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UNIT

1

# Cultures across borders







# iPrepare

## Scenario

Cross-border communication plays an important role in advancing world civilization. Throughout history, China has made invaluable contributions to global communication, as shown by the ancient Silk Road and the Belt and Road Initiative. As a college student, you often need to engage in cross-cultural communication, shouldering the responsibility for telling China's stories to the world.

Your university is hosting an International Youth Forum on the theme "Bridging Cultures Across Borders." You have been invited to give a presentation on China's achievements in promoting cross-border exchange. How much do you know about China's efforts in this area? Which project or event would you choose to focus on? How would you explain its significance and achievements in your own words? You will be able to complete the task after studying this unit.



Video scenario

## Learning objectives

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

- talk about global exchanges using new vocabulary
- use transitional signals for contrast in writing
- describe China's efforts in promoting cultural exchange
- specify the achievements of the Belt and Road Initiative
- elaborate on China's achievements in promoting cross-border exchange



## Viewing

The Belt and Road Initiative is widely recognized today, and understanding its origin can offer valuable insights. Watch a video clip and learn about its historical background and development.



**1** Fill in the blanks with what you hear from the video clip.

### The ancient Silk Road

- Background: Back in about 200 B.C.E., trade was much more 1) \_\_\_\_\_, and long-distance trade routes were rare.
- Rise of the Silk Road: The West encountered 2) \_\_\_\_\_, and a lively trade passage formed.
- Significance: The increased trade led to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ between the East and the West.

### The Belt and Road Initiative

- Two parts: the Silk Road 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road
- Principles: extensive consultation, 5) \_\_\_\_\_, and shared benefits
- Aims: high standards, sustainability, and better lives by raising 6) \_\_\_\_\_ standard, investment effectiveness, supply quality, and development resilience, delivering real and substantive results for all participants
- Commitment: building a global community of 7) \_\_\_\_\_

**2** The ancient Silk Road led to exchanges between the East and the West, and the Belt and Road Initiative has received positive responses worldwide. Work in pairs and discuss what this says about China's efforts in promoting global communication.

## Reading

As introduced in the video clip, China's Belt and Road Initiative is often referred to as the new Silk Road. It reveals China's efforts to expand exchanges among nations, just as the ancient Silk Road did. But why did China choose this name for the initiative? To better understand the message of goodwill behind China's new efforts, you can travel back to ancient times and explore the legacy of the ancient Silk Road.



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# The legacy of the Silk Road

- <sup>1</sup> The Silk Road found a place in history because of its rich cultural legacy in written records and artifacts, and because trade and tolerance were so **intertwined**.
- <sup>2</sup> Trade was not the sole purpose of the Silk Road; it also functioned as a network of exchange pathways, especially in its **heyday**. It changed history, not only because various goods were traded but also because the people who managed to travel along part or all of the Silk Road planted their cultures like seeds of **exotic species** carried to distant lands. **Thriving** in new homes, newcomers mixed with local residents and often absorbed other groups who followed. Sites of sustained economic activity, **oasis** towns – now known as Turpan, Dunhuang, Hotan, etc. – **enticed** still others to cross over mountains and **traverse** oceans of sand. While a commercial route, the Silk Road was also the planet's most famous cultural artery for the exchange in art, language, and new technology between the East and the West.





- <sup>3</sup> We use the term “Silk Road” to refer generally to the exchanges between China and places farther to the west, including Central Asia, West Asia, Africa, and, on **rare** occasions, Europe. Most vigorous before the year 1000, these exchanges were often linked to Buddhism.
- <sup>4</sup> **Excavated** materials shed light on the nature of the Silk Road trade. These materials, written on paper, silk, leather, and wood, survive only in dry **locales**, places like today’s Kuqa, Turpan, Hotan, Dunhuang, and Xi’an. These documents were recovered not only from tombs, but also from **abandoned** postal stations, shrines, and homes, beneath the dry desert. Found by accident, many of them were written by people from all social levels, not simply the **literate** and powerful. Their authors did not expect later generations to read them, yet they offer a **glimpse** into the past that’s often **refreshingly** personal, factual, **anecdotal**, and **random**.
- <sup>5</sup> The modern discovery of the Silk Road began in 1895, when the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin launched his first expedition into the Taklimakan Desert. After 15 days, he discovered that he was not carrying enough water for himself and the four men with him. He should have turned back, admitting that his expedition had failed. Instead, when their supply ran out, he began a desperate search, eventually locating a stream, but not before two men **perished**.
- <sup>6</sup> As he made his way out of the desert, Hedin encountered a **caravan** of **merchants** and pack animals, and he purchased three horses, **saddles**, maize, **flour**, tea, **utensils**, and boots. This list, described in his **biography**, is revealing. Even at the beginning of the 20th century, almost all the goods traded in the Taklimakan were locally made necessities, not foreign imports.
- <sup>7</sup> Similarly, during the first **millennium**, markets offered more local goods for sale than foreign imports. At one market in Turpan in 743 C.E., local officials recorded prices for 350 items, including typical Silk Road goods like **ammonium chloride**, used for **dyeing** cloth and softening leather, as well as **aromatics**, sugar, and **brass**. Of course, locally grown vegetables, **staples**, and animals, some brought over long distances, were also available.
- <sup>8</sup> Despite the limited trade, cultural exchange between the East and the West was extensive – first between China and South Asia, and later West Asia, especially Iran. **Refugees**, artists, craftsmen, **missionaries**, and **envoys** traveled along these routes in Central Asia. Waves of immigrants brought technologies from their **respective** homelands, practicing those skills or introducing **motifs** in their new homes.



- <sup>9</sup> Frequent **migrations** of people **fleeing** war or political conflicts meant that some technologies moved east, others west. As the secrets of foreign techniques for making glass entered China, the technology for manufacturing paper was transported westward. Invented in China, paper moved out of China to reach Samarkand and then spread to Europe through the Islamic **portals** of Sicily and Spain. Paper, the most convenient and affordable material for preserving writing, encouraged great cultural change, including the printing revolution in Western Europe. Of course, the Chinese developed woodblock printing, starting around 700 C.E., much earlier than Johannes Gutenberg.
- <sup>10</sup> Cultural transfer took place as Chinese people learned from other societies, specifically India, the home of Buddhism. Buddhist missionaries were key translators and worked out a system that remains in use today for **transcribing** unfamiliar terms in foreign languages, like **Sanskrit**, into Chinese. Chinese absorbed some 35,000 new words, including both technical Buddhist terms and common everyday words.
- <sup>11</sup> People who spoke different languages often encountered one another on the Silk Road. While some had learned multiple languages since childhood, others had to learn foreign languages as adults, a more **arduous** process than it is today, given how few study aids were available. Surviving phrasebooks shed light on student identities and reasons for their studies. Used in **monasteries** throughout the first millennium, Sanskrit attracted students, and so did Tibetan.
- <sup>12</sup> The most important legacy of the Silk Road is the atmosphere of tolerance **fostered** by oasis communities strung along the northern and southern Taklimakan. Over the centuries, these communities welcomed people from other lands, granting them permission to maintain their own ways of life. Archeological sites and the preserved artifacts offer a glimpse into this cherished, tolerant world.



Cityscape of Xi'an



## Understanding the text

- 1 What do you know about the ancient Silk Road? What is its legacy? Read the text and complete the outline.

# The Silk Road



### Purpose

Not only trade, but also 1) \_\_\_\_\_ exchange



### Influence range

The exchange network between China and places farther to the west, including Central Asia, West Asia, 2) \_\_\_\_\_, and Europe



### Modern discovery

The Swedish explorer Sven Hedin's 3) \_\_\_\_\_ into the Taklimakan Desert



### People involved

Refugees, artists, 4) \_\_\_\_\_, missionaries, and envoys



### Effects of cultural exchange

- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ being brought to China and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ from China to the west
- Chinese absorbing words from 7) \_\_\_\_\_, like Sanskrit, and people along the Silk Road learning multiple languages
- Oasis communities fostering an atmosphere of 8) \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- ☐ 1 The Silk Road changed history because it promoted cross-border cultural exchange.
- ☐ 2 The excavated materials were written by literate officials from the government.
- ☐ 3 The authors of the excavated materials did not intend their writing to be read by later generations.
- ☐ 4 When Sven Hedin launched his first expedition into the Taklimakan Desert, his primary purpose was not to find the Silk Road.
- ☐ 5 As early as the first millennium, people were already using imported goods widely in their daily lives.
- ☐ 6 The invention of paper encouraged the printing revolution in Europe.
- ☐ 7 Compared with language learning today, it was easier for adults on the Silk Road to learn other languages.



Scan the code and complete more comprehension exercises on Ucampus.



A tri-colored glazed pottery work at the National Museum of China



Porcelain works from Iran



## Sharpening your skills



### Writing skills

#### Using transitional signals for contrast in writing

Transitional signals are essential for achieving coherence and cohesion in writing. They help indicate the logical relationship between one sentence and the next.

In the text, transitional words are used to introduce contrasting ideas.

For example:

*He should have turned back, admitting that his expedition had failed. Instead, when their supply ran out, he began a desperate search, eventually locating a stream, but not before two men perished. (Para. 5)*

*While some had learned multiple languages since childhood, others had to learn foreign languages as adults, a more arduous process than it is today, given how few study aids were available. (Para. 11)*

**Rearrange the sentences into a coherent paragraph. Use the transitional signals to help identify the logical order between the sentences.**

- ☒ 1 Ever since I moved into my own apartment last fall, I have gotten out of the habit of making my bed immediately after I get up.
- ☐ If there is ever a fire inspection or a surprise date, I suppose I can dash in there to fluff up (抖松) the pillow and slap on a spread.
- ☐ Although some people may think that I am a slob, I have some sound reasons for breaking that habit.
- ☐ Also, I think in the morning, I'd rather enjoy some coffee and wake up fully, instead of hastily making my bed.
- ☐ Otherwise, I am not bothered.
- ☐ In the first place, I am not concerned about maintaining a tidy bedroom all the time, especially in the early morning, because no one except me ever ventures in there.
- ☐ Rather, you should "let the bed breathe" for a short period of time.
- ☐ I would rather have a lovely walk with them first and then come back to make my bed.
- ☐ Another reason is that I recently learned it is not a healthy habit to make your bed immediately after you get up.
- ☐ Finally, and most importantly, I have two lively pups who absolutely love their morning walks.

