

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

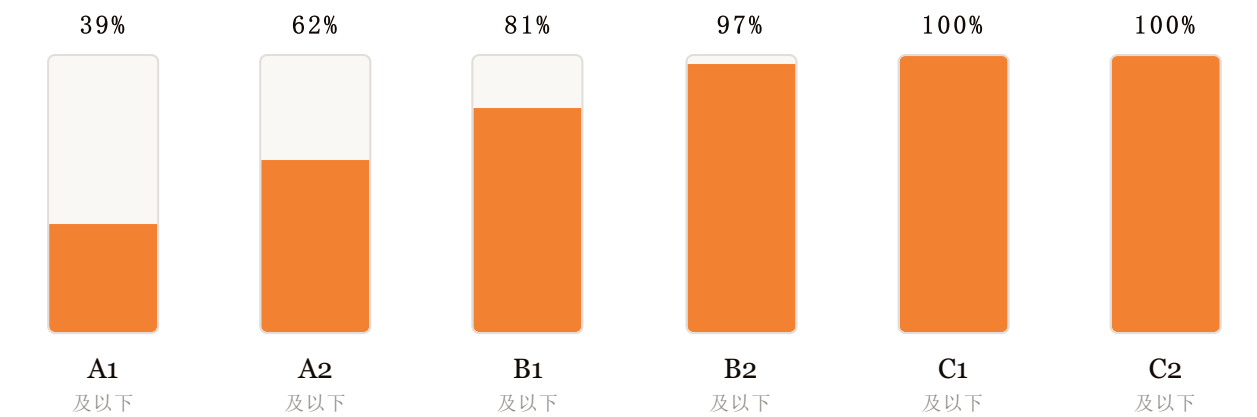
n. 自杀

本篇1次·真题 9 句

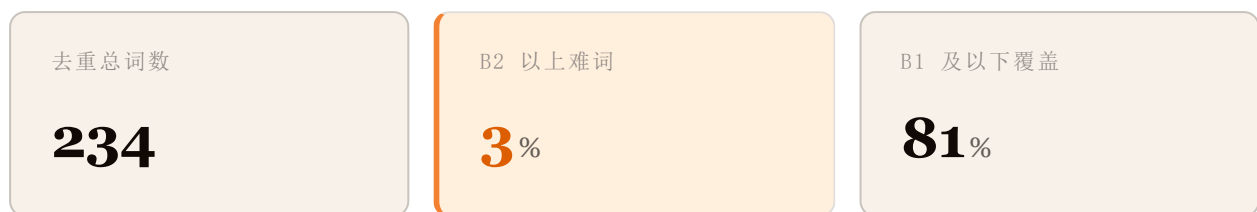
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →