

2004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2004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(2004)

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 Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property and Washington, D.C. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

去年年底在找工作时,律师Gant Redmon偶然发现了CareerBuilder,一个互联网上的职位数据库。他搜索了一番但没有成功,却被该网站的"个人搜索代理"所吸引。这是一项互动功能,让访问者输入诸如地点、职位和薪资等求职标准,然后在数据库中出现匹配职位时通过电子邮件通知他们。Redmon选择了关键词法律、知识产权和华盛顿特区。三周后,他收到了第一份空缺职位通知。"我找到了宝藏,"Redmon说,他将简历通过电子邮件发给了雇主,并赢得了一家公司内部法律顾问的职位。

P2 With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

互联网上有成千上万个与职业相关的网站,寻找有前景的职位空缺可能既耗时又低效。搜索代理减少了重复访问数据库的需要。但尽管搜索代理对Redmon起了作用,职业专家还是看到了其弊端。例如,缩小标准范围可能对你不利:"每回答一个问题,你就排除了一种可能性,"一位专家说。

P3 For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

对于任何求职,你都应该从一个狭窄的概念开始——你认为自己想做什么——然后将其拓宽。"这些程序都做不到这一点,"另一位专家说。"所有这些当中都没有隐含的职业咨询。"相反,最佳策略是将代理作为一种提示服务来使用,以便及时了解特定数据库中的职位;当你收到电子邮件时,把它当作再次查看数据库的提醒。"我不会依赖代理来找到添加到数据库中可能让我感兴趣的所有内容,"一位求职指南的作者说。

P4 Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

一些网站设计其代理来吸引求职者回访。例如,当CareerSite的代理向注册其服务的用户发送消息时,它只包含三个潜在职位——它认为最匹配的那些。数据库中可能有更多匹配职位;求职者必须再次访问该网站才能找到它们——而他们确实会这样做。"在我们发送消息后的第二天,我们看到流量急剧增加,"CareerSite的市场营销副总裁Seth Peets说。

P5 Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

即使那些没有找工作的人也可能发现搜索代理是值得的。有些人用它们来密切关注对其工作领域的需求,或收集薪酬信息,以便在谈判加薪时为自己准备筹码。尽管工作愉快,Redmon仍在CareerBuilder维护着他的代理。"你总是要保持警觉,"他说。使用个人搜索代理意味着有另一双眼睛在为你留意。

题目与逐题解析

21. How did Redmon find his job?

- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
- [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
- [C] By using a special service of a database.
- [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

Redmon 是如何找到他的工作的?

- A) 通过在职位数据库中搜索空缺职位。 B) 通过在数据库中发布匹配职位。
- C) 通过使用数据库的特殊服务。 D) 通过将简历用电子邮件发送到数据库。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 How did Redmon find his job? 以 How 提问、指向具体行为,问的是文中已写明的事实,不是隐含或主旨。

【拆句】 How did Redmon find his job? 是最朴素的特殊疑问句，主语 Redmon、谓语 find、宾语 his job，无从句、无否定、无比较，零陷阱。

【定位】 He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

他用关键词搜了一遍，毫无所获，但被该站点的「私人搜索代理」吸引。这是一个交互功能，让访客输入工作地点、职位、薪资等条件，当数据库中出现匹配岗位时，会用邮件通知他们。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

By searching openings in a job database. 描述的是普通搜索，而原文写得很清楚他「搜了但没成功」(He searched it with no success)，是被 search agent 而非搜索本身救场的。

B) 张冠李戴

By posting a matching position in a database. 把「发布岗位」的动作扣在 Redmon 头上，但原文里发布岗位的是雇主/系统，他是接收方。

C) ✓ 正确

was attracted by the site's "personal search agent" ↔ **By using a special service of a database.**
lets visitors key in job criteria ... then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database

↔ **By using a special service of a database.**

预判到「靠 personal search agent」后，四项里只有 C 把它抽象成 special service of a database，而 A、B、D 都偏离了这条事实链。

D) 答非所问

By E-mailing his resume to a database. 是他在 agent 通知到匹配岗位之后做的应聘动作，是结果环节；而题干问的是「如何找到」，对应的是 agent 这一发现机制。

22. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

- [A] Lack of counseling.
- [B] Limited number of visits.
- [C] Lower efficiency.
- [D] Fewer successful matches.

以下哪项可能是搜索代理的缺点？

A) 缺乏咨询。 B) 访问次数有限。 C) 效率较低。 D) 成功匹配较少。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents? 让你从四项里挑出文中提到的缺点，答案必在原文，不需推理。

【拆句】 Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents? 主语是 Which，系动词 can be，表语 a disadvantage of search agents，情态动词 can 表「可能是」，不是绝对断言——这意味着只要原文提到 search agents 的某项不足即可，不必是「最大」缺点。

【定位】 But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

尽管 search agent 对 Redmon 起了作用，但职业专家看到了它的缺点。比如，把搜索条件收窄反而可能害你：「每回答一个问题就排除一种可能」，一位专家说。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

There's no career counseling implicit in all of this. ↔ **Lack of counseling.**

But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. ↔

Lack of counseling.

文章在 2、3 段共给出两个缺点：narrowing 适得其反、no career counseling；其中 no counseling 在第 3 段被用作论证支点，且四个选项里只有 A 与之对应，预判与选项严密咬合。

B) 无中生有

Limited number of visits. 把 search agent 描述成「限制访问次数」，原文从未谈过 visits 被 agent 限制；第 2 段反而说 agent reduce the need for repeated visits——是减少访问需要，不是限制访问次数。

C) 与原文相反

Lower efficiency. 与原文事实相反——原文 Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. 是说 agent 提高效率，不是降低。

D) 过度推断

Fewer successful matches. 推断「成功匹配更少」，原文只说 narrowing criteria 会 eliminate possibilities，并没断言最终的「成功匹配数」会变少——可能性减少≠成功数量减少。

23. The expression "tip service" (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means.

- [A] advisory.
- [B] compensation.
- [C] interaction.
- [D] reminder.

短语"tip service"(第3段第4行)最可能的意思是。

A) 咨询性的。 B) 补偿。 C) 互动。 D) 提醒。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 The expression "tip service" (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means. 出现 the expression ... most probably means 的固定句式，且把原文短语用引号标出，是最典型的词义题模板。

【拆句】 The expression "tip service" (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means. 是不完整陈述句，待选项续完；most probably 表示「最可能」，提示答案应是上下文逻辑下最贴切的一个，不是绝对唯一。

【定位】 Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. 最好的策略是把 agent 当作一种「提示服务」来用，以便随时了解某个数据库里的岗位动向；当你收到邮件时，把它当作「再去查一下数据库」的提醒。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

advisory. 译作「咨询/建议」，与原文恰好相反——第 3 段反复强调 There's no career counseling implicit in all of this., 明确说 agent 不做咨询。

B) 无中生有

compensation. (报酬/薪酬) 与第 3 段语境无关；该词来自第 5 段 gather information on compensation, 与 tip service 的语境完全不搭。

C) 张冠李戴

interaction. (互动) 与 tip service 的本质不符——agent 发邮件给你属于单向通知，不是双向互动；interaction 这一描述更适合第 1 段的 interactive feature, 但本题问的是第 3 段的 tip service。

D) ✓ 正确

consider it a reminder to check the database again ↔ reminder.

作者已经在分号后用 reminder 主动解释了 tip service 的功能；预判一旦走到「提醒回查数据库」，自然就锁 D。

24. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

- [A] To focus on better job matches.
- [B] To attract more returning visits.
- [C] To reserve space for more messages.
- [D] To increase the rate of success.

为什么 CareerSite 的代理只为每位求职者提供三个工作选项？

- A) 为了专注于更好的工作匹配。 B) 为了吸引更多回访。 C) 为了保留更多信息的空间。
D) 为了提高成功率。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options? 问的是「为什么只给三个」，原文若直接给出动机句即为细节题；本题作者紧接着给出了动机句，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options? 一般疑问语序的特殊疑问句，only three 中 only 表程度限定，提示「只给三个」本身就是动作的反常之处——答案要解释这个反常。

【定位】 Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches.

一些站点把 agent 设计成「引诱求职者回访」的工具。比如 CareerSite 的 agent 给注册用户发邮件时，只放进它认为最匹配的三个岗位。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

To focus on better job matches. 把「选最匹配的三个」当成目的，原文里 those it considers the best matches 只是「为什么挑这三个」的手段，目的是 tempt job hunters to return.

B) ✓ 正确

tempt job hunters to return ↔ To attract more returning visits.

On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic ↔

To attract more returning visits.

预判到「引诱回访」后，B 项里 attract、returning、visits 三个核心词都能在原文动机句和结果句中找到对应位，逐词都站得住。

C) 无中生有

To reserve space for more messages. 在文中找不到任何依据，文章既未谈邮件容量也未谈 message 空间限制。

D) 过度推断

To increase the rate of success. 把「精挑三个」推到「提高成功率」，原文从未提及任何「成功率」「rate of success」，是从手段（精挑）再推一步的过度推断。

25. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
- [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
- [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
- [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

根据文章,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 个人搜索代理对求职者来说是不可或缺的。
- B) 一些网站持续向求职者发送电子邮件以追踪他们的需求。 c) 个人搜索代理对已就业人员也有帮助。
- d) 一些代理一旦人们就业就停止向他们发送信息。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to the text? 明确要求 true according to the text，答案必须能在原文找到字面或同义对应，是典型的判断式细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true according to the text? 万能题干，无修饰陷阱；
according to the text 限定了「答案必须出自原文」，不是常识题。

【定位】 Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise.

即便不在求职的人也可能觉得 search agent 值得用——有人用它密切关注本行业的需求，或收集薪酬信息以备加薪谈判时使用。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters. 用 indispensable (不可或缺) 做绝对断言，原文只说有用、有缺点 (career experts see drawbacks)，并明确建议不能完全依赖 (I would not rely on agents for finding everything)。

B) 偷换概念

Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands. 把第 4 段「站点发邮件吸引回访」的事实换成「为了追踪用户需求」——原文动机是 tempt job hunters to return，不是追踪需求。

C) ✓ 正确

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile ↔

Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.

Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. ↔

Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.

第 5 段从主张句到 Redmon 个例再到总结金句 another set of eyes looking out for you，整段一致论证「已就业者也能用 agent」——C 项是该段的浓缩。

D) 与原文相反

Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed. 与第 5 段事实完全相反——Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. 明示已就业者 agent 仍在持续工作。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

"I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

第1段，第6句

覆盖倒装结构、直接引语作宾语从句、非限制性定语从句、并列谓语、介词短语作状语等多种成分；倒装和引语结构是常见易错点，定语从句中 who 既是引导词又充当主语，值得练习；成分种类较丰富，适合作为划分练习句。

But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks.

第2段，第3句

"although" 引导的让步状语从句前置是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于表达 "尽管.....但是....." 的逻辑。句首 "But" 加强转折也较为典型。整体结构有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似让步转折句式，但主句本身过于简单，缺少复杂修饰或并列成分，典型性略打折扣

Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

第2段，第4句

结构具有较高典型性。动名词作主语、情态动词表推测、时间状语从句、直接引语加引述主句,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。倒装结构 says one expert 在新闻和学术引用中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子

Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again.

第3段，第4句

本句涵盖主系表结构、祈使句的隐含主语、宾语补足语、时间状语从句等多种成分类型，特别是 consider it a reminder 的复合宾语结构和不定式短语作表语、定语的用法，对目标读者有一定训练价值，但缺少定语从句、同位语等更高级的修饰成分。

When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches.

第4段，第2句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、同位语、定语从句等多种成分，且包含省略关系代词的定语从句 ("those it considers") 这一易错点。时间状语从句内嵌定语从句的结构也是常见考点。适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder.

第5段，第3句

让步状语从句加主句的结构在考试阅读中非常常见，"Although" 引导的让步关系是高频考点。从句的省略形式（省略主语和 be 动词）也是考试中经常出现的简化手法。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 50 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。

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇15次 · 真题 24 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇11次 · 真题 18 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇5次 · 真题 45 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次·真题 53 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次·真题 42 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇2次·真题 30 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇2次·真题 25 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

criterion C1

n. 标准

本篇2次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题44句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题43句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题42句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题42句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题38句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题34句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题31句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题30句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题30句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题29句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题29句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题28句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题27句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题25句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题24句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题22句

eliminate

B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

strike

B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 14 句

guide

A2

n. 指南,手册

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trace

B2

v. 追踪,查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

gather

B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 11 句

property

B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 11 句

location

B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 9 句

reminder

B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次·真题 9 句

disadvantage

B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题 8 句

indispensable

C1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

salary

B1

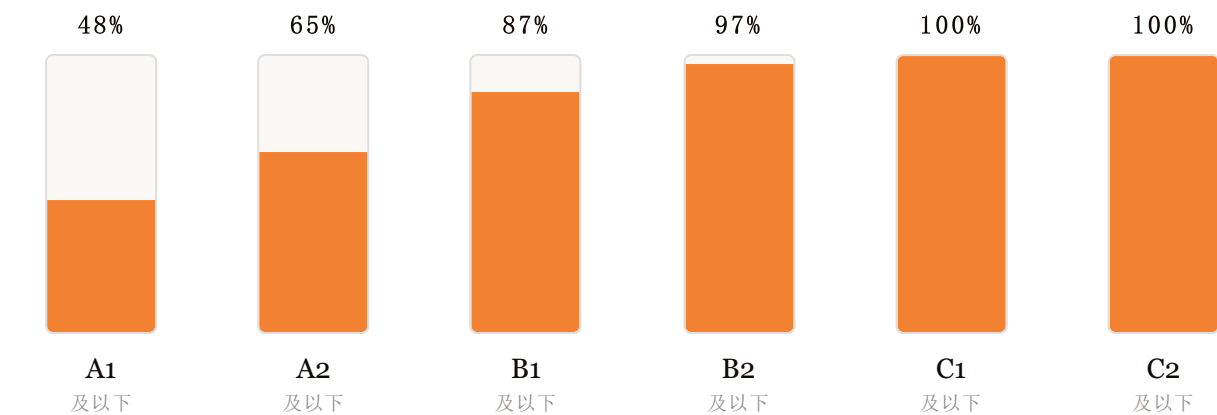
n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

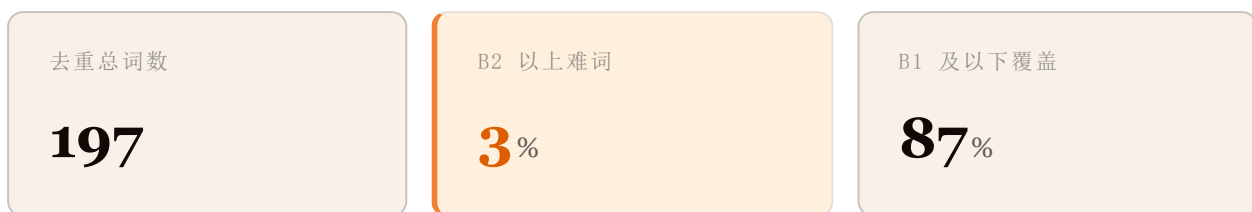
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 5 个·约 3%。



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 197 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2004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 →