

2004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 (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 Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

在过去的—个世纪里,各种不公平和歧视现象都受到了谴责或被法律禁止。但有一种潜在的歧视形式仍在盛行:字母排序主义。对于那些尚未意识到这种劣势的人来说,这指的是对姓氏首字母位于字母表后半部分的人的歧视。

P2 It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

人们早已知道,一家名为AAAA cars的出租车公司比Zodiac cars公司更有优势,因为顾客会翻阅电话簿。而不太为人所知的是Adam Abbott在人生中比Zoë Zysman更有优势。英文姓名在字母表的前后两半分布相当均匀。然而,姓氏首字母在A到K之间的顶尖人物数量却多得可疑。

P3 Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are

all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

因此,美国总统和副总统的姓氏分别以B和C开头;在George Bush的前任中(包括他的父亲),有26位的姓氏在字母表前半部分,而只有16位在后半部分。更引人注目的是,七国集团富国的七位政府首脑中有六位在字母表中占据优势地位(Berlusconi、Blair、Bush、Chirac、Chrétien和Koizumi)。世界三大央行行长(Greenspan、Duisenberg和Hayami)都接近字母表的前端,即使其中一位实际上使用日文字符。世界五大首富(Gates、Buffett、Allen、Ellison和Albrecht)也是如此。

P4 Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

这仅仅是巧合吗?字母表劣势者在充裕的空闲时间里想出了一个理论,认为问题从早期就开始了。在幼儿学校第一年开始时,教师从前排开始按字母顺序给学生排座位,以便更容易记住他们的姓名。于是近视的Zysman小朋友被安排在后排,很少被那些不敏感的教师提出的启发性问题点到。当时字母表劣势者可能认为自己幸运地逃过一劫。然而结果可能是更差的资格,因为他们得到的个别关注更少,公开发言的信心也更弱。

P5 The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

这种羞辱还在继续。在大学毕业典礼上,姓氏以ABC开头的人自豪地首先获得学位;等轮到Zysman们时,大多数人已经在打瞌睡了。工作面试的候选名单、选举选票、会议发言人和参会者名单:所有这些往往都按字母顺序排列,而接收者在费力浏览时就失去了兴趣。

题目与逐题解析

26. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?

- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.
- [B] A type of conspicuous bias.
- [C] A type of personal prejudice.
- [D] A kind of brand discrimination.

作者想通过 AAAA 汽车和 Zodiac 汽车说明什么?

A) 一种被忽视的不平等 B) 一种明显的偏见 C) 一种个人成见 D) 一种品牌歧视

【答案】 **A** (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars? 直接问作者「想用这两个例子说明什么」, 符合例证目的题的典型句式。

【拆句】 What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars? 是常规特殊疑问句，主干为 What does the author intend to illustrate, with 短语表示「用...来说明」，没有任何陷阱结构。

【定位】 It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman.

众所周知，一家叫 AAAA 的出租车公司在顾客翻电话簿时比叫 Zodiac 的公司大占便宜；而不那么广为人知的是，亚当·阿博特在人生中也比佐伊·齐斯曼占便宜。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism ↔ **A kind of overlooked inequality**
Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman ↔

A kind of overlooked inequality

AAAA/Zodiac 是众所周知的不公，Adam/Zoë 是鲜为人知的不公，作者用前者反衬后者，意在揭示这一被忽视的不平等，与 A kind of overlooked inequality 完全吻合。

B) 与原文相反

A type of conspicuous bias 中 conspicuous (显眼的) 与原文 insidious 与 Less well known 正相反，方向完全颠倒。

C) 偷换概念

A type of personal prejudice 中 personal (个人的) 暗示是个体偏见；原文谈的是社会层面的系统性歧视（涉及总统、富豪等群体），范围被缩窄。

D) 以偏概全

A kind of brand discrimination (品牌歧视) 只对应 AAAA/Zodiac 公司例的字面，忽略了 Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman 这层人姓氏的真正论点。

27. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
- [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
- [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
- [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

从前三段我们可以推断出什么？

- A) 在东西方,姓名对成功都至关重要
- B) 字母表应该为 Zoë Zysman 的失败负责
- C) 顾客经常很关注公司的名称
- D) 某些形式的歧视过于微妙而难以识别

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the first three paragraphs? 完全符合推断题的标准句式。

【拆句】 What can we infer from the first three paragraphs? 句式简单，from 短语指明推断的依据范围，无理解障碍。

