

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

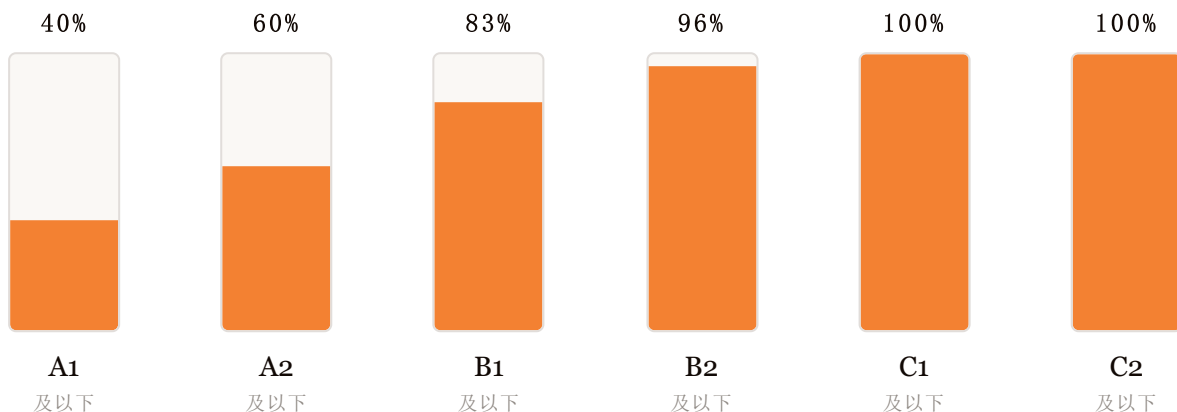
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

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

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **225** 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 225 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

225

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%



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）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (5)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →