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day 26 rubbish

Chinese HSKK advanced in 37 days
unit 6 · environment & cities

Argue whether cities should fine people who don't sort their rubbish, with 凡是……都…… and 无论……都……; retell an explainer about why city centres are hotter; read a two-paragraph reflection aloud.

Should-questions are a favourite of the test, and environmental topics are everywhere in it. From today the read-aloud has two paragraphs, as on the real paper, and every answer lasts two and a half minutes.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
分类	fēnlèi	to sort, classify	我们小区要求垃圾分类。 Our estate asks everyone to sort their rubbish.
回收	huíshōu	to recycle, collect back	这些塑料瓶子可以回收。 These plastic bottles can be recycled.
罚款	fákuǎn	a fine; to fine	在这儿停车要罚款。 You'll be fined for parking here.
资源	zīyuán	resources	水资源非常宝贵，我们要节约用水。 Water is precious, so we should use it carefully.
循环	xúnhuán	to circulate; cycle	这些袋子可以循环使用。 These bags can be reused.
再生	zàishēng	to regenerate; renewable	太阳能是可以再生的能源。 Solar power is a renewable energy.
制度	zhìdù	system (of rules)	公司有很完善的请假制度。 The company has a very clear system for taking leave.
措施	cuòshī	measure, step	为了减少污染，城市采取了很多措施。 The city has taken many measures to cut pollution.
监督	jiāndū	to supervise, oversee	欢迎大家对我们的服务进行监督。 We welcome everyone to keep an eye on our service.
垃圾	lājī	rubbish, trash	请不要乱扔垃圾。 Please don't drop litter.

pattern 凡是……都…… and 无论……都……

凡是 | a group | ，都 | what is true of all of it | ·无论 | a question form | ，都 | the result

凡是A，都B means “every A, without exception, B”: 凡是 names the group and 都 sums it up. It sounds firm and a little formal, good for rules and principles. 无论 (spoken: 不管) A，都B means “no matter A, B”: A is a question form (多忙, 是谁, 刮风还是下雨), and the result doesn’t change.

凡是用过的纸，都可以放进这个箱子里。 **fánshì yòng guo de zhǐ dōu kěyǐ fàng jìn zhège xiāngzi lǐ** Any used paper can go in this box.

凡是参加活动的人，都能得到一个环保袋。 **fánshì cānjiā huódòng de rén dōu néng de dào yí gè huánbǎo dài** Everyone who takes part gets a reusable bag.

无论是谁，乱扔垃圾都要罚款。 **wúlùn shì shéi luàn rēng lājī dōu yào fákuǎn** Whoever you are, littering means a fine.

不管刮风还是下雨，他每天都去河边捡垃圾。 **bùguǎn guā fēng háishi xià yǔ tā měi tiān dōu qù hé biān jiǎn lājī** Wind or rain, he goes to the river every day to pick up litter.

dialogue which bin?

xiaoming 安娜，你拿着一个瓶子站在垃圾桶旁边，研究什么呢?
Ānnà nǐ ná zhe yí gè píngzi zhàn zài lājī tǒng pángbiān yánjiū shénme ne · Anna, what are you studying, standing by the bins with a bottle in your hand?

anna 我在看分类的说明。这种瓶子到底算可回收的，还是其他垃圾?
wǒ zài kàn fēnlèi de shuōmíng zhè zhǒng píngzi dàodǐ suàn kě huíshōu de háishi qítā lājī · I’m reading the sorting instructions. Does this kind of bottle count as recyclable or as other rubbish?

xiaoming 塑料瓶当然可以回收。不过说实话，我觉得分类太麻烦了，现在分错了还要罚款，太严了吧。
sùliào píng dāngrán kěyǐ huíshōu búguò shuō shíhuà wǒ juéde fēnlèi tài máfan le xiànzài fēn cuò le hái yào fákuǎn tài yán le ba · Plastic bottles are recyclable, of course. But honestly, I think sorting is too much hassle, and now you get fined for getting it wrong. That’s too strict.

anna 我倒是觉得罚款有必要。没有罚款，很多人根本不会认真分。
wǒ dàoshì juéde fákuǎn yǒu bìyào méiyǒu fákuǎn hěn duō rén gēnběn bú huì rènzhēn fēn · I actually think fines are necessary. Without them, lots of people just won’t sort properly.

xiaoming 可是有的老人搞不清楚怎么分，罚他们的钱，不太公平吧?
kěshì yǒude lǎorén gǎo bu qīngchu zěnme fēn fá tāmen de qián bú tài gōngpíng ba · But some old people can’t work out how to sort. Fining them isn’t really fair, is it?

anna 那就先教会他们，再监督。凡是第一次分错的，先提醒；以后再错，才罚款。
nà jiù xiān jiāo huì tāmen zài jiāndū fánshì dì yī cì fēn cuò de xiān tíxǐng yǐhòu zài cuò cái fákuǎn · Then teach them first, and check afterwards. Anyone who gets it wrong the first time gets a reminder; only if they keep getting it wrong are they fined.

xiaoming 好吧，你说服我了。无论什么制度，都要先让大家明白为什么。
hǎo ba nǐ shuōfú wǒ le wúlùn shénme zhìdù dōu yào xiān ràng dàjiā míngbai wèi shénme · All right, you’ve convinced me. Whatever the rule, people need to understand the reason first.

repeat listen, then say it back

凡是能回收的纸、塑料瓶和玻璃瓶，都要先洗干净，再放进回收的桶里。 **fánshì néng huíshōu de zhǐ sùliào píng hé bōli píng dōu yào xiān xǐ gānjìng zài fàng jìn huíshōu de tǒng lǐ** Paper, plastic bottles and glass bottles that can be recycled all need washing first, then go in the recycling bin.

无论住在哪个小区，大家每天都要把厨房里的垃圾和其他垃圾分开。 **wúlùn zhù zài nǎge xiǎoqū dàjiā měi tiān dōu yào bǎ chúfáng lǐ de lājī hé qítā lājī fēnkāi** Whatever estate you live on, everyone has to separate kitchen waste from other rubbish every day.

有人觉得垃圾分类太麻烦，可是分好以后，很多东西都能变成新的资源。 **yǒu rén juéde lājī fēnlèi tài máfan kěshì fēn hǎo yǐhòu hěn duō dōngxi dōu néng biànchéng xīn de zīyuán** Some people find sorting rubbish a nuisance, but once it's sorted, a lot of it can become new resources.

光靠罚款是不够的，更重要的是让每个人明白，垃圾分类跟自己有关系。 **guāng kào fákuǎn shì búgòu de gèng zhòngyào de shì ràng měi gè rén míngbai lājī fēnlèi gēn zìjǐ yǒu guānxì** Fines alone aren't enough; what matters more is getting everyone to see that sorting rubbish concerns them.

reply answer out loud

为什么很多人不愿意给垃圾分类？ **wèi shénme hěn duō rén bú yuànyì gěi lājī fēnlèi** Why are many people unwilling to sort their rubbish?

→ 我觉得主要是因为太麻烦了。 **wǒ juéde zhǔyào shì yīnwèi tài máfan le**

→ 很多人不知道一个东西该放进哪个桶，干脆就不分了。 **hěn duō rén bù zhīdào yí gè dōngxi gāi fàng jìn nǎge tǒng gāncuì jiù bù fēn le**

→ 比如外卖的盒子，要先洗干净才能回收。 **bǐrú wàimài de hézi yào xiān xǐ gānjìng cáinéng huíshōu**

你怎么看用塑料袋买东西？ **nǐ zěnme kàn yòng sùliào dài mǎi dōngxi** What do you think about using plastic bags for shopping?

→ 我觉得能不用就不用。 **wǒ juéde néng búyòng jiù búyòng**

→ 塑料袋用一次就扔，太浪费资源了。 **sùliào dài yòng yí cì jiù rēng tài làngfèi zīyuán le**

→ 所以我现在去超市都带自己的包。 **suǒyǐ wǒ xiànzài qù chāoshì dōu dài zìjǐ de bāo**

超市该不该免费提供塑料袋？ **chāoshì gāi bu gāi miǎnfèi tígōng sùliào dài** Should supermarkets give out plastic bags for free?

→ 我不赞成免费。 **wǒ bú zànchéng miǎnfèi**

→ 如果要花钱买，大家就会自己带袋子。 **rúguǒ yào huā qián mǎi dàjiā jiù huì zìjǐ dài dàizi**

→ 在英国，超市的袋子早就收费了，用塑料袋的人大大减少了。 **zài Yīngguó chāoshì de dàizi zǎo jiù shōufèi le yòng sùliào dài de rén dàdà jiǎnshǎo le**

read aloud 135 seconds

每天早上，我都把喝完的牛奶盒洗干净，压平，放进回收的桶里。有时候我也会想：一个小小的盒子，对这么大的城市来说，又能改变什么呢？垃圾那么多，处理起来那么难，我一个人做不做，好像都没有什么不同。所以有时候，我也想偷个懒。 měi tiān zǎoshang wǒ dōu bǎ hē wán de niúnǎi hé xǐ gānjìng yā píng fàng jìn huíshōu de tǒng lǐ yǒu shíhou wǒ yě huì xiǎng yí gè xiǎo xiǎo de hézi duì zhème dà de chéngshì lái shuō yòu néng gǎibiàn shénme ne lājī nàme duō chǔlǐ qǐlai nàme nán wǒ yí gè rén zuò bu zuò hǎoxiàng dōu méiyǒu shénme bù tóng suǒyǐ yǒu shíhou wǒ yě xiǎng tōu gè lǎn

可是，城市正是由千家万户组成的。如果每个人都这样想，就没有人去做；如果每个人都做一点儿，资源便能循环起来，城市也会慢慢变干净。一个人走一小步，成千上万的人一起走，就是一大步。制度和监督当然重要，但真正的改变，往往是从一个小小的习惯开始的。小事不小，这也许就是生活教给我们的道理。 kěshì chéngshì zhèng shì yóu qiānjiā wànhù zǔchéng de rúguǒ měi gè rén dōu zhèyàng xiǎng jiù méiyǒu rén qù zuò rúguǒ měi gè rén dōu zuò yìdiǎnr zīyuán biàn néng xúnhuán qǐlai chéngshì yě huì màn màn biàn gānjìng yí gè rén zǒu yì xiǎo bù chéngqiān shàngwàn de rén yìqǐ zǒu jiùshì yí dà bù zhìdù hé jiāndū dāngrán zhòngyào dàn zhēnzhèng de gǎibiàn wǎngwǎng shì cóng yí gè xiǎo xiǎo de xíguàn kāishǐ de xiǎo shì bù xiǎo zhè yěxǔ jiùshì shēnghuó jiāo gěi wǒmen de dàolǐ

words to watch

处理 chǔlǐ · 循环 xúnhuán · 干净 gānjìng · 一个 yí gè · 不同 bù tóng

talk 150 seconds

Should cities fine people who don't sort their rubbish? Why? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

城市该不该对不分类扔垃圾的人罚款？为什么？ chéngshì gāi bu gāi duì bù fēnlèi rēng lājī de rén fákuǎn wèi shénme

我认为应该……，就算……，也…… wǒ rènwéi yīnggāi jiùsuàn yě

凡是……，都…… • 无论……，都…… fánshì dōu wúlùn dōu

model answer

我认为城市应该对不分类扔垃圾的人罚款，不过罚款只是一个办法，不是目的。 wǒ rènwéi chéngshì yīnggāi duì bù fēnlèi rēng lājī de rén fákuǎn búguò fákuǎn zhǐshì yí gè bànfǎ bú shì mùdì

首先，垃圾分类关系到每一个人。 shǒuxiān lājī fēnlèi guānxì dào měi yí gè rén

凡是在城市里生活的人，每天都会产生垃圾，如果大家都随便扔，处理起来又难又贵。 fánshì zài chéngshì lǐ shēnghuó de rén měi tiān dōu huì chǎnshēng lājī rúguǒ dàjiā dōu suíbiàn rēng chǔlǐ qǐlai yòu nán yòu guì

由于很多垃圾本来可以回收，乱扔不仅浪费资源，还会造成污染。 yóuyú hěn duō lājī běnlái kěyǐ huíshōu luàn rēng bùjǐn làngfèi zīyuán hái huì zàochéng wūrǎn

其次，光靠宣传和提倡，往往很难达到目的。 qícì guāng kào xuānchuán hé tíchàng wǎngwǎng hěn nán dádào mùdì

拿我住的小区来说，以前垃圾桶旁边贴着说明，可是认真分的人并不多。 ná wǒ zhù de xiǎoqū lái shuō yǐqián lājī tǒng pángbiān tiē zhe shuōmíng kěshì rènzhēn fēn de rén bìng bù duō

后来有了罚款的制度，还有志愿者在旁边监督，半年以后，小区的状况彻底改变了，几乎家家户户都分得清清楚楚。 hòulái yǒu le fákuǎn de zhìdù hái yǒu zhìyuànzhě zài pángbiān jiāndū bàn nián yǐhòu xiǎoqū de zhuàngkuàng chèdǐ gǎibiàn le jīhū jiājiāhùhù dōu fēn de qīngqīngchuchu

目前，北京和上海已经在全市范围内进行垃圾分类，也取得了不错的效果。 mùqián Běijīng hé Shànghǎi yǐjīng zài quán shì fànwéi nèi jìnxíng lājī fēnlèi yě qǔdé le búcuò de xiàoguǒ

当然，罚款也有不利的一面。 dāngrán fákuǎn yě yǒu búlì de yí miàn

有的老人不会用手机查分类的方法，一下子就罚他们的钱，不太合理。 yǒude lǎorén bú huì yòng shǒujī chá fēnlèi de fāngfǎ yíxià zi jiù fá tāmen de qián bú tài hélǐ

所以我觉得，就算要罚款，也应该先教会大家，第一次分错的先提醒，多次不改的再罚。 suǒyǐ wǒ juéde jiùsuàn yào fákuǎn yě yīnggāi xiān jiāo huì dàjiā dì yī cì fēn cuò de xiān tíxǐng duō cì bù gǎi de zài fá

此外，城市也要把垃圾桶放在方便的地方，让大家容易做到。 cǐwài chéngshì yě yào bǎ lājī tǒng fàng zài fāngbiàn de dìfang ràng dàjiā róngyì zuò dào

无论是哪种措施，最终的目的都是让人养成习惯。 wúlùn shì nǎ zhǒng cuòshī zuìzhōng de mùdì dōu shì ràng rén yǎngchéng xíguàn

总之，我的观点是：支持罚款，但是教育和方便更重要。 zǒngzhī wǒ de guāndiǎn shì zhīchí fákuǎn dànshì jiàoyù hé fāngbiàn gèng zhòngyào

I think cities should fine people who don't sort their rubbish, but a fine is only a tool, not the goal. First, sorting rubbish concerns everyone. Everybody who lives in a city produces rubbish every day; if everyone just throws it anywhere, dealing with it is hard and expensive. Because a lot of rubbish could be recycled, throwing it away carelessly not only wastes resources but also causes pollution. Second, campaigns and appeals alone often don't achieve the goal. Take my estate: there used to be instructions stuck up beside the bins, but not many people sorted properly. Then the fines came in, with volunteers by the bins to check, and six months later the situation on the estate had changed completely: almost every household sorted perfectly. Beijing and Shanghai now sort rubbish across the whole city, with good results. Of course, fines have a downside too. Some older people can't look up the

sorting rules on a phone, and fining them straight away isn't really reasonable. So I think that even if there are fines, people should be taught first: a reminder for a first mistake, a fine only for people who keep doing it. The city should also put bins in convenient places so that it's easy to do. Whatever the measure, the final aim is to make it a habit. In short, my view is: yes to fines, but education and convenience matter more.

good to know · 凡是 is a little formal and always needs 都 later in the sentence: 凡是……的人，都…… Say the group first, then what is true of all of it. 无论 and 不管 take a question form after them: 无论多忙, 无论是谁, 不管刮风还是下雨. Never 无论很忙. From today you get two minutes to prepare a question before you answer. Spend them on paper: your view, two reasons, one example each, a conclusion.

Two and a half minutes on rubbish: that's a long answer about something small. The test loves exactly that.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 27 getting around

Lay out a plan to improve a city's transport, listing with 以及 and timing with 立刻, 曾经, 始终 and 即将; retell a story about a hill that turned green; read an argument for cities built for walking.

Plan questions (如果你负责……，你打算怎么做？) want steps in order and a reason for the order. Today's time adverbs make a plan sound like one: what you would do at once, what you once saw, what you always believe.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
拥挤	yōngjǐ	crowded	早上的地铁非常拥挤。 The underground is packed in the morning.
高峰	gāofēng	peak, rush hour	下班高峰的时候，路上特别堵。 At evening rush hour the roads are really jammed.
堵	dǔ	to block; jammed	下班的时候路上特别堵。 The roads are really jammed at rush hour.
车辆	chēliàng	vehicles, traffic	这条路上的车辆越来越多了。 There's more and more traffic on this road.
改善	gǎishàn	to improve (conditions)	这几年，城市的空气改善了很多。 In the last few years the city's air has got much better.
畅通	chàngtōng	flowing freely, unblocked	今天路上很畅通，十分钟就到了。 The roads were clear today: we got there in ten minutes.
规划	guīhuà	plan, planning	你对未来有什么规划? What are your plans for the future?
设施	shèshī	facilities	这个小区的设施很完善。 This estate has excellent facilities.
步行	bùxíng	to go on foot	从这儿步行到车站要二十分钟。 It's a twenty-minute walk from here to the station.
路线	lùxiàn	route	这条路线更近，可是要走很多胡同。 This route is shorter, but you have to go through lots of lanes.
交通	jiāotōng	traffic, transport	北京的交通很方便，但是常常堵车。 Getting around Beijing is easy, but the traffic jams are frequent.

pattern 以及 (and, as well as) · 立刻, 曾经, 始终, 即将

A、B **以及** **C** **· 即将 / 立刻 / 曾经 / 始终** **+ verb**

以及 joins the last item of a list in formal speech (A、B以及C); 同 is a written 和/跟. Four time adverbs make a plan sound planned: 即将 “about to” (formal), 立刻 “at once”, 曾经 “once, at one time” (an experience in the past) and 始终 “all along, from start to finish” (a view or habit that never changed).

这个计划包括修路、建停车场以及增加公交车。 **zhège jìhuà bāokuò xiū lù jiàn tíngchēchǎng yǐjí zēngjiā gōngjiāochē** The plan includes building roads and car parks as well as adding buses.

我曾经每天开车上班，现在改骑自行车了。 **wǒ céngjīng měi tiān kāichē shàngbān xiànzài gǎi qí zìxíngchē le** I used to drive to work every day; now I cycle instead.

新的地铁线即将开通，大家都很期待。 **xīn de dìtiě xiàn jíjiāng kāitōng dàjiā dōu hěn qīdài** The new subway line is about to open, and everyone is looking forward to it.

一听说前面堵车，他立刻换了一条路线。 **yì tīngshuō qiánmiàn dǔchē tā lìkè huàn le yì tiáo lùxiàn** As soon as he heard there was a jam ahead, he switched routes straight away.

dialogue wider roads?

ms zhang 今天早上又在路上堵了一个小时。这条路早就该加宽了。
jīntiān zǎoshang yòu zài lùshang dǔ le yí gè xiǎoshí zhè tiáo lù zǎo jiù gāi jiā kuān le · I was stuck in traffic for an hour again this morning. That road should have been widened ages ago.

anna 可是路修宽了，开车的人也会越来越多，没多久又会堵。
kěshì lù xiū kuān le kāichē de rén yě huì yuè lái yuè duō méi duō jiǔ yòu huì dǔ · But if the road gets wider, more and more people will drive, and before long it’ll be jammed again.

ms zhang 那你说怎么办？总不能让大家都不开车吧。
nà nǐ shuō zěnme bàn zǒng bù néng ràng dàjiā dōu bù kāichē ba · So what do you suggest? You can’t stop everyone driving.

anna 不是不让开，而是让坐地铁、骑车比开车更方便。比如在地铁站旁边多放一些共享单车。
bú shì bú ràng kāi ér shì ràng zuò dìtiě qí chē bǐ kāichē gèng fāngbiàn bǐrú zài dìtiě zhàn pángbiān duō fàng yìxiē gòngxiǎng dān chē · It’s not about stopping people driving; it’s about making the subway and cycling more convenient than the car. Putting more shared bikes by subway stations, for example.

ms zhang 道理是这样，可是高峰的时候，地铁里比马路上还拥挤。
dàolǐ shì zhèyàng kěshì gāofēng de shíhou dìtiě lǐ bǐ mǎlù shàng hái yōngjǐ · In theory, yes, but in the rush hour the subway is even more crowded than the roads.

anna 所以要多开几条线路，同时让各个公司把上下班的时间错开。
suǒyǐ yào duō kāi jǐ tiáo xiànlù tóngshí ràng gègè gōngsī bǎ shàng xiàbān de shíjiān cuò kāi · Which is why we need more lines, and companies should stagger their working hours at the same time.

ms zhang 你说的也有道理。不过我始终觉得，城市规划的时候就应该把路修好。
nǐ shuō de yě yǒu dàolǐ búguò wǒ shǐzhōng juéde chéngshì guīhuà de shíhou jiù yīnggāi bǎ lù xiū hǎo · You have a point. But I’ve always thought roads should be built properly when a city is planned.

repeat listen, then say it back

早上七点到九点是上班的高峰，城市里的主要马路几乎都堵得走不动。 zǎoshang qī diǎn dào jiǔ diǎn shì shàngbān de gāofēng chéngshì lǐ de zhǔyào mǎlù jīhū dōu dǔ de zǒu bu dòng Seven to nine in the morning is the rush hour, and almost every main road in the city is jammed solid.

