

考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 2001年

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)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 2 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 3 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 4 and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 7 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 8 sufficient control.

9 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest when he said the 11 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 12 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 13 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 15 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an 17 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 19 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 20 guilty verdicts.

1. [A] as to
[B] for instance
[C] in particular
[D] such as
2. [A] tightening
[B] intensifying
[C] focusing
[D] fastening
3. [A] sketch
[B] rough
[C] preliminary
[D] draft

4. [A] illogical
[B] illegal
[C] improbable
[D] improper
5. [A] publicity
[B] penalty
[C] popularity
[D] peculiarity
6. [A] since
[B] if
[C] before
[D] as
7. [A] sided
[B] shared
[C] complied
[D] agreed
8. [A] present
[B] offer
[C] manifest
[D] indicate
9. [A] Release
[B] Publication
[C] Printing
[D] Exposure
10. [A] storm
[B] rage
[C] flare
[D] flash
11. [A] translation
[B] interpretation
[C] exhibition
[D] demonstration
12. [A] better than
[B] other than
[C] rather than
[D] sooner than

13. [A] changes
[B] makes
[C] sets
[D] turns
14. [A] binding
[B] convincing
[C] restraining
[D] sustaining
15. [A] authorized
[B] credited
[C] entitled
[D] qualified
16. [A] with
[B] to
[C] from
[D] by
17. [A] impact
[B] incident
[C] inference
[D] issue
18. [A] stated
[B] remarked
[C] said
[D] told
19. [A] what
[B] when
[C] which
[D] that
20. [A] assure
[B] confide
[C] ensure
[D] guarantee

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions 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)

Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

21. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as_____.

- [A] sociology and chemistry
- [B] physics and psychology
- [C] sociology and psychology
- [D] physics and chemistry

22. We can infer from the passage that ____.
- [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
 - [B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
 - [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
 - [D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
23. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate ____.
- [A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation
 - [B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
 - [C] the change of policies in scientific publications
 - [D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
24. The direct reason for specialisation is ____.
- [A] the development in communication
 - [B] the growth of professionalisation
 - [C] the expansion of scientific knowledge
 - [D] the splitting up of academic societies

Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—was built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting

foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

25. Digital divide is something_____.

- [A] getting worse because of the Internet
- [B] the rich countries are responsible for
- [C] the world must guard against
- [D] considered positive today

26. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it_____.

- [A] offers economic potentials
- [B] can bring foreign funds
- [C] can soon wipe out world poverty
- [D] connects people all over the world

27. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of_____.

- [A] providing financial support overseas
- [B] preventing foreign capital's control
- [C] building industrial infrastructure
- [D] accepting foreign investment

28. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on_____.

- [A] how well-developed it is electronically
- [B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
- [C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
- [D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedes, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world.
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project.

30. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be_____.

- [A] quite trustworthy
- [B] somewhat contradictory
- [C] very illuminating
- [D] rather superficial

31. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their_____.

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background

32. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its_____.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem
- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

Passage 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

33. What is the typical trend of businesses today?

- [A] to take in more foreign funds.
- [B] to invest more abroad.
- [C] to combine and become bigger.
- [D] to trade with more countries.

34. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is ____

- [A] the greater customer demands.
- [B] a surplus supply for the market.
- [C] a growing productivity.
- [D] the increase of the world's wealth.

35. From paragraph 4 we can infer that ____.

- [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
- [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
- [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
- [D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

36. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be_____.

- [A] optimistic
- [B] objective
- [C] pessimistic
- [D] biased

Passage 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity" has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism. There are a number of bestselling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life—growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

37. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

- [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.
- [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
- [C] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.
- [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

38. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting____
- [A] enables her to realize her dream
 - [B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life
 - [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status
 - [D] leads her to accept the doctrine of She magazine
39. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by____.
- [A] non-materialistic lifestyle
 - [B] a bit of everything
 - [C] extreme stress
 - [D] anti-consumerism
40. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of____
- [A] the quick pace of modern life
 - [B] man's adventurous spirit
 - [C] man's search for mythical experiences
 - [D] the economic situation

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)

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

(41)There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (42)Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of small television, and the digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium(a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(43)Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. (44)But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids.

(45)And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

Section III

Writing

46. **Directions:**

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.

There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

- 1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below.
- 2) give a specific example, and
- 3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.

2001年 考研英语（旧卷）完形填空（四选一）· 1-20 空答案与解析

CLOZE & ANALYSIS · 完形题和解析

完形填空题和解析 · 1-20 空

本页 1-20 空的正确选项与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2001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、7 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(2001)

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The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West.

政府将禁止报纸向证人付费以收买涉及Rosemary West审判等重大案件的相关人员。

In a significant 2 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 3 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 4 and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins.

在对新闻界法律管控的重大收紧中,大法官Lord Irvine将提出一项法案草案,建议将向证人付费定为非法行为,并将严格控制审判开始前对案件的公开报道程度。

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 7 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 8 sufficient control.

在给下议院媒体特别委员会主席Gerald Kaufman的信中, Lord Irvine表示他同意该委员会今年的一份报告,该报告称自我监管无法提供足够的控制。

9 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest when he said the 11 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 12 to Parliament.

该信件的公布是在Lord Irvine引发媒体抗议风暴两天之后,当时他表示对欧洲立法中所包含的隐私管控条款的解释权将交给法官而非议会。

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 13 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 15 to

privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

大法官表示,《人权法案》的引入使《欧洲人权公约》在英国具有法律约束力,该法案规定每个人都享有隐私,公众人物可以诉诸法院来保护自己和家人。

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges," he said.

他说:"新闻自由在我们英国法官手中将是安全的。"

Witness payments became an 17 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 19 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 20 guilty verdicts.

证人付费在1995年West被判处10项终身监禁后成为一个问题。据称多达19名证人因向报纸讲述他们的故事而获得报酬。人们担心证人可能会被鼓励在法庭上夸大其词以确保有罪判决。

1. [A] as to
[B] for instance
[C] in particular
[D] such as
2. [A] tightening
[B] intensifying
[C] focusing
[D] fastening
3. [A] sketch
[B] rough
[C] preliminary
[D] draft
4. [A] illogical
[B] illegal
[C] improbable
[D] improper
5. [A] publicity
[B] penalty
[C] popularity
[D] peculiarity
6. [A] since
[B] if
[C] before
[D] as

7. [A] sided
[B] shared
[C] complied
[D] agreed
8. [A] present
[B] offer
[C] manifest
[D] indicate
9. [A] Release
[B] Publication
[C] Printing
[D] Exposure
10. [A] storm
[B] rage
[C] flare
[D] flash
11. [A] translation
[B] interpretation
[C] exhibition
[D] demonstration
12. [A] better than
[B] other than
[C] rather than
[D] sooner than
13. [A] changes
[B] makes
[C] sets
[D] turns
14. [A] binding
[B] convincing
[C] restraining
[D] sustaining
15. [A] authorized
[B] credited
[C] entitled
[D] qualified

16. [A] with
[B] to
[C] from
[D] by
17. [A] impact
[B] incident
[C] inference
[D] issue
18. [A] stated
[B] remarked
[C] said
[D] told
19. [A] what
[B] when
[C] which
[D] that
20. [A] assure
[B] confide
[C] ensure
[D] guarantee

1. ____

【答案】 [D] such as 固定搭配

【线索】 上义复数名词后直接接单个例子

线索就在本句内：prominent cases __ (1) __ the trial of Rosemary West——cases 是上义、复数；后面是单个具体案例。能直接"上义 + ____ + 例子"且语法不出错的连接成分才合规。

【选项】 A) as to X 意为"关于"，不引例子

as to 相当于 about/regarding，引出的是"涉及的话题"，不是"举一个例子"。说 prominent cases as to the trial of...，逻辑变成"关于该审判的著名案件"，与原文"举例说明何为著名案件"南辕北辙。

B) for instance X 可表举例，但需用逗号隔开

for instance 语义上对，但句法不对：它通常作插入语，前后要用逗号或句号断开 (cases, for instance, the trial of...)，而原文是连写、无标点。考研一完形常用这类"语义对但句法不合"的项做陷阱，识破它是关键。

C) in particular X 意为"尤其"，是副词性插入语

in particular 是"特别地、尤其"，常后置修饰前面的名词 (cases in particular) 或作插入语，并不能直接带出一个名词短语充当具体例子。结构上也跟 for instance 一样需要标点支持。

D) such as ✓ 上义后直接列举的标准搭配

such as 是"诸如"，最典型用法就是 N + such as + 具体例子，且不需要逗号断开，完美匹配 prominent cases __ (1) __ the trial of Rosemary West 的句法框架，语义也准确 ("诸如 West 案这类著名案件")。

【验证】 代回后整句为 newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases __ (1) __ the trial of Rosemary West，读作"诸如 West 案这类著名案件中的涉案者"，与全篇"以 West 案为引子讨论证人付费"的总脉络完全吻合。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] tightening 词义辨析

【线索】 中心词 controls 决定搭配

线索是空后的中心词：__(2)__ of legal controls over the press，再结合下一行 will strictly control the amount of __(5)__ 的 strictly control 呼应——可知政府是在"收紧"对媒体的管控。

【选项】 A) tightening ✓ 与 controls 的固定搭配

tighten controls/regulations 是英语新闻里"收紧管控"的固定说法，与 strictly control 同向呼应，完美贴合"政府加强法律管控"的语境。

B) intensifying X 义近但不与 controls 搭

intensifying 意为"加剧、强化"，常搭 efforts/competition/attacks，强调"程度加深"。与 controls 搭配生硬，且 intensify 多用于负面或强烈活动的加剧，不是"立法加强管控"的惯用搭配。

C) focusing X 意为"聚焦"，与"加强"不同义

focusing 是"集中、聚焦于某点"，不含"加强"之意。后面也会接 on，而原文是 of，不通。

D) fastening X 用于物理紧固

fastening 指"系紧、扣紧"（系扣安全带、拉链），是物理动作，不用于抽象的法律管控。属于形近义错的干扰项。

【验证】 代回得 In a significant __(2)__ of legal controls over the press→"对媒体法律管控的重大收紧"，与第 1 段政府要 ban payments、第 2 段后文 strictly control 全程同向，全局自洽。

3. ____

【答案】 **[D] draft** 词义辨析

【线索】 中心词是法律意义的 bill

空前 will introduce a __ (3) __ bill 中的 bill 在英国政治语境里是"议案/法案"。法律文本里的"草案"有固定说法。

【选项】 A) sketch **✗ 用于素描、概要**

sketch 是"草图、速写、梗概", 多见于绘画、写作大纲, 与 bill 不搭, 常听"sketch a plan", 但不说 sketch bill。

B) rough **✗ 意为粗糙的, 泛化**

rough 作形容词指"粗糙的、粗略的", rough draft 才常用; 单独 rough bill 不是地道搭配。

C) preliminary **✗ 意为"预备性的", 不直接修饰 bill**

preliminary 表"初步的、预备的" (preliminary report/study), 强调"先于正式阶段"。立法语境里说"草案"用 draft bill, 不用 preliminary bill。

D) draft **✓ draft bill = 法案草案**

draft 是法律/立法语境里"草案"的标准词, draft bill 就是"法案草案"的固定说法, 与 introduce 这一立法动作严丝合缝。

【验证】 代回得 will introduce a __ (3) __ bill → "将提出一份法案草案", 与第 1 段"政府要立法 ban"完全衔接。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] illegal 词义辨析

【线索】立法 bill 直接的目的

线索在前后: will introduce a __(3)__ bill that will propose making payments to witnesses __(4)__——一份法案最直接能让某行为变成的状态是"非法"。

【选项】A) illogical X 属于逻辑评价

illogical 是"不合逻辑的", 立法管不到"逻辑", 不可能通过一部法案让某事变得 illogical。

B) illegal ✓ 立法宣告该行为非法

illegal 是"非法的", 恰是 ban 在法律语义上的目的——通过法案把"付钱给证人"宣告为非法。与第 1 段 ban payments to witnesses 完全对应。

C) improbable X 属于概率判断

improbable 是"不太可能发生的", 是概率/可能性评价, 立法可降低发生概率, 但不能直接把行为"变成不可能"——表达不到位。

D) improper X 道德层面, 立法力度不够

improper 是"不当的、不合适的", 多为道德/礼节评价。立法要做的不是"宣告不当"而是"宣告违法", 比 illegal 弱一档。考研一常用"语义偏弱"的项做诱饵。

【验证】代回得 making payments to witnesses __(4)__→"使付钱给证人成为非法", 与第 1 段 ban 和第 4 题 illegal 形成 ban→illegal 的对照链条, 全局自洽。

5. ____

【答案】 [A] publicity 词义辨析

【线索】 媒体在审前对案件的报道量

线索在本句与前句：第 1 段说政府针对的是"报纸" (by newspapers)，第 2 段又说"严格控制审前给一个案件 __ 的量" (will strictly control the amount of __ (5) __ that can be given to a case __ (6) __ a trial begins)。报纸+案件+审前+量——只有"报道/曝光度"语义上才说得通。

【选项】 A) publicity ✓ 媒体曝光、宣传报道

publicity 指"公众关注/媒体曝光/宣传"，正是"报纸在审前给一个案件多少报道量"的精确表达，与全文媒体话题一脉相承。

B) penalty X 意为处罚，主语错位

penalty 是"处罚、罚金"。"审前给案件多少处罚"逻辑不通——刑罚是判决后才有，且来源不是报纸。属于形近义错。

C) popularity X 意为受欢迎度，色彩错

popularity 是"受欢迎度"，是中性偏褒，用于人物或产品。刑事案件不会有"受欢迎度"。考研一常用这种色彩失配的形近词诱骗。

D) peculiarity X 意为怪癖/特性，话题外

peculiarity 是"独特性、怪癖"，与媒体审前报道毫无逻辑关系。形近迷惑而已。

【验证】 代回得 will strictly control the amount of __ (5) __ that can be given to a case→"严格控制审前可给予一桩案子的曝光报道量"，与全文"立法约束媒体"的脉络一致。

6. ____

【答案】 [C] before 逻辑关系

【线索】 管控针对的是审判开始之前

线索就在本句：control the amount of __ (5) __ that can be given to a case __ (6) __ a trial begins——立法管控的是"庭审尚未开始"那个阶段的媒体曝光，避免影响审判。完全是"在审判开始之前"的时间关系。

【选项】 A) since X 指"自.....以来"或因果

since 引导时间状语指"从那时起"（庭审开始后到现在），与"庭审尚未开始"相反。属于时间方向错。

B) if X 条件，但庭审会开始是必然

if 是"如果"，把"庭审开始"说成假设条件，但已经预设要立案审理，"开始庭审"是必然事件，不是 if 关系。

C) before ✓ 审前管控的精确时间标签

before 直接表达"庭审开始之前"这个时间段，与"避免审前媒体过度曝光影响审判"的立法初衷严丝合缝。

D) as X 意为"当.....时"或"由于"

as 作时间连词是"在.....期间/正当.....时"，意味管控发生在审判进行时，与"审前"语义不符。

【验证】 代回得 control the amount of __ (5) __ that can be given to a case __ (6) __ a trial begins→"严格控制审判开始之前给予一桩案子的曝光量"，与第 1 段 ban 的预防性立法一脉相承。

7. ____

【答案】 [D] agreed 固定搭配

【线索】 和委员会报告（意见）的关系

线索在本句：he __(7)__ with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not __(8)__ sufficient control. 大法官表达对一份报告“观点”的态度——是赞同。

【选项】 A) sided X 意为“站在某方一边”，宾语应为人/派别

sided with 表“站在某人/某方一边”（side with sb），宾语必须是人或党派，不接“报告”。考研一常用“语义半对、搭配宾语错”的项做迷惑。

B) shared X share + 观点不必带 with

shared 表“分享/共有（观点）”时，宾语直接是 view/opinion（share the view），不是 share with a report。结构错。

C) complied X 意为“遵守”，对象是规则/命令

complied with 表“遵守、服从”（comply with the rule/order），宾语应是规则、命令、法律。这里只是“赞同报告的观点”，不是“服从一份报告”。

D) agreed ✓ agree with + 观点/报告，标准搭配

agreed with 后接观点、看法、报告，表“同意（其中观点）”，语义和搭配双对——与后文 said 引出报告观点完全吻合。

【验证】 代回得 he __(7)__ with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not __(8)__ sufficient control. → “他同意今年一份委员会报告（其中说自律没能提供足够的管控）”，与全文“他要推动立法”的立场一致：因为不赞同自律，所以才推动立法。

8. ____

【答案】 **[B] offer** 词义辨析

【线索】 自律是否能"提供"足够管控

线索在本句: self regulation did not __(8)__ sufficient control, 主语是"自律", 宾语是"足够的管控"。语义关系是"自律提供/给予 管控"。

