

TED演讲者: Angel Hsu | 徐安琪

演讲标题: How China is (and isn't) fighting pollution and climate change | 中国对抗污染和气候变迁的所作所为 (和不为)

内容概要: China is the world's biggest polluter -- and now one of its largest producers of clean energy. Which way will China go in the future, and how will it affect the global environment? Data scientist Angel Hsu describes how the most populous country on earth is creating a future based on alternative energy -- and facing up to the environmental catastrophe it created as it rapidly industrialized.

中国是世界上最大的污染源, 而现在也是世界上最大的干净能源生产者。中国未来的方向为何? 会如何影响全球的环境? 资料科学家徐安琪描述这个地球上人口最稠密的国家如何根据替代能源来创造未来, 和面对它在快速工业化的过程中所造成的环境灾难。

www.XiYuSoft.com

锡育软件

When is seeing not believing?

什麼時候,眼見不為實? [00:13]

A couple years ago, my friend sent me this photo from Ürümqi, which is the capital of Xinjiang province in northwest China.

幾年前,我朋友從烏魯木齊傳了這張照片給我,烏魯木齊是中國西北部新疆省的首都。[00:16]

On this particular day, she couldn't believe her eyes. Checking the quality of the air outside using this app on her iPad, the numbers were telling her the air quality was good, one on a scale of 500.

在這一天,她無法相信她所看見的。[00:24]  
她用 iPad 上的這個應用程式來確認外面的空氣品質,數字告訴她,空氣品質很好,最高值是 500,此時只有 1。[00:27]

But when she looked outside, she saw something much different.

但當她向外看,她看到的景象完全不同。[00:38]

Yes, those are buildings in the background.

是的,背景中的那些是建築物。[00:42]

(Laughter) But the data were simply not telling the truth of what people were seeing and breathing, and it's because they were failing to measure PM2.5, or fine particulate pollution.

(笑聲) 但資料呈現的,就跟大家看到和呼吸到的不一樣,那是因為他們沒有測量 PM2.5, 或稱為懸浮微粒污染。[00:44]

When PM2.5 levels went off the charts in 2012, or "crazy bad," as the US Embassy once described it in a tweet, Chinese denizens took to social media and they started to question why it was that they were seeing this disconnect between official air quality statistics and what they were seeing and breathing for themselves.

在 2012 年, PM2.5 的值高到破表, 美國大使館在推特上曾用「糟到不可思議」來形容, [00:58]  
中國居民開始在社交媒體談論, 他們質疑為什麼會有這種落差出現, 官方的空氣品質統計數字和他們親眼見到、親自呼吸到的實際狀況不同。[01:06]

**northwest:** adj. 西北的; 向西北的; 來自西北的 / n. 西北 / adv. 在西北; 向西北; 來自西北 **particulate:** adj. 微粒的 / n. 微粒, 微粒狀物質 **Embassy:** n. 大使館; 大使館全體人員 **denizens:** n. 居民 (denizen 的複數); 同化詞 / v. 採納 (外來詞語); 定居 (denizen 的三單形式) **disconnect:** vt. 拆開, 使分離 / vi. 斷開 **statistics:** n. 統計; 統計學; [統計] 統計資料

Now, this questioning has led to an environmental awakening of sorts in China, forcing China's government to tackle its pollution problems.

這些質疑導致了中國出現環境覺醒之類的現象, 強迫中國政府去處理污染問題。[01:18]

Now China has the opportunity to become a global environmental leader.

現在, 中國有機會成為全球的環境領袖。[01:28]

But the picture that I'll paint for you today is one that's mixed.

但, 我今天要跟各位分享的狀況是很複雜的狀況。[01:34]

There are some signs that are very promising, and there are other trends that are more troubling that warrant closer attention.

有一些徵兆顯示前景很好, 也有其它的趨勢是比較堪憂的, 需要更密切注意。[01:38]

But now let's go back to the story at hand.

但, 我們現在先回到手邊的故事。[01:45]

I started to witness the beginnings of China's green evolution when I was a PhD student conducting fieldwork in China in 2011.

2011 年, 我是個博士生, 在中國進行實地研究, 那時, 我開始目擊了中國綠色進化的開端。[01:48]

I traveled all across the country seeking answers to the question that I often got myself from the skeptical outsider:

我造訪中國各地, 尋求一些問題的答案, 抱持懷疑的局外人常常會問我: [01:56]

**awakening:** n. 覺醒; 喚醒; 認識 / adj. 覺醒中的; 正在產生的 / v. 喚醒; 喚起 (awaken 的 ing 形式) **trends:** n. 動態, [統計] 趨勢 **troubling:** n. 汙度; 渾濁度 **at hand:** adv. 在手邊; 即將到來 **beginnings:** n. 開始, 開端 (beginning 的複數); 早期 **conducting:** v. 指揮; 行為; 傳導 (conduct 的 ing 形式); 指導 / adj. [物] 傳導的 / n. 指揮; 執行; 傳導 **fieldwork:** n. 野外工作; 現場工作; 野戰工事 **skeptical:** adj. 懷疑的; 懷疑論的, 不可知論的 **outsider:** n. 外人; 無取勝希望者

What, you mean China is doing something on the environment?

你說中國有些關於環境的作為, 那是什麼意思? [02:03]

They have environmental policies?

他們有環境政策了? [02:05]

What policies?

什麼政策? [02:07]

At that time, PM2.5 data was considered too politically

在那時, PM2.5 資料被認為政治敏感性太高, 所以

**sensitive** and so the government was keeping it secret, but citizens were becoming **aware** of its harmful human health effects, and they were demanding greater **transparency on the part of** the government.

政府把這些資料完全保密, 但人民開始意識到它對人類健康具有有害的影響, 他們要求政府這一邊要有 更高的透明度,[02:09]

I actually started to see some of this growing evolution and **awareness** myself **cropping** up all over China.

我自己真的有看到 在中國各地都出現了進化 且越來越多人意識到這個議題。[02:24]

Department stores, for example, started to market these air **purifiers** that could filter out harmful PM2.5.

比如,百貨公司開始 行銷各種空氣淨化機, 來過濾有害的 PM2.5。[02:31]

Citizens were also **adopting** PM2.5 as the title of musical **festivals**.

人民也採用 PM2.5 當作音樂節的標題。[02:39]

(Laughter) And then I went to a golf course in Shenzhen, which is in southern China, and you can see from this banner, they're advertising a retreat from PM2.5.

(笑聲) 接著,我去深圳上一堂高爾夫 課程,深圳在中國南部, 各位可以看這個告示牌 宣稱此區是 PM2.5 的避難所。[02:43]

**politically:** adv.政治上 **sensitive:** adj.敏感的; 感觉的; [仪]灵敏的; 感光的; 易受伤害的; 易受影响的/n.敏感的人; 有灵异能力的人 **aware:** adj.意识到的; 知道的; 有...方面知识的; 懂世故的/ **transparency:** n.透明,透明度;幻灯片;有图案的玻璃 **on the part of:** 就...而言;由...所作出的;在...一边;由...所表现出的 **awareness:** n.意识,认识;明白,知道 **cropping:** n.裁剪;[纺]剪毛,切布/v.修剪;收割(crop的ing形式) **purifiers:** n.[食品]净化器;净化剂(purifier的复数) **adopting:** vt.采取;接受;收养;正式通过/vi.采取;过继 **festivals:** n.节日(festival的复数形式);节庆

Golf sub-par, but don't breathe sub-par air.

高爾夫要低於標準桿, 但呼吸的空氣不能低於標準。[02:55]

And then **Shanghai's** Environmental Protection **Bureau** decided to create a **mascot** named after the air quality index to better communicate the air quality data to its people.

接著,上海的環境保護局 決定要創造出一隻吉祥物, 以空氣品質指標 (AQI) 命名, 才能針對空氣品質資料 和人民做更好的溝通。[02:59]

I call her AQI Girl, and her expression and hair color changes depending on the quality of air outside.

我叫她 AQI 女孩, 她的表情和髮色會跟著 外面的空氣品質而改變。[03:10]

Five years later and she's still the mostly smiling face of Shanghai's air quality.

五年後,她仍然 大部分時候都是笑臉, 代表上海的空氣品質還不錯。[03:17]

And then in 2015, former CCTV reporter **Chai Jing** created this **documentary** called "Under the **Dome**."

接著,2015 年, 前中國中央電視台記者柴靜 製作了一部紀錄片《穹頂之下》。[03:23]

It would be **likened** to Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring."

它可以被比作瑞秋卡森的《寂靜的春天》。[03:30]

And much like Rachel Carson brought to attention the fact that **pesticides** were **harming** human health, "Under the Dome" **stamped** into the popular **consciousness**

且就像瑞秋卡森 讓大家注意到殺蟲劑 在傷害人類健康的事實,《穹頂之下》讓大眾能夠意識到 [03:33]

**Shanghai:** n.上海(中国东部港市) **Bureau:** n.局,处;衣柜;办公桌 **mascot:** n.吉祥物;福神(等于mascotte) **Chai:** n.印度奶茶,印度茶;混合茶 **documentary:** adj.记录的;文件的;记实的/n.纪录片 **Dome:** n.圆屋顶/vi.成圆顶状/vt.加圆屋顶于...上 **likened:** vt.比拟;把...比作 **pesticides:** n.[农药]农药;[农药]杀虫剂(pesticide的复数) **harming:** 损害/伤害/免于伤害/将不受损害 **stamped:** adj.铭刻的;盖上邮戳的;顿足的/v.贴上邮票(stamp的过去式);顿足 **consciousness:** n.意识;知觉;觉悟;感觉

that air pollution was leading to one million **premature** deaths every year in China alone.

每年光是在中國的空氣污染 就造成了一百萬人過早死亡。[03:43]

This video **garnered** more than a hundred million views in a single weekend before China's government, **fearing** that it might **incite** some type of social **unrest**, pulled it from the internet.

僅僅一個週末 這支影片的點閱率 就超過一億人次, 後來,中國政府 害怕它可能會造成某種社會動盪, 把它從網路上撤掉。[03:50]

But the damage had already been done.

但損害已經造成。[04:02]

Public **outcry** over air pollution **galvanized** China's government, perhaps in an act of **self-preservation**, to think big and **decisively** about how it could tackle the root of its air pollution and many of its other environmental problems: its energy system.

大眾對於空氣污染做出強烈抗議, 促使中國政府採取行動, 也許是為了保護自我, 大膽而果斷地思考 如何解決空氣污染的根源, 並解決其它環境問題: 能源系統等。[04:04]

For you see, in China, about two thirds of its electricity comes from coal.

因為,在中國, 大約三分之二的電力是來自燃煤。[04:20]

China has more **coal-fired** power plants than any other country in the world, about 40 percent of the global total, and it's because of this fact that China's government has decided since 2014 to wage a war on coal, shutting down small coal mines, setting limits on coal consumption, even canceling an Australia's worth of **coal-fired** power plants.

中國的燃煤發電廠數量 比世界上任何國家都多, 約佔了全球的 40%, 因為這一點,中國政府 決定從 2014 年開始對煤宣戰, 關閉小型的煤礦坑, 設定煤的消耗限制, 甚至關閉了一座相當能產出 澳洲整體發電量的燃煤發電廠。[04:26]

**premature:** adj.早产的; 不成熟的; 比预期早的/n.早产儿; 过早发生的事物 **garnered:** vt.获得;储存;把...储入谷仓/n.谷仓 **fearing:** 害怕 **incite:** vt.煽动;激励;刺激 **unrest:** n.不安;动荡的局面;不安的状态 **outcry:** n.强烈抗议;大声疾呼;尖叫;倒彩 **galvanized:** adj.镀锌的,电镀的/v.电镀;刺激(galvanize的过去式和过去分词形式) **self-preservation:** n.自卫本能,自我保护;自我保存 **decisively:** adv.果断地;决然地 **coal-fired:** adj.烧煤的

They've also been making **enormous investments** when it

他們也一直針對乾淨的 可再生能源做大量的投資,



comes to clean and <b>renewable</b> energy, like <b>hydropower</b> , wind and solar, and the pace and the scale of this transformation has been absolutely <b>mind-blowing</b> .	像是水力、風力,和太陽能發電,這項轉變的步調以及規模 十分讓人興奮。[04:52]
Let me give you a couple of statistics to show you what I mean.	讓我用一些統計數字 來說明我的意思。[05:05]
China leads the world when it comes to hydropower, with a third of total capacity.	在水力發電上,中國領先全世界, 佔總發電量的三分之一。[05:08]
There's enough for every Chinese citizen to power two homes in a single year from hydropower alone.	那足夠讓每一位中國公民 光用水力發電就能供應兩個家庭一年份的電力。[05:13]
You may have heard of the Three <b>Gorges</b> Dam, pictured here, which is the largest power station in the world, and it's powered by water.	你們可能有聽過三峽大壩, 這是它的照片, 它是世界上最大的發電站, 且是由水力來發電的。[05:20]
<b>In terms of</b> wind power, China has a third of the global capacity.	在風力發電方面, 中國佔了全世界總量的三分之一。[05:27]
This makes it the number one leader <b>by far</b> .	目前為止中國是世界第一。[05:32]
When we look at solar, China's also leading.	至於太陽能,中國也領先全球。[05:35]
<b>enormous:</b> adj.庞大的, 巨大的; 凶暴的, 极恶的 <b>investments:</b> n.[经]投资,投资的财产;投资学(investment的复数形式) <b>renewable:</b> adj.可再生的;可更新的;可继续的/n.再生性能源 <b>hydropower:</b> n.水力发出的电力;水力发电 <b>mind-blowing:</b> adj.使兴奋的;引起幻觉的 <b>Gorges:</b> 戈格斯 <b>In terms of:</b> 依据;按照;在...方面;以...措词 <b>by far:</b> 到目前为止;远,非常(与比较级或最高级连用)	
In fact, they crushed their 2020 target of <b>installing</b> 105 <b>gigawatts</b> of solar power.	事實上,他們已經 達到了 2020 年的目標, 1050 億瓦的太陽能。[05:38]
This is after the government already <b>revised upwards</b> several times its solar energy target between 2009 and 2015.	且在這之前,政府就已經數次 於 2009 到 2015 年間 向上修正其太陽能目標。[05:45]
Last year, in seven months alone, China was able to install a <b>whopping</b> 35 gigawatts of solar power.	去年,僅在七個月份內, 中國就產生了驚人的 350 億瓦太陽能電力。[05:54]
This is more than half of what the US has combined in total and China did this in just seven months alone.	超過美國總量的一半, 且中國只用了七個月就達到。[06:01]
<a href="http://www.XiYuSoft.com">www.XiYuSoft.com</a>	<b>锡育软件</b>
We can verify this <b>remarkable</b> growth in solar power from space, like the startup SpaceKnow has done in this slide.	我們可以從太空來驗證 中國在太陽能上的驚人成長, 像這張投影片上的, 是新公司 SpaceKnow 所做的。[06:08]
By 2020, China is on track to generate Germany's entire electricity consumption from just wind and solar power alone.	到 2020 年時,中國將能夠 光靠風力和太陽能發電, 就能產生出德國的全國電力消耗量。[06:16]
It's pretty <b>darn</b> remarkable.	這是相當了不起的。[06:25]
And we see some evidence now that China's efforts on clean energy is actually having an effect, not just on air pollution reduction, but also on global climate change, where China has the world's largest carbon <b>footprint</b> .	現在已有證據顯示, 中國在乾淨能量上所做的努力是真的有影響, 不只是讓空氣污染減少, 也改善全球的氣候變遷, 因為中國有世界上最大的碳足跡。[06:27]
<b>installing:</b> n. 安装;插入;任命/v. 安装;安置(install的ing形式);正式任命/adj. 安裝的 <b>gigawatts:</b> n. 千兆瓦;十亿瓦特 <b>revised:</b> adj. 改进的/v. 修改;校订;复习(revise的过去分词形式) <b>upwards:</b> adv. 向上;在上部;向上游 <b>whopping:</b> adj. 巨大的;天大的/adv. 非常地;异常地/v. 猛打;抽出(whop的ing形式) <b>remarkable:</b> adj. 卓越的; 非凡的; 值得注意的 <b>darn:</b> v. 织补;缝补/n. 织补 <b>footprint:</b> n. 足迹;脚印	
If we look at some of the data, we can see that China's coal consumption may have already reached a peak as early as 2013.	從資料來看,我們可以 發現中國的煤消耗量 可能早在 2013 年 就已經達到高峰。[06:41]
This is a major reason why China's government announced that actually they've already achieved their 2020 carbon reduction pledge ahead of schedule.	主要是因為這個原因, 讓中國政府宣佈 他們已經達成了 2020 年的碳減量誓言, 超前進度。[06:50]
This reduction in coal consumption is also directly driving improvements in air quality across the country, as I've shown here in blue.	煤消耗量的減少 也會直接促成全國各地 空氣品質的改善, 在這裡我用藍色標示。[07:00]
In most major Chinese cities, air pollution has fallen by as much as 30 percent.	在中國大部分的大城市, 空氣污染已經下降 30% 之多。[07:09]
And this reduction in air pollution is actually leading people to live longer lives in China, on average two and a half years more than they would have in 2013.	而空氣污染的減少, 讓中國人民能夠更長壽, 平均來說,比 2013 年 多出 2.4 年的壽命。[07:14]
In yellow, we can see the cities that have experienced the greatest improvements in air quality.	標示黃色的城市是空氣品質 改善最多的城市。[07:25]
But of course, as I mentioned <b>at the beginning of</b> this talk, we have to temper some of this <b>optimism</b> with a healthy <b>dose of caution</b> , and that's largely because the data are still	但,當然,就像 我在演講一開頭說的, 我們也不能樂觀過頭, 還是要有適量的留心, 因為大部分的資料還在判讀中。[07:31]

being determined.

**at the beginning of:** 在.....的开始 **optimism:** n.乐观; 乐观主义 **dose:** n.剂量;一剂,一服/vi.服药/vt.给药;给...服药

**caution:** n.小心,谨慎,警告,警示/vt.警告

At the end of last year, after roughly three years of pretty **steady** global carbon emissions, scientific **projections** suggest that global emissions may be on the rise again and that could be due to increases in China's fossil fuel **consumptions**, so they may not have reached that peak that I showed earlier.

去年年底, 在全球碳排放很穩定地 維持了大約三年之後, 科學預測指出 全球排放量可能又會再次上升,[07:43]

But of course, the statistics and the data are still **murky** and that's because China regularly **revises** its coal statistics after the fact.

原因可能是因為中國 對化石燃料的消耗增加, 所以,中國可能還沒有達到 我先前所呈現的高峰。[07:54]

Actually, it's funny, since I've been here I've been having a debate on Twitter with other climate **modelers**, trying to figure out whether China's carbon emissions have gone up, gone down or whether they're staying relatively stable.

但,當然,統計數字 和資料都仍然很模糊, 那是因為中國常常在看到事實後, 修正它對煤的相關統計數字。[08:02]

And of course, China is still a rapidly developing country. It's still **experimenting** with a range of policies, like dockless bike sharing, which has been **hailed** as a possible **sustainable** transport solution.

其實,挺好笑的, 在我來這裡之前,我還一直在推特上 和其他的氣候建模者辯論, 試圖想要了解中國的碳排放 是攀升或下降, 或一直維持相對的穩定。[08:10]

**steady:** adj.穩定的; 不变的; 沉着的/vi.穩固/vt.使穩定; 穩固; 使堅定/adv.穩定地; 穩固地/n.關係固定的情侶; 固定支架  
**projections:** n.預測,推測(projection的複數形式);[數][測]投影;發射,規劃;突出部分 **consumptions:** n.[經]消費 (consumption的複數形式);消耗性疾病;癆病;消耗量 **murky:** adj.黑暗的;朦朧的;陰郁的 **revises:** v.[印刷]修正; 改訂/n.[印刷]修正; 改訂 **modelers:** n.塑造者;製造模型者(model的名詞形式) **experimenting:** adj.樂於嘗試的/v.[試驗]實驗;嘗試 (experiment的ing形式) **hailed:** n.冰雹;致敬;招呼;一陣/vt.致敬;招呼;向...欢呼;猛發;使象下雹樣落下/vi.招呼;下雹/int.萬歲;歡迎 **sustainable:** adj.可以忍受的; 足可支撐的; 養得起的; 可持續的

But then we have images of this bicycle **graveyard** that tell a more **cautionary** tale.

當然,中國是個仍然在 快速發展中的國家。[08:24]  
它還在經歷各種政策, 比如無固定停車點的共享單車, 這政策被讚譽為永續交通的 一個可能解決方案。[08:27]

Sometimes, solutions can move too fast and **outpace** demand.

但接著我們看到的是 這種自行車墳場的景像, 訴說一個更謹慎的故事。[08:36]

And of course, coal is still king in China, at least **for now**.

有時,解決方案可能會跑太快, 趕過了需求。[08:42]

So why should we care about what China is doing on the environment?

當然,煤在中國仍然居王位, 至少目前是如此。[08:46]

Well, what China does at home on the environment can have global **implications** for the rest of us.

所以,我們為什麼應該要在乎 中國對環境做了什麼? [08:53]

To borrow a line from Chai Jing, we're all under the same dome, and air pollution that **originates** in China can travel beyond its borders and affect populations as far away as those in North America.

中國在國內對環境所做的事, 對我們其他人來說, 可能會有全球性的意涵。[08:56]

China's not only **exporting** air pollution, but they're also **exporting** aid, infrastructure, technology abroad.

借用柴靜的話, 我們都在同一個穹頂之下, 而發源自中國的空氣污染 可能會移動到國界之外的地方, 影響範圍可能遠至北美人口。[09:02]

President Xi Jinping in 2013 announced the One Belt, One Road Initiative, a massive, one-trillion-US-dollar infrastructure investment project in more than 60 other countries.

中國不只是在出口空氣污染, 他們也把援助、基礎設施、技術出口到國外。[09:16]

**graveyard:** n.墓地 **cautionary:** adj.警告的;勸誡的 **outpace:** vt.趕過;超過...速度 **for now:** 目前,暫時 **implications:** n.蘊涵;暗指,暗示;含蓄,含意,卷入(implication的複數) **originates:** v.起源于(originate的第三人稱單數形式) **exporting:** adj.出口的;輸出的/v.[貿易]出口(export的ing形式);輸出/n.[貿易]出口

And **historically**, when we've seen that China has made these infrastructure investments abroad, they haven't always been clean.

2013 年,領導人習近平 宣佈了「一帶一路」計畫, 它是一個大規模、一兆美元的 基礎設施投資專案, 投資超過六十個國家。[09:24]

The Global Environment Institute, a Chinese civil society group, found that in the last 15 years, China has invested in more than 240 coal-fired power plants in more than 68 countries **affiliated** with the One Belt, One Road Initiative.

根據歷史, 當中國對國外進行 這類基礎設施投資, 不見得都是乾淨的。[09:36]

That's more than a quarter of China's own domestic coal-fired capacity that is **exported** abroad.

全球環境研究所是一個 中國的公民社會團體, 他們在過去十五年間發現 中國已經投資了 超過 240 座 燃煤發電廠, 位在超過 68 個國家中, 都是和一帶一路專案有關的國家。[09:43]

So we can see that even though China is cleaning up at home, it's exporting some of that pollution to other countries, and greenhouse gas emissions simply don't have a passport.

也就是說,中國國內的 燃煤發電量有四分之一 被出口到國外去。[09:58]

So when we're trying to evaluate this question of whether or

所以,雖然中國把自家清理乾淨了, 卻是把其中一些 污染出口 到其他國家, 因為溫室氣體的排放是不需要護照的。[10:04]

所以,當我們還在評價 中國是否有確實地 在帶頭處

not China is actually leading, we can see it's still very much an open debate.	理這些問題時, 可以發現, 這還有得辯論 沒有確定的答案。[10:16]
But time is running out.	但時間快用完了。[10:23]
I've studied the climate models, and the outlook is not good.	我一直在研究氣候模型, 前景並不樂觀。[10:25]
We still have a gap between current policies and what needs to happen if we want to avoid dangerous climate change.	若想要避免危險的氣候變遷 目前的政策仍不足以應付。[10:28]
<b>historically:</b> adv.历史上地;从历史观点上说 <b>affiliated:</b> adj.附属的;有关连的/v.使隶属;加入(affiliate的过去分词) <b>exported:</b> v.[贸易]出口;输出(export的过去分词)/adj.出口的	
Leadership is what we desperately need, but it's not coming from the US, for example.	地球迫切需要的是領導力, 但它不會來自美國, 舉例來說。[10:37]
The US administration last June announced its intent to withdraw from the <b>Paris</b> Climate Agreement, so now people are looking towards China to fill that leadership <b>void</b> .	去年六月, 美國政府宣佈美國打算 退出巴黎氣候協議, 所以現在大家都期望中國 來補上這個領導的空缺。[10:42]
So China is very much in the driver's seat <b>determining</b> our global environmental future.	所以中國可說是坐在駕駛座上, 決定我們全球環境的未來。[10:51]
What they do on carbon trading, on clean energy, on air pollution, we can learn many lessons.	他們在碳交易、乾淨能源, 及空氣污染上所採取的行動, 有很多可以讓我們學的。[10:57]
One of those lessons is that clean energy is not just good for the environment, it can save lives by reducing air pollution.	能學到的其中一點就是 乾淨能源不只是對環境很好, 還因減少空氣污染而拯救生命。[11:05]
It's also good for the economy.	它也對經濟有益。[11:13]
We can see that last year, China was responsible for 30 percent of the global growth in green jobs.	我們知道在去年, 全球綠色工作成長中 有 30% 是中國的貢獻。[11:15]
The US? Only six.	美國的貢獻? 僅 6%。[11:21]
So the picture that I just painted for you hopefully seems much different from those murky, <b>foggy</b> air quality statistics to a much clearer picture of China's clean energy.	所以, 我剛剛向各位描述的情況, 希望和那些模糊、朦朧的 空氣品質統計數字有所不同, 希望我有更清楚地闡述了 中國的乾淨能源狀況。[11:24]
<b>Paris:</b> n.巴黎(法国首都); 帕里斯(特洛伊王子) <b>void:</b> adj.空的;无效的;无人的/n.空虚;空间;空隙/vt.使无效;排放 <b>determining:</b> v.决定(determine的ing形式) <b>foggy:</b> adj.有雾的;模糊的, 朦朧的	
And even though China is headed in the right direction, we know that there's still a very long road ahead.	雖然中國在朝著正確的方向前進, 我們知道還有很長的路要走。[11:35]
So let me ask you <b>once more</b> : Is seeing believing?	所以, 讓我再問各位一次: 眼見就為實嗎? [11:42]
Can we trust the data and the statistics that show that China's air quality is coming down and that its war on coal is actually having an effect?	我們能否相信 資料和統計數字所顯示的 中國不好的空氣品質正在緩和, 中國對抗燃煤的戰爭真的有成? [11:45]
Well, let's <b>take a look at</b> some of the latest satellite images of China's solar power <b>installations</b> .	咱們來看一些最新的衛星影像, 了解中國的太陽能設施。[11:55]
I want you to look very closely at this image.	請各位非常仔細地看這張影像。[12:02]
Can you see?	你們能看見嗎? [12:06]
The proof may just be in the pandas.	證據可能就在熊貓裡。[12:08]
Thank you so much.	非常謝謝各位。[12:11]
(Applause)	(掌聲) [12:12]
<b>once more:</b> 再一次 <b>take a look at:</b> 看一看;检查 <b>installations:</b> n.[军]设施;裝置(installation的复数形式);[机]设备	

\*\*\*\*\*

**Warning:** 本文是由<锡育看电影学英语软件>生成导出, 请用于个人学习, 不要用于商业用途。

否则, 导致的一切法律后果, 均由您个人承担, 锡育软件概不负责。

\*\*\*\*\*