

考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 1998年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A].[B].[C].and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(10 points)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 1 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 2 man. But they insisted that its 3 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 4 of the English population. 5 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 6 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 7, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 8 history and economics have 9 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 10 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

1. [A] admitted
[B] believed
[C] claimed
[D] predicted
2. [A] plain
[B] average
[C] mean
[D] normal
3. [A] momentary
[B] prompt
[C] instant
[D] immediate
4. [A] bulk
[B] host
[C] gross
[D] magnitude
5. [A] On
[B] With
[C] For
[D] By

6. ☐ A] broadly
☐ B] thoroughly
☐ C] generally
☐ D] completely
7. ☐ A] however
☐ B] meanwhile
☐ C] therefore
☐ D] moreover
8. ☐ A] at
☐ B] in
☐ C] about
☐ D] for
9. ☐ A] manifested
☐ B] approved
☐ C] shown
☐ D] speculated
10. ☐ A] noted
☐ B] impressed
☐ C] labeled
☐ D] marked

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 1

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

11. The third sentence of Paragraph 1 implies that _____.
[A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
[B] the blind could be happier than the sighted
[C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
[D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight
12. In Paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____.
[A] areas short of electricity
[B] dams without power stations
[C] poor countries around India
[D] common people in the Narmada Dam area
13. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
[A] They bring in more fertile soil.
[B] They help defend the country.
[C] They strengthen international ties.
[D] They have universal control of the waters.
14. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as _____.
[A] "It's no use crying over spilt milk"
[B] "More haste, less speed"
[C] "Look before you leap"
[D] "He who laughs last laughs best"

Text 2

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much "re-engineering" has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish—"the worst sort of ambulance chasing."

15. According to the author, the American economic situation is _____.

- [A] not as good as it seems
- [B] at its turning point
- [C] much better than it seems
- [D] near to complete recovery

16. The official statistics on productivity growth _____.

- [A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
- [B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation
- [C] meet the expectation of business people
- [D] fail to reflect the true state of economy

17. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because _____.

- [A] he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"
- [B] he does not think the productivity revolution works
- [C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
- [D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses

18. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- [A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
- [B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
- [C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
- [D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

Text 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information," which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term 'anti-science' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened."

19. The word "schism" (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means _____.
[A] confrontation
[B] dissatisfaction
[C] separation
[D] contempt
20. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to _____.
[A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power
[B] show the author's sympathy with scientists
[C] explain the way in which science develops
[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities
21. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
[A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.
[B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.
[C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.
[D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable.
22. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is _____.
[A] impartial
[B] subjective
[C] biased
[D] puzzling

Text 4

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development—and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead—has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun-belt states—Florida, Texas and California—together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th—with Cleveland and Washington, D.C., dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too—and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances:

■ Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate—37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.

■ Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

23. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____.

- [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
- [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
- [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
- [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II

24. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____.

- [A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
- [B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
- [C] it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
- [D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"

25. We can see from the available statistics that _____.

- [A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
- [B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
- [C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
- [D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population

26. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means _____.

- [A] people in favor of the trend of democracy
- [B] advocates of migration between states
- [C] scientists engaged in the study of population
- [D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

Text 5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

27. The author believes that _____.

- [A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
- [B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
- [C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
- [D] the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart

28. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that _____.

- [A] the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
- [B] they have been found to share certain geological features
- [C] the African plate has been stable for 30 million years
- [D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe

29. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____.

- [A] the structure of the African plates
- [B] the revival of dead volcanoes
- [C] the mobility of the continents
- [D] the formation of new oceans

30. The passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] the features of volcanic activities
- [B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates
- [C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
- [D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

Part B

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth. (31)But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected: the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

(32)The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According to the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginably dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas. Over billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, planets and eventually, even humans.

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. (33)Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

(34)If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion trillion fold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. (35)Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

Section III

Writing

36. Directions:

- [A] Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.
- [B] Your essay must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)
- [C] Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
 2. Give your comments.

1998年 考研英语（旧卷）完形填空（四选一）· 1-10 空答案与解析

CLOZE & ANALYSIS • 完形题和解析

完形填空题和解析 · 1-10 空

本页 1-10 空的正确选项与逐空解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、2 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

考研真题(1998)

Section I

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 1 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 2 man. But they insisted that its 3 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 4 of the English population. 5 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 6 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

直到最近，大多数历史学家对工业革命的评价都非常负面。他们承认，从长远来看，工业化大大提高了普通人的生活水平。但他们坚持认为，在1750年至1850年期间，工业化的直接后果是英国人口中的大多数人普遍陷入贫困和苦难。相比之下，他们认为在此前从1650年到1750年的一百年间，当时英国还完全是一个农业国家，是一个极度富足和繁荣的时期。

This view, 7, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 8 history and economics have 9 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 10 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

然而，这种观点普遍被认为是错误的。历史和经济学专家已经证明了两点：1650年至1750年这一时期的特点是极度贫困，而且工业化肯定没有恶化、甚至可能实际上改善了大多数民众的生活状况。

1. [A] admitted
[B] believed
[C] claimed
[D] predicted

2. [A] plain
[B] average
[C] mean
[D] normal
3. [A] momentary
[B] prompt
[C] instant
[D] immediate
4. [A] bulk
[B] host
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[D] for
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[B] approved
[C] shown
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10. [A] noted
[B] impressed
[C] labeled
[D] marked

1. ____

【答案】 [A] admitted 词义辨析

【线索】 前后两句构成『让步—转折』

本句 They __ (1) __ that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living 说的是好处，下一句却 But they insisted that its __ (3) __ results ... were widespread poverty and misery。一个 But 把两句对立起来：第 1 空这句是史学家『承认』的让步，第 2 句才是他们真正坚持的。线索指向一个带让步色彩的动词。

【选项】 A) admitted ✓ 契合让步语气

admit 是『（不情愿地）承认』，正好对上后句 But they insisted 的让步—转折结构：先承认长远好处，再坚持短期苦难。

B) believed X 中性、无让步意味

believe 只是『相信、认为』，平铺直叙，体现不出与后句 But they insisted 的对立让步关系，语气偏弱。

C) claimed X 含『未经证实地宣称』贬义

claim 常带『（无确据地）声称』的怀疑色彩，但此处是史学家公认的事实（工业化确实抬高了生活水平），用 claim 色彩冲突。

D) predicted X 时态/语义不符

predict 是『预测（未来）』，而 in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living 用一般过去时陈述已发生的事实，不是预测。

【验证】 代入后 They __ (1) __ that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the __ (2) __ man. 读作『他们承认……长远抬高了生活水平』，与下句 But 的坚持形成让步—转折，契合全篇『旧说自身就先退一步』的脉络。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] average 词义辨析

【线索】 搭配对象是 man，指『普通人』

greatly raised the standard of living for the __ (2) __ man 说的是工业化抬高了谁的生活水平——语境要的是『普通老百姓』。英语里『普通人/常人』的惯用说法是 the average man。

【选项】 A) plain X 义偏『朴素/相貌平平』

plain man 偏向『相貌平平/直率的人』，不是统计意义上的『普通大众』，与『生活水平』语境不贴。

B) average ✓ the average man=普通人

the average man 是固定说法，意为『普通人、寻常百姓』，正好对上『工业化抬高了普通人民生活水平』的语义。

C) mean X 形容词义为『吝啬/卑劣』

mean 作形容词意为『小气的、刻薄的』，色彩为贬义，与中性的『普通人』完全不符。

D) normal X 无 the normal man 惯用法

normal 强调『正常的、不反常的』，英语中不用 the normal man 表『普通人』，搭配不地道。

【验证】 代入 greatly raised the standard of living for the __ (2) __ man 即『抬高了普通人的生活水平』，与全篇讨论英国大众民生的话题一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [D] immediate 词义辨析

【线索】 与上句 in the long run 反义对照

上句说 in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living (长远看是好的)，本句 But ... its __ (3) __ results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty 转而说短期内是坏的。第 3 空要的是与 in the long run (长远) 相对的『直接的、近期的』之意。

【选项】 A) momentary X 义为『短暂瞬间的』

momentary 强调『一瞬即逝』，而 1750-1850 是长达百年的后果，不是瞬时的，时长不符。

B) prompt X 多形容人/反应迅速

prompt 多指『(人或反应) 迅速及时的』，如 prompt reply，修饰 results 表『直接后果』不地道。

C) instant X 强调『一触即发的瞬间』

instant 指『立刻、即刻』，常用于 instant coffee 这类瞬间发生之事，与延续百年的后果矛盾。

D) immediate ✓ immediate results=直接/近期后果

immediate 除『立刻』外有『直接的、眼前的』之义，immediate results 正与上句 in the long run 形成『近期 vs 长远』对照，最贴切。

【验证】 代入 its __ (3) __ results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery 即『其直接/近期后果是普遍贫困』，与上句『长远看是好的』恰成对照，符合第一段先扬后抑的脉络。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] bulk 词义辨析

【线索】 框架是 the ____ of the population

widespread poverty and misery for the __(4)__ of the English population, 要表达的是『英国人口的大多数』。固定搭配 the bulk of=『大部分、大多数』。

【选项】 A) bulk ✓ the bulk of=大部分

the bulk of the population 是固定说法, 意为『绝大部分人口』, 与『普遍贫困波及多数人』完全契合。

B) host X a host of 而非 the host of

host 表『大量』时用 a host of (许多), 不用 the ____ of the population 这个『其中大部分』的框架, 搭配错。

C) gross X 多作形容词『总的』

gross 常作形容词 (gross income 总收入), 此处需要名词; 即便作名词也不与 of population 搭配表『大多数人』。

D) magnitude X 义为『量级/重要性』

magnitude 指『巨大、量级、重要程度』, 不指『人口中的多数』, 语义跑偏。

【验证】 代入 widespread poverty and misery for the __(4)__ of the English population 即『波及英国大部分人口的普遍贫困』, 与 widespread 呼应、与第一段旧说『苦难是普遍的』一致。

5. ____

【答案】 [D] By 固定搭配

【线索】 空后是 contrast 一词

__(5)__ contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years ... a period of great abundance, 句首要表『相比之下、与此相对』, 固定短语为 By contrast。这是搭配, 依据就在空后那个词。

【选项】 A) On ~~X~~ on the contrary 而非 on contrast

on 配的是 on the contrary (恰恰相反), 不与裸 contrast 搭配, 且含义偏『正相反』而非『相比之下』。

B) With ~~X~~ 无 with contrast 惯用法

英语里没有 with contrast 作句首过渡语的用法, 搭配不成立。

C) For ~~X~~ 无 for contrast 惯用法

for contrast 不是表『相比之下』的固定过渡短语, 搭配错误。

D) By ~~✓~~ By contrast=相比之下

By contrast 是固定短语, 意为『相比之下、与此形成对照』, 正好引出前一百年与工业革命期的对比, 最契合。

【验证】 代入 __(5)__ contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years ... a period of great abundance and prosperity 即『相比之下, 他们认为前一百年是繁荣期』, 承接上文苦难、引出对照, 与全篇对照结构吻合。

6. ____

【答案】 [D] completely 词义辨析

【线索】 强调当时『纯』农业国

when England was still a __(6)__ agricultural country, 与下文工业化形成对照, 此处要凸显工业革命前英国是『完完全全的农业国』, 需要表『彻底、完全』的强程度副词。

【选项】 A) broadly X 义为『大体上』程度偏弱

broadly 表『大致、宽泛地』, 留有余地, 削弱了『纯农业国』的对照力度。

B) thoroughly X 多修饰过程/动作

thoroughly 强调『彻底地(做某事)』, 常修饰动作 (thoroughly cleaned), 修饰 agricultural 这一国家属性不如 completely 自然。

C) generally X 义为『通常/普遍』程度偏弱

generally 表『一般、通常』, 同样留有余地, 与『仍是完全的农业国』要强调的彻底性不符。

D) completely ✓ completely=完全地, 程度最足

completely agricultural 表『完完全全的农业国』, 把工业化之前的状态推到极致, 最能与后文工业社会形成强对照。

【验证】 代入 when England was still a __(6)__ agricultural country 即『当时英国仍是完全的农业国』, 与第二段工业化主题形成『纯农业 vs 工业化』的鲜明对照, 全局自治。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] **however** 逻辑关系

【线索】 第一段旧说 vs 第二段推翻

第一段整段陈述史学家的旧观点，第二段开头 This view, __(7)_, is generally thought to be wrong. 把这套观点判为错误。前后是『立旧说—破旧说』的对立，需要转折词。

【选项】 A) **however** ✓ **however=然而，表转折**

however 引出与前文相反的内容，正好把第一段的旧观点 Until recently most historians spoke very critically 与第二段『这观点是错的』衔接成转折，最契合。

B) **meanwhile** ✗ 表『同时』非转折

meanwhile 表『与此同时』，用于并列同时发生之事，体现不出前后观点的对立。

C) **therefore** ✗ 表因果，逻辑反了

therefore 表『因此』，意味着第二段是第一段的结果；但第二段是推翻而非推论第一段，因果关系不成立。

D) **moreover** ✗ 表递进补充非转折

moreover 表『而且、更进一步』，用于同向叠加；而此处前后观点相反，方向不一致。

【验证】 代入 This view, __(7)_, is generally thought to be wrong. 即『然而，这一观点如今普遍被认为是错的』，正卡在全篇『旧说→破旧说』的转折枢纽上，与 outline 的对照结构完全一致。

8. ____

【答案】 **[B] in** 固定搭配

【线索】 **specialists in+领域**

Specialists __ (8) __ history and economics, 表『历史学和经济学领域的专家』。固定搭配为 specialist(s) in some field (某领域的专家), 如 specialist in surgery。依据就在本句框架内。

【选项】 A) at **X be good at 而非 specialist at**

at 表『擅长』用于 be good at, 但 specialist 后引领域不用 at, 搭配错。

B) in **✓ specialist in=某领域专家**

specialist in 是固定搭配, 意为『.....领域的专家』, 正好引出 history and economics 两个学科, 最契合。

C) about **X about 不引专长领域**

about 表『关于』, specialist about 不是惯用搭配, 无法表『某学科的专家』。

D) for **X for 表目的非领域**

for 表『为了/对于』, 与 specialist 搭配引学科不地道, 搭配错误。

【验证】代入 Specialists __ (8) __ history and economics 即『历史学与经济学方面的专家』, 与下文这些专家『证明了两件事』顺承, 本句自足通顺。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] shown 词义辨析

【线索】 专家『证明』两个事实

Specialists in history and economics have __(9)__ two things: that ... and that ..., 专家给出的是研究得出的、被当作定论的两件事, 需要表『(用证据)表明、证实』的动词。

【选项】 A) manifested X 义为『显露 (情感/迹象)』

manifest 指『(事物自身)显现、表露』, 多用于症状、情绪显露, 不用于『(人)通过研究证明某结论』。

B) approved X 义为『批准/赞成』

approve 是『批准、认可』, 宾语应是计划、申请之类, 不能带 that 从句表『证明事实』, 语义不符。

C) shown ✓ show that=表明/证实

show 可作『(研究、证据)表明、证实』, 后接 that 从句, 正好表达专家研究证明了那两个结论, 最契合。

D) speculated X 义为『推测』与定论冲突

speculate 是『(无确据地)推测』, 但此处两件事是专家确证的结论 (用以推翻旧说), 用推测会削弱其权威性, 色彩冲突。

【验证】 代入 Specialists in history and economics have __(9)__ two things 即『历史与经济学专家已证实两件事』, 与第二段用专家结论推翻旧说的目的一致, 全局自治。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] marked 词义辨析

【线索】 be marked by=以.....为特征

the period from 1650 to 1750 was __(10)__ by great poverty, 要表达『1650-1750 这段时期以巨大贫困为特征』。be marked by 意为『以.....为标志/特征』, 正合此意, 且与第一空所证结论(那段时期其实很穷)呼应。

【选项】 A) noted X be noted for 而非 by

note 表『以.....闻名』用 be noted for (如 noted for its beauty), 不与 by 搭配表特征, 搭配错。

B) impressed X 义为『给.....留下印象』

be impressed by 指『(人)对.....印象深刻』, 主语应是人, 而此处主语是 period (时期), 不能『被贫困打动』, 语义不符。

C) labeled X 义为『被贴标签/称作』

label 是『把.....称作、贴标签』, 后常接称呼 (labeled a liar), 表『被贫困贴标签』搭配与语义都不顺。

D) marked ✓ be marked by=以.....为特征

be marked by 意为『以.....为标志/特征』, the period was marked by great poverty 即『那段时期以巨大贫困为特征』, 与专家证实的结论完全吻合。

【验证】代入 the period from 1650 to 1750 was __(10)__ by great poverty 即『1650-1750 年那段时期以巨大贫困为特征』, 正是专家用来推翻旧说『前农业时代很繁荣』的核心证据, 与全篇反转脉络一致。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

全文主旨与行文脉络

完形是语篇题——单看空所在的半句往往四个选项都「像」。下面是全文主旨与行文脉络, 是每个空锁定线索、代入验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

史学界对工业革命的评价发生反转

全文讲史学家对工业革命的看法如何被推翻。开篇 Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. 给出旧观点的基调(批判), 第二段 This view, __(7)__, is generally thought to be wrong. 直接把旧观点判为错误。作者本人是客观转述两种观点, 基调中立。

行文脉络

旧观点（批判工业革命）→ 新观点（推翻旧观点）

第一段铺陈旧观点：工业革命长远抬高生活水平，但 1750-1850 间带来普遍贫困，而工业化之前的农业时代 a period of great abundance and prosperity 反倒繁荣。第二段急转：This view, (7) is generally thought to be wrong., 专家证明 1650-1750 其实贫困、工业化反而改善了民生。两段构成『先立旧说、后破旧说』的对照结构，第 7 空正卡在这个转折点上。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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 they insisted that its immediate results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the bulk of the English population.

第1段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式，insist that 结构及主系表从句结构都是常考类型，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似观点陈述句。

By contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a completely agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

第1段，第4句

主句包含主谓宾基本结构，时间状语由介词短语和状语从句两部分构成，宾语与谓语分隔明显，是练习成分拆分和长距离依存识别的优质材料；从句虽简单但展示了系表结构和状语从句嵌入用法，成分种类较丰富。

This view, however, is generally thought to be wrong.

第2段，第1句

"be thought/considered/believed to be" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频被动结构，学术写作和议论文常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式

Specialists in history and economics have shown two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was marked by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

第2段，第2句

同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且本句通过冒号引出两个并列同位语从句的用法非常典型。此外，被动语态、并列谓语、情态动词完成式等都是考试常见句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句子中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **21** 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇完形原文中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

admit B1

v. 承认（事实、错误等）

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

majority B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

historian

B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

contrast

B2

n. 对比

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

completely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

immediate

B2

adj. 立即的，即刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

widespread

B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

certainly

A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

agricultural

B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

prosperity

C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

economics

B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

greatly

B1

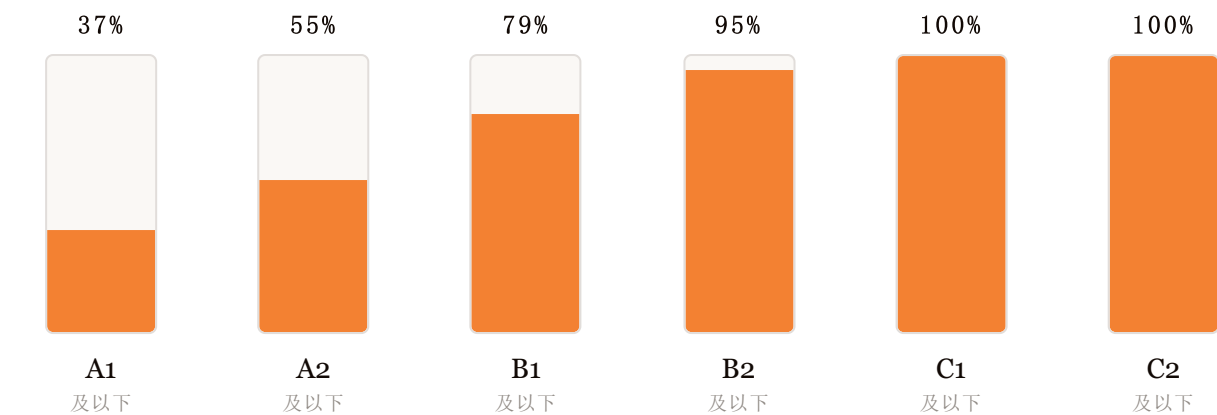
adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

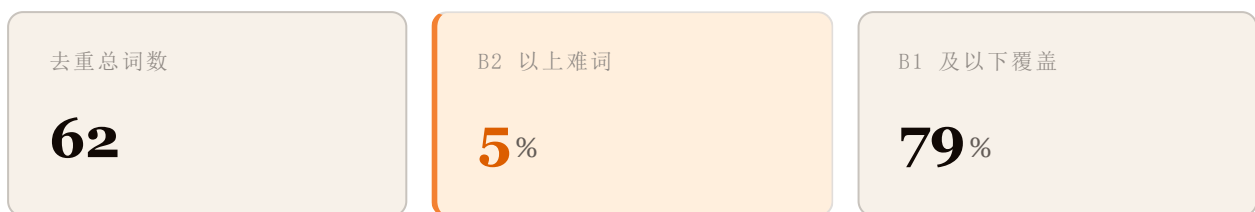
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 62 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 62 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 3 个，约 5%。



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 62 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1998年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

1998年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·11-14 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 11-14 题

本页 11-14 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 4 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。

考研真题(1998)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 1

P1 Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

很少有大型技术创造能像巨型大坝那样激发人们的想象力。也许正是人类长期遭受洪水和干旱摆布的苦难，使得迫使水流听从我们意愿的想法如此令人着迷。但着迷有时也意味着盲目。几个巨型大坝项目可能弊大于利。

P2 The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

大坝的教训是，大未必就是美。建造一座巨大而强有力的大坝已成为国家和人民努力彰显自身的成就象征，这无济于事。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位因Aswan High Dam而得以巩固。土耳其争取第一世界地位的努力包括巨型Ataturk Dam。

P3 But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of

disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

但大型大坝往往不能按预期运作。例如,Aswan Dam阻止了尼罗河的洪水泛滥,但也使埃及失去了洪水留下的肥沃淤泥——而换来的只是一个疾病滋生的巨大水库,现在水库充满了淤泥,几乎不能发电。

P4 And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

然而,控制水流的神话依然存在。本周,在文明的欧洲腹地,斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人因多瑙河上一座大坝的争端而差点兵戎相见。这个庞大的综合体可能会有大型大坝的所有常见问题。但斯洛伐克正在寻求从捷克人那里独立,现在需要一座大坝来证明自己。

P5 Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

与此同时,在印度,世界银行已批准了更加错误的Narmada Dam。尽管其顾问表示该大坝将给无权势者带来困苦并造成环境破坏,世界银行仍然这样做了。利益属于有权势者,但远非有保障。

P6 Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

对大坝影响以及控制水流的成本和效益进行适当的科学研究,有助于解决这些冲突。水力发电、防洪和灌溉无需建造巨型大坝即可实现。但当你面对的是神话时,很难做到适当或科学。现在是世界吸取Aswan教训的时候了。你不需要大坝就能得救。

题目与逐题解析

11. The third sentence of Paragraph 1 implies that _____.

- [A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
- [B] the blind could be happier than the sighted
- [C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
- [D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight

第一段第三句暗示_____

- A) 如果人们对现实视而不见,他们会感到快乐 B) 盲人可能比有视力的人更快乐
- C) 过度兴奋的人往往会忽视重要的事情 D) 着迷使人丧失视力

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 implies that 直接要求由原文的第三句推出一个未明说的含义,不是问字面意思。

【拆句】 题干 The third sentence of Paragraph 1 implies that _____. 是简单主谓宾结构: 主语 The third sentence of Paragraph 1, 谓语 implies, 宾语是 that 引导的待补全名词性从句。结构平铺直叙,无陷阱。

【定位】 But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind.

但着迷有时也意味着盲目（视而不见）。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

shut their eyes to reality 是"主动闭眼不看", 且额外加了 would be happy——原文说的是"着迷者无意识地失明", 更没有任何句子说"这样会让人开心"。

B) 偷换概念

the blind could be happier than the sighted 把原文比喻意义上的 blind 当作生理上的盲人, 再凭空加上"比明眼人更快乐"的比较; 原文既无比较, 也未涉及生理失明。

C) ✓ 正确

to be fascinated ↔ over-excited people

to be blind ↔ neglect vital things

预判说"迷恋让人忽略真实危害", C 选项 over-excited people tend to neglect vital things 恰好把 fascinated 译为 over-excited、把 blind 译为 neglect vital things, 是定位句的标准同义替换。

D) 与原文相反

fascination makes people lose their eyesight 用 makes... lose their eyesight 表示"使人在生理上失去视力", 把隐喻 blind 当成 lose eyesight 的同义改写——既偷换了语义层次, 也加重了因果。

12. In Paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____.

[A] areas short of electricity

[B] dams without power stations

[C] poor countries around India

[D] common people in the Narmada Dam area

在第五段中,"the powerless"可能指的是_____

A) 缺电的地区 B) 没有发电站的水坝 C) 印度周边的贫穷国家 D) Narmada大坝地区的普通民众

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 "the powerless" probably refers to 直接问引号词具体指什么, 是典型的词义/指代题。

【拆句】 题干 In Paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____. 状语 In Paragraph 5 提前, 主语 the powerless (引号词), 谓语 probably refers to。probably 是程度副词缓和语气, 不改变指代题本质。

【定位】 And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

尽管世行的顾问们说这座大坝会给弱势者带来苦难、并造成环境破坏, 世行还是放行了。受益方是有权有势者, 但他们的收益也远非有保障。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

areas short of electricity 把 powerless 拆成 power (电) + less (没有), 译成"缺电地区"——但 P5 谈的是社会权力差异, 而非电力短缺, 且原文 hardship for the powerless 的语义场是"受苦", 不是"缺电"。

B) 无中生有

dams without power stations 把 powerless 读成"没有发电站的大坝"——但题干 the powerless 是 the+adj 表一类"人", 不可能指"物(大坝)", 且原文从未提及"无发电站的大坝"。

C) 过度推断

poor countries around India 把范围从 P5 明确的"大坝建造区域的当地人"扩大到"印度周围的穷国", 既扩大了主体(国家而非人), 也扩大了地理范围(印度周边而非大坝区)。

D) ✓ 正确

the powerless ↔ common people

the Narmada Dam ↔ in the Narmada Dam area

预判 powerless 是大坝所在地的普通人, common people in the Narmada Dam area 正是这个语义的完整落地——既给出"普通人", 又限定在 Narmada 大坝区域内, 与 P5 完全契合。

13. What is the myth concerning giant dams?

- [A] They bring in more fertile soil.
- [B] They help defend the country.
- [C] They strengthen international ties.
- [D] They have universal control of the waters.

关于巨型大坝的神话是什么?

- A) 它们带来更肥沃的土壤 B) 它们有助于保卫国家 C) 它们加强国际联系
- D) 它们对水域拥有普遍的控制权

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the myth concerning giant dams 是直接 wh- 提问, 问一个被作者明确命名的概念的内容, 是细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What is the myth concerning giant dams? 主系表结构, concerning giant dams 是后置定语限定 myth。concerning=about, 是介词用法, 考生若不熟悉容易误读为分词。

【定位】 And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists.

然而, 控制水的神话仍在延续。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They bring in more fertile soil. 把 P3 中 deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left 的反例（大坝反而带走了肥沃淤泥）颠倒来用，且原文是“洪水带来淤泥、大坝挡住淤泥”，不是大坝带来淤泥。

B) 无中生有

They help defend the country. 称大坝有助于国防——P2 谈的是大坝作为“国际地位象征”和“国家凝聚力符号”，从未出现 defend the country（军事防卫）的内涵。

C) 偷换概念

They strengthen international ties. 把 Egypt's leadership in the Arab world 与 Turkey's bid for First World status 误读为“加强国际关系”——但原文谈的是各国“自我抬高地位”，不是“国家之间纽带变强”，且 P4 多瑙河上的 Slovaks and Hungarians 恰恰因大坝几乎闹到 sending in the troops，国际关系反而更糟。

D) ✓ 正确

controlling the waters ↔ **universal control of the waters**

forcing the waters to do our bidding ↔ **universal control of the waters**

预判 myth 的内容=控制水，选项 D They have universal control of the waters. 正是该内容的标准还原，其中 universal 来自作者多处暗示的“全面驾驭水”语调。

14. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as _____.

- [A] "It's no use crying over spilt milk"
- [B] "More haste, less speed"
- [C] "Look before you leap"
- [D] "He who laughs last laughs best"

作者试图表达的意思最好可以理解为_____

A) 覆水难收 B) 欲速则不达 C) 三思而后行 D) 谁笑到最后,谁笑得最好

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as 直接问作者想传达的整体主张，且选项给的是四句英语谚语——典型的主旨升华题。

【拆句】 题干 What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as _____. 主语是名词性从句 What the author tries to suggest, 谓语 may best be interpreted as, as 后接补语。may best 是情态动词 + 副词强调最高级“最适合解读为”。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

It's no use crying over spilt milk 意为"覆水难收，不必懊悔"——这是事后劝慰的语气；而作者通篇是"事前警告"：还来得及，别再建巨型大坝。立场上完全错位。

B) 偷换概念

More haste, less speed 意为"欲速则不达"，问题在"快慢"；但作者 Proper, scientific study 强调的是"是否经过科学论证"，问题在"思考充分与否"，不在做得太快。

C) ✓ 正确

to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind ↔ Look before you leap

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams ↔ Look before you leap

预判主旨=三思而后行，Look before you leap 字面=跳跃之前先看，对应 Proper, scientific study 与 to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind 的双重警告，是与作者主张最贴合的格言。

D) 答非所问

He who laughs last laughs best 是"笑到最后才笑得最好"，强调最终胜出者；原文既无"最终笑话谁"的对比，也未谈"耐心等到结局"，与作者批判幻想、呼吁科学的主线无关。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating.

第1段，第2句

强调句 "It is ... that" 是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句式，本句还结合了 "make + 宾语 + 宾补" 这一常考结构，以及介词短语、不定式等典型修饰成分。句式代表性极强，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

第3段，第2句

主句包含并列谓语、直接宾语和介词短语宾语，覆盖多种宾语形式；限制性定语从句中关系代词充当宾语，非限制性定语从句包含主系表结构和嵌套状语从句，结果状语从句包含程度状语。成分种类丰富，且定语从句中关系代词作宾语是易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists.

第4段，第1句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，但本句的典型性中等：主语带后置定语的结构具有一定代表性，但整体句式较为基础，缺乏更复杂的从句、并列或特殊句式（如倒装、强调），迁移价值中等。

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、地点状语、后置定语（介词短语）六种成分，种类较丰富；后置定语 "to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam" 可用于练习介词短语作定语的识别，有一定训练价值

And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction.

第5段，第2句

“主句 + even though 引导的让步从句”以及“动词后接省略引导词的内容从句”都很常见，考试阅读里也经常出现。掌握这种识别路径，迁移到类似长句时很有用。

The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

第5段，第3句

并列句加转折连词是四六级和考研常见句式，主系表结构也是基础句型。但本句结构相对简单，没有更复杂的从句或修饰成分，代表性处于中等水平。

But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific.

第6段，第3句

形式主语"it is + 形容词 + to do"结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，状语从句前置也是典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句型。

It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan.

第6段，第4句

It is time that 句型是四六级和考研中的常见虚拟语气句型,在阅读和写作中频繁出现。该句型结构固定、用法明确,掌握后可直接迁移到类似的 It is necessary/important/essential that 等句型。本句作为该类句型的标准范例,具有很高的典型性和复用价值,是值得重点掌握的句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

dam

B1

n. 水坝

本篇19次 · 真题 20 句

giant

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇5次 · 真题 28 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 90 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

electricity

A2

n. 电

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

creation

B2

n. 创造

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

capture

B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

neglect

B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

meanwhile

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

barely

B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

imagination

B1

n. 想象力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

independence

B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

vital

B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

resolve

B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

strive

B2

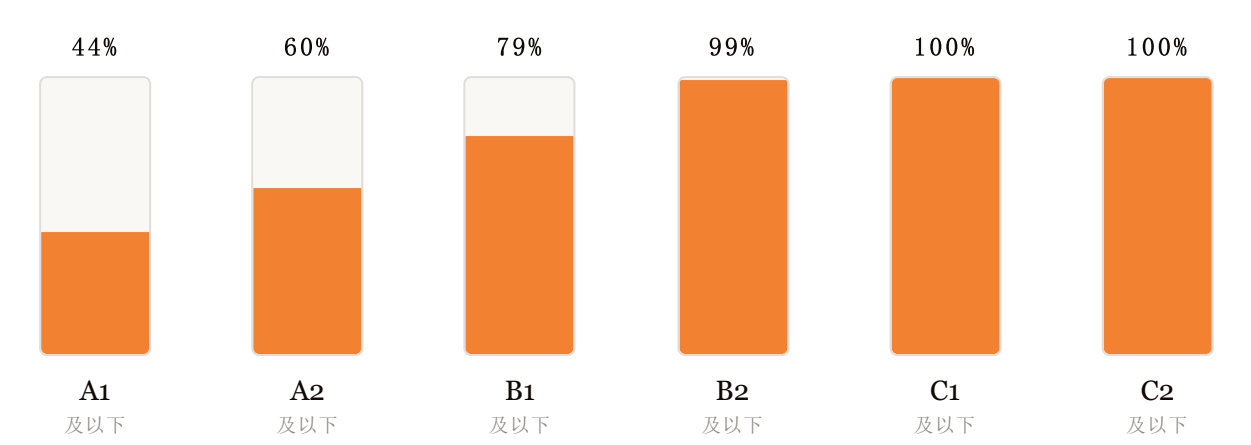
v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 187 词按 CEFRL 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **187** 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 2 个·约 1%。



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 187 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1998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 A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

1998年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·15-18 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·15-18 题

本页 15-18 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 4 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。

考研真题(1998)

Section II Part A (2)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 2

P1 Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

人们常说，没有付出就没有收获。但是，只有付出而没有收获又如何呢？在美国，无论你走到哪里，都能听到企业复兴的故事。更难确定的是，商人们自认为正在主导的生产率革命是否真实存在。

P2 The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

官方统计数据并不令人鼓舞。数据显示，如果把制造业和服务业合在一起计算，自1987年以来，生产率平均增长了1.2%。这比前十年的平均水平稍快。而且自1991年以来，生产率每年增长约2%，是1978年至1987年平均水平的两倍多。问题在于，最近的增长加速部分是由于商业周期中这个阶段通常会出现的反弹，因此不能作为基本趋势复苏的确凿证据。正如财政部长Robert Rubin所说，大量指向生产率飞跃的商业轶事与统计数据所反映的情况之间存在着“脱节”。

P3 Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

其中一些现象可以很容易地得到解释。组织工作场所的新方式——所有那些重组和裁员——只是对经济整体生产率的一种贡献,而经济生产率是由许多其他因素驱动的,例如设备和机械的联合投资、新技术以及教育和培训方面的投资。此外,公司所做的大多数变革都是为了保持盈利,而这并不总是意味着提高生产率:转向新市场或提高质量可能同样重要。

P4 Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

另外两种解释更具推测性。首先,近年来的一些企业重组可能做得并不得当。其次,即使做得很好,其普及范围也可能远不如人们想象的那么广。

P5 Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much "re-engineering" has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish—"the worst sort of ambulance chasing."

哈佛大学学者、快速增长的烘焙咖啡连锁店Au Bon Pain前首席执行官Leonard Schlesinger表示,许多"重组"都很粗糙。他认为,在许多情况下,收入损失大于成本削减。他的同事Michael Beer说,太多公司以机械的方式应用重组,削减成本而没有充分考虑长期盈利能力。BBDO的Al Rosenshine更为直言不讳。他把许多重组顾问的工作斥为纯粹的垃圾——"最恶劣的趁火打劫行为"。

题目与逐题解析

15. According to the author, the American economic situation is _____.

- [A] not as good as it seems
- [B] at its turning point
- [C] much better than it seems
- [D] near to complete recovery

根据作者的观点,美国的经济形势_____。

A) 不如看起来的那么好 B) 处于转折点 C) 比看起来的要好得多 D) 接近完全复苏

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 题干 According to the author, the American economic situation is 后接形容词性补语, 索要的是作者对整体经济状况的总判断, 而非某一段细节。

【拆句】 Q15 是补全式陈述句：主语 the American economic situation，系动词 is 后接空缺，四个选项分别填一种判断（比喻性或副词性短语），结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

↔ not as good as it seems

a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics

↔ not as good as it seems

A 项以「不如看上去那么好」精准对应作者全文的怀疑极性，且既覆盖首段的「表象」也覆盖二段的「数据」，是预判的同义替换。

B) 无中生有

at its turning point 暗示经济正处在由坏转好或由好转坏的拐点，原文从未给出「拐点」信号——既无时间节点也无 turn / shift 之类极性反转语。

C) 与原文相反

much better than it seems 与作者整体怀疑立场极性相反；原文是「看上去好、实则未必」，选项却是「看上去不如实际好」，方向颠倒。

D) 过度推断

near to complete recovery 要求文章给出「接近全面复苏」的证据，原文只提 tales of corporate revival 是流传的叙事，作者本人正在质疑这种叙事，远未承认「接近复苏」。

16. The official statistics on productivity growth _____.

- [A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
- [B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation
- [C] meet the expectation of business people
- [D] fail to reflect the true state of economy

关于生产率增长的官方统计数据_____。

- A) 排除了商业周期中的常规反弹 B) 未达到商人的预期 C) 符合商界人士的预期
D) 未能反映经济的真实状况

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The official statistics on productivity growth 把对象锁死在官方统计这一具体客体，要的是关于它的客观判断，不涉及作者整体态度。

【拆句】 Q16 同为补全式陈述句：主语 The official statistics on productivity growth 由 on 短语后置修饰，系动词后接判断短语；结构清晰、无嵌套从句。

【定位】 The official statistics are mildly discouraging. ... There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

官方统计稍稍令人失望。.....正如财政部长鲁宾所言，关于「生产率大幅跃升」的大量商业坊间叙事，与统计数据所反映的真实图景之间，存在一道「裂缝」。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle 把段中 the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle 偷换为「统计排除了这种反弹」。原文恰恰相反——统计是「包含」了这种反弹，作者借此提醒不能据此断言生产率革命。

B) **✓ 正确**

a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics

↔ **fall short of businessmen's anticipation**

mildly discouraging ↔ **fall short of businessmen's anticipation**

预判定为「统计低于商人感受」，B 项 fall short of businessmen's anticipation 与之逐词对应——主语都是统计，谓语都是「不及」，比较对象都是商人方。

C) **与原文相反**

meet the expectation of business people 与原文「商人感受到 leap，但统计只是 mildly discouraging」恰好相反；统计与商人预期相左而非吻合。

D) **过度推断**

fail to reflect the true state of economy 把「统计与商人叙事有落差」夸大为「统计未能反映经济真相」；原文只说两者之间存在 disjunction，并没有判定统计与商人哪一方才是「真相」，作者反而更倾向怀疑商人的叙事。

17. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because _____.

- [A] he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"
- [B] he does not think the productivity revolution works
- [C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
- [D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses

作者提出“那么没有收益的痛苦呢？”这个问题，是因为_____。

- A) 他质疑“没有付出就没有收获”的真实性
- B) 他认为生产率革命没有起作用
- C) 他怀疑官方统计数据是否具有误导性
- D) 他有企业复苏的确凿证据

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because 直接问作者抛出这句反问的原因，正是例证目的题的句式。

【拆句】 Q17 主句 The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?", 宾语是引号内的反问句；后接 because 引导原因从句的待补位置；引号内容只是提问对象，不是逻辑主干。

【定位】 Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

人们常说「不痛苦就没有收获」。可是只痛苦没有收获呢？走遍美国，到处都能听到企业复兴的故事。然而，更难以确证的是：商人们自以为正在引领的那场生产率革命，是否真的存在。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

he questions the truth of "no gain without pain" 把作者质疑的对象偷换为格言本身——原文并没有质疑 no gain without pain 的真伪，作者只是借这句格言反衬出「也可能 pain without gain」以质疑生产率革命。

B) **✓ 正确**

What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

↔ **he does not think the productivity revolution works**

预判答案是「作者借反问表达对生产率革命真实性的怀疑」，B 项正是「作者不认为生产率革命奏效」，对应一致。

C) **偷换概念**

he wonders if the official statistics are misleading 把作者质疑的对象从「生产率革命的真实性」偏移到「统计数据是否误导」。原文 P1 的反问紧接 productivity revolution ... is for real，是对革命本身的怀疑；统计是否误导是 P2 才展开的下游话题，且作者更倾向认为统计在揭示真相而非误导。

D) **与原文相反**

he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses 与原文方向完全相反——so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend 明确说「并无确凿证据」，作者还在质疑而非掌握证据。

18. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- [A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
- [B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
- [C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
- [D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

以下哪项陈述在文中没有提及？

- A) 彻底改革对于提高生产率至关重要。 B) 组织工作场所的新方式可能有助于提高生产率。
C) 降低成本并不是获得长期盈利能力的可靠途径。 D) 这些顾问是一群无用之人。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage? 要求把每一项与原文一一比对，依据是文本是否出现，属于反向细节题。

【拆句】 Q18 是 wh-疑问句，主语 Which of the following statements，谓语为被动 is NOT mentioned，NOT 全大写是阅读时绝不可漏掉的反向信号。

【定位】 New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

重新组织工作方式——所有那些再造工程和裁员——只是经济整体生产率的诸多贡献因素之一，后者还由设备机器的联合投资、新技术，以及对教育与培训的投资等众多因素驱动。此外，企业所做的大多数变革旨在维持盈利，这并不总意味着提高生产率：开拓新市场或改善质量同样重要。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training.

