

单词

方法总结

段落分析

解题思路

同义替换

逻辑提示词 (时

间、转折、感情色彩)

■ 真题链接

- **Compliance** **N-**
UNCOUNT Compliance with something, for example a law, treaty, or agreement, means doing what you are required or expected to do. 遵从
comply with
- **governance** **N-**
UNCOUNT The governance of a company or organization is the way in which it is managed. (公司、组织等的)管理方式

- **Intricate** **ADJ** You use intricate to describe something that has many small parts or details. 复杂精细的
- **Peer**
 - ①同行, peer review: 同行审查
 - ②同龄人, 同辈人, peer pressure 同辈压力
 - ③v. 盯着看, 凝视
Peer into 检查, 窥视
- **Vulnerability** 弱点

2007Text4

先题后文，只看题干，不看选项，预测文章主题

36. The statement "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce
37. According to Paragraph 2, **some organizations check their systems** to find out
38. In bringing up **the concept of GASP** the author is making the point that
39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that **some bosses** fail to
40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that

第一段

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and **compliance** troubles, and improved their feeble corporation **governance**, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: **data insecurity**. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, **information protection** is now high on the boss' s agenda in businesses of every variety.

冒号：逻辑相同，概括了前面所有内容-考研云分享
前面没读懂不要紧，看到冒号后面的内容即可。

第一段：数据泄露的严重性

36. The statement "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce

- [A] the fierce business competition.
- [B] the feeble boss-board relations.
- [C] the threat from news reports.
- [D] **the severity of data leakage.** ✓ 审题（例证题）+冒号

第二段

Several massive **leakages** of customer and employee **data** this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley—have left managers hurriedly **peering into** their **intricate** IT systems and business processes **in search of potential vulnerabilities**.

第二段：数据发生泄漏，这些企业要去找系统漏洞

37. According to Paragraph 2, **some organizations check their systems to find out**

- [A] **whether there is any weak point.** 考词汇，拿命背
- [B] what sort of data has been stolen.
- [C] who is responsible for the leakage.
- [D] how the potential spies can be located.

• Redundancy N-

UNCOUNT Redundancy means being made redundant. 裁员

第三段

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school. "The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders". Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says.

第三段：数据泄露，要加以重视、保护数据（也是全文中心）



38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that

- [A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to. ×曲解原文
[B] information protection should be given due attention. ✓反复强调，中心
[C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
[D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.偷换概念

• mystery

N-COUNT A mystery is something that is not understood or known about. 迷

题干puzzle同义替换

• Dimmest 最暗淡的

第四段【公众号：考研云分享】

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

this: 数据保护
老板认为数据保护是一个 surprise, 因此他没有意识到要进行数据保护

39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to

- [A] see the link between trust and data protection. ✓中心
[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
[C] realize the high cost of data restoration. ×偷换概念，要恢复的是消费者的信任
[D] appreciate the economic value of trust. ×答案是比较出来的，A更符合中心

• Go astray

PHRASE If

something goes astray, it gets lost while it is being taken or sent somewhere. 丢失

[扩]lead.....astray 引某人偏离正道、偏离方向、误入歧途

第五段【公众号：考研云分享】

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged—though not justified—by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

encourage: 助长（把感情色彩翻译出来）

第五段：数据泄露开始立法

推理判断题：

1 不要推理

40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that

- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe. ×没提到比较关系

推理判断题:

1、不要推理

2、语气缓和

40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that

[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe. ×没提到比较关系

[B] FTC' s decision is essential to data security. 只提到data

[C] California takes the lead in security legislation. 细节

[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage. ✓ 主旨, data和legal都有

①全文中心词

②本段中心词

本文总结

- 1.冒号: 逻辑相同, 概括了前面所有内容
- 2.推理判断题: 不要推理、语气缓和
- 3.正确选项: 有全文中心词、有本段中心词

