



Lao Jiang English

老蒋英语(二)

# 2019 考研英语(二)

# 老蒋 12 式

招式精讲篇

## 英二 阅读 满分冲刺 暨真题分类精讲

老蒋·主编

英语二,找老蒋

*I persist, therefore I am.*

用一年时间做一件感动自己的事。

第2版



## 面授班尖端内容

历年阅读真题专项分类梳理

12式绝招破解题型共性规律

5天带你直击阅读高分与满分

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老蒋图书编委会·编写

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本书针对 2010~2018 年 9 年考研英语（二）真题阅读理解 A 部分中的 36 篇文章共 180 道题，独创性地依据老蒋 12 式进行了分类、归纳和总结，旨在帮助读者有效梳理繁杂的题目，使读者能够针对不同题型进行总结性的复习，有效把握真题中阅读题的规律，从而短期获取阅读高分。

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## 如何通过此书获取阅读满分

英语二阅读要想拿高分，必须有一个先把书读厚，再把书读薄的过程。

“学一本书，每个生字都查过字典，每个不懂的句子都进行过分析，不懂的环节加上了注解，经过这一番工夫之后，觉得懂多了，同时觉得书已经变得更厚了。有人认为这样就算完全读懂了，其实不然。每一章每一节、每一字每一句都懂了，这还不是懂的最后形式。最后还有一个‘由厚到薄’的过程，必须把已经学过的东西咀嚼、消化，组织整理，反复推敲，融会贯通，提炼出关键性的问题来，看出了来龙去脉，抓住了要点，再和以往学过的比较，弄清楚究竟添了些什么新内容、新方法。这样以后，就会发现，书，似乎‘由厚变薄’了。经过这样消化后的东西，就容易记忆，就能够得心应手地运用。”这是数学家华罗庚先生的一段话，老蒋认为用在英语二阅读的学习上再合适不过。

英语二考试作为一个标准化考试，其命题的套路、解题的思路，都是有章可循的。在应试的过程中，在与命题人博弈的过程中，稳扎稳打地提升英语水平固然重要，但通过总结发现命题规律，进而掌握快速解答题目的技巧，也同样重要。基于此，把两季厚达 1000 多页的《老蒋讲真题》读薄，读出来龙去脉，就有了这本《2019 考研英语（二）老蒋 12 式：英二阅读满分冲刺暨真题分类精讲》。

这是一本老蒋犹豫了多年一直未出的“英语二核武器”，是每年只在京虎最高端的面授班才讲的尖端内容，它将 9 年英语二阅读 A 真题的 180 道题目依据老蒋 12 式进行专项分类与梳理，可让大家迅速提炼每一种题型背后的命题共性与规律，进而发现解题的一个个套路，完全套路化、规律化解题，再也不用被文章的变化、题目的变化牵着鼻子走（正确率会起伏不定）……由此分类熟化历年 180 道阅读真题，对所有题目做高效归纳与总结，可短期直击阅读高分。利用这种方法，去年老蒋的弟子中有 16 人考到了 90 分以上，其中 7 人阅读满分！

对于本书，我有两点使用建议：

### （1）以总结归纳的心态学习

这本书将历年阅读 A 部分的真题进行了分项归类。当这些题目分散在各年的真题中时，解题规律并不明显。但当它们汇聚在一起时，相同的套路就会浮出水面。比如，设置篇章主旨题对文章是有要求的。话题导入有例子导入、今昔对比、转折递进这几种导入方式。了解这几种方式，就能快速回文定位到题眼。当大家连续看到这类题时，要注意铭记规律。

### （2）在“阅读”中注意“理解”，提升逻辑思维能力

英语二阅读理解，考查的不是阅读，而是理解。而且，重在理解题目、理解选项，这些信息甚至比文章更重要。从众题干的叠加中理解出文章主干，从干扰项中看出逻辑漏洞，你就能快速掌握解题技巧，把分类整理的优势发挥到最大。

当大家把领悟的规律与技巧在做《老蒋 4 套卷》时付诸应用，当经历了从学到练的循环，就能真正熟化，在实战中一击即中。

最后祝广大考生 2019 年考研取得理想成绩！

老 蒋  
2018 年 6 月

## 揭秘“老蒋12式”

“文章变，题不变”“文章无限，题型有限”是应试的真相。因此进入备战后期，题法学习成为获取高分的重中之重。

“老蒋12式”涵盖了英语（二）阅读理解所涉及或可能涉及的各种（难中易）难度以及全部考查题型。在老蒋的绝杀秘籍中，“12式”与“一题多解”是分不开的。不同题型的出题套路不同，最佳解题办法自然也不同。“老蒋12式”每招每式背后其实都是对最佳解题思路的参透。寻求最佳思路不是花拳绣腿，需要的是靠时间积淀而来的深厚内功。从2002年至今，多年考研阅卷人的担当，历年真题密训的讲解，老蒋自有一套他人所不及的熟稔。正所谓：真题都一样，解析大不同。考生一旦掌握其精髓，就可以对所有题目一网打尽。

下表可参见其一二。

老蒋12式	总数	出现年份								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
第1式 词汇、短语、 句子推断题	13	1-22	2-26	2-26	2-26	2-29	1-24	1-25	3-33	2-26
		1-24		3-34						
		2-27		4-36						
第2式 推断题	18	4-37	1-24	1-21	2-27	2-30	1-21	2-30		1-23
			2-29	2-30		4-39	1-22			1-24
			4-39				2-30			2-30
							3-34			3-32
第3式 判断题	10	1-23	3-32	2-27		4-37	3-35	4-40		2-29
		2-28	3-34							
		3-33								
第4式 例证题	9	3-32			1-21	1-23			2-28	1-21
					1-23					3-35
					3-32					4-37
第5式 主观态度题	10	3-35	1-25	3-35	3-35	1-22			1-25	1-25
			4-40	4-40	4-39					
第6式 原因分析题	18	1-21	1-21	1-22	4-40		2-27	2-26	3-31	3-34
		3-34	2-27				3-32	2-27	4-36	
		4-38	2-28				4-37	3-31		
			4-37							

(续)

老蒋 12 式	总数	出现年份								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
第 7 式 细节题	40	4-36	1-22	1-23	3-31	1-24	1-23	1-22	1-21	1-22
		4-39	3-31	1-24	4-36	3-31	1-25	2-28	1-23	2-27
			3-35	4-37	4-37		2-26	3-32	2-27	2-28
			4-36				4-36	3-34	2-29	3-31
							4-38	4-36	3-32	4-36
							4-39	4-37	3-34	
								4-38	4-37	
第 8 式 人物观点 细节题	48	2-26	1-23	2-28	1-22	1-21	2-28	1-21	1-22	3-33
		3-31	3-33	2-29	1-24	2-26	2-29	1-23	1-24	4-38
			4-38	3-31	2-28	2-27	3-31	1-24	2-26	4-39
				3-32	2-29	2-28	3-33	2-29	2-30	
				3-33	3-33	3-32		3-33	4-38	
				4-38	3-34	3-33		4-39	4-40	
				4-39	4-38	3-34				
					4-36					
					4-38					
					4-40					
第 9 式 篇章结构题	1	2-30								
第 10 式 篇章主旨题	13	1-25	2-30	1-25	1-25	1-25	4-40	3-35	3-35	4-40
		2-29			2-30	3-35				
		4-40								
第 11 式 段落主旨题										
第 12 式 数字细节题										

说明：试题编号中“-”前的数字表示文章顺序，“-”后数字为题号

(注：段落主旨题和数字细节题也是阅读理解题的命题点，目前在 9 年的真题中还尚未出现。本书涉及这两类题的内容，使考生复习更全面，在考场上更加得心应手。)

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考研英语(二) **老蒋12式**:  
英二阅读满分冲刺暨真题分类精讲

| 第1式 |

# 词汇、短语、句子 推断题

# 第 1 式 招式总论

第 1 式词汇、短语、句子推断题在历年真题中的分布

第 1 式	总数	出现年份									
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
词汇、短语、 句子推断题	13	1-22	2-26	2-26	2-26	2-29	1-24	1-25	3-33	2-26	
		1-24		3-34							
		2-27		4-36							

## 定义

但凡询问文章中某个词汇、短语或句子含义的题目即是词汇、短语、句子推断题，其常见的询问方式如下：

The word “accent” (Line 1, Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (词汇题)

Judging from the context, what does “digital divide” (Para. 3) probably mean? (短语题)

The sentence “If only the rest of his expenses were as easy to quantify.” (Lines 2-3, Para. 1) implies that \_\_\_\_\_. (句子题)

## 思路

题目所考查的词汇、短语和句子一般是超纲、一词多义或考生无法精确理解的，因此本类题目的解答必须借助于原文出处的上下文信息作分析推断，有时所需线索信息在上文，有时在下文，有时上下文都有体现。(注：此类题型本质上属于推断题的一种)

## 举例

Theme-park-bound bargain seekers would be wise to spend some time surfing online before they get in line at the parks this summer.

A growing number of these attractions now allow customers to print e-tickets at home with large discounts off the gate price, in part to spur attendance that has declined in recent years.

The word “attractions” (Line 1, Para. 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. theme parks

B. bargains

C. e-tickets

D. discounts

本题目答案选 A。

鉴于词汇题目的解答须借助于原文出处的上下文信息，根据问题词 “attractions” 前面的指示代词 these 可知，上文必有对应的名词信息，故在上一段中可找到复数名词 seekers 和 parks, seekers 并未在选项中出现，所以答案是 A (theme parks)。

## 第1式 真题分类归纳

01 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

**Para.3** 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 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. (2010年 Text 1 第22题)

02 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

**Para.5** 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.

(2010年 Text 1 第24题)

03 Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Line 2, Para. 2)<sup>⊙</sup> most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Para.2** 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

⊙ 题目中的“Line 2, Para. 2”是指在真题中的位置，由于版式原因其对应内容在本书中的位置与真题略有不同。后同。

havoc with marriage.

**Para.3** 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.

(2010年 Text 2 第 27 题)

**04** By saying “Newspapers like... their own doom” (Line 2-3, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] neglected the sign of crisis                      [B] failed to get state subsidies  
[C] were not charitable corporations              [D] were in a desperate situation

**Para.1** Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the *San Francisco Chronicle* were chronicling their own doom. America’s Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

(2011年 Text 2 第 26 题)

**05** By saying “it is... the rainbow” (Line 2-3, Para. 1), the author means pink \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] cannot explain girls’ lack of imagination  
[B] should not be associated with girls’ innocence  
[C] should not be the sole representation of girlhood  
[D] cannot influence girls’ lives and interests

**Para.1** Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls’ lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls’ identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls’ lives and interests.

(2012年 Text 2 第 26 题)

**06** By saying “Each meeting was packed” (Line 3, Para. 6), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the supreme court was authoritative      [B] the BIO was a powerful organisation  
[C] gene patenting was a great concern      [D] lawyers were keen to attend conventions

**Para.6** Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

(2012年 Text 3 第 34 题)

07 By saying “to find silver linings” (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] seek subsidies from the government [B] make profits from the troubled economy  
[C] explore reasons for the unemployment [D] look on the bright side of the recession

**Para.2** No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

(2012年 Text 4 第 36 题)

08 “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

**Para.1** 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.

(2013年 Text 2 第 26 题)

09 The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] instinctively [B] occasionally  
[C] particularly [D] aggressively

**Para.3** Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”. If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image — which most did — they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

**Para.5** Knowing the results of Epley’s study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally — on one level, they don’t even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer’s paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and

lifestyles. “It’s not that people’s profiles are dishonest”, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, “but they portray an idealised version of themselves”.

