

2010年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·26-30 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 26-30 题

本页 26-30 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语一阅读理解（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。

英语一真题(2010)

Section II Part A (2)

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 2

P1 Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

在过去十年中,成千上万项被称为商业方法的专利获得了授权。Amazon.com因其"一键"在线支付系统获得了一项专利。Merrill Lynch为一项资产配置策略获得了法律保护。一位发明者为一种抬箱子的技术申请了专利。

P2 Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

现在,美国最高专利法院似乎完全准备好缩减商业方法专利的规模,这类专利自十年前首次获得授权以来一直备受争议。美国联邦巡回上诉法院表示,将利用一个特定案例对商业方法专利进行广泛审查,这一举措令知识产权律师们议论纷纷。密苏里大学法学院的Dennis D. Crouch说,这个被称为In re Bilski的案件"是一件非常重大的事情",它"有可能消除整整一类专利"。

P3 Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such

patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

对商业方法专利申请的限制将是一个戏剧性的转变,因为正是联邦巡回法院本身在1998年对所谓的State Street Bank案的判决中引入了此类专利,批准了一项关于共同基金资产汇集方式的专利。该裁决导致商业方法专利申请激增,最初是新兴互联网公司试图为特定类型的在线交易争取独占权。后来,更多老牌公司竞相将此类专利纳入其档案,哪怕只是作为针对可能抢先一步的竞争对手的防御性举措。2005年,IBM在一份法庭文件中指出,尽管它质疑授予此类专利的法律依据,但已获得超过300项商业方法专利。同样,一些华尔街投资公司用金融产品专利武装自己,尽管它们在法庭案件中采取反对这种做法的立场。

P4 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

Bilski案涉及一项关于能源市场风险对冲方法的专利申请。联邦巡回法院发布了一项不同寻常的命令,声明该案将由法院全部12名法官审理,而不是通常的三人合议庭,并且它想要评估的一个问题是是否应该"重新考虑"其State Street Bank裁决。

P5 The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

联邦巡回法院的行动是在最高法院最近一系列缩小专利持有人保护范围的判决之后采取的。例如,去年4月,大法官们表示,太多专利因"显而易见"的发明而被维持。George Washington大学法学院专利律师兼教授Harold C. Wegner说,联邦巡回法院的法官们"正在对最高法院的反专利趋势作出反应"。

题目与逐题解析

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of ____

- [A] their limited value to businesses.
- [B] their connection with asset allocation.
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting.
- [D] the controversy over their authorization.

商业方法专利最近引起关注是因为 ____

- A) 它们对企业的价值有限。 B) 它们与资产配置的联系。 C) 对其授予可能存在的限制。
- D) 围绕其授权的争议。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of 用 because of 直接索要 "引起担忧的原因", 是典型的原因型细节题。

【拆句】 Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of ____ 是一个待补全陈述句，主干是 "Business-method patents have aroused concern"，recently 是时间状语，because of 引出原因，空格处填名词性成分。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

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

如今，全国最高的专利法院似乎已完全准备好收紧商业方法专利——自十年前首次获准以来，这类专利就一直争议不断。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

their limited value to businesses 在原文中没有任何依据——文章只字未提此类专利对企业 "价值有限"。

B) 张冠李戴

Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy 只是第 1 段举的一个案例，意在说明商业方法专利的存在，与 "recently aroused concern 的原因" 无关。

C) ✓ 正确

ready to scale back on business-method patents ↔ the possible restriction on their granting 预判 "准备收紧授予" 与 the possible restriction on their granting 在语义上完全对应，故选 C。

D) 偷换概念

原文 which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago 说的是 "自十年前授予以来一直有争议"，是背景性长期争议；题干问的是 recently aroused concern 的近期原因，不是十年前授予时的争议。

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

[A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.

[B] It involves a very big business transaction.

[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.

[D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

关于 Bilski 案，下列哪项是正确的？

A) 其裁决符合法院判决。 B) 它涉及一项非常大的商业交易。 C) 它已被联邦巡回法院驳回。

D) 它可能改变美国的法律实践。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of the Bilski case 要在四项中挑出与原文事实一致的一项，属于 which-is-true 型细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true of the Bilski case? 是疑问句，true of X 意为 "关于 X 的真实情况"。结构直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

联邦巡回上诉法院发出一项不同寻常的命令，称此案将由该院全部 12 名法官共同审理，而不是惯常的三人合议庭；该院想评估的议题之一，是是否应 "重新审视 " 当年的 State Street Bank 判例。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders 表明 Bilski 案是 "顺应" 最高法院的反专利趋势，但 Its ruling complies with the court decisions 中的 "ruling" 暗指 Bilski 案已有裁决——而原文显示该案尚在审理阶段，根本谈不上 ruling 与法院判决相符。

B) 偷换概念

原文 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market 涉及的是 "一种能源市场对冲风险方法的专利"，是一项技术性专利申请；选项 It involves a very big business transaction（涉及一笔重大商业交易）把 "对一项方法的专利申请 " 偷换成了 "重大商业交易"。

C) 与原文相反

原文 The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges 明确指出该案将由全院 12 名法官审理，与 It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit（已被驳回）完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling ↔

It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

全院审 + 明确要重审先例 + 有可能 "消除整类专利"，与 may change the legal practices in the U.S. 完全对位，故选 D。

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

- [A] loss of goodwill.
- [B] increase of hostility.
- [C] change of attitude.
- [D] enhancement of dignity.

第三段第一行中"about-face"一词最可能的意思是_____

A) 失去善意。 B) 敌意增加。 C) 态度转变。 D) 尊严提升。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means 直接问某词的含义，是典型词义题。

【拆句】 The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means ____ 是待补全陈述句, most probably 表示 "最可能", 提示该词非字面、需结合语境推断。

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

对商业方法主张加以限制, 将是一次戏剧性的 about-face (180 度转向), 因为正是 Federal Circuit 自己在 1998 年的所谓 State Street Bank 案中以判决引入了此类专利, 批准了一种汇集共同基金资产的方法专利。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

loss of goodwill (信誉受损) 在原文没有任何对应——文章只描述法院前后立场对立, 并未评价这会让法院 "丢掉信誉"。

B) **无中生有**

increase of hostility (敌意增加) 原文亦无对应——法院只是收紧专利, 并未对申请人 "敌意增加"。

C) **✓ 正确**

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents

↔ **change of attitude**

同一主体先后做出对立行为, 对应的中文释义就是 "态度大转弯", 与 change of attitude 等值, 故选 C。

D) **与原文相反**

enhancement of dignity (尊严提升) 与原文情感色彩相反——原文 dramatic about-face 隐含 "自己打自己脸" 的微妙否定意味, 绝非 "尊严提升"。

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents ____

[A] are immune to legal challenges.

[B] are often unnecessarily issued.

[C] lower the esteem for patent holders.

[D] increase the incidence of risks.

从最后两段我们了解到商业方法专利 ____

A) 不受法律质疑的影响。 B) 经常被不必要地授予。 C) 降低了对专利持有人的尊重。

D) 增加了风险发生率。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 We learn from the last two paragraphs that 用 "we learn", 要求从段落整体推出未明说但有据的结论, 是推断题。

【拆句】 We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents___ 是 we learn from X that Y 结构，从 X 里学到 Y 的内容；空格填对 business-method patents 的判断。

【定位】 Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious.

比如，去年四月，大法官们便发出信号：太多专利被授予给了那些其实显而易见的所谓 "发明"。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文第 4、5 段恰恰展示了商业方法专利正在面临 In re Bilski 案的全院审查与最高法院反专利潮的双重冲击，are immune to legal challenges (不受法律挑战) 与原文完全相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious ↔

are often unnecessarily issued

推断结论"本不该发却被发出去了" 完全等于 are often unnecessarily issued，故选 B。

C) **无中生有**

原文未对 "专利持有人的社会声望 (esteem for patent holders) " 作任何评价；lower the esteem for patent holders 是凭空捏造。

D) **偷换概念**

原文 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market 中的 risk 是 "对冲风险的方法" 中的对冲对象，并不是说商业方法专利本身 "增加了风险发生率"；选项偷换了 risk 的所指。

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

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

下列哪项会是本文的主题？

- A) 商业方法专利面临的迫在眉睫的威胁。 B) 对商业方法专利持有人的保护。
- c) 一起关于商业方法专利的法律案件。 d) 反对商业方法专利的普遍趋势。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the subject of the text 直接索要 the subject of the text (全文主题)，是标准主旨题。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the subject of the text? 是疑问句，would be 是虚拟语气表 "最适合作"，subject 在此意为 "主题"。结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

ready to scale back on business-method patents ↔

A looming threat to business-method patents.

It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents." ↔

A looming threat to business-method patents.

主线的一句话浓缩就是 "对商业方法专利的逼近威胁", 与 A looming threat to business-method patents. 完全等值, 故选 A。

B) 与原文相反

全文是讲 business-method patent holders 正面临收紧与挑战, Protection for business-method patent holders. 反其道而行——把 "威胁" 写成 "保护", 与主线情感色彩相反。

C) 以偏概全

P4 的 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market 只是全文的一个支撑案例, A legal case regarding business-method patents. 把这一案例抬升为全文主题, 忽略了第 1、2、3、5 段的铺垫与升华。

D) 过度推断

A prevailing trend against business-method patents. 听上去与 A 相近, 但 "prevailing trend (已盛行的趋势)" 与原文表述不符——原文强调的是 Federal Circuit 借 Bilski "appears completely ready to scale back" (即将出手的逼近性威胁)、是动作前夕; prevailing trend 把 "未起势" 说成 "已成势"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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。

In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents.

第2段, 第2句

高度典型的考试句式: 主句 + 宾语从句、限制性定语从句修饰名词、过去将来时的时态呼应、不定式作目的状语、使役动词 have 带宾补。这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现, 掌握后可大量复用。句首介词短语 + 定语从句作状语也是新闻报道的常见句式。

In re Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖主系表结构、插入的非限制性定语从句、被动语态等成分。主句主语为专有名词短语，表语为引号内名词短语，从句展示 as 引导的非限制性定语从句用法及被动语态。适合练习识别插入成分对主干的干扰、区分限制性与非限制性从句、判断被动语态。成分种类中等丰富，有一定训练价值

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

第3段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、原因状语从句、方式状语、分词状语、强调句型等多种成分和结构,成分种类丰富。强调句型 "it was ... that" 是易混淆的典型结构（常被误判为定语从句或主语从句）,具有很高的辨析训练价值。介词短语作定语和状语的多处出现,也适合反复练习成分划分。

In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them.

第3段，第4句

本句结构高度典型:主句+宾语从句+同位语从句的嵌套是学术和考试文本中的常见句式;让步状语"despite the fact that"搭配同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频结构;掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语（副词、介词短语、从句）、定语（介词短语、分词短语）等多种成分，且出现反身代词作宾语、分词短语作定语、状语从句修饰主句等值得练习的结构。特别是 "even as" 引导的状语从句和嵌套的修饰关系，对划分成分能力有较好的训练效果。

The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

第4段，第2句

本句主干还能抓住，但内层结构和时态层次都很值得练，既有代表性又有一定挑战。对想提升长句拆解与谓语层级判断的学习者来说，属于应优先训练的材料。

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders.

第5段，第1句

本句呈现“主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主句中的名词”的经典结构，且定语从句位于介词短语内部，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握此类结构对理解学术文章和新闻报道中的长难句具有较强的迁移价值。

Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious.

第5段，第2句

该句型“主句 + that宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套定语从句”在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，属于典型的复合句结构。掌握这种层层嵌套的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量真题长难句上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 76 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是**考研英语一**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。

patent B2

n. 专利权

本篇 23 次 · 真题 34 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇 8 次 · 真题 82 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇8次·真题 75 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇6次·真题 81 句

circuit B2

n. 电路

本篇6次·真题 10 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇5次·真题 44 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次·真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次·真题 89 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

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇3次·真题 23 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次·真题 91 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题 61 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次·真题 49 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次·真题 40 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

transaction B2

n. 交易

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题 15 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12 句

rival

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversy

C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dramatic

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 10 句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

controversial

B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

immune

B2

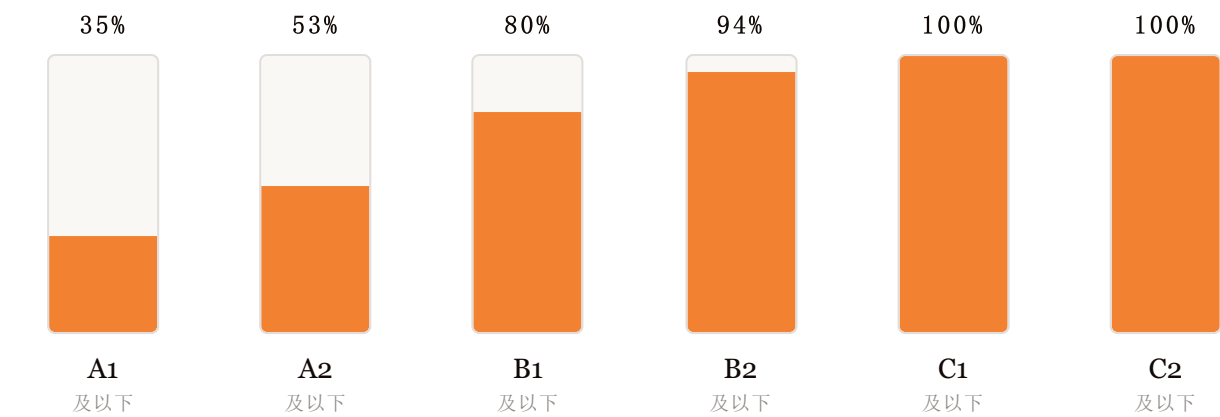
adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 215 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 12 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2010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）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
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