



素养提升篇 (第二版)

新素养英语 拓展模块

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● Learning Objectives:

In this unit, you will

- ◎ listen about conference arrangements and worldwide cooperation on climate change;
- ◎ learn how to behave properly at meetings;
- ◎ read about China's efforts in fighting climate change and COP15;
- ◎ write about the low-carbon life;
- ◎ expand your vocabulary about China's efforts in fighting climate change and COP15;
- ◎ learn about Chinese Solar Terms.



Unit 5 Harmony Between Humanity and Nature



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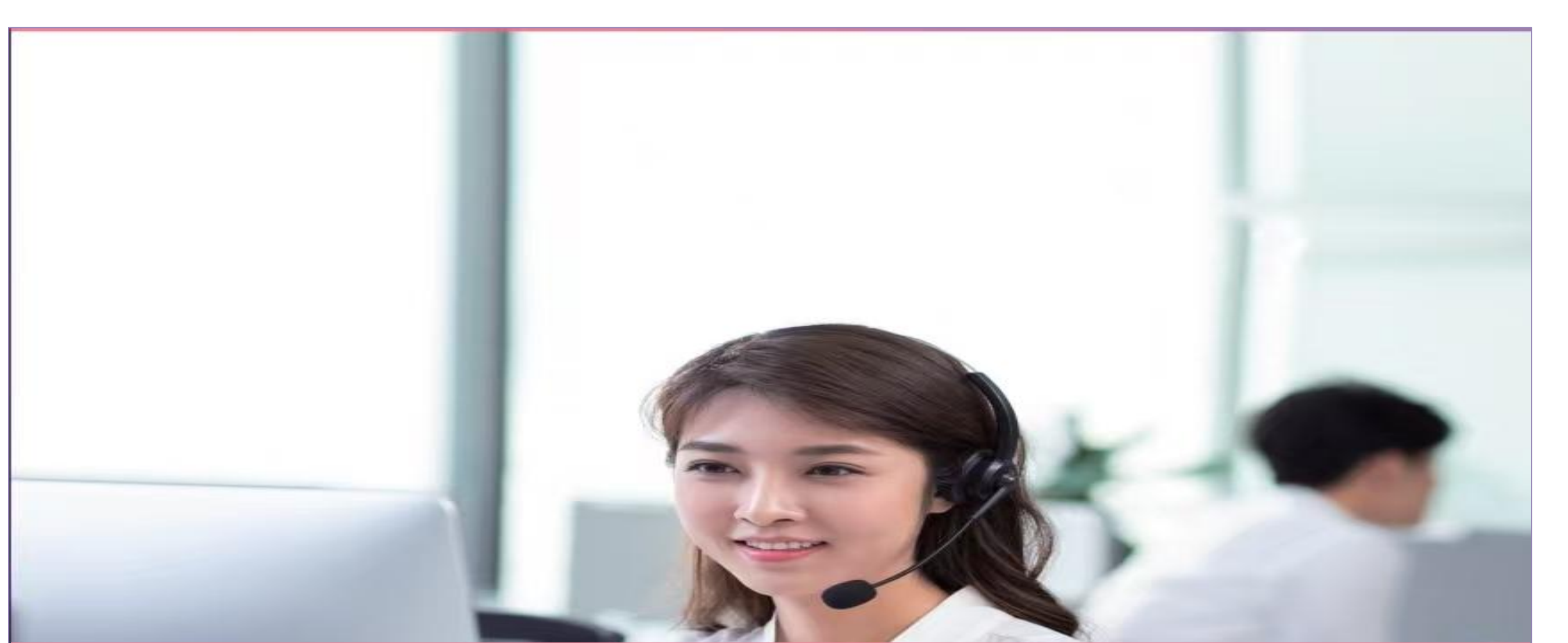
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01

Introduction

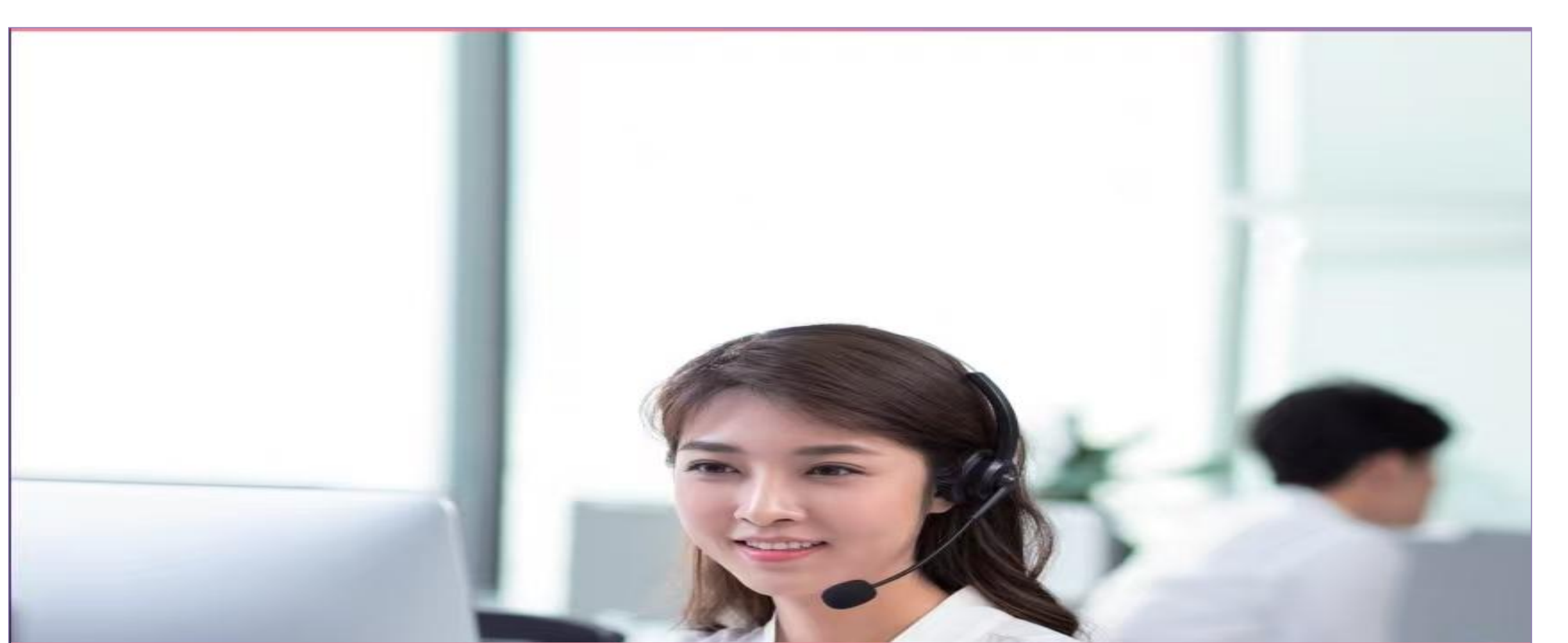


Introduction



Chinese modernization is the modernization of a huge population, of common prosperity for all, of material and cultural-ethical advancement, of harmony between humanity and nature and of peaceful development. Respecting, adapting to, and protecting nature are essential for building China into a modern socialist country in all respects. We must uphold and act on the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, and we must remember to maintain harmony between humanity and nature when planning our development.





02

Lead-in



Task ① Making conference arrangements is one of a secretary's routine tasks. Listen to a dialogue between a manager and his secretary. Try to understand some details about making conference arrangements, and choose the best answer to each question.

Scripts:

1. When is the conference to be held?

A. Next Thursday.

☒ B. Next Friday.

C. This afternoon.

D. This Friday.





2. What is the conference for?

A. To hold a discussion.

B. To get some advice from Dr. Brown.

☒ C. To promote some products.

D. To reserve a meeting room.

3. What kind of equipment is needed for the conference?

A. Audiovisual equipment.

B. A projector and screen.

C. Roving microphones.

☒ D. All of the above.





4. Why is Dr. Brown invited?

- A. Because she is one of the department managers.
- B. Because she is the hotel convention manager.
- C. Because she is to take part in the discussion.
- ☒ D. Because she is an expert whose advice is needed.

5. Which of the following is not included in the arrangements Susan will make for the conference?

- A. To book a meeting room of the right size.
- B. To make all the required equipment ready.
- ☒ C. To ask Dr. Brown for advice.
- D. To invite all the participants.



(The manager of the Marketing Department, Mr. Richard, asks his secretary, Susan, to make necessary arrangements for a conference to be held.)

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Richard: Susan, we're going to hold a conference next Friday. Please make all the necessary arrangements by next Thursday.

Susan: No problem. Could you tell me the purpose of the conference?

Richard: It's an important conference on the promotion of our newly-developed products.

Susan: Where would you like the conference to be held?

Richard: At the Hilton Hotel. We need a meeting room which can accommodate about 50 people.

Susan: I'll reserve it this afternoon. Are there any special requirements for the equipment in the meeting room?

Richard: We'll use the audiovisual equipment, and the screen should be connected with the projector for presentation. We also need three roving microphones for the participants to take part in the discussion.

Susan: OK, I'll talk with the hotel convention manager about it and make everything ready in advance. As for the participants, apart from all the department managers from our company, who else will be invited to the conference?

Richard: Here's the name list. And you'd better send out all the invitations by this Friday. Don't forget to invite Dr. Jane Brown from North University. She is an expert in marketing, and we really need her advice.

Susan: All right. Anything else?

Richard: Remember to put all the related meeting materials in the meeting packet for everyone beforehand.

Susan: No problem. I'll make sure everything is well done.



Task 2 China is always committed to worldwide cooperation on climate change. Listen to the news report about one of China's actions and choose the best answer to each question.

Scripts:

1. Who released the Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s?

A. The United Nations.

B. All the members of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.

☒ C. China and the United States.

D. All the members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.





2. When was the Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s released?

A. Before the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.

☒ B. During the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.

C. At the end of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.

D. After the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.





3. What does the Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s aim to strengthen?

- ☒ A. The implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- ☐ B. The implementation of enhanced climate action.
- ☐ C. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- ☐ D. The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.





4. What's the basis of the Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s?

- A. Common but different responsibilities.
- B. Respective national capabilities.
- C. Respective national conditions.
- ☒ D. All of the above.

5. What kind of organization will be set up to promote cooperation on climate change worldwide?

- A. The United Nations.
- B. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- ☒ C. A working group on enhancing climate action in the 2020s.

D. The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties.



China and the United States on Wednesday released the China-US Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s at the ongoing 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Glasgow, Scotland.

The two sides said they appreciated the work done so far and pledged to continue working together and with all parties to strengthen the implementation of the Paris Agreement. On the basis of the principle of common but different responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as taking into account national conditions, enhanced climate action will be taken to effectively address the climate crisis. The two sides agreed to establish a working group on enhancing climate action in the 2020s to promote cooperation on climate change between the two countries and the multilateral process.



Task ③ Meetings are an important part of corporations where employees sit together on a common platform, exchange their views and opinions and reach to a solution benefiting the organization and mutually acceptable to all. Read the following tips on meeting etiquette and learn how to behave properly at meetings.

Meeting Etiquette—Codes of Conduct While Attending Meetings





Meeting etiquette refers to codes of behavior an individual ought to follow while attending meetings and discussions at the workplace. Let's go through some meeting etiquette in detail:

- Do all the ground work before attending meetings to ensure maximum participation from your end.
- Never attend meetings without a notepad and a pen. A notepad helps in jotting down the important points for future reference.
- Always keep your cell phone on the silent or vibration mode. Cell phones ringing in the middle of meetings is considered rude and unprofessional. And do not attend phone calls during meetings unless it is an emergency.





