

考研英语 英语一 2015年 Text 2

最高法院应该开始为智能手机制定隐私保护条例

审题划出关键点，精准定位，提高正确率：

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____
27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____
28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to _____
29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____
30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____
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段1

①Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? ②The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

【段1】 _____

段1生词：

- Constitution n. _____
- digital data 数字数据
- Supreme Court 最高法院
- the contents of... _____
- warrant n. _____
- arrest n. 逮捕，拘捕
- arrestee n. 被捕者

段2

①California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. ②It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

【段2】 _____

【句】长难句①见微信公众号田静老师的每日长难句76。

段2生词：

- refrain v. _____
- sweeping adj. 影响广泛的，大范围的，根本的
- upset v. _____ adj. 心烦的；混乱的
- assumption n. 假定，设想
assume v. 假定，设想
- authorities n. 当局，官方机构 (authority 的复数)
- search through... _____
- possession n. 财产，所有物
possess v. 拥有；控制，使掌握
- suspect n. 嫌疑犯 v. 怀疑；猜想
- assess v. _____；估价，征税
assessment n. _____；估价，征税
- implication n. _____

段3

①The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. ②Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

【段3】 _____

段3生词：

- recklessly adv. _____
- reckless adj. _____
- recklessness n. _____
- modest adj. _____
- discernable adj. 可辨别的，可认识的
discern v. 觉察出，分辨出，识别；了解
- provide updated guidelines 提供更新的指导性意见
- defendant n. 被告人

段4

①They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. ②The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. ③But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. ④A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. ⑤The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

【段4】 _____

段4生词：

- discard v. _____
- lame adj. _____
- digital information 数字信息
- be similar to... 与……相似

- violate v. _____
- the Fourth Amendment 第四修正案
- explore v. 探索, 探测, 探险
exploration n. 探索, 探测, 探险
- comprehensive adj. _____
comprehension n. _____
comprehend v. _____
- correspondence n. 通信, 信件; 一致; 相应
correspond v. 通信; 符合, 一致; 相应
corresponding adj. 通信的; 一致的; 相当的, 相应的
- cloud computing 云计算

段5

①Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. ②But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. ③Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

【段5】 _____

段5生词：

- take steps to do sth. _____
- sensitive information _____
- device n. 装置, 设备
- a requirement of normal life 正常生活的需要
- prohibition n. _____
prohibit v. _____

段6

①As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. ②In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. ③They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant. ④The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

【段6】

段6生词：

- as so often is the case 这是常有的事，一如通常情况
- burdensome adj. 繁重的，难以负担的
burden n. 负担，责任；船的载货量 v. 使负担；装货于
- invalidate v. _____
invalidation n. _____
invalid adj. _____；有病的，残疾的
- severe, urgent circumstances 严重的、紧急的情况下
- circumstance n. 情况；环境，条件
- take reasonable measures to do sth. _____
- erase v. 擦去，抹去，清除
- alter v. _____
- allow room for... 为.....留有空间
- be entitled to more freedom 有权享有更多自由
- be entitled to sth. _____

段7

①But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. ②New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. ③Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

【段7】 _____

【句】长难句③见微信公众号田静老师的每日长难句77。

段7生词：

- swallow v. 忍受，轻信；吞下，咽下
- disruptive adj. _____
disruption n. _____
disrupt v. _____
- novel adj. _____ n. 小说
- application n. _____ ; _____
apply v. _____
- explosion n. 爆炸；爆发；激增
- accessibility n. _____
accessible adj. _____
- establishment n. 建立，创立；确立，制定；公司，机构
establish v. 建立，创立；确立，制定
- automobile use 汽车使用
- virtual adj. 实质上的，事实上的；（计算机或互联网）虚拟的
virtually adv. 事实上，实质上

• necessity n. 必要性, (迫切) 需要; 必需品

necessary adj. 必要的; 必需的; 必然的

necessarily adv. 必要地; 必需地, 必然地

• specify v. _____

• domain n. 范围, 领域

• sort out _____

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____

[A] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.

[B] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.

[C] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.

[D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

我的答案: _____ 正确答案: _____

定位原文在哪段? _____

选项A和B的正误原因? _____

静姐的“填坑指南”: _____

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____

[A] tolerance.

[B] indifference.

[C] disapproval.

[D] cautiousness.

我的答案: _____ 正确答案: _____

定位原文在哪两段? _____

根据哪些关键词可以判断出答案? _____

静姐的“填坑指南”: _____

28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to _____

- [A] getting into one's residence.
- [B] handling one's historical records.
- [C] scanning one's correspondences.
- [D] going through one's wallet.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段哪一句？_____

选项A和D的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____

- [A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.
- [B] the court is giving police less room for action.
- [C] phones are used to store sensitive information.
- [D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？_____

选项B、C和D的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____

- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.
- [B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.
- [C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.
- [D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？_____

引用的内容是用来佐证_____，所以_____才是正确选项

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____