CONTENTS

Urban development

Part one

Vocabulary and structure

Word building

1 Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the words in bold.

❯ **urban**

1 We will thoroughly implement the coordinated regional development strategy, major regional strategies, the functional zoning strategy, and the new _____ strategy.

2 Many rural areas are being _____ with the construction of high-rise buildings and the development of modern infrastructure.

3 Fortunately, those people have not been exposed to most diseases common to _____ populations.

❯ **modern**

4 The designer has _____ the old house by installing a new intelligent household appliance.

5 He lived on a beautiful tiny island where _____ and tradition coexist in harmony.

6 We have advanced reform, opening up, and socialist _____ and have written a new chapter on the miracles of fast economic growth and long-term social stability.

❯ **predominant**

7 This is a famous historic and cultural city, where the tourism industry has absolute _____.

8　Bright red was the _____ color which made the whole room lively and attractive.

9　Medieval agriculture on this continent fed, clothed, and sheltered a(n) _____ rural society with much lower population density.

❯ intuit

10　The young lady had a(n) _____ that the woman who had helped her was in great danger.

11　They had lived together for many years, so he seemed to have a(n) _____ knowledge of how she was feeling.

12　Without any articulate reasons, I seem to know _____ that he must be missing his mother.

❯ optimal

13　Some studies have shown that in order to function _____, our brains need to maintain a certain level of fat.

14　If it were not for the _____, our company would be at a disadvantage in the fierce competition.

15　The world-renowned company can _____ its energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity.

❯ inhabit

16　Most parts of this area are _____ mountains and deserts, so the economy here is relatively backward.

17　As the world population shows an increasing trend, searching for a new mode of _____ is urgent in the new age.

18　Many experts and scholars are working on creating a(n) _____ future urban environment for human beings.

19　Archaeologists estimate that the _____ of the island entered the Bronze Age around 3,000 B.C.E.

❯ transit

20　Despite its mounting popularity, he thinks the electric car has yet to complete the _____ from trendy to mainstream.

21　It is obvious that the fossil discovered recently is a(n) _____ species between land mammals and whales.

22　The bridge is the hinge of the highway. Its _____ capability is the key to keeping traffic flowing.

compute

23 At that moment, people thought that trading was conducted over the telephone, but it might eventually be done at _____ terminals.

24 With upgrading, these systems will continuously improve their inference and _____ power.

25 This powerful listed company was the first to decide to _____ the human resources department.

26 According to my _____, the bank should pay 600 pounds which represents the principal and interest.

constitute

27 According to the latest report, about 95 percent of local citizens voted for the new _____.

28 Many experts in _____ law have warned that the rule violates the right of personal liberty.

29 They say the president was _____ obliged to inform the country before deploying the military.

minimal

30 We had received a 24-hour advance warning, so we were able to _____ the effects of the flood.

31 If you don't know what your _____ acceptable income level is, you may be confronted with difficulty in career decision-making.

32 As an absolute _____, you should spend two hours in the evening studying.

Phrasal verbs

2 Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the phrasal verbs given below.

> **project from:** stick out beyond an edge or surface
> **project … into:** send or throw sth. forward or outward
> **project … onto:** make the picture of a film, photograph, etc. appear in a larger form on a screen or flat surface; imagine that other people have the same feelings as you

1 At last, they tried _____ the maps with two different projectors _____ the same white sheet.

2 When we don't have a screen, it is a good choice to _____ a slide _____ a white wall.

3 I sympathize with you now, but please don't _____ your guilty feelings _____ me.

4 The four towers which _____ the main building create an amazing sight.

5 The country is said to be researching and developing an apparatus to _____ a special satellite _____ space.

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commute between … and: regularly travel between your place of work and your home

commute … for: exchange one thing, esp. one kind of payment, for another

commute … to: change a punishment given to a criminal to one that is less severe

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6 The company offered to _____ the employee's unused vacation days _____ a higher salary, allowing him to earn additional income while still maintaining his work-life balance.

7 When he was in England as a visiting scholar, he had to _____ London _____ Cambridge every day.

8 With the discovery of new evidence, his death sentence was _____ life imprisonment.

9 He was tired of paying money every month, so he decided to _____ his pension _____ a lump sum.

10 Since she lives outside the city, it takes her two hours to _____ her office _____ her home every day.

Collocation

3 Complete the sentences with suitable words from the collocation box. Change the form where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

Words frequently used with *prone*:
① *n.*-prone: error-prone, fire-prone, flood-prone
② prone + to (*prep.*): breakdown, disease, error, fracture, seasickness
③ prone + to do: ignore, die, say

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1 Tired drivers were found to be particularly prone to _____ warning signs.

