
词汇: *transport* 交通运输

We are all aware of the damaging **pollution** that's created by driving **petrol** and **diesel vehicles**. Many of the world's cities are clogged with **traffic**, creating **fumes** containing gases such as **nitrogen oxides**. The solution for a cleaner, greener future could be **electric vehicles**. But how optimistic should we be?

There was much excitement last year when the UK government announced it will ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030. But is that easier said than done? The road to global traffic being totally electric is still a long way off. Currently, **battery life** is an issue – a fully charged battery won't take you as far as a full **tank** of petrol. There are also limited numbers of **charging points** to plug an EV into.

Of course, technology is always improving. Some of the biggest tech companies, like Google and Tesla, are spending huge amounts of money developing electric cars. And most of the big car manufacturers are now making them too. Colin Herron, a consultant on low-carbon vehicle technology, told the BBC: "The big leap forward will come with solid state batteries, which will appear first in mobile phones and laptops before they progress to cars." These will charge more quickly and give cars a bigger **range**.

Cost is another issue that may deter people switching to **electric power**. But some countries offer incentives, such as cutting prices by reducing import taxes, and not charging for **road tax** and **parking**. Some also provide exclusive **lanes** for electric cars to be driven on, overtaking traditional cars which might be stuck in **jams**. These kinds of measures have made Norway the country with the most electric cars per capita at more than thirty electric cars per 1000 inhabitants.

But Colin Herron warns that '**electric motoring**' doesn't mean a **zero-carbon** future. "It's **emission-free** motoring, but the car has to be built, the battery has to be built, and the electricity does come from somewhere." Maybe it's time to think about making fewer journeys or using **public transport**.

词汇表

pollution	污染
petrol	汽油
diesel	柴油
vehicle	车辆，交通工具
traffic	交通量
fumes	(有害的) 气体，烟雾
nitrogen oxides	氮氧化物
electric vehicle (EV)	电动汽车
battery life	电池使用时间，电池寿命
tank	(盛放液体或气体的) 容器，罐，箱
charging point	充电桩
range	行驶距离
electric power	电力
road tax	公路税
parking	停车
lane	车道
jam	交通堵塞
electric motoring	电动车
zero-carbon	净零排放
emission-free	零排放，无排放的
public transport	公共交通

测验与练习

1. 阅读课文并回答问题。

1. When will the ban on selling petrol and diesel cars in the UK begin?
2. What are needed to recharge the batteries in electric vehicles?
3. True or false? *According to Colin Herron, putting solid-state batteries in electric cars first will be a 'great leap forward'.*
4. Why might electric cars not get stuck in traffic jams in the future?
5. Will driving an EV be emission-free?

2. 选择意思恰当的单词或词组来完成下列句子。

1. Sorry I'm late – there was terrible _____ on the motorway.

jam	range	traffic	highway
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2. The company offers some great _____, such as free healthcare and gym membership.

incentivising	incentive	incentives	inventively
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3. The _____ of a modern jet aircraft is far greater than the old propeller planes.

diesel	battery life	low-carbon	range
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4. The _____ in the city was so bad, I couldn't even see the other side of the road.

battery	emission-free	petrol	pollution
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5. The electric buses in the city are _____, so the air seems much cleaner.

free-emission	free-carbon	emission-free	carbon emission
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答案

1. 阅读课文并回答问题。

1. When will the ban on selling petrol and diesel cars in the UK begin?

The UK government announced it'll ban the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030.

2. What are needed to recharge the batteries in electric vehicles?

Charging points are needed to recharge the batteries in electric vehicles.

3. True or false? *According to Colin Herron, putting solid-state batteries in electric cars first will be a 'great leap forward'.*

False. He says: "The big leap forward will come with solid state batteries, which will appear first in mobile phones and laptops before they progress to cars."

4. Why might electric cars not get stuck in traffic jams in the future?

Because, in some places, they will be allowed to drive in exclusive lanes, overtaking traditional cars which might be stuck in traffic jams.

5. Will driving an EV be emission-free?

Driving an EV will be emission-free. However, the car, the battery, as well as producing the electricity that powers the car, could all create emissions. So electric motoring does not mean a zero-carbon future.

2. 选择意思恰当的单词或词组来完成下列句子。

1. Sorry I'm late – there was terrible **traffic** on the motorway.

2. The company offers some great **incentives**, such as free healthcare and gym membership.

3. The **range** of a modern jet aircraft is far greater than the old propeller planes.

4. The **pollution** in the city was so bad, I couldn't even see the other side of the road.

5. The electric buses in the city are **emission-free**, so the air seems much cleaner.