↔ **Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.**

B / C / D 在 P3 / P5 中均能逐一定位；A 项的关键词 essential / radical 在三段中都无对应，且与原文「再造只是因素之一」语义反向，因此为 NOT mentioned 的答案。

B) 答非所问

New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity. 与 New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy 直接对应——原文承认新方式是生产率的贡献之一，相当于「可能有助于提高生产率」，故被文章提及，不选。

C) 答非所问

The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability. 同时对应 Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity 与 chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability——后者更直接指出削减成本未足以保障长期盈利。已被提及，不选。

D) 答非所问

The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings. 对应 He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish——dismisses ... as mere rubbish 即「贬为废物」，与 good-for-nothings 等值。已被提及，不选。

9 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。

Well, no gain without pain, they say.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的识别（含引导词和谓语省略）、条件状语的判定等多个成分，且倒装和省略是常见易错点，适合训练学生识别非标准语序和补全省略成分的能力。

Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival.

第1段，第3句

状语从句前置修饰主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;Everywhere you go 这类地点状语从句引导结构较为典型,掌握后可迁移到 Wherever/Whenever 等类似句型;整体结构代表性较强

What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

第1段，第4句

本句主干识别难度大、嵌套层次深、成分训练价值高、结构高度典型，虽然时态相对简单，但综合来看是极佳的句子结构训练材料，应当优先学习以掌握复杂从句嵌套的分析方法。

And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average.

第2段，第4句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其是用 "which" 指代前文整句内容进行补充说明的用法，是典型的书面语句式，掌握后可广泛迁移至同类长难句分析。

The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend.

第2段，第5句

主系表结构加表语从句、表语从句内嵌套定语从句、并列谓语结构，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迁移到大量类似的学术和新闻语体句子中。

Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

第3段，第3句

句子结构在考试中高度典型：并列句 + 定语从句的组合是阅读理解常见句式；be intended to do 表目的、need not mean 表否定判断、mean doing 表"意味着做某事"，都是高频搭配。定语从句修饰主语、情态动词表达判断，这些都是考试中反复出现的句式特征。掌握本句的拆解方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done.

第4段，第2句

"情态动词 + 完成时被动式" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的谓语结构，长名词短语作主语也是学术和新闻语体的典型特征；本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

第4段，第3句

本句涵盖让步状语从句、比较从句、情态动词谓语、程度状语、系表结构等多种成分，让步和比较结构都是考试常见易错点，且情态动词加完成式的谓语识别有训练价值，成分种类较丰富。

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bong Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much "re-engineering" has been crude.

第5段，第1句

"某权威人士 + says + that 宾语从句" 是学术文章、新闻报道中的高频句式，同位语补充人物身份也是常见写法。这种结构在四六级、考研阅读中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移到观点引述类句子的理解。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本篇10次 · 真题 36 句

gain

B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇5次 · 真题 43 句

pain

A2

n. 疼痛

本篇5次 · 真题 20 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

official

B1

adj. 官方的

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

revival

C1

n. 复兴

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

statistic

B2

n. 统计数字

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 73 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题 48 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇2次·真题 38 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次·真题 25 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇2次·真题 15 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇2次·真题 15 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇2次·真题 15 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇2次·真题 8 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 36 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

explanation

B1

n. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

moreover

B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

misleading

B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

crude

B2

adj. 粗糙的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mere

B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

profitable

B2

adj. 盈利的，有利可图的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

somewhat

B2

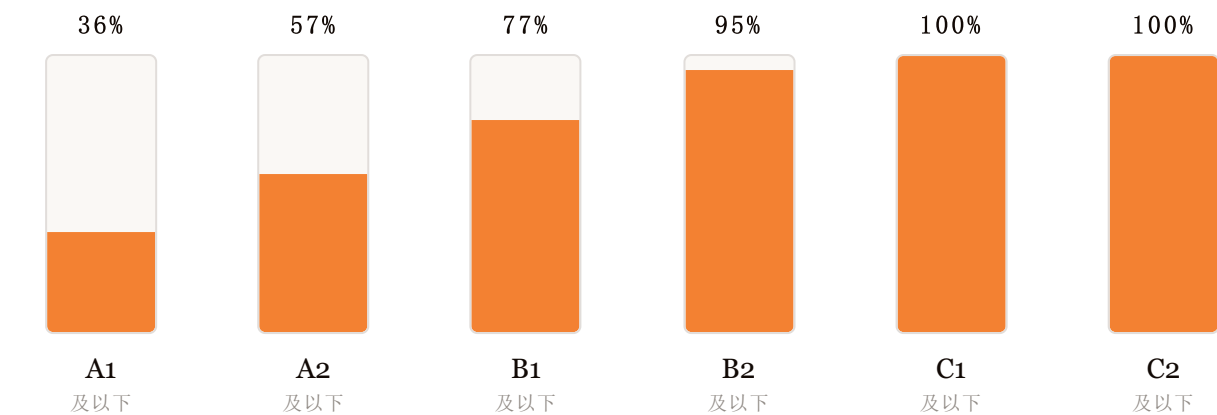
adv. 有点

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

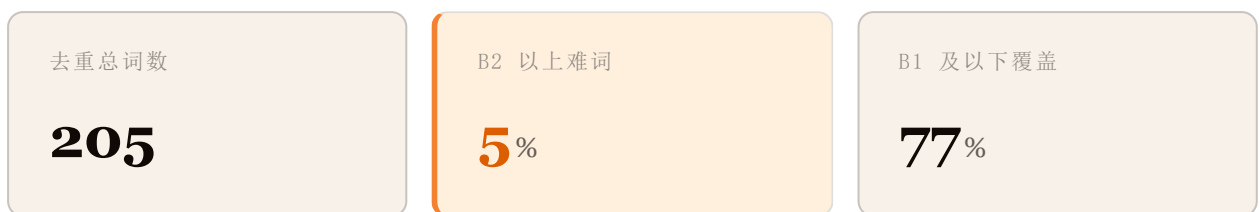
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 205 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **205** 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 10 个 · 约 5%。



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 205 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1998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）	本题
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 A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

1998年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第3篇·19-22 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 19-22 题

本页 19-22 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）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 4 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。

考研真题(1998)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 3

P1 Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

长期以来,科学与文化的其他方面一直存在着不安的关系。想想17世纪Galileo因其叛逆信仰在天主教会面前受审,或者诗人William Blake对Isaac Newton机械论世界观的严厉抨击。科学与人文学科之间的分裂在本世纪反而加深了。

P2 Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

直到最近,科学界还强大到足以忽视其批评者——但现在不行了。随着科学经费的减少,科学家们在几本书中抨击了"反科学",特别是弗吉尼亚大学生物学家Paul R. Gross和Rutgers大学数学家Norman Levitt合著的《高级迷信》,以及Cornell大学Carl Sagan的《魔鬼出没的世界》。

P3 Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information,"

which assembled last June near Buffalo.

科学的捍卫者们也在一些会议上表达了他们的关切,如1995年在纽约市举行的"逃离科学与理性",以及去年6月在Buffalo附近召开的"(错误)信息时代的科学"。

P4 Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

反科学对不同的人显然意味着不同的事情。Gross和Levitt主要指责那些质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家和其他学者。Sagan更关注那些相信鬼魂、神创论和其他与科学世界观相矛盾的现象的人。

P5 A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

对1996年新闻报道的调查显示,反科学标签也被贴在了许多其他群体身上,从主张消灭最后剩余天花病毒储备的当局,到主张减少基础研究经费的共和党人。

P6 Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in US News & World Report last May seemed to suggest.

很少有人会质疑这个术语适用于Unabomber,他1995年发表的宣言蔑视科学并渴望回归前技术乌托邦。但这当然不意味着关注不受控制的工业增长的环保主义者就是反科学,尽管去年5月《美国新闻与世界报道》的一篇文章似乎在暗示这一点。

P7 The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

环保主义者不可避免地对这类批评作出回应。Stanford大学环境研究先驱Paul Ehrlich认为,科学的真正敌人是那些质疑支持全球变暖、臭氧层损耗和工业增长其他后果的证据的人。

P8 Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term 'anti-science' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work Science and Anti-Science. "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened."

事实上,一些观察者担心反科学这个称号有变得毫无意义的危险。哈佛大学哲学家Gerald Holton在其1993年的著作《科学与反科学》中指出:"反科学"这个术语可以把太多完全不同的事物混为一谈。它们只有一个共同点,那就是它们往往会惹恼或威胁那些自认为更开明的人。

题目与逐题解析

19. The word "schism" (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means _____.

- [A] confrontation
- [B] dissatisfaction
- [C] separation
- [D] contempt

文中"schism"一词(第一段第四行)在上下文中可能意为_____。

A) 对抗 B) 不满 C) 分离 D) 轻蔑

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "schism" (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means 是词义题的标准句式——给词、给坐标、问 in the context 的含义。

【拆句】 Q19 是个待补全的陈述句，主干 The word "schism" probably means ___；插入语 (Line 4, Paragraph 1) 给坐标，in the context 提醒考生要看上下文不能查字典义。结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century. 在本世纪，科学与人文之间的裂痕如果说有什么变化的话，是加深了。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

confrontation 意为正面对峙、直接冲突，需要主动方；但 The schism 描述的是一种长期存在的状态，不是当下的对抗行为；Galileo 和 Blake 是历史例证，文章并未说当代科学与人文在正面对峙。

B) 偷换概念

dissatisfaction 指不满，是某一方的情绪体验，不能放在 between X and Y 之间；原文是双方之间的关系，不是某一方对另一方的情绪。

C) ✓ 正确

The schism between science and the humanities ↔ separation

四个选项里只有 separation 能自然嵌入 between science and the humanities 的结构并保留分裂含义，符合预判。

D) 偷换概念

contempt 是轻蔑，方向性极强 (X contempt for Y)，但定位句没有谁轻视谁的指向；且 Blake 抨击牛顿是历史例证，正文核心是 between 两方的状态，不是单方的轻蔑。

20. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to _____.

- [A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power
- [B] show the author's sympathy with scientists
- [C] explain the way in which science develops
- [D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities

第二段和第三段旨在_____。

- A) 讨论科学力量衰落的原因 B) 表达作者对科学家的同情 C) 解释科学发展的方式
D) 例证科学与人文学科的分离

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to 在问两段被写出来是为了做什么——属于段落作用/例证目的题，要把这两段当作论据，找它支撑的论点。

【拆句】 Q20 主语 Paragraphs 2 and 3，被动语态 are written to ____ 接动词不定式补全，无陷阱。

【定位】 Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books...

直到不久前，科学界还强大到可以无视其批评者——但现在不行了。随着科学研究经费下降，科学家在多本书中抨击“反科学”……

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

discuss the cause of the decline of science's power 把 funding for science has declined 当成两段的中心，但这只是 P2 解释科学家为何反击的一个背景从句，不是 P2P3 在全文中的功能；P3 完全没涉及 science's power 的衰退原因。

B) 无中生有

show the author's sympathy with scientists 假设作者偏袒科学家阵营，但 P2P3 是客观罗列书名/会议，没有任何 surely 这类作者情感词；后文 P7 环保人士反击同样被客观呈现，作者全程不站队。

C) 偷换概念

explain the way in which science develops 把段落主题偷换成科学发展方式，但 P2P3 讲的是科学界对外界批评的回应（出书、开会），不是科学自身怎样发展。

D) ✓ 正确

The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century ↔

exemplify the division of science and the humanities

其它选项要么只看 P2 表层（A、B），要么改换话题（C），只有 D 同时点明段落功能 exemplify 和被支撑论点 division of science and the humanities——这恰是 P1 schism deepened 的同义改写。

21. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- [A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.
- [B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.
- [C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.
- [D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable.

根据文章,下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 环保主义者在一篇文章中被指责为反科学。 B) 政治家不受反科学标签的约束。
C) 更开明的人倾向于给其他人贴上反科学的标签。 D) 给环保主义者贴上"反科学"标签是正当的。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 true according to the passage 限定答案必须有原文依据, 且四个选项分布在文章不同位置, 需要逐项定位——这是典型细节判断题。

【拆句】 Q21 主语 Which of the following, 谓语 is true, 状语 according to the passage。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱; according to the passage 是硬约束——结论必须来自文本, 不能凭常识。

【定位】 But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in US News & World Report last May seemed to suggest. 但是, 关注失控工业增长的环保人士肯定不能因此被算作反科学者——尽管去年五月《美国新闻与世界报道》的一篇文章似乎是这么暗示的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in US News & World Report last May seemed to suggest

↔ **Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay**

其它选项要么与 P5 P8 冲突 (B、D), 要么超出文本 (C 见排除), 只有 A 把 P6 这条原文事实直接复述, 且不掺入作者立场。

B) 与原文相反

Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science 与 Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research 直接矛盾——共和党人就是政客, 他们已被贴上 anti-science 标签。

C) 偷换概念

The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science 把 P8 的描述 (被 anti-science 标签骚扰到的人是 "more enlightened") 反向改成 "more enlightened 主动给别人贴标签"——原文只说他们觉得被冒犯, 没说他们是贴标者。

D) 与原文相反

Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable 是作者在 But surely that does not mean 中明确反对的论断; 作者用 surely 强烈否定贴标合理性, 选项却说是合理的。

22. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is _____.

- [A] impartial
- [B] subjective
- [C] biased
- [D] puzzling

作者对“科学与反科学”问题的态度是_____。

A) 公正的 B) 主观的 C) 有偏见的 D) 令人困惑的

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude toward the issue ... is 是态度题的标准句式，问作者立场——属于第五步主旨/态度的特殊路径。

【拆句】 Q22 主干 The author's attitude is __, 待补形容词；介词短语 toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" 限定态度的对象——是对整场争论的态度，不是对单方的支持。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

The term 'anti-science' can lump together too many, quite different things ↔ **impartial**

But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science

↔ **impartial**

P1 至 P8 全程是新闻报道式呈现各方说法，作者唯一一次插话是反对乱贴标签，末段借专家口吻总结；这些证据收敛到 impartial 这一中立态度，与预判一致。

B) 与原文相反

subjective 指作者带强烈主观色彩，但全文 P2P3P4P5P7P8 都是引述他人观点、列举事实，没有第一人称评论或情感渲染；选项与文本基调相反。

C) 无中生有

biased 指作者偏向某方，但作者唯一一次插话 surely that does not mean 是反对极化贴标签，没有偏向 science 或 anti-science 任何一方；选项无文本支撑。

D) 答非所问

puzzling 指令人困惑，这是读者对文章的感受，不是作者本人的态度；况且文章脉络 (P1 抛 schism → P2P3 例证 → P4-P7 各方定义 → P8 收尾) 清晰，并不令人困惑。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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 schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

第1段，第3句

简单句中带有介词短语作定语和插入语 "if anything" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，练习识别定语修饰范围和插入语的作用有一定迁移价值，但整体结构不够复杂，典型性中等

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics—but no longer.

第2段，第1句

so ... that 引导的结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达因果或程度关系。主系表结构加状语从句的组合也是典型长难句模式。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似真题句子。

As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably Higher Superstition, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and The Demon-Haunted World, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

第2段，第2句

"As 引导的状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,现在完成时的使用也非常典型。主句中宾语后跟大量补充信息(同位语、介词短语修饰)的结构在学术和新闻类文章中极为常见。学生掌握本句的分析方法后,可直接迁移到大量类似长句,实用性强,代表性强。

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia.

第6段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的模式在考试阅读中极为常见，掌握这种结构可以应对大量长难句

Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.

第21题，A

被动语态 + 介词短语作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句的 "be blamed for" 结构在学术和新闻语境中常见。虽然句式简单，但具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似被动结构的句子，典型性中等偏上。

本篇出现的 59 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

environmentalist B2

n. 环保主义者

本篇3次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题209句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题83句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题80句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次·真题71句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题56句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题31句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次·真题24句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题22句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次·真题20句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇2次·真题17句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇2次·真题10句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次·真题304句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 33 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视; 不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

sympathy B2

n. 同情

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

inevitably B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

assemble B2

v. 聚集, 集合 (人群)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

remark B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

warming B1

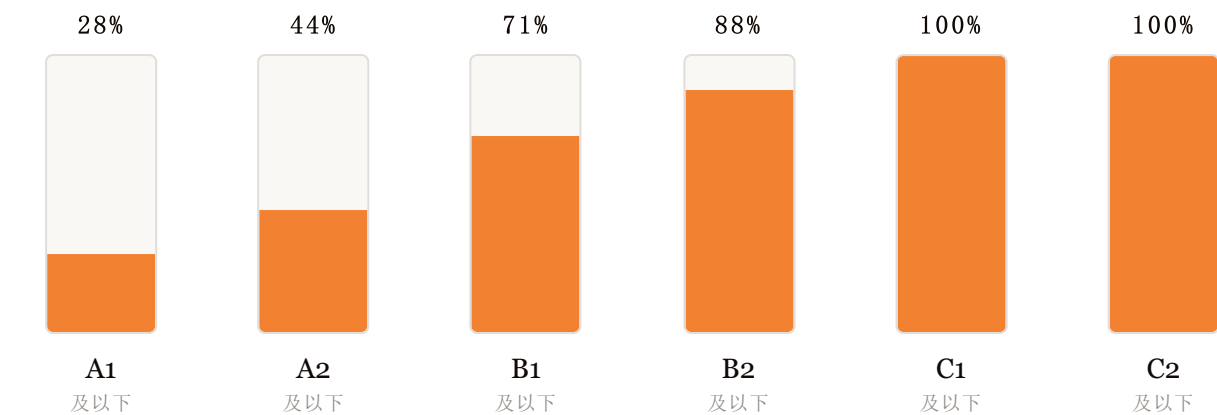
n. 变暖;加温

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 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 25 个 · 约 12%。



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 208 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1998年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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1998年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第4篇·23-26 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·23-26 题

本页 23-26 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）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 13 段原文（段首标 P1-P13 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 4 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。

考研真题(1998)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 4

P1 Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

从1980年人口普查中浮现出的是一幅国家正在形成越来越多地区竞争的图景,因为东北部和中西部的人口增长几乎陷入停滞。

P2 This development—and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead—has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

这一发展——及其对未来数年美国政治和经济的强烈影响——使南部首次在该国人口统计史上成为美国人口最稠密的地区。

P3 Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

总体而言,美国人口在20世纪70年代增长了2320万人——在数量上是有记录以来单个十年中第三大增长。即便如此,这一增长仅相当于11.4%,是美国年度记录中最低的,除了大萧条时期。

P4 Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

自第二次世界大战以来,美国人一直在大量向南部和西部迁移,这一模式至今仍在持续。

P5 Three sun-belt states—Florida, Texas and California—together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th—with Cleveland and Washington, D.C., dropping out of the top 10.

三个阳光地带州——Florida、Texas和California——在1980年的人口总和比十年前多出近1000万。在大城市中, San Diego从第14位升至第8位, San Antonio从第15位升至第10位——而Cleveland和Washington, D.C.则跌出了前10名。

P6 Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too—and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

人口普查官员表示,并非所有这些转移都可以归因于人口从雪带地区的迁出。源源不断的移民浪潮也发挥了作用——随着昨日的“婴儿潮”一代进入生育年龄,更多的婴儿出生也起到了作用。

P7 Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances:

此外,人口统计学家认为持续向南部和西部的转移伴随着一个相关但更新的现象:越来越多的美国人显然不仅在寻找有更多工作机会的地方,也在寻找人口更少的地方。一些例子:

P8 ■ Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate—37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.

■从地区来看,Rocky Mountain各州报告了最快的增长率——自1970年以来在这片仅占美国人口5%的广阔地区增长了37.1%。

P9 ■ Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

■在各州中,Nevada和Arizona增长最快:分别为63.5%和53.1%。除了Florida和Texas,增长率前10名由人口750万的西部各州组成——每平方英里约9人。

P10 The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

逃离过度拥挤影响着从雪带地区向更宜居气候地区的迁移。

P11 Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

1980年人口普查统计数据最能戏剧性地体现美国人对宽敞生活空间追求的地方,莫过于远西地区。在那里,California在20世纪70年代人口增加了370万,超过任何其他州。

P12 In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

然而在那十年间,也有大量人口从California迁出,主要迁往西部其他地区。他们常常选择——而且现在仍在选择——气候相对较冷的地方,如Oregon、Idaho和Alaska,以逃避Golden State的烟雾、犯罪和其他城市化弊病。

P13 As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

结果,California的增长率在20世纪70年代下降至18.5%——略高于60年代增长数字的三分之二,且大大低于其他西部各州。

题目与逐题解析

23. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____.

- [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
- [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
- [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
- [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II

从1980年人口普查提供的令人困惑的人口增长图景中可以看出,20世纪70年代的美国_____。

- A) 经历了历史上最低的人口净增长 B) 见证了人口向西南部转移 C) 经历了一个空前的人口增长时期
D) 使其自第二次世界大战以来的迁移模式陷入停滞

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 America in 1970s _____ 是一个待补全的客观陈述句, 没有 infer/imply/suggest, 也不是问 main idea, 要求选出与原文事实一致的描述。

【拆句】 Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____: 句首是过去分词短语作状语, 省略了被动主语; 其中 the population growth the 1980 census provided 是省略了关系词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 picture。主干仅是 America in 1970s + 选项内容, 结构上无陷阱。

【定位】 Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

总的来看, 1970 年代美国人口增长了 2320 万——就绝对数字而言, 这是单个十年中有史以来第三大的增长。即便如此, 这一增量也只折合 11.4%, 是美国历年记录中除大萧条年代之外的最低值。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history 把原文的"增长率最低"换成了"净增长最低", 并去掉了"除大萧条以外"的限定。

B) ✓ 正确

enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting

↔ witnessed a southwestern shift of population

预判的"南向位移"与 southwestern shift of population 字面契合, 且该项不涉及任何被原文否定的极端断言, 故锁 B。

C) 与原文相反

underwent an unparalleled period of population growth 说"经历了空前的人口增长期", 与定位句 lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years 直接相反。

D) 与原文相反

brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II 称二战以来的迁移模式停滞, 原文 Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails 明确说该模式仍在继续。

24. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____.

- [A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
- [B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
- [C] it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
- [D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"

这次人口普查与以往的人口流动研究的不同之处在于_____。

- A) 它强调气候对人口分布的影响 B) 它突出了持续移民浪潮的贡献
C) 它揭示了美国人对宽敞居住空间的新追求 D) 它详细阐述了昨日"婴儿潮"的延迟效应

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____ 是要求回原文找出一处具体差异的客观陈述题, 不要求归纳全文。

【拆句】 The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____: 主干是 The census distinguished itself from previous studies, 介词短语 on population movement 修饰 studies; in that 是连词, 意为"在于; 因为", 引出宾语从句, 从句的核心信息就是选项填入的内容。

【定位】 Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too.

此外, 人口学家观察到, 伴随这种持续的南移与西移, 还出现了一种相关但更新的现象: 越来越多的美国人显然不仅在寻找工作机会更多的地方, 也在寻找人更少的地方。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution 把气候说成本普查的"突出新发现", 但原文 The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates 把气候迁移定位为被"逃离拥挤"所影响的次要因素, 并非新意所在。

B) 偷换概念

it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants 把"移民"视作普查的核心新意, 但 Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too 把移民定位为众多原因之一 (played a role, too) , 并未被强调为新意。

C) ✓ 正确

Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too

↔ it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living

四个选项中只有 C 命中"宽敞居住"这一被原文反复强调的新现象; 其余三项都对应原文里被明确淡化的"非主要新意"。

D) 以偏概全

it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom" 把"婴儿潮"提升为重点, 但原文 so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years 只一句带过, 作为人口南移的补充原因之一, 并非独特新意。

25. We can see from the available statistics that _____.

- [A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
- [B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
- [C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
- [D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population

从现有统计数据可以看出_____。

- A) California曾经是全美国人口最稀少的地区
- B) 人口增长率排名前10位的州都位于西部
- C) 气候条件更好的城市无一例外地受益于人口迁移
- D) Arizona在所有州中人口增长率排名第二

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 We can see from the available statistics that _____ 是要求从客观数据出发判断各项陈述真伪, 需要把四个选项各自回原文比对, 是典型的数字细节题。

【拆句】 We can see from the available statistics that _____: 主干 We can see that..., from the available statistics 是状语限定信息来源; that 后的宾语从句即选项内容。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

在各州之中，内华达和亚利桑那增长最快：分别为 63.5% 和 53.1%。除了佛罗里达和得克萨斯外，增长率前十名的州都是西部州，共 750 万人口——约每平方英里 9 人。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US 称加州曾是全美人口最稀疏的地区，原文对加州的描述是 California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state 与 California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent, 从未提及"最稀疏"。

B) 以偏概全

the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West 说前十州"全部"位于西部，原文 Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states 明确把佛州、得州排除在西部之外。

C) 过度推断

cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration 称"气候更好的城市无一例外都受益"，但原文 Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska 显示人们也大量迁向较冷地区，气候并非唯一吸引项。

D) ✓ 正确

Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively ↔

Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population

D 把"Arizona = 53.1% = 排名第二"复述得字字落地；A、B、C 都和原文数字或限定不符。

26. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means _____.

- [A] people in favor of the trend of democracy
- [B] advocates of migration between states
- [C] scientists engaged in the study of population
- [D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

第8段第1行中"demographers"一词最可能的意思是_____。

A) 支持民主趋势的人 B) 州际迁移的倡导者 C) 从事人口研究的科学家 D) 固守旧生活模式的保守派

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means _____ 显式给出待解词与位置，标准词义题模板。

【拆句】 The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means _____：主干 The word means..., most probably 是程度状语表"很可能"，提示答案是上下文最合理推断、而非绝对定义。

【定位】 Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too.

此外，人口学家观察到，伴随这种持续的南移与西移，还出现了一种相关但更新的现象：越来越多的美国人显然不仅在寻找工作机会更多的地方，也在寻找人更少的地方。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

people in favor of the trend of democracy 利用考生对前缀 demo- 的直觉，把它联想为“民主拥护者”，但句中 demographers 的行为“观察人口转移”与民主无关。

B) 偷换概念

advocates of migration between states 用 "migration between states" 借住原文话题，把 demographers 从中性观察者偷换为“主张州际迁移”的倡导者；原文 see... as 表示客观观察，并无主张迁移之意。

C) ✓ 正确

demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon

↔ scientists engaged in the study of population

上下文功能（研究人口转移）+词根线索（demo-/-graph-）共同指向“人口学家”，C项与之最贴。

D) 与原文相反

conservatives clinging to old patterns of life 称“固守旧生活方式的保守派”，与 demographers 在原文中作为客观观察者的角色无关，且原文整段在讲“新现象”，与 clinging to old patterns 反向。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

第1段，第1句

主句呈现完全倒装这一高频易错结构，要求学生识别状语前置后系动词与主语的倒置关系；主语内部包含现在分词作后置定语（developing），容易与谓语混淆；从句结构相对常规但需区分主谓宾，整体成分种类丰富，适合作为倒装句和分词定语的综合训练材料。

Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

第3段，第2句

简单句 + 后置定语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"adds up to" 这类动词短语搭配也是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但不如复杂句式典型。

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say.

第6段，第1句

引述观点 + 宾语从句前置的结构在学术文章和新闻报道中极为常见，被动语态 + 情态动词的组合也是考试高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量真题场景。

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too.

第7段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾、宾语补足语、同位语从句、程度状语、方式状语、并列介词短语等多种成分，尤其 see...as 结构的宾补和冒号引出的同位语是常考易错点，适合作为成分划分练习

Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

第9段，第2句

句首状语、主语带后置定语、被动语态表客观事实、介词短语多层修饰，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习后可大量迁移到其他说明文或学术文本

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West.

第11段，第1句

本句采用了否定副词 "Nowhere" 前置引发的完全倒装结构，主语 "1980 census statistics" 被挤到助动词 "do" 和实义动词 "dramatize" 之间，且宾语 "the American search for spacious living" 又被状语 "more" 和比较结构 "than in the Far West" 分隔。对基础较弱的学习者而言，需要先识别倒装、再还原正常语序、最后才能定位主谓宾，难度较高。

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

第13段，第1句

句中涵盖主语、谓语、时间状语、结果状语、原因状语、同位语等六种成分，同位语用破折号引出且内部包含并列结构，适合练习识别较长修饰成分和同位语的边界

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇11次 · 真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇5次 · 真题 72 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇4次 · 真题 57 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇3次 · 真题 61 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇3次 · 真题 47 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

immigrant B2

n. 移民（从外国移入的人）

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次·真题 23 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题 17 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 16 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape

A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

implication

C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

locate

B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 13 句

crime

A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次·真题 12 句

moreover

B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ahead

A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 11 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

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

attribute

B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 10 句

depression

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 10 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

democracy

B2

n. 民主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distribution

B2

n. 分配

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

somewhat

B2

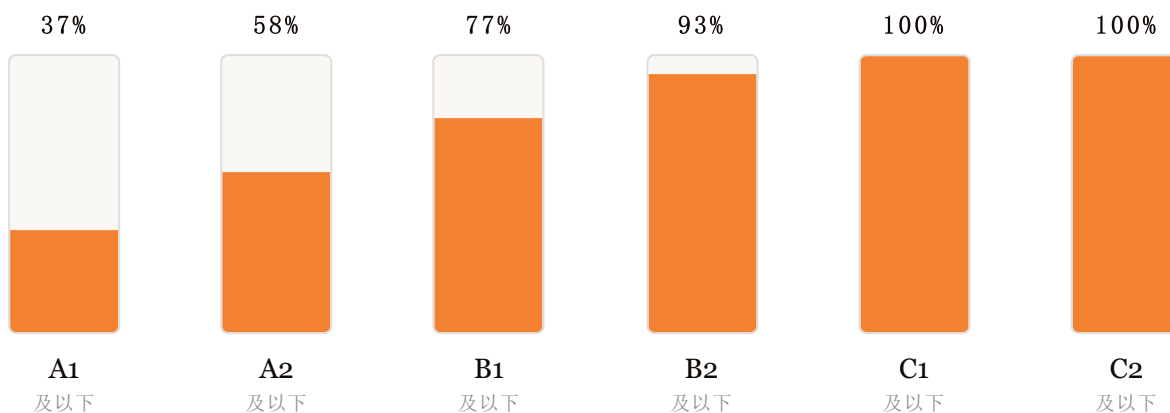
adv. 有点

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 211 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **211** 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 15 个 · 约 7%。



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 211 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

211

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语（旧卷） 1998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 A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

1998年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第5篇·27-30 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·27-30 题

本页 27-30 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）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 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 4 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。

考研真题(1998)

Section II Part A (5)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Text 5

P1 Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

分散在全球各地的有100多个孤立火山活动的小区域,地质学家称之为热点。与世界上大多数火山不同,它们并不总是位于构成地球表面的巨大漂移板块的边界上;相反,它们中的许多位于板块内部深处。大多数热点移动缓慢,在某些情况下,板块越过它们的运动留下了死火山的痕迹。热点及其火山痕迹是标志板块运动的里程碑。

P2 That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring

instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

板块正在移动这一点现在已无可争议。例如,非洲和南美洲正在彼此远离,因为新的物质被注入它们之间的海底。互补的海岸线和某些似乎横跨海洋的地质特征提醒着人们这两个大陆曾经连接在一起的位置。承载这些大陆的板块的相对运动已被详细构建,但一个板块相对于另一个板块的运动不能轻易转化为相对于地球内部的运动。无法确定两个大陆是在相反方向移动,还是一个大陆静止而另一个正在远离它漂移。热点锚定在地球较深层,提供了解决这个问题所需的测量工具。从对热点群的分析来看,非洲板块是静止的,在过去3000万年中没有移动过。

P3 The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

热点的重要性不仅限于它们作为参照系的作用。现在看来,它们对推动板块在全球移动的地球物理过程也有重要影响。当大陆板块停留在热点上方时,从较深层上升的物质会形成一个宽阔的穹顶。随着穹顶的增长,它会形成深深的裂缝;至少在少数情况下,大陆可能沿着其中一些裂缝完全断裂,因此热点启动了新海洋的形成。因此,正如早期理论解释了大陆的可移动性一样,热点也许可以解释它们的易变性。

题目与逐题解析

27. The author believes that _____.

- [A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
- [B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
- [C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
- [D] the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart

作者认为_____。

- A) 板块的运动与地球内部的运动相对应 B) 关于板块漂移的地质学理论已被证明是正确的
C) 热点与板块以相反方向缓慢移动 D) 热点的移动证明各大陆正在分离

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 The author believes 没有具体对象, 需要从作者的肯定性陈述中推断他对什么命题持确信态度。

【拆句】 The author believes 后接 that 引导的宾语从句留作空位, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute.

板块正在移动这一点现已毋庸置疑。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明确说一块板块对另一块板块的相对运动"无法轻易换算成相对地球内部的运动", A 项却说 motion of plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior, 正好与原文相反。

B) ✓ 正确

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute ↔

the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true

the plates are moving ↔ the geological theory about drifting plates

B 项把作者唯一明示的肯定立场"板块漂移不再有争议"完整复述为"该理论已被证实", 与预判完全吻合。

C) 无中生有

原文只说 hot spots "move only slowly", 并没有任何 hot spots 与 plates 相向而行的表述; "opposite directions" 是 C 项凭空添加的。

D) 偷换概念

原文是"用 hot spots 作参照来判断大陆移动", 而非"hot spots 的移动证明大陆在分开"; 且作者的立场句强调的是板块漂移已被证实, 而非用 hot spots 去证明。

28. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that _____.

[A] the two continents are still moving in opposite directions

[B] they have been found to share certain geological features

[C] the African plate has been stable for 30 million years

[D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe

非洲和南美洲曾经连接在一起,这可以从_____这一事实推断出来。

A) 这两个大陆仍在朝相反方向移动 B) 已发现它们具有某些共同的地质特征

C) 非洲板块已经稳定了3000万年 D) 全球各处分布着100多个热点

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 can be deduced from the fact that 表明结论已经给出, 问的是支撑结论的事实证据, 是一种反向推断。

【拆句】 主干 "That ... can be deduced from the fact that ___", That 引导的主语从句陈述事实, 本题型常见, 无理解陷阱。

【定位】 The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined.

互补的海岸线与某些似乎横跨大洋的地质特征, 提醒着人们两个大陆曾在哪里相连。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

两大洲现在 "are moving away from each other" 是板块漂移的体现, 但这是"现状证明运动", 并非"过去相连"的直接事实证据; 况且选项还加上 still 强调持续, 与题干 once joined 的时间维度不匹配。

B) ✓ 正确

certain geological features that seem to span the ocean ↔

they have been found to share certain geological features

The complementary coastlines ↔ **they have been found to share certain geological features**

B 项完整对应了原文 "complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean" 这一事实证据, 与预判中的"互补海岸线 + 跨洋地质特征"完全契合。

C) 张冠李戴

C 项陈述的是非洲板块过去 3000 万年静止, 这是用 hot spots 作参照得出的结论, 与"两大洲曾相连"没有直接因果关系。

D) 张冠李戴

D 项的 100 多个 hot spots 来自首段对 hot spots 的定义, 与"非洲与南美洲曾相连"是两件事, 原文从未把数量当作两洲相连的证据。

29. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____.

- [A] the structure of the African plates
- [B] the revival of dead volcanoes
- [C] the mobility of the continents
- [D] the formation of new oceans

热点理论可能有助于解释_____。

A) 非洲板块的结构 B) 死火山的复活 C) 大陆的移动性 D) 新海洋的形成

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 may prove useful in explaining 问 hot spot theory 能解释什么, 答案是原文中作者明确写出的对象, 属于具体信息细节。

【拆句】 主干 "The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining ___", prove 在此为系动词"被证明是", 并非"证明"的及物义, 需防 A2 熟词僻义。

【定位】 in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean.

至少在少数情况下, 大陆可能沿着这些裂缝完全裂开, 于是 hot spot 启动了一个新海洋的形成。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文用 hot spots 推断出非洲板块静止，是把非洲板块当作被测量的对象，而非用 hot spot 理论解释"非洲板块的结构"；structure 在原文从未被作为话题。

B) 无中生有

原文只说板块运动留下了 trails of dead volcanoes (死火山轨迹)，并未谈"死火山复活"，更未说 hot spot 理论解释 revival；revival 本身就是原文从未出现的概念。

C) 张冠李戴

原文末句 just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability 用 just as ... so ... 句式明确：mobility 是"先前理论"已经解释的对象，而 hot spots 解释的是 mutability；C 项把先前理论的功劳算到 hot spot 理论上。

D) ✓ 正确

the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean ↔ **the formation of new oceans**

题干结构 "useful in explaining X" 中的 X 与原文 "hot spot initiates X" 中的 X 在结构上完全对位，D 项的 X 与原文宾语逐字对应。

30. The passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] the features of volcanic activities
- [B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates
- [C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
- [D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

这篇文章主要讨论_____。

A) 火山活动的特征 B) 板块漂移理论的重要性 C) 热点在地球物理研究中的意义 D) 火山的形成过程

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 The passage is mainly about 显式询问文章主旨，无需任何细节锚点。

【拆句】 "is mainly about" 是判定结构，简洁明确，无语法陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

全文只有第一段提到 volcanic activity，且只作为引出 hot spots 的背景；火山活动的特征本身从未被系统讨论。

B) 偷换概念

板块漂移理论虽在第二段被肯定，但全文并未围绕“漂移板块理论的重要性”展开论述，而是借这一理论引出 hot spots 的角色。

C) ✓ 正确

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference ↔

the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies

Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question

↔ **the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies**

C 项的 significance 与 hot spots 复用原文主词，再以 geophysical studies 上位概括地球物理诸议题，正好覆盖全文三段。

D) 无中生有

原文谈的是 hot spots 留下死火山轨迹和大陆裂开形成新海洋，从未描述“火山如何形成”的过程；formation of volcanoes 本身不是全文话题。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots.

第1段，第1句

本句时态本身不难，但结构上包含倒装和后置修饰两个高频训练点。对于练习句子主干识别与成分划分，值得优先学习。

Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate.

第1段，第2句

本句的结构在学术英语和科技说明文中非常典型：用分号连接两个对比或转折的并列主句，第一个主句包含被动语态和嵌套定语从句，第二个主句用转折词引出相反情况。这种“先否定常见情况、再用转折指出实际情况”的句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是科普类、说明类文章。掌握后可大量复用于类似语境。

Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 原因状语从句是考试中常见的句式，从句使用被动语态说明客观过程也是科技说明文的典型结构，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior.

第2段，第4句

并列复合句用“but”连接转折关系，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，两个分句都使用被动语态且主语带长修饰语，也是学术文本的典型特征，掌握后可大量复用到同类句子分析中

It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it.

第2段，第5句

形式主语 “It is + 形容词 + to do” 结构、宾语从句、并列从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是形式主语结合不定式、以及 “whether” 引导的并列宾语从句，在学术文本和科技说明文中经常出现。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以较好地迁移到类似结构的句子上，典型性较强。

It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe.

第3段，第2句

这句话在时态上不难，能把注意力集中到结构拆解上；同时又涵盖形式主语和嵌套修饰这两个高频训练点。对句子结构基础训练来说，属于很值得优先练习的一类。

As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean.

第3段，第4句

“句首状语分句 + 主句；另一个主句 + 结果状语分句”是很常见的说明文和考试长句组织方式。掌握这种先拆连接标志、再抓两个主干的方法，迁移性很强。

Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

第3段，第5句

这句结构不算特别绕，但非常适合练“看连接标志、抓主干、辨别情态与完成体”的基本功。对于结构和时态的综合训练来说，属于投入不大、收获稳定的一类句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇 13 次 · 真题 19 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇 9 次 · 真题 15 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇4次 · 真题 39 句

motion B1

n. 运动

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

formation B2

n. 形成

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

trail B1

n. 小路, 小径

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detail

B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 16 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

stable

B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlike

B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 12 句

frame

B1

n. 框架

本篇1次·真题 11 句

revival

C1

n. 复兴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reference B1

n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reminder B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resolve B2

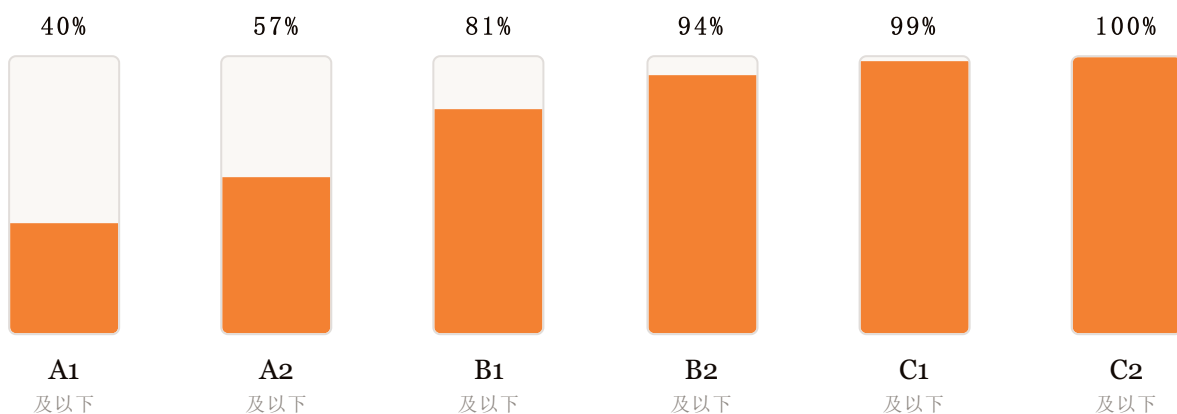
v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 157 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **157** 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 10 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 157 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

157

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语（旧卷） 1998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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

1998年考研英语（旧卷）英译汉（划线句子翻译） Section II Part B

· 参考译文与逐句解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION · 题和解析

英译汉真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页 5 句划线句的参考译文与逐句解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（旧卷）英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

考研真题(1998)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth. (31)But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected: the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

这些物体是迄今为止科学家探测到的最大、最遥远的天体：距离地球约150亿光年的一系列巨大宇宙云团。但更重要的是，这是科学家能够回溯过去的最远距离，因为他们所看到的是150亿年前存在的模式和结构。那差不多正是宇宙诞生的时刻。研究人员的发现既令人惊奇又在意料之中：美国国家航空航天局的宇宙背景探测器卫星——Cobe——发现了里程碑式的证据，证明宇宙确实起源于原始大爆炸，即众所周知的大爆炸理论(该理论认为宇宙起源于一个单一能量团的爆炸)。

(32)The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According to the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginably dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas. Over

billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, planets and eventually, even humans.

