

UNIT

6

For a better planet





iPrepare

Scenario

Environmental protection is incredibly important because it safeguards the health of our planet and ensures a sustainable future for generations to come. Over the past decades, China has made significant advancements in ecological and environmental protection, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable global development.

Environmental protection is everyone's responsibility, and it takes effort from all of us. Each of us can – and should – contribute in our own ways to this cause. Suppose you were attending an international camp aimed at raising people's awareness of environmental protection. At the close of the camp, you are tasked with giving a group presentation about a particular type of environmental pollution. You need to explain its causes, its effects on our life, and what can be done to deal with it. What would you present? 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 environmental protection using new vocabulary
- separate facts from opinions when reading
- discuss individuals' participation in China's environmental protection
- offer advice on reducing light pollution in neighborhoods
- explain a specific type of environmental pollution and discuss measures to address it

iExplore 1

Viewing

Water is a precious natural resource, and access to safe water is very important for human health. However, human beings are facing a global water crisis. Watch a video clip and see how serious the crisis has been.



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

Facts about the current water crisis

- 1) _____ people don't have access to clean water.
- 2) _____ of the world's population lacks access to adequate sanitation (卫生设备).
- 3) _____ people still have to defecate (排便) in the open.
- Every year more than 4) _____ people die from water-related illnesses.
- Inadequate access to 5) _____ and sanitation significantly affects the fight for gender equality, too.

How to solve the crisis

Luckily, we can all come together to solve this crisis.

- Social enterprises can facilitate sustainable 6) _____.
- Local leaders can start the conversation on 7) _____.
- Citizens everywhere can demand that we prioritize 8) _____ and welfare.

- 2** Is the water crisis a serious problem in China? What measures has the government taken to address the water crisis? Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

Reading

In addition to the water crisis, today we have to face another serious problem – climate change. The good news is that countries across the world have reached agreements and are working together to address the problem. Read the text and learn about China's commitments to addressing this global challenge.



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China's climate commitments

- ¹ China has become increasingly active in international climate discussions. It has announced **ambitious emissions** reduction goals: to **peak** its **carbon dioxide** emissions before 2030 and achieve **carbon neutrality** before 2060.
- ² China's climate commitments are driven by two key factors. One is its sense of international responsibility. China sent a strong message to the international community by helping to **negotiate** and signing the Paris Agreement on climate change. As part of its commitments, China aims to lower its carbon emissions per unit of GDP by over 65 percent from the 2005 level by 2030. These actions **demonstrate** China's determination to play a significant role in **combating** global warming.
- ³ The other, and perhaps more important, factor is the **well-being** of the Chinese people. China has carried out a wide range of measures and policies to address climate change, which have already benefited – and will continue to benefit – its citizens. Needless to say, **sustainable** development, or the concept of an “**ecological** civilization,” remains a central policy goal.
- ⁴ From an environmental **perspective**, reducing carbon dioxide emissions supports China's “war on pollution,” energy **transformation**, resource **conservation**, and **ecosystem** restoration. One of China's domestic policies focuses on energy conservation. Improving heat **efficiency** in coal-fired power generation is one way to help meet this policy goal.

A cluster of wind turbines on the high mountains of Hubei Province

- 5 The share of coal – a “dirty” energy source – is also being reduced, with cleaner and lower-carbon **fuels** gradually replacing it. In the past decade, China has become the world’s largest market for **hydropower**, nuclear, wind and **solar** energy. Also, many policies have been introduced to promote forest growth and **reclaim deserts**. These efforts aim to **absorb** carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and improve local ecosystems.
- 6 Battling climate change also supports China’s economic transformation, providing an opportunity for **innovation**. China has established strong technological and production capabilities in low-carbon energy sectors. **Wind turbines** and solar panels have increased clean energy use in China to 26.4 percent, benefiting from the country’s innovation-driven development strategy within the energy sector. Also **noteworthy** is the rapid development of new energy vehicles (NEVs). In 2024, the sales **volume** of China-produced NEVs accounted for more than 65 percent of the global total, **ranking** first in the world for 10 **consecutive** years. With world-class innovation and technology, it goes without saying that China is on a **remarkable** path to high-level **modernization**.
- 7 Clean energy sources also help reduce economic differences between regions.

Regions that have **abundant** wind and solar resources are often **remote** and less-developed. By utilizing wind and solar power, these regions could create significant job opportunities. It is **estimated** that around three million people are **employed** in the solar power sector in China.

- 8 From a social perspective, limiting carbon dioxide emissions promotes sustainable urban living. Smarter urban planning and the development of low-carbon cities and **provinces** are already reducing the demand for private transportation and energy. Climate policies also improve daily living conditions by providing better access to **renewable** energy.
- 9 Moreover, China is a country **prone** to natural disasters, many of which are related to climate change. Combating climate change may help reduce the **impact** of such disasters.
- 10 Climate commitments are an important part of China’s priorities. On the whole, China views reducing the effects of climate change as an opportunity, not a **burden**. Lowering carbon emissions and promoting energy conservation bring both health and economic benefits to the Chinese people. These efforts and achievements have received global **recognition**.



Micro course

Culture notes

the Paris Agreement: It is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (《联合国气候变化框架公约》), dealing with greenhouse gas emissions reduction, adaptation, and finance. The agreement was adopted on December 12, 2015.

Understanding the text

- 1 Why does China make every effort to deal with the problem of climate change? Read the text and complete the outline.



China's climate commitments

1 China's goals

To peak its carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve

1) _____ before 2060.

2 Driving factors

China's climate commitments are driven by two key factors:

2) _____ and 3) _____.

3 Benefits for the Chinese people



Environmental perspective

Reducing carbon dioxide emissions supports China's "war on pollution," 4) _____, resource conservation, and

5) _____.



Economic perspective

- Battling climate change supports China's 6) _____.
- Clean energy sources help reduce 7) _____ between regions.



Social perspective

- Limiting carbon dioxide emissions promotes 8) _____.
- Combating climate change may help reduce the impact of 9) _____.

2 Work in pairs. Read the sentences from the text and discuss the questions.

- 1 *The share of coal – a “dirty” energy source – is also being reduced, with cleaner and lower-carbon fuels gradually replacing it. (Para. 5)*

What are cleaner and lower-carbon fuels? Can you give some examples?

- 2 *Battling climate change also supports China’s economic transformation, providing an opportunity for innovation. (Para. 6)*

What opportunities does climate change present? How has China responded to these opportunities?

- 3 *Clean energy sources also help reduce economic differences between regions. (Para. 7)*

In your opinion, how can clean energy sources help reduce economic differences between regions?

- 4 *From a social perspective, limiting carbon dioxide emissions promotes sustainable urban living. (Para. 8)*

What does sustainable urban living mean to you? Can you provide some examples of sustainable urban living practices?



Scan the code and complete more comprehension exercises on Ucampus.

Tram running on the street of Guangzhou

Sharpening your skills

ABC

Reading skills

Facts and opinions

When reading, we often need to distinguish between facts and opinions. It is an important reading skill that helps us gain a clearer understanding of what the author is trying to convey.

A fact is information that can be proved through evidence, observation, or reliable sources. It is objective and not influenced by personal feelings or beliefs.

Consider the example:

It is estimated that around three million people are employed in the solar power sector in China. (Para. 7)

An opinion is a belief, judgment, or personal interpretation. It is subjective and depends on personal beliefs or values. As a result, it is open to question.

Consider the example:

Battling climate change also supports China's economic transformation, providing an opportunity for innovation. (Para. 6)

1 Read the text again and find more examples of facts and opinions.

2 Decide whether the statements are facts (F) or opinions (O).

- ☐ 1 Over the past ten years, China has furthered the reform of its energy production and consumption methods, according to the white paper.
- ☐ 2 The quality of our environment has a direct impact on our well-being; a cleaner and pollution-free environment is healthier, safer, and far more pleasant.
- ☐ 3 The frequency of extreme weather events will likely increase significantly if greenhouse gas emissions continue at the current high rate.
- ☐ 4 Many scientists believe that global warming already has significant momentum (势头) due to over a hundred years of industrialization in many countries around the world.
- ☐ 5 Although China ranks sixth globally in total water resources, its per capita water resources are only 35 percent of the world average.
- ☐ 6 Nuclear energy will play an important role in future global energy and climate strategies.

