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阅读技巧总结

有道考神 | 更懂考试



阅读逻汉班讲义

阅读的本质是逻辑

(英语一二通用)

讲义使用说明

本课程的内容属于方法论串讲，其中涉及到的英语一和英语二的真题举例比重约为（ 50%： 50% —— 60%： 40% ）

- 1) 英语一二近年的命题趋势趋同
- 2) 如果不是考生对应的考试类型，请同样耐心听讲，必然有一个举例的先后顺序，同时方法论的内容本来就是一脉相承

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考研英语大纲

阅读板块

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献资料、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所选材料,考生应能:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----|
| 1) 理解主旨要义; | 中心 |
| 2) 理解具体信息; | 细节 |
| 3) 根据上下文推测单词和词组的含义; | 猜词 |
| 4) 做出判断、推理和引申; | 推理 |
| 5) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度; | 态度 |
| 6) 理解文章结构和上下文逻辑关系; | |
| 7) 分析文中使用的修辞手法、论证方法等; | |
| 8) 比较文中事实、观点、态度等的异同。 | |

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全文中心思想

英语一 2011 Text 3

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are _____.
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature _____.
33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media _____.
34. Toyota Motor’s experience is cited as an example of _____.
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media
- [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media
- [C] Dominance of hijacked media
- [D] Popularity of owned media

先题后文，只看题干

1. 定位

2. 串联题干

1) 预判文章内容

2) 意外收获

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are _____.

①The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. ②No longer. ③While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. ④Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. ⑤The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

④Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site.

笔记区

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are _____.

- [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites
- [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them
- [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products
- [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products

唐叔总结：

_____ — No longer. — (While) — _____ /

时间对比套路，笔记空出来奉上真题串烧

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
- [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
- [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
- [D] Popularity of owned media.

笔记区

专题：（时间）对比论证型

2008 Text 2

1段 It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

2段 No longer. ①The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making access to scientific results a reality.

3段 The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

4段 This is now changing. According to the OECD report,

30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?

- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
- [B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
- [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
- [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

唐叔总结:

能力的提高不在于_____；而在于_____

英语二 2010 Text 4

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

2段 ①But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. ②In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. ③Although 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.

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

4段 ①In 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. ②This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. ③In 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. ④The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the U.S. jury system, we learn that _____.
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.
40. In discussing the U.S. 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

2008 Text 2

1段 It used to be so straightforward.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses

- [A] the background information of journal editing.
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication.

2005 Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears, by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line" And one leading

authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better, “It’s your dream” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago’s Medical Center. “If you don’t like it, change it.”

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams

- [A] can be modified in their courses.
- [B] are susceptible to emotional changes.
- [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears.
- [D] are a random outcome of neural repairs.

2006 Text 3

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When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that

- [A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment
- [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared
- [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
- [D] Slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

选项中的比较级

2005 Text 3

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright’s clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because

our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events -- until, it appears, we begin to dream.

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to _____.

- [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind
- [B] develop into happy dreams
- [C] persist till the time we fall asleep
- [D] show up in dreams early at night

2007 Text 3

①During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. ②Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well.

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

- [A] The Middle Class on the Alert
- [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff
- [C] The Middle Class in Conflict
- [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

2009 Text 2

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom — or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore — and another \$120 to get the results.

More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fog, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2500.

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's _____.

- 笔 [A] easy availability
记 [B] flexibility in pricing
区 [C] successful promotion
[D] popularity with households

2010 text1

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

1段 ① Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

2段 ① It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism

could be found in most big-city newspapers. ② Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. ③ To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

英语二 2011 Text 2

①Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? ②A year ago the end seemed near. ③The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. ④Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. ⑤America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. ⑥Should they become charitable corporations? ⑦Should the state subsidize them? ⑧It will hold another meeting soon. ⑨But the discussions now seem out of date.

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

英语二 2013 Text 1

1段 ①In 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: ②The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. ③The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

2段 ①Davidson'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.

3段 ①In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. ②But, today, average is officially over.

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

唐叔总结：（时间）对比本质是转折要灵活处理

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区

（二）2011 Text 4

1段 ①Will the European Union make it? ②The question would have sounded strange not long ago. ③Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

末段 ①It is too soon to write off the EU. ②It remains the world's largest trading block. ③At 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. ④It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.

- [A] pessimistic [B] desperate
[C] conceited [D] hopeful

2013 text3

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
- [B] Evolution of the Human Species
- [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
- [D] Science, Technology and Humanity

1段 ①Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. ②Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

2段 ①Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. ②You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

3段 ①But such gloominess is misplaced. ②The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn't we? ③Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. ④……

4段…5段…6段 ①But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance.

