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考研英语(二) 历年真题全解

主编 陈仲凯

策划 学府考研英语命题研究组

详尽权威地讲解英语(二)各题型, 技巧方法贯穿始终, 帮助考生掌握命题思路, 培养解题思维。

【篇章结构】

深度剖析文章结构, 分段中心句逐一呈现, 帮助考生宏观认识文章。

【试题解析】

完整中英文对照, 解读考点类型, 挖掘命题规律, 渗透解题技巧。

【写作范文】

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P 前言

reface

2009年,教育部开始将研究生教育分为“学术型”和“专业型”两种,基于此,2010年的研究生入学考试首次出现了英语(一)和英语(二)的分类,其中英语(一)(原统考英语)主要针对学术型考生,而英语(二)则主要针对部分专业型考生,包括公共管理硕士、新闻与传播硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士及教育硕士等。本书严格按照《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲》的要求,对2010—2015年的考研英语(二)真题进行了详尽权威的解析。

本书特色:

1. 真题完整、系统。涵盖了2010—2015年所有的英语(二)真题。
2. 解析详尽、权威。本书在逻辑的基础上,对真题各部分题型进行了详尽的解析,让考生以最快的速度掌握命题思路,培养更为科学的解题思维。
3. 版式多样、实用。为提高读者的阅读体验及使用效率,本书对排版进行了精心的设计。在考试所占分值最大的阅读部分,本书列出了【题干定位】【解题思路】等版块,全方位、多角度、高清晰地对解题进行了分析。
4. 技巧方法贯穿始终。本书在对历年真题进行详尽解析的同时,渗透了对做题方法和答题技巧的点拨,以更好地指导考生的备考,提升复习效果。

本书使用说明:

历年真题往往是考研英语复习最为宝贵的素材,因此,如何使用真题是广大考生特别关切的问题。根据笔者的经验,真题的使用一般涉及三个阶段:

1. 自测阶段——考生在对考研词汇和长难句有了基本的掌握后,就需要开始对真题进行自我测试。在自测阶段,考生最好能完整地做完一套试卷,再对真题中的词汇及长难句进行巩

固和再认知。在这一阶段,考生不需要过于在乎正确率及测试时间。

2. 精测阶段——经过自测阶段后,考生会对考研真题形成较为系统的认知,所以在第二个阶段,考生就应该聚焦在“精测”上。所谓精测,即对考研各题型及文章(尤其是阅读部分)进行精读,不仅要巩固词汇和长难句,更要掌握文章的叙述逻辑、命题思路。

3. 实测阶段——在掌握了词汇、长难句及出题思路后,考生就应该要扎扎实实地按照考研的要求对真题进行真实的检测了。具体而言,考生应该严格限制时间,根据考试规则对真题进行测试,并在实战中找到适合自己做题的节奏。

考研路漫漫,考生们有在自习室埋头苦读的艰辛,更有其中奋斗的快乐,这一切只有经历过的人才深有感受。希望各位考生们把握好节奏,按照正确及适合自己的方法完成好考研复习,也希望本书能助各位求梦学子一臂之力,实现自己的学业梦想与人生理想!

编 者

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《考研英语(二)历年真题全解》

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考研英语(二)题型综述及复习重点

英语知识运用(完形填空)

英语知识运用,即完形填空,占10分,共20个单项选择题。

结合教育部考试大纲的要求及历年真题的考查情况,英语(二)完形填空文章字数大约是350个词,一般多于英语(一)完形填空文章的240~280词。这从侧面说明,英语(二)会给出考生更多的已知线索,便于理解做题。

阅读理解 A

考研英语(二)阅读理解A节占40分,共4篇文章20个单项选择题。

在题源内容方面,英语(二)大纲明确指出“题材包括经济、管理、社会、文化、科普等,体裁包括说明文、议论文和记叙文等”。在阅读能力方面,英语(二)大纲也明确了考查的能力范围,包括主旨总结、细节考究、推断判断等。

整体而言,与英语(一)相比较,英语(二)的阅读理解难度要偏小一点,主要表现在以下三个方面:

1. 英语(一)要求考生能够理解文章中概念性的含义,而英语(二)无此要求。也就是文章中不太会出现一些特别抽象的、特别复杂的、费解的概念。
2. 英语(二)只要求考生进行相关的判断、推理,而不需要进行相关的引申。也就是说在英语(二)的阅读理解中如果出现推理题的话,其推理的难度要小于英语(一)的难度。
3. 虽然英语(二)没有要求区分阅读理解文章中的论点和论据,但是从文章理解和命题角度看,各位考生仍然需要区分文章中的论点和论据。

阅读理解 B(新题型)

考研英语(二)阅读理解B节,即新题型,占10分,共5个单项选择题。

英语(二)大纲规定的备选题型有两种:一种是多项对应,试题内容分为左右两栏,左侧一栏为5道题目,右侧一栏为7个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的7个选项中选出对应的5项相关信息。另一种是小标题对应,文章前有7个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述,要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这7个选项中选出最恰当的5个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

