

003 Trade without trust (2020.07.18)

The West doesn't trust China at all any more. It still has to find a way to do business with Chinese firms.

Nineteen years ago an unknown Chinese company **set up** its first European sales offices, in a **suburb** of Frankfurt and an English **commuter town**, and started **bidding** to build **telecoms** networks. Today Huawei **symbolises** the **daunting** rise of China Inc—and a global trading system in which trust has **collapsed**. With sales of \$123 bn, it is known for its razor-sharp prices and **dedication** to the industrial goals of China's rulers. Since 2018 America has **subjected** it to a legal **assault**, making it a **flashpoint** in the trade war. Now Britain has said that it will block Huawei from its 5G networks. Other European countries may follow. But far from showing the West's resolve, the **saga** reveals its lack of a **coherent** strategy. If **open societies** and **authoritarian China** are to keep their economic links and avoid a descent into **anarchy**, a new trade **architecture** is needed.

America's security chiefs have always worried that Huawei's equipment was designed to aid **spying** and would make its customers **dependent on subsidised** Chinese technology. But over 170 other countries decided the risks were manageable. Britain, which works closely with America on intelligence, created a "cell" of **cyber**-experts

to monitor Huawei's gear in 2010 and, later, confined it to less sensitive parts of the network. Other countries mirrored this approach. It offered a middle way between a naive embrace of Chinese state capitalism and a cold war.

一、单词&词组预习

suburb ['sʌbɜ:rb] n. 郊区

commuter [kə'mju:tər] n. 通勤者

bid ['bɪd] v.&n. 出价；投标

telecom ['telɪkɔ:m] n. 电信，远距通信；电讯

symbolise ['sɪmbəlaɪz] v. 象征，代表

daunting ['daʊntɪŋ] adj. 使人畏缩的；使人气馁的；令人怯步的

collapse [kə'læps] v. (突然) 倒塌；坍塌

razor-sharp [ˌreɪzər 'ʃɑ:rp] adj. 锋利的；犀利的

dedication [ˌdedɪ'keɪʃn] n. 奉献；献身

assault [ə'sɔ:lt] n.&v. 攻击；袭击

flashpoint ['flæʃpɔɪnt] n. (暴力，愤怒或政治冲突) 一触即发；危险即将爆发的地点；导火线

saga ['sɑ:gə] n. 一系列的事件

coherent [kou'hɪərənt] adj. 连贯的；有条理的

authoritarian [əˌθɔ:rə'terɪən] adj. 独裁主义的；权力主义的

anarchy ['ænərki] n. 无政府状态；混乱；无秩序

architecture ['ɑ:kitektʃər] n. 建筑学; 建筑风格; 建筑式样; 架构

spy [spaɪ] n. 间谍; 密探; v. 从事间谍活动; 突然看见; 认出

subsidise ['sʌbsɪdaɪz] v. 给...补助金; 资助 (等于 subsidize)

cell [sel] n. 秘密小组

cyber ['saɪbər] adj. (与) 计算机或网络 (有关) 的

monitor ['mɑ:nɪtər] n. 监视器 v. 监控

gear [gɪr] n. 装置, 工具

embrace [ɪm'breɪs] n.&v. 拥抱

set up ['set ʌp] 创建; 建立

commuter town [kə'mju: tər taʊn] 通勤者市镇

depend on [dɪ'pend ɑ:n] 依赖, 依靠

state capitalism [steɪt 'kæpɪtəlɪzəm] 国家资本主义

二、单词&词组详解

1. suburb ['sʌbʊ:rb] n. 郊区

- 记忆: suburb=sub (below 在...下) +urb (urban, 城市) →下面的城市→郊区
- 释义: If you live in the suburbs, you live in an area of houses outside the centre of a city or large town. 【柯林斯】
- an area where people live that is outside the centre of a city. 【牛津】



(A nice Jewish) girl, (from an American suburb).

一个漂亮的犹太女孩，来自美国郊区。

2. commuter [kə'mju:tər] n. 通勤者

- 记忆：commuter=com（共同）+mut（to change 改变，变换；如 mutable 性情不定的）+er（人）→共同变换位置的人→通勤者

- 释义：a person who travels into a city to work each day, usually from quite far away. 【牛津】

a person who commutes (as between a suburb and a city) 【韦伯】

someone who regularly travels between work and home. 【剑桥】

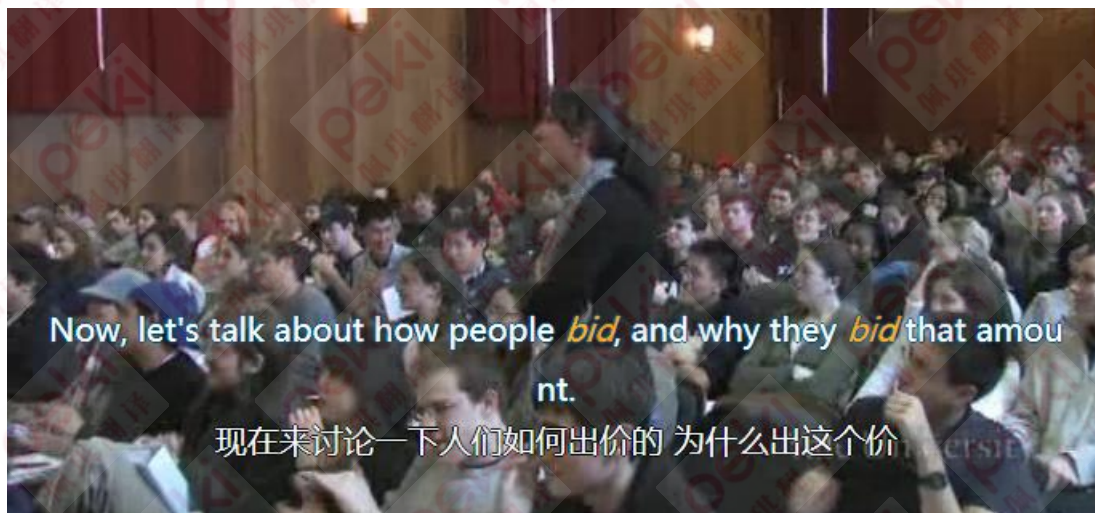
- 例子：You gotta ride the train every day and he's a fellow commuter.

你每天都得坐火车，他也是个通勤者。

——广告狂人 S5E13

3. bid ['bɪd] v.&n. 出价；投标

- 释义：If you bid for something or bid to do something, you try to obtain it or do it. 【柯林斯】



(Now), let's talk about 【how people bid】 , and 【why they bid that amount】 .

现在，让我们谈谈人们是如何出价的，以及为什么他们出价那么高。

4. telecom ['telɪkə:m] n. 电信，远距通信；电讯

- 记忆：telecommunication 的缩写，telecommunication=tele (far 远的，如 television) +communication (交流；通讯) =电信
- 释义：the telegraphic or telephonic communication of audio, video, or digital information over a distance by means of radio waves, optical signals, etc, or along a transmission line.



Accuretta systems is called the leader (in telecom, aerospace).

Accuretta 系统被称为电信和航天领域的领导者。

5. symbolise ['sɪmbəlaɪz] v. 象征，代表

- 记忆：symbolise=symbol (象征) +ise (ize) =象征
- 释义：If one thing symbolizes another, it is used or regarded as a symbol of it.