7段 ①This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. ②To be sure, the future is not all rosy. ③But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

笔记区

回到 2011 Text 3

2段 ①Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. ②For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. ③But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. ④We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature _____.

[A] a safe business environment

[B] random competition

[C] strong user traffic

[D] flexibility in organization

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大纲 “理解文中的概念性含义;”

唐叔总结：文中不同的概念（单词）表达同一个含义

判断依据：代词（this that these those）+ such

新题型排序与选句填空

2013 Text 1

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scold her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth

Cline's three-year **indictment** of "fast fashion".

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

- [A] poor bargaining skill.
- [B] insensitivity to fashion.
- [C] obsession with high fashion.
- [D] lack of imagination.

2005 Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears, by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. **Now** researchers suspect that **dreams** are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, **regulating moods** while the brain is "off-line" And one leading authority says that **these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control**, to help us sleep and feel better, "It's your dream" says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

2段 Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep-when most vivid dreams occur-as it is when fully awake, says Dr, Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved, the **limbic** system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day" says Stanford sleep researcher Dr, William Dement.

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show

- [A] its function in our dreams.
- [B] the mechanism of REM sleep.
- [C] the relation of dreams to emotions.
- [D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.

英语二 2010 Text 3

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap_____.

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to_____

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

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

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

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

“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. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen

automatically.”

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.

.....

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

英语一二的话题惊人相似之处

2009 Text 1

21. The view of Wordsworth habit is claimed by being _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| [A] casual | [B] familiar |
| [C] mechanical | [D] changeable |

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative connotation.

文中不同的概念（单词）表达同一个含义

2010 text1

1段 ① Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

2段 ① It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. ② Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. ③ To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

笔记区

2015 text4

1段 ①Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions". ②Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. ③But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit".

2段 ①Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom." ②This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking .

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by _____.

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions

英语一 2011 Text 3

1段 The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional "paid" media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

2段 ①Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. ②For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. ③But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. ④We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.

⑤This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. ⑥Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. ⑦Besides generating income, the presence of

other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

3段 ①The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. ②Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. ③Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media _____.

- [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers
- [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing
- [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition
- [D] deserve all the negative comments about them

4段 ①If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. ②In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. ③**Toyota Motor**, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of _____.

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media
- [B] persuading customers into boycotting products
- [C] cooperating with supportive consumers
- [D] taking advantage of hijacked media

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- A. Alternatives to conventional paid media
- B. Conflict between hijacked and earned media
- C. Dominance of hijacked media
- D. Popularity of owned media

中心思想题

1. 标志:

mainly about /discuss; _____

2. 方法:

1) 串线法: 将各段首末句串联成一个整体, 注意转折处

2) 中心词: 文中反复高频出现的词

3) 中心句: _____

近年真题回顾

2010 Text 2

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- [A] A looming threat to business-method patents.
- [B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
- [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
- [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

1段 ①Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. ②Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” online payment system. ③Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. ④One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

2段 ①Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. ②In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. ③*In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is “a very big deal”, says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. ④It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

3段 ①Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic **about-face**, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. ②That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. ③Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. ④In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. ⑤Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

4段 ①The *Bilski* case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. ②The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court’s judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its State Street Bank ruling.

5段 ①The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. ②Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. ③The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court", says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

唐叔总结：

1) 一定要仔细看完所有选项

2) 答案是比较出来的

相同之处缩范围，_____

2012年 Text3

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that the credibility process requires _____.

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it _____.

34. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi would most likely agree that _____.

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the test?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.

[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

1段 ②But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route.

2段 ③But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a

discovery claim into a mature discovery. ④This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime.

3段 ①Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. ②But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next.

③Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries ; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process ; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes ; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology.

4段 ①Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process.

末段 ①In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim —— a process ...

2014 Text 2

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses _____.

- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes
- [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America
- [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it
- [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

1段 ①All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession — with the possible exception of journalism. ②But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

2段 ①During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. ②The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. ③But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. ④Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a

costly nightmare.

3段 ①There are many reasons for this. ②One is the excessive costs of a legal education. ③There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subjects, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. ④This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. ⑤Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

4段 ①Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. ②Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. ③One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. ④Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. ⑤If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. ⑥Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

5段 ①The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. ②Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. ③This keeps fees high and innovation slow. ④There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

6段 ①In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. ②After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. ③America should follow.

2011 Text 2

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] CEOs: Where to Go?

