

step 2 - Lesson 10

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Lesson 10

1. 1.

Here’ s the news at 11:30.

Thousands of people **have marched through** the centre of Corby in Northamptonshire to **protest against** 抗议；抗议书（或行动）；反对 plans to close the steel works 炼钢厂, the town’ s major employer 雇主；老板. The marchers 游行示威者；抗议游行者 demonstrated (v.)表达；表露；表现；显露;集会示威；游行示威 outside the local British Steel Corporation’ s headquarters 设立总部 where **union 工会 leaders** are **talking about** closure plans(n.) **with** the management.

主 Hospital **waiting lists** （服务或医疗的）等候者名单 in the south west of England 谓 have **gone up** 上涨 by a quarter in the last five years. While 尽管，虽然 the number of doctors, nurses and other staff have increased, the demand on the service **has grown** even faster.

waiting list

- (n.) a list of people who are waiting for sth such as a service or medical treatment that is not yet available （服务或医疗的）等候者名单
- There are no places available right now /but I’ ll put you on a **waiting list** . 现时空位，但我会把你列入等候者名单的。
 - The government has promised to cut **hospital waiting lists**. 政府已许诺减少排队看病者的人数。

The EEC is to **give** another £ 31 million **to** Britain’ s poorer areas. The aid from the regional **development fund** 基金；专款 includes £ 13.5 million for Northern Ireland and £ 10 million for **industrial improvement** and **road works** 道路施工 in the north of England.

In a report on rabies 狂犬病；恐水症 controls, Kent County Council （市、郡等的）政务委员会，地方议会 has said that 17 dogs, 5 cats, 2 rabbits and 2 hamsters 仓鼠 **have been landed illegally** at Channel 水道；航道;英吉利海峡 ports in the first nine months of this year. This was seven more than in the same period last year.

rabies

词源同 rage.后用于指狂犬病，因狂犬病患者极端畏水，也称为 hydrophobia.

A derailed (a.)脱轨 coal 煤 train at Thirsk in North Yorkshire has disrupted 扰乱；使中断；打乱 rail services between Newcastle and the south of England.

这是11点30分的新闻。
数千人在北安普敦郡科比市中心游行，抗议关闭该镇主要雇主钢铁厂的计划。游行者在当地英国钢铁公司总部外示威，工会领导人正在与管理层讨论关闭计划。
过去五年里，英格兰西南部的医院等候名单增加了四分之一。尽管医生、护士和其他工作人员的数量有所增加，但对服务的需求增长得更快。
EEC 将向英国较贫困地区另外提供 3100 万英镑。地区发展基金的援助包括为北爱尔兰提供1350万英镑，为英格兰北部的工业改善和道路工程提供1000万英镑。
肯特县议会在狂犬病控制报告中表示，今年前 9 个月，有 17 只狗、5 只猫、2 只兔子和 2 只仓鼠在海峡港口非法登陆。这比去年同期多了七个。
北约克郡瑟斯克的一列煤炭列车脱轨，导致纽卡斯尔和英格兰南部之间的铁路服务中断。

2. 2.

It' s time for the news at 3:30 here on Radio I.

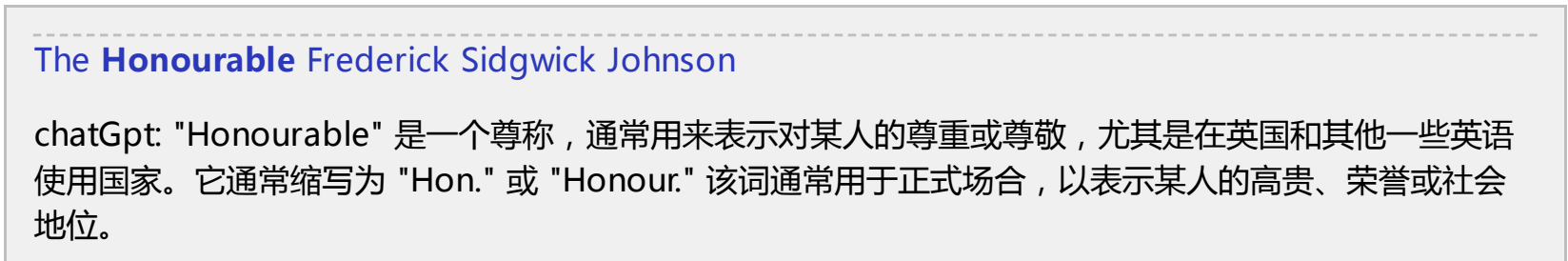
A girl aged 16 armed with a shotgun 猎枪；火枪 **held up** 持械抢劫 a class of children at a **secondary school** 中学 in Surrey this morning. Police said that soon after school began at Blair Hill Secondary School, Newton, the girl, armed with a double-barrelled 双管的 shotgun belonging to her brother, went into one of the classrooms and threatened a teacher and about thirty pupils. A shot was fired into the ceiling 天花板；顶棚 as she was being overpowered （以较强力量）征服，制胜 by police officers.



