


研云图
SHI DAI YUN TU

考研英语阅读 实力提高 抢分秘籍

(适用于英语一、二)

主编 舒洋

 中国政法大学出版社

Reading

Make reading of postgraduate entrance exam a way of thinking

Make strength improvement an ultimate goal

时代云图
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2005年，笔者进入新东方学校讲授考研英语，到现在已经有十多年的时间了，期间面授学员十万左右，帮助众多考生在考研英语阅读中斩获高分，进入理想的研究生院。2014年，笔者出版了《四大名师历年考研英语真题超详解及复习指导》，受到了广大考生的好评。

目前，市面上针对考研英语阅读的书籍很多，针对考研英语阅读详解的书籍更多。但是，结合考生的反馈，我们发现，很多书中的解析是从知道答案后反推的角度来展开，词汇与长难句解释的比较多，导致考生在使用的时候不能达到举一反三的效果。此外，从2010年开始，考研分成学术硕士和专业硕士两种。从此，考研英语的书籍，特别是阅读部分划分成了英语一和英语二，但是从考研英语阅读的解题步骤、文章题材、易错题目分析的角度上来说，阅读部分并没有太多差别，特别是从2015年开始，英语一和英语二这个部分的难度趋于一致。出于该考虑，笔者将英语一和英语二阅读部分的文章融合到一起，选出最新真题，分别从考研英语阅读的解题步骤、文章题材、易错题目分析的角度重新编写：

一、解题步骤

笔者曾经做过调查，全国考生做考研英语阅读题的方法基本上是一致的，即看题——返回原文定位——对应选项三个步骤。首先，笔者肯定，这个做题方法是没有问题的，但是命题者在选取文章设置题目的时候考查的是考生对文章从宏观到微观的整体把控，即：不但要掌握文章的中心，还要进一步地把控文章的细节。因此，本书的第一个部分旨在使考生保留自己的做题方法的同时，学会进一步把控文章的细节。

二、文章题材

外国人在写文章时，同一种题材中心思想是差不多的，例如在2013年的英语一中，文章中心是批判快速时尚，然后作者给出自己的观点。同样的题材也出现在了2016年的英语一中，仍然是时尚的话题，作者仍然是先批判现状，然后提出自己的观点。因此，考生在研究真题的时候尽量总结文章题材。常见的题材一般有：经济类、人文科学类、自然科学类、人工智能类和信息技术类。按此思路，本书中，笔者将英语一和英语二最近九年的文章进行相应的总结，供考生参考。

三、易错题目分析

笔者在十多年的教学过程中经常发现，考生在做题的时候，经常发挥不稳定，这种不稳定一般归因于：对文章的题材不熟悉；对固定的题型理解有误。同时英语一侧重于生词、句型，英语二则侧重于对选项的辨析，因此，本书将2010年~2018年英语一和英语二真题中考生最容易出错的文章进行了分类，以帮助考生有针对性地进行训练。训练结束后，争取使考生在面对同样的题材，或者同样的题型时不再出现2选1犹豫不决的现象。

四、最新的真题

2010年之后，命题者的着眼点有了一些新的变化，这种变化不是发生在文章和题型上，而是从选项的设计或者考生的心理因素着手。针对这一点，笔者将英语一和英语二两者的共同部分进行融合，并且每年都要做更新，按照命题者的命题思路，分别从文章的词汇、长难句、译文、题目解析的角度进行详细的总结。

希望本书的设计可以使考生真正达到举一反三的效果，不仅仅掌握英语一常见的题材和句型，也熟悉英语二的套路，知道如何从细节处去辨析选项，使考生无论是从实力还是心理上都能跳出命题者设计的陷阱，从而在考场上有的放矢地应对，考出理想的成绩。

舒 洋



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第一部分 考研英语阅读基本解题思路

1. 考研英语阅读的解题步骤

第一步：通览全局

(1) 标清段落

拿到文章，先看有几段，做到心中有数。

(2) 通读各段首句

作者写文章，为了将自己的观点在第一时间表明，会在最醒目的位置说明自己的观点，那么各段首句便是重点，考生在读文章的时候可用笔将每一段的第一句话标注，起到提醒自己的作用。

第二步：通览各题题目

通览每一道题的目的：首先可以大体地确定段落，除此之外也可以适当地判断题型。

第三步：按照顺序做题

做一道题的顺序大体为：读题——回到原文找线索——对应选项。

弊端：对于所有考生，包括笔者在内，大体的做题顺序都应该如此，但是考研英语阅读的考查角度不仅仅是做题步骤的问题，还有更为重要的细节问题，所以考生在大致掌握基本的做题思路之外，还应该在以下三个环节中注意细节。

环节一：仔细阅读题目，可以将译文写在旁边。

题目是最容易设计陷阱的地方，时间、程度、否定词等是考生最容易忽略的地方，所以这个时候需停下脚步。翻译整个题目会成为解题的重中之重。

环节二：返回对应段落通读，找到定位句（通过题目提问的内容）整体做标记，一直到通读结束。

环节三：通读后不要马上返回选项，要仔细分析段落与题目相关的定位句，看哪一个选项与此相关。

通常，正确选项会在定位句、段首尾句、转折句中出现。

2. 例题分析

例题

British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one. It is difficult to

explain the reason for this. Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness.

This bad reputation discourages a lot of people from eating in an English restaurant. If they do go to one, they are usually full of prejudice against the food. It is a pity, because there are excellent cooks in England, excellent restaurants, and excellent home-cooking. How, then, has the bad reputation been built up?

Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century. As a result, the quality of food changed too. This was because Britain stopped being a largely agricultural country. The population of the towns increased enormously between 1840 and 1870, and people could no longer grow their own food, or buy it fresh from a farm. Huge quantities of food had to be taken to the towns, and a lot of it lost its freshness on the way.

This lack of freshness was disguised by "dressing up" the food. The rich middle classes ate long elaborate meals which were cooked for them by French chefs. French became, and has remained, the official language of the dining room. Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense, for there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially. The "look" of the food was more important than its taste.

In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease. People still tried to produce complicated dishes, however, but they economized on the preparation time. The Second World War made things even worse by making raw ingredients extremely scarce. As a result, there were many women who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop, but were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them.

Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s. It was only after this had stopped, and butter, eggs and cream became more plentiful, and it was possible to travel abroad again and taste other ways of preparing food, that the English difference to eating became replaced by a new enthusiasm for it.

1. According to the author, it is difficult to explain

- [A] why excellent ingredients are spoiled in the process of cooking.
- [B] why people do not like English cooking.
- [C] why British food often has a natural flavor.
- [D] why people prefer home-cooking to ready made food.

2. The negative effect of Britain's Industrial Revolution on English cooking is that

- [A] the population in the countryside decreased dramatically.
- [B] people no longer grew their own food on their own farms.
- [C] the freshness of food was lost on the way to the cities.
- [D] Britain was no longer an agricultural country.

3. As a result of the Industrial Revolution

- [A] more attention was given to the look of the food.
- [B] French became the official language in English restaurants.

- [C] a large number of extremely wealthy people ate in French restaurants.
 [D] out-of-season delicacies became very expensive.
4. The Second World War worsened the problem because
 [A] there was an increasing demand for servants.
 [B] there was a lack of raw ingredient supply.
 [C] many women refused to choose meat from butcher's shops.
 [D] French chefs dominated English restaurants.
5. A new enthusiasm for eating emerged in Britain
 [A] when many women finally had the opportunity to purchase fresh meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop.
 [B] when butter, eggs and cream became available.
 [C] when people started traveling to other cities.
 [D] after the early 1950s.

一、文章大意

第一段： British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one.

英国的食物有很好的名声，但是英国的烹饪名声很差。

第二段： This bad reputation discourages a lot of people from eating in an English restaurant.

因为这个不好的名声，很多人不想去英国餐馆用餐。

第三段： Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century.

也许，原因之一是英国的工业革命开始得很早（十九世纪中期）。

第四段： This lack of freshness was disguised by "dressing up" the food.

缺乏新鲜度的食物被“包装”所掩盖。

第五段： In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease.

20世纪30年代，仆人的供给量开始减少。

第六段： Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s.

在英国，食物配给制一直持续到20世纪50年代早期。

文章大意总结： 从工业革命到20世纪50年代，英国烹饪名声不好的原因。

二、题目浏览

题目	解析（关键词/题型）
1. According to the author, it is difficult to explain	it is difficult to explain
2. The negative effect of Britain's Industrial Revolution on English cooking is that	negative effect, Britain's Industrial Revolution, English cooking
3. As a result of the Industrial Revolution	Industrial Revolution
4. The Second World War worsened the problem because	The Second World War
5. A new enthusiasm for eating emerged in Britain	A new enthusiasm, in Britain

三、题目解析

1. According to the author, it is difficult to explain
1. 根据作者的观点,解释起来很困难的是
- [A] why excellent ingredients are spoiled in the process of cooking. [A] 为什么上好的原材料在烹饪过程中被破坏了。
- [B] why people do not like English cooking. [B] 为什么人们不喜欢英国烹饪。
- [C] why British food often has a natural flavor. [C] 为什么英国的食物有其原有的风味。
- [D] why people prefer home-cooking to ready made food. [D] 为什么比起现成的食物,人们更喜欢家庭烹饪。

关键词: it is difficult to explain

题型: 细节题

1. British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one. It is difficult to explain the reason for this. Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness.

英国的食物有很好的名声,但是英国的烹饪名声很差。原因解释起来很困难。上好的原材料通常经过烹饪端到餐桌上,然而,不幸的是,它们原有的风味和口感也因此失去了。

>>> 单词解析

reputation *n.* 名声

unfortunately *adv.* 不幸地

superb *adj.* 出色的;极好的

raw ingredient 原材料

mine *v.* 开采;开矿

natural flavor 自然风味

goodness *n.* (文章含义)好的口感

>>> 长难句解析

Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness.

本句的主干: superb raw ingredients are often mined from the kitchen. 主语为 raw ingredients, 谓语为 are often mined, so that 引导结果状语从句。

>>> 解题思路

根据题干所描述的信息可定位到文章第一段,第二句话中有关键词的内容,即 It is difficult to explain the reason for this. (原因解释起来很困难。)其中的代词 this 应是题目空缺的信息, this 指代上文内容,所以,第一段的第一句应当是正确答案的位置,即 British food has a good reputation, but English cooking has a bad one. (英国的食物有很好的名声,但是英国的烹饪名声很差。)与该信息相对应的为选项 [B] why people do not like English cooking, 其中的 do not like 相当于文中的 bad one (名声不好)。

>>> 错误分析

选项 [A] why excellent ingredients are spoiled in the process of cooking (为什么上好的原材料在烹饪过程中被破坏了)以及选项 [C] why British food often has a natural flavor (为什么英国的食物有其原有的风味)都与第一段的尾句有关,即 Unfortunately, however, superb raw ingredients are often mined from the

kitchen so that they come to the table without any of the natural flavor and goodness. (上好的原材料通常经过烹饪端到餐桌上, 然而, 不幸的是, 它们原有的风味和口感也因此失去了。) 两个选项本身与文章的内容是相符的, 但是转折后必然不是解释的原因了, 逻辑的角度应当排除, 错误的原因因为答非所问。选项 [D] why people prefer home-cooking to ready made food (为什么比起现成的食物, 人们更喜欢家庭烹饪) 不但在该段落没有体现, 甚至与题目也毫无关系, 该选项的错误原因为无中生有。

II. This bad reputation discourages a lot of people from eating in an English restaurant. If they do go to one, they are usually full of prejudice against the food. It is a pity, because there are excellent cooks in England, excellent restaurants, and excellent home-cooking. How, then, has the bad reputation been built up?

因为这个不好的名声, 很多人不想去英国餐馆用餐。即使去了, 他们通常也会对食物有很多偏见。这真是令人遗憾, 因为英格兰有很多优秀的厨师, 出色的餐馆以及好的家庭料理。那么, 英国烹饪不好的名声又是怎么产生的呢?

>>> 单词解析

discourage *v.* 不鼓励; 阻止

prejudice *n.* 偏见

pity *n.* 遗憾, 可惜

cook *n.* 厨师

excellent *adj.* 出色的

home-cooking 家庭料理

build up 建立; 产生

2. The negative effect of Britain's Industrial Revolution on English cooking is that

2. 英国的工业革命给英国的烹饪带来的消极影响是

[A] the population in the countryside decreased dramatically.

[A] 乡村人口急剧下降。

[B] people no longer grew their own food on their own farms.

[B] 人们不再在自家农场种植庄稼。

[C] the freshness of food was lost on the way to the cities.

[C] 在被运输到城市的过程中, 食物失去了新鲜度。

[D] Britain was no longer an agricultural country.

[D] 英国不再是一个农业国家。

关键词: negative effect, Britain's Industrial Revolution, English cooking

题型: 细节题

III. Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century. As a result, the quality of food changed too. This was because Britain stopped being a largely agricultural country. The population of the towns increased enormously between 1840 and 1870, and people could no longer grow their own food, or buy it fresh from a farm. Huge quantities of food had to be taken to the towns, and a lot of it lost its freshness on the way.

也许, 原因之一是英国的工业革命开始得很早(十九世纪中期)。因此, 食物的质量也发生了变化。工业革命之后, 英国不再是一个农业大国了。城镇人口在1840年到1870年间大量增长, 人们不再自己种植庄稼, 或者亲自去农场买新鲜的食物。大量的食物被运输到了城市, 在此过程中, 大部分食物失去了新鲜度。

>>> 单词解析

- Industrial Revolution 工业革命
occur v. 发生
quality n. 质量
agricultural country 农业国
enormously adv. 大量地；在极大程度上
quantity n. 数量
freshness n. 新鲜度

>>> 解题思路

根据题干关键词定位到第三段，首句就已经提到了关键词的信息，即 Perhaps one reason is that Britain's Industrial Revolution occurred very early, in the middle of the nineteenth century. 但是选项没有与之对应的内容，根据正确答案经常出现在定位句、段首尾、转折句的原则，发现该段落的尾句：Huge quantities of food had to be taken to the towns, and a lot of it lost its freshness on the way. (大量的食物被运输到了城市，在此过程中，大部分食物失去了新鲜度)，刚好与选项 [C] the freshness of food was lost on the way to the cities (在被运输到城市的过程中，食物失去了新鲜度) 对应，其中的 cities 相当于尾句中的 towns。

>>> 错误分析

选项 [A] the population in the countryside decreased dramatically (乡村人口急剧下降) 与该段落中的 The population of the towns increased enormously between 1840 and 1870 对应，但是文中该句是说明城市人口在上涨，并不足以说明乡村人口在下降，该选项是概念上的偷换。选项 [B] people no longer grew their own food on their own farms 与该段落中 people could no longer grow their own food, or buy it fresh from a farm 对应，逗号之前基本上全部对应，考生在分析时会疏忽后面的信息，因为之后文中说不在农场买新鲜食物，而选项却说不再在自己的农场种植庄稼，这也是概念上的偷换。选项 [D] Britain was no longer an agricultural country 是一个最大干扰项，该选项的意思是说英国不再是一个农业国，但是该段落中 Britain stopped being a largely agricultural country 是说英国不再是一个农业大国，并不是说不再是一个农业国，考生很可能在做题的时候没有察觉到 largely 被偷换。

3. As a result of the Industrial Revolution

3. 作为工业革命的结果，

[A] more attention was given to the look of the food.

[A] 食物的外观更加受关注。

[B] French became the official language in English restaurants.

[B] 法国成了英国餐馆的官方语言。

[C] a large number of extremely wealthy people ate in French restaurants.

[C] 许多极其富有的人在法国餐馆吃饭。

[D] out-of-season delicacies became very expensive.

[D] 非应季的美味佳肴变得很贵。

关键词：Industrial Revolution

题型：推理题

IV. This lack of freshness was disguised by "dressing up" the food. The rich middle classes ate long elaborate meals which were cooked for them by French chefs. French became, and has remained, the official language of the dining room. Out-of-season delicacies were served in

缺乏新鲜度的食物被“包装”所掩盖。富裕的中产阶级曾经享用长时间精心准备的食物，这些食物是由法国的厨师为他们准备的。法语成了餐厅的官方语言，并延续至今。尽管非应季的美味佳肴成本很高，但是仍然被供应，因为许多极

spite of their expense, for there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially. The “look” of the food was more important than its taste.

其富有的人想要建立自己的社交圈。食物的“外观”远比它的口味更重要。

>>> 单词解析

disguise v. 伪装

chef n. 厨师

out-of-season 非应季的

delicacy n. 美味佳肴

taste n. 口味, 品味

>>> 长难句解析

Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense, for there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially.

该句子分成两个部分：以 for 为分界。for 是表示因果关系的并列连词，在这里连接两个并列的分句。for 之前：主语为 Out-of-season delicacies，谓语为 were served，in spite of their expense 为让步状语。for 之后：是一个 there be 句型，主干为 there were a large number of extremely wealthy people, who wanted to establish themselves socially 是解释 people 的定语从句。

>>> 解题思路

根据题干关键词本应该定位到第三段，但是第二题已经考查过，按照出题顺序的原则应对应第四段，由于该段落没有工业革命的信息，所以正确答案的位置很有可能为段首尾句。

段首句：This lack of freshness was disguised by “dressing up” the food。（缺乏新鲜度的食物被“包装”所掩盖。）

段尾句：The “look” of the food was more important than its taste。（食物的“外观”远比它的口味更重要。）

以上两个信息都是在强调外观的重要性，该段落为首尾呼应，可以体现这个信息的应当是选项 [A] more attention was given to the look of the food（食物的外观更加受关注）。

>>> 错误分析

选项 [B] French became the official language in English restaurants（法语成了英国餐馆的官方语言）对应段落中的 French became, and has remained, the official language of the dining room. 但是该句子中没有说明是英国餐馆，属于偷换概念。选项 [C] a large number of extremely wealthy people ate in French restaurants（许多极其富有的人在法国餐馆吃饭）与段落中 there were a large number of extremely wealthy people who wanted to establish themselves socially 该句子是说明许多极其富有的人想建立自己的社交圈，并没有像选项中说的在法国餐馆吃饭，这是概念上的偷换。选项 [D] out-of-season delicacies became very expensive（非应季的美味佳肴变得很贵）对应段落中 Out-of-season delicacies were served in spite of their expense 该句子是说非应季的美味佳肴尽管很贵，说明其在工业革命前后一直都贵，但是选项中的 became 则说明变得很贵，意在说工业革命之前是不贵的，概念上已经偷换。

4. The Second World War worsened the problem because 4. 第二次世界大战使问题更加严重的原因是

[A] there was an increasing demand for servants. [A] 仆人的需求在增加。

[B] there was a lack of raw ingredient supply. [B] 原材料供应短缺。

[C] many women refused to choose meat from butcher's shops. [C] 许多家庭主妇拒绝在肉店买肉。

[D] French chefs dominated English restaurants. [D] 法国厨师占据了英国餐馆。

关键词 : The Second World War

题型 : 细节题

V. In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease. People still tried to produce complicated dishes, however, but they economized on the preparation time. The Second World War made things even worse by making raw ingredients extremely scarce. As a result, there were many women who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop, but were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them.

20世纪30年代,仆人的供给量开始减少。尽管如此,人们仍在试图烹制复杂的食物,但他们会节省准备时间。第二次世界大战期间,原材料极端匮乏,事情变得更加严峻。因此有很多家庭主妇没有机会到物资条件充足的肉店去买肉,但是她们欣然接受肉店提供给她们的任何原材料。

>>> 单词解析

servant *n.* 仆人
decrease *v.* 减少
complicated *adj.* 复杂的
scarce *adj.* 匮乏的
butcher *n.* 屠夫
content *adj.* 满意的
grateful *adj.* 充满感激的

>>> 长难句解析

As a result, there were many women who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop, but were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them.

该句子分成两个部分:以转折词but为界。but之前:是一个there be句型,主干部分为there were many women, who never had the opportunity to choose a piece of meat为women的定语从句,之后的from作定语从句的地点状语。but之后:省略了主语women, were content and grateful为系表内容, to accept anything为目的状语, that之后为anything的定语从句。

>>> 解题思路

根据题干的关键词可直接与第五段对应,该段落明确提出第二次世界大战相关信息的句子为The Second World War made things even worse by making raw ingredients extremely scarce.(第二次世界大战期间,原材料极端匮乏,事情变得更加严峻。)该句子中的by虽然表示方式,但是也能体现出第二次世界大战让事态严重的原因,与该句子相对应的为选项[B] there was a lack of raw ingredient supply(原材料供应短缺)其中的lack of相当于文中的scarce。

>>> 错误分析

选项[A] there was an increasing demand for servants(仆人的需求在增加)刚好与该段落中的首句有关,即In the 1930s, the supply of servant began to decrease.但是该句是说仆人的数量在下降,并不意味着仆人的需求在上涨,这是概念上的偷换。选项[C] many women refused to choose meat from butcher's shops(许多家庭主妇拒绝在肉店买肉)与该段落的尾句是相反的,尾句指明were content and grateful to accept anything that was offered to them(她们欣然接受肉店提供给她们的任何原材料)。选项[D] French chefs dominated English restaurants(法国厨师占据了英国餐馆)在文章中并没有体现。

5. A new enthusiasm for eating emerged in Britain

5. 在英国,一种新的对饮食的热衷出现了,

[A] when many women finally had the opportunity to purchase fresh meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop.

[A] 当许多家庭主妇最终有机会到物资条件充足的肉店买新鲜肉类的时候。

- [B] when butter, eggs and cream became available. [B] 当人们可以买到黄油、鸡蛋、奶油等食材时。
- [C] when people started traveling to other cities. [C] 当人们开始去其他城市旅游时。
- [D] after the early 1950s. [D] 在 20 世纪 50 年代早期之后。

关键词：A new enthusiasm, in Britain

题型：细节题

VII. Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s. It was only after this had stopped, and butter, eggs and cream became more plentiful, and it was possible to travel abroad again and taste other ways of preparing food, that the English difference to eating became replaced by a new enthusiasm for it.

在英国，食物配给制一直持续到 20 世纪 50 年代早期。只有配给制结束之后，黄油、鸡蛋、奶油等食材才变得更加充足，人们能够再次出国旅游，品尝不同种类的食物也才成为可能。英国人先前对饮食的漠视正被一种新的热情所替代。

>>> 单词解析

rationing *n.* 配给制
 plentiful *adj.* 充足的
 enthusiasm *n.* 热情

>>> 解题思路

根据题干关键词的信息对应文章的最后一段，Food rationing continued in Britain until the early 1950s. It was only after this had stopped... 这个部分是整个段落的总起部分，说明接下来的一切都是发生在 20 世纪 50 年代早期之后，刚好与选项 [D] after the early 1950s (在 20 世纪 50 年代早期之后) 对应。

>>> 错误分析

butter, eggs and cream became more plentiful (黄油、鸡蛋、奶油等食材变得更充足) 与选项 [B] when butter, eggs and cream became available 对应，此处 available 译为“可获得的”，说明之前得不到，但是文中的 plentiful 是充足，说明之前也有，此处属于概念偷换。it was possible to travel abroad again (人们能够再次出国旅游) 与选项 [C] when people started traveling to other cities 对应，但是该选项中的 started 是开始，而文中的 again 是再一次，属于概念偷换。选项 [A] when many women finally had the opportunity to purchase fresh meat from a well-stocked butcher's shop (当许多家庭主妇最终有机会到物资条件充足的肉店买新鲜肉类的时候) 在文中没有提到，错误原因为无中生有。



第二部分 经济类文章

（一）国家政策

Text 1 (2015-4 英语二)

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes,” they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purpose was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.