

考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 2002年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 1 . As was discussed before, it was not 2 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 3 , following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 4 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 5 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 6 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 7 the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in 8 . It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, 9 , that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 10 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 11 its impact on the media was not immediately 12 . As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as 13 , with display becoming sharper and storage 14 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 15 generations, with the distance between generations much 16 .

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the 17 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 18 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 19 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed 20 "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

1. [A] between

[B] before

[C] since

[D] later

2. [A] after

[B] by

[C] during

[D] until

3. [A] means

[B] method

[C] medium

[D] measure

4. [A] process
[B] company
[C] light
[D] form
5. [A] gathered
[B] speeded
[C] worked
[D] picked
6. [A] on
[B] out
[C] over
[D] off
7. [A] of
[B] for
[C] beyond
[D] into
8. [A] concept
[B] dimension
[C] effect
[D] perspective
9. [A] indeed
[B] hence
[C] however
[D] therefore
10. [A] brought
[B] followed
[C] stimulated
[D] characterized
11. [A] unless
[B] since
[C] lest
[D] although
12. [A] apparent
[B] desirable
[C] negative
[D] plausible

13. [A] institutional
[B] universal
[C] fundamental
[D] instrumental
14. [A] ability
[B] capability
[C] capacity
[D] faculty
15. [A] by means of
[B] in terms of
[C] with regard to
[D] in line with
16. [A] deeper
[B] fewer
[C] nearer
[D] smaller
17. [A] context
[B] range
[C] scope
[D] territory
18. [A] regarded
[B] impressed
[C] influenced
[D] effected
19. [A] competitive
[B] controversial
[C] distracting
[D] irrational
20. [A] above
[B] upon
[C] against
[D] with

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your

Text 1

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

21. To make your humor work, you should_____.

- [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience
- [B] make fun of the disorganized people
- [C] address different problems to different people
- [D] show sympathy for your listeners

22. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are_____.

- [A] impolite to new arrivals
- [B] very conscious of their godlike role
- [C] entitled to some privileges
- [D] very busy even during lunch hours

23. It can be inferred from the text that public services____.
- [A] have benefited many people
 - [B] are the focus of public attention
 - [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor
 - [D] have often been the laughing stock
24. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered____.
- [A] in well-worded language
 - [B] as awkwardly as possible
 - [C] in exaggerated statements
 - [D] as casually as possible
25. The best title for the text may be____.
- [A] Use Humor Effectively
 - [B] Various Kinds of Humor
 - [C] Add Humor to Speech
 - [D] Different Humor Strategies

Text 2

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately

disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

26. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in____.
- [A] the use of machines to produce science fiction.
 - [B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry.
 - [C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work.
 - [D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work.
27. The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means____.
- [A] programs
 - [B] experts
 - [C] devices
 - [D] creatures
28. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can____.
- [A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.
 - [B] interact with human beings verbally.
 - [C] have a little common sense.
 - [D] respond independently to a changing world.
29. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also____.
- [A] make a few decisions for themselves.
 - [B] deal with some errors with human intervention.
 - [C] improve factory environments.
 - [D] cultivate human creativity.
30. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are____.
- [A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure.
 - [B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately.
 - [C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information.
 - [D] best used in a controlled environment.

Text 3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

31. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is_____

- [A] global inflation.
- [B] reduction in supply.
- [C] fast growth in economy.
- [D] Iraq's suspension of exports.

32. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if_____.

- [A] price of crude rises.
- [B] commodity prices rise.
- [C] consumption rises.
- [D] oil taxes rise.

33. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries_____.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive.
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices.
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed.
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP.

34. We can draw a conclusion from the text that_____.

- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now.
- [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks.
- [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices.
- [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry.

35. From the text we can see that the writer seems_____.

- [A] optimistic.
- [B] sensitive.
- [C] gloomy.
- [D] scared.

Text 4

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death".

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering", to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse". He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

36. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that ____.
- [A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain
 - [B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
 - [C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
 - [D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide
37. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- [A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
 - [B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
 - [C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
 - [D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
38. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is ____.
- [A] prolonged medical procedures
 - [B] inadequate treatment of pain
 - [C] systematic drug abuse
 - [D] insufficient hospital care
39. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 4, paragraph 7)?
- [A] Bold.
 - [B] Harmful.
 - [C] Careless.
 - [D] Desperate.
40. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they ____.
- [A] manage their patients incompetently
 - [B] give patients more medicine than needed
 - [C] reduce drug dosages for their patients
 - [D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

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)

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (41)One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (42)The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (43)The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of

the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (44)They are the possessions of the autonomous(self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? (45)Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

Section III

Writing

46. **Directions:**

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Cultures National and International”.

In the essay you should

1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
2. give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

2002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2002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、3 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(2002)

Section I

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 1. As was discussed before, it was not 2 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 3, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 4 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 5 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 6 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 7 the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in 8. It is important to do so.

人们将20世纪电视的发展与15、16世纪印刷术的传播进行了比较。然而两者之间发生了许多事情。正如之前所讨论的,直到19世纪,报纸才成为电子时代之前占主导地位的媒介,它追随着小册子和书籍的步伐,与期刊相伴而生。正是在同一时期,通信革命加速发展,从交通运输、铁路开始,继而通过电报、电话、无线电和电影进入到20世纪汽车和飞机的世界。并非每个人都能从这个角度看待这一进程。这样做很重要。

It is generally recognized, 9, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 10 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 11 its impact on the media was not immediately 12. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as 13, with display becoming sharper and storage 14 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 15 generations, with the distance between generations much 16.

然而,人们普遍认识到,20世纪初计算机的引入,以及20世纪60年代集成电路的发明,从根本上改变了这一进程,尽管它对媒体的影响并未立即显现。随着时间的推移,计算机变得更小、更强大,它们也变得"个人化"了,不仅仅是机构使用,显示变得更清晰,存储容量不断增加。人们像看待人一样,按照代际来思考它们,而代际之间的距离要小得多。

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the 17 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 18 both

work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 19 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed 20 "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

正是在计算机时代,"信息社会"这一术语开始被广泛用来描述我们现在生活的环境。通信革命影响了工作和休闲,以及我们对地点和时间的思考和感受方式,但关于其经济、政治、社会和文化影响一直存在争议性的观点。"益处"与"有害"的结果进行了权衡。而概括已被证明是困难的。

1. [A] between

[B] before

[C] since

[D] later

2. [A] after

[B] by

[C] during

[D] until

3. [A] means

[B] method

[C] medium

[D] measure

4. [A] process

[B] company

[C] light

[D] form

5. [A] gathered

[B] speeded

[C] worked

[D] picked

6. [A] on

[B] out

[C] over

[D] off

7. [A] of

[B] for

[C] beyond

[D] into

8. [A] concept
[B] dimension
[C] effect
[D] perspective
9. [A] indeed
[B] hence
[C] however
[D] therefore
10. [A] brought
[B] followed
[C] stimulated
[D] characterized
11. [A] unless
[B] since
[C] lest
[D] although
12. [A] apparent
[B] desirable
[C] negative
[D] plausible
13. [A] institutional
[B] universal
[C] fundamental
[D] instrumental
14. [A] ability
[B] capability
[C] capacity
[D] faculty
15. [A] by means of
[B] in terms of
[C] with regard to
[D] in line with
16. [A] deeper
[B] fewer
[C] nearer
[D] smaller

17. [A] context
[B] range
[C] scope
[D] territory
18. [A] regarded
[B] impressed
[C] influenced
[D] effected
19. [A] competitive
[B] controversial
[C] distracting
[D] irrational
20. [A] above
[B] upon
[C] against
[D] with

1. ____

【答案】 [A] **between** 词义辨析

【线索】 锚定两个相隔几百年的时间点

前句给出两个端点——20 世纪的电视与 15-16 世纪的印刷 (the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries) , 而过去完成时 had happened 强调「在对照之前的这段跨度里」许多事已发生。线索指向「两端点之间」的时间范围。

【选项】 A) **between** ✓ **两端点之间, 正契合**

between 精准对应「20 世纪电视」与「15-16 世纪印刷」两个端点之间这几百年, 与过去完成时 had happened 表达「这段区间里发生了很多」完全吻合。

B) **before** ✗ **无明确终点参照**

before 要求一个可参照的「在.....之前」的时间点, 前句给的是「两端」而非「单端」, 单独使用 before 既切不准也丢失对照含义。

C) **since** ✗ **只起点不闭合**

since 表「自.....以来一直至今」, 而原文要谈的是 15 世纪至 20 世纪「两个历史端点之间」的事, 并非一直延续到现在的状态。

D) **later** ✗ **晚于某点不切题**

later 意为「在.....之后」, 但作者要强调的是两个时间端点「之间」的大量发展, 而非晚于其中一个端点。

【验证】 代入后: Yet much had happened between. 与前句两个时间点形成自然呼应, 与全文「按时间线铺陈通信革命」的脉络完全自治。

2. ____

【答案】 **[D] until** 固定搭配

【线索】 强调句框架 **it was not ... that ...**

本句为强调句 **it was not** __ (2) __ the 19th century **that** the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __ (3) __, 要被强调的是「直到 19 世纪报纸才成为主导前电子媒介」这个时间点, 线索本句内即可定, 无须跨句。

【选项】 A) **after** **✗ 破坏 not until 句式**

after 与 not 连用只能表「不在.....之后」, 不能构成「直到 19 世纪才.....」的强调含义。

B) **by** **✗ 时态不匹配**

by 表「到某时为止」, 常配完成时; 这里强调的是某动作发生的时间节点 (became), by 与「直到才」语义不符。

C) **during** **✗ 无 not during 强调句**

during 表「在.....期间」, 与 not 连用既不构成固定强调句, 又无法表达「直到 19 世纪才」的转折时点。

D) **until** **✓ not until 强调句完美契合**

until 与 **it was not...that** 共同构成 **it was not until + 时间 + that** 句型, 意为「直到 19 世纪报纸才成为主导的前电子媒介」, 与紧随其后的「following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book」时间线吻合。

【验证】 代入后: **it was not until the 19th century that** the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __ (3) __, 强调句结构完整、时间逻辑顺畅, 与全段按时间线推进通信革命的脉络一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] medium 词义辨析

【线索】 「报纸」是传播信息的载体

the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __ (3) __, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book: 报纸、小册子、书都是传播信息的载体（媒介），且修饰语 pre-electronic（前电子的）正与「电子媒介」对应。

【选项】 A) means X 义近但层级不对

means 表「手段、方法」，可说 means of communication（交流手段），但 pre-electronic medium 是固定表「前电子时代媒介」的术语，means 不与 pre-electronic 搭配。

B) method X 侧重方法步骤

method 指做事的「方法、步骤」，与报纸作为传播载体的身份对不上，也无 pre-electronic method 的惯用搭配。

C) medium ✓ 传播媒介，精准对位

medium 即「媒介、媒体」，pre-electronic medium 意为「前电子时代的媒介」，与报纸、小册子、书的并列身份完全吻合，且承接全文「communications revolution」的话题术语。

D) measure X 措施义不沾边

measure 表「措施、衡量标准」，与「报纸是何种身份的信息载体」无关。

【验证】 代入后：the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium，报纸作为「主导前电子媒介」的定性自然，且与下文 motion pictures、radio 等电子媒介形成历史对照，与全文脉络高度自治。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] company (固定搭配)

【线索】 与 in the wake of 形成并列

following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the __ (4) __ of the periodical: 「紧随小册子和书之后，并和期刊__一起__」，这里 and 连接两个介词短语，逻辑上是并列伴随。

【选项】 A) process X 无 in the process of the X 这种用法

process 与 of 搭配通常是 in the process of doing sth (正在做.....的过程中)，后接动名词而非名词，与 the periodical 这一具体载体名词搭配不当。

B) company ✓ in the company of 与 ... 一起

company 与 in the __ of 构成 in the company of 「与.....为伴 / 一起」，呼应前半 following in the wake of (紧随其后) 的并列伴随逻辑，整体意思是「报纸紧随小册子和书之后，并与期刊为伴」，自然顺畅。

C) light X in the light of 是「鉴于」

light 与 of 搭配成 in the light of 「鉴于、根据」，引出依据或缘由，但报纸不是「鉴于期刊」才成为主导媒介，逻辑指向相反。

D) form X in the form of 是「以.....的形式」

form 与 of 搭配成 in the form of 「以.....的形式」，但报纸并不「以期刊的形式」存在——它本身就是与期刊不同的另一种载体。

【验证】 代入后：following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical, 「紧随小册子和书之后，与期刊为伴」与前后并列结构完全契合。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] **speeded** (固定搭配)

【线索】 革命要「加速发展」

It was during the same time that the communications revolution __ (5) __ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __ (6) __ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures: 随后列举一连串发明, 呈现的是节奏越来越快的发展势头, 最贴近「提速」一义。

【选项】 A) gathered **X gather up 是「收拢」**

gathered up 多指收拢物品或勇气, 与「通信革命」这一历史进程的主语搭不上。

B) **speeded** ✓ **speed up 加速, 与下文连续发明吻合**

speeded up = 加快、提速, 正好对应下文铁路、电报、电话、广播、电影一连串相继出现的「加速发展」势头, 是历史叙事中的标准表述。

C) worked **X work up 表激起情绪**

worked up 通常表「激起、激动」, 主语多为情绪或人, 与「通信革命」这一抽象进程的搭配生硬。

D) picked **X pick up 偏「拾起 / 回暖」**

picked up 虽有「好转、增速」义, 但更偏向「从低谷回升」, 且常用于经济或具体活动, 与表述「持续加速的通信革命」相比不如 speed up 直接、地道。

【验证】 代入后: the communications revolution speeded up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __ (6) __ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures, 「加速」呼应随后连续列举的多项发明, 与脉络完全一致。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] on 固定搭配

【线索】 下文 through ... into 描绘连续推进

leading __ (6) __ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures
__ (7) __ the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane: through 串起多项
发明，最终通向 20 世纪的汽车飞机世界，呈现「不断向前推进」的过程。

【选项】 A) on ✓ lead on 继续向前推进

on 与 lead 构成 lead on 「继续向前」，且与下文 through ... into 的递进路径完美呼应，整体
意为「（革命）从交通铁路开始，一路向前经电报、电话、广播、电影进入 20 世纪汽车飞机
时代」。

B) out X lead out 表「带出」

out 与 lead 搭配通常表「领出、引出（某人）」，要求宾语在内，与本句「沿历史推进」的方向
不符。

C) over X lead over 不是固定方向词

over 与 lead 不构成「继续向前推进」的标准短语，且 over 偏「越过、跨过」，与连续贯穿多项
发明的语义不符。

D) off X lead off 表「带头开始」

off 与 lead 构成 lead off 「带头、开始」，但句中「beginning with transport」已明示起点，此
处需要的是「继续向前」而非再次「开始」。

【验证】 代入后：leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion
pictures __ (7) __ the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane, 「持续向
前贯穿.....进入.....」一气呵成，与全段加速推进的脉络高度自洽。

7. ____

【答案】 [D] into 固定搭配

【线索】 lead on through ... 终点在「20 世纪世界」

本句承上 leading __ (6) __ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __ (7) __ the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane: lead on through ... 串起一系列发明，最终的「落脚点」就是「20 世纪汽车飞机世界」这个新阶段。

【选项】 A) of X of 表所属，方向丢失

of 表「.....的」，会让句子变成「电影属于 20 世纪世界」的修饰关系，丢掉了「贯穿历史进入新时代」的动态推进感。

B) for X for 表目的或对象

for 表「为了、对.....来说」，无法承接「lead on through」的推进路径，逻辑断裂。

C) beyond X beyond 越出范围相反

beyond 表「超出、越过」，会变成「越过 20 世纪世界」，而下文紧接的就是 20 世纪的进程（电脑等），方向相反。

D) into ✓ into 表「进入新时代」

into 表「进入」，与前文 lead on through 串起的推进路径完美收束：贯穿电报、电话、广播、电影，进入 20 世纪汽车飞机的世界，最自然、最地道。

【验证】 代入后：leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane, 「继续向前贯穿.....进入 20 世纪世界」推进感强，与第二段计算机延续 20 世纪进程顺畅衔接。

8. ____

【答案】 **[D] perspective** 词义辨析

【线索】 本段宏大的「过程」需被通盘审视

前文 beginning with transport, the railway, and leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane 描绘了一个跨数百年的宏大进程，作者随即评论 Not everyone sees that process in __(8)__. It is important to do so. 表示要从整体视角看待这一进程。

【选项】 A) concept **X 概念义不切**

concept 意为「概念」，see ... in concept 不是惯用搭配，且语义指向是「以概念形式看」，与「从整体视角审视进程」不符。

B) dimension **X 维度不指整体视角**

dimension 表「维度、方面」，see sth in dimension 不是固定搭配，也无法表达「整体审视」的意思。

C) effect **X in effect 是「实际上」**

effect 与 in 搭配是 in effect 「实际上、生效」，意思与「看待过程的视角」对不上，逻辑跳脱。

D) perspective **✓ in perspective 整体视角，精准对位**

perspective 与 in 构成 see ... in perspective 「以恰当/整体的视角看」，与下文 It is important to do so. 强调「应当这么看」遥相呼应，是地道写法。

【验证】 代入后：Not everyone sees that process in perspective. It is important to do so., 「并非人人都能整体看待这一过程，而这样做很重要」语义连贯，与全文「呼吁通盘理解通信革命」的基调一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] **however** 逻辑关系

【线索】 由「并非人人都从整体视角看」转入「但人们普遍承认.....」

上段末 Not everyone sees that process in __(8)_. It is important to do so. 暗含「很多人没意识到这一点」；本段开头 It is generally recognized, __(9)_, that the introduction of the computer...radically changed the process 却说「人们普遍承认计算机的引入彻底改变了进程」，前后构成转折。

【选项】 A) **indeed** X 递进强调，方向不对

indeed 表「确实、的确」，是对上文的进一步肯定，但此处上下文是对比（并非人人能看清 vs 但人们普遍承认计算机带来的改变），不是同向加强。

B) **hence** X 因果，没有因

hence 表「因此、由此」，需要明确因果链，但「并非人人整体看待」并不导致「人们普遍承认计算机改变了进程」，逻辑断。

C) **however** ✓ **however** 转折，精准对位

however 表「然而」，对上段的「并非人人都能整体看待」给出转折——「然而，计算机的影响是普遍被承认的」，符合作者在分项肯定中保留批评的语气。

D) **therefore** X 因果，错向

therefore 表「因此」，要求前因后果，但上下文不是因果，而是对比关系。

【验证】 代入后：It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century...radically changed the process, 「然而，人们普遍承认.....」的转折与上段「并非人人能整体看待」自然衔接，符合全文段间起伏推进的脉络。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] followed 词义辨析

【线索】 计算机引入「在 20 世纪初」，集成电路发明「在 1960 年代」

本句给了两个时间锚点：the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century 在前，the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s 在后，是「先有计算机引入，后被集成电路发明所跟随」的时序关系。

【选项】 A) brought X 需要 about/in 才能成搭配

brought 多与 about/in/on 搭配 (bring about=带来)，单独 brought by sth 一般指「被某人带来」，且因果方向错（不是集成电路把计算机引入带来的）。

B) followed ✓ followed by 后续接力，时序对位

followed 与 by 构成「X followed by Y」=X 之后是 Y。计算机引入在 20 世纪初，集成电路在 1960 年代，恰是「先 X 后 Y」的接力关系，结构和时序完美吻合。

C) stimulated X 因果反向

stimulated by Y 意思是「被 Y 所刺激/推动」，则要求 Y 在 X 之前并推动 X，但事实是 Y（集成电路）晚于 X（计算机引入），方向反。

D) characterized X characterized by 表特征

characterized by Y 表「以 Y 为特征」，但 Y 是后来的发明，不能成为 X（计算机引入）的特征，时间逻辑错。

【验证】 代入后：the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 「计算机引入之后是 1960 年代集成电路的发明」时序通顺，与全文按时间线推进的脉络一致。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] **although** 逻辑关系

【线索】 「彻底改变」VS「冲击并非立即显现」

主句 radically changed the process 是肯定影响，从句 its impact on the media was not immediately __ (12) __ 表达「冲击并未立即显现」——一个强一个弱，构成让步对比关系。

【选项】 A) **unless** ✗ 条件假设，不切

unless 表「除非」，引导否定条件，与「事实陈述+让步」不符，且整段并非在谈条件。

B) **since** ✗ 因果方向反

since 表「因为」，会被理解为「因为冲击并未立即显现，所以彻底改变了进程」，因果关系荒谬。

C) **lest** ✗ **lest** 表「以免」

lest 表「以免、唯恐」，后接虚拟语气，整句变成「彻底改变进程以免冲击不显」，语义荒谬。

D) **although** ✓ **although** 让步，精准对位

although 表「虽然」，引导让步：「计算机的引入彻底改变了进程，虽然其对媒体的影响并未立刻显现」，恰处理好「强主句+弱从句」的让步反差。

【验证】 代入后：radically changed the process, although its impact on the media was not immediately __ (12) __, 「虽然媒体冲击并未立刻显现，但已彻底改变进程」承上启下顺畅，与下文继续叙述计算机如何逐步发展自治。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] **apparent** 词义辨析

【线索】 下文随时间逐步显化

紧随其后：As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too: 随着时间推移，计算机才慢慢变小变强、变得个人化——意味着「冲击不是立即明显的，而是慢慢明显起来」。

【选项】 A) **apparent** ✓ **apparent 明显，与下文「随时间显化」吻合**

apparent 表「明显的」，not immediately apparent = 不是立即明显的，恰好对应下文 As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful 「随时间逐步显化」的过程。

B) **desirable** ✗ **色彩偏好不切**

desirable 表「值得拥有的、可取的」，含价值评价；本句客观陈述影响出现的快慢，没有「是否值得」的态度。

C) **negative** ✗ **无负面定性铺垫**

negative 表「负面的」，但作者在此并未把计算机影响定性为负面，下文也未提供负面证据，色彩不符。

D) **plausible** ✗ **似乎合理偏推断**

plausible 表「似乎合理的」，多用于判断说法是否站得住脚，而非描述「影响是否显现」，搭配不切。

【验证】 代入后：its impact on the media was not immediately apparent，「冲击并未立即显现」与下文「随时间推移逐步变化」无缝衔接，与全段「计算机带来渐进改变」的脉络一致。

13. ____

【答案】 [A] institutional 词义辨析

【线索】 与「个人化」形成场景对照

they became "personal" too, as well as __(13)_: personal 用了引号特意点明「个人使用」，而 as well as 引出与之并列的另一种使用主体，逻辑指向「另一类使用场景」。

【选项】 A) institutional ✓ 与 personal 完美对位

institutional 表「机构的」，与 personal「个人的」构成「使用主体」轴上的并列对照——计算机既个人化，也机构化，与历史事实和上下文都吻合。

B) universal ✗ 普遍化偏程度

universal 表「普遍的、通用的」，描述的是「普及程度」而非「使用主体」，与 personal 不是同一对照轴。

C) fundamental ✗ 「基础的」与并列轴无关

fundamental 表「基础的、根本的」，描述重要性，与 personal 这一「使用场景」标签不在同一维度，无法并列。

D) instrumental ✗ 「起作用的」与场景轴不符

instrumental 表「起作用的、有助益的」，强调功能贡献，与 personal 的对照面对不上。

【验证】 代入后：they became "personal" too, as well as institutional，「既个人化也机构化」对照工整，与全段计算机普及到家庭与机构的实际脉络一致。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] capacity 词义辨析

【线索】 storage 谈的是「能装多少」

display becoming sharper and storage __(14)__ increasing: display sharper 谈显示「更清晰」, storage 自然谈「容量越来越大」, 与硬盘/内存的容量增长事实一致。

【选项】 A) ability X 侧重「会做的能力」

ability 强调主语「会做某事」的能力, 多接 to do sth, 与 storage 这种「容器属性」搭配不准。

B) capability X 侧重潜在能力

capability 表「(潜在的)能力、性能」, 强调系统能做什么, 与「存储多少」这个量化容量义有别。

C) capacity ✓ storage capacity 是术语

capacity 表「容量、容积」, storage capacity「存储容量」是 IT 领域常用术语; 与下文 increasing「不断增大」一拍即合: 存储容量持续增长。

D) faculty X 义偏「官能/院系」

faculty 多指人的「(智力、感知)官能」或大学「院系」, 与计算机存储毫无关联。

【验证】代入后: display becoming sharper and storage capacity increasing, 「显示更清晰、存储容量不断增大」是个人电脑普及阶段的标准描述, 与第二段叙事完全自洽。

15. ____

【答案】 [B] in terms of 固定搭配

【线索】 「像人一样按代际理解」

They were thought of, like people, __(15)__ generations, with the distance between generations much __(16)__ : 作者把计算机比作人, 按「代际」这一概念来理解, 本句内即可定, 无须跨句。

【选项】 A) by means of X 表「凭借.....方法」

by means of 意为「凭借、通过」, 引出工具/手段, 但 generations 「代际」不是手段而是「理解维度」, 搭配不切。

B) in terms of ✓ in terms of 按某角度, 精准对位

in terms of 表「按.....来看、从.....角度」, think of ... in terms of generations 即「按代际理解」, 与「像人一样按代际划分」完全吻合。

C) with regard to X 表「关于」

with regard to 意为「关于、就.....而言」, 引出话题对象, 而非「划分维度」, 与本句「按代际划分」的角度框架义不符。

D) in line with X 表「与.....一致」

in line with 意为「与.....一致、符合」, 要求后接「标准/原则」, 但 generations 不是标准, 与「按代际理解」语义不切。

【验证】 代入后: They were thought of, like people, in terms of generations, with the distance between generations much __(16)__, 「按代际去看待计算机」与下一空所述「代际间隔」自然衔接, 逻辑完整。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] smaller 词义辨析

【线索】 代际间隔越来越短

上一空 in terms of generations 已经把计算机的更新换代比作「代际」，本句 with the distance between generations much __(16)__ 自然描绘代际之间的「间隔」，而计算机更新越来越快，间隔自然越来越短/小。

【选项】 A) deeper X deeper 修深度

deeper 表「更深」，描述纵深，但 distance 谈的是「间隔大小」，二者不是同一维度。

B) fewer X fewer 修可数名词

fewer 只能修饰可数名词 (fewer generations 才行)，不能修饰 distance (不可数概念)，语法错。

C) nearer X nearer 描述距离主体相对位置

nearer 表「更近」，多形容物体「靠得更近」，主语应是物体本身，而非 distance; distance nearer 搭配不地道。

D) smaller ✓ smaller 修 distance 最地道

smaller 表「更小」，distance much smaller 「间隔小得多」是表示「代际间隔越来越短」的地道写法，与计算机更新越来越快的事实趋势一致。

【验证】 代入后：with the distance between generations much smaller，「代际间隔变小得多」与上文 in terms of generations 的代际比喻浑然一体，呼应整段「计算机不断加速更新」的脉络。

17. ____

【答案】 [A] context 词义辨析

【线索】 「我们生活其中的」=语境/环境

the __(17)__ within which we now live: 定语从句明示「我们生活在其中」, 说明这是一个能容纳我们生活的「整体语境/环境」, 与 information society 这一时代概念一致。

【选项】 A) context ✓ context 语境, 与「身处其中」匹配

context 表「(社会/时代)背景、语境」, 描述我们生活的整体时代环境, 与「信息社会」概念和 within which we now live 完全契合。

B) range X range 偏「量幅/区间」

range 表「范围、幅度」, 多用于具体量值的跨度 (temperature range、price range), 不指人所「生活其中」的时代背景。

C) scope X scope 表「范围/视野」

scope 多指研究、活动的「范围、视野」, 与「我们身处其中的时代环境」的整体感不同。

D) territory X territory 指地理/领域

territory 多指地理领土或学科领域, 不指抽象的「时代背景/语境」。

【验证】 代入后: the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the context within which we now live, 「描述我们生活其中的时代语境」与全文「通信革命塑造新社会」的结论自洽。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] influenced 词义辨析

【线索】 革命对生活方方面面起作用

The communications revolution has __(18)__ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time: 宾语横跨工作、休闲、时空感受，明显是「广泛影响」的语义场。

【选项】 A) regarded X regard 表「看作」

regarded 表「看作、认为」，多接 sb as sth，主语用「革命」去「看作」工作和闲暇不合理。

B) impressed X impress 表「使印象深刻」

impressed 表「使.....印象深刻」，宾语通常是人；impress work and leisure 不符合英语惯用。

C) influenced ✓ 影响工作与闲暇，精准对位

influenced 表「影响」，与广宾语「工作、闲暇、对地点时间的思考与感受」完全匹配，是描述通信革命影响生活方方面面的最自然选择。

D) effected X effect 表「使发生」

effected 作动词表「实现、使发生」，宾语通常是 change/reform，而非 work and leisure；此处易与 affect 形近混淆，但词义不同。

【验证】 代入后：The communications revolution has influenced both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time，「通信革命已经影响了工作、休闲和我们对时空的思考」语义自然，与全文呼应通信革命的广泛影响。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] controversial 词义辨析

【线索】 权益对照 [Benefits vs harmful outcomes]

本句紧随其后: "Benefits" have been weighed __ (20) __ "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult. 「益处」与「害处」被放在天平两端, 且作者点明「难以一概而论」——明确指向「观点分歧、有争议」。

【选项】 A) competitive X 竞争性偏商业义

competitive 多指市场/比赛竞争性, 与「观点彼此对立」是近邻但不准——观点之间是分歧争议而非「竞争」。

B) controversial ✓ controversial 有争议, 精准对位

controversial 表「有争议的、引起对立看法的」, 与下文 Benefits vs harmful、generalizations have proved difficult 完美呼应, 是描述「对其经济、政治、社会、文化影响存在不同看法」的最佳词。

C) distracting X 「分散注意力」与观点无关

distracting 表「使分心」, 描述对象通常是噪音/事件, 不能修饰「观点」。

D) irrational X irrational 表「非理性」

irrational 表「非理性的」, 色彩过重, 且作者并未否定这些观点的理性基础, 只是说存在分歧。

【验证】 代入后: there have been controversial views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications, 「对其经济、政治、社会、文化影响存在争议性观点」与紧接其后的 Benefits vs harmful 对照、generalizations have proved difficult 的结论自洽。

20. ____

【答案】 [C] **against** 固定搭配

【线索】 「益处」与「害处」对立权衡

"Benefits" have been weighed __ (20) __ "harmful" outcomes: benefits 与 harmful outcomes 是相反两极，自然构成「权衡比较」关系；本句内即可定，无需跨句。

【选项】 A) **above** X **above** 表位置高低

above 表「在.....之上」，与 weigh 搭配会变成「比 harmful outcomes 更重要」，但作者并未给出谁更重的定论，且这不是 weigh 的标准搭配。

B) **upon** X **weigh upon** 表「使忧虑」

upon 与 weigh 构成 weigh upon 「使（人）忧虑/有压力」，主语应是负担，宾语是人，与「利弊权衡」语义完全错位。

C) **against** ✓ **weigh A against B** 利弊权衡，精准对位

against 与 weigh 构成 weigh A against B 「把 A 与 B 对比权衡」，正好处理 benefits 与 harmful outcomes 这一组利弊对照，意思自然、搭配地道。

D) **with** X **weigh with** 不构成固定权衡义

with 与 weigh 没有「权衡利弊」的固定搭配，且 weigh with sb 多义为「对.....有分量、被.....重视」，与本句宾语 harmful outcomes 搭不上。

【验证】 代入后："Benefits" have been weighed against "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult. 「益处和害处被权衡比较，难以一概而论」是结尾呼应「争议性观点」的标准表达，与全文收尾的「分歧」结论完全自洽。

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

通信革命与信息社会的演进史

全文以历史回溯口吻铺陈：从 15-16 世纪印刷术，到 19 世纪报纸，到 20 世纪交通、电报、电话、广播、电影直至汽车与飞机，再到计算机与集成电路把人类带入「信息社会」。作者基调是客观陈述加温和评议，开篇即把电视与印刷术对照（Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of

printing in the 15th and 16th centuries.) , 结尾点出对其影响存在分歧 (there have been __(19)__ views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications) 。

行文脉络

三段递进：通信革命脉络→计算机加速变革→信息社会出现分歧

第一段建史：先把电视与印刷术对照，再按时间线串起报纸、期刊、铁路、电报、电话、广播、电影、汽车、飞机 (beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __(6)__ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __(7)__ the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane.) 。第二段聚焦计算机：以转折切入 (It is generally recognized, __(9)__ that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century) , 交代集成电路、个人化、性能与代际更替。第三段给出语境概念「信息社会」并点出评价分歧 (there have been __(19)__ views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications.) 。逐空作答时必须依托这条递进脉络判逻辑、辨词义。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the company of the periodical.

第1段，第3句

强调句型 "it is/was... that..." 和 "As" 引导的方式状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。强调句尤其是时间状语强调 ("not until") 是常考句式，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。该句结构代表性极强，训练价值高。

It was during the same time that the communications revolution speeded up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading on through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures into the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练要点：强调句中的形式主语 it 与被强调成分的识别、短语动词 speeded up 的整体把握、长距离分词短语作方式状语的判定、状语内部多重并列和介词短语嵌套的层次分析。这些都是学生容易混淆的难点（如误判 that 从句类型、遗漏状语成分、拆散短语动词）。作为成分划分练习句，覆盖面广且坑点密集，训练价值很高。

Not everyone sees that process in perspective.

第1段，第5句

本句虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语和方式状语四种基本成分，可用于巩固基础句型。"that process" 中的指示代词 "that" 容易被误判为从句引导词，适合训练指示代词与连接词的区分。但成分种类较少，缺乏定语从句、复合宾语等更丰富的结构。

It is important to do so.

第1段，第6句

It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研中极其常见的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（It is necessary/possible/difficult to do 等），代表性极强。

As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as institutional, with display becoming sharper and storage capacity increasing.

第2段，第2句

时间状语从句 + 主句（含并列结构）+ with 伴随结构是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，尤其 with 复合结构和并列谓语都是高频考点，学生掌握后可以应用到大量类似长句的分析中，具有较好的迁移价值

They were thought of, like people, in terms of generations, with the distance between generations much smaller.

第2段，第3句

被动语态结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，with 复合结构作状语也是常考句式。句中 in terms of 和 like 引导的方式状语体现了书面语中典型的修饰手法。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用。

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the context within which we now live.

第3段，第1句

句子成分丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、目的状语（不定式短语），定语从句包含主语、谓语、地点状语（介词 + 关系代词）、时间状语。强调句结构的识别、形式主语与真实主语的区分、介词前置的定语从句、不定式作目的状语等多个易错点密集出现，训练价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 28 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。

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 41 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

context B2

n. （事情发生的）背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

harmful

B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

circuit

B2

n. 电路

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

motion

B1

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

controversial

B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

distance

A2

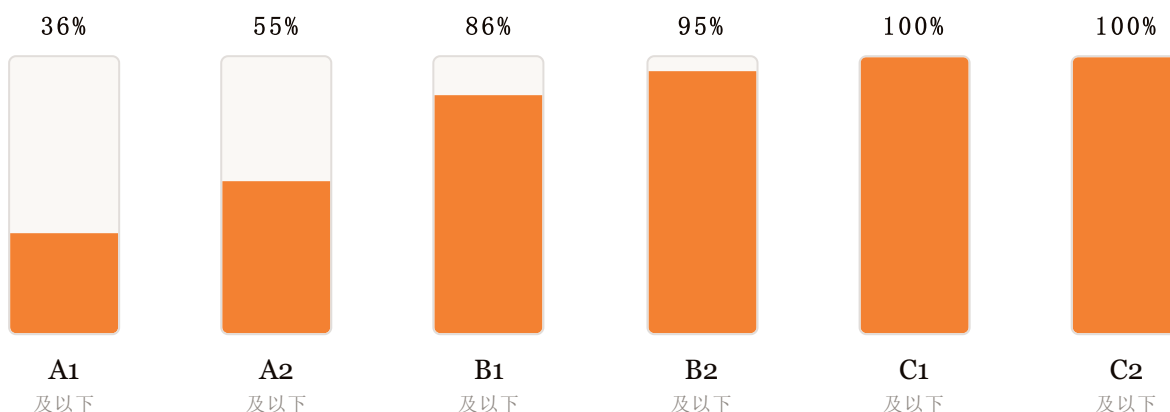
n. 距离

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 111 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **111** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 6 个 · 约 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 111 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

111

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

考研英语（旧卷） 2002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 B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

2002年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·21-25 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·21-25 题

本页 21-25 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2002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 5 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(2002)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

P1 If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

如果你打算在演讲中使用幽默来让人们微笑,你必须知道如何识别共同的经历和问题。你的幽默必须与听众相关,并应该帮助他们表明你是他们中的一员,或者你理解他们的处境并同情他们的观点。根据你面对的对象,问题会有所不同。如果你在对一群管理人员讲话,你可以提到他们秘书杂乱无章的工作方法;反过来,如果你在对秘书们讲话,你可能想要评论一下他们杂乱无章的老板。

P2 Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

这里有一个例子,我在一次护士大会上听到的,这个故事效果很好,因为听众都对医生持有相同的看法。一个人来到天堂,正由圣彼得带着四处参观。他看到了绝佳的住所、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等等。每个人都非常平和、有礼貌且友好,直到在排队吃午饭时,这位新来者突然被一个穿白大褂的男人推到一边,那人冲到队

伍前面,抓起食物,重步走到一张桌子旁独自坐下。"那是谁?"新来者问圣彼得。"哦,那是上帝,"答复说,"但有时他以为自己是个医生。"

P3 If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

如果你是你所面对的群体中的一员,你将能够了解你们所有人共同的经历和问题,你顺便提一下难以下咽的食堂饭菜或主席在领带品味上臭名昭著的恶劣品味将是恰当的。对于其他听众,你不能试图插入幽默,因为他们会反感一个局外人对他们的食堂或主席说贬低的话。如果你坚持拿邮局或电话系统这样的替罪羊开玩笑,你会更安全。

P4 If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

如果你觉得表现幽默很尴尬,你必须练习,使之变得更自然。包含一些随意的、看似即兴的话语,你可以以轻松自然的方式表达。通常是表达方式使听众微笑,所以说话要慢,记住扬起眉毛或露出不相信的表情可能有助于表明你在开一个轻松的玩笑。

P5 Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

寻找幽默。它往往来自意想不到之处。对熟悉引语的转折"如果开始你没有成功,那就放弃",或者文字游戏或情境游戏。寻找夸张和轻描淡写。审视你的演讲,挑出几个词或句子,你可以将其转变并注入幽默。

题目与逐题解析

21. To make your humor work, you should_____.

- [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience
- [B] make fun of the disorganized people
- [C] address different problems to different people
- [D] show sympathy for your listeners

为了让你的幽默发挥作用,你应该_____。

- A) 利用不同类型的听众 B) 取笑那些缺乏条理的人 C) 针对不同的人谈论不同的问题
D) 对你的听众表示同情

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 To make your humor work, you should 直接询问让幽默奏效的做法, 没有 infer/imply 等推断标志, 要找的是文中明示的条件, 因此判为细节题。

【拆句】 To make your humor work, you should ____ 是一个由不定式作目的状语领起的不完整陈述句，主句 you should ____ 等待用某个动词短语补全；阅读时把 to make your humor work（要让你的幽默奏效）当作触发条件，把空格当作要找的『做法』即可，结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different.

你的幽默必须与听众相关，要让他们觉得你是他们中的一员，或你理解他们的处境、与他们的观点产生共鸣；针对不同的对象，谈的问题也应不同。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

take advantage of different kinds of audience 中的 take advantage of（利用/占便宜）在原文中无对应，原文只说要 in sympathy with（共情）听众，不是利用听众。

B) **以偏概全**

you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries 只是面向经理时的『一种举例』，make fun of the disorganized people 把这个局部例子升级成总建议，与原文范围不符。

C) **✓ 正确**

Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. ↔

address different problems to different people

四个选项里只有 address different problems to different people 同时包含『不同问题』与『不同人』的对应关系，与预判完全吻合，锁定 C。

D) **以偏概全**

show sympathy for your listeners 与原文 in sympathy with their point of view 有词面关联，但只覆盖『共情』这一手段，遗漏了真正的总条件『针对不同对象谈不同问题』，是部分正确整体错。

22. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are ____.

- [A] impolite to new arrivals
- [B] very conscious of their godlike role
- [C] entitled to some privileges
- [D] very busy even during lunch hours

关于医生的笑话暗示，在护士眼中，医生____。

- A) 对新来的人不礼貌 B) 非常清楚自己如神一般的角色 C) 有权享有某些特权
D) 即使在午餐时间也非常忙碌

【答案】 B（推断题）

【判型】 题干 The joke about doctors implies that 中的 implies 明确告诉考生答案不在字面，要从笑话的情节往上推一步『护士借这个笑话表达对医生的什么看法』。

【拆句】 The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are ____ 是 imply that 引导宾语从句的不完整陈述。从句主语 they 回指主句的 doctors, in the eyes of nurses 是插入语，提示判断视角；要补的是表语，描述『护士眼中的医生是怎样的』。

【定位】 "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

新到的人问圣彼得：『那是谁？』回答说：『噢，那是上帝，但他有时以为自己是医生。』

【选项】 A) **过度推断的反面：推不足**

impolite to new arrivals 只描述笑话中『把新到者推到一边』这个表面动作，没有触及反讽层；护士借笑话表达的不是『医生对新人无礼』，而是医生的自我神化。

B) **✓ 正确**

but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor. ↔ **very conscious of their godlike role**

选项 very conscious of their godlike role 是唯一一个抓住『医生自比上帝/神』反讽的选项，与预判完全一致，锁定 B。

C) **与原文相反**

entitled to some privileges 把笑话中的傲慢插队美化为『有权享受某些特权』，与笑话的讽刺基调完全相反——笑话是在嘲讽这种做派，不是承认它的正当性。

D) **无中生有**

very busy even during lunch hours 用『午餐时间也忙』来解释插队，但原文没有任何一句暗示医生忙——故事强调的是他的傲慢神态，不是工作强度。

23. It can be inferred from the text that public services ____.

- [A] have benefited many people
- [B] are the focus of public attention
- [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor
- [D] have often been the laughing stock

从文中可以推断出，公共服务 ____。

A) 使许多人受益 B) 是公众关注的焦点 C) 是不适合用于幽默的话题 D) 经常成为笑柄

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from the text that public services 中的 inferred 明确这是推断题：答案需要由原文对公共服务的态度/做法再走一步得出，不会是原文照搬。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the text that public services ____ 是 It is + 过去分词 + that 从句的形式主语句型，真正主语是 that 从句。从句缺谓语部分，要补的是『公共服务怎么样』，结构平铺直叙无陷阱。

【定位】 You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

如果你坚持把矛头对准邮局或电话系统这类『替罪羊』，你会更稳妥（更安全）。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

have benefited many people 谈的是公共服务的社会贡献，与原文谈论『可调侃对象』的话题完全无关，是答非所问。

B) 无中生有

are the focus of public attention 说公共服务是公众关注的焦点，原文未谈关注度，只谈它是可被调侃的对象，无任何依据。

C) 与原文相反

are an inappropriate subject for humor 说公共服务不合作幽默素材，但原文明确说『把矛头对准它们更稳妥』——它正是合适的素材，方向与原文相反。

D) ✓ 正确

You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

↔ have often been the laughing stock

四个选项中只有 have often been the laughing stock 抓住了 scapegoats 的比喻含义并外推一步『常被嘲笑』，与预判契合。

24. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered_____.

- [A] in well-worded language
- [B] as awkwardly as possible
- [C] in exaggerated statements
- [D] as casually as possible

为了达到预期效果,幽默故事应该_____地讲述。

A) 用措辞讲究的语言 B) 尽可能笨拙 C) 用夸张的陈述 D) 尽可能随意

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 should be delivered_____ 询问应以怎样的方式讲述幽默故事，是作者明示的方法建议，无 imply/infer 词，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered_____ 是被动语态的不完整陈述：主语 humorous stories 接 should be delivered，空格处补方式状语（多以介词短语或 as ... as possible 形式出现）；To achieve the desired result 是目的状语，告诉考生『要达到预期效果』是判断方式的标准。

【定位】 Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

插入几句随意、看似临场发挥的话，用一种轻松、不刻意的方式讲出来。让听众发笑的往往是讲述方式本身——慢慢说，并且记得：抬一下眉毛或露出难以置信的神情，有助于显示你是在说一句轻松话。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

in well-worded language 强调字斟句酌、措辞讲究，与原文 apparently off-the-cuff remarks（看似临场发挥）方向相反——临场发挥反对的就是字斟句酌。

B) 与原文相反

as awkwardly as possible 利用原文首句 If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice 中 awkward 一词制造干扰；但原文 awkward 是要 practice 去消除的负面状态，不是要追求的讲法。

C) 答非所问

in exaggerated statements 来自第五段 Search for exaggeration and understatement.，是『素材挖掘』的建议，与 delivered 询问的『讲述方式』不在同一话题轴上，属于答非所问。

D) ✓ 正确

Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner.

↔ as casually as possible

四个选项里只有 as casually as possible 与原文同义群正向对接，强度也合理，锁定 D。

25. The best title for the text may be_____.

- [A] Use Humor Effectively
- [B] Various Kinds of Humor
- [C] Add Humor to Speech
- [D] Different Humor Strategies

本文最佳标题可能是_____。

A) 有效运用幽默 B) 各种类型的幽默 C) 为演讲增添幽默 D) 不同的幽默策略

【答案】 A （主旨题）

【判型】 The best title for the text may be_____ 要求选最佳标题，是典型主旨题；正确项必须覆盖全文，而不是某一段的局部话题。

【拆句】 The best title for the text may be_____ 是简单系表结构，主语 The best title for the text，系动词 may be 后接表语；空格填一个名词性短语作标题，情态动词 may 只是缓和语气、不影响判断。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems.

↔ Use Humor Effectively

Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly ↔

Use Humor Effectively

Use Humor Effectively 是唯一同时覆盖『对象/视角/讲法/素材』全部维度并扣住『让幽默奏效』主线的选项。

B) 无中生有

Various Kinds of Humor 暗示本文按『幽默的种类』展开，但全文未做任何分类讨论，只谈如何让幽默奏效。

C) 以偏概全

Add Humor to Speech 只覆盖『加入幽默』这一动作的总命题，没有回答全文的核心——『怎么加才奏效』；它是文章的话题层，不是主旨层。

D) 以偏概全

Different Humor Strategies 暗示原文罗列『几种不同的幽默策略』并加以比较，但全文呈现的是同一主题下的多面建议，不是策略对比，故覆盖不当。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter.

第2段，第2句

本句包含主语、并列谓语（主动和被动各一）、地点状语、方式状语、施事者状语，成分类型较为丰富。特别是被动语态中 "by" 引出施事者这一点，是值得练习的常见结构，具有一定训练价值。

Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself.

第2段，第4句

本句结构清楚但不单薄，既有典型主干，又有从属和修饰层次，时态语态也包含一个常见被动点，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。它难度适中，既能练识别主干，也能练处理扩展成分。

With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman.

第3段，第2句

情态动词 + 不定式宾语、as 引导原因状语从句、复合宾语结构(resent sb doing sth)都是四六级和考研常考句式。本句将三者组合在一起,具有较高的代表性和复用价值,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural.

第4段，第1句

本句是"条件状语从句 + 主句 + 目的状语从句"的典型结构，If 引导的条件从句和 so that 引导的目的从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句使用情态动词 must 提出建议也是常见的表达方式。这种结构在真题中反复出现，学习后可广泛迁移。

Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

第4段，第3句

这句在结构上有代表性，难度又没有高到失控，适合拿来做主干、从句层级和时态语气的综合训练。对提升长句拆解能力很有帮助，值得优先练习。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 30 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。

humor

B1

n. 幽默

本篇11次 · 真题 12 句

audience

A2

n. 观众

本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

remark B1

n. 评论

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

sympathy B2

n. 同情

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

conscious

B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

effectively

B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

quote

B1

v. 引用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

slowly

A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

suddenly

A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

convention

B2

n. 习俗

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

manner

B1

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shared

A2

adj. 共享的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

privilege

B2

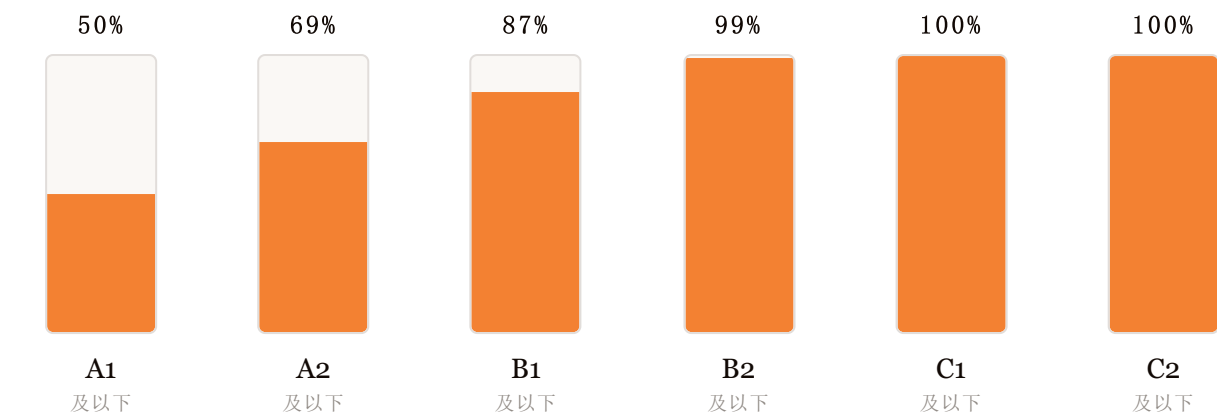
n. 特权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

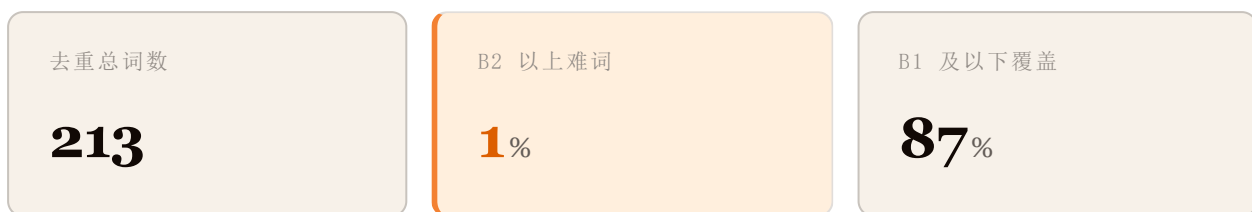
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 213 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 213 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 3 个 · 约 1%。



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 213 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2002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
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 B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

2002年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·26–30 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 26–30 题

本页 26–30 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2002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 5 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(2002)

Section II Part A (2)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 2

P1 Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

自人类智慧诞生以来,人们就不断设计出越来越巧妙的工具来应对危险、枯燥、繁重或纯粹令人讨厌的工作。这种冲动催生了机器人技术——赋予机器各种人类能力的科学。如果说科学家们尚未创造出科幻小说中的机械版本,他们也已经开始接近这一目标了。

P2 As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

因此,现代世界日益充斥着智能设备,我们几乎察觉不到它们的存在,但它们的普遍存在已经消除了大量人类劳动。我们的工厂随着机器人装配臂的节奏运转。我们的银行业务在自动柜员机终端完成,这些终端以机械式的礼貌感谢我们完成交易。我们的地铁列车由不知疲倦的机器人驾驶员控制。由于电子学和微观机械学的不断微型化,现在已经有机器人系统能够以亚毫米级的精度完成某些类型的脑部和骨科手术——这远超高技能医生仅凭双手所能达到的精确度。

P3 But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

但如果机器人要达到下一阶段的节省劳力效用,它们就必须在较少人类监督下运行,并且能够至少为自己做出一些决定——这些目标构成了真正的挑战。NASA机器人项目经理Dave Lavery说:'虽然我们知道如何告诉机器人处理特定错误,但我们还不能赋予机器人足够的'常识'来可靠地与动态世界互动。'

P4 Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

事实上,对真正人工智能的追求产生了非常复杂的结果。尽管在20世纪60年代和70年代出现了一段最初的乐观情绪,当时似乎晶体管电路和微处理器到2010年可能能够复制人类大脑的行为,但研究人员最近已经开始将这一预测延长数十年甚至数个世纪。

P5 What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

在试图模拟思维的过程中,他们发现人类大脑的大约一千亿个神经细胞比先前想象的更有才能——而且人类感知远比先前想象的更复杂。他们已经制造出能够在受控工厂环境中识别机器面板毫米级误差的机器人。但人类思维能够瞥见快速变化的场景并立即忽略其中98%不相关的内容,瞬间聚焦于蜿蜒森林道路旁边的猴子或大人群众中唯一可疑的面孔。地球上最先进的计算机系统无法接近这种能力,神经科学家仍然不太清楚我们是如何做到这一点的。

题目与逐题解析

26. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in_____.

- [A] the use of machines to produce science fiction.
- [B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry.
- [C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work.
- [D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work.

人类的聪明才智最初体现在_____。

- A) 使用机器来创作科幻小说。 B) 机器在制造业中的广泛使用。 C) 为艰难和危险工作发明工具。
D) 精英阶层巧妙地处理危险和枯燥的工作。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in ____ 问的是一个具体起源事实，不含 infer/suggest/imply 等推断动词，也不问主旨或态度。

【拆句】 Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in ____ 是一个被动语态的简单句，主语 Human ingenuity，谓语 was demonstrated，副词 initially 修饰谓语指明时间，空格处由介词 in 引出抽象名词或动名词短语，无陷阱。

【定位】 Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty.

自人类智慧的曙光初现以来，人们就发明了越来越精巧的工具，来应付那些危险的、乏味的、繁重的、或者干脆令人厌恶的工作。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文里 science fiction 只是"科幻里的机械人"作为参照物，并非人类发明工具的用途；A 把"用机器制造科幻"当成 ingenuity 的体现，与原文完全无关。

B) 偷换概念

Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms 是"现在工厂广泛使用"的现状，对应 initially 之后的阶段，不是 ingenuity 最初的体现。

C) ✓ 正确

devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty

↔ the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work

tools to cope with work ↔ tools for...work

C 项把"造工具"和"应付危险/繁重工作"两要素都保留，且对原文形容词做了合理的上位归并，没有多余信息，与预判完全吻合。

D) 以偏概全

原文主语是 people——泛指人类，而 D 项把它窄化为 the elite's，这是范围偷改；同时漏掉了 burdensome 与 nasty 两类工作，覆盖也不完整。

27. The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means ____.

[A] programs

[B] experts

[C] devices

[D] creatures

第二段第一行中的 "gizmos" 一词最可能的意思是 ____。

A) 程序 B) 专家 C) 装置 D) 生物

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means ____ 形式上即 "the word X most probably means", 是词义题的标志句式。

【拆句】 The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means ____ 主语是 the word "gizmos", 括号内是位置插入语, 谓语 means 之前的 most probably 是程度副词, 表示"最有可能", 提示答案是上下文推断出的语境义。

【定位】 As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.

结果, 现代世界越来越多地被各种智能"小玩意"占据, 它们的存在我们几乎察觉不到, 但它们的普遍存在已替代了大量人工劳动。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

programs 指软件程序, 而段内并列例子 robot assembly arms 等都是"硬件装置", 与 programs 不匹配。

B) 偷换概念

experts 指人类专家, 与原文 intelligent gizmos 的"机器"指向完全不同——下文例子全是机器, 无任何人类专家在替代人力。

C) ✓ 正确

intelligent gizmos ↔ devices

段内 gizmos 的所有实例都是"机器/装置/系统", 与 devices 完全契合; 其余三项无任何例子支撑。

D) 偷换概念

creatures 一般指有生命的生物, 原文 gizmos 显然是机械装置, 没有生命属性。

28. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can ____.

[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.

[B] interact with human beings verbally.

[C] have a little common sense.

[D] respond independently to a changing world.

根据文章,现在超出人类能力的是设计一个能够____的机器人。

A) 完成像实施脑外科手术这样的精细任务。 B) 与人类进行语言交流。 C) 具有一点常识。

D) 独立地对变化的世界做出反应。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can ____ 在问一个具体的、现在做不到的事, 属于事实细节, 并非要求多步推断。

【拆句】 According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can ____ 主句是 what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot, what 引导主语从句, is to design 作表语, that can ____ 是修饰 robot 的定语从句, 空格填动词原形短语。

【定位】 "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

NASA 一个机器人项目的负责人 Dave Lavery 说: "虽然我们知道怎么让机器人处理某个具体的错误, 但我们还无法赋予机器人足够的'常识', 来可靠地与一个动态的世界互动。"

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy 明示机器人已经能做精细脑外科手术, 恰好是"已实现"的例子, 与题干 beyond man's ability 相反。

B) **无中生有**

全文未出现 verbal/speech/language 等任何口头交互讨论; B 项凭空增加了"用语言与人互动"的能力维度。

C) **偷换概念**

原文是 we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense'——"不足以充分应对", 而 C 项 have a little common sense 改为"哪怕一点都没有", 量级偏离; 事实是机器人能处理具体错误, 已具备一定有限"常识"。

D) **✓ 正确**

reliably interact with a dynamic world ↔ **respond independently to a changing world**
operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves
↔ **respond independently**

D 把"自主决策 (independently) "和"应对变化世界 (respond to a changing world) "两要素合并, 与预判完全吻合。

29. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also ____.

- [A] make a few decisions for themselves.
- [B] deal with some errors with human intervention.
- [C] improve factory environments.
- [D] cultivate human creativity.

除了减少人类劳动, 机器人还可以 ____。

- A) 为自己做一些决定。 B) 在人类干预下处理一些错误。 C) 改善工厂环境。
- D) 培养人类的创造力。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Besides reducing human labor, robots can also ____ 形式上是补充一个并列事实, 不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 Besides reducing human labor, robots can also ____ Besides 引导介词短语作状语, 提示"除...之外"; 主句主语 robots、谓语 can also, 空格处填动词原形短语; 注意 Besides 表"另加"而非"除掉"。

【定位】 "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

NASA 一个机器人项目负责人 Dave Lavery 说: "虽然我们知道怎么让机器人处理某个具体的错误, 但我们还无法赋予它足够的'常识', 来可靠地与动态世界互动。"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to...be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves 是未来条件下的目标 (will have to), 不是机器人当下已具备的能力; 选 A 就把"想达到"当作"已具备"。

B) ✓ 正确

we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error ↔

deal with some errors with human intervention

B 没有夸大机器人能力, 把"人参与"这一原文限定完整保留下来, 与预判一致。

C) 偷换概念

in a controlled factory environment 只是机器人识别误差的工作场景, 不是机器人改善工厂环境的能力。

D) 无中生有

全文未提机器人能培养人的创造力; 该能力是凭空捏造。

30. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are_____.

[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure.

[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately.

[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information.

[D] best used in a controlled environment.

作者用猴子的例子来论证机器人_____。

A) 被期望在内部结构上复制人脑。 B) 能够立即察觉异常。 C) 在聚焦相关信息方面远不如人脑。

D) 最适合在受控环境中使用。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are_____ 句式即"uses the example of X to argue that...", 是例证目的题的典型形式。

【拆句】 The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are_____ 主语 The author, 谓语 uses, 宾语 the example of a monkey, to argue that... 是不定式作目的状语, that 引导的是 argue 的宾语从句, 空格在从句表语位置, 填形容词性短语。

【定位】 But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

但人脑能瞥一眼飞速变化的场景，瞬间过滤掉 98% 的无关信息，迅速聚焦于林间弯路边的猴子，或人群中那张可疑面孔。地球上最先进的电脑系统都无法接近这种能力，神经科学家至今也不太清楚我们是怎么做到的。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是“能力不及”，并未要求机器人在“内部结构”上复制人脑；transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain 用的是 action（功能），不是 internal structure（结构）。

B) 张冠李戴

原文谈的是从场景中聚焦“相关信息”（猴子、可疑面孔），而 abnormalities（异常）并非原文措辞，且把“相关”窄化为“异常”；且 B 把这种能力归给了机器人本身，与原文“人脑”主语颠倒。

C) ✓ 正确

The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability ↔

far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information

disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey...or the single suspicious face

↔ **focusing on relevant information**

C 把论点“电脑赶不上人脑”翻译为“在聚焦相关信息这件事上远不如人脑”，并保留“相关信息”这一关键限定，与预判完全吻合。

D) 答非所问

They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. 是另一句独立陈述，monkey 例子要支撑的不是“机器人最好在受控环境用”，而是“机器人在动态场景中不如人脑”。

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。

That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines.

