



Unit

1

Reception Desk 前台接待



Situation Description

在北京世贸酒店的大堂里，一位来自美国的Smith（史密斯）先生正在前台办理入住手续，前台工作人员Rose（露丝）没有查到他的预订信息。Smith此次到中国是参加一个重要的国际会议。他电话连线会议方确认后，发现预订的不是这家酒店，而是位于南京路上的世贸大酒店。于是他打车来到世贸大酒店，前台工作人员Emily（艾米丽）接待了他。三天会议结束后，Smith愉快地办理了退房手续，世贸大酒店优雅的环境和贴心的服务给他留下了深刻的印象。





Dialogue A

Making a Reservation of Hotel Rooms



(R=Rose, S=Mr. Smith)

R: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

S: I'd like to check in.

R: Can I have your name?

S: John Smith.

R: Would you please show me your passport?

S: Here you are.

R: Did you make a reservation in advance?

S: There should be.

R: Wait a moment, please. Let me check.

S: OK.

R: (Half a minute later) I'm sorry. I didn't find your name in the reservation list.

S: Really? It's impossible. The people of the meeting told me that they had made a reservation for me a week ago.

R: Is something wrong with the hotel name? Can I take a look at your conference invitation?

S: Here you are.

R: The hotel you reserved is not ours. It's another one next to Nanjing road.

S: Is it very far from here?

R: It's not too far away. It takes you around 15 minutes to get there by taxi.

S: Can you call a taxi for me?

R: Of course.

S: Thanks, it's very kind of you.

(R=露丝, S=史密斯)

R: 早上好, 先生, 我能帮您做些什么?

S: 我想办理酒店入住。

R: 请问尊姓大名?

S: 史密斯·约翰。

R: 我看一下您的护照好吗?

S: 可以。

R: 您有预订吗?

S: 有。

R: 请稍等, 让我查一下。

S: 好的。

R: (半分钟后) 很抱歉, 预订名单里我没有找到您的名字。

S: 真的吗? 不可能。我的会议方告诉我他们提前一周就已经预订好了酒店。

R: 您确认酒店没有错吗? 请让我看一下您的会议邀请函好吗?

S: 好。

R: 您预订的不是我们酒店, 是位于南京路上的另外一家。

S: 那里离这很远吗?

R: 不是很远, 打车大约十五分钟就到了。

S: 您能帮我叫辆车吗?

R: 当然。

S: 谢谢, 你真是太好了!



Dialogue B

Hotel Check-in and Check-out



(E=Emily, S=Mr. Smith)

E: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

S: I have reserved a room in this hotel online a week ago. Now I want to check in.

E: Please show me your passport.

S: Here you are. I'm Smith from USA for an international conference.

E: I've got your reservation information: A standard room for three nights, RMB 850 yuan each night with breakfast.

S: Good.

E: Please fill in this form and remember to sign your name in the end.

S: OK, I've finished it. May I ask where it is for breakfast?

E: At Peony dining hall on the third floor. This is our name card and your room card. If you have any questions, please contact us. May you have a pleasant stay!

S: Good. Thank you.

(Three days later.)

E: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

S: Good afternoon. I want to check out.

E: OK. Please let me have your room card. You can sit there first to have a rest. I'll call you after a while.

S: OK.

E: Mr. Smith, Room 1708, room fare in all is RMB 2,780 yuan. Which would you like to pay, in cash or by credit card?

S: Credit card.

E: Please insert your password. May I have your company's name written on the invoice?

S: This is my name card and please fill in the invoice based on it.

E: (A minute later) Please keep your invoice.

S: The elegant environment and attentive service in your hotel have left me a deep impression. I will choose to stay here again next time!

E: Welcome to our hotel next time! May you have a pleasant journey!

(E=艾米丽, S=史密斯)

E: 早上好, 先生。我能为您做些什么?

S: 我一周前在网上预订了房间, 现在想办理入住手续。

E: 请出示一下您的护照。

S: (递过护照) 给你。我是来参加国际会议的史密斯, 来自美国。

E: 我看到了您的预订信息, 您预订的是一个标准间, 每晚850元, 住三晚, 带早餐。

S: 好的。

E: 请您填一下这张表, 记得在底下签字。

S: 好的。填好了。请问早餐在几层?

E: 3层, 牡丹餐厅。这是我们的名片和您的房卡。如果您有任何问题, 请和我们联络。祝您入住愉快!

S: 好的, 谢谢!

(三天后。)

E: 下午好, 我能为您做些什么?

S: 下午好, 我想办理退房手续。

E: 好的, 请出示房卡。您可以先坐那休息一下, 请稍等, 好了叫您。

S: 好的, 谢谢!

E: 史密斯先生, 1708房间, 房费三天总计2,780元。用信用卡还是现金结账?

S: 信用卡。

E: 好的, 请输入密码。您的发票抬头是什么?

S: 名称按照我的名片填就好了。这是我的名片。

E: (1分钟后) 这是您的发票, 请拿好。

S: 你们酒店优雅的环境和贴心的服务给我留下了深刻的印象, 下次我还会入住这里的!

E: 欢迎您下次入住我们酒店! 祝您旅途顺利!



Useful Related Expressions

1. **Can I book a single room for my friend beforehand as he will arrive in Beijing tomorrow?** 我能为我的朋友预订一间单人房吗? 他明天到北京。
2. **I want a double room with a bath.** 我要一间有浴室的双人房。
3. **Yes, we do have a reservation for you.** 是的, 我们这儿是有您预订的房间。
4. **How much a day do you charge?** 一天收费多少?
5. **Do you have any vacant rooms in the hotel?** 酒店里有空余房间吗?
6. **Do you mind filling in this form and pay one hundred yuan in advance?** 请您填写一下这张表并预付一百块钱。
7. **What should I fill in under ROOM NUMBER?** “房间号码”这一栏我该怎么填呢?
8. **You forgot to put in the date of your departure.** 您忘了填写离店日期。
9. **How long do you intend to stay in the hotel?** 您准备住多久?
10. **Oh, you have no vacant room here. Can you help me recommend another hotel nearby?** 噢, 这里没有空房间了。您能帮我推荐一下附近的酒店吗?





Basic Etiquette at the Hotel

Check-in etiquette: after entering the hotel lobby, first of all you should go to the front desk to register. If you bring a lot of luggage, the doorman will help you carry your luggage, then you can go to do the check-in after thanking the doorman politely. The safest room is a room near the corridor because there are so many people walking past there. The hallways and corridors are major public places in a hotel, so be sure to remember not to act as you're in your home, even in your pajamas or bathrobe. In addition, you should also be careful not to talk loudly and make noise, and do not jump around.

Room etiquette: although cleaning the guest room is the job of waiters, you should pay attention to keep clean. All the waste should be thrown in the garbage basket. In the bathroom, don't get the water everywhere. If you want to stay for a few days, you can leave a note to tell the room attendant that the bed sheets and toothbrushes don't need to be changed every day. Such guests will be respected and welcomed by the hotel. After eating in the room, use napkins to clean the bowl and dish, and put it in the passageway outside the guest room. Shampoo, toothbrush, soap, envelopes, stationery, and other gadgets can be taken away, but note that some items are paid for. Meeting with friends should pay attention to be temperate and the meeting time should not be too long, generally not later than 23 o'clock.