[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

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1段 ①When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. ②Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” ③Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. ④Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

2段 ①McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. ②It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. ③And McGee isn't alone. ④In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. ⑤As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. ⑥A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

3段 ①As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. ②In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. ③As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

4段 ①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. ③Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

5段 ①Those who jumped without a job haven’t always landed in top positions quickly. ②Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. ③It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. ④Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. ⑤He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

6段 ①Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. ②The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. ③ “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. ④ “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

2015 Text 3

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
- [B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
- [C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors’ Desks
- [D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

1段 ①The journal Science is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. ②……

2段 ①“Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,” writes McNutt in an editorial. ②……the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). …..

3段 ①Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: “The creation of the ‘statistics board’ was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of Science’s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.”

4段 ① Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician ...says he expects the board to “play primarily an advisory role.”... after Science.”

5段 ① John Ioannidis, a physician ...says that the policy is “a most welcome step forward”

6段 ① Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist.

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2015年 text 1

1段 ①King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” ②But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. ③So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? ④Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

2段 ①The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. ②When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

3段 ①It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity as heads of state. ②And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). ③But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

4段 ①Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside.

②Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today — embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. ③At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

5段 ①The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. ②Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). ③Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

6段 ① While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

7段 ① It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. ② The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. ③ He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. ④ Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

2019 text 1

1段 ①Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. ②Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. ③The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. ④Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

25. Which of the following would be

the best title for the text?

- 笔 [A] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
记 [B] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
区 [C] Patience as a Corporate Virtue
[D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

2段 ①“Short-termism”, or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says.

5段 ①In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.”

6段 ①Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions.

7段 ①Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the

company and on behalf of all stakeholders. ②Britain’s new rule is a reminder

2015年 text 2

- 1段 ①Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data?
 ②The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

2017年 text 1

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

- [A] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
- [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution
- [C] Less Screening for More Safety
- [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

1段 First two hours, now three hours —— this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

2段 Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

3段 Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long

waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

4段 Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

5段 There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

6段 It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

7段 The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

2017 text3

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being
- [B] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
- [C] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson
- [D] GDP figures, a Window on Global Economic Health

1段 Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

2段 The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

5段 This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

6段 ① While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example. So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

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2018 text1

1段 Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

2段 Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering — have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

3段 This isn't to be alarmist.....But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

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- [A] Leading politicians. [B] Low-wage laborers.
[C] Robot owners. [D] Middle-class workers.

4段 The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training.

5段 The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier.

6段 Finally,taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought.

22. Which of the following best represent the author's view?

- [A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
[B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
[C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled
[D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with _____

- [A] opposing views on it. [B] possible solutions to it.
[C] its alarming impacts. [D] its major variations.

2018 text2

末段 So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media.

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online
- [B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend
- [C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.
- [D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

英语二 2010 Text 1

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

1段 ①The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, “*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*”, at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008. ②All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. ③It was a last victory. ④As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

2段 ①The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. ②At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. ③Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. ④But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

3段 ①In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. ②In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. ③Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. ④Within 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.

4段 ①The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. ②This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. ③But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

5段 ①What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. ②Almost 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. ③The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. ④But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

2013 Text 1

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 |

1段 ①In 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: ②The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. ③The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

2段 ①Davidson'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 Depression, 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.

3段 ①In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. ②But, today, average is officially over. ③Being average just won't earn you what it used to. ④It 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. ⑤Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

4段 ①Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. ②But there's been an acceleration. ③As 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."

5段 ①There will always be change—new jobs, new products, new services. ②But 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.

6段 ①In 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.

2014 Text 1

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

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1段 ①What would you do with \$590m? ②This 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. ③If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read “Happy Money” by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

2段 ①These two academics use an array of behavioural research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. ②Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. ③Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. ④What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. ⑤It 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. ⑥These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

3段 ①This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” ②It 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). ③Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries

are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. ④This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

4段 ①Readers of “Happy Money” are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. ②Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. ③Yet 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. ④Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. ⑤But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

英语二 2018 text 4

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

1段 ①To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Gal 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.

2段 ①There 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 through out the day. ②Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

3段 ①Newport 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

4段 ①Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize your day —— in particular how we craft our to-do lists. ②……

2016 text1

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

[A] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

[B] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France

[C] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty

[D] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

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1段 France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women.

2段 Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health.

3段 The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty.

4段 The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep—and bone-showing.

5段 The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, ……

6段 In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models.

2010 Text 1

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

1段 Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

2段 ①It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. ②Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. ③To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

3段 ①We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. ②In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics

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of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. ③There was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. ④These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. ⑤ “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are’ .”

4段 ①Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. ②Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. ③During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. ④He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. ⑤Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

5段 ①Is there any chance that Cardus’s criticism will enjoy a revival? ②The prospect seems remote. ③Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. ④Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

中心思想题选项 —— 文艺范？

2007 Text 1

25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

[A] “Faith will move mountains.”

[B] “One reaps what one sows.”

[C] “Practice makes perfect.”

[D] “Like father, like son.”

2007 Text 3

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

- [A] The Middle Class on the Alert
- [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff
- [C] The Middle Class in Conflict
- [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

2011 Text 2

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go?
- [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
- [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net
- [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

2018 text 4

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days
- [B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese
- [C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure
- [D] The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

英语二 2011 Text 2

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

1段 ①Whatever happened to the death of newspapers?②A year ago the end seemed near.③The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. ④Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. ⑤America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers.⑥Should they become charitable corporations?⑦Should the state subsidize them?⑧It will hold another meeting soon.⑨But the discussions now seem out of date.

2段 ①In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. ②German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. ③Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. ④Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

3段 ①It has not been much fun. ②Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. ③The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. ④Readers are paying more for slimmer products. ⑤Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. ⑥Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

4段 ①Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. ②American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. ③Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). ④In Japan the proportion is 35%. ⑤Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

5段 ①The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. ②Car and film reviewers have gone. ③So have science and general business reporters. ④Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. ⑤Newspapers are less complete as a result. ⑥But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

专题：串联题干推测中心

(一) 2008 Text 1

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women

- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
- [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
- [D] are exposed to more stress.

23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be _____

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that _____

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

- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
- [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
- [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
- [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

2009 Text 2

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's _____.

27. PTK is used to _____.

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to _____.

29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is _____.

30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be _____.

- [A] Fors and Againsts of DNA testing
- [B] DNA testing and It's problems
- [C] DNA testing outside the lab
- [D] Lies behind DNA testing

2009 Text 4

36. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England _____.

37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders _____.

38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay _____.

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____.

40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England _____.

- [A] were mostly engaged in political activities
- [B] were motivated by an illusory prospect
- [C] came from different backgrounds.
- [D] left few formal records for later reference

2013 Text 3

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by _____.

32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggest that human being are _____.

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to _____.

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
- [B] Evolution of the Human Species
- [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
- [D] Science, Technology and Humanity

2012 Text 1

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____.
22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students_____.
23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may_____.
24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.
25. A suitable title for this text could be_____.

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 Interpretation of an Educational Policy

1段 ①Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. ②School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. ③Unfortunately, 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.

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

2段 ①This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. ②But the policy is unclear and contradictory. ③Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. ④But 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.

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

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3段 ①District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. ②But 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. ③Some 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? ④It is quite possible that the homework helped. ⑤Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

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

细节服从主旨

回顾 2010 Text 1

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

4段 ①At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. ②If 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. ③Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade. ④Meanwhile, 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.

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

5段 ①The 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. ②It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

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 Interpretation of an Educational Policy

英语二 2012 text1

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework _____.

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

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may_____.

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether _____.

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英语二 2015 text4

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

37. Many people work part-time because they

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US

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

40. The text mainly discusses _____.

A. employment in the US

B. part-timer classification

C. insurance through Medicaid

D. Obamacare's trouble

英语二 2016 text3

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

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to .

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

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if .

35. The best title for this text could be .

[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading

[B] How to Find Time to Read

[C] How to Set Reading Goals

[D] How to Read Extensively

英语二 2017 text3

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

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps .

33. The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to .

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them .

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

英语二 2019 text3

1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.

末段 In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is _____.

33. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?

34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its _____.

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?

作者态度

2011年 Text 1

1段 ①The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. ②For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. ③“Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| [A] doubtful | [B] enthusiastic |
| [C] confident | [D] puzzled |

末段 ①One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. ②Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into “a markedly different, more vibrant organization.” ③But what will be the nature of that difference? ④Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. ⑤If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

2012年 Text 1

1段 Come on —Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good — drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is

_____.

[A] harmful

[B] desirable

[C] profound

[D] questionable

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

末段 Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

2015 Text 2

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____.
27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____.
28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to _____.
29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____.
30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.

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①Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? ②The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____.

- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents
[B] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant
[C] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized
[D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones

①California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumptions that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. ②It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

长难句的三重境界:

1. 主干

2. 非主干

3. 逻辑

①The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. ②Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____.

- [A] disapproval [B] indifference
[C] tolerance [D] cautiousness

作者态度题：

1. 标志：_____ deem consider tone

2. 方法：选项词汇归纳

1) 正面：positive _____ approval _____

2) 负面：_____ pessimistic _____ critical

3) 中立：_____ objective _____ disinterested

小墓碑选项：

uninterested unconcerned _____

confused _____

biased _____ subjective

当作者的态度没有明确提出时：

1) 文章的框架

2) _____

3) 转折处

4) 情态动词之后 (_____)

2016年 text3

1段 “There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies—at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

31. The author views Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR with

- [A] tolerance. [B] skepticism.
[C] uncertainty. [D] approval.

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英语二 2010 Text 3

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

- [A] indifferent [B] negative
[C] positive [D] biased

1段 ①Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers. ②These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

末段 ①Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. ②As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

英语二 2014 Text 1 “happy money”

3段 ①This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” ②It 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).

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

- [A] critical [B] supportive
[C] sympathetic [D] ambiguous

英语二 2017 Text 1

①Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic “legacy” is failing. ②Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. ③Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. ④The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. ⑤It has not happened. ⑥The 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. ⑦Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. ⑧The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. ⑨Obesity has risen among adults and children. ⑩Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to “inspire a generation.” ⑪The success of Parkrun offers answers.

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is _____.
_____.

- [A] tolerant [B] critical
[C] uncertain [D] sympathetic

末段 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.

英语二 2011 Text 4

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1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.

末段 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.

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.

[A] pessimistic

[B] desperate

[C] conceited

[D] hopeful

2017 text4

1段 In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell.

But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to government.

末段 The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is

- [A] sarcastic. [B] tolerant.
[C] skeptical. [D] supportive.

英语二 2018 Text 1

1段 It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

2段 Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and rote memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly bamboozled by a busted bike chain?

3段 As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

4段 But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype ... that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

5段 6段 7段…….

末段 Koziatek's school is wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as.

- A. tolerant B. cautious
C. supportive D. disappointed

2012 text4

末段 John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of _____

- [A] disapproval [B] appreciation
[C] tolerance [D] indifference.

2013 Text 2

①Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. ②After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. ③If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. ④DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favorably with Google's on that count before. ⑤Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: "We believe consumers should have more control." ⑥Could it really be that simple?

30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of _____.

- [A] indulgence [B] understanding
[C] appreciation [D] skepticism

2007 Text 2

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? **It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.**

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”

30. What is the author’s attitude towards IQ test?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| [A] Supportive. | [B] Skeptical. |
| [C] Impartial. | [D] Biased. |

2010 Text 1

4段 ①Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. ②Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. ③During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. ④He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. ⑤Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

末段 ①Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? ②The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
- [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

2010 text 1

1段 Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

2段 It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of

the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

2009 text 2

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom — or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore— and another \$120 to get the results.

More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fog, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2500.

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's _____.

- [A] easy availability
- [B] flexibility in pricing
- [C] successful promotion
- [D] popularity with households

2015 text 2

4段 ①Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. ②But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. ③Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

5段 ①As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. ②In many cases, it would not be overly onerous for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. ③They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while a warrant is pending. ④The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

笔记

29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____.

- [A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed
- [B] the court is giving police less room for action
- [C] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected
- [D] phones are used to store sensitive information

英语二 2018 text 2

5段 The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

6段 The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly

in coming years.

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.

英语二 2011 Text 1

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

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

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

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.

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

- [A] permissive
- [B] positive
- [C] scornful
- [D] critical

1段 ①**Ruth Simmons** joined Goldman Sachs' board as an outside director in January 2000: a year later she became president of Brown University. ②For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. ③But 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? ④By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. ⑤The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

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

2段 ①**Outside directors are supposed to** serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. ②Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. ③If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

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

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

3段 ①The 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. ②Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. ③The most likely reason for

departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those “surprise” disappearances by directors under the age of 70. ④They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. ⑤The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. ⑥The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. ⑦Although 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. ⑧Often they “trade up,” leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

④They found **that after a surprise departure**, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. ⑤The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. ⑥The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. ⑦Although 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. ⑧Often they “trade up,” leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

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

末段 ①But the researches believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news break, even if a review of history shows that 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. ③Otherwise

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

24. infer 推理专题中讲解

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

- [A] permissive [B] positive
[C] scornful [D] critical

唐叔总结：抓与态度相关的核心词

英语二 2012 Text 3

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31. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like _____.

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that _____.

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for _____.

34. By saying "Each meeting was packed" (Para. 6), the author means that _____.

35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is _____.

- [A] critical [B] supportive
[C] scornful [D] objective

1段 ①In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. ②Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades – by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. ③But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. ④Executives were violently agitated. ⑤The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a "preliminary step" in a longer battle.

31. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like

- _____.
- [A] genes to be patentable
 - [B] the BIO to issue a warning
 - [C] their executives to be active
 - [D] judges to rule out gene patenting

2段 ①On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. ②A 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. ③The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

3段 ①But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. ②The Myriad case itself is probably not over. ③Critics 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. ④A growing number seem to agree. ⑤Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. ⑥In 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".

4段 ①Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. ②For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. ③The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

5段 ①As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. ②Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules — most are already patented or in the public domain. ③Firms 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. ④Companies are eager to win patents for "connecting the dots", explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

末段 ①Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. ②The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. ③Each meeting was packed.

2018 text 3

笔记区

1段 Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients. In 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

2段 DeepMind has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements- and there may be many-between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it.

But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

3段 The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

4段 The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharm has done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is

- _____
- [A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.
 - [B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.
 - [C] the uncontrolled use of new software.
 - [D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is _____

- [A] ambiguous.
- [B] cautious.
- [C] appreciative.
- [D] contemptuous.

2014 text 3

1段 ①The US\$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. ②And it is far from the only one of its type. ③As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. ④Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. ⑤These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

2段 ①What's not to like? ②Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. ③You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. ④The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. ⑤They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. ⑥They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. ⑦They do not fund peer-reviewed research. ⑧They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

3段 ①The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. ②Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

4段 ①As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes — both new and old — are distributed. ②The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. ③But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research — as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs

boson.

5段 As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism – that is the culture of research, after all – but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

35. The author believes that the new awards are _____

- [A] acceptable despite the criticism.
- [B] harmful to the culture of research.
- [C] subject to undesirable changes.
- [D] unworthy of public attention.

2017 text 2

1段 “The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

末段 The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of

- [A] severe criticism.
[B] passive acceptance.
[C] slight hesitancy.
[D] full approval.

2014 text4

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A] Critical. [B] Appreciative.
[C] Contemptuous. [D] Tolerant.

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1段 “The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

2段 In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.”

3段 The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because

4段 Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, “The Heart of the Matter” never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities.

5段 Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of

history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while ……

末段 The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Ways to Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”
- [B] Illiberal Education and “The Heart of the Matter”
- [C] The AAAS’s Contribution to Liberal Education
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

英语二 2017 text 3

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

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps.

33. The word “acclimation” (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to .

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them .

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

1段 ①Today, 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. ②After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn’t it? ③And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn’t feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn’t academic.

2段 ①But 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.

3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.

4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.

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2018 text 4

1段 The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink.

2段 And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer--Congress--insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.

3段 Now comes word that everyone involved--Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users--has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years,

末段 If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate -- where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. There's no change to collective bargaining at the

USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs. Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with _____

- [A] respect.
- [B] tolerance.
- [C] discontent.
- [D] gratitude.

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days
- [B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese
- [C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure
- [D] The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

猜词题

标志 By saying “.....” (Para. Line), the author means that _____.

解题方法:

1. 上下文（本句内） _____, 提炼出不断重复的内容
2. 排除 _____
3. 全文中心主旨

英语二 2011 Text 2

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

26. By saying “Newspapers like ... their own doom” (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

英语二 2012 Text 4

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, **had improved them in some ways**: they had become less materialistic and

more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

36. By saying “to find silver linings” (Para.2) the author suggest 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

2003 Text 3

Many folks see **silver linings** to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

54. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic showdown?

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
- [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
- [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
- [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

英语二 2015 Text 1

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they

have to do in order to draw an income.

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

24. The word “moola” (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means _____.

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

唐叔总结：猜词题是最好的训练逻辑，以及阅读理解的方式

英语二 2018 text1

笔记区

1段 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. The move to renewable is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

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

26. The word “plummeting” (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to _____.

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

2014 Text 1

1段 ① In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. ② Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible

for benefit — and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

③What could be more reasonable? (不翻译, 语气影响)

2段 ① More apparent reasonableness followed. ②There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. ③“Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed. ④“We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.”

22. The phrase “to sign on” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means.

[A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.

[B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance.

[C] to register for an allowance from the government.

[D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

2011 Text 2

①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. ③Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

28. The word “poached”(Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means ____.

[A] approved of

[B] attended to

[C] hunted for

[D] guarded against

2012 Text 2

①A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. ②The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was **reneging on** a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

①Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. ②It's a stunning move.

26. The phrase "renegeing on" (Line 3, para.1) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] condemning [B] reaffirming
[C] dishonoring [D] securing

2000 -Text 4

What has happened is that people **cannot confess** fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

Instead, we are treated to fine **hypocritical** spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply:

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两事物间关系

2005 Text 2

Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research-a classic case of "paralysis by analysis"

28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis"

- [A] Endless studies kill action.
[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
[C] prudent planning hinders.
[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

唐叔总结：单独使用的**instead**，上下句逻辑_____

英语二 2010 Text 2

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

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Para.2) most probably means _____.

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

2016 Text 1

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up **impinging on** health. That’s a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death – as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

22. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

- [A] indicating the state of.
[B] heightening the value of.
[C] losing faith in.
[D] doing harm to.

2018 text2

1段 A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other source, not a president's social media platform.

2段 Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

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27. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____

[A] sharpen

[B] define

[C] boast

[D] share

2004 Text 3

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (line 1, paragraph 1), the author means _____.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

When it comes to the slowing economy, **Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet.** But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails **as she'd like to**, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime **customers suddenly stopped**

showing up. Spero **blames** the softening economy. “I’m a good economic indicator,” she says, “I provide a service that people can do without when they’re concerned about saving some dollars.” So Spero is **downscaling**, shopping at middle-brow Dillard’s department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. “I don’t know if other **clients are going to abandon me, too**,” she says.

唐叔总结：排除必错选项

- 1) 根据逻辑
- 2) 根据表面意思
- 3) 根据中心

2016 text3

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms’ political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

33. The expression “more lenient” (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| [A] more effective. | [B] less controversial. |
| [C] less severe. | [D] more lasting. |

2017 Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to

36. The underlined sentence(Para.1) most probably shows that the court

[A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.

[B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.

[C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.

[D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.

英语二 2010 Text 1

In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world **that meant** collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by **two-thirds**, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly **90%** in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly **\$200m** in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Para.3), the author suggests that _____.

[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries

[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent

[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

2016 text 4

5段 Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said. "I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product."

6段 The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor,

the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue." In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year—more than twice as much as a digital—only subscription.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product"

[A] helps restore the glory of former times.

[B] is meant for the most loyal customers.

[C] will have the cost of printing reduced.

[D] expands the popularity of the paper.

2010 Text 2

28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means _____.

[A] loss of good will

[B] increase of hostility

[C] change of attitude

[D] enhancement of dignity

1段 ①Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods.

2段 ①Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.

3段 ①Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

2013 Text 1

①In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. ②Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to departments stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

_____.

[A] accusation

[B] enthusiasm

[C] indifference

[D] tolerance

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This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year **indictment** of "fast fashion". In the last decades or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as **Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo** to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. Those labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable——meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that——and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage, overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist

bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, **yet is non-durable, and wasteful.**" Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year——about 64 items per person——and no matter how much they give away, **this excess leads to waste.**

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes——and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment——including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection Line——Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

25. What is the subject of the text?

- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
- [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
- [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
- [D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

再次回顾 2004 Text 3

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (line 1, paragraph 1), the author means _____.

- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business
- [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
- [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
- [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation**

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails **as she'd like to**, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime **customers suddenly stopped showing up**. Spero **blames** the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says, "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is **downscaling**, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other **clients are going to abandon me, too**," she says.

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

[A] Optimistic.

[B] Confused.

[C] Carefree.

[D] Panicked.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. **From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging** for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in **24 percent** of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are **off 7 percent** from last year's pace. **But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.**

2016 text3

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties.

33. The expression “more lenient” (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to

[A] more effective.

[B] less controversial.

[C] less severe.

[D] more lasting.

首段 “There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies—at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

31. The author views Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR with[B] skepticism.

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by

33. The expression “more lenient” (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company’s CSR record

35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?

末段 Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

2017 Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to government.

末段 The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

36. The underlined sentence(Para.1) most probably shows that the court

[A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.

[B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.

笔 [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.

记 [D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.

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例证题专题

例证题:

标志: example case illustrate demonstrate to show to_____

方法: 例子本身不重要, 重要的是例子所支持的观点; 观点一般在例子前, 有时也在例子后。

干扰选项: 就事论事

2009 Text 4

We should not forget , however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor **named** John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. sexual confusion, economic frustrations , and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: “come out from among them, touch no unclean thing , and I will be your God and you shall be my people.” One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan church.

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _____.

- [A] influenced by superstitions
- [B] troubled with religious beliefs
- [C] puzzled by church sermons
- [D] frustrated with family earnings

2009 Text 3

What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our **ancestors** were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged _____.

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- [A] when people had enough time
 - [B] prior to better ways of finding food
 - [C] when people no longer went hungry
 - [D] as a result of pressure on government

The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that is so, because new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radical higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

2010 Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

2段 The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible sounding but largely untested theory called the "two step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends

3段 In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required of all.

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2014 Text 3

①As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes — both new and old — are distributed. ②The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. ③But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research — as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. ④The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. ⑤Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

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33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves _____.

- [A] controversies over the recipients' status
- [B] the joint effort of modern researchers
- [C] legitimate concerns over the new prizes
- [D] the demonstration of research findings

英语二 2013 text1

1段 ①In 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: ②The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. ③The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

2段 ①Davidson'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.

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

英语二 2017 text2

①Infants 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.

②Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. ③In 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. ④The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. ⑤“Parents don't

have to be exquisitely parents 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.

28. Radesky's 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

2010 Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

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- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

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英语二 2018 text3

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. 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. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

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

英语二 2018 text1

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and rote memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly bamboozled by a busted bike chain?

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show student's lack of.

- [A] academic training [B] practical ability
[C] pioneering spirit [D] mechanical memorization

2011 Text3

1段 Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, ……3段 Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

末段 ①If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. ②In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. ③Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of _____.

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media
[B] persuading customers into boycotting products
[C] cooperating with supportive consumers
[D] taking advantage of hijacked media

2012 Text 4

1段 If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

2段 There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, ... Second... Third...

3段 At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

4段 In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

5段 ① Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. ② Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

6段 ① As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. ② In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. ③ But many within the public sector suffer under the current

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system, too.

末段 John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of _____

- [A] disapproval. [B] appreciation.
[C] tolerance. [D] indifference.

唐叔总结：观点和论据是可以分段的

英语二 2013 text 1

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

- [A] the impact of technological advances

2段 …… but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution,

2010 text 1

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to _____.

[B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas

3段 In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required of all.

39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions _____.

[A] often run against the current political system

[B] can change people's political attitudes

[C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms

[D] are dominant in the government

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2005 text 3

1段Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods

2段 Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep-when most vivid dreams occur-as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved, the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet.

3段 The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic.

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show

[A] its function in our dreams.

[B] the mechanism of REM sleep.

[C] the relation of dreams to emotions.

[D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.

英语二 2014 Text 1

①This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” ②It 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).③Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly.④This is apparently the reason MacDonald’s **restricts the availability** of its popular **McRib**—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

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 after effective
- [D] rarity generally increases pleasure

推理题

推理题：

标志：infer _____ learn from

方法：细节 + _____ + _____

排除细节重复错误的选项

2010 Text 1

①Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. ②Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on

the game of cricket. ③During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. ④He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. ⑤Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

①Is there any chance that **Cardus's criticism** will enjoy a revival?
②The prospect seems remote. ③Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. ④Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

2011 Text 2

①Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers.
②The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. ③ "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. ④ "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts
[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated
[C] top performers care more about reputations
[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules

英语二 2012 Text 1

①Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. ②School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. ③Unfortunately, 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.

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

英语二 2015 Text 2

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 advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students.

③ **Because** US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class **can** affect students' educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students' like them can improve.

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

2012 Text 3

①Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. ②Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. ③But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. ④This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. ⑤Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires _____.

- [A] strict inspection
[B] shared efforts
[C] individual wisdom
[D] persistent innovation

①The **supposed** importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding **but largely** untested theory called the “**two-step flow of communication**” : Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. ②Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that for them. ③The theory also seems to explain if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. ④In many such cases, a cursory search for causes **finds** that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. ⑤Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

英语二 2013 Text 2

1段 ①A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. ②Along 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 go home. ③Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. ④About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. ⑤They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” **birds of passage**.

27. It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the U. S.

- _____.
[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

2段 ①Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. ②We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. ③We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens fit for deportation. ④That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. ⑤We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. ⑥We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. ⑦To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. ⑧We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

英语二 2014 Text 4

1段 ①When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy, the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. ②Housing is seldom mentioned.

2段 ①Why is that? ②To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. ③We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. ④Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. ⑤It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure project, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. ⑥But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

笔

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.

记

[A] increased its home supply

区

[B] offered spending opportunities

[C] suffered government biases

[D] disappointed the government

3段 ①Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. ②Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

4段 ①The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. ②It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

根据基本逻辑进行推理

2014 Text 4

长难句的逻辑

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas — such as free markets or self-reliance — as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are

- [A] supportive of free markets.
- [B] cautious about intellectual investigation.
- [C] conservative about public policy.
- [D] biased against classical liberal ideas.

英语二 2011 Text 3

①Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. ②The 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. ③These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

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

2012 Text 2 先回顾本文中心

末段 ①The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. ②But there should be consequences. ③Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. ④Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. ⑤Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. ⑥But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

- 笔记
笔 [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected
记 [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied
区 [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application
[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

1段 ①A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. ②The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was **reneging on** a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

2段 ①Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. ②It's a stunning move.