

2019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2019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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2019)

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 States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

根据最高法院周四的一项裁决,各州将能够强制更多人在网上购物时缴纳销售税,这将使购物者的钱包变轻,但对各州来说是一次重大的财政胜利。

P2 The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually. The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

最高法院周四的意见推翻了一对有数十年历史的判决,各州称这些判决每年使它们损失数十亿美元的税收收入。这些判决使各州更难对某些网上购物征收销售税。

P3 The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state. Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

法院推翻的案例规定,如果企业将客户购买的商品运送到该企业在该州没有实体存在(如仓库或办公室)的州,该企业就不必为该州征收销售税。如果没有被收取销售税,客户通常有责任自己向州缴纳销售税,但大多数人没有意识到自己欠税,很少有人缴纳。

P4 Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States," he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices. Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited

states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

大法官Anthony Kennedy写道,之前的判决存在缺陷。他在一份由其他四位大法官共同签署的意见书中写道:'实体存在规则每年都在进一步脱离经济现实,并给各州造成重大税收损失。'Kennedy写道,该规则'限制了各州寻求长期繁荣的能力,并阻止了市场参与者在公平的竞争环境中竞争。'

P5 The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already. Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before. Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to. Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don't have to.

这项裁决对在许多州都有实体存在的大型连锁企业来说是一次胜利,因为它们通常已经对网上购物征收销售税。现在,竞争对手将在以前没有征收销售税的地方征收销售税。大型连锁企业一直在全国范围内征收销售税,因为它们通常在购买商品运送到的任何州都有实体店。Amazon.com凭借其仓库网络,也在每个征收销售税的州征收销售税,尽管使用该网站的第三方卖家不必这样做。

P6 Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states. Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven't been collecting sales tax nationwide. Under the ruling Thursday, states can pass laws requiring out-of-state sellers to collect the state's sales tax from customers and send it to the state.

到目前为止,许多仅在单个州或少数几个州有实体存在的卖家在向这些州以外的地址发货时能够避免征收销售税。使用eBay和Etsy的卖家(这些平台为小型卖家提供服务)也一直没有在全国范围内征收销售税。根据周四的裁决,各州可以通过法律,要求外州卖家向客户征收该州的销售税并将其上缴给该州。

P7 Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses. The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones. Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws. The Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council advocacy group said in a statement, "Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision."

零售贸易团体称赞这项裁决,称其为本地和网上企业创造了公平的竞争环境。零售分析师Neil Saunders说,输家是纯网上零售商,尤其是较小的零售商。这些零售商在遵守各州不同的销售税法时可能会面临麻烦。小企业创业委员会倡导组织在一份声明中说:'小企业和互联网创业者完全没有从这项裁决中得到良好的服务。'

题目与逐题解析

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will_____

- [A] better businesses' relations with states.
- [B] put most online businesses in a dilemma.
- [C] make more online shoppers pay sales tax.
- [D] force some states to cut sales tax.

最高法院周四的裁决将_____

- A) 改善企业与各州的关系。 B) 使大多数在线业务陷入困境。 C) 让更多网购者缴纳销售税。

D) 迫使一些州削减销售税。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The Supreme Court decision Thursday will ____ 是不完整陈述句，让选项做谓语补完判决的直接结果，无 infer/imply 字样。

【拆句】 Q36 是一个空缺谓语的陈述句：主语 The Supreme Court decision Thursday，情态动词 will 之后由选项补完动词词组。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

根据周四最高法院的一项判决，各州将能强制更多人在网购时缴纳销售税；该判决会让购物者钱包变瘦，但对各州而言是一场重大的财政胜利。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

better businesses' relations with states 即改善企业与各州的关系，原文从未讨论企业-州关系是否好转。

B) 以偏概全

put most online businesses in a dilemma 说大多数网店陷入两难，原文只点名小型线上零售商 online-only retailers, especially smaller ones 会有麻烦，远未涉及 most。

C) ✓ 正确

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases ↔

make more online shoppers pay sales tax

make more online shoppers pay sales tax 是定位句前半段的纯粹同义改写，与预判完全吻合，故选 C。

D) 与原文相反

force some states to cut sales tax 让各州减税与原文 a big financial win for states 让各州得利的方向相反，判决是帮各州收税而非减税。

37. It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions ____

- [A] have led to the dominance of e-commerce.
- [B] have cost consumers a lot over the years.
- [C] were widely criticized by online purchasers.
- [D] were considered unfavorable by states.

从第2段和第3段可以得知,被推翻的裁决____

- A) 导致了电子商务的主导地位。 B) 多年来使消费者付出了很大代价。 C) 受到网购者的广泛批评。
- D) 被各州认为是不利的。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that 表面像推断，实则限定在两段内做事实归纳，无需跨段推理。

【拆句】 形式主语 it 句 It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions____, that 从句缺谓语由选项补完。无陷阱。

【定位】 The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually.

周四最高法院的意见推翻了一对存在数十年的旧判决——各州称这些旧判决每年让它们损失数十亿美元的税收。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

have led to the dominance of e-commerce 把旧判决说成促成电商主导地位，第 2、3 段从未讨论电商是否占据主导。

B) 张冠李戴

have cost consumers a lot over the years 把受损方说成 consumers 消费者，原文里旧判决 cost them billions of dollars 的 them 指代 states 各州，受损方是州而非消费者。

C) 无中生有

were widely criticized by online purchasers 说旧判决被网购者广泛批评，第 3 段只说大多数消费者 didn't realize they owed it and few paid——他们对税并不知情，更谈不上批评。

D) ✓ 正确

states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually ↔

were considered unfavorable by states

were considered unfavorable by states 在评价主体 (states) 与极性 (unfavorable) 上都与预判吻合，故选 D。

38. According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has____

- [A] hindered economic development.
- [B] brought prosperity to the country.
- [C] harmed fair market competition.
- [D] boosted growth in states' revenue.

根据大法官 Anthony Kennedy 的说法,实体存在规则____

- A) 阻碍了经济发展。 B) 为国家带来了繁荣。 C) 损害了公平的市场竞争。
- D) 促进了各州财政收入的增长。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has____ 问 Kennedy 对 rule 的明确表态，是原文直引的观点细节。

【拆句】 Q38 主干为 the physical presence rule has + 选项补完的过去分词短语；状语 According to Justice Anthony Kennedy 指明观点归属。结构清晰。

【定位】 Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

Kennedy 写道，该规则限制了各州追求长期繁荣的能力，并阻止了市场参与者在公平的竞争环境中角逐。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

hindered economic development 说阻碍经济发展，原文只提到 significant revenue losses to the States 各州税收损失与 long-term prosperity 长期繁荣，是州层面的财政问题，未上升到国家经济发展层面。

B) **与原文相反**

brought prosperity to the country 说该规则给国家带来繁荣，与 Kennedy limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity 限制各州追求繁荣 的判断完全相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field ↔

harmed fair market competition

动作 prevented...from competing → harmed，对象 market participants ... on an even playing field → fair market competition，预判核心要素全部对上，故选 C。

D) **与原文相反**

boosted growth in states' revenue 说促进各州税收增长，与 significant revenue losses to the States 让各州税收大幅减少 完全相反。

39. Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling?

- [A] Internet entrepreneurs.
- [B] Big-chain owners.
- [C] Third-party sellers.
- [D] Small retailers.

谁最有可能欢迎最高法院的裁决？

A) 互联网企业家。 B) 大型连锁店所有者。 C) 第三方卖家。 D) 小型零售商。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling? 是直接问受益群体的疑问句，答案来自原文中明确点名为受益方的句子。

【拆句】 Q39 是特殊疑问句，主语 Who，谓语 are，most likely 为程度修饰，to welcome 不定式作表语补足语；选项是名词作主语补完。

【定位】 The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already.

这项判决是大型连锁企业的一场胜利，因为这些在多州都有实体的连锁本来就大多已经在为网购代收销售税。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Internet entrepreneurs 互联网创业者，对应原文尾段 Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision——他们恰恰是反对方，不会 welcome。

B) ✓ 正确

a victory for big chains with a presence in many states ↔ **Big-chain owners**

Big-chain owners 与定位句 victory for big chains 在受益对象上完全一致，与预判吻合，故选 B。

C) 无中生有

Third-party sellers 是第三方卖家。原文 third-party sellers who use the site don't have to 只说他们此前不必代收税，并未对其将欢迎或反对新判决作任何表态。

D) 与原文相反

Small retailers 小型零售商，对应 The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones——他们正是判决的输家，更不可能欢迎。

40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author ____

[A] gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences.

[B] describes the long and complicated process of its making.

[C] presents its main points with conflicting views on them.

[D] cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications.

在处理最高法院周四的裁决时，作者 ____

A) 对其进行事实性陈述并讨论其后果。 B) 描述了其制定的漫长而复杂的过程。

C) 陈述了其要点以及对这些要点相互冲突的观点。

D) 引用了与之相关的一些案例并分析了它们的含义。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author ____ 问的是作者整体如何呈现该事件，必须串读全文才能作答。

【拆句】 Q40 由状语 In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday 引导，主句 the author ____ 缺谓语由选项补完。状语提示讨论对象，主句留空动词。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday

↔ **gives a factual account of it**

Retail trade groups praised the ruling ↔ **discusses its consequences**

gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences 中两个动作 give a factual account / discuss consequences 正好对应作者前后两段使命，与预判完全吻合，故选 A。

B) 无中生有

describes the long and complicated process of its making 说作者描写判决的漫长复杂制定过程，全文从未叙述法院如何审理、辩论、表决等任何过程性细节。

C) 过度推断

presents its main points with conflicting views on them 说作者陈列判决要点并附冲突观点。全文确有不同反应（连锁称赞、小卖家反对），但作者并未列出判决的 main points 要点清单，只引了 Kennedy 单人观点；conflicting views 描述也偏强，原文是利益分析而非观点对撞。

D) 偷换概念

cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications 说作者引用相关案例并分析其含义。文中只在第 3 段提到 The cases the court overturned 这一被推翻的旧判决，但作者并未独立列举多个相关案例来讨论，重心是新判决本身的影响，不是案例分析。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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 Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually.

第2段，第1句

定语从句修饰宾语+宾语从句嵌套+双宾语结构+时间插入语，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的新闻报道句式；掌握这种“主句+定语从句+嵌套从句”的模式后可直接迁移到大量真题长句，学习收益高。

The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

第2段，第2句

"make it + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构,典型性强,实用价值高。

The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state.

第3段，第1句

这种“名词+省去引导词的定语从句+主句谓语+宾语从句（内含状语从句）”的结构，是四六级及考研阅读真题中极其典型且高频出现的学术/法律类长难句式。

Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构在考试真题中非常典型：多个主句通过转折和顺承并列、主句中嵌入条件状语从句、认知动词后跟宾语从句、省略引导词的宾语从句、承前省略的并列分句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，实用性强。

Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

第4段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，宾语从句内部的并列谓语也是常见句式。句中涉及的 prevent from doing 和不定式作定语均为典型用法，掌握后可大量复用。

The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already.

第5段，第1句

主句加原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"since" 引导原因从句、介词短语层层后置修饰名词等结构非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量同类真题句子中。

Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before.

第5段，第2句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主谓宾和两个状语(时间状语 "Now" 和状语从句),从句内部有主谓和时间状语以及省略结构。特别是 "where" 引导的状语从句容易被误判为定语从句,以及从句中的省略结构,都是值得练习的易错点。

Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to.

第5段，第3句

综合来看,本句主干识别难度适中,但嵌套与时态难度偏高,且涵盖多种典型结构和易错点,作为 "结构 + 时态" 训练材料具有较高价值。适合用于巩固从句嵌套、复合时态、被动语态和成分划分的综合练习,推荐优先练习。

Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don't have to.

第5段，第4句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过难,既有主干抓取训练,也有两个典型定语从句和一个让步关系,适合作为进阶阶段的结构与时态综合练习材料。对想提升长句拆解能力的学习者,优先级较高。

Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states.

第6段，第1句

句子结构非常典型:主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语 + 时间状语从句修饰谓语,是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。主语后紧跟定语从句、谓语后接状语从句的格局,在长难句中极为常见。完成时态 have been able to 和动名词结构 avoid charging 也是常考语法点。这种句式在真题中反复出现,学生掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中,代表性很强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇14次 · 真题 54 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇7次 · 真题 63 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇6次 · 真题 82 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇5次 · 真题 40 句

supreme

C1

adj. 最高的

本篇5次 · 真题 28 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本篇5次 · 真题 26 句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本篇5次 · 真题 19 句

ruling

B2

n. 裁决

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

justice

B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

revenue

B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

retailer

B2

n. 零售商

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次·真题 11 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次·真题 10 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇2次·真题 10 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇2次·真题 9 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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 53 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 45 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇1次·真题 12 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 12 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 10 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 10 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

making A2

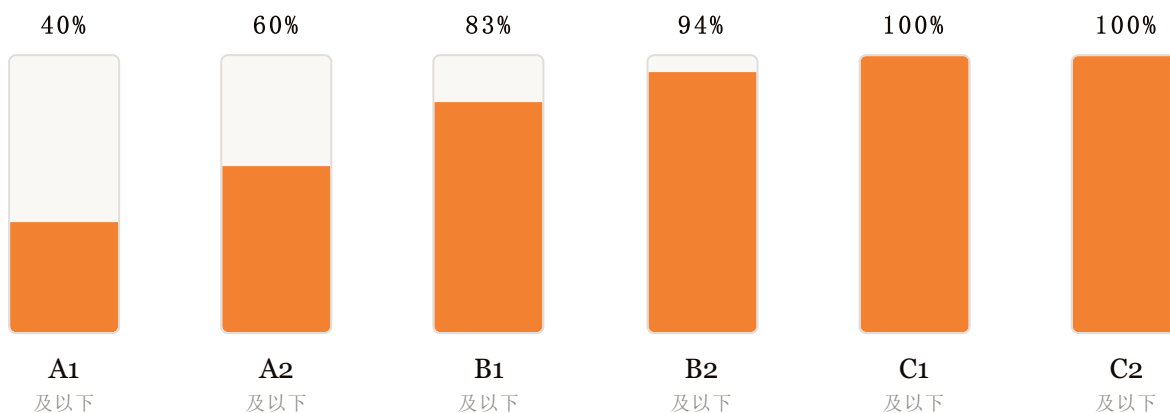
n. 制作

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 11 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 196 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

196

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语一 · 2019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 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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