## Building your language

### Words and expressions

**1** Complete the sentences with the words below. Change the form where necessary.

exotic      flee      excavate      literate  
artery      respective      arduous      traverse

- 1 A burial site in Germany was \_\_\_\_\_ by a team of experts, and ancient Chinese silk was found there.
- 2 International students celebrate the cultural events and holidays from their \_\_\_\_\_ cultures every year.
- 3 The museum showcases a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_ cultures, providing a fascinating insight into different civilizations.
- 4 Only a third of the newly arrived migrants are \_\_\_\_\_, while the others can barely manage basic reading tasks.
- 5 War and famine have forced people in the region to \_\_\_\_\_ from their homes to other countries.
- 6 It took several weeks for Stanley to \_\_\_\_\_ the vast continent from west to east, facing numerous challenges along the way.
- 7 This river used to be a busy \_\_\_\_\_ leading into London, serving as an important route for transportation and trade.
- 8 In those days, traveling to distant regions was \_\_\_\_\_, given how few means of transportation were available.

**2** Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

run out      by accident      shed light on  
in search of      in one's heyday      on rare occasions

- 1 Joint efforts by all countries are urgently needed to prevent natural resources from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 While some lost cities were discovered after years of searches, some others were found \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Historians have to read extensively and analyze various sources \_\_\_\_\_ historical clues.
- 4 These books \_\_\_\_\_ the political and social life of ancient Chinese society, offering valuable historical insights.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_, the hotel was mostly occupied by traveling salesmen in the 1920s and 1930s.
- 6 The remote Pacific island has only been visited by some curious tourists \_\_\_\_\_.



## Collocations

Complete the sentences with suitable expressions from the collocation box. Make changes where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

### WORDS WHICH OFTEN GO BEFORE:

<b>route</b>	trade	commercial	sea
<b>record</b>	written	business	historical

### NOUNS WHICH OFTEN GO AFTER:

<b>preserve</b>	writing	language	culture	
<b>cultural</b>	legacy	transfer	sharing	exchange

- 1 The Silk Road was an important \_\_\_\_\_ in ancient times.
- 2 Women's script (女书) is a famous ancient Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ created and used by women.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ show that acupuncture (针灸) dates back to the Song Dynasty in China.
- 4 Many efforts have been made by the Chinese government to \_\_\_\_\_ of ethnic groups.
- 5 English is now the international language of business and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 It's our duty to \_\_\_\_\_ traditional \_\_\_\_\_ and pass it on to future generations.

## Vocabulary learning strategies

Conversion is a word-formation process in English where a word changes its grammatical category without changing its form. This makes English more flexible and creative. For example, in the text, "trade" is used as a noun in "trade and tolerance" (Para. 1) and as a verb in "the goods traded in the Taklimakan" (Para. 6). You can scan the code to learn more about how conversion functions.



## Grammar and structure

The structure "given (that) ..." is used to mean "taking something into account." For example, in the sentence "Others had to learn foreign languages as adults, a more arduous process than it is today, given how few study aids were available" (Para. 11), the clause starting with "given" explains why learning foreign languages was more difficult in the past. You can scan the code to learn more about this structure.



## Banked cloze

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

species	intertwining	exotic	networks	glimpse
transmission	thrive	innovators	linking	excavate
respective	interactions	migration	foster	legacy

Cultural exchange plays a vital role in connecting people across different places and time periods. Throughout history, civilizations have grown and developed by 1) \_\_\_\_\_ their traditions, ideas, and values with others. This exchange often brings new and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge, inspiring people to explore, create, and innovate. For example, ancient trade routes like the Silk Road were more than just pathways for goods; they also created channels for the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of ideas and crafts in Asia, Africa, and Europe.

Through these significant 4) \_\_\_\_\_, people gained access to each other's intellectual achievements, such as philosophy, science, and art. Today, we can still 5) \_\_\_\_\_ evidence of these exchanges in artifacts that tell us about ancient lifestyles and influences, revealing a(n) 6) \_\_\_\_\_ that has lasted across generations. Each culture added its own unique perspective, leading to its 7) \_\_\_\_\_ contributions.

The movement, or 8) \_\_\_\_\_, of people played a significant role in this process. The mixing of different groups helped 9) \_\_\_\_\_ understanding and cooperation. This sharing of knowledge, skills, and values has built 10) \_\_\_\_\_ that continue to impact our world today. The influence of cultural exchange encourages us to keep building meaningful connections across cultures.

## Translation

Translate the paragraph into English.

丝绸之路（敦煌）国际文化博览会（International Cultural Expo）是甘肃省文化品牌。围绕“一带一路”倡议、敦煌学研究、丝绸之路文化交流和遗产保护、文化创意、文化旅游项目洽谈签约等议题，文博会开展了一系列文化论坛、展览展演、文化贸易、文化合作等活动。这些活动在推动共建“一带一路”、传承弘扬敦煌文化、提升中华文化影响力、构建人类命运共同体（a global community of shared future）等方面发挥了积极的作用。



Scan the code and learn the translation skills on Ucampus. You can submit your translation and receive real-time feedback from your AI tutor.



## Talking about China

In the text, we have learned about the significance of the ancient Silk Road for cultural exchange and communication. In modern times, events like the China Festivals held in other countries have become increasingly popular.

Read the passage about the Frankfurt China Festival. Then, work in pairs and answer the following questions.

- 1 What Chinese elements are featured at the Frankfurt China Festival? Which one do you think is the most effective in attracting visitors, and why?
- 2 How has the Chinafest, since its start in 2019, contributed to promoting the understanding of Chinese culture in Frankfurt?
- 3 What other events, like the Frankfurt China Festival, can help foster mutual understanding and appreciation between Chinese culture and other cultures?



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### The 2024 Frankfurt China Festival

The 2024 Frankfurt China Festival kicked off on the Main River in Germany, with the traditional dragon boat races adding excitement to the celebration. Since its inception in 2019, the China Festival, or the Chinafest, has provided a platform for authentic performances, original Chinese food, and open cultural exchange. It has become an annual highlight in Frankfurt's cultural calendar and attracts tens of thousands of participants.

This year's program blended tradition with modernity. It featured captivating performances by Chinese artists, including traditional songs, dances, instrumental concerts, dragon and lion dances, and opera. Chinese companies showcased their latest innovations in renewable energy, telecommunications, and craftsmanship.

Additionally, a photo and video competition titled "Chinese Elements in My Environment" invited participants to capture personal moments of interaction between Chinese and German cultures, offering unique perspectives on their understanding of Chinese culture.

Widely praised, the event was described as a valuable addition to Frankfurt's cultural diversity and, more importantly, a bridge fostering deeper cultural exchange and understanding between China and Germany.



## Reading

The ancient Silk Road has promoted human civilization in many respects. In modern times, the Chinese government has been making a sustained effort to facilitate global cooperation and launched the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013. After more than 10 years of development, how far has the initiative progressed, and what has it brought to China and the world? Read the article written in October 2023, and you will find the answers.



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# Ten years of the Belt and Road Initiative



<sup>1</sup> It's been 10 years since the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was launched in 2013. And later this month, China will host the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, marking an important **milestone** of the initiative. The forum is to be attended by **representatives** from 151 countries and 41 international organizations.

<sup>2</sup> **Journalists** and **scholars** from around the world have been reflecting on the 10 years of the BRI. It is generally agreed that the last decade has demonstrated that the Initiative is a broad and prosperous way for China and the world to share opportunities and seek common development.



A China-Europe freight train in Inner Mongolia



- <sup>3</sup> The BRI is a long-term, **transnational**, and **systematic** global initiative of the 21st century that has a clear path for **implementation**. Over the past 10 years, the BRI has improved China's international trade structure, which had previously been **overly reliant** on other countries, and gradually promoted the rebalancing of China's economic focus. It has also reshaped the perspective of the Chinese people, fostering, among them, a more complete **world view**.
- <sup>4</sup> To take a wider perspective, it can be argued that the changes the BRI has brought to the world are even more valuable than the changes it has brought to China. In fact, while the BRI promotes the rebalancing of China's economic and trade structure, it has also helped foster a new type of international relations and brought about changes in the world.
- <sup>5</sup> In terms of real development, the Initiative has significantly improved people's overall well-being, especially in the countries participating in the BRI. For these countries, their interconnectedness with China has also been significantly boosted. As of now, more than 150 countries and 30 international organizations have signed BRI cooperation agreements with China, yielding a range of **signature** projects and impactful, **albeit** small-scale, projects.
- <sup>6</sup> In Africa, China has participated in the construction of more than 6,000 km of railways, 6,000 km of roads, and multiple major infrastructure projects such as ports, airports, power stations, schools, and hospitals. Europe stands as another prime investment destination for the BRI. In just a decade, the China–Europe Railway Express, a **flagship** project reaching more than 200 cities across 25 European countries and regions, has shipped goods valued at over \$340 billion. In the past 10 years, China's annual **outbound** investment has remained at a high level, with more funds flowing into BRI partner countries.
- <sup>7</sup> According to a 2019 World Bank study, the BRI is expected to add real income gains of between 1.2 and 3.4 percent for countries along the route. A significant number of projects – including the Mombasa–Nairobi Standard **Gauge** Railway, the China–Laos Railway, and the Jakarta–Bandung High-Speed Railway – are completed and operational, and are already bringing great benefit to the local communities.
- <sup>8</sup> The BRI has provided an alternative development model for developing countries. In the past, developing nations often regarded the Washington **Consensus** as the only point of reference for their development path. However, it is much more



likely that the Chinese economic experience, with a focus on **prioritizing** infrastructure, would be more **applicable** to up-and-coming countries. The achievements of the last 10 years of the BRI make this point even more **salient** for these nations.

- 9 More importantly, China's capacity for infrastructure production and its successes in trade investment, accompanied by an operation **framework** that ranges from planning and design to financing and operation, have enabled developing countries that have been **trapped** by a lack of technology and capital to catch up. Ten years of the Belt and Road cooperation have encouraged developing countries to strive for a better future, **thereby** improving the balance and fairness of the international community in technology and trade.
- 10 Ten years of the BRI have also enabled developed countries to adjust and reflect on their own international strategies. They are now making a greater effort to work more closely with developing countries. Potentially, the benefits of this effort will echo the ultimate goal of the BRI – mutual development for all **mankind**.
- 11 In **retrospect**, the last 10 years of the BRI have proven that the rise of China

can happen in a spirit of cooperation rather than competition. The Belt and Road cooperation, characterized by the guiding principle of “planning together, building together, and benefiting together,” **transcends** distinctions between civilizations, cultures, social systems, and stages of development. It has **forged** a new **avenue** for interactions among nations and set up a fresh framework for international cooperation. To put it another way, the BRI has proven to be an **outstanding** platform for global cooperation, and an important global public good that promotes peaceful **coexistence** and a shared future.

- 12 It is **foreseeable** that the BRI will stand as a testament to global **unity** and shared progress. It will continue to be a **beacon** of collaborative efforts, fostering mutual understanding and prosperity among the diverse nations involved. As this vision **materializes**, the world may witness a new era of cooperation, where the BRI plays a **pivotal** role in shaping a more **interconnected** and harmonious global community.

