



## LESSON B.7

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

环境影响

HUÁN JÌNG YǐNG XIǎNG



- Share with the class a **memorable word or phrase** you have learned from the last lesson.
- Working as a pair, make up a **simple but meaningful dialogue** that must consist with the memorable words or phrases given by both of you.
- Below is an example:

**fruit**  
水果  
*shuǐguǒ*

**eat egg friend rice**  
吃鸡蛋炒饭  
*chī jīdàn chǎofàn*

我喜欢水果。  
*wǒ xǐhuān shuǐguǒ*

我们先吃鸡蛋炒饭吧！  
*wǒmen xiān chī jīdàn chǎofàn ba*

然后吃水果。  
*ránhòu chī shuǐguǒ*



# DESCRIBE SOMEONE



## 描述某人/形容某人 miáoshù rén / xíngróng rén



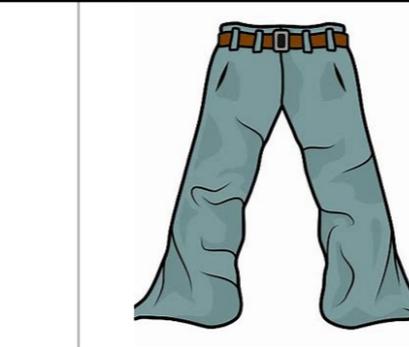
金发, 棕发  
jīn fǎ, zōng fǎ



穿着衬衫  
chuānzhuó  
chènshān



穿着背心  
chuānzhuó  
bèixīn



穿着长裤  
chuānzhuó  
cháng kù



穿着夹克  
chuānzhuó  
jiákè



拿着手提包  
názhe  
shǒu tíbāo



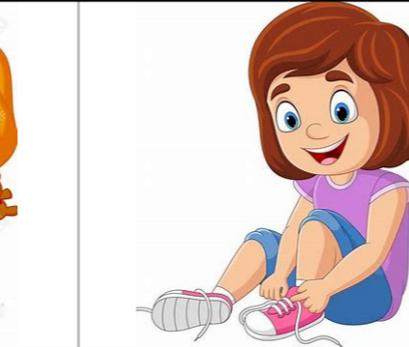
拿着购物袋  
názhe  
gòuwù dài



背着单肩包  
bèizhe  
dān jiān bāo



背上背包  
bèi shàng  
bèibāo



穿着运动鞋  
chuānzhuó  
yùndòng xié



穿着高跟鞋  
chuānzhuó  
gāogēn xié



穿着平底鞋  
chuānzhuó  
píngdǐ xié

# CLASSROOM EXERCISE - GUESS THE MEANING

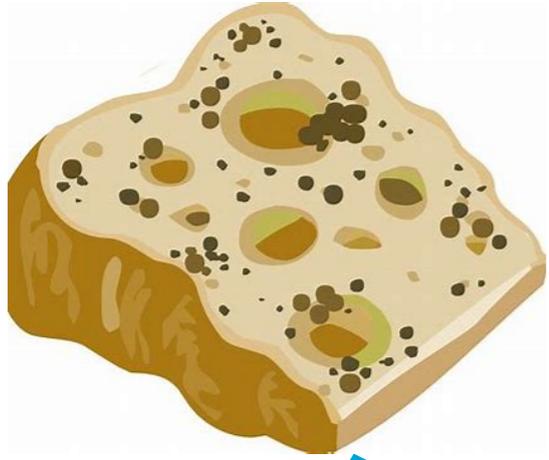


**good looking**  
好看  
hǎokàn

**ugly**  
难看  
nánkàn

• What does the below mean?

好难看!  
hǎo nánkàn



好难吃!  
hǎo nán chī!



好难听!  
hǎo nántīng



好难学!  
hǎo nán xué



# GRAMMAR – Intensifiers or Degree Adverbs



- In English, we place “quite, pretty, very etc” directly in front of adjectives or adverbs to intensify the meaning. Chinese use the similar intensifiers or degree adverbs.

<b>quite</b> 颇 <i>pǒ</i>	⋮	<b>rather</b> 很 <i>hěn</i>	⋮	<b>very</b> 非常 <i>fēicháng</i>
<b>pretty</b> 蛮 <i>mán</i>	⋮	<b>so</b> 好 <i>hǎo</i>	⋮	<b>10 points</b> 十分 <i>shífēn</i>
<b>fairly</b> 挺 <i>tǐng</i>	⋮	<b>too much/excessively</b> 太 <i>tài</i>	⋮	<b>extremely</b> 极 <i>jí</i>
<b>considerably</b> 相当 <i>xiāngdāng</i>	⋮	<b>truly/really</b> 真 <i>zhēn</i>	⋮	<b>10,000 points</b> 万分 <i>wànfēn</i>

+

**expensive**  
贵  
*guì*

# CLASSROOM EXERCISE: GUESS A PERSON



## 猜一个人 cāi yīgè rén

- Describe one of the following persons and let others guess who that is.
- The rest of the group may ask questions.

A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H





## 全球暖化 *quánqiú nuǎn huà*



● Match the correct phrases:



减少  
*jiǎnshǎo*

回收  
*huíshōu*

再利用  
*zài lìyòng*

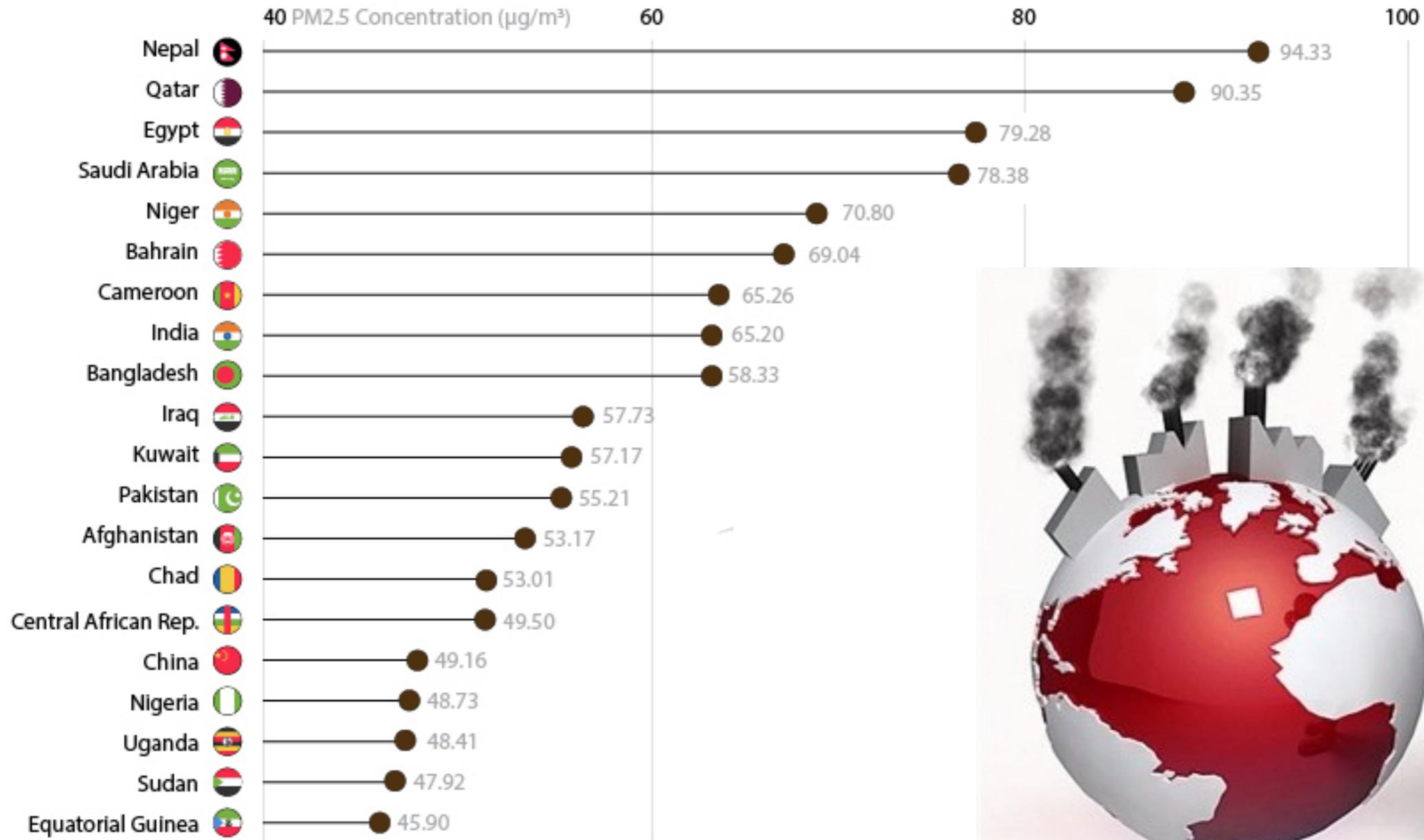
# AIR QUALITY AND AIR POLLUTION



空气质量  
*kōngqì zhí liàng*

空气污染  
*kōngqì wūrǎn*

## Countries with the Most Polluted Air



尼泊尔  
*níbó'ěr*



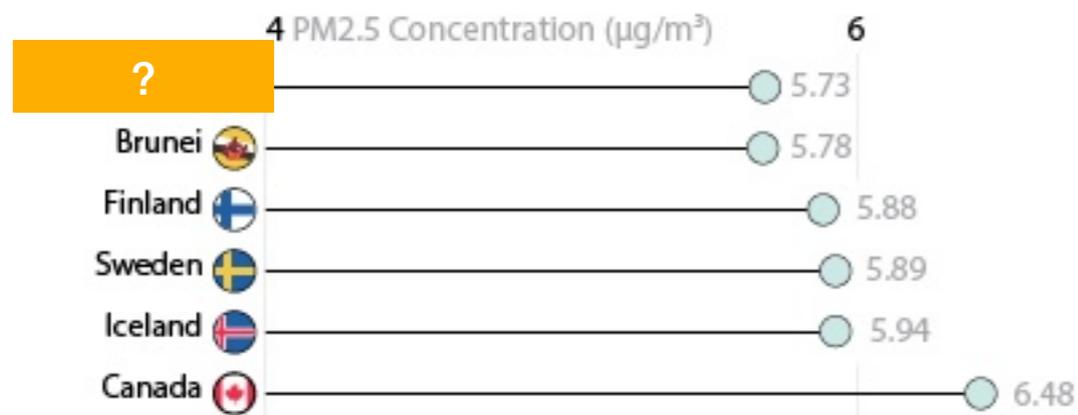
Air quality concentration is measured in terms of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³).  
Source: World Health Organization, 2016 (Latest data available)

# CLASSROOM EXERCISE: DO YOU KNOW?



## A 哪个国家空气最干净? nǎge guójiā kōngqì zuì gānjìng

### Countries with the Cleanest Air



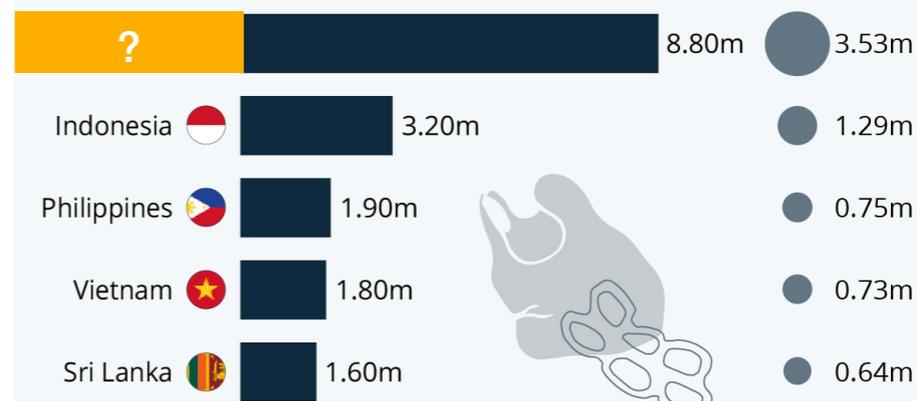
Air quality concentration is measured in terms of micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³).  
Source: World Health Organization, 2016 (Latest data available)

## B 哪个国家海洋污染最严重? nǎge guójiā hǎiyáng wūrǎn zuì yánzhòng

### The Countries Polluting The Oceans The Most

Annual metric tons of mismanaged plastic waste and total amount ending up in global waters\*

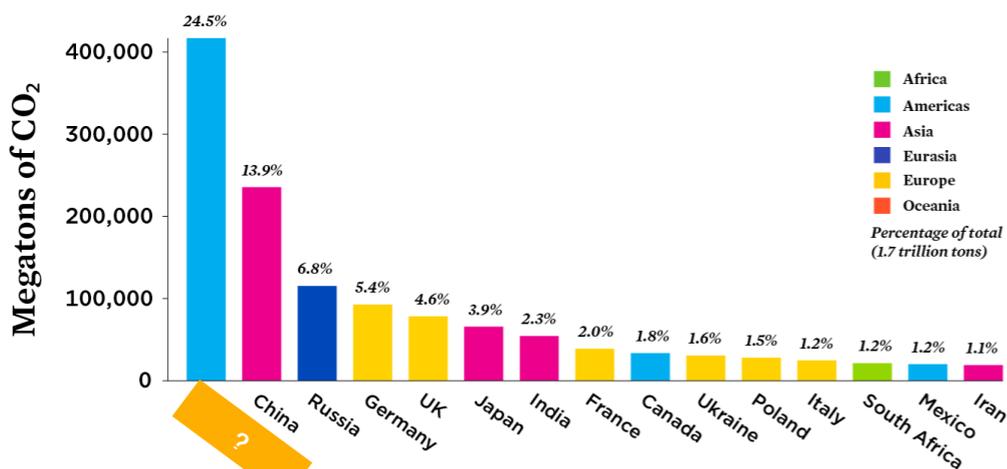
■ Mismanaged plastic waste ● Plastic marine debris



\* Generated in 2010 (selected countries)  
Source: The Wall Street Journal



### Top CO<sub>2</sub> Emitting Countries, 1750-2020 (from fossil fuels and cement)



© 2021 Union of Concerned Scientists  
Data: Global Carbon Project via Our World in Data

## C 哪个国家排放的二氧化碳/温室气体最多? nǎge guójiā páifàng de èryǎnghuàtàn/wēnshì qìtǐ zuìduō



## 中国对解决环境问题的投资

### Zhōngguó duì jiějué huánjìng wèntí de tóuzī

- 中国工业化很快，但这令环境更差。  
*zhōngguó gōngyèhuà hěn kuài, dàn zhè lìng huánjìng gèng chà*
- 中国政府承认这个问题。  
*zhōngguó zhèngfǔ chéngrèn zhège wèntí*
- 虽然有些进展，空气污染也很惊人，影响了经济和人民的生活质量。  
*suīrán yǒuxiē jìnzhǎn, kōngqì wūrǎn yě hěn jīngren, yǐngxiǎngle jīngjì hé rénmín de shēnghuó zhìliàng*
- 2017年，全球在可再生能源投资达2798亿美元，中国占45%。  
*2017 nián, quánqiú zài kě zàishēng néngyuán tóuzī dá 2798 yì měiyuán, zhōngguó zhàn 45%*
- 中国是世界上最大的可再生能源投资国、生产国和消费国。  
*zhōngguó shì shìjiè shàng zuìdà de kě zàishēng néngyuán tóuzī guó, shēngchǎn guó hé xiāofèi guó*
- 中国是世界上最大的电动汽车和公共汽车生产国。  
*zhōngguó shì shìjiè shàng zuìdà de diàndòng qìchē hé gōnggòng qìchē shēngchǎn guó*

industrialization

工业化  
gōngyèhuà

acknowledge

承认  
chéngrèn

renewable energy

可再生能源  
kě zàishēng néngyuán

producer (country)

生产国  
shēngchǎn guó

consumer (country)

消费国  
xiāofèi guó

# CLASSROOM EXERCISE: RENEWABLE ENERGY



- China has produced state-of-the-art 最先进的 (*zuì xiānjìn de*) solar panels, wind turbines, and hydropower facilities.
- Match each of the following descriptions with the correct picture.

水力发电设施  
*shuǐlì fādiàn shèshī*

太阳能电池板  
*tàiyángnéng diànchí bǎn*

风力涡轮机  
*fēnglì wōlúnjī*

A



B



C



# CLASSROOM EXERCISE: US EMBASSY IN CHINA



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- Spot the grammatical error of the below sentence highlighted in yellow:

<https://china.usembassy-china.org.cn/zh/chinas-environmental-abuses/>

The screenshot shows the website for the US Embassy in China. At the top, the URL is [china.usembassy-china.org.cn](https://china.usembassy-china.org.cn). The page header includes the US Embassy logo and the text '美国驻华大使馆和领事馆' (United States Embassy and Consulate in China) with the pinyin 'měiguó zhù huá dàshǐ guǎn hé lǐngshìguǎn'. Navigation links for '国家' (Country), '搜索' (Search), '目录' (Directory), and 'Language' are visible. The main title is '中国破坏环境的行为' (China's Environmental Abuses) with the pinyin 'zhōngguó pòhuài huánjìng de xíngwéi'. Below the title is the Department of State logo and the text '简报' (Briefing), '美国国务院' (US Department of State), '发言人办公室' (Spokesperson's Office), '华盛顿哥伦比亚特区 (Washington, D.C.)', and '2020年9月25日' (September 25, 2020). The main body of text, which is highlighted in yellow in the original image, reads: '北京是全世界最大的温室气体排放国；最大的海洋垃圾来源；非法、未报告和管制捕捞最恶劣的肇事者；也是全世界野生生物和林木走私产品的消费国。这些行为使中国人民受到最恶劣的环'.

*běijīng shì quán shìjiè zuìdà de wēnshì qìtǐ páifàng guó*

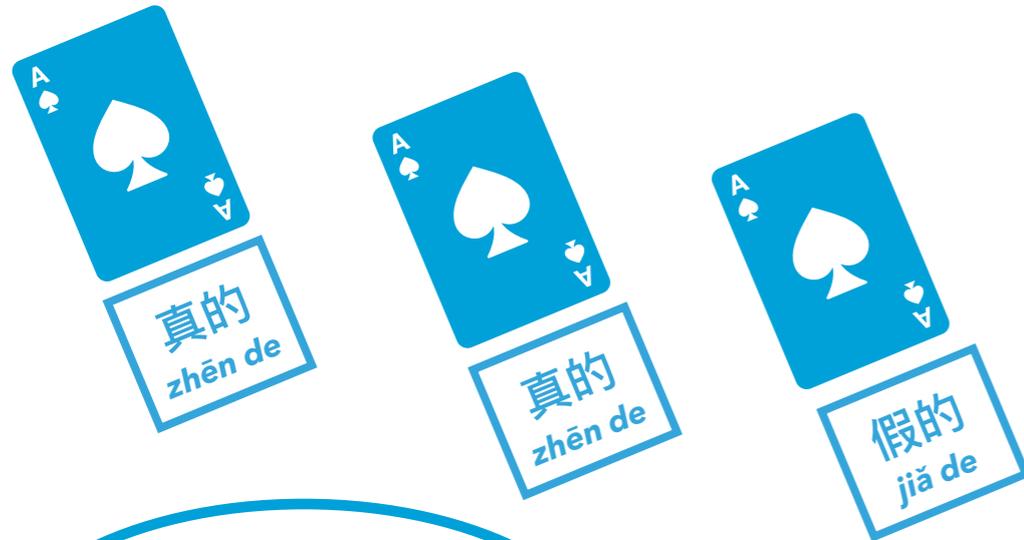
# CLASSROOM ICE-BREAKER: TWO TRUTHS AND A LIE!