Surgeons 外科医生 at Cambridge have successfully transplanted a pancreas 胰；胰腺 — the organ that produces insulin 胰岛素 — in two patients suffering from diabetes 糖尿病；多尿症. One patient, a 23-year-old electronics 电子学 worker also had a liver transplant. The other patient, a 55-year-old housewife, had a kidney transplanted at the same time. Both patients are doing well.



主 A stately 宏大的；壮观的；气宇不凡的；仪态高贵的 home owner who allowed a pop concert 流行音乐会 to be staged 上演；举办；举行 in his grounds 谓 was fined (v.)处...以罚金 yesterday for **letting** a rock band **play overtime**. 主 The Honourable 可敬的；值得钦佩的;（英国某些贵族子女的头衔）；（英国议会议员辩论时相互间的尊称） Frederick Sidgwick Johnson 谓 admitted **allowing** the rock group Led Zeppelin **to play on** after midnight during a concert at his home near Stevenage two months ago. Stevenage magistrates fined him £ 125 with £ 25 costs.



在句子中，"The Honourable Frederick Sidgwick Johnson" 是一个完整的名字，其中 "Honourable" 是对该人的尊称，而 "Frederick Sidgwick Johnson" 是他的名字。这种用法表明这个人可能具有某种特殊的社会地位或头衔。在英国，"Honourable" 通常与贵族阶层或政治领域的一些职位相关联。

to play on after midnight

chatGpt: 在这个句子中，"to play on after midnight" 是一个短语，其中的 "on" 是属于 "play on" 这个短语的一部分，表示继续演奏或演出。尽管已经过了午夜。

Three people **have** so far **been killed** in the storms **sweeping across** the north of England and southern Scotland. A woman was killed in Carlisle when a chimney 烟囱；烟道 on a house collapsed and two men were killed when their car **crashed into** a fallen tree on a country road near Melrose. More high （数量、质量、体积或程度）高的，超乎寻常的 winds and rain are forecast 预测；预报 for tonight.

when their car **crashed into** a fallen tree

chatGpt: 在这个句子中，"**crashed into**" 表示车辆与某物相撞或相撞，其中 "**into**" 表示方向或目标，指的是车辆的运动方向。所以，"**crashed into a fallen tree**" 意味着车辆与一棵倒下的树相撞。

你不能将 "crashed into" 替换为 "crashed by"，因为它们的含义不同。"**crashed into**" 强调了车辆与其他物体之间的碰撞，而 "**crashed by**" 通常不用于这种上下文，而更多地用于描述导致事故的原因或责任，例如 "crashed by a reckless driver" 意味着事故是由一名鲁莽的司机引起的。因此，在这种情况下，"crashed into" 是更准确的表达方式。

+

现在是 3:30 广播 I 的新闻时间。

今天早上，萨里市一所中学的一名 16 岁女孩手持猎枪劫持了一群孩子。警方称，牛顿布莱尔山中学开学后不久，这名女孩手持一把属于她哥哥的双管猎枪，走进其中一间教室，威胁一名老师和大约三十名学生。当她被警察制服时，天花板上开了一枪。

剑桥大学的外科医生成功地将胰腺（产生胰岛素的器官）移植到两名糖尿病患者体内。一名 23 岁的电子工人患者也接受了肝脏移植手术。另一位患者是一名 55 岁的家庭主妇，同时接受了肾脏移植。两名患者均状况良好。

