

考研英语

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阅读理解必练101篇

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考研英语(一)试卷满分为 100 分,而阅读理解(A 节传统阅读和 B 节新题型)所占分值为 50 分,可谓是占据了考研英语分值的半壁江山。于是许多考生感慨得阅读者得“天下”。而考研英语(一)规定考生在 180 分钟内完成 52 道题目,这令许多考生感觉时间紧迫,甚至不能按时完成。因此考生要想在阅读理解部分获得高分,除了扎实的语言功底,还需要有的放矢,科学备考。

第一步 扩展词汇量

考研英语(一)阅读理解部分 A 节四篇阅读文章的总长度为 1 600 词左右,B 节新题型的文章长度为 500~600 词。要想在阅读理解部分获取高分,考生除了掌握大纲要求的 5 500 左右的词汇及相关内容,还需要掌握一些真题中经常出现的超纲词或生僻词。另外,考生在扩展词汇量时,要特别注意一词多义的现象,例如:

In short, “a leader of the new school” contends the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions.

【译文】简而言之,“新学派的一位领军人物”认为:我们所谓的科学革命主要是指一系列工具的改进、发明和使用,这在无数个方向扩展了科学的范畴。

句中的 school 是个常见词,但是此处它显然不作“学校”解。读完全句,得知不同的科学家对科学革命的作用有不同的看法,在此问题上形成派别。所以 school 在此是“学派”的意思,考生如果不加斟酌,将其理解为“学校”,就不能正确理解句子意思。

第二步 攻克长难句

考生之所以难以在阅读理解部分获得高分,主要是因为文章中存在一定数量的长难句,并且命题者常在这些结构复杂的句子处命题。考生读不懂句子,自然就难以答对题目。因此,攻克长难句是考生备考阅读理解的重点复习目标。如:

This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

(2015 年 Text 4)

首先,提取主干。这句话的主干是 This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies。

其次,分析枝叶部分。such as 引导同位语,解释 companies。she thought 由两个逗号隔开,属插入语。making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking 属现在分词短语,作结果状语。其中,第一个 it 是形式宾语,that 引导的宾语从句为真正的宾语;as it had 中 as 引导定语从句修饰 way;with widespread illegal telephone hacking 中 with 介词短语作伴随状语。

综上所述,此句意为“她认为,同样的道德目的的缺失正在伤害着诸如新闻国际这样的公司,使它更可能随着非法电话窃听的盛行迷失之前曾有的方向”。碰上长难句,考生只有迅速抽取主干,再分析枝叶成分,才能提高阅读理解的正确率,取得高分。

第三步 培养英语思维

考研英语阅读理解的文章一般都来源于原汁原味的外文报刊,如 *The Economist*《经济学人》, *The New York Times*《纽约时报》和 *Time*《时代周刊》等,考生认为这些文章读起来晦涩难懂,主要是因为中外文化背景不同,思考问题的思维方式不同,反映在语言上,就是语言表达习惯不同。

例如:英汉语言重心不同,即“英语重心在前,汉语重心在后”。下面本书以 2015 年第 22 题为例进行详细说明。

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly

[A] owing to their undoubted and respectable status.

[B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.

[C] to give voters more public figures to look up to.

[D] due to their everlasting political embodiment.

解答此题时,考生可根据题干关键词 Monarchs, kept as heads of state 定位到第三段 most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respect public figure。(因为他们让选民避免了在寻找一个无争议但受尊重的公众人物时的困难,所以大部分王室家族幸存了下来。)此句为一个典型的先果后因句。most royal families have survived 为果,也是题干 Monarchs are kept as heads of state 的同义替换。后半句 because 引导的原因状语从句,正是本题正确答案 A 项的出处。而汉语则是正好相反,为“先因后果”。因此,考生在答题时,要注意这种思维差异的转化。

第四步 视听名师微课

考生在复习过程中,难免遇到难以理解的知识点和题目,尤其是做真题的时候,更是希望获得名师的指导,帮助其答疑解惑。因此本书独家配备最近十年(2006 年~2015 年)考研英语(一)阅读理解真题的高清微课程,考生通过手机扫二维码即可通过视频讲解进行学习,在老师的帮助下轻松掌握作答技巧和相关知识。为了确保视频内容的准确性和权威性,本书的全部视频均由教学经验丰富的中公名

师讲解,保证广大考生在学习过程中能够随时随地得到业界名师的指导。

总之,《考研英语题库系列·阅读理解必练 101 篇》提供了每种题型的高分解题策略,并提供大量的真题与模拟题供考生练习。因此,考生通过本书的学习,可以巩固与提高阅读技能,真正实现考研英语阅读的快速提分。

全国硕士研究生招生考试研究委员会

二〇一五年二月于北京

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第一章

题型概论

一、考情分析

阅读理解传统题型是相对于新题型而言的,即四选一题型。1987 年以前都是每小题 1 分,1988 年开始变为每小题 2 分。题量由 10 道、15 道增至 20 道。2002 年以后由 5 篇减至 4 篇,每篇后的问题由 4 小题增至 5 小题。这说明阅读理解传统题型的分值、题量、难度都在不断增加,需要考生花更多的精力去备考。

二、题材分析

分析阅读理解传统题型的历年考题,发现选材集中于社会伦理类、商业经济类、文化教育类、环境科普类,四种题材分布比较均匀,其中社会伦理类题材稍多于其他三种。因此本书将阅读理解文章按此四种题材分类。考生只要平时多加训练,掌握各种题材文章的常用词汇,考试时便不会对文章感到陌生。本书每篇文章都列出了文中的重点词汇及短语以便考生掌握各种题材的常用词汇。

三、考查技能

- 1.理解文章主旨要义。
- 2.理解文中的具体信息。
- 3.理解文中的概念性含义。
- 4.进行有关的判断、推理和引申。
- 5.根据上下文推测生词的含义。
- 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。

四、解题策略

根据阅读理解的考查技能,我们将传统题型分为以下六种题型,而每种题型都有独特的解题方法:

(一)主旨题

主旨题一般以两种形式出现,一种是问文章的 main idea,选项为四句话;一种是问文章的 topic 或者 best title,选项为短语。不管哪种形式,都是考查文章的中心思想。而一篇思维缜密、结构严谨的议论文,中心思想一般会出现在文章的首段或尾段,因此考生要通过阅读首尾两段来概括出中心思想。当然也有例外,有的文章开头是引子,引子之后才是文章主旨,这样的文章一般引子处会设题,以推断题或者结构题的形式出现,考查引子的目的是什么。如果要为文章选标题,那么标题一定要将文章的主要观点涵盖全面,一般来说,文章反复提到的词便是中心思想核心词。



名师讲解



名师讲解

(二)细节题

细节题的题干中一般含有文章中出现的细节信息,如人名、地名、时间、数字、加引号的词、专业术语、段落信息词等。因此考生要根据这些细节信息(即关键词)回到原文去定位,即从哪找答案;然后再将选项与原文作对比,选出正确答案。

回文定位有三种方法:

- 1.根据出题顺序返回原文。
- 2.根据关键词返回原文。
- 3.根据题干或选项中的重点词或其同义词返回原文。

对比选项与原文要注意:选项中有的是原文复现,有的是原文词汇的同义复现。

(三)结构题

结构题的考查形式一般是要求考生推断文章前一段或下一段的内容,或者如果文章以引子开头,问引子有什么作用。此题要求考生对文章的布局谋篇有一定了解。考生主要是根据相关段落的过渡句做出判断。



名师讲解

(四)含义题

含义题侧重考查考生通过上下文判断词义、句意的能力。有两种考查形式:一是超纲词含义的推断,二是熟词在特定场合或语境中的意思。考生作答时,要到所考查词语或短语的前后文中寻找答案,根据语境推断其含义。



