

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

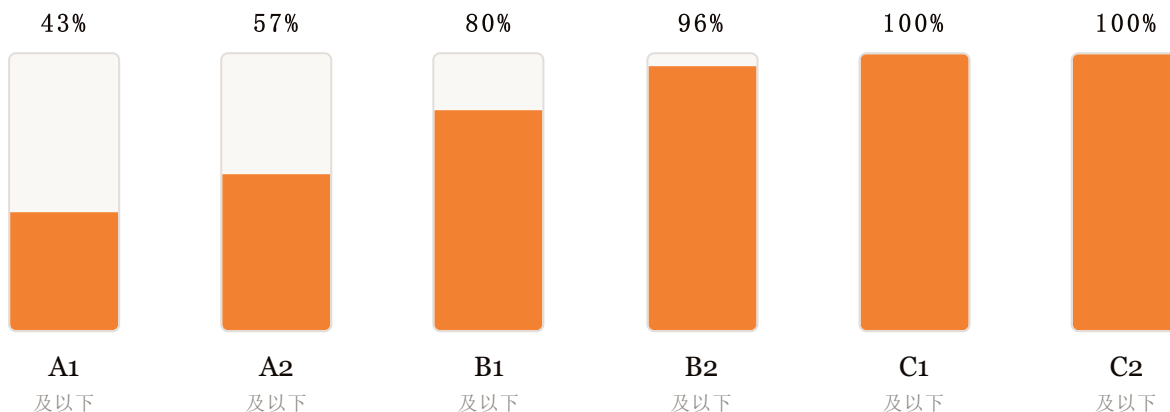
本篇1次·真题 11 句

<u>minister</u> B2 n. 部长 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>quit</u> B1 v. 离开（工作、学校等） 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>recognition</u> B2 n. 认可 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>settle</u> B1 v. 解决（争端、问题） 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>manner</u> B1 n. 方式 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>passionate</u> B2 adj. 热情的 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句
<u>strain</u> 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 →