

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

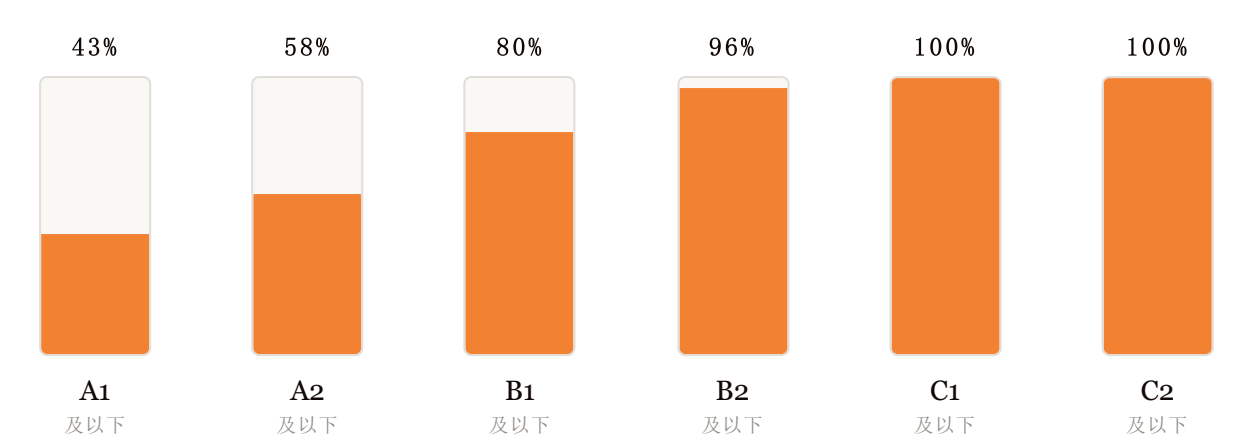
adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题9句

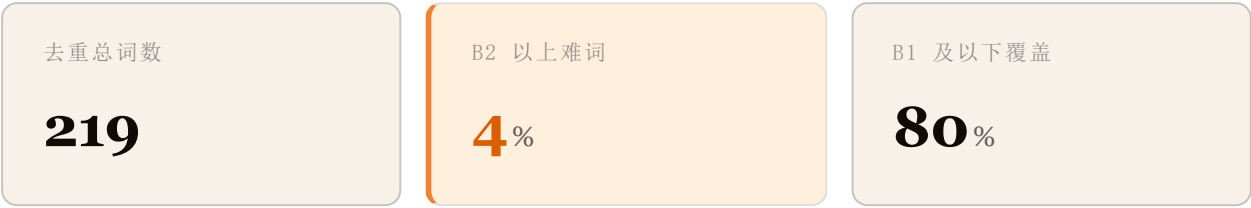
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →