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# Newsweek

新闻周刊

Volume

主编 闫琛

## 读报刊 学英文



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# Spark

# 读报刊 学英文

Newsweek Volume

主 编 闫 琛

中经录音录像中心出版发行

新闻周刊

## 读报刊学英文 Newsweek Volume

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# PREFACE 前言

NEWSPAPER  
读报刊学英语

英语报刊的时效性、综合性、创新性和实用性等特点决定了阅读英语报刊对于提高英语综合运用能力有着不可或缺的作用。同时，阅读英语报刊也是扩大知识面、了解英语国家文化、关注国际社会、提高自身的人文素养和综合能力的有效途径。教育部颁布的《英语专业课程教学大纲》和《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》中都对阅读英语国家报刊杂志的能力提出了要求。为了应对这一要求，《读报刊学英文》系列丛书应运而生。本系列丛书一共四本，包括《新闻周刊》分册、《经济学家》分册、《时代周刊》分册和《纽约时报》分册。本书为《读报刊学英文》系列丛书中的《新闻周刊》分册。

《新闻周刊》(Newsweek) 于 1933 年 2 月 17 日在美国纽约创刊，在美国和加拿大发行。现今《新闻周刊》已经发展为一个内容广泛的全方位新闻类杂志，其涵盖范围包括了从突发新闻到深度分析的各种内容。《新闻周刊》上面的文章是国内多类中高级英语考试，特别是研究生入学考试、英语专业四、六级考试的重要选材题源。

本书有如下几个特点：

## 一、时效性强

本书的文章均选自《新闻周刊》近两年刊登的文章，分为“时政篇”、“财经篇”、“社会篇”、“科技篇”和“文娱篇”五大类，是关于世界范围内的热点新闻，评说时政热点、关注社会问题、凸显创新科技、讲述名家故事，有利于扩充知识、开拓视野，具有较强的可读性。

## 二、结构合理

本书中每篇文章都由导语、正文、单词注解、词汇笔记和难句点睛五个版块组成，布局合理，非常适合自学。一些文章后面还补充了文化点滴，帮助读者进一步了解文化背景。各个版块的特点如下：

**引文** 此部分抛砖引玉，既是对正文的铺垫，也是对文章背景和主题的简要介绍，语言或风趣或严肃，意在引起读者的阅读兴趣，帮助读者迅速了解文章的背景信息。

**正文** 本部分配有全文的中文翻译，左右分栏排版，方便读者对照阅读。每篇译文均经过作者字斟句酌，力求做到准确、流畅、优美。

**生词注释** 本部分对文中的生词、难词或短语以脚注的形式列出，包括单词、音标、词性和词义，帮助读者在阅读报刊文章的同时增加词汇认知，扩充词汇量。

**词汇笔记** 本部分是对注释中核心词汇的详细解释，包括词义、常用搭配、习语及例句，帮助读者进一步掌握核心词汇的用法，真正做到学以致用。

**难句点睛** 本部分是对文中长难句的详细分析，每篇文章精选3至5个长难句，从句子结构、句意切割、语言难点解释、翻译技巧说明及完整译文五个层面进行分析，以便读者在阅读长句时进一步巩固相应的语法知识，掌握长句的阅读和翻译技巧。

另外，一些文章后还穿插“文化点滴”版块，此部分选取和文章相关的知识性、常识性和趣味性的内容，与文章背景紧密相关，既是对文章内容的补充说明，也是读者更好地理解文章和扩大知识面的有效途径。

### 三、应试性强

本书所选文章种类多样、语言丰富、词汇覆盖面广，主要适用于有一定英语基础，旨在进一步提高英语水平的学习者，可供非英语专业高年级学生、英语专业学生、研究生及其他爱好英语和英美文化的学习者使用。既可作为英语专业学生学习报刊英语选读课程的必备参考资料，也可作为英语教师的实用教学参考书。

诚然，编写这样一本名家杂志的报刊阅读实非易事，由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在不妥之处，请读者不吝指正。衷心希望我们的共同努力能为广大的英语爱好者和考研的学生提供实实在在的帮助和支持！

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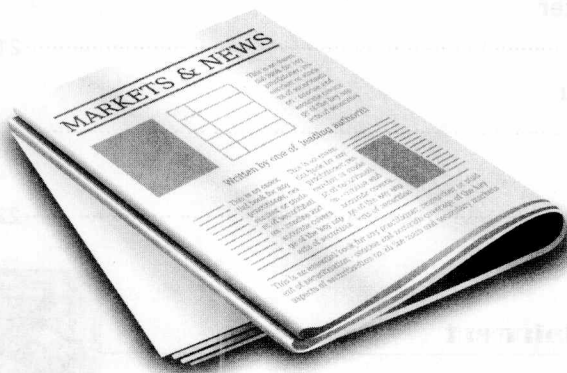
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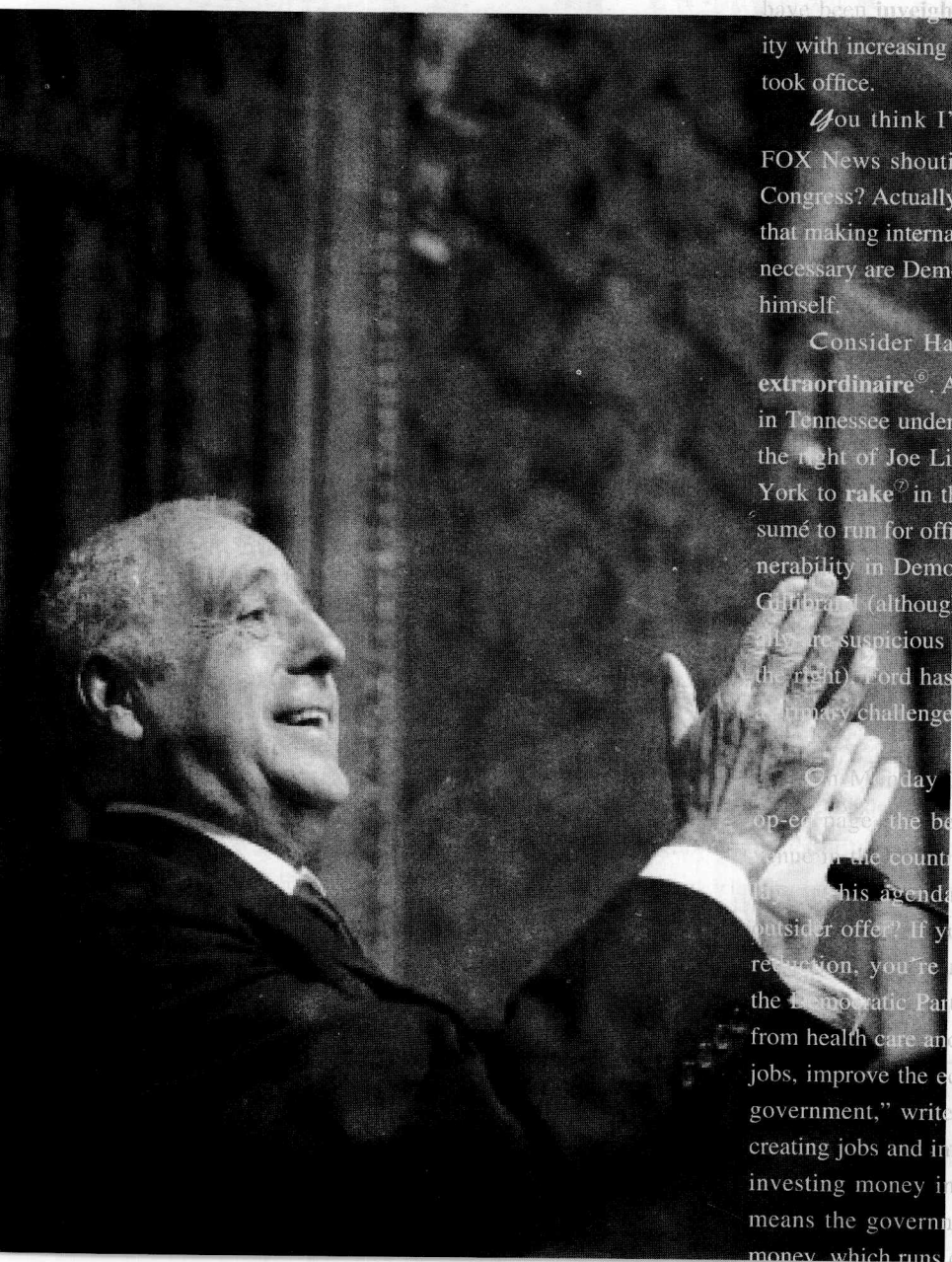


