

2015年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第4篇·36-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 36-40 题

本页 36-40 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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。

英语二真题(2015)

Section II Part A (4)

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 4

P1 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.

许多人将劳工部报告的6月新增28.8万个就业岗位以及失业率降至6.1%视为好消息,他们是对的。目前看来,经济正在以适当的速度创造就业岗位。我们距离实现充分就业还有很长的路要走,但至少现在我们终于以更快的速度向前推进了。

P2 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.

然而,就业状况的另一个重要方面在很大程度上被忽视了。报告自愿从事兼职工作的人数出现了大幅增长。这一数字目前比去年同期水平高出83万人(4.4%)。

P3 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.

在解释与Obamacare的联系之前,有必要做一个重要的区分。许多从事兼职工作的人实际上想要全职工作。他们从事兼职工作是因为这是他们能得到的全部。非自愿兼职工作的增加是劳动力市场疲软的证据,这意味着许多人将很难维持生计。

P4 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.

6月份非自愿兼职工作有所增加,但总体趋势是下降的。非自愿兼职就业仍远高于经济衰退前的水平,但比去年同期水平下降了64万人(7.9%)。

P5 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.

我们知道自愿兼职和非自愿兼职就业之间的区别,因为人们告诉了我们。劳工部使用的调查询问人们在参照周内工作时间是否少于35小时。如果答案是肯定的,他们就被归类为兼职工作。然后调查询问他们在那一周工作时间少于35小时是因为想要少于全职工作还是因为别无选择。只有当他们告诉调查人员自己选择每周工作少于35小时,才会被归类为自愿兼职工作者。

P6 The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes 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.

自愿兼职问题与Obamacare相关,因为其主要目的之一是允许人们在就业之外获得保险。对许多人来说,尤其是那些有严重健康问题或家庭成员有严重健康问题的人,在Obamacare出台之前,获得保险的唯一途径是通过提供医疗保险的工作。

P7 However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

然而,Obamacare已使超过1200万人通过Medicaid或交易所获得保险。这些人以前可能觉得有必要找一份提供保险的全职工作,以便为自己和家人提供保障。有了Obamacare,就业和保险之间不再有关联。

题目与逐题解析

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

就业状况的哪个方面被忽视了?

- A) 就业市场繁荣的前景。 B) 自愿兼职工作的增加。 C) 充分就业的可能性。
D) 就业岗位创造的加速。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which part of the jobs picture was neglected 直接问「哪一部分被忽视」，要的是原文一条明确陈述，不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 Which part of the jobs picture was neglected 是一个 which 引导的特殊疑问句，被动语态，主语是 Which part of the jobs picture，谓语 was neglected。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 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. 然而，就业图景里还有重要的另一块，被很大程度上忽视了：自愿做兼职的人数出现了大幅跃升。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

The prospect of a thriving job market (繁荣就业市场的前景) 讲的是首段 good news 所赞许的整体向好，但作者明说「被忽视的是另一块」，不是这一块。

B) ✓ 正确

a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time ↔

The increase of voluntary part-time jobs

预判要的是「自愿兼职的猛增」，The increase of voluntary part-time jobs 三个核心要素（增长、自愿、兼职）全到位，且没有添加任何原文未提的成分。

C) 偷换概念

The possibility of full employment 来自首段 We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment，但那是作者承认的「未达成的远景」，并不是被忽视、需要点出的另一块。

D) 与原文相反

The acceleration of job creation 对应首段 moving forward at a faster pace，但恰恰是被广泛谈论、被认可的「好消息」，并非被忽视的另一块。

37. Many people work part-time because they_____.

- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market

许多人从事兼职工作是因为他们_____。

- A) 更喜欢兼职工作而非全职工作
- B) 觉得这足以维持生计
- C) 无法获得全职工作
- D) 没有看到市场的疲软

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Many people work part-time because they_____ 是因果型完形陈述，要求从原文找一条直接陈述的原因，属于细节题。

【拆句】 Many people work part-time because they____ 是主从复合句的因果结构，主句 Many people work part-time，从句以 because 引导，空格处补的是 they 后接的谓语。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get.

许多做兼职的人其实想要全职；他们之所以做兼职，是因为他们只能找到这样的工作。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明说 actually want full-time jobs——他们其实想全职；选项 prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs 却说更喜欢兼职，与原文恰好相反。

B) 与原文相反

feel that is enough to make ends meet 是说「觉得这就够维持生计」；原文 many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet 恰恰说他们「很难维持生计」，选项不仅原文没说「觉得够用」，还反着改了。

C) ✓ 正确

this is all they can get ↔ cannot get their hands on full-time jobs

预判要的是「全职拿不到」，cannot get their hands on full-time jobs 用否定形式精准对应；这是细节题最常用的「肯定↔否定」同义改写。

D) 无中生有

haven't seen the weakness of the market（没看清市场疲弱）原文从未提及；原文是作者用市场疲弱来「解释」非自愿兼职的存在，并非说兼职者本人没看清市场。

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____.

- [A] shows a general tendency of decline
- [B] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
- [D] is lower than before the recession

美国的非自愿兼职就业_____。

- A) 显示出总体下降的趋势
- B) 比一年前更难获得
- C) 满足了失业者的实际需求
- D) 低于经济衰退前的水平

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____ 等待补的是对该现象的现状描述，要在原文找一条直接的趋势陈述。

【拆句】 Involuntary part-time employment in the US_____ 主语是 Involuntary part-time employment in the US，后接谓语空格，是简单的主谓结构等待补全。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down.

6 月非自愿兼职有所上升，但整体方向一直是向下的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the general direction has been down ↔ **shows a general tendency of decline**

预判要的是「整体趋势向下」，shows a general tendency of decline 两个关键词 general 与 decline 都精准对应原文 general 与 down，是唯一同义替换项。

B) 偷换概念

is harder to acquire than one year ago (比一年前更难获得) 原文从未谈兼职是否「更难获得」，只谈非自愿兼职的数量比一年前下降。「数量下降」≠「更难获得」。

C) 与原文相反

satisfies the real need of the jobless (满足了失业者的真实需求) 原文从未讨论非自愿兼职是否「满足了需求」；恰相反，做非自愿兼职的人不满足，因为他们想要的是全职。

D) 与原文相反

is lower than before the recession (比衰退前更低) 与原文 Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession 直接相反——原文明说「仍远高于衰退前」。

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.

- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- [B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
- [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- [D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

可以得知,有了 Obamacare,____。

- A) 兼职人员获得保险不再容易 B) 全职就业对于获得保险仍然是必不可少的
C) 为家庭成员获得保险仍然具有挑战性 D) 就业不再是获得保险的前提条件

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned that with Obamacare 以 It can be learned 起头，等待对 Obamacare 下结果性结论，属于推断题。

【拆句】 It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____ 中 It 是形式主语，that 引导真正的主语从句，with Obamacare 是介词短语作条件状语，空格处补的是 that 从句的主谓。结构清晰，no 陷阱。

【定位】 With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

有了 Obamacare 之后，就业和保险之间不再有绑定。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance 说「兼职者不再容易买保险」；原文从未谈过「兼职者买保险的难易」，反而说 Obamacare 让 1200 多万人买到了保险，方向相反。

B) 与原文相反

full-time employment is still essential for insurance 说「全职就业仍然是保险的必要条件」；原文恰相反——Obamacare 让 employment 不再是 insurance 的前提，B 与原文方向完全相反。

C) 无中生有

it is still challenging to get insurance for family members 说「为家人买保险仍然有挑战」；原文虽然提到 family members with serious health conditions，但那是在描述 Obamacare 之前的处境，且作者没有评价「Obamacare 之后家人买保险是否仍有挑战」。

D) ✓ 正确

no longer a link between employment and insurance ↔

employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance

↔ **employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance**

「就业与保险之间不再有绑定」自然推论就是「就业不再是买保险的前提」，正好是 D。这是 a link between → a precondition for 的最自然下位化替换。

40. The text mainly discusses_____.

- [A] employment in the US
- [B] part-timer classification
- [C] insurance through Medicaid
- [D] Obamacare's trouble

本文主要讨论_____。

A) 美国的就业 B) 兼职人员分类 C) 通过Medicaid获得保险 D) Obamacare的问题

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 The text mainly discusses_____ 以 mainly discusses 直接问全文主要在讨论什么，是主旨题的标准形式。

【拆句】 The text mainly discusses_____ 主语 The text, 谓语 mainly discusses, 空格补宾语。结构最简，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace ↔ **employment in the US**

another important part of the jobs picture ↔ **employment in the US**

no longer a link between employment and insurance ↔ **employment in the US**

A 同时覆盖首段（数据）、中段（兼职分类）、末段（政策解释）；B、C、D 各自只能覆盖某一区间，无法做全文主旨。

B) 以偏概全

part-timer classification（兼职者分类）只覆盖了 P3–P5 区分自愿/非自愿的部分，未能涵盖 P1 的整体就业数据和 P6–P7 的 Obamacare 解释。

C) 以偏概全

insurance through Medicaid 只对应 get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges 这一处细节，连 P6–P7 这一区间都覆盖不完整，更不可能涵盖前面五段。

D) 以偏概全

Obamacare's trouble（奥巴马医改的麻烦）一方面只覆盖后两段，无法涵盖前五段的就业数据；另一方面，P6、P7 是用 Obamacare 解释「voluntary part-time 上升」这一现象，是正面叙述其作用，没有以「trouble（麻烦）」立场评价它。

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。

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.

第1段，第4句

转折并列句是考试中的高频句式，“but”连接两个观点形成对比的结构在阅读理解和写作中都非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到类似的并列复合句分析

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked.

第2段，第1句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。句首用 However 等过渡词引导转折，主语部分较长且包含后置定语和定语从句修饰，这种结构在学术和新闻类文本中反复出现。学生掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量同类句子的理解中。

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction.

第3段，第1句

形式主语结构 (it is worth doing) 和 "Before" 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级和考研中常见的典型句式，掌握后可在大量句子中复用，代表性较强。

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.

第3段，第4句

本句的结构非常典型:两个主句并列加宾语从句嵌套,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。主系表结构陈述事实,主谓宾结构引出推论,宾语从句展开说明,这种逻辑展开方式在学术和新闻语体中极为常见。将来进行时在从句中的使用也体现了对未来状态持续性的强调,是考试中常考的时态用法。掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句式的分析。

The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.

第5段，第2句

主句采用及物动词加双宾语结构，其中第二个宾语是宾语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。主语带过去分词短语作定语也是典型的修饰手法。宾语从句由 "if" 引导表示询问内容，这种结构在报道、调查类文本中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

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.

第5段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 并列原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，whether 引导宾语从句、because 引导原因状语从句都是高频句式。学生掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见的句式,用于解释原因或背景。从句中 "主语 + be + to do" 表达目的或计划的结构也是高频考点。主句中不及物动词加介词构成的搭配("relate to")同样是常考用法。掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量类似真题句,典型性较强。

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.

第6段，第2句

成分类型较丰富且有实用价值。主句涵盖主语(含不定式后置定语)、系动词谓语、表语(含定语从句)、范围状语(含插入补充说明)、时间状语,定语从句涵盖关系代词作主语、谓语、宾语。适合练习识别被状语分隔的主干、区分不定式作定语与谓语、识别关系代词在从句中的成分,有较好的训练价值。

These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families.

第7段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，特别是用 "who" 引导的定语从句修饰表语、再嵌套第二层定语从句的结构，在真题中经常出现。掌握这类句式的分析方法可以大量复用到其他类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇11次 · 真题 28 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇10次 · 真题 29 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次·真题 150 句

voluntary B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇4次·真题 12 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次·真题 41 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次·真题 35 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次·真题 19 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 17 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇2次·真题 12 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视, 疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reference B1

n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distinction B2

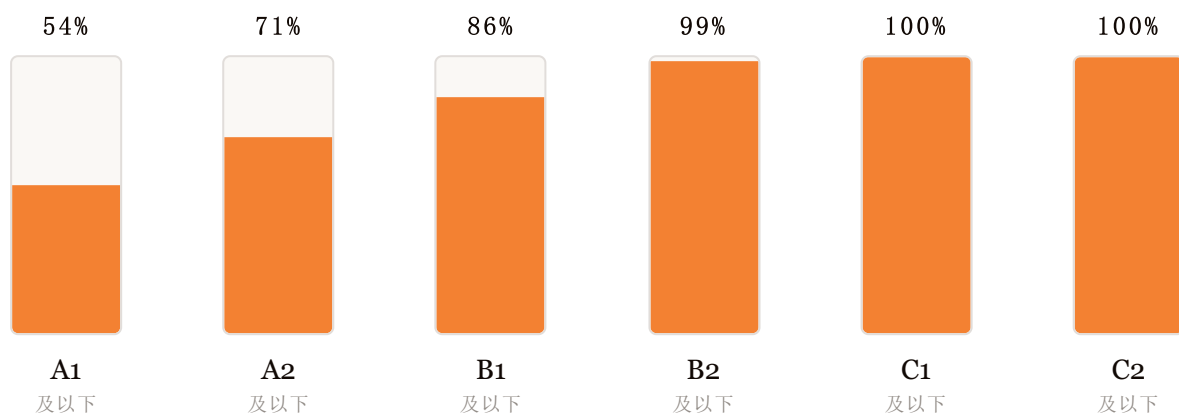
n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 161 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **161** 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 2 个 · 约 1%。



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 161 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

161

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语二 2015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）	题目解析 →
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）	本题
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section IV Part B	写作	题目解析 →