

Unit 5 Development 发展

Reading: Of wood and trees

谈木材与树木

Environmentalists against the environment in the Evergreen state

常青州的环保主义者为何反对环保政策

[1] Ask an economist how best to reduce pollution, and the chances are that they will recommend taxing carbon emissions. And with good reason: doing so should encourage markets to find the least costly way to reduce pollution, something governments will struggle to discover themselves. In November Washington State's voters will decide whether their state should mimic neighbouring British Columbia's carbon tax, after a grass-roots campaign put the proposal on the ballot. It would be the first such policy in America. You might think environmentalists would unite behind such a pathbreaking effort. Instead, many oppose it.

如果你问经济学家减少污染的最佳方案，他们很可能会建议征收碳排放税。这个建议的理由很充分：征税可以促使市场找到最省钱的减排方式，而这种方式让政府来找是不太容易的。11月份，华盛顿州的选民们将要投票决定该州是否要效仿隔壁加拿大的不列颠哥伦比亚省，开始征收碳税。这个事情的起因是基层选民提议征收碳税，并将提案推上投票议程。这将是美国这类政策的首例。你可能会认为，环保主义者会一致支持这一开创性提议。但实际上，许多环保主义者却持反对态度。

[2] Initiative 732, as it is known, would tax carbon emissions at a rate reaching \$25-a-ton in 2018 and then rising by 3.5% plus inflation every year, to a maximum of \$100 in 2016 dollars. Today's levy in British Columbia is C\$30 (23\$) a ton. As in the

Evergreen state “常青州”，指的是华盛顿州。

这个昵称反映了华盛顿州常年被常绿针叶林覆盖的特征。

The chances are...大概、或许、恐怕

chances (n.) [复数] (可能性大的)形势 e.g. Chances are (that) he has already left there. 或许他已经离开那里了

Mimic (vt.) 模仿

e.g. The computer doesn't mimic human thought. 计算机模仿不了人类的思维。

(n.) 模仿者

e.g. At school I was a good mimic.

上学时我是一个善于模仿的人。

Grass-roots (adj.) 基层的，草根的

e.g. You have to join the party at grassroots level from what I understand.

据我的了解，你得由基层组织入党。

Ballot (n.) 无记名投票

e.g. The result of the ballot will not be known for two weeks. 本次无记名投票的结果将在两周后才会揭晓。

Pathbreaking (adj.) 开创性的

e.g. a pathbreaking scholar 一个有开拓精神的学者

-> 同类构词法：

- heartbreaking (adj.) 令人心碎的

- backbreaking (adj.) 艰苦繁重的

- breathtaking (adj.) 令人赞叹的

Oppose (v.) 反对

opposite (adj.) 相反的

opposer (n.) 反对者

opponent (n.) 反对者、对手

opposition (n.) 反对、对抗

Initiative (n.) 倡议、提案程序

(n.) 主动权 take the initiative in doing something 率先做某事

e.g. a government initiative to help exporters 政府帮助出口商的一项倡议

on one's own initiative 主动地，自动地

Levy (n. & v.) 征收（税款、罚款等）

Canadian province, the proceeds would be recycled into tax cuts elsewhere. The sales tax would fall from 6.5% to 5.5%. Low-income workers will get a tax rebate. And, to help placate affected businesses, manufacturing taxes would fall.

这个被称为 732 号提案的政策规定，碳排放税税率将在 2018 年达到每吨 25 美元，此后每年按 3.5% 加通货膨胀率的幅度递增，最高可达到 100 美元（按 2016 年的购买力计算）。相比之下，不列颠哥伦比亚省目前的征税标准是每吨 30 加元（约合 23 美元）。与这个加拿大省份采取的方式类似，征收的税款将通过其他税收的减免来回馈。具体而言，销售税将从 6.5% 下调至 5.5%，低收入工人将享受退税优惠，同时为了缓解对企业的影响，制造业税收也将降低。

[3] Yoram Bauman, who heads the Yes campaign (and who somehow makes his living by performing economics-themed stand-up comedy) proudly notes that three Republican state legislators support the initiative, and that it has not attracted the well-funded opposition from the oil lobby that a revenue-raising proposal might. Unfortunately, the price of that has been to alienate left-wing environmentalists, who are loth to give up the opportunity to use a carbon tax to fund new spending.

约拉姆·鲍曼是支持阵营的负责人（他靠表演经济主题的脱口秀谋生）。他自豪地指出，已有三位共和党州议员支持这项提案。与那些会增加政府收入的提案相比，这个提案并未招致石油利益集团的强力反对。然而，这种提案设计的代价是疏远了左翼的环保主义者——他们不愿放弃一个重要机会：将碳税收入用于资助新的环保项目。

[4] Their favoured projects include ideas to reduce emissions further, such as improving public transport. This is necessary, they say, because of the source of Washington's pollution. Clean hydroelectric power accounts for almost three-

-> to collect or assess money that is due.
e.g. levy a tax on tobacco 对烟草征税

Proceeds (n.) [复数] 营业额、收益

net proceeds 净收入

e.g. The proceeds of the concert went to charity. 音乐会的收入给了慈善机构。

Sales tax 销售税

Rebate (n. & v.) 退还款

tax rebate 退税

表示退税：

- tax return

- refund (也表退款)

Placate (vt.) 安抚

e.g. He smiled, and made a gesture intended to placate me. 他微笑了一下，做了一个意在安抚我的手势。

placatory (adj.) 安抚的

Stand-up comedy 脱口秀

Lobby (n.) 游说集团 (v.) 从事游说活动

lobbyist (n.) 游说者，说客

Price (n.) 代价

e.g. Willingness to work is the price of success. 成功的代价是工作上自觉的奉献

Alienate (v.) 使疏远 (from)

e.g. The Romantic poets were alienated from society. 那些浪漫派的诗人们与社会疏远。

Loth /ləʊθ/ (adj.) = loath 不愿意的，勉强的

-> reluctant 不愿意的

e.g. He was loath to admit his mistake.
他不愿承认自己的错误。

Hydroelectric 水电

quarters of the Evergreen state's electricity production. As a result, transport is the biggest source of pollution. The estimated 25 cents that the initiative would add to the price of a gallon of petrol in 2018 seems unlikely to change driving habits. However, a recent study by Werner Antweiler and Sumeet Gulati at the University of British Columbia contradicts this argument, finding that the carbon tax there has encouraged people to buy more fuel-efficient cars, helping to reduce gas-guzzling by 7% per person.

他们青睐的项目包括进一步减排的计划，比如改善公共交通。他们认为这是必要的，原因在于华盛顿州污染的来源。清洁水电占该州发电量的近四分之三。因此，交通运输成为最大的污染源。据估计，该提案将在 2018 年使每加仑汽油价格增加 25 美分，这似乎不太可能改变人们的驾驶习惯。然而，不列颠哥伦比亚大学的维尔纳·安特维勒和苏米特·古拉蒂最近的研究反驳了这一论点，研究发现那里的碳税已经促使人们购买更节能的汽车，帮助人均用油量减少了 7%。

[5] Left-wing groups also insist that climate policy should include new spending on those worst affected by climate change. Near coastal Seattle, this means poor non-white neighbourhoods which are more vulnerable to flooding, and because they are nearer roads, have dirtier air, explains Ellicott Dandy of OneAmerica, a lobby group. As a reason to oppose the initiative, however, these too is unconvincing: any group that is disproportionately harmed by climate change should also benefit the most from the emission reductions.

左翼团体还坚持认为，气候政策应该增加新的支出，用于受到气候变化影响最严重的群体。OneAmerica 游说团体的埃利科特·丹迪提出，在沿海的西雅图附近有一些贫困的非白人社区，他们不仅容易遭受洪水侵袭，而且因为靠近道路，空气污染也更严重。然而，作为反对这项倡议的理由，以下说法也站不住脚：任何受气候变化影响特别严重（不成比例地受害）的群体，也应该是从减排中获益最多的群体。

Petrol 汽油

Fuel-efficient (adj.) 燃油效率高的

Gas-guzzling (adj.) 狂喝汽油的

Those worst affected

受影响最严重的那些人/地区/群体

Be vulnerable to 容易遭受

Unconvincing (adj.)

不够有说服力、难以令人信服

Disproportionately (adv.)

不成比例地、不均衡地

proportion (n.) 比例、部分

e.g. obtain a proportion of the profit
获得利润的一部分

portion (n.) 一部分、一人份

e.g. order two portions of chicken
叫两人份的鸡肉

[6] More compelling is an urge to compensate or retrain workers in energy intensive industries who might lose their jobs as a result of the tax. But those who suffer because of market forces or technological change get little government help: it is oddly particular of environmentalists to hold up green policies on this basis, rather than arguing separately for, say, wage insurance.