巨大云团的存在对于20世纪20年代首次提出的大爆炸理论维持其作为宇宙主导解释的地位来说几乎是必不可少的。根据该理论，宇宙以亚微观、密度难以想象的纯能量结的形式猛然形成，向四面八方飞散，一边发射辐射，一边凝结成粒子，然后凝结成气体原子。经过数十亿年，气体在引力作用下被压缩成星系、恒星、行星，最终甚至形成人类。

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. (33)Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

Cobe的设计目的是观测最大的结构，但天文学家还想看到更小的热点，即星系团和超星系团等局部天体的种子。他们不必等待太久。在南极使用地基探测器和使用气球携带仪器工作的天体物理学家正在逐步接近这些结构，并可能很快报告他们的发现。

(34)If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion trillion fold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. (35)Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

如果小热点看起来符合预期，那将是另一个科学理论的胜利，即对大爆炸理论的完善——暴胀宇宙理论。暴胀理论认为，在极早期，宇宙在不到一秒的时间内膨胀了超过一万亿亿亿倍，由一种反引力推动。尽管听起来奇怪，但宇宙暴胀是基本粒子物理学中一些受人尊重的理论在科学上合理的结果，许多天体物理学家在过去十年的大部分时间里都相信它是真实的。

逐句解析

句前 (N) 即考卷划线句题号，与卷面下划线句——对应——满分 10 分、每句约 2 分，阅卷把每句切成意群按采分点给分（★为采分点意群）。

【主旨】Cobe 卫星证实宇宙起源于大爆炸

全篇是一篇科普报道：美国航空航天局的 Cobe 卫星发现了距地球约 150 亿光年的巨型宇宙云带，Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang，进而引出大爆炸理论及其精修版「暴胀宇宙论」。作者态度是客观陈述、略带肯定（用 landmark evidence、scientifically plausible 等词），属于中性偏正面的科技说明文，五句划线句都嵌在这个「证据—理论」的语境里。

【指代】 the giant clouds = 开篇的巨型宇宙云带

第 32 句主语 the giant clouds 不是凭空冒出的，它回指第 1 段开头 a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth，即科学家探测到的那条「巨型宇宙云带」。翻译第 32 句时心里要清楚 the giant clouds 就是它，译成「这些巨大的云团 / 宇宙云」即可，别因为孤立看一句而译丢。

such structures = 比 Cobe 所见更小的热斑

第 33 句 such structures 中的 such 是回指词，指向上文刚说的 much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies，即比 Cobe 能看到的最大结构更小的那些「热斑」。译第 33 句时把 such structures 还原为「这类（更小的）结构」，读者才知道指的是什么。

it (第 35 句末) = cosmic inflation 宇宙暴胀

第 35 句末 that it is true 的 it 回指本句主语 cosmic inflation（宇宙暴胀），而非别的理论。还原后译为「相信它（宇宙暴胀）是真实存在的 / 是正确的」，避免代词悬空。

(31) But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago.

【意群】 But even more important, (句首插入语（评注状语）) → 但更为重要的是，

难点：**important 后省略了 is，是评注性插入语**

even more important 是 (what is) even more important 的省略，独立于主句之外，对全句作评价，译成「但更为重要的是」放句首即可，别硬塞进主干。

it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, (主干（强调结构 it was... that...）) ★ 采分 → 这是科学家们能够回望过去最为遥远的（一次）

难点：**it was the farthest that... 是强调结构，look into the past=回望过去**

这里 it was...that... 把 the farthest（最远）强调出来；the farthest 不是指距离最远的物体，而是接后面 look into the past，指「向过去回望得最远」。look into the past 直译「看进去」不通，要具体化为「回溯 / 回望过去（的历史）」。

for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures (原因状语从句 (for 引导) + 主语从句作主语) ★ 采分 → 因为他们所看到的是（一些）图案和结构

难点：**for=因为（连词），what they were seeing 是主语从句**

for 在这里是并列连词「因为」，引出原因，不是介词。what they were seeing（他们当时看到的东西）整体作从句主语，谓语是后一个 were。patterns and structures 译「图案（形态）和结构」。

that existed 15 billion years ago. (that 引导的定语从句（修饰 patterns and structures）) ★ 采分 → 存在于 150 亿年前的

难点：**15 billion=150 亿，定语从句修饰前面的名词**

英文 billion=10 亿，15 billion=150 亿，是常考数字陷阱，别误译成「15 亿」。that existed... 是后置定语，修饰 the patterns and structures，调序时前移。

【调序】强调结构译成判断句，定语从句前移

it was the farthest that... 的强调框架，汉语没有对应句式，处理成「这是.....最远的一次」这类判断句最自然；末尾 that existed 15 billion years ago 这个后置定语较短，提到先行词 patterns and structures 前，译成「存在于 150 亿年前的图案和结构」。

【译文】但更为重要的是，这是科学家们所能回望到的最遥远的过去，因为他们当时看到的，正是存在于 150 亿年前的（宇宙）形态与结构。

(32) The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos.

【意群】 The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required (主干(主谓，被动语态)) ★采分→这些巨大云团的存在实际上是被需要的

难点：the giant clouds 回指宇宙云带；was required 被动需转译

the giant clouds 指第 1 段那条「巨型宇宙云带」（见指代还原表）。was virtually required 直译「被实际地需要」很生硬，应转主动或意译为「实际上是必不可少的 / 是必需的」。virtually=实际上、几乎，不是「虚拟地」（熟词僻义易错）。

for the Big Bang, (for 引出逻辑主语(接后面的不定式)) ★采分→对于大爆炸理论来说 / 大爆炸理论(要...)

难点：for the Big Bang...to maintain 是「for + 名词 + 不定式」结构

这里 for 不是「为了」那么简单，它和后面的 to maintain its reign 构成「for sb./sth. to do」结构，the Big Bang 是不定式 to maintain 的逻辑主语，意思是「要让大爆炸理论维持其地位」。

first put forward in the 1920s, (过去分词短语作插入定语(修饰 the Big Bang)) → (它) 最早于 20 世纪 20 年代提出

难点：put forward=提出；in the 1920s=20 世纪 20 年代

first put forward in the 1920s 是插入语，补充说明 the Big Bang 的来历，翻译时单独处理成「这一最早于 20 世纪 20 年代提出的理论」或加括号补出。put forward 是固定搭配「提出」。

to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. (不定式短语作目的状语) ★采分→来维持它作为宇宙主导解释的统治地位

难点：maintain its reign=维持其统治地位；dominant explanation=主导性解释

reign 本义「统治、王权」，此处比喻「(理论的) 主导地位」，译「维持其统治地位 / 主导地位」；its 回指 the Big Bang. the cosmos=宇宙 (=the universe 的同义替换)。

【调序】被动转主动 + for...to do 译成「要...就必须...」

was required 这个被动若硬译「被需要」很别扭，转成判断句「.....是必不可少的」；for the Big Bang...to maintain its reign 这个 for+to do 结构，汉语顺成「(要) 使大爆炸理论维持其主导地位」，并把原句的逻辑理顺为「巨型云团的存在，对大爆炸理论保住主导地位而言是必需的」。插入语 first put forward in the 1920s 前移作定语。

【译文】巨型宇宙云团的存在，对于这一最早在 20 世纪 20 年代提出的大爆炸理论而言，实际上是其维持作为宇宙主导解释这一地位所必不可少的。

(33) Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

【意群】 Astrophysicists (主语) → 天体物理学家们

难点: **astrophysicists=天体物理学家**

astro- (天体) + physicists (物理学家) = 天体物理学家, 构词法可拆解, 即便生词也能猜个八九不离十。

working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments (现在分词短语作后置定语 (修饰 Astrophysicists)) ★ 采分 → (正) 使用着南极的地基探测器和气球搭载仪器的

难点: **ground-based=地基的; balloon-borne=气球搭载的; working with 修饰前面的人**
working with... 是后置定语修饰 Astrophysicists, 不是谓语 (谓语是后面的 are closing in)。
ground-based detectors=设在地面的探测器 (地基探测器), balloon-borne instruments=由气球搭载升空的仪器; -based、-borne 都是「以...为载体的」复合形容词。

are closing in on such structures, (主干谓语) ★ 采分 → 正在逼近这类结构

难点: **close in on=逐渐逼近/接近; such structures 回指更小的热斑**

close in on 是固定短语「(逐渐) 逼近、接近」, 不能拆成「关闭」。such structures 回指上文 much smaller hot spots (见指代还原表), 译时还原为「这类 (更小的) 结构」。

and may report their findings soon. (并列谓语) ★ 采分 → 并且可能很快报告他们的发现

难点: **findings=研究发现/成果 (熟词僻义)**

findings 不是「找到的东西」泛指, 在科研语境里专指「研究发现、研究成果」。and 连接的是与 are closing in 并列的另一个谓语 may report。

【调序】 超长后置定语转成前置或独立短句

working with ground-based detectors...and balloon-borne instruments 这个后置定语很长, 若全提到 Astrophysicists 前译成「使用着...的天体物理学家」会头重脚轻。可前移成「使用南极地基探测器和气球搭载仪器 (开展研究) 的天体物理学家」, 或拆成小句「天体物理学家利用...仪器, 正在逼近...」。本句后者更顺。

【译文】 利用南极的地基探测器和气球搭载仪器开展研究的天体物理学家们, 正在逐步逼近这类 (更小的) 结构, 并可能很快报告他们的研究发现。

(34) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory.

【意群】 If the small hot spots look as expected, (条件状语从句 (if 引导)) ★ 采分 → 如果这些小热斑看上去如所预期的那样

难点: **as expected=正如预期; hot spots=热斑**

look as expected 即 look as (they are) expected (to look), 省略结构, 意为「(其样子) 符合预期」。the small hot spots 指上文 much smaller hot spots, 译「小 (型) 热斑」。

that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, (主句) ★ 采分 → 那将是又一个科学构想的胜利

难点: **triumph=巨大成功/胜利; yet another=又一个**

triumph 译「重大胜利 / 成功」; yet another 强调「在已有理论之外、再添一个」, 译「又一个、另一个」。that 指代前面「小热斑符合预期」这件事。

a refinement of the Big Bang (同位语 (解释 yet another scientific idea)) ★ 采分 → (即) 大爆炸理论的一种精进/改良

难点: **refinement=改进、精细化 (抽象名词具体化)**

refinement 是抽象名词, 直译「精炼」不达意; 在「a refinement of the Big Bang」里指对大爆炸理论的「改进版、精修 / 完善」。这是 yet another scientific idea 的同位语, 对它作解释。

called the inflationary universe theory. (过去分词短语作定语 (修饰 a refinement)) → 被称为暴胀宇宙论的

难点: **the inflationary universe theory=暴胀宇宙论**

called... 是后置定语, inflationary (膨胀的、暴胀的) 来自 inflation (膨胀), 此处是天文术语「暴胀宇宙论 / 膨胀宇宙说」, 译时与第 35 句的 cosmic inflation 保持术语统一。

【调序】 if 条件句前置, 同位语用破折号或「即」引出

汉语习惯「如果..., 那么...」, if the small hot spots... 这个条件句本就在前, 顺译即可; 主句后的同位语 a refinement of the Big Bang called... 与前面 idea 是解释关系, 译时用「——即...」或「这是一种...」引出, 把 called the inflationary universe theory 这个后置定语提到 refinement 前。

【译文】 如果这些小型热斑的情形果真如人们预期的那样, 那么这将是又一个科学构想的胜利——即对大爆炸理论的一种改进, 也就是所谓的暴胀宇宙论。

(35) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

【意群】 Odd though it sounds, (让步状语从句 (倒装 though)) ★ 采分 → 尽管这听起来很奇怪

难点: **Odd though it sounds=though it sounds odd (倒装让步)**

这是「形容词 + though + 主谓」的倒装让步结构, 等于 though it sounds odd, 意为「尽管它听起来很奇怪」。it 指后面的 cosmic inflation。see odd (奇怪的) 被提到句首是为让步语气, 别被语序绕晕。

cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, (主句 (主系表)) ★ 采分 → 宇宙暴胀是基本粒子物理学中一些受人尊重的观点的一个科学上站得住脚的结果

难点: **plausible= (看似) 合理可信的; consequence=推论/结果; elementary particle physics=基本粒子物理学**

plausible 译「(科学上) 讲得通的、合理可信的」; consequence 此处非「后果」, 而是逻辑上的「推论、结果」; respected ideas 译「受到认可 / 公认的观点」; elementary particle physics 是术语「基本粒子物理学」(elementary 取「基本的」而非「初级的」)。

and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade (并列分句 (and 引导)) ★ 采分 → 而且许多天体物理学家在近十年的大部分时间里一直确信

难点: **the better part of a decade=十年里的大半时间; be convinced=确信**

the better part of a decade 是固定表达「一个十年的大半 / 大部分时间」, 即「七八年、近十年」, 不是「十年中较好的部分」(字面陷阱)。have been convinced 现在完成时 + be convinced 「一直深信」。

that it is true. (宾语从句 (convinced 的内容)) → 它是真实的

难点: **it=cosmic inflation (回指主语)**

that it is true 中 it 回指本句主语 cosmic inflation (见指代还原表), 还原后译「确信它 (宇宙暴胀) 是真实的 / 确有其事」, 别让代词悬空。

【调序】 让步从句还原前置, 宾语从句顺译

Odd though it sounds 这个倒装让步, 还原成「尽管它听起来很奇怪」放在句首; 主句主系表结构顺译; and 后的并列分句 many astrophysicists have been convinced...that it is true 顺译, 宾语从句 that it is true 跟在「确信」之后, 代词 it 还原为「宇宙暴胀」。整句基本顺译, 只需把句首倒装捋直。

【译文】 尽管这听起来有些奇怪, 但宇宙暴胀 (理论) 在科学上是站得住脚的, 它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认观点的合理推论; 而且近十年来的大部分时间里, 许多天体物理学家一直确信它 (宇宙暴胀) 是真实存在的。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句修饰表语名词,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句中关系代词作宾语、先行词被最高级修饰、从句使用过去完成时等特征,都是真题常见考点,典型性很高,掌握后迁移价值大。

But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago.

第1段，第2句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态区分、成分划分、结构典型性五个维度上均有较高难度或价值,综合得分在7到8之间。特别适合作为多从句嵌套、时态对比、连接词识别的综合训练材料,推荐优先用于教学

That was just about the moment that the universe was born.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构 + 定语从句修饰表语名词是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句展示了限制性定语从句如何嵌入主句成分的典型用法，代表性较强，学习后可复用到大量类似句子。

What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected: the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

第1段，第4句

句子成分丰富且包含多个典型易错点:主语从句充当主语,that 既引导同位语从句又引导定语从句(需区分同位语与定语的判定方法),括号内嵌套同位语从句,状语修饰谓语,关系代词在从句中充当主语。涵盖主谓宾、主系表、从句内部成分、修饰关系等多种成分类型,非常适合作为综合练习材料。

The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos.

第2段，第1句

本句体现了学术英语和科普文章中常见的复杂简单句结构:被动语态突出研究对象,插入语补充背景信息,不定式短语说明目的或结果。这种 "主语 + 被动谓语 + 多重状语(含插入语)" 的模式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,尤其在科学论述和说明文体裁中,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的理解和分析中,具有很高的典型性和复用价值。

Over billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, planets and eventually, even humans.

第2段，第3句

涵盖时间状语前置、被动语态中的方式状语(by引导)、结果状语(into引导)、并列名词短语等多种成分,且方式状语和结果状语的区别是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分练习

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies.

第3段，第1句

并列复合句 + 被动语态 + 情态动词 + 同位语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式组合;尤其 "but" 引导的转折并列和 "would like to" 表达意愿的用法,在科技说明文和议论文中高频出现,学习后可大量复用

Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion trillion fold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity.

第4段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中高频句式,从句内多状语修饰也符合学术文本特征,具有较强代表性和复用价值

Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

第4段，第3句

本句的结构高度典型：让步状语从句 + 主句（内含并列结构和宾语从句）是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；让步从句的倒装形式虽不常见，但“形容词 + though + 主谓”是经典的让步倒装模式；主句内部“A is B, and C have been done”的并列陈述 + 现在完成时被动语态也是学术文本的标准写法；宾语从句说明动词内容（convinced that...）更是高频结构；掌握本句后，学生可将其拆解为多个可复用的句式模块。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 36 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 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。

universe

B2

n. 宇宙

本篇6次 · 真题9句

billion

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇3次 · 真题39句

theory

B1

n. 理论

本篇3次 · 真题39句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇3次 · 真题36句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本篇2次 · 真题19句

inflation

B2

n. 通货膨胀

本篇2次 · 真题13句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题304句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题150句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 83 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

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 10 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次·真题 10 句

triumph B2

n. 巨大成功

本篇1次·真题 8 句

virtually B2

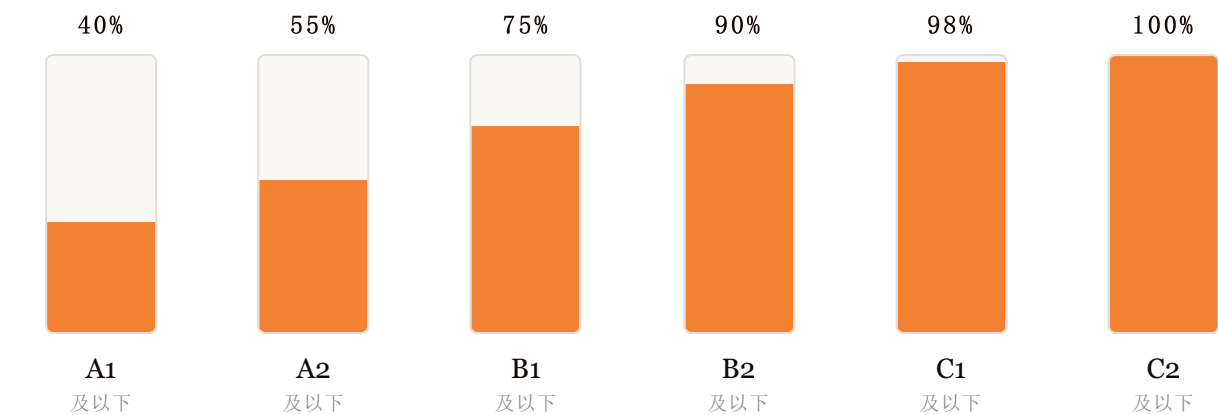
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 166 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **166** 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 17 个·约 10%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为英文短文去重词 166 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1998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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

1998年考研英语（2010 前）写作（大作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于1998年 考研英语（2010 前）写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

考研真题(1998)

Section III

Directions:

[A] Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.

[B] Your essay must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

[C] Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
2. Give your commentsn.



【参考范文·209 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a hen stands proudly in its nest, holding a written pledge that solemnly promises its eggs will have no sharp corners and will surely contain a shell, egg white and yolk. Behind it lie two perfectly ordinary eggs. The humor is obvious: the hen is boasting about something that is simply what every hen naturally does.

Simple as the drawing is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about the empty formalism prevailing in some trades today. Just as laying a normal egg is a hen's inborn duty, offering honest and qualified service is the basic obligation of any profession. Yet some restaurants, hospitals or shops proudly hang up grand slogans, welcoming supervision and vowing to serve civilly, as if fulfilling their plain responsibility deserved loud applause. Such showy commitments cost nothing and prove nothing; they merely turn duty into a performance and mislead the public with hollow words.

Accordingly, we should value substance far above form. Instead of shouting fine-sounding slogans, individuals and organizations ought to quietly do what they are supposed to do and let real deeds speak. Only when everyone treats duty as duty, rather than as a favor worth advertising, can genuine trust and progress be built in our society.

【参考译文】

如漫画生动描绘的那样，一只母鸡神气地站在鸡窝里，手举一份承诺书，郑重承诺自己下的蛋没有尖锐的棱角、并且保证有蛋皮、蛋清和蛋黄。它身后正躺着两个再普通不过的蛋。笑点显而易见：母鸡在为每一件每只母鸡天生都会做的事大肆炫耀。

画面虽简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息——当今某些行业盛行的空洞形式主义。正如下一个正常的蛋是母鸡与生俱来的本分，提供诚实、合格的服务也是任何行业的基本义务。然而，一些餐馆、医院或商店却大张旗鼓地挂出标语，欢迎监督、承诺文明服务，仿佛履行分内之责就值得大加喝彩。这类花哨的承诺不费分文、也证明不了什么，只是把本职变成了表演，并用空话误导公众。

因此，我们应当把实质看得远比形式重要。与其高喊动听的口号，个人与机构更应默默做好自己该做的事，让实实在在的行动说话。唯有当人人把分内事当作分内事、而非当成值得张扬的恩惠时，我们的社会才能建立起真正的信任与进步。

【第1段】描述 + 一句点寓意。本段落落实『先描画面，再点寓意』：前两句用一般现在时 stands/holding/promises 客观描述母鸡举承诺书、身后两蛋，只写与寓意相关的核心元素；末句 The humor is obvious 一句点破『为天生分内事邀功』，完成 Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon 的任务，并为评论过渡。

【第2段】类比 + 举例 + 评价。本段落落实『类比 + 举例撑起论证』：Just as... 把母鸡下蛋类比为各行业本职；Yet some restaurants, hospitals or shops... 举现实例子对应 欢迎监督不推脱；Such showy commitments cost nothing and prove nothing 一句给出评价，指出重形式轻实质之害，让评论有据。

【第3段】重申态度 + 升华。本段落落实『重申态度 + 给出建议』：Accordingly, we should value substance far above form 重申立场；Instead of... ought to... 给出具体建议；Only when... can... be built 升华到社会信任与进步，呼应打油诗 原本皆为分内事 的主旨，完成 Give your comments。

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

描述漫画寓意 + 发表评论

本题要写一篇不少于 150 词的图画评论：Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words. 两个硬任务是 Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon 和 Give your comments，即先写清漫画传递的信息、再谈自己的评论，两者都要写到，只写一件必失分。

读者 • 语域

无收信人，正式书面语

本题是图画评论大作文，没有具体读者，把它当作写给阅卷人的正式书面英语即可：不用称呼、不用署名、不加标题，用完整句子和较正式的词汇，避免口语缩略和网络用语。

配图要读出

母鸡为分内事写承诺书

画面：一只母鸡站在鸡窝里，身后两个蛋，手举承诺书，写着 本母鸡承诺：本鸡下蛋不见棱见角、保证有蛋皮、蛋清和蛋黄。配的打油诗点破寓意——各行各业兴承诺、原本皆为分内事、何须高唱“文明歌”：把本该做好的本职工作当成值得夸耀的承诺，正是要评论的靶子。

中心立意

把分内事当政绩是形式主义

本篇中心：漫画讽刺了一种形式主义——各行各业兴承诺，把 原本皆为分内事 的本职工作包装成郑重承诺来邀功，这种重口号、轻实干的做法应当摒弃。

要展开的要点

1. 点明荒诞：为分内事邀功

母鸡承诺下的蛋 本鸡下蛋不见棱见角、保证有蛋皮、蛋清和蛋黄，本是天生分内事，却郑重其事写成承诺书——荒诞正在于把本职当成绩。

2. 剖析原因：图虚名走捷径

有些行业和机构热衷贴标语、欢迎监督不推脱，是因为喊口号成本低、见效快，比踏实做事更容易换来表扬，于是重形式而轻实质。

3. 给出态度：重实干轻口号

真正的服务质量靠把分内事默默做好，而非 何须高唱“文明歌” 式的口号；应少些标语、多些实干。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 描述画面 + 点明寓意

客观描述母鸡举承诺书的画面，再用一句概括句点出它讽刺 各行各业兴承诺 的寓意，完成从描述到评论的过渡。

第 2 段 类比现实 + 举例论证

把母鸡下蛋类比为各行业的本职工作，举现实中贴标语邀功的例子，说明为 原本皆为分内事 邀功的荒诞与危害。

第 3 段 总结升华 + 给出建议

重申重实干、轻口号的态度，呼吁少喊 何须高唱“文明歌” 式口号、多做分内实事，呼应漫画主旨。

第 1 段 母鸡为正常蛋郑重承诺

画面：母鸡站在鸡窝、身后两个蛋、举着承诺书，承诺 本鸡下蛋不见棱见角、保证有蛋皮、蛋清和蛋黄；随即点出寓意：为天生的分内事邀功很荒诞。

客观描述画面 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, _____ (画面主体) is _____ (动作/状态).

承上启下点寓意 · Simple as the drawing is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about _____ (寓意主题).

第 2 段 各行业为本职邀功之弊

类比：下正常蛋是母鸡分内，优质服务是各行业分内；例子：有些机构 欢迎监督不推脱、大挂标语；评价：把本职当政绩、重形式轻实质，用空话误导公众。

类比过渡 · Just as _____ (画面之事), _____ (现实对应) is the basic duty of _____.

举例 + 反讽 · Some _____ (群体) _____ (做法), as if _____ deserved loud applause.

点明危害 · Such _____ cost nothing and prove nothing; they merely _____.

第 3 段 重实干、让实事说话

态度：内容重于形式；建议：少贴标语、把分内事默默做好；升华：唯有人人视分内为分内、而非邀功之本，社会才有真正的信任与进步。

收束重申态度 · Accordingly, we should value _____ far above _____.

给出建议 · Instead of _____, we ought to _____ and let real deeds speak.

升华呼吁 · Only when _____, can _____ be built.

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

两任务都写到且寓意准

须同时完成 Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon 与 Give your comments，且寓意要落在『为分内事邀功的形式主义』；若理解成单纯赞美『诚信/承诺是好事』就跑题了。

结构连贯

三段清晰、过渡自然

范文用 Simple as the drawing is、Accordingly 等衔接把三段串起；本题尤其要让第一段的描述和第二段的评论分开，避免混为一谈。

语言准确

现在时描述、搭配地道

描述母鸡动作作用 stands/holds/promises 等一般现在时，别忽而现在忽而过去；承诺、监督等词用 promise/pledge、welcome supervision 等地道搭配，别逐字硬译。

字数格式

达下限、去标题署名

本题要求 no less than 150 words，只有下限、没有上限；正文不写标题、不署名，字数不够时补一个新例子或新理由来充实，切忌注水。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只描述不评论

反面示例：整段都在写『母鸡站在窝里，身后有两个蛋，它举着承诺书，上面写了两条内容』，写满一段还没提现实寓意。修正：描述两三句带过，随即转入 This cartoon satirizes the formalism of boasting about one's basic duty 并展开评论。

照抄承诺书原文

反面示例：把中心句写成 The hen promises its eggs have no corners and have shell, white and yolk，只是把标注翻译一遍、没有观点。修正：概括为 The hen is boasting about fulfilling a basic duty，把画面上升为对形式主义的评论。

逐字直译不通

反面示例：想说『各行各业兴承诺』写成 All lines of business rise promise，逐字硬译不成句。修正：写成 Many trades are keen on making public promises，用地道搭配表达同一意思。

同义重复注水

反面示例：反复写 This is not good. This is really bad. This is truly wrong. 三句同义堆叠凑字数。修正：删掉重复，补一个具体例子，如某些窗口单位挂满文明服务标语却办事拖沓，用实据充实评论。

考研英语（2010 前） 1998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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	本题