名师讲解

(五)推断题

推断题考查考生对原文重要信息的推理和判断能力。解答推断题要把握以下三原则:

- 1.全面分析,切忌片面思考,得出片面结论。
- 2.不要选择表层信息答案,要立足于由已知信息推断未知信息。
- 3.忠实于原文指导思想,切忌脱离原文,主观臆断。

如果是适合用排除法做的推断题,要了解干扰项一般具有以下三个特征:

- 1.文章中直接用于表述细节的信息常为干扰项。
- 2.与文章内容或观点含义相反的结论必为干扰项。
- 3.不合常理或不合逻辑的结论也是干扰项。



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(六)态度题

态度题一般是考查作者对文中提到的某个人或某件事的观点或态度,选项一般是有关态度的词汇。做态度题要把握以下六原则:

- 1.表示“客观”的词多为正确选项,如 objective(客观的),impartial(公平的),unbiased(无偏见的)和 unprejudiced(无偏见的)等。
- 2.作者态度基本不会是漠不关心,所以此类词一般不是正确选项,如 indifferent(漠不关心的),uninterested(不感兴趣的),impassive(无动于衷的)和 unconcerned(不关心的)等。
- 3.好还是坏,支持还是反对,态度一般会比较明确,带中立色彩的词相对来讲不容易成为正确答案,如 neutral(中立的),ambiguous(模棱两可的)等。
- 4.尽量不要用贬义词去评价作者的态度。
- 5.考生不要把自己的好恶揉进其中。
- 6.要注意区分作者本人的态度和作者引用的观点的态度。



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第二章 社会伦理类

题材概述

根据对历年真题的分析,此类题材范围广泛,涉及社会甚至国际热点问题、法律道德的相关问题、互联网上的热点事件等,如:快速时尚、女性承受的压力、信息安全、工会组织与政客的斗争等。此类文章对观点态度的表述往往比较隐晦,考生只有多关注社会问题,多积累相关的背景知识,才能加快阅读速度,提高阅读理解能力。

Unit 1

Text 1

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions". Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit".

Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom." This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes—finding guilty one ex-editor of the *News of the World*, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge—the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the *News of the World* in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance,

proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing the *News of the World* was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instruction—nor received traceable, recorded answers.

1. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.



名师讲解

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that

- [A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
- [B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
- [D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.



名师讲解

3. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence

- [A] revealed a cunning personality.
- [B] centered on trivial issues.
- [C] was hardly convincing.
- [D] was part of a conspiracy.



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4. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows

- [A] generally distorted values.
- [B] unfair wealth distribution.
- [C] a marginalized lifestyle.
- [D] a rigid moral code.



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5. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writing is of primary importance.
- [B] Common humanity is central to news reporting.
- [C] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
- [D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.



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Text 2

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious

consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2, 300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.



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6. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

[A] poor bargaining skill.

[B] insensitivity to fashion.

[C] obsession with high fashion.

[D] lack of imagination.



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7. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to

[A] combat unnecessary waste.

[B] shut out the feverish fashion world.

[C] resist the influence of advertisements.

[D] shop for their garments more frequently.



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8. The word "indictment" (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

[A] accusation.

[B] enthusiasm.

[C] indifference.

[D] tolerance.



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9. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.

[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.

[C] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

[D] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.



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10. What is the subject of the text?

[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.

[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.

[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.

[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

Text 3

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

11. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

12. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women

- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
- [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
- [D] are exposed to more stress.



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13. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be

- [A] domestic and temporary.
- [B] irregular and violent.
- [C] durable and frequent.
- [D] trivial and random.



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14. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Para. 5) shows that

- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
- [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.
- [C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
- [D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.



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15. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
- [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
- [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
- [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Text 4

In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit—and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster" Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness"—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned