

2014年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·21-25 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·21-25 题

本页 21-25 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2014年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2014)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

P1 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?

为了"改善生活"并减少"依赖",财政大臣George Osborne推出了"预先求职"计划。只有失业者携带简历来到就业中心、注册在线求职并开始找工作,才有资格获得救济金——而且他们应该每周而非每两周报告一次。还有什么比这更合理的呢?

P2 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.

随后出现了更多表面上的合理性。现在求职者津贴将有七天的等待期。他声称:"最初几天应该用来找工作,而不是去登记领取救济金。"我们做这些事情是因为我们知道它们能帮助人们远离救济金,并帮助领取救济金的人更快找到工作。"帮助?真的吗?乍一听,这位有社会关怀的财政大臣试图改善人们的生活,配合对一个明显过于宽容的制度进行"改革",该制度对新失业者找工作要求太少,并补贴懒惰行为。我们应该理解,驱使他的是对"根本公平"的热忱——保护纳税人、控制开支并确保只有最应得的申领者获得救济金。

P3 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.

失业是痛苦的:你不会心中唱着歌蹦蹦跳跳地去就业中心,为从慷慨的国家那里收入翻倍的前景感到高兴。这在经济上令人恐惧,在心理上令人尴尬,而且你知道支持是微乎其微且极其难以获得的。你现在不被需要了;你现在被排除在为你的生活提供目标和结构的工作环境之外。更糟的是,用来养活自己和家人以及支付账单的关键收入消失了。问任何一个新失业的人他们想要什么,答案永远是:一份工作。

P4 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 through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

但在Osborne的世界里,你的第一反应是陷入依赖——如果可以的话是永久性依赖——由一个过于乐意纵容你虚伪行为的国家支持。就好像20年来对求职和救济金管理系统不断加强的改革从未发生过一样。英国福利制度的原则不再是你可以为失业风险投保,并在灾难发生时获得无条件支付。甚至"求职者津贴"这个词本身就是在重新定义失业者为"求职者",他们对通过缴纳国民保险获得的救济金没有基本权利。相反,申领者获得的是有时限的"津贴",条件是积极寻找工作;没有应得权利,没有保险,每周71.70英镑,是欧盟中最不慷慨的之一。

题目与逐题解析

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____

- [A] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking.
- [B] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits.
- [C] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits.
- [D] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily.

George Osborne的计划旨在 ____

- A) 鼓励求职者积极参与求职。 B) 为失业者提供更便捷的福利获取途径。
- C) 保障求职者获得福利的合法权利。 D) 激励失业者主动报告。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____ 直接询问方案的具体设立目的, 回到原文 Osborne 介绍方案的那两句即可对应, 没有 infer/imply 这类推断信号。

【拆句】 George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____ 是 was intended to do 的被动结构，主语是 scheme，to 后接选项里的动词原形短语，等同于 the scheme was designed to do sth.，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 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.

为了"改善人们的生活"并减少"依赖", 财政大臣 George Osborne 推出了"提前求职"方案。失业者只有带着简历到就业中心、登记网上求职并开始找工作，才有资格领取救济，而且要每周（而非每两周）报到一次。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

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

↔ encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking

will they be eligible for benefit ↔ encourage

预判说的"逼失业者主动求职才发钱"与 encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking 在语义上一致，A 直接对应。

B) 与原文相反

原文方案在领钱前加了简历、登记、找工作、每周报到等门槛，是 easier 的反面，provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits 与原文相反。

C) 偷换概念

原文方案是给领钱设条件，全文乃至第 4 段反而批评这种设计削弱了原本的权利；guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits 在原文里找不到对应表述。

D) 偷换概念

motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily 中 voluntarily 与原文 they should report weekly rather than fortnightly 的强制性 should 相反，方案是逼着报到，不是鼓励自愿。

22. The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means ____

[A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.

[B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance.

[C] to register for an allowance from the government.

[D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

短语 "to sign on" (第2段第3行) 最可能的意思是 ____

- A) 到就业中心查询职位空缺情况。 B) 接受政府对救济金的限制条件。 C) 向政府登记申请救济金。
D) 参加政府的职业培训项目。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means___ 直接询问一个加引号短语在原文中的意思，是典型的词义/短语题。

【拆句】 The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means___ 主干是 The phrase means..., most probably 是程度副词，承认答案是上下文里最贴近的一项，并非唯一确解，提示要做语义比对，不是机械翻译。

【定位】 "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. 他声称："那最初几天应当用来找工作，而不是用来登记领救济。"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre 描述的是查岗位信息，与原文把 sign on 放在 looking for work 的对立面相矛盾——如果 sign on 也是找工作，作者就不会把它和 looking for work 对立。

B) 无中生有

to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance 谈的是接受限制，原文 sign on 是去办登记领救济的动作，文章并未把 sign on 与"接受限制"挂钩。

C) ✓ 正确

looking to sign on ↔ to register for an allowance from the government

There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance ↔

an allowance from the government

预判说的"去申领救济金"与 to register for an allowance from the government 几乎逐字对应。

D) 无中生有

to attend a governmental job-training program 谈的是参加培训项目，原文 sign on 仅指登记申领救济，整篇文章未提及任何 job-training program。

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

[A] A desire to secure a better life for all.

[B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.

[C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.

[D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.

是什么促使财政大臣制定他的计划？

A) 希望为所有人保障更好的生活。 B) 渴望保护失业者。 C) 希望对申领者慷慨大方。

D) 热衷于确保纳税人的公平。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme? 直接问是什么促成 chancellor 推方案，对应原文中说明动机的那一句，无推断信号词。

【拆句】 What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme? 主干是 What prompted sb. to do sth., prompt 在这里是及物动词, 主语 What 问的是动因, to develop his scheme 是结果状语, 结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 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.

我们被告知, 促动他的是他对"根本公平"的热忱——也就是保护纳税人、控制开支、确保只有最该领救济的人才能领到救济。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

A desire to secure a better life for all 中的 for all 把受益对象扩大到全体国民, 与原文 only the most deserving claimants received their benefits 严格限定的"最该领的人"相冲突; 首段 change lives for the better 是方案的宣传口号, 而问题问的是真正动机。

B) 张冠李戴

An eagerness to protect the unemployed 把保护对象写成失业者, 但原文动机句中 protecting 的宾语是 the taxpayer, 不是 the unemployed; 作者第 3、4 段还专门论证方案恰恰伤害了失业者。

C) 与原文相反

An urge to be generous to the claimants 与原文 controlling spending 直接相反——控制开支恰恰是收紧而不是慷慨。

D) ✓ 正确

his zeal for "fundamental fairness" ↔ A passion to ensure fairness
protecting the taxpayer ↔ for taxpayers

预判中的"对公平的热情"+"保护纳税人"两项核心信息正好对应 A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers 的三个核心词 passion、fairness、taxpayers。

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel_____

- [A] uneasy.
- [B] insulted.
- [C] enraged.
- [D] guilty.

根据第3段,失业会让人感到_____

A) 不安。 B) 受辱。 C) 愤怒。 D) 内疚。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel_____ 限定段落、问具体感受, 属于段内信息归纳, 本质仍是细节题。

【拆句】 being unemployed makes one feel ____ 是动名词短语 being unemployed 作主语 + makes one feel + 形容词的使役结构，空格处必须是描述感受的形容词，提醒考生选项应是单个情绪形容词，而非动作。

【定位】 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.

失业是痛苦的：你不会哼着小调蹦蹦跳跳地去就业中心，对从慷慨的国家手里翻倍领钱感到兴奋。失业在经济上让人胆寒、在心理上让人难堪，而且你知道援助少得可怜、又极难拿到。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

hurting ↔ uneasy

financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing ↔ uneasy

预判出的"焦虑不安、心里没着落"与 uneasy 在极性（负面）与强度（中等、非极端）上完全一致。

B) 偷换概念

insulted 强调被他人侮辱、人格被攻击，原文 psychologically embarrassing 只是心理上难堪、尴尬，主体是失业者自身感受、并无他人施加侮辱的动作。

C) 无中生有

enraged 指被激怒、暴怒，原文整段写的是失业者的恐惧、尴尬、无助，第3段没有任何愤怒/抗议的字眼。

D) 偷换概念

guilty 表示自责/有罪感，原文写失业者 You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment，描绘的是被排斥的无助感，而非道德上的愧疚。

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.
- [B] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
- [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
- [D] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

作者最可能同意以下哪一项？

- A) 失业救济金不应附加条件。 B) 英国福利制度纵容求职者的懒惰。
- c) 求职者津贴已经满足了他们的实际需求。 D) Osborne的改革将降低失业风险。

【答案】 A （态度题）

【判型】 To which of the following would the author most probably agree? 没有给关键词，是问作者会同意四个观点中的哪一个，需要把全文的立场综合后再下判。

【拆句】 To which of the following would the author most probably agree? 是 agree to which 的倒装疑问句，正常语序是 the author would most probably agree to which of the following，提醒考生四个选项是 agree 的宾语，需作者赞同的才是答案。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

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 through making national insurance contributions

↔ **Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional**

Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance

↔ **Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional**

预判出的"反对救济金附条件化"与 Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional 在主张方向上一致，A 是作者会赞同的命题。

B) 张冠李戴

The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness 是 Osborne 在第 2 段背后的指控 (subsidises laziness)，作者用反问和情绪铺陈反驳了它，不会赞同该观点。

C) 与原文相反

The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs 与原文 support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get 及 £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU 严重相反，作者不会赞同。

D) 偷换概念

Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment 把方案效果说成降低"失业风险"，原文方案针对的只是领救济流程、并未承诺也未被作者承认能减少失业本身，作者本就质疑方案对失业者有任何 Help。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

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.

第1段，第2句

本句是典型的 "Only if" 引导的条件句，且因从句前置导致主句倒装，这是四六级和考研阅读中的常考句式。条件句 + 倒装结构的组合在正式书面语和政策性文本中频繁出现，掌握后可以大量复用。此外，句中的并列谓语、破折号引出的递进补充也是常见的句法特征。整体结构规范、典型性强，是理解复杂条件句和倒装句的优质范例。

"Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed.

第2段，第3句

引述动词 + 宾语从句（直接引语或间接引语转换）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且宾语从句内用情态被动 + 并列状语也是典型搭配。学生掌握此句式后可大量迁移至新闻报道、观点陈述等语境。典型性较高。

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.

第2段，第6句

本句成分丰富：主句包含主语、系动词、长表语、时间状语，表语内部含现在分词短语（伴随）、形容词短语（补充）、后置定语（介词短语 + 定语从句）；从句内部有主语（关系代词）、谓语、宾语、两个状语（来源和目的）。覆盖了多种常见成分和修饰层级，且表语的扩展方式（分词、形容词短语、定语从句嵌套）是易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

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.

第2段，第7句

句子结构复杂度中等偏上(主干识别需跨越插入语和长修饰,嵌套两层),时态难度较低(主要是一般过去时),但成分种类丰富(主语从句、宾语从句、插入语、同位语、并列结构),并且各成分的识别都有一定迷惑性,适合作为句子结构和成分划分的综合训练材料。虽然不是最难或最典型的句子,但覆盖的考点较全面,训练收益明显,推荐优先级中等偏高。

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.

第4段，第1句

该句在主干识别、分句嵌套、成分划分和结构典型性上都具有中等偏上的训练价值,时态难度较低但不影响整体收益。作为包含多种常考句式组合的复杂句,适合作为进阶练习材料,帮助学生掌握破折号插入、分词短语修饰和从句嵌套等真题常见结构

It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened.

第4段，第2句

It is as though结构是考试中常见的虚拟语气句型,四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。形式主语搭配表语从句、as though引导的虚拟假设、复杂名词短语作主语,这些都是高频考查点。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和分析。

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 through making national insurance contributions.

第4段，第4句

本句成分丰富:主句有主语、系动词、表语,定语从句中有主语、谓语、宾语、状语,还涉及介词短语作表语、动名词短语作状语、定语从句的嵌套修饰。覆盖了主系表、主谓宾、定语从句、状语等多种成分类型,且定语从句省略关系代词的现象是常见易错点,训练价值高。

Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

第4段，第5句

句子包含主语、谓语、宾语以及状语和后置定语,成分种类较全面,宾语后置定语 "conditional on actively seeking a job" 可作为练习修饰关系识别的材料,但整体结构较平直,缺少易错点。

To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

第25题 题干

疑问句倒装是四六级和考研英语阅读理解题干的高频句式，尤其 "would + 主语 + 动词原形" 结构和 "介词 + 关系代词" 前置的组合在真题中反复出现，学习迁移价值高

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语一** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇9次 · 真题 88 句

unemployed B1

adj. 失业的

本篇7次 · 真题 12 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 107 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业（状态）

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的，大方的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次·真题42句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题33句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次·真题31句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇2次·真题28句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇2次·真题17句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇2次·真题15句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇2次·真题10句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题9句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇2次·真题8句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题304句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题209句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题91句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题70句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题63句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题63句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 44 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题16句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题15句

legitimate

C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题13句

prompt

B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题13句

urge

B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题12句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题11句

disappear

A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题10句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题10句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题10句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题10句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题10句

attend

A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题9句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次·真题8句

availability

B2

n. 可获得性

本篇1次·真题8句

guilty

B1

adj. 有罪的

本篇1次·真题8句

passion

B2

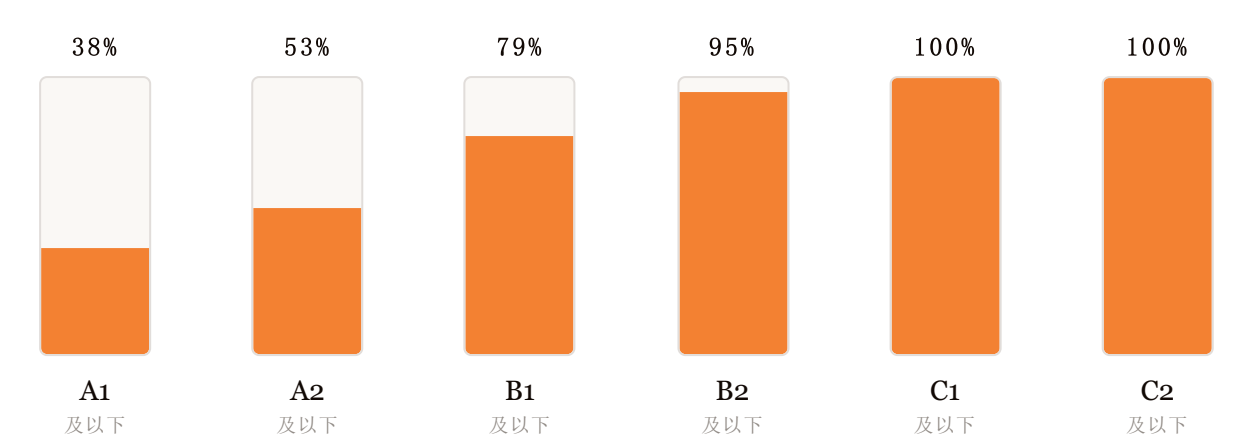
n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **216** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 216 个· 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2014年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →