

全国高职高专公共英语教材

4

高职高专

NEW CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH COURSE

# 新世纪英语教程 学习指导

主编 刘世伟 秦亚农



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

New Century College English Course (4)

# 新世纪英语教程学习指导 4

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪英语教程学习指导. 4/刘世伟,秦亚农主编. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2006.8  
ISBN 7-301-09059-5

I. 新… II. ①刘… ②秦… III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 065424 号

“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划  
湖南省教育科学“十一五”规划重点课题

书 名: 新世纪英语教程学习指导(4)

著作责任者: 刘世伟 秦亚农 主编

责任编辑: 初艳红

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-09059-5/H·1488

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62767347 出版部 62754962

电子邮箱: [zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn](mailto:zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn)

印 刷 者: 世界知识印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 10.5 印张 272 千字

2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 14.00 元

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# 前 言

《新世纪英语教程》由全国高职高专英语教材编写组编写,供招收高中毕业生、中专毕业生和职高毕业生的三年制高等职业学院和高等普通专科学校的学生以及英语自学者使用。

《新世纪英语教程》根据教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,按照建构主义学习理论编写,贯彻听说领先的原则,重在培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,同时培养学生较强的阅读能力,并兼顾写作、翻译等各项能力的发展,使学生具备以英语为工具,捕捉和获取所需信息的能力,为学习各种专业英语打下坚实基础。

本套教材共分四册,同时配有学习指导、同步练习、电子教案和学习光盘。教材语言材料大部分选自原文,具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性。第一、二册的内容以共核英语语言为主(Common Core English)为主,第三、四册适当增加科普内容的比例。学生学完第三册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的B级要求,学完第四册后可以达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所规定的A级要求。编排体例采用主题教学(Theme-based)模式:从不同侧面围绕一个激发学生兴趣和思考的共同主题,把听说读写译等各种技能的训练合理安排在一个单元内,教学活动包括:听力理解、交际技巧、课文选读结合主体预演和课文理解、阅读技巧、快速阅读、翻译训练、应用写作等,从而将教与学有机结合,课内外连成一片,使学生真正做到听得懂、说得出口、用得活。

教材每册有8个单元,每单元有听力、交际技巧、课文选读(分为Text A和Text B)和课文理解、阅读技巧、翻译技巧、实践与提高几个部分。听力部分旨在培养学生的听力理解能力。交际技巧以诗歌朗读作为热身练习,过渡到日常会话,重在培养学生的交际能力。课文选读有两篇意义相关、语言结构相同的课文,为实践与提高提供了阅读、写作和翻译各项练习的中心材料。阅读技巧着重讲清并解决一个阅读方面的难题。翻译技巧讲解翻译的基本问题,主要是语言结构和短语、习语的练习。实践与提高则强调对阅读、写作和翻译各种技能的培养,包括两篇快速阅读和一篇完型填空,内容与课文相近但难度稍浅,旨在培养学生快速获取信息的能力。写作技巧从课文选读重点句型的模仿入手,重在掌握日常应用文的写作。每单元提供的练习形式多且数量大,教师可根据教学的实际情况进行取舍。

本套教材每册的教学课时建议为72课时,每个单元的教学课时为8课时,另外每4个单元后有一个复习材料,每个复习材料的教学课时为4课时。

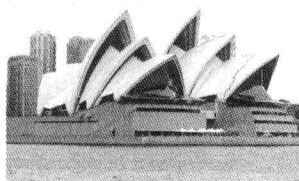
本套教材承英国东伦敦大学语言中心高级讲师,英国文化教育委员会理事 Amanda Maitland 女士,美国阿拉巴马州立大学教育学院 Louise Lee 博士审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,请读者与专家指正。

高职高专英语教材编写组

2005年1月

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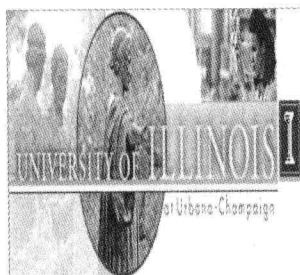


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## Unit One

# Countries Around the World

### Objectives

By the end of this unit, the learners are required to grasp the following:

**I. Listening Comprehension: Dialogues, Conversations and Spot Dictation**

**II. Communicative Function: Go Sightseeing**

**III. Selected Reading: Countries Around the World**

### Key Words and Phrases

#### 1. Words

broad—broaden—broadness

origin—original—originally

exclude—excluding—exclusive

industry—industrial

suit—suitable

immigrant—immigrate—immigration

prosper—prosperous—prosperity

major—majority

extend—extensive

communicate—communication—communicational

#### 2. Phrases

make up of

not unusual

give... access to...

suit... to...

except for

be concerned about

different from

be located in

be known for

such... as...

cling to

be committed to

**IV. Reading Skills (Scanning for Specific Information)**

**V. Practice and Improvement**

Reading Skills: Speed Reading and Cloze Procedure

Translation Skills: Phrases and Structures

Writing Skills: Sentence Patterns and Letters of Invitation



## Word Usage

### Text A

1. The Commonwealth of Australia **is made up of** six states.

**be made up of** 由……组成 consist of

**e.g.** *Are all animal bodies made up of cells?*

所有动物的身体都是由细胞组成的吗?

*A basketball team is usually made up of 12 players and a coach.*

篮球队通常是由 12 名队员和一位教练组成的。

2. Australia, with the total area of 7, 686, 900 square kilometers which is about the same as that of the continental United States (**excluding** Alaska), is the world's largest island and the smallest continent.

**exclude** v. 不包括, 排除……在外 to prevent from being included, considered, or accepted

**e.g.** *We can't exclude the possibility that Tom will fail in the exam again.*

我们不能排除汤姆又一次考试不及格的可能性。

**excluding** prep. not including

**e.g.** *Five persons spoke at the meeting excluding me.*

除我以外, 还有五个人在会上发了言。

**exclusive** adj. (of) not including sb./sth.

**e.g.** *The ship had a crew of 48, exclusive of officers.*

船上有乘员 48 人, 不包括军官。

**exclusion** n. the act of excluding sb./sth.

**e.g.** *His exclusion from the club hurt him very much.*

俱乐部赶他出来, 他很伤心。

3. The three natural regions **extend** as **broad** bands from north to south across the continent.

**extend** v. 延长; 继续 to stretch or spread (sth.) out to greater or fullest length

**e.g.** *The manager extended our holiday by three days.*

经理把我们的假期延长了三天。

*The wet weather extended into May.*

潮湿阴雨的天气延续到五月份。

**broad** adj. 宽的, 广的; 辽阔的, 广褒的 wide; spacious

**e.g.** *a broad river* 宽广的大河

*broad shoulders* 宽阔的双肩

*broad plains* 广阔的原野

*a broad lawn* 一片开阔的草坪

4. Most Australians live near the coast, mainly in the southeast, south, and southwest, where the climate and soil **are best suited to** their needs.

**suit... to...** 使…… 适合…… to make sth./sb. appropriate for sth./sb.

**e.g.** *Suit your style of writing to the masses.*

你的笔调应大众化。

*Peter would be ideally suited to the job.*

彼得做这项工作再合适不过了。

5. They look little **different from** cities in other parts of the English-speaking world and are often compared with **such** British cities **as** London and Edinburgh.

**different from** 异于……, 和……不同 **unlike**

**e.g.** *My opinion is quite different from yours.*

我的观点和你的不同。

*Our two sons are very different from each other.*

我们的两个儿子一点儿也不像。

**such... as...** 诸如……此类的……, 像……一样的…… of a kind that; like

**e.g.** *In this way, you may improve such abilities as reading ability and writing ability.*

这样, 你可以提高阅读和写作这类能力。

*She doesn't like such students as Tom and John.*

她不喜欢像汤姆和约翰这样的学生。

6. Attendance of more than 100,000 is **not unusual** at an Australian Rules football grand final.

**not unusual** 并非罕见, 也很普通, 常见 **not rare; usual**

**e.g.** *It is not unusual for women to have a career now.*

现在妇女就业是很平常的事。

*It is not unusual for the old man to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning.*

对这位老人来说早晨 5 点钟起床也是很常见的事。

7. Although the great **majority** of Australians live in cities among skyscrapers, automatic plants, and other busy facilities, there are still lands in the north and center **occupied** only by the aborigines (澳大利亚土著居民), Australia's first inhabitants, many of whom still **cling to** their Stone Age culture.

**majority** *n.* 多数, 大半 the greater number or part **major**

**e.g.** *The great majority of students love sporting games.*

绝大多数学生爱好体育运动。

*The great majority of magazines in this library are out-of-date.*

这个图书馆的绝大多数杂志都已经过时了。

*Australia's major landforms are low plateaus and broad, level plains.*

澳大利亚的主要地形是起伏不大的高原以及宽阔、平坦的平原。

**occupy** *v.* 住进; 占着 to dwell or reside in

**occupation** *n.* 占有; 职业 **possession**

**e.g.** *Nobody will occupy that empty house.*

没有人会住在那所空房子内。

*Every soldier knows the significance of military occupation of this small town.*

每个士兵都明白军事占领该镇的意义。

**cling to** v. 依附, 依靠; 坚持 hold on; stick to

**e.g.** *Try hard to cling to the rope to keep from falling.*

尽力抓紧绳子以免掉下去。

*Clinging to outdated customs will prevent us from making progress.*

墨守陈规会影响我们取得进步。

8. The difference between country and city living is rapidly disappearing as **communications** bring the city closer to the country and **give** the country easier **access to** the city.

**communication** n. 通讯(手段) a means of communicating

**communicate** v. 沟通, 交流 to exchange information, news, ideas, etc. with sb.

**e.g.** *All communication with the east has been stopped by the earthquake.*

与东部的一切交通均因地震而中断。

*Communication with other countries was difficult during the telephone and postal strike.*

邮电工人罢工期间, 与各国的通讯很困难。

*They often communicate with each other via e-mail.*

他们经常通过电子邮件互相联络。

**give... access to...** 给……机会, 准许……出入…… have the chance / right to do sth.

**e.g.** *The queen will give nobody access to her today.*

女王今天不会接见任何人。

*A muddy track gives us the only access to that ancient castle.*

一条泥泞小路是我们能到那座古老城堡去的唯一通道。

9. In spite of the **increase** in manufacturing and secondary **industries**, primary products are still the largest source of export income, and the range of Australian pastoral and agricultural industries is great.

**increase** n. 增加, 增大, 增长 the act of increasing vt. 增加, 加大 to become greater or larger

**e.g.** *We're afraid of a steady increase in temperature.*

我们担心气温会持续升高。

*Crime is on the increase.*

犯罪率在不断上升。

*Increase in population made birth control necessary.*

人口的增长使节制生育成为必要。

*His employer has increased his wages.*

他的雇主增加了他的工资。

*Our difficulties are increasing.*

我们的困难增多了。

**industry** n. 产业 commercial production and sale of goods 行业 a specific branch of manufacture and trade

**e.g.** *the cotton and woolen industries* 棉毛工业

*But when industry became more important than agriculture in American life, families became smaller.*

但是,在美国人的生活中当工业比农业更为重要时,家庭就开始变小了。

*industrial development* 工业发展

*industrial pollution* 工业污染

*Because of industrialization, a typical family will be required to move even more often than now, so families will be even smaller.*

由于工业化,要求一般的家庭比现在移动更加频繁,所以家庭会更小。

### Outline:

I. The political division of regions of Australia and its location. (Para. 1—2)

II. Australia's landforms and its climate. (Para. 3—4)

III. Australian people—including its first inhabitants, and their life. (Para. 5—7)

### Text B

1. Canada, with close to 10 million km<sup>2</sup>, is the second largest country in the world and it is **located** on the North American Continent.

**locate** v. 使……位于…… to place at a certain location; station or situate

*e.g. I cannot locate the shop.*

我找不到这家商店。

*The new hospital will be located in the center of town.*

这所新医院将建在市中心。

*Their factory is located at the foot of the mountain.*

他们的工厂坐落在山脚下。

2. This huge country **borders** the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the United States of America, and it occupies nearly all of the north of the United States **except for** Alaska to the west and a few small French islands.

**border** v. 和……接壤 to lie adjacent to the border of n. 边境 a boundary

*e.g. France borders Spain.*

法国与西班牙接壤。

*Scotland borders England.*

苏格兰和英格兰接壤。

*More than 80 percent of Canadians live in towns and cities within 250 kilometres of the United States border.*

80%以上的加拿大人都生活在靠美国北部边界线 250 公里内的城镇。

**except for** 除了…… apart from



**e.g.** *The north Canadian coast is permanently icebound except for Hudson Bay which is only frozen for 9 months of the year.*

加拿大的北部海岸除哈得逊湾一年只有9个月封冻外,其余地区终年为冰雪所覆盖。

*The girl is very beautiful except for her flat nose.*

那个姑娘很漂亮,就是鼻子塌了点儿。

*Except for one old lady, the bus was empty.*

要不是坐了一位老太太,那辆公共汽车就是空的。

3. Canada, which is called “nation of **immigrants**,” is **populated** by people who have come from every part of the world, and it is famous for its cosmopolitan multicultural cities and high **quality** of life.

**immigrant** *n.* 移民 a person who leaves one country to settle permanently in another

**e.g.** *Immigrants can't work in the United States without a permit.*

在美国如果没有许可证,移民就不能工作。

**immigrate** *v.* 移居;移民 to come and live permanently in a country after leaving your own country

**e.g.** *Britain immigrated many colonists to the New World.*

英国把大量殖民者移居到了新大陆。

**immigration** *n.* 移居;移民人数 the process of coming to live permanently in a country that is not your own

**e.g.** *the immigration law* 移民法

**populate** *v.* 使人们住在……;开垦;居住于 to live in an area and form its population

**e.g.** *The new land was quickly populated by the new settlers.*

这块处女地很快被新来的移民开垦出来了。

*creatures that populate the ocean depths* 生活于大洋洋底的生物

**quality** *n.* 质量;品质,性质 degree or grade of excellence

**e.g.** *a watch of good quality* 品质好的手表

*products of poor quality* 品质低劣的产品

4. The population consists mainly of either Anglo-Canadian or French-Canadian descendants, with 34% of the population of British **origin**, 26% of French origin and 26% of other European origin.

**origin** *n.* 出身,血统 a person's social and family background 起源;起因 the point from which sth. starts; the cause of sth.

**e.g.** *Many Americans are African by origin.*

许多美国人是非洲血统。

*The origins of some words are unknown.*

这些词的起源是不为人知的。

**original** *adj.* 原来的,起初的;原作的 existing at the beginning of a particular period, process or activity

**e.g.** *Who was the original owner of this house?*

谁是这座房子最早的主人?

*This is the original painting, and these others are copies.*

这画是原作,其他的是复制品。

5. Now through the Canadian Multiculturalism Act, the government encourages Canadians to **take pride in** their language, religion and heritage and to keep their customs and traditions, as long as they don't break Canadian laws.

**take pride in** 以……为傲 **be proud of**

**e.g.** *Some people love their work and take a great deal of pride in it.*

有些人热爱自己的工作,并以自己的工作为傲。

*She took great pride in her new home.*

她以自己的新家为傲。

*She took pride in her ability to speak many foreign languages.*

她为自己能讲多种外国语而感到自豪。

6. Canada, which has lots of land and a small population, **is also well known for** its stunning natural environment and most of the country is wild and unspoiled.

**be well known for** 因……而众所周知 **be famous for**

**e.g.** *The islanders are known for their hospitality.*

岛上的居民以好客闻名。

*This new theatre is becoming known for its good productions.*

这家新剧院因上演节目的质量好而渐渐出名。

7. Canadians **are very concerned about** environmental issues.

**be concerned about** 挂念,担忧,关心 **care about**

**e.g.** *I am very concerned about her.*

我非常挂念她。

*We are all concerned for/about her safety.*

我们大家都担心她的安全。

8. But the Canadian government is fully aware that economic growth is crucial for the future **prosperity** of Canada.

**prosperity** *n.* 繁荣 the condition of being prosperous

**e.g.** *Peace brings prosperity.*

和平带来繁荣。

**prosper** *v.* to develop in a successful way

**e.g.** *His company is prospering.*

他的公司兴旺发达。

*China is prospering with each passing day.*

中国正在蒸蒸日上地发展。

**prosperous** *adj.* 繁荣的 rich and successful

**e.g.** *a prosperous family* 富裕的家庭

*a prosperous business* 兴旺的事业

9. Thus, the Canadian government **is committed to** “sustainable development,” which is economic growth that does not harm the environment and helps people.

**be committed to** 致力于……, 专心于…… be absorbed in; be devoted to

**e.g.** *Nurses are committed to the care of the sick.*

护士致力于病人的护理事业。

*The writer was committed to his writing that he forgot everything around.*

作家全神贯注地进行写作, 忘了周围的一切。

### Outline:

I. Canada's geography and its major cities (Para. 1)

II. Canada's climate in different regions (Para. 2)

III. Canada's population and its languages (Para. 3)

IV. Canada's natural environment and its “sustainable development” (Para. 4)

## Key to Unit 1

### Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. C    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. B

#### Section B

6. A    7. A    8. C    9. C    10. C

#### Section C

11. the climate and soil

12. eighty-five percent

13. little different from

14. compared with

15. a good standard of living

### Communication Function

#### II. Conversation

#### Go Sightseeing

A: Where is the view?

B: It's Guilin.

A: When did you visit it?

B: I visited it last year. Its fantastic scenery and cultural heritage attract millions of tourists each year from both home and abroad.

A: What do you think of it?

B: Guilin is reputed as a city with "the most beautiful hills and rivers on earth." And the name matches the reality.

A: What are its characteristics?

B: It is said that Guilin is unique in four aspects: green mountains, lovely waters, strange caves and charming rocks.

## Reading Comprehension

### I. Answer the following questions.

1. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states. They are New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and the island state of Tasmania.
2. Yes. New Guinea and South-East Asia are Australia's nearest neighbours to the north.
3. No. Australia is about the same area as that of the continental United States (excluding Alaska).
4. Australia's major landforms are low plateaus and broad, level plains.
5. The three natural regions are the Eastern Highlands, the Central Lowland, and the Western Plateau.
6. Because Australia lies in the southern hemisphere, winter comes in July and summer in December. Australians spend their Christmas holidays sunbathing on the beach or swimming in the ocean.
7. Most Australians live near the southern coast, because the climate and soil there are best suited to their needs.
8. Life for most Australians is agreeable, because few are so poor that they cannot afford a good standard of living.
9. Yes, all Australians are eager sportsmen.
10. Now the Australian aborigines live mainly inland and in the remote northern coastal areas.
11. No. Canada is the second largest country in the world.
12. Canada's capital city is Ottawa. It doesn't have the largest population in Canada. The largest population is in Ontario with capital city of Toronto.
13. Yes. Canada has a continental climate which is arctic in the north and maritime near the west coast, while near the US border a narrow strip has a moderate climate with cold winters.
14. No, Hudson Bay is only frozen for 9 months of the year.
15. Much of the southern interior of Canada has high summer temperatures and long cold winters.



16. Yes, the official languages in Canada are English and French.
17. The government encourages Canadians to take pride in their language, religion and heritage and to keep their customs and traditions through the Canadian Multiculturalism Act.
18. Canada is well known for its stunning natural environment. Most of the country is wild and unspoiled.
19. Yes, a healthy environment is important to quality of life.
20. The Canadian government is committed to "sustainable development," which is economic growth that does not harm the environment and helps people. This way, future Canadians will have the opportunity to live happily in a country that is clean and prosperous.

**II. Find the meaning of the words or expressions in Column (A) from those in Column (B).**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. E | 2. G | 3. H | 4. F | 5. J  |
| 6. I | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. A |

**III. Complete the sentences with the given expressions, and change the form where necessary.**

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. be concerned about | 2. not unusual           |
| 3. different from     | 4. clung to              |
| 5. Suit... to...      | 6. is known for          |
| 7. be located in      | 8. gives... access to... |
| 9. except for         | 10. is made up of        |

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the words listed below, and be sure to use appropriate verb forms and appropriate singular and plural forms for nouns.**

1. has broadened, broadness, broad
2. immigrate, immigration; immigrant
3. is prospering, prosperous, prosperity
4. origin, original, originally
5. communications, communicate, communicational.

**V. Complete the following passage by using appropriate words listed below, and be sure to use appropriate singular or plural forms for nouns.**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. located        | 2. borders     |
| 3. Excluding      | 4. occupied    |
| 5. population     | 6. growth      |
| 7. extends        | 8. majority    |
| 9. is threatening | 10. prosperity |