

讲义

Manufacturing problems

制造业问题

About that **renaissance**

关于制造业复兴

In a **reversal** of a historic trend, American industry is becoming less efficient

美国工业正在逆转历史趋势，效率每况愈下

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Advocates of industrial policy have long argued that manufacturing **possesses** special powers. Industry's demands lead to technological progress; the goods it produces must **pass the muster** of global markets, which drives up efficiency. Some then take things further. When countries grow richer, manufacturing moves overseas as firms seek to reduce labour costs. This, they say, **justifies tariffs** and **subsidies** to protect manufacturing and boost growth.

长期以来，产业政策的倡导者一直认为，制造业拥有特殊的力量。工业上的需求促进了技术进步；工业产品必须通过全球市场的检验，这一要求又提高了工业效率。有些产业部门要求还更高。当国家变得越来越富裕以及企业想要寻求降低劳动力成本的方法时，制造业就会向海外转移。企业认为，这就需要政府就关税和补贴出台相关政策和补贴，来保护国内制造业并促进经济增长。

【词汇】

1. **renaissance** /'renəsɑ:ns/ n. 雅思/GRE/考研/专八 a situation when there is new interest in a particular subject, form of art, etc. after a period when it was not very popular (某一学科或艺术形式等衰落后的) 复兴

例：to experience a renaissance

经历复兴

<同义替换> revitalization

2. **reversal** /rɪ'vɜ:rsəl/ n. 专八 a change of something so that it is the opposite of what it was 颠倒；彻底转变；反转；倒置

例: a dramatic reversal in population decline

人口数量下降的急剧逆转

3. **possess** /pə'zes/ v. to have or own something 有; 拥有

例: The gallery possesses a number of the artist's early works.

这家画廊藏有那位画家的一些早期作品。

4. **justify** /'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/ v. 四级/雅思/托福/考研 to show that somebody/something is right or reasonable 证明...正确
(或正当、有理)

例: Her success had justified the faith her teachers had put in her.

她的成功证明了老师对她的信任是正确的。

5. **tariff** /'tærɪf/ n. a tax that is paid on goods coming into or going out of a country 关税

例: A general tariff was imposed on foreign imports.

国外进口货物当时按普通税率征税。

6. **subsidy** /'sʌbsədi/ n. 雅思/GRE/考研/专八 money that is paid by a government or an organization to reduce the costs of services or of producing goods so that their prices can be kept low 补贴; 补助金; 津贴

例: agricultural subsidies

农业补贴

【短语】

1. **pass muster** : to be accepted as of a good enough standard 达到要求; 获得接受

例: I wasn't sure that our clothing would pass muster at the club door.

我不敢肯定我们的衣着能否通过俱乐部的门岗。

The problem is that, **of late**, manufacturing's powers seem to have **vanished**. Figures published on October 26th show that America's GDP jumped by 4.9% at an annualised rate in the third quarter of the year. Nearly 80% of output is now made up of services, but one might expect manufacturing at least to **pull its weight**, given its **supposed** powers. In fact, labour productivity in manufacturing fell by 0.2% at an annualised rate, meaning that the boost to growth was driven by services. To make matters worse, productivity in the manufacturing sector

问题是, 近来, 制造业的特殊力量似乎已经不复存在。10月26日公布的数据显示, 今年第三季度美国国内生产总值按年率计算增长了4.9%。现在, 近80%的产出由服务业构成, 但人们可能还是希望制造业能尽其所能。事实上, 按年率计算, 制造业的劳动生产率下跌了0.2%, 这意味着推动经济增长的主要动力来自服务业。更糟糕的是, 自2011年以来, 制造业的生产率持续下跌, 这是

has been in **secular** decline since 2011—the first decade-long fall in the available data. Some economists think it is probably also the first such fall in American history.

现有数据中首次出现长达十年的下降。一些经济学家认为，这可能也是美国历史上首次出现这种下降。

【词汇】

1. **vanish** /'væniʃ/ v. to disappear suddenly and/or in a way that you cannot explain (莫名其妙地) 突然消失

例: The magician vanished in a puff of smoke.

魔术师在一股烟雾中突然不见了。

2. **supposed** /sə'pəʊzɪd/ adj. used to show that you think that a claim, statement or way of describing somebody/something is not true or correct, although it is generally believed to be 误以为的; 误信的; 所谓的

例: This is the opinion of the supposed experts.

这是所谓专家的看法。

3. **secular** /'sekjələr/ adj. 雅思/GRE/专八 not connected with spiritual or religious matters 现世的; 世俗的; 非宗教的

例: secular music

世俗音乐

【短语】

1. **of late** : recently 最近

例: Birth rates have gone down of late.

最近出生率下降了。

2. **pull one's weight** : to do one's full share of work 做好分内事, 尽责

例: He accused me of not pulling my weight.

他指责我没有尽责。

What has **prompted** the reversal? Mr Cass's favourite explanation, trade policy, can be **dismissed**. American manufacturing employment fell sharply in the early 2000s, in part owing to the integration of China into global trade. Some think that this "China shock", which led to a wave of **outsourcing**, also caused productivity to

是什么导致了这一逆转? 卡斯先生常常用贸易政策来解释这一现象, 但这一说法并不成立。2000年代初, 美国制造业就业人数急剧下降, 部分原因是中国加入了全球贸易。一些人认为, "中国冲击"导致了外包潮, 也减弱了美国公司的投

decline by reducing the incentive for American firms to invest. Yet productivity grew until 2011. Moreover, it also subsequently declined in sub-sectors that are mostly domestic and **immune** to trade, including **cement** and concrete production.

资动力，从而导致生产率下降。然而，到 2011 年，生产率才停止增长。此外，在一些主要位于美国国内、不受贸易影响的子行业中，生产率也出现下降，其中包括水泥和混凝土产业。

【词汇】

1. **prompt** /pra:mpt/ v. to make somebody decide to do something; to cause something to happen 促使；导致；激起

例：His speech prompted an angry outburst from a man in the crowd.

他的讲话激起了人群中一男子的愤怒。

2. **dismiss** /dis'mis/ v. to decide that somebody/something is not important and not worth thinking or talking about

不予考虑；摒弃；对...不屑一提

例：I think we can safely dismiss their objections.

我认为我们对他们的异议完全可以不予理会。

<同义替换> ignore

3. **outsourcing** /'aʊtsɔ:rsɪŋ/ n. the process of arranging for somebody outside a company to do work or provide goods for that company 交外办理；外包；外购

例：the outsourcing of IT work to private contractors

将 IT 工作外包给私人承包商

4. **immune** /i'mju:n/ adj. 雅思/托福/GRE/考研/专八 not affected by something, especially something that you might expect to be harmful 不受影响

例：Our business is far from immune to economic conditions.

我们的业务远非不受经济状况的影响。

5. **cement** /si'ment/ n. 四级/六级/雅思/考研 a grey powder made by burning clay and lime that sets hard when it is mixed with water. Cement is used in building to stick stones and bricks together and to make very hard surfaces. 水泥

例：Use a mixture of one part cement to four parts sand.

使用一份水泥和一份沙子的混合物。

【长难句】

Some think that this “China shock”, which led to a wave of outsourcing, also caused productivity to decline by reducing the incentive for American firms to invest.

句子的主干部分为：Some think that this “China shock” also caused productivity to decline by reducing the incentive

for American firms to invest. 其中 this “China shock” also caused productivity to decline by reducing the incentive for American firms to invest. 为**宾语从句**，整句话的意思是：一些人认为，“中国冲击”减弱了美国公司的投资动力，从而导致生产率下降。

which led to a wave of outsourcing 为**定语从句**，修饰“China shock”，意思是：“中国冲击”导致了外包潮

A better clue is provided by what went well in earlier decades. During the 1990s and 2000s manufacturing productivity soared, with the production of computers and electronics, especially **semiconductor** chips, leading the way. Gains seem to have **topped out** at around the time things went wrong more broadly, in the early 2010s. **All told**, more than a third of the overall slowdown in manufacturing since 2011 is accounted for by computers and electronics.

制造业前几十年的顺利发展为我们提供了参考价值更高的线索。20世纪90年代和2000年，制造业生产率飙升，计算机和电子产品，尤其是半导体芯片产业居领先地位。2010年初，制造业在更其他更广泛的领域出现问题时，生产率的增长似乎达到了顶峰。总的来说，2011年以来，制造业三分之一以上的放缓都由计算机和电子产品造成的。

【词汇】

1. **semiconductor** /'semaɪkəndʌktər/ n. 四级 / 考研 a solid substance that conducts electricity in particular conditions, better than insulators but not as well as conductors 半导体

【短语】

1. **top out** : if something tops out at a particular price, speed, etc. it does not rise any higher (价格、速度等) 达到顶点，到最高点

例：Inflation topped out at 12 per cent.

通货膨胀率最高，为12%。

2. **all told** : altogether, when everyone or everything has been counted 总共，合计

例：There must have been eight cars in the accident, all told.

这次事故肯定涉及到总共八辆汽车。

Yet problems with computers are not the whole story. Productivity has fallen in both **durable** manufacturing, which includes most tech, and the non-durable sort, which includes items like cigarettes and clothes. Fourteen out of 19

然而，计算机并不是问题的全部。耐用品制造业（包括大多数科技产品）和非耐用品制造业（包括香烟和服装等产品）的生产率都有所下降。从机

manufacturing sub-sectors, from machinery to **textiles**, saw declines during the 2010s.

械到纺织品，19 个制造业子行业中
有 14 个在 2010 年都出现下滑。

【词汇】

1. **durable** /'dʊərəbl/ adj. 四级/雅思/托福/考研 likely to last for a long time without breaking or getting weaker 耐用的；持久的

例：durable plastics

耐用塑料

2. **textile** /'tekstaɪl/ n. (textiles) the industry that makes cloth 纺织业

例：He got a job in textiles.

他在纺织行业找到一份工作。

【长难句】

Productivity has fallen in both durable manufacturing, which includes most tech, and the non-durable sort, which includes items like cigarettes and clothes.

句子的主干部分为：Productivity has fallen in both durable manufacturing and the non-durable sort，意思是：耐用品制造业和非耐用品制造业的生产率都有所下降。

which includes most tech 和 which includes items like cigarettes and clothes. 都为定语从句，修饰 durable manufacturing 和 the non-durable sort，意思是：包括大多数科技产品；包括香烟和服装等产品

Perhaps all those computers have been put to poor use. America may be a technology superpower, but when it comes to using tech in the physical world it **lags** behind others. It ranks seventh out of 15 countries in the **adoption** of robots per worker, according to the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, a think-tank. South Korea, the world leader, uses over three times more robots per worker. And after adjusting for average wages—richer countries tend to be more advanced—America ranks 11th.

也许所有这些计算机都没有被利用好。美国也许是一个科技超级大国，但实际上对科技的应用却落后于其他国家。根据智囊团信息技术与创新基金会(Information Technology and Innovation Foundation)的数据，美国工人人均机器人使用率在 15 个国家中排名第七。遥遥领先的是韩国。在韩国，每名工人使用机器人的数量是美国的三倍多。在对平均工资进行调整后，越富裕的国家往往科技越先进，但美国排名第 11 位。

【词汇】

1. **lag** /læɡ/ v. 四级/雅思/托福/考研 to move or develop slowly or more slowly than other people, organizations, etc. 缓慢移动; 发展缓慢; 滞后; 落后于

例: The little boy lagged behind his parents.

那小男孩落在了父母的后面。

2. **adoption** /ə'dɔ:pʃn/ n. the decision to start using something such as an idea, a plan or a name (想法、计划、名字等的) 采用

例: The committee recommended the adoption of new safety procedures.

委员会建议采用新的安全程序。

<同义替换> application

The extra **bit** of American **underperformance** is trickier to explain. Economists throw out a **boatload** of **hypotheses**. America is known to have **laxer antitrust enforcement** than its peers; perhaps **scrutiny** was especially needed in the manufacturing sector. Maybe American manufacturing was more advanced when robots arrived on the scene, so had less to gain. Some have even argued that because America's software and internet sectors have been so **lucrative**, talent has been diverted away from older industries.

美国表现不佳的原因比较难以解释。经济学家们对此提出了大量假设。众所周知，美国的反垄断执法比其他国家宽松；而制造业尤其需要严格审查。当机器人出现时，美国的制造业可能已经更先进了，因此没有太多收获。有些人甚至认为，由于美国的软件和互联网行业利润丰厚，人才们都从传统行业中被挖过去了。

【词汇】

1. **bit** /bit/ n. a part of something larger (事物的) 一部分，一段

例: The best bit of the holiday was seeing the Grand Canyon.

假期中最精彩的片段是参观大峡谷。

2. **underperformance** /ˌʌndəpɜːfɔːrməns/ n. the fact of not being as successful as was expected 发挥不好; 表现不理想

例: North Korea's economic underperformance is remarkable for a country that is neither a failed state nor at war, he says.

朝鲜经济既没处在动荡中，也没处于战乱中，但经济却萎靡不振，这实在太不寻常。

3. **boatload** /'bəʊtləʊd/ n. a large number of people or things; a large amount of something 大量的人或物; 大量的东西

例: We made boatloads of food for the party.

我们为聚会准备了很多食物。

4. **hypothesis** /haɪ'pɑ:θəsis/ n. 六级/雅思/托福/GRE/考研/专八 an idea or explanation of something that is based on a few known facts but that has not yet been proved to be true or correct (有少量事实依据但未被证实的) 假说, 假设

例: a hypothesis about the function of dreams

关于梦的作用的假说

<同义替换> assumption

5. **lax** /læks/ adj. 雅思/GRE/专八 not strict, severe or careful enough about work, rules or standards of behaviour 不严格的; 不严厉的; 马虎的

例: a lax attitude to health and safety regulations

对卫生与安全条例的马虎态度

<同义替换> loose

6. **antitrust** /,æntɪ'trʌst/ adj. (of laws 法律) preventing companies or groups of companies from controlling prices unfairly 反托拉斯的; 反垄断的

例: an antitrust investigation

反垄断调查

7. **enforcement** /ɪn'fɔ:smənt/ n. the act of making people obey a particular law or rule 强制执行, 强行实施 (法律或规定)

例: law enforcement officers

执法官员

8. **scrutiny** /'skru:təni/ n. careful and complete examination 仔细检查; 认真彻底的审查

例: Her argument doesn't really stand up to scrutiny.

她的观点经不起认真推敲。

9. **lucrative** /'lu:krətɪv/ adj. 雅思/GRE/专八 producing a large amount of money; making a large profit 赚大钱的; 获利多的

例: Had the plan worked it would have proved highly lucrative.

如果该计划奏效, 那将证明是非常有利可图的。

<同义替换> profitable

Could things change? Industrial-policy advocates hope that America's subsidies for chip production and green tech will lead to a manufacturing renaissance. The idea is to boost productivity by **enticing** companies and investment to cluster in a given region, much as Shenzhen in China used its status as a special economic zone to become an impressive manufacturing **hub**. A breakthrough in robotics or artificial intelligence could push things along, just as information technology led to a surge in productivity from 1995 to 2004. For the moment, though, this is just **speculation**. And American manufacturing needs all the help it can get.

情况会改变吗? 工业政策倡导者希望, 美国对芯片生产和绿色技术的补贴将带来制造业的复兴。他们的想法是, 通过吸引企业和投资, 鼓励企业来特定地区集聚来提高生产力, 就像中国深圳利用其经济特区的地位使其成为令人感叹的制造业中心一样。机器人技术或人工智能的突破可能会推动制造业进一步发展, 就像信息技术在 1995 年至 2004 年间的迅猛发展导致生产力激增一样。不过, 目前这还只是猜测。发展美国制造业, 还需要一切它可以获取的帮助。

【词汇】

1. **entice** /ɪn'taɪs/ v. to persuade somebody/something to go somewhere or to do something, usually by offering them something 诱使; 引诱

例: The animal refused to be enticed from its hole.

那只动物怎么引诱也不肯出洞。

<同义替换> attract

2. **hub** /hʌb/ n. a central airport, station, etc. that operates many services (某地或活动的) 中心, 核心

例: The airport has become an international hub.

该机场已成为国际枢纽。

3. **speculation** /ˌspekju'leɪʃn/ n. **GRE** the act of forming opinions about what has happened or what might happen without knowing all the facts 推测; 猜测; 推断

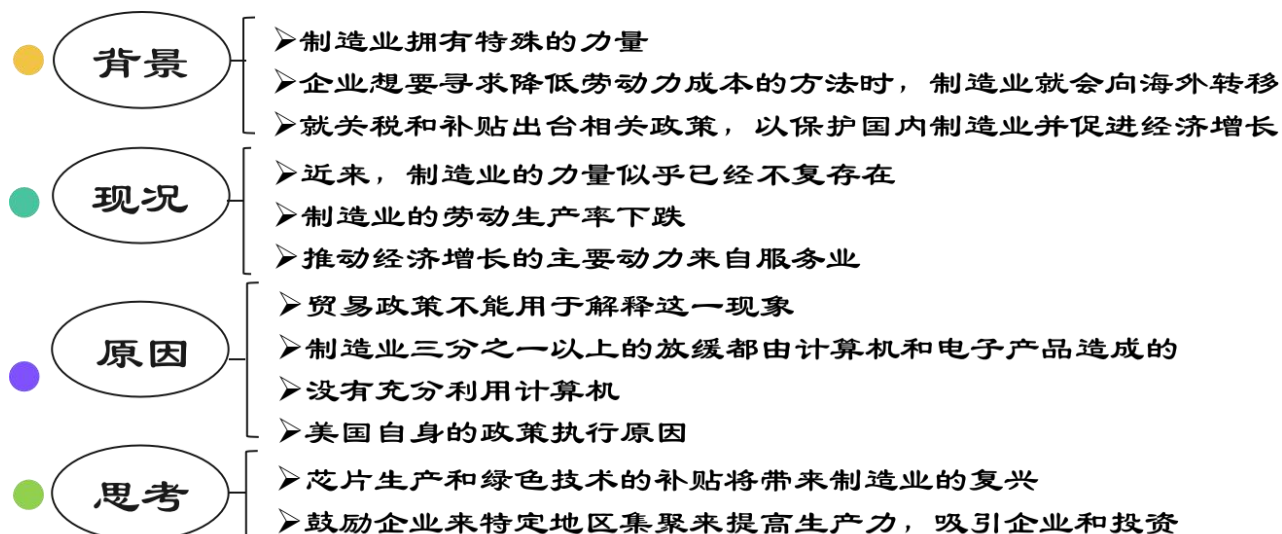
例: There was widespread speculation that she was going to resign.

人们纷纷推测她将辞职。

<同义替换> conjecture

总结

1) 文章架构



2) 同义替换

✓ 引发；导致

prompt

What has prompted the reversal?

是什么导致了这一逆转？

cause

...also caused productivity to decline by reducing the incentive for American firms to invest.

...也减弱了美国公司的投资动力，从而导致生产率下降。

其他：lead

例：Eating too much sugar can lead to health problems.

食用过多的糖会引起健康问题。

✓ 推动；促进

drive

...which drives up efficiency.

...提高了工业效率。

boost

This, they say, justifies tariffs and subsidies to protect manufacturing and boost growth.

企业认为，这就需要政府就关税和补贴出台相关政策和补贴，来保护制造业并促进经济增长。

其他： advance/facilitate

例: They worked together to advance the cause of democracy.

他们合力推动民主事业。

3) 一词多义

✓ adoption

✓ 文章原句：It ranks seventh out of 15 countries in the adoption of robots per worker... 美国工人人均机器人使用率在 15 个国家中排名第七...

✓ 释义：

① **the decision to start using something such as an idea, a plan or a name** (想法、计划、名字等的) 采用

The committee recommended the ~ of new safety procedures.

委员会建议采用新的安全程序。

② **the act of choosing somebody as a candidate for an election** (候选人的) 选定, 推选, 推举

his ~ as the Labour candidate

他被选定为工党候选人

③ **the act of adopting a child; the fact of being adopted** 收养; 领养

She put the baby up for ~.

她提出要让人收养那个婴儿。

✓ possess

✓ 文章原句：Advocates of industrial policy have long argued that manufacturing possesses special powers. 长期以来，产业政策的倡导者一直认为，制造业拥

有特殊的力量。

✓ 释义:

① **to have or own something** 有; 拥有

The gallery ~ a number of the artist's early works.

这家画廊藏有那位画家的一些早期作品。

② **(of a feeling, an emotion, etc. 感觉、情绪等) to have a powerful effect on somebody and control the way that they think, behave, etc.** 攫住; 支配; 控制

A terrible fear ~ her.

她恐惧万分。

③ **used to say that you cannot understand why someone did something stupid** 是什么驱使某人(做某事)? [表示不明白某人为何做傻事]

What on earth ~ her to do it?

到底是什么让她干出这种事的?

4) 仿写训练

✓ 描述发展规划

✓ 文章原句:

The idea is to boost productivity by enticing companies and investment to cluster in a given region, much as Shenzhen in China used its status as a special economic zone to become an impressive manufacturing hub. A breakthrough in robotics or artificial intelligence could push things along, just as information technology led to a surge in productivity from 1995 to 2004.

✓ 句型及表达:

The idea is to boost...by enticing companies and investment to cluster in a given region, much as...used its status as...to become...hub. 这个想法是通过吸引企业和投资在一个特定地区聚集来促进..., 就像...利用其...地位, 成为...中心一样。

A breakthrough in...could push things along, just as...led to a surge in... ..的突破可能会推动...发展, 就像...导致...迅猛发展一样。

✓ 仿写示例:

The idea is to boost the economy by enticing companies and investment to cluster in a given region, much as Beijing in China used its status as the capital city to become an impressive finance hub. A breakthrough in technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotics could push things along, just as information technology led to a surge in the economy a few years ago.

✓ 仿写作业——描述发展规划

这个想法是通过吸引企业和投资在一个特定地区聚集来促进经济,就像四川省成都市利用其省级城市的地位,成为中国西南部繁荣的金融中心一样。人工智能的突破可能会推动经济发展,就像几年前信息技术导致经济迅猛发展一样。

5) 主题词总结

今日主题——制造业	
1. manufacturing	制造业
2. durable manufacturing	耐用品制造业
3. productivity	生产率
4. tariff	关税
5. industrial policy	产业政策