Lead-in



- Never be late for meetings. Going late for a meeting is something that is not expected out of a professional. Do not enter the meeting room once the meeting has already begun. It disturbs others.
- Never attend meetings in casuals. Follow a professional dress code.
- Be a good and attentive listener. Listen to what others have to say. You must concentrate and stay alert. Fiddling with the pen or notepad is one of the major distractions in meetings. Do not yawn even if you find the meeting boring.



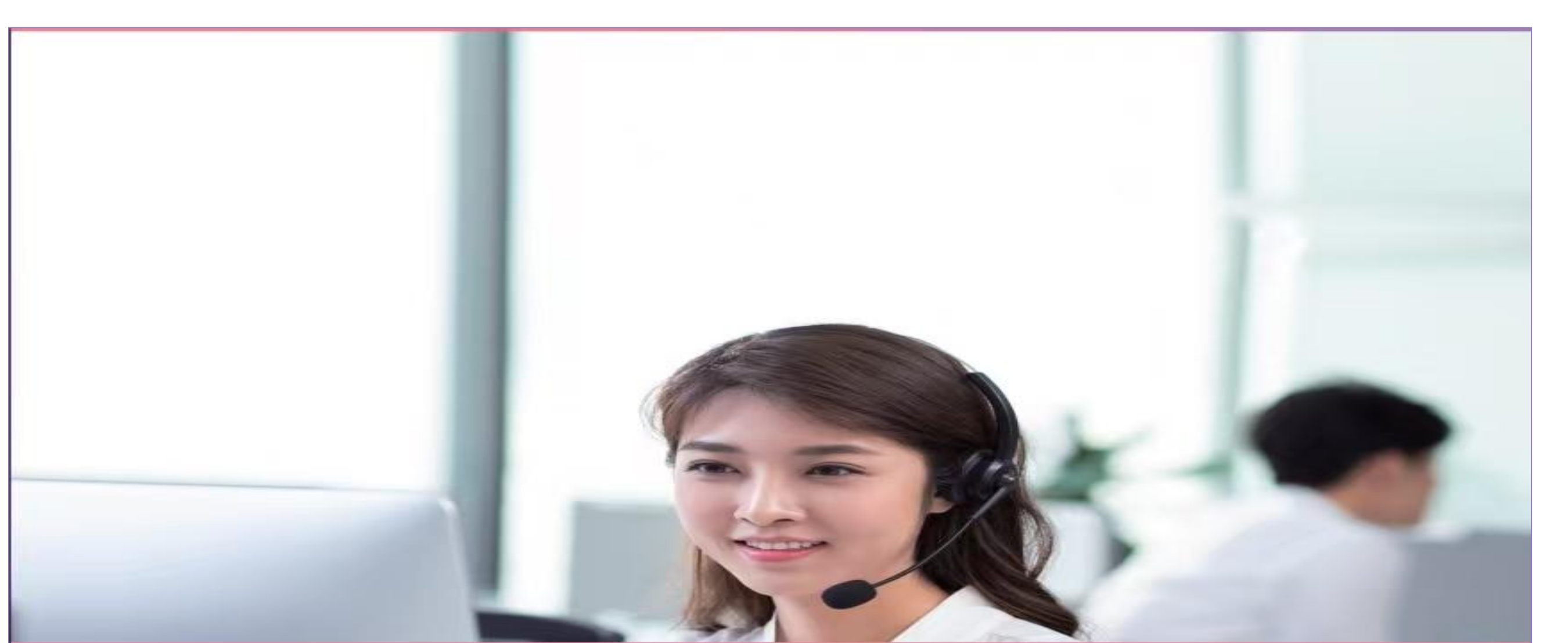


Lead-in



- If you are to speak at the meeting, use whiteboards, projectors, graphs, pointers, slides for better clarity.
- Meetings ought to be interactive and allow others to come up with their suggestions and valuable feedback. A question-answer round must be kept at the end for employees to clear their doubts.
- Speak politely and do respect your colleagues. Do not convert the meeting room into a battle ground.
- Once the meeting is over, minutes of the meeting must be prepared and circulated across all departments for them to take necessary action.





03

Reading



Passage 1

China's Efforts in Fighting Climate Change

课文译文

On October 27th, 2021, China published a white paper, titled “Responding to Climate Change: China’s Policy and Actions”, illustrating its progress in mitigating climate change and sharing its experience and approaches with the rest of the world. It shows the country’s robust development in renewable energy and accelerated low-carbon transformation in recent years.





According to the document, China's carbon intensity in 2020 was 48.4 percent lower than 2005, which means China had more than fulfilled its commitment to the international community. And the country has pledged to further reduce its carbon intensity by over 65 percent by 2030 from the 2005 level.

In addition, China has prioritized the development of renewable energy. The proportion of non-fossil energy in its energy mix was lifted to 15.9 percent in 2020, up 8.5 percentage points from 2005. It aims to raise the figure to around 25 percent by 2030.





China has also been rapidly reducing its energy consumption intensity.

Preliminary calculations show that the reduction from 2011 to 2020 reached 28.7 percent, one of the fastest in the world. During the 13th Five-Year Plan period(2016-2020), China saw average annual economic growth of 5.7 percent with an average energy consumption growth of 2.8 percent, and the amount of energy it saved during the period accounted for about half of the global total.





The country's new energy industry is witnessing strong growth. China has topped the world in new energy vehicle output and sales for the last six years. In the manufacture of wind power and photovoltaic power generation equipment, China has established the most complete industrial chain in the world. By the end of 2020, China had been the largest producer of PV cells and modules, and led in the world in newly-added PV capacity for eight years in a row.





In 2020, China announced new targets and measures for Nationally Determined Contributions. The government aims to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.





译文:

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中国在应对气候变化方面的努力

2021年10月27日，中国发布了一份题为《应对气候变化：中国的政策与行动》的白皮书，展示了其在减缓气候变化方面的进展，并与世界其他国家分享了其经验和做法。白皮书显示，近年来中国在可再生能源方面取得了强劲发展，并加速了低碳转型。





译文:

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根据该文件，2020年中国的碳强度比2005年降低了48.4%，这意味着中国已经超额完成了对国际社会的承诺。中国还承诺到2030年将碳强度在2005年的基础上进一步降低65%以上。

此外，中国优先发展可再生能源。2020年，非化石能源在其能源结构中的比例提升至15.9%，比2005年提高了8.5个百分点。中国计划到2030年将这一比例提高到25%左右。





译文:

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中国还在迅速降低能源消耗强度。初步计算显示，2011年至2020年的降幅达到28.7%，是全球降幅最快的国家之一。在“十三五”规划期间（2016-2020年），中国的年均经济增长率为5.7%，年均能源消耗增长率为2.8%，期间节约的能源量约占全球总量的一半。





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中国的新能源产业正在强劲增长。中国的新能源汽车产量和销量连续六年位居世界第一。在风力和光伏发电设备制造方面，中国建立了全球最完整的产业链。截至2020年底，中国已成为光伏电池和组件的最大生产国，并连续八年新增光伏装机容量全球领先。





译文:

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2020年，中国宣布了新的国家自主贡献目标和措施。政府的目标是在2030年前达到二氧化碳排放峰值，并在2060年前实现碳中和。





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1. **mitigate** v. 缓解, 减轻

e.g.

The new policy aims to mitigate financial risks. 新政策旨在减轻金融风险。

--mitigation n. 缓解, 减轻

e.g.

Climate change mitigation is a global priority. 缓解气候变化是全球优先事项。

--mitigating adj. 缓解的, 减轻的

e.g.

The mitigating factors reduced the severity of the punishment. 减轻因素降低了惩罚的严重性。





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2. **intensity** n. 强度

e.g.

The intensity of her emotions was evident in her voice. 她声音中明显流露出强烈的情感。

-- intense adj. 强烈的，剧烈的

e.g.

The intense heat made it difficult to work outside. 强烈的炎热使得在户外工作变得困难。

--intensify v. 加强，加剧

e.g.

The storm is expected to intensify over the next few hours. 预计风暴将在未来几小时内加剧。

常见搭配：

high/low intensity 高/低强度

intensity of light/sound/emotion 光/声音/情感的强度





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3. **non-fossil** adj. 非化石的

e.g.

Solar and wind power are examples of non-fossil energy sources.

太阳能和风能是非化石能源的例子。

-- non-fossil energy (非化石能源) : 指可再生能源

e.g.

The country is investing heavily in non-fossil energy sources. 该国正在大力投资非化石能源。

常见搭配:

non-fossil fuel 非化石燃料

non-fossil energy sources 非化石能源来源





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4. **witness** v. & n. 见证, 目击

e.g.

Many people witnessed the launch of the new spacecraft. 许多人见证了新航天器的发射。

The documents bear witness to the historical significance of the event. 这些文件证明了该事件的历史意义。

--witnessed adj. 被见证的

e.g.

The event was witnessed by thousands of people. 这一事件被数千人目击。

常见搭配:

witness an event 见证一个事件

bear witness to... 为.....作证





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5. **neutrality** n. 中立, 中和

e.g.

The journalist maintained political neutrality in her reporting.

这位记者在报道中保持了政治中立。

The company aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. 该公司计划到2030年实现碳中和。

--neutral adj. 中立的, 中性的

e.g.

The country remained neutral during the conflict. (该国在冲突期间保持中立。)

--neutralize v. 使中和, 抵消

e.g.

The chemical was used to neutralize the acid. (这种化学物质被用来中和酸。)

常见搭配:

political neutrality (政治中立)

carbon neutrality (碳中和)





Comprehension

Task ① Choose the best answer for each question below.

1. What's the aim of China's publishing this white paper?
 - A. To document its progress in mitigating climate change.
 - B. To share its experience and approaches with the rest of the international community.
 - C. Either A or B.
 - ☒ D. Both A and B.





2. As for carbon intensity, which of the following statements is not true?

A. China has greatly reduced its carbon intensity in recent years.

☒ B. China's commitment to reduce its carbon intensity in 2020 from the 2005 level was 48.4 percent.

C. China had over-delivered its commitment to reducing its carbon intensity before 2021.

D. China will further reduce its carbon intensity in the future.





3. As for energy, which of the following statements is true?

- A. ✓ Lifting the proportion of non-fossil energy in energy mix helps mitigate climate change.
- B. The higher the energy consumption intensity is, the better it is to the climate.
- C. China is the fastest country in the world to reduce its energy consumption intensity.
- D. The amount of energy China consumed from 2016 to 2020 accounted for about half of the global total.





4. In which industry has China established the most complete industrial chain in the world?

A. In new energy vehicle production.

B. In new energy vehicle sales.

☒ C. In the manufacture of wind power and photovoltaic power generation equipment.

D. In the manufacture of PV cells and modules.





5. Which of the following is China's new target in fighting climate change?

- A. ✓ To achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.
- B. To announce new measures for Nationally Determined Contributions.
- C. To top the world in new energy vehicle output and sales.
- D. To lead in the world in newly-added PV capacity.





Vocabulary

Task 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

illustrate

mitigate

accelerate

transformation

approach

witness

peak

emission

preliminary

proportion





1. The government is trying to mitigate the effects of inflation.
2. But the most sensible form of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution.
3. They receive a proportion of their income from the sale of goods and services.
4. His lecture was illustrated with slides taken during the expedition.
5. The subway is part of this city's transformation to a more urban metropolis.





6. The huge attendance figures for the exhibition witness to a healthy interest in modern art.
7. They have also given a preliminary analysis and discussion about the data.
8. He has also called for a(n) acceleration of political reforms.
9. The new approach had wide applicability to all sorts of different problems.
10. Sales tend to peak just before the holidays.





Task 3 Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English, using suitable expressions in the box.

respond to

in a row

share...with...

commitment to

aim to





1. China will not change its determination to share development opportunities with the rest of the world (同世界各国分享发展机遇) .
2. China will not change its commitment to economic globalization (改变推动经济全球化的决心) that is more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all.
3. The annual incomes of both urban and rural residents in Zhejiang ranked tops in China for 21 and 37 years in a row (连续21 年和 37 年), respectively.





4. The Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Initiative is to encourage countries to reduce plastic pollution and respond to climate change (应对气候变化).
5. New products that aim to reach the stated goals (旨在实现既定目标) have continuously come out in recent years, helping reduce energy consumption.





Translation

Task 4 Translate the sentences into English, using the expressions in brackets.

1. 作为世界上最大的发展中国家，中国高度重视应对气候变化。（response to climate change）

As the largest developing country in the world, China attaches great importance to its response to climate change.





2. 实现碳达峰、碳中和是中国深思熟虑做出的重大战略决策。（peaking carbon emissions and subsequent carbon neutrality）

To achieve the goals of peaking carbon emissions and subsequent carbon neutrality is one of China's major strategies, defined after careful consideration.

3. 中国全面致力于以生态环境保护和绿色低碳生活方式为重点的高质量发展。（prioritize eco-environmental protection and green and low-carbon way of life）

China is fully committed to high-quality development that prioritizes eco-environmental protection and green and low-carbon way of life.





4. 中国持续严格控制高耗能、高排放项目盲目扩张。（energy-intensive and high-emission projects）

China has strictly controlled the haphazard expansion of energy-intensive and high-emission projects.

5. 中国不断加大节能减排力度，加快能源结构调整。（accelerate energy mix readjustment）

China has continuously intensified its efforts in energy conservation and emissions reduction and accelerated energy mix readjustment.





Passage 2

课文译文

COP 15 Places Eco-civilization Under the Spotlight

1. Greater support was urged for developing nations on biodiversity conservation on the opening day of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15) in Kunming, Yunnan Province. The meeting's theme is “Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth”.





2. More than 1,800 participants will gather at a forum on ecological civilization. The forum will cover a wide range of topics, including coping with climate change and nature-based ecological protection and restoration.

3. On the COP 15 opening ceremony, it was said that China has stuck to an ecology-first path for green development and hopes to step up cooperation as well as exchanges with all parties. And China will advance biodiversity protection with greater and more tangible efforts.





4. Stressing the importance of adhering to the principles of fairness, transparency and state-driven efforts, a leader called for developing countries' concerns about funding support, technology and capacity building to be accommodated. Countries should seek common ground, follow a path that is ambitious and practical and formulate post-2020 goals in a scientific manner. Countries should explore more channels of funding and provide greater support for biodiversity protection.





5. China will formulate a national biodiversity protection strategy and action plan for the new era and incorporate biodiversity protection into the mid-term and long-term development plans of all regions.

6. “We will press ahead with major biodiversity protection projects and further enhance protection methods to make sure that important ecosystems, species and hereditary resources are fully protected. Public education and public participation in eco-protection will also be encouraged,” the leader added.





译文:

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COP 15 将生态文明置于聚光灯下

1.在云南省昆明市举行的联合国《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会（COP 15）开幕日，呼吁为发展中国家在生物多样性保护方面提供更多支持。此次会议的主题是“生态文明：共建地球生命共同体”。





译文:

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2.超过1800名参与者将齐聚生态文明论坛。论坛将涵盖广泛的主题，包括应对气候变化和基于自然的生态保护与恢复。

3.在COP 15开幕式上，提到中国坚持走生态优先的绿色发展道路，并希望加强与各方的合作与交流。中国将以更大力度和更切实的努力推进生物多样性保护。





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4.一位领导人强调了坚持公平、透明和国家驱动原则的重要性，呼吁考虑发展中国家在资金支持、技术和能力建设方面的关切。各国应寻求共同点，遵循既雄心勃勃又切实可行的道路，并以科学的方式制定2020年后的目标。各国应探索更多资金渠道，为生物多样性保护提供更大支持。





译文:

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5.中国将制定新时代国家生物多样性保护战略和行动计划，并将生物多样性保护纳入各地区中长期发展规划。

6.该领导人补充道：“我们将推进重大生物多样性保护项目，进一步完善保护方法，确保重要生态系统、物种和遗传资源得到充分保护。同时，将鼓励公众教育和公众参与生态保护。”





Back

1. **ecological** adj. 生态的

e.g.

Human activities can disrupt the ecological balance. 人类活动可能破坏生态平衡。

--ecology n. 生态学

e.g.

She studied ecology to understand how ecosystems function.
她学习生态学以了解生态系统的运作。

--ecologist n. 生态学家

e.g.

The ecologist conducted research on forest ecosystems.
这位生态学家对森林生态系统进行了研究。

常见搭配:

ecological balance 生态平衡

ecological footprint 生态足迹





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2. **forum** n. 论坛，讨论会

e.g.

The climate summit is an important international forum. 气候峰会是一个重要的国际论坛。

--forums (pl.) : 多个论坛

e.g.

Online forums are popular for discussing various topics.
在线论坛是讨论各种话题的热门平台。

常见搭配：

international forum 国际论坛

public forum 公共论坛





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3. **biodiversity** n. 生物多样性

e.g.

Efforts to protect biodiversity are crucial for the planet's health.

保护生物多样性的努力对地球的健康至关重要。

--biodiverse adj. 生物多样性的

e.g.

The Amazon rainforest is one of the most biodiverse regions on Earth.

亚马逊雨林是地球上生物多样性最丰富的地区之一。

常见搭配:

protect biodiversity 保护生物多样性

loss of biodiversity 生物多样性的丧失





Back

4. **adhere to** v. 坚持，遵守

e.g.

All employees must adhere to the company's rules. 所有员工必须遵守公司的规则。

The organization adheres to the principles of transparency and fairness. 该组织坚持透明和公平的原则。

--adherence n. 坚持，遵守

e.g.

Strict adherence to safety protocols is required. 必须严格遵守安全协议。

常见搭配：

adhere to principles 坚持原则

adhere to rules 遵守规则





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5. **era** n. 时代，纪元

e.g.

The invention of the internet marked the beginning of a new era.

互联网的发明标志着一个新时代的开始。

--eras (pl.) : 多个时代

e.g.

Different eras in history have shaped modern society. 历史上的不同时代塑造了现代社会。

常见搭配：

new era (新时代)

digital era (数字时代)





Back

6. **hereditary** adj. 遗传的，世袭的

e.g.

Some hereditary diseases can be detected through genetic testing.

一些遗传疾病可以通过基因检测发现。

--heredity n. 遗传

e.g.

Heredity plays a significant role in determining physical traits.

遗传在决定身体特征方面起着重要作用。

常见搭配：

hereditary disease 遗传疾病

hereditary traits 遗传特征





Task ① Match the following subtitles with their appropriate paragraphs in the passage.

5 A. Biodiversity protection is included in the development plans of all regions in China.

6 B. Chinese people will be encouraged to join in eco-protection.

4 C. Funding for biodiversity protection is a big concern especially for developing countries.

1 D. Kunming, China was chosen as the venue of COP15.

3 E. An important speech was made at the opening ceremony of COP15.





Vocabulary

Task 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

conservation

address

adhere to

advance

incorporate

call for

tangible

formulate

press

species





1. He is due to address a conference on human rights next week.
2. Chinese national folk music is an important part of human intangible cultural heritage.
3. Despite recent advancements in 3D food printing, the industry has many challenges to overcome.
4. In addition to government involvement, we also call for individual efforts.
5. Some environmentalists urged that the government take effective measures to conserve the wildlife.





6. The map shows the distribution of this species across the world.
7. We must adhere to the principle of making study serve the practical purpose.
8. Some are pressing private equity groups to stop investing.
9. At the same time, the management strategy should be formulated in scientific ways.
10. We have incorporated all the latest safety features into the design.





Task 3 Complete the passage with suitable words in the box. You may not use any of the words more than once.

A. alarming

B. gathering

C. successes

D. adhere

E. identifying

F. reverse

G. transparency

H. elaborating

I. inadequate

J. restoration

K. enhance

L. conservation

M. address

N. tangible

O. defining





Reading



Inger Andersen, executive director of the UN Environment Programme, called for more support to help developing nations achieve their goals to counter a grim biodiversity 1 _____ **L** situation. The costs of our “suicidal war” against nature are growing at an 2 _____ **A** rate, Andersen said. “As the UN secretary-general has said, making peace with nature is a 3 _____ **O** task of the 21st century,” she added.

The world’s efforts have not been sufficient to 4 _____ **F** the damage done by humankind to nature, she said. When the 2010 Aichi biodiversity targets ended in 2020, the world had some 5 _____ **C**. However, the action, ambition and impact were 6 _____ **I**.

COP 15, the largest UN 7 _____ **B** on biodiversity in a decade, is tasked with 8 _____ **H** on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and 9 _____ **E** new protection goals through 2030. This is an opportunity for “us all”, and the world needs to take clear and 10 _____ **N** action, she said.





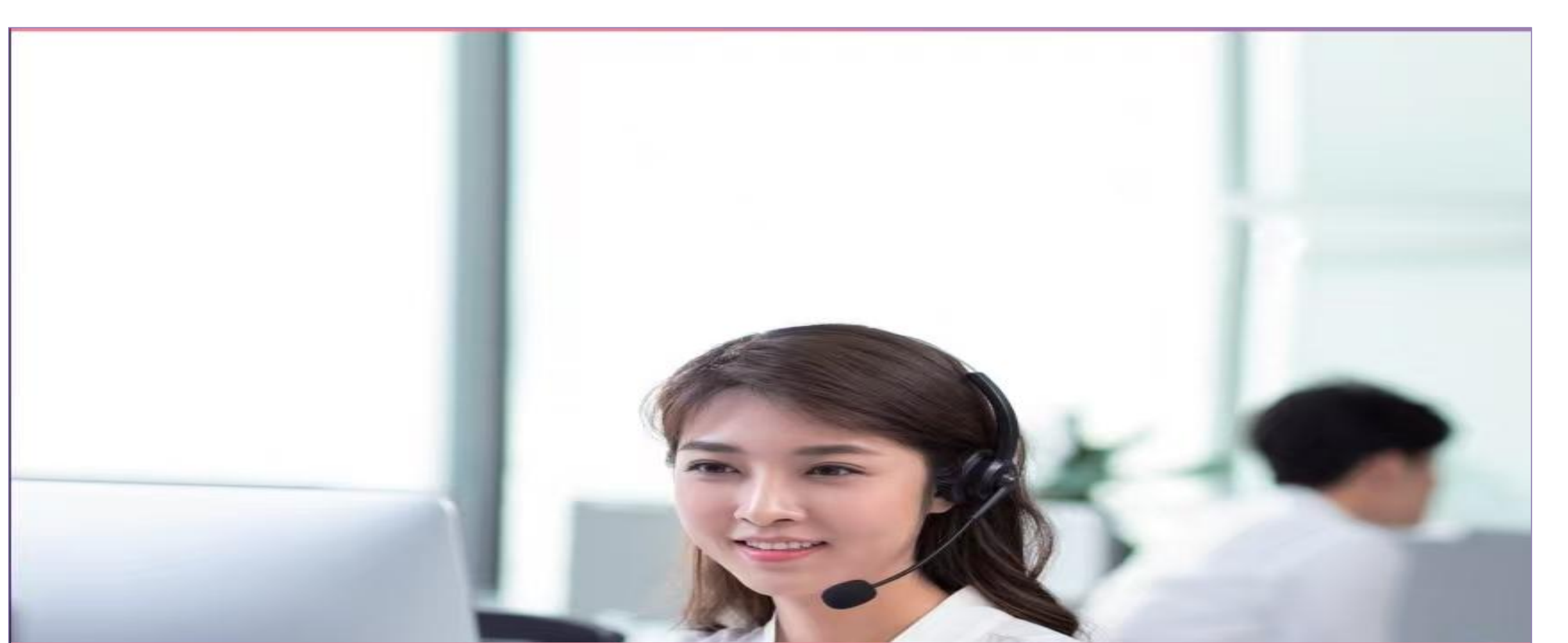
Translation

Task ④ Translate the following Chinese paragraph into English.

