6.3经济学人考研雅思|引擎修复



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Free exchange

engine repair

自由交换

引擎修复

The global economy needs a new motor. Can India fit the bill?

全球经济需要一个新的引擎。 印度能胜任吗?

War in Ukraine has dealt a heavy blow to global growth prospects. Lockdowns and a property slowdown have sapped China, the erstwhile growth engine, of its vim. Given its size and potential, it seems reasonable to ask if India could be the world's next economic motor. In April the imf reckoned that Indian gdp might grow by more than 8% this year—easily the fastest pace among large countries. Such a rapid expansion, if sustained, would have a profound impact on the world. But, in large part because of the shifting structure of the global economy, things are not as simple as India taking up China's mantle.

世界需要更多的经济希望。乌克兰战争对全球经济增长前景造

中文导读

全球经济需要一个新的引擎。 印度能胜任吗?

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dealt /delt/ v.发牌,非法买卖毒品,贩毒deal的过去分词和过去式 本课程出自公众号: 考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

prospects /'prospekt/ n. 前景; 预期; 潜在顾客; 远景展望 Prospects for the coming year look bright. 来年的前景一片光明。

property /'propətɪ/ n. 财产; 性质, 性能; 所有权 形容词: propertyless He acquired a **property** on present form. 基于他先前的行为, 他得到一笔财产。

slowdown /'sləʊdəʊn/ n. 减速;减缓 The union threatened a **slowdown** if their demands were not met.工会威胁说如果不答应他们的要求,他们就怠工。

sapped /sæpt/ v.使虚弱,削弱,逐渐破坏sap的过去分词和过去式 **sapped** by disease [an unhealthy climate]因疾病[有害健康的气候]而体力逐渐衰弱

erstwhile /'ɜːstwaɪl/ adj. 过去的, 从前的 Mary Anderson, **erstwhile** the queen of America's stage.美国先前的舞台王后,马丽•安德森。

engine /'endʒɪn/ n. 引擎,发动机;机车,火车头;工具时 态: engined, engining, engines Boon walked in and quieted the **engine**. 布恩走进来, 关掉发动机。

potential /pə(υ)'tenʃ(ə)l/ adj. 潜在的, 有可能的 n. 潜力, 潜势, 可能性 副 词: potentially It was a **potential**ly lethal mixture of drugs.这种混合药物有很大的潜在危险。

reasonable /ˈriːz(ə)nəb(ə)l/ adj. 合乎情理的,可以接受的,适度的; 公平的,公道的名词: reasonability or 副词: reasonably The ostensible reason wasn't the real reason. 表面上的理由并不是真正的理由。

reckoned / rekənd/ v.想,认为,被普遍认为是,被看作是,料想,预计,指望reckon的过去分词和过去式 It was generally reckoned a success. 大家都认为那是一次成功。

rapid /ˈræpɪd/ adj. 〈正〉快的; 急速的 比较级: rapider, rapidest 名 词: rapidity 副 词: rapidly The canoe flipped over in the rapids.独木舟在急流中翻了过来

expansion /ik'spænʃ(ə)n/ n. 扩大, 扩张, 扩展, 膨胀 扩张 物, 膨胀物 The plan will give an impulse to industrial **expansion**.这个计划将促进工业的扩展。

sustained /sə'steind/ v.维持(生命、生存),使保持,使稳定持续,遭受,蒙受,经受sustain的过去分词和过去式adj.持续的,持久(不变)的,被支持的 The clapping was **sustained** for several minutes.掌声持续了几分钟。

profound /pro'faond/ adj. 深度的; 深切的; 深远的 知识渊博的, 见解深刻的, 深奥的 比较级: profounder, profoundest 副 词: profoundly For college students, to do a part-time job will exert a profound influence on their personality and life. 做兼职对大学生的个性培养和今后生活都具有深远的影响。

成了沉重打击。封锁和房地产市场放缓已经削弱了中国这个昔日的增长引擎的活力。鉴于印度的规模和潜力,考虑印度是否能成为全球下一个经济引擎似乎是合理的。四月份,国际货币基金组织估计印度今年的gdp增长可能超过8%——这一增长速度在大国中是首屈一指的。这样的快速扩张如果得以持续,将对世界产生深远的影响。但在很大程度上,由于全球经济结构的转变,事情并不像印度接过中国的衣钵那么简单。

[2] In the 2000s China accounted for nearly a third of global growth—more than America and the European Union **combined**—adding new productive capacity, each year, equivalent to the present-day output of Austria. By the 2010s China's contribution had roughly doubled, such that each year of **expansion** was worth an additional Switzerland. From the turn of the **millennium** to the eve of the pandemic, China grew into the largest consumer of most of the world's major commodities, and its share of global goods exports rose from 4% to 13%. 在21世纪头十年,中国贡献了近三分之一的经济增长——比 美国和欧盟加起来的总和还要多,每年新增的生产能力相当于 现在的奥地利的产出。到21世纪10年代,中国的贡献几乎翻了 一番,每年的扩张规模相当于增加了一个瑞士。从千禧年之交 到疫情暴发前夕,中国成长为世界大部分主要商品的最大消费 国, 其在全球商品出口中的份额从4%上升到了13%。

【3】 Could India replicate such feats? It is the world's sixth-largest economy—as China was in 2000. And its output today stands broadly where China's stood two decades ago. China went on to manage an average annual growth rate of about 9%. India grew by just under 7% per year over the same period. It might easily have done better, though, were it not for policy mistakes—such as Prime Minister Narendra

structure /'straktʃə/ n. 结构, 构造 有结构的事物; 复杂的整体; 建筑物 vt. 组织; 安排; 构造; 制定 时 态: structured, structuring, structures A flower has quite a complicated **structure**. 一朵花的结构相当复杂。

2

accounted /əˈkaontɪd/ v.认为是,视为account的过去分词和过去式 The event was accounted a success.人们认为这次活动是成功的。

combined /kəm'bamd/ adj.联合的,共同的,总计的,总共的 v.(使)结合,组合,联合,混合,兼有,兼备,使融合(或并存),同时做(两件或以上的事),兼做,兼办combine的过去分词和 过去式 I'm going to Hawaii for pleasure **combined** with business.我准备去夏威夷玩玩,也办点事。

capacity /kə'pæsɪt/ n. 能力;容量;生产力;资格,地位 The jar's **capacity** is under three quarts.这个坛子的容量小于三夸特

equivalent /r'kwɪv(ə)l(ə)nt/ adj. 相等的, 相当的 U.S. Customary units and their metric **equivalent**s.美国传统单位和它们的米对应量

present /'prez(ə)nt/ vt. 呈现;介绍;提出;赠送 vi. 举枪 瞄准 adj. 出席的;现在的 n. 现在;礼物;瞄准 He acquired a property on **present** form.基于他先前的行为,他得到一笔财产。

contribution /kɒntrɪ'bju:∫(ə)n/ n. 捐助物, 贡献 捐款 This is a significant **contribution** to knowledge.这是对知识的重大贡献。

roughly /ˈrʌfli/ adv. 粗糙地;概略地 The ballet still had some rough edges.这段芭蕾舞还有不足之处。
millennium /mɪˈlenɪəm/ n. 一千年,千年期;千禧年,全人类未来的幸福时代,太平盛世 Millennium白蜜,大白圆粒(葡萄品种名) 形容词: millennial 名词: millennialist The whole world was counting down to the new millennium.全世界都在倒计时迎接新千年的到来。

pandemic /pæn'demɪk/ adj. (疾病) 在全国(或世界) 流行的 n. (全国或全球性)流行病,瘟疫 **pandemic** influenza.流感

commodities /kəˈmɒdətɪs/ n. 商品(commodity的复数);日用品;商品期货 Prices went up on several basic commodities like bread and meat. 面包、肉等几种基本商品的价格上涨了。

exports /'ɛksport/ 出口货 The export of gold is forbidden.黄金出口是被禁止的。

3

replicate //replikent/ vt. 复制;重复 时 态: replicated, replicating, replicates 形容词: replicative If the virus cannot **replicate** itself, it cannot cause illness.如果病毒不能变异,也就不能够诱发疾病了。

broadly /'bro:dli/ adv. 宽广地; 露骨地; 概括地; 明显地; 粗鄙地 The road broadens out at this point.这条马路在这里开始变宽。

average /ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/ n. 平均; 平均数; [商]海损 adj. 平均的; 普通的 vt. 算出...的平均数; 将...平均分配; 使... 平衡 vi. 平均为; 呈中间色 The **average** works out roundly at 100.平均数算下来大体为100。

in 2016—and macroeconomic vulnerabilities, including an overextended financial sector. The government may have **learnt** from the first; both policymakers and the banks have worked to address the second. Before the war in Ukraine the imf had reckoned that India might grow by 9% this year. Some optimists argue that, in the right circumstances, India could manage such rates on a sustained basis. 印度能复制这样的壮举吗?它是世界第六大经济体— 2000年的中国一样。它今天的产出与20年前的中国大致相当。 中国继续保持年均9%左右的增长速度。同期印度的年增长率 略低于7%。不过,如果不是政策失误(比如印度总理纳伦德 拉·莫迪在2016年作出令人震惊地决定: 收回部分纸币)以及 宏观经济的脆弱性(包括金融部门的过度扩张),它可能会 做得更好。政府可能从第一个问题中吸取教训;决策者和银行 都在努力解决第二个问题。在乌克兰战争之前,国际货币基金 组织估计印度经济今年可能增长9%。一些乐观主义者认为, 在适当的情况下,印度可以持续控制这样的增长速度。

Modi's shock decision to withdraw some banknotes

[4] A closer look, however, suggests that India is not a substitute for China. One problem is that the world economy is much larger than it used to be, such that a given rise in India's gdp raises global growth by less. sustained annual growth of 9% would vastly improve the lives of Indians, and meaningfully tilt the balance of global economic and political power. But it would not mean that the world economy would revolve around India, as it did around China over the past two decades. India's contribution to global growth would remain smaller than that of America and Europe combined, for example.

然而, 仔细观察就会发现, 印度并不是中国的替代者。其中一

though /ðəʊ/ adv. 可是,虽然;然而;不过 conj. 虽然;尽管 prep. 但 She'll probably disagree, though it's worth trying.她很可能不同意, 但不妨去试一下。

withdraw /wɪð'drɔ:/ vt. & vi. 取[收]回 (使)撤退[出] 时态: withdrew withdrawn withdrawing, withdraws 形容词: withdrawable 名词: withdrawer She has withdrawn her nomination as chairman.她已退出主席一职的提名。

banknotes /ˈbæŋknəʊts/ n.钞票banknote的复数 本课程 出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创, 愿诸君上岸!

macroeconomic / mækro,ekə'nomiks/ adj. 宏观经济的 Referring to BIRR model, the paper develops a macroeconomic factors model in China's stock market. 摘要本文以BIRR模型为参照,筛选出适用于中国股市的宏观因子套利定价模型中的宏观风险因子。

erstwhile /ˈɜːstwaɪl/ adj. 过去的, 从前的 Mary Anderson, **erstwhile** the queen of America's stage.美国先前的舞台王后,马丽•安德森。

exportable /ɛks'portəbl/ adj. 可输出的,适于输出的 Britain has a bank of highly **exportable** skills.英国有大量极有出口价值的技术。

optimists /'optimists/ n.乐观的人,乐天派optimist的复数本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

substitute /'sabstitju:t/ vt. & vi. 代替, 替换, 代用 时 态: substituted, substituting, substitutes 名 词: substitutability 形容词: substitutable This meat **substitute** approximates the real thing.这主题的内容基本接近实情

4

improve /ɪm'pruːv/ vt. 改善,增进;提高...的价值 vi. 增加;变得更好 Day by day the situation is improving.情况在一天天地好转。

meaningfully /ˈmiːnɪŋfəli/ adv. 有意义地; 意味深长地; 有意图地 He glanced meaningfully at the other policeman, then he went up the stairs. 他向另一名警察意味深长地扫了一眼,然后走上楼去。

tilt /tılt/ vi. 倾斜;翘起;以言词或文字抨击 vt. 使倾斜;使翘起 n. 倾斜 She **tilt**ed her chin at him defiantly. 她向他翘起下巴表示挑衅。

revolve /n'volv/ vt. & vi. (使)旋转 细想 时 态: revolved, revolving, revolves 形容词: revolvable A small motor's trental **revolves** the wheels.一台(天主教)三十台安魂弥撒小马达驱动著轮子旋转。

5

considerably /kənˈsɪdərəblɪ/ adv. 相当,非常,颇 In the following years,his fortunes improved **considerably**.在后来的几年中,他的运气大为好转。

forbidding /fə'bɪdɪŋ/ adj.冷峻的,令人生畏的v.禁止,不准,妨碍,阻碍,阻止forbid的现在分词 The export of gold is forbidden.黄金出口是被禁止的。

enabled /r'nebld/ v.使能够,使有机会,使成为可能,使可行,使实现enable的过去分词和过去式 A bird's wings enable it to fly. 鸟的翅膀使鸟能飞。

participating /pɑ:'tisipeitin/ v.参加,参与participate的现在分词 Several experts will participate as technical

个问题是,世界经济规模比过去大得多,因此印度gdp的增长对全球经济增长的推动作用小了很多。持续9%的年增长率将极大地改善印度人的生活,并极大地扭转全球经济和政治力量的平衡。但这并不意味着世界经济将围绕着印度转,就像过去20年围绕中国转那样。例如,印度对全球增长的贡献仍然小于美国和欧洲的总和。

[5] Perhaps more important, global economic conditions may be **considerably** more **forbidding** than those that **enabled** China's rise. From 1995 to 2008, the value of world trade rose from 17% of global gdp to 25%. The share of goods **exports participating** in global value chains rose from about 44% of world **exports** to 52%. China was at the **forefront** of both trends. It was the most **dominant** trading country since **imperial** Britain, according to an analysis of "hyperglobalisation" published in 2013 by Arvind Subramanian of Brown University and Martin Kessler of the **oecd**, a rich-country think-tank.

或许更重要的是,全球经济环境可能比中国崛起时的环境要严峻得多。从1995年到2008年,世界贸易额占全球gdp的比例从17%上升到25%。商品出口在全球价值链中的份额从约44%上升到52%。中国处于这两种趋势的最前沿。根据布朗大学的Arvind Subramanian和经合组织(富裕国家智库)的Martin Kessler在2013年发表的一份关于"超级全球化"的分析报告,中国是自大英帝国以来最具主导地位的贸易国家。

【6】 India, by **contrast**, is a trade **minnow**. On the eve of the **pandemic** it **accounted** for less than 2% of global **merchandise exports**. It hopes to raise that share by investing in **infrastructure**, providing public **subsidies** to **manufacturers** and **negotiating** trade deals with uncharacteristic **enthusiasm**. But times have changed. World trade has fallen as a share of

advisers.几位专家将作为技术顾问参加。

forefront /'fɔ:frʌnt/ n. 最前部 位于最前列;成为领导力量 His team are at the **forefront** of scientific research into vaccines.他的小组处于疫苗科研的最前沿。

dominant /'dominant/ adj. 支配的,统治的;占优势的;显性的 n. 显性 The British were formerly **dominant** in India.英国人从前统治印度。

imperial /ɪm'pɪərɪəl/ adj. 皇帝的;帝国的;威严的;至高无上的 n. 纸张尺寸;特等品 They made an objection to the **imperial** system with resolution.他们坚决反对帝制。

overextended / overlk'stendid/ adj. 冒过多风险的,放账过多的 He overextended himself when he accepted the additional assignment. 当接到额外的任务时,他过度紧张。

oecd /ˌəu i: si: 'di:/ abbr. 经济合作与发展组织 (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development)

6

contrast /ˈkɒntrɑːst/ n. 对比, 对照 差异, 差别 对照物, 明显的对比物 vt. & vi. 对比, 对照 时态: contrasted, contrasting, contrasts Methods A study of randomized double-blind **contrast** test was performed with piracetam as **contrast** medicine.方法 采用随机双盲对照试验,对照药物为吡拉西坦。

minnow /'mɪnəʊ/ n. 米诺鱼(鲤科淡水小鱼) Throw out a minnow to catch a whale.弃小引大。

merchandise /ˈmɜːtʃ(ə)ndaɪs/ n. 商品, 货物 vt. 买卖, 经营时态: merchandisedalso merchandized merchandisingmerchandizing merchandisesmerchandizes 名词: merchandiser The dealer stuck me with shoddy merchandise.那个商人用假货骗我

infrastructure /ˈmfrəstrʌktʃə/ n. 基础设施; 基础结构 Teledata with the world's leading technology vendor providing IP-based convergence solutions, contact centre solutions, telecommunications infrastructure, wireless infrastructure. Teledata与世界领先的技术商为合作伙伴,致力于传统以及互联网协议(IP)为基础的通信网络和呼叫中心解决方案。

subsidies /ˈsʌbsɪdiz/ 补助金,补贴,津贴(subsidy的名词复数) Many farmers have to depend on subsidies to make a living wage. 许多农民不得不依靠补助来维持基本的生活需要。

manufacturers / mænjo ˈfæktʃərəz/ [经] 制造商; [经] 厂商 Cars with serious faults have been called in by the manufacturers. 有严重缺陷的汽车已被制造商召回。

negotiating /nr'goʃi,et/ v.谈判,磋商,协商,商定,达成(协议),通过,越过(险要路段)negotiate的现在分词 Negotiations seemed to have reached an impasse.谈判似乎已经陷入僵局。

learnt /lə:nt/ learn的过去式和过去分词 He **learnt** how to handle an axe.他学会了怎样使斧头。

enthusiasm /m'θju:zɪæz(ə)m/ n. 热情, 热心 巨大兴趣, 热衷的事物 His playing compels respect, if not enthusiasm.如果不是狂热的话,他的表演就是强迫他人予以敬重。

global gdp since the early 2010s. Economic nationalism could stymie a recovery. India may nonetheless hope to increase its exports by capturing market share from other economies—including China. But businesses and governments that were once willing to rely heavily on China in the name of efficiency have become more cautious. Their reluctance to become too dependent on any one source of supply could check India's ambitions. 相比之下, 印度则是一条贸易小鱼。在疫情暴发前夕, 它占全 球商品出口的比例不到2%。它希望通过投资基础设施、向制 造商提供公共补贴以及以不同寻常的热情谈判贸易协议来提高 这一份额。但是时代已经改变了。自21世纪10年代初以来,世 界贸易占全球gdp的比重一直在下降。经济民族主义可能会阻 碍经济复苏。尽管如此,印度还是希望通过从包括中国在内的 其他经济体那里夺取市场份额来增加出口。但曾经以效率的名 义严重依赖中国的企业和政府已变得更加谨慎。他们不愿过于 依赖任何一种供应来源,这可能会抑制印度的雄心。

【7】 Dominating global supply chains may not be the only route to economic influence. India is a precocious exporter of tech and business services; though its gdp is only one-sixth that of China's, its services exports only just lag behind the latter's.

Research published in 2020 by Richard Baldwin of the Graduate Institute in Geneva and Rikard Forslid of Stockholm University argues that technological change is expanding the range of exportable services, and providing more opportunities for workers in poor countries to compete with services workers in the rich world. But while tech and business services may continue to thrive in India, their expansion may be limited by an inadequate system of education, which

nationalism /ˈnæʃ(ə)n(ə)lɪz(ə)m/ n. 爱国主义;爱国心 民族主义 名词: nationalist 形容词: nationalistic Nationalism was rapidly becoming a dangerous force.民族主义迅速变为一股危险的势力。

willing /wılıŋ/ adj.乐意的,愿意,乐意,自愿的,乐于相助的,积极肯干的v.愿意,希望,想要,喜欢v.立定志向,决心,决意,想要(某事发生),立遗嘱将(财产等)赠与(某人),立遗嘱赠与will的现在分词 No bank would be willing to underwrite such a loss.没有哪家银行愿意承担这样的损失。

rely /rɪ'laɪ/ vi. 信赖; 依靠 时 态: relied, relying, relies 名词: relier They relied on brains rather than brawn.他们靠的是脑力,而不是体力。

cautious /ˈkɔːʃəs/ adj. 心的, 的 副 词: cautiously 名 词: cautiousness She obeyed and **cautious**ly opened the door. 她服从了,并心地开了门。

reluctance /rɪ'lʌkt(ə)ns/ n. 不愿意; 勉强 The police released Andrew with **reluctance**.警方勉强把安德鲁放走了。

dependent /di'pendent/ adj. 依靠的, 依赖的 取决于...的 It is largely **dependent** on the weather.这多半取决于天气情况。

7

precocious /prr'kəʊʃəs/ adj. 早熟的,较早具备某种能力的,超常的 较早显出的,超常的 (儿童)老气的 adv. 发育过早地;过早发展地 n. 早熟,早成 名词: precocity All patients presented as precocious puberty or gelasmus epilepsy.全部病例临床表现主要为性早熟和痴笑样癫痫。

exporter /ik'sp o:tə/ n.出口商,出口公司,出口国 本课程 出自公众号: 考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创, 愿诸君上岸!

technological /teknə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ adj. 技术上的 工艺(学) 的 由于技术原因的,因技术革新而造成的 adv. 技术上地 副词: technologically They are in the vanguard of technological advance.他们是技术发展的先导。

compete /kəm'pi:t/ vi. 竞赛; 竞争 比得上, 媲美 时 态: competed, competing, competes Some 2000 athletes **competed** in 20 events.约2000名运动员参加了20个项目的比赛。

thrive /θrarv/ vi. 兴盛; 兴隆 长得健壮 时 态: thrived, throve thrived, thriven thriving, thrives He thrived on the adulation of his henchmen.他是靠下属的奉承而发迹的。

inadequate /m'ædıkwət/ adj. 不充足的,不适当的 不足胜任的,信心不足的 adv. 不充足地,不适当地;不足胜任地 副词: inadequately The causes of social distress include inadequate housing.造成社会困境的原因包括住房不足。

performs /pəˈfɔ:mz/ v.做,履行,执行,演出,表演,工作,运转(好/不好)perform的第三人称单数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

enrolment /in'rəolmənt/ n. 登记,注册,入伍,入会 注册,入会,入学等的人数 In September, secondary schools offering the grammar, technical or prevocational curriculum had a total **enrolment** of 454 000.一九九九年

performs well on measures of enrolment but not of learning outcomes, and by the protected nature of richworld service sectors, which may be better insulated against foreign competition than were industrial workers against Chinese imports.

主导全球供应链可能不是获得经济影响力的唯一途径。印度是一个早熟的科技和商业服务出口国;虽然其gdp仅为中国的六分之一,但其服务出口仅略逊色于中国。日内瓦研究生院的Richard Baldwin和斯德哥尔摩大学的Rikard forslide在2020年发表的研究认为,技术变革正在扩大可出口服务的范围,并为贫穷国家的工人提供更多与富裕国家的服务业工人竞争的机会。然而,尽管印度科技和商业服务可能会继续蓬勃发展,但它们的扩张可能会受到教育体系不完善的限制,印度的教育体系在入学率方面表现良好,但在学习成果方面表现不佳,而且由于发达国家服务业受保护的性质,与产业工人对抗中国进口产品相比,这些服务业更能抵御外国竞争。

[8] Subcontinental surge

Even if India manages a growth rate of nearer 6% than 9%, that would be nothing to sneeze at. It would make India the world's third-largest economy by the mid-2030s, at which point it would contribute more to global gdp each year than Britain, Germany and Japan combined. Indian demand for resources would then drive commodity prices; its capital markets would tantalise foreign investors. A large English-speaking population and a democratic political system, if India can keep it, may allow Indian tech and cultural exports to wield more global influence than did China's at similar income levels.

