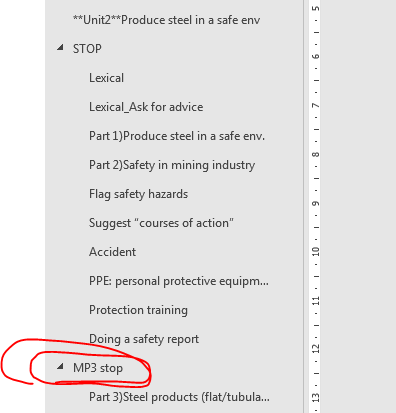
# Unit Steel钢铁业 and mining 矿业



# STOP

# Lexical

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| --- |
| * Implicit: in an indirect way (imply, implicit) * Explicit: expressed in a way that is very clear and direct |
| [preɪ] prey  1.[singular,单数, U] an animal, bird etc that is hunted and eaten by another animal被〔其他动物〕捕食的猎物; A creature's prey are the creatures that it hunts and eats in order to live. 猎物;  •  Electric rays stun their prey with huge electrical discharges.  电鳐释放大量的电荷将他们的猎物击昏。  •a tiger stalking its prey 潜行跟踪猎物的老虎  2. bird/beast of prey a bird or animal which lives by killing and eating other animals食肉猛禽/猛兽  Predator: xxxxxxxx  V)  [ prey on sb/sth ] if an animal or bird preys on another animal or bird, it hunts and eats it; 捕食 ; A creature that preys on other creatures lives by catching and eating them. 捕食  •  The effect was to disrupt the food chain, starving many animals and those that preyed on them.   后果是打断食物链，使许多动物和捕食它们的动物饿死  •Cats prey on birds and mice. 猫捕食鸟和老鼠。  e.g. Wells Fargo accused of preying on black homebuyers in California  [ prey on sb’s mind] to make someone worry continuously; If something [ preys on your mind ], you cannot stop thinking and worrying about it. （捕食某人的思想） 使某人困扰; 使某人苦恼不已 [ prey on sb’s mind; prey on sb’s conscience ]  e.g.  It was a misunderstanding and it [preyed on his conscience]. 这个误会困扰着他/使他的良心很不安。  e.g. The accident has been [preying on my mind] all week. 那次事故把我折磨得整个星期都惴惴不安  [ be/fall prey to sb/sth ]  if someone [falls prey to someone or something bad], they are harmed or affected by them落入(某人的)魔掌; 受某人/某事物所伤害［bad影响］  •Street children in this part of the world often **fall prey to** drug dealers. 流浪儿童常常 落入(毒贩的)魔掌。  •They are prey to nameless fears. 他们陷入莫名的恐惧中。  4.[V-I](javascript:;)If someone [preys on other people], especially people who are unable to protect themselves, they **take advantage of** them or harm them in some way. (捕食某人)坑害某人; [prey on sb.] to try to deceive or harm weaker people 试图欺骗[伤害]〔弱者〕  e.g. religious cults that specialize in preying on young people 专门以年轻人为目标的邪教  e.g. Pam had never learned that there were men who **preyed on young** runaways. 有些人专门坑害那些年轻的离家出走者。  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)You can refer to the people who someone tries to harm or trick as their prey. 被坑害/被欺骗[伤害]的对象  •  Police officers lie in wait for the gangs who stalk their prey at night.  警官们埋伏起来等待捉拿那些夜间悄悄追踪作案对象的黑帮成员。 |
| Illiterate /**ɪ**ˈlɪtərɪt/  (literate 有文化的（人） => illiterate 文盲的(人))  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)Someone who is **illiterate** does not know how to read or write. 文盲的  •  A large percentage of the population is illiterate.  人口中文盲的比例相当高。  2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)**An illiterate** is someone who is illiterate. 文盲（指人）  e.g. My grandmother is an illiterate.  V.S. illiteracy /ɪˈlɪtərəsɪ/ 文盲(状态)  illiteracy is the state of not knowing how to read or write.  e.g. As you all now, our company has the tradition to introduce projects to support and improve the local community. This year, there are several options of projects we can work on, focusing on a range of local issues, like:   * illiteracy/**ɪˈ**lɪtərəsɪ/ 文盲(状态): start educational programs for community members to develop and improve their reading and writing skills. * crime: investigate ways to reduce crime rates, e.g. surveillance cameras, **neighborhood watch邻里监督组织（一种邻里间互相监督以减少犯罪的地方组织）.**   V.S.  alliterate **/ə**ˈlɪtəˌreɪt/: [V](javascript:;)to contain or cause to contain alliteration 用头韵体作; 押头韵  alliteration /**əˌ**lɪtəˈreɪʃən/ [N-VAR](javascript:;)Alliteration is the use in speech or writing of several words close together that all **begin with the same letter or sound. 押头韵** |
| **起草(协议, contract, plan, proposal): “draw up” is** [PHRASAL VERB 动词词组](javascript:;), If you draw up a document, list, or plan, you prepare it and write it out. 起草  **[ draw up a contract; draw up a plan; draw up a proposal]**  e.g.  They agreed to establish a working party to draw up a formal agreement.  起草一份正式协议 |
| **[neighborhood watch邻里监督组织（一种邻里间互相监督以减少犯罪的地方组织）]**  e.g. As you all now, our company has the tradition to introduce projects to support and improve the local community. This year, there are several options of projects we can work on, focusing on a range of local issues, like:   * illiteracy/**ɪˈ**lɪtərəsɪ/ 文盲(状态): start educational programs for community members to develop and improve their reading and writing skills. * crime: investigate ways to reduce crime rates, e.g. surveillance cameras, **neighborhood watch邻里监督组织（一种邻里间互相监督以减少犯罪的地方组织）.** |
| **话虽如此 [having said that ]**  e.g. **Having said that,** there will be investments. 话虽如此，投资还是会有的。  e.g. **Having said that,** I will be still working hard on DP project (although I’ve been **getting fed up with it/be tired of/be sick of**) |
| ['rek(ə)n] reckon   1. spoken to think or suppose something 认为，以为 [ 认为…是…be reckoned to be sth ]   e.g. **Do you reckon/think (that)** he’ll agree to see us? 你 **认为** 他会同意见我们吗？ e.g. The cops **reckon/think** that whoever killed Dad was with him earlier that day. 警方 **认为**…. e.g. The Lowsons **were reckoned to be** very good farmers. 洛森一家 **被认为** 是非常出色的农场主。 e.g. An earthquake of magnitude 7 **is reckoned as** a major quake 7级地震 **被认为** 是大地震   1. reckon: to guess a number or amount, without calculating it exactly 估算，估计; If something is reckoned to be a particular figure, it is calculated to be roughly that amount. 估算  e.g.  The market **is reckoned to be worth** $1.4 bn in the U.S. alone.   这个市场仅在美国的价值 **估计** 就有14亿美元。 e.g. We **reckon that** sitting in traffic jams costs us around 9 billion a year in lost output. 我们**估计** e.g. Hmm, I **reckon** about 3 or 4 times a week, depending on how busy I’m at work. e.g. The average selling price for flats in the area **was reckoned to be around £200,000.** 这个地区公寓房的平均售价 **估计** 在20万英镑左右。 2. reckon without sb/sth: if you are reckoning without something, you do not expect it and are not prepared for it 没有考虑到 = [ not reckon with sb/sth]: not consider a possible problem when you are making plans   没有考虑到某人/某事物 e.g. I had not reckoned with the excitement in the popular press. 我没有料到会在通俗报刊上引起如此轰动。  e.g. They doubted that Fiona could finish the course, but they reckoned without her determination. 他们怀疑菲奥娜能否读完课程，但他们没有考虑到她的决心。   1. reckon on sth/doing sth: to expect something to happen, when you are making plans 指望，预料 e.g. We were reckoning on a profit of about half a million a year. 我们预计每年能赢利约50万。 e.g. I was reckoning on getting at least 60% of the votes. 我希望能获得至少60%的选票。 2. [ reckon sth]: to add up amounts, costs etc in order to get a total 把…加起来，计算…的总数 e.g.Pat was reckoning up the cost of everything in her mind. 帕特在心算全部花销。 3. [ reckon with sb/sth]: sb/sth to be reckoned with someone or something that is powerful and must be regarded seriously as a possible opponent, competitor, danger etc   必须认真考虑[对待]的某人/某事物  e.g. Barcelona will be a force to be reckoned with this season. 巴塞罗那队将是这个赛季不可忽视的一支球队。  e.g. The principal was certainly a woman to be reckoned with. 校长无疑是一个厉害的女人。   1. [ have sb/sth to reckon with] to have to deal with someone or something powerful   必须对付某人/某事物  e.g. Any invader would have the military might of NATO to reckon with. 任何入侵者都将面对北约的军事力量。 |
| ['re**zɪ**djuː,'rezədjuː] residue  1. [C,U] a substance that remains on a surface, in a container etc and cannot be removed easily, or that remains after a chemical process 剩余物，残留物，渣滓  •The flies leave a sticky residue on crops. 苍蝇在庄稼上留下黏糊糊的分泌物。  •Rinse off any soap residue. 冲净残留的肥皂。  [+ from]  •residue from sewage treatment plants 污水处理厂排出的残余物  2. [C] formal the part of something that is left after the rest has gone or been taken away  剩余，残余; A residue of something is a small amount that remains after most of it has gone. 残留物  e.g.  Always using the same shampoo means that a **residue** can build up on the hair. 残留物 会在头发上越积越多。  e.g. **Furthermore, we will be exploring ways** to minimize waste from all levels. **Residues**残留物from the steelmaking process that can pollute the environment can often be reused as **byproducts** of the steelmaking process.  e.g. [+ of] The residue of the stock was sold. 剩余存货已售出 |
| [Finance/law] ”抵押品赎回权被取消” **foreclosure /fɔːˈkləʊʒə/**  Foreclosure is when someone who has lent money to a person or organization so that they can takes full possession of **collaterals (抵押品like house or car)** of that person or organization because the money has not been repaid. (抵押品) 赎回权被取消e.g.  If homeowners can't keep up the payments, they face foreclosure.  如果房主不能继续还贷，他们就面临 ”抵押品赎回权被取消” 的危险。  e.g. Wells Fargo **discriminated** against black homebuyers in Sacramento, California, by pushing them into more expensive **mortgages** than white borrowers. The city of Sacramento accused Wells Fargo ([WFC](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=WFC&source=story_quote_link)) of a "long-standing pattern and practice" of illegal lending in minority and low-income communities that reduced home values, limited property tax revenue and drove up **foreclosures**. "Wells Fargo's **discriminatory** lending practices place vulnerable, underserved borrowers in loans they cannot afford," said **the lawsuit, which was filed** 提出了诉讼Friday.  e.g. The city also **accused Wells Fargo of(indict for)** "refusing to extend credit to minority borrowers" who wanted to **refinance融资** their more expensive **mortgages**. Sacramento argued that Wells **Fargo's misconduct (bad or dishonest behaviour by someone in a position of authority or trust)"**directly caused an excessive and disproportionately high number of **foreclosures**(抵押品) 赎回权被取消."  //collateral: the property (like your house or car) or other valuable goods that you promise to give someone if you cannot pay back the money they lend you担保品，抵押品  //A deposit is a sum of money which you pay when you start renting something. The money is returned to you if you do not damage what you have rented. 定金/押金; A deposit is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you agree to buy it. 保证金  •  I put down a $500 security deposit for another apartment.   我为另一套公寓支付了$500押金。 |
| black eye:   * Literal meaning: 〔被殴打所致的〕青黑色的眼眶，乌青的眼眶if you have a black eye, you have a dark-coloured bruise around their eye because you have been hit, esp in a **domestic abuse (DA)** 家暴. 〔被殴打所致的〕青黑色的眼眶，乌青的眼眶 e.g.  He punched her in the face, giving her a **black eye**.  打得她眼眶都青了 e.g. Skin that is **black and blue** ['blækən'blu:] has bruises (like the black eye被打得发青的眼圈) on it as a result of being hit or beat, esp. in a **domestic abuse (DA)** 家暴. * Figurative meaning: 丑事, black eye = like scandal, or infamous/disreputable/notorious thing e.g. The latest **black eye(notorious information)** for Wells Fargo hits close to home. Sacramento is the capital of California, Wells Fargo's home state for the past 166 years. Now the city is seeking undisclosed monetary damages to recover "significant" injuries it claims Wells Fargo **inflicted ( To inflict harm or damage on someone or something means to make them suffer it. 使遭受 (伤害或破坏等)).**   [词条图片](javascript:;)  V.S. ['blækən'blu:] black and blue  adj. ( domestic abuse (DA)家暴 ) 皮肤被打得〕青一块紫一块的; 遍体鳞伤的  skin that is **black and blue** ['blækən'blu:] has bruises (like the black eye被打得发青的眼圈) on it as a result of being hit or beat, esp. in a **domestic abuse (DA)** 家暴.  e.g. If you do that again, I’ll beat you black and blue. 如果你再那样做，我就把你打个鼻青脸肿。 |
| **[[ɪn'flɪkt] inflict *<harm/damage/pain/torture>* on sb./sth ]**  To inflict harm/damage/pain/torture on someone or something means to make them suffer it. 使sb./sth遭受 (伤害／痛苦／折磨/ 破坏等); 给sb/sb造成了（伤害／痛苦／折磨/ 破坏等）  e.g. the damage being inflicted on finance industries by the recession.  …经济衰退给工业造成的损失。  e.g. In their minds, it's a problem that people **inflict upon themselves** that could be solved if patients were motivated enough.  这个问题是人们给自己造成的  2.“xxx we could continue to **inflict pain on** their loved one or we could make him comfortable” |
| **[point the finger at sb. = criticize/slam sb; denounce sb.; decry sb=to state publicly that you do not approve of something]**  e.g. Sacramento is not the first city to **point the finger at/criticize/denounce** Wells Fargo. Last year, [Philadelphia **filed a similar lawsuit**](http://money.cnn.com/2017/05/15/investing/philadelphia-wells-fargo-lawsuit-discriminatory-lending/index.html?iid=EL)**提出了起诉,** citing former employees who alleged the bank encouraged workers to push the use of higher-cost loans to minorities. Baltimore and Miami have also accused Wells Fargo of discriminatory mortgage lending. |
| **disposable[dɪ'spəʊzəb(ə)l]/throw-away**: intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away一次性的，用完即丢弃的(很不环保)  **[ throw-away paper cups/chopsticks/underwear]** |
| lifespan /ˈlaɪfspæn/  1. The **lifespan** of a person, animal, or plant is the period of time for which they live or are normally expected to live. (人或动植物的) 寿命; **lifespan** is the average length of time that someone will live or that something will continue to work 〔人的〕平均寿命  e.g. Men have a shorter **lifespan** than women. 男性的 平均寿命 比女性短。  e.g.  A 15-year **lifespan** is not uncommon for a dog.   15年的 寿命 对狗来说并非罕见。  2. The lifespan of a product, organization, or idea is the period of time for which it is expected to work properly or to last. (产品、组织或想法的) 使用期限/使用寿命 **[product lifespan; maximize product lifespan ]**  e.g. Most boilers have a **lifespan** of 15 to 20 years.  大部分锅炉的使用期限是15到20年。  e.g. Companies must work to **maximize product lifespan** so that consumers don’t need to keep buying new and better products; and then dispose the used one, which is a good way to **reduce** the amount of trash.  e.g. A TV set has an average **lifespan** of 11 years. 电视机的平均使用寿命为11年  V.S.longevity /lɒnˈdʒɛvɪtɪ/    1. Longevity is long life. 长寿  e.g.  Human longevity runs in families.  人类 长寿 是有遗传的。  e.g. The ancient Chinese claimed that garlic promoted **longevity**. 中国古人说蒜 能延寿/长寿  2. **[ the longevity of sb/plants/animals ] =** the amount of time that someone or something lives 寿命  V.S. **[ the lifespan of sb/plants/animals]** ( The lifespan of a person, animal, or plant is the period of time for which they live or are normally expected to live. (人或动植物的) 寿命; **lifespan** is the average length of time that someone will live or that something will continue to work 〔人的〕平均寿命)  e.g. the longer **longevity** of women compared with men, which means men have a shorter **lifespan** than women. 男性的 **平均寿命** 比女性短  e.g. The worms have **a longevity/lifespan of** about two years. 这些虫子大约能活两  e.g. The **longevity of** an athlete’s career is not long.运动员的职业寿命  e.g. The main characteristic of the strike has been its **longevity**.  这次罢工的主要特点是持续时间长。 |
| scarce /skɛəs/: comparative: scarcer; superlative: scarcest  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)If something is scarce, there is not enough of it; if something is scarce, there is not very much of it available 不足的，缺乏的，稀少的  e.g. Food was scarce and expensive in Seoul, esp in winter食物匮乏而且昂贵。  e.g. Jobs are becoming increasingly scarce. 工作职位变得越来越少。  e.g. There was fierce competition for the **scarce** resources. 对这些紧缺资源的争夺非常激烈  2. **[make yourself scarce：（为避免出现令人不快的/尴尬的情形而〕溜走，开溜 ）**  [PHRASE](javascript:;) informal to leave a place. If you **make yourself scarce**, you quickly leave the place you are in, usually in order to avoid a difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing/awkward situation.  e.g. I made such a stupid **gaffe**失礼失言in that public meeting, so I decided to **make myself scarce** right now.  e.g. It probably would be a good idea if you **made yourself scarce** right now 你溜走倒可能是个好主意。  // **gaffe [gæf]** is an embarrassing mistake made in a social situation or in public〔在社交场合或大庭广众下的〕出丑，失礼失言 |
| 繁琐费时的手续(降低了效率)；繁文缛节的手续(降低了效率) [ red tape = bureaucracy]  Red tape is a mess of official rules that seem unnecessary and **prevent things from being done quickly, timely及时的, easily, which means the red tape normally reduces efficiency of doing things.**  **Synonym: bureaucracy/bjʊəˈrɒkrəsɪ/ [官僚作风和繁文缛节的程序: bureaucracy and red tape]**  e.g. In China, almost all procedures in a state-run company are surrounded by **bureaucracy/bjʊəˈrɒkrəsɪ/ and red tape** 充斥着**官僚作风和繁文缛节的程序**  e.g. The new rules in House Funding processing should help cut **the red tape** for house buyers. 新规则应有助于为农场主减少 **繁琐费时的手续**  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)You refer to official rules and procedures as red tape when they seem unnecessary and cause delay. (官方的) 繁文缛节  e.g. The little money that was available was tied up in **bureaucratic red tape**.  钱都花在 **官僚主义的繁文缛节**上了。  V.S.  bureaucracy /bjʊəˈrɒkrəsɪ/  **[官僚作风和繁文缛节的程序: bureaucracy and red tape]**  1. A bureaucracy is an administrative system operated by a large number of officials. 官僚体制  e.g. State bureaucracies can tend to **stifle** employees’ ambition, motivation积极性, and initiative.  国家官僚体制会 压抑 人的进取心和积极性。  2. **Bureaucracy = red tape:** refers to all the rules and procedures followed by government departments and similar organizations, especially when you think **that these rules and procedures are complicated and cause long delays, preventing things from being done quickly, timely及时的, easily, which means the bureaucracy normally reduces efficiency of doing things** 官僚作风(降低了效率)  e.g. In China, almost all procedures in a state-run company国企 are surrounded by **bureaucracy/bjʊəˈrɒkrəsɪ/ and red tape** 充斥着官僚作风和繁文缛节的程序  e.g. People usually complain about too much bureaucracy in CHINA. 人们通常会抱怨过多的官僚作风。 |

# Lexical\_Mining\_Steel

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| [maɪn] mine  1. A mine is a place where deep holes and tunnels are dug under the ground in order to obtain a mineral['**mɪ**nərəl] 矿物 such as coal, diamonds, or gold. 矿井，矿  **[coal mine煤矿; gold mine; copper mind]**  e.g. one of the largest **coal mines** in the country 该国最大的 煤矿 之一  e.g. **Gone are the days(时光过去不复返了)** when children used to work down the mines 童工在矿井下工作的那个时代矿   |  | | --- | | =>mining /ˈmaɪnɪŋ/ 矿业(industry)  mining is the industry and activities connected with getting valuable or useful minerals ['**mɪ**nərəl] 矿物 such as coal, diamonds, gold, or copper from the ground.  e.g. traditional industries such as **coal mining** and steel making. …像采煤和炼钢这样的传统工业。 | | => mineral ['**mɪ**nərəl] 可数名词  1. **A** mineral is a substance such as coal, salt, stone, or gold, tin, or sulphur that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth. Minerals can be dug out of the ground and used 矿物，矿产 **[矿产资源 mineral resources]**  e.g. This area is selected as the target location to mine, which is very rich in minerals. 该地区 矿产 非常丰富。  e.g. a country with few/**scarce [skeəs] mineral resources** 矿产资源稀少的国家  2.Mineral**s** are also found in small quantities in food and drink and is important for good health〔某些食物，液体中的〕矿物质, e.g. salt, iron  e.g. Fish is a rich source of vitamins and **minerals**. 鱼富含维生素和矿物质。 | | =>minable/'mainəbl/ adj. 可开采的[亦作 mineable  e.g. Yet economically **minable deposits** are few, and jurisdictions that permit their extraction even fewer.  然而可以经济开采的矿床很少，判定能采掘出矿产的就更少了。  e.g. Short-form, multi-platform, hyper-public, data-minable, @ and DM-rich streaming conversation in both realtime and asynchronously?  形式简短、多平台、超公开、数据可利用、多@和DM、实时以及非同步的对话流？  e.g. billions of tons of minable reserves of iron ore **(irəʊ’nɔr连读)** 铁矿石 | |
| ore /ɔː/  Ore is rock or earth from which **metal** can be obtained. 矿石; 矿砂  •iron ore **(irəʊ’nɔr连读)** 铁矿石  •veins of rich ore 富矿脉 |
| [矿物] 铁矿石；铁矿砂 iron ore(irəʊ’nɔr连读). |
| deposit /dɪˈpɒzɪt/    1. A deposit is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you agree to buy it. 保证金  e.g.  The initial deposit required to open an account is a minimum 100 dollars. 开户需要的首笔存入额是至少100美元。  V.S. **Collateral** is money or property (like your house, car) which is used as a guarantee that someone will repay a loan. 担保金; 抵押品  2. A deposit is a sum of money which you pay when you start renting something. The money is returned to you if you do not damage what you have rented. 押金  e.g.  I put down a $500 security deposit for another apartment.  我为另一套公寓支付了$500押金  2. A deposit is a sum of money which is in a bank account ( savings account or check account), especially a sum which will be left there for some time. (银行账户的)存款; 银行存款 e.g. She told me I should make a deposit every week and they'd stamp my book. 都要存一次钱 =>[V-T](javascript:;)If you **[deposit a sum of money]** in a bank, you put it into a bank account or savings account. 存储  e.g.  The customer has to deposit a minimum of $100 monthly.  顾客每月必须至少存入$100  3. A deposit is an amount of a substance(like gold, coal, tin, copper) that has been naturally left somewhere as a result of a chemical or geological process. 沉积物; 矿床  e.g. ...underground deposits of gold and diamonds.  …黄金和钻石的地下矿床。  e.g. Area selection is the first step, and a very important one. You know, we need to know where the deposits are. Area selection is based on research that indicates how likely an area is to have a deposit, such as gold or iron ore. OK?  e.g. **First of all**, we go through the exploration stage. When we find a potential site with **an iron deposit**, we explore and investigate it to see the size of the deposit, the quality of the ore, the cost and effort needed to extract it.  5.[V-T](javascript:;)If you **[deposit something somewhere],** you put it where it will be safe until it is needed again. 寄存(物品,行李)  e.g. You are advised to deposit valuables in the hotel safe.  建议您将贵重物品寄存在旅馆的保险柜里。 |
| **[资源定义 resource definition]**  e.g.There is no mapping for **resource definitions**, resource definition templates, and individual resources.不存在对资源定义、资源定义模板和个别资源的映射。  e.g. However, the specified individual resource must be based on the predefined staff or person **resource definition**.  不过，指定的个别资源必须基于预定义的人员或人力资源定义。  e.g. During mining process, the 1st stage is exploration which includes the following steps: |
| **[可行性研究: feasibility study]** a study designed to determine the practicability[,præktɪkə'bɪlɪtɪ]实用性/可行性 of a system or plan; determine whether it’s **feasible or viable.**  e.g. |
|  |
|  |

# \*\*Unit1\*\*

<https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/21ece601-40fd-4017-829b-c732ce9530c4/3da953f9-dcf3-4046-ae5c-068f55e9eeee>

## Part 1)



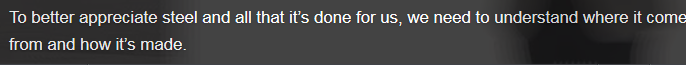






 //ubiquitous





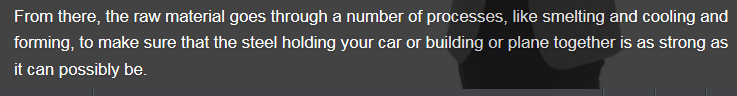


 //iron ore**(irəʊ’nɔr连读)**.

























## Part 2)

## Process of mining 采矿过程

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Phase of mining process**  **采矿过程** | **Details of each phase** |
| Exploration [**e**ksplə'reɪ] | **First of all**, we go through **the exploration stage勘探**. When we find a potential site with **an iron deposit**, we explore and investigate it to:   * see the size of the **deposit**, * see the quality of the ore, * see the cost and effort needed to extract it, * ass the risk * assess whether it’s profitable, etc.   The exploration stage[**e**ksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n]**勘探** involves a number of steps. Attention to the **sequencing words ['siːkwənsɪŋ]** for help.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Steps in the exploration stage: | | | Potential area selection |  | | Target generation |  | | Sample collection |  | | resource definition资源定义 |  | | feasibility study可行性研究 |  | |
| Infrastructure  setup | **Following** the **exploration stage勘探**, if the site meets our criteria, we start **setting up the necessary infrastructure.** This could take a few years, as there are a lot of details to consider, like   * where workers stay, like the makeshift shelter * where materials are stored, like the makeshift storehouse |
| Extraction; then mineral ['**mɪ**nərəl] processing | **Once** the details are figured out, mining begins:   1. Extraction - This is when the company begins removing **iron ore(irəʊ’nɔr连读)**. **[矿物] 铁矿石** from the land. 2. Then **extracted** material goes through **mineral ['mɪnərəl] processing**, where the ore material is broken down into smaller pieces. 3. **Afterward**, we perform a number of certain processes to remove unwanted elements from the ore to **purify it.** |
| Land reclamation  [,reklə'meɪʃən]  收回；再利用 | **Finally**, when the mine has reached the end of its service, we begin **the reclamation stage**. This is when the area is returned to its natural state. |

# STOP my study

## Lexical\_MiningProcess采矿过程

| **Process of mining** | **Dic** | **Description in mining process** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Explore  [ɪk'splɔː; ek-]  Exploration [**e**ksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n] | [ɪk'splɔː] explore  1.[T] to discuss or think about something carefully  探讨，探究 e.g. Management need to explore ways of improving office security. 管理层需要探讨如何加强办事处的安全措施。e.g. I’m going to explore the possibility of a part-time job. 探讨兼职工作的可能性。  2.[I,T] to travel around an area in order to find out about it探险；考察；勘查(一个地方) e.g. Venice is a wonderful city to explore. 威尼斯是一个美妙的城市，值得好好探究一番。  3.explore (sth) for oil/minerals['**mɪ**n ə rəl] /gold etc  to look for something such as oil, minerals etc  勘探石油/矿物/黄金等 | exploration - This is when the company researches **whether an area can be mined** and **how difficult and profitable it will be**. |
| Infrastructure setup |  | infrastructure setup - This is when the company builds infrastructure necessary for **the mining /ˈmaɪnɪŋ/ process采矿流程,** such as where the workers live and where the materials are stored. |
| extraction | [ɪk'strækt] extract, extraction  1.formal to remove an object from somewhere, especially with difficulty〔尤指费力地〕取出；拔出; [V-T](javascript:;)When a dentist extracts a tooth, they remove it from the patient's mouth. 拔 (牙)  •  A dentist may decide to extract the tooth to prevent recurrent trouble.   牙医可能会决定拔掉这颗牙，以防复发。  5.  [N-VAR](javascript:;)拔牙  •  In those days, dentistry was basic. Extractions were carried out without anaesthetic.   那时牙科学刚起步，拔牙是在没有麻药的情况下进行的。  •You’ll have to have that tooth extracted. 把牙拔掉。  extract sth from sth  •He extracted an envelope from his inside pocket. 他从里面的口袋里抽出一个信封。  2.to carefully remove a substance from something which contains it, using a machine, chemical process etc 提取；提炼; To extract a substance means to obtain it from something else, for example, by using industrial or chemical processes. 提炼; 提取  •  ...the traditional method of pick and shovel to extract coal.   …用锄和铲采煤的传统方法。  •  Citric acid can be extracted from the juice of oranges, lemons, limes or grapefruit.   柠檬酸可以从橙汁、柠檬汁、酸橙汁或柚子汁中提取。  2.  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)提炼; 提取  •  Petroleum engineers plan and manage the extraction of oil.   石油工程师们规划并管理石油的提炼  extract sth from sth e.g.Oils are extracted from the plants. 从这些植物中提炼出油。  3.to get something which you want from someone, such as information, money, help etc, especially when they do not want to give it to you套出〔信息〕；索取〔钱财〕；设法得到〔帮助〕; If you say that someone extracts something, you disapprove of them because they take it for themselves to gain an advantage. 谋取  •  He sought to extract the maximum political advantage from the cut in interest rates.   他力图从利息削减中谋取最大的政治利益  [extract sth from sb  ]  •They used torture to extract information about their families. 他们用严刑拷打逼问，以获取他们家庭成员的资料。  •She had extracted a promise from him. 她设法得到了他的许诺。  extract  [V-T](javascript:;)If you extract information or a response from someone, you get it from them with difficulty, because they are unwilling to say or do what you want. 探取 (消息、反映)  •  He made the mistake of trying to extract further information from our director.   他犯了想从我们主任那里探取进一步信息的错误。  8.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you extract a particular piece of information, you obtain it from a larger amount or source of information. 摘取 (信息)  •  I've simply extracted a few figures.   我只是摘取了一些数据。  •  Britain's trade figures can no longer be extracted from export-and-import documentation at ports.   英国的贸易数字再也不能从各港口的进出口文件中摘取了。  9.  [V-T PASSIVE](javascript:;)If part of a book or text is extracted from a particular book, it is printed or published. (从书中) 摘录  •  This material has been extracted from "Collins Good Wood Handbook."   该资料摘自《柯林斯良木手册》 | extraction - This is when the company begins removing **iron ore(irəʊ’nɔr连读)**. **[矿物] 铁矿石**  from the land. |
| Mineral processing  ['**mɪ**n ə rəl] | N) mineral ['**mɪ**n ə rəl]  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A mineral is a substance such as tin, salt, or sulphur that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth. Minerals are also found in small quantities in food and drink. 矿物1.  a substance that is formed naturally in the earth, such as coal, salt, stone, or gold. Minerals can be dug out of the ground and used  矿物，矿产  •The area is very rich in minerals . 该地区矿产非常丰富。  •a country with few mineral resources 矿产资源稀少的国家  2.  a natural substance such as iron that is present in some foods and is important for good health  〔某些食物中的〕矿物质  •Fish is a rich source of vitamins and minerals. 鱼富含维生素和矿物质。 | mineral ['**mɪ**n ə rəl]  processing - This is when material, such as **iron ore(irəʊ’nɔr连读)**., is broken down into smaller pieces and goes through certain processes to **remove unwanted elements**. |
| Land reclamation  [,reklə'meɪʃən]  收回；再利用 | reclamation /ˌrɛkləˈmeɪʃən/: Reclamation is the process of changing land that is unsuitable for farming or building into land that can be used. 开垦 [ land reclamation  •  ...centuries of seawall construction and the reclamation of dry land from the marshes.   ...几世纪的海堤建设及从沼泽地到干地的开垦。  V) reclaim /rɪˈkleɪm/      |CET6 TEM4 (reclaimingreclaimedreclaims)  1.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you reclaim something that you have lost or that has been taken away from you, you succeed in getting it back. 拿回; 收回  •  In 1986, they got the right to reclaim South African citizenship.   1986年，他们得到了恢复南非公民身份的权利。  2.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you reclaim an amount of money, for example tax that you have paid, you claim it back. 要求归还  •  The good news for the industry was that investors don't seem to be in any hurry to reclaim their money.   对该行业来说，好消息是投资者们似乎不急于要求收回他们的钱。  3.  [V-T](javascript:;)When people reclaim land, they make it suitable for a purpose such as farming or building, for example by draining it or by building a barrier against the sea. 开垦; 改造  •  The Netherlands has been reclaiming farmland from water.   荷兰一直在围海造田。  4.  [V-T](javascript:;)If a piece of land that was used for farming or building is reclaimed by a desert, forest, or the sea, it turns back into desert, forest, or sea. 重新变成 (沙漠、森林、海洋)  •  The diamond towns are gradually being reclaimed by the desert.   那些开采钻石的小镇逐渐被沙漠重新吞噬了。 | land reclamation - This happens **after mining is finished,** to return the area to its natural condition. |

## Sequencing word['siːkwənsɪŋ]

We often use **sequencing words** to organize our ideas. Read the introduction to the mining process below, and type the correct sequencing words in the gaps.

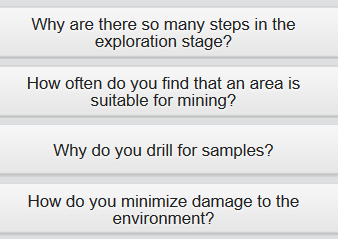
Following - Once - Finally - First of all - Afterward

|  |
| --- |
| **First of all**, we go through **the exploration stage勘探**. When we find a potential site with **an iron deposit**, we explore and investigate it to:   * see the size of the **deposit**, * see the quality of the ore, * see the cost and effort needed to extract it, * ass the risk * assess whether it’s profitable, etc.   The exploration stage involves a number of steps. Attention to the **sequencing ['siːkwənsɪŋ] words** for help.    **Following** the **exploration stage勘探**, if the site meets our criteria, we start **setting up the necessary infrastructure.** This could take a few years, as there are a lot of details to consider, like   * where workers stay and * where materials are stored.   **Once** the details are figured out, mining begins. Extracted material goes through **mineral processing**, where the ore material is broken down into smaller sizes.  **Afterward**, we perform a number of processes to remove unwanted elements from the ore to purify it.   **Finally**, when the mine has reached the end of its service, we begin **the reclamation stage**. This is when the area is returned to its natural state. |

## Exploration stage勘测of mining process

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Exploration [**e**ksplə'reɪ] | **First of all**, we go through **the exploration stage勘探**. When we find a potential site with **an iron deposit**, we explore and investigate it to:   * see the size of the **deposit**, * see the quality of the ore, * see the cost and effort needed to extract it, * ass the risk * assess whether it’s profitable, etc.   The exploration stage[**e**ksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n]**勘探** involves a number of steps. Attention to the **sequencing words ['siːkwənsɪŋ]** for help.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Steps in the exploration stage: | | | Potential area selection |  | | Target generation |  | | Sample collection |  | | resource definition资源定义 |  | | feasibility study可行性研究 |  |   The exploration stage[**e**ksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n]**勘探** involves a number of steps. Attention to the **sequencing words ['siːkwənsɪŋ]** for help:  **Area selection** is the first step, and a very important one. You know, we need to know where the **deposits** are. Area selection is based on research that indicates how likely an area is to have a **deposit**, such as gold or **iron ore (irəʊ’nɔr连读)**. OK?  **Once** area selection is done, we then begin **target generation**. Here, we decide where in the area we should focus our mining effort.  It’s a way to **maximize our success**.  All right, now that we’ve found an area, and we’ve **narrowed down** our potential site to a specific target, we need physical **samples** of the deposit. This is done through **drilling** into the subsurface, and we use the samples collected to learn about the **deposit**, like its size and grade, with the help of our expert geologists during what’s called the **resource definition** phase.  Then a **feasibility study** is carried out, and if it shows that mining here is possible and profitable, we can actually begin mining. |

## Explain purposes



**Response 1**

**The purpose is to** explore rock samples below the surface so that we know how deep we can mine and what the grade of the mineral deposit is.

**Response 2**

**That’s a fair question**. Because setting up a mine is so expensive, we need to be absolutely sure that the area will bring us sufficient profit. **In order to** maximize success and reduce risks, we need to research as much as possible beforehand.

**Response 3**

**I’m glad you asked.** We make a great effort to understand the local environment, so we can manage natural resources responsibly during exploration and extraction. We also focus on returning the land to its original state once we’re done mining. That’s the land reclamation stage we talked about. By doing that, we ensure that our impact on the environment is minimized.

**Response 4**

**Great question!** It’s actually quite hard to find a minable location. Generally speaking, for every one thousand areas that go through the exploration stage, only one is chosen.

## Acknowledging questions V.S. Explaining purposes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Acknowledging questions** | **Explaining purposes** |
|  |  |

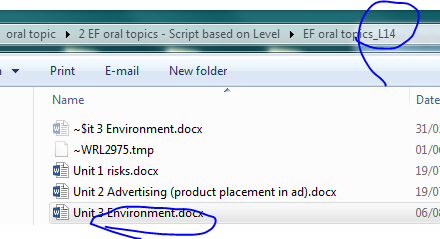
## Give a mining process overview

A potential investor is visiting your company, and she has a lot of questions about your mining process.

## Part 3)Environment protection (3R)

## Reference: See L14> “Environment” unit

See the “Environment” unit, where 3R: reuse, recycle, and renewable



## 3R:recycle, reuse, reduce (waste/CO2/GHG)

## Lexical\_EnvironmentProction

|  |
| --- |
| Recycle: to change waste or used material into something that can be used again  e.g. It’s crucial to recycle waste material. Instead of throwing it away, we can turn it into something else. |
| Reduce:  to make something smaller; to decrease the amount of something, e.g. waste, CO2 emission, GHG emission, ozone layer['əʊzəʊn] height  e.g. We have to **reduce** the amount of waste polluting **landfills**. Not everything should be thrown away/disposed. A **landfill** is a large deep hole in which very large amounts of rubbish/garbage/trash are buried. 垃圾填埋场 |
| Reuse:  to use something more than once. E.g. We need to **reuse** our products when possible. We can use things more than once and for more than one purpose.   * reused: can be used more than once * **throw-away paper cups/chopsticks/underwear = disposable[dɪ'spəʊzəb(ə)l]/throw-away**: intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away一次性的，用完即丢弃的(很不环保) |
| sustainable:  able to be kept at a certain level  e.g. The steel industry must continue to focus on sustainable production so that we don’t exhaust resources. |
| **(产品、组织或想法的) 使用期限 product lifespan**:  how long a product can be used  e.g. Companies must work to **maximize product lifespan** so that consumers don’t need to keep buying new and better products; and then dispose the used one, which is a good way to **reduce** the amount of trash. |
| Consumer:  someone who buy goods and services for personal use |

## Make steel industry more **environmentally friendly**/greener – “3R”

Read the magazine article about a steel company’s efforts to be more **environmentally friendly** = greener.

Green Steel

by: Lisa Nguyen



Steel is connected to almost everything we use. But at a time when people are becoming more concerned about pollution and the environment, what kinds of challenges does this industry face? How can they meet the world’s huge demand for steel while reducing their impact on the environment? I sat with Danny Shulgin, CEO of a leading steel company, to chat about these issues.

**Lisa:** How are steel companies changing to be more **sustainable** these days?

**Danny:** **Sustainable production** and the environment have been a focus of the steel industry for the past 20 years. Our company is one of the largest steel companies in the world, so we must be the example that other companies follow. We have to show them that it’s possible to operate sustainably. And actually, we’ve done quite well. Our steel factories are already about as efficient as is physically possible. **Reducing carbon emissions** in any significant way requires us to develop entirely new, innovative **cutting-edge technologies** for production, which is what we’re researching now.

**Lisa:** Do you work with your competitors, or are these technologies considered company secrets?

**Danny:** It’s crucial for us to address the issue of pollution and sustainability together. We work with other leading steel companies to share information and find the best practices. We set goals for ourselves, for example, how much waste material we **recycle** per year.

**Lisa:** What kinds of trends do you see in sustainability in the next few years?

**Danny:** There’s already a trend of people reusing rather than **recycling**. Most people think that recycling will save the planet. And while it’s certainly a positive step, **reusing** is even better. Consumers need to ask themselves: do I really need the newest phone? Or can I use my current one a little longer? Companies put enormous effort into **product lifespan**. We want people to use and **reuse** their products, like living away from the **disposable/throw-away products**一次性的产品. Yes, recycling reduces garbage, but the process of recycling can still pollute. By **reusing** our stuff, that entire step is not needed. But that depends on consumers.

## Grammar: past tense (past simple)

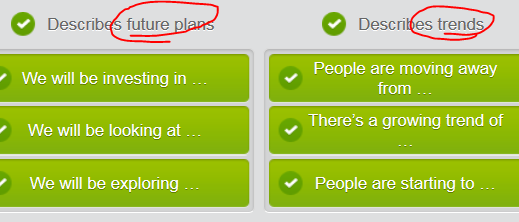
|  |
| --- |
| When the CEO talked about the company’s achievement in reducing impact on the environment, he used two different tenses: **past simple一般过去** and **present perfect现在完成**. |
|  |
| Past simple: |
| *We* ***recycled*** *around 31 million tons of scrap metal last year – more than any other year.*  *We* ***developed*** *strict procedures to make sure we recycle scrap metal at maximum efficiency, or close to it.* |
|  |
| Present perfect: |
| *In the past two years, we* ***have invested*** *in a range of new equipment, which we expect to help us get closer to meeting our carbon emission goals.*  *Since last year, we****’ve initiated*** *three new research projects to investigate new methods of production that may increase efficiency even more.* |
|  |
| We use the past simple to talk about an event that happened at a specific time in the past, e.g. **last year, three months ago.** |
| Example: *We invested in new equipment last year.* |
|  |
| We use the present perfect to stress the achievement which happened in a period of time from the past until now, e.g. **in the past three years, since 2010.** |
| Example: *We have invested in a range of new equipment since last year.* |

## Grammar: future continuous V.S. present continuous

|  |
| --- |
| * When we are describing **future plans** that we’re rather certain about, one way is to use the **future continuous将来进行(will + be + doing),** e.g. **we will be exploring ways to minimize waste.** |
|  |
| * When describing **trends**, **present continuous 一般将来(be doing)** is commonly used to indicate the change that is happening, e.g. **people are starting to realize the importance of reuse.** |

## Describe trends and plans

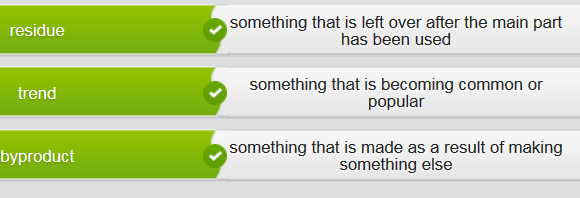
|  |
| --- |
| * When we are describing **future plans** that we’re rather certain about, one way is to use the **future continuous将来进行(will + be + doing),** e.g. **we will be exploring ways to minimize waste.** |
|  |
| * When describing **trends**, **present continuous 一般将来(be doing)** is commonly used to indicate the change that is happening, e.g. **people are starting to realize the importance of reuse.** |

e.g. 

People **are moving away from <the ‘take-make-throw away’ style of consumption> and are starting to** follow a more sustainable lifestyle. We have a long way to go, but it’s still progress. **There’s a growing trend of** reuse among consumers. Recycling is still important, but the increasing popularity of reuse shows an important shift in attitude.

With existing technology, it is hard for our plants to operate more efficiently than they already do. That’s why we will be investing heavily in research and development to find new production technologies.

**Furthermore, we will be exploring ways** to minimize waste from all levels. **Residues(A residue of something is a small amount that remains after most of it has gone. 残留物)** that can pollute the environment can often be reused as **byproducts** of the steelmaking process. When we can’t use it, we sell it to companies who can. This cycle is already happening at some of our plants, but **we will be looking at** how to implement it at more locations.



## How a steel company plans to reduce CO2 emission (carbon footprint)

Look at the brochure ['brəʊ**ʃə**] about a steel company’s plans to reduce carbon emissions. Attention to the **future continuous将来进行(will + be + doing) and present continuous 一般将来(be doing)**

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| --- | --- |
| https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/78/27/v/187827/MS_1.1.3.3.2_epaper.jpg    **Changes** People **are moving away from** the ‘take-make-throw away’ style of consumption and **are starting to(present continuous 一般将来)** follow a more sustainable lifestyle. We have a long way to go, but it’s still progress.   **There’s a growing trend of** reuse among consumers. Recycling is still important, but **the increasing popularity of** reuse shows an important shift in attitude. | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/78/28/v/187828/MS_1.1.3.3.2_epaper_2.jpg    **Our response** With existing technology, it is hard for our plants to operate more efficiently than they already do. That’s why we will be investing heavily in research and development to find new production technologies.    Furthermore, we **will be exploring (future continuous将来进行) ways to** minimize waste from all levels. Residues that can pollute the environment can often be recycled as byproducts of the steel making process. When we can’t use it, we sell it to companies who can. This cycle is already happening at some of our plants, but **we will be looking(future continuous将来进行)** at how to implement it at more locations. |

## What your company is doing to make steel a more environmentally friendly industry

You’re the public relations manager of a steel company. A reporter is interviewing you about what your company is doing to make steel a more environmentally friendly industry.

## Part4) Talk about life in the community

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| Hi all,  As you all now, our company has the tradition to introduce projects to support the local community where we operate. This year, there are several options of projects we can work on, focusing on a range of local issues:  Illiteracy  Start educational programs for community members to develop and improve their reading skills.  Crime  Investigate ways to reduce crime, e.g. surveillance cameras, **neighborhood watch邻里监督组织（一种邻里间互相监督以减少犯罪的地方组织）.**  Poverty  Create a program to support people with low income in the area, e.g. fundraisers, charities.  Unemployment  Help locals find jobs, e.g. train locals to work in the mines, hold job fairs.  Vandalism  Improve the community’s image by removing **graffiti [grə'fiːtɪ],** repairing damaged public property, etc.  I’d like you all to think about which project we should choose. Please bring your thoughts to the team meeting on Wednesday. |

## Express personal opinions

**Personally, I think (that)** we should teach people how to read. It’ll help them to get jobs and understand important issues in their community.

**I feel that** we should work on changing the community from a poor one to a rich and successful one. Money doesn’t equal happiness, but it does make life a lot easier.

**In my opinion**, we need to **enforce the law**. Everyone deserves to live in a safe area so they can go to school and go shopping without worrying about robbers and thieves.

**I think / I reckon ['rek(ə)n] that / I’d like to point that/ It’s my contention that** we should clean up the graffiti**[grə'fiːtɪ]** on the walls in the neighborhood. Making the city beautiful again will make people proud to live there, and they’ll be less likely to commit other crimes.

**In my view/from my point of view/from my perspective,** people just need jobs. They’ll have a stable income, and life is more comfortable all around.

## Weigh权衡 the pros and cons (upside and downside/drawback)

Before deciding on a community project to focus on, the team needs to **weigh their pros and cons权衡好坏，优缺点.**

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| **Bill:** I think unemployment is our best choice. The company already has plans to hire local workforce, so it would be a cost-effective project, **whereas [weər'æz]然而** addressing poverty will be rather more costly, James? **//You use whereas to introduce a comment that contrasts with what is said in the main clause.**  **James:** I think you raise a good point. **Having said that话虽如此,** I think hiring people would be helpful only for those who get the jobs. **On the other hand,** if we use the company’s influence to **raise funds**集资 and improve the life of people with low income, it would help the entire community.  **Rebecca:** It’s a tough decision, but we can only choose one. Hmm … James, **although** I agree with what you said, I think we should go with unemployment. **Raising funds** for poverty looks good on the surface, but it only has short-term benefits. If we hire locals and **equip them with work skills,** it’ll have a long-lasting influence on the community. |

## Agree or disagree

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| Agree | * I’m with you on that. * I’m standing on the same page with you. * **You’ve made a good point there. ( which means “I agree with you”)** * I couldn’t agree more. |
| Disagree | * **That’s not necessarily the case.** * I’m not **so** sure about that. * **I see your point, but I have some different opinion that xxx** * I’ve got to disagree. |

**Phil:** So I understand your team has decided to address unemployment this year. Why is that?

**Rebecca:** Well, many people **commit crimes** because they’re poor, and they’re poor because they don’t have jobs. Offering them jobs addresses three areas **at once** – poverty, crime, and unemployment. Yes, Lara?

**Lara:** **You’ve made a good point there**. The problem is, I don’t think we have many jobs the locals could do.

**Rebecca:** Hmm. I’m not **so** sure about that. They could easily be cleaning staff, drivers, assistants and so on. What do you think, Phil?

**Phil:** **I couldn’t agree more,** Rebecca. There are lots they can do with minimal training or low-level skills. We could also tackle workplace illiteracy**/ɪˈ**lɪtərəsɪ/ with training programs.

**Lara:** Yeah, I agree.

**Rebecca:** Exactly. This project on unemployment will be valuable for us and the community.

**Phil:** Yeah, **I’m with you guys on that** one. Okay, so we know what we want to do. Rebecca, I’ll need you to **draw up a plan起草** including more detailed list of xxx

# \*\*Unit2\*\*Produce steel in a safe env

# STOP

## Lexical

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| [ɪ'tælɪsaɪz] italicize  vt. 在字下划横线；用斜体字排字；强调  vi. 用斜体字  [V](javascript:;)to print (textual matter) in italic type 用斜体字印刷 |
| ['fɜːnɪs] furnace  [词条图片](javascript:;)  1.a large container for a very hot fire, used to produce power, heat, or liquid metal; A furnace is a container or enclosed space in which a very hot fire is made, for example, to melt metal, burn rubbish, or produce heat for a building or house. 〔用于产生动力、热量或用以熔化金属的〕火炉；熔炉  2.a piece of equipment used to heat a building〔给建筑物供暖的〕锅炉 |
| **[ 定型为xxx: be shaped into xxx V.S. 改变形状为xxx: be deformed into xxx ]**   * **shape/form: to give sth a certain form or shape** * **deform: to change the shape of sth by compressing, stretching, pulling, etc.**     1. [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If something deforms a person's body or something else, it causes it to have an unnatural shape. In technical English, you can also say that the second thing deforms when it changes to an unnatural shape使成畸形  •Wearing badly-fitting shoes can deform your feet. 穿不合脚的鞋会使脚变形;  •  Bad rheumatoid arthritis deforms limbs.  严重的类风湿性关节炎会使肢体畸形  2. if you deform something by stretching or compressing, or if it deforms, its usual shape changes so that its usefulness or appearance is spoiled（使）变形  e.g. There are a number of steel making processes the product goes through before it gets to that point.First, the **slabs of steel厚的平板钢材** are **heated** in furnaces熔炉. This makes them softer and easier to work with. After that, they **are deformed into** **bands (change the change)**. This is done by compressing and stretching them several times between two big rolls until we get them to the size we need. Then, the hot band of steel is **cooled** by water sprays. Towards the end of the processing, the bands **are shaped into** coils to make them easier to transport.  //a large container for a very hot fire, used to produce power, heat, or liquid metal; A furnace is a container or enclosed space in which a very hot fire is made, for example, to melt metal, burn rubbish, or produce heat for a building or house. 〔用于产生动力、热量或用以熔化金属的〕火炉；熔炉  2.[ADJ](javascript:;)畸形的(身体部分); 变形的 deformed;  •  He was born with a deformed right leg. 他天生右腿畸形。 |
| layman /ˈleɪmən/  1. A layman is a person who is not trained, qualified, or experienced in a particular subject or activity. 外行人; 门外汉，RELTD [LAYWOMAN](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=laywoman)  **[对外行的人来说: to the layman, xxx; 用通俗易懂的语言来说: in layman’s terms; 用通俗易懂的语言来解释一下xxx: explain sth in layman’s terms]**  e.g. **To the layman,** all these plants look pretty similar. **对外行的人来说**，这些植物看起来都很相似。  e.g.  The mere mention of the words "heart failure" can conjure up, **to the layman**, the prospect of imminent death.  **对外行的人来说,** 就会想到立即死亡  e.g. Finally, there are our long products. **In layman’s terms (用通俗易懂的语言来说**), our long products include anything that is long and thin, like wire for electronics or rebar for construction. Steel wire has a range of uses, from telephone cables to line for towing/pulling heavy equipment.  e.g. If you don’t understand what the doctor says, ask to have it explained **in layman’s terms** (= in simple language ). 如果你听不懂医生的话，就请他 **用通俗易懂的语言** 来解释一下。  2.someone who is not a priest but is a member of a church 非神职信徒，平信徒，普通信徒 |
| resuscitate /rɪˈsʌsɪˌteɪt/  1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you **[resuscitate sb.]** who has stopped breathing and in unconscious state, you cause them to start breathing again or become conscious after they have almost died normally by conducting CRP(**心肺复苏术**). (一般是通过心肺复苏术)使sb. 恢复呼吸/救醒sb. =>RELTD [REVIVE](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=revive)  e.g  A **paramedic**医护人员 tried to **[resuscitate her]** by conducting **CPR (cardiopulmonary**['pʌlmən(ə)rɪ] resuscitation) 一名医护人员试图把她救醒。  e.g. Doctors managed to **resuscitate/rɪˈsʌsɪˌteɪt/ him** finally 医生把他抢救了过来  => [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)救醒  e.g. **[口对口人工呼吸mouth-to-mouth resuscitation]** (= when you breathe air into someone’s mouth to make them breathe )  e.g  They must even now be rushing her to the hospital for resuscitation救醒and treatment.  e.g. **CPR 心肺复苏术（cardiopulmonary resuscitation）/siː piː ɑːr/:** short for cardio pulmonary['pʌlmən(ə)rɪ] resuscitation[rɪ,sʌsɪ'teɪʃən]; a lifesaving technique to perform in emergencies where someone’s breathing or heartbeat has stopped.  //**pulmonary**: ['pʌlmən(ə)rɪ] relating to the lungs, or having an effect on the lungs肺的；对肺有影响的  2. [V-T](javascript:;)If you **[resuscitate sth (economy/business/career/stock],** you cause it **to become active or successful again.** 使(经济/事业/工作/stock/xxx)复兴(重新兴旺起来)/使xxx起死回生  e.g. He has submitted a bid to **resuscitate the weekly magazine**, which closed in April with losses of $1 million a year.  => [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)(经济的/事业的/工作的)复兴 **[economic resuscitation/revival/resurgence: 经济的复兴]**  e.g. The economy needs vigorous **resuscitation**/revival/revitalization. 该经济需要 强劲的复兴  V.S.   |  | | --- | | revival  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)When there is **a revival of something**, it **becomes active or popular again**. 再流行; 复兴  **[economic resuscitation/revival/resurgence: 经济的复兴]**  e.g.  This return to realism has produced **a revival of interest** in a number of artists. 兴趣的复苏 | | revitalization  To revitalize something that has lost its activity or its health means to **make it active or healthy again**. 使恢复元气/健康; 使复苏  e.g. This hair conditioner is excellent for revitalizing dry, lifeless hair. 使(干枯、无生气的头发)重新焕发光彩 | | Resurge, resurgence /rɪˈsɜːdʒəns/  [N-SING](javascript:;)If there is a resurgence of an attitude or activity, it reappears, comes back again, and grows. 复苏, (时尚的)复古; 再起/死灰复燃  **[economic resuscitation/revival/resurgence: 经济的复兴]**  e.g.  Police say drugs traffickers are behind **the resurgence of violence**.  警方说毒贩是暴力事件增加的原因 | |
| [ backfire V.]  1. 〔计划或行动〕产生事与愿违的结果 , 发生意外，  2. **[a cr backfires: 汽车引擎〕逆火，回火]**  1.V) 〔计划或行动〕发生意外，产生事与愿违的结果 if a plan or action backfires, it has **the opposite effect/impact** to the one you intended  e.g. The company’s new policy backfired when a number of employees threatened to quit. 公司的新政策事与愿违  e.g. Dudley, a famous economist, said **trade restrictions/barriers, such as imposing tariffs or quota**, won't save jobs as Trump believes. Dudley added that higher **trade barriers** often **backfire(产生事与愿违的结果),** and create long-term costs in the form of retaliation from other countries, higher consumer costs, higher production costs and less competitive industries in the United States, which are all serious negative **fallout from the trade war** if there was.  2. if **[a car backfires],** it makes a sudden loud noise because the engine is not working correctly〔汽车引擎〕逆火，回火 |
| **[(xxx)随后带来的不好的后果fallout from sth]**  **[fallout from Brexit; fallout from financial crisis; fallout from U.S. election; fallout from a trade war]**  If you refer to the fallout from something that has happened, you mean the **unpleasant or negative consequences** that follow it. |
| [ set off ; set off sth]  1.[PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)When you set off, you start a journey. 启程出发; 踏上xxx之旅  •  Nichols set off for his remote farmhouse in Connecticut.启程前往他位于康涅狄格州的偏远农舍。  •  The president's envoy set off on another diplomatic trip. 踏上外交之旅。  2.[PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)If something sets off something such as an alarm or a bomb, it makes it start working so that, for example, the alarm rings or the bomb explodes. 引爆 (炸弹); 触发 (警报)  •  Any escape, once it's detected, **sets off the alarm 触发警报**。  •  **Set off the timing bomb**  •  Someone **set off a fire extinguisher 打开了灭火器**  3. [PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)If something sets off an event or a series of events, it causes it to start happening = trigger 引发; 激起  e.g. Raising **trade barriers(like imposing tariffs or quotas)** would risk **setting off(trigger)** a **trade war**, which could damage economic growth prospects around the world.  e.g. The arrival of the charity van **set off引发 a minor riot** as villagers scrambled for a share of the aid. |
| **[ tear up sth ]** [PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)   1. Literal meaning: If something such as a road, railway, or area of land is torn up, it is completely removed or destroyed. 拆除; 拆毁  e.g.  Dozens of miles of railway track have **been torn up**. 铁轨已被拆除 2. Figurative meaning: tear up sth = stop obeying it unilaterally or bilaterally  **[ tear up the relationship with sb.; tear up the treaty; tear up the contract; tear up a trade deal]**   e.g. Trump's tariff moves could force investors to confront another trade issue: NAFTA. Trump has repeatedly threatened to **tear up this major trade deal** with Canada and Mexico. Talks to renegotiate NAFTA, a major piece of the U.S. economy, have so far [failed to produce a solution](http://money.cnn.com/2018/02/26/news/economy/nafta-round-7/index.html?iid=EL). "It **sets off/triggers** the protectionist fears that had been lying dormant" |
| doable /ˈduːəbəl/  If something is doable, it is possible to do it. 可行的 e.g.•  Is this project something that you think is doable?   你认为此方案可行吗？  V.S.  feasible /ˈfiːzəbəl/;  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)If something is feasible, it can be done, made, or achieved. 可行的  •  She questioned whether it was feasible to stimulate investment in these regions.  她质问在这些地区刺激投资是否可行。  2.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)可行性 [ feasibility study; feasibility analysis ]  •  The committee will study the feasibility of setting up a national computer network.  委员会将研究建立一个国家计算机网络的可行性。  V.S. viable /ˈvaɪəbəl/    1. [ADJ](javascript:;)Something that is viable is capable of doing what it is intended to do. 可行的  •  Cash alone will not make Eastern Europe's banks viable.   单靠现金不可能使东欧的银行维持下去。  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)可行性  •  ...the shaky financial viability of the nuclear industry.   …核工业不可靠的财政可行性。  N) viability [,vaɪə'bɪlətɪ] n. 生存能力，发育能力；可行性 |
| irritate /ˈɪrɪˌteɪt/    1.[V-T](javascript:;)If something **[irritates you], it** keeps annoying you; to make someone feel annoyed or impatient, especially by doing something many times or for a long period of time 使烦躁〔尤因重复或长时间做某事〕；尤因重复或长时间做某事〕激怒sb; 让sb.恼火  e.g. Their impatient and unprofessional attitude **irritate me**.  他们的态度 **激怒/恼火了我**  e.g. It really **irritates me** when he doesn’t help around the house. 家里的事情他一点都不帮忙，真让我恼火。  2. If something **[irritates a part of your body],** it causes it to itch or become painful and sore. 刺激(身体的某一部位), 使其疼痛 **[ irritate the skin: 刺激皮肤(使其疼痛); irritate my sensitive skin: 刺激敏感性皮肤; irritate your eyes: 刺激眼睛]**  e.g. Wear rubber gloves while chopping chillies as they can **irritate your skin;** wear eye goggles while chopping onions because they can **irritate your eyes.**   会 刺激皮肤(使其疼痛)  e.g. This cream may **irritate sensitive skin**. 这种润肤霜对敏感性皮肤可能有刺激。  => irritant /ˈɪrɪtənt/  1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)If you describe something as an irritant, you mean that it keeps annoying you, making your feel annoyed or impatient, especially by doing something many times or for a long period of time. 让人恼火/烦躁的事; 激怒sb的事  e.g.  He said the issue was not a major irritant 他说这一问题不是 让他恼火的主要原因。  e.g. Low flying aircraft are a constant **irritant** in this area. 低空飞行的飞机使这个地区终日不得安宁。  2. irritant is a substance that can make a part of your body painful and sore, like your skin, eye, etc 刺激(身体的某一部位), 使其疼痛的东西  e.g. The heavy smoke is such an **irritant** to my eyes.  e.g. Onions are such an **irritant** to my eyes when I’m chopping them.  e.g. To me, the alcoholic toner is **a skin irritant 刺激皮肤的东西** |
| fatal /ˈfeɪtəl/      |CET4 TEM4  1.  [ADJ](javascript:;)A fatal action has very undesirable effects. 后果严重的  •  It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the situation.   国家若忽视这一局势的紧迫性，后果将会非常严重。  •  He made the fatal mistake of compromising early.   他犯了妥协早了的致命错误。  2.  [ADV](javascript:;)后果严重地  •  Failure now could fatally damage his chances in the future.   现在的失败能严重地毁掉他将来的机会。  3.  [ADJ](javascript:;)A fatal accident or illness causes someone's death. (事故、疾病) 致命的  •  ...the fatal stabbing of a police sergeant.   …对一名警官的致命一刺。  4.  [ADV](javascript:;)(事故、疾病) 致命地  •  The dead soldier is reported to have been fatally wounded in the chest.   报道说死去的那名士兵胸部受到了致命伤。  fatality /fəˈtælɪtɪ/      |CET6 TEM8  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A fatality is a death caused by an accident or by violence. (事故或暴力导致的) 死亡  •  Drunk driving fatalities have declined more than 10 percent over the past 10 years.   醉酒驾车死亡事故在过去的10年里已下降了10%以上。  V.S.  lethal /ˈliːθəl/      |TEM8  1.  [ADJ](javascript:;)A substance that is lethal can kill people or animals. 致命的  •  ...a lethal dose of sleeping pills.   …安眠药的致命剂量。  2.  [ADJ](javascript:;)If you describe something as lethal, you mean that it is capable of causing a lot of damage. 危害极大的  •  Amorality and intelligence is probably the most lethal combination to be found within one personality.   缺乏道德却聪明智慧可能是同一人格中危害最大的组合。  V.S.  deceased /dɪˈsiːst/      |TEM4  1.  [N-COUNT 可数名词](javascript:;)”The deceased” is used to refer to a particular person or to particular people who have recently died; 死者，已故之人〔尤指最近去世的人〕  •The deceased left a large sum of money to his children. 死者留给子女一大笔钱  死者  •  The navy is notifying next of kin now that the identities of the deceased have been determined.   死者的身份已得到确认，海军正在通知其最近的家属。  2.  [ADJ](javascript:;)A deceased person is one who has recently died. 去世的  •  ...his recently deceased mother.   …他刚刚去世的母亲。 |
| LTI: lost-time injuries    ?? As a result of this focus on safety, total recordable injury frequency among Suncor's employees was at itslowest in 2006, while our employee lost-time injury frequency significantly improved.  由于加强了对安全的管理，森科尔员工受伤频率是在2006年达到最低水平，我们的员工因受伤而失去了工作的情况得到了显着的改善。 |
| 万幸地thankfully /ˈθæŋkfʊlɪ/ [ADV](javascript:;)You use thankfully in order to express approval or happiness about a statement that you are making.  e.g. **Thankfully**, she was not injured.   万幸的是她没受伤。 |
| [ɜ:] "ugh": the sound that people make when something is extremely unpleasant; [INTERJ](javascript:;)Ugh is used in writing to represent the sound that people make if they think something is unpleasant, horrible, or disgusting. 哎; 呦; 表示厌恶、恐惧、恶心  •  Ugh – it was horrible.   啊 – 这真可怕。 哎呀，呀〔表示强烈厌恶〕 |
| [ grunt work ]  简单的枯燥乏味的工作; 会使人感到非常疲劳的繁重的体力劳动/苦活。 the difficult and uninteresting part of a job  e.g. These guys do **the grunt work** in preparing tax returns. 这些家伙干的是准备纳税申报单的苦活。  e.g. Uploading all returned html files to GSA is **a grunt work**. 简单的枯燥乏味的工作 |
| puddle /ˈpʌdəl/ [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A puddle is a small, shallow pool of liquid that has spread on the ground. 水坑 **[ muddy puddles]**  e.g. The road was shiny with puddles, but the rain was at an end.   路上尽是明晃晃的水坑，但雨已经停了。 |
| 人手不足的；人员不足的be understaffed /ˌʌndəˈstɑːft/  [ADJ](javascript:;)If an organization **is understaffed**, it does not have enough employees to do its work properly.  e.g. Many institutions offering child care **are understaffed** and underequipped.   许多提供幼儿看护的机构人手及设备不足。  e.g. **It’s manifest/obvious that** we DP doc is always overwhelmingly **understaffed**. |

## Lexical\_Ask for advice

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| --- |
| next-best thing /nekst best θɪŋ/: an outcome that is good, but not as good as another outcome  e.g. Creating a short-term solution would be the next-best thing. |
| win-win situation /wɪn wɪn ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/: an outcome in which everyone benefits  e.g. if we can meet their demands, that would be a win-win situation for everyone. |
| best-case scenario / best keɪs səˈnærioʊ/ the most desirable thing that could happen in a certain situation  e.g. if we can all reach an agreement, that would be the best-case scenario. |
| worst-case scenario / wɜːst keɪs səˈnæriəʊ/ the least desirable thing that could happen in a certain situation  e.g. The worst-case scenario is we can’t meet their demands. |
| 备用计划 plan B = alternative plan: /plæn bi:/the option that comes after or if the first plan fails e.g. Do we have a plan B/an alternative B if our first choice fails?  V.S.  **[a contingency plan/an emergency plan]**: an event or situation that might happen in the future, especially one that could cause problems 应变计划 |
| course of action /kɔːrs əv ˈækʃn／(针对某个情形的)应对行动something to be done in response to a situation e.g. What is the best **course of action** in response to this last-min GA change?  e.g. Two managers are emailing each other about the labor strike and what “**course of action**” they should undertake (in response to the labor). |

## Part 1)Produce steel in a safe env.









// thankfully /ˈθæŋkfʊlɪ/ [ADV](javascript:;)You use thankfully in order to express approval or happiness about a statement that you are making. 万幸地 e.g. Thankfully, she was not injured.   万幸的是她没受伤。



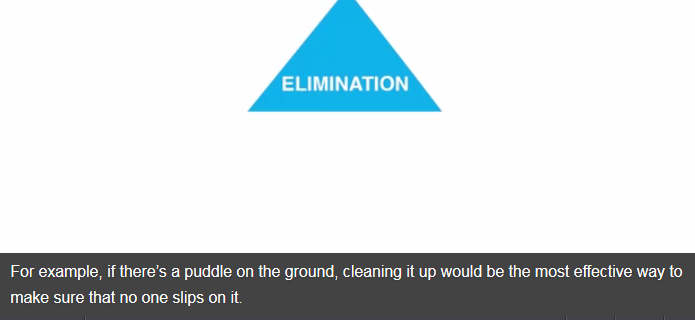


// **grunt work 简单的枯燥乏味的工作**; 会使人感到非常疲劳的繁重的体力劳动/苦活。 the difficult and uninteresting part of a job e.g. These guys do the grunt work in preparing tax returns. 这些家伙干的是准备纳税申报单的苦活







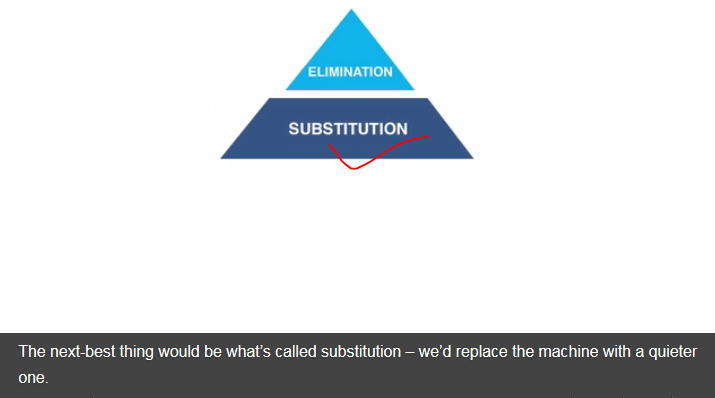


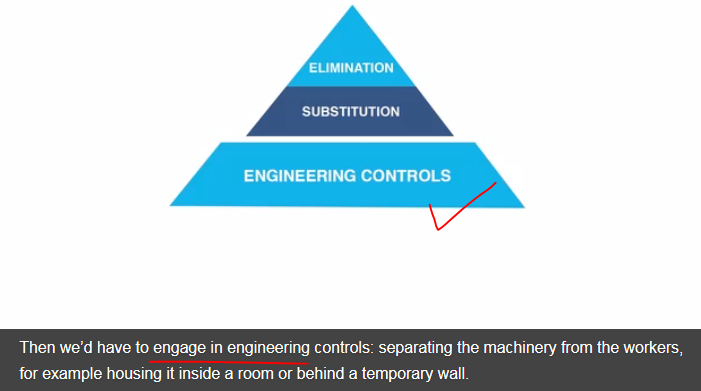
// puddle /ˈpʌdəl/ [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A puddle is a small, shallow pool of liquid that has spread on the ground. 水坑 [ muddy puddle] e.g. The road was shiny with puddles, but the rain was at an end.









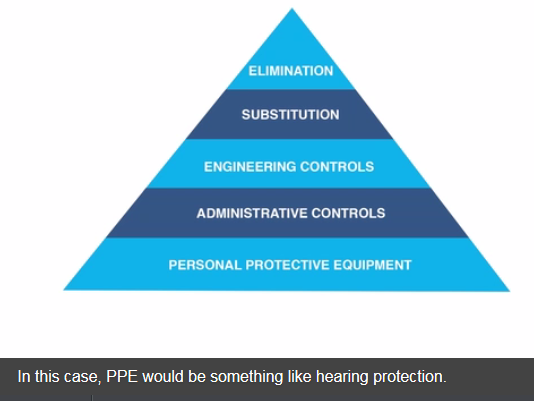






**[Be understaffed /ˌʌndəˈstɑːft/]** [ADJ](javascript:;)If an organization is understaffed, it does not have enough employees to do its work properly.  人手不足的；人员不足的 e.g. Many institutions offering child care are understaffed and underequipped.   许多提供幼儿看护的机构人手及设备不足。







## Part 2)Safety in mining industry

## Flag safety hazards

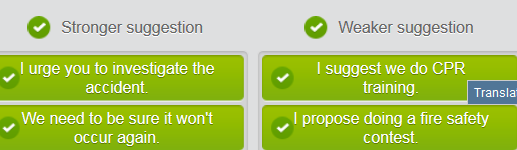
A regional manager of a steel and mining company is talking to a safety supervisor about the findings from the year’s safety report:

|  |
| --- |
| **Regional manager:** I’ve looked at this year’s safety report, and although I’m very happy that there’s been improvement over last year, it looks like there are still a few incidents that shouldn’t have happened. Can you tell me about some of them?  **Safety supervisor:** I suppose the biggest incident was the collapse of a small section of one of our mines. We’re still waiting for the results of the investigation, so we’re not exactly sure what caused the rock ceiling to fall so suddenly. Luckily there were no serious injuries or fatalities.  **Regional manager:** That’s a relief. Were there any lost-time injuries?  **Safety supervisor:** Unfortunately, yes, there was one LTI. We found him the best medical care, so he recovered quickly and is back at work now.  **Regional manager:** I see. But the collapse needs to be investigated before anyone else gets seriously injured. Now, what’s this about flooding in one of our South African mines?  **Safety supervisor:** As you know, there was a big storm that passed through South Africa, and unfortunately an area of one of our mines filled with rainwater very quickly. Some equipment was damaged, but thankfully the site was evacuated before anyone was hurt.  **Regional manager:** Good, good. Now, if you remember, we had a fire in one of our factories, which led to a minor explosion. I suggested that fire safety be improved. Has anything been done about that?  **Safety supervisor:** Yes, fire safety has always been one of our top priorities. We’ve updated the firefighting equipment and increased training efforts. I’m happy to report that there were no major fire-related incidents all year.  **Regional manager:** That’s good news. Last question: while I’m glad to see that the LTIs were reduced this year, the number still seems a little high. Why is that, and what’s being done to reduce it?  **Safety supervisor:** Unfortunately, there was a chemical spill in one of our factories. The chemical was an irritant and caused short-term skin problems for much of the staff. It wasn’t serious, and they only needed a week to recover, but we have taken steps to make sure it doesn’t happen again.  **Regional manager:** Yes, we must be prepared for everything, no matter how unlikely it may seem. |

## Suggest “courses of action”

//**course of action**: /kɔːrs əv ˈækʃn/(针对某个情形的)应对行动, something to be done in response to a situation e.g. What is the best “course of action” in response to this last-min GA change? E.g. Two managers are emails each other to discuss the labor strike and what “course of action” they’d better undertake properly (in response to the strike).

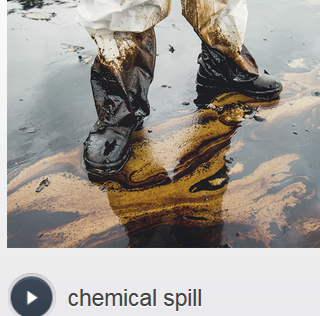
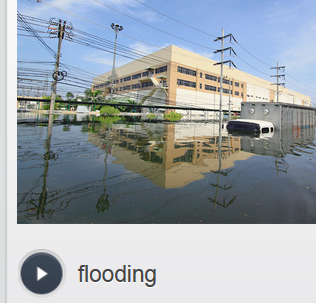
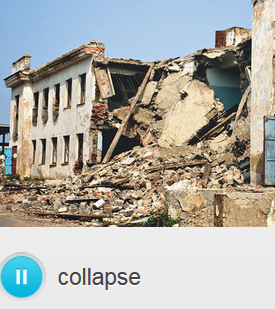
Suggestions can have different strengths depending on the language you use



Read the email from a safety officer to the safety supervisor.

|  |
| --- |
| Safety report  From:  tim.peterson@minepower.com  To:  angela.henricks@minepower.com  Hi, Angela,    This year’s safety report is complete. The findings were better than last year’s, but there is always room to improve. Below, find some of my recommendations moving forward.    **The collapse**  We were lucky that there were no fatalities or serious injuries in the mine collapse this year, but we need to be sure that a collapse never happens again. I urge inspectors to thoroughly investigate the matter to find out why it happened and how to prevent future collapses.    **The flooding**  We cannot control the weather, but we can control our response to it. Due to our constant training, we were able to evacuate the site before the flood claimed any lives. However, it was a close call. I suggest doing evacuation drills even more frequently so that we’re prepared for other unforeseen acts of nature. We should also increase water pump capabilities and improve surface drainage systems.    **The chemical spill**  Our staff members are generally not exposed to hazardous chemicals, but they need to be prepared for the unlikely event that they are. I advise that all staff on the factory floor attend an updated training session on PPE (personal protective equipment). This training session should cover not only PPE for hazardous chemicals, but also how to use more common PPE, such as hearing protection and dust masks.    **Fire safety**  We’ve done very well with fire safety this year, but we need to continue this streak. I propose that we turn fire safety into a competition – for example, if a worker finds an expired fire extinguisher, he or she is rewarded with a cash prize.    **General ideas**  Not all incidents are related to accidents. Sometimes staff may have an existing health problem. I recommend holding mandatory training for CPR and basic first aid in select groups. It’ll be extremely valuable not only at work but for their daily lives.    Let me know what you think.    Best regards,  Tim |

## Accident

e.g.

1. Part of the building collapsed . There were a few minor injuries , but luckily everyone survived, and there were no fatalities .

2. There was a chemical spill in one of our factories. Unfortunately it was an irritant , so some staff suffered from breathing problems.

3. Some of the infrastructure suffered from heavy water damage due to flooding in the area.

## PPE: personal protective equipment

**Ref: The Industry English > construction (building)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | hearing protection /ˈhɪrɪŋ prəˈtekʃn/ A protective equipment to wear on the ears to protect the wearer’s hearing in loud noisy environments  e.g. Hearing protection is required for those who operate machinery that generates a high volume of noise. |
|  | dust mask / dʌst mæsk/  a flexible pad worn over the nose and mouth to protect against dust   1. We suggest that dust masks be worn during all cleaning activities. |
|  | goggle /ˈɡɒɡəl/  [**N-PLURAL**](javascript:;)**Goggles are large glasses that fit closely to your face around your eyes to protect them from such things as water, wind, or dust. 护目镜; 风镜; 游泳镜**  [V-I](javascript:;)If you **goggle at something**, you stare at it with your eyes wide open, usually because you are surprised by it. (惊讶地)瞪视  •  She goggled at me.   她瞪着我看。  •  He goggled in bewilderment.   他瞪大了眼睛，很迷惑。 |

## Protection training

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | first aid /fɜːrst eɪd /  An emergent medical assistance given to someone suffering a sudden illness or injury to prevent it from worsening   1. At least one member of staff should be trained in first aid. |
|  | CPR 心肺复苏术（cardiopulmonary resuscitation）/siː piː ɑːr/: short for cardio pulmonary['pʌlmən(ə)rɪ] resuscitation[rɪ,sʌsɪ'teɪʃən]; a lifesaving technique to perform in emergencies where someone’s breathing or heartbeat has stopped.  e.g. A **paramedic**医护人员 tried to **resuscitate her** by conducting **CPR.** (help sb. to start breathing again)   * Pulmonary: ['pʌlmən(ə)rɪ] relating to the lungs, or having an effect on the lungs肺的；对肺有影响的 * Resuscitate, resuscitation: [rɪ,sʌsɪ'teɪʃən] start to breathe again   e.g. Each shop floor worker is required to take CPR training. |
|  | 逃生演习: evacuation drills evacuation drill /ɪˌvækjuˈeɪʃn drɪl/: an exercise to train people how they should escape the building when there’s a hazardous incident, like a fire or explosion.  e.g. Evacuation drills are organized every two months. |

## Doing a safety report

You’re discussing with your safety supervisor ways to improve safety in the mines and factories.

# **MP3 stop**

## Part 3)Steel products (flat/tubular/long products)

## Types of steel products

Steel products generally come in three forms: flat, tubular or long.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Form of steel products |  |
|  | Tubular products, as the name suggests, are anything we make that is tube-shaped. The most common type of tubular product are tubes and pipes. Tubular products are mainly steel **pipes,** which are usually made to transport gas, oil or water, but they can also be used with drilling equipment together for drilling.   |  | | --- | | tube, tubular /ˈt**juː**bjʊlə/ or /[t**u**bjʊlə]/: Something that is tubular is long, round, and hollow in shape, like a tube. 管状的; made of tubes or in the form of a tube 用管子做成的；管状的 | | Pipe / paɪp/: a tube-shaped piece of steel product | |
| Flat product | **[Flat products]** can come in large, **rectangular slabs** or can be thin and rolled into a **coil**. Flat products are often used for things like floors, automobiles and ships. **Slabs** are one of our main **flat products**. They are used in heavy-duty applications, like farm equipment or shipbuilding.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | slab /slæb/: **[a slab of something]** is a thick, flat piece of it. (平的)厚板 **[ slabs of stone(平的)厚石板; thick slabs of steel]** | |  | coil /kɔɪl/    1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A coil of rope or wire is a length of it that has been wound into a series of loops. (绳子或金属线的) 圈; a thin, flat piece of steel that is rolled up for easy storage or specific purposes  •  Tod shook his head angrily and slung the coil of rope over his shoulder.   托德生气地摇摇头，把那圈绳索甩过肩头。  2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A coil is one loop in a series of loops. 一圈  •  Pythons kill by tightening their coils so that their victim cannot breathe.   蟒蛇捕杀时紧紧盘成圈，使猎物无法呼吸。  3.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A coil is a thick spiral of wire through which an electrical current passes. 线圈  4.[V](javascript:;)to wind or gather (ropes, hair, etc) into loops or (of rope, hair, etc) to be formed in such loops 将(绳、头发等)盘成圈 | |  |  | |
| Long product | **Long products** are usually solid, strong, thin pieces of steel. They’re often made into wire for electronics, or rebar for building construction. In the picture is one of the most common kinds, **rebar**(螺纹)钢筋. Rebar is used for making concrete stronger, and is commonly seen in highway and building construction.   |  | | --- | | Wire / 'waɪr/ a single flexible string of steel | | ['riːbɑː] rebar: n. [材 constuction] (螺纹)钢筋: a long piece of steel bar, often with patterns on the surface, usually used in construction to make buildings stronger.  [词条图片](javascript:;)  e.g. And so they add steel braces to a skyscraper’s skeleton or beefier rebar to concrete shear walls. 把钢托支撑加到摩天大楼的骨架或是大钢筋上 | |  | |  | |

To be able to sell our steel products, you’ll need to know exactly what they are and how they’re used.

First, I’ll start with our **flat products**. Basically, these are used in anything that requires large, flat pieces of steel, like the body of a ship. They can come in several forms, like the thick **slabs of steel** you see here, or in thin sheets that are rolled into a **coil**.

Next, we have our **tubular products**. In other words, these are anything that comes in a tube shape. Examples include the water **pipes** in your home and underground.

Finally, there are our **long products**. **In layman’s terms (用通俗易懂的语言来说**), our long products include anything that is long and thin, like **wire** for electronics or **rebar** for construction. Steel wire has a range of uses, from telephone cables to line for **towing**/pulling heavy equipment. //a tow/tow car拖车

// A layman is a person who is not trained, qualified, or experienced in a particular subject or activity. 外行人; 门外汉 **[对外行的人来说: to the layman, xxx; 用通俗易懂的语言来说: in layman’s terms; 用通俗易懂的语言来解释一下xxx: explain sth in layman’s terms]**

## Explain uses of steel products

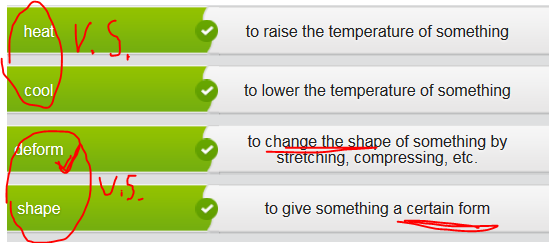
Look at the steel company’s website overview of their three main products.

**Our steel products**

Verno Steel provides the highest quality steel for your needs. Below are three of our most common applications. Call our sales office for more information.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/78/48/v/187848/MS_1.2.3.2.1_epaper_1.jpg | | **Long products** | | We provide a range of long products. In the picture is  one of the most common  kinds, **rebar**. Rebar is  used for making concrete stronger, and is commonly  seen in highway and  building construction. | | |  | | --- | | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/78/49/v/187849/MS_1.2.3.2.1_epaper_2.jpg | | **Flat products** | | **Slabs** are one of our main flat products. They are used in heavy-duty applications, like farm equipment or shipbuilding. | | |  | | --- | | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/78/50/v/187850/MS_1.2.3.2.1_epaper_3.jpg | | **Tubular products** | | Verno Steel’s tubular products are mainly steel **pipes**. They are usually made to transport gas, oil or water, but they can also be used with drilling equipment together for drilling. | |

## Steel making processes



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | There are a number of steel making processes the product goes through before it gets to that point.  First, the **slabs of steel厚的平板钢材** are **heated** in furnaces熔炉. This makes them softer and easier to work with. //furnace: a large container for a very hot fire, used to produce power, heat, or liquid metal〔用于产生动力、热量或用以熔化金属的〕火炉；熔炉  After that, they **are deformed into** **bands (change the change)**. This is done by compressing and stretching them several times between two big rolls until we get them to the size we need.  Then, the hot **band of** steel is **cooled** by cold water sprays.  Towards the end of the steel making processing, the bands **are shaped into** coils to make them easier to transport.  //**[ 定型为xxx: be shaped into xxx V.S. 改变形状为xxx: be deformed into xxx ]**   * **shape/form: to give sth a certain form or shape** * **deform: to change the shape of sth by compressing, stretching, pulling, etc.** |

## Grammar: passive voice

Passive voice (**be** + verb’s past participle form, like **done**) is often used to describe a process when we care more about what action happens than who performs that action. For example, instead of saying **the workers heat the slabs in the furnace**, we say **the slabs are heated in the furnace**. In this sentence, we make **the slabs** the subject rather than **the workers** because the important information here is what happened to the slabs. Select the correct words to form passive sentences.

Active voice: The machine deforms the slabs into bands.  
  
Passive voice: The slabs \_\_\_\_ is deformed are deformed into bands.  
  
Active voice: A rolling machine shapes the bands into coils  
  
Passive voice: The bands are \_\_\_\_ shaped shapes into coils.  
  
Active voice: The workers cool the steel by water sprays.  
  
Passive voice: The steel \_\_\_\_ is cooled is cooling by water sprays.

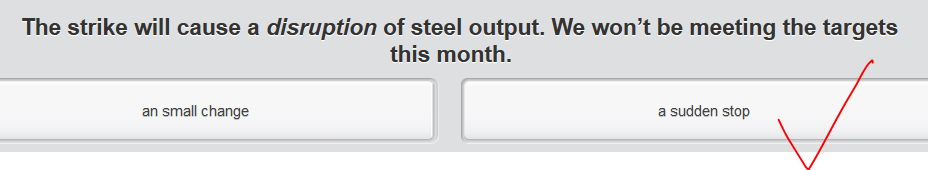
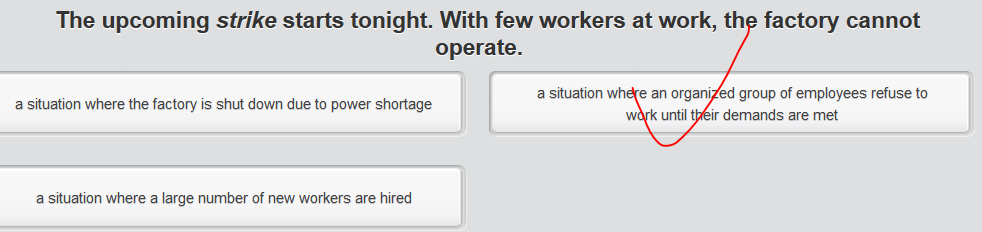
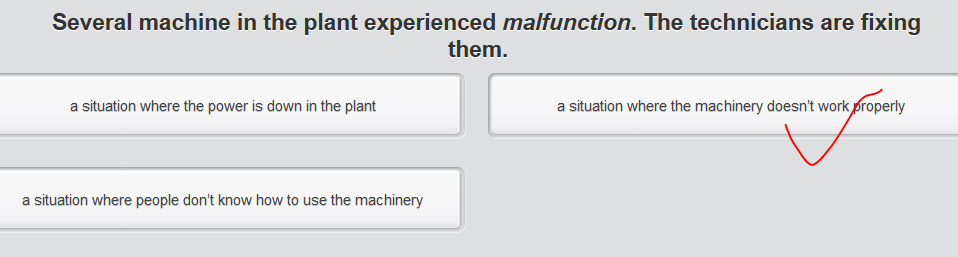
## Train new staff about steel products

You’re a manager at a steel company. You’re training three new interns on your company’s products.

## Part4)

## Report an issue

These words **italicized [ɪ'tælɪsaɪz]** in the sentences are related to steel production plants.

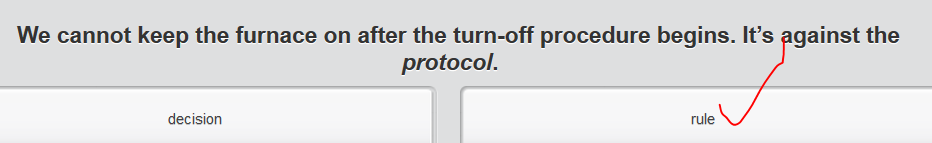


**Manager:** I noticed that the **furnace** temperature is not being raised. **What seems to be the problem?**  
**Staff:** As you know, there’s an upcoming **strike** scheduled to begin at midnight tonight. Turn-off procedures have begun.  
**Manager:** Oh, no! This is going to cause **a huge disruption in outpu**t. **Is there anything that can be done?** We’ve almost met this week’s targets – **is it at all possible to** keep the furnace on for just a little longer?  
**Staff:** Unfortunately **that’s against protocol/rule.** I don’t think that will be possible.  
**Manager:** Okay, we don’t want to **violate/breach protocol/rule**. Do what you need to do, and I’ll try to figure something out.

## [Fixe the issue](#_Fix_the_issue)

## Soften the tone when discussing bad news and making requests

|  |
| --- |
| In the conversation between the manager and the shop floor operator, they both used language to **soften the tone when discussing bad news and making requests**. |
|  |
| **One way to do so is to use the passive form**.  e.g. Instead of saying, **you’re not raising the temperature**, the manager said, **the temperature is not being raised**. By focusing on the temperature rather than ‘you’, she avoided sounding like she’s blaming the operator.  e.g. Similarly, the manager also used passive voice to make a softer request as in, **is there anything that can be done?** instead of, **is there anything you can do?** |
|  |
| Besides passive voice, a number of distancing phrases can also be used to soften requests or bad news: |
|  |
| **Is it all possible to do sth …** |  |
| For example, the manager asked, **is it all possible to keep the furnace on?** rather than, **can we keep the furnace on?** |
|  |
| **I don’t think that …** |  |
| For example, the operator said, **I don’t think that will be possible** instead of, **It’s not possible**. |
|  |
| **What seems to be the problem?** |  |
| This is a nice way to find out about a problem without sounding too harsh. |



# STOP my study:

## Lexical\_Ask for advice

|  |
| --- |
| next-best thing /nekst best θɪŋ/: an outcome that is good, but not as good as another outcome  e.g. Creating a short-term solution would be the next-best thing. |
| win-win situation /wɪn wɪn ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/: an outcome in which everyone benefits  e.g. if we can meet their demands, that would be a win-win situation for everyone. |
| best-case scenario / best keɪs səˈnærioʊ/ the most desirable thing that could happen in a certain situation  e.g. if we can all reach an agreement, that would be the best-case scenario. |
| worst-case scenario / wɜːst keɪs səˈnæriəʊ/ the least desirable thing that could happen in a certain situation  e.g. The worst-case scenario is we can’t meet their demands. |
| 备用计划 plan B = alternative plan: /plæn bi:/the option that comes after or if the first plan fails e.g. Do we have a plan B/an alternative B if our first choice fails?  V.S.  **[a contingency plan/an emergency plan]**: an event or situation that might happen in the future, especially one that could cause problems 应变计划 |
| **course of action**: /kɔːrs əv ˈækʃn/(针对某个情形的)应对行动, something to be done in response to a situation  e.g. What is the best **“course of action”** in response to this last-min GA change?  e.g Two managers are emails each other to discuss the labor strike and what “**course of action**” they’d better undertake properly (in response to the strike).  e.g. The workers are requesting a more complete healthcare plan, which is fair but also requires a large addition to our current budget. However, the strike is also costing us a lot of money. What do you think is the best “course of action” (in response to this situation) ? |

## “Course of action” in response to a strike

Two managers are emailing each other about the strike and what “course of action” they should take. //“course of action”: sth to do in response to a situation (针对某个情形的)应对行动

|  |
| --- |
| Hi, Will,  As you know by now, we had to begin turn-off procedures for our furnaces. It will be impossible to meet the month’s production targets unless we resolve the strike quickly.  The workers are requesting a more complete healthcare plan, which is fair but also requires a large addition to our current budget. However, the strike is also costing us a lot of money. What do you think is the best **“course of action”?** //“course of action”: sth to do in response to a situation (针对某个情形的)应对行动  In my opinion/From my perspective, **the best-case scenario** would be to get the board to increase our budget so that we can meet their demands, but I’m not sure if that will be possible. I think **the next-best thing** is to offer something temporary (//this is to compromise), for example, arranging a free health checkup for all staff next month and providing financial support to employees with more immediate needs. Then production could continue, and we could take more time to prepare an offer. That’s as close as we can come to **a win-win situation**.  //**the next-best thing**: an outcome that is good, but not as good as another outcome  What do you suggest we do? Can you think of **a plan B/an alternative plan** in case they don’t accept our temporary offer (which is **the worse-case scenario**)? |

## Negotiate and compromise

Ref: C:\Tracy\TW related\English\IETLS\oral topic\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L17\_FieldSpecific\Business English\Negotations I

A manager is suggesting some **courses of action** in response to end the strike. //“course of action”: sth to do in response to a situation (针对某个情形的)应对行动

**Second conditional sentences** are often used to talk about **hypothetical situations**. Notice that in the **second conditional sentences** below, the past form of the verbs is used in the ‘if’ clause, e.g. **if we offered** and **what if we told**.

In the main clause, **could** and **would** are used, e.g. **they would begin not to trust us if we said “yes”**

## Fix the issue

There’s a problem at your steel production plant: an upcoming strike means that you’ll have to begin turn-off procedures of the furnaces. Tell your manager the news, and discuss some possible solutions.

# \*\*Unit3\*\* Mining and steel companies

<https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/10309d89-0aa9-44b5-a5f5-270c6783254c/0d8e88b8-099b-4dd3-a317-1d05cfdb9fce>

**Ref**: C:\Tracy\TW related\English\IETLS\oral topic\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L17\_FieldSpecific\Industry English\Logistics

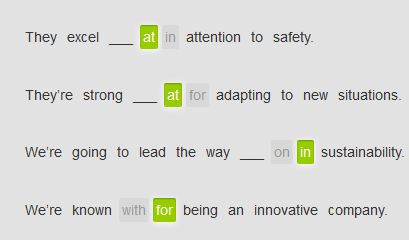
## Lexical

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lose crown to a competitor | lose sb's crown to a competitor = compared with our competitor, you might lose your strength and advantages, and fail to catch up with your competitor, not mention to overtake your competitor 赶超竞争对手.  e.g. Indian has already overtaken China as the world's fastest growing major economy this year, but may fall behind again as the withdrawal of big rupee banknotes(paper money) hurts business activity. "A 3% dip/decrease in the growth rate [for the current financial year] wouldn't surprise me," Sen, India's former chief statistician, told CNNMoney. Sen is country director for India at the International Growth Centre in London. If that happens, India would almost certainly lose its crown to bigger rival China. |
| 赶超(某人，某个国家，竞争对手） | overtake a competitor (esp a country) ; overtook , overtaken = catch up with sb and go beyond that person 1. If someone or something overtakes a competitor, they become more successful, more imporant, more serious than them. [ overtake a competitor (超过; 赶超竞争对手) V.S. outnumber xxx （数目超过）] e.g. Lung cancer has now overtaken breast cancer as a cause of death for women in the U.S. 肺癌作为一种美国女性死亡原因现已 超过 了乳腺癌。  E.g China's IT industry has leapt forward大跃进/飞速发展 in recent years, and China has already overtaken U.S. to become the largest beer consumer.  e.g. Indian has already overtaken China as the world's fastest growing major economy this year ...  2. V-T If a feeling overtakes you, it affects you very strongly. 强烈影响 e.g. Something like panic overtook me and run me down 一种类似恐慌的感觉压倒了我,使我感觉不舒服。 3.V-T/V-I If you overtake a vehicle or overtake a person that is ahead of you and moving in the same direction, you pass them. 超(车）. e.g. Speed up, let's overtake that Porche. |

|  |
| --- |
| * look into sth: research and study e.g. I promise to look into this issue * hold onto sth : wait and keep in mind e.g. We'll **hold onto** the idea for now * push for sb./sth to do : support, encourage e.g. Let's **push for** it to happen sooner.   e.g. **Upgraded equipment:** The upgrade to the equipment will require us to fly in technicians from the UK. **However**, they are busy with jobs on other sites and **have pretty hectic schedules** recently, but I’m **pushing for them to** come soon.  **Streamlined workflow (increased automation):** They loved your suggestion. **However, it can’t happen unless** we get the budget for next year approved. We’re **holding onto** the idea for now because it could benefit the company significantly.  **Knowledge sharing:** Developing an online database is a lot of work, so this can’t happen unless we can find a way to do it cheaply. We’re **looking into** it to see if we can adapt existing systems for our purposes. |
| advantageous /ˌ**ædvən**ˈt**eɪ**dʒəs/: **[ sth be advantageous to sb]**  [ADJ](javascript:;)If **something is advantageous to** you, it is likely to benefit you, which means you’re likely to **reap/get the benefits from** that think有利的  e.g.   Free exchange of goods was advantageous to all. 自由商品交易对大家都有利。  => beneficial /ˌbɛnɪˈfɪʃəl/: Something that is beneficial helps people or improves their lives. 有帮助的  e.g.  ...vitamins that are beneficial to our health.  …有益我们健康的维生素。 |
| reap /riːp/  [V-T](javascript:;)If you reap the benefits or the rewards of something, you enjoy the good things that happen as a result of it. 获得 **[ reap the benefits from sth]**  e.g. **Basically,** our **shared service centers** are the people who handle a lot of the admin stuff, like payroll, accounting, travel and expenses. It’s all standardized, so you can **reap/get the benefits from** greater efficiency, productivity and clarity.  e.g. You'll soon begin to **reap the benefits of** being fitter.  很快就会获得身体更健康带来的好处 |
| [ flash cards]: Flash cards are cards which are sometimes used in the teaching of reading or a foreign language. Each card has words or a picture on it. 教学识字卡 e.g. Use the flashcards to study the definitions. |
| Pro[s an]d cons 连读 = upsides and downsides/drawbacks |
| [ by far/quite + comparative/superlative]  e.g. Patrick: Jen, you used to work for our competitor, right? How does our work environment compare? Jen: The leadership in this company is **by far/quite** more innovative.  e.g. Their area of the park — near the pizza boxes — is **by far** the most dense. 是到目前为止最密集的 |
| Excel  1**. [ excel at/in sth: 擅长xxx (要连读 “l at”)]** to do something very well, be pretty strong at sth, and much better than most people 擅长；胜过他人  e.g. Rick has always **excelled at** foreign languages. 里克一向擅长外语。  e.g. Mary was a better rider than either of them and she **excelled at** outdoor sports. 她擅长户外运动  2**.[ excel yourself ]** to do something better than you usually do 胜过平时的自己  e.g You have **excelled yourself** with the new exhibition. 你新办的这次展览特别成功。 |
| QAQC: quality assurance and quality control |
| [**简言之；简单地说: Simply put = simply speaking = in a nutshell]** |
|  |
|  |
|  |

## Lexical\_ AdjToDescribeStrengthsOfCompanyOrLeadership

| **Adj to describe the strength of a company or its leadership** | **Example** |
| --- | --- |
| Creative /kriˈeɪtɪv/  having the ability to produce something new | A creative employee can think of a lot of original ideas.  A creative person looks at a problem from angles that others overlook |
| Innovative /ˈɪnəveɪtɪv/  introducing or using new ideas, ways of doing something, etc esp that is different from the routine way | An innovative company often invests in new ideas and technology.  The company’s product won a prize for the most innovative design. |
| **前瞻性的forward-thinking /ˈfɔːrwərd ˈθɪŋkɪŋ/**  able to see future trends and act on them early.  V.S. **envision sth:**  [ɪn'vɪʒən]: to imagine something that you think might happen in the future, especially something that you think will be good 想象；展望〔尤指美好的事〕e.g. envision a happy marriage | **A forward-thinking manager** is able to plan for future success.  **A forward-thinking leader** has the ability to look beyond the ‘now’ and formulate strategies for future success. |
| Dynamic /daɪ'næmɪk/ 鸡血十足having a lot of energy | **A dynamic working environment** has a lot of energy and encourages employees to communicate and collaborate with each other.  **Dynamic leaders do** not wait for opportunity to find them.  Working in DP, you’ve got to be always dynamic (having a lot of energy) |
| Capable /ˈkeɪpəbl/ having the ability or qualities necessary for making things happen | **A capable leadership** can make things happen.  **A capable leadership** is quick to put plans into action.  V.S.  Competent: Someone who is competent is efficient and effective. 高效的有能力的(人/员工) e.g.  He was a loyal, distinguished and very competent civil servant.   他是一个忠诚、出色、很有能力的公务员 |



**Jen:** So Patrick, it sounds like next year the company will be going through some changes. Apparently we’re going to lead the way in **sustainability**. I think that’s a good thing, don’t you? //rhetoric questions  
  
**Patrick:** Sure. We’ll have to make a few changes in the way we do things, but we’re known for being **an innovative company**. I think we can do it.    
  
**Jen:** Of course, Jen. **The leadership here is definitely quite capable**. They’re strong at **adapting to** new situations, and very **forward- thinking(前瞻性的).** Do you like working here overall?

**Patrick:** I really do. It’s a **dynamic** work environment, the people are great. They really **excel at** attention to safety. There is one thing I don’t like: I think I’m quite **a creative person**, and unfortunately my job doesn’t allow me to express myself that much. I’m just crunching numbers most of the time.  
  
**Jen:** I understand what you mean. Well, maybe there’s some way you can apply it to your job.

//Excel:

1**. [ excel at/in sth: 擅长xxx (要连读 “l at”)]** to do something very well, be pretty strong at sth, and much better than most people 擅长xxx；胜过他人e.g.Rick has always **excelled at** foreign languages. 擅长外语

2**.[ excel yourself ]** to do something better than you usually do 胜过平时的自己 e.g You have **excelled yourself** with the new exhibition.

## Part 1)Operation of a mining and steel company





## QAQC: quality assurance and quality control

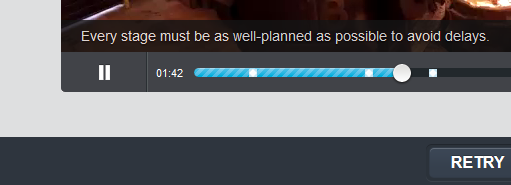




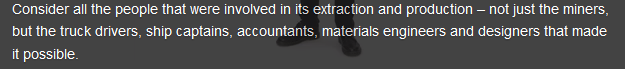
## Supply chain



//simply put = simply speaking = in a nutshell 简言之；简单地说







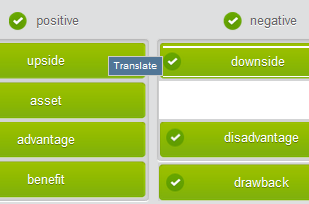
## Part 2)Company strategies and strengths (of the mining an steel company)

## Discuss strengths of the company, like the positive characteristics of a company and its leadership

See [Lexical\_ AdjToDescribeStrengthsOfCompanyOrLeadership](#_Lexical__AdjToDescribeStrengthsOfCo)

## Make comparison/contrasts with a company, differentiate from other companies

**Ref: The “Venn diagram” mentioned in “Training and education” unit**



|  |
| --- |
| Patrick: Jen, you used to work for our competitor, right? How does our work environment compare?  Jen: The leadership in this company is **by far/quiet** **more innovative**. The things they’ve done in the industry are very impressive. And I **quite** like their strong attention to safety. But my old company was **relatively** small, which for me was actually a good thing. It was really easy to communicate with management. I guess both companies have their **pros and cons**. **//pro[s an]d cons 连读.**  Patrick: I know what you mean. Sometimes I feel like this company is way too big, and it takes so long to get anything done. Yeah. And did your previous company focus on sustainability too?  Jen: I think they were looking into it, but it’s such a massive change that I don’t think they had enough resources to do it right.  Patrick: So overall where do you prefer working?  Jen: Definitely here. There’s much more I can learn and do here. |

## Describe “possibilities”

Listen to Patrick and Jen discussing the future of their company. Look at some words and phrases related to possibilities. Rank them from ‘will happen’ (top) to ‘won’t happen’ (bottom).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [ be bound to do = definitely do sth] | e.g. We're bound to do even better next year. e.g. We're definitely leaders in attention to safety. |
| Probably, likely | e.g. We'll probably be the industry leader for a long time. |
| May |  |
| Unlikely | e.g. **It's unlikely that** we'll lose our position in the market for right now, we’re the undisputed leader. |
| Highly unlikely |  |
| Impossible |  |

.

**Patrick:** Jen, have you ever thought about working for another company?

**Jen:** Oh, **definitely** . But I’m excited to see what this company’s going to do in the future.

**Patrick:** What do you think will happen?

**Jen:** Well, because of our focus on sustainability, we’**re bound to** continue being the industry leader for a long time.

**Patrick:** How about our competition?

**Jen:** Hmm. **It’s possible that** they’ll improve their position in the market, too, but it’s **highly unlikely**, if not **impossible**, that they’ll **overtake us**赶超(对手). At least not anytime soon. What about you, Patrick? Have you ever thought about changing companies?

**Patrick:** Actually, I already had an offer from another company. I’ll **probably** do an interview next week, but I’ll **likely** stay in this company, even if /even though get an offer. Like you said, our commitment to sustainability makes me optimistic about our future here.

## Support your ideas

You work at a steel and mining company, and you’re having a discussion with a coworker about recent changes to your company’s strategy

## Part 3)Supply chain

**Ref**: C:\Tracy\TW related\English\IETLS\oral topic\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L17\_FieldSpecific\Industry English\Logistics

## Steel company’s supply chain

Read a steel company’s brochure/ˈbrəʊʃjʊə/ about their supply chain.

| **Departments of supply chain** | **Responsibilities of each dept.** |
| --- | --- |
| [ global procurement dept. 全球采购] | (从供应尚那里) 获得 (尤指难以获得的东西) / (公司从供应尚那里）采购(设备，硬件，材料) /prəˈkjʊə/ procure: If you procure something, especially something that is difficult to get, you obtain it normally from designated **suppliers**.  e.g. “Procurement mgmt.” is one important field in PMP study.  e.g.  It remained very difficult to **procure** food, fuel, and other daily necessities. 当时仍然很难获得食品、燃料和其他日用必需品  **Global procurement**  We believe that our products should always be made from the highest quality resources and materials that we **procured from qualified suppliers**. To ensure that happens, we have a complex **procurement structure**, which extends from the global to the local level. |
| [ responsible sourcing dept] 负责降低对环境污染的部门 | **Responsible sourcing** We emphasize sustainability [sə'steɪnəbɪlətɪ], and **responsible sourcing** is a big part of that. We only **collaborate with** qualified suppliers that match our commitment to the environment, to reduce the harm on environment. |
| [ shared service centers dept.] | **Shared service centers** We have generated a set of standardized business processes for our **shared service centers** to follow, resulting in **increased efficiency and reduced cost**.  Their ability to support the company and our clients **in a timely及时的 manner** is essential to our company’s continued success.  **Basically,** our **shared service centers** are the people who handle a lot of the admin stuff, like payroll, accounting, travel and expenses. It’s all standardized, so you can **reap/get the benefits from** greater efficiency, productivity and clarity.  Customer: And do they also offer customer service?    Manager: Yes, and it would **be advantageous /ædvənˈteɪdʒəs / to you** in a few ways. One, because it’s all so well organized, most issues are resolved quickly. Two, we would supply you with a **specialized** contact person for critical problems. I’d like to emphasize the standardized nature of everything. You could only **profit from** the increased efficiency.  // advantageous /ˌ**æ**dvənˈt**eɪ**dʒəs/: **[ sth be advantageous to sb]** [ADJ](javascript:;)If something **is advantageous to you**, it is likely to benefit you, which means you’re likely to **reap/get the benefits from** that thing有利的  //适时的timely: If you describe an event as timely, it happens exactly at the moment when it is most useful, effective, or relevant. **[in a timely manner/fashion; a timely reminder (of sth)]** |
| [ shipping and logistics dept.] | **Shipping and logistics** We have always **promoted** efficiency, and our shipping and logistics service is vital to ensuring that our products reach their destinations on time and as ordered. |

## Responsibilities of “shared service center” dept in supply chain

**Shared service centers**We have generated a set of standardized business processes for our shared service centers to follow, resulting in **increased efficiency and reduced cost**. Their ability to support the company and our clients in a **timely** manner is essential to our company’s continued success.



Customer: I’m very interested in your services, and **I’d like to** know more details. Can you tell me about your **shared service centers** and how they can be of service to me as a customer?

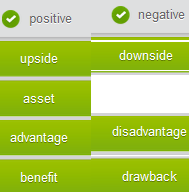
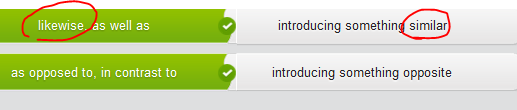
Manager: Sure. **Basically,** our **shared service centers** are the people who handle a lot of the admin stuff, like payroll, accounting, travel and expenses. It’s all standardized, so you can **reap/get the benefits from** greater efficiency, productivity and clarity. **//reap the benefits from sth**

Customer: And do they also offer customer service?

Manager: Yes, and it would **be advantageous to** you in a few ways. One, because it’s all so well organized, most issues are resolved quickly. Two, we would supply you with a **specialized** contact person for critical problems. I’d like to emphasize the standardized nature of everything. You could only **profit from** the increased efficiency.

## Benefits of the “supply chain” in your company

Listen to the manager summarizing the benefits of the supply chain in comparison to competitors.

Manager: I’d like to **run you through** the benefits of our **supply chain** once more.

The first **advantage**  is our “shared service centers”( one dept of supply chain), one of our biggest  **assets** . Much of it is standardized and automated, which means it’s reliable and efficient.  **Likewise(similarly),** the customer service department is quick to respond. This is **in stark[stɑːk] contrast to与……形成鲜明的对比** our competitors, who are yet to improve in this area.

Another **upside** is that we, as well as our suppliers, try our best to operate sustainably. We have a collaborative relationship, and we feel that protecting the environment is a priority –  **as opposed to** some of our competitors, who seem to be doing whatever they can just to catch up.

Overall, I think there is very little risk to working with us, only benefits we’re **reaping**.

## Explain the benefits of the shared service center

You’re a manager at **a steel and mining company**. Explain the **supply chain** and the shared service centers to a potential client.

## Part4) Quality mgmt – QAQC

## Ref: PMP book > Quality mgmt. chatper

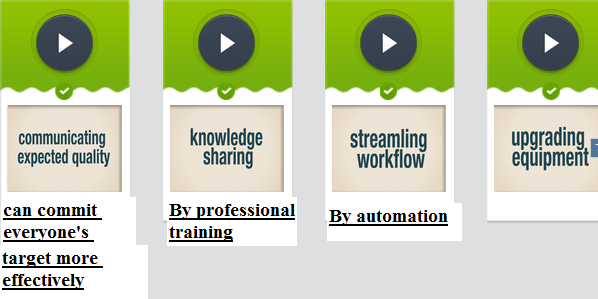
## Lexical\_relatedToQualityControlProcess

* **recurring : adj) happening repeatedly** e.g. Why are there so many **recurring defects**?
* defect : an imperfection or mistake in a product e.g. Why are there so many **recurring defects**?
* significant : large or important enough to be noticed eg. Will this have a significant impact on quality?
* impact : effect; consequence e.g. Will this have a significant impact on quality?
* monitor : to watch
* estimate : to have a reasonable guess of the cost, size, value of something e.g. I'll ask the instructor to **give us an estimate.**
* upgrade : to replace or improve something so it is better quality e.g. It might take some time to upgrade the equipment.



## Methods for QC process improvement

David, the foreman, is reporting to his manager with detailed suggestions on improving the quality control (QC) process.



* It’s important to communicate to the staff the quality of product that’s expected and when it’s expected, and to be flexible. By doing that, everyone can meet their targets more effectively.
* **Knowledge sharing** will **lead to/result in** better understanding of each other’s jobs and benefit the work environment. Once the training is done, the staff will have a better understanding of quality control. **What is more**, we can expect future problems to be solved more quickly.  
  For example, the investment in safety training will **result in** less LTI at the workplace.
* **An automated process** can produce more consistent results. We can expect it to significantly **streamline the workflow** and cut cost as it requires fewer people to operate.
* Once we **upgrade the equipment**, we’ll have eliminated the problem of <spinning blanks>. **On top of that,** by upgrading the equipment, we can reduce **recurring defects** by 20 percent. **//recurring: happening repeatedly**

## Discuss dependencies

|  |
| --- |
| In the email, the manager described several **dependencies** around David’s suggestions.   * Upgrading the equipment needs the technicians to fly over; * having regular meetings between the management and the staff **depends on** their time and schedules; * developing an online platform for knowledge sharing **depends on** how much money it costs.   To describe these dependencies, the following words and phrases are commonly used:   * Require Example: The upgrade to the equipment will **require** us to fly in technicians from the UK. * depend on  Example: Regular formal meetings between management and staff **depend on** whether or not we have time. * Unless = if xxx not: Example: This can’t happen **unless** we can find a way to do it cheaply. |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Changes to QC process  From: Paul W. To: David C.  Hi, David,  I’ve spoken to the board about your suggestions, and they like your ideas. However, there are some complications.  //A complication is a medical problem that occurs as a result of another illness or disease. 并发症e.g.Blindness is a common complication of diabetes. 失明是糖尿病的一种并发症  **Upgraded equipment**  The upgrade to the equipment will require us to fly in technicians from the UK. **However**, they are busy with jobs on other sites and **have pretty hectic schedules** recently, but I’m **pushing for** them to come soon.  **//push for sb/sth to do: support, encourage**  **Streamlined workflow (increased automation)**  They loved your suggestion. **However, it can’t happen unless** we get the budget for next year approved. We’re **holding onto** the idea for now because it could benefit the company significantly. //hold onto sth: wait and keep in mind  **Improved communication between staff and management**  Regular formal meetings between management and staff **depend on whether or not** we have time.  **Knowledge sharing**  Developing an online database is a lot of work, so this can’t happen unless we can find a way to do it cheaply. We’re **looking into** it to see if we can adapt existing systems for our purposes. // look into sth: research and study  **All in all总而言之/In summary/In conclusion,** they **were impressed with** your ideas, and you will be involved if any of them are implemented.  Thanks,  Paul |

## Strive for better quality

You’re talking to a quality control (QC) manager about how to improve performance in QC next quarter.

# \*\*CNN\*\*

## Trade war with CHINA

Asian stock markets **slumped/plunged/plummeted** Wednesday as jitters spread over Italy's escalating political crisis and renewed US-China trade tensions. Japan's Nikkei and Hong Kong's Hang Seng both fell around 1.5%, while the Shanghai Composite **sank** more than2%. Traders in Asia said investors were exiting **riskier assets** such as stocks after [**political turmoil** in Italy](http://money.cnn.com/2018/05/29/investing/italy-euro-crisis-stocks-bonds/index.html?iid=EL) sparked fears over the future of the euro and the White House revived plans to **slap tariffs on** $50 billion worth of Chinese goods. //**risky asset 风险资产 //slap tariffs/sanctoins on=impose on without acceptable justification无理由的强加(关税/制裁)**

Italy is headed for new elections after populist politicians failed to form a government, and investors worry the result could **throw the European Union into turmoil**. They are demanding higher **yields收益** to hold Italian government debt. "This potential crisis is monumental," He pointed out that Italy's **economic recession/meltdown经济萧条下滑** is far bigger than that of Greece, the source of [the last eurozone crisis](http://money.cnn.com/2015/06/17/news/economy/greece-doomsday-central-bank/?iid=EL).

Investors in Asia are also worried about/are **fretting about** President Donald [hardening stance on trade with China](http://money.cnn.com/2018/05/29/news/economy/china-tariffs/index.html?iid=EL). The administration announced that it would proceed with its proposal to **impose 25% tariffs on** $50 billion worth of goods from China and place new limits on Chinese investments in US high-tech industries. The decision was a surprise, coming less than two weeks after China and the United States said they had agreed to the **truce/armistice/ceasefire停战** on trade war. China's Commerce Ministry said the Trump administration's latest announcement is "obviously in violation of the **consensus**" reached by the two countries in recent talks.

Jingyi Pan, a market strategist at broker IG Group, said the move may **be interpreted as被解释为/被诠释为xx** **a negotiating tactic谈判技巧** ahead of Commerce Secretary’splanned visit to China this weekend for more trade talks. But it's still adding to negative sentiment in Asian markets, she added. **The gloomy mood阴郁的情绪** may not continue in US markets later Wednesday, though. Dow futures were indicating slight gains.

Just 10 days ago, the two parties called a temporary **truce/ceasefire/armistice**. Both sides said they had agreed not to **impose new tariffs on** one another as talks continued, and that China would increase purchases of American goods and services to reduce the $375 billion **trade imbalance**. Then, on Tuesday, the White House abruptly **changed its tune** **out of blue**. //**shift gears/change sb’s tone**改变作风；改变态

One of President Donald Trump's chief tactics in negotiations has been unpredictability. He's also made a habit of threatening **unilateral** action to try to **gain leverage** in **trade disputes贸易争端…..**Some of the **irresolution优柔寡断；犹豫不决** comes from lasting divisions within Trump's team, which have complicated trade talks from the start.

When Trump first directed [US Trade Representative](http://money.cnn.com/2018/03/23/news/economy/robert-lighthizer-trump-trade-ustr/index.html?iid=EL) to **levy/slap/impose tariffs on** $50 billion worth of Chinese exports in March, following a months-long investigation into **intellectual property theft,** the move was hailed as a victory for Trump administration. But in subsequent weeks, negotiations with China focused on narrower concerns, such as the **bilateral** **trade deficit贸易赤字.**

...China has no reason to address issues brought up by the United States if the government's priorities appear to be constantly **in flux (in the state of flux = constantly changing一直在变的(状态)** "When the leadership of the trade agenda is **oscillating** between Mnuchin and Lighthizer, it doesn't motivate anyone — particularly the Chinese — to start **making major concessions //concessions: something that you allow someone to have in order to end an argument or a disagreement让步**

The mixed messages also weaken the US position by reducing opportunities for cooperation. If the fight is truly about **intellectual property theft**, the United States could likely recruit some of its allies to help apply pressure. But they won't join in if they think the United States is going to suddenly **shift gears/change sb’s tone**改变作风；改变态度 and just focus on reducing the **trade deficit贸易赤字**.

The Commerce Department informed Congress on Friday of [a plan to ease penalties](https://www.cnn.com/2018/05/25/politics/trump-administration-deal-with-congress/index.html?iid=EL) on ZTE ([ZTCOF](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=ZTCOF&source=story_quote_link)), the Chinese phone and telecom equipment maker that **was crippled** by a **blanket export ban** issued in April as punishment for what the United States said were violations of its sanctions against North Korea and Iran. Either way, repeated changes to the US strategy on China may only **bog down** talks with Beijing moving forward, Reinsch said. **//bog down sth: 陷入泥沼; 陷于困境(be trapped in a predicament/pickle/a tight spot); 停滞不前/(进度)瘫痪了**

## Europe punished the US for steel tariffs

<http://money.cnn.com/2018/06/01/news/economy/trade-war-tariffs-eu-canada-mexico-response/index.html>

Europe has taken its first shot at the United States over new **tariffs slapped/levied** on steel and aluminium [ə'lʊmɪnəm] imports. European Union officials **lodged a formal complaint with** the World Trade Organization (WTO) on Friday, the first in a series of measures designed to hit back at the United States. //lodge a complaint/protest/appeal etc：to make a formal or official complaint, protest etc (正式)提出投诉/提出抗议/提出上诉等 [+ with sb.] e.g. He **lodged an appeal with** the High Court. 他向<*高等法*院>提出上诉。[+ against] e.g. They **lodged a complaint against** the doctor for negligence. 他们投诉医生失职。

[Tariffs](http://money.cnn.com/2018/05/31/investing/us-steel-aluminum-tariffs-response/index.html?iid=EL) will be next. The European Union plans to **slap tariffs of 25% on** roughly 200 American products. The American exports targeted in the initial wave of EU **retaliatory/rɪˈtæliːətɔːrɪ/** tariffs are worth roughly €2.8 billion ($3.3 billion) annually, according to EU officials. **//无理由的强加关税/制裁slap tariffs/sanctions on=impose tariffs/sanctions on without acceptable justification //levy tariffs on**

**//retaliation, retaliatory /rɪˈtæliːətɔːrɪri'tæliətəri]/**[**ADJ**](javascript:;)If you take retaliatory action, you try to harm or annoy someone who has harmed or annoyed you. 报复性的; 以牙还牙的 e.g. There's been talk of a retaliatory blockade to prevent supplies from getting through.  有人在谈论实施报复性封锁

EU trade commissioner Cecilia Malmström has called the approach "pure **protectionism贸易保护主义**," and described it as illegal under WTO trading rules. It could take years for the European Union to implement its full response. The **stakes风险** in a **trade war** are high: The United States and European Union trade just over €1 trillion ($1.2 trillion) in goods and services each year. //Protectionism is the policy some countries have of helping their own industries by putting a large tax on imported goods or by restricting imports in some other way. 贸易保护主义

Industry experts have warned that EU **retaliation** could encourage the Trump administration to strike/**fire back** with more **trade barriers**贸易障碍/壁垒**(including tariffs, import quota**) on items like European cars. That could spark another round of escalation. … It's the same approach the Trump administration used before it **slapped tariffs on** steel and aluminum imports. Canada and Mexico, which are [top steel exporters to the United States](http://money.cnn.com/2018/03/02/news/economy/steel-industry-statistics-us-china-canada/index.html?iid=EL), have also said they would pursue **countermeasures.   
//countermeasure**: countermeasure is an action that you take in order to weaken the negative effect of another action or weaken the **fallout from a gloomy situation**, or to make it harmless. 对策; 对抗措施 //fallout from

The Mexican government plans to retaliate with comparable penalties on US products including lamps, pork, fruit, cheese and flat steel. Canada's minister of foreign affairs said her country would place tariffs on up to 16 billion Canadian dollars worth of American goods, including steel and aluminum. That's **on par with与……势均力敌** the value of Canadian steel and aluminum exports to the United States.

"**That Canada could be considered a national security threat to the United States** is **inconceivable难以置信的；不能想象的,"** Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said Thursday.

//Yet China's policy in the South China Sea stands **in stark contrast to t**he openness our strategy promotes. It calls into question China's broader goals," he said.

//Mattis and some of his **counterparts** from the Asia Pacific region are in Singapore for the Shangri-La Dialogue, an annual gathering of security officials, contractors and academics in the Asian city-state.

//"China's militarization of artificial features in the South China Sea includes the deployment of anti-ship missiles, surface-to-air missiles, electronic **jammers干扰发射台** and, more recently, the landing of bomber aircraft at Woody island," said Mattis, confirming previous intelligence reports. "Despite China's claims to the contrary, the placement of these weapon systems is tied directly to military use for the purposes of **intimidation and coercion**," he said. //coercion /kəʊˈɜːʃən/ Coercion is the act or process of persuading someone forcefully to do something that they do not want to do. (高压)胁迫 •  It was vital that the elections should be free of coercion or intimidation.  至关重要的是，选举中不得有胁迫或威逼

//I got a serious code, see my **runny nose流鼻涕; 流鼻水**

## Exempt Europe from U.S. tariff

//to copy to “H dic.doc” //to record mp3

|  |
| --- |
| exempt /ɪɡˈzɛmpt/     1.  [ADJ](javascript:;)If someone or something is exempt from a particular rule, duty, or obligation, they do not have to follow it or do it. 免除 (规则、职责、义务等) 的  •  Men in college were exempt from military service.   在校男大学生免服兵役。  2.  [V-T](javascript:;)To exempt a person or thing from a particular rule, duty, or obligation means to state officially that they are not bound or affected by it. 免除  •  South Carolina claimed the power to exempt its citizens from the obligation to obey federal law.   南卡罗来纳州宣称有权使其公民免除遵守联邦法律的义务。  3.  [N-VAR](javascript:;)免除  •  ...the exemption of employer-provided health insurance from taxation.   …雇主提供的医疗保险的税项免除。  [**unconditional exemption无条件的豁免**]  e.g. Unless the exemption**[ɪg'zɛmpʃən]** is extended, or made permanent, the tariffs could **spark** a new round of **trade spat贸易口角战** between Europe and America, hurting business, the economy and jobs. "We continue to be in constant contact with the US administration," a spokesperson for the European Commission said this week. "We expect a permanent and **unconditional exemption无条件的豁免** from the US tariffs." |
| [ bypass our slack channel]  ˈbaɪpɑːs]  MEANINGS 义项  1.  (heart) bypass operation/surgery  an operation to direct blood through new vein s (= blood tubes ) outside the heart because the veins in the heart are blocked or diseased  心脏搭桥手术，旁通管手术  •a triple heart bypass operation 心脏三重旁通管手术  2.  a road that goes around a town or other busy area rather than through it  旁道，间道，小路  RELTD [RING ROAD](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=ring%20road)  3.  technical a tube that allows gas or liquid to flow around something rather than through it  旁通管，分流器，辅助管  bypass 2   v. [T ]  英  MEANINGS 义项  1.  to go around a town or other busy place rather than through it  避开；绕…而行  •Interstate 8 bypasses the town to the north. 八号州际公路绕城向北而行。  2.  to avoid obeying a rule, system, or someone in an official position  绕过〔规定、制度或某个官员〕  •Francis bypassed his manager and wrote straight to the director. 弗朗西斯绕过他的经理，直接写信给董事。 |
| [ lobby sb.]  e.g. German Chancellor is making one final attempt to convince President Donald Trump to **exempt the European Union from** new US **tariffs**进口关税. The leader of Europe's largest economy [**will lobby游说 Trump for a reprieve**](https://edition.cnn.com/2018/04/27/politics/donald-trump-angela-merkel-germany/index.html?iid=EL)**撤销令;暂缓令** during a brief working stop at the White House on Friday. |
| [ be reprieved]  e.g. German Chancellor is making one final attempt to convince President Donald Trump to **exempt the European Union from** new US **tariffs**进口关税. The leader of Europe's largest economy [**will lobby游说 Trump for a reprieve**](https://edition.cnn.com/2018/04/27/politics/donald-trump-angela-merkel-germany/index.html?iid=EL)**撤销令;暂缓令** during a brief working stop at the White House on Friday. |
| [ the state dinner　国宴] |
| ['fiːtʃə] feature  1.a part of something that you notice because it seems important, interesting, or typical  特点，特征，特色  •Air bags are a standard feature in most new cars. 气囊是大多数新车的标准配置。  •Striped tails are a common feature of many animals. 尾巴上有条纹是许多动物的共同特征。  •The hotel’s only redeeming features (= things that make it acceptable ) were that it was cheap and near the city centre. 这家旅馆仅有的可取之处就是价格低廉并且靠近市中心。  •One of the distinguishing features (= features that are different from other things of the same sort ) of modern banking is its dependence on computers. 现代银行业的显著特征之一就是依赖电脑。  [+ of]  •An important feature of Van Gogh’s paintings is their bright colours. 凡•高画作的一个重要特点是色彩鲜亮。  main/important/significant etc feature  •The most distinctive feature of the dinosaurs was their size. 恐龙最明显的特点就是它们的巨大体型。  2. a feature is a piece of writing about a subject in a newspaper or a magazine, or a special report on television or on the radio  〔报纸或杂志的〕特写；〔电视或广播的〕专题节目  [+ on]  •a feature on holidaying with your dog 一档带上狗去度假的专题节目  3.[usually plural,一般用复数] Your **features** are your eyes, nose, mouth, and other parts of your face. 容貌a part of someone’s face, such as their eyes, nose etc面貌的一部分〔如眼、鼻等〕；面貌 （特征）；五官  •He had fine delicate features. 他眉清目秀。  •Her eyes were her best feature. 她的五官中眼睛长得最好。  •  His features seemed to change.  他的容貌似乎变了。  6.[V-T](javascript:;)When something such as a film or exhibition features a particular person or thing, they are an important part of it. (电影等) 由…主演; (展览会, 新闻，周刊等) 以…为重点 **[ A film/movie features <an actor> as <a role>; feature xxxx]**  •  It's a great film and **it features a Spanish actor** who is going to be a world star within a year. 它由<一位西班牙>演员主演，他一年之内就会成为国际明星。  e.g. The film **featured Brando as** the Godfather. 这部影片**由**白兰度**主演**教父  e.g. The hour-long programme will be updated each week and **feature highlights from recent games**. 重点介绍近期比赛的精彩部分。 (展览会, 新闻，周刊等) 以…为重点  7.[V-I](javascript:;)If someone or something **features in** something such as a movie, film, a show, exhibition, or magazine, they are an important part of it. 担任主演; 是 (展览、杂志等) 的重要内容  e.g. Jon **featured in** one of the show's most thrilling episodes.  乔恩 **主演了** 该剧中最惊悚的几集之一。 **//a thriller:惊悚电影/小说**  1.[I,T] to include or show something as a special or important part of something, or to be included as an important part  以…为特色，是…的特征；是…的重要组成  •The exhibition features paintings by Picasso. 这次展览重点展出毕加索的画作。  •a cruise ship featuring extensive spa facilities 以大量水疗设施为特色的邮轮  [+ in]  •A study of language should feature in an English literature course. 语言学习应当成为英语文学课的重要组成部分。  be featured in sth  •Pupils visited some of the websites featured in the article. 小学生们访问了文章中专题介绍的一些网站。  feature prominently/strongly/heavily etc  •Violence seems to feature heavily in all of his books. 暴力似乎在他所有作品中都占有相当比重。 |

German Chancellor is making one final attempt to convince President Donald Trump to **exempt the European Union from** new US **tariffs**进口关税. The leader of Europe's largest economy [**will lobby游说 Trump for a reprieve**](https://edition.cnn.com/2018/04/27/politics/donald-trump-angela-merkel-germany/index.html?iid=EL)**撤销令;暂缓令** during a brief working stop at the White House on Friday. The same appeal was made earlier this week by French President, who failed to secure **concessions/yield** on trade during a high profile visit and **state dinner**国宴.

Observers say there is little chance of a **breakthrough** before **tariffs** on steel and **aluminium[ə'lʊmɪnəm]** imports from the EU **take effect** on May 1. After announcing the tariffs in early March, the United States granted a number of temporary **exemptions [ɪg'zɛmpʃən]**, including to the European Union.

Unless the exemption**[ɪg'zɛmpʃən]** is extended, or made permanent, the tariffs could **spark** a new round of **trade spat贸易口角战** between Europe and America, hurting business, the economy and jobs. "We continue to be in constant contact with the US administration," a spokesperson for the European Commission said this week. "We expect a permanent and **unconditional exemption无条件的豁免** from the US tariffs."

Discover how safer cities around the world are leveraging technology innovatively and **flourishing** as a result of their forward-thinking investment. If it doesn't get want it wants, the European Union stands ready to **retaliate/revenge**. It has already published a list of hundreds of American products that it could target if Trump moves forward with the tariffs. The list runs to 10 pages and includes US cigarettes, sweetcorn, ovens, sailboats, lipstick and **stainless steel** sinks.

The worry is that the **trade spat/slight quarrel 小口角 (skirmish=small battle)** won't stop there. Trump has threatened to respond to any new EU **trade barriers (e.g. imposing tariffs, set quota)** with a tax on vehicles made by European carmakers. A personal appeal from Merkel, a veteran politician with more than a decade of experience on the world stage, is now seen as Europe's best chance to **win a reprieve 取消令／暂缓令**.

**／／A reprieve is an order of delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place.　　２. If someone who has been sentenced in a court is reprieved, their punishment is officially delayed or cancelled. (被判) 缓刑; 撤销 (刑罚)**

"Trump has shown little **inclination ['ɪnklə'neʃən]** to change his mind on major campaign promises, especially on national security and trade." The American president has long been critical of Germany when it comes to trade, especially where it concerns **the trade deficit** with its ally. 　"We have a MASSIVE **trade deficit** with Germany, plus they pay FAR LESS than they should on NATO & military," Trump tweeted last year. "Very bad for U.S. This will change."

## [Trade] Trade war may be triggered/set off by Trump’s “tariff”

<http://money.cnn.com/2018/03/01/news/economy/new-york-fed-dudley-protectionism/index.html>

"Raising **trade barriers(like imposing tariffs or quota)** would risk **setting off(stimulate or trigger)** a **trade war**, which could damage economic growth prospects around the world" Although short-term gains are appealing, "in the longer term/long haul, it would almost certainly be destructive."

|  |
| --- |
| set off  (settingsets)  1.[PHRASAL VERB 动词词组](javascript:;)When you set off, you start a journey. 启程出发; 踏上xxx之旅  •  Nichols set off for his remote farmhouse in Connecticut.启程前往他位于康涅狄格州的偏远农舍。  •  The president's envoy set off on another diplomatic trip. 踏上外交之旅。  2.[PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)If something sets off something such as an alarm or a bomb, it makes it start working so that, for example, the alarm rings or the bomb explodes. 引爆 (炸弹); 触发 (警报)  •  Any escape, once it's detected, sets off the alarm.  触发警报。  •  Someone set off a fire extinguisher.  打开了灭火器。  3.  [PHRASAL VERB](javascript:;)If something sets off an event or a series of events, it causes it to start happening. 引发; 激起  e.g. Raising **trade barriers** would risk **setting off/stimulate or trigger** a **trade war**, which could damage economic growth prospects around the world  e.g. The arrival of the charity van set off引发 a minor riot as villagers scrambled for a share of the aid. |

The speech comes the same day that [President Trump announced](https://www.cnn.com/2018/03/01/politics/steel-aluminum-trade-trump-chaos/index.html?iid=EL) that he would **impose a 10% tariff on(强制加进口关税)** imported aluminium[ə'lʊmɪnəm] and a 25% **tariff on** imported steel. It was unclear if Trump would **exempt/immune** any countries from the measure. Brazil is one of the top steel **exporters** to the United States. Trump said the tariff would be made official next week.

Trade economists say Trump's actions could **spark retaliation** from China and other nations. That would be a **trade war**. Dudley, currently the No. 2 in rank on the Fed's powerful policy committee, did not name Trump, nor did he address the specific measures on steel and aluminum[ə'lʊmɪnəm]. But his views clearly conflict with Trump's view on trade.

Dudley, not known for **gloomy** remarks, said **trade restrictions/barriers, such as imposing tariffs or quota**, won't save jobs as Trump believes. Dudley added that higher **trade barriers** often **backfire(产生事与愿违的结果)**, and create long-term costs in the form of retaliation, higher consumer costs, higher production costs and less competitive industries in the United States, which are all serious negative **fallout from the trade war**  if there was.

|  |
| --- |
| [ backfire V.]  1. 〔计划或行动〕发生意外，产生事与愿违的结果  2. **[a cr backfires: 汽车引擎〕逆火，回火]**  1.V) 〔计划或行动〕发生意外，产生事与愿违的结果 if a plan or action backfires, it has **the opposite effect/impact** to the one you intended e.g. The company’s new policy backfired when a number of employees threatened to quit. 公司的新政策事与愿违  e.g. Dudley, a famous economist, said **trade restrictions/barriers, such as imposing tariffs or quota**, won't save jobs as Trump believes. Dudley added that higher **trade barriers** often **backfire(产生事与愿违的结果),** and create long-term costs in the form of retaliation from other countries, higher consumer costs, higher production costs and less competitive industries in the United States, which are all serious negative **fallout from the trade war** if there was.  2. if **[a car backfires],** it makes a sudden loud noise because the engine is not working correctly〔汽车引擎〕逆火，回火 |
| **[(xxx)随后带来的不好的后果fallout from sth]**  **[fallout from Brexit; fallout from financial crisis; fallout from U.S. election; fallout from a trade war]**  If you refer to the fallout from something that has happened, you mean the **unpleasant or negative consequences** that follow it. |

Dudley noted that **free trade** hasn't benefited everyone, and that countries must pursue policies that better distribute the economic and social gains of globalization. He advocated for more job training, job search assistance and unemployment aid.

Dudley also dismissed the US **trade deficit** as a major concern. Trump's trade team is renegotiating NAFTA, the pact with Canada and Mexico, and his stated, top goal is to **slash(reduce by a large amount大幅度削减)** the US **trade deficit** with Mexico. He says the $71 billion **trade deficit** shows America is losing companies, money and jobs to Mexico.

Dudley says foreign investment in the United States fills in the gap of the trade deficit. "There are many approaches to dealing with the costs of globalization, but **protectionism** is a dead end," Dudley said.