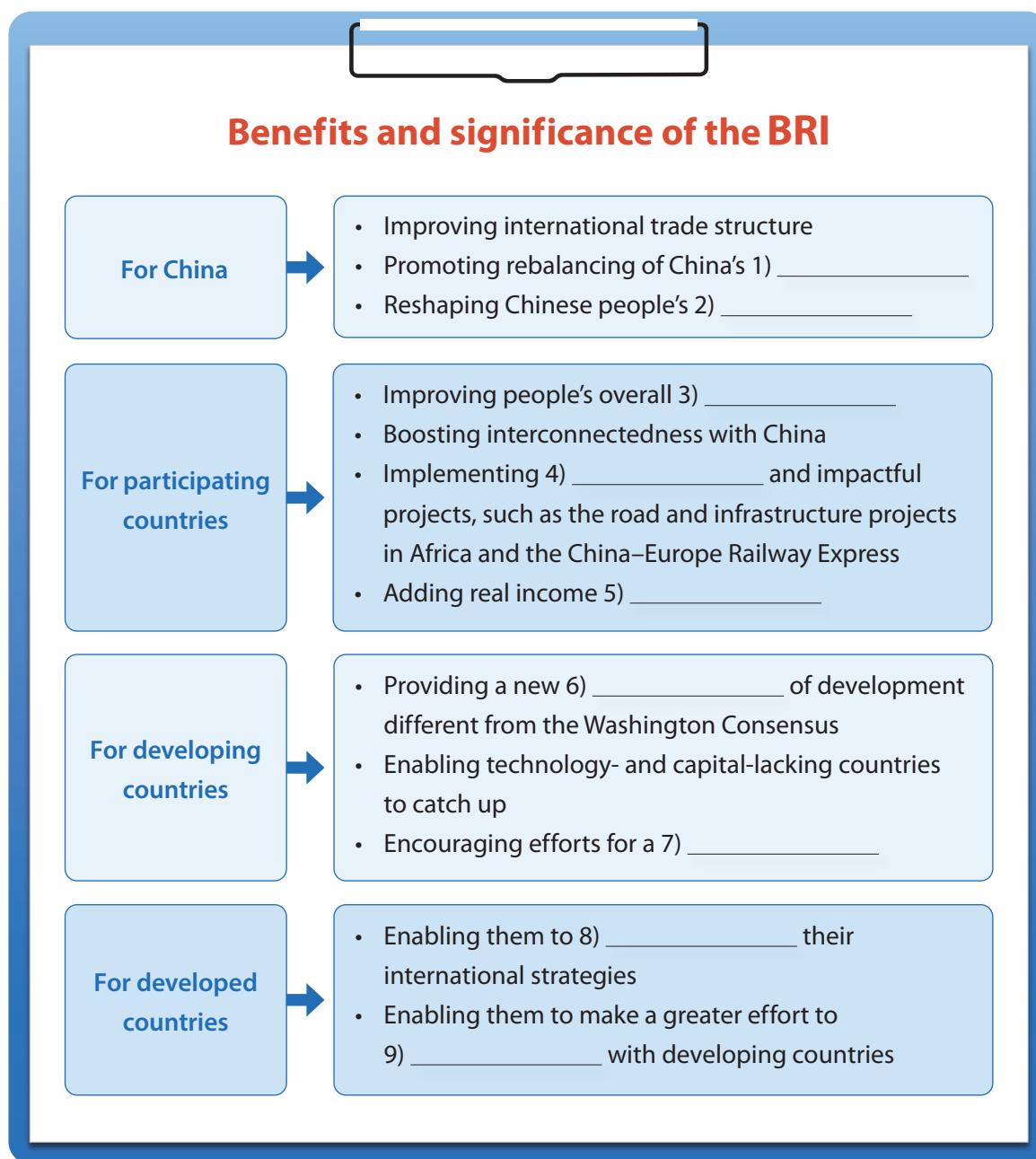


Qingdao Port in Shandong Province



## Understanding the text

- 1 What has the Belt and Road Initiative achieved in the last 10 years? Read the text and complete the outline.



- 2 Check your understanding of the text by choosing the best answer to each of the questions.

- 1 What is people's general opinion of the BRI?
- It is a systematic global initiative for the world.
  - It has changed the structure of international trade.
  - It relies on the cooperation among other countries.
  - It has proved to be a way for common development.

- 2 How has the BRI improved China's international trade structure?
  - A. It has achieved a rebalancing of China's economic focus.
  - B. It has opened new possibilities for international relations.
  - C. It has freed China from the overreliance on other countries.
  - D. It has attracted more and more countries and organizations.
- 3 Why is the BRI an alternative development model for developing countries?
  - A. Because its focus on infrastructure is more applicable.
  - B. Because it has brought benefits to all the people involved.
  - C. Because its achievement is more salient than the other paths.
  - D. Because it no longer regards the Washington Consensus as a reference.
- 4 What does the BRI ultimately aim to achieve?
  - A. Connections among all nations.
  - B. Mutual development for all mankind.
  - C. A new model of economic development.
  - D. Adjustments in the international strategies of all countries.
- 5 What can you learn about the BRI from the text?
  - A. It is a platform for local economic cooperation.
  - B. It is built upon the differences among countries.
  - C. It provides a new way for international cooperation.
  - D. Its aim is to find the guiding principles for cooperation.

