Chip芯片 wars

1. America cannot afford承担不起某件事的后果 to ignore忽略 China’s semiconductor半导体 ambitions雄心壮志. It cannot easily tame驯服；控制 them, either

The trade disputes争论 President Donald Trump **relishes喜欢+n/doing** have an old-fashioned过时的 feel. Tariffs关税 are the principal重要的 weapons. Old-economy markets, from cars to steel钢, are the main 重要battlefields战场. Farmers农场主 and factories preoccupy占领/ the president. And his personal chemistry互相吸引 with other powerful men can make or break deals交易成败，hence所以 the focus聚焦 on the meeting between Mr. Trump and Xi Jinping at this week’s G20 summit峰会, which takes发生 place in Buenos Aires after The Economist has gone to press付印，开印.

digital war; trade war cannot afford to do 承担不起某件事的后果 （afford+名词：买得起）

semi-skilled半技能的 tariff关税 峰会 布宜诺斯艾利斯（阿根廷首都）付印，开印

2. Yet但是 the trade conflict冲突 that matters n事情，重要 most between America and China is a 21st-century fight over technology. It covers everything from覆盖 artificial intelligence (AI) to network equipment设备. The fundamental基本的 battleground战场 is in semiconductors. The chip industry is where America’s industrial工业 leadership and China’s superpower ambitions clash冲突 most directly直接的. And whatever Messrs两位先生 Trump and Xi say at the G20, this conflict will outlast存在时间比。。长 them both.

3. That is because computer chips are the foundations基础 of the digital数字 economy and national国家 security安全. Cars have become computers on wheels. Banks are computers that move money. Armies军队 fight with silicon硅 as well as和一样 steel. Firms公司 from America and its allies盟友, such as South Korea, dominate主导 the most advanced先进的 areas of the industry. China, by=in contrast形成对比, remains仍然是 reliant依赖 on the outside world for supplies供应 of high-end高端 chips. It spends more on semiconductor imports进口 than it does on oil. The list of the top 15 semiconductor firms by sales销售额 does not contain包含 a single单一 Chinese name.

4. Well before早在 Mr. Trump arrived on the scene场景, China made plain清楚表示的 its intention目的 to catch追上 up. In 2014 the government in Beijing announced宣布 a 1trn yuan ($150bn) investment投资 fund基金 to improve its domestic国内 industry. Semiconductors feature以。。为特色 prominently著名的 in “Made in China2025”, a national全国的 development plan issued颁布 in 2015.

China's ambitions to create a cutting-edge前沿的 industry worried Mr. Trump's predecessor前辈. Barack Obama blocked阻止 Intel from selling some of its whizziest whizzy 最新科技 chips to China in 2015, and stymied‑stymie阻止妨碍 the acquisition收购 of a German chipmaker芯片制造 by a Chinese firm in 2016. A White House report before he left office recommended推荐 taking采取行动 action against Chinese subsidies补贴 and forced强迫 technology transfer转移. Other countries are alarmed警报/担心, too. South Korea has policies政策 to stop purchases购买 of domestic国内的 chip firms by Chinese ones and to dam大坝/阻止 flows of intellectual知识 property产权.

例：He made it plain清楚的表明 that he hates me. trillion兆；万亿

Although the chip battle may have pre-dated早于 Mr. Trump, his presidency总统职位 has intensified加强 it. He has made a national全国的 champion of Qualcomm, blocking阻碍 a bid投标 for it from a Singaporean firm for fear of Chinese competition. Earlier this year an export ban禁止 on selling American chips and software to ZTE, a Chinese telecoms电信 firm in breach of违反 sanctions制裁, brought it to the brink边缘 of bankruptcy破产 within days. Startled震惊 by the looming问题逼近 harm,危害 and (he says) swayed呼吁 by appeals 恳请from Mr. Xi, Mar Trump swiftly 很快的backtracked改变决定.

**backtrack on sth改变在sth的决定**

6. Two things have changed. First, America has realised意识到 that its edge in technology gives it power over China. It has imposed强加 export出口 controls that affect影响 Fujian Jinhua, another Chinese firm accused指控 of stealing secrets, and the White House is mulling反复思考 broader宽广 bans on emerging新兴的 technologies. Second, China's incentives刺激机制 to become self-reliant自力更生 in semiconductors have rocketed急剧增长. After ZTE, Mr. Xi talked吹捧/夸大 up core核心 technologies. Its tech giants are on board董事会成员: Alibaba, Baidu and Huawei are ploughing犁 money into making chips. And China has showed that it can hinder阻碍 American firms. Earlier this year Qualcomm abandoned抛弃 a bid投标 for NXP, a Dutch firm, after foot-dragging故意拖延 by Chinese regulators监管者.

犁 plough back money into sth.再次投资

7. Neither都不是 country's interests are about to change. America has legitimate合理的 concerns担心 about the national-security implications可能引发 of being dependent依赖 on Chinese chips and vulnerable很容易 to Chinese hacking黑客攻击. China's pretensions自称 to being a superpower will look hollow空洞的 as long as只要 America can throttle阻碍 its firms at will随意的. China is destined注定 to try to catch up; America is determined决心 to stay ahead.