

B3U6 Key & Transcript

Part I Pre-Reading Task

- During my years exploring the country I've been impressed at people's creativity.
- I recently used a phone to water kiwi fruit in Guizhou in person and learned a lot about how kiwis are helping to alleviate poverty.
- By the end of 2017 China had brought 740 million out of extreme poverty. That accounts for 70% of all people lifted out of extreme poverty on our planet during that time.
- Eight years ago I started a volunteer initiative in a nomadic community in Qinghai and learned that the government helped to lift these isolated schools up toward the same standards as those in developed metropolises. Now all students have access to electricity and computers.

Transcript:

From Poverty to Prosperity

My name is Eric Nilsson and I came to China from the U.S. twelve years ago. During my years exploring the country I've been impressed at people's creativity, especially when it comes to smartphones. For example, some of my friends water virtual trees online and receive real fruit in real life. Separately I recently used a phone to water kiwi fruit in Guizhou in person and learned a lot about how kiwis are helping to alleviate poverty. Kiwis like rain and sun. But they flourish in mild sunlight. Guizhou is Goldilocks "just right" for kiwis. Farmers now grow and sell globally. They're happy to earn much more than before. Before visiting the fields, I learned about this from the National People's Congress deputies from Guizhou during last year's two sessions. Over five thousand deputies and members attend the meetings in Beijing every March. They have different voices, different ways of thinking, but all serve the same goal — to enable 1.4 billion people to enjoy prosperity. China has hoisted over 10 million people out of extreme poverty since 2013. By the end of 2017 the country had brought 740 million out of extreme poverty within a few decades. That's almost the population of Europe and accounts for 70% of all people lifted out of extreme poverty on our planet during that time.

Eight years ago I started a volunteer initiative in a nomadic community on the Qinghai Tibet Plateau. Yege's children were the township's first generation who could read. But they would effectively become illiterate after dusk because there was no electricity in their tents. Soon after, the government helped to lift these isolated schools up toward the same standards as those in developed metropolises. Now all students have access to electricity and computers. By 2018, 96 percent of Chinese elementary and secondary schools had internet access. That's compared with 25 percent six years ago.

Part II Text A

Comprehension

1. Text Analysis

Question: Could it be that this country of then about a billion people — the "slumbering giant" of Napoleon's famous phrase — was to reawaken at last?

UK	China
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1978, the annual per capita income of the average Briton was \$5,976. ● In 40 years, the UK has managed to <u>maintain its lead</u> in terms of per capita income. But it is now only four times greater, and its overall economy is <u>much smaller</u>. ● The UK now <u>vies for fifth place</u> with France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1978, the annual per capita income of the average Chinese was <u>\$155</u>. ● Since then, China has advanced to being the <u>world's second-largest economy</u>, almost five times bigger than that of the UK. ● China has <u>transformed</u> the global economy and created <u>a huge amount of wealth</u> in China itself.
<p>Conclusion: Forty years on from Deng's great initiative, China has <u>more than awoken</u> from its slumber and is <u>moving to center stage</u> once more.</p>	

2. Structured Rewriting

(What follows is one of many possible versions.)

Andrew Moody read an article in *The Economist* after Deng Xiaoping had embarked on his reform and opening-up policy in the late 1970s. He had a discussion with some fellow pupils in the school library of his grammar school in the English North Midlands about the rise of China. As they exchanged views, they wondered if China was about to reawaken.

He first began reporting on China-related issues on a series of assignments to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the 1990s. He had a conversation with a senior executive in the life insurance sector who suggested that he should go and see what was happening in Shanghai. At that time Pudong was seemingly being transformed overnight from farmland into something resembling Manhattan.

He made his first visit to Shenzhen and Guangzhou in 1997. Both were the destinations on Deng's tour, and were then becoming a hive of activity.

Andrew Moody was assigned to China permanently after the global financial crisis. He found that China had fared much better than the West in the aftermath of the crisis. People's incomes had risen considerably in China and there was a dynamism on the streets of the Chinese cities. What's more, in 40 years some 800 million people have been lifted out of poverty, the biggest number in the shortest time in human history.

He concluded that forty years on from Deng's great initiative, China has indeed more than awoken from its slumber and is moving to center stage once more.

3. Translating Difficult Sentences

- 1) 然而，同时还有另一种感觉，那就是世界等待这么久了，中国复苏实际上永远也不会发生了。
- 2) 但是，值得深思的是，无论撒切尔之前的英国境况看起来多么糟糕，英国普通人的年均收入仍为 5976 美元，几乎是中国人均年收入 155 美元的 40 倍。
- 3) 中国中产阶级的崛起——如果说还没有崛起的话——将是未来几十年全球最大的超级大趋势之一，中国的消费大众将是美国总人口的两倍。
- 4) 然而，这一年在西方人意识中留下的印记或许并不像它本来应有的那样深刻。
- 5) 事实上，在应对危机后果的过程中，中国的表现毫无疑问大大好于西方。

4. Discussion Questions

Answers up to students.

Language Sense Enhancement

1. My own involvement with China has 1) moved on since my school days when it seemed a very 2) distant and remote place. I first began reporting on China-related 3) issues on a series of assignments to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the 1990s. I was interested then in how the banking and 4) financial sector was to be affected by its return to China.

I 5) recall a conversation I had then with a senior executive in the life insurance sector who said I should go and see what was happening in Shanghai. He was, of course, 6) referring to the development of Pudong on the east bank of the Huangpu River, which was seemingly 7) being transformed overnight from farmland into something 8) resembling Manhattan. This was the period when reform and opening-up really 9) accelerated after Deng's famous Southern Tour in 1992 when he said "to 10) get rich is glorious".

Language Focus

Vocabulary

I. Basic Practice

1.

- 1) The area is so remote that helicopters had to be used to ferry the injured out to hospitals for treatment.
- 2) After living in Paris and London alternately for a decade, he settled permanently in New York in the mid-1970s.
- 3) This hair-raising thriller tells of a young mother's persistent effort to uncover who kidnapped her daughter during a seemingly peaceful camping trip with the neighbors.
- 4) Nothing really worthwhile can be accomplished overnight or without a lot of effort on your part.
- 5) The airport was re-opened on 14 January following months of closure prompted by repeated air strikes.
- 6) The two-day forum will consider, amongst other issues, the further opening-up of the financial sector to foreign investment.
- 7) Farmers in the Netherlands benefit greatly from their flourishing business cultivating tulips, which they sell to all parts of the world.
- 8) Thousands of learner drivers across the country were unable to take their test yesterday as examiners went on strike over pay.
- 9) The annual World Economic Forum, held in Davos, attracts many business and political figures, along with academics and other leaders of society.
- 10) In the 1950s European currencies were not convertible and domestic trade was highly protected.
- 11) The committee said companies needed to improve their security practices to avoid compromising customers' privacy further.
- 12) China overtook Japan as the world's second-largest economy in 2010 and it has since remained in that position, second only to the United States.
- 13) Modest inflation encourages individuals and companies to invest and spend, because otherwise their money slowly loses value.

- 14) Experts have been giving grim predictions for the future of the company based on close analysis of its annual financial report.
- 15) Compared to the private sector, some state-run factories fared pretty badly in the crisis.
- 2.
- 1) A link anchor refers to the words and pictures on a web page that serve as links to another page.
- 2) The problems faced by the company stem from their failure to plan, organize and control the expansion effectively.
- 3) People living in safe neighboring areas opened up their homes to those affected by the forest fire.
- 4) We don't have a lot of time left, so let's move on to the last items on the agenda.
- 5) This book does not contribute much to our understanding of the subject.
- 6) Failure to keep the chemical at the right temperature could lead to an explosion.
- 3.
- 1) During the last 40 years, China has successfully transformed its society from a basically farming community to the world's manufacturing base. People's incomes have risen considerably, and the rise of its middle class will be one of the global mega trends in the next few decades.
- 2) China has made remarkable progress in improving its business environment by opening up some new sectors to foreign investment. And it will take more steps to further reduce market restrictions for foreign investors, so as to accelerate its economic development.
- 3) One major driver behind China's economic rise was its massive network of factories that manufacture everything from toys to mobile phones for consumers all over the world. In this process, China's private sector has played an important role, contributing considerably to China's GDP.

II. Usage

1. "By the end of 2018, GDP per capita in China rose to \$9,732, increasing by 180 times over that of 1952," the report said.
2. In 1952, GDP per capita in the US was \$2,349, 44 times more than China's \$54.
3. The pay rise is more than four times the rate of inflation and takes hourly pay for people over 25 to £8.72 from April.
4. Henry Stalwort is a rich man; he's got ten times more than my father.
5. A study released in November by Rutgers University found that the sea level in New Jersey was rising more than two times faster than the global average.
6. Reports from Melbourne said air quality in mid-January was six times worse than what's considered healthy.

III. Compound Prepositions

1. The novel follows a farming family's fight for survival in the aftermath of the foot and mouth epidemic.
2. At the turn of the 20th century, the introduction of factory electrification brought a huge boom in manufacturing.
3. In terms of intercultural communication, students say now they had more opportunities to talk with students from different backgrounds.

4. Coca-Cola apologized for the accident, and said it was in the midst of an internal review, probably to confirm the cause of the incident.
5. The policy was rejected in favor of a more cautious approach.
6. It's pretty difficult to cross the road on account of all the traffic.

Comprehensive Exercises

I. Cloze

Pudong is Shanghai's growth engine and a shining symbol of China's modernization. Yet 40 years ago, when the nation 1) embarked on reform and opening-up, the area was mostly farmland. Although only a short distance across the Huangpu River, locals had little interest in Pudong as it was far less developed than Puxi, which was already a 2) flourishing industrial center.

That all changed in April 1990, when the State Council announced plans to develop Pudong into a dynamic new area. It was seemingly transformed 3) overnight from farmland into something resembling Manhattan. Today, the district accounts for 20 percent of the city's land, 25 percent of its population and a third of its GDP, according to official data.

The initial stage of the development of Pudong 4) stemmed from a series of innovations in 1990, when Pudong witnessed many firsts: the first finance and trading zone, the first export processing zone, the first foreign-funded bank, and the first foreign-invested insurance company.

The second development stage was between 2000 and 2012. During that 5) process, Pudong seized the opportunity to host the 2010 World Expo.

The district entered a third period of opening-up and innovation-driven development in 2013 when it launched China's first free trade zone, which aimed to build Shanghai into an international 6) hub for finance, shipping, trade and technological innovation.

Since the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone (FTZ) was expanded in April 2015, the Lujiazui financial area in Pudong has 7) accelerated its development and seen 8) considerably fruitful results in 9) opening up the nation's finance 10) sector to the world. The innovative results in the FTZ have become an important driver for regional 11) economic development.

II. Translation

Since Deng Xiaoping embarked on his reform and opening-up policy in the midst of controversy, China has accomplished a remarkable feat in transforming itself from one of the world's poorest countries to its second largest economy and is set to overtake the US in GDP before long. In recent years, China has accelerated its steps towards further reform and opening-up, and moved on to the next more outward-looking stage. While the "Made in China 2025" aims at upgrading the Chinese manufacturing sector, changing its focus from quantity-oriented to quality-oriented growth, "the Belt and Road Initiative", deployed under President Xi Jinping's leadership, has helped to increase China's presence/helped China to play a bigger role on the international stage. Over the years, Chinese companies have considerably increased their investment in their partner countries, building 82 economic and trade cooperation zones in 24 countries, creating 240,000 jobs for the locals. Under the framework of the initiative, over 11,000 freight trains run between China and Europe, linking nearly 100 cities across the continents.

Part III Text B

Comprehension Check

1. Entrepreneurs may prototype and manufacture devices in Shenzhen at lower cost and faster speed than elsewhere. (Para. 14 & Para. 16)
2. One indicator of the signs of the affluence manufacturing technology has brought to Shenzhen is that expensive sports cars have become a common sight on its streets. (Para. 4)
3. In the electronics markets, basic components are displayed on the ground floor and sophisticated end products on the top floor. (Para. 11)
4. Shenzhen was chosen to be the first of China's special economic zones. (Para. 2)
5. Shenzhen is likely to become well-known to the wider world with the advancement of its tech companies. (Para. 21)
6. Shenzhen's open design culture has helped it to bring out products of its own design and make. (Para. 13)
7. Shenzhen has advanced considerably from the days when it produced goods of poor quality. (Para. 17)
8. Shenzhen is becoming well-known as a center for startups producing major items of equipment. (Para. 6)

Language Practice

1. The locals were living rather well, in comparison with people elsewhere in the world.
2. Children of the postwar baby boomers grew up in the affluence of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.
3. Byrnes worked a variety of jobs, but he yearned for an acting career.
4. Each of these T shirts is made from an estimated seven recycled plastic bottles.
5. In sports and in life, Bryant was an individual whose tirelessness and competitive drive were as notable as his ambition.
6. A cafe is situated conveniently at the top of the hill and there is a pub within a few metres.
7. There is more to good health than the mere absence of disease.
8. When you are driving keep an eye out for cars parked alongside the road.
9. For a good number of people, games embody a sense of accomplishment as you "move the ball forward" and achieve results.
10. Students from disciplines including agriculture, chemistry and economics learn together by drawing on their collective expertise in tackling real-world problems, such as how to reduce food waste.
11. The evidence so far indicates that most Chinese firms passed only a fraction of the cost increase on to consumers.
12. Following news of increased profits, the company's share price went through the roof.
13. We drove to the central part of the city, and strolled around the beautiful gardens there.
14. The car has been the company's most visible success story, with sales far exceeding expectations.
15. A friend and I spent a few hours in the main street browsing in shops, where the assistants were very friendly.
16. Experts agree that the motives of fraudsters are universal: a desire for more money and a belief

that they will get away with it.

Part IV Comprehensive Language Practice

Viewing & Comprehension Practice

1.

In 1978, the Chinese economy was 5 percent of the American economy. And the per capita income was roughly that of Zambia. No one 1) could have imagined 40 years later where China would be. In my view, 1978 is one of the most important events of the whole of the 20th century. Since 1978, the 2) growth rate has been averaging 9 percent for about 40 years. China is growing with extraordinary speed, 3) closing the gap to the United States.

According to GDP measured by purchasing power parity, China actually 4) overtook, by this measure, the United States to become the largest economy in the world. This was a truly 5) remarkable transformation in a short space of time. But it wasn't just the transformation of China. It was also the transformation or the beginning of the transformation of the world.

Until very recently, 6) the vast majority of the world that live in the developing countries were very 7) dependent on the West, for aid, for trade, and so on. The rise of China has 8) transformed that situation. China has created for the developing world, for that 85 percent of the world, a new 9) model, a new example, new possibilities, new 10) directions.

2.

The speaker's three remarks:

- 1) The Chinese economy is capable of great innovation/being innovative.
- 2) China will be the home of a new modernity.
- 3) China is thinking very hard about foreign policy.

Transcript:

The Rise of China

Video Clip 1

In 1978, the Chinese economy was 5 percent of the American economy. And the per capita income was roughly that of Zambia. I would guess, hardly anyone ... No, let me rephrase that. No one could have imagined 40 years later where China would be. One of the most extraordinary events in human history, extraordinary transformation.

In my view, 1978 is one of the most important events of the whole of the (whole) 20th century. Since 1978, as many have said already, tremendous growth rate, averaging 9 percent for about 40 years, China growing with extraordinary speed, closing the gap to the United States. 2005 and 2011 and then in 2014, according to the International Comparison Program of the World Bank, according to GDP measured by purchasing power parity, China actually overtook, by this measure, the United States to become the largest economy in the world. This was a truly remarkable transformation in a remarkably short space of time. But it wasn't just the transformation of China. It was also the transformation or the beginning of the transformation of the world.

Until very recently, the vast majority of the world that live in the developing countries were very dependent on the West, for aid, for trade, for institutions, for ideologies and so on. The rise of China has transformed that situation. China has created for the developing world, for that 85

percent of the world, a new model, a new example, new possibilities, new directions.

Video Clip 2

I just wanted to finish with these three remarks about the future. You take the economy. Now, until very recently, I would, when I was giving talks and so on, I would always get asked at some point or usually, I often get asked. “Well, OK, the Chinese economy has got to this point by imitation, by copying and so on. But what, is it capable of being innovative? Is it capable of creating?”

Actually, you know, I never ever get this question asked anymore, because this, because of the success of the tech sector. I mean, Europe has got no companies that ever can really be seriously competitive to the Americans, and in a very short space of time China has created Tencent, Alibaba and so on.

But actually, my favorite one is this one, which is that in 2013, China had only two companies in the top 20 internet companies. And by, I think it was one of these figures, I think it's May, by the end of May this year, United States had eleven and China had nine. So, there's no question at all that the Chinese economy is capable of great innovation. And I think we'll see this more and more as a feature of China's economy.

Secondly, I think that we should expect Chinese society, Chinese economy and Chinese culture to be very, very radical in many ways over the next period. I think China will be the home of a new modernity. It will create a new kind of modernity, just like in an earlier era, in its pomp the United States succeeded in doing.

And my third and final point is this. China is thinking very hard, and especially over the last... since 2012 and Xi Jinping, very hard about foreign policy, about what the nature of its foreign policy is, a proactive foreign policy. Obviously we've already seen some major initiatives like the Belt and Road and the AIIB. But I think it's deeper than that. You see, there is this assumption in the West that Chinese, China as a great power will be like the West. Look, this is wrong. This is wrong. This is mechanical thinking. China comes with a completely different history and culture. So, for example, whereas the Western ways of thinking are, the starting point when it comes to foreign policy, is essentially the nascent state, it's not like that in the same way at all, the Chinese. Because the tradition is very different. The tradition is not essentially a nascent state tradition. It's the civilizational tradition. It's *tianxia* (天下), the starting point is the world. And they think in those kind of much broader global terms. And so I think that we should expect Chinese foreign policy to be very different and also more and more as it becomes confident and able to act in new ways in the international arena. We should expect Chinese foreign policy to be very innovative.