

考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 2003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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 1 to how they can best 2 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 3, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 4 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 5 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 6 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 7 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 8, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 9 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 10 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 11 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 12 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 13 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 14 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 15 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 16 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 17. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 18, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 19 for roles that are within their 20 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

1. [A] thought
[B] idea
[C] opinion
[D] advice
2. [A] strengthen
[B] accommodate
[C] stimulate
[D] enhance
3. [A] care
[B] nutrition
[C] exercise
[D] leisure
4. [A] If
[B] Although
[C] Whereas
[D] Because

5. [A] assistance
[B] guidance
[C] confidence
[D] tolerance
6. [A] claimed
[B] admired
[C] ignored
[D] surpassed
7. [A] improper
[B] risky
[C] fair
[D] wise
8. [A] in effect
[B] as a result
[C] for example
[D] in a sense
9. [A] displaying
[B] describing
[C] creating
[D] exchanging
10. [A] durable
[B] excessive
[C] surplus
[D] multiple
11. [A] group
[B] individual
[C] personnel
[D] corporation
12. [A] consent
[B] insurance
[C] admission
[D] security
13. [A] particularly
[B] barely
[C] definitely
[D] rarely

14. [A] similar
[B] long
[C] different
[D] short
15. [A] if only
[B] now that
[C] so that
[D] even if
16. [A] everything
[B] anything
[C] nothing
[D] something
17. [A] off
[B] down
[C] out
[D] alone
18. [A] On the contrary
[B] On the average
[C] On the whole
[D] On the other hand
19. [A] making
[B] standing
[C] planning
[D] taking
20. [A] capability
[B] responsibility
[C] proficiency
[D] efficiency

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 answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

21. The emergence of the Net has_____.

- [A] received support from fans like Donovan
- [B] remolded the intelligence services
- [C] restored many common pastimes
- [D] revived spying as a profession

22. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to_____.

- [A] introduce the topic of online spying
- [B] show how he fought for the US
- [C] give an episode of the information war
- [D] honor his unique services to the CIA

23. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means_____.

- [A] causing the biggest trouble
- [B] exerting the greatest effort
- [C] achieving the greatest success
- [D] enjoying the widest popularity

24. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that_____.

- [A] straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- [B] straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- [C] straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
- [D] straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

25. Straitford is most proud of its_____.

- [A] official status
- [B] nonconformist image
- [C] efficient staff
- [D] military background

Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

26. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to ____.
- [A] call on scientists to take some actions
 - [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
 - [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research
 - [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement
27. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is ____.
- [A] cruel but natural
 - [B] inhuman and unacceptable
 - [C] inevitable but vicious
 - [D] pointless and wasteful
28. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's ____.
- [A] discontent with animal research
 - [B] ignorance about medical science
 - [C] indifference to epidemics
 - [D] anxiety about animal rights
29. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should ____.
- [A] communicate more with the public
 - [B] employ hi-tech means in research
 - [C] feel no shame for their cause
 - [D] strive to develop new cures
30. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is ____.
- [A] a well-known humanist
 - [B] a medical practitioner
 - [C] an enthusiast in animal rights
 - [D] a supporter of animal research

Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to

the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

31. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because_____.

- [A] cost reduction is based on competition.
- [B] services call for cross-trade coordination.
- [C] outside competitors will continue to exist.
- [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat.

32. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

- [A] Indifferent.
- [B] Supportive.
- [C] Indignant.
- [D] Apprehensive.

33. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that_____.

- [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.
- [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.
- [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.
- [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business.

34. The word "arbiters"(line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those_____.

- [A] who work as coordinators.
- [B] who function as judges.
- [C] who supervise transactions.
- [D] who determine the price.

35. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by_____.

- [A] the continuing acquisition.
- [B] the growing traffic.
- [C] the cheering Wall Street.
- [D] the shrinking market.

Text 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the US spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

36. What is implied in the first sentence?

- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
- [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

37. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that____.
- [A] medical resources are often wasted
 - [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
 - [C] some treatments are too aggressive
 - [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable
38. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of____.
- [A] strong disapproval
 - [B] reserved consent
 - [C] slight contempt
 - [D] enthusiastic support
39. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care____.
- [A] more flexibly
 - [B] more extravagantly
 - [C] more cautiously
 - [D] more reasonably
40. The text intends to express the idea that____.
- [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives
 - [B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
 - [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
 - [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

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)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (41)Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropos "human" and logos "the study of." By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (42)Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (43)The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (44)Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(45)Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

Section III

Writing

46. **Directions:**

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay entitled in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

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

2003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2003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、2 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(2003)

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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 1 to how they can best 2 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 3, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 4 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 5 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 6 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 7 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 8, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 9 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 10 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 11 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 12 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 13 visible in the background.

教师需要了解青少年所经历的情感、智力和身体变化。他们还需要认真思考如何才能最好地适应这些变化。成长中的身体需要运动和锻炼，但不能仅仅以强调竞争的方式进行。因为青少年正在适应他们的新身体以及一系列新的智力和情感挑战，他们特别敏感，需要通过取得成功以及知道自己的成就受到他人赞赏而获得自信。然而，典型的青少年生活方式已经充满了太多竞争，因此明智的做法是策划一些赢家多于输家的活动，例如出版刊登许多学生撰写的书评的通讯、展示学生艺术作品以及赞助读书讨论俱乐部。各种各样的小型俱乐部可以提供多种领导机会，也可以提供成功的群体互动实践机会。交朋友对青少年来说极其重要，许多害羞的学生需要某种组织的安全感，而组织中有一位支持性的成年人在背景中几乎不可见。

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 14 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 15 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 16 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 17. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 18, they can help students

acquire a sense of commitment by 19 for roles that are within their 20 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

在这些活动中，重要的是要记住青少年的注意力持续时间短。应该组织各种各样的活动，以便参与者可以在他们想要的时间内保持活跃，然后继续做其他事情，而不会感到内疚，也不会让其他参与者失望。这并不意味着成年人必须接受不负责任的行为。相反，他们可以通过规划符合学生能力和注意力持续时间的角色，以及制定明确规定的规则，来帮助学生获得责任感。

1. [A] thought
[B] idea
[C] opinion
[D] advice
2. [A] strengthen
[B] accommodate
[C] stimulate
[D] enhance
3. [A] care
[B] nutrition
[C] exercise
[D] leisure
4. [A] If
[B] Although
[C] Whereas
[D] Because
5. [A] assistance
[B] guidance
[C] confidence
[D] tolerance
6. [A] claimed
[B] admired
[C] ignored
[D] surpassed
7. [A] improper
[B] risky
[C] fair
[D] wise

8. [A] in effect
[B] as a result
[C] for example
[D] in a sense
9. [A] displaying
[B] describing
[C] creating
[D] exchanging
10. [A] durable
[B] excessive
[C] surplus
[D] multiple
11. [A] group
[B] individual
[C] personnel
[D] corporation
12. [A] consent
[B] insurance
[C] admission
[D] security
13. [A] particularly
[B] barely
[C] definitely
[D] rarely
14. [A] similar
[B] long
[C] different
[D] short
15. [A] if only
[B] now that
[C] so that
[D] even if
16. [A] everything
[B] anything
[C] nothing
[D] something

17. [A] off
[B] down
[C] out
[D] alone
18. [A] On the contrary
[B] On the average
[C] On the whole
[D] On the other hand
19. [A] making
[B] standing
[C] planning
[D] taking
20. [A] capability
[B] responsibility
[C] proficiency
[D] efficiency

1. ____

【答案】 [A] **thought** 固定搭配

【线索】 **give thought to** 是固定搭配

线索就在本句本身: they also need to give serious __(1)__ to how they can best. give __ to sth 表示"认真考虑某事"时, 习惯用 give thought to / give consideration to; give idea/opinion/advice to 在英语里并不是这种"考虑"含义的固定搭配。

【选项】 A) **thought** ✓ **give thought to=认真考虑, 框架与语义双契合**

thought 与 give __ to 构成固定搭配 give thought to sth, 意思正是"思考、考虑", 与前面 serious 一起就是"认真考虑", 正好接 how they can best __(2)__ such changes 这一思考对象, 框架与语义都对得上。

B) **idea** ✗ **give idea to 不成搭配**

idea 译成"想法"看似通顺, 但英语里没有 give serious idea to 这个搭配; 表达"有想法"用 have an idea about, 不进入 give __ to 的框架。

C) **opinion** ✗ **opinion 偏"发表观点", 与"考虑"语义错位**

opinion 指"观点、意见", 常用搭配是 give an opinion on/about"对...发表意见", 主语是教师对自己的方案"发表意见"在语义上别扭, 更不能接 to + 疑问词从句表示思考对象。

D) **advice** ✗ **advice 是给别人的建议, 主语错位**

advice 指"建议", 固定搭配是 give advice to sb, 对象是"人", 而本句空后接的是 to how they can best __(2)__ such changes 这样的"事", 且主语是教师自己在思考, 不是在对外建议。

【验证】 代回原句: they also need to give serious __(1)__ to how they can best __(2)__ such changes 读成"教师也要认真思考怎样才能最好地应对这些变化", 紧扣开篇 Teachers need to be aware of ... changes 的主旨, 符合 P1 提原则的脉络。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] **accommodate** 词义辨析

【线索】 开篇定调=回应、适应青少年的变化

线索回到首句 Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience——教师的姿态是"察觉并回应"这些既成的变化，下文整段都在讲怎么"配合"这些变化设计活动（让他们动、给他们成就感、避免过度竞争），所以该填的动词应有"顺应、配合、接纳"之义，而不是"加强"或"刺激"变化本身。

【选项】 A) **strengthen** X "加强变化"与原意相反

strengthen 是"加强、强化"，与 changes 搭配会理解成"加大青少年的身心动荡"，与教师"察觉并稳妥回应"的姿态相反，语义指向错。

B) **accommodate** ✓ **accommodate=适应/迁就，正合教师回应变化之意**

accommodate 在此意为"适应、迁就、为...作出安排"，accommodate the changes 即"针对这些变化作出相应的安排"，与首句 be aware of ...changes 一脉相承，也呼应下文"设计多赢的活动"。

C) **stimulate** X "刺激变化"方向反，且对象错配

stimulate 是"刺激、激励"，对象通常是人或兴趣，对 changes 用 stimulate 会理解成"再去刺激更多的变化发生"，与作者"稳妥回应"的态度相悖。

D) **enhance** X **enhance 偏褒义"提升质量"，与中性的 changes 不搭**

enhance 多用于"提升、增强（质量、价值、效果）"，色彩偏褒义，宾语常是 quality/effect/image；用于 changes 既色彩不合，也不是教师该做的事。

【验证】 代回：how they can best __(2)__ such changes = how they can best accommodate such changes"如何最好地应对/适应这些变化"，与 P1 全段"按青少年特点来设计活动"的脉络完全一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] exercise 词义辨析

【线索】 but not just in ways that emphasize competition 锁定"运动"

线索是紧跟其后的 but not just in ways that emphasize competition——只有"运动/锻炼"才存在"强调竞争与否"的方式问题；care/nutrition/leisure 都不天然与 competition 形成对照。同时与 movement 并列也提示同属"身体活动"。

【选项】 A) care X care 太宽泛，且与 competition 无关

care"照料"宽泛而抽象，无法解释为什么作者要紧接着谈"不要只强调竞争的方式"——care 不存在"竞争式 vs 非竞争式"之分。

B) nutrition X 营养与竞争无关

nutrition"营养"虽是"成长中的身体"所需，但与下半句 competition 完全接不上：没有"以竞争方式提供营养"这种说法。

C) exercise ✓ exercise 与 movement 同范畴，且对 competition 敏感

exercise"锻炼"与 movement 同属身体活动，正好可以"有的方式强调竞争、有的方式不强调"，无缝承接 but not just in ways that emphasize competition。

D) leisure X leisure 是状态，不是身体所需的活动

leisure"闲暇"指空闲时间或休闲，不是"成长中的身体所需"的活动类项，且 leisure 与 competition 也对不上文意。

【验证】 代回：Growing bodies need movement and __ (3) __, but not just in ways that emphasize competition="成长中的身体需要运动和锻炼，但不只是以强调竞争的方式"，逻辑顺，且为下句"少输家多赢家"的活动设计铺垫。

4. ____

【答案】 **[D] Because** 逻辑关系

【线索】 正在适应巨大变化→所以格外敏感，是因果

前半句 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges"他们正在适应新身体与各种新挑战"，后半句 teenagers are especially self-conscious"青少年格外敏感、需要被认可"——前句是后句的原因，这是顺承因果关系，不是"虽然...但是"。

【选项】 A) If **X If=假设，但前半句是事实**

If 引导假设条件，可前半句 are adjusting 是对青春期青少年正在发生的事实，不是假设；用 If 会读出"假如他们正在适应..."的别扭语气。

B) Although **X 无让步关系，前后并不对立**

Although 要求前后是让步—主张的对立关系（虽然X，但Y与X相反），可"正在适应巨大变化"与"格外敏感"在方向上一致，不构成让步。

C) Whereas **X Whereas=对比，但两句不是对照关系**

Whereas 表对比，常用于两组对立主体（如"A喜欢X，而B喜欢Y"）；本句前后说的是同一主体的状态与反应，没有对比对象。

D) Because **✓ Because=直接的因果**

Because 引出原因：正因为他们正在应对身体与心理上的巨变，所以才格外敏感、需要 the __ (5) __ that comes from achieving success，因果链条紧实。

【验证】 代回："Because they are adjusting to ..., teenagers are especially self-conscious and need ..." 读起来正是"因为正在经历变化，所以特别敏感、需要被肯定"，承接首句 Teachers need to be aware of ... changes 的主线。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] confidence 词义辨析

【线索】 来自成功与被认可的，是"自信"

线索是 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are __ (6) __ by others——"取得成功、被他人认可"带来的心理收益，对应的就是 self-confidence/confidence"自信"。其他三项（援助/指导/容忍）的来源都不是"自己的成就被认可"。

【选项】 A) assistance X assistance 来自他人帮助，不来自自己成功

assistance"援助"通常 comes from sb else 而非 from achieving success；与 achieving success 不构成因果链。

B) guidance X guidance 是"指导"，与成功的逻辑也不对

guidance 同样 comes from teachers/elders，不是 from achieving success；学生先有 guidance 才可能成功，顺序颠倒。

C) confidence ✓ confidence 直接源自成功与被认可

confidence"自信"正是 from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others 这一过程的心理产物；也接续 self-conscious 的语境——越是敏感，越需要自信支撑。

D) tolerance X tolerance 与 success/认可无逻辑关系

tolerance"容忍/宽容"既不是"取得成功"的结果，也不是"被认可"的结果，与定语从句完全脱节。

【验证】 代回：need the __ (5) __ that comes from achieving success = need the confidence that comes from achieving success"需要那种由成功获得的自信"，承接前文 self-conscious，并为下文 more winners than losers 的设计提供心理依据。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] **admired** 词义辨析

【线索】 与 **confidence**、**achieving success** 同向，需褒义动词

前半句 the __(5)__ that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are __(6)__ by others 把 confidence 与"成就被他人 admire"并列为青少年的心理需求来源，必须是褒义且对应"被认可、被赞赏"。

【选项】 A) **claimed** X **claim** 是"声称/索取"，主语错位

claimed"被声称/被索取"——表示被人据为己有，与"得到他人认可"完全不同；如"他人把青少年的成就据为己有"反而是贬义。

B) **admired** ✓ **admired**=被赞赏，褒义且与 **confidence** 同向

admired"被赞赏"正是"自信"的另一来源——知道自己的成绩被他人欣赏。色彩、对象、逻辑全部对齐。

C) **ignored** X **ignored**=被忽视，色彩反义

ignored"被无视"是负面体验，恰恰会摧毁 confidence，与作者主张相反。

D) **surpassed** X **surpassed**=被超越，色彩反义

surpassed"被超过"意味着"别人比他做得更好"，是打击自信的体验，与 confidence comes from ... 的链条相反。

【验证】 代回：their accomplishments are __(6)__ by others = their accomplishments are admired by others"他们的成就被他人赞赏"，与 confidence 的来源完全一致，下面 more winners than losers 才能顺利展开。

