6.9经济学人考研雅思|新冠疫情下的出行模式



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Travel after covid-19

From asterisks to spiderwebs

新冠疫情下的出行模式

从星号到蜘蛛网

The old travel **patterns** are not coming back. Time for a new **approach** to public **transport**

旧的出行模式不复再现。新公共交通方式时代即将到来

【1】In auckland, the largest city in New Zealand, public-transport fares have been cut in half. In London politicians leave passive-aggressive notes on civil servants' desks telling them to turn up for work and implore people to start going back to the office. Eric Adams, the mayor of New York, has asked bank bosses to set an example by riding the subway. 在新西兰最大的城市奥克兰,公共交通费用已减半。在伦敦,政客们在公务人员的办公桌上留下了消极反抗的纸条,要求他们复工,并恳求人们回归办公室办公。纽约市长埃里克•亚当斯要求银行老板们以身作则,乘坐地铁上班。

[2] None of it seems to be working. The **subway** is only two-thirds as busy as it was before covid-19. **auckland**'s bus system was half as busy in April as it

中文导读

旧的出行模式不复再现。新公共交通方式时 代即将到来

implore /ɪm'plɔ:/ vt. 恳求或乞求(某人) 时 态: implored, imploring, implores 名 词: imploration 副 词: imploringly He **implore**d forgiveness for what he had done.他乞求宽恕他过去所做的事。

patterns /'pæto-n/ n.模式,方式,范例,典范,榜样,样板,图案,花样,式样v.构成图案(或花样),使形成,促成(某行为模式)pattern的第三人称单数和复数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ vt. & vi. 接近, 走近, 靠近 vt. 接洽, 交涉; 着手处理 n. 靠近,接近,临近 通路,入口,途径 方式,方法 时 态: approached, approaching, approaches The sky darkled at the approaching storm.风暴来临前天空渐渐暗了下来。

transport /træn'spo:t/ vt. 运送; 流放 使万分激动 时 态: transported, transporting, transports 名 词: transportability 形容词: transportable 名 词: transporter The Czar government **transport**ed him to Siberia.沙皇政府把他流放到西伯利亚。

1

auckland /' ɔ:klənd/ n. 奥克兰(新西兰港市) Come and enjoy Bhangra performance at University of **Auckland**. 奥克兰大学的学生在派对上面的舞蹈。

fares /feəz/ n.车费,船费,飞机票价,出租车乘客,饭菜v.成功(或不成功、更好等)fare的第三人称单数和复数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

passive /'pæsɪv/ adj. 被动的,消极的;被动语态的 n. 被动语态 "Besides, television is essentially a passive medium.""除此以外,电视实质上是一种被动的媒介。" aggressive /a'gresɪv/ adj. 好争斗的, 挑衅的, 侵略性的 副词: aggressively 名词: aggressiveness You'd better keep the two aggressive boys apart.你最好把那两个好斗的男孩分开。

servants /'səvənt/ n. 仆人;服务员(servant的复数) There are advantages to not having **servants**.不用仆人有不用仆人的优越性。

mayor /meə/ n. 市长 形容词: mayoral 名 词: mayorship The newspaper alleged the **mayor**'s corrupt practices.那 家报纸断言市长有舞弊行为。

riding /ˈraɪdɪŋ/ n.骑马,区(英格兰约克郡以前的东、西、北三个行政分区之一)v.驾驭马匹,骑马,骑马(消遣),骑,驾驶ride的现在分词 The moon was riding among the clouds. 月亮隐现在云中

subway /'sʌbweɪ/ n. 地铁; 地道 vi. 乘地铁 The new **subway** is now being laid.新的地铁正在铺设中。

2

was three years earlier. Despite fears of "carmageddon", people have not **swapped** public **transport** for the **private** kind. They are simply moving around less.

然而这一切似乎没有激起什么水花。地铁的繁忙程度仅为新冠疫情前的三分之二。今年4月份,奥克兰公交系统的繁忙程度只有三年前的一半。尽管人们对"汽车末日"甚是担心,但他们也并没有把公共交通工具换成私人交通工具。他们只是外出走动的少了。

[3] Although travel is likely to recover a little further, a return to the pre-pandemic pattern seems implausible. One clue is that not all journeys have declined. Parisians made more shopping trips last summer than they did before covid appeared. In New York Sunday travel has held up better than weekday travel. What has collapsed is rush-hour commuting, particularly among well-paid workers in the knowledge economy. That suggests the change in behaviour is caused not by fear of infection—which might be expected to diminish over time—but by a fundamental resetting of work habits.

尽管公共交通行业可能会进一步复苏,但要恢复到疫情前的模式似乎是不可能的。原因之一是,并非所有形式的出行都减少了。去年夏天,巴黎人的购物之旅比新冠疫情前还要多。在纽约,周日出行比工作日出行还要火爆。上下班高峰时段的通勤最为崩溃,尤其是对知识经济圈中收入丰厚的上班族来说。这表明,行为上的变化不是由对疫情感染的恐惧引起的——这种恐惧可能会随着时间的推移而减少——而是由工作习惯的根本性改变引起的。

[4] Rich countries should accept this new reality, and start building **transport systems** to **match**. infrastructure **projects** that just add **capacity** to

swapped /swopt/ v.交换(东西),交换(工作),用...替换, 把...换成,掉换swap的过去分词和过去式

private /'praɪvət/ adj. 私人的; 私有的; 私下的 n. 列兵; 二等兵 Some economists strongly believe in private enterprise.有些经济学家非常赞成私营企业。

3

pandemic /pæn'demik/ adj. (疾病) 在全国(或世界)流行的 n. (全国或全球性)流行病,瘟疫 pandemic influenza.流感

pattern /'pæt(ə)n/ n. 型, 样式 花样, 图案 方式, 形式 榜样, 典范 vt. 模仿; 仿制 以图案装饰 时 态: patterned, patterning, patterns Their actions follow a very predictable **pattern**. 他们的行为遵循一个十分容易预测的模式。

implausible /ɪm'plɔːzɪb(ə)l/ adj. 难以置信的, 似乎不合情理的, 不太可能的 副 词: implausibly an **implausible** explanation令人难以相信的解释

clue /klu:/ n. 线索; (故事等的)情节 vt. 为...提供线索; [口]为...提供情况 The absence of **clue**s baffled the police.缺乏线索使警察当局受阻。

journeys /'dʒə:niz/ n. 旅行; 历程(journey的复数形式) v. 旅行(journey的第三人称单数形式) I'm sorry you've had a wasted journey.抱歉劳你白跑一趟。

rush /raf/ n. 匆促; 急流; 冲进; 灯心草 adj. 急需的 vt. 突袭; 匆忙地做; 飞跃; 使冲 vi. 冲; 闯; 奔; 涌现; 赶紧 There was a frantic rush to get everything ready for the unexpected inspection from the superiors.为了准备迎接上级的突然检查,这里出现了疯狂的忙乱。

commuting /ko'mju:tiŋ/ v.(乘公共汽车、火车、汽车等) 上下班往返,经常往返(于两地),减刑,代偿commute的现在 分词 The bus picks up commuters at three stops.公共汽 车在三个站载送通勤者

particularly /pə'tıkjuləlı/ adv. 特别; 尤其 The cocoanut is particular to the tropics.椰子是热带特有的。

behaviour /br'hervjə/ n. 行为, 举止, 表现 That confounded boy's bad **behaviour** annoys me.那个讨厌的 男孩的不良行为使我烦恼。

infection /m'fekʃ(ə)n/ n.传染,感染,(身体某部位的)感染, 传染病 本课程出自公众号: 考研英语外刊学习,制作不 易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

diminish /dɪˈmmɪʃ/ vt. 使; 使变 vi. 变; ,缩 Several unpopular decisions **diminish**ed the governor's popularity.几项不得心决定使州长声望下降。

fundamental /fʌndə'ment(ə)l/ adj. 基本的; 重要的, 必要的 n. 基本原则, 基本法则 副 词: fundamentally The book presents a fundamentally distorted picture.该书所描绘的情景是对真相的根本歪曲。

Δ

systems /'sɪstəm/ n. 体制,体系;制度;系统(system 的复数形式) The Babylonian system of mathematics was sexagesimal, or a base 60 numeral system.巴比伦的数学体系是六十进制,是以60为基础的系统。

match /mætʃ/ vt. 使相配; 与...竞争; 相配; 使比赛; 敌得过, 比得上 vi. 相配, 相称; 比赛; 匹配; 相比 n. 火

conventional suburb-to-city-centre routes now seem pointless, especially in the biggest cities. They are rooted in the idea that urban travel is like an asterisk, or the spokes of a wheel, with people squeezing onto radial roads and railway lines. Travel is now more like a spiderweb. People take fewer, often shorter journeys along thinner routes; they move to the side, as well as in and out. That explains why buses, which are often used for short journeys, have emptied out less drastically than commuter trains.

富裕国家应该接受这一新的现实,并开始着手建设与之相匹配的交通系统。现在看来,仅仅为传统的郊区到市中心的路线增加容量的基础设施项目似乎毫无意义,尤其是在大城市中。它们根植于这样一种观念,即城市出行就像一个星号,或者车轮的辐条,人们挤在放射状的道路和铁路线上。现在的出行方式更像一张蜘蛛网。人们选择更窄路线上路程更短的旅程,出行次数也更少;他们向边缘移动,也移进移出。这就解释了为什么经常用于短途出行的公共汽车的出勤率没有通勤火车高。

a stronger case for innovations such as on-demand buses and "mobility as a service", which weaves together public transport and personal modes such as taxis and hired bikes. These make better use of the existing infrastructure, and come closer to the convenience of cars. Antwerp, Genoa and Helsinki lead in this area. British cities need to do something more basic, by integrating their public-transport networks. Outside London, they tend to have a clutch of bus companies, some railway lines and perhaps a tram system, all doing their own thing. The result is confusion and often greater cost for the public.

既然人们的出行意愿越来越小,所以就更有理由推出按需公交

柴;对手;匹配;比赛,竞赛 She adores going to the volleyball **match**.她非常喜欢看排球比赛。

projects /'prodʒɛkt/ n. 项目; 企划; 工程(project的复数) v. 计划; 投射; 表达(project的第三人称单数) Campaign project amanuensis is created real time with assistant campaign project subsystem.辅助计划子系统实时生成作战计划文书。

capacity /kə'pæsɪtɪ/ n. 能力;容量;生产力;资格,地位 The jar's **capacity** is under three quarts.这个坛子的容量小于三夸特

conventional /kən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ adj. 依照惯例的, 约定俗成的, 依照传统的 常规的, 非核的 名词: conventionalism 名词: conventionalist 副词: conventionally The first movement is a **conventional** symphonic Allegro.第一乐章是传统的交响乐快板。

suburb /'sʌbɜːb/ n. 郊区, 城郊 The general headquarters is in the **suburb**s.司令部设在郊区。

routes /ru:t/ n. 线路:路由,路径 Zone Routing Protocol in MANET consists of IntrAzone and IntErzone routing.自组网中区域路由协议主要由区域内路由和区域间路由组成。

pointless //pointlis/ adj. 无意义的;不可能有结果的;无用的;无益的 adv. 无意义地;无用地;无益地 n. 无意义,空洞 In the end it proved a pointless exercise.最终证明这是个无意义的工作。

rooted / ru:tid/ adj.根源在于,由...产生,固定在某地的,稳固的,根深蒂固的,疲惫不堪的,筋疲力尽的,老旧无用的v. (使)生根,翻寻,(与某人)性交root的过去分词和过去式Lateral root Any ROOT that arises from the PERICYCLE of another root.起源于根的中柱鞘的根。

urban /'ɜːb(ə)n/ adj. 城市的; 住在都市的 The epidemic centered in the **urban** areas.传染病集中于市区 **asterisk** /'æstərɪsk/ n. 星号 vt. 注上星号; 用星号标出 The **asterisk** refers the reader to a footnote.星号是让读者 参看脚注.

squeezing /ˈskwiːzɪŋ/ v.挤压,捏,(从某物中)榨出,挤出,拧出,(使)挤入,挤过,塞入squeeze的现在分词 We were drying our clothes by **squeezing**.我们把衣服拧干。

spiderweb /'spando-web/ n. 蜘蛛网 The underdress is dyed and BOILED chiffon to make the fabric as thin as **spiderweb** silk before pleating.制作内裙的薄纱经过了染色并被煮沸过,以使织物在打褶前能象蛛网丝绸一样薄。

railway /ˈreɪlweɪ/ n. 铁路, 铁道 铁路系统 The railway line comes to the airport.铁道干线直达飞机场。

thinner /'θmə/ n. 稀释剂, 冲淡剂 adj. 薄的;细的;瘦的 She should wear a **thinner** shirt in summer.夏天她应该穿薄一点的衬衫。

emptied /'emptid/ v.倒空,腾空,掏空,变空,把...移出,把...腾出(置于别处)empty的过去分词和过去式 The stream empties itself into the river.这小溪流入大河。

drastically /'dræstikəli/ adv. 大大地;彻底地 激烈地 The store has drastically reduced winter coats.商店对冬装大减价

commuter /ks'mju:tə(r)/ n. 通勤者, 经常乘公共车辆往返者; 月季票乘客 The bus picks up **commuter**s at three stops.公共汽车在三个站载送通勤者

和"出行即服务"(将公共交通和出租车、租赁自行车等个人 交通模式结合在一起)等创新了。这些创新更好地利用了现 有的基础设施,与汽车的便利性更为接近。安特卫普、热那亚 和赫尔辛基在这一领域处于领先地位。英国城市需要做一些更 基本的事情,比如整合公共交通网络。在伦敦以外的其他地 方,它们往往有一些公共汽车公司,一些铁路线路,也许还有 有轨电车系统,都在各司其职。而所有这些带来的结果却是混 乱不堪,并且通常会给公众带来更大的成本。

【6】Countries should not down tools on public-transport projects. Their populations are growing, and they will need to cut congestion and carbon emissions. But instead of building more radii, along the lines of London's new Elizabeth line or the tunnel being dug at huge expense under the East river in New York, they should make it easier to travel around cities, or from one satellite town to another. 各国不应放弃公共交通项目。它们的人口正在增长,需要减少拥堵和碳排放。但是,与其沿着伦敦的新伊丽莎白线或纽约东河下耗资巨大的隧道建设更多的半径交通线,让人们轻松往返城市之间,或者从一个卫星城到另一个卫星城旅行才是当务之急。

[7] For the time being, governments will have to shell out to keep public-transport systems from collapsing. But another source of money will eventually have to be found to replace lost fare revenue. The best one is road pricing. Countries should stop holding referendums on congestion-charging schemes and get on with creating them. They would also be wise not to muddy the waters by exempting electric vehicles from the charge. Road pricing ought to be primarily for managing demand and raising money for public transport. Other levers

predictably /pri'diktəbli/ adv. 可预见地;果不出所料地;脱不出老一套地 Predictably the winter will be snowy, sleety and slushy.预计冬天将会雨雪纷飞,泥泞不堪。

innovations /,mə'veʃən/ n. 创新(innovation的复数); 改革 He held a number of patents for his many innovations.他为他的许多革新申请了几项专利。

demand /dr'mɑ:nd/ vt. 要求 需要 想要知道, 查问 n. 要求, 所需求之物 需求, 需要 时 态: demanded, demanding, demands 形容词: demandable 名词: demander The teacher **demand**ed adherence to the rules.老师要求学生们遵守纪律。

mobility /məu'biləti/ n. 迁移率;机动性;移动性 Mobility is very important in guerrilla warfare.机动性在游击战中至关重要。

integrating /ˈmtɪgreɪtɪŋ/ v.(使)合并,成为一体,(使)加入,融入群体integrate的现在分词 We should carry out the policy of integrating unified planning with the principle of adaptation to local conditions. 我们应该执行计划同因事制宜的原则相结合的政策。

networks /'nɛt,wэ-k/ n. 网络;广播电视网(network的复数形式)v. 用网覆盖;在广播网联播(network的三单形式) In this paper, we propose a new network modelself-similar circumfluent network.文章提出了一种新的光网络模型-自相似环流网状网。

clutch /klʌtʃ/ n. 控制; 手; 离合器; 紧急关头 vi. 攫; 企图抓住 vt. 抓住; 紧握 adj. 没有手提带或背带的; [美口]紧要关头的 Don't ride the **clutch** or the brakes.不要把脚总踩在离合器或刹车踏板上

perhaps /pə'hæps/ adv. 也许;可能 n. 假定;猜想;未定之事 Perhaps this is his finest novel yet.这也许是至今为止他写得最好的一部小说。

tram /træm/ n. 有轨电车 时 态: trammed, tramming, trams The device is in tram.这一装置调准了

confusion /kən'fjuːʒ(ə)n/ n. 困惑, 糊涂 混淆, 混同 混乱, 骚乱 There have been some of **confusion** names.有些名字弄混了。

6

congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/ n. 拥挤;堵车 充血;阻塞 Parking near the school causes severe traffic congestion. 在学校附近泊车会引起严重的交通堵塞。

emissions /i'mɪʃnz/ n.(光、热、气等的)发出,射出,排放,排放物,散发物emission的复数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸! satellite /'sætəlaɪt/ n. 卫星 人造卫星 卫星国, 附庸国,卫星都市 The program is being relayed by satellite.节目正在通过卫星转播。

7

collapsing /kə'læpsiŋ/ v.(突然)倒塌,坍塌,(尤指因病重而)倒下,昏倒,晕倒,(尤指工作劳累后)坐下,躺下放松 collapse的现在分词 The roof of the old house collapsed. 这座旧房子的房顶坍了。

revenue /'revənju:/ n. 收入, 收益; 财政收入, 税收 The country diminished the **revenue** by reducing tax.这个国家通过减税而使税收减少了。

—regulations, subsidies and fuel duty—can be used to get people out of the most **polluting** vehicles.

就目前而言, 政府将不得不出资防止公共交通系统崩溃。但最 终还是必须找到另一个资金来源, 以弥补损失的交通费用收 入。最好的办法就是道路收费。各国应该停止就交通拥堵收费 计划举行公投,并着手制定这些计划。此外,不要通过免除电 动汽车的费用来搅乱局面也是明智之举。道路收费应该主要用 于管理需求和为公共交通筹集资金。其他手段——法规、补 贴和燃油税——可以用来让人们远离污染最严重的交通工 具。

[8] The transition from asterisks to spiderwebs will be difficult. Everybody from **motorists** to **transport** unions will **complain**. But at least a couple of things have become easier. Because so many people have learned to work from home, engineers should not fear to work on roads or railways between Monday and Friday, rather than **disrupting** a string of weekends. And any **transport** union that threatens to strike is welcome to try. The days when unions could paralyse cities by shutting down public **transport** are over. Along with much else.

从星号过渡到蜘蛛网模式困难重重。从汽车司机到运输联盟, 每个人都会有怨言。但至少有些事情变得更容易了。由于很多 人已经选择在家办公,周一至周五期间,工程师们在公路或铁 路上施工时就没那么多困扰了,也不用断断续续连续施工好几 周了。任何威胁要罢工的运输联盟都可以尝试一下。联盟通过 关闭公共交通而使城市瘫痪的日子一去不复返了。当然还包括 其他很多方面。

长难句:

1.原文: That suggests the change in behaviour is caused not by fear of infection—which might be expected to diminish over time—but by a fundamental resetting of work habits.

radii /'reɪdɪaɪ/ n. 半径 We are measuring the radius of the circle.我们正在测量圆的半径。

schemes /ski:m/ n. 方案,计划;阴谋(scheme的复数) v. 计划,设计;谋划(scheme的三单形式) His mind bubbles with plans and schemes.他足智多谋。

muddy /'mʌdɪ/ adj. 泥泞的;模糊的;混乱的 vt. 使沾上 泥; 使污浊; 把...弄糊涂 vi. 变得泥泞; 沾满烂泥 There is a muddy expression in his face.他脸上有一种糊涂的表 情。

paralyse /'pærəlaiz/ vt. 使瘫痪[麻痹] 使不能正常活动 Mrs Burrows had been **paralyse**d by a stroke.伯罗斯太太 因中风瘫痪了。

primarily /'praɪm(ə)rɪlɪ/ adv. 主要地, 首要地; 本来 首先 The advertising campaign is aimed **primarily** at young people.这个广告宣传运动主要是针对年轻人的。

subsidies /'sʌbsɪdiz/ 补助金,补贴,津贴(subsidy的名 词复数) Many farmers have to depend on subsidies to make a living wage. 许多农民不得不依靠补助来维持基本 的生活需要。

polluting /pə'lu:tiŋ/ v.污染,弄脏pollute的现在分词 All pollution is simply an unused resource.所有的污染只不过 是一种未被利用的资源。

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motorists / 'məutərısts/ n.驾车者,开汽车的人motorist的 复数 本课程出自公众号: 考研英语外刊学习,制作不 易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

complain /kəmˈpleɪn/ vi. 发牢骚; 投诉; 诉说 vt. 抱怨; 控诉 Their hands blistered, but no one complained.他们 手起了泡,可是没有一个人有怨言。

railways /'rel,we/ n. 铁路 (railway的复数形式) The railways were nationalized after the war.战后铁道都收归 国有。

disrupting /dɪsˈrʌptɪŋ/ v.扰乱,使中断,打乱disrupt的现在 分词 Demonstrators succeeded in disrupting the meeting. 示威者成功地扰乱了会议。

段落大意:

【1】在新西兰最大的城市奥克兰,公共交

通费用已减半。 【2】然而这一切似乎没有激起什么水花。 【3】尽管公共交通行业可能会进一步复 苏,但要恢复到疫情前的模式似乎是不可 能的。

【4】富裕国家应该接受这一新的现实,并 开始着手建设与之相匹配的交通系统。

【5】所有这些带来的结果却是混乱不堪,并且通常会给公众带来更大的成本。 【6】各国不应放弃公共交通项目。 【7】就目前而言,政府将不得不出资防止公共交通项目。

【8】从星号过渡到蜘蛛网模式困难重重。

今日词汇

product ['prodəkt, -Akt] n. 产品,产物;乘积 考研出现次数: 30+ 考频: ★★★★ 考点回顾

分析: 本句中, the change in behaviour is caused not by fear of infection前省略了that, 是that引导的宾语从句,that只起连接作用,无实 际含义,可省略; which might diminish over time是which引导的定语从句,先行 词为fear of infection, which在定语从句中作主 语。而本句的主干结构为: That suggeststhe change in behaviour is caused not by fear of infection, but by a fundamental resetting of work habits.

译文:这表明,行为上的变化不是由对疫情感染的恐惧引起的——这种恐惧可能会随着时间的推移而减少——而是由工作习惯的根本性改变引起的。 2.原文: That explains why buses, which are often used for short journeys, have emptied out less drastically than commuter trains.

分析:本句中,why buses是why引导的宾语从句,why表示"为什么……"; which are often used for short journeys是which引导的非限制性定语从 句,which在从句中作主语;本句的主干结构为: That explains why buseshave emptied out less

drastically than commuter trains. 译文: 这就解释了为什么经常用于短途出行的公共汽车的出勤率没有通勤火车高。

3.原文: Now that people travel less predictably, there is a stronger case for innovations such as on-demand buses and "mobility as a service", which weaves together public transport and personal modes such as taxis and hired bikes.

分析:本句中,Now that people travel less predictably是now that引导的原因状语从句,用来 说明主句的原因; which weaves together public transport and personal modes such as taxis and hired bikes. 是which引导的非限制性定语从 句,which在从句中作主语。

译文:如今,既然人们的出行意愿越来越小,所以就更有理由推出按需公交和"出行即服务"(将公共交通和出租车、租赁自行车等个人交通模式结合 在一起)等创新了。

写作技巧:

1.Countries should not down tools on publictransport projects.

(纵横填字游戏) 由上至下地 (纵横填字游戏) 田上至下地 adj. 在低处的,在下方的;向下的;便宜的,低廉的;降低的,低于正常水平的;不活跃的,萧条的;比分落后于对手的;不运转的,出故障的;悲伤的,低落的;已完成的,完结了的;完全掌握的;正式签署(或记录)的;了解的,赞成的;《某人数》出局的;〈美〉(橄榄球)成死球的;患……病的;〈非正式〉对……不满的;记在纸上

阅读考点真题例句:

[例] They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of muchneeded skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make. [译] 他们担心这会伤害本国经济的发 展,使他们失去亟需的技术型人才, 而这些人本应留在自己国家,在大学 里任教,在医院里工作,以及研发新 奇产品供工厂生产。(2012年英语二 46题)

翻译考点真题例句:

[例] Only gradually was the byproduct of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution

[译] 人们只是逐渐地才注意到机构的 这一副产品, 而把这种作用视为机构 运作的指导性因素的过程则更为缓 慢。(2009年英语一翻译47题)

短语:

1.原文: In auckland, the largest city in New Zealand, public-transport fares have been cut in half.

词典:cut in half切成两半;减半

例句: Their wages have been cut in half to a measly \$410 a month.

他们的工资已经被削减一半,每月只有少 得可怜的410美元。

2.原文: Eric Adams, the mayor of New York, has asked bank bosses to set an example by riding the subway.

词典: set an example作出榜样;做出榜 样;以身作则

例句: He has set an example to us. 他为我们树立了榜样。

3.原文: They are rooted in the idea that urban travel is like an asterisk, or the spokes of a wheel, with people squeezing onto radial roads and railway lines.

词典: be rooted in根源在于; 植根于; 深植于; 生根于

例句: This faith be rooted in every personne 1 DE's heart.

这一信念根植于每一个员工的心中。

4.原文: Outside London, they tend to have a clutch of bus companies, some railway lines and perhaps a tram system, all doing their own

词典: tend to趋向; 注意; 易于; 有.....的

例句: The drugs tend to cause drowsiness. 这些药常常使人昏昏欲睡。

5.原文: Outside London, they tend to have a clutch of bus companies, some railway lines and perhaps a tram system, all doing their own thing.

词典: a clutch of一群 (人) ; 一组

例句: A clutch of other concessions would al so be looked at.

一批其他特许权也会如此。

的; 在地上的; 赶时髦的; (火车)从大的始发站出发的; (物理)(夸克)下的
n. 羽绒; 绒毛, 软毛, 汗毛; (美式足球)十码进攻; 失败, 挫折; 〈非正式〉不快乐, 沮丧 prep. 向下,朝下;沿着,顺;在……的那一端;贯穿……时间,遍及……时期;在……的下游, 向……的下游

v. 使掉落;〈非正式〉一口气吃下,一口气喝下;〈非 正式〉(尤指在比赛中)打败,击败,战胜;〈美〉 (橄榄球) 使成死球

本句中,down常见其副词词性"adv.在下方,在低处;由高到低,向下"之意。分析本句句子结构可知,Countries为句子语,should not down为句 子谓语部分,tools为宾语,所以down在本句中是谓语动词,又结合句意可知,"各国不应该down公共交通项目"。后文列举了原因,所以此处down应取其"放弃、舍弃"之意。

2. They would also be wise not to muddy the waters by exempting electric vehicles from the charge.

词汇: muddyadj. 泥泞的,多泥的; 含泥的,浑浊 的; 灰暗的, 暗淡的; 模糊的, 不清晰的; (声 音,尤指乐声)重浊的;像泥土般的 v. 使变得泥泞, 使浑浊; 使模糊, 使混乱; 使(颜 色) 变暗

本句中,muddy一词常见其形容词词性"泥泞的,多泥的;含泥的"之意。分析本句句子结构可知,本句主语为they,would also be wise not to muddy为句子谓语部分,the waters为宾语,muddy又位于不定式to之后,所以muddy在本句中是动词词性,意为"使混乱"。

6.原文: For the time being, governments will have to shell out to keep public-transport systems from collapsing. 词典:shell out付款;交付;花钱;退到外 例句:Must I shell out for the party? -定要由我为聚会付款吗? 7.原文: Countries should stop holding referendums on congestion-charging schemes and get on with creating them. 词典: get on with继续干;与某人相处;相处;与.....相处 例句: Get on with thee, lad. 继续干吧,孩子。 8.原文: The days when unions could paralyse cities by shutting down public transport are over. Along with much else. 词典:shut down停工;关闭;使停业;停

例句: The computer system will be shut down over the weekend. 计算机系统周末关闭。

背景知识:

新冠疫情期间英国骑车和步行人数大 增,英国政府认为,这是改变人们出行方式的大好机会,决定斥资20亿英镑增设自行车和步行空间,发放修理自行车代金券,并鼓励医生开出"骑车处方"。

新冠疫情已经对人们在城镇的出行方 式产生了重大影响。英国公共交通的使用 率大幅下降,部分地区已经改变了道路布

平下降,部分地区已经改是, 局,方便人们骑车或走路出行。以英国 都为例,"伦敦街道空间"项目已经加 了人行道,还设置了临时自行车道。 而在新西兰最大的城市奥克兰,有调 查发现,疫情发生之后,奥克兰人似乎克兰 再热衷于公共交通了。今年4月份,奥克兰 大的繁忙程度只有三年前的,但人 经的大学有一种,但人 们也并没有放弃公共交通工具而选择私人 交通工具。他们只是很少外出走动了。 就目前而言, 政府将不得不出资防止公共 交通系统崩溃。但最终还是要找到另一个 资金来源来弥补损失的交通费用收入。各国应该停止就交通拥堵收费计划举行公 投,并着手制定这些计划。道路收费应该 主要用于管理需求和为公共交通筹集资