

# 1 UNIT

## Mind the gap

### Set the scene

China's reform and opening up, which is considered a turning point in China's development, has brought about great changes in virtually every field. China has impressed the world by transforming itself from a low-cost manufacturing economy to an innovation-led one. It is now riding the wave of digitalization and evolving into a global tech hub. Chinese millennials, being digital natives, are more globally aware and have influenced the world in diverse ways. All these changes have affected other countries' perceptions of China.

### Learning objectives

**Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to:**

- talk about China's development over the past decades and discuss the characteristics of Chinese millennials;
- use data or other statistical information to describe changes and trends in your writing;
- evaluate different perceptions of China and Chinese youngsters.



The root of all under heaven is in the state. The root of a state is in the family.

— Mencius



**Reading 1**

**From “made in China” to “created in China” P5**

**Reading 2**

**Dawn of the Chinese millennials P15**

**Unit project**

**Chinese youth in the new area P22**

Get ready to read



Video clip

NEW WORDS

**overnight** *a.* 夜间的;  
只供一夜的

**suspiciously** *ad.*  
怀疑地

**permanent**  
**residence** (P.R.)  
永久居留权

**van** *n.* 面包车

**puppet** *n.* (牵线)木偶

Watch for information

How do foreigners see China? Watch a video clip in which Bill Brown, a professor at Xiamen University, is writing a letter to his parents, sharing with them what he has experienced in China. Then complete the timeline with information from the video clip.



- He took a long flight from Los Angeles to Hong Kong and took an 18-hour 1) \_\_\_\_\_ to Xiamen.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and water supply were sometimes cut off for days at a time.

- He became the first 3) \_\_\_\_\_ in Fujian Province.



- He bought a 15-passenger high-ceiling van and finished a 40,000 km drive around China in 4) \_\_\_\_\_.
- China was changing everywhere.



- He was amazed by the high-speed train which was 5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- He started to practice Chinese martial arts.
- He developed new interests in Chinese puppets and 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

Watch and discuss

Have you ever heard any foreigner talking about their experience in China? Is their experience similar to Bill Brown's? What is their perception of China?





From "MADE in China"  
to "CREATED in China"

- 1 In late September 2022, I went to visit a famous **entrepreneur** in Zhongguancun. I entered his office complex<sup>1</sup> from the back door. **Mistakenly**, I took the wrong lift and, as if tripping through a **wormhole**, found myself in the Beijing of the past century.
- 2 In the late 1990s, Zhongguancun, now sometimes referred to as China's Silicon Valley, was largely known for its electronics markets **sprawling** along the neighborhood. There were several high-rise buildings, in which you could **wander** around vast open floors packed with **stalls** selling a wide **spectrum** of tech devices from DVD players to phones, cameras to TVs, USB **cords** to printers. Most of them were manufactured or **assembled** in China.
- 3 Now, the electronics markets in Zhongguancun are mostly gone. Standing **amid** the **glittering** office complex, which is home to some of the most promising high-tech start-ups and R&D<sup>2</sup> companies, you can hardly imagine what it was like only a few decades ago.
- 4 There are still some **holdouts** here, so it's easy to slip into an older lift, as I did, and find yourself surrounded by keyboards and printers. But this contrast also reminds you of just how quickly China is changing. "Some people in Silicon Valley still think all China can do is **clone** their ideas, but that's out of date. Now I see China as a major driving force for **innovation** and lots of companies in Western countries are copying China," said an investor working between China and America.

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### Notes

- 1 Here "complex" is used as a noun, meaning "a group of buildings, or a large building with many parts, used for a particular purpose."  
*e.g. Making an apartment complex more environmentally friendly can save money.*
  - 2 R&D is an abbreviation for "research and development." Here it means the part of a business concerned with studying new ideas and planning new products.  
*e.g. Businesses need to train their workers better, and spend more on R&D.*
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- 5 For now, these worlds **coexist**: the China of the past and the China of the future. But **increasingly**, the one that draws the world's attention is not the factory-and-warehouse aspect of China, but the new innovation-driven China that is **poised** to reshape the future of global technology, with growing strength in fields ranging from **artificial intelligence** to **drones**. The international community describes China's great development and achievements as "**miracles**." What is the **impetus** behind these miracles? That's why I went to meet with this entrepreneur.
- 6 He told me that China's tech landscape<sup>3</sup> back in the 1990s would be **unrecognizable** to a young person of today. Foreign brands **reigned supreme** in the mobile phone **sector**, e-commerce was just a **glimmer** in an entrepreneur's eye, and the potential of the Internet was only vaguely realized.
- 7 However, China has **accomplished** a remarkable **feat** in **transforming** itself from a low-cost manufacturing economy to a higher-value, innovation-led one, in only a few decades. According to the Global Innovation Index 2021 released by the World Intellectual Property Organization, China ranks 12th, moving up two places from 14th in 2020, and maintaining **momentum** for nine **consecutive** years.
- 8 "The rise of China as an innovation **hub** has not happened **overnight**," the entrepreneur said. "This can be explained by China's consistent and favorable innovation policies for more than three decades, as well as by the fact that it has **impressively** increased spending on education, science, and technology." According to official data, Chinese investments in R&D have **burgeoned** since the turn of the

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### Notes

- 3 Here "landscape" means "the general situation in which a particular activity takes place."  
e.g. *This country's economic landscape has changed dramatically since the turn of the century.*
-

century, increasing more than ten times since 2000 and reaching a high<sup>4</sup> of 2.4 percent of GDP<sup>5</sup> in 2020.

- 9 More importantly, China has the ability to translate pro-innovation<sup>6</sup> policy and innovation inputs into sound results, such as technological **breakthroughs** and high-tech products. After years of hard work, China is now leading the world in the field of **aerospace** technology, high-speed railways, 5G-enabled technologies, artificial intelligence, and deep-sea exploration. In the long term, some of these innovations might have **profound** effects on the economy and industry, pretty much like how the invention of electricity and computers changed human life.
- 10 “Innovation is leading China to ride the wave of digitalization and **evolve** into a global tech hub. And the country is **envisioning** a shift from ‘made in China’ to ‘created in China,’ from ‘Chinese speed’ to ‘Chinese quality,’ and from ‘Chinese products’ to ‘Chinese brands,’” he added.
- 11 Walking out of the building around 7 p.m. after the interview, I found a complex of buildings still brightly lit, probably with many employees working hard on China’s next big innovation.
- 12 It is no wonder that when a few weeks ago I talked to a group of Chinese executives about their recent trip to Silicon Valley, the **consensus** was confidence. “What Silicon Valley has done is impressive, but now I see the most potential in China,” said one executive. The world celebrates Silicon Valley as a center of innovation, but many Chinese executives, particularly from China’s growing technology sector, feel increasingly convinced that they can compete **head-to-head**, engineer by engineer, with the best in Silicon Valley or other innovation hubs.
- 13 Indeed, the country has more than its share of world-class companies that are increasingly rising in **rankings** on size, growth, and, most significantly, innovation. With a huge capital investment, an educated and ambitious **workforce**, a can-do spirit, impressive companies, and a **dogged** spirit to achieve, China is sure to lead in the era of innovation.
- 14 Next time someone tells you China doesn’t innovate, suggest that they take a closer look.

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## Notes

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- 4 Here “high” is used as a noun, meaning “the highest price, number, temperature, etc. that has ever been recorded, or that has been recorded within a particular period of time.”  
*e.g. The price of oil reached a new high this week.*
  - 5 GDP is the abbreviation for “gross domestic product.” It refers to the total value of all goods and services produced in a country, in one year, except for income received from abroad. It is considered the world’s most powerful statistical indicator of national development and progress.
  - 6 As a prefix, “pro-” can be added to adjectives and nouns in order to form adjectives, meaning “supporting or approving of sth.”  
*e.g. People are strongly recommended to adopt pro-environmental or eco-friendly behavior.*
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## Read and understand

### Global understanding

Read the passage and complete the table with no more than THREE words from the passage for each answer.

#### Present

- China is a major driving force for 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and is poised to reshape the future of 6) \_\_\_\_\_.
- China is leading the world in the field of aerospace technology, 7) \_\_\_\_\_, 5G-enabled technologies, artificial intelligence, and deep-sea exploration.
- China is riding the wave of 8) \_\_\_\_\_ and evolving into a global tech hub.

#### Past

- China's economy was marked by low-cost 1) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Foreign brands 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mobile phone sector.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was just a glimmer in an entrepreneur's eye.
- The potential of the Internet was only 4) \_\_\_\_\_ realized.

### China's tech landscape

#### Future

- China will transform itself from "made in China" to "9) \_\_\_\_\_," from "Chinese speed" to "Chinese quality," and from "Chinese products" to "10) \_\_\_\_\_."
- China is sure to lead in the era of innovation.

## Detailed understanding

Read the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

- \_\_\_ 1. China's tech devices, such as cameras, DVD players, and printers, were mainly imported from foreign countries in the late 1990s.
- \_\_\_ 2. China's great development and achievements are viewed as incredible by the international community.
- \_\_\_ 3. One important reason for the rise of China as an innovation hub is its pro-innovation policies.
- \_\_\_ 4. 5G-enabled technologies and deep-sea exploration have had a considerable impact on human life.
- \_\_\_ 5. There is a general consensus among many Chinese executives that China has the ability to compete with other innovation hubs in the world.
- \_\_\_ 6. China is home to the largest share of world-class companies.

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## Read and think

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### Clear up the misconception

According to an investor working between China and America, "some people in Silicon Valley still think all China can do is clone their ideas, but that's out of date." The author mentions that "after years of hard work, China is now leading the world in the field of aerospace technology, high-speed railways, 5G-enabled technologies, artificial intelligence, and deep-sea exploration." Given the opportunity, how would you clear up the misconception held by the people in Silicon Valley? Choose one of the fields mentioned above, collect relevant information about China's latest development in this particular field, and use it as evidence to support your idea.

### Vision of "created in China"

China is envisioning a shift from "made in China" to "created in China." Work in groups to talk about what contribution you can make to fulfilling the goal of "created in China" from the perspective of your major.



## Read and practice

### Synonyms

Replace the italicized parts in the sentences with words from the passage. Change the form if necessary.

1. His great success over time is attributed to his *persistent* determination to learn from failure.
2. Now that he's grown up, he no longer takes a *strong* interest in his stamp collection.
3. The place has *gradually developed* from a small fishing community into a thriving tourist resort.
4. *Chang'e 4*, the first spacecraft ever to land on the far side of the Moon, is a significant *achievement* of engineering.
5. Bristol is the largest *center* of culture, employment, and education in South West England.
6. Many young entrepreneurs *wrongly* think that price alone is the deciding factor in winning customers.
7. It's often difficult to *imagine* a new technology when we first hear about it.
8. This art festival provides a further *stimulus* for the creative and performing arts in Australia.

### Similar words

Complete the sentences with words from the pairs. Change the form if necessary.

#### 1 wander wonder

- A. They \_\_\_\_\_ at the beauty of the flowers, the blueness of the sky, and the depth of the bright water.
- B. In winter you are advised to \_\_\_\_\_ around the city and take romantic photos of the architecture blanketed with snow.

#### 2 glitter glimmer

- A. This class is for anyone who has a \_\_\_\_\_ of curiosity about what's possible for themselves.
- B. As he grows mature, he realizes that all that \_\_\_\_\_ is not gold.

#### 3 transform transmit

- A. Writing makes it possible to \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge from person to person, across cultures and time.
- B. The energy released by the chain reaction is \_\_\_\_\_ into heat.

#### 4 evolve resolve

- A. Optimism allows us to \_\_\_\_\_ our ideas, improve our situation, and hope for a better tomorrow.
- B. The school provides a supportive and positive environment where students are able to learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties.

#### 5 consistent consecutive

- A. She hoped to become the first female track and field athlete to win three individual Olympic titles in three \_\_\_\_\_ games.
- B. By being \_\_\_\_\_ in our efforts, we can gradually build up momentum and achieve real progress toward our goal.

#### 6 consensus consent

- A. Doctors must obtain the informed \_\_\_\_\_ of all patients before giving any treatment.
- B. There is a general \_\_\_\_\_ among teachers that children should have a broad understanding of the world.

### Language in use

Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

- I have been advised against going to the east coast because \_\_\_\_\_ (那里总是游人如织).
- Students can choose \_\_\_\_\_ (从各种各样课程中) ranging from Chinese literature to traditional Chinese medicine.
- China \_\_\_\_\_ (拥有世界上最大的数字社会), with about 1.05 billion netizens.
- Science and technology have always been \_\_\_\_\_ (人类进步的重要推动力).
- China, the world's largest vehicle market, \_\_\_\_\_ (蓄势待发, 将成为电动汽车的全球出口中心) in the era of innovation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (能够迅速将知识转化为行动的能力) is the ultimate competitive advantage for an organization.

## Banked cloze

Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

burgeoning	bustling	committed	defined	feat
hubs	impetus	increasingly	innovation	largely
occupied	policies	ranked	supreme	vaguely

China has been the engine of global economic growth. As one of the world's fastest growing economies, China's widespread economic prosperity is impressive. Today its economy is more than three times as big as it was in 2010.

The story of China's 1) \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth, which is without any doubt a remarkable 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in human history, has drawn the world's attention. The West has begun to realize that China's rise will, indeed, change the world.

More than a decade ago, China relied 3) \_\_\_\_\_ on cheap manufacturing.

The West believed that China would for long remain essentially 4) \_\_\_\_\_ by imitation, unable to match the West's capacity for 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

But China has proven to have a highly innovative economy. Shenzhen has come to rival Silicon Valley while Chinese enterprises can compete with the best in Silicon Valley or other innovation

6) \_\_\_\_\_. Far from this being a product of copying, the Chinese are

7) \_\_\_\_\_ engaging in groundbreaking innovation: China 8) \_\_\_\_\_

first in terms of global patent filings (专利申请) in 2021, indicative of its strong

9) \_\_\_\_\_ for building an innovation-driven economy. One should not forget

that China is an incredibly rich and intellectually endowed civilization that has always been profoundly 10) \_\_\_\_\_ to learning and education.

## Read and translate

Translate the paragraph into English.

《中国制造 2025》被称为中国版“工业 4.0”。新工业革命的关键在于实现从“中国制造”到“中国创造”再到“中国智造”的转变。如果我国想提升在全球产业链中的地位，就必须从世界制造工厂转变为世界创新基地。这意味着我国要研发自主核心技术，以加速诸如新一代信息技术、生物技术、新能源、航空技术等新兴产业的发展。

# Read and write

## Describe trends and report statistical information

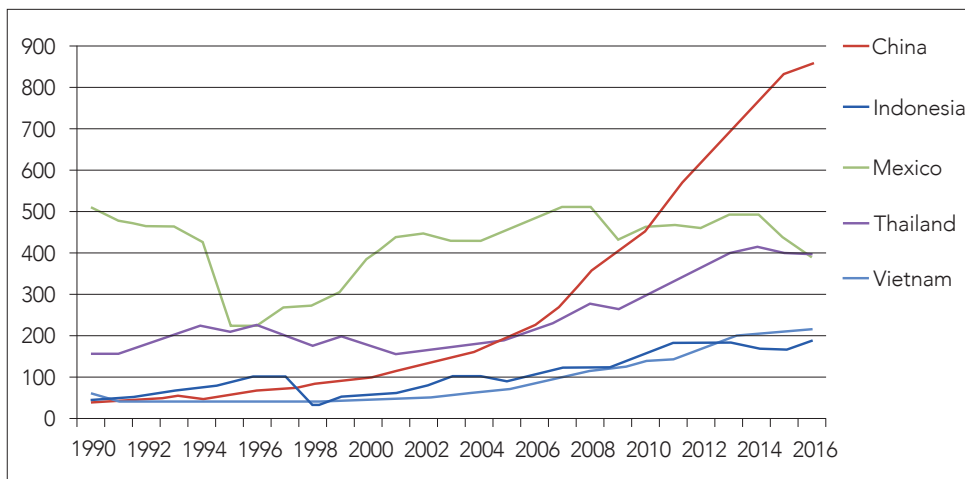
**Step 1** In order to make ideas more convincing, writers sometimes need to describe trends, compare and contrast data, or report statistical information. Specific words and expressions will thus be employed to present relevant data and figures. Read the passage again and underline the words and expressions describing changes, trends, and percentages.

**Step 2** Work in pairs to brainstorm some words and expressions describing changes, trends, and percentages.

<b>Words and expressions describing changes and trends</b>	↑ ↓ → ~→
<b>Words and expressions describing the degree of changes</b>	
<b>Words and expressions describing percentages</b>	

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**Step 3** The graph below shows information about average monthly wages (US dollars) in China and other selected countries between 1990 and 2016. Write a summary of the information in around 120 words by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit



## Get ready to read



Video clip

### NEW WORDS

**approximation** *n.*

粗略估算

**liberal** *a.* 思想开明的

**conservative** *a.* 保守的

**supervision** *n.* 照看;

监督

**oriented** *a.* 重视的;

感兴趣的

**entrepreneurial** *a.*

具有创业素质的

**cynical** *a.* 愤世嫉俗的

**disaffected** *a.* 不满的;

不忠的

**savvy** *n.* 见识

**collaboration** *n.* 合作

### Watch for information

Sociologist Karl Mannheim puts forward the term of “generational location,” which designates (指定) the beginning and ending dates for potential inclusion in any given generation. During the time period, all members of the generation share similar collective experiences. Now watch a video clip about five different living generations in the US and complete the table with no more than TWO words from the video clip for each answer.

<b>Traditionalists (the silent generation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>value hard work, 1) _____, and practicality;</li> <li>hate 2) _____ behavior due to the scarcity of resources at that time;</li> <li>tend to be 3) _____ of authority and their elders.</li> </ul>
<b>Baby boomers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>changed a lot about American society, particularly 4) _____ and marketing;</li> <li>did a lot of the spending and had a huge impact on the economy;</li> <li>started out 5) _____ when involved in political and social movements;</li> <li>became more conservative when older.</li> </ul>
<b>Generation X</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>became more 6) _____ because of less supervision;</li> <li>became more entrepreneurial than their parents and grandparents due to the increasing use of computers;</li> <li>were much more cynical and disaffected as teens and young adults;</li> <li>developed a keen interest in 7) _____.</li> </ul>
<b>Millennials (Gen Y)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are labeled by other generations as selfish, lazy, impatient, overly sensitive, etc.;</li> <li>are much more 8) _____ than their predecessors;</li> <li>have social 9) _____.</li> </ul>
<b>Centennials (Gen Z)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have a very different relationship with 10) _____ than previous generations;</li> <li>have entrepreneurial spirit;</li> <li>value collaboration.</li> </ul>

### Watch and discuss

Do you know any particular “generational location” in China? If so, what defining features do different generations have?

# D A W N

of the

## CHINESE MILLENNIALS<sup>1</sup>

- 1 As the clock struck twelve to welcome the new year, I noticed that Chinese people of all ages were suddenly posting pictures of themselves at 18 on social media. They **reminded** about their youth, and **regretfully remarked** how fast time had flown.
- 2 Curious, I asked my colleagues about the **phenomenon**. Did something happen that led to this **outpouring**? Or was this an annual *Auld Lang Syne*<sup>2</sup>-type ritual?
- 3 It turned out to be a **spontaneous** movement to express **amazement** that someone born in 2000 would be an 18-year-old adult this year. This movement eventually evolved into people posting pictures of themselves at that age.
- 4 Other than feeling old, I started to think about how an 18-year-old Chinese has all the advantages of modern China, including the possibility to develop into global citizens, in contrast to their parents and grandparents. They were the first generation to experience the benefits of China's reform and opening up, which



### Notes

- 1 Millennials, also known as Generation Y or Gen Y (born in the 1980s, 1990s, or early 2000s), are the demographic cohort ( 人口群体 ) following Generation X (born from the early-to-mid 1960s to the early 1980s) and preceding Generation Z (born from the mid-2000s through today).
- 2 *Auld Lang Syne*, roughly translated into "for old times' sake," is a Scottish song about preserving old friendships and looking back at the events of the year. As the clock strikes midnight on New Year's Eve, people will perform the centuries-old ritual of singing this song to say goodbye to the passing year.



began in 1978. Unlike their parents, who lived through **hardship** and poverty, they have never experienced an economic **downturn**. In fact, China's average GDP growth was nearly 10 percent **per annum** from 1979 to 2010. Born and raised as the country's wealth was rapidly growing, they benefited enormously from economic and social reforms. Also, as most of them are the only child in their family, they are the **sole** focus of their parents' and grandparents' love and financial support. Therefore, their spending **capacity** is more generous<sup>3</sup> than past generations.

- <sup>5</sup> They are also more educated and globally aware<sup>4</sup> than their parents. About a quarter of them are college graduates or above, as compared to only three percent in their parents' generation. Born as digital natives<sup>5</sup> with information at their fingertips, these **youngsters** are more **sophisticated**, have exposure to international cultures and ideas, and enjoy a modern healthy **lifestyle**. They tend to be more **individualistic**, **entrepreneurial**, and **confident**. Young people born after 1990 tend to change jobs frequently. However, there's also **considerable** pressure on them to look after their aging parents and even grandparents. As most of them are the only child in the family, they face the **daunting** task of ensuring the health and well-being of their older generations as they **navigate** through their own lives. However, they are generally very positive about the future, as they are confident about China's growing status in the world.

## Notes

- 3 Here "generous" means "larger or more than the usual size or amount."  
e.g. *The car has a generous amount of space.*
- 4 Here "aware" is used with an adverb, meaning "enthusiastic about and involved in sth."  
e.g. *environmentally / politically / socially, etc. aware*
- 5 "Digital native" is a term used to describe the generation of people who grew up in the digital age, while the term "digital immigrant" is used to describe anyone who grew up prior to the digital age.



- 6 In Australia, we would call these young people “millennials” or “Gen Y.” All sorts of characteristics are **attributed** to millennials such as being tech-savvy, **progressive**, environmentally minded, and globally aware. However, they are also **deemed** to be **self-centered**, **entitled**, sheltered, and even lazy. As the saying goes, every generation has its doubts about the one that follows it. Whatever the case may be<sup>6</sup>, millennials in China are a huge phenomenon that is impacting China and the world in many ways, for example, in its consumer behavior.
- 7 Naturally, Chinese millennials present a vast market. One study shows that **consumption** by young Chinese spenders under the age of 35 accounts for 65 percent of consumption growth. In addition, consumption by these millennials is **forecast** to grow at an annual rate of 11 percent from 2016 to 2021, twice that of consumers older than 35. In three years, the share of total consumption by the young generation is projected<sup>7</sup> to reach 69 percent, as compared to 31 percent by the older generation.
- 8 What kind of products and services do these millennials want? According to another study, Chinese millennials spend most on experiences and products where quality matters. Therefore, what’s most important for a product is to have the ability to speak to a millennial’s **aspirations** and sense of identity, of which being a global citizen and having pride in China are important factors. **Furthermore**, like most young people, millennials in China are also more likely to spend money on things that make their life more comfortable and convenient. And they want these products and services delivered fast. Hence, millennials have driven China’s **e-commerce** boom. They are generally eager to experience what’s new and **trendy**. See now, buy now, and live for today may be what some Chinese millennials believe in nowadays.
- 9 After a few days, I managed to find a photograph of myself at 18 as a Grade 12 student in Melbourne. However, by that time, the **craze** of posting old pictures of oneself had passed. Chinese millennials have moved on. Such is the speed at which these young people move. To get their attention, we need to move as fast as they do.

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### Notes

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- 6 “Whatever the case may be” or “as the case may be” can be used to indicate that the statement one is making applies equally to the two or more alternatives that have been mentioned.  
e.g. *They know how everything works or doesn’t work, whatever the case may be.*
- 7 Here “project” is a verb, meaning “estimate what the size, cost, or amount of sth. will be in the future based on what is happening now.”  
e.g. *The unemployment rate has been projected to fall.*
-



## Read and understand

### Global understanding

Read the passage and choose the most suitable subtitle for each part.

- 1. Part 1 (Paras. 1-3)
- 2. Part 2 (Paras. 4-5)
- 3. Part 3 (Paras. 6-8)
- 4. Part 4 (Para. 9)

- A. China's economic development
- B. Millennials' impact on fashion and e-commerce
- C. Millennials' consumer behavior
- D. Challenges and opportunities for millennials
- E. The fad for posting pictures of oneself at 18
- F. Millennials' tendency to be fashion-conscious
- G. Move on with the millennials

### Detailed understanding

Read the passage again and choose the best answer to the questions or the best answer to complete the unfinished statements.

1. People posted pictures of themselves at 18 on social media because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they were curious about others' response
  - B. they wanted to express their regret at how time had flown
  - C. they thought it a great idea to say goodbye to the past year
  - D. they believed that it reflected their youthful spirit
2. According to the passage, which of the following can account for Chinese millennials' greater purchasing power?
  - A. Growing consumer confidence.
  - B. Low unemployment rates.
  - C. Families' financial support.
  - D. The low cost of living.
3. According to the passage, those who have grown up in the digital age tend to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be more broad-minded
  - B. be more financially independent
  - C. lead a less healthy lifestyle
  - D. focus more on social skills
4. Which of the challenges are most Chinese millennials faced with?
  - A. The fierce competition for jobs.
  - B. The higher expectations of their family.
  - C. The necessity of changing jobs frequently.
  - D. The overwhelming task of taking care of older generations.

5. Which of the following is mentioned as characteristics of millennials in the passage?
- A. Privileged and sheltered.                      B. Tech-savvy and diligent.  
C. Aspiring and generous.                      D. Individualistic and unresponsive.
6. The proportion of consumption by the young generation is expected to reach \_\_\_\_\_ in three years.
- A. 31 percent                      B. 35 percent                      C. 65 percent                      D. 69 percent
7. According to the passage, what do Chinese millennials value most in a product when making their purchase decision?
- A. Whether it incorporates a cultural element.  
B. Whether it is available at an affordable price.  
C. Whether it can express their ambition and identity.  
D. Whether it is symbolic of their social and economic status.
8. According to the passage, which of the following can describe some Chinese millennials' outlook on life?
- A. Wait for everything to click.  
B. You are the strongest fighter.  
C. Every cloud has a silver lining.  
D. Gather the rosebuds while you may.

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## Read and think

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### Labels for different generations

**Step 1** According to the passage, millennials are described as “tech-savvy, progressive, environmentally minded, and globally aware,” “individualistic, entrepreneurial, and confident,” as well as “self-centered, entitled, sheltered, and even lazy.” Do you agree with the descriptions? Use examples to illustrate your viewpoint.

**Step 2** Work in pairs to discuss what you think may have been the reasons behind the different labels for different generations.

### Global citizenship

**Step 1** In the passage, the author uses such phrases as “global citizens” and “globally aware” to describe Chinese millennials. What’s your understanding of a “global citizen”?

**Step 2** Based on the characteristics of global citizens you discussed in Step 1, work in groups to make a list of things you think the university can do to nurture students’ global awareness.

## Read and practice

### Meaning in context

Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box. Change the form if necessary.

attribute	capacity	considerable
navigate	outpouring	spontaneous

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ amount of time and effort must have been needed to provide such a good show.
2. They will \_\_\_\_\_ by map along unmarked paths and cross the cold river.
3. Allen gave both teams full credit for their victories, \_\_\_\_\_ their success to the commitment of the team members.
4. Kids have an infinite \_\_\_\_\_ for love, and they want to love both parents equally.
5. Everything from Jim's appearance to his personality is natural and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Unlike much contemporary travel writing, his work is free of emotional \_\_\_\_\_.

### Word building

Complete the sentences with the proper form of the words given.

#### 1 consume

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ rather than saving has become the central feature of contemporary societies.
- B. All signs during the holidays seemed to show that \_\_\_\_\_ remained confident about the economy.

#### 2 individual

- A. We like our staff to show their \_\_\_\_\_ rather than wear a uniform.
- B. People in more \_\_\_\_\_ societies tend to value personal success over group achievement.

#### 3 progress

- A. There has been significant \_\_\_\_\_ in understanding the HIV infection.
- B. A \_\_\_\_\_ education policy would seek to break down barriers between people of different faiths and beliefs.

#### 4 aspire

- A. If you were to ask me to give any one piece of advice to an \_\_\_\_\_ young musician, it would unquestionably be to have fun.
- B. Trade union leaders said they were fighting for the hopes and \_\_\_\_\_ of their members.

## 5 evolve

- A. The new fossil (化石) finds may tell us more about human \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ into a multi-million dollar organization.

## 6 entrepreneur

- A. Social \_\_\_\_\_ is a broad concept about creating innovative measures that can help people in need.
- B. Students need to have an \_\_\_\_\_ mindset if they want to start their own business upon graduation.

## Language in use

Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (与城市生活相比), time seems to pass slowly in the countryside.
- Left alone together, lingering over coffee, they began to \_\_\_\_\_ (回忆他们幸福的大学时光).
- Whilst many countries \_\_\_\_\_ (正遭遇着经济衰退), there are some which are growing rapidly.
- The Erie Canal helped to open up the west, allowing New York \_\_\_\_\_ (从激增的贸易往来中大大受益).
- Academic research has found that memories are formed by \_\_\_\_\_ (重复接触新信息).
- This year is the young Scot's first experience of \_\_\_\_\_ (成为媒体关注的唯一焦点).

## Read and translate

Translate the paragraph into Chinese.

Chinese millennials were born in a period of economic boom, an era of considerable opportunities and optimism. They are the main drivers of China's surge in consumption. But it's not just shopping where millennials are making their presence felt. They are better educated than previous generations, with over 25 percent of them holding a bachelor's degree or higher. They are transforming every sector of the economy, from travel to education. Moreover, they are also willing to take risks. More than 200,000 students turned entrepreneurs in 2017. With the Chinese economy comfortably coasting along (顺利发展), the younger generation is tapping into opportunities in various industries, such as high-end fashion and selling vegetables online.



Additional  
translation skills



## Make a short video

### Chinese youth in the new era

The youth are the vital force of society and the future of a nation lies in the hands of its young generation. Your university is launching a short video contest themed on “Chinese youth in the new era,” with the aim of letting the world know about the Chinese youth of today. You are interested in this contest and decide to participate.



#### Step Choose the focus

①

Work in groups of four or five. Each group chooses one particular aspect of Chinese youth in the new era, such as their defining features, their opportunities, or their responsibilities, and decides on the core message the video will convey.

**Step** Write an outline

2

Work in groups to figure out the outline of the video, including an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. The body can be presented in different formats, such as a panel discussion and an interview. Make sure everyone in the group gets the chance to express their opinion in the video.

The following are some ideas that you can use as a reference.

Defining features	Opportunities	Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• being tech-savvy</li><li>• having a global mindset</li><li>• having a strong sense of national pride</li><li>• being ambitious and entrepreneurial</li><li>• ...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• better education</li><li>• a wide range of job opportunities</li><li>• a broad platform for creative work</li><li>• international cooperation</li><li>• ...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• promoting innovation</li><li>• preserving traditional arts and values</li><li>• addressing social issues</li><li>• contributing to global progress</li><li>• ...</li></ul>

**Step** Write the script

3

Once the outline is made, it's time to write a script. Work in groups to produce the script for the introduction and the conclusion together. As for the body, each participating student should write the script for their own part. Remember to make your script natural and engaging, using easy-to-understand language.

**Step** Shoot the video

4

Each group determines the right location(s) for the video, sets up video equipment, and shoots the video. The video should be no more than three minutes. If possible, add subtitles and background music to make the video more appealing.

**Step** Present your video and vote for the best

5

Present your video to the class. The whole class votes for the best.

## Reading 1

## New words

\* **entrepreneur** /ˌɒntrəprəʊnɜː/ n. [C]

a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, esp. when this involves taking financial risks 企业家

e.g. He would not have succeeded in such a risky business if he had not been such a clever entrepreneur.

\* **mistaken** /mɪ'steɪkən/ a.

wrong in one's opinion or judgment 意见 (或判断) 错误的, 弄错的

e.g. She wondered whether she'd been mistaken about his intentions.

**mistakenly** /mɪ'steɪkənli/ ad.

wrongly or by mistake 错误地; 曲解地; 被误解地

e.g. This app will help you get a photo or document back if you mistakenly delete it.

**wormhole** /'wɜːm,həʊl/ n. [C] 虫洞 (宇宙中可能存在的连接遥远空间的通道)♦ **sprawl** /sprɔːl/ vi. (always + ad. / prep.)

1) if buildings sprawl, they spread out over a wide area in an untidy and unattractive way (建筑群) 杂乱地延伸 (扩展)

e.g. The town sprawls along the side of the lake.

2) lie or sit with your arms or legs stretched out in a lazy or careless way (懒洋洋地或漫不经心地) 摊开手脚躺 (坐) 着

e.g. He was sprawling on the sofa watching his favorite TV program.

\* **wander** /'wɒndə/ v.

walk slowly across or around an area, usu. without a clear direction or purpose 徘徊; 闲逛; 漫步于

e.g. She was wandering aimlessly up and down the road.

♦ **stall** /stɔːl/ n. [C]

a table or small shop with an open front that people sell things from, esp. at a market (尤指集市上的) 货摊, 摊位, 售货亭

e.g. The street is lined with stalls selling Chinese New Year decorations.

♦ **spectrum** /'spektrəm/ n. [C] (pl. **spectra**)

a complete range of opinions, people, situations, etc., going from one extreme to its opposite (观点、人、情况等的) 范围, 幅度

e.g. A balanced diet should contain a broad spectrum of plant and animal foods.

\* **cord** /kɔːd/ n. [C, U]

1) an electrical wire or wires with a protective covering, usu. for connecting electrical equipment to the supply of electricity 电线

e.g. We used so many lights that we needed four extension cords.

2) a piece of thick string or thin rope 粗线; 细绳; 索; 带

e.g. Have you got some cord that I can tie this parcel up with?

\* **assemble** /ə'sembəl/

vt. put all the parts of sth. together 组装; 装配

e.g. The shelves are sold in kits that you have to assemble yourself.

v. if you assemble a large number of people or things, or if they assemble, they are gathered together in one place, often for a particular purpose 集合; 聚集

e.g. Since she took over the department, she has assembled a talented team with a varied selection of skills.

\* **amid** /ə'mɪd/ prep.

1) (literary) among or surrounded by things 在...之中; 被...所环绕

e.g. We camped in a shallow valley amid low hills covered with green pine trees.

2) while noisy, busy, or confused events are happening — used in writing or news reports 在(嘈杂、纷乱的事件)中(用于书面语或新闻报道中)

e.g. The dollar has fallen in value amid rumors of weakness in the US economy.

♦ **glitter** /'glɪtə/ vi.

shine brightly with flashing points of light 闪烁; 闪光

\* 词汇表中加星号(\*)的单词为四级词汇, 加菱形(♦)的单词为六级词汇, 未作标记的为超纲词汇。斜体的单词是相关生词的词根。

e.g. Smoothed flat by generations of wind and rain, the stone glitters in the sun.

**glittering** /'glɪtərɪŋ/ *a.*

(usu. before noun) giving off many small flashes of light 闪光的; 闪耀的

e.g. The day ended with a cruise on the Huangpu River where we saw the glittering skyline of Shanghai.

**holdout** /'həʊld,aʊt/ *n.* [C]

a person or organization who resists sth. or refuses to accept an offer 抵制者(或组织); 不合作者(或组织)

e.g. A few holdouts still use typewriters, but nearly everybody uses computers now.

\* **clone** /kləʊn/ *vt.*

1) make a copy of; imitate 复制; 模仿

e.g. Entrepreneurs have to move faster than ever to ensure others don't clone their ideas.

2) make an exact copy of a plant or animal by taking a cell from it and developing it artificially 克隆

e.g. A team from the UK were the first to successfully clone an animal.

\* **innovation** /,ɪnəʊ'veɪʃn/ *n.*

1) [U] the introduction of new ideas or methods 革新; 创新

e.g. We must encourage innovation if the company is to remain competitive.

2) [C] a new idea, method, or invention 新观念; 新方法; 新发明

e.g. She believed she had come up with one of the greatest innovations of modern times.

♦ **coexist** /,kəʊɪg'zɪst/ *vi.*

exist at the same time or in the same place 共存; 共处

e.g. Different traditions coexist successfully in this country.

\* **increasingly** /ɪn'kri:siŋli/ *ad.*

more and more all the time 不断增加地; 越来越多地

e.g. Increasingly, businesses are having to reduce their costs in order to survive.

♦ **poised** /pɔ:zɪd/ *a.* (not before noun)

1) completely ready to do sth. or for sth. to happen, when it is likely to happen soon 准备好的; 蓄势待发的

e.g. The company is poised to launch its new advertising campaign.

2) not moving, but ready to move or do sth. at any moment (摆好姿势) 准备行动的

e.g. Tina was tense, her hand poised over the telephone.

\* **artificial** /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃl/ *a.*

not real or not made of natural things but made to be like sth. that is real or natural 人造的; 人工的

e.g. Energy is being wasted by using artificial lighting when daylight is adequate.

**artificial intelligence** /ɑ:tɪ,fɪʃl ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/ *n.* [U]

(abbr. AI) the study of how to make computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions 人工智能

e.g. Language is crucial to the development of artificial intelligence.

**drone** /drəʊn/

*n.* [C] 无人机

*vi.* make a continuous low dull sound 发出持续的嗡嗡声; 嗡嗡作响

e.g. Above him an invisible plane droned through the night sky.

\* **miracle** /'mɪrəkl/ *n.* [C]

sth. very lucky or very good that happens which you did not expect to happen or did not think was possible 意外的幸运事; 不可思议的事; 奇迹

e.g. The economic miracle of this country has always been a mystery.

♦ **impetus** /'ɪmpɪtəs/ *n.* [U, sing.]

sth. that encourages a process or activity to develop more quickly 刺激; 推动(力); 促进

e.g. The grant for building the opera house gave impetus to the city's cultural life.

**unrecognizable** /ʌn'rekəg,naɪzəbl/ *a.*

(BrE also **unrecognisable**) sb. / sth. that is

unrecognizable has changed or been damaged so much that you do not recognize them (变得)不能识别的, 认不出来的

e.g. I hadn't been to the city for 20 years and it was almost unrecognizable.

♦ **reign** /reɪn/ *vi.*

1) be very important or a powerful influence at a particular time 支配; 盛行



e.g. *Silence reigned while we waited for news anxiously.*

2) rule a nation or group of nations as their king, queen, or emperor 为王；为君

e.g. *Queen Victoria reigned over Britain from 1837 to 1901.*

\* **supreme** /sʊ'pri:m/ *a.*

having the highest position of power, importance, or influence (权力、重要性或影响力)最高的,至高无上的

e.g. *Winning an Olympic gold medal was, I suppose, the supreme moment of my life.*

\* **sector** /'sektə/ *n.* [C]

a part of an area of activity, esp. of business, trade, etc. (尤指商业、贸易等领域的)部门, 行业

e.g. *Data is continuously transforming the current landscape of many industries, including the financial sector.*

**glimmer** /'glimə/ *n.* [C]

a small sign of sth. such as hope or understanding (希望等的)微弱迹象, 一丝

e.g. *Despite an occasional glimmer of hope, this campaign has not produced any results.*

\* **accomplish** /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *vt.*

succeed in doing sth., esp. after trying very hard (尤指通过努力)完成, 实现

e.g. *If we all work together, I think we can accomplish our goal.*

♦ **feat** /fi:t/ *n.* [C]

sth. that is an impressive achievement, because it needs a lot of skill, strength, etc. to do 业绩; 功绩; 壮举

e.g. *The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is a remarkable feat of engineering.*

\* **transform** /træns'fɔ:m/

*vt.* completely change the appearance, form, or character of sb. / sth., esp. in a way that improves it 使改观; 使变形; 使转化

e.g. *The place was transformed from a quiet farming village into a busy port.*

*vi.* undergo a change in appearance, form, or character 改观; 变形; 转化

e.g. *The trip to the cinema transforms into a full-day activity for the family.*

♦ **momentum** /məʊ'mentəm/ *n.* [U]

the ability to keep increasing, developing, or being more successful 动力; 势头

e.g. *They are anxious to maintain the momentum of the search for a solution.*

♦ **consecutive** /kən'sekjʊtɪv/ *a.*

(usu. before nouns) following one after another in a series without interruption 连续的; 不间断的

e.g. *After six consecutive defeats, the team was almost ready to give up.*

**hub** /hʌb/ *n.* [C]

the central and most important part of an area, system, activity, etc., which all the other parts are connected to (地域、系统、活动等的)中心, 枢纽

e.g. *The city acts as the hub of the nation's railroads and highways.*

\* **overnight** /,əʊvə'nait/ *ad.*

1) suddenly or surprisingly quickly 突然; 一下子

e.g. *He's realistic enough to know he's not going to succeed overnight.*

2) for or during the night 夜里; 在夜间

e.g. *The temperature could fall below zero overnight in late autumn.*

\* **impressively** /ɪm'presɪvli/ *ad.*

in a way that people admire or respect 令人钦佩地

e.g. *The team played impressively throughout the game.*

**burgeon** /'bɜ:dʒ(ə)n/ *vi.*

(*fml.*) grow or develop quickly 快速增长 (发展)

e.g. *The company hoped to profit from the burgeoning market in artificial intelligence.*

\* **breakthrough** /'breɪkθru:z/ *n.* [C]

an important new discovery in sth. you are studying, esp. one made after trying for a long time 突破; 重大进展

e.g. *Chinese scientists have made a major breakthrough in chip manufacturing.*

**aerospace** /'eərəʊ'speɪs/ *n.* [U]

the industry that designs and builds aircraft and space vehicles 航空航天工业; 宇航工业

e.g. *Many companies are conducting ground-breaking research for the future of the aerospace industry.*

\* **profound** /prə'faʊnd/ *a.*

very great; felt or experienced very strongly 巨大的; 重大的; 深远的; 深切的

e.g. *Over time, habits and routines have a profound effect on our quality of life.*

\* **evolve** /ɪ'vɒlv/ *v.*

1) develop and change gradually over a long period of time 逐步形成; 逐渐演变

e.g. *Computer software will continue to evolve in response to users' needs.*

2) (of plants, animals, etc.) change gradually over a long period of time (植物、动物等) 进化, 进化形成

e.g. *More complex animals gradually evolved from these very simple creatures.*

**envision** /ɪn'vɪʒn/ *vt.*

imagine sth. that you think might happen in the future, esp. sth. that you think will be good 想象, 展望 (尤指美好的事)

e.g. *As a young teacher, I envisioned a future of educational excellence.*

\* **consensus** /kən'sensəs/ *n.* [U, sing.]

an opinion that everyone in a group agrees with or accepts 共同意见; 一致看法; 共识

e.g. *Could we reach a consensus on this matter? Let's take a vote.*

**head-to-head**

*ad.* competing directly with another person or group 正面交锋地

e.g. *Rather than go head-to-head with their main rivals, they decided to try a more subtle approach.*

*a.* (only before noun) in which two people or groups face each other directly in order to decide the result of a disagreement or competition 正面交锋的

e.g. *He beat some of the world's greatest tennis players in head-to-head competition.*

**ranking** /'ræŋkɪŋ/ *n.* [C]

a position on a scale that shows how good sb. / sth. is when compared with others 排行; 排名; 名次

e.g. *Last year the tennis player rose from 39 to 35 in the world rankings.*

\* **workforce** /'wɜ:k,fɔ:s/ *n.* [sing.]

all the people who work in a particular industry or company, or are available to work in a particular country or area (行业的) 全体从业人员; (公司的) 全体员工; (国家或地区的) 劳动力

e.g. *Senior executives are looking to build a highly skilled workforce.*

**dogged** /'dɒɡɪd/ *a.*

(usu. before noun) showing determination; not giving up easily 顽强的; 不屈不挠的; 坚持不懈的

e.g. *Her ambition and dogged determination ensured that she rose to the top of her profession.*

## Phrases and expressions

**packed with**

completely full of 充满…的

e.g. *This website is packed with expert advice on how to manage time.*

**for now**

at the present moment; for the time being 目前; 暂时

e.g. *For now, our plan will remain unchanged until something convinces us otherwise.*

**reign supreme**

if sb. / sth. reigns supreme, they are the most important part of a situation or time 主宰; 称雄; 呈极盛之势

e.g. *At that time, the bicycle reigned supreme as Britain's most popular mode of transportation.*

**in the long / short / medium term**

used to say what will happen or what happens generally over a long, short, or medium period of time 长期 / 短期 / 中期

e.g. *In the long term, alcohol causes high blood pressure.*

**(it's) no / small / little wonder (that)**

(esp. spoken) used to say that you are not surprised by sth. 并不奇怪; 不足为奇

e.g. *Under such circumstances, it is little wonder that they experience difficulties.*

## Proper names

**Silicon Valley** /'sɪlɪkən/ 硅谷 (位于美国加利福尼亚州, 因计算机和电子工业闻名)

**the Global Innovation Index (GII)** 全球创新指数

**the World Intellectual Property**

**Organization (WIPO)** 世界知识产权组织

**GDP (gross domestic product)** 国内生产总值

## Reading 2

### New words

**millennial** /mɪ'leniəl/ *n.* [C, usu. pl.]

a person who was born in the 1980s, 1990s, or early 2000s 千禧一代

e.g. Millennials have grown up with the Internet and can't imagine a world without it.

**reminisce** /,remɪ'nɪs/ *vi.*

talk or think about pleasant events in your past 谈论, 追忆 (快乐的往事)

e.g. We sat side by side, reminiscing about the past.

\* **regretfully** /rɪ'gretf(ə)li/ *ad.*

feeling sad because you do not want to do what you are doing 遗憾地; 惋惜地

e.g. I must regretfully decline your invitation.

\* **remark** /rɪ'mɑ:k/

*v.* say sth., esp. about sth. you have just noticed 评论, 谈到, 说起 (尤指刚察觉的事)

e.g. Anderson left the table, remarking that he had some work to do.

*n.* [C] sth. that you say when you express an opinion or say what you have noticed 言论; 意见; 评论

e.g. He made a number of rude remarks about the food.

\* **phenomenon** /fə'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* [C] (*pl.* **phenomena**)

1) a fact or an event in nature or society, esp. one that is not fully understood 现象

e.g. Language is a social and cultural phenomenon.

2) sb. / sth. that is very unusual because of a rare quality or ability that they have 非凡的人 (事物); 奇才; 奇事

e.g. The rock band was a phenomenon — nobody had heard anything like them before.

**outpouring** /'aʊt,pɔ:riŋ/ *n.* [C]

1) a very large number of things produced at the same time 大量涌现; 迸发

e.g. Technology is offering us an outpouring of opportunities that will help us stay curious and creative.

2) an uncontrolled expression of strong feelings (强烈感情的) 流露, 倾吐

e.g. The news of his death produced an instant outpouring of grief.

\* **spontaneous** /spɒn'teɪniəs/ *a.*

happening or done in a natural, often sudden way, without any planning or without being forced 自发的; 自然而生的; 一时冲动的

e.g. The audience broke into spontaneous applause.

\* **amazement** /ə'meɪzmənt/ *n.* [U]

a feeling of great surprise 吃惊; 惊奇

e.g. Much to the amazement of her family, she left school to pursue her acting career.

\* **hardship** /'hɑ:dʃɪp/ *n.* [C, U]

a condition of life that causes difficulty or suffering 艰苦; 贫困

e.g. People suffered many hardships during that long winter.

**downturn** /'daʊn,tɜ:n/ *n.* [C, usu. sing.]

a reduction in economic, business, or other activity (经济、商业等活动的) 下降, 衰退

e.g. There is evidence of a downturn in the housing market.

**per annum** /pər 'ænəm/ *ad.*

(*abbr.* **p.a.**) (*fml.*) for each year 每年

e.g. The country exports goods worth \$600 million per annum.

\* **sole** /səʊl/ *a.*

(*only before noun*) only 唯一的

e.g. The story was published with the sole purpose of selling newspapers.

\* **capacity** /kə'pæsəti/ *n.* [C, U]

1) sb.'s ability to do sth. 能力; 才能

e.g. They are worried about their capacity to invest for the future.

2) the amount of space a container, room, etc. has to hold things or people 容量; 容积; 容纳人数

e.g. The newly-built theater has a seating capacity of 2,000.

\* **youngster** /'jʌŋstə/ *n.* [C]

a child or young person 孩童; 年轻人

e.g. These courses are specially designed for youngsters aged seven to nine.

\* **sophisticated** /sə'fɪstɪ,ketɪd/ *a.*

having a lot of experience of life, and good judgment about socially important things such as art and fashion 见多识广的; 老练的; 练达的

e.g. Mark is a smart and sophisticated young man.

**lifestyle** /'laɪf,staɪl/ *n.* [C]

the way in which a person or a group of people lives and works 生活方式

e.g. Many people are trying to adopt a healthy lifestyle these days.

**individualistic** /,ɪndɪ,vɪdʒuəlɪstɪk/ *a.*

1) different from other people or things; doing things in your own way 特立独行的; 独特的

e.g. His music is highly individualistic and may not appeal to everyone.

2) believing that what individual people want is more important than what society or the government wants 个人主义的

e.g. A more individualistic society is also one with much more loneliness.

\* **entrepreneurial** /,ɒntreɪprə'nɜ:riəl/ *a.*

having the qualities that are needed to succeed as an entrepreneur 具有创业素质的

e.g. The successful candidate will be an entrepreneurial, goal-oriented problem solver.

\* **confident** /'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/ *a.*

1) sure that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully 有信心的; 自信的  
e.g. I feel much more confident about myself and my abilities these days.

2) (*not before noun*) sure that sth. will happen in the way that you want or expect 确信的; 有把握的  
e.g. We are confident that next year's profits will be higher.

\* **considerable** /kən'sɪd(ə)rəbl/ *a.*

fairly large, esp. large enough to have an effect or be important 相当大的 (尤指能产生影响或很重要)

e.g. Considerable progress has been made in finding a cure for the disease.

**daunting** /'dɔ:ntɪŋ/ *a.*

frightening in a way that makes you feel less confident 使人气馁的; 吓人的

e.g. They were faced with the daunting task of restoring the house.

♦ **navigate** /'nævɪ,geɪt/ *v.*

1) understand or deal with sth. difficult 理解, 应付 (困难复杂的情况)

e.g. This outlook helped her navigate through her later years with success.

2) find which way you need to go while traveling from one place to another (为...) 导航, 指引方向

e.g. There weren't any road signs to help us navigate through the maze of one-way streets.

\* **attribute** /ə'trɪbjʊ:t/ *vt.* (~ ... to ...)

1) believe or say that sb. / sth. has a particular quality 认为...具有...的特征

e.g. People were beginning to attribute superhuman qualities to him.

2) believe or say that a situation or event is caused by sth. 把...归因于...

e.g. The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease is generally attributed to improvements in diet.

**savvy** /'sævi/

*a.* (*informal*) knowing a lot about sth. and able to make good judgments about it 有见识的; 在行的

e.g. She bought the laptop on the advice of a computer-savvy friend.

*n.* [U] (*informal*) practical knowledge and ability 实际知识和能力; 见识

e.g. He's obviously got a lot of political savvy.

\* **progressive** /prəʊ'gresɪv/ *a.*

supporting new or modern ideas and methods, esp. in politics and education (尤指在政治和教育方面) 进步的, 先进的

e.g. We're looking for progressive ideas to move the company forward.

\* **deem** /di:m/ *vt.*

(*formal*) think of sth. in a particular way or as having a particular quality 认为; 视为

e.g. These buildings are deemed to be of architectural importance and must be protected.

**self-centered** /,self 'sentəd/ *a.*

(*BrE self-centred*) tending to think only about yourself and not thinking about the needs or feelings of other people 自我中心的; 自私的

e.g. She sounds totally self-centered and is showing you no consideration.

\* **entitled** /ɪn'taɪtld/ *a.*

feeling that you have the right to do or have what you want without having to work for it or deserve it, just because of who you are (由于自身身份) 认为应得的, 有权利的, 有资格的

e.g. I don't want to make my kids feel entitled only because I am a teacher at this school.

\* **consumption** /kən'sʌmpʃn/ *n.* [U]

1) the act of buying and using products 购买; 消费  
e.g. *These products are not for national consumption, but for export.*

2) the amount of energy, oil, electricity, etc. that is used (能源、油、电等的) 消耗量  
e.g. *The government is determined to reduce the UK's total energy consumption.*

\* **forecast** /'fɔ:kɑ:st/

*vt.* (**forecast, forecast; forecasted, forecasted**) say what you expect to happen in the future 预测; 预报  
e.g. *They forecast a large drop in unemployment over the next two years.*

*n.* [C] a statement of what is expected to happen in the future, esp. in relation to a particular event or situation 预测; 预报  
e.g. *The weather forecast said it was going to rain.*

\* **aspiration** /,æspɪ'reɪʃn/ *n.* [C, usu. pl., U]

a strong desire to have or achieve sth. 强烈愿望; 志向; 抱负  
e.g. *When I was 12, I had aspirations to play professional basketball.*

\* **furthermore** /'fɜ:ðəmə:/ *ad.*

(*fm.*) in addition to what has already been said 此外; 而且; 不仅如此; 更有甚者  
e.g. *She always arrives on time; furthermore, her work is always excellent.*

**e-commerce** /,i: 'kɒmə:s/ *n.* [U]

(**electronic commerce**) the business of buying and selling of goods and services on the Internet 电子商务  
e.g. *Travel companies have moved from the traditional bricks-and-mortar (实体的) environment to e-commerce.*

\* **trendy** /'trendi/ *a.*

influenced by the most fashionable styles and ideas 时髦的; 受新潮思想影响的  
e.g. *He writes for some trendy magazine.*

\* **craze** /kreɪz/ *n.* [C]

a fashion, game, type of music, etc. that becomes very popular for a short time 时尚; 一时的狂热  
e.g. *If history is any guide, this latest diet for losing weight is just another craze.*

## Phrases and expressions

### other than

apart from 除了...以外

e.g. *Are you studying any science subjects other than chemistry?*

### in / by contrast (to / with)

used when you are comparing two things or people and saying that the second one is very different from the first 和...形成对照; 相比之下

e.g. *The company lost \$13 million this year, in contrast to a profit of \$15 million last year.*

### as compared to / with

used for talking about the ways in which two things are different, or about the ways in which sth. has changed 相比于

e.g. *Unemployment in the region currently stands at 10.1 percent, as compared to a national average of 7.7 percent.*

### speak to

(*figuratively*) resonate with; feel emotionally relevant to 与...产生共鸣; 与...产生情感联结

e.g. *If this story spoke to you, I very much want to hear from you.*

## Proper names

**Melbourne** /'melbən/ 墨尔本 (澳大利亚城市, 位于维多利亚州)



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