

# 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的知识,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

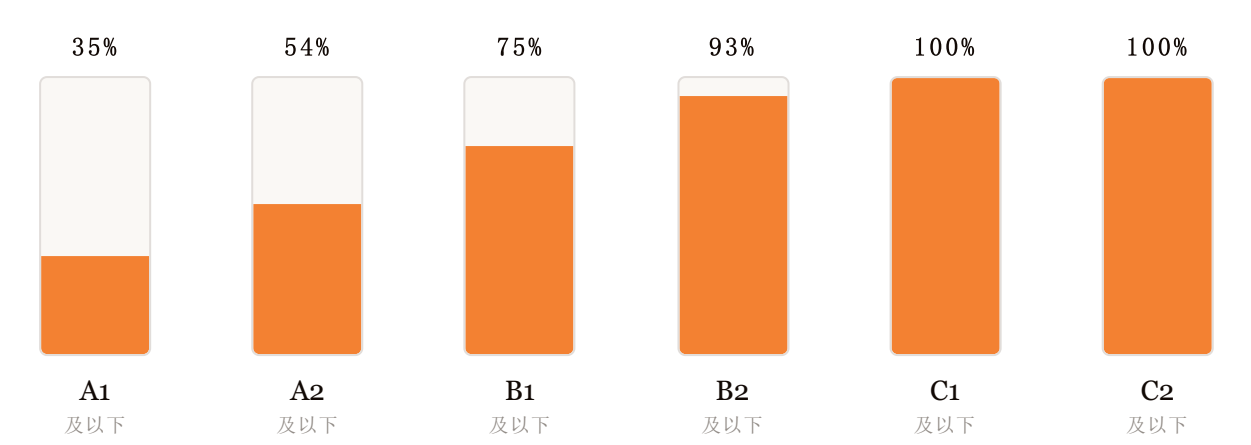
adj. 有罪的

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

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| Section II Part A (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (3) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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