更有说服力的是要求对可能因税收而失业的能源密集型产业工人进行补偿或再培训。但是，那些因市场力量或技术变革而受损的人却很少得到政府帮助：环保主义者以此为由阻碍绿色政策而不是单独争取工资保险等措施，这种做法显得特别奇怪。

[7] The debate is ill-tempered. Mr. Bauman did not get things off to a good start in 2015 when he complained about the left's "unyielding desire to tie everything to bigger government" and "willingness to use race and class as political weapons in order to pursue that desire". Members of one environmental group, the Sierra Club, performed a parliamentary manoeuvres worthy of Ted Cruz: an attempt to change the group's position from "do not support" to a more neutral stance was thwarted with help from Robert's Rules of Order.

这场辩论的语气很不友善。鲍曼在 2015 年抱怨左派"将一切与扩大政府联系在一起的固执愿望"以及"为追求这种愿望而把种族和阶级作为政治武器的意愿"时，就没有让事情有一个好的开始。环保组织“塞拉俱乐部”的成员使用了堪比泰德·克鲁兹的议会策略：当有人试图将组织立场从“不支持”改为较为中立的态度时，对方援引罗伯特议事规则成功阻止了这一尝试。

[8] There are some problems with the initiative. It might encourage some businesses exposed to trade, such as aluminium manufacturers, simply to

Urge (v. & n.) 冲动

e.g. I had an urge to visit Europe.
≈ motivation, motive, need, desire

Retrain (v.) 再训练、授...以新技术

e.g. Even if the retraining effort succeeds, some workers are bound to lose out.
就算再培训成功了，无疑还是会有部分员工被淘汰。

Energy-intensive industry 能源密集型企业

Labor-intensive industry 劳动密集型企业

Technology-intensive industry

技术密集型企业

Oddly particular (of) 对...来说特别奇怪

Hold up 妨碍、阻止

e.g. The traffic was held up by an accident.
交通因车祸而被堵塞

Ill-tempered (adj.) 充满火药味的，暴躁的

Get things off to a good start 有一个好的开始

Unyielding (adj.) 固执的，不妥协的

unyielding attitude 不妥协的态度

unyielding stance 坚定的立场

unyielding determination 坚定不移的决心

Manoeuvre = maneuver (v. & n.) 策略性行动，操纵

e.g. Politicians maneuvered for position.
政客为争地位而耍弄花招

Neutral (adj.) 中立的、中性的

就金融市场而言，中性是指既无“牛市”也无“熊市”趋势的状况。A market that displays neither bullish nor bearish tendencies.

- 参考：牛市 bull, 熊市 bear.

Thwart (v.) 阻挠

thwarted (adj.) 受阻的

thwarted attempts (受阻的尝试)

thwarted plans (受阻的计划)

thwarted ambitions (受挫的野心)

同义词：Prevented/blocked/frustrated

Aluminium (n.) 铝 ≈ aluminum

relocate to a different state. But environmentalists would be mad to pass up the opportunity the high turnout of a presidential election year presents to pass green initiatives—especially one as desirable as a carbon tax.

这项提案确实存在一些问题。它可能会促使一些面临贸易压力的企业，如铝制造商，简单地搬迁到其他州。但环保主义者如果放弃总统选举年高投票率带来的通过绿色倡议的机会，特别是像碳税这样理想的提案，那就太不明智了。

Relocate (v.) 迁移 Relocation (n.) 搬迁

- relocate to a new city (搬迁到新城市)
- business relocation (企业搬迁)
- forced to relocate (被迫搬迁)

Pass up 放弃，错过 (机会)

- pass up a chance (放弃机会)
- pass up an offer (放弃提议)

同义表达：

- miss out on
- let slip
- turn down

turnout (n.) 投票率，参与人数

Glossary

Words and phrases

Mimic	Vulnerable
Initiative	Disproportionate
Levy	Retrain
Placate	Ill-tempered
Alienate	Unyielding
Loth	Neutral
Hydroelectric	Thwart
Gas-guzzling	Aluminium

Business terms

Inflation
Proceeds
Sales tax
Tax rebate
Energy intensive industry
Wage insurance

Business knowledge: Measures to tackle climate change

商业知识：应对气候变化的措施

Carbon footprint 碳足迹

A carbon footprint is the measure of the environmental impact of a particular individual or organization's lifestyle or operation, measured in units of carbon dioxide (CO₂). A carbon footprint is composed of two parts, a primary and secondary footprint. The primary footprint is a sum of the direct carbon dioxide emissions of burning of fossil fuels like domestic energy consumption by furnaces and waters heaters, and transportation, like automobiles and airplane travel. The secondary footprint is the sum of indirect emissions associated with the manufacture and breakdown of all products, services and food an individual or business consumes.

