2022考研英语

# 初"练"阅读

主讲: 克克老师



## 2022考研英语

# 初"练"阅读

微信公众号:顶尖考研(ID:djky66)

上讲: 克克老师

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#### 一、考研英语阅读初介约

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在正式全	方面的接触)	这位朋友时,	有必要先来	了解一下他的	基本常识	•	
第一	: 考研阅读的	勺文章是什么	类型的?	÷ .			
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题源			·				
体裁	·						

第二: 考研阅读的难度在哪里?

(1)文章题材的难度。

考研英语阅读文章多取自于国际知名的外刊学术英文、并不是我们每天接触的熟 悉内容,通常为经管、科技、法律、社科等我们平时不太喜欢读的文章,这样会给学 生产生距离与不熟悉感。

(2) 考试时间与阅读准确率的矛盾。

很多学生对于学术文章阅读没有认知, 抓不住主次关系, 阅读时间慢, 做题准确 率低。所以如何在初期了解考研英语阅读,克服话题恐惧感,训练科学有效的学术文 章阅读思维至关重要。

第三: 考研阅读考纲规定是什么?

对所读材料、考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义;
- 2) 理解文中的具体信息;
- 3) 理解文中的概念性含义:
- 4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;

- 5) 根据上下文推测生词的含义;
- 6) 理解文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系;
- 7) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度;
- 8) 区分论点和论据。

#### (二)考研英语阅读备战层次。

基于大纲对于大家不同角度的考察,在训练学术性文章阅读时,大致分为六大层次,俗称"结构阅读法"。在注重基础(词汇与语法)的前提下,学术性文章的阅读思维培养需要跟我们固有的思维方式相抗衡,唯有将大脑的学术思维逻辑培养固定下来才能做到游刃有余。

#### 六大层次:

- (1) 文章题材
- (2) 文章主旨与结构
- (3) 段落结构 句间逻辑
- (4) 长难句 句内逻辑
- (5) 单词 词根词缀
- (6) 题型解题策略

在基础阅读部分,还是重在抓基础。词汇是文章的细胞,如果细胞没有激活,那么很多文章的重要机能在你眼里将发挥不了作用。所以在基础阅读阶段,咱们在训练阅读思维的同时,也要注意生词的积累和熟词的运用,以及话题分类词汇的掌握。

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### 

(2) 相反:		
逻辑词:	 	 

举例:

例 1: For the first time in the history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate "the countryside" alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

26.Britain's public sentiment about the countryside \_\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] is not well reflected in politics
- [B] is fully backed by the royal family
- [C] didn't start till the Shakespearean age
- [D] has brought much benefit to the NHS
- 例 2: The structure of the backbone shows that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing.
- Q: Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?
- [A] Even though Ambulocetus swam by moving its body up and down, it did not have a backbone.
- [B] The backbone of Ambulocetus, which allowed it to swim, provides evidence of its missing fluke.
- [C] Although Ambulocetus had no fluke, its backbone structure shows that it swam like modern whales.
- [D] By moving the rear parts of their bodies up and down, modern whales swim in a different way from the way Ambulocetus swam.
- 例 3: The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing

or even slowing the process.

- Q: Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?
- [A] Desertification is a significant problem because it is so hard to reverse and affects large areas of land and great numbers of people.
- [B] Slowing down the process of desertification is difficult because of population growth that has spread over large areas of land.
- [C] The spread of deserts is considered a very serious problem that can be solved only if large numbers of people in various countries are involved in the effort.
- [D] Desertification is extremely hard to reverse unless the population is reduced in the vast areas affected.
- 例 4: In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.
- 21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means
- [A] identifying
- [B] associating
- [C] assimilating
- [D] monopolizing
- 例 5: This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.
- 69. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the low inflation rate will last for some time
- [B] the inflation rate will soon rise
- [C] the inflation will disappear quickly
- [D] there is no inflation at present

#### (四)句间逻辑关系

句间逻辑关系指的是句子与句子之间的逻辑。更多的是落实到段落阅读当中,体 现在段落之中以及段落与段落之间的逻辑关系。阅读诀窍是区分论点与论据。

论点是什么:	
论据是什么:	
论点的搜索位置是:	
沙 <del>据</del> 类型分类·	

#### 学术型段落如何阅读

#### 英文案例 -1

① Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. ② "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. ③ Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. ④ Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. ⑤ The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. ⑥ The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

#### 英文案例 -2

① Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. ② "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. ③ I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." ④ Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. ⑤ "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. ⑥ I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

#### 英文案例 -3

① Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. ② But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. ③ Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

