

2007年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）第4篇·36-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 36-40 题

本页 36-40 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2007年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2007)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 4

P1 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.

祸不单行。正当老板们和董事会终于解决了最糟糕的会计和合规问题,并改善了薄弱的公司治理时,一个新问题开始威胁着他们——尤其是在美国——可能招致那种不可避免地导致高层人头落地的负面头条:数据不安全。信息保护直到现在还被留给级别较低的IT员工来处理,并且被视为只有银行、电信和航空旅行等数据密集型行业才关心的问题,如今却成为各类企业老板议程上的首要事项。

P2 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.

今年发生的几起大规模客户和员工数据泄露事件——涉及Time Warner、美国国防承包商Science Applications International Corp甚至加州大学伯克利分校等各类组织——已经让管理者们匆忙审视他们复杂的IT系统和业务流程,寻找潜在的漏洞。

P3 "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.

斯坦福大学商学院的Haim Mendelson说:"数据正在成为一种需要像其他任何资产一样加以保护的资产。保护客户数据的能力是市场价值的关键,而董事会代表股东对此负有责任。"确实,正如存在公认会计原则(GAAP)的概念一样,纽约哥伦比亚商学院的Eli Noam建议,也许是时候制定GASP,即公认安全实践了。他说:"为安全、冗余和恢复设定适当的投资水平是一个管理问题,而不是技术问题。"

P4 The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed 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.

令人费解的是,这对任何老板来说都应该是意料之中的事。对于最迟钝的高管来说,显然应该明白,信任这一最宝贵的经济资产很容易被摧毁,恢复起来代价高昂——而很少有什么事情比公司让敏感的个人数据落入不法之手更有可能摧毁信任了。

P5 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 17th, 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.

目前的状况可能受到了(在美国而非欧洲)对数据泄露缺乏法律惩罚的鼓励——尽管这不能成为理由。直到加州最近通过一项法律之前,美国公司在数据丢失时不必告知任何人,甚至包括受害者。这种情况可能会迅速改变:大量数据安全立法提案目前正在华盛顿特区流转。与此同时,6月17日披露的美国约4000万信用卡账户信息被盗事件,掩盖了一天美国联邦贸易委员会(FTC)做出的一项极其重要的决定,该决定让美国企业界注意到,如果企业未能提供充分的数据安全保障,监管机构将采取行动。

题目与逐题解析

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.

"祸不单行"这一说法用于引出 ____

- A) 激烈的商业竞争。 B) 脆弱的老板与董事会关系。 C) 来自新闻报道的威胁。
- D) 数据泄露的严重性。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 is used to introduce 直接问一句具体引文在文中承担什么引入功能，本质就是判断这句话被作者拿来引出什么话题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 The statement "... " is used to introduce ___, is used to do 是被动结构，introduce 的宾语就是要选的内容；引文部分以引号封装为独立名词性成分，不影响主干理解，无陷阱。

【定位】 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.

祸不单行。就在老板和董事会终于把最糟糕的会计和合规问题理清、把孱弱的公司治理改善之后，一个新问题又冒了出来，威胁到要给他们——尤其是美国的他们——惹来那种必然导致高管纷纷下台的恶心头条：数据不安全。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

the fierce business competition 在原文里没有任何对应——通篇讨论的是数据安全，没有任何一句涉及公司之间的竞争。

B) 偷换概念

原文 bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance 明确说 feeble 的治理已经改善，是过去时的旧账，不是这句谚语要引出的新麻烦。

C) 以偏概全

原文 nasty headlines 只是描述数据泄露的后果之一，并非作者要引出的话题；作者要引出的是 data insecurity 本身，而不是新闻报道的威胁。

D) ✓ 正确

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

↔ the severity of data leakage

预判要找的是"引出严重的数据泄露问题"，四个选项里只有 D 同时含 data leakage 和 severity，与预判——对应，故选 D。

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.

根据第2段,一些组织检查其系统以找出_____

- A) 是否存在任何薄弱环节。 B) 何种类型的数据被窃取。 C) 谁对泄露负有责任。
- D) 如何定位潜在的间谍。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干问 some organizations check their systems to find out __, 问的是组织在第 2 段里做这件事是为了找出什么具体内容, 是典型的细节复述题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 some organizations check their systems to find out __, to find out 是目的状语不定式, 空格作 find out 的宾语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 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.

今年多起大规模客户和员工数据泄露事件——来自 Time Warner、美国国防承包商 SAIC 乃至加州大学伯克利分校等各色机构——让管理者匆忙地审视他们错综复杂的 IT 系统和业务流程, 寻找潜在的漏洞。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

in search of potential vulnerabilities ↔ whether there is any weak point

预判要找"系统是否存在潜在弱点", A 用 whether there is any weak point 把这一搜寻目的精准复现, 故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

原文只说 managers 在找 vulnerabilities (漏洞), 没有任何一句说他们在查 what sort of data has been stolen; 漏洞 ≠ 被偷的数据种类。

C) 无中生有

原文未提任何 who is responsible 的内容, managers 的行为是"审视系统找漏洞", 与 who is responsible for the leakage 所指的"追责"无关。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何关于 spies 的字样, managers 找的是 vulnerabilities (漏洞) 而非 potential spies (潜在间谍)。

38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that ____

- [A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to.
- [B] information protection should be given due attention.
- [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
- [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.

在提出 GASP 概念时, 作者想要表明的观点是 ____

- A) 股东的利益应该得到适当关注。 B) 信息保护应该得到应有的重视。
- C) 企业应该提升其会计安全水平。 D) 客户数据的市场价值应该得到强调。

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that ____ 问作者提出 GASP 这一概念是为了说明什么, 问的是引出某概念的目的。

【拆句】 题干主干是 the author is making the point that ___, 前置 In bringing up the concept of GASP 是介词短语作状语, that 引导的从句作 the point 的同位语; 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 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.

确实, 正如有公认会计原则 (GAAP) 这一概念, 也许现在是时候建立 GASP, 即公认安全实践, 纽约哥伦比亚商学院的 Eli Noam 这样建议。他说: "为安全、冗余和恢复设定合适的投资水平是管理问题, 不是技术问题。"

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders 只是 Mendelson 引言里的从句, 用来解释董事会职责, 不是作者引入 GASP 的目的; GASP 是 Noam 提的, 作者借它强调的是信息保护本身, 不是股东利益。

B) ✓ 正确

Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset ↔

information protection should be given due attention

Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one

↔ **information protection should be given due attention**

预判要找"信息保护应被严肃对待"这一上层论点, B 用 information protection should be given due attention 直接复述这一论点, 且与原文 Data is becoming an asset 和 is a management issue, not a technical one 两处同时呼应, 故选 B。

C) 偷换概念

原文是借 GAAP 来类比 GASP, 强调"信息保护应像会计准则一样被重视"; 选项 enhance their level of accounting security 把 GAAP 错读为"会计安全", 混淆了类比的方向。

D) 偷换概念

原文 The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value 中市场价值是"保护数据带来的好处", 而不是作者引入 GASP 要强调的目的; 作者要强调的是保护数据本身。

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.

根据第4段,令作者困惑的是一些老板未能_____

- A) 看到信任与数据保护之间的联系。 B) 察觉个人数据的敏感性。 C) 意识到数据恢复的高昂成本。
D) 认识到信任的经济价值。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to ____ 问的是第 4 段一处具体困惑内容的对应物, 属于段内事实复述。

【拆句】 题干主干是 what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to ____, what 引导主语从句作主语, is 后 that 从句作表语; fail to 后接动词原形, 空格须填动词短语, 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed 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.

肯定地说, 就连最迟钝的高管也应该明白: 信任——这种最宝贵的经济资产——一旦被毁就极难恢复, 而几乎没什么比一家公司让敏感的个人数据落入不该落的人手中, 更能毁掉这种信任了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands

↔ **see the link between trust and data protection**

trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore

↔ **see the link between trust and data protection**

预判已经把两件事提成"信任易毁 + 数据泄露最易毁信任"的因果链，A 用 link between trust and data protection 一次性概括两端关系，故选 A。

B) 以偏概全

原文虽提 sensitive personal data，但这只是数据保护这一极的修饰语；作者困惑的是老板看不到"信任"这一极及其与数据的因果，而不是看不见数据有多敏感。

C) 答非所问

原文 hugely expensive to restore 是作者自己向读者陈述的事实，作者认为这事老板"应该明白"——它不是老板看不到的内容；老板看不到的是"信任与数据保护的关联"。

D) 偷换概念

原文 trust, that most valuable of economic assets 是同位语用来强调信任的价值——这是作者陈述给读者听的前提，不是老板看不到的事；老板看不到的是"信任 ↔ 数据保护"的因果。

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.

从第5段可以推断出_____

- A) 数据泄露在欧洲更为严重。 B) FTC的决定对数据安全至关重要。
C) 加利福尼亚州在安全立法方面处于领先地位。 D) 法律处罚是解决数据泄露的主要办法。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that ____ 含 inferred，是推断题的标志性句式。

【拆句】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that ____ 是 it 作形式主语的被动结构，from Paragraph 5 是地点状语限定推断的来源，that 从句是真正主语；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 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 17th, 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.

