



## 英语二阅读真题同源过关练习 21

文章来源：经济学家 段落：五段 字数：426 内容：工作

要求：A. 做题 B. 找到出题处 C. 挑五个句子翻译 D. 将文中单词认真背完

The term has different meanings in different places. In Japan, for instance, an internship tends to be a three- or four-day assessment of potential recruits. DeNA, a Tokyo-based software company, runs a four-day internship of this sort, for which participants are paid ¥100,000 (\$950). Sometimes the term is stretched. For Foxconn, which runs electronics-assembly lines in China, students toiling away alongside other workers have on occasion been labeled “interns”—at times they have numbered up to 150,000.

As the apparatus of governments grew, so did the number of placements. By 1983 the stagier program had swollen from three students a year to 500. Firms began to adopt the idea, too. Many had long employed apprentices, who were paid while working for a professional qualification. But these tended to be for blue-collar jobs, whereas internships were for the well-heeled or the fast-track. Jacqueline Kennedy, née Bouvier, won a year-long internship at Vogue (though in the end she did not take it up). In 1976 more than half of American television newsrooms employed interns; by the 1990s nearly all did. Nowadays, according to America’s National Association of Colleges and Employers (NACE), 63% of American students do at least one internship before graduating.

One reason is a far larger graduate labor pool. In 1970 one in ten Americans over 25 had a bachelor’s degree; now a third do. That means jobseekers need an edge. “If you don’t have an internship you won’t get an offer,” says Richard, a foreign-exchange trader who got his job at a London bank following a ten-week placement last summer. Globalization has increased competition for plum jobs: more than half of his fellow interns were from overseas.

Whereas Richard’s 30-something bosses joined straight from university, nearly all the bank’s employees now start in its intern program(or that of a rival). According to High Fliers, a market-research firm, more than one-third of graduate vacancies in Britain are now filled from firms’ own internship programs. “They are applying earlier and earlier,” says Gaenor Bagley, head of human resources at PwC, which this year will advertise its 10,000 internships at universities’ freshers’ weeks.

There is much to like about the intern boom. Employees can experiment with different careers before choosing one. And for recruiters internships are a way to sift candidates, a harder process as work has become more complex. The rise of automation and outsourcing means graduate jobs now involve fewer routine tasks and more varied responsibilities, says John Van Reenen of the London School of Economics. That makes it difficult to judge candidates by their CVs.

1. the word ‘stretched’ in the paragraph 1 may mean

- A. elevated    B. descended    C. purified    D. beautified

2. internship was different from apprenticeship in that

- A. it was set for those who were rich and could pull strings  
B. it was made for those who were healthy and quick-witted  
C. it was designed for those who were energetic and bright  
D. it was devised for those who were powerful and could make it

3. we can learn from the paragraph 3 that



- A. severer competition is now decreasing working efficiency and impairing memory
- B. the number of university graduates now surpasses that of internship offered
- C. even job hunters who have something unique may not get the opportunity of internship
- D. colleagues who come from other countries may find it easier to adapt to the company's culture

4. by saying ‘that makes it difficult to judge candidates by their CVs’ , the author may mean

- A. resumes are now no longer the reliable measurement of employees’ comprehensive qualities
- B. university graduates are now finding it hard to be employed by excellent enterprises
- C. internships thus become a critical pipeline for companies’ hiring workers
- D. candidates’ overall qualities can hardly be measured through qualifications presented in resumes

5. the author thinks that internship is

- A.negligible    B. burdensome    C. prevalent    D. Indispensable

答案：AABCD

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One reason is a far larger graduate labor pool. In 1970 one in ten Americans over 25 had a bachelor’s degree; now a third do. 第三题答案出处 That means jobseekers need an edge. “If you don’t have an internship you won’t get an offer,” says Richard, a foreign-exchange trader who got his job at a London bank following a ten-week placement last summer. Globalization has increased competition for plum jobs: more than half of his fellow interns were from overseas.

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responsibilities, says John Van Reenen of the London School of Economics. That makes it difficult to judge candidates by their CVs. 第四题和第五题答案出处

全文翻译：

实习，在不同的背景下有不同的意义。如在日本，实习通常是为了正式录用而进行的三到四天的评估。DeNA——一家以东京为中心的软件公司，就有类似的四天实习期，而应征者需要支付 10 万日元（950 美元）（译注：约人民币 5800 元）。有时候这个词还会被放大。如在富士康——中国一家电子装配公司，与其他工人一同在生产线上挥汗如雨的学徒偶尔也会被称作是“实习生”。曾有一度这样的实习生还达到了 15 万人。

随着政府内部体系的不断增大，实习职位也在不断增加。直至 1983 年，欧盟委员会的 s 项目已经从每年 3 名学员扩大到 500 名。这时候企业也开始利用这一模式。很多企业都有了长期受聘的学徒，他们一边领着薪水，一边为取得专业资格证努力奋斗着。不过这些所谓的学徒绝大部分都是蓝领职位，而实习则更多面向那些高端的富人或有后门的人。杰奎琳·肯尼迪（本姓布维尔）便曾获得《Vogue》（时尚杂志）的一年实习机会（尽管她最后并没有参加）。1976 年超过半数的美国电视新闻编辑室都曾收过实习生；而到了九十年代所有新闻编辑室都招收实习生。如今，根据美国国家高校及雇主联合会（America's National Association of Colleges and Employers, NACE）数据显示，63% 的美国学生在毕业前至少参加过一次实习。

究其原因，其中之一便是这庞大的毕业生劳动力大军。1970 年超过 25 岁的美国人只有十分之一拥有学士学位，如今这个比例已变成了三分之一。这就意味着要想找工作，你必须得有一项优势。“如果你没有实习经历，根本没有公司会聘用你，”外汇交易员理查德这么说道。去年夏天，经过十个星期的实习期，他获得了这份在伦敦银行的工作。由于全球化的进程，为了这么好的工作竞争的选手也在不断增加：超过半数同一职位的同事都来自海外。

虽然理查德上头几位三十多岁的上司当初都是从大学直接参加工作的，如今几乎所有的银行员工都是从公司的实习项目（或竞争公司的实习项目）开始自己的职业生涯的。根据一家就业市场调查公司 High Fliers 的数据显示，英国超过三分之一的毕业生空缺职位如今都由企业内部的实习项目得到了填补。“他们申请的时间越来越早，”普华永道的人力资源主管加诺·巴格利（Gaenor Bagley）说道。今年普华永道将在大学新生周期间为一万名实习生职位做宣传。

实习热还是有很多值得喜欢的地方。如员工在确定未来职业生涯之前可以先体验到不同的职业。对于招募者而言，实习是筛选候选人的方式，尽管随着当今工作日益复杂化，这一筛选过程也随之变得艰难。自动化与外包业务的兴起意味着应届生职位中常规的工作将逐渐减少，而需要承担的责任种类将不断增加，伦敦经济学院（London School of Economics）的约翰·范·雷南这样说道。这也使得单凭候选人的简历评判候选人变得更加困难。