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# 时政篇

## Politics



eral Treasury, via tax cuts, and you in-  
spending—via, say, a constant, and useful  
buildup, launching wars of choice, expandi-  
titlement spending, and stabilizing and stim-  
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increase deficits and accrue debt.

Some would argue that deficits are not  
as we make them out to be, and that would be  
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who demand tax cuts, and health care, and poli-  
who pander to the wealthy, doling  
tax credits, and ramping up military spend-  
ing, even inveighing against fiscal irrespo-  
nibility with increasing zealotry, since President Obama  
took office.

You think I'm talking about tea party  
FOX News shouting heads, and Republican  
Congress? Actually, the latest politicians to  
that making internal sense with their policies  
necessary are Democrats, and they include Obama  
himself.

Consider Harold Ford Jr., carpet-bag-  
extraordinaire. After failing to win a Senate seat  
in Tennessee under ideal conditions by running  
the night of Joe Lieberman, Ford moved to New  
York to rake in the bucks in finance (a great  
sumé to run for office on these days). Sensing  
vulnerability in Democratic incumbent Sen. K  
Gillibrand (although New York Democrats gen-  
erally are suspicious of Gillibrand from the left  
the right), Ford has started sending out feeler  
primary challenge.

On Monday *The New York Times* led  
op-ed page, the best and most prestigious  
venue in the country, if not the world, to Fe-  
lony on his agenda. What did this pragmatic  
outsider offer? If you guessed tax cuts and de-  
duction, you're right! "President Obama  
the Democratic Party need to shift attention  
from health care and toward a bold effort to cre-  
jobs, improve the economy and rein in the size  
government," writes Ford, ignoring the fact  
creating jobs and improving the economy re-  
investing money in the economy. That, in  
means the government must do so by spend-  
money, which runs counter to reigning in the

# If at First Your Policy Fails, Try, Try Again!

# 如未成功， 继续努力！

财政赤字向来是美国政府的头等问题。美国人民希望减税，却又渴望增加医疗津贴等社会保障；政客们在税收、医改、军事支出、免税额中不断挣扎。哈罗德·福特议员提出在创造就业、发展经济的同时还要控制政府编制规模，而不是苦等经济环境的好转，这到底是不是良策，又有没有实施的可能性呢？



Michael Cohen wrote a piece for us Tuesday on how America has become increasingly **ungovernable**<sup>①</sup> due to voters' disregard for basic arithmetic. If you take money out of the federal Treasury, via tax cuts, and you increase spending—via, say, a constant, wasteful military buildup, launching wars of choice, expanding entitlement spending, and stabilizing and stimulating the economy to **avert**<sup>②</sup> a Great Depression—you will increase deficits and accrue debt.

Some would argue that deficits are not as bad as we make them out to be, and that would be a legitimate debate worth having. But the same voters who demand tax cuts while living on government pensions and health care, and the same politicians who **pander**<sup>③</sup> to them by cutting taxes, **doling**<sup>④</sup> out tax credits, and ramping up military spending, have been **inveighing**<sup>⑤</sup> against fiscal irresponsibility with increasing zealotry since President Obama took office.

You think I'm talking about tea parties, FOX News

迈克·科恩星期二为我们写了一篇关于美国如何变得无法统治的文章，他总结的原因是那里的选民完全无视基本的数学计算。如果你减少了财政部的收入（比如通过减税），或者增加支出（比如通过长期铺张浪费的军事建设、发动无谓的战争、增加津贴以及稳定和刺激经济增长，以为可以避免一次大萧条），那么你会增加财政赤字和债务。

有人表示反对，认为赤字并没有我们说的那么糟糕，或许这是一个值得争辩的问题。但自奥巴马就任以来，这些一边依赖于政府养老金及医疗保险、一边要求减税的选民，以及这些通过减税、大发应退税额和增加军费来迎合选民的政客们，却在越来越猛烈地抨击政府缺乏财政责任感。

你认为我是在谈论茶叶党，

① **ungovernable** [ʌn'gʌvənəbl] a. (国家或地区) 难统治 (控制) 的

② **avert** [ə'vɜ:t] v. 防止, 避免

③ **pander** ['pændə(r)] v. 迎合 (不良需求)

④ **dole** [dəʊl] v. 发放, 分发 (钱或食物)

⑤ **inveigh** [ɪn'veɪ] v. 痛骂, 谩骂, 猛烈抨击

shouting heads, and Republicans in Congress? Actually, the latest politicians to realize that making internal sense with their policies is unnecessary are Democrats, and they include Obama himself.

Consider Harold Ford Jr., carpet-bagger **extraordinaire**<sup>⑥</sup>. After failing to win a Senate seat in Tennessee under ideal conditions by running to the right of Joe Lieberman, Ford moved to New York to **rake**<sup>⑦</sup> in the bucks in finance (a great *résumé* to run for office on these days). Sensing vulnerability in Democratic incumbent Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (although New York Democrats generally are suspicious of Gillibrand from the left, not the right), Ford has started sending out feelers for a primary challenge.

On Monday *The New York Times* lent its op-ed page, the best and most prestigious such venue in the country, if not the world, to Ford to lay out his agenda. What did this **pragmatic**<sup>⑧</sup> outsider offer? If you guessed tax cuts and deficit reduction, you're right! "President Obama and the Democratic Party need to shift attention away from health care and toward a bold effort to create jobs, improve the economy and rein in the size of government," writes Ford, ignoring the fact that creating jobs and improving the economy requires investing money in the economy. That, in turn, means the government must do so by spending money, which runs counter to **reining**<sup>⑨</sup> in the size of government.

Ford then lays out "four simple steps", which start as follows: "First, cut taxes for businesses—big and small." Hmm, I wonder where this is going. "Finally, we need to address budget deficits now rather than waiting for some ideal future economic situation." Never mind that basic economic history teaches us that the government must use deficit spending to boost economic growth during downturns and wait for better, if

或者是福克斯新闻嘲笑首脑，又或是国会中的共和党人？事实上，最新一批意识到其实没必要去理解自己政策内在含义的政客，是民主党人，而这些人也包括奥巴马本人。

想想哈罗德·福特，这名杰出的外来议员，他在偏向乔伊·李伯曼右翼的有利条件下竞选田纳西州参议员失败后，搬到纽约大量收敛资金（这是当今从政资历中亮眼的要素）。他觉察到民主党现任的森·克里斯坦·吉尔利布兰德的弱点（虽然一般来说，对吉尔利布兰德表示质疑的是左翼的纽约民主党人，而非右翼的），福特开始四处试探，开始了挑战的第一步。

星期一《纽约时报》将其在全国最富盛名的专栏版借给福特展示他的从政重点。这个务实主义的局外人提出了什么呢？如果你猜的是减税和减赤字的话就对了。福特写道“总统奥巴马和民主党需要将其注意力从卫生保健上转向努力创造就业机会、发展经济和控制政府编制规模上来”，但他忽视了增加就业和发展经济需要大量投入资金这一事实。也就是说政府必须加大投资来发展经济和促进就业，但如此一来又与控制政府规模相违背。

福特接着提出了“四步走战略”，“首先，减少大小商业公司的税率”。嗯，我想知道这样做是否有效。“最后，我们需要强调的是财政赤字而不是期盼着理想的经济前景。”完全不理睬经济史教会我们的基本常识：在经济衰退期时，政府必须一边通过赤字开支来促进经济增长，一边等待

⑥ *extraordinaire* [ek,stre:də'neə(r)] *n.* 杰出者

⑦ *rake* [reɪk] *v.* 轻易赚得（许多钱）

⑧ *pragmatic* [præɡ'mætɪk] *a.* 务实的，重实效的

⑨ *rein* [reɪn] *v.* 以缰绳控制，统制

not ideal, economic situations to raise taxes and cut spending to create a surplus and pay down the debt.