2　There is no question that kitchens are the most _____-prone places in the house.

3　The fact is that parents are not perfect, because they are human and are prone to _____.

4　When Robert was around, Barry was overly affectionate and prone to _____ the wrong thing.

5　An environmental official told residents in low-lying areas or near _____-prone areas to watch water levels.

Words frequently used with *alternative*:
① *vt.* + alternative: accept, adopt, consider, find, have
② *a.* + alternative: better, convenient, final, other, temporary

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6　We are very sad to have to do this, but there is no _____ alternative now.

7　Be careful what you say during the negotiation. We don't want them to think that we _____ no other alternatives.

8　Most office workers face a problem every lunchtime as they struggle to _____ an affordable and tasty alternative to the office canteen.

9　These tools are generally excellent, and you can be comfortable using them if no _____ alternative is available.

10　Officials point out that opponents of the dams have failed to propose a(n) _____ alternative.

Commonly confused words

4 **Study each pair of the given words and fill in each blank with the correct one. Change the form where necessary.**

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outdated: *a.* 过时的，陈旧的
updated: *a.* 更新的，升级的；现代化的

1　We don't spend much time on this topic today because we have been languishing in _____ ideas for too long.

2　A(n) _____ kitchen has a granite countertop, tons of cabinet space, and a breakfast nook.

3　If you factor in the rates of technological change, either your skills will become unnecessary, or your industry _____.

4 It is essential to regularly integrate _____ processes, procedures, and information to remain competitive.

5 Over the years, out of a sense of respect, I imagine, I have refused to trouble women with _____ courtesies.

> **evoke:** *vt.* 引起，唤起（强烈的感情或回忆）
> **invoke:** *vt.* 求助于；援引；激发，使人想起

6 Meaning exists only insofar as it means a lot to someone, and literary works are written in order to _____ sets of responses in the reader.

7 In choosing a method for determining climatic conditions that existed in the past, climatologists will usually _____ four principal criteria.

8 Cool colors such as blue and green tend to _____ serenity and peace.

9 We should bear in mind that it is inappropriate to _____ the related theories of civil law to construe maritime law.

10 The theory might _____ dominant and recessive genes to explain how brown-haired parents ended up with a red-headed child.

> **deduce:** *vt.* 推论，推断，演绎
> **induce:** *vt.* 引起；引诱

11 Can we _____ from your silence that you do not approve?

12 It's all about making the traveling experience less stressful, and blue is said to _____ a feeling of calm.

13 Usually, it is left to employers to _____ the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate's résumé.

14 Taxing gasoline may _____ people to live closer to work and buy more fuel-efficient cars.

15 The total amount can be _____ logically from the figures available.

Part two

Translation

1 Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

   1 Because many urban dwellers buy, rent, or construct shelters _____ _____ (在城市的边缘), peri-urbanization is often synonymous with the unplanned informal settlement.

   2 Of course, rising demand need not always _____ _____ (与价格上涨联系在一起).

   3 _____ (简单来说), leadership is the art of motivating a group of people to act toward achieving a common goal.

   4 _____ (他们必须从每块骨头的形状来推断) what the muscles were like.

   5 It can also support access to quality mental health care and _____ _____ (帮助人们融入社区).

   6 In addition to the construction of new gymnasiums, many cities in China have increased the number of local gymnasiums _____ _____ (通过采取改造旧工厂和商业建筑等措施).

   7 The annual passenger volume of Beijing Daxing International Airport will reach 100 million by 2040, _____ (有望令其成为世界上最繁忙的机场).

   8 In the 10th century, the ancient city of Luoyang became the center of peony planting, and _____ (这一地位一直保持到今天).

   9 It is foreseeable that _____ (随着运动设施的不断改善), more and more people will go to the gymnasiums to keep fit.

 10 The remaining gardens from ancient China include both large gardens built as entertainment venues for the royal family, and _____ _____ (也包括学者、商人和卸任的官员为摆脱嘈杂的外部世界而建造的私家花园).

2 Translate the following paragraph into English.

庙会是中国民间广为流传的一种传统风俗。早期庙会仅是人们去庙里拜神祈福的活动。随着经济的发展和人们交流需求的增加，有些定期庙会已演变成纯贸易性的集市。人们逛庙会主要是买些特产和日用品，看看地方戏、杂耍和品尝小吃，进行娱乐。春节逛庙会是人们的惯例。各地区庙会活动稍有不同，各具特色。世界各地的唐人街和华人社区在春节期间也有庙会活动。

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Part three

Reading comprehension

Banked cloze

1 Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Two years ago, the community started its renovation as part of the city's plan to renovate residential areas. Before the construction started, residents' suggestions were collected as an important ___1___ for renovation.

