**Unit 4**

**Part 2 Reading-based Exercises**

1. **Useful Chunks**

*Below are the Chinese equivalents of some useful chunks from paragraphs 10 - 16. Read the paragraphs closely and note down the English equivalents.*

1. 超级全球化主义者对上述问题的回答是肯定的。

Hyperglobalizers respond to the above question affirmatively.

1. 由更基本的经济和技术力量推动

At the same time, most of them consider political globalization a mere secondary phenomenon driven by more fundamental economic and technological forces.

1. 全球化不可避免地涉及到

Pronouncing the rise of a ‘borderless world’, hyperglobalizers seek to convince the public that globalization inevitably involves the decline of bounded territory as a meaningful concept for understanding political and social change.

1. 随着领土划分变得越来越无关紧要

As territorial divisions are becoming increasingly irrelevant, states are even less capable of determining the direction of social life within their borders.

1. 强调政治在释放全球化力量方面的核心作用

The group of globalization sceptics disagrees, highlighting instead the central role of politics in unleashing the forces of globalization.

1. 全球市场和新技术就开始发挥作用

Once those decisions were implemented, global markets and new technologies came into their own.

1. ......是紧密相连的

As we have noted in previous units, the economic and political aspects of globalization are profoundly interconnected.

1. 这样的让步并不一定意味着......

On the other hand, such a concession does not necessarily mean that nation-states have become impotent bystanders to the workings of global forces.

1. 继续控制着教育

In addition, nation-states have retained control over education, infrastructure, and, most importantly, population movements.

1. 限制人口流动

Many governments seek to restrict population flows, particularly those originating in the poor countries of the global South.

1. **Translation**

*Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. Endowing economics with an inner logic apart from, and superior to, politics, these commentators look forward to a new phase in world history in which the main role of government will be to serve as a superconductor for global capitalism. (Para. 10)

赋予经济学一种超越政治的内在逻辑，这些评论员期待着世界历史的一个新阶段，在这个新阶段中，政府的主要角色将是充当全球资本主义的超导体。

2. Consequently, this group of commentators suggests that political power is located in global social formations and expressed through global networks rather than through territorially based states. (Para. 11)

因此，这群评论家认为，政治权力位于全球社会形态中，并通过全球网络而不是以领土为基础的国家来表达。

3. Hyperglobalizers insist that the minimalist political order of the future will be determined by regional economies linked together in an almost seamless global web of production and exchange. (Para. 11)

超级全球化论者坚称，彼此联结在一个几乎无缝的全球生产和交换网络中的区域经济，将决定未来的极简主义政治秩序。

4. Thus, global markets frequently undermine the capacity of governments to set independent national policy objectives and impose their own domestic standards. (Para. 13)

因此，全球市场经常削弱政府制定独立的国家政策目标和强制实行国内标准的能力。

5. At the same time, however, the activities of global terrorist networks have revealed the inadequacy of conventional national security structures based on the modern nation-state system, thus forcing national governments to engage in new forms of international cooperation. (Para. 15)

然而，与此同时，全球恐怖主义网的活动暴露出基于现代民族国家制度的常规国家安全结构的不足，从而迫使各国政府参与新形式的国际合作。