

就这样

征服

阅读

英语二



总策划 北京启航考试学校

主编 宋雪

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中国政法大学出版社

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主 编 宋雪

编 委 (按姓氏拼音排序) 常琪 陈洁 董姣姣 樊晓红 李琳 刘晓艳 宋雪 孙建英
孙永丹 汤玲 王宇翔 王泽丽 闫蒙 杨力 要小芳 尤霖 章晋林 吴祝美



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PREFACE

阅读理解，从汉语的角度说文解字，阅即看，看题干、看文章；读，就是读大意，把握文章的思想，体会字里行间的意义；理，就是理清思路，把握脉络；解，就是解题，得出正确结论。任何一种人类语言的进化与发展，都有相通的地方，英语和汉语也不例外。所以，对于阅读理解，英语和汉语的要求基本一致，都是要看清题干，读懂文章，理清思路，正确解答。希望大家能够通过这本书对阅读理解这个题型有更深的感悟和更清晰的解题思路。

考研英语二整体上相对于英语一简单一些，在阅读理解的文章难度和出题思路上也不尽相同。英语一多谈论经济话题，除细节题外推断题也相对较多，而英语二多谈论社会生活话题，细节题居多。

本书收录了英语二从2010年到2017年所有的考研真题文章，并对这些文章进行了分类归纳。全书分为三个部分，第一部分，整体概述在做阅读理解时，应该做好哪些准备，把握哪些基本内容，如词汇、语法等。学习任何一种语言都是点线面的过程，点即单词，线即用语语法连词成句，面即通过正确合理的思路谋句成篇。第二部分，对各个题型进行详细分析，即细节题、态度题、主旨题、推理题和猜词题。对每类题型，配实例逐个介绍其出题角度和解决策略。第三部分，将从2010年到2017年8年32篇文章归为4类，即商业经济类、法律法规类、社会生活类和科普类，其中社会生活类的文章居多。在对这些真题进行讲解时，首先将每一篇文章进行总体分析，并给出相应题目的题型划分和详细解析，从思路分析到排除错误选项再到最终得出正确答案，最后给出了文章的全文翻译，供各位考生参考学习。

由于考研英语阅读理解的文章大都来自于最新的外文期刊，其行文思路和语言表达都有着浓重的西方特色，这会对中国学生或多或少造成一些影响，所以我们要了解西方人的文化、历史、表达乃至幽默，进而做到知己知彼百战不殆。本书就是从四个角度来帮助大家了解西方人的文化、表达和行文思路，从而让学生能更好地了解作者的意图，把握全文的中心。最后，希望在我们的共同努力下，大家能够提高阅读能力，在考试中取得优异成绩，拔得头筹，最终实现自己的梦想！

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第一章

考研英语阅读理解 Part A 概述

第一节 认识考研英语阅读

考研英语阅读理解 Part A 部分，就是我们常讲的传统阅读——阅读理解。这类题目一共包括四篇文章，20 道题，每道题 2 分，一共 40 分，在考研英语中，阅读分值占总分的 40%，这也就是为什么我们总是听到老师讲“得阅读者，得天下”。

同学们一定也发现了，从高中，我们就开始做阅读理解，题目虽做了很多，但是成绩提高得却很慢，甚至是根本没有提高。四、六级也是这样，训练的多少与考试得分的高低并没有必然的联系，因此很多同学提到阅读就一脸茫然。在考研阅读中，有的同学完全看不懂文章，更不用说做对这个题目；而有的同学说自己完全能读懂文章，并且能读懂定位句子，却依然做不对，那么你真的读懂句子、读懂文章了吗？还是只是根据自己熟知的个别词汇，臆断了一句话的意思，从而曲解了文章的中心思想？因此我想说的是：事实上你没有真正读懂文章，是你自己认为读懂了文章。还有的同学说自己的理解与答案解析一致，怎么还是没做对题目呢？那是因为你思考的方式有问题，也就是我们即将呈现的方法问题。

下面我们看看考生想要征服阅读理解，需要真正具备哪些具体条件呢？

1. 词汇

在所有的考研题目中，阅读理解对词汇量的要求是最高的。考研大纲中规定，考生应掌握约 5 500 个单词和词组，并能掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯和宗教信仰等相关的特殊词汇。因此，考生在考研英语的初试准备阶段，要花大量的时间研读、精读和消化英语文章，最终达到记忆单词的目的。

当然，为了能使阅读得一个更高分数，考生也不要局限于大纲规定的词汇量，要尽可能多地涉猎各个领域的词汇，这样才能为征服考研英语打下更加坚实的基础。

在这里，笔者强调一下单词的重要性，单词是考研英语最核心的基础，如果有太多单词不认识，那么我们接下来的讲解都毫无意义。

2. 语法长难句

语法长难句说到底，就是读懂句子。考生即使掌握了大量的词汇量，但是如果不了解英语句子的基本语法和结构，仍然无法理解句子的意思，更无法掌握句子的内容和中心了。在复习过程中，考生往往会被很长的句子吓到，其实只要掌握如何将句子结构里的成分进行有序排列，那么我们的问题就会迎刃而解。

3. 阅读能力

在备考初期结束，考生已经掌握单词和长难句之后，我们就需要培养自己的阅读能力了，也就是把握文章中心、归纳主旨大意、捕捉主要细节的能力，这是做题的必备能力。当然，考生没必要掌握每句话的含义，而是要弄清楚文章的逻辑关系。下面阅读理解的出题点中

会详细阐述阅读的重点。

4. 方法

若考生在备考初期单词和长难句部分已经做了很充足的准备，那么剩下的就是阅读方法的系统学习，后面会给大家详细阐述这个部分。

第二节 大纲要求

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能。

一、语言知识

1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括：

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- (2) 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- (5) 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- (7) 各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调句型结构及其用法；
- (8) 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

2. 词汇

考生应能较熟练地掌握 5 500 个左右常用英语词汇以及相关内容。除掌握词汇基本含义外考生还应掌握词汇之间的词义关系，如同义词、近义词、反义词等；掌握词汇之间的搭配关系，如动词与介词、形容词与介词、形容词与名词等；掌握词汇生成的基本知识如词源、词根、词缀等。而且考生应能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

二、语言技能：阅读

考生应能读懂不同题材和体裁的文字材料。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。

根据阅读材料，考生应能：

- (1) 理解主旨要义；
- (2) 理解文中的具体信息；
- (3) 理解文中的概念性含义；
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- (5) 根据上下文推测生词的词义；
- (6) 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系；
- (7) 理解作者意图、观点或态度；
- (8) 区分论点和论据。

第三节 考研英语理解的考点分析

你真的会阅读文章吗？阅读的重点是什么？出题人爱在哪里出题？前面提到的阅读方法就是要在这一具体体现的。根据笔者对以往阅读真题的解析，发现出题人的出题角度和思路是有迹可循的，只要掌握了以下这些规律，那么做阅读理解题就会事半功倍。

一、文章的首段

一篇文章的首段一般是总结性的段落，最能表达中心，往往成为出题人出题的点。

◆ 举例

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.

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

【答案】[D]

【题型】推理题

【解析】根据题干关键词 In the first paragraph 和 a last victory 我们可以定位到首段。问题在第一段中，Damien Hirst 的作品被称为“最后的胜利”，是因为_____。

[A] “艺术品市场见证了一系列胜利”，在文中没有提及；[B] “拍卖人最终以最高价得到了那两件作品”，根据原文信息 All but two pieces sold “除了两件，其他全部售出”可看出与原文意思不符；[C] “美之永存”赢过了其他所有杰作，而原文 *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* 是用来修饰 sale（拍卖会）的，而不是作品，因此不符合题意；[D] 它在金融危机爆发前成功完成，首段的最后一句话提到：就在拍卖商最后报价的那一刻，纽约华尔街历史上历史最悠久的银行之一“雷曼兄弟”申请破产，根据常识我们知道“雷曼兄弟”的破产是金融危机爆发的开始，因此可推出正确的答案是 [D]。

◆ 举例

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.

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

【答案】[D]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题目的关键信息 the principles of the US jury system 可定位于文章首段首句，从 all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries (所有达到法定年龄和读写能力最低要求的公民都有同等的资格担任陪审员) 可推断出 [A] “有无读写能力的人都可以担任陪审员” 和 [C] “陪审团没有强制的年龄限制” 都是错误的。从 defendants are entitled to trial by their peers (被告人有权利由同等地位人的审判) 可得出 [B] “被告人不受同龄人审判” 与该信息逻辑相反，因此 [B] 错误；从 verdicts should represent the conscience of the community (判决应代表民众的意愿) 可看出 [D] 项与此信息相符，因此正确答案是 [D]。

二、文章每段的首句

每段的首句，一般都能概括段落的中心大意，而出题人会出一种题叫主旨题，考生需将每段首句连接，从而得出答案。请看 2010 年 Text 1 第 25 题：

第一段首句：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. (在 2008 年 9 月 15 日那天，伦敦索斯比举行的“美之永存”拍卖会上，Damien Hirst 的 56 部作品被成功出售。至此，一个世纪以来艺术品市场最长的牛市戏剧性地落幕。)

第二段首句：The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. (自从经历了 2003 年的那次急剧上升后，世界艺术品市场在一段时间以来已经丧失了它的原有势头。)

第三段首句：In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. (在 Hirst 的作品拍卖后的几周甚至数月里，购买艺术品的举动变得不可取。)

第四段首句：The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. (当前艺术品市场的下滑是自 1989 年底日本停止购买印象派作品以来最糟糕的一次。)

第五段首句：What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. (他指出，与上次暴跌不同的是目前市场上仍存在买家。)

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

【答案】[C]

【题型】主旨题

【解析】主旨题考查的是学生对整篇文章的高度概括能力，我们可将各段的首句信息联系起来。第一段首句：The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note... 第二段首句：The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. 第三段首句：In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. 第四段首句：The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. 第五段首句：What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. 通过分析以上句子，尤其是原文的下划线部分，我们很容易发现本文主要讨论的是艺术品市场的衰退，因此正确答案是 [C]。

再看 2010 年 Text 4 第 40 题：

第一段首句：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. (许多美国人将陪审团制度看作基本民主价值观的具体体现，原则包括：所有达到法定年龄和读写能力最低要求的公民都有同等的资格担任陪审员；陪审员应是随意从社区挑选的最有代表性的成员；任何公民不得因种族、宗教、性别和民族出身被剥夺担任陪审的权利；被告人有权利由同等地位人的审判；判决应代表社会良知，而不仅仅是法律条文。)

第二段首句：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. (但是近至 1968 年，陪审团人员选择程序仍然和上面提到的民主理想相悖。例如，在一些州，陪审员仅局限于那些智商、学历以及人品更高的人。)

第三段首句：The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. (直到 20 世纪中期，女性也没有被纳入陪审团中。)

第四段首句：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. (1968 年，美国国会通过的《陪审团选举和服务法案》，开启了陪审团体制改革的新纪元。)

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

【答案】[D]

【题型】主旨题

【解析】主旨题的解题思路是对整篇文章的高度概括，我们可将各段的首句信息联系起来，第一段：Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values... 第二段：But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. 第三段：The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. 第四段：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. 综合句子后不难发现，最后三段讲的都是从1968年开始陪审团人员选择程序的不足以及为了改变这些不足国家所做出的种种努力，不同的是第二段和第三段是1968年之前的失败与冲突，而第四段是1968年后开启的新纪元，因此可推出文章的主旨是美国陪审制度的过去与发展，正确选项是[D]。

三、特殊标点符号处

(1) 引号就是某人的一句话，经常是出题点；

(2) 分号前后意思相近或形成递进关系，所以经常根据分号前或后的意思，来推测所需意思；

(3) 冒号、破折号、小括号，这三个标点符号都是解释说明的作用。

◆ 举例

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

26. “Birds of passage” refers to those who _____.

[A] stay in a foreign country temporarily

[B] leave their home countries for good

[C] immigrate across the Atlantic

[D] find permanent jobs overseas

【答案】[A]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题干定位，该短语第一次出现在第一段的最后一句，birds of passage 是 uccelli di passaggio 的同位语。而本句话的主语为 They，也就是说这类人群应该在上文中已经有所提及。从上一句中可知，最后一句的 They 指代的是返回意大利的移民。继续回顾上文我们可以发现，作者提到意大利移民是为了说明当时有一部分移民并没有在美国定居，而是挣钱后返回自己的祖国。所以，

birds of passage 应该指的是在国外临时居留的人。所以选 [A]。[B] “永远离开祖国”，根据文章第一段第四句 About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. (大约有四分之一的意大利移民最终永远地返回了意大利) 可知，选项内容与原文表述相反，故排除；[C] “跨越大西洋移居”，文章第一段第一句表述的是横跨大西洋来到美国的移民，并不是“候鸟”所指，故排除；[D] “在海外找到永久工作”，在文中并未提及，故排除。

◆ 举例

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.

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

【答案】[C]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题目的关键信息 three Ds 和 the last paragraph 可定位于文章最后一段的倒数第二句 The three Ds — death, debt and divorce — still deliver works of art to the market. (死亡，债务和离婚——仍然会将艺术品推向市场。) 以此可推出 [C] “推动艺术品流通的因素”是正确的；[A] “拍卖行的最爱”，原文中并未提到 3D 和拍卖行之间的关系，故排除；[B] “当代流行趋势”，3D 是一种客观存在，并不能称为趋势，故排除；[D] “体现印象派作品的风格”，根据 Impressionists 可定位于文章第四段第一句，但是该句是说日本人停止购买印象派作品这件事情，与题目所问的 3D 并无关系，故排除。

第四节 考研英语理解的做题步骤

很多老师在冲刺阶段会强调先看题再定位文章，但是很少有老师在基础阶段这样讲。因为在基础阶段做题更多注重的是能力的培养，而冲刺阶段是技巧性的学习，是在能力基础上的拔高，两者是相得益彰的。那么对于阅读文章时的要求是什么呢？首先我们要有全局观念，从整体上把握文章脉络以及上下文逻辑关系，因为无论题干问什么，四个选项中和文章中心靠的最近的基本上是正确答案，无须具体定位。因此，我们阅读时若能有全局意识，那么每篇文章中的五道题，你就能做对四道题，而剩下的一道题考生也能很容易推出正确答案。既然总体把握文章这么重要，那么具体步骤是什么呢？

第一步：通读全文，重点读首段、各段首句以及尾段，目的是把握：

- (1) 文章叙述的主要内容；
- (2) 文中核心词汇；
- (3) 作者的态度。

阅读时需要注意，我们的目的不是读懂每个细节，理解每个专有名词和长难句，而是读懂文章的主旨中心，把握文章核心概念和作者的大概态度就可以了，切记忌慢条斯理地研读、精读文章。当然，如果是为了长难句和词汇学习，我们就另当别论了。

如果有同学说，我就是读不懂文章怎么办？如果是在考研初期，那么你一定要抓紧时间巩固基础——词汇和长难句，然后再学我们接下来要讲到的做题第二步。如果是在考研后期，需要你着重掌握的就是接下来要讲的做题第二步。

第二步：仔细审题，返回原文定位：

- (1) 关键词定位

①专有名词：时间、数字、人名、地名……一般在文章中，专有名词不容易被替换，定位性强。

②普通名词：普通名词的地位，在定位题中，肯定不如专有名词，但是在题干中没有专有名词的时候，它的地位就很重要了。

- ③动词：实义动词

那么只要定位准确了，题就能作对吗？当然不是！我们不光要看定位的句子，我们还需要兼顾该句周边的句子，对其进行分析。

◆ 举例

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...

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...

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...

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

【答案】[C]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题目中的关键信息 Even in the 1960s 可定位于文章第三段。[A] 提到 they were automatically banned by state laws, 而文章中提到的是 Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty (否则几个州也会自动免除女性担任陪审员的权力), 明显可以看出 state laws 和 several states 不一致, 属于偷换概念, 因此 [A] 不正确。[B] 和 [D] 并未在文中提及, 故排除。[C] 从 This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home (这种行为的辩解是, 家庭需要女性) 可看出此项符合题意, 因此答案是 [C]。

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

【答案】[B]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题目中的关键信息 the Jury Selection and Service Act, 可定位至第四段。文中提到 This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors... (该法案废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求), 与 [B] 意思一致; 而 [A] “陪审团选举中的性别歧视违反宪法, 必须废除”, 文中只是说到性别歧视违反宪法, 而且并未说到要废除。[C] “州级陪审员应该代表整个社会”, 文章只是说该法律力求使选出的陪审员具有广泛的代表性, 并不是代表整个社会。[D] 完全没有在文中被提及。

(2) 顺序定位原则

◆ 举例

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual...

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory...

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards...

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework.

If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing...

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L. A. Unified to do homework right.

22. L. A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students _____.

[A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B] have asked for a different educational standard

[C] may have problems finishing their homework

[D] have voiced their complaints about homework

【答案】[C]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题干中关键词 poor students 以及第 21 题 (It is implied in Paragraph 1 that nowadays homework _____.) 定位第一段、第 23 题 (According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may _____.) 定位第三段这些关键信息可推测出第 22 题可定位到文章的第二段, 其中 impoverished or chaotic homes 所在的句子就说明了这些学生在完成作业的过程中可能会存在一些困难, 所以选 [C]。[A] “对教育的期望值不高”, 原文未提及, 故排除。[B] “要求不同的教育标准”, 第二段最后一句 it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children (这近乎冒险地暗示着需要降低对贫困孩子的标准), 不是选项中的贫困学生要求不同的教育标准, 故排除。[D] “表达对家庭作业的抱怨”, 原文未提及, 故排除。

第二章

阅读理解题型分类和做题方法

这一章我们将进行题型分类以及相应做题方法的系统讲解。在这个部分，同学们将通过几个题型模块来掌握考研真题常考的题型，以及相应的做题思路。

第一节 细节题

一、细节题的识别

- (1) 题干中明确提到时间、地点、人物等细节信息；
- (2) 针对文中一句或几句发问。

细节题的识别：细节题是所有题型中考查最多的一种，出题方式非常多，一般以两种方式呈现：不完整陈述和完整的问句形式。在陈述句中，引出问题的词语或者词组最常见的是 from, according to, by……在问句中，常用的疑问词包括 what, which, where, who, when, how。

二、做题方法

- (1) 根据题干中的关键词定位；
- (2) 根据出题顺序返回原文。

准确定位、锁定范围：这种题就是考查考生的定位能力。定位方法包括关键词定位和顺序定位。当然，所谓定位，不一定能在原文中找到一模一样的答案，而往往会出现原文的同义词和近义词；还需要注意的是，正确答案不一定就是定位的句子，也有可能是句子周围的信息。

细节服从中心：做题时一定要以中心思想为导向，以忠实原文为基础。由于英语考查的核心是考生对所阅读文章的理解能力，而理解能力又通过对文章主题的掌握来体现。因此即使细节题，如果某个选项的意思和文章中心接近，就无须定位，它就是正确答案。

三、真题示例

2010 年 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.

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____. 24. 最后一段提到的3D因素是_____。

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| [A] auction houses' favorites | [A] 拍卖行的最爱 |
| [B] contemporary trends | [B] 当代流行趋势 |
| [C] factors promoting artwork circulation | [C] 推动艺术品流通的因素 |
| [D] styles representing Impressionists | [D] 体现印象派作品的风格 |

【答案】[C]

【题型】细节题

【解析】根据题目的关键信息 three Ds 和 the last paragraph 可定位于文章最后一段的倒数第二句 The three Ds — death, debt and divorce — still deliver works of art to the market. (死亡, 债务和离婚——仍然会将艺术品推向市场。) 以此可推出 [C] “推动艺术品流通的因素”是正确的; [A] “拍卖行的最爱”, 原文中并未提到 3D 和拍卖行之间的关系, 故排除; [B] “当代流行趋势”, 3D 是一种客观存在, 并不能称为趋势, 故排除; [D] “体现印象派作品的风格”, 根据 Impressionists 可定位于文章第四段第一句, 但是该句是说日本人停止购买印象派作品这件事情, 与题目所问的 3D 并无关系, 故排除。

2010 年 Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values,