

UNIT

4

The heartbeat of a city

Learning objectives

After completing this unit, you will be able to

- > describe the characteristics of your city
- > illustrate your city's characteristics with supporting information
- > give a presentation about your city using visual aids effectively



Try it out

- 1 Try to do the task above.
- 2 What difficulties did you experience while doing the task? List two or three major ones in English or Chinese in the following table.

	Aspects	Difficulties
Content	Describing the characteristics of my city	
	Illustrating my city's characteristics with supporting information	
Language	Vocabulary / Sentence / Style	
Structure	Organizing my presentation in a clear and logical way	
Communication	Using visual aids effectively to present my city	

Active reading

Look at the title of the text and check (✓) the first thing that comes to your mind.

- A river you have learned about
- A piece of music you are familiar with
- A country or a city you know
- A famous person you have heard of

Now work in pairs. Share your choice and give reasons.

Each city has its unique characteristics, such as its atmosphere, architectural style, and historical development. It takes little for us to conjure up these characteristics in our minds. The smell of a local dish, the notes of music, or the glimpse of a skyline may easily remind us of a place. What characteristics are associated with the city of Vienna? Read the text and find out the answers.

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The beautiful blue Danube



- 1 “Vienna, Vienna, you alone will always be the city of my dreams ...” The famous song perfectly summarizes the longing to visit this most musical of cities that is felt by so many. To music lovers, merely hearing the name of the city evokes the melodies of waltzes, the best known of which is surely “The Blue Danube,” composed by Vienna’s favorite musical son, Johann Strauss the Younger.



- 2 Today, Strauss's magnificent work is regarded as a masterpiece of Western classical music. It is an unofficial national anthem in Austria and always marks the conclusion of the Vienna New Year's Concert. For people across the world, even those of us with no interest in this style of music, its rhythm is instantly recognizable. However, few of us have heard the piece as it was originally intended.
- 3 Strauss was commissioned to write a choral work by the Vienna Men's Choral Society in 1865, but the composer couldn't start work because of other commitments. The next year, following an Austrian military defeat that had crushed the spirits of the Viennese, Strauss decided to complete the commission and create a song to improve the country's mood. Born in one of Vienna's suburbs, Strauss had always loved his city and its river, the Danube. He wanted to create a musical piece expressing his attachment to them and took his work's title from a line in a poem: "By the Danube, beautiful blue Danube."
- 4 When "The Blue Danube" was first presented as a choral piece with singable words in February 1867, the audience showed little interest in it, possibly due to the mediocre lyrics. But when Strauss adapted it into an orchestral version and introduced it to the world later that year in Paris, it caused a sensation.
- 5 The tune's joyful melody, possibly the catchiest piece of classical music ever written, won over the public. It captured the carefree personality of Vienna. Since then, it has become a famous part of Austrian musical history and an enduring symbol of Vienna. The music remains deeply rooted in Viennese life and invariably features in any classical musical performance in the city. As the chimes of midnight fade away on New Year's Day across Austria's capital, the opening notes of "The Blue Danube" echo across squares and courtyards as people prepare to dance in the new year.
- 6 However, it is not the only musical piece that people associate with Vienna. The city also has a rich and productive musical history that few others can rival. Classical



music is so strongly related to Vienna because of its status as a musical hub in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many famous composers and musicians flocked to the city at this time in order to build their reputations and learn from other masters, leading this era to be known as the Viennese Classical Period. Besides Strauss, Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn are the most prestigious of the many composers who lived in the city and composed many of their remarkable works there, strengthening Vienna's reputation as a classical music hot spot.

- 7 It is worth attempting to understand why Vienna became such a center of classical music in the first place. Its political influence may have played a role, as it was the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from 1867 and of the Austrian Empire before that. The city's well-informed and educated audiences may also have contributed to its success, as members of the aristocratic court of the time saw it as their duty to encourage and support musicians.
- 8 Vienna's social atmosphere also had a significant effect on the musicians there. The composer Schubert, for example, was part of a group that met in the city's atmospheric cafés to discuss art and music. Brahms was influenced by the folk music in local coffee houses. In addition, Vienna's unique setting served as a source of inspiration for its creative people. Surrounded by hills and decorated with parks, the city captivated many artists with its natural charm. The scenery had an emotional influence that further motivated the famous composers to create their masterpieces.
- 9 Today, visitors to Vienna can enjoy its musical legacy by taking in a concert at one of the numerous music venues both traditional and modern. Every night, musical performances take place at a great many stages across the city, delighting listeners and allowing them to remember the glorious age of classical music. Crowds of tourists are drawn to this center of culture, many of them music lovers. For them, the Danube is an unmissable attraction partly because of its lasting connection with Strauss's most famous work. It matters not how many other cities the river flows through, nor how far from blue the water actually is. In people's minds the world over, as the tender melody plays, the Danube becomes forever a river of dreams in Vienna, shining with history and possibility.



Getting the idea

1 Complete the following sentences about what Vienna is known for by choosing the suitable descriptions a–e.

- a the Danube flows through b Strauss's work "The Blue Danube" c the most musical of cities
d Johann Strauss the Younger e offering a lot of concerts and musical performances

- Vienna is regarded by many as _____.
- Vienna was the birthplace of the musician _____.
- Vienna maintains its musical legacy by _____.
- Vienna has a lasting connection with _____.
- Vienna is one of the cities _____.

2 Complete the following notes about "The Blue Danube."

Facts

- Composed by Johann Strauss the Younger to improve 1) _____
- Created to express the composer's 2) _____ to his city and its river, the Danube
- Named based on 3) _____: "By the Danube, beautiful blue Danube"
- Didn't receive a warm response when first presented as a 4) _____ with singable words
- Caused 5) _____ in Paris when introduced as an orchestral version

Influences

- On music: one of the best known waltzes and regarded as 1) _____ of Western classical music
- On the world: known by people 2) _____, even those who have no interest in this 3) _____
- On Vienna: It is Austria's unofficial 4) _____ and features in any 5) _____ in Vienna. The carefree 6) _____ of Vienna is represented in the music.

3 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- What evidence supports Vienna's status as a historical musical hub?
- Why did Vienna develop into a center of classical music? Which reason do you think is the most important?

Analyzing writing techniques

Highlighting features when introducing a city

When highlighting a feature of a city, it is important to establish a strong association between the two. Vienna is a musical city. In the text, the author associates the city with music by writing about a well-known example of Viennese music, the historical influence of Vienna on music, and Vienna's present-day position in the musical world.

A well-known example

Of all the music related to Vienna, the author chooses to focus on "The Blue Danube" because it is regarded as a masterpiece of Western classical music and merely hearing the name of the city evokes the melody. The story about how the piece was created further illustrates how it is closely related to and deeply rooted in the city.

Historical influence

The text explains that Vienna is strongly related to the history of classical music. It was a musical hub in the 18th and 19th centuries, attracting a large number of prestigious musicians.

Present-day position

Although the Viennese Classical Period ended long ago, the text demonstrates that Vienna still occupies an important position for music lovers all over the world. Visitors can enjoy Vienna's musical legacy by taking in a concert, and musical performances allow people to remember the glorious age of classical music.



Find sentences in the text that associate Vienna with music in each of the three categories.

A well-known example

Vienna's historical influence

Vienna's present-day position

Now work in pairs. Share your findings and discuss how these sentences show Vienna as a musical city.

Building your language

1 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the expressions in the box.

strong attachment capture the natural charm
flock to delight a visitor create a masterpiece

- 1 This magnificent painting of the Swiss Alps has _____ of the area.
- 2 This place has inspired so many poets to _____ that people believe it is special.
- 3 Having been born and raised in the city, she felt _____ to it, and chose to stay and help with its development.
- 4 Every summer, people from all over the world _____ the small town to appreciate remarkable works by the most prestigious designers.
- 5 The unique style of construction, the traditional culture, and the delicious food of the city _____ and attract them back year after year.

2 Replace the underlined parts with the correct form of the expressions in parentheses.

- 1 When the sea bridge was completed and finally opened to traffic, it aroused great excitement and attracted many tourists. (cause a sensation)
- 2 Although greatly influenced by the outside world, some customs that are strongly influenced by local life have been passed on from generation to generation and will not be easily changed. (rooted in)
- 3 The well-known story can be traced back hundreds of years and has been related to the city's lake ever since. (associate with)
- 4 Seen from above, the vast sea is dotted with islands which look just like pearls on a silver plate. (decorate with)
- 5 The development proposal has gained the support of the local people and is expected to fuel a boom in tourism over the next five years. (win over)

3 Translate the following paragraph into English with the words and expressions in the box.

play a role recognizable flow through
serve as a source of inspiration shine with history

重庆地处中国西南部，在历史上拥有重要地位，所代表的巴渝文化距今已有3,000多年。这是一座具有辨识度的城市。它四面环山，是著名的山城，同时也因水而兴。长江流经此地，沿岸宏伟壮丽的景色体现了大自然的魅力，深深打动着游客，也激发了文人墨客（literati）的灵感，令他们创作出无数名篇。重庆因其悠久历史而熠熠生辉，而今正面向未来飞速发展。

Language focus



Scan the code for more language exercises to practice CET-4 words, expressions, and sentence structures in this section.


Sharing your ideas

Write a paragraph about one feature of your city. You may think about a well-known example, the city's historical influence, and its present-day position to help highlight the feature.

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-
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-
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Further exploration

In *Active reading*, we learned that a typical characteristic of a city can be a label helping people quickly identify it. Therefore, focusing on the characteristics could be a good way to introduce a city. In this section, we will further explore how a city's development and planning are characteristics that can make it attractive.

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Wuzhen

Past and present

- 1 Wuzhen in Zhejiang Province is one of the six ancient water towns that lie to the south of the Yangtze River. These towns are known for their dense networks of canals and rivers. Being part of Jiaxing City, Wuzhen is in the center of a triangle formed by the top tourist destinations of Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Suzhou. This delightful town is officially listed as one of the Chinese Historic and Cultural Towns, Top 10 Charming Chinese Towns, Chinese Towns and Townships with Beautiful Environment, and as a 5A National Tourist Attraction.
- 2 Wuzhen was founded more than 1,300 years ago and has been the birthplace of many famous people throughout history. It has retained many features of its long history, including both physical details and folk customs. Wuzhen's Jiangnan-style residences, which date back to the Ming and Qing dynasties, are further evidence of its unique heritage.



3 Visitors walking around the town may feel as though they have traveled back to a simpler age. Hand-paddled wooden boats creak along the canals, past stilted houses and under stone bridges. The old houses, supported by ancient beams and painted pillars, and topped with tiled roofs, look like details in an ink drawing. In the narrow alleyways between buildings, hawkers continue to ply their age-old trade.



- 4 While Wuzhen is deeply steeped in history, it is far from being an open-air museum. This water town has continued to develop over recent years, and also attracts seekers of contemporary culture and the latest technology.
- 5 The annual Wuzhen Theater Festival is one of the town's many cultural festivals, and has become a phenomenon in China. The combination of beautiful scenery, performers from around the world, and pop-up street performances temporarily transforms the town into one of the country's cultural centers. Aside from local and international plays, the festival's competitions and panel discussions take place in a variety of elegant venues. As well as providing entertainment for the thousands of attendees, the festival cements Wuzhen's place in the international theater scene and brings prosperity to the town.
- 6 Wuzhen is also making a name for itself in the field of technology. It has integrated smart features into everyday life. This can be seen in the high-tech facilities provided for the elderly, the interactive information booths placed around the town, and the convenient bike-sharing schemes. These demonstrate Wuzhen's technology-centered approach to tourism, public affairs, and daily life.
- 7 Perhaps surprisingly, this small, historical town is also the permanent site for the annual World Internet Conference. Since 2014, Internet experts, scholars, government officials, and technology entrepreneurs from around the world gather to share their opinions on cyberspace developments, explore cutting-edge technologies, and discuss the World Internet Development Report.
- 8 With its fusion of traditional beauty and cutting-edge development, Wuzhen is a one-of-a-kind attraction.

1 Complete the following notes about Wuzhen.

Basic information

- **Location:** in the center of a 1) _____, an area formed by Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Suzhou
- **Honors:** listed as one of the Chinese Historic and Cultural Towns, Top 10 2) _____, Chinese Towns and Townships with Beautiful Environment, and as a 5A 3) _____

Historical features

- Established more than 1,300 years ago
- Has been the home of many famous people and has retained many features of its 4) _____
- Has 5) _____ that date back to the Ming and Qing dynasties

Modern developments

- **Cultural:** The Wuzhen Theater Festival is an annual theater event and has become 6) _____ in China. It makes Wuzhen one of China's 7) _____ and brings 8) _____ to the town.
- **Technological:** 9) _____ have been integrated into everyday life in Wuzhen. Since 2014, Wuzhen has been 10) _____ for the annual World Internet Conference.

2 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

- 1 How could the description in Paragraph 3 help readers appreciate the place being introduced?
- 2 What activities are included in the annual Wuzhen Theater Festival?
- 3 What examples does the text mention to show smart features in daily life in Wuzhen?
- 4 How do you understand Paragraph 8?



New words

- symmetry** /'sɪmətri/ *n.* 对称
- pitched** /pɪtʃt/ *a.* (屋顶) 倾斜的, 有坡度的
- width** /wɪðθ/ *n.* 宽度; 阔度
- specialize** /'speʃəlaɪz/ *vi.* 专门研究; 专门从事; 专攻
- Venezuelan** /ˌvenə'zweɪlən/ *a.* 委内瑞拉的; 委内瑞拉人的
- distinctively** /dɪ'stɪŋktɪvli/ *ad.* 独特地; 特别地; 与众不同地
- digest** /dɑː'dʒest/ *vt.* 理解, 领悟, 消化 (尤指大量新信息或难以理解的信息)



How to make an attractive city



- 1 Watch the video. Complete the three principles that help make a city attractive, and match the statements a–e with the principles they are supporting.

Principle 1

Be neither too chaotic
nor too _____

Principle 2

Show signs of _____

Principle 3

Be local and _____

- a If a city is chaotic, it seems a mess.
- b Cities should have a strong character connected to the use of distinctive local materials and forms.
- c Busy streets are attractive, with residents going about their lives.
- d How a city looks, feels, and works should reflect the lifestyle of its people.
- e Too much order makes a city dull and charmless.

2 Watch the video again and complete the further information about the principles.

Principle 1

What an ideal city needs is 1) _____ and order. In a square in Telč, every house is the same width and height, but each of them has been allowed freedom in its 2) _____.

Principle 2

Lively street life is attractive. In most European cities, people are content to sit outside a café and watch the 3) _____ of people as they enjoy their coffee. The paintings of cities by Canaletto were popular, because the cities were 4) _____.

Principle 3

Although we don't expect there to be a 5) _____ Venezuelan telephone or a 6) _____ Icelandic bicycle, we don't want every city to look the same. It's disappointing when you fly somewhere for hours to find you could be 7) _____.

Language focus



Scan the code for more language exercises to practice CET-4 words, expressions, and sentence structures in this section.

Sharing your ideas

Think about a feature of your city related to its development and planning. Work in pairs and share with each other the feature. You may refer to the following questions.

- What was the city like in the past?
- How does the city develop in modern times?
- What makes the city attractive in its planning?

Speaking guide



Giving a presentation about your city at an exposition



A presentation at an exposition is usually made to engage an audience and present information about something. Visual aids, such as pictures and videos, are often used to create a stimulating and informative experience for the audience. For the project of this unit, you will give a presentation about your city at an exposition. This kind of presentation is often informative and persuasive. Make yours that way, too, to help draw the audience's attention and persuade them to visit your city.

You need to decide what key points to include and how to organize them in a clear and logical way in order to have the greatest effect. Here are some different ways to introduce the features of your city.

Chronological order

This involves ordering a series of events in a time sequence. It is a suitable way to introduce the history or development of a city.

Spatial order

This follows a pattern of directions. For example, the different parts of a city could be described from center to edges, front to back, east to west, etc. Using a spatial order could be an effective way to talk about scenic or important places in a city.

Topical order

With a topical order, related subtopics are grouped together to form sections of the presentation.

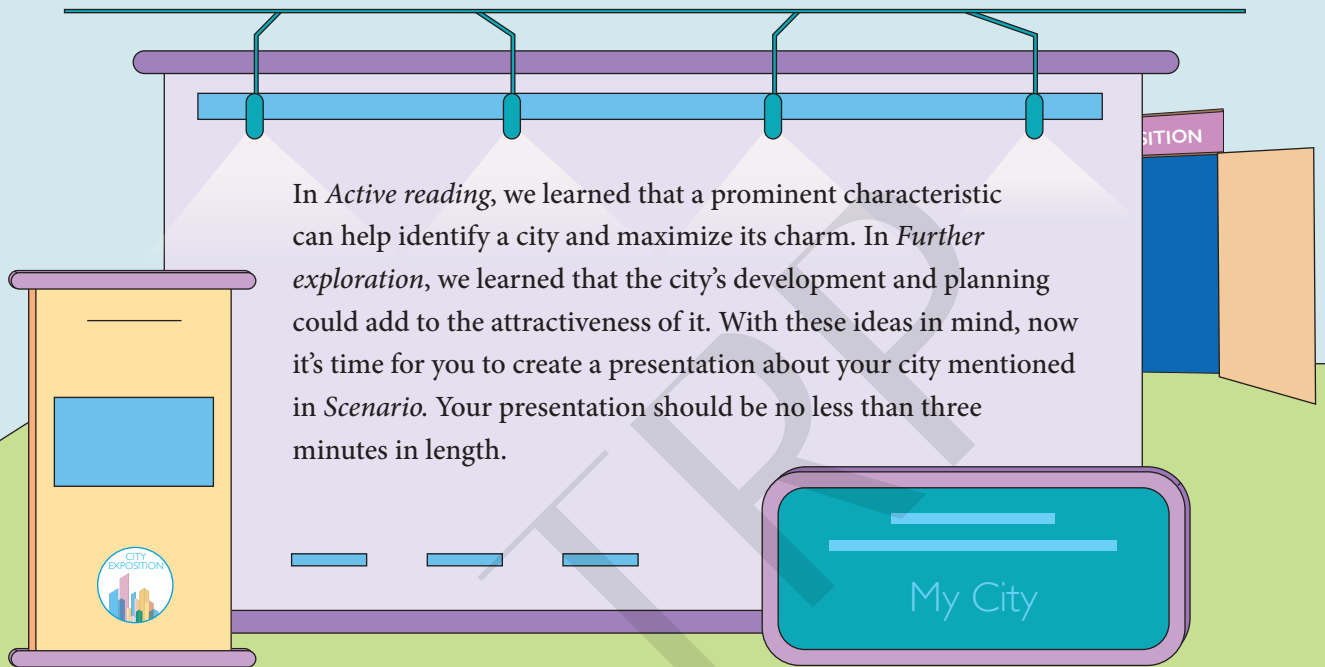
- If you introduce the culture of a city, you could talk about traditions, architecture, festivals, and food. You would need to decide how to order the topics, for example, in order of importance.
- If you talk about the modern development of a city, you could categorize different aspects, such as cultural, technological, and environmental development.

It is important to make sure that there are smooth and logical transitions between different sections of your presentation so that it is easy for the audience to follow.

After the body part of your presentation, you have another chance to impress your audience in the conclusion. You could briefly summarize the key points. Most importantly, you could encourage the audience to visit your city.



Give a presentation: Welcome to my city



Using visual aids effectively

As the old saying goes, a picture can be worth a thousand words. When introducing your city, a verbal description could inspire the audience's imagination, while visual aids can make a more direct and long-lasting impact, as well as help enhance the attractiveness of your city.

There are various types of visual aids:

- Photographs and drawings – to show your city's scenery
- Videos – to bring a place to life
- Graphs and charts – to display quantitative information such as area, population, and economic growth
- Objects and models – to provide accurate, tangible 3D representations of your city and its buildings, handicrafts, and products

Here are some tips for using visual aids:

- Ensure that they add to your demonstration rather than distracting the audience with unnecessary details. Only use visual aids when they are more effective than words.
- Visual aids should be of an appropriate size for the audience to see and for you to display.
- Only display visual aids when you are discussing them, or your audience may not pay attention to what you are saying.
- Explain the visual aids, letting the audience know what points to take from them, rather than leaving the audience to work out their significance.
- Face your audience and speak directly to them, not to the visual aids.



STEP

1

Prepare your information

Review what you shared about your city in the previous sections, and collect the information you want to include in your presentation to show your city's characteristics and attractiveness. You can do research on the Internet for more information if needed.

STEP

2

Organize your information

After collecting the information for your presentation, consider how to organize it. You can use the following outline for reference.

Outline**Introduction**

- Create an attractive opening to identify your city.
- Provide basic information about your city.

Body

- Describe the features of your city.
- Give supporting information to illustrate the features.

Conclusion

Sum up the main points and invite people to visit your city.

**STEP
3****Write your script**

Now it's time to write your script. You may find useful expressions or sentences in this unit to enhance your language. Write them down according to the following functions.

- **Function: Pointing out a characteristic of a city**

e.g. The famous song perfectly summarizes the longing to visit **this most musical of cities** that is felt by so many.

- **Function: Illustrating the city's characteristics**


e.g. Classical music is so strongly related to Vienna **because of its status as a musical hub** in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.

**STEP
4****Deliver your presentation**

Deliver your presentation in class and vote for the one that makes the city most attractive to potential visitors.

Extended reading

Urbanization is an important process in the development of societies. How did this process take place originally? What are the necessary conditions for cities to develop? What will the future of cities and urban life hold? What problems will humans be faced with, and how will they be solved? Read the text and find out the answers.

 Log on to Ucampus for interactive learning.

Cities: Past and future

- ¹ Today, more than half of all people in the world live in urban areas. By 2050, this will increase to 70 percent. But as recently as 100 years ago, only two out of 10 people lived in a city, and before that, it was even less. How have we reached such a high degree of urbanization and what does it mean for our future?
- ² In the early days of human history, humans were hunter-gatherers, often moving from place to place in search of food. But about 10,000 years ago, our ancestors began to learn the secrets of selective breeding and early agricultural techniques. For the first time, people could raise food rather than search for it, and this led to the development of semi-permanent villages. “Why only semi-permanent?” you might ask. Well, at first, the villages still had to relocate every few years as the soil became depleted. About 5,000 years ago, techniques such as irrigation and soil tilling were developed. Then, people could rely on a steady and long-term supply of food, making permanent settlements possible. When enough food was produced, it was no longer necessary for everyone to farm. This allowed the development of other specialized trades, and, by extension, cities.
- ³ With cities now producing surplus food as well as tools and other goods, there was the possibility of commerce and interaction over longer distances. And as trade flourished, so did technologies and infrastructures that facilitated it, like carts, ships, roads, and ports. Of course, these things required even more labor to build and maintain. More people were drawn from the countryside to the cities as more jobs and opportunities became available.
- ⁴ If you think modern cities are overcrowded, you may be surprised to learn that some cities in 2000 B.C. had population density nearly twice as high as that of modern Shanghai. It was mainly because transportation was not widely available. Everything had to be within walking distance, including the few sources of clean water. And the land

area of the city was further restricted by the need for walls to defend against attacks. The Roman Empire was able to develop infrastructure to overcome these limitations, but other than that, most modern cities didn't really get their start until the Industrial Revolution, when new technology allowed cities to expand and integrate further.

- 5 By the beginning of the 20th century, London was approaching seven million inhabitants. Urban population density skyrocketed across the globe as the number of city dwellers rose. New building techniques enabled even higher population density. In the early 1920s, New York, with its skyscrapers, possessed more citizens than London. By the early 21st century, the number of megacities in the world was about 30 and increasing, and that trend isn't about to stop. The cities of 2045 will be home to more than six billion of us.
- 6 So how will cities need to change to accommodate this growth? First, the world will need to seek ways to provide adequate food, sanitation, and education for everyone. Second, growth will need to happen in a way that does not damage the land that provides us with the goods and services that support the human population. It is believed by many that cities should not grow outward and take up more land. So is upward growth the ideal solution? In some people's eyes, towering skyscrapers discourage a sense of community and promote anonymity. Yet, the vertical city of tomorrow may well surprise us, and even nature may find a place there.
- 7 In Singapore, an island state with around six million residents, two architects are trying to combine nature, population density, and high quality of life. They are developing a series of marvelous projects to create a vibrant, beautiful city covered with nature, and building upward is the only solution. Gardens, parks, and even wild forests are replicated up high in the buildings. In a hotel project, the green area within the building is 200 percent of the ground area covered. As a result, the building is very different to most. Rather than being a building of glass, steel, or concrete, this is a place of nature. What is most encouraging is a piece of feedback from the residents: "When I woke up in the morning and looked out of the window, I saw a whole sea of red – just red dragonflies." The project has succeeded in bringing biodiversity into the city and its buildings.
- 8 In addition, experts also aim to create self-sufficient cities – generators of food, energy, and water. For example, solar panels will form the top layer of the building, in order to create electricity. Vegetables will be grown in the next layer. There will no longer be the distinction between a city and a farm, because the city will grow its own food.
- 9 It is hoped that through such efforts, we will find out how to increase the density of cities and at the same time create a more livable environment. Better cities may just be around the corner.

Match the following statements with the paragraphs which contain the corresponding information. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

- a. When farming did not require everyone to take part, other specialized trades began to develop.
- b. Transportation technologies flourished following the development of trade.
- c. Future cities could grow food by themselves.
- d. Some cities in ancient times were even more crowded than modern cities.
- e. Gardens and forests replicated up high in the buildings help bring biodiversity into the city.
- f. Semi-permanent villages developed because people could raise food rather than search for it.
- g. New building techniques enabled more people to live in cities.
- h. The development of cities should not damage the environment by taking up more land.
- i. Two architects are carrying out projects to combine nature, population density, and high quality of life.
- j. By the middle of the 21st century, over six billion people will live in cities.

Language focus



Scan the code for more language exercises to practice CET-4 words in this section.

Self-reflection

What have you learned in this unit? Complete the reflection sheet in English or Chinese.

	Aspects	Gains
Content	Describing the characteristics of my city	I am able to describe my city as one that combines tradition and modernity; _____
	Illustrating my city's characteristics with supporting information	I am able to talk about the unique architectural style of my city; _____
Language	Vocabulary / Sentence / Style	Vocabulary: associate with / flock to / cutting-edge development _____
		Sentence: Wuzhen's Jiangnan-style residences, which date back to the Ming and Qing dynasties, are further evidence of its unique heritage. _____
		Style: I know my presentation at an exposition should be persuasive ... _____
Structure	Organizing my presentation in a clear and logical way	I am able to introduce the history of my city in chronological order; _____
Communication	Using visual aids effectively to present my city	I am able to use photos, charts, and videos to help demonstrate the attractiveness of my city; _____
Action	Understanding my city and helping promote it	I have introduced my city to others; _____



Scan the code and take the unit test on Ucampus.

Vocabulary



Scan the code for more CET-4 and CET-6 words.

The beautiful blue Danube

New words

- ★ **summarize** /ˈsʌmərəɪz/ *v.* make a short statement giving only the main information and not the details of a plan, event, report, etc. 总结; 概括; 概述

The author summarizes the main ideas of the essay in the abstract.

- ★ **merely** /ˈmɪəli/ *ad.* used to emphasize that nothing more than what you say is involved 只是; 仅仅是
Merely smiling could be possibly seen as a sign of friendliness.

evoke /ɪˈvəʊk/ *vt.* produce a strong feeling or memory in sb. 引起, 唤起 (某人强烈的感情或回忆)

The old photographs evoked strong memories of my happy childhood.

melody /ˈmelədi/ *n.* [C] a song or tune 歌曲; 旋律; 曲调
They played some lovely melodies by popular classical composers.

waltz /wɔ:ls/ *n.* [C] a waltz is a piece of music with a rhythm of three beats in each bar, which people can dance to 华尔兹舞曲; 圆舞曲

At the ball, the first waltz brightened the hall with its rhythm.

- ★ **compose** /kəmˈpəʊz/ *v.* write a piece of music 作曲
The music was composed and performed by a European musician.

- ★ **magnificent** /mægˈnɪfɪsənt/ *a.* very good or beautiful, and very impressive 宏伟的; 壮丽的; 华丽的
It is a magnificent performance that is well worth watching again.

- ★ **masterpiece** /ˈmɑ:stəpi:s/ *n.* [C] a work of art, a piece of writing or music, etc. that is of very high quality or that is the best that a particular artist, writer, etc. has produced 杰作; 名作; 佳作; 代表作
The museum houses several masterpieces from the period between the 13th and the 16th century.

- ★ **classical** /ˈklæsɪkəl/ **music** *n.* [U] music that is considered to be part of a long, formal tradition and to have lasting value 古典音乐

In the field of classical music, Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn are prestigious composers.

national anthem /ˈænθəm/ *n.* [C] the official song of a nation that is sung or played on public occasions 国歌
I always feel proud when the national anthem is played.

- ★ **recognizable** /ˈrekəɡnaɪzəbəl/ *a.* easy to know or identify 容易认出的; 易于识别的
My car is easily recognizable by its unique color and pattern.

- ★ **commission** /kəˈmɪʃən/ *vt.* formally ask sb. to write, make, or create sth. or to do a task for you 正式委托 (谱写、制作、创作或完成)
She has been commissioned to write a series of reports for the local press.

n. [C] a group of people who have been given the official job of finding out about sth. or controlling sth. 调查团; 考察团; 委员会

The government has set up a commission on environmental protection.

choral /ˈkɔ:rəl/ *a.* (only before noun) related to music that is sung by a large group of people together 合唱的
The final section of the play includes a traditional piece of choral music.

- ★ **composer** /kəmˈpəʊzə/ *n.* [C] sb. who writes music 作曲家
I am an admirer of the composer Mozart and have learned to play many of his works.

Austrian /ˈɒstriən/ *a.* 奥地利的; 奥地利人的

- ★ **crush** /krʌʃ/ *vt.*

1 destroy sb's confidence or happiness 破坏, 毁坏 (某人的信心或幸福)

The accident didn't crush his spirit, and he remains very positive.

2 press or squeeze sth. so hard that it is damaged or injured, or loses its shape 压坏; 压伤; 挤压变形

Once old cars are crushed, they're shipped off to a recycling center.

Viennese /ˌviəˈni:z/

n. [C] 维也纳 (市) 人

a. 维也纳 (市) 的; 维也纳 (市) 人的

★ **suburb** /ˈsʌbɜːb/ *n.* [C] an area where people live which is away from the center of a town or city 郊区; 近郊; 城郊
She was born and brought up in a suburb of London.

★ **attachment** /ə'tætʃmənt/ *n.* [C, U] a feeling that you like or love sb. or sth. and that you would be unhappy without them 喜爱; 爱慕; 依恋
Many students in our school have a strong attachment to their teachers.

mediocre /ˌmiːdi'əʊkə/ *a.* not very good 不太好的
I thought the script and the performance were pretty mediocre.

lyrics /'lɪrɪks/ *n.* [pl.] the words of a song 歌词
The composer decided to write new, more romantic lyrics to the music of this song.

orchestral /ɔ:'kestrəl/ *a.* relating to or written for an orchestra 管弦乐队的; 为管弦乐队创作的
I had written a lot of orchestral music for the band.

sensation /sen'seɪʃən/ *n.* [C, usu. sing.] extreme excitement or interest, or sb. or sth. that causes this 轰动; 激动; 引起轰动的人(事)
The fashion show created a great sensation when it was first performed.

catchy /'kætʃi/ *a.* a catchy tune or phrase is easy to remember (曲调或话语) 悦耳易记的
This musical comedy will delight audiences of all ages due to its catchy music.

★ **capture** /'kæptʃə/ *vt.*

1 if sth. or sb. captures a particular quality, feeling, or atmosphere, they represent or express it successfully 代表(特点); 表现, 体现(感情、气氛)

It would be hard to capture the beauty of the city in a painting.

2 if you capture sb. or sth., you catch them, esp. in a war (尤指在战争中) 俘虏, 擒获, 占领, 夺取

The troops captured the city after a week-long battle.

carefree /'keəfriː/ *a.* having no worries or problems 无忧无虑的; 无牵挂的

The music made him think back to his carefree childhood.

★ **invariably** /ɪn'veəriəbli/ *ad.* if sth. invariably happens or is invariably true, it always happens or is true 始终不变地; 总是

When he sets his mind on something, he invariably finds a way to achieve it.

chime /tʃaɪm/

n. [C] a ringing sound made by a bell or clock 铃声; 钟声
I was woken up by the chimes of the door.

v. if a bell or clock chimes, it makes a ringing sound, esp. to tell you what time it is (钟) 鸣响, 敲响
I heard the clock chime loudly from the bell tower.

★ **echo** /'ekəʊ/ *vi.* if a sound echoes, you hear it again because it was made near sth. such as a wall or hill (声音) 回响, 发出回声

A long loud sound echoed back from the thick forest.

★ **courtyard** /'kɔ:tjɑ:d/ *n.* [C] an open space that is completely or partly surrounded by buildings 庭院; 院子
There is a lovely courtyard in front of the castle.

hub /hʌb/ *n.* [C] the central and most important part of an area, system, activity, etc., which all the other parts are connected to (地域、系统、活动等的) 中心, 枢纽
The planners want to make the area the commercial hub of the city.

★ **flock** /flɒk/

vi. if people flock to a place, they go there in large numbers because sth. interesting or exciting is happening there 成群结队地去; 蜂拥而至
Tourists flock to the town in order to relax on the beach.

n. [C] a group of sheep, goats, or birds (羊或鸟) 群
We saw a flock of birds fly up from the beach.

★ **empire** /'empaɪə/ *n.* [C] a group of countries that are all controlled by one ruler or government 帝国
In human history, many age-old empires collapsed and newly independent states were formed.

well-informed *a.* sb. who is well-informed knows a lot about one particular subject or about many subjects (对某一问题) 非常熟悉的; (在许多问题上) 知识渊博的
He is well-informed enough to make the decision for us.

aristocratic /,æɪrɪstə'krætɪk/ *a.* belonging to a class of people who hold high social rank 贵族的
Her mother was born in a typical British aristocratic family.

★ **atmospheric** /,ætmə'sferɪk/ *a.*

1 if a place, event, sound, etc. is atmospheric, it gives you a particular feeling, esp. a pleasant or mysterious one 有神秘感(美感)的; 富有情调的
This atmospheric restaurant is perfect for treating yourself after you visit the museum.

2 (*only before noun*) relating to the Earth's atmosphere 大气(层)的; 有关大气的
We are studying the relationship between atmospheric pressure and temperature.

folk /fəʊk/ **music** *n.* [U] music in the traditional style of a country or community 民间音乐
Jack has decided to take Italian folk music as an optional course.

★ **scenery** /ˈsi:nəri/ *n.* [U] the natural features of a particular part of a country that you can see, such as mountains, forests, deserts, etc. 风景; 景色
We stopped to enjoy the fascinating scenery of the area.

venue /ˈvenju:/ *n.* [C] a place where an organized meeting, concert, etc. takes places 举办地点; 举行场所; 会场
They have set a date and booked a venue for the celebration.

★ **delight** /dɪˈlaɪt/
vt. give sb. great satisfaction and enjoyment 使愉快; 使高兴
The audience was delighted by his humor and interesting stories.
n. [U] a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction 高兴; 快乐
The children laughed with delight as they heard the news.

★ **glorious** /ˈɡlɔ:riəs/ *a.* having or deserving great fame, praise, and honor 辉煌的; 光荣的; 荣耀的
The park was built as a memorial to the glorious victory.

★ **tender** /ˈtendə/ *a.* gentle, loving, or kind 温柔的; 温情的; 关怀的
She opened her eyes and gave me a tender smile.

Phrases

win sb. over get sb.'s support or friendship by persuading them or being nice to them (通过劝说或示好以) 获得(某人的支持或友谊); 把(某人)争取过来
We will be working hard to win Sally over to our point of view.

rooted in sth. developing from or being strongly influenced by sth. 根源在于; 由……产生
The country's economic troubles are rooted in its social crises.

fade away gradually disappear 逐渐消失
My memories of childhood would fade away as time passed.

take in sth. go to see sth., such as a movie, play, etc. 观看(电影、戏剧等)
I generally take in a show when I am in London.

Proper nouns

the Danube /ˈdænju:b/ 多瑙河(欧洲)

Vienna /vɪˈenə/ 维也纳(奥地利首都)

The Blue Danube 《蓝色的多瑙河》(圆舞曲名)

Johann Strauss /ˈʃtraʊs/ **the Younger** 小施特劳斯(1825—1899, 奥地利作曲家)

Austria /ˈɒstriə/ 奥地利(欧洲中部国家)

Vienna New Year's Concert 维也纳新年音乐会

Vienna Men's Choral Society 维也纳男子合唱团

Beethoven /ˈbeɪtəʊvən/ 贝多芬(Ludwig van Beethoven, 1770—1827, 德国作曲家)

Mozart /ˈmɔ:tsɑ:t/ 莫扎特(Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1756—1791, 奥地利作曲家)

Haydn /ˈhaɪdən/ 海顿(Franz Joseph Haydn, 1732—1809, 奥地利作曲家)

the Austro-Hungarian /ˌɒstrəʊhʌŋˈɡeəriən/ **Empire** 奥匈帝国(1867年根据奥地利和匈牙利间的协议, 在奥地利帝国基础上建立的二元帝国)

the Austrian Empire 奥地利帝国(1804—1867年哈布斯堡家族统治的多民族帝国)

Schubert /ˈʃu:bert/ 舒伯特(Franz Schubert, 1797—1828, 奥地利作曲家)

Brahms /ˈbrɑ:mz/ 勃拉姆斯(Johannes Brahms, 1833—1897, 德国作曲家)

Wuzhen: Past and present

New words

- ★ **canal** /kə'næl/ *n.* [C] 运河
- ★ **triangle** /'traɪæŋɡəl/ *n.* [C] sth. that is shaped like a triangle 三角形物体
The house is situated on a triangle of land surrounded by roads.
- paddle** /'pædl/ *v.* move a small light boat through water, using one or more paddles 用桨划 (小船)
They tried hard to paddle the boat back to shore.
n. [C] (小船的) 短桨, 桨
- creak** /kri:k/ *vi.* if sth. such as a door, wooden floor, old bed, or stair creaks, it makes a long high noise when sb. opens it, walks on it, sits on it, etc. (门、木地板、旧床、楼梯等) 嘎吱作响
The wooden floor creaks as I walk through the room.
- stilted** /'stɪltɪd/ *a.*
 - 1 standing on stilts 建于支柱上的; 用支柱撑高的
In some places, stilted houses are designed in order to avoid dangerous wild animals.
 - 2 a stilted style of writing or speaking is formal and unnatural (文本、言谈) 呆板的, 生硬的, 不自然的
His stilted writing style made the conversation in his script unnatural and boring.
- ★ **beam** /bi:m/ *n.* [C] 梁; (船或建筑物的) 横梁
- ★ **pillar** /'pɪlə/ *n.* [C] (建筑物的) 柱子, 支柱
tiled /'taɪld/ *a.* (of a surface) covered with tiles (表面) 铺瓦的, 铺砖的
Today, the schools in mountain regions have lights and tiled roofs.
- ★ **narrow** /'nærəʊ/ *a.* measuring only a small distance from one side to the other, esp. in relation to the length 狭窄的
The cars have been jammed on a narrow road for about an hour.
- alleyway** /'æliweɪ/ *n.* [C] 小巷; 胡同
- hawker** /'hɔ:kə/ *n.* [C] (沿街叫卖的) 小贩
- ply** /plai/ *vt.* sell or work regularly at sth., esp. at a job that involves selling things 经常从事 (尤指卖东西的活儿); 兜售

The fishermen started plying their trade as the tourists arrived.