Check-out etiquette: Don't take it for granted that you can take towels, pajamas, or other items away from the hotel because of the strict hotel management of the goods, which can make you in an awkward situation, ending up with paying for it. If you want some souvenirs, check out the hotel store. If you accidentally break the hotel's belongings, don't hide and deny the fact, and you should be willing to take responsibility for compensation.

入住酒店基本礼仪

登记入住礼仪：进入酒店大堂后，首先应该到前台登记。如果你带了大量的行李，门童会帮助你搬运行李，你可以礼貌地谢过之后去登记入住。最安全的房间是靠近走廊的房间，因为过往的人很多。大厅和走廊是酒店生活中的主要公共场所，因此一定要记住，不要表现得像在自己家中一样，甚至穿着睡衣或浴衣转来转去。此外，还应该注意不要大声说话和吵闹，也不要乱跑乱跳。

客房礼仪：虽然打扫客房是服务员的工作，但是也不能因为有人代劳就不注重保持清洁卫生，废弃物要扔到垃圾筐里。在洗手间，不要把水弄得到处都是。如果你要连续住上几天，可以留一张纸条告诉客房服务员，床单和牙刷不必每天都换，这样的客人一定会受到酒店的尊重和欢迎。在房间用餐完毕，要用餐巾纸将碗、碟擦干净，放在客房外的过道上方便服务人员收拾。洗发膏、牙刷、肥皂、信封、信纸之类的小用品可以带走，但要注意有些物品是有偿使用的。与朋友相聚注意有节制，会客时间不宜太长，一般不超过23点。

离店礼仪：别想当然地认为可以从酒店拿走毛巾、睡衣或其他物品，酒店对物品的管理非常严格，这会导致令你尴尬的局面，而且到最后要为此付款。如果你想要些纪念品的话，可以到酒店的商店里看看。如果不小心弄坏了酒店的物品，不要隐瞒抵赖，要勇于承担责任加以赔偿。

Learn to Smile

It is important to learn to smile in a hotel. Whether it's meeting a hotel guest or a service person, greeting them with ease can make each other feel better—even if the language isn't working. Remember that "smile is the best solution to everything". If you want to show more kindness, try not to throw your clothes around in the room. It's a good idea to hang them up or put them in boxes. Remember to lock up or carry around valuables. Don't try to throw things into the trash can. If the room is too messy, leave some extra money for the room service staff in consideration of the fact that she has a lot of work to do in a day. Try your best to tip notes or larger coins, because each service staff, like you, don't like small coins, for they don't want to pass the guest with the sound of "jingle" from the small coins.

学会微笑

在酒店里，学会微笑是一件很重要的事。无论是遇到住店客人还是服务人员，和他们轻松地打个招呼会让彼此的心情变好——即便是在语言不通的情况下。记住“微笑是解决一切的最佳法宝”。若想表达更多的友善之意，请尽量不要在房间里乱扔衣物，挂起来或者收在箱子里都是不错的主意。贵重的东西记得锁起来或随身携带。不要的东西尽量丢进垃圾桶里，若是房间太乱，多留些小费给客房服务人员，要知道她一天的工作量可不少。小费尽可能地给纸币或者面额大一点的硬币，每位服务人员都和你一样，不喜欢面额很小的硬币，他们更不想经过客人时身上发出“叮当”的响声。

Dining and Economy

When eating breakfast buffet, please wait in line for the service staff to seat you. Don't walk in or jump in. If you have a room attendant, you may have a chance to get a free dessert, but remember to leave the tip for it. If you want the hotel staff to bring breakfast to your room, remember to pay extra for this special breakfast even if the previous reservation includes breakfast. Remember all the cafeteria rules: don't waste, don't pack. If you invite outside friends or non-executive floor guests to the restaurant, please pay for them. Environmentally-friendly hotels will encourage guests to reuse towels. Please try to support this rule, not only saving water, but also reducing the burden on staff. Remember to turn off the TV and air conditioning before going out.

就餐与节约

吃自助早餐时，请排队等候，让服务人员给你安排座位。别随意走进去或者插队。若是请送餐员前来，也许你还有机会得到免费的甜品，但请记住一定要给些小费。如果你想请酒店工作人员把早餐送进房间，即便之前的预订包含早餐，也要记得为这顿特殊的早餐额外付费。谨记一切自助餐厅的规定：不要浪费，不能打包。若你邀请店外朋友或非行政楼层的客人前往餐厅，请为他们买单。注重环保的酒店会鼓励客人重复使用毛巾，请你尽量支持这项规定，这不仅节约水资源，还能减轻工作人员的负担。记得出门前关掉电视和空调。



Situational Oral Practice

I Complete the dialogue with the following sentences from the box.

- A. where's the exercise room?
- B. We have a reservation for tonight.
- C. I thought something like that would be included in the price of the room.
- D. What time is the restaurant open for breakfast?

Situation: 来自中国的一对年轻人小刘和妻子小静二人利用春节假期来到英国伦敦度假。他们来到 Rose Hotel 的前台办理入住手续。前台 Mary 热情地接待他们。

Mary: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Mr. Liu: Hi. 1 We just want to check in.

Mary: Sure. What's your name?

Mr. Liu: Mike Liu.

Mary: Okay. Let me check here. Um. Here's your key to open your door. You're in Room 960. Just walk down this hall, and you'll see the elevators on your right.

Mr. Liu: Oh, okay, and 2

Mary: It serves breakfast from 6:30—10:00 a.m.

Mr. Liu: Oh, okay. And, uh, 3 I'd like to run a couple of miles before going to bed tonight.

Mary: It's on the third floor, and it's open till 10 tonight, but the treadmill isn't working.

Mr. Liu: And do you have wireless Internet in the rooms?

Mary: Of course. We have free wireless Internet in each room.

Mr. Liu: Oh, great. And every room has a refrigerator, right?

Mary: Well, we can have one put in your room for an additional five pounds a night.

Mr. Liu: Ah. 4

Mary: Sorry, sir.

II Work in groups to make a new dialogue according to the following situation.

Situation: 愉快的一周假期快要结束了，快乐的一对小情侣办理了酒店离店手续，看着花费的费用都在预料之中，二人露出了满意的笑容。一边回忆着酒店提供的优质的服务，一边畅快地聊着天，憧憬着下一个假期怎么过，五一假期该入住哪家宾馆……



Useful Sentences for Reference

1. **Are you checking out now?** 您现在退房吗？
2. **The last hotel we stayed at charged us for a late checkout.** 上次我们住的那家宾馆因为我们退房迟了一些就收费了。
3. **The hotel isn't booked this week, so it's not a problem.** 这周宾馆没有预订出去，所以没关系。
4. **The room was great. The beds were really comfortable, and we weren't expecting our own fridge.** 房间很不错。床真的很舒服，我们没想到还会有冰箱。
5. **We were disappointed that the pool wasn't open this morning.** 今天早上游泳池没开，我们有些失望。
6. **We had a nice swim last night anyhow.** 不过昨天晚上游泳感觉还是很不错的。
7. **Will you pay by credit card?** 您用信用卡结账吗？
8. **I'll pay in cash.** 我用现金支付。
9. **So the total comes to £ 180, including tax.** 包括税在内一共是 180 英镑。
10. **I thought it was an average of £ 155. That's what they said when we checked in.** 我想平均下来应该是 155 英镑。这是我们开房间的时候服务员告诉我们的。
11. **There is an extra room charge on your bill.** 在账单上有一笔额外的房间费用。
12. **Now, I'll just need to ask you for your room keys.** 现在请您把房间钥匙给我。
13. **First of all, the hotel is so beautiful. It looks like a garden. I enjoy it. Then, foods are delicious and some of them are amazing. Most important reason is that the bed is so big and soft that I don't want to get up every morning. It's wonderful here.** 首先，宾馆像花园一样美丽。其次，食物特别美味又别致。最重要的是，大床柔软舒适，以至于早上我都不想起床了。这里真是太棒了！
14. **Some hotels provide conference facilities to attract business meetings, interviews or press conferences and other activities.** 一些宾馆提供会议服务，承接商务会议、采访、新闻发布会和其他活动。
15. **I want to live here again if I come to this city again.** 如果下次再来我一定还住在这里。



Unit 2

Sharing Economy 共享经济



Situation Description

一个雨天的早上，在北京ABC公司工作的李先生与来自英国的同事David（大卫）早早到了单位，他们谈论起了交通方式，原来二人都是用滴滴软件打车来的。David来中国一年多，对中国的共享经济深有感触。两人列举了网约车、共享单车、外卖等具体事例来说明共享经济给日常生活带来的便利。二人上午还要一起去见老客户，于是他们选择了网约车。





Dialogue A Network Car and Shared Bicycle



(L= Mr. Li, D= David)

L: It's raining outside. You arrived so early. How did you get to the company this morning?

D: I used Didi ridesharing app (abbreviated from application), which helped me contact the taxi driver in a minute.

L: Oh, that's a very good taxi-taking app. I like using it to call a taxi, too.

D: You just need to input your destination and time you are to set off. The nearby taxi driver will get the information and contact you immediately.

L: They know your location and arrive in a minute with the help of map. Is it very convenient, isn't it?

D: Yes. What's more, it is absolutely easy to click on the app, push a few buttons, and have a taxi at your doorstep within minutes. It's amazing!

L: This new economic model benefits the average smartphone consumers. Its core is access but not ownership.

D: A paper released by New York University found that the low-income participants gained more in this new economy.

L: It means more and more common people are enjoying the benefit of Chinese economic development.

D: Apart from that, there are also several bike sharing apps in my smartphone, including Mobike, ofo and Bluegogo.

L: Really? Me, too. In spring, I like riding bikes for ten minutes in the morning after I come out of the subway station.

D: This year, there is China's bike-sharing boom in charts. The brightly bicycles are everywhere and people in urban cities feel fashionable and environment-friendly after riding them in the streets.

L: These sharing bicycles can be picked up and left anywhere. The bicycles are locked by the user after riding, and then unlocked by the next rider by using a mobile app and scanning a QR code (abbreviated from Quick Response Code or two-dimensional barcode) on the bike.

D: How convenient it is!

L: There is frequently traffic jam in Beijing. Many drivers prefer to choose to go to work by taking subway and then using sharing bikes instead of driving.

D: Chinese government is now advocating to build resource-efficient and environment-friendly cities. Nowadays many young people have become carpoolers. With strong awareness of environment protection, they prefer carpooling with other colleagues to and from work to driving by oneself.

L: Riding sharing bikes is a wise choice. It can not only exercise your body but also contribute to the environment with no congestion but with clean air.

D: I can't agree with you more.

L: This morning, we are going to visit our regular customers. It's not too far away from here.

D: Let's use Didi app to hail a taxi!

L: Good idea!

(L=李先生, D=大卫)

L: 外边下雨了。你到得那么早。你今天早上怎么来公司的?

D: 我用的是滴滴打车软件, 它帮我很快就联系了一个出租车司机。

L: 哦, 那真是一个非常好的打车软件。我也很喜欢用它叫车。

D: 你只需要输入目的地和你出发的时间, 附近的出租车司机就会获得这些信息并立刻联系你。

L: 有地图定位, 他们就知道你的位置, 立刻就到。非常方便, 不是吗?

D: 是非常方便。而且相当简单, 只需点开应用程序, 按几个键, 几分钟就会有一辆出租车停在门口等你。真是太神奇了!

L: 这种新的经济模式使普通智能手机用户受益。其核心是使用而不占有。

D: 纽约大学发表的一篇论文指出在这种新的经济模式中低收入参与者会获利更多。

L: 那意味着越来越多的普通人正在享受着中国经济发展带来的好处。

D: 除此以外, 我手机里还有几个共享单车软件, 包括摩拜、小黄车和小蓝单车。

L: 真的吗? 我也是。在春天的早晨, 我喜欢上班出地铁后骑行十分钟。

D: 今年，国内有一个共享单车热潮。在大城市处处可看到人们骑着色彩艳丽的自行车，感觉既时尚又环保。

L: 这些共享单车可随时打开和放置。用户骑后锁上车，下一个用户用手机扫描车上的二维码后即可开锁骑走。

D: 何等便利!

L: 北京经常有交通拥堵。许多司机放弃开车，选择坐地铁或骑共享单车上班。

D: 中国政府现在正倡导建立资源节约型和环境友好型城市。现在许多年轻人已经成了拼车一族。他们环保意识很强，与自驾车相比，他们更喜欢与其他同事拼车上下班。

L: 骑共享单车是明智选择，不仅锻炼身体而且有利于环境清洁，缓解拥堵。

D: 我完全同意你的观点。

L: 今天上午我们要去拜访我们的老客户，离这里不是太远。

D: 让我们用滴滴打车吧!

L: 好主意!





Dialogue B

Online Meal Ordering



(L= Mr. Li, D= David)

L: (looking at the watch) Oh, it's almost twelve o'clock. We have to stop working. It's time to have lunch.

D: We'd better order take-away food, which can save a lot of time.

L: I agree with you. What would you like to have for lunch, rice set or noodles?

D: Rice set is better. I feel like eating grilled cubed beef steak set for lunch today, even though steamed rice with curry flavored I had last time is OK.

L: I often order beef noodles via mobile Meituan application.

D: Hold the mobile phone in hand, click Meituan, choose the kind of food, order the food, and then pay by Wechat or Alipay.

L: Mine is faster. Open Meituan app, press the button of ordering food. Just click the history record. My frequently-ordered beef noodles have been there. The Meituan.com offers lots of vouchers on local services and entertainment. It is said that Meituan accounts for the largest market share by revenue.

D: Its slogan is that Meituan provides everything including eating, drinking, playing, entertaining and so on, isn't it?

L: Yes, you are right. The takeaway platform rise is a trend of sharing economy development.

D: To order take-away food online is better than going to the fast food restaurant, because it can offer me a variety of choices as well as saving a lot of time.

L: And it's much cheaper for the sake of discount and voucher.

D: Besides Meituan, public remark web (dianping.com) and Baidu take-away food are also good choices when you feel hungry.

L: Thank you for your recommendation. You can see lots of deliverymen rushing in the street by motorcycles at dining peak in order to make each consumer enjoy hot meal with original taste and flavor.

D: High quality of take-away food ensures our high quality of life.

L: Oh, listen. Someone is knocking at the door.

D: Our food is arriving. Open the door quickly. It is so fast.

L: Less talk, more eat. Let's enjoy the meal. They are so delicious.

(L=李先生, D=大卫先生)

L: (看表) 哦, 快十二点了。我们得停下工作去吃午饭了。

D: 我们最好点外卖, 那样省时间。

L: 我同意。你想吃什么, 米饭套餐还是面条?

D: 要米饭套餐更好, 今天午餐我想吃铁板牛肉套餐, 尽管上次吃的咖喱饭套餐很不错。

L: 我经常用美团点牛肉面。

D: 拿起手机, 点开美团, 开始选餐, 订餐, 用微信或支付宝支付成功。

L: 我的更快。点开美团, 按订餐按钮, 点历史记录。我常点的牛肉面已经在那了。从美团订餐历史记录一点就行。美团网提供许多当地生活和娱乐服务的优惠券。据说按税收美团网占据着外卖市场最大的份额。

D: 它的口号是吃喝玩乐美团都有, 对吗?

L: 是的, 你说的对。外卖平台的兴起是共享经济发展的一个必然趋势。

D: 网上点外卖比去快餐店好, 因为它不仅节省时间而且为我提供了各种各样的就餐选择。

L: 由于有折扣和优惠券, 它要便宜得多。

D: 你饿了的时候, 除了美团, 大众点评和百度外卖也是不错的选择。

L: 感谢你的推荐。就餐高峰期在街上你会看到许多送餐小哥骑着摩托车飞奔, 为了使每一位消费者都能享受到原汁原味的热乎饭菜。

D: 高品质的外卖食物确保了我们的品质生活。

L: 噢, 听! 有人敲门。

D: 我们的饭到了, 开门吧。好快啊!

L: 少说话, 多吃饭。让我们享受美食吧! 味道真的不错!



Useful Related Expressions

1. Nowadays, it's very popular to carpool with friends to and from work in Beijing. 现在北京很流行和同事一起拼车上下班。
2. I prefer to use Didi app to hail the taxi, because it's convenient and cheap. 我更喜欢用滴滴软件打车，因为它既方便又便宜。
3. I think Meituan is better than Ele, because the deliveryman with a smiling face is much faster. 我觉得美团比饿了么好，因为送餐员态度好，送餐快。
4. I won't worry my lunch any more from now on, for several new take-away meal apps including Dazhongdianping and Baiduwaimai have been installed in my mobile phones. 从此以后我不用再担心我的午饭了，因为几个新的外卖餐饮软件包括大众点评和百度外卖已经安装在我的手机里了。
5. It is said that all Mobikes are free to ride this week and red packet containing money is available after using. 听说这周所有摩拜车都免费骑，骑完还能领红包呢！
6. Didi has changed the way people travel. Now many people have been used to being picked up downstairs after a couple of minutes when the Didi app is clicked by their fingers. 滴滴改变了人们出行的方式。不少人现在已经习惯点开滴滴，等待三两分钟直接在楼下乘车。





Ridesharing

Ridesharing may refer to the sharing of vehicles by passengers. In recent years carpool is a hot word especially in big cities. It refers to the sharing of car in journeys for unfamiliar persons so that more than one person travels in a car. Lots of city dwellers have installed some online ridesharing apps in their mobile phones. In Canada and the United States, Ridesharing.com is a ride matching website for daily commute and long distance rideshare. In Beijing, Didi is the most popular real-time ridesharing apps. It is a third-party matchmaking application providing a form of commercial taxi-like service in which vehicles are operated by lots of independent contractors. The customers just need to book the service and pay in Alipay or Wechat over the Internet.

The benefits of such apps are as the following: On one hand, drivers for ridesharing platforms such as Didi in Chinese mainland don't need to be on tenterhooks anymore. They can choose the service based on their convenience. For example, they drive near the city center, where just there are customers in need of cars. They can pick them up directly instead of return to a fixed place to wait for the customer. This saves them a great deal of time.

Another reason why the Chinese government has given the green light to online ride-hailing services is that on the other hand, the customers don't need to stand there to wait for the cars so long, as the nearby cars may be passing there right now. In addition, the immediate feedback from the Internet is also an advancement. For instance, the screen of the mobile phone shows that the drivers are going to arrive ten minutes later, which are convenient for the car renters.

拼 车

拼车指的是乘客共享交通工具。近年拼车是热门词汇，特别在大城市。它指的是不熟悉的人们共同使用一辆车参与一段旅行。许多城里人在手机上安装租车软件。在美国和加拿大，Ridesharing.com就是一个为每天通勤者和长途旅行者提供服务的租车网站。在北京，滴滴是最流行的实时打车软件。它是第三方应用软件，提供一种像出租车式的商业服务，但是承运人许多都是独立的私家车主。顾客只需要网上预约服务用支付宝或微信交费即可。

这些软件的好处如下：一方面，中国大陆的租车平台滴滴的司机们不用再提心吊胆地等待是否有客人了。他们完全可以根据自己的方便选择提供哪单服务。例如，他们行使到市中心，那里有顾客需要用车。他们就可以直接接单拉客，而不用再返回到一个固定的地方等待客人了。这节省了他们大量的时间。

中国政府很支持网约车服务的另一个原因在于，由于附近可能有空车正经过，顾客不用站在那儿等车很久。此外，来自网络的及时反馈也是一个好处。例如，手机屏幕会显示司机会在十分钟后到达，这大大方便了用车人。

Sharing

Sharing is the joint use of a resource. In its narrow sense, it refers to joint or alternating use of inherently finite goods, such as a common pasture or a shared residence. In a broader sense, it includes free granting of use rights to goods, such as information. Sharing is a basic component of human interaction, and is responsible for strengthening social ties and ensuring a person's well-being.

Sharing economy means that people sell or purchase the unoccupied resources via online transaction. As a new economy mode, the sharing economy is playing a more and more crucial part in our modern life. A large number of people benefit a lot from the sharing economy. Above all, it contributes to making good use of the resources. People, who own available stuff and don't use it for the moment, can sell or rent it to others who need it. Thus, it's beneficial for both of them, for not only can the seller or renter make money but the purchaser can save money. Moreover, it can make sure that things can be used as many times as possible instead of being abandoned. In addition, it helps to build up trust between each other.

Information sharing is essential to the protection of critical infrastructure and to furthering cybersecurity for the nation. Apart from this, many libraries in universities have built library sharing system for requesting documents (books, articles, patents, etc.) for people's research. Resource sharing services offer several options for providing access to materials held in collections or obtaining materials available from other libraries.

共 享

共享是资源的共同使用。狭义上指天然有限物品的共同或交换使用，比如共同的牧场或共用居所。广义上指对物品使用权的自由让渡。共享是人类互动的基本组成部分，强化人与人的联系的同时，也稳固着一个人的幸福。

共享经济指人们通过网络交易买或卖闲置资源。作为一种新的经济模式，共享经济在现代经济中正扮演着越来越重要的角色。许多人正从共享经济中受益。首先，它有助于充分利用资源。那些拥有材料暂时又不用的人们可以把它们出售或出租给那些需要它们的其他人。这样对双方都有益，卖方或出租人可以获得经济收益，买方也节约了开支。而且，它可以确保物品尽可能被使用许多次而不是被随便抛弃掉。此外它还有助于建立起人与人的信任。

信息共享对于保护国家重要基础设施加强网络安全至关重要。此外，许多大学图书馆都建立起了图书馆共享系统。为做研究，许多文件如书籍、文章、专利等可以实现共享。资源共享服务为人们使用集体公共的资源提供了多种可能，人们也可从其他图书馆获得想要的材料。



Situational Oral Practice

I Complete the dialogue with the following sentences from the box.

- A. Why not have an outing this weekend?
- B. get a red packet after riding for half an hour.
- C. I suggest going to the Beihai Park by sharing bike.
- D. Spring is also my favorite season.

Situation: 春光明媚，正是外出踏青的好时节。小张大学毕业来北京工作两年了，他与同事 Jim 约好，这个周末一起骑共享单车去北海公园游玩。

Mr. Zhang: In spring, it is a good time to go out on bright days.

Jim: I like spring in Beijing.

Mr. Zhang: _____ 1 _____ People feel quite comfortable when the weather is becoming warmer and warmer in spring.

Jim: The flowers are showing their smiles to us. The birds are singing happily in the trees.

Mr. Zhang: Many young people choose to have an outing in spring when the grass has just turned green.

Jim: How cool it is when you feel the gentle breeze on your face!

Mr. Zhang: _____ 2 _____

Jim: A great idea! How and where to go?

Mr. Zhang: _____ 3 _____

Jim: Nowadays riding sharing bikes is a green way to go out.

Mr. Zhang: It is said that you will also have a chance to _____ 4 _____

Jim: Fantastic!

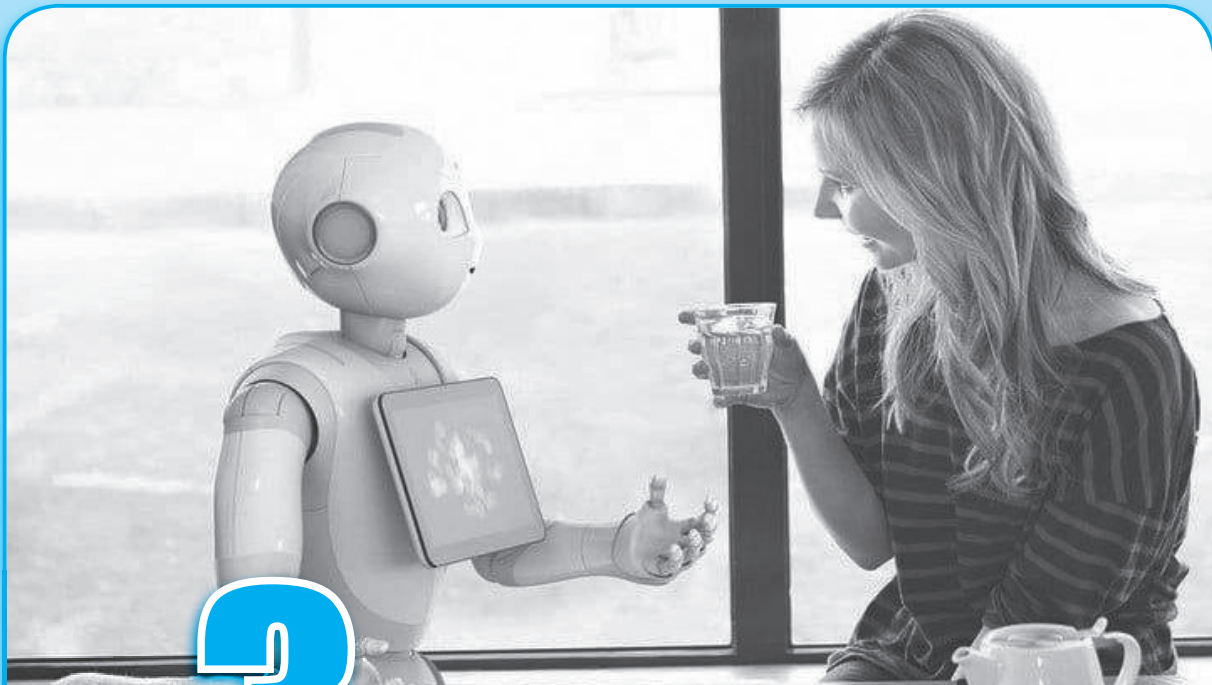
II Work in groups to make a new dialogue according to the following situation.

Situation: 春光明媚, 小张与同事 Jim 坐在北海公园的凉亭里, 二人谈论起了共享时代的喜和忧。共享单车不仅给人们出行带来了便利, 乱停乱放也造成了地铁口等区域的混乱。为规范停车秩序, 电子围栏定位技术 (electronic fence positioning technology) 已经开发, 城市公共管理在升级中。



Useful Sentences for Reference

1. **With the development of technology, bicycle sharing comes into people's lives. It becomes more and more popular.** 随着技术发展, 共享单车进入人们的生活。它变得越来越受欢迎。
2. **Bicycle sharing makes people travel more conveniently. The price of one trip is very low and it can save time for people.** 共享单车使人们出行更便利。价格便宜, 节省时间。
3. **At the same time, we should see that there are some problems caused by bicycle sharing.** 同时, 共享单车也引起了一些问题。
4. **Even kids can open the lock and ride the bicycle. Such behavior is very dangerous.** 甚至儿童也可开锁骑车。这种行为很危险。
5. **What's more, some people deliberately break it, such as throwing it to the river, putting it in a hidden place or destroying the code on it.** 而且, 一些人故意损坏它。比如扔到河里, 藏到隐蔽处或破坏车上二维码。
6. **Parking bikes in disorder near subway station is a common problem.** 地铁站乱停车是个普遍问题。
7. **In order to regulate parking order, our government should make policy to forbid sharing bikes riders to stop randomly.** 为了规范停车秩序, 我们的政府应当制定政策, 禁止使用共享单车的人随便乱停乱放。
8. **Electronic fence positioning technology is being developed.** 电子围栏定位技术正在被研发。
9. **Every citizen should keep in mind that never park sharing bike in a disorderly way.** 每个公民都应牢记决不乱停共享单车。



Unit 3

Artificial Intelligence 人工智能



Situation Description

人工智能正以惊人的速度闯入人们的生活。在人们的私人生活里随处可以看到人工智能的身影。人工智能的迅猛发展到底会对未来社会产生怎样的影响，让人难以想象。你是否想过，如果机器能思考，世界将怎样？作为科技迷，计算机学院的学生小孙和留学生Denny（丹尼）都热衷于追踪人工智能的最新进展。人工智能绝对安全吗？世界排名第一的中国围棋选手柯洁在浙江乌镇人机大战中以0:3的战绩不敌阿尔法狗这件事，引起了人们对于人类和人工智能未来前景这一议题的热烈讨论。





Artificial Intelligent Machine



(S=Mr. Sun, D= Denny)

S: As a tech junkie, I follow the latest updates in artificial intelligence with great interest. Have you ever wondered what it would be like if machines could think?

