



7.4 熊猫外刊精读|在印度找路：你在.....某个地方



June 7th 2025 【Asia】

Wayfinding in India: You are...somewhere

在印度找路：你在.....某个地方

The price of a poor address system

糟糕的地址系统造就的恶果

【1】A WOMAN TAKES her husband to a

psychiatrist. “He’s **repeated** our address so often he’s lost his mind,” she tells the doctor, as the man

mumbles “A-42 Bhanushali Apartments...” So starts

an **advertisement** for an app that **promises** to turn a

“long, complex address” into something **usable**. Four

years and millions of YouTube views later the problem

persists. The huge growth of online shopping means

that many urban Indians are **repeating directions**

several times a day, often **twice** or three times per

delivery.

一位女士带着她的丈夫去看心理医生。她告知医生“他一直念

叨我们的地址，都要疯了”，与此同时她的丈夫一直念念有词

“A-42号巴努沙里公寓.....”。这是一则软件广告的开头，该

软件承诺能将“一段冗长复杂的地址”转换成有用信息。本课程

出自公众号：熊猫外刊精读，制作不易，尊重原创，愿诸君

上岸！四年过去了，这条视频在Youtube的播放量突破百

中文导读

糟糕的地址系统造就的恶果

1

psychiatrist /sar'karətrist/ n.精神科医生,精神病学家 He went to a **psychiatrist** about his compulsive gambling.他去精神科医生治疗不能自拔的赌瘾。

repeated /ri'pi:tɪd/ adj.重复的,反复发生的v.重复,重说,重写,重做,重新推出,重复发生,再次发生repeat的过去分词和过去式 She gave **repeated** assurances of her loyalty.她反复保证她的忠诚。

mumbles /'mʌmbəl/ v.嘟哝; 口齿不清地说 n.喃喃而语 (mumble 的复数) mumble的第三人称单数 He always **mumbles** when he's embarrassed.他感到难为情时说话就糊不清。

advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪzm(ə)nt/ n.广告,启事,广告(样)品,广告活动,广告宣传 She was attracted by the novel **advertisement**.她被这新颖的广告吸引住了。

promises /'prɒmɪsɪz/ v.许诺,承诺,答应,保证,使很可能,预示n.诺言,许诺,承诺,获得成功的迹象,吉兆,迹象promise的第三人称单数和复数 He **promised** to atone for his crime.他承诺要赎自己的罪。

usable /'ju:zəb(ə)l/ adj.能用的,可用的,适用的 The coaxial one is used by us.我们实验中主要使用共线光路。

persists /pə'sɪsts/ v.顽强地坚持,执著地做,维持,保持,持续存在persist的第三人称单数 本课程出自公众号：熊猫外刊精读，制作不易，尊重原创，愿诸君上岸！

repeating /ri'pi:tɪŋ/ v.重复,重说,重写,重做,重新推出,重复发生,再次发生adj.反复的; 循环的; 连发的repeat的现在分词 She gave **repeated** assurances of her loyalty.她反复保证她的忠诚。

directions /dɪ'rekʃənz/ n.方向,方位,趋势,动向,方面 direction的复数 本课程出自公众号：熊猫外刊精读，制作不易，尊重原创，愿诸君上岸！

2

hierarchical /haɪə'rɑ:kɪk(ə)l/ adj.等级制的,按等级划分的,等级制度的 Howard Pattee, an early cybernetician, defined **hierarchical** structure as a spectrum of connectance.早期的控制论专家霍华德·派蒂将层次结构定义为一个连接性频谱。

addresses /ə'dresɪz/ n.住址,通信处,(互联网等的)地址,演说,演讲v.写(收信人)姓名地址,致函,演说,演讲,向...说话 address的第三人称单数和复数 本课程出自公众号：熊猫外刊精读，制作不易，尊重原创，愿诸君上岸！

logistics /lə'dʒɪstɪks/ n.后勤,物流,组织工作 Methods To collect data by cluster sampling and analyze data by polychotomous Logistic regression.方法采用整群抽样调查搜集资料,采用多分类回归分析筛选影响因素。

incorrectly /,ɪnkə'rektli/ adv.错误地; 不适当地 Because the **sludge** contains a mass of the pathogeny and it is whiffy even disposed, it repollute the water in case of disposed **incorrectly**.由于污泥成分的复杂，对环境的

万，但现实中的问题仍然没变。线上购物的迅速兴起让许多印度城市居民每天要重复好几次地址，经常每次送货都要说个两三遍。

【2】 **addresses** in the West tend to follow a simple, **hierarchical** system: street name and number, district, city and post code. Indian **addresses** have those features and more: “next to SBI ATM”; “behind Ganesh Temple”; “near Minerva cinema”. According to Santanu Bhattacharya, a former head of technology for Delhivery, a **logistics** firm, the median distance of “next to” in India is 80 metres. Around 30% of postcodes are **incorrectly** written.