7. ____

【答案】 [D] wise 词义辨析

【线索】 前文用 However 已表对竞争过多的不满

本句以 However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition 开头，作者明显认为现有竞争已经过多；紧接着提出"多设赢家的活动"——这是作者推荐的方案，故 it would be X 中的 X 应当是褒义的评价词。

【选项】 A) improper X improper=不恰当，方向反

improper"不当的"是负面评价，作者却是在推荐 more winners than losers，色彩相反。

B) risky X risky=有风险，仍是负向

risky"有风险的"也是负面评价，与作者明确推荐 multiple opportunities 的态度矛盾。

C) fair X fair=公平，与"多赢少输"矛盾

fair"公平的"恰恰意味着赢家输家比例对等；而活动里"赢家多于输家"本身是不"公平"竞争，用 fair 形容反而自相矛盾。

D) wise ✓ wise=明智，正合作者推荐态度

wise"明智的"是褒义评价，与 However 之后作者"少竞争、多成就"的立场一致；it would be wise to plan... 即"明智的做法是去策划..."。

【验证】 代回：it would be __(7)__ to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers="明智的做法是策划那种赢家多于输家的活动"，逻辑顺、立场正，并自然引出下面 for example 的三个例子。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] for example 逻辑关系

【线索】 后文三件事是"多赢活动"的具体示例

空前并列着 publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, __ (9) __ student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs 三件具体活动；它们正是前文 activities in which there are more winners than losers 的实例。这正是"举例"关系。

【选项】 A) in effect X in effect=实际上，是对前句的实质判断

in effect"事实上、实际上"用来揭示"看似A，实际是B"，后接的是对前句的再定性，而不是若干并列例子。

B) as a result X as a result=结果，但后文不是结果

as a result"因此、结果"需要前面是原因，后面是结果；可后面三个动名词是"活动方式"，不是"结果"。

C) for example ✓ for example 正好引出三个并列示例

for example"例如"完美对应后面 publishing/_/sponsoring 三个并列动名词——它们就是"赢家多于输家的活动"的具体例子。

D) in a sense X in a sense=在某种意义上，方向不对

in a sense"在某种意义上"是对前句的限定性补充说明，引出的是抽象的再阐释，而非具体活动清单。

【验证】 代回："...activities in which there are more winners than losers, for example, publishing newsletters ..., displaying student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs." 三个并列动名词正是"举例"，与 for example 完美咬合。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] displaying 词义辨析

【线索】 同侪是"发表书评""赞助读书会", 目的都是让学生作品被看见

左右两件活动 publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews 与 sponsoring book discussion clubs 都是"让更多学生的作品/声音被看到、被参与", 故对 student artwork 也应是"让它被看到"——展示。

【选项】 A) displaying ✓ displaying student artwork=展示学生作品, 与同侪同向

displaying"展示"——展览学生美术作品, 与"出版书评、组织读书会"一样, 都是让学生的成就被他人看到、感受 their accomplishments are __(6)__ by others 的认可。

B) describing X describing=描述, 不是活动

describing"描述"是言语行为, displaying 才是"举办活动"。"描述学生作品"在中文里像活动, 但 describe 在英文里更接近"口头介绍", 不构成可让多人参与的活动。

C) creating X creating 主语错位

creating"创作"主语应是学生本人, 而本句的主语隐含是教师/组织者; 教师组织的活动是"展示"作品, 而不是替学生"创作"。

D) exchanging X exchanging=交换, 与认可成就的目的不符

exchanging"交换"是私下作品互换, 并不能让 their accomplishments are admired by others 的"被他人认可"目的实现。

【验证】 代回: "publishing newsletters..., displaying student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs", 三件事都是"让学生成就被看见", 与 more winners than losers 完美一致。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] multiple 词义辨析

【线索】 A variety of small clubs 已暗示"多样"是好事

本句主语就是 A variety of small clubs"多样的小俱乐部", 这是作者的推荐做法; 与之对应的 opportunities 应是中性褒义"多种多样的", 而非"过多的""多余的"。

【选项】 A) durable X durable=耐用, 与 opportunities 不搭

durable"耐用的"用于实物 (durable goods/material), 不修饰抽象的 opportunities。

B) excessive X excessive=过度的, 贬义

excessive"过度的"暗示"机会多到不必要", 与作者推荐"多设机会"的态度相反。

C) surplus X surplus=剩余的, 色彩偏负面

surplus"过剩的、多余的"也带"超出需求"的意味, 并非"种类多"。

D) multiple ✓ multiple=多种多样的, 褒义中性

multiple"多种多样的"与 a variety of 同向, 强调"机会种类丰富", 正合作者用小俱乐部提供"多个"领导机会的本意。

【验证】 代回: A variety of small clubs can provide __(10)__ opportunities for leadership="多样的小俱乐部能提供多种领导机会", 与下文 group dynamics 的练习相呼应。

11. ____

【答案】 **[A] group** 词义辨析

【线索】 上下文的 small clubs/leadership 已圈定"团队"语境

线索是同句 A variety of small clubs can provide __(10)__ opportunities for leadership: 在小俱乐部里练领导力, 本质就是练"团队互动", 与之相配的固定搭配是 group dynamics。

【选项】 A) group ✓ **group dynamics 是地道复合术语**

group 与 dynamics 构成 group dynamics"团体动力学/小组互动", 正是俱乐部、读书会一类多人活动训练的核心。

B) individual ✗ **individual dynamics 不是固定搭配, 且与"俱乐部"矛盾**

individual"个人的"与 dynamics 不构成固定术语, 且 clubs/leadership 强调多人协作, individual 与之相反。

C) personnel ✗ **personnel 是公司人事, 场域错位**

personnel"人事"是商务/公司语境用词, 俱乐部场景不会用 personnel dynamics 这种说法。

D) corporation ✗ **corporation 是公司, 场景同样错位**

corporation"公司"指法人实体, 与青少年俱乐部的语境格格不入。

【验证】 代回: practice in successful __(11)__ dynamics= practice in successful group dynamics"练习成功的团体互动", 与 A variety of small clubs、leadership 浑然一体。

12. ____

【答案】 [D] security 词义辨析

【线索】 shy students 与 supportive adult 双线索

线索一是主语 many shy students"害羞的学生"——他们最需要的是"安全感"; 线索二是后续的 a supportive adult __ (13) __ visible in the background"在背景里若隐若现支持的成人"——"支持"的功能就是提供安全感, 故空填 security。

【选项】 A) consent X consent=同意/许可, 与心理需要无关

consent"同意"通常指 parental consent"父母同意", 与 shy students 的心理需要并非同一维度。

B) insurance X insurance=保险, 物质层面

insurance"保险"是经济保障术语, 不形容心理上的被支持感。

C) admission X admission=入场资格, 对害羞者无关键作用

admission"准入"指进入资格, 但害羞学生缺的不是"被允许进", 而是进去之后的安全感。

D) security ✓ security=安全感, 正合 shy + supportive 双线索

security"安全感"既贴合 shy students 的心理需要, 也贴合 a supportive adult 所能提供的氛围。

【验证】 代回: "many shy students need the security of some kind of organization with a supportive adult __ (13) __ visible in the background"="害羞的学生需要有支持型成人在背景里若隐若现的某种组织所带来的安全感", 承接前文 confidence 主题, 逻辑顺。

13. _____

【答案】 [B] **barely** 词义辨析

【线索】 in the background=不显眼, barely=几乎不

线索是 in the background"在背景里"——成人不冲到台前抢戏; 与之同向的副词只能是表示"几乎不、勉强"的程度副词 barely。"特别可见""绝对可见"与"背景里"矛盾, "很少可见"是频率副词, 含义有偏差。

【选项】 A) particularly X particularly=特别地, 与背景里矛盾

particularly"特别明显"把成人推向显眼位置, 与"在背景里"相反。

B) barely ✓ barely visible=几乎看不见, 正合在背景里

barely"几乎不"+ visible="勉强可见", 正是"成人若隐若现地支持"的姿态, 给害羞学生留出 security 又不让其感到被监视。

C) definitely X definitely=绝对地, 过度显眼

definitely"绝对/确定"+ visible 强调"明明白白可见", 与背景里相反。

D) rarely X rarely 是频率副词, 搭配错位

rarely"很少"是频率, 描述"频次少"而非"程度低"; rarely visible 在英语里不自然, 且暗含"成人经常不在", 与"提供 security"矛盾。

【验证】 代回: "a supportive adult barely visible in the background"="一位在背景中若隐若现的支持型成人", 与 security、shy students 一脉相承, 意境完整。

14. ____

【答案】 **[D] short** 词义辨析

【线索】 下文要求活动多样、可随时切换→注意力短

线索是紧接其后的 A variety of activities should be organized __ (15) __ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to __ (16) __ else without feeling guilty——只有当青少年注意力"短", 才需要让他们"想干多久干多久, 然后换别的"。这反推 attention spans 必须是 short。

【选项】 A) similar **X similar=相似的, 无对比对象**

similar需要给出"和谁相似", 本句无比较对象, 且对策"可随时切换"也不源于"相似"。

B) long **X long 与"可切换"对策矛盾**

long"长"的注意力意味着可以专注做一件事很久, 无需"灵活切换", 与对策相反。

C) different **X different 仅指差异, 未给方向**

different"不同的"只说差异, 没解释为什么要安排多样活动; 逻辑不闭合。

D) short **✓ short attention spans 直接驱动后文对策**

short"短"的注意力, 正好解释为什么活动要"参与者想做多久做多久、然后换"——避免他们呆坐。

【验证】 代回: the young teens have __ (14) __ attention spans=have short attention spans, 与下文 A variety of activities should be organized so that... 形成"问题→对策"链。

15. _____

【答案】 [C] so that 逻辑关系

【线索】 组织活动是为了让参与者灵活进出

线索来自主从句的关系：主句 A variety of activities should be organized 是手段，从句 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to __ (16) __ else 是想要达到的状态，二者是"为了..."的目的关系。

【选项】 A) if only X if only=但愿/只要，引导愿望

if only 通常引导虚拟愿望或唯一条件，与"被组织以便"的逻辑不匹配。

B) now that X now that=既然，需要既成事实

now that"既然"引导既成事实作原因，但本句的从句"参与者可以保持活跃"是"想要达到的目的"，不是已发生的事实。

C) so that ✓ so that 引导目的从句，精准对应

so that"以便"+ can 引导目的从句：组织多样活动，以便参与者可以按需自由进出，完美咬合 short attention spans 的对策。

D) even if X even if=即使，让步关系，方向错

even if 引导让步，需要前后有对立，可主从句方向一致，不存在让步。

【验证】 代回："A variety of activities should be organized so that participants can remain active as long as they want..."="应组织多样活动，以便参与者想活跃多久就活跃多久"，目的链条紧实。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] something 词义辨析

【线索】短注意力→换一件别的事做

线索来自全句逻辑 remain active as long as they want and then go on to __(16)__ else without feeling guilty——做完一件，再去做“某件别的”事，自然是 something else。

【选项】A) everything X everything=一切事，过度

everything else 意思是“所有别的事”，与“换一件做”矛盾。

B) anything X anything 在此显太随机

anything else 在肯定句里偏“任何/随便什么”，过于开放，且语气不如 something 自然。

C) nothing X nothing=什么都不，与对策相反

nothing else=“别的什么都不做”，与活动安排让他们继续参与的初衷相反。

D) something ✓ something else=某件别的事，最贴合

something else“别的某件事”是最自然的搭配，承接“做了 X，再去做 Y”的灵活切换语境。

【验证】代回：“...and then go on to something else without feeling guilty...”=“然后去做别的事而不感到内疚”，对策语义顺，且 without feeling guilty 也正契合“换件事”的轻松基调。

17. ____

【答案】 [B] down 固定搭配

【线索】让别人失望=let sb down

线索来自主语动作 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to __(16)__ else——可以自由切换却又“不让其他参与者失望”，正是 let sb down“使...失望”的固定表达。

【选项】A) off X let off=放过/释放，语义不合

off 与 let 组合是 let sb off“放过某人/免于惩罚”，与“避免让别人失望”无关。

B) down ✓ let down=使失望，搭配与语义齐合

down 与 let 组成 let sb down“使某人失望”，正合“不能让其他参与者失望”的本意。

C) out X let out=放出/泄露，语义错

out 是“放出去/泄露”，与本句“不让别人失望”无关。

D) alone X let alone=更不用说，是连词性短语

alone 与 let 组成 let alone 是“更不用说”，固定用于负向并列，跟本句结构完全不符。

【验证】代回：“...without letting the other participants down...”=“也不会让其他参与者失望”，与前面 without feeling guilty 一起承担“自由切换但不失礼”的双重保障。

18. _____

【答案】 [A] On the contrary 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句否定→后句给出相反主张

前句 This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility"这并不意味着成人必须接受不负责任"已经否定一种误解；后句 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment"反而能帮助学生培养责任感"立的是相反主张。这就是 on the contrary"恰恰相反"的标志结构。

【选项】 A) On the contrary ✓ On the contrary=恰恰相反，正合"否X→立Y"结构

On the contrary"恰恰相反"——并非接受不负责，相反，要帮学生养成责任感，与前句否定结构完美对接。

B) On the average ✗ On the average=平均而言，统计语境

On the average"平均来说"用于数据/概率语境，与本句的态度反转无关。

C) On the whole ✗ On the whole=总体而言，归纳口吻

On the whole"总的来说"用来概括，不引出立场反转。

D) On the other hand ✗ On the other hand=另一方面，需要二维对比

On the other hand 通常配 On the one hand 使用，引出对照另一面，而非"恰恰相反"的正面反转。

【验证】 代回："This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. On the contrary, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment..."="这并不意味着成人必须接受不负责任。恰恰相反，他们可以帮学生培养责任感"，逻辑链清晰。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] **planning** 固定搭配

【线索】 为学生"规划/筹划"力所能及的角色

线索来自上下文 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by __(19)__ for roles that are within their __(20)__ and their attention spans——成人帮助学生承担"力所能及的角色", 对应的动作是 plan for"为...作规划"。其他三项要么意义不对, 要么搭配不当。

【选项】 A) **making** X **make for=朝...走/导致, 语义偏**

making 与 for 组成 make for 是"走向/导致", 与"为角色作安排"语义对不上。

B) **standing** X **stand for=代表/支持, 对象错**

standing 与 for 组成 stand for 是"代表、支持", 对象通常是抽象理念, 不接"角色"。

C) **planning** ✓ **plan for=为...作规划, 正合教育语境**

planning for roles"为这些角色作规划", 即成人为学生筹划合适的角色, 正是培养责任感的手段。

D) **taking** X **take for=误认为, 语义错**

taking 与 for 组成 take for 多半是"把...误认作" (take A for B), 不是"为角色筹划"。

【验证】 代回: "they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles that are within their __(20)__ and their attention spans"="通过为他们能力与注意力范围内的角色作规划, 帮助学生培养责任感", 手段一目的链顺。

【答案】 [A] **capability** 词义辨析

【线索】 与 attention spans 并列，表“能力范围”

线索是并列项 and their attention spans“注意力范围”——attention spans 是青少年的某种“容量边界”，与之并列的也应是个体能力范围，capability“能力”恰好对应；其他三项要么程度过高（proficiency=熟练程度），要么对象错（responsibility=责任，本就是要培养的，不能成为“边界”），要么场景错（efficiency=效率）。

【选项】 A) **capability** ✓ **capability=能力范围，与 attention spans 同类**

capability“能力”指可承担事务的个人容量，within their capability“在他们能力范围内”，与 attention spans 并列共指“个人天然容量”，且对应上文“成人帮助学生承担与其能力匹配的角色”。

B) **responsibility** ✗ **responsibility 是目的，不是边界**

responsibility“责任”在前文 a sense of commitment 里正是要培养的目标，不能反过来当“角色应处于的范围”——逻辑循环。

C) **proficiency** ✗ **proficiency 程度过高，对青少年不合**

proficiency“熟练程度”指对某技能的高水平掌握，要求过高；让青少年只承担“熟练范围内”的角色不切实际。

D) **efficiency** ✗ **efficiency 是效率，与 attention spans 不同质**

efficiency“效率”指做事单位投入产出，不构成“个人容量边界”，且 within their efficiency 不是地道搭配。

【验证】 代回：“...roles that are within their capability and their attention spans, and by having clearly stated rules”=“力所能及、注意力可坚持的角色”，与全文“按青少年特点设计活动”主旨闭环。

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

如何为青少年组织非竞争性、多赢的活动

全文站在教师/组织者的视角，谈如何回应青少年的身心特点：Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience 定下主

语和话题，随后顺势提出活动设计应该多设赢家、少设输家——it would be __(7)__ to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers，并在 P2 进一步给出在自由参与与责任意识之间求平衡的做法。基调是教育性、建议性的，不是批评或讽刺。

行文脉络

总-分两段：先提需求与设计原则，再谈活动落地与责任感培养

P1 段是“提出原则”：青少年正在经历多重变化，需要 the __(5)__ that comes from achieving success 这种被认可感，因此活动要 more winners than losers，并用 publishing newsletters、student artwork、book discussion clubs 一串平行示例做支撑；段末把镜头收到害羞学生身上，引出 a supportive adult __(13)__ visible in the background 这个“成人若隐若现”的姿态。P2 段是“落地与边界”：先承认青少年 __(14)__ attention spans，所以活动安排要让他们能自由进出；再用 This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility 一转，强调成人还要培养 a sense of commitment。整篇行文几乎不出现强转折，多是顺承 + 让步 + 小幅反转。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience.