次大陆浪涌

即使印度的经济增长率接近6%而不是9%,这也不容小觑。到 21世纪30年代中期,印度将成为世界第三大经济体,每年对全

九月,修读文法、工业或职业先修课程的学生共有454000人。

insulated /'ɪnsə'letɪd/ adj.有隔热(或隔音、绝缘)保护的v. 使隔热,使隔音,使绝缘,使免除(不愉快的经历),使免受(不良影响),隔离insulate的过去分词和过去式 The royal family is insulated from many of the difficulties faced by ordinary people.王室成员都毋须应付平民所面临的许多困难。

industrial /m'dʌstrɪəl/ adj. 工业的, 产业的 用于工业的 副 词: industrially That area of the country is industrial. 该国的那个地区是工业区。

imports /'import/ n. 进口商品; 进口总额(import的复数) v. 进口(import的三单) Imports of foodstuffs accounted for a small proportion of total imports.食物进口仅占总进口额的一小部份。

8

surge /sɜːdʒ/ n. (感情等)洋溢, 奔放 浪涛般汹涌奔腾 vi. (人群等)蜂拥而出 (感情等)洋溢, 奔放 (波涛等)汹涌, 奔腾时 态: surged, surging, surges The sea was rolling in immense surges.大海上浪涛汹涌。

manages /ˈmænɪdʒɪz/ v.完成(困难的事),勉力完成,能解决(问题),应付(困难局面等),凑合着活下去,支撑manage的第三人称单数 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

nearer /ˈnɪərə/ adv.距离不远,在附近,不久以后,几乎,差不多adj.距离近,不远,不久以后,随后,接近near的比较级 本课程出自公众号:考研英语外刊学习,制作不易,尊重原创,愿诸君上岸!

sneeze /sni:z/ vi. 打喷嚏 n. 喷嚏 These deficits are nothing to **sneeze** at.可不能小瞧这些亏损

contribute /kən'trɪbju:t/ vt. 贡献,出力;投稿;捐献 vi. 有助于,促成,是……的原因之一;发表意见,提议 [第三人称单数 contributes 现在分词 contributing 过去式 contributed 过去分词 contributed] The senators **contributed** an offertory (aurum oblaticium).元老们献上 贡金。

demand /dr'mɑ:nd/ vt. 要求 需要 想要知道, 查问 n. 要求, 所需求之物 需求, 需要 时 态: demanded, demanding, demands 形容词: demandable 名词: demander The teacher **demand**ed adherence to the rules. 老师要求学生们遵守纪律。

resources /ri'zɔ:siz/ 资源 Mutual Exclusion—not required for sharable **resources**; must hold for nonsharable **resources**.一个进程因请求资源而阻塞时,对己获得的资源保持不放。

commodity /kə'mɒdɪtı/ n. 商品, 货物 有用的东西 The Export Commodities Fair was inaugurated yesterday.出口商品交易会昨天开幕了。

capital /ˈkæpɪt(ə)l/ n. 首都,省会:大写字母;资金;资本家 adj. 重要的;大写的;首都的 At the background of financial capital globalization, Capital account liberalization is an unconvertible trend.在当今金融全球化的背景下,资本帐户开放将是不可逆转的趋势。

overextended /ˌovərɪk'stɛndɪd/ adj. 冒过多风险的,放账 过多的 He **overextended** himself when he accepted the additional assignment.当接到额外的任务时,他过度紧 张。 球gdp的贡献率将超过英国、德国和日本的总和。届时,印度 对资源的需求将推动大宗商品价格的上涨;其资本市场会吸引 外国投资者。印度拥有大量讲英语的人口和民主的政治体系, 如果能保持这一点,那么印度的科技和文化出口将比同等收入 水平时的中国拥有更大的全球影响力。

[9] But the world by then will have recognised, if it has not already, that the rise of China was a unique event. Indian growth will be world-changing. But you should neither hope for, nor fear, a reprise of the Chinese experience.

但到那时,世界将认识到(如果还没有认识到的话)中国的崛起 是一件独特的事件。印度的发展将改变世界。但你既不应该期 望,也不应该害怕中国的经历会重演。

1.原文: It might easily have done

长难句:

better, though, were it not for policy mistakes—such as Prime Minister Narendra Modi's shock decision to withdraw some banknotes in 2016—and macroeconomic vulnerabilities, including an overextended financial sector. 分析:本句中,though,were it not for policy mistakes是though引导的倒装形式的让步状语从 句,正常语序为though it were not for policy mistakes; such as Prime Minister Narendra Modi's shock decision to withdraw some banknotes in 2016是同位语,是对policy mistakes的进一步解释说明; including an overextended financial sector是动宾短语作补充 成分,是对macroeconomic vulnerabilities的进一 步解释说明。 少解传说说。 译文:不过,如果不是政策失误(比如印度总理纳伦德拉•莫迪在2016年作出令人震惊地决定:收回部分纸币)以及宏观经济的脱弱性(包括金融部门 的过度扩张),它可能会做得更好。 2.原文: It was the most dominant trading country since imperial Britain, according to an analysis of "hyperglobalisation" published in 2013 by Arvind Subramanian of Brown University and Martin Kessler of the oecd, a rich-country think-tank. 分析:本句中, according to an analysis of "hyperglobalisation", according to 为复合介词,介词短语为评注性状语,是说话人对句子所 做的解释,即句子表达的是该领域专家的观点,而 不是说话人的观点; published in 2013 by Arvind Subramanian of Brown University and Martin Kessler of the oecd是过去分词短语作定语,修饰hyperglobalisation; a rich-country think-tank 是oecd的同位语,是对oecd的进一步解释说明。 译文:根据布朗大学的Arvind Subramanian和经合 组织(富裕国家智库)的Martin Kessler在2013年发

democratic /demo'krætık/ adj. 民主的, 有民主精神或作风的副词: democratically Opinion polls predict a victory for the more centralist Democratic Party of Japan.据民意调查的结果预计,更崇尚集权主义的日本民主党将会获得此次大选的胜利。

wield /wi:ld/ vt. 挥舞; 使用; 行使 时 态: wielded, wielding, wields 名 词: wielder The rebels were wielding sticks of dynamite.叛乱分子舞动着棒状炸药。

9

unique /ju:'ni:k/ adj. 唯一的,独一无二的;独特的,稀罕的 n. 独一无二的人或物 Her tumultuous childhood was a **unique** schooling.她坎坷的童年是一种极其特殊的磨练

今日词汇 property['propeti] n. 财产、资产; 房地产、不动产; 性质、特性 考研出现次数: 6 考频: ★ 考点回顾 阅读真题例句: [例] In a move that has intellectual-

property lawyers abuzz, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. (2010年英语一 27题) [译] 联邦巡回上诉法院宣布将利用某一特定案例,展开对商业方法专利的广泛复审,这一举措引起了知识产权律师们的纷纷议论。完形考点真题例句:

[例] Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social concepts like liberty and property.(2012英语一完型) [译] 宪法本身就是政治,因为它源于根植在诸如自由和财产等基本社会观念之中的各种选择。

段落大意:

【1】世界需要更多的经济希望。

【2】在21世纪头十年,中国贡献了近三分之一的经济增长。

【3】印度能复制这样的壮举吗?

【4】印度并不是中国的替代者。

【5】全球经济环境可能比中国崛起时的环境要严峻得多。

【6】相比之下,印度则是一条贸易小鱼。

【7】主导全球供应链可能不是获得经济影响力的唯一途径。

【8】即使印度的经济增长率接近6%而不是9%,这也不容小觑。

短语:

1.原文: Can India fit the bill?

表的一份关于"超级全球化"的分析报告,中国是 自大英帝国以来最具主导地位的贸易国家。 3.原文: Research published in 2020 by Richard Baldwin of the Graduate Institute in Geneva and Rikard Forslid of Stockholm University argues that technological change is expanding the range of exportable services, and providing more opportunities for workers in poor countries to compete with services workers in the rich world. 分析: 本句中, published in 2020 by Richard Baldwin of the Graduate Institute in Geneva and Rikard Forslid of Stockholm University是 过去分词短语作定语,修饰Research; that technological change is expanding the range of exportable services是that引导的宾语从句, that只起连接作用,无实际意义,可省略; in poor countries与in the rich world是介词短语作定 语,分别修饰workers和services workers。 译文:日内瓦研究生院的Richard Baldwin和斯德哥尔摩大学的Rikard forslide在2020年发表的研究认 为,技术变革正在扩大可出口服务的范围,并为贫 穷国家的工人提供更多与富裕国家的服务业工人竞 争的机会。 4.原文: But while tech and business services may continue to thrive in India, their expansion may be limited by an inadequate system of education, which performs well on measures of enrolment but not of learning outcomes, and by the protected nature of rich-world service sectors, which may be better insulated against foreign competition than were industrial workers against Chinese imports 分析: 本句中, while tech and business services may continue to thrive in India是 while引导的让步状语从句,表示"尽管……"; which performs well on measures of enrolment but not of learning outcomes, 是which引导的非 限制性定语从句,先行词为inadequate system of education, which在从句中做主语; which may be better insulated against foreign competition than were industrial workers against Chinese imports. 也是which引导的非限制性定语从句,先行 词为protected nature of rich-world service sectors, which在从句中做主语。 译文: 然而,尽管印度科技和商业服务可能会继续 蓬勃发展,但它们的扩张可能会受到教育体系不完善的限制,印度的教育体系在入学率方面表现良好,但在学习成果方面表现不佳,而且由于发达国家服务业受保护的性质,与产业工人对抗中国进口产品相比,这些服务业更能抵御外国竞争。 5.原文: But the world by then will have recognised, if it has not already, that the rise of China was a unique event. 分析: 本句中, if it has not already, 是一插入语,表示"如果·····",翻译时,可将其置于括号中; that the rise of China was a Unique event. 是that引导的宾语从句,that只起连接作用,无实际含义,可省略。 译文:但到那时,世界将认识到(如果还没有认识到的话)中国的崛起是一件独特的事件。

写作技巧:

1. The world could use more economic hope. 词汇: usen.用;使用;运用;利用;应用;需要; 使用价值;用途;用处;用法;有用性;益处;使用权;

词典: fit the bill刚好符合要求;满足 例句: On paper, several of the applicants fit the bill. 从书面材料看,有几位申请人符合条件。 2.原文: Such a rapid expansion, if sustained, would have a profound impact on the world. 词典: impact on影响; 对; 对…冲击; 碰撞 例句: This financial crisis had a much greater impact on Main Street. 这次金融危机对小市民的影响大得多。 3.原文: In the 2000s China accounted for nearly a third of global growthmore than America and the European Union combined—adding new productive capacity, each year, equivalent to the present-day output of Austria. 词典: account for对…负有责任;对…做 出解释;说明……的原因;导致; (比 例)占 例句: The social services account for a substantial part of public spending. 社会服务性事业占政府开支的相当大的一 部分。 4.原文: In the 2000s China accounted for nearly a third of global growthmore than America and the European Union combined—adding new productive capacity, each year, equivalent to the present-day output of Austria. 词典: equivalent to等于,相当于; 与……等值 例句: The helmets are designed to withstand impacts equivalent to a fall from a bicycle. 头盔设计成能承受相当于从自行车上摔下 来的力度。 5.原文: The share of goods exports participating in global value chains rose from about 44% of world exports 词典: participate in参加;分享;加入 例句: She didn't participate in the discussion. 她没有参加讨论。 6.原文: China was at the forefront of both trends. 词典: at the forefront of最前沿; 处 于…的前沿;处于最前沿 例句: His efforts are at the forefront of program analysis. 他的研究集中于程序分析的前沿。 7.原文: India,by contrast, is a trade minnow. 词典: by contrast对比;相比之下;与…… 相反的是 例句: Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. 相比之下,数学家在历史上倾向于独处。 8.原文: On the eve of the pandemic it accounted for less than 2% of global merchandise exports. 词典: On the eve of在前夕; 在; 在节日 前夕;在~~前夕 例句: He had been arrested instead, on the eve of war. 然而就在二战的前夜,他被捕了。 9.原文: But businesses and governments

that were once willing to rely heavily on China in the name of

为;以……名义

efficiency have become more cautious.

词典: in the name of以;代表;在;

运用能力;用法;使用;习俗; 惯例; 习惯; (尤指某个或某些教会中传统的)特色礼拜仪式; (来自房地产、土地等的)收益;取得收益权;使用;vt.使用;发挥;运用;消费;消耗;用光;用完;服用;吸;用(礼貌说法);使用;用;利用;对待;vi.服用毒品(或药物);吸烟;喝酒。

use在日常使用中,常见其动词"使用;利用"、名词"用途,用法"之意。分析本句句子结构可知,use在本句中是动词词性,宾语为economic hope,很明显"使用、利用更多经济希望"的翻译时行不通的,结合当前世界经济背景可知,此处use为"需要"之意,相当于need。

2. The government may have learnt from the first; both policymakers and the banks have worked to address the second.

词汇: addressn. 地址, 住址; 网址; 电子邮箱地址; 演讲, 演说; (电子表格中某个单元格的)位置; 〈古〉(对他人的)谈吐; 〈古〉谦恭(或脉脉含情)的方式; 〈旧〉机敏, 迅速; 位置存储编码; v. 演说, 演讲; 处理, 设法解决; 在(信封、包裹等)上写姓名和地址, 致函; 〈正式〉向·····讲话; 称呼;〈正式〉(向某人)提出(陈述、投诉等);(高尔夫)就位击(球)

address日常使用中常见其名词"地址、住址"、动词"强调"之意。分析本句句子结构可知,address在本句中是动词词性,宾语为the second,the second与上文thefirst的对应,指第二个问题,所以此处强调"解决第二个问题",address在此处为"解决、设法处理"之意。

例句: Vast areas of the United States are offlimits to oil exploration and production in the name of environmental protection. 美国大部分地区以保护环境的名义禁止石

美国大部分地区以保护环境的名义禁止石油勘探和生产活动。

10.原文: Even if India manages a growth rate of nearer 6% than 9%, that would be nothing to sneeze at. 词典: nothing to sneeze at不可轻视;不可嗤之以鼻

例句: Running five miles is nothing to sneeze

跑了五里路是不容忽视的。

背景知识:

前段时间,由国际货币基金组织发布的《世界经济展望报告》,依照此前的惯例,更新了针对全球主要国家2022年经济增长数据以及GDP数值预测值。

报告中显示,美国在今年的经济发展体量仍高居全球第一,GDP有望突破24万亿美元。此外,值得注意的是印度在2022年有超级结份结合。

望继续保持高增速,经济增长比例超过9个百分点,GDP将达到3.5万亿美元。

在这份报告中,印度在2022年的预测数据显得格外引人注意。2021年,印度以3.08万亿美元的经济体量排名世界第六,经济增速则高达8.1%,位居世界前列。

在预测数据中,2022年印度的经济增速将继续增加一个百分点,达到惊人的9%,如果以此计算,印度的GDP将达到3.5亿美元,从而进入世界前五。

根据联合国的一份报告,由于乌克兰冲突影响全球GDP,印度预计2022年将增长6.4%,低于去年的8.8%,但仍是增长最快的主要经济体,目前预计2022年全球经济仅增长3.1%,低于2022年1月发布的4.0%增长预测。预计2022年全球通胀率将升至6.7%,是2022年平均水平2.9%的两倍。