Wondering how Ford intended to reduce budget deficits by taking money out of the Treasury via tax cuts, which is left unexplained in his piece, I called Ford's spokesman Davidson Goldin. How, exactly, does Ford propose to cut the deficit? Goldin could offer no details **whatsoever**<sup>⑩</sup> except for the **bipartisan**<sup>⑪</sup> commission on deficit reduction that President Obama has **endorsed**<sup>⑫</sup>. That commission will likely argue for reducing spending on entitlement programs such as Medicare and Social Security, which is ballooning with the aging population. Considering that Democrats have made "Save Social Security First" a cornerstone of their platform for at least a decade and that Republicans **demagogued**<sup>⑬</sup> the health-care reform bill for cutting Medicare spending, it is extremely unlikely that any major such action will be taken.

Without cutting entitlement spending it is virtually impossible to reduce the deficit while cutting taxes, so what other brilliant ideas did Ford have in mind for squaring that circle, I asked Goldin? He had no answer, other than a highly speculative prediction that cutting taxes would lead to economic growth, which would, in turn, fill the federal coffers. Ronald Reagan **subscribed**<sup>⑭</sup> to the same theory, and you can see how well that worked out. (Deficits tripled during Reagan's tenure.)

But Harold Ford Jr. is just an **insurgent**<sup>⑮</sup> primary candidate for statewide office—it's not like he's making policy in the White House, right? Actually, it turns out he might as well be. First, the Obama administration said on Monday evening that they will propose a freeze on domestic **discretionary**<sup>⑯</sup> spending, for the purposes of slowing the

好转的经济形势(如果等不到理想形势的话),再通过提高税收和减少开支来创造盈余及偿还债务。

我们很想知道福特如何通过减税减少财政部的收入从而减少赤字,但他的文章中并没有解释,于是我打电话给福特的发言人戴维森·高尔丁。到底福特是怎样针对减少赤字提出建议的?高尔丁任何细节都提供不了,除了奥巴马总统已批准了的减少赤字两党委员会。该委员会很可能要求减少对福利项目的投入,如随着人口增长日趋严峻的医疗和社会保障问题。考虑到民主党已经把“优先解决社会保障问题”作为其政治纲领的基础十多年了,而共和党为减少医疗开支大肆宣传卫生保健改革方案,由此看来,任何较大的方案都没什么可能实行。

如果不减少福利投资,事实上将不可能达到减税的同时又减少财政赤字,于是我问高尔丁,福特针对这个问题有什么其他高明的见解。他没有任何答案,只提出一个在很大程度上只凭靠猜想的预言:减税可以促进经济增长,反过来,经济增长能够填充国库。罗纳德·里根同样赞同这个观点,你可以看到这个预言将是如何起作用的(里根在位期间赤字翻了三倍)。

但是哈罗德·福特只是一个叛逆的全州办事处的候补,他不可能在白宫制定国家方针,对吧?实际上,从结果上看他也许从某程度上还真做到了。首先,奥巴马政府在星期一晚宣布为延缓财政赤字增长速度,他们将冻结国内的裁量性支出。这一裁量性支出不包括牵涉民

⑩ whatsoever [ˌwɒtsəʊ'veə(r)] *ad.* 丝毫

⑪ bipartisan [ˌbaɪpɑː'tɪzən] *a.* 由两党组成的

⑫ endorse [ɪn'dɔːs] *v.* 赞同, 支持

⑬ demagogue ['deməgɒɡ] *v.* 蛊惑民心, 煽动民众

⑭ subscribe [səb'skraɪb] *v.* 签(名)

⑮ insurgent [ɪn'sɜːdʒənt] *a.* 叛乱的

⑯ discretionary [dɪs'kreʃənəri] *a.* 不受严格规定控制的, 酌情决定的

growth of the deficit. That category of spending, mind you, does not include entitlement programs, nor the military, nor national-security expenditures. Obama's proposal, if passed by Congress, would reduce a projected \$9 trillion in debt over the next decade by all of \$250 billion.

生的福利项目以及军事和国家安全支出。奥巴马的提议如果被国会通过,将使下个十年内预计产生的9万亿总债务减少2500亿。

■ (From Newsweek, Jan. 27, 2010)

■ (选自《新闻周刊》2010年1月27日刊)



## 词汇笔记

**avert** [ə'vɜ:t] v. 防止, 避免

[搭配] **avert** one's eyes/gaze 转移目光

[例句] The tragedy could have been **averted** if the crew had followed safety procedures. 如果机组人员遵守了安全程序, 这个悲剧是可以避免的。

**pander** ['pændə(r)] v. 迎合(不良需求)

[搭配] **pander** to sb./sth. 迎合某人/某物

[例句] His films never **pandered** to public taste. 他的电影从来不迎合公众的口味。

**dole** [dəʊl] n. 失业救济金 v. 发放, 分发(钱或食物)

[搭配] be/go the **dole** 领取政府失业救济金 || the **dole** queue 向政府领取失业救济金的人口 || **dole** sth. out (to) 发放, 分发(钱或食物)

[例句] Vera was **doling** out candy to all the kids. 维拉在向孩子们发糖。

**inveigh** [ɪn'veɪ] v. 痛骂, 谩骂, 猛烈抨击

[搭配] **inveigh** against sb./sth. 猛烈抨击

[例句] People **inveigh** against corrupt officials after the collapse of the school. 学校倒塌后人们痛骂受贿的官员。

**rake** [reɪk] n. (长柄) 耙子, (赌台上赌资收付人用的) 钱耙子; 坡度, 倾角 v. (用耙子) 耙平, 仔细搜寻, (用枪、照相机或强光) 扫射

[搭配] **rake** up/over 耙平 || **rake** through/around/about 仔细搜寻 || **rake** sth. in 轻易赚得(许多钱)

[例句] She **raked** over the soil to loosen the weeds. 她耙平了土, 让野草松动一些。

**rein** [reɪn] n. 缰绳, 束缚 v. 用缰绳勒住(马), 控制, 束缚

[搭配] give (full/free) **rein** to 放任, 对……不加约束 || take/hand over the **reins** 掌权/交给(某人)掌管 || **rein** sth. in 开始严加控制

[例句] The government is **reining** in public expenditure. 政府开始严加控制公共支出。

**discretionary** [dɪs'kreʃənəri] a. 不受严格规定控制的, 自由决定的, 酌情决定的

[搭配] **discretionary** income 可自由支配的收入 || **discretionary** power (法官的) 自由裁量权

[例句] The judge has the power to make **discretionary** awards. 法官有权自行作出裁决, 决定赔偿额。

## 难句点睛

7. ① If you take money out of the federal Treasury, via tax cuts, ② and you increase spending—via, say, a constant, wasteful military buildup, launching wars of choice, expanding entitlement spending, and stabilizing and stimulating the economy ③ to avert a Great Depression—④ you will increase deficits and accrue debt.

★分析：本句是含条件状语从句的复合句。条件为①和②中的 and you increase spending；破折号中的内容为插入语，说明 increase spending 的途径，①的字面意思是“如果你通过减税政策从美国财政部取出钱”；③是这一系列增加开支方式的目的；④是条件句的结果。基于英汉语言表达的差异，本句采用“顺序法”翻译，顺序为①②③④。但②中的插入语太长，因此可考虑使用括号把 via 后的补充内容分隔出来，使中文的主干突出；相应地，①中的 via 部分也可用同样手法，使前后统一。

★译文：如果你减少了财政部的收入（比如通过减税），或者增加支出（比如通过长期铺张浪费的军事建设、发动无谓战争、增加津贴以及稳定和刺激经济增长，以为可以避免一次大萧条），那么你会增加财政赤字和债务。

2. ① But the same voters who demand tax cuts while living on government pensions and health care, ② and the same politicians who pander to them by cutting taxes, doling out tax credits, and ramping up military spending, ③ have been inveighing against fiscal irresponsibility with increasing zealotry ④ since President Obama took office.

★分析：本句是含两个长主语的并列复合句。①中 voters who demand tax cuts 意为“要求减税的选民”，是全句第一个主语，while 引导伴随状语；②中的 the same politicians 与①中的 the same voters 并列作主语，who 引导定语从句，修饰 politicians，定语从句字面意思是“通过减税，发放应退税额以及减少军费来迎合他们的政客”；③是谓语，其中的 with increasing zealotry 是 inveigh against 的修饰语，意思是“越来越猛烈地抨击”；④是整句的时间状语。基于英汉语言表达的差异，本句采用“逆序法”和“顺序法”结合的方式来翻译，顺序为④①②③。另外，以下译文在某些地方采用了意译。

★译文：但自奥巴马就任以来，这些一边依赖于政府养老金及医疗保险、一边要求减税的选民，以及这些通过减税、大发应退税额和增加军费来迎合选民的政客们，却在越来越猛烈地抨击政府缺乏财政责任感。

3. ① He had no answer, ② other than a highly speculative prediction ③ that cutting taxes would lead to economic growth, ④ which would, in turn, fill the federal coffers.

★分析：本句是含同位语从句和非限制性定语从句的复合句。本句主干为①②，即

he had no answer, other than a ... prediction; ③为同位语从句, 进一步阐述 prediction 的内容, 其字面意思为“减税可以促进经济增长”; ④为一个非限定性定语从句, 其中 which 的中心语为 economic growth, in turn 意思是“反过来”, 作插入语。本句采用“顺序法”翻译, 顺序为①②③④。另外, 以下译文在某些地方采用了意译。

★译文: 他没有任何答案, 只提出一个在很大程度上只凭靠猜想的预言: 减税可以促进经济增长, 反过来, 经济增长能够填充国库。

4. ① Never mind that basic economic history teaches us ② that the government must use deficit spending to boost economic growth during downturns ③ and wait for better, if not ideal, economic situations to raise taxes and cut spending to create a surplus and pay down the debt.

★分析: 本句是个祈使语气的复合句。主干是①, 这里 teaches 的宾语是个长句子。首先, ①中的 basic economic history teaches us 是整个宾语从句中的主语和谓语, ②和③则是 teaches 的内容。②的字面意思是“政府在衰退期必须通过赤字开支来促进经济增长”; ③中 if not ideal 作插入语, 翻译时, 兼顾语言流畅性, 可适当添加连接词, 使短句间的关系更清晰。本句采用“顺序法”翻译, 顺序为①②③。另外, 以下译文在某些地方采用了意译。

★译文: 完全不理睬经济历史教会我们的基本常识: 在经济衰退期时, 政府必须一边通过赤字开支来促进经济增长, 一边等待好转的经济形势(如果等不到理想形势的话), 再通过提高税收和减少开支来创造盈余及偿还债务。

5. ① Considering that Democrats have made “Save Social Security First” a cornerstone of their platform for at least a decade ② and that Republicans demagogued the health-care reform bill for cutting Medicare spending, ③ it is extremely unlikely that any major such action will be taken.

★分析: 本句是个含 consider 引导的让步状语从句的复合句, 主句是③。①②中两个 that 各引导一个让步状语从句; ①中的 that 从句, 字面意思是“民主党已经把‘优先解决社会保障问题’作为其政治纲领的基础十多年了”; ②的字面意思是“而共和党为减少医疗开支大肆宣传卫生保健改革方案”, demagogue 一般作名词, 意思是“蛊惑人心的政客”, 本句中 demagogued 为过去式, 因此此处作动词用, 表示“蛊惑人心, 妖言惑众”; ③中 unlikely 表示“可能性极低”, 是个否定词, 这句的字面意思是“任何较大的方案都没什么可能实行”。本句采用“顺序法”翻译, 顺序为①②③。

★译文: 考虑到民主党已经把“优先解决社会保障问题”作为其政治纲领的基础十多年了, 而共和党为减少医疗开支大肆宣传卫生保健改革方案, 由此看来, 任何较大的方案都没什么可能实行。



## 文化点滴



### 茶叶党

茶叶党 (Tea Partier) 是美国的一个政党, 发端于 1773 年的美国东北部的波士顿, 是革命的代名词。2009 年 4 月 15 日是美国纳税日, 新生的茶叶党发动了全国性的游行示威活动。2010 年 1 月底, 全美茶叶党分支有 1134 个, 茶叶党的兴起显示了反奥巴马情绪。