

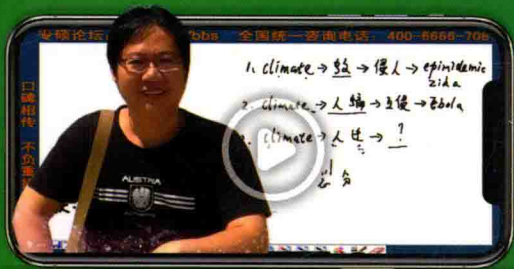
考研英语(二) 阅读 第一书

2020 考研英语(二)



Lao Jiang English  
老蒋英语(二)

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2020 考研英语(二)

# 高分阅读

# 老蒋80篇

第6版

老蒋图书编委会·编写

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本书严格按照教育部最新颁发的《全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（二）考试大纲》对阅读能力的要求编写。全书分为高分精测与精练、补充练习和视频学习手册三部分，并对所有文章及阅读理解题目进行了细致的解析，包括词汇突破、文章导读、语篇分析和试题解析，结合“三遍研读法”的应用，能帮助考生快速提升阅读技能。

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# 前言

众所周知，在专硕英语（二）考试中，得阅读者得天下，此言不虚。

但阅读能力的提升是个综合工程，若想在短短几个月时间内得以快速提升，就须从四个方面入手学习：词汇积累、难句理解、语篇分析和解题套路。只有在“词、句、篇和题”这四个层面做到“四合一”的精读，才能实现“语言阅读（词句）”“信息理解（语篇）”和“题目解答（解题）”的完美结合，切实提升阅读成绩。

鉴于老蒋作品的套系编排以及本书的“高分”定位，笔者意欲把“语篇分析”和“解题套路”置于本书的研读重心，与《考研英语（二）老蒋讲词汇》和《考研英语（二）长难句老蒋笔记》形成科学的衔接与过渡（词→句→篇→题）。考生若能将这三本书研读消化，不仅仅阅读解题能力会大幅提升，词、句、篇的语言基本功也会有一个质的飞跃。

## ❖ 本书结构说明

本书在难度、题材、体裁和题目设置上已全面涵盖英语（二）大纲要求，并考虑到了未来可能出现的难度变化，真正让考生一书在手，应试无忧。根据循序渐进的学习规律，本书将文章分为高分精测与精练、补充练习和视频学习手册三部分，以帮助考生更快地提升阅读能力。

高分精测篇包含 16 篇阅读理解 A 和 4 篇阅读理解 B，重在帮助考生通过此部分测试自己的阅读理解能力，通过研习试题解析找出自己最薄弱的环节，查漏补缺，为下一步的集中突破树好靶子。高分精练篇包含 32 篇阅读理解 A 和 4 篇阅读理解 B，考生可对文章进行精细的研读，充分汲取每一篇文章的营养，全方位夯实自己的语言和应试基本功。

补充练习篇包含 16 篇阅读理解 A 和 4 篇阅读理解 B，考生可巩固之前学习所掌握的阅读方法和技巧，达到融会贯通，熟能生巧。

视频学习手册包含 4 篇阅读理解 A，考生可结合《高分阅读老蒋 80 篇》配套的视频进行学习，从而掌握快速、高效的阅读解题思路。

高分精测篇和高分精练篇倾注了老蒋多年的心血，汇集了老蒋英语（二）阅读的精华，所有的解析不但站在作者的写作角度逐句解读并梳理逻辑关系，更站在命题者的出题角度进行讲解，让考生不仅通晓文章，更兼具命题者高度，对题目设置做到知其然且知其所以然，请考生务必要重视这两部分内容。需要特别指出的是，“精测”“精练”“补充练习”是指各部分文章的主要功能，但文章切不可只读一次。要想最大限度地取得进步，还要采用下面详细介绍的“三遍研读法”。

## ❖ 本书使用说明

阅读能力的提升是个循序渐进的过程，考生可根据自身情况制订适合自己的“阅读学习计划”，可每天 1 篇，也可每天几篇，但无论哪种方式，建议大家务必采用“三遍研读法”。

### 第一遍：实战自测

所谓“实战自测”，即严格按照英语（二）考试要求，在规定时间内（15~18 分钟）通读文章、

做完题目。此遍阅读目标单一，一切为了答题，切忌拘泥于个别词或句等语言细节，要培养自己的实战能力和节奏掌控力。另一方面，通过实战自测，考生还可全方位找到自己的问题，为第二遍的“精读提高”打下基础。

### 第二遍：精读提高

所谓“精读提高”，即要从“词、句、篇、题”四个层面对文章进行精细的研读（比如做全文翻译），充分汲取每一篇文章的营养，全方位夯实自己的语言和应试基本功。

具体而言，考生可整理出自己的“生词记忆本”“难句翻译本”“语篇心得本”以及“错题分析本”，即：生词要整理背诵；难句要分析翻译；语篇要梳理、提炼各段大意及篇章主旨，进而理出文章脉络；题目不要机械地一对答案了事，要见木见林，做对的题目要提炼思路，归纳方法，做错的题目要做错误分析，汲取教训，告诫自己绝不在同一个地方倒下两次。

试想，如果阅读每篇文章仅像猪八戒吃人参果似的囫囵吞枣，相信第1篇文章的生词在第80篇可能还是生词，难句还是难句，篇章还是模糊，解题可能还是错误百出。反之，采用“三遍阅读法”，学习一篇文章下来，自己在四个方面的内力都会有效提升，80篇文章下来，考生的词汇量、难句翻译和阅读技能都将有一个令人难以置信的“蜕变”！

### 第三遍：复习巩固

复习是被很多考生做阅读时所遗忘的一大环节。殊不知，每篇文章的“得”与“失”都是能力成长过程中难能可贵的“养分”，所以必须及时、反复地“朗读复习”，不断摄取这些“养分”。同学们切记“简单的事情重复做，你就是专家；重复的事情坚持做，你就是赢家”，绝不要贪恋“题海”战术，要相信1000道题做4遍的效果绝对大于4000道题做1遍的效果，相信“熟”必能生“巧”。在此，笔者衷心祝愿每一位考生朋友通过本书的“熟读”能悟出自己的阅读“技巧”，获取优异的成绩！

在学习本书的过程中，考生朋友若有问题或疑问，可关注微信公众号 [laojiangyingyu2](#) 与笔者互动交流。

老 蒋  
2018年11月

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2020考研英语(二)

高分阅读 **老蒋80篇**

# 高分精测篇

❖ 阅读理解A / 2

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## Unit 1

### Text 1

The Mount Holly case began more than a decade ago, when the town decided to tear down 329 homes on 30 acres of land. Years of litigation in state courts upheld the town's contention that the area was in need of redevelopment. Between 2002 and 2008 Mount Holly purchased 200 homes and demolished 70. Remaining residents challenged the actions in various courts, arguing the redevelopment would result in higher-priced homes that would have a lower percentage of minorities and thus violate the Fair Housing Act, a linchpin of 1960s civil-rights legislation that bans discrimination based on race, colour, religion or gender.

The town's arguments were upheld in the district court, which concluded that there was a legitimate government interest in redevelopment; that no distinction had been made between "minorities and non-minorities"; and that there had been no intentional discrimination. That, argues the Department of Justice, misses the point, which is "whether the proposed redevelopment would have a disproportionate effect on a protected group". What matters is not intent, in other words, but impact. An appeals court endorsed this view, prompting the town's appeal to the Supreme Court.

The theory of "disparate impact" emerged first in the field of employment during the 1970s. It has since gained popularity among financial regulators, where the idea creates vast potential for falling foul of the rules. "Unless income, assets and credit performance are equally distributed among all racial and ethnic groups, any approach based on something even as basic as a credit score will produce a disparate impact," says Thomas Noto of Morrison & Foerster, a law firm. Rather than risk litigation based on this theory, Wells Fargo, Sun Trust Bank and Bank of America have within the past 12 months paid large settlements in cases tied to housing-lending fees and policies (and emphatically denied discrimination at the same time).

