

Words:

1. get used to 开始习惯于
2. wary of 警惕;小心翼翼, 持谨慎态度
3. stimulus n. 刺激物, 促进因素; 激励因素
4. cause for 对于...的原因
5. extent n. 程度, 范围, 限度, 大小
6. turmoil n. 混乱, 骚动, 动乱
7. levy tariffs on 对...征收关税
8. all but 几乎跟...一样, 差不多
9. ratchet up 逐渐升高; 增加; 渐进
10. negotiator n. 谈判者, 谈判代表, 协商者
11. impasse n. 僵局, 绝境
12. take a toll (on) 产生负面影响, 造成损失
13. so far 迄今为止, 到目前为止
14. fixed assets 固定资产
15. year-on-year 同比增长, 与上年同期数字相比
16. transient adj. 短暂的, 临时的
17. doldrums n. 忧郁, 萧条
18. surge v. 涌动, 急剧上升, 飞涨
19. property sector 房地产行业
20. bellwether n. 征兆, 晴雨表
21. anticipate v. 预期, 预测, 期待
22. rev v. 使快速旋转
23. purse strings 资金管理 (钱袋上的绳子)
24. routine n. 常规 adj. 常规的
25. rack up 积累,
26. fiscal n. 财政年度 adj. 财政的

Summary

Chinese economic growth will continue slowing.

Because **exporter being hurt** from the trade war, China's economy is now fully **depend** on domestic demand. But the question is whether that domestic demand will still remain sufficient to offset the damage of **exporter**.

The trade war with America **cause** foreign companies leaved more operation from China. And the president of America, Donald Trump, has threatened to ratcheted up tariffs if the negotiation **fail**.

Though last few months China's economic data was rising, there're doubts about how long will it remain. And there is a reason because of dealers had slashed prices to run down inventories before new tariff standards were imposed.

To stimulate economy, Chinese government spend more on infrastructure, but there are limits and government **having** already racked up so many debt so that there are less money to use.

And Chinese government also **conserve** its fund in case the trade war get worse.

So, get used to headlines about Chinese growth dipping to its lowest in the future.