

# 考研英语 题源阅读

100篇

王建华◎主编

适用于 | 考研英语(一)  
考研英语(二)

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# 考研英语题源阅读 100 篇

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## 内 容 简 介

本书选取了 100 篇来自于《经济学人》和《新闻周刊》的文章,力求题材、体裁、难度与考研英语历年真题高度一致,题型覆盖全面。每篇文章附有“文章体裁结构分析”、“试题解析”、“核心词与超纲词”、“长难句分析”及“全文译文”五个部分,讲解了考研级别的核心词汇、难句解析及精确译文;可以帮助考研学子熟悉考研英语题源文章的行文逻辑和风格,建立考研英语从知识运用到阅读理解的理解思路与技巧分析,在有限的备考时间里达到事半功倍的效果。

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# 前 言

研究生入学英语考试无论从难度还是题型上来看都是很有挑战的英语考试，其权威性和代表性更令人信服。每年有近两百万考生参加研究生入学考试，都需要参加英语考试，通过这个考试才能有资格参加所报考院校的复试，从而实现自己的研究生梦想！

研究生入学英语考试从题型上来看，完型填空、阅读理解、翻译和写作是四大必考常规题型，但是，深入到每一部分都有内在的花样和复杂性，特别是阅读理解，包括常规考题和新题型两部分。常规阅读包括四篇文章，每篇文章长度约 450 个单词，设计有五道选择题，文章体裁多以论说文为主；且文章所讲述的内容涉及面广，有的是经济类、有的是科技类、有的是文化类，还有一些关于宗教和历史。总之，考研英语阅读的基本特点是：时间紧，阅读量大，内容涉及面广，上下文理解要求高。因此，考生在备考阶段需要有针对性地提高自己的综合能力。首先，考生需要提高阅读速度；其次，考生需要提高准确理解的能力；再次，考生需要针对不同考题进行阅读能力训练；最后，针对不同内容的文章，考生需要进行知识积累，从而总体提升自己的阅读能力。

针对以上要求，考生需要进行大量的阅读训练，进行长难句的理解训练和不同题型的解题方法训练。所以，在您眼前的这本考研英语用书就是针对考研学生提高阅读能力的要求而进行设计和选材编写而成。本书中的 100 篇文章全部选自于《经济学人》和《新闻周刊》，这两本杂志是考研阅读文章选材的主要来源。首先，文章的选取具有应试的特点，是针对考生的需要而设计，这些文章经过考生认真细致阅读训练之后，会使考生在考场上产生似曾阅读过的感觉。这些文章后面都配有译文和长难句的详细解析，这对

提高考生准确的理解能力很重要，考生在阅读的基础上可以核对后面的长难句解析，从而提升自己理解的准确性。其次，每篇文章的五道考题都是经过精心设计而成，所考的考点不同，做题的思路也不同，因此，考生在做题过程中可以提升自己对不同题型的认知能力，从而提高总体阅读水平和阅读能力。

这本考研英语用书着眼于提高学生的理解能力和阅读速度，考生购买之后可按计划每天一篇，在 15 分钟之内把文章读完、把五道考题做完，只要经过这样的坚持训练，考生的阅读速度和阅读能力一定会得到提升，从而在考试中考出理想的分数。

考研英语备考贵在坚持，重在提高阅读速度和准确理解能力。此书一定会助各位莘莘学子实现考研英语阅读的突破。得阅读者得天下，阅读考好了，英语的整体分数就好了。

最后，衷心祝愿各位考研学生旗开得胜，马到成功，金榜题名！

王建华  
于人大明德楼  
2017 年 8 月

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## Passage 1

More than half of the world's population lives in cities and by 2050 urban dwellers are expected to boom to 66 percent of the total, up from 34 percent in 1960. Urbanization is happening fast and 12 percent are now packed into mega-cities of more than 10 million people.

Photographer Adam Dean captured Beijing's 46-year-old subway line, which transports 9.7 million daily commuters across 17 lines on 289 miles of track. Dean, who lives in Beijing, said he chose the subway as it's an attempt to remedy the notorious pollution and traffic problems that regularly choke the city of 11.5 million.

"I rarely use the subway here in Beijing because I tend to cycle most places, so it was interesting for me spending time underground and riding the trains," said Dean. "It is very crowded, especially at rush hour, but a lot of the system is new and fairly well-organized. In some ways, it can be a more pleasant experience than riding on older, more rundown subway systems like in London and New York."

While Beijing's commuters were largely unfazed by Dean's camera, a Sony A7R that he describes as "discreet", some security guards objected to his shooting in their stations. A simple remedy was at hand: quickly jumping on the subway and riding to other stations.

More than 7,000 miles away, transportation is also a concern for the 10 million residents of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Enter real-life robocops, 8-foot-tall machines that give visual and audible directions for human and vehicular traffic.

Designed and built by Women's Tech, a company run by local entrepreneur Therese Korongozi, the robots, which can't catch a break and work 365 days a year, transmit traffic footage back to police headquarters and have been so successful that other countries in the region are looking into employing their own robocops. Crucially, they also don't take bribes.

Heading north 4,000 miles to London, photographer Abbie Trayler-Smith took to the city's rooftops to capture the action of urban beekeeping, which is growing in popularity there. Overall in the U.K. there are 44,000 beekeepers helping 274,000 bee colonies produce 6,000 tons of honey. Globally, the number of honeybees is dwindling, but without them humanity would be at risk because they help to produce \$30 billion in crops.

"I'm planning on revisiting in the spring when the hives are re-opened, so we'll see how difficult it is when they're wide awake and hungry," she said. "Capturing the whole operation against an urban backdrop was what I found interesting. Because I only discovered this story as the

bees were off for their big sleep, I'm looking forward to returning in the spring and capturing some more of the story. ”

1. Why did Dean choose the subway since it is very crowded?  
[A] Because the system is new and fairly well-organized.  
[B] Because he usually cycles to most places instead of using the subway.  
[C] Because it can be a more pleasant experience for him.  
[D] Because it tries to relieve its pollution and traffic problems.
2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Beijing's commuters were offended by Dean's camera  
[B] passengers on the subway did not care much about Dean's camera  
[C] security guards objected to his shooting in their stations  
[D] security guards were cooperative
3. Robocops built by Women's Tech \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] never take bribes  
[B] can only give visual directions for human and vehicular traffic  
[C] were not successful when used in real life  
[D] cannot work constantly for the whole year
4. It can be seen from paragraph 7 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] in London, the number of honeybees is dwindling  
[B] globally, the number of honeybees is decreasing  
[C] honeybees matter not much to humans  
[D] urban beekeeping was not popular in London before
5. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?  
[A] It won't be difficult to capture honeybees when they're wide awake and hungry.  
[B] Taylor-Smith discovered the story when the honeybees are wide awake and hungry.  
[C] Taylor-Smith enjoys capturing the operation against an urban backdrop.  
[D] Taylor-Smith has already captured the whole story.

## 文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了城市化过程中机器人警察的出现及盛行，以及养蜂在伦敦的流行。文章开篇便通过一系列数据表明了城市化的迅速发展，后通过北京的交通问题引出机器人警察在刚果首都的流行，后又介绍了养蜂在伦敦的风行。通过这两个现象来表明城市化发展过程中相应的变化。

## 试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于找原因题。根据关键词“Dean choose the subway”定位到第二段第三行。“as it's an attempt to remedy the notorious pollution and traffic problems”表明地铁是为了尝试解决污染和交通问题，因此 D 选项“tries to relieve its pollution and traffic problems”是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段我们得知，乘客对待拍摄并没有觉得不自在，但一些站台的保安人员却不允许，因此并不是 D 选项“cooperative”。故 B 选项“did not care much about Dean's camera”是原文内容“unfazed by Dean's camera”的同义替换。

3.[A] 此题属于补充句子题。根据题干定位到第五、六两段，其中第六段最后一句“Crucially, they also don't take bribes.”表明机器人警察从不受贿，故选 A。

4.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第七段第三句中的“Globally, the number of honeybees is dwindling”可以判断 B 选项“Globally, the number of honeybees is decreasing.”正确。

5.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据 Taylor-Smith 所说“Capturing the whole operation against an urban backdrop was what I found interesting”可判断 C 选项“Taylor-Smith enjoys capturing the operation against an urban backdrop.”正确。

## 核心词与超纲词

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. urbanization | n. 都市化，城镇化       |
| 2. notorious    | adj. 臭名昭著的，声名狼藉的 |
| 3. entrepreneur | n. 企业家           |
| 4. dwindle      | v. 逐渐变少或变小       |
| 5. hibernation  | n. 冬眠            |

## 长难句分析

1. Dean, who lives in Beijing, said he chose the subway as it's an attempt to remedy the notorious pollution and traffic problems that regularly choke the city of 11.5 million.

“Dean”为全句主语，“said”为谓语，“said”后面为省略了“that”的宾语从句。宾语从句中“as”引导原因状语，原因状语中“that”引导定语从句修饰先行词“problems”。

译文：迪安住在北京，他说自己之所以选择地铁是因为它是一种尝试——试图解决常常使拥有 1150 万人口的北京城窒息的臭名昭著的污染及交通问题。

2. Designed and built by Women's Tech, a company run by local entrepreneur Therese Korongozi, the robots, which can't catch a break and work 365 days a year, transmit traffic footage back to police headquarters and have been so successful that other countries in the region are looking into employing their own robocops.

全句主语为“the robots”，“Designed and built by Women's Tech”为非谓语动词修饰主语。“a company run by local entrepreneur Therese Korongozi”是“Women's Tech”的同位语。“which can't catch a break and work 365 days a year”为定语从句修饰“the robots”。

译文：这些机器人是由当地企业家赛瑞斯·科容姿经营的女性技术公司设计及建造的。它们全年工作，无须休息，将交通视频传送给警察局总部。这一举措十分成功，以至于该地区的其他国家也开始研发他们自己的机器人警察。

## 全文译文

全球城市居民已超过总人口数的一半，预计到 2050 年，这一比例将由 1960 年的 34% 增至 66%。城市化发展迅速，如今 12% 的人挤在超过千万人口的各大型都市中。

居住在北京的摄影师亚当·迪安选择拍摄已有 46 年历史、每天客运量 970 万、拥有 17 条路线、全长 289 英里的北京地铁。他说自己之所以选择地铁是因为它是一种尝试——试图解决常常使拥有 1150 万人口的北京城窒息的臭名昭著的污染及交通问题。

“在北京我很少乘地铁，大多数情况下都会骑车，所以对我来说在地铁上消磨时间十分有趣。尽管十分拥挤，尤其是在高峰期，但整个系统井井有条，很多技术设备也都是最新的。因此在某种程度上，在北京乘坐地铁比在伦敦、纽约等地乘坐破旧的地铁更加令人开心。”

地铁上的乘客们面对被迪安描述为“谨慎的”索尼 A7R 型相机毫不慌乱，而一些站点的保安人员则不允许他进行拍摄。这时最简单的解决办法就是迅速跳进地铁车厢，然后换到别的站点。

在离北京 1 万多公里外的金沙萨——刚果民主共和国的首都，交通对于当地 1000 万居民来说也是一大难题。在这里，用动作和声音对行人及车辆进行指挥的高 2.5 米的机器人警察存在于现实生活中。

这些机器人是由当地企业家赛瑞斯·科容姿经营的女性技术公司设计及建造的。它们全年工作，无须休息，将交通视频传送给警察局总部。这一举措十分成功，以至于该地区的其他国家也开始研发他们自己的机器人警察。十分重要的一点是，这些机器人也不受贿。

摄影师阿比·泰勒·史密斯北行 6000 公里来到伦敦。他爬上屋顶，用相机拍摄养蜂过程。养蜂在这里越来越风行，在英国，总共有 44000 个养蜂人，帮助 274000 个蜜蜂群生产 6000 吨的蜂蜜。尽管全球的蜜蜂数量在减少，但没有它们人类就会面临危机，因为它们帮助人类生产价值 300 亿美元的农作物。

“当春天到来蜂房打开的时候我打算再来到这里，这样就可以知道当它们百分百清醒而又饥饿的时候进行拍摄有多困难，”她说，“我觉得在城市的大背景下拍摄整个过程十分有趣。我只是在蜜蜂们冬眠的时候发现了这个故事，所以很期待春天时再返回这里拍摄更多精彩的故事。”

## Passage 2

Different manifestations of these problems can be seen across the Euro zone. But the country that most dramatically epitomises all these is France. This week its embattled Socialist president, François Hollande, was forced to reshuffle his government to eject Arnaud Montebourg who, despite being economy minister, was his own side's most persistent critic from the left (see article). Mr. Hollande, who came to office in 2012 promising a painless future, is hardly a Thatcherite reformer. But since he appointed Manuel Valls as prime minister in March, he has at least embraced the principle of public-spending cuts, lower taxes and structural reforms.

In theory a new and more cohesive reforming government could make progress, but public opinion is not remotely prepared for that. Mr. Hollande is not just deeply unpopular; unlike Italy's Matteo Renzi, who has bravely made the case for (as yet undelivered) tough reforms, the French president has failed to convince voters that painful change, including a reduction in the size of the state, is inevitable. Instead, Mr. Montebourg and his chums offer the beguiling notion that, if only the Euro zone scraps its rules and allows bigger budget deficits and generous enough public spending, no more painful reforms will be needed, because the economy will miraculously lift itself out of danger by its own bootstraps.

Explore our interactive guide to Europe's troubled economies.

Mr. Montebourg's argument is all the more seductive because he is right about Europe's third problem: excessive austerity, largely forced on the continent by Germany. Mr. Draghi has just implicitly conceded that fiscal and monetary policy in the Euro zone is too tight at the annual economics jamboree in Jackson Hole. He hinted that he was in favour of quantitative easing, which both America and Britain have used, and he called for fiscal policy to do more to encourage growth—a message plainly aimed at Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel. She is the leader who insists most firmly on sticking to the Euro zone's rules on fiscal discipline, just as it is the German Bundesbank that is most strongly against quantitative easing.

Angie, we can say you never tried.

Despite the gloom, there should be scope here for a bargain. If Mr. Hollande and Mr. Renzi can show they are sincere about structural reforms, Mrs. Merkel should be willing to tolerate an easier fiscal stance (including higher public investment in Germany) and a looser monetary policy. Close your eyes, and you can imagine the three leaders working with the European Commission to complete the single market and pushing through a trade deal with the United States. Sadly, in the real world, Mrs. Merkel has little reason to trust either France or Italy: whenever external pressure on them has eased, they have promptly backtracked on promises of reform. And she has just

installed Jean-Claude Juncker, the do-nothing candidate, as president of the European Commission.

So it will be hard. But without a new push from the continent's leaders, growth will not revive and deflation could take hold. Japan suffered a decade of lost growth in the 1990s, and is still struggling. But, unlike Japan, Europe is not a single cohesive country. If the currency union brings nothing but stagnation, joblessness and deflation, then some people will eventually vote to leave the Euro zone. Thanks to Mr. Draghi's promise to put a floor under government debt, the market risk that financial pressures could trigger a break-up has receded. But the political risk that one or more countries decide to storm out of the single currency is rising all the time. The euro crisis has not gone away; it is just waiting over the horizon.

1. It can be seen from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] these problems can only be seen in France
  - [B] François Hollande took the initiative to reshuffle his government
  - [C] François Hollande is not a radical reformer
  - [D] François Hollande has done nothing good since he came to office
2. Which of the following is correct?
  - [A] The French people believe that the new government could make progress
  - [B] François Hollande didn't succeed in convincing voters that they must make painful change
  - [C] If the Euro zone scraps its rules and allows bigger budget deficits and generous enough public spending, no more painful reforms will be needed
  - [D] The economy can recover from danger by its own bootstraps
3. We can conclude from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] Angela Merkel doesn't render it necessary to stick to the Euro zone's rules on fiscal discipline
  - [B] according to Mr. Draghi, fiscal and monetary policy in the Euro zone is too tight
  - [C] Mr. Draghi didn't think quantitative easing is a good way to solve the current problem
  - [D] the German Bundesbank is in favor of quantitative easing
4. In spite of the gloom, the author holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] solutions still exist
  - [B] Mrs. Merkel will be willing to tolerate an easier fiscal stance
  - [C] there is sound reason for Mrs. Merkel to trust France and Italy
  - [D] Jean-Claude Juncker has done much for the European Commission
5. This passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] the Euro crisis will soon go away

[B] governments can do something for the current crisis

[C] there is a long way to go for the European countries to get rid of the euro crisis

[D] despite the crisis, no country will leave the Euro zone

## 文章体裁结构分析

本文主要介绍欧元危机的严峻形势。文章首先说明法国所出现的严重问题，紧接着说明欧元区各国政府之间理念上的差异，以及由此差异可能带来的严重后果，并提出只有各国采取一致行动才能共同应付欧元危机。

## 试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段第四句中的“Mr. Hollande...is hardly a Thatcherite reformer”可判断 C 选项“not a radical reformer”是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段第二句中的“the French president has failed to convince voters that painful change... is inevitable”判断，B 选项“didn't succeed in convincing voters that they must make painful change”正确。

3.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段第二句中的“Mr. Draghi has just implicitly conceded that fiscal and monetary policy in the Euro zone is too tight”表明 B 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。第六段首句中的“Despite the gloom, there should be scope here for a bargain”表明仍存在商量的余地，因此 A 选项“依旧存在解决办法”正确。

5.[C] 此题属于文章主旨题。根据最后一段我们可以看出欧元危机目前尚未退去，但作者并未表明其永远不会得到解决，只不过过程会很漫长且艰难，故 C 选项符合。

## 核心词与超纲词

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. manifestation | n. 表明，现象      |
| 2. epitomise     | v. 象征，体现，集中体现 |
| 3. austerity     | n. 苛刻         |
| 4. backtrack     | v. 放弃         |
| 5. stagnation    | n. 停滞         |

1. This week its embattled Socialist president, François Hollande, was forced to reshuffle his government to eject Arnaud Montebourg who, despite being economy minister, was his own side's most persistent critic from the left.

“François Hollande”是主语“its embattled Socialist president”的同位语。“who, despite being economy minister, was his own side's most persistent critic from the left”为定语从句，修饰先行词“Arnaud Montebourg”。

译文：本周，该国四面楚歌的社会党总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德被迫重组其政府——罢免身为经济部长却一直是他自己的左翼阵营中最坚决的批评者的阿诺德·蒙特布赫。

2. Unlike Italy's Matteo Renzi, who has bravely made the case for (as yet undelivered) tough reforms, the French president has failed to convince voters that painful change, including a reduction in the size of the state, is inevitable.

“the French president”为全句主语，“that painful change, including a reduction in the size of the state, is inevitable”为宾语从句。“who has bravely made the case for (as yet undelivered) tough reforms”为定语从句，修饰先行词“Matteo Renzi”。

译文：不像意大利的马泰奥·伦齐为艰苦的改革提供了有利论据（尽管尚未付诸行动），他未能让选民信服诸如缩减政府规模这样的痛苦改革是不可避免的。

3. Instead, Mr. Montebourg and his chums offer the beguiling notion that, if only the Euro zone scraps its rules and allows bigger budget deficits and generous enough public spending, no more painful reforms will be needed, because the economy will miraculously lift itself out of danger by its own bootstraps.

“Mr. Montebourg and his chums offer the beguiling notion”为全句主干，“that”引导的为同位语从句修饰“notion”。在该同位语从句中“if”引导条件状语从句，而“no more painful reforms will be needed”为该从句的主干，“because”在从句中引导原因状语从句。

译文：与此相反，蒙特布赫和他的朋友们却提出了这么一个令人神往的想法：如果欧元区废除其现行的规则并允许更大的预算赤字及足够的公共支出，就不需要进行痛苦的改革，因为经济能够奇迹般地从危机中自行恢复。

 全文译文

在整个欧元区，这些问题都以不同方式体现出来，而问题最突出的国家便是法国。本周，该国四面楚歌的社会党总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德被迫重组其政府——罢免身为经济部长却一直是他自己的左翼阵营中最坚决的批评者阿诺德·蒙特布赫。奥朗德在 2012 年就职时承诺给大家无痛苦的未来，但他绝不是一个撒切尔般的改革者。但自 3 月曼努埃尔·瓦尔斯被任命为副总理以来，至少他接受了削减公共开支、降低税收及结构性改革的原则。

从理论上说，一个更具凝聚力且致力于改革的新政府会做出一些成绩，但公众舆论还远