**U4**

近年来，中国市场经济的发展使我国科学技术、生产力水平大幅度提高，社会文化事业大力发展，综合国力不断增强。市场经济在提高人民群众生活水平，实现共同富裕的目标中发挥着巨大作用。与改革开放之初相比，中国人的消费习惯和生活方式已发生质的变化，温饱型的消费模式已逐渐被享受型的消费模式所取代，中国已进入（usher in）消费时代。人们对物质财富的追求反过来也大力推动了经济和社会的发展。

In recent years, with the development of the market economy in China, the level of development of our socio-cultural enterprises, as well as our science and technology and our productivity, has greatly increased, thus strengthening overall national power. The market economy also plays an enormous role in improving people's living standards and in fulfilling the goal of common prosperity. Compared with the early days of reform and opening up, substantial changes have taken place in Chinese people's spending habits and lifestyles, with consumption of basic food and clothing transformed gradually to consumption for pleasure, ushering in the consumption era. In turn, the pursuit of material wealth has also contributed tremendously to economic and social development.

U5

在中国，随着女性社会地位和教育程度的不断提高，越来越多的女性进入了高科技领域。一批杰出的女科学家脱颖而出，她们以自己的聪明才智和对科学的热爱，在各个科技领域赢得了骄人的成绩，成为我国社会进步和经济发展的一支重要力量。2015年，中国女药学家屠呦呦荣获“诺贝尔生理学或医学奖”，实现了我国自然科学领域诺贝尔奖零的突破，大幅提升了我国科学研究的国际影响力。

In China, with the increasing improvement of women's social status and education level, more and more women are entering the field of high technology. A number of remarkable women scientists have distinguished themselves in every scientific field and made extraordinary achievements with their intelligence, ingenuity and love of science, acting as an important force in the social and economic development of China. In 2015, the Chinese woman pharmacologist Tu Youyou won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Being the first winner from our country of that prize in the field of natural science, she has greatly extended the influence of Chinese scientific research in the international community.

U6

中国古代的史官（historiographer）制度，起源很早。有证据表明，至少在商代，我国已出现了史官和官方记事制度。早期史官记载虽然只是一种简单的史实记录，而非严格意义上的史学，却为后人研究古史留下了重要的文献资料。应当指出，在古代，这类官方记事制度并非中国所独有，但只有中国古代的史官制度一直沿用下来。就其本意而言，这种史官记事制度不仅在于系统记载和保存文献史料，实际上还负有监督最高统治者的责任。

Historiography in China can date back to very ancient times. There is evidence that, as early as the Shang Dynasty, historiographers and the official recording of events had become institutionalized. Although the early historiographers made very simple records of historical events, not historiography in the strict sense, they left important historical documents and information for later generations in studying ancient history. It should be pointed out that in ancient times, the institution of such official recording of events was not unique to China, but only in China was it preserved for several thousand years. As for its initial purpose, historiographers recorded events not only to systematically record and preserve historical documents and materials, but to supervise the highest rulers.

U7

中国现代公园的景观设计在继承传统的基础上逐步有所创新，在许多方面努力实现把现代休闲生活的需求与传统的园林艺术形式相结合。就山（rockeries）水（ponds）创作而言，中国自然山水园的艺术传统得到了发扬，景色主体是山水，因山就水布置各种建筑和花草树木。就园林建筑而言，力求把建筑与自然融为一体，同时引用了现代的建筑艺术手法、材料和施工技术，涌现了大批神似传统形式的现代园林建筑。

While still honouring tradition, landscape design in modern Chinese parks is on its way towards gradual innovation. Designers try in many ways to combine the needs of modern leisure with the traditional artistic forms of the garden. In the design of rockeries and ponds, the artistic legacy of Chinese mountain and water gardens is highlighted. The central part of the garden is constituted by rock structures and ponds, around which are buildings interspersed with trees and flowers. Garden buildings are arranged in a way that merges man-made structures and nature into a harmonious whole. Meanwhile, modern artistic architectural styles, materials and construction techniques are used to create a large number of modern garden buildings that closely resemble traditional ones in spirit.