

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)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 1 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 2 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 3 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 4 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 5 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 6 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 7. He must either sell some of his property or 8 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 9 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 10 obtainable.

1. [A] other than
[B] as well as
[C] instead of
[D] more than
2. [A] only if
[B] much as
[C] long before
[D] ever since
3. [A] for
[B] against
[C] of
[D] towards
4. [A] replace
[B] purchase
[C] supplement
[D] dispose
5. [A] enhance
[B] mix
[C] feed
[D] raise

6. [A] vessels
[B] routes
[C] paths
[D] channels
7. [A] self-confident
[B] self-sufficient
[C] self-satisfied
[D] self-restrained
8. [A] search
[B] save
[C] offer
[D] seek
9. [A] proportion
[B] percentage
[C] rate
[D] ratio
10. [A] genuinely
[B] obviously
[C] presumably
[D] frequently

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

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best; its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left,

Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

11. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because____.
- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
 - [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
 - [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
 - [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy
12. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American_____.
- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
 - [B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
 - [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
 - [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market
13. What can be inferred from the passage?
- [A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
 - [B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
 - [C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
 - [D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.
14. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the_____.
- [A] turning of the business cycle
 - [B] restructuring of industry
 - [C] improved business management
 - [D] success in education

Text 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension." No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

15. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

- ☐ [A] A lack of mates.
- ☐ [B] A fierce competition.
- ☐ [C] A lower survival rate.
- ☐ [D] A defective gene.

16. What does the example of India illustrate?

- ☐ [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
- ☐ [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
- ☐ [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
- ☐ [D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

17. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because_____.

- ☐ [A] life has been improved by technological advance
- ☐ [B] the number of female babies has been declining
- ☐ [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
- ☐ [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

18. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution.
- [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.
- [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature.
- [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere.

Text 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: "Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms."

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

19. This passage is mainly_____.

- [A] a survey of new approaches to art
- [B] a review of Futurist poetry
- [C] about merits of the Futurist movement
- [D] about laws and requirements of literature

20. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to_____.

- [A] determine its purposes
- [B] ignore its flaws
- [C] follow the new fashions
- [D] accept the principles

21. Futurists claim that we must_____.

- [A] increase the production of literature
- [B] use poetry to relieve modern stress
- [C] develop new modes of expression
- [D] avoid using adjectives and verbs

22. The author believes that Futurist poetry is_____.

- [A] based on reasonable principles
- [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people
- [C] indicative of a basic change in human nature
- [D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

Text 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

23. In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was____.
- [A] under aimless development
 - [B] a positive example
 - [C] a rival to the West
 - [D] on the decline
24. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?
- [A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.
 - [B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
 - [C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
 - [D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.
25. Which of the following is true according to the author____?
- [A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
 - [B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
 - [C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
 - [D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.
26. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that_____.
- [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
 - [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
 - [C] the Japanese endure more than ever before
 - [D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

Text 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy

impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

27. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if_____.

- [A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
- [B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power
- [C] its goals are spiritual rather than material
- [D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

28. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is_____.

- [A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
- [B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out
- [C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
- [D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

29. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because_____.

- [A] they think of it as immoral
- [B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth
- [C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits
- [D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

30. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained_____.

- [A] secretly and vigorously
- [B] openly and enthusiastically
- [C] easily and momentarily
- [D] verbally and spiritually

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)

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (31)Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (32)Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In

any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(33)Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (34)in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (35)Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

Section III

Writing

36. **Directions:**

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 - 1) Describe the pictures.
 - 2) Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures.
 - 3) Suggest counter-measures.

2000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2000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、1 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(2000)

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)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 1 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 2 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 3 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 4 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 5 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 6 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 7 . He must either sell some of his property or 8 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 9 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 10 obtainable.

如果一个农民想要成功，他必须努力在消费和生产之间保持较大的差距。他必须储存大量粮食，而不是立即消耗掉所有粮食。只有生产出剩余产品，他才能继续养活自己和家人。他必须通过三种方式使用这些剩余产品：作为播种的种子，作为抵御恶劣天气不可预测影响的保障，以及作为必须出售的商品，以便更换旧的农业工具并获得化肥来为土壤施肥。他可能还需要资金来修建灌溉渠道，并通过其他方式改善农场。如果没有剩余产品，农民就无法自给自足。他必须要么出售部分财产，要么以贷款的形式寻求额外资金。他自然会试图以低利率借款，但这类贷款并不经常能够获得。

1. [A] other than
[B] as well as
[C] instead of
[D] more than

2. [A] only if
[B] much as
[C] long before
[D] ever since
3. [A] for
[B] against
[C] of
[D] towards
4. [A] replace
[B] purchase
[C] supplement
[D] dispose
5. [A] enhance
[B] mix
[C] feed
[D] raise
6. [A] vessels
[B] routes
[C] paths
[D] channels
7. [A] self-confident
[B] self-sufficient
[C] self-satisfied
[D] self-restrained
8. [A] search
[B] save
[C] offer
[D] seek
9. [A] proportion
[B] percentage
[C] rate
[D] ratio
10. [A] genuinely
[B] obviously
[C] presumably
[D] frequently

1. ____

【答案】 [C] instead of 固定搭配

【线索】 “储存大量粮食”与“立刻全部吃掉”天然对立

本句是 He must store a large quantity of grain __ (1) __ consuming all his grain immediately. 前半句“储存大量粮食”和后半句“立刻把粮食全部吃掉”是非此即彼的对立关系,与开篇 keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production 也呼应,空格须填“而不是”这一替代关系。

【选项】 A) other than X 义为“除...之外”,无替代意味

other than通常用于否定句或表“除了”,如 nothing other than...,与本句“储存而非吃掉”的替代关系不符。

B) as well as X 并列“也”,与前后对立冲突

as well as意为“以及、也”,若选此,则等于说“既要储存又要立刻吃掉”,自相矛盾,且违背 keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production 的主旨。

C) instead of ✓ “而不是”,精准对接替代关系

instead of 把“储存大量粮食”与“立刻全部吃掉”这两个相反动作连接成替代关系,与主旨一致,代入后整句通顺。

D) more than X “多于”,做比较而非替代

more than表示“多于、不仅仅”,本句两侧并非数量比较或递进,选它则句意失焦。

【验证】 代入后整句为 He must store a large quantity of grain __ (1) __ consuming all his grain immediately. 读作“储存粮食而非立刻全部吃掉”,既与开篇“拉开消费与生产”的总原则呼应,也为下文 surplus 的提出做铺垫。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] only if 逻辑关系

【线索】 “继续养家”依赖“有盈余”这一前提

本句 He can continue to support himself and his family __ (2) __ he produces a surplus. 主句是“能继续养活自己和家人”,从句是“产出余粮”,前者完全依赖后者——“只有产出余粮,才能维持”,正是条件关系,与文章主旨 surplus 是命脉相吻合。

【选项】 A) only if ✓ “只有当...才”,锁定唯一必要条件

only if 强调“产出余粮”是“能继续养家”的唯一必要条件,与上下文“没有余粮就不能 self-sufficient”形成正反呼应。

B) much as ✗ “尽管”让步,无对立可让

much as 意为“尽管、虽然”,需要主从句之间存在让步关系,但本句两半是“依赖”而非“尽管...仍然”,逻辑不合。

C) long before ✗ “早在...之前”,凭空插入时间点

long before 表“在...之前很久”,原文未涉及时间先后,选它会让句子变成“在他产生余粮之前很久就能养家”,与文意相反。

D) ever since ✗ “自从...以来”,无起点事件

ever since 需要明确的过去起点,与文中讨论的是一般规律不符,逻辑指向也不是条件而是时间。

【验证】 代回后读作 He can continue to support himself and his family __ (2) __ he produces a surplus, “只有他生产出余粮,他才能继续养家”,与后文 If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be __ (7) __. 一正一反呼应,全段逻辑链通顺。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] against 固定搭配

【线索】 “保险”要对抗的是“恶劣天气的不可预料后果”

本句的余粮第二用途 as an insurance __ (3) __ the unpredictable effects of bad weather, insurance 防的对象是“不可预知的坏天气后果”,语义上是对抗关系。

【选项】 A) for X “为了”,无防范意味

insurance for sb. 多指“为某人投保”,但接“不可预测的天气后果”不通,且无法表达“防”这一关键语义。

B) against ✓ 固定搭配 insurance against

against与 insurance 构成“防范……”的固定搭配,精准对应“防恶劣天气”这一语义,代入即通。

C) of X “...的保险”,搭配偏弱

of虽然可以接 insurance 表所属,但无法表达“防范坏天气后果”这一动作意味,语义层次浅。

D) towards X “朝向”,方向介词,与防范无关

towards表方向或态度,如 attitude towards,与 insurance 不构成自然搭配。

【验证】 代入后短语为 as an insurance __ (3) __ the unpredictable effects of bad weather 读作“作为对抗恶劣天气不可预料后果的保险”,与紧前“留种”、紧后“出售换钱”一同构成 surplus 的三大用途,行文工整。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] replace 词义辨析

【线索】 “卖余粮换钱”是为了“处理旧农具并买化肥”

本句 as a commodity which he must sell in order to __ (4) __ old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to __ (5) __ the soil., 卖粮所得有两个用途: 对旧农具做某事、并 obtain (获得) 化肥; 空 (4) 与 obtain 并列, 作用对象是“旧的”农具, 常识是“以新换旧”。

【选项】 A) replace ✓ “替换/更新”, 精准匹配“old”

replace 意为“用新的代替旧的”, 与 old agricultural implements 完美对应, 且与并列动作 obtain chemical fertilizers (获得新化肥) 构成“以新换旧+添新物”的工整结构。

B) purchase X “购买”旧农具不合常识

purchase 义为购买, 但“购买旧农具”与文意“改善生产”相反——一个力图致富的农民理应换新而非买旧。

C) supplement X “补充”, 旧农具不需补充

supplement 意为补充、增补, 常用于资源/营养/收入, 搭配“旧农具”不通——补充旧农具既不解决问题, 也不符合句意。

D) dispose X 搭配错: dispose of, 且无“换新”含义

dispose 表“处理、处置”需接 of (dispose of), 本身无“换新”的语义, 即便忽略搭配也只表示“扔掉”, 跟下文“买化肥改良土壤”不形成对照。

【验证】 代入后读作 as a commodity which he must sell in order to __ (4) __ old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to __ (5) __ the soil., “卖余粮以更换旧农具、买化肥”, 与全文“留余以改善生产”的脉络高度自洽。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] feed 词义辨析

【线索】 化肥之于土壤=“喂养”土壤

原文 obtain chemical fertilizers to __ (5) __ the soil, 化肥(fertilizer)对土壤的作用, 英语习惯说 feed the soil——“给土壤喂养养分”, 这是英语农学语境的固定意象。

【选项】 A) enhance X “提升”, 不接具体物质 soil

enhance多接抽象事物(reputation, ability, performance), enhance the soil 不是地道搭配, 语义偏抽象。

B) mix X “混合”, 需 mix sth with the soil

mix表混合, 要求 mix A with B 结构, 直接 mix the soil 语义残缺, 且不能表达“施肥养土”的因果。

C) feed ✓ feed the soil 习惯搭配, 精准对应化肥施用

feed在农学语境中常与 soil 搭配, 意为“给土壤补给养分”, fertilizer feeds the soil 是地道说法, 符合“买化肥→喂土壤→改良地力”的逻辑链。

D) raise X “提高”或“饲养”, 均不接 soil

raise可表“提高/饲养/筹集”, 但 raise the soil 既不指地力, 也不指土壤被抬高, 语义不合。

【验证】 代入后 obtain chemical fertilizers to __ (5) __ the soil 读作“买化肥来滋养土壤”, 与上句 replace old agricultural implements(更新农具)并列, 共同支撑“余粮换生产投入”的脉络。

6. ____

【答案】 [D] channels 词义辨析

【线索】 irrigation channels=灌溉水渠, 专有搭配

原文 He may also need money to construct irrigation __ (6) __ and improve his farm in other ways., irrigation(灌溉)与 channels 构成固定农业术语“灌溉渠道”, 这是地道英语。

【选项】 A) vessels X “船只/容器/血管”, 语境不符

vessels指轮船、容器或血管, 虽然 blood vessels 极常用, 但与 irrigation 搭配不通, construct vessels 也不指挖水渠。

B) routes X “线路”, 偏抽象路线

routes多指交通路线、运输线, 与 construct(建造)搭配也偏奇怪, 不是灌溉惯用术语。

C) paths X “小径”, 人走的而非水流的

paths指人或动物走的小路, 不指水流通道, 与“灌溉”无关。

D) channels ✓ irrigation channels 固定表达, 精确

channels本义“沟渠/水道”, 与 irrigation 构成专业术语“灌溉渠”, construct irrigation channels 是地道动作, 代入即通。

【验证】 代入后 construct irrigation __ (6) __ and improve his farm in other ways 读作“修建灌溉渠并以其他方式改善农场”, 与上文余粮三大用途并列扩展, 语义、搭配均自治。

7. ____

【答案】 **[B] self-sufficient** 词义辨析

【线索】 “没有余粮就不能自给”是文章核心断言

本句 If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be __(7)_. 与前句 He can continue to support himself and his family __(2)_ he produces a surplus. 正反对应:有余粮才能养家;没余粮就不能“自足/自给”——这是文章关于 surplus 的核心命题。

【选项】 A) self-confident X “自信”,与生产盈余无关

self-confident指心理上的自信,与“是否有余粮维持生计”不是同一维度,属偷换概念。

B) self-sufficient ✓ “自给自足”,精准对应有/无余粮

self-sufficient意为“自给自足”,直接与前句 He can continue to support himself and his family 对偶——有余则自足,无余则不能自足,逻辑严丝合缝。

C) self-satisfied X “自满”,情感色彩负面且偏题

self-satisfied含贬义“自我满足”,与“能否维持生计”这一物质命题方向不一致,且通常用于个体心态,不用于经济独立性。

D) self-restrained X “自我克制”,概念跑题

self-restrained指克制欲望,与“有无余粮决定生计”毫无逻辑联系。

【验证】 代入后 If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be __(7)_. 读作“没有余粮,农民就无法自给自足”,与前文“有余则可养家”、后文“只能卖产或借贷”形成完整因果链,与全文主旨一致。

8. ____

【答案】 **[D] seek** 词义辨析

【线索】 “需要钱→寻找额外资金=贷款”,语义自然

本句 He must either sell some of his property or __(8)__ extra funds in the form of loans. 给出两条出路:卖资产或“以贷款形式获取额外资金”;空格动词的语义应当是“去寻求/获取”,而非“搜查/储存/提供”。

【选项】 A) search **X “搜查”,需 search for 才接 funds**

search做及物动词意为“搜查(人/地)”,如 search the house;若表“寻找资金”需 search for,直接 search extra funds 搭配错误。

B) save **X “存钱”,与贷款情境冲突**

save意为“储存、节省”,但下文 in the form of loans(以贷款形式)明示是借入,不是存,逻辑相反。

C) offer **X “提供”,主客颠倒**

offer指主语主动给出,而农民是资金接收方,选它会把借贷方向颠倒。

D) seek **✓ “寻求/谋求”,与 funds/loans 天然搭配**

seek意为“寻求”,seek funds/seek loans 是地道搭配,与“以贷款形式获取额外资金”的语义完全契合。

【验证】 代回后 He must either sell some of his property or __(8)__ extra funds in the form of loans. 读作“他要么卖一些财产,要么以贷款形式去谋求额外资金”,与上句“没余粮就不能自给自足”形成自然推进。

9. ____

【答案】 **[C] rate** 固定搭配

【线索】 **interest rate=利率,经济学固定术语**

本句 Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low __(9)__ of interest, but loans of this kind are not __(10)__ obtainable., a low rate of interest = a low interest rate(低利率)是经济学约定表达。

【选项】 A) **proportion** X “比例”,不与 **interest** 搭配

proportion强调“部分与整体之比”,如 a large proportion of,与 interest 不构成术语。

B) **percentage** X “百分比”,要求具体数字

percentage强调以百分数表达的比率,如 a percentage of 5%,但 a low percentage of interest 不是行内表达,术语固定为 interest rate。

C) **rate** ✓ **interest rate=利率,固定搭配**

rate与 interest 构成经济学固定术语“利率”,a low rate of interest 即“低利率”,精确地道。

D) **ratio** X “比”,两量相比

ratio指两个量之间的比值,如 a ratio of 2:1,与单一变量“利息率”不匹配。

【验证】 代入后 Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low __(9)__ of interest 读作“他自然会力图以低利率借款”,符合上文“需借贷”的脉络,也为下文“低息贷款不易得”埋下伏笔。

10. _____

【答案】 [D] frequently 词义辨析

【线索】 but 转折:低息贷款“不常见”才符合现实

本句 Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low __(9)__ of interest, but loans of this kind are not __(10)__ obtainable.,but 暗示“虽然想低息,但现实并非如此”——“低息贷款并非经常能得到”,与文末“无奈现实”的语气一致。

【选项】 A) genuinely X “真正地”,程度副词,语义错位

genuinely强调真实性(如 genuinely happy),not genuinely obtainable 读起来像“并非真正可得”,语义勉强且过度推断。

B) obviously X “显然地”,与 but 转折逻辑冲突

obviously意为显而易见,若说“低息贷款显然不可得”,口吻过于绝对,且与 Naturally he will try 形成的“合理愿望”不是同一层次的对比。

C) presumably X “想必/大概”,推测语气过弱

presumably含说话人推测口吻,但本句陈述客观事实“低息贷款常常拿不到”,无须推测语气。

D) frequently ✓ “经常”,与 not 合成“并非常能得到”

frequently意为“频繁、经常”,not frequently obtainable=“并不经常能得到”,正好回应农民想要低息但现实难求的窘境,与 but 的转折语义对位。

【验证】 代回后 loans of this kind are not __(10)__ obtainable 读作“此类(低息)贷款并不常能取得”,与前句的“低息愿望”形成现实落差,收束全段,口吻冷峻、与文章中性说理基调一致。

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

农民需积余方能维持与发展生产

全文以农民经营为例,反复强调“消费与产出之间要留出余地”。开篇即点题:If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. 随后说明这点余粮(surplus)既要留种、对冲风险,又要换钱购置农具与化肥,若无余则只能借贷。基调中性、说理为主。

行文脉络

提出原则→列举余粮三大用途→说明无余则借贷

可大致切成三段意群:① 总原则——拉开消费与生产之间的差距(see keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production);② 三大用途列举——as seed for sowing, as an insurance __(3)__ the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity,并延伸到construct irrigation __(6)__ and improve his farm in other ways;③ 反面情形——If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be __(7)__. 只能卖产或借贷,而低息贷款并不易得。把握这三段走向,逐空时就能从局部回到全局。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

1 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。

Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low rate of interest, but loans of this kind are not frequently obtainable.

第1段, 第8句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 通过 but 连接两个对等主句表达转折关系非常典型。第一个主句中 try to do 结构、介词短语作状语, 第二个主句中系表结构加否定和频率副词, 都是高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 19 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。

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 45 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 17 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 11 句

implement

B2

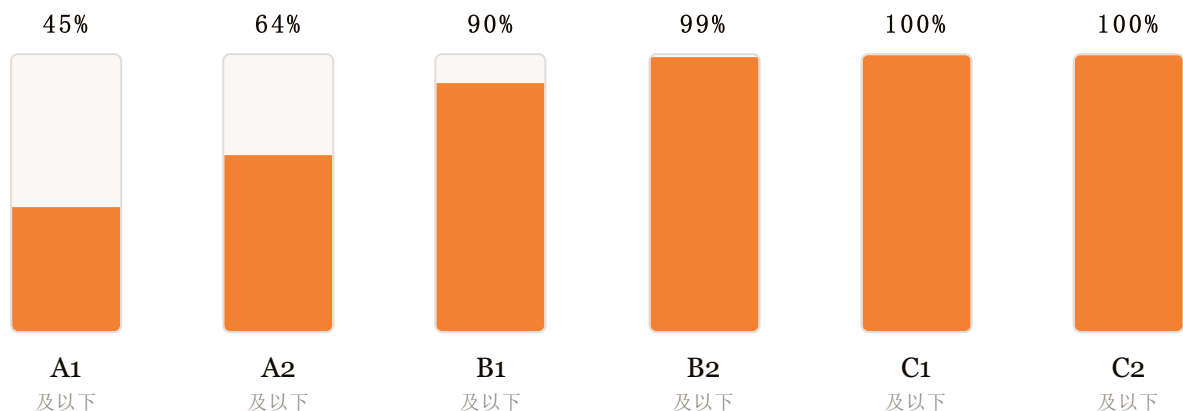
v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 80 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **80** 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 1 个 · 约 1%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 80 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

80

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

90%

考研英语（旧卷） 2000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 →

2000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2000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(2000)

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 A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best; its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

长期轻松成功的历史可能是一种可怕的障碍，但如果处理得当，它也可能成为一种驱动力。当美国在第二次世界大战结束后进入这样一个辉煌时期时，它拥有的市场规模是任何竞争对手的八倍，这使其工业获得了无与伦比的规模经济。它的科学家是世界上最优秀的；它的工人是最熟练的。美国和美国人的繁荣超出了那些经济被战争摧毁的欧洲人和亚洲人的梦想。

P2 It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors,

which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

随着其他国家变得更加富裕，这种主导地位的缩小是不可避免的。同样不可避免的是，从主导地位的退却被证明是痛苦的。到20世纪80年代中期，美国人发现自己对日渐衰落的工业竞争力感到茫然。一些庞大的美国产业，如消费电子产品，在面外国竞争时已经萎缩或消失。到1987年，只剩下一家美国电视制造商Zenith。（现在一家也没有了：Zenith于7月被韩国LG电子收购。）外国制造的汽车和纺织品正在涌入国内市场。美国的机床工业岌岌可危。有一段时间，半导体制造似乎将成为下一个牺牲品，而半导体是美国发明的，并且处于新计算机时代的核心。

P3 All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

所有这些都引发了信心危机。美国人不再认为繁荣是理所当然的。他们开始相信自己的经商方式正在失败，因此他们的收入也将很快开始下降。20世纪80年代中期，对美国工业衰退原因的调查接连不断。这些调查有时耸人听闻的发现充满了关于来自海外日益激烈竞争的警告。

P4 How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

情况发生了多大的变化！1995年，美国可以回顾五年的稳健增长，而日本一直在苦苦挣扎。很少有美国人将此完全归因于美元贬值或商业周期转变等显而易见的原因。自我怀疑已经让位于盲目的自豪。哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院执行院长Richard Cavanagh说："美国工业已经改变了结构，进行了瘦身，学会了更加机敏。"华盛顿特区智库Cato Institute的Stephen Moore说："看到我们的企业如何提高生产率，让我为身为美国人感到自豪。"哈佛商学院的William Sahlman认为，人们将回顾这一时期，将其视为"美国企业管理的黄金时代"。

题目与逐题解析

11. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because_____.

- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
- [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
- [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
- [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

美国在第二次世界大战后取得主导地位是因为_____。

- A) 它为实现这一目标付出了艰苦的努力 B) 其国内市场比以前扩大了八倍

c) 战争摧毁了大多数潜在竞争对手的经济 d) 其劳动力规模无可比拟,为经济发展提供了推动力

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干以 because 句末待补全的结构出现, 要求从四个选项里选出符合文意的原因。本质是问文章对某事实成因的具体陈述。

【拆句】 题干 The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because___ 是不完整陈述句, 主干 The U.S. achieved its predominance; after World War II 是时间状语; because 后接四个选项作原因状语从句。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

美国和美国人富裕程度远超欧洲人和亚洲人的想象, 而后者的经济已被战争摧毁。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及美国为获取领先地位付出 painstaking efforts; 恰恰相反, 首句强调的是 long and effortless success。

B) 偷换概念

原文 a market eight times larger than any competitor, 比较对象是“任何对手”; 选项偷改为 eight times larger than before (比“以前”大), 且把“市场规模”当成原因本身, 而非领先地位的表现之一。

C) ✓ 正确

the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed ↔

the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

the Europeans and Asians ↔ **most potential competitors**

C 项把定位句 whose economies the war had destroyed 的因果完整重写, 主语、宾语、谓语——对应, 且无任何添加, 符合预判。

D) 张冠李戴

原文中 unparalleled 修饰的是 economies of scale (规模经济), 而非 workforce 的规模; 且原文称工人是 the most skilled (最熟练), 未提其 size。

12. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American_____.

[A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market

[B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises

[C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions

[D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

20世纪80年代美国在世界经济中主导地位的丧失表现在美国____这一事实上。

A) 电视产业退回到国内市场 B) 半导体产业被外国企业接管 C) 机床产业在自杀式行动后崩溃

D) 汽车产业失去了部分国内市场

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 is manifested in the fact that the American___ 要求选出原文中体现衰退的具体事实，是对原文某具体表述的细节核对。

【拆句】 题干 The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American___ 主干为 The loss is manifested in the fact; that 引导同位语从句补足 fact 内容，American 后接的名词由选项补全。注意 manifested in 意为“通过……体现”，不是“导致”。

【定位】 Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market.

外国制造的汽车和纺织品正大举涌入美国国内市场。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) 说的是只剩一家、且后来被韩国 LG 收购，根本谈不上“退守本土市场”。

B) 过度推断

原文 For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors...was going to be the next casualty. 是“一度看起来”会成为下一个牺牲品，是担忧/可能性，且文章并未说半导体业已被外企接管。选项把可能性当成事实。

C) 无中生有

原文 America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. 意为“陷入困境/濒临崩溃”，是被外部竞争挤压的结果；选项却说是 suicidal actions（自杀式举动）造成的崩溃，自加“自杀式举动”这一原因。

D) ✓ 正确

Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. ↔

auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

cars ↔ **auto industry**

D 项是原文“外车涌入本土市场”事实的视角反转表达，且只说 lost part of its domestic market（部分份额），与原文 sweeping into 的语义强度相符。

13. What can be inferred from the passage?

- [A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
- [B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
- [C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
- [D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

从文中可以推断出什么？

- A) 在自我怀疑和盲目自负之间摇摆是人的本性。 B) 激烈的竞争可能有助于经济进步。
- C) 经济复苏依赖于国际合作。 D) 长期的成功历史可能为进一步发展铺平道路。

【答案】 B （推断题）

【判型】 题干 What can be inferred from the passage? 字面给出 inferred，指向全篇推断。

【拆句】 题干 What can be inferred from the passage? 是简单一般疑问句，被动语态 can be inferred 强调推断主体不限；passage 指全文，提示范围在全篇而非某段。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文确有 crisis of confidence 与 Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. 的情绪变化描述，但只针对“那一代美国人”，并未上升到“人性”。

B) ✓ 正确

Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. ↔

Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. ↔ **may contribute to economic progress**

American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted

↔ **contribute to economic progress**

B 用 may contribute（可能促进）这一克制语气表达全文主线，既覆盖全文事实，又留出推断必要的余地——典型的“稳妥推断”型正确项。

C) 无中生有

全文谈的是 international competition（外部竞争），并未提及任何 international cooperation（国际合作）；恰恰相反，美国复苏靠的是对内的产业自我改革。

D) 与原文相反

全文开篇即点出 A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap——长久顺风顺水可能反而是负担。选项把它说成“为进一步发展铺路”，与原文论断方向相反。

14. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the_____.

- [A] turning of the business cycle
- [B] restructuring of industry
- [C] improved business management
- [D] success in education

作者似乎认为20世纪90年代美国经济的复苏可以归因于_____。

A) 商业周期的转变 B) 产业结构调整 C) 企业管理的改善 D) 教育的成功

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 题干 can be attributed to the____ 要求选出作者归结的原因，本质是细节核对作者旁白对原因的判断。

【拆句】 题干 The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the____ 主干 The author believes (that 省略) the revival can be attributed to ...; attributed to 意为“归因于”，注意 seems to 暗示作者并非斩钉截铁，但仍是作者立场。

【定位】 Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle.

很少有美国人会把这次复苏完全归因于美元贬值或商业周期翻转这类显而易见的原因。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the turning of the business cycle ↔ **turning of the business cycle**

Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes ↔ **turning of the business cycle**

A 项是定位句里原词照搬的归因选项，作者通过 Few...solely 与 obvious causes 暗示自己认为这是真正成因之一，与题干 seems to believe 的弱断言语气吻合。

B) 张冠李戴

American industry has changed its structure 出自 Richard Cavanagh 之口，属直接引语；这是被采访者的归因，不是作者本人的归因。

C) 张冠李戴

our businesses are improving their productivity 出自 Stephen Moore; a golden age of business management 出自 William Sahlman。这些“管理改善”评价都来自被引者，不是作者旁白。

D) 无中生有

全文未出现 education 或与教育相关的任何陈述；第 1 段提到 scientists were the world's best; its workers the most skilled，但说的是战后状态，不是 1990 年代复苏的原因。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force.

第1段，第1句

"but" 连接的对比并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表达正反两面或转折关系。条件状语从句（尤其省略形式）也是常考结构。情态动词 + 系动词的谓语组合在学术和议论文体中很常见。这种“提出问题 + 给出条件性解决方案”的逻辑框架具有很强的迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale.

第1段，第2句

本句包含时间状语从句 + 主句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主句中宾语后跟形容词短语修饰以及现在分词短语作结果状语，也是常考的后置修饰和非谓语结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析。

America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

第1段，第4句

限制性定语从句修饰主句中的名词是四六级和考研阅读的高频结构，'whose'引导的定语从句也是常考点。过去完成时与一般过去时的配合使用，体现时间先后顺序，是历史叙事类文章的典型句式，学习迁移价值较高。

By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness.

第2段，第3句

本句涉及主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和两处状语（时间状语、原因状语），成分种类较为丰富。特别是 "find + 宾语 + 补语" 结构以及反身代词 "themselves" 作宾语的用法，都是实际考试和阅读中常见且容易混淆的考点。通过本句可以练习区分宾语与宾语补足语、识别状语的不同类型，训练价值较高。

Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition.

第2段，第4句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，过去完成时的使用也符合真题中叙述历史背景或事件先后的句式特点。插入语和介词短语作状语是典型搭配。虽然句子本身不算复杂，但其结构代表了真题中叙述事实的标准句式，具备一定的迁移价值。

By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith.

第2段，第5句

there be 存在句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是必须掌握的基础句式。后置定语和同位语也是常考结构。本句长度适中，结构清晰，非常适合作为典型例句帮助学生掌握这类句式的分析方法。

For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

第2段，第9句

本句的 it looked as though 结构、非限制性定语从句并列修饰名词、过去完成时表示过去的过去，都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。掌握这种带有表语从句和嵌套定语从句的复合句结构，可以迁移到大量类似的长难句分析中，具有较高的复用价值。

Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted.

第3段，第2句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语宾语" 是常见句式，在四六级、考研阅读中经常出现（如 stop/enjoy/finish doing sth），具备一定代表性，但不算高频核心句式，典型性中等。

They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well.

第3段，第3句

宾语从句特别是并列宾语从句，以及过去时态与过去将来时态的搭配，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"begin to believe that" 结构常见于表达认知变化的语境，具有较强的迁移性，掌握后可应用于多种类似句型。

How things have changed!

第4段，第1句

感叹句结构在四六级、考研中偶有出现，但不属于高频核心句式；现在完成时的运用具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短，缺乏复杂结构的典型性，代表性中等。

Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle.

第4段，第3句

"attribute A to B" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频搭配，"such...as..." 举例结构和 "or" 连接并列成分也是常考句式；简单句虽无从句嵌套，但其成分配置（主谓宾 + 多层修饰）和固定搭配用法具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.

第13题，B

本句的"主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形 + 介词短语状语"结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其是议论文和说明文中常用情态动词表达可能性或推测。虽然句式简单，但这种表达方式具有一定代表性，掌握后可在写作和阅读中多次复用。

The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.

第13题，C

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语"是常见基本句式，且 depend on 是高频固定搭配，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。但因为简单句，缺少从句、并列等更复杂、更具代表性的真题常考结构，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 50 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。

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇7次 · 真题 73 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇2次·真题 11 句

revival C1

n. 复兴

本篇2次·真题 11 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇2次·真题 10 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次·真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 15 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

painful

B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

prosperity

C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

inevitably

B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

driving

A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

skilled

B1

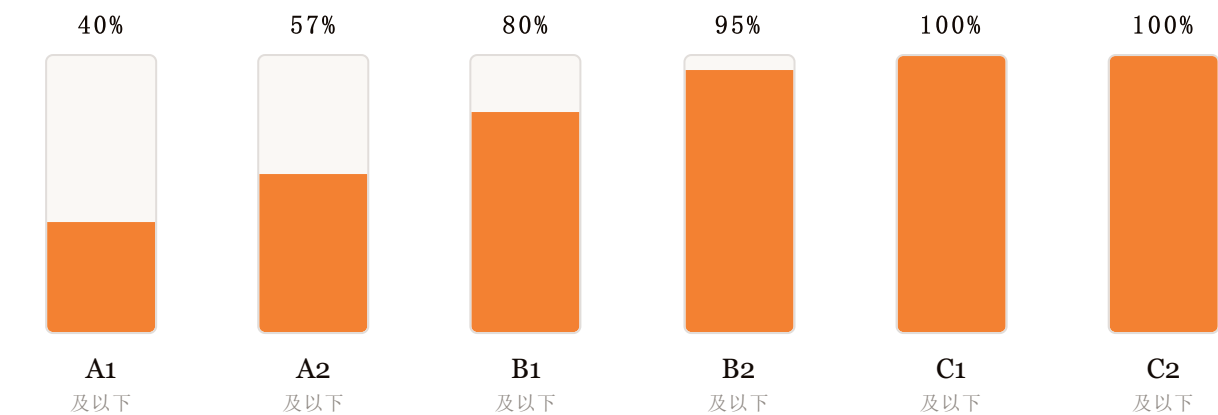
adj. 熟练的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

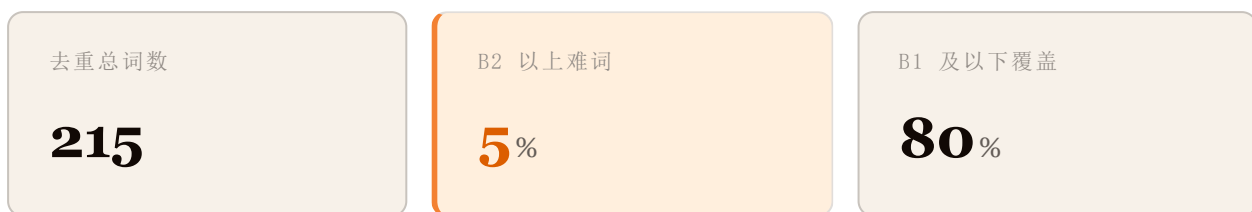
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 215 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2000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 →

2000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2000年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 4 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2000)

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 Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

作为男性历来都是危险的。每100个女性出生时对应约105个男性，但这一比例在成年时降至接近平衡，而在70岁的人群中，女性数量是男性的两倍。但男性死亡率这一重大普遍现象正在改变。现在，男婴的存活率几乎与女婴一样高。这意味着，有史以来第一次，在那些寻找配偶的关键年龄段将出现男性过剩。更重要的是，自然选择的另一个机会被消除了。五十年前，婴儿（尤其是男婴）的存活机会取决于其体重。体重过轻或过重一公斤几乎意味着必死无疑。如今这几乎没有什么区别。由于大部分差异是由基因造成的，进化的又一个推动力已经消失。

P2 There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have

roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

还有另一种方式导致进化上的自杀:活着,但生育更少的孩子。很少有人像过去那样多产。除了一些宗教团体,很少有女性生育15个孩子。如今出生人数,就像死亡年龄一样,已经变得平均化。我们大多数人的后代数量大致相同。同样,人与人之间的差异以及自然选择利用这些差异的机会都减少了。印度展示了正在发生的情况。这个国家为大城市中的少数人提供财富,而为其余部落人民提供贫困。当今的大众平庸——每个人在存活率和后代数量上都相同——意味着与部落相比,自然选择在印度中上层阶级中已经失去了80%的作用力。

P3 For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension." No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

对我们而言,这意味着进化已经结束;生物学意义上的乌托邦已经到来。奇怪的是,它几乎没有涉及身体上的变化。没有其他物种能在自然界中占据如此多的位置。但在过去10万年——甚至过去100年——我们的生活已经被改变,但我们的身体却没有。我们没有进化,因为机器和社会替我们完成了进化。达尔文有一句话来描述那些对进化无知的人:他们"看待有机生物就像野蛮人看待船只一样,视为完全超出其理解范围的东西"。毫无疑问,我们会记住20世纪的生活方式,因其丑陋而令人难以理解。但无论我们的后代对我们离乌托邦有多远感到多么惊讶,他们的样子都会和我们一样。

题目与逐题解析

15. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

- [A] A lack of mates.
- [B] A fierce competition.
- [C] A lower survival rate.
- [D] A defective gene.

根据第一段,过去作为男性的危险是什么?

A) 缺少配偶。 B) 激烈的竞争。 C) 较低的存活率。 D) 有缺陷的基因。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What used to be the danger in being a man 问的是"过去那种危险具体是什么", 是回原文找一个客观事实, 不要求推理或概括。

【拆句】 What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph 是一个 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主干是 What used to be the danger, used to be 表示"过去曾经是"，暗含"现在已不再如此"的对比；according to the first paragraph 是状语，限定证据来源。无陷阱。

【定位】 Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.

做个男人一直都很危险。每出生 100 个女婴大约对应 105 个男婴，但到成年时这个比例就降到接近 1:1，而到了 70 岁这一代，女性是男性的两倍。

【选项】 A) 时间错位类干扰

A lack of mates 利用了 there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate, 但原文说的是"将来"会男多女少 (for the first time)，是变化后的新情况，不是 What used to be the danger 问的过去的危险。

B) 无中生有

A fierce competition 在 P1 找不到对应；原文只谈男婴出生率、男性死亡率、出生体重，没有任何"竞争"语义。

C) ✓ 正确

among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men ↔ A lower survival rate

Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do ↔ A lower survival rate

预判出"男性活下来概率更低"，正好就是 A lower survival rate 的中文翻译；C 是定位句的客观抽象。

D) 偷换概念

A defective gene 利用了 Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone, 但原文说的是"出生体重的差异由基因决定"，根本没说男性有缺陷基因——variation due to genes ≠ defective gene。

16. What does the example of India illustrate?

- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
- [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
- [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
- [D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

印度的例子说明了什么？

- A) 富人往往比穷人生育的孩子少。 B) 自然选择在富人和穷人之间几乎不起作用。
- C) 中产阶级人口比部落人口少80%。 D) 印度是出生率非常高的国家之一。

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example of India illustrate 明确把 India 定性为"例子"，问的是它服务于哪个论点，符合例证目的题的典型句式。

【拆句】 What does the example of India illustrate 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主干 What does the example illustrate, of India 是后置定语限定 example。无陷阱。

【定位】 The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

今天的"大同质化"——每个人在存活和子女数量上都差不多——意味着，与部落人群相比，自然选择在印度中上阶层身上已经失去了 80% 的力量。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people 哪怕属实，也是例子本身的细节，不是 India 例子"illustrate"的那个论点；而且原文也没正面说富人比穷人少生孩子，只说"今天大家生育数趋同"。

B) ✓ 正确

natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes ↔

Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor

Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished

↔ **Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor**

预判出"贫富两端自然选择都失效"，正好是 Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor 的字面意思——B 是 India 例子真正要证明的论点。

C) 偷换概念

The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes 利用了 natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes 里的 80%，但原文 80% 修饰的是 power（自然选择的力量），不是 population（人口）。

D) 无中生有

India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate 在 P2 完全无对应；原文谈的是"现代社会大家生得差不多"，根本没说 India 出生率高。

17. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because_____.

- [A] life has been improved by technological advance
- [B] the number of female babies has been declining
- [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
- [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

作者认为我们的身体已经停止进化,因为_____。

- A) 技术进步改善了生活
- B) 女婴的数量一直在下降
- C) 我们的物种已经达到了进化的最高阶段
- D) 贫富差距正在消失

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because 形式上是补全句子，实质是问"作者给出的原因是什么"，是对原文一句具体表述的客观转述。

【拆句】 The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because___ 是一个待补全陈述句。主句 The author argues + that 宾语从句 our bodies have stopped evolving, stop doing 表"停止做某事"; because 引导原因状语从句，从句缺失，由四个选项补出。无陷阱。

【定位】 But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us.

但在过去 10 万年——甚至过去 100 年——我们的生活方式已被彻底改变，可我们的身体却没变。我们没有进化，因为机器和社会已经替我们进化了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

machines and society did it for us ↔ life has been improved by technological advance
our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not ↔

life has been improved by technological advance

预判出"机器与社会替进化做了事"，正好就是 life has been improved by technological advance 的实质——technological advance 是机器和社会的总称，improved life 是它带来的结果。

B) 与原文相反

the number of female babies has been declining 与 P1 中 105 男婴比 100 女婴的事实方向相反——原文是"男婴多于女婴"，且只在出生比上提到，未说女婴在 declining; 与 Q17 因果完全无关。

C) 过度推断

our species has reached the highest stage of evolution 利用了 the biological Utopia has arrived, 但 Utopia 在原文是带反讽口吻的措辞（紧接着作者就吐槽 our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were）——原文从未说人类已是进化的最高阶段，且这也不是 Q17 问的"原因"。

D) 偷换概念

the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing 利用了 The grand mediocrity of today 的语义，但作者说的是"存活与子女数趋同"，不是"贫富差异在消失"——而且 Q17 问的是"身体停止进化"的原因，不在贫富差异。

18. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution.
- [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.
- [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature.
- [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere.

以下哪项是这篇文章的最佳标题？

A) 人类进化中的性别比例变化。 B) 延续人类进化的方式。 C) 自然的进化前景。

D) 人类进化走向终结。

【答案】 **D** (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the passage 问的是全文最佳标题，必须覆盖全文，不能只对应某一段。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the passage 是一个 Which 引导的特殊疑问句，would 是虚拟语气表"在所给选项中应是"，主干 Which would be the best title。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution 只触到 There are about 105 males born for every 100 females 这部分内容，P2 与 P3 完全装不进，作为全文标题严重以偏概全。

B) **与原文相反**

Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution 默认了进化可以"继续"并给出方法，但全文论断恰恰是 evolution is over——作者根本不主张"如何继续"。

C) **偷换概念**

The Evolutionary Future of Nature 利用了 No other species fills so many places in nature 里的 nature 一词，但全文真正讨论的对象是 human/man，不是 nature 整体；标题主语偷换。

D) **✓ 正确**

evolution is over ↔ **Human Evolution Going Nowhere**

natural selection has lost 80% of its power ↔ **Human Evolution Going Nowhere**

another chance for natural selection has been removed ↔ **Human Evolution Going Nowhere**

D 项的 Human Evolution 覆盖全文话题，Going Nowhere 同时对接 P1、P2、P3 三段的论据走向，并保留作者的微讽口吻——是唯一全覆盖且口吻一致的标题。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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 are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.

第1段，第2句

并列句是四六级和考研常考句式，there be 存在句和比较结构也是高频考点。本句展示的 but 转折 + and 顺承的多重并列模式以及 there be 与比较结构的结合具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do.

第1段，第4句

比较状语从句中的谓语承前省略 ("as girls do") 是考试中常见的比较结构，具有一定代表性，但整体句式较为简单，不如多层嵌套或复杂修饰的句子典型。

Today it makes almost no difference.

第1段，第9句

涵盖主谓宾和时间状语四种成分，结构简单但基本句型完整，适合初学者巩固最基础的成分划分，但缺乏复杂成分和易错点，训练价值有限。

Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

第1段，第10句

原因状语从句位于句首是常见的学术和正式写作句式，现在完成时也是四六级和考研常考时态。整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于类似的因果关系表达。

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children.

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖 "There be" 句型、不定式作定语、冒号引出的同位性补充说明、以及并列结构等成分，成分种类较为丰富。"There be" 句型中真假主语的区分是常见易错点，具有一定训练价值。

Few people are as fertile as in the past.

第2段，第2句

覆盖了主语、系动词、表语三个基本成分，且表语中包含 "as...as" 比较结构，适合练习比较结构的成分划分，但成分种类较单一，缺少宾语、状语从句等更丰富的类型。

Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished.

第2段，第6句

并列主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 主语内含不定式后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握如何在冗长并列主语中定位谓语、如何识别不定式作后置定语，可直接迁移到大量真题长难句的分析中。

The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

第2段，第9句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研真题的高频句式，"means that..." 结构在学术和说明文中极为常见。插入语对主语的解释、现在完成时在从句中的使用、比较状语 "compared to" 的出现，都是真题中反复考查的典型语言现象。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句子。

But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

第3段，第8句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、让步状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分，并涉及系动词结构、情态动词结构、however 引导的让步从句倒装、how 引导的宾语从句等多个训练点。句子结构紧凑但成分丰富，是练习从句识别和成分划分的优质材料。

What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

第15题 题干

"What used to be..." 疑问句结构在阅读理解题干中较为常见，且 "used to" 表过去习惯的用法是四六级和考研高频考点；主系表加介词短语状语的模式也具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移到同类疑问句和过去状态表达的分析，典型性较高。

Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.

第16题，A

"主句 + than 比较分句" 是英语中非常典型的比较结构，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握这种结构及其省略规则，可以帮助学生快速识别和理解大量类似句子，迁移价值高。

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。

evolution

B2

n. 进化

本篇7次·真题 22 句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本篇4次·真题 17 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 72 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇2次·真题 36 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇2次·真题 19 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇2次·真题 17 句

female

A2

adj. 女性的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次·真题 16 句

evolutionary

C1

adj. 进化的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

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

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 21 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 14 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 13 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本篇1次·真题 11 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题 10 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suicide B2

n. 自杀

本篇1次·真题 9 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

wealthy B2

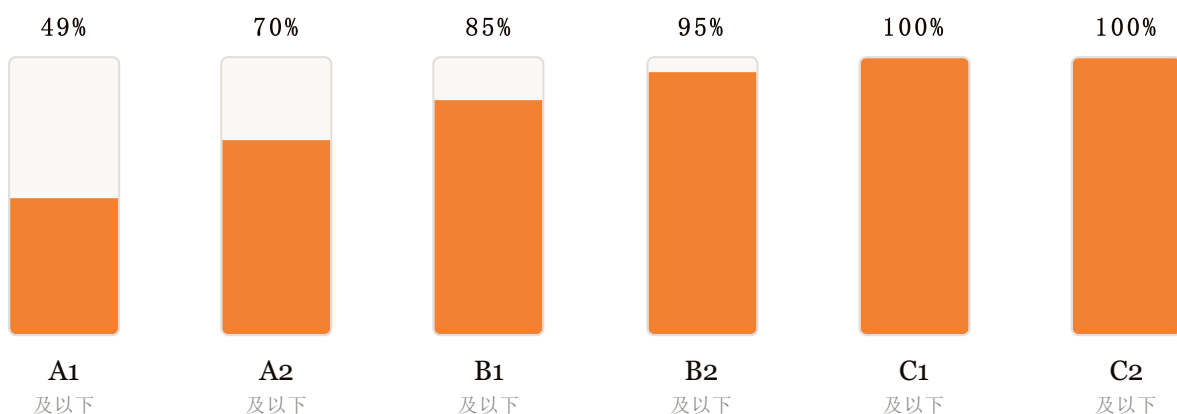
adj. 富有的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **200** 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 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 200 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

200

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语（旧卷） 2000年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

2000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2000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(2000)

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 When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

当艺术上的一场新运动获得某种流行时，明智的做法是弄清楚其倡导者的目标是什么，因为无论他们的原则在今天看来多么牵强和不合理，将来它们都有可能被视为正常。然而，关于未来主义诗歌，情况却相当困难，因为无论未来主义诗歌是什么——即使承认其所基于的理论可能是对的——它也很难被归类为文学。

P2 This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate

them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

简言之，未来主义者是这样说的：在过去的一个世纪里，生活条件一直在有条件地加速，直到现在我们生活在一个充满噪音、暴力和速度的世界。因此，我们的感受、思想和情感也经历了相应的变化。未来主义者说，这种生活的加速需要一种新的表达形式。如果我们想要诠释现代压力，就必须也加快我们的文学速度。我们必须倾泻出大量基本词汇，不受句号、限定形容词或限定动词的束缚。我们必须造出模仿声音的词，而不是描述声音；我们必须在同一页上使用多种字号和不同颜色的墨水，并随意缩短或延长单词。

P3 Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: "Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms."

诚然，他们对战斗的描述是混乱的。但读到注释中说某一行描述的是一名土耳其军官和一名保加利亚军官在桥上打斗并双双落入河中——然后发现这一行由他们落水的声音和军官的体重组成，这多少令人不安：'扑通！扑通！一百八十五公斤。'

P4 This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

这虽然符合未来主义诗歌的法则和要求，却很难被归类为文学。尽管如此，任何有思想的人都无法拒绝接受他们的第一个命题：我们情感生活的巨大变化要求表达方式的变化。整个问题实际上是这样的：我们本质上改变了吗？

题目与逐题解析

19. This passage is mainly_____.

- [A] a survey of new approaches to art
- [B] a review of Futurist poetry
- [C] about merits of the Futurist movement
- [D] about laws and requirements of literature

这篇文章主要是_____。

- A) 对艺术新方法的调查 B) 对未来主义诗歌的评论 C) 关于未来主义运动的优点
D) 关于文学的规律和要求

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 This passage is mainly 同时具备主旨标记 mainly 与范围词 passage，是教科书式的主旨题题干。

【拆句】 This passage is mainly_____. 是主系表残缺结构，空格紧跟系动词 is 后的状语 mainly，四个选项都是名词性短语充当表语，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全 (反向: 把局部对象扩大)

全文只评 Futurist poetry 这一种新艺术运动, 并非泛泛 a survey of new approaches to art, 从未横向比较其他艺术新方法。

B) ✓ 正确

With regard to Futurist poetry ↔ a review of Futurist poetry

can hardly be classed as Literature ↔ a review of Futurist poetry

a review of Futurist poetry 既圈定了正确对象, 也以 review 涵盖了全文"陈述主张 + 例证审视 + 评价收束"的复合动作, 与预判完全一致。

C) 与原文相反

全文对 Futurist 诗歌持否定态度 (it can hardly be classed as Literature、can hardly be classed as Literature), 不可能是 about merits of the Futurist movement"谈未来主义运动的优点", 方向相反。

D) 偷换概念

原文 fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry 谈的是 Futurist 诗歌内部规则, 不是 laws and requirements of literature"文学一般规则"; 全文也未系统阐述文学规则。

20. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to ____.

[A] determine its purposes

[B] ignore its flaws

[C] follow the new fashions

[D] accept the principles

当一种新颖的文学观念出现时, 人们应该试图 ____。

A) 确定其目的 B) 忽视其缺陷 C) 追随新潮流 D) 接受其原则

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 people should try to 要求填一个具体动作, 是对原文某句客观陈述的复述, 不需要推断, 属于典型细节题。

【拆句】 When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to _____. 是 when 时间状语从句 + 主句结构, 主句的不定式宾语被截断为空格, 四个选项分别补出宾语动词原形, 结构直白。

【定位】 When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.

当一种新的艺术运动开始流行时, 弄清其倡导者意图所在是明智之举, 因为无论他们的主张在今天看起来多么牵强、不合理, 多年以后这些主张都有可能被视为寻常。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

find out what its advocates are aiming at ↔ **determine its purposes**

预判答案是"弄清倡导者的目的", determine its purposes 直接对应这一语义, 是定位句的同义替换。

B) 无中生有

原文只说要弄清主张是什么, 并没有让人 ignore its flaws (忽视其缺陷), 属凭空增添的动作。

C) 偷换概念

原文要求 find out what its advocates are aiming at 是认知层面的弄清, 而 follow the new fashions 是行为层面的追随, 二者语义不同。

D) 过度推断

原文只让人 find out (弄清) 主张, 并未要求 accept the principles (接受主张), 且作者随后明确否定 Futurist 主张可归为文学, 更不可能要人无条件接受。

21. Futurists claim that we must_____.

[A] increase the production of literature

[B] use poetry to relieve modern stress

[C] develop new modes of expression

[D] avoid using adjectives and verbs

未来主义者声称我们必须_____。

A) 增加文学作品的产量 B) 用诗歌来缓解现代压力 C) 发展新的表达方式 D) 避免使用形容词和动词

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Futurists claim that we must_____. 问的是 Futurists 明确提出的具体主张, 属对原文陈述的客观转述。

【拆句】 Futurists claim that we must_____. 是主句 + that 宾语从句, 从句主语 we 后接情态动词 must, 空格处补出 must 之后的动词原形短语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

如果想表达现代张力, 我们也必须给文学提速。我们必须倾泻出大量本质性的词语, 不被句号、修饰性形容词或限定动词所拖累。我们不能描述声音, 而要造出模拟声音的词; 必须在同一页上使用多种字号和不同颜色的墨水, 还要随心所欲地拉长或缩短单词。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 We must speed up our literature too 是"加快文学(节奏)", 并非 increase the production of literature"增加文学产量", 二者完全不同。

B) 与原文相反

原文是 if we want to interpret modern stress——"为了表达现代张力"才要改造文学, 而 use poetry to relieve modern stress 却说"用诗歌来缓解现代张力", 把"表达"换成"缓解", 方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress ↔

develop new modes of expression

This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression ↔

develop new modes of expression

预判答案是"为文学发明新的表达形式", develop new modes of expression 直接对应 requires a new form of expression, 且能覆盖第二段所有 we must 句的公约数。

D) 以偏概全

原文 unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs 说的是新文学不被句号、修饰形容词、限定动词"拖累", 并非全面 avoid using adjectives and verbs——既漏掉了 stops, 又把"qualifying adjectives / finite verbs"扩大成所有 adjectives and verbs。

22. The author believes that Futurist poetry is_____.

- [A] based on reasonable principles
- [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people
- [C] indicative of a basic change in human nature
- [D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

作者认为未来主义诗歌是_____。

- A) 基于合理的原则 B) 新颖且为普通人所接受 C) 表明人性发生了根本变化
D) 与其说是文学不如说是一种短暂现象

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 The author believes that Futurist poetry is_____ 直接问"作者认为 X 是怎样的", 是标准的作者态度题。

【拆句】 The author believes that Futurist poetry is_____. 是主句 + that 宾语从句, 从句"Futurist poetry is + 表语", 空格即表语; 语法简单, 注意四个选项都是评价性短语, 要靠态度词极性区分。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today 反而把其原则贴上"牵强不合理"的标签，与 based on reasonable principles 直接相反。

B) 无中生有

原文从未讨论 Futurist 诗歌是否 new and acceptable to ordinary people"为普通人所接受"——这是凭空增添的评价维度。

C) 过度推断

原文 have we essentially changed? 明白把"人是否本质改变"作为未决之问；C 项却让作者断言 Futurist 诗歌 indicative of a basic change in human nature，把疑问句直接当结论。

D) ✓ 正确

it can hardly be classed as Literature ↔ **more of a transient phenomenon than literature**
have we essentially changed? ↔ **more of a transient phenomenon than literature**
more of a transient phenomenon than literature 同时命中"不算真正的文学"与"短期/过渡"两层语义，与全文负面+悬置的总评极性高度吻合。

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。

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.

第1段，第1句

这句在结构识别和时态分层上都很有代表性，难度也足以拉开训练效果。它不是最极端艰深的句子，但非常适合作为长句拆解与谓语定位的重点练习材料。

With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

第1段，第2句

涵盖了让步状语、原因状语、宾语从句及“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句，是练习长难句切分的极佳素材。

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed.

第2段，第1句

本句在结构和时态两个维度都有较高训练价值:主干识别难度适中,嵌套层级足以锻炼分句归属判断,现在完成进行时是重要且易混淆的时态知识点,成分种类丰富覆盖多个考点,句式典型性高便于方法迁移。综合来看,本句非常适合作为句子结构和时态的训练材料,建议优先学习

Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change.

第2段，第2句

主谓宾简单句 + 现在完成时 + 句首副词状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是表达因果关系或结果的语境中；结构具有一定代表性，但不属于高频难点句式

Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

第2段，第6句

覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、方式状语、地点状语等多种成分，且有并列谓语、并列宾语等结构。定语从句中关系代词“that”充当主语，适合练习关系词成分判断。但成分类型仍偏常规，坑点密度中等，缺乏形式主语、复杂状语从句等高训练价值的结构。

But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: "Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms."

第3段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点：形式主语 it 与真正主语后置、两个并列不定式作真正主语、宾语从句的识别、非限制性定语从句中 off which 的成分归属、短语动词 consist of 的整体谓语判定。这些知识点覆盖面广，适合作为综合成分划分练习

All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语等多种成分，其中不定式短语作宾语、同位语从句的识别都是常见的易错点。同位语从句由冒号引出，而非逗号或直接跟在名词后，这种变体形式增加了训练价值。句中还包括现在分词作定语、介词短语作定语等修饰结构，成分种类较丰富。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 39 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

futurist C1

n. 未来学家;研究未来趋势的人

本篇9次 · 真题 8 句

poetry B1

n. 诗歌

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

principle B2

n. 原则，准则

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题27句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题26句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题22句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题22句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题21句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题19句

literary B2

adj. 文学的

本篇1次·真题15句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题14句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题13句

admit B1

v. 承认(事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题12句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题12句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行(承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题12句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题11句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题11句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

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

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次·真题9句

flaw B2

n. 缺陷

本篇1次·真题9句

mode B2

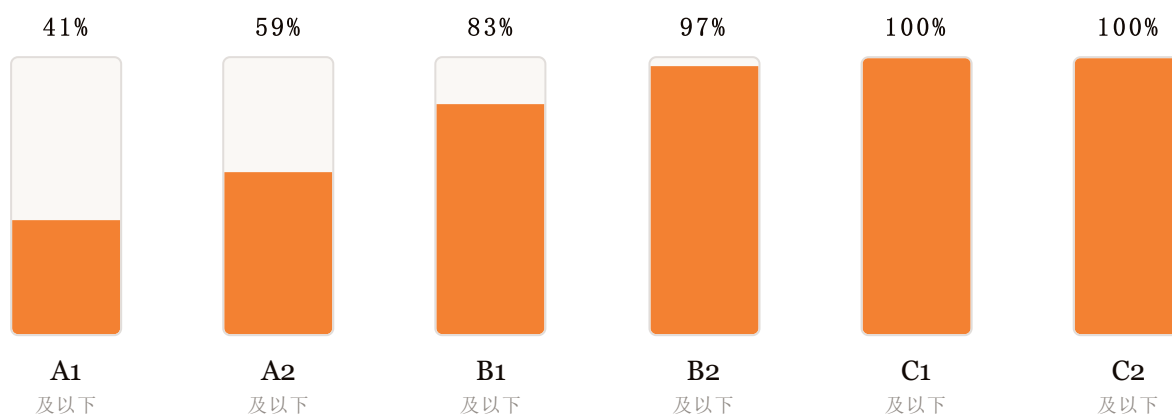
n. 方式

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 180 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **180** 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 180 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

180

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语（旧卷） 2000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 →

2000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2000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(2000)

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 Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

漫无目标在战后日本几乎不是典型特征，日本的生产力和社会和谐令美国和欧洲羡慕。但日本人越来越多地看到传统工作道德价值观的衰落。十年前，年轻人勤奋工作，将工作视为他们存在的主要理由，但现在日本在很大程度上已经满足了其经济需求，年轻人不知道接下来该往何处去。

P2 The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

战后婴儿潮一代的成年以及女性进入男性主导的就业市场，限制了青少年的机会，这些青少年已经在质疑攀登日本严格的社会阶梯以进入好学校 and 好工作所需的沉重个人牺牲。在最近的一项调查中发现，只有24.5%的日本学生对学校生活完全满意，而美国学生的这一比例为67.2%。此外，表达对工作不满的日本工人远多于其他10个被调查国家的同行。

P3 While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

虽然日本教育因强调基础知识而经常受到外国人称赞，但它往往强调应试和机械学习，而非创造力和自我表达。自民党教育委员会主席海部俊树说：“那些不在考试分数中体现的东西——个性、能力、勇气或人性——完全被忽视了。对这种事情的挫折感导致孩子们辍学和放任自流。”去年日本发生了2125起校园暴力事件，其中包括929起袭击教师事件。在一片抗议声中，许多保守派领导人正在寻求回归战前对道德教育的重视。去年，时任教育大臣的濑户山三男提出，美国占领当局在第二次世界大战后推行的自由主义改革削弱了“日本尊重父母的道德观”，这一言论引起了轩然大波。

P4 But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

但这可能更多地与日本的生活方式有关。教育家室阳子说：“在日本，问题从来不是你是否享受你的工作和生活，而只是你能忍受多少。”随着经济增长而来的是集中化；日本1.19亿公民中有76%生活在城市，在那里社区和大家庭已被抛弃，取而代之的是孤立的两代人家庭。日本城市居民长期忍受漫长的通勤和拥挤的居住条件，但随着旧的群体和家庭价值观的削弱，这种不适开始显现。在过去十年中，日本的离婚率虽然仍远低于美国，但已增长了50%以上，自杀率增长了近四分之一。

题目与逐题解析

23. In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was ____.

- [A] under aimless development
- [B] a positive example
- [C] a rival to the West
- [D] on the decline

在西方人眼中,战后的日本____。

A) 处于漫无目的的发展之中 B) 一个正面的榜样 C) 西方的竞争对手 D) 正在衰落

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was ____ 是对客观事实（西方人如何看待战后日本）的判断，未出现 infer/suggest/imply 等推理动词。

【拆句】 句子主干为 the postwar Japan was ____, 前置状语 In the Westerners' eyes 表视角; 考生需理解 the postwar Japan 是被评价对象、Westerners 是评价主体, 二者一旦对调即整句失真。

【定位】 Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.

漫无目的从来不是战后日本的特征——战后日本的生产率与社会和谐令美国和欧洲艳羡。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

under aimless development 即"漫无目的地发展", 而原文明确说 Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan, A 项与原文极性相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

the envy of the United States and Europe ↔ a positive example

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan ↔ a positive example

预判"令西方艳羡的正面对象"与 a positive example 完全同义; 其余选项均与定位句极性或对对象不符。

C) **无中生有**

a rival to the West (西方的对手) 暗含敌对/竞争关系, 原文只说西方对日本生产率与社会和谐"艳羡", 未提任何对抗或竞争关系。

D) **与原文相反**

on the decline 指"在走下坡路", 而原文说战后日本生产率与社会和谐 the envy of the United States and Europe, 是上升/榜样状态; 本段后文谈"工作道德下滑"是另一话题, 不能套到"西方人眼中的战后日本"上。

24. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

- [A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.
- [B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
- [C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
- [D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

根据作者的观点, 什么可能是日本社会道德衰退的主要原因?

- A) 女性参与社会活动受到限制。 B) 更多的工人对自己的工作不满意。 C) 过分强调了基础知识。
D) 生活方式受到了西方价值观的影响。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for 要求按作者明示的归因作答, 原文有显式因果句, 不需考生跨段推理。

【拆句】 情态动词 may 与 chiefly 共同限定 be responsible for: may 留出措辞余地、chiefly 排除次要原因; 考生若漏看 chiefly, 会被原文里的次要原因(如教育、工作不满)干扰。

【定位】 But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households.

但那也许更多与日本的生活方式有关。教育家 Yoko Muro 说："在日本，从不问你是否享受工作和生活，只问你能忍多久。"伴随经济增长而来的是中心化：日本 1.19 亿人口中 76% 居住在城市，传统社区与大家庭被舍弃，让位于孤立的两代家庭。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Women's participation in social activities is limited. 与原文 an entry of women into the male-dominated job market 极性相反——原文说女性正在进入职场，而非受限。

B) **答非所问**

More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs. 对应 far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs，原文有此事实，但它只是道德下滑的表现/伴随现象，不是作者明示的"主因"——主因明示在第 4 段 that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles。

C) **偷换概念**

Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics. 把 often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics 的"外国人对基础教育的赞赏"偷换成"过度强调基础"；原文用 often praised 是肯定语气，并未说 excessive，且这是教育层面而非道德下滑主因。

D) **✓ 正确**

With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households

↔ **The life-style has been influenced by Western values.**

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles ↔

The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

预判主因为"日本生活方式"；而原文上一段 liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities 已交代该生活方式来源——美国占领后的自由改革，The life-style has been influenced by Western values 正是这一链条的整合表述。

25. Which of the following is true according to the author_____?

- [A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
- [B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
- [C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
- [D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

根据作者的观点,下列哪一项是正确的_____?

- A) 日本教育因帮助年轻人攀登社会阶梯而受到赞扬。 B) 日本教育的特点是机械学习和创造力并重。
C) 应该更加重视创造力的培养。 D) 辍学导致对应试的挫败感。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to the author 四个选项均是关于日本教育的事实陈述, 正确项与原文存在直接同义替换关系, 无需跨段推理。

【拆句】 题干为不完整疑问 Which of the following is true according to the author_____, 下划线只是版式残留; 考生若误读为"作者认为以下哪项不正确"会全题反向; according to the author 是限定状语, 过滤掉 Kaifu 等他人引语。

【定位】 While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression.

尽管常因重视基础而被外国人赞赏, 日本教育却倾向于把应试与机械学习置于创造力与自我表达之上。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder. 原文 often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics 中赞赏的内容是"重视基础", 并非"帮助年轻人攀登社会阶梯"; 社会阶梯一词出现在 climbing Japan's rigid social ladder, 是青少年付出的代价而非教育被赞之处, 两处被强行拼接。

B) 与原文相反

Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity. 把 mechanical learning 与 creativity 并列; 原文明确二者对立——stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression 与 personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored.

C) ✓ 正确

Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression

↔ **More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.**

"Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored,"

↔ **More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.**

预判"作者主张抬高创造力培养"与 More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity 完全同义; 其他三项均与作者立场或原文事实冲突。

D) 与原文相反

Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking. 把原文 Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild. 的因果颠倒——原文是"对应试压抑的挫败 → 辍学", 选项倒成"辍学 → 对应试的挫败"。

26. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that ____.

- [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
- [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
- [C] the Japanese endure more than ever before
- [D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

日本生活方式的变化体现在____这一事实上。

- A) 年轻人对生活中的不适越来越不能容忍
- B) 日本的离婚率超过了美国
- C) 日本人比以往任何时候都更能忍耐
- D) 日本人珍惜他们现在的生活

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that ____ 要求选出原文已陈述的事实, 四个选项均为可证伪的客观陈述, 无推理动词。

【拆句】 句子主干 The change...is revealed in the fact that ____, that 引导同位语从句承载"事实内容"; 考生若把 reveal (揭示) 误解成"导致"或"掩盖"会全题失真。

【定位】 In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.
在过去十年里，日本的离婚率虽仍远低于美国，但已上升 50% 以上，自杀率也上升了近四分之一。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell ↔

the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life

the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter

↔ **the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life**

预判"对不适忍耐力下降"与 the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life 完全同义；其余选项均与原文事实或方向冲突。

B) 与原文相反

the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S. (日本离婚率超过美国) 与原文 still well below that of the United States 直接相反——原文明示日本离婚率仍"远低于"美国。

C) 与原文相反

the Japanese endure more than ever before (日本人比以前更能忍) 与原文 the discomfort is beginning to tell 与 Muro 引语 only how much you can endure 的语境相反——原文要点是"忍受到达临界、开始忍不下去"，并非更能忍。

D) 与原文相反

the Japanese appreciate their present life (欣赏当下生活) 与全段基调相反——原文用 lengthy commutes、crowded living conditions、divorce rate...increased by more than 50 percent、suicides have increased 渲染负面状态。

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。

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.

第1段，第1句

主句采用否定副词修饰现在完成时系表结构，从句使用 whose 引导限制性定语从句修饰名词，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。尤其是 whose 定语从句和现在完成时的否定表达，都是真题常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

第1段，第3句

全句的并列主句加宾语从句结构是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式：用 but 或 and 连接对比或递进的内容，同时嵌套一个宾语从句说明具体信息。第一个主句的并列谓语、第二个主句的现在完成时、第三个主句的否定加宾语从句，都是真题中反复出现的常考组合。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句，代表性较强。

In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States.

第2段，第2句

结构典型性很高。形式主语句型 "it was found that" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，常用于陈述调查、研究、报告的发现结果。主语从句作真正主语、被动语态、系表结构、分词短语作状语等都是真题中反复出现的句式特征。数据对比的表达方式(百分比 + compared with)也是学术类文章的常见用法。掌握本句结构后，学生可迁移到大量类似真题句式中，实用性强。

In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

第2段，第3句

“比较级加 than 引出比较从句”是很常见也很值得掌握的阅读句式。尤其是 "than did..." 这种倒装兼省略的写法，在正式书面语中具有较高代表性。

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles.

第4段，第1句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 固定搭配 (have to do with) 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句式。但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句、并列、倒装等更典型的考试句式，代表性中等。

According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

第24题题干

本句是典型的特殊疑问句，采用 what 作主语、情态动词 may 表推测、be responsible for 表示责任归属的结构，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是在论述社会问题、因果关系的语境中。掌握这种疑问句结构和情态动词用法，可迁移到大量类似句型。

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。

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

states

A1

n. 国家

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

creativity

B2

n. 创造力

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

endure

B2

v. 忍受

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

mechanical B2

adj. 机械的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

divorce B2

n. 离婚

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 13 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

democratic

B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

rival

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 12 句

characterize

C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

minister

B2

n. 部长

本篇1次·真题 11 句

tolerant

B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

abandon

B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 9 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 9 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 9 句

participation

B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 9 句

suicide

B2

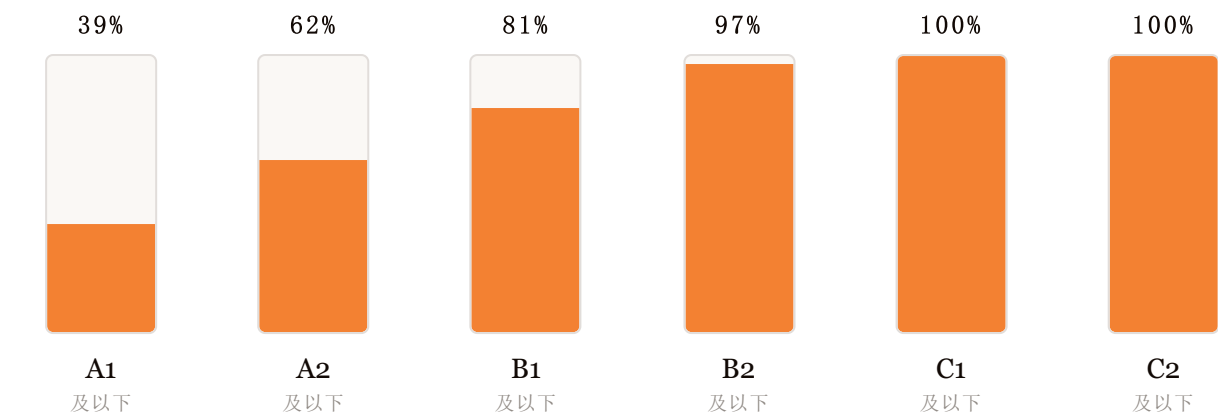
n. 自杀

本篇1次·真题 9 句

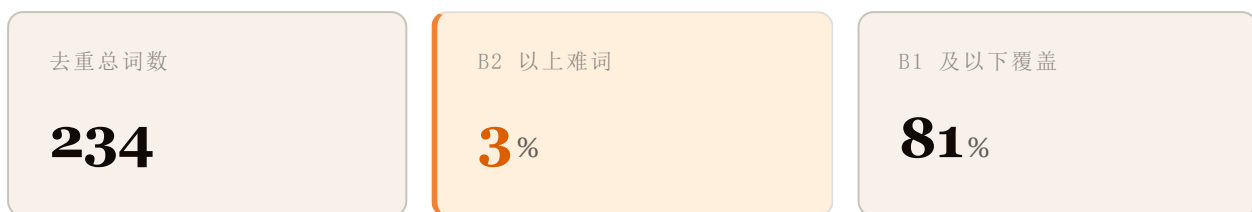
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 234 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 234 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 234 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2000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 →

2000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2000年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 3 段原文（段首标 P1-P3 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 4 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2000)

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 If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

如果野心要受到好评,那么野心的回报——财富、声望、对自身命运的掌控——就必须被认为值得为野心所做的牺牲。如果野心的传统要保持活力,它就必须被广泛认同;尤其必须受到那些本身令人钦佩的人的高度重视,受过教育的人尤其如此。然而,奇怪的是,恰恰是受过教育的人声称已经放弃了将野心作为一种理想。奇怪之处在于,他们也许从野心中获益最多——即使不总是他们自己的野心,也是他们父母和祖父母的野心。这其中有着浓重的虚伪意味,这是一种马跑了之后关上马厩门的情况——而受过教育的人自己正骑在那些马上。

P2 Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be

thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

当然,人们现在对成功及其标志的兴趣似乎并不比从前少。避暑别墅、欧洲旅行、BMW汽车——地点、地名和品牌名称可能会变化,但这些东西在今天的的需求似乎并不比一二十年前少。所发生的变化是,人们不能像曾经那样轻松而公开地完全承认自己的梦想,唯恐被认为是爱出风头、贪婪和庸俗。相反,我们看到的是精致的虚伪景象,这种景象现在比以往任何时候都更加充足:批评美国物质主义的人在Southampton拥有避暑别墅;出版激进书籍的出版商在三星级餐厅用餐;倡导在生活各个方面实行参与式民主的记者,自己的孩子却在私立学校就读。对于这些人以及更多也许不那么特殊的人来说,恰当的表述是:'不惜一切代价取得成功,但要避免显得有野心。'

P3 The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

对野心的攻击来自多方面且角度各异;而野心的公开捍卫者却少之又少且不具说服力,即使有也极不招人喜欢。因此,支持将野心作为一种健康冲动、一种应该受到赞赏并铭记于年轻人心中的品质的人,可能比美国历史上任何时期都要少。这并不意味着野心已经终结,人们不再感受到它的激励和驱使,而只是说,由于不再受到公开尊重,它也就不再被公开宣扬。这当然会带来一些后果,其中一些是野心被转入地下,或变得狡猾。那么,情况就是这样:左边是愤怒的批评者,右边是愚蠢的支持者,而在中间,一如既往,是大多数认真的人,他们努力在生活中求得进步。

题目与逐题解析

27. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if ____.

- [A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
- [B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power
- [C] its goals are spiritual rather than material
- [D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

人们普遍认为,如果____,雄心壮志可能会受到好评。

- A) 它的回报足以补偿所做的牺牲 B) 它能获得金钱、名誉和权力的回报
- C) 它的目标是精神层面的而非物质层面的 D) 它为富人和名人所共有

【答案】A (细节题)

【判型】It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if _____. 是补全句,要求从原文找出 "ambition 被认可" 所附带的条件,无 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if _____. 是 "It is believed that+主句+if 条件状语从句" 结构，重心在 if 之后——补全的是 ambition 被认可所需的条件，无陷阱。

【定位】 If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf.
若雄心要被人们认可，其回报——财富、声望、对自身命运的掌控——就必须被视为值得为雄心所付出的牺牲。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf

↔ **its returns well compensate for the sacrifices**

its returns well compensate for the sacrifices 把定位句拆出的 "回报抵得上牺牲" 改成主动句，与预判完全吻合。

B) 以偏概全

it is rewarded with money, fame and power 只复述了原文 wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny 的列举，丢掉了原文最关键的条件 "deemed worthy of the sacrifices"——条件不见了，命题就不成立。

C) 与原文相反

原文列出的回报 wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny 全是物质或世俗目标；its goals are spiritual rather than material 把回报说成 "精神而非物质"，正好与原文相反。

D) 张冠李戴

it is shared by the rich and the famous 谈的是 "被谁分享"，与题干所问 "何时被认可" 的条件无关；原文谈的是 "广泛分享 + 受 educated 推崇" (it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them.)，并非 "the rich and the famous"。

28. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is_____.

- [A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
- [B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out
- [C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
- [D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

第一段的最后一句话很可能暗示_____。

- A) 受过教育的人习惯于在言辞上摒弃雄心壮志
- B) 雄心壮志一旦释放出来就为时已晚无法遏制
- C) 在目标实现后否认雄心壮志是不诚实的
- D) 受过教育的人享受雄心壮志带来的好处是不切实际的

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 most probably implies 是典型推断题信号词，问的是字面之外的言外之意。

【拆句】 The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is _____. 是 "主语 + 谓语 implies + that 宾语从句", 宾从内容由补全部分承担; it 是宾从形式主语, 待补全的是表语, 结构清晰。

【定位】 There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

这其中带着浓重的伪善味——好比马已跑出后才去关谷仓门, 而受教育者本人正骑在那些马上。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

customary of the educated to discard ambition in words 只说"惯于口头放弃", 把原文里最关键的 heavy note of hypocrisy 的伪善评价丢了——隐喻句的精髓是"事后"和"伪善", 而非"惯常"。

B) **偷换概念**

too late to check ambition once it has been let out 只翻译了 closing the barn door after the horses have escaped 的字面(为时已晚), 把作者真正要类比的本体——"受教育者已享受成果再否认 ambition"——完全丢掉了; 况且原文也不是说要 check (约束) ambition。

C) **✓ 正确**

a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them

↔ **dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal**

原句要点有二——hypocrisy (伪善/不诚实) + already benefited (已经享受); dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal 两点全中。

D) **与原文相反**

原文恰恰说 they have perhaps most benefited from ambition——受教育者最受益于 ambition; impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition 反过来说 "受教育者享受 ambition 的好处不切实际", 与原文相反。

29. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because_____.

- [A] they think of it as immoral
- [B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth
- [C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits
- [D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

有些人不公开承认自己有雄心壮志, 因为_____。

- A) 他们认为这是不道德的 B) 他们追求的不是名声或财富 C) 雄心壮志与物质利益关系不大
- D) 他们不想显得贪婪和卑鄙

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because _____. 是 because 引导的原因补全句, 要求从原文找到导致该现象的具体原因。

【拆句】 Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because _____. 主句+because 原因从句结构；要补全的是原因，主句已陈述事实，须从原文找匹配的因果句。

【定位】 What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

实际发生的是：人们再也不能像从前那样轻松、公开地坦白自己的梦想，唯恐被视作好出风头、贪得无厌、庸俗不堪。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

they think of it as immoral 把原文"怕被人看成贪婪庸俗"（社交评价/面子）拔高到"自己认为它不道德"（道德判断）；原文从未说人们自己道德上否定 ambition，只说怕被外界这样看待。

B) 与原文相反

原文整段强调人们 do not seem less interested in success and its signs——对成功的标志（避暑别墅、欧洲游、BMW）兴趣未减；their pursuits are not fame or wealth 反过来说他们追求的不是名利，与原文相反。

C) 答非所问

ambition is not closely related to material benefits 谈的是 ambition 与物质回报的关系，跟题干所问的"为什么不公开承认"无关；且原文一直把 ambition 和 wealth/Summer homes/BMW 紧密绑定，反向也站不住。

D) ✓ 正确

lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar ↔

they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible 既对上了原文 "lest...be thought" 的动机结构，又对上了 acquisitive/vulgar 的形容词语义场。

30. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained_____.

- [A] secretly and vigorously
- [B] openly and enthusiastically
- [C] easily and momentarily
- [D] verbally and spiritually

从最后一段可以得出结论，雄心壮志应该_____地保持。

A) 秘密而有力 B) 公开而热情 C) 轻松而短暂 D) 口头上和精神上

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 the conclusion can be drawn 显示本题不是直接细节，而是要从未段事实推出作者的隐含主张。

【拆句】 From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained_____. 是 "From+地点状语+主句+that 同位语从句" 结构；待补全的是 maintained 之后的方式状语（副词），暗示选项是 "副词+副词" 组合。

【定位】 This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly.

这并不意味着 ambition 已走到尽头、人们不再感到它的冲动与召唤，只是说：它不再被公开尊崇，也就更少被公开表白。由此带来一些后果——比如 ambition 被驱入地下，或变得阴鸷狡黠。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

secretly and vigorously 里的 secretly 恰好是作者所批评的 driven underground, or made sly 的同义近义——作者反对地下化，干扰项却让人们继续 secretly，正好与作者立场相反。

B) ✓ 正确

no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed ↔ **openly and enthusiastically**
ambition is driven underground, or made sly ↔ **openly and enthusiastically**
openly and enthusiastically 一头复现作者赞许的 openly，一头取反作者批评的 underground/sly，正反两面同时贴合，是末段立场的完整还原。

C) 无中生有

easily and momentarily 中的 momentarily（一瞬间地、短暂地）在末段完全无对应，作者主张的是长期持续地维护 ambition，而非“短暂地”；easily 也偏“轻松/随便”，与作者所呼吁的“公开、堂堂正正”调性不符。

D) 偷换概念

verbally and spiritually 把作者主张的“openly（公开地、明面上）”偷换成“verbally（口头上）”——但作者全文恰恰在批判 Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious 这种“只在口头否认 ambition”的伪善，所以“仅口头维护”也不是作者的立场；spiritually（精神上）原文亦无对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf.

第1段，第1句

条件状语从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句中破折号引出同位语、被动语态加情态动词、介词短语套后置定语等，都是学术文本和议论文中的典型表达手法。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似结构的真题长句。

In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖形式主语、强调句框架、系表结构、限制性定语从句、关系代词作主语、不定式完成式作宾语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且强调句与定语从句的辨析是常见易错点，具有较高的成分划分训练价值。

There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

第1段，第5句

这句在结构和时态上都不算最难，但主干识别、存在句理解、完成体的时间先后关系都值得练。对于巩固“先抓主句，再挂接从属部分”的方法，推荐度较高。

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

第2段，第3句

这句话结构代表性强，层级清楚但不简单，既能训练主干定位，又能训练从句和时态并行识别。对句子结构和时态综合训练来说，优先级很高。

Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools.

第2段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句主语、关系代词、地点状语、时间状语等多种成分,且冒号引出的同位语并列结构、非限制性与限制性定语从句的对比、被动语态中的状语保留等均为练习重点,训练价值高。

For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

第2段，第5句

句子涵盖主语、系动词、表语从句、介词短语状语、祈使句并列、宾语（动名词短语）等多种成分，适合练习表语从句的识别、祈使句的成分划分、以及介词短语状语的定位。引号的使用和并列连词 but 的作用也值得分析。成分种类较丰富，但无特别刁钻的易错点，训练价值中等偏上。

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive.

第3段，第1句

分号连接两个主句并构成对比、末尾带状语从句补充说明，是英语学术和正式文体中的典型句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句分析。

As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States.

第3段，第2句

本句结构在考研和四六级阅读中非常典型：主句带有复杂主语修饰（同位语、定语），搭配比较状语从句，形成历史对比的论证模式。这种长主语 + 系表结构 + 比较从句的组合是学术文章和考试真题的常见句式，掌握后可大量复用到类似结构的理解中。

This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed.

第3段，第3句

主句否定 + 多个并列宾语从句 + 转折连词引出真正观点，这一句式在考研与四六级长难句中极为常见，属于论证类文章的典型结构；被动语态、插入式状语也是高频考点。掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

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。

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇18次 · 真题 23 句

educated B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇3次 · 真题 88 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

journalist B1

n. 记者, 新闻工作者

本篇1次·真题 25 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本篇1次·真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 16 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 11 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 10 句

democracy B2

n. 民主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 9 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 9 句

location B1

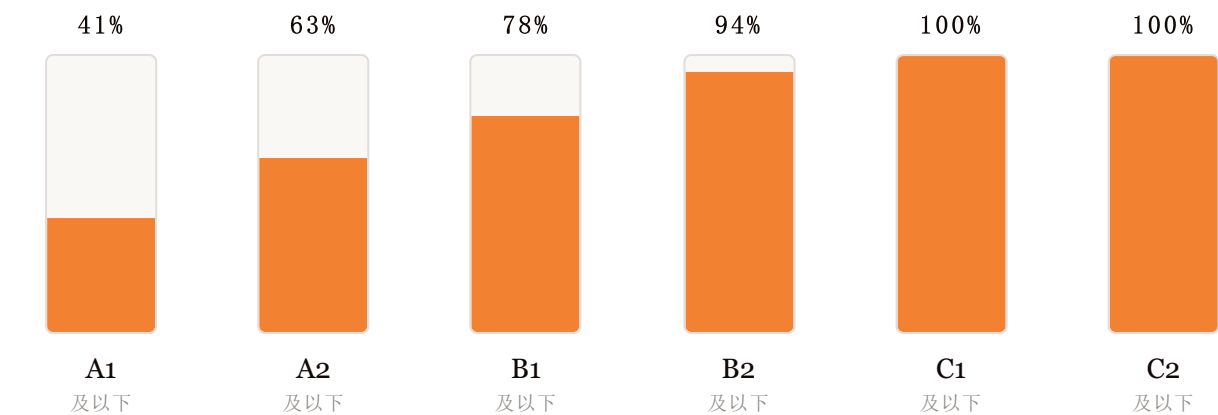
n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 9 句

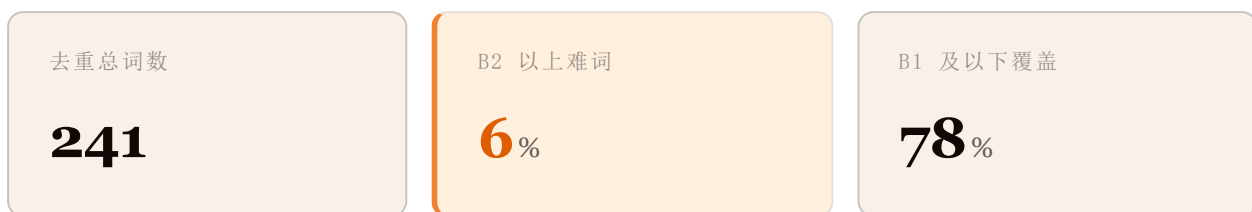
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 241 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 241 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 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 241 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2000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 →

2000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2000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(2000)

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)

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (31)Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (32)Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

世界各国政府都基于这样一个假设行事：人民的福祉在很大程度上取决于社会的经济实力和财富。在现代条件下，这需要采取不同程度的集中控制措施，因而需要经济学家和运筹学专家等专业科学家的帮助。此外，显而易见的是，一个国家的经济实力与其农业和工业的效率直接相关，而这又依赖于各类科学家和技术人员的努力。这也意味着政府越来越多地被迫干预这些部门，以提高生产并确保生产得到最佳利用。例如，政府可能通过各种方式鼓励研究，包括建立自己的研究中心；可能改变教育结构，或进行干预以减少自然资源的浪费或开发迄今未被利用的资源；或者可能直接参与日益增多的与科学、经济和工业相关的国际项目。无论如何，所有这些干预都严重依赖科学建议以及各类科学技术人才。

(33)Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (34)in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (35)Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

由于大众传播的显著发展，各地的人们都感受到新的需求，并接触到新的习俗和观念，而政府往往由于上述原因被迫引入更多的革新。与此同时，当今全世界社会变革的正常速度与过去相比正在大大加快。例如，在欧洲早期工业化国家，工业化进程——以及随之而来的社会模式的深远变革——持续了近一个世纪，而如今一个发展中国家可能在十年左右经历同样的进程。所有这一切的效果是在社会内部积累起不寻常的压力和紧张局势，从而给相关政府带来严重问题。额外的社会压力还可能因人口爆炸或大规模移民运动引发的问题而产生——这些移民运动本身在现代交通工具的帮助下如今变得相对容易。由于所有这些因素，政府在规划适当的方案并将其付诸实施方面越来越依赖生物学家和社会科学家。

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】 政府日益依赖科学家与各类专家

全文主旨是：现代条件下，政府为保障民生与经济，必须越来越深地介入经济、社会、科技各领域，这种介入又使政府不得不依赖大量专业人才（经济学家、运筹学专家、生物学家、社会科学家等）。开篇即定调 Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community.，第二段末再次强调 governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.。基调中性偏说明性，无明显褒贬，翻译时不要把 control/interfere/compelled 等词译出消极色彩。

【指代】第31句句首 this 指代「保障民生依赖经济实力」这一前提

第31句 Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control 句首的 this 不是无指代——它回指上一句 the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community。翻译时可直接还原为「这一点 / 要做到这一点」，避免硬译成「这」让读者不知所云。

第32句中 this in turn 指代「经济实力与农工业效率挂钩」

第32句 that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds 里的 this 回指同句前半 the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry，更准确说是回指其中的「农业与工业的效率」。译时还原成「农业和工业的效率」或「这一点」均可，但心里要清楚它指什么。

第33句 the reasons given above 指代第一段所述介入动因

第33句 for the reasons given above 里的 above 指第一段政府必须干预经济科技以「提高生产、保证最优利用」等理由 in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage。译为「出于上述原因」即可，不必展开，但要知道指向。

全文核心术语统一译法

centralized control 统一译「集中管控 / 集中控制」；scientists and technologists 统一译「科学家和技术人员」；industrialization 统一译「工业化」；mass-communications 译「大众传播」；social patterns 译「社会形态 / 社会模式」；population explosion 译「人口爆炸」；mass migration movements 译「大规模移民运动」。前后一致，避免一句一个名儿。

(31) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts.

【意群】 Under modern conditions, (条件状语) ★ 采分 → 在现代条件下,

难点: **modern conditions** 不要漏译

Under modern conditions 是句首状语, 看似简单但是采分点之一。译为「在现代条件下」最稳, 不要润色成「如今」而把 modern 的「现代」内涵削弱。

this requires varying measures of centralized control (主干主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 这就需要程度不一的集中管控措施

难点: **this 回指 + varying** 译「不同程度的」

this 回指上一句「民生依赖经济实力」这一前提; 可译「这一点」或「要做到这一点」。

varying measures 不是「变化的措施」, varying 在此是「不同程度 / 各种各样的」之意, 译「程度不一的 / 各种各样的集中管控措施」。centralized control 直译「集中管控 / 集中控制」。

and hence the help of specialized scientists (并列宾语 + 因果连接词) ★ 采分 → 因而也需要专业科学家的帮助

难点: **hence = 因而 / 从而**

hence 是结果连词, 承前 requires, 等价于「因此也需要...」。注意它后面 the help of... 仍是 requires 的并列宾语, 不是新句子, 所以补出「也需要」让中文逻辑连起来。

such as economists and operational research experts. (举例性同位修饰) ★ 采分 → 比如经济学家和运筹学专家。

难点: **operational research experts** 是熟词僻义陷阱

operational research 不是「操作研究」, 而是固定术语「运筹学」(OR), 二战中发展起来的应用数学分支。考生若按字面译「操作性研究专家」即丢分。这里译「运筹学专家 / 运筹学家」才到位。

【调序】 状语提前 + 并列宾语补「也」

汉语习惯把 Under modern conditions 这类条件状语放在句首 (与英文一致, 无需大动)。主干 requires X and hence Y 译成中文时, hence Y 部分要补出「因而也需要...」让因果与并列同时显形; such as 引出的举例放在被修饰名词 specialized scientists 之后, 用「比如 / 诸如」连接。

【译文】 在现代条件下, 这一点要求采取程度不一的集中管控措施, 因而也需要诸如经济学家、运筹学专家这样的专业科学家提供帮助。

(32) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

【意群】 Furthermore, it is obvious that (连接副词 + 形式主语 it + that 引导的真主语从句) ★ 采分 → 此外，显而易见的是

难点：形式主语 it 的处理

it is obvious that... 是「形式主语 + 真主语从句」结构，it 不译，that 后面才是真正的主语内容。中文译为「显而易见的是」「显然」「不言而喻」均可。Furthermore 译「此外 / 而且」，承上启下。

the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, (第一个 that 宾语从句的主体) ★ 采分 → 一个国家的经济实力直接与其农业和工业的效率紧密相连，

难点：be bound up with = 与...紧密相连

bound up with 是固定搭配，意为「与...密切相关 / 紧密相连」，不是「被绑起来」。directly 强调「直接地」，要译出来。its 指代 a country's，译「该国的」或承前省略均可。

and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. (第二个 that 引导的并列宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 而这又反过来取决于各类科学家和技术人员的努力。

难点：this 回指 + in turn + rest upon 三连难点

this 回指前一分句的「农业和工业的效率」(或整个「经济与农工业效率挂钩」这件事)，可译「这一点 / 农工业的效率」；in turn 不是「轮流」，而是「反过来 / 进而」，表示递进的因果链；rest upon = depend on, 「取决于 / 依赖于」。and that 中的 that 与前一 that 并列，都做 obvious 的真主语，不能漏。

【调序】形式主语前置 + 并列分句独立成句

it is obvious that 译为「显而易见的是」放句首，与英文一致。两个 that 引导的并列从句在中文里可用逗号或「而」连接为两个并列分句：「...，而这反过来又...」。be bound up with 译为「与...紧密相连」是主动语态化的常见汉化（英语被动→中文主动）。

【译文】此外，显而易见的是，一个国家的经济实力与其农业和工业的效率直接紧密相连，而这一点反过来又取决于各类科学家和技术人员的努力。

(33) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

【意群】 Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, (原因状语) ★ 采分 → 由于大众传播的显著发展,

难点: **Owing to = 由于; mass-communications = 大众传播**

Owing to 等同于 due to / because of, 译「由于 / 因为」。mass-communications 不是「大量交流」, 是固定术语「大众传播 / 大众传媒」(指报刊、广播、电视等)。remarkable development 译「显著发展 / 巨大发展」均可。

people everywhere are feeling new wants (并列分句一: 主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 各地的人们都在产生新的需求

难点: **wants 名词 = 需求/欲望; feel new wants 译「产生新需求」**

wants 在这里是名词复数(不是动词), 意为「需求 / 欲望 / 渴求」(同 needs/desires)。feeling new wants 直译「感到新需求」生硬, 汉化为「产生新的需求 / 感到有了新的需求」更顺。people everywhere 译「各地的人 / 世界各地的人们」。

and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, (并列分句一的并列谓语, 被动语态) ★ 采分 → 并接触到新的习俗与观念,

难点: **be exposed to 被动转主动**

be exposed to 字面是「被暴露给 / 被让接触」, 汉化时不要直译被动, 转主动「接触到 / 受到...的影响 / 开始了解」更地道。customs 在此是「风俗 / 习俗」, 不是「海关」(熟词僻义反向陷阱)。

while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations (对比并列分句二:

while + 主谓) ★ 采分 → 与此同时, 政府常常被迫推行更多的革新举措

难点: **while 表对比/同时; still further 表「更进一步」**

while 在此不译「虽然」, 而是「与此同时 / 而」, 表两件事并行。be forced to 可译「被迫 / 不得不」。still further innovations 中 still 加强 further, 意为「更进一步的 / 更多的」, innovations 译「革新 / 创新举措」。introduce 在此语境译「推行 / 引入」而非「介绍」。

for the reasons given above. (原因状语) ★ 采分 → 出于上述原因。

难点: **given above = 上述/前文所述**

given above 是过去分词作 reasons 的后置定语, 意为「上文给出的 / 上述」。整个短语译「出于上述原因 / 出于前文所述原因」即可, 无需展开第一段具体内容。

【调序】 **原因状语提前 + while 译「与此同时」**

Owing to... 句首原因状语, 中文也放句首, 与英文同序。主句两个并列谓语之间用「并 / 同时」连接。while 引导的对比分句独立成句, 前面补「与此同时 / 而」, 末尾 for the reasons given above 是原因, 可放在「政府」之后、动词之前, 符合汉语「先因后果」习惯: 「与此同时, 由于上述原因, 政府常常被迫...」或者保持后置「政府常常被迫..., 这是出于上述原因」也行, 前者更地道。

【译文】 **由于大众传播的显著发展, 各地的人们都在产生新的需求, 并接触到新的习俗与观念; 与此同时, 出于上述原因, 政府也常常被迫推行更多的革新举措。**

(34) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so.

【意群】 in the early industrialized countries of Europe (地点状语) ★ 采分 → 在欧洲早期实现工业化的国家

难点: **early industrialized 是定语, 不要拆开**

early industrialized countries 不是「早期国家」+「工业化的」, 而是「早期实现工业化的国家」——early 修饰 industrialized, 整体作 countries 的前置定语。译为「欧洲早期实现工业化的国家 / 欧洲早期工业化国家」。of Europe 译「欧洲的」。

the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, (主句 (主语 + 破折号插入语 + 被动谓语 + 时间状语)) ★ 采分 → 工业化进程——连同随之而来的社会形态的一切深远变化——延续了将近一个世纪,

难点: **破折号插入语 + that followed 后置定语 + 被动转主动**

本块结构是「主语 the process of industrialization —— 插入语 with...that followed —— 被动谓语 was spread over nearly a century」。三处难点: ① 两个破折号之间是 with + N + that 定从的插入语, far-reaching 译「深远的」是采分关键词, social patterns 译「社会形态」, that followed 是修饰 changes (不是 social patterns), 意为「随之而来的(变化)」; ② was spread over a period 是固定表达「延续了 / 持续了某段时间」, 不是「被铺开」, 被动转主动; ③ industrialization 全文统一译「工业化」, process 译「进程」。汉化时建议把插入语在中文里也用破折号或独立成短句保留, 结构更清。

whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. (对比并列分句) ★ 采分 → 然而如今一个发展中国家可能在十年左右就经历同样的进程。

难点: **whereas = 然而 / 而; undergo = 经历**

whereas 是对比连词, 译「然而 / 而」, 表两边对照。undergo 译「经历 / 经受」。in a decade or so 译「十年左右 / 大约十年」。may 在此是「可能 / 也许」, 表客观可能性。a developing nation 译「(一个) 发展中国家」, nation 在此与 country 同义。

【调序】 **地点状语前置 + 插入语独立或半独立 + whereas 单独成句**

本句汉化时把「在欧洲早期工业化国家」地点状语提前; 主语 the process of industrialization 紧接其后; 插入语 with all the far-reaching changes...that followed 较长, 保留破折号或独立成一句「连同随之而来的社会形态的一切深远变化」更清晰; 主句谓语 was spread over nearly a century 转主动「延续了将近一个世纪」; whereas 引出的对比分句单独译成一句, 前面加「然而」。

【译文】 **在欧洲早期实现工业化的国家, 工业化进程——连同随之而来的社会形态的一切深远变化——延续了将近一个世纪; 然而, 如今一个发展中国家可能在十年左右就完成同样的进程。**

(35) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

【意群】 Additional social stresses may also occur (主句主谓) ★ 采分 → 另外的社会压力也可能产生

难点: **Additional = 额外的 / 另外的; stresses 是「压力」**

Additional 译「额外的 / 另外的 / 更多的」; social stresses 译「社会压力 / 社会紧张」; may also occur 译「也可能出现 / 也可能产生」。注意 may 是「可能」, 不是「可以」。

because of the population explosion (原因状语 1) ★ 采分 → 由于人口爆炸

难点: **population explosion 固定术语「人口爆炸」**

因术语固定, 直接译「人口爆炸」即可。because of 译「由于 / 因为」。

or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. (原因状语 2 (并列) + 现在分词后置定语 + 破折号独立主格补充) ★ 采分 → 或由大规模移民运动引发的问题——而这种移民运动如今因现代交通手段而变得相对容易。

难点: **arising from 后置定语 + themselves 独立主格 + 被动转主动 三连难点**

本块包含本句两个最硬的难点: ① arising from 是现在分词作 problems 的后置定语, 意为「由...引起 / 产生的」, 汉化时前移译「由...引起的问题」; mass migration movements 译「大规模移民运动」。② 破折号后 themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport 是「独立主格 / 非限定定从简化」结构, themselves 回指 mass migration movements, 等价于 which are themselves made relatively easy...; 汉化时把代词还原成「这种移民运动本身」, 被动 made...easy by 转主动「因...而变得容易」。③ modern means of transport 译「现代交通工具 / 现代交通手段」。三处都是主体考生的盲区, 缺一处就丢一片采分点。

【调序】 **原因状语紧跟主句, 破折号补充独立成句**

主句「另外的社会压力也可能出现」先立; because of A or B 译为「由于 A, 或者由 B 引发的问题」紧跟主句之后; 破折号引出的独立主格因为内容是对前一名词的补充评论, 独立成句「而这种移民运动本身如今由于现代交通工具而变得相对容易」更清晰, 比硬塞进定从地道得多。

【译文】 **另外的社会压力也可能出现, 原因是人口爆炸, 或者是由大规模移民运动引发的种种问题——而这种移民运动如今由于现代交通工具的发展已变得相对容易。**

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。

Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

第1段，第3句

it is obvious that 句型和两个并列主语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于表达客观判断和递进论证，学生掌握后可应用于理解类似形式主语加并列从句的复杂句式。

For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry.

第1段，第5句

并列句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,本句展示了用分号和"or"连接多个主句的典型写法,且包含常见的目的状语、定语修饰等结构,代表性强,学习后可迁移到大量类似长句。

In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

第1段，第6句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，句首插入语和表语中的并列成分也是典型句式特征；但本句无从句嵌套，结构相对简单，代表性中等偏上；掌握后可迁移至类似的系表结构句子。

Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

第2段，第1句

本句包含原因状语、并列谓语、方式状语、时间对比状语从句、不定式作主语补语等多种成分,尤其 "are being exposed to" 这种被动进行时结构和 "be forced to do" 被动加不定式的搭配,是学习者容易混淆的典型结构,训练价值较高

For example, in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so.

第2段，第3句

句子成分丰富且有典型坑点:地点状语前置、破折号插入的介词短语、定语从句嵌套、对比状语从句、情态动词谓语、双时间状语等,覆盖多个易混淆结构,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned.

第2段，第4句

“主语 + 并列谓语 + 介词短语补充说明”的写法非常常见，学会后可迁移到大量说明性、议论文句子。像 “the effect of...”、“present problems for...” 这类结构也很有代表性。

Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

第2段，第5句

典型的“主谓+长状语”结构，在学术类文章和四六级真题中极具代表性。

As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

第2段，第6句

句首原因状语加主句、主句中含系动词表语和后置介词短语补充，这是很常见的书面表达结构。掌握这种拆法后，可迁移到大量说明文和议论文句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 57 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。

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 83 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 80 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题 71 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 40 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次·真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇2次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇2次·真题 12 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇2次·真题 8 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 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

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 19 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 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

additional B1

adj. 额外的

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

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

intervention C1

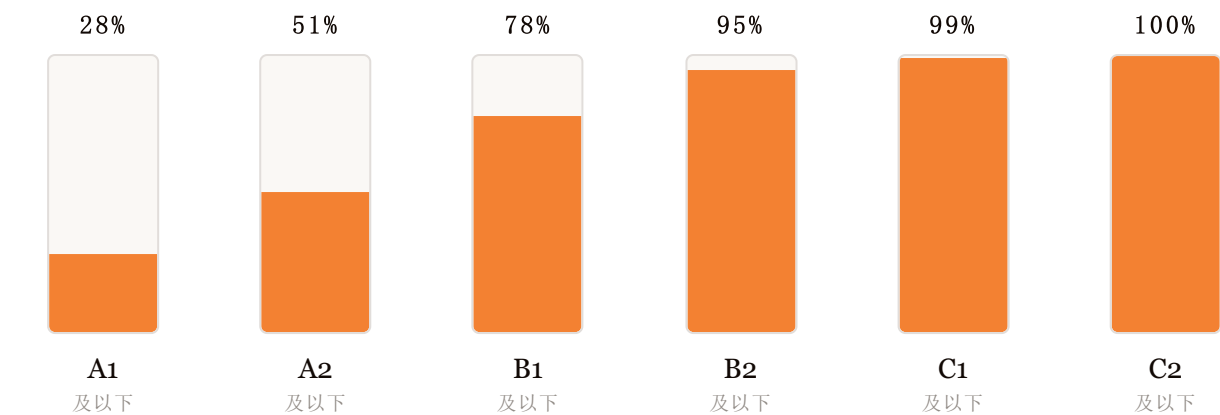
n. 干预

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

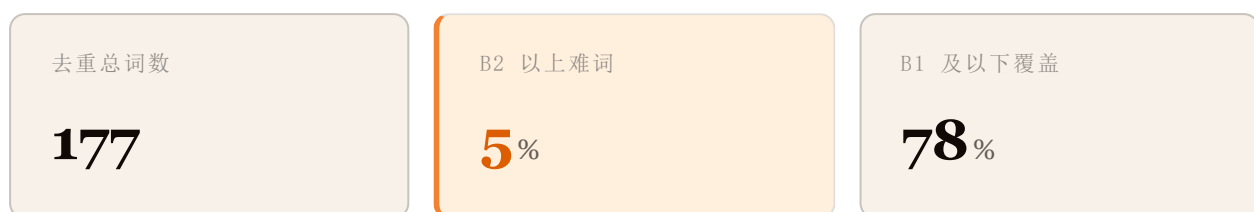
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 177 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **177** 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 9 个 · 约 5%。



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 177 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2000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 →

2000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

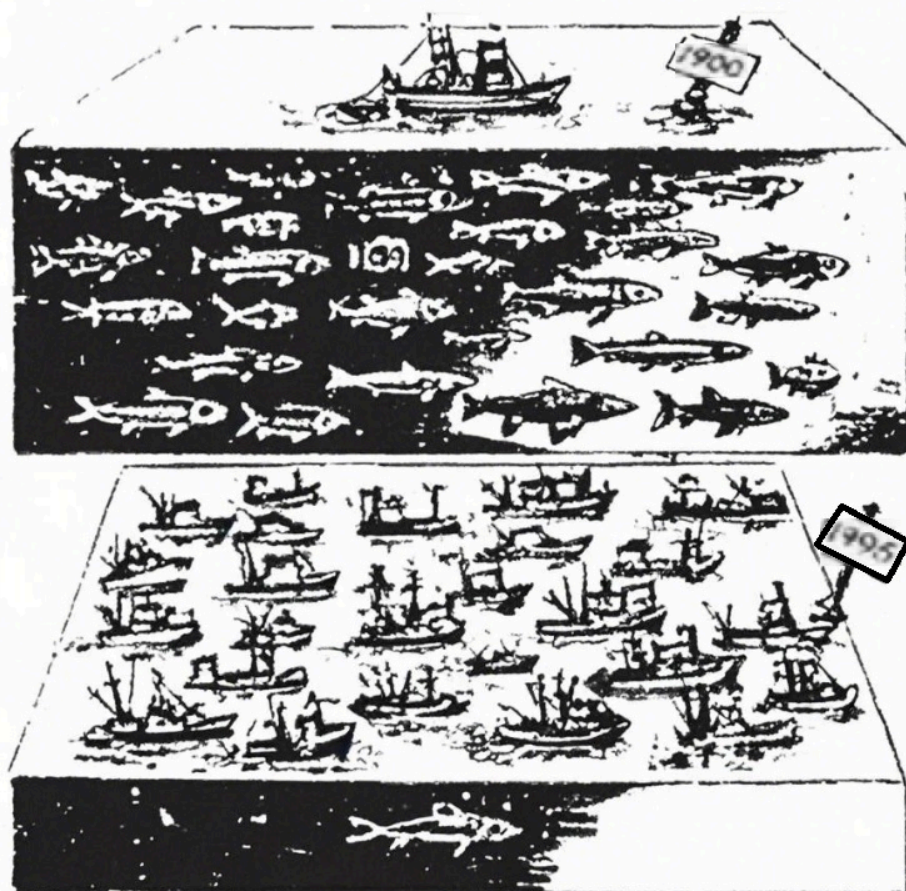
本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2000年 考研英语（2010 前）写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

考研真题(2000)

Section III

Directions:

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 - 1) Describe the pictures.
 - 2) Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures.
 - 3) Suggest counter-measures.



A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing

【参考范文·209 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The two pictures present a striking contrast under the shared title "A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing." In the first one, dated 1900, only a couple of small boats float on a sea teeming with fish. In the second, marked 1995, the boats have multiplied into a crowded fleet, yet the fish beneath them have dwindled to a mere handful.

What the painter intends to convey is far from a simple record of the fishing industry. Through this sharp before-and-after comparison, the artist warns us of the alarming depletion of marine resources caused by unchecked overfishing. As human greed and advanced technology drive more and more vessels into the ocean, the once-abundant fish population is being pushed to the edge of exhaustion. The message is clear: if we keep taking from nature without restraint, we will eventually be left with empty nets and a dead sea.

Effective counter-measures are therefore urgently needed. For one thing, governments should set strict fishing quotas and enforce closed seasons so that fish stocks have time to recover. For another, individuals ought to consume seafood responsibly and support sustainable fisheries. Only when awareness, regulation and action work together can we protect the ocean and pass on a living blue planet to future generations.

【参考译文】

这两幅图以共同的标题“世界商业捕鱼简史”呈现出鲜明的对比。第一幅标注为 1900 年，海面上只漂着寥寥几条小船，海里却鱼群密布。第二幅标注为 1995 年，渔船已增至一支拥挤的船队，船下的鱼却只剩下屈指可数的几条。

画家想要传达的，远不止是对渔业的简单记录。通过这组鲜明的今昔对比，作者警示我们：无节制的过度捕捞正在造成海洋资源惊人的枯竭。当人类的贪婪与先进技术驱使越来越多的船只涌入海洋，曾经丰饶的鱼群正被逼到耗尽的边缘。寓意十分清楚：如果我们继续毫无节制地向自然索取，最终只会落得空网一场、海死鱼绝。

因此，切实的对策已迫在眉睫。一方面，政府应设定严格的捕捞配额、推行休渔期，让鱼群有时间恢复。另一方面，个人应理性消费海产、支持可持续渔业。唯有当意识、监管与行动共同发力，我们才能守护海洋，把一个仍有生机的蓝色星球留给后代。

【第 1 段】对比总起 + 两句反差。首段用 present a striking contrast 一句总起，再以 In the first one, dated 1900 和 In the second, marked 1995 两句写船鱼此消彼长，落实『点对比、不流水账』，只三句就交代完 Describe the pictures，不拖泥带水。

【第 2 段】过渡 + 点破 + 加重。第二段用 far from a simple record 自然过渡，再以 warns us of the alarming depletion of marine resources 点破画家用意，末句 if we keep... we will eventually 用假设加重语气，完成 Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures，寓意紧扣上段画面。

【第 3 段】两级对策 + 升华。末段用 For one thing / For another 把对策分派给 governments 与 individuals，各带一个可操作动作，最后 Only when... can we 升华收尾，落实『对策落到具体主体』，回应 Suggest counter-measures。

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

描述两图 + 推寓意 + 提对策

本题不是让你随便写篇环保作文，而是三合一的规定动作：先 Describe the pictures（客观描述 1900 与 1995 两幅渔业对比图），再 Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures（推断画家想警示什么），最后 Suggest counter-measures（提出对策）。三问必须全覆盖，且各自独立成段。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题是纯图画议论文，没有具体收信人，不需要称呼语和署名。语域按正式书面英语走：用完整句、书面连接词，避免口语缩略和第二人称说教。心里假想的读者就是阅卷老师，写清楚、说明白即可。

配图要读出

船增鱼减的今昔对比

配图标题是 A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing，用两个时间点做对比：1900 年较少数量的渔船和海洋中大量的鱼；到 1995 年则数量的渔船明显增多，而鱼的数量则减少了很多。可写点就藏在这组反比里——船与鱼此消彼长，正是过度捕捞导致海洋资源枯竭的直观写照。

中心立意

过度捕捞耗竭海洋资源，须行动

全文中心一句话：画家借 1900 与 1995 的鲜明对比，警示无节制的商业捕捞正把海洋鱼类推向枯竭，人类必须及时采取对策。这条中心贯穿描述、推断、对策三段。

要展开的要点

1. 要点一·描述对比

客观描述两图：1900 年船少鱼多，1995 年船多鱼少，点出二者的强烈反差与共同主旨，对应 Describe the pictures。

2. 要点二·推断寓意

由画面引申：画家意在警示过度捕捞导致海洋资源枯竭，贪婪与技术让渔船越来越多、鱼群濒临耗尽，对应 Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures。

3. 要点三·提出对策

给 2-3 条具体措施：政府设捕捞配额、设休渔期；个人理性消费、支持可持续渔业，对应 Suggest counter-measures。

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 描述两图对比

客观描述 1900 与 1995 两幅图船、鱼数量的今昔反差，一两句点出共同主旨，落实 Describe the pictures.

第 2 段 推断画家用意

由画面自然过渡到寓意，指出画家警示过度捕捞使海洋资源濒临枯竭，落实 Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures.

第 3 段 提出对策收尾

从政府与个人两个层面给出具体对策并升华收束，落实 Suggest counter-measures.

第 1 段 船少鱼多 vs 船多鱼少

写出两图核心反差：1900 年海面上只有寥寥几条船，鱼群密布 较少数量的渔船和海洋中大量的鱼；到 1995 年，数量的渔船明显增多，而鱼的数量则减少了很多。一句总起 + 两句对比即可。

总起点对比 · The two pictures present a striking contrast under the shared title ____.

描述前一幅 · In the first one, dated ____, only ____ while ____.

描述后一幅 · In the second, marked ____, ____ have multiplied, yet ____ have dwindled to ____.

第 2 段 警示过度捕捞耗尽海洋

点明画家用意：借今昔对比警示人类无节制的商业捕捞正使海洋资源濒临枯竭，人的贪婪和先进技术让渔船越来越多、鱼群被逼到耗尽边缘，回应 Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures。

过渡到寓意 · What the painter intends to convey is far from a simple record of ____.

点破警示对象 · Through this sharp comparison, the artist warns us of ____ caused by ____.

假设加重语气 · The message is clear: if we keep ____, we will eventually ____.

第 3 段 政府设限 + 个人自律

给出具体可行对策：政府应设定严格捕捞配额、推行休渔期让鱼群恢复；个人应理性消费海产、支持可持续渔业；唯有意识、监管与行动合力才能守护海洋，回应 Suggest counter-measures。

引出对策 · Effective counter-measures are therefore urgently needed.

并列两条措施 · For one thing, ____ should _____. For another, ____ ought to ____.

合力升华收尾 · Only when ____ work together can we ____.

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**三问全覆盖不跑题**

本题最易失分在只写了 Describe the pictures 却漏掉 Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures 或 Suggest counter-measures；确保三段各自独立成段、都紧扣『过度捕捞』这一中心，才算切题。

结构连贯**三段递进 + 连接词清晰**

本题用 What the painter intends to convey / Effective counter-measures are therefore、For one thing / For another 等把三段串成描述—寓意—对策的递进链条，避免三段各说各话。

语言准确**描述用现在时，词汇贴题**

本题多用 present / float / have multiplied / dwindle 等描述性动词，注意 fish 作『鱼群』时的单复数处理；用 depletion、overfishing、sustainable 等贴题词提升准确度而非堆砌生僻词。

字数格式**过 150 下限、分段清楚**

本题硬约束是 at least 150 words，务必写够；确认正文分为描述、寓意、对策三个自然段，段与段之间留空、层次分明。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

反面·只描述不评论

反面示例：把首段写成『There are two pictures. The first picture has some boats and many fish. The boats are small. The sea is blue. There are birds in the sky...』——全是画面解说、还添了图里没有的细节，且没进入寓意。改法：一句 The two pictures present a striking contrast，两句交代船鱼反差，立刻转向画家用意。

反面·强行拔高脱节

反面示例：『The pictures tell us that we should love our country and study hard to realize our dreams.』——与两幅渔业图毫无关系，属于套主题模板。改法：紧扣画面写 the artist warns us of the alarming depletion of marine resources caused by unchecked overfishing。

反面·空喊重视

反面示例：『We should pay attention to this problem. We must protect the environment. It is very important for everyone.』——三句都是口号、无一条落地。改法：governments should set strict fishing quotas and enforce closed seasons; individuals ought to consume seafood responsibly and support sustainable fisheries。

考研英语（2010 前） 2000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