

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，而是要从末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

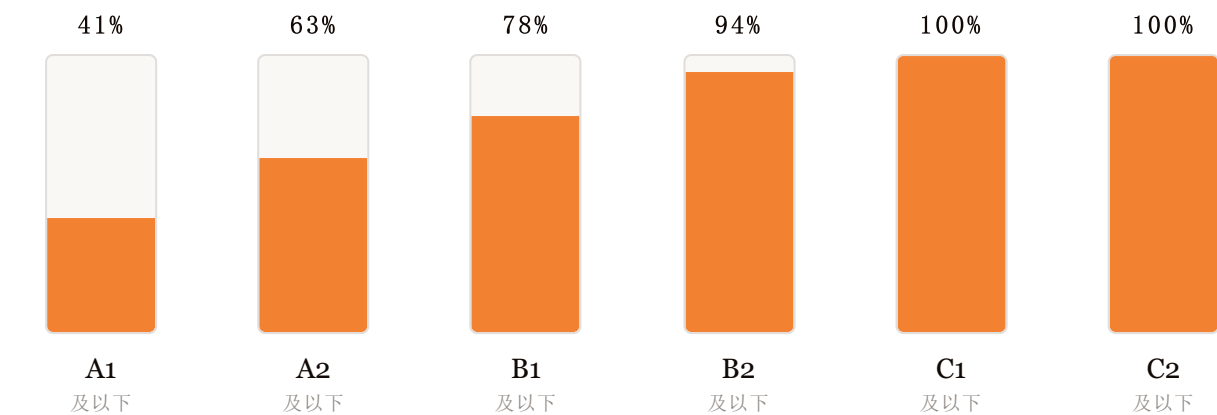
n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 9 句

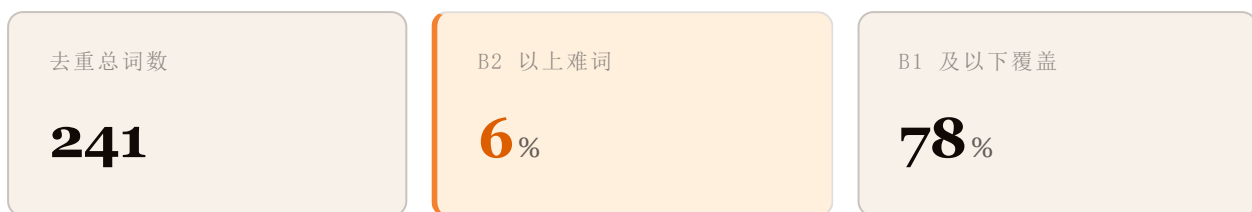
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →