

考研英语（二）
阅读

强化特训60篇

文都考研英语命题研究组◎策划
谭剑波 李群◎编著

中国原子能出版社

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文都教育独家名师谭剑波、李群编著的《考研英语(二)阅读强化特训 60 篇》因其独特的方法讲解及高质量的编写而深受考生欢迎。

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2018年3月

前言

考研英语(二)阅读理解与考研英语(一)阅读理解在题型和分值上都一样,但二者在做题方面,在推理、判断方面存在明显的差别。我们可以通过操练英语(一)的阅读理解来为英语(二)作铺垫,巩固语法和词汇基础,但绝不可以用英语(一)的阅读理解代替英语(二)的阅读理解。

本书就是基于上述原因而编写的。本书作者通过研究英语(二)全部真题出题思路,通过对比研究英语(一)和英语(二)阅读理解出题和解题思路,精心编写了这本《考研英语(二)阅读强化特训 60 篇》。在阅读文章选材方面,尤其是在出题思路方面,本书严格遵循英语(二)历年真题的出题思路。英语(二)真题一共只有 9 套,考生深感英语(二)题目稀缺,因此大家可以在弄懂、弄通真题的基础上精读本书文章、精做本书习题。阅读在考研英语中的地位几乎是半壁江山,做好阅读是考研英语考试成败的关键,而选择科学合理、紧扣真题思路的阅读习题是做好阅读理解的前提。

希望大家能通过研究本书而在英语(二)阅读乃至整个英语(二)考试中取得显著的进步和满意的成绩。

谭剑波

2018 年 3 月

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- [D] financial crisis has always been a source of disappointment
3. America's economic growth depends on all except _____.
- [A] debt condition [B] financial policy
[C] political influence [D] currency advantage
4. We can learn from the last paragraph that America's growth will _____.
- [A] push up its domestic exports
[B] improve the world's confidence
[C] boost the economy in poor countries
[D] benefit many rich countries worldwide
5. Which of the following may be the best title for the text?
- [A] Financial Crisis: A Disaster All around the World
[B] America's Recovery: Good News to the Rich World
[C] America's Growth: A Result of Its Strong Foundation
[D] American Forecasters: Too Confident about Its Economy

Text 2

The new aircraft represents a \$250m bet by Bombardier that Mexico could provide not just routine labour but manufacturing that depended on high-tech materials. It placed the bet, according to Michael McAdoo, head of global strategy, because it was seeing old European rivals go bust and new ones emerging in low-cost countries such as China and India. Workers in Wichita and Montreal complained. But Mr McAdoo says they came to realise that if outsourcing some manufacturing to Mexico ensured Bombardier's future, it would safeguard their own jobs for years to come.

A shared concern with employment is one of the reasons that politicians are starting to pay more attention to NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), which in recent years has been failing to live up to its early promise. Rebooting the agreement tops the agenda at the meeting of the leaders of the three countries scheduled to take place in Mexico this February. "There's a joint willingness among all three countries to relaunch the idea of North America, not just in terms of manufacturing, but in innovation and design," says Sergio Alcocer, under-secretary for North America in Mexico's foreign ministry.

In May 2013 Barack Obama—who in 2007, on the campaign trail, called NAFTA a "mistake"—trumpeted cross-border trade on a visit to Mexico, noting that the United States exports more to Mexico than to the BRIC countries—Brazil, Russia, India and China—combined. On a visit in September his vice-president, Joe Biden, dwelt on NAFTA's untapped potential. The trade agreement was beginning to look out of date. There needed to be freer movement of "goods, people and information" across the borders, despite security worries. More shared infrastructure investment was necessary. He acknowledged that politicians had held up such improvements: "Make us do it," he urged business people and the public.

In the United States, the potential of closer integration has been outweighed—at least in the eyes of politicians—by the fear of job losses, as well as illegal drugs, crime and immigration from



Mexico. Canada, however, long ago started seeing Mexico as a rival in its relationship with the United States, rather than a partner. Mexico, in which almost half of the population lives in poverty, much the same level as 20 years ago, has mixed feelings.