D: No, I can't imagine it. A few decades ago, such an idea may only appear in science fiction, but nowadays it's not so far-fetched.

S: Exactly. Though AlphaGo has beaten Ke and this experience is certainly symbolic, it does not mean that true artificial intelligence has come. Known as "weak AI", AlphaGo operates as pre-defined with no self-awareness. We haven't developed anything closer to full artificial intelligence.

D: Yes, that's right. But we never stop trying. Now China is surpassing the United State in AI research with lots of tech giants, such as Baidu, Didi and Tencent. All of them have set up their own research labs.

S: That's really great. Kai-Fu Lee, the former head of Google China, has even predicted that AI is about to replace 50% of entire jobs in the next decade. He claims that it would be a tech revolution which will eclipse all the others "added together".

D: That reminds me of a similar warning given by the billionaire founder of Tesla and SpaceX, Elon Musk three years ago. He said that humans would be more and more likely regarded as "just the biological boot loader for digital super intelligence".

S: Oh, I remember that the Chinese film director Zhang Yimou shared the same view in his latest work, the stage play, *2047 Apologue*. The background is set in the unpredictable future, and there's an eight-minute laser dance show.

D: Is it really necessary to be so anxious? Jaron Lanier, a US computer scientist, composer, performer and philosopher, has argued that it is impossible for men to create a true AI at present because we humans have not fully understood how brains work. As a result, we can't build one.

S: That makes sense. With all the progress in science and technology over the past few decades, we still can't say for sure how perception works, where memories are stored and what really constitutes consciousness.

D: So how can we make the artificial intelligence if we can't answer these most fundamental questions about how information is processed?

S: Yeah, I can't agree more. There's no doubt that it's extremely difficult to create a "strong AI". We just need wait and see. Hopefully, it wouldn't put an end to our species as predicted.

D: So we shouldn't take AI passively, but embrace and explore AI to find out how AI can help us. We should learn to use AI, and find clever ways to cooperate with it.

(S=孙先生, D=丹尼)

S: 作为科技迷,我热衷于追踪人工智能的最新进展。你是否想过,如果机器能思考,世界将怎样?

D: 我想象不出。几十年前,这样的想法可能只出现在科幻小说里,但是现在却并非遥不可及。

S: 确实如此。虽然阿尔法狗战胜柯洁具有象征性意义,但是不意味着真正的人工智能的来临。阿尔法狗被称为“弱人工智能”,它执行的是预先定义范围内的无自我意识的操作。人类还没有开发出接近完全的人工智能。

D: 的确如此。但我们从未停止探索的脚步,而且在人工智能研发领域,中国正日益赶超美国,拥有众多科技巨头公司,包括百度、滴滴和腾讯在内的大公司都已经创立了自己的研发实验室。

S: 真是了不起。谷歌中国前总裁李开复甚至预测,人工智能将在未来十年取代50%的工作职位,他称之为将会超越其他“所有科技成果总和”的技术革命。

D: 这让我想起Tesla和SpaceX公司创始人,亿万富翁伊隆·马斯克在三年前发出的同样的警告:人类“越来越有可能”会被后人视为“生物引导加载程序的数字超级智能”。

S: 事实上，他的担忧似乎也在中国电影导演张艺谋最新的舞台剧《对话·寓言2047》中得到了体现。这部舞台剧将背景设置在不可预测的未来，其中有一段八分钟的激光舞蹈表演。

D: 可是，这些恐惧的考虑合理吗？美国计算机科学家、作曲家、演奏家和哲学家杰伦·拉尼尔认为，人类目前创造不出来真正的人工智能，原因是人类还不够了解大脑是如何工作的，因此我们也无法创造一个大脑。

S: 这一点很符合逻辑。看看过去几十年的科学技术进步，我们仍然不能明确地解释感知是如何产生的，记忆储藏在哪里，以及意识是如何构成的。

D: 如果无法回答关于信息生产机制的最基本的问题，我们又怎么能创造出人工智能呢？

S: 我绝对赞同。毫无疑问，创造出“强人工智能”是非常艰难的。这能否实现，我们拭目以待就好，希望它不会像我们了解的那样终结人类这个物种。

D: 所以我们不要被动地接受人工智能，而应积极拥抱人工智能，探索人工智能，找到人工智能为我们创造价值的可行性。我们要学会使用人工智能，聪明地构建人类与人工智能间的协作关系。



D ialogue B

Human-machine Chess Playing



(S=Mr. Sun, D= Denny)

S: Chinese Go player Ke Jie who was the world No. 1 before was defeated by computer program AlphaGo in his three duels of competition. Now lots of people begin to discuss about it online.

D: Yeah. I remembered that match began at 10:30 in Wuzhen, Zhejiang Province. Though Ke lost his previous two matches against AlphaGo, he showed his brilliant skills and insisted to fight till the end. After this game, we surprisingly found that the advancement of AI has far exceeded our imagination. AlphaGo has played millions of games against itself after the initial programming due to its self-taught ability.

S: You know what? Even Nie Weiping, vice president of the Chinese Weiqi Association, who was a Chinese weiqi legend also agrees that AlphaGo can beat any human player.

D: I agree with Nie. I don't think the match means anything because there's a huge gap between the two sides. There's little doubt about who will win. After all, AlphaGo is a machine. The gap between a human player and AlphaGo is like a race competition between a bike and a plane, or even between a car and a spacecraft.

S: And I learned that Nie thought that AlphaGo should be a coach for weiqi players as there was much to learn from the AI program's unusual moves in the three matches.

D: But I heard that Jack Ma, the chairman and founder of China's e-commerce giant Alibaba Group, took down on Google's artificial intelligence AlphaGo at the Big Data Expo held in Guiyang, Guizhou Province, and urged Chinese enterprises not to develop such things as AlphaGo.

S: Oh, he had a different view from others. I wonder why he said so.

D: He explained: "Go game is interesting and fun, and the point is I can wait for my opponent to play wrong so that I can win. But the machine never plays wrong and it can work out the next 300 steps while you can only think about the next three. It is not fun any more, and it deprives the biggest fun that makes us happy."

S: That's true. Ma also believes that AI should work for humans to do useful things that human

are unable to do, rather than just to spoil human's fun.

D: Yeah, that's right. After all, AlphaGo is a cold machine. Compared to humans, we cannot feel its passion and longing for the game.

(S=孙先生, D=丹尼)

S: 世界排名第一的中国围棋选手柯洁在人机大战中以0:3的战绩不敌阿尔法狗,这件事引起人们在网上的热烈讨论。

D: 是呀。我记得那场比赛在浙江乌镇举行。尽管柯洁输掉了对战阿尔法狗的前两场比赛,但是在这场比赛中他展现了精湛的棋艺,并且拼到最后。这场比赛后我们惊讶地发现人工智能的发展远超乎我们的想象。初始化编程之后,阿尔法狗就拥有了自我学习能力,自己与自己下了上百万盘围棋。

S: 你知道吗?中国围棋协会副主席、“棋神”聂卫平跟柯洁一样,也认为阿尔法狗在人类棋手中没有对手。

D: 我赞同聂卫平的观点。我也认为这场比赛没什么意义,因为双方之间巨大的差距,最后的胜者根本毫无悬念。毕竟,阿尔法狗是机器,而人类棋手和阿尔法狗之间的差距,举例来说,就好像在一场赛跑比赛中,我们人类是自行车或者汽车,而阿尔法狗是飞机,甚至是宇宙飞船。

S: 而且我还了解到聂卫平认为阿尔法狗应该成为人类棋手的教练,因为在这三场比赛中阿尔法狗许多不同寻常的下法都值得学习。

D: 但我听说的是国内著名电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团老总马云近日出席了在贵阳举办的大数据产业博览会,并公开对谷歌发明的人工智能阿尔法狗表示不满,呼吁中国企业以后不要再搞阿尔法狗这样的东西了。

S: 马云和别人的看法不一样,我想知道他为什么那样说。

D: 马云解释道:“下围棋是很有乐趣的事情,本来是等对方下一步臭棋我赢一把,但对方是机器从来不下臭棋,当你只想了三步,它三百步都想好了,这还有什么意思。它把我们最快乐的东西剥夺掉了。”

S: 确实如此。马云还坚信人工智能应该为人类服务,做人类做不到的有用的事情,而不是剥夺人类的乐趣。

D: 是的。毕竟阿尔法狗是冷冰冰的机器,与人类相比,我们感觉不到它对围棋的热情和热爱。



Useful Related Expressions

1. AI will have a number of positive impacts on our daily lives. 人工智能将会对我们的日常生活产生许多积极影响。
2. Think hard about how much of what you do every day is repetitive and could potentially be done by intelligent robots or computers. Remember, we already have self-driving cars and trucks. Drones can lay bricks, and intelligent computers can diagnose illnesses and issue prescriptions. The areas that computers still struggle with include creativity, problem solving and connecting with people on a human level. 仔细想想你每天做的工作里有多少是重复的、可以被智能机器人和计算机来完成的。记住我们已经发明出了自动驾驶汽车和卡车、可以搬砖的无人机、可以诊断疾病并开具处方的智能计算机。目前计算机还无法胜任的领域包括创造力、解决问题的能力以及在人类层面上和人的联系。
3. Artificial intelligence, or AI for short, is being adopted at a frightening rate. We can see that in our own private lives with AI assistants such as Apple's Siri, Google's Now, Microsoft's Cortana and Amazon's Alexa becoming increasingly competent at helping us to run our lives. They can manage schedules, proactively let us know about travel delays or breaking news and inform us of upcoming events that they think will interest. 人工智能，或简称 AI，正以惊人的速度闯入人们的生活。在我们的私人生活里也能够看到人工智能的身影，苹果的 Siri、谷歌的 Now、微软的 Cortana 以及亚马逊的 Alexa 在帮助管理我们的生活方面表现得越来越好。它们能够管理日程表，主动告诉我们关于旅程延误以及突发事件消息，还会告诉我们它们认为我们会感兴趣的事件。
4. AlphaGo, which was developed by London-based AI Company DeepMind Technologies, stunned the Go community a year ago when it trounced South Korean grandmaster Lee Se-Dol four games to one—the first time a computer programme beat a top player in a full contest. 阿尔法狗是伦敦 DeepMind 公司研发的人工智能程序。一年前，阿尔法狗以 4:1 的成绩打败韩国围棋大师李世石，这是计算机程序首次在完整的围棋游戏中击败专业选手，一度引起人们的震惊。
5. The win over Lee was hailed as a technology landmark, fuelling visions of a brave new world of AI that can not only drive cars and operate “smart homes”, but potentially help mankind figure out some of the most complex scientific, technical and medical problems. 阿尔法狗的取胜被认为是技术领域的里程碑，人们开始大胆畅想人工智能新领域的前景：人工智能不仅可以驾驶汽车和操作“智能家庭”，也许还能帮助人类解决更为复杂的科学、技术和医学难题。



The 2017 World Robot Conference

The 2017 World Robot Conference was held in Beijing from Aug 22 to 27, 2017, with various world-famous robot companies showcasing the latest robotic technologies that can handle work and daily tasks, like playing the piano and performing a surgical operation.

The conference was hosted by Beijing Municipal Government, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and China Association for Science and Technology.

Japan's SoftBank Group Corp, Swiss engineering group company ABB Group and other world-leading companies displayed the industry's latest achievements, including specialized industrial and service robots and artificial intelligence technologies. It covers a total exhibition area of 50,000 square meters.

At the forums held during the conference, more than 300 worldwide industry experts and entrepreneurs shared the status quo of the robotics and artificial intelligence industry, research and applications, and discussed future trends in the industry.

Xu Xiaolan, secretary-general of Chinese Institute of Electronics, said the conference created an international robotic technologies communication platform for worldwide firms. It allowed entrepreneurs to have a better access to the latest development of robotic technologies, which also helped them to avoid reinventing the wheel.

China became the world's biggest market for industrial robots in 2013, surpassing Japan, according to the International Federation of Robotics. And the robotics federation estimates that China will likely usher in more than one-third of the industrial robots installed worldwide in 2018.

2017年世界机器人大会

2017年8月22日到27日，2017年世界机器人大会于北京举行。各类世界知名机器人公司展示了自己最新的机器人技术，这些技术可以让机器人工作并且完成日常任务，比如弹钢琴和进行外科手术。

会议由北京市政府、工业和信息化部和中国科学技术协会主办。

日本软银集团公司、瑞士工程集团公司ABB集团等世界领先企业展示了行业最新成果，其中包括专业的工业和服务机器人以及人工智能技术。总占地面积5万平方米。

在会议期间举行的论坛上，300多名全球行业专家和企业家分享了机器人和人工智能行业的现状，研究与应用，并讨论了行业未来发展趋势。

中国电子学会秘书长徐晓兰表示，大会为全球企业搭建了国际机器人技术交流平台。大会能让企业家更好地了解机器人技术的最新进展，这有助于它们避免白费力气做重复工作。

据国际机器人联合会数据，2013年，中国超过日本成为世界最大的工业机器人市场。机器人联合会估计，2018年中国将可能迎来全球超过三分之一的工业机器人。

City Brain

The Hangzhou government launched a new project, titled "City Brain", with Alibaba Group and Foxconn Technology Group at the 2016 Computing Conference in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.

City Brain, an artificial intelligence hub, will use big data to help the city "think" and make decisions. It aims to build Hangzhou into a smart city with the ability to self-regulate and even interact with human beings.

The core of City Brain will use the ET artificial intelligence technology of Ali cloud, which can conduct overall real-time analysis of the city, automatically deploy public resources and amend defects in urban operations.

The first step of the City Brain project is to collect data relating to infrastructure facilities including transportation, resources and water supply. The partners will integrate data resources scattered around the city to navigate its "neural network".

According to Hua Xiansheng, a machine vision scientist at Ali Cloud, City Brain will be the only artificial intelligence system in the world that can achieve real-time

analysis of city-wide videos. The transportation module has already been in use since September on Hangzhou. Test data shows that, through the intelligent regulation of traffic lights, traffic flow on the street has improved 3 to 5 percent on average, and even up to 11 percent on some sections of the road.

It's just the beginning. City Brain is an unprecedented experiment of bringing artificial intelligence into city management.

城市数据大脑

在浙江杭州举行的2016云栖大会上，杭州政府携手阿里巴巴集团和富士康科技集团发起了一个名为“城市数据大脑”的新项目。

城市数据大脑是一个人工智能中枢，它将使用大数据来帮助城市“思考”并做出决定。它旨在将杭州建成一个具有自我调节甚至与人类互动能力的智慧城市。

城市数据大脑的核心将使用阿里云的ET人工智能技术，可以对城市进行全面的实时分析，自动部署公共资源并修复城市运营中的缺陷。

城市数据大脑项目的第一步是收集与基础设施相关的数据，包括交通、资源和供水。合作伙伴将整合城市周围的数据资源来打通其“神经网络”。

据阿里云的机器视觉科学家华先胜介绍，城市大脑是全球唯一能够对全城视频进行实时分析的人工智能系统。交通运输模块已于9月份在杭州使用。测试数据显示，通过红绿灯的智能调节，街道上的交通流量平均提高了3%至5%，一些路段甚至提高了11%。

这只是开始。城市数据大脑是一个前所未有的实验，它将人工智能带入城市管理。



Situational Oral Practice

I Complete the dialogue with the following sentences from the box.

- A. Why have you got that kind of feeling?
- B. Uphold our responsibility as an engineer.
- C. Our second responsibility is to ourselves.
- D. So we engineers cannot abandon our conscience and sense of responsibility.

Situation: 2017年5月5日李开复博士作为特邀嘉宾，在纽约哥伦比亚大学工程学院向2017届毕业生们发表了毕业演讲。他热切希望未来的工程师们拥抱必将到来的人工智能，把职业选择对准人工智能赛道；肩负起工程师的使命，追随自己的内心，让未来的10年成为生命中最辉煌的10年。作为工程学院的大三学生，小王和迈克激动不已，周末的晚上二人在宿舍谈论了对未来职业的选择以及肩负的使命。

Mr. Wang: I really like Dr. Kai-Fu Lee's speech and especially his three pieces of advice—how not to miss the Age of AI, so that we can have the time of our life.

Mike: Me, too. It seemed that he was speaking not to lots of listeners but to me in person.

Mr. Wang: Well, his first is: Embrace AI, and align our career by betting on its inevitability.

Mike: Hmm. I'm more interested in his second one. 1

Mr. Wang: That's really important. In the age of AI, I think engineers' responsibilities are equally sacred, or even greater.

Mike: 2

Mr. Wang: Because as top engineering graduates from a top school, during the Age of AI, we are the ones with the power. But please remember what the world's greatest philosopher, Spiderman, said, "He who is with great power comes great responsibility."

Mike: I see. 3

Mr. Wang: Yes. Our first responsibilities are to our users. Try to make our product safe, thoughtful, and usable. 4 Our final responsibility is to make the

world a better place with our choices as an engineer.

Mike: And his last advice: Being in touch with our heart is also meaningful.

Mr. Wang: That's true. All in all, it gave me a clear view about what AI should mean for humanity.

Mike: Let's take risks and make efforts. Be creative and inventive.

II Work in groups to make a new dialogue according to the following situation.

Situation: 过去的 10 年内, 我们的世界已经发生巨大的改变, 但最精彩的日子尚未到来。未来的 10 年将比过去的 10 年更让我们瞠目结舌。因为未来的 10 年将是人工智能的时代, 是 AI 来临的时代。小王和迈克又在畅想未来 10 年的迭代精进。



Useful Sentences for Reference

1. In the next 10 years, AI will replace most factory workers, assistants, advisors, and agents. But AI is not limited to simple jobs. AI will also replace many reporters, doctors, and teachers. Your AI assistant will know better than you what you would like to eat tonight, where you should go on vacation, and whom you should date with. 未来 10 年, 人工智能将替代大多数工厂工人、助理、顾问和中介。但人工智能也不局限于简单工作。人工智能还会替代许多新闻记者、医生和教师。你的人工智能助理将比你更了解你今晚想吃什么, 你该去哪里度假, 你想跟谁约会。
2. In the next 10 years, all financial companies will be turned upside-down, with AI replacing traders, bankers, accountants, research analysts, and insurance companies. 未来 10 年, 所有金融企业都将发生天翻地覆的变化, 因为人工智能将取代交易员、银行职员、会计师、分析员和保险经纪人。
3. But it doesn't stop there. In 10 years, mechanical AI will become reliable. AI will be safer at driving cars than people. Robots will grow up and they will be able to cook, wash, clean and handle all the household drudgery for us. 还有更多, 10 年后机械化的人工智能将会变得稳定可靠。人工智能运用在自动驾驶将比人类驾驶更加安全。机器人将进化, 学会做饭、洗衣服、做保洁, 帮助人类分担所有繁重的家务劳动。
4. In 10 years, because AI will make so much money for humanity, we will enter the Age of Plenty, making strides to eradicate poverty and hunger, and giving all of us more spare time and freedom to do what we love. 10 年后, 我们将进入一个富足的丰产时代, 因为人工智能可以为人类创造巨大的价值, 帮助我们消除贫穷和饥饿。我们每个人也将获得更多时间和自由, 来做我们爱做的事情。
5. In 10 years, because AI will replace half of human jobs, we will enter the Age of Confusion, and many people will become depressed as they lose the jobs and the corresponding self-actualization. And many of you will become parents concerned with how to improve education in order to prevent your children from being replaced by AI. 10 年后, 我们将进入一个焦虑的迷惘时代, 因为人工智能将会取代一半的人类工作, 很多人将因为失业、得不到自我实现而陷入沮丧。你们当中很多人将成为家长, 必然会考虑该如何提升孩子们的教育, 以避免他们被人工智能取代。