碳足迹是用来衡量特定个人或组织的生活方式或运营对环境影响的指标，以二氧化碳（CO₂）单位计量。碳足迹由两部分组成：主要足迹和次要足迹。主要足迹是直接二氧化碳排放的总和，包括化石燃料燃烧产生的排放，如家用供暖和热水器的能源消耗，以及交通工具（如汽车和飞机）的使用。次要足迹则是与个人或企业消费的所有产品、服务和食品的制造和分解相关的间接排放总和。

Carbon pricing 碳定价

Carbon pricing—the method favored by many economists for reducing global-warming emissions—charges those who emit CO₂ for their emissions. That charge, called a carbon price, is the amount that must be paid for the right to emit one ton of CO₂ into the atmosphere. Carbon pricing usually takes the form either of the carbon tax or a requirement to purchase permits to emit, generally known as cap-and-trade, but also called "allowances".

碳定价是经济学家们普遍认可的减少全球变暖排放的方法，它要求二氧化碳排放者为其排放付费。这种费用被称为碳价，即为向大气中排放一吨二氧化碳所必须支付的金额。碳定价通常采取两种形式：碳税或购买排放许可证（通常称为“限额交易”，也称为“配额”）。

Measure (n.) 指标，标准

表示“指标”的词语：

- indicator
- index

Manufacture and breakdown

制造与分解

Allowance (n.) 补贴、限额、零用钱

e.g. an allowance of \$10000 a year
每年补助 1 万美元

e.g. a monthly allowance
每月的零花钱

Carbon tax 碳税

A carbon tax is a tax levied on the carbon content of fuels. It is a form of carbon pricing. Carbon is present in every hydrocarbon fuel (coal, petroleum, and natural gas) and converted to CO₂ and other products when combusted. In contrast, non-combustion energy sources—wind, sunlight, geothermal, hydropower and nuclear—do not convert hydrocarbons to CO₂. Since greenhouse gas emissions caused by the combustion of fossil fuels are closely related to the carbon content of the respective fuels, a tax on these emissions can be levied at any point in the product cycle of the fuel.

碳税是对燃料碳含量征收的税款，是碳定价的一种形式。碳存在于所有碳氢化合物燃料中（煤炭、石油和天然气），在燃烧时会转化为二氧化碳和其他产物。相比之下，非燃烧能源（风能、太阳能、地热能、水力发电和核能）不会将碳氢化合物转化为二氧化碳。由于化石燃料燃烧造成的温室气体排放与相应燃料的碳含量密切相关，因此可以在燃料产品周期的任何阶段对这些排放征税。

Cap and trade 限额交易

Emissions trading or cap and trade is a government-mandated, market-based approach to controlling pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants. Cap and trade schemes are a type of flexible environmental regulation that allows organizations to decide how best to meet policy targets. Various countries, states and groups of companies have adopted such trading systems, notably for mitigating climate change.

排放交易或限额交易是一种政府强制的、基于市场的污染控制方法，通过提供经济激励来实现污染物减排目标。限额交易计划是一种灵活的环境管理方式，允许组织自行决定如何最好地达到政策目标。多个国家、州和企业集团已经采用了这种交易体系，特别是在减缓气候变化方面。

Levy (n. & v.) 征收（税款、罚款等）

to collect or assess money that is due.

e.g. levy a tax on tobacco 对烟草征税

Hydrocarbon fuel 碳氢化合物燃料

Non-combustion energy sources

非燃烧能源

Cap (n.) 总量、最高限额

Mandate (v.) 强制执行、命令

Economic incentives 经济激励措施

Pollutant (n.) 污染物质

- pollute (v.) 污染

- pollution (n.) 污染

- polluter (n.) 污染源

Scheme (n.) 计划，方案，体系

表示“机制”机制：

mechanism, plan, framework

Notably (adv.) 尤其

-> particularly, especially

Mitigate climate change 减缓气候变化

Tackle climate change 应对气候变化