



Conquering poverty: When aspirations meet action

... shaking off poverty is not the finish line, but rather the starting point of a new quest and a new endeavor.

Xi Jinping, speech at the national conference to review the fight against poverty and commend outstanding individuals and groups

Wanfenglin Subdistrict in Xingyi, Guizhou Province, a model for rural revitalization

Key facts about China

- At the end of **2020**, China achieved the goal of eliminating extreme poverty – **99 million** people in rural areas who had lived below the poverty threshold all shook off poverty; all the **128,000** impoverished villages and **832** designated poor counties got rid of poverty.
- By the end of 2020, impoverished areas had gained **1.1 million** km of reconstructed highways and **35,000** km of new railways; all the villages, townships, and towns in poverty-stricken areas with the right conditions were accessible by paved road and provided with bus and mail routes.
- By the end of 2024, **33.05 million** people who had been lifted out of poverty found employment, marking the fourth consecutive year this figure has exceeded **30 million**.



Scenario

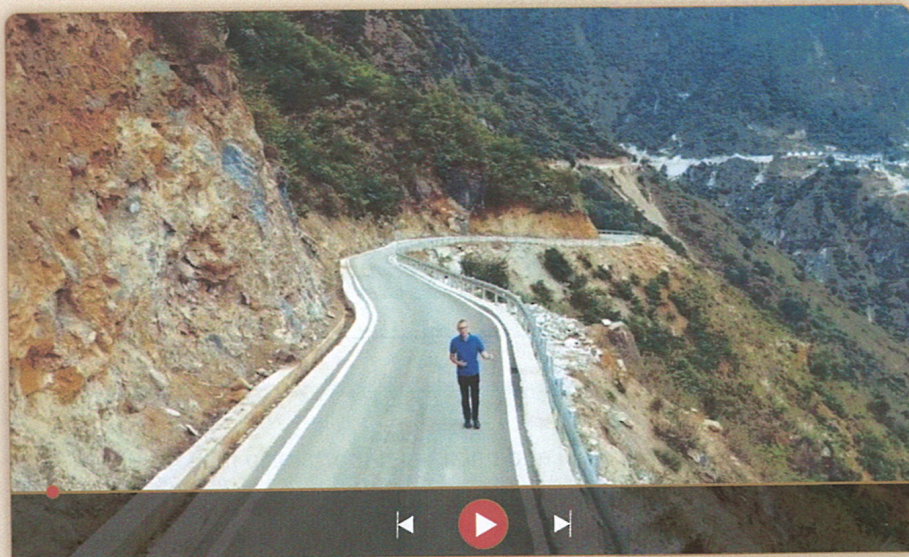
You are participating in a summer internship program in a rural village that has successfully been lifted out of poverty. A group of international guests will visit the village to study its achievements in poverty alleviation and explore its rural revitalization projects. As the designated representative for the post-visit interview, you will answer their questions about China's poverty alleviation strategies, achievements, and ongoing measures for rural revitalization aimed at securing long-term prosperity.

Learning objectives

After completing this unit, you will be able to:

- explain the values and principles behind China's poverty alleviation and rural revitalization efforts;
- share China's poverty alleviation strategies, achievements, and ongoing rural revitalization measures;
- explore poverty alleviation initiatives and achievements in other countries;
- use personal experiences and provide reasons in intercultural communication.

Viewing



New words

- encapsulate** /ɪn'kæpsjuːleɪt/ vt. 概括
tundra /'tʌndrə/ n. 冻原; 苔原
parched /pɑ:tʃt/ a. 焦干的
impoverished /ɪm'pɒvərɪʃt/ a. 赤贫的
per capita /pə 'kæpɪtə/ a. 人均的

- 1** Work in groups. Discuss any changes you have experienced, observed, or heard about regarding China's poverty alleviation efforts.

Viewing and understanding

Scan the code. Watch the video and complete the following activities.



- 2** Check (✓) the information mentioned in the video.

- ☐ **1** The speaker has explored various regions in China and witnessed the country's poverty alleviation efforts.
- ☐ **2** The strategy of targeted poverty alleviation was introduced to guide China's efforts to address complex causes of poverty in different regions.
- ☐ **3** The tree-planting business in the deserts of Inner Mongolia has helped many farmers out of poverty.
- ☐ **4** In Desheng Village, solar power has been used to turn drought-related disadvantages into economic advantages.
- ☐ **5** Farmers in Ganzhou have used livestreaming and e-commerce to expand their markets and improve their livelihood.

- ☐ 6 Healthcare in China's rural areas has greatly improved, with all poverty-stricken populations now having access to basic medical insurance, critical illness insurance, and medical assistance.
- ☐ 7 In previously impoverished areas, rural residents' per capita disposable income increased to over 12,000 yuan in 2020.
- ☐ 8 China is advancing from achieving a victory in poverty alleviation to promoting rural revitalization.

Intercultural communication skill

Using personal experiences to make your story more appealing

When telling China's stories to the international audience, it's important to make the narrative engaging, appealing, and therefore compelling. One powerful strategy is to incorporate personal experiences. By describing what you did and saw, and how you felt, you can immerse the audience in the moment and create a sense of authenticity and trust. You can then share your reflections on your experiences, making them more meaningful and relevant to the audience.

In this video, the narrator – an American who has lived and worked in China for over a decade – describes his experiences in various Chinese villages, and expresses his feelings through expressions like “unexpected,” “I’ve often been surprised by ...,” and “it was incredible to see ...” He also reflects on the effectiveness of the poverty alleviation measures and ongoing tasks. His first-hand experiences add richness and authenticity that second-hand accounts often cannot achieve. For international viewers, his unique perspective as both an outsider and an insider offers a culturally nuanced view that bridges cultural gaps.

Scan the code and learn more about the skill on Ucampus.



- 3** Work in pairs and review the discussion you had before watching the video. Share your thoughts again on the changes brought about by China's poverty alleviation efforts. Use personal experiences to make your story more engaging.

Reading

Through the eyes of an American journalist, we gained an overview of the various measures China has taken in poverty alleviation and its accomplishments. Now, we will focus on a specific impoverished village to examine how the targeted poverty alleviation strategy has been implemented and explore the local government's sustained efforts to promote rural revitalization.



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From vine ladder to steel ladder

"Cliff Village" in Zhaojue County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province

- ¹ On the morning of May 13, 2020, 51-year-old Mose Dati arose earlier than usual. The sunlight gently slanted into the small courtyard perched on a mid-mountain terrace that soars more than 1,500 meters above sea level. With a sense of bittersweet farewell, he tidied the ashes from the firepit, swept the courtyard floor, and closed the gate. He paused a moment, taking one last look at his old, familiar house, then turned and strode forward. Today, he and his wife would descend the mountain, starting a new chapter that would bring fresh hope and endless possibilities.
- ² West of the fertile plains of Sichuan lie high mountains, where some of the most impoverished villages are nestled in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture. Mose Dati's home is in Atulie'er, one such village. More widely known as "Cliff Village," it gets its name from the "Sky Ladder" made of vines and wooden sticks. In the past, the villagers had to climb this ladder for two to three hours to get up and down from the mountain. Despite the constant risk to their lives, it was an unavoidable choice.
- ³ Poverty has long cast a shadow over this mountainous region, with the vine ladder standing in the way of a better life for the villagers. However, ever since 2016, life in "Cliff Village" has undergone a transformation thanks to an unprecedented anti-poverty initiative in China.

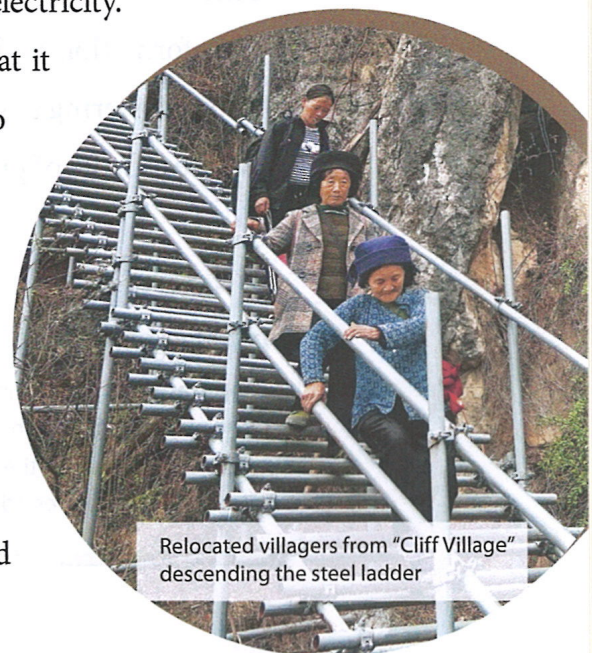


Vine ladder in "Cliff Village"

- ⁴ In 2016, the local government raised one million yuan to build a 1.5-meter-wide steel ladder made of over 6,000 steel pipes. The upgraded ladder made it easier and safer for the villagers to climb up and down the mountain. The goat farming cooperative, which raised over 400 goats and more than 80 sheep, no longer needed to worry about sales thanks to the improved access to the village. The navel orange trees planted in 2016 began to provide a significant source of income for the villagers in 2019. In the several acres of

greenhouses, the villagers began to cultivate the profitable herb *sanqi* using drip irrigation technology. This boosted their income greatly.

- 5 With the construction of the steel ladder, a base station was also set up, bringing 4G network to the village. The villagers no longer had to “climb to the top of the mountain to find a signal.” Drones were used to deliver essential medicines to the clinic within five minutes, addressing the previous lack of basic supplies, and became a lifeline for the villagers. The village also established a preschool, enabling children to receive free preschool education without having to make the trek down the mountain.
- 6 With the help of the Internet, some villagers even became Internet celebrities, with their micro-videos racking up millions of views. “Cliff Village” has also gained increasing fame, attracting nearly 100,000 tourists in 2019. As more tourists arrived, many villagers started running small stores and home stays. These small businesses significantly increased the villagers’ income, becoming their primary source of revenue.
- 7 While some villagers had seen their lives improve, 84 households were still registered as living in poverty in 2019. It was recognized that lifting all the residents in “Cliff Village” out of poverty would require an unbearably high cost to further improve infrastructure, including transportation, communication, and electricity. After careful consideration, the local government decided that it might be best to relocate these impoverished households to apartments specifically built for them in the county and help them settle and rebuild their lives there.
- 8 When these impoverished households move, their cliff houses can be repurposed for tourism, and a large amount of land also becomes available, allowing those who remain to have more per capita land for use. While developing this tourism, they can also engage in larger-scale farming and further generate their income streams.



- ⁹ It was under such circumstances that Mose Dati and other impoverished villagers packed up and moved away from the mountain. Along the way, they carried only simple belongings, just bedding and clothes, as they had been assured that everything would be provided in their new home. More than 10 modern agricultural



- industrial parks have been developed near these resettlement areas to offer local job opportunities to those relocated. The local government continues to provide skills training, labor export services, and subsidies to help them quickly adapt to their new urban lives.
- ¹⁰ From the vine ladder to the steel ladder, and now to stairways, the local government will continue to pool resources by combining housing construction with urbanization, rural tourism, and educational balance. This ensures that both the remaining villagers and the relocated residents can move toward prosperity.
- ¹¹ The path of “Cliff Village” continues to broaden, mirroring the sweeping changes that resonate across China’s rural landscape. These villages, each with their own tale to tell, contribute to a harmonious chorus, hailing China’s remarkable transformation and unwavering dedication not only to eradicating poverty, but also to fostering sustainable growth, revitalizing rural areas, and ensuring that the sweetest fruits of progress are enjoyed by all its people.

Notes

In 2016, the poverty-alleviation group in Atulie’er facilitated the establishment of a **goat farming cooperative**, allowing villagers to invest and become shareholders. They further supported the initiative by helping purchase high-quality goats and enlisting experienced shepherds to manage the farming operations. As a result, the cooperative centralized goat farming, enabling efficient production, and villagers who had invested in the cooperative began to receive dividends from its earnings.

Reading and understanding

1 Read the text and complete the overview of the poverty alleviation efforts in “Cliff Village.”

Challenge

“Cliff Village” was one of 1) _____ surrounded by high mountains. The villagers could only rely on a vine ladder to climb up and down the mountain, which posed constant risks to their lives and hindered their pursuit of 2) _____.

Targeted poverty alleviation

Infrastructure construction

- Built a 1.5-meter-wide 3) _____ made of 6,000 steel pipes.
- Set up 4) _____ to bring 4G network to the village.

Agricultural and industrial development

- Established 5) _____ to raise goats and sheep.
- Planted navel orange trees.
- Cultivated 6) _____ *sanqi* in greenhouses and used drip irrigation technology.
- Developed tourism.

Social welfare improvement

- Essential medicines were available in the clinic with drones used for delivery.
- Established a preschool, enabling children to 7) _____.

Household relocation

Relocated the 8) _____ to apartments in the county and helped them get established there.

Rural revitalization

Combining housing construction with 9) _____, rural tourism, and 10) _____, ensuring that both those who remained and those relocated move toward prosperity.



2 Read the sentences from the text and answer the questions.

- 1 *With a sense of bittersweet farewell, he tidied the ashes from the firepit, swept the courtyard floor, and closed the gate.* (Para. 1)

What does the word “bittersweet” reveal about Mose Dati’s emotions?

- 2 *Ever since 2016, life in “Cliff Village” has undergone a transformation thanks to an unprecedented anti-poverty initiative in China.* (Para. 3)

What specific changes occurred in “Cliff Village” after the implementation of the anti-poverty initiative?

- 3 *It was under such circumstances that Mose Dati and other impoverished villagers packed up and moved away from the mountain.* (Para. 9)

In what circumstances did the villagers move away from the mountain? How did moving away from the mountain change the lives of Mose Dati and the other villagers?

- 4 *From the vine ladder to the steel ladder, and now to stairways, the local government will continue to pool resources by combining housing construction with urbanization, rural tourism, and educational balance.* (Para. 10)

What do the terms “vine ladder,” “steel ladder,” and “stairways” symbolize in the text?

Intercultural communication skill

Giving reasons to deepen understanding

When communicating China’s achievements in poverty alleviation to the international audience, it is vital not only to showcase the measures implemented and the progress made but also to explain the reasoning behind these initiatives. This allows the international audience to gain a clearer and deeper understanding of China’s efforts.

For example, the text delves into the impoverished conditions of the village and explains why relocation was a more practical solution for the 84 impoverished households. It argues that lifting all residents out of poverty in “Cliff Village” would have required an unbearably high cost to further develop infrastructure. By showing these challenges, it helps the audience understand that relocation was a practical and

necessary solution to improve the quality of life for these households. Furthermore, it demonstrates that the relocation strategy is not a one-size-fits-all solution that ignores the unique needs and desires of individuals and communities.

Another example is that after explaining the necessity of the relocation strategy, the text describes the follow-up policies designed to help relocated residents build sustainable livelihoods. This detailed account underscores the strategic planning and forward-looking vision behind China’s poverty alleviation efforts.

Scan the code and learn more about the skill on Ucampus.



- 3 Introduce an approach China implemented to combat poverty and explain the logic underlying it.

Language in focus

- 1 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words given below.

descend fame fertile
hail profitable subsidy

- 1 Small businesses have become rewarding ventures that provide jobs and boost the local economy.
- 2 The government provided financial incentives to graduates with expertise in agriculture-related areas to work in rural areas.
- 3 The villagers began to go down the mountain to gain access to better resources and opportunities.
- 4 The village's traditional crafts have gained recognition worldwide, leading to increased tourism and economic growth.
- 5 China's targeted poverty alleviation strategy, praised as an inspiring model, has lifted millions out of poverty across the nation.
- 6 The rich soil in the valley supports a wide variety of crops, making it an ideal location for agriculture.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions given below.

a primary source of revenue cast a shadow over
make the trek nestle in pack up rack up

- 1 The new agricultural cooperative has helped villagers _____ significant profits, lifting many out of poverty.
- 2 After the holiday season, the vendors carefully _____ their goods, organized their belongings, and prepared to return home.

- 3 _____ the heart of the countryside, the eco-friendly cottages provide a sustainable income for the local community.
- 4 In the past several years, civil servants _____ into impoverished communities, listening to their needs, and collaborating on sustainable solutions.
- 5 Natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, may _____ the progress made in poverty alleviation.
- 6 The opening of a local specialty market has emerged as _____ for the small town.

3 Translate the paragraph into English.

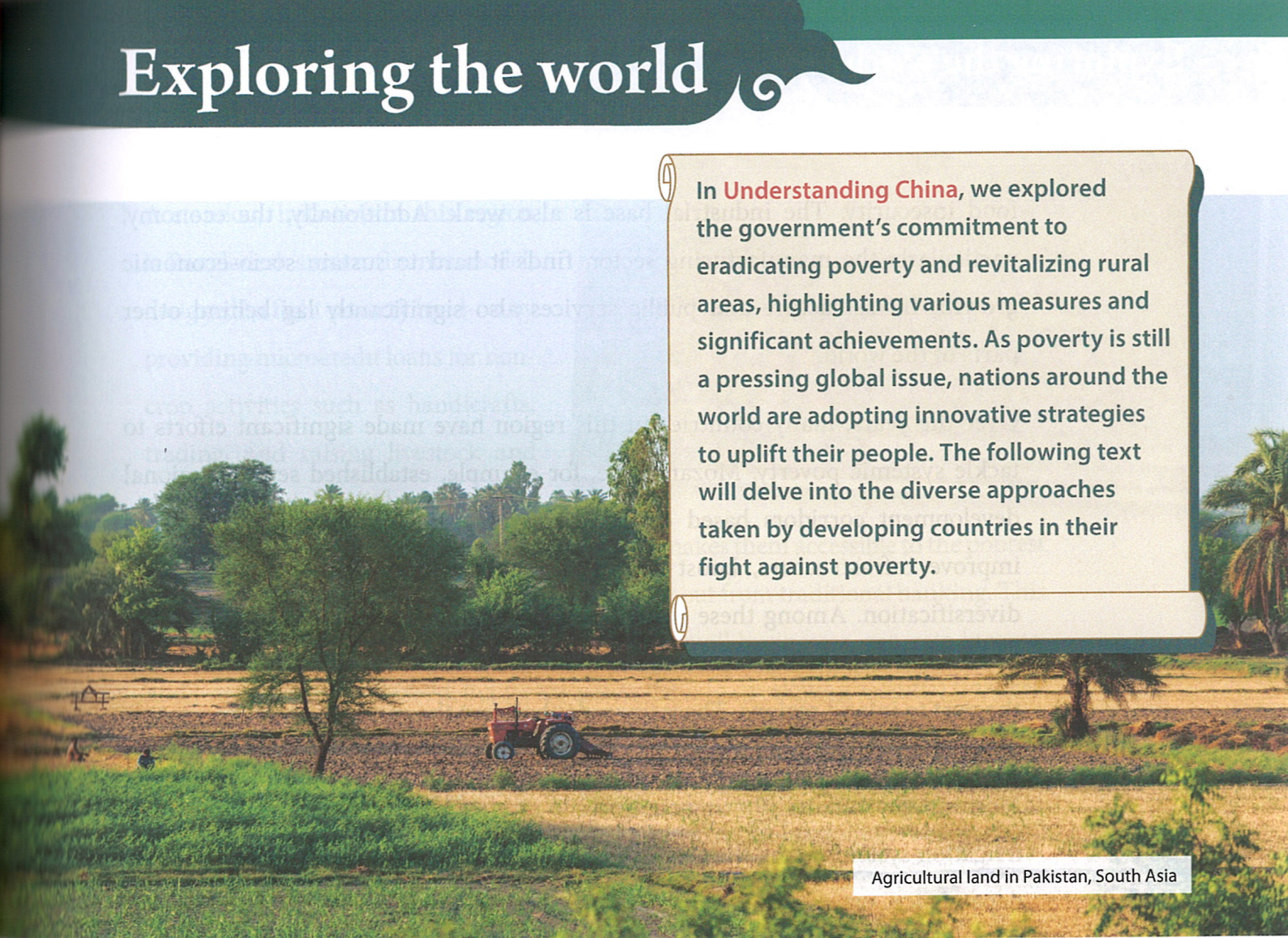
中国是全球减贫事业的重要倡导者和贡献者。到2020年底，中国全面消除绝对贫困，提前十年完成联合国《2030年可持续发展议程》的减贫目标。在此基础上，中国设立五年过渡期，巩固脱贫成果，全面推进乡村振兴。通过一系列政策和实践，中国探索出独特的发展道路，为全球减贫和乡村发展贡献了智慧和力量，展现了推动构建一个没有贫困、共同发展的人类命运共同体的积极担当。（poverty alleviation, eradicate, rural revitalization）

Critical thinking

Work in groups and discuss the questions. Then share your ideas in class.

- 1 Based on the poverty alleviation measures discussed by the American journalist and the achievements in “Cliff Village,” how would you define the “targeted poverty alleviation strategy”? What key components do you believe contribute to its effectiveness?
- 2 The text highlights the efforts by “Cliff Village” to further develop local industries and improve education as part of its rural revitalization efforts. Can you think of other measures that support rural revitalization? Provide examples and explain how they help achieve long-term prosperity in rural areas.

In **Understanding China**, we explored the government's commitment to eradicating poverty and revitalizing rural areas, highlighting various measures and significant achievements. As poverty is still a pressing global issue, nations around the world are adopting innovative strategies to uplift their people. The following text will delve into the diverse approaches taken by developing countries in their fight against poverty.



Agricultural land in Pakistan, South Asia



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Global strides in poverty alleviation

- ¹ Poverty remains a challenging issue worldwide despite remarkable economic advancements made in the 21st century. The diverse manifestations and causes of impoverished conditions require solutions that are tailored to each country's specific context. Around the world, countries have been applying unique approaches to lift their citizens out of poverty, despite the inherent challenges they face.
- ² Poverty in sub-Saharan Africa can be connected to low productivity levels and is a serious issue systemically affecting many aspects of society. Agricultural development is slow, leading to low and inconsistent crop yields which feed into

food insecurity. The industrial base is also weak. Additionally, the economy, particularly the manufacturing sector, finds it hard to sustain socio-economic growth. Infrastructure and public services also significantly lag behind other parts of the world.

- ³ Over the years, many countries in this region have made significant efforts to tackle systemic poverty. Mozambique, for example, established several regional development corridors based on its main domestic transportation routes to improve infrastructure, boost agricultural productivity, and foster economic diversification. Among these is the Beira Corridor, which has played a key role in modernizing the Beira port and upgrading the railways and roads connecting the port to inland regions. These upgrades have cut the cost and eased the process of shipping goods, particularly agricultural products and minerals, from central Mozambique and neighboring countries to international markets. Investments in irrigation systems along the corridor have further stabilized farming by reducing dependence on seasonal rains and increasing productivity, particularly for smallholder farmers. Additionally, the enhanced infrastructure and connectivity have sparked industrial growth, attracting investments in manufacturing and other sectors. All of these measures have diversified the economy and built resilience to economic shocks. Together, these efforts have made a significant dent in poverty across central Mozambique.

- ⁴ South Asia, the world's most populous region, sees poverty stemming largely from an unequal land distribution. Consequently, one of the primary goals for poverty reduction there is to address the landless poor, ensuring that they have access to the resources and opportunities needed to improve their livelihood and living conditions.



Street view of Maputo, Mozambique

⁵ A standout initiative in this region is Bangladesh's microfinance model, designed to fight poverty head-on by providing microcredit loans for non-crop activities such as handicrafts, trading, and raising livestock and poultry. These loans do not require borrowers to pledge property as collateral, which makes them accessible to the poorest segments of the population who are normally shut out from traditional banking. This model not only enables them to start or expand small businesses, generate income, and improve their livelihood, but it also assists them in developing essential financial management and life skills. Borrowers repay these loans through small, regular payments, often within a supportive group structure, which fosters accountability and community solidarity. This strategy has turned the tide for millions and has been a key factor in helping the country reduce the absolute poverty rate from 82 percent in 1978 to 11.3 percent in 2018. This is helping those in need stand on their own two feet and escape the pervasive cycle of poverty.



- ⁶ In contrast to the systemic poverty seen in sub-Saharan Africa and the rural poverty prevalent in South Asia, Latin America has experienced a rise in urban poverty as its population continues to urbanize. Migrants from rural regions often find themselves mired in long-term unemployment or informal employment situations, lacking social security and economic stability. This makes them highly susceptible to falling into poverty traps.
- ⁷ To tackle these challenges, the Brazilian government has taken a comprehensive approach that emphasizes inclusive development. The country has pushed hard for vocational education to boost employment. Employment support services have also been established through labor bureaus, making full use of networks and media to establish talent pools, track labor market supply and demand, and create smooth channels to link supply and demand.

- ⁸ The country's Family Allowance Program also helps to address the challenges faced by these migrants. The government determines the amount of assistance



Leisurely family walk in a Brazilian city

provided to poor families based on their per capita monthly income and the number of minors in the family. Families receiving the allowance must ensure school enrollment for school-age children and adolescents, vaccination for children aged 0-6, and prenatal and postnatal care for women. Hence, it would effectively tackle the issue of intergenerational poverty.

- ⁹ All told, these three regions are innovative examples of how poverty reduction initiatives can be tailored to address specific challenges. The challenges are immense, but the determination to overcome them is evident. As these efforts continue to grow, the goal of poverty eradication becomes within reach. Each success offers hope and inspiration for a more equitable and prosperous global community to come.

Notes

The **microfinance model** in Bangladesh started in the 1970s, led by non-governmental organizations like the Grameen Bank. By offering small loans to impoverished people, especially women, the microfinance model fosters income growth and poverty reduction, and has been widely replicated in many developing countries.

Brazil's **Family Allowance Program** is a social welfare initiative aimed at reducing poverty and improving health and education outcomes for low-income families. Launched in 2003, it provides conditional cash transfers to families below a certain income threshold, with payments adjusted according to family composition and income level.

Reading and understanding

- 1 Read the text. Then look at the problem descriptions below. For each description, identify the region and country mentioned, and describe the approach taken to resolve the issue.

1 Low agricultural productivity, weak industrial base, and poor infrastructure are major challenges in this region.

- Region: 1) _____
- Example country: 2) _____
- Approach: 3) _____

2 Poverty in this region is linked to unequal land distribution and lack of access to resources.

- Region: 1) _____
- Example country: 2) _____
- Approach: 3) _____

3 This region struggles with urban poverty.

- Region: 1) _____
- Example country: 2) _____
- Approach: 3) _____

- 2 Decide whether each statement is true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false statements.

- ☐ 1 Improved infrastructure along the Beira Corridor has made it easier and cheaper to transport goods from central Mozambique and neighboring countries to international markets.
- ☐ 2 Investments in irrigation systems along the Beira Corridor have strengthened farming stability by reducing reliance on seasonal rains.

- ☐ 3 Under the microfinance model, borrowers can access loans by providing a small amount of property as collateral, making these financial resources available to the poorest segments of the population.
- ☐ 4 In Latin America, migrants from rural regions compete intensely with local urban residents for employment opportunities, increasing the risk of poverty traps among the local population.
- ☐ 5 In Brazil, efficient channels that link labor supply and demand are established to boost employment.
- ☐ 6 In Brazil, the amount of financial aid that low-income families receive depends on the age of their children.

Language in focus

Scan the code for language exercises to practice words, expressions, and sentence structures in this section.



Roundtable discussion

Poverty is a major global challenge, and the elimination of extreme poverty is a key goal of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Countries around the world are actively working to address this issue. Work in groups and discuss the following questions:

- What are some effective poverty alleviation measures implemented in different nations, and how have they impacted local communities?
- What poverty alleviation experiences from China do you think can be shared globally, and what could China learn from other countries' experiences?

Project: Role-playing an interview about China's poverty alleviation and rural revitalization

In **Understanding China**, we explored China's targeted poverty alleviation efforts and achievements and learned that the country is now on the path to revitalizing its rural areas. In **Exploring the world**, we uncovered innovative and region-specific strategies for poverty reduction employed by developing countries across the globe. Now, it's your turn to role-play an interview where you will take turns asking and answering questions about China's poverty alleviation strategies, achievements, and rural revitalization measures.

Speaking skill

Conducting an interview

For an interview to be effective, both the interviewer and interviewee need to prepare thoroughly. The interviewer can prepare a list of open-ended questions that encourage detailed responses, while the interviewee is advised to familiarize themselves with the topic they plan to discuss.

At the start of the interview, the interviewer introduces the topic and outlines the purpose and structure of the discussion. This helps set the stage for a focused and organized exchange. The interviewee is expected to listen attentively to the introduction and get ready to briefly introduce themselves, highlighting their interest or expertise in the topic.

During the interview, the interviewer should ask one question at a time, allowing the

interviewee to fully respond before moving on. Both parties are encouraged to listen carefully, showing engagement with nodding or brief verbal acknowledgments. If further information is needed, the interviewer may ask follow-up questions, and the interviewee can ask for clarification if they are unclear about the question.

Maintaining a conversational flow is key as the interview progresses. It is important to avoid terminology and cultural references that may cause misunderstandings. Toward the end of the interview, the interviewer should summarize key points discussed and invite the interviewee to share any final thoughts or reflections.

Scan the code and get more guidance on Ucampus.



Step 1

Develop your ideas

To effectively prepare for the interview, gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic by focusing on the following aspects:

- The background of China's rural poverty alleviation efforts
- Major poverty alleviation strategies and their outcomes
- Real-life examples of individuals or villages that have benefited from these efforts
- Ongoing measures to sustain progress and prevent a return to poverty

Step 2

Structure your interview

The following outline is for your reference:

• Introduction

Interviewer: Clarify the interview's purpose, for example, to learn from China's poverty alleviation and rural revitalization efforts.

Interviewee: Provide a brief overview of your role or expertise.

• Historical context

Interviewer: Ask about the historical challenges of rural poverty in China.

Interviewee: Explain the background and the severity of poverty in rural areas.

• Key policies and their impacts

Interviewer: Ask about specific policies and their impacts.

Interviewee: Provide details on key policies, such as infrastructure development and relocation programs. The details may include the rationale behind these policies, implementation strategies, and outcomes.

• Real-life stories

Interviewer: Invite the interviewee to share concrete examples.

Interviewee: Share poverty alleviation stories. You may use your personal experiences to make your stories more appealing.

• Rural revitalization and sustainability

Interviewer: Transition to the topic of sustaining progress.

Interviewee: Talk about ongoing rural revitalization efforts, such as industrial development in rural areas and training programs.

• Global implications

Interviewer: Broaden the scope to discuss global significance.

Interviewee: Highlight how China's experience can provide inspiration for others.

• Conclusion

Interviewer: Summarize the key points discussed during the interview.

Interviewee: Provide a final thought.

Step 3

Enhance your language

Find useful expressions or sentences in this unit to enhance your language. Write them down according to the following functions:

- **Describing China's poverty alleviation achievements**

e.g., Nearly 100 million impoverished rural residents *were lifted out of poverty* in nearly a decade up to the end of 2020. And rural residents' *per capita disposable income increased to* 12,588 yuan (US\$1,951) in previously impoverished areas in 2020.

- **Presenting poverty alleviation measures**

e.g., After careful consideration, the local government *decided that it might be best to relocate* these impoverished households to apartments specifically built for them in the county and help them *settle and rebuild their lives* there.

- **Presenting measures for rural revitalization**

e.g., From the vine ladder to the steel ladder, and now to stairways, the local government will continue to *pool resources by* combining housing construction with urbanization, rural tourism, and educational balance. *This ensures that* both the remaining villagers and the relocated residents can move toward prosperity.

- **Describing the impact of the measures and achievements**

e.g., These villages, each with their own tale to tell, *contribute to a harmonious chorus*, hailing China's remarkable transformation and unwavering dedication not only to eradicating poverty, but also *to fostering sustainable growth*, revitalizing rural areas, and ensuring that *the sweetest fruits of progress are enjoyed by all its people*.

Step 4

Role-play the interview

Practice in pairs and take turns to act as the interviewer and the interviewee. After practicing, present your interview to the class.

Countryside scenery in Hanzhong, Shaanxi Province

Self-reflection

Scan the code and complete the self-reflection on Ucampus.



What have you learned in this unit? Answer the questions as briefly as possible.

Understanding China

- 1 What is targeted poverty alleviation?
- 2 What measures has China implemented for poverty alleviation?
- 3 What changes took place in “Cliff Village” after the implementation of the anti-poverty measures?
- 4 What strategies were implemented to ensure sustainable development and long-term success in rural revitalization efforts?

Exploring the world

- 1 What are the primary factors contributing to poverty in Mozambique, Bangladesh, and Brazil?
- 2 What specific poverty alleviation strategies have been implemented in these countries?

Communicating with the world

- 1 Did you explain the reasons behind the poverty alleviation and rural revitalization initiatives in your interview?
- 2 Did you share your personal experiences during the interview?

Unit test

Scan the code and take the unit test on Ucampus.



Vocabulary

Viewing

New words

affluence /'æflʊəns/ *n.* [U] the state of having a lot of money or owning many things 富裕; 富足

alleviation /ə,li:vi'eɪʃn/ *n.* [U] the act of making sth. bad such as pain or problems less severe 缓解

chronicle /'krɒnɪkl/

vt. describe events in the order in which they happened 按顺序记载; 将(一系列事件)载入编年史中

n. [C] (~ **of**) a written record of a series of events, esp. historical events, written in the order in which they happened 编年史; 年代记

encapsulate /ɪn'kæpsjuːleɪt/ *vt.* express or show sth. in a short way 概括; 压缩

excavator /'ekskeɪveɪtə/ *n.* [C] a large machine that digs and moves earth and soil 挖掘机

helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ *n.* [C] a type of aircraft with large metal blades on top which turn around very quickly to make it fly 直升机

impoverished /ɪm'pɒvərɪʃt/ *a.* (*fml.*) very poor 赤贫的

isolation /aɪsə'leɪʃn/ *n.* [U] the act of separating sb. or sth.; the state of being separate 隔离; 隔离状态

orchard /'ɔ:tʃəd/ *n.* [C] a place where fruit trees are grown 果园

outskirts /'aʊtskɜ:ts/ *n.* [*pl.*] the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the center 远离城市中心的地区; 市郊; 郊区

parched /pɑ:tʃt/ *a.* very dry, esp. because of hot weather 焦干的, 干枯的(尤因天气炎热)

per capita /pə 'kæpɪtə/ *a.* (*fml.*) used to describe the average amount of sth. in a particular place, calculated according to the number of people who live there 人均的; 平均每人的

prairie /'preəri/ *n.* [C] a wide open area of fairly flat land which is covered in grass or wheat 大草原

tundra /'tʌndrə/ *n.* [C, U] the large flat areas of land, where it is very cold and there are no trees 冻原; 苔原

Expressions

shake off get rid of a problem, illness, etc. 摆脱(问题); 治好(疾病)

From vine ladder to steel ladder

New words

ash /æʃ/ *n.* [C, U] 灰; 灰烬

assure /ə'ʃʊə/ *vt.* tell sb. that sth. will definitely happen or is definitely true so that they are less worried 向...保证; 使确信

bittersweet /'bɪtəswɪt/ *a.* containing a mixture of sadness and happiness 苦中有乐的

breeding /'bri:diŋ/ *n.* [U]

1 the activity of keeping animals or plants in order to produce animals or plants that have particular qualities 培育; 育种

2 when animals produce babies 繁殖; 生育

cliff /klɪf/ *n.* [C] a large area of rock or a mountain with a very steep side, often at the edge of the sea or a river (常指海边的)悬崖, 峭壁

consideration /kən,sɪdə'reɪʃn/ *n.* [U] (*fml.*) careful thought and attention, esp. before making an official or important decision 考虑; 斟酌

cooperative /kəʊ'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/

n. [C] a business or organization owned equally by all the people working there 合作性组织; 合作企业; 合作商店

a. willing to cooperate 合作的

descend /dɪ'send/ *v.* (*fml.*) move from a higher level to a lower one 下来; 下降

drip irrigation /drɪp ,ɪrɪ'geɪʃn/ *n.* [U] (*agriculture*) a system of crop irrigation involving the controlled delivery of water directly to individual plants through a network of tubes or pipes 滴灌

eradicate /ɪ'rædɪkeɪt/ *vt.* completely get rid of sth. such as a disease or a social problem 根除; 消灭

fame /feɪm/ *n.* [U] the state of being known about by a lot of people because of your achievements 名气; 名声; 名誉

fertile /'fɜ:təɪl/ *a.* fertile land or soil is able to produce good crops 肥沃的; 富饶的

firepit /'faɪəpɪt/ *n.* [C] a dug-out area or open container in which a fire can be lit 火塘; 烧火坑

hail /heɪl/ *vt.* describe sb. or sth. as being very good 把...称赞为; 把...誉为

ladder /'lædə/ *n.* [C] 梯子

lifeline /'laɪf,laɪn/ *n.* [C] sth. which sb. depends on completely 生命线; 命脉

navel /'neɪvəl/ **orange** *n.* [C] 脐橙

nestle /'nesl/ *v.*

1 be located in a position that is protected, sheltered, or partly hidden 位处, 坐落(于安全、隐蔽之处)

2 move into a comfortable position, pressing your head or body against sb. or against sth. soft (使)舒适地安顿下来; (使)偎依; (使)依靠

perch /pɜ:tʃ/ *vt.* (be ~ed on / above sth.) be in a position on top of sth. or on the edge of sth. 处在某物的上面或边上

profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/ *a.* producing a profit or a useful result 有利可图的; 有益的; 有用的

rack /ræk/ *vt.*

1 (~ up sth.) (informal) get a large number or amount of sth. 大量获得

2 (usu. passive) make sb. suffer great mental or physical pain 使(精神或肉体)遭受巨大痛苦

relocate /rɪ:ləu'keɪt/ *v.* move or move sth. or sb. from one place to another 迁移; 搬迁; 重新安置

resettlement /rɪ:'setlmənt/ *n.* [U] the act or process of helping sb. move to another place to live, or the act of moving to another place to live 重新定居; 重新安置; 到别的地方定居

revenue /'revə,nju:/ *n.* [C, U] income from business activities or taxes (商业或税务方面的)收入, 收益

slant /sla:nt/ *v.* slope or make sth. slope in a particular direction (使)倾斜; (使)歪斜; 斜移

stairway /'steə,weɪ/ *n.* [C] a staircase, esp. a large or impressive one (尤指大的或有气派的)楼梯

subsidy /'sʌbsədi/ *n.* [C] money that is paid by a government or organization to make prices lower, reduce the cost of producing goods, etc. (政府或组织为平抑物价、降低生产成本等而提供的)津贴, 补贴, 补助金

terrace /'terəs/ *n.* [C]

1 a flat raised area 台地

2 a row of houses that are joined to each other, or a street with one of these rows in it (互相连接的)一排房屋, 排屋; (排屋面对的)街道

trek /trek/ *n.* [C] a long and difficult journey, made esp. on foot as an adventure (尤指徒步的)艰苦长途旅行

vine /vaɪn/ *n.* [C]

1 a plant with long thin stems that attach themselves to other plants, trees, buildings, etc. 攀缘植物; 蔓生植物

2 (also **grapevine**) a plant that produces grapes 葡萄属植物; 葡萄藤

wooden /'wudn/ *a.* made of wood 木制的

Expressions

cast a shadow over sth. make a situation seem less hopeful and more likely to end badly 给...蒙上阴影

pack up put things into cases, bags, etc. ready for a trip somewhere 打点行李; 收拾行李

Proper nouns

Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture 凉山彝族自治州 (位于中国四川省西南部)

Global strides in poverty alleviation

New words

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/ *a.* complete or total 完全的; 彻底的

accountability /ə,kəuntə'bɪləti/ *n.* [U] the fact of being responsible for what you do and able to give a satisfactory reason for it, or the degree to which this happens 负责; 问责

adolescent /ədə'lesnt/ *n.* [C] a young person, usu. between the ages of 12 and 18, who is developing into an adult 青少年

allowance /ə'laʊəns/ *n.* [C, usu. sing.] an amount of money that you are given regularly or for a special purpose (定期或出于特殊原因而给予的)一笔钱, 津贴, 补助

Brazilian /brə'zɪliən/ *a.* relating to Brazil or its people 巴西的; 巴西人的

bureau /'bjʊərəʊ/ *n.* [C]

1 (*mainly AmE*) a government organization (政府部门) 的) 局, 处, 科

2 an office or organization that collects or provides information (收集或提供信息的) 办事处, 机构

collateral /kə'læt(ə)rəl/ *n.* [U] property or other goods that you promise to give sb. if you cannot pay back the money they lend you 担保品; 抵押品

consequently /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/ *ad.* as a result 结果; 因此; 所以

dent /dent/ *n.* [C]

1 a reduction in the amount of sth. 减少; 削减; 耗减

2 a hollow area in the surface of sth., usu. made by sth. hitting it (通常由于碰撞而造成的) 凹痕, 凹坑

diversification /daɪ,vɜːsɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* [U] the process of starting to make new products or offer new services, or an instance of this (产品或服务的) 多样化

equitable /'ekwɪtəbl/ *a.* (*fml.*) treating all people in a fair and equal way 公平合理的; 公正的

handicraft /'hændɪ,kra:ft/ *n.* [C, usu. pl.] (*also craft*) an activity such as sewing or making baskets, in which you use your hands in a skillful way to make things 手工艺; 手工艺

inconsistent /ɪn'kɒn'sɪstənt/ *a.*

1 not always behaving in the same way or producing the same results 不稳定的; 反复无常的

2 two statements that are inconsistent cannot both be true (两种说法) 不一致的, 互相矛盾的

inherent /ɪn'herənt/ *a.* (*fml.*) existing as a natural or basic part of sth. 内在的; 固有的; 生来就有的

inland /'ɪnlənd/ *a.* (*only before noun*) in the middle of a country, away from the sea 内陆的; 内地的

lag /læɡ/ *v.* (~ **behind**) move or develop more slowly than others 落后(于); 拖后

manifestation /ˌmænɪfe'steɪʃn/ *n.* [C] (~ **of**) a very clear sign that a particular situation or feeling exists 明显迹象; 表现

migrant /'maɪgrənt/ *n.* [C] sb. who goes to live in another area or country, esp. in order to find work (尤指为了寻找工作而迁移的) 移民, 移居者

mired /'maɪəd/ *a.* (*not before noun*) (~ **in**) stuck in a bad situation and unable to get out or make progress 陷入困境的; 处境艰难的

pervasive /pə'veɪsɪv/ *a.* spreading through the whole of sth. and becoming a very obvious feature of it 贯穿始终的; 显而易见的; 四处弥漫的

pledge /pledʒ/

vt. leave sth. with sb. as a guarantee that you will repay money that you have borrowed 抵押; 典当

n. [C] (*fml.*) (~ **of**) a serious promise or agreement, esp. one made publicly or officially (尤指公开或正式作出的) 誓言, 誓约, 保证

populous /'pɒpjʊləs/ *a.* (*fml.*) having a large population in relation to its size 人口稠密的

postnatal /ˌpəʊst'neɪtl/ *a.* (*only before noun*) relating to the time after a baby is born 产后的; 分娩后的

poultry /'pɒltri/ *n.* [pl.] birds such as chickens and ducks that are kept on farms in order to produce eggs and meat 家禽

prenatal /ˌpri:'neɪtl/ *a.* (*only before noun*) relating to unborn babies and the care of pregnant women 产前的; 孕期的

prevalent /'prevələnt/ *a.* (~ **in / among, etc.**) common at a particular time, in a particular place, or among a particular group of people 普遍的; 盛行的; 流行的

segment /'segmənt/ *n.* [C] (~ **of**) a part of sth. that is different from or affected differently from the whole in some way 部分; 段; 片

smallholder /'smɔ:l,həʊldə/ *n.* [C] (*BrE*) a person who owns or rents a small piece of land for farming 小农场主; 小农业经营者

stabilize /'steɪbəlaɪz/ *v.* become firm, steady, or unchanging, or make sth. firm or steady (使) 稳固; (使) 稳定

standout /'stændaʊt/ *a.* (*AmE*) (*only before noun*) used about a person or thing in a group that is much better than all the rest 突出的; 引起注意的

stem /stem/

vt. develop as a result of sth. else 源于; 来自; 由...引起
n. [C] the long thin part of a plant, from which leaves, flowers, or fruit grow (植物的) 茎, 梗, 柄

sub-Saharan /ˌsʌbsə'hɑ:rən/ *a.* of, relating to, or situated in the region of Africa south of the Sahara 撒哈拉沙漠以南的

susceptible /sə'septəbl/ *a.*

1 easily influenced or affected by sth. 易受影响的

2 likely to suffer from a particular illness or be affected by a particular problem 易得病的

Expressions

feed into sth. have an effect on sth. or help to make it happen 影响

make a dent in sth. reduce the amount of sth. 减少；削弱

shut out deliberately not let sb. join you in an activity or share your thoughts and feelings 把…排斥在外

stand on one's own (two) feet be able to do what one needs to do, earn one's own money, etc. without help from others 自立；独立自主

turn the tide change a situation, esp. so that you begin to win instead of losing 改变局势；（尤指）扭转局势

Proper nouns

Bangladesh /ˌbæŋɡləˈdeɪʃ/ 孟加拉国（亚洲南部国家）

Beira /ˈbeɪərə/ **Corridor**（莫桑比克）贝拉走廊

Family Allowance Program（巴西）家庭补助金计划

Mozambique /ˌmɒʊzæmˈbiːk/ 莫桑比克（非洲东南部国家）