


5



Kyoto:
The Heart
of **Japan**



Mini-Challenge

Task 1: Using Descriptive Sentences to Describe a Person, Place, or Thing

Task 2: Planning a Trip to Kyoto, Japan

Thinking Ahead

1. Watch the video and check what you can do at the following tourist attractions in Kyoto.



Scan and Watch

(1) Arashiyama District

- Take a river cruise* or ride a scenic train.
- Stroll in a bamboo forest.

(2) Ryoanji Temple

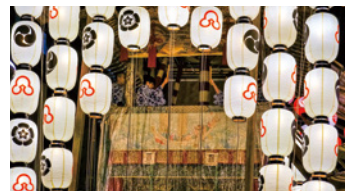
- Try traditional cuisine—boiled tofu.
- Learn about garden and landscape design from a monk.

(3) Kinkaku-ji

- Play with snow monkeys.
- See the golden temple at sunset.

2. Look at the pictures. What kind of city do you think Kyoto is and why?

I think Kyoto is a city...because....

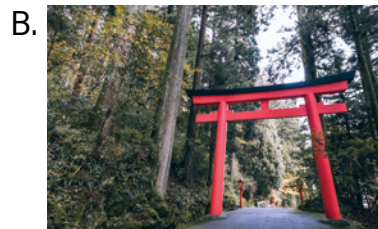


Reading Strategy

Visualizing

Visualizing is one kind of active reading strategy. Like reading comics or watching cartoons, readers imagine they are right at the scene of the described events, and they imagine objects or details using different senses. Doing this helps readers remember more details of the text, and vividly comprehend the events or objects. Because readers have different prior knowledge and past experiences, the way they visualize things may vary a lot.

Read the text on the next page and circle the picture below that best fits the description of the Great Torii of Itsukushima Shrine.



Reading Comprehension

- _____ Which of the following statements can be inferred from the text?
- (A) The Japanese believe that Torii are divine and that all the dead pass through them.
 - (B) Torii appear in many different materials introducing Japanese culture.
 - (C) Visitors to the Great Torii have a better experience when the tide is high.

The Great Torii of Itsukushima Shrine*

Torii are one of the most recognizable* symbols of Japanese culture. These gates form the entrance to Shinto shrines*. They separate the human world outside from the space of the gods inside. One of Japan's most famous torii is the Great Torii (or the O-Torii) of Itsukushima Shrine on the island of Itsukushima.

The Great Torii is quite different from others—it stands in ocean water about two hundred meters off the coast! Two giant pillars* rise from the water and hold two heavy beams*. There are two smaller supporting pillars on each side of the Great Torii, and they are connected by smaller beams to the main pillars.

Another special thing about the Great Torii is that it offers different experiences for viewers depending on the tides. When the tide is high, it appears to float, and its bright red color stands out magically against the sea around it. By contrast, low tide allows people to walk right up to it. Viewing the towering structure from below is a breathtaking experience.

Only by seeing it for yourself can you truly appreciate this one-of-a-kind structure!

5

😊 **Word Bank** the Great Torii of Itsukushima Shrine 嚴島神社大鳥居 recognizable 可識別的
Shinto shrine 神社 pillar 柱子 beam 橫梁

Reading Selection



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Language Highlight

Circle the keywords that signal the development of Paragraph 1. How is the idea “throughout the year” supported?

1 **K**yoto, like a beauty in a bright and colorful **kimono***,
delights tourists throughout the year. In spring,
romance is in the air as the city is filled with a sea of pink
cherry* blossoms¹. In summer, green leaves can be heard
5 **rustling*** in the wind and seen sparkling in the sunshine.
Maple* leaves in autumn set the **landscape*** on fire with

“

No visit to Kyoto would be complete without seeing one of the most photographed landmarks: the Kinkaku-ji, or the Golden Pavilion Temple in English.”



orange and red colors. Then, when winter comes, white snow **turns** the whole city **into** a magic, silver kingdom.

Apart from its natural **splendor**², however, Kyoto has
 10 so much more to **feast one's eyes on**. Having **previously**³
 been the **capital**⁴ of Japan for over a thousand years, the
 city **boasts**⁵ a large number of **historic**⁶ **shrines*** and
 temples. No visit to Kyoto would be complete without
 seeing one of the most photographed **landmarks**⁷: the
 15 **Kinkaku-ji***, or the **Golden Pavilion Temple*** in English.
 With giant, leafy maple trees leading up to its main
entrance⁸, the first view one gets of this **magnificent**⁹
 three-story pavilion is truly amazing. Rising up behind a
crystal-clear* pond, it is covered in sparkling gold leaf and
 20 crowned with a large **bronze*** **phoenix*** on its **shimmering***
 roof. The reflection of the pavilion on the glassy surface of
 the pond is a **breathtaking**¹⁰ sight. Visitors can take a
leisurely¹¹ walk through the surrounding gardens and enjoy
 many **stunning**¹² views of this beautiful structure.

25 Another unforgettable Kyoto sight involves coming
face to face with one of the old capital's very special
 “persons of art” or **geishas***. These are women dressed in
 colorful kimonos with silk sleeves that reach nearly **as far**

Reading Strategy

Visualizing

- Check the picture that shows what a geisha looks like.







Note the Details

1. Why are there so many historic shrines and temples in Kyoto?
2. What is a top attraction in Kyoto and how do we know?

3. What is a geisha?

30 as their **delicate**¹³ ankles. Their **distinctive**¹⁴ white makeup,
bright red **lipstick**^{*}, and shiny **hairpins**^{*} also make them
easy to recognize. And it's not just their unique **appearance**¹⁵
that makes geishas **stand out** from the crowd. These highly
skilled entertainers spend years mastering different musical
instruments¹⁶, songs, and **literature**¹⁷. Of course, no
35 "person of art" could be a true geisha without being able to
perform the traditional **kyomai**^{*} dance. This ancient art
combines slow music with very **deliberate**¹⁸ movements,
and often expresses very deep emotion.

“

Another unforgettable
Kyoto sight involves
coming face to face
with one of the old
capital's very special
“persons of art” or
geishas. ”



In Kyoto, culture and natural beauty flow together like
 40 the moving and **graceful**¹⁹ motions of kyomai. Regardless
 of the season, the city is a **must-see*** **destination**²⁰ for
 tourists seeking an authentic local experience. Those who
 visit are likely to end up **falling in love with** the heart of
 Japan.

—Adapted by André Louw from *Kyoto: The Heart and History of Japan*.

This article first appeared in *Live ABC*, October 2007 © Hebron Ltd.

Think and Reflect

1. As a tourist, what would you like to do in Kyoto and why?

I think I'd like to...because....

Think about...

geishas
 shrines and temples
 scenery in four seasons
 the Golden Pavilion Temple

2. If you were asked to introduce your city to foreign tourists, what would be the first thing you would recommend doing or seeing, and why?

I'd first recommend...to foreign tourists because....

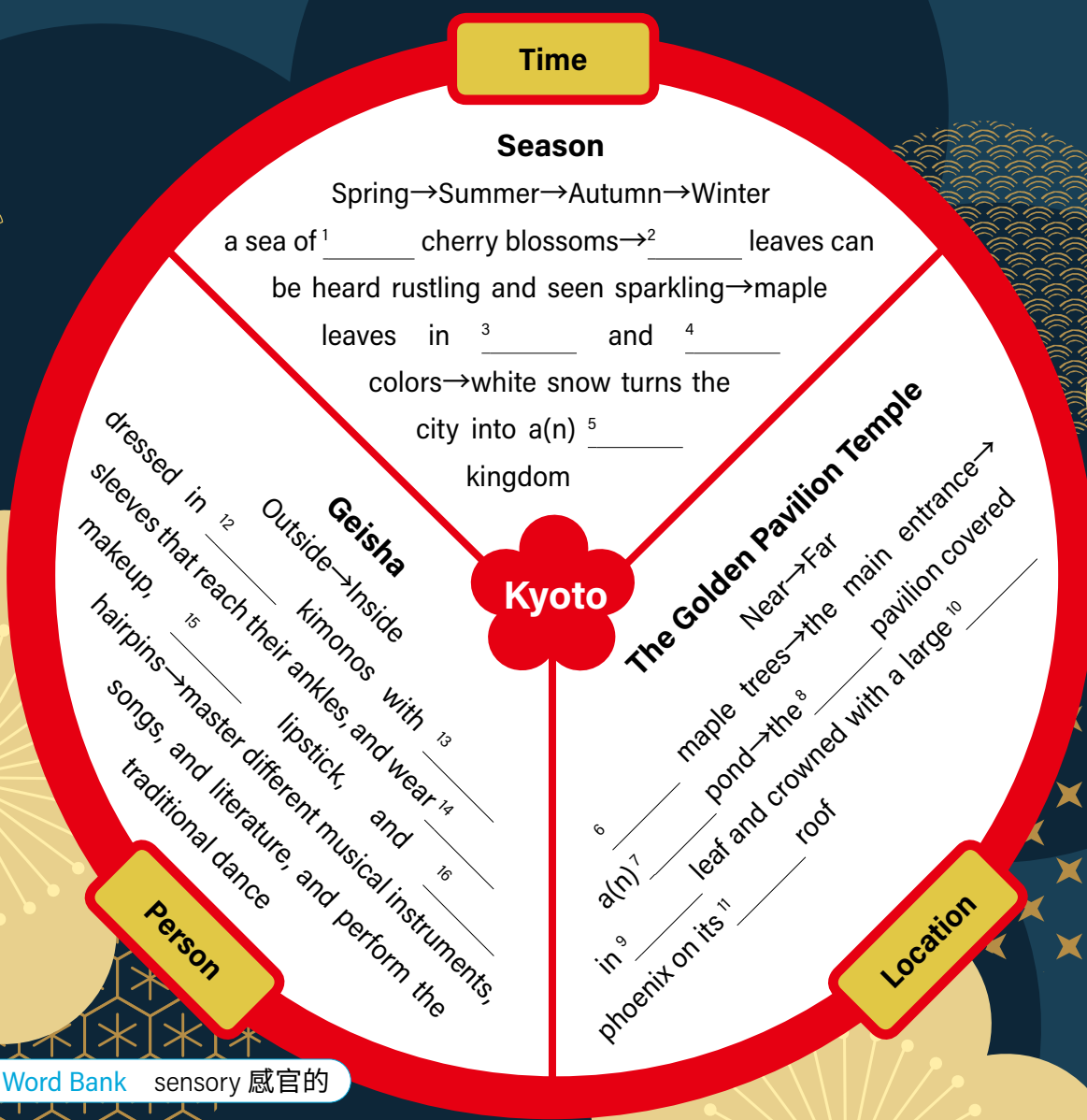
Think about...

food
 culture
 shopping
 the locals
 natural beauty

Graphic Organizer

Sensory* details can enrich a descriptive text. Use the graphic organizer to review the words used to describe the beauty of Kyoto and how the sentences are organized. Fill in the blanks with the words related to color, shape, appearance, and touch that you can find in the passage as well as in the box on the right.

(A) green	(B) red	(C) bronze	(D) sparkling gold
(E) giant, leafy	(F) crystal- clear	(G) three- story	(H) colorful
(I) silk	(J) pink	(K) white	(L) shimmering
(M) bright red	(N) orange	(O) silver	(P) shiny



Comprehension Practice

General Understanding

1. What does the first paragraph mainly describe?

- (A) The geishas in colorful kimonos.
- (B) The seasonal splendors of Kyoto.
- (C) Must-see tourist attractions in Kyoto.
- (D) The graceful, flowing motions of kyomai.

Key Details

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Golden Pavilion Temple?

- (A) It is surrounded by a dry landscape.
- (B) It is covered in sparkling gold leaf.
- (C) It is one of Kyoto's most photographed landmarks.
- (D) It is a three-story pavilion with a pond in front of it.

Inference

3. What can be inferred about Kyoto?

- (A) The city sees most of its visitors in summer.
- (B) Photos of it look very different depending on the season.
- (C) Tours there are quite expensive because there are few of them.
- (D) Most of the famous buildings there were built in modern times.

Inference

4. According to the passage, what kind of tourists would most appreciate Kyoto?

- (A) Those who love adventure.
- (B) Those who are seeking medical care.
- (C) Those who are into nightlife and parties.
- (D) Those who are interested in art and culture.

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production

1. blossom

[ˈblɒsəm]

blossom

[ˈblɒsəm]

▶ *n.* [C, U] 花朵；開花 a flower or group of flowers, especially those found on blooming fruit trees

- Apple blossoms are beautiful white flowers, but did you know they're actually poisonous to cats?
- When cherry trees are in blossom across Japan, tourists flock to the country's parks and temples.

▶ *vi.* 開花

- The purple flowers of star fruit trees only blossom in summer, while most other fruit trees do so in spring.

2. splendor

[ˈsplendə]

splendid

[ˈsplendɪd]

▶ *n.* [U] 壯麗；雄偉 very fine, grand, or impressive beauty

- As the climbers reached the mountain peak, the splendor of the sunrise over the valley took their breath away.

▶ *adj.* 壯麗的；雄偉的

- Nearly five million tourists visited Taroko National Park to enjoy its splendid scenery last year.

▶ *adj.* 非常好的

- It was a splendid idea to take the MRT home. Look at how bad the traffic is on the road!

3. previously

[ˈprɪviəsli]

previous

[ˈprɪviəs]

▶ *adv.* 先前地 in the past; before; formerly

- Alison works as a receptionist now, but previously she was a flight attendant.

▶ *adj.* 先前的

- Though the two graduates had met on a previous occasion, they didn't seem to recognize each other at the party.

4. **capital**

[ˈkæpətəl]

▶ *n.* [C] 首都 a country's main or the most important city

- No one in the group had previously visited London, so they decided to start their UK trip in the capital.

▶ *n.* [U] 資本；資金

- Establishing a company requires not only a great idea for a product but also some start-up capital.

5. **boast**

[boʊst]

▶ *vt.* 以……為傲；擁有 to have something of great value to be proud of

- Our new community sports center boasts six indoor basketball courts, an Olympic-size swimming pool, and four tennis courts.

6. **historic**

[hɪsˈtɒrɪk]

▶ *adj.* 歷史悠久的；歷史上著名的 having importance in history

- On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person to fly into space. It was a historic day for humankind.

historical

[hɪsˈtɒrɪkəl]

▶ *adj.* 歷史的

- Sophia's favorite movies are historical ones because she can learn something about the past while being entertained.

historian

[hɪsˈtɒrɪən]

▶ *n.* [C] 歷史學家

- Historians disagree about when the first humans arrived in North America, but most believe it was over 20,000 years ago.

7. **landmark**

[ˈlændˌmɑːrk]

▶ *n.* [C] 地標 a large natural or man-made thing that makes it easy to know one's location

- The White House and the Statue of Liberty are two of America's most important historic landmarks.

8. **entrance**

[ˈentrəns]

▶ *n.* [C] 大門；入口 a gate or a door where one can enter a room, building, or place

- A large fish which represents the baseball team is found at the entrance to the stadium.

9. **magnificent**
[ˈmæɡˈnɪfəsnt]
- ▶ *adj.* 壯麗的；雄偉的 very beautiful and impressive; wonderful to see
- Yangmingshan's magnificent cherry blossoms only last for about a month, so make sure you get there in time!
10. **brehtaking**
[ˈbreθˌteɪkɪŋ]
- ▶ *adj.* 驚人的；極為美麗的 so beautiful or impressive that one almost forgets to breathe
- All travelers who have a chance to witness the Northern Lights agree that they are of breathtaking beauty.
11. **leisurely**
[ˈliːʒəli]
- leisure**
[ˈliːʒə]
- ▶ *adj.* 悠閒的 relaxed or without rushing
- On his day off, Carlos spent a leisurely afternoon playing catch on the lawn with his kids.
- ▶ *n.* [U] 閒暇
- The employees usually work long hours, so the airline ensures they get enough leisure time to recover completely.
12. **stunning**
[ˈstʌnɪŋ]
- stun**
[stʌn]
- ▶ *adj.* 撼動人心的；令人驚訝的 extremely beautiful, splendid, or impressive
- Marcia really looked forward to the fashion show and couldn't wait to see the models in their stunning new clothes.
- ▶ *vt.* 使……驚訝 (stunned—stunned—stunning)
- The visitors were stunned when they saw several huge beasts escaping from the zoo.
- ▶ *vt.* 使……印象深刻
- Dancers stunned the crowd with their magnificent performance during the joyous New Year's celebrations.
13. **delicate**
[ˈdɛləkət]
- ▶ *adj.* 纖細的；精美的 beautiful but small or easily broken
- Although their wings are very delicate, bees have to flap them over two hundred times per second in order to fly!

delicacy

[ˈdɛləkəsi]

▶ *n.* [U] 纖細；精美

- Because of the delicacy of the wedding cake, none of the children should be allowed near it.

▶ *n.* [C] 佳餚；美食

- This high-end grocery store sells foreign delicacies, such as cheese from France and soy sauce from Japan.

14. **distinctive**

[dɪˈstɪŋktɪv]

▶ *adj.* 獨特的 easy to recognize, identify, or notice

- Due to their distinctive sun-like shape and purple coloring, passion flowers in blossom are easy to recognize.

distinction

[dɪˈstɪŋkʃən]

▶ *n.* [C] 差別

- Scholars often draw a distinction between “history,” as recorded by historians, and “the past,” as it actually happened.

distinct

[dɪˈstɪŋkt]

▶ *adj.* 顯著的；明顯的

- Although she had asked for a non-smoking room, Jane noticed the distinct smell of cigarette smoke as she entered her hotel room.

15. **appearance**

[əˈpɪərəns]

▶ *n.* [C] 外表 looks, visible features, or characteristics

- The actress’s red hair and brown eyes give her a very distinctive appearance.

appear

[əˈpɪr]

▶ *vi.* 出現

- Dinosaurs first appeared on the earth around 240 million years ago. Snakes followed around 142 million years later.

16. **instrument**

[ˈɪnstɹəmənt]

▶ *n.* [C] 樂器 a tool one uses to perform music

- Can you play any musical instruments, such as the piano or the guitar?

▶ *n.* [C] 工具；儀器

- Scientists use very advanced measuring instruments to determine the weight of atoms.

instrumental

[ˌɪnstrəˈmentl]

▶ *adj.* 樂器的

- Yvonne only listens to instrumental music when she studies because music with words tends to distract her.

17. **literature**

[ˈlɪtərətʃə]

▶ *n.* [U] 文學；文學作品 written works such as novels, plays, and poems

- Novels such as *Dream of the Red Chamber* and *A Tale of Two Cities* are very famous works of literature.

literary

[ˈlɪtəˌrɛri]

▶ *adj.* 文學的；文藝的

- Few people in the world would disagree that Shakespeare was one of the greatest literary masters of all time.

18. **deliberate**

[dɪˈlɪbərɪt]

▶ *adj.* (動作等) 小心翼翼的 slow, precise, and careful

- Zoo employees didn't want to frighten the rhino, so they approached the animal with very slow, deliberate movements.

▶ *adj.* 有意的；故意的

- Brian's hurtful words had not been deliberate. He didn't realize that you were sensitive about this topic.

19. **graceful**

[ˈɡresfəl]

▶ *adj.* 優美的；優雅的 done in a very beautiful, smooth, or stylish way

- With a very graceful movement of her hand, the ballet dancer placed the delicate crown on her head.

grace

[ɡres]

▶ *n.* [U] 優美；優雅

- The large swan spread its wings with splendid grace and took off into the stunning sunset.

20. **destination**

[ˌdɛstəˈneɪʃən]

▶ *n.* [C] 目的地 a final place of arrival

- Bali, Indonesia has become one of the most popular holiday destinations for travel bloggers and Instagram influencers.

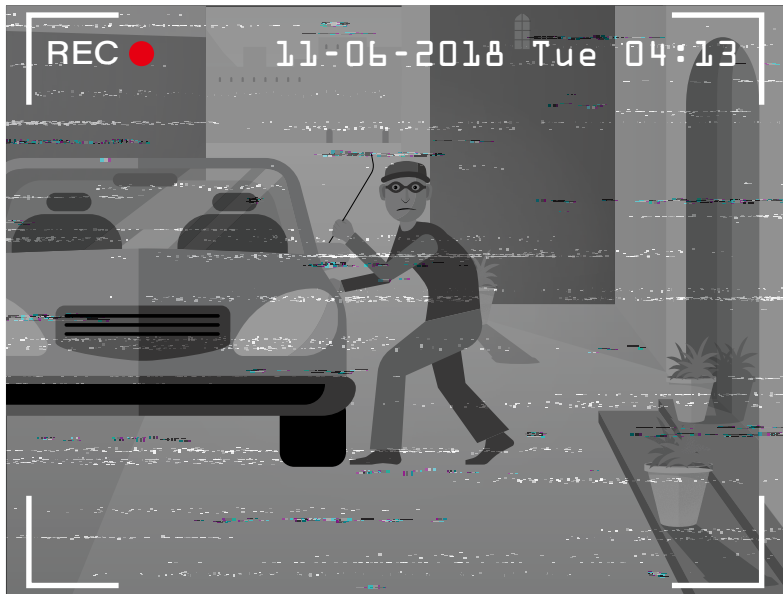
Idioms and Phrases

1. **turn...into...** (把……) 變為…… to change or transform into someone or something else
 - A bite from a strange spider turned Peter Parker into Spider-Man.
2. **feast one's eyes on** 使人目不暇給；盡情欣賞 to look with delight or appreciation at something stunning, splendid, or magnificent
 - Emma took a leisurely walk through the flower market and feasted her eyes on all the splendid, colorful blossoms.
3. **face to face** 面對面 very near to facing one another
 - Ronnie was stunned when he came face to face with his ex-girlfriend in the elevator. There was no escape!
4. **as far as** 與……的距離、程度相等 to a certain distance, extent, or degree
 - Robbie didn't plan to hike as far as the other members of his group because he had a sore knee.
5. **stand out** 顯眼 to be very distinctive or easy to recognize
 - Both sisters are over two meters tall, so they really stand out in a crowd. You'll spot them from a mile off!
6. **fall in love with** 愛上 to begin to love or greatly admire someone or something, especially when it happens suddenly
 - When Mimi first read Jane Austen's novels and Shakespeare's plays, she fell in love with Western literature.

Words for Recognition

1. **Kyoto** [ˈkjoto] *n.* 京都
2. **kimono** [kiˈmono] *n. [C]* 和服
3. **cherry** [ˈtʃeri] *n. [C]* 櫻桃；櫻桃樹
4. **rustle** [ˈrʌsl] *vi.* 沙沙作響
5. **maple** [ˈmepəl] *n. [C]* 楓樹

Sentence Pattern



Lungteng • Follow
Neihu, Taipei City

THIEF CAUGHT ON CAMERA:
A man was seen breaking into a car last night in Neihu.

Fanny23 Horrible!
James The guy looks familiar.
Will @James U know him?

115 likes
November 7

在此語境中，一名男子被監視器拍到正在敲破車窗行竊。為了表達某人被目擊在做某事，因此使用「be seen + V-ing」的句型。

be seen/heard + V-ing/to VR

- 此句型為感官動詞 see 及 hear 的被動語態。當「看到」或「聽到」的動作施作者不明或不重要時，會使用被動語態。
 - Several dogs were heard barking outside.
- 感官動詞「be seen/heard」後面接不定詞，表達做某事的完整過程都被看到或聽到。
 - Ann was seen **to steal** the Hello Kitty doll from the shop.
(偷竊的整個過程都被看到。)
- 感官動詞「be seen/heard」後面接現在分詞，表達做某事的當下被人看到或聽到。
 - Ann was seen **stealing** the Hello Kitty doll from the shop.
(偷竊時正巧被人撞見。)

Example

In summer, green leaves can be heard rustling in the wind and seen sparkling in the sunshine. (line 4)

Practice A

Rewrite the following sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. John fell over flat on his back. Someone saw it.

→ John was seen to fall over flat on his back.

2. A baby was crying in the house. Some people heard it.

→ _____

3. The engine made a strange noise. Somebody heard it.

→ _____

4. A fat bald man was sneaking in through the back door. Someone saw him.

→ _____

5. The old man did one hundred push-ups without taking a break. People saw this.

→ _____

6. The missing boy was playing on a swing in the park this morning. Someone saw him there.

→ _____



Practice B

New York's Hotel Chelsea is one of the most famous haunted* hotels in America. Complete the following sentences that show what people have seen and heard during their stay at Hotel Chelsea using the pattern above and the words in the box. The first one has been done for you. Which one do you think is the scariest?

- A. a woman / hear / sob / loudly / in the bathroom / in the dead of night
- B. one chair / see / rock back and forth / on its own
- C. a little boy / see / open the fridge / take out a pudding / and disappear into thin air
- D. a girl dressed in red / see / stand / at the foot of the bed
- E. some kids / hear / giggle and whisper / some unknown words
- F. hundreds of soldiers / hear / march and chant* / in the hallway

1. A woman was heard sobbing loudly in the bathroom in the dead of night. She was believed to have been murdered in that bathroom.
2. _____
She just stood there staring at people when they were asleep.
3. _____
They were rumored to have been buried under the ground of the hotel.
4. _____
It then moved across the floor and crashed into the mirror with a big bang.
5. _____
They stopped laughing and talking when people woke up.
6. _____
No one knew how the boy got into and out of the room.

😊 Word Bank haunted 鬧鬼的 chant 吟唱



Language in Use

Explore & Discover



Read the first two sentences carefully and mark the last four sentences in the same way. Also, complete the conclusion below.

1. James is a photography lover. He never goes out without his camera.
2. No trip to Japan is complete without a visit to Mt. Fuji.
3. The little girl does not feel secure without her mother by her side.
4. Do not go outside without a coat, or you'll catch a cold.
5. As the saying goes, "You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs."
6. There is no rule without exceptions.

Each of the sentences above has two _____. They are used together to reinforce a statement.

- opposite words
- negative words

Examples

1. No visit to Kyoto would be complete without seeing one of the most photographed landmarks: the Kinkaku-ji, or the Golden Pavilion Temple in English. (line 13)
2. Of course, no “person of art” could be a true geisha without being able to perform the traditional kyomai dance. (line 34)

Apply & Practice

Step 1: Form groups of six. Brainstorm about what behavior is not allowed in your class.

Work with your group members to establish a set of rules for the whole class to follow using “no/never/not...without...”

Step 2: Create a poster and share it with your classmates.

Our Class Rules

1. Never take a sick leave without informing your teacher.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

L

Listening Strategy



Vocabulary Preview

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

philosophers

meditation

path

souvenir

1. When I need some inspiration, I always take a walk along the _____ in the park near my house.
2. It is said that doing _____ every day can relieve your anxiety.
3. Socrates is undoubtedly one of the greatest _____ of all time.
4. I bought this set of nesting dolls as a _____ on my trip to Russia last year.

Listening Strategy

Listening for Locations and Directions



Locations and directions are key information that you need to listen carefully for. Locations indicate a particular place, especially in relation to other areas, buildings, etc. Directions point out the proper route from one place to another. Signal words and phrases may include north, south, east, west, up, down, left, right, forward, backward, ahead, etc.

Listen for the Gist

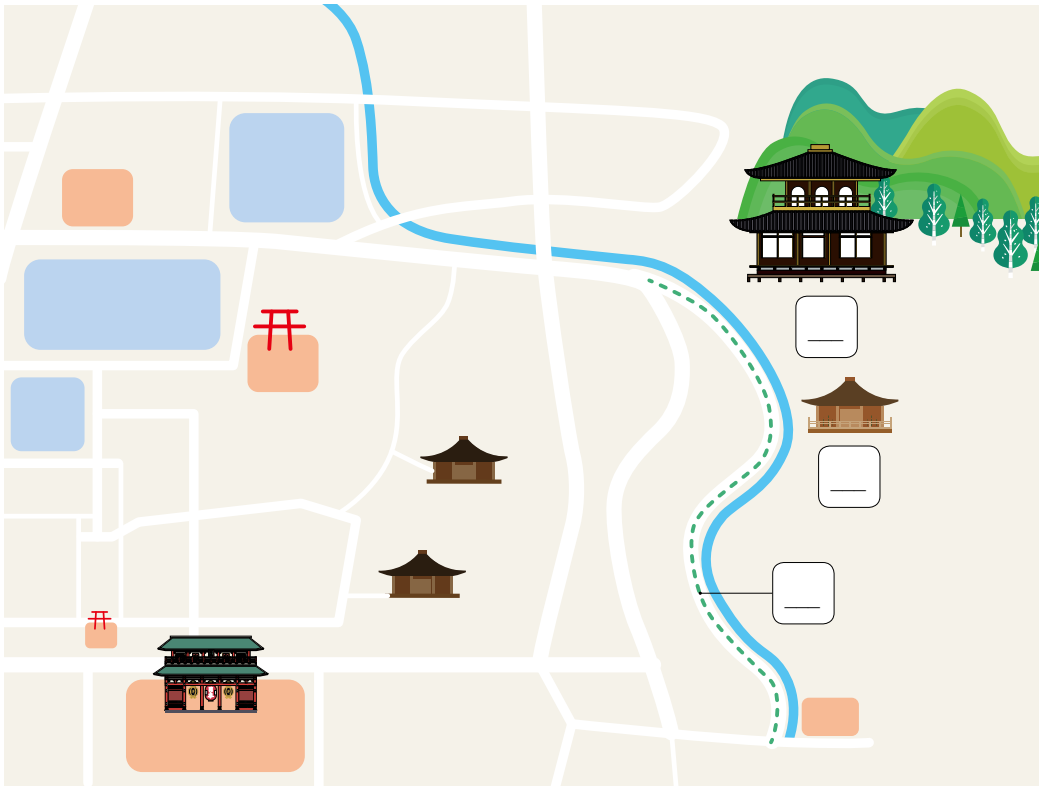
_____ Listen to the conversation. What is it probably about?

- (A) An introduction to the famous temples of Kyoto and how to visit them.
- (B) An interview with a Japanese director about his new film *Cherry Blossoms*.
- (C) A dialogue between a tour guide in Kyoto and someone taking his tour.

Listen for Details

Listen again and mark the following spots on the map.

- A. Ginkaku-ji Temple
- B. Honen-in Temple
- C. Philosopher's Walk



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