

2011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2011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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2011)

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

当Liam McGee于八月离开美国银行总裁职位时,他的解释出人意料地坦率。他没有用常见的含糊借口来掩饰自己的离职,而是直截了当地说他离开是"为了追求经营一家公司的目标"。McGee说,公开自己的雄心"完全是我的决定"。两周之内,他首次与Hartford Financial Services Group的董事会进行了会谈,该公司于9月29日任命他为CEO兼董事长。

P2 McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations. McGee说,在没有安排好职位的情况下离职让他有时间思考自己想要经营什么样的公司。这也向外界清楚地传达了他的抱负。McGee并非个例。最近几周,Avon和American Express的二号高管辞职时解释说他们正在寻找CEO职位。随着董事会在股东压力下仔细审查继任计划,那些未获提名的高管也可能希望离开。动荡的商业环境也使高级管理人员谨慎行事,避免含糊的声明影响他们的声誉。

P3 As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous

boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

随着复苏的最初迹象开始显现,副手们可能更愿意在没有保障的情况下冒险一试。根据Liberum Research的数据,第三季度CEO更替率比一年前下降了23%,因为紧张不安的董事会坚持留用现有领导者。随着经济回暖,有抱负的领导者将获得大量机会。

P4 The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

辞去高级职位去寻找更好职位的决定并不常规。多年来,高管和猎头一直遵循这样一条规则:最有吸引力的CEO候选人是那些必须被挖角的人。Korn/Ferry高级合伙人Dennis Carey说:"我想不出我做过的哪次搜寻中董事会没有指示我首先考察在任CEO。"

P5 Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

那些在没有工作的情况下跳槽的人并不总能迅速获得高层职位。Ellen Marram十年前辞去Tropicana的负责人职务,表示她想成为CEO。一年后她才成为一家小型互联网大宗商品交易所的负责人。Robert Willumstad于2005年带着成为CEO的抱负离开花旗集团。三年后他才在一家大型金融机构担任该职位。

P6 Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

许多招聘人员表示,对于顶尖人才来说,过去的耻辱感正在消退。金融危机使得处于待业状态或离开一份糟糕的工作变得更加可以接受。一位猎头说:"传统规则是留在原地更安全,但这一规则已经从根本上被颠覆了。受伤最严重的是那些待得太久的人。"

题目与逐题解析

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being_____

- [A] arrogant.
- [B] frank.
- [C] self-centered.
- [D] impulsive.

当McGee宣布离职时,他的态度最恰当的描述是_____

A) 傲慢的 B) 坦率的 C) 以自我为中心的 D) 冲动的

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 his manner can best be described as being 问的是某一具体时刻 McGee 的表达方式,答案来自原文对其表达方式的直接评价语,属于客观细节而非推断。

【拆句】 Q26 主干是 his manner can best be described as being ____, 前面 When McGee announced his departure 是时间状语从句限定时间范围；考生只要把题干理解为「当 McGee 宣布离职时，他的方式可被形容为 ____」即可，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company."

他没有用那些常见的含糊借口来掩饰离任，而是直截了当地说，自己离开是「为了追求经营一家公司的目标」。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

arrogant 意为「傲慢、自负」，原文只说 McGee 直接说出自己想做 CEO 的目标 to pursue my goal of running a company, 没有任何贬义评价；说出真实动机不等于傲慢。

B) **✓ 正确**

came right out and said ↔ **frank**

Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses ↔ **frank**

预判「直率坦诚」对应英文最常用形容词即 frank，与原文「不掩饰、直说出真实动机」语义完全等值，无需推断即可锁定。

C) **偷换概念**

self-centered 意为「以自我为中心」，原文 Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says 是在说「公开抱负是我自己的决定」，强调的是决定的自主性，不是他不顾他人。

D) **与原文相反**

impulsive 意为「冲动的、未经深思的」，原文 came right out and said 强调「不绕弯子」而非「未经深思」；下一段 McGee 还说 leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run, 说明他离职后专门留出时间反思，完全不冲动。

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by ____

- [A] their expectation of better financial status.
- [B] their need to reflect on their private life.
- [C] their strained relations with the boards.
- [D] their pursuit of new career goals.

根据第2段,高级管理人员辞职可能是由____促成的

- A) 他们对更好财务状况的期待 B) 他们反思私人生活的需要 C) 他们与董事会的紧张关系
- D) 他们对新职业目标的追求

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 senior executives' quitting may be spurred by 在第二段内寻找一个明确给出的离职动因，答案为原文动因句的同义替换，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 Q27 主干是 senior executives' quitting may be spurred by ____; 情态动词 may 表示「可能由.....驱动」, 不是不确定语气, 而是把原因开放为「之一」即可; spurred by 为被动结构, 下划线处填的是原因方。

【定位】 In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post.

近几周, 雅芳和美国运通的二把手都辞职了, 给出的解释是他们想找一个 CEO 职位。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

their expectation of better financial status 把动因归为「期待更好的财务状况」, 但原文第二段从未提到收入、薪水、财务等任何金钱相关信息——离职动机只涉及职位/反思/声誉/接班, 不涉及钱。

B) 偷换概念

their need to reflect on their private life 把原文 reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run 里的「反思经营什么样的公司」(职业层面), 偷换为「反思私人生活」(生活层面)——原文 reflect 的宾语是 company, 不是 private life。

C) 过度推断

their strained relations with the boards 把原文 As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on (董事会审视接班计划, 未被选中者可能想走人) 偷换为「与董事会关系紧张」——「没被选中接班」与「关系紧张」不是同一件事。

D) ✓ 正确

they were looking for a CEO post ↔ their pursuit of new career goals

the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post ↔ their pursuit of new career goals

预判「想去做 CEO」对应选项 their pursuit of new career goals, 「CEO 职位」即「新职业目标」的具体化; 且段首 McGee 同例、段中 Avon/American Express 同例, 共同支持此动因。

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

- [A] approved of.
- [B] attended to.
- [C] hunted for.
- [D] guarded against.

第4段第3行中的词语poached最可能的意思是____

A) 赞同 B) 处理 C) 猎取 D) 防范

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 most probably means 是词义题的固定提问句式, 问的是 poached 在上下文中的含义。

【拆句】 Q28 主干是 The word "poached" ... most probably means ____; 其中 Line 3, Paragraph 4 为插入语作位置说明, 可直接忽略不译; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

多年来，高管和猎头都恪守这样一条规则：最具吸引力的 CEO 人选，是那些必须从别处挖来的人。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

approved of 意为「被赞同/被认可」，与原文「被主动挖角招揽」不在同一语义场——「认可」是态度评价，「挖角」是行动招揽，二者不可互换。

B) 偷换概念

attended to 意为「被照料、被关注」，多用于「需求被处理」「病人被照料」等被动接受关照的语境；原文要表达的是猎头主动「猎取」候选人，二者主动方与被动方的关系完全不同。

C) ✓ 正确

the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached ↔ **hunted for**
headhunters ↔ **hunted for**

预判「被动地被招揽」对应英文 hunted for（被寻找/被猎取），加之段内 headhunters 反复出现暗示 hunt 词根，锁定 C。

D) 与原文相反

guarded against 意为「被提防、被防范」，方向与原文相反——原文是「最有吸引力的候选人是被猎头追着挖」，是积极的招揽行为；干扰项却给出「被防范」的负面消极含义。

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

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

从最后一段可以推断出 ____

- A) 顶尖人才过去常常坚守自己的职位
- B) 顶尖人才的忠诚正在过时
- C) 顶尖人才更加在意声誉
- D) 坚持传统规则更安全

【答案】 A （推断题）

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph 同时具备推断信号词和明示段号，是典型的「段内一步推断」型题目。

【拆句】 Q29 是 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ 的形式主语句，主语 It 形式上指代后面 that 从句的内容；考生只要读懂为「从未段可以推出 ____」即可，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

一位猎头说：「传统规则是『待在原位更安全』，但这一规则已被根本性反转。」「受伤最重的人，是那些待得太久的人。」

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are ↔

top performers used to cling to their posts

stay where you are ↔ cling to their posts

that's been fundamentally inverted ↔ used to

「过去规则 + 已被反转」直接对应 used to cling（过去常常死守，现在不再）——预判与选项语义完全对应，且与第四段 adhered to the rule 的传统规则描述前后呼应，锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated 把「死守职位」偷换为「忠诚」——原文 stay too long 是行为描述（待得太久），不涉及任何 loyalty（忠诚）这一价值评判；干扰项偷换的还不止概念，还把「（对一份工作）待得太久」升级为「（对公司的）忠诚」。

C) 张冠李戴

top performers care more about reputations 中的 reputations 一词出现在第二段 senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations，而非末段；末段未提声誉问题，且把「老高管谨慎说话」推到「顶尖人才更看重声誉」是跨段的过度推断。

D) 与原文相反

it's safer to stick to the traditional rules 直接复用原文 it's safer to stay where you are 的措辞，但原文紧接着说 that's been fundamentally inverted——传统规则已被反转；该选项把已被否定的传统规则当作末段的结论，方向完全相反。

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

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

以下哪个是本文的最佳标题？

A) CEOs们:何去何从? B) CEOs们:一路向上? C) 高层管理者无保障跳槽 D) 顶尖人才的唯一出路

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following is the best title for the text 直接要求挑选全文标题，答案必须概括全文主线、覆盖所有题目区间。

【拆句】 Q30 主干是 Which of the following is the best title for the text, which 引导特殊疑问句, of the following 限定范围; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

CEOs: Where to Go? 的核心是「CEO 该去哪里」, 但全文没有任何篇幅讨论高管去向的地理或行业选择, 只讨论「为何要走、走得起走不起、走的代价」; 标题与主线完全错位。

B) 以偏概全

CEOs: All the Way Up? (CEO 们: 一路向上?) 暗示「裸辞必能上位」的乐观论调, 但第五段 Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly 与 Marram 等了一年、Willumstad 等了三年的反例已证明: 裸辞不总是一路向上, 代价不小。

C) ✓ 正确

deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net ↔

Top Managers Jump without a Net

to pursue my goal of running a company ↔ **Top Managers Jump without a Net**

that's been fundamentally inverted ↔ **Top Managers Jump without a Net**

C 项以中性描述句覆盖了「主语: 高管 + 动作: 裸跳 + 方式: 无后路」三要素, 与全文主线完全等值, 且使用原文 jump without a net 的标志性隐喻, 是六段共同支持的最佳标题。

D) 过度推断

The Only Way Out for Top Performers (顶尖人才的唯一出路) 把「裸辞」绝对化为「唯一出路」, 但原文从未给出此判断; 第六段只是说「传统规则被反转」, 并非说裸辞是「唯一」途径——程度被严重扭曲。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run.

第2段, 第1句

该句的 says 引出宾语从句、动名词短语作主语、双宾语结构、宾语从句嵌套、定语从句省略关系代词等结构, 均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 具有很强的代表性, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分，且主句主语带定语从句，状语从句内部也包含完整的主谓宾状结构。特别适合训练定语从句修饰主语时的成分划分，以及如何在多个分句中分别识别各自的核心成分。是较好的成分划分练习句。

In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research.

第3段，第2句

“主句先报结果，再用原因从句解释，并夹带名词后的限制性修饰”是阅读中很常见的新闻和议论文句式。掌握这种读法，迁移到很多数据报道句都很有帮助。

As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

第3段，第3句

句首状语分句加主句，是考试阅读中非常常见的基本句式。尤其是“As ... , 主句”这种背景引入方式，掌握后迁移性很强。

For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

第4段，第2句

这句结构层级清楚但不算过难，既能训练主干识别，又能训练从属结构内部再套修饰结构的处理。对结构和时态的综合练习价值较高，适合优先练习。

Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

第4段，第3句

这句在结构上有代表性，时态上也覆盖情态与完成体，训练收益高。虽然不是最顶级复杂句，但非常适合作为“主干定位 + 后置修饰 + 时态识别”的综合练习材料。

It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange.

第5段，第3句

“主句 + before 引导的时间从句”是很常见、可迁移性很强的句式。再加上“become + 身份名词”也是高频表达，掌握后能迁移到大量阅读句中。

The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one.

第6段，第2句

“动词 + it + 形容词 + 不定式”是英语里很典型、可迁移性很强的句式，考试阅读中也常见。掌握这类结构后，遇到类似的形式宾语句会更容易迅速抓主干。

"The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter.

第6段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、形式主语、直接引语结构等多种成分。包含形式主语 it 与真正主语不定式的区分、定语从句关系副词的双重作用、并列连词连接的并列主句识别等多个易错点。适合作为综合性成分划分练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

performer

B2

n. 表演者，演员

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇4次 · 真题 59 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇4次·真题 39 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇4次·真题 21 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇3次·真题 11 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次·真题 25 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇2次·真题 23 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇2次·真题 23 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇2次·真题 20 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次·真题 16 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇2次·真题 14 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

expectation B2

n. 期待, 预期

本篇1次·真题 17 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cautious B2

adj. 小心的

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

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

strain B2

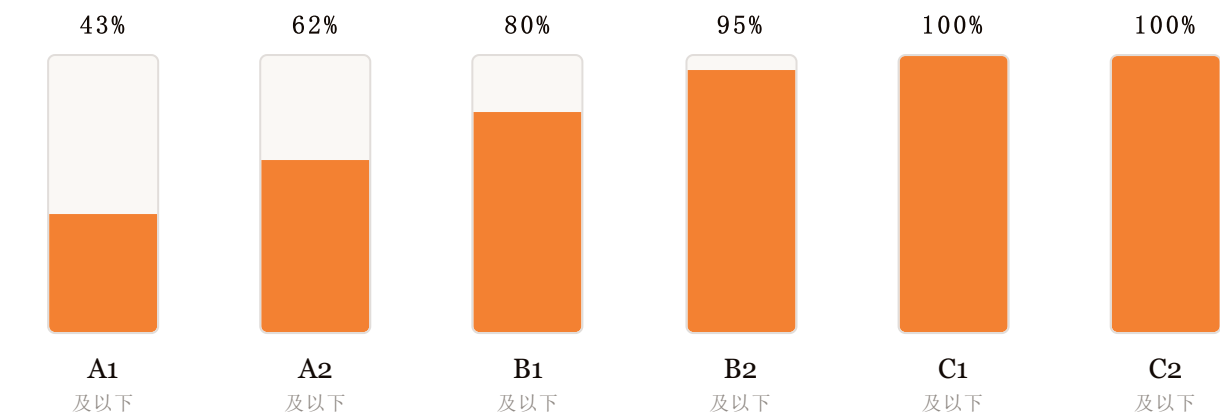
n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

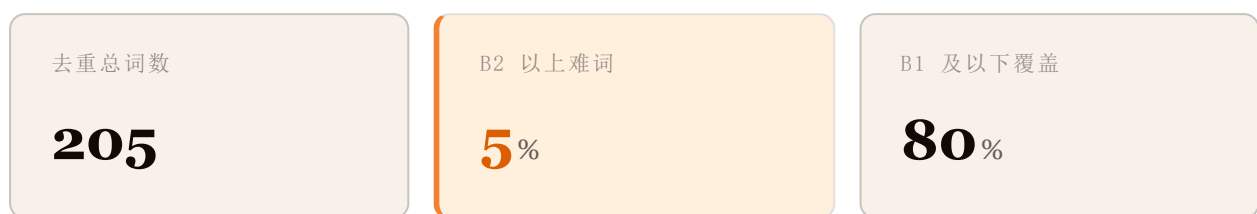
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 205 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **205** 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 10 个 · 约 5%。



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 205 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2011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 →
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 →