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# Spark

总主编/马德高

◆ 风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十五年 ◆ 亿万读者的选择

# 考研英语 阅读理解

全国考研英语命题研究中心 主编

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# 2016

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## 内容简介

1. 本书参照最新考研英语大纲,在详细研究考研英语阅读理解命题规律的基础上,结合最近十年的真题,精心选取了 120 篇高仿真文章,方便考生进行实战演练。
2. 本书所选文章与考研真题同源,命题角度和难度具有极高的仿真性,使考生的练习更具针对性。
3. 每篇文章均给出题材、字数和建议做题时间,供考生做题时参考使用。
4. 本书对文章的语篇分析详尽细致,逐词逐句分析;对考研核心词汇和超纲词汇作了详细注解;详细分析了文中长难句的结构;对原文、题干和选项精心翻译;对试题进行全面详解,并分析排除干扰项。
5. 为帮助考生切实加强基本功训练,本书特别附赠考研英语阅读理解 30 篇,可在星火英语官网(<http://soft.sparke.cn>)下载。

## 推荐理由

1. 由全国考研英语命题研究中心主编。
2. 题量大,难度分级进阶,从泛读到精读基础篇,再到精读提高篇,能力逐级提升。
3. 试题仿真度高,解析详尽,板块全面,译文地道、流畅,适合考生精读、研读。



# 前言



时代在变,考研也在变。但无论怎么变,英语在研究生入学考试中的重要性没有变,阅读理解在考研英语中的重要性更是有增无减:从2005年开始,考研英语大纲进行了重大调整,阅读理解所占分值从50分增加到60分,在一张试卷上占了半壁江山。

阅读如此重要,广大考生也都投入了大量的时间与精力,做了大量的阅读试题,尝试了诸多的方法技巧。但是,几年的阅卷统计显示,考生的阅读成绩却一直没有显著的提高,这使很多考生感到困惑和无助。

这是为什么?问题出在哪里?

经过与考生的直接沟通,我们发现了问题所在:考生在追求阅读“量”增加的同时没有达到阅读“质”的提升;在大量泛读的同时没有重视精读,没有从根本上提高自己的阅读技能。在实际的阅读训练中,很多考生追求的是大量和快速的阅读。这种泛读或速读往往会给考生造成一种“天下文章皆入我心”的假象,但实际上其阅读水平并没有得到真正的提高,具体表现为:看似文章来似懂非懂,做起试题来似会非会。

阅读“质”的提升和阅读技能的提高只能通过精读、吃透文章来实现。本着设身处地为考生着想、方便考生学习使用和切实提高考生英语阅读理解能力的原则,我们组织多位著名考研英语辅导专家编写了这本《考研英语阅读理解》,旨在指导考生在进行大量泛读练习的基础上,再精读、细读,帮助其切实提高阅读能力,感受实战气氛。

## 本书编写体例

### 第一部分 泛 读

本部分共有52篇文章,每篇文章都给出了准确、贴切的词汇注释和全文精译,旨在帮助考生快速理解文章内容,增加阅读量。试题总体难度接近或略低于考研真题,利于考生进行大量的泛读练习,熟悉考试模式。

## 第二部分 精 读

本部分包括基础篇 32 篇和提高篇 36 篇,每篇文章包括语篇分析(行文分析)、词汇过关、难句分析、试题精析和全文翻译五个板块。试题总体难度接近或略高于考研真题,适合学生仔细研读、认真分析,以把握考研英语阅读理解命题特点和规律,切实提高阅读能力和做题准确度。

### 本书三大特色

#### 精心选材,贴近大纲

本书文章均精选自考研英语历年真题常选用的外文报纸杂志的文章,充分体现了材料的原汁原味和地道性,可信度高。文章类型包含了历年考研英语真题的常见体裁、题材;文章所涉及的词汇充分涵盖了考研英语的核心词汇;文章的命题角度与历年真题高度吻合。幸运的话,您可能在本书中提前见到考场上将出现的文章。

#### 语篇分析,详尽细致

本书第二部分基础篇中对文章进行的语篇分析是本书的亮点,详细分析了文章各个段落之间的衔接关系以及各个句子之间的关系,并对文章中的关键词作了注释,旨在帮助考生对文章的篇章结构、逻辑层次和行文特点有更准确、更透彻的把握。

#### 难度进阶,循序渐进

本书分为泛读和精读两个部分,精读部分难度略高于泛读部分,方便考生进行进阶练习。通过泛读部分的练习,考生可以积累大量考研词汇并扩大阅读面、提高做题速度。在此基础上,再对精读部分进行认真研读,掌握做题技巧,达到“量变引起质变”的效果。

为方便您进行更多的阅读练习,本书附赠考研英语阅读理解 30 篇(下载网址:<http://soft.sparke.cn>)。希望这本书能对您有所帮助,我们坚信,只要方法得当,用完此书,您的阅读水平一定会有显著的提高。相信本书会成为您迎战研究生入学英语考试的有利帮手!

编 者



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# 第一部分 泛 读

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## Unit 1

## Text 1

题材：社会生活

字数：443

建议做题时间：9分钟

In 2007 a French food company wanted to buy a family-owned firm in India. The patriarch <sup>家长, 族长</sup> was 72, and the French firm wanted to send someone of similar experience to talk to him. But because of its youthful corporate culture—most people are pushed out of the door in their mid-40s—it had no one to send. In the end, through Experconnect, an employment agency in Paris which places retired people, it found a 58-year-old former head of a European consumer-goods firm, and sent him out to Mumbai. <sup>劳动力的中介机构</sup>

France has a poor record when it comes to keeping older people in the workforce. The retirement age is 60, not 65 as in most developed countries. In 2005 only 37.8% of people aged between 55 and 64 had jobs, versus 56.8% in Britain and 44.9% in Germany. The main reason is that in the 1980s, when there was high unemployment, the government promoted early retirement. That entrenched the idea that older workers were less productive, says Caroline Young, Experconnect's founder. <sup>V. 确立, 使... 挥固的</sup>

Now companies are worried about losing their most skilled workers, especially as the baby-boom generation nears retirement. Areva, a nuclear-power group, recently launched a scheme to address the needs of older employees, and plans to use about 100 retired people a year through Experconnect. Because nuclear power was unpopular for decades, Areva stopped training engineers, so that much of its expertise lies with its oldest staff. Now it is taking much more interest in them. "We have to bring about a revolution in opinion," says Jean Cassingena, its human-resources strategist. <sup>专门技能</sup>

Unlike other recruitment agencies, Experconnect keeps its workers on its own books, so they can carry on drawing their pensions. <sup>招聘</sup> They tend to work part-time on one-off projects. Engineers and people with high levels of technical skill are most in demand in France, says Ms. Young, as younger people increasingly choose to go into fields such as marketing. Thales, a defence and aerospace firm, is using a former radar expert, for instance, and Louis Berger France, an engineering firm, <sup>战时</sup> often uses retired engineers to manage big infrastructure projects. <sup>退休</sup>

Softer industries also make use of Experconnect. Danone, a food firm, hires people for one-off management roles. "Older people have seen it all and they are level-headed," says Thomas Kunz, its head of beverages. <sup>饮料</sup> The beauty industry is short of toxicologists to determine whether new lotions are safe, and one firm has just taken on a 75-year-old. <sup>毒理学专家</sup> Two famous French luxury-goods companies plan to use retired workers in their handbag divisions. One wants to safeguard its knowledge of fine leathers and sewing; the other wants to apply expertise from the aerospace industry to make new kinds of materials for handbags.

Despite an impressive <sup>给人深刻印象的</sup> handful of high-profile clients, Experconnect has found it difficult to convince French companies that older workers can be valuable. It has 2 700 retired people on its books, and has so far placed just 50 of them on "missions". Old prejudices, as they say, die hard.

1. According to the first paragraph, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the India firm was founded 72 years ago  
 [B] most French workers retire in their mid-forties  
 [C] the French firm finally found someone suitable to talk to the patriarch  
 [D] no French workers wanted to go to India



2. "the government promoted early retirement" is cited in Paragraph 2 as an example to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] show why older workers were less productive  
 [B] illustrate the poor condition of keeping old people in the workforce in France  
 [C] compare the condition of old people between France and other developed countries  
 [D] assess the policy of France government at that time
3. What's the meaning of the last sentence of the passage?  
 [A] It is hard for French firms to believe the value of older workers.  
 [B] It is hard for older workers to believe their value.  
 [C] It is difficult to convince younger workers to work hard.  
 [D] It is difficult to convince older workers to learn new technologies.
4. From this passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the life of most French older workers is hard  
 [B] older workers are more valuable than the younger in some areas  
 [C] the French younger workers do not work hard enough  
 [D] most French older workers do not want to work any more after retirement
5. We can learn from this passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] believes older workers are less productive  
 [B] holds that French government is wrong about the early retirement policy  
 [C] believes older workers are valuable  
 [D] holds that older workers should not compete with younger ones

## 词汇过关

beverage ['bevərɪdʒ] n. 饮料

\* entrench [ɪn'trentʃ] v. 确立, 使处于牢固地位

expertise [ˌekspɜː'tiːz] n. 专门技能

impressive [ɪm'presɪv] a. 给人深刻印象的

\* patriarch ['petrɪərk] n. 家长, 族长

pension ['penʃən] n. 退休金, 养老金

recruitment [rɪ'krutmənt] n. 招聘, 招募

strategist ['strætɪdʒɪst] n. 战略家, 善于策划的人

\* toxicologist [ˌtɒksɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] n. 毒理学家, 毒物学家

workforce ['wɜːkfɔːs] n. 劳动力, 全体从业人员

workforce workforce

## 全文翻译

2007年, 一个法国食品公司想要收购印度的一个家族制企业。因为该企业的创始人已经72岁高龄, 所以法国公司打算派出一个资历相当的人与之谈判。但是, 由于公司崇尚年轻的企业文化, 即大多数人在45岁左右的时候就会被挤掉, 因此最终无人可派。最后, 通过一家在巴黎的专门雇用退休人员的职业中介机构 Experconnect, 公司找到了一位58岁的、曾经担任过一家欧洲生活消费品公司主管的人, 把他派到孟买去谈判。

法国在老年劳动力的安置方面做得比较糟糕。大多数发达国家的退休年龄都是65岁, 可是法国的退休年龄为60岁。2005年, 相比英国56.8%以及德国44.9%的就业率, 法国55~64岁的人群的就业率只有37.8%。这主要是因为20世纪80年代失业率较高, 政府鼓励提前退休。Experconnect的创始人卡罗琳·杨说这种政策使老龄工人生产力低下这一观念变得根深蒂固。

现在,公司担心失去他们最有经验的工人,特别是“婴儿潮”时期出生的一代人即将退休。Areva是一个核电集团,最近推出了一个解决对老龄工人需求的方案,并计划通过 Experconnect 每年起用约 100 名退休人员。由于几十年来核动力的研究一直不受欢迎,Areva 公司停止了对工程师的培训。因此,该公司的很多专业技能都掌握在老员工手中。现在,该公司加强了对这些老员工的关注。该公司的人力资源战略师吉恩·卡辛格纳说:“我们必须引入思想观念上的革新。”

与其他代理招聘机构不同,Experconnect 自己保存员工的资料簿,以便他们能够继续领取退休金。他们倾向于一次性的兼职工作。杨女士说,工程师和高水平技工的需求在法国是最热门的,因为越来越多的年轻人选择进入诸如市场营销之类的行业。例如,一家国防和航空公司 Thales 现在雇了一个退休的雷达专家,而工程公司 Louis Berger France 则经常雇用退休工程师去管理大的公共设施建设工程。

轻工业也有要利用 Experconnect 的地方。食品公司 Danone 雇用人们担任一次性结束工程的管理角色。饮料部的主管汤姆森·库兹说:“年长的人什么都经历过,而且头脑冷静。”美容行业缺乏毒理学专家去判定新的化妆品是否安全,因此一家公司就雇用了一位 75 岁的老人。两家著名的法国奢侈品公司计划在手提包部雇用退休员工。一家是为了保护优质皮革和缝纫技术的知识产权,另一家则是为了应用航空航天工业的技术来开发研制手提包的新型材料。

虽然有大量的高端客户,但 Experconnect 发现让法国公司相信老龄工人的价值还是比较困难的。在它的资料簿上有 2 700 名退休人员的资料,可是到目前为止只为 50 人安排了“工作任务”。正如人们常说的,成见难改啊!

## Text 2

题材: 科普知识

字数: 445

建议做题时间: 14分钟

Dieting, according to an old joke, may not actually make you live longer, but it sure feels that way. Nevertheless, evidence has been accumulating since the 1930s that **calorie** restriction—reducing an animal's energy intake below its energy expenditure—extends lifespan and delays the start of age-related diseases in rats, dogs, fish and monkeys. Such results have inspired thousands of people to put up with constant hunger in the hope of living longer, healthier lives. They have also led to a search for drugs that **mimic** the effects of calorie restriction without the pain of going on an actual diet.

Amid the trend, it is easy to forget that no one has until now shown that calorie restriction works in humans. That omission, however, changed this month, with the publication of the initial results of the first systematic investigation into the matter. This study took 48 men and women and assigned them randomly to either a control group or a calorie-restriction **regime**. Those in the second group were required to cut their calorie intake for six months to 75% of that needed to maintain their weight.

(The study is a landmark in the history of the field, because its subjects were either of normal weight or only slightly overweight.) Previous projects have used individuals who were **clinically** fat, thus confusing the unquestionable benefits to health of reducing fatness with the possible advantages of calorie restriction to the otherwise healthy.

At a **molecular** level, it suggests these advantages are real. Those on restricted diets showed drops in body temperature and blood-insulin levels—both phenomena that have been seen in long-lived, calorie-restricted animals. They also suffered less damage to their DNA.



Eric Ravussin, of Louisiana State University, says that such results provide support for the theory that calorie restriction produces a **metabolic** adaptation over and above that which would be expected from weight loss alone. Nevertheless, such metabolic adaptation could be the reason why calorie restriction is associated with longer lifespan in other animals—and that is certainly the hope of those who, for the past 15 years, have been searching for ways of **triggering** that metabolic adaptation by means other than semi-starvation.

The search for a drug that will delay old age is itself as old as the hills—as is the wishful thinking of the suckers who finance such efforts. Those who hope to find it by mimicking the effect of calorie restriction are not, however, complete snake-oil salesmen, for there is known to be a family of **enzymes**, which act both as sensors of nutrient availability and as regulators of metabolic rate. These might provide the necessary biochemical link between starving and living longer.

1. We can learn from the first two paragraphs that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ [A] people are crazy about dieting in order to lose weight  
☒ [B] experimental results show that dieting can prolong animals' lifespan  
☐ [C] in the study, two groups of people were asked to go on a diet  
☐ [D] few results have been worked out on the effects of calorie restriction

2. The word "landmark" (Line 1, Para. 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ [A] an event of much profit ☐ [B] an event of great excitement  
☒ [C] an event of great significance ☐ [D] an event of unique features

3. The results of previous researches on the effects of calorie restriction are unconvincing because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ [A] the subjects of the researches were either of overweight or slightly underweight  
☐ [B] calorie-restricted animals showed different physical signs in the researches  
☐ [C] the decrease in body temperature may result from changes of outside temperature  
☒ [D] people cannot tell the benefits of losing weight from those of calorie restriction

4. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that people \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ [A] have been engaged in the study of the replacement of calorie restriction  
☒ [B] have been looking for drugs that can prolong lifespan for ages  
☐ [C] can expect a change in their metabolic rate when going on a diet  
☐ [D] may benefit from metabolic adaptation in that it may protect their DNA

5. People might take enzymes as a substitute for calorie restriction because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ [A] they establish a chemical link between starving and living longer  
☐ [B] they can provide people with enough nutrition  
☒ [C] they work in a similar way that calorie restriction does  
☐ [D] they are favored by people who finance the drug research

### 词汇过关

**calorie** ['kæləri] *n.* 卡路里

\* **clinically** ['klɪnikəli] *ad.* 临床地

\* **enzyme** ['enzaim] *n.* 酶

\* **metabolic** [ˌmetə'bɒlɪk] *a.* 新陈代谢的

\* **mimic** ['mɪmɪk] *v.* 模仿

**molecular** [məʊ'lekjələ] *a.* 分子的

**regime** [reɪ'ʒɪm] *n.* 特定的制度

**trigger** ['trɪɡə] *v.* 引发

*regime*



## 全文翻译

根据一个古老的笑话,节食可能不会真的让你活得更久,但无疑会让你觉得那是正确的。然而,自20世纪30年代以来,越来越多的证据表明限制卡路里的摄入——使能量摄入低于能量消耗——会延长老鼠、狗、鱼和猴子的寿命,推迟与年龄相关的疾病发病的时间。这些结论已经激励了成千上万的人长期忍受饥饿,以求延长寿命,生活得更健康。这也导致了人们去寻求某些药物,以求能够不必忍受节食的痛苦就可以取得同限制卡路里摄入类似的效果。

在这一趋势中,人们容易忽略一个事实,即到目前为止,还没有人证明限制卡路里摄入对人体有用。但是,因为本月公布的第一个有关这一课题的系统性研究的初步结果,这一空白得以填补。这项研究包括48名男性和女性,随机将他们分到一个控制组和一个卡路里限制组。要求第二组的成员在6个月内将卡路里的摄入量降到维持体重所需能量的75%。

该项研究是此领域的一个里程碑,因为它的实验对象要么是体重正常者,要么是稍稍超重的人。以前研究项目中的实验对象都是临床肥胖者,这就导致人们无法区分是减肥给健康带来的好处还是限制卡路里摄入给健康带来的好处。

研究表明,在分子层面上这些效用的确存在。那些限制卡路里摄入的实验对象表现为体温降低、血胰岛素水平降低——这些都是在寿命长、限制卡路里摄入的动物身上出现的现象。这些人的DNA受损程度也会降低。

路易斯安那州立大学的埃里克·瑞维森说,这些结果为一项理论提供了依据,该理论认为限制卡路里摄入会调整新陈代谢,这比单纯由于减肥所造成的新陈代谢改变效果更为明显。然而,这种新陈代谢的改变可能是限制卡路里摄入与其他动物寿命延长相关的原因所在。这也是那些在过去15年里一直寻找不通过半饥饿状态而改变新陈代谢的人的希望。

寻找延缓衰老药物的历史由来已久,那些为此付出财力的人也不改初衷。但是,那些希望通过模仿限制卡路里摄入的效果来解决这一问题的人并不仅仅是那些蛇油推销员,这是因为还有一个酶家族,它们不仅能够感受营养成分的吸收情况,还能调节新陈代谢。这些酶可能提供了饥饿和长寿之间的必要的生物化学联系。

## Text 3

题材: 社会生活

字数: 486

建议做题时间: 9分钟

In 1979 the United Auto Workers (UAW) had more than 1.5m members, and nine of the country's ten bestselling cars were American brands. The Toyota Corolla came eighth: the first time a foreign-branded car had cracked the top ten. Today the UAW's membership is around 400 000, and not all of those are car workers: over the years the union has sought recruits on farms, in casinos and at universities. And of the top ten bestselling cars in America last year, seven were foreign-badged.

Americans are not only buying foreign-badged cars, they are also making them: seven of America's 15 most productive assembly plants last year were foreign-owned. Although the UAW has had some success at organizing foreign-owned parts makers, it has so far failed to organize workers at the carmakers themselves. Its attempts in recent years to get into Nissan's plants in Tennessee and Mississippi have failed. Now it has set its sights on German carmakers: Mercedes and, especially, Volkswagen.

At VW's plant in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the UAW, with support from IG Metall, which **represents** workers in VW's German plants, has been pushing for the creation of a works council. In German law, such factory-level bodies are distinct from labor unions; they cannot **call for** strikes, and their membership is limited to employees at the plant. Their relationships with management tend to be less **adversarial** than American unions'. But the UAW seems to see them as a foot in the door toward eventual union recognition.   
 呼吁, 组织. 对抗性的

The status of works councils under American labor law—in particular, whether a company can have a works council without a union—is unclear. Managers are legally prohibited from “assisting” labor unions, and the National Labor Relations Board has tended to interpret that ban strictly. If VW workers do choose a works council, one way of satisfying the law might be to bring in an outside union to represent employees, thereby giving the UAW a way in.

It is no coincidence that most of the foreign-owned plants have been built in “right to work” states in the South. Such states ban “**closed shops**” in which employees are forced to join a union at their workplace. This makes it harder for unions to gain influence, even if they have recruited some of the workforce at a plant. But the UAW's boss, Bob King, has acknowledged that it must keep on trying to organize the foreign-owned assembly plants, otherwise it may not have a long-term future.   
 仅雇佣工会成员的工作.

When the foreign carmakers arrived, the UAW was strong enough to force them to pay the wages it had negotiated with the American car giants in Detroit. But as the number of jobs in the foreign-owned plants grew, and Detroit's workforce **shriveled**, the union lost that price-setting power. Since the cost of living in the South is relatively cheap, the foreign carmakers could pay less than the American ones but still find plenty of willing recruits.

1. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A] automobile industry in America is facing great recession  
☐ B] UAW sets up more generous requirements for its members  
☒ C] it is quite difficult for UAW to recruit automobile workers recently  
☐ D] assembly plants workers have little interest in joining unions

2. What can we know about works council under German law?

- ☐ A] It cannot exist without the support of labor unions.  
☐ B] It can only organize strikes within the plants.  
☒ C] The recruitment area of such bodies is limited.  
☐ D] It has no power to fight against the management.

3. Why does the UAW push for the creation of a works council actively?

- ☐ A] Because this is a common practice in Germany.  
☐ B] Because managers cannot interfere with its work.  
☒ C] Because a works council cannot exist without a union.  
☐ D] Because this gives the UAW a chance to represent workers.

4. What kind of state is likely to be favored by foreign-owned plants?

- ☒ A] One that has foreign-owned partsmakers.  
☐ B] One that has friendly management-worker relationship.  
☐ C] One that is favored by their own countries' unions.  
☐ D] One that has no favorable regulations for union powers.

5. The word “shriveled” in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A] shrank ☐ B] moved ☐ C] expanded ☐ D] transformed



## 词汇过关

\* adversarial [ædvəː'seəriəl] a. 对抗性的

bestselling [ˌbest'selɪŋ] a. 最畅销的

crack [kræk] v. 使裂开, 破裂

recruit [rɪ'krʊ:t] n. 新成员

represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] v. 代表

assembly plant 组装厂

call for 呼吁, 组织

closed shop 仅雇用工会会员的单位

## 全文翻译

1979年,美国汽车工人联合会(UAW)拥有超过150万会员。当时美国最畅销的10款汽车中,有9款是美国品牌。首个挤入前10名的外国汽车是丰田花冠,排在第8位。今天,UAW的会员数量仅为40万,而且并非所有的会员都隶属于汽车行业。在过去这些年中,该机构吸纳了农民、赌场职员甚至大学工作者入会。去年,美国排名前10位的畅销车中,有7款为外国品牌。

美国人不仅购买外国车,他们也制造外国车。去年,美国产量最高的15个组装厂中,有7家为外资所有。虽然UAW在组织外资零件制造厂方面取得了一定的成功,但迄今为止,它一直没能将汽车制造厂中的工人组织起来。近些年来,它曾尝试进驻位于田纳西州和密西西比州的日产汽车尼桑的工厂,但都以失败告终。现在,它将目光投向了德国汽车制造商奔驰和大众,而且对大众汽车尤为关注。

在田纳西州塔努加的大众汽车工厂,UAW得到了代表大众汽车德国工厂工人的IG Metall工会的支持,并正在努力推进工人委员会的成立。依照德国法律,这种工厂级别的组织与工会有着很大的差距。他们不能组织罢工,而且他们的会员仅能从该工厂内部员工中招募。与美国工会和管理方的关系相比,他们与管理方之间没有那么强烈的对抗情绪。不过,UAW似乎认为,工人委员会的成立为工会的最终入驻迈出了第一步。

美国劳工法中关于工人委员会的地位没有清晰的描述,尤其是公司能否在没有工会的情况下拥有工人委员会。法律禁止管理者“协助”工会,而国家劳资关系委员会倾向于严格贯彻这一禁令。如果大众汽车的工人选择成立工人委员会,有一种方法可以满足法律要求,那就是引入一个外部工会来充当工人代表,这就给了UAW介入的机会。

大多数的外资汽车选择在拥有“工作权”的南部各州设立工厂并非出于偶然。这些州严禁工厂只雇用某一工会会员,也就是说,不允许强迫工人加入所在单位的工会组织。因此,即使工会在某一个工厂吸纳了部分工人加入,它也很难获得足够的影响力。不过,UAW的老板鲍伯·科恩承认,他们必须继续努力组织外资组装工厂的工会,否则的话,长此以往,该机构的未来堪忧。

当外国汽车制造商刚刚进入美国时,UAW的力量十分强大,迫使对方必须按照它与底特律的美国汽车巨头经过谈判设定好的工资水平进行支付。但是,随着外资工厂中的就业机会不断增加,底特律的工人力量不断萎缩,工会失去了设定工资标准的权力。由于南部各州的生活成本相对较低,外国汽车制造商可以比美国制造商支付的工资要低,但仍然可以招募到充足的员工心甘情愿地为其工作。

## Text 4

题材: 文化教育

字数: 463

建议做题时间: 14分钟

All over the world, your chances of success in school and life depend more on your family circumstances than on any other factor. By age three, kids with professional parents are already a full year ahead of their