

03.22-China and Britain

China and Britain

Friends **in need**

Britain has rolled out the red carpet for Xi Jinping. It must not forget its better friends

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Vocab

1. **in need** requiring help 需要帮助的
e.g. **children in need**. 需要帮助的孩子們。

XI JINPING'S procession down the Mall towards Buckingham Palace, with the queen sitting alongside in a **resplendent** gold-roofed **carriage** drawn by six grey horses, is a scene that the Chinese president will have **relished**. Never mind that a year ago a state-run newspaper in China had **derided** Britain as the **relic** of an "old, declining empire" given to "**eccentric acts**" to hide its embarrassment over its fading power. British **pomp**, as laid on for Mr Xi in its full **gaudiness** during his first state visit to London this week, was **relayed at fawning length** to television viewers back in China.

Vocab

1. **resplendent** **adj.** brightly coloured in an impressive way 辉煌的；灿烂的；华丽的
e.g. He glimpsed Sonia, resplendent in a red dress. 他瞥了索尼娅一眼，见她一身红衣，光彩照人。
2. **carriage** **n.** a road vehicle, usually with four wheels, that is pulled by one or more horses and was used in the past to carry people (旧时载客的) 四轮马车
e.g. a horse-drawn carriage 四轮马车
3. **relish** **v.** to get great pleasure from sth; to want very much to do or have sth 享受；从...获得乐趣；渴望；喜欢
e.g. I **don't relish the prospect** of getting up early tomorrow. 我可不愿意明天早上早起。
4. **deride** **v.** =**mock** ~ sb/ sth (as sth) (formal) to treat sb/ sth as ridiculous and not worth considering seriously 嘲笑；愚弄；揶揄
e.g. His views were derided as old-fashioned. 他的观点被当作旧思想受到嘲弄。
5. **relic** **n.** ~ (of/ from sth) an object, a tradition, etc. that has survived from a period of time that no longer exists 遗物；遗迹；遗风；遗俗
e.g. The building stands as the last remaining relic of the town's cotton industry. 这座建筑物是小镇棉纺业仅存的遗迹。
6. **eccentric** **adj.** considered by other people to be strange or unusual 古怪的；异乎寻常的
7. **pomp** **n.** (尤指特殊场合的) 盛况，壮观景象 **Pomp** is the use of a lot of ceremony, fine clothes, and decorations, especially on a special occasion.
8. **gaudiness** **n.** 华美，俗丽的美
9. **relay** **v.** to broadcast television or radio signals 播放，转播 (电视或广播讯号)
e.g. The game was relayed by satellite to audiences all over the world. 这场比赛通过卫星向全世界的观众进行了转播。

10. **fawn** v. to try to please sb by praising them or paying them too much attention 恭维 ; 讨好 ; 巴结

11. **at...length** PHRASE 短语 长久地 ; 详尽地 If someone does something **at length**, they do it for a long time or in great detail.

e.g. They spoke at **length**, reviewing the entire incident. 他们把事情的整个经过详尽地复述了一遍。

Sentence

British pomp, as laid on for Mr Xi in its full gaudiness during his first state visit to London this week, was relayed at fawning length to television viewers back in China.

主干: British pomp was relayed at fawning length

Britain is not the only Western country to **court** China. Mr Xi was welcomed in Washington, DC, last month. The leaders of France and Germany will soon travel to Beijing. Mr Xi is head of the world's most populous country, second-largest economy and fastest-rising military power.

Vocab

1. **court** v. =**cultivate** to try to please sb in order to get sth you want, especially the support of a person, an organization, etc. (为有所求, 尤指寻求支持而) 试图取悦, 讨好, 争取

e.g. Both candidates have spent the last month courting the media. 两位候选人在过去的一个月里都在取悦媒体。

Sentence

Mr Xi is head of the world's most populous country, second-largest economy and fastest-rising military power.

在描述的时候, 直接短语连上 and 更加强有力 most populous country, second-largest economy and fastest-rising military power.

But China is also **secretive** and **authoritarian**. Mr Xi has been **harder-line** than even his two immediate **predecessors**, **suppressing** an emerging civil society, tightening controls over the internet and **flexing muscle** in Asia's disputed seas. China's intentions towards the rest of the world are hard to **fathom** (they may not even be clear to China itself).

Vocab

1. **secretive** adj. tending or liking to hide your thoughts, feelings, ideas, etc. from other people (思想、情感等) 不外露的 ; 惯于掩藏自己的 ; 有城府的

e.g. He's very secretive about his work. 他对自己的工作讳莫如深。

2. **authoritarian** adj. believing that people should obey authority and rules, even when these are unfair, and even if it means that they lose their personal freedom 权力主义的 ; 独裁主义的 ; 专制的

e.g. an **authoritarian regime/ government/ state** 独裁政体/政府/国家

3. **hard line** n. a strict policy or attitude 强硬政策 (或态度)

e.g. The government **took a hard line on** the strike. 政府对罢工采取了强硬态度。

4. **predecessor** n. a person who did a job before sb else 前任

e.g. The new president reversed many of the policies of his predecessor. 新任总统彻底改变了其前任的许多政策。

5. **suppress** v. 镇压; 制止; 压制 If someone in authority **suppresses** an activity, they prevent it from

continuing, by using force or making it illegal.

6. **flex your 'muscles** to show sb how powerful you are, especially as a warning or threat 显示实力，炫耀力量（尤指作为警告或威胁）

7. **fathom** v. to understand or find an explanation for sth 理解；彻底了解；弄清真相

Sentence

China's intentions towards the rest of the world are hard to fathom.

主干：China's intentions are hard to fathom.

the rest of the world 世界其他国家

For Britain, and all Western **democracies**, the **dilemma** is **over** how to deal **cordially** and **profitably** with China, as they must, while encouraging it to develop in a way that neither **oppresses** its own people nor **destabilises** the world. **Ostracism** would be **counterproductive**. China is strong enough to go it alone and treating it as an enemy would be the best way to turn it into one. Yet **kowtowing** is damaging, too, because it encourages China to demand **concessions** (only to take mighty offence when they are refused) and to think that, with a little **ingenuity**, it can weaken the Western alliance.

Vocab

1. **democracy** n. a country which has this system of government 民主国家

e.g. Western democracies 西方民主国家

2. **dilemma** n. =**predicament** A **dilemma** is a difficult situation in which you have to choose between two or more alternatives.

e.g. He was faced with the **dilemma** of whether or not to return to his country...要不要回国，他进退两难。

3. **over** v. used to show that sb has control or authority（表示能控制、有权威）

e.g. He ruled over a great empire. 他统治着一个大帝国。

4. **cordially** adv. in a pleasant and friendly manner 热情友好地；和蔼可亲地

5. **profitably** adv. 有利地；有益地

6. **oppress** v. to treat sb in a cruel and unfair way, especially by not giving them the same freedom, rights, etc. as other people 压迫；欺压；压制

e.g. The regime is accused of oppressing religious minorities. 人们指控这个政权压迫少数宗教信徒。

7. **destabilize** v. to make a system, country, government, etc. become less firmly established or successful 使（制度、国家、政府等）动摇；使不安定；使不稳定

8. **ostracism** n. 排斥；排挤；孤立 **Ostracism** is the state of being ostracized or the act of ostracizing someone.

e.g. ...denunciation, tougher sanctions and **ostracism** from the civilised world. 来自文明世界的谴责、更加严厉的制裁和排斥

9. **counterproductive** adj. 产生相反效果；事与愿违；适得其反 having the opposite effect to the one which was intended

10. **kowtow** v. to show sb in authority too much respect and be too willing to obey them 叩头；磕头；卑躬屈膝；唯命是从

11. **concession** n. something that you allow or do, or allow sb to have, in order to end an argument or to make a situation less difficult 让步；妥协

e.g. The firm will be forced to **make concessions** if it wants to avoid a strike. 要想避免罢工，公司将不得不作出一些让步。

12. **ingenuity** n. the ability to invent things or solve problems in clever new ways 独创力；

聪明才智；心灵手巧

Sentence

China is strong enough to go it alone and treating it as an enemy would be the best way to turn it into one.

主干: China is strong...

treating it as an enemy 对待中国以一个敌人的方式

would be the best way to turn it into one. 反过来将其作为敌人

The West thus needs a **nuanced** policy that includes trade and investment; widespread **engagement**; and when necessary a **readiness** to defend its principles and security interests.

Vocab

1. **nuance** n. (声音、感受、外貌或意义的)细微差别 A **nuance** is a small difference in sound, feeling, appearance, or meaning.

e.g. He watched her face intently to catch every nuance of expression. 他认真地注视着她的脸，捕捉每一丝细微的表情变化。

2. **engagement** n. an arrangement to do sth at a particular time, especially sth official or sth connected with your job (尤指正式的或与工作有关的) 约定，约会，预约

3. **readiness** n. 准备就绪;以备 If you do something **in readiness for** a future event, you do it so that you are prepared for that event.

Sentence

and when necessary a readiness to defend **its** principles and security interests.

这里的 **its** 指代的是主语 The West

On this measure David Cameron, Britain's prime minister, has failed the test of **statesmanship**. This week Mr Xi was asked to address both houses of Parliament, an honour normally **accorded** only to leaders of democracies. He was to be hosted at Chequers, the prime minister's country residence—again a first for a visiting Chinese president. Organised pro-Xi crowds were allowed to **drown out protesters**. Given Mr Cameron's public silence on human rights, his talk of a "golden age" suggests he is subordinating his principles to the **lure** of China's gold.

Vocab

1. **statesmanship** n. skill in managing state affairs 政治才能；治国才干

e.g. He praised the two leaders warmly for their **statesmanship**. 他热情地称赞了两位领导人的政治家风范。

2. **accord** v. ~ sth to sb/ sth | ~ sb/ sth sth to give sb/ sth authority, status or a particular type of treatment 给予，赠予，授予（权力、地位、某种待遇）

3. **drown out** 淹没，压过

4. **protester** n. =**demonstrator** a person who makes a public protest (公开) 抗议者，反对者

e.g. Thousands of protesters marched through the city. 数千人游行抗议，走过全城。

5. **lure** n. the attractive qualities of sth 吸引力；诱惑力；魅力

e.g. Few can resist **the lure of** adventure. 很少有人能抵御历险的诱惑力。

Sentence

This week Mr Xi was asked to address **both** houses of Parliament

这里的 both，第一个当然是指 houses of Parliament 第二个，确是在后面一句话里：Chequers

That is a **miscalculation**. China is sitting on the world's largest **pile** of foreign exchange. As its economy slows it is eager for its companies to find opportunities abroad. Britain has them **aplenty**, whether in financial services or in building infrastructure (at which China **excels**). It does not have to **bow before** Mr Xi. As part of the European Union, the world's largest market, it can **wield** economic **heft** by acting with its allies instead of **scrambling** separately.

Vocab

1. **miscalculation** n. 算错; 误算
2. **pile** n. ~ of sth (informal) a lot of sth 大量; 许多
e.g. I have got piles of work to do. 我有大量工作要做。
3. **aplenty** adv.adj. 大量地; 充裕地 If you have something **aplenty**, you have a lot of it.
4. **excel** v. 突出; 擅长; 胜过 (他人) If someone **excels in** something or **excels at** it, they are very good at doing it.
5. **bow** v. ~ (down) (to/ **before sb/ sth**) to move your head or the top half of your body forwards and downwards as a sign of respect or to say hello or goodbye 鞠躬; 点头
6. **wield** v. to have and use power, authority, etc. 拥有, 运用, 行使, 支配 (权力等)
e.g. She wields enormous power within the party. 她操纵着党内大权。
7. **heft** n. ability or influence [喻] 能力, 影响
e.g. his colleagues wonder if he has the intellectual heft for his new job. 他的同事不知道他是否有足够的智力胜任他的新工作。
8. **scramble** v. 仓促行动; 慌忙前往 If you **scramble** to a different place or position, you move there in a hurried, awkward way.
e.g. He **scrambled to his feet**. 他赶忙站起身来。

Sentence

Britain has them **aplenty**, whether in financial services or in building infrastructure (at which China **excels**).

主干: Britain has them **aplenty**

这里的 them 指代后面的两项: financial services or in building infrastructure

However, not all the criticism is well aimed. The idea that Chinese **acquisition** of stakes in firms (or whole companies) in the West damages the economy is **wrong-headed**. One **eye-catching** deal was for China to take a one-third stake in Britain's first new nuclear-power plant in a generation, possibly leading to the construction of more using China's own technology (see article). There are **grounds for** questioning the economic logic of this deal—the power would be bought at guaranteed prices far above current market rates. But if the project is subject to the full **rigour** of safety and security reviews then there is no reason to think that it will give China a **strategic stranglehold** on Britain any more than, say, the stake it owns in London's water supply.

Vocab

1. **acquisition** n. a company, piece of land, etc. bought by sb, especially another company; the act of buying it 购置物; 收购的公司; 购置的产业; 购置; 收购
e.g. They have made acquisitions in several EU countries. 他们在几个欧盟国家购买了一些产业。
2. **wrong-headed** adj. having or showing bad judgement 判断错误的; 执迷不悟的

e.g. wrong-headed beliefs 错误的信念

3. eye-catching adj. 抢眼的; 引人注目的 Something that is **eye-catching** is very noticeable.

e.g. ...a series of **eye-catching** ads. 一系列抢眼的广告

4. ground ~ for sth/for doing sth a good or true reason for saying, doing or believing sth 充分的理由; 根据

e.g. You have no grounds for complaint. 你没有理由抱怨。

e.g. The case was dismissed **on the grounds that** there was not enough evidence. 此案因缺乏足够的证据被驳回。

5. rigour n. the fact of being careful and paying great attention to detail 谨慎; 缜密; 严谨

e.g. academic/ intellectual/ scientific, etc. rigour 学术、思想、科学等方面的严谨

6. strategic adj. done as part of a plan that is meant to achieve a particular purpose or to gain an advantage 根据全局而安排的; 战略性的

7. stranglehold 控制; 约束; 钳制 To have a **stranglehold on** something means to have control over it and prevent it from being free or from developing.

e.g. The troops are tightening their **stranglehold on the city**...部队正在加强对该市的控制。

Sentence

1. One eye-catching deal was for China to take a one-third stake in Britain's first new nuclear-power plant in a generation, possibly leading to the construction of more using China's own technology (see article).

主干: One deal was ... in Britain's first new nuclear-power plant

possibly leading to 可能导致

the construction of more using China's own technology 更多的用中国自己的技术来施工

2. But if the project is subject to the full rigour of safety and security reviews then there is no reason to think that it will give China a strategic stranglehold on Britain any more than, say, the stake it owns in London's water supply.

主干: if the project is subject to the full rigour of safety and security reviews

then there is no reason to think 这里用 then 引出后面

that it will give China a strategic stranglehold on Britain any more 这里 that 的先行词是 think, 即 think 的内容, 后面 any more 给出了否定的结果

than, say, the stake it owns in London's water supply. 这里 than 有“就”的意思表示其与 London's water supply 一样

Trading with China is doubly beneficial: both for the British economy and by binding China into the Western system of international rules. More than 150,000 Chinese are studying in Britain; a similar number come annually as tourists. If they return to China with a better understanding that stability and **prosperity**—China's **oft-stated** goals—do not require **omnipresent** police, **thugs** and **spies**, that is all for the good. So it makes sense to facilitate visas and to help train Chinese judges.

Vocab

1. **prosperity** n. 繁荣; 兴旺; 富足 **Prosperity** is a condition in which a person or community is doing well financially.

e.g. The country is enjoying a period of **peace and prosperity**. 国家正值国泰民安、繁荣昌盛的时期。

2. **oft-stated** 常说的

3. **omnipresent** adj. **present everywhere** 无所不在的; 遍及各处的

e.g. These days the media are omnipresent. 现在新闻媒体无处不在。

4. **thug** n. **a violent person, especially a criminal** 恶棍; 暴徒; 罪犯

5. spy n. 间谍 A **spy** is a person whose job is to find out secret information about another country or organization.

Sentence

a similar number come annually **as** tourists

这里的 as 表示的意思是同 tourists 一样的数量

Feet on the ground, please

The worry is that the new golden friendship with Beijing will endanger the old “special relationship” with America. China’s **assertiveness in its backyard** may not affect Europeans—yet. But they have a vital interest in a peaceful, **well-ordered** world. If China **clashes** with America, still East Asia’s foremost power, Europe will not **be spared** the consequences.

Vocab

1. assertiveness n. 魄力, 自信

2. backyard n. **in your (own) backyard** in or near the place where you live or work 在自己生活 (或工作) 的地方附近; 在自己的后院

3. well-ordered adj. 秩序井然的, 良序的

4. clash v. ~ (with sb) to come together and fight or compete in a contest 打斗; 冲突; 比赛

e.g. The two teams clash in tomorrow's final. 这两支队将在明天的冠亚军决赛中厮杀。

5. spare v. 使免遭伤害; 使幸免 If a person or a place **is spared**, they are not harmed, even though other people or places have been.

e.g. We have lost everything, but thank God, our lives have been **spared**... 我们已经失去了一切, 不过谢天谢地, 总算是保住了性命。

Sentence

If China **clashes** with America, still East Asia’s foremost power, Europe will not be spared the consequences.

主干: China **clashes** with America

still East Asia’s foremost power 这里作 America 的同位语, 有一种强调的成分在里面, 表明 America 的身份

the consequences 这个是指 China **clashes** with America 的后果

So once Mr Xi has gone, Mr Cameron should be sure to talk about the problems in China, not just the promise. He should support America when it challenges China’s claims in the South China Sea. Even better, he could send **along** a ship.

Sentence

Even better, he could send **along** a ship.

这里的 **along** 的意思是: 随着, 一起。即与上文的 support America 一起

From the print edition: Leaders

China and Britain Friends in need

中英关系: 患难之交

Britain has rolled out the red carpet for Xi Jinping. It must not forget its better friends.

英国铺红地毯隆重接待习近平，但绝不能忘记自己更好的朋友。

XI JINPING'S procession down the Mall towards Buckingham Palace, with the queen sitting alongside in a resplendent gold-roofed carriage drawn by six grey horses, is a scene that the Chinese president will have relished. Never mind that a year ago a state-run newspaper in China had derided Britain as the relic of an "old, declining empire" given to "eccentric acts" to hide its embarrassment over its fading power. British pomp, as laid on for Mr Xi in its full gaudiness during his first state visit to London this week, was relayed at fawning length to television viewers back in China.

六匹灰马拉着华丽的皇家金顶马车，女王陪同作伴，列队经皇家大道前往白金汉宫下榻。这一场景就是中国主席在英国享受到的待遇。一年前，中国官方报纸嘲笑英国是“古老的，没落帝国的残骸，习惯用古怪的行为来掩盖它正在衰落这一尴尬的事实”。然而，英国并不在意这件事。（译者注：这一说法出自《环球时报》，原文为：A rising country should understand the embarrassment of an old declining empire and at times the eccentric acts it takes to hide such embarrassment. 起因是英国媒体大肆宣传中方“要求”英国女王伊丽莎白二世会见，英女王是否出面接待似乎成了英方的“一道筹码”。这轮炒作折射出英媒乃至整个英国的小家子气，当年的大英帝国，如今要靠这种小动作彰显自己的骄傲了。）本周，习近平第一次到伦敦进行国事访问，期间，英国以最高礼遇接待习近平的盛况被电视台以谄媚的姿态转播给中国的电视观众看。

Britain is not the only Western country to court China. Mr Xi was welcomed in Washington, DC, last month. The leaders of France and Germany will soon travel to Beijing. Mr Xi is head of the world's most populous country, second-largest economy and fastest-rising military power.

英国不是唯一迎合中国的西方国家。上个月，习近平在华盛顿地区也受到热烈欢迎；法国及德国的领导人很快也会到访北京。习近平领导下的中国是世界人口最多、军事实力发展最快的国家，也是世界第二大经济体。

But China is also secretive and authoritarian. Mr Xi has been harder-line than even his two immediate predecessors, suppressing an emerging civil society, tightening controls over the internet and flexing muscle in Asia's disputed seas. China's intentions towards the rest of the world are hard to fathom (they may not even be clear to China itself).

但中国也是神秘的、专政的。习近平比其前两任要更强硬，他遏制新兴的民间团体、加强对网络的控制、并时常在亚洲有争议的海域上“秀肌肉”。我们很难揣摩中国对世界其他国家和地区意图（或许中国自己也不清楚）。

For Britain, and all Western democracies, the dilemma is over how to deal cordially and profitably with China, as they must, while encouraging it to develop in a way that neither oppresses its own people nor destabilises the world. Ostracism would be counterproductive. China is strong enough to go it alone and treating it as an enemy would be the best way to turn it into one. Yet kowtowing is damaging, too, because it encourages China to demand concessions (only to take mighty offence when they are refused) and to think that, with a little ingenuity, it can weaken the Western alliance.

对英国及所有西方民主国家来说，让他们进退两难的是如何友善互利地与中国交往，同时让中国以既不压迫自己的人民、也不破坏世界稳定的方式发展。排斥势必会产生反作用。中国已强大到可以独立发展，如果将中国视为敌人，那么中国也会与你为敌。但对中国卑躬屈膝也会带来损害，因为这样会鼓动中国要求西方国家做出妥协(若不妥协的话就会惹怒中国)，

同时也会让中国觉得只要用小伎俩，就能削弱西方联盟。

The West thus needs a nuanced policy that includes trade and investment; widespread engagement; and when necessary a readiness to defend its principles and security interests.

因此，西方需要采取巧妙的政策，兼顾贸易和投资，与中国广泛合作；在必要的时刻要坚守自己的原则，维护国家的安全利益。

On this measure David Cameron, Britain's prime minister, has failed the test of statesmanship. This week Mr Xi was asked to address both houses of Parliament, an honour normally accorded only to leaders of democracies. He was to be hosted at Chequers, the prime minister's country residence—again a first for a visiting Chinese president. Organised pro-Xi crowds were allowed to drown out protesters. Given Mr Cameron's public silence on human rights, his talk of a “golden age” suggests he is subordinating his principles to the lure of China's gold.

按照这个衡量标准，英国首相戴维·卡梅伦没有通过这次政治才能的考验。本周习近平受邀在英国议会发表演讲，这一荣誉通常只给予民主国家的领导者。另外，他还受邀到首相官邸——契克斯别墅做客，这对来访的中国领导人来说是首例。有组织的亲习人群淹没了反对者。鉴于卡梅伦绝口不提人权问题，他言论中的“黄金时代”表明他视中国财富的诱惑高于自己的原则。

That is a miscalculation. China is sitting on the world's largest pile of foreign exchange. As its economy slows it is eager for its companies to find opportunities abroad. Britain has them aplenty, whether in financial services or in building infrastructure (at which China excels). It does not have to bow before Mr Xi. As part of the European Union, the world's largest market, it can wield economic heft by acting with its allies instead of scrambling separately.

这种做法是错误的。中国是世界上外汇储备最多的国家。随着中国经济减速，中国企业急需到海外寻求机遇。英国不管在金融服务，还是在中国擅长的基础设施建设方面，都存在大量的机遇。因此英国完全没必要在习近平面前卑躬屈膝。欧盟拥有世界最大的市场，作为其中的一员，英国可以与其同盟一起行动发挥经济的影响力，而不是独自仓促行动。

However, not all the criticism is well aimed. The idea that Chinese acquisition of stakes in firms (or whole companies) in the West damages the economy is wrong-headed. One eye-catching deal was for China to take a one-third stake in Britain's first new nuclear-power plant in a generation, possibly leading to the construction of more using China's own technology. There are grounds for questioning the economic logic of this deal—the power would be bought at guaranteed prices far above current market rates. But if the project is subject to the full rigour of safety and security reviews then there is no reason to think that it will give China a strategic stranglehold on Britain any more than, say, the stake it owns in London's water supply.

然而，并不是所有的批评都是有的放矢。认为中国收购西方企业的部分或全部股份会破坏经济的观点是错误的。中国将持有英国第一个新核电站三分之一股份的协议令人瞩目，这可能导致该工程更多地使用到中国自有的技术。这协议的经济逻辑也值得怀疑：英国将以远高于目前市场价率的保障价格购买电力。但是如果这项工程在安全方面受到严格的审查，那么我们就有理由认为，中国持有这一工程的股份就像其持有伦敦供水系统的股份一样，无法在英国实施战略垄断。

Trading with China is doubly beneficial: both for the British economy and by binding China into the Western system of international rules. More than 150,000 Chinese are studying in Britain; a similar number come annually as tourists. If they return to China with a better understanding that stability and prosperity—China's oft-stated goals—do not require omnipresent police, thugs and spies, that is all for the good. So it makes sense to facilitate visas and to help train Chinese judges.

与中国交易有双重的利益：一方面对英国经济有好处，另一方面可以将中国与西方世界的规则绑在一起。超过15万的中国人在英国学习，每年来英国旅游的中国人数也是差不多这个数。如果他们更好的理解到，中国期望达到的繁荣与稳定不需要无处不在的警察，不需要暴徒和间谍，并将这种理解带回中国，那将是大有裨益的。因此，为申请签证提供便利以及培训中国的法官还是很有意义的。

The worry is that the new golden friendship with Beijing will endanger the old “special relationship” with America. China's assertiveness in its backyard may not affect Europeans —yet. But they have a vital interest in a peaceful, well-ordered world. If China clashes with America, still East Asia's foremost power, Europe will not be spared the consequences.

令人担忧的是与北京的“新黄金友谊”会危及英美之间古老的“特殊关系”。中国在自家后院所显示的魄力可能还无法感染到欧洲人，但中国与欧洲在维护世界的和平及良好秩序上有着共同的利益。如果中国与仍是东亚最重要力量的美国发生冲突，欧洲也不会幸免于难。

So once Mr Xi has gone, Mr Cameron should be sure to talk about the problems in China, not just the promise. He should support America when it challenges China's claims in the South China Sea. Even better, he could send along a ship.

所以一旦习近平离开英国，卡梅伦就会谈论中国存在的问题，而不仅仅只是实现诺言。当美国挑战中国在南海的领土主张时，他应该支持美国。要是他能派遣一艘船去支持就更好了。