# **1.10**经济学人考研雅思|大流行病后遗症:新常态



December 18h 2021 [Christmas specials]

Legacy of a pandemic: The new normal

大流行病后遗症: 新常态

The era of **predictable** unpredictability is not going away

[1] Is it nearly over? In 2021 people have been

可预测的不可预测性时代并未远去

yearning for something like stability. Even those who accepted that they would never get their old lives back hoped for a new normal. Yet as 2022 draws near, it is time to face the world's predictable unpredictability. The pattern for the rest of the 2020s is not the familiar routine of the pre-covid years, but the turmoil and

**bewilderment** of the pandemic era. The new normal is already here.

快要结束了吗? 2021年,人们一直渴望着稳定之类的事情,即使是那些承认自己再也无法回到过去生活的人,也盼望能重新过上正常的生活。不过随着2022年的临近,到了面对世界上可预测的不可预测性的时候了。21世纪20年代剩余时间的模式并非是新冠病毒(爆发)前几年熟悉的老一套,而是大流行病时代(带来)的混乱和困惑。新常态已然到来。

[2] Remember how the **terrorist** attacks of

## 中文导读

可预测的不可预测性时代并未远去

**predictable** /priˈdɪktəbl/ adj. 可预言〔预报〕的 不出所料的,可以想见的;平庸的;墨守成规的;毫无想像力的 n. 可预测性 Their actions follow a very **predictable** pattern. 他们的行为遵循一个十分容易预测的模式。

1

yearning /ˈjɜːnɪn/ adj. 怀念的;向往的;渴望的 n. 渴望;怀念;同情 v. 渴望;向往;想念(yearn的ing形式) They had a deep yearning for their homeland.当时他们渴念着故乡。

**stability** /stə'bılıtı/ n. 稳定(性), 稳固 The **stability** of affairs is very serious.事态非常严重。

routine /ruː'tiːn/ n. 例行公事; 日常工作; 程序 adj. 日常的; 例行的 The artists were going through their daily routines. 艺术家们正进行日常的练习活动。

**turmoil** /'tɜ:mɒɪl/ n. 混乱 the country was in **turmoil**. 这个国家陷于混乱中。

**bewilderment** / br'wildəmənt/ n. 迷惘; 困惑; 迷乱 Rose's face crinkled in **bewilderment**.罗斯困惑地皱起了脸。

2

terrorist / 'terərıst/ n. 恐怖主义者, 恐怖分子 形容词: terroristic He was kidnapped and briefly detained by a terrorist group.他被一个恐怖组织绑架并短暂拘禁。

**plot** /plot/ n. 故事情节 (秘密)计划, 密谋 小块地皮 vt. 把...分成小块; 划分 绘制; 标出 vt. & vi. 密谋 时 态: plotted, plotting, plots A novelist creates characters and a **plot**...小说家塑造人物并设计情节。

**exposed** /ik'spozd/ adj. 暴露的,无掩蔽的 v. 暴露,揭露(expose的过去分词) He **exposed** the plot to the police.他向警察揭发这个阴谋。

**unforeseen** /Anfo:'si:n/ adj. 未预见到的, 意料之外的 They stood aghast at this **unforeseen** disaster.他们被这意外的灾祸吓呆了。

weakness /ˈwiːknɪs/ n. 虚弱, 软弱 弱点, 缺点 偏好, 嗜好 Acral ulcers, gangrene and non-healing, Pott's weakness. 肢端溃烂、坏疽,久不愈合,脓液清稀。

**cockpit** /ˈkɒkpɪt/ n. (飞机, 小船或赛艇的)驾驶室 斗鸡场 He climbed into the **cockpit** of the fighter.他爬进战斗机 的驾驶舱。

**suspicion** /sə'spɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 怀疑, 嫌疑 疑心, 猜疑 一点儿, 少量 时 态: suspicioned, suspicioning, suspicions Merrill confronted him with her **suspicion**s. 梅里尔迫使他正视她的怀疑。

liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ n. 液体 adj. 液体的, 液态的 清澈的, 明亮的 (声音)流畅的 易转换成现款的, 流动的 副 词: liquidly 名 词: liquidness The two liquids homogenised in the blender. 两种液体在掺和器里均匀了一下。

September 11th 2001 began to transform air travel in waves. In the years that followed each fresh plot exposed an unforeseen weakness that required a new rule. First came locked cockpit doors, more armed air marshals and bans on sharp objects. Later, suspicion fell on bottles of liquid, shoes and laptops. Flying did not return to normal, nor did it establish a new routine. instead, everything was permanently up for revision.

还记得2001年9月11日(在美国发生)的恐怖袭击是如何开始一波波地改变航空旅行的吗?在其后的几年里,每一个(发生)的新阴谋都会暴露出一个无法预料的弱点,继而需要新规则(来弥补弱点)。首先是上锁的(飞机)驾驶舱门,(需要)更多的武装空警以及针对尖锐物品的禁令。后来,又将疑点落在了瓶装液态物、鞋子和笔记本电脑上。(航空)飞行并没有恢复正常,也没有建立新航线,相反,却永久的修订了每件事(的规则)。

[3] The world is similarly unpredictable today and the pandemic is part of the reason. For almost two years people have lived with shifting regimes of mask-wearing, tests, lockdowns, travel bans, vaccination certificates and other paperwork. As outbreaks of new cases and variants ebb and flow, so these regimes can also be expected to come and go. That is the price of living with a disease that has not yet settled into its endemic state.

今天的世界同样是不可预测的, (新冠肺炎)大流行病是其中一个原因。近两年来, 人们都是在不断变化的管理方式下生活, 如戴口罩、检测、封锁、旅行禁令、疫苗接种证明和其它报告。伴随着新病例和变异病毒爆发的起起伏伏, 这些管理方式也可能会去而复来。这就是与一种尚未进入地方流行状态疾病共存需要付出的代价。

permanently /'pə:mənəntli/ adv. 永久地;长期不变地 He is one of our permanent employees.他是我们的终身雇员之一。

**revision** /rɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/ n. 修正; 修订本; 复习 形容词: revisionary She did some **revision** for the exam.她温习功课准备考试。

3

unpredictable /ʌnprɪ'dɪktəb(ə)l/ adj. 无法预言的, 不可预测的 捉摸不透的, 不稳定的, 反复无常的 名 词: unpredictability His actions since that morning have been eccentric and unpredictable. 自从那天早晨,他的行动一直是反常而不可捉摸。

**vaccination** / væksr'neɪʃən/ n. 接种疫苗; 种痘 [ 复数 vaccinations ] Anyone who wants to avoid the flu should consider getting a vaccination. 任何希望避免患流感的人都应该考虑接种疫苗。

**variants** /'vɛəriənt/ n. 变体; 变异型(variant的复数) Familial Calvarial Doughnut Lesions-A Variant of Fibrous Dysplasia?家族性颅骨圈饼状病灶-纤维性分化不良变异型?

**settled** //setld/ adj. 固定的;稳定的 v. 解决;定居(settle的过去分词) Darkness **settled** over the fields. Dust **settled** in the road.黑暗笼罩田野。灰尘飘落在路上 **endemic** /en'demɪk/ adj. 风土的;地方性的 n. 地方病He said that racism is **endemic** in this country.他说种族主义在该国很普遍。

4

**infection** /m'fekʃ(ə)n/ n. 感染; 传染; 影响; 传染病 [ 复数 infections ] The doctor probed the wound for signs of infection.医生检查伤口是否有感染的迹象。

**ravages** /ˈrævɪdʒɪz/ n. 毁坏后的残迹;劫掠后的残迹;破坏的结果(ravage的复数) v. 毁坏;破坏(ravage的第三人称单数形式) the **ravages** of disease.疾病的毁减性

**pathogen** /ˈpæθədʒ(ə)n/ n. 病菌,病原体 It is the key factor regulating programmed cell death in **pathogen**, evocator and hormone responses. 在病原、诱发因子和激素应答中是调节细胞程序性死亡的关键因子。

strike /straik/ vi. 罢工; 打, 打击; 敲, 敲击; 抓; 穿透; 打动 vt. 罢工; 打, 击; 侵袭; 打动; 撞击, 冲击; 到达 n. 罢工; 打击; 殴打 My arm accidentally struck against the table.我的胳膊不小心撞到桌子上。

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。

**crowded** /'kraudɪd/ adj. 拥挤的; 塞满的 v. 拥挤(crowd 的过去分词) She sidled out of the **crowded** room.她悄悄地侧身走出那挤满人的房间。

**proximity** /prok'sɪmɪtɪ/ n. 接近, 附近 Their house is in close **proximity** to ours.他们的房子很接近我们的。

incubation /ɪŋkjʊ'beɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 孵化; [病毒][医] 潜伏; 抱蛋

**trigger** /'trɪgə/ vt. 触发;引发,引起 vi. 松开扳柄 n. 触发器;扳机;制滑机 A six pulse trigging module is used

[4] And covid-19 may not be the only such infection. Although a century elapsed between the ravages of Spanish flu and the coronavirus, the next planet-conquering pathogen could strike much sooner. Germs thrive in an age of global travel and crowded cities. The proximity of people and animals will lead to the incubation of new human diseases. Such zoonoses, which tend to emerge every few years, used to be a minority interest. For the next decade, at least, you can expect each new outbreak to trigger paroxysms of precaution.

对于这类传染病来说,新冠肺炎并非是唯一的。尽管西班牙流感的肆虐和冠状病毒的爆发(时间差)隔了一个世纪,但下一个征服地球的病原体可能会更快的发起袭击。在一个全球旅行和城市拥挤的时代,病菌会蓬勃兴起。人和动物(关系)的亲近酝酿着产生新的人类疾病。这等人畜共患病,往往每隔几年就会出现一次,而在过去这仅引起少数人的兴趣。至少在接下来的十年里,你可以预料爆发新疫情会出现突发的预防措施。

【5】covid has also helped bring about today's unpredictable world indirectly, by accelerating change that was incipient. The pandemic has shown how industries can be suddenly upended by technological shifts. Remote shopping, working from home and the Zoom boom were once the future. In the time of covid they rapidly became as much of a chore as picking up the groceries or the daily commute. 新冠肺炎加速了刚刚开始的变化,也间接引发了世界的变化莫测。大流行病表明,技术变革会如何骤然颠覆行业。远程购物、在家工作和Zoom(视频会议软件)热潮曾是当初的未来(发展)趋势,而在新冠疫情期间,这些事情很快就变成

for **trigger**.上述两块电路板构成的控制单元可以实现恒流变速锯切。

**chore** /tʃɔː/ n. 家庭杂务; 日常的零星事务; 讨厌的或累人的工作 Heavy household **chore**s made inroads upon Jane's health.繁重的家务损害了简的健康。

precaution /prr'kɔ:ʃ(ə)n/ n. 预防措施 Precaution was impossible in those dire circumstances.在紧迫的环境下无暇再去周密慎重

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indirectly /ˌindi'rektli/ adv. 间接地;迂回地;婉转地;不坦率地 They were approached indirectly through an gobetween.通过一位中间人,他们进行了间接接触。

accelerating /æk'seləreitin/ n. 加速 adj. 加速的,促进的; 催化的 Instead of a holoscan, the comlink generated an audio signal—an accelerating series of beeps.通讯器并没有生成任何全息图像,而是放出了一阵音频信号———连串急促的"哔哔"声。

**incipient** /m'sɪpɪənt/ adj. 开始的,初期的 副 词: incipiently an **incipient** black eye.刚发生的丑事。

industries /ˈɪndəstriz/ n. 行业,工业;实业公司(industry的复数) Several new industries arose in the town. 城里出现了好几种新行业。

**suddenly** /'s ʌdnlı/ adv. 忽然; 突然地 Sudden acquired retinal degeneration (SARD) is a disease in dogs causing sudden blindness.急性获得性视网膜变性(SARD)是一种急性导致犬只失明的疾病。

**technological** /teknə'lodʒɪk(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。

rapidly /ˈræpidli/ adv. 迅速地;很快地;立即 The canoe flipped over in the rapids.独木舟在急流中翻了过来

potency /ˈpəʊtnsɪ/ n. 威力,力量;权力;效力,效能(男人的)性交能力 The drug will lose its potency when exposed to moisture.这药一受潮就会失效。

**commute** /kə'mju:t/ vt. 交换; 减刑; 用.....交换; 使.....变成 vi. 通勤; 代偿 n. 通勤(口语) The bus picks up **commute**rs at three stops.公共汽车在三个站载 送通勤者

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**instead** /m'sted/ adv. 代替; 项替 Instead of electricity, there were kerosene lanterns.没有电,有煤油灯。

telegraph /'teligra:f/ n. 电报,电信 打电报 电报机 (轮船的)车钟,传令钟 vt. & vi. 打电报给;打电报传达(消息) vt. 用电报发送;打电报向(某人)发指令 电汇;电购 流露出 时态: telegraphed, telegraphing, telegraphs 名词: telegrapher I will tell the result by telegraph.我打电报告诉你结果。

dynamism /'daməmız(ə)m/ n. 物力论;活力;推动力;动态;[心理]精神动力作用 名词: dynamist the dynamism and strength of the economy.经济的活力和强度。

7		
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了苦差事,就像买杂货或每日通勤上班一样。

[6] Big technological shifts are nothing new. But instead of taking centuries or decades to spread around the world, as did the printing press and telegraph, new technologies become routine in a matter of years. Just 15 years ago, modern smartphones did not exist. Today more than half of the people on the planet carry one. Any boss who thinks their industry is immune to such wild dynamism is unlikely to last long.

重大技术变革并不是什么新鲜事。只不过新技术并没有像印刷术和电报那样花了几百年或几十年才在世界各地传播开来,而是在几年之内就成为习以为常的事。就在十五年前,还没有出现时髦的智能手机,而现在,地球上超过一半的人都带着一部智能手机。任何老板,只要他/她认为自己的行业不受这等野生活力的影响,就不可能维持许久。

[7] The pandemic may also have ended the era of low global inflation that began in the 1990s and was ingrained by economic weakness after the financial crisis of 2007-09. Having failed to achieve a quick recovery then, governments spent nearly \$11trn trying to ensure that the harm caused by the virus was transient.

这场(新冠)大流行病也可能终结了始于上世纪90年代的全球低通胀时代,而2007-2009年金融危机后的经济疲软更使低通胀根深蒂固。由于当时未能迅速恢复(经济),各国政府花费了近11万亿美元尽力确保(新冠)病毒造成的损害是暂时性的。

[8] They broadly succeeded, but **fiscal stimulus** and bunged-up supply chains have raised global inflation above 5%. The **apparent potency** of **deficit** spending will change how recessions are fought. As they raise

**ingrained** /m'greind/ adj. 根深蒂固的; 彻头彻尾的; 生染的 v. 使根深蒂固(ingrain的过去分词形式); 生染; 就原料染色 Morals tend to be deeply ingrained. 道德观念往往是根深蒂固的。

virus /ˈvaɪrəs/ n. 病毒 病毒性疾病 恶毒, 恶意 He has removed the virus of prejudice.他消除了有害的偏见。

**transient** /'trænzɪənt/ adj. 短暂的; 片刻的; 转瞬即逝的 "The moods were many and **transient**" (W.H. Hudson). "心绪纷繁但往往如过往烟云" (W·H·哈得孙)。

8

**fiscal** /'fisk(ə)l/ adj. 国库的;会计的,财政的副词: fiscally The minister opened upon the **fiscal** question.部长开始谈起财政问题。

stimulus /'stimjoles/ n. 刺激;激励;刺激物 They told 30 participants they'd be exposed to two stimuli: a heatemitting thermode and an active cell phone.一个是热电极,可以散热;

**apparent** /ə'pær(ə)nt/ adj. 显然的;表面上的副词: apparently Their affluence is more **apparent** than real.他们的富有是虚有其表。

**deficit** /'defisit/ n. 不足额 赤字, 亏空, 亏损 These **deficits** are nothing to sneeze at.可不能小瞧这些亏损

**currencies** /'kʌrənsiz/ n. 货币; 货币流通(currency的 复数) The dollar strengthened against most other currencies. 美元与大多数其它货币相比升值了。

macroeconomic /ˌmækro,ɛkəˈnɑmɪks/ 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。

9

emblem /'embləm/ n. 象征; 徽章; 符号 vt. 象征; 用符号表示; 用纹章装饰[复数 emblems 第三人称单数 emblems 现在分词 embleming 过去式 emblemed 过去分词 emblemed ] Her shirt has the company emblem on it.她的衬衫印有公司的标记。

particles /'partikl/ n. 微粒, 粒子; 粒子系统; 碎木料 (particle的复数形式) CBF can neutralize some electric charge of colloidal particles and make colloidal particles to sedimentate.CBF可以中和胶体颗粒表面的部分电荷, 使胶粒脱稳沉淀。

molecules /'malə,kjul/ 分子学 The large molecules are cracked into smaller molecules.大分子裂变为小分子。

**methane** /ˈmiːθeɪn/ n. [化]甲烷; 沼气 Methane reacts with hydroxyl to produce formaldehyde.甲烷与羟基反应 生成甲醛

**frustrated** /frʌ'streitid/ adj. 挫败的;失意的;泄气的 I sometimes feel like screaming with frustration.我有时苦恼得真想要大喊大叫。

**grappling** /'græplin/ 抓机;锚定 Vaughan's close **grappling** boxing bonesetter good, very real.佛汉拳的近身擒拿跌打见长,极富实战。

continually /kənˈtɪnjʊəlɪ/ adv. 不停地;持续地 屡屡地,一再地 Church Street is continual with High Street.教堂街与高街相连。

interest rates to deal with inflation, central banks may find themselves in conflict with indebted governments. Amid a burst of innovation around cryptocoins, central-bank digital **currencies** and fintech, many outcomes are possible. A return to the comfortable **macroeconomic** orthodoxies of the 1990s is one of the least likely.

政府这样做大体上是成功的,但财政刺激和阻塞的供应链让全球通胀率超过了5%。赤字支出效果明显,它会改变对抗衰退的方式。随着央行提高利率以应对通胀,央行可能会发现自己与负债累累的政府有冲突。而围绕着加密货币、央行数字货币及金融科技等创新(事物)的爆发,可能会产生很多后果。但回归上世纪90年代宽松的宏观经济正统观念是最不可能(发生)的事情。

[9] In the case of climate change, the pandemic has served as an emblem of interdependence. Despite the best efforts to contain them, virus particles cross frontiers almost as easily as molecules of methane and carbon dioxide. Scientists from around the world showed how vaccines and medicines can save hundreds of millions of lives. However, hesitancy and the failure to share doses frustrated their plans.

Likewise, in a world that is grappling with global warming, countries that have everything to gain from working together continually fall short. Even under the most optimistic scenarios, the accumulation of long-lasting greenhouse gases in the atmosphere means that extreme and unprecedented weather of the kind seen during 2021 is here to stay.

就气候变化而言, (新冠)流行病已成为(人与自然)互相 依存的象征。尽管人们已尽了最大努力来控制病毒,但病毒粒 子跨越边界(发生变异)几乎和甲烷及二氧化碳微粒(变 **optimistic** / aptr'mɪstɪk/ adj. 乐观的, 乐观主义的 She is not **optimistic** about the outcome.她对结果并不乐观。

**scenarios** /sɪ'nerɪ,o/ 脚本 This is an adaptation of a novel for the scenario.这是由小说改编的电影剧本。

accumulation /əkju:mjo'leɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 积累;积攒;积聚;堆积累积量;堆积量堆积物;累积物(利润、息金带来的)资本增益;本利滚计;累计额高低两等学位的同时取得 Her only interest was the accumulation of money.她唯一的兴趣是攒钱。

**atmosphere** /ˈætməsfiə/ n. 大气, 大气层 空气 气氛, 环境 We live in an **atmosphere** of freedom.我们生活在自由的 环境中。

10

**abruptly** /ə'brʌptli/ adv. 突然地; 唐突地 He turned abruptly and walked away. 他突然转身走开了。

**liberal** /'lib(ə)r(ə)l/ adj. 慷慨的;不拘泥的;宽大的;自由主义的 n. 自由主义者 This country adopts a **liberal** foreign policy.该国采用的是开放的外交政策。

democracy /dr'mokrosi/ n. 民主, 民主制 民主国家 The mulct for overdue book is an embodiment of democracy in the occidental libraries.It also has been established for a long time in China.摘要"过期罚款"是西方国家图书馆民主性的体现,在中国也由来已久。

**triumphant** /trau'Amf(ə)nt/ adj. 胜利的, 成功的 (因胜利而)喜气洋洋的, 欢欣鼓舞的 副 词: triumphantly The losers didn't like our **triumphant** laughter.失败的那些人不喜欢听到我们得意的笑声。

disrupting /dɪs'rʌptɪŋ/ 使混乱 扰乱(disrupt的现在分词) Demonstrators succeeded in disrupting the meeting, 示威者成功地扰乱了会议。

**cosy** /ˈkəʊzɪ/ adj. 温暖舒适的 亲切友好的 We had a **cosy** chat by the fire.我们在炉火边亲切地闲谈。

**outrage** /'aotreidʒ/ n. 暴行; 侮辱; 愤怒, 愤慨 vt. 对... 施暴行; 凌辱,强奸; 激起愤怒 This is an act that **outrage**s public opinion.这是违反民意的做法。

11

nostalgic /nə'stældʒɪk/ adj. 对往事怀恋的, 怀旧的 The film provided an evening of nostalgic viewing.晚上看了一部怀旧的影片。

notching /ˈnotʃiŋ/ adj. 多级的(指继电器) n. 做凹口,开槽 notching of splice bars鱼尾板上道钉槽

**dissemination** /di:semi'neiʃən/ n. 宣传; 散播; 传染 (病毒) The agency would collect and disseminate information.通讯社收集和传播讯息。

unimagined /ʌnɪˈmædʒɪnd/ adj. 没有想到过的;从未设想过的;无法想象的

mitigation / miti'geʃən/ n. 缓解,减轻,平静 The paper discussed a method for GPS pseudorange multipath mitigation and its spectrum analysis. 摘要本文讨论了一个GPS伪距多路径值计算及其频谱分析的方法。

12

unsettling /ʌn'sɛtlɪŋ/ adj. 使人不安的;(消息)混乱的 The earthquake unsettled the rocks up the mountain.那次地震

异)一样容易。世界各地的科学家展示了疫苗和药物如何拯救数亿人的生命,但是犹豫不决和分享(药物)失利让他们的计划受挫。同样,身处一个正在与全球变暖斗争的世界,那些能从合作中获得一切的国家却持续拖后腿。即时是在最乐观的情况下,大气中长期积累的温室气体也意味着2021年出现的那种前所未有的极端天气会持续下去。

The desire to return to a more stable,

predictable world may help explain a 1990s revival.

You can understand the appeal of going back to a

decade in which superpower competition had

abruptly ended, liberal democracy was triumphant,

suits were oversized, work ended when people left the

office, and the internet was not yet disrupting cosy,

established industries or stoking the outrage machine
that has supplanted public discourse.

(人们)渴望回到一个更稳定、更可预测的世界,这或许有助于解释上个世纪90年代的(经济)复苏。你能理解的(回到过去的)吸引力就是回到十年前,超级大国间的竞争突然结束,自由民主大获全胜,西装是超大号的,人们离开办公室时工作就结束了,且互联网还没有扰乱那些舒适而成熟的行业,也没有煽动人愤怒的电脑,要知道,电脑早已取代了公共话语。

Events, dear boy, events

【11】That desire is too **nostalgic**. It is worth **notching** up some of the benefits that come with today's **predictable** unpredictability. Many people like to work from home. Remote services can be cheaper and more accessible. The rapid **dissemination** of technology could bring **unimagined** advances in medicine and the **mitigation** of global warming. 这种渴望太引人怀旧了。值得一提的是,今天可预测的不可预测性也带来一些好处。不少人喜欢在家工作,而远程服务成本

震松了山上的石块。

**crossed** /krost/ adj. 交叉的; 十字形的; 划掉的 v. 交叉; 越过 (cross的过去式和过去分词) With two strides he **crossed** the room.他两大步就穿过了房间。

**threshold** /'θreʃəʊld/ n. 门槛;〈喻〉开始 I'll never cross the **threshold** of your house again.我再也不进你的家门了。

**nudge** /nʌdʒ/ n. 用肘轻推;推动;没完没了抱怨的人 vt. 用肘轻推;推进;向...不停地唠叨 vi. 轻推;推进;唠叨 They've been spending a lot of time together, **nudge nudge**, wink wink.他们老混在一起,眉来眼去,卿卿我我的。

equilibrium /ˌiːkwɪ'lɪbrɪəm/ n. 平衡,均势 (心情、感情等) 平静 Such an equilibrium is called a subclimax, plagioclimax, disclimax, or biotic climax.这样达到的平衡叫做亚项级群落,偏途项级群落,人为项级群落。institutions /ˌmstɪ'tjuːʃənz/ n. 体系(institution 的复数形式) The new institutions do not encroach on political power.这些新机构没有侵犯到政治权力。

今日词汇
range[reind3]
n. 范围、界限、区间;
类、种; 山脉
v. 变化、变动(range from A to B
或range between A and B)

## 考研出现次数: 10+

考频: ★★ 考点回顾 阅读考点真题例句:

[例] Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. (2014年英语二24题)[译] 并不是每个人都同意作者在从安排更多的度假时间到减少税收刺激美国购房者的观点。完形考点真题例句:

[例] Estimates range anywhere from 600, 000 to 3 million. (2006英语一完形) [译] 估计数字会有从60万到300万的差异。

# 短语:

1 原文: In 2021 people have been yearning for something like stability。
分析: "yearn"的含义是: "渴望,怀念,思念,切盼,思慕,向往,同情,怜悯",作为一个不及物动词,常与介词"for"连用。从形态上讲,"yearning"既是动词"yearn"的进行时态,本身也是一个名词。相关例句如下所示: 例句1: We yearn for beauty, truth and meaning in our lives。译文:我们渴望生活中的美、真和意义。

更低,操作更可行。技术的迅速传播可能会在医学和放缓全球 变暖方面带来难以想象的进步。

[12] Even so, beneath it lies the **unsettling** idea that once a system has **crossed** some **threshold**, every **nudge** tends to shift it further from the old **equilibrium**. Many of the **institutions** and attitudes that brought stability in the old world look ill-suited to the new. The pandemic is like a doorway. Once you pass through, there is no going back.

即便如此, (技术传播)的背后隐藏着一种令人不安的观 点,即一旦一个体系跨越了某个门槛,每次轻微的推动都会令 这个体系进一步偏离旧平衡。许多曾为旧世界带来的稳定体系 和看法看起来并不适合新世界。(新冠)流行病就像一扇 门,一旦你穿过了它,就没有回头路了。

#### 段落大意:

- [1]大流行病带来的新常态。
- [2] 意外事件的发生改变了航空旅行规则。
- 3]今天的世界不可预测。
- [4]新冠肺炎并非是现在唯一的传染病。
- [5]新冠肺炎加速了刚刚开始的变化,也间接引发 了世界的变化莫测
- [6] 重大技术变革并不是什么新鲜事。 [7] 新冠大流行病对经济的影响。
- [8] 政府应对新冠疫情的经济策略及后果。
- 9]新冠流行病与气候变化的关系。
- [10]人们渴望回归一个更稳定、更可预测的世界。
- 11]人们这种回归渴望引人怀旧。
- [12]技术传播会令稳定的体系偏离平衡。

# 写作技巧

1原文: That desire is too nostalgic。 分析: "nostalgic"这个词属于低频词,作为形容词,其含义是"怀旧的,恋旧的,怀乡的,乡愁的",其同根词有"nostalgia":(名词)思乡病,恋旧,怀旧: "nostalgist":(名词):怀 乡者,怀旧者。相关例句如下所示:

例句1: Perhaps it is our human nature to be nostalagica

译文: 也许怀旧思古乃人之天性。

例句2: She is filled with nostalgia for her

own college days

译文: 她对自己的大学生活充满了怀念之情。 例句3: These nostalgists get together to

think back those old days.

译文: 这些怀旧者聚在一起缅怀那些旧目时光。 2原文: Amid a burst of innovation around cryptocoins, central-bank digital currencies and fintech, many outcomes are possible。 分析: "amid"是一个介词,其含义是"在...中间,在...之中,被...所环绕",与"among"相

例句2: We yearn for a happy life, happiness is our aim。 译文:我们<mark>向往</mark>幸福的生活,幸福才是我 们的目的。 2原文: It is worth notching up some of the benefits that come with today's predictable today s predictable unpredictability。
分析: "notch"作为名词时的含义是"槽口,凹口,刻痕,等,级,",作为动词时,其含义是"在...上开槽口,(用凹口)把...嵌入,刻痕记(数),赢得"。"notch up"的含义是"完成,获得,赢得,创造",相关例句如下所示: considerable plus mark with that 译文:这本杂志由于刊登了那篇文章声誉大为提高。 例句2: The movement has notched up 1,000 members。 译文: 这场运动已获得1000名成员的支

# 长难句

1原文: You can understand the appeal of going back to a decade in which superpower competition had abruptly ended, liberal democracy was triumphant, suits were oversized, work ended when people left the office, and the internet was not yet disrupting cosy, established industries or stoking the outrage machinethat has supplanted public discourse.

分析:本句很长,短语和从句分散且被动语态多。要把握并正确翻译好本句,还是要厘清主要成分,即全句的主谓宾。本句的主语是 "You",谓语动词是 "can understand",宾语是 "the appeal of going back to a decade","decade" 以后的成分则是修饰宾语的状语(从 句)。厘清了主谓宾,我们再来看这些状语(从句),前面的"superpower" competition had abruptly ended",

"liberal democracy was triumphant", "suits were oversized", "work ended when people left the office"这些句子较好理解,较 难理解的是最后的"the internet was not yet disrupting cosy, established industries or stoking the outrage machine that has supplanted public discourse",在这个句子中,主语是"the internet",谓语动词是"was (not) disrupting,及后面的"stoking",宾语是"industries"及"machine",其后的"that has

"machine",其后的 "that has supplanted public discourse"则是修饰宾语"machine"的定语从句。分清了这些句子成分,另外还要结合时代背景来理解这些句子含义。这些句子说的是上世纪90年代冷战结束后的情景,分别是"(美苏)超级大国的竞争突然结束了","(以美国为代表的)自由民主胜利了","西装是超大号的(形容当时人人们都是大腹便便)","人们离开办公室时工作就结束了(无需加班)","互联网还没有(兴起)打乱当时那些(让人们感到)舒适且(确立已久)成熟的行业,

比,"amid"用法较为正式,在现代英语中可用"among"替代"amid",如He sat among the trees。这两个词的用法区别在于: among表同质关系: 而amid表异质关系。例句如下所示: 例句1: He sat amid the ruins of his house。译文: 他坐在自己房子的废墟中。例句2: He, among others, recognized the problem, but failed to solve it。译文: 他和其他人一样认识到了这个问题,但未能解决它。

# 背景知识

就当前疫情所表现的全球市场反应来 看,不确定性将在相当长的一段时间内随着 疫情的起伏而起伏。就算疫情得以控制,但 此次疫情的后遗症将陆续显现。疫情爆发之 前,世界正在经历新一轮科技革命和产业变 革,互联网、大数据、人工智能等现代信息 技术不断取得突破,数字经济蓬勃发展。在 全球抗疫行动中,大数据、人工智能、云计 算等技术在疫情监测分析、病毒溯源、防控 救治和资源调配方面发挥了重大作用,疫情 催生在线教育、远程医疗、远程办公、直播 带货等新业态、新模式,加快制造业的数字 化、网络化、智能化发展。疫情将加速信息 新技术的应用和基于需求的迭代更新, 数字 经济将以比疫情之前更快的速度发展。疫情 也带来人们居家防护和居家办公等生活和工 作方式的变化,将推动经济社会的数字化转 型。

2原文: Even under the most optimistic scenarios, the accumulation of longlasting greenhouse gases in the atmosphere meansthatextreme and unprecedented weather of the kind seen during 2021is here to stay. 分析: 本句话中, 由于各个修饰成分, 让 读者一时无法看出真正的主语,其实,本 句的主语成分是"the accumulation of long-lasting greenhouse gases in the atmosphere", 谓语动词是 "means", 前 面的 "Even under the most optimistic scenarios" 是一个(让步) 状语短语,而 后边的 "that extreme and unprecedented weather of the kind seen during 2021 is here to stay"则 是宾语从句,在这个宾语从句中,主语部 分是 "extreme and unprecedented weather of the kind seen during weather of the kind seen during 2021"(核心主语还是"weather"),谓语动词(系动词)是"is",后面的"to stay"是动词不定式做表语,这是一个主 系表结构,注意:这里的"is here to stay"也是一个固定用法,含义是"持续下去,留下不走了,成为常态"。厘清了各成分结构,整句的意思就可以理解了, 译文如下所示:

**译文**:即时是在最乐观的情况下,大气中长期积累的温室气体也意味着2021年出现的那种前所未有的极端天气会持续下去。