Building your language

Words and expressions

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

absorb abundant ambitious conservation
demonstrate estimate negotiate solar

- 1 By using _____ renewable resources, we can cut our carbon footprint and support sustainable development.
- 2 The _____ of resources through recycling is important for environmental protection.
- 3 Local authorities need to _____ and apply new policies to support the use of clean energy.
- 4 The company has announced a(n) _____ plan to reduce waste across all operations by 90 percent.
- 5 Wetlands _____ additional water during floods and reduce the risk of damage to surrounding ecosystems and communities.
- 6 _____ panels work by converting sunlight into electricity through a process called the photovoltaic effect (光伏效应).
- 7 Studies have _____ that urban green spaces help lower temperatures and improve the mental health of the residents.
- 8 It is _____ that improving water efficiency in agriculture could reduce water usage by up to 30 percent.

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

account for be prone to from a(n) ... perspective
needless to say on the whole

- 1 The island may be beautiful, but it _____ also _____ natural disasters like flooding and tsunamis (海啸).
- 2 Reducing plastic waste is crucial for protecting marine (海洋的) life _____ environmental _____.
- 3 Renewable energy sources must _____ a larger share of our energy use to reduce our dependence on coal and oil.
- 4 He skipped breakfast; _____, by mid-morning, he was feeling quite hungry and couldn't concentrate on his studies.
- 5 Because of the effective measures taken by the government, _____ air pollution in this city has been reduced recently.

Collocations

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

NOUNS WHICH OFTEN GO AFTER:

address	problem	meeting	audience
meet	goal	need	demand
energy	conservation	source	sector

- 1 The scientist is going to _____ next week on the importance of ecological balance.
- 2 A new _____ policy has been adopted for a more efficient temperature regulation of air conditioning systems.
- 3 In his latest novel, the author _____ of air pollution with insightful analysis and proposed solutions.
- 4 The government has taken measures to _____ of cutting emissions, as set by international agreements.
- 5 The clean air program has been launched partly to _____ the public's _____ for a blue sky.
- 6 As solar power is a clean and renewable _____, we hope it will help solve the energy shortage and global warming.

Vocabulary learning strategies

The suffix “-ion” combines with verbs to form nouns. Nouns formed in this way refer to the state or process described by the verb. For example, “modernization” (Para. 6) indicates the process or state of being modernized. You can scan the code to learn more about the suffix “-ion” and the nouns formed with it.



Grammar and structure

In non-restrictive relative clauses (非限制性关系从句), “which” or “whom” can be used after a preposition, as seen in the sentence “China is a country prone to natural disasters, many of which are related to climate change” (Para. 9). You can scan the code to learn more about the non-restrictive relative clause.



Banked cloze

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

address	ambitious	burden	combat	commitments
emissions	innovation	recognition	renewable	sustainable

The international community has witnessed China's growing participation in global climate discussions. China has announced 1) _____ goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. These targets reflect the country's determination to 2) _____ climate change and transition to a low-carbon economy. Both the Chinese people and people across the world benefit greatly from these climate change 3) _____ and efforts.

To meet the challenge of climate change, 4) _____ and technological progress are crucial. China has now established strong technological capabilities in low-carbon energy sectors, such as solar power and electric vehicles. This progress ensures the country's 5) _____ development by balancing economic growth with environmental protection. Overall, China regards climate change not as a 6) _____ but as an opportunity to drive innovation and create green jobs. The efforts and achievements it has made have earned 7) _____ worldwide, showing China's important role in the global fight against climate change.

Translation

Translate the paragraph into English using the given words.

“绿水青山就是金山银山” (lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets) 的理念如今已经家喻户晓、深入人心。大自然是人类赖以生存和发展的基础。只有坚持节约资源，保护好生态环境，促进人与自然和谐共处，人类社会才能实现可持续发展。
(sustainable; ecological; conservation)



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

Environmental protection demands everyone's effort and commitment. China has achieved remarkable accomplishments in environmental conservation by carrying out effective policies and encouraging people to get involved. For instance, China has adopted a river chief system, in which individuals play an important role.



Watch a video clip introducing China's river chief system. Then, search for more information about this system and discuss in pairs how it may contribute to sustainable development.



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

The river chief system



iExplore 2

Reading

China's efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions reflect its commitment to the "war on pollution." This is a tough battle, partly because there are many kinds of pollution. Apart from air and water pollution, which are widely recognized, there are also less-known types of pollution. Read the text and learn about one of them – light pollution.



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Let there be light but no light pollution

- ¹ More than 100 years ago, everyone could look up and see a beautiful night sky full of stars. Now, millions of children around the **globe** may never experience the **Milky Way** where they live. City lights have made the stars disappear. Most of us are aware of air, water, and land pollution, but do you know that light can also be a **pollutant**?
- ² Light pollution, simply put, is the **extensive** use of artificial light. It includes at least four types:
 - **Glare** – **excessive** brightness that causes **discomfort** to our vision
 - **Skyglow** – **brightening** of the night sky over urban areas
 - **Light trespass** – light falling where it is not intended or needed
 - **Clutter** – bright, **confusing**, and excessive combinations of light sources
- ³ Light pollution is a **side effect** of our industrial civilization. Its sources can be any **exterior** and **interior** building lighting, **advertising** displays, **streetlights**, and lighted sporting events. Much lighting used at night is inefficient, too bright, poorly targeted, improperly **shielded**, and in many cases completely unnecessary. When light is projected into the sky, rather than onto the actual objects and areas that people want **illuminated**, it is wasted and causes pollution.

- 4 If you live in an urban or suburban area, go outside at night, look up at the sky, and you will probably see this type of pollution. It destroys our view of the **universe**; even worse, it has serious environmental effects on humans, **wildlife**, and our climate.
- 5 For three billion years, life on Earth existed in a rhythm of light and dark that was created entirely by the illumination of the sun, the moon and stars. Now, artificial lights **overpower** the darkness and our cities shine at night, **disrupting** the natural day-night pattern and **shifting** the **delicate** balance of our environment. The negative effects of this shift might seem **intangible**, but a growing body of evidence **links** the brightening night sky directly to **measurable** negative impacts. It increases energy **consumption**, disrupts ecosystems and wildlife, harms human health, and causes crime and safety issues.
- 6 Light pollution affects almost every citizen. According to the 2016 **groundbreaking** “World Atlas of Artificial Night Sky Brightness,” 80 percent of the world’s population lives under skyglow. In the United States and Europe, 99 percent of the public can’t experience a natural night! With much of the Earth’s population living under light-polluted

skies, over-lighting has been an international concern.

- 7 Fortunately, awareness of light pollution is rising. A growing number of scientists, homeowners, environmental groups, and **civic** leaders are taking action to restore the natural night. Each of us can also make a difference. We can start by **minimizing** the light from our own homes. For instance, we should only use lighting when and where it’s needed. If safety is a concern, **installing motion detector** lights and **timers** can be very **effective**. Additionally, keeping your blinds drawn will help keep light inside.
- 8 Meanwhile, it is important to spread information about light pollution and its harmful impacts on our environment and health. Many people either don’t know or have a limited understanding of this concern. By being **ambassadors** and explaining it to others, we can help raise awareness of this growing problem and **inspire** more people to take necessary steps to protect our natural night sky.



Understanding the text

- 1 How much do you know about light pollution? Read the text and complete the outline.

LIGHT POLLUTION

What is it?

- Light pollution is the extensive use of 1) _____.
- It includes glare, skyglow, light trespass, and clutter.
- It is a side effect of 2) _____.

What are its impacts?

- It destroys our view of 3) _____.
- It increases 4) _____, disrupts ecosystems and wildlife, harms 5) _____, and causes crime and safety issues.

How serious is it?

It affects almost every citizen; over-lighting has been an 6) _____ concern.

What can be done about it?

- Scientists and civic leaders, etc. can take action to 7) _____ the natural night.
- We can minimize the light from our own homes:
 - Use lighting only when and where 8) _____
 - Install 9) _____ and timers
 - Keep our blinds drawn to keep the light inside
- It is important to spread information about light pollution and raise people's 10) _____ of this problem.

2 Read the text and identify the paragraph from which the information in each statement is derived. Some paragraphs can be chosen more than once.

- _____ 1 Light becomes a source of pollution when it is projected into the sky, rather than onto its intended objects.
- _____ 2 The day-night pattern is disrupted because man-made lights overpower the darkness.
- _____ 3 The Milky Way has become invisible to millions of children around the world.
- _____ 4 We can explain light pollution to the public and inspire people to take action to protect our night sky.
- _____ 5 The overuse of light that makes people feel uncomfortable is a form of light pollution.
- _____ 6 Many nighttime lights are inefficient, too bright, misdirected, unshielded, and often unnecessary.
- _____ 7 The 2016 World Atlas reveals that four fifths of the world's population experiences brightened night skies in urban areas.

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

The text makes it clear that light pollution has become a widespread problem, and that solving this problem requires everyone's efforts and contributions. As a college student, what suggestions can you offer other students on campus to fight light pollution? Share your ideas with your classmates.



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Giving a group presentation

Environmental pollution

Industrialization has brought us great convenience. But on the other hand, it has also caused or worsened environmental pollution. Having read the two texts in this unit, you may have learned something new about China's commitments to dealing with climate change and about a less familiar form of pollution – light pollution.

You are attending an international camp which aims to raise people's awareness of environmental protection. Discussions are centered on the causes and effects of different forms of pollution and what people can do to protect the planet. At the close of the camp, you are supposed to give a group presentation about a specific type of environmental pollution. The following steps may help you with the project.



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STEP 1

Decide on the type of environmental pollution and develop your ideas

Form groups of four or five. Discuss and decide on the type of environmental pollution you are going to present. Then develop your ideas based on the following points:

- Causes of the specific type of pollution
- Impacts of the specific type of pollution
- Measures to deal with the specific type of pollution

STEP 2

Conduct research

Conduct research to ensure your presentation is informative and engaging.

- Defining key terms
- Collecting supporting details (facts, data, etc.)
- Investigating what has been done and what remains to be done to solve the problem

Each group member can be assigned to one part of the overall work and conduct research accordingly. You may also refer to the two texts for ideas.

STEP 3**Plan your presentation**

As a group, organize the information you have gathered and plan your presentation. You may prepare an outline to help you remember key points.

Outline**Introduction**

Briefly introduce the type of pollution you are focusing on and explain why this issue is important and relevant to the audience.

Body

- Discuss the primary sources or factors contributing to this type of pollution.
- Explain the effects on the environment, human health, and / or the economy.
- Highlight existing solutions (e.g. policies, technologies, or community efforts), and suggest additional actions that can be taken to reduce or solve the problem.

Conclusion

Summarize the key points of your presentation and end with a call to action or a thought-provoking statement to inspire the audience.

STEP 4**Give your presentation**

Make a presentation to the class. After the presentation, invite questions from the audience. You may use the checklist to improve your presentation.

**Checklist**

Unit test



Scan the code and take the unit test on Ucampus.

Vocabulary

iExplore 1

New words

- ▲ **climate** /'klaɪmət/ *n.* [C, U] the typical weather conditions in a particular area 气候
- ▲ **ambitious** /æm'biʃəs/ *a.*
 - 1 an ambitious plan, idea, etc. shows a desire to do sth. good but difficult (计划、想法等) 宏大的, 艰巨的
 - 2 determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc. 有抱负的; 有雄心的; 野心勃勃的
- ▲ **emission** /ɪ'mɪʃn/ *n.* [C, usu. pl.] a gas or other substance that is sent into the air 排放物; 散发物
- ▲ **peak** /pi:k/ *vt.* to cause to come to a peak, point, or maximum 使...达到高峰; 使...达到最大值
vi. to reach the highest point or level 达到顶峰; 达到最高水平
- carbon dioxide** /,kɑ:bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ *n.* [U] 二氧化碳
- carbon neutrality** /,kɑ:bən nju:'træləti/ *n.* [U] 碳中和
- ▲ **negotiate** /nɪ'gəʊʃieɪt/ *v.* to discuss sth. in order to reach an agreement, esp. in business or politics (尤指在商业或政治方面) 谈判, 协商
- ▲ **demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ *vt.* to show or prove sth. clearly 说明; 证明; 论证; 证实
- ▲ **combat** /'kɒm,bæt/ *vt.* to try to stop sth. bad from happening or getting worse 防止; 抑制
- ▲ **well-being** *n.* [U] a feeling of being comfortable, healthy, and happy 舒适; 健康; 幸福
- ▲ **sustainable** /sə'steɪnəbl/ *a.* able to continue without causing damage to the environment 可持续的; 不破坏环境的
- ▲ **ecological** /,i:kə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *a.* (only before noun) connected with the way plants, animals, and people are related to each other and to their environment 生态的
- ▲ **perspective** /pə'spektɪv/ *n.* [C] a way of thinking about sth. 看法; 观点; 视角
- ▲ **transformation** /,trænsfə'meɪʃn/ *n.* [C, U] a complete change in sb. or sth. (彻底的) 改变, 改观
- conservation** /,kɒnsə'veɪʃn/ *n.* [U] the careful use of energy, water, and other resources so that they are not wasted or lost (能源、水等资源的) 节约使用
- ecosystem** /'i:kəʊ,sɪstəm/ *n.* [C] all the animals and plants in a particular area, and the way in which they are related to each other and to their environment 生态系统
- ▲ **efficiency** /ɪ'fɪʃnsi/ *n.* [U] the quality of doing sth. well and effectively, without wasting time, money, or energy 效率; 效能
- ▲ **fuel** /'fju:əl/ *n.* [C, U] a substance such as coal, gas, or oil that can be burned to produce heat or energy 燃料
- hydropower** /'haɪdrəpaʊə/ *n.* [U] the production of electricity by the force of fast moving water 水力发电
- ▲ **solar** /'səʊlə/ *a.* (only before noun) using the power of the sun's light and heat 利用太阳能的
- reclaim** /rɪ'kleɪm/ *vt.*
 - 1 to improve an area of land so that it can be used 开拓, 开垦 (荒地)
 - 2 to get sth. back that sb. has taken from you 重新收回; 要求归还
- ▲ **desert** /'dezət/ *n.* [C, U] 沙漠
- ▲ **absorb** /əb'zɔ:b/ *vt.* to take in a liquid, gas, or other substance from the surface or space around 吸收 (液体、气体等)
- ▲ **innovation** /,ɪnəʊ'veɪʃn/ *n.* [U] the introduction of new ideas or methods 革新; 创新
- wind turbine** /'wɪnd ,tɜ:bam/ *n.* [C] 风力发电涡轮机
- noteworthy** /'nəʊt,wɜ:ði/ *a.* deserving to be noticed or to receive attention because it is unusual, important, or interesting 值得注意的; 显著的; 重要的

- ▲ **volume** /'vɒljʊ:m/ *n.* [C, U] the amount of sth.
量; 额
- ▲ **rank** /ræŋk/ *v.* to give sb. or sth. a particular position on a scale according to quality, importance, success, etc.; to have a position of this kind 把...分等级; 属于某等级

consecutive /kən'sekjʊtɪv/ *a.* following one after another in a series, without interruption 连续不断的
- ▲ **remarkable** /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/ *a.* unusual or surprising and therefore deserving attention or praise 非凡的; 惊人的; 显著的
- ▲ **modernization** /ˌmɒdənaɪ'zeɪʃn/ *n.* [U] the act of modernizing; the state of being modernized 现代化
- ▲ **abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/ *a.* (fml.) existing or available in large quantities 大量的; 丰富的; 充裕的
- ▲ **remote** /rɪ'məʊt/ *a.* far away from places where other people live 偏远的; 偏僻的
- ▲ **estimate** /'estɪmeɪt/ *vt.* to form an idea of the cost, size, value, etc. of sth., but without calculating it exactly 估价; 估算
- ▲ **employ** /ɪm'plɔɪ/ *vt.* to give sb. a job to do for payment 雇用
- ▲ **province** /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* [C] one of the large areas into which some countries are divided and which usu. has its own local government 省
- ▲ **renewable** /rɪ'nju:əbl/ *a.* renewable energy replaces itself naturally, or is easily replaced because there is a large supply of it (能源) 可更新的, 可再生的, 可恢复的

prone /prəʊn/ *a.* likely to do sth. or suffer from sth., esp. sth. bad or harmful 易遭...的; 很可能...的; 有...倾向的
- ▲ **impact** /'ɪmpækt/ *n.* [C] the effect or influence that an event, situation, etc. has on sb. or sth. 作用; 影响
- ▲ **burden** /'bɜ:dn/ *n.* [C] a duty, responsibility, etc. that causes worry, difficulty, or hard work (义务、责任等的) 重担, 负担
- ▲ **recognition** /ˌrekəg'nɪʃn/ *n.* [sing., U] agreement that sth. is true or important 承认; 认可

Phrases and expressions

carry ... out to do sth. that you have said you will do or have been asked to do 履行; 实施; 执行; 落实

needless to say used when you are telling sb. sth. that they probably already know or expect 不用说; 当然

account for

- 1 to form a particular amount or part of sth. 占 (一定数量或比例)
- 2 to be the explanation or cause of sth. 是...的说明 (或原因)

it goes without saying (that) used to say that sth. is so clearly true that it does not need to be said 不用说; 不言而喻

on the whole used for talking about the general situation 总的说来

Proper names

the Paris Agreement 《巴黎协定》

iExplore 2

New words

- ▲ **globe** /gləʊb/ *n.* (the ~) the world 地球; 世界

Milky Way /ˌmɪlki 'weɪ/ *n.* (the ~) 银河 (系)
- ▲ **pollutant** /pə'lju:tnt/ *n.* [C] a substance that makes air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty, and is caused by cars, factories, etc. 污染物; 污染物质
- ▲ **extensive** /ɪk'stensɪv/ *a.* large in size, amount, or degree 广阔的; 大量的; 大规模的

glare /gleə/
n. [sing., U] a bright unpleasant light which hurts your eyes 刺眼的强光
v. to look angrily at sb. for a long time 怒目而视
- ▲ **excessive** /ɪk'sesɪv/ *a.* much more than is reasonable or necessary 过度的; 过多的
- ▲ **discomfort** /dɪs'kʌmfət/ *n.* [U] a feeling of slight pain or of being physically uncomfortable 轻微的病痛; 不舒服; 不适

- skyglow** /'skaɪgləʊ/ *n.* [U] (由于光污染而导致高楼林立区域的) 夜空光亮
- ▲ **brighten** /'braɪtn/ *v.* to become or make sth. lighter or brighter in color (使) 更明亮, 色彩鲜艳
- trespass** /'trespəs/ *n.* [C, U] the offence of going onto sb.'s land without their permission 擅闯私地; 擅自进入
- clutter** /'klʌtə/ *n.* [U] the mess created when there are too many things in a place 凌乱; 杂乱的东西
- ▲ **confusing** /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ *a.* not clear; difficult to understand 不清楚的; 难以理解的
- side effect** *n.* [C] an unexpected or unplanned result of a situation or event 意外后果; 意想不到的结果
- ▲ **exterior** /ɪk'stɪəriə/ *a.* (*usu. before noun*) on the outside of sth.; done or happening outdoors 外面的; 外部的; 外表的
- ▲ **interior** /ɪn'tɪəriə/ *a.* (*only before noun*) connected with the inside part of sth. 内部的; 里面的
- ▲ **advertising** /'ædvə,taɪzɪŋ/ *n.* [U] the activity or business of advertising things on television, in newspapers, etc. 广告 (业)
- streetlight** /'stri:t,laɪt/ *n.* [C] (*also streetlamp*) 街灯; 路灯
- shield** /ʃi:ld/ *vt.* to protect sb. or sth. from being harmed or damaged 保护; 保卫
- illuminate** /ɪ'lu:mɪneɪt/ *vt.* to make a light shine on sth., or to fill a place with light 照射; 照亮; 照明
- ▲ **universe** /'ju:nɪ,vɜ:s/ *n.* (**the ~**) all space, including all the stars and planets 宇宙; 天地万物; 万象
- ▲ **wildlife** /'waɪld,laɪf/ *n.* [U] animals and plants growing in natural conditions 野生动植物; 野生生物
- overpower** /,əʊvə'paʊə/ *vt.* to be so strong or great that it affects or disturbs sb. or sth. seriously 压倒; 令人折服; 使难以忍受
- ▲ **disrupt** /dɪs'rʌpt/ *vt.* to prevent sth. from continuing in its usual way by causing problems 扰乱; 使混乱
- ▲ **shift** /ʃɪft/ *v.* (of a situation, an opinion, a policy, etc.) to change from one state, position, etc. to another (情况、意见、政策等) 变换, 更替, 变动
- n.* [C] a change in position or direction 改变; 转移; 转换; 变换
- ▲ **delicate** /'delɪkət/ *a.* needing to be dealt with carefully or sensitively in order to avoid problems or failure 微妙的; 需要谨慎处理的
- ▲ **intangible** /ɪn'tændʒəbl/ *a.* not able to be touched or measured, and difficult to describe or explain 触摸不到的; 难以捉摸的; 不易形容的; 难以言喻的
- ▲ **link** /lɪŋk/ *vt.* to say or show that two things are related, or that one of the things causes the other and...有联系; 由...引起
- ▲ **measurable** /'meɜ:(ə)rəbl/ *a.* large or important enough to have an effect that can be seen or felt 明显的; 显著的
- ▲ **consumption** /kən'sʌmpʃn/ *n.* [U] the amount of energy, oil, electricity, etc. that is used (精力、油、电等的) 消耗量
- groundbreaking** /'graʊnd,breɪkɪŋ/ *a.* using new methods or achieving new results 创新的; 开辟新天地的
- civic** /'sɪvɪk/ *a.* (*only before noun*) relating to a town or city 城镇的; 城市的
- ▲ **minimize** /'mɪnɪmaɪz/ *vt.* to reduce sth. that is difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant to the smallest possible amount or degree 把...减至最小量 (或程度)
- ▲ **install** /ɪn'stɔ:l/ *vt.* to fix equipment or furniture into position so that it can be used 安装; 设置
- ▲ **motion** /'məʊʃn/ *n.* [sing., U] the act or process of moving or the way sth. moves 运动; 移动; 动
- ▲ **detector** /dɪ'tektə/ *n.* [C] a machine or piece of equipment that finds or measures sth. 探测器; 检测器
- timer** /'taɪmə/ *n.* [C] 计时器
- ▲ **effective** /ɪ'fektɪv/ *a.* successful, and working in the way that was intended 有效的; 产生预期效果的
- ▲ **ambassador** /æm'bæsədə/ *n.* [C]
- 1 sb. who represents a particular sport, business, etc. because they behave in a way that people admire (体育项目、行业等的) 代表人物
 - 2 an important official who represents his or her government in a foreign country 大使

- ▲ **inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə/ vt. to give sb. the desire, confidence, or enthusiasm to do sth. well 激励；鼓舞

Phrases and expressions

be aware of have knowledge about a particular subject or issue 意识到；知道

simply put / to put it simply used for saying that you are explaining sth. in a clear and simple way 简单地

body of sth. a large amount or mass of sth., esp. sth. that has been collected 大量的某物

take action to begin to do sth. to solve a particular problem 采取行动

make a difference to have an effect on sb. or sth. 有作用；有关系；有影响

Proper names

World Atlas /'ætləs/ **of Artificial Night Sky**

Brightness 《人造夜空亮度世界地图集》