



“十二五”职业教育国家规划教材修订版

(第2版)

课程思政/全彩版

新理念交互英语 教程

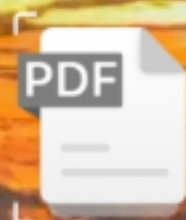
NEW CONCEPT
INTERACTIVE ENGLISH

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总主编 杨林生
主 编 章 宁
项 导
王晓艳



北京邮电大学出版社
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NEW CONCEPT INTERACTIVE ENGLISH

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B. Many people, from interviewers to politicians, follow her unique style.

C. In her Internet website she has many topics of interest for her audience.

D. She looks beautiful so she has the opportunity to be a talk show host on television.

4. Oprah's success lies in her _____.

A. cleverness and beauty

B. diligence

C. intelligence, talent and the ability to be herself

D. ability to be natural and open

5. Why do people like to listen to Oprah's words?

A. Because she's a famous woman.

B. Because she is just like other people.

C. Because her talk is funny and wise.

D. Because she can do no wrong.

Text B

曹德旺是福耀玻璃工业集团股份有限公司创始人、董事长，被称为“中国玻璃大王”，曾入选《世界最具影响力十大华商人物》、《改革开放40年百名杰出民营企业家名单》，荣获第三届全国非公有制经济人士优秀中国特色社会主义事业建设者、中国捐赠百杰榜十年致敬人物等荣誉。

Glass Tycoon Cao Dewang

1 Cao Dewang is the **founder** and **chairman** of Fuyao Glass Industry Group, one of the world's largest **producers** of glass for cars. He is also a great **charity** person, who has topped the Hurun China Charity List several times and set up the Heren Charity Foundation.

2 Cao was born in a poor family and had to drop out of school at the age of 14. He began his business education on the streets, cycling a round-trip 80 km to sell fruit in the city of Fuzhou. He spent some time as a chef before landing a job in 1976 at Fuzhou Gaoshan Special Glass Factory. In 1983 he was asked to take over the **failing** factory by the local government. He turned it around, changing its name to Fuyao Glass later.

3 The factory stepped into the auto glass **sector** in 1985, when Cao realized it could be a **promising** industry and founded Fuyao based on that **vision**. At that time, no one was actually making auto glass in China, which left auto repair companies with no choice but to **import** the **commodity**, and that led to overpriced services and a high cost of car **ownership**. After some basic market research, Cao found that big companies were not willing to do this small-scale business but small companies were not capable of doing it. He then **established** the goal of making **affordable** glass for the Chinese.

4

At the beginning, Fuyao was really small, with only a million-level registered capital. After nearly three decades, Fuyao has become the world's largest auto glass **supplier**. The company has been listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange since 1993. Today, it **employs** more than 20,000 people globally. It is said that in China, two out of every three cars use Fuyao glass, while in the world, one out of every four cars uses Fuyao glass.

5

Being focus is one of the key factors for Cao Dewang's success. He never **diversifies** into any other businesses, and just focuses on auto glass. "My next goal is to make glass more perfect," said Cao.

Word List

▲ founder	/ˈfaʊndə(r)/	n.	(组织、机构等的) 创建者，创办者
▲ chairman	/ˈtʃeɪmən/	n.	(公司等) 董事长，主席
▲ producer	/prəˈdjuːsə(r)/	n.	生产商，制造商
★ charity	/ˈtʃærəti/	n.	慈善机构 (或组织)
▲ fail	/feɪl/	vt. & vi.	失败，未能 (做到)；倒闭，破产
★ sector	/ˈsektə(r)/	n.	部门，领域，行业
▲ promising	/ˈprɒmɪsɪŋ/	adj.	有希望的，有前途的
★ vision	/ˈvɪʒn/	n.	构想，展望；幻想，想象；视力
▲ import	/ɪmˈpɔːt/	vt.	进口；输入；引进
★ commodity	/kəˈmɒdətɪ/	n.	商品
▲ ownership	/ˈɒnəʃɪp/	n.	所有权，物主身份
▲ establish	/ɪˈstæblɪʃ/	vt.	建立，创立，设立
▲ affordable	/əˈfɔːdəbəl/	adj.	便宜的，付得起的
▲ supplier	/səˈplaɪə(r)/	n.	供应者，供货商
▲ employ	/ɪmˈplɔɪ/	vt.	雇用，使用，利用
★ diversify	/daɪˈvɜːsfaɪ/	vt. & vi.	增加……的品种，扩大业务范围

Proper Nouns

Fuyao Glass Industry Group	福耀玻璃工业集团股份有限公司，是全球规模最大的汽车玻璃专业供应商，产品得到全球顶级汽车制造企业的主要汽车厂商的认证和选用，并被各大汽车制造企业评为“全球优秀供应商”。
Hurun China Charity List	中国胡润慈善排行榜
Heren Charity Foundation	河仁慈善基金会
Shanghai Stock Exchange	上海证券交易所

Useful Phrases and Expressions

set up	建立
drop out of school	退学
land a job	找到工作
take over	接管；接收
turn it around	扭转局势
step into	进入
be capable of	能够
registered capital	注册资本
focus on	集中于

Notes

- 1 He began his business education on the streets, cycling a round-trip 80 km to sell fruit in the city of Fuzhou. 他开始在街头接受商业教育，骑车往返80公里到福州市卖水果。

此句中，现在分词短语 cycling a round-trip 80 km to sell fruit in the city of Fuzhou 在句中作状语，表示动作发生的方式。现在分词作状语可以表示时间、原因、条件、结果、方式、伴随等，其逻辑主语一般与句子主语保持一致。

e.g. Hearing the news, he couldn't help crying. 听到这消息，他禁不住哭了。

She lay awake all night long, thinking of the problem. 她一整夜没睡，一直在想这个问题。
Listening to English every day, you'll learn it well. 如果你每天听英语，你就能够学好英语。

- 2 At that time, no one was actually making auto glass in China, which left auto repair companies with no choice but to import the commodity, and that led to overpriced services and a high cost of car ownership. 当时，中国还没有人生产汽车玻璃，这使得汽车维修公司别无选择，只能进口这种商品，这导致了过高的服务价格和汽车拥有成本。

本句是由 and 引导的并列句，其中 which 引导非限定性定语从句，修饰前面整句话；that 指的是前面定语从句所说的内容。当想表示一件事情所引起的一系列后果时，可以采用这种句型。

e.g. The factory dumped its waste into the river, which caused serious river pollution, and led to many health problems of the local people. 这家工厂把废物倾倒入河里，造成了严重的河流污染，而这给当地人的健康带来了许多问题。

In cancer patients, the number of the HER2/neu genes increases, which can lead to an increase amount of HER2 protein on the surface of the cells, and that is thought to cause cell division. 在癌症患者中，HER2/neu 基因的数量增加，从而导致细胞表面 HER2 蛋白的数量增加，而这被认为是导致细胞分裂的原因。

Reading Comprehension

Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) according to the text you have read.

1. Cao Dewang was born in a poor family and quit school at an early age.
2. Cao Dewang once made a living by selling newspapers on the street.
3. When Cao Dewang took over the Fuzhou Gaoshan Special Glass Factory, it was very profitable.
4. Cao Dewang thought the auto glass sector could be a promising industry.
5. Cao Dewang diversifies into many businesses.

Part Two Focus Exercises

A Words and Their Formations

Fill in each of the blanks with the appropriate form of the word from the list.

Example

care (v./n.) careful (adj.) carefully (adv.) careless (adj.) carelessness (n.)

1. Now listen _____ everybody. I will repeat the sentence only once.
2. Carrie doesn't _____ how far she has to walk.
3. You should be _____ when talking with that sick man.

Key carefully care (v.) careful

Exercises

interview (v./n.)	1. We have _____ 20 people for the job.
interviewer (n.)	2. The _____ should give the employer a good impression.
interviewee (n.)	3. I ask for an _____ with my boss to discuss my future.
politics (n.)	1. The job of a _____ is to serve the whole community.
political (adj.)	2. She is reading _____ at university.
politician (n.)	3. He was forced to leave his homeland for _____ reasons.
sense (v./n.)	1. A baby is _____ to its mother's voice.
sensible (adj.)	2. Are you _____ of the dangers?
sensitive (adj.)	3. He has a strong _____ of responsibility.
surprise (v./n.)	1. He doesn't show much _____ at the wonderful things he sees.
surprised (adj.)	2. She plays the piano _____ well.
surprising (adj.)	3. I was _____ why he came here so early.
surprisingly (adv.)	
amaze (v.)	
amazing (adj.)	1. China is developing at an _____ speed.
amazed (adj.)	2. I stared at her in _____.
amazement (n.)	3. Your progress _____ me.

- found (v.)
founder (n.)
foundation (n.)
1. He has decided to _____ a college.
 2. The organization has grown enormously since its _____ in 1988.
 3. Jessie is the _____ and president of the company.

- produce (v.)
producer (n.)
production (n.)
1. The new model will be in _____ next month.
 2. The company _____ electronic products.
 3. It is one of the leading wine _____.

- establish (v.)
established (adj.)
establishment (n.)
1. She wants to _____ a school for girls from poor families.
 2. The _____ of a new college has been announced.
 3. It is an _____ company with a good reputation.

- own (v.)
owner (n.)
ownership (n.)
1. Do you _____ your car or do you rent it?
 2. The _____ of the shop opened the door for me.
 3. There is a steady growth of home _____.

- employ (v.)
employer (n.)
employee (n.)
1. He had been sent to Beijing by his _____.
 2. The company has over 300 _____.
 3. How many people does the organization _____?

B Phrases and Their Uses

1. Match each phrase in Column A with its corresponding Chinese meaning in Column B.

A

unique style
be somebody
couch potatoes
best-seller list
do no wrong
drop out of school
land a job
turn it around
be capable of
registered capital

B

最佳畅销书
退学
没有错
独特的风格
找到工作
扭转局势
整天看电视的人
能够
是个人物
注册资本

II. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

take sb. by surprise	be born with sth.	if only	care about sb.	do no wrong
set up	take over	focus on	step into	diversify into

1. The government has _____ a special fund to help children.
2. The meeting will _____ economic development of the region.
3. We shall not give them any notice. We shall _____.
4. The boss _____ his employees.
5. His daughter will _____ the company one day.
6. You may see an opportunity to _____ a leadership role.
7. He _____ a silver spoon in his mouth.
8. Her son can _____ in her eyes.
9. The company plans to _____ other markets.
10. The pills might have cured him _____ he'd taken them regularly.

C Translation

I. Choose the best translation for each sentence according to the context.

1. But none has been able to match either her fame or her income.
A. 但是没有人像她那么受欢迎，赚那么多钱。
B. 但是从知名度和收入来说，任何人都无法与她匹敌。
C. 但是无论从知名度还是从收入来说，任何人都无法与她匹敌。
D. 但是没有人能和她的知名度和收入配对。
2. Each book she highlights on this show rockets onto *The New York Times* best-seller list.
A. 每期栏目里她重点推介的书稿都会人气飙升，入围《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜。
B. 她在这个节目里重点推荐的每一本书，都会像火箭一样进入《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜。
C. 每一本她重点推荐的书都会人气飙升，入围《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜。
D. 她在栏目里重点标注的每一本书都会入围《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜。
3. He spent some time as a chef before landing a job in 1976 at Fuying Gaoshan Special Glass Factory.
A. 他先做了厨师，然后在福清高山异形玻璃厂找到一份工作。
B. 1976年在福清高山异形玻璃厂工作之前，他做过一段时间的厨师。
C. 他做过一段时间的厨师，然后在1976年被推荐到福清高山异形玻璃厂工作。
D. 1976年之前，他当过厨师，也在福清高山异形玻璃厂工作过。
4. The factory stepped into the auto glass sector in 1985, when Cao realized it could be a promising industry and founded Fuyao based on that vision.
A. 1985年，汽车玻璃制造兴起，这时候曹德旺意识到该领域能给工厂带来希望，于是他基于这

个想法成立了福耀集团。

- B. 1985年，该工厂开始涉足智能玻璃领域，就在这时，曹德旺意识到这是一个前景的行业，并基于这一构想创建了福耀集团。
 - C. 1985年，该工厂开始涉足汽车玻璃制造，也是在这时候，曹德旺意识到这是一份有前途的工作，并基于这一愿景创建了福耀集团。
 - D. 1985年，该工厂开始涉足汽车玻璃行业，也是在这时候，曹德旺意识到这是一份有前景的行业，并基于这一愿景创建了福耀集团。
5. After some basic market research, Cao found that big companies were not willing to do this small-scale business but small companies were not capable of doing it.
A. 在做了一些基本的市场调查之后，曹德旺发现大公司不愿意做这种小规模却没有能力做。
B. 经过初步的市场研究，曹德旺发现大公司不愿意做这种小范围的生意，而小公司却没有能力做。
C. 在做了一些基本的市场调查之后，曹德旺发现大公司不愿意做这种小范围的生意，而小公司无能为力。
D. 经过基础的市场调研，曹德旺发现大公司不愿意做这种小规模的贸易，而小公司却没有能力做。

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese information in the brackets.

1. The new manager turned this _____ (濒临破产的公司) around.
2. The telecommunications industry looks _____ (有前景的) for job seekers.
3. The girl looked at the boys playing football, _____ (表现出极大的兴趣).
4. The study _____ (把注意力集中在如何提高产量).
5. Rather than _____ (进口欧洲产品), he decided to go out on his own.

Reading and Thinking



Part One Texts

Text A

科技与我们的生活息息相关，科技创造美好的未来生活。在未来的世界，科技将高度发达。高度发达的科技会给我们的生活带来多大的变化和惊喜呢？让我们一起来感受科技的力量，畅想未来的世界。

Future World

1 It's Friday morning in the year 2030, and you're running late. You got **distracted** watching the music video that was playing in the corner of your bathroom mirror while you were brushing your teeth. How will you get to your office on time?

2 A quick check of your Internet-connected refrigerator **magnet** tells you your train, which travels at **speeds** up to 350 miles an hour as it **electromagnetically** runs above its guide **track**, is a bit behind schedule, too. So you decide to drive your **environmentally-friendly hydrogen fuel cell** car instead—or rather, let your car drive you. It's programmed to know the way, and it will get you there without speeding, getting lost, or **crashing**.

3 Setting into your office chair, which changes color to match what you're wearing, you pick up yesterday morning's newspaper. **Printed** on **electronic** paper which can be used again, it rewrites itself with today's **headlines** at once. Now it's time for your big meeting. Uh-oh! You've left your notes at home. No problem. The **digital** ink pen you used has stored an electronic copy of what you wrote.



4 Your watch **videophone** suddenly rings. Your best friend's face **pops** up on the **organic** LED screen asking you what you're doing this weekend. "Will you **slap** on your 3-D **contact lenses** and play **virtual** football with the US team?" "No, no," your friend says, so you have to take the new **nanotube** lift (made of **microscopic fibers** many times stronger than steel) 60 000 miles into space.

5 Could this scene really take place in just a few years? The researchers who are now developing all this stuff think so. These **devices** may be as common in 10 years as cell phones and UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles) are today.

(Words: 312)

Word List

*distract	/di'strækt/	vt.	转移 (注意力), 分散 (思想), 使分心
*magnet	/ˈmæɡnət/	n.	磁铁, 吸铁石; 有吸引力的人 (或地方、事物)
speed	/spi:d/	n.	速度
		vi.	加速; 迅速前进, 快行
*electromagnetically	/i,lektromæg'netikli/	adv.	用电磁, 带电磁性地
*track	/træk/	n.	轨道; 小道, 小径
		vt.	追踪, 跟踪
*environmentally-friendly	/ɪn,vaɪrən'menti'friendl/	adj.	环保的
*hydrogen	/ˈhaɪdrədʒən/	n.	氢, 氢气
*fuel	/ˈfju:əl/	n.	燃料
		vt.	给 (交通工具) 加油
crash	/kreɪʃ/	vi. & vt.	碰撞, 撞击
		n.	撞车
print	/prɪnt/	vt.	印刷; 出版
		n.	印刷字体; 印刷品
*electronic	/i,lek'trɒnik/	adj.	电子的
headline	/ˈhedlaɪn/	n. (pl.)	新闻提要; 大字标题
*digital	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl/	adj.	数字的, 数字显示的
*videophone	/ˈvɪdiəʊfəʊn/	n.	可视电话, 电视电话
pop	/pɒp/	vi.	突然出现, 发生
		n.	流行音乐
*organic	/ɔ:'ɡænik/	adj.	有机的, 生物的
*slap	/slæp/	vt.	(用手掌) 拍, 打; 随意扔放
*contact lens	/ˈkɒntæktlens/	n.	隐形眼镜片
*virtual	/ˈvɜ:tʃuəl/	adj.	虚拟的; 实质上的
*nanotube	/ˈneɪməʊtju:b/	n.	纳米管
*microscopic	/ˌmaɪkrə'skɒpɪk/	adj.	极小的, 微小的, 需用显微镜观察的
*fiber	/ˈfaɪbə/	n.	纤维; 纤维素
decade	/ˈdekeɪd/	n.	十年, 十年期
device	/dɪ'vaɪs/	n.	器具, 装置, 设备



Useful Phrases and Expressions

up to	到达 (某数量、程度等)
behind schedule	晚点
or rather	或者更确切地说
pop up	突然出现, 冒出
slap on	匆匆地涂, 草草地抹

Notes

1 You got distracted watching the music video that was playing in the corner of your bathroom mirror while you were brushing your teeth. 你正在盥洗室里刷牙, 却被玻璃镜一角正放着的音乐录像弄得分了心。

现在分词短语 watching the music video 在句中作状语, 表示原因, 逻辑主语为 you。现在分词可作状语, 表示时间、伴随、原因、条件、让步、方式、结果等, 一般位于句首或句尾, 句子的主语通常为其逻辑主语。

e.g. Using the book, I find it useful. 使用这本书的过程中, 我发现它很有用。(表时间)
The dog entered the room, following his master. 这条狗跟着主人进了屋。(表方式)
He fired, killing one of the passers-by. 他开枪了, 打死了一个过路人。(表结果)

2 A quick check of your Internet-connected refrigerator magnet tells you your train, which travels at speeds up to 350 miles an hour as it electromagnetically runs above its guide track, is a bit behind schedule, too. 赶快查一下电冰箱上的磁贴, 那是与互联网连接的。磁贴将告诉你, 你所乘坐的时速达350千米的磁悬浮火车正好也晚点了。

此句中的 which travels... its guide track 为关系代词 which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 对它所修饰的先行词 train 起补充说明的作用。

e.g. These peach trees, which I planted three years ago, have borne many fruits. 这些桃树是我三年前栽的, 已经结了许多果实。

We lived at Friendship Hotel, which Ann recommended to us. 我们住在友谊宾馆, 是安推荐给我们住的。

3 Printed on electronic paper which can be used again, it rewrites itself with today's headlines at once. 报纸是印在可以重复使用的电子纸上的, 它立刻自动换上了今天的新闻标题。

过去分词短语 printed on electronic paper... 在句中作状语, 表原因。与现在分词一样, 过去分词也可作状语, 表时间、原因、条件、让步、方式、结果等, 但是句子的主语通常为逻辑宾语。

e.g. When asked where he was born, John said he was a New Yorker. 当有人问约翰的出生地时, 他说自己是纽约人。(表时间)

Lost in deep thought, he didn't hear the sound. 他陷入了沉思, 没有听到那个声音。(表原因)

Given more time, they would have done it better. 如果给他们更多的时间, 他们会做得更好。(表条件)

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text you have read.

1. According to the text, what will the life be in the future?

- A. It will be more complicated.
- B. It will be more convenient.
- C. It will be more mysterious.
- D. It will be slower.

2. What do you know about the hydrogen fuel cell car mentioned in the text?

- A. The car is very fast.
- B. The car is very light.
- C. The car doesn't pollute the environment.
- D. The car is small.

3. How can you see your friend when you are at work?

- A. Through 3-D contact lenses.
- B. Through a computer screen.
- C. Through a watch videophone.
- D. Through electronic paper.

4. There is a lot of new stuff mentioned in the text except _____.

- A. electronic newspaper
- B. watch videophone
- C. nanotube lift
- D. 3-D ink pen

5. What's the author's attitude towards all the stuff mentioned in the text?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Negative.
- C. Neutral.
- D. Positive.



Reading and Thinking



Part One Texts

Text A

“一带一路”倡议源于中国，机会和成果属于世界。在共建“一带一路”的过程中，中国开放的大门只会越开越大，中国愿为世界各国带来共同发展新机遇，与各国积极发展符合自身国情的开放型经济，共同携手向着构建人类命运共同体的目标不断迈进。

The Belt and Road Initiative

1 The Belt and Road Initiative is a global development **strategy** adopted by the Chinese government. The construction of the Belt and Road Initiative is based on the projects, which involve energy transportation, **infrastructure**, **mining** industry, information and communication technology, industrial park, special economic zone, **tourism** and urban construction, and etc.

2 The Belt and Road Initiative is short for “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road”. The Silk Road was an **ancient** land trade route that began in ancient China and connected Asia, Africa and Europe. Its **original** role was to transport goods such as silk and **porcelain** from ancient China. Later, it became the main way for east and west to communicate in many **aspects** such as economy, politics and culture.



3 In terms of transportation modes, the “Silk Road” is mainly divided into the “Land Silk Road” and the “Maritime Silk Road”. The overland route starts from Luoyang, China, goes through Eurasia, which is **dominated** by five central Asian countries, covers “six economic cooperation **corridors**” in central and Eastern Europe, and ends in Hamburg, Germany. The sea route starts from Quanzhou, China, and ends in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. As time passes, in addition to the “Land Silk Road” and the “Maritime Silk Road”, there are also the “Grassland Silk Road” which goes **northward** to the Mongolian Plateau and westward to the northern foot of the Tianshan Mountains into Central Asia.

4 The co-construction of the Belt and Road Initiative **conforms** to the **trend** of world multi-polarization, economic globalization, cultural **diversity** and social informatization. **Upholding** the spirit of open regional cooperation, China is **committed** to the global free trade system and **an** open world economy. Co-construction of the Belt and Road Initiative aims to promote orderly and free flow of economic factors, efficient **allocation** of resources and deep **integration** of the market. We will carry out regional cooperation on a larger scale, at a higher level and at a deeper level, and work together to build an open, **inclusive**, balanced and beneficial regional economic cooperation architecture. Although the new coronavirus pneumonia epidemic had a great impact on China's **macro** economy, the impact was phased.

5 At present, China's economy is highly interconnected with the world economy. Presently, the Belt and Road Initiative development is not only China's need to expand and deepen but also the need to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries in the world. China is ready to assume more responsibilities and **obligations** within its capacity and make greater contribution to the peaceful development of mankind.

(Words: 420)

Word List

strategy	/ˈstreɪdʒəl/	n.	策略；战略
*infrastructure	/ˈɪnfrastrʌktʃə(r)/	n.	基础设施；公共建设
*mining	/ˈmaɪnɪŋ/	n.	采矿；矿业
*tourism	/ˈtuərɪzəm/	n.	旅游业；观光业
▲ancient	/ˈeɪnʃənt/	adj.	古老的；古代的
		n.	古人
▲original	/əˈrɪdʒənəl/	adj.	原始的，最初的
*porcelain	/ˈpɔːsəlɪn/	n.	瓷；瓷器
		adj.	瓷制的，精美的
▲aspect	/ˈæspekt/	n.	方面
dominate	/ˈdɒmɪneɪt/	v.	控制，支配，占优势，在……中占主要地位
*corridor	/ˈkɒrɪdə(r)/	n.	走廊
*northward	/ˈnɔːθwəd/	n.	北方，北
		adj.	向北的

		adv.	向北
* conform	/kən'fɔ:m/	v.	符合；遵照；适应环境
trend	/trend/	n.	趋势；倾向
* diversity	/daɪ'vesəti/	n.	多样性；差异
* uphold	/ə'pəʊld/	vt.	支撑；鼓励；赞成；举起
commit	/kə'mit/	v.	使（自己）致力于；承诺
* allocation	/ə'leɪʃən/	n.	分配；配置；安置
* integration	/ɪn'tegrəʃn/	n.	集成；综合
inclusive	/m'klusɪv/	adj.	兼收并蓄的；范围广泛的
* macro	/mækroʊ/	adj.	大规模的，宏观的
obligation	/ə'bli'geɪʃn/	n.	义务；职责

Proper Nouns

The Belt and Road Initiative	一带一路，是“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的简称。
Land Silk Road	陆上丝绸之路
Maritime Silk Road	海上丝绸之路
Grassland Silk Road	草原丝绸之路
Mongolian Plateau	蒙古高原
Central Asia	亚洲中部；中亚

Useful Phrases and Expressions

be based on	以……为基础；建立在……基础上
industrial park	工业园区
be short for	是……的简称

in terms of	在……方面
in addition to	除……之外
be committed to	致力于，以……为己任
carry out	执行，实行；贯彻

Notes

- 1 Upholding the spirit of open regional cooperation, China is comm global free trade system and an open world economy. 中国坚持开放精神，致力于建设全球自由贸易体系和开放型世界经济。

Upholding... 是-ing短语在句子中作状语，修饰整个句子，表示伴随。动词-ing形式在句中作状语时，其逻辑主语与主句的主语保持一致。be committed to意为“献身于，致力于”，后接名词或动名词。

- 2 Although the new coronavirus pneumonia epidemic had a great impact on China's macro economy, the impact was phased. 新冠肺炎疫情虽然对我国宏观经济产生较大影响，但影响是阶段性的。

注意当有though, although时，后面的从句不能有but，但是though和yet可连用。phased在这里是形容词，意为“阶段性的”。

Reading Comprehension

Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true (T) or false (F).

1. The original role of Silk Road was to transport goods such as silk and porcelain from ancient China.
2. The Belt and Road Initiative is a complex and systematic project, involving economic, social, political and cultural.
3. The sea route starts from Luoyang, China, and ends in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.
4. The new coronavirus pneumonia epidemic had a great impact on China's macro economy.
5. Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative development is only China's need.