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如何应对持续的地域性贫困?

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Yet one national scourge that holds back<u>the economy and poisons</u> politics is <u>readily</u> <u>solvable</u>—politicians just need to be brave enough to act.

然而一个国家的祸害比如阻碍经济和政治影响是容易解决的,政客们只需要足够勇敢的行为。

That scourge is the cost of housing.

这个灾祸是住房的成本。

The <u>ratio of median house</u> prices to earnings in England hit <u>7.7</u> in 2016, its highest <u>recorded</u> level.

2016年,英国平均房价与收入的比率达到了7.7,创历史最高水平。

In the <u>past four decades</u> house prices <u>have grown</u> by more in Britain than in any other <u>G7</u> country.

在过去的四十年,英国的房价已经上涨得比其它 G7 国家还要多。

Home ownership has been falling for more than a decade, after rising for most of the past century.

在过去大半个世纪上涨之后,住房自有率已经连续十年下跌。

In London housing is outlandishly <u>dear</u>: before the Brexit <u>vote sent the pound</u> tumbling, it was <u>the priciest city</u> in the world for<u>renters</u>.

在伦敦,住房是出奇的昂贵:在英国退欧公投之前,英镑暴跌,伦敦是世界上租房价格最高的城市。 The cost of housing has knock-on <u>effects across the</u> economy.

住房成本对整个经济产生了连锁反应。

<u>As people are forced out</u> to the suburbs, cities become less dynamic. 当人们被迫搬到郊区时,城市变得不那么有活力了。

Workers waste time on marathon, energy-sapping commutes.

工人们把时间浪费在马拉松式、消耗能量的通勤上。

People from the regions <u>cannot afford to move</u> to cities where they <u>might find</u> work. 郊区的人们支付不起搬到他们可能找到工作的城区的费用。

Businesses cannot clear land to build.

企业不能清理土地用以建设。

It is perhaps no coincidence that <u>Britain's growing housing mess has</u> coincided with stagnant <u>productivity</u>.

英国日益增长的住房市场混乱与生产力停滞相吻合,这也许不是巧合。

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All this has fostered <u>a growing sense of inequity</u>.

所有这些都滋生了一种日益增长的不平等感。

Britons over the age of <u>65</u>, <u>a fifth of the population</u>, own <u>over 40%</u> of the housing wealth <u>held by owner-occupiers.</u>

年龄超过 65 岁的英国人占人口的五分之一,他们以业主占有的方式拥有 40%的房屋财产。

Youngsters with rich parents can buy their first house thanks to the <u>"Bank of Mum and</u> <u>Dad"</u>.

有富有父母的年轻人可以买他们的第一套房,多亏了"爸妈的银行"。

Everyone else must resign themselves to renting small properties for life, or to continuing to pay off their mortgage long after retirement.

其他的人则必须放弃自己的意愿,终身租着小房子,或者在退休很久后继续偿还贷款。

## 下面的词句图片总结不是每个高级听力文章都有,有些直接嵌在了文本中,且有且珍惜,适用于口语 及写作:

	词性	释义	备注和补充				
grapple with	v.	努力克服/ 与斗争					
nightmarish	adj.	噩梦般的	['nait,m	ε Əri[]			
crumbling	adj.	破碎的					
persistent	adj.	坚持的					
deprivation	n.	匮乏/贫困	[deprI'veI](Ə)n]				
scourge	n.	灾祸; 鞭子	[sk3 : d3]				
outlandishly	adv.	出奇地					
Brexit	n.	英国退欧			微信:	amandayasi	
knock-on effects	n.	连锁反应	00			2747919544	
dynamic	adj.	有活力的					
marathon	n.	马拉松					
energy-sapping	adj.	能量消耗的	反义词:energy-saw		saving	20	
commute	n.	通勤				009	
stagnant	adj.	停滞的	['stægnənt]				
foster	v.	滋生/培养	近义词: nurture			搭配:- foster/nurture relationship/friendship/a sense of the ability to do sth.	
Britons	n.	英国人 (此 处为复数)		isk)	KE)	CL is the second second	
resign	v.	放弃/辞去		Kin			
mortgage	n.	抵押贷款 学 历外	X	-			

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好句朗读及背诵(可以用于口语及写作):		
The cost of housing has knock-on effects across the economy.		
住房成本对整个经济产生了连锁反应。		
As people are forced out to the suburbs, cities become less dynamic.	微信: amandayasi	
当人们被迫搬到郊区时,城市变得不那么有活力了。	QQ: 2747919544	
Workers waste time on marathon, energy-sapping commutes.		
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