



考研英语红宝书系列
主编 王建华

考研英语 新阅读

精：经典选文，以“一”当“十”

准：最大限度地帮助考生

提高解题的准确率

新：高度重视新考纲中

阅读理解出现的新题型



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

新版



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编写 齐建坤 刘颖红 周朝伟

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前言

自2005年考研英语大纲修订之后,考研英语阅读理解部分的分值由50分调整为60分,所占的比重就更大了,2006年继续保持该分值不变。很多考生都有这样的体会:只要阅读理解做得好,英语分数就上去了。真可谓:“得阅读者得天下”。而根据调查显示,有绝大部分考生之所以英语成绩太低,其原因在很大程度上就是由于阅读理解部分没有做好,或者说根本就不会做。所以,有很多考生的英语成绩达不到及格的水平。基于此,为了帮助广大考生提高英语成绩,顺利通过研究生英语考试,我们特编写了考研英语红宝书系列辅导书,《考研英语新阅读》是其中的一本。该书主要从选材难度、命题角度和深度、答题方法和技巧、文章精析、答案详解等各个不同方面和侧重点对考生进行细致的讲解和辅导。

本书共两大部分,第一部分是考研阅读理解四选一题型;第二部分是考研阅读理解的B节,包括2005年考研已出现的选择搭配题以及2006年考研大纲出现的备选的两种新题型:即排序题和标题内容搭配题。在第一部分中,本书精选了60篇文章,共10个单元。这些文章的题材和体裁都与考研英语大纲对阅读理解素材的相关规定保持一致,每篇文章后的命题角度和难度也与考试大纲的说明保持一致。每篇文章都配了全文精译、分段导读、长难句精析及翻译、答案详解等,这样就可以帮助考生充分、透彻地理解文章,真正体会考研英语阅读理解的命题思路和趋势。在答案详解部分,考虑到大多数考生在做阅读时的盲点和薄弱环节,本书对每道题目都从不同角度进行了充分地分析和说明,从而让考生真正掌握答题技巧和方法,充分领悟阅读理解的出题方向和深度,做到知己知彼,心中有数。在本书第二部分中,精选了20篇文章,其题材和体裁以及命题的角度和深度也都符合考研英语大纲对B节新题型的要求。2006年考试大纲中出现的“排序题”是将一篇有7到8段的文章所有段落顺序打乱,然后给出其中2到3段的正确位置,要求考生把剩下的段落按照顺序排列。而“标题内容搭配题”则要求考生在有限的时间内将文章中给出的五个标题或五段段落与相应的段落或标题相匹配,这两种新增题型与2005年已出现的“选择搭配题”都是2006年考试大纲阅读理解题B节中的备选题型,都有可能在2006年考试中出现。本书精编的新题型是目前市面上难得的辅导。

本书是多位考研专家的心血之作,三易其稿,并严格以2006年考研大纲为依据几经修改,最后才与广大考生见面。因为我们坚信只有这样才能保证其在多如牛毛的考研辅导书中的独有的品质和地位,我们也只有这样做才能确实帮助莘莘学子们真正提高英语阅读的能力,从而顺利通过考试。另外,对想提高英语阅读能力的读者而言,本书也是不错的辅导教材。

编者

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第一部分

阅读理解A节

(四选一题型)



应试全攻略

命题解析

考研英语大纲要求考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义;
- (2) 理解文中的具体信息;
- (3) 理解文中概念性含义;
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- (5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- (6) 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
- (7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- (8) 区分论点和论据。

阅读理解(A节)主要考查考生理解文章具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇文章(总长度约为1 600词)的内容,从每题所给出的4个选项中选出最佳答案。

以多项选择(四选一)的形式来测试短文理解是非常有效的一种方法。可以说,短文理解题是一种传统题型,是一个在检测学生们阅读能力和理解能力时被广泛采用的有效的检验方法。在研究生入学考试中更是如此,这一题型占的份量更大,考生对此要给予足够的重视。考研英语阅读理解文章的难度要难于考生平时所接触到的教材难度,所选文章文体简洁、不晦涩,其内容包括人文、科技、文学、地理、历史、社会科学、书信等。一般说来,考研英语阅读理解的出题角度包括测试在短文中一个单词的含义,诸如其概念意义、语境意义、语篇意义等;既可以测试短文中一句话的含义;也可以测试根据作者的意图对某一件事的分析;也可以测试文章的中心思想等。这就要求考生具备下面的能力:跳过一些句子寻找被测试的词的能力;在文章内寻找特殊信息的能力;辨认识论中的各个层次的能力;文章概括的能力;文章推理的能力以及对文章进行评价和欣赏的能力等。

