

2.4.9 全文翻译 9: 交税 + 如何写中心句

Some people believe that they should be able to keep all the money they earn and should not pay any tax to the state. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

介绍段

背景句	1. 很多人可能抱怨说税收是一个沉重的负担，因为税收减少了他们的可支配收入 (disposable income)。
阐述立场	2. 我觉得我们需要交税，因为没有税收的话，社会很难运转。

Some people may complain that tax is a heavy burden to them, because paying tax reduces their **disposable income**.

用 Some 比较好？因为题目用的是 some.

Many people regard tax as a burden, because it can reduce their **disposable income**.

In my opinion, we need to pay tax, because society cannot function well without tax income.

有人说总用 I think that... 不好？用什么替换比较好？

I think that we need to pay tax, because without **tax revenue**, **the** **society** cannot function **appropriately**.

主体部分第一段

中心句(经济资源)	3. 有了税收，政府可以资助 (finance/subsidise) 公共设施项目，包括道路、学校，还有医院。
举例 1	4. 没有一个好的公共交通系统，人们上下班很困难，而交通堵塞更会影响效率。
举例 2	5. 而公立学校可以给孩子们提供教育机会，让他们获得知识，这个对经济也有好处。
对比	6. 这些公共项目一般不会得到私企的资助，因为利润不高。
附加观点(个人福利)	7. 我们也需要意识到：政府通过税收可以达到财富再分配 (income redistribution) 的目的。
解释	8. 例如，在很多国家，高收入的人一般要交很高的税，而低收入群体会得到国家的资助。

Paying tax can **have** important **implications to** a country's economy.

With tax revenue, ~~the~~ government can finance public facilities, such as roads, schools and hospitals.

If **the** government has tax revenue, public facilities such as roads, schools and hospitals can receive more funds from **the state**.

GOVERNMENT [singular, uncountable] (also **the State**) especially British English the government or political organization of a country The state has allocated special funds for the emergency. **state employees/property/regulations etc**

Without a good public transportation system, , which may influence the

emergency. **state employees/property/regulations** etc

Without a good public transportation system, which may influence the efficiency of the society.

上下班? : 不良的通勤? 怎么说?

Without a great public transport system, commuters may find it difficult to travel to and from work, and traffic congestion could reduce work efficiency.

上下班

可以直接把不良结果写出来

com-mut-er /kə'mju:tə \$ -

ər/ ●●○ **noun** [countable] someone who travels a long distance to work every day ▶ see thesaurus at travel

con-ges-tion /kən'dʒestʃən/ ●○○ **noun** [uncountable]

1 the problem of too much traffic in a place Councillors are looking at ways to reduce **traffic congestion** in the town centre.

2 the condition of part of your body being very full of liquid, usually blood or mucus

Public schools can provide children with opportunities to obtain education, helping them to learn knowledge, which is potentially beneficial to the economy.

Public schools can provide children with educational opportunities and enable these young students to gain knowledge, which is beneficial to economic growth.

(获得)? 利润? provide

These public programs may not provide much benefit, so private companies usually do not investigate them.

investigate 是调查! invest in 投资 资金支持

These projects or services are normally not funded by the private sector, because of the low profit margin.

the private sector

the industries and services in a country that are owned and run by private companies, and not by the government → **public sector**

pay increases in the private sector → private sector

margin 英['mɑ:dʒɪn] 美['mɑ:rdʒən]

n. 边缘, 范围; 极限; 利润, 盈余; (版心外) 的空白;

vt. 留边; 成为...的边; 加边于, 围绕; 为...加旁注;

[例句] She added her comments in the **margin**.

她在页边的空白处写下了评语。

[其他] 复数: margins

profit margin **noun** [countable]

the difference between the cost of producing something and the price at which you sell it

Examples from the Corpus

profit margin•

The profit margin rose on productivity improvements and increased sales of higher-margin on-site industrial gas plants.

收税→?

We may also recognize that the government can redistribute income through tax.

语气比'may'强烈

We should also recognize that the government can **achieve the goal of** income redistribution **by** taxation.

写得不好 自我感觉良好
For example, in many countries, people with high income should pay more tax, while people with lower income could get financial support from the state.

get ✓
For example, in many countries, the high income group needs to pay high tax, while the low income group can get assistance from the government.

主体部分第二段

中心句	9. 政府收税，可以规范人们的行为。
解释	10. 人们很多时候不能表现自制 (show restraint)，很难改变一些不好的习惯。
举例	11. 例如，香烟和酒的税可以鼓励人们减少在这些方面的消费。
结果	12. 人们可以更加健康，医疗系统的压力也会减少。

Levying taxes can also **regulate** people's behavior.

人没有S

change
People cannot show restraint sometimes, finding it difficult to abort some bad habits.

fail 到更好

People fail to show self-restraint sometimes and cannot change some bad habits.

For example, taxes on cigarettes and alcohol may encourage people to reduce the consume of these things.

写得什么乱七八糟的! 表示事实不用 may 有没有S?

For example, the heavy tax on cigarette and alcohol discourages people from spending too much on these items.

This can encourage people to live a healthier life, and alleviate the pressure ~~on~~ medical system.

the 提升人民的健康水平

This change can improve the well-being of people and ease the pressure on the medical system.

lev·y¹ /'levi/ AWL verb (levied, levying, levies) [transitive]

to officially say that people must pay a tax or charge **levy** a **tax/charge/fine etc (on something)** a new tax levied on all electrical goods

levy tax 英['li:vi tæks] 美['levi tæks]

[词典] 征税;

[例句]The local taxation authorities for the enterprises who commission export must **levy tax** on the goods as those for domestic sales.
委托企业所在地的税务机关须对该批货物按内销征税。

主例部分第三段	
中心句	13. 人们没有动力勤奋工作, 而创业者也不想创业 (set up a business)。
解释	14. 钱对很多人来说是一个动力, 因为人们可以过更好的生活, 也可以获得成就感。
举例	15. 高的收入税会鼓励很多人逃税 (evade taxes), 甚至移居到那些税率比较低的国家。

On the other hand, if taxpayers **are subject to** high taxes, they may not have the **incentive** to work hard and entrepreneurs are also not willing to **set up a business**.
纳税人 承担税负 什么时候+es?
英文中“企业家”就是“企业家”
“创业”就是搭建商业。

Money is a motivation to some people, because having enough money enables them to live a satisfying life and gives them the feeling of success. *成就感?*
and 前面什么时候加不加逗号?

Money **is a great motivator for** most people because they can **improve living standards** and gain **sense of accomplishment**.
没有 the
提高生活水平
成就感

High tax may **lead to** people **evade tax**, or even immigrate to other countries where ~~the~~ tax rate is rather low.
加不加 the?
encourage 比较偏向正面意义? 这里这么用是否恰当?
High tax rates **will encourage** many people to **evade taxes** and even **move to those low-tax countries**.

in·cen·tive /In'sentiv/ ●●○ **AWL noun** [countable, uncountable]

something that **encourages** you to work harder, start a new **activity** etc → **motivation**
As an **added incentive**, there's a bottle of champagne for the best team. **create/provide/give somebody an incentive** Awards provide an incentive for young people to improve their skills. **incentive to do something** Farmers lack any incentive to manage their land organically. **economic/financial/tax etc incentives** a recycling drive backed with financial incentives

incentive 英[In'sentiv] 美[In'sentiv]
n. 动机; 诱因; 刺激; 鼓励;
adj. 刺激性的; 鼓励性质的;

[例句]There is little or no **incentive** to adopt such measures
几乎没有什么激励政策来促使人们采取这些措施。

incentive 是胡萝卜, 重点是“重赏之下必有勇夫” ----- 把一根胡萝卜吊在毛驴面前, 那驴一定跑得快!

motivation 是“鸡汤”，重点是“洗脑比¥ ¥更管用” ----- 晓之以理，动之以情，让你心甘情愿自觉自愿去做。这鸡汤可以是给别人喝的，也可以是给自己喝的。

en·tre·pre·neur /

,ɒntrepre'nɜː \$,ɑːntrepre'nɜːr/ ●○○ **noun** [countable] someone who starts a new business or arranges business deals in order to make money, often in a way that involves financial risks—
entrepreneurial **adjective**

entrepreneurs

英[ɒntrepre'nɜːz] 美[ɒntrepre'nɜːz]

n. <法>企业家(entrepreneur的名词复数); 主办人;

[例句] **Entrepreneurs** developed fashionable restaurants and bars in the area.
实业家在这一地区建起了许多时尚的餐馆和酒吧。

[其他] 原型: entrepreneur

结论	
再次表明立场	16. 我深信 (I am convinced that) 税是经济的命脉 (lifeblood), 虽然过高的税对经济有一定的负面影响。

Overall, I am convinced that tax is the lifeblood of the economy, although high taxes have a bad impact on the society.

Overall, I am convinced that taxes are the lifeblood of the economy although high taxes can have an adverse effect on economic growth.

tax¹ /tæks/ ●●● S1 W1 **noun** [countable, uncountable]

an amount of money that you must pay to the government according to your income, property, goods etc and that is used to pay for public services **tax on** a tax on fuel He already pays 40% tax on his income. **before/after tax** profits before tax of £85.9m