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2011 年 Text 3

真题原文

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.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But 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. We 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. This 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. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides 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.

The 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. Such 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. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the

company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. 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.

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
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature _____.
[A] a safe business environment
[B] random competition
[C] strong user traffic
[D] flexibility in organization
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
34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of _____.
[A] responding effectively to hijacked media
[B] persuading customers to 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.

答案解析

31. 答案： D

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

本题目是个同义释义题。根据题干，可将答案定位在文章的第一段。原文为 Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends，其大意为“痴迷于某种产品的消费者，可能会乐意将之推荐给朋友，为产品所在企业创造无偿媒介。”选项 D 中的 enthusiastic 和原文中的 passionate 同义，且 recommend 和 promote 同义，因此 D 为正确答案。

32. 答案： C

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

本题目考查“收费”媒介的特点，可将答案定位在文章的第二段。原文提到了“收费”媒介的定义：owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment，其大意为“拥有巨大流量、其他机构前来投放内容或电子商务引擎的自有媒介”。选项 C 来自于原文，选项 A、B、D 在文中都没有涉及。

33. 答案： B

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

本题目中，要特别注意题干中的 indicate，indicate 强调“原文并没有直接讲述，需要经过推理判断”才能得出的信息。文中第三段讲到科技革新带来的风险，消费者可以通过推荐商品而成为“无偿”媒介，同时技术革新让他们能够更快、更明显地表达观点，挟持媒介施加压力(原文为 they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses)，而此处的媒介指的就是上文中提及的 earned media；劫持媒介(hijacked media)就是无偿媒介的对立面。也就是说，无偿媒介有可能被劫持，转化为劫持媒介，进而给企业施加压力。由此可推断，这是一种负面效果，所以 B 为正确答案。

34. 答案： A

【考点】主旨题

【正确项精解】

根据题干中的 Toyota Motor，可将答案定位在文章的第四段。第四段的第一句为文章的主题句，其大意为：如果发生了这样的事情，狂热的消费者可能试图劝服其他人共同抵制公司产品，从而危及企业声誉。这种情况下，如果企业回应不够

快或不够好，就可能会酿成悲剧。接着，文中列举了丰田汽车公司的例子，它能减少部分损失，其原因在于：采取了较快且较有序的社交媒体回应行动。由此判断 A 为正确答案。

35. 答案： A

【考点】主旨题

【正确项精解】

本题目是主旨题，要纵观全文进行判断。文章第一段主要讲述除了传统的媒介方式，还有很多其他媒介形式；第二段详细讲述了自有媒介和收费媒介；第三段分析了劫持媒介的弊端；文章第四段举例说明有效回应劫持媒介的重要性。从文章四个段落的分布来看，第一段提及其他媒介形式，而第二段、第三段、第四段分别讲述了不同的媒介形式。由此可判断 A 为正确答案。

2011 年 Text 4

真题原文

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter — nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive — and newly single — mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they

shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring_____.

- [A] temporary delight
- [B] enjoyment in progress
- [C] happiness in retrospect
- [D] lasting reward

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that_____.

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip
- [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention
- [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining
- [D] having children is highly valued by the public

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks_____.

- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism
- [B] are largely ignored by the media
- [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities
- [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is_____.

- [A] soothing
- [B] ambiguous
- [C] compensatory
- [D] misleading

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
 - [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
 - [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
 - [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

答案解析

36. 答案: C

【考点】观点题

【正确项精解】

根据题干中的 Jennifer Senior suggests in her article, 可将答案定位在文章第一段的最后一句话。Jennifer Senior 在此句话中指出, 正是那些当时压抑我们的琐事, 日后却成为满足和欢乐的源泉。要注意此句话中的 later, 而选项 C 使用了 in retrospect, 意为“回顾往事, 回想”, 因此 C 为正确答案。

37. 答案: D

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

第二段是承接第一段中心“养育孩子能成为后来幸福快乐的源泉”而来的, 符合中心表达的意思。第二段列举了很多常见的新闻或杂志关于母亲和孩子的例子, 段末特别强调“每周至少一位名人母亲或者准母亲在杂志上笑迎读者”。而且在第三段首句接着第二段提到“in a society that so persistently celebrates procreation(在一个如此赞扬生育的社会中)”, 这是一个承上启下的句子, 是对第二段的总结, 也符合第一段以及第二段对养育孩子的正面评价。选项 D 是对原文赞扬生育的同义替换, 为正确答案。

38. 答案: A

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

本题目要特别注意题干中的 suggest, 强调“文中没有直接说明, 需要推理判断”才能得到的信息。第三段一开始就说, 这个社会不断的庆祝生育(第二段也举例说明了人们对生养孩子的关注);随后讲有孩子的人不会去考虑他们是不是不该有孩子, 而没有孩子的人们却经常受到困扰: 世界上唯一重要的是孩子。这两句话原文都使用了被动语态, 强调是外界因素让他们去思考, 受到困扰;本段最后一句话强调, 没有孩子的人们, 他们的痛苦就直接来源于生活中缺少孩子。社会

如此看重孩子，而他们没有孩子，深受外界困扰，因此可以判断他们经常受到批评。选项 B、C、D 在文中根本没有提及。

39. 答案： D

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

文章第四段一开始就讲到这些名人杂志所传达的形象，原文为：the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic. 其大意为：《美国周刊》、《人物》这样的杂志所提供的名人父母的形象非常不切实际。原文中使用了 *hugely unrealistic*，既然是不切实际，就很容易误导人。所以，D 是正确答案。

40. 答案： B

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

文章最后一段的中心句为：It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous. 其大意为：Reese 和 Angelina 这种名流使生孩子这件事变得如此体面光鲜，很难想象，有的人很傻很天真，居然相信他们而去生孩子。从这句话可以判断，有些人起初并不想生孩子，但一些名人把生孩子变成一件光彩体面的事情，而这些人模仿名人生儿育女。由此可以推断，名人会影响普通人看待生养孩子的态度。因此 B 为正确答案。

2012 年 Text 1

真题原文

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.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage

Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

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.

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.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as_____.

- [A] a supplement to the social cure
- [B] a stimulus to group dynamics
- [C] an obstacle to school progress
- [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

22. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should_____.

- [A] recruit professional advertisers
- [B] learn from advertisers’ experience
- [C] stay away from commercial advertisers
- [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

23. In the author’s view, Rosenberg’s book fails to_____.

- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors

- [B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
[C] illustrate the functions of state funding
[D] produce a long-lasting social effect
24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors _____.
- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends
[B] will mislead behavioral studies
[C] occurs without our realizing it
[D] can produce negative health habits
25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is _____.
- [A] harmful
[B] desirable
[C] profound
[D] questionable

答案解析

21. 答案： D

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

细节题。通过题干可将答案定位在文章的第一段。本段一开始就提及来自同辈的压力。It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex. 接下来这种同辈的压力所带来的后果：酗酒，吸毒，随意的性行为，而这些行为属于社会不良行为。因此[D]为正确答案。

22. 答案： B

【考点】观点题

【正确项精解】

通过题干可将答案定位到第三段的最后一句话， Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure. “Rosenberg 争论到，公共卫生提倡者应该向广告商学习，他们能如此熟练地运用来自同辈的压力。这一论点很具说服力。”本段说明公共卫生活动没有多大效果，因为他们没有动员同龄人形成健康的习惯，对心理的理解有严重误区。最后 Rosenberg 建议这些人应该向广告商学习，因为他们理解青少年的心理，能熟练运用来自同辈的压力。因此[B]为正确答案。

23. 答案： A

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

根据题干可将答案定位在文章的第四段。第四段一开始就讲到 Rosenberg 在社会治疗的总体效力上并不具说服力：书中有太多的细节，促使来自同辈的压力如此强大的社会、生物因素却剖析地不够。由此判断[A]为正确答案。

24. 答案： C

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

根据题干可将答案定位在文章的第五段。第五段详细说明了同龄人对行为的巨大影响，最后提及来自同辈压力微妙的形式：我们无意识地模仿每天看到的行为。原文使用了 *unconsciously*，选项[C]中运用了介词短语 *without our realizing* 表示同样的含义，因此[C]为正确答案。

25. 答案： D

【考点】态度题

【正确项精解】

根据题干可将答案定位在文章的最后一段。末段第一句话提及， *Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions.* 专家和政府人员该如何成功地选择同龄人团队并引导他们的行为朝着有德行的方向发展，这远远不能确定。随后举例说明这一观点。作者对来自同辈的压力能带来怎样的效果，是持有怀疑的态度，末段第一句中使用了 *far less certain* 这一短语。由此可判断 D 为正确答案。

2012 年 Text 2

真题原文

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

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

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought

Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The 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. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

26. The phrase “reneging on” (Line 3, Para.1) is closest in meaning to_____.

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

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to_____.

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant

28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its_____.
- [A] managerial practices
 - [B] technical innovativeness
 - [C] financial goals
 - [D] business vision
29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test_____.
- [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
 - [B] the nature of states' patchwork regulations
 - [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues
 - [D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues
30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.
- [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected
 - [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied
 - [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application
 - [D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

答案解析

26. 答案: C

【考点】猜词题

【正确项精解】

根据题干可将答案定位在文章的第一段。题目要求解释 *renege on* 的含义，根据语法可判断此处是动词的现在分词形式，其原型为 *renege on*。从这句话的意思来看，这一公司激起了义愤，所以它肯定做了让公众不满的事情。而第一段段末提及承诺长期遵守严格的核能源规范条例，由此可以判断这一公司现在不遵守规范条例，引起了公众的不满。动词短语 *renege on* 原意为“违约，背信”。而选项 C 中的 *dishonor* 有“拒付”之义，因此[C]为正确答案。

27. 答案: D

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

根据题干中的关键词 *2002 agreement*，可以定位到第三段的一二句。该部分提到，2002年 Entergy 公司在购买了佛州唯一的核电厂，作为获得佛州批准收购的条件，该公司同意，2012年后的运营许可证须向州立监管机构申请。所以[D]选项符合文义。

28. 答案: A

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

根据题干可将答案定位在文章的第四段。第四段主要讲述了发生在 Entergy 内一系列事故，随后提及这些事故的影响：这些都引发了关于佛蒙特州美国人的安全及 Entergy 公司经营等方面的严重问题。由此可判断[A]为正确答案。

29. 答案： D

【考点】观点题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干，可将答案定位在文章的第五段。第五段主要讲述了这一案例中的法律问题：最高法院曾宣布各州确实对核能源有调控权力，但法律学者认为佛蒙特案件将验证这些权力到底有多大。也就是说，每个州都有处理核问题的权力，但这个权力到底有多大，都受到哪些限制，到目前为止还不清楚，而佛蒙特案件正好可以检验一下每个州在处理核问题上的权限。由此判断[D]为正确答案。

30. 答案： A

【考点】推理题

【正确项精解】

根据题干可将答案定位在文章的最后一段。最后一段首先讲述 Entergy 并不怕与州政府作战，因为它认为自己没什么可失去了。但作者强调这样做有一定的后果：允许开核工厂显示了公众的信任。最后，作者举例说明了自己的观点：当核管理委员会审查了公司的申请时，应该记住 Entergy 的承诺能有什么样的价值。也就是说，核管理委员会会参考 Entergy 在其他地区的信誉，所以此次背信弃义之举有可能会影响到 Entergy 其他地区的业务。因此[A]为正确答案。

2012 年 Text 3

真题原文

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

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

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within 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. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

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

- [A] uncertainty and complexity
- [B] misconception and deceptiveness
- [C] logicity and objectivity
- [D] systematicness and regularity

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires_____.
- [A] strict inspection
[B] shared efforts
[C] individual wisdom
[D] persistent innovation
33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it_____.
- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public
[B] has been examined by the scientific community
[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers
[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists
34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that_____.
- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges
[B] discoveries today inspire future research
[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified
[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind
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.

答案解析

31. 答案： A

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

本题目是个细节题，比较简单。根据题干，可将答案定位在文章的第一段。原文为： But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route。选项[A]中 uncertainty 意为“不确定性”，其形容词形式 uncertain 和文中的 ambiguous 同义， complexity 意为“复杂”，其形容词形式为 complex，是文中 complicated 的同义词，由此可判断[A]为正确答案。

32. 答案： A

【考点】细节推理题

【正确项精解】

根据题干，答案可定位在文章的第二段。第二段首先用比喻说明发现声明的特点：有很多可能性;然后这个声明要经过可靠性过程：从发现声明转化为成熟的发现

需要集体仔细的核查和认可，而这个核查和认可的过程就是可靠性过程。选项 A 中的 inspection 和原文中的 scrutiny 同义，所以[A]为正确答案。

33. 答案： B

【考点】细节题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干，可将答案定位在文章的第三段。第三段详细说明了个人的发现声明就转化为团体可靠的声明的具体过程：首先研究人员要有发现；然后通过控制出版，编辑和审核人员充当门卫的功能；其他科学家利用新的发现来实现自己的目标；最后，公众(包括其他科学家)接受新发现，随之而来的有可能是新科技；最后作者提及，当发现声明通过团体审核时，各种想法互相碰撞，最终达成一致。而此句中的 community 指的就是本段刚开始出现的 scientific community，由此判断[B]为正确答案。

34. 答案： D

【考点】观点题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干中的 Albert Azent-Gyorgyi，可将答案定位在文章的第四段。第四段详细讲述了存在在可靠性过程中的两个矛盾。在讲述第二个矛盾的时候，作者引用了诺贝尔奖得主、生理学家 Albert Azent-Gyorgyi 的原话：seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought，其大意为“看到每个人都看到的东西，想到没有人想到的东西”。既然你能想到别人想不到的东西，这说明对于周围的事物有自己独特的判断，不一味的盲从。由此可推断，[D]为正确答案。

35. 答案： C

【考点】主旨题。

【正确项精解】

此题考察对全文主旨大意的准确归纳。从整个文章脉络来看，文章第一段指出任何发现最终的目标是使之客观化，然而此过程或多或少会受到不同的生活环境的影响；第二段指出这个过程需要公众共同的努力；第三段具体论述了不同的人在这个过程中需要完成的工作；第四段则提出了使科学发现获得可信度的过程中所遇到的两个矛盾；最后一段用安尼特·拜尔的一句话总结了这个过程。由此可知，[C]项统领全文，为正确答案。A 项与原文不符；答案 B 是第二段中提到的一个部分；而选项[D]只是对第四段的概括，并不能作为全文的标题。

2013 年 Text 3

真题原文

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

Now 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. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn't we? Take 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. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature(IUCN) and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organizations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all **rosy**. But 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.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by_____.
- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment
 - [B] our faith in science and technology
 - [C] our awareness of potential risks
 - [D] our belief in equal opportunity
32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are_____.
- [A] a sustained species
 - [B] a threat to the environment
 - [C] the world's dominant power
 - [D] a misplaced race
33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
- [A] *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
 - [B] Technology offers solutions to social problems.
 - [C] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
 - [D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to _____.
- [A] explore our planet's abundant resources
 - [B] adopt an optimistic view of the world
 - [C] draw on our experience from the past
 - [D] curb our ambition to reshape history
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

答案解析

31. 答案: B

【考点】事实细节题

【正确项精解】

根据出题的顺序性原则,可回文定位到文章第一段。该段落共计两句话。第一句总体交代了过去人们对未来的畅想总体是积极,正面的(were largely positive)。本题的正确答案就隐含在第二句话中。第二个句子实际上紧接着第一句话,交代了积极畅想的原因在于“科学和技术能治愈人类的一切疾病”,由此可确定本题的正确答案为B。选项A、D都错在因果倒置,“lives of fulfillment”以及“opportunity

for all”都是科学、技术带来的结果，并非原因。选项 C 属于无中生有，本段并没有提及任何与“potential risks”相关内容，故排除。

32. 答案： A

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

题干问的是“濒危物种名单(Red List)”意味着人类怎么样了?我们根据“IUCN”和“Red List”很容易定位到第三段。首段说的是几十年前至今人们对未来所持的态度，第二段出现转折，表明目前人们对于未来的危机意识加重。第三段再次转折，表示第二段中人们所持态度是错误的，即“人类未来不会有太大的生存危机”，并且在此段首句表明观点后，用各种信息去论证和支持这一观点。“Red List”很显然也是用来说明这个观点的，并且指出人类这个物种是 widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, 说的都是人类进化积极的一面。A 选项说：濒危物种名单意味着人类是可以持久生存的物种，显然是正确选项。

33. 答案： D

【考点】段落推断题

【正确项精解】

由本题的题干可以锁定本题的答案在文章的第五段。该段首句为段落中心句，“与思考眼前的未来相比，对如此之长的时间跨度进行思考似乎更为容易”，反过来思考也就是说，眼前的未来更难思考，符合 D 选项含义“我们眼前的未来很难去设想”。A 选项“Arc 帮助缩小了未来学研究的范围”，该选项在文中出现在该段的最后一句话“这就是为什么我们可以发行 Arc 这样一个致力于研究近期未来的全新出版物”，和题目含义有很大出入，故排除。B 选项“技术为社会问题提供了解决方法”，段中并未提到。C 选项“对科幻小说的兴趣与日俱增”，该段中虽在第二句提到科幻小说家，但并未提及对科幻小说的兴趣，故排除。正确答案为 D 项“Our immediate future is hard to conceive”。

34. 答案： C

【考点】段落细节题

【正确项精解】

由本题的题干可以锁定本题的答案在倒数第二自然段第二句，“As so often, the past holds the key to the future.” 此题就是考查对这句话的理解，“未来是掌握过去的关键。”由此确定正确答案为 C。选项 A、B、D 与题干无关，在原文中无直接体现，也不能归纳得出，故排除。

35. 答案： C

【考点】主旨题

【正确项精解】

考查考生对全文主题的把握。通观全文，我们可发现作者对未来是十分看好的，尤其在文章最后一段最后一句“*But 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.*”作者直接借助这句话重申主题。由此，本题正确答案应既包含“未来”，也应能体现出作者对未来的态度。确定选项 C 为正确答案。选项 A 错在无中生有，全文当中对于未来，并无体现出对于其的不确定；本文讲的是人类对于未来的看法，而不是讲人类的进化史，因此 B 错误；D 选项过于笼统，并未体现出作者的乐观态度，因此不对。

2013 年 Text 4

真题原文

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are non-controversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justice—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with

the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The administration was in essence asserting that because it didn’t want to carry out Congress’s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they_____.

- [A] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers
- [B] disturbed the power balance between different states
- [C] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law
- [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.
- [B] States’ independence from federal immigration law.
- [C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
- [D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts _____.

- [A] violated the Constitution
- [B] undermined the states’ interests
- [C] supported the federal statute
- [D] stood in favor of the states

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement _____.

- [A] outweighs that held by the states
- [B] is dependent on the states’ support
- [C] is established by federal statutes
- [D] rarely goes against state laws

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
- [B] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.
- [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
- [D] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

答案解析

36. 答案： C

【考点】事实细节题

【正确项精解】

principles that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial are noncontroversial. 说明联邦法律高于州的法律是无可争辩的。答案选项 they“overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.”---他们(亚利桑那州的法案)逾越了联邦法案。就是对文中这句话的反义改写。Overstep 为同义替换原文中的 intrude, authority 同义替换了 privileged powers.

37. 答案： C

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

第四段主要说明了，州警察依然可以核实移民的法律地位。国会设想 joint federal-state immigration enforcement 联合实施移民法案。同时， encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues. 国会鼓励州警察与联邦同事分享信息以及相互合作。其他选项的 withhold, independence, intervention 文中也没有提到。属于过度推断。

38. 答案： D

【考点】推断题

【正确项精解】

第五段最后一句：唯一的最主要的反对来自法官 Antonino Scalia, 这个法官 “defense” 是支持州的权利的, “going back to” 可追溯到 Alien and Sedition Acts, 证明这个法案是支持州的权利的。

39. 答案： A

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

第六段 The White House 认为亚利桑那州的法律跟白宫的法律实施权利冲突。In effect 后面表达的是重点：如果这些州的法律跟它有冲突的话，白宫声明它有权利宣布其它州的法律无效。

40. 答案: B**【考点】推断题**

【正确项精解】最后一段中 Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim. 每个法官都义正言辞的拒绝了这个要求, 与 B Justices intended to check the power of the Administration. 法官想去控制政府的权利, 想符合。所以 B 正确。A. Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress. 移民问题通常是由国会决定, 最后一段中并没有提到, 属于无中生有; C. Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress. 也属于无中生有; 文中说到控制移民身份是由联邦政府管得, 但并不是说联邦控制移民所有问题。

2014 年 Text 2

真题原文

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

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

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, 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. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearfully hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If 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. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There 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.

In 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. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to_____.
- [A] the growing demand from clients
 - [B] the increasing pressure of inflation
 - [C] the prospect of working in big firms
 - [D] the attraction of financial rewards
27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?
- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
 - [B] Admissions approval from the bar association.
 - [C] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.
 - [D] Receiving training by professional associations.
28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from_____.
- [A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance
 - [B] the rigid bodies governing the profession
 - [C] the stern exam for would-be lawyers
 - [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism
29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it_____.
- [A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession
 - [B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares
 - [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade
 - [D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits
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

答案解析

26. 答案: D

【考点】事实细节题

【正确项精解】

第一段开门见山，一开始就引出本文论述的主体——lawyers, 并用 generate;more;hostility;than...“受到憎恨最多”及 have;more;grounds;for;complaint“（律师）最有理由被投诉”暗示出美国律师界存在问题。第二段具体指出问题所在，论述严谨，各句间的因果关系环环相扣，其因果关系如下：民众在法律方面开销大（第①句）→最优秀的律师赚得盆满钵满（第②句）→诱惑着越来越多的学生进入法律院校（第②句）→大多数毕业生工作未如理想（第③、④句）。题目所述与第二段第②句后半句 tempting more students to pile into law schools.“吸引更多;学生涌入法律院校”意思相同，该句提到“最优秀的律师赚得盆满钵满（skyscrapers-full of money），吸引着……，其中的 tempting..为现在分词短语充当结果状语，是一种隐性的因果关系。据此可判定 D 项“丰厚;经济回报的吸引”为正确选项。A 项是根据第二段第①句中的 grew 一词设计的干扰项，增长的是“法律服务方面的开销”，不是客户需求，B 项是利用 inflation 捏造的干扰项，原文并没有提到学生选择专业时受到通货膨胀的压力；C 项“为大公司工作的前景”只是赚取高收入的一种手段，为获得高经济回报才是根本原因。

27. 答案: B

【考点】事实细节题

【正确项精解】

(1) 本题定位在第 3 段，该段话题是“教育费用昂贵”（excessive costs）。段中分析了三个造成费用增加的原因，即“四年的非法学本科学习”（some unrelated subject）、“三年的法学研究生学习”（three-year degree）、“参加费用昂贵的培训”（expensive preparation）。(2) 再从第 4 段解决方案的针对性来看，其一是“开设本科法学”（to study law as an undergraduate degree），其二是“学生无须参加培训”（do not need the extra degree）。综合以上信息，选项[B]恰当地反映了文章信息。选项[A]表述不精确，尤其是“higher education”的表述。原文没有提及本科教育费用是否比其他教育费用高的信息，只介绍了学生欠下巨额债务（with \$ 100, 000）。选项[C]脱离了本文的关键词“excessive coste”，原文提到开办法学院需要法律协会的批准，但并未提及批准过程中所需的花费，更

不是法律教育费用高昂的导因。选项[D]中“接受培训”是原文的信息（第3段：expensive preparation），但原文没有提到培训的举办者是职业协会。

28. 答案： B

【考点】事实细节题

【正确项精解】

由题干中的 the reform of the legal system 定位到第四段首句。定位句指出，进行法律教育体系改革对律师和他们的客户都会带来好处。但第二句又提到，合理的建议存在已久，但国家级的行业管理机构过于保守，没能将这些建议付诸实践。也就是说，真正阻碍法律教育体系改革的是“国家级的行业管理机构过于保守”，选项[B]是对第四段第二句后半部分的同义转述，故为答案。定位句明确指出，进行法律体系改革对律师和他们的客户都会带来好处，故排除[A]；第四段第五句提到，如果律师资格考试真的是对那些准律师是一种很严格的测试的话，那么应该允许那些有能力的人早些参加，这样会减轻法律教育的费用，排除[C]；文章没有提到非专业人士对改革有所批评，排除[D]。

29. 答案： A

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

第五、六两段的结构、行文逻辑与第三、四段一致。第五段分析了美国律师服务昂贵的另外一个原因—行业保护主义，第六段提出了解决方法。第五段第①、②句直接点明原因，第③句分析这种现状的危害，第④句陈述该体制未能改变的原因；第六段指出去除这种限制的益处：降低成本、提升服务，而且明确督促美国应该向澳大利亚和英国等国学习。题目中的关键词 guild-like ownership structure 及 restrictive 均出现在第五段第①句。该段第②句则对第①句提到的问题作出解释：“除哥伦比亚特区之外，非律师人士不能持有律师事务所的股份”，故 restrictive 一词指的是限制非律师人员(non-lawyers)持有律师事务所股份，换句话说，即外行人不能涉足法律行业。A项所述与此一致，是正确选项。B项与文意相反，不能持有律师事务所股份的是 non-lawyer，不是律师；C项利用第五段末的 ethically 一词制造干扰，但“律师行业职业道德恶化”一说没有原文依据；D项是根据 makemoney 设计的干扰项，该句说的是反对改革的管理者希望律师不受迫于赚钱的压力，而非不让他们得到应得的收入，故不选。

30. 答案： C

【考点】主旨题

【正确项精解】

(1) 纵观全文结构，文章使用了两种逻辑——因果分析和问题解决。(2) 文章始终一致性地谈论一个问题：“美国法律行业中的费用”话题。(3) 比较所给出

的四个选项,选项[C]无论从概念上、立场上还是写作思路上是本文的最佳概括。选项[A]本身是正确的,作者提及股权结构的目的是为了说明它造成了高昂的费用,不是本文的中心话题。选项[B]属于过度的推理,“美国律师”是本文谈论的关键词,但是“成功”(successful)偏离了本文,而且该选项只概括了第4段和第6段有关“解决方案”的内容。同样的道理,选项[D]以偏概全,教育背景虽然在文中反复提及,它直接导致了费用的增加,但它不是本文的大意。

2014 年 Text 4

真题原文

“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.

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.” In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission’s 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students’ ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

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. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

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 and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

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.

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

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

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to_____.

- [A] retain people's interest in liberal education
- [B] define the government's role in education
- [C] keep a leading position in liberal education
- [D] safeguard individuals' rights to education

38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests_____.

- [A] an exclusive study of American history
- [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects
- [C] the application of emerging technologies
- [D] funding for the study of foreign languages

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

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

答案解析

36. 答案: A

【考点】细节推断题

【正确项精解】

由题干中的提示词 Paragraph 1 定位到第一段。由定位段可知,此处提到了两种不同的态度。考生需要在“赞扬”与“批评”这两种态度中选取一种。由于 however 的转折,作者的态度由褒奖转为批评,并且,作者在本段最后一句中说到,该报告 may cause more harm than good, 也就是说,作者最终的态度是认为该报告“可能会造成弊大于利的结果”,由此确定,作者对该报告所持的是批评的态度。故[A]为答案。虽然文章中出现了 deserves praise 这样的字眼,但由其所处的位置与 however 的转折来判断,这并不是作者的最终态度,排除[B]; 文章中没有出现任何会让人得出作者对该报告持蔑视或容忍态度的信息,排除[C]和[D]。

37. 答案: C

【考点】细节题

【正确项精解】

根据题干关键词 the AAAS report 可知本题对应文章第二段。该段句①In 2010, Pleading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken...to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.” (2010年,民主党和共和党的领袖写信给美国人文与科学院,请它界定出.....能够采取的行动,以“保持美国在人文学科和社会科学研究和教育领域的优势。”)由此可知,国会中的两党议员很重视人文和社会科学教育,曾请美国人文与科学院撰写一份报告,目的就是为“保持美国在人文学科和社会科学研究和教育领域的优势”。选项[C]中的 keep a leading position 表示“保持领先地位”,对应句中的 maintain national excellence, liberal education 对应句中的 humanities and social scientific, 故该项正确。文中未提及“保持公众对于人文教育的兴趣”的相关内容,故排除选项[A]。国会的,大人物们要求美国人文与科学院“界定出政府等可以采取的行动”,而没有要求“界定政府在教育中的作用”或是“保护个人受教育的权利”,所以选项[B]和[D]也应排除。这三项错误的原因均为无中生有。

38. 答案: C

【考点】事实细节题

【正确项精解】

第三段主要评述《问题的核心》这一报告所制定的目标的可取之处。第①句是段

落中心句，起统领作用；第②句指出该报告支持实现全民读写率、强调对美国历史和政府的研究、鼓励使用新的数码技术；第③句指出该报告呼吁增加科研投资、精心制定课程设置、为教师增加专项资金和鼓励学者学以致用；第④句指出该报告还倡议研究外语、国际事务以及扩大留学项目。第②句提到该报告支持实现全民读写率、强调对美国历史和政府的研究、以及鼓励使用新兴数码技术。C项的 *emerging technologies* 是文中 *new digital technologies* 的同义表述，故为正确答案。A项的 *exclusive*（排他的，专门的）是对原文中的 *particularly*（尤其是）的曲解，文章强调对美国历史的研究，但不是只研究这一方面；原文中的 *improve students' ability to solve problems* 表明要提升学生解决问题的能力，这属于实践类别，而不是B项的 *theoretical subjects*（理论性学科）；对于语言学习，文中只是 *advocate*（提倡），并没有说资助（*funding*），所以D项也要排除。

39. 答案： D

【考点】推断引申题

【正确项精解】

(1) 本题可定位在第5段（只包含一个长句）。原文提到教授们一方面“把某些领域看成是适合的研究对象”（*the proper subject of study*），另一方面“把保守的或者是古典的自由主义思想排除在研究领域之外”（*outside the boundaries of routine*），“甚至还认为这些研究不合法”（*legitimate investigation*）。这种做法显然出于某种偏见。(2) 作者写作第5段的目的是利用教授作为例子来阐释第4段末提及的“宣扬左派思想”（*left-liberal propaganda*）——狭隘的观点。(3) 其实，篇首就已经提出报告“没能处理本质”（*address*），而篇末呼应“搅浑了问题的深度和广度”，这些信息同样暗示出教授的做法不妥。综合这些信息，选项[D]是最合理的推断。选项[A]表述相反的内容，教授们认为自由市场之类的研究不合法，没有知识含量（*outside the boundaries*），谈不上支持这类研究的问题。选项[B]干扰性强：其一，“谨慎”一词侧重于“避免某种危险”（*to act carefully in order to avoid possible danger*），而原文没有表达危险或威胁的字眼；其二，原文侧重的是教授们做研究时有所挑选，缺乏探究精神（第4段：*the spirit of inquiry*），这是他们通常的做派（第5段：*routinely, routine*）。据此，[B]的表述与原文的宏观线索有偏差，不如[D]恰当。误选[C]的原因可能有三点。其一，没有把握“*conservative*”的含义。虽然汉语常把它译为“保守的”，但它常含有“保持传统，尊重传统的含义”，因此它并非在所有语境中都含有贬义。原文中的“*conservative*”和“*progressive*”可看作反义词。其二，没有认真解读“*conservative or classical liberal ideas*”，误认为“*conservative*”和“*liberal*”是对比关系。其三，没有对段意进行概括，只把注意力放到个别的细节上，忽视了原句大意。原句大意是“认为进步思想适合研究”（*treat...as*），“而认为研究保守或古典的开明思想不合法”（*portray...as*）。

40. 答案: B**【考点】主旨大意题****【正确项精解】**

本题问的是 the best title, 考查的是考生对文章的全面理解, 而不能根据某一段内容匆忙得出结论。文章开篇即提到了《问题的核心》这篇报告, 第二段讲述这篇报告的来历, 第三段至六段讲述了报告中的亮点及不足, 并讲述了目前高等教育中存在的问题, 即教育的狭隘性, 由此可以确定, 教育的狭隘性与《问题的核心》这篇报告是文章的主旨, 故[B]为本文的最佳标题。文章没有提到应该如何理解《问题的核心》, 排除[A]; 虽然第二段中说明美国人文与科学院受国会委托完成了这篇名为《问题的核心》的报告, 但文章中并没有说美国人文与科学院对美国的通才教育作出什么样的贡献, 排除[C]; 文章中也没有对进步政策有所陈述, 也就无从谈起进步政策与通才教育的对抗, 排除[D]。

2015 年 Text 2

真题原文

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The 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.

California 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. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

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

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing", meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

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

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly onerous for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They 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. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: the justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to virtual information now.

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

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

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

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

28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to _____.

- [A] getting into one's residence
- [B] handing one's historical records
- [C] scanning one's correspondences
- [D] going through one's wallet

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] phones are used to store sensitive information

- [D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected
30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.
- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly
- [B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution
- [C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution
- [D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered

答案解析

26. 答案: B

【考点】事实细节题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干关键词 The Supreme Court 回文定位到第一段的第二句话, 浏览各个选项, 原文中的“police can search for the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant”: 警察不需要批准就可以调查手机内容, 与选项 B “check suspects' phone contents without being authorized”是同义替换, 所以为正确答案, 其他选项均不符合文义。

27. 答案: C

【考点】观点态度题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干关键词 “California's argument”, 可以定位到文章第四段第一句 “They should start by discarding California's lame argument...”。由第四段第一句话中的 “discard” 和 “lame” 都可以看出作者对于 California's argument 是不支持的态度, 因此选 C 选项 disapproval。

28. 答案: A

【考点】事实细节题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干关键词 the author believes 和 “exploring one's phone contents is comparable to” 可回文定位到文章第四段第三句 “But exploring one's smart phone is more like entering his or her home”, entering 与选项 A 中, getting into 对应, his or her home 与 one's residence 对应, 所以 A 选项为正确答案。

29. 答案: D

【考点】推断题。

【正确项精解】

根据题干信息 In paragraphs 5 and 6 定位第 5 段第一句话 “Americans should take

steps to protect their digital privacy.及第 6 段最后一句话, ...and they could take reasonable measures to....., 可推知作者的顾虑, 因此答案为 D.

30. 答案: B

【考点】例证题

【正确项精解】

该题定位到文章最后一段, 最后一段的第三句和第四句都是在阐述该例子本身, 所以相关论点应该出现在前文, 也就是第二句话, “New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution’s protection”, 选项 B 中的 new technology 与 disruptive technology 对应, reinterpretation 和 novel applications of the Constitution's protection 对应, 所以 B 选项为正确答案。

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