

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，点击可查看该词的释义、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

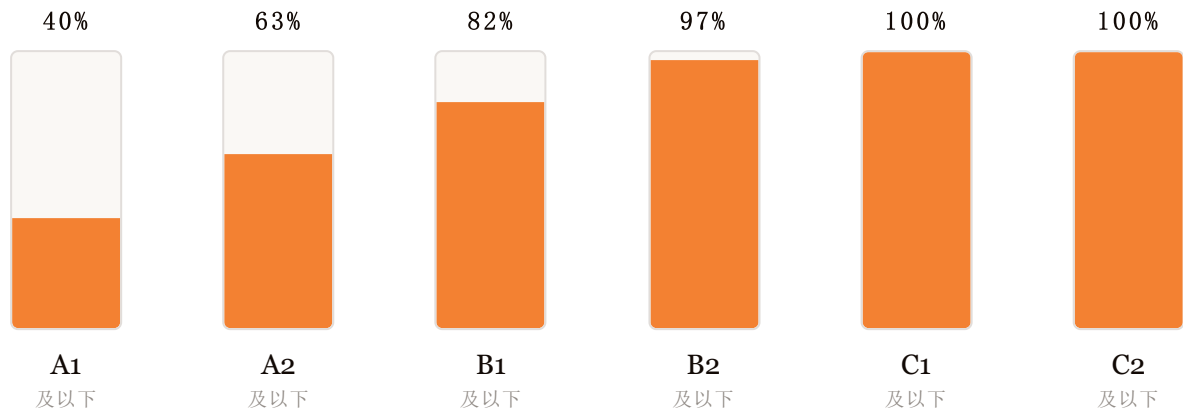
adj. 大量的

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 →
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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 →