西方国家的地址结构相对简洁明了：街名加门牌号、行政区划、城市名称和邮编，层级清晰。而印度的地址还不仅如此：“在印度国家银行自动取款机旁边”，“在加内什神庙后面”，“在密涅瓦电影院附近”。物流企业德里弗里的前技术主管桑塔努·巴塔查里亚表示，在印度，“旁边”的距离大概是80米。而且大约有30%的邮政编码都是错误的。

【3】 The Department of Posts **estimates** that there are 750m households, businesses and other such **discrete locations** in India. A paper **published** by the department in 2021 **admitted** that “**reaching** the addressee by means of **conventional addresses** and **landmarks** is **arduous**”. Apps such as Google Maps are useful, but only if **addresses** are **accurate**. Relying on someone to send a pin of where they are is not **scalable**. And **landmarks** can disappear. Panda Foreign Magazine Intensive Reading: Respect for Originality, Piracy Must Be Punished

据印度邮政部门估计，印度有7.5亿户人家，企业和其他类似的独立场所。2021年，该部门发表的一篇论文承认“通过传统地址和地标找到收件人是很困难的”。谷歌地图这种软件是有

污染日益加重，因而污泥处理技术已经成为重要的环保课题之一。

3

estimates /'estimeɪts/ n.(对数量、成本等的)估计,估价,估计的成本v.估价,估算estimate的第三人称单数和复数 **Estimates of the damage range between \$ 1 million and \$ 5 million.** 估计损失在100万到500万元之间。

discrete /dɪ'skri:t/ adj.离散的,分离的,互不相连的,各别的 **The picture consists of a lot of discrete spots of colour.** 这幅画由许多不相连的色点组成。

locations /lə'keɪʃən/ n.地方,地点,位置,(电影的)外景拍摄地,定位location的复数 **The film company is on location now.** 这家电影公司现在正在拍外景。

published /'pʌblɪʃt/ v.出版,发行,(在报刊)发表,刊登,登载,(在互联网上)发表,公布publish的过去分词和过去式 **The book was published in association with British Heritage.** 这本书是与英国传统出版社联合出版的。

admitted /əd'mɪtɪd/ v.承认(过错、罪行),招认,招供,准许...进入(某处)adj.被承认了的;(事实)公认的admit的过去分词和过去式 **He admitted his guilt to the police.** 他向警方承认有罪。

reaching /'ri:tʃɪŋ/ v.到达(某一水平),达到,抵达,引起...的注意,增加到,提升到(某一水平、速度等)reach的现在分词 **They reached us by telephone. Our newsletter reaches a very specialized readership.** 他们通过电话找到了我们。我们的新闻来函专栏拥有一群特殊的读者

conventional /kən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ adj.依照惯例的,遵循习俗的,墨守成规的,普通平凡的,传统的,习惯的,非核的,常规的 **The first movement is a conventional symphonic Allegro.** 第一乐章是传统的交响乐快板。

landmarks /'lændmɑ:ks/ n.陆标,地标(有助于识别所处地点的大建筑物等),(标志重要阶段的)里程碑,有历史意义的建筑物(或遗址)landmark的复数 本课程出自公众号:熊猫外刊精读,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

arduous /'ɑ:dʒʊəs/ adj.艰苦的,艰难的 **an arduous journey.** 艰难的旅程。

accurate /'ækjʊrət/ adj.精确的,正确无误的,准确的(掷、射、击等) **My secretary is accurate in her typing.** 我的秘书打字准确无误。

scalable /'skeɪləb(ə)l/ adj.可伸缩的,可攀登的;可去鳞的;可称量的

4

resort /rɪ'zɔ:t/ n.求助,度假胜地,旅游胜地,采取,诉诸,应急措施,可首先(或最后)采取的手段v.求助,诉诸,常去,采取某手段或方法 **The government resorted to censorship of the press.** 政府以新闻审查制度为手段

