	Is More Growth Really Better.docx				
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ID	English (United States)	Chinese (PRC)	Comment	Status	
1 WHILE AND ALL AND ADDRESS OF	Is More Growth Really Better?	经济发展得越快越好吗?		Pre-translated (101%)	
2	A number of writers have raised questions about the desirability of faster economic growth as an end in itself, at least in the wealthier industrialized countries.	近年来,不少人或撰文或著书,已 经提出质疑:为经济 <mark>增长</mark> 而发展经 济增长,至少在较富裕的工业化国 家究竟有无必要?	1. a number of 的意思是 some (一些,不多的),不是 many (许多)。 2. economic growth (经济增长) 与 economic development (经济发展) 并不是一回事。 "经济增长"是某段时间里产品与服务市场价值的增加,而"经济发展"则是某个特定地区生活水平和经济健康程度全面提高。维基百科的链接:economic development。	Pre-translated (101%)	
3	Yet faster growth does mean more wealth, and to most people the desirability of wealth is beyond question.	<mark>诚然但,</mark> 经济增长得越快的确意味 着更多的财富,而且 <u>在</u> 大多数人 <u>看</u> 来,都追求财富 ,这 是勿庸置疑 的。	1. "诚然"确实表示转折的含义,但它的意思是"确实如此"之后的"固然",但上文并没有说这个"然"是什么一一为经济增长而经济增长到底有没有必要。 2. to someone, 意思是"在某人看来",而 for someone 是"对于某人来说"。译文直接说"大多数人都追求财富"与原文含义不对等。	Edited (101%)	
4	"I've been rich and I've been poor — and I can tell you, rich is better," a noted stage personality is said to have told an interviewer, and most people seem to have the same attitude about the economy as a	"富裕也罢,贫穷也罢,我都经历过。说实话,富裕当然胜过贫穷。" 一位知名 <mark>的舞台</mark> 演员曾这样向采访 者坦言。大多数人在整体上对经济 整体方面似乎也持同样观点。	1. stage 是"舞台",即"剧院",它跟电影、电视相区分。 2. "大多数人在整体上",读者会真地理解成"大多数人在整体上",但原文的意思"经济作为一个整	Edited (101%)	

	whole.		体"。	
5	To those who hold this belief, a healthy economy is one that is capable of turning out vast quantities of shoes, food, cars, and TV sets.	他们认为,健康的经济必须能够生 产出大批量的鞋子、食品、汽车和 电视机。		Edited (101%)
6	An economy whose capacity to provide all these things is not expanding is said to have succumbed to the disease of stagnation.	当某个经济体的这种产出能力不再 扩大,人们就认为它遭遇了经济停 滞。		Pre-translated (101%)
7	Economists from Adam Smith to Karl Marx saw great virtue in economic growth.	从亚当•斯密到卡尔•马克思,许多经济学家都认识到经济增长的好处。		Edited (101%)
8	Marx argued that capitalism, at least in its earlier historical stages, was a vital form of economic organization by which society got out of the rut in which the medieval stage of history had trapped it.	马克思认为资本主义至少在其历史 发展的初期确实是一种重要的经济 组织形式,它使整个社会摆脱了中 世纪的 <mark>桎梏</mark> 老路。	CATTI 教材中已经说清楚了 rut 的意思,但实际的译文却是"桎梏",这个汉语用词的比喻与原意不甚贴合——"桎梏"就是"手铐脚镣",行动不便或者无法活动,但车辙里的车还是可以向前运动的。	Pre-translated (101%)
9	Marx believed that "the development of the productive powers of society alone can form the real basis of a higher form of productive powers of society".	马克思认为"单凭社会生产能力的发展这一点就能为社会生产能力的更高形式打下坚实基础 ,成为更高一级社会形式的根基 。"	逗号后面的话原文里没有。	Edited (100%)
10	Marx went on to tell us that only where such great productive powers have been unleashed can one have " a society in which the full and free development of every individual forms the ruling	马克思还告诉我们,只有当这种强大的生产能力有了长足的发展之后,人们才能拥有"一个以个人的完全自由发展为指导原则的社会。"		Pre-translated (98%)

	principle.			
11	п			Not started
12	In other words, only a wealthy economy can afford to give all individuals the opportunity for full personal satisfaction through the use of their special abilities in their jobs and through increased leisure activities.	换言之,只有富足的经济才能使每个社会成员的自我需求得到充分满足。这种满足体现为:在工作中施展才能或是,也在不断丰富的休闲活动中尽情放松。	工作和业余时间都能满足个人的需求,二者的关系是"两者都有"的"和",不是"二者只能有一个"的"或"。	Edited (100%)
13	Yet the desirability of further economic growth for a society that is already wealthy has been questioned on grounds that undoubtedly have a good deal of validity.	然而对于一个已经非常富足的社会 而言是否有必要再一味追求发展, 人们对此的质疑 , 无疑是有 充分 <u>很</u> 大说服力的。		Pre-translated (101%)
14	It is pointed out that the sheer increase in quantity of products has imposed an enormous cost on society in the form of pollution, crowding, proliferation of wastes that need disposal, and debilitating psychological and social effects.	一味地追求产品数量的增长已经让社会付出了巨大的代价—, 比如环境污染, <mark>交通</mark> 拥挤,需特殊处理废物的激增,以及 <mark>由此造成的负面</mark> 使人精疲力竭的	1. Crowding 拥挤的不一定是 "交通","人群"也可以拥挤。 2. debilitating 跟好的影响比确 实也算是"负面的",但它这个"负面"是"使人精疲力竭"的"负面"。二者在语义上是"蕴含"的关系,非对等的关系,不能彼此替换。	Pre-translated (101%)
15	It is said that industry has transformed the satisfying and creative tasks of the artisan into the mechanical and dehumanizing routine of the assembly line.	人们认为,工业化的出现,已经把以往 <mark>工匠们给人自己以享受</mark> 的创造性工作,变成了流水线上 <mark>亳无令人</mark> 丧失人性的机械化操作。	1. "工匠们给人以享受的创造性工作",原文的意思其实是工匠"自己"感觉工作很让他们享受。但"工匠们"和"人"如此近地对举,只能理解成"工匠们给'别'人以享受的创造性工作",但这不是原文的意思。 2. dehumanizing 是"令人丧失人性"。"毫无人性"没有说	Edited (101%)

			是"工人"没人性,还是"机	
			械化"没人性,但原文说的是	
			"让工人(工业化后, 手工业者	
			就变成了工人)没人性"——即	
			变成了机械的样子。	
16	It has dotted our roadsides		1. "残留"是大部分没有了之	Pre-translated (101%)
	with junkyards, filled our air	它使街头堆满了垃圾,空气中弥漫	后"剩下"的,原文没提这	The dansaced (10176)
	with smoke, and poisoned	着烟雾,食品中 <mark>残留</mark> 含有着有毒 农		
	our food with dangerous	<u> </u>	2. chemical 虽然包括"农	
1	chemicals.		药",但不等于"农药"。	
17	The guestion is whether the		1. 要么整个句子没有逗号隔	Edited (101%)
1/	outpouring of frozen foods,	问题在于 <mark>,</mark> 那些大量的冷冻食品、		Luited (10170)
	talking dolls, radios, and	说话娃娃、 <mark>收音机</mark> <u>无线电设备</u> 和止	开,语气不停顿,只有后面有	
	headache remedies is worth	痛药 <u>的大量生产</u> 能否弥补工业化给	个句号,要么"问题在于"后	
	its high cost to society.	社会造成的巨大代价 。 ?	面用逗号,句末就用问号。	
			2. 上文提到了"电视机",在	
			这种设备大行其道的时代,	
			"收音机"已经过气,不具备 代表时兴电子设备的"代表	
			代表的 光电丁以鱼的 代表 性"。原文摘自一本书	
			"Macroeconomics: Principles	
			and Policy",迄今已经出了	
			12版,最新版是 2012 年版。	
			因此,有很大的理由认为这里	
			的 radio 是"无线电设备"(包	
			括手机,手机就是一种无线电	
			发送接收机)的意思,而非"收	
			音机"这个小众装备。	
			3. 虽然 Macroeconomics:	
			Principles and Policy 这本书的	
			最新版权年份是 2012 年,但	
			就从这句原文来看,它没有提	
			到现在早已普及的智能手机,	
			很显然内容显得十分过时,需	
10	A		要更新。	Pre-translated (101%)
18	As one well-known	正如一位著名的经济学家所言:		rie-uansiateu (101%)
	economist put it:			

19	The continued pursuit of economic growth by Western Societies is more likely on balance to reduce rather than increase social welfare	西方社会一味地追求经济 <u>发展增</u> <u>长</u> ,总体看来,非但没有 优化 增加 人们的 社会生活 福利,相反 有恶化 <u>破坏了人们的福利<mark>趋势</mark>。</u>	"Welfare"这里的意思是"使生活上得到利益(现汉第六版)",即汉语的"福利"。 "福利"确实可以这么用,虽然我们更熟悉的是"对职工和员工的食宿医疗等的照顾"这个意思。	Pre-translated (100%)
20	Technological innovations may offer to add to men's material opportunities. But by increasing the risks of their obsolescence it adds also to their anxiety.	科技创新也许给人们带来了物质上的满足机遇,但是由于更新换代的速度太快,反而使人们倍感焦虑;	没有必要改字眼。	Edited
21	Swifter means of communications have the paradoxical effect of isolating people; increased mobility has led to more hours commuting; increased automobilization to increased separation; more television to less communication.	通讯方式更加快捷了,人们 <u>彼此</u> 却更加 <u>孤独</u> 隔绝了;社会流动性交通更好增强了,人们反而 疲于奔命度 于乘车奔波;汽车更加普及了,人们反而更加疏远了;看电视的时间多了,人们交流的机会少了。	1. 汉语的"孤独"是 lonely 的意思,是一种负面的情绪,但原文的 isolated 表示"隔绝","隔离",处于这种物理状态的人不一定有"孤独"的心理状态。英语中表示"独自一人"但基本不感到"孤独"的词是 alone。 2. mobility 这里其实就是"移动"的意思,表示乘坐各种交通工具,跟"社会"向上或者向下的"流动"没有关系。 3. commuting 是"通勤",即在住处和工作地点之间乘坐交通工具往返。	Pre-translated (100%)
22	In consequence, people know less of their neighbors than ever before.	结果人们与周围邻居之间从来没有 像现在这样陌生。		Edited (101%)
23	Virtually every economist agrees that these concerns are valid, though many question whether economic growth is their major cause.	几乎所有的经济学家都认为这种关 注并非杞人忧天,尽管很多人并不 认为经济的增长就是罪魁祸首。		Edited (101%)
24	Nevertheless, they all	然而他们一致强调:水和空气污		Pre-translated (101%)

	emphasize that pollution of air and water, noise and congestion, and the mechanization of the work process are very real and very serious problems.	染、噪音、交通拥挤、机械性的工 作等问题的确是很严重的现实问 题。	
25	There is every reason for society to undertake	社会确实没有任何理由不尽一切努力解析的	Pre-translated (101%)
	programs that grapple with	力解决好这些问题。	
	these problems.		