【定位】 But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

但有一种暗中作祟的歧视仍在盛行：字母表歧视。对于尚未意识到这种劣势的人来说，它指的是对姓氏以字母表下半段字母开头者的歧视。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只举了美国总统、G7、富豪等西方例子，even if one of them really uses Japanese characters 是一句轻描淡写的让步，并未支持「名字对东西方都至关重要」。

B) **过度推断**

The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman 中 failure (失败) 远比原文 less ... advantage (占便宜较少) 严重，且 to blame for (归咎于) 把相关性升级为因果责任。

C) **以偏概全**

Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names 只覆盖 a taxi firm called AAAA cars 一个例子，且原文是 thumb through phone directories (翻名录)，并不能推出「顾客重视公司名」这一普遍结论。

D) **✓ 正确**

one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism ↔

Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize

for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage ↔ **too subtle to recognize**

正确项 = 把前三段的核心事实「这种歧视存在却被忽视」抽象成「歧视太隐蔽以至于难以识别」，正是一步延伸，符合推断题作答规范。

28. The 4th paragraph suggests that_____.

- [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
- [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
- [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
- [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

第四段表明_____

- A) 问题经常被提给更聪明的学生 B) 按字母顺序处于不利地位的学生经常逃课
- c) 教师应该关注所有学生 D) 学生应该根据视力安排座位

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The 4th paragraph suggests that 是补全句结构，配合 suggests 判为推断题。

【拆句】 The 4th paragraph suggests that_____. 是「主语+suggests+that 从句」的补全句，选项即从句内容，下笔时把选项整句嫁接到 suggests 之后即可。

【定位】 So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. ... Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.
于是近视的小齐斯曼被困在最后一排，那些不敏感的教师极少向他提出有助于进步的问题.....结果可能是更差的学业表现，因为他们得到的个体关注更少，公开表达的自信也更弱。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说前排学生因座位被多提问，从未说他们「更聪明」；questions are often put to the more intelligent students 中的 more intelligent 凭空添加。

B) **与原文相反**

alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class 中 escape from class (逃课) 字面误导自 At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape——原文意为「以为逃过一劫」，并非「逃课」。

C) **✓ 正确**

those insensitive teachers ↔ **teachers should pay attention to all of their students**

they get less individual attention ↔ **pay attention to all of their students**

段落只描述了「老师忽视后排学生造成不公」的负面事实，按 suggests 的题型要求，作答应是它隐含的正面应然——老师应当关注所有学生。

D) **以偏概全**

students should be seated according to their eyesight 抓住了 short-sighted Zysman junior 这个修饰性细节，并将其升格为段意建议，与作者真实意图不符。

29. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)?

- [A] They are getting impatient.
- [B] They are noisily dozing off.
- [C] They are feeling humiliated.
- [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

作者所说的"大多数人实际上正在 ZZZ"(第五段第2-3行)是什么意思？

A) 他们正变得不耐烦 B) 他们正吵闹地打瞌睡 C) 他们感到羞辱 D) 他们正忙于字谜游戏

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 What does the author mean by 加上引号短语，是词义句意题的固定形态。

【拆句】 What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" 中 literally 修饰 having a ZZZ, ZZZ 是漫画里表示打瞌睡的拟声符号，理解为「字面意义上在打呼噜」即可。

【定位】 At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ.

在大学毕业典礼上，姓氏 ABC 字母的人率先骄傲地领奖；等念到齐斯曼们的时候，多数人已经在打呼噜了。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

They are getting impatient (不耐烦) 只是 dozing off (已睡着) 的前一步状态, 原文 literally having a ZZZ 强调「真的在打呼噜」, 已经越过不耐烦。

B) ✓ 正确

most people are literally having a ZZZ ↔ **They are noisily dozing off**

从拟声修辞 ZZZ 还原为字面动作即 noisily dozing off, 与上下文「典礼冗长、听众失去注意力」吻合。

C) 张冠李戴

They are feeling humiliated 中 humiliated (感到羞辱) 对应的是 The humiliation continues 的句子, 但那是描述「被忽视的 Zysmans」的处境, 不是 ZZZ 句的语义。

D) 无中生有

They are busy with word puzzles (在玩字谜) 字面联想 ZZZ 像字谜里的符号, 但原文从未提及字谜, 是凭空臆造。

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

- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

根据文章,下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 姓氏以 N 到 Z 开头的人经常受到虐待
- B) 西方世界的重要人物从字母排序主义中获益良多
- C) 消除字母排序主义的运动仍然任重道远
- D) 按字母顺序排列事物可能导致无意的偏见

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to the text? 强调「与原文一致」, 属于细节判断而非推断。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true according to the text? 是常规筛选式问句, according to the text 限定判定依据为原文字面信息, 不容外延。

【定位】 Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

面试入围名单、选举选票、会议发言人及与会者名单——这些通常都按字母顺序列出, 收到名单的人在翻阅时逐渐失去兴趣。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated 中 ill-treated (被虐待) 远比原文 lose interest、less individual attention 严重, 且 often 把「可能/偶有」升格为「经常」。

B) 过度推断

VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism 暗示名人靠字母表歧视获益甚多; 但原文只是观察到名人多姓 A~K 的相关性, Can this merely be coincidence? 表明作者也只是提出疑问, 未定因果。

C) 无中生有

The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go 中 campaign (运动) 原文从未提及; 文中没有任何反对字母表歧视的运动, 纯属虚构。

D) ✓ 正确

all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them

↔ Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias

teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names ↔

may lead to unintentional bias

D 用 may (程度词温和) + unintentional (无意识) + bias (偏向), 三处都与全文措辞精确对应, 是最稳的真陈述。

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。

This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

第1段, 第3句

本句结构高度典型: 主句 + 嵌入宾语的限定性定语从句 + 插入状语, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰介词宾语、插入成分分隔主谓的模式, 在真题中大量出现, 掌握后可迁移至众多类似句子。

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half.

第3段，第1句

句中涉及主语、谓语、宾语、状语等基本成分,第二个主句的 "against just 16 in the second half" 是一个省略结构的对比状语,有一定的训练价值;但整体成分种类有限,没有补语、同位语、复杂定语从句等进阶结构,也缺少容易混淆的陷阱点,训练价值处于中等水平

At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names.

第4段，第3句

本句包含多种状语类型（时间、方式、地点、目的），适合练习识别不同状语的引导标志和位置。目的状语 "to make it easier to remember their names" 内部还包含形式宾语 it 和真正宾语不定式 "to remember their names"，这是一个值得练习的结构。成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ.

第5段，第2句

分号连接两个独立主句的并列结构,以及 by the time 引导的时间状语从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式;按字母顺序描述事件进程的表达方式也具有一定代表性,学习后可应用于类似语境

The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.

第27题，B

本句包含主语、系动词谓语、表语三个核心成分，表语部分为不定式短语 "to blame for..."，可训练学生识别不定式作表语的用法。介词短语 "for the failure of Zoë Zysman" 层层修饰，涉及介词搭配和名词所有格，成分种类适中，有一定训练价值。

Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.

第27题，C

本句体现了 "主语 + 频率副词 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 这种常见句式，以及 "pay attention to" 这类固定搭配在真题中经常出现。作为简单句的典型代表，这种结构可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

第27题，D

主系表结构加不定式修饰是常见句式，"too...to..." 结构在四六级阅读中偶有出现，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 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。

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

award B1

n. 奖

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 13 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题 12 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 11 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

banker B1

n. 银行家

本篇1次·真题 9 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

prejudice

B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

publicly

B2

adv. 公开地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

rarely

B1

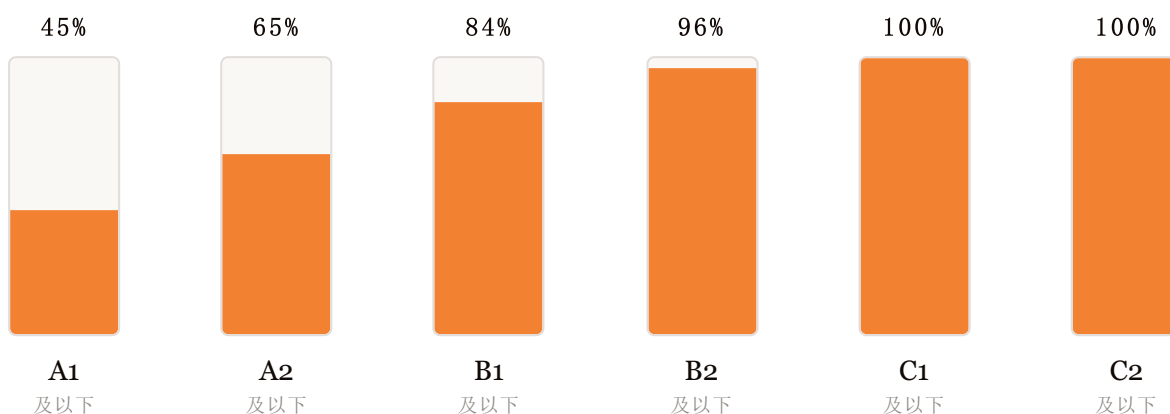
adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **220** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 9 个 · 约 4%。



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 220 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

220

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

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）	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 →