## Building your language



Scan the code and complete the language exercises on Ucampus, including words and expressions, collocations, vocabulary learning strategies, and translation.

## Sharing your ideas

China has been contributing to global communication since ancient times. For example, the ancient Silk Road promoted continental communication in art, language, and technology. From iExplore 2, we have gained a clear understanding of the Belt and Road Initiative and its significant role in global economic cooperation. Work in groups and discuss the achievements in other fields that the Belt and Road Initiative has brought about over the past 10 years.



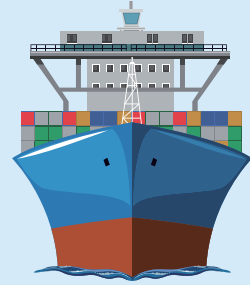
Log on to Ucampus to get guidance from your AI tutor.

## Giving a presentation

### China's achievements in promoting cross-border exchange

In iExplore 1, we have learned about the legacy of the ancient Silk Road. In iExplore 2, we have explored the benefits of the Belt and Road Initiative. Now, can you sketch China's achievements in promoting international communication?

As mentioned in Scenario of this unit, your university is holding an International Youth Forum on the theme "Bridging Cultures Across Borders." You have been invited to give a presentation at the forum to introduce China's achievements in this area. The following steps may help you with the project.



Log on to Ucampus to get guidance from your AI tutor.

#### STEP 1

### Specify the topic

You may choose a topic that interests you. Your focus can be broad or specific – for example, you could discuss large-scale initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative or highlight smaller, local efforts like the Silk Road Week and the Frankfurt China Festival. Your presentation may include its historical background, development, and significance. Go to the library or search online to collect relevant information.

#### STEP 2

### Conduct an audience analysis

Before you decide on the coverage and depth of your presentation, it is important to conduct an audience analysis by considering the following points:

- Who is the audience?
- What is their background knowledge?
- What are their expectations from your presentation?



**STEP 3****Make an outline**

You may structure your presentation into three parts.

**Outline**

**Introduction:** Begin by introducing the topic you are going to cover.

**Body:** Present and elaborate on your main points with clear illustrations.

- 1) What is the historical background of the specific initiative or effort?
- 2) How has this specific initiative or effort developed?  
Use examples to illustrate its development over time.
- 3) How does the initiative or effort demonstrate China's achievements in promoting cross-border exchange in areas such as culture, international relations, and more?

**Conclusion:** Summarize and review the key points you have covered.

**STEP 4****Write a draft of your presentation**

With the help of the outline, you can draft your script. It is important to choose your vocabulary with great care when you introduce Chinese traditions and concepts. Remember that inaccurate translations of cultural elements could result in misunderstanding.

**STEP 5****Rehearse and give your presentation**

Memorize your script and rehearse your presentation. You may use the checklist to help with your presentation. Then, present it to your classmates and ask them for advice.



# Unit test



Scan the code and take the unit test on Ucampus.

# Vocabulary

## iExplore 1

### New words

**legacy** /'legəsi/ *n.* [C] anything handed down from the past, as if from an ancestor 遗产；遗留物

**intertwined** /,ɪntə'twaɪnd/ *a.* being closely related 紧密相关的

**heyday** /'heɪdeɪ/ *n.* [C, usu. sing.] the time when sb. or sth. was most popular, successful, or powerful 最兴盛（最成功，最强大）的时期

**exotic** /ɪg'zɒtɪk/ *a.* from or in another country, esp. a tropical one 来自异国（尤指热带国家）的

- ▲ **species** /'spi:ʃi:z/ *n.* [C] (*pl.* **species**) a group of animals or plants whose members are similar and can breed together to produce young animals or plants（动植物的）物种，种

- ▲ **thrive** /θraɪv/ *vi.* (*fml.*) to become, and continue to be, successful, strong, healthy, etc. 兴旺发达；繁荣；蓬勃发展；旺盛；茁壮成长

**oasis** /əu'eɪsɪs/ *n.* [C] (*pl.* **oases**) an area in the desert where there is water and where plants grow（沙漠中的）绿洲

**entice** /ɪn'taɪs/ *vt.* to persuade sb. to do sth. or go somewhere, usu. by offering them sth. that they want 诱惑；诱使

**traverse** /trə'vɜ:s/ *vt.* (*fml.*) to move across, over, or through sth. esp. an area of land or water 跨过；横越；横穿

- ▲ **rare** /reə/ *a.* not seen or found very often, or not happening very often 稀有的；罕见的；不常发生的

**excavate** /'ekskeɪveɪt/ *v.* to dig in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time; to find sth. by digging in this way 发掘，挖出（古建筑或古物）

**locale** /ləu'kɑ:l/ *n.* [C] a place where sth. happens 发生地点；现场

- ▲ **abandoned** /ə'bændənd/ *a.* left and no longer wanted, used, or needed 被离弃的；被遗弃的；被抛弃的

- ▲ **literate** /'lɪt(ə)rət/ *a.* well educated 受过良好教育的

- ▲ **glimpse** /glɪmps/ *n.* [C] a short experience of sth. that helps you to understand it 短暂的感受（或体验、领会）

**refreshingly** /rɪ'frefʃɪŋli/ *ad.* in a way that is pleasantly different and interesting 令人耳目一新地

**anecdotal** /,ænɪk'dəʊtl/ *a.* consisting of short stories based on sb.'s personal experience 轶事的；趣闻的

**random** /'rændəm/ *a.* done, chosen, etc. without sb. deciding in advance what is going to happen, or without any regular pattern 随机的，随意的（非事先决定或不规则）

**perish** /'perɪʃ/ *vi.* to die, esp. in a terrible or sudden way 死亡（尤指惨死或猝死）

**caravan** /'kærə,væn/ *n.* [C] a group of people with animals or vehicles who travel together for safety, esp. through a desert（尤指穿越沙漠地带的）旅行队

- ▲ **merchant** /'mɜ:tʃ(ə)nt/ *n.* [C] a person who buys and sells goods in large quantities, esp. one who imports and exports goods 批发商；（尤指）进出口批发商

**saddle** /'sædl/ *n.* [C] a leather seat for a rider on a horse 马鞍

- ▲ **flour** /flaʊə/ *n.* [U] a fine white or brown powder made from grain, esp. wheat, and used in cooking for making bread, cakes, etc.（尤指小麦的）面粉；（谷物磨成的）粉

**utensil** /ju:'tensl/ *n.* [C] a tool that is used in the house（家庭）用具，器皿；家什

注：标▲单词为重点词汇（四级及四级派生词），未做标记单词为超纲词。

- ▲ **biography** /baɪˈɒɡrəfi/ *n.* [C] a book that tells what has happened in sb.'s life, written by sb. else 传记 ( 作品 )
 

**millennium** /mɪˈleniəm/ *n.* [C] (*pl. millennia*) a period of 1,000 years 一千年; 千年期

**ammonium** /əˈmɒnjəm/ *n.* [U] 铵

**chloride** /ˈklɔːraɪd/ *n.* [C, U] 氯化物
- ▲ **dye** /daɪ/ *v.* to change the color of sth., esp. by using a special liquid or substance 给…染色; 染
 

**aromatic** /ˌærəˈmætɪk/ *n.* [C] sth., such as a plant or drug, giving off a fragrant smell 芳香物
- ▲ **brass** /brɑːs/ *n.* [U] a bright yellow metal made by mixing copper and zinc; objects made of brass 黄铜; 黄铜制品
- ▲ **staple** /ˈsteɪpl/ *n.* [C] a basic type of food that is used a lot 基本食物; 主食
 

**refugee** /ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː/ *n.* [C] sb. who has been forced to leave their country, esp. during a war, or for political or religious reasons 难民; 避难者

**missionary** /ˈmɪʃn(ə)ri/ *n.* [C] a person who is sent to a foreign country to teach people about religion, esp. Christianity 传教士

**envoy** /ˈenvɔɪ/ *n.* [C] sb. who is sent to another country as an official representative 使者; 使节
- ▲ **respective** /rɪˈspektɪv/ *a.* (*only before noun*) belonging separately to each of two or more people or things previously mentioned 各自的; 分别的
 

**motif** /məʊˈtiːf/ *n.* [C] a small picture or pattern used to decorate sth. plain ( 装饰等的 ) 基调, 基本图案
- ▲ **migration** /maɪˈɡreɪʃn/ *n.* [C, U] the movement of people to a new country or area in order to find work or better living conditions ( 为工作或改善生活状况的 ) 移民, 移居, 迁居
- ▲ **flee** /fliː/ *v.* (**fled, fled**) to leave somewhere very quickly, in order to escape from danger 逃离; 逃走
 

**portal** /ˈpɔːtl/ *n.* [C, usu. pl.] a tall and impressive gate or entrance to a building ( 建筑物高大壮观的 ) 大门, 正门

**transcribe** /trænˈskraɪb/ *vt.* (*fmI.*) to change a piece of writing into the alphabet of another language 把…转成另一种语言

**Sanskrit** /ˈsænskɪt/ *n.* [U] an ancient language of India 梵文, 梵语 ( 印度古代的语言 )

**arduous** /ˈɑːdʒuəs/ *a.* involving a lot of strength and effort 费力的; 艰巨的

**monastery** /ˈmɒnəst(ə)ri/ *n.* [C] a place where monks live 寺院; 修道院

**foster** /ˈfɒstə/ *v.* to encourage sth. to develop 促进; 助长; 培养; 鼓励

## Phrases and expressions

**shed light on** to make a problem, etc. easier to understand 使 ( 问题等 ) 较容易理解

**run out** to use all of sth. and not have any more left 用完, 耗尽 ( 某物 )

**be strung (out) along / across sth.** to be spread out in a line 沿某物排成一行

## Proper names

**Turpan** /ˈtuəˈpɑːn/ 吐鲁番 ( 位于中国新疆维吾尔自治区 )

**Hotan** /həʊˈtɑːn/ 和田 ( 位于中国新疆维吾尔自治区 )

**Kuqa** /ˈkuːkɑː/ 库车 ( 位于中国新疆维吾尔自治区 )

**Sven Hedin** /sven heˈdɪn/ 斯文 · 赫定 (1865—1952, 瑞典探险家)

**Taklimakan** /ˌtɑːklɪməˈkɑːn/ **Desert** 塔克拉玛干沙漠 ( 位于中国新疆塔里木盆地中部 )

**Samarkand** /ˈsæməkænd/ 撒马尔罕 ( 乌兹别克斯坦东部城市 )

**Sicily** /ˈsɪsɪli/ 西西里岛 ( 意大利南部岛屿 )

**Johannes Gutenberg** /dʒəʊˌhænis ˈɡuːtənbɜːg/ 约翰内斯 · 谷登堡 ( 约 1400—1468, 德国印刷商, 欧洲活版印刷术发明者 )



## iExplore 2

### New words

**milestone** /ˈmaɪlˌstəʊn/ *n.* [C] a very important stage or event in the development of sth. 重要事件; 重要阶段; 转折点; 里程碑

- ▲ **representative** /ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/ *n.* [C] a person who has been chosen to speak or vote for sb. else or for a group of people, or to take the place of sb. else 代表

- ▲ **journalist** /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ *n.* [C] a person whose job is to collect and write news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television, or online news sites 新闻记者; 新闻工作者

- ▲ **scholar** /ˈskɒlə/ *n.* [C] sb. who knows a lot about a particular subject, esp. one that is not a science subject 学者 (尤指精于一门文科学问的人)

**transnational** /ˌtrænzˈnæʃn(ə)l/ *a.* existing in or involving different countries 跨国的; 多国的

**systematic** /ˌsɪstəˈmætɪk/ *a.* organized carefully and done thoroughly 系统化的; 有条理的; 细致周到的

- ▲ **implementation** /ˌɪmplɪˈmɛntətʃən/ *n.* [U] (*fml.*) the act of making sth. that has been officially decided start to happen or be used 贯彻; 执行; 实施

**overly** /ˈəʊvəli/ *ad.* too; very 很; 十分; 过于

**reliant** /rɪˈlaɪənt/ *a.* dependent on sb. or sth. 依赖…的

**world view** /ˌwɜːldˈvjuː/ *n.* [C, usu. sing.] sb.'s opinions and attitudes relating to the world and things in general 世界观

- ▲ **signature** /ˈsɪɡnətʃə/ *a.* used to refer to the special thing for which a person or place is particularly known 标志性的

**albeit** /ɔːlˈbiːt/ *conj.* (*fml.*) although 尽管; 虽然

**flagship** /ˈflæɡʃɪp/ *n.* [usu. sing.] the most important product, service, building, etc. that an organization owns or produces (某组织机构的) 最重要产品, 最佳服务项目, 主建筑物, 王牌

**outbound** /ˈaʊtˌbaʊnd/ *a.* moving away from you or away from a town, country, etc. 向外去的; 向城外的; 向国外的

**gauge** /geɪdʒ/ *n.* the distance between the rails of a railway track or the wheels of a train (铁道的) 轨距; (火车的) 轮距

**consensus** /kənˈsensəs/ *n.* [U] an opinion that all members of a group agree with 一致的意见; 共识

**prioritize** /praɪˈɒrɪtaɪz/ *v.* to treat sth. as being more important than other things 优先处理

- ▲ **applicable** /əˈplɪkəbl/ *a.* that can be said to be true in the case of sb. or sth. 适用的; 合适的

**salient** /ˈseɪliənt/ *a.* most important or easy to notice 最重要的; 显著的; 突出的

- ▲ **framework** /ˈfreɪmwɜːk/ *n.* [C] a set of ideas, rules, or beliefs from which sth. is developed, or on which decisions are based 体系; 体制; 框架; 准则

- ▲ **trap** /træp/ *v.* to be in a bad situation from which you cannot escape 陷于困境; 感觉被困住

**thereby** /ðeəˈbaɪ/ *ad.* (*fml.*) used to introduce the result of the action or situation mentioned 因此; 由此; 从而

- ▲ **mankind** /mænˈkaɪnd/ *n.* [U] all humans, thought about as one large group; the human race 人类

**retrospect** /ˈretrəʊspekt/ *n.* (*in ~*) thinking about a past event or situation, often with a different opinion of it from the one you had at the time 回顾; 回想; 追溯往事

**transcend** /trænˈsend/ *vt.* (*fml.*) to be or go beyond the usual limits of sth. 超出, 超越 (通常的界限)

- ▲ **forge** /fɔːdʒ/ *vt.* to put a lot of effort into making sth. successful or strong so that it will last 艰苦干成; 努力加强

- ▲ **avenue** /ˈævəˌnjuː/ *n.* [C] a choice or way of making progress toward sth. 选择; 途径; 手段

- ▲ **outstanding** /aʊtˈstændɪŋ/ *a.* (*usu. before noun*) very obvious or important 突出的; 明显的; 重要的

**coexistence** /ˌkəʊɪɡˈzɪstəns/ *n.* [U] the state of being together in the same place at the same time 共处; 共存

- ▲ **foreseeable** /fɔːˈsiːəbl/ *a.* that you can predict will happen; that can be foreseen 可预料的; 可预见的; 可预知的

- ▲ **unity** /ˈjuːnəti/ *n.* [sing.] (*fml.*) a single thing that may consist of a number of different parts 统一体; 联合体; 整体

**beacon** /'bi:kən/ *n.* [C] a person, idea, etc. that guides or encourages you 引路人；指路明灯

▲ **materialize** /mə'tiəriəlaɪz/ *vi.* to happen or appear in the way that you expected 成为现实；实现；发生；出现

**pivotal** /'pɪvətl/ *a.* of great importance because other things depend on it 关键性的；核心的

**interconnected** /ɪntəkə'nektɪd/ *a.* mutually joined or related 相互连接的

### Phrases and expressions

**strive for** to try very hard to achieve sth. 努力；奋斗；力争；力求

**put it another way** to express or state sth. in a different way 换句话说；换个说法

### Proper names

**the Belt and Road Initiative** “一带一路”倡议

**the Washington Consensus** 华盛顿共识