从历年真题来看,2010年考查的是正误判断题(但2013年的考试大纲已将此题型排除),2011年、2012年和2014年考查的是多项对应题,2013年、2015年考查的是小标题对应题。

翻 译

英语(二)翻译占15分,考查内容为英译汉,要求考生阅读、理解长度为150词左右的一个或几个英语段落,并将其全部译成汉语。与英语(一)相比,翻译量基本相同,但是由于英语(二)是一个完整的语段理解和翻译,句子长短交叉、难易结合,考生可根据前后语句关系进行相应语义推测,且英语(二)英译汉的采分点较为分散,有些简单的句子也是采分点,故与以考查零散长难句的英语(一)翻译相比,难度要小一些。

写 作

英语(二)写作共分两个部分,第一部分为应用文写作,占10分,主要是考查私人或公务信函、备忘录和报告等。回顾历年真题,2010年考查的是感谢信,2011年考查的是祝贺信,2012年考查的是投诉信,2013年考查的是“倡议信+邀请信”,2014年考查的是“咨询信”,2015年考查的是“通知”。

第二部分为大作文,占15分。要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲,写出一篇150词以上(英语(一)则要求160~200词)的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式主要为图画、图表或文字。但值得注意的是,截至2015年,历年真题考查的都是图表作文。

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that convened after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is “4” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization’s director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu. Also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S. , it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficul-

ties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] criticized | [B] appointed | [C] commented | [D] designated |
| 2. [A] proceeded | [B] activated | [C] followed | [D] prompted |
| 3. [A] digits | [B] numbers | [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4. [A] moderate | [B] normal | [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5. [A] with | [B] in | [C] from | [D] by |
| 6. [A] progress | [B] absence | [C] presence | [D] favor |
| 7. [A] reality | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8. [A] over | [B] for | [C] among | [D] to |
| 9. [A] stay up | [B] crop up | [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10. [A] as | [B] if | [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11. [A] excessive | [B] enormous | [C] significant | [D] magnificent |
| 12. [A] categories | [B] examples | [C] patterns | [D] samples |
| 13. [A] imparted | [B] immersed | [C] injected | [D] infected |
| 14. [A] released | [B] relayed | [C] relieved | [D] remained |
| 15. [A] placing | [B] delivering | [C] taking | [D] giving |
| 16. [A] feasible | [B] available | [C] reliable | [D] applicable |
| 17. [A] prevalent | [B] principal | [C] innovative | [D] initial |
| 18. [A] presented | [B] restricted | [C] recommended | [D] introduced |
| 19. [A] problems | [B] issues | [C] agonies | [D] sufferings |
| 20. [A] involved in | [B] caring for | [C] concerned with | [D] warding off |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56

works by Damien Hirst, “Beautiful Inside My Head Forever,” at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th, 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$ 65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm — double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$ 50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst’s sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses, Sotheby’s and Christie’s, had to pay out nearly \$ 200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie’s chief executive, says: “I’m pretty confident we’re at the bottom.”

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds — death, debt and divorce — still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst’s sale was referred to as “a last victory” because _____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- [C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
- [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying “spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable” (Line 1 – 2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.

- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

- [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
- [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
- [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
- [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
- [C] The market generally went downward in various ways.
- [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.

- [A] auction houses' favorites
- [B] contemporary trends
- [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
- [D] styles representing impressionists

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.

- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
- [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
- [C] Art Market in Decline
- [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room — a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening one man had been particularly talkative frequently offering ideas and anecdotes while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly concurred. He gestured toward his wife and said "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true" he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book "Divorce Talk" that most of the women she interviewed — but only a few of the men — gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year — a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking, social arrangements and

errands. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me" "He doesn't talk to me." I found as Hacker observed years before that most wives want their husbands to be first and foremost conversational partners but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face while a woman glares at the back of it wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- [A] Talking to them. [B] Trusting them.
[C] Supporting their careers. [D] Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- [A] generating motivation [B] exerting influence
[C] causing damage [D] creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
[D] female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text ?

- [A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
[B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
[C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
[D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.

- [A] a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk
[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U. S.
[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors — habits — among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when cus-

tomers eat snacks, wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like hand washing with soap, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits,” Dr. Curtis said. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, antiperspirants, colognes, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins — are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns,” said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$ 76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.

[A] should be further cultivated

[B] should be changed gradually

[C] are deeply rooted in history

[D] are basically private concerns

32. Bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _____.

[A] reveal their impact on people's habits

- [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
 [C] indicate their effect on people's buying power
 [D] manifest the significant role of good habits
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
 [A] Tide. [B] Crest. [C] Colgate. [D] Unilever.
34. From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due to _____.
 [A] perfected art of products [B] automatic behavior creation
 [C] commercial promotions [D] scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.
 [A] indifferent [B] negative [C] positive [D] biased

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1986, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements