<https://paper.i21st.cn/story/157738.html>

Back to nature

While long-distance travel is not a top choice during the COVID-19 pandemic (大流行), camping has risen as a new travel trend (趋势) for people living in Chinese cities.  
  
A report by online travel website Tongcheng Travel showed that during the recent May Day holiday, camping-related (与露营相关的) searches increased by 117 percent compared with April. Forests and islands were the two most popular location (地点) types.  
  
Ji Nan, 31, from Zhejiang, went camping with her friends in the mountains during the holiday. “It was relaxing,” Ji told China Daily. She said camping is a good way to get closer to nature and enjoy outdoor activities.  
  
The growing popularity has also fueled (刺激) the demand for camping equipment (装备), such as tents, outdoor tables and chairs, picnic mats (垫子) and sleeping bags. Trip, an online travel agency, said page views for their camping goods on the first day of the May Day holiday rose by 90 percent over the previous (之前的) week, reported Global Times.  
  
However, the demand for campsites is greater than the available supply (供给). “Everywhere is full and there is a tent every several meters,” a tourist surnamed Yun, from Beijing, told Global Times.  
  
Besides, camping isn’t always good for the local environment. In Beijing’s Shuangfeng campsite, some of the land is barren (荒芜的) from too much foot traffic. Trash, like bamboo barbecue (烧烤) sticks and disposable plates (一次性餐盘), could be seen everywhere, reported Xinhua.  
  
The government needs to provide more green space for tourists and call on people to protect the environment while camping, said Song Yu, a researcher from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.   TEENS

## **Working for a better world**

沙漠之城里的环保女孩

When Sagarika Sriram was 10, she read a story about turtles with plastic in their stomachs (胃). She knew she needed to do something. Then she joined a group that organized a cleanup in her home city of Dubai. “[The experience] helped me understand what an individual (个体) can do and how I can really make a difference,” she told Time for Kids magazine.  
  
In 2016, Sagarika created Kids for a Better World. It’s a digital platform (数字平台) that has brought together nearly 10,000 young people from around the world. Its goal is to fight climate (气候) change.  
  
Sagarika is now 16. “We’re the generation that is going to face the consequences (后果) if the climate crisis is not dealt with,” she said. She believes even small actions can create a “ripple effect” (连锁反应).  
  
Kids for a Better World is for people aged 8 to 16. The platform teaches them what they can do at home and in their communities to deal with climate change. They can grow food or plant trees. They can recycle. They can avoid using plastic bags. These are lessons Sagarika wants schools to teach. “This is the information that can help change our future,” she said.   
  
Growing up in a desert city has made Sagarika even more aware of the need for action. Her city faces rising temperatures and water shortages (短缺). She believes young voices can bring attention to these problems.  
  
Even if she’s all about small action, Sagarika has big plans. She’d like to study at Stanford University in California. While she’s there, she’ll continue to be an activist (活动家) and run Kids for a Better World. “We’re creating our own system of change-makers,” she said.   TEENS

## **Whale-sized problem**

On April 19, fishermen found a sperm whale (抹香鲸) stranded (搁浅) on the shore of Xiangshan county in Ningbo, Zhejiang province. It got stuck there during low tide (落潮期). A 200-person rescue (救援) team worked to get the 19-meter-long whale back to sea. After 21 hours, they succeeded.  
  
According to National Geographic, every year thousands of whales, dolphins, and other sea animals end up on beaches around the world. This is called beaching or stranding. Beaching has both natural and human causes. If whales are too old or sick, they may beach themselves. They might get stranded because of environmental damage (破坏) or climate (气候) change.   
  
In some cases, it is because their sense of direction has been disrupted (干扰) by the sound of ships and submarines. This is because whales find their way with sound.  
  
Once stranded, whales face many problems. It’s like if we went to a different planet without a spacesuit, said the Sydney Morning Herald. Whales cannot live long outside of water. Without water, they get very hot. Unlike land mammals (哺乳动物), whales can’t sweat to cool down. They are also easily sunburned (晒伤).   
  
To help, people get wet towels and pour water on beached whales. But these things can only help for a little while. Their heavy weight slowly crushes (压扁) their organs (器官). It’s a race against time and the first 48 hours are critical (关键的), said the Sydney Morning Herald. In the case of the sperm whale in Zhejiang, rescuers waited for high tide and used ships to pull the whale back into the ocean.

 Did you know?

When trying to save a beached whale, you should never pour water into its blowhole (喷水孔). It can’t breathe if you do this.  
  
If a stranded whale has died on the land, its body may explode (爆炸), said National Geographic. This is because gases build up in its body. Its skin is thick and hard, but when the gas build-up becomes too much, the skin will tear and it will explode.

<https://paper.i21st.cn/story/137076.html> fight to fix the environment

一些新闻标题：

Beijing has begun to carry out mandatory garbage sorting in new efforts to protect the environment.



A rescue team in Zhejiang worked to save a stranded whale. Why do many sea mammals end up on shores around the world?



Technology company Dyson has created headphones with a purifying visor (面罩) to help people avoid polluted air. It combines noise-canceling headphones and a visor that sits just in front of the nose and mouth, providing users with filtered (滤过的) air. The device is designed to fight against air and noise pollution.



学生征文：

We are living in a world in which we have fewer natural resources  and pollution of air, water and soil (土壤) is more severe (严重的). Most of these problems are caused by human activities. They do great harm to the planet, causing global warming, disasters and diseases. So what can we do to heal (治愈) the planet and make it greener?  
  
Most importantly, laws and policies can be introduced to control   
  
different types of pollution and protect natural resources. Meanwhile, we should make it known that it’s important for everyone to live a greener life.  
  
As a student, I can also make a contribution. First of all, I should make sure the products I buy and use are eco-friendly. I should use public transport when I can. Moreover, I can do my part by recycling. I shouldn’t throw things away if they can be reused, and it’s also a good choice to buy stuff from flea markets.   
  
Earth is our home. Therefore, we should care more about it and try to protect it. Just remember: the greener, the better!

优秀投稿

World Earth Day is celebrated on April 22, which is a day to call for people around the world to protect the environment. However,   
  
pollution happens everywhere. I’m pleased to know that people are paying attention to the problem and our government is taking   
  
measures (措施).   
  
Many public advertisements raise awareness of environmental   
  
problems. Waste recycling is strongly encouraged. Besides, we can see more and more people choosing electric cars (电动车) instead of cars that use fuel (燃料).  
  
All of us should take the responsibility to make Earth greener. As for me, I can volunteer to promote waste sorting in my community when I have spare (空闲的) time. In my daily life, I can try to save energy and natural resources and make better use of old things. To save the planet is to save the future, so let’s join hands and make a greener world!

## **Throw it away the right way**

**上海垃圾分类初战告捷，其他城市准备好了吗？**

**If you live in Shanghai, you might have taken a “lesson” in sorting (分类) garbage, as the city introduced new garbage-sorting regulations (规章) on July 1, 2019.  
  
As China’s first city to carry out strict regulations on garbage sorting and recycling, Shanghai requires its residents (居民) to sort garbage into four categories (类别), namely recyclable, harmful, dry and wet waste. If people fail to sort their garbage properly, they can be fined up to 200 yuan.  
  
Since the regulation took effect, the amount of total daily waste in Shanghai has been reduced by an average of 15,500 tons, dropping 26 percent from the end of 2018, while the average daily weight of recyclables hits 4,500 tons, five times higher than the end of 2018, according to the Shanghai Landscaping and City Appearance Administrative Bureau.  
  
The city also rebuilt 21,000 waste-sorting stations and more than 40,000 waste bins have been updated (更新). The city’s waste collection and transportation system (运输系统) is complete, according to the bureau.  
  
“Proper waste sorting protects the environment and saves natural resources,” said Deng Jianping, director of the bureau. “Led by the central government, Shanghai is making efforts to develop long-term solutions to garbage management.”  
  
However, there have also been some problems. Some people complained that it is difficult to deal with wet garbage, as they are asked to remove wet garbage from its bag when dumping (倾倒). According to the sorting rules, the wet garbage must go in the wet waste bin and the bag must go in the dry waste bin.  
  
This separation is necessary, as it ensures that the wet garbage will decompose (分解) properly and become useful organic (有机的) waste, the bureau said.  
  
Plastic bags can affect this process. Some people in Shanghai are instead using paper bags that can biodegrade (生物降解) or plastic containers that can be washed and reused, according to Xinhua.  TEENS**

**Garbage sorting around the country**

**More cities are introducing similar garbage sorting regulations. By the end of 2020, garbage-sorting systems will be established in 46 cities in our country, including Beijing and Shenzhen, People’s Daily reported.  
  
Beijing is going to start sorting garbage in May 2020. Garbage will be sorted into the recyclable, hazardous (有害的) waste, kitchen waste and other waste categories. Individuals (个人) who fail to sort their garbage properly will be fined up to 200 yuan, while companies will have to pay between 1,000 to 50,000 yuan for breaking the rules, according to the regulation.  
  
Beijing has been sorting trash since early 1998, when the Dachengxiang community in the city’s Xicheng district became the first neighborhood to sort its garbage. At the end of 2011, the city issued China’s first domestic (国内的) waste management regulation, which took effect on March 1, 2012.  
  
However, most people in Beijing don’t follow the city’s trash-sorting rules. Encouragement alone is not enough for citizens to change their habits, said Hao Zhilan, director of the urban construction and environmental protection committee of the Beijing People’s Congress. The current regulations don’t give specific fines for those who fail to sort their garbage properly.TEENS**

## **Recycling brings big benefits**

本文作者： [BY WANG ZEYU](javascript:)

[第687期](https://paper.i21st.cn/index_21se1_issue_687.html" \t "https://paper.i21st.cn/story/_blank)

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垃圾分类，从我做起。  
  
词数 278 建议阅读时间 5分钟  
  
Though it may sound like a boast (自夸), I’ve always been proud that I never litter. One day, however, when I saw the gate of my neighborhood, all my pride just disappeared.  
  
A line of colorful bins (垃圾箱) recently appeared at the gate, with different signs on each one of them. I suddenly realized that I could no longer drop rubbish into the dustbin without giving it a second thought. To respond to (响应) this call for garbage classification (垃圾分类), I found several cardboard boxes at home and used each of them to collect a certain kind of garbage, such as wastepaper, plastics, batteries, and so on.  
  
However, this is a lot harder than it sounds. It took me many failed attempts (尝试) before I remembered the correct classification. But now, doing this makes me feel good because it’s proof of my contribution to protecting our environment.  
  
As much as we may pride ourselves on our quick economic development, we haven’t realized that the environment is taking a turn for the worse. With the quick growth of our population, people are putting huge pressure on the environment, and garbage pollution is one of the biggest problems.  
  
In this situation, garbage classification is necessary. It can prevent pollution, making the air and water cleaner. And recycling can help us make the most of the waste that would have just been thrown away before.  
  
Although there is a lot of hard work ahead, everyone can make a difference. All we have to do is be more patient. If the effort is made, we can change the world for the better.  
  
BY WANG ZEYU,  
  
CHANGZHOU SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JIANGSU PROVINCE, TUTOR: QIN YI

**为什么瑞士的环境这么好？看了他们处理垃圾的方式，涨知识了**

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关注

提到一个国家的环境，可能有人会想到日本，也有人会想到新加坡，但其实世界上环境最好的国家是瑞士，瑞士不仅城市里赶紧整洁，而且野外的生态环境也保持得很好。那么为什么瑞士的环境会这么好？看了他们处理垃圾的方式后，你就懂了。



瑞士对于垃圾的处理是很认真并且严格的。其中第一点就是瑞士丢垃圾是要交税的，瑞士人需要在自己丢弃的垃圾袋外面贴一个标签，证明自己丢过的垃圾是已经交过税的。有时候会有人打开垃圾袋来检查，如果发现有没交税的垃圾的话就会罚款。因为要交税的原因所以很多人会主动地减少垃圾的产生。



第二点就是瑞士对很多的垃圾都进行了回收利用，从上世纪的八十年代，因为当地出现了生态问题，所以立马采取措施，将垃圾分类推广到了每个地方。而这么多年过去了，瑞士的当地人都已经习惯了将垃圾分类，这也让瑞士将一些垃圾进行回收的工作变得轻松了很多。



第三点就是垃圾的处理，瑞士的垃圾处理站使用的技术都是比较先进的，因此瑞士的垃圾处理站直接就修建在城市的旁边。原本有人还担心会产生大量的有毒物质，但是这些处理站都是完全公开透明欢迎监督的，而且排放的气体也确实都是符合瑞士的国家标准的。



当然大家知道现在很多国家都会进口其他国家的东西，其中包括一些工业废料之类的。瑞士也会进口这些，而且瑞士在处理这些进口垃圾的成果上是全世界最好的。进口垃圾中有五成的垃圾都会被回收利用，而其他的欧洲国家，像英国在这一点上只有两成。



大家看完之后应该明白为什么瑞士的环境这么好了，因为他们在垃圾的处理上确实是很先进并且认真的。当然这也是因为瑞士的国土面积小，人口不多，全面治理起来的成本和精力比很多的国家要轻松很多。

瑞士的环境是全球第一的原因有三点，**一是在瑞士别想砍掉一棵树，如果谁伐树那就等着法律的制裁（蹲监狱的那种），二是丢弃不可回收的垃圾需要缴税，所以百姓都会选择尽量少制造垃圾，三是瑞士交通工具全部电气化而且政府部门严格要求不允许安装空调，所以别总说瑞士环境好想要移居先看看人家是怎么保护生活环境的！**