【选项】 A) present **✗ 意为呈现/展示, 与 control 不搭**

present 是"呈现、展示、提交", 宾语多为 report/idea/gift。说 present control 不成立——管控不是被"展示"的东西。

B) offer **✓ offer control = 提供管控, 标准搭配**

offer 是"提供", 宾语可为 help/support/protection/control 等"可被给予的东西", offer sufficient control 即"提供足够的管控", 自然贴切。

C) manifest **✗ 意为"显现", 与 control 不搭**

manifest 是"显示出(症状、迹象)", 宾语多为 symptoms/signs/feelings。manifest control 在英语里几乎不出现。

D) indicate **✗ 意为"表明、指示", 不等于"提供"**

indicate 是"表明、暗示", 宾语为信息/迹象(indicate a problem)。说"自律不能 indicate sufficient control"逻辑跳脱——报告说的是自律没"做到"足够管控, 而非"没暗示"。

【验证】 代回得 self regulation did not __(8)__ sufficient control→"自律没能提供足够的管控", 正是大法官同意立法、放弃自律的理由, 与下文推 bill 的逻辑链一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] Publication 词义辨析

【线索】 宾语是 letter (公开信)

线索是本句中心词: __ (9) __ of the letter 中 letter 是"信函"。信函在媒体语境里通常是"刊登/公开发表"。

【选项】 A) Release X 多用于消息/产品/犯人的放出

Release 偏"发布、发行、释放", 常用 release of news/film/prisoner。信函更常用 publication。

B) Publication ✓ publication of the letter = 公开信被刊发

Publication 表"出版、公开发表", 正是公开信/书面意见对外披露的标准词, publication of the letter 在新闻英语里是固定说法。

C) Printing X 侧重物理印刷

Printing 指"印刷"这一物理过程, 本文要表达的是"信被公开", 重点不在印刷工艺。

D) Exposure X 侧重"被揭露"的负面色彩

Exposure 是"曝光、揭露", 含"原本不愿公开却被掀出"的色彩, 与大法官"主动写信表态"的语境矛盾。

【验证】 代回得 __ (9) __ of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a __ (10) __ of media protest→"这封信的公开发表恰在他引发媒体抗议两天之后", 符合新闻报道的时序与中性叙事。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] storm 固定搭配

【线索】 媒体大规模抗议的隐喻

线索就在本句：caused a __(10)__ of media protest——"引发了一场媒体抗议的 ____"，需要一个能比喻"大面积爆发的舆论反应"的词。

【选项】 A) storm ✓ a storm of protest = 抗议风暴

storm 在新闻英语里是表"大规模强烈舆论反应"的常用比喻，a storm of protest/criticism/controversy 都是固定搭配，符合"引发媒体抗议的风暴"的语义。

B) rage X 意为暴怒，不与 of protest 搭

rage 是"暴怒"，自身已是情绪名词，不说 a rage of protest——同义重复不自然。

C) flare X 意为闪光/突发，与 protest 不搭

flare 指"闪光/突然燃起"，多用于 a flare of temper/anger (指个人怒气一闪)，不用于"大范围媒体抗议"。

D) flash X 意为闪光/瞬间，短促易消

flash 是"闪光、瞬间"，强调短暂；媒体抗议是持续性事件，不用 flash 比喻。

【验证】 代回得 caused a __(10)__ of media protest→"引发了一场媒体抗议风暴"，与后文"两天后才公开他自己的立场信"的叙事衔接，画面感与时间逻辑都通。

11. ____

【答案】 [B] interpretation 词义辨析

【线索】 对法律条款的解读

线索: __ (11) __ of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges __ (12) __ to Parliament——是对欧洲立法里隐私条款的"解读", 且这一权力交给法官、而非议会。法官对法律的工作是"解释"。

【选项】 A) translation X 指语言翻译

translation 是"语际翻译", 跨语言转换。法官的工作不是把欧盟文本翻成英语, 而是裁定其含义。

B) interpretation ✓ 对法律条款的法定解释

interpretation 是"解释、释义", interpretation of law 是法学固定术语, 指法官对成文法条文的释义裁定。与 judges 搭配天衣无缝。

C) exhibition X 指展览、展出

exhibition 指"展览", 常用于艺术品、产品。法律条款不会被"展览"。

D) demonstration X 指演示/示威, 对象不符

demonstration 是"演示、示威", 演示用于产品/原理, 示威用于政治运动, 都跟"解读法律"无关。

【验证】 代回得 the __ (11) __ of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges __ (12) __ to Parliament→"对欧洲立法中隐私管控条款的解释权将交由法官、而非议会", 与第 6 段 Press freedoms will be in safe hands __ (16) __ our British judges 的"信任法官"立场首尾呼应。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] rather than 固定搭配

【线索】 解释权交给法官而非议会

线索: would be left to judges __(12)__ to Parliament——把解释权交给"法官"而不是"议会", 是"选 A 而非 B"的取舍关系。

【选项】 A) better than X 比较质量/程度

better than 是"比.....更好", 强调程度比较; 本文不是说法官"比议会更好", 而是"选法官、不选议会"的取舍, 定性错。

B) other than X 意为"除.....之外"

other than 表"除了.....之外"或"不同于", 常用于排除/区别 (no one other than him)。这里说的不是"除议会之外", 而是直接的二选一。

C) rather than ✓ "而不是", 标准取舍

rather than 是"而不是", 正是"选法官、不选议会"的取舍语义, 对应大法官明示的立场偏好。

D) sooner than X 时间次序或"宁可"

sooner than 字面"比.....更早", 引申"宁愿.....也不", 用在"sooner than do, I would die"这种句式。这里没有时间或宁愿语义。

【验证】 代回得 would be left to judges __(12)__ to Parliament→"将交由法官而非议会", 与第 6 段大法官信任法官的表态完全一致, 全局自洽。

13. _____

【答案】 **[B] makes** 词义辨析

【线索】 宾补结构 make sth + adj

线索是本句的句法骨架：__(13)__ the European Convention on Human Rights legally __(14)__——动词后是名词宾语，再后是形容词补足语。能容下这个 "宾 + adj" 结构、且与 "使条约在英国法律上有约束力" 语义吻合的，是 make。

【选项】 A) changes **X change + adj 不成立**

changes 后面不能直接跟 "宾 + adj" 结构；要表 "使变成……" 得用 change ... into ...，与原文句法不符。

B) makes **✓ make sth legally binding, 地道搭配**

makes 完美适配 "make + 宾 + adj" 使役结构，make sth legally binding 是法律英语固定说法 ("使……具有法律约束力")，与 __(14)__ 的 binding 强强联动。

C) sets **X set + adj 不自由**

sets 后跟形容词需特定搭配 (set sb free)，不能随意 set sth legally binding；句法不通。

D) turns **X turn 表 "变成" 需 into**

turns 表 "变" 需 turn into 或 turn + adj (如 turn red) 形态变化，且 turn 多用于自身变化，不用于 "使法律文件具有约束力"。

【验证】 代回得 which __(13)__ the European Convention on Human Rights legally __(14)__ in Britain → "该法案使《欧洲人权公约》在英国具有法律约束力"，与下文 "人人有权享有隐私" 的法源逻辑相符。

14. ____

【答案】 [A] binding 词义辨析

【线索】 法案使公约具有法律约束力

线索: which __(13)__ the European Convention on Human Rights legally __(14)__ in Britain——人权法案的作用是让欧洲人权公约在英国"具有法律效力"。法律语义只能是"binding"。

【选项】 A) binding ✓ legally binding = 法律上有约束力

binding 与 legally 搭配是法律英语固定术语, 意为"具有法律约束力的", 恰好表达"使欧洲人权公约在英国具有法律效力"。

B) convincing X 意为有说服力的

convincing 是"令人信服的", 常修饰 argument/evidence。"使法律 convincing"不通——法律不是因说服力起作用。

C) restraining X 意为限制性的, 色彩偏被动

restraining 是"限制、约束" (restraining order 限制令), 有"压制"色彩, 且不与 legally 形成法律术语。

D) sustaining X 意为维持、支撑

sustaining 是"维持、支撑", 多与生命/努力/经济搭, 与"法律约束力"无关。

【验证】 代回得 legally __(14)__ in Britain→"在英国具有法律约束力", 配合第 13 题 makes 形成 make sth legally binding 的固定法律表达, 与下文规定"人人享有隐私权"的语义链条完整。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] entitled

固定搭配

【线索】 人人享有隐私权

线索: everybody was __(15)__ to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves——"人人有权享有隐私", 紧跟 "公众人物可上法庭保护自己", 正是权利主张的语义。

【选项】 A) authorized X 授权他人做某事

authorized to do 表"被授权做某事", 多用于职务授权 (authorized to sign) ; 不与 to privacy 这种"享有某物"的语义搭配。

B) credited X 被归功/记功

credited with 表"被归功于", credited with sth; 用 to 不是它的固定搭配, 且与"享有权利"语义偏离。

C) entitled ✓ be entitled to = 有权享有

entitled to (sth) 是"有权获得/享有"的标准搭配, be entitled to privacy 即"享有隐私权", 与法律文本表达完全一致。

D) qualified X 符合资格做某事

qualified for/to do 表"具备资格、合格" (qualified for the job) , 更侧重"达到条件", 而非"享有权利"。

【验证】 代回得 everybody was __(15)__ to privacy→"人人有权享有隐私", 与后半句"公众人物可上法庭保护自己"自然衔接, 权利主体与救济途径成链。

16. ____

【答案】 [A] with 固定搭配

【线索】 press freedoms 在 judges 手里安全

线索: Press freedoms will be in safe hands __(16)__ our British judges——"新闻自由在我们英国法官那里是安全的"。"在某人手中"的英语标准说法是 with sb。

【选项】 A) with ✓ in safe hands with sb, 地道搭配

with 与 hands 形成 in safe hands with sb 的固定结构, 表"由某人掌管很安心", 正好契合"信任英国法官"的语义。

B) to ✗ 方向介词, 搭配不通

to 表"朝向/给到", in safe hands to sb 不是地道用法; hand sth to sb 用 to, 但这里是 in hands 结构。

C) from ✗ 起源介词

from 表"来源", in safe hands from sb 没有这种搭配; 且与"由谁掌管"的语义相反。

D) by ✗ 施事介词, 逻辑错

by 引出动作执行者(被动语态), 但 in safe hands 已是状态短语, 无需 by 引执行者。be in safe hands by sb 不是英语习惯。

【验证】代回得 Press freedoms will be in safe hands __(16)__ our British judges→"新闻自由在英国法官手中是安全的", 与第 4 段"宁可交给法官也不交给议会"的立场无缝衔接。

17. ____

【答案】 [D] issue 词义辨析

【线索】 证人付费成为公共争议焦点

线索: Witness payments became an __(17)__ after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995——证人付费在 1995 年 West 被判后成为社会讨论的"议题/争议", 是公共政策性问题。

【选项】 A) impact X 意为"影响/冲击"

impact 是"影响、冲击", 常 have/make an impact on, 不说"X 成为一个 impact"。语义和搭配都偏。

B) incident X 意为单次事件

incident 指"单一事件/事故", 是发生过的具体事, 不是话题。"付费现象"是反复出现的实践, 不是一次性 incident。

C) inference X 意为推断

inference 是"推断、推论", 思维过程或结论, 与"成为社会议题"完全不沾边。属形近义错。

D) issue ✓ 意为社会议题/争议

issue 是"议题、争议", 在公共讨论语境里是标配, become an issue 表"成为一个公共议题", 与本段交代立法背景的功能贴合。

【验证】 代回得 Witness payments became an __(17)__ after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995→"证人付费在 West 案判决后成为一个社会议题", 自然引出后文对该议题的具体担忧。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] **said** 语法形态

【线索】 句型 **be said to have done**

线索是句法结构本身：Up to 19 witnesses were __(18)__ to have received payments ——"据说多达 19 名证人收过钱"，正是 "It is said that..." / "sb is said to do" 的句型。

【选项】 A) **stated** X **state** 后多接 **that 从句**

stated 后多接 that 从句 (state that...) 或直接宾语，be stated to have done 极少用，不是地道句型。

B) **remarked** X **remark** 多接 **on/that**

remarked 后跟 on sth 或 that 从句，be remarked to have done 不通行。

C) **said** ✓ **be said to have done = 据说**

said 嵌入 "be said to do/have done" 是英语固定句型，表"据说"。本句即"据说多达 19 名证人收过钱"——与后文 Concerns were raised 的传闻基调相承。

D) **told** X **tell** 需有**宾语**

told 是双宾动词 (tell sb sth)，其被动语态 be told 后接 sth 或 to do (被告诉做某事) ——"19 名证人被告诉收过钱"逻辑荒谬。

【验证】 代回得 Up to 19 witnesses were __(18)__ to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers→"据说多达 19 名证人因向报纸讲述故事而获得了报酬"，恰与新闻报道的传闻口吻一致，与后文"raised concerns"无缝衔接。

19. ____

【答案】 **[D] that** 语法形态

【线索】 concerns 的同位语从句

线索：Concerns were raised __(19)__ witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court——后接的从句结构完整（主谓宾齐备），不缺成分；语义上是对"concerns"具体内容的解释，是典型的同位语从句。

【选项】 A) what **X what 引导的从句须缺成分**

what 引导从句时必充当从句成分（主/宾/表），而本从句结构完整不缺。语法上行不通。

B) when **X when 引导时间，语义错**

when 引导时间状语，但 concerns were raised when... 表"在.....时担忧被提起"，逻辑变成时间从句，而原文是对担忧内容的解释。

C) which **X which 多作关代且需成分缺位**

which 作关系代词须在从句里充当主/宾；这里从句结构完整不缺成分，且 which 引导限制性定语从句时一般紧贴先行词（concerns 与 which 之间隔了 were raised，更不像定语从句）。

D) that **✓ concerns + that 同位语，标准搭配**

that 引导同位语从句，解释 concerns 的具体内容（即"证人可能被怂恿夸大证词"）。语法和语义双对，是抽象名词后同位语的标配。

【验证】代回得 Concerns were raised __(19)__ witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court→"有人提出担忧，即证人可能被怂恿在庭上夸大其辞"，正是文首 ban payments 的根本动机，与全文逻辑回环。

20. _____

【答案】 [C] ensure 词义辨析

【线索】 宾语是结果，确保结果发生

线索：exaggerate their stories in court to __(20)__ guilty verdicts——证人在庭上夸大证词的目的是"确保产生有罪判决"。宾语是结果 (verdicts)，不是人。

【选项】 A) assure X assure 后接人

assure 意为"使人放心、向某人保证"，标准搭配是 assure sb (of sth) / assure sb that...，宾语必须是人。本句宾语是 verdicts (结果)，不合搭配。考研一最高频的近义干扰。

B) confide X 意为吐露秘密

confide 是"吐露秘密、信任地告诉" (confide in sb; confide sth to sb)，与"确保结果"语义完全无关。

C) ensure ✓ ensure + 事，确保发生

ensure 是"确保某事发生"，宾语是事 (结果、行为)，ensure guilty verdicts 即"确保得到有罪判决"，与"夸大证词以获定罪"的逻辑严密对应。

D) guarantee X 侧重承诺/担保，语用偏商业

guarantee 也可表"保证"，但更常用于商业/正式承诺 (guarantee the quality)，且语气是"许诺一定如此"——证人靠夸大证词不能 guarantee 法官的判决，语用偏差。

【验证】 代回得 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to __(20)__ guilty verdicts→"证人可能被怂恿在庭上夸大其辞，以确保获得有罪判决"，正是"为何要立法禁止付费"的核心担忧，闭合全文逻辑。

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

英国将立法禁止报纸付费给证人

全文讲的是英国政府 (由大法官 Lord Irvine 推动) 准备出台一项法案，禁止报纸为买下涉案人士的故事而付钱给证人，以防证人在庭上为讨好买家而夸大证词。基调偏正式、客观陈述，是典型的英国时政新闻报道。开篇即定调：The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases __(1)__ the trial of Rosemary West.

行文脉络

事由→立法→背书→风波→法理→表态→缘起

全文按新闻报道的递进展开：第 1 段抛出事由（The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers）；第 2 段说明立法手段（will introduce a __ (3) __ bill that will propose making payments to witnesses __ (4) __）；第 3 段大法官背书议会委员会报告（he __ (7) __ with a committee report this year）；第 4 段交代两天前他关于隐私权的言论引发媒体抗议（Lord Irvine caused a __ (10) __ of media protest）；第 5 段阐述《人权法案》对隐私权的法律安排（everybody was __ (15) __ to privacy）；第 6 段是他对法官的信任表态（Press freedoms will be in safe hands __ (16) __ our British judges）；第 7 段回溯证人付费问题的缘起——1995 年 West 案后的舆论担忧（Witness payments became an __ (17) __ after West was sentenced、witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court）。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

4 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。

In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a draft bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of publicity that can be given to a case before a trial begins.

第2段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式：主句加多层定语从句修饰关键名词、定语从句内部带并列结构、被动语态与情态动词结合、时间状语从句嵌套在定语从句中。这种长难句的构造模式在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型的分析，典型性很高。

Publication of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a storm of media protest when he said the interpretation of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges rather than to Parliament.

第4段，第1句

句中涵盖了主语（含定语）、谓语（含情态加被动）、宾语（名词短语和从句两种）、多层时间状语从句、过去分词作定语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且结构紧凑、易错点密集（如 contained 作定语、would be left 的语态判断、宾语从句的识别），作为划分成分的练习句收益较高。

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which makes the European Convention on Human Rights legally binding in Britain, laid down that everybody was entitled to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

第5段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾、宾语从句、非限制性定语从句、并列宾语从句、被动语态、宾语补足语、地点状语、目的状语等多种成分，且定语从句插入主谓之间是易错点，适合全面训练成分划分

Witness payments became an issue after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995.

第7段，第1句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，被动语态也是常考点。这个句式具有一定代表性，学习后可在新闻报道、学术文章等语境中复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 34 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。

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

payment

B1

n. 支付

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇1次·真题 19 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

draft B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

convention B2

n. 习俗

本篇1次·真题 9 句

guilty B1

adj. 有罪的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

legally B2

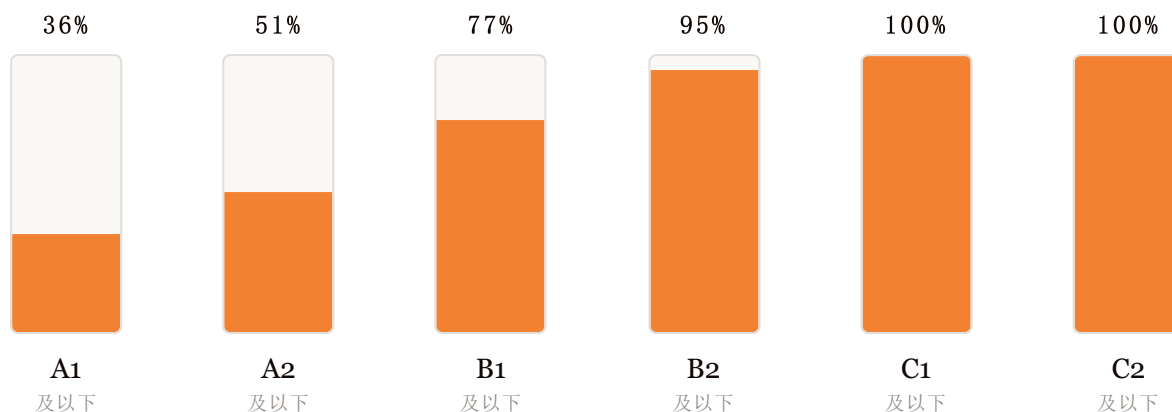
adv. 合法地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

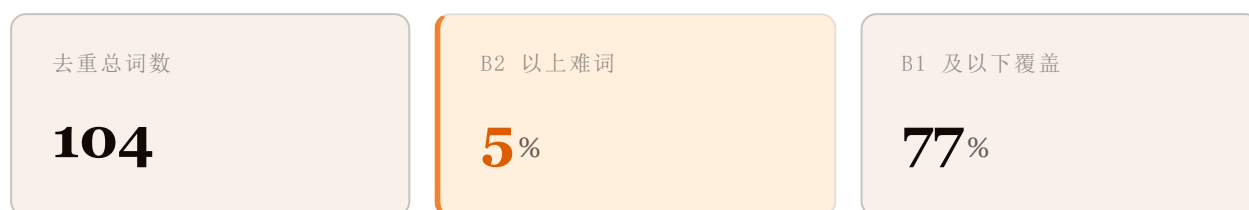
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 104 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **104** 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 5 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 104 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2001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 →

2001年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·21-24 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·21-24 题

本页 21-24 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2001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(2001)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions 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)

Passage 1

P1 Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

专业化可以被视为对科学知识不断积累这一问题的回应。通过将学科内容分割成更小的单元,一个人可以继续处理这些信息并将其作为进一步研究的基础。但专业化只是科学中影响交流过程的一系列相关发展之一。另一个发展是科学活动日益增长的职业化。

P2 No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

在科学领域,专业人士和业余人士之间无法划出明确的界限:任何规则都能找到例外。然而,"业余人士"这个词确实带有这样的含义,即相关人员并未完全融入科学界,特别是可能不完全认同其价值观。十九世纪专业

化的发展及其随之而来的对更长、更复杂培训的要求,意味着业余人士参与科学活动面临更大的问题。这一趋势在那些特别基于数学或实验室训练的科学领域自然最为明显,这可以通过英国地质学的发展来说明。

P3 A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

对过去一个半世纪英国地质学出版物的比较不仅揭示了对研究首要地位的日益强调,而且揭示了对何为可接受的研究论文的定义的变化。因此,在十九世纪,地方性地质研究本身就代表着有价值的研究;但在二十世纪,地方性研究只有在纳入并反映更广泛的地质图景时,才越来越被专业人士接受。另一方面,业余人士继续以旧方式进行地方性研究。总体结果是业余人士更难进入专业地质学期刊,这一结果因审稿制度的广泛引入而得到强化,先是十九世纪的国家级期刊引入,然后是二十世纪的几家地方地质学期刊引入。作为这一发展的逻辑结果,现在出现了主要面向专业读者或业余读者的独立期刊。一个相当类似的分化过程导致专业地质学家在全国范围内聚集在一两个特定学会中,而业余人士则倾向于留在地方学会中或以不同方式在全国范围内聚集。

P4 Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

尽管职业化和专业化进程在十九世纪的英国地质学中已经顺利进行,但其全面后果直到二十世纪才显现。然而,就整个科学而言,十九世纪必须被视为科学结构这一变化的关键时期。

题目与逐题解析

21. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as ____.
- [A] sociology and chemistry
 - [B] physics and psychology
 - [C] sociology and psychology
 - [D] physics and chemistry

19世纪专业化的发展在诸如____等科学领域可能表现得更为明显

- A) 社会学和化学 B) 物理学和心理学 C) 社会学和心理学 D) 物理学和化学

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 might be more clearly seen in sciences such as ____ 问的是「可以在哪些具体学科中更清晰看到」，答案必须是文中点名的学科，而不是推断的结论。

【拆句】 The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as ____.: 主语是 The growth of specialisation in the 19th century, 谓语是 might be more clearly seen, 介词短语 in sciences such as ____ 充当地点状语，空格处需要填入若干具体学科名。无陷阱。

【定位】 The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

这种趋势自然在那些尤其依赖数学训练或实验训练的科学领域最为明显，并可以通过英国地质学的发展加以说明。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

sociology and chemistry 中 chemistry 符合「实验训练」，但 sociology (社会学) 以社会调查与思辨为主，并不以 a mathematical or laboratory training 为根基。

B) 以偏概全

physics and psychology 中 physics 符合，但 psychology 当时并非以数学或实验为核心训练，与原文 based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training 的「especially」语气不符。

C) 与原文相反

sociology and psychology 中 sociology 与 psychology 都不以 a mathematical or laboratory training 为基础，与定位句完全不匹配。

D) ✓ 正确

based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training ↔ **physics and chemistry**

预判要求「数学训练+实验训练」型学科，physics and chemistry 中物理对应数学训练、化学对应实验训练，是四个选项里唯一双特征均满足的组合，自然锁定 D。

22. We can infer from the passage that ____.

[A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation

[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community

[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

从文章中我们可以推断出 ____

A) 专业化与职业化之间几乎没有区别 B) 业余爱好者可以在某些科学领域与专业人士竞争

C) 专业人士倾向于欢迎业余爱好者进入科学界 D) 业余爱好者有全国性的学术团体但没有地方性的

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 We can infer from the passage that _____. 没有给任何具体话题，只用 infer 标明题型——答案是原文事实的「一步逻辑延伸」。

【拆句】 We can infer from the passage that ____.: 主语 We, 谓语 can infer, from the passage 是状语, that 引导宾语从句, 空格处就是要填入的从句内容。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule.

在科学领域, 专业人士和业余爱好者之间无法划出泾渭分明的界限: 任何规则都能找到例外。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation 与原文 But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity. 相悖: 原文明确把二者作为两个相关但独立的发展趋势并列展开。

B) ✓ 正确

exceptions can be found to any rule ↔

amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science ↔

amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science 的限定词

「some areas」与「exceptions」对应严丝合缝, 强度恰好——不是「全部领域」、也不是「无法竞争」, 正是推断题最稳妥的「中等强度」选项。

C) 与原文相反

professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community 在原文找不到任何对应; 恰相反, The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs 显示专业者反而在抬高门槛。

D) 与原文相反

amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones 与 the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way 相悖: 原文恰恰说业余者既留在地方性团体中、也以另一种方式在全国层面集结。

23. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate ____.

- [A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation
- [B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
- [C] the change of policies in scientific publications
- [D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

作者论述地质学的发展是为了说明 ____

- A) 专业化与职业化的过程 B) 业余爱好者在科学研究中的艰辛 C) 科学出版物政策的变化

D) 专业人士对业余爱好者的歧视

【答案】 **A** (例证目的题)

【判型】 The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate____. 直接用 to demonstrate 提问「写 geology 是为了证明什么」，是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate____.: 主语 The author, 谓语 writes of, 宾语 the development of geology, 不定式 to demonstrate 表目的，空格处填作者写它的真正目的。无陷阱。

【定位】 The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

十九世纪专业化的发展，连同其随之而来的更长、更复杂训练的要求，意味着业余者参与科学活动的难度增加。这种趋势自然在那些尤其依赖数学训练或实验训练的科学领域中最为明显，并可以用英国地质学的发展来加以说明。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science.

↔ **the process of specialisation and professionalisation**

Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity. ↔

the process of specialisation and professionalisation

the process of specialisation and professionalisation 是 geology 例证所服务的上位论点的标准名词化表达，与定位句的论点完全对齐，故为正确答案。

B) 以偏概全

the hardship of amateurs in scientific study 只是 implied greater problems for amateur participation in science 论点的后果之一，是例证内部的具体细节，并非作者写 geology 的主旨意图。

C) 以偏概全

the change of policies in scientific publications 对应 reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing 等细节，是 geology 例证内部用以呈现专业化的现象，而非作者写 geology 想说明的真正目的。

D) 过度推断

the discrimination of professionals against amateurs 把原文中「门槛提高」「分流出版」「分别组建团体」描述为带有道德判断的 discrimination (歧视)，而原文用的都是中性叙述词。

24. The direct reason for specialisation is_____.

- [A] the development in communication
- [B] the growth of professionalisation
- [C] the expansion of scientific knowledge
- [D] the splitting up of academic societies

专业化的直接原因是_____

A) 通信技术的发展 B) 职业化的发展 C) 科学知识的扩展 D) 学术团体的分裂

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The direct reason for specialisation is____. 问的是 specialisation 的直接原因，原文必有对应的因果句，属于细节题中的因果细节。

【拆句】 The direct reason for specialisation is____.: 主语 The direct reason, 介词短语 for specialisation 修饰主语，系动词 is, 表语空格。形容词 direct 是题眼，决定排除「间接因」。

【定位】 Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge.

专业化可以被视为对科学知识不断累积这一问题的一种应对。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

the development in communication 对应原文 But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication., 专业化与「沟通过程」是「同列相关变化」而非「因果关系」。

B) 偷换概念

the growth of professionalisation 对应原文 Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.——职业化是与专业化同列的「另一相关发展」，而非专业化的直接原因。

C) ✓ 正确

an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge ↔ **the expansion of scientific knowledge**
the expansion of scientific knowledge 直接对应定位句中作为 response 对象的那个名词短语，是四个选项里唯一保留「科学知识本身在变多」这一核心因果指向的选项。

D) 与原文相反

the splitting up of academic societies 对应原文 professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way, 那是专业化推进后造成的结果，因果方向被颠倒。

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。

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge.

第1段，第1句

被动语态加介词短语修饰的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是学术语境下用 can be seen/regarded/considered as 这类表达引出观点或定义的句式。本句的框架（主语 + 情态被动 + as 短语）是一个高频句型，学生掌握后可以广泛迁移到类似的学术表达中。虽然句子本身不长、结构相对简单，但其代表性较强。

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule.

第2段，第1句

冒号连接两个并列句、用后句解释前句的结构，在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见。情态动词加被动语态的搭配也是典型句式。掌握此句型后可迁移至类似结构的理解，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富，包含主谓宾完整结构、同位语从句、并列谓语、状语（句首副词和 in particular）、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型。同位语从句是易混淆点（易与定语从句混淆），并列谓语的识别也需要一定训练。句中还有后置定语（concerned 修饰 person）。这些成分覆盖了常见的句子成分划分考点，具有较好的练习价值。

Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture.

第3段，第2句

本句是学术写作中极为典型的对比论证结构：通过分号和转折连词连接两个时代的不同情况，配合条件状语从句限定现状。这种“过去情况 vs 现在情况 + 条件说明”的句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量学术类文本的理解中。

Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way.

第3段，第3句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，现在完成时搭配不定式宾语的用法也属于常规句式；但本句无从句嵌套、无特殊句型（如强调句、倒装句），作为复杂结构的代表性不足，典型性处于中等水平。

As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership.

第3段，第5句

"状语从句 + 主句"结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用 "As" 引导原因或背景的表达非常典型。分词短语作后置定语也是学术文本的常见特征，掌握后可大量复用

A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

第3段，第6句

本句包含动名词复合结构作宾语("professional geologists coming together")、不定式并列结构作宾语("either to remain... or to come...")、多个介词短语作状语和定语，成分种类丰富，适合练习识别非谓语动词和复杂宾语结构。

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century.

第4段，第1句

"Although...", 主句" 的让步状语从句前置结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，被动语态和系表结构也是常考基础句型。主句中 "thus" 承接转折、说明因果关系的用法在学术写作和考试真题中频繁出现。整句的逻辑关系（尽管A，但B）和时间对比（十九世纪 vs 二十世纪）也是典型的历史叙述或学术论证句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

amateur

B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇12次 · 真题 18 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇8次 · 真题 46 句

specialisation

C1

n. 专业化

本篇8次 · 真题 9 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇7次 · 真题 83 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇6次 · 真题 65 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇4次 · 真题 80 句

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本篇4次 · 真题 57 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题 71 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 71 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 33 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇2次·真题 27 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇2次·真题 22 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次·真题 18 句

psychology

B2

n. 心理学

本篇2次·真题 14 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇2次·真题 9 句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的，难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reflect B1

v. 反映，显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础; 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

changing

A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exception

B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

participation

B2

n. 参与

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

expansion

B2

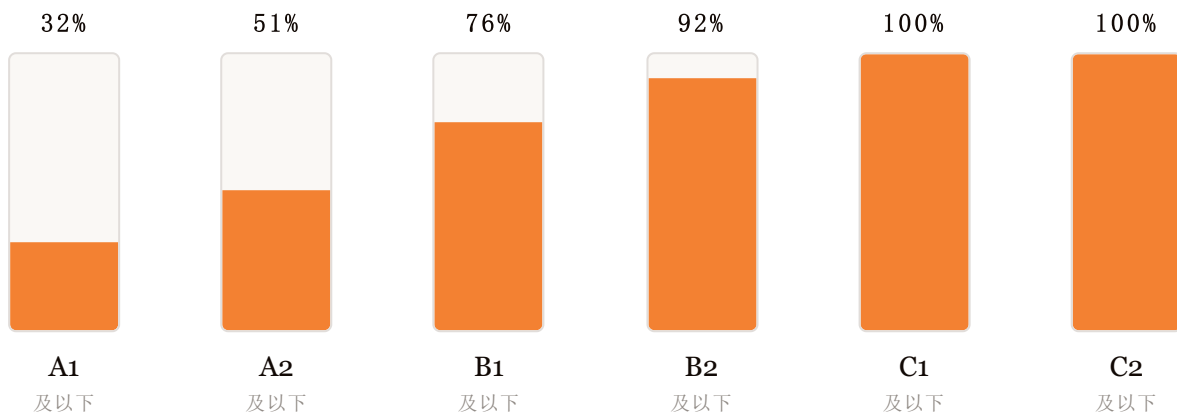
n. 扩张

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 16 个 · 约 8%。



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 197 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

197

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



考研英语（旧卷） 2001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
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2001年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·25-28 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·25-28 题

本页 25-28 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2001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(2001)

Section II Part A (2)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions 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)

Passage 2

P1 A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

如今，人们对所谓的数字鸿沟——即世界上信息富有者和信息贫乏者之间的分化——给予了极大的关注。这种鸿沟今天确实存在。二十年前，我和妻子就这一迫在眉睫的危险发表过演讲。然而，当时不太明显的是，有一些新的积极力量正在对抗数字鸿沟。我们有理由保持乐观。

P2 There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

有技术方面的理由让我们希望数字鸿沟将会缩小。随着互联网日益商业化,普及接入符合商业利益——毕竟,上网的人越多,潜在客户就越多。越来越多的政府担心自己的国家会落后,因而希望普及互联网接入。在未来十年或二十年内,地球上将有十亿到二十亿人通过网络连接在一起。因此,我现在相信数字鸿沟在未来

几年将会缩小而非扩大。这是个非常好的消息,因为互联网很可能是我们有史以来对抗世界贫困最强大的工具。

P3 Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

当然,使用互联网并非战胜贫困的唯一途径。互联网也不是我们拥有的唯一工具。但它具有巨大的潜力。

P4 To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—was built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

要利用这一工具,一些贫困国家将不得不克服其在外国投资方面过时的反殖民偏见。那些仍然认为外国投资是对其主权的侵犯的国家不妨研究一下美国基础设施(社会的基本结构基础)的历史。当美国建设其工业基础设施时,它没有资本这样做。这就是为什么美国的第二次浪潮基础设施——包括道路、港口、高速公路、港口等等——是用外国投资建造的。英国人、德国人、荷兰人和法国人投资于英国的这个前殖民地。他们为这些基础设施提供资金。移民美国人建造了它们。猜猜现在谁拥有它们?美国人。我相信在巴西或其他任何地方也会是同样的情况。帮助你建设第三次浪潮基础设施(今天是电子基础设施)的外国资本越多,你的状况就会越好。这并不意味着听之任之、任人愚弄,或让外国公司不受控制地运营。但这确实意味着要认识到它们在建设充分利用互联网所需的能源和电信基础设施方面能够发挥多么重要的作用。

题目与逐题解析

25. Digital divide is something_____.

- [A] getting worse because of the Internet
- [B] the rich countries are responsible for
- [C] the world must guard against
- [D] considered positive today

数字鸿沟是_____的东西。

- A) 因互联网而变得更加严重 B) 富裕国家应当为之负责 C) 世界必须加以防范
- D) 如今被认为是积极的

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Digital divide is something_____ 是把 digital divide 这个话题词补完性质,问的是文中对它的客观定性,属于细节性质判断。

【拆句】 Digital divide is something___ 是一个待补全的判断句，主语是话题词 digital divide，系动词 is 后接 something + 形容词性后置修饰（选项补出）。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱，关键是看清选项是在补 something 的修饰语。

【定位】 And that divide does exist today. ... What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide.

那种鸿沟在今天确实存在.....不过当时不太能看到的，是那些正在抵抗数字鸿沟的、新的、积极的力量。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文将互联网视为对抗鸿沟、对抗贫困的力量 (the most powerful tool for combating world poverty)，而 getting worse because of the Internet 把互联网说成是鸿沟恶化的元凶，与原文相反。

B) **无中生有**

原文只说存在 info rich 与 info poor 的划分 (the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor)，并未追究"鸿沟由富国造成"这一责任归属，the rich countries are responsible for 系无中生有。

C) **✓ 正确**

looming danger ↔ **the world must guard against**

预判结论"客观存在且需警惕"与 the world must guard against 完全对应：guard against 正是 looming danger 的应对动作，没有任何信息越界。

D) **与原文相反**

原文称鸿沟为 looming danger，态度明显负面；considered positive today 反把鸿沟定性为"被视为积极的事"，与作者立场相反。

26. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it_____.

- [A] offers economic potentials
- [B] can bring foreign funds
- [C] can soon wipe out world poverty
- [D] connects people all over the world

各国政府重视互联网是因为它_____。

A) 提供经济潜力 B) 能够带来外国资金 C) 能够很快消除世界贫困 D) 连接世界各地的人们

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Governments attach importance to the Internet because it___ 用 because 直接索取原文给出的理由，是对原文细节的同义替换提问。

【拆句】 Governments attach importance to the Internet because it___ 主句 Governments attach importance to the Internet 已给出态度，because 引导原因状语从句，主语 it 指代 the Internet。选项补的就是 it 后的谓语部分，结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access.

随着互联网越来越商业化，普及上网是合乎商业利益的——毕竟，上网人越多，潜在客户就越多。越来越多的政府，因为担心本国掉队，希望扩大互联网接入。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it is in the interest of business to universalize access ↔ **offers economic potentials**

the more people online, the more potential customers there are ↔ **offers economic potentials**

预判已锁"经济动机", offers economic potentials ——对应原文 business + potential customers, 无任何越界。

B) 张冠李戴

can bring foreign funds 把 Q26 与第 4 段 foreign investment 强行拼接；但第 2 段政府重视互联网的原因句里完全没提外资，是张冠李戴。

C) 过度推断

原文只说互联网 may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty（很可能是最强大的工具），仍属可能性；选项 can soon wipe out world poverty 加上了 soon 与绝对动词 wipe out，是过度推断。

D) 答非所问

原文确实提到 one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together，但这是技术普及的客观描述，不是政府重视互联网的原因；connects people all over the world 把事实当原因，答非所问。

27. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of_____.

- [A] providing financial support overseas
- [B] preventing foreign capital's control
- [C] building industrial infrastructure
- [D] accepting foreign investment

作者提到美国的例子是为了证明_____的政策是正当的。

A) 向海外提供财政支持 B) 防止外国资本的控制 C) 建设工业基础设施 D) 接受外国投资

【答案】 D （例证目的题）

【判型】 题干 The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of_____ 用 to + 动词不定式追问"举例的目的"，是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of_____ 是 "S + V + O + 不定式状语" 结构：主句 The writer mentioned the case, to justify ... 作目的状语；选项补的是 policy of 后的名词宾语，明确问"目的"。

【定位】 To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. ... When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—was built with foreign investment.

想要用好互联网这件工具，一些贫困国家必须摒弃他们对外资陈旧的反殖民偏见.....当年美国修建自己的工业基础设施时，并没有相应资本，这就是为什么美国第二波基础设施——公路、港口、高速、海港等等——都是靠外资建成的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文中美国是被投资方、英德荷法是出资方；providing financial support overseas 把作者主张写成"对外提供资金支持"，与例子里美国"接受外资"的角色完全相反。

B) 张冠李戴

原文末段以 That doesn't mean ... letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled 作让步性补丁，并非作者举美国例子要支持的主政策；preventing foreign capital's control 把补丁误当成主张，张冠李戴。

C) 答非所问

building industrial infrastructure 只是例子里的具体动作（美国当年建第二波基础设施），并不是作者要倡导的政策；考生若只看例子细节，会误把动作当主张。

D) ✓ 正确

get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment ↔

accepting foreign investment

预判结论"穷国应接受外资"与 accepting foreign investment 完全对应——例子里的英、德、荷、法投资美国，正是为了佐证这条政策。

28. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on ____.

- [A] how well-developed it is electronically
- [B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
- [C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
- [D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

现在一个国家的经济似乎在很大程度上取决于_____。

- A) 它在电子方面的发达程度
- B) 它是否对移民抱有偏见
- C) 它是否采用美国的工业模式
- D) 它对外国公司有多大的控制力

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It seems that now a country's economy depends much on ____ 不直接问原文写了什么，而问"看起来现在如何"，需要考生从原文一步合理延伸出来，属推断题。

【拆句】 It seems that now a country's economy depends much on ____ 是 It seems that 引导的从句结构，that 从句中 now 作时间状语，主语 a country's economy，谓语 depends much on，选项补宾语。结构常规，注意 It seems 软化语气，提示推断。

【定位】 The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be.

你引来越多的外资帮你建设第三波基础设施——也就是今天的电子基础设施——你的处境就越好。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure ↔

how well-developed it is electronically

the better off you're going to be ↔ how well-developed it is electronically

电子基础设施越好、国家越富裕，等同于“经济取决于电子化程度”，how well-developed it is electronically 是这一推断的最简表达，且没有任何越界。

B) 偷换概念

原文是反对对 foreign investment (外资) 的偏见, whether it is prejudiced against immigrants 把对象偷换为 immigrants (移民) ——原文只提到 Immigrant Americans built them, 与“偏见”无关。

C) 过度推断

原文提及 study the history of infrastructure ... in the United States 只是建议穷国研究美国当年的做法，并不是说“经济现在取决于是否照搬美国模式”；whether it adopts America's industrial pattern 是过度推断。

D) 以偏概全

原文末句 That doesn't mean ... letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled 只是补丁，提醒不要放任外资——并不是“经济取决于对外资公司的控制力”；how much control it has over foreign corporations 把补丁夸大成核心结论，是以偏概全。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

And that divide does exist today.

第1段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、状语三种基本成分，且谓语为 does + 动词原形的强调结构，可作为强调用法的入门练习句；但成分种类较少，无宾语、表语、定语、从句等更丰富的结构，练习收益有限。

As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

第2段，第2句

形式主语 + 不定式真正主语、状语从句 + 主句结构、the more ... the more 比例句型都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,极具代表性,掌握后可大量复用到同类句子分析中。

More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access.

第2段，第3句

主语后插入定语成分、定语中嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的增加句子复杂度的手段。want to do结构和被动语态也是高频考点。掌握本句结构对理解同类句式有较强的迁移价值。

As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead.

第2段，第5句

宾语从句省略that、“rather than”并列对比、一般将来时表达预测,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,结构典型且实用性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

第2段，第6句

主句 + 原因状语从句 + 嵌套定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的典型复合句式。情态动词表推测、现在完成时表经历、定语从句后置修饰都是高频考点，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类句子。

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty.

第3段，第1句

"be + the only way to do" 是考试中常见的表达句式，具有一定代表性，但句子结构本身过于简单，作为典型训练句的迁移价值中等。

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment.

第4段，第1句

本句体现了考试常见的简单句扩展模式：主句 + 句首目的状语，以及名词短语的多层修饰（"outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment"）。"will have to" 的情态 + 义务表达也是真题高频结构。整体句式虽简单但实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—was built with foreign investment.

第4段，第4句

"that is why" 引导表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，用于解释原因或结果。被动语态搭配方式状语也是典型的学术和新闻英语句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter.

第4段，第10句

本句是"主句+宾语从句"的经典结构，且宾语从句省略引导词、从句内用"would"表推测，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be.

第4段，第11句

the more... the better 比较句型、定语从句嵌套、have 带宾补结构均为四六级和考研高频考点。此句将这些典型结构集中在一句中，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句式，代表性极强。

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。

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇8次·真题53句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇7次·真题23句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇5次·真题72句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇4次·真题38句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次·真题52句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇3次·真题43句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇3次·真题42句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇3次·真题17句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇3次·真题16句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题44句

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本篇2次·真题27句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次·真题27句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇2次·真题19句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇2次·真题18句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇2次·真题12句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题304句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

lecture

B1

n. 讲座

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prejudice

B2

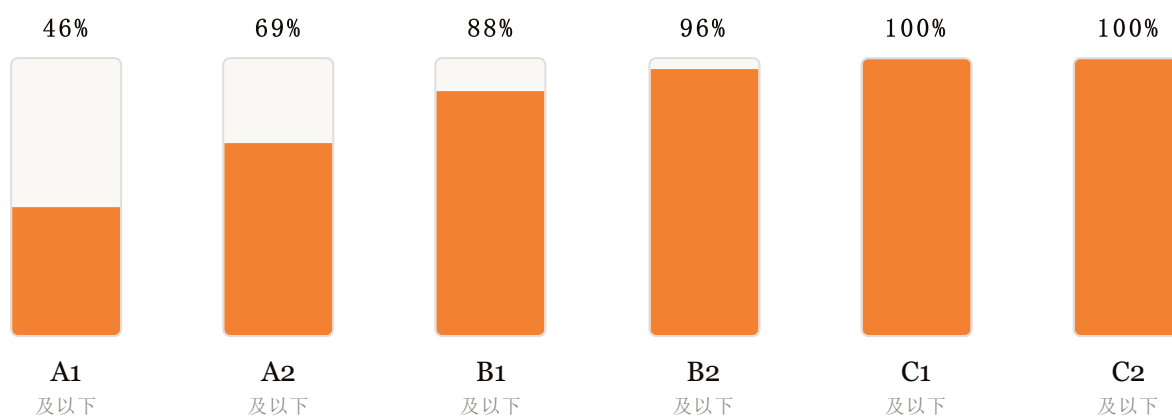
n. 偏见

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 8 个 · 约 4%。



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

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

考研英语（旧卷） 2001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 →
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Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
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2001年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第3篇·29-32 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·29-32 题

本页 29-32 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2001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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2001)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions 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)

Passage 3

P1 Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

为什么这么多美国人不信任他们在报纸上读到的内容？美国报纸编辑协会正试图回答这个令人痛苦的问题。该组织正深入进行一项被称为新闻可信度项目的长期自我分析。

P2 Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

遗憾的是，这个项目最终主要得出了一些关于事实错误、拼写和语法错误的低层次发现，同时伴随着大量对读者到底想要什么的困惑不解。

P3 But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

但不信任的根源要深刻得多。大多数新闻工作者学会通过一套标准模板（模式）来看待世界，他们将每天的事件套入这些模板中。换句话说，新闻编辑室文化中存在一种传统的故事线，它为原本令人困惑的新闻提供了主干和现成的叙事结构。

P4 There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

新闻工作者与其读者之间存在社会和文化上的脱节，这有助于解释为什么新闻编辑室的“标准模板”对许多读者来说显得格格不入。在最近的一项调查中，问卷被发送给全国五个中等规模城市的记者，外加一个大都市区。然后随机致电这些社区的居民，询问相同的问题。

P5 Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedes, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

回复显示，与其他美国人相比，新闻工作者更有可能住在高档社区、雇佣女佣、拥有Mercedes汽车、进行股票交易，而他们去教堂、做志愿工作或在社区扎根的可能性较小。

P6 Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

记者往往是广义社会和文化精英的一部分，因此他们的工作往往反映这一精英阶层的传统价值观。对新闻媒体的惊人不信任并非源于不准确或糟糕的报道技巧，而是源于记者与其读者之间世界观的日常冲突。

P7 This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

对于任何行业来说，这都是一种爆炸性的局面，尤其是对于一个衰落的行业。这是一个陷入困境的行业，它不断雇用态度令顾客极为恼火的员工。然后它赞助大量研讨会和一个可信度项目，致力于思考为什么顾客恼火并大量流失。但它似乎从未注意到许多以前的购买者所抱怨的文化和阶级偏见。如果它这样做了，它就会开放其多样性计划——该计划目前狭隘地聚焦于种族和性别——并寻找在观点、价值观、教育和阶级方面存在广泛差异的记者。

题目与逐题解析

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world.
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project.

这篇文章主要讲述了什么？

- A) 全世界读者的需求。 B) 公众对报纸失望的原因。 C) 报纸行业衰落的起源。

D) 新闻可信度项目的目标。

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 What is the passage mainly about? 直接问 passage 整体讲了什么，没有任何局部信息词。

【拆句】 What is the passage mainly about? 是一个标准的 wh 疑问句，主干 the passage is about what，无从句、无否定、无比较，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

needs of the readers all over the world. 把读者范围扩大到 all over the world，但全文限定在 so many Americans，且讨论的不是 needs 而是 disappointment 的成因。

B) **✓ 正确**

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? ↔

causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.

The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

↔ **causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.**

But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about.

↔ **causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.**

首段问句确立议题、第六、七段给出根因，主线全部围绕「公众失望的原因」，B 是唯一同时覆盖议题与原因的选项。

C) **以偏概全**

origins of the declining newspaper industry. 把全文聚焦点偷换成「报业衰落的起源」。原文虽在 particularly a declining one 顺带提到衰落，但全篇主线是公众不信任的成因，不是衰落史。

D) **以偏概全**

aims of a journalism credibility project. 把 credibility project 当全文主角，但该项目在文中只是「被批评的研究对象」，作者借 P2 否定其成效后转入更深原因，全文从不讨论其 aims。

30. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be_____.

[A] quite trustworthy

[B] somewhat contradictory

[C] very illuminating

[D] rather superficial

新闻可信度项目的结果最终证明是_____。

A) 相当可信 B) 有些矛盾 C) 很有启发性 D) 相当肤浅

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____. 是个待补全的陈述句，要的是原文中关于结果的客观转述。

【拆句】 The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____. 主干为 the results turned out to be _____, turn out to be 意为「结果是/原来是」，空格填表语形容词；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

遗憾的是，该项目最终得出的不过是关于事实错误和拼写、语法错误的低层次发现，再加上对读者究竟想要什么的一脸茫然。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

quite trustworthy 评价的是结果「是否可信」，但原文从未质疑结果真假，只批评其层次低；选项把「层次」换成了「可信度」。

B) 无中生有

somewhat contradictory 要求原文给出「前后/内部相互矛盾」的证据，但定位句只说结果浅、不说结果之间打架。

C) 与原文相反

very illuminating 的极性是褒义、表示「很有启发」，与 Sad to say 起头的负面评价以及 low-level / head-scratching puzzlement 的轻蔑色彩完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes ↔

rather superficial

lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want ↔

rather superficial

定位句把项目成果同时贴上「低层次」和「对核心问题没头绪」两个标签，二者并集恰是「流于表面」的同义表达，rather superficial 是唯一对得上的形容词。

31. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____.

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background

作者指出的新闻工作者的根本问题在于他们的_____。

A) 工作态度 B) 传统的生活方式 C) 世界观 D) 教育背景

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____. 直接问作者点出的根本问题落在哪一维度，是对原文判断句的客观提取。

【拆句】 The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____. 主干 the basic problem lies in their _____, as pointed out by the writer 为过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 problem, 限定信息来源是「作者所指」; their 指代 journalists, 空格填名词。

【定位】 The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

对新闻媒体那种令人吃惊的不信任, 根源不在于报道不准确或记者技能差, 而在于记者与读者之间每天发生的世界观冲撞。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

working attitude (工作态度) 属于 inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills 所涵盖的「工作层面」原因, 被作者明确归入 not A 一侧。

B) **以偏概全**

conventional lifestyle 对应的是 P5 的生活方式数据 (住高档社区、有女佣、开奔驰), 那只是 world views 的具象表征, 不是作者点的「根本问题」。

C) **✓ 正确**

the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers ↔ **world outlook**

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite.

↔ **world outlook**

在 not rooted in 报道技能 but in 世界观 的明确对照里, 作者一笔否掉「工作技能」型解释, 把根本问题点在世界观上, world outlook 是该 B 项的近义浓缩。

D) **以偏概全**

educational background 直到 reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class 才作为多样性维度之一被提及, 原文从未将「教育背景」单独点为 basic problem。

32. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its_____.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem
- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

尽管做出了努力, 报纸行业仍然无法满足读者, 原因在于其_____。

- A) 未能认识到其真正的问题 B) 倾向于雇用令人讨厌的记者 C) 可能进行不准确的报道
D) 在种族和性别问题上的偏见

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its_____. 是一个完整因果陈述待补全, 问的就是原文给出的具体原因。

【拆句】 Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____. 句首 Despite its efforts 为让步状语；主干 the newspaper industry cannot satisfy the readers; owing to its _____ 为原因状语补充原因，its 指代 the newspaper industry，空格填名词性短语。

【定位】 But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about.

但它似乎从来没真正去关注那些被大量老读者抱怨的文化和阶级偏见。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about

↔ **failure to realize its real problem**

The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views

↔ **failure to realize its real problem**

原文「始终没注意到」被作者明确判为「行业屡战屡败的根因」，选项以「未能意识到其真正的问题」作动名词化浓缩，语义与归因方向完全一致。

B) 偷换概念

tendency to hire annoying reporters 描述的是 keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers 这一现象本身，作者用它作为问题的表征，而非作者归纳的根本原因。

C) 与原文相反

likeliness to do inaccurate reporting 直接对应 inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills，而那是作者明确用 not A but B 排除掉的旧因。

D) 与原文相反

prejudice in matters of race and gender 把 its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender 反向曲解——原文意思是 diversity 项目只盯着 race/gender 而忽略 outlook/values/class，并不是说报业本身存在种族性别偏见。

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。

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

第2段，第1句

句子成分丰富：包含插入语状语、主系表结构、复杂的表语（带多层后置定语）、嵌套的宾语从句、从句中的多个状语。适合练习识别插入语、区分主句和从句成分、理解复杂名词短语的修饰层次、以及疑问词在从句中的双重作用。覆盖了多个值得练习的知识点。

In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

第3段，第3句

there be 存在句 + 名词后置定语(介词短语和限制性定语从句)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰抽象名词、从句内部带介词短语状语的模式也非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似的长难句,代表性较强。

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers.

第4段，第1句

"There exists + 名词 + 定语从句" 以及定语从句中嵌套宾语从句的结构，是学术英语和考试阅读中的高频句式。掌握这类多层嵌套且带存现句的复杂结构，可以大量迁移到真题和学术文本的理解中。

Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers.

第7段，第2句

覆盖主系表结构、倒装句主语识别、定语从句中关系代词充当主语和所有格、及物动词的宾语、程度状语等多种成分;两个关系代词(that 和 whose)分别在从句内充当不同成分,是练习定语从句成分划分的优质例句,且嵌套结构增加了辨识难度

Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers.

第7段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、并列宾语、时间状语、后置定语(过去分词短语)、动名词短语、介词短语、宾语从句、方式状语等多种成分,且并列宾语中包含复杂后置定语,宾语从句嵌套在介词宾语中,成分丰富,适合训练后置定语识别和从句归属判断,训练价值较高。

If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

第7段，第5句

虚拟条件句（与现在事实相反）+ 主句并列谓语 + 定语从句修饰宾语，这是考研英语中高频出现的复合句式。掌握这种结构后可广泛应用于分析条件假设类长难句，典型性很强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 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。

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇6次·真题 37 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇5次·真题 40 句

journalist B1

n. 记者，新闻工作者

本篇4次·真题 25 句

credibility C1

n. 可信度

本篇4次·真题 12 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇3次·真题 32 句

journalism B2

n. 新闻业;新闻工作

本篇3次·真题 12 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇3次·真题10句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题89句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次·真题79句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题71句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题71句

gender

B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次·真题23句

elite

C1

n. 精英

本篇2次·真题15句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇2次·真题15句

hire

A2

v. 雇用

本篇2次·真题12句

broadly

B2

adv. 大体上

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

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题77句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题56句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题47句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

exist A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 24 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 22 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇1次·真题 16 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

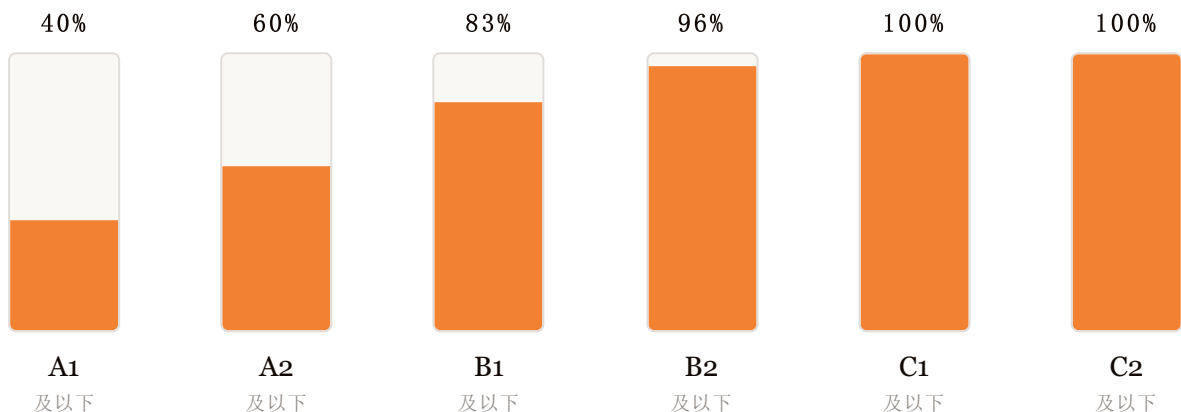
本篇1次·真题 11 句

buyer B1 n. 买方 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	error A2 n. 错误 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	tendency B2 n. 倾向 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
somewhat B2 adv. 有点 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	sponsor B2 n. 赞助商 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
prejudice B2 n. 偏见 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	resident B2 n. 居民 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

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考研英语（旧卷） 2001年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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2001年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）第4篇·33-36 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 33-36 题

本页 33-36 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2001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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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(2001)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions 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)

Passage 4

P1 The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

世界正在经历有史以来最大的并购浪潮。这一进程从极度活跃的美国席卷到欧洲,并以空前的力量到达新兴国家。这些国家的许多人正关注着这一进程并感到担忧:"企业集中的浪潮会不会变成一股无法控制的反竞争力量?"

P2 There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

毫无疑问,大企业正变得越来越大、越来越强。跨国公司在1982年占国际贸易的比重不到20%。如今这一数字超过25%并正在快速增长。在那些开放并欢迎外国投资的经济体中,国际分支机构在生产中所占份额正在快速增长。例如在阿根廷,经过1990年代初期的改革后,在200家最大企业的工业生产中,跨国公司所占

比重从43%上升到近70%。这一现象引发了人们对小型经济企业、本国商人的角色以及世界经济最终稳定性的严重关切。

P3 I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

我认为,推动大规模并购浪潮的最重要力量,与推动全球化进程的力量是相同的:运输和通信成本的下降、贸易和投资壁垒的降低,以及市场的扩大要求能够满足客户需求的更大规模经营。所有这些对消费者都是有益的,而非有害的。随着生产率的提高,世界财富也在增加。

P4 Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

关于当前集中浪潮的益处或代价的实例很少。然而很难想象,今天几家石油公司的合并会重现近一个世纪前美国Standard Oil托拉斯被拆分时人们所担心的那种对竞争的威胁。电信公司如WorldCom的合并,似乎并未给消费者带来更高的价格或技术进步速度的放缓。相反,通信价格正在快速下降。在汽车行业,集中度也在提高——看看Daimler和Chrysler、Renault和Nissan——但消费者似乎并未受到损害。

P5 Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

然而事实仍然是,合并运动必须受到关注。几周前,Alan Greenspan对银行业的巨型合并提出了警告。谁来监督、监管这些正在形成的巨型银行,并充当最后贷款人?当一个国家对侵犯公平竞争的行为过于严格时,跨国公司难道不会将生产从一个地方转移到另一个地方吗?而且,一个国家是否应该承担起在影响许多其他国家的问题上"捍卫竞争"的角色,就像美国诉微软案那样?

题目与逐题解析

33. What is the typical trend of businesses today?

- [A] to take in more foreign funds.
- [B] to invest more abroad.
- [C] to combine and become bigger.
- [D] to trade with more countries.

当今企业的典型趋势是什么?

A) 吸收更多外国资金。 B) 在海外进行更多投资。 C) 合并并变得更大。 D) 与更多国家进行贸易。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the typical trend of businesses today? 问的是"当下企业的典型走向", 覆盖全文话题而非某段细节, 故判为主旨题。

【拆句】 What is the typical trend of businesses today? 是单层 wh-疑问句, 主干 What is the typical trend, of businesses today 整体修饰 trend, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

to take in more foreign funds. 把"引进外资"作为典型趋势; 原文 economies that open up and welcome foreign investment 只在解释跨国公司占比上升的背景时一带而过, 作者所讲的"典型趋势"是企业合并而非吸纳外资, 是以偏概全。

B) 以偏概全

to invest more abroad. 抓住"对外投资"这一侧面; 原文虽提及 multinationals 在他国生产, 但全文主线是"企业相互兼并、变大"而非"企业更多对外投资", 仍是以偏概全。

C) ✓ 正确

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. ↔

to combine and become bigger.

the big are getting bigger and more powerful ↔ to combine and become bigger.

to combine and become bigger. 同时涵盖首段 mergers and acquisitions 和第二段 getting bigger and more powerful, 是全文主线的最简表述。

D) 以偏概全

to trade with more countries. 着眼于"贸易伙伴增多"; 原文 P2 谈及 international trade 只是数据背景, 文章主线是合并集中化, 不是"扩大贸易伙伴", 仍属以偏概全。

34. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is ____

- [A] the greater customer demands.
- [B] a surplus supply for the market.
- [C] a growing productivity.
- [D] the increase of the world's wealth.

根据作者的观点, 并购浪潮背后的驱动力之一是 ____

A) 更大的客户需求。 B) 市场供应过剩。 C) 生产力的增长。 D) 世界财富的增加。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 one of the driving forces 指向原文一处具体列举, 找到列举句逐项核对即可, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is ____ 是"主+系+表"结构的不完整句, According to the author 为状语, one of the driving forces 为主语, behind M&A wave 修饰 forces, 空格处补表语; 结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands.

我认为推动这一巨大并购浪潮的最重要力量，与推动全球化进程的力量相同：运输和通信成本的下降、贸易和投资壁垒的降低，以及为满足顾客需求而需要扩大经营的扩展型市场。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands ↔

the greater customer demands

在四个选项中，只有 the greater customer demands 与定位句列举的第三项 meeting customers' demands 等值，其余项与列举内容均无直接映射。

B) 无中生有

a surplus supply for the market 讲的是"市场供给过剩"，原文 P3 中三项驱动力（成本下降、壁垒降低、市场扩大）均不涉及"供给过剩"，是无中生有。

C) 与原文相反

原文 As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases. 把生产率增长写成并购带来的"结果"而非"驱动力"；a growing productivity 把结果当成原因，属与原文相反/因果倒置。

D) 答非所问

the increase of the world's wealth 与 the world's wealth increases 一致，但原文中它同样是"生产力增长"之后的结果链条尾端，并非推动并购的"driving force"，属答非所问/与原文相反。

35. From paragraph 4 we can infer that ____.

- [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
- [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
- [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
- [D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

从第4段我们可以推断出____。

- A) 日益加剧的集中化肯定会损害消费者
- B) WorldCom是收益和成本兼具的一个好例子
- C) 全球化进程的成本是巨大的
- D) 标准石油托拉斯可能曾威胁过竞争

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 we can infer that 中的 infer 是推断题的标志词，要求基于原文做一步合理推理。

【拆句】 From paragraph 4 we can infer that _____. 主干 we can infer that..., From paragraph 4 是地点状语限定推断的依据范围；空格处补 that 引导的宾语从句，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

然而很难想象，今日少数石油公司的合并能够再现近一个世纪前在美国所担忧的、那种对竞争的威胁——当年正是基于这种担忧拆解了 Standard Oil 托拉斯。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 P4 反复用 hardly seem to bring higher prices、it does not appear that consumers are being hurt 等表述否认"集中化必然伤害消费者"；the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers 用 is certain to 反着说，是与原文相反。

B) 无中生有

原文用 WorldCom 仅作"未推高价格"的正面例证，未提及任何 costs；WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs 凭空给 WorldCom 加上"costs"一侧，是无中生有/过度推断。

C) 张冠李戴

第 4 段讨论的是"并购集中化"的代价，不是全球化的代价；the costs of the globalization process are enormous 把话题切换到 globalization 且用 enormous 夸大程度，属于张冠李戴 + 过度推断。

D) ✓ 正确

the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up

↔ the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition

在四个选项中，the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition 是唯一一个仅做一步推理、且严格落在定位句让步前提上的选项。

36. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be ____.

- [A] optimistic
- [B] objective
- [C] pessimistic
- [D] biased

对于新的商业浪潮,作者的态度可以说是_____。

A) 乐观的 B) 客观的 C) 悲观的 D) 有偏见的

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 the writer's attitude 直接问作者态度，是态度题最标准的题干形式。

【拆句】 Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____. 主干 the writer's attitude can be said to be..., Toward the new business wave 为方向状语限定态度的指向对象；can be said to be 是较弱的判断表达，提示答案可能是较温和而非极端的态度词。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

optimistic 仅吻合第 3、4 段的正面评价，却覆盖不了第 5 段以 Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. 开头的多重监管疑虑，属以偏概全。

B) ✓ 正确

All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. ↔ objective

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. ↔ objective

作者同时陈述并购的好处和潜在风险，且语气克制无情绪化用词，objective 是四项中唯一能同时容纳正反两面的态度词。

C) 与原文相反

pessimistic 假设作者主调“悲观”，但作者在第 3、4 段明确肯定并购的好处 it does not appear that consumers are being hurt，是与原文相反。

D) 无中生有

biased 暗示作者立场“有偏见”；但作者使用 hardly seem、it does not appear、must be watched 等克制措辞，并主动提出反方疑虑，没有偏颇标志，是无中生有。

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。

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed.

第1段，第1句

简单句搭配后置定语修饰宾语，是四六级、考研阅读中常见的基础句式；过去分词作定语在真题中高频出现，掌握本句结构可迁移至大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

第1段，第3句

覆盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、表语等多种成分，第一句的并列谓语和第二句的系表结构均为常见易错点；疑问句倒装和介词短语后置定语提供了成分定位练习机会，适合巩固基础划分技能

Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982.

第2段，第2句

主谓宾加时间状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是描述历史数据、陈述事实的典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到统计类、说明类文本的阅读中。

Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly.

第2段，第3句

简单句配并列谓语是常见句式，但过于基础，在四六级或考研真题中此类简单结构通常作为铺垫句而非重点考查对象，典型性一般。

International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment.

第2段，第4句

"主句 + 嵌套的限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,本句的定语从句结构(关系代词作主语、并列谓语)和后置修饰层叠的模式都具有很强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms.

第2段，第5句

"状语前置 + 主语 + 不及物动词 + 方向状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的陈述事实句式,尤其常见于经济、历史类语境,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句修饰表语 + 冒号解释并列成分，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的长句结构模式。特别是 the same that 和冒号后同位语性质的列举，以及定语从句修饰并列成分中的最后一项，都是真题中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句。

Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

第4段，第2句

本句在结构和时态上都有代表性，难度中上但不失可拆解性，既能练主干，又能练嵌套和被动。对系统训练句子结构与时态判断很值得优先使用。

The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress.

第4段，第3句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，seem to do 结构以及 or 连接的并列宾语也是典型用法。句中包含的插入语和后置定语修饰是阅读理解中的常见干扰项，具有一定代表性。

On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast.

第4段，第4句

简单句结构在考试中常见，现在进行时也是常考时态。"主语 + be 动词 + 现在分词 + 状语" 的句式具有一定代表性，属于中等典型的基础句式。但由于过于简单，不如复合句或复杂句在考试中更具代表性。

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched.

第5段，第1句

"名词 + 同位语从句" 结构在考试阅读中高频出现（如 the fact/idea/belief that...），且本句同位语从句内含情态动词被动式，符合学术和新闻语体的常见表达方式，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

本篇出现的 61 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。

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇6次·真题 18 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇4次·真题 80 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇4次·真题 72 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇4次·真题 9 句

merger C1

n. (公司、组织的) 合并，兼并

本篇4次·真题 9 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇3次·真题 66 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇3次·真题 42 句

multinational C1

n. 跨国公司

本篇3次·真题 10 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 88 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇2次·真题 79 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 73 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 63 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 42 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 39 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇2次 · 真题 11 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

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 17 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

acquisition C1

n. 收购

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

contrary B2

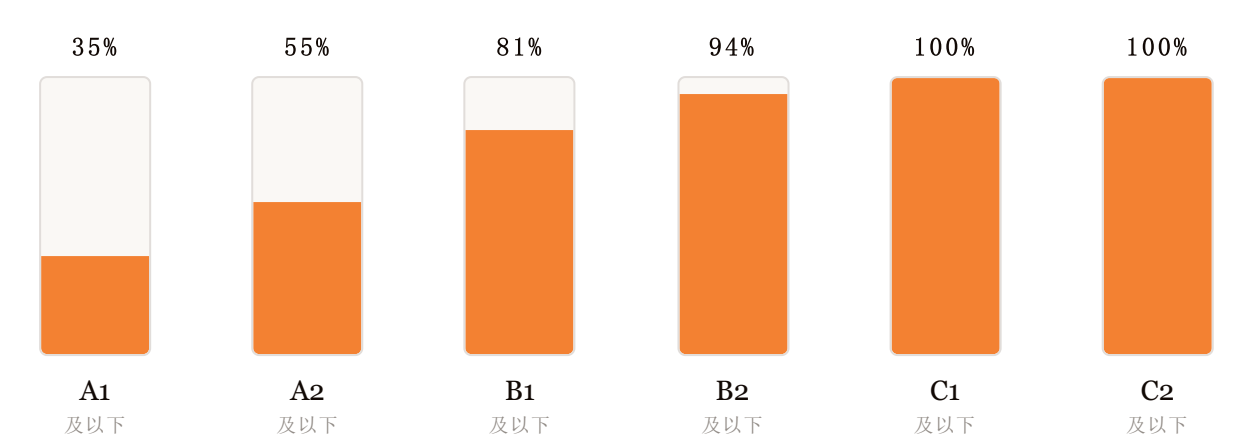
adj. 相反的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

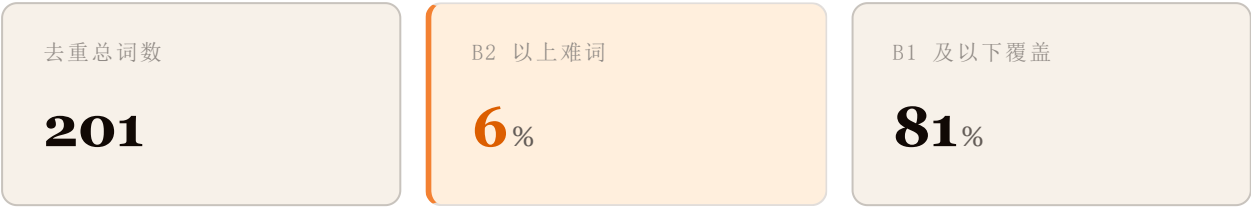
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 201 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **201** 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 13 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 201 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2001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 →

2001年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）第5篇·37-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·37-40 题

本页 37-40 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2001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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2001)

Section II Part A (5)

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions 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)

Passage 5

P1 When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

当我决定辞去全职工作时，我从未想到自己可能会成为一种新的国际趋势的一部分。一次伤害了我的自尊心并阻碍了我职业发展的平级调动促使我放弃了自己相对高调的职业生涯，尽管我以一位失宠的政府部长的方式，声称“我想花更多时间陪伴家人”来掩饰自己的离开。

P2 Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

奇怪的是，大约两年半和两部小说之后，我在美国人所说的“放慢生活节奏”方面的尝试已将我那个疲惫的借口变成了绝对的现实。我已经从一个“拥有一切”哲学的热情倡导者——Linda Kelsey在过去七年里在She杂志上宣扬的——转变为一个乐于接受“什么都有一点”的女人。

P3 I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and

making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

我发现,也许Kelsey在因压力积累而备受瞩目地辞去She杂志主编职务后也会发现,放弃"兼顾生活"的信条,转而选择"放慢生活节奏"所带来的回报远远超过经济上的成功和社会地位。没有什么能说服我回到Kelsey过去所倡导、我曾经享受的那种生活:每天工作12小时,紧迫的截止日期,办公室政治的可怕压力,以及作为父母只能拥有"优质时间"的局限性。

P4 In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity" has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism. There are a number of bestselling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

在美国,从兼顾一切转向更简单、更少物质主义的生活方式是一种根深蒂固的趋势。放慢生活节奏——在美国也被称为"自愿简朴"——具有讽刺意味的是,甚至催生了一个可称为反消费主义的新领域。有许多畅销的放慢生活节奏自助书籍,面向那些想要简化生活的人;有诸如The Tightwad Gazette这样的时事通讯,为数十万美国人提供从回收保鲜膜到自制肥皂等各种实用建议;甚至还有支持团体,面向那些想要实现90年代中期版本的退出主流社会的人。

P5 While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshiftingers of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

在美国,这一趋势最初是对经济衰退的反应——在80年代末裁员导致的大规模失业之后——并且仍然与节俭政治相关,而在英国,至少在我认识的中产阶级放慢生活节奏者中,我们寻求简化生活有着不同的原因。

P6 For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life—growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

对于我这一代在80年代被敦促要不断兼顾一切的女性来说,90年代中期的放慢生活节奏与其说是寻找神话般的美好生活——种植自己的有机蔬菜,并冒着自己也变成蔬菜的风险——不如说是对自身局限性的个人认识。

题目与逐题解析

37. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

- [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.
- [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
- [C] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.
- [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

根据第一段,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 全职工作是一种新的国际趋势。 B) 作者被环境所迫离开了她的工作。
- C) "横向调动"意味着退出全职工作。 D) 作者非常渴望花更多时间陪伴家人。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1 直接要求在四个陈述里挑出与原文一致的事实, 没有 infer/imply/mainly 等字眼。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1 是一个典型的 which 引导的疑问句, 主句省略, which 充当主语, of the following 限定范围, according to paragraph 1 是状语, 结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

一次平调伤了我的自尊、又堵死了我的职业晋升, 迫使我放弃了相对高调的职业生涯; 不过我像一位失势的政府部长那样, 用一句"我想多花点时间陪家人"为自己的离场遮羞。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Full-time employment is a new international trend 把 a new international trend 的主语偷换成 full-time employment; 原文说的是"辞掉全职"成了新趋势, 正好相反。

B) ✓ 正确

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career

↔ **The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job**

预判说被外部环境逼走, B 用 compelled by circumstances 准确对应 prompted by a lateral move, 且与 covered my exit 暗示的非自愿离场吻合。

C) 偷换概念

"A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment 把 A lateral move (公司内部平级调动) 解释成"辞掉全职"; 原文中 lateral move 是 prompted 的主语, 是辞职的诱因, 而非辞职本身。

D) 与原文相反

The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family 把作者明确指出的托词 I wanted to spend more time with my family 当成真实意愿; 原文 covered my exit by claiming 已亮明这是遮羞之辞。

38. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting_____

- [A] enables her to realize her dream
- [B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life
- [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status
- [D] leads her to accept the doctrine of She magazine

作者的实验表明降速生活_____

- A) 使她实现了自己的梦想 B) 帮助她塑造了新的人生哲学 C) 促使她放弃了高社会地位
D) 引导她接受She杂志的理念

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The writer's experiment shows that downshifting_____ 要求选出原文已经表述出来的 shows 的内容，没有要求做超出文本的推理。

【拆句】 The writer's experiment shows that downshifting_____ 是一个被省略宾语从句的陈述句，四个选项分别充当 that 从句的谓语部分；只需把选项嵌入主语 downshifting 后判读即可。

【定位】 I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

我已经从 Linda Kelsey 过去七年在 She 杂志里反复鼓吹的"一切都要拥有"这一哲学的热情信徒，转变为一个乐于在每件事上都只求一点的女人。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

enables her to realize her dream 中的 dream 在原文里没有任何对应；作者描述的是 settle for a bit of everything，即降低期望、退守安稳，与"实现梦想"相反。

B) ✓ 正确

I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all"...into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything

↔ **helps her mold a new philosophy of life**

预判说"对人生信条的重塑"，B 项 mold a new philosophy of life 一字不差地表达了"塑造新人生哲学"，与 transformed from...into... 高度吻合。

C) 答非所问

prompts her to abandon her high social status 描述的是"促使她放弃高地位"——这属于 P1 中辞职的动机，不是 P2 中实验显示出的结果，与 experiment shows that 的设问对象错位。

D) 与原文相反

leads her to accept the doctrine of She magazine 把 She 杂志的信条当作她接受的对象；原文 passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey...in the pages of She magazine 与 abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life" 显示作者是从该信条转出而非走入。

39. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by_____.

- [A] non-materialistic lifestyle
- [B] a bit of everything
- [C] extreme stress
- [D] anti-consumerism

"兼顾多重生活"可能意味着过一种以_____为特点的生活。

A) 非物质主义的生活方式 B) 什么都涉及一点 C) 极度压力 D) 反消费主义

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 probably means living a life characterized by 明显是要求解释引号短语的含义，属于典型词义句意题。

【拆句】 "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by_____ 主语为带引号短语，谓语 means 后接动名词短语 living a life，再用过去分词 characterized by 引出后置定语，空格处即为该定语的核心名词。

【定位】 Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

没有什么能说服我回到 Kelsey 过去所鼓吹、我也曾享受的那种生活：每天 12 小时工作、deadline 压迫、办公室政治的可怕煎熬，以及只能在"亲子高质量时间"里做家长的种种局限。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

non-materialistic lifestyle 描述的恰是作者所选择的 voluntary simplicity 一类的极简生活，而 juggling your life 是她抛弃的旧生活，二者方向相反。

B) 与原文相反

a bit of everything 出自 settle for a bit of everything，描述的是作者转变后的新生活方式，而非 juggling 那种"既要又要"。

C) ✓ 正确

12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time"

↔ **extreme stress**

预判说"极端高压"，C 项 extreme stress 直接对应；与 the fearful strain 在情绪强度上也吻合。

D) 与原文相反

anti-consumerism 出自 anticonsumerism，是 downshifting 衍生的反向运动，与高压 juggling 的物欲并举完全对立。

40. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of_____

- [A] the quick pace of modern life
- [B] man's adventurous spirit
- [C] man's search for mythical experiences
- [D] the economic situation

根据文章,降速生活在美国出现是_____的结果

A) 现代生活的快节奏 B) 人类的冒险精神 C) 人类对神秘体验的追寻 D) 经济形势

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of____ 询问的是一个客观因果关系,且范围限定在美国,回文可直接核对,无需推理。

【拆句】 According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of____ 主句结构为 downshifting emerged, 状语 in the U.S. 和 as a result of____ 分别给出地点和原因,空格充当 of 的宾语。

【定位】 While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshiftingers of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

在美国,这股潮流的兴起是对经济衰退的反应——出现在 80 年代末大裁员之后——而且至今仍与节俭政治相连;而在英国,至少在我认识的中产阶级 downshiftingers 中,我们追求简化生活则另有原因。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

the quick pace of modern life 中的 quick pace 在原文里没有任何对应;原文给出的是经济衰退,而非现代生活节奏。

B) 无中生有

man's adventurous spirit 中的"冒险精神"在文中没有任何痕迹;作者对 downshifting 的原因解释是经济与节俭政治,与冒险精神无关。

C) 偷换概念

man's search for mythical experiences 把 the mythical good life 偷换成 mythical experiences;原文用 the mythical good life 是说英国女性 downshifting 时并非追求这种田园神话(not so much...as...),且只描述英国、与美国 downshifting 起因无关。

D) ✓ 正确

the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline ↔ **the economic situation**

预判说"经济衰退所致",D 项 the economic situation 把 economic decline 一般化为"经济状况";再结合 the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s 这一裁员事实,D 是唯一与经济相关的选项。

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。

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend.

第1段，第1句

本句在主干识别、嵌套复杂度、时态难度上处于中等偏上水平，成分训练价值和结构典型性都较高。它覆盖了状语从句、主语从句、形式主语、情态动词等多个常考点，且结构模式在考试中高频出现，适合作为句子结构与时态训练的优质材料。综合五个维度，推荐优先级为 7 分。

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练点:主句涉及带定语从句修饰的主语、宾语加宾语补足语结构;定语从句有并列谓语各带宾语;让步状语从句有插入的方式状语、动名词短语作方式状语;宾语从句有不定式作宾语。这些成分组合覆盖了主谓宾补、定状从句、并列结构等多种划分场景,训练价值较高。

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality.

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖了丰富的句子成分:主句中有主语(含后置定语)、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、评注性状语、时间状语;从句中有主语、谓语、宾语(what 的双重身份)、宾语补足语。主语内部嵌入宾语从句作介词宾语,宾语补足语由介词短语充当,what 在从句中充当宾语等,这些都是值得练习的成分识别点。状语位置多样,从句嵌套位置特殊,适合作为成分划分训练材料。

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点:宾语从句作宾语、并列动名词短语作主语、插入式状语从句、承前省略的谓语、介词短语作状语、比较结构修饰宾语。涵盖了从句识别、动名词作主语、插入成分处理、省略补全等多个常考易错知识点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

第5段，第1句

While 引导对比状语从句、破折号插入补充说明、并列谓语、后置定语修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。尤其是"While A, B"这种对比结构和分句内嵌套分句的模式，在真题长难句中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

第37题，D

主系表结构加不定式修饰形容词是英语中常见的句式,在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现,例如"be eager/willing/ready to do"等搭配。"only too + 形容词"表示程度的用法也有一定代表性。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到类似的"主语 + be动词 + 形容词 + 不定式"句型。但由于是简单句,没有从句或并列结构,典型性略有局限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 55 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。

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇4次·真题 40 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇3次·真题 29 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇3次·真题 9 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

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇2次·真题 50 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 29 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次·真题 23 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题 22 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇2次·真题 20 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇2次·真题 13 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇2次·真题 9 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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 25 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 17 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 14 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 12 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 12 句

voluntary B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

minister

B2

n. 部长

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

quit

B1

v. 离开（工作、学校等）

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

settle

B1

v. 解决（争端、问题）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

manner

B1

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

passionate

B2

adj. 热情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

strain

B2

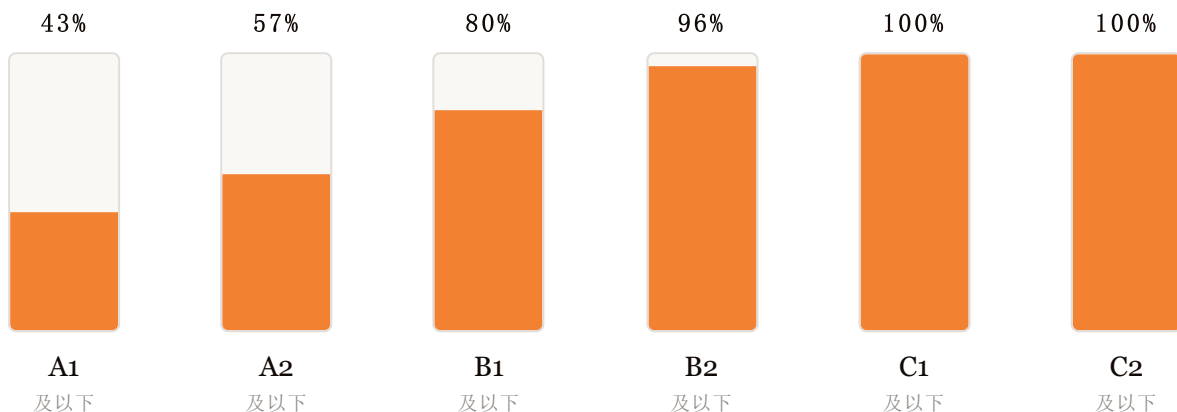
n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **223** 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 10 个 · 约 4%。



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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

223

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



考研英语（旧卷） 2001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 →

2001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2001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(2001)

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)

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

在不到30年的时间里，《星际迷航》中的全息甲板将成为现实。大脑神经系统与计算机之间的直接连接也将创造出完全感官的虚拟环境,使得像电影《全面回忆》中那样的虚拟假期成为可能。

(41)There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (42)Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell television, and the digital age will have arrived.

将会有由机器人主持的电视谈话节目,以及配备污染监测器的汽车,当它们超标排放时会自动停止运行。儿童将玩装有个性芯片的玩偶,内置个性的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而非工具,人们将在气味电视机前放松,数字时代将会到来。

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium(a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

根据BT公司的未来学家Ian Pearson的说法,这些都是计划在新千年最初几十年内实现的发展,届时超级计算机将极大地加速生活各个领域的进步。

(43)Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key

breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson汇集了世界各地数百名研究人员的工作成果,制作了一份独特的千年技术日历,给出了我们可以预期数百项关键突破和发现发生的最新日期。一些最重大的发展将出现在医学领域,包括延长的预期寿命以及从现在到2040年间将投入使用的数十种人工器官。

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. (44)But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Pearson还预测了计算机与人类连接方面的突破。他说:"通过直接连接到我们的神经系统,计算机可以捕捉到我们的感受,并且有望也能模拟感受,这样我们就可以开始开发完全感官的环境,非常类似于《全面回忆》或《星际迷航》全息甲板中的假期。"但Pearson指出,这仅仅是人机融合的开始:"这将是融合这一漫长过程的开端,最终将在下个世纪结束前催生出完全电子化的人类。

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids.

通过他的研究,Pearson能够为大多数可以预测的突破确定日期。然而,对于超光速旅行何时可行,或人类克隆何时完善,或时间旅行何时成为可能,目前仍没有预测。但他确实预期技术进步会带来社会问题。例如,2010年社区监控摄像头的激增将引发问题,而合成仿真机器人的到来将意味着人们可能无法区分他们的人类朋友和机器人。

(45)And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

家用电器也将变得如此智能,以至于控制和操作它们将导致一种新的心理障碍的爆发——厨房狂躁症。

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】未来学家对新千年科技突破的乐观预测

全文以英国电信(BT)未来学家 Ian Pearson 的研究为线索,列举新千年前几十年内将出现的一系列科技突破——从机器人主持的电视节目、带个性芯片的玩偶,到脑机接口、人工器官,乃至最终的“全电子人”,整体基调是冷静的乐观、辅以对副作用(社会问题、心理失调)的提示。these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium 一句给整篇定调:新千年初几十年是各领域被超级计算机加速推进的“突破密集期”。

【指代】第 41 句 they/them 指代“cars”而非“pollution monitors”

句中 cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend 出现了 disable them 与 they offend 两处代词。回到上下文逻辑：能“排放污染（offend = 违规排污）”并需要被“禁用”的只能是汽车，pollution monitors（污染监测器）是执行禁用的装置。故 them 与 they 均指代 cars，翻译时需还原为“这些汽车”或顺译为“当汽车违规排污时（监测器）使其无法行驶”。

第 44 句 that 跨句回指脑机接口突破

句首 But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration 的 that 不在本句内，而是回指上一段 Pearson 那段引语——即“通过把计算机直接连到神经系统，从而开发出全感官虚拟环境”这一脑机接口突破。翻译时应译成“但 Pearson 指出，这一切（这种突破/这一进展）只是人机融合的开端”，不能含糊地译成“但那个”。

全文术语：integration 统一译“人机融合”

man-machine integration 与 the long process of integration 前后两次出现 integration，指同一概念——人与机器的一体化，全篇应统一译为“人机融合”或“人机一体化”，不可一处译“整合”、一处译“结合”，否则译文术语漂移、读者抓不到这是同一条主线。

(41) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

【意群】There will be television chat shows（主干 There be 结构（并列第一项））★采分→将会出现电视访谈节目

难点：chat show 译“访谈/脱口秀节目”

chat show 不是“聊天表演”，而是英式英语里固定指 television chat shows 这类“电视访谈节目/脱口秀”。考研里这类英美文化词不直译字面，要还原成中文里对应的节目类型名。

hosted by robots,（过去分词短语作 chat shows 的后置定语）★采分→由机器人主持的

难点：后置定语前移译“...的”

hosted by robots 是修饰 chat shows 的过去分词短语，汉译时不能保留英文“节目—被机器人主持”的语序，要前移成“由机器人主持的电视访谈节目”，这是后置定语汉化的通法。

and cars with pollution monitors（主干并列第二项（与 chat shows 并列）+ with 介词短语作定语）

★采分→以及装有污染监测器的汽车

难点：with 短语作后置定语、pollution monitor 具体化

with pollution monitors 不是状语，而是修饰 cars 的“带有...”定语，汉化时同样前移为“装有/配有污染监测装置的汽车”。pollution monitor 是合成名词，要具体化为“污染（排放）监测装置”，不要笼统译“污染器”。

that will disable them when they offend.（that 引导的定语从句修饰 pollution monitors；内嵌 when 时间状语从句）★采分→当它们违规排污时使它们无法运行

难点：them 与 they 都回指 cars，offend 取“违规排污”义

这里有两个考生易翻车的点：① them 与 they 都不指 monitors，而回指 cars——能“排放污染”的是汽车，能被“禁用”的也是汽车；② offend 是熟词僻义，本义“冒犯”，此处“在污染语境下取“违规/违章（排放）”，可参 cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend 整句逻辑确认。disable 译“使无法行驶/禁用”，不要硬译“使残疾”。

【调序】两个后置定语前移、长定语从句分译

本句共三处需要调序：① hosted by robots 这一过去分词后置定语，搬到 chat shows 前译“由机器人主持的电视访谈节目”；② with pollution monitors 介词短语后置定语，搬到 cars 前译“装有污染监测装置的汽车”；③ that 引导的定语从句较长（含 when 状语），不再硬塞前面成“...的汽车”，改用“分译”：先译完“汽车”，再用一句“一旦...，监测装置就使其无法行驶”单独成句。这样符合汉语“先交代主语再说事件”的习惯。cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend 的汉化样板就是“前面短定语前移、后面长定语分译”。

【译文】 届时将会出现由机器人主持的电视访谈节目，以及装有污染监测装置的汽车——一旦这些汽车违规排放，监测装置就会让它们无法行驶。

(42) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell television, and the digital age will have arrived.

【意群】 Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, (并列分句一（主干：Children will play with dolls + 过去分词后置定语）) ★ 采分 → 孩子们将玩装有个性芯片的玩偶

难点：**equipped with 是后置定语，不是谓语**

equipped with personality chips 是过去分词短语修饰 dolls，不是说 dolls 主动“装备”了什么。要前移译成“装有个性芯片的玩偶”。personality chip 字面“个性芯片”即可，但要意识到这是科幻语境下的造词。

computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, (并列分句二（主干：computers will be regarded as）) ★ 采分 → 内置个性的电脑将被视为工友而非工具

难点：**被动转主动 + rather than 译“而非”**

will be regarded as 是被动语态，汉译可转主动“人们会把...视为...”，或用无主句“...会被视为...”；rather than 是对比连词，固定译“而不是/而非”，不要漏掉这层对比关系。in-built 与第一分句的 equipped with 呼应，都是“内置”的意思，可统一术语。workmate 译“同事/工友”，比“工作伙伴”更接地气。

relaxation will be in front of smell television, (并列分句三（主干：relaxation will be + 地点状语）) ★ 采分 → 休闲将在气味电视机前进行

难点：**抽象名词 relaxation 具体化为动作**

relaxation 是抽象名词，直译“放松”作主语在汉语里别扭，要具体化为动作“人们休闲/放松时”作状语，让谓语“在...前”有落脚点。smell television 是“气味电视”这一造词，保留字面即可。这是抽象名词具体化的典型操作。

and the digital age will have arrived. (并列分句四（主干：digital age will have arrived, 将来完成时）) ★ 采分 → 数字时代就已经到来了

难点：**将来完成时译“到那时...就已经...”**

will have arrived 是将来完成时，强调“到那个未来时间点为止已经完成”，汉译要补上“到那时/届时...就已经...”的时间锚，呼应前三句描绘的种种未来景象。这是该时态的固定汉化套路。

【调序】四分句并列、整体顺译，仅内部微调

本句四个分句按英文原顺序顺译即可，不必整句重排——汉语也接受这种“一连串未来画面”铺陈。微调只在分句内部：① 第一句 equipped with personality chips 前移到 dolls 前；② 第二句把 will be regarded as 转主动“人们会把...视为...”；③ 第三句把 relaxation 抽象名词下沉为“休闲/放松时”做状语；④ 第四句把 will have arrived 译出“就已经到来了”。对照 Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips 即可看出顺译方案。

【译文】 孩子们将与装有个性芯片的玩偶一起玩耍，内置个性的电脑将被视为同事而非工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲放松，到那时数字时代就已经到来了。

(43) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

【意群】 Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world (主干 (主谓宾) + of 短语作定语) ★ 采分 → Pearson 汇集了全世界数百名研究者的工作成果

难点: **piece together** 译“汇集/整理”，**work** 译“研究成果”

piece together 是固定短语，本义“把碎片拼起来”，引申为“汇集、整理、综合”，对应学术语境下的“整合研究成果”。work 在科研语境下不是“工作”，是“研究/成果”，是熟词僻义。around the world 译“全世界/世界各地”，作 researchers 的后置定语。

to produce a unique millennium technology calendar (不定式短语作目的状语) ★ 采分 → 以制作出一份独特的千年技术日历

难点: **to do** 译目的“以/从而/旨在”

不定式 to produce 表目的，汉译用“以/从而/旨在”等连接词承上。millennium 是“千年/千禧年”，technology calendar 字面“技术日历”，这里指列出各项技术突破时间表的清单，可意译为“千年技术大事年表”，更贴汉语。

that gives the latest dates (that 引导的定语从句，修饰 calendar) ★ 采分 → 上面列出了最迟日期

难点: **latest** 取“最迟/最晚”而非“最新”

latest 有两义：① 最新的；② 最迟/最晚的。这里搭配 dates when we can expect...to take place (预期...发生的日期)，逻辑上应是“我们预期某事发生的最晚截止日期”——即最迟也要到这个日子，常被考生误译成“最新日期”。这是典型熟词僻义陷阱。

when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. (when 引导的定语从句，修饰 dates) ★ 采分 → 我们可以预期数百项关键突破与发现将在这些日期发生

难点: **when** 引导定语从句而非时间状语，**expect...to do** 译“预期...发生”

when 在这里不是“当...时”这种状语连词，而是关系副词，修饰 the latest dates——“在哪些日子里我们可以预期...发生”。expect sth to do 是固定结构，译“预期/预计某事发生”。考生易把 when 看成时间状语，导致定语从句这层修饰丢失。

【调序】目的状语顺译、双层定语从句采用分译

本句调序两件事：① to produce a unique millennium technology calendar 这个目的状语在英文中后置，汉译可顺译为“以制作出/从而推出...”，无需提前；② that gives the latest dates 与 when we can expect...to take place 是套娃式的两层定语从句，硬塞前面会变成“最迟的我们可以预期...发生的日期”这种翻译腔。处理办法是“分译”——把“calendar”后用破折号或分句切开，单独成句说“上面列出了...的最迟日期”。对照 Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar 即可看出分译路径。

【译文】 Pearson 汇集了全世界数百名研究人员的研究成果，从而推出了一份独特的千年技术大事年表——上面列出了我们预期数百项重大突破和发现得以实现的最迟日期。

(44) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

【意群】 But that, (主干主语 (that 为指代词)) ★ 采分 → 但是, 这 (一切)

难点: **that 跨句回指脑机接口突破**

本句 that 不指本句任何词, 而是回指上一段 Pearson 那段引语——“通过直接连接神经系统, 计算机可以感知我们的感受, 开发出全感官环境”这一脑机接口突破, 参 By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel. 汉译时不能含糊地说“那个”, 要还原为“这一切/这种突破/这一进展”才能让读者明白指代对象。

Pearson points out, (插入语 (作者引述)) → Pearson 指出

难点: **插入语提到句首译**

Pearson points out 是插入语, 英文置于主语与谓语之间打断句子节奏, 汉语不接受这样的打断。固定办法是把插入语提到整句开头译“Pearson 指出, ...”, 让主干 that is only the start 顺下来。

is only the start of man-machine integration: (主干谓语 + 表语 + 冒号引出引语) ★ 采分 → 仅仅是人机融合的开端:

难点: **only 译“仅仅/只是”, integration 统一译“人机融合”**

only 提示作者态度——这只是“开端”而非终点, 要把这层“起步阶段”的语气译出。man-machine integration 是全文核心术语 (详见第 5 段两次出现), 统一译“人机融合/人机一体化”, 与下一块的 integration 保持一致。

"It will be the beginning of the long process of integration (Pearson 引语主干 (it=主语, will be=系动词, beginning=表语) + of 短语作定语) ★ 采分 → “这将是这一漫长融合进程的开端

难点: **It 回指上文 that 同一所指; beginning 与 start 同义复指**

引语里的 It 与句首 that 指代同一对象——脑机接口这一突破。beginning 与上文 start 同义, 作者用两个词强调“这只是个开始”。the long process of integration 译“漫长的融合进程”, 把 long 这一时间跨度的强调译出。

that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human (that 引导定语从句修饰 process) ★ 采分 → (这一进程) 最终将催生一种完全电子化的人类

难点: **ultimately 译“最终”, fully electronic human 是关键科幻词**

ultimately 强调时间链条的终点, 必须译出“最终/终将”。lead to 译“导致/催生/带来”, 不可漏。fully electronic human 字面“完全电子化的人类”, 是本文标志性的未来概念, 保留字面即可, 但 fully 这一“完全”不可省——它对应 partly/half 的反义, 体现 Pearson 预测的彻底程度。

before the end of the next century." (时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在下个世纪结束之前

难点: **next century 取相对值, 2001 年文写的是 21 世纪末**

the next century 在本文 (2001 年原题) 语境下指 21 世纪 (即 2100 年前)。考生只需译“下个世纪”或“下世纪末”, 与原文 next 对应。before the end of 译“在...结束之前/到...末之前”。

【调序】插入语前置、定语从句分译、时间状语前移

本句调序三件事：① 插入语 Pearson points out 前置到整句开头译“Pearson 指出”；② that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human 这一定语从句较长，分译成“这一进程最终将...”；③ before the end of the next century 时间状语英文后置，汉语习惯前移，译“到下个世纪末之前”或紧贴动词译“最终将于下个世纪末之前催生...”。对照 It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century 即可看出三处调序的落点。

【译文】但 Pearson 指出，这一切仅仅是人机融合的开端：“这将是一段漫长融合进程的开端，而这一进程最终将于下个世纪末之前催生一种完全电子化的人类。”

(45) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

【意群】 And home appliances will also become so smart (主干(主语 + 系动词 + 表语) + so...that 结构的前半) ★ 采分 → 并且家用电器也将变得如此智能

难点：smart 译“智能”，呼应全文科技语境

smart 在本文科技语境下不是“聪明/机灵”，而是“智能(化)”，对应 smart phone、smart home 同一用法。And 与 also 提示这是上文“技术进步引发社会问题”链条的延续，对应 But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances，承上启下。

that controlling and operating them (so...that 的 that 引导结果状语从句；动名词短语作主语，them 回指 home appliances) ★ 采分 → 以至于控制和操作它们(这些家电)

难点：so...that 译“如此...以至于”，them 回指家电

so smart that... 是 so...that... 结果状语从句，固定译“如此...以至于...”，不能丢掉这层“因果/程度+结果”关系。controlling and operating 是动名词短语作主语，them 回指本句开头的 home appliances，翻译时可还原为“控制和操作(这些家电)”使语义清晰。

will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage. (结果从句的谓语 + 宾语 + 破折号引出的同位语) ★ 采分 → 将导致一种新的心理疾病的爆发——厨房狂躁症

难点：result in 译“导致”、breakout 译“爆发”、kitchen rage 类比 road rage

result in 是固定短语，译“导致/引起/造成”，不要拆开。breakout 是 break out 的名词形式，原义“爆发、突然出现”。psychological disorder 是医学术语，译“心理疾病/心理失调/心理障碍”，不可意译成“心理问题”，会丢医学色彩。kitchen rage 这种新造词按 road rage (路怒)、air rage (空怒) 类比，译“厨房狂躁症/厨房怒症”——这是英美媒体常见的“X + rage”仿造模式，破折号前后保留对应符号。

【调序】so...that 顺译、破折号同位语保留

本句调序很轻：① so...that 结果状语从句汉语也是“如此...以至于...”的顺译模式，不需要重排；② 破折号 + 同位语在汉语里同样保留破折号即可，无需调整位置。唯一微调：result in 译“导致...的爆发”，把 breakout 这个动作名词具体化为“...爆发”。对照 And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder 顺译即可。

【译文】并且，家用电器也将变得如此智能，以至于操控它们将会导致一种新的心理疾病的爆发——厨房狂躁症。

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。

Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell television, and the digital age will have arrived.