各方应承诺实施 2020 年后全球生物多样性框架。应将自然置于决策的核心，并纠正治理和市场的缺陷。金融系统需要将生物多样性纳入其评估和规划。我们需要从所有来源调动更多的资源，包括资金、技术和能力来支持发展中国家实现其生物多样性保护的目标。

All parties should commit to implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Nature should be placed at the heart of decision-making and the shortcomings of governance and markets should be corrected. Financial systems need to incorporate biodiversity in their assessments and planning. We need to mobilize much greater resources from all sources, including finance, technology and the capacity to support developing countries to achieve their goals of biodiversity conservation.





04

Writing

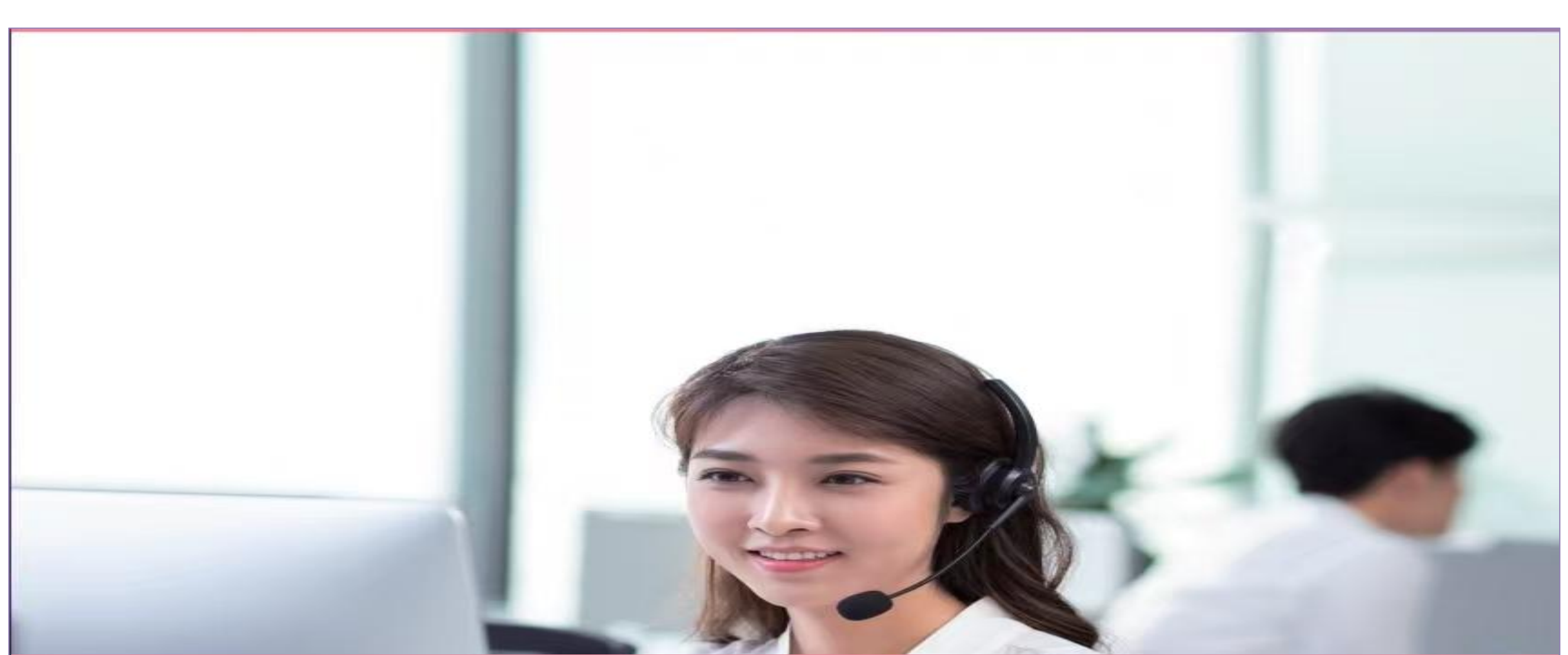


Directions

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of “On the Low-carbon Life” . You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 目前人们很崇尚低碳生活;
2. 低碳生活的重要性;
3. 如何创建低碳生活。





05

Cultural Reading



Chinese Solar Terms

A solar term is any of 24 points in traditional East Asian lunisolar calendars (阴阳历) that matches a particular astronomical event or signifies some natural phenomena. The points are spaced 15° apart along the ecliptic (黄道) and are used by lunisolar calendars to stay synchronized with the seasons, which is crucial for agrarian societies.

The solar terms are also used to calculate intercalary months (闰月) in East Asian calendars: which month is repeated depends on the position of the sun at the time.

Because the sun's speed along the ecliptic varies depending on the earth-sun distance, the number of days that it takes the sun to travel between each pair of solar terms varies slightly throughout the year.





The terms originated in the Yellow River basin during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty and were officially adopted by the government during the Western Han. While the length of the terms was based on the movement of the sun, the names were chosen based on the changes in temperature, weather, rainfall and other natural phenomena in the Yellow River basin region. They served as an instruction manual of sorts for farmers, allowing them to know what to expect or do during certain periods of the year.

Solar terms originated in China, and then spread to countries in the East Asian cultural sphere. Although each term was named based on the seasonal changes of climate in North China Plain, people living in different climates still use it with no changes. This is exhibited by the fact that traditional Chinese, Hanja (朝鲜 / 韩国 汉字), and Kanji (日本 汉字) characters for most of the solar terms are identical. On December 1, 2016, 24 Solar Terms were listed as UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage.

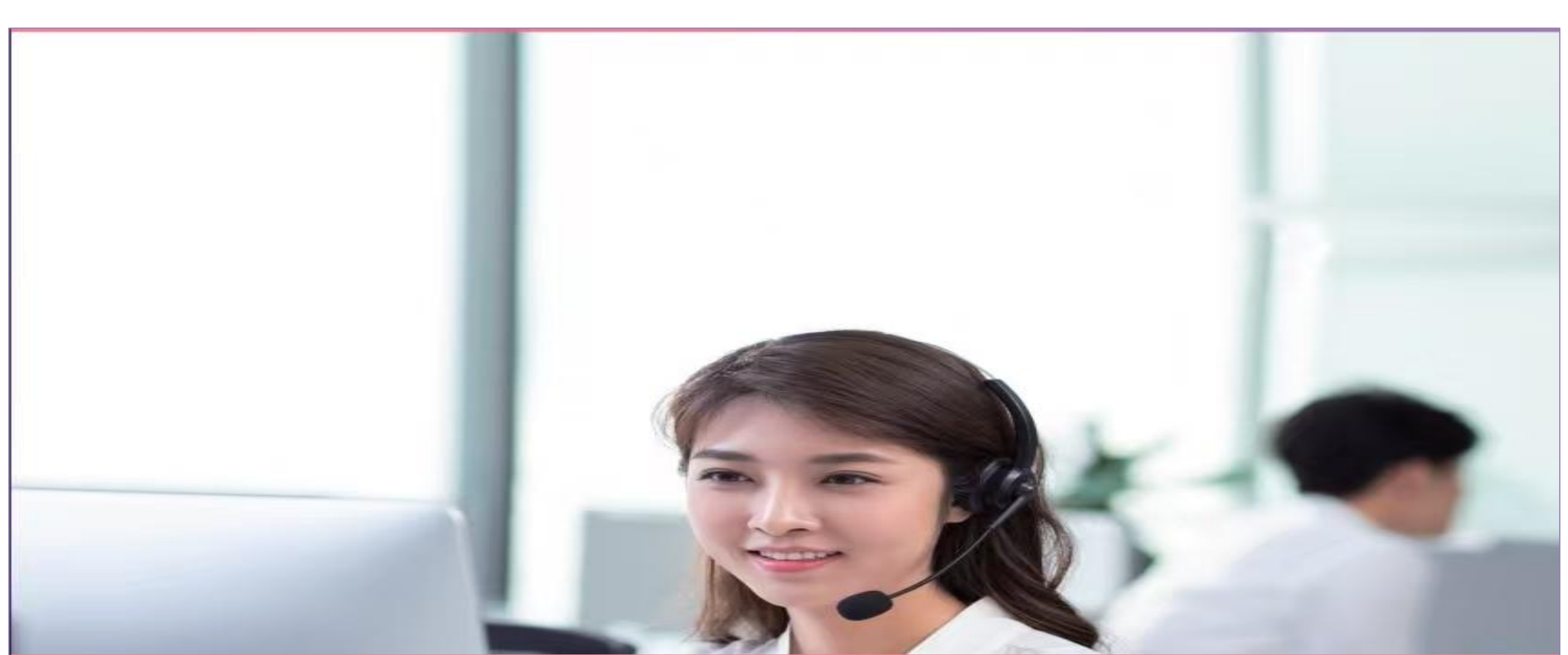




Translation

Translate the last paragraph into Chinese.





06

Glossary



Passage 1

illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] v. 说明； 图解； （为书） 作插图

mitigate ['mɪtɪgeɪt] v. 减轻； 缓和

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] n. 途径； 方法

robust [rəʊ'bʌst] a. 强健的； 稳固的

renewable [rɪ'njuːəbl] a. 可更新的； 可再生的

accelerate [ək'seləreɪt] v. 促进； 加快

transformation [ˌtrænsfə'meɪʃn] n. 转型； 转化； 改造





intensity [ɪn'tensəti] n. 强度； 强烈； 紧张

pledge [pledʒ] v. 发誓； 保证

prioritize [praɪ'ɔ:rətaɪz] v. 按优先顺序处理； 给予.....优先权

proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃn] n. 比例； 部分

fossil ['fɒsl] n. 化石

energy mix 能源组合

consumption [kən'sʌmpʃn] n. 消费； 消耗

energy consumption intensity 能耗强度





preliminary [pri'liminəri] a. 初步的； 预备的； 开始的

witness ['witnəs] v. 目击； 经历； 见证 n. 目击者； 证人

photovoltaic [ˌfəʊtəʊvɒl'teɪk] a. 光电的， 光伏的

in a row 成一排； 连续地

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDPs) 国家自主贡献

peak [pi:k] v. 达到顶峰； 使处于顶点 n. 尖端； 山顶； 顶峰

carbon dioxide 二氧化碳

emission [i'mɪʃn] n. 排放； 散发

neutrality [nju:'træləti] n. 中和； 中立





Passage 2

spotlight ['spɒtlaɪt] n. 聚光灯； 公众注意中心

urge [ɜːdʒ] v. 驱策； 鼓励； 催促

biodiversity [ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜːsəti] n. 生物多样性

conservation [ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃn] n. 保存； 保护

ecological [ˌiːkə'lɒdʒɪkl] a. 生态的； 生态学的

participant [pɑː'tɪsɪpənt] n. 参与者

cope with 对付； 应付； 处理

restoration [ˌrestə'reɪʃn] n. 恢复； 归还； 复位





stick to 坚持；遵守

step up 增加；加快；提升

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] v. 推进；前进；增长

tangible ['tændʒəbl] a. 可触摸的；实际的；有形的

adhere to 坚持；依附

transparency [træns'pærənsi] n. 透明度

formulate ['fɔ:mjuleɪt] v. 规划；制订

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] v. （把.....）合并，使并入





press [pres] v. 施加压力，迫切要求

enhance [ɪn'hɑːns] v. 提高；增加；加强

species ['spiːʃiːz] n. （单复同）物种

hereditary [hə'redɪtri] a. 世袭的；遗传的





THANKS