Renovating apartment doors, windows, and building gates was a major ___2___ for the community. All windows were upgraded to be energy-efficient, which will keep rooms warm in winter and cool in summer. In old communities, facilities like water supply, drainage, sewage, electricity, gas, heating, communications, and cable TV have aged or cannot meet residents'

____3____ demand; there is a lack of support for public services such as elderly care, childcare, and property management.

The major renovation will be done in communities built to ___4___ supporting infrastructure, the environment, and the quality of public services, according to one of the Vice Ministers of Housing and Urban-Rural Development.

According to the guidelines, the renovation program will be ___5___ into three types. The first kind involves renovation that ___6___ the basic living and safety of residents, such as repairing infrastructure, walls, and stairways. The second mainly ___7___ environmental improvements, energy-saving reconstruction of buildings, and elevator installation, which will greatly improve the communities' quality of life. The third is a step ___8___, and includes the construction of service and healthcare facilities, such as clinics, kindergartens, cafeterias, convenience stores, and courier service stations.

The current national plan for renovating residential communities is similar to plans carried out in the past, but it is more ___9___. Efforts will be made to mobilize citizens to participate in the work and enhance long-term neighborhood management mechanisms. In addition to resident payments, ___10___ for the projects will come from the government and society at large. Moreover, the plan encourages more parties to invest in renovation projects.

A assures	**B** comprehensive	**C** covers
D data	**E** divided	**F** endeavor
G ensures	**H** funding	**I** further
J improve	**K** increasing	**L** looking
M reference	**N** special	**O** spoken

Multiple choice questions

2 There are three passages followed by several multiple choice questions. Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Passage **1**

As a process, counterurbanization (sometimes called deurbanization, des-urbanization, or peri-urbanization) is the transformation of a settlement system or urban region from a concentrated to a more deconcentrated state. In a

settlement system, it occurs when an inverse relationship exists between the size of a settlement area and population growth – a scenario resulting from higher levels of net migration and / or net natural increase in smaller settlement areas. Brian Berry first documented this process in North America, when he observed that between 1970 and 1974, growth was higher in American nonmetropolitan states than metropolitan ones. Similar periodic population turnarounds were subsequently observed in many parts of the developed world, including Canada, Australia, and various European countries.

Other scholars suggest that counterurbanization is occurring in a settlement system when a reversal is observed in the relationship between settlement area size and net migration. In Geyer and Kontuly's original neoclassical differential urbanization model, counterurbanization is one of three dominant stages that contribute to the development of a rigid hierarchical network of large (primate), intermediate, and small cities. Urbanization, the first stage, is described as a positive relationship between net migration and settlement size. It is followed by a second stage of polarization reversal, which sees lower levels of net migration in primate cities and higher levels in intermediate-sized centers of the urban hierarchy. The third stage is counterurbanization, defined as a negative relationship between settlement size and net migration. This progression, from urbanization to polarization reversal to counterurbanization, is presented as a cyclical process of population concentration and deconcentration, which, in theory, will result in a rigid hierarchical structure as the urban system moves toward a long-run equilibrium state.

As the negative relationship between settlement size and net migration, counterurbanization has been identified periodically in many national and subnational settlement systems, often reflecting the downstream movement of particular demographic groups. It has been recorded in many advanced states and several emerging nations. In some transitional places it has dominated briefly, and in others it has been a substream event. This relationship has not yet emerged in many South American, Asian, and African systems, but polarization reversal is widespread here, suggesting that urbanization is no longer the dominant trend, and that counterurbanization may occur in the future.

Counterurbanization is also interpreted by others as a stage in the transformation of an urban region. Urbanization, the first stage, comes with the shift from an agrarian society to an industrial society and sees growth concentrated in urban cores. During suburbanization, the second stage, growth occurs beyond the urban core, at the expense of the core's population. The third stage,

counterurbanization is the growth of outlying areas beyond the built-up suburban ring and is accompanied by population decline in the core and its suburbs.

1 According to the passage, which of the following situations can be considered as a sample of counterurbanization?
   A More people migrate into smaller cities.
   B More people earn less money than before.
   C The size of the commercial center decreases in small cities.
   D The population greatly increases in both big cities and small cities.

2 According to Geyer and Kontuly's urbanization model, when does the polarization reversal occur?
   A Periodic population decrease and settlement area increase are observed in many parts.
   B A rigid hierarchical structure is built and the urban system moves toward a long-run equilibrium state.
   C Net migration in big cities is of a lower level, while in intermediate-sized cities it is higher.
   D Net migration change has a positive correlation with the settlement size change in nonmetropolitan cities.