- ★ **steep** /sti:p/ *v.* (be ~ed in sth.) have a lot of a particular quality 饱含 (某品质)
This building has great character and is steeped in history.
- ★ **performer** /pə'fɔ:mə/ *n.* [C] an actor, musician, etc. who performs to entertain people 表演者; 演奏者; 演员
It is normal for many performers to feel nervous before they go on stage.
- ★ **temporarily** /'tempərərəli/ *ad.* for only a limited period of time 暂时地; 临时地
The company is temporarily expanding the size of its board.
- ★ **elegant** /'elɪɡənt/ *a.* (of clothes, places, and things) attractive and designed well 漂亮雅致的; 陈设讲究的; 精美的
You will find several elegant restaurants that serve fine dishes in the city.
- ★ **entertainment** /,entə'teɪnmənt/ *n.* [C, U] things such as films, television, performances, etc. that are intended to amuse or interest people 娱乐节目; 娱乐活动
In modern times, shopping is not just a necessity but a form of entertainment.
- attendee** /,ætə'n'di:/ *n.* [C] sb. who is at an event such as a meeting or a course 出席者; 参加者
The attendees of the meeting were asked to involve into a brainstorm on potential topics.
- ★ **interactive** /,ɪntər'æktɪv/ *a.* an interactive computer program, television system, etc. allows you to communicate directly with it, and does things in reaction to your actions (计算机程序、电视系统等) 交互的, 互动的
It is now possible to experience interactive information services in many tourist spots.
- ★ **booth** /bu:ð/ *n.* [C] 小亭; 小房间
- ★ **tourism** /'tuəɪzəm/ *n.* [U] the business of providing things for people to do, places for them to stay, etc. while they are on holiday 旅游业
The city depends on tourism for much of its income.
- ★ **scholar** /'skɒlə/ *n.* [C] a person who knows a lot about a particular subject because they have studied it in detail 学者
Many scholars have attempted to find solutions to climate change.

★ **cyberspace** /ˈsaɪbəspes/ *n.* [U] all the connections between computers in different places, considered as a real place where information, messages, pictures, etc. exist 网络空间

You can discover an endless amount of information in cyberspace.

cutting-edge *a.* extremely modern and advanced 前沿的; 尖端的

Our team will use the cutting-edge technologies so that we finish projects quickly.

fusion /ˈfjuːʒən/ *n.* [C, U] a combination of separate qualities or ideas (特质、思想等的) 融合, 合成

The fusion of Chinese and Western culture creates a unique beauty.

one-of-a-kind *a.* you use one-of-a-kind to describe sth. that is special because there is nothing else exactly like it 独特的; 独一无二的

This is a one-of-a-kind book, so be careful not to damage it.

Phrases

date back to have existed since a particular time in the past 始于; 追溯到

The construction of this ancient palace dates back to the 16th century.

aside from in addition to 除了……以外 (还有……)

Aside from the financial challenge, we will face a series of technical challenges.

make a name for oneself become famous or respected by a lot of people 出名

She quickly made a name for herself in the art world.

How to make an attractive city

New words

symmetry /ˈsɪmətri/ *n.* [U] the exact match in size and shape between two halves, parts, or sides of sth. 对称

The symmetry of the design is the core of its beauty.

pitched /pɪtʃt/ *a.* a pitched roof is sloping rather than flat (屋顶) 倾斜的, 有坡度的

It may not always be possible to replace an old flat roof with a pitched roof.

★ **width** /wɪdθ/ *n.* [C, U] the distance from one side of sth. to the other 宽度; 阔度

The page width is not enough for me to draw the whole picture.

★ **specialize** /ˈspeʃəlaɪz/ *vi.* limit all or most of your study, business, etc. to a particular subject or activity 专门研究; 专门从事; 专攻

Our company specializes in the exports of Chinese lanterns.

Venezuelan /ˌvenəˈzweɪlən/ *a.* 委内瑞拉的; 委内瑞拉人的

★ **distinctively** /dɪˈstɪŋktɪvli/ *ad.* in a way that is easy to recognize because of being different from other things 独特地; 特别地; 与众不同地

I have three dresses, each with a distinctively different style.

★ **digest** /daɪˈdʒest/ *vt.*

1 understand new information, esp. when there is a lot of it or it is difficult to understand 理解, 领悟, 消化 (尤指大量新信息或难以理解的信息)

Please give me more time to digest the information.

2 change food that you have just eaten into substances that your body can use 消化 (食物)

Cooked vegetables are generally easier to digest than raw vegetables.

Proper nouns

Telč /ˈtɔltʃ/ 泰尔奇 (捷克共和国城镇)

Czech Republic /tʃɛk rɪˈpʌblɪk/ 捷克共和国 (欧洲中部国家)

Venice /ˈvenɪs/ 威尼斯 (意大利东北部城市)

Canaletto /ˌkænəˈletəʊ/ 卡纳莱托 (Antonio Canaletto, 1697—1768, 意大利风景画家)

Cities: Past and future

New words

- ★ **urbanization** /ˌɜːbənəɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* [U] the process by which more and more people leave the countryside to live in cities 城市化
Urbanization may bring pollution, which is now a major problem for modern cities.
- selective breeding** /ˈbrɪːdɪŋ/ *n.* [U] the process of choosing only plants and animals with desirable characteristics to reproduce 选择育种; 选配
The tiny animal is the result of generations of selective breeding.
- relocate** /ˌrɪːləʊ'keɪt/ *v.* if a person or business relocates, or if they are relocated, they move to a different place 迁移; 搬迁; 重新安置
The residents were relocated to temporary accommodation because of the flood.
- depleted** /dɪ'plɪːtɪd/ *a.* with less of sth. than is needed or than existed before 不足的; 减少的
Measures have been taken to conserve the world's depleted mineral resources.
- ★ **irrigation** /ˌɪrɪ'gɛɪʃən/ *n.* [U] the practice of supplying land with water so that crops and plants will grow 灌溉
Irrigation has made the land cultivable and greatly increased its productivity.
- ★ **till** *vt.* prepare land for growing crops 耕(地); 犁(地)
Tilling soil is a very important step in preparing soil so that it is suitable for crops.
- ★ **settlement** /ˈsetlmənt/ *n.* [C]
 - 1 a group of houses and buildings where people live, esp. in a place where few people have lived before (尤指拓荒者居住的) 定居点, 村落
They are looking for opportunities to create new settlements and expand existing ones.
 - 2 an official agreement or decision that ends an argument, a court case, or a fight, or the action of making an agreement (解决争端的) 协议, 和解
The two parties compromised and reached a settlement at court.
- ★ **surplus** /ˈsɜːpləs/
 - a.* more than what is needed or used 过剩的; 剩余的; 多余的
Surplus cash can be invested in a number of ways.
 - n.* [C, U] an amount of sth. that is more than what is needed or used 剩余; 剩余额
The surplus from the harvest has been reserved for later.
- ★ **commerce** /ˈkɒmɜːs/ *n.* [U] the buying and selling of goods and services 买卖; 贸易; 商务
The department is set to help solve problems that arise in international commerce.
- ★ **cart** /kɑːt/ *n.* [C] (运重物的敞篷) 马车
overcrowded /ˌəʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ *a.* filled with too many people or things 过度拥挤的
The bus is overcrowded, especially during peak hours and at major stops.
- ★ **density** /ˈdensəti/ *n.* [U] the degree to which an area is filled with people or things 密度
We examined the influence of high population density on the city's development.
- ★ **restrict** /rɪ'strɪkt/ *vt.* limit or control the size, amount, or range of sth. 限制, 控制(大小、数量或范围)
We restricted the number of departments of each branch to 10.
- ★ **limitation** /ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* [C, usu. pl.] a disadvantage or weak point that makes sb. or sth. less effective 局限; 缺陷
Although this technique is advanced and useful, it has its limitations.
- ★ **inhabitant** /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ *n.* [C] one of the people who live in a particular place 居民
It is a big city of more than 20 million inhabitants.
skyrocket /ˈskaɪ,rɒkɪt/ *vi.* (*informal*) if a price or an amount skyrockets, it greatly increases very quickly 急升; 激增
As the temperature skyrocketed, many people chose to stay indoors.
- ★ **skyscraper** /ˈskaɪ,skreɪpə/ *n.* [C] 摩天大楼
megacity /ˈmegə,sɪti/ *n.* [C] a very large city, esp. one with more than 10 million people living in it 巨型城市(人口超过一千万的城市)
The report estimates that by 2030 the world could have 43 megacities.

- ★ **accommodate** /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ vt. if a room, building, etc. can accommodate a particular number of people or things, it has enough space for them (房间、建筑物等) 容纳
He bought a house big enough to accommodate his large collection of books.
- ★ **adequate** /'ædɪkwət/ a. enough in quantity or of a good enough quality for a particular purpose 足够的; 充分的; 合乎需要的
We must make sure to have adequate supplies of food and water.
- sanitation** /sænɪ'teɪʃən/ n. [U] the protection of public health by removing and treating waste, dirty water, etc. 公共卫生; 环境卫生
Poor sanitation brings pollution and thus increases the risk of getting diseases.
- ★ **outward** /'aʊtwəd/ ad. (BrE **outwards**) toward the outside or away from the center of sth. 往外; 向外
The water flows outward into the river beside the house.
- ★ **upward** /'ʌpwəd/ a. (only before noun) moving or pointing toward a higher position 向上的
He took a ball and threw it in an upward direction.
ad. (BrE **upwards**) moving or pointing toward a higher position 向上; 朝上
Pointing upward, she indicated a large nest high in the tree.
- ★ **discourage** /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/ vt. try to prevent sth. or to prevent sb. from doing sth., esp. by making it difficult to do or by showing that you do not approve of it 阻拦; 阻止; 劝阻
There is a campaign in our community to discourage smoking among teenagers.
- ★ **vertical** /'vɜ:tɪkəl/ a. pointing up in a line that forms an angle of 90 degrees with a flat surface 垂直的; 直立的
The cliff is almost vertical, and therefore too dangerous to climb.
- ★ **architect** /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ n. [C] sb. whose job is to design buildings 建筑师; 建筑设计师
A team of architects are working on the plans for the new building.
- ★ **marvelous** /'mɑ:vələs/ a. (BrE **marvellous**) extremely good, enjoyable, impressive, etc. 极好的; 绝妙的; 了不起的
I had a marvelous time during my journey to the island.

vibrant /'vaɪbrənt/ a. full of activity or energy in a way that is exciting and attractive 令人兴奋的; 充满活力的
We hope that this area will develop into a vibrant commercial center.

replicate /'replɪkeɪt/ vt. (fml.) copy sth. exactly 复制; (精确地) 仿制
He invited me to the laboratory to see if he could replicate the experiment.

★ **steel** /sti:l/ n. [U] 钢; 钢铁

★ **concrete** /'kɒŋkri:t/ n. [U] 混凝土

dragonfly /'dræɡənflaɪ/ n. [C] 蜻蜓

biodiversity /,baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:səti/ n. [U] (technical) the variety of plants and animals in a particular place 生物多样性
We need to make an effort to protect the biodiversity of the rainforest.

★ **generator** /'dʒenəreɪtə/ n. [C]

1 sth. that produces sth. else 生产者

The high-tech company is a major generator of well-paid jobs.

2 a machine that produces electricity 发电机

Don't forget to use the factory's emergency generators during the power outage.

★ **layer** /'leɪə/ n. [C] an amount or piece of a material or substance that covers a surface or that is between two other things 表层; 层

The moon shines dimly through a thin layer of cloud.

★ **distinction** /dɪ'stɪŋkʃən/ n. [C, U] a clear difference or separation between two similar things 差别; 区别; 差异
There is a clear distinction between legal and illegal business.

Phrases

by extension used when you want to mention sth. that is naturally related to sth. else 自然地; 当然地
My primary responsibility is to the students, and by extension to the parents.

around the corner coming very soon 即将到来的
Having gone through many hardships, he still believes that happiness is around the corner.

Proper nouns

the Roman Empire 罗马帝国（通常指公元前 27 年至公元 476 年这一历史阶段的古罗马国家）

the Industrial Revolution 产业革命（18 世纪 60 年代开始于英国）

Singapore /ˌsɪŋəˈpɔː/ 新加坡（东南亚国家）

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