

## Unit 1

马克思认为,“人靠自然界生活”。自然不仅给人类提供了生活资料来源肥沃的土地、鱼产丰富的江河湖海等,而且给人类提供了生产资料来源。自然是生命之母,人与自然是生命共同体,人类必须敬畏自然、尊重自然、应自然、保护自然。我们要坚持人与自然和谐共生,牢固树立和切实践行绿水青山就是金山银山的理念,动员全社会力量推进生态文明建设,共建美丽中国,让人民群众在绿水青山中共享自然之美、生命之美、生活之美,走出一条生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路。

Marx believed that "man lives by nature." Nature not only provides mankind with sources of livelihood, such as fertile land and fish-rich rivers, lakes and seas, but also with sources of production.... Nature is the mother of life, and man and nature are a community of life. Mankind must revere and respect nature, adapt to it, and protect it. We will adhere to the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, firmly establish and put into actual practice the concept that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. We will mobilize all social forces to promote the construction of ecological civilization and build a beautiful China together, so that the people can share the beauty of nature, the beauty of life, and the beauty of living among lucid waters and lush mountains, and take a path to civilized development featuring improved production, a prosperous life and a sound ecological environment.

## Unit 2

问:不少中国消费者不敢吃转基因食品,也不太清楚转基因食品有什么问题,您能谈谈它的利弊吗?

答:转基因技术是一项可以造福人类而不是祸害人类的技术。它可以使农作物抵抗病虫害,提高食物的营养价值,去除食物中的有害成分,增加作物产量等等。合理、有效地利用它,不仅可以降低生产成本,而且可以使食品更安全、更营养、更便宜,对消费者、对环境也都是大有好处的。当然,就像所有的技术一样,转基因技术如果使用不当,也会造成问题,比如转入的新基因可能会导致过敏,可能会对生态造成不利影响。所以转基因产品在推广、上市之前都会经过一系列严格的检测,以排除这些可能的不良因素。

Q: Many Chinese consumers are afraid to eat GMO foods, and are not quite sure what the problems are with GMO foods. Can you talk about the advantages and disadvantages of these foods?

A: Genetic engineering is a technology that can benefit humans rather than harm us. It can make crops resistant to pests and diseases, increase the nutritional value of food, remove harmful substances from food, increase crop yield, etc. The rational and effective use of it can not only reduce production costs, but also make food safer, more nutritious and cheaper, and it is also of great benefit to consumers and the environment. Of course, like all technologies, if used improperly, it will also cause problems, for example, the new genes transferred may lead to allergies and cause adverse ecological effects. Therefore, before the promotion and marketing of GMO products, they will go through a series of rigorous tests to rule out these possible undesirable factors.

### Unit 3

中医在中国已历经几千年的实践，并被证实在防病、治病、养生方面都行之有效。在西医未传入中国之前，我们的祖祖辈辈都用中医来治疗疾病，挽救了无数人的生命。但是到了现代，随着西方自然科学和哲学的引入，西方医学的思维方式和研究方法构成了对中医学的挑战，中医不止一次受到过质疑。从业者需要思考如何发扬传统，做到中西医结合、中医现代化，这将是中医学发展的新趋势。

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been practiced in China for thousands of years and has proved to be effective in preventing and treating diseases and maintaining health. Before Western medicine was introduced into China, our ancestors used TCM to treat diseases and saved countless lives. However, in modern times, with the introduction of Western natural science and philosophy, the thinking mode and research methods of Western medicine pose a challenge to TCM, which has been questioned more than once. Practitioners need to think about how to carry forward the tradition, integrate traditional Chinese and Western medicine, and modernize TCM, which will be the new trend in the development of TCM.

#### Unit 4

中国从 20 世纪 80 年代开始进行自动驾驶汽车的研究，国防科技大学在 1992 年制出中国第一辆真正意义上的无人驾驶汽车。2005 年，首辆城市无人驾驶汽车在上海交通大学研制成功。到 2030 年，中国大多数车辆都会用上半自动驾驶技术。国际咨询机构 OC&C 发布的 2019 年报告显示，72% 的中国受访者乐意尝自动驾驶汽车。相比之下，传统汽车大国谨慎得多，德国与美国的消费者难动驾驶持有不信任态度的分别达到 67% 和 70%。

China has been conducting research on self-driving cars since the 1980s, and the National University of Defense Technology developed China's first truly driverless car in 1992. In 2005, the first urban driverless car was successfully developed at Shanghai Jiao Tong University. By 2030, semi-autonomous driving technology will have been applied to most vehicles in China. A 2019 report released by OC&C, an international consultancy, shows that 72 percent of Chinese respondents would be willing to try self-driving cars. By contrast, the traditional car powers are much more cautious, with 67 percent of consumers in Germany and 70 percent in the U.S. holding distrustful attitudes towards self-driving.

#### Unit 5

《中国家庭能源消费研究报告(2016)》表明，城乡居民在家用电器的拥有量、类别和使用上都有显著不同。城镇居民的电器拥有量更高、类别更丰富、更多地用于家庭娱乐或制冷制暖，农村居民的电力消费则主要用于满足基本生活需求，如烹饪。我国许多家电的能效等级仍在三级以下，具有较大提升空间。随着城镇化速度的加快，大量农村居民会涌入城市并购买新的电器。这部分增量(increment)如果被节能产品代替，将极大地促进节能减排。

The China Household Energy Consumption Research Report (2016) shows that there are significant differences between urban and rural residents in the ownership, types and use of household appliances. Urban dwellers have higher levels of ownership and more types of electrical appliances, and use them more for home entertainment or cooling and heating, while rural dwellers' electricity consumption is mainly used to meet their basic living needs such as cooking. The energy efficiency of many household appliances in our country is still below Grade III, which has large room for improvement. As urbanization accelerates, large numbers of rural residents will flock to cities and purchase new electrical appliances. This part of increment, if replaced by energy-saving products, will contribute significantly to energy conservation and emission reduction.