昨天，一位富丽堂皇的房主允许在他的土地上举办流行音乐会，并因让摇滚乐队超时演奏而被罚款。弗雷德里克·西奇威克·约翰逊阁下承认，两个月前，在他位于斯蒂夫尼奇附近的家中举行的一场音乐会上，午夜后允许摇滚乐队齐柏林飞艇进行演奏。斯蒂夫尼奇地方法官对他处以 125 英镑的罚款，并收取 25 英镑的费用。

迄今为止，席卷英格兰北部和苏格兰南部的风暴已造成三人死亡。在卡莱尔，一名妇女因房屋烟囱倒塌而丧生；两名男子因汽车撞到梅尔罗斯附近乡村道路上一棵倒下的树而丧生。预计今晚会有更大的风和降雨。

3. 3.

Professor Richard Hill is talking about British newspapers.

It seems to me that many British newspapers aren't really newspapers at all. They contain news, it is true, but 主 much of this news 谓 only appears in print /because it is **guaranteed (a.) 肯定的; 保证的** to shock, surprise or cause a chuckle 低声轻笑；轻声地笑.

What should we expect to find in a real newspaper? Interesting political articles? Accurate 正确无误的 reports of what has been happening in distant corners of the world? The latest news from the **stock exchange** 证券交易所? Full coverage 新闻报道;提供的数量；覆盖范围（或方式） of great sporting events? In-depth 彻底的；深入详尽的 interviews 面谈,采访，访谈 with **leading personalities** (尤指娱乐、广播、体育界) 名人; 性格; 品性?

It is a sad fact that in Britain 主 the real newspapers, the ones **that report (v.) the facts**, 谓 sell [in thousands], while 主 the **popular papers** 大众报纸 that **set out** （怀着目标）开始工作，展开任

务 to shock or amuse (v.) (提供) 消遣 ; (使) 娱乐 谓 have a circulation 传递 ; 流传 ; 流通 of several million. **One’ s inescapable 不可避免的 ; 逃避不了的 ; 不能忽视的 conclusion 结论 ; 推论 is that** the vast majority of British readers do not really want a proper 真正的 ; 像样的 ; 名副其实的 newspaper at all. They just want a few pages of entertainment.

set 'out

- 1.to begin a job, task, etc. with a particular aim or goal (怀着目标) 开始工作 , 展开任务
- 2.to leave a place and begin a journey 出发 ; 动身 ; 启程
- They **set out** on the last stage of their journey. 他们动身踏上最后一段行程。

I buy the same newspaper every day. In this paper 主 political matters, both British and foreign, 谓 are covered in full. The editorial column may support government policy on one issue and oppose it on another. There is a full page of **book reviews** (评审 , 审查 , 检查 , 检讨 (以进行必要的修改)) 书评 and another **devoted to** 把...用于;献身 ; 致力 ; 专心 the latest happenings 事件 ; 发生的事情 (常指不寻常的) in the theatre 戏院 ; 剧场, the cinema and the world of art. Stock exchange prices are quoted 引用 ; 引述;开价 ; 出价 ; 报价 daily. So are the **exchange rates** 汇率 of the world’ s major currencies. The sports correspondents 记者 ; 通讯员 are **among the best** 属于最好的之一 in the country, while 主 **the standard (品质的) 标准 , 水平 , 规格 , 规范** of the readers' letters 系 is absolutely first-class. **If** an intelligent person **were** 虚拟语气 **to find** a copy of this paper 50 years from now, he or she would still find it entertaining 有趣的 ; 娱乐的 ; 使人愉快的, interesting and instructive 富有教益的 ; 增长知识的.

If an intelligent person were 虚拟语气 to find ...

- "虚拟将来时"是表示**对将来"实现的可能性很小的"或"不确定"**的假设.
- If从句的谓语形式, 用"一般过去式"或用"were to / should +动词原形",
- 主句用 "would / should/could/ might +动词原形."
- **If** he **were to leave** today, he **would** get there by Friday

So my favourite newspaper is obviously very different from those popular papers that have a circulation of several million. But that does not mean that it is 'better' or that they are 'worse'. We are not **comparing like with like** 同类比较,把同类事物相比较. 主 A publisher 后定 printing a newspaper with a circulation of several million 谓 is running a highly successful commercial operation. The people who buy his product are obviously satisfied customers /and in a free society 主 everybody should have the right to buy whatever kind of newspaper he pleases 使满意 ; 使愉快.

理查德·希尔教授正在谈论英国报纸。
在我看来，许多英国报纸根本就不是真正的报纸。确实，它们包含新闻，但其中大部分新闻只出现在印刷品中，因为它肯定会令人震惊、惊讶或引起笑声。
我们应该期望在真正的报纸中找到什么？有趣的政治文章？准确报道世界遥远角落所发生的事情？证券交易所的最新消息？精彩体育赛事全程报道？与知名人士的深度访谈？
一个可悲的事实是，在英国，真正的报纸，即报道事实的报纸，销量有数千份，而旨在震惊或娱乐的流行报纸却有数百万份发行量。不可避免的结论是，绝大多数英国读者根本不要一份正式的报纸。他们只是想要几页的娱乐。
我每天都买同一份报纸。本文全面涵盖了英国和外国政治事务。社论专栏可能在一个问题上支持政府政策，在另一问题上反对政府政策。其中有一整页的书评，另一页专门介绍戏剧、电影和艺术世界的最新动态。证券交易所价格每日报价。世界主要货币的汇率也是如此。体育记者在全国名列前茅，而读者来信的水平绝对是一流的。如果一个聪明的人在 50 年后找到这篇论文的副本，他或她仍然会觉得它有趣、有趣且有启发性。所以我最喜欢的报纸显然和那些发行量几百万的大众报纸有很大不同。但这并不意味着它“更好”或它们“更差”。我们不是在比较同类。一家出版商印刷了一份发行量达数百万份的报纸，其商业运作非常成功。购买他产品的人显然是满意的顾客，在自由社会中每个人都应该有权购买他喜欢的任何类型的报纸。

4. 4.

Dave: Dr. Jones, how exactly would you define eccentricity 古怪行为；反常？

Dr. Jones: Well, we all have our own particular habits **which** others find irritating 使人恼火的；有刺激性的 or amusing, but an eccentric 古怪的；异乎寻常的 is someone **who** behaves in a totally different manner **from** those in the society **in which** he lives.

★ 上面加粗的词, 就像钩子一样, 勾住它们各自前面的句子, 就像火车的链钩一样, 把一节节车厢链接了起来. 如, **which** 勾住了 habits, 并继续描述 habits; **who** 勾住了 someone, 并继续描述 who; **from** 勾住了 who; **in which** 勾住了 society. 于是, 汉语中的各个短句, 在英语中就能只用一句话把它们都串联了起来.

Dave: When you talk about eccentricity, are you **referring mainly to** matters of appearance?

Dr. Jones: Not specifically 具体来说；确切地说, no. There are many other ways in which eccentricity is displayed. For instance, some individuals like to **leave** their mark on this earth **with** bizarre 极其怪诞的；异乎寻常的 buildings. Others have the craziest desires which influence their whole way of life.

Dave: Can you give me an example?

Dr. Jones: Certainly. One that immediately **springs (v.)**跳；跃；蹦; 突然出现（或来到） **to mind** was a Victorian 维多利亚女王时代（1837–1901年）的 surgeon 外科医生 by the name of Buckland. Being a great animal lover /he used to **share** his house openly **with** the strangest creatures, including snakes, bears, rats, monkeys and eagles.

Dave: That must’ ve been quite dangerous at times.

Dr. Jones: It was, particularly for visitors who weren’ t **used to** having 'pets' — **for want of** 因为缺乏,由于缺乏 a better word — in the house. They **used to** get bitten and even attacked. And the good doctor was **so** interested in animals **that** he couldn’ t resist the temptation 引诱；诱惑 **to sample (v.)** 尝；品尝；尝试；体验 **them as food**. So guests who came to dinner had to be prepared for a most unusual menu, mice on toast 烤面包片；吐司, roast giraffe 长颈鹿. Once he even tried to make soup from elephant’ s trunk 象鼻. Strangely, though, his visitors seemed to go back for more.

