

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

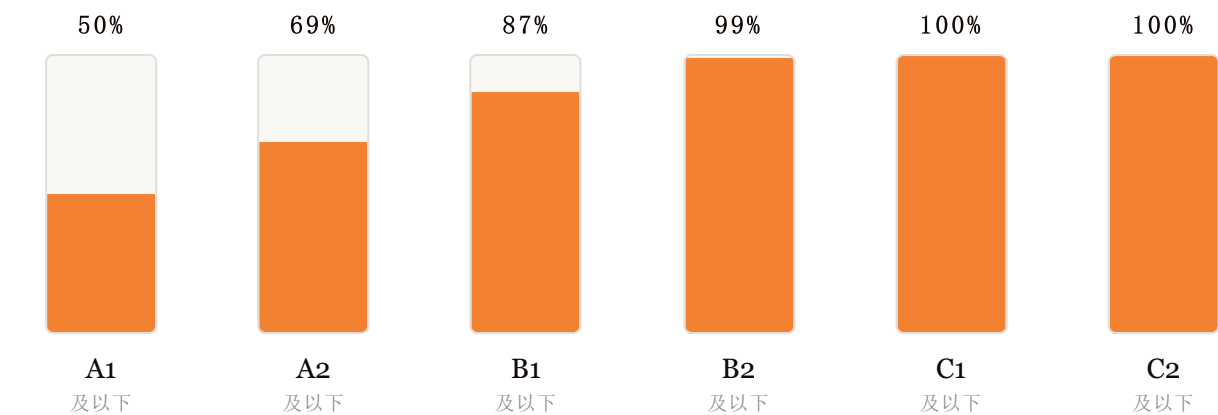
n. 特权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

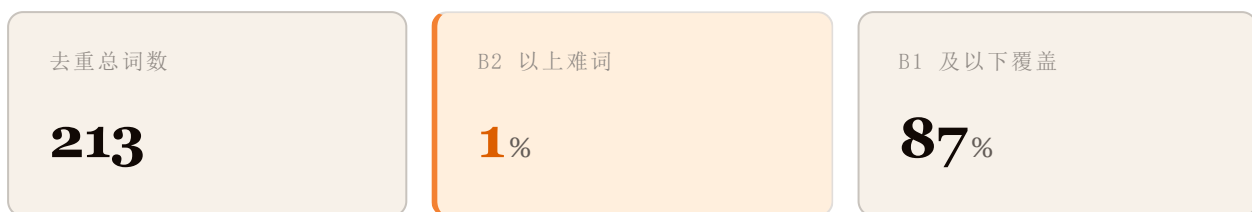
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →