

前 言

课程思政是以课程为载体，融入思想政治教育理念，把学科知识转化为育人资源，实现知识传授和价值引领的有机统一。教育部《高等学校课程思政建设指导纲要》指出，全面推进课程思政建设是落实立德树人根本任务的战略举措，必须将价值塑造、知识传授和能力培养三者融为一体，不可割裂，要寓价值观引导于知识传授和能力培养之中，帮助学生塑造正确的世界观、人生观、价值观，这是人才培养的应有之义，更是必备内容。《大学英语教学指南（2020版）》对新时期大学英语教学提出了新的理念、目标和要求，更加凸显立德树人、课程思政的育人目标。

《英语阅读与写作教程》是基于课程思政理念编写的通识类课程教材，充分利用英语的语言媒介作用，积极融入思政内容，将中国的经济发展、历史文化、科技成果、社会热点等内容作为教学资源融入英语课程中，引导学生将语言学习与文化学习相结合，用英语讲好中国故事，传播好中国声音，阐释好中国特色，培养学生的中华文化立场和家国情怀，增强学生的民族自豪感和自信心，强化学生的文化自觉和文化认同感，帮助学生建立文化自信，促进学生的全面协调发展。本教程有如下特色：

1. 选材内容体现中国特色，融入社会主义核心价值观，弘扬优秀传统文化，将立德树人的根本任务作为核心指导思想。

《英语阅读与写作教程》选材丰富，涵盖面广，涉及现代科技、教育、健康、经济发展、文化传承等方面的内容。因此，本教程对当代学生了解中西文化的异同，增进对中华文化和文明的深刻理解大有裨益。我们希望通过本教

程的学习学生真正能做到知中国、爱中国，讲好中国故事，做中华文化的传承者和中华文明的宣传者。

2. 结构设计将语言知识与技能磨炼相结合，旨在培养学生的语言应用能力、跨文化交际能力和思辨能力。

《英语阅读与写作教程》共八个单元，各单元主题内容力求实现知识性和启发性相结合，引导学生在感悟中成长，在实践中启智。每单元分别选取三篇文章，每篇文章围绕培养学生的阅读能力展开，将阅读能力培养和语言知识习得相结合，在培养阅读能力的同时开拓视野，启发思考。

3. 读写结合引导学生从阅读中积累语言知识与语言表达，以读促写，旨在培养良好的阅读习惯，为终生学习奠定基础。

在阅读三篇与主题相关的文章后，学生将利用从阅读篇章中积累的语言知识和表达完成写作部分的练习，学以致用。为了让学生建立“语块”的概念，在阅读部分的每篇文章后面列出了文中较为典型的短语及其释义。通过语块的积累，帮助学生掌握更加地道的英文表达。为了更好地帮助学生应用相关知识与表达，在写作部分我们提供了参考大纲和相关的表达方式。

本教程主要适用于大学英语教学，可作为阅读与写作的教学材料。建议每单元设计为四个教学学时，也可根据实际情况灵活调整。鉴于各单元练习形式多样，层次鲜明，教师可以根据学生的基础和水平，有选择地布置课后练习。

本教程集思广益，由河南科技大学的一线优秀教师共同编写。囿于编写时间仓促，书中舛误在所难免，祈盼读者不吝赐教。

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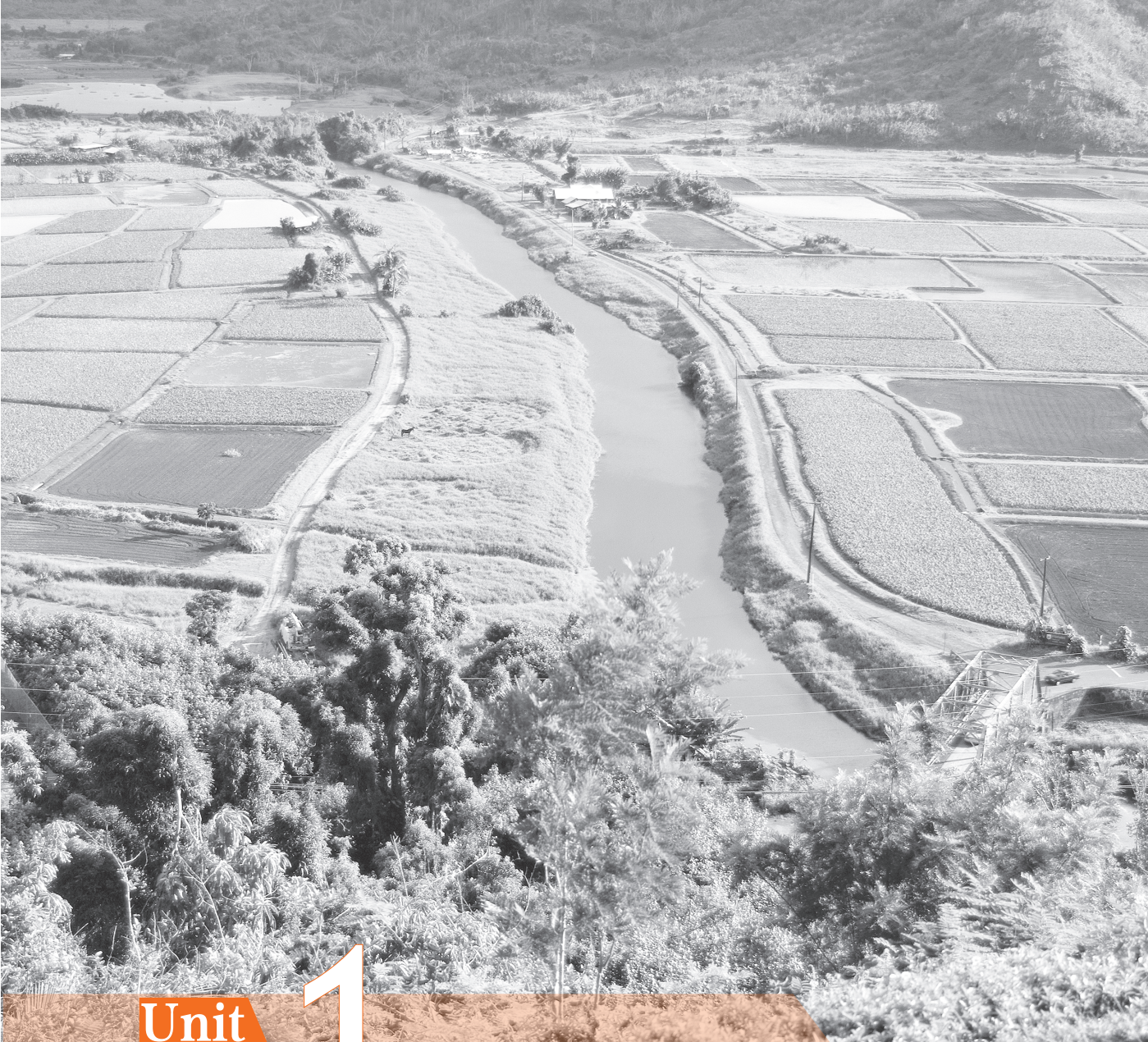
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Unit

1

People's Livelihood

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage, which is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage A How better food safety technology can help minimize waste

- 1 Food safety and food security are both central issues for human welfare and well-being in modern society. The importance of these two issues has led global leaders to invest their efforts and capital heavily in improving food quality and governance. On the other hand, these issues as phenomena are especially critical when embodied in the context of food consumption. Issues regarding food safety, security, and consumption are greatly connected through psychological mechanisms. After all, it is the consumers' inner psychological and cognitive functions of food safety that may directly determine their intentions and behaviors toward food consumption.
- 2 From farm to factory to fork, nearly 1.3 billion tons and 1 trillion USD worth of food products slip through the cracks of the global food supply chain each year. According to studies by the United Nations, roughly a third of all food products end up discarded, constituting a tremendous waste of natural resources, labor, and capital, and amounting to a major source of needless greenhouse gas emissions.