6. Michael McAdoo believed that Bombardier placed the bet because _____.
- [A] it met a new challenge
 - [B] it had financial problems
 - [C] old competitors still existed
 - [D] workers lodged a complaint
7. The leaders of the three countries hold the meeting mainly to _____.
- [A] revive their countries
 - [B] revise the old agreement
 - [C] resist the European rivals
 - [D] relaunch the idea of NAFTA
8. The word “trumpeted” (Line 2, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
- [A] banned
 - [B] noticed
 - [C] opposed
 - [D] advocated
9. Joe Biden suggested that NAFTA _____.
- [A] did more harm than good
 - [B] should be abolished forever
 - [C] was hindered by some politicians
 - [D] had received support from the public
10. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] NAFTA will help Mexico eliminate poverty.
 - [B] It seems difficult to bring NAFTA into effect.
 - [C] American politicians fully back the integration.
 - [D] Canada sees the United States as its competitor.

Text 3

It is a fact universally accepted that Britons dislike immigration. Sure enough, when travel restrictions on Romanians and Bulgarians (imposed when their countries joined the EU) were lifted on January 1st, newspapers and politicians fretted. Two MPs even took it upon themselves to meet a morning flight from Bucharest and quiz its passengers. Yet a report published on January 2nd by Ipsos MORI, a polling firm, shows attitudes to be more varied.

A widening gap divides those born before 1965 from younger folk. Although immigrants are often said to deprive younger Britons of entry-level jobs and housing, members of Generation Y (born in 1980 or later) and Generation X (born between 1966 and 1979) are ambivalent towards them. By contrast, the baby boomers (born between 1945 and 1965) and the old, who benefit most from cheap carers and cleaners, counterintuitively think immigrants a drag. Age influences opinion more strongly than social class does.

This makes Britain an oddity. Ipsos MORI conducted the same study in Germany, and found the views of the young and the old to be converging. According to Robert Ford of the University of Manchester, the gap between the old and the young is larger in Britain than in America, France or Spain, too.

Different life experiences explain why. When baby boomers were in their politically formative teens and early 20s, Britain was a pretty homogeneous place; before the mid-1970s it was closer to the Commonwealth than to continental Europe. That generation grew up doubtful about diversity. East European immigrants, who began arriving in large numbers in the mid-2000s, doubly offend them. Bobby Duffy of Ipsos MORI, who has conducted focus groups with members of this generation, reports that the prospect of retirement makes people worry about their children's chances.

For Generation X, mass immigration, European integration and multiculturalism are part of the furniture. They grew up in a more individualistic Britain; which, says Mr Ford, explains their relative distaste for authority, homogeneity and flag-waving. This, like university attendance (more common among this group than their parents), tends to make people more tolerant of different races and nationalities. Thus Generation X's experiences are closer to those of Generation Y than to the baby boomers—a fact reflected in Ipsos MORI's findings.

11. To Britain's new travel restrictions, politicians felt _____.
 [A] skeptical [B] indignant
 [C] concerned [D] supportive
12. Which generation seems to dislike immigrants most?
 [A] The younger generation. [B] Generation Y.
 [C] Generation X. [D] Baby boomers.
13. Robert Ford found that _____.
 [A] the views of the young and the old are converging in Germany
 [B] the generation gap in Britain is larger than in many other countries
 [C] Britain seems to be unique because people have different views
 [D] the gap between the old and the young in Germany is the largest
14. Which one is NOT true about baby boomers?
 [A] They are dubious about diversity.
 [B] They hate immigrants from Eastern Europe.
 [C] They worry about their own prospect when they retire.
 [D] They are concerned about their children's opportunities.
15. Generation X seems to be more tolerant of different races and nationalities because _____.
 [A] they grew up in an environment that focused more on individuals
 [B] they barely receive higher education than their parents
 [C] they are more open-minded than their parents
 [D] they don't care about flags and nationalities



Text 4

Of all the goods and services traded in the market economy, pharmaceuticals are perhaps the most contentious. Though produced by private companies, they constitute a public good, both because they can prevent epidemics and because healthy people function better as members of society than sick ones do. They carry a moral weight that most privately traded goods do not, for there is a widespread belief that people have a right to health care.

Innovation accounts for most of the cost of production, so the price of drugs is much higher than their cost of manufacture, making them unaffordable to many poor people. Firms protect the intellectual property (IP) that drugs represent and sue those who try to manufacture and sell patented drugs cheaply. For all these reasons, pharmaceutical companies are widely regarded as vampires who exploit the sick and ignore the sufferings of the poor.

These criticisms reached a summit more than a decade ago at the peak of the HIV plague. When South Africa's government sought to legalise the import of cheap generic copies of patented AIDS drugs, pharmaceutical companies took it to court. The case earned the nickname "Big Pharma v Nelson Mandela". It was a low point for the industry, which wisely backed down.

Now arguments over drugs pricing are rising again. Activists are suing to block the patenting in India of a new Hepatitis C drug that has just been approved by American regulators. Other clashes are breaking out, in countries from Brazil to Britain. But the main battlefield is the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a proposed trade deal between countries in Asia and the Americas. The parties have yet to reach an agreement, partly because of the drug-pricing question.

Under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, a deal signed in 1994, governments can allow a generic drugmaker to produce a patented medicine. America—home of most of the world's big pharma, whose consumers pay the world's highest prices for drugs—wants to use the TPP to restrict such compulsory licences to infectious diseases, while emerging-market countries want to make it harder for drug firms to win patents.

The reoccurrence of conflict over drug pricing is the result not of a sudden emergency, but of broad, long-term changes. Rich countries want to slash health costs. In emerging markets, people are living longer and getting rich-country diseases. This is boosting demand for drugs for cancer, diabetes and other chronic diseases. In emerging markets, governments want to expand access to treatment, but drugs already account for a large share of health-care spending. Meanwhile, a wave of innovation is producing expensive new treatments.

16. Pharmaceuticals stand for public interests because they _____.

- [A] are beneficial to society
- [B] are produced by private companies
- [C] are important in the market economy
- [D] are considered to carry a moral weight

17. The price of drugs is high mainly because _____.

- [A] the cost of manufacture is high

- [B] creation costs a lot in production
 [C] the pain of the poor is often ignored
 [D] drug firms want to make more money
18. The example of HIV plague is to _____.
- [A] illustrate how drug firms protect drug prices
 [B] demonstrate AIDS is an extremely hazardous disease
 [C] prove that the government has nothing to do to cut down drug prices
 [D] show how the nickname "Big Pharma v Nelson Mandela" was earned
19. The main focus of Paragraph 4 is _____.
- [A] battles in the medical field
 [B] cases of patented drugs
 [C] conflicts among countries
 [D] brawl over medicine prices
20. According to the last paragraph, which one is true about emerging markets?
- [A] Most people suffer from long-term diseases.
 [B] People get diseases much easier than before.
 [C] People's lifespan has been greatly prolonged.
 [D] The imported drugs' price has been greatly cut down.

Unit 1 答案解析

Text 1

试题精讲 1

【答案】[B]

【题型】态度题

【解析】根据题干关键词 financial crisis 和 American seers 定位到首段首句: Almost every year since the end of the financial crisis has started with rosy expectations among American forecasters... 其中, 题干中的 after the financial crisis 与原文中的 since the end of financial crisis 同义; American seers 等同于 American forecasters; financial crisis 是原词复现, 故锁定该句为答案句。其中能够表明美国预测者观点态度的词为 rosy expectations “乐观的预期”, 其中 rosy 一词表示“乐观的, 美好的”, 与之同义替换的词为 optimistic。[A] excited 激动的, [C] perplexed 困惑的, [D] indifferent 冷漠的, 这三项与 rosy 均无法替换, 可以排除。故本题答案为[B]。

试题精讲 2

【答案】[A]

【题型】推理题

【解析】本题锁定第二段。选项[A] we should not be too optimistic after the financial crisis 在经济危机之后, 我们不应该太过于乐观。该句对应第二段首句: it is worth remembering that almost every year since the financial crisis upbeat expectations have been disappointed. 该句意思是: 我们需要记住, 几乎每一次经济危机之后的乐观预期都会令人失望。言下之意是: 我们不应该太乐观。该项表述显然与原文相符。选项[B] optimism has become the biggest enemy in our daily life 乐观已成为我们日常生活中最大的敌人。该句与第二句相关: The biggest danger this time round is the optimism itself. 文中并没有提到 daily life 这样的信息, 该项显然与原文不符, 故而排除。选项[C] economic seers' prediction about the financial crisis is true 经济预测家关于经济危机的预测是准确的。该段并无提到类似信息, 该项属于无中生有。选项[D] financial crisis has always been a source of disappointment 经济危机往往是失望的起因。原文说的是: almost every year since the financial crisis upbeat expectations have been disappointed. 经济危机之后的乐观预期往往令人失望。可见[D]项与原文不符, 可以排除。综上, 本题答案为[A]。

试题精讲 3

【答案】[C]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词 America's economic growth 定位到第四段首句: America's growth

rests on strong foundations. 其中 rests on 依靠 = 题干 depends on, 故答案为 strong foundations “强大基础”, 而下文继续说明这些“强大基础”的具体内容。首先, 根据第一点进行判断: First, house-hold and corporate balance-sheets are in good shape. 该句大意: 首先, 家庭和企业资产负债表状况良好。即使看不懂该句, 下一句出现了 reduced their private debt 这一信息, 可以得知该句讨论的是 debt condition “债务状况”, 即 [A] 与原文相符。而题目问 except, 故 [A] 不符合答案要求, 排除该项。再判断第二点: Second, thanks to cheap energy, years of wage restraint and a relatively weak dollar, America is competitive. 该句提到了由于美元的因素, 美国具备竞争力。其中, dollar 美元 = currency 货币, competitive 有竞争力的 = advantage 优势; 故 [D] currency advantage 与原文相符, 排除该项。第三点: Finally, the fiscal squeeze is abating. In 2013 the federal government took 1.75% of GDP out of the economy with tax rises and spending cuts. 其中关键词为 fiscal “财政的”, 这两句讨论的是财政政策, 即 [B] financial policy 可以排除。原文唯一没有提及的内容为 [C] political influence 政治影响, 故 [C] 为本题答案。

试题精讲 4

【答案】[D]

【题型】细节题

【解析】锁定第五段。根据题干 America's growth 定位到该段最后一句: The resulting support for growth will, in turn, improve domestic confidence from Europe to Japan. 其中 growth 即题干所问 America's growth, 故答案来自 improve domestic confidence from Europe to Japan 一句。选项 [A] push up its domestic export 推动其国内出口; 第五段倒数第二句提到 will push up exports around the globe “推动全球出口”, 并无提到 push up its domestic export 这样的信息, 该项属于偷换概念, 故错误。选项 [B] improve the world's confidence 提高全世界的信心; 原文说的是 improve domestic confidence from Europe to Japan, 该项显然夸大范围, 也是错误的。选项 [C] boost the economy in poor countries 促进贫困国家经济发展; 原文没有提到贫困国家, 该项属于无中生有, 可以排除。选项 [D] benefit many rich countries worldwide 有利于世界上的许多发达国家; 该项与原文 improve domestic confidence from Europe to Japan 相符。该项 benefit 为正向词汇, 原文 improve 同为正向词汇; 该项的 rich countries = from Europe to Japan, 显然欧洲与日本多为发达国家。综上所述, 本题最佳答案为 [D]。

试题精讲 5

【答案】[B]

【题型】主旨题

【解析】本题可以结合各段首句分析。第一段指出: 经济危机之后, 美国预测家往往做出乐观预期; 第二段指出: 过于乐观的预期往往会令人失望; 第三段提出转折: 发达国家情况有所好转; 第四段指出: 美国经济恢复依靠其强大基础; 第五段说: 美国的经济恢复影响了欧洲与日本等发达国家地区。由此可以判断, 选项 [B] America's Recovery: Good News to the Rich World 为最佳答案。文章第三段为转折段, 该段首句说: All around the rich world, things are looking better. 尾句说: But America is driving this recovery. 其中的 rich world, America, recovery 等词都为提示信息。选项 [A] 的 disaster all around the world 与原文不符, 原文讲述美国的经济恢复带动了发达国家的恢复, disaster 一词并不恰当, 且 all around the world 夸大范围, 故排除该项。



选项[C]仅涉及第四段内容,属于片面选项,可以排除。选项[D]仅涉及第一段内容,同样为片面选项,可以排除。综上,本题答案为[B]。

参考译文

几乎每次经济危机结束后的第一年,美国预测员就开始了乐观预期,这一次也不例外。股市上涨,消费者信心正在提升,经济预测家提高了2014年增长预测。在经历了2013年30%的增长之后——这几乎是20年来最大的年度获利,美国标准普尔500股价指数达到历史高点。受到美国的推动,全球在购买力平价基础上增长近4%的目标有可能实现。这将比2013年多出整整一个百分点,成为几年来的最佳表现。

然而在新的一年的欢呼声中,我们需要记住,几乎每一次经济危机之后的乐观预期都会令人失望。本次经济危机的最大威胁就是过于乐观的预期。

在富裕国家,一切都在好转。英国经济正在恢复;日本经济强大,似乎足以应对消费税的即将增长;甚至欧洲国家的前景也没有那么渺茫了。然而美国正推动着这一次复苏。

美国的增长建立在强大的经济基础上。首先,家庭和企业资产负债表状况良好。美国不像欧洲那样很少削减私人债务,而是把经济危机的副作用抛在身后。房价恢复就是有力证明。其次,廉价能源、连续多年的薪酬控制和相对薄弱的美元都使美国具备竞争力。这两个因素加起来使得就业率迅速增长,这与股价升高都体现了更强的消费能力和更高的投资水平。最后,财政紧缩得以缓解。2013年联邦政府通过提高税收并削减开支节约了1.75%的GDP。最近达成的预算协议将使今年的财政节制减少到GDP的0.5%。所有这些因素都促进美国经济增长,到2014年将达到3%左右的增长点,这个数字高于其增长率趋势。

美国企业和家庭的支出增长反过来会使美国对商品和服务的需求上涨。这些商品和服务来自世界各地,从中国到德国都有。美国对进口商品的需求不如从前,但是它的经济体足够强大,从而使得更快的消费支出推动全球出口,对这种增长意愿的有效的支持反过来可以提高欧洲各国和日本的国内信心。

Text 2

试题精讲 6

【答案】[A]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题干关键词 Michael McAdoo 定位到首段第二句: It placed the bet, according to Michael McAdoo, head of global strategy, because it was seeing old European rivals go bust and new ones emerging in low-cost countries such as China and India. 其中 It 一词指代上文的 Bombardier, because 之后的内容为答案,其大意是: 因为庞巴迪公司见证了过去欧洲竞争对手失败,而新的对手又出现了。这些对手来自比如中国和印度等劳动力廉价的国家。选项[A] it met a new challenge 它遭遇到新的挑战; 文章说 Bombardier 遇到新的对手,即受到新的挑战,该项表述符合原文,故而正确。[B] it had financial problems 它遇到财政问题; 该项属于无中生有。[C]

old competitors still existed 老对手仍然存在;文章明确指出:old European rivals go bust 过去的欧洲竞争对手已经破产了;该项显然与原文相反,故排除。[D] workers lodged a complaint 工人提出投诉;该项对应原文下一句:Workers in Wichita and Montreal complained. 但该句与答案无关,故排除。综上,本题选择[A]。

试题精讲 7

【答案】[D]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据关键词 the leaders of the three countries 与 the meeting 定位到第二段第二句:Rebooting the agreement tops the agenda at the meeting of the leaders of the three countries scheduled to take place in Mexico this February. 题干用 to do 形式表示目的,而 mainly 强调主要目的。原文中有 top the agenda“摆在议程首要位置”,即表明该会议的主要目的,故答案关键为 Rebooting the agreement“重新启动这个协议”,agreement 指代上文提到的 NAFTA,故与之相同的选项为[D] relaunch the idea of NAFTA,其中 relaunch 重新启动 = reboot。选项[A] revive their countries 复兴他们的国家;该项属于无中生有。选项[B] revise the old agreement 修订旧协议;该项错在 revise 一词,原文说的是 reboot“重新启动”,故排除该项。选项[C] resist the European rivals 抵制欧洲对手;该项属于无中生有。综上,本题答案为[D]。

试题精讲 8

【答案】[D]

【题型】词义辨析题

【解析】定位到第三段第一句,其中破折号里面的信息只是补充说明,并非重点,所以可以不看,以免造成干扰,只看该句:In May 2013 Barack Obama trumpeted cross-border trade on a visit to Mexico, noting that the United States exports more to Mexico than to the BRIC countries. 考生要结合前面两句话来猜测 trumpeted 的含义:此句后半句中提及 the United States exports more,这说明美国的对外贸易是很不错的,也暗示奥巴马鼓励跨国贸易。选项[A] banned 禁止;该项明显是负向词汇,应该排除。选项[B] noticed 注意到;该项为中性,也非正向词汇,可以排除。选项[C] opposed 反对;该项是明显的负向词汇,应该排除。选项[D] advocated 提倡,倡导;该项是正向词汇,故本题选择[D]。

试题精讲 9

【答案】[C]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据关键词 Joe Biden 定位到第三段。该段中间提到:On a visit in September his vice-president, Joe Biden, dwelt on NAFTA's untapped potential. 然而该句并非答案句,答案句来自最后一句:He acknowledged that politicians had held up such improvements. 其中 He 指代 Joe Biden, such improvements 与上文提到的 NAFTA 相关,acknowledged 承认 = suggested 指出。与答案句同义替换的选项为[C] was hindered by some politicians 受到一些政客的阻碍。这与原文所说“政客阻碍了(NAFTA)的进展”相符。选项[A] did more harm than good 弊大于利;这与原文 Joe Biden, dwelt on NAFTA's untapped potential. 一句不符,显然 Joe Biden 是支持 NAF-



TA 的,故排除该项。选项[B] should be abolished forever 应该被永久废除;该项与 Joe Biden 观点不符,可以排除。选项[D] had received support from the public 受到公众支持;该项与最后一句相关:he urged businesspeople and the public. 原文提到公众,但并没提到公众支持,故排除该项。综上,答案为[C]。

试题精讲 10

【答案】[B]

【题型】推理题

【解析】定位到最后一段。选项[A] NAFTA will help Mexico eliminate poverty. NAFTA 将会帮助墨西哥消除贫困。原文最后一句说:Mexico, in which almost half of the population lives in poverty, much the same level as 20 years ago, has mixed feelings. 原文提到墨西哥几乎一半人口生活在贫困中,但并没有提到 NAFTA 能够帮助消除贫困,显然[A]是错误的。选项[B] It seems difficult to bring NAFTA into effect. NAFTA 实施起来看似困难重重。原文提到 NAFTA 的三个主要国家,即美国、加拿大和墨西哥的各自态度。首句说美国担心来自墨西哥的毒品、犯罪等问题;第二句说加拿大没有把墨西哥当作伙伴,而是与美国交往中的竞争对手;最后一句说墨西哥 has mixed feelings“有着复杂的感受”。显然,三个国家各有心事,北美自由贸易协议(NAFTA)实施起来看似很有难度,通过分析判断,该项表述是正确的。选项[C] American politicians fully back the integration. 美国政客全力支持北美联合。根据上文分析,该项与美国态度不符,错在 fully back“全力支持”一词。选项[D] Canada sees the United States as its competitor. 加拿大将美国看作对手。原文第二句说的是:加拿大把墨西哥看作与美国交往过程中的对手;而不是把美国看作对手。该项属于偷换概念。综上,本题选择[B]。

参考译文

这架新型飞机代表了庞巴迪公司价值 2.5 亿美元的赌注:墨西哥不仅能提供普通劳动力,也能够提供高科技材料生产。全球战略领头人迈克尔·麦卡杜认为,之所以存在这样的赌注,是因为庞巴迪见证了过去欧洲竞争对手的失败,而新的对手又出现了。这些对手来自比如中国和印度等劳动力廉价的国家。威奇托和蒙特利尔的工人对此抱怨不休。但麦卡杜表示,他们开始意识到,如果把部分产品生产外包给墨西哥能够保证庞巴迪的未来,那么这也能确保他们未来的就业率。

对就业的共同关注是政客们开始更多地关注北美自由贸易协定(NAFTA)的原因之一。近几年来 NAFTA 一直没能达到其早期预期目标。定于今年 2 月在墨西哥举办的三国首脑会议将重新启动该协定,将其列为重要议程。墨西哥外交部北美副部长塞尔吉奥·阿尔科塞尔表示:“3 个国家都愿意重新启动北美协定,该协定不仅涉及制造业,也涉及创新和设计。”

2013 年 5 月巴拉克·奥巴马在访问墨西哥时倡导跨国贸易,并表示美国对墨西哥的出口额超过了对金砖四国巴西、俄罗斯、印度和中国出口额的总和。而在 2007 年竞选巡回演讲中,他却称 NAFTA 是一个“错误”。副总统乔·拜登在 9 月份访问时详述了 NAFTA 未开发的潜力。然而该贸易协定开始变得不与时俱进了。尽管安全问题令人担忧,各国间应该有更为自