第2段，第2句

多个主句用逗号和 "and" 并列是考试中常见的句式，尤其在描述并列事件或场景时。将来完成时和被动语态也是高频考点。句子结构具有一定代表性，学习后可应用于类似的并列描述句型。

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium(a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富：包含主系表结构、介词短语作状语、过去分词短语作后置定语、插入语、非限制性定语从句，涵盖了多种常见的句子成分和修饰关系。尤其是后置定语和非限制性定语从句的区分，对初学者有较好的训练价值，可帮助学生练习识别修饰成分的归属。

Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富，覆盖主谓宾、目的状语（不定式）、定语从句、宾语补足语（expect... to take place）等多种结构，且存在短语动词（piece together）和双层嵌套修饰关系，适合训练学生识别复杂修饰层次和从句归属的能力。特别是 when 从句嵌套在 that 从句内部这一点，是学生容易混淆的易错点，具有较高的训练价值。

"By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says.

第5段，第2句

本句结构典型、成分丰富，涵盖多个常考句式和易错点，适合作为句子结构和时态分析的综合训练材料。主干识别难度和嵌套复杂度适中，时态涉及情态动词的理解，整体难度适合目标读者（基础较弱的大学生）进行系统练习。虽然不是最复杂的句子，但其典型性和训练价值使其值得优先学习。

But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

第5段，第3句

覆盖主系表结构、同位语从句、定语从句、时间状语等多种成分，且同位语从句和定语从句的识别与区分是常见易错点。插入语的识别和冒号的作用也是值得训练的知识点，整体成分丰富且具有代表性。

However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible.

第6段，第2句

there be 句型加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构；本句通过 or 连接三个并列从句的方式也是真题中常出现的并列句式；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高

But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances.

第6段，第3句

本句是典型的简单句结构（主谓宾 + 状语），这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，属于基础句型。句首的 "But" 转折和谓语的强调形式 "does expect" 也是常见的表达方式。虽然不是复杂长难句，但作为简单句的代表，具有一定的迁移价值，学生掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子。

A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids.

第6段，第4句

这类“主句 + while 引出的补充性从属分句 + 谓语后接内容小句”的组合，在考试阅读里很常见。掌握后，对处理预测、比较、结果说明类长句很有迁移价值。

And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

第7段，第1句

"so ... that ..."引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句涉及将来时态、动名词作主语、名词短语作宾语等常见结构，句式典型，学习后可广泛迁移到其他考试真题。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 33 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。

link A2

n. 联系

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起，记起

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的（计算机生成的）

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

millennium C1

n. 千年，一千年

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

cloning B2

n. 克隆 (复制生物体或细胞的过程)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 14 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 13 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 10 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 9 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次·真题 8 句

forecast B2

v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

ultimately B2

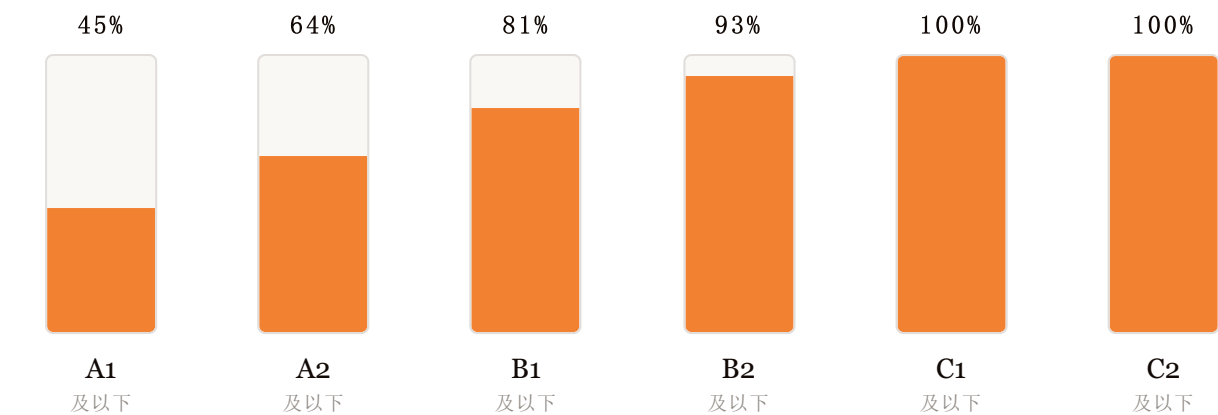
adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 8 句

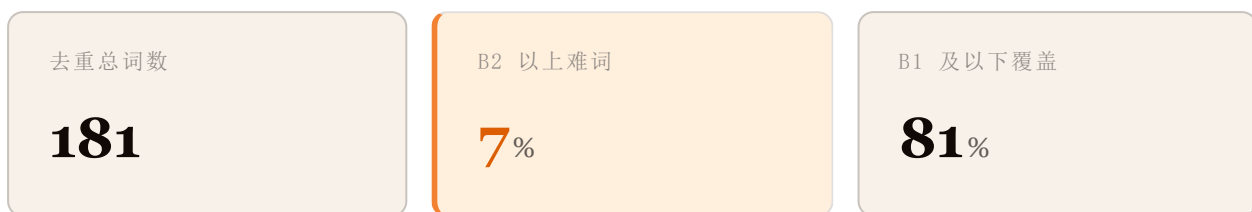
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 181 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **181** 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 13 个, 约 7%。



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 181 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2001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 →

2001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2001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(2001)

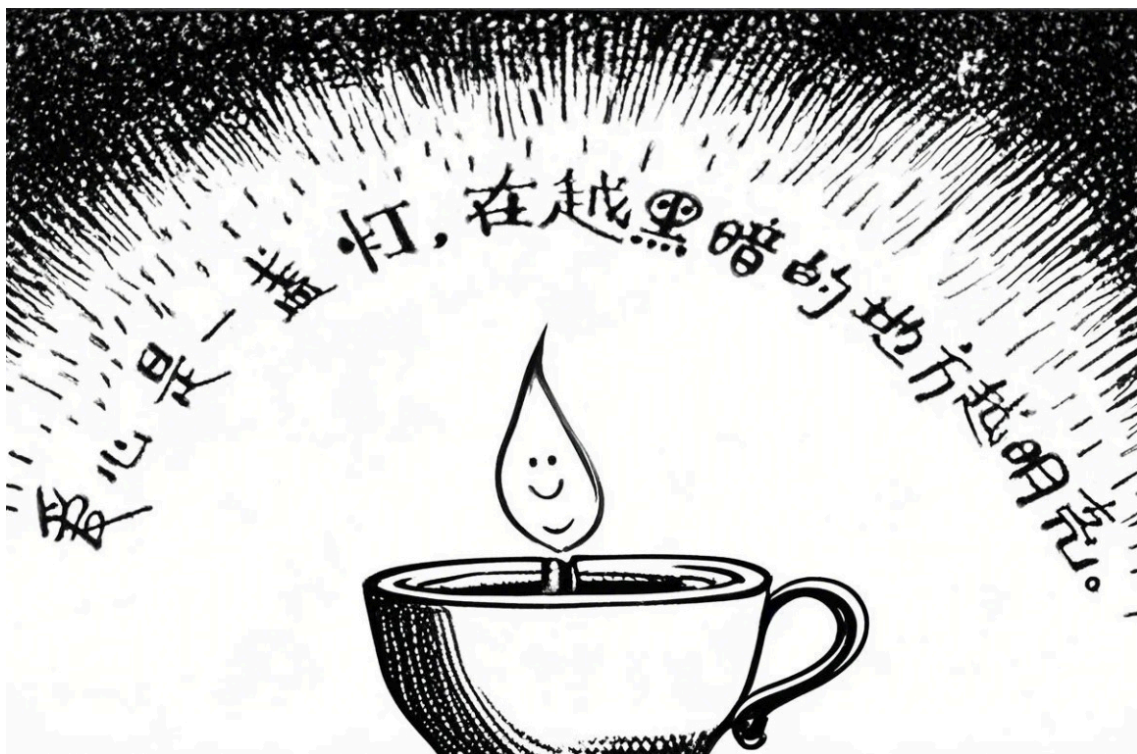
Section III

Directions:

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.

There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

- 1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below.
- 2) give a specific example, and
- 3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.



【参考范文·205 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The black-and-white drawing before us is simple yet thought-provoking: at its center stands an oil lamp whose wick burns into a small, smiling flame. As the caption suggests, love is like a lamp that shines all the brighter in darker surroundings. In other words, the picture tells us that human love reveals its warmest and most precious light exactly when people are trapped in hardship and gloom.

A concrete example may bring this symbolism to life. When a devastating earthquake struck, countless volunteers, most of them complete strangers, rushed to the ruins day and night. They dug for survivors, donated blood and shared their food with those who had lost everything. In that darkest of moments, their selfless care burned like the little flame in the picture, lighting up hope for people in despair.

As far as I am concerned, the best way to show love is not grand words but small, sincere actions in daily life. A helping hand to a stranger, a word of comfort to the lonely, or simple company for our aging parents can all become a lamp for someone in the dark. If each of us keeps our own flame burning, the whole world will surely grow warmer and brighter.

【参考译文】

我们眼前这幅黑白画简单却发人深省：画面中央立着一盏油灯，灯芯燃着一簇微笑的小火苗。正如标题所示，爱就像一盏灯，周遭越黑暗，它照得越明亮。换言之，这幅画告诉我们：正当人们被困于苦难与阴郁之中时，人间的爱恰恰迸发出最温暖、最珍贵的光。

一个具体的例子能让这层象征鲜活起来。当一场毁灭性的地震来袭，无数志愿者——他们大多素不相识——昼夜奔赴废墟。他们挖掘幸存者、献血，把自己的食物分给一无所有的人。在那最黑暗的时刻，他们无私的关爱如同画中那簇小火苗，为绝望中的人点亮了希望。

在我看来，表达爱的最佳方式不是豪言壮语，而是日常生活中真诚的小举动。向陌生人伸出的一只援手、对孤独者的一句安慰、给年迈父母的一份简单陪伴，都能成为黑暗中某个人的一盏灯。只要我们每个人都守护好自己心里那簇火苗，整个世界必将变得更加温暖、更加明亮。

【第 1 段】先白描后点破，寓意到位。首段前一句 The black-and-white drawing before us is simple yet thought-provoking... 客观白描油灯与微笑火苗，落实「先客观描述」；后用 As the caption suggests, love is like a lamp... 把物象翻成道理，完成 show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below，兼顾描述与寓意两步。

【第 2 段】细节例子对上寓意。本段以 A concrete example may bring this symbolism to life 过渡，再用地震救援给出 dug for survivors, donated blood and shared their food 等具体动作，最后 burned like the little flame in the picture 一句把例子回扣到画面之光，落实 give a specific example 且不跑题。

【第 3 段】对比表态 + 日常小事 + 升华。末段以 the best way to show love is not grand words but small, sincere actions 用 not...but... 对比亮出主张，列出援手、安慰、陪伴三件可操作小事，再以 the whole world will surely grow warmer and brighter 升华呼应首段的灯光，完成 give your suggestion as to the best way to show love。

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

投稿报社，谈对「爱」的理解

本题要 Write an essay to the newspaper to 完成三件绑定动作：show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below（读出画面寓意）、give a specific example, and（举一个具体例子）、give your suggestion as to the best way to show love（给出表达爱的最佳建议）。三个任务点缺一不可扣内容分，且都要围绕一个母题——love is probably the noblest 的「爱」。

读者 · 语域

面向报社读者的正式书面语

题目说 There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper，要你 Write an essay to the newspaper，所以这是一篇公开发表、面向广大读者的议论短文，用正式书面语，不能用口语缩写、俚语或聊天口吻；但它是评论文章而非书信，无需写称呼、落款，直接进入正文即可。

配图要读出

灯 = 爱，越暗越亮

画面客观信息：画面中央是一盏油灯，灯芯上是一个微笑的火苗。标题点破寓意：爱心是一盏灯，在越黑暗的地方越明亮。可写点由此推出——灯象征爱心，「越黑暗越明亮」象征人在困境、绝望时，爱的价值与光芒最为夺目。微笑的火苗还暗示这种爱是温暖、主动、给人希望的。

中心立意

爱是暗处更亮的灯

全文中心：爱如同一盏灯，人越是身处 越黑暗的地方 的困境，爱的光芒——那份温暖与善意——就越明亮、越可贵；因此每个人都应主动以行动去点亮它。

要展开的要点

1. 解读寓意：困境显真爱

承接 show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below：先描述油灯与微笑火苗，再点破——灯即爱心，「越黑暗越明亮」意味着人在苦难中最能感受到爱的珍贵与力量。

2. 举证寓意：灾难中的陌生善意

承接 give a specific example：用一个有细节的真实场景（如大地震后陌生志愿者昼夜救援、献血、分食物）印证「暗处之爱最亮」，让抽象寓意落地。

3. 给出建议：以日常小行动表达爱

承接 give your suggestion as to the best way to show love：主张表达爱的最佳方式不是豪言而是日常真诚的小举动，收束并呼应全文。

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 描述画面 + 点破寓意

客观描述 画面中央是一盏油灯，灯芯上是一个微笑的火苗，再借标题引申出象征义，完成 show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below。

第 2 段 具体事例论证寓意

用一个有细节的真实事例支撑「暗处之爱最亮」，完成 give a specific example。

第 3 段 给出建议并升华收尾

提出表达爱的最佳方式作为建议，呼应中心、结束全文，完成 give your suggestion as to the best way to show love。

第 1 段 油灯微笑火苗，象征困境中的爱最亮

描述：黑白画中央一盏油灯，灯芯燃着一簇微笑的小火苗，配标题 爱心是一盏灯，在越黑暗的地方越明亮。。引申：灯象征人间的爱，越黑暗处越明亮意味着当人被困于苦难与绝望时，爱所散发的温暖与光芒最为夺目、最为珍贵。

白描画面 · The drawing before us is simple yet thought-provoking: at its center stands ____, and ____.

由物象点破寓意 · As the caption suggests, ____ is like ____, which symbolizes that ____.

第 2 段 震后陌生志愿者昼夜救援

事例：一场毁灭性地震后，无数素不相识的志愿者昼夜赶赴废墟，挖掘幸存者、献血、把食物分给一无所有的人；在那最黑暗的时刻，他们无私的关爱正如画中那簇小火苗，为绝望中的人点亮希望——恰好印证 越黑暗的地方越明亮。

举例过渡 · A concrete example may bring this symbolism to life. When ____, ____.

例子回扣寓意 · In that darkest of moments, ____ burned like the little flame in the picture, ____.

第 3 段 以日常真诚小行动表达爱

建议：表达爱的最佳方式不是豪言壮语，而是日常生活里真诚的小举动——向陌生人伸一次援手、给孤独者一句安慰、常陪伴年迈的父母；只要人人守住自己心里那簇火苗，世界就会更温暖明亮，正面回答 the best way to show love.

亮出建议主张 · As far as I am concerned, the best way to ____ is not ____ but ____.

升华收束 · If each of us ____, the whole world will surely ____.

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

三点必须段段落地

本题 show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below、give a specific example、give your suggestion as to the best way to show love 三点要各成一段、都写到；最易丢的是第三点建议——很多考生描述加举例就收尾，忘了给 the best way。

结构连贯

三段对齐三任务，勿混写

本题最忌把描述、举例、建议揉在一段里导致要点埋没；应严格三段，段与段之间用过渡句衔接，让「描述—例证—建议」的推进清晰可见。

语言准确

抽象主题要用具体动词

love 这类抽象主题最容易写空，本题应多用 dug、donated、shared、a helping hand 这类具体动词与名词把爱写实；避免通篇 love is good、we should have love 这种模糊表达。

字数格式

无字数限制但要写足三段

本题 Directions 未给字数上下限，但仍须写成结构完整的三段议论文，不能只写三五句了事；同时它是投报社的 essay，直接写正文即可，无需书信格式。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

停在看图说话

反面：In the picture there is a lamp and a flame. The flame is smiling. It is a black-and-white drawing.（只罗列画面，没点寓意，丢 symbolic meaning 分）。改为：The lamp stands for love, and the fact that it shines brighter in the dark means that love matters most when people are in trouble.

举例只有一句空话

反面：For example, some people are very kind and often help others, which is good. (无场景无细节，等于没举例)。改为：After the earthquake, strangers rushed to the ruins, dug for survivors and shared their food with the victims.

中式直译爱心

反面：We should contribute our loving heart to the society and let the love spread. (loving heart、contribute...to society 属中式硬译)。改为：We can show our love simply by giving a helping hand to those around us.

描述举例后戛然而止

反面：写完地震例子直接结尾 So love is really great in our life. (只感叹，未回答 the best way to show love)。改为：In my view, the best way to show love is to help the people around us with small but sincere actions every day.

考研英语（2010 前） 2001年 · 全卷构成

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Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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