本单元泛读选自《经济学人》等外刊。

1. 如何描写环境污染？

Environmental pollution is a broad concept which includes pollution of various biological and physical components of the planet as a result of human activities. Going by this definition[①], it can be categorized into various types. When we talk about the different types, we usually refer to the pollution of air, water, and land. What we fail to understand, is the fact that this concept also includes noise pollution, thermal pollution[②], and radiation pollution. <u>We cannot afford to turn a blind eye to this environmental issue any more, as the pollutants are being dumped in the environment at a rate which far exceeds the rate at which it can accommodate them.</u>[③]

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①Going by this definition 根据这一定义。

②thermal pollution 热污染

③ We cannot afford to turn a blind eye to this environmental issue any more, as the pollutants are being dumped in the environment at a rate which far exceeds the rate at which it can accommodate them.本句可以用来突显环保的重要性与急迫性，引出措施。

Although smog in Beijing and other cities wins most international attention[①], it is just one of many environmental hazards that Chinese residents face. In much of China's countryside, water and soil are as badly polluted as the air in its cities.[②]

———The Economist 2014.05.17

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① win international attention 引起全球关注，也可以说 draw, gain, garner, receive international attention.

②这个句子可以用来描述环境污染的严重性。

THESE days China's environmental bureaucrats know how to talk the talk[①]. They readily admit that pollution is poisoning the country's water resources, air and soil[②].

———The Economist 2008.01.26

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①talk the talk 光说不干。李克强总理说过这么一句话：喊破嗓子不如甩开膀子。议员翻译的是：Talking the talk is not as good as walking the walk.

②poison 在这里又出现了，回忆精读中的一句话：As pollutants taint groundwater, and global warming makes the vital monsoon rains more erratic, the country is poisoning its own future.

IT IS not often that Whiting, Indiana, makes the national news[①]. But Indiana's plan to let BP, a British energy company, expand an oil refinery there, possibly increasing pollution in Lake Michigan, has raised hackles[②] not just in neighbouring Illinois but all the way to Capitol Hill.

——The Economist 2007.09.08

①make the news 上新闻

②raise hackles 引起…的愤怒，可以替换 make sb angry，用于表达人们对环境污染的态度。

2. 如何分析环境污染的危害？

The effects of **air pollution** on humans are quite severe. It is considered the main cause of ever <u>rising cases of respiratory system problems and diseases</u>, *like* asthma and cancer. As for the effects of **water pollution**, these include a large number of <u>water-borne diseases</u>, *ranging from* diarrhea *to* vomiting. **Heavy metals, pesticides, and other such contaminants** can also affect our body. They can cause <u>hormonal problems and even damage our nervous system</u>. Pesticides enter our body through the food items that we consume, especially those which are grown in contaminated soil. **The health hazards associated with consumption of fruits or vegetables** grown in contaminated soil *include* <u>constant headaches</u>, <u>nausea</u>, and <u>serious damage to the brain</u>, <u>liver</u>, etc. Similarly, the effects of **noise pollution** *include* <u>hearing problems</u>, <u>sleep disturbance</u>, <u>mental illnesses</u>, etc.

文段列举了五大污染（加粗），分析它们的危害（下划线），并举例（斜体）。从中我们可以发现，举例子时我们可以用到以下词汇：like, range from..to…, include…

contaminant 相当于 pollutant，表示"污染物"。

There is no doubt about the fact that humans play a major role when it comes to pollution, but it seems like we are not aware of the fact that we ourselves are not safe from the hazardous effects of the same.[①] All the biological and physical components of the planet are related to each other, such that harm to any of these components has the tendency of <u>triggering a domino effect on</u>[②] various other components. The end result is large-scale destruction. The effects of environmental pollutants on humans and other lifeforms on the planet have already started to surface[③], and they are only going to worsen with time.

①句可以用于过渡，从环境污染的原因过渡到影响。

②trigger a domino effect 引发多米诺效应，也可以说 trigger a knock-on / rippling effect，写作表达。

Air pollution can trigger a number of environmental hazards, including global warming, depletion of the ozone layer[①], increase in ultraviolet radiations, acid rain, etc. **Water pollution**, on the other hand, is resulting in habitat destruction for a number of species which inhabit various water bodies. While some species have already been driven to extinction (the Pink Dolphin for instance), others are battling for their survival. Other than agricultural crops, **soil contamination** is affecting a number of plant species growing on the planet. The fact that we are dependent on plants and animals for a large number of our daily needs only implies that our existence on the planet is dependent on their existence.

本段列举了空气污染、水污染以及土壤污染的危害。

①depletion of the ozone layer 臭氧层空洞。depletion 表示"耗尽、用尽"，其动词为 deplete，表示"消耗（资源）"。

3. 如何保护环境？

The nation's Environmental Protection Law has been amended for the first time since it was passed in 1989. The new provisions, due to take effect in January, will allow for stiffer fines against polluting companies, detention of negligent executives, protection for whistleblowers, and penalties for officials who fail to enforce laws.[①]

——The Economist 2014.05.17

本句从立法角度分析了如何保护环境：
to implement new provisions that will allow for stiffer fines against polluting companies, detention of negligent executives, protection for whistleblowers, and penalties for officials who fail to enforce laws.
stiffer fines against polluting companies 对污染企业进行更严厉的处罚
detention of negligent executives 拘留渎职官员
protection for whistleblowers 保护告发者
penalties for officials who fail to enforce laws 对执法不力的官员进行惩罚

For all its green promises[①] in recent years, the Communist Party has done little to build a bureaucracy with the clout to enforce environmental edicts and monitor pollution effectively.[②]

——The Economist 2008.01.26

①green promises 环保的承诺

②句讲了政府没能做成什么，我们可以逆向思考：要想保护环境，政府必须...：The government must do more to build a bureaucracy with the clout to enforce environmental edicts and monitor pollution effectively.
政府必须加大工作力度，建立一个有足够影响力的机构，来落实环保法案，有效监控污染。

It's high time we acknowledge the fact that we are the ones who are responsible for this mess, and being the most intelligent species, the onus is on us to take the initiative to save our planet.① The need of the hour is to get into a damage-control mode to save the environment.② That, however, is only possible when we realize that the pollution of various biological and physical components of environment is affecting us and threatening our existence.③

这一段是完美的写作模板，放在最后一段，升华主题。
①句总结：人类应该采取行动。onus 等同于 responsibility，表示"责任"， the onus is on us to do sth 的意思是"我们有责任..."，注意介词 on.
②句用一句话概括了我们应采取措施保护环境。The need of the hour is to...的意思是"此刻最需要..."，写作句型。
③句通过概括环境污染对人类的影响，来突显环保的紧迫性。

<div align="center">写作要求</div>

以"环保"为话题，写一篇 200-500 字的作文，周日中午 12 点之前上交。
周日晚进行反馈。

[印度环境污染（上）]

精读笔记食用方法：
　　一、对照预习答案检测学习效果；
　　二、根据个人实际情况，消化吸收精读笔记；
　　三、完成回译小测，并复盘，检验知识的掌握情况；
　　四、完成句子仿写。

　　预习作业：
（1）文中形容印度环境"脏乱臭"用了哪些词？
　　答：dirty, filthy, stink, noxious, choke, deadly, tainted, grubby（描写环境污染竟然有这么多词可以用）
（2）文中列举了印度的哪些污染问题？
　　答：空气污染、水污染。

（3）印度的污染问题带来了哪些危害？
　　答：影响健康，对世界造成影响（抗药性细菌、温室气体排放）

（4）《经济学人》认为，针对印度污染问题，应该采取哪些措施？
　　答：政府不要再采取错误的措施（第六段）；提高环保意识（第八段）

　　五、听音频，跟读 2-5 遍。

　　注：以上是推荐步骤，建议根据自身情况，结合《英语学习方法》的方法建议灵活进行。

Pollution in India

Dirty work

Even by the standards of poor countries, India is alarmingly—and unnecessarily—filthy. It needs to clean up

> 文章红色标题：pollution in India 印度污染，这是文章的主要话题。
>
> 题目 dirty work 巧用双关，一方面，dirty work 中的 dirty 指环境污染，照应红色标题的 pollution，dirty work 就是"清洁环境的任务"的意思；另一方面，dirty work 是一个习惯搭配，本意是"苦活、艰巨的任务"，文中指解决环境问题十分艰巨。
>
> 我们再来看摘要：Even by the standards of poor countries, India is alarmingly—and unnecessarily—filthy. It needs to clean up
> 即使以贫穷国家的标准来衡量，印度污染严重，这令人警觉。环境需要清理了。
>
> **by the standards of X** 是个固定搭配，意思是"按照 X 的标准，根据 X 的标准"，注意介词 by 的使用。这个表达可以让表述更精确，同时也能起到强调的作用。举个例子：
> The Theory of Relativity is a very advanced theory, even by modern standard.
> 即使以现在的标准来看，相对论也是一个非常先进的理论。
>
> **filthy** 是 very dirty 的意思，alarmingly filthy 的意思是"脏得令人警觉"，unnecessarily filthy 的字面意思是"没必要得脏"，也就是"污染严重、污染超标"。

1. ①**India stinks.** ②If at this misty time of year its capital, Delhi, smells as if something is burning, that is because many things are: the carcinogenic diesel that supplies three-quarters of the city's motor fuel, the dirty coal that supplies most of its power, the rice stalks that nearby farmers want to clear after the harvest, the rubbish dumps that perpetually smoulder, the 400,000 trees that feed the city's crematoria each year and so on. ③All this combustion makes Delhi's air the most noxious of any big city. ④It chokes on roughly twice as much pm 2.5, fine dust that penetrates deep into lungs, as Beijing.

> 1-2 段是文章的第一部分，讲了印度的环境污染问题，其中第一段讲的是大气污染，第二段讲的是水污染。

第一段的结构是总分总的结构，其中①句为总，②句为分，③④句总结。

我们先来看第一句话：

①**India stinks.**

印度臭气熏天。

①句总领全段。

俗话说"字数越少事情越大"，这是因为简短的句子更有力度，更能聚焦注意力。这句话只有两个词，其中 India 点明了写作对象，stink 点明了问题，从嗅觉角度呼应题目中的 dirty, filthy.

stink 是动词，表示 to have a strong, unpleasant smell "发出恶臭"，其过去式为 stank，过去分词为 stunk，比如，有的人吃完大蒜后喜欢说话，我们可以说：

Her breath stank of garlic.

她嘴里有股大蒜味。

stink 是不及物动词，后面需要加介词 of，表示"有...的气味"。

....

②**If at this misty time of year / its capital, Delhi, smells as if something is burning, that is because many things are: the carcinogenic diesel (that supplies three-quarters of the city's motor fuel), the dirty coal (that supplies most of its power), the rice stalks (that nearby farmers want to clear after the harvest), the rubbish dumps (that perpetually smoulder), the 400,000 trees (that feed the city's crematoria each year) and so on.**

如果在这个多雾的季节，印度首都德里闻上去像是有什么东西在燃烧，这是因为确实有东西在燃烧：德里机车所燃烧的燃料中，3/4 都是致癌的柴油；供电基本靠烧污煤；附近的农民在丰收后焚烧水稻秸秆；一直在闷烧的垃圾堆；还有每年火葬所燃烧的 40 万棵树木，等等。

②句围绕着①句的 stink 展开。

②句较长，难度也较大，但如果平时精读量比较大，逻辑结构能力比较强，一眼就可以看出②句是对 stink 的展开，从而跳过生词甚至是句子，大幅提高阅读速度。这就是阅读的技巧。但如果阅读量不够，即使知道这个技巧也不会使用，所以，一切技巧都是建立在功夫的基础之上。功夫不到位，再多的技巧也不管用。

我们看一下这句话的主干：If at this misty time of year / its capital, Delhi, smells as if something is burning, that is because many things are: the carcinogenic diesel（从句 A），the dirty coal（从句 B），the rice stalks（从句 C），the rubbish dumps（从句 D），the 400,000 trees（从句 E） and so on.

misty 的意思是 with a lot of mist 多雾的，薄雾笼罩的，比如：a misty morning 薄雾弥漫的早晨。文中 at this misty time of year 可以翻译成"在一年中这个多雾的季节"。

that is because many things are，为避免重复，后面省略了 burning.

the carcinogenic diesel 的意思是"致癌柴油"，carcinogenic 表示"致癌的"，联系 cancer 记忆，认识即可；diesel 指"柴油"，注意读音：['di:zəl].

the rice stalks 指"水稻秸秆"，stalk 在这里是名词，意思是 the main stem of a plant(植物的)茎秆。

the rubbish dump 是"垃圾堆"的意思，dump 常作动词，表示"扔，丢"，这里作名词，表示"垃圾堆，废物堆"。

然后这五个名词后面分别跟了一个定语从句，对这些名词进行修饰。

我们看从句 A：that supplies three-quarters of the city's motor fuel
（致癌柴油）提供了 3/4 的印度机车燃料。

从句 B：that supplies most of its power
（污煤）供应了大多数电能
power 在这里指"电力，电能"，我们平时说的"停电"，英文就是 power cut (n.).

从句 C：that nearby farmers want to clear after the harvest
附近农民在丰收后想要清理的（水稻秸秆）

从句 D：that perpetually smoulder
perpetual 的意思是 continuing for a long period of time without interruption 持续的，不间断的，相当于 continuous. 举个例子：the perpetual noise of traffic 持续不断的交通噪声。

smoulder 的意思是 to burn slowly without a flame 闷燃，2018 年 8 月的《经济学人》中有篇文章讲到了气候变化，开头就出现了 smoulder 一词：

EARTH is smouldering. From Seattle to Siberia this summer, flames have consumed swathes of the northern hemisphere.

地球在闷烧。从西雅图到西伯利亚，北半球的大片土地被火焰吞噬。

我们再看一下从句 E：that feed the city's crematoria each year

feed 本意是"喂养"的意思，比如 well-fed 吃得饱，under-fed (poorly-fed)吃不饱。此处引申为 supply 提供。其实也不难理解，"喂养"就是 supply food. 看两个例子：

The public baths are fed by natural springs.

公共浴池的水由天然泉水供应。

She crouched by the fire, feeding it with dry sticks.

她蹲在火堆旁添加干柴。

crematoria 指"火葬场"，是复数形式，其单数为 crematorium. 有很多名词单数以"-ium"结尾，复数变成了"-ia"，比如 medium→media 媒体。

所以，从句 E 的意思是：每年给德里火葬场提供木材的（40 万棵树木）。

....

③**All this combustion makes Delhi's air the most noxious of any big city.**

这些燃烧让德里成为所有大城市中空气质量最差的城市。

③句讲的是 burning 的结果。

All this combustion 是对上文 5 种燃烧的概括，combustion 是名词，表示"燃烧"，和上文的 burning 是同义替换。

其动词形式为 combust 燃烧，使用时，直接说 sth combust 就可以，不用被动；另外，combust 有时也引申为"感到愤怒"，比如：

The defendant combusted when he heard the verdict.

这个被告在听到判决时很生气。

makes Delhi's air the most noxious of any big city 是 burning 的结果：让德里空前成为所有大城市中最差的。

noxious 的意思是 poisonous or harmful 有毒的，有害的，和上文的 dirty, filthy 一样，

都可以用来描述环境污染。

....

④ It chokes on roughly twice as much pm 2.5, fine dust that penetrates deep into lungs, as Beijing.

印度 PM2.5 的浓度是北京的两倍，PM2.5 是一种能侵入肺部的微尘。

④句通过数据、对比的方式来体现③句的 noxious.

这句话的主干为：It chokes on roughly twice as much pm 2.5 as Beijing.

choke 本是"窒息"的意思，英文解释是 to be unable to breathe properly because something is in your throat or there is not enough air. 后面常加介词 on，表示"被...窒息，被...呛到"，比如：

He choked on a piece of bread.
他被一块面包噎住了。

在环保类话题中，**choke on** 后面可以加污染物，用来描述**空气污染**，比如：
Beijing chokes on a thick blanket of smog.
Beijingers choke on a thick blanket of smog.
北京雾霾严重。
既可以地点作主语，也可以城市作主语。

roughly 的意思是"大概地"，相当于 approximately, about，下次写作中可以尝试用 roughly 替换 about.

所以，主干部分的意思是：印度 PM2.5 的浓度是北京的两倍。

主干之外，fine dust 是 PM2.5 的同位语，fine 在这里是熟词僻义，指 made of very small grains 颗粒细微的。
后面又跟了一个定语从句：that penetrates deep into lungs.
Penetrate 的意思是 to go into or through sth 穿过，进入，后面可以加介词 into / through / to，也可以不加。毛主席诗词"弹洞前村壁"就可以简单地说成：

The bullets penetrated the wall.

所以，这部分的意思是：PM2.5 是一种能侵入肺部的微尘。

<p align="center">**结构梳理**</p>

①句点明段落主旨：India stinks.

②句展开分析。

③句总结，以 noxious 回应①句的 stink.

④句通过数据、对比，来体现③句的 noxious.

