

Unit 1: Translation (NTCE: Page 10)

勤劳节俭是中华民族的传统美德。小时候，父母为我树立了榜样。他们每月初会做财务规划，确保本月收入足以支付家用开支，同时还能攒一些钱，以备不时之需。为此，他们很少买不必要的东西。在他们的指导下，我学会了记账，试着估算自己的日常花费。现在，我也能妥善打理个人财务了。

Diligence and frugality are traditional Chinese virtues. My parents set an example to me when I was young. At the beginning of each month, they would plan their finances to ensure that their income of this month could cover the **household bills**, while at the same time, they could keep some savings **for a rainy day**. For this reason, they rarely **spent money on** unnecessary things. Under their guidance, I learned to keep accounts and tried to **reckon** daily expenditures. Now, I am able to **look after my personal finances**.

Unit 2: Translation (NTCE: Page 41)

阅读小说总能给我带来无尽的愉悦感和满足感。无论是中国古典文学还是现当代优秀作品，我都能从中汲取力量。小说增长了我的见识，让我通过不同人物的视角更全面地观察世界。有时，在小说中发现的神秘奇境让我惊喜连连；有时，小说中和我有相似经历的人物让我更深入地思考自己的人生。总之，小说对我产生了巨大的影响。

Reading **fiction** always brings me endless **pleasure and satisfaction**. Whether they are classical Chinese literature or excellent modern and contemporary works, I can seek strength from them. Fiction has broadened my horizons and allowed me to observe the world more comprehensively **through the eyes of** different characters. Sometimes discovering a **mysterious wonderland** fills me with amazement, and sometimes the characters who **have experiences in common** with me help me better reflect on my own life. In a word, fiction has undoubtedly been **supremely influential** on me.

Unit 3: Translation (NTCE: Page 72)

改革开放 40 多年来，中国人的衣着发生了翻天覆地的变化。国人着装不再只是为了保暖，而更是为了追求舒适、突出个性和美感。服装面料也从棉、丝等为数不多的传统天然材质发展到制作精良的高科技面料。服装颜色和款式也从单一走向了多元。这些变化反映出中国经济的发展、消费水平的升级和审美观念的改变。

Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, the clothing of Chinese people has undergone tremendous changes. Chinese people are no longer **dressing exclusively for** keeping warm, but rather for comfort, personality, and beauty. **Fabrics** have developed from the few traditional natural materials of cotton and silk to delicately manufactured high-tech fabrics. Clothing colors and styles have also changed from being **uniform** to

diverse. These changes **are indicative of** the growth of China's economy, the upgrading of consumption levels, and the change of aesthetic concepts.

Unit 4: Translation (NTCE: Page 102)

近年来，中国人工智能技术保持快速发展势头，有效推动了智慧城市的建设。各地智慧城市建设取得了诸多成就，智慧政务、智慧医疗、智慧交通、智慧环保等有效缓解了城市扩张带来的资源紧张、交通拥堵、环境恶化等问题，也提升了市民的生活品质和幸福感。未来将会出现更多人工智能应用场景，助力打造宜居、韧性、智慧城市。

In recent years, China's AI technology has maintained rapid development **momentum** and effectively promoted the construction of **smart cities**. Many achievements have been made in the construction of smart cities around the country. Smart government, smart medical treatment, smart transportation, smart environmental protection, etc. have effectively **mitigated** resource shortage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and other problems caused by urban expansion, and also improved the quality of life and happiness of citizens. In the future, there will be more **AI use cases** to help build livable, resilient, and smart cities.

Unit 6: Translation (NTCE: Page 163)

敦煌是丝绸之路上的一颗明珠，其历史可追溯至新石器时代。早在汉朝，丝绸之路经由敦煌，延伸至中亚、南亚、西亚，甚至更远的欧洲和北非。随着丝绸之路的兴盛，敦煌成为贸易枢纽城市，汇聚了大量中外客商。为了更好地了解敦煌对陆上丝绸之路的重要性，中国和多个国家合作开展了一系列考古研究。

Dunhuang, the pearl on **the Silk Road**, has a history dating back to the Neolithic period. As early as the Han Dynasty, the Silk Road **stretched from** Dunhuang to Central Asia, South Asia, West Asia, and even further to Europe and North Africa. With the thriving of the Silk Road, Dunhuang became a trade hub where a large number of Chinese and foreign merchants gathered. In order to **gain a clearer picture** of the importance of Dunhuang to the **overland** Silk Road, a series of **archeological** research have been launched **in a joint effort by** China and many other countries.