

2011年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·21-25 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 21-25 题

本页 21-25 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2011年 考研英语二阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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。

英语二真题(2011)

Section II Part A (1)

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 1

P1 Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Ruth Simmons于2000年1月作为外部董事加入Goldman Sachs董事会；一年后她成为Brown University校长。在接下来的十年里，她显然同时管理着这两个职务，并未招致太多批评。但到2009年底，Simmons女士因担任Goldman薪酬委员会成员而受到抨击；她怎么能对那些巨额奖金发放视而不见呢？到次年2月，Simmons女士已离开董事会。她说，这个职位占用了太多时间。

P2 Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky and the share price are falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

外部董事应当在公司董事会中充当有益但较少偏见的顾问。由于他们的财富和声誉是在其他地方建立的，他们大概有足够的独立性来反对首席执行官的提议。如果股价和天空一起下跌，外部董事应该能够基于自己经历过的危机提供建议。

P3 The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They

found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

Ohio University的研究人员使用了一个涵盖1989年至2004年间超过10,000家公司和超过64,000名不同董事的数据库。然后他们只是简单地检查哪些董事从一份委托声明留任到下一份。离开董事会最可能的原因是年龄，因此研究人员将注意力集中在70岁以下董事的那些"意外"离职上。他们发现，在意外离职后，公司随后必须重述收益的概率增加了近20%。被列入联邦集体诉讼的可能性也会增加，股票表现可能会更差。这种影响对于规模更大的公司往往更明显。尽管他们离职与公司随后的糟糕表现之间的相关性具有暗示性，但这并不意味着这些董事总是在弃船逃跑。他们往往是"向上跳槽"，离开风险较高的小公司，转投规模更大、更稳定的公司。

P4 But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

但研究人员认为，如果外部董事在坏消息曝光之前离开公司，他们更容易避免声誉受损，即使历史回顾显示在任何不当行为发生时他们就在董事会任职。希望在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能必须创造激励措施。否则，外部董事将效仿Simmons女士的做法，再次在校园里大受欢迎。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for_____.

- [A] gaining excessive profits
- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
- [C] refusing to make compromises
- [D] leaving the board in tough times

根据第1段,Simmons女士受到批评是因为_____。

A) 获取过多利润 B) 未能履行职责 C) 拒绝做出妥协 D) 在困难时期离开董事会

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for____ 只问第 1 段对一个具体人物的具体行为评价，无 infer/imply/mainly 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 Ms. Simmons was criticized for____ 是被动语态填空句，空格由介词 for 引出，需要填一个名词性成分（动名词或名词短语），表示她被批评的原因；句子本身无陷阱。

【定位】 But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked?

但到 2009 年底，Simmons 女士因坐在 Goldman 的薪酬委员会上而受到指责——她怎么能让那些巨额奖金支付不被质疑就通过呢？

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

gaining excessive profits 把「放行别人的巨额奖金」偷换成「她自己赚取过多利润」，主体错位——Simmons 是审批者不是受益者。

B) **✓ 正确**

how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked ↔

failing to fulfill her duty

预判的「未质疑巨额奖金=失职」与 B 的 failing to fulfill her duty 完全对应，B 是 unremarked 反问句的上位概括。

C) **无中生有**

refusing to make compromises 在第 1 段无任何对应——她不是因为「不肯妥协」而被批，而是因为「过于配合」才被批。

D) **与原文相反**

她在 2010 年 2 月才离任，被批评发生在 2009 年底；离任本身是被批之后的结果，不是被批的原因。原文也未把「离任」评为批评对象。

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be ____.

- [A] generous investors
- [B] unbiased executives
- [C] share price forecasters
- [D] independent advisers

我们从第2段了解到,外部董事应该是_____。

A) 慷慨的投资者 B) 公正的高管 C) 股价预测者 D) 独立的顾问

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be ____ 直接抓第 2 段对 outside directors 应然角色的定义，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干为陈述句改填空，are supposed to be 后面跟表语，空格应填名词短语作表语；结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. 外部董事被期望成为公司董事会上有用、但偏见较少的顾问。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

generous investors 的「投资者」「慷慨」皆非外部董事的角色——他们是顾问 advisers, 不是 investors。

B) 偷换概念

unbiased executives 把「顾问」换成了「高管 executives」。第 1 段明确批评对象是 CEO/管理层, 外部董事是「监督者」而非「执行者」, 身份偷换。

C) 偷换概念

share price forecasters 「股价预测者」——原文只说股价下跌时外部董事可以基于自己经历过的危机给建议 (If the sky and the share price are falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises), 并未说他们「预测股价」。

D) ✓ 正确

helpful, yet less biased, advisers ↔ **independent advisers**

they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals ↔

independent advisers

原文两次 (first 句 less biased、second 句 independence) 强调独立性, 且本身用了 advisers 一词, 与 D 完美对应。

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____.

[A] become more stable

[B] report increased earnings

[C] do less well in the stock market

[D] perform worse in lawsuits

根据 Ohio University 的研究人员所述, 在外部董事意外离职后, 公司可能会 ____。

A) 变得更加稳定 B) 报告收益增加 C) 在股票市场表现不佳 D) 在诉讼中表现更差

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____ 问研究者所述客观事实, 无推断信号词。

【拆句】 复杂介词短语 after an outside director's surprise departure 是状语, 主句 the firm is likely to ____ 空格处补动词短语; 逻辑链条是「董事突然离职 → 公司会……」。

【定位】 They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse.

他们发现, 在意外离任之后, 公司不得不重述财报的概率上升近 20%; 被列入联邦集体诉讼名单的可能性也上升, 股票表现可能更差。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

become more stable 说公司变得「更稳定」，与定位句三件坏事的方向完全相反；另外原文 trade up 指董事去更大更稳定的公司，主体是 directors 不是离任后的原公司。

B) 偷换概念

report increased earnings 说「报告更高的盈利」——原文是 restate earnings（重述/修正财报），且重述常意味着先前数据有误，与「盈利上升」无关。

C) ✓ 正确

the stock is likely to perform worse ↔ **do less well in the stock market**

C 选项以「在股市表现更差」对应原文末项 the stock is likely to perform worse，是逐字可对的同义替换。

D) 偷换概念

原文是公司被卷入集体诉讼的概率上升，并非「公司在诉讼中表现更差」；perform worse in lawsuits 把「被起诉的概率」偷换成「打官司表现差」。

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors_____.

- [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
- [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
- [D] will decline incentives from the firm

从最后一段可以推断出外部董事_____。

- A) 可能因公司提供的诱人条件而留任
- B) 在公司中经常有不当行为记录
- C) 习惯于在公司中从事无压力的工作
- D) 会拒绝公司提供的激励

【答案】 A（推断题）

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors_____ 的 inferred 直接判定为推断题。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ... 是形式主语 It + 被动 + that 引导真主语从句的标准结构，that 后是空格句；从句主语 outside directors，空格补谓语，要填整段后半句对 outside directors 状态/动机的推断。

【定位】 Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

想要在艰难时期留住外部董事的公司，恐怕得设计激励措施；否则外部董事就会效仿 Simmons 女士的做法（再次回到校园里大受欢迎）。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives

↔ may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

正确项 A 把根句从公司视角等价转写为外部董事视角，是教科书级的推断式同义替换。

B) 过度推断

have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm 说外部董事「常常有不当行为记录」——原文只说 they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred（不当行为发生时他们正在董事会上），是「在场」不是「实施」；且 often 程度词无原文支撑。

C) 与原文相反

原文反复出现 tough times、crises、wrongdoing，说明外部董事面对的远非「无压力工作」；are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm 与原文情境直接对立。

D) 与原文相反

will decline incentives from the firm 说他们会拒绝激励——但原文逻辑恰相反：公司「给激励」才可能「留住」他们；他们不接受激励就不会留下，不存在「会拒绝激励」的推断。

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is_____.

- [A] permissive
- [B] positive
- [C] scornful
- [D] critical

作者对外部董事作用的态度是_____。

A) 宽容的 B) 积极的 C) 轻蔑的 D) 批判的

【答案】 B （态度题）

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is_____ 用 attitude 一词，且对象是全文话题，按态度题路径处理。

【拆句】 题干结构简单：主语 The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors，系动词 is，空格补形容词作表语。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

permissive「放任、纵容」含贬义，暗示作者放手不管；但作者明确给出激励方案，是有规范期望的，不是放任。

B) ✓ 正确

helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board ↔ **positive**

Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives

↔ **positive**

首段铺案例、二段下正向定义、四段给建设性建议，整体落到 positive。

C) 与原文相反

scornful「轻蔑、嘲弄」是强烈负向词；作者并未轻蔑外部董事，反而把 Simmons 离任称为 once again very popular on campus，是轻微调侃语气而非轻蔑全体外部董事。

D) 以偏概全

critical「批判性」是中度负面；作者对 Simmons 个案的轻批，不能等同于对外部董事这一制度的批判。第 2 段还为之正名、第 4 段为之建言，整体不构成 critical。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

第1段，第5句

过去进行时在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，表示过去背景或原因时常用此时态。简单句结构也是基础句式。但本句无从句、无复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习后可部分迁移到类似的时态表达场景。

Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals.

第2段，第2句

句首分词短语作状语、宾语后接不定式短语作定语，以及副词插入修饰谓语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型结构。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式的理解中。

They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%.

第3段，第4句

本句结构高度典型:主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,宾语从句内部嵌套同位语从句解释抽象名词也是学术文本的标准写法,且同位语从句插在主谓之间造成分隔也是真题中反复考查的难点。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

第3段，第7句

让步状语从句(Although...)加主句否定推论的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的论证句式;形式主语、宾语从句、复杂名词短语主语均为高频考点;整体句式具有很强的可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量学术或议论文本。

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.

第4段，第1句

该句结构复杂但不偏门，非常适合用来训练学生对长难句层级关系的梳理能力。

Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

第4段，第3句

简单句结构在真题中常见，状语前置和非限制性定语补充说明的组合也是典型用法，但句子整体较短、修饰层次单一，作为代表性句式的复用价值中等，不如包含复杂从句或特殊句式的长难句更具考试针对性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 48 个考研英语二真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语二** 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。

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇13次 · 真题 66 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次 · 真题 112 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 89 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

executive B2

n. 主管/经理/管理人员

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 18 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次·真题 14 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 10 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 9 句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

independence B2

n. 独立; 自主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

investor B2

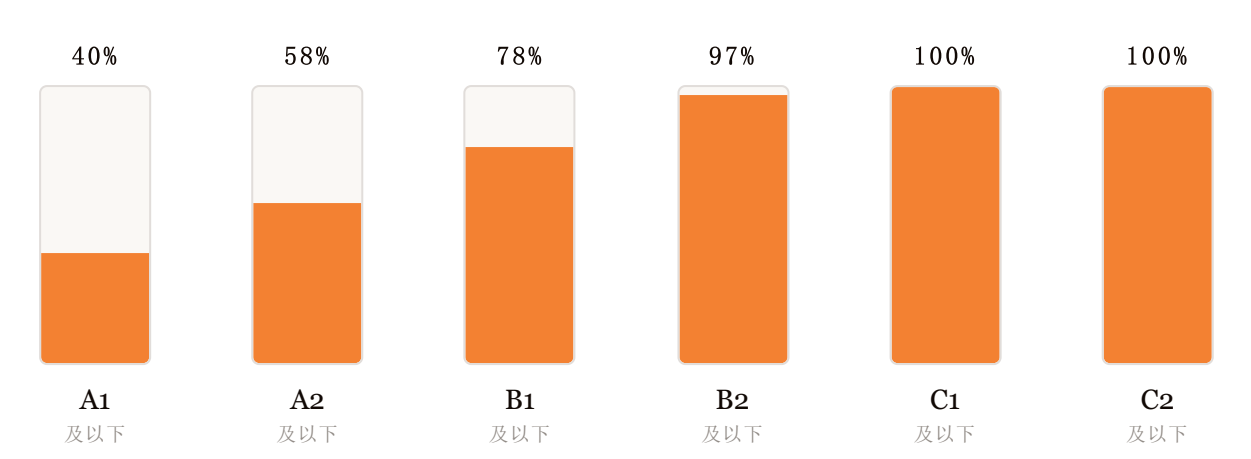
n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 9 句

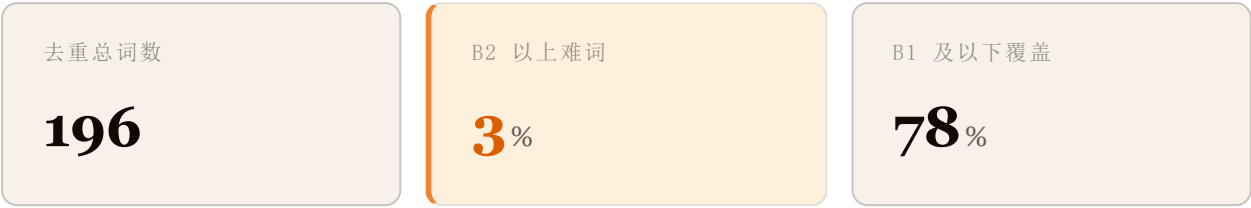
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 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 5 个·约 3%。



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 196 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语二 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）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	多项对应（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Section III	英译汉（段落翻译）	题目解析 →
Section IV Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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