目前的状况之所以被纵容——虽不是被正当化——是因为美国（而非欧洲）对数据泄露缺乏法律惩处。直到加州最近通过一项法律，美国公司在数据失窃时甚至无需告知受害者。这种局面可能很快改变：华盛顿正酝酿大量数据安全立法。与此同时，6月17日披露的约4000万信用卡账户被盗事件，盖过了美国联邦贸易委员会前一天作出的一项极其重要的决定——该决定向美国企业发出警告：若不能提供充分的数据安全保障，监管机构将采取行动。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) 中的 but not Europe 是说欧洲不像美国那样缺乏法律惩处——这暗示欧洲情况更好，而不是 data leakage is more severe in Europe 所说的更严重。

B) 过度推断

原文 overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 强调 FTC 决定虽然重要却被新闻盖过——重要 ≠ essential to data security; 推断的核心是 legal penalty 这一上位概念是主要解决方案，不是 FTC 这一具体机构的某次决定。

C) 过度推断

原文 Until California recently passed a law 只说加州近期通过了一项法律，使美国公司必须告知受害者，并未说加州在安全立法上“领先”全美——这是过度推断；推断题的核心是法律惩处这一普遍解决方案，而非某一州是否领跑。

D) ✓ 正确

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

↔ **legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage**

lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. ↔

legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

预判要找“法律惩处是数据泄露的主要解决途径”，D 用 legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage 直接表达这一推断，且与段首因果、段末立法描述双向印证，故选 D。

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

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.

第1段，第2句

"Just as" 引导的状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套定语从句，这种多层结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见；双宾语结构、动名词复合宾语、同位语也是高频考点。掌握本句后可迁移到大量真题长句。

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.

第1段，第3句

主干被句首长达二十余词的并列过去分词状语严重遮挡，主语 'information protection' 出现在全句中后部，且中间插入多个修饰成分，需要跳过大量干扰信息才能定位主谓表结构，对基础较弱的学生来说识别难度很高

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.

第2段，第1句

本句成分种类丰富：超长主语（含多层后置定语和插入语）、完成时谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（现在分词短语，内含方式状语和目的状语），覆盖主干成分和多种修饰成分；尤其 leave sb doing 结构和破折号插入语是易错点，作为划分练习句训练价值高。

"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.

第3段，第1句

覆盖多种成分:主语、谓语、宾语(直接引语)、表语、定语从句、状语(比较结构);包含易错点:倒装结构中主语后置、关系代词 which 在从句中充当主语、系表结构后嵌套定语从句、被动语态的不定式形式,适合作为成分划分练习句

"The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders".

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句的主系表结构配合不定式和介词短语作定语也是常见模式，从句中关系代词作宾语前置同样典型，学习者掌握后可复用到大量真题句。

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.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖了倒装结构中的主谓宾识别、形式主语与真正主语的辨析、同位语的识别、比较状语从句与宾语从句的划分等多种成分类型。倒装和从句嵌套提供了较丰富的练习场景，尤其是倒装句中宾语从句前置的情况，能有效训练学生在非常规语序下定位成分的能力，训练价值较高。

Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较强的代表性：主句加时间状语从句的组合是常考句式，Until 引导的时间界限和 when 引导的具体时间条件在阅读理解中频繁出现。插入同位语的用法也是真题常见考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, 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.

第5段，第4句

本句结构高度典型：长主语包含多层介词短语修饰和分词短语，长宾语后跟限制性定语从句，从句内嵌套同位语从句和条件状语从句，这是新闻报道、学术文献和考试阅读中极为常见的复杂句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句子，对应试和阅读能力提升都有很强的代表性和实战价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇16次 · 真题 80 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇6次 · 真题 38 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

protection

B1

n. 保护

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

asset

B2

n. 资产

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

accounting

B2

n. 会计

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

accord

C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 107 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次·真题 44 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇2次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇2次·真题 35 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 29 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题 28 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇2次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

restoration C1

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

locate B1

v. 找到; 找出...的位置

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

inevitably B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的，充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

regulator C1

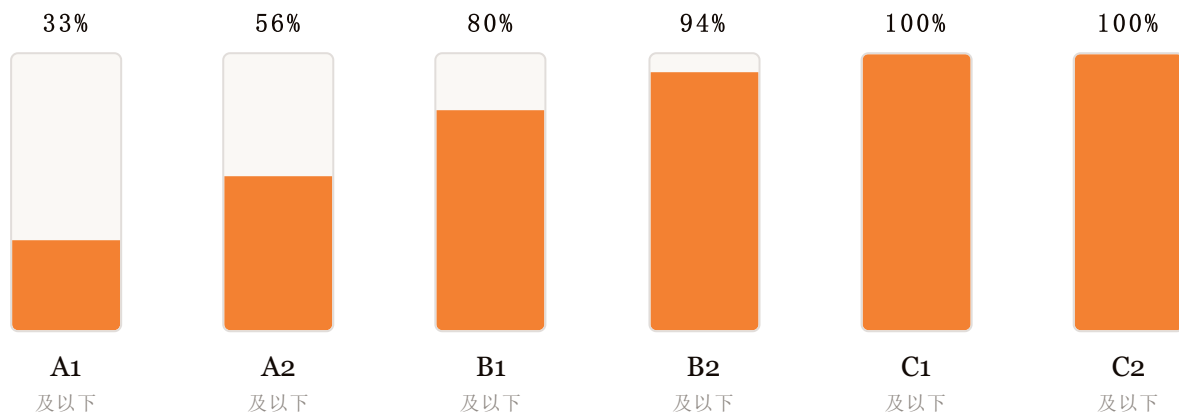
n. 监管机构

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 241 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 241 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 14 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 241 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

241

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



考研英语（旧卷） 2007年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →