

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

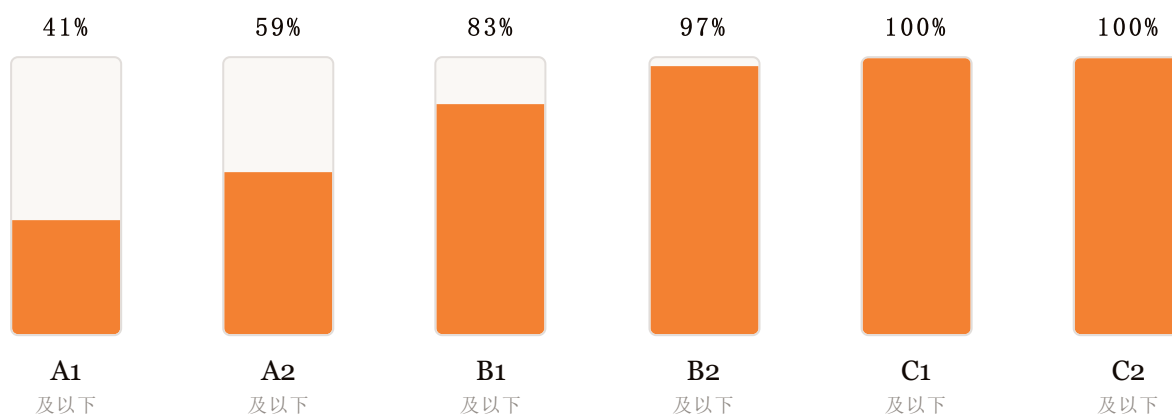
n. 方式

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 →