新的地铁线路即将开通，以后从机场到市中心就只要半个小时。 xīn de dìtiě xiànlù jíjiāng kāitōng yǐhòu cóng jīchǎng dào shì zhōngxīn jiù zhǐyào bàn gè xiǎoshí A new subway line is about to open; soon it will take only half an hour from the airport to the centre.

我曾经每天开车上班，后来发现骑自行车去地铁站，反而更快更省钱，也更轻松。 wǒ céngjīng měi tiān kāichē shàngbān hòulái fāxiàn qí zìxíngchē qù dìtiě zhàn fǎnér gèng kuài gèng shěng qián yě gèng qīngsōng I used to drive to work every day; then I found cycling to the subway station was actually quicker, cheaper and more relaxing.

改善交通不能只靠修路，公交车、地铁以及步行的设施都要一起考虑。 gǎishàn jiāotōng bù néng zhǐ kào xiū lù gōngjiāochē dìtiě yǐjí bùxíng de shèshī dōu yào yìqǐ kǎolǜ Improving transport can't rely on building roads alone: buses, the subway and facilities for walking all have to be planned together.

reply answer out loud

上班你喜欢坐地铁还是骑车？ shàngbān nǐ xǐhuan zuò dìtiě háishi qí chē To get to work, do you prefer the subway or cycling?

→ 我更喜欢骑车。 wǒ gèng xǐhuan qí chē

→ 骑车既能锻炼身体，又不用担心堵车。 qí chē jì néng duànliàn shēntǐ yòu búyòng dānxīn dǔchē

→ 可惜公司离我家太远，我只能先骑车到地铁站，再坐地铁。 kěxī gōngsī lí wǒ jiā tài yuǎn wǒ zhǐ néng xiān qí chē dào dìtiě zhàn zài zuò dìtiě

如果没有地铁，你怎么去上班？ rúguǒ méiyǒu dìtiě nǐ zěnme qù shàngbān If there were no subway, how would you get to work?

→ 那我就先骑共享单车到公交车站，再坐公交车。 nà wǒ jiù xiān qí gòngxiǎng dān chē dào gōngjiāochē zhàn zài zuò gōngjiāochē

→ 北京的共享单车很多，几乎每个路口都有。 Běijīng de gòngxiǎng dān chē hěn duō jīhū měi gè lùkǒu dōu yǒu

→ 就是冬天有点儿冷，下大雪的时候，我只好打车。 jiùshì dōngtiān yǒudiǎnr lěng xià dà xuě de shíhou wǒ zhǐhǎo dǎchē

为什么大城市总是堵车？ wèi shénme dà chéngshì zǒngshì dǔchē Why are big cities always jammed?

→ 主要是因为车太多，路不够，导致每条路都堵。 zhǔyào shì yīnwèi chē tài duō lù búgòu dǎozhì měi tiáo lù dōu dǔ

→ 而且大家上下班的时间都差不多。 érqiě dàjiā shàng xiàbān de shíjiān dōu chàbuduō

→ 比如早上八点，哪条路都堵。 bǐrú zǎoshang bā diǎn nǎ tiáo lù dōu dǔ

read aloud 135 seconds

很多城市在规划的时候，首先想到的是汽车：路越修越宽，桥越建越多，似乎只要车辆畅通，城市就算发达了。然而，很宽的马路常常把两边的人分开，走路的人要等很久的红绿灯，才能过一条马路。结果，人们更不愿意步行，开车的人反而越来越多。 hěn duō chéngshì zài guīhuà de shíhou shǒuxiān xiǎng dào de shì qìchē lù yuè xiū yuè kuān qiáo yuè jiàn yuè duō sìhū zhǐyào chēliàng chàngtōng chéngshì jiùsuàn fādá le ránér hěn kuān de mǎlù chángcháng bǎ liǎng biān de rén fēnkāi zǒulù de rén yào děng hěn jiǔ de hónglǜdēng cáinéng guò yì tiáo mǎlù jiéguǒ rénmen gèng bú yuànyì bùxíng kāichē de rén fǎnér yuè lái yuè duō

其实，一座城市怎么样，不只看车开得多快，更要看人走得舒服不舒服。如果每条街都有树，有座位，有小商店，人们便愿意走出家门，在街上多待一会儿。比如在很多老城区，路虽然窄，街上却总是热热闹闹的。为汽车建的城市，最后只留下了车；为人建的城市，才真正有生活。 qíshí yí zuò chéngshì zěnmeyàng bù zhǐ kàn chē kāi de duō kuài gèng yào kàn rén zǒu de shūfu bù shūfu rúguǒ měi tiáo jiē dōu yǒu shù yǒu zuòwèi yǒu xiǎo shāngdiàn rénmen biàn yuànyì zǒu chū jiā mén zài jiē shàng duō dāi yíhuìr bǐrú zài hěn duō lǎo chéngqū lù suīrán zhǎi jiē shàng què zǒngshì rèrènaonao de wèi qìchē jiàn de chéngshì zuìhòu zhǐ liúxia le chē wèi rén jiàn de chéngshì cái zhēnzhèng yǒu shēnghuó

words to watch

步行 bùxíng · 规划 guīhuà · 畅通 chàngtōng · 一条 yì tiáo · 为 wèi

talk 150 seconds

If you were in charge of improving a city's transport, what would you do? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

如果你负责改善一个城市的交通，你打算怎么做？ rúguǒ nǐ fùzé gǎishàn yí gè chéngshì de jiāotōng nǐ dǎsuàn zěnme zuò

首先，……；接着，……；最后，…… shǒuxiān jiēzhe zuìhòu

……、……以及…… yǐjí

model answer

如果我负责改善一个城市的交通，我打算从三个方面来做：地铁和公交车，骑车和步行，以及上下班的时间。 rúguǒ wǒ fùzé gǎishàn yí gè chéngshì de jiāotōng wǒ dǎsuàn cóng sān gè fāngmiàn lái zuò dìtiě hé gōngjiāochē qí chē hé bùxíng yǐjí shàng xiàbān de shíjiān

首先，我会把钱花在地铁和公交车上。 shǒuxiān wǒ huì bǎ qián huā zài dìtiě hé gōngjiāochē shàng

我之所以这样安排，是因为跟小汽车相比，一辆公共汽车能坐几十个人，占的地方却只有两三辆小汽车那么大。 wǒ zhīsuǒyǐ zhèyàng ānpái shì yīnwèi gēn xiǎo qìchē xiāngbǐ yí liàng gōnggòng qìchē néng zuò jǐ shí gè rén zhàn de dìfang què zhǐyǒu liǎngsān liàng xiǎo qìchē nàme dà

我会多开几条公交车线路，还要给公交车留出专用的路，这样高峰的时候它也不会被堵在路上。 wǒ huì duō kāi jǐ tiáo gōngjiāochē xiànlù hái yào gěi gōngjiāochē liú chū zhuānyòng de lù zhèyàng gāofēng de shíhou tā yě bú huì bèi dǔ zài lùshang

接着，我会改善骑车和步行的设施。 jiēzhe wǒ huì gǎishàn qí chē hé bùxíng de shèshī

我刚来北京的时候，曾经为了找一辆共享单车，在地铁站门口转了十几分钟，最后只好打车走了。 wǒ gāng lái Běijīng de shíhou céngjīng wèile zhǎo yí liàng gòngxiǎng dān chē zài dìtiě zhàn ménkǒu zhuàn le shí jǐ fēnzhōng zuìhòu zhǐhǎo dǎchē zǒu le

所以我会在每个地铁站旁边留出专门停自行车的地方，同时把人行道修得宽一些、平一些。 suǒyǐ wǒ huì zài měi gè dìtiě zhàn pángbiān liú chū zhuānmén tíng zìxíngchē de dìfang tóngshí bǎ rénxíngdào xiū de kuān yìxiē píng yìxiē

最后，我会鼓励各个公司把上下班的时间错开。 zuìhòu wǒ huì gǔlì gègè gōngsī bǎ shàng xiàbān de shíjiān cuò kāi

举例来说，可以让有的公司八点上班，有的公司十点上班，从而减少早高峰的车辆。 jǔlì lái shuō kěyǐ ràng yǒude gōngsī bā diǎn shàngbān yǒude gōngsī shí diǎn shàngbān cóngér jiǎnshǎo zǎo gāofēng de chēliàng

当然，这些措施无法立刻就有效果，估计要两三年的时间。 dāngrán zhèxiē cuòshī wúfǎ lìkè jiù yǒu xiàoguǒ gūjì yào liǎngsān nián de shíjiān

不过只要规划得好，再坚持几年，交通一定会越来越畅通。 búguò zhǐyào guīhuà de hǎo zài jiānchí jǐ nián jiāotōng yídìng huì yuè lái yuè chàngtōng

我始终坚持这样的理念：好的交通不是让车跑得更快，而是让人走得更方便。 wǒ shǐzhōng jiānchí zhèyàng de lǐniàn hǎo de jiāotōng bú shì ràng chē pǎo de gèng kuài ér shì ràng rén zǒu de gèng fāngbiàn

总之，先公交车，再骑车和步行，最后错开时间，这就是我的计划。 zǒngzhī xiān gōngjiāochē zài qí chē hé bùxíng zuìhòu cuò kāi shíjiān zhè jiùshì wǒ de jìhuà

If I were in charge of improving a city's transport, I'd work on three areas: the subway and buses, cycling and walking, and working hours. First, I'd spend the money on the subway and buses. I'd do it in that order because, compared with cars, one bus carries dozens of people but takes up only the space of two or three cars. I'd open more bus routes and give buses their own lanes, so that they don't get stuck in rush-hour traffic. Next, I'd improve the facilities for cycling and walking. When I first came to Beijing, I once spent over ten minutes going round outside a subway station looking for a shared bike, and in the end I had to take a taxi. So I'd set aside a special place for bikes next to every station, and

make the pavements a bit wider and smoother at the same time. Finally, I'd encourage companies to stagger their working hours. For example, some companies could start at eight and others at ten, which would cut the number of vehicles in the morning rush. Of course, these measures can't work overnight: I'd guess it would take two or three years. But as long as they are well planned and we keep at them for a few years, the traffic will flow better and better. I've always held to this idea: good transport isn't about making cars go faster but about making it easier for people to get around. In short: buses first, then cycling and walking, then staggered hours. That's my plan.

good to know · 以及 joins the last item of a list in formal speech: 地铁、公交车以及步行. In a long answer it tells the listener the list is ending. 即将 (about to) is written and formal: 新线即将开通. In chat you'd say 快要……了. A plan answer: say the plan in one sentence, then 首先 / 接着 / 最后, then why that order (我之所以这样安排，是因为……).

A plan in three steps, with a reason for the order: you could run a city's transport department in Chinese now. Well, almost.
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day 28 city and country

Explain why more young people are leaving big cities for their home towns; retell a survey report with its numbers; read a reflection on a home-town river with -化 and 因……而……

Trend questions (为什么越来越多的人……？) want causes, not a story: two reasons, each with an example. Written words like 城市化 and 因……而…… also turn up in every read-aloud passage of the test.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
乡村	xiāngcūn	village, countryside	越来越多的年轻人离开了乡村。 More and more young people have left the villages.
故乡	gùxiāng	home town, native place	他离开故乡已经二十年了。 It's twenty years since he left his home town.
都市	dūshì	metropolis, big city	北京是一个热闹的大都市。 Beijing is a bustling metropolis.
发达	fādá	developed, well-developed	这里的交通很发达。 The transport here is excellent.
节奏	jiézòu	rhythm, pace	这首歌节奏很快，很适合跳舞。 This song has a fast beat, great for dancing.
房价	fángjià	housing prices	北京的房价很高。 House prices in Beijing are very high.
人口	rénkǒu	population	这座城市的人口超过了两千|万。 This city's population is over twenty million.
繁荣	fánróng	prosperous, booming	这条街以前很安静，现在非常繁荣。 This street used to be quiet; now it's booming.
城镇	chéngzhèn	towns, cities and towns	越来越多的人从农村搬到了城镇。 More and more people are moving from the countryside to the towns.
落后	luòhòu	backward; to fall behind	这个地区经济比较落后，交通也不方便。 The region is less developed, and getting around is hard.

pattern -化 (becoming) and 因……而…… (because of… so…)

noun / adjective **+化** **·因** **the cause** **而** **the result**

Formal Chinese builds words with endings: -化 “becoming” (城市化 urbanisation, 现代化 modernisation), -性 a quality (代表性, 重要性), -式 a style, -型 a type. 因 is the written 因为; in 因A而B, A is the cause and 而 leads into the result. Both belong to read-aloud prose and to the more formal parts of a long answer.

随着城市化，越来越多的人搬进了城市。 **suízhe chéngshì huà yuè lái yuè duō de rén bān jìn le chéngshì** With urbanisation, more and more people have moved into cities.

这个小镇这几年变得越来越现代化。 **zhège xiǎo zhèn zhè jǐ nián biàn de yuè lái yuè xiàndàihuà** This little town has become more and more modern in the last few years.

很多年轻人因工作压力大而离开大城市。 **hěn duō niánqīng rén yīn gōngzuò yālì dà ér líkāi dà chéngshì** Many young people leave big cities because of the pressure at work.

这次会议因天气原因推迟了。 **zhè cì huìyì yīn tiānqì yuányīn tuīchí le** The meeting has been postponed because of the weather.

dialogue going home

xiaoming 奶奶，我的一个同事下个月要回老家了，他说在北京压力太大。
nǎinai wǒ de yí gè tóngshì xià gè yuè yào huí lǎojiā le tā shuō zài Běijīng yālì tài dà · Grandma, a colleague of mine is going back to his home town next month. He says the pressure in Beijing is too much.

grandma 回去好啊。现在小城市也发展得很快，节奏又慢，日子过得舒服。
huíqù hǎo a xiànzài xiǎo chéngshì yě fāzhǎn de hěn kuài jiézòu yòu màn rìzi guò de shūfu · Good for him. Small cities are developing fast these days, life’s slower, and you live comfortably.

xiaoming 可是小城市机会少，工资也低，我觉得有点儿可惜。
kěshì xiǎo chéngshì jīhuì shǎo gōngzī yě dī wǒ juéde yǒudiǎnr kěxī · But small cities have fewer opportunities and lower pay. I think it’s a bit of a waste.

grandma 我在村里出生，二十岁来北京，也是为了找机会。可那时候老家太落后了，现在不一样了。
wǒ zài cūn lǐ chūshēng èrshí suì lái Běijīng yě shì wèile zhǎo jīhuì kě nà shíhou lǎojiā tài luòhòu le xiànzài bù yíyàng le · I was born in a village and came to Beijing at twenty to look for opportunities too. But back then home was really backward; it’s different now.

xiaoming 就算城镇发展了，跟北京比，还是差得远吧?
jiùsuàn chéngzhèn fāzhǎn le gēn Běijīng bǐ háishi chà de yuǎn ba · Even if the towns have developed, they’re still nowhere near Beijing, surely?

grandma 那要看你想要什么。北京的房价那么高，你同事一辈子也买不起房子。
nà yào kàn nǐ xiǎng yào shénme Běijīng de fángjià nàme gāo nǐ tóngshì yíbèizi yě mǎi bu qǐ fángzi · That depends on what you want. With house prices in Beijing as high as they are, your colleague would never afford a home.

xiaoming 这倒是。在家乡，钱少一点儿，可是能离父母近一点儿。
zhè dàoshì zài jiāxiāng qián shǎo yìdiǎnr kěshì néng lí fùmǔ jìn yìdiǎnr · That’s true. Back home he’ll earn a bit less, but he can be closer to his parents.

repeat listen, then say it back

随着城市化的发展，越来越多的农村年轻人离开故乡，来到大都市工作。 suízhe chéngshì huà de fāzhǎn yuè lái yuè duō de nóngcūn niánqīng rén líkāi gùxiāng lái dào dà dūshì gōngzuò As urbanisation goes on, more and more young people from the countryside leave home to work in big cities.

大城市的房价太高，很多年轻人工作了十年，还是买不起自己的房子。 dà chéngshì de fángjià tài gāo hěn duō niánqīng rén gōngzuò le shí nián háishi mǎi bu qǐ zìjǐ de fángzi House prices in big cities are so high that many young people have worked ten years and still can't afford a home of their own.

这些年，很多小城镇发展得很快，生活节奏比大城市慢，空气也更好。 zhèxiē nián hěn duō xiǎo chéngzhèn fāzhǎn de hěn kuài shēnghuó jiézòu bǐ dà chéngshì màn kōngqì yě gèng hǎo In recent years many small towns have grown fast; life there is slower than in big cities, and the air is better too.

有人因为想离父母近一点儿，放弃了大城市的高工资，回到了自己出生的小城。 yǒu rén yīnwèi xiǎng lí fùmǔ jìn yìdiǎnr fàngqì le dà chéngshì de gāo gōngzī huí dào le zìjǐ chūshēng de xiǎo chéng Some people give up big-city salaries because they want to be closer to their parents, and go back to the small town where they were born.

reply answer out loud

你怎么看大城市的生活节奏？ nǐ zěnme kàn dà chéngshì de shēnghuó jiézòu What do you think of the pace of life in big cities?

→ 我觉得太快了。 wǒ juéde tài kuài le

→ 大城市的特点就是快：走路快、吃饭快，连说话都很快。 dà chéngshì de tèdiǎn jiùshì kuài zǒulù kuài chī fàn kuài lián shuōhuà dōu hěn kuài

→ 我刚来北京的时候，一时难以适应。 wǒ gāng lái Běijīng de shíhou yìshí nányǐ shìyìng

年轻人该不该先在大城市工作几年？ niánqīng rén gāi bu gāi xiān zài dà chéngshì gōngzuò jǐ nián Should young people work in a big city for a few years first?

→ 我觉得应该。 wǒ juéde yīnggāi

→ 大城市机会多，能学到很多东西，也能认识各行各业的人。 dà chéngshì jīhuì duō néng xué dào hěn duō dōngxi yě néng rènshi gèháng gèyè de rén

→ 等找到了自己的方向，再决定回不回家乡。 děng zhǎo dào le zìjǐ de fāngxiàng zài juédìng huí bu huí jiāxiāng

你更想住在城市还是乡村？ nǐ gèng xiǎng zhù zài chéngshì háishi xiāngcūn Would you rather live in the city or the countryside?

→ 现在我更想住在城市。 xiànzài wǒ gèng xiǎng zhù zài chéngshì

→ 因为我的工作和朋友都在这儿，做什么都方便。 yīnwèi wǒ de gōngzuò hé péngyou dōu zài zhèr zuò shénme dōu fāngbiàn

→ 不过老了以后，我可能会去乡村住。 búguò lǎo le yǐhòu wǒ kěnéng huì qù xiāngcūn zhù

read aloud 135 seconds

我的故乡在一条小河边。小时候，河水很清，夏天我们在河里游泳，傍晚大人们坐在河边聊天；冬天河上有冰，我们就在冰上跑来跑去。那时候，镇上还不发达，没有高楼，也没有什么大商店，在别人看来，这里是一个落后的地方。可是对我来说，那条河就是整个世界。 wǒ de gùxiāng zài yì tiáo xiǎo hé biān xiǎoshíhou hé shuǐ hěn qīng xiàtiān wǒmen zài hé lǐ yóuyǒng bàngwǎn dàrenmen zuò zài hé biān liáotiān dōngtiān hé shàng yǒu bīng wǒmen jiù zài bīng shàng pǎo lái pǎo qù nà shíhou zhèn shàng hái bù fādá méiyǒu gāo lóu yě méiyǒu shénme dà shāngdiàn zài biérén kànlái zhèlǐ shì yí gè luòhòu de dìfang kěshì duì wǒ lái shuō nà tiáo hé jiùshì zhěnggè shìjiè

后来，我去大都市读书、工作，习惯了快节奏的生活，很少回家。前几年回去，我大吃一惊：小镇变得现代化了，河边修了公园，河水也因有人管理而变清了。街上开了咖啡店，年轻人也一个一个地回来了。我站在河边，忽然明白，变化的不只是故乡，还有我自己。 hòulái wǒ qù dà dūshì dúshū gōngzuò xíguàn le kuài jiézòu de shēnghuó hěn shǎo huí jiā qián jǐ nián huíqù wǒ dàchī yìjīng xiǎo zhèn biàn de xiàndàihuà le hé biān xiū le gōngyuán hé shuǐ yě yīn yǒu rén guǎnlǐ ér biàn qīng le jiē shàng kāi le kāfēi diàn niánqīng rén yě yí gè yí gè de huílái le wǒ zhàn zài hé biān hūrán míngbai biànhuà de bù zhǐshì gùxiāng hái yǒu wǒ zìjǐ

words to watch

落后 luòhòu · 节奏 jiézòu · 都市 dūshì · 傍晚 bàngwǎn · 一条 yì tiáo

talk 150 seconds

Why are more and more young people leaving big cities to build their lives back home? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

为什么越来越多的年轻人离开大城市，回到家乡发展？ wèi shénme yuè lái yuè duō de niánqīng rén líkāi dà chéngshì huí dào jiāxiāng fāzhǎn

原因主要有两个：第一，由于……，因此……；第二，…… yuányīn zhǔyào yǒu liǎng gè dì yī yóuyú yīncǐ dì èr

随着……，…… suízhe

model answer

我觉得年轻人回家乡发展已经成了一种趋势，原因主要有两个。 wǒ juéde niánqīng rén huí jiāxiāng fāzhǎn yǐjīng chéng le yì zhǒng qūshì yuányīn zhǔyào yǒu liǎng gè

第一，由于大城市的压力越来越大，因此很多年轻人觉得太累了。 dì yī yóuyú dà chéngshì de yālì yuè lái yuè dà yīncǐ hěn duō niánqīng rén juéde tài lèi le

拿北京来说，房价特别高，一个普通的年轻人工作十年，可能也买不起一套房子。 ná Běijīng lái shuō fángjià tèbié gāo yí gè pǔtōng de niánqīng rén gōngzuò shí nián kěnéng yě mǎi bu qǐ yí tào fángzi

再加上生活节奏快，很多人上班、下班每天要在路上花两三个小时，几乎没有自己的时间。 zài jiāshàng shēnghuó jiézòu kuài hěn duō rén shàngbān xiàbān měi tiān yào zài lùshang huā liǎngsān gè xiǎoshí jīhū méiyǒu zìjǐ de shíjiān

第二，随着城市化的发展，家乡的条件也日益改善。 dì èr suízhe chéngshì huà de fāzhǎn jiāxiāng de tiáojiàn yě rìyì gǎishàn

以前很多小城镇比较落后，没有好的工作机会，现在交通方便了，在网上做生意的人也多了。 yǐqián hěn duō xiǎo chéngzhèn bǐjiào luòhòu méiyǒu hǎo de gōngzuò jīhuì xiànzài jiāotōng fāngbiàn le zài wǎngshang zuò shēngyi de rén yě duō le

从这个角度来看，在家乡也能有不错的发展。 cóng zhège jiǎodù lái kàn zài jiāxiāng yě néng yǒu búcuò de fāzhǎn

比如我有一个中国朋友，去年回了南方的老家，在网上开了一家小店，收入并不比在北京少。 bǐrú wǒ yǒu yí gè Zhōngguó péngyou qùnián huí le nánfāng de lǎojiā zài wǎngshang kāi le yì jiā xiǎo diàn shōurù bìng bù bǐ zài Běijīng shǎo

另外，对于已经结婚、有了孩子的人来说，在家乡能离父母近一点儿，照顾家人也方便。 lìngwài duìyú yǐjīng jiéhūn yǒu le háizi de rén lái shuō zài jiāxiāng néng lí fùmǔ jìn yìdiǎnr zhàogù jiārén yě fāngbiàn

当然，大城市也有它的优势，机会多，能学到更多东西，所以还是有很多人愿意留下来。 dāngrán dà chéngshì yě yǒu tā de yōushì jīhuì duō néng xué dào gèng duō dōngxi suǒyǐ háishi yǒu hěn duō rén yuànyì liú xialai

尽管如此，我认为年轻人回家乡是一件好事，因为这样人口就不会都挤在几个大城市里。 jǐnguǎn rúcǐ wǒ rènwéi niánqīng rén huí jiāxiāng shì yí jiàn hǎo shì yīnwèi zhèyàng rénkǒu jiù bú huì dōu jǐ zài jǐ gè dà chéngshì lǐ

年轻人回去能促进家乡的发展，城市和乡村之间的差距也会逐渐缩小。 niánqīng rén huíqù néng cùjìn jiāxiāng de fāzhǎn chéngshì hé xiāngcūn zhījiān de chājù yě huì zhújiàn suōxiǎo

总之，回家乡发展已经不再是一种失败，而是一种新的选择。 zǒngzhī huí jiāxiāng fāzhǎn yǐjīng bú zài shì yì zhǒng shībài ér shì yì zhǒng xīn de xuǎnzé

I think young people going home to build their lives has become a trend, and there are two main reasons. First, because the pressure of big cities keeps growing, many young people feel worn out. Take Beijing: house prices are so high that an ordinary young person might work ten years and still not afford a flat. On top of that, the pace of life is fast, and many people spend two or three hours a day

getting to and from work, with almost no time for themselves. Second, as urbanisation goes on, conditions back home are steadily improving. A lot of small towns used to be quite backward, with no good jobs; now transport is convenient and more people do business online. Seen from that angle, you can do well at home too. A Chinese friend of mine, for example, went back to her home town in the south last year and opened a little online shop, and she earns no less than she did in Beijing. Also, for people who are married with children, at home you're closer to your parents, and it's easier to look after your family. Of course, big cities have their advantages: more opportunities, more to learn, so plenty of people still want to stay. Even so, I think young people going home is a good thing, because then the population won't all be crammed into a few big cities. Young people going back can boost their home towns' development, and the gap between city and countryside will gradually narrow too. In short, going home to build a life is no longer a kind of failure; it's a new choice.

good to know · -化 turns a noun or adjective into "becoming …": 城市化 urbanisation, 现代化 modernisation. -性 makes a quality (代表性, 重要性), -式 a style (中式), -型 a type (新型). 因 is a written 因为: 因房价太高而离开 (leave because house prices are too high). 因……而…… is the frame, with 而 before the result. Retelling a report: who was asked, the two numbers, the reasons, the conclusion. Numbers are easy to lose: say them first, while you still remember them. Today's survey is invented for practice: keep its numbers for the retelling, but don't quote them as facts.

You can now report a survey: who was asked, two numbers, the reasons, the conclusion. Reports are the fourth kind of passage the test may play.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 29 into nature

Tell a story of a day in nature that taught you something, with A着A着 and the mood adverbs 明明, 总算 and 干脆; retell an anecdote about a hidden shared bike; read a reflection on what mountains teach.

Experience questions (说说一次……的经历) want a story told in time order and a lesson at the end. A着A着 and the mood adverbs make a story move: the turn, the relief, the decision.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
生态	shēngtài	ecology, ecosystem	保护生态就是保护我们自己。 Protecting nature means protecting ourselves.
野生	yěshēng	wild (animals, plants)	我们要保护野生动物。 We must protect wildlife.
风光	fēngguāng	scenery, view	这里的自然风光非常美。 The natural scenery here is beautiful.
天然	tiānrán	natural	这个湖是天然形成的。 This lake formed naturally.
山峰	shānfēng	mountain peak	远处的山峰上还有雪。 There's still snow on the distant peaks.
沙漠	shāmò	desert	沙漠里很少下雨。 It hardly ever rains in the desert.
迷路	mílù	to get lost	第一次来这儿的人很容易迷路。 People who come here for the first time get lost easily.
恶劣	èliè	very bad, harsh	天气恶劣的时候，最好不要出门。 In bad weather it's best to stay in.
灾害	zāihài	disaster (natural)	地震是一种自然灾害。 An earthquake is a natural disaster.
大自然	dàzìrán	nature, the natural world	周末我们去山里感受大自然。 At the weekend we go to the mountains to enjoy nature.

pattern A着A着 and 明明, 总算, 干脆

A着A着 **，something changes** **·明明 / 总算 / 干脆** **+ verb**

A着A着 repeats a verb with 着: while you keep doing A, something happens without you noticing (走着走着，天黑了; 看着看着，他睡着了). Three mood adverbs carry a story's feelings: 明明 "clearly, and yet…" (a surprise), 总算 "at long last" (relief) and 干脆 "might as well, just" (a quick decision).

走着走着，我们发现迷路了。 **zǒu zhe zǒu zhe wǒmen fāxiàn mílù le** We kept walking, and then we realised we were lost.

地图上明明有路，可是我们怎么也找不到。 **dìtú shàng míngmíng yǒu lù kěshì wǒmen zěnme yě zhǎo bu dào** The map clearly showed a path, but we just couldn't find it.

走了三个小时，我们总算到了山顶。 **zǒu le sān gè xiǎoshí wǒmen zǒngsuàn dào le shāndǐng** After three hours' walking, we finally reached the top.

雨越下越大，我们干脆不走了，在山下的小店里喝茶。 **yǔ yuè xià yuè dà wǒmen gāncuì bù zǒu le zài shān xià de xiǎo diàn lǐ hē chá** The rain got heavier, so we just stopped and had tea in a little shop at the foot of the hill.

dialogue a wild mountain

xiaoming 安娜，下个周末我们去爬一座还没开发的山吧。那里的风光比景点好看多了。
Ānnà xià gè zhōumò wǒmen qù pá yí zuò hái méi kāifā de shān ba nàlǐ de fēngguāng bǐ jǐngdiǎn hǎokàn duō le · Anna, let's climb a mountain that hasn't been developed yet next weekend. The scenery is far better than at the tourist spots.

anna 没开发的山？没有路，也没有人管，万一迷路了怎么办？
méi kāifā de shān méiyǒu lù yě méiyǒu rén guǎn wànyī mílù le zěnme bàn · An undeveloped mountain? No paths, nobody in charge. What if we get lost?

xiaoming 那才有意思呢！天然的东西才最美，景点里全是人，有什么意思？
nà cái yǒu yìsi ne tiānrán de dōngxi cái zuì měi jǐngdiǎn lǐ quán shì rén yǒu shénme yìsi · That's what makes it fun! Natural things are the most beautiful. Tourist spots are packed with people. Where's the fun in that?

anna 美是美，可是天气一变，山上的情况就很恶劣。去年就有人在山里被困了两天。
měi shì měi kěshì tiānqì yí biàn shān shàng de qíngkuàng jiù hěn èliè qùnián jiù yǒu rén zài shān lǐ bèi kùn le liǎng tiān · Beautiful, yes, but once the weather turns, things on the mountain get really bad. Last year some people were stuck up there for two days.

xiaoming 你明明最喜欢拍风景，现在怎么倒害怕起来了？
nǐ míngmíng zuì xǐhuan pāi fēngjǐng xiànzài zěnme dào hàipà qǐlai le · You love photographing landscapes more than anything, so why are you suddenly scared?

anna 拍照归拍照，安全归安全。我们干脆去一座有路的山吧，风光也不错。
pāizhào guī pāizhào ānquán guī ānquán wǒmen gāncuì qù yí zuò yǒu lù de shān ba fēngguāng yě búcuò · Taking photos is one thing, safety is another. Let's just go to a mountain with paths. The scenery's good too.

xiaoming 好吧，听你的。不过下次你要陪我去沙漠看星星。
hǎo ba tīng nǐ de búguò xià cì nǐ yào péi wǒ qù shāmò kàn xīngxing · All right, we'll do it your way. But next time you're coming to the desert with me to see the stars.

repeat listen, then say it back

我们在山里走着走着，天突然黑了，手机也没有信号，大家这才发现迷路了。 **wǒmen zài shān lǐ zǒu zhe zǒu zhe tiān tūrán hēi le shǒujī yě méiyǒu xìnhào dàjiā zhè cái fāxiàn mílù le** We kept walking in the mountains, then suddenly it was dark, the phones had no signal, and only then did we realise we were lost.

地图上明明有一条下山的路，可是我们找了一个多小时，怎么也找不到。 **dìtú shàng míngmíng yǒu yì tiáo xià shān de lù kěshì wǒmen zhǎo le yí gè duō xiǎoshí zěnme yě zhǎo bu dào** The map clearly showed a path down the mountain, but we searched for over an hour and just couldn't find it.

沙漠里的天气非常恶劣，白天热得像火，晚上却冷得要穿很厚的衣服。 **shāmò lǐ de tiānqì fēicháng èliè báitiān rè de xiàng huǒ wǎnshang què lěng de yào chuān hěn hòu de yīfu** The weather in the desert is harsh: by day it's as hot as fire, but at night it's so cold you need thick clothes.

保护生态不只是政府的事，每个人少用一个塑料袋，也是在保护大自然。 **bǎohù shēngtài bù zhǐshì zhèngfǔ de shì měi gè rén shǎo yòng yí gè sùliào dài yě shì zài bǎohù dàzìrán** Protecting the environment isn't only the government's job: every plastic bag one person doesn't use protects nature too.

reply answer out loud

如果能去一个地方看风景，你选哪儿？ **rúguǒ néng qù yí gè dìfang kàn fēngjǐng nǐ xuǎn nǎr** If you could go anywhere to see the scenery, where would you choose?

→ 我想去沙漠看星星。 **wǒ xiǎng qù shāmò kàn xīngxing**

→ 听说沙漠里几乎没有灯光，晚上的星星格外多。 **tīngshuō shāmò lǐ jīhū méiyǒu dēngguāng wǎnshang de xīngxing géwài duō**

→ 我想把它们都拍下来。 **wǒ xiǎng bǎ tāmen dōu pāi xialai**

为什么很多人喜欢去野外？ **wèi shénme hěn duō rén xǐhuan qù yěwài** Why do so many people like going out into the wild?

→ 因为在城市里待久了，人会觉得很累。 **yīnwèi zài chéngshì lǐ dāi jiǔ le rén huì juéde hěn lèi**

→ 大自然有助于放松心情，一到山里，人就不累了。 **dàzìrán yǒuzhùyú fàngsōng xīnqíng yí dào shān lǐ rén jiù bú lèi le**

→ 比如我每次爬完山，晚上都睡得特别好。 **bǐrú wǒ měi cì pá wán shān wǎnshang dōu shuì de tèbié hǎo**

你怎么看保护野生动物？ **nǐ zěnme kàn bǎohù yěshēng dòngwù** What do you think about protecting wild animals?

→ 我觉得非常重要。 **wǒ juéde fēicháng zhòngyào**

→ 很多野生动物的家被人破坏了，有的已经越来越少。 **hěn duō yěshēng dòngwù de jiā bèi rén pòhuài le yǒude yǐjīng yuè lái yuè shǎo**

→ 保护它们，其实也是保护我们自己。 **bǎohù tāmen qíshí yě shì bǎohù wǒmen zìjǐ**

read aloud 135 seconds

年轻的时候，我总觉得爬山就是为了站在山顶。为了早一点儿到达，我一路低着头往上走，顾不上看身边的风景，也顾不上和朋友说话。有一次天气恶劣，我们在山里迷路了，走着走着，天就黑了。那天我们没有到达山峰，心里非常失望。 niánqīng de shíhou wǒ zǒng juéde pá shān jiùshì wèile zhàn zài shāndǐng wèile zǎo yìdiǎnr dàodá wǒ yílù dī zhe tóu wǎng shàng zǒu gù bu shàng kàn shēnbiān de fēngjǐng yě gù bu shàng hé péngyou shuōhuà yǒu yí cì tiānqì èliè wǒmen zài shān lǐ mílù le zǒu zhe zǒu zhe tiān jiù hēi le nà tiān wǒmen méiyǒu dàodá shānfēng xīnlǐ fēicháng shīwàng

后来我才发现，山顶上的快乐只有几分钟，真正留在记忆里的，却是路上的一切：一棵老树，一条小河，一次迷路，还有陪我一起走的朋友。大自然有美丽的风光，也有可怕的灾害，它教会我们耐心，也教会我们谦虚。人生也是这样，目标当然重要，但我们每天走的每一步，才是生活本身。 hòulái wǒ cái fāxiàn shāndǐng shàng de kuàilè zhǐyǒu jǐ fēnzhōng zhēnzhèng liú zài jìyì lǐ de què shì lùshang de yíqiè yì kē lǎo shù yì tiáo xiǎo hé yí cì mílù hái yǒu péi wǒ yìqǐ zǒu de péngyou dàzìrán yǒu měilì de fēngguāng yě yǒu kěpà de zāihài tā jiāo huì wǒmen nàixīn yě jiāo huì wǒmen qiānxū rénshēng yě shì zhèyàng mùbiāo dāngrán zhòngyào dàn wǒmen měi tiān zǒu de měi yí bù cái shì shēnghuó běnshēn

words to watch

恶劣 èliè · 山峰 shānfēng · 顾不上 gù bu shàng · 一步 yí bù · 为了 wèile

talk 150 seconds

Tell us about a memorable time in nature. What did it teach you? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

说说一次你在大自然中的难忘经历。这次经历让你明白了什么？ shuō shuo yí cì nǐ zài dàzìrán zhōng de nánwàng jīnglì zhè cì jīnglì ràng nǐ míngbai le shénme

那是……的时候 • 后来……，结果…… nà shì de shíhou hòulái jiéguǒ

走着走着，…… • 总算…… zǒu zhe zǒu zhe zǒngsuàn

model answer

那是去年秋天的一个假期，我和两个同学去北京郊区的一座山上拍照。 nà shì qùnián qiūtiān de yí gè jiàqī wǒ hé liǎng gè tóngxué qù Běijīng jiāoqū de yí zuò shān shàng pāizhào

当时那里的风光特别美，到处都是红色和黄色的树，我一边走一边拍，完全忘了时间。 dāngshí nàlǐ de fēngguāng tèbié měi dàochù dōu shì hóngsè hé huángsè de shù wǒ yìbiān zǒu yìbiān pāi wánquán wàng le shíjiān

走着走着，天慢慢黑了，我们发现自己迷路了。 zǒu zhe zǒu zhe tiān màn màn hēi le wǒmen fāxiàn zìjǐ mílù le

手机明明还有电，可是山里没有信号，地图也打不开。 shǒujī míngmíng hái yǒu diàn kěshì shān lǐ méiyǒu xìnhào dìtú yě dǎ bu kāi

不料，天气突然变了，风越来越大，还下起了小雨。 búliào tiānqì tūrán biàn le fēng yuè lái yuè dà hái xià qǐ le xiǎo yǔ

我们心里顿时紧张起来，有个同学甚至想干脆待在那儿，等人来找我们。 wǒmen xīnlǐ dùnshí jǐnzhāng qǐlai yǒu gè tóngxué shènzhì xiǎng gāncuì dāi zài nàr děng rén lái zhǎo wǒmen

后来，我想起出发前看过的路线：山下有一条小河，顺着河走就能下山。 hòulái wǒ xiǎng qǐ chūfā qián kàn guo de lùxiàn shān xià yǒu yì tiáo xiǎo hé shùn zhe hé zǒu jiù néng xià shān

我们连忙跟着水声慢慢往下走，走了两个多小时，总算看到了村子的灯光。 wǒmen liánmáng gēn zhe shuǐ shēng màn màn wǎng xià zǒu zǒu le liǎng gè duō xiǎoshí zǒngsuàn kàn dào le cūn zi de dēngguāng

结果那天我们回到家已经是半夜了，又冷又饿，可是大家都特别高兴。 jiéguǒ nà tiān wǒmen huí dào jiā yǐjīng shì bànyè le yòu lěng yòu è kěshì dàjiā dōu tèbié gāoxìng

要不是我出发前看了路线，我们那天晚上估计就下不了山了。 yàobúshì wǒ chūfā qián kàn le lùxiàn wǒmen nà tiān wǎnshang gūjì jiù xià bu liǎo shān le

唯一遗憾的是，那天的照片大多拍得不好。 wéiyī yíhàn de shì nà tiān de zhàopiàn dàduō pāi de bù hǎo

这次经历让我明白了两个道理。 zhè cì jīnglì ràng wǒ míngbai le liǎng gè dàolǐ

第一，大自然很美，但也极其危险，我们一定要尊重它，出发前做好准备，防止发生危险。 dì yī dàzìrán hěn měi dàn yě jíqí wēixiǎn wǒmen yídìng yào zūnzhòng tā chūfā qián zuò hǎo zhǔnbèi fángzhǐ fāshēng wēixiǎn

第二，面对困难的时候，越着急越没用，冷静下来，总能找到办法。 dì èr miànduì kùnnan de shíhou yuè zháojí yuè méi yòng lěngjìng xialai zǒng néng zhǎo dào bànfǎ

从此，我每次去爬山，都会多带一张纸的地图，也会提前查一下天气。 cóngcǐ wǒ měi cì qù pá shān dōu huì duō dài yì zhāng zhǐ de dìtú yě huì tíqián chá yíxià tiānqì

It was during a holiday last autumn: two classmates and I went up a mountain outside Beijing to take photos. The scenery was gorgeous, with red and yellow trees everywhere, and I took pictures as I walked and completely forgot the time. We kept walking, it slowly got dark, and we realised we were lost. Our phones clearly still had battery, but there was no signal in the mountains and the maps wouldn't open. Then, out of the blue, the weather changed: the wind got stronger and stronger, and it started to drizzle. All at once we were nervous, and one classmate even wanted to just stay put and wait for someone to find us. Then I remembered the route I'd looked at before we set out: there was a stream below the

mountain, and if we followed it we could get down. So we quickly followed the sound of the water slowly downhill, and after more than two hours we finally saw the lights of a village. In the end we got home at midnight, cold and hungry, but all of us were very happy. If I hadn't looked at the route before we set out, I don't think we'd have got down the mountain that night. The only pity was that most of that day's photos came out badly. That experience taught me two things. First, nature is beautiful but also extremely dangerous: we must respect it and prepare well before setting out, to keep danger away. Second, when you're in trouble, panicking doesn't help; if you calm down, there's always a way. Since then, every time I go climbing I take a paper map as well, and I check the weather beforehand.

good to know · A着A着 (走着走着, 看着看着) means "while doing it, without noticing…": it always leads to a change, 走着走着，天就黑了. 明明 (clearly, and yet…) sets up a surprise; 总算 (at long last) brings relief; 干脆 (might as well, just) makes a quick decision. An experience answer: 那是……的时候 (when and where) → what happened → 后来 / 结果 → 这次经历让我明白了…… Keep the lesson for the end.

A story with a turn, a relief and a lesson, for two and a half minutes. That's the experience question done.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 30 mission: grandma's village

Retell an anecdote and an explainer you hear once, prepare for five minutes, read a reflection aloud and answer two questions in a row, two and a half minutes each: the test's own timings.

From today every timing is the real one: two-and-a-half-minute answers, two paragraphs to read, passages near the test's length. If this block goes well, the test's second half holds no surprises.

chapter 1 what changed

grandma 变化太大了！我小时候，从村里到镇上要走两个小时的土路。
biànhuà tài dà le wǒ xiǎoshíhou cóng cūn lǐ dào zhèn shàng yào zǒu liǎng gè xiǎoshí de tǔ lù · It's changed so much! When I was little, it was two hours on a dirt road from the village to the town.

dr li 妈妈，现在修了公路，开车二十分钟就到了。
māma xiànzài xiū le gōnglù kāichē èrshí fēnzhōng jiù dào le · Mum, there's a proper road now: twenty minutes by car.

anna 村口还有垃圾分类的桶，跟北京的一模一样。
cūn kǒu hái yǒu lājī fēnlèi de tǒng gēn Běijīng de yìmú yíyàng · There are rubbish-sorting bins at the village entrance too, just like the ones in Beijing.

little sister 奶奶，您小时候，村里是什么样的？
nǎinai nín xiǎoshíhou cūn lǐ shì shénme yàng de · Grandma, what was the village like when you were little?

grandma 那时候家家户户都很穷，山上一棵树也没有，一下大雨，土壤就被冲走了。
nà shíhou jiājiāhùhù dōu hěn qióng shān shàng yì kē shù yě méiyǒu yí xià dà yǔ tǔrǎng jiù bèi chōng zǒu le · Back then every family was poor, there wasn't a single tree on the hill, and whenever it rained hard the soil was washed away.

ms zhang 这几年村里一直在搞建设，现在跟城里差不多了。
zhè jǐ nián cūn lǐ yìzhí zài gǎo jiànshè xiànzài gēn chéng lǐ chàbuduō le · The village has been building and developing for years now; it's almost like a town.

chapter 2 back from shanghai

xiaoming 我们住的这家民宿，老板是一个从上海回来的年轻人。
wǒmen zhù de zhè jiā mínsù lǎobǎn shì yí gè cóng Shànghǎi huílái de niánqīng rén · The owner of the guesthouse we're staying in is a young man who came back from Shanghai.

anna 他为什么放弃上海的工作，回村里开民宿呢？
tā wèi shénme fàngqì Shànghǎi de gōngzuò huí cūn lǐ kāi mínsù ne · Why did he give up his job in Shanghai to come back and open a guesthouse in the village?

xiaoming 他说在上海天天加班，回到家乡，能把自己的家园改造得更好。
tā shuō zài Shànghǎi tiān tiān jiābān huí dào jiāxiāng néng bǎ zìjǐ de jiāyuán gǎizào de gèng hǎo · He says in Shanghai he worked overtime every day; back home, he can make his own homeland a better place.

ms zhang 这个民宿很有特色，老房子改造以后，又干净又舒服。
zhège mínsù hěn yǒu tèsè lǎo fángzi gǎizào yǐhòu yòu gānjìng yòu shūfu · This guesthouse has real character: after the old house was done up, it's clean and comfortable.

grandma 以前年轻人都往城里跑，现在有人愿意回来，村子才有希望。
yǐqián niánqīng rén dōu wǎng chéng lǐ pǎo xiànzài yǒu rén yuànyì huílái cūn zi cái yǒu xīwàng · Young people used to all run off to the cities. Now some are willing to come back, the village has a future.

little sister 那我以后也回来开民宿！
nà wǒ yǐhòu yě huílái kāi mínsù · Then I'll come back and open a guesthouse too one day!

dr li 你先把今年的考试考好，再说吧。
nǐ xiān bǎ jīnnián de kǎoshì kǎo hǎo zàishuō ba · Do well in this year's exams first, then we'll see.

chapter 3 the green hill

grandma 你们看后面那座山，现在全是树了。村里搞绿化，搞了二十多年。
nǐmen kàn hòumiàn nà zuò shān xiànzài quán shì shù le cūn lǐ gǎo lǜhuà gǎo le èrshí duō nián · Look at that hill behind us: it's covered in trees now. The village has been planting it for more than twenty years.

dr li 今天我们也来种一棵树吧，就在奶奶家的老房子后面。
jīntiān wǒmen yě lái zhòng yì kē shù ba jiù zài nǎinai jiā de lǎo fángzi hòumiàn · Let's plant a tree today too, right behind Grandma's old house.

xiaoming 这里的土壤好，什么植物在这儿都容易活。
zhèlǐ de tǔrǎng hǎo shénme zhíwù zài zhèr dōu róngyì huó · The soil here is good: anything grows easily.

anna 大家站在树旁边，我来拍一张照片！
dàjiā zhàn zài shù pángbiān wǒ lái pāi yì zhāng zhàopiàn · Everyone stand next to the tree, and I'll take a photo!

little sister 十年以后我们再来，看看它变成什么样了。
shí nián yǐhòu wǒmen zài lái kàn kan tā biànchéng shénme yàng le · Let's come back in ten years and see what it's become.

grandma 好！树在这儿，家就在这儿。
hǎo shù zài zhèr jiā jiù zài zhèr · Yes! Where the tree is, home is.

read aloud 135 seconds

老人们常说：“前人种树，后人乘凉。”小时候，我不太明白，一个人为什么要种一棵自己也许等不到它长大的树。直到有一年，我在一个小山村看见几位老人种植树木。他们弯着腰，把土壤翻松，把种子一颗一颗放进去，动作很慢，却十分认真。有的老人已经七八十岁了，手上全是泥土，脸上却带着笑。 lǎorénmen cháng shuō qián rén zhòng shù hòurén chéng liáng xiǎoshíhou wǒ bú tài míngbai yí gè rén wèi shénme yào zhòng yì kē zìjǐ yěxǔ děng bu dào tā zhǎng dà de shù zhídào yǒu yì nián wǒ zài yí gè xiǎo shān cūn kànjiàn jǐ wèi lǎorén zhòngzhí shùmù tāmen wān zhe yāo bǎ tǔrǎng fān sōng bǎ zhǒngzi yì kē yì kē fàng jinqu dòngzuò hěn màn què shífēn rènzhēn yǒude lǎorén yǐjīng qībāshí suì le shǒu shàng quán shì ní tǔ liǎn shàng què dài zhe xiào

我问其中一位老人：“这些树变成大树，要等几十年吗？”他笑着说：“也许要三十年吧。到那时候，我早就不在了，可是村里的孩子会在树下读书、玩。”那一刻，我忽然懂了：有些事情不是为了自己，而是为了那些我们永远见不到的人。原来，种树的人心里装着的，是很多年以后的春天。 wǒ wèn qízhōng yí wèi lǎorén zhèxiē shù biànchéng dà shù yào děng jǐ shí nián ma tā xiào zhe shuō yěxǔ yào sānshí nián ba dào nà shíhou wǒ zǎo jiù bú zài le kěshì cūn lǐ de háizi huì zài shù xià dúshū wán nà yí kè wǒ hūrán dǒng le yǒuxiē shìqing bú shì wèile zìjǐ ér shì wèile nàxiē wǒmen yǒngyuǎn jiàn bu dào de rén yuánlái zhòng shù de rén xīnlǐ zhuāng zhe de shì hěn duō nián yǐhòu de chūntiān

words to watch

种植 zhòngzhí · 种子 zhǒngzi · 土壤 tǔrǎng · 种 zhòng · 长 zhǎng

talk 150 seconds

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside? You prepared it in the five minutes: two and a half minutes.

在农村生活有什么好处和坏处？ zài nóngcūn shēnghuó yǒu shénme hǎochù hé huàichù

好处是……，坏处在于……。可见，…… hǎochù shì huàichù zàiyú kějiàn

model answer

我觉得在农村生活，好处和坏处都很明显。 wǒ juéde zài nóngcūn shēnghuó hǎochù hé huàichù dōu hěn míngxiǎn

好处是生态环境好，生活节奏慢，没有大都市的拥挤。 hǎochù shì shēngtài huánjìng hǎo shēnghuó jiézòu màn méiyǒu dà dūshì de yōngjǐ

拿小明奶奶的老家来说，这个春天我们去了一次，那里的风光特别美，空气也新鲜，山上全是树，晚上还能看到满天的星星。 ná Xiǎomíng nǎinai de lǎojiā lái shuō zhège chūntiān wǒmen qù le yí cì nàlǐ de fēngguāng tèbié měi kōngqì yě xīnxiān shān shàng quán shì shù wǎnshang hái néng kàn dào mǎn tiān de xīngxing

而且在农村，邻居之间的关系很近，谁家有事，大家都会来帮忙。 érqiě zài nóngcūn línjū zhījiān de guānxì hěn jìn shéi jiā yǒu shì dàjiā dōu huì lái bāngmáng

另外，跟城市相比，农村的房价低得多，生活的压力也小。 lìngwài gēn chéngshì xiāngbǐ nóngcūn de fángjià dī de duō shēnghuó de yālì yě xiǎo

不过，坏处在于很多方面还不够方便。 búguò huàichù zàiyú hěn duō fāngmiàn hái búgòu fāngbiàn

举例来说，看病就不方便，村里只有一个很小的医院，遇到大病，还要开车去城里。 jǔlì lái shuō kànbìng jiù bù fāngbiàn cūn lǐ zhǐyǒu yí gè hěn xiǎo de yīyuàn yùdào dà bìng hái yào kāichē qù chéng lǐ

孩子上学也是一个问题，好的学校大多在城市里。 háizi shàngxué yě shì yí gè wèntí hǎo de xuéxiào dàduō zài chéngshì lǐ

再加上农村的工作机会比较少，所以以前很多年轻人不得不去城里打工。 zài jiāshàng nóngcūn de gōngzuò jīhuì bǐjiào shǎo suǒyǐ yǐqián hěn duō niánqīng rén bùdébú qù chéng lǐ dǎgōng

可见，对老人来说，农村适合休息和养老，但是对年轻人来说，发展的空间有限。 kějiàn duì lǎorén lái shuō nóngcūn shìhé xiūxi hé yǎnglǎo dànshì duì niánqīng rén lái shuō fāzhǎn de kōngjiān yǒuxiàn

当然，这几年情况在转变。 dāngrán zhè jǐ nián qíngkuàng zài zhuǎnbiàn

由于交通改善了，网络也通了，有些年轻人回到故乡开民宿，生意还不错。 yóuyú jiāotōng gǎishàn le wǎngluò yě tōng le yǒuxiē niánqīng rén huí dào gùxiāng kāi mínsù shēngyi hái búcuò

总的来说，农村生活有好处也有坏处，关键要看一个地方能不能做好规划，不断地建设和发展。 zǒng de lái shuō nóngcūn shēnghuó yǒu hǎochù yě yǒu huàichù guānjiàn yào kàn yí gè dìfang néng bu néng zuò hǎo guīhuà búduàn de jiànshè hé fāzhǎn

I think living in the countryside has clear advantages and clear disadvantages. The advantages are the natural environment, the slower pace of life, and none of the crowding of a big city. Take Xiaoming's grandma's home village: we went there this spring, the scenery was beautiful, the air was fresh, the hill was covered in trees, and at night you could see a sky full of stars. And in the countryside neighbours are close: when one family has a problem, everyone comes to help. Also, compared with cities, house prices in the countryside are much lower, so there's less pressure. The disadvantage, though, is that many things aren't convenient enough yet. For example, seeing a doctor isn't easy: the village only has a tiny hospital, and for anything serious you have to drive into town. School is a problem too: most good schools are in the cities. On top of that, there are fewer jobs in the countryside, which is why so many young people used to have to go to the cities to work. So the countryside suits older people who want to rest and retire, but for young people the room to develop is limited. Of course, things have been changing in the last few years. Because transport has improved and the internet has arrived, some young people have gone back to their home villages to open guesthouses, and business is good.

Overall, country life has pros and cons; the key is whether a place can plan well and keep building and developing.

talk 150 seconds

Some say economic growth matters more than protecting the environment; others say the environment matters more. What do you think? Straight after the first answer: two and a half minutes.

有人认为发展经济比保护环境更重要，也有人认为保护环境更重要。你怎么看？ yǒu rén rènwéi fāzhǎn jīngjì bǐ bǎohù huánjìng gèng zhòngyào yě yǒu rén rènwéi bǎohù huánjìng gèng zhòngyào nǐ zěnme kàn

我比较同意……，虽然……，但是……，不过，我们也不能忽视…… wǒ bǐjiào tóngyì suīrán dànshì búguò wǒmen yě bù néng hūshì

model answer

有人认为发展经济更重要，也有人认为保护环境更重要，我比较同意第二种看法。 yǒu rén rènwéi fāzhǎn jīngjì gèng zhòngyào yě yǒu rén rènwéi bǎohù huánjìng gèng zhòngyào wǒ bǐjiào tóngyì dì èr zhǒng kànfǎ

当然，我并不否认经济的重要性。 dāngrán wǒ bìng bù fǒurèn jīngjì de zhòngyào xìng

没有经济的发展，就没有好的学校、医院和公路，人们的生活也很难改善。 méiyǒu jīngjì de fāzhǎn jiù méiyǒu hǎo de xuéxiào yīyuàn hé gōnglù rénmen de shēnghuó yě hěn nán gǎishàn

不过，我们也不能忽视环境的代价。 búguò wǒmen yě bù néng hūshì huánjìng de dàijià

环境一旦被破坏，再想恢复，往往要花几十年的时间和很多钱。 huánjìng yídàn bèi pòhuài zài xiǎng huīfù wǎngwǎng yào huā jǐ shí nián de shíjiān hé hěn duō qián

小明奶奶的老家就是一个案例：她小时候，村子后面的山上一棵树也没有，一下大雨，土壤就被冲走，庄稼也被冲坏了。 Xiǎomíng nǎinai de lǎojiā jiùshì yí gè ànlì tā xiǎoshíhou cūn zi hòumiàn de shān shàng yì kē shù yě méiyǒu yí xià dà yǔ tǔrǎng jiù bèi chōng zǒu zhuāngjia yě bèi chōng huài le

后来村里人花了二十多年搞绿化，山上才又有了树。 hòulái cūn lǐ rén huā le èrshí duō nián gǎo lǜhuà shān shàng cái yòu yǒu le shù

这说明，破坏只要几年，恢复却要几十年。 zhè shuōmíng pòhuài zhǐyào jǐ nián huīfù què yào jǐ shí nián

很多自然灾害，其实也跟人破坏了生态有关系。 hěn duō zìrán zāihài qíshí yě gēn rén pòhuài le shēngtài yǒu guānxì

另一方面，保护环境本身也能带动经济的发展。 lìng yì fāngmiàn bǎohù huánjìng běnshēn yě néng dàidòng jīngjì de fāzhǎn

这个村子现在空气好，风光美，还提倡垃圾分类和回收，很多城里人专门来这儿住民宿，村里的收入反而提高了。 zhège cūn zi xiànzài kōngqì hǎo fēngguāng měi hái tíchàng lājī fēnlèi hé huíshōu hěn duō chéng lǐ rén zhuānmén lái zhèr zhù mínsù cūn lǐ de shōurù fǎnér tígāo le

所以，保护环境和发展经济并不是完全对立的。 suǒyǐ bǎohù huánjìng hé fāzhǎn jīngjì bìng bú shì wánquán duìlì de

虽然有时候我们必须在两者之间做选择，但是我认为，首先应该想一想，我们的家园能不能留给下一代。 suīrán yǒu shíhou wǒmen bìxū zài liǎng zhě zhījiān zuò xuǎnzé dànshì wǒ rènwéi shǒuxiān yīnggāi xiǎng yi xiang wǒmen de jiāyuán néng bu néng liú gěi xià yídài

总之，我的态度是：保护环境更重要，因为环境毕竟是一切发展的基础。 zǒngzhī wǒ de tàidù shì bǎohù huánjìng gèng zhòngyào yīnwèi huánjìng bìjìng shì yíqiè fāzhǎn de jīchǔ

Some think economic growth matters more, others that protecting the environment matters more; I mostly agree with the second view. Of course, I don’t deny the importance of the economy. Without economic growth there are no good schools, hospitals or roads, and it’s hard for people’s lives to improve. But we can’t ignore the environmental cost either. Once the environment is damaged, putting it right again often takes decades and a lot of money. Xiaoming’s grandma’s home village is a case in point: when she was a child, the hill behind the village didn’t have a single tree; whenever it rained

hard, the soil was washed away and the crops were ruined. Later the villagers spent over twenty years planting it, and only then did the hill have trees again. That shows destruction takes only a few years, but recovery takes decades. Many natural disasters, in fact, are also linked to people damaging the ecosystem. On the other hand, protecting the environment can itself drive the economy. That village now has clean air and beautiful scenery, and it encourages sorting and recycling rubbish; lots of city people come specially to stay in its guesthouses, and the village's income has actually gone up. So protecting the environment and developing the economy aren't completely opposed. Although we sometimes have to choose between the two, I think the first thing to ask is whether our homeland can be passed on to the next generation. In short, my position is that protecting the environment matters more, because the environment is, after all, the foundation of all development.

Unit 6 done, at the test's own timings. One unit to go before the full practice run.
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