把这一段话朗读三遍，③④两句熟背。

（大家可以尝试一下我本科时背句子的方法: 朗读 5 遍背诵 3 遍，反复操作循环 5 次。等语感培养出来再背句子就容易很多，快的话看一眼就能背过。）

[印度环境污染（中）]

2. ①*Delhi's deadly air is part of a wider crisis.* ②Seventy percent of surface water is tainted. ③ In the World Health Organisation's rankings of air pollution, Indian cities claim 14 of the top 15 spots. ④In an index of countries' environmental health from Yale and Columbia universities, India ranks a dismal 177th out of 180.

第二段讲了印度更严重的污染。（看精读前，先把这段话朗读三遍。）

①*Delhi's deadly air is part of a wider crisis.*
德里空气污染只是冰山一角。

①句承上启下，总领全段。

①句中的 deadly air 是对上文空气污染的概括，是对 noxious 的同义替换，然后通过 part of 引出了下文。
a wider crisis 指的是水污染，通过②句就可以判断出来。

Be part of...可以用在并列或递进结构中。比如写作时，当我们分析问题或不良影响时，前面在讲第一点，然后就可以通过 A is part of a wider crisis/problem 来引出第二点。
....

②**Seventy percent of surface water is tainted.**
70%的地表水受到污染。

②-④句从不同角度体现了 a wider crisis.
②句中，taint 本意是 damage，比如：
The administration was tainted with scandal.（=was damaged by）
丑闻使得政府声名狼藉。
但在这里 taint 是 pollute 的意思，tainted 和上文的 dirty, filthy 等属于同一类表达。
....

③**In the World Health Organisation's rankings of air pollution, Indian cities claim 14 of the top 15 spots.**
在世界卫生组织的空气污染排名中，前 15 位中有 14 个是印度城市。

③句通过数据排名来体现 a wider crisis.

claim 在这里的意思是 to gain, win or achieve sth 实现，取得，我们看两个例子：

Zhuang claimed the record in 54.64 seconds.

庄创下了 54.64 秒的纪录。

Steffi Graf claimed a fourth Wimbledon title in 1992.

施特菲·格拉芙于 1992 年第 4 次赢得温布尔登桂冠。

所以，文中 Indian cities claim 14 of the top 15 spots 就很好理解了：印度城市取得了前 15 位的 14 个，说得通顺点，就是 "前 15 位中有 14 个是印度城市"。

spot 在这里是熟词僻义，表示 a position in a competition or an event 排名位置，举个例子：

The two teams are battling for top spot

这两个队在争夺冠军地位。

....

④ **In an index of countries' environmental health from Yale and Columbia universities, India ranks a dismal 177th out of 180.**

在耶鲁和哥伦比亚大学的国家环境健康指数中，印度在 180 个国家中排名第 177 位，令人沮丧。

④句继续通过数据来体现 a wider crisis.

这句话的主干是：In an index, India ranks a dismal 177th out of 180.

index 是 "指数" 的意思，炒股的同学平时说的 "上证指数"，英文就是 Shanghai Stock Index.

Rank 表示 "排名"，后面直接加序数词，比如 rank second 排第二。

如果需要修饰 second，则需加上 "a+adj."，比如文中：rank a dismal 177th，可以理解成：排第 177 名，令人沮丧。（dismal 是 sad 的意思）

同样，当我们修饰数字时，也可以用 "a+adj.+数字" 的结构，比如，双十一淘宝天猫销售额高达到 1682 亿元，我们可以说：a staggering 168.2 bn RMB，1682 元，令人惊愕。

out of 180 指 "在 180 个国家中"。

再来看 index 后面的修饰成分：of countries' environmental health，这部分是说 index 的内容：国家环境健康指数；from Yale and Columbia universities 指 index 的来路：由耶鲁

和哥伦比亚制定的国家环境健康指数。

<div align="center">**段落回译**</div>

德里空气污染只是冰山一角。70%的地表水受到污染。在世界卫生组织的空气污染排名中，前 15 位中有 14 个是印度城市。在耶鲁和哥伦比亚大学的国家环境健康指数中，印度在 180 个国家中排名第 177 位，令人沮丧。

3. ①This does not just make life unpleasant for a lot of Indians. It kills them. ②Recent estimates put the annual death toll from breathing pm 2.5 alone at 1.2m-2.2m a year. ③ The lifespan of Delhi-dwellers is shortened by more than ten years, says the University of Chicago. ④ Consumption of dirty water directly causes 200,000 deaths a year, a government think-tank reckons, without measuring its contribution to slower killers such as kidney disease. ⑤Some 600m Indians, nearly half the country, live in areas where water is in short supply. ⑥ As pollutants taint groundwater, and global warming makes the vital monsoon rains more erratic, the country is **poisoning its own future**.

3-4 段分析印度污染的危害，其中第三段讲的是对国内的危害，关键词：poisoning its own future.（看精度之前先把这段话朗读三遍。）

①**This does not just make life unpleasant for a lot of Indians. It kills them.**
这不仅会降低很多印度人的生活质量，也会缩短他们的寿命。

①句总领全段，讲的是污染对印度人生活、寿命造成的影响。

这句话不难，注意一处翻译：make life unpleasant，很多同学可能会按照字面意思翻译成"使生活不愉快"，当我们读完全段、抓住段落核心后会发现，翻译成"降低生活质量，影响生活质量"更恰当一些。
翻译的时候，不能只见树木不见森林，抓住文章的核心，跳出语言的框架。
....

② **Recent estimates <u>put</u> the annual death toll from breathing pm 2.5 alone <u>at</u> 1.2m-2.2m a year.**
根据最近的一项预估，每年仅仅死于吸入 PM2.5 的人多达 120-220 万。

②句讲了空气污染对印度人的寿命的影响，呼应①句。

这句话的主干为：Recent estimates <u>put</u> the annual death toll <u>at</u> 1.2m-2.2m a year.

estimate 在这里是名词，表示"预估，估算"；

Death toll 是"死亡人数"的意思，同义词为 casualty，常用复数，尤指战争、事故中的死亡人数。

另外，toll 作名词也有"影响"的意思，比如 take a toll on...，对...造成影响，写作中可以替换 affect.

所以，引言部分的字面意思是：最近的一项预估把每年死亡人数放在了 120-220 万人上。也就是说：最近一项预估表明，每年死亡人数为 120-220 万人。

本句的主语为 recent estimate，谓语动词为 put，赋予无生命的事物以动作，让表达更加形象。同时也体现了我们第一单元讲过的"英文用物称，中文用人称"的规律。复习一下：

Working for five or six hours an evening, Mr Ansari makes about <u>20,000 rupees a month</u> ($270), enough to <u>put</u> him into the top 20% of Indian earners.

他每晚工作五到六个小时，一个月能赚 2 万卢比（270 美元），足以跻身印度收入前 20%的行列。

His winnings, a total of $4,404, <u>put</u> him in 160th place on the money list.

他总共获得 4404 美元，在奖金名单上位于第 160 位。

It has lived on for more than a century and made its way onto the national list of intangible cultural heritage.

舞火龙（it）持续了一个多世纪，而且被列为了国家非物质文化遗产。
（把上面的几个句子反复朗读几遍）

回到文中来：Death toll 后面跟了一个修饰成分：from breathing pm 2.5 alone，这里的 from 表示原因，这部分是说，仅仅死于吸入 PM2.5 的人数。
....

③ **The lifespan of Delhi-dwellers is shortened by more than ten years, says the University of Chicago.**

芝加哥大学认为，德里居民的生命（因空气污染）缩短了十年。

③句通过芝加哥大学的数据，来说明污染对印度人寿命的危害，呼应①句。

Lifespan 的意思是 the length of time for which a person, animal or thing exists 寿命，举个例子：

The average human lifespan in the developed countries has increased over the last hundred years.

发达国家的人均寿命在过去的 100 年间延长了。

dweller 源于动词形式 dwell，dwell 本意是"居住"的意思，比如：

She <u>dwelt in</u> remote parts of Asia for many years.

她在亚洲偏远地区居住了很多年。

此外也可以引申为"沉湎于...，总是想着"，搭配为 dwell on sth，举个例子：

She kept <u>dwelling on</u> how he cheated on her.

她沉湎于他是如何欺骗了她。

在 dwell 后面加上表示人的名词后缀"-er"，变成 dweller，则表示"居住者"，Delhi-dwellers 就是"德里人、德里居民"的意思，相当于 Delhi resident.

··

④Consumption of dirty water directly causes 200,000 deaths a year, a government think-tank reckons, without measuring its contribution to slower killers such as kidney disease.

政府智库估计，每年因饮用污染水而直接导致死亡的人数达到 20 万人，这一数字还不包括肾病等慢性死亡杀手所导致的死亡人数。

④句通过印度智库的数据来体现污染对印度人的寿命造成的危害。

调整一下这句话的语序：A government think-tank reckons that / consumption of dirty water directly causes 200,000 deaths a year, without measuring its contribution to slower killers such as kidney disease.

think-tank 指"智库"，这个新闻中经常出现，稍作了解。

reckon 在这里是熟词僻义，表示"估计"，相当于 estimate，这在外刊、考试中还是很常见的，举个例子：

They reckon (that) their profits are down by at least 20%.

他们估计利润至少下降了 20%。

表示"导致...人死亡"，有以下几种方式：

X caused 20 deaths.

X killed 20 people

X resulted in 20 deaths

X led to 20 deaths

X left 20 people dead.

我们重点看一下 without 后面的内容：

without measuring its contribution to slower killers such as kidney disease

measure 常作名词，表示"措施"，这里作动词，表示"测量"，举个例子：

The rainfall was measured over a three-month period.

对三个月内的降雨量进行了测量。

contribution 我们都知道是"贡献"的意思，这里引申为"促成作用"，后面加介词 to，to 是介词。举个例子：

the car's contribution to the greenhouse effect

汽车对加剧温室效应所起的作用

所以，文中 its contribution to slower killers 的意思就是：水污染对引发慢性疾病所起的作用。

killer 本意是"杀手"，但在实际使用中常引申为"死亡原因，死亡因素"，比如我们可以把心脏病称为 the top killer，也可以说交通事故是一个 main killer.

我们把这部分的意思整理一下：没有计算肾病等慢性死亡杀手所导致的死亡人数。言外之意是，水污染导致的死亡人数其实更高。

....

⑤**Some 600m Indians, nearly half the country, live in areas where water is in short supply.**

大约有 6 亿印度人（该国人口的一半）生活在水资源供应短缺的地方。

⑤句从水资源短缺的角度体现污染对生活质量造成的影响。

这句话的主干是：Some 600m Indians live in areas where water is in short supply.
大约 6 亿印度人生活在水资源供应短缺的地方。

注意两个地方，一个是 some，它除了"一些"，还可以表示"大约"，可以替换 about. 更高级的替换有 approximately, roughly.

第二个地方是 in short supply，意思是"供应不足，短缺"，2018 年 5 月的《经济学人》中有篇文章讲到了加利福尼亚的房租租金控制，文中有句话就用到了 in short supply：

The renewed push for an expansion of rent control comes at a time of fierce debate over the future of California's biggest cities, where housing is in short supply and rents have been rocketing.

加州最大城市房市供应短缺，租金高涨，引发了人们对该城市未来的激烈讨论，而政府再次出手加强对租金的管制。

同样是 5 月份的《经济学人》，里面有篇文章讲到了委内瑞拉的危机，文中有句话是这么说的：

Food is in short supply, and nearly 90% of Venezuelans say they do not have enough money to eat properly.

食物供应短缺，几乎 90%的委内瑞拉人没有足够的钱来填饱肚子。

600m Indians 后面跟了一个同位语：nearly half the country，意思是，这 6 亿印度人是该国人口的一半。

....

⑥ **As pollutants taint groundwater, and global warming makes the vital monsoon rains more erratic, the country is poisoning its own future.**
地下水遭污染，全球变暖使重要的雨季降水更难以预测，印度在自掘坟墓。

⑥句进行总结，以"poison its own future"对上文的影响进行概括，强调这些都是对国内造成的影响。

As pollutants taint groundwater
pollutant 表示"污染物"，可数名词，常用复数，比如：air / environmental / water pollutants 空气污染物、环境污染物、水污染物。

chemical / industrial pollutants 化学污染物、工业污染物。

"-ant"是一个名词后缀，表示"起某种作用的人/物"，比如 a servant 仆人、disinfectant 消毒剂、inhabitant 居民，等等。

global warming makes the vital monsoon rains more erratic

这部分是"make sth+adj."的结构，表示"使...怎么样"。

sth 在这里是 monsoon rains 雨季降水，monsoon [mɔn'su:n] 指南亚的"雨季"；rain 表示"雨"时，是不可数名词，当表示"雨季、季节性降雨"时，是可数名词，而且常用复数：the rains.

"雨季到来"我们可以用 set in：

The monsoon <u>sets in</u> during April.

erratic 是 irregular/unpredictable 的意思，表示"不稳定的，难以预测的"，比如：

The electricity supply here is quite erratic.

这里的电力供应相当不稳定。

the country is poisoning its own future.

poison 本意是"毒"，名词动用的意思也不难推断出来，表示"下毒，荼毒"，进一步引申为"破坏"，可以替换 damage，但比 damage 更有画面感，比如，贸易战对中美关系产生影响：

The relations between China and America has been poisoned by the trade war.

再比如，有关电子游戏话题，我们可以说：

Video game violence is <u>poisoning the minds of</u> young people.

网络游戏暴力毒害着年轻人的思想。

最后，以口头的形式回译全段：

这不仅会降低很多印度人的生活质量，也会缩短他们的寿命。根据最近的一项预估，每年仅仅死于吸入 PM2.5 的人多达 120-220 万。芝加哥大学认为，德里居民的生命（因空气污染）缩短了十年。政府智库估计，每年因饮用污染水而直接导致死亡的人数达到 20 万人，这一数字还不包括肾病等慢性死亡杀手所导致的死亡人数。大约有 6 亿印度人（该国人口的一半）生活在水资源供应短缺的地方。地下水遭污染，全球变暖使重要的雨季降水更难以预测，印度在自掘坟墓。

4. ①Indian pollution is a danger to the rest of the world, too. ②Widespread dumping of antibiotics in rivers has made the country a hotspot for anti-microbial resistance. ③ Emissions of carbon dioxide, the most common greenhouse gas, grew by 6% a year between 2000 and 2016, compared with 1.3% a year for the world as a whole (and 3.2% for China). ④India now belches out as much as the whole of Africa and South America combined.

第四段讲印度污染对全球造成的影响，结构上是总分的结构，①句为总，②-④句举例/列举数据进行论证。

①Indian pollution is a danger to the rest of the world, too.
印度污染也危及全球。

①句总领全段，点明本段核心：a danger to the rest of the world. 和上文的 its own future 形成对比。

再积累一个表示"造成影响、危害"的表达：be a danger to...（to 是介词）
....

②Widespread dumping of antibiotics in rivers has made the country a hotspot for anti-microbial resistance.
向河流里大规模倾倒抗生素使印度成为耐药性微生物的温床。

②句以"抗药性"为例进行说明。

这句话的主语是：Widespread **dumping** of antibiotics in rivers
widespread 修饰 dumping，本意是"广泛的"，这里可以理解成"大规模的倾倒"。
antibiotics 是"抗生素"的意思，认识即可。

make the country a hotspot for...表示"使该国成为...的温床/滋生...的土壤"，hotspot（或 hot spot）本意指 a place where sth unpleasant is likely to happen "多事之地，温床"。
此外也可以说 a fertile/breeding ground for sth.
习大大说：铲除滋生腐败的土壤。可以翻译成：eradicate the fertile/breeding ground for corruption.

anti-microbial resistance 指"抗药性微生物"，这个不用背，了解即可。

....

③**Emissions of carbon dioxide, the most common greenhouse gas, grew by 6% a year between 2000 and 2016, compared with 1.3% a year for the world as a whole (and 3.2% for China).**

在 2000-2016 年间，二氧化碳（最常见的温室气体）的排放每年增长 6%，而全球整体只增长 1.3%（中国为 3.2%）。

③句以二氧化碳排放增速对比来体现印度污染对世界的影响。

这句话的主干是：Emissions of carbon dioxide grew by 6% a year between 2000 and 2016. 2000-2016 年间（between 2000 and 2016），二氧化碳排放（Emissions of carbon dioxide）每年（a year）增长 6%（grew by 6%）。

emission 是 "排放物" 的意思，可数名词，常用复数，比如 car emissions 汽车排放物。

文中 carbon dioxide 后面跟了一个同位语：the most common greenhouse gas 最常见的温室气体。

compared with 1.3% a year for the world as a whole 这部分作状语，以印度的 CO_2 排放增速（6%）和全球 CO_2 排放增速（1.3%）进行对比。

compared with 是一个进行比较的表达，可以翻译成 "而"。

and 3.2% for China，注意，"某国家的数字/比例是多少"，用介词 for：数字/比例+for+地点。

....

④**India now belches out as much as the whole of Africa and South America combined.**
现在，印度的排放量和整个非洲与南美洲排放量的总和一样多。

④句通过对比，以体现印度排放量之大。

Belch out 的意思是：to send out a large amount of smoke, flames etc, or to come out of something in large amounts "（使）喷出"，可以用被动，也可以用主动，我们看两个例子：
Smoke belched out from the chimneys.

Smoke was belched out from the chimneys.

Africa and South America combined 的意思是"非洲和南美洲加起来"，A and B combined 在外刊中出现的频率很高，比如 2018 年 8 月《经济学人》中有篇关于房地产的报道，文中有句话是这么说的：

They are home to 163m people, with an economic output equal to Germany and Japan combined.

这些地方共有 1.63 亿人口，其经济总量相当于德国和日本之和。

（把这个句子和文中的句子反复朗读、直到背过。）

其实这句话的 belch out 是对 emission 的同义替换，如果是我们，可能会这么说：

Its emissions are as much as those in Africa and South America combined.

而作者换了一种表达方式，让文章语言更加灵活：

India now belches out as much as the whole of Africa and South America combined.

最后，以口头的形式回译全段：

印度污染也危及全球。向河流里大规模倾倒抗生素使印度成为耐药性微生物的温床。在 2000-2016 年间，二氧化碳（最常见的温室气体）的排放每年增长 6%，而全球整体只增长 1.3%（中国为 3.2%）。现在，印度的排放量和整个非洲与南美洲排放量的总和一样多。

5. ①In the past India has explained its failure to clean up its act by pleading poverty, noting that richer countries were once just as dirty and that its output of filth per person still lags far behind theirs. ②But India is notably grubby not just in absolute terms, but also relative to its level of development. And it is becoming grubbier. ③If electricity demand doubles by 2030, as expected, coal consumption stands to rise by 50%.

5-8 段是文章第三部分，讲了针对环境问题应该怎么做。其中，第五段矛头指向印度政府，指出印度政府不作为以及其背后的原因，并进行反驳，从而为接下来的方法部分做好铺垫。

①**In the past India has explained its failure to clean up its act by pleading poverty, noting that richer countries were once just as dirty and that its output of filth per person still lags far behind theirs.**

过去，印度以贫穷为借口不肯采取行动，该国认为，发达国家的污染曾经也很严重，而印度人均污染排放仍然还没达到发达国家的水平。

①句指出印度政府不作为以及其背后的原因。

India has explained its failure to clean up its act by pleading poverty

clean up one's act 是个固定搭配，意思是 to start behaving sensibly and responsibly 改掉不良行为，改邪归正，举个例子：

Some companies could face heavy fines if they fail to clean up their act.

一些大公司如果再不纠正做法就要面临重罚。

plead 的意思是 to give sth as an excuse for sth else 找借口，以...为借口，举个例子：

He pleaded family problems for his lack of concentration.

他解释说注意力分散是因为有家庭问题。

所以文中 plead poverty 的意思是"以贫穷为借口"。

我们看一下这句话的意思：印度以贫穷为借口不肯采取行动。

noting that richer countries were once just as dirty and that its output of filth per person still lags far behind theirs

Noting that...这部分是印度政府不采取行动的理由。理由有二，其一是 that richer countries were once just as dirty (as India)发达国家曾经和印度一样脏，也就是"发达国家的污染曾经也很严重"的意思。

其二是 its output of filth per person still lags far behind theirs

its 指的是 Indian；

output 通过构词法就可以判断出来，表示"输出、产出"的意思，比如 economic output 经济总量，industrial output 工业产量。

filth 是 filthy 的名词形式，表示"污物"，文中是对 pollutant 的同义替换，所以可以翻译成"污染物"。

所以，its output of filth per person 的意思是"人均污染排放"。

theirs 指的是 richer countries' output of filth per person，发达国家的人均污染排放。

我们再来看一下 lag behind：它是一个固定搭配，表示"落后于"，比如美国谦虚地说道：

America is lagging behind China in 5G, but still has the chance to catch up.

（多说一句，5G 是 the fifth generation 的缩写，要读成"five/fifth generation"，千万不要读成"five G".）

Lag behind 也可以用 fall behind 替换。

....

②But India is notably grubby <u>not just</u> in absolute terms, <u>but also</u> / relative to its level of development. And it is becoming grubbier.

但印度不仅在绝对意义上污染严重，相对于其发展程度来说，污染也非常严重。而且正变得越来越严重。

②句是作者的反驳。

这句话的大结构为 not just...but also... 不仅...而且...。

grubby 的意思是"肮脏的"，和上文的 dirty 是同义替换，同样可以用来描述环境污染。前面 notably 进行修饰，可以理解成 very grubby.

absolute 表示"绝对的"，和后面的 relative（相对的）是一对反义词。In the terms of... 或 in...terms 表示"就...而言，在...方面"，所以，in absolute terms 的意思是"在绝对意义上的"。

but also / relative to its level of development 省略了 grubby：but also grubby/ relative to its level of development

Relative to 表示"相对于"，to 是介词，举两个例子：

Japanese interest rates rose relative to America's.

日本利率随美国利率上浮。

House prices now look cheap relative to earnings.

相对收入而言房价现在看起来比较便宜。

所以，relative to its level of development 的意思是：相对于其发展程度而言。

And it is becoming grubbier 中，and 加强了语气，朗读几遍体会一下。

....

③**If electricity demand doubles by 2030, as expected, coal consumption stands to rise by 50%.**

如果按照预期，在 2030 年前用电需求翻一倍，那么煤炭消费必然会增长 50%。

③句举例说明"And it is becoming grubbier".

if 从句中，electricity demand 是一个名词词组，意思是 "用电需求量"。

double 在这里是动词，表示 "×2"，"×3" 可以说 triple.

as expected 在句中作插入成分，表示"按计划进行，不出所料"，也可以说 as is expected，中间的 is 经常省略。举个例子：

As expected, the whole family was shocked by the news.

不出所料，全家人对这个消息都感到震惊。

Stand to 是 stand 的一个新用法，它表示 "必然会，一定会"，表示很有把握的推测，举个例子：

He will stand to get a considerable profit through the speculations in lands.

他在地产投机生意上必定会赚相当可观的一笔钱。

所以文中 coal consumption stands to rise by 50%的意思是：煤炭消费必然会增长 50%。

最后以口头的形式回译全段：

过去，印度以贫穷为借口不肯采取行动，该国认为，发达国家的污染曾经也很严重，而印度人均污染排放仍然还没达到发达国家的水平。但印度不仅在绝对意义上污染严重，相对于其发展程度来说，污染也非常严重。而且正变得越来越严重。如果按照预期，在 2030 年前用电需求翻一倍，那么煤炭消费必然会增长 50%。

写作表达

1. 描述问题

【句型】X is part of a wider crisis/problem

【出处】Delhi's deadly air is part of a wider crisis.

2. 降低生活质量

【表达】make life unpleasant

【出处】This does not just make life unpleasant for a lot of Indians.

3. 表示对自己造成影响：自掘坟墓

【表达】poison its own future

【出处】As pollutants taint groundwater, and global warming makes the vital monsoon rains more erratic, the country is poisoning its own future.

4. 提出建议、采取行动

【句型】clean up one's own act

【出处】In the past India has explained its failure to clean up its act by pleading poverty, noting that richer countries were once just as dirty and that its output of filth per person still lags far behind theirs.

作业：使用句型/表达 1、2、4 各造三个句子，15 号中午 12 点之前上交。

[印度环境污染（下）]

7. ①It is true that some ways of cutting pollution are expensive. But there are also cheap solutions, such as undoing mistakes that Indian bureaucrats have themselves made. ②By subsidising rice farmers, for instance, the government has in effect cheered on the guzzling of groundwater and the torching of stubble. ③Rules that encourage the use of coal have not made India more self-reliant, as intended, but instead have led to big imports of foreign coal while blackening India's skies. ④ Much cleaner gas-fired power plants, meanwhile, sit idle.

第六段作者提出了一条建议：政府纠正自己的错误。

①It is true that some ways of cutting pollution are expensive. But there are also cheap solutions, such as undoing mistakes that Indian bureaucrats have themselves made.

的确，一些减少污染的举措成本较高，但也有一些低成本的解决办法，比如印度政府官员纠正自己的错误行动。

①句总领全段，核心词：cheap solutions 和 undo mistakes.

It is true that...的意思是"诚然，的确"，阅读中出现这个表达，往往预示着下文将出现转折，**经常与 but, however 成对出现**，我们举几个《经济学人》里的句子：

It is true that, encouraged by the prospects of patents, pharma companies do a lot more research today than in the 1960s and 1970s. But it is also true that they are not alone in their endeavours.

It is true that public policy helped to create Brazil's industrial base. But privatisation and openness whipped this into shape.

It is true that China has been fastidious in capping its external liabilities (it is a net creditor). Its dangers are home-made. But the damage from a big Chinese credit blow-up would still be immense.

还有 2009 年考研英语一第三篇阅读理解中的句子：

It is true that progress in both areas is necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies, but the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong.

经济和教育的发展对这些贫穷国家以及其他所有国家的社会、政治和学术的发展来说无疑是必要的。但是，"教育应是推动贫穷国家经济迅速发展的优先任务"这一传统观点是错的。

把握这一点能大大提高阅读效率。

回到文中，ways 和 solutions 是一对同义替换，表示"方式、方法"。

cut pollution 表示"减少污染，降低污染"，有关环保类的写作中可以使用。也可以说 deal with / address pollution，虽然意思不一样，但使用场景相同。

undoing mistakes / that Indian bureaucrats have themselves made
这部分是 cheap solutions 的一个例子。
核心词为：undoing mistakes
undo 的意思是 to try to remove the bad effects of something you have done 消除...的坏影响，我们先看两个例子：
A heavy-handed approach from the police could undo that good impression.
警方采取高压手段可能会毁掉之前留下的好印象。
She knew it would be difficult to undo the damage that had been done.
她知道想要消除已经造成的损害是很难的。
所以，文中 undo mistakes 的意思就是"纠正错误"。

我们讲共享单车的时候，泛读里面就出现过 undo：
Mobike has found that its bikes are used more or less as much when the air is really bad as when it is not, suggesting that the good done by exercise may be undone by heavy breathing in toxic air.
我们在《零工经济》中讲 help 的时候补充过一个例句，里面也出现了 undo：
An apology cannot undo the wrong done, but it helps.
虽然说覆水难收，但道歉还是有非常积极的意义。

文中 mistakes 后面又跟了一个定语从句：that Indian bureaucrats have themselves made. 意思是，印度官员自己所犯的（错误）。

②**By subsidising rice farmers, for instance, the government has in effect cheered on the guzzling of groundwater and the torching of stubble.**
比如，政府给稻农提供补贴，实际上是在鼓励大量使用地下水、燃烧秸秆。

②-④句围绕着 mistakes 展开，讲了印度官员犯了哪些错误。其中②句讲了补贴方面。

for instance 是一个举例子的表达，意思是"例如"，相当于 for example, say. 所以，阅读中遇到这些表达就可以判定，该句和上句在内容上是等同的，为上句提供案例支撑。

By subsidising rice farmers

Subsidize(subsidise)的意思是"提供补贴"，比如买一袋种子需要 100 块钱，政府提供 50 块钱的补贴，你只需要掏 50 元。

"对...提供补贴"，我们可以说 subsidize sth，也可以说 provide / give / grant / offer / pay subsidies.

the government has in effect cheered on the guzzling of groundwater and the torching of stubble

这部分的生词比较多，我们先看第一个：**cheer on**.

在没有词典的情况下，我们可以根据 cheer 判断出来，它是一个积极正向的词组，再结合语境，大概可以表示"鼓励、促进"。

词典中的解释是：to shout loudly in order to <u>encourage</u> someone. 为...加油，鼓舞，和我们的推测基本一致。

guzzle 的意思是 eat/drink/consume sth a lot 大量吃/喝/消耗，举个例子：

The plane was deafeningly noisy, guzzled fuel, and left a trail of smoke.

这架飞机发出震耳欲聋的噪音，耗油量大，而且留下一路烟迹。

所以文中 the guzzling of groundwater = the large consumption of groundwater 大量消耗地下水。

torch 是"火把"的意思，比如"奥运火炬"的英文就是 the Olympic Torch. 这里明显是作动词，因此我们可以推测它表示"燃烧"，和上文的 burn 是同义替换。

stubble 指的就是上文的 rice stalks 表示"秸秆、农作物收割后留在地理的茬"，认识即可。

我们把这部分的信息整合一下：政府实际上是在鼓励大量使用地下水、燃烧秸秆。

....

③**Rules that encourage the use of coal have not made India more self-reliant, as intended, but instead have led to big imports of foreign coal while blackening India's skies.**

鼓励使用煤炭的规定并没有像预计的那样让印度更加自力更生，反而增加了印度的煤炭进口，污染了空气。

③句从法规角度分析。

我们先看一下前半句：**Rules** (that encourage the use of coal) **have not made India more self-reliant**, as intended

这部分的主干是：Rules have not made India more self-reliant

self-reliant 是"自力更生的"意思，相当于 self-dependent.

as intended 表示"如预计的那样"，和上文的 as expected 用法、意思一样。

that encourage the use of coal 是 rules 的定语从句，意思是：鼓励使用煤炭的规定。我们也可以换一种表达：

Rules that **cheer on** the use of coal

我们再来看后半句：but instead have led to big imports of foreign coal while blackening India's skies

这半句 but instead 标志着转折，即和预期相反的情况。

lead to big imports of foreign coal 的意思是"使印度大量进口煤炭"；

blacken 表示"使变黑"，以"-en"结尾的动词有使动的含义，比如 darken, weaken, heighten, strengthen.

所以文中 blacken India's skies 的意思就是：让印度的天空变黑。blacken 在这里是对 pollute 的替换。

....

④Much cleaner gas-fired power plants, meanwhile, sit idle.
而更环保的天然气发电场处于闲置状态。

④延续③句，讲了印度政府制定的错误法规导致能源产业扭曲。

gas-fired power plants 指"天然气发电场"，gas 指"天然气"，fire 在这里是名词动用，表示"燃烧"，所以，gas-fired 的意思就是"燃烧天然气的"。

冬天到了，南方人特别羡慕北方的**天然气集中供暖**，英语就是 gas-fired central heating .

Much cleaner 修饰 gas-fired power plants，意思是"更加清洁的，更加环保的"。

Sit idle 虽然不是固定搭配，但在外刊中搭配出现的频率很高，我们完全可以当成一个整体记忆。

idle 的意思是 not working or producing anything 不工作的，空闲的，可以用来修饰人，也可以修饰物。sit/lie/perch/stand 这类的词在不表示具体的动作（坐、躺、栖息、站）时，可以看成系动词。

比如 2018 年夏天的《经济学人》中有篇文章分析了为什么要缩减暑假长度，文中有句话就出现了这一用法：

Many school buildings sit idle in the summer.

再举个例子：

It's crazy to have £7000 sitting idle in the bank.

把 7000 英镑闲置在银行里简直是疯了。

2017 年的《经济学人》中有句话也用到了 site idle：

Cars that now sit idle could become much more active, which would drastically change parking needs.

闲置的车辆可能会活跃起来，这会大大改变停车需求。

最后，看着中文译文，以口头的形式回译到原文：

的确，一些减少污染的举措成本较高，但也有一些低成本的解决办法，比如印度政府官员纠正自己的错误行动。比如，政府给稻农提供补贴，实际上是在鼓励大量使用地下水、燃烧秸秆。鼓励使用煤炭的规定并没有像预计的那样让印度更加自力更生，反而增加了印度的煤炭进口，污染了空气。而更环保的天然气发电场处于闲置状态。

8. ①Reliant on big business for funding and on the poor for votes, politicians have long ignored middle-class complaints about pollution, failing to give officials the backing to enforce rules, or to co-ordinate across jurisdictions. ②That is a pity, because when India does apply itself to ambitious goals, it often achieves them. ③Next year it will send its second rocket to the Moon.

7-8 段讲了第二个方法：要有环保的决心和意识。

①Reliant on big business for funding and on the poor for votes, politicians have long ignored middle-class complaints about pollution, failing to give officials the backing to enforce rules, or to co-ordinate across jurisdictions.

长期以来，政客们依赖大企业提供资金，依赖穷人拉选票，而忽视了中产阶级的环保诉求，也没有给官员支持以落实规则、跨辖区合作。

①句讲了政客对环保问题不够重视，从而引出下文。

这句话的主干是：**politicians have long ignored middle-class complaints about pollution**

长期以来，政客们忽视了中产阶级对环境污染的不满。

<u>Reliant on</u> big business <u>for</u> funding and <u>on</u> the poor <u>for</u> votes

依赖大企业提供资金，依赖穷人拉选票

这部分是形容词作句子的状语成分，be reliant on 的意思是"依赖于，依靠于"，举个例子：

He's heavily reliant on bank loans.

他严重依赖银行贷款。

failing to <u>give officials the backing</u> / to <u>enforce rules</u>, or to <u>co-ordinate across jurisdictions</u>

这部分是现在分词形式作状语，failing to give...的动作是 politicians 发出的。

give officials the backing 是 give sb sth 的结构，sb 指 officials 官员，sth 指 the backing，backing 在这里是名词，相当于 support，表示"支持"，比如 financial backing 资助。

后面 to enforce rules 和 to co-ordinate across jurisdictions 是并列成分，修饰 the backing.

Enforce 是"落实"的意思，后面加法律、法规、措施一类的词，可以和 implement, introduce 等替换。

co-ordinate 指"协调、合作"；across 是"遍布"的意思，比如 across the country 遍布全国；jurisdiction 当作不可数名词时，表示"司法权、管辖权"，文中是可数名词，则表示"管辖范围，辖区"。所以，co-ordinate across jurisdictions 的意思是"各辖区之间合作，跨辖区合作"。

....

②**That is a pity, because when India does apply itself to ambitious goals, it often achieves them.**

这很遗憾，因为每当印度为一个雄心勃勃的目标而努力时，往往能够实现这个目标。

②句对①句进行评价。

本句以 pity 对政客的行为进行评价。

这句话语言不难，只讲一个地方：apply oneself to sth / to doing sth，意思是 to work at sth or study sth very hard.勤奋工作，努力学习，看几个例子：

You would pass your exams if you applied yourself.
努力学习就会通过考试。
We applied our minds to finding a solution to our problem.
我们绞尽脑汁寻求解决问题的办法。
所以，文中 when India does apply itself to ambitious goals 的意思是，当印度努力实现一个雄心勃勃的目标的时候。

....

③**Next year it will send its second rocket to the Moon.**
明年，印度将向月球发射第二颗火箭。

③句举例以说明②句。

最后，根据中文译文，以口头的形式回译本段：

长期以来，政客们依赖大企业提供资金，依赖穷人拉选票，而忽视了中产阶级的环保诉求，也没有给官员支持以落实规则、跨辖区合作。这很遗憾，因为每当印度为一个雄心勃勃的目标而努力时，往往能够实现这个目标。明年，印度将向月球发射第二颗火箭。

9. ①Narendra Modi, the prime minister, promised with admirable frankness when he took over to rid the country of open defecation. ②Four and a half years and some $9bn later, his Clean India campaign claims to have sponsored the building of an astonishing 90m toilets. ③This is impressive, but India is still not clean. ④Its skies, its streets, its rivers and coasts will remain dangerously dirty until they receive similar attention.

第八段接上一段，举例分析印度可以实现其目标，最后以 until they receive similar attention 收尾，呼吁政府要有决心、有意识。

①**Narendra Modi, the prime minister, promised with admirable frankness when he took over to rid the country of open defecation.**

印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪上台时十分坦率地承诺，要消除该国随地大小便的现象。

①句讲的是"India applies itself to a goal".

这句话的主干是：Narendra Modi promised to rid the country of open defecation.

rid 的意思是"摆脱"，我们很熟悉它的一个搭配：get rid of...清除，丢弃，摆脱，比如 get rid of bad habits 摆脱掉坏习惯。

文中 rid the country of...的意思是，消除该国的...，比如习大大上台后大力反腐，我们可以说：

He is determined to rid the country of corruption.

他决心消除国家的腐败现象。

defecation 是"粪便"的意思，所以 open defecation 露天粪便，也就是"随地大小便"的意思。

Modi 后面跟了一个同位语：the prime minister，表明莫迪的身份：印度总理。

with admirable frankness 修饰 promise，意思是十分坦诚地承诺。
when he took over 限定了场景：当他上台时十分坦诚地承诺。
Take over 的意思是 If you take over a company or a country, you get control of it. 接管，掌管，控制，这里可以翻译成"上台"。

....

②**Four and a half years and some \$9bn later, his Clean India campaign claims to have sponsored the building of an astonishing 90m toilets.**

四年半已经过去了，政府投资了 90 亿美元。莫迪的"清理印度"活动称，已经出资建立了 9000 个厕所，数量之多令人惊叹。

②句讲的是"achieve the goal".

sponsored the building of an astonishing 90m toilets

sponsor 在这里表示"资助"，可以用 fund (v.) 替换，举个例子：

The competition was sponsored by British Airways.

此项比赛由英国航空公司赞助。

She found a company to sponsor her through college.

她找到一家愿资助她读完大学的公司。

the building of 90m toilets，意思是"建立了 9000 座厕所"，把汉语中的动词"修建"处理成英文中的名词"building"。

an astonishing 修饰数字 90m，一方面体现出数字之多，另一方面也突显出数字给人的感受。我们在本单元精读（中）里讲过这一结构 rank a dismal 177th, a staggering 168.2 bn RMB.

....

③**This is impressive, but India is still not clean.**

这令人敬佩，但印度仍然不干净。

③句对此进行评价，一方面，这令人 impressive，但另一方面，做的还不够，从而引出最后一句话：

④**Its skies, its streets, its rivers and coasts will remain dangerously dirty until they receive similar attention.**

印度的天空、街道、河流以及海岸污染依然严重，除非官员予以同等程度的关注。

④句以 receive similar attention 概括出第二个方法：提高关注。

最后，以口头的形式回译全段：

印度总理纳伦德拉•莫迪上台时十分坦率地承诺，要消除该国随地大小便的现象。四年半已经过去了，政府投资了 90 亿美元。莫迪的"清理印度"活动称，已经出资建立了 9000 个厕所，数量之多令人惊叹。这令人敬佩，但印度仍然不干净。印度的天空、街道、河流以及海岸污染依然严重，除非官员予以同等程度的关注。

仿写

X is part of a wider crisis/problem

【场景】孟晚舟案件对中美局势影响重大

【造句】The case of Meng Wanzhou, the CFO of Chinese tech giant Huawei[①], cannot purely be the allegation[②] against the big firm. It is part of a wider crisis between the United States and China after the trade war.

【修改】①Chinese tech giant Huawei 改为 the Chinese tech giant Huawei，需要加上定冠词 the. 如果把 Chinese 改为 China's，则不能加 the：China's tech giant Huawei

②allegation 常用复数 allegations.

***

【场景】基因编辑技术弊端

【造句】The risks the gene-editing technology brings about[①] to human subjects is part of a wider problem. This practice stands to widen the gap between the rich and the poor[②], when it is not just involved in[③] relieving human suffering, but[④] improving genomes controlling appearance, intelligence and so on. Compared with those upper-class intellectuals who could afford the cost to boost their intelligence[⑤], the poor could never catch up.

【修改】①bring about 表示"导致"，相当于 cause, lead to 等，这里直接用 bring（带来）就可以了：The risks the gene-editing technology brings to human subjects...

②the rich and the poor 富人和穷人。虽然在语法上是成立的，但在实际使用中，我们常把"the"省略：rich and poor.

③④ not just involved in..., but improving...，应该改为 involved not just in..., but also in improving，因为：
1）not just, but also 中，also 不能省略（not only, but also 的 also 可以省略）；
2）relieving 和 improving 是并列的关系，像文中写法，成了 involve 和 improving 是并列关系的了。

⑤afford the cost to boost their intelligence 中，afford 后面直接加东西就可以，比如 afford the house/surgery 等，不必加 the cost. 如果想用 cost，可以说：cover the cost.

make life unpleasant

【场景】闺蜜吐槽她没有男朋友。
【造句】She said[①] no boyfriend[②] made her life unpleasant.

【修改】①"吐槽"可以用 complain 一词，更加贴切；

② "没有男朋友" 应该说 having no boyfriend.

*****

【场景】学校老是停电。
【造句】Repeately① power cut make② life unpleasant for those students living in dormitory③.

【修改】①使用 repeatedly 是一个很好的尝试，表示 "反复的"，不过它是副词，而且拼错了，应改为 repeated.

②make 应该用单三，或过去时，现在不应该犯这种错误了，以后每天朗读 1 小时英语。

③those students living in dormitory 虽然在语法上没错，但有点啰嗦，老外一般说：
those living in dormitory
students living in dormitory

【场景】肥胖的危害
【造句】Over the past few years, obesity has been the subject of public concern. Not only because it will make① fat people's life unpleasant, it is also② a danger to health.

【修改】①will make 是将来时，这里陈述事实，应该用现在时；

②1)because 不能单独成句。
2）not only, but also 是一个固定搭配，also 可以省略，但 but 不可以。
3）并列结构不对，可以说：
Not only because it makes fat people's life unpleasant, but also because it is a danger to health.
或者：because not only it makes fat people's life unpleasant, but also it is a danger to health.
和上面的情况一样。

clean up one's own act

【吸毒】吸毒
【造句】A horde of people didn't clean up their act by giving up drugs, instead, they tried to touch① the law's red line.

【修改】语法上没有问题，但意思上需要再斟酌一下：
A horde of people didn't clean up their act by giving up drugs, instead, they keep touching the law's red line.

【场景】明星补税。
【造句】As furious debate① broke out over the case of Fan, some darlings② clean up their act

by paying unpaid taxes.

【修改】①debate 作"讨论、争论"讲，是可数名词，需要在前面加冠词

②darling 是积极正向的词汇，用在这里不合适，建议把 some darlings 改为 other stars.

<center>***</center>

最终选了这篇文章，虽然有一些语法错误和搭配不当的情况，但结构严谨、逻辑严密，更像是一篇作文。而且句子结构丰富，虽然有一些用错的情况。

先看一下原文：

One misconception being floated among hordes of people is that, economic development and environmental protection is an either-or issue: you either eat the cake of a better environment or have it. Therefore, for now what we have achieved, a better society, is accompanied by a worsened natural environmental. It's true that sacrificing nature in an effort to lifting people out of poverty proves feasible sometimes, but for a larger scope, the tolls of damaging environment will be taken on humanity. In this sense, a balance must be stroke between a better environment and a higher growth rate.

The most basic way in which individuals can help address the environmental problem is to rubbish classification, which means putting garbage into different trash cans so that they can become new resources through different ways of cleaning, shipping and recycling. Rubbish is the misplaced resource. If be put into right place, the wasted, instead of souring or stinking in the rubbish dump, may turn out to be a treasure which boosts the economic growth and expands employee market. Japan, being an prominent model in this filed, take a strict but instrumental measure in dealing with it's rubbish, have gain windfalls more than the improvement of the living environment, but also the ecology-friendly economy.

Another solution to rid environment from pollutants involves clean energy. Though not a cure-all, the shift from water-tainted, air-polluted fuels to a sustainable clean energy may be a great step in right direction. Apart from a better alternative of environment-consumed fuel, clean energy also promise to drive growth and jobs, enabling people to work under a blue sky with fresh air to breath.

Just as the environment is not tainted overnight, so the route forward is by many small steps. The real solution lies in the cooperation between individuals, companies and government to make a trade-off between nature and human society. Better to start from sorting rubbish.

修改：

①<u>One misconception</u> being floated among hordes of people is that, economic development and environmental protection is an either-or issue: you either eat the cake of a better environment or have it. ②Therefore, for now what we have achieved, a better society, is accompanied by a worsened natural environmental. ③<u>It's true that</u> sacrificing nature in an effort to lifting people out of poverty proves feasible sometimes, <u>but for a larger scope</u>, the tolls of damaging

environment will be taken on humanity. In this sense, a balance must be stroke between a better environment and a higher growth rate.

先看结构方面：
①②句为靶子句，提出了一个相反的观点：很多人认为经济发展与环境保护无法协调。
③句开头 it's true that...对上文进行部分肯定，同时为后面的 but 埋下伏笔。④句提出作者观点。
有点像《经济学人》的感觉。

再看语言方面：
economic development and environmental protection is an either-or issue:
主语是复数，谓语应该用 are.
Either-or 是个很好用的表达，意思是"非此即彼的"。

冒号后面对 an either-or issue 进行了解释：you either eat the cake of a better environment or have it.
这句话源自英文谚语"You can't have your cake and eat it"，字面意思是，你不可能吃了蛋糕还能拥有它（once it is eaten, it's gone），即"不可能拥有两个不兼容的东西"，和我们汉语里的"鱼与熊掌不可兼得"完美对应。
但不能这么用，直接说"you can't have your cake and eat it"，或者"you can't have it both ways"、"you can't have the best of both worlds."

a worsened natural environmental.
能想到用 worsened 作形容词修饰"环境"，很不错，只有在阅读中学习单词才能知道怎么使用。不过，environmental 是形容词，这里应该用名词 environment.

sacrificing nature in an effort to lifting people out of poverty
In an effort to do，这里的 to 不是介词，所以应把 lifting 改为 lift.

the tolls of damaging environment will be taken on humanity.
Sth takes a toll on...表示"对...造成不好的影响"，这句话说得有点别扭，可以改成：
The damaged environment takes a heavy toll on humanity.

a balance must be stroke between
Strike a balance 指"找到平衡点"，其过去式和过去分词都是 struck.
Stroke 是"中风"的意思。

①**The most basic way** in which individuals can help address the environmental problem is to rubbish classification, which means putting garbage into different trash cans so that they can become new resources through different ways of cleaning, shipping and recycling. ②Rubbish is the misplaced resource. ③If be put into right place, the wasted, instead of souring or stinking in the rubbish dump, may turn out to be a treasure which boosts the economic growth and expands

employee market. ④Japan, being an prominent model in this filed, take a strict but instrumental measure in dealing with it's rubbish, have gain windfalls more than the improvement of the living environment, but also the ecology-friendly economy.

第二段从个人角度分析了保护环境的措施——垃圾分类。

先看一下结构方面：

①句以 the most basic way 总领，引出了第一条举措：垃圾分类。随后通过 which means 做进一步解释。

②句提出了一个观点：垃圾是放错位置的资源，解释了为什么要垃圾分类。

③句对第二句的观点进行展开。

④句以日本为例进行说明。

再来看语言方面：

is to rubbish classification,

To 在这里不是介词，后面要接动词，所以这部分可以改成：is to classify rubbish.

If be put into right place,

在状语从句中，如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致，我们可以把从句的主语省略，谓语动词根据逻辑关系变成-ed 或-ing 的形式（如果谓语动词为 be，则也需要把 be 省略），所以这部分应改为：

If put into the right place.

expands employee market.

"劳动力市场"，英文是 employment market 或 labor market.

Japan, being an prominent model in this filed, take a strict but instrumental measure in dealing with it's rubbish, have gain windfalls more than the improvement of the living environment, but also the ecology-friendly economy.

这句话用了很多高级结构，是一次很好的尝试，不过也出现了一些问题：

①这句话两个谓语动词：take 和 have.

②谓语动词没有用单三；

③take a strict but instrumental measure 中，strict 是"严格的"，instrumental 是"重要的"，两者没有明显的转折关系，不能用 but.

④it's rubbish，应改为 its rubbish.

⑤ more than the improvement of the living environment, but also the ecology-friendly economy 这个结构用在这里不对，可以改成举例子的表达结构，比如 such as, from...to... 等。

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①**Another solution** to rid environment from pollutants **involves** clean energy. ②Though not a cure-all, the shift from water-tainted, air-polluted fuels to a sustainable clean energy may be a great step in right direction. ③Apart from a better alternative of environment-consumed fuel,

clean energy also promise to drive growth and jobs, enabling people to work under a blue sky with fresh air to breath.

第三段从能源角度分析保护环境的措施。

先看结构：

①首句以 another solution 开头，引出第二条措施，总领全段。结构上照应上一段的 the most basic way. 在用法上，作者摆脱了 firstly, secondly 的结构，换成了 another solution involves…，使句子更加丰富。

②句对①句进行评价：不是万能药，但方向是对的。

③句讲了清洁能源的其他好处。

我们再看语言方面：

Another solution to rid environment from pollutants **involves**

solution 后面加介词 to，表示"针对…的解决方案"，所以，to 后面要加问题，而不是做法；同时，to 是介词，后面要加名词或动名词的形式，所以这句话应改成：

Another solution to environmental pollution involves…

Though not a cure-all, the shift from… to

状语从句中，从句和主句的主语一致，则可以把从句的主语省略。

在这句话中，从句的主语是"（使用）清洁能源"，而主句的主语是 the shift，所以从句不能省略。这句话可以改为：

Though it is not a cure-all, the shift from… to

Apart from a better alternative of environment-consumed fuel, clean energy also promise to drive growth and jobs,

①environment-consumed fuel，没有这种搭配，可以改成 environment-damaging fuel 或 environment-polluting fuel，但在也只是在语法和句意上正确，但老外很少这么用，建议直接使用 fossil fuels.

②promise，要用单三。

③"推动经济发展和就业增长"，应该说 drive economic and job growth，不能说 drive jobs.

④apart from 表示"除了"，前后应该是同一类词汇。本句中，apart from 加的是化石燃料，而后面又讲清洁能源的好处，这在逻辑上就讲不通了。如果 apart from 加化石燃料，后面应该列举其他燃料，比如清洁能源；如果 apart from 加清洁能源的好处之一，后面才该讲清洁能源的其他好处。

①Just as the environment is not tainted overnight, so the route forward is by many small steps.
②The real solution lies in the cooperation between individuals, companies and government to make a trade-off between nature and human society. ③Better to start from sorting rubbish.

最后一段进行总结，①句对上文进行概括，用到了《经济学人中有哪些精彩表达（26）》中讲过的句型：Just as A did not sour overnight, so the route forward is by many small steps.

②句升华主题：合作。采用了句型：the real solution lies in...

③句再次强调垃圾回收，回归生活，有呼吁力度。

虽然语言上有很多需要修改的地方，但瑕不掩瑜：

1. 句式丰富，长短结合；

2. 结构严谨；

3. 逻辑严密

和《经济学人》的结构很像，多写一句啰嗦，少写一句不够。