应试指导

阅读是一种技能,常以测试的方法来检验阅读的效果,而测试的要求则包括阅读理解和阅读速度两个方面。一定的词汇量和较娴熟的语法分析能力是保证阅读理解的基础,而基本的阅读技巧和方法会有助于提高阅读理解的能力和阅读速度。所以,这就要求考生在扩大词汇量,提高阅读速度的基础上进一步提高阅读能力和掌握一些阅读技巧。根据阅读的目的不同就要采取不同的阅读方法。若要获得一篇文章的主体思想或主要观点,就要用略读法;若要获得文章中的具体

的细节或信息,则用细读法;若要获得一些数字或人物、地点、年代等信息,则可以用查阅法。根据阅读理解测试内容的不同角度,考生应掌握以下阅读理解的一些解题技巧和方法。

● 识别中心论点

在阅读理解中,我们会常常遇到下列形式的问题:

Which of the following best expresses the main idea?

The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is...

The author's main purpose in writing this passage is...

Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?

这类问题的目的都是为了考查考生识别中心论点的能力。一般地说,说明文或议论文都有一个中心论点。在做这类题的时候往往采用两个步骤。

1. 浏览全文。对整篇文章的内容先要有一个整体的概念,这种阅读方法可以帮助考生集中注意力寻找中心论点。中心论点一般由主题段或主题句来表达。往往一篇文章的开首是主题段,而每一段第一句为主题句,有时主题句也会出现在段尾或中间,有时根本就没有主题句,而是由一些关键词来暗示文章的主题。另外在其他段落中则有一些重要的观点来加强或说明中心论点。快速的阅读、跳跃式的阅读方法可以把这些论点串联起来。

2. 边阅读边在主题段或主题句或重要的词句下面划线,读完全文后再回过头来重读划线部分,然后就会得出作者的主要意图。请看下面短文:

I had a miserable day, my car wouldn't start this morning and I arrived late for an important exam. I'm sure the nervous state I was in will affect my grade. To top it all, Julia, my girlfriend, gave me the cold shoulder.

Question:

The main idea of this passage is that _____.

A. I was late for an important exam.

B. I was nervous in taking the exam.

C. I was quite unlucky all the day around.

D. my girlfriend treated me coldly.

问题的正确答案应当是 C。因为 A、B 和 D 都是具体实例,说明我那一天是多么不幸的。开首第一句“I had a miserable day”是主题句。

● 辨认重要的细节

有关重要细节的问题的提问常采用下列形式:

Which of the following statements is right according to the passage?

The author states all of the items listed below except that...

这类问题一般可从文章中直接找到答案。做这类题的时候常用查阅法,一般要通过两个步骤:

1. 首先要找出主题句;

2. 在重要的词和句子下面划线。重要的细节和主题句之间的关系是密不可分的,文章的主题是什么,作者的意图是什么,文章怎样去展开都在于主题句,而具体的细节就是由一些实例、事实或统计资料等围绕主题思想进行解释、说明或发展的。因此,在理解的过程中要把二者联系起来。请看下面短文:

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making foods more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research had shown that perhaps eighty of all human illnesses are related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses, because of the food

that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats and other food additives cause cancer. Yet these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price of the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

Questions:

Which of the following statements is Not true?

- A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
- B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food and some are given to the living animal.
- C. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over thirty-five years.
- D. Food may cause forty percent of cancer in the world.

浏览全文,不难看出短文中的第一句“The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health”是这篇文章的主题句,然后作者通过一些科学研究的数据和事实来说明这个问题。问题的答案应当是A,农夫给牲畜用药不仅仅是为了治疗,而且还为了经济利益,为了在市场上卖高价。

● 作出符合逻辑的结论

作出结论是指根据所阐述的事实,经过仔细的、深思熟虑的周密思考以后,才能得出惟一合理的结论,提问这类问题常有下列形式。

We may most safely conclude from the passage that...

It can be concluded from the passage that...

做这类问题的时候要注意下列两点:

1. 在找出了中心论点和重要细节后,要对这些论点和细节进行理解、评价和判断;
2. 所得出的结论必须要以文章的事实为基础。

请看下面短文:

Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field demonstration, they usually discover that many of the important relationships they may have criticized other researchers for failing to demonstrate are very elusive indeed. They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates for criticism that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research. For example, student researchers are likely to begin with a general question but find themselves forced to narrow its focus. They may learn that questions whose meanings perfectly obvious to them are not clearly understood by others, or that questions which seemed entirely objective to them appear to be lightly biased to someone else. They usually find that the formulation of good research question is a much more subtle and frustrating task than is generally believed by those who have not actually attempted it.

Question:

What does the author conclude about preparing suitable questions for research?

- A. The researcher should be helped by other people.
- B. The questions should be simple and brief and be understood.
- C. It is important to follow formulas closely.
- D. It is more difficult than the students researchers may realize.

这篇文章最后一句告诉我们对某一研究问题进行系统的阐述要比从来没有试过的人想像的更加令人难以捉摸,令人灰心,所以我们可以得出结论 D 是这一问题的正确答案。

④ 识别作者的语气和态度

有时候作者的语气和态度并不是明确地表达出来的。在许多文体当中,如议论文、记叙文、说明文等,作者都会有自己的观点、态度和感情,但是隐蔽得较深,不易察觉。有时候作者的语气好像是在客观的对某一事物进行描写,然而总会有几处地方,几个关键性的词流露出作者的态度、感情色彩。作者的语气和态度通常有幽默(humorous),讽刺(satirical),认真的(serious),正式的(formal),非正式的(informal),批判的(critical),赞美的(praising),悲观的(pessimism),乐观的(optimistic)等等。这类问题的提问形式通常有:

The tone of this passage is...

The passage indicates that the author experiences a feeling of...

请看下面一篇短文:

Londoners are great readers. They buy a vast number of newspapers and magazines and even of books especially paperbacks, which are still relatively cheap in spite of the every increasing rises in the cost of printing. They still continue to buy "proper" books printed on good paper and bound between hard covers, too. There are many streets in London containing shops which specialise in book selling. Perhaps the best knows of these is charing cross Road in the very heart of London. Here the bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to be found, from the celebrated one which boasts of being "the biggest bookshop in the world" to the tiny dusty little places which seem to have been left over from Dickens' time. Some of these shops stock, or will obtain any kind of books, but many of them specialise in second hand books, in art books, in books on philosophy, politics or any other of the myriad subject about which books may be written. One shop in this area specialises in books about ballet!

Question:

The tone of this passages is _____.

- A. Curiosity
- B. amazement
- C. doubt
- D. disbelief

这篇文章似乎仅仅是讲述一个事实“Londoners are great readers”伦敦人非常喜欢看书,他们购买各种书籍,并且伦敦市大街上到处都有专卖书的商店,而书店也是各种各样的。我们仔细看一个作者的用词“Which boasts of being the biggest bookshop in the world to... from dickens' time”,“One shop in this area specialises in books about ballet!”这些用词表现了作者的好奇心,所以应当选

⑤ 作出正确的推理

在日常生活中我们经常运用推理,如你对一位同学说“请打开窗子”,你的同学就会作出推理:“教室里太热或太闷”,因此他也就知道打开窗子是为了透透风。要作出正确的推理,要求我们的思维达到一定的高度,在明的事实和隐含的事实之间,或在已阐明的事实与未阐明的事实之间架起桥梁。这一技巧不但能有助于读者更好的理解文章,而且有助于更好地欣赏所阅读的材料。例

是我们所不懂的词所在的句子,或者是上、下几句来进行。我们也可以根据构词法判断词义。例如:

The dromedary, like all desert animals, can go for long periods of time without drinking water. 通过 like 这个词,不难猜测 dromedary 这个词的意思应是“一种沙漠里的动物”。

My parents' usual arguments only made her more inconsolable. Nothing they said made her feel any better. 通过第二句“什么事情也不能使她感觉好些”,可以判断 inconsolable 的意思是“没法安慰的”。

一般有这样几种需要判断的词:

1. 常用词,但不是主要和常用的词;
2. 专业程度较高的词汇;
3. 冷僻的词汇。

除了掌握以上技巧之外,考生还应掌握快速阅读的能力。快速阅读着眼于培养阅读速度,强调在单位时间内快速阅读获取所需要的信息。下面分别从扩大注视域、迅速浏览和迅速查阅几个方面来说明快速阅读的基本技巧。

1. 扩大注视域

注视域是指在阅读过程中一眼所能看到的范围,注视域的大小因人而异,因阅读的熟练程度而不同。许多考生总是一个词一个词地进行阅读,一个词一个词地去理解。注视域越大,阅读的速度就越快,也就能更好地理解所阅读的材料。然而,注视域的扩大并不是很容易就能做到的,需要读者有意识地不断地加强训练。最初要试着把两个词或一个词组一起读下来,熟练之后,慢慢地可以扩大到从句或一个简单句。

2. 迅速浏览

在一篇文章中,并不一定所有的材料都是同等重要的,因此,在阅读过程中,善于阅读的读者才会根据需要变化阅读速度。迅速浏览就是以最快的速度掌握所阅读材料中的主要内容和主要观点。

迅速浏览的目的是掌握一篇文章的主要内容和主要观点。所以在迅速浏览的过程中,一篇文章的第一段和最后一段要仔细阅读,因为一般情况下,第一段提出文章的中心观点,起着介绍、引导的作用;最后一段是结束段,起着概括、总结文章的观点的作用;而每一段的第一句和最后一句也分别起着引导和概括的作用。所以每一段的第一句和最后一句也要读读,其他部分就可以略读。略读的速度很难做出统一的标准,通常情况下比正常阅读速度要快一倍,以尽快地找出重要的事实或重要的细节标准。

3. 快速查阅

我们常常查辞典、查资料,目的是查寻我们所需要的词或信息,这种查寻具体的信息的方法就是快速查阅。快速查阅并不是无目的地乱翻阅,我们应当根据阅读材料的组织结构查阅。事实上,任何阅读材料的组织结构都是有规律的。因此,我们在快速查阅之前要先花一、二分钟的时间浏览一下阅读材料的组织结构。

若在一篇文章当中查找具体的信息,除了注意文章的组织结构外,还应当注意问题中的关键词。如:What happened to Tom on May, 2nd? 这一问题中的关键词是“May 2nd”,只要找到了这两个词,我们就一定会从这两个词所在的句子或上、下句找到答案。再如:The writer was astonished at ____,这个问题的关键词是“astonished”或是“shocked”,“greatly surprised”等意义相近的词。关键词通常是表示时间,地点或人物或特征的词。一旦找到了我们所需要的信息或关键词所在的位置,就应当迅速阅读,尽快地查出我们所需要的信息。除了速度以外,查阅的准确性,也是十分关键的。地方找到了,结果却查错了,也是徒劳的。这类问题在考研阅读理解题中是最简单的,所以,在做这类题时,一定要保证百分之百的准确性。

阅读理解(四选一题)

Unit One

Text ①

Opinion polls are now beginning to show a reluctant consensus that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create condition in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a daunting thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail, and then by road, people commuted longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In pre-industrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife. Tax and benefit regulations still assume this norm today, and restrict more flexible sharing of work roles between the sexes.

It was not only women whose work status suffered. As employment became the dominant form of work, young people and old people were excluded—a problem now, as more teenagers become frustrated

at school and more retired people want to live active lives.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the Utopian goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

- Recent opinion polls show that _____.
 - available employment should be redistributed among all people
 - government should offer more opportunities to the unemployed
 - the high unemployment is a fact of life
 - new jobs ought to be created to meet the needs of the unemployed
- With which of the following statements do you think that the author will probably agree?
 - We should continue to take employment as the only acceptable status.
 - We should always try to find an employer to work for.
 - We should encourage self-respecting people find other ways to get employed.
 - We should revive the household and the neighborhood as centers of production and work.
- The industrial age _____.
 - has guaranteed prosperity in human society
 - has ensured economic freedom
 - fundamentally changed the pattern of work
 - is favorable for everyone's full employment
- Almost universal employment overwhelmingly affected human society as _____.
 - people not in paid employment suffered in their work status
 - the household and village community disappeared completely
 - men now traveled enormous distances to their work places
 - young and old people became unnecessary components of society
- It can be concluded from this passage that _____.
 - jobs-for-all is impossible
 - people should support themselves by acquiring some practical skills
 - we should help those who have only part-time jobs
 - our efforts and resources to tackle unemployment are not enough