第1段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见：主句含复合谓语，宾语后嵌入限制性定语从句修饰名词，且从句中关系代词作宾语。这种“主句+嵌入式定语从句”的句式是典型的书面语结构，掌握后可大量迁移到其他同类句子。

A variety of activities should be organized so that participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to something else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants down.

第2段，第2句

"should be + 过去分词" 的被动建议句、"so that" 引导的目的状语从句、"as long as" 引导的条件或时间状语从句、并列谓语、"without + 动名词" 作方式状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用

On the contrary, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles that are within their capability and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

第2段，第4句

主句包含主语、情态动词谓语、宾语、宾语补足语以及两个并列的方式状语,成分种类较丰富。从句虽简单但涉及关系代词作主语的定语从句,以及主系表结构。特别值得练习的点包括:"help sb do sth" 结构中的宾语和宾语补足语划分、并列方式状语的识别、定语从句的归属判断。整体训练价值较高

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **33** 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。

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

participant

B2

n. 参与者

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

acquire

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

aware

A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

barely

B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

supportive

B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sponsor

B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

dynamics

B2

n. 动态

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

guilty

B1

adj. 有罪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

organize

B1

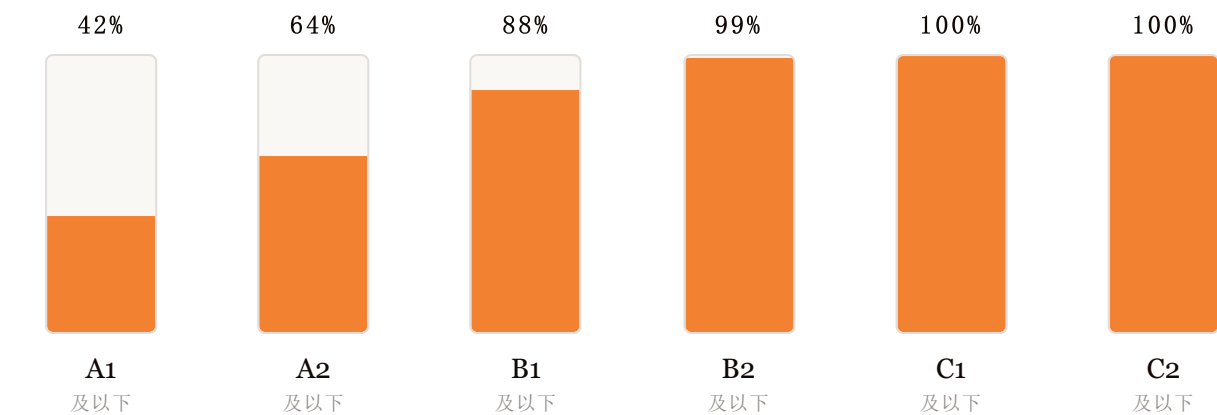
v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

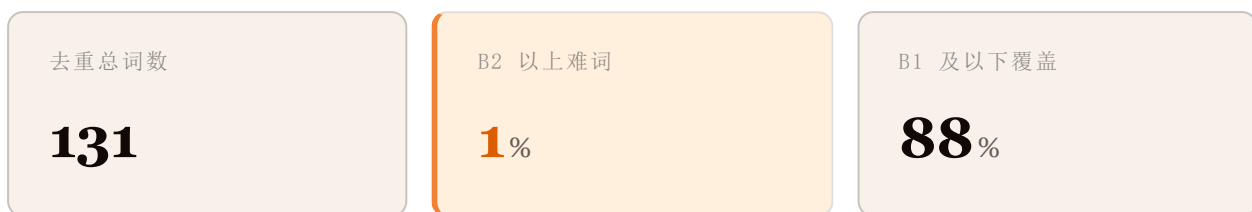
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 131 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 131 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 1 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 131 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2003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 →](#)

2003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2003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(2003)

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 Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

Wild Bill Donovan会喜欢互联网的。这位在二战期间创建战略情报局、后来为中央情报局奠定基础的美 国间谍大师对情报十分着迷。Donovan相信在间谍活动这一"伟大游戏"中使用一切可用工具——将间谍活动作为一种"职业"。如今,互联网已经重塑了诸如购书和寄信等日常消遣活动,它也在重塑Donovan的职业。

P2 The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

最新的革命不仅仅是绅士们阅读其他绅士电子邮件的问题。这种电子间谍活动已经持续了数十年。在过去三四年里,万维网催生了一个完整的点击式间谍产业。情报人员称之为"开源情报",随着互联网的发展,它正变得越来越有影响力。1995年,中央情报局举办了一场竞赛,看谁能收集到关于布隆迪的最多数据。获胜

者以巨大优势胜出,是一家名为Open Source Solutions的弗吉尼亚小公司,其明显优势在于对电子世界的精通。

P3 Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

在这个新世界中引起最大轰动的公司之一是Straitford, Inc.,这是一家位于德克萨斯州奥斯汀的私人情报分析公司。Straitford通过向McDermott International等能源服务公司出售间谍活动结果(涵盖从智利到俄罗斯的国家)来赚钱。它的许多预测可以在www.straitford.com网站上在线获取。

P4 Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Straitford总裁George Friedman说,他将在在线世界视为一种信息收集和传播相互增强的工具,这是间谍大师的梦想。上周,他的公司忙于从世界各个角落收集数据,并预测乌克兰的危机。"这份报告一发布,我们就会突然获得500个来自乌克兰的新网络注册用户,"曾任政治学教授的Friedman说。"我们会收到其中一些人的反馈。"当然,开源间谍活动确实有其风险,因为很难区分好信息和坏信息。这正是Straitford赖以生存的地方。

P5 Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

Friedman依靠奥斯汀20人的精干团队。他的几名员工具有军事情报背景。他将公司的局外人身份视为其成功的关键。Straitford的简报听起来不像华盛顿通常的来回推诿,即各机构避免做出戏剧性声明以防可能出错。Friedman说,Straitford以其独立的声音为傲。

题目与逐题解析

21. The emergence of the Net has_____.

- [A] received support from fans like Donovan
- [B] remolded the intelligence services
- [C] restored many common pastimes
- [D] revived spying as a profession

互联网的出现已经_____。

- A) 得到了像Donovan这样的支持者的支持
- B) 重塑了情报机构
- C) 恢复了许多常见的消遣活动
- D) 使间谍活动作为一种职业得以复兴

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q21 是一个待补全的陈述句 The emergence of the Net has ____, 问"互联网出现之后发生了什么客观结果", 无 infer/suggest/imply 等推断标志, 也不问主旨或态度。

【拆句】 The emergence of the Net has ____. 是一个简单的现在完成时陈述句, 主语为 The emergence of the Net, 谓语 has 后面留空待补——空格里要填的是过去分词短语(动作的结果)。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

如今互联网已经重塑了买书、寄信这类日常活动, 如今它也在重塑 Donovan 的职业(情报业)。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

选项 received support from fans like Donovan 把因果颠倒——原文是"Donovan 若还在世会喜欢互联网"(虚拟语气 would have loved), 并不是"Donovan 真的支持了互联网"; Donovan 早已不在世, 更谈不上 received support。

B) ✓ 正确

is reshaping Donovan's vocation ↔ remolded the intelligence services

预判"互联网重塑了情报业"在 B 项里逐词找到对应: 互联网(主语隐含) + remolded (reshape) + intelligence services (Donovan's vocation), 无引申、无偏移, 直接锁定 B。

C) 偷换概念

选项 restored many common pastimes 把 has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail 的 re-made (重塑、改变形式) 偷换成 restored (恢复、复原)——日常活动不是"被恢复", 而是"被以新方式重塑"。

D) 无中生有

选项 revived spying as a profession 中的 revive (使复活、复兴) 暗示"间谍业曾衰落, 现被互联网复活"——原文从未说间谍业衰落过, 反而强调它一直在 going on for decades; 这是无中生有的引申。

22. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to ____.

- [A] introduce the topic of online spying
- [B] show how he fought for the US
- [C] give an episode of the information war
- [D] honor his unique services to the CIA

文中提到 Donovan 的故事是为了 ____。

- A) 引入网络间谍活动这一话题
- B) 展示他如何为美国而战
- C) 给出信息战的一个插曲
- D) 表彰他为 CIA 提供的独特服务

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to _____. 直接询问举这个例子"是为了做什么"——典型的例证目的题题干结构。

【拆句】 Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to _____. 是被动句加不定式表目的的结构——主语 Donovan's story, 谓语 is mentioned, 不定式 to _____ 表"提及它的目的"。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. ... These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

Wild Bill Donovan 要是还在世会很喜欢互联网.....如今互联网在重塑买书、寄信等日常活动之外, 也在重塑 Donovan 的职业(情报业)。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

↔ **introduce the topic of online spying**

预判"引出互联网与情报业话题"在 A 项中 introduce the topic of online spying 一字对位; 其余选项都没把 Donovan 当作"引子", 而是当作"主角"。

B) 答非所问

选项 show how he fought for the US 把 Donovan 当作军事英雄来写, 但原文只用 built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA 交代背景, 没有任何"如何作战"的描写, 更不是写他的传记。

C) 偷换概念

选项 give an episode of the information war 把原文的 was fascinated with information 偷换成 information war (信息战)——文中谈的是 espionage/spying (间谍/情报), 不是国家间的"信息战"; Donovan 也不是一段"信息战的插曲"。

D) 过度推断

选项 honor his unique services to the CIA 把段意夸大为"颂扬他对 CIA 的独特贡献", 但原文只说他 laid the roots for the CIA (为 CIA 奠定了根基), 并未做颂扬性表态, 本文整体也是新闻报道、不是悼词。

23. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means_____.

- [A] causing the biggest trouble
- [B] exerting the greatest effort
- [C] achieving the greatest success
- [D] enjoying the widest popularity

短语"making the biggest splash"(第3段第1行)最可能的意思是_____。

A) 引起最大的麻烦 B) 付出最大的努力 C) 取得最大的成功 D) 享有最广泛的欢迎

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means_____. 直接问"该短语最可能意为"——词义句意题的标志性结构。

【拆句】 The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means _____. 主语是被引号包裹的短语，谓语 means 后面接选项作宾语补足；line 1, paragraph 3 是括号插入语，提供定位坐标。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International.

在这个新世界里影响最大的公司之中，就有 Straitford 公司——一家总部位于得州奥斯汀的私人情报分析公司。它靠把情报成果（覆盖从智利到俄罗斯）卖给 McDermott International 这类能源服务公司赚钱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

选项 causing the biggest trouble 把短语理解为"惹出最大的麻烦"——与定位段对 Straitford 的全正面描述（赚钱、客户众多、预测在线可读）背道而驰。

B) 偷换概念

选项 exerting the greatest effort 描述的是"付出最大努力"（过程）——而 making the biggest splash 强调的是"造成最大反响"（结果）；原文也只描述 Straitford 的影响大小，没说它付出了多少努力。

C) ✓ 正确

making the biggest splash in the new world ↔ achieving the greatest success

本题正面极性已被定位段的赚钱、广泛覆盖客户、网站受访问等正面描述锁死；A 是负面、B、D 也不与正面极性等值，只有 C 在极性与语义"最成功"两点上都吻合。

D) 偷换概念

选项 enjoying the widest popularity 把短语理解为"最受欢迎"——但 splash 强调的是"影响/震动"，不是"受欢迎程度"；而且 Straitford 是 B2B 公司（卖给 corporations），并非大众产品，更谈不上"最广泛流行"。

24. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that_____.

- [A] straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- [B] straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- [C] straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
- [D] straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

从第4段可以得知_____。

- A) Straitford关于乌克兰的预测已被证明是正确的
- B) Straitford保证其信息的真实性
- C) Straitford的业务特点是不可预测性
- D) Straitford能够提供相当可靠的信息

【答案】 D （推断题）

【判型】 It can be learned from paragraph 4 that _____. 含 learned from，表明要从段内信息做一步合理引申——典型推断题题干。

【拆句】 It can be learned from paragraph 4 that _____. 是 it 作形式主语 + that 从句的结构——真正的主语是 that 引导的从句，从句的内容由四个选项补全。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

当然，开源情报也有它的风险，因为有时很难分辨信息的真伪。这恰恰就是 Straitford 安身立命之所在（即靠把好真伪关赚饭吃）。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

选项 straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true 用 has proved true（已被证实属实）强行盖棺——但原文只写 Straitford 在 predicting a crisis in Ukraine"正在预测"，并未给出该预测被证实的任何证据。

B) **过度推断**

选项 straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information 把原文"能较好地把真伪关"夸大为"担保信息的真实性"——但原文先承认 does have its risks 风险存在，再说 Straitford 在这块见长；不可能反过来说它 guarantee（绝对担保）。

C) **与原文相反**

选项 straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability 说 Straitford 的业务以"不可预测性"为特征——荒谬：Straitford 的本业就是 predicting（预测）！原文 predicting a crisis in Ukraine 恰好与 unpredictability 反义。

D) **✓ 正确**

That's where Straitford earns its keep. ↔

straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

预判"Straitford 能提供较可靠信息"在 D 项里几乎逐词对位（able to provide + fairly reliable + information）；fairly（相当）一词刚好回应原文 does have its risks 的让步，分寸感与原文一致，不像 B 项那样过头。

25. Straitford is most proud of its_____.

- [A] official status
- [B] nonconformist image
- [C] efficient staff
- [D] military background

Straitford最引以为豪的是其_____。

A) 官方地位 B) 不墨守成规的形象 C) 高效的员工 D) 军事背景

【答案】 B（细节题）

【判型】 Straitford is most proud of its_____. 问的是 Straitford 一个客观属性，原文有明确表态句直接对应，不需要推断也不问主旨/态度。

【拆句】 Straitford is most proud of its _____. 是"主系表 + of 介词短语"结构——主语 Straitford, 系动词 is, 表语 most proud of its _____, 空格里要填的是 its 后的名词性内容。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

他认为公司"局外人"的身份是其成功的关键。Straitford 的简报不像华盛顿那些机构常见的来回打太极——那些机构生怕出错就不敢做出明确判断。Friedman 说, Straitford 以自己"独立的声音"为荣。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

选项 official status 中的 official (官方的) 与原文 outsider status 直接反义——Straitford 引以为荣的恰恰是"非官方/局外人"身份, 绝不可能是"官方身份"。

B) ✓ 正确

outsider status ↔ **nonconformist image**

takes pride in its independent voice ↔ **nonconformist image**

预判"独立/局外人形象"在 B 项 nonconformist image 中找到精确对应, 且原文有 outsider/independent 两处表述同时印证, 证据链最强。

C) 答非所问

选项 efficient staff 借原文 Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. 制造干扰——lean staff 只说"团队精干(人数少)", 并未说"高效"; 更关键的是, 文中没有说 Straitford "为之自豪"的是它的员工。

D) 以偏概全

选项 military background 利用 Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds.——但原文只说"几位成员有军情背景" (Several), 不是 Straitford 公司整体的特征, 更不是它"为之自豪"的东西。

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。

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet.