nationwide /'neɪʃ(ə)nwaɪd/ adj.全国性的,遍及全国的,全国范围的adv.在全国范围内,就全国而论 **A nationwide alert went out for three escaped prisoners.** 全国范围内发布了警报,搜捕三名监狱逃犯。

reflect /rɪ'flekt/ v.反映,映出(影像),反射(声、光、热等),显示,表明,表达(事物的自然属性或人们的态度、情感等),认真思考 **This incident reflects badly on everyone involved.** 这一事件给所有相关人士都造成了恶劣影响。

preferences /'prefərəns/ n.偏爱,爱好,喜爱,偏爱的事物,最喜爱的东西preference的复数 **We were offered our preference of wines.** 我们可以选择自己喜欢的葡萄酒。

用的,但仅限于有确切地址时。想通过其他人发送的位置定位到达某地则不太可行,毕竟,地标随时可能消失。

【4】Indians **resort** to **directions** because street names are next to useless. In smaller towns they frequently do not exist. (**estimates** of roads without names **nationwide** range from 60% to 90%.) When they do, signage does not. Even if both are present, official names often differ from those in common use. Moreover, politicians frequently change the names of streets and even cities to **reflect** their **preferences**.
印度人之所以依赖方向指引是因为街道名几乎毫无作用。小镇上甚至经常没有街道名(据估计,印度的无名道路大概占到60%至90%)。就算有街道名,也没有标志牌。就算两者都有,官方名称和平常使用的也通常不同。更何况,政客会频繁改变街道名甚至城市名,反映自己的偏好。

【5】The problem is an old one. In **colonial** Bombay and Calcutta, as they were then known, “only the better houses had numbers...probably because only they were **taxed**”, according to a study of directories and census records from 1900 and 1901. But India has had 78 years of independence in which to solve the problem. Panda Foreign Magazine Intensive Reading: Respect for Originality, Piracy Must Be Punished

这个问题由来已久。根据1900年至1901年的目录和人口普查记录研究,在殖民时期的孟买和加尔各答,“只有比较好的房子才有门牌号.....也许是因为只有这些房子才需要缴税”。但印度已经独立78年了,至今却还未解决这个问题。

【6】Consumer **sanity** is not the only thing that suffers. Businesses such as **logistics**, **deliveries** and e-**commerce** face higher costs and lower productivity. Uber drivers **squander** fuel and time looking for the

colonial /kə'ləʊniəl/ adj. 殖民的,殖民国家的,(美国)具有英属殖民地时期特色的,英属殖民地时期的n. 生活在殖民地的宗主国居民 **The people of Africa have successfully fought against colonial rule.** 非洲人民成功地反抗了殖民统治。
taxed /tæks/ v. 对...征税,课税,使纳税,缴纳车辆牌照税,使负重担,使受压力,使大伤脑筋tax的过去分词和过去式

sanity /'sænti:/ n. 理智,明智,精神健全,神志正常,通情达理 **She managed to keep her sanity throughout the ordeal.** 在那场磨难中她始终保持神志正常。
deliveries /dɪ'livəri:/ n. 传送,递送,交付,分娩,演讲方式,表演风格delivery的复数 **We have developed rapid order processing to expedite deliveries to customers.** 我们已创造了快速处理订单的方法以便迅速将货物送达顾客。
commerce /'kɒmɜːs/ n. 商业,商务,(尤指国际间的)贸易 **They drew up plans aimed at expanding commerce.** 他们拟定了发展商业的计划。
squander /'skwɒndə/ vt. 浪费,挥霍(金钱、时间等)n. 浪费 **He squanders all the money which his father gives him.** 他挥霍了他父亲给他的全部钱财。
rural /'rʊərə(ə)/ adj. 乡村的,农村的,似农村的 **There is an ambivalent feeling towards rural workers.** 人们对于民工的心情是复杂的。
mishmash /'mɪʃmæʃ/ n. 混合物(或样式等),杂烩 **a mishmash of outmoded ideas.** 一大堆杂乱的过时想法。
assign /ə'saɪn/ vt. 分配(某物),指定,指派,分派,布置(工作、任务等),委派,派遣,确定,转让,让与(财产、权利) **They have assigned me a small room.** 他们已给我分配了一个小房间。
plots /plɒt/ n. 故事情节,布局,阴谋,密谋,(专用的)小块土地v. 密谋,暗中策划,(在地图上)画出,标出,绘制(图表)plot的第三人称单数和复数 **The writer has designed a good plot.** 作者设计了一个很好的情节。
division /drɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/ n. 分开,分隔,分配,(分出来的)部分,除(法),分歧,不和,差异,(机构的)部门,级,师,分界线,(英国议会的)分组表决 **They reformed a division into a regiment.** 他们将一个师整编成为一个团。
complicates /'kɒmplɪkəts/ v. 使复杂化complicate的第三人称单数 本课程出自公众号:熊猫外刊精读,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!
expanding /ɪk'spændɪŋ/ v. 扩大,增加,增强(尺码、数量或重要性),扩展,发展(业务),细谈,详述,详细阐明expand的现在分词 **This golf course expands to the riverside.** 这个高尔夫球场的地界扩展到河边。

documents /'dɒkjumənts/ n. 文件,公文,文献,证件,(计算机)文档v. 记录,记载(详情),用文件证明(或证实)document的第三人称单数和复数 **I'll email the documents to her.** 我将用电邮把这些文件发送给她。
landowner /'lændəʊnə/ n. 地主,土地拥有者 **The landowner enlarged her property by repeated purchases.** 拥有者不停购买她的财产。
mortgage /'mɔːɡɪdʒ/ n. 抵押贷款,按揭贷款,按揭(由银行等提供房产抵押贷款)vt. (向银行等)抵押(房产) **Mortgage**

right place. The **rural** economy takes a hit from the chaos in a different way. Indian states use a **mishmash** of **colonial** and pre-**colonial** revenue systems. Officers called collectors, tehsildars, patwaris or mamlatdars assign khasra numbers, khatauni numbers and, in one state, something called a “7/12” to **plots** of land. The sub-division of **plots** over the decades **complicates** matters by adding an ever-**expanding** series of numbers at the start.

受到影响的不仅是消费者的正常生活。物流、配送和电子商务等行业都面临着高花费低产出的困境。Uber司机在寻找正确的上车地点期间浪费了很多燃料和时间。农村经济则以另一种方式陷入了混乱。印度各邦采用的税收政策混杂了殖民时期和前殖民时期的制度。本课程出自公众号：熊猫外刊精读，制作不易，尊重原创，愿诸君上岸！税务员、乡行政长官、土地记录员或助理税务官等官员会给每块地分配“可耕地编号”和“土地清册编号”，在某个邦还有一种“7/12”编号。几十年来，地块持续细化，又在开头增加了一系列无止境的编号，让事态变得越发复杂。

【7】The result is that different **documents** have different, if similar, **addresses**. If a **landowner** wishes to **mortgage** a **property**, banks are **confronted** with two problems. The first is that verifying that the piece of land **exists** takes a lot longer and becomes more expensive, often **involving sending** someone to look at it. The second is a higher risk of **fraud**, since a landholder could take different papers to different banks for loans. That drives up the cost of capital and “creates **inefficiency** and **delay** in both the **property** decision and the recovery process”, says Joseph Sebastian, a venture **capitalist**. Dr Bhattacharya, now at MIT Media Lab in Massachusetts, **estimates** that

rates declined, then reached a plateau.抵押价格下跌，然后达到稳定水平
property /ˈprɒpəti/ n.所有物,财产,财物,不动产,房地产,房屋及院落,庄园,性质 He acquired a **property** on present form.基于他先前的行为,他得到一笔财产。
confronted /kənˈfrʌntɪd/ v.使...无法回避,降临于,处理,解决(问题或困境),面对,对抗,与(某人)对峙confront的过去分词和过去式
exists /ɪgˈzɪst/ v.存在,实际上有,(尤指在困境或贫困中)生活,生存exists的第三人称单数 Complete religious toleration **exists** in this country.在这个国家有完全的宗教信仰自由。
involving /ɪnˈvɒlvɪŋ/ v.包含,需要,使成为必然部分(或结果),牵涉,牵连,影响,(使)参加,加入involve的现在分词 It all sounds terribly involved and complicated.这事听起来非常错综复杂。
sending /ˈsendɪŋ/ v.邮寄,发送,传达,转致,告知,派遣,打发,安排去n.发送;信件;【信】发射;神赐send的现在分词 The businessman was sent to prison for trying to corrupt a tax official with money.那个商人因企图向税务官员行贿而被判入狱。
fraud /frɔːd/ n.欺诈,欺诈罪,骗子,行骗的人,伪劣品,冒牌货 This will put a premium on **fraud**.这会助长欺诈歪风。
inefficiency /ˌɪniˈfɪʃənsi/ n.效率低下,效率低;无效率;无能 The manager was discharged for **inefficiency**.经理因无能而被解雇。
delay /dɪˈleɪ/ v.延迟,推迟,延期,使迟到,使耽搁,使拖延n.延误,延期,耽搁,延迟(或耽搁、拖延)的时间 The arrival of the train was **delayed**.那列火车晚点到达。
capitalist /ˈkæpɪt(ə)list/ n.资本主义者,资本家adj.资本主义的 Marx gave us the archetype of the **capitalist**.马克思向我们提供了资本家的典型原始形象。
combined /kəmˈbaɪnd/ adj.联合的,共同的,总计的,总共的v.(使)结合,组合,联合,混合,兼有,兼备,使融合(或并存),同时做(两件或以上的事),兼做,兼办combine的过去分词和过去式 I'm going to Hawaii for pleasure **combined** with business.我准备去夏威夷玩玩,也办点事。

companies /ˈkʌmpəni/ n.公司,商号,商行,剧团,演出团,陪伴,做伴company的复数 本课程出自公众号：熊猫外刊精读，制作不易，尊重原创，愿诸君上岸！
attempted /əˈtemptɪd/ adj.未遂的v.努力,尝试,试图attempt的过去分词和过去式 He had attempted to rescue the drowning man.他曾试图去救那个溺水的男人。
solution /səˈluːʃ(ə)n/ n.解决方案;溶液;解;解决方法;溶解(过程);答案;谜底;处理手段 A new coupling electrochromic **solution** was investigated by introducing titanium ion into viologen **solution**.通过在紫罗精溶液中加入钛离子,得到了一种新型互补塑的电致变色溶液。
digit /ˈdɪdʒɪt/ n.数字,手指,(从0到9的任何一个)数位,拇指,脚趾 The thumb is an opposable **digit**.大拇指与食指处于相对位置
alphanumeric /ˌælfənjuːˈmerɪk/ adj.含有字母和数字的;字母与数字并用的
identifier /aɪˈdentɪfaɪə/ n.标识符,标识号,识别字(可用以进入程序或其中的数据集) The children identify themselves with their parents.孩子们支持他们的父母。

the **combined** hit of inefficiencies created by poor **addresses** adds up to about 0.5% of GDP.

这就造成了一个常见问题：同一处土地，不同文件上有着相似却不同的地址。如果土地所有者想抵押一块地，银行面临着两大问题。第一，确认这块土地是否存在。此举的时间和金钱成本都很高，并且需要遣派专人核实。第二，由于土地所有者有可能拿着不同的文件去不同的银行申请贷款，欺诈的风险也随之增高。风险投资家约瑟夫·塞巴斯蒂安表示，这增加了资金成本，并“在财产决策和回收过程中造成低效和延误”。现就职于马萨诸塞州MIT媒体实验室的巴塔查里亚博士预计，地址带来的低效损失综合起来占印度GDP的0.5%。

【8】Private **companies** have **attempted** to solve the problem. The government, too, recognises the issue. Its **solution** is digital. A “Unique Land Parcel Identification Number” being rolled out is a 14-**digit alphanumeric identifier**. Some cities have a “Unique **property** Identification Code”. The **postal** department is working on a 10-character “DIGIPIN”. These systems have their **merits**. But a good system should be **memorable** and **intuitive**. The cost of being lost all the time adds up. It is a problem India **urgently** needs to address.

一些私人企业已经在尝试解决地址混乱的问题。政府也认识到了这一困境，推出了数字化应对方案。正在推行的“唯一地块识别号”是一种14位的数字字母标识。一些城市也开始实行“土地唯一认证编码”。邮政部门正在开发一种十位数的“DIGIPIN”。这些系统都各有优点，但一个好系统应该便于记忆又直观。一直迷路的代价一直在升高，这也是印度急需解决的问题。

8、原文: Private companies have attempted to solve the problem.
词典: attempt to: to try to do something, especially something difficult

postal /'pəʊst(ə)l/ adj. 邮政的, 邮递的, 邮寄物品的, 邮寄的
n. 〈美口〉明信片 Can you cash this **postal** order for me now? 你现在能帮我兑现这张邮政汇票吗?
merits /'merit/ n. 优点, 美德, 价值, 值得赞扬(或奖励、钦佩)的特点, 功绩, 长处, (学校或大学考试或作业的)良好v. 应得, 值得merit的第三人称单数和复数 That does not detract from his merit. 那没有贬低他的功绩。
memorable /'mem(ə)rəb(ə)l/ adj. 值得纪念的, 难忘的 This was indeed the most **memorable** day of my life. 这的确是我一生中最值得怀念的日子。
intuitive /ɪn'tju:rtiv/ adj. 凭直觉得到的, 直觉的, 有直觉力的, 易懂的, 使用简便的 We have no **intuitive** grasp of the immensity of time. 我们对时间的无限没有什么直观的认识。
urgently /'ə:dʒəntli/ adv. 紧急地, 急迫地 Legislation on this issue is **urgently** needed. 这个问题急需立法。

今日词汇

stem[stem]

n. 茎、干

vt. (from)起源于; 阻止

考研出现次数: 5

考频: ★

考点回顾

阅读考点真题例句:

[例] However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. (2005年英语一第25题)

[译] 然而, 这种公平意识是独立地从人或卷尾猴身上进化而来, 还是源于二者3500万年前共同的祖先, 目前还不得而知。

① 短语:

1、原文: “He’s repeated our address so often he’s lost his mind,” she tells the doctor, as the man mumbles “A-42 Bhanushali Apartments...”

词典: lose one’s mind: to become mentally ill or extremely foolish
发疯, 失去理智

例句: After failing the same exam three times, he felt like he was losing his mind.

连续三次考试不及格后, 他感觉自己快疯了。

She lost her mind when she realized she had left the baby in the car.

她意识到把婴儿落在车里时, 整个人都崩溃了。

If I hear that song one more time, I’ll lose my mind.

如果我再听一次那首歌, 我就要疯了。

2、原文: A paper published by the department in 2021 admitted that “reaching the addressee by means of conventional addresses and landmarks is arduous”.

词典: by means of: using a particular method or system to do something
通过, 借助于

试图, 尝试

例句: They attempted to climb the mountain without guides.

他们试图在没有向导的情况下攀登那座山。

He attempted to explain, but no one listened.

他试图解释, 但没人听。

The team is attempting to break the world record.

该队正试图打破世界纪录。

9、原文: A "Unique Land Parcel Identification Number" being rolled out is a 14-digit alphanumeric identifier.

词典: roll out: to officially introduce or launch something new

推出, 发布

例句: The company rolled out a new line of products last week.

公司上周推出了一系列新产品。

They plan to roll out the new software next month.

他们计划下个月推出这款新软件。

The government is rolling out new education policies.

政府正在推行新的教育政策。

10、原文: The postal department is working on a 10-character "DIGIPIN".

词典: work on: to spend time improving or completing something

致力于, 从事于

例句: She's working on her final paper for the class.

她正在写她这门课的期末论文。

We are working on a new project this quarter.

我们本季度正在进行一个新项目。

He's working on improving his communication skills.

他正在努力提升自己的沟通技巧。

②长难句

1、原文: The huge growth of online shopping means that many urban Indians are repeating directions several times a day, often twice or three times per delivery.

2、分析: 本句主语为The huge growth of online shopping, 谓语为means, 后为that引导的宾语从句。从句中主语为many urban Indians, 谓语为are repeating, 宾语为directions, several times a day和twice or three times per delivery为频率副词作状语。

3、译文: 线上购物的迅速兴起让许多印度城市居民每天要重复好几次地址, 经常每次送货都要说个两三遍。

1、原文: Officers called collectors, tehsildars, patwaris or mamlatdars assign khasra numbers, khatauni numbers and, in one state, something called a "7/12" to plots of land.

2、分析: 本句中主语为Officers, called collectors, tehsildars, patwaris or mamlatdars为动词过去分词作后置定语修饰officers, 主句谓语为assign, 宾语为khasra numbers, khatauni numbers and something, called a "7/12" 为动词过去分词作后

例句: They solved the problem by means of a computer simulation.

他们通过计算机模拟解决了这个问题。

The message was sent by means of a carrier pigeon.

这条消息是通过信鸽传送的。

She gained access to the data by means of a special code.

她通过一个特殊的密码获得了数据的访问权限。

3、原文: Relying on someone to send a pin of where they are is not scalable.

词典: rely on: to depend on someone or something with confidence

依靠, 依赖

例句: Children rely on their parents for safety and support.