for want of

"由于缺乏"；表示原因，但侧重指"因为缺乏，因为没有"（because of not having something; because something does not exist or is not available）含有否定意义。也可说 **for the want of**。

- The project failed **for want of** financial backing. 这个项目由于缺少财政支援而告吹。
- He had taken the job **for want of** anything better to do. 他因为找不到更好的工作而接受了这份工作。
- If we fail /it won’ t be **for want of** trying 即使我们失败了，我们也曾努过力（没有缺少努力）。

in want of

需要；缺少（in the condition of wanting or needing something）。侧重表示状态。

- The house is **in want of** repairs. 这所房子需要修理。
- Judging by its most recent financial reports, it is clearly a company **in want of** a more competent CEO. 从其最近的财务报告来看，这家公司显然需要一位更称职的首席执行官。

翻译

确实如此，特别是对于那些不习惯家里有“宠物”（暂且这么说吧）的访客来说。他们曾经被咬过，甚至被袭击过。这位好医生对动物非常感兴趣，他无法抗拒将它们作为食物品尝的诱惑。所以来吃晚饭的客人必须为这个非常不寻常的菜单做好准备，烤面包上的老鼠，烤长颈鹿。有一次，他甚至试图用大象的鼻子做汤。奇怪的是，尽管如此，他的访客似乎还是想要更多。

Dave: They must' ve had very strong stomachs, that' s all I can say. Dr. Jones, what particular kind of eccentric are you most interested in from a psychologist' s point of view?

Dr. Jones: I think they' re all fascinating 极有吸引力的；迷人的, of course, but **on the whole** 总体而言 I' d say it' s the hermit 隐士；隐修者；遁世者 that I find the most intriguing 非常有趣的；引人入胜的；神秘的, the type who **cuts himself off** 隔离 from the world.

fascinating 和 intriguing 的区别

chatGpt: "fascinating" 和 "intriguing" 都是用来描述引人入胜, 或吸引人的事物或情况的形容词，但它们在含义上有一些微妙的区别：

1. "Fascinating" (迷人的) : "Fascinating" 用于描述引人入胜、吸引人、令人着迷的事物，**通常强调某事物引发了浓厚的兴趣或好奇心**。这个词通常与知识、文化、历史、自然现象等抽象或具体的事物相关。
- 例如：The documentary about ancient civilizations **was absolutely fascinating**. "Intriguing" (有趣的、引人入胜的) :

2. "Intriguing" 也用于描述引人入胜或吸引人的事物，但它可能强调的更多的是某事物的神秘或复杂性，以及引发思考或好奇心的特质。这个词通常与谜题、情节、计划、人际关系等相关。
- 例如：The detective novel had **an intriguing plot** with unexpected twists.

综上所述，"fascinating" 和 "intriguing" 都表示引人入胜，但 "fascinating" 更强调吸引力和兴趣，而 "intriguing" 更强调神秘或引发好奇心的特质。

Dave: Does one of these **stand out** 显眼,突出 in your mind at all?

Dr. Jones: Yes, I suppose (根据所知) 认为，推断，料想; (婉转表达) 我看，要我说，要不 this century has produced one of the most famous ones: the American billionaire 巨富；亿万富翁, Howard Hughes.

Dave: But he wasn' t a recluse 隐居者；喜欢独处的人 all his life, was he?

recluse

re-,表强调，-clus,关闭，词源同 close,claustrophobia.引申词义喜欢独处的人。

Dr. Jones: That' s correct. In fact, he was just the opposite in his younger days. He was a rich young man who loved the Hollywood society of his day. But he began to disappear for long periods when he grew tired of **high living** 奢侈的生活方式. Finally, nobody was allowed to touch his food and he would wrap 用...包裹 (或包扎、覆盖等) his hand in a tissue (尤指用作手帕的) 纸巾，手巾纸 before picking anything up. He didn' t even allow a barber (为男子理发、修面的) 理发师 to go near him too often /and 主 his hair and beard 谓 grew down to his waist.

Dave: Did he live completely alone?

Dr. Jones: No, that was the strangest thing. He always stayed in luxury hotels with a group of servants to take care of him. He used to spend his days locked up in a penthouse 顶层豪华公寓；阁楼套房 suite (尤指旅馆的) 一套房间，套房 watching adventure films over and over again and often eating nothing but ice cream and chocolate bars.

penthouse

an expensive and comfortable flat/apartment or set of rooms at the top of a tall building 顶层豪华公寓；阁楼套房；阁楼；顶层公寓，屋顶房间



Dave: It sounds a very sad story.

Dr. Jones: It does. But, as you said earlier, life wouldn't be the same without characters like him, would it?

戴夫：琼斯博士，您究竟如何定义偏心率？

琼斯博士：嗯，我们都有自己的特殊习惯，其他人觉得这些习惯令人恼火或有趣，但怪人是指行为方式与他所生活的社会中的人完全不同的人。

戴夫：当你谈论古怪时，你主要指的是外表问题吗？

琼斯博士：不具体，不。还有许多其他方式来显示偏心率。例如，有些人喜欢用奇异的建筑在这个地球上留下自己的印记。其他人的最疯狂的欲望影响了他们的整个生活方式。

戴夫：你能给我举个例子吗？

琼斯博士：当然。我立即想到的是一位维多利亚时代的外科医生，名叫巴克兰。作为一名伟大的动物爱好者，他常常公开与最奇怪的动物共享他的房子，包括蛇、熊、老鼠、猴子和鹰。

戴夫：有时这肯定是相当危险的。

琼斯博士：确实如此，特别是对于那些不习惯在家里养“宠物”（因为找不到更好的词）的访客。他们曾经被咬，甚至被攻击。这位好医生对动物非常感兴趣，以至于他无法抗拒将它们作为食物的诱惑。所以来吃晚饭的客人必须准备一份最不寻常的菜单，烤面包上的老鼠，烤长颈鹿。有一次他甚至尝试用象鼻做汤。但奇怪的是，他的访客似乎还想再去一次。

戴夫：我只能说，他们的胃一定很强大。琼斯博士，从心理学家的角度来看，您对哪种怪人最感兴趣？

琼斯博士：当然，我认为他们都很迷人，但总的来说，我觉得最有趣的是隐士，那种与世隔绝的人。

戴夫：其中有一个在你的脑海中很突出吗？

琼斯博士：是的，我认为本世纪诞生了最著名的人物之一：美国亿万富翁霍华德·休斯。

戴夫：但他并不是一辈子隐士，不是吗？

琼斯博士：是的。事实上，他年轻时的情况恰恰相反。他是一位富有的年轻人，热爱当时的好莱坞社会。但当他厌倦了奢侈的生活后，他开始长期消失。最后，任何人都不准碰他的食物，他在拿起任何东西之前都会用纸巾包住手。他甚至不允许理发师太频繁地靠近他，他的头发和胡须都长到了腰部。

戴夫：他完全一个人住吗？

琼斯博士：不，那是最奇怪的事情。他总是住在豪华酒店，有一群仆人照顾他。他过去常常把日子锁在顶层套房里，一遍又一遍地看冒险电影，经常只吃冰淇淋和巧克力。

戴夫：这听起来是一个非常悲伤的故事。

琼斯博士：确实如此。但是，正如你之前所说，如果没有像他这样的人物，生活就会不一样，不是吗？

5. 5.

1.In the United States we are using more and more oil every day, and the future supply is very limited.

2.It is estimated that at the current rate 速度；进度；比率；率 of use, oil may not be a major source of energy after only 25 more years.

3.We have a lot of coal 煤 under the ground, but there are many problems with mining 采矿 it, transporting 运输 it, and developing a way to burn it without polluting the air.

4.Production of new nuclear **power plants** 发电厂；工厂 has slowed down /because of public concern （尤指许多人共同的）担心，忧虑 over the safety of nuclear energy.

5.The government once thought that we would be getting 20 percent of our electricity from nuclear energy by the 1970' s, but nuclear energy still produced only about 12 percent of our

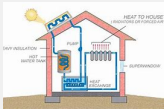
power **as of** 从...开始; 在.....时候 1979.

as of

- (1). on a particular date. SYN **as at** BrE
 - **As of** August 1, the company had \$44 million in long-term debt.
- (2). from a particular date. / **as from.../as of...** : used to show the time or date from which something starts
 - **As of** July, the company will be based in New York
 - Our phone number is changing **as from** May 12.