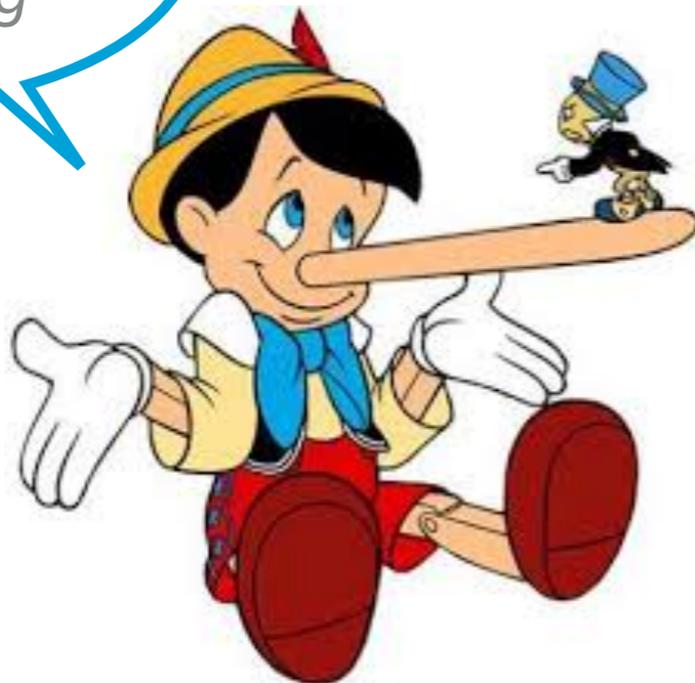
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破冰游戏:  
*pòbīng yóuxì*

《两个真相和一个谎言》  
*liǎng gè zhēnxiàng hé yīgè huǎngyán*



我没有说谎。  
*wǒ méiyǒu shuōhuǎng*



如何玩?  
*rúhé wán*

- To start, one person has to give **three statements** 三句话 (*sān jù huà*) about themselves (different topic each week) to the rest of the group.
- The trick is: all of the statements won't be **true** 真的 (*zhēn de*) – two of the statements given should be true and one should be **a lie** 一个谎言 (*yīgè huǎngyán*).
- After you're finished, everyone should **guess** 猜 (*cāi*) which statement they think you made up.
- Once everyone has made their guess, reveal which statement was your lie.

话题:  
*huàtí*

讨厌的人 / 恼人的人  
*tǎoyàn de rén / nǎorén de rén*

# CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: FAMOUS QUOTE



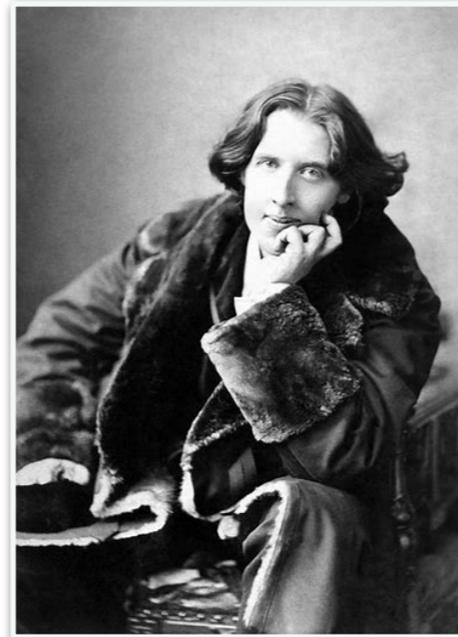
## 名言 míngyán

- Your tutor is going to quote from the below persons.
- 猜猜是谁说的? *cāi cāi shì shéi shuō de*

“



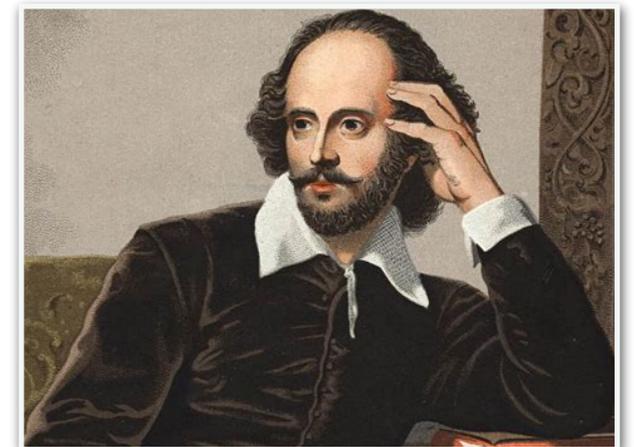
Elton John



Oscar Wilde



Margaret Thatcher



William Shakespeare

humour

幽默  
yōumò

cruel

残酷  
cánkù

cut cake

切蛋糕  
qiè dàngāo

fair

公平的  
gōngpíng de

perhaps

也许  
yěxǔ

stage

舞台  
wǔtái

actor

演员  
yǎnyuán