孩子依靠父母获得安全感和支持。

You can always rely on her to be honest.

你总是可以相信她的诚实。

Farmers rely on the weather for good harvests.

农民依赖天气来获得好收成。

4、原文: Indians resort to directions because street names are next to useless.

词典: resort to: to use something bad or unpleasant because no other option is available

诉诸于, 不得不采取

例句: He had to resort to lying to protect his friend.

他不得不撒谎来保护朋友。

They resorted to violence when negotiations failed.

谈判失败后他们诉诸暴力。

I hope we don't have to resort to drastic measures.

我希望我们不必采取极端措施。

5、原文: Indian states use a mishmash of colonial and pre-colonial revenue systems.

词典: a mishmash of: a confused mixture of different things

混合物, 杂乱的一堆

例句: The film was a mishmash of genres, from comedy to horror.

这部电影是各种类型的混合, 从喜剧到恐怖片都有。

Her outfit was a mishmash of colors and patterns.

她的穿搭是一种颜色和图案的大杂烩。

The report was a mishmash of facts and opinions.

这份报告是事实与观点的混合体。

6、原文: If a landowner wishes to mortgage a property, banks are confronted with two problems.

词典: be confronted with: to face something, especially something difficult or unexpected

面临, 面对

置定语，to plots of land为介宾结构，in one state为插入语。

3、译文：税务员、乡行政长官、土地记录员或助理税务官等官员会给每块地分配“可耕地编号”和“土地清册编号”，在某个邦还有一种“7/12”编号。

③写作技巧：

Indians resort to directions because street names arenext to useless.

表达：“next to”本义表示“在……旁边”，是一种空间上的接近，比如The lamp is next to the bed.（灯在床旁边）。它强调两个物体在物理空间上的紧邻。但这个表达也逐渐衍生出了比喻性的意义，表示“几乎，差不多”，尤其在口语或较随意的语境中使用，常见搭配是next to nothing（几乎没有）、next to impossible（几乎不可能）等。这种用法强调的是数量、程度上的接近“无”或“极端状态”。这种比喻用法强调的是“非常接近于某种极端”，具有一定的夸张色彩，是一种强化语气的表达手法，常出现在强调困难、缺乏、极端等语义环境中。用起来既自然又有力。

例句：He knows next to nothing about coding.
他对编程几乎一无所知。

④背景知识：

邮政编码（Postal Code）：

邮政编码，又称邮编，是由国家邮政系统设定的一组数字或字母代码，用于标识邮件的投递区域，以便实现高效、准确的邮件分拣和投递。其设计目的在于简化邮件处理流程，减少误投率，提升邮政服务质量。不同国家采用的编码结构各异，例如中国采用六位数字编码，前三位表示省、市（或自治区），后两位代表县（或市辖区），最后一位则用于具体投递区域；而美国则采用五位或九位ZIP Code，其中ZIP是“Zone Improvement Plan”的缩写，强调邮政效率的提升。邮政编码不仅在邮政系统中发挥核心作用，也广泛用于地理信息定位、在线购物地址验证、统计分析等领域。随着电商与物流行业的高速发展，邮政编码已成为基础设施的一部分，对于区域划分、人口分布和商业运营策略制定具有重要参考价值。

例句：The company was confronted with serious financial problems.

公司面临严重的财务问题。

She was suddenly confronted with the truth.

她突然面对了真相。

When confronted with danger, he stayed calm.

面对危险时，他保持了冷静。

7、原文：Dr Bhattacharya, now at MIT Media Lab in Massachusetts, estimates that the combined hit of inefficiencies created by poor addresses adds up to about 0.5% of GDP.

词典：add up to: to amount to a total; to mean something or result in a certain outcome

总计为，等同于

例句：All these small expenses add up to a big amount.

这些小开销加起来就是一大笔钱。

Her efforts add up to real progress.

她的努力带来了真正的进步。

His lies add up to betrayal.

他的一连串谎言等同于背叛。

⑤段落大意：

【1】一则广告暗示印度的地址系统问题

【2】印度的地址系统并不遵循西方式的简单层级系统

【3】在印度，利用传统地址和地标很难找到发信人

【4】印度的街道名存在种种问题

【5】地址问题在印度殖民时期就已存在

【6】该问题造成多行业的混乱

【7】地址问题造成大量低效工作

【8】目前的解决方案——唯一地块识别号