

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)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 1 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 2 and active. When the work is well done, a 3 of accident-free operations is established 4 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 5 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 6 rules or regulations. 7 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 8. The fewer the injury 9, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 10 or at a loss.

1. [A] at
[B] in
[C] on
[D] with
2. [A] alive
[B] vivid
[C] mobile
[D] diverse
3. [A] regulation
[B] climate
[C] circumstance
[D] requirement
4. [A] where
[B] how
[C] what
[D] unless
5. [A] alter
[B] differ
[C] shift
[D] distinguish

6. [A] constituting
[B] aggravating
[C] observing
[D] justifying
7. [A] Some
[B] Many
[C] Even
[D] Still
8. [A] comes off
[B] turns up
[C] pays off
[D] holds up
9. [A] claims
[B] reports
[C] declarations
[D] proclamations
10. [A] an advantage
[B] a benefit
[C] an interest
[D] a profit

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 1

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might—surprise!—fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy "does not enable user to fly".

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities," says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

11. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

12. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to ____.

- [A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
- [B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
- [C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
- [D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern

13. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that ____.

- [A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- [B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- [C] product labels would eventually be discarded
- [D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

14. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be ____.

- [A] biased
- [B] indifferent
- [C] puzzling
- [D] objective

Text 2

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell

products and services with one another. Such business to business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

15. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business_____.

- [A] has been striving to expand its market
- [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
- [C] tried but in vain to control the market
- [D] has been booming for one year or so

16. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that_____.

- [A] the technology is popular with many Web users
- [B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
- [C] there is a radical change in strategy
- [D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners

17. In the view of Net purists, _____.

- [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
- [B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
- [C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
- [D] there should be no online commercial information without requests

18. We learn from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
- [B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
- [C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
- [D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

Text 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computer advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

19. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is_____.

- [A] far reaching
- [B] dubiously oriented
- [C] self contradictory
- [D] radically reformatory

20. The belief that education is indispensable to all children____.
- [A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
 - [B] came into being along with the arrival of computers
 - [C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-education
 - [D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries
21. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is____.
- [A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates
 - [B] worth trying in various social sections
 - [C] of little practical value
 - [D] attractive to every kind of professional
22. According to the author, basic computer skills should be____.
- [A] included as an auxiliary course in school
 - [B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
 - [C] mastered through a life-long course
 - [D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

Text 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group—the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC)—has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning." Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still "up in the air".

23. We can learn from the first paragraph that_____.

- [A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
- [B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
- [C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
- [D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

24. The panel agreed on all of the following except that_____.

- [A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
- [B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
- [C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
- [D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being

25. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because_____.

- [A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning
- [B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
- [C] an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
- [D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law

26. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
- [B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
- [C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
- [D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

Text 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said, "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

27. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that_____.

- [A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- [B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- [C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- [D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

28. The author asserts that scientists_____.

- [A] shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
- [B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
- [C] should write more concise reports for technical journals
- [D] should be confident about their research findings

29. It seems that some young scientists_____.

- [A] have a keen interest in prediction
- [B] often speculate on the future
- [C] think highly of creative thinking
- [D] stick to "scientific method"

30. The author implies that the results of scientific research_____.

- [A] may not be as profitable as they are expected
- [B] can be measured in dollars and cents
- [C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern
- [D] are mostly underestimated by management

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

(31)While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

(32)Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. (33)During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (34)There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technical fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation.

(35)It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

Section III

Writing

36. **Directions:**

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at less than 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should cover three points:
 - a. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife,
 - b. possible reasons for the effect,
 - c. your suggestion for wildlife protection.

1999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1999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、3 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(1999)

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)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 1 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 2 and active. When the work is well done, a 3 of accident-free operations is established 4 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

工业安全不会自然而然地发生。事故率低的公司会规划其安全计划，努力组织实施，并持续工作以保持其活力和有效性。当工作做得好时，就会建立起无事故操作的氛围，因伤害而损失的时间被控制在最低限度。

Successful safety programs may 5 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 6 rules or regulations. 7 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

成功的安全计划在对计划某些方面的侧重上可能有很大差异。有些计划非常强调机械防护。另一些计划则通过遵守规则或规定来强调安全工作实践。还有一些计划依赖于对工人的情感诉求。但是,如果要取得最大成效,每个计划中都必须运用某些基本理念。

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 8. The fewer the injury 9, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 10 or at a loss.

安全计划的价值毋庸置疑。仅从财务角度来看,安全就是值得的。伤害索赔越少,工人保险费率就越好。这可能意味着盈利经营与亏损经营之间的差别。

1. ☐ A] at
☐ B] in
☐ C] on
☐ D] with
2. ☐ A] alive
☐ B] vivid
☐ C] mobile
☐ D] diverse
3. ☐ A] regulation
☐ B] climate
☐ C] circumstance
☐ D] requirement
4. ☐ A] where
☐ B] how
☐ C] what
☐ D] unless
5. ☐ A] alter
☐ B] differ
☐ C] shift
☐ D] distinguish
6. ☐ A] constituting
☐ B] aggravating
☐ C] observing
☐ D] justifying
7. ☐ A] Some
☐ B] Many
☐ C] Even
☐ D] Still
8. ☐ A] comes off
☐ B] turns up
☐ C] pays off
☐ D] holds up
9. ☐ A] claims
☐ B] reports
☐ C] declarations
☐ D] proclamations

10. [A] an advantage
[B] a benefit
[C] an interest
[D] a profit

1. ____

【答案】 [D] with 固定搭配

【线索】 Companies + low accident rates 表"拥有"关系

线索就在本句 Companies __ (1) __ low accident rates plan their safety programs: 主句说"这类公司会规划自己的安全计划", 反推空格短语在描述"具有/拥有低事故率"的那类公司, 是定语后置而非地点状语。

【选项】 A) at X 搭配不当, at + rate 多指数值

at 常用于 at a rate of... (以.....的速率/比率), 强调数值本身, 不能表达"公司拥有低事故率"这种归属关系。

B) in X 语义偏"在.....中", 不表归属

in 用作 in low accident rates 时偏向"处于低事故率的状态/领域中", 硬套到 Companies 后面既不自然, 也不能体现"事故率属于该公司"这一归属义。

C) on X on 与 rate 不构成稳定搭配

on 与 accident rates 之间没有固定搭配, 无法表达"公司具有低事故率"之意, 属于形近介词干扰。

D) with ✓ with 表伴随/具有

with 与 Companies 构成 "Companies with low accident rates", 即"具有低事故率的公司", with 表伴随特征/具有, 正与 Companies __ (1) __ low accident rates plan their safety programs 想表达的"那些拥有低事故率的公司会规划安全计划"完全吻合。

【验证】 代入后整句变为 Companies __ (1) __ low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, 读作 "Companies with low accident rates plan their safety programs", 定语结构通顺, 且与第一段 "安全不是自动发生、要主动规划" 的立论完全自洽。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] alive 词义辨析

【线索】 and active 提示"持续运作"

本句 continue working to keep them __(2)__ and active 中 continue working 与 active (活跃运作中) 共同把"安全计划处于运作状态"框死, 空格需与 active 同向, 即"保持有生命力、持续运行"。

【选项】 A) alive ✓ alive 与 active 同向

alive 在英语中常与 active 并列使用, 表示"有生命力的、活跃的", 可形容计划、组织持续运作的状态, 与 keep them __(2)__ and active 想强调的"让安全计划保持生机与活跃"完全契合。

B) vivid X vivid 偏"鲜明生动", 与计划不搭

vivid 多形容色彩、记忆、描写"鲜明生动", 不形容计划/制度的活跃运作, 与 active 的语义方向偏离。

C) mobile X mobile 指"可移动", 错位

mobile 意为"可移动的、流动的", 多用于设备、人员等物理移动, 与"让安全计划保持活力"的抽象语义不符。

D) diverse X diverse 谈"多样", 与 active 不并列

diverse 意为"多样的、各异的", 是"种类"维度而非"活力"维度, 与 active 不构成同向并列, 属于偷换概念干扰。

【验证】代入后读作 keep them alive and active, 是英语里描述"让某事物继续保有生机并处于运行状态"的常见搭配, 与第一段反复强调的 continue working 一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] climate 词义辨析

【线索】 establish a ____ of operations 提示"建立.....氛围"

本句 a __ (3) __ of accident-free operations is established 表示"无事故运行的某种东西被建立起来", 结合后半句 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum 可知作者强调的是一种持续、普遍存在的安全状态——也就是"氛围/环境", 而不是单条规章或一次性情境。

【选项】 A) regulation X regulation 是规章, 单不成"氛围"

regulation 指"规章、条例", 是离散的单条文件, 无法对应"无事故运行"这种整体状态; 且第二段才提到 rules or regulations, 此处尚未到具体规章层面。

B) climate ✓ climate 喻指"氛围", 最契合

climate 除"气候"外, 常作"风气、氛围"讲, 如 a climate of fear。a climate of accident-free operations 即"无事故运行的整体风气/氛围", 正与 established (建立起来) 以及第一段 plan their safety programs 强调的"持续状态"严丝合缝。

C) circumstance X circumstance 指具体情境, 与"建立"不搭

circumstance 意为"具体情境、情况", 常以复数出现表客观条件, 不能被 establish (建立); 与"无事故运行的整体状态"语义错位。

D) requirement X requirement 是"要求", 方向反了

requirement 是"要求、必备条件", 描述的是"要达到无事故所提出的条件", 而本句强调的是"无事故的状态已被建立", 方向相反。

【验证】代入后读作 a climate of accident-free operations is established, 与下文 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum 共同呈现"无事故氛围已成型, 工伤减到最少"的完整画面, 与 outline 中"主动规划→形成持续状态"的脉络一致。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] where 语法形态

【线索】 后句是完整句，表"在该状态下"

后句 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum 是 "主语 + 谓语 + 状语" 的完整句子，不缺主宾；且语义上它描述的是在前句"无事故氛围被建立"这一状态/场景之中工伤损失被压到最小，正是"在.....的场合里" 这种抽象"地点/场景"关系。

【选项】 A) where ✓ where 引导抽象"场景"状语从句

where 在书面英语中可引导抽象"场景/情形"的状语从句，相当于 in which/in such a situation that，正好把 a __ (3) __ of accident-free operations is established 这一"已建立的氛围"作为后句发生的背景串起来。

B) how X how 表方式，与本句逻辑错位

how 引导方式状语，意为"以.....的方式"，但前句讲的是"氛围已建立"，后句讲"工伤损失被压到最小"，两者是"在该氛围下→产生该结果"的场景关系，而非"以氛围这种方式做某事"。

C) what X what 需充当成分，后句不缺

what 作连接词时必须在从句中充当主/宾/表语，而后句 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum 已经主谓齐全，没有 what 可以充当的成分，句法上不成立。

D) unless X unless 表条件"除非"，与文意反

unless 意为"除非"，引入否定条件，会变成"除非工伤损失被压到最小，无事故氛围才被建立"，与第一段"主动规划→自然形成低事故"的因果方向完全相反。

【验证】 代入后读作 a climate of accident-free operations is established where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum，意为"无事故氛围一旦建立，工伤损失就被压到最低"，与 outline 中"主动规划→形成持续低事故状态"的脉络完全吻合。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] differ 词义辨析

【线索】 下文列举各家做法 → 反推上句讲"差异"

下文用 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices 和 Still others depend on an emotional appeal 三组 some/others/still others 并列, 明显在铺陈"不同公司的不同做法", 反推空句必然在说各家计划"互有差异"。

【选项】 A) alter X alter 指"改变"自身, 不表互比

alter 是"改变(自身)", 强调"由 A 变为 B", 无法表达"多家计划之间互不相同"的横向差异。

B) differ ✓ differ in 表"在某方面相互不同"

differ 与介词 in 构成固定搭配 differ in sth, 正表"在某方面相互不同", 与下文 Some/Others/Still others 的并列举例完全呼应。

C) shift X shift 指立场转移, 不指横向差异

shift 意为"转移、转换(重心、立场)", 强调时间/方向上的移动, 不表达"不同计划相互之间的差异"。

D) distinguish X distinguish 是"区分", 需带宾语

distinguish 意为"区分、分辨", 是及物动词, 常作 distinguish A from B, 本句之后并无被区分的宾语, 句法与语义都不合。

【验证】 代入后读作 Successful safety programs may differ greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program, 与下文 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices Still others depend on an emotional appeal 的三组对照完全自洽。

6. ____

【答案】 [C] **observing** 词义辨析

【线索】 stress safe work practices 是目的，手段须“遵守”

本句 Others stress safe work practices by __ (6) __ rules or regulations. 中主句目的是“强调安全工作方法”，与之配套的手段对“规章”的合理动作只能是“遵守/执行”——制定 (constitute)、加重 (aggravate)、辩护 (justify) 都不能达成“让人去践行安全规范”这一目的。

【选项】 A) constituting X **constitute** 表“构成”，不是常规“制定”

constituting 意为“构成”，少见作“制定规章”用；即便理解为制定，也只是“立规”，未触及“践行”，无法直接推出“强调安全实践”。

B) aggravating X **aggravate** 意为“加重”，色彩反向

aggravating 意为“加重、恶化”，带负向色彩，加重规章不能用来强调安全实践，与文段中性—正向的论述基调冲突。

C) **observing** ✓ **observe** 表“遵守”，正解

observing 除“观察”外，常表“遵守（规则/规章/节日）”，observe rules or regulations 是固定搭配，正可承接 stress safe work practices 这一目的——通过让员工遵守规章来强调安全实践。

D) justifying X **justify** 表“为……辩护”，与目的不搭

justifying 意为“为……辩护、证明……合理”，是事后说理，不是把规则落地为安全实践的手段，与上下文目的不搭。

【验证】代入后读作 Others stress safe work practices by observing rules or regulations，与第二段并列结构中 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. 形成“靠机械防护 vs 靠遵守规章”两种典型路径的对照，逻辑顺畅。

7. ____

【答案】 **[D] Still** 逻辑关系

【线索】 **Some...Others...Still others 三段式**

前文已经使用 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. 和 Others stress safe work practices, 本句是第三组并列, 需要一个能与之衔接、表"再有一些"的词, 正是英语固定三段式 Some... Others... Still others....

【选项】 A) Some **X Some 已被用过, 重复**

Some 已在 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. 出现, 再用一次会造成第一组与第三组指代混淆, 破坏并列对照。

B) Many **X Many others 不是规范并列接续**

Many 单用强调"数量多", 在 Some/Others 三段式里并不是地道的承接词, 且会暗示"大多数依赖情感诉求", 超出原文论述的中性枚举。

C) Even **X Even 表"甚至", 引入递进, 文意无递进**

Even 表"甚至", 会引入对前文的递进或意外性, 但本段三组做法只是平行枚举, 没有"出乎意料"的语气, 逻辑色彩不符。

D) Still **✓ Still others 是固定第三组**

Still 与 others 构成 Still others, 意为"还有一些(人)", 是 Some... Others... Still others... 三段式中的标准第三组承接, 正与前两组并列衔接。

【验证】代入后第二段呈现整齐的 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices Still others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. 三段式枚举, 与上下文 Successful safety programs may __ (5) __ greatly 强调的"各家做法存在差异"完全自洽。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] pays off (固定搭配)

【线索】 From a financial standpoint alone 提示"经济回报"

本句状语 From a financial standpoint alone 已限定视角是"仅从财务角度看", 而下一句 The fewer the injury __ (9) __, the better the workman's insurance rate. 又把视角具体落到"伤害理赔越少, 保险费率越好"。两句联读, 空格谓语必须表达"安全 → 在财务上有回报/划算"。

【选项】 A) comes off X come off 表"成功/脱落", 不指经济回报

comes off 意为"成功; 脱落", 最多说计划"奏效", 但不强调"在金钱上回本", 与 From a financial standpoint alone 的视角不严丝合缝。

B) turns up X turn up 表"出现", 无回报义

turns up 意为"出现、调高", 与"安全在财务上是回报"的语义无关。

C) pays off ✓ pay off 表"获得回报/划算", 正解

pays off 是固定动词短语, 意为"(努力/投入) 取得回报、得偿所愿", 与 From a financial standpoint alone 的财务视角、以及后文用保险费率算账的逻辑完全契合。

D) holds up X hold up 表"支撑/经得起", 与回报无关

holds up 意为"支撑、经得起检验", 多用于论点、结构是否站得住, 不表达"经济上划算"。

【验证】 代入后读作 From a financial standpoint alone, safety pays off, 紧接着 The fewer the injury __ (9) __, the better the workman's insurance rate. 给出回报的具体形式(保险费率更优), 并由 This may mean the difference between operating at __ (10) __ or at a loss. 收束到"盈亏分水岭", 逻辑链条完整。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] **claims** 词义辨析

【线索】 **insurance rate** 提示这是"理赔"语境

本句后半段 the better the workman's insurance rate 出现 insurance (保险), 把整句锁定在工伤保险语境里——"伤害+保险"的固定搭配名词是 claims (理赔申请), 即"工伤理赔越少, 保险费率越优"。

【选项】 A) **claims** ✓ **injury claims=工伤理赔, 与 insurance 严丝合缝**

claims 在保险语境中特指"理赔申请/索赔", injury claims 即工伤理赔, 理赔越少→保险公司风险越低→workman's insurance rate 越优, 整条因果链完整。

B) **reports** X **reports 偏"报告", 不直接推动费率**

reports 意为"报告", injury reports 是工伤事件报告, 仅记录事件而未必涉及金钱赔付, 与紧随其后的 insurance rate 之间的因果链不如 claims 直接。

C) **declarations** X **declarations 偏正式"声明"**

declarations 多指"正式声明、申报", 常用于海关、纳税、外交语境, 不是英语保险行业指代"理赔申请"的标准词。

D) **proclamations** X **proclamations 是"公告", 色彩过正式**

proclamations 意为"公告、宣告", 多用于官方对公众宣布大政方针, 与工伤理赔这种行政流程毫无关系。

【验证】代入后读作 The fewer the injury claims, the better the workman's insurance rate, 与 From a financial standpoint alone, safety __ (8) __. 中 pays off 的判断、以及 This may mean the difference between operating at __ (10) __ or at a loss. 的"盈亏"收尾构成完整经济论证链。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] a profit 词义辨析

【线索】 or at a loss 锁定反义"盈利"

本句 This may mean the difference between operating at __(10)__ or at a loss. 中 or a loss 就是答案的最强线索：盈利—亏损是工商语境里固定的反义对，英语里与 at a loss 构成对照的固定表达就是 at a profit。

【选项】 A) an advantage X advantage 是"优势"，不是"盈利"

an advantage 意为"优势、有利条件"，与"亏损"在维度上不对等——loss 谈财务结果，advantage 谈比较地位。

B) a benefit X benefit 是"益处"，色彩对但无对照搭配

a benefit 意为"好处、收益"，语义方向虽对，但英语里没有 operate at a benefit 这种说法，无法与 at a loss 构成固定反义对。

C) an interest X interest 多指"利息/利益"，方向偏

an interest 在财务语境多指"利息"，在一般语境指"兴趣、利益"，不能直接与 loss 形成"盈—亏"对照。

D) a profit ✓ at a profit 与 at a loss 是固定反义对

a profit 与 at 搭配成 at a profit"盈利地"，与 at a loss"亏损地"构成英语商业里固定的反义对，正回应 the difference between operating at __(10)__ or at a loss 这一对照框架。

【验证】代入后读作 This may mean the difference between operating at a profit or at a loss, 与上句 The fewer the injury __(9)_, the better the workman's insurance rate. 形成"理赔少→费率好→盈亏分水岭"的清晰经济链，与 outline 中第三段"算经济账"的脉络完全一致。

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

工业安全靠规划，且有经济回报

全文围绕一个核心命题展开：Industrial safety does not just happen.——工业安全不是自然发生的，需要主动规划、组织与维持；并在第三段把这一命题落到经济账上：There can be

no question about the value of a safety program., 作者基调是论述性、肯定性, 不含贬义或反讽。

行文脉络

提出命题→举例铺陈→算经济账

三段呈"总—分—证"链条: 第一段以 Industrial safety does not just happen. 立论, 强调"主动规划"是低事故率的前提; 第二段用 Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. 与 Others stress safe work practices 等并列句铺陈各家做法的差异, 同时点出 But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program 这一共性反转; 第三段切换到经济视角, 用 From a financial standpoint alone, safety __(8)__. 算账收束全文。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is established where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

第1段, 第3句

本句展示的"时间状语从句 + 主句被动 + 定语从句修饰抽象先行词"的组合, 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握这种结构对理解学术和正式文体的长句非常有帮助。

Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding.

第2段, 第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见, "place emphasis on" 也是典型搭配, 但本句过于基础, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 作为练习句的代表性一般。

The fewer the injury claims, the better the workman's insurance rate.

第3段，第3句

本句涉及特殊句式中的主语、表语识别，以及谓语省略的补出，覆盖了倒装、省略、比较结构等多个易错点。学习者需要掌握 "the + 比较级" 句式的语法规则，并能正确识别前置表语和承前省略的谓语，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **25** 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。

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害，损伤

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

profit

B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

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

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 13 句

mechanical B2

adj. 机械的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇1次·真题 8 句

organize B1

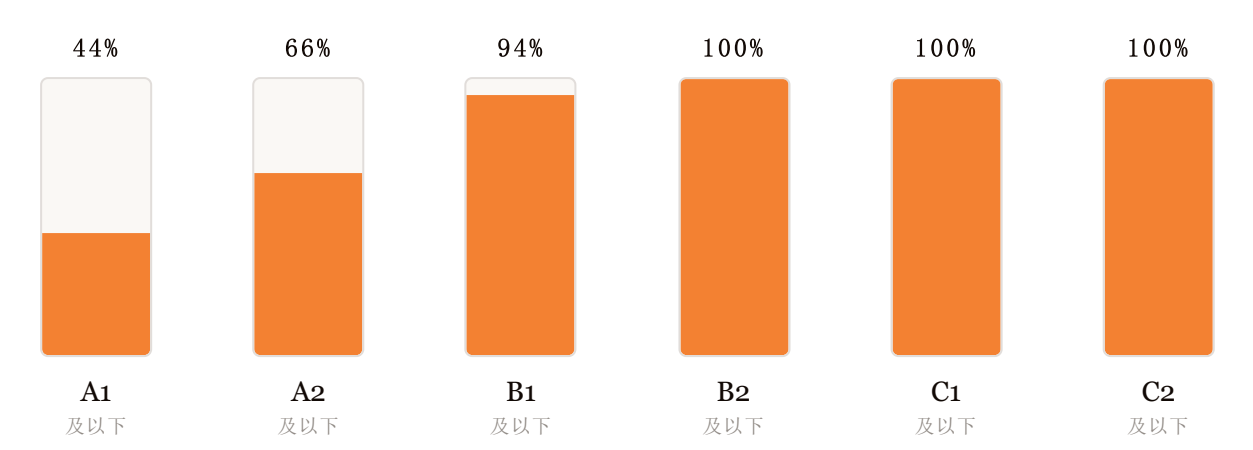
v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 82 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **82** 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 82 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1999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 →

1999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1999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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(1999)

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 1

P1 It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

外面的世界充满艰险。走出家门,你可能会在门垫上滑倒摔断腿。点燃炉灶,你可能会烧毁房子。幸运的是,如果门垫或炉灶未能警示即将到来的灾难,一场成功的诉讼可能会补偿你所遭受的损失。自20世纪80年代初以来,人们一直是这样想的,当时陪审团开始让更多公司为其顾客的不幸承担责任。

P2 Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might—surprise!—fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy "does not enable user to fly".

感到威胁的公司通过撰写越来越长的警告标签来回应,试图预见每一种可能的事故。如今,活梯上贴着几英寸长的标签,警告说,除了其他事项外,你可能会——真令人吃惊!——摔下来。儿童蝙蝠侠斗篷上的标签警告说,该玩具"不能使使用者飞行"。

P3 While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect

the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

虽然警告往往是适当且必要的——例如药物相互作用的危险——而且许多警告是州或联邦法规所要求的,但尚不清楚如果顾客受伤,这些警告是否真的能保护制造商和销售商免于承担责任。当受伤顾客将公司告上法庭时,约有50%的公司败诉。

P4 Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities," says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

现在形势似乎正在转变。随着人身伤害索赔像以前一样继续出现,一些法院开始站在被告一方,特别是在警告标签可能不会改变任何事情的案件中。5月,伊利诺伊州Schutt Sports公司总裁Julie Nimmons成功应对了一起诉讼,该诉讼涉及一名橄榄球运动员在比赛中佩戴Schutt头盔时瘫痪。Nimmons说:"我们真的很遗憾他瘫痪了,但头盔的设计并非为了预防那类伤害。"陪审团认同,比赛的性质而非头盔才是该运动员受伤的原因。与此同时,美国法律研究所——一个由法官、律师和学者组成的团体,其建议具有相当大的影响力——发布了侵权法新指南,声明公司无需警告顾客明显的危险,也无需用冗长的可能危险清单对他们进行狂轰滥炸。康奈尔大学法学院一位帮助起草新指南的法学教授说:"重要信息可能会淹没在琐碎事项的海洋中。"如果法律界的温和派能够如愿,产品上的信息实际上可能是为顾客的利益而提供的,而不是作为对法律责任的防护。

题目与逐题解析

11. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

1980年代发生事故时情况如何?

- A) 顾客可能通过诉讼从灾难中得到补偿。 B) 受伤的顾客可以期待法律系统的保护。
- C) 公司会通过提供新的警告来避免被起诉。 D) 陪审团倾向于认为公司承诺的赔偿有问题。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened? 问的是某个具体时间段下事情是怎么样的,属于对原文某一处事实的提取。

【拆句】 题干 What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened? 主干是 What were things like, things like 是固定搭配, 意为 things like = 情形如何; in 1980s when accidents happened 是介词短语加 when 定语从句, 限定的是 1980s 这个时间段——即 "事故发生时的 1980 年代是什么样子"。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

幸运的是, 如果门垫或炉子没能警示即将到来的灾祸, 一场胜诉的官司或许还能补偿你的损失。至少自 1980 年代初起, 人们就是这么想的——那时陪审团开始越来越多地判公司为顾客的不幸负责。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits 中的 relieved of their disasters 意为 "灾难本身被解除/消除", 而原文只说 compensate you for your troubles (事后获得赔偿) ——灾难已经发生, 无法被 "relieved"。

B) ✓ 正确

juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes ↔

Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system

预判说 "顾客可以靠起诉获得保护", B 项 Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system 恰好以 legal system (司法系统) 概括 juries (陪审团) 的行为, 是预判最自然的同义对应。

C) 答非所问

Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings 描述的是公司写更多警告标签来防被告——这是第 2 段 Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels 描述的 1980 年代之后公司的反应, 而非 Q11 所问的 "1980 年代事故发生时是什么样" 的情形。

D) 与原文相反

Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised 称陪审团专挑公司补偿的毛病, 但原文 juries began holding more companies liable 的意思是陪审团判公司承担责任、令其赔偿——立场正好相反。

12. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to_____.

- [A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
- [B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
- [C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
- [D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern

文中提到的制造商倾向于_____。

- A) 通过在产品上写冗长的警告来满足顾客
- B) 在描述其产品的不足之处时变得诚实
- C) 充分利用标签来避免法律责任
- D) 感到有义务将顾客的安全视为首要关切

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to ____ 是一句陈述句的延续，问的是文中提到的厂商常规倾向，属于一项明确事实的提取。

【拆句】 题干 Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to ____ 主干是 Manufacturers tend to ____, as mentioned in the passage 是过去分词短语作后置定语，只起 "文中提到的" 这个限定作用；选项是 tend to 后面动词原形的延续。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident.

公司感到受到威胁，作出的反应是不断加长警告标签，试图预先标注每一种可能的事故。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products 称厂商写长标签是为了 "让顾客满意"，但原文 Feeling threatened, companies responded 表明动机是公司自身害怕被告，与顾客满意无关。

B) 过度推断

become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products 称厂商在描述产品缺陷上变得诚实，但原文只说他们在 trying to anticipate every possible accident 列举可能的事故，并未表达 "诚实承认产品缺陷" 这一褒义动机。

C) ✓ 正确

writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident ↔

make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability

预判同时强调 "加长标签" 和 "自保" 两个语义；C 项把这两点合并成 "用足标签以避免法律责任"，与定位句和邻段配合的目的完全一致。

D) 过度推断

feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern 称厂商感到有义务把顾客安全放首位，原文从未表达此意——相反，第 3 段还暗示警告并不能真正保护顾客；末段 If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers 用虚拟语气更说明 "为顾客" 尚未实现。

13. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that ____.

- [A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- [B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- [C] product labels would eventually be discarded
- [D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

Schutt 头盔案例表明 ____。

- A) 某些伤害索赔不再得到法律支持 B) 头盔并非设计用来预防伤害 C) 产品标签最终会被废弃
D) 某些体育比赛可能会失去运动员的欢迎

【答案】 **A** (例证目的题)

【判型】 The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that ____ 问案例"证明了"什么, 问的是例子背后的论点而不是例子本身。

【拆句】 题干 The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that ____ 主干是 The case demonstrated that ____, of Schutt helmet 是限定 case 的介词短语; that 引导的宾语从句的内容由四个选项分别补全。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet.

尽管人身伤害索赔案件一如既往地增多, 一些法庭开始倾向被告, 尤其是在那些就算有警告标签也改变不了什么的案件中。五月份, 伊利诺伊州 Schutt Sports 公司总裁 Julie Nimmons 成功打赢了一场官司, 案件涉及一名在比赛中佩戴 Schutt 头盔而瘫痪的橄榄球运动员。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

some courts are beginning to side with defendants ↔

some injury claims were no longer supported by law

预判说 "某些索赔不再被支持", A 项 some injury claims were no longer supported by law 是该总括句的镜像同义改写, 所以选 A。

B) 答非所问

helmets were not designed to prevent injuries 复述的是案例当事人 Nimmons 的话 helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries——这是案例的内部论据, 不是案例所要论证的论点。例证目的题问的是论点, 不是论据本身。

C) 过度推断

product labels would eventually be discarded 称产品标签最终会被弃用, 但原文末段只说 companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones——只是不必再把警告写得又长又显而易见, 并非整体弃用。

D) 无中生有

some sports games might lose popularity with athletes 称某些体育项目可能不再受运动员欢迎, 原文从未涉及运动员对项目的喜爱程度, 只谈了比赛性质 the nature of the game 是受伤原因。

14. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be_____.

- [A] biased
- [B] indifferent
- [C] puzzling
- [D] objective

作者对这个问题的态度似乎是_____。

A) 有偏见的 B) 漠不关心的 C) 令人困惑的 D) 客观的

【答案】 **D** (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be____ 直接询问作者对该议题的整体态度。

【拆句】 题干 The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be____ 主干是 attitude seems to be____, towards the issue 是介词短语修饰 attitude; 选项为表语形容词。结构平铺, 无陷阱, 但要注意 seems to be 的口气是 "看起来似乎", 提示答案多偏中性温和。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

biased 意为 "有偏见的", 与作者全文 While warnings are often appropriate and necessary 这种让步姿态矛盾——承认对方合理就是客观立场的标准信号, 与 biased 互斥。

B) **与原文相反**

indifferent 意为 "漠不关心、无所谓", 但作者花了四段详细展示双方论据, 并明确表达对温和派的微倾向 If the moderate end of the legal community has its way——这都不是漠不关心的人会做的事。

C) **偷换概念**

puzzling 意为 "令人困惑的", 是用来形容让别人感到困惑的事物, 而非自己困惑的人; 即便要表达作者本人的困惑, 应该用 puzzled (被动感受) 而非 puzzling (主动让别人困惑), 故选项本身的搭配就不对路。即使勉强解释为 "作者使别人困惑", 全文论证清晰、立场温和, 也并未让人困惑。

D) **✓ 正确**

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary ↔ **objective**

Now the tide appears to be turning ↔ **objective**

If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability

↔ **objective**

让步从句 + 缓和动词 + 虚拟条件三种语法手段共同指向作者不偏不倚的客观立场; 预判说 "中立客观", D 项 objective 正好是该立场的标准用语。

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。

Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语、地点状语、方式状语（分词短语）等多种成分，且“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”的条件结构是常见易错点。分词状语“slipping on your doormat”容易被误判为谓语，适合训练动词形式辨析和非谓语结构识别。

Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles.

第1段，第4句

条件状语从句前置、主句使用情态动词表达可能性、不定式作补语、并列主语等结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子体现了「假设-推测」的逻辑表达，符合学术和说明文常见的论证模式，具有较强的典型性和可迁移性。

Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

第1段，第5句

本句包含丰富的成分类型：主句中有主语、谓语、时间状语，从句中有主语、复合谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、原因状语。特别是“hold...liable for”这种宾语加宾语补足语的结构，以及“began holding”的复合谓语，都是值得练习的典型结构。对训练成分划分能力很有价值。

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：形式主语it配合主语从句、让步状语从句置于句首、从句内部嵌套条件状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句的分析中。

Now the tide appears to be turning.

第4段，第1句

"appears to be doing" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，用于表达观察到的趋势或表象。简单句配时间状语的句式也是基础句型，学习后可迁移到类似表达。虽非复杂长难句，但作为入门级典型结构有代表性。

As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything.

第4段，第2句

本句结构为"状语从句 + 主句（内嵌定语从句）"，是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式。状语从句表背景或原因、主句陈述主要信息、定语从句修饰限定先行词，这种多层嵌套结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可复用于大量类似句子。

At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones.

第4段，第6句

结构高度典型。同位语插入主干、定语从句修饰名词、现在分词短语作后置定语引出宾语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句。

Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.

第11题，C

情态动词加动词原形、动名词作宾语、介词短语作状语，这些都是考试中常见的结构。尤其是动名词的被动式和 by 引出方式状语，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 49 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，点击查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇9次 · 真题 79 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇4次 · 真题 77 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇4次 · 真题 44 句

jury B2

n. 陪审团

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

federal

B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

lawyer

B1

n. 律师

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

regulation

B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

judge

B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

threaten

B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

eventually

B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

obvious

B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

popularity

B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

objective

B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

biased

B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

draft

B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

player

A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

substantial

B2

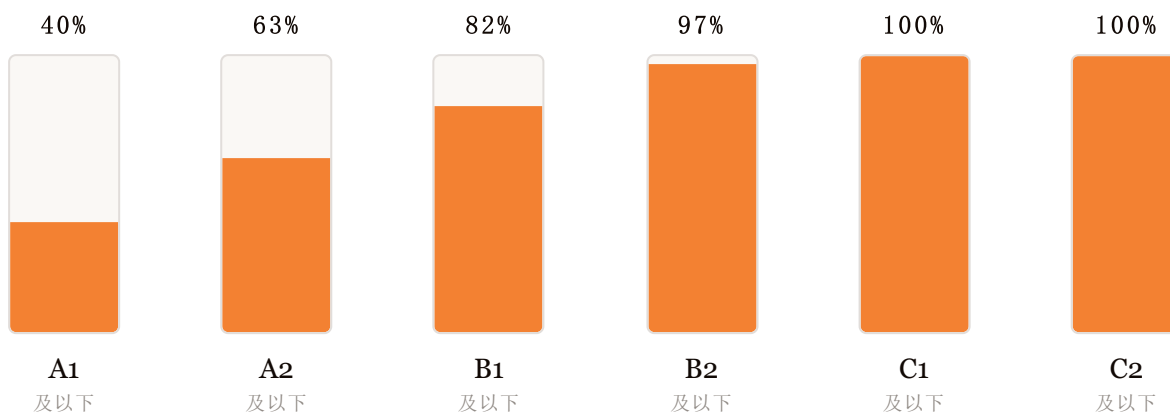
adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **216** 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 7 个 · 约 3%。



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 216 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

216

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语（旧卷） 1999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 →

1999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1999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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(1999)

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 2

P1 In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business to business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

在网络商业的第一年左右，大部分活动都围绕着开拓消费者市场的努力展开。最近，随着网络证明自己不仅仅是一种时尚，公司已经开始彼此之间买卖产品和服务。这种企业对企业的销售是合理的，因为商业人士通常知道他们在寻找什么产品。

P2 Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

尽管如此，许多公司仍然因为对其可靠性的怀疑而犹豫是否使用网络。Forrester Research的高级分析师Blane Erwin说："企业需要感到他们可以信任自己与供应商之间的路径。"一些公司正在通过仅与已建立业务关系的合作伙伴进行在线交易来限制风险，这些合作伙伴被授予访问公司私有内部网的权限。

P3 Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push"

information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

互联网商业模式的另一个重大转变涉及可用于营销的技术。直到最近，互联网营销活动一直专注于将客户“拉入”网站的策略。然而，在过去一年中，软件公司已经开发出允许公司将信息直接“推送”给消费者的工具，将营销信息直接传输给目标客户。最值得注意的是，Pointcast Network使用屏幕保护程序向订阅者的计算机显示器传送持续更新的新闻和广告流。订阅者可以自定义他们想要接收的信息，并直接进入公司的网站。Virtual Vineyards等公司已经开始使用类似技术向客户推送有关特别销售、产品供应或其他活动的消息。但推送技术已经招致许多网络用户的蔑视。网络文化高度重视这样一个理念：流入屏幕的信息是通过特定请求到达那里的。一旦商业促销开始在未受邀请的情况下填满屏幕，网络和电视之间的区别就变得模糊了。这是一个令网络纯粹主义者感到恐惧的前景。

P4 But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

但网络上的公司几乎不可避免地需要诉诸推送策略来赚钱。Virtual Vineyards、Amazon.com和其他先驱者的例子表明，一个销售合适产品并具有适当的互动性、友好性和安全性组合的网站将吸引在线客户。而且计算能力的成本继续直线下降，这对于任何在硅中建立店铺的企业来说都是一个好兆头。从现在起回顾5年或10年的人们很可能会想知道为什么如此少的公司进行在线尝试。

题目与逐题解析

15. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business_____.

- [A] has been striving to expand its market
- [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
- [C] tried but in vain to control the market
- [D] has been booming for one year or so

从文章开头我们了解到网络商业_____。

- A) 一直努力扩大其市场 B) 打算追随一种异想天开的时尚 C) 试图控制市场但徒劳无功
D) 已经蓬勃发展了一年左右

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from the beginning of the passage that 是典型的从指定区域取客观信息的句式，不带 infer/imply 等推断信号词，所以走细节题路径。

【拆句】 Q15 主句是 We learn from the beginning of the passage that ____, that 引导的宾语从句正是空缺待补的部分，选项是这个宾语从句的整句。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market.

在 Web 商务诞生头一年左右，绝大多数动作都围绕着想方设法打开消费者市场。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

efforts to tap the consumer market ↔ **striving to expand its market**

most of the action has revolved around ↔ **has been striving**

选项 A 是对 efforts to tap the consumer market 的标准同义替换，与预判 "一直在努力开拓市场" 完全对位，因此锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

选项 intended to follow a fanciful fashion 把原文 as the Web proved to be more than a fashion (事实证明不止是潮流) 这一对潮流的否定反向曲解为 "打算追潮流"，与原文极性相反。

C) 无中生有

原文只说努力 tap the consumer market 与做 business to business sales，从未提及 "控制市场" 这一动作，也没有 in vain 的失败语义，整句属凭空捏造。

D) 偷换概念

原文 In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around 中 "the first year or so" 是修饰 Web business 起步阶段的时间范围，选项 has been booming for one year or so 把这一时间状语偷换成 "已经繁荣了一年左右" 的持续时段，且 booming 也是原文未出现的评价。

16. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that ____.

[A] the technology is popular with many Web users

[B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions

[C] there is a radical change in strategy

[D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners

在谈到可用于营销的在线技术时，作者暗示 ____。

A) 该技术受到许多网络用户的欢迎 B) 企业对在线交易的可靠性有信心 C) 战略发生了根本性变化

D) 它只能有限地供既有合作伙伴使用

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 the author implies that 中的 implies 是推断题的标志性动词，要求答案是定位句的合理一步延伸。

【拆句】 Q16 主句是 Speaking of \\\., the author implies that ____。Speaking of 引导的是话题前置状语，that 后接宾语从句即选项；选项 C 的 there is 句型与 D 中的 it is accessible limitedly 句首代词 it 都需考生认清指代对象，但题干句法本身平铺直叙。

【定位】 Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing.

互联网商务模式的另一项重大转变与可用于营销的技术有关。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文末段 push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users 明确指出推送技术招致大量 Web 用户的鄙夷，与选项 popular with many Web users 表达的"广受欢迎" 极性完全相反。

B) **张冠李戴**

businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions 谈的是 "对线上交易可靠性有信心"，对应内容在 P2 的 doubts about its reliability——且原文是 doubts 而非 have faith，与本题问的 P3 营销技术段毫无关系。

C) **✓ 正确**

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce ↔ a radical change in strategy from strategies to "pull" customers into sites ↔ a radical change in strategy

选项 C 是对定位句 Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce 的标准同义改写，且与紧随其后的 pull/push 对照逻辑完全自治，与预判 "策略发生根本变化" 一致，因此锁定 C。

D) **张冠李戴**

accessible limitedly to established partners 描述的是 P2 中 conducting online transactions only with established business partners 这一信任缓冲做法，与本题问的营销技术无关；同时主语 it 模糊，貌似指营销技术实际指企业内网，进一步偷换概念。

17. In the view of Net purists, ____.

- [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
- [B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
- [C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
- [D] there should be no online commercial information without requests

在网络纯粹主义者看来,____。

- A) 在线文化中不应该有营销信息
- B) 在网络上应该优先考虑赚钱
- C) 网络应该能够像电视机一样发挥作用
- D) 未经请求不应该有在线商业信息

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 In the view of Net purists 要求查特定人群的观点，是典型的 "谁说了什么" 类细节题。

【拆句】 Q17 主句是 In the view of Net purists, ____, 逗号后是待补的完整陈述句即选项；In the view of X 是介词短语作状语限定立场归属，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.
网络文化高度推崇这样一种观念：屏幕上呈现的信息必须出自特定的请求。一旦商业推广不请自来地塞满屏幕，Web 与电视的界限就会消失。这正是让 Net 纯粹派感到恐惧的前景。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

no marketing messages in online culture 把 uninvited 这一限定条件扩大化为 "任何 marketing messages 都不应出现"，但原文只反对 "不请自来" 的商业推广，应用户请求送达的营销信息（如 Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive）并不被反对。

B) 与原文相反

原文 P3 末 That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists 反映 Net purists 反感商业入侵；选项 money making should be given priority to on the Web 反而主张 Web 上应以赚钱为先，与他们立场极性完全相反。

C) 与原文相反

原文表明 Net purists 害怕的正是 the distinction between the Web and television fades——Web 像电视；选项 the Web should be able to function as the television set 反向主张 Web 应该具备电视功能，与原文立场恰好相反。

D) ✓ 正确

the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request ↔

there should be no online commercial information without requests

commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited ↔ **online commercial information**

选项 D 是对 Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request 的标准 "无 X 无 Y" 句型改写，恰好命中预判 "信息必须基于用户请求"，因此锁定 D。

18. We learn from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
- [B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
- [C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
- [D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

从最后一段我们了解到_____。

- A) 在网络上推送信息对互联网商业至关重要
- B) 互动性、友好性和安全性对在线客户很重要
- C) 领先公司几十年前就开始涉足在线领域
- D) 在硅谷开店与计算能力的成本无关

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from the last paragraph that 用 learn 而非 imply/infer，要求从未段取直接对应的信息，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 Q18 主句是 We learn from the last paragraph that ____, that 引导宾语从句即选项；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers.

Virtual Vineyards、Amazon.com 等先行者的例子表明：只要网站卖对的产品，并搭配恰当的互动性、贴心服务与安全保障，就能吸引在线顾客。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

末段首句 But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money 明确否定 push 是必需手段；选项 pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce 反向断言 push 必不可少，与原文极性完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers

↔ **interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers**

选项 B 直接保留 interactivity, hospitality, and security 三个原词并把 will attract 改成评价句 are important to，与预判完全对位，因此锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

末段 People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge 是 "未来回望现在" 的视角，说明此时此刻入局者还很少；选项 leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago 凭空把时间线挪到几十年前，是原文未出现的事实。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon 明确指出在 silicon 上开店与算力成本紧密相关、是利好；选项 setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power 反向说 "与算力成本无关"，与原文逻辑相反。

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。

More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了典型的 "主句 + 插入状语从句" 结构，"as" 引导的时间或原因状语从句在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现。现在完成时表示动作对现在的影响，也是常考时态。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Such business to business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

第1段，第3句

该句的 "主句 + because 原因状语从句" 结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句 "what product they're looking for" 的疑问词引导形式也是常考结构。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability.

第2段，第1句

涵盖基础成分（主语、谓语、时间状语、目的状语、原因状语），可练习不定式作状语与介词短语作状语的区别，但缺少宾语、定语从句、复合结构等易错点，成分种类较单一。

Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

第2段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型句式：主句 + 方式状语 + 定语从句的组合。"by doing" 表方式、"who" 引导定语从句修饰宾语，都是高频结构。这种在状语内部嵌套定语从句的复杂修饰方式，在学术文章和考试真题中反复出现，学习价值高。

Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors.

第3段，第4句

主谓宾加目的状语的简单句结构在真题中较为常见，尤其是科技类或说明文中用不定式表目的的句式具有一定代表性。但句子本身无从句或特殊句式，作为典型句式的复用价值有限。

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money.

第4段，第1句

结构高度典型。"It is + 形容词 + that 从句" 的形式主语结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。主语从句内部包含常见的 "need to do" 结构和不定式作目的状语，都是考试常考点，代表性强。

And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon.

第4段，第3句

主句+非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现,是典型的书面语长句模式。"which"指代前文整句内容进行补充说明,以及现在分词短语作后置定语,都是常考语法点,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式,代表性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 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。

web

A2

n. 网站

本篇13次 · 真题 27 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇10次 · 真题 63 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇5次 · 真题 79 句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本篇5次 · 真题 34 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇4次 · 真题 77 句

internet

A2

n. 互联网

本篇3次 · 真题 53 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇3次·真题45句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇3次·真题28句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本篇3次·真题23句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题90句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次·真题72句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇2次·真题52句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇2次·真题38句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题37句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇2次·真题36句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次·真题35句

establish

B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇2次·真题27句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题23句

net

A2

n. 网

本篇2次·真题23句

request

B1

n. 请求

本篇2次·真题14句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次·真题12句

virtual

B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇2次·真题10句

subscriber B2

n. 订阅者

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

transaction B2

n. 交易

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

expand B2

v. 扩大; 扩展; 增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次·真题 17 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

software

B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

typically

B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

leading

B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

beginning

A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

mix

A2

v. 混合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

notion

B2

n. 观念

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

faith

B1

n. 信任

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

strive

B2

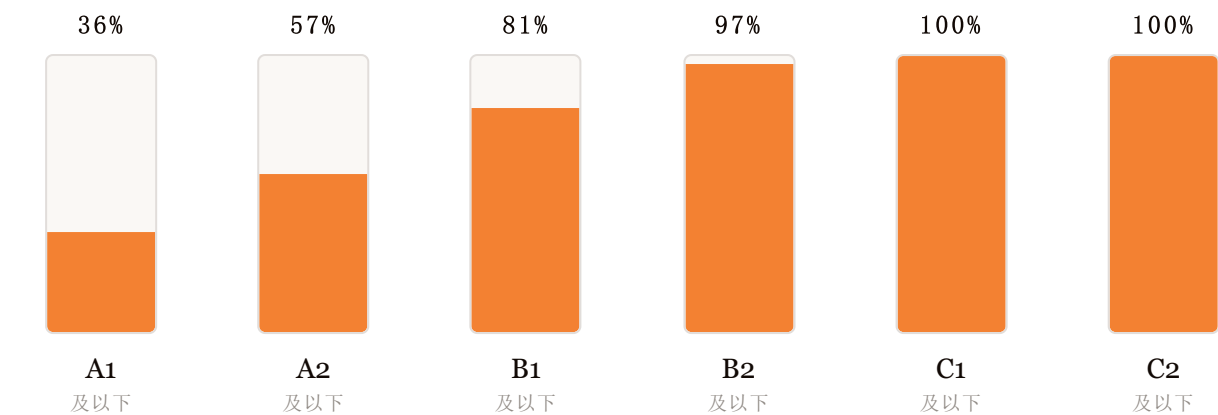
v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

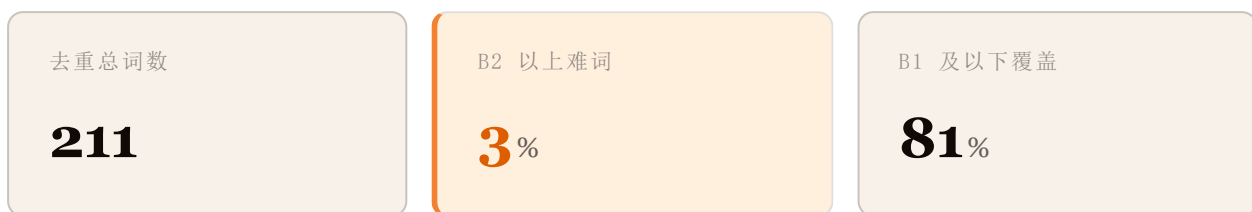
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 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 6 个 · 约 3%。



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%



考研英语（旧卷） 1999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 →
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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 →

1999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1999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 4 段原文（段首标 P1–P4 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(1999)

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 3

P1 An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

一条无形的界线将那些为了学生职业前景而主张在课堂上使用计算机的人与那些出于激进教育改革等更广泛原因而主张在课堂上使用计算机的人分隔开来。很少有作者探讨过这一区别——实际上是矛盾——而这恰恰触及了在课堂上推广计算机运动的核心问题所在。

P2 An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational

reasons for bringing computers into schools, computer advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

旨在让学生获得某种工作的教育是一种职业技术教育,其合理性依据与法律普遍要求教育的原因有着根本的不同。法律要求所有儿童上学至十几岁,并不仅仅是为了提高每个人的就业前景。相反,我们对美国公民有着某种特定的理念,即一个公民如果无法胜任地评估自身生计和幸福如何受到外部事物的影响,那么他的人格就是不完整的。但情况并非一直如此;在法律要求所有儿童必须上学至某个年龄之前,人们普遍认为有些人天生就不具备接受这种教育的条件。带着所有工业化国家特有的乐观主义精神,我们开始接受每个人都适合接受教育的观念。计算机教育倡导者抛弃了这种乐观主义理念,转而持有一种与他们原本欢快展望相矛盾的悲观态度。他们利用人们对将计算机引入学校的教育原因和职业原因之间的混淆,往往强调毕业生的就业前景而非他们的教育成就。

P3 There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

如果学生类型合适,职业技术教育是有其合理理论据的。许多欧洲学校很早就引入职业培训的概念,以确保孩子们为他们想要从事的职业做好充分准备。然而,坚称只会有那么多科学家职位、那么多商人职位、那么多会计师职位是武断的。此外,在我们这样一个幅员辽阔、经济分布于众多州并涉及众多跨国公司的国家,这不太可能培养出所需数量的各类专业人才。

P4 But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

但是,对于一小部分学生来说,职业培训可能是一条可行之路,因为在其他因素相同的情况下,熟练的技能可能决定着是否能找到工作。当然,如今使用任何计算机的基本操作都非常简单。掌握各种软件程序并不需要长期的接触。如果一个人想成为计算机工程师,那当然完全是另一回事。基本的计算机技能最多需要几个月的时间来学习。无论如何,基本的计算机技能只是成为任何类型专业人士所必需的一系列真正技能的补充。当然应当注意到,任何学校,无论是否为职业学校,如果对自身目的感到困惑都无益于其发展。

题目与逐题解析

19. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is_____.

- [A] far reaching
- [B] dubiously oriented
- [C] self contradictory
- [D] radically reformatory

作者认为目前急于将计算机引入课堂的做法是_____。

A) 影响深远的 B) 导向可疑的 C) 自相矛盾的 D) 根本性改革的

【答案】 **B** (态度题)

【判型】 The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is 是典型的「the author thinks...is + 形容词」结构，问的是作者对一种现象的总评价。

【拆句】 Q19 是一个待补全的不完整陈述句，主干为 The author thinks (that) the present rush ... is ____; 选项是 is 后的表语形容词。注意 the present rush to put computers in the classroom 整体是 thinks 的宾语从句主语，rush 是名词「热潮、一窝蜂」，不是动词。

【定位】 Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

在这一议题上，很少有作者去探究这种区分——确切地说，是这种矛盾——而正是这种矛盾，戳中了「让电脑进课堂」这场运动的根本问题。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

far reaching 指「影响深远」，但作者全篇都在质疑这场运动的立意，从未评价它「影响范围广」；原文 goes to the heart of what is wrong 是指「戳到要害」，不是「影响深远」。

B) **✓ 正确**

contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom

↔ **dubiously oriented**

预判要求负向评价 + 方向问题，选项 dubiously oriented 恰好同时满足负向 (dubiously) 与方向 (oriented)，与定位句完全对位。

C) **偷换概念**

self contradictory 是「自身自相矛盾」，意指这件事是自我打脸的；但原文说的是 two groups of writers 之间存在 contradiction，即倡导者群体内部两类动机间的矛盾，不是 rush 本身的内在自相矛盾。

D) **张冠李戴**

radically reformatory 是「彻底改革式的」，来自原文 broader reasons of radical educational reform——那是被批评的一派人的口号，不是作者对这件事的评价；作者立场是负面，选 D 等于把批评对象的旗号当作者结论。

20. The belief that education is indispensable to all children_____.

- [A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
- [B] came into being along with the arrival of computers
- [C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-education
- [D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries

教育对所有儿童都不可或缺这一信念_____。

- A) 表明了一种变相的悲观主义 B) 随着计算机的出现而产生 C) 深深植根于计算机教育者的头脑中
D) 源于工业化国家的乐观态度

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The belief that education is indispensable to all children 已给定具体命题，问的是它的来源/性质，需要在原文中找出明确对应。

【拆句】 Q20 是不完整陈述句，主干是 The belief ... is / came / originated / 等动词；that education is indispensable to all children 是 belief 的同位语从句，限定 belief 的具体内容。indispensable to ≈ 对...不可或缺 ≈ 原文的 universally required / legally required。

【定位】 With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated.

凭着所有工业化国家特有的乐观主义，我们逐渐接受了「每个人都适合接受教育」这种观念。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文 Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook 是说电脑教育倡导者藏着悲观，并不是说「education is indispensable」这一信念本身藏着悲观；选项把宿主对换了。

B) 与原文相反

原文明说 before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature——这种「人人都该受教育」的信念是在「立法强制义务教育」前后逐渐形成的，远早于电脑诞生；选项 B 说它与电脑同时出现，与时间链相反。

C) 与原文相反

is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-education 把信念落到 computer-education advocates 头上，但原文恰恰说倡导者 forsake this optimistic notion——他们抛弃了这种信念；选项与原文事实相反，且 minds of computer-education 短语本身残缺不完整。

D) ✓ 正确

With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated

↔ **originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries**

预判要求「信念源自工业化国家的乐观」，选项 D 在「源自」「乐观」「工业化国家」三处都与定位句对位。

21. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is ____.

- [A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates
- [B] worth trying in various social sections
- [C] of little practical value
- [D] attractive to every kind of professional

从文中可以推断,在作者所在的国家,欧洲的职业培训模式是_____。

- A) 取决于候选人的起始年龄 B) 值得在各个社会部门尝试 C) 几乎没有实用价值
D) 对各类专业人士都有吸引力

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 It could be inferred from the passage that 明确要求做推断，不是直接照搬原文。

【拆句】 Q21 是套了一层 it could be inferred from the passage that 的复合陈述句，主语从句为「the European model of professional training is ____」。is 后跟选项做表语；in the author's country 是介词短语状语，限定讨论域是作者本国，不是欧洲本土。

【定位】 It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

然而，硬说将来只会有这么多科学家、这么多商人、这么多会计师的岗位，未免太武断了。再说，在我们这样幅员辽阔、经济遍布众多州份、又牵涉众多跨国公司的国家，这种做法不太可能培养出所需数量的各类专业人才。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说 Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on, 描述欧洲做法的时间安排，并未说这种模式的好坏「取决于」候选人的起始年龄；选项把描述性「早开始」偷换为条件性「取决于年龄」。

B) 与原文相反

原文用 presumptuous + unlikely to produce 两次否定，明确该模式套到本国不可行；选项 worth trying in various social sections 反向给出积极建议，与作者立场完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours

↔ of little practical value

It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants

↔ of little practical value

从 unlikely to produce 与 presumptuous 两个否定信号，一步推论可以得到「这种模式在本国实际价值不大」，正好对应 C。

D) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说 this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional——并不能产出各类专业人才所需数量；选项 attractive to every kind of professional 反过来说它对各类专业人士都有吸引力，方向相反。

22. According to the author, basic computer skills should be_____.

- [A] included as an auxiliary course in school
- [B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
- [C] mastered through a life-long course
- [D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

根据作者的观点,计算机基本技能应该_____。

- A) 作为辅助课程纳入学校教育 B) 在获取职业资格时得到强调 C) 通过终身课程掌握
D) 受到任何学校的同等重视,无论是职业学校还是其他学校

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 basic computer skills should be 锁定一个具体对象，要求复述作者对它的定性，可由末段定位句直接读出。

【拆句】 Q22 是不完整陈述句，主干是 basic computer skills should be ___; should be 后接选项作表语补足语。According to the author 是介词短语状语，再次强调立场归属是作者本人。

【定位】 In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional.

不管怎么说，基本的计算机技能不过是成为任何一种专业人士所需的大量真正技能的辅助而已。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills ↔

included as an auxiliary course in school

no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose ↔

included as an auxiliary course in school

预判要求「辅助性质」，选项 A 用 auxiliary course 承接 complementary、用 in school 承接末段对学校的回收，两端精准对位。

B) 与原文相反

原文 only complementary 明确把基础计算机技能压成「辅助」，选项 highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications 反过来说要在获取专业资格时「重点强调」，方向完全相反。

C) 与原文相反

原文明说 It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs 与 Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn，强调「两三个月就够」；选项 C 反过来说「需要终身课程」，与原文完全相反。

D) 偷换概念

原文末句 no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose 说的是「不论是不是职业学校，搞乱目的都没好处」——主张「分清目的」；选项 equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise 偷换为「任何学校都应同等强调电脑技能」，从「分清目的」滑到了「不分目的同等对待」，与原文方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

第1段，第2句

本句展示了四六级和考研阅读中常见的多层修饰和嵌套结构:主句宾语后接非限定性定语从句补充说明,定语从句内又嵌套宾语从句作介词宾语,宾语从句包含主系表和后置定语不定式。这种"主句+非限制性定语从句+嵌套从句"的模式以及抽象名词带同位语的用法,在学术和议论文体中反复出现,掌握后可大量迁移。

It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖形式主语、真正主语从句、系动词、表语(含否定副词和不定式短语)等多种成分,且形式主语结构是英语中的常见易错点。通过本句可以训练学习者识别 It is ... that 结构中的主系表关系(而非强调句)、区分形式主语与真正主语、划分从句内部成分,训练价值较高。

But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education.

第2段，第4句

本句在结构上有代表性,难度中上但不过分偏怪,既能练分层切句,也能练主干和时态识别。对于想提升句子结构与时态判断的人来说,值得优先训练。

It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants.

第3段，第3句

"It is + 形容词 + to do"和"动词 + that 从句"都是很常见的书面句型,考试阅读里出现频率高。掌握后可迁移到大量评价类和观点类句子。

Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

第3段，第4句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 并列限制性定语修饰名词，以及定语从句内并列谓语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not.

第4段，第1句

本句包含 "since" 引导的原因状语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习者需要熟练掌握因果逻辑的表达。独立主格结构 "all other factors being equal" 在学术写作和长难句中较为常见，具有一定代表性。主系表结构搭配情态动词也是典型的考点句式。

It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs.

第4段，第3句

"It takes ... to do ..." 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达 "做某事需要某种条件或代价" 的典型结构，掌握后可大量复用于类似句式的理解和翻译，结构典型性很高。

If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story.

第4段，第4句

"If 从句 + 主句" 的条件句式是四六级和考研的高频结构，虚拟语气的 "If ... wanted" 形式也常见于真题。插入语和指示代词 "that" 作主语的用法也具有一定代表性。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional.

第4段，第6句

本句的结构非常典型：主句采用主系表结构，表语后接介词短语，介词宾语带有限制性定语从句修饰。这种 "名词 + 定语从句" 的搭配以及 "be + 形容词 + to" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握后迁移性强。

It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

第4段，第7句

形式主语 "It" + "that" 主语从句 是四六级和考研阅读中极其常见的句式，尤其用于引出观点或事实；情态动词 + 被动语态 的组合也是书面语和学术文章的典型表达。句子结构规范、无生僻用法，学生掌握这个句式后可以大量复用到类似的 "It is/should be + 过去分词 + that" 句型中，迁移价值很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇7次 · 真题 46 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

educational

B1

adj. 教育的

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

emphasize

B2

v. 强调

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇2次·真题 16 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇2次·真题 9 句

legally B2

adv. 合法地

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

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

graduate

B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本篇1次·真题 24 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 21 句

widely

B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

citizen

B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

corporation

B2

n. 公司，企业（尤指大型的、有限责任的）

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

profession

B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

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

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

acquisition C1

n. 收购

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题12句

notion

B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题11句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题11句

host

B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题10句

originate

C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次·真题10句

dependent

B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次·真题9句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题9句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题8句

indispensable

C1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题8句

optimism

B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次·真题8句

section

B1

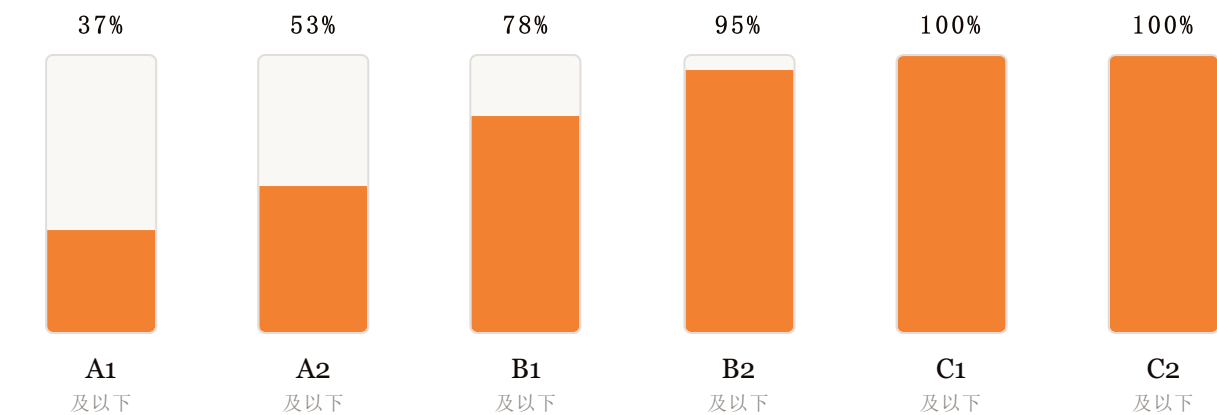
n. 部分

本篇1次·真题8句

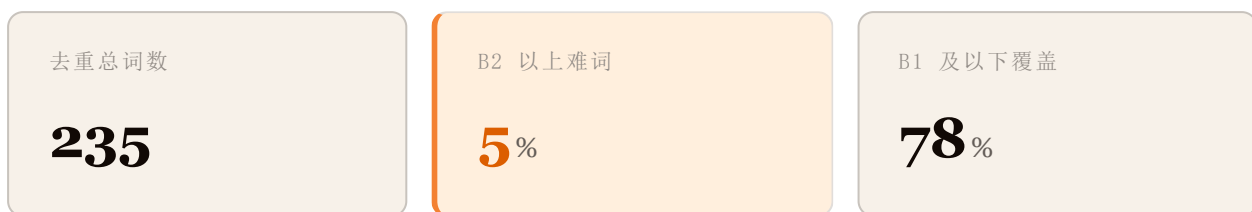
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 235 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 235 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个·约 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 235 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1999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）	本题
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 →

1999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1999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(1999)

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 4

P1 When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group—the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC)—has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near final draft of their recommendations.

三个月前,当一个苏格兰研究小组宣布他们克隆了一只成年绵羊从而震惊世界时,克林顿总统迅速采取了行动。他宣布反对使用这种非同寻常的畜牧技术来克隆人类,并下令联邦资金不得用于此类实验——尽管当时还没有人提议这样做——并要求由普林斯顿大学校长哈罗德·夏皮罗主持的独立专家小组在90天内向白宫提交关于人类克隆国家政策的建议报告。该小组——国家生物伦理咨询委员会(NBAC)——一直在紧张地将其意见形成书面报告,并在5月17日的会议上,委员们就建议的近乎最终版本达成了一致。

P2 NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question,

however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

NBAC将要求克林顿关于禁止联邦资金用于人类克隆的90天禁令无限期延长,并可能使其成为法律。但NBAC委员们正计划谨慎措辞,以避免对涉及克隆人类DNA或细胞的研究施加新的限制——这在分子生物学中是常规操作。然而,该小组尚未就一个关键问题达成一致,即是否建议立法将使用私人资金进行人类克隆定为犯罪。

P3 In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning." Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

在5月17日会议上讨论的建议草案序言中,夏皮罗指出,该小组发现了一个广泛共识,即"试图通过成体细胞核克隆来创造人类儿童在道德上是不可接受的"。夏皮罗在会议期间解释说,道德疑虑主要源于对儿童健康风险的担忧。随后,该小组非正式地接受了几项总体结论,尽管一些细节尚未敲定。

P4 NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC计划呼吁继续禁止联邦政府为任何试图克隆体细胞核以创造儿童的行为提供资金。由于现行联邦法律已经禁止使用联邦资金创造胚胎(出生前人类后代的最早阶段)用于研究或故意危及胚胎的生命,NBAC将对胚胎研究保持沉默。

P5 NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still "up in the air".

NBAC委员还表示,他们将呼吁私人资助的研究人员和诊所不要试图通过体细胞核移植来克隆人类。但他们对是否进一步呼吁制定一项完全禁止人类克隆的联邦法律存在分歧。夏皮罗和大多数委员赞成呼吁制定此类立法,但在电话采访中,他表示这个问题仍"悬而未决"。

题目与逐题解析

23. We can learn from the first paragraph that_____.

- [A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
- [B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
- [C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
- [D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

从第一段我们可以得知_____。

- A) 联邦资金已被用于克隆人类的项目 B) 白宫对克隆消息作出了强烈回应
- C) NBAC被授权控制克隆技术的滥用 D) 白宫已收到专家组关于克隆的建议

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 We can learn from the first paragraph that 句式是"从某段我们得知", 要求把选项回贴到首段做事实核对, 并无 infer/imply/suggest 这类推断信号。

【拆句】 We can learn from the first paragraph that___ 是一个待补全的陈述句, 主句 We can learn 后接 from 介词短语限定信息出处, that 后留白等选项补成宾语从句; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. 当苏格兰研究团队 3 个月前披露其克隆出一只成年绵羊、震惊世界时, 克林顿总统迅速行动: 他声明反对将这种不寻常的畜牧技术用于克隆人, 下令联邦资金不得用于此类实验——尽管尚无人提议做此事——并委派由普林斯顿校长 Harold Shapiro 主持的独立专家组在 90 天内就克隆人国家政策向白宫提交建议。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文明说 although no one had proposed to do so——根本没人提议过克隆人, 更不可能已有联邦资金被用过; 选项 federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans 正好与原文事实相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

President Clinton moved swiftly ↔

the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning

预判结论"白宫反应强烈迅速"和 the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning 在主语、动作、对象上——对应, 无需二次推理。

C) **偷换概念**

原文交给 NBAC 的任务是 report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning——提建议, 而非 control the misuse of cloning technique——管控滥用; 后者把咨询职能偷换成执法职能。

D) **与原文相反**

首段说 NBAC has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper、5 月 17 日才 agreed on a near final draft——还在写、是"近终稿", 根本没递交白宫; 选项 the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning 说白宫"已拿到"建议, 与事实相反。

24. The panel agreed on all of the following except that_____.

- [A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
- [B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
- [C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
- [D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being

专家组在以下所有方面达成一致，除了_____。

- A) 禁止将联邦资金用于克隆人类应成为一项法律 B) 克隆人类DNA不应受到更多控制
C) 使用私人资金进行克隆人类属于犯罪行为 D) 克隆人类将违背伦理价值观

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 agreed on all of the following except 要求每个选项都能或不能在原文找到事实对应，是典型的细节核对任务。

【拆句】 The panel agreed on all of the following except that____ 主干 The panel agreed on X, except that 引导排除分句，that 后留白；隐含逻辑是"panel agreed on A、B、D，但 panel did NOT agree on 答案项"——读题时一定要把 except 在脑里展开成否定，否则容易看反。

【定位】 NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

NBAC 将申请把克林顿 90 天的联邦资金克隆人禁令无限期延长，并可能提议把它写入法律；但 NBAC 成员计划将建议措辞收窄，以避免对涉及人 DNA 或细胞的克隆研究（分子生物学常规操作）施加新限制；然而专家组在一个关键问题上 has not yet reached agreement：是否建议立法把私人资金用于克隆人的行为定罪。

【选项】 A) **排除项=已被原文覆盖**

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law 明确说 panel 将提议把 90 天禁令延长并可能立法, 这与 the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law 一致——属于 panel agreed on 的项, 不是答案。

B) **排除项=否定双重对应**

NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells 明确说要避免对 DNA/细胞克隆施加新限制——正与 the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control 同义, 属于已达成的项。

C) **✓ 正确**

The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning

↔ **it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning**

A、B、D 在 P2 与 P3 都能找到"panel 已达成"的明确出处, 唯独 C 在 P2 被明确写为 has not yet reached agreement, 正是 except 所要的那一项。

D) **排除项=道德词同义**

the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning" 明确说 panel 在伦理上达成共识, 与 it would be against ethical values to clone a human being 同义, 属于已达成的项。

25. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because_____.

- [A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning
- [B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
- [C] an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
- [D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law

NBAC将不讨论胚胎研究问题,因为_____。

- A) 胚胎研究只是克隆技术当前的一个发展方向
- B) 儿童的健康不是胚胎研究的主要关注点
- C) 胚胎研究中胚胎的生命不会受到威胁
- D) 该问题在法律中已明确阐述并得到解决

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because 问的是原文已经给出的原因, 不需要二度推理。

【拆句】 NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because____ leave + 宾语 + 形容词补语"使.....保持.....状态", 相当于 will not discuss the issue; because 引导原因状语从句, 答案补完整 because 后的内容; 注意 leave...undiscussed 这个搭配考生易看漏 un- 前缀而误读为"将讨论"。

【定位】 Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

因为现行联邦法律已经禁止用联邦资金来创造胚胎（人类出生前最早期阶段）以供研究、或故意危害胚胎生命，所以 NBAC 将对胚胎研究问题保持沉默。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未把胚胎研究称作"克隆的当前发展"；embryo research is just a current development of cloning 用"current development of cloning"挂钩文章主题词"克隆"来诱导，但 P4 的因果链与此无关。

B) **张冠李戴**

the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child 是 panel 对克隆人的伦理担忧的解释，并非 NBAC 不讨论胚胎研究的原因；the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research 把 P3 的论据搬到 P4 的问题上。

C) **与原文相反**

原文说现行联邦法 forbids...to knowingly endanger an embryo's life——也就是"禁止故意危及胚胎生命"，但禁令只覆盖"用联邦资金的故意危害"；选项 an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research 直接断言胚胎在胚胎研究中不会被危害，把"被法律禁止"偷换成"不会发生"，与原文的事实性禁止状态不符。

D) **✓ 正确**

Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life

↔ **the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law**

预判"联邦法已明禁不必再议"和 the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law 完全对应——法律已经说清并搞定，所以 NBAC 在这事上无需再发声。

26. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

- [A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
- [B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
- [C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
- [D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

从最后一段可以推断出_____。

- A) 一些NBAC成员对完全禁止克隆人类持犹豫态度
- B) 禁止克隆人类的法律将立即通过
- C) 私人资助的研究人员将积极回应NBAC的呼吁
- D) 克隆人类的问题将很快得到解决

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that 的 inferred 是推断题最显性的标志词。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ 形式主语 It + 被动 can be inferred from + 来源, that 后留白等待选项补成主语从句的真实主语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱, 关键只在抓住 inferred 这个题型信号。

【定位】 But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still "up in the air".

但他们在"是否进一步呼吁联邦立法以全面禁止克隆人"上 were divided; Shapiro 与多数成员支持发起这样的立法呼吁, 但他在电话采访中说, 此事仍 up in the air (悬而未决)。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning

↔ some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely

原文"成员们在是否进一步推全面禁止上分裂"和"Shapiro 多数支持但 up in the air", 自然延伸出"部分成员对完整禁止仍犹豫"——正是 some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely。

B) 与原文相反

原文明说此事 up in the air——悬而未决, 没有任何迹象表明法律将"即刻"通过; 选项 a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time 把分裂未决直接说成"立法马上通过", 与原文相反。

C) 过度推断

原文只说 NBAC would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans——发出呼吁; 至于私人资助方会不会"正面响应", 原文一字未提; privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal 等于替私人资助方表态。

D) 与原文相反

原文 up in the air 明示此事悬而未决, 没有任何时间表; the issue of human cloning will soon be settled 与之相反, 把"悬未决"硬推成"很快搞定"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment —although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

第1段，第2句

覆盖成分种类极为丰富：主语、并列谓语、两个宾语从句、宾语加宾语补足语、分词短语状语、状语从句、后置定语、介词短语作多种状语；且包含高频易错点如并列谓语的识别、宾语从句的虚拟语气、分词短语作状语的判定、宾补与宾语的区分，是优质的综合成分划分练习句。

That group—the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC)—has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near final draft of their recommendations.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、方式状语、目的状语、时间状语等多种成分，且同位语用破折号标示、目的状语用不定式表达，都是值得练习的典型结构，成分划分训练价值较高。

The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

第2段，第3句

句子成分丰富：主句含主谓宾和状语，还有同位语；同位语从句有不定式谓语和宾语；定语从句有主谓宾宾补结构，且涉及形式宾语it和真正宾语的区分，以及宾语补足语的识别。覆盖多种成分类型和易错点，特别是形式宾语、同位语、宾补的辨析，训练价值高。

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child.

第4段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、多个定语（前置形容词、名词修饰名词）、目的状语，且宾语为长不定式短语，内含多层介词短语嵌套。适合训练如何在复杂修饰结构中定位核心成分、区分不定式的不同作用（作宾语 vs 作状语）。

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer.

第5段，第1句

本句的“主句 + that引导的宾语从句”结构是四六级和考研真题中极为常见的句式。宾语从句说明动词的具体内容，从句中使用情态动词“would”呼应主句过去时，以及“appeal to sb not to do”的固定搭配，都是考试中频繁出现的典型用法。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning.

第5段，第2句

本句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式：主句 + 介词短语包含宾语从句 + 定语从句修饰从句内名词；whether 加不定式、过去将来时、被动语态都是真题常考结构；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类长难句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 51 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。

cloning B2

n. 克隆（复制生物体或细胞的过程）

本篇15次 · 真题 16句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇8次 · 真题 81句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇6次 · 真题 45句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇6次 · 真题 25句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇6次 · 真题 15句

would A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 304句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 89 句

funding

B2

n. 资金

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

cell

B1

n. 细胞

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

settle

B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

legislation

B2

n. 法律

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

nuclear

B2

adj. 核能的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

technique

B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

draft

B2

n. 草稿

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能，也许

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

positively B2

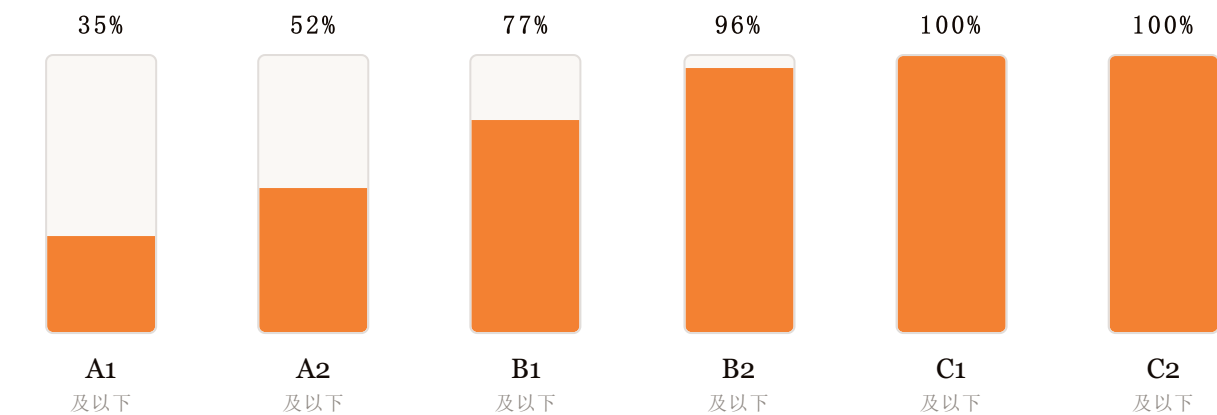
adv. 积极地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

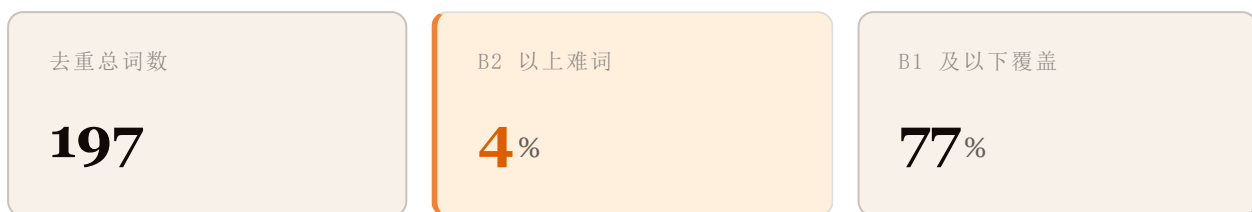
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 8 个 · 约 4%。



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 197 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1999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 →

1999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1999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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(1999)

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 **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text 5

P1 Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

科学在实践中对实验的依赖，远不如对观察实验者头脑准备状态的依赖。Isaac Newton爵士据说是通过苹果落地发现了引力。几个世纪以来苹果在许多地方落下，成千上万的人看到过它们落下。但Newton多年来一直对月球和行星轨道运动的原因感到好奇。是什么让它们保持在原位？它们为什么不从天上掉下来？苹果向下落向地球而不是向上落入树中这一事实，回答了他一直在思考的关于那些更大的天体果实——月球和行星——的问题。

P2 How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have

unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

有多少人会考虑苹果向上落入树中的可能性？Newton考虑了，因为他并不是在试图预测任何事情。他只是在思考。他的头脑对不可预测的事物做好了准备。不可预测性是研究本质属性的一部分。如果没有不可预测的事物，就没有研究。科学家在为技术期刊撰写枯燥刻板的报告时往往会忘记这一点，但历史上充满了这样的例子。

P3 In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said, "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

在与一些科学家交谈时，特别是年轻的科学家，你可能会得到这样的印象：他们认为“科学方法”可以替代想象性思维。我参加过一些研究会议，会上有科学家被问到他对继续某个实验的可取性有什么看法。这位科学家皱起眉头，看着图表，说：“数据仍不确定。”“我们知道，”预算办公室的人说，“但你怎么想？继续下去值得吗？你认为我们可能期待什么？”这位科学家对竟然被要求进行推测感到震惊。

P4 What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

当然，这归结为科学家已经成为自己著作的受害者。他一直提出毋庸置疑的主张，以至于他不仅自己相信这些主张，而且还说服了工业和商业管理层相信它们是真的。如果实验像科学期刊中的报告所显示的那样忠实地按计划规划和执行，那么管理层期望研究产生可以用金钱衡量的结果是完全合乎逻辑的。审计人员相信，确切知道自己要去哪里以及如何到达那里的科学家不应该因为必须一只眼睛盯着收银机而另一只眼睛盯着显微镜而分心，这是完全合理的。如果规律性和符合标准模式对科学家来说像他论文的写作所反映的那样可取，那么管理层歧视研究人员中的“怪人”而偏爱“与团队合作良好”的更传统的思想家也不应受到指责。

题目与逐题解析

27. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that_____.

- [A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- [B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- [C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- [D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

作者想通过 **Isaac Newton** 的例子来证明_____。

- A) 探究精神比科学实验更重要 B) 当进行富有成果的研究时科学就会进步
C) 科学家很少忘记研究的本质 D) 在科学研究中不可预测性不如预测重要

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that 明确问举例的目的，是典型的例证目的题特征。

【拆句】 主干是 The author wants to prove ... that____, that 引导宾语从句作 prove 的宾语，空格填的是从句内容；with the example of Isaac Newton 是方式状语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments.

在实践中，科学的进步远不依赖于它所设计的实验本身，而是依赖于那些观察实验的人是否拥有有准备的头脑。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments ↔ **inquiring minds**
depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds ↔

are more important than scientific experiments

A 项把段首论点句的两端 (inquiring minds 对应 preparedness of the minds, scientific experiments 对应 experiments it prepares) 以同样的比较结构呈现，正是预判的等价表达。

B) 替换关键变量制造偷换

science advances when fruitful researches are conducted 把作者论点偷换成"只要做了富有成果的研究，科学就进步"，跟原文"靠头脑有准备"完全是两条因果链；牛顿例子里成功的不是"做了多少实验"，而是"带着疑问观察"。

C) 正话反说

C 项说 scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research——科学家很少忘掉研究的本质；但 P2 明确说 Scientists tend to forget this，方向完全相反。

D) 凭空造比较

unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research 凭空在 unpredictability 和 prediction 之间制造一个轻重比较，原文虽提到 Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research，但根本未与 prediction 做"轻重"对比，更何况方向也与作者真实立场相反。

28. The author asserts that scientists_____.

- [A] shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
- [B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
- [C] should write more concise reports for technical journals
- [D] should be confident about their research findings

作者断言科学家_____。

- A) 不应该用想象性思维取代"科学方法" B) 不应该忽视对不可预测事物的思考
C) 应该为技术期刊撰写更简明的报告 D) 应该对自己的研究发现充满信心

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The author asserts that 问的是作者直接说了什么，不要求推断，是细节题中的作者观点直陈类。

【拆句】 The author asserts that____ 中 that 引导宾语从句作 asserts 的宾语，空格补全的是宾语从句的内容；句式简单，无修饰陷阱。

【定位】 Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

不可预测性是研究本质的一部分。没有不可预测的事，就没有研究。科学家在为专业期刊写那些井井有条的报告时容易忘了这一点，但历史上充满了这样的例子。

【选项】 A) 替换方向倒置

shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought 反了：原文 they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought 批评的是科学家用"科学方法"取代想象力——作者其实希望多一点想象力，而不是相反；A 项却让科学家不要用想象力取代科学方法，完全颠倒。

B) ✓ 正确

Scientists tend to forget this ↔ **shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things**

Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research ↔

speculate on unpredictable things

B 项把"科学家容易忘记不可预测性"这一作者负面评价转为"科学家不该忽视对不可预测之事的推测"，方向与作者立场一致，覆盖了定位句的核心。

C) 建议词偷换

原文从未让科学家写得 more concise，只批评他们写得 cut and dried（千篇一律、过于工整）；concise 是"简明"，与 cut and dried 不同语义场，是凭空建议。

D) 立场反转

should be confident about their research findings 让科学家对自己的研究发现更自信——但作者整篇都在批评科学家过度自信、把不确定的东西写得井井有条；让他们再更自信，与作者立场完全相反。

29. It seems that some young scientists_____.

- [A] have a keen interest in prediction
- [B] often speculate on the future
- [C] think highly of creative thinking
- [D] stick to "scientific method"

看起来一些年轻科学家_____。

A) 对预测有浓厚兴趣 B) 经常推测未来 C) 高度评价创造性思维 D) 坚持"科学方法"

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It seems that some young scientists 用 seems 表示作者并非直陈而是引出推论，是典型推断题信号。

【拆句】 It seems that some young scientists____ 是 It seems that 引导的主语从句结构，空格补的是 that 从句中科学家做什么；some 限定 young scientists，注意"部分"含义，不要扩为全部。

【定位】 In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. ... The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

在与一些科学家——尤其是年轻一辈——交谈时，你可能会产生这样的印象：他们把"科学方法"视作富有想象力的思考的替代品。.....科学家对仅仅是被要求做推测都感到震惊。

【选项】 A) 把回避项写成兴趣项

have a keen interest in prediction 说年轻科学家对预测有浓厚兴趣，但原文 The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate 表明他们对推测/预测避之不及，立场完全相反。

B) 凭常识反向选

often speculate on the future 说他们经常推测未来，但原文反复显示他们一被要求 speculate 就 shocked，是相反群体行为。

C) 把贬抑项写成褒扬项

think highly of creative thinking 说他们高度推崇创造性思维，但原文明说他们把"科学方法"当作 a substitute for imaginative thought——用流程取代想象，正是不推崇想象/创造性思维。

D) ✓ 正确

they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought ↔

stick to "scientific method"

the data are still inconclusive ↔ **stick to "scientific method"**

当"科学方法"被当作"想象"的替代，意味着他们只用"科学方法"，正是 stick to 的含义；再结合段末 shocked at having even been asked to speculate 进一步坐实。

30. The author implies that the results of scientific research_____.

- [A] may not be as profitable as they are expected
- [B] can be measured in dollars and cents
- [C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern
- [D] are mostly underestimated by management

作者暗示科学研究的成果_____。

- A) 可能不像预期的那样有价值 B) 可以用金钱来衡量 C) 依赖于对标准模式的遵循
D) 大多被管理层低估

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 The author implies that the results of scientific research_____ 中 implies 是推断题的硬信号，要求从字面背后读出作者立场。

【拆句】 The author implies that the results of scientific research_____ 中 that 引导宾语从句，空格补的是从句谓语部分；the results of scientific research 是从句主语，注意作者用的是 implies 而非 says——答案不在字面而在弦外之音。

【定位】 If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents.

如果实验真像科学期刊上的报告所暗示的那样，按计划被忠实地设计和实施，那么管理层期望研究能产出可以用金钱衡量的成果，就完全合乎逻辑。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents ↔

may not be as profitable as they are expected

Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research ↔

may not be as profitable as they are expected

作者把 results measurable in dollars and cents 写成管理层"合乎逻辑"的期望，本意是讽刺它建立在错误前提上；故作者实际暗示是 may not be as profitable as they are expected。

B) 原文照搬陷阱

can be measured in dollars and cents 直接把原文反讽的话当作作者主张照搬，可衡量正是被作者讽刺的天真期望，不是作者真实立场。

C) 主语错位

rely on conformity to a standard pattern 说科研成果依赖于"墨守成规"——但原文 regularity and conformity to a standard pattern 描述的是"科学家写论文呈现的姿态"，并非科研成果本身依赖于此；把"写作风格"算到"结果"头上是张冠李戴。

D) 正话反说+程度词陷阱

are mostly underestimated by management 说成果"大多被管理层低估"，但原文相反——管理层是被科学家自己骗得期望过高 (has convinced industrial and business management that they are true)，是"高估"而非"低估"。

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。

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments.

第1段，第1句

比较结构 "far less ... than ..." 和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是定语从句嵌入复杂名词短语、关系代词在从句中充当不同成分的情况非常典型。这种结构在学术文体和议论文中反复出现，掌握后可广泛迁移到大量真题长句的理解中。

But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets.

第1段，第4句

"主语 + 时间状语插入 + 过去完成时系动词 + 表语 + 介词短语修饰" 是考试阅读中常见的句式,过去完成时表示状态延续在真题中频繁出现,且介词短语的多层嵌套修饰也是典型难点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree?

第2段，第1句

情态动词加完成式的疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是反问句式常用于论证或修辞。宾语后跟 "of + 动名词" 的介词短语修饰也是典型搭配。掌握此结构有助于理解类似的反问和假设性表达，具有一定迁移价值。

I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型：主句加关系副词引导的定语从句，定语从句中又嵌套宾语从句，这种多层嵌套模式在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。被动语态在正式学术语境中的使用、"what" 引导的宾语从句、关系副词 "where" 的定语从句，都是高频考点句式，掌握后可大量迁移。

"We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?"

第3段，第4句

包含了形式主语、直接引语作宾语、特殊疑问句宾语提前等多种高价值语法点，是非常好的结构练习素材。

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖主语从句、表语从句、主系表结构三种成分类型,且主语从句中关系代词"What"同时充当从句宾语,涉及成分在从句内外的双重身份,是较好的训练点。表语从句内部又是完整的主系表,形成嵌套,适合练习从句内部成分划分。成分种类较丰富,有一定训练价值。

If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents.

第4段，第3句

本句成分种类丰富：主句包含形式主语、系表结构、状语（真正主语的不定式复合结构）；条件从句包含被动语态的并列谓语、两个方式状语（介词短语和比较结构）；比较从句包含后置定语修饰的主语和承前省略的宾语。涉及形式主语识别、被动语态主语判定、并列谓语、嵌套状语、承前省略等多个易错点，是优质的成分划分练习句。

Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

第4段，第5句

本句涵盖倒装结构、条件状语从句插入、限制性定语从句嵌套、被动语态、原因状语等多种成分，且主干被严重遮挡。学生需要练习识别倒装、跳过插入语、定位关系代词、区分状语和定语，难点密集且具有代表性，训练价值极高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇6次 · 真题 83 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

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

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 17 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题15句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题14句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题13句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题13句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题13句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题13句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题11句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题11句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题10句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题10句

motion B1

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题10句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次·真题10句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题9句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题9句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次·真题9句

profitable B2

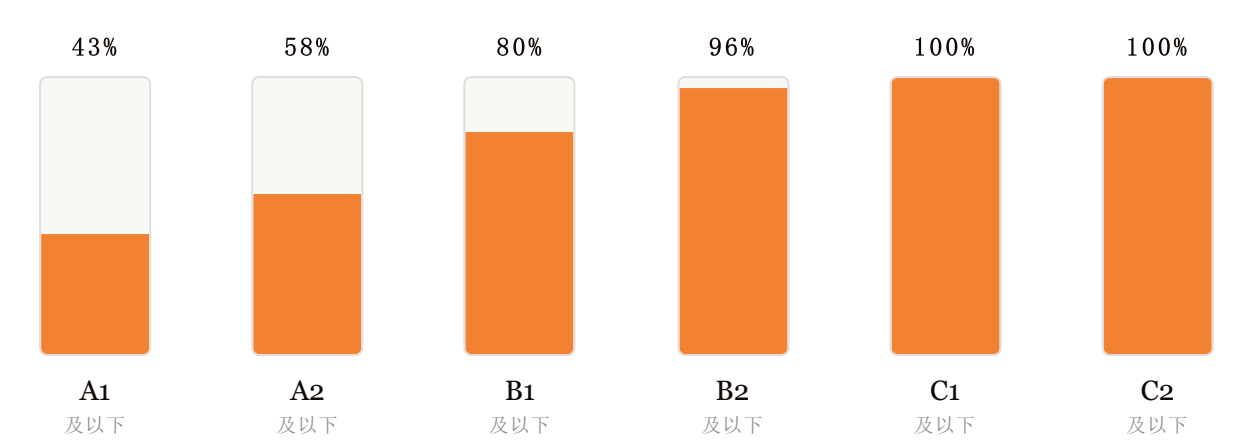
adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题9句

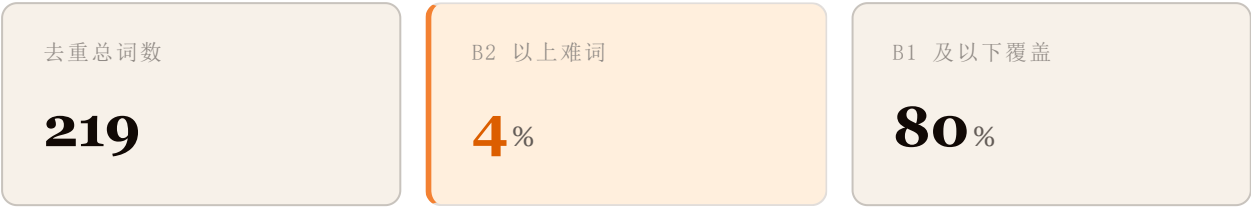
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **219** 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 8 个·约 4%。



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 219 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1999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 →

1999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1999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(1999)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

(31)While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

尽管历史的定义几乎与历史学家的数量一样多，但现代实践最接近于这样一种定义：将历史视为重建和解释过去重大事件的尝试。每一代历史学家都被困在其自身时代和地点的网络之中，因此会重新确定过去哪些内容对其具有重要意义。在这一探索中，所发现的证据总是不完整且零散的；它也常常是片面的或带有偏见的。历史学家技艺的讽刺之处在于，其从业者始终知道他们的努力不过是对一个永无止境的过程的贡献。

(32)Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. (33)During this transfer,

traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

对历史方法的兴趣与其说是源于外部对历史作为一门知识学科的有效性的挑战，不如说是源于历史学家自身内部的争论。虽然历史曾经推崇其与文学和哲学的亲缘关系，但新兴的社会科学似乎为提出新问题和提供理解过去的有益方法提供了更大的机会。社会科学方法论必须适应这样一门学科：它受历史资料首要性的支配，而非当代世界的迫切需要的支配。在这一转变过程中，传统的历史方法得到了额外方法论的补充，这些方法论旨在解释历史研究中的新证据形式。

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (34)There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technical fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation.

方法论是一个在历史学界始终具有内在歧义性的术语。对于方法论是指历史工作总体特有的概念，还是指适用于历史研究各分支的研究技术，尚无一致意见。历史学家，尤其是那些因过于专注于自己的研究兴趣而被指责采用'隧道方法'的人，常常成为'技术谬误'的受害者。技术主义谬误在自然科学中也很常见，它错误地将整个学科等同于其技术实施的某些部分。

(35)It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

它同样适用于将历史仅仅视为资料的外部批判和内部批判的传统历史学家，以及将其活动等同于特定技术的社会科学史学家。

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】 历史学方法论之争源自史学界内部

全文围绕"history (历史学)"与"methodology (方法论)"展开：开篇用 history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past 给历史学定调——它是对过去重大事件的重建与解释；第二段点出 Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge ... and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves，说明对方法论的兴趣来自史学家"自家人吵架"；第三、四段则进一步指出 methodology 含义模糊，并批评"技术主义谬误"。作者基调是冷静、思辨、略带批评——为翻译时词的褒贬取舍、术语取义提供语境底座。

【指代】 Q31 中的 one 指代 definition

划线句 modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain 里的 one 不能孤立译成"一个"。回到上文 there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, 可锁定 one = one definition (一种定义)。翻译时必须把 one 还原为"一种定义"或"这样一种定义", 否则"那个""一个"的指代会断链。

Q33 中的 this transfer 指代上文的方法借用

划线句 During this transfer 必须回上文还原。第二段交代 the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities ... Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources, 可知 this transfer 指"把社会科学方法引入(移植到)历史学研究的过程"。译文里要把这个跨句指代显化成"在这种(社会科学方法向历史学的)转换过程中", 否则"在这种转换中"会让中文读者一头雾水。

Q35 中的 It 指代上文的 technicist fallacy

Q35 是第四段的全部内容, 其首词 It 没有就近名词可指。必须回第三段末 the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation, 可锁定 It = the technicist fallacy (技术主义谬误)。翻译时务必把 It 显化为"这种谬误/这一谬误", 否则整句"它同样适用于....."在中文里悬空。

history / methodology 的统一译法

全文反复出现 history (历史学/历史)、historian (史学家/历史学家)、methodology (方法论)、methods (方法/研究方法)、discipline (学科)。建议统一: history="历史学"(讨论学科时)或"历史"(指过去时)、historian="史学家"、methodology="方法论"、methods="研究方法"、discipline="学科"。五句话译完前后口径一致, 避免一会儿"历史"一会儿"史学"的术语漂移。

(31) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past.

【意群】 While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, (While 引导的让步状语从句 (内嵌 as...as 同级比较)) ★ 采分 → 尽管几乎有多少历史学家就有多少种历史学的定义,

难点: **as many ... as 同级比较 + while 让步**

难点一: while 在这里不是"当.....时", 而是"尽管/虽然"的让步连词(看后半句出现转折语气即可判定)。难点二: as many definitions of history as there are historians 是"as 形容词/名词 as"的同级比较结构, 字面是"几乎和史学家一样多的历史学定义", 地道汉化为"几乎有多少位史学家, 就有多少种历史学的定义"。

modern practice most closely conforms to one (主句主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 现代(史学)实践最为接近一种(定义)

难点: **one 的回指还原 + conform to 的取义**

one 不能译成"一个", 要回上文还原为 one definition——即"一种定义"。conform to 在此不是"遵守(规则)", 而是"与.....相符/接近", 对应 as many definitions ... modern practice most closely conforms to one 的语境, 宜译为"最接近/最符合"。

that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. (that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 one) ★ 采分 → (这种定义)把历史看作重建并解释过去重大事件的尝试。

难点: **see A as B + 抽象名词 attempt 具体化**

see ... as ... 是固定结构, 意为"把.....看作/视为....."。attempt 是抽象名词, 直译"尝试"偏生硬, 建议在句中具体化为"努力"或干脆动词化为"力图....."。recreate 此处不是"娱乐"的熟义, 而是"重建/再现"——配合 events of the past 的语境, 僻义反而是常用义。

【调序】 让步从句前置 + that 定从前移

本句调序两处: ① While 让步从句在英语里可前可后, 汉语习惯让步在前、主句在后——保留原顺序即可, 开头译成"尽管....."。② that 引导的定语从句修饰 one (definition), 从句较短("把历史看作重建并解释过去重大事件的努力"), 按汉语"短定语前移"规则, 把它搬到 one 前面, 译成".....最接近这样一种定义: 它把历史看作.....", 用冒号或破折号引出从句内容, 避免硬塞成".....最接近一种把历史看作.....的定义"那种长定语翻译腔。

【译文】 尽管几乎有多少位史学家, 就有多少种关于历史学的定义, 但现代史学实践最为符合这样一种定义: 它把历史学视为对过去重大事件加以重建和解释的一种努力。

(32) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves.

【意群】 Interest in historical methods has arisen (主干(主语 + 谓语)) ★ 采分 → 对历史研究方法的兴趣兴起(产生)

难点: 抽象主语 + 现在完成时的动词化

Interest 作主语是抽象名词, 直译"兴趣已经产生"偏生硬。主体考生可把抽象名词"反具体化"为动词搭配: "人们对.....产生了兴趣"或"对.....的兴趣之所以兴起", 让中文读起来像句子而不是名词堆叠。

less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline (方式状语 (less through... 与下文 more from... 构成 less...more... 比较)) ★ 采分 → 更少地源自对历史学作为一门知识学科的有效性的外部挑战,

难点: less ... and more ... 比较结构 + as 引导的同位关系

难点一: less ... more ... 不是"较少.....较多....."的程度词, 而是"与其说.....不如说....."的比较框架, 必须整体处理才地道。难点二: history as an intellectual discipline 中的 as 是"作为"的同位关系, 整组译为"历史学作为一门知识学科"——validity 在此取"合理性/正当性"而非"有效性", 是熟词僻义。

and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. (方式状语(与上文 less through... 并列)) ★ 采分 → (而)更多地源自史学家们内部的争论。

难点: quarrel 的语境化 + themselves 的强调

quarrel 字面是"吵架", 学术语境中宜软化为"争论/分歧"; historians themselves 中 themselves 是反身代词强调, 译为"史学家们自身/史学家们内部", 与上文的 external (外部) 形成对照。

【调序】 把 less...more... 套成"与其说.....不如说....."

本句结构本身是线性的(主干 + 并列状语), 不需要前后大调, 但要在"句式层面"做一次整体改写: 英文用"动词 + less A + more B", 汉语对应的是"与其说源自 A, 不如说源自 B"。把这一套搬进来后, 整句自然顺: "对历史研究方法的兴趣之所以产生, 与其说源自.....不如说源自....."——比照搬"较少地通过.....较多地来自....."通顺百倍。

【译文】 人们之所以对历史研究方法产生兴趣, 与其说是因为外界对历史学作为一门知识学科的合理性提出了挑战, 不如说是因为史学家们内部自己发生了争论。

(33) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

【意群】 During this transfer, (时间状语 + 跨句指代) ★ 采分 → 在这次转换过程中,

难点: **this transfer 必须回上文还原**

this transfer 是跨段指代, 孤立译成"这次转换"会让中文读者完全摸不着头脑。回上文 Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources 可知 transfer 指"把社会科学方法引入/移植到历史学研究的过程"。翻译时要把这层显化出来, 译成"在这种(社会科学方法向历史学的)引入过程中"或至少加上"这种"二字定位。

traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies (主干(被动语态)) ★ 采分 → 传统的历史研究方法被新增的方法论(所)补充/扩充

难点: **被动语态转主动 + augment 的取义**

augment 是"增加、扩充、补充", 比 add 正式, 学术写作里高频。were augmented by 是典型被动, 汉语不宜直留"被.....", 按"汉语少用被动"原则改成"X 又得到 Y 的扩充"或"在 X 之上又增添了 Y"。methods 与 methodologies 在本句要做区分: methods=具体的"研究方法", methodologies=更宏观的"方法论"——译文上要让它们看起来不一样。

designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study. (过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 methodologies) ★ 采分 → (这些方法论)旨在解释历史研究中新出现的证据形式。

难点: **designed to 的后置定语处理 + new forms of evidence 的取义**

designed to do 在这里不是"被设计来", 而是"旨在....."或"用以....."——主体考生常硬译成"被设计的", 读起来像翻译软件。new forms of evidence 指的是"新形式的证据/新型史料", 因为历史学引入社会科学方法后, 统计数据、问卷、口述等都成了"新证据形式"。

【调序】 **被动转主动 + 后置分词前置**

本句两处调序: ① were augmented by 的被动结构, 汉语转主动——"传统历史研究方法又得到了新增方法论的补充", 或更地道地说成"在传统方法之上又增添了新的方法论"; ② designed to interpret ... 这一后置分词短语, 按"短定语前移"原则搬到 methodologies 前面译成"用以解释.....的(新增)方法论", 避免硬塞成"新增方法论被设计来解释....."的翻译腔。

【译文】 **在这种(社会科学方法向历史学的)转换过程中, 传统的历史研究方法又得到了新增方法论的补充, 这些新方法旨在解释历史研究中新出现的新型证据形式。**

(34) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.

【意群】 There is no agreement (主干 (There be 存在句的否定)) ★ 采分 → 尚无一致意见

难点: **There is no N 的反译**

There is no agreement 字面是"没有一致意见", 但汉语更自然的说法是"人们对.....尚无一致看法"或"对.....众说纷纭"——把英语的"无 X"反译为汉语的"对.....尚未达成一致", 更符合学术中文表达。

whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general (whether ... or ... 引导的同位语从句, 前半段) ★ 采分 → 方法论是指总体上历史研究所特有的那些概念,

难点: **whether A or B 的对照 + peculiar to 的取义**

难点一: whether ... or ... 在这里不是"是否", 而是"是 A 还是 B"的二选一对照——整句意思是"对 methodology 究竟指 A 还是指 B, 存在分歧"。难点二: peculiar to 不是"奇怪的", 而是"为.....所特有的", 常考熟词僻义。in general 修饰 historical work, 译为"总体的/一般的历史研究", 与下半段的 various branches (具体分支) 形成对照。

or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.

(whether ... or ... 的后半段 (与前半段并列)) ★ 采分 → 还是指适用于历史研究各个具体分支的研究技术。

难点: **形容词短语作后置定语 + 与前半段的并列对照**

appropriate to ... 是形容词短语作 techniques 的后置定语, 意为"适合于/适用于.....的"。本句结构上和前半段 the concepts peculiar to ... 完全对称 (X 形容词 + to + Y) ——译时务必保持这种对照感: "一般历史研究所特有的概念" vs "历史研究各分支所适用的技术", 让对比一目了然。inquiry 在此不是"询问/质询", 而是"研究/探究"。

【调序】 **形容词后置定语前移 + 对照结构保留对仗**

本句调序两处: ① peculiar to historical work in general 和 appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry 这两个形容词后置定语, 分别提到 concepts 和 research techniques 前面译成".....所特有的概念" "适用于.....的研究技术"; ② whether ... or ... 在汉语里走"是.....还是....."的对照模板, 保持前后半句的结构对称——"是指 A, 还是指 B", 让二选一的对比感不被弱化。

【译文】 **对于方法论究竟是指历史研究总体上所特有的概念, 还是指适用于历史研究各个分支的研究技术, 人们尚未达成一致意见。**

(35) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

【意群】 It applies equally to traditional historians (主干 (主谓 + 介词宾语 1, 含跨段指代 It)) ★ 采分 → 它 (这种谬误) 同样适用于传统史学家,

难点: **It 必须回上段还原为 technician fallacy**

It 是跨段指代——本句开头突兀的 It 在第四段里无就近名词可指。回第三段末 the technician fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation, 可锁定 It = the technician fallacy (技术主义谬误)。翻译时必须把 It 显化成“这种谬误”或“这一谬误”, 孤译“它”会让中文读者完全失锚。apply to=“适用于”, equally=“同样地”。

who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, (who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 traditional historians) ★ 采分 → (他们) 把历史学仅仅看作对史料的外部考证和内部考证,

难点: **view A as B + criticism 的僻义 + sources 的僻义**

view ... as ... 等同于 see ... as ..., “把……视为……”。难点在两个名词的僻义: ① criticism 在此不是“批评/批判”, 而是史学专业术语“考证/考据”——external criticism (外考证: 考证史料真伪、来源) / internal criticism (内考证: 考证史料内容是否可信), 是史学方法论里的固定术语; ② sources 不是“来源”的泛指, 而是“史料/原始资料”。这两处熟词僻义是本句最大的丢分坑。

and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques. (并列的介词宾语 2 (and 接续 to) + who 定语从句) ★ 采分 → 也同样适用于把 (自己的) 学术活动等等同于具体技术的社会科学派史学家。

难点: **and 的并列 + equate A with B + their 的指代**

难点一: and to social science historians 中的 to 与上文 applies to traditional historians 的 to 并列——It applies equally to A and to B, 结构是“It 同样适用于 A 和 B”。主体考生很容易把 and 误读为承接 view、equate 等动词, 错把句意切歪。难点二: equate A with B=“把 A 等同于 B”, 固定搭配。难点三: their activity 中的 their 回指 social science historians, activity 在学术语境中指“ (学术) 活动/工作/研究”, 不是泛泛“活动”。

【调序】 **who 定语从句前置 + and 并列结构保留**

本句调序两处: ① 两个 who 引导的定语从句都不长 (汉化约 12~14 字), 按“短定从前移”原则提到先行词 historians 前面译成“……的传统史学家”和“……的社会科学派史学家”; ② applies equally to A and to B 的并列结构在汉语里保留为“同样适用于 A, 也 (同样) 适用于 B”——这种“对仗式列举”是汉语处理英语并列介宾的固定走法, 比硬翻“同样适用于 A 和 B”更清晰。It 在句首显化为“这种谬误”, 统领全句。

【译文】 **这种谬误同样适用于那些仅仅把历史学视为对史料进行外部考证和内部考证的传统史学家, 也同样适用于那些把自身的研究工作等同于具体技术的社会科学派史学家。**

2 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。

There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.

第3段，第2句

there be 句型加同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,用于引出抽象观点或争议话题。whether 引导的同位语从句表达 "关于某事存在两种观点" 的句式在学术文本中极为常见,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中,典型性较高。

Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technical fallacy."

第3段，第3句

主句中插入部分涵盖后置定语、过去分词短语、状语从句等多种修饰结构，主干被分隔且谓语为短语动词 fall victim to，成分种类丰富；从句内部虽简单但涉及被动和完成时叠加，适合练习在复杂环境中识别核心成分和时态。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 48 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。

historical

B2

adj. 历史的

本篇7次 · 真题 26 句

historian

B2

n. 历史学家

本篇7次 · 真题 20 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇3次·真题12句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题48句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题47句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次·真题36句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题28句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇2次·真题17句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇2次·真题14句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题12句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇2次·真题9句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇2次·真题9句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题80句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题60句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题57句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题52句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

profession B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合（新环境、新情况）

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

peculiar B2

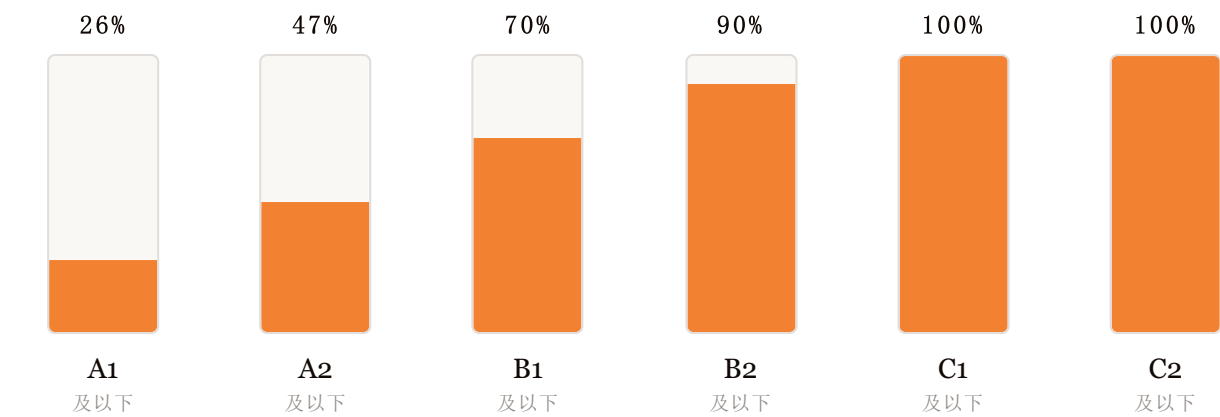
adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 146 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 146 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 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 146 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 1999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 →

1999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

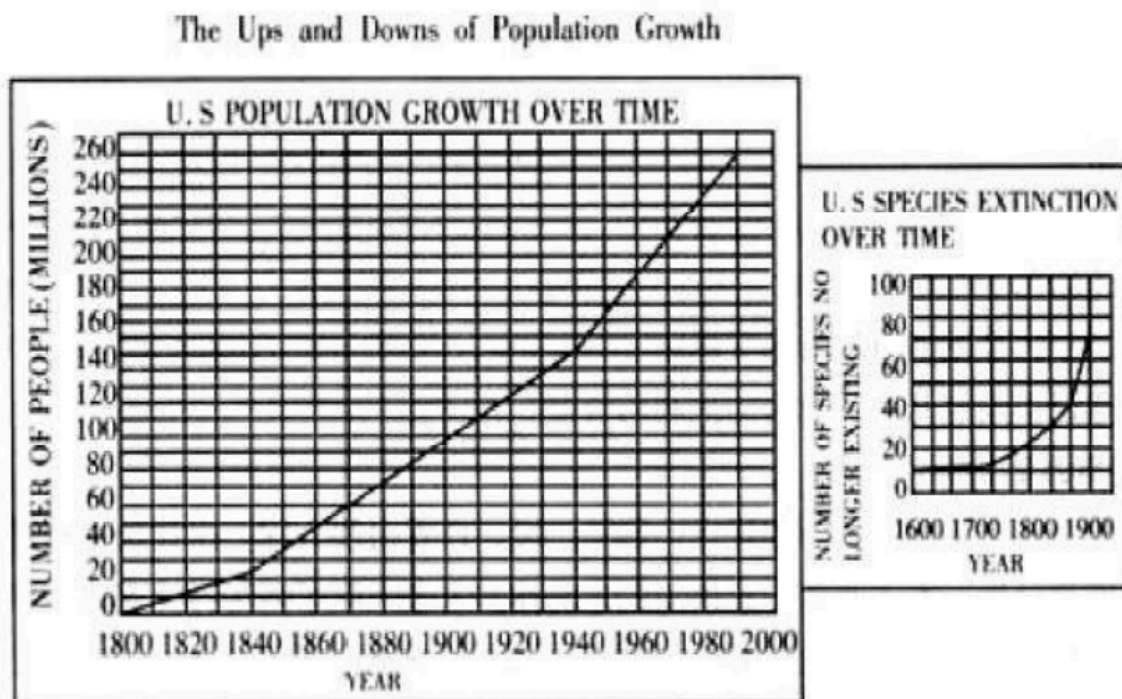
本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于1999年 考研英语（2010 前）写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

考研真题(1999)

Section III

Directions:

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at less than 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should cover three points:
 - a. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife,
 - b. possible reasons for the effect,
 - c. your suggestion for wildlife protection.



【参考范文·206 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As the two graphs vividly reveal, the population and the wildlife of the United States have moved in strikingly opposite directions. Over the past two centuries, the number of people climbed steadily, soaring by nearly eighty million between 1800 and 1900 alone, while the count of extinct species kept rising, with more than seventy species wiped out from 1600 to 1900. Clearly, the swelling human population has dealt a heavy blow to the nation's wildlife, driving one species after another toward extinction.

Several factors account for this alarming trend. First and foremost, as the population expands, more forests and wetlands are cleared for farms, houses and factories, so wild animals lose the very habitats on which they depend. Moreover, growing human demand fuels excessive hunting for fur, food and profit, while industrial pollution poisons the rivers and air that countless creatures need to survive.

To reverse this decline, concrete measures are urgently needed. The government should pass strict laws against illegal hunting and establish more nature reserves where endangered animals can live undisturbed. Meanwhile, unchecked land development must be controlled, and public awareness of wildlife protection should be raised through education. Only when people and nature learn to coexist can we truly halt this alarming loss.

【参考译文】

正如两幅图表清晰揭示的那样，美国的人口与野生动物走出了截然相反的两条曲线。在过去两个世纪里，人口稳步攀升，仅1800年至1900年间就增加了近八千万，而灭绝物种的数量也在不断上升，1600年到1900年间已有七十多种物种被彻底抹去。显然，不断膨胀的人口给这个国家的野生动物以沉重打击，使一个又一个物种走向灭绝。

造成这一令人忧心趋势的原因有若干。首要的是，随着人口扩张，越来越多的森林和湿地被开垦为农田、房屋和工厂，野生动物因而失去了赖以生存的栖息地。此外，日益增长的人类需求助长了为皮毛、食物和利润而进行的过度捕猎，工业污染又毒害着无数生灵所需的江河与空气。

要扭转这一衰退，亟需切实的举措。政府应制定严法惩治非法捕猎，并增设更多自然保护区，让濒危动物得以不受干扰地栖息。与此同时，必须遏制无序的土地开发，并通过教育提升公众的野生动物保护意识。唯有当人与自然学会共存，我们才能真正遏止这令人痛心的损失。

【第1段】概述+数据+点影响。本段落实『概述趋势不堆数』：开头 As the two graphs vividly reveal 一句概括两图反向关系，只挑 nearly eighty million 与 more than seventy species 两组关键数佐证，末句 has dealt a heavy blow 过渡到影响，扣住第一要点，不逐个抄刻度。

【第2段】分层给机制。本段落实『因果落到机制』：Several factors account for 领起，First and foremost、Moreover 分层，给出 lose the very habitats、excessive hunting、industrial pollution 三条具体机制，因果链讲得通，而非空喊人多动物少。

【第3段】分主体开药方。本段落实『建议具体对口』：The government should pass strict laws、establish more nature reserves 是对政府，raised through education 面向公众，条条针对第二段病根；结尾 Only when people and nature learn to coexist 倒装升华回扣中心。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

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

描述图表并给保护建议

本题要写一篇看图议论短文，围绕三条主线展开：effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife（人口增长对野生动物的影响）、possible reasons for the effect（造成这一影响的可能原因）、your suggestion for wildlife protection（你对保护野生动物的建议）。一句话钉死：由图入手指出人口猛增导致物种锐减，再挖原因、开药方。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是一篇无具体收信人的图表议论文，读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面英语即可：不用 Dear/Yours 之类书信框架，也不写口语缩略和网络用语，用完整句、连接词和客观第三人称陈述观点。这一点考研作文与四六级议论文一致，把它当成一篇小型评论来写。

配图要读出

人口飙升伴物种锐减

主图 U.S POPULATION GROWTH OVER TIME 显示美国人口持续攀升，从1800年到1900年，美国人口增加了近8千万；小图 U.S SPECIES EXTINCTION OVER TIME 显示物种灭绝数量的逐渐上升，从1600年到1900年美国灭绝的物种数量总共是70多种。两图合看就是标题 The Ups and Downs of Population Growth 的注脚——人口的『up』伴随野生物种的消失，可写点正是这组对比。

中心立意

人口增长危及野生动物需保护

全篇中心一句话：美国人口的持续膨胀正把大量野生物种推向灭绝，我们必须查明原因并采取切实措施加以保护——这正对应 effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife 与 your suggestion for wildlife protection。

要展开的要点

1. 影响：人多则物种消失

第一要点描述并点出影响——人口逐年猛增，同期灭绝物种数不断上升，说明人口膨胀严重挤压了野生动物的生存空间，直接回应 effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife。

2. 原因：栖息地被占 + 捕猎污染

第二要点落到具体机制：人口扩张要开垦土地、砍林填湿地盖房建厂，动物失去栖息地；人多需求大带来过度捕猎；工业污染毒害水与空气。给出可信因果链，回应 possible reasons for the effect，而非空喊『人多所以动物少』。

3. 建议：立法 + 保护区 + 控开发 + 宣传

第三要点开具体药方：政府立法严惩非法捕猎、多设自然保护区、控制无序开发，同时靠教育提升公众保护意识，条条可操作，回应 your suggestion for wildlife protection。

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 描述趋势 + 点明影响

概括两图的反向趋势并落到第一要点——人口增长对野生动物的影响 effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife。

第 2 段 分析可能原因

承接影响，展开第二要点 possible reasons for the effect，逐层给出栖息地丧失、过度捕猎、环境污染等机制。

第 3 段 提出保护建议

落到第三要点 your suggestion for wildlife protection，给出立法、设保护区、控开发、做宣传等可行对策并收尾。

第 1 段 两图反向 + 人口挤压野生动物

写美国人口持续攀升（从1800年到1900年，美国人口增加了近8千万），同期灭绝物种数不断上升（从1600年到1900年美国灭绝的物种数量总共是70多种），据此点明：膨胀的人口正把野生动物推向灭绝。

概述图表趋势 · As the two graphs (vividly) reveal, ____ and ____ have moved in strikingly opposite directions. (填两个反向变量)

引数据佐证 · The number of ____ climbed by ____ between ____ and ____, while ____ kept rising. (填变量、增幅、起止年)

点睛过渡到影响 · Clearly, ____ has dealt a heavy blow to _____. (前填动因，后填受损对象，收束到影响)

第 2 段 栖息地丧失 + 过度捕猎 + 污染

回应 possible reasons for the effect：人口扩张要清林填湿地盖房建厂，动物失去赖以生存的栖息地；人多需求大导致为皮毛、食物、利润而过度捕猎；工业污染毒害动物依赖的水与空气。

总起领出原因 · Several factors account for this ____ trend. (填 alarming/worrying 等定性词)

分层列举原因 · First and foremost, as ____, ____, so ____ lose the very habitats on which they depend. (前填动因，中填后果，串成机制)

递进补充原因 · Moreover, ____ fuels ____, while ____ poisons _____. (用 Moreover 再叠加一到两个原因)

第 3 段 立法 + 保护区 + 控开发 + 宣传

回应 your suggestion for wildlife protection: 政府立法严惩非法捕猎、增设自然保护区、遏制无序开发, 同时通过教育提升公众保护意识——每条都针对第二段的原因, 可落地执行。

领出对策 · To reverse this decline, concrete measures are urgently needed. (把泛泛呼吁换成『具体措施』的领句)

分主体提对策 · The government should ____ and establish ____, while the public ought to _____. (分政府/公众两条线填具体动作)

升华收尾 · Only when ____ can we _____. (用 Only when 倒装升华, 回扣中心)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

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

三点齐全各有归属

本题必须同时覆盖 effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife、possible reasons for the effect、your suggestion for wildlife protection, 最易失分处是只描述图表、把原因或建议写丢。

结构连贯

三段对应三要点

本题三段应与 Your essay should cover three points 一一对应, 段内先总后分、段间用过渡句衔接, 避免把原因和影响混在一段导致归属不清。

语言准确

生态词准确不硬凑

本题涉及 habitat、extinction、nature reserve、pollution 等主题词, 用对能加分, 用错或生造反而扣分; 宁可用 lose their habitats 这类稳妥表达, 也别硬堆没把握的大词。

字数格式

读准字数要求再落笔

注意 Directions 里 at less than 150 words 这句表述容易读岔，本题按不少于150词的下限要求把话写足即可，分成清晰的三段，切勿全篇一段到底。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只报数字不分析

反面示例：The population rose from 5 million to 260 million, and the extinct species rose to 70. That is what the graphs show. (通篇复述数据、无原因无建议)。改法：数据一句带过后接因果与对策——The soaring population has destroyed many habitats, so we should establish more nature reserves to protect endangered species.

建议空喊口号

反面示例：In a word, we should protect wildlife and everyone must pay attention to it. (谁去做、做什么全无)。改法：写成具体动作——The government should pass strict laws against illegal hunting and set up more nature reserves.

曲线读反全篇偏

反面示例：As people decreased over time, more wildlife species appeared and thrived. (把两条曲线全读反，方向彻底错)。改法：忠于图——As the human population kept rising, more and more species went extinct.

同义反复凑字数

反面示例：The population is very very large. The number of people is huge. There are so many people, really a lot of people. (三句一个意思，纯注水)。改法：把重复句换成新信息——The growing population also intensifies competition for water and land, leaving wildlife fewer resources.

考研英语（2010 前） 1999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