第1段，第1句

谓语使用过去将来完成时 "would have loved"，涉及三层结构（would 表过去将来、have 表完成体、loved 为过去分词），且该时态在基础阶段较少接触，需要理解从过去时间点看将来完成的假设意义，对目标读者有一定门槛

Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession."

第1段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语从句、地点状语、同位语等多种成分，宾语从句嵌套在动名词结构中是值得练习的考点；同位语的识别也有训练价值。

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail.

第2段，第1句

覆盖了主语、系动词谓语、表语三个核心成分，且表语内部包含动名词复合结构（带逻辑主语和宾语的动名词短语），适合练习识别系表结构与区分谓语动词和非谓语动词（动名词 "reading" 容易被误判为谓语）。

The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

第2段，第6句

主句采用主系表结构，从句使用非限制性定语从句补充说明，两者都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。whose 引导的定语从句在考试真题中常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine.

第4段，第2句

涵盖主语、系动词、表语、宾语补足语(并列动名词短语)、时间状语、定语等多种成分,其中 be busy doing 结构中的宾语补足语判定和并列动名词的识别有一定练习价值

Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad.

第4段，第5句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 原因状语从句的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见，"since" 引导原因从句是高频考点。从句中 "It is/can be + 形容词 + to do" 句型也是必考句式，"tell A from B" 是常用短语。掌握此句后可直接迁移到大量真题句，代表性强。

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin.

第5段，第1句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中常见，但过于基础，缺乏真题中常考的从句嵌套或特殊句式，迁移价值一般。

Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong.

第5段，第4句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，whereby 作为关系副词引导从句也较为典型。同位语从句说明抽象名词内容的用法同样是常考点。整体结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可复用于大量真题句式。

Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

第5段，第5句

简单句加插入语是考试阅读中的常见句式，"take pride in" 等固定搭配也是高频考点，句式结构具有一定典型性和迁移价值，但因结构过于简单，不如复杂句式更具代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 55 个考研英语（旧卷）真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **考研英语（旧卷）** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇5次 · 真题 66 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 45 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

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

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 27 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 15 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 15 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 13 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dramatic

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

military

B2

adj. 军事的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

brief

B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distribution

B2

n. 分配

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

lean

B1

v. 倾斜

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

margin

B2

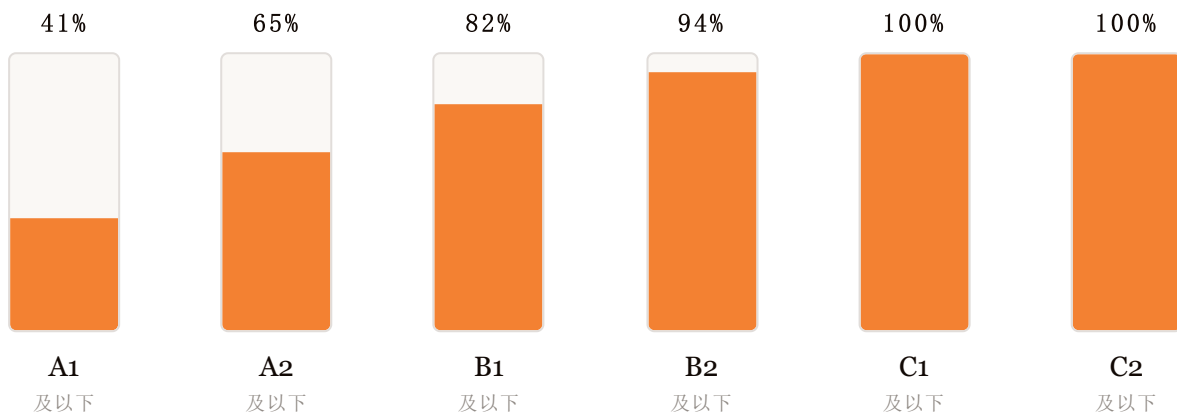
n. 页边空白

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 13 个 · 约 6%。



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

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



考研英语（旧卷） 2003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 →

2003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2003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 4 段原文（段首标 P1–P4 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(2003)

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 To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

套用18世纪政治家Edmund Burke的话："被误导的事业要想取得胜利,所需要的只是好人袖手旁观。"现在就有这样一项事业,它试图以动物拥有权利、因而不能用于研究为由来终结生物医学研究。科学家需要对动物权利倡导者作出有力回应,因为他们的论点正在混淆公众视听,从而威胁到医疗知识和护理方面的进步。动物权利运动的领导者将生物医学研究作为目标,是因为它依赖公共资金,而且很少有人理解医疗保健研究的过程。听到关于研究环境中虐待动物的指控后,许多人感到困惑,不明白为什么会有人故意伤害动物。

P2 For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say

yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

例如,在最近的一次街头集市上,一位祖母般慈祥的女士在动物权利宣传摊位工作,她分发的小册子鼓励读者不要使用任何来自动物或在动物身上测试过的东西——不吃肉、不穿毛皮、不用药物。当被问及她是否反对免疫接种时,她想知道疫苗是否来自动物研究。当得到肯定的答复后,她回答说:"那我不得不说是的。"当被问及流行病卷土重来时会发生什么,她说:"别担心,科学家会找到某种使用计算机的方法。"这样一些善意的人只是不理解而已。

P3 Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

科学家必须以富有同情心、易于理解的方式——用通俗的语言而非分子生物学的术语——向公众传达他们的信息。我们需要阐明动物研究与祖母的髌关节置换术、父亲的心脏搭桥手术、婴儿的疫苗接种,甚至宠物的注射之间的联系。对于那些不知道生产这些治疗方法以及新的治疗手段和疫苗需要进行动物研究的人来说,动物研究充其量似乎是浪费,最坏则是残忍。

P4 Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

可以做的有很多。科学家可以"领养"初中班级并展示他们自己的研究。他们应该迅速回应读者来信,以免动物权利的错误信息不受质疑而获得一种虚假的真实外表。研究机构可以开放参观,以展示实验动物得到人道关怀。最后,由于最终的利益相关者是患者,医疗研究界不仅应该积极招募像Stephen Cooper这样的知名人士——他就动物研究的价值发表过勇敢的声明——来支持其事业,还应招募所有接受医疗治疗的人。如果好人无所作为,那么一个不知情的公民群体就真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。

题目与逐题解析

26. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to_____.

- [A] call on scientists to take some actions
- [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
- [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research
- [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement

作者在文章开头引用Edmund Burke的话是为了_____。

- A) 呼吁科学家采取一些行动
- B) 批评动物权利这一被误导的事业
- C) 警告生物医学研究的厄运
- D) 展示动物权利运动的胜利

【答案】 **A** (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干用 to____ 的不定式追问作者引用 Edmund Burke 这句话的目的，典型的「为什么要举/引这个」结构。

【拆句】 主干 The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to____, 介词短语 with Edmund Burke's words 修饰 begins, to 引导目的状语；空格处补一个动词短语，回答「为何引用」。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care.
套用 18 世纪政治家埃德蒙·伯克的话：「错误事业要得逞，所需要的只是好人无所作为。」当下就有这样一桩错误事业——试图以「动物有权利、不应被用于研究」为由终结生物医学研究。科学家必须有力回应动物权利倡导者，因为他们的言论正在误导公众，进而威胁健康知识与医疗的进步。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates ↔

call on scientists to take some actions

all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing. ↔

call on scientists to take some actions

预判结论「呼吁科学家行动」与 call on scientists to take some actions 在主体 (scientists)、动作 (take actions) 两层都对得上，锁定 A。

B) 答非所问

criticize the misguided cause of animal rights 把作者对动物权利运动的批判（这是文章的话题背景）当成了引用 Burke 的目的；但引语的功能是「呼吁好人作为」，而非批判错误事业本身。

C) 过度推断

warn of the doom of biomedical research 中的 doom（毁灭/末日）远比原文 threatening advances in health knowledge and care 来得严重；作者只是说「威胁进步」，并未断言生物医学注定毁灭。

D) 与原文相反

show the triumph of the animal rights movement 与原文事实正相反——原文是借 Burke 的话说「若好人不作为，错误事业才会得逞」，作者立场是要阻止其得逞，而非「展示其胜利」。

27. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is ____.

- [A] cruel but natural
- [B] inhuman and unacceptable
- [C] inevitable but vicious
- [D] pointless and wasteful

被误导的人们往往认为在研究中使用动物是_____。

A) 残忍但自然 B) 不人道且不可接受 C) 不可避免但邪恶 D) 毫无意义且浪费

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is ____ 是要补出公众对动物实验的具体看法，属客观信息查找。

【拆句】 主语 Misled people, 谓语 tend to think, that 引导宾语从句，从句主干是 using an animal in research is ____, 动名词短语作主语。结构无陷阱，但要意识到 Misled people 暗含「他们的看法不正确」的预设。

【定位】 To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

对那些不知道这些治疗手段（以及新的治疗与疫苗）需要动物研究才能产生的人来说，动物研究往好里看是浪费、往坏里看是残忍。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

cruel but natural 中 cruel 抓对了一半，但 natural（自然/正常）暗含「虽然残忍，但可以接受」，而被误导者的态度恰恰是「不可接受」。语义极性后半段反了。

B) **✓ 正确**

animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst. ↔ **inhuman and unacceptable**

B 项把「残忍」与「不可接受」两层都覆盖了，正好对应原文 cruel 与 wasteful 的双重判断，与预判一致。

C) **无中生有**

inevitable but vicious 中 vicious（恶毒）勉强对应 cruel 一层，但 inevitable（不可避免）在原文找不到任何依据——原文是「他们认为这事是无谓的」，绝不会同时认为是「不可避免」。

D) **以偏概全**

pointless and wasteful 两个词都对应 wasteful 一层（pointless≈wasteful），但完全没覆盖原文 cruel 的语义；用同义词把同一边重复了两次，反而丢了另一半。

28. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's ____.

- [A] discontent with animal research
- [B] ignorance about medical science
- [C] indifference to epidemics
- [D] anxiety about animal rights

祖母般的妇女这一例子被用来展示公众的 ____。

A) 对动物研究的不满 B) 对医学科学的无知 C) 对流行病的漠不关心 D) 对动物权利的焦虑

【答案】 **B** (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show 明确问例子的用途，是例证目的题的标准句式。

【拆句】 主语 The example of the grandmotherly woman, 谓语 is used to show, 宾语为 the public's ____ (名词的所有格 + 待补名词)。被动语态把作者藏起来，但作答方向不变——找作者用这例子要证明的论点。

【定位】 Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

这些善意的人就是不懂 (动物研究与医疗之间的关系)。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

discontent with animal research 「对动物研究不满」描述的更像作者眼中的对立面立场，而老妇人例子展示的核心问题是她不懂、不知情，而非她有理有据的不满。

B) **✓ 正确**

Such well-meaning people just don't understand. ↔ **ignorance about medical science**

Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers."

↔ **ignorance about medical science**

段末作者评价 just don't understand 与 ignorance about medical science 在动词名词化与上位词替换两个维度上严丝合缝，B 锁定。

C) **以偏概全**

indifference to epidemics 抓的是老妇人那句「Don't worry」表面像「不在乎疫情」，但作者的论证重点不是她对疫情冷漠，而是她不懂没有动物研究就不会有疫苗这一医学常识。

D) **张冠李戴**

anxiety about animal rights 表达的是「为动物权利感到忧虑」，这是动物权利倡导者的立场，老妇人是被这种立场误导的公众一员，她本身并未表现出「对动物权利的焦虑」。把倡导者的特征强加给被误导的公众。

29. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should ____.
- [A] communicate more with the public
 - [B] employ hi-tech means in research
 - [C] feel no shame for their cause
 - [D] strive to develop new cures

作者认为,面对动物权利倡导者的挑战,科学家应该_____。

- A) 更多地与公众沟通 B) 在研究中采用高科技手段 C) 对自己的事业感到无愧
D) 努力开发新的治疗方法

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The author believes that...scientists should ____ 问的是作者明示的建议, 对应原文一个具体表态句, 属客观查找。

【拆句】 主语 The author, 谓语 believes, that 宾语从句中 in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates 是状语, 主干为 scientists should ____。in face of 等于 facing, 结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology.

科学家必须以富有同理心、通俗易懂的方式与公众沟通——要说人话, 而不是用分子生物学的术语。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way

↔ **communicate more with the public**

Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. ↔

communicate more with the public

communicate 在原文与选项中字面一致, 且第 3、4 段的整体论述都围绕「让公众听懂、参与」, 与 A 完美贴合。

B) 与原文相反

employ hi-tech means in research 「在研究中使用高科技手段」其实是文中老妇人提到的 scientists will find some way of using computers. 的翻版, 而那句话是作者举例嘲讽的对象, 绝不是作者主张的对策。

C) 无中生有

feel no shame for their cause 「不要为自己的事业感到羞耻」在原文无任何对应——作者全篇都没有说科学家曾经羞耻或应当克服羞耻, 只字未提情感羞耻话题。

D) 答非所问

strive to develop new cures 「努力研发新疗法」是科学家的本职工作, 但题干问的是「面对动物权利倡导者挑战时科学家应当做什么」, 作者的对策是沟通与发声, 而非埋头做研究。

30. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is_____.

- [A] a well-known humanist
- [B] a medical practitioner
- [C] an enthusiast in animal rights
- [D] a supporter of animal research

从文中我们得知Stephen Cooper是_____。

A) 一位知名的人道主义者 B) 一位医疗从业者 C) 一位动物权利热衷者 D) 一位动物研究的支持者

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is_____ 问的是文本对该人物身份/立场的直接说明，属信息查找。

【拆句】 主干 Stephen Cooper is_____, From the text we learn that 是套语，无实义；唯一要注意的是别看到 well-known personalities 就自动联想到 famous/humanist，要严格扣作者给出的身份限定。

【定位】 Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

最后，由于最终的利益相关方是患者，医学研究界应当积极争取支持其事业的人——不仅是像斯蒂芬·库珀这样勇敢公开发声肯定动物研究价值的知名人士，还应包括所有接受过医疗的人。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

a well-known humanist 中 well-known 来自原文 well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, 但 humanist (人文主义者/人道主义者) 在原文完全找不到对应；原文只说他是「知名人物」，并未说他是哪个领域的「人文主义者」。

B) 无中生有

a medical practitioner 「医生/医务从业者」在原文找不到任何提示——只说他公开发声支持动物研究，并未提到他是不是医生。

C) 与原文相反

an enthusiast in animal rights 「动物权利的热心人」恰好与原文立场相反——库珀公开支持动物研究，而动物权利倡导者正是反对动物研究的一方。立场极性颠倒。

D) ✓ 正确

who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research ↔

a supporter of animal research

定语从句给出的立场词 value 与 courageous statements 共同指向「公开支持」，与 a supporter of animal research 完全对应。

8 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。

One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research.

第1段，第2句

句中包含主谓宾结构、原因状语、同位语从句、不定式作宾语、现在分词短语作定语等多种成分，成分丰富。同位语从句与定语从句的辨析是常见易错点，该句可作为同位语从句的典型练习。

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care.

第1段，第3句

主句“主语 + need to do + 状语 + 宾语”加非限制性定语从句补充说明，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。“whose”引导的定语从句、并列谓语结构、介词短语作后置定语(“advances in...”)都是常考语法点。句子结构既有一定复杂度又不失典型性，掌握后可大量复用于理解学术和议论文体的长句。

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.

第2段，第1句

本句成分丰富且具有代表性：主句包含带后置定语的主语、过去进行时谓语、带定语从句的宾语；第一个从句包含宾语补足语结构“encourage sb to do sth”；第二个从句包含并列谓语和被动语态。句中还涉及多种修饰成分（分词短语作定语、介词短语作状语）。这些结构都是四六级和考研常考的成分类型，作为划分练习句能让学习者接触到多种成分识别场景，训练价值高。

Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖了状语（过去分词短语作状语）、两个宾语从句（一个在状语中、一个在主句中）、不定式短语作宾语、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型，且容易误判开头分词的作用或混淆两个“if”从句的归属，是很好的成分划分练习材料。

Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers."

第2段，第4句

本句成分种类丰富：包含省略主语的状语结构、宾语从句、时间状语从句、直接引语作宾语、并列独立句、祈使句等。特别是句首的过去分词短语省略主语，以及直接引语内部的并列结构，都是值得练习的常见易错点。覆盖了状语、宾语从句、并列等多种成分类型，训练价值较高。

To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语、宾语等多种核心成分，且包含定语从句主语 who、宾语从句整体充当宾语、目的状语不定式等典型结构，成分种类丰富。句首介词短语与主句主语的分隔、定语从句与宾语从句的嵌套都是易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth.

第4段，第3句

本句覆盖了主系表结构、不定式短语作状语、并列谓语、虚拟语气从句等多种成分和结构，成分种类较为丰富。特别是 lest 引导的虚拟语气从句以及并列谓语的识别，对学生理解复杂句式和虚拟语气用法有较高训练价值。同时，不定式短语 to respond 的功能判断（是修饰 quick 的状语而非其他成分）也是一个值得练习的辨析点。

Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

第4段，第5句

本句成分丰富且包含多个典型结构：主句被状语从句插入分隔，考查学生跨越干扰找主干的能力；"not only... but" 并列宾语结构需要识别并列边界；两类定语从句（限制性与非限制性）同时出现，可练习区分其标点和功能差异；"recruit to its cause" 的介词短语状语位置也需正确划分。这些都是成分划分中的常见易错点。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 41 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会
本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者
本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

respond B1

v. 回答，答复
本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护
本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

movement B1

n. 移动
本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病
本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

triumph B2

n. 巨大成功
本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

process B1

n. 过程
本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本篇1次·真题 29 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 14 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本篇1次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次·真题 8 句

strive

B2

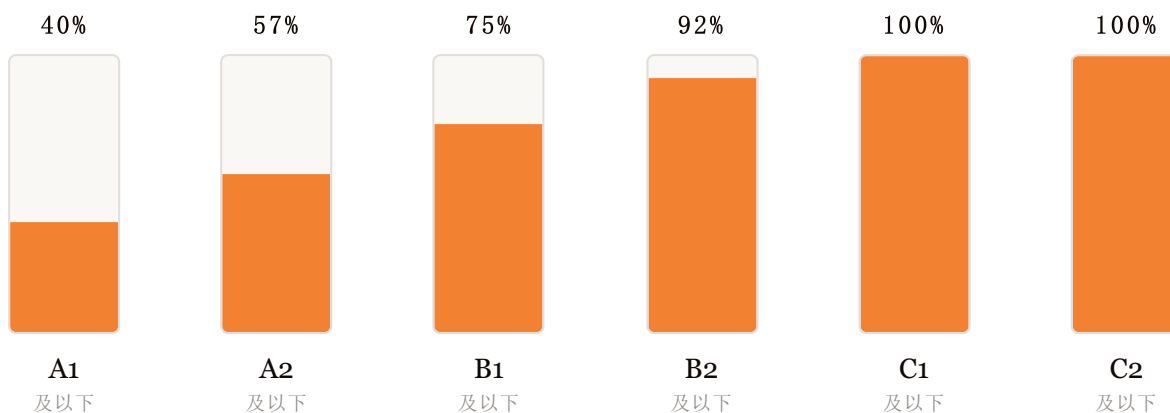
v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **228** 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 8%。



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 228 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

228

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

考研英语（旧卷） 2003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 →

2003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2003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(2003)

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 In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

近年来,铁路公司相互合并,整合成超级系统,引发了人们对垄断问题的高度关切。就在1995年,排名前四的铁路公司占铁路运输总吨英里数的比例还不到70%。明年,在一系列并购完成后,仅四家铁路公司就将控制主要铁路运营商运输的全部货物的90%以上。

P2 Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

新超级系统的支持者认为,这些合并将带来大幅成本削减和更好的协调服务。他们辩称,来自卡车运输的激烈竞争消除了任何垄断威胁。但许多托运人抱怨说,对于长距离运输的重型散装商品,如煤炭、化学品和粮食,卡车运输成本太高,因此铁路公司控制了他们的命脉。

P3 The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have

the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

铁路行业内的大规模整合意味着大多数托运人只能由一家铁路公司提供服务。铁路公司通常对这些'受制'托运人收取的费用比存在另一家铁路公司竞争时高出20%至30%。感到被过度收费的托运人有权向联邦政府的地面运输委员会申诉以寻求费率减免,但这一过程成本高昂、耗时漫长,而且只有在真正极端的情况下才会奏效。

P4 Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

铁路公司以从长远来看能降低所有人的成本为由,为对受制托运人实行价格歧视辩护。他们辩称,如果铁路公司对所有客户收取相同的平均费率,有选择转向卡车或其他运输方式的托运人就会这样做,让剩余客户承担维护线路的成本。许多经济学家赞同这一理论,但在实践中,它往往使铁路公司处于决定哪些公司兴旺、哪些公司衰败的位置。华盛顿律师Martin Bercovici经常代表托运人,他问道:'我们真的希望铁路公司成为市场上谁赢谁输的仲裁者吗?'

P5 Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

许多受制托运人还担心他们很快会遭遇一轮大幅费率上涨。整个铁路行业尽管前景光明,但仍未赚取足够的收益来弥补其为应对激增的运输量而必须投入的资本成本。然而,铁路公司在华尔街的喝彩声中继续借入数十亿美元收购彼此。以Norfolk Southern和CSX今年以102亿美元收购Conrail为例。Conrail在1996年的铁路运营净收入仅为4.27亿美元,还不到该交易资金成本的一半。谁来支付账单的其余部分?许多受制托运人担心会是他们,因为Norfolk Southern和CSX正在加强对市场的控制。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because ____.

- [A] cost reduction is based on competition.
- [B] services call for cross-trade coordination.
- [C] outside competitors will continue to exist.
- [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat.

根据支持合并的人的观点,铁路垄断不太可能出现,因为_____。

- A) 成本削减是建立在竞争基础上的。 B) 服务需要跨行业协调。 C) 外部竞争者将继续存在。

D) 托运人将扼住铁路的咽喉。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because 是"按某人观点 + because"句式，答案在原文里有原句可对，不需推理。

【拆句】 主句 railway monopoly is unlikely 是"主-系-表"结构，because 引出原因状语从句、留空待补；句首 According to those who support mergers 是介词短语作整句状语，限定下文 because 之后的内容必须是"支持者一方"给出的理由——一旦把这层归属吃丢，就会把反对方的话当成支持方的话写进答案。

【定位】 Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. 他们辩称，垄断的任何威胁都已被来自卡车的激烈竞争所消除。

【选项】 A) 答非所问辨识

支持方原文是"竞争消除垄断威胁、并因此节省成本"，cost reduction is based on competition 把"竞争 → 反垄断"偷偷换成"成本下降以竞争为基础"——支持方的论点是"为什么不会垄断"，不是"成本下降靠什么"，答非所问。

B) 偷换概念辨识

支持方理由是降本 + 协调 + 卡车竞争三项并列，services call for cross-trade coordination 只抓住协调这一项，且把"兼并能带来更好的协调"扭成"服务需要跨业协调"——这一项即便正确，也不是"为什么垄断不会发生"的理由，而是兼并的好处。

C) ✓ 正确

fierce competition from trucks ↔ outside competitors will continue to exist

预判要的是"还有铁路之外的对手在"，C 项 outside competitors will continue to exist 字面就是这一意思——把 trucks 上位为 outside competitors、把 fierce competition 转写为 will continue to exist，与定位句——对应。

D) 张冠李戴 + 主客颠倒

shippers will have the railway by the throat 把第 2 段后半句 the railroads therefore have them by the throat 颠倒过来——原文是"铁路扼住货主咽喉"且出自反对派之口，与支持方立场无关；既错主体又错归属。

32. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

[A] Indifferent.

[B] Supportive.

[C] Indignant.

[D] Apprehensive.

许多受制托运人对铁路行业的合并持什么态度？

A) 漠不关心。 B) 支持。 C) 愤慨。 D) 忧虑。

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 What is many captive shippers' attitude 直接以 attitude 收口，要的是货主对兼并的整体观感，不是某条事实。

【拆句】 题干 What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry? 是 What is X's attitude towards Y 的特殊疑问句，主语补足语 attitude 是答案落点；towards 引出态度对象 consolidation。注意所有格 shippers' 划定态度主体——是货主对兼并的看法，不是支持者对兼并的看法，别把对象搞反。

【选项】 A) **极性相反辨识**

Indifferent 意为"漠不关心"，但原文货主反复用 complain、worry、fear，情绪强烈、绝非漠然。

B) **立场反转辨识**

Supportive 意为"支持的"，但货主明确 complain、worry、fear，是反方而非支持方；与全文立场反向。

C) **情绪强度匹配**

Indignant 意为"愤怒、义愤填膺"，强度比原文 worry/fear 高一档；原文情绪集中在"担心未来涨价"而非"愤怒声讨"，且 complain 也只是"抱怨"而非"愤慨"。

D) **✓ 正确**

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases ↔

Apprehensive

Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market

↔ **Apprehensive**

预判要的是"忧虑型负面"，D 项 Apprehensive 在极性（负）和强度（中度焦虑、非剧烈愤怒）两个维度都精准匹配。

33. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that_____.

- [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.
- [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.
- [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.
- [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business.

从第3段可以推断出_____。

- A) 没有竞争铁路公司时,托运人将被收取更少费用。 B) 全国范围内很快将只有一家铁路公司。
- C) 被过度收费的托运人不太可能申诉要求费率减免。 D) 政府委员会确保铁路业务的公平竞争。

【答案】 **C** (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that 明确要求基于第 3 段做推断。

【拆句】 题干 It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that 用形式主语 it + 不定式被动 to be inferred, from paragraph 3 限定推理材料只能取自第 3 段, that 后接待补完整句。结构上无陷阱, 但 from paragraph 3 是硬边界, 越界即偏题。

【定位】 Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

感到被多收钱的货主有权向联邦地面运输委员会申诉以争取费率减免，但这一流程代价高昂、耗时漫长，且只有在真正极端的情形下才会奏效。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反辨识

原文 Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business 说"没有竞争对手时多收 20-30%"， shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad 恰好反过来——"没有对手反而少收"。

B) 过度推断辨识

原文 most shippers are served by only one rail company 只说大多数货主对接一家铁路，并未说全国只剩一家铁路； there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide 从"个体层面只对接一家"跳到"国家层面只剩一家"，跨了好几步，且加了 soon 这种未来时间词，全无原文支撑。

C) ✓ 正确

the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases ↔

overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief

Shippers who feel they are being overcharged ↔ **overcharged shippers**

预判说"现实里多半不会去申诉"，C 项 unlikely to appeal for rate relief 字面相符且未越界——正是从"申诉不划算"事实出发的一步推论。

D) 情态强词反转辨识

原文对联邦委员会的描述是 expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases，整体语气是"申诉机制基本无效"； a government board ensures fair play in railway business 反过来夸它"保障公平"，立场反转。

34. The word "arbiters"(line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those_____.

- [A] who work as coordinators.
- [B] who function as judges.
- [C] who supervise transactions.
- [D] who determine the price.

第4段第7行中的"arbiters"一词最有可能指那些_____的人。

A) 担任协调者。 B) 发挥裁判作用。 C) 监督交易。 D) 决定价格。

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "arbiters" ... most probably refers to 是典型词义题问法。

【拆句】 题干 The word "arbiters"(line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those 主干是 The word refers to those, 括号内 line 7, paragraph 4 是位置插入语, most probably 是程度副词、提示"语境最可能的义项"而非词典义; those 后接四个 who 从句作进一步限定, 因此选项实际比较的是 who 后那个动词的语义。

【定位】 but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

但在实践中, 这往往使铁路处于决定哪些公司兴盛、哪些公司倒闭的位置上。"我们真的希望铁路成为市场上谁胜谁负的裁判吗?" 华盛顿律师马丁·贝尔科维奇问道, 他经常代表货主出庭。

【选项】 A) 近场近义词陷阱

who work as coordinators 取 coordinator (协调者) 这一身份, 与定位句的"裁定胜负"无关; coordinator 是"调和各方", arbiters 是"判定胜负", 二者关系上像, 但权力性质不同。

B) ✓ 正确

determining which companies will flourish and which will fail ↔ who function as judges
the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace ↔ judges
预判要的是"裁定胜负者", B 项 who function as judges 一字命中。

C) 近场近义词陷阱

who supervise transactions 把 arbiters 解为"监督交易者", 但定位句强调的是"决定 who wins and who loses"——是裁断者, 不是监督者; supervise 是过程性监管, 与"判生死"语义场不重合。

D) 以偏概全辨识

who determine the price 抓住 determine 一词与原文 determining 同根, 但把判定对象从"公司兴衰"缩到了"价格"——铁路差别定价确实会决定公司命运, 但 arbiter 指代的是"决定生死"的总功能, 不能缩窄为"决定价格"。

35. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by_____.

- [A] the continuing acquisition.
- [B] the growing traffic.
- [C] the cheering Wall Street.
- [D] the shrinking market.

根据本文,铁路行业成本增加的主要原因是_____。

A) 持续的收购。 B) 不断增长的运输量。 C) 华尔街的欢呼。 D) 萎缩的市场。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by 要求按原文复述成本上升的主因, 是 According to + caused by 的因果细节题。

【拆句】 题干 the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by 是被动语态加 by 短语留空，主语 the cost increase 是"待解释结果"，by 后面要填的是"主因"，mainly 是限定副词、压住选项只能是主因；考生若把 mainly 读漏，看到任何沾边因素都会觉得对。

【定位】 The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on.

尽管前景趋好，铁路行业整体上仍赚不够钱来覆盖它必须投入、用以跟上激增运量的资本成本。然而铁路公司却继续借入数十亿美元相互收购，华尔街还在一旁鼓劲。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another ↔ **the continuing acquisition**
Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction

↔ **acquisition**

预判要的是"持续相互并购"，A 项 the continuing acquisition 字面对应；同时排除 B 的 surging traffic（背景而非主因）后，A 是唯一精准命中转折后主因的选项。

B) **mainly 排背景因**

the growing traffic 出自 surging traffic，原文位置在 Yet 转折之前——是"需要投入资本"的客观背景，而不是"成本被进一步推高"的主因；mainly 限定下，被 Yet 后的并购挤掉。

C) **with 伴随状语取义陷阱**

the cheering Wall Street 取自 with Wall Street cheering them on——华尔街只是在旁鼓劲，是并购行为的助推者，而不是"成本上升"的直接来源；并购本身才是直接花钱方。

D) **趋势词反向辨识**

原文 its surging traffic 显示运量在增长、不是萎缩；the shrinking market 直接反向。

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。

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、时间状语、一般状语和两个非谓语动词状语，成分种类较丰富。尤其是现在分词作结果状语和伴随状语的用法，以及完成进行时的识别，都是常见易错点，训练价值较高

As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails.

第1段，第2句

简单句 + 时间状语前置 + 复杂宾语（百分比表达 + 后置定语）是四六级、考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其在经济、统计类文章中高频出现，掌握后可迁移到同类句子。

Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks.

第2段，第2句

简单句 + 被动语态 + 插入语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。特别是插入语的使用（如 "they argue"、"experts say" 等），是学术和新闻英语的典型特征，掌握后可以大量迁移到其他句子的理解中。被动语态在正式书面语中也极为高频。本句结构具有较强的代表性。

But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

第2段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：动词后接 "that" 宾语从句是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内并列结构和插入副词 "therefore" 也是常考难点。句式复杂度适中，既不过于简单也不过于生僻，掌握后可大量迁移到同类句子。

If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.

第4段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：条件状语从句 + 主句（主句主语带定语从句修饰）+ 分词短语作结果状语，这是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式。定语从句嵌套在主句主语中、将主谓隔开的结构尤其常见，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句子。

The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型：主句包含让步状语和否定谓语，宾语后接不定式定语，定语从句修饰名词且省略关系代词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on.

第5段，第3句

本句的“动词 + 不定式”谓语结构、不定式作目的状语、“with”引导的伴随状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是“with + 宾语 + 现在分词”的伴随结构，在长难句中反复出现。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 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。

railroad

B1

n. 铁路

本篇14次 · 真题 14 句

shipper

B2

n. 托运人

本篇13次 · 真题 13 句

rail

B1

n. 栏杆

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇5次 · 真题 72 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

merger C1

n. (公司、组织的) 合并, 兼并

本篇3次·真题9句

monopoly C1

n. 垄断

本篇3次·真题8句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题172句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题150句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次·真题79句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题39句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次·真题27句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇2次·真题21句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇2次·真题15句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇2次·真题14句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇2次·真题13句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇2次·真题9句

transaction B2

n. 交易

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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题87句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题81句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以
本篇1次·真题15句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合
本篇1次·真题14句

economist B2

n. 经济学家
本篇1次·真题14句

acquisition C1

n. 收购
本篇1次·真题13句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的
本篇1次·真题13句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般
本篇1次·真题13句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的
本篇1次·真题12句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视
本篇1次·真题12句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手
本篇1次·真题12句

supporter B1

n. 支持者
本篇1次·真题12句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的
本篇1次·真题12句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者
本篇1次·真题11句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的
本篇1次·真题11句

compete B1

v. 竞争
本篇1次·真题10句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的
本篇1次·真题10句

distance A2

n. 距离
本篇1次·真题8句

truly

B1

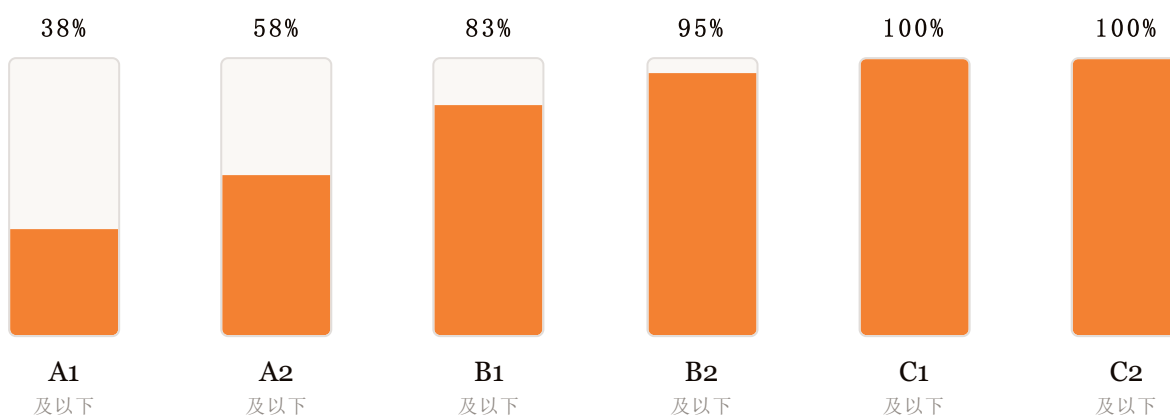
adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **226** 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 12 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 226 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

226

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语（旧卷） 2003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 →

2003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2003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(2003)

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 It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

据说在英国死亡是紧迫的，在加拿大是不可避免的，而在加利福尼亚则是可选的。这不足为奇。美国人的预期寿命在过去一个世纪里几乎翻了一番。衰竭的髋关节可以更换，临床抑郁症可以控制，白内障可以在30分钟的手术过程中摘除。这些进步为老龄人口提供了我50年前进入医学界时无法想象的生活质量。但即使是最好的医疗保健系统也无法治愈死亡，而我们未能正视这一现实，现在正威胁着我们的这一伟大成就。

P2 Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

死亡是正常的；我们在基因上被设定为解体和消亡，即使在理想条件下也是如此。在某种程度上我们都理解这一点，然而作为医疗消费者，我们把死亡当作一个需要解决的问题来对待。由于有第三方付费者为我们

承担医疗费用,我们要求为我们做一切可能做的事情,即使这毫无用处。最明显的例子是晚期癌症护理。医生们因无法治愈疾病而感到沮丧,并担心患者失去希望,因此经常提供远远超出科学合理范围的激进治疗。

P3 In 1950, the US spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

1950年,美国在医疗保健上花费了127亿美元。到2002年,这一费用将达到15400亿美元。任何人都能看出这一趋势是不可持续的。然而似乎很少有人愿意尝试扭转它。一些学者得出结论,资源有限的政府应该简单地停止支付维持某一年龄以上生命的医疗费用,比如83岁左右。前科罗拉多州州长Richard Lamm曾被引述说,年老体弱者"有义务死去并让路",以便年轻、更健康的人能够实现他们的潜力。

P4 I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

我不会走那么远。精力充沛的人现在通常工作到60多岁甚至更久,并保持惊人的生产力。78岁的Viacom董事长Sumner Redstone开玩笑地声称自己53岁。最高法院大法官Sandra Day O'Connor已经70多岁,前卫生局局长C. Everett Koop在80多岁时担任一家互联网初创公司的主席。这些领导者是预防有效以及我们能够管理随年龄自然而来的健康问题的活生生的证明。作为仅仅68岁的人,我希望能像他们一样富有成效地变老。

P5 Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

然而,一个社会在这一追求上所能花费的是有限度的。作为一名医生,我知道最昂贵和最激进的措施可能是无效和痛苦的。我也知道,日本和瑞典这些在医疗保健上花费远少于我们的国家,已经实现了比我们更长寿、更健康的生活。作为一个国家,我们可能在对不太可能实现的治愈方法的追求上投入过多,而在能够改善人们生活的更谦逊的疗法研究上投入不足。

题目与逐题解析

36. What is implied in the first sentence?

- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
- [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

第一句话暗示了什么？

- A) 美国人比其他人更好地为死亡做好了准备。 B) 美国人享有比以往更高的生活质量。
C) 美国人对其医疗技术过于自信。 D) 美国人对其较长的预期寿命抱有虚荣的自豪感。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What is implied in the first sentence? 明确用 implied 询问言外之意，不是问首句字面陈述了什么。

【拆句】 What is implied in the first sentence? 是一个被动语态的特殊疑问句，主干是 What is implied, 介词短语 in the first sentence 限定 imply 的发生位置；句子直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century.

据说在英国死亡是迫近的，在加拿大是不可避免的，在加利福尼亚是可选的。难怪如此。美国人的预期寿命在过去一个世纪里几乎翻了一倍。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Americans are better prepared for death than other people 说美国人更好地“准备应对死亡”，原文恰恰反着说：美国人把死亡当 optional、并未做好心理准备。

B) 偷换概念

Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before 把首句重心说成“生活质量更高”，这是文中后文 Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable 才有的意思，且首句本身没说生活质量，而是讽刺死亡观；偷换了首句的话题焦点。

C) ✓ 正确

in California optional ↔ **over-confident of their medical technology**

Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled ↔ **over-confident**

预判“美国人对医疗能力过度乐观”与 over-confident of their medical technology 在语义上同框，且 over- 前缀完整捕捉了 optional 这一极端化用词背后的讽刺色彩，故锁 C。

D) 无中生有

Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy 说美国人为自己的长寿“虚荣自豪”；原文首句根本没提“自豪”或“虚荣”，且寿命翻倍是事实陈述、非情绪渲染，属凭空加情绪。

37. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that_____.

- [A] medical resources are often wasted
- [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
- [C] some treatments are too aggressive
- [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable

作者使用癌症患者的例子来说明_____。

- A) 医疗资源经常被浪费 B) 医生对致命疾病束手无策 C) 有些治疗过于激进
D) 医疗费用正变得难以承受

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that____. 直接问作者借例子要 show 什么，是教科书式例证目的题问法。

【拆句】 The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that____. 是主谓宾结构，宾语 the example of cancer patients 被不定式 to show 修饰目的；选项填入 that 引导的宾语从句作 show 的宾语。结构清晰。

【定位】 Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.
由于有第三方付费者为我们承担医疗费用，我们要求一切可能为我们做的事情，哪怕毫无作用。最明显的例子就是晚期癌症医疗。医生——因无法治愈疾病的挫败感和担心病人失去希望——常常给予远超科学依据的激进治疗。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless ↔

medical resources are often wasted

offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified ↔ **wasted**

预判的“医疗资源被过度索取与浪费”与 **medical resources are often wasted** 在 demand everything...even if useless 与 far beyond what is scientifically justified 两处文本上同时落地，故锁 A。

B) 答非所问

doctors are helpless against fatal diseases 描述医生“对绝症无能为力”，原文 Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease 确有这层意思，但这是例证内部的细节，不是作者举例的“目的”——目的是论证浪费。

C) 答非所问

some treatments are too aggressive 与原文 offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified 字面高度重合，但 aggressive 本身只是手段描述，不是论点；作者举癌症例子是要说“资源浪费”，不是单单说“治疗太激进”。

D) 张冠李戴

medical costs are becoming unaffordable 谈“医疗费用难以承受”，这是第三段 Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable 才出现的话题；第二段例证是讲“索取与浪费”，不是讲“承受不起”。

38. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of_____.

- [A] strong disapproval
- [B] reserved consent
- [C] slight contempt
- [D] enthusiastic support

作者对**Richard Lamm**言论的态度是_____。

A) 强烈反对 B) 保留的赞同 C) 轻微的蔑视 D) 热情的支持

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of____. 用 attitude 直接问作者对某人言论的态度，是态度题的标准句式。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of____. 主干 The author's attitude is one of __, 介词短语 toward Richard Lamm's remark 修饰 attitude, 限定态度的对象。one of 后接抽象名词。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential. I would not go that far.

前科罗拉多州州长 Richard Lamm 曾被引述说，老人和体弱者“有义务去死、让出位置”，好让更年轻、更健康的人施展潜能。我不会走那么远。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

strong disapproval 把作者态度推到“强烈反对”。原文 I would not go that far 只是温和的“我不会走那么远”，并没有谴责或否定 Lamm 的核心忧虑；末段作者甚至承认了 Lamm 关心的资源上限问题，因此“强烈反对”过头。

B) ✓ 正确

I would not go that far ↔ reserved consent

there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit ↔ consent

预判的“有所保留的同意”在 reserved consent 上字字落地：consent 对应作者后文承认资源有限的同向立场，reserved 对应 I would not go that far 的边界保留。

C) 无中生有

slight contempt 含轻蔑情绪，但原文作者用的是温和的 would not go that far、并以学术化的资源讨论延续 Lamm 的方向，无任何讥讽、贬抑、嘲弄之意。

D) 与原文相反

enthusiastic support 是“热情支持”，与 I would not go that far 的边界保留正面冲突——作者明确不愿走 Lamm 那么远，更谈不上热情支持。

39. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care_____.

[A] more flexibly

[B] more extravagantly

[C] more cautiously

[D] more reasonably

与美国相比,日本和瑞典为其医疗保健提供资金的方式_____。

A) 更灵活 B) 更奢侈 C) 更谨慎 D) 更合理

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care____. 是要求填入一个客观状语副词来描述日瑞的资助方式，属事实比对，不需推理。

【拆句】 In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care____. 句首介词短语 In contrast to the US 作状语；主句 Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care 是现在进行时；空格处填副词修饰 funding。结构清晰。

【定位】 I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have.

我还知道，日本和瑞典——花在医疗上的钱远比我们少——的人民却获得了比我们更长寿、更健康的生活。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

more flexibly 强调“更灵活”，需要原文有 flexibility/adapt/varies 等支撑；原文只说花得少、效果好，未提资助方式上的灵活与否。

B) 与原文相反

more extravagantly 是“更奢侈/挥霍”，与原文 spend far less on medical care（花得远少）正相反。

C) 过度推断

more cautiously（更谨慎）强调资助过程中的“小心翼翼”，原文只给出“花得少 + 效果好”的事实，未涉及决策态度上的谨慎；且单凭花得少也不能等于谨慎——可能是预算少、可能是体制不同。

D) ✓ 正确

spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives ↔ **more reasonably**
预判“花得更少效果更好 = 更明智、更合理”，与 more reasonably 直接对应；该副词同时覆盖“花的钱合理 + 效果合理”两层语义，故锁 D。

40. The text intends to express the idea that_____.

- [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives
- [B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
- [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
- [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

本文旨在表达这样的观点：_____。

- A) 医学将进一步延长人们的寿命 B) 超过一定限度的生命不值得活 C) 死亡应该被接受为生活的事实
D) 过度的需求增加了医疗保健的成本

【答案】 C （主旨题）

【判型】 题干 The text intends to express the idea that_____. 用 the text intends 询问全文主旨，是主旨题最直接的提问方式。

【拆句】 The text intends to express the idea that_____. 主干 The text intends to express the idea, that 引导同位语从句解释 idea 的具体内容。空格在同位语从句的谓语—宾语位置。结构清晰。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

medicine will further prolong people's lives 说“医学将进一步延长寿命”，正是作者全篇批判的乐观态度——首段讽刺 in California optional、第二段批 we demand everything...even if it's useless、末段说 overfunding the quest for unlikely cures 全在反对该方向。

B) 张冠李戴

life beyond a certain limit is not worth living 说“超过某岁数的生命不值得活”，正是 Lamm 的极端观点；作者在 I would not go that far 明确拒绝这一结论，并不是全文主旨。

C) ✓ 正确

not even a great health-care system can cure death ↔

death should be accepted as a fact of life

we treat death as a problem to be solved ↔ **death should be accepted as a fact of life**

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish ↔ **a fact of life**

预判的“应把死亡当作生命事实接受”在首段末、第二段开头、末段尾三处同时落地，且能解释中间各段的存在，故锁 C。

D) 以偏概全

excessive demands increase the cost of health care 只概括了第二、第三段对“过度需求与费用上涨”的论述，却未覆盖首段、末段关于“接受死亡 / 资金错配到不太可能的治愈方案”的核心命题，主旨小于全文。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional.

第1段，第1句

"It is + 过去分词 + that" 形式主语结构以及并列省略是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。该句同时展示了这两种典型结构的组合使用，且表达方式地道自然，学习后可大量复用到类似句型的理解和仿写中。

Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago.

第1段，第5句

本句体现了考试常见句式：主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语 + 从句内嵌套状语从句。定语从句修饰抽象名词 ("quality of life")、时间状语从句提供背景说明，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句型。

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions.

第2段，第1句

分号连接两个并列主句的结构在学术英语和考试阅读中较为常见，第二句的被动语态 + 不定式补足语也是典型句式。但整体句式偏简单，没有从句嵌套或复杂修饰，作为考试句式代表性中等偏上。

Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless.

第2段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 嵌套定语从句 + 让步状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。过去分词短语作状语、"even if" 引导让步从句、限制性定语从句修饰宾语，都是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可大量复用于类似长难句分析。

Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且具有训练价值：主语后有破折号插入的原因状语（并列分词结构）、谓语前有频率状语、宾语后有程度状语（其中嵌套宾语从句）。插入成分和嵌套结构是考试高频易错点，适合练习成分识别和层次划分能力。

Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it.

第3段，第4句

覆盖了主语、谓语（连系动词）、表语三种核心成分，且表语是形容词加不定式短语的复合结构，可训练学生识别连系动词后接表语而非宾语的特点，以及不定式层层修饰的分析；成分种类适中，有一定练习价值但不算密集。

Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so.

第3段，第5句

宾语从句套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。情态动词加动词原形、关系代词引导定语从句、动名词作宾语，都是常考句式。这种多层嵌套且每层都有典型语法点的句子，代表性很强，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句。

Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

第3段，第6句

该句结构高度典型：主句采用被动语态 "has been quoted as saying"，后接宾语从句陈述观点，再用 "so that" 引出目的状语从句，这是学术写作和新闻报道中常见的引述加目的说明句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

I would not go that far.

第4段，第1句

简单句结构在真题中常见，情态动词 "would" 加动词原形的搭配也较典型，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分或复杂结构，代表性中等，学习后可迁移至其他情态动词句式。

These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.

第4段，第5句

同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，尤其是抽象名词（proof、fact、idea 等）后接 that 从句说明内容。本句还包含定语从句修饰名词、情态动词表达能力等常见句式，整体结构非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句式。

As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

第4段，第6句

覆盖主谓宾、不定式宾语、比较状语、方式状语、承前省略等多种成分，尤其比较结构中的省略现象和不定式短语作宾语是常见易错点，练习价值较高。

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit.

第5段，第1句

there be 存在句 + 介词短语 + 名词性从句的组合在考试阅读中较为常见，特别是介词后接 what 引导的从句，这种结构在学术文章和考试真题中出现频率较高，具有较强的代表性。

I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have.

第5段，第3句

句子成分丰富：主句含主谓宾，宾语从句含主谓宾和同位语，定语从句含主谓宾状，比较从句含主谓（省略）。同位语与定语从句的组合、比较从句中的谓语省略、插入成分对主干的分隔，都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值高。

What is implied in the first sentence?

第36题 题干

疑问句加被动语态是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式，尤其是学术文章和说明文中常用被动语态提问。“What is + 过去分词”的结构在真题中反复出现，典型性较强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

cure

B1

v. 治愈（疾病）

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

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

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 24 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

quote B1

v. 引用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

remark B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sustain B2

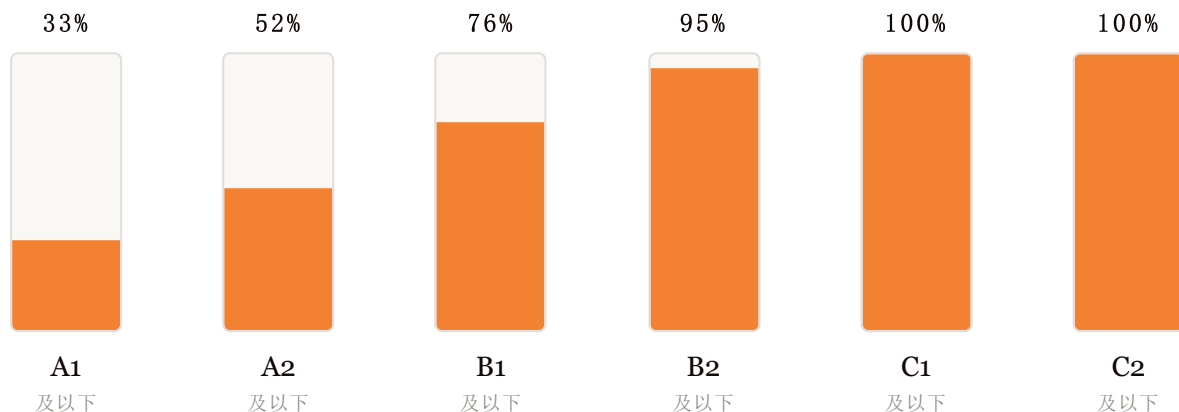
v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 242 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 242 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 13 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 242 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

242

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



考研英语（旧卷） 2003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 →

2003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2003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(2003)

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)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (41)Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

人类在所有时代和所有地方都思考他们的世界,并对自己在其中的位置感到惊奇。人类富有思想且具有创造力,拥有永不满足的好奇心。此外,人类有能力改变他们生活的环境,从而使所有其他生命形式服从于他们自己独特的想法和幻想。因此,以冷静和系统的方式研究人类的所有丰富性和多样性是重要的,希望这些研究产生的知识能够引导人类以更和谐的方式与自己以及地球上所有其他生命形式共处。

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropos "human" and logos "the study of." By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology源自希腊词anthropos即人类和logos即研究。从其名称本身来看,人类学包含了对全人类的研究。

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (42)Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

人类学是社会科学之一。社会科学是智力探究的一个分支,它寻求以自然科学家用于研究自然现象的同样理性、有序、系统和冷静的方式来研究人类及其活动。

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

社会科学学科包括地理学、经济学、政治学、心理学和社会学。这些社会科学中的每一门都有一个与人类学特别接近的分支领域或专业方向。

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (43)The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

所有社会科学都聚焦于人类研究。人类学是一门以实地研究为导向的学科,在分析中广泛使用比较方法。强调收集第一手资料,结合对过去和现在文化分析所采用的跨文化视角,使这一研究成为一门独特且极为重要的社会科学。

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (44)Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

人类学分析在很大程度上依赖于文化概念。Edward Tylor爵士对文化概念的阐述是19世纪科学的伟大智识成就之一。Tylor将文化定义为那个复杂整体,它包括信仰、艺术、道德、法律、习俗,以及人作为社会成员所获得的任何其他能力和习惯。这一见解如此深刻而简洁,开辟了一种全新的感知和理解人类生活的方式。Tylor定义中隐含的概念是文化是习得的、共享的和模式化的行为。

(45)Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

因此,人类学的文化概念,如同数学中的集合概念,是一个抽象概念,它使大量具体的研究和理解成为可能。

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)。

【主旨】 为人类学 (anthropology) 定调：以社科方法系统研究人类与文化

全文以"研究人类"为母题：先讲为什么要冷静、系统地研究人类 (it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner) , 再点题人类学就是关于人的研究 (anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind) , 最后把研究的核心概念落到文化上 (Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture.) 。基调中性、学理化、定义式——这就要求所有划线句的译文也保持"学术说明文"的克制语气, 不要往煽情或口语方向跑。

【指代】 Q43 的 this study 指代谁

Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. 紧接的下一句 (即 Q43) 里 this study 不是泛指"这项研究", 而是回指上一句的 anthropology——译时应明示为"人类学 (这门学科)"或"这一研究 (即人类学)", 避免代词断链。

Q45 的 Thus 承接谁

Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior. 给出了"文化是习得、共享、有模式的行为"这一抽象认识; Q45 的 Thus 正是承接此句——把上文得出的文化观抽象为一个学术概念, 译"Thus"为"因此/由此可见"才顺。

全文术语统一译法

anthropology、Social science、culture 是反复出现的术语, 分别统一译为"人类学""社会科学""文化"; cross-cultural perspective 译"跨文化视角"; first-hand 译"第一手"。术语前后一致是采分点之一, 不可一句一变。

(41) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

【意群】 Furthermore, (句间衔接副词) → 此外,

难点: **递进, 不是转折**

Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live 中 Furthermore 接续上一句"人类好奇心无止境", 是顺承递进——译"此外"而且"皆可, 不可译成"然而"。

humans have the ability to modify the environment (主干 主+谓+宾(带不定式作定语)) ★ 采分
→ 人类有能力改造环境

难点: **modify 在此取"改造、改变"**

humans have the ability to modify the environment 中 modify 不取"修饰"这个考生最眼熟的义项, 而取"改变、改造"——主体考生易栽在熟词僻义上(A2), 看到搭配宾语是 environment 就要立刻反应过来。

in which they live, (which 引导的后置定语从句, 修饰 environment) ★ 采分 → 他们生活在其中的,

难点: **in which = where**

the environment in which they live 中 in which 等于 where, they 回指 humans; 后置定语较短, 整体提到 environment 前译成"他们所生活的环境"。

thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. (现在分词短语作结果状语) ★ 采分 → 从而使所有其他生命形式服从于他们自己独特的想法与幻想。

难点: **subject A to B + peculiar 的取义**

subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies 是固定搭配 subject sth to sth="使某物受制于/服从于某物", 不是"主题、科目"; peculiar 在此为中性"独有的、特有的", 不译成贬义"古怪的"; their 回指 humans; fancies 在此与 ideas 并列, 译"奇想/幻想"。

【调序】 **后置定语前移 + 分词状语顺译**

本句两处需要调序。一是 the environment in which they live 这个后置定语从句较短, 按汉语"定语前置"的习惯, 整体搬到"环境"前译成"他们所生活的环境"。二是 thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies 这个 thus 引导的分词状语在结果链上承接主句, 汉语习惯也是"先因后果", 直接顺译即可, 不必倒置, 用"从而""进而"承接。

【译文】 此外, 人类还有能力改造其所生活的环境, 从而使所有其他生命形式都服从于人类自己独特的想法与幻想。

(42) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

【意群】 Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry (主干 主+系+表) ★ 采分 → 社会科学是知识探索的那一支

难点: **intellectual enquiry 抽象名词具体化**

Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry 中 intellectual enquiry 直译"智力的探询"很别扭, 按汉语习惯具体化为"知识探索 / 学术探索"; that 在此是限定词"那个", 与后面 which 从句构成"那个.....的分支"。

which seeks to study humans and their endeavors (which 引导的定语从句 (修饰 branch)) ★ 采分 → 它力图研究人类及其行为

难点: **endeavors 熟词僻义 + their 回指**

study humans and their endeavors 中 endeavors 不是"努力"这一单数熟义, 复数形式在此指"人类所从事的活动 / 行为 / 事业"; their 回指 humans, 译时直接还原成"人类的", 避免代词断链。

in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner (方式状语, 修饰 study) ★ 采分 → 以同样理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式

难点: **四个并列形容词 + dispassioned 取义**

reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner 中四个形容词并列修饰 manner, 注意 dispassioned (=dispassionate) 不是"无情", 而是"不带感情色彩的、冷静客观的"——与上文 in a calm and systematic manner 呼应。in the same...manner that... 是"以与.....相同的方式", that 引导比较从句。

that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena. (that 引导的定语从句 (修饰 manner)) ★ 采分 → 自然科学家用于研究自然现象的

难点: **in the same...that... 比较结构整体看**

in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena 是 in the same X that Y use... 的整体比较结构, 意为"以与 Y 相同的 X"; 这里把社会科学的研究方式比作自然科学的研究方式, 是全句的论点所在。

【调序】 **两个定语从句各自前移, 方式状语前置**

本句两处主要调序。一是 which seeks to study humans and their endeavors 修饰 branch, 因从句较长, 不前移而译成"它力图....."另起小句, 用代词"它"承接"那一分支"。二是 in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena, 按汉语"状语前置"的习惯, 把方式状语整体提到动词"研究"之前译; 其中 that 引导的定语从句长度适中, 前移到 manner 前译成"自然科学家用于研究自然现象的(同样的)方式"。

【译文】 **社会科学是知识探索的一个分支, 它力图以与自然科学家研究自然现象时相同的那种理性、有序、系统且冷静客观的方式, 来研究人类及其行为活动。**

(43) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

【意群】 The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, (主语 + 后置定语 (过去分词修饰 data)) ★ 采分 → 对第一手收集的数据的重视,

难点: **gathered first-hand 是过去分词后置定语**

The emphasis on data gathered first-hand 中 gathered first-hand 是过去分词短语后置修饰 data, 相当于 data which is gathered first-hand; 主体考生易把 gathered 看成谓语动词, 导致找不到真正的主语 The emphasis. first-hand 译"第一手", 是田野调查 (field-study) 的核心特征。

combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, (过去分词短语作伴随状语 (修饰主语 The emphasis)) ★ 采分 → 再加上带入到对古今文化分析中的跨文化视角,

难点: **combined with + brought 双层过去分词嵌套**

combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present 是"combined with + 名词 + brought to + 名词"的双层结构: 外层 combined with 是过去分词作伴随状语; 内层 brought to the analysis 又是过去分词后置修饰 perspective. past and present 后置修饰 cultures, 按汉语习惯前移成"古今文化"。

makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science. (主干谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语) ★ 采分 → 使这一研究成为一门独特而格外重要的社会科学。

难点: **this study 的跨句指代 + distinctly 取义**

makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science 中 this study 回指上一句的 anthropology (见 Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis.), 译时可点明"这一研究/这一学科"或直接还原为"人类学这门学科"。distinctly 不是"清晰地", 而是程度副词"格外、尤其", 修饰 important; make...a... 是"使.....成为....."的使役结构。

【调序】 **插入分词前置、后置定语前移、使役结构顺译**

本句三处调序。① gathered first-hand 后置修饰 data, 前移译"第一手收集的数据/第一手数据"。② combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present 整段插入分词作伴随状语, 按汉语习惯先讲两个并列条件再出结论: 把"对第一手数据的重视"与"用于古今文化分析的跨文化视角"并列处理, 用".....加之/与.....相结合"连接。③ past and present 后置定语前移成"古今"。最后的 makes A B 使役结构顺译"使.....成为....."。

【译文】 **对第一手收集的数据的重视, 再加上将跨文化视角运用于对古今文化的分析, 这两点使人类学这一研究成为一门独特而尤为重要的社会科学。**

(44) Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

【意群】 Tylor defined culture as (主干 主 + 谓 + 宾 + as 引导的宾语补足语标志) ★ 采分 → 泰勒把文化定义为

难点: **define A as B 整体记**

Tylor defined culture as 是 define A as B 的固定搭配"把 A 定义为 B", 不要把 as 单独译成"作为"; Tylor 是人名, 音译"泰勒", 全文统一即可。

"...that complex whole (as 引导的核心名词短语 (被定义对象)) ★ 采分 → ".....那个复杂的整体

难点: **complex whole 抽象名词的处理**

that complex whole 中 whole 在此作名词"整体", complex 修饰它, 整体译"复杂的整体/复合体"; that 是限定词, 呼应后面 which 从句构成"那个.....的复合体"。原文前的省略号要保留, 提示这是节选自更长定义的中段。

which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, (which 引导的定语从句 (修饰 whole), 并列宾语) ★ 采分 → 它包括信仰、艺术、道德、法律、习俗,

难点: **五项并列名词逐个落地**

belief, art, morals, law, custom 是五个并列宾语, 须逐项译出: 信仰、艺术、道德、法律、习俗——任何一项漏译或合并都可能丢分, 主体考生易把 morals 与 law 合译成"道德法律", 要拆开。

and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." (and 并列宾语 + 过去分词后置定语 + as 介词短语) ★ 采分 → 以及作为社会成员的人所获得的任何其他能力与习惯。"

难点: **acquired 后置定语 + as a member 取义**

any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society 中 acquired by man 是过去分词后置修饰 capabilities and habits (=which are acquired by man); as a member of society 中 as 取"作为", 与 P6 句首的 as 不同; man 在此泛指"人/人类", 不是"男人", acquired 落到"获得/习得"——与下文 culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior 中的 learned 呼应。

【调序】 **which 定语从句前移、acquired by 的被动转主动**

本句两处调序。① which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society 这个 which 从句较长, 不强行前移成"包括.....的复合体", 而是承接"那个复合体"另起小句译"它包括.....", 更符合汉语松散句习惯。② capabilities and habits acquired by man 的过去分词被动结构 acquired by man, 按汉语习惯转主动"人所获得的能力与习惯"前移成定语; as a member of society 译"作为社会成员的(人)", 整体安插在 man 前。

【译文】 泰勒把文化定义为: ".....一个复杂的整体, 它包括信仰、艺术、道德、法律、习俗, 以及作为社会成员的人所习得的任何其他能力与习惯。"

(45) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

【意群】 Thus, (句间衔接副词 (结论/总结)) → 因此,

难点: **Thus 承接上文 Tylor 定义**

Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior. 给出了基于泰勒定义引申出的文化观, Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," 中的 Thus 即承接此句作结论: 因此/由此可见, 人类学的文化概念.....。

the anthropological concept of "culture," (主语) ★ 采分 → 人类学的"文化"概念,

难点: **the concept of X 框架 + "culture" 加引号**

the anthropological concept of "culture," 中 the concept of "culture" 是".....的概念"框架, 译时保留"文化"两边的引号——这里的引号是把 culture 当术语提及, 与原文一致。anthropological 译"人类学的", 与全文术语统一。

like the concept of "set" in mathematics, (插入语 / 类比状语) ★ 采分 → 就像数学里"集合"这个概念一样,

难点: **set 取数学义"集合"、like 是类比**

like the concept of "set" in mathematics 中 set 不是"放置/一组", 在 in mathematics 语境下取数学术语"集合"——这是典型的熟词僻义; like 在此作介词"如同/就像", 整段是插入的类比状语。"set" 与 "culture" 一样加引号, 译文保留。

is an abstract concept (主干谓语 + 表语) ★ 采分 → 是一个抽象概念

难点: **主干被插入语隔开**

the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept 的主干是"概念.....是一个抽象概念", 被中间 like... 的插入类比状语隔开, 翻译时需把插入语前移或后置, 让主干 ".....概念是抽象概念" 不被打断。

which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding. (which 引导的定语从句 (修饰 concept), 含 make+宾补 + 后置宾语的倒装) ★ 采分 → 它使大量具体的研究与理解成为可能。

难点: **makes possible X 是宾补 + 宾语倒装**

makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding 正常语序应是 makes immense amounts of...possible, 因宾语 immense amounts of concrete research and understanding 过长, 把宾补 possible 提前——这是"宾语过长导致宾补前移"的常见倒装, 意为"使.....成为可能"; 不可误读为"使可能的大量研究"。abstract↔concrete 在本句形成对照: 抽象概念却催生大量具体研究。

【调序】 **插入语前置、倒装恢复、定语从句另起**

本句三处调序。① like the concept of "set" in mathematics 这个插入类比状语, 按汉语习惯前移到主语前译"就像数学中的"集合"概念一样, 人类学的"文化"概念.....", 或保留插入位置译"....."文化"概念, 就如同数学中的"集合"概念, 是....."。② makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding 是宾补前移的倒装, 恢复正常语序后译"使大量具体的研究与理解成为可能"。③ which 定语从句较长, 不前移成".....的概念", 而用"它"另起小句承接更顺。

【译文】因此，人类学中“文化”这一概念，就像数学中“集合”这一概念一样，是一个抽象概念，但它使大量具体的研究与理解成为可能。

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。

Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

第1段，第3句

句子结构高度典型：主句+限制性定语从句+分词短语作状语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式组合。定语从句修饰宾语中的名词、分词短语表示结果或伴随，这些都是真题中反复出现的结构模式。掌握本句的拆解方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，代表性很强。

Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

第1段，第4句

形式主语“it is+形容词+to do”结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语从句（尤其是解释抽象名词如hope、fact、belief等）也是常考语法点。本句结构兼具这两类典型特征，且长度和复杂度与真题句相当。学生掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，具有很高的代表性和复用价值。

Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构+限制性定语从句修饰表语中的名词，是学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见的句式，用于给概念下定义或描述事物特征。关系代词在定语从句中充当主语也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的定义句和描述句中，实用性强。

Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

第6段，第3句

包含 define...as 固定搭配和 which 引导的限制性定语从句，这两个结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰先行词、宾补说明宾语内涵的模式极为典型，掌握后可大量复用。

Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

第7段，第1句

本句的主从复合结构、限制性定语从句修饰先行词、宾语后置语序、插入性状语等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其定语从句修饰抽象名词并说明其作用，以及主系表结构加定语从句的组合，是学术文本和考试真题的典型句式，掌握后可在大量长难句中复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇6次 · 真题 29 句

anthropology C1

n. 人类学

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此，所以

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 21 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次·真题 13 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 13 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

gather

B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

economics

B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

endeavor

C1

v. 努力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

insight

B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

peculiar

B2

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

possess

B2

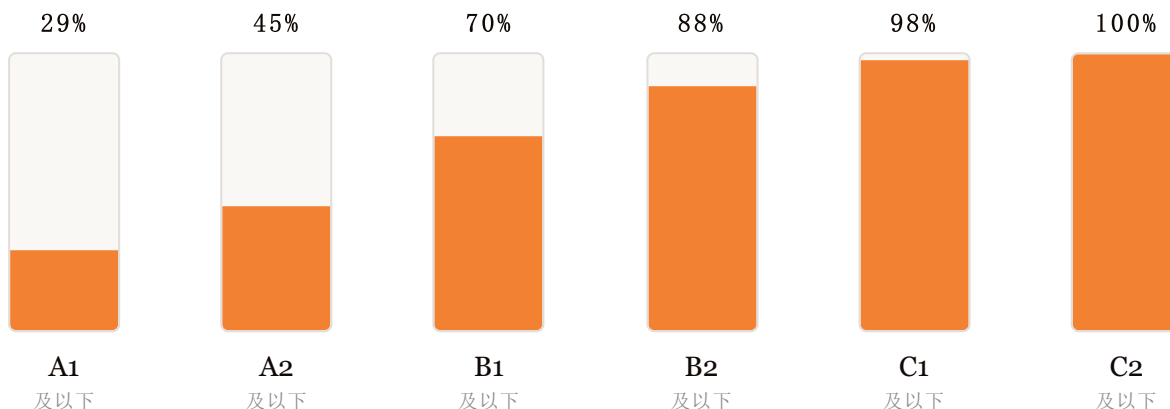
v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 155 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **155** 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 19 个 · 约 12%。



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 155 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

155

B2 以上难词

12%

B1 及以下覆盖

70%



考研英语（旧卷） 2003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 →

2003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2003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(2003)

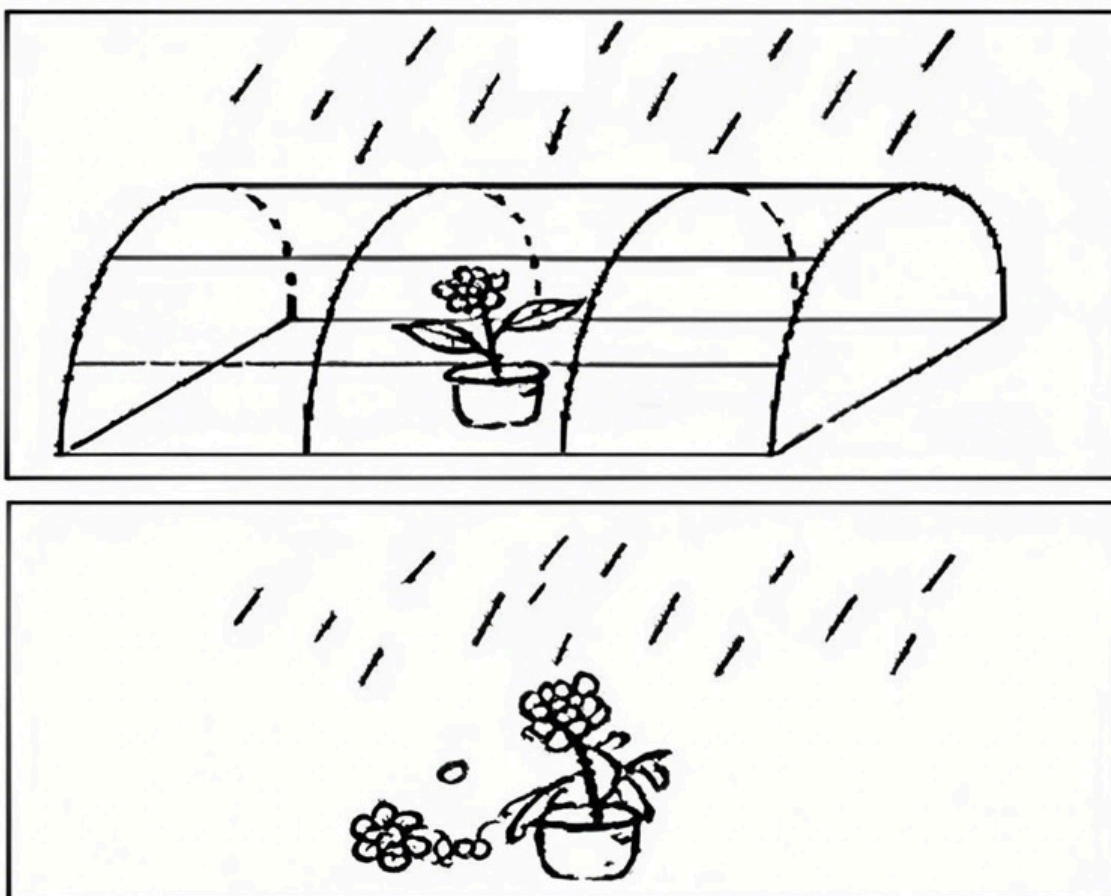
Section III

Directions:

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay entitled in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

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



温室花朵经不起风雨

【参考范文·206 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the set of drawings, a delicate flower blossoms safely inside a warm greenhouse, while a storm rages outside the glass. In the second picture, however, the same flower has been moved into the open air, where the wind and rain beat it until its petals and leaves fall to the ground.

Simple as the two pictures are, they convey a thought-provoking message about growth. The flower symbolizes young people who are raised in overprotected environments, and the greenhouse stands for the excessive shelter offered by parents and schools. Just as the flower cannot survive once it loses its glass shield, individuals who have never faced hardship easily collapse when real difficulties strike. A child who is always spared from failure, for instance, never learns how to stand up after falling.

The drawings therefore remind us that genuine strength is forged through storms, not shelter. For our society, we should encourage young people to step out of their comfort zones and temper themselves in real challenges. Parents and educators, meanwhile, ought to loosen their protective grip and allow the young to experience setbacks. Only in this way can the next generation grow into trees strong enough to weather any wind and rain.

【参考译文】

如这组漫画所生动描绘的，一朵娇嫩的花在温暖的温室里安然绽放，而玻璃外则风雨交加。然而在第二幅图中，同一朵花被移到了露天之下，风雨将它打得东倒西歪，直到花瓣与叶子纷纷落地。

两幅画虽然简单，却传达出一个关于成长的发人深省的信息。花象征着在过度保护的环境中长大的年轻人，温室则象征着父母与学校给予的过度庇护。正如花一旦失去玻璃的护罩便无法存活，从未经历艰难的人，一旦真正的困难来袭便极易崩溃。举例来说，一个总是被免于失败的孩子，永远学不会跌倒之后如何重新站起。

因此，这组漫画提醒我们：真正的坚强是在风雨中磨炼出来的，而非在庇护中得来的。就社会而言，我们应鼓励年轻人走出舒适区，在真实的挑战中磨炼自己。与此同时，父母与教育者也应松开过度保护的手，允许年轻人经历挫折。唯有如此，下一代才能长成足以抵御任何风雨的大树。

【第1段】客观描述 + 前后对比，落实描述任务。本段用 "As is vividly depicted..." 总起，再以 "In the second picture, however..." 交代下图相对上图的转变，两句纯客观描述、不下结论，正是 "客观描述不下结论" 方法的落地，完成 describe the set of drawings。

【第2段】主题句 + 象征对应 + 例证撑起寓意。以 "Simple as the two pictures are, they convey a thought-provoking message" 亮出寓意主题句，随后 "The flower symbolizes...the greenhouse stands for..." 做象征对应，再用 "A child who...for instance" 举例坐实，三步落实 interpret its meaning。

【第3段】承上给对策 + 倒装升华收尾。"The drawings therefore remind us..." 承上升格为提醒，接着分 "young people" 与 "Parents and educators" 两类对象给建议，末句 "Only in this way can..." 倒装收束，回应 point out its implications in our life。

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

先描述漫画再挖寓意，最后谈启示

本题任务动词有三个、指向两大板块：先 describe the set of drawings 并 interpret its meaning，再 point out its implications in our life。也就是说，必须 "客观描述这组图 + 点明它的寓意 + 落到对现实生活的启示" 三件事都做到，缺一步就残。这是一篇约200词的图画议论文，不是单纯写景。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有具体收信人，属于大作文，读者就是阅卷老师，用正式、客观的书面议论语体即可：不用 you/I think 满篇口语，多用第三人称和 we/one；漫画自带标题 温室花朵经不起风雨，可把它当作全文围绕的隐性主题词来统摄立意。

配图要读出

温室内安然、移出后凋零的对比

这是一组上下两幅的对比图，标题即点题——温室花朵经不起风雨。上图 一朵花在一个温室里，温室外面是风雨交加，花安然无恙；下图 这朵花被移到了温室外面，被风雨吹打得东倒西歪，花瓣和叶子都掉落了。可写点：温室 = 过度保护的环境，花 = 被庇护长大的年轻人，前后对比 = 一旦失去庇护就无力抵御现实风雨。

中心立意

过度庇护养不出抗压力，真正成长要经风雨

中心论点：漫画借温室里的花讽刺了当下过度保护式的养育——温室花朵经不起风雨，被层层庇护、从不经历挫折的年轻人，一旦独自面对现实就不堪一击；真正的坚强只能在风雨中磨炼出来。全文观点鲜明地站在“应让年轻人走出温室、经受锻炼”这一边。

要展开的要点

1. 要点一：温室—花的象征对应

先讲清寓意的落点：温室象征父母师长提供的过度保护，花象征在其中长大的年轻一代，被风雨吹打得东倒西歪象征他们面对真实困难时的脆弱。这条负责把画面翻译成道理。

2. 要点二：为什么过度保护会害了人

讲道理 + 举例：从不被允许失败的人，学不会跌倒后爬起来，抗挫力为零；可举“一直被父母代劳、进入社会后一遇挫折就崩溃”这类常见现象作证。

3. 要点三：现实启示与对策

落到 implications：年轻人应主动走出舒适区、在真实挑战中磨炼；父母师长应适度放手、允许孩子经历挫折。这条呼应 Directions 第2) 点。

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 客观描述这组对比图

用2-3句交代上下两幅图的画面与前后变化，落实 describe the set of drawings，不下主观结论。

第 2 段 点明并论证寓意

一句中心句概括作者意图，落实 interpret its meaning，再用象征对应 + 一个例证展开。

第 3 段 落到现实启示与呼吁

呼应 point out its implications in our life，给出对年轻人与父母师长的态度或建议，收尾点题。

第 1 段 上图温室内安然、下图移出后凋零

写出：一朵娇嫩的花在温暖的温室里安然绽放，玻璃外风雨交加（对应 一朵花在一个温室里，温室外面是风雨交加）；而在第二幅中，同一朵花被移到户外，被风雨吹打得东倒西歪，花瓣和叶子都掉落了。

总起引出画面 · As is vividly depicted in ____, ____.（用于第一句引出这组图的整体画面）

描述前后对比 · In the second picture, however, ____ has been ____, where _____.（用于交代组图后一幅相对前一幅的转变）

第 2 段 温室=过度保护，花=年轻人，失护即崩溃

点明寓意：这组图警示过度保护式的成长。花象征在温室般环境中长大的年轻人，温室象征父母师长过度的庇护；正如花一旦失去玻璃罩就无法存活，从未经历艰难的人一遇真实困难就崩溃。举例：一个总被免于失败的孩子，永远学不会跌倒后重新站起来。

亮明寓意主题句 · Simple as the two pictures are, they convey a thought-provoking message about _____. (用让步开头引出核心寓意)

象征对应句 · _____ symbolizes _____, and _____ stands for _____. (把画面元素逐一翻译成现实所指)

举例过渡 · A _____ who _____, for instance, never _____. (用 for instance 引出一个坐实道理的例子)

第 3 段 年轻人走出舒适区，师长适度放手

启示：真正的坚强是在风雨中磨炼出来的，而非庇护出来的。对社会与年轻人——应鼓励他们走出舒适区、在真实挑战中磨炼自己；对父母师长——应松开过度保护的手，允许年轻人经历挫折。唯有如此，下一代才能长成能抵御任何风雨的大树。

承上升格为提醒 · The drawings therefore remind us that _____, not _____. (由图的寓意过渡到对现实的告诫)

分对象给建议 · _____ should _____; _____, meanwhile, ought to _____. (对两类对象分别提出对策)

升华收尾 · Only in this way can _____. (用倒装句总结、把话题推向更高层面)

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**三个任务动词全覆盖**

本题必须同时做到 describe the set of drawings、interpret its meaning 和 point out its implications in our life；范文三段正好一一对应，最易漏的是只描述不评论，务必确保第二段真的挖了寓意。

结构连贯**三段一一对应任务、过渡清晰**

本题保持"描述—寓意—启示"三段式，段间用 however、therefore、Only in this way 衔接；避免描述段和寓意段内容混在一起导致层次不清。

语言准确**现在时描述、象征词用准**

本题描述画面统一用一般现在时 (blossoms/rages)；symbolize、stand for、shelter 等寓意词是得分点，别写成中式直译如"cannot stand the wind and rain"式的生硬搭配。

字数格式**约200词、三段分明、卷面整洁**

本题要求 write about 200 words 且 neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2，须写成清晰的三段、字迹工整；最常见问题是描述段写太长导致启示段仓促或全文超字数。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只写温室里的花、丢了移出后的下图

反面示例："There is a beautiful flower in a greenhouse."（只描述上图就打住）。修正：补出下图并点对比——"In the greenhouse the flower blossoms safely, but once it is moved outside, the wind and rain beat it until its petals fall."

把图当背景直接喊坚强

反面示例："This picture tells us we should be strong and never give up."（与画面脱节的口号）。修正：接住象征——"The sheltered flower symbolizes young people who, cut off from hardship, cannot cope once they face the real world."

逐字硬译"经不起风雨"

反面示例："The flower cannot experience the wind and rain."（experience 搭配错、意思也反了）。修正："The flower cannot withstand the wind and rain once it leaves the greenhouse."

考研英语（2010 前） 2003年 · 全卷构成

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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