



Passage 53



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Travelers' Accounts

There are many reasons why individuals have traveled beyond their own societies. Some travelers may have simply desired to satisfy curiosity about the larger world. Until recent times, however, did travelers start their journey for reasons other than mere curiosity. While the travelers' accounts give much valuable information on these foreign lands and provide a window for the understanding of the local cultures and histories, they are also a mirror to the travelers themselves, for these accounts help them to have a better understanding of themselves.

解析

Records of foreign travel appeared soon after

解析

答题

Complete the table. Write no more than two words from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Time	Traveler	Destination	Purpose
Ancient Greece	Herodotus	Egypt and Anatolia	To study the history of 1 _____
Han Dynasty	Zhang Qian	Central Asia	To seek 2 _____
Roman Empire	Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder	Mediterranean	To obtain 3 _____
Post-classical Era (about 500 to 1500CE)	4 _____	From east Africa to Indonesia Mecca	Trading and Pilgrimage
5th to 9th centuries CE	Chinese Buddhists	5 _____	To collect Buddhist texts and for spiritual enlightenment
During 19th century	Colonial administrator	Asia, Africa	To understand the 6 _____ they set up
By the mid-century of the 1900s	San Yui-sen Fukuzawa Yukiichi	Europe and United States	To study the practical 7 _____ to reshuffle their societies
20th century	People from 8 _____ countries	Mass tourism	Entertainment and pleasure

Questions 1–8

1/8

1 To study the history of

A Persian wars

B Egypt



解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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- ☐ C Greek
- ☐ D Mesopotamia

解析

Keywords: Ancient Greece= Greek; study= research; Ancient Greece; Herodotus; Egypt and Anatolia

原文：对应正文第2段 The Greek historian Herodotus reported on his travels in Egypt and Anatolia in researching the history of the Persian wars.

翻译：希腊历史学家希罗多德在埃及和安纳托利亚地区旅行时，记录了很多旅行见闻，用以研究调查波斯战争。



解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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解析: Ancient Greece; Herodotus; Egypt and
Anatolia; To study the history of_____ 题
意: 古希腊; 希罗多德; 埃及和安纳托利
亚; 去研究关于_____的历史知识

Questions 1–8

2/8

2 To seek

☐ A Bactria☐ B Greek☐ C BCE☒ D allies



解析

答题

Questions 1-8

2/8

解析

Keywords: seek=search; Han Dynasty; Zhang Qian; Central Asia

原文： 对应正文第2段 The Chinese envoy Zhang Qian described much of central Asia as far west as Bactria(Modern-day Afghanistan) on the basis of travels undertaken in the first century BCE while searching for allies for the Han Dynasty.

翻译： 中国外使张骞在行使西域时，描述了亚洲中部的大片区域，西至大夏（如今的阿富汗），这次旅行发生在公元前一世纪，目的是为了为汉朝寻找盟国。

解析： Han Dynasty; Zhang Qian; Central Asia; To seek_____ 题意： 汉朝；张骞；亚洲中部；去寻找



解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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Questions 1–8

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3 To obtain

- ☐ (A) Mesopotamia
- ☐ (B) vast compendia
- ☒ (C) geographical knowledge
- ☐ (D) reports

解析

Keywords: obtain, compile; Roman Empire;



解析

答题

Questions 1–8

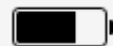
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Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder;
Mediterranean

原文： 对应正文第2段 Hellenistic and Roman geographers such as Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder relied on their own travels through much of the Mediterranean world as well as reports of other travelers to compile vast compendia of geographical knowledge.

翻译： 希腊和罗马的地理学家们，比如托勒密、斯特雷波和老普林尼，不仅依赖于其他旅行者编辑的大量地理知识的概述，还亲身到地中海地区游历来了解事实。

解析： Roman Empire; Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder; Mediterranean; To obtain_____ 题意： 罗马帝国；托勒密，斯特雷波，老普林尼；地中海；来获取_____



解析

答题

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Questions 1–8

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4 _____

- ☐ A India
- ☒ B Muslims
- ☐ C Indonesia
- ☐ D East Africa

解析

Keywords: 原词对应; Post-classical Era(about



解析

答题

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Keywords: 原词对应; Post-classical Era(about 500-1500CE); From east Africa to Indonesia Mecca; Trading and Pilgrimage

原文： 对应正文第3段 Muslim merchants sought trading opportunities throughout much of the eastern hemisphere. They described lands, peoples, and commercial products of the Indian Ocean basin from east Africa to Indonesia, and they supplied the first written accounts of societies in Sub-Saharan West Africa. While merchants set out in search of trade and profit, devout Muslims traveled as pilgrims to Mecca to make their hajj and visit the holy sites of Islam.

翻译： 穆斯林商人们为寻商机，到了东半球的绝

解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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翻译：穆斯林商人们为寻商机，到了东半球的绝大部分地区。他们描述了来自东非到印尼间的印度海洋盆地中的商业产品、人物、土地等等，他们还写出了史上第一份手写的关于撒哈拉沙漠以南的西非地区的社会状况的游记。一方面，有商人为了逐利动身远行，另一方面，也有虔诚的香客前往麦加，来完成他们的麦加朝圣之旅，同时他们还可以参观伊斯兰教的圣地。

解析：Post-classical Era(about 500-1500CE);_____; From east Africa to Indonesia Mecca; Trading and Pilgrimage
题意：后古典时期；____；从非洲东部到印尼麦加；商贸和朝圣

Questions 1–8

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解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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5 _____

☐ (A) East Africa☐ (B) Asia☒ (C) India☐ (D) China

解析

Keywords: 原词对应; 5th to 9th centuries CE;
Chinese Buddhists; To collect Buddhist
texts and for spiritual enlightenment

解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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原文： 对应正文第3段 Between the 5th and 9th centuries CE, hundreds and possibly even thousands of Chinese Buddhists traveled to India to study with Buddhist teachers, collect sacred texts, and visit holy sites.

翻译： 在公元5-9世纪间，成百上千的中国佛教徒来到印度和佛学大师学经，取经，参拜圣地。

解析： 5th to 9th centuries CE; Chinese Buddhists; _____; To collect Buddhist texts and for spiritual enlightenment 题意： 公元5-9世纪间；中国佛教徒； _____； 取经和精神上的启示

Questions 1–8

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解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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6 To understand the _____ they set up

- ☒ A colonies
- ☐ B the societies
- ☐ C colonial subject
- ☐ D numerous writings

解析

Keywords: set up=establish; During 19th century;
Colonial administrator; Asia, Africa; T

原文：对应正文第6段 (During the 19th century...)Meanwhile, European colonial

解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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administrators devoted numerous writings to the societies of their colonial subjects, particularly in Asian and African colonies they established.


翻译：同时，欧洲的殖民统治者也为社会贡献了很多描写他们殖民地的物品的文章，发表最多的还是对他们所建立的亚洲和非洲的殖民区的描述。

解析： During 19th century; Colonial administrator; Asia, Africa; To understand the_____they set up; 题意：在19世纪间；殖民统治者；亚洲、非洲；去理解他们建立的_____

Questions 1–8

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7 To study the practical _____ to reshuffle their societies

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解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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reshuffle their societies

- ☒ A principles
- ☐ B overseas observations
- ☐ C own writings
- ☐ D experiences

解析

Keywords: to=in hopes of;
reshuffle=reorganization; practical=useful;
By the mid-century of the 1900s;
Sun Yat-sen, Fukuzawa Yukichi;

解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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European and United States;

原文： 对应正文第6段 (By mid-century...) Painfully aware of the military and technological prowess of European and Euro-American societies, Asian travelers in particular visited Europe and the United States in hopes of discovering principles useful for the reorganization of their own societies.

翻译： 当痛苦地意识到欧洲的军事和科技都是如此强大、欧美社会又是如此富强，亚洲的旅行者们就会特地到欧洲和美国去参观，希望能发现一些有用的知识和原则来帮助自己的国家重理社会。这些旅行者当中，最杰出的两位是中国的革命家孙逸仙、日本的改革者福泽谕吉，他们将自己的在海外的所闻所见所感用于对自己国家的改造中。



解析

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Questions 1–8

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解析： By the mid-century of the 1900s; Sun Yat-sen, Fukuzawa Yukichi; European and United States; To study the practical_____to reshuffle their societies;

题意： 1900年代中期；孙逸仙，福泽渝吉；欧美国家；去学习实用的_____来对社会乱状重新洗牌

Questions 1–8

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8 People from _____ countries

☒ A wealthy

☐ B Caribbean



解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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- ☐ C Kenya
- ☐ D Bordeaux

解析

Keywords: people=individuals; countries, societies; 20th century; Mass tourism; Entertainment and pleasure.

原文： 对应正文第7段 (the 20th century witnessed...)The most distinctive of them was mass tourism, which emerged as a major form of consumption for individuals living in the world's wealthy societies.

翻译： 其中最显著的一项就是旅游业，它是生活在世界的富裕社会之中人们的主要消费形



解析

答题

Questions 1–8

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解析

Keywords: people=individuals; countries, societies; 20th century; Mass tourism; Entertainment and pleasure.

原文：对应正文第7段 (the 20th century witnessed...) The most distinctive of them was mass tourism, which emerged as a major form of consumption for individuals living in the world's wealthy societies.

翻译：其中最显著的一项就是旅游业，它是生活在世界的富裕社会之中人们的主要消费形式。

解析：20th century; People from_____countries; Mass tourism; Entertainment and pleasure.

题意：20世纪；来自_____国家；旅游业；娱乐和享受