- 3 In a supply chain that grows more intricate with each passing year, the problem of global food waste is not attributable to any single player in the food production life cycle alone. Food waste happens at every stage of food production and consumption, and the volume of waste differs dramatically by region. In industrial nations, the largest volume of food is wasted at the hands of end consumers. In developing nations, however, the lack of infrastructure to facilitate coordination between farmers, manufacturers, and distributors is the most significant source of food waste.
- 4 While a zero-tolerance approach to food safety risks is crucial to protecting consumers from foodborne illness and injury, unoptimized inspection systems may be wasting a disproportionately high amount of food. Between traceability issues, product recalls, and false rejects, inferior food safety technology may be contributing to food waste problems.
- 5 Innovative contaminant detection and inspection technology makes it possible to both maintain compliance with rigorous food safety standards and minimize the volume of food discarded during manufacturing. Here is how improving the food safety devices within a manufacturing facility can help reduce food processing waste.
- 6 End-of-line product inspection is a necessary feature in any food manufacturing facility, ensuring that packaged products are safe to continue their journey along the supply chain. But relying on end-of-line inspection alone to control for physical contamination in food products has several downsides. One of these downsides is a higher volume of food waste.
- 7 Food products may become physically contaminated at any juncture in the

production line. It may even be the case that raw ingredients arrive at the facilities already harboring physical contaminants. If there are no controls in place to screen for contaminants until the final stage of production, a contaminated food product may have made a complete journey through the manufacturing process before being identified and rejected. In this scenario, it is not just the contaminated product that is being thrown out, but also all the additional ingredients, energy, and resources that went into its processing up until that point.

- 8 Product purity is best ensured when food manufacturing facilities implement a sophisticated, multi-tiered food safety concept in which food products are inspected at several critical control points along the production line. By integrating advanced detection technology at strategic processing junctures, such as at raw-ingredient intake and after mechanical processes like pulverization (粉碎), physical contaminants can be identified and rejected at the source. This not only provides more precise data in regard to tracing contaminants, but it also saves companies from investing resources into products that will only be rejected later and prevents foreign bodies from dispersing and contaminating further product batches.
- 9 Food product recalls are on the rise worldwide. In the United States alone, food recalls across all product categories increased 10% between 2013 and 2018. An unfortunate but often necessary measure, food recalls are imperative in order to prevent illness and injury. But in terms of food waste, the trade-off is enormous.
- 10 When food products are recalled, it is not just the contaminated products that get thrown out. Rightly preferring to err on the side of caution,

companies and consumers toss out a tremendous volume of food that may actually be safe to consume. A single contaminated specimen entering the market could theoretically lead to the waste of thousands of pounds of perfectly edible food products.

- 11 No food manufacturer wants to recall a food product. Beyond the lost resources and high costs of pulling products from store shelves, recalls wreak serious damage to a company's reputation. Reliable food safety technology is key to preventing consumer injury, food waste, and the PR crisis that follows in the wake of a product recall.
- 12 Among the most complex challenges in metal contaminant detection is the phenomenon of "product effect." Some common food products such as fresh fish, meat, and dairy have a moisture and salt content that creates the right conditions for the product to have a certain electrical conductivity. This can lead these perfectly safe products to trigger the rejection mechanism on industrial metal detectors meant to control for the presence of foreign bodies in food.
- 13 International food safety standards demand that any food rejected by a contaminant detector is discarded, even if a false reject due to product effect is suspected. A metal detector that is not properly configured to adjust for product effect can lead to a high rate of false rejects, resulting in unnecessary food waste. Industrial metal detectors used to inspect foods with high moisture and saline levels must be equipped with intelligent software that is flexible enough to accommodate such adjustments.
- 14 The most advanced industrial metal detectors use artificial intelligence in order to differentiate between metal contaminants and the product effect

generated by meat, fish, and dairy products. These innovative, AI-integrated metal detectors can both reduce the food waste associated with false rejects and improve the overall accuracy of product inspection.

- 15 In other cases, it may be necessary to employ X-ray inspection technology instead of metal detectors in order to prevent excessive food waste due to false rejects.
- 16 In order to meaningfully address the problem of food waste, players at every stage in the food product life cycle must take action to reduce waste within their sphere of influence. In food manufacturing, the financial and ethical imperatives to minimize industrial food waste may at times conflict with critical food safety measures. Advanced food safety technology can help eliminate the friction between these two important causes. In addition to diminishing the threats that physical contaminants can pose to consumer health, the improved accuracy of a robust inspection system can prevent large amounts of food and valuable resources from ending up in the trash.

