

2017年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2017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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2017)

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 In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

在一项罕见的一致裁决中,美国最高法院推翻了对前弗吉尼亚州州长罗伯特·麦克唐纳的腐败定罪。但最高法院在作出裁决时对其行为的道德操守表示不齿,这些行为包括接受一家寻求接触政府的公司赠送的劳力士手表和法拉利汽车等礼物。

P2 The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

最高法院的裁决称,麦克唐纳案审判中的法官未能告知陪审团,必须仅审视他的"官方行为",即这位前州长就与其职责相关的"具体"和"未决"问题所作的决定。

P3 Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

大法官们认为,仅仅帮助送礼者接触其他官员,除非是带有明确意图向这些官员施压,否则不构成腐败。

P4 The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a

contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act".

最高法院确实表示,接受好处以换取打开方便之门是"令人反感的"和"恶劣的"。但根据反贿赂法,必须证明存在具体利益,如批准合同或法规。仅仅安排会面、打电话或举办活动并不是"官方行为"。

P5 The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery. "The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

最高法院的裁决在界定一种不构成犯罪的偏袒行为方面在法律上是合理的。必须允许民选领导人帮助支持者处理官僚问题,而无需担心因贿赂而受到起诉。首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨代表法院写道:"代议制政府所依据的基本契约假定,公职人员将倾听选民的意见并根据他们的关切采取行动。"

P6 But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

但这一裁决强化了一种需求,即由公民及其民选代表而非法院来确保政府接触渠道的平等。不得允许官员仅仅因为某个个人或团体提供了竞选捐款或个人礼物,就在提供信息或安排会面时偏袒他们。这种廉洁操守需要政府透明度方面执行良好的法律,例如官方会面记录、游说规则以及每位民选领导人财富来源的信息。

P7 Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in treatment by government – is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

官方接触渠道中的偏袒可能会助长公众对腐败的看法。但它并不总是腐败。相反,官员必须避免双重标准,或对普通民众和富人采取不同类型的接触方式。如果可以收买关系,民主社会的一个基本前提——即所有人在政府对待下一律平等——就会被削弱。良好治理建立在理解每个人固有价值的基础之上。

P8 The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

最高法院的裁决是反腐败和反官方偏袒斗争中向前迈出的一步。

题目与逐题解析

36. The underlined sentence (Para. 1) most probably shows that the court_____

- [A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.
- [B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
- [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.
- [D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.

下划线句子(第1段)最有可能表明法院_____

- A) 避免界定McDonnell职责的范围。 B) 在定罪McDonnell时没有作出妥协。
- c) 对McDonnell的行为持轻蔑态度。 d) 拒绝对McDonnell的道德操守发表评论。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 The underlined sentence (Para. 1) most probably shows that 直接问下划线句最可能表达什么，是经典的句意理解题。

【拆句】 主干 The underlined sentence ... most probably shows that the court ____, that 引导宾语从句，从句主语 the court, 谓语待填；most probably 是程度状语，提示答案是合理推断而非绝对断言，不存在双重否定或比较结构，结构平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

但法院如此判决时，是 "捏着鼻子" 看待他行为中的道德问题的——这些行为包括接受一家寻求接近政府的公司所赠的劳力士手表与法拉利轿车等礼物。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原句根本未提 "职责范围" 或对 duties 的界定问题，avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties 凭空捏造了一个动作对象。

B) 与原文相反

原句明确说法院推翻了定罪 (has overturned the corruption conviction)，即并未 "毫无妥协地定罪"；made no compromise in convicting McDonnell 与事实完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct ↔ **was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct**
预判 "对其行为不齿" 与 was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct 完全对应，contemptuous 正是 hold one's nose at 的语义同义词。

D) 与原文相反

原句正是法院对 ethics 公开表态 (捏鼻子嫌恶)，并非 "拒绝评价"；refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics 与事实相反。

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves_____

- [A] leaking secrets intentionally.
- [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
- [C] concrete returns for gift-givers.
- [D] breaking contracts officially.

根据第4段,官方行为只有在涉及____时才被视为腐败

- A) 故意泄露机密。 B) 以礼物形式获得的巨额收益。 C) 为送礼者提供具体回报。
D) 正式违反合同。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves 是典型 According to ... 句式, 问的是段内事实条件。

【拆句】 an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves ____, 被动句 be deemed + 形容词, only if 引导唯一条件状语从句, involves 后接动名词/名词作宾语。only if 是唯一性限定, 提示选项必须是 "必要且充分" 的条件, 任何把可能条件当作充要条件的选项都要警惕。

【定位】 But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation.

但依据反贿赂法, 必须证明存在具体的好处, 例如批准某项合同或法规。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P4 通篇未提 "泄密" 或 secrets; leaking secrets intentionally 与文章核心议题 "接触/会面/合同" 完全不在同一语义场。

B) 偷换概念

sizable gains in the form of gifts 偷换了 "benefits" 的指向——原文 concrete benefits 指送礼者获得的具体好处 (合同/法规获批), 而 B 说的是 "以礼物形式收到的大额收益", 把回报对象从送礼者倒置成官员, 且把 concrete (具体) 偷换为 sizable (数额大)。

C) ✓ 正确

proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation ↔

concrete returns for gift-givers

预判 "存在具体回报" 与 concrete returns for gift-givers 在限定词 concrete 与核心名词 returns 上均一一对应, 是定位句的同义压缩。

D) 与原文相反

原文 approval of a contract or regulation 强调的是 "批准" 合同——给出合同; breaking contracts officially 却说 "官方撕毁合同", 方向完全相反。

38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are ____
- [A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
 - [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
 - [C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
 - [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

法院的裁决基于这样的假设:公职人员 ____

- A) 有理由满足其选民的需求。 B) 有资格独立处理官僚事务。 C) 被允许关注其支持者的关切。
D) 免于因偏袒指控而被定罪。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干问的是判决背后的 assumption (潜在前提), 不是字面写出的事实, 需要从作者引用 Roberts 的话 The basic compact underlying representative government, ... assumes that ... 中推一步。

【拆句】 The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are ____, that 引导同位语从句解释 assumption, 从句主系表结构, 表语待填; is based on the assumption that 是固定结构, 提示空格内容必须是一个 "被默认成立" 的前提性陈述。

【定位】 "The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

首席大法官 John Roberts 代表法院写道: "代议制政府所依据的基本契约假定, 公职人员应当倾听选民的诉求并就其关切采取行动。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns ↔

justified in addressing the needs of their constituents

their constituents ↔ **their constituents**

预判 "回应选民正当" 与 justified in addressing the needs of their constituents 在 "正当" (justified) 与 "回应选民需求" (addressing the needs of their constituents) 两点同时命中。

B) 过度推断

原文只说官员应 hear from constituents and act on their concerns, 并未说他们有能力/资格 "独立" 处理 bureaucratic 问题; qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues 加上的 qualified (有资格) 和 independently (独立地) 都是原文未给的限定。

C) 偷换概念

原文用的是 constituents (全体选民); allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters 把对象偷换成 supporters (支持者/拥趸), 并加上 focus on (专注于) 这种排他性动词, 与原文 "普惠选民" 的语义场冲突——P7 反对的恰恰就是这种偏袒。

D) 过度推断

原文只说 "在不担心被起诉贿赂罪的情况下" 帮助选民处理问题, 并未一概给官员 "豁免偏袒罪" 的特权; exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism 把范围从 "bribery 一项" 推广到 "favoritism 整体"。

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to ____

- [A] awaken the conscience of officials.
- [B] guarantee fair play in official access.
- [C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.
- [D] inspire hopes in average people.

需要严格执行政府透明度法律以 ____

- A) 唤醒官员的良知。 B) 保证官方接触的公平性。 C) 允许某些类型的游说。
- D) 激发普通民众的希望。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to ____ 问的是这套法律是为了实现什么功能, 答案就在原文该短语前后, 是客观事实题。

【拆句】 Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to ____, 主语长名词短语, are needed to do 不定式作目的状语; 待填部分是动词原形, 要看选项动词与原文目的句的语义是否一致。

【定位】 But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

但这一判决强化了一种需要——由公民及其民选代表（而非法院）来确保接触政府的机会平等。官员决不能仅因为某个人或团体提供了竞选捐款或私人礼物，就在提供信息或安排会面上偏袒他们。这种正直要求在政府透明上拥有执行有力的法律，例如官方会议的记录、关于游说的规则，以及关于每位民选领导人财富来源的信息。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P6 全段未提 conscience（良心），原文谈的是制度性约束

（laws/transparency/records），与“唤醒良心”这种道德感化路径完全不同；awaken the conscience of officials 凭空捏造。

B) ✓ 正确

to ensure equality of access to government ↔ **guarantee fair play in official access**

Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings

↔ **fair play in official access**

预判“保障接触平等”与 guarantee fair play in official access 在“公平”（fair play = equality）与“接触”（official access = access to government）两点同时命中。

C) 与原文相反

原文将 rules on lobbying 列为透明法律的“具体内容”（即对游说立规约束）；allow for certain kinds of lobbying 把“立规约束”倒成了“允许某些游说”，方向相反。

D) 无中生有

P6 未讨论“给普通民众带去希望”的情感效应；hopes 在原文无对应词，inspire hopes in average people 凭空生造。“average people”出现于 different types of access for average people and the wealthy，但属于另一段对比，且并非透明法律的直接目的。

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is ____

- [A] sarcastic.
- [B] tolerant.
- [C] skeptical.
- [D] supportive.

作者对法院裁决的态度是 ____

A) 讽刺的。 B) 宽容的。 C) 怀疑的。 D) 支持的。

【答案】 D （态度题）

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is ____ 是经典态度题模板。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is ____, 主系表结构, toward 短语限定态度对象; 空格是形容词, 须能匹配作者整体评价的极性与强度 (正/负/中以及强弱)。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

sarcastic (讽刺的) 要求作者表面褒实则贬; 本文末段 a step forward 是真心正向定调, 前文 legally sound 也是正面背书, 没有反讽信号。

B) 偷换概念

tolerant (容忍的) 暗示 "勉强接受、心有不忍"; 但作者对判决是主动正向评价 (legally sound + a step forward), 并非 "容忍"。

C) 与原文相反

skeptical (怀疑的) 要求作者对判决的正当性提出质疑; 但作者明说判决 legally sound 并定调为 a step forward, 没有质疑判决本身——他只是在判决之外建议补充透明法律, 不构成对判决的怀疑。

D) ✓ 正确

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism

↔ **supportive**

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal ↔

supportive

末段 a step forward 是显性正向定调, 结合 legally sound 等理由句, 作者立场清晰为 supportive, 与预判 "整体支持" 完全对上。

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。

But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

第1段, 第2句

非限制性定语从句搭配主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, "while + 分词" 作状语、动名词作宾语、分词作定语都是典型结构, 学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

第3段，第1句

本句结构有代表性，主干定位和条件插入都值得练；时态难度适中，不会因形式过于生僻而削弱训练效果。对于结构与时态综合训练，属于应当优先接触的一类句子。

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty."

第4段，第1句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；动名词短语作主语、系表结构表达评价也是典型用法；本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可复用于理解大量类似句子。

Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery.

第5段，第2句

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其在议论文或政策类文本中常用来表达规范或主张。本句的 "must be allowed to do" 句式具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。不定式作补语和介词短语作状语也是典型用法，学习价值较高。

If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in treatment by government – is undermined.

第7段，第4句

句中包含主语、谓语、条件状语、同位语从句、表语、方式状语等多种成分，且同位语从句嵌套在主句中、破折号分隔，适合训练识别插入成分和同位语从句的能力。成分种类丰富，有一定练习价值。

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

第8段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，尤其是用于陈述评价或定义的句子。本句表语带多层定语修饰的模式 ("a step + 后置定语 + 介词短语定语") 也是高频结构，学生掌握后可迁移到许多类似句式。

本篇出现的 66 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。

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇 14 次 · 真题 42 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇 10 次 · 真题 82 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇 6 次 · 真题 44 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇 6 次 · 真题 23 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇 2 次 · 真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇 2 次 · 真题 60 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇 2 次 · 真题 59 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇 2 次 · 真题 55 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇 2 次 · 真题 46 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇 2 次 · 真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇 2 次 · 真题 43 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇 2 次 · 真题 36 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇 2 次 · 真题 31 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇 2 次 · 真题 30 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇2次·真题18句

ethics C1

n. 道德准则

本篇2次·真题16句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇2次·真题13句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇2次·真题12句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题209句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题88句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题77句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题55句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题43句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题40句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题36句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题36句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题33句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题32句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题28句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题28句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇1次·真题28句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题27句

jury B2

n. 陪审团

本篇1次·真题25句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次·真题25句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题24句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题24句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题23句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题22句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题20句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题20句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题19句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题18句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题17句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题17句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题13句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题12句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题12句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题11句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题11句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题11句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题11句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题11句

undermine C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次·真题11句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题10句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题10句

tolerant B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次·真题10句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题9句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇1次·真题9句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本篇1次·真题8句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题8句

inherent C1

adj. 内在的;固有的

本篇1次·真题8句

legally B2

adv. 合法地

本篇1次·真题8句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题8句

wealthy B2

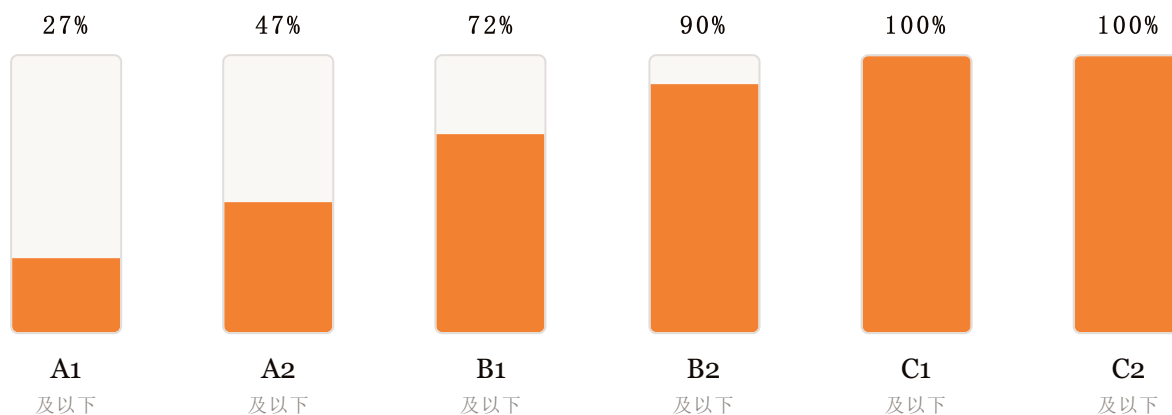
adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **212** 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 22 个·约 10%。



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 212 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

考研英语一 · 2017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	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
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