Hence the importance of the Mount Holly case. Because of the role the Fair Housing Act has played in framing anti-discrimination policies more broadly and the similarities between anti-discrimination laws, whatever the Supreme Court rules in Mount Holly may well be echoed in standards applied to car loans, credit cards and even business credit. The newly established Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has said it will use disparate impact analysis in its evaluation of lenders; that could change if the Supreme Court strikes down the standard.

That outcome is widely expected if the case is heard in the autumn: the idea of disparate impact goes beyond the language in the Fair Housing Act itself, as passed by Congress. But the court may yet be bypassed; there are reports that a financial settlement is being negotiated with the residents.

1. In the Mount Holly Case, the town was accused of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. demolishing houses without the residents' permission
  - B. pushing prices of local houses for its self interest
  - C. discriminating against local minority residents
  - D. violating 1960s civil-rights legislation of America
2. According to Paragraph 2, the DOJ \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. may resist the appeals court's decision
  - B. may deny Mount Holly's arguments

- C. may uphold the district court's conclusion  
 D. may support the town's appeal to the Supreme Court
3. The idea of "disparate impact" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is most favored by the management, the lenders and the financial regulators  
 B. can be applied to rule against the residents in the Mount Holly case  
 C. works to guarantee equal distribution of resources  
 D. will very likely give rise to more lawsuits than necessary
4. The Supreme Court's ruling in the Mount Holly case \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will make standards in car loans, credit cards and business credit invalid  
 B. may well affect how CFPB carries out its evaluation of banks  
 C. is expected to produce a financial settlement with the residents  
 D. will definitely put an end to the use of disparate impact
5. The most appropriate title of the text could be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. An Introduction of American Court System  
 B. Redevelopment and Environment Protection  
 C. A Vital Test Case for the Theory of Disparate Impact  
 D. Fair Housing Act and Civil Rights Legislation

### 文章导读

本文节选自 *The Economist* 上一篇名为 *Mount Holly Case: a Vital Test Case for the Theory of Disparate Impact* (《芒特霍利案: 差别性影响理论的一项关键案例》) 的文章。这是一篇“问题解决型”的说明文, 主要介绍了发生在美国新泽西州芒特霍利小镇因政府开发土地引发的诉讼案, 行文思路为“介绍背景—分析问题—解决问题”。

文章各段内容概括如下:

第一、二段交代了芒特霍利案的起因及原、被告双方争论的理由。

第三段解释了该案涉及的一个关键点——差别性影响理论。

第四段点明此案的重要性, 其判决结果的影响辐射众多领域。

第五段提到问题的解决存在两种可能性: 或如期开庭, 或以协商理赔告终。

### 文章精讲

**Para 1** ① The Mount Holly case began more than a decade ago, when the town decided to tear down 329 homes on 30 acres of land. ② Years of litigation in state courts upheld the town's contention that the area was in need of redevelopment. ③ Between 2002 and 2008 Mount Holly purchased 200 homes and demolished 70. ④ 难 Remaining residents challenged the actions in various courts, arguing the redevelopment would result in higher-priced homes that would have a lower percentage of minorities and thus violate the Fair Housing Act, a linchpin of 1960s civil-rights legislation that bans discrimination based on race, colour, religion or gender.

① 芒特霍利一案还得从十多年前说起, 当时该镇决定拆除一片 30 英亩土地上的 329 户居民房。② 经过多年诉讼, 该镇的观点得到了州法院的支持, 即此地需要重新开发。③ 在 2002—2008 年间, 芒特霍利镇共购得其中的 200 户居民房, 并拆除了 70 户。④ 余下的那些居民则到不同级别的法院上诉, 反对拆迁, 他们认为重新开发将导致房价上涨, 降低少数族裔居民的比例, 从而违反《公平住房法案》——该法案是 20 世纪 60 年代民权立法的一个关键组成, 它禁止种族歧视、肤色歧视、宗教歧视以及性别歧视。

**【篇章理解】**

文章首段交代了芒特霍利案的来由,并交代了居民指控镇政府的理由:①~③句交代政府土地再开发需拆除部分居民房,获州法院支持,并实施拆迁;④句指出,此举引发居民到处上诉,主要依据《公平住房法案》指控镇政府此举是对少数族裔居民的歧视,因为推高房价会造成少数族裔居民比例下降。

**【词汇突破】**

case [keɪs] n. 案例

decade [ˈdekeɪd; diˈkeɪd] n. 十年

litigation [lɪtɪˈɡeɪʃ(ə)n] n. 诉讼

uphold [ʌpˈhəʊld] v. 支持,赞成

contention [kənˈtenʃ(ə)n] n. 争辩,论点

demolish [dɪˈmɒlɪʃ] v. 拆毁,破坏

linchpin [ˈlɪn(t)ʃpɪn] n. 关键

legislation [ledʒɪsˈleɪʃ(ə)n] n. 法律,立法

discrimination [dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n] n. 歧视

religion [rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n] n. 宗教,宗教信仰

**【难句精解】**

主句: Remaining residents challenged the actions in various courts arguing ...  
 主语 谓语 宾语 地点状语 伴随状语

宾语从句: (arguing) the redevelopment would result in higher-priced homes ...  
 主语 谓语 宾语

定语从句: (homes) that would have a lower percentage of minorities  
 先行词 引导词/主语 谓语 宾语  
and thus violate the Fair Housing Act,  
 连词 状语 谓语 宾语

同位语: (the Fair Housing Act,) a linchpin of 1960s civil-rights legislation ...  
 中心语 后置定语

定语从句: (legislation) that bans discrimination based on race, colour, religion or gender.  
 先行词 引导词/主语 谓语 宾语 后置定语

本句复杂性在于句子状语 arguing ... 部分: 动词 arguing 后是宾语从句套定语从句, that... the Fair Housing Act 修饰 homes; 内嵌的定语从句也很复杂, 其宾语 the Fair Housing Act 后跟的同位语内嵌定语从句, that... religion or gender 修饰 legislation.

**Para 2** ① The town's **arguments** were upheld in the district court, which concluded that there was a **legitimate** government interest in redevelopment; that no **distinction** had been made between “minorities and non-minorities”; and that there had been no **intentional** discrimination. ②

**难** That, argues the Department of Justice, misses the point, which is “whether the proposed redevelopment would have a **disproportionate** effect on a protected group”. ③ What matters is not **intent**, in other words, but **impact**. ④ An **appeals** court **endorsed** this view, **prompting** the town's appeal to the Supreme Court.

① 该镇的诉求得到了地区法院的支持,其结论是:镇政府实施土地再开发属其合法权益之一;不存在区别对待“少数族裔与非少数族裔”的问题;也不存在故意歧视。② 美国司法部则反驳认为,这一结论没有抓住问题的关键,此案要点在于“所计划实施的再开发是否会对受保护族群产生过分的影响”。③ 也就是说,有无歧视意图不重要,重要的是是否造成重大影响。④ 有家上诉法院认同此说法,这使得芒特霍利镇(不得不)上诉至最高法院。



### 【篇章理解】

第三段针对第二段提及的“What matters is not intent ... but impact”这个原则主要介绍了芒特霍利案涉及的“disparate impact (差别性影响)”这个重要理论: ①②句交代了该理论的应用领域, 其中②句 where 引导的从句提到该理论“... creates vast potential for falling foul of the rules”, 这种“与规则相冲突的巨大可能性”也可理解为容易引发各种诉讼, 结合芒特霍利案可推知这种理论应是很不利于小镇政府; ③句引用律师 Thomas Noto 的话明确了“差别性影响”几乎是绝对存在的, ④句提供的事例表明避免由此引发的诉讼风险的做法通常是经济赔付。

### 【词汇突破】

disparate [ˈdɪsp(ə)rət] *a.* 不同的

employment [ɪmˈplɔɪm(ə)nt] *n.* 雇用

popularity [ˌpɒpjʊˈlærəti] *n.* 流行, 普遍

financial [faɪˈnænʃ(ə)l] *a.* 金融的, 财政的

regulator [ˈregjuleɪtə] *n.* 调控者

potential [pəˈtenʃl] *n.* 潜力, 可能性

fall foul of 与……冲突

asset [ˈæset] *n.* 资产

performance [ˌpɜːfm(ə)ns] *n.* 表现

distribute [dɪˈstrɪbjʊt] *v.* 分布

ethnic [ˈeθnɪk] *a.* 人种的, 种族的

approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] *n.* 方法

settlement [ˈset(ə)lm(ə)nt] *n.* 安置

emphatically [ɪmˈfætɪkli] *ad.* 强调地

### 【难句精解】

主句: It has since gained popularity among financial regulators, ...  
 主语            谓语            宾语            状语

从句: where the idea creates vast potential for falling foul of the rules.  
 引导词    主语    谓语            宾语            后置定语

主句的主语 it 指①句中的 theory of “disparate impact”, 状语 among financial regulators 表示该理论普及的领域, 它后面的从句引导词 where 也是指该理论普及的领域; fall foul of 意为“与……相冲突”。

**Para 4** ① Hence the importance of the Mount Holly case. ② **难** Because of the role the Fair Housing Act has played in **framing** anti-discrimination policies more broadly and the **similarities** between anti-discrimination laws, whatever the Supreme Court **rules** in Mount Holly may well be echoed in standards **applied** to car loans, credit cards and even business credit. ③ The newly established Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has said it will use disparate impact **analysis** in its **evaluation** of lenders: that could change if the Supreme Court **strikes down** the standard.

**Para 5** ① That outcome is widely expected if the case is **heard** in the autumn: the idea of disparate impact **goes beyond** the language in the Fair Housing Act itself, as passed by **Congress**. ② But the court may yet be **by-passed**: there are reports that a financial settlement is being negotiated with the residents.

①由此可见芒特霍利一案的重要性。  
 ②由于《住房公平法案》在构建反歧视政策框架中发挥着更广泛的作用, 各种反歧视法律之间也存在着相似重合之处, 无论最高法院如何裁决芒特霍利案, 其结果都可能会对汽车贷款、信用卡, 甚至商业信贷的各种标准产生影响。  
 ③新设立的消费者金融保护局声称, 它将使用差别性影响分析对贷款机构进行评估: 如果最高法院废除此标准, 那么这一评估方法则可能会改变。

①如果芒特霍利案在秋季开庭审理, 人们普遍预料的判决结果是这样的: 差异性影响这一思想不符合(超出了)国会通过的《住房公平法案》的规定。  
 ②但该案也可能会绕过法庭: 有报道称, 政府正在与住户们协商经济理赔。

【篇章理解】

第四段讲述了芒特霍利案的重要意义。②句指出该案在反歧视方面的影响会辐射到很多领域；③句用一个例子说明了最高法院对芒特霍利案的判决对相关领域继续使用或废除“差异性影响”理论的影响。

第五段作者辩证性收尾，通过②中转折词 But，讲述芒特霍利案可能存在的两种结果。

【词汇突破】

frame [freim] v. 构建，塑造

similarity [simə'lærəti] n. 相似

rule [ru:l] v. 裁决，判决

apply [ə'plai] v. 适用，应用

analysis [ə'nælisɪs] n. 分析

evaluation [i,væljʊ'eɪʃn] n. 评估

strike down 击倒，否决

hear [hiə] v. 审理

go beyond 超越

congress ['kɒŋgres] n. 国会

by-pass vt. 绕过，忽视

【难句精解】

原因状语: Because of the role ... and the similarities ... ,  
介词词组 宾语

主句: whatever the Supreme Court rules in Mount Holly may well be echoed in standards  
引导词/从句宾语 从句主语 从句谓语 从句状语 主句谓语 状语

后置定语: (standards) applied to car loans, credit cards and even business credit.  
中心名词 后置定语

题目精讲

01 In the Mount Holly Case, the town was accused of _____.	芒特霍利案中，小镇被指控_____。
A. demolishing houses without the residents' permission	A. 未经居民同意擅自拆除其住房
B. pushing prices of local houses for its self interest	B. 推高当地房价以获利
C. discriminating against local minority residents	C. 歧视当地少数族裔居民
D. violating 1960s civil-rights legislation of America	D. 违反 20 世纪 60 年代美国民权法

【题型】细节题

【思路】题干中的 was accused of 意为“被指控（犯某种罪行）”，此被动句式与第一段第④句中的主动句式 (Remaining residents) challenged the actions in various courts 对应，其后 arguing 的宾语从句部分陈述了居民到处上告镇政府的理由，表现为一个因果链：拆除居民房（因 1）→ 高房价（果 1/因 2）→ 少数族裔居民比例下降（果 2），果 2 即是对少数族裔居民的歧视，主要依据是《公平住房法案》。故 C 为正确答案。

【错项分析】“未经居民同意擅自拆除其住房”指镇政府的行为事实，是引发诉讼的源事件，不是居民就该事件上告镇政府的理由，故 A 错；“推高当地房价以获利”是镇政府行为的直接后果，但居民并不是出于此种经济因素上告的，故 B 错；“触犯 20 世纪 60 年代美国民权法”的迷惑性最大，与正确答案 C “歧视当地少数族裔居民”同现于第一段第④句，但原文明确指出了镇政府触犯的是《公平住房法案》，与之相比，D 明显过于笼统，故 D 错。

02 According to Paragraph 2, the DOJ _____.	根据第二段，美司法部_____。
A. may resist the appeals court's decision	A. 会抵制上诉法院的裁决

B. may deny Mount Holly's arguments	B. 会否决芒特霍利镇的辩词
C. may uphold the district court's conclusion	C. 会支持区法院的结论
D. may support the town's appeal to the Supreme Court	D. 会支持该镇上诉至最高法院

**【题型】人物观点细节题**

**【思路】**第二段①讲芒特霍利镇的诉求(Mount Holly's arguments)得到区法院的认同(were upheld),但②句又讲美国司法部对区法院裁决的反驳。由此可知,司法部不认同区法院的结论,换言之,司法部应不认同芒特霍利镇的辩词,故B“会否决芒特霍利镇的辩词”为正确答案。

**【错项分析】**根据④句 endorsed this view 可知,上诉法院认同司法部的相关看法,两者立场一致,前者与后者非抵制关系,故A错;根据②句美国司法部对区法院裁决做出反驳,可知C错;根据④句可知该镇上诉至最高法院是情非得已,被迫使然,直接原因即是上诉法院与司法部对区法院结论的不认同,即对该镇辩词的不认同,故D错。

03 The idea of “disparate impact” _____.	“差别性影响”理论_____。
A. is most favored by the management, the lenders and the financial regulators	A. 最受管理者、放贷方、金融管理者的青睐
B. can be applied to rule against the residents in the Mount Holly case	B. 用在芒特霍利案会对居民不利
C. works to guarantee equal distribution of resources	C. 用来保证资源均衡分配
D. will very likely give rise to more lawsuits than necessary	D. 很可能造成一些不必要的诉讼

**【题型】细节题**

**【思路】**第三段②句提到该理论“与规则相冲突的巨大可能性”,③句引语提供解释,即资源分配的不均是“差别性影响”存在的事实基础,由此推知,如果大家都揪着这一点不放,必然造成诸多诉讼,反之承认客观的不均就少些诉讼。故D为正确答案。

**【错项分析】**②句提到“差别性影响”“gain popularity among the financial regulators”, gain popularity among 与A选项的 is favored by 同义,但④句事例表明作为 lender 的银行往往可能成为基于该理论的诉讼案被告方,而 the management (资方,管理者)与银行角色类似,是资源分配的实施者,作为③句说的造成“差别性影响”的直接方,同样可能成为被告方,故A错;此理论应用到芒特霍利案,显然镇政府才是有错方,居民不是,故B错;③句表明该理论适用于资源分配结果的评判,而C选项侧重资源分配前的保障方面,故C错。

04 The Supreme Court's ruling in the Mount Holly case _____.	最高法院对芒特霍利案的判决_____。
A. will make standards in car loans, credit cards and business credit invalid	A. 将使汽车贷款、信用卡,甚至商业信贷的各种标准失效
B. may well affect how CFPB carries out its evaluation of banks	B. 很可能将影响 CFPB 评价银行的方式
C. is expected to produce a financial settlement with the residents	C. 将使居民接受经济理赔
D. will definitely put an end to the use of disparate impact	D. 肯定会终结差别性理论的使用

**【题型】** 细节题

**【思路】** 第四段③句提到 CFPB, 即消费者金融保护局, 冒号前面部分说明该机构会使用“差别性影响”这一理论对放贷方做评估, 冒号后面则是有条件的放弃, 这个条件就是最高法院对“差别性影响”的否决, 故 B 为正确答案。

**【错项分析】** 第四段②句只说最高法院的判决会对汽车贷款、信用卡、商业信贷的标准产生影响, 但不是使它们都失效 (invalid), 故 A 错; 第五段提到经济理赔是在不打官司 (the court may yet be by-passed) 的情况下解决争端的形式, 而不是最高法院判决产生的后果, 故 C 错; 结合第四段③句中 if 引导的条件从句, 第五段①句仅说废除差别性影响是 widely expected (广泛的期待), 而非如此 definitely (肯定地), 故 D 错。

05 The most appropriate title of the text could be _____.	本文的最佳标题可能是_____。
A. An Introduction of American Court System	A. 美国法院系统简介
B. Redevelopment and Environment Protection	B. 土地再开发与环境保护
<b>C. A Vital Test Case for the Theory of Disparate Impact</b>	<b>C. 差别性影响理论的一项关键案例</b>
D. Fair Housing Act and Civil Rights Legislation	D. 《住房公平法案》与民权立法

**【题型】** 篇章主旨题

**【思路】** 文章在交代芒特霍利案的由来与进展后, 对案件的判决聚焦到 “impact” “disparate impact”, 其中的关键就是对“差别性影响”的争议, 故 C (差别性影响理论的一项关键案例) 为正确答案。

**【错项分析】** 文章在介绍芒特霍利案时提到了 state court, district court, appeals court, Supreme Court 等, 但美国法院系统不是本文的重点, 故 A 错; 文中提到土地再开发是引发镇居民上诉该镇政府行为的引子, 但没探究这种行为与环境保护的关系, 故 B 错; 文章首段提到《住房公平法案》与民权立法, 也只是交代案情的两个重要小细节, 不是全文中心, 故 D 错。

**Text 2**

It will shock no one to hear that Americans are remarkably unhealthy eaters. A new American Diet Report Card confirms it: we eat far too much cheese, sugar, starch and red meat; we don't eat enough fruits and vegetables; we consume almost 500 more calories per day than we did in the 1970s.

Our eating habits are poor, but it's not because we're a nation of lazy fools jonesing for our daily Big Mac fix, health be damned. It is because we are far too deferential to the interests of big companies, too invested in a corporate-serving narrative of personal responsibility with no parallel requirement of social responsibility, and too culturally wedded to a food model of quantity over quality.

There are some bright spots in the Report Card: we're eating less beef and sugar. Chicken and yogurt are more popular. And while wildly popular items like pizza, burritos, nachos, quesadillas and pasta may not be universally healthy and are almost all bastardized versions of their original incarnations, they do reflect the wonderful American ability to try out new foods and create a diet that is thoroughly multicultural. Fruit and vegetable consumption is depressingly low, but we've made small affordable healthy adjustments, like eating more chicken instead of beef and drinking less soda. It's certainly no coincidence that these changes are coming after public health leaders, who have been shouting about our disordered eating practices for decades, have finally succeeded in getting attention paid from the highest