



中国三大航“团购”292 架空客，波音坐不住了……

原文

Author/Zhu Hongyi

Airbus SE won one of its biggest-ever orders for 292 airliners worth more than \$37 billion from four Chinese airlines, a coup for the European manufacturer as it tussles with Boeing Co. for dominance in Asia's largest economy. The announcements represent China's first major jetliner orders in about three years and helps cement Airbus's position in the market. Boeing has historically counted China Southern as its biggest customer, but business has slowed for the manufacturer in the wake of two crashes of its best-selling 737 Max model.

语言点

1. SE (Societas Europaea) 欧洲股份公司
2. airliner n. 大型客机
3. airline n. 航空公司
4. coup n. 成功之举, 漂亮之举 (尤指来之不易或意想不到的成功); (军事) 政变
Getting this contract has been quite a coup for us. 我们费了好大劲儿才拿下了这个合同。
5. tussle with sb. for sth. 与……争夺……
The children were tussling with one another for the toys. 孩子们互相争抢玩具。
6. cement v. 加固, 巩固 (协议、友谊等) n. 水泥
cement a relationship 强化关系
cement one's position 巩固地位
7. count sb. as sth. 把……视作……
8. in the wake of sth. 紧随……而来, 在……之后 (after)
In the wake of the storm, there were many broken tree limbs. 暴雨过后, 满地都是折断的树枝。



北极圈内首次达到32.5度! 今夏欧洲多地迎来高温“烤”验

原文

Author/Zhu Hongyi

Intense heat across much of Europe has seen June temperature records broken from the Arctic Circle to North Africa. The ferocious heatwave has caused

temperatures to rise well above the June average for many countries, in some cases by as much as 20 degrees. Norway recorded a temperature of 32.5°C at Banak on Wednesday, reportedly the highest temperature ever recorded within the Arctic Circle in Europe, and significantly higher than the June average of 13°C.

语言点

1. intense heat 酷暑 intense cold 严寒
2. ferocious /fə'roʊʃəs/ adj. 极端的 (extreme); 凶猛的
the ferocious heatwave 极端的热浪
3. reportedly /rɪ'pɔ:tdli/ adv. 据说, 据报道



In me the tiger, sniffs the rose.

阿里获“Hello Kitty家族”授权，二次元成新财富密码？

原文

Author/Zhu Hongyi

Shares in Sanrio shot up as much as 15 percent on Thursday morning after the Japanese company behind Hello Kitty struck a licensing deal with Chinese e-commerce group Alibaba in a bid to expand its footprint. The five-year deal signed with Alibaba's intellectual property licensing subsidiary, Alifish, will cover Sanrio's cast of characters including Hello Kitty, My Melody and her rival devilish rabbit character Kuromi — a hugely popular character in China after a local influencer with more than 14mn followers posted a viral video on social media last year. “We expect not only a notable increase in our merchandise volume with the platformer giant, but also some potential clues from the tech company as we explore new businesses in metaverse and blockchain,” said a Sanrio spokesperson.

语言点

1. shoot up 激增, 飙升
Sales shot up by 9% last month. 上个月的销售额激增了9%。
2. strike a deal 达成协议
3. in a bid to 为了
4. expand one's footprint 开拓市场
footprint n. 脚印
in a bid to expand one's footprint 为了扩大商业版图
5. intellectual property (IP) 知识产权
6. subsidiary n. 子公司
7. devilish adj. 邪恶又迷人的
8. viral adj. 传播广泛的; 病毒性的
go viral 爆火
Their video has now gone viral with millions of views. 他们的视频爆火, 已有数百万播放量。
9. notable adj. 显著的
10. merchandise volume 商品交易额
11. metaverse n. 元宇宙
12. blockchain n. 区块链



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A Glimpse into the Future of Agriculture

Author/ Zhu Hongyi

Imagination about the future always excites us with its numerous possibilities. Then, what will the future of agriculture in our country be like? Some people say to follow the American model - large-scale mechanized operations; some people think it should copy the European road - intensive farming, technology innovation and so on. Which opinion is more plausible? Neither is true, but neither is completely wrong. As China's regional differences from part to part are extremely large, different regions must adopt different agricultural models according to their own conditions. In other words, "different regions, different patterns". In China, there are five geographical forms, namely, hill, mountain, plateau, plain and basin. So roughly speaking, there should be five models or five patterns accordingly.

