

阅读理解A(下)回顾

本周直播要点：

- 1、阅读A各题型解题思维导图；
- 2、真题实战。





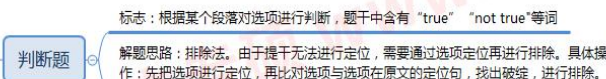
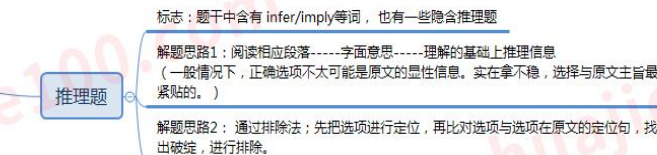
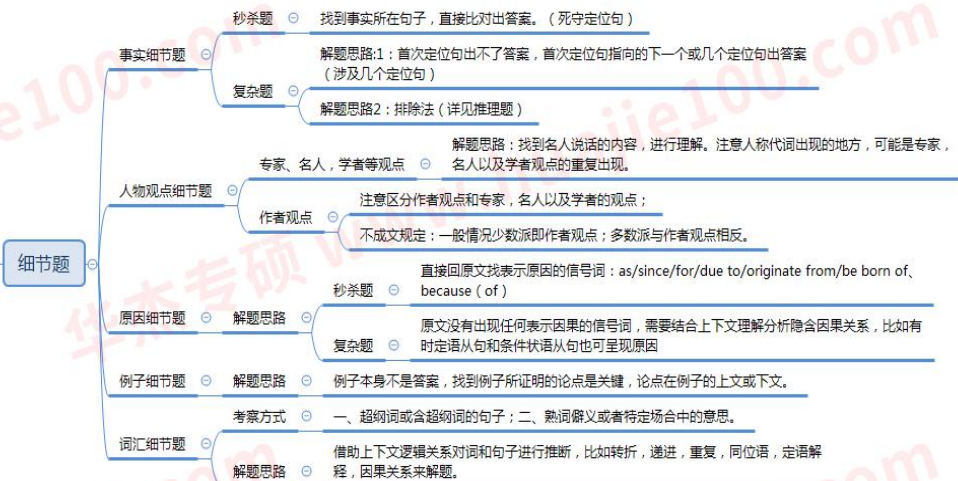
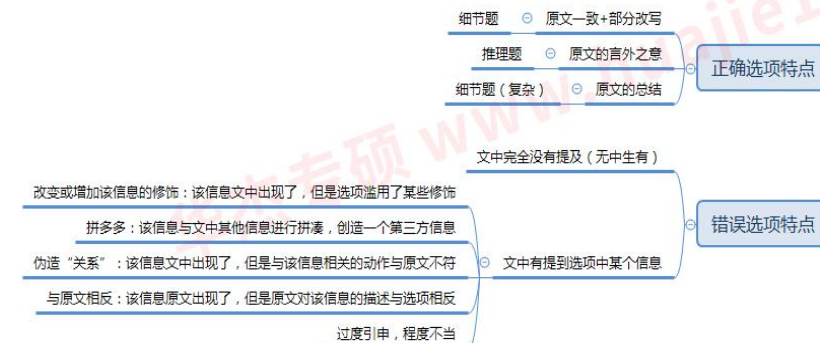
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管硕联考英语（二）阅读理解A解题思路大锦集



2015 Text3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor **Nancy Koehn**. **She** started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

31. According to **Nancy Koehn**, **office language** **has become**_____.

- [A] more emotional
- [B] more objective
- [C] less energetic
- [D] less strategic

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “**team**”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

32. “**Team**”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to_____.

- [A] historical incidents
- [B] gender difference
- [C] sports culture
- [D] athletic executives

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as **Khurana** points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the **importation of terminology** that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose,” said **Khurana**.

33. **Khurana** believes that the **importation of terminology** aims to_____.

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “**mommy wars**” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why **women** still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

34. It can be inferred that *Lean In* _____.

- [A] voices for working women
- [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
- [C] triggers debates among mommies
- [D] praises motivated employees

But this seems to be the irony of **office speak**: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

35. Which of the following statements is true about **office speak**?

- [A] Managers admire it but avoid it
- [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense
- [C] Companies find it to be fundamental
- [D] Regular people mock it but accept it

2015 Text 4

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.

36. Which part of the **jobs picture was neglected**?

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

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.

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.

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(7.9percent)from is 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 is 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 35hours 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.

38. **Involuntary part-time employment in** the US_____.

[A] is harder to acquire than one year ago.

[B] shows a general tendency of decline.

[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless.

[D] is lower than before the recession.

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.

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.

39. It can be learned that with **Obamacare**,_____.

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

40. The text mainly discusses_____.

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



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