

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

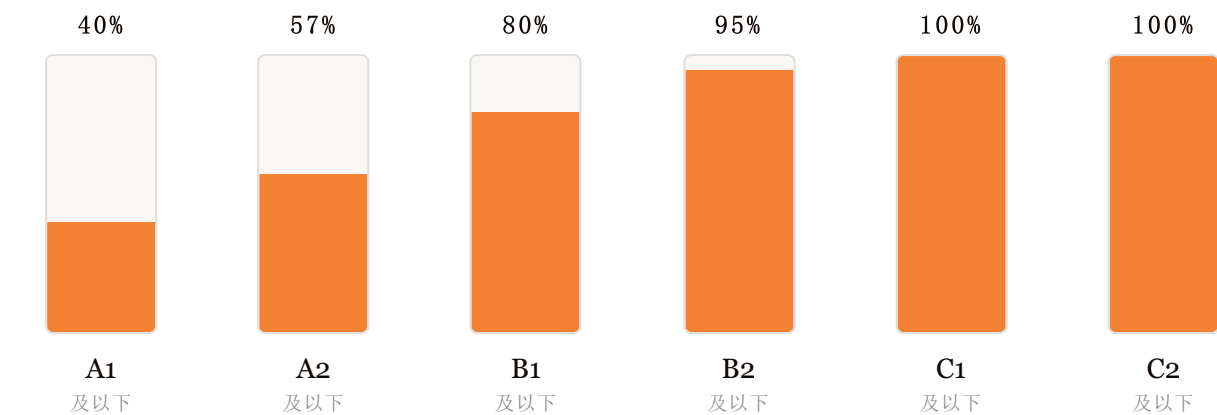
adj. 熟练的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

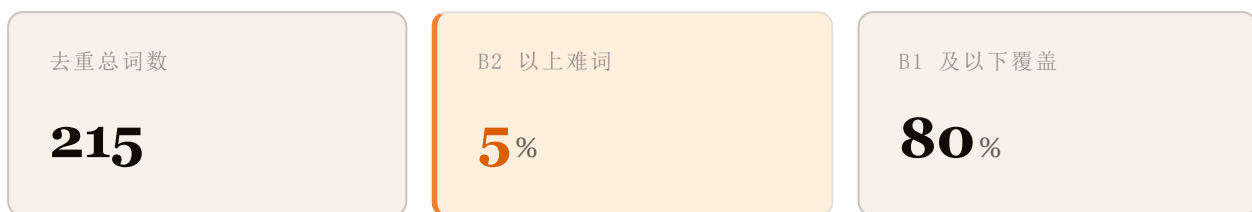
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →