

经济与工作

A. concerns	B. illegal	C. circulation	D. recommended	E. launched	F. conducting
G. witnessing	H. innovation	I. emphasized	J. regulations	K. criticisms	

Experts agree that it is becoming a growing trend that more and more consumers across the country are using cashless payment methods.

In fact, as early as 1988, the State Council released (31) to encourage bank transfers and to reduce using cash during economic activities. Today, the move toward a cashless society could “reduce the risks of using cash, save on costs and as a matter of convenience, prevent (32) activities such as *money laundering*(洗钱),” Dong Ximiao, a research fellow at Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at the Renmin University of China, told the Global Times.

But China is not the first country to seek a cashless society. Developed states like Sweden, Denmark and Singapore are also (33) the increase of cashless payment. The rapid development of cashless payments does not mean there are no challenges and (34) .

Alibaba’s Hema store, where customers can shop, dine and order goods for delivery from their mobile phones, have come into the spotlight recently. Media reports said that consumers can’t purchase goods with cash there, which would be considered illegal. A Hema PR representative told the Global Times that all 13 Hema stores in the country do in fact allow consumers to pay in cash. She noted that Hema store simply (35) consumers to pay via Alipay for convenience purposes. Alipay and WeChat Pay, the nation’s two major third-party mobile payment tools, also (36) campaigns this month to encourage more merchants and customers to use cashless payment methods. Both called for the establishment of a “cashless society”, which caused (37) over whether cash will soon disappear. Dong (38) that a cashless society would not mean that cash would completely disappear. “As the economy grows, the (39) of cash is still very huge,” noted Dong.

“Also, it’s important to remember that nearly half of China’s population lives in rural areas, especially in undeveloped western regions, and therefore is not able to enjoy (40) brought by the Internet,” Dong said. “And when it comes to China’s senior citizens, most of them prefer to use cash in their daily life,” he added.

答案: 31-40 JBGKD EAICH

A. branch	B. department	C. appropriate	D. expansion	E. withdrew	F.
dominated	G. licensed	H. contract	I. considerable	J. brands	K.

breakthrough

Foreign Giants Target Chinese Milk Market

European dairy products giant Arla Foods has chosen a leading Chinese milk manufacturers as a business partner for its³¹ in China—a clear sign that overseas companies are starting to cultivate huge China's dairy market by tying up with local players.

Arla signed the cooperation ³², which comes into effect this month, with Mengniu Dairy at the end of August to set up a milk-powder joint venture in Hohhot, capital of North China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The deal between Arla Foods and Mengniu can be seen as a new ³³ for Multinational's re-entry into the sector.

Many foreign giants have found it difficult to create³⁴ profits in domestic milk market, especially the liquid-milk sector, which is followed closely by price wars and dominated by local ³⁵—companies like Danone, Kraft and Friesland Coberco have quitted dairy production in China.

A few have been successful—Nestle, Intel, Bristo-Myers Squibb and Wyeth have ³⁶ the high-end milk-formula market in China.

“We will watch the market closely and re-invest here in a(n)³⁷ time,” an official of the Dutch firm Friesland said when it ³⁸ its investment in its Tianjin joint venture last year after eight years.

The company has ³⁹ its Chinese partner to continue using its Dutch Lady brand and also sells its imported Friso infant foods, Dutch Lady milk powder and Dutch Lady Calcimex in the Chinese market through its ⁴⁰ company in Hong Kong.

词汇:

31. D 32. H 33. K 34. I 35. J 36. F 37. C 38. E 39. G 40. A

A. region B. initiative C. sticks D. domestic E. priority
F. shrinking G. solid H. matters I. classic J. expanding
K. indefinable

UNIQLO's founder tries to find a way to beat Zara and H&M

When asked what guides his vision of UNIQLO, Tadashi Yanai, its founder and chief executive, pulls off the shelf the 1987 autumn/winter collection catalogue of Next, a mass-market British retailer. All of the clothes are so ³¹, he says, that they could be worn today. While Zara of Spain and H&M of Sweden follow fashion trends without having any original thought, UNIQLO of Japan ³² to timeless basics.

Mr. Yanai has a/an ___33___ base at home from which to develop into his Western competitors' main markets of Europe and America. But instead his ___34___ remains Asia. "Asia is the engine of growth today," he says, pointing to the millions of consumers across the ___35___ who are reaching the middle class. UNIQLO will open its first shop in India this year and is considering ___36___ into Vietnam and other countries (it has already opened networks of shops in Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand).

The success or not of UNIQLO's overseas operations ___37___ greatly to investors at home. Fast Retailing's shares --- Mr. Yanai owns just over 20% of the firm --- have been rising since 2015, Analysts estimate, largely owing to its international expansion and improved logistics (物流). At home the firm is closing stores because the population is ___38___. Last year UNIQLO's international profits overtook its ___39___ sales for the first time and its foreign operation profits almost equaled its Japanese equivalent.

Though they are very different markets, Europe and America offer a cautionary tale. UNIQLO in America struggled outside the big cities of the east and west coasts. Growth in America remains ___40___ for UNIQLO both there and in Europe. However, Mr. Yanai, an enthusiastic fan of globalization, is confident that he can guide UNIQLO through the changes needed.

key: 31~35 ICGEA 36~40 JHFDK

A. partnered	B. evolution	C. formerly	D. advance	E. tailored	
F. pursue	G. transforming	H. voluntarily	I. balancing	J. equal	K. loyalty

Workforce of the Future

The workplace is changing rapidly. Rather than the standard working day of nine to five, employees are working more flexibly to meet their busy home lives. Advances in technology are ___31___ the very nature of the tasks and skills required in the workplace.

To gain a full perspective of how the workplace is set to change over the next decade, employee benefits provider Unum UK ___32___ with The Future Laboratory to survey 3,000 workers across several industries. They also interviewed industry experts and business leaders on topics from artificial intelligence and robotics to the increase of flexible working and an ageing workforce.

The result outlines some of the employment changes that businesses can expect to see over the next decade and predicts the ___33___ of two worker cultures which will dominate the workforce. They are the obligated and the self-fulfilled workers.

“Obligated workers” refer to people with dependents and the sandwich generation, ___34___ raising children with caring for elderly parents. Therefore, they value a career ___35___ to life stages and events and financial security. Joel Defries, 33, father of one kid and partner at London Vodka said, “A flexible employer will allow me to have a long paternity leave(陪产假) and to value my family just as much as I value my job.”

Self-fulfilled workers are committed to life-long learning and acquiring new skills rather than ___36___ to an employer. They actively look for personal development and want employee benefits that help them ___37___ both their personal and professional ambitions. They treat personal commitments and pursuits as ___38___ to professional commitments. Elly Kemp, 31,

___39___ a full-time employee, now working part-time in a café and also assisting with her grandmother’s care said, “My approach to work allows me the freedom to ___40___ my career at my own pace. I want my work to be fluid so I can change it when I want and do whatever makes me happy at the time.”

31~35 GABIE

36~40 KFJCD

A. benefits	B. attract	C. engagement	D. track	E. measuring	F. committed	G. promoting	H. rewards	I. motivated	J. seeking	K. satisfaction
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Work is necessary to earn an income. And if you get good job ___31___, it’s a bonus! But what can make it more worthwhile are the extra perks (工资外的补贴) that your employer offers you as a reward for your loyalty and commitment.

Employee ___32___ are commonplace these days. Traditionally, these have included a good pension and extra days off work. But when a job used to be for life, there wasn’t much incentive to try and keep staff. Now when millennials are ___33___ a position, they want to know the benefits they’ll get on top of their pay.

But these perks come at a cost to an employer, and now technology is being used to discover if and

when they offer value for money. The idea aims to enable a company to tailor what it can offer to 34 and retain the right staff.

As an example, at the merchant bank, Close Brothers, AI has been used to develop chatbots that can help employees to find information on subjects ranging from mental health to saving for retirement at any time. And Microsoft has developed software to help businesses 35 their employee's well-being needs. Anna Rasmussen, founder of Open Blend, told the BBC "It shows companies what their employees need to stay 36 and reach their full potential in real-time." Insurance company Vitality offer wearable technology to track employees' movements. Staff can earn '37' by having their activity tracked. A study found that by 38 the participants' performance, they did the equivalent of 4.8 extra days of activity per month.

It seems that if used in the right way, technology can provide greater 39 between an employee and the company. That can lead to a happier, healthier and 40 work force. But HR experts warn against relying solely on tech for deciding on employee benefits provision, they say.

31-35 KAJBD 36-40 IHECF

A. necessity	B. threat	C. neighbouring	D. adjusted
E. unlikely	F. decline	G. cooperated	H. questions
I. profitable	J. imposing	K. gains	

New York and New Tax

According to a Manhattan Institute survey, more than half of high-earning New Yorkers are working entirely from home and 44% are considering leaving the city. Ned Lamont, Connecticut's governor, has said "the old idea of the *commuter* (通勤者) going into New York City five days a week may be outdated." It does seem 31 that the tens of thousands commuting from Mr. Lamont's state will continue to do so. The region's governors have 32 well together to deal with the *pandemic* (流行病), but the friendliness may soon end over taxes.

When people from 33 states like New Jersey and Connecticut commute to New York to work for a New York-based employer, they must pay New York tax on the related earned income. Even those who work from home must pay New York taxes unless the employee is working outside New York by 34.

Taxpayers and those states are looking closely at this *loophole* (漏洞). In December, Connecticut and New Jersey applied to the Supreme Court to consider a case which 35 a state's authority to tax non-residents' income while they are working remotely. They think this is definitely a(n) 36 to the city's finances. "Firms have considered leaving the city before, and employees are

gradually accepting the idea. They have been working remotely for almost ten months and they've
37 to that idea."

Companies are also watching the progression of the Billionaire Mark to Market Tax Act, which would treat capital 38 from billionaires' property as taxable income. New York's Democratic governor said he would reject any laws 39 heavy taxes on the rich, because it would drive out wealthy, mobile residents. It would not take too many moving trucks for the city to feel the economic loss, says Michael Hendrix. A 5% 40 of New Yorkers making about \$10,000 would result in an annual loss of \$933m—roughly the amount distributed to the city's health department.

31-40. EGCAH BDKJF

A. weaken	B. ensure	C.	D. benefits	E.	F. apply
		considerably		independently	
G. aggressive	H. conflicts	I. potential	J. subjects	K. proposed	

Obstacles can be overcome, say trade experts

The main problem in the EU-UK talks on a trade deal is resolvable so long as neither side treats the matter as a question of high principle, according to trade experts.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel warned on Wednesday that a trade deal must 31 a "level playing field, not only for today, but also for tomorrow". But British Prime Minister Boris Johnson said on Wednesday evening that Britain would never sign up to automatically having to 32 future EU rules in areas such as environmental regulations and labour standards in order to keep the 33 of a trade deal.

Nonetheless, experts said there was the 34 for negotiation between Britain's position, a willingness to swear not to 35 regulatory standards as they stand at the end of its Brexit (British exit) transition period, and the EU's quest to ensure that these trade deals work well for ever.

The "landing zone" for any deal would likely ensure that the UK was not able to weaken the effectiveness of European regulations and keep the advantages of zero tariffs (关税) in goods: the
m a i n f e a t u r e o f t h e
36 free trade agreement.

David Henig, UK director of the European Centre For International Political Economy, said what was needed to be agreed were specific 37 that the trade deal covered and the process for dealing with possible 38.

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The only reason that this should spoil the trade deal talks, said Mr. Henig, was if one or both sides keep their positions on a matter of principle.

Since the start of the talks, the EU's concern has been to avoid having a(n) 39 competitor close to its single market, seizing an advantage through lax (宽松的) environmental regulations and labour standards.

The EU has already moved 40 on state aid. Brussels entered the negotiations saying the UK should continue to in effect operate the state aid system under the supervision of the European Court of Justice. It has since agreed to an approach based upon agreeing common principles with Britain.

31--35 BFDIA 36--40 KJHGC