第1段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、状语、同位语四种成分，同位语的识别与破折号的用法有一定练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更丰富的成分类型，训练价值中等。

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.

第2段，第1句

这句难度中上，但没有难到失控，既能训练主干识别，也能训练修饰从句和时态切换，适合作为结构与时态结合练习的优先材料。对于需要提升长句拆解能力的学习者，投入产出比较高。

And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

第2段，第5句

这句话结构有代表性，难度又没有高到失控，适合作为训练“先抓主干、再理修饰、最后看比较”的练习材料。它在结构和时态两方面都能提供稳定、可复用的训练收益。

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results.

第4段，第1句

这种“句首语气副词加较长主语加现在完成时谓语加宾语”的学术陈述句很常见。掌握后，处理类似说明结果、总结现状的英文句子时可直接迁移。

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

第4段，第2句

这句在结构上有层次、在时态上有对照，既不是过于简单，也没有怪异特例，十分适合作为长句拆解训练材料。尤其适合练习“先略背景，后抓主干，再层层回填细节”的阅读顺序。

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined.

第5段，第1句

这句话很适合练“先抓主干，再拆从句，再补省略”的方法。它同时覆盖主语从句、表语从句、比较结构、插入状语和并列省略，容易暴露常见误判点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

error A2

n. 错误

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

mechanical B2

adj. 机械的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇2次 · 真题 9 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

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇1次·真题 22 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇1次·真题 15 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题 15 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 14 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 13 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次·真题 10 句

circuit B2

n. 电路

本篇1次·真题 10 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本篇1次·真题 9 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

capability B2

n. 能力

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

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 8 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次·真题 8 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 8 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇1次·真题 8 句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

transaction

B2

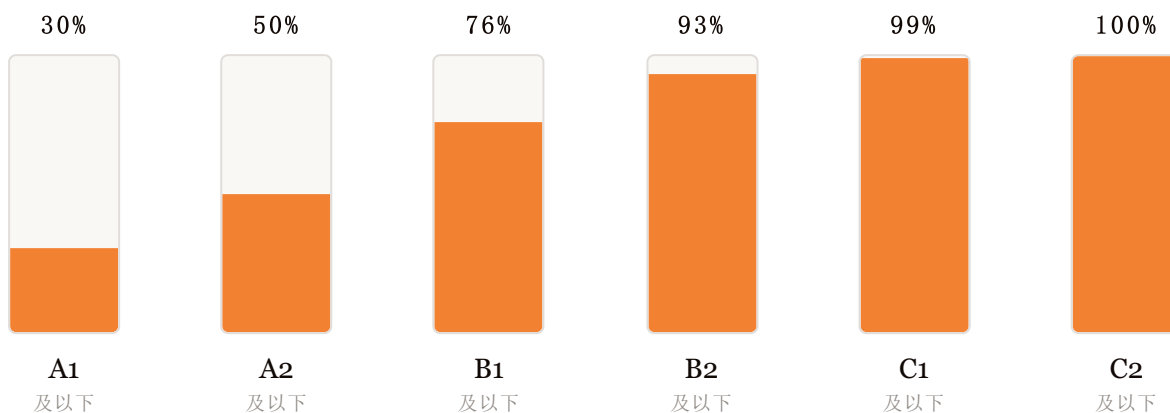
n. 交易

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 254 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **254** 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 18 个 · 约 7%。



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 254 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

254

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

考研英语（旧卷） 2002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 →
Section II Part A (4)	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 →

2002年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第3篇·31-35 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 31-35 题

本页 31-35 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2002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 5 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(2002)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 3

P1 Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

经济衰退的糟糕旧时光会不会即将重现？自从OPEC在三月份同意削减供应以来,原油价格已跃升至每桶近26美元,而去年十二月时还不到10美元。这种油价近三倍的上涨唤起了人们对1973年石油危机的可怕记忆,当时价格翻了两番,以及1979-1980年,当时价格也几乎翻了三倍。前两次冲击都导致了两位数的通货膨胀和全球经济衰退。那么这一次警告厄运降临的头条新闻都到哪里去了？

P2 The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

本周伊拉克暂停石油出口,油价获得了又一次推动。经济增长不断增强,同时北半球正值冬季,可能在短期内将价格推得更高。

P3 Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol

than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

然而有充分的理由预期现在的经济后果会比1970年代轻得多。在大多数国家,原油成本现在占汽油价格的份额比1970年代时要小。在欧洲,税收占零售价格的五分之四,因此即使原油价格发生相当大的变化,对加油站价格的影响也比过去更加温和。

P4 Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

富裕经济体对石油的依赖程度也不如从前,因此对油价波动的敏感度也较低。能源节约、向其他燃料的转变以及重型能源密集型工业重要性的下降都减少了石油消耗。软件、咨询和移动电话使用的石油远少于钢铁或汽车生产。按每美元GDP计算(按不变价格),富裕经济体现在使用的石油比1973年少近50%。OECD在其最新的经济展望中估计,如果油价全年平均为每桶22美元,而1998年为13美元,这只会使富裕经济体的石油进口账单增加GDP的0.25-0.5%。这不到1974年或1980年收入损失的四分之一。另一方面,重工业已转移到石油进口新兴经济体变得更加能源密集型,因此可能受到更严重的挤压。

P5 One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

不必为油价上涨失眠的另一个原因是,与1970年代的上涨不同,这次上涨并非发生在普遍商品价格通胀和全球需求过剩的背景下。世界上相当一部分地区才刚刚从经济衰退中走出来。经济学人的商品价格指数与一年前相比基本没有变化。1973年商品价格跃升了70%,1979年上涨了近30%。

题目与逐题解析

31. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is ____

- [A] global inflation.
- [B] reduction in supply.
- [C] fast growth in economy.
- [D] Iraq's suspension of exports.

石油价格最近上涨的主要原因是____

- A) 全球通货膨胀。 B) 供应减少。 C) 经济快速增长。 D) 伊拉克暂停出口。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is 是问一个具体的客观事实——「这次油价涨是为啥」, 没有 infer/imply 等推断词, 故为细节题。

【拆句】 The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is 是一个不完整陈述句，主语 The main reason, for 引导后置定语限定 reason, is 后接选项。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December.

自从 OPEC 在三月份同意减产以来，原油价格已从去年 12 月的不到 10 美元/桶飙升到了将近 26 美元/桶。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

global inflation 在全文从未被列为「这次油价上涨的原因」；相反 it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation 明确说这次没有大宗商品通胀背景。

B) ✓ 正确

OPEC agreed to supply-cuts ↔ reduction in supply

预判答案是「供应减少」，reduction in supply 与之逐字对应，是 supply-cuts 的标准名词化改写，故选 B。

C) 以偏概全

Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term 显示经济增长只是短期里「可能再推高」的力量，而非这次上涨的主因；主因仍是 OPEC agreed to supply-cuts。

D) 以偏概全

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports 中 another push up 一词点明 Iraq 暂停出口只是「又一记推力」，并非「主」因；主因依然是 OPEC agreed to supply-cuts。

32. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if_____.

- [A] price of crude rises.
- [B] commodity prices rise.
- [C] consumption rises.
- [D] oil taxes rise.

从文中可以推断,如果____,汽油零售价格将会大幅上涨。

A) 原油价格上涨。 B) 商品价格上涨。 C) 消费增加。 D) 石油税上涨。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from the text 直接出现 inferred，说明答案不会在原文逐字写出，而要从原文事实做一步逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if 主句 It can be inferred..., that 引导宾语从句，从句里 if 引导条件状语从句、其内容被切到选项里。考生易把 if 漏掉，请明确：选哪个，就意味着「哪个条件成立时」petrol 价才会大涨。

【定位】 In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

在欧洲，税收占了零售价的至多 4/5，因此即便原油价格发生相当大的变化，对加油站零售价的影响也比过去更被削弱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past 明说原油「再大涨」也只是 muted effect（被削弱的影响），不可能让 retail dramatically 上涨。

B) 答非所问

P3 讨论的是 taxes ↔ crude oil ↔ retail 三者，未把 commodity prices 纳入到「让 retail dramatically 涨」的链条；P5 提到 commodity-price inflation 只是在说宏观背景，与 retail of petrol 无直接因果。

C) 无中生有

全文未把 consumption rises 与 retail price dramatically 直接挂钩；rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973 反而强调富国消费下降，使 retail 对油价不敏感。

D) ✓ 正确

taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price ↔ oil taxes rise

预判「动税才会让零售价大涨」，oil taxes rise 把这个反向推一步翻成 if 条件，与预判精确对应，故选 D。

33. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries_____.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive.
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices.
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed.
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP.

《经济展望》中的估算表明，在富裕国家_____。

- A) 重工业变得更加能源密集。
- B) 收入损失主要源于原油价格波动。
- C) 制造业受到严重挤压。
- D) 石油价格变化对GDP没有显著影响。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 The estimates in Economic Outlook show that 直接问该报告 show 出什么客观结论，没有推断词，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries 主语 The estimates, 介词短语 in Economic Outlook 修饰 estimates, show 后 that 引导宾语从句, in rich countries 又是从句里的地点状语。结构稍长但无逻辑陷阱。

【定位】 The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP.

OECD 在其最新一期《经济展望》中估计，若油价全年均价为 22 美元/桶（相比 1998 年的 13 美元），富国的石油进口账单也只会因此上升 GDP 的 0.25%-0.5%。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive 明确说「重工业更密集」的是 emerging economies，不是 Q33 所问的 rich countries。

B) **偷换概念**

That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980 里的 income loss 是 1974/1980 那两次大事件的损失，且只用作量级对比；原文未说富国当前的 income loss 「主要源于」原油价波动。

C) **张冠李戴**

oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—... could be more seriously squeezed 中被 seriously squeezed 的是 emerging economies，不是 rich countries 的 manufacturing industry。

D) **✓ 正确**

this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP ↔

oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

预判是「影响极小」，oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP 用含蓄否定把极小程度直接表述为「无显著影响」，与预判逐字对齐。

34. We can draw a conclusion from the text that ____.

- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now.
- [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks.
- [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices.
- [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry.

我们可以从文中得出结论____。

- A) 石油价格冲击现在没那么令人震惊了。 B) 通货膨胀似乎与石油价格冲击无关。
- C) 节约能源可以抑制石油价格。 D) 原油价格上涨导致重工业萎缩。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 We can draw a conclusion from the text that 没有任何具体的定位抓手，问的是「从整篇文章能得出的结论」，按主旨题路径处理。

【拆句】 We can draw a conclusion from the text that 主句 We can draw a conclusion, from the text 是状语，that 引导同位语从句解释 conclusion 的内容。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s

↔ **oil-price shocks are less shocking now**

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices ↔

oil-price shocks are less shocking now

预判是「这次冲击没那么猛」，oil-price shocks are less shocking now 把它直接翻成同义判断，且 P3P4P5 三段都可逐一为它背书，故选 A。

B) 过度推断

Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline 反而承认了油价与通胀的历史关联；全文只是说「这次背景不同」，并未得出 inflation irrelevant 这种全称否定的结论。

C) 偷换概念

Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption 只说节能降低了「消费量」、从而让经济对油价波动更不敏感，并不等于节能能「压低油价本身」。

D) 强加因果

a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries 是富国经济结构演变的结果；oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted 也表明重工业是「转移」而非「萎缩」。原文未把原油价格上涨当作重工业萎缩的原因。

35. From the text we can see that the writer seems_____.

- [A] optimistic.
- [B] sensitive.
- [C] gloomy.
- [D] scared.

从文中可以看出作者似乎_____。

A) 乐观。 B) 敏感。 C) 悲观。 D) 恐惧。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 From the text we can see that the writer seems 不问内容、只问 writer seems 是怎样的，正是态度题的典型问法。

【拆句】 From the text we can see that the writer seems 主句 we can see, that 引导宾语从句，from the text 为状语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s

↔ **optimistic**

not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices ↔ **optimistic**

预判作者「偏乐观、不担心」，四个选项里只有 optimistic 是正向极性，故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

sensitive 指「敏感的」，原文 less sensitive to swings in the oil price 是描述「富国经济对油价的敏感度」，并非作者本人的态度；态度题不能拿原文里描述别人/别物的词来贴作者。

C) 与原文相反

gloomy 是负向，意为「悲观」；而原文 So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time? 是在反问「这次怎么不见悲观头条」，恰恰否定了 gloomy 的态度。

D) 与原文相反

This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock 中的 scary 是描写「旧记忆」，作者立刻在 Yet there are good reasons to expect... 用 Yet 转折反驳这种 scared 情绪；全文走向恰恰是「不必怕」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return?

第1段，第1句

疑问句形式、情态动词表推测、“be about to”表即将发生，这些都是四六级和考研中常见的句式特征，掌握后可迁移到大量类似的疑问句和情态表达中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled.

第1段，第3句

本句展现了英语新闻和学术写作中的典型句式：主句陈述观点，用非限制性定语从句补充历史细节。这种“主句 + 并列非限制性从句”的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可复用于理解类似新闻报道和说明文句式。

Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline.

第1段，第4句

主谓宾简单句是英语最常见的基础句式，本句结构典型但过于基础，真题中此类简单句多作为复杂句的组成部分出现，单独作为考点的代表性一般。

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s.

第3段，第1句

there be 存在句 + 不定式后置定语 + 比较结构省略是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；不定式复合结构“expect...to be...”在学术和新闻语体中极为常见；比较状语从句的省略还原是必考语法点；整句的逻辑（陈述理由→引出预期→历史对比）也符合议论文的典型论证思路，迁移性强。

In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s.

第3段，第2句

比较结构（形容词比较级 + than 从句）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且本句的比较从句使用了谓语省略（只保留助动词“did”），这是考试中常考的省略用法。主句的多层定语和状语插入也是典型的学术和新闻语体特征。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的比较句和含定语修饰的复杂句上，结构代表性较强。

In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

第3段，第3句

因果并列句 ("so" 连接两个主句) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；第二主句中 "比较级 + than" 结构和较长主语也是典型考点；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似真题句，代表性较强。

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price.

第4段，第1句

本句的比较结构 "less ... than" 和并列结构 "and so" 在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的常考句式；承前省略在正式书面语中也很常见；掌握这种 "主系表 + 比较分句 + 并列省略" 的组合后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP.

第4段，第5句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套条件状语是学术和新闻英语中的常见句式，尤其在经济、政策类文本中频繁出现。掌握这种多层嵌套及条件-结果逻辑的句式，可直接迁移到大量真题和实际阅读材料中。

On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

第4段，第7句

本句在主干识别上有一定难度但不算极端，嵌套层级适中，时态语态覆盖现在完成时和情态被动等常考点，成分种类丰富且包含多个易混淆点（并列谓语、插入从句、介词加关系代词），结构高度典型。综合来看，本句作为结构和时态训练材料具有较高的推荐度，适合作为进阶练习句帮助学生巩固从句识别、成分划分和时态判断能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 48 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。

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇8次 · 真题 150 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇7次 · 真题 98 句

crude

B2

adj. 粗糙的

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇5次 · 真题 73 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇4次 · 真题 56 句

inflation

B2

n. 通货膨胀

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

shock

B1

n. 震惊

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇2次·真题 25 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇2次·真题 24 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇2次·真题 19 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇2次·真题 17 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇2次·真题 10 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

manufacturing

B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇1次·真题 22 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

severe

B2

adj. 严重的

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

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 15 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

economist

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 14 句

software

B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constant

B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlike

B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 12 句

import

B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dependent

B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

broadly

B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mobile

B1

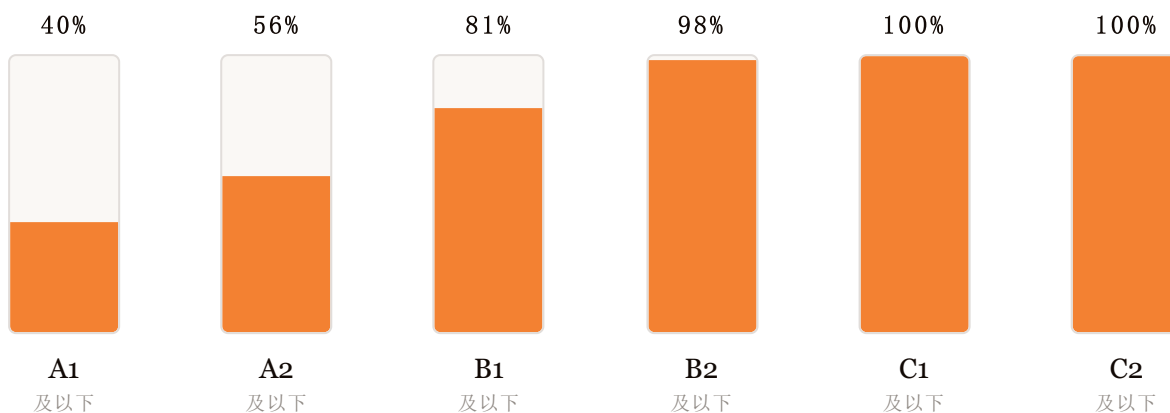
adj. 可移动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 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 3 个 · 约 2%。



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 176 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

176

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语（旧卷） 2002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 B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

2002年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一） 第4篇·36-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·36-40 题

本页 36-40 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2002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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 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(2002)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 4

P1 The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

最高法院关于医生协助自杀的裁决对医学如何寻求减轻临终病人的痛苦具有重要意义。

P2 Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

尽管最高法院裁定不存在医生协助自杀的宪法权利,但实际上支持了"双重效果"的医学原则,这是一个存在了数百年的道德原则,认为一个行为具有两种效果——一个是有意为之的好效果和一个可预见的有害效果——如果行为者只意图产生好的效果,那么这个行为就是允许的。

P3 Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

近年来,医生们利用这一原则来为使用大剂量吗啡控制绝症病人疼痛的做法辩护,尽管不断增加的剂量最终会导致病人死亡。

P4 Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death".

Montefiore Medical Center主任Nancy Dubler认为,这一原则将保护那些"直到现在还非常非常坚决地坚持他们不能给病人足够的药物来控制疼痛,如果那可能加速死亡"的医生。

P5 George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

Boston University卫生法律系主任George Annas坚持认为,只要医生是出于合法的医疗目的开药,即使病人使用药物加速死亡,医生也没有做任何违法的事。他说:"这就像外科手术。我们不把那些死亡称为杀人,因为医生并不打算杀死他们的病人,尽管他们使病人面临死亡的风险。如果你是一名医生,只要你不意图让病人自杀,你就可以让病人面临自杀的风险。"

P6 On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

在另一个层面上,医学界的许多人承认,协助自杀的争论在一定程度上是由那些现代医学延长了其临终身体痛苦的病人的绝望所推动的。

P7 Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

就在最高法院对医生协助自杀作出裁决的三周前,美国国家科学院发布了一份两卷本的报告《走近死亡:改善临终关怀》。该报告指出,疼痛治疗不足和积极使用"可能延长甚至有损临终阶段尊严的无效且强制性医疗程序"是临终关怀的两大问题。

P8 The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

医学界正在采取措施,要求年轻医生在临终关怀机构接受培训,测试积极疼痛管理疗法知识,为医院护理制定Medicare收费代码,并制定评估和治疗临终疼痛的新标准。

P9 Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering", to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse". He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

Annas说,律师可以在坚持将这些善意的医疗举措转化为更好的护理方面发挥关键作用。"大量医生似乎不关心病人正在不必要地且可预见地遭受痛苦",以至于构成了"系统性的病人虐待"。他说,医疗执照委员会"必须明确.....痛苦的死亡被推定为管理不当,应导致执照暂停"。

题目与逐题解析

36. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that_____.

- [A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain
- [B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
- [C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
- [D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

从前三段我们可以得知_____。

- A) 医生过去常常增加药物剂量来控制病人的疼痛 B) 医生帮助临终病人结束生命仍然是非法的
C) 最高法院强烈反对医生协助自杀 D) 病人没有宪法规定的自杀权利

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 From the first three paragraphs, we learn that 仅要求我们从前三段读出事实，没有 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 From the first three paragraphs, we learn that_____ 是 we learn that 引导的省略宾语从句，从句内容由四个选项补完；From ... 状语限定证据来源，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect".

尽管最高法院裁定不存在医师协助自杀的宪法权利，但事实上它支持了医学上的'双重效应'原则。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain 中 used to 暗示'过去常做、现在不做'；而 Doctors have used that principle in recent years 用现在完成时表明该做法延续至今，A 把时态偷换成'过去时'，与原文相反。

B) ✓ 正确

there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide ↔

it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine ↔

it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

预判已得'协助自杀在法律上不被允许'，选项 it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives 与之直接对应，故锁定 B。

C) 过度推断

the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide 用 strongly opposes 把法院的态度推到'强烈反对'；原文 in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect" 显示法院实际上反而'有限支持'双重效应原则，对协助自杀本身只是不立宪法权，没有'强烈反对'。

D) 偷换概念

patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide 把宪法权范围扩展到一般 commit suicide；原文 no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide 只说没有'医师协助自杀'的宪法权利，而非'自杀'本身没有宪法权。

37. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- [A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
- [B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
- [C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
- [D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

根据原文,下列哪项陈述是正确的?

- A) 如果医生使病人面临死亡风险,他们将被判有罪。 B) 现代医学已帮助晚期病人实现无痛康复。
C) 法院裁定可以开具高剂量的止痛药物。 D) 医生的用药不再以其意图作为正当理由。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following statements is true according to the text 要求判断哪个陈述与原文相符, 本质是逐项核对事实。

【拆句】 Which of the following statements is true according to the text? 是 which 引导的特殊疑问句, 主语 Which of the following statements, 谓语 is true, 状语 according to the text 限定判断依据; 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

近年来, 医生们一直援引该原则为自己辩护——使用大剂量吗啡来控制末期病人的疼痛, 即便增加剂量最终会导致病人死亡。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death 与 Annas 主张 If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide 正好相反——只要不蓄意促死，承担'死亡风险'本身不构成罪责。

B) 与原文相反

Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery 说现代医学帮助末期病人'无痛康复'；原文 modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying 恰恰是相反：现代医学延长了濒死的肉体痛苦。

C) ✓ 正确

the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect" ↔

the Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain

↔ **the Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed**

Q37 答案必须由原文直接支撑：原文显示法院支持的'双重效应'原则正是为大剂量止痛背书，故 C 与原文事实一致。

D) 与原文相反

A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions 说医师用药'不再'由意图证成；原文 the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect" 与 as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal 都强调'意图'仍是关键证成因素。

38. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is ____.

- [A] prolonged medical procedures
- [B] inadequate treatment of pain
- [C] systematic drug abuse
- [D] insufficient hospital care

根据NAS的报告,临终关怀中的问题之一是_____。

A) prolonged medical procedures B) 疼痛治疗不充分 C) 系统性药物滥用 D) 医院护理不足

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is 明确锁定 NAS 报告内容，问其中一个具体问题。

【拆句】 According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is ____ 主干 one of the problems ... is ___, 主语含 of 修饰，谓语简单 is，提示选项与 problems 在语义上同位，需选一个 problem。

【定位】 It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

该报告指出疼痛治疗不足以及激进使用'可能延长甚至玷污濒死阶段的无效且强加的医疗手段', 是临终关怀的两大问题。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

prolonged medical procedures 只保留了 prolong 的语义, 丢掉原文 ineffectual and forced 这两个核心定语; NAS 批评的不是'医疗程序时间长'本身, 而是'无效且强加'的程序, A 把范围扩大到所有'被延长的医疗程序'。

B) **✓ 正确**

the undertreatment of pain ↔ **inadequate treatment of pain**

预判的两条问题里第一条'疼痛治疗不足'被 B 项原样替换, 故锁定 B。

C) **无中生有**

systematic drug abuse 谈的是'系统性滥用药物'; NAS 报告并未把'药物滥用'列入两大问题, 原文整段也没出现 drug abuse 这一概念, 属凭空捏造。

D) **偷换概念**

insufficient hospital care 改成'医院护理不足'; 原文 NAS 报告说的是'对疼痛治疗不足'与'激进医疗手段过度', 并未指控医院护理总量不够, D 把焦点从治疗质量/手段偏移 to 护理数量。

39. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 4, paragraph 7)?

- [A] Bold.
- [B] Harmful.
- [C] Careless.
- [D] Desperate.

下列哪项最准确地定义了第7段第4行中的词语 **aggressive**?

A) 大胆的。 B) 有害的。 C) 粗心的。 D) 绝望的。

【答案】 A (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 4, paragraph 7) 含 best defines 与 line/paragraph 标注, 是典型词义题。

【拆句】 Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 4, paragraph 7)? which 引导的疑问句, 谓语 defines, 宾语 the word aggressive; 括号内是定位提示而非句法成分。

【定位】 It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

该报告指出疼痛治疗不足以及激进使用'可能延长甚至玷污濒死阶段的无效且强加的医疗手段', 是临终关怀的两大问题。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

aggressive pain management therapies ↔ **Bold.**

the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures" ↔ **Bold.**

P7 的语境批评的是被 aggressive 修饰的对象本身（无效且强加的手段），P8 的语境正面看待 aggressive 镇痛——两处共指向 Bold（大胆/进取），故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

Harmful 把整句的负面色彩归到 aggressive 头上；实则 P7 的负义来自 ineffectual and forced，而 aggressive 在 aggressive pain management therapies 是被推广的正面用法，并非天生有害。

C) 与原文相反

Careless 暗示‘草率、不上心’；而 aggressive 强调‘主动而强力’，与 careless 在动机维度上相反——aggressive 的医生反而过度上心、行动过猛，不是不上心。

D) 偷换概念

Desperate 含‘绝望、走投无路’的情绪色彩；aggressive 描述的是医生主动选择强力手段，并非走投无路被迫为之，情绪维度不匹配。

40. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they_____.

- [A] manage their patients incompetently
- [B] give patients more medicine than needed
- [C] reduce drug dosages for their patients
- [D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

George Annas可能会同意,如果医生____,就应当受到惩罚。

- A) 对病人的管理不称职 B) 给病人的药物超过所需剂量 C) 减少病人的药物剂量
D) 延长病人不必要的痛苦

【答案】 D （推断题）

【判型】 题干 George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they 含 would probably agree，是典型推断题信号。

【拆句】 George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they____ 主句 George Annas would probably agree that..., that 宾从内含 if 条件状语从句，从句由选项补完；情态 would 与 probably 双重弱化，提示这是推断而非细节。

【定位】 He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

他说医师执照委员会‘必须明示.....痛苦的死亡通常意味着处置无能，应导致执照吊销’。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

manage their patients incompetently 看似来自 incompetently managed, 但原文是 painful deaths 推出 incompetently managed 这一'反向推定'; A 把'痛苦死亡的诊断结果'当作'应受罚的行为', 把症状当成原因。

B) 与原文相反

give patients more medicine than needed 主张'用药过量应受罚'; Annas 在 P5 明确认为只要意图正当, 开药即便加速死亡也无违法, 他反对的是'用药不足'而非'用药过多'。

C) 过度推断

reduce drug dosages for their patients 主张'减少药量应受罚'听似与 Annas 想法接近, 但他反对的是'减剂量'造成病人受苦还是'让病人持续受苦本身'——Annas 主张 painful deaths ... should result in license suspension, 落点在结果上的痛苦, 而 C 把焦点放在剂量这一过程行为上, 且原文未直接如此表述。

D) ✓ 正确

Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering

↔ **prolong the needless suffering of the patients**

painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension

↔ **prolong the needless suffering of the patients**

Annas 反复强调让本可避免的疼痛持续下去构成'systematic patient abuse'并应吊销执照, 这正是 D 项 prolong the needless suffering 的直接对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

第2段，第1句

虽然主干识别和层级拆分都有一定难度，但难点高度集中在可迁移的结构分析能力上，训练收益很高。若目标是提升长句结构和时态识别能力，这一句很值得优先精练。

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

第3段，第1句

主句包含主谓宾、时间状语、目的状语等多种成分，且目的状语内部嵌套动名词宾语和另一个不定式目的状语，成分层次丰富。从句虽然简单，但包含程度状语 eventually 的位置辨析。整体而言，本句适合训练目的状语、时间状语、动名词宾语以及让步状语从句的识别，训练价值较高。

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death".

第4段，第1句

这句在结构训练上很有代表性，嵌套清楚但不失挑战，时态变化也足够丰富，适合作为重点训练材料。对提高长句拆解和多层谓语辨认能力都很有帮助。

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death.

第5段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型：主句引出宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套条件和让步状语从句、同位语插入主语和谓语之间，这些都是学术文本和法律类文本的常见句式。掌握这种多层嵌套加插入语的结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中。

"We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

第5段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:原因状语从句嵌套让步状语从句、多个条件状语从句限定主句动作,都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。双宾语结构(call + 宾语 + 宾补)、情态动词结构(can + 动词原形)、不定式作宾语等也是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可大量复用到其他真题句中,迁移价值很高。

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

第6段，第1句

主句包含宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的三层结构,在四六级和考研真题中属于高频句式。现在完成时被动语态和介词加关系代词引导定语从句也是典型考点,掌握后可大量复用。

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care.

第9段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。says后省略 that 引导宾语从句、动名词后接 that 从句、介词短语作后置定语等都是常考考点,学习后可大量复用。

"Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering", to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse".

第9段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型:主句为系表结构、表语后带定语从句修饰名词、句末再跟程度状语从句补充说明,且定语从句省略关系代词。这种多层修饰叠加的长句是阅读理解和翻译题的常见句式,掌握后可大量复用。

He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

第9段，第3句

句中覆盖形式宾语与真正宾语、宾语补足语、定语从句主语(关系代词that)、方式状语、结果状语、并列谓语等多种成分,且形式宾语结构和定语从句内并列谓语为常见易错点,训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 57 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。

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇9次 · 真题 20 句

suicide B2

n. 自杀

本篇7次 · 真题 9 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇5次 · 真题 82 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇4次 · 真题 80 句

intend B1

v. 打算，计划

本篇4次 · 真题 31 句

principle B2

n. 原则，准则

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 62 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇2次·真题 18句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇2次·真题 18句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇2次·真题 17句

constitutional C1

adj. 宪法的

本篇2次·真题 8句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇2次·真题 8句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

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

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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

implication

C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

legitimate

C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

oppose

B2

v. 反对

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

harmful

B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

painful

B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

inadequate

B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relieve

B2

v. 减轻、缓解（疼痛、焦虑等不适）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

initiative

B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

academy

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

guilty

B1

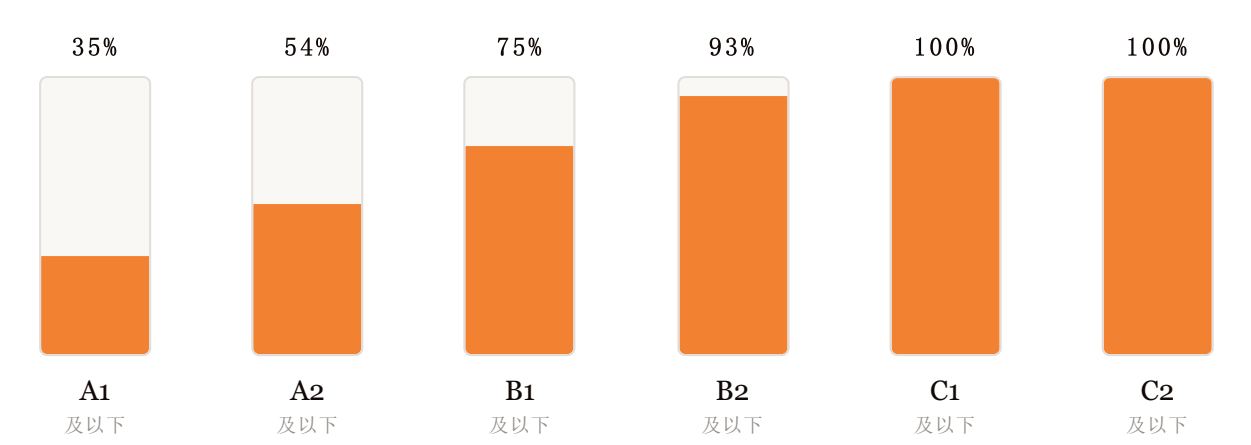
adj. 有罪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **222** 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 7%。



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 222 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

222

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

考研英语（旧卷） 2002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 B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

2002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2002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(2002)

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)

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (41)One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (42)The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (43)The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (44)They are the possessions of the autonomous(self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning

"values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? (45)Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

几乎我们所有的主要问题都涉及人类行为,而这些问题不能仅靠物理和生物技术来解决。我们需要的是一种行为技术,但我们在发展可能产生这种技术的科学方面进展缓慢。一个困难在于,几乎所有被称为行为科学的学科仍然继续将行为追溯到心理状态、情感、性格特征、人性等等。物理学和生物学曾经也遵循类似的做法,只有在抛弃这些做法后才取得进步。行为科学变革缓慢,部分原因是这些解释性要素似乎常常可以被直接观察到,部分原因是其他类型的解释难以找到。环境显然很重要,但其作用一直模糊不清。环境不是推动或拉动,而是选择,而这一功能难以发现和分析。自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明,而环境在塑造和维持个体行为方面的选择作用才刚刚开始被认识和研究。然而,随着生物体与环境之间相互作用逐渐被理解,曾经归因于心理状态、情感和特征的影响开始被追溯到可及的条件,因此行为技术可能会变得可行。但是,在它取代传统的前科学观点之前,它不会解决我们的问题,而这些观点根深蒂固。自由和尊严说明了这一困难。它们是传统理论中自主人的财产,对于让一个人对其行为负责并因其成就获得赞誉的实践而言,它们是必不可少的。科学分析将责任和成就都转移到环境上。它还提出了关于'价值观'的问题。谁将使用这种技术以及用于什么目的?在这些问题得到解决之前,行为技术将继续被拒绝,随之而来的可能是解决我们问题的唯一途径也被拒绝。

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)。

【来源】 有关行为科学的一本专著 Beyond Freedom & Dignity(《超越自由与尊严》)。

【主旨】 为行为科学正名: 把行为归因从「心智状态」转向「环境作用」

全文是斯金纳式的论说: 作者主张人类的重大问题须靠「行为技术」来解, 但行为科学迟迟未能像物理学、生物学那样抛弃「心智、感受、性格」这类内省式解释, 转而把行为追溯到可观察的环境条件。作者态度鲜明地支持「环境选择论」、批评「自主人」的传统观念。开篇即定调 Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, 此后全段都是在论证「为什么这门技术迟到、为什么必须用环境取代心智作为解释起点」。

【指代】第 42 句 the explanatory items 指「心智、感受、性格等内省式解释项」

explanatory items 是 42 题的关键词，孤立译成「解释项」考生看不懂。回到上文 trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on, 即可锁定它就是「(传统行为科学用来解释行为的) 心智状态、感受、性格特征等项目」, 翻译时须把这一指代还原出来, 否则采分点丢分。

第 44 句 They 指「自由与尊严 (Freedom and dignity) 」

44 题开头的 They 是典型跨句指代, 必须回上一句 Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. 才能锁定指代对象是「自由与尊严」。考生若孤立翻译, 极易写成「它们」而丢失指代——译文里务必把 They 还原为「自由和尊严」。

第 45 句 these issues 指「价值与使用者问题」; with it 的 it 指「行为技术」

these issues 回指上一句 It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends?, 即「价值问题、谁来用、用于什么目的」这两类问题; 句末 with it 的 it 则回指本句主语 a technology of behavior, 须译成「随之(被抛弃)的还可能是……」。两处指代不还原, 译文就读不通。

全篇术语统一: behavior=行为, behavioral science(s)=行为科学, environment=环境, natural selection=自然选择, traits of character=性格特征

这些术语在 41-45 题里反复出现, 须前后译法一致; 尤其 a technology of behavior 全篇统一译作「行为(的)技术」, 不要时而译「行为科技」时而译「行为学技术」, 否则评卷会判术语不一。

(41) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

【意群】 One difficulty is that (主干主谓 + that 宾语从句引导) → 一个困难是

almost all of what is called behavioral science (宾语从句主语 (含 what 引导的名词性从句)) ★

采分 → 几乎所有被称为行为科学的东西

难点: **what is called X = 所谓的 X**

almost all of what is called behavioral science 这个 what 从句是固定套路: what is called X 就译成「所谓的 X」, 比直译「被称作 X 的东西」更地道。almost all of 不要漏译「几乎全部」, 它是采分点的程度词。

continues to trace behavior to (宾语从句谓语 + 动词短语) ★ 采分 → 继续把行为追溯到

难点: **trace A to B = 把 A 追溯到 B / 把 A 归因于 B**

trace...to... 是固定搭配, 主体考生容易只译「追踪」漏掉「to」的「归因」义。结合上下文 Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (作者把这种做法视为该被抛弃的旧路), 此处的「追溯到」其实就是「归因于」——译成「将行为归因于」更贴主旨。continues to 的「仍然、依旧」也要译出, 是态度词。

states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. (trace...to 的并列宾语) ★

采分 → 心理状态、感受、性格特征、人性等等

难点: **并列名词的术语化译法**

states of mind 不要硬译「心智的状态」, 规范译法是「心理状态/心态」; traits of character 是「性格特征」(不是「品格痕迹」); human nature 是「人性」(哲学术语, 别译成「人的本性」太啰嗦也行但「人性」最简洁)。and so on 须译出「等等」, 它在评分里通常算到这个并列采分点里。

【调序】 本句基本平铺, 仅把 what 从句作主语时压缩成「所谓的.....」即可

英汉语序在此句基本对齐: 主干→宾语从句→并列宾语, 按原序译下来已通顺。唯一调整是把 almost all of what is called behavioral science 压缩成「几乎所有所谓的行为科学」, 避免「几乎所有被称为行为科学的东西」这种翻译腔。

【译文】 困难之一在于, 几乎所有所谓的行为科学依旧把行为归因于心理状态、感受、性格特征、人性等等。

(42) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.

【意群】 The behavioral sciences have been slow to change (主干主谓 (现在完成时)) ★ 采分 → 行为科学一直变化缓慢

难点: **have been slow to do = 迟迟未/一直慢于做某事**

have been slow to change 不要直译「已经慢于改变」, 地道译法是「迟迟未能改变 / 变化缓慢」。现在完成时强调「这个状态一直持续到现在」, 与上文 we have been slow to develop the science 用法一致, 呼应作者对行为科学的批评态度。

partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed (原因状语从句一 (partly because 引导)) ★ 采分 → 一部分原因是这些解释项目似乎常常可以被直接观察到

难点: **the explanatory items 指代回填: 上文那些「心智、感受、性格」等解释项**

explanatory items 是熟词僻义陷阱: item 在此不是「条目/物品」, 而是「项目/项」。回看上句 states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, the 是回指定冠词, items 指的就是这些「用来解释行为的(心智)项目」。译文里可译成「这些用来解释(行为)的因素/项目」, 让读者知道指的是上文那些东西。seem to be directly observed 是被动 + 不定式, 译「似乎可以直接观察到」即可, 不要硬译「似乎是被直接观察的」。

and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. (原因状语从句二 (并列 and partly because 引导)) ★ 采分 → 一部分原因是其他种类的解释一直难以找到

难点: **have been hard to find = 一直难以找到 (现在完成时持续到现在)**

hard to find 是「难定语」结构 (tough movement), 逻辑主语是 other kinds of explanations 也是 find 的逻辑宾语, 地道译法直接译成主动「难以找到」即可, 不要译成「被找到」。两个 partly because 是「一方面.....另一方面.....」的并列, 须翻译出对仗。

【调序】 **主句 + 双 partly because 平铺即通顺, 仅把现在完成时译出「一直/迟迟」**

汉语原因从句本就常后置, 本句按原序「行为科学迟迟未变, 一方面.....另一方面.....」就很地道。唯一要处理的是两个 have been (现在完成时), 都译出「一直」或「迟迟」, 体现作者「这种状况持续至今」的态度。

【译文】 **行为科学之所以变化缓慢, 一方面是因为那些用来解释(行为)的因素似乎常常可以直接观察到, 另一方面是因为其他种类的解释一直难以找到。**

(43) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied.

【意群】 The role of natural selection in evolution (前半句主语 (含两层 of 介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 自然选择在进化中的作用

难点: **of + in 双介词修饰名词 role: 先 of 再 in 顺译**

「the role of X in Y」是考研翻译高频结构, 固定译「X 在 Y 中的作用」。natural selection (自然选择) 和 evolution (进化) 都是生物学固定术语, 须直接用, 不要意译成「自然挑选」「演化进程」。

was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, (前半句谓语 (被动语态 + 时间状语)) ★ 采分 → (在) 仅一百多年前才被提出

难点: **was formulated 被动转主动 / 译「才被提出 / 才得以阐明」**

formulate 在此不是「制定 (公式)」, 而是「系统地表述/提出 (理论)」——熟词僻义。was formulated 译被动「被提出」也对, 但更地道是「才得以阐明 / 才被系统提出」。only a little more than a hundred years ago 不要漏「only」, 它强调「不过才」的时间短, 呼应作者「行为科学比生物学还晚」的暗示。

and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual (并列句主语 (结构与前半句平行)) ★ 采分 → 而环境在塑造和维持个体行为方面的选择作用

难点: **selective role 与前半句 role of natural selection 在结构上故意平行: 环境的「选择性」作用**

selective role 不要译「有选择性的角色」, 结合上文 It does not push or pull, it selects (环境不推不拉, 而是「选择」) 以及前半句的 natural selection (自然选择), 此处 selective 是和「自然选择」对应的——环境对个体行为也起「选择」作用。地道译法是「环境.....所起的选择作用 / 环境的选择性作用」。shaping and maintaining 是动名词并列作 in 的宾语, 译「塑造和维持」并列动词。the individual 是抽象的「个体 / 个人」(生物学/心理学用法)。

is only beginning to be recognized and studied. (并列句谓语 (现在进行被动 + 并列动词)) ★ 采分 → 才刚刚开始被认识和研究

难点: **be beginning to be done 译「才刚刚开始被..... / 才刚刚开始为人.....」**

is only beginning to be recognized and studied 是「进行时 + 不定式被动」, 地道译法是「才刚刚开始被认识和研究 / 才刚刚为人们所认识和研究」。only 同样强调「不过才」, 与前半句的 only a little more than a hundred years 形成「一个一百年前就有了, 另一个才刚开始」的对比, 是本句的核心修辞——绝不能漏。

【调序】 前后两分句都把英文「中心词 + of/in 后置修饰」前置成汉语「.....的.....作用」

英语 The role of natural selection in evolution → 汉语「自然选择在进化中的作用」(of/in 介词全部前置); 同样 the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual → 「环境在塑造和维持个体行为方面所起的选择作用」(多层后置 of/in 都搬到中心词「作用」前面)。这是英译汉里最经典的「后置修饰前置化」。

【译文】 自然选择在进化中的作用, 仅在一百多年前才被系统地提出; 而环境在塑造和维持个体行为方面所起的选择作用, 则刚刚开始为人们所认识和研究。

(44) They are the possessions of the autonomous(self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

【意群】 They are the possessions of the autonomous(self-governing) man of traditional theory, (前半句：主系表 (They 跨句指代)) ★ 采分 → 它们 (=自由和尊严) 是传统理论中自主 (自治) 的人所拥有之物

难点：They 跨句指代「自由和尊严」+ possessions 抽象具体化

They 必须回上一句 Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. 还原成「自由和尊严」，孤立译「它们」一定扣分。possessions of the autonomous man 不要硬译「自治的人的所有物」，结合语境 (这里 possessions 是抽象概念「拥有的东西/特质」)，地道译法是「自由和尊严是.....自主之人所拥有的 (特质 / 品质)」。autonomous 后面的括号(self-governing) 是同位语解释，无需译出括号本身，但需译出「自主的、即自治的」之义。of traditional theory 修饰 autonomous man，须前置成「传统理论中的自主之人」。

and they are essential to practices (并列分句主干 (and 引导)) ★ 采分 → 并且它们 (自由和尊严) 对一些做法是必不可少的

难点：be essential to = 对.....不可或缺；practices 取「(社会) 做法 / 实践」义

essential to 是固定搭配「对.....至关重要 / 不可或缺」。practices 在此不是「练习」，而是「实践 / 做法 / 惯例」(社会学常用义)，熟词僻义。译时可处理成「自由和尊严对这样一些做法不可或缺」，留出后面 in which 从句的「这样一些做法」铺垫位。

in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

(in which 引导的定语从句，修饰 practices) ★ 采分 → 在这些做法中，一个人因自己的行为而被认为应负责任，并因自己的成就而被给予赞誉

难点：hold sb responsible for / give sb credit for 两个被动搭配 + 定从汉化

be held responsible for sth = 「因.....而被追究责任 / 被认为应对.....负责」；be given credit for sth = 「因.....而被赞誉 / 被归功于」。两个都是被动，汉译可保留被动也可转「让某人承担责任 / 把功劳归于某人」。in which 定语从句较长 (含两个并列被动)，按汉语习惯不宜全部前置成「『.....』的做法」，可拆出来译成「在这些做法中，一个人要.....」，让句子读得开。

【调序】前半句把 of traditional theory 前置；后半句 in which 长定从后置展开

前半句 the autonomous man of traditional theory 须把 of 短语前置：「传统理论中的自主之人」。后半句 practices in which... 因从句较长 (两并列被动)，不宜前置成「.....的做法」，按「先点出 practices，再在 in which 处展开」译成「(自由与尊严对这样一种做法不可或缺，) 在这种做法中，一个人.....」，符合汉语习惯。

【译文】自由和尊严是传统理论中的自主 (自治) 之人所拥有的特质，而且对于这样一种做法不可或缺——在这种做法中，一个人要为自己的行为承担责任，并因自己的成就而获得赞誉。

(45) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

【意群】 Until these issues are resolved, (时间状语从句 (until + 被动)) ★ 采分 → (在) 这些问题解决之前

难点: until 引导否定持续 + these issues 跨句指代

until 在「主句为否定 / 将延续」的语境里, 汉译要么译「直到……才……」、要么译「除非 / 在……之前, 否则……」。本句主句是 will continue to be rejected (将继续被拒绝), 表持续否定, 固定译「(在) ……解决之前 / 除非……解决」均可, 前者更顺。these issues 须回上两句 It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? 还原成「这些 (关于「价值」、谁来使用、用于什么目的) 问题」, 孤立译「这些问题」考生看不懂、阅卷也会扣指代分。

a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, (主句主谓 (被动)) ★ 采分 → 行为的技术将继续被拒绝

难点: a technology of behavior 全文统一术语 + 被动转主动

a technology of behavior 全篇统一译「行为 (的) 技术」(与 41-44 题保持一致)。will continue to be rejected 译「将继续受到/遭到抵制 / 将继续不被接受」均可, 比直译「将继续被拒绝」更地道——「抵制」对应学术界对一种新范式的态度。

and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems. (并列结构 (省略句: and with it [will be rejected] possibly the only way to solve our problems)) ★ 采分 → 并且随之 (被抛弃的) 可能还有解决我们问题的唯一办法

难点: with it 的 it 回指 a technology of behavior + 省略主谓的并列

这是本卷最难一块, 主体考生百分百卡这里。① with it 的 it 回指本句主语 a technology of behavior, 意思是「随着这门技术 (被拒绝)」; ② and with it [will be rejected] possibly the only way...: 这是省略句, 省掉了和前句相同的谓语 will be rejected, 译时需要补出来。地道译法: 「随之 (被拒绝的) 可能还有解决我们问题的唯一办法 / 而解决我们问题的唯一办法可能也会随之被弃」。possibly 是态度词「可能、或许」, 作者用它软化语气, 不可漏译。the only way 的 only 是核心采分点——作者把行为技术看作「唯一」的出路, 态度极强烈, 必须译出「唯一」。

【调序】 Until 从句前置、主句顺译; 末尾省略句调成「随之……也 (可能)」

Until 时间从句汉译惯例前置: 「在这些问题解决之前」放句首。主句 a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected 顺译为「行为技术将继续遭到抵制」。末尾的 and with it possibly the only way 需调成符合汉语习惯的「随之……可能也……」或「而……可能也会随之……」, 避免「并且随它可能解决我们问题的唯一方法」这种翻译腔。

【译文】 在这些问题得到解决之前, 行为技术将继续遭到抵制; 而随之 (被弃绝的), 可能还有解决我们问题的唯一办法。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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 environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure.

第1段，第6句

并列转折句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，“but”连接对比观点是典型的论证结构。现在完成时表达持续状态也是常考考点。虽然句子本身较简单，但其结构模式（肯定 + 转折限定）和时态搭配具有较强的代表性，学习后可迁移到更复杂的并列句分析中。

As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available.

第1段，第9句

状语从句引导主句、主句内含并列谓语、主语带后置定语、被动语态多次出现，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。句子展现了学术写作中常见的因果逻辑和时态搭配方式，掌握后可在阅读理解和翻译中广泛迁移。

It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched.

第1段，第10句

本句在结构复杂度、时态语态辨析、成分种类丰富度和典型性上都达到中等偏上水平，适合作为训练材料帮助学习者熟悉并列句、状语从句嵌套、主将从现规则以及系表结构与被动语态的区分。虽然主干定位有一定难度，但整体可控，是提升句法分析能力的优质练习句，值得优先学习。

A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment.

第1段，第13句

本句虽为简单句，但宾语由“both ... and ...”并列结构构成，可用于练习识别并列宾语；状语为介词短语，可练习区分宾语与介词宾语。成分种类基本覆盖主谓宾状，但无定语、补语、表语等其他成分，练习价值中等偏下。

Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

第1段，第16句

"Until" 引导时间状语从句、主句使用将来被动语态、"with" 引导伴随状语,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是 "will continue to be + 过去分词" 这种"将来时+被动+不定式"的复合谓语结构,以及 "with" 独立主格作伴随状语,在学术和议论文体中极为常见,典型性很强,掌握后可广泛迁移

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇6次·真题 52 句

solve A2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本篇3次·真题 16 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇2次·真题 21 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇2次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪,查找

本篇2次·真题 13 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 13 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 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

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题27句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题24句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题24句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题24句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题24句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题23句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题23句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题23句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题22句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题22句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题21句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题19句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题18句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题17句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题17句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题16句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以
本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

explanation B1

n. 解释
本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受
本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

item A2

n. 项目
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

obscure C1

adj. 费解的
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

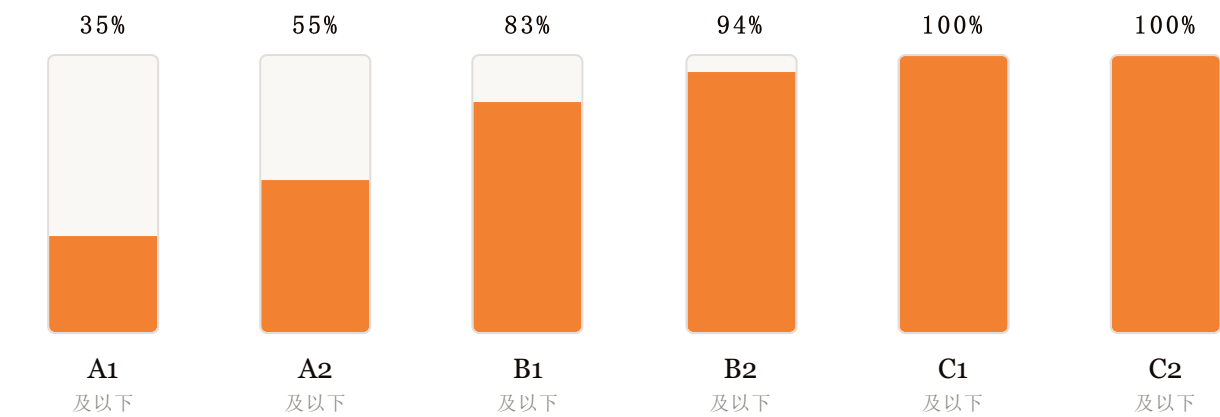
resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 143 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 143 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 9 个 · 约 6%。



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 143 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2002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 B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III	写作	题目解析 →

2002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2002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(2002)

Section III

Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Cultures National and International”.

In the essay you should

1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
2. give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



An American girl in traditional Chinese costume（服装）

【参考范文·201 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The picture presents a young American girl who is smiling brightly. She is dressed in traditional Chinese costume, wearing an elaborately decorated headdress on her head and a pair of long earrings on her ears. Below the photo runs a line that reads: an American girl in traditional Chinese costume.

Simple as it is, the picture conveys a profound message. The very fact that a Western girl is so charmed by Chinese attire suggests that a fine national culture is no longer confined within its national borders. Instead, it attracts and is shared by people all over the world. In other words, what is truly national is also international; the more distinctive a culture is, the more likely it appeals to the whole of mankind.

As far as I am concerned, this phenomenon fully deserves our applause. In an age of globalization, cultures of different nations are flowing and blending as never before. A wise nation should take pride in and preserve its own cultural identity, while at the same time opening its arms to the merits of others. Only by keeping its unique character and joining the global exchange can a culture stay vigorous and truly enrich our shared world.

【参考译文】

图中是一个年轻的美国女孩，笑容灿烂。她身穿中国传统服饰，头上戴着装饰繁复的头饰，耳朵上戴着一对长长的耳环。照片下方有一行文字写道：一个身着中国传统服饰的美国女孩。

画面虽简单，却传递着深刻的信息。一个西方女孩如此为中国服饰所倾倒，这一事实本身就表明：优秀的民族文化不再被国界所局限，反而吸引着全世界的人、被全世界所共享。换言之，真正属于民族的，也属于世界；一种文化越有特色，就越可能打动全人类。

在我看来，这一现象完全值得称赞。在全球化的时代，各民族的文化正以前所未有的方式流动、交融。一个明智的民族既应为自己的文化身份感到自豪、加以保存，又应向他者的长处敞开怀抱。唯有守住自己独特的本色、并融入世界的交流，一种文化才能保持活力，真正丰富我们共同的世界。

【第 1 段】白描落实描述任务。本段用 presents / is dressed in 一般现在时客观白描，按人物—衣着—细节—图注顺序推进，末句 Below the photo runs a line that reads 把图下文字带出，三句话完成 describe the picture，不抒情、篇幅克制，为后文让路。

【第 2 段】过渡引申点透寓意。Simple as it is 一句由实入虚过渡，The very fact that... suggests that... 由画面事实推出普遍道理，末句 what is truly national is also international 直接回扣标题两个关键词，落实 interpret its meaning。

【第 3 段】表态加背景加对策。As far as I am concerned 明确亮出赞赏立场，In an age of globalization 提供背景依据，收尾 Only by... can a culture stay vigorous 给出守本色又敞开门的对策，完整完成 give your comment on the phenomenon。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

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

描述加释义加评论三任务

一句话钉死：写一篇题为 Cultures National and International 的短文，先 describe the picture and interpret its meaning，再 give your comment on the phenomenon。核心交际目的是借一张画面，论证民族文化与世界文化的辩证关系——描述和释义都是铺垫，评论并扣住民族性与世界性才是拿分核心。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题是大作文，没有具体收信人，也不需要称呼和落款。读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面英语即可：不用缩写口语（don't、gonna），不写第二人称说教，保持第三人称客观陈述加一处 give your comment 时的第一人称表态。

配图要读出

美国女孩着中式盛装

画面关键信息：一个年轻的女孩，面带微笑，穿着中国传统服饰，头上戴着有复杂装饰的头饰，耳朵上戴着长长的耳环；图下文字说明点破身份——An American girl in traditional Chinese costume。可写点：一个西方女孩不但穿、还笑得开心，说明她是真心欣赏中国文化。由此可引申出寓意——优秀的民族文化能跨越国界、被世界喜爱，即越是民族的越是世界的。

中心立意

越是民族的越是世界的

本篇中心论点：一个民族越是保持自己独特的文化本色，就越可能被全世界欣赏和共享；民族性与世界性不是矛盾，而是同一枚硬币的两面。这句话既回应了 describe the picture and interpret its meaning 的寓意，又直接扣住标题 Cultures National and International。

要展开的要点

1. 画面即证据

美国女孩乐于穿中国传统服饰，本身就是最直接的证据：一种民族文化对异国青年产生了吸引力，说明优秀文化不受国界限制。这条对应描述段与寓意段的衔接。

2. 全球化下文化交融

把画面放进更大的背景：在全球化时代，各民族文化前所未有地流动、交融，类似的跨文化欣赏随处可见，本题现象绝非孤例。这条撑起评论段的普遍性。

3. 守本色又开门

给出立场与对策：一个民族既要珍视、保存自己的文化身份，又要向他者敞开；只有守住本色并加入世界交流，文化才有生命力。这条落成收尾的建议。

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 白描画面

客观描述图中美国女孩身着中式服饰、面带微笑的细节，并交代图下文字说明，只写看得见的，不抒情。

第 2 段 引申寓意

由画面引申出抽象象征：优秀民族文化跨越国界被世界共享，点明越是民族的越是世界的。

第 3 段 评论收尾

表明态度、联系全球化背景，给出守本色又敞开门的建议，一句展望收束全文。

第 1 段 女孩着中式盛装微笑

落点：一个年轻的美国女孩笑意盈盈，身穿中国传统服饰，戴着装饰繁复的头饰和长耳环；图下写着 An American girl in traditional Chinese costume。对应 一个年轻的女孩，面带微笑，穿着中国传统服饰 的画面。

开篇描述句架 · As is vividly shown / presented in the picture, ____ (图中主体在做什么) .

补充细节句架 · She is dressed in ____, wearing ____ and ____ . (罗列衣着细节)

带出图注句架 · Below the picture runs a line that reads: ____ (图下文字说明) .

第 2 段 民族的即世界的

落点：一个西方女孩被中国服饰打动，说明优秀民族文化不再囿于国界，而是吸引并被全世界共享——换句话说，真正民族的也是国际的，越有特色越能打动全人类。这正是 interpret its meaning 要求的象征解读。

由实入虚过渡 · Simple as it is, the picture conveys a profound message: ____ (一句寓意) .

由现象推普遍 · The very fact that ____ (画面事实) suggests that ____ (普遍道理) .

点题对照句架 · In other words, what is truly ____ is also ____ . (回扣两个关键词)

第3段 守本色又敞开门

落点：这一现象值得赞赏；在全球化时代各民族文化空前地流动交融，一个明智的民族应既珍视保存自身文化身份、又向他者敞开，唯有守住本色并加入世界交流，文化才能保持活力、丰富共同的世界。这正面回应 give your comment on the phenomenon。

亮明立场句架 · As far as I am concerned, this phenomenon _____ (表态: deserves our applause / is worth encouraging) .

联系背景句架 · In an age of _____, _____ as never before. (用背景为立场提供依据)

对策展望收尾 · Only by _____ can _____ (唯有做到某事，才能实现某结果，收束全文) .

REVIEW · 自检避坑

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

三任务齐且扣题

本题必须同时做到 describe the picture and interpret its meaning 与 give your comment on the phenomenon，且评论紧扣民族文化与世界文化关系；最易失分是只描述不引申，或评论跑成单纯夸中国文化。

结构连贯

段界清衔接顺

本范文三段对应三任务，段首用 Simple as it is、As far as I am concerned 承上启下；自查时确认没有把描述和评论挤进同一段。

语言准确

简句无错更稳

本题可用 be charmed by、confined within、opening its arms to 等准确搭配；避免生造 wear Chinese clothes on body 这类中式表达，把握不准就换说法。

字数格式

描述短评论足

Directions 要求 write about 200 words, 本题最易失控在描述段堆细节导致超字又挤掉评论; 保证描述最短、评论最足, 字数自然达标。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只描述不引申

反面示例: 通篇写 The girl wears a beautiful Chinese dress. She has a headdress. She looks happy. The earrings are long. 全是画面、没有寓意也没有评论。修正: 描述压到三句后接一句 This picture suggests that a fine national culture can cross borders and be shared by the whole world, 把寓意点出来。

立意走偏成赞美

反面示例: Chinese costume is the most beautiful in the world, and everyone should wear it. 只剩夸赞、丢了民族性与世界性的辩证。修正: 改为 The more distinctive a national culture is, the more it appeals to the world, so we should both preserve our own identity and embrace others, 扣住主题。

空洞万能开头

反面示例: Nowadays, with the rapid development of globalization, culture has become a hot topic that everyone talks about. 空转两行没进入本图。修正: 直接 The picture presents a young American girl in traditional Chinese costume, smiling brightly, 第一句就落到画面。

考研英语（2010 前） 2002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 B	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III	写作	本题