6. There is no need **to purchase fuel** to operate a solar heating system 太阳能加热系统 because sunshine is free to everyone.

solar heating system



7. Because solar systems depend on sunshine, they can't always provide 100% of your heat.
8. Solar heating can be used in most areas of the United States, but it is most practical 切实可行的;实际的；真实的；客观存在的 in areas where there is a lot of winter 冬天 sunshine, where heat is necessary, and where fuel is expensive.
9. 主 A hot-liquid system 谓 operates **in basically the same way** except 主 the hot-liquid system 谓 contains water **instead of** air; and the storage unit 存储单元 is a large hot water tank **instead of** a container of hot rocks.
10. Then 主 energy from the sun 谓 may provide the answer to our need **for** a new, cheap, clean source of energy.

在美国，我们每天使用的石油越来越多，未来的供应非常有限。
据估计，按照目前的使用速度，再过 25 年，石油可能就不再是主要能源了。
我们地下有大量煤炭，但开采、运输以及开发不污染空气的燃烧方法存在许多问题。
由于公众对核能安全的担忧，新核电站的生产已经放缓。
政府曾经认为，到 1970 年代，我们将有 20% 的电力来自核能，但截至 1979 年，核能发电量仍仅占我们电力的 12% 左右。
无需购买燃料来运行太阳能供暖系统，因为阳光对每个人都是免费的。
由于太阳能系统依赖于阳光，因此它们无法始终提供 100% 的热量。
美国大部分地区都可以使用太阳能供暖，但在冬季阳光充足、需要供暖且燃料昂贵的地区最为实用。
热液系统的运行方式基本相同，只是热液系统包含水而不是空气；存储单元是一个大型热水箱，而不是装热石的容器。
那么来自太阳的能量可能会满足我们对新的、廉价的、清洁能源的需求。

6. 6. Voice Analysis

If we want to measure voice features 特色；特征；特点 very accurately 精确地，准确地, we can use a voice analyser 分析器，分析仪；分析者. A voice analyser can show four characteristics 特性，特征；特色 of a speaker's voice. No two speakers' voices are alike. To get a voice sample, you have to speak into the voice analyser. The voice analyser is connected to a computer. From just a few sentences of normal speech, the computer can show four types of information about your voice. It will show nasalization 鼻音化, loudness 声音响度, frequency and length of articulation (思想感情的) 表达.

The first element, nasalization, refers to how much air normally goes through your nose when you talk.

The second feature of **voice difference** is loudness. Loudness is measured in decibels 分贝. 主 The number of decibels in speaking 谓 is determined by the force of air that comes from the lungs.

The third feature of voice variation 变异的东西；变种；变体 is frequency. By frequency we mean the highness or lowness of sounds. **The frequency of sound waves** is measured in cycles per second. Each sound of a language will produce a different frequency.

The final point of voice analysis concerns (v.)与...有关；涉及 the length of articulation 说话；吐字；发音; (思想感情的) 表达 for each sound. This time length is measured **in small fractions 小部分；少量；一点儿 of a second**. 该时间长度以几分之一秒来测量。

From all four of these voice features — length of articulation, frequency, loudness and nasalization — the voice analyser can give an exact picture of a person’ s voice.

语音分析

如果我们想非常准确地测量语音特征，我们可以使用语音分析仪。语音分析仪可以显示说话者声音的四个特征。没有两个说话者的声音是相同的。要获取语音样本，您必须对语音分析器说话。语音分析仪连接到计算机。只需几句话的正常语音，计算机就可以显示有关您声音的四种类型的信息。它将显示发音的鼻化、响度、频率和长度。第一个要素是鼻化，指的是说话时通常有多少空气通过鼻子。语音差异的第二个特征是响度。响度以分贝为单位测量。说话的分贝数由来自肺部的空气的力量决定。声音变化的第三个特征是频率。我们所说的频率是指声音的高低。声波的频率以每秒的周期来测量。语言的每种声音都会产生不同的频率。语音分析的最后一点涉及每个声音的发音长度。该时间长度以几分之一秒来测量。根据所有这四个语音特征——发音长度、频率、响度和鼻化——语音分析仪可以准确地描述一个人的声音。