3 What does the counterurbanization reflect, according to the passage?
   A The decrease in recreational activities in an urban area.
   B The constantly increasing unemployment rate in big cities.
   C The downstream movement of particular demographic groups.
   D The downstream development of the economy in particular regions.

4 What will happen during suburbanization, according to the passage?
   A A shift to an industrial society.
   B A decrease in the urban core's population.
   C An accelerated growth in the urban core.
   D A boost in the development of outlying areas.

5 What can we learn about counterurbanization from the passage?
   A It refers to infrequent population turnarounds.
   B It has been identified in both advanced and emerging countries.
   C It is the mainstream trend of urban system development.
   D It is an exciting event in the process of urban system development.

Passage 2

According to an implementation plan released at a global digital economy conference, Beijing, the capital city of China, will further speed up the development of its digital economy, with a plan to nurture six "highlands" in leading the global digital economic development within five to ten years, and establish itself as a benchmark city in the sector by 2030.

The six highlands relate to urban digital intelligence and transformation, international data allocation, emerging digital industry incubation, global digital technological innovation, digital treatment solutions and cooperation in the opening up of the digital economy.

Future cities depicted in the plan feature intelligent and Internet-connected roads, full coverage of the 5G network, and online services for medical resources. According to the plan, a global benchmark city of the digital economy should aim at the strategic needs for the world's cutting-edge technologies and their future development. Future cities are also required to fully stimulate the creative energy of digital technologies, unleash the potential of data resources, demonstrate the governance capacity of megacities, and enhance the influence of data-driven cities.

As to the urgency and significance of developing the digital economy, it is argued that, in the face of the complex and changeable economic environment, the digital economy can be expected to inject new growth vigor into the world economy. The digital economy has become a new momentum for promoting high-quality development; thus, making the industry grow bigger and stronger will be of great significance and have a far-reaching influence.

Beijing will strengthen research and development of basic theory; focus more on key and core technologies such as high-end chips, operating systems, and artificial intelligence algorithms; innovate a number of world-leading technologies and products; and promote the application of new achievements in the digital economy.

In 2020, the added value of the city's digital economy exceeded 1.44 trillion yuan, accounting for about 40 percent of its total economic volume. As noted in the plan, the added value of Beijing's digital economy is expected to account for about 50 percent of its GDP by 2025.

Beijing has many advantages in developing the digital economy. It ranks first in terms of research investment in the country, with outstanding performance in high-end research and development resources, academic research environment, and incubation of innovative enterprises. As one of the world's top 10 scientific

and technological innovation centers, Beijing is home to over 28,000 national high-tech enterprises and over 90 unicorn companies. All of these imply a promising prospect of developing the digital economy.

1 What will Beijing do to establish itself as a benchmark city in the digital economic sector, according to the passage?
   A Hold more global digital economy conferences.
   B Cooperate more actively with international partners.
   C Implement a series of plans to nurture sixty "highlands".
   D Further speed up the development of the digital economy.

2 According to the plan, which of the following is not a major characteristic of future cities?
   A A 5G network.
   B Online services.
   C Modernized roads.
   D Advanced VR devices.

3 According to the passage, why is there an urgent need to develop the digital economy?
   A It can continuously optimize the labor force.
   B It can unleash the potential of online services.
   C It is the new engine of high-quality development.
   D It will promote the plan of nurturing six "highlands".

4 What can we learn about Beijing's digital economy from the passage?
   A The worth of Beijing's digital economy is the highest in China.
   B The added value of Beijing's digital economy exceeded 40 trillion yuan in 2020.
   C The added value of Beijing's digital economy may constitute 50 percent of its GDP by 2025.
   D The added value of Beijing's digital economy accounted for about 50 percent of its GDP in 2020.

5 Which of the following is seen as the reason that Beijing is best placed to develop the digital economy?
   A Beijing is the capital city of China.
   B Beijing is the base of many cultural companies.
   C Beijing excels in research investment, resources, and environment.
   D Beijing's digital economy represents a high proportion of its GDP.

Passage 3

Although it is the buried tombs and the lost cities that get all the press, one of the most valuable things that an archaeologist can dig up is rubbish. Palace murals and heroic statues record the sanitized, official version of history, but a society's garbage tells the true story of how its members lived.

With that thought in mind, archaeologists of the future are in for a treat. The industrial societies of the world's developed countries are the most wasteful ever, their spoor turning up in every corner of the earth. Almost by definition, waste is something that most people prefer not to think too much about. But an American journalist is fascinated by the stuff. *Garbology* is his attempt to make sense of our historically unprecedented readiness to throw things away.

The book begins at the Puente Hills Landfill, an artificial mountain near Los Angeles. It is the biggest dump in America, 30 years old and 150 meters high. If it were a building, it would be among the 20 tallest in the city. Building a rubbish pile is, it turns out, surprisingly high-tech. The mountain is a giant, putrid layer cake, with dozens of strata of rubbish separated by soil and plastic liners designed to contain the brew of noxious chemicals that would otherwise leach (过滤) into groundwater. The rot produces methane, which is collected via a network of pipes that penetrate the mountain and burned to produce electricity.

From there, the American journalist traces the history of garbage in America, beginning with New York's "White Wings", an army of municipal rubbish collectors created to clean the city's stinking streets in the 19th century, through the heyday of backyard incinerators (and the smog they produced) to the modern day, when the most common solutions often involve burying the stuff in the ground or dumping it in the sea. He talks to the researchers who are chronicling (记载) the plasticization of the ocean. And he describes the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, an enormous expanse of the Pacific Ocean where currents concentrate the trash over a continent-sized area.

The author is just as interested in the creation of rubbish as in its disposal. But whereas few will disagree with the gist of his observations about the shortcomings of our modern, disposable, consumer culture, the analysis is rather superficial. Some of the most interesting parts of the book come toward the end, where he discusses some of the possible solutions – such as Denmark's strategy of burning rubbish to produce electricity, or an Irish scheme to charge shoppers for plastic bags, which led to a 90 percent drop in their use. Food for thought, and more.

1 Why is garbage one of the most valuable things that archaeologists can dig out?

    A It tells the real story of a society.

    B It is more useful than cultural relics.

    C It records a sanitized version of history.

    D It records the official version of history.

2 What makes building a garbage dump amazingly high-tech?

    A Garbage heaps are small, rotten, layer-by-layer cakes.

    B Garbage heaps need to be piled high.

    C Garbage dumps need to be stacked for a long time.

    D Garbage dumps contain rotten and toxic substances that need to be dealt with.

3 What is the most common solution to garbage in modern times?

    A Burning it in the backyard incinerators.

    B Collecting it by the urban rubbish collectors.

    C Stacking it on the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

    D Burying it underground or dumping it in the sea.

4 What is the most interesting part of the book *Garbology*?

    A The garbage analysis.

    B The creation of garbage.

    C The shortcomings of garbage.

    D The possible solutions for garbage.

5 What can be inferred about garbage from this passage?

    A More and more people are interested in garbage.

    B Garbage cannot bring great wealth to human society.

    C Modern society produces more garbage than before.

    D Modern society has found a proper way to deal with garbage.

Part four

Writing

General writing

1 Write a composition based on the following outline by using as many of the useful words and expressions given in the box as possible. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

How to develop critical thinking skills

1 什么是批判性思维

2 批判性思维的益处

3 如何培养批判性思维能力

Useful words and expressions		
• be defined as	• take action	• in response to
• make a rational decision	• be likely to	• develop confidence in
• first and foremost	• become concerned with	• evaluate the credibility of

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Practical writing

Writing an introduction to a university

The following should be noted while you are writing an introduction to a university.

1 简要介绍学校的历史、教职员工及学生情况等

2 介绍教学科研及对外学术交流情况

3 结束语

Sample

Beijing Language and Culture University (BLCU) is a national key university. The predecessor of the university was the Higher Preparatory School for International Students, established in 1962. In 1996, it was renamed Beijing Language and Culture University. BLCU, known as "the Mini-United Nations", has been an important academic base for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (TCFL) and related research in China. Since its founding, the university has trained some 220,000 international students from 189 countries and regions in the world who are proficient in the Chinese language and familiar with Chinese culture.

BLCU is a university that promotes Chinese worldwide and offers international students Chinese language and culture courses. Meanwhile, for Chinese students, BLCU provides professional courses in various fields, such as foreign languages, Chinese, information science, finance, etc. Since the 1990s, the academic programs of BLCU have been widened further. Disciplines are composed of nine categories: literature, science, engineering, economics, management, law, education, history, and arts. BLCU has two first-level doctoral degree programs, two postdoctoral research centers, eleven first-level master's degree programs, and another nine master's degree programs.

Wherever you come from in the world, you are welcome to BLCU.

2 Write an introduction to a university following the sample provided. Use as many of the useful words and expressions given in the box as possible.

Useful words and expressions	
• be established in	• one of the key universities
• qualified	• make significant contributions to
• associate professors	• schools
• research centers / institutes	• key programs
• disciplines	• since its foundation

_____

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