Words

embody	<i>v.</i> 代表, 体现 [思想或品质]; 包括, 收录
context	<i>n.</i> 场合; 环境; 周围情况; 背景
mechanism	<i>n.</i> 机构; 结构; 机制; 体制
cognitive	<i>adj.</i> 认知的, 认知过程的
discard	<i>v.</i> 扔掉; 弃置
constitute	<i>v.</i> 组成, 构成; 被视为, 被算作
tremendous	<i>adj.</i> 巨大的; 极快的; 强有力的

(to be continued)

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intricate	<i>adj.</i> 错综复杂的
attributable	<i>adj.</i> 可归因于……的
infrastructure	<i>n.</i> 基础设施 [建设] [如公路、铁路、银行等]
facilitate	<i>v.</i> 促进; 使便利
significant	<i>adj.</i> 重要的, 重大的, 影响深远的; 相当数量的; 影响明显的
detection	<i>n.</i> 侦察, 探测; 察觉, 发现
compliance	<i>n.</i> [对规则、协议或要求的] 服从, 听从, 遵守
rigorous	<i>adj.</i> 严格的; 缜密的; 精确的; 严酷的, 严厉的
ingredient	<i>n.</i> [烹调用] 成分, 食材
harbor	<i>v.</i> 怀有, 心存 [不好的想法、恐惧或希望]
scenario	<i>n.</i> 可能发生的事, 可能出现的情况
integrate	<i>v.</i> (使) 合并, (使) 结合 [从而变得更有效]
disperse	<i>v.</i> 分散; 驱散
ethical	<i>adj.</i> 关于伦理的; 合乎道德的; 道德上正确的
eliminate	<i>v.</i> 消除, 根除

Phrases

global food supply chain	全球食品供应链
end up	最终; 结果; 到头来
amount to	等同; 总计
greenhouse gas emission	温室气体排放
zero-tolerance approach	零容忍措施
foodborne illness	食源性疾病; 食物中毒
unoptimized inspection system	未经优化的检查系统

(to be continued)

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traceability issue	可追溯性问题
product recall	产品召回
reduce food processing waste	减少食品加工浪费
maintain compliance with	遵守
raw ingredient	原材料
in regard to	有关
toss out	扔掉, 抛弃
electrical conductivity	导电性; 导电率
artificial intelligence (AI)	人工智能

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) End-of-line product inspection is essential to ensure food safety.
- B) A multi-tiered food safety inspection system is unnecessary.
- C) End-of-line product inspection alone will possibly lead to waste.
- D) Screening for contaminants at every stage of production is needed.

2. Which of the following can best replace the underlined word “screen” in Paragraph 7?

- A) Spot.
- B) Scarce.
- C) Salute.
- D) Slide.

3. Which of the following statements does the author disagree with?

- A) More and more food product recalls will happen in the future.
- B) The compelled enforcement of food product recall is necessary.
- C) Healthy and eatable food products will not be involved in recalls.
- D) Food product recalls will inevitably lead to food waste.

4. Which is one of the reasons that “product effect” can cause waste?

- A) The phenomenon of “product effect” is different from metal contaminant.
- B) International food safety standards are not rigid enough in some cases.
- C) Some common food products have the characteristics of a conductor.
- D) False metal contaminant detection will be suspected by the staff.

5. What can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Food processing waste has nothing to do with technological factors.
- B) In different countries, food processing waste is caused by similar reasons.
- C) Lack of coordination between different groups will lead to food waste.
- D) Food safety risks may be tolerable under some special circumstances.

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Passage B Aging society—the global trend, its consequences, and the role of technology

- [A] Are you wondering what the global aging society trend is all about? Dr. Noel Greis shared her insights about the causes and implications of the “silver tsunami” as well as some of the exciting technological innovations that may help solve some of the challenges of the aging trend.
- [B] An aging population—one in which the median age is increasing—is a global phenomenon. With the exception of Africa, pretty much every region of the world is experiencing an aging population. But the shift in Asia has been faster than anywhere else. Today, as more and more people survive to even more advanced ages, people are now distinguishing between the old and the oldest old, often defined as people aged 85 and over.
- [C] The aging phenomenon is one of our most significant global challenges today. The irony is that some of the most important successes of the 20th century are contributing to some of the most significant challenges for the 21st century. From medical advances in curing disease to improvements

in water and sanitation, technical achievements improved the physical and economic lives of people around the globe. At the same time, these welcomed advances have resulted in a confluence of three factors that are contributing to this aging demographic shift—increasing longevity, falling mortality rates, and declining fertility rates.

[D] People are living longer. Many years ago, most people died young, usually from starvation or epidemics, not from age-related diseases. Today, not only are people living longer, but mortality has been reduced due to things like prevention of death in low birth weight infants and regulations in the workplace that reduce occupational deaths. Developed and richer countries tend to have a lower fertility rate due to lifestyle choices associated with economic affluence. In the United States, and many countries around the world, the fertility rate is currently below replacement.

[E] These three factors will continue to shape the world for the foreseeable future. Globally, the number of people in the world who are older than 65 is expected to more than double by 2050, increasing from 617 million today to 1.6 billion. And among this group of seniors over 65 years of age, the percentage older than 90 years is expected to increase from 4.7% today to 10% by 2050.

[F] The growing “silver tsunami” can be expected to have a significant impact on the global economy—and may already be contributing to slower growth around the world. The common wisdom is that the older a population is, the slower its economy grows. While considerable research is being devoted to understanding these issues, many countries are already

experiencing these impacts—from an aging workforce with reduced productivity to lower labor participation rates. Companies are having a difficult time finding sufficient workers to hire for their factories.

[G] Maintaining economic productivity is a primary concern of a country with an aging population. From an economic standpoint, a country's productivity is the single most important determinant of its standard of living. A number of researchers have tried to quantify the impact of population aging on future productivity growth in Asia. Their findings suggest that aging could reduce the annual per capita GDP growth rate by as much as 0.5 percentage point below its potential. And a shrinking labor force means that fewer workers are available to support greater numbers of retirees with social and health benefits since these workers must pay taxes for social security, health care programs, and public pension benefits.

[H] And not only will there be more people requiring health care services, but the costs of providing health care and other services to an aging population will also be higher. The chronic and age-related diseases and afflictions of older citizens often require more complex and costlier treatments. Our central—and very difficult—challenge will be to devise innovations that both provide social security and public services, such as health care, for an aging population and maintain economic growth and productivity.

[I] Technology will continue to help societies deal with the social and economic impacts of an aging population. Importantly, Silicon Valley and Wall Street are no longer ignoring the senior market. Start-ups and tech companies that target the needs of seniors are creating more and

more innovative products and services that increase the safety, social engagement, and overall quality of life for seniors. And seniors themselves are becoming entrepreneurial. In the United States, a new class of entrepreneurs called “Encore Entrepreneurs” is one of the fastest growing groups of entrepreneurs. These enterprising seniors understand first-hand which innovations seniors will actually use.

[J] Today’s innovations have the potential to change the aging experience—to eliminate constraints that seniors (or their caregivers) confront in daily living. Every day, products are being introduced that enable seniors to stay connected with family and friends, to stay safe in their homes and communities, and to stay healthy and well. New voice communication technologies, combined with at-home monitoring systems, are not only enabling seniors to age in place but reducing costs to society. Digital solutions that allow remote tracking of vital health information are also reducing health care costs and allowing seniors to stay at home longer. But there are still challenges. Technology is expensive, especially for many seniors across the world. And seniors may not be comfortable with new technology, so adoption can be slow.

[K] But the good news is that many of today’s “smart” products benefit all ages of society. Concepts of universal design in housing and industrial products can be functional and also beautiful. Urban investments in age-friendly technologies will improve everyone’s access to and mobility within their communities. From smart homes with voice controls to self-driving cars—these innovations will improve the everyday experience for everyone—senior and non-senior alike.

Words

implication	<i>n.</i> 〔行动、事件、决定等的〕可能的影响〔后果〕
distinguish	<i>v.</i> 区分, 辨别
irony	<i>n.</i> 具有讽刺意味〔出乎意料, 令人啼笑皆非〕的情况
sanitation	<i>n.</i> 公共卫生, 环境卫生
confluence	<i>n.</i> 〔两件或以上事情的〕同时发生, 会集
demographic	<i>adj.</i> 人口(学)的; 人口统计(学)的
longevity	<i>n.</i> 寿命; 长寿; 持久
mortality	<i>n.</i> 死亡率; 死亡数
fertility	<i>n.</i> 生育能力, 繁殖力
epidemic	<i>n.</i> 流行病, 传染病
affluence	<i>n.</i> 富裕, 富足
determinant	<i>n.</i> 决定性因素
chronic	<i>adj.</i> 〔疾病〕慢性的, 长期的
affliction	<i>n.</i> 痛苦, 折磨;〔尤指〕病痛
devise	<i>v.</i> 想出, 设计, 发明〔新的方法〕
entrepreneurial	<i>adj.</i> 富于企业家精神的, 具有企业家素质的
entrepreneur	<i>n.</i> 企业家

Phrases

aging society	老龄化社会
silver tsunami	银发海啸
aging demographic shift	人口老龄化转变
occupational death	因工死亡
common wisdom	普遍共识
labor participation rate	劳动参与率

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annual per capita GDP growth rate	人均国内生产总值年增长率
public pension benefit	公共养老金福利
start-up and tech company	初创企业和科技公司
target the need of	针对……需求
social engagement	社会参与
eliminate constraint	消除限制
at-home monitoring system	家庭监控系统
age in place	就地养老, 居家养老
universal design	通用设计

1. The aging speed is not the same in different parts of the world.
2. The aging phenomenon is a side effect of technology development.
3. In many countries, the fertility rate is lower than the mortality rate.
4. Statistics show that the aging phenomenon will become more prominent in the future.
5. It is generally accepted that the growing aging population will impact economy adversely.
6. A growing aging population will lead to lowered standards of living.
7. A growing aging population will increase the costs of health care services.
8. In tackling the problem of an aging population, technology will be helpful.
9. Innovative technology will make life more comfortable for the aged.
10. Smart products will bring convenience to both the old and the young people.

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Passage C From barrenness to fruitfulness: Huamao village's story of ending poverty

White clouds and green mountains, neat and beautiful dwellings, clean and tidy streets lining up in a picturesque manner—these are all mixed together to render a sense of peace and belonging for people in Huamao village, a small town in southwest China's Guizhou Province.

The once poverty-stricken village is located in the remote and mountainous Guizhou, formerly one of China's poorest and least developed provinces. The village was called "Huangmaotian" in the past, meaning a desolate and barren place. Over the years, the local government and villagers made tireless efforts in 1 cultural and rural tourism and developing efficient modern agriculture. They turned the barren land into a symbol of prosperity and gave it a new name, "Huamao" (meaning flowers blooming).

Pan Kegang, First Secretary of Huamao, recalled that nearly half of the villagers used to leave the village to look for jobs due to the lack of transportation

and difficulties in accessing drinking water and medical care in Huamao. “We only had 4,000 villagers and about 2,000 of them left, making Huamao a ‘left-behind’ village where only the elderly and children lived,” he said.

Zhang Shengdi is one of the 2,000 natives who left Huamao for work. She found success in the brewery industry and 2 her own company in Maotai Town, Guizhou Province. Zhang said that working far away from homeland made her feel quite nostalgic for the place where she 3 up, and she finally decided to go back. “I should do something for my fellow villagers,” the 46-year-old entrepreneur said.

Making paper by boiling the bark of mulberry trees is an old tradition in the village. Zhang returned and started a papermaking workshop using this ancient method. Zhang said she believes the root cause for poverty lies in the lack of culture, and that she hopes to 4 the traditional crafts as part of the efforts to reduce poverty.

She set up a cultural brand called Huamao Renjia, which means “households of Huamao.” Twelve local villagers are now working in Zhang’s workshop, which receives more than half a million tourists every year. As cultural tourism prospers, more migrant workers are returning to Huamao village. For Zhang, her dream of helping Huamao village to end poverty through reviving traditional culture appears to be coming true.

Huamao village is also known for its 400-year-old ceramic industry, producing clay potter ware used as containers for Maotai, one of the most famous brands of Chinese 5.

Mu Xiancai, a 52-year-old potter maker, founded his first pottery workshop

in Huamao as the local government began boosting rural tourism in 2014. Mu's family has been making clay pottery for generations, which is now a local intangible cultural heritage. "I do not want to lose our family traditional culture and skills, so I just stayed in the field," Mu said. However, to continue the ceramics business is not an easy decision for him. As the business in the past decades was slack, he had to put in all his savings and even borrowed 800,000 yuan (about US\$120,000) to start the workshop. Facing such a heavy burden, Mu said he could not sleep at night at first.

Luckily, Mu's workshop soon became a popular tourist destination as he expanded his pottery shop into a farm stay integrating pottery-making experience, education, catering, and residence. People can purchase pottery artwork and experience the fun of making ceramics with their own hands. Mu said his business soon gained momentum. "It only took me two years to pay off all my debt, which could have taken 20 years in the past."

Mu uses an electric kiln instead of his old coal-fired furnace now, because President Xi urged the protection of local environment during his 6 in Huamao. Mu still kept the old furnace. For him, the furnace, like the ancestral craft of pottery, has been passed down through generations and carries a sense of nostalgia that connects the past to the present. It has now become a place of interest for tourists too.

Since President Xi's visit, the local government and villagers in Huamao have got a clearer idea about how to lift the village out of poverty. Papermaking and ceramic crafts are the symbols of Huamao, which could strengthen the cultural identity of the village, thereby raising its profile and boosting tourism.

In recent years, Huamao has been committed to building a beautiful village, tapping into its 7 beauty and unique culture to attract tourists. The measures include revamping dwellings featured with an ethnic lifestyle, setting up solar-powered streetlights, and planting trees, resulting in great improvements to the local environment.

With the improved environment, Huamao village began receiving an increasing number of tourists who come to experience rural culture. At present, the village runs a total of 42 homestays and 10 agriculture-experiencing farm stays, 8 more than 1.5 million tourists every year, up from 100,000 in the past.

However, despite those who prospered through developing rural tourism or traditional craftsmanship, there remained a number of villagers who relied on agriculture for a living. The village thus established rural cooperatives that turn various smaller agricultural businesses into a large-scale collective industry. One such cooperative covers an area of 100 hectares of land, creating nearly 1,000 jobs for the locals.

So far, the 9 income of local villagers has exceeded 17,000 yuan, increasing over 30% compared to that of 2014. And the 78 households registered as living under the poverty line in 2014 have all been lifted out of poverty.

“Currently, there are only about 300 villagers working out of the province,” Pan said regarding the big changes in the village. The First Secretary said that many migrant workers are choosing to come back because they could now either start their own business or find a(n) 10 job in Huamao village.

A) inspection	B) attracting	C) resources	D) liquor	E) grew
F) intrinsic	G) initiation	H) established	I) decent	J) away
K) astonishing	L) exploring	M) poverty	N) annual	O) revive

Words

picturesque	<i>adj.</i> 〔地方〕美丽的，古雅的，风景如画的
render	<i>v.</i> 给予，提供；使变得；使处于〔某种状态〕
desolate	<i>adj.</i> 荒凉的，荒芜的，无人烟的
barren	<i>adj.</i> 贫瘠的，荒芜的；不结果实的，不结籽的
brewery	<i>n.</i> 啤酒厂；啤酒公司
nostalgic	<i>adj.</i> 留恋过去的，怀旧的
revive	<i>v.</i> 重新使用；(使)复兴
prosper	<i>v.</i> 兴旺，发达
intangible	<i>adj.</i> 无形的〔指东西有价值但没有实体存在，用于商业中〕
momentum	<i>n.</i> 动力，势头
ancestral	<i>adj.</i> 祖先的；祖传的
intrinsic	<i>adj.</i> 本质的，内在的，固有的
revamp	<i>v.</i> 修改，翻新，改进
ethnic	<i>adj.</i> 种族〔民族，部落〕的；具有〔民族，部落〕特色的

Phrases

line up	排队；排成行
poverty-stricken village	贫困村庄
“left-behind” village	留守村
revive traditional crafts	复兴传统工艺
set up	建立，创立
cultural brand	文化品牌
ceramic industry	陶瓷工业
intangible cultural heritage	非物质文化遗产
farm stay	农家乐

(to be continued)

(continued)

ancestral craft	祖传工艺
pass down through generations	代代相传
be committed to	致力于
tap into	利用
rural cooperative	农村合作社
live under the poverty line	生活在贫困线以下

Writing Practice

Directions:

For this part, you should write on the topic *my opinion on food safety*. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 当前的食品安全形势
2. 造成这种现象的原因
3. 我的看法和建议

Words and phrases you might use in your composition:

1. expiration date 保质期
2. process *v.* 加工
3. adulterate *v.* (在饮食中) 掺假; 掺杂
4. contaminate *v.* 污染; 弄脏
5. preservative *n.* 防腐剂
6. pesticide residue 农药残留
7. date of manufacture 生产日期
8. organic produce 有机农产品
9. daily intake 每日摄入量