

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

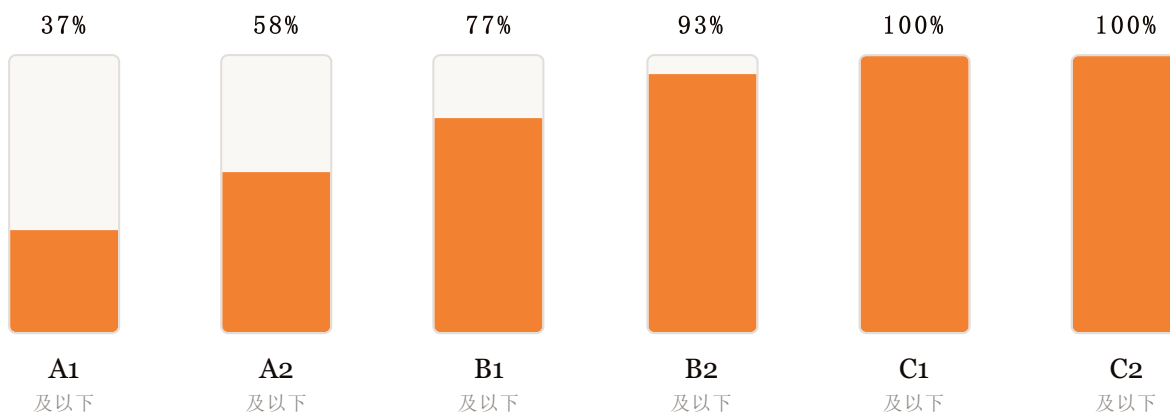
adv. 有点

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 →