



考研英语二

历年真题详解

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- 题型为序 权威解析 实用策略
- 命题方式 考点分布 全面突破
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硕士研究生入学考试中，英语是重头戏。考研真题从来都是考研学生把握命题规律、了解考试难度、提炼解题方法的不二选择。考研英语（二）自2010年开始在全国硕士研究生入学考试中推行，迄今也不过六年真题，量少却尤为珍贵。本书基于考卷顺序，分为英语知识运用、阅读理解A、阅读理解B、翻译、大作文、应用文写作共六大章。每一章都立足于历年真题，提炼命题规律，深度剖析解题方法，帮助考生以最简明的思路破题得分。本书特色在于将教师上课的教案文字化、简单化，节省学生整理笔记的时间，重点突出、考点明晰、方法独到。

本书主要针对参加硕士研究生入学考试英语（二）的广大考生，同时也可以作为参加硕士研究生入学考试英语（一）的广大考生的自学辅导用书。

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序 言

从 2009 年起，大部分专业学位硕士开始全日制培养，并发放“双证”。现在我国继续推行教育转型，将硕士研究生教育从以培养学术型人才为主转向以培养应用型人才为主，实现研究生教育结构的历史性转型和战略性调整。专业硕士招生人数近 5 年年均增长近 33%，2014 年专业学位硕士的报名人数较 2013 年增加 9 万人，达到 68 万人，占报考总人数的 39.5%。2015 年更是占报考总人数的 44%。专业硕士日益受青睐的原因主要有两点：一、考生在复习备考中相对更能胜任；二、专硕所授课程与实践接轨，对未来就业的指导意义更强。对于广大考生而言，专业硕士如同学术型硕士，最大的挑战都在于英语，所谓“得英语者得考研”，背单词没有重点，长难句结构厘不清，缺乏必要的英语行文思维逻辑，都是考生想在英语（二）中取得好成绩的拦路虎。

“考研英语高分领跑笔记系列丛书”的编者都是现任新东方学校的优秀考研辅导教师。他们十年授课，用心积淀，切身感受到考研学生的解题困惑。本套书以新东方教师十年授课内容为依托，将上课的教案文字化、简单化。突出考点、重点、难点；深度梳理命题思路、提炼解题方法。我希望学习英语（二）的考研学子们能借助“考研英语高分领跑笔记系列丛书”的帮助，夺得英语（二）的高分，实现自己的研究生梦想，在一个新的人生平台上展翅飞翔。

新东方武汉学校校长
孔建龙

编者的话

与“考研英语高分领跑笔记系列丛书”配套的网络内容将陆续上线，本套书相关的视频、答案扩展、方法综述、考研信息，以及真题预测的更多内容都将在如下平台及时呈现：

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刘琦 stephanie

本书凝聚编者十余年教学、教研和授课精华，立足于考生复习备考的视角，提炼命题规律、突出考查难点、精析解题方法、推荐复习策略。本书旨在帮助广大考生提升复习效率，提高复习效果，在考研英语中勇夺高分！

一、本书特点

本书完全基于考试模块进行编写，书的顺序亦完全遵循卷面顺序，即英语知识运用、阅读理解 A、阅读理解 B、翻译、大作文、应用文写作。每一板块的编写都是基于考生在考试中实际遇到的问题，结合命题规律，详细介绍解题思路和方法。以下就每一板块进行逐一介绍。

1. 英语知识运用

英语知识运用（完形填空）部分，学生集中反映的问题有长难句读不懂、解题只能凭感觉、遇到同义词、同形词区分不知如何下手。市面上的真题解析在英语知识运用部分大多是语感解题法，只提供选项翻译和句子翻译，主讲代入式解题，实际操作性不强。

本书真实站在考试角度，提供具有绝对操作性的实战解题思路。提出了开创性的“宏观主题猜词+微观线索”解题法。

所谓通过宏观主题猜词，就是通过文章的主旨以及作者对此事的态度（是正还是负）排除不相关选项，这在考研完形中是非常重要的第一步，一般情况下可以排除 50%，甚至 75% 的选项，对于剩下的选项，我们再用微观线索进行解题。目前考研的完形填空，越来越趋向于考查词汇的“得体性”，这就需要我们采用“瞻前顾后”的方法，通过上下文的线索判断答案。通过这样做题，学生不再盲目跟着感觉走，而是真正“做”完形填空。

2. 阅读理解 A

本书对“阅读理解 A”部分的真题进行了深度分析和解读。一方面帮助考生深入理解语篇中词汇的运用；另一方面帮助考生厘清段与段之间以及段落中句与句之间的关系，这使得考研

英语（二）的考生在自主学习时能有事半功倍的效果。

此外，本书的文章长难句分析打破传统纯语法解读模式，从结构和功能两个角度做出解读，更易于理解。

最后，本书在阅读题型的“解题方法论”上提供了细致的全方位讲解。以考试年份为单位，每一年份重点讲解阅读理解中的一个题型。并在真题后附“举一反三”模块，独家引入英语（一）同题材、同结构、同考点真题对比，打通英语（一）和英语（二）的壁垒，使得做题技巧与能力提升相结合，亦解决英语（二）阅读真题不足的短板。

鉴于考研英语中有许多地道经典的句子值得考生学习并应用在自己的写作上，编者将阅读真题中的亮点句摘录出来，根据其语言结构仿写出历年写作真题中常用的重点语句。通过“以读促写”模块帮助考生在阅读中不断丰富自己的写作素材，逐步提高写作能力，实现读写结合，真正做到以输入带动输出。

3. 阅读理解 B

“阅读理解 B”在编排体例上独创性地采取了按照文章层次进行语段安排并进行语篇分析，便于学生从整体上掌握文章的结构。

从题目设计方面、从出题者的角度详细解析正确选项以及干扰项的设置原理。

从题目解题方面、从做题者的角度教会学生如何快速定位原文，找出文章出处，并做出正确的判断；同时又具体剖析错误选项的错误类型及其错误原因。

4. 翻译

本书在翻译板块重点突出“两步走→脱口而出”法。考生在翻译方面最大的问题就是在基于整个句子进行翻译，不做任何拆分，到最后几乎看不到原文的模样。首先，翻译要遵循忠实、准确的原则，直译为主，适当意译。因此，对于考生来讲要学会“拆分”（划分意群），确定词义后进行“组合”。本书中除了对考研真题进行拆分组合练习，还准备了一些翻译习题帮助学生熟练掌握这种方法，以做到翻译时得心应手，心领神会。

5. 写作 A+B

将英语（二）的作文打造成“完形填句”，每一段落的每一句话都给出对应的写作目的与句型，考生只需结合具体题目代入相关表达即可。针对考生自己需填入的内容，本书提供针对性极强的语言素材，供考生从基础到强化一一学习（职业词汇、关联短语、固定表达、功能句式、万能原因等，不求数量多，但求凝练、方便）。此外，针对英语（二）考生英语写作水平的差异，本书范文部分提供了两个层级的内容，一是供基础薄弱的考生学习的“考试版范文”，套路性较强，足够保证同学们在考场上获得保底的分数；二是供学有余力的考生使用的“高阶版范文”，其在内容、语言、表达上更加高端、地道和深入，以期同学们通过学习、研读、背诵真正提高自己的语言能力。

二、本书使用建议

考生的复习备考计划一般分为三个阶段。

1) 基础阶段。多为每年的1~6月，这一阶段的复习侧重于词汇和语法。对应本书中英语

知识运用部分的【词汇突破】、阅读理解部分的【核心词汇】【必备搭配】、翻译部分的【句子结构】、写作部分的【语言工具箱】。

2) 强化阶段。多为每年的7~11月,这一阶段的复习侧重于对解题技巧的把握和真题演练。对应本书中英语知识运用部分的【试题考点】【技巧点拨】、阅读理解部分的【语篇分析】【试题具体分析】、翻译部分的【脱口而出】、写作部分的【考试版范文】【高阶版范文】。

3) 冲刺阶段。多为每年的12月,这一阶段强调真题精读精析。

所以建议对整本书全范围复习。我们愿在您复习备考路上给您助力,共达成功彼岸!

在本书的编写和出版过程中,我们得到了来自各方面的支持和帮助,在此表示感谢。

感谢新东方教育科技集团总裁俞敏洪老师在百忙中为本书题词,感谢武汉新东方学校校长孔建龙老师拨冗作序,感谢好朋友郭威、朱伟、艾力、周思成老师的给力推荐,感谢李彬、甄纯等老师在本书出版过程中给予的大力支持和帮助。此外,参与本书编写的老师还有:周松、彭博、黄雯、苗钰、董军、姜奕、朱博洋、旷淙、董天媛、刘争春、涂诗苑、王丽华、周筱、张凤、张娟、杨梦媛、张杞镔、赵天一、王珮、周凯华、袁泉、吴冰莹、徐霄龙、徐子佩、彭璐、彭禹、唐迟、唐云。

最后,特别感谢我们的学员们。感谢你们对我们的支持,感谢你们在课堂上给予我们的无穷启发。“学无先后,达者为师”,在追求人生幸福的道路上,我们一直在携手成长。

编者

2016年2月

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第一部分

历年真题

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)

①The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. ②It was the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

①The 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.

①But 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.

①The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. ②As 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.

①In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. ②But 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. ③In the U. S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

①Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. ②The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectation. ③More 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 of 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. ④But 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

①The 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. ②All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. ③It was a last victory. ④As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

①The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. ②At 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. ③Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. ④But 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.

①In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst’s sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. ②In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. ③Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated

sector—for Chinese contemporary art—they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. ④ 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.

① The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. ② This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. ③ But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

① What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. ② 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. ③ The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. ④ 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" (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

① I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women’s group that had invited men to join them. ② Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. ③ Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don’t talk to them. ④ This man quickly nodded in agreement. ⑤ He gestured toward his wife and said, “She’s the talker in our family.” ⑥ The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. ⑦ “It’s true,” he explained. ⑧ “When I come home from work I have nothing to say. ⑨ If she didn’t keep the conversation going, we’d spend the whole evening in silence.”

① This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. ② And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

① The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. ② 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. ③ 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.

① 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. ② Instead, they focused on communication: “He doesn’t listen to me,” “He doesn’t talk to me.” ③ 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.

① 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

①Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers. ②These 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.

① “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. ② “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

①The 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.

①If 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. ②A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. ③Today, 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.

①A few decades ago, many people didn’t drink water outside of a meal. ②Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. ③Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. ④Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped

in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

① “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. ② “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers’ lives, and it’s essential to making new products commercially viable.”

① 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. ② 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

① 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. ② The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. ③ In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

① But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. ② In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior

intelligence, education, and moral character. ③ 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.

① The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. ② 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. ③ Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. ④ This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

① 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. ② 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. ③ In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. ④ 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 U. S. 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 U. S. jury system, the text centers on _____.