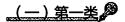
	随堂总结:
	·
	<b>举例:</b>
	例 6: Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Eu-
	rope's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to
	retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is
	no doubt of the alternativethe corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland.
A-1-7	Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spec-
	偏众众号【顶尖考研】
20004	30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of
	[A] the size of population in Britain.
	[B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
	[C] the town-and-country planning in Britain.
	[D] the political life in today's Britain.
	例 7: 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. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class ad-
	vantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and uni-
	versities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect 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

[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences	
[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question	
(五)文章结构。	

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

## 微信公众号【顶尖考研】 (ID: djky66)

#### 二、经典真题阅读实战(2000-2009)



## 1. 2003 年 text 1

#### 第一段:

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage -- spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

<b>参 论点分析:</b>	djky66)	
<b>②</b> 段落分析:	<u>,</u>	
		168.0
小试牛刀:		

[A] received support from fans like Donovan	
[B] remolded the intelligence services	
[C] restored many common pastimes	
[D] revived spying as a profession	
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to	<u>·</u> .
[A] introduce the topic of online spying	
[B] show how he fought for the U.S.	24 Pt. 11
[C] give an episode of the information war	以后公众号质小女
[D] honor his unique services to the CIA	微信公众号:顶尖考 (ID:djky66)
第二段: The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gent	
That kind of electronic spying has been going on for	
the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole in spooks call it "open-source intelligence," and as the	
ly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see v	who could compile the most data about
Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny	Virginia company called Open Source
Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the	ne electronic world.
遊 论点分析:	
<b>夕</b> 段落分析:	

#### 第三段:

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

论点分析:	
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(ID: dikv66)	

#### 第四段:

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

论点分析:
<b>り</b> 段落分析:
□ 小试牛刀:  44. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that
◎ 小试牛刀:
44. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that
[A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
[B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
[C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
[D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
第五段:
Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have mil-
itary-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success.
Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies
avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman,
takes pride in its independent voice.
论点分析:

つ 段落分析:	
小试牛刀:	
Straitford is most proud of its	·
] official status	
] nonconformist image	
] efficient staff	
] military background	
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## 2. 2008 年 text 3

#### 第一段:

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In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

<b>造 论点分析:</b>		
○ 段落分析:	ŦĴ	
		· · ·
小试牛刀:		
31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to		
[A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players.	w.	
[B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S		
[C] compare different generations of NBA players.	***	
[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.		

#### 第二段:

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people – especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations – apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

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#### 第三段:

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients – notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height – 5' 9" for men, 5' 4" for women – hasn't really changed since 1960.

limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

论点分析:

♥ 段落分析:	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
第五段:	
Genetic maximums can change, but don't ex	pect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon,
senior anthropologist at the Army Research Cent	
of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without	out alteration. She says that, unlike those for
basketball, the length of military uniforms has no	t changed for some time. And if you need to
predict human height in the near future to design	a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by
and large, "you could use today's data and feel fi	airly confident."
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论点分析:	6)
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<b>夕</b> 段落分析:	
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<i>₽</i>	
₩ 小试牛刀:	
34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the net [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform the same of the same	•

[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.		
<ul><li>[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.</li><li>[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.</li></ul>		
文章中心与脉络:		
小试牛刀:		
35. The text intends to tell us that		
[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.		
[B] human height is becoming even more predictable.		

[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

## 3. 2006年 text 3

#### 第一段:

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.

	论点分析: ————————————————————————————————————
47	♪○ 段落分析:
	小试牛刀:
	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

#### 第二段:

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as

Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

途点分析:	
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(ID: djk	y66)
小试牛刀:	
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm	's paper that
[A] the stock of large predators in some old fish	eries has reduced by 90%
[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there	e were 15 years ago
[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20%	% of the original amount
[D] the number of larger predators dropped fast	er in new fisheries than in the old

#### 第三段:

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Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and

sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

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<b>夕</b> 段落分析:	
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<u> (ID: djky66)</u>	

#### ❷ 小试牛刀:

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- 33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that
- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly
- [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded
- [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss
- [D] the data collected so far are out of date

#### 第四段:

THE

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline." The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

<b>论点分析:</b> ————————————————————————————————————
○ <sub>段落分析</sub> :
(ID: djky66)
小试牛刀:  35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'
[A] management efficiency
[B] biomass level
[C] catch-size limits
[D] technological application



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## 4. 2007年 text 4

#### 第一段:

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

论点分析: ————————————————————————————————————	微信公众号:顶尖考研 (1D:djky66)
▶○ 段落分析:	y66)
☑ 小试牛刀:	
36. The statement "It never rains but it pours'	' is used to introduce
[A] the fierce business competition.	
[B] the feeble boss-board relations.	
[C] the threat from news reports.	
[D] the severity of data leakage	

#### 第二段:

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Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

论点分析:
▶ 段落分析:
(ID: djky66)
₩ 小试牛刀:
37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out
[A] whether there is any weak point.
[B] what sort of data has been stolen.
[C] who is responsible for the leakage.
[D] how the potential spies can be located.

#### 第三段:

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school. "The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders." Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli
Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for
security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says.
<b>论点分析:</b>
● 段落分析:
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300)
微信公众号(顶头考研) 第四段:
(ID: dily/66)
The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvi-
ous to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily de-
stroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust
than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.
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<b>り</b> 段落分析:

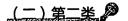
小试牛刀:
39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to
[A] see the link between trust and data protection.
[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
[C] realize the high cost of data restoration.
[D] appreciate the economic value of trust.
1. 是一大大学等等。
第五段:
The current state of affairs may have been encouraged - though not justified - by
last of local monalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California rece

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17<sup>th</sup>, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

////////// 论点分析: 		 	
⊅ 段落分析:			

∜ 小试牛刀:
40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that
[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.
[B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.
[C] California takes the lead in security legislation.
[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.
文章中心与脉络:
<b>治信小介里【頂少老缸】</b>

(ID: djky66)



### 1. 2008 年 text 1

#### 第一段:

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

♥ 段落分析:			
	〇 段落分析:	号(灰尖考饼) diky66)	

#### 第二段:

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

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▶ 段落分析:	
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小试牛刀: 21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs? [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.	
<ul><li>[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.</li><li>[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.</li></ul>	
[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.	

#### 第三段:

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

<b>企</b> 论点分析:			

▶ 段落分析:
《 小试牛刀:
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.
(F) (万头考研)
Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things
that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war
and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical vio-
lence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic
situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-
shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devas-
tating."
论点分析:
▶ 段落分析:

	,
□ 小试牛刀:	
23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to	be
[A] domestic and temporary.	
[B] irregular and violent.	
[C] durable and frequent.	
[D] trivial and random.	
第五段:	
Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but w	vas determined to finish col-
lege. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in	so much frustration that that
was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." La	ater, her marriage ended and
she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care o	f a teenager, have a job, pay
the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from payel	heck to paycheck."
2000 论点分析。	
♪ 段落分析:	
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#### 第六段:

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

〇 <sub>段落分析:</sub>	
信公众号【顶尖考码	Ŧ)
文章中心与脉络:	

#### ❷ 小试牛刀:

- 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

## 2. 2001 年 text 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

<b>论点分析:</b>	微信公众号:顶尖考 (ID:djky66)
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	djky66)
፟ 《小试生刀。	

- 63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
- [A] to take in more foreign funds
- [B] to invest more abroad
- [C] to combine and become bigger
- [D] to trade with more countries

### 第二段:

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

○ 段落分析:	专【贝关专册】	
(ID:	diky66)	

### 第三段:

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customer's demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

② 论点分析: ——————————————————————————————————	
▶ 段落分析:	
	微信公众号:顶尖考研 (ID:djky66)
	Lib.aJky66)

### ◎ 小试牛刀:

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- 64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is
- [A] the greater customer demands
- [B] a surplus supply for the market
- [C] a growing productivity
- [D] the increase of the world's wealth

### 第四段:

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil Trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing -- witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan -- but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

论点分析:
<b>夕</b> 段落分析:
□ 小试牛刀:
65. From Paragraph 4 we can infer that
[A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
[B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
[D] the Standard Oil Trust might have threatened competition
第五段:
Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alar
Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise
regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won
multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about in
fringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending
competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?
2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200

〇 段落分析:			
小试牛刀:			
66: Toward the new business wave	e, the writer's attitude ca	n be said to be _	·
A] optimistic			
B] objective			
C] pessimistic			
D] biased		•	
文章中心与脉络	【顶尖	考研)	
(ID: c	ljky66	)	
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## 3. 2001 年 text 3

### 第一段:

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

论点分析:	
▶ 段落分析:	
故信公众	号【顶尖考研】
(ID:	djky66)
第二段: Sad to say, this pro	ject has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual er
	ammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlemen those readers really want.
<b>企</b> 论点分析:	

<b>夕</b> 段落分析:	
ello.	
小试牛刀:	
60. The results of the journalism credibility	project turned out to be
[A] quite trustworthy	Alteria
[B] somewhat contradictory	微信公众是: 医小士二
[C] very illuminating	/(10:公子·贝安考研/
[D] rather superficial	微信公众号:顶尖考研 (ID:djky66)
ALC	
第三段:	<b>贞尖考研</b> 】
But the sources of distrust go way of	eeper. Most journalists learn to see the world
through a set of standard templates (patterns	) into which they plug each day's events. In other
words, there is a conventional story line in	the newsroom culture that provides a backbone
and a ready-made narrative structure for oth	erwise confusing news.
erezzen.	
论点分析:	
▶ 段落分析:	
→ 段洛万切:	

### 第四段:

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

<ul><li> 论点分析:</li><li></li></ul>		
<b>夕</b> 段落分析:		
<b>城信公众号【顶尖考码</b>	Ħ)	i .
(ID: djky66)		

### 第五段:

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

论点分析:			
		_	

♪ 段落分析:	
第六段:	
Reporters tend to be part of	of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work
tends to reflect the conventional	values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news me-
dia isn't rooted in inaccuracy or	poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views
between reporters and their read	ers.
沙良落分析:	<mark>ま【顶尖考研】</mark> djky66)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
☞ 小试牛刀:	
61. The basic problem of journal	ists as pointed out by the writer lies in their
[A] working attitude	[B] conventional lifestyle
[C] world outlook	[D] educational background

### 第七段:

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

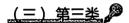
论点分析: 	<u> </u>
<b>◇</b> 段落分析:	<del></del>
(ID: djky66)	_ _
□ 小试牛刀:	
62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to	ıts
[A] failure to realize its real problem	
[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters	
[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting	
[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender	

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- 59. What is the passage mainly about?
- [A] needs of the readers all over the world
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project

## 微信公众号【顶尖考研】 (ID: djky66)



## 1. 2004年 text 2

### 第一段:

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Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

信公众	号【顶尖考研】	
〇段落分析:	diky66)	
(IV.	ujkyoo)	

### 第二段:

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

*************************************	·
〇 <sub>段落分析:</sub>	· ·

### ፟ 小试牛刀:

- 46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAA A cars and Zodiac cars?
- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.
- [B] A type of conspicuous bias.
- [C] A type of personal prejudice.
- [D] A kind of brand discrimination.

### 第三段:

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

<b>论点分析:</b>	 	 
〇 段落分析:		14

### ፟ 小试牛刀:

- 47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
- [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
- [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
- [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

### 第四段:

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

论点分析: ————————————————————————————————————
<b>○</b> 段落分析:
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<b>Q信公众号:顶尖孝</b>
◎ 小试牛刀:
48. The 4th paragraph suggests that
[A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
[D] students should be seated according to their eyesight
第五段:
The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get
their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ.
Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attend-
ees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough
through them.
论点分析:

<b>〇</b> 段落分析:		
文章中心与脉络:		

- ☑ 小试牛刀:
- 50. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

### 2. 2003 年 text 4

#### 第一段:

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death -- and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

<b>论点分析:</b>	微信公众号:顶尘来应
<b>)</b> 段落分析:	(ID:djky66)

- ☞ 小试牛刀:
- 56. What is implied in the first sentence?
- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
- [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

### 第二段:

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians -- frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient -- too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

)段落分析:		顶尘类	ZII ]	
The state of the s	Carlo Area market	12/7/ 5	W1.4	
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### 第三段:

In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age -- say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way," so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

论点分析:
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<b>り</b> 段落分析: 
第四段:
I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and be-
yond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly
claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former sur-
geon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living
proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally
with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.
论点分析:
▶ 段落分析:

小试牛刀:
58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of
[A] strong disapproval
[B] reserved consent
[C] slight contempt
[D] enthusiastic support
第五段:
Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know
the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that peo
ple in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer
healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cure
while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.
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(ID: djky66)
段落分析:
□ 小试牛刀:
が成十刀: 59. In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care
[A] more flexibly [B] more extravagantly

[D] more reasonably

[C] more cautiously

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### ❷ 小试牛刀:

- 60. The text intends to express the idea that \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives
- [B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
- [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
- [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care



# 微信公众号【顶尖考研】 (ID: djky66)

## 3. 2001 年 text 2

### 第一段:

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide -- the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist to-day. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

论点分析:		r	
▶ 段落分析:	【顶尖考	研】	
(ID: 0	dikv66)		
	,		
፟ 帰小试牛刀:			
55. Digital divide is something	g		
[A] getting worse because of t	the Internet		
[B] the rich countries are resp	onsible for		
[C] the world must guard agai	nst		
[D] considered positive today			

### 第二段:

тип

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access -- after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

论点分析: 
▶ 段落分析:
(ID: djky66)
☑ 小试牛刀:
56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it
[A] offers economic potentials
[B] can bring foreign funds
[C] can soon wipe out world poverty
[D] connects people all over the world

### 第三段:

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

)段落分析:		

### 第四段:

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure -- including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on -- were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can

be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the In
ternet.
<b>论点分析:</b>
り 段落分析:
<b>ルゲンへ ロ 「TE/L サバサ</b> 】
○
57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of
[A] providing financial support overseas
[B] preventing foreign capital's control
[C] building industrial infrastructure
[D] accepting foreign investment
58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on
[A] how well-developed it is electronically
[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations
文章中心与脉络:

F. 437

**治信公众号【顶尖考研】** 

स्त्र मुद्रा एक हो। त्रावकात् का स्वाधान्य के राज्यात्र का कार्य का कार्य प्रकृत्वस्तरकार्य वर्षाच्या कार्य ही स्त्र सम्बद्धान्य कार्यकार कुलाई हासकी स्वरूप है।

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## 1. 2002 年 text 2

### 第一段:

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics -- the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

论点分析:
微信公众号【顶尖考研】
₽ 段落分析:
② 小试牛刀:
46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in
[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction
[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
[D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

### 第二段:

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy — far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

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### 第三段:

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves -- goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

论点分析:
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概信公众号:顶尖孝 (ID:djky66)
小试牛刀:
49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also
[A] make a few decisions for themselves
[B] deal with some errors with human intervention
[C] improve factory environments [D] cultivate human creativity
第四段:
Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite
a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits
and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010
researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.
论点分析:

₽ 段落分析:	
第五段:	
What they found, in attempting to model thought, is	that the human brain's roughly one
hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented and	l human perception far more com-
plicated - than previously imagined. They have built rob	ots that can recognize the error of
a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a control	olled factory environment. But the
human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene ar	nd immediately disregard the 98
percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on t	he monkey at the side of a wind-
ing forest road or the single suspicious face in a big cro-	wd. The most advanced computer
systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, an quite how we do it.	d neuroscientists still don't know
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<b>D</b> 段落分析:	

小试牛刀:
50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are
[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure
[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately
[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
[D] best used in a controlled environment
② 文章中心与脉络: 微信公众号:顶尖考研 (ID:djky66)
小试牛刀: 48. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can

- [A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
- [B] interact with human beings verbally
- [C] have a little common sense
- [D] respond independently to a changing world

### 2. 2004年 text 3

### 第一段:

沙占公析.

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.

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### 第二段:

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 mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

论点分析: ————————————————————————————————————				 
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### ☞ 小试牛刀:

- 52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
- [A] Optimistic.
- [B] Confused.
- [C] Carefree.
- [D] Panicked.

### 第三段:

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

论点分析: ————————————————————————————————————
<b>○</b> 段落分析:
小试牛刀: 53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about  [A] gold market  [B] real estate  [C] stock exchange  [D] venture investment
第四段: 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 used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.
论点分析:

○ 段落分析:	
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小试牛刀:	
54. Why can many people see "silver lining	s" to the economic slowdown?
[A] They would benefit in certain ways.	
[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery	y
[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boo	m. 微信八人口
[D] The purchasing power would be enhance	「「「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」(「ID:djky66)
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፟ 小试牛刀:	
55. To which of the following is the author like	cely to agree?
[A] A new boom, on the horizon.	
[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.	
[C] Caution all right, panic not.	
[D] The more ventures, the more chances.	

## 3. 2010 年 text 4 (英二)

### 第一段:

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

论点分析:
(ID: djky66)
▶ 段落分析:
♥ 小试牛刀:
36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that
[A] both liberate and illiterate people can serve on juries
[B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers

- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

### 第二段:

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But as recently as in 1986, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of Strauder v. West Virginia, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

论点分析:	
<b>○</b> 段落分析:	
小试牛刀: 37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed	
[A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws	
[B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races	
[C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures	
[D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court justices	

### 第三段:

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

论点分析:	
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小试牛刀:	
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom of	on the jury list in some states because
[A] they were automatically banned by state	laws
[B] they fell far short of the required qualific	ations
[C] they were supposed to perform domestic	duties
[D] they tended to evade public engagement	

### 第四段:

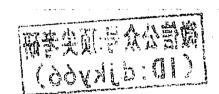
In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special edu-

cational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision Taylor vs. Louisiana, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

论点分析:	
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<ul><li>◎ 小试牛刀:</li><li>39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was</li></ul>	s passed,
[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unc	onstitutional and had to be abolished
[B] educational requirements became less rigid	in the selection of federal jurors
[C] jurors at the state level ought to be represent	ative of the entire community
[D] states ought to conform to the federal court	in reforming the jury system
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