艺品
embroider	[ɪm'brɔɪdə]	<i>v.</i>	decorate (cloth) with needlework (在布上)刺绣
relic	['reɪlɪk]	<i>n.</i>	something old that reminds us of the past 遗迹; 遗物
caravan	['kærəvæn]	<i>n.</i>	covered cart or wagon used for living in, and able to be pulled by a horse (供居住可用马拉的)篷车
contribution	[ˌkɒntrɪ'bjuːʃən]	<i>n.</i>	action of contributing 贡献
civilization	[ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	state of human social development 文明
fossil	['fɒsəl]	<i>n.</i>	remains of a prehistoric animal or plant preserved by being buried in earth and now hardened like rock 化石
cradle	['kreɪdl]	<i>n.</i>	place where sth. begins 发源地
vary	['veəri]	<i>v.</i>	change 改变, 变化
mean	[miːn]	<i>a.</i>	average 平均的
fragrant	['freɪɡrənt]	<i>a.</i>	having a pleasant or sweet smell 有香味的; 芳香的
consulate	['kɒnsjʊlɪt]	<i>n.</i>	offices of a consul 领事馆
bazaar	[bə'zɑː]	<i>n.</i>	(in eastern countries) group of shops or stalls or part of a town where these are (东方国家的)市场, 城市的商业区
orchard	['ɔːtʃəd]	<i>n.</i>	piece of land in which fruit trees are grown 果园
commerce	['kɒməːs]	<i>n.</i>	trade 贸易



Phrases and Expressions

abound in	大量拥有
such as	诸如
be noted for	以……而得名
be termed as	被称为
give birth to	产生;引起
flat peach	蟠桃

Proper Names

Mexirap	麦西来普(木卡姆的一部分,由歌舞组成)
Sanem	赛乃姆(歌舞的一种形式)
Badam nut	巴旦木仁(又名巴旦杏,是新疆的一种干果)
Shish Kebab	羊肉串
Pilaf/ Pilau	抓饭
Roasted Dumplings	烤包子
Yengisar knives	英吉沙小刀
Atlas Silk	艾德莱丝绸
Yusuf Has Hjif	玉素甫·哈斯·哈吉甫(《福乐智慧》的作者,11世纪维吾尔族诗人、思想家、政治活动家)
<i>Wisdom of Royal Glory</i>	《福乐智慧》(维吾尔族古典长诗)
Muhamud al-Kashgari	穆罕默德·喀什噶里(《突厥语大辞典》的作者)
the Dictionary of Great Turkic Languages	《突厥语大辞典》
the Twelve Muqam	十二木卡姆
the Id Kah Mosque	艾提尕尔清真寺
the Apakh Khoja Mausoleum	阿帕克霍加墓(又称“香妃墓”)
the Ancient Hanoi City	盘橐故城(又称“破城子”)
the Three Immortal Buddha Caves	三仙洞
Chini-Bagh	其尼瓦克宾馆(又名“中国花园”,曾是英国驻喀什领事馆)
the Grand Bazaar	大巴扎
the Karakul Lake	卡拉库里湖



Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) What is the population of Kashgar?
- 2) What are the famous handicrafts produced in Kashgar?
- 3) Why is Kashgar “a living fossil” of Xinjiang history?
- 4) What masterpiece of music is created in Kashgar?
- 5) How is the climate of Kashgar classified ?

Language Focus

1. Complete the following sentences with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

distribution	flavor	reputation	relic
civilization	fragrant	topography	classical

- 1) He earned a high _____ in learning.
- 2) This ruined bridge is a _____ of the Ming Dynasty.
- 3) The Red Cross organized the _____ of food and clothing in the disaster area.
- 4) The dish has a distinctive Japanese _____ .
- 5) The air in the garden was warm and _____ in the morning.
- 6) The _____ of mankind has taken thousands of years to develop.
- 7) Because of the complex _____ , the road has to twist through the mountains.
- 8) Some young people like pop music, while others like _____ music.

2. Translate the following sentences into English with the given words or expressions.

- 1) 新疆矿产资源丰富, 比如石油、天然气等。(abound in, such as)
- 2) 京剧被称为中国传统艺术的代表。(be termed as)
- 3) 中华文明是人类文明的发祥地之一。(cradle)
- 4) 东西方文化的交流产生了新疆灿烂的艺术。(give birth to)
- 5) 在中央政府的支持下, 新疆经济得到了快速发展。(with the support of)

Follow-up Activity

Group work: Each group chooses one scenic spot of Kashgar to give a brief presentation describing the special features of it. Then based on the presentation, each student writes a passage in about 200 words.