全文精译

民意测验 (opinion polls) 正在开始显示一个人们不大情愿接受的共识 (consensus), 即: 无论谁该受到责备以及从现在起无论会发生什么, 高失业率很可能会维持下去。这意味着, 我们必须找到可以更广泛地分享可供就工作岗位的途径。

但是, 我们需做进一步的探讨。我们必须研究关于工作前景的一些根本性的问题。我们应当继续把就业当作社会规范吗? 我们不应该鼓励有自尊心的人通过许多其他的途径去劳动吗? 我们不当去创造我们许多人可以为自己而不是为雇主工作的条件吗? 我们不该把家庭和社区复兴 (revive) 为像工厂和办公室一样的生产劳动场所吗?

在人类历史上, 工业化时代是惟一的一个大多数人的劳动以

分段导读

这是一篇议论文。

第一段由民意测验而提出文章要论述的问题。

第二段中作者提出一系列问题, 为下文论述埋下伏笔。

第三、四段说工业化使得

岗位的形式呈现的时代。工业化时代可能临近尾声 (come to an end) 了, 所以与之俱来的劳动形式方面的一些变化也可能会逆转过来。这看起来是个大胆的想法, 但事实上这种思想可以展示一个更好的工作前景。正如其历史所展示的, 普遍就业并不意味着经济上的自由。

17 和 18 世纪的圈地运动剥夺了许多人土地的使用权及相应的自食其力的条件, 使得他们只能依靠出卖劳动力来维持生计, 这样就业变得很普遍。此后工厂机械化大生产摧毁了家庭小生产并把劳动从家里排挤出去。后来, 随着交通的发展, 首先是铁路交通的发展, 然后是公路交通的发展, 人们到离家越来越远的地方去谋职。直到最后 (eventually), 许多人的劳动失去了和家庭生活及居住地点的一切联系。

与此同时, 就业也使女性处于不利地位。在工业化之前的时代, 男性和女性是分担家庭和村子里的生产劳动任务的, 而如今丈夫出外谋职, 妻子留在家从事不发薪水的家务劳动已成为一种惯例 (customary)。当前税收和救济制度仍在采取这种惯例并限制两性以更加灵活的方式去分享劳动角色。

作为劳动者的地位受到不利影响的不仅仅是女性。随着就业变成处于支配地位的劳动形式, 年轻人和老年人被排斥 (exclude) 在就业大门之外——这正是现存的一个问题, 因为越来越多的青少年不愿意继续上学 (而想去就业) 以及越来越多的退休的老年人, 想去过活跃的生活 (即去谋职)。

所有这些现在或许都得改变。把用在使所有的人都就业的乌托邦式理想目标上的一些努力和资源, 转移到帮助许多人没有全职工作也能度日的紧迫现实任务上来——这个时代已经到来。

就业成了最主要的劳动形式。

第五段对上文所说的由于工业化使得就业成了主要劳动形式的这种情况所产生的不良影响进行了说明。即女人、老人和年轻人在就业中的劣势。

最后两段提出不能全靠就业来解决问题, 而非就业的工作形式可以弥补这方面的不足。

重点词汇再现

poll	[pəʊl]	n.	投票, 民意测验
		v.	获得一定量选票, 做民意调查
reluctant	[ri'lʌktənt]	adj.	不情愿的, 勉强的
consensus	[kən'sensəs]	n.	意见一致, 共同看法
norm	[nɔ:m]	n.	标准, 规范; 每一工作日的标准工作量
selfrespecting	[selfri'spektɪŋ]	adj.	有自尊心的
prospect	['prɒspekt]	n.	景象; 意象, 想像; 展望
enclosure	[in'kləʊʃə]	n.	圈地; 附件
deprive	[di'praɪv]	v.	剥夺某人 (或某物) 的某事物; 阻止某人享有或使用某事物
commute	[kə'mju:t]	v.	通勤 (乘汽车或火车等经常往返于市区工作处与郊区住所之间)
pre-industrial		adj.	工业化之前的
community	[kə'mju:nəti]	n.	社区, 团体; 共同责任; 共同性
customary	['kʌstəməri]	adj.	合乎习俗的, 习惯上的
assume	[ə'sju:m]	v.	假定; 认为; 假装; 开始从事; 承担