The first model is large-scale field farming, mainly applied in northeastern, northwestern and northern China and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Their common feature is contiguous plain, suitable for large-scale mechanized operations. Only mechanization can save labor costs. One of the most typical is the Jiansanjiang area in Heilongjiang province, home to the world's largest paddy field. There, pesticides are sprayed by aircraft. Large tractors commonly seen in the United States can also be found.

The second model is modern facility horticulture, mostly used in the eastern developed areas and suburbs of big cities, densely populated areas, etc., which mainly grows vegetables, fruits and individual flowers. Facility horticulture has many advantages: the yield of the same land can be several times higher than those under other production models; it is less affected by weather changes; and the whole production process is controllable. Product quality, specifications and safety are all better. Although the technical requirements are very stringent, the benefits are much higher than normal fields. Ke Bingsheng, ex-president of China Agricultural University, once commented on the phenomenon, "The technology is very demanding. It is a comprehensive technology. From breed, facility, soil fertilizer and many other points of view, production efficiency is also relatively high. Thus, it is very common to produce ten thousand yuan, twenty thousand yuan or more than one hundred thousand yuan per mu".

The third model is modern intensive farming, which includes pigs, poultry, cattle, sheep, and aquaculture. In enriching the table and rice bowl of our people, the aquaculture industry has made a great contribution.

The development of intensive farming has transformed meat, eggs, milk and fish from a luxury enjoyed only during holidays into common dishes. Statistics show that egg farms with more than 2,000 hens account for 80% of the total. Broiler farms with an annual output of more than 10,000 broilers should also take up more than 80 percent of the total.

Mountainous areas and hilly land scattered, it is difficult to achieve large-scale mechanization. Then what's the solution for the agriculture development in these areas? The answer is to grow special crops, such as tea and grapes, in which the economic benefits remain high. This is right the fourth model of future agriculture - characteristic planting and characteristic breeding.

The fifth model of future agriculture is leisure tourism agriculture. The improvement of rural infrastructure has made the countryside more attractive. The tradition of farming culture has been inherited in the process of the green mountains and rivers turning into gold and silver mountains.

Different regions, different patterns. The five different agricultural production models guarantee the comprehensive development of agriculture in the future. In addition to methods of growing crops, another important aspect of the future agriculture is pest management.

In the mid-19th century, Ireland experienced a famine of unprecedented proportions. The staple potato was devastated by late blight disease, which wiped out production and caused millions to starve, die of disease and flee their homes. The seven-year disaster wiped out nearly a quarter of the local population, making it one of the worst in history. Since the 20th century, the use of pesticides has not only ensured the yield and quality of crops, but made the nightmare of food shortage far away from us. But what is the future of agriculture in terms of ecological considerations?

Herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and biological agents used in organic agriculture are all pesticides. A conservative estimate of 35 percent of the world's crop is lost to weeds, pests and diseases, equivalent to a third of all food lost before harvest. Add in the potential losses, and it's almost 70%. The right and precise use of pesticides becomes a trade-off in protecting food supplies. Testing is becoming more rigorous to avoid unintended harm from pesticides. In addition to the risk assessment of human impact, the impact on soil, water, birds, bees, aquatic life and so on will be strictly included in the review to reduce the damage

to the environment. So what would modern agriculture look like?

Here we talk about a few agricultural front-end technology in China.

Seed treatment technology is to batch seeds with seed treatment agent before sowing, which will improve seed quality, increase the germination rate of crops and resistance to the environment in the future, and reduce the need for pesticide use. In the field of pesticides, it is an international consensus to develop new pesticides with low toxicity and high efficiency. Compared with traditional pesticides, the new pesticides improve their effectiveness and reduce the amount of consumption. They are easy to degrade in the nature, reduce the residues in crops, and are less likely to cause drug resistance in target organisms. Generally speaking, today's agriculture is pursuing IPM (Integrated Pest Management).

Compared with the past when the excessive use of pesticides led to the resistance of weeds or pests, now the integrated management of pests and diseases emphasizes diversified prevention and control, reducing the number of harmful populations to below the hazard level, so as to balance the ecological environment. Demand for food is expected to double by 2050, when the world's population is projected to grow to nearly 10 billion. Add to that the impact of global warming, and crop pests will have a bigger footprint.

With demand exploding and the environment so harsh, digital farming is the future of food production. It is now possible to analyse farmland and parameterise data using drones and sensors. It's easy to see which fields are undernourished and which crops are overgrown. Farmers can quickly adjust their farming practices and apply pesticides precisely. With communication equipment, the farm can be automated. Heavy machinery can be remotely controlled for watering or harvesting with a tap on a mobile phone. It's like a real Happy Farm Video-game.

The future of agriculture may be infinite. Traditional farming methods, which always means hard labor in the fields, are gradually being phased out. Chinese intelligent working people will harness technology and adapt to local conditions to lead China's agriculture to a more efficient, productive and happier future.

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Cyndi Wang

Author/Li Min

Have your social media be occupied by Love You, a song performed by Cyndi Wang recently? After Sisters Riding the Winds and Breaking the Waves was broadcast, a number of audiences expressed they came back to youth when they saw Cyndi Wang sang Love You again.



Debuting as a singer in 2003, Cyndi Wang has engaged in arts industry for 20 years. She went viral when her second album, Love You, was released. After that, Cyndi was famous for sweet songs and soap opera she starred in.

Her sweet image reached deep into the heart. However, her life has not been smooth sailing like soap opera. Exploiting by company, bad relationships and facial disease nearly ruined her. Fortunately, her motto is similar to the lyrics of Rainbow Smile: just smile, it's no big deal. Cyndi Wang went through these setbacks positively and went viral again in 2022.

At the moment when the epidemic is raging and many people are suffering in their lives, suddenly the sweet girl of the year come back. I believe it is her invariably vibrant and youthful flair fascinate and cheer up netizens.



Hong Kong Palace Museum

Author/Yang YaXian

The Hong Kong Palace Museum (HKPM), located in the West Kowloon Cultural District of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), was open to the public on Sunday.

More than 900 treasures from the collection of the Palace Museum in Beijing are put on display on rotation at the opening exhibitions. Some of the pieces are being shown in Hong Kong for the first time.

About 80 percent of the around 140,000 tickets for the first four weeks of the opening exhibitions have already been sold.

Kevin Yeung, secretary for culture, sports and tourism of the HKSAR government, said the HKPM will leverage Hong Kong's own cultural edge to tell a good China story.

General admission is priced at 50 Hong Kong dollars (about 6.37 U.S. dollars), while special exhibition tickets will be 120 Hong Kong dollars (15.29 U.S. dollars).

The museum will be free to all on Wednesdays during the first year of opening, and 150,000 general admission tickets will be sponsored by corporates and other organizations for distribution to underprivileged groups, the museum said.

1. Leverage 充分利用 (资源, 观点等)
2. Underprivileged group 弱势群体



FOOD

Author/Yang YaXian

People often refer to "allergy" in daily life. However, it is easy to confuse the word with the other phrase "food intolerance". Then I will contrast them in symptoms and therapies to distinguish them.

Both food allergy and food intolerance have some troublesome symptoms. For food allergy, the symptoms contain asthma, vomiting, diarrhea and so on. And they are obvious and the reaction time is fast. And people who are allergic to some food need to take anti-allergic medication to treat it and they cannot eat those food in order to avoid allergic reaction. For food intolerance, its symptoms contain intestinal gas, diarrhea, etc. It can also influence other systems of human body except intestines and stomach and cause some severe consequences. And its symptoms are slower and less obvious than food allergy. Food intolerance can usually be treated by making dietary adjustments. And patients can gradually eat intolerant food under the instructions of doctors.

To sum up, the differences between food allergy and food intolerance are symptoms, reaction time, reaction extent and remedies. So do not attribute all inedible foods to allergies. Learning the causes can help you to resolve it.



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Imagine there are two things on my hands: this is a chocolate candy. Most children will tell you how much they love to have one if you ask them what prize they want. And this is a needle. Almost all children cry when a nurse pokes the needle into their tender little arms. No child would want a needle as a prize. However, there are a large group of children in the world who cannot eat even a single piece of chocolate but have to bear the pain of injection on a daily basis. They are children with diabetes, and when they are in pain, the world will be in pain as well.

According to the International Diabetes Federation in 2021, there are around 537 million people living with diabetes; what is more appalling is that over 1.1 million children and adolescents under the age of 20 have type-1

diabetes.

However, even now, not everyone has the idea what diabetes really is; not everyone knows the difficulties of managing diabetes, and even fewer knows that diabetic patients are living with such discrimination in the modern age: a 6-year-old kid with type-1 diabetes had to inject insulin in the restroom for fear that other kids may find her different; more than half of the families with kids diagnosed with diabetes encountered family disputes, even divorce; and it was, and still is, hard for diabetes patients to become civil servants and government officials.

eliminate discrimination against these people?

So we must make an effort, an effort to repair, reform and remind. China has invented more and more online avenues to facilitate and repair the exchange of information between doctors and diabetic patients; reforms in Guangzhou to secure the rights of diabetic patients have been proposed in the NPC and CPPCC sessions; and public welfare activities initiated by "diabetic stars" like Li Xin and Huang Dong are reminding people that they are just like the rest of us!

Healing the World

Author/ Zhu Hongyi

The world has to wake up to this unimaginable fact that these people, with sound minds and normal capacity of action just like the rest of us, are faced with serious challenges posed by communities and societies even though their blood sugar are well-controlled. Discrimination against them can often be seen or heard but frequently ignored. How are we going to heal the world and make it a better place so as to

Their rights shall begin in small places, close to home and in every community. Changes shall start in the neighborhood they live in, in the schools they attend, and in the workplaces where they labor. Let us heal the world. Make it a better place where everyone could find equal opportunity and dignity. Let us create a sweet and safe environment for the kids and adults who cannot eat even a single piece of chocolate.

身在井隅，心向璀璨

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今日一句

The conversation of kisses. Subtle, engrossing, fearless, transforming.
—Runaway, Writer, Alice Munro
以吻对话。缱绻无声，引人入胜，使人无所畏惧，甚至改头换面。
——《逃离》艾丽斯·芒罗，作家

今日一学

·词汇

① engrossing adj. 引人入胜的；使人着迷的

I found the movie completely engrossing from beginning to end.
那部电影从头到尾都令我着迷。

② subtle

adj. 不易察觉的，微妙的 (not loud, bright, noticeable, or obvious in any way) ; 巧妙的

a subtle plan 一个巧妙的计划

a subtle suggestion 一个巧妙的建议

今日一悟

真正的强者，不是没有眼泪的人，而是含着眼泪依然奔跑的人。即使身陷沟渠，也要时不时抬头仰望星空。愿你在人生的长河中一往无前，也能在风浪中逆流而上。愿你既有面向未来的希望，也有与生活握手言和的勇气。你是如何看待逃离的呢？

One hour today is worth two tomorrow.