NEC-3

47. Too high a price? 代价太高？

Pollution is the price （we pay for an overpopulated人口过密的, over industrialized过度工业化的 planet）. When you come to think about it, there are only four ways （you can deal with rubbish）: dump倾倒;倾卸 it, burn it, turn it into something you can use again, attempt to produce less of it.

We keep trying all four methods, but the sheer（adj.）(用于强调)纯粹的，完全的，十足的 volume of rubbish （we produce worldwide） threatens to overwhelm（情感、事件等）使不知所措，使难以承受，征服,击败 us.

（我们一直在试这4种方式，但是，我们在世界范围内仅产生的垃圾的量，就有把我们覆盖的危险。）

Rubbish, however, is only part of the problem of polluting our planet. The need （to produce ever-increasing不断增长的，日益增长的 quantities数量 of cheap food） leads to a different kind of pollution. Industrialized工业化的 farming耕种;养殖 methods produce cheap meat products: beef牛肉, pork猪肉 and chicken.

The use of pesticides杀虫剂，农药 and fertilizers肥料，化肥 produces cheap grain谷物，粮食 and vegetables. The price （we pay for cheap food） may be already too high: Mad Cow Disease (BSE) in cattle牛,牲口;畜生, salmonella沙门氏菌（引起食物中毒） in chicken and eggs, and listeria利斯特杆菌（引起食物中毒） in dairy（adj.）奶制的;乳品的 products.

And if you think you'll abandon放弃，遗弃 meat and become a vegetarian素食者, you have the choice of very expensive organically有机地；不使用化肥的-grown vegetables / or a steady稳定的，不变的 diet日常饮食 of pesticides杀虫剂；农药 [时间状语every time you think {you're eating fresh salads色拉;凉拌菜 and vegetables, or just having an innocent清白的,无辜的,无知的 glass of water}]!

（如果你想放弃肉类而变成一位素食者，那么你可以两者择一：或是选用价格昂贵、有机培植的蔬菜，或是当你认为在享用新鲜色拉和新鲜蔬菜，或饮用一杯无害的水的时候，实际上每次都不断吃进杀虫剂。）

→have the choice of… or…：在……和……之间选择。表述此义时，choice后也可使用between… and……这种结构，如：

You have the choice of A or B. 你可以在A或B中挑选。

He has his choice between A and B. 他可以在A和B中任选一个。

However, there is an even more insidious潜在的；不知不觉间加剧的 kind of pollution （that particularly特别；尤其 affects urbanareas */* and invades侵入，侵略 our daily lives）, and that is noise. Burglar窃贼 alarms （going off（警报器）突然大作 at any time of the day or night） serve only to annoy打扰;使恼怒passers-by / and actually assist帮助;援助 burglars to burgle破门盗窃；入室偷窃.

→go off有多种意义，本句中为“响起”之意，但更强调“响起”的突然性。

Car alarms constantly scream尖叫；发出尖锐刺耳的声音 at us in the street and are a source of profound深刻的；强烈的；巨大的 irritation生气，气恼，恼怒（尤指事情无法阻止或控制时）；发炎. A recent survey测量；勘测 of the effects of noise revealed (surprisingly?) that dogs barking吠叫 incessantly不断地，不停地 in the night rated评级；评定 the highest form类型;类别;种类 of noise pollution [on a scale级别；等级体系 （ranging（在一定幅度内）变化，变动 from 1 to 7）].

→be a source of…是……的源泉，成为……的原因

Money is often a source of tension and disagreements in young married couples. 金钱常常是导致年轻的新婚夫妇关系紧张与不和的根源。

→profound irritation 极度的烦燥

→things range between two points or range from one point to another, v.（在一定幅度内）变化，变动

The survey revealed a large number of sources of noise that we really dislike. Lawn草地，草坪 mowers割草机 whining发呜呜声；悲鸣 on a summer's day, late-night（adj.）深夜的，午夜的 parties in apartment公寓套房 blocks, noisy喧闹的;嗓门大的 neighbors, vehicles of all kinds, 同位语especially large container集装箱，货柜 trucks货车 （thundering雷鸣的,发出轰隆声 through quiet village）, planes and helicopters直升飞机 （flying overhead）, large radios （carried round in public places / and played at maximum volume）. New technology has also made its own contribution to noise.

A lot of people object不喜欢;不赞成;反对 to mobile phones, especially when they are used in public places like restaurants or on public transport交通工具;运输工具.

→make a/one’s contribution to…：对……作出贡献；对……发挥（其）作用

→you object to something, v.不喜欢;不赞成;反对

Loud（声音）响亮的 conversations on mobile phones invade our thoughts / or interrupt the pleasure of meeting friends for a quiet chat一个安静的聊天. The noise pollution survey revealed a rather（adv.）颇为;相当 surprising and possibly amusing old fashioned source of noise. It turned out to be snoring打鼾!

→turn out +不定式to……：结果是，证明是。用turn out表达此义时，后应使用「动词不定式」；其后为形容词时，可将该「动词不定式」省略，如：

Everything turned out （to be）satisfactory. 结果一切令人满意。

The beggar turned out to be a thief. 那个乞丐原来是个贼。

Men were found 主补to be the worst offenders罪犯，造成问题的人（或事物）. It was revealed that 20% of men in their mid-thirties三十岁中期的时候 snore打呼噜，打鼾. This figure rises to a staggering令人大吃一惊的；令人震惊的 60% of men in their sixties. Against these figures与这些数字相比, it was found that only 5% of women snore regularly定期地;有规律地, while而 the rest are constantly woken or kept awake by their trumpeting吹喇叭，大力鼓吹 partners.

Whatever the source of noise, one thing is certain: silence, it seems, has become a golden memory一种珍贵的回忆.

1. sheer [ʃiә] adj. （用于强调）纯粹的，完全的，十足的

His music is sheer delight... 听他的音乐完全是一种享受。

...acts of sheer desperation. 彻底绝望的行为.

1. lead to

（1）导致，致使：

The scandal led to his resignation. 那桩丑闻使他辞职。（①scandal ['skæn-dl] n. 丑闻，丑名，丑事，丑行，丢脸的事件，舞弊案件，耻辱;流言蜚语。 ②re-sig-nation [ˌre-zɪg-ˈneɪ-ʃn] n. 辞职;辞职书）

Disobeying the school regulation will lead to trouble. 违反校规会带来麻烦。（diso-bey [ˌdɪsə-'beɪ] vt.& vi. 不服从，不顺从）

（2）引导，引路：

The new information led the police to a house near the harbour. 那条新线索，引导着警察来到码头旁边的一座房子跟前。

The distant lights led me to the village. 远处的灯光，引导着我到了那个村庄。

（3）通往，通向：

This path leads directly to the lake. 这条小路直接通往那个湖。

1. profound [prəˈfaʊnd, pro-] adj.深刻的；强烈的；巨大的

..profound disagreement... 严重的分歧

1. against these figures 与这些数字相比。介词against可用来表示对比，如：

He was elected [by a majority of 20 votes against 10]. 他以20比10票的多数当选了。（majo-rity [mə-'dʒɒ-rətɪ] n. 多数;（获胜的）票数;成年;法定年龄）

Now the mill磨坊,（制造加工钢材、羊毛、棉花等的）工厂 has 2，000 workers as against the 500 or so then. 这个厂现有2，000工人，而那时才有500人左右。

as against 比（对）…

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, justice has been denied to indians as against europeans in the courts of india. 在印度的法庭里，100个案件中，印度人被冤枉的有99个，欧洲人只有一个。）

1. while而。并列连词，除课文中用法外，while还可作从属连词，引导「条件状语从句」或「让步状语从句」，如：

In general，metals are good conductors导体，while nonmetals are insulators绝缘,隔热或隔音等的物质或装置. 一般说来，金属是良好的导体，而非金属则是绝缘体。 （并列连词）

While one finds company in himself and his pursuits（n.）追求；寻求,娱乐；爱好，he cannot feel old，no matter what his years may be. 一个人只要在自己的生活中和在其工作中自得其乐，那么，不管他年龄多大，他都不会感觉到老。（从属连词，引导「条件状语从句」）

48. The silent village 沉默的村庄

In this much-travelled（adj.）常在国外旅行的;常云游四方的 world, there are still thousands of places which are inaccessible（adj.）难到达的；不可（或不易）进入的 to tourists. We always assume that villagers in remote遥远的;远离的 places are friendly and hospitable好客的,热情友好的.

→be inaccessible（adj.） to sb. …是…（某人）难于达到的，是……难于接近的

But people （who are cut off not only from foreign tourists, but even from their own countrymen同胞,同乡；乡下人,农村人） can be hostile（adj.）不友好的，有敌意的 to travellers. Visits （to really真正地 remote villages） are seldom enjoyable有趣的；令人愉快的 ——as my wife and I discovered during a tour（n.）旅行;游历 through the Balkans.

→cut… off from…：把……同……隔开/切断

如，The flood cut the townspeople off from the rest of the world. 洪水切断了该镇居民与外界的联系。

→you are hostile（adj.） to another person or an idea, 敌对的;不赞成的

→句中 as 为关系代词，指代 visits to really remote village are seldom enjoyable，作动词discovered的宾语。

We had spent several days in a small town / and visited a number of old churches （in the vicinity周围,附近;附近地区）. These attracted吸引；诱惑 many visitors, for they were not only of great architectural（adj.）建筑学的；建筑上的 interest, but contained a large number of beautifully preserved frescoes壁画 as well.

→something is in the vicinity（n.） of a particular place, 邻近地区;附近

→be of +抽象名词，在此结构中，介词of同其后的“抽象名词”，实际相当于该“抽象名词”的“形容词”，即interesting。

On the day before our departure（n.）离开；启程；动身, several bus loads of tourists descended on突然访问，突然袭击 the town. This was more than we could bear, so we decided to spend our last day exploring the countryside. Taking a path which led（路或门）通，至，达 out of the town, we crossed a few fields until we came to a dense稠密的；密集的 wood.

→a mood or atmosphere descends on a place or on the people there, v.(情绪、气氛等)降临，笼罩

→If a large group of people arrive to see you, especially if their visit is unexpected or causes you a lot of work, you can say that they have descended on you. v.（大批人）突然到来，突然造访

descend （up）on：突然访问，突然袭击

take path of… 走 ... 的道路

take a wrong path 走弯路

We expected the path to end abruptly突然地；意外地，硬生生, but we found that it traced its way through the trees. We tramped徒步行进，（长时间地）拖着沉重的步子走 through the wood [for over two hours] until we arrived at a deep stream小河;溪. We could see that the path continued on the other side, but we had no idea how we could get across the stream.

→trace a way through… 沿路穿过。it… trees它蜿蜒穿过树林

→get （…）across…：（使）通过，穿过，从一边到另一边。有时引申用于表达“（使）……被理解”之意

Suddenly my wife spotted a boat moored（使）（船）停泊；系泊 to the bank. [In it] there was a boatman fast asleep. We gently woke him up / and asked him to ferry（通常指定时往返两地间）渡运，摆渡 us to the other side. Though he was reluctant（adj.）勉强的;不情愿的 to do so [at first], we eventually persuaded him to take us.

The path led to a tiny village （perched在…边缘；坐在…顶端 on the steep陡峭的，险峻的 sides of a mountain）. The place consisted of由…组成；由…构成 a straggling散乱地分布；散布 unmade road （which was lined沿…排列成行；遍布…的边沿 on either side by small houses）. Even under a clear blue sky, the village looked forbidding冷峻的，令人生畏的, as all the houses were built of grey mud bricks砖，砖块.

→you perch（v.） on something, 坐在…边缘；坐在…顶端

a bird perches on something such as a branch or a wall, v.（鸟）栖息，停留

you perch something on something else, 把…置于；使立稳于…的边缘（或顶部）

→Something that consists of particular things or people， v.由…组成；由…构成

The village seemed deserted无人居住的,被遗弃的, 状the only sign of life being an ugly-looking black goat on a short length of rope （tied to a tree in a field nearby）. Sitting down on a dilapidated（建筑物）失修的，破旧的 wooden fence栅栏，篱笆 near the field, we opened a couple of tins of sardines沙丁鱼，沙丁鱼罐头/ and had a picnic（n.）野餐；户外用餐 lunch.

→the only… nearby 作状语，其中 sign of life 作 being…… nearby的逻辑主语，说明seemed deserted。这样的由“逻辑主语+分词短语”构成的结构为「独立主格结构」中的一种，在句子中可起到多种“状语”的作用。

All at once突然，猛然, I noticed that my wife seemed系 to be filled with alarm惊恐；忧虑；担心. [Looking up] I saw that we were surrounded by children in rags破烂衣服 who were looking at us silently [as we ate]. We offered them food and spoke to them kindly, but they remained系 motionless（adj.）不动的；静止的.

I concluded that they were simply shy（adj.） of strangers. When we later walked down the main street of the villager, we were followed by a silent procession（走路、骑马、开车等的）队伍，行列 of children. The village which had seemed deserted, immediately came to life苏醒过来，恢复生气. Faces appeared at windows.

→you are shy（adj.） of doing something, 犹豫的;不情愿的;害怕的;有所顾忌的

Men （in shirt sleeves衬衫） stood outside their houses / and glared at us. Old women （in black shawls披巾，围巾） peered凝视,盯着 at us from doorways门口，门道. The most frightening thing of all was that not a sound could be heard. There was no doubt that we were unwelcome visitors.

We needed no further warning. Turning back down（介，沿着） the main street, we quickened（使）加快；（使）加速 our pace / and made our way rapidly towards向…走去 the stream （where we hoped the boatman was waiting）.

→make one’s way to/towards …：向……走去

如：[In the evening] we made our way towards the appointed meeting place. 到了晚上，我们就向约定会面的地方走去。

1. cut off

（1）使与……隔绝，使分开：

The army was cut off from its supplies. 那支队伍的给养被切断了。

That old woman has cut herself off from the society. 那位老妇人使自己与社会隔绝。

（2）切断，砍掉：

Her little finger was cut off in an accident at the factory. 她的小手指在工厂的一次事故中，被切断了。

（3）打断，终止：

The President decided to cut off foreign aid to these countries. 总统决定终止对这些国家的对外援助。

1. We…… visited a number of old churches （in the vicinity）.

in the vicinity在……附近，邻近。此“介词短语“在句中作「定语」修饰churches，意即“附近的许多古老的教堂”，如：

There are two schools （in our vicinity）. 我们附近有两所学校。

The workers' residential住宅的，适于作住宅的 district is in close vicinity（n.）邻近地区;附近 to the factory. （工厂的附近地区）工人住宅区靠近工厂。

→使用in the vicinity of…… 时，除可以表示“在……附近”外，还可表示出“在……上下”和“在……左右”之意，如：

The cost of the coat is in the vicinity of twenty dollars. 这件外衣约值20美元。

1. This was more than we could bear,

当more than同其后含有can/could 一词的从句连用时，more than的作用相当于一个连词，常用来表示“难以”的含义，如：

The beauty of the place is more than I can describe. 此地之美我难以形容。

→more than用于连接一个从句时，起到将前后两个句子中，所用的某一成分进行比较的作用，即“比……多”的含义，如：

You should sleep more than you do. 你应当比现在睡的要多一些。

一般情况下，more than起副词的作用，加强被修饰词的分量或含义。其后接数词时，常表示“……以上”、“超过……”之意，如：

He is more than twenty years old. 他二十多岁了。

→接形容词或副词时，往往表示“非常”、“很”、“简直”之意，如：

She said that she was more than surprised to see him. 她说她见到了他简直吃惊极了。

→后接名词时，则常常含有“不只”、“不仅仅”之意，如：

A science is more than a large amount of information on some subject. 一门科学不只是有关某门学科的大量资料。

1. get （…）across…：（使）通过，穿过，从一边到另一边。有时引申用于表达“（使）……被理解”之意，如：

The bridge was destroyed / so we couldn’t get across. 桥被破坏了，所以我们无法过河。

He found it difficult to get his Chinese humor across to an English audience. 他发现自己中国式的幽默很难为英国听众们理解。

1. The village seemed（系） deserted, [状语the only sign of life being an ugly-looking black goat on a short length of rope （tied to a tree in a field nearby）].

the only… nearby 作状语，其中 sign of life 作 being…… nearby的逻辑主语，说明seemed deserted。这样的由“逻辑主语+分词短语”构成的结构为「独立主格结构」中的一种，在句子中可起到多种“状语”的作用，如：

He rushed into the room，his face covered with sweat. （伴随状况状语）他满脸是汗地跑进屋来。

The shower being over，we continued to march. （「时间状语」）阵雨之后，我们继续行进。

Her eyes dimmed with tears，she did not see him enter. （原因状语）泪水模糊了她的双眼，因此她没看到他进来。

All things considered，her paper is o f greater value than yours. （条件状语）从各方面考虑，她的论文比你的论文有价值。