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考研英语

英语二

历年真题精讲



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·北京·

内 容 提 要

本教材讲解并分析管理类联考英语二真题中必考的知识点与题型, 实为英语二真题之最佳教材。本教材包括了英语二9年真题完型填空、阅读理解、翻译和写作所有四大题型。取名真题精讲, 就是希望通过鞭辟入里的讲解和道道经典的真题, 帮助各位考生对真题有一个透彻的了解。本书有六大特色: 一、完整的9年真题; 二、和教育部考试中阅卷时一致的答案; 三、由数次英语二考试第一名主编; 四、由原命题组核心成员根据阅读原文重新命题; 五、由阅卷组成员进行点评; 六、人性化设计, 所有完型填空和阅读理解的译文与原文精确对照。

本教材面向参加管理类联考英语二的所有考生。基础薄弱者可以利用本教材打基础; 基础中等者可以利用本教材巩固学习成果; 基础好者可以利用本教材冲击高分。

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序

管理类联考中，大家都知道真题重要，也看到了市面上关于英语二历年真题的书汗牛充栋，恒河沙数。那么，我为什么仍有自信出一本这样的书呢？那是因为我坚信此书独具的六大特色：

第一，答案权威。从完型填空到阅读理解，每一道题的答案都和历年阅卷时所使用的答案一模一样，读者可放心参考。

第二，分析到位。对完型填空每个选项的意思都进行了分析和讲解，阅读每道题的答案都是从文章中找到的，而不是知道答案后套上去的。此外，所有难题的错误选项都告诉读者是何种类型的错误。翻译和写作均分析了考察目的，让大家不至于无的放矢。

第三，译文精彩。所有的完型填空，阅读理解，翻译和写作范文的译文，均由笔者心怀匠人精神，字斟句酌，反复推敲，经得起时间检验。

第四，旧瓶新酒。笔者与英语二命题组资深命题者合作，对2010—2018年阅读理解Part A部分的每篇文章进行了重新命题，这些题的难度稍高于真题。如果你觉得自己透彻掌握了这些文章，欢迎来挑战这些由命题者精心命制的“旧瓶新酒”阅读题。

第五，满分范文。笔者参加了2007—2009年三次英语二前身MBA联考，每次的作文均为18分或19分，又参加了2010—2016年七次英语二考试，每次的小作文均为9分，大作文均为13分或14分，故此书中的范文均可称为满分范文。

第六，读者至上。本书一切的编排均站在读者的角度来考虑，先做题，再背单词，再看解析，翻译时并未像一些书直接给出译文，而是按阅读习惯重新编排，将原文和译文进行了人性化对照，方便读者记忆单词和背诵。

那么，对真题要做到什么样的程度才是理想化的状态呢？

第一，历年真题从完型填空到阅读理解再到翻译，大家需要做到无一词是生词。即所有完型、阅读和翻译中的单词都能了然于胸。

第二，历年真题从完型填空到阅读理解再到翻译，大家需要做到无一句语法不懂。即所有完型、阅读和翻译中的句子都能用自己的话翻译出来。

第三，历年真题中的阅读理解，大家需要做到无一题找不到出处。即所有阅读理解的题都能在原文中找到出处。

第四，历年真题中的阅读理解，大家需要做到无一题不知其为何种题型。即每道阅读题都知道它是细节题中的哪种题：主旨题中的主要讨论题还是最佳标题题，推断题中的偏细节推断题还是偏逻辑推断题，态度题中的对事物的态

度题还是对人物的态度题。

第五，历年真题中的阅读，大家需要做到无一题不知出处。即态度题去找三词一句，排除题去找平行结构，纯细节题去找同义对应，判断题去找定位段落，余不列举。

第六，历年真题中的每一道写作题，大家都需要能将其相关的词汇和句型熟练写出，并背一篇范文，然后自己仿写一篇。

最后，我想与大家分享我一直以来思考的一个问题及拙见：

为什么要不停学习？

第一，与时代同步。

故步自封，顾雄自盼，躺在过去的功劳簿上睡大觉，注定会被时代淘汰。当今的社会已经不是“今天学习不努力，明天努力找工作”，而是“今天学习不努力，明天努力也找不到工作”。事实就是这么残酷，逆水行舟，不进则退。就像我原来的一个同事曾在每个班结班都会给同学们讲的一个故事：静谧的非洲大草原，一头雄狮在想：明天我一定要努力学习更好地奔跑，才能追上那只羚羊。而与此同时，羚羊也在想：明天我一定要努力学习更好地奔跑，才能躲开雄狮的追捕。狮子和羚羊没有选择，它们只能学习如何更好地奔跑才能生存。我们有选择，但如果我们选择不努力学习，在日新月异的二十一世纪必将成为弃儿。

第二，提高自身修养。

不停地学习能让我们提高自身的修养。高兴时你可以诵出：人生得意须尽欢，莫使金樽空对月。担当时你可以诵出：苟利国家生死以，岂因祸福避趋之。不解时你可以诵出：玄之又玄，众妙之门。难过时你可以诵出：此情可待成追忆，只是当时已惘然。警示时你可以诵出：福祸无门，唯人所召。思念时你可以诵出：两情若是久长时，又岂在朝朝暮暮。郁闷时你可以诵出：此情无计可消除，才下眉头，又上心头。鼓舞时你可以诵出：为天地立心，为生民立命，为往圣继绝学，为万世开太平。怜悯时你可以诵出：长太息以掩涕兮，哀民生之多艰。思乡时你可以诵出：近乡情更怯，不敢问来人。交友时你可以诵出：以文常会友，唯德自成邻。避嫌时你可以诵出：瓜田不纳履，李下不正冠。不停学习，能让我们在面对任何情景时，都能用合适的词句表达此刻的心情。

第三，幸福的源泉之一。

依鄙人之拙见，幸福的就是用自己的方式，依自己的心情，与自己的团圆。不学习，我们无法知道采取什么样的方式是合适的。不学习，我们很难控制自己的心情。不学习，我们不懂什么是真正的团圆。通过学习，我们知道了合适的方式就是让自己和他人满意，至少让双方都不难堪。通过学习，我们知道了：一，依自己的心情不是随心所欲，而是在照顾别人情绪的前提下不委屈自己。二，谁都会有情绪，但我们不应该将私人情绪带入公事。通过学习，我们

知道了：人生没有完美，团圆只是相对。明白自己的权利，承担自己的责任，静坐常思己过，闲谈莫论人非，做人要浅，做事要深，提升自己，帮助他人，谓之团圆。

齐 辙

2018年7月于北京

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2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语二真题

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

内容: 猪流感

字数: 340

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 assembled 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 noticed 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 difficulties, 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] immerse | [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 passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

来源:《经济学人》

字数: 390

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 £70 million, 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 \$200 million 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 officer, 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 art 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

来源：《华盛顿邮报》

字数：371

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 nodded in agreement. 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, and social arrangements. 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" (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] a 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

来源：《纽约时报》

字数：414

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

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “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, 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 gum 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

来源：《康奈尔学报》

字数：405

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 1968, 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 vs. 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 for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor vs. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The *Taylor* decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.

- [A] the inadequacy of anti-discrimination laws
- [B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
- [C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
- [D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.

- [A] they were automatically banned by state laws
- [B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
- [C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
- [D] they tended to evade public engagement

39. After the *Jury Selection and Service Act* was passed, _____.

- [A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished

- [B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
- [C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
- [D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.

- [A] its nature and problems
- [B] its characteristics and tradition
- [C] its problems and their solutions
- [D] its tradition and development

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is True or False. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

来源:《经济学人》

字数: 528

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr. Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape—expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to rendezvous over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally swap places so all could have a turn in the most favorable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable traveling in companion? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation