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# The Economist

经济学家

Volume



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# Th. Th. ECONOMIST

经济学家

Volume

# 語問題無統

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## 前言 Preface

 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 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、提高自身人文素养和综合能力的有效途径。《读报 刊学英文》系列丛书推出之后,得到了广大读者的一致好评,为了进一步满足英语爱好者 的需求,我们特刊出本系列丛书的第二辑:《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《经济学家》分册。

《经济学家》( $The\ Economist$ )于 1843 年在伦敦创刊,以独立和全球化的视角著称,以 坦率、简练和尊重事实的品质独树一帜。《经济学家》上刊登的文章除了涉及时事、商业、 金融和经济,还涉及科技和文艺。其文笔犀利而不乏幽默,始终保持了不拘一格、叙述朴实、 用词准确和忠于事实的风格,是国内各类中高级英语考试,特别是研究生入学考试、英语 专训四、八级考试的重要选材来源。

### 本书具有如下几个特点:

#### 一、时效性强

本书的文章均选自《经济学家》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,评说时政热点、点评财经要闻、关注社会问题、 凸显创新科技、讲述名家趣事,有利于扩充知识、开阔视野,具有较强的可读性。

### 二、结构合理

书中的每篇文章都由导语、正文、生词注释、词汇笔记、难句点睛和文化点滴五个版 块组成,布局合理,非常适合自学。各个版块的特点如下:

导语。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,旨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。此部分配有地道的中文翻译,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。此部分对文中的生词、难词或短语以脚注的形式列出,包括单词、音标、

词性及其在文中的释义,帮助读者在阅读报刊文章的同时扩充词汇量。

词汇笔记 本部分是对文中重点词汇的详细解释,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5个层面进行分析,以便读者在理解长难句时进一步巩固相应的语法知识,掌握长难句的翻译技巧。

文化点滴。此部分选取的是和文章相关的富有知识性、常识性和趣味性的内容,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充知识面的有效途径。

#### 三、一书多用

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。本书可作为英语专业学生学习英美报刊选读课程的必备参考书之一,亦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书籍实非易事,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提供实实在在的帮助和支持!

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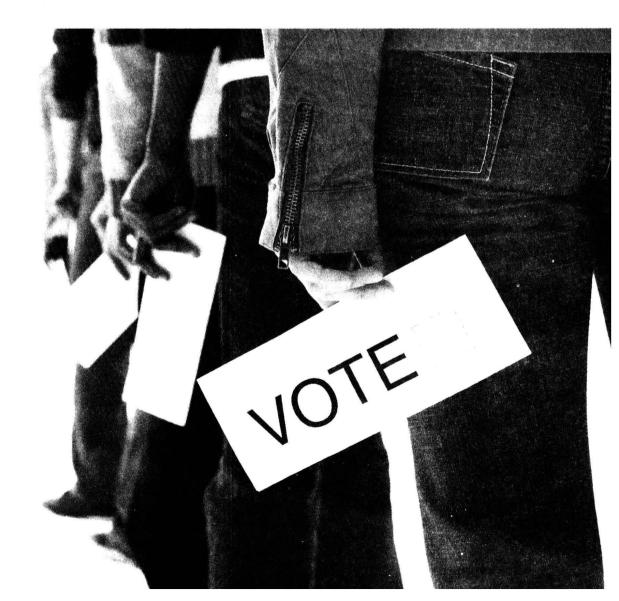
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## BIII 工作

### Politics



### Another One Takes the Plunge 又有一个州在采取行动



用关系之间的矛盾与斗争一直存在,并且长时间维持着微妙的平衡。在各大公司的 胁迫和工作岗位流失的共同压力之下,州长米奇·丹尼尔斯签署了《工作权利法案》,印第安纳州成为通过这一极具争议性法案的第23个州。《工作权利法案》允许雇员决定是否缴纳工会会费,这意味着工会的权力被进一步削弱。该法案的支持者们声称,强迫任何人为工会缴纳会费都是不对的。同时,州长表示,此项新法案会使得该州更具商业吸引力。

Ondiana, like many manufacturing states in the Midwest, has long felt the pain of seeing jobs go overseas. In his seven years as Republican governor, Mitch Daniels's response has been to offer a strong diet of pro-business legislation. In the past few years Indiana has cut its corporate tax rate by nearly 25%, established one of the highest R&D tax credits in the country and started work on a \$10 billion infrastructure-improvement plan.

Until recently, though, Mr. Daniels had resisted calls to make Indiana what is known as a right-to-work (RTW) state. RTW legislation allows employees to decide whether to financially support a union. Without such laws unions can insist that all workers pay dues to help fund the cost of negotiating a contract with an employer, whether or not they wish to formally join the union. Now, however, Mr. Daniels says he believes the state needs to sign up as well. The new legislation was passed by the state Senate on February 1st and was signed by Mr. Daniels that very day, making Indiana the

和中西部许多以制造业为主的州一样,印第安纳州长期以来一直饱受着工作岗位流失海外之苦。共和党籍州长米奇·丹尼尔斯在其七年的执政生涯里,对这一现象所采取的举措是提交了大量重商主义的法案。在过去的几年里,印第安纳州将其企业所得税率差不多降低了25%,建立了一套国内最好的研发税收减免体系,并启动了一项总额达100亿美元的基础设施改善计划。

然而就在最近,丹尼尔斯还在拒绝让印第安纳州通过《工作权利法案》的呼吁。《工作权利法案》规定雇员有权决定是否出钱支持工会。《工作权利法案》允许雇员决定是否缴纳工会会费。如果没有此类法律,无论雇员们是否希望正式加入工会,工会都可以是决要求所有的雇员缴纳会费,用于支付工会和雇主协商订立合同所花的费用。但现在丹尼尔斯先生认为印第安纳州也需要通过该法案。2月1日,州参议院通过了这项新法案,就在当

legislation [,ledʒɪs'leɪʃən] n. 立法 infrastructure ['ɪnfrəstrʌktʃə(r)] n. 基础建设

due [dju:] n. 会费

23rd RTW state in America—and the first such state in the nation's old manufacturing belt.

**Proponents** argue that it is wrong to force anyone to contribute money to a union. Unions counter they face a "free rider" problem whereby **non-affiliated** workers receive the benefits of union negotiations without contributing financially. The governor, meanwhile, says the new laws will simply make the state more attractive to business.

€ vidence from the Indiana Economic Development Corporation suggests that many employers do indeed want these laws. This group says that somewhere between a quarter to a half of companies in the state planning to relocate insist upon going to *RTW* states.

Few companies, though, are willing to go on the record to say exactly why they prefer to locate in *RTW* states though the reason is pretty obvious—in a nutshell, they make for weaker unions. It is a sensitive subject and companies fear picketing and other similar reprisals. However, Remy International, an electrical-engineering company based in Pendleton, Indiana, has stated that it plans to build another factory in America some time next year: but that in the absence of *RTW* legislation it will not build it in Indiana.

On an interview with Stateline, a news service that looks at trends in state policy, a vice-President of Remy, Jay Pittas, argued that RTW legislation makes it easier to negotiate flexible work rules, and means that unions are more likely to agree to a merit-based system of employment rather than a one based on seniority. The company, however, now declines to comment further on the subject.

The economic factors are only part of the story: many

天,丹尼尔斯先生签署了该项法案, 这样,印第安纳州成为美国第 23 个 通过该法案的州——也是美国传统制 造业工业区首个通过该法案的州。

该法案的支持者们声称,强迫任何人向工会缴纳会费都是不对的。工会则反驳道,他们面临一个"免费搭车"的难题,即非工会雇员借此可以不用缴纳任何费用就能获得工会谈判所带来的好处。与此同时,州长则表示,此项新法案只会使得该州对商业更具吸引力。

来自印第安纳州经济开发公司的证据表明,有很多雇主确实希望通过这些新法案。该集团称,该州有大约25%到50%计划搬迁的公司,坚决要求将公司搬到那些通过了《工作权利法案》的州。

很少有公司愿意公开说明他们为什么更愿意将地址选在那些通过了《工作权利法案》的州,尽管其原因非常明显——简言之,《工作权利法案》促使工会的权力变弱了。这是一个敏感的话题,公司担心雇员们的报复行为。但是,一家总部位于印第安纳州彭德尔一一一一个大型,该公司计划明年在美国建立,以为一家工厂:但是如果印第安纳州不通过《工作权利法案》的话,那么该公司将不会把新工厂建在该州。

一家研究州立政策趋势的新闻社斯泰特莱恩(Stateline)在采访雷米国际公司时,该公司的一位副总裁杰伊·皮塔斯辩称,有了《工作权利法案》后,协商灵活的工作规章会变得更加容易:该法案也意味着工会更有可能同意一项基于员工价值而非员工资历的雇佣体系。然而,该公司目前拒绝对该话题做进一步评论。

经济因素只是问题的一方面: 许

belt [belt] n. 地区
proponent [pre'peunent] n. 支持者
non-affiliated [,npn'efiliertid] a. 非隶属的

sensitive ['sensɪtɪv] a. 敏感的 reprisal [rɪˈpraɪzəl] n. 报复行为 seniority [.siːnɪˈɒrɪti] n. 资历



people also detect a strong political **dimension** to the legislation, in that it opens another front in the ongoing battle across the Midwest to limit the power of unions. Late last year, the state of Ohio roundly rejected the union reforms of the Republican governor of Ohio, John Kasich. Mr. Kasich championed a law banning public-sector workers from striking and restricting their collective-bargaining rights. The legislation sparked widespread, union-led, demonstrations.

Similar measures in Wisconsin also led to mass protests. Now that state's Republican governor, Scott Walker, has a big fight on his hands. A recall petition with more than a million signatures on it has been submitted. Back in Indiana, however, the main concern was that union protesters would disrupt the Super Bowl, to be played on February 5th at the Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis. Game on.

多人也察觉到该法案具有较强的政治性,其原因在于它为持续进行的覆盖中西部地区的斗争开创了另一个阵线,该斗争旨在限制工会权力。去年年底,俄亥俄州全面否决了该州共和党籍州长约翰·卡西奇的工会改革。卡西奇先生拥护一项法规,该法规禁止公共部门雇员举行罢工,并限制他们集体议价的权利。这项法案引发了由工会领导的大规模示威抗议活动。

威斯康辛州所采取的类似举措也引发了大规模的抗议活动。目前该州共和党籍州长斯科特·沃克正面临一场恶战。抗议者们已经递交了一份请愿书,请求取消该法案,该请愿书上有超过一百万人的签名。然而,在印第安纳州,最主要的担心是工会抗议者们将会扰乱于2月5日在印第安纳波利斯的卢卡斯石油体育场举行的"超级碗"国家橄榄球联盟年度冠军赛。好戏即将上演。

dimension [dɪˈmenʃən] n. 方面

petition [pɪˈtɪ[ən] n. 请愿

### 词汇笔记

> >

negotiate [nɪˈɡəʊʃɪeɪt] v. 协商; 商定

搭配 negotiate a deal 达成交易 ‖ negotiate a treaty 商定条约内容

**例句** Union leaders have **negotiated** an agreement for a shorter working week. 工会领袖已经商定了一份缩短每周工作时间的协议。

relocate [ˌriːləuˈkeɪt] v. 搬迁, 重新安置

搭配 relocate sth. from... to... 将……从……搬迁至……

**例句** The firm may be forced to **relocate** from New York to Stanford. 公司也许会被迫从纽约搬迁到斯坦福。 **record** [rɪ'kɔ:d] n. / v. 记录,记载

搭配 go on the **record** (as saying...) 公开发表(意见等)

**例句** He didn't want to go on the **record** as either praising or criticizing the proposal. 他不想公开赞扬或批评这项提议。**nutshell** ['nʌtʃel] *n*. 坚果的外壳,小的东西; 概括

搭配 (put sth.) in a nutshell 简而言之

**例句** To put it in a **nutshell**, the show was a total disaster. 简而言之,这场演出糟糕透了。picket ['pɪkɪt] v. 在……外抗议; 进行罢工纠察

搭配 picket the factory 在工厂外进行围厂; 执行罢工

**例句** Striking workers **picketed** outside the gates. 罢工工人围在大门外举行抗议。

时政篇

champion ['t[æmpɪən] v. 捍卫 n. 捍卫者; 声援者

搭配 champion of sb./sth. 某人或某事物的声援者

例句 She was a champion of the poor all her life. 她终身都是穷苦人的卫士。

spark [spa:k] v. 引发; 激起

搭配 spark up 激起; 突然引发 (争论、交谈等)

例句 I tried to spark up a conversation with her. 我设法跟她攀谈起来。

demonstration [ˌdemənˈstreɪ[ən] n. 游行示威

搭配 hold/stage a demonstration 举行示威游行 || break up a demonstration 驱散示威者

例句 Police used tear gas to break up the demonstration. 警察使用催泪瓦斯来驱散示威者。

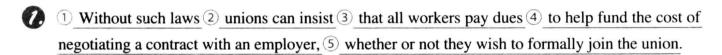
submit [səbˈmɪt] v. 提交,呈递(文件、建议等)

搭配 submit an application 呈递申请书

例句 All applications must be submitted by Monday. 所有申请必须在星期一前提交。

### 难句点睛





**《分析** 本句是含有宾语从句和条件状语从句的复合句。①为表示条件的状语;②为主句的主语和谓语部分,insist 是谓语,作"坚决要求"讲时,引导的宾语从句用虚拟语气;③ 为 that 引导的宾语从句的主语和谓语部分;④作目的状语;⑤为 whether 引导的条件状语从句。本句在翻译时,采用"顺序法"和"逆序法"相结合的方式,翻译顺序是①⑤②③④。

○译文 如果没有此类法律,无论雇员们是否希望正式加入工会,工会都可以坚决要求所有的雇员缴纳会费,用于支付工会和雇主协商订立合同所花的费用。

1 The new legislation 2 was passed by the state Senate on February 1st 3 and was signed by Mr. Daniels that very day, 4 making Indiana the 23rd RTW state in America—5 and the first such state in the nation's old manufacturing belt.

**《分析** 本句是一个简单句。①为主语;②为谓语和时间状语;③为 and 连接的并列的谓语和时间状语,其中时间状语 that very day 指②中的 February 1st;④为动词现在分词短语作表结果的状语;⑤为④中 the 23rd RTW state in America 的同位语。本句在翻译时,采用的翻译方法是"顺序法"和"逆序法"相结合的方式,翻译顺序为②①③④⑤。

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In an interview with Stateline, ② a news service ③ that looks at trends in state policy, ④ a vice-President of Remy, ⑤ Jay Pittas, ⑥ argued ⑦ that RTW legislation ⑧ makes it easier to negotiate flexible work rules, ⑨ and means ⑩ that unions are more likely to agree to a merit-based system of employment rather than a one based on seniority.

(一译文 一家研究州立政策趋势的新闻社斯泰特莱恩在采访雷米国际公司时,该公司的一位副总裁杰伊·皮塔斯辩称,有了《工作权利法案》后,协商灵活的工作规章会变得更加容易;该法案也意味着工会更有可能同意一项基于员工价值而非员工资历的雇用体系。

Back in Indiana, however, the main concern was that union protesters would disrupt the Super Bowl, to be played on February 5th at the Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis.

之分析 本句是含有表语从句的复合句。①为状语;②为插入语,表转折;③为主句主语;④为主语的系动词;⑤为表语从句;⑥为动词不定式作⑤中 the Super Bowl 的后置定语。本句在翻译时,采用的基本方法是"顺序法",按照汉语的习惯,将表示转折的副词 however 提至句首译出。翻译顺序为②①③④⑤⑥⑦。

(一译文 然而,在印第安纳州,最主要的担心是工会抗议者们将扰乱于2月5日在印第安纳波利斯的卢卡斯石油体育场举行的"超级碗"国家橄榄球联盟年度冠军赛。

### 文化点滴

\*Super Bowl ("超级碗"): "超级碗"是美国美式足球联盟(也称为"美国橄榄球联盟")的年度冠军赛,胜者被称为"世界冠军"。"超级碗"一般在每年1月的最后一个星期日或2月的第一个星期日举行,那一天称为"超级碗冠军赛星期日"(Super Bowl Sunday)。



### Hey, Big Spender 不管谁当选, 开支都不小

▶010 年法国公共财政赤字占其当年 GDP 的 7.1%, 2011 年财政赤字占 GDP 的 5.2%, 从 政赤字已经成为摆在法国政府面前的一道难题。萨科奇和奥朗德这两位角逐总统宝座的候 选人均向选民承诺削减财政赤字,但两人不约而同地都主张通过采取提高税收的方式来消 除赤字。在经济危机的大环境下,对于已经陷入衰退泥潭的法国而言,通过削减政府开支 来削减财政赤字,或许才是更好的选择。

The 16m French people who tuned in to Nicolas Sarkozy's television interview on January 29th could have been forgiven for thinking they were watching a challenger for the presidency rather than the man who has occupied the Elysée since 2007. Lamenting France's lack of competitiveness, Mr. Sarkozy repeatedly suggested that German-style reforms were needed to get France back to work and to restore its economy. He announced plans to trim the social charges paid by employers to the state, and to raise taxes on consumers to pay for that. He said that firms should have more freedom to negotiate changes in working time with employees. It was as if he wanted a "rupture" with the past—though voters are still waiting for the rupture he promised when running for President five years ago.

France certainly needs dramatic reform. Its economy has probably slipped back into recession. The unemployment rate is 9.9%. In 2005 the current account swung into a deficit that has steadily deepened since. In January Standard & Poor's, a ratings agency, hammered home how France has

1月29日,有1600万法国人收 看了总统尼古拉・萨科奇的电视采 访。如果这些人把萨科奇看作是一位 总统竞选人,而不是自 2007 年以来 入住爱丽舍宫的总统, 那么他们是可 以得到原谅的。在采访中,萨科奇先 生对法国缺乏竞争力而感到痛惜。他 一再建议应对法国进行德国式的改 革,以使法国回到正轨,重振法国经 济。他宣布了一系列计划方案,以削 减企业主向国家缴纳的社会税费,并 通过上调消费者税费来弥补这一部 分。他认为,企业应该有更多的自由 来和员工们协商调整工作时间。这似 乎表明他想要和过去"决裂"——尽 管选民们至今仍在等待着他兑现五年 前他竞选总统时所承诺过的"决裂"。

法国当然需要进行大刀阔斧的改 革。其失业率高达 9.9%, 其经济很可 能已经陷入衰退之中。2005年,法国 财政账户经常出现赤字,此后情况逐 渐恶化。今年1月, 评级机构标准普 尔撤销法国 AAA 级信用评级,这一

tune [tju:n] v. 收看(电视节目) lament [le'ment] v. 惋惜, 悲叹

rupture ['rʌptʃə] n. 决裂 rating ['reɪtɪŋ] n. 等级



lost economic clout by taking away its AAA credit rating.

The economy is at the top of many French voters' minds as they prepare for a two-round presidential election in April and May. The two front-runners, Mr. Sarkozy and his Socialist rival, François Hollande, have already begun to battle for economic credibility. Although it is early days, neither man seems to have grasped quite how bad things are.

First, the good news. Both candidates have pledged to reduce the budget deficit—though Mr. Hollande has given himself a year more than Mr. Sarkozy to eliminate it. This would be an achievement in a country that has not balanced its books for almost four decades. Fears over its sovereign bonds may have eased, but France has a public-debt stock worth nearly 90% of GDP and is vulnerable to fallout from the euro crisis. It cannot rely on the good graces of the market for ever.

The bad news is that both candidates look as if they mean to tame the deficit using mostly tax rises instead of spending cuts. This would be bad for France. On Mr. Sarkozy's watch the public sector in France has ballooned to 57% of GDP, second only to Denmark among European Union countries. Just raising taxes further signals an unwillingness to **grapple** with the inefficiencies of the French state. Moreover, the French economy needs to grow. And experience shows that growth is more likely to follow spending cuts than tax rises.

On **rhetorical** terms, Mr. Sarkozy is the less unrealistic: witness his keenness for German reforms in his TV appearance. But after five disappointing years, can anyone believe him? The **austerity** measures already taken by his government have relied on tax rises more than spending cuts. The chances of any reform, German or not, before the election are slim.

举动对法国国内经济造成重大打击。

在选民们为4月和5月进行的两轮总统选举做准备时,经济问题是许多选民心中所考虑的头等大事。萨科奇先生及其对手社会党人弗朗索瓦·奥朗德是选举的两大热门人选,他们已经开始就法国的经济信用问题展开争斗。尽管目前还为时尚早,但他们两人似乎都还未料到情况有多糟糕。

首先,来看好消息。两位候选人都已经承诺削减预算赤字——尽管与萨科齐先生相比,奥朗德先生多给了自己一年的时间来消除赤字。法国在近四十年的时间里都未能达到收支平衡,此项举措对于法国无疑是一大大时,是大人们对于主权债券的担忧可能有所缓解,但是法国的政府公债几乎相当于其国内生产总值的90%,很容易受到欧元危机的影响。法国不能永远依赖市场的青睐。

坏消息是,两位候选人似乎都打 算主要通过提高税收来解决赤字,而 非削减政府开支。这对于法国将是不 利的。在萨科奇先生的治理下,法国 公共部门已经膨胀至国内生产总值的 57%,在欧盟国家中仅次于丹麦。仅 靠提高税收进一步表明这两位候选人 都不愿意努力设法解决政府的低效 能。此外,法国经济需要增长。而经 验表明,削减政府开支比提高税收更 有可能带来经济的增长。

用华丽的措辞来讲,萨科奇先生 要比奥朗德先生更为脚踏实地一些:人 们在电视采访中看到了他对引入德国 式改革的渴望。但是在经历了令人失 望的五年之后,还会有人相信他吗? 萨科奇政府所采取的经济紧缩政策已 经更加依赖于税收的提高,而非削减 开支。在选举之前,任何改革,无论 是否为德国式,其机会都是渺茫的。

clouf [klaut] n. 影响力 vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] a. 易受……伤害的 grapple ['græpl] r. 努力设法解决 rhetorical [rɪˈtɒrɪkl] a. 辞藻华丽的 austerity [ɔːˈsterətiː] n. (经济的) 紧缩