

<<2009年考研英语专项突破>>

图书基本信息

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前言

高教版2009年考研英语系列丛书，由参与考研英语大纲修订工作的专家和新东方考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。

可满足考生全过程复习备考的需要，特别适合应届考生和社会考生自学的需要。

一、《考研英语词汇速记手册》是考研英语大纲配套用书，适合考生基础复习阶段使用。

本书由英语考研大纲制订和修订的专家执笔，完全按照最新版考研大纲的词汇表编写，对原有大纲的词意做了修订和补充，并在书后附上大量词汇练习题，以便考生巩固记忆。

同时我们还在“中国教育考试在线” www.eduexam.com.cn 的名师导航栏目中放了大量

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内容概要

《2009年考研英语专项突破》(阅读理解A、B节)为2009年考研英语专项突破(阅读理解A、B节),其内容包括:阅读理解命题规律及解题技巧,模拟训练等。

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~Passage 4 Remember when the U . S . was a big , mean job machine? The 1990s saw the creation of 2 . 2 million jobs , the equivalent of adding another California and New York to the national labor market . Even after the 2001 recession and the September 11 terror attacks sent employment reeling , most economic observers—including this one—were confident that the job slump was just temporary . In fact , the employment market didn ' t turn up until August , 2003 , and its performance since then has hardly been roaring . In September only 96 , 000 jobs were created—the fourth disappointing month in a row . And while the economy has added 1 . 7 million jobs in the past year , that ' s still 500 , 000 less than the 2 . 2 million average annual gain in the 1990s . True , the shortfall may be reduced a bit when the Bureau of Labor Statistics revises its data in early 2005 . But there ' s little doubt that job growth has slowed significantly from the glory days of the ' 90s . That sluggish performance is also starting to raise questions about the economy ' s underlying strength . Tepid job growth weakens household incomes and makes the economy more vulnerable to negative shocks , such as more bad news out of Iraq . That ' s why some economists have started lowering their gross domestic product forecasts for the fourth quarter and beyond . What ' s holding back job creation? Many believe the problem is short-term in nature , caused by such factors as this year ' s unusually active hurricane season , political uncertainty , and the spike in oil prices . Others blame more persistent influences , such as high health-care costs and intense global competition . Yet the data clearly suggest that the job machine may have developed a long-term stutter for other reasons . The current shortfall in job growth , in fact , is heaviest in a few surprising sectors , such as re-tailing , education , and health care ; telecommunications is a big culprit as well . A comparison of how many jobs these sectors added over the past year with the average number they added annually during the 1990s indicates that these laggards , for the most part , are undergoing structural changes that make a return of robust job growth unlikely anytime soon . The hardest-hit has been retailing , squeezed by low-cost Wal-Mart Stores Inc . and high-productivity online retailers . Retail jobs rose by only 94 , 000 during the 12 months ended in September , far lower than the annual average gain of 210 , 000 jobs in the earlier decade . Next on the list is education , where the slowdown in growth of enrollment has dramatically reduced hiring . Other job laggards , such as telecom and health care , face severe pressure to reduce costs . And the arts , entertainment , and recreation sector , which created 65 , 000 jobs per year in the 1990s , added only 10 , 000 over the past year . One explanation : upheaval brought on by new technologies in areas such as the music industry . The story in manufacturing , especially recently , is a bit more complicated . Manufacturers were not contributors to the job boom of the 1990s , with factory employment falling by 400 , 000 annually , on average , over the decade , and continuing to lunge in 2001 , 2002 , and 2003 . Thus , the 9 , 000 . ~

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编辑推荐

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