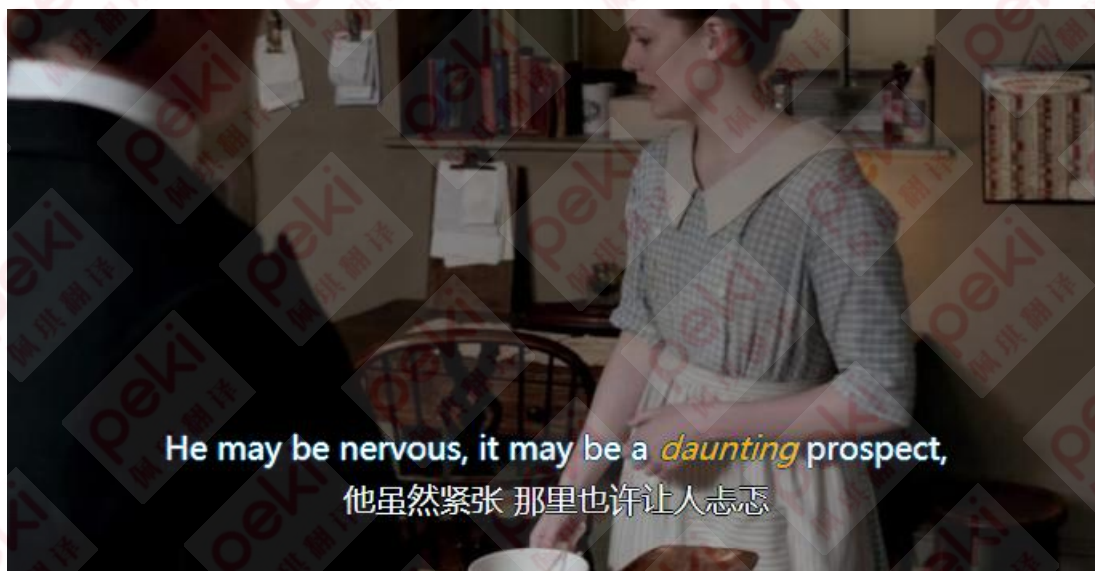


(Indian) women wear it to symbolize the bond of marriage.

印度女人戴着它象征着婚姻的结合。

6. daunting ['daʊntɪŋ] adj. 使人畏缩的；使人气馁的；令人怯步的

- 记忆：通 doubt 怀疑
- 释义：Something that is daunting makes you feel slightly afraid or worried about dealing with it. 【柯林斯】
making you feel slightly frightened or worried about your ability to achieve something. 【剑桥】



He may be nervous, it may be (a daunting) prospect.

他可能会紧张，这可能是一个令人畏惧的前景。

7. collapse [kə'ləeps] v. (突然) 倒塌；坍塌

- 记忆：collapse=col (共同) +lapse (slip 滑；如 elapse 时间流逝)
→一起滑倒→倒塌
- 释义：If a building or other structure collapses, it falls down very

suddenly. 【柯林斯】

to fall down suddenly because of pressure or having no strength
or support. 【剑桥】



Oh, please. I die (in a bridge collapse).

哦，拜托。我会死于桥梁倒塌。

8. razor-sharp [ˌreɪzər ˈʃɑːrp] adj. 锋利的；犀利的

- 记忆：razor 剃（须）刀 sharp 锋利的
- 释义：A cutting tool that is razor-sharp is extremely sharp. 【柯林斯】
- 例子：It can shoot (razor-sharp) spines (from any part of its body).
它能从身体的任何部位射出锋利的刺。

——驯龙记 S1E14

9. dedication [ˌdedɪˈkeɪʃn] n. 奉献；献身

- 记忆: dedication=de (away) +dic (to show; 如 dictionary 字典)
+ation (名词后缀) =说出来, 彰显出来=奉献; 献身
- 释义: the hard work and effort that sb puts into an activity or purpose because they think it is important. 【牛津】

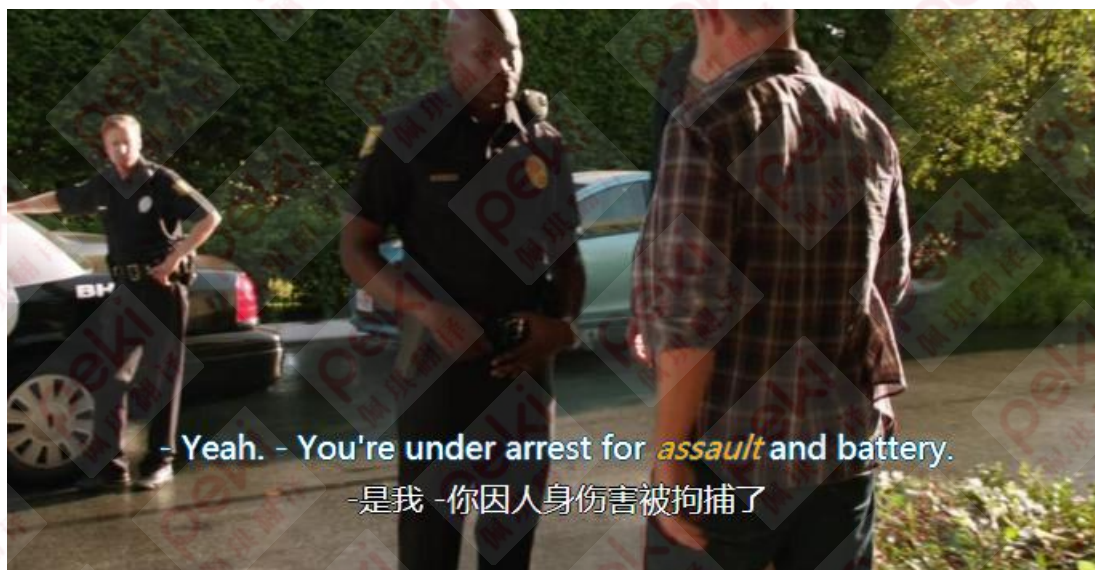


She worked round the clock. I've never seen such dedication.

她昼夜不停地工作。我从未见过如此的奉献。

10. assault [ə'sɔ: lt] n.&v. 攻击; 袭击

- 释义: to attack sb violently, especially when this is a crime. 【牛津】
To assault someone means to physically attack them. 【柯林斯】



You're under arrest (for assault and battery).

你因袭击和殴打被捕了。

11. flashpoint ['flæʃpɔɪnt] n. (暴力, 愤怒或政治冲突) 一触即发; 危险即将爆发的地点; 导火线

- 记忆: flashpoint=flash (闪光, 闪现) +point (点) =引爆点; 导火点
- 释义: A flashpoint is the moment at which a conflict, especially a political conflict, suddenly gets worse and becomes violent. 【柯林斯】

a situation or place in which violence or anger starts and cannot be controlled. 【牛津】



I found miniscule traces (of accelerant) (at the flashpoint).

我在爆炸点发现了微量的催化剂。

12. saga ['sɑ:geɪ] n. 一系列的事件

- 记忆：它是 13 世纪前后被冰岛和挪威人用文字记载的古代民间口传故事，包括神话和历史传奇等。
- 释义：A saga is a long story, account, or sequence of events. 【柯林斯】

a long series of events or adventures and/or a report about them.

【牛津】



It's a (bloody) family saga (worthy of Tolstoy).

这是一部堪比托尔斯泰的血淋淋的家庭传奇。

And, at every twist of the Moore-Sixsmith saga, Mr Byers has taken a course of action guaranteed to confirm these fears.

