

考研英语阅读手译本

(英语二 10-23)

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考研英语阅读题型总结——技巧篇

一、例证题

1.常见题干标志: example, case, illustrate, demonstrate, to show, by citing (为了)

2.解题方法:

(1) 例子本身不重要, 重要的是例子所支持的观点

(2) 先定位到例子出现的位置, 然后再找观点, 观点往往在例子前(假设定位点在第二段第三行, 答案往往在定位点之前找), 不过有时也在例子后, 也可以在不同的段落

3.干扰选项:

(1) 就事论事, 谈论例子本身, 而不是例子所支持的观点

4.例证题小技巧:

(1) 互为相反的选项往往有一个正确答案

(2) 文章中若出现情态动词: must, can, could, may, might, should, would, ought to, 往往表达了作者观点或者态度

二、词汇题

1.常见题干标志: “_____”、”(Line .paragraph)、most probably means

2.解题方法:

(1) 逻辑关系——通过定位好的句子, 根据逻辑关系找同义词或反义词

①句子1=句子2, 找近义词——分号 (;) 表示前后两句话表达意思相同

②句子1, but句子2, 找反义词

③根据感情色彩判断, 感情色彩代表作者态度大方向

(2) 简单词, 考查熟词僻义, 排除表面含义, 不断提炼内涵

(3) 反复强调的是重点

3.干扰选项特征: 字面意思理解

三、推理题

1.常见题干标志: infer, learn from, imply, suggest, conclude

2.解题方法:

(1) 不要过分主观推测, 原文可以找到的内容往往即是正确答案

(2) 推理题的答案多在转折处

(3) 排除绝对化, 选择语气缓和的, 比如may

(4) 注意同义改写——常出细节题、中心思想题、推理题

四、态度题

1.常见题干标志: attitude, deem, consider, tone

2.解题方法:

(1) 选项词归纳

①正面态度: positive, optimistic, approval, supportive

②负面态度: negative(消极的), pessimistic(悲观的), disapproval, critical(重要的, 批评的), doubtful(怀疑的), suspicious, skeptical, questionable

③中立态度: neutral, objective, impartial, disinterested (中立的)

(2) 当作者的态度没有明确提出时:

①首尾句串读法, 梳理文章的框架, 来推测作者态度

②文章中的adj (表示评价) \adv往往是作者的态度

③转折处、情态动词之后

3.态度题小技巧之小墓碑选项——看到直接排除

- (1) 漠不关心的: **uninterested, indifferent, unconcerned**
- (2) 偏见的: **contemptuous, prejudice, biased**
- (3) 困惑的: **subjective, puzzled, confused**

五、细节题

1.常见题干标志: **What /how/why/ because/ in that/as**等+具体信息,
即为什么? 怎么样? 是什么?

2.解题方法:

(1) 定位! 细节题的关键在于定位, 题干的相关信息可能直接在文章中出现(也可能进行某种程度上的改写), 这种情况下, 细节题定位到的地方, 往往就是题目对应的答案, 不过有时也得需要结合定位地方的上下句。

(2) 细节服从主旨!, 与中心主旨越接近的选项, 往往越有可能是正确的

3.细节题中的因果题

(1) 常见因果关系词——**because,since,for,as**

(2) 方法—— 前后相同的逻辑, 优先考虑因果关系

当一个现象具有多个成因, 考察主要原因时, 那么次要原因就是干扰选项

六、中心思想题(主旨题)

1.常见题干标志: **mainly about, discuss, the best title/subject, appropriate title, main idea**

2.解题方法:

(1) 首尾句串读法——将各段首末句串联成一个整体, 注意转折处, 此方法较普遍使用

(2) 中心句法

①开头问句——一般在回答中包含着文章的重点信息, 也就是中心思想

②独句段——即一句话单独构成一个段落, 独句段通常与全文的主旨密切相关

(3) 中心词法

①注意文章反复出现的高频词, 以及对该高频词的同义改写

②可以在全文范围找, 也可在首尾句中找

③一篇文章的中心词可能不止一个, 中心思想题的答案应该包括全部的中心词, 而不是仅包含一个, 这样的选项比较片面

3.常见干扰项

(1) 某个答案范围过大, 或者范围过小——可能只是文章某段的主旨

(2) 做题要客观, 路见不平一定不要拔刀相助! 文章怎样就怎样!

(3) 少数派原则, 作者往往站在少数人观点的一方, 因为作者关注的方面往往是多数人没有关注到的。

附录1: 阅读题解题的大方向技巧与思想

(1) 串联题干信息, 把握文章主题。明确

(2) 注意句子与句子(好与坏), 段落之间的联系

(3) 少数派——写作目的(众人皆醉我独醒)

(4) 写过去与现在, 一好一坏。

(5) 细节服从主旨。

(6) 反复强调的是重点, 重点往往是考点

附录2: 阅读题做题顺序

先看题目后看文章, 题目只看题干(若四个选项都含有的信息就是正确信息, 通常判定为文章主旨), 阅读本质是逻辑关系!!

手译本使用方法

关于阅读手译，下面学长以一问一答的形式和大家讲解关于如何做考研英语手译的。在文章之前先和大家说明几点，第一，由于考研试卷反作弊的“花卷”处理机制，即考生前后左右座位分发的试卷的选项顺序都是不同的，也就是说存在多个版本的真题，它们选项内容一样，但是顺序被打乱了。如果这份资料的题目选项顺序和别的版本试卷的题目选项顺序不一样，这是正常现象，不必担心。第二，千万要记得在分析真题的时候，动脑最重要！任何事情都无法替代思考本身！

一.英语阅读真题需要手译吗？

先直接说回答：需要！原因如下

（1）首先是阅读部分的分值占比很大，无论是英一还是英二，足足都有40分，而阅读水平的提高也必将带动其他题型的提高，“得阅读者得天下”这句话不是白讲的，所以前中期花大量精力在阅读上是必须的。

（2）而备考阅读，最重要的不是做（即反复的看文章、做题目），而是分析和总结阅读，将文章内的单词、长难句、题型设置原则等搞清楚。而手译则正是分析和总结阅读的过程，很多人关于手译存在这么一种看法：他们认为手译就是单纯的把文章翻译一遍，其实这种观点是错误的。科学的手译绝对不是简简单单的翻译文章，而是一种分析和总结阅读的过程和工具，在这个过程中，手译会显著的提高你的英语能力。

（3）笔者在考研的时候，曾经花了三个月时间把近20年的阅读真题都手译了一遍，确实，过程很痛苦，但是手译完了之后，我可以很明显发现我的英语能力有了显著的提高，在手译最后的半个月，整个手译过程会变得越来越轻松。

二、分析阅读真题要分析哪些内容？

对于一篇阅读真题来说，可以简单的分为两大部分：正文、题目，我们需要庖丁解牛似的对这两部分进行拆解

1.对正文的分析和总结——可以提高英语基础能力

（1）单词、短语：找出句子中不认识的单词（以及熟词僻义等）、短语并记录

（2）句子（长难句）：学会去拆分句子、分析句子成分，判断相近句子之间的逻辑关系

（3）文章结构：分析文章整体的行文思路、段落结构，以一个统筹的视角，可以有效提高把握文章的能力，这部分黄皮书、考研真相每篇真题前都有相关的文章结构解读，大家可以参考。

2.对题目的分析和总结——可以提高技巧解题能力

（1）首先要学会判断题目所属的题型，每种题型的解题套路都是不一样的

（2）学会定位到题干信息（注意题干的同义替换形式）在原文中的位置，找出答案。题目设置一般都很有规律，比如第二题答案在原文中的位置一定是在第一题答案原文位置之后，而且一般一段出一个题目，所以阅读真题多为5段5题。

（3）分析错误选项，学会大致分析每一个错误选项的干扰方式

拓展：要不要要唐迟老师的阅读技巧视频？

我认为在打好单词基础的前提下，可以看唐迟老师的阅读技巧课，而基础差的同学应该先解决单词、长难句这一句，也就上面所讲的对正文的分析，英语阅读复习一般分为三轮，手译的过程是第一轮，推荐在打好第一轮的基础上，第二轮再看唐老师的技巧课。

四、整个手译的练习流程？

结合我的复习经验以及手译本的排版，制定了如下的手译训练流程，经过去年很多21届考生的亲身使用，效果很好。（注意：电子版和纸质版排版有局部差别，更适合平板复习）

步骤1：做题——给自己15分钟的时间，模拟在考试状态下做题的状态

(1) 建议先看题干（不要看选项，不然易干扰思维、浪费时间）了解文章大致主旨，然后再看文章，最后做题

(2) 过程中一定不要查单词，文章再难，也一定要忍住！！！目的就是习惯这种考试感觉。

步骤2：全文逐句手译

(1) 遇到结构简单、句内单词都认识、一眼可以看懂的句子——直接过掉

(2) 遇到复杂句子，长难句

①圈出不认识的单词、短语——记录在单词本上，并查词典，做笔记，吃透！！

②解析句子——学会划分句子主干，基础比较差的，前期可以参考解析书将一个句子细致按照主谓宾定状补来分割，理解句子成分，打下基础

③翻译全文——不要追求翻译多么得体，多么精确，翻译到自己可以理解的程度就可以了，这是阅读题，不是翻译题，翻译题有自己的训练方法

④修订翻译——对翻译的内容进行核对与修订，并进行反思

步骤3：重做题目

(1) 在解析过全文之后，重做题目，这时候的准确率会大幅度上升

①判断题目所属的题型

②定位到题干信息（注意题干的同义替换形式）在原文中的位置，如此题可定位到第xxx段第xxx句，可同义替换为XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX。

(2) 分析总结

①对错误选项的干扰形式进行总结分析，如无中生有、反向干扰、偷换概念，可以参考黄皮书等参考资料

②将同一题型的题目放在一起，总结考研命题人的出题思路与风格。

做手译之前 请一定要看前面的使用方法!!!

2010年Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(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.

(2) All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist.

(3) It was a last victory.

(4) As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

【第二段】

(1) The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003.

(2) 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.

(3) Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion.

(4) 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.

【第三段】

(1) In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable.

(2) In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms.

(3) 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.

(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.

【第四段】

(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."

【第五段】

(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.

【题目】

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2010年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(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.”

【第二段】

(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.

【第三段】

(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.

【第四段】

(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 and 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.

【第五段】

(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.

【题目】

26. What is most wives’ main expectation of their husbands?

[A] Talking to them.

[B] Trusting them.

[C] Supporting their careers.

[D] Sharing housework.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means_____.

[A] generating motivation

[B] exerting influence

[C] causing damage

[D] creating pressure

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2010年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

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

(2) 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.

【第二段】

(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.”

【第三段】

(1) 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.

【第四段】

(1) ★ 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.

(2) A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day.

(3) 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.

【第五段】

(1) A few decades ago, many people didn ’ t drink water outside of a meal.

(2) Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long.

(3) 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.

(4) Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

【第六段】

(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.”

【第七段】

(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.

【题目】

[A] should be further cultivated

[C] are deeply rooted in history

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

[A] reveal their impact on people's habits

[C] indicate their effect on people's buying power

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?

[A] Tide.

[B] Crest.

[C] Colgate.

[D] Unilever.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _____.

[A] perfected art of products

[B] automatic behavior creation

[C] commercial promotions

[D] scientific experiments

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.

[A] indifferent

[B] negative

[C] positive

[D] biased

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2010年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(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.

【第二段】

(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.

【第三段】

(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.

【第四段】

(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.

【题目】

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2011年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University.

(2) For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism.

(3) But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked?

(4) By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board.

(5) The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

【第二段】

(1) Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board.

(2) ★ Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals.

(3) If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

【第三段】

(1) The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004.

(2) Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next.

(3) The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70.

(4) They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%.

(5) The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse.

(6) The effect tended to be larger for larger firms.

(7) Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

(8) Often they “trade up,” leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

【第四段】

(1) 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 they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.

(2) Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives.

(3) Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

【题目】

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for ____.

[A] gaining excessive profits

[B] failing to fulfill her duty

[C] refusing to make compromises

[D] leaving the board in tough times

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be ____.

[A] generous investors

[B] unbiased executives

[C] share price forecasters

[D] independent advisers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____.

[A] become more stable

[B] report increased earnings

[C] do less well in the stock market

[D] perform worse in lawsuits

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. 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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is ____.

[A] permissive

[B] positive

[C] scornful

[D] critical

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2011年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) Whatever happened to the death of newspapers?

(2) A year ago the end seemed near.

(3) The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet.

(4) Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom.

(5) America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers.

(6) Should they become charitable corporations?

(7) Should the state subsidize them?

(8) It will hold another meeting soon.

(9) But the discussions now seem out of date.

【第二段】

(1) In much of the world there is little sign of crisis.

(2) German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession.

(3) Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

(4) Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

【第三段】

(1) It has not been much fun.

(2) Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard.

(3) The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007.

(4) Readers are paying more for slimmer products.

(5) Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs.

(6) Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

【第四段】

(1) Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers.

(2) American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads.

(3) Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD).

(4) In Japan the proportion is 35%.

(5) Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

【第五段】

(1) ★The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive.

(2) Car and film reviewers have gone.

(3) So have science and general business reporters.

(4) Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off.

(5) Newspapers are less complete as a result.

(6) But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

【题目】

26. By saying “Newspapers like...their own doom” (Line 3-4 , 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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because ____.

[A] readers threatened to pay less

[B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs

[C] journalists reported little about these areas

[D] subscribers complained about slimmer products

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they ____.

[A] have more sources of revenue

[B] have more balanced newsrooms

[C] are less dependent on advertising

[D] are less affected by readership

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29. 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.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ____.

[A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

[B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

[C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

[D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2011年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

【第二段】

(1) But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more.

(2) During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

【第三段】

(1) Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living.

(2) ★ The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools.

(3) These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

【第四段】

(1) Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot.

(2) Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance.

(3) Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future.

(4) Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

【第五段】

(1) The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller—two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet—than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast.

(2) But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

【第六段】

(1) The trend toward "less" was not entirely foreign.

(2) ★In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses—usually around 1,200 square feet—than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

【第七段】

(1) The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend.

(2) Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing.

(3) In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

【题目】

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans’ ____.

- [A] prosperity and growth
[B] efficiency and practicality
[C] restraint and confidence
[D] pride and faithfulness

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?

- [A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
[B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
[C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.
[D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design ____.

- [A] was related to large space
[B] was identified with emptiness
[C] was not reliant on abundant decoration
[D] was not associated with efficiency

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

- [A] They ignored details and proportions.
[B] They were built with materials popular at that time.
[C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
[D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study Houses”?

- [A] Mechanical devices were widely used.
- [B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
- [C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- [D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2011年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★

【第一段】

(1) Will the European Union make it?

(2) The question would have sounded strange not long ago.

(3) Now even the project’s greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a “Bermuda triangle” of debt, population decline and lower growth.

【第二段】

(1) As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency.

(2) ★ Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

【第三段】

(1) Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck.

(2) It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

【第四段】

(1) Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey.

(2) These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils.

(3) ★ It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

【第五段】

(1) A “southern” camp headed by France wants something different: “European economic government” within an inner core of euro-zone members.

(2) ★ Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers.

(3) Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

【第六段】

(1) It is too soon to write off the EU.

(2) It remains the world’s largest trading block.

(3) At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area.

(4) It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

【题目】

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that ____ .

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers ____.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that ____.

[A] EU funds for poor regions be increased

[B] stricter regulations be imposed

[C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination

[D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that ____.

[A] poor countries are more likely to get funds

[B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries

[C] loans will be readily available to rich countries

[D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel ____.

[A] pessimistic

[B] desperate

[C] conceited

[D] hopeful

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2012年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned.

(2) School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual.

(3) ★Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

【第二段】

(1) This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework.

(2) But the policy is unclear and contradictory.

(3) Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment.

(4) But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

【第三段】

(1) District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want.

(2) ★ 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.

(3) Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework?

(4) It is quite possible that the homework helped.

(5) Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

【第四段】

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

(2) 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.

(3) Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade.

(4) ★ Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

【第五段】

(1) 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.

(2) It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

【题目】

21. It is implied in Paragraph 1 that nowadays homework ____.

[A] is receiving more criticism

[B] is gaining more preferences

[C] is no longer an educational ritual

[D] is not required for advanced courses

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may ____.

[A] result in students' indifference to their report cards

[B] undermine the authority of state tests

[C] restrict teachers' power in education

[D] discourage students from doing homework

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
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选项 分析	A						
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24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether ____.

[A] it should be eliminated

[B] it counts much in schooling

[C] it places extra burdens on teachers

[D] it is important for grades

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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25. A suitable title for this text could be ____.

[A] A Faulty Approach to Homework

[B] A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C] Thorny Questions about Homework

[D] Wrong Interpretations of an Educational Policy

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2012年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives.

(2) 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.

(3) Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence.

(4) Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

【第二段】

(1) Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not.

(2) ★Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them.

(3) What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses.

(4) When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength.

(5) Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolized femininity.

(6) ★It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

【第三段】

(1) I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development.

(2) Take the toddler.

(3) I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong.

(4) Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

【第四段】

(1) Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids’ clothes.

(2) It was only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage.

(3) Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits.

(4) And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences—or invent them where they did not previously exist.

【题目】

26. By saying “it is...the rainbow” (Line3, 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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

- [A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.
 [B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.
 [C] White is preferred by babies.
 [D] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolizing genders.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by ____.

- [A] the observation of children's nature [B] the marketing of products for children
 [C] researches into children's behaviour [D] studies of childhood consumption

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to ____.

- [A] classify consumers into smaller groups
 [B] attach equal importance to different genders
 [C] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes
 [D] create some common shoppers' terms

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be ____.

[A] fully understood by clothing manufacturers

[B] clearly explained by their inborn tendency

[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D] well interpreted by psychological experts

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2012年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core.

(2) Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades—by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented.

(3) But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable.

(4) Executives were violently agitated.

(5) The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

【第二段】

(1) On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily.

(2) A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman’s risk of breast cancer.

(3) The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

【第三段】

(1) But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy.

(2) The Myriad case itself is probably not over.

(3) ★Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents’ monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad’s.

(4) A growing number seem to agree.

(5) Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests.

(6) In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds”.

【第四段】

(1) Despite the appeals court’s decision, big questions remain unanswered.

(2) For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it.

(3) The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

【第五段】

(1) As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact.

(2) Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules—most are already patented or in the public domain.

(3) Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy.

(4) Companies are eager to win patents for “connecting the dots”, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

【第六段】

(2) The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents.

(3) Each meeting was packed.

【题目】

[A] genes to be patentable

[C] their executives to be active

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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32. Those who are against gene patents believe that ____.

[A] genetic tests are not reliable

[B] only man-made products are patentable

[C] patents on genes depend much on innovation

[D] courts should restrict access to genetic tests

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for ____.

[A] discovering gene interactions

[B] establishing disease correlations

[C] drawing pictures of genes

[D] identifying human DNA

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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34. By saying “Each meeting was packed” (Line4, Para. 6), the author means that ____.

[A] the Supreme Court was authoritative

[B] the BIO was a powerful organization

[C] gene patenting was a great concern

[D] lawyers were keen to attend conventions

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is ____.

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] scornful

[D] objective

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
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2012年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning.

(2) Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults.

(3) And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

【第二段】

(1) No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster.

(2) ★ 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.

(3) In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off.

(4) 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.

【第三段】

(1) But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off.

(2) ★ In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.

(3) Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

【第四段】

(1) Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one.

(2) Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them—especially for young people.

(3) The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

【第五段】

(1) In the Internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society.

(2) More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character.

(3) In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results.

(4) We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric.

(5) But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

【题目】

36. By saying “to find silver linings” (Line1, 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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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37. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people____.

[A] struggle against each other

[B] realize the national dream

[C] challenge their prudence

[D] reconsider their lifestyle

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may ____.

- [A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants
 [B] bring out more evils of human nature
 [C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms
 [D] ease conflicts between races and classes

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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39. The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in the recession graduates from elite universities tend to ____.

- [A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
 [B] catch up quickly with experienced employees
 [C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others'
 [D] recover more quickly than the others

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is ____.

- [A] trivial [B] positive
 [C] certain [D] destructive

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2013年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) In an essay entitled “Making It in America,” the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog.

(2) The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

【第二段】

(1) ★Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

【第三段】

(1) In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle.

(2) But, today, average is officially over.

(3) Being average just won't earn you what it used to.

(4) It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius.

(5) Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

【第四段】

(1) Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will.

(2) But there's been an acceleration.

(3) As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

【第五段】

(1) There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services.

(2) But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

【第六段】

(1) ★ In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

【题目】

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate ____.

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to ____.

[A] work on cheap software

[B] ask for a moderate salary

[C] adopt an average lifestyle

[D] contribute something unique

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that ____.

[A] gains of technology have been erased

[B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed

[C] factories are making much less money than before

[D] new jobs and services have been offered

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is ____.

[A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution

[B] to ensure more education for people

[C] to advance economic globalization

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect.

[B] Technology Goes Cheap.

[C] Average Is Over.

[D] Recession Is Bad.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2013年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners.

(2) 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.

(3) Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed.

(4) About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good.

(5) They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

【第二段】

(1) Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants.

(2) We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad.

(3) We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out.

(4) That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it.

(5) We don’t need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories.

(6) We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal.

(7) To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas.

(8) We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

【第三段】

(1) Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage.

(2) They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas.

(3) They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them.

(4) They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

【第四段】

(1) With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease.

(2) We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever.

(3) We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

【第五段】

(1) Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle.

(2) ★Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

【题目】

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

[A] immigrate across the Atlantic

[B] leave their home countries for good

[C] stay in a foreign country temporarily

[D] find permanent jobs overseas

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US ____.

[A] needs new immigrant categories

[B] has loosened control over immigrants

[C] should be adapted to meet challenges

[D] has been fixed via political means

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	D						

28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want ____.

[A] financial incentives

[B] a global recognition

[C] opportunities to get regular jobs

[D] the freedom to stay and leave

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated ____.

[A] as faithful partners

[B] with economic favors

[C] with legal tolerance

[D] as mighty rivals

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be ____.

[A] Come and Go: Big Mistake

[B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk

[C] With or Without: Great Risk

[D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2013年Text3

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

【第二段】

(1) Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds.

(2) But we need more time to assess other factors.

(3) To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five.

(4) It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

【第三段】

(1) But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm.

(2) Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating.

(3) We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing.

(4) Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

【第四段】

(1) Yet we can reverse such influences.

(2) If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying.

(3) If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

【第五段】

(1) John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study.

(2) When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

【第六段】

(1) Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes.

(2) But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term.

(3) Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature.

(4) We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

【题目】

31. The time needed in making decisions may ____.

[A] vary according to the urgency of the situation

[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C] depend on the importance of the assessment

[D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions ____.

[A] can be associative

[B] are not unconscious

[C] can be dangerous

[D] are not impulsive

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should ____.

[A] trust our first impression

[B] do as people usually do

[C] think before we act

[D] ask for expert advice

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on ____.

[A] critical assessment

[B] “thin sliced” study

[C] sensible explanation

[D] adequate information

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is ____.

- [A] tolerant
- [B] uncertain
- [C] optimistic
- [D] doubtful

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2013年Text4

文章主题：
难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Europe is not a gender-equality heaven.

(2) ★In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male.

(3) Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on European corporate boards.

【第二段】

(1) The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent.

(2) This proposed mandate was born of frustration.

(3) Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action.

(4) Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 percent female board membership.

(5) But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

【第三段】

(1) Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

【第四段】

(1) “Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently.

(2) “But I like what the quotas do.”

(3) Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

【第五段】

(1) I understand Reding’s reluctance—and her frustration.

(2) I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable.

(3) But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

【第六段】

(1) After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them.

(2) ★ When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

【第七段】

(1) ★ If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

【题目】

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally ____.

[A] women take the lead

[B] men have the final say

[C] corporate governance is overwhelmed

[D] senior management is family-friendly

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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37. The European Union's intended legislation is ____.

[A] a reflection of gender balance

[B] a reluctant choice

[C] a response to Reding's call

[D] a voluntary action

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38. According to Reding, quotas may help women ____.

[A] get top business positions

[B] see through the glass ceiling

[C] balance work and family

[D] anticipate legal results

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of ____.

[A] skepticism

[B] objectiveness

[C] indifference

[D] approval

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of ____.

[A] more social justice

[B] massive media attention

[C] suitable public policies

[D] greater "soft pressure"

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2014年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) What would you do with \$590m?

(2) This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.

(3) If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

【第二段】

(1) These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive.

(2) Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes.

(3) Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly.

(4) What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in.

(5) It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema.

(6) These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

【第三段】

(1) This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.”

(2) ★It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).

(3) Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly.

(4) This is apparently the reason McDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

【第四段】

(1) Readers of Happy Money are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger.

(2) Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones.

(3) ★ Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people.

(4) Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers.

(5) But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

【题目】

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

[A] A big house.

[B] A special tour.

[C] A stylish car.

[D] A rich meal.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is ____.

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] sympathetic

[D] ambiguous

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that_____.

[A] consumers are sometimes irrational

[B] popularity usually comes after quality

[C] marketing tricks are often effective

[D] rarity generally increases pleasure

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____.

[A] has left much room for readers' criticism

[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US

[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. This text mainly discusses how to_____.

[A] balance feeling good and spending money

[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2014年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) An article in *Scientific American* has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are.

(2) We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this.

(3) ★Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect,” or “illusory superiority,” and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

【第二段】

(1) We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations.

(2) We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem.

(3) We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

【第三段】

(1) Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness.

(2) ★ 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.

(3) Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation.”

(4) If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which most did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

【第四段】

(1) Epley found no significant gender difference in responses.

(2) ★ Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities.

(3) In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem.

(4) “I don’t think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion,” says Epley. “It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves.”

(5) If you are depressed, you won’t be self-enhancing.

【第五段】

(1) ★Knowing the results of Epley’s study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves so viscerally—on one level, they don’t even recognise the person in the picture as themselves.

(2) 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.

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

【题目】

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that ____.

[A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high

[B] illusory superiority is baseless effect

[C] our need for leadership is unnatural

[D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's ____.

[A] rapid watching

[B] conscious choice

[C] intuitive response

[D] automatic self-defence

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to ____.

[A] underestimate their insecurities

[B] believe in their attractiveness

[C] cover up their depressions

[D] oversimplify their illusions

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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29. The word “viscerally” (Line2, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____.

[A] instinctively

[B] occasionally

[C] particularly

[D] aggressively

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer’s paradise because people can ____.

[A] present their dishonest profiles

[B] define their traditional lifestyles

[C] share their intellectual pursuits

[D] withhold their unflattering sides

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2014年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries.

(2) And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle.

(3) Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines.

(4) Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

【第二段】

(1) ★When there is exponential improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened.

(2) This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

【第三段】

(1) This is a powerful argument, and a scary one.

(2) And yet, John Hagel, author of The Power of Pull and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

【第四段】

(1) Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.”

(2) In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings.

(3) That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

【第五段】

(1) ★It’s time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says.

(2) In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events.”

(3) That's not something machines are good at.

(4) They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

【第六段】

(1) As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book.

(2) We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine.

(3) In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it.

(4) So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

【题目】

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would ____.

- [A] ease the competition of man vs. machine
[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs
[C] provoke a painful technological revolution
[D] outmode our current economic structure

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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32. The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that_____.

- [A] technology is diminishing man’s job opportunities
 [B] automation is accelerating technological development
 [C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation
 [D] man will finally win the race against machine

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____.

- [A] performed by innovative minds [B] scripted with an individual style
 [C] standardized without a clear target [D] designed against human creativity

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed_____.

- [A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice
 [B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
 [C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
 [D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?

[B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor

[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?

[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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2014年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy.

(2) Housing is seldom mentioned.

【第二段】

(1) Why is that?

(2) To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame.

(3) We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth.

(4) Then there is the scale of the typical housing project.

(5) It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere.

(6) But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

【第三段】

(1) Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate.

(2) Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

【第四段】

(1) The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this.

(2) It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

【第五段】

(1) There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that.

(2) The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt.

(3) Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

【第六段】

(1) Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

【第七段】

(1) But it is not just down to the government.

(2) ★ While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then.

(3) The Labour Party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power.

(4) The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants.

(5) We need to adjust to this changing climate.

【第八段】

(1) While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

【题目】

36. The author believes that the housing sector_____.

[A] has attracted much attention

[B] involves certain political factors

[C] shoulders too much responsibility

[D] has lost its real value in economy

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has_____.

[A] increased its home supply

[B] offered spending opportunities

[C] suffered government biases

[D] disappointed the government

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may_____.

[A] allow greater government debt for housing

[B] stop local authorities from building homes

[C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt

[D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would_____.

[A] lower the costs of registered providers

[B] lessen the impact of government interference

[C] contribute to funding new developments

[D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may_____.

[A] implement more policies to support housing

[B] review the need for large-scale public grants

[C] renew the affordable housing grants programme

[D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2015年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work.

(2) Researchers measured people’s cortisol, which is stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

【第二段】

(1) “Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske.

(2) In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes, “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.”

(3) Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents.

(4) This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

【第三段】

(1) ★What the study doesn’t measure is whether people are still doing work when they’re at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office.

(2) For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back.

(3) For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office.

(4) And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks.

(5) ★With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it’s not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

【第四段】

(1) But it's not just a gender thing.

(2) 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.

(3) The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

【第五段】

(1) On the home front, however, people have no such clarity.

(2) Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out.

(3) There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them.

(4) Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices.

(5) Plus, they're your family.

(6) You cannot fire your family.

(7) You never really get to go home from home.

【第六段】

(1) So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home.

(2) Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

【题目】

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____.

[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace.

[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement.

[C] generated more stress than the workplace.

[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

[A] Working mothers.

[B] Childless husbands.

[C] Working fathers.

[D] Childless wives.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that ____.

- [A] their home is also a place for kicking back
 [B] they are both bread winners and housewives
 [C] there is often much housework left behind
 [D] it is difficult for them to leave their office

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. The word “moola” (Para. 4) most probably means ____.

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that ____.

- [A]family labor is often adequately rewarded
 [B]home is hardly a cozier working environment
 [C]household tasks are generally more motivating
 [D]division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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2015年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors.

(2) Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher.

(3) ★ But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them.

(4) ★ This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

【第二段】

(1) But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

【第三段】

(1) The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university.

(2) First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree.

(3) Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

【第四段】

(1) Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

(2) They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

【第五段】

(1) Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write.

(2) And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students.

(3) ”Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

【题目】

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has ____.

[A] reduced their dropout rates

[B] narrowed the achievement gap

[C] missed its original purpose

[D] depressed college students

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because ____.

[A] their findings appeal to students

[B] the recruiting rate has increased

[C] the problem is solvable

[D] their approach is costless

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students ____.

[A] are from single-parent families

[B] study at private universities

[C] are in need of financial support

[D] have failed their college

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students ____.

[A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects

[B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

[C] can have a potential influence on other students

[D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30. We may infer from the last paragraph that ____.

[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class

[B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2015年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn.

(2) She started spinning off examples.

(3) “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion.

(4) There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

【第二段】

(1) Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”- oriented—and not by coincidence.

(2) “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal.

(3) It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together.

(4) There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win."

【第三段】

(1) These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm.

(2) "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

【第四段】

(1) This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance.

(2) The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right.

(3) Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home.

(4) But if your work is your “passion”, you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

【第五段】

(1) But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it.

(2) As a linguist once said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.”

(3) In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

【题目】

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become ____.

[A] less strategic

[B] less energetic

[C] more objective

[D] more emotional

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32. “Team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to ____.

[A] sports culture

[B] gender difference

[C] historical incidents

[D] athletic executives

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to ____.

[A] revive historical terms

[B] promote company image

[C] foster corporate cooperation

[D] strengthen employee loyalty

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. It can be inferred that Lean In ____.

[A] voices for working women

[B] appeals to passionate workaholics

[C] triggers debates among mommies

[D] praises motivated employees

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

[A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.

[B] Regular people mock it but accept it.

[C] Companies find it to be fundamental.

[D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2015年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right.

(2) For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace.

(3) We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

【第二段】

(1) However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked.

(2) There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time.

(3) This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

【第三段】

(1) Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction.

(2) Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs.

(3) They take part-time work because this is all they can get.

(4) An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

【第四段】

(1) There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down.

(2) Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

【第五段】

(1) We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us.

(2) The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.

(3) If the answer is “yes,” they are classified as working part-time.

(4) The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice.

(5) They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

【第六段】

(1) The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment.

(2) For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

【第七段】

(1) However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges.

(2) ★ These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families.

(3) With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

【题目】

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.

[B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.

[C] The possibility of full employment.

[D] The acceleration of job creation.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37. Many people work part-time because they ____.

[A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

[B] feel that is enough to make ends meet

[C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs

[D] haven't seen the weakness of the market

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US ____.

[A] shows a general tendency of decline

[B] is harder to acquire than one year ago

[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless

[D] is lower than before the recession

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.

[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance

[B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance

[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

[D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. The text mainly discusses ____.

[A] employment in the US

[B] part-timer classification

[C] insurance through Medicaid

[D] Obamacare's trouble

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college.

(2) Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

【第二段】

(1) However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial.

(2) ★ When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers—but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses.

(3) It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.

(4) Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal.

(5) Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

【第三段】

(1) Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

【第四段】

(1) The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change.

(2) The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor.

(3) For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

【第五段】

(1) The students in the Flatiron class probably won’t drop out of high school and build the next Facebook.

(2) Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market.

(3) But the skills they learn—how to think logically through a problem and organize the results—apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

【第六段】

(1) Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all.

(2) But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes.

(3) These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes—for the rest of their lives.

(4) 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.

【题目】

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.

[A] complete future job training

[B] remodel the way of thinking

[C] formulate logical hypotheses

[D] perfect artwork production

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their_____.

[A] experience

[B] interest

[C] career prospects

[D] academic backgrounds

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will_____.

[A] help students learn other computer languages

[B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come

[C] need improving when students look for jobs

[D] enable students to make big quick money

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to ____.

- [A] bring forth innovative computer technologies
 [B] stay longer in the information technology industry
 [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
 [D] compete with a future army of programmers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. The word “coax” (Para.6) is closest in meaning to ____.

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States.

(2) But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

【第二段】

(1) The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened.

(2) “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe.

(3) Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed.

(4) They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats.

(5) But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches.

(6) In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken’s habitat.

【第三段】

(1) Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.

(2) Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.

(3) The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat.

(4) USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years.

(5) And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress.

(6) Overall, the idea is to let “states” remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

【第四段】

(1) Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.

(2) Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court.

(3) ★Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn’t go far enough “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

【题目】

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is ____.

[A] its drastically decreased population [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage

[C] a desperate appeal from some biologists [D] the insistence of private landowners

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ____.

[A] was a give-in to governmental pressure [B] would involve fewer agencies in action

[C] granted less federal regulatory power [D] went against conservation policies

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ____.

[A] agree to pay a sum for compensation

[B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is_____.

[A] the federal government

[B] the wildlife agencies

[C] the landowners

[D] the states

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support_____.

[A] industry groups

[B] the win-win rhetoric

[C] environmental groups

[D] the plan under challenge

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché.

(2) But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

【第二段】

(1) What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient.

(2) The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times."

(3) But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work.

(4) ★Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need.

(5) The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...

(6) It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption."

(7) Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

【第三段】

(1) In fact, “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem.

(2) ★ Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal.

(3) Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting.

(4) Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind.

(5) “The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt,” writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them.”

(6) No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

【第四段】

(1) So what does work?

(2) Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading.

(3) You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time."

(4) You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers.

(5) "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

(6) On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

【题目】

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because ____.

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
 [B] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
 [C] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
 [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to ____.

- [A] update their to-do lists
 [B] make passing time fulfilling
 [C] carry their plans through
 [D] pursue carefree reading

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps ____.

- [A] promote ritualistic reading
 [B] encourage the efficiency mind-set
 [C] develop online reading habits
 [D] achieve immersive reading

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if ____.

[A] reading becomes your primary business of the day

[B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

[C] you are able to drop back to business after reading

[D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. The best title for this text could be ____.

[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading

[B] How to Set Reading Goals

[C] How to Find Time to Read

[D] How to Read Extensively

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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2016年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

【第二段】

(1) Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties.

(2) But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

【第三段】

(1) Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

【第四段】

(1) ★ From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

【第五段】

(1) Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.

(2) ★While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

【第六段】

(1) Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today.

(2) Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college.

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is .

[B] trying out different lifestyles

[D] setting up a profitable business

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to ____.

[A] favor a slower life pace

[B] hold an occupation longer

[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance

[D] give priority to childcare outside the home

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.

[A] depend largely on political preferences

[B] reach almost all aspects of American life

[C] focus on materialistic issues

[D] become increasingly clear

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39. Both young and old agree that ____.

[A] good-paying jobs are less available

[B] the old made more life achievements

[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain

[D] getting established is harder for the young

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

[A] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

[B] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.

[C] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.

[D] He found a dream job after graduating from college.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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2017年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park.

(2) The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad.

(3) Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers.

(4) Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

【第二段】

(1) Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing.

(2) Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London.

(3) Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches.

(4) The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners.

(5) It has not happened.

(6) The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster.

(7) Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate.

(8) The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved.

(9) Obesity has risen among adults and children.

(10) Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to “inspire a generation.”

(11) The success of Parkrun offers answers.

【第三段】

(1) Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock.

(2) The ethos welcomes anybody.

(3) There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining.

(4) The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes.

(5) The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

【第四段】

(1) Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots” concept as community sports associations.

(2) If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools.

(3) But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education.

(4) ★ Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive.

(5) Or at least not make them worse.

【题目】

21. According to Paragraph1, Parkrun has_____.

[A] gained great popularity

[B] created many jobs

[C] strengthened community ties

[D] become an official festival

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to_____.

[A] boost population growth

[B] promote sport participation

[C] improve the city's image

[D] increase sport hours in schools

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it_____.

[A] aims at discovering talents

[B] focuses on mass competition

[C] does not emphasize elitism

[D] does not attract first-timers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should_____.

[A] organize "grassroots" sports events

[B] supervise local sports associations

[C] increase funds for sports clubs

[D] invest in public sports facilities

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is_____.

[A] tolerant

[B] critical

[C] uncertain

[D] sympathetic

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2017年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use.

(2) "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement."

(3) It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

【第二段】

(1) Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise.

(2) She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.

(3) During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family.

(4) Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

【第三段】

(1) ★Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.

(2) Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s.

(3) In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention.

(4) “Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

【第四段】

(1) On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them."

(2) ★ Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.

(3) Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way.

(4) This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

【题目】

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to_____.

[A] simplify routine matters

[B] absorb user attention

[C] better interpersonal relations

[D] increase work efficiency

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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27. Radesky’s food-testing exercise shows that mothers’ use of devices_____.

[A] takes away babies’ appetite

[B] distracts children’s attention

[C] slows down babies’ verbal development

[D] reduces mother-child communication

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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28. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” to show that_____.

[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions

[B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange

[C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents’ mood

[D] parents need to respond to children’s emotional needs

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to_____.

[A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies

[B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year

[C] ensure constant interaction with their children

[D] remain concerned about kids' use of screens

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may_____.

[A] give their parents some free time

[B] make their parents more creative

[C] help them with their homework

[D] help them become more attentive

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2017年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year.

(2) After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it?

(3) And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

【第二段】

(1) But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years.

(2) ★ There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career.

(3) But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

【第三段】

(1) 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.

(2) ★ 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.

(3) 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.

【第四段】

(1) If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices.

(2) According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once.

(3) This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college.

(4) Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes.

(5) It’s not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game.

(6) At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department.

(7) Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

【题目】

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that_____.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps_____.

[A] keep students from being unrealistic

[B] lower risks in choosing careers

[C] ease freshmen's financial burdens

[D] relieve freshmen of pressures

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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33. The word “acclimation” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

[A] adaptation

[B] application

[C] motivation

[D] competition

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them_____.

[A] avoid academic failures

[B] establish long-term goals

[C] switch to another college

[D] decide on the right major

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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35. The most suitable title for this text would be_____.

[A] In Favor of the Gap Year

B] The ABCs of the Gap Year

[C] The Gap Year Comes Back

[D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2017年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

【第二段】

(1) In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago.

(2) In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

【第三段】

(1) Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts.

(2) As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

【第四段】

(1) "It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says.

(2) "We need to take a magnifying glass to that.

(3) Like, 'Wait a minute, is this OK?'

(4) Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

【第五段】

(1) Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

【第六段】

(1) For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive.

(2) Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

【第七段】

(1) While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

【第八段】

(1) “The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says.

(2) Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.

(3) Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

【第九段】

(1) At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado.

(2) But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

【第十段】

(1) "We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says.

(2) "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

【题目】

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they_____.

- [A] exhausted unprecedented management efforts
[B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
[C] severely damaged the ecology of western states
[D] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to_____.

[A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas

[B] avoid the redirection of federal money

[C] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape

[D] guarantee safer spending of public funds

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that_____.

[A] public debates have not settled yet

[B] fire-fighting conditions are improving

[C] other factors should not be overlooked

[D] a shift in the view of fire has taken place

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to_____.

[A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature

[B] explore the mechanism of the human systems

[C] maximize the role of landscape in human life

[D] understand the interrelations of man and nature

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should_____.

[A] do away with

[B] come to terms with

[C] pay a price for

[D] keep away from

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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2018年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

【第二段】

(1) Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering.

(2) He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical.

(3) ★When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

【第三段】

(1) As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything.

(2) Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum.

(3) They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

【第四段】

(1) But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice.

(2) Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority.

(3) Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype ... that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

【第五段】

(1) On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution.

(2) Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was.

(3) The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated.

(4) More education is the new principle.

(5) We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

【第六段】

(1) But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs.

(2) Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors.

(3) But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing.

(4) But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

【第七段】

(1) ★In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face.

(2) There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them.

(3) Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

【第八段】

(1) Koziatek's school is a wake-up call.

(2) When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

【题目】

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of_____.

[A] academic training

[B] practical ability

[C] pioneering spirit

[D] mechanical memorization

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who_____.

[A] have a stereotyped mind

[B] have no career motivation

[C] are financially disadvantaged

[D] are not academically successful

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates_____.

[A] used to have more job opportunities

[B] used to have big financial concerns

[C] are entitled to more educational privileges

[D] are reluctant to work in manufacturing

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all_____.

[A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs

[B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs

[C] indicates the overvaluing of higher education

[D] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as_____.

[A] tolerant

[B] cautious

[C] supportive

[D] disappointed

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2018年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar.

(2) The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

【第二段】

(1) Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources.

(2) But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar.

(3) 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.

【第三段】

(1) In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source.

(2) In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes.

(3) While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift.

(4) In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

【第四段】

(1) President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth.

(2) In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source.

(3) But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

【第五段】

(1) The question “what happens when the wind doesn’t blow or the sun doesn’t shine?” has provided a quick put-down for skeptics.

(2) But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

【第六段】

(1) The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles.

(2) ★Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

【第七段】

(1) While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking.

(2) The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change.

(3) What Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

【题目】

26. The word “plummeting” (Line3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to_____.

[A] stabilizing

[B]changing

[C] falling

[D] rising

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America_____.

[A] is progressing notably

[B] is as extensive as in Europe

[C] faces many challenges

[D] has proved to be impractical

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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28. It can be learned that in Iowa, _____.

[A] wind is a widely used energy source

[B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels

[C] tech giants are investing in clean energy

[D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5 & 6?

[A] Its application has boosted battery storage.

[B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.

[C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.

[D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy____.

[A] will bring the US closer to other countries

[B] will accelerate global environmental change

[C] is not really encouraged by the US government

[D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2018年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all.

(2) What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

【第二段】

(1) Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through.

(2) Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be.

(3) What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting?

(4) It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

【第三段】

(1) Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy.

(2) For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy.

(3) ★ By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power.

(4) But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too.

(5) Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them.

(6) The users of their services are not their customers.

(7) That would be the people who buy advertising from them—and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

【第四段】

(1) The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants.

(2) ★Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes.

(3) It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

【题目】

31. According to Paragraph1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its_____.

[A] digital products

[B] user information

[C] physical assets

[D] quality service

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may _____.

[A] worsen political disputes

[B] mess up customer records

[C] pose a risk to Facebook users

[D] mislead the European commission

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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33. According to the author, competition law _____.

[A] should serve the new market powers

[B] may worsen the economic imbalance

[C] should not provide just one legal solution

[D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because _____.

[A] they are not defined as customers

[B] they are not financially reliable

[C] the services are generally digital

[D] the services are paid for by advertisers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate _____.

[A] a win-win business model between digital giants

[B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants

[C] the benefits provided for digital giants' customers

[D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2018 年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of “deep work”—the ability to focus without distraction.

【第二段】

(1) ★ There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work—be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day.

(2) Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

【第三段】

(1) Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time.

(2) “At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month.

(3) Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor’s appointment or important meeting,” he writes.

【第四段】

(1) Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day—in particular how we craft our to-do lists.

(2) Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

【第五段】

(1) While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.

(2) Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

【第六段】

(1) In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy.”

【第七段】

(1) “Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body... [idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done, ” he argues.

【第八段】

(1) Srin Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. _

(2) When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

【第九段】

(1) “What people don’t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain,” says Pillay.

【题目】

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to ____.

[A] keep to your focus time

[B] list your immediate tasks

[C] make specific daily plans

[D] seize every minute to work

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that ____.

[A] distractions may actually increase efficiency

[B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying

[C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals

[D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38. According to Newport, idleness is ____.

[A] a desirable mental state for busy people

[B] a major contributor to physical health

[C] an effective way to save time and energy

[D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused ____.

[A] can result in psychological well-being

[B] can bring about greater efficiency

[C] is aimed at better balance in work

[D] is driven by task urgency

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40. This text is mainly about ____.

[A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life

[B] approaches to getting more done in less time

[C] the key to eliminating distractions

[D] the cause of the lack of focus time

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2019年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms.

(2) Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry"; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends – and their own consciences.

(3) This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.

【第二段】

(1) In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap.

(2) It is deeply uncomfortable – it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones.

(3) Yet this understanding is outdated.

(4) “There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve,” says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren’t binary – feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another.

(5) Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities.

(6) Too much happiness can be destructive.

【第三段】

(1) And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to make up for errors and fix relationships.

(2) Guilt, in other words, can help hold a cooperative species together.

(3) It is a kind of social glue.

【第四段】

(1) Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity.

(2) Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency.

(3) In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing.

(4) Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses.

(5) And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

【第五段】

(1) In a 2014 study, for example, Malti looked at 244 children.

(2) ★ Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, she rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions.

(3) Then the kids were handed chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child.

(4) For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty.

(5) The guilt-prone ones shared more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation.

【第六段】

(1) "That's good news," Malti says.

(2) "We can be prosocial because we caused harm and we feel regret."

【题目】

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help ____.

[A] regulate a child's basic emotions

[B] improve a child's intellectual ability

[C] foster a child's moral development

[D] intensify a child's positive feelings

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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22. According to Paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be _____. .

[A] deceptive

[B] burdensome

[C] addictive

[D] inexcusable

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that _____. .

[A] emotions are context-independent

[B] emotions are socially constructive

[C] emotional stability can benefit health

[D] an emotion can play opposing roles

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing _____. .

[A] may help correct emotional deficiencies

[B] can result from either sympathy or guilt

[C] can bring about emotional satisfaction

[D] may be the outcome of impulsive acts

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25.The word “transgressions” (Line 4, Para.5) is closest in meaning to_____.

[A] teachings [B] discussions

[C] restrictions [D] wrongdoings

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2019年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

（1）Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change.

（2）Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so.

（3）The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

【第二段】

（1）Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap – but it involves striking a subtle balance.

(2) Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now.

(3) California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

【第三段】

(1) The state’s proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest.

(2) This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity.

(3) But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest’s capacity to pull carbon from the air.

(4) Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects.

(5) The landscape is rendered less easily burnable.

(6) Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

【第四段】

(1) The need for such planning is increasingly urgent.

(2) ★ Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

【第五段】

(1) California plans to treat 35, 000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 – financed from the proceeds of the state’s emissions-permit auctions.

(2) That’s only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

【第六段】

(1) ★ The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels.

(2) New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

【第七段】

(1) State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation.

(2) Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon.

(3) California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model.

【题目】

26. By saying "one of the harder challenges," the author implies that _____.

[A] global climate change may get out of control

[B] forests may become a potential threat

[C] people may misunderstand global warming

[D] extreme weather conditions may arise

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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27.To maintain forests as valuable “carbon sinks,” we may need to _____.

[A] preserve the diversity of species in them

[B] lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity

[C] accelerate the growth of young trees

[D] strike a balance among different plants

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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	C						
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28.California’s Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to _____.

[A] restore its forests quickly after wildfires

[B] cultivate more drought-resistant trees

[C] find more effective ways to kill insects

[D] reduce the density of some of its forests

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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29.What is essential to California’s plan according to Paragraph 5?

[A] To obtain enough financial support.

[B] To carry it out before the year of 2020.

[C] To handle the areas in serious danger first.

[D] To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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30.The author’s attitude to California’s plan can best be described as_____.

- [A] supportive
- [B] ambiguous
- [C] tolerant
- [D] cautious

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

2019年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years.

(2) The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

【第二段】

(1) Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry.

(2) If this doesn’t change, American businesses, communities, and consumers will be the losers.

【第三段】

(1) Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants.

(2) As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing.

(3) Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single.

(4) They're also aging.

(5) At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35.

(6) Now more than half are.

(7) And picking crops is hard on older bodies.

(8) One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

【第四段】

(1) Mechanization isn't the answer, either – not yet, at least.

(2) Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans, and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor.

(3) Even dairy farms, where robots do a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they're automated.

【第五段】

(1) As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce.

(2) Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

【第六段】

(1) The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year.

(2) Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need.

(3) The process is cumbersome, expensive, and unreliable.

(4) One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A worker to arrive on the job 22 days late.

(5) The shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

【第七段】

(1) In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor.

(2) Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico.

(3) From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported.

(4) Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

【第八段】

(1) In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

【题目】

31.What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.

[B] Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.

[C] Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.

[D] Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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32.One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is _____.

[A] the rising number of illegal immigrants

[B] the high mobility of crop workers

[C] the lack of experienced laborers

[D] the aging of immigrant farm workers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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33.What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?

[A] To attract younger laborers to farm work.

[B] To get native U.S. workers back to farming.

[C] To use more robots to grow high-value crops.

[D] To strengthen financial support for farmers.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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34.Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____.

[A] slow granting procedures

[B] limit on duration of stay

[C] tightened requirements

[D] control of annual admissions

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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35.Which of the following could be the best title for this text?

[A] U.S. Agriculture in Decline?

[B] Import Food or Labor?

[C] America Saved by Mexico?

[D] Manpower vs. Automation?

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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2019年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Arnold Schwarzenegger, Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you: It's easy to beat plastic.

(2) They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day – encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples to combat the plastics crisis.

【第二段】

(1) The key messages that have been put together for World Environment Day do include a call for governments to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics.

(2) But the overarching message is directed at individuals.

【第三段】

(1) My concern with leaving it up to the individual, however, is our limited sense of what needs to be achieved.

(2) On their own, taking our own bags to the grocery store or quitting plastic straws, for example, will accomplish little and require very little of us.

(3) They could even be harmful, satisfying a need to have “done our bit” without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions – a kind of “moral licensing” that eases our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.

【第四段】

(1) ★ While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we’re ignoring the balance of power that implies that as “consumers” we must shop sustainably, rather than as “citizens” hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

【第五段】

(1) It’s important to acknowledge that the environment isn’t everyone’s priority – or even most people’s.

(2) We shouldn’t expect it to be.

(3) In her latest book, *Why Good People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Elizabeth R. DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural.

【第六段】

(1) This might mean implementing policy such as a plastic tax that adds a cost to environmentally problematic action, or banning single-use plastics altogether.

(2) India has just announced it will “eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022.”

(3) There are also incentive-based ways of making better environmental choices easier, such as ensuring recycling is at least as easy as trash disposal.

【第七段】

(1) DeSombre isn’t saying people should stop caring about the environment.

(2) It’s just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.

【第八段】

(1) None of this is about writing off the individual.

(2) It's just about putting things into perspective.

(3) We don't have time to wait.

(4) We need progressive policies that shape collective action , alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

【题目】

36. Some celebrities star in a new video to _____.

[A] demand new laws on the use of plastics

[B] urge consumers to cut the use of plastics

[C] invite public opinion on the plastics crisis

[D] disclose the causes of the plastics crisis

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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37. The author is concerned that “moral licensing” may _____.

[A] mislead us into doing worthless things

[B] prevent us from making further efforts

[C] weaken our sense of accomplishment

[D] suppress our desire for success

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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38.By pointing out our identity “citizens”, the author indicates that _____.

[A] our focus should be shifted to community welfare

[B] our relationship with local industries is improving

[C] we have been actively exercising our civil rights

[D] we should press our governments to lead the combat

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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39.DeSombre argues that the best way for a collective change should be _____.

[A] a win-win arrangement

[B] a self-driven mechanism

[C] a cost-effective approach

[D] a top-down process

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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40.The author concludes that individual efforts _____.

[A] can be too aggressive

[B] can be too inconsistent

[C] are far from sufficient

[D] are far from rational

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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2020年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid.

(2) To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

【第二段】

(1) They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days.

(2) The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels-to move around and colorful markings.

【第三段】

(1) During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape.

(2) Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

【第四段】

(1) Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever.

(2) Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one.

(3) This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being.

(4) They may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing.

(5) This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn

【第五段】

(1) “Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

【第六段】

(1) The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design.

(2) The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels.

(3)“ We’d assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

【第七段】

(1) The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots.

(2) Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals.

(3) “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too,” says Wiles.

【题目】

21.Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can ____.

- [A] pick up social signals from non-living rats
 [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
 [C] attain sociable traits through special training
 [D] send out warning messages to their fellow

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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22.What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

- [A] It followed the social robot. [B] It played with some toys.
 [C] It set the trapped rats free. [D] It moved around alone.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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23.According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they ____.

- [A] tried to practice a means of escape.
 [B] expected it to do the same in return.
 [C] wanted to display their intelligence.
 [D] considered that an interesting game.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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24. Janet Wiles notes that rats ____.

[A] can remember other rats' facial features.

[B] differentiate smells better than sizes.

[C] respond more to actions than to looks.

[D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25. It can be learned from the text that rats ____.

[A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings

[B] are more socially active than other animals

[C] behave differently from children in socializing

[D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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2020 年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%.

(2) The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

【第二段】

(1) The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly.

(2) The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy.

(3) It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

【第三段】

(1) Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company."

(2) CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them .

(3) They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant.

(4) Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries.

(5) To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling.

(6) Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, often with their own research and development.

(7) And beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

【第四段】

(1) The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well.

(2) By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s.

(3) Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising.

(4) That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

【第五段】

(1) Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company.

(2) And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

【题目】

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?

- [A] The growth in the number of corporations.
 [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
 [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
 [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to ____.

- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork
 [B] finance more research and development
 [C] establish closer ties with tech companies
 [D] operate more globalized companies

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite ____.

- [A] continual internal opposition [B] strict corporate governance
 [C] conservative business strategies [D] repeated governance warnings

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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29.High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps ____.

[A] confirm the status of CEOs

[B] motivate inside candidates

[C] boost the efficiency of CEOs

[D] increase corporate value

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
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30.The most suitable title for this text would be ____.

[A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid

[B] CEO Pay: Past and Present

[C] CEOs' Challenges of Today

[D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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2020年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Madrid was hailed as a public health guiding light last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars.

(2) Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible termination.

(3) Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality.

(4) A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them restored.

(5) But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

【第二段】

(1) Madrid's back and forth on clean air is a pointed reminder of the limits to the patchwork, city-by-city approach that characterises efforts on air pollution across Europe, Britain very much included.

【第三段】

(1) Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically controversial, and therefore vulnerable.

(2) ★That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

(3) It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London.

(4) The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election.

(5) And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

【第四段】

(1) It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless.

(2) Far from it.

(3) Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat.

(4) The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits.

【第五段】

(1) But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town.

(2) They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

【第六段】

(1) Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance.

(2) Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution.

(3) We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

【题目】

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?

[A] Its effects are questionable.

[B] It has been opposed by a judge.

[C] It needs tougher enforcement.

[D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

[A] They are biased against car manufacturers.

[B] They prove impractical for city councils.

[C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.

[D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
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33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will ____.

[A] arouse strong resistance

[B] ensure Khan's electoral success

[C] improve the city's traffic

[D] discourage car manufacturing

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

[A] Local residents

[B] Mayors.

[C] Councilors.

[D] National governments.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies ____.

[A] will raise low-emission car production

[B] should be forced to follow regulations

[C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles

[D] should be put under public supervision

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
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2020年Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring — the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks.

(2) Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades.

(3) And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers.

(4) Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

【第二段】

(1) If “entitled” is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious.

(2) According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists.

(3) Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like.

(4) They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both.

(5) They aren't interested in taking any chances.

(6) The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt.

(7) College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

【第三段】

(1) One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind.

(2) In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose).

(3) Job security or stability was the second most important career goal(work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

【第四段】

(1) That's a big change from the previous generation.

(2) "Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives," notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth.

(3) "Generation Z are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy.

(4) They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

【题目】

36.Generation Zs graduating college this spring __.

[A] are recognized for their abilities

[B] are optimistic about the labor market

[C] are drawing growing public attention

[D] are in favor of office job offers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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37.Generation Zs are keenly aware of ____.

[A] what their parents expect of them

[B] what a tough economic situation is like

[C] how they differ from past generations

[D] how valuable a counselor's advice is

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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38.The word “assuage”(Line 9, para. 2) is closest in meaning to __.

[A] maintain

[B] define

[C] relieve

[D] deepen

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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39.It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs ____.

[A] have a clear idea about their future jobs

[B] care little about their job performance

[C] give top priority to professional training

[D] think it hard to achieve work-life balance

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40.Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are ____.

[A] more diligent

[B] more generous

[C] less adventurous

[D] less realistic

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

2021年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) “Reskilling” is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future in which a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind.

(2) We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain.

(3) Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the “core skills” within job roles will change by 2022.

(4) That is a very short timeline.

【第二段】

(1) The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one.

(2) For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are.

(3) That does not always happen.

(4) AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy.

(5) Other companies had also pledged to create their own plans.

(6) When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle.

(7) Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

【第三段】

(1) With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed.

(2) In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere.

(3) As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so.

(4) In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

【第四段】

(1) Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks.

(2) But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned.

(3) ★ That seems to be the case in Sweden: when forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airline decided to start up a short retaining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff.

(4) The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

【题目】

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests ____.

[A] an increase in full-time employment

[B] an urgent demand for new job skills

[C] a steady growth of job opportunities

[D] a controversy about the “core skills”

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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22.AT&T is cited to show ____.

- [A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
 [B] an immediate need for government support
 [C] the importance of staff appraisal standards
 [D] the characteristics of reskilling programs

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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23.Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada ____.

- [A] have driven up labour costs
 [B] have proved to be inconsistent
 [C] have met with fierce opposition
 [D] have appeared to be insufficient

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24.We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was ____.

- [A] a call for policy adjustment [B] a change in hiring practices
 [C] a lack of medical workers [D] a sign of economic recovery

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25.Scandinavian Airlines decided to _____.

[A] create job vacancies for the unemployed

[B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs

[C] retrain their cabin staff for better services

[D] finance their staff's college education

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2021年Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines.

(2) In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

【第二段】

(1) Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food.

(2) The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s.

(3) A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health.

(4) Sounds great – but how feasible is this vision?

【第三段】

(1) According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production.

(2) That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

【第四段】

(1) There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave.

(2) To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively – meaning fewer green fields, and more factory-style production.

【第五段】

(1) But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help.

(2) There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on commercial basis.

(3) Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields.

(4) Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg – which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes – we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

【第六段】

(1) Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs.

(2) That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

【题目】

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would ____.

[A] be hindered by its population growth

[B] contribute to the nation's well-being

[C] become a priority of the government

[D] post a challenge to its farming industry

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK ____.

[A] farmland has been inefficiently utilised

[B] factory-style production needs reforming

[C] most land is used for meat and dairy production

[D] more green fields will be converted for farming

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to ____.

[A] its farming technology

[B] its dietary tradition

[C] its natural conditions

[D] its commercial interests

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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29.It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people __.

[A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce

[B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption

[C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake

[D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30.The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is __.

[A] defensive

[B] doubtful

[C] tolerant

[D] optimistic

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	D						

2021年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015.

(2) It picked up two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley.

(3) Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

【第二段】

(1) Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products.

(2) Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech-talent.

【第三段】

(1) To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path.

(2) "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors.

(3) Microsoft declined to comment.

【第四段】

(1) Like other start-up investors.

(2) Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on.

(3) But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

【第五段】

(1) The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question.

(2) This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade.

(3) Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

【第六段】

(1) Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point.

(2) ★ Between them, the five companies biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4billion a year on sub-\$1billion acquisitions over the past five years — a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

【第七段】

(1) ★ However, critics say that the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a “buy and kill” tactic to simply close them down.

【题目】

31.What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- [A] Their engineers were retained.
- [B] Their market values declined.
- [C] Their tech features improved.
- [D] Their products were re-priced.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to ____.

[A] exaggerate their product quality

[B] eliminate their potential competitors

[C] treat new tech talent unfairly

[D] ignore public opinions

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might ____.

[A] weaken big tech companies

[B] worsen market competition

[C] harm the national economy

[D] discourage start-up investors

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to ____.

[A] limit Big Tech's expansion

[B] encourage research collaboration

[C] examine small acquisitions

[D] supervise start-ups' operations

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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35.For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have__.

- [A] brought little financial pressure
- [B] raised few management challenges
- [C] set an example for future deals
- [D] generated considerable profits

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2021年Text4

文章主题：
难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) We’re fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to a five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive.

(2) In one study of the ability she called “thin slicing,” the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor’s overall effectiveness.

(3) Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings.

(4) Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory.

(5) Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

【第二段】

(1) Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating.

(2) Accuracy dropped dramatically.

(3) Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression.

(4) She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

【第三段】

(1) Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection.

(2) "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing."

(3) But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine.

(4) Much of our social life is like that."

【第四段】

(1) Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences.

(2) College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale.

(3) ★ And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process.

【第五段】

(1) Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances.

(2) In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech).

(3) Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition (“gut feelings,” “hunches,” “my heart”).

(4) Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest.

(5) Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

【题目】

36.Nalini Ambady’s study deals with ____.

- [A] the power of people’s memory
- [B] the reliability of first impressions
- [C] instructor-student interaction
- [D] people’s ability to influence others

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants ____.

[A] focused on specific details

[B] gave the rating in limited time

[C] watched shorter video clips

[D] discussed with one another

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that ____.

[A] reflection can be distracting

[B] memory can be selective

[C] social skills must be cultivated

[D] deception is difficult to detect

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to ____.

[A] collect enough data

[B] list your preferences

[C] seek expert advice

[D] follow your feelings

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40.What can we learn from the last paragraph?

[A] Generating new products takes time.

[B] Intuition may affect reflective tasks.

[C] Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.

[D] Objective thinking may boost inventiveness.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2022年Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) on a recent sunny day , 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40windswept acres in Shiner ,Texas.

(2) Some rest in the shade of a parked car.

(3) Others drink water with the cows.

(4) This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

【第二段】

(1) These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$ 8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap greenhouse gases.

(2) Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

【第三段】

(1) “I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based NestFresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat.

(2) The birds' waste then fertilizes fields.

(3) Such improvements “allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers.”

【第四段】

(1) The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering.

(2) In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart.

(3) More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major supermarket categories.

(4) If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

【第五段】

(1) Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine.

(2) Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

【第六段】

(1) The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability.

(2) Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment.

(3) Young adults “really care about the planet,” says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations.

(4) “They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing.”

【题目】

21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced ____.

- [A] at a considerably low cost
- [B] at the demand of regular shoppers
- [C] as a replacement for organic eggs
- [D] on specially designed farms

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in ____.

[A] reducing the damage of worms

[B] accelerating the disposal of waste

[C] creating a sustainable system

[D] attracting customers to his products

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. The example of organic eggs is used in Paragraph 4 to suggest ____.

[A] the doubts over natural foods

[B] the setbacks in the egg industry

[C] the potential of regenerative products

[D] the promotional success of supermarkets

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people ____.

[A] are reluctant to change their diet

[B] are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs

[C] are curious about new foods

[D] are amazed at agriculture advances

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products' ____.

- [A] market prospects [B] standard definition
[C] nutritional value [D] moral implications

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2022年Text2

文章主题：
难度系数：★★★
【第一段】

(1) More Americans are opting to work well into retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

【第二段】

(1) One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade.

(2) Even more surprising is that more than half of “unretirees”—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

【第三段】

(1) Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the “unretirement” trend.

(2) Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression.

【第四段】

(1) “The concept of retirement is evolving,” said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade.

(2) “It's not just about finances.

(3) The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement.”

【第五段】

(1) One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer.

(2) Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed, which surveyed 2,000 adults between 40 to 79.

(3) Six in 10 “unretirees” are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life, according to the survey.

(4) Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

【第六段】

(1) Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth.

(2) He suggested that preretirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

【第七段】

(1) "The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring," Weiss said.

(2) "It's not just a financial decision, but an emotional one.

(3) Many people believe they can't retire."

【题目】

26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that ____.

- [A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work
 [B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one
 [C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement
 [D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that ____.

- [A] retirement may cause problems for them
 [B] boredom can be relieved after retirement
 [C] the mental health of retirees is overlooked
 [D] “unretirement” contributes to the economy

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to ____.

- [A] labor shortage
 [B] population growth
 [C] longer life expectancy
 [D] rising living costs

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29. Many“unretirees”are increasing their savings by ____.

[A] investing more in stocks

[B] taking up odd jobs

[C] getting well-paid work

[D] spending less

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are ____.

[A] unprepared

[B] unafraid

[C] disappointed

[D] enthusiastic

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2022年Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) We have all encountered them,in both our personal and professional lives.

(2) Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult to cancel.

(3) Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice.

(4) These are examples of dark patterns.

【第二段】

(1) First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, “dark patterns” is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users.

(2) Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to “roach motel,” where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

【第三段】

(1) In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices.

(2) Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood.

(3) Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

【第四段】

(1) Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns?

(2) Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets, pricing, and promotions.

(3) Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception."

【第五段】

(1) Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level.

(2) In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that “ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights.”

(3) The regulations aim to ban dark patterns—this means prohibiting companies from using “confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn't opt out.”

【第六段】

(1) As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community.

(2) Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements, but also to industry best practices and standards.

【题目】

31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark patterns ____.

- [A] improve user experiences
 [B] leak user information for profit
 [C] undermine users' decision-making
 [D] remind users of hidden costs

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show ____.

- [A] their major flaws
 [B] their complex designs
 [C] their severe damage
 [D] their strong presence

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. To handle digital deception, businesses should ____.

- [A] listen to customer feedback
 [B] talk with relevant teams
 [C] turn to independent agencies
 [D] rely on professional training

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34.The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to_____.

[A] guide users through opt-out processes

[B] protect consumers from being tricked

[C] grant companies data privacy rights

[D] restrict access to problematic content

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is_____.

[A] new legal requirements

[B] businesses' self-discipline

[C] strict regulatory standards

[D] consumers' safety awareness

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2022 年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports.

(2) But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

【第二段】

(1) The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat.

(2) They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering.

(3) Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion.

(4) The other half focused on charitable giving instead.

(5) Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester--nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

【第三段】

(1) Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect;he had previously found that ethics professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books.

(2) But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent-and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks.

(3) Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

【第四段】

(1) “That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention ,”Schwitzgebel says.

(2) Psychologist Nina Strohming at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable.

(3) And if real, she notes ,it might be reversible by another nudge:“Easy come, easy go.”

【第五段】

(1) Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence——classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common.

(2) Second, the video may have had an emotional impact.

(3) Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role.

(4) Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and students' video exposure.

(5) Meanwhile Schwitzgebel——who had predicted no effect——will be eating his words.

【题目】

36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are ____.

[A] hard to determine

[B] narrowly interpreted

[C] difficult to ignore

[D] poorly summarized

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating?

[A] It is common among students.

[B] It is a behavior easy to measure.

[C] It is important to students' health.

[D] It is a hot topic in ethics classes.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors ____.

[A] are seldom critical of their students

[B] are less sociable than other professors

[C] are not sensitive to political issues

[D] are not necessarily ethically better

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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39. Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is ____.

[A] permanent

[B] predictable

[C] uncertain

[D] unrepeatable

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior ____.

[A] can bring psychological benefits

[B] can be analyzed statistically

[C] is a result of multiple factors

[D] is a sign of self-development

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2023 年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) In the quest for the perfect lawn, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut—and it is the environment that is paying the price.

(2) About eight million square metres of plastic grass is sold each year but opposition has now spread to the highest gardening circles.

(3) The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaring it to be not part of its ethos.

(4) The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

【第二段】

(1) Ed Horne, of the RHS, said:“We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic.

(2) We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits , which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment.”

【第三段】

(1) The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problems fake grass causes.

(2) A Twitter account, which claims to "cut through the green-wash" of artificial grass, already has more than 20, 000 followers.

(3) It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11,282 signatures.

【第四段】

(1) However, supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol.

(2) The industry also points out that real grass requires considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more.

(3) The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend an average of £ 500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

【第五段】

(1) In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30 , 000 signatures, the government responded that it has "no plans to ban the use of artificial grass."

【第六段】

(1) It added:“We prefer to help people and organizations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters.

(2) However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives.”

【题目】

21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass_____.

- A. is harmful to the environment
- B. is a hot topic in gardening circles
- C. is overpraised in the annual show
- D. is ruining the view of west London

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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22.The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners’ _____.

- A. disappointment with the RHS
- B. resistance to fake grass use

C. anger over the proposed tax

D. concern about real grass supply

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out ____.

A. the necessity to lower the costs of fake grass

B. the disadvantages of growing real grass

C. the way to take care of artificial lawns

D. the challenges of insect habitat protection

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. What would the government do with regard to artificial grass?

A. Urge legislation to restrict its use.

B. Take measures to guarantee its quality.

C. Remind its users to obey existing rules

D. Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25. It can be learned from the text that fake grass_____.

- A. is being improved continuously
- B. has seen a market share decline
- C. is becoming increasingly affordable
- D. has been a controversial product

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2023 年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) It's easy to dismiss as absurd the Trump administration's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks.

(2) Can anyone really think it's a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

【第二段】

(1) But the administration is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis.

(2) Collectively,they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion.

(3) Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

【第三段】

(1) But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a cure-all.

(2) Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and concessionaires in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

【第四段】

(1) Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

【第五段】

(1) The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding.

(2) We conducted a comprehensive survey examining how U.S. residents view their national parks, and we found that Americans place a very high value on them—whether or not they actually visit them.

(3) The peer-reviewed economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers, conducted by mail and internet, also found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure the parks and their programs are kept intact.

(4) Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

【第六段】

(1) The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature.

(2) On top of this, they produce value from their extensive educational programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism.

(3) The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites—including Ellis Island and Gettysburg—and to bring the stories of these places to life.

【第七段】

(1) The parks do all this on a shoestring.

(2) Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system—an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009 as part of the Obama stimulus package.

(3) Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

【题目】

26. What problem are U.S. national parks faced with?

- A. Decline of business profits.
- B. Inadequate commercialization.
- C. Lack of transportation services.
- D. Poorly maintained infrastructure.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. Increased privatization of the campgrounds may_____.

- A. spoil visitor experience

B. help preserve nature

C. bring operational pressure

D. boost visits to parks

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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28. According to Paragraph 5 , most respondents in the survey would_____.

A. go to the national parks on a regular basis

B. advocate a bigger budget for the national parks

C. agree to pay extra for the national parks

D. support the national parks' recent reforms

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29. The national parks are valuable in that they_____.

A. lead the way in tourism

B. have historical significance

C. sponsor research on climate

D. provide an income for the locals

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						

	D	
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30. It can be concluded from the text that the national park system_____.

A. is able to cope with staff shortages

B. is able to meet visitors' demands

C. is in need of a new pricing policy

D. is in need of a funding increase

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2023 年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow.

(2) In2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer ("an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain,"for example).

(3) Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what?

(4) The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers.

(5) In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in.

(6) They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders.

(7) In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but“ adapting to new communications technology ,”Sparrow says.

【第二段】

(1) In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as“ cognitive offloading.”

(2) Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance.

(3) Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside.

(4) Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking—something that is not available on the Internet.

(5) "I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things," Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

【第三段】

(1) Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains.

(2) There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus , for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons.

(3) And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

【第四段】

(1) "There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor

Benjamin Storm.

(2) " It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know."

【题目】

31.Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will_____.

- A. analyze information in detail
- B. collect information efficiently
- C. switch its focus of memory
- D. extend its memory duration

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32.The process of" cognitive offloading" _____.

- A. helps us identify false information
- B. keeps our memory from failing
- C. enables us to classify trivial facts
- D. lessens our memory burdens

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						

	D	
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33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

- A. It may reform our learning approach.
- B. It may impact our society negatively.
- C. It may enhance our adaptability to technology.
- D. It may interfere with our conceptual thinking.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains_____.

- A. requires further academic research
- B. is most studied in older adults
- C. is reflected in our reading speed
- D. depends on our web-surfing habits

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that_____.

- A. our reliance on the Internet will be costly
- B. the Internet is weakening our memory
- C. memory exercise is a must for our brain
- D. our ability to focus declines with age

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项	A						
分析	B						

	C	
	D	

2023 年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Teenagers are paradoxical. That's a mild and detached way of saying something that parents often express with considerably stronger language.

(2) But the paradox is scientific as well as personal. In adolescence , helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other.

(3) At the same time,once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

【第二段】

(1) A new study published in the journal *Child Development*, by Eveline Crone of the University of Leiden and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand.

(2) The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence.

(3) For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem that needed to be solved.

(4) The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

【第三段】

(1) The researchers studied“ prosocial"and rebellious traits in more than 200children and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old.

(2) The participants filled out questionnaires about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend, or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

【第四段】

(1) Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older.

(2) But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior.

(3) Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like unselfishly help a friend.

【第五段】

(1) Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness.

(2) The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others. The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

【第六段】

(1) Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments?

(2) One idea is that teenage behavior is related to what researchers call “reward sensitivity.”

(3) Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs.

(4) “Reward sensitivity” measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

【第七段】

(1) Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards—winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you.

(2) Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age.

(3) Somehow, when you hit 30 , the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn't seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

【题目】

36. According to Paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to_____.

- A. develop opposite personality traits
- B. see the world in an unreasonable way
- C. have fond memories of their past
- D. show affection for their parents

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37.It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that Crone ’s study_____.

- A. explores teenagers’ social responsibilities
- B. examines teenagers’ emotional problems
- C. provides a new insight into adolescence
- D. highlights negative adolescent behavior

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38. What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior?

- A. It results from the wish to cooperate.
B. It is cultivated through education.
C. It is subject to family influence.
D. It tends to peak in adolescence.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers____.

- A. overstress their influence on others
B. care a lot about social recognition
C. become anxious about their future
D. endeavor to live a joyful life

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40.What is the text mainly about?

- A. Why teenagers are self-contradictory.
B. Why teenagers are risk-sensitive.
C. How teenagers develop prosociality.
D. How teenagers become independent.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

翻译真题手译练习

2010年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) "Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning.

(2) Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

【第二段】

(1) Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance.

(2) He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

【第三段】

(1) It didn't go well.

(2) "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales.

(3) "I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling.

(4) I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, ' Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

2011年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

【第二段】

(1) Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.

(2) A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer.

(3) To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers.

(4) While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air- conditioned, which uses even more energy.

【第三段】

(1) However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements.

(2) Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

2012年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.

(2) These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

【第二段】

(1) Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate.

(2) A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age 25.

(3) This “brain drain” has long bothered policymakers in poor countries.

(4) They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

2013年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

(2) I've been able to do this since I was four.

【第二段】

(1) I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.

(2) My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly.

(3) When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does – try to put it to one side.

(4) I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer.

(5) Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid.

(6) I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

(7) I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

2014年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full.

(2) But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend.

(3) "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor.

(4) According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

【第二段】

(1) Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises.

(2) When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself permission to be human.

(3) He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others.

(4) Next is reconstruction.

(5) He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't.

(6) Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

2015年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) Think about driving a route that's very familiar.

(2) It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home.

(3) Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand.

(4) On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery.

(5) The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

【第二段】

(1) This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

【第三段】

(1) The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention.

(2) When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly.

(3) And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it.

(4) So we assume it was shorter.

2016年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.

(2) The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy.

(3) And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff.

(4) The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

(5) The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

(6) According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us.

(7) After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

2017年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing.

(2) Two years before graduating from secondary school,I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course.

(3) However, during that course I realised I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future,so I decided that it was not the right path for me.

(4) Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was,and still is,one of my favourite activities.

(5) But, to be honest,I said it,because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream—I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all!

(6) So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing.

(7) This is when I noticed the course"Fashion Media & Promotion."

2018年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations.

(2) He ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well.

(3) The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes.

(4) And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels.

(5) He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

【第二段】

(1) That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet.

(2) Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year.

(3) Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works.

(4) “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore,” Gates says.

2019年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot.

(2) He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think that anyone could imitate it.

(3) How many times have I heard people say, "I could write a book. I just haven't the time."

(4) Easily said. Not so easily done.

(5) James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game".

(6) While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading.

(7) Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed.

(8) Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

2020年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

(2) But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

【第二段】

(1) We can choose to see failure as “the end of the world”.

(2) Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is.

(3) Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn.

(4) These lessons are very important ;they're how we grow , and how we keep from making that same mistake again.

(5) Failures stop us only if we let them.

【第三段】

(1) Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise.

(2) For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are.

(3) Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends , or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

2021年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection , laughter , and warmth.

(2) While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

【第二段】

(1) In one series of studies , researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them.

(2) On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence.

(3) The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us.

(4) Much of the time, however, this belief is false.

(5) As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk—and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

2022年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned.

(2) Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials, and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

【第二段】

(1) Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you.

(2) Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realise that when one door closes, another opens.

(3) You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents and thinking outside the box will become your Second nature.

(4) In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when problem arises.

2023年英译汉真题（英语二）

【第一段】

(1) In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature.

(2) And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

【第二段】

(1) Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently.

(2) Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

【第三段】

(1) No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write.

(2) It was a way to tell stories and pass down history.

(3) It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud.

(4) Poems really come to life when they are recited.

(5) This can also help with understanding them too,because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.
