Cultures of the World

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions.

Reading Passage 1

8.2 Ho Chi Minh City

Ho Chi Minh City has an interesting mix of history and culture, of East and West. Ho Chi Minh City is named for the man who led Vietnam in its decades-long struggle to free his country from the Chinese, the French, and finally the Americans. He died on September 2, 1969, almost six years before the Americans finally left Ho Chi Minh City on April 30, 1975. When the Americans left, however, the name of the city was Saigon. Since that time, Ho Chi Minh City, like the country, has been trying to modernize itself after decades of war. Vietnamese flags flutter in the wind.



10 The exteriors of new buildings shine in the tropical sun, while the government works to improve a system of roads and schools that has been deteriorating.

There is one **certainty** in Ho Chi Minh City—you can **stumble** across street markets at anytime in even the most **obscure** places. The government does not **prohibit** these activities, so people **peddle** goods all over the city and at all hours of the day and night.

15 Unfortunately, some people choose crime as a **substitute** for these honest kinds of work, so **theft** can be a problem in these busy areas.

Beyond the **metropolitan** district and the **suburban** areas are the famous Cu Chi Tunnels. During the time when the Vietnamese were fighting to get the Americans out of their country, these tunnels stretched for 250 kilometers. Now this area **thrives** on tourism.

The tunnels are **accessible** to visitors, who can actually climb down into them and see how the Vietnamese soldiers lived and hid from the American enemy.

Now the Americans, the French, and the Chinese are back in Ho Chi Minh City. However, this time they are business people and tourists, and they are making positive contributions to the growth of the city and of Vietnam.





accessible: [æk`sɛsəbļ] adj 可進入的	peddle: ['pedl] ν 叫賣、兜售 prohibit: [pro'hibit] ν 阻止 stumble: ['stambi] ν 偶然發現 substitute: ['sabstəˌtjut] n 代替品 suburban: [sə'bə-bən] adj 郊區的 theft: [θεft] n 偷竊、盗竊		
certainty: ['sotnti] n 必然的事			
deteriorate: [dɪˈtɪrɪəˌret] v 悲化			
exterior: [ɪk`stɪrɪʊ] n 外部、外面			
flutter: [`flʌtə'] ν 飄動			
metropolitan: [ˌmɛtrə'palətn̩] adj 大都市的			
modernize: ['madən,aɪz] v 使現代化	thrive: [θraɪv] ν 繁榮、發達		
obscure: [əb`skjur] adj 隱匿的、昏暗的			

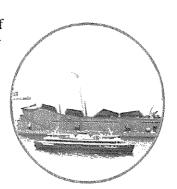
I	Reading Comprehensio	Choose the	correct answers.	
Ma	ain Idea			
1	. What is the main ide	a of the passage?		
	(A) Famous places in			
	(B) Foreigners living			
	(C) The life of Ho C			
	(D) An introduction	to Ho Chi Minh C	ity.	
Su	pporting Idea			
	 What did the Vietnar 	masa soldiare usa t	heir tunnels for?	
2		(B) Hiding.		(D) Meetings.
	(11) Haroning.	(D) Inomg.	(c) storing rood.	(-),B
De	tailed Information			
3	3. Which of the followi	ng countries did H	Io Chi Minh NOT figh	t?
	(A) England.	(B) China.	(C) France.	(D) America.
	Multiple Choice Ch	loose the correct o	answers.	
0	HE CANADA STATE OF THE STATE OF			
]	. Is your house also _			
	(A) accessible	(B) obscure	(C) suburban	(D) metropolitan
2	2. He said that tea is no	for a good	cup of coffee.	
		(B) certainty	(C) theft	(D) substitute
		1.01	,	
3	3. Yesterday, I u			(D) moddled
	(A) deteriorated	(B) thrived	(C) stumbled	(D) peddled
4	4. You are from	n smoking anywhe	ere in this building.	
	(A) modernized	(B) prohibited	(C) accessible	(D) suburban
				wave home
-		•	e have moved into our	
	(A) exterior	(B) suburban	(C) modernize	(D) metropolitan
(6. Although the	of the building lo	ooks pretty old, the insi	de is actually quite nice.
	(A) exterior	(B) substitute	(C) certainty	(D) theft
	7 The anarrant between	on the two etudent	e aniakly inte	a fight
	 The argument between (A) fluttered 		s quickly into (C) deteriorated	
	(A) Illillered	(D) Stumbled	(C) detellorated	(D) HIIIVCU

Reading Passage 2



24.1 The Sydney Opera House

The Sydney Opera House is considered by many to be one of the wonders of the modern world. The **designer** was Jorn Utzon of Denmark. The design was very **complex** and was beyond the technology of that time. The biggest problem that Utzon had to solve was to build the roof sections. Each section had to **curve** in the shape of a **shallow** half-circle. The insides of these shapes are **hollow**. The Sydney Opera House has nearly 1,000 rooms, including five main theater halls. It is about 185 meters in length and 120 meters wide. The building was **constructed** on 580



concrete posts that had been sunk 25 meters below sea level to create a firm base. The roofs are supported by 32 concrete columns. The opera house weighs 161,000 tons. The complex design and cost made the construction of this facility more difficult. Work started on the Opera House in 1959. Politics got in the way and caused some delays, but even though there were some political problems, the building was finally completed in 1973.

This **remarkable** building has more than 3,000 events or **presentations** each year. Although it is called the Sydney Opera House, it is not just for opera. This facility is home to the Australian Chamber **Orchestra**, the Sydney **Symphony**, and several other theater and **musical** organizations. One theater group, the Bell Shakespeare Company, travels all over Australia, performing in small towns and large cities. Another theater group is Opera Australia. The Sydney Opera House is a center for all sorts of music and performing arts and has a very positive influence on Australian society.





column: ['kaləm] n 回柱	orchestra: ['orkistrə] n 管弦樂團		
complex: [kəm`plɛks] adj 複雜的	politics: ['palə,tɪks] n 政治		
concrete: ['kankrit] n 混凝土	political: [pəˈlɪtɪkl̩] adj 政治的		
construct: [kən'strʌkt] v 建造	presentation: [ˌprɛzn`teʃən] n 演出		
construction: [`kənstrʌkʃən] n 建築物	remarkable: [rɪˈmɑrkəbl] adj 非凡的		
curve: [kɔ٠v] ν 使成曲線	shallow: ['ʃælo] adj 淺的		
designer: [dɪˈzaɪnङ] n 設計師	symphony: ['sɪmfənɪ] n 交響樂團		
hollow: ['halo] adj 空心的	ton: [tʌn] n 順		
musical: ['mjuzɪkḷ] adj 音樂的			

Reading Comprehension Choose the correct answers.

(C)	Salar Charles and	
Mai	n Idea	
1.	What is the main idea of the passage? (A) Why the Sydney Opera House is still so popular today. (B) The history of the construction of the Sydney Opera House. (C) Different operas that perform at the Sydney Opera House. (D) The places one can listen to music in and around Sydney.	
Infe	rence	
2.	What can we guess from the passage? (A) There was a lot of disagreement about building the opera house. (B) Almost everyone thought that building the opera house was good. (C) The opera house was constructed by workers who came from Europe. (D) The opera house travels all over Australia giving many performances.	vaner
<u> Th</u>	ue or False If the underlined words are used correctly, write T. If they are not, write F	•
1.	The pool is shallow, so be careful when jumping in.	_
2.	The floor is made from concrete and is nice and soft.	
3.	The rules are <u>complex</u> enough for anybody to understand.	
4.	The box weighs only a ton and is easy to carry.	
5.	The road <u>curves</u> slowly along the side of the mountain.	
6.	The show was <u>remarkable</u> enough to put us all to sleep.	
7.	How long will it take them to construct the building?	
8.	The president got into politics at an early age.	
9.	As a <u>designer</u> , he often helps people who want to get married.	
10.	This <u>orchestra</u> has some of the finest musicians in the world.	
11.	The statue is <u>hollow</u> , so birds often stay in it during the rain.	_
12.	The band had to get ready for the big <u>presentation</u> .	_

13. Everybody will need to bring at least one column to school tomorrow.