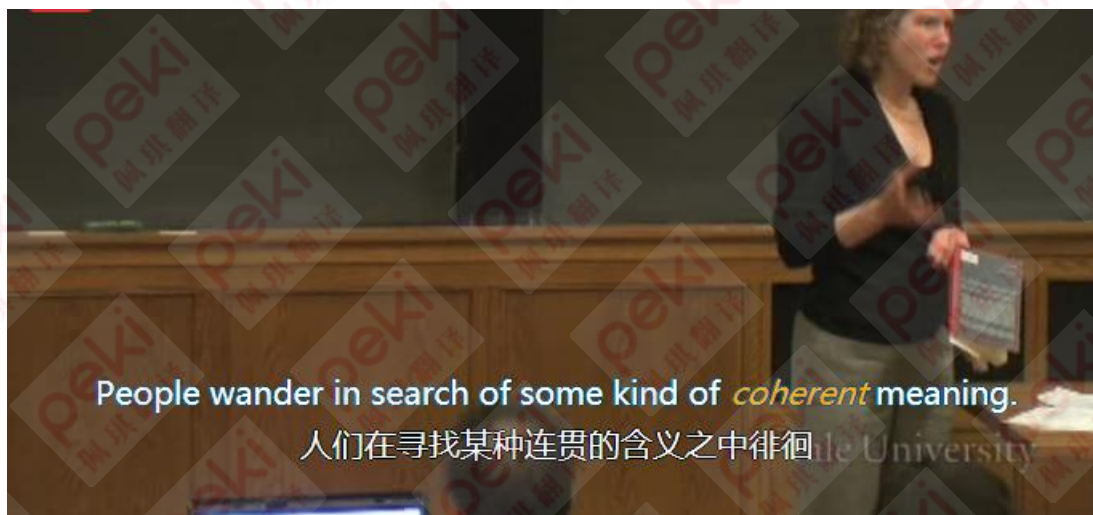
而且，在穆尔-希斯史密斯传奇的每一次转折中，拜尔斯都采取了肯定会证实这些担忧的行动。

——The Economic

13. coherent [kou'hɪrənt] adj. 连贯的；有条理的

- 记忆：coherent=co（共同）+her（粘着；如 adhere）+ent（形容词后缀）=黏在一起的=连贯的
- 释义：having its parts related in an organized and reasonable way.

【剑桥】



People wander (in search of some kind of coherent meaning).

人们在漫游中寻找某种连贯的意义。

14. authoritarian [əˌθɔːrəˈteriən] adj. 独裁主义的；权力主义的

- 记忆：authoritarian=authority+arian=author(作家；创始人)+ity (名词后缀) +arian (...的；如 vegetarian 素食主义者) =独裁主义的
- 释义：If you describe a person or an organization as authoritarian, you are critical of them controlling everything rather than letting people decide things for themselves. 【柯林斯】
believing that people should obey authority and rules, even when these are unfair, and even if it means that they lose their personal freedom. 【牛津】



Because it was an even more authoritarian government (under Vichy).

因为它是一个在维希的甚至更独裁的政府。

15. anarchy ['ænərki] n. 无政府状态；混乱；无秩序

- 记忆：anarchy=an (un 无，不) +arch (统治者) +y=没有统治的状态=无政府状态

【arch=arc (弓) =人类早期的武器是弓，箭术最佳的人自然就成为统治者，所以 arch 有统治者的含义。如 monarch 君主】

- 释义：If you describe a situation as anarchy, you mean that nobody seems to be paying any attention to rules or laws. 【柯林斯】
a situation in a country, an organization, etc. in which there is no government, order or control. 【牛津】



How did anarchy boy get it, then?

那么，无政府主义男孩是怎么得到的呢？【how 引导的特殊疑问句】

16. architecture ['ɑːrkɪtektʃər] n. 架构；建筑学

- 释义：formation or construction resulting from or as if from a conscious act.



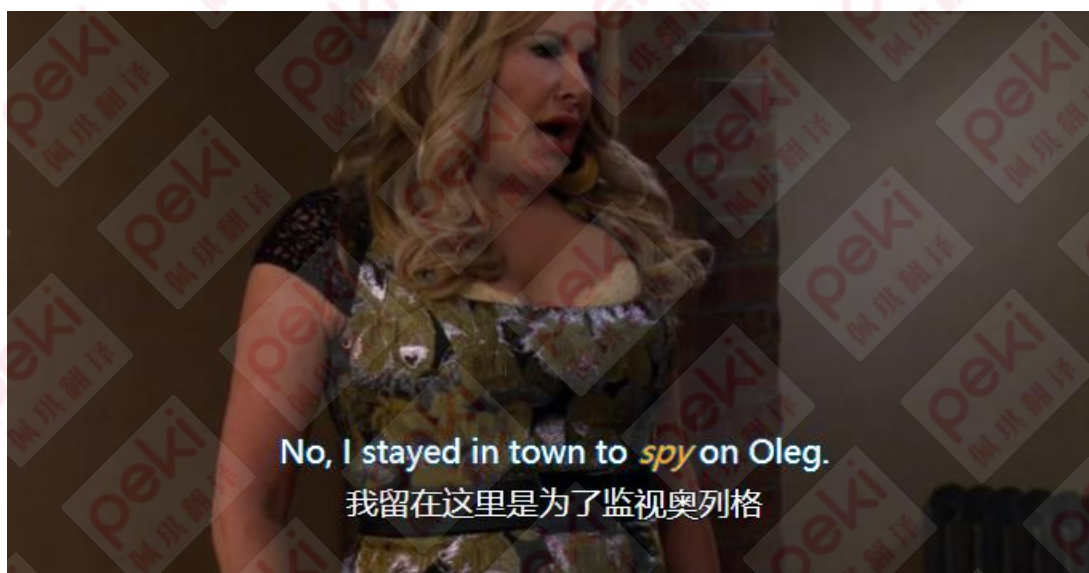
Local Integrated System Architecture doesn't even mean anything.

本地集成系统架构甚至没有任何意义。

17. spy [spaɪ] n. 间谍；密探； v. 从事间谍活动；突然看见；认出

- 释义：Someone who spies for a country or organization tries to find out secret information about another country or organization. 【柯林斯】

to collect secret information about another country, organization or person. 【牛津】



I stayed in town to spy on Oleg.

我留在城里监视奥列格。

18. subsidise ['sʌbsɪdaɪz] v. 给...补助金；资助（等于 subsidize）

- 记忆：subsidise==sub（在...下）+sid（sit 坐/settle 安排）+ise=在...安排下=资助
- 释义：to pay part of the cost of something.
to aid or promote (someone or something, such as a private

enterprise) with public money.



I'm not going to be able to *subsidize* your lifestyle.

甭想着我会继续养你

I'm not going to be able to subsidize your lifestyle.

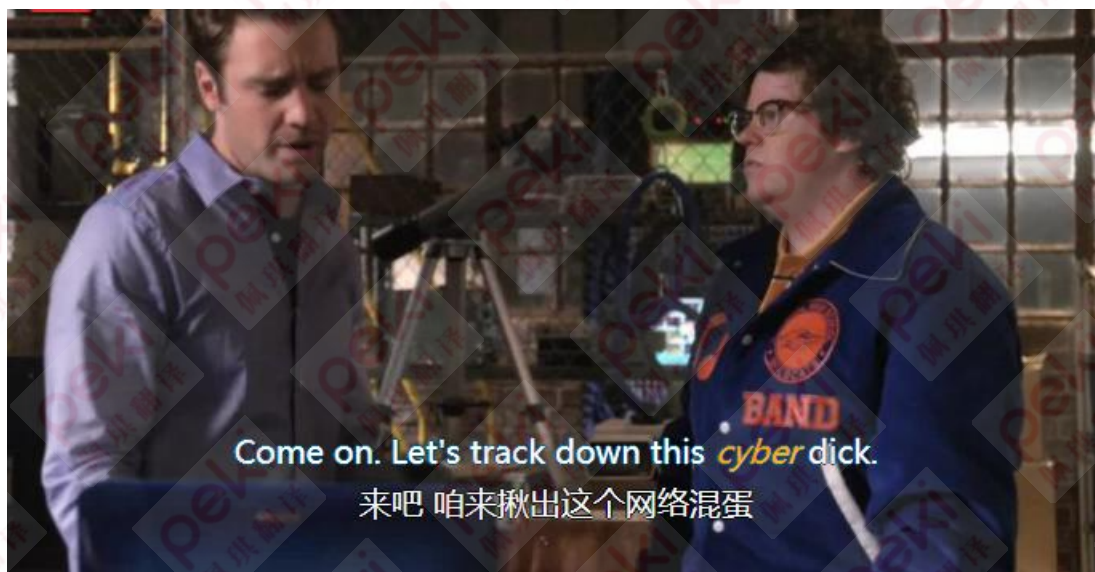
我无法资助你的生活方式。

19. cell [seɪ] n. 秘密小组

- 释义：a small group of people who work as part of a larger political organization, especially secretly （尤指秘密的）政治小组，基层组织
- 例子：a terrorist cell 恐怖分子小组

20. cyber ['saɪbər] adj. （与）计算机或网络（有关）的

- 释义：involving, using, or relating to computers, especially the internet. 【剑桥】
of, relating to, or involving computers or computer networks (such as the Internet) 【韦伯】

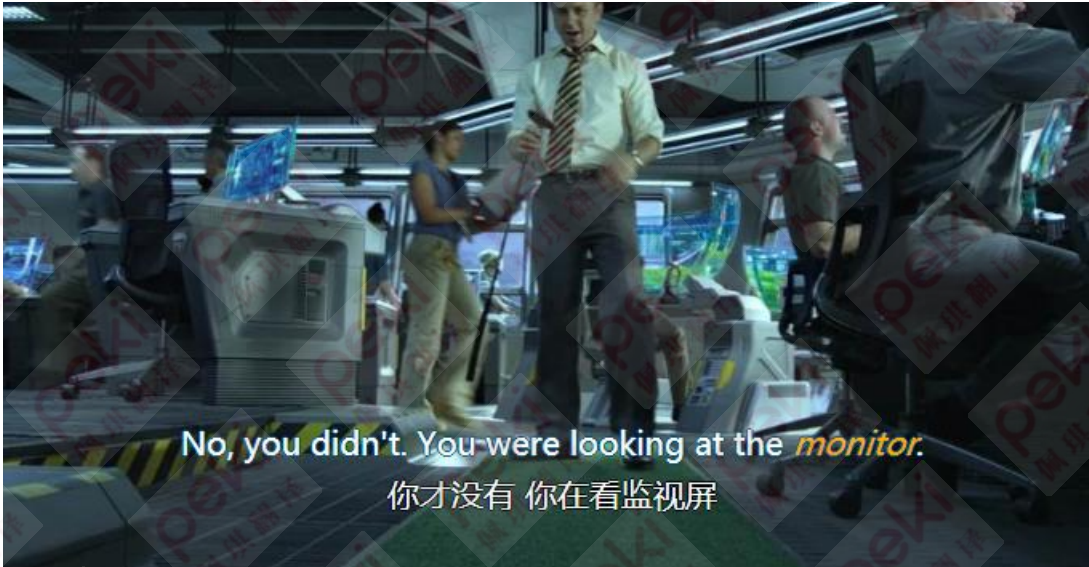


Come on. Let's track down (this cyber) dick.

来吧。让我们追查一下这个网络混蛋。

21. monitor ['mɑ:nɪtər] n. 监视器 v. 监控

- 释义：If you monitor something, you regularly check its development or progress, and sometimes comment on it. 【柯林斯】
to watch and check sth over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes. 【牛津】



No, you didn't . You were looking at the monitor.

不，你没有。你在看显示器。

22. gear [gɪr] n. 装置，工具

- 释义：The gear involved in a particular activity is the equipment or special clothing that you use.



You provide the family with (protective head) gear.

你为家人提供保护头盔。

23. embrace [ɪmˈbreɪs] n.&v. 拥抱

- 记忆: embrace=em (in 在...里) +brace (手臂; 如 bracelet 手镯)
=在手臂里=拥抱
- 释义: If you embrace someone, you put your arms around them and hold them tightly, usually in order to show your love or affection for them. You can also say that two people embrace. 【柯林斯】

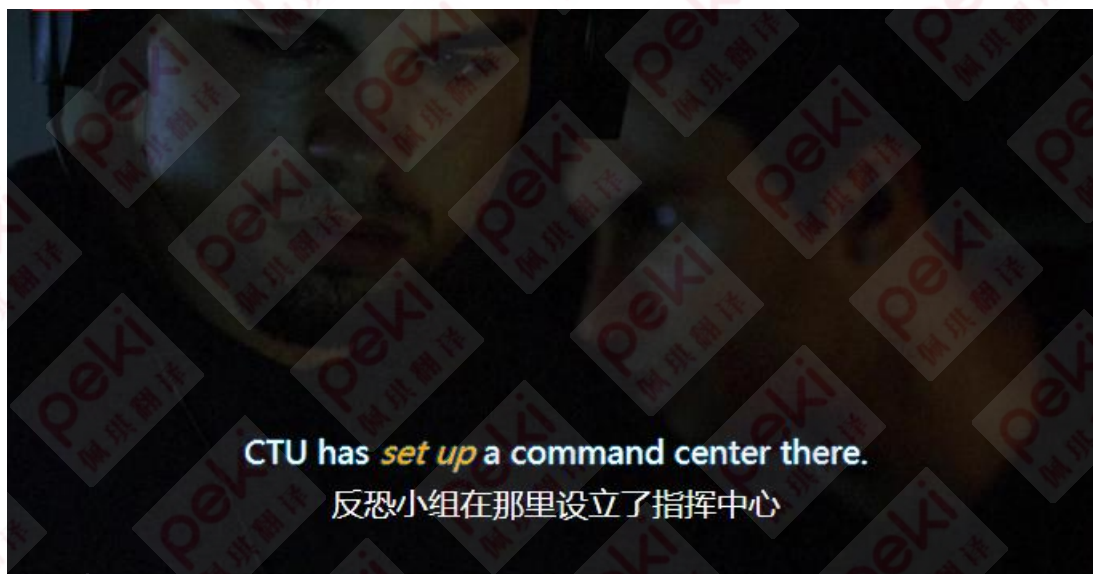


We must look towards days to come, and embrace them.

我们必须展望未来，拥抱它们。

24. set up ['set ʌp] 创建；建立

- 释义: To establish in business by providing capital, equipment, or other backing.



CTU has set up (a command) center (there).

CTU 已经在那里建立了指挥中心。

25. commuter town [kə'mju: tər taʊn] 通勤者市镇

- 释义：A commuter town is a populated area that is primarily residential, rather than commercial or industrial. People who live in commuter towns usually work in other places. Routine travel from home to work and then from work to home is called commuting, which is where the term comes from.
- Many municipalities in the US state of New Jersey can be considered commuter towns. Here, riders wait in Maplewood for a train bound for New York City during the morning rush hour.
- 例子：Levi was born in 1987 and raised in Watford, (a commuter town northwest of London).

利瓦伊出生于 1987 年，在沃特福德长大，沃特福德是伦敦西北部的一

个通勤小镇。

26. depend on [dɪˈpend ən] 依赖，依靠

- 释义：To rely on someone or something.



We can't depend on him to help, (either).

我们也不能指望他帮忙。

27. state capitalism [steɪt ˈkæpɪtəlɪzəm] 国家资本主义

- 释义：(Government, Politics & Diplomacy) a form of capitalism in which the state owns or controls most of the means of production and other capital: often very similar to state socialism
- 例子：The same logic applies to state capitalism.

同样的逻辑也适用于国家资本主义。