(2014 年 Text 2 第 29 题)

**10** The word “moola” (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] energy      [B] skills      [C] earnings      [D] nutrition

**Para.4** But it’s not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they’re supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

(2015 年 Text 1 第 24 题)

**11** The word “coax” (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] challenge      [B] persuade      [C] frighten      [D] misguide

**Para.6** Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.

(2016 年 Text 1 第 25 题)

**12** The word “acclimation” (Line 6, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] adaptation      [B] application  
[C] motivation      [D] competition

**Para.3** Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

(2017 年 Text 3 第 33 题)

**13** The word “plummeting” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] stabilizing      [B] changing      [C] falling      [D] rising

**Para.2** Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

(2018 年 Text 2 第 26 题)

## 第1式 老蒋点睛

1. 词汇推断题所考词汇要么“超纲”，要么“熟词僻义”，一般需要借助上下文线索方才得解。而当所考单词或句子并不涉及超纲词，这时其字面理解也可给予一定参考，考生应灵活应对。
2. 做词汇推断题时，需跳出词汇本身，依据其前后信息的综合分析发现线索。正确答案在代入原文后，须使句义和上下文语义顺畅。
3. 词汇推断题的干扰项设置手法一般是曲解原文、答非所问、张冠李戴、无中生有，正确项一般是原文的“同义转述”。
4. 句子推断题务必关注问题句的上下文信息，尤其是出现有逻辑性表达的上下文信息。当所涉及的句子结构特殊或者采用了比喻修辞，解题思路是综合上下文信息做推理判断。
5. 回答本类题目考生需有强烈的上下文意识，如在段首句设题目的话线索往往在下文；而在段尾句设题目就应该去上文找线索。解法一般是根据问题的“词汇、短语、句子”回文定位，找到解题线索。
6. 代词是本类命题热点，考生应对其指代的上文信息高度敏感。
7. 有些题目可以一题多解，关键时刻一条路走不通，还有其他的路可走。考生可以利用句中线索、上下文线索、篇章主旨线索、选项属性线索、选项用法线索这五种思路解题，前三种思路是从微观语义到宏观语义，后两种思路是从选项语义到选项搭配。如2016年Text 1第25题。
8. 有时所考查的词汇存在明显的构词法线索，此时考生若学过老蒋的词根词缀视频，则会有意想不到的“惊喜”。例如2017年Text 3第33题，acclimation的词根是climate“气候”，前缀是ac-，意为“强调或语气加强”，后面的后缀-ation表示“动作行为”。因此，该词应是强调“人们在气候（环境）面前的行为”，比对选项，A“适应（环境）”与之最为接近。

重点难点 5个集

考研英语(二) **老蒋12式**：  
英二阅读满分冲刺暨真题分类精讲

## 第2式

# 推断题



## 第 2 式 招式总论

第 2 式推断题在历年真题中的分布

第 2 式	总数	出现年份								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
推断题	18	4-37	1-24	1-21	2-27	2-30	1-21	2-30		1-23
			2-29	2-30		4-39	1-22			1-24
			4-39				2-30			2-30
							3-34			3-32

### 定义

推断题强调对原文字面信息的内在寓意做分析推理，一般来讲需借助于上下文信息的辅助方才可以做出正确理解，其常见的询问方式如下：

It can be inferred that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_. (句子推断)

From paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_. (段落推断)

From the text, it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_. (篇章推断)

### 思路

鉴于推断题强调对原文字面信息的内在寓意做分析推理，所以相应的思路是考生务必高度关注原文中的一些特殊表达，如比喻修辞、转折、长难句、特殊句式等信息，此外正确答案往往是由字面语义推理出来的深刻理解而非字面的肤浅的理解。

### 举例

“The ancient athlete became celebrities, just like today. They often lived the rest of their lives being treated to free dinners.” Cerrato said, “City-states even tried to steal away each other’s athletes by offering them various awards.”

It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the ancient athletes liked to celebrate their victories
- B. free dinners were offered during the competition
- C. city-states competed with each other to win the Olympics
- D. awards were often stolen to honor the athletes

本题目答案选 C。

鉴于推理题的思路是高度关注原文段落中的特殊表达，考生应注意到段尾的划线信息恰是比喻修辞表达，故应给予特殊关注；另一方面，鉴于正确答案往往是由字面意义推理出来的深刻理解而非字面肤浅的理解，D 项应予以排除，答案选 C。

## 第 2 式 真题分类归纳

01 The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination 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

**Para.2** 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 v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

(2010 年 Text 4 第 37 题)

02 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
- [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
- [D] will decline incentives from the firm

**Para.4** But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows that they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

(2011 年 Text 1 第 24 题)

03 What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspapers.
- [C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

**Para.5** The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film