

# 考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 2005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)

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells – we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

1. [ A ] although  
[ B ] as  
[ C ] but  
[ D ] while
2. [ A ] above  
[ B ] unlike  
[ C ] excluding  
[ D ] besides
3. [ A ] limited  
[ B ] committed  
[ C ] dedicated  
[ D ] confined
4. [ A ] catching  
[ B ] ignoring  
[ C ] missing  
[ D ] tracking

5. [ A ] anyway  
[ B ] though  
[ C ] instead  
[ D ] therefore
6. [ A ] even if  
[ B ] if only  
[ C ] only if  
[ D ] as if
7. [ A ] distinguishing  
[ B ] discovering  
[ C ] determining  
[ D ] detecting
8. [ A ] diluted  
[ B ] dissolved  
[ C ] dispersed  
[ D ] diffused
9. [ A ] when  
[ B ] since  
[ C ] for  
[ D ] whereas
10. [ A ] unusual  
[ B ] particular  
[ C ] unique  
[ D ] typical
11. [ A ] signs  
[ B ] stimuli  
[ C ] messages  
[ D ] impulses
12. [ A ] at first  
[ B ] at all  
[ C ] at large  
[ D ] at times
13. [ A ] subjected  
[ B ] left  
[ C ] drawn  
[ D ] exposed

14. [ A ] ineffective  
[ B ] incompetent  
[ C ] inefficient  
[ D ] insufficient
15. [ A ] introduce  
[ B ] summon  
[ C ] trigger  
[ D ] create
16. [ A ] still  
[ B ] also  
[ C ] otherwise  
[ D ] nevertheless
17. [ A ] sure  
[ B ] sick  
[ C ] aware  
[ D ] tired
18. [ A ] tolerate  
[ B ] repel  
[ C ] neglect  
[ D ] notice
19. [ A ] available  
[ B ] reliable  
[ C ] identifiable  
[ D ] suitable
20. [ A ] similar to  
[ B ] such as  
[ C ] along with  
[ D ] aside from

## 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

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] posing a contrast.
- [ B ] justifying an assumption.
- [ C ] making a comparison.
- [ D ] explaining a phenomenon.

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals.
- [ B ] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature.
- [ C ] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other.
- [ D ] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions.

23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] more inclined to weigh what they get.
- [ B ] attentive to researchers' instructions.
- [ C ] nice in both appearance and temperament.
- [ D ] more generous than their male companions.

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] prefer grapes to cucumbers.
- [ B ] can be taught to exchange things.
- [ C ] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.
- [ D ] are unhappy when separated from others.

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- [ A ] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
- [ B ] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
- [ C ] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
- [ D ] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

## Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research – a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that\_\_\_\_
- [ A ] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
  - [ B ] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
  - [ C ] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
  - [ D ] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as\_\_\_\_
- [ A ] a protector.
  - [ B ] a judge.
  - [ C ] a critic.
  - [ D ] a guide.
28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Paragraph 4)?
- [ A ] Endless studies kill action.
  - [ B ] Careful investigation reveals truth.
  - [ C ] Prudent planning hinders progress.
  - [ D ] Extensive research helps decision-making.
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
- [ A ] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
  - [ B ] Raise public awareness of conservation.
  - [ C ] Press for further scientific research.
  - [ D ] Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because\_\_\_\_
- [ A ] they both suffered from the government's negligence.
  - [ B ] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.
  - [ C ] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.
  - [ D ] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

### Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" – the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep – when most vivid dreams occur – as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is

especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day." says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events – until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep – or rather dream – on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] can be modified in their courses.
- [ B ] are susceptible to emotional changes.
- [ C ] reflect our innermost desires and fears.
- [ D ] are a random outcome of neural repairs.

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] its function in our dreams.
- [ B ] the mechanism of REM sleep.
- [ C ] the relation of dreams to emotions.
- [ D ] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] aggravate in our unconscious mind.
- [ B ] develop into happy dreams.
- [ C ] persist till the time we fall asleep.
- [ D ] show up in dreams early at night.

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.
- [ B ] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control.
- [ C ] dreams should be left to their natural progression.
- [ D ] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious.

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

- [ A ] Lead your life as usual.
- [ B ] Seek professional help.
- [ C ] Exercise conscious control.
- [ D ] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

#### Text 4

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive – there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms – he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to Mc Whorter, the decline of formal English\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] is inevitable in radical education reforms.
- [ B ] is but all too natural in language development.
- [ C ] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.
- [ D ] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

37. The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes \_\_\_\_
- [ A ] modesty.
  - [ B ] personality.
  - [ C ] liveliness.
  - [ D ] informality.
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
- [ A ] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
  - [ B ] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
  - [ C ] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
  - [ D ] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's \_\_\_\_
- [ A ] interest in their language.
  - [ B ] appreciation of their efforts.
  - [ C ] admiration for their memory.
  - [ D ] contempt for their old-fashionedness.
40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as \_\_\_\_
- [ A ] "temporary" is to "permanent".
  - [ B ] "radical" is to "conservative".
  - [ C ] "functional" is to "artistic".
  - [ D ] "humble" is to "noble".

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

(41)\_\_\_\_\_

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care – to say nothing of reports from other experts – recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

(42)\_\_\_\_\_

But "national" doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial – provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province – or a series of hospitals within a province – negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

(43)\_\_\_\_\_

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

(44)\_\_\_\_\_

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

(45)\_\_\_\_\_

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

- [ A ] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- [ B ] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."
- [ C ] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- [ D ] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- [ E ] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.
- [ F ] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from

being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[ G ] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. ( 10 points)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46)Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed – and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47)In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48)This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49)Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice – that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50)In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, "United we stand, divided we fall" – and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity." A unity of objectives that nonetheless respects the varied peculiarities of each country.

## Section III

## Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him

your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use “Li Ming” instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

## **Part B**

### **52. Directions:**

Write an essay of 160 – 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

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

# 2005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2005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、3 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(2005)

#### 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)

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

人类的鼻子是一个被低估的工具。与动物相比，人类通常被认为是不敏感的嗅觉者，但这主要是因为与动物不同，我们直立行走。这意味着我们的鼻子只能感知那些漂浮在空气中的气味，而错过了大部分附着在表面上的气味。然而，事实上我们对气味极其敏感，即使我们通常没有意识到这一点。我们的鼻子能够检测到人类的气味，即使这些气味被稀释到远低于百万分之一。

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

奇怪的是，有些人发现他们能闻到一种花的气味却闻不到另一种花的气味，而其他人对两种花的气味都很敏感。这可能是因为有些人没有在鼻子中生成特定气味受体所必需的基因。这些受体是感知气味并向大脑发送信息的细胞。然而，研究发现即使是起初对某种气味不敏感的人，在足够频繁地接触该气味后也会突然变得敏感。

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells – we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone

else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

对气味不敏感的解释似乎是大脑认为让所有气味受体一直工作是低效的，但在必要时可以创造新的受体。这也可以解释为什么我们通常对自己的气味不敏感——我们根本不需要敏感。我们不会注意到自己房子的惯常气味，但当我们去别人家时会注意到新的气味。大脑认为最好将气味受体保留给不熟悉的和紧急的信号，比如烟味，它可能预示着火灾的危险。

1. [ A ] although  
[ B ] as  
[ C ] but  
[ D ] while
2. [ A ] above  
[ B ] unlike  
[ C ] excluding  
[ D ] besides
3. [ A ] limited  
[ B ] committed  
[ C ] dedicated  
[ D ] confined
4. [ A ] catching  
[ B ] ignoring  
[ C ] missing  
[ D ] tracking
5. [ A ] anyway  
[ B ] though  
[ C ] instead  
[ D ] therefore
6. [ A ] even if  
[ B ] if only  
[ C ] only if  
[ D ] as if
7. [ A ] distinguishing  
[ B ] discovering  
[ C ] determining  
[ D ] detecting

8. [ A ] diluted  
[ B ] dissolved  
[ C ] dispersed  
[ D ] diffused
9. [ A ] when  
[ B ] since  
[ C ] for  
[ D ] whereas
10. [ A ] unusual  
[ B ] particular  
[ C ] unique  
[ D ] typical
11. [ A ] signs  
[ B ] stimuli  
[ C ] messages  
[ D ] impulses
12. [ A ] at first  
[ B ] at all  
[ C ] at large  
[ D ] at times
13. [ A ] subjected  
[ B ] left  
[ C ] drawn  
[ D ] exposed
14. [ A ] ineffective  
[ B ] incompetent  
[ C ] inefficient  
[ D ] insufficient
15. [ A ] introduce  
[ B ] summon  
[ C ] trigger  
[ D ] create
16. [ A ] still  
[ B ] also  
[ C ] otherwise  
[ D ] nevertheless

17. ☐ A ] sure  
☐ B ] sick  
☐ C ] aware  
☐ D ] tired
18. ☐ A ] tolerate  
☐ B ] repel  
☐ C ] neglect  
☐ D ] notice
19. ☐ A ] available  
☐ B ] reliable  
☐ C ] identifiable  
☐ D ] suitable
20. ☐ A ] similar to  
☐ B ] such as  
☐ C ] along with  
☐ D ] aside from

1. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ C ] but 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句是「常被认为不灵敏」，后句给出真相

前半句 Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals 是公认看法，后半句 this is largely because, \_\_(2)\_\_ animals, we stand upright 给出原因——这个原因是要替人嗅觉「翻案」、解释那只是表象。表象 vs 真相，二者关系是转折。

【选项】 A) although X 让步从句多前置，位置不合

although 引导让步从句，通常放在分句句首构成「Although X, Y」结构。此处空位于两个独立完整句之间且后接逗号短语，不是让步从句的典型位置；且后半句是要给前半句「找台阶」，不是让自己被前句让步。

B) as X as 表「因为/正如」，与文意相反

as 在此最可能解作「因为」，那就成了「人嗅觉被认为不灵敏，因为我们直立」——这等于承认人嗅觉真的不灵敏，与下一句 In fact, \_\_(5)\_\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells 的反转立场冲突。

C) but ✓ but 直接承接「公认看法 vs 真相」的转折

but 把「人们以为人嗅觉差」与「其实只是因为直立姿势」拧成一个转折，正好接住作者要替人嗅觉翻案的语气，并与第二句 In fact, \_\_(5)\_\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells 形成「转折→反转」的完整链条。

D) while X while 表对比，需双方同时成立

while 表「然而、与此同时」时要求前后两件事并存对比，如「我喜欢茶，while 他喜欢咖啡」。本句后半句给的是前半句的「成因解释」而非另一件并存事实，逻辑不匹配。

【验证】 代入后：Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, \_\_(1)\_\_ this is largely because, \_\_(2)\_\_ animals, we stand upright → 「人常被认为嗅觉不如动物，但其实主要是因为我们直立」，自然顺承到下一句 In fact, \_\_(5)\_\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells，与第一步 outline 「让步→反转」的脉络完全吻合。

2. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ B ] unlike 词义辨析

【线索】 本句强调「人和动物不一样：我们直立」

this is largely because, \_\_(2)\_\_ animals, we stand upright: 句子要表达的是「与动物不同，我们是直立的」——「直立」是人独有、与动物相反的特征，所以空处必须传达「不同于动物」的意思。

【选项】 A) above X above 表方位/高于，不表对比

above 是物理或抽象「在...之上」，与本句要表达的「与动物不同」无关，硬塞进去意思变成「在动物之上，我们直立」，逻辑不通。

B) unlike ✓ unlike 精准对应「与动物不同，我们直立」

unlike 直接点出「不同于」，与下文 we stand upright 这一人独有特征严丝合缝；同时呼应全文「人 vs 动物嗅觉对比」的总框架。

C) excluding X excluding 是「不算上/排除」

excluding 表把某项从集合中剔除，如「除动物之外」，会把动物从讨论范围里踢出去——可全文恰恰要拿动物做参照对比，方向完全相反。

D) besides X besides 表「除...之外还」，是补充而非对比

besides 引出的是「同类增列」，意思变成「除动物外，我们也直立」——这暗示动物也直立，与事实和文意都冲突。

【验证】 代入：unlike animals, we stand upright 「不同于动物，我们直立」——与第 1 题 but 引出的「替人嗅觉翻案」逻辑同向：因直立而闻不到地面气味，从而被误以为嗅觉差。

3. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ A ] **limited** 词义辨析

【线索】 对照「漂浮气味 vs 附着气味」的二选一

our noses are \_\_(3)\_\_ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, \_\_(4)\_\_ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces: 鼻子只能感知漂浮气味, 闻不到大多数附着气味——这是因为人直立而被动「受限」于某一类气味, 不是主动「献身」于它。

【选项】 A) **limited** ✓ **limited to** 表「(被) 限制在...范围」

limited 的「受限于」中性表达, 刚好契合「因直立而只能闻到漂浮气味」这种被动结构性限制, 且与下文 \_\_(4)\_\_ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces (闻不到大多数附着气味) 形成「能闻这类 vs 不能闻那类」的对照。

B) **committed** ✗ **committed** 含「主动投入/承诺」的褒义

be committed to 多用于人主动献身于事业, 如 committed to education。把鼻子说成「献身于闻漂浮气味」明显拟人过头、语体不当。

C) **dedicated** ✗ **dedicated** 强调「专注奉献」, 与被动限制相反

dedicated to 与 committed to 同义, 都是主动专心于某事, 常带敬意色彩。鼻子是被生理限制, 并非「专心献身」于漂浮气味。

D) **confined** ✗ **confined** 语义更接近「禁锢/关押」, 色彩偏强且不自然

confined to 常用于物理空间或病榻 (confined to bed), 用于「鼻子被禁锢在闻漂浮气味」语义过重、画面别扭; 而且本题强调「能力范围」, limited 是最贴当的中性表达。

【验证】 代入: our noses are limited to perceiving those smells which float through the air ——鼻子的感知能力被限定在漂浮气味这一类, 自然顺接下半句 \_\_(4)\_\_ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces 表「忽略掉了附着气味」。

4. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ C ] missing 词义辨析

【线索】 前半「感知漂浮气味」与后半构成对比

our noses are \_\_(3)\_\_ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, \_\_(4)\_\_ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces: 前半已说能感知漂浮气味, 后半接的就该是「漏掉、闻不到」附着在物体表面的大多数气味——这种「未能闻到」是被动后果。

【选项】 A) catching X catching 表「捕捉到」, 与「闻不到」相反

如果填 catching, 就成了「鼻子也捕捉到了大多数附着气味」, 与前半句「受限于漂浮气味」逻辑冲突。

B) ignoring X ignoring 是「故意无视」, 含主观意图

ignoring 暗示鼻子主动选择不去闻, 但事实是因生理结构而闻不到, 不是「故意忽略」, 主观色彩不符。

C) missing ✓ missing 表「错过、漏掉」, 准确传达客观未感知

missing 把「能感知漂浮气味, 却错过了大部分附着气味」这一被动客观结果讲得最自然, 与第 3 题 limited 形成「能力受限 → 错过另一类」的完整因果链。

D) tracking X tracking 是「追踪」, 含主动持续行为

tracking 多用于动物追踪猎物气味, 强调持续主动跟随。本句讲的是「闻不到」的被动结果, 方向不一致。

【验证】 代入: our noses are \_\_(3)\_\_ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, missing the majority of smells which stick to surfaces——能闻漂浮的, 漏掉了附着的, 与第 3 空 limited 的「受限」一拍即合, 呼应全文「人嗅觉因姿势而被部分屏蔽」的解释。

5. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ B ] **though** 逻辑关系

【线索】 前面在说人嗅觉「不灵」，本句突然说「极其灵敏」

前文铺垫 our noses are \_\_(3)\_\_ to perceiving those smells which float through the air, \_\_(4)\_\_ the majority of smells which stick to surfaces——给人「人嗅觉受限」的印象，而本句 In fact, \_\_(5)\_\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells 突然抛出反转「我们对气味极其敏感」。In fact + 反转，需要补一个表「不过、然而」的标记。

【选项】 A) **anyway** X **anyway** 表「不管怎样、反正」，不强调反差

anyway 更多是「总之、随便了」的语气，回避前文而非反驳前文，无法承担「In fact, 但是」这一反差信号。

B) **though** ✓ 插入位的 **though** = 然而，正好承接反转

though 用作副词时即「然而、不过」，与 In fact 联手构成「事实上，然而，我们对气味极其灵敏」，把前文「鼻子受限」与本句「极敏感」的对立强调到位。

C) **instead** X **instead** 表「相反、取而代之」，需要「替换/取代」对象

instead 要有「不是 A，而是 B」的明确替换结构。本句前文并没有提出某种被替代的方案，仅是观感与事实的对立，不构成 instead 的使用场景。

D) **therefore** X **therefore** 表因果，方向完全错

therefore 引出「因此」结论，但前文「人嗅觉受限」并不能推出「人嗅觉极敏感」，因果反向，逻辑不通。

【验证】 代入：In fact, though, we are extremely sensitive to smells, \_\_(6)\_\_ we do not generally realize it——「事实上，然而，我们对气味极其敏感」，与第 1 题 but 共同把「让步→反转」的脉络落实，并直接铺垫第二段对个体差异的进一步说明。

6. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [A] even if 逻辑关系

【线索】 本句两半是「极敏感」vs「没察觉到」的让步

we are extremely sensitive to smells, \_\_(6)\_\_ we do not generally realize it: 前半说极敏感是事实，后半说「我们一般察觉不到」——「察觉不到」并不影响「极敏感」这一事实，因此前半句在「即使后半成立」的情况下仍然成立。

【选项】 A) even if ✓ even if 让步：极敏感这一事实不因「没察觉」而动摇

even if 表「即使」，刚好对应「我们极敏感是事实，即使我们自己一般察觉不到」。这是本句的核心张力。

B) if only ✗ if only 表愿望，语气不对

if only 用于表达强烈愿望「要是...就好了」，本句没有任何「希望/惋惜」的语气基础。

C) only if ✗ only if 表必要条件，逻辑反向

only if 意思是「只有当 B 成立，A 才成立」。此处若选它则成「只有当我们意识不到，我们才极敏感」，逻辑荒谬。

D) as if ✗ as if 引方式状语，结构不通

as if 引导「好像...似的」，后接虚拟句或现实句修饰前面的动作。本句前后皆为陈述事实，无比喻关系。

【验证】 代入：we are extremely sensitive to smells, even if we do not generally realize it——「我们对气味极其敏感，即使我们一般意识不到」，与第 5 空 though 的反转完美承接，引出第三段对「无意识感知」的机制解释。

7. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 **[ D ] detecting** 词义辨析

【线索】 「even when 浓度被稀释到百万分之一以下」 是关键线索

Our noses are capable of \_\_(7)\_\_ human smells even when these are \_\_(8)\_\_ to far below one part in one million: 极低浓度仍能被闻到, 这正是 detect (探测出极微小信号) 的典型场景。

【选项】 A) **distinguishing** X **distinguishing** 强调「区分多者」, 需要对照对象

distinguish 通常 distinguish A from B 或 distinguish between A and B, 需要被区分的两方。本句只有「闻到人体气味」一项, 无对照对象。

B) **discovering** X **discovering** 多指首次发现新事物

discover 强调「以前没被人知道, 现在被发现」, 鼻子日常闻到人体气味并不是首次发现, 搭配不当。

C) **determining** X **determining** 是「确定/判定」, 对象多是结论或数值

determine 多用于「determine the cause/result/value」等, 强调通过分析判定具体结果, 本句要的不是「判定」, 而是单纯地「闻到」。

D) **detecting** ✓ **detect** 专表「探测出微弱/隐藏信号」, 正中本句要害

detecting 与「极低浓度也能感知到」高度匹配; 这一搭配在科技文体中极常见——烟雾探测、雷达探测都用它。

【验证】 代入: Our noses are capable of detecting human smells even when these are \_\_(8)\_\_ to far below one part in one million——鼻子能探测出极微的人体气味, 与下一空「即使被稀释到百万分之一以下」的语境贴合, 呼应「In fact, we are extremely sensitive」的反转主张。

8. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ A ] diluted 词义辨析

【线索】 「降到百万分之一以下」是稀释的标准表达

these are \_\_(8)\_\_ to far below one part in one million: one part in one million 是化学/生物里典型的「浓度比」表述, dilute (稀释) 的固定搭配就是 dilute X to N parts per million.

【选项】 A) diluted ✓ dilute to 浓度, 是化学常用搭配

diluted 表「稀释」, 与 to far below one part in one million (稀释到远低于百万分之一) 形成完美的浓度搭配, 且与第 7 空 detect 形成「即使稀释到极低也能探测」的因果。

B) dissolved X dissolve 强调「固体化于溶液」, 对象不符

dissolve 多搭配 in water/acid 之类的介词短语, 表示某物溶解在溶剂里, 不与 to + 浓度搭配。

C) dispersed X disperse 强调「驱散/分散到空间」

disperse 多用于人群、烟雾向四面散开, 搭配的是空间, 而不是浓度比。

D) diffused X diffuse 强调「在介质中均匀扩散」

diffuse 指气味在空气中均匀扩散, 描述的是扩散过程而非浓度被降低到某个具体值, 与 to far below one part in one million 不搭。

【验证】 代入: Our noses are capable of \_\_(7)\_\_ human smells even when these are diluted to far below one part in one million——「即使被稀释到远低于百万分之一, 鼻子仍能探测到」, 与第 7 空 detect 一道兜起「人嗅觉极灵敏」的论据。

9. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ D ] **whereas** 逻辑关系

【线索】 前后讲的是两类人对气味的不同反应

some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, \_\_(9)\_\_ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers: 前句说「一些人能闻一种花、闻不到另一种」, 后句说「另一些人两种花都能闻到」——典型「A vs B」对比。

【选项】 A) **when** X **when** 表时间, 本句无时间关系

when 引导时间状语, 需要前后有时间先后或同时关系, 而两类人感觉气味本身没有时间序, 不通。

B) **since** X **since** 表原因或起点, 方向不符

since 当连词表「因为」或「自从」, 二者都不与本句的「两类人对照」相符——后句不是前句的原因, 也不是起点。

C) **for** X **for** 当连词表「因为」, 但解释方向错

for 当连词作「因为」(多见于书面语), 引出对前句的补充原因。然而后句「另一些人两种花都闻得到」并不能解释「为什么有些人只能闻一种」, 反而构成对照。

D) **whereas** ✓ **whereas** 专表「然而、对比」, 对照两类对象

whereas 即「然而、相反」, 正是「some people... \_\_ others...」对照句架的标志连词, 与本句两类人对气味的不同表现严丝合缝。

【验证】 代入: some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, whereas others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers——「一些人能闻一种花、不能闻另一种, 而另一些人两种花都闻得到」, 对比清晰, 并为下文 This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary 的基因解释做铺垫。

10. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ B ] particular 词义辨析

【线索】 上文「闻得到某种花、闻不到另一种」暗示存在「特定」受体

some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another...This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate \_\_ (10) \_\_ smell receptors: 能闻 A 种花而闻不到 B 种花, 说明每种花对应的是「特定的」受体——缺了对应基因, 就缺了对应受体。

【选项】 A) unusual X unusual 是「不寻常」, 与「特定」无关

unusual 强调「罕见/异常」, 本句并不是说这些受体罕见, 而是说它们针对特定气味, 方向偏。

B) particular ✓ particular 表「特定的」, 与「某类花对应某类受体」对应

particular 强调「具体某一类」, 与上文「闻一种花不闻另一种」自然衔接: 缺了对应的「特定受体」基因, 就少了那一类受体。

C) unique X unique 表「独一无二」, 程度过强

unique 暗示「全世界只有这一种」, 超出文意所需的「特定」程度; 且后文未做「独一无二」的强调。

D) typical X typical 是「典型的」, 与本句指向反差

typical 强调「具有代表性的、一般水平的」, 本句强调的是「针对某种特定气味」的受体, 并非「典型受体」。

【验证】 代入: some people do not have the genes necessary to generate particular smell receptors in the nose——「缺乏生成特定嗅觉受体所需的基因」, 与上句「能闻一种花、闻不到另一种」严丝合缝, 并为第 11 空 messages 铺垫感觉传导。

11. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ C ] messages 词义辨析

【线索】 「细胞感知气味然后把...送到大脑」是关键搭配链

These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send \_\_(11)\_\_ to the brain:  
sense smells 后接 send \_\_\_\_ to the brain, 要选与 send to the brain 搭配最自然、最广义的词——messages。

【选项】 A) signs X sign 多指可见迹象/记号, 搭配不顺

sign 偏向「外显的可见迹象」, 不直接表示神经传导的信号, 且 send signs to the brain 不是惯用搭配。

B) stimuli X stimulus 是「刺激源」而非「被发送的信息」

stimuli 是大脑/受体所接受的「外部刺激」, 本身是被感知的对象, 不是受体「发送」出去的东西。方向反了。

C) messages ✓ send messages to the brain 是描述神经传导的标准搭配

messages 与 send to the brain 完美搭配, 准确表达「受体把感觉信号传递给大脑」, 是教材级表达。

D) impulses X impulse 指神经冲动, 技术化但搭配不全

impulse 虽指神经冲动, 看似贴近, 但常说 nerve impulses travel/are transmitted to the brain; 与 send 的固定搭配并不如 messages 稳定, 且本文行文偏通俗, messages 更合调。

【验证】 代入: These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send messages to the brain——「受体细胞感知气味并把信息送到大脑」, 文意通顺, 符合通俗科普风格。

12. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 **[ A ] at first** 固定搭配

【线索】 「最初闻不到 → 接触够多就能闻到」的转变

even people insensitive to a certain smell \_\_(12)\_\_ can suddenly become sensitive to it when \_\_(13)\_\_ to it often enough: 前半「闻不到」、后半「突然能闻到」, 二者是时间先后的对比, 需要一个表「最初/起初」的短语锁住前半的「最初状态」。

【选项】 A) at first ✓ at first 表「起初」, 与 suddenly become 完美呼应

at first 与下半句「突然变得敏感」构成「起初闻不到 → 后来能闻到」的时间对比, 逻辑顺畅。

B) at all ✗ at all 多用于否定/疑问加强语气

at all 多见于 not...at all (完全不) 或 if...at all, 本句结构上虽含 insensitive, 但若填 at all 就成「完全闻不到」的语气强化——与后文「突然能闻到」的变化不冲突但语义重点偏移, 且不照应「最初」这一时间起点。

C) at large ✗ at large 表「整个/在逃」, 语义不沾边

at large 用于「the public at large」(公众整体) 或「criminal at large」(在逃罪犯), 与本句逻辑无关。

D) at times ✗ at times 表「有时」, 与「最初」差一截

at times 表「不时、有时候」, 强调间断性, 但本句要的是「起初一以贯之地闻不到 → 后来变敏感」的时间转折, 而非时不闻不到。

【验证】 代入: even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when \_\_(13)\_\_ to it often enough——「起初闻不到某种气味的人, 在接触次数够多后也会突然能闻到」, 与上一句「特定基因/受体」一道完成「先天差异+后天可塑性」的论述。

13. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ D ] exposed 固定搭配

【线索】 「接触次数够多」 是 exposed to 的典型场景

can suddenly become sensitive to it when \_\_(13)\_\_ to it often enough: 「足够频繁地接触」 是 expose 的标准语境 (即「频繁暴露」), 且后接 often enough 强调累积接触量。

【选项】 A) subjected X subjected 带「被迫承受」负面色彩

subjected to 多指「遭受、被强加」如 subjected to torture/criticism, 带有不情愿、负面色彩。闻花香一般没有这种被迫感。

B) left X left to 多表「任由...处理」, 搭配不对

left to 通常接 do sth 或 oneself, 意为「留给某人去...」, 与「接触某气味」无关。

C) drawn X drawn to 多表「被吸引」

drawn to 用于人「被某物吸引」, 含主观情感倾向, 本句讲的是客观地接触气味, 色彩不符。

D) exposed ✓ exposed to 即「暴露于/接触到」, 标准搭配

exposed 与 to + 气味 + often enough 高度匹配, 是「反复接触某物」的最自然表达, 且与本段「接触多了就敏感」的语义无缝。

【验证】 代入: can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough——「频繁接触后突然变得敏感」, 与第 12 空 at first 呼应「最初不敏感→反复暴露后敏感」的转变链。

14. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ C ] inefficient 词义辨析

【线索】 「全部受体一直工作」对比「按需调用新受体」

the brain finds it \_\_(14)\_\_ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can \_\_(15)\_\_ new receptors if necessary: 前半说「让所有受体一直工作」, 后半说「按需才启用新受体」——前半被否定的理由是「不划算、太浪费」, 这是 inefficient 的典型语境。

【选项】 A) ineffective X ineffective 表「没效果」, 与本句不符

ineffective 强调「效果差」, 若选它则成「让所有受体一直工作没效果」——但事实是有效果, 只是耗费太大, 方向错。

B) incompetent X incompetent 多用于人「无能力」

incompetent 描述人或机构缺乏胜任能力, 不用于描述「保持工作」这类做法的属性, 搭配不当。

C) inefficient ✓ inefficient 即「低效率/不划算」, 与「按需调用」逻辑对应

inefficient 强调资源浪费, 正好解释为什么大脑选择「按需」而非「全开」——这是本段机制解释的核心。

D) insufficient X insufficient 是「数量不足」

insufficient 指数量不够, 与「保持所有受体一直工作」这个「过多」的行为反向。

【验证】 代入: the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can \_\_(15)\_\_ new receptors if necessary——「大脑觉得让所有受体一直工作不划算, 但需要时可以启用新受体」, 是典型的资源经济学解释。

15. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 **[ D ] create** 词义辨析

【线索】 **「if necessary」** 点明是按需新增

but can \_\_(15)\_\_ new receptors if necessary: if necessary 表明「需要时才」，且 new receptors 强调是新建出来的，create new receptors 与生物学常见的「神经可塑性、按需生成新受体」对应。

【选项】 A) introduce **X introduce 是「引入既有」，方向不对**

introduce 强调把已存在的事物带入某场景，与「按需创建新受体」的「从无到有」语义不合。

B) summon **X summon 含「召唤」拟人色彩**

summon 多用于召唤人/勇气/记忆等抽象对象 (summon courage)，用在「细胞受体」上拟人过头。

C) trigger **X trigger 是「触发」既有机制，不是「创建」**

trigger new receptors 在生理学上不是常规说法；trigger 多接事件/反应，强调按下开关。本句的核心动作是「让新受体出现」，create 更精确。

D) create **✓ create new receptors 表「按需新建新受体」，最贴**

create 与 new receptors 的「从无到有」属性完美匹配，与 if necessary 也一致——按需才创建。

【验证】 代入：but can create new receptors if necessary——「但需要时可以创建新受体」，与第 14 空 inefficient 拼起来：让所有受体一直工作不划算，所以按需创建新受体，逻辑顺畅。

16. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ B ] also 逻辑关系

【线索】 前一句解释「按需启用」，本句用同一机制解释「闻不到自家味道」

the brain finds it \_\_(14)\_\_ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can \_\_(15)\_\_ new receptors if necessary. This may \_\_(16)\_\_ explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells: 前一句解释为什么大脑按需启用受体，本句用同一原理「也」可以解释「我们对自家气味不敏感」——典型同向补充。

【选项】 A) still ✗ still 表「仍然/尽管如此」，是让步而非补充

still 常用作「尽管...但仍...」，需要先有一个让步前提。本句没有让步前提，仅是同一原理的延展应用。

B) also ✓ also 表「也能解释」，并列补充

also 直接表明「这（同一机制）也能解释另一个现象」，与文中以同一原理覆盖多个现象的语篇模式完美吻合。

C) otherwise ✗ otherwise 表「否则」，需要反向假设

otherwise 引出与前句相反假设的结果，本句并未做反向假设，逻辑不通。

D) nevertheless ✗ nevertheless 表「然而」，是转折

nevertheless 强调「尽管前因如此，结论却相反」，但此处前后是同向延展，没有转折成分。

【验证】 代入：This may also explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells——「这或许也能解释为什么我们对自家气味不敏感」，与前文按需启用机制平行，把同一解释扩展到另一现象，全文逻辑递进。

17. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ C ] aware 固定搭配

【线索】 与下半句 notice new smells 形成对比

We are not \_\_(17)\_\_ of the usual smell of our own house, but we \_\_(18)\_\_ new smells when we visit someone else's: 前半句要表达「闻不到自家熟悉气味」即「没意识到」, 后半句 notice 新气味——前后须形成「察觉↔不察觉」的对比。

【选项】 A) sure X sure of 表「确信」

be sure of 表「对...确信」, 与「察觉气味」无关; 语义跑题。

B) sick X sick of 是「厌烦」

be sick of 表「对...感到厌烦」, 本句没有厌烦情绪, 搭配不对。

C) aware ✓ aware of 即「察觉到」, 与 notice 对照

aware 与 of 搭配表「意识到」, 是「闻不到自家熟悉气味」的最贴表达, 与后半句 notice 完美对照。

D) tired X tired of 是「厌倦」

be tired of 与 sick of 类似, 表「厌烦、厌倦」, 与「察觉气味」无关。

【验证】 代入: We are not aware of the usual smell of our own house, but we \_\_(18)\_\_ new smells when we visit someone else's——「我们意识不到自家平常的气味, 但去别人家时会注意到新气味」, 前后对照鲜明, 呼应前句「按需启用受体」的机制解释。

18. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ D ] notice 词义辨析

【线索】 与第 17 空 aware 构成反义对照

We are not \_\_(17)\_\_ of the usual smell of our own house, but we \_\_(18)\_\_ new smells when we visit someone else's: 前半「察觉不到」，后半要的就是「察觉到」，notice 是「意识到」的标准对译。

【选项】 A) tolerate X tolerate 是「忍受」，方向不对

tolerate 表「容忍」，前提是该气味令人不快，本句没有这种语气基础。

B) repel X repel 表「排斥/驱赶」

repel 多用于驱赶昆虫、排斥某种刺激，与「察觉到新气味」语义不沾。

C) neglect X neglect 是「忽视」，与 notice 反向

neglect 表主动忽视，正好是 notice 的反面，与「去别人家会闻到新气味」的语义相反。

D) notice ✓ notice 表「察觉到」，与前半 aware 对照

notice 是「察觉、注意到」的最标准动词，与第 17 空 aware 形成「不察觉↔察觉」的清晰对比。

【验证】 代入：but we notice new smells when we visit someone else's——「但去别人家时会注意到新气味」，与第 17 空 aware 严密对照，验证机制解释成立。

19. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ A ] available 词义辨析

【线索】 下文「为陌生与紧急信号留用」点明 available 之义

The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors \_\_(19)\_\_ for unfamiliar and emergency signals \_\_(20)\_\_ the smell of smoke: 「为陌生信号和紧急信号留用」要的就是「保持可用/待命」, available 完美对应。

【选项】 A) available ✓ available 表「可用的/随时可调用」, 对应「待命应对紧急信号」

available 与 keep \_\_\_\_ for 的固定搭配契合, 且语义上准确传达「让受体随时可用以应对陌生/紧急信号」。

B) reliable X reliable 是「可靠的」, 强调质量

reliable 强调「可信赖、不出错」, 与「为某用途待命」不是同一维度。受体可靠与否不是本句的重点。

C) identifiable X identifiable 是「可被识别的」, 对象错位

identifiable 描述「可被辨认出来」, 多形容罪犯、物体等, 与「保持待命」无关。

D) suitable X suitable 是「合适的」, 需要匹配对象

suitable for 多指「适合某用途」, 但语义重在「匹配度」而非「随时可调」; 本句强调的是「保留以备紧急」, available 更精准。

【验证】 代入: The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors available for unfamiliar and emergency signals \_\_(20)\_\_ the smell of smoke——「大脑最好让嗅觉受体随时可用, 以应对陌生与紧急信号」, 与全段「按需启用、节约资源」的机制连贯。

20. \_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ B ] such as 固定搭配

【线索】 「紧急信号 + \_\_\_\_ + 烟味」典型举例结构

unfamiliar and emergency signals \_\_(20)\_\_ the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire: 前面是「陌生与紧急信号」这一类别, 后面 the smell of smoke 是其中一个例子——典型类别 + such as + 例子结构。

【选项】 A) similar to X similar to 表「类似」, 不是举例

similar to 表「与...相似」, 需要两个并列对象互相比较; 本句烟味是紧急信号的例子, 而非与紧急信号相似的另一物。

B) such as ✓ such as 即「例如」, 举例标配

such as 是英语正式语体里举例的首选, 与「emergency signals, such as the smell of smoke」无缝衔接, 并接定语从句进一步说明烟味暗示火灾危险。

C) along with X along with 表「与...一起」

along with 引出并列附加项, 本句烟味不是与紧急信号并列的另一类, 而是其下属的具体例子, 逻辑层级不对。

D) aside from X aside from 表「除...之外」

aside from 用法接近 besides, 表示「除某物之外 (还)」, 与「举一例」的关系完全不同。

【验证】 代入: keep smell receptors \_\_(19)\_\_ for unfamiliar and emergency signals such as the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire——「让受体随时可用, 以应对陌生和紧急信号, 例如可能暗示火灾的烟味」, 举例自然且与全文「嗅觉为生存服务」的功能性结尾呼应。

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

### 人类嗅觉其实很灵敏

全文围绕一个反常识结论展开: The human nose is an underrated tool——人鼻被低估。作者并不在贬低人嗅觉, 而是先承认表象 (人比动物嗅觉差), 再用直立姿势解释表象,

再用In fact, \_\_(5)\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells反转到本文真正立场：我们对气味极其敏感。

行文脉络

### 表象-反转-机制-效用四段走向

第一段是「先抑后扬」的反转结构：先让步Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 再用In fact, \_\_(5)\_, we are extremely sensitive to smells 扭到真观点；第二段引出个体差异与基因解释This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate \_\_(10)\_ smell receptors in the nose；第三段给出大脑层面的机制解释the brain finds it \_\_(14)\_ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can \_\_(15)\_ new receptors if necessary并落到「保留通道以察觉危险」这一功能性收尾keep smell receptors \_\_(19)\_ for unfamiliar and emergency signals \_\_(20)\_ the smell of smoke。把握住「让步→反转→机制→功能」这条链，逐空就有全局参照。

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。

In fact, though, we are extremely sensitive to smells, even if we do not generally realize it.

第1段，第4句

让步状语从句（even if）和插入语的组合在考试阅读中较为常见，属于中等典型的句式。主句系表结构加状语从句的框架有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子。但整体难度偏低，不属于最高频的复杂长难句类型。

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, whereas others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers.

第2段，第1句

宾语从句和“whereas”引导的对比并列结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的长难句结构。掌握这种“主句 + 宾语从句 + 并列对比”的模式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子中，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough.

第2段，第4句

这句在结构和时态上都覆盖了常考又可迁移的知识点，难度不低但仍可讲清。对于训练“先抓外层框架，再进从句，再补省略”的阅读步骤，优先度较高。

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can create new receptors if necessary.

第3段，第1句

系表结构引出表语从句、形式宾语搭配不定式、并列谓语、条件状语从句，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型句式，代表性强。

The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors available for unfamiliar and emergency signals such as the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

第3段，第4句

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 结构和非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。句子展示了科普文章中常见的因果解释模式，具有很强的迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 25 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。

**sensitive**

B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇4次 · 真题 21 句

**million**

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**available** A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**largely** B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**particular** B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**majority** B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**signal** B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**generate** B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**indicate** B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**gene** B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**limited** B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**perceive** B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**expose** B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**realize** B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**cell** B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 14 句

### explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

### detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

### unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

### aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

### suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

### capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

### extremely B1

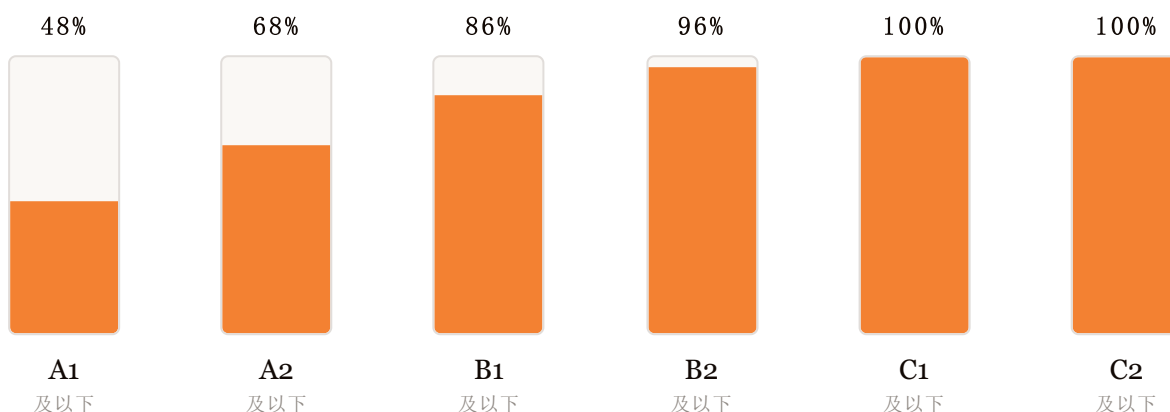
adv. 极其

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

#### VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 109 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **109** 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 4 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 109 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

109

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%



考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

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# 2005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2005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(2005)

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 Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

每个人都喜欢大幅加薪。然而,如果你得知一位同事得到了更大幅度的加薪,你自己的快乐就会消失。事实上,如果他以懒散著称,你甚至可能会感到愤怒。这种行为被认为是"人之常情",其潜在假设是其他动物不可能具有这种高度发达的不满感。但是,佐治亚州亚特兰大市Emory大学的Sarah Brosnan和Frans de Waal刚刚在《自然》杂志上发表的一项研究表明,这也是猴之常情。

P2 The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

研究人员研究了雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为。它们看起来很可爱。它们是性情温和、善于合作的生物,并且乐于分享食物。最重要的是,像它们的人类女性同类一样,它们往往比雄性更关注"商品和服务"的价值。

P3 Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys

were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

这些特征使它们成为Brosnan博士和de Waal博士研究的完美候选对象。研究人员花了两年时间教它们的猴子用代币交换食物。通常情况下,猴子们很乐意用石块交换黄瓜片。然而,当两只猴子被放置在相邻但分开的房间里,以便每只猴子都能观察到另一只猴子用石块换到了什么时,它们的行为变得明显不同。

P4 In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

在卷尾猴的世界里,葡萄是奢侈品(而且比黄瓜更受青睐)。因此,当一只猴子用她的代币换到一颗葡萄时,第二只猴子就不愿意用她的代币仅仅换一片黄瓜。如果一只猴子根本不用提供代币就得到了一颗葡萄,另一只猴子要么把自己的代币扔向研究人员或扔出房间,要么拒绝接受那片黄瓜。事实上,仅仅是另一个房间里出现一颗葡萄(没有真正的猴子去吃它)就足以引起雌性卷尾猴的不满。

P5 The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

研究人员认为,卷尾猴和人类一样,受社会情感的指引。在野外,它们是一种合作的、群居的物种。只有当每只动物都觉得自己没有被欺骗时,这种合作才可能是稳定的。义愤填膺的感觉似乎并非人类独有。完全拒绝较少的奖励使这些感觉向群体的其他成员表达得非常清楚。然而,这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类中独立进化出来的,还是源于这两个物种在3500万年前的共同祖先,目前仍是一个未解之谜。

## 题目与逐题解析

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] posing a contrast.
- [ B ] justifying an assumption.
- [ C ] making a comparison.
- [ D ] explaining a phenomenon.

在开篇段落中,作者通过\_\_\_\_\_引入主题

A) 提出对比 B) 证明一个假设 C) 进行比较 D) 解释一种现象

**【答案】 C** (例证目的题)

**【判型】** introduces his topic by 问的是开头段用何种手法引出话题,落点是写作手法/段落功能,本质属于段落写作目的的判别,归入例证目的题处理。

【拆句】 Q21 是一个待补全的不完整陈述句，主干 the author introduces his topic by \_\_\_\_, by 后面接动名词短语表方式；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.  
人人都喜欢丰厚的加薪。可一旦得知同事拿到的更多，你那点喜悦就会烟消云散。如果这个同事还以偷懒著称，你甚至会勃然大怒。这种行为被认为"太具人性"，潜台词是别的动物不会有这种精致的不公感。但亚特兰大埃默里大学的萨拉·布罗斯南和弗朗斯·德瓦尔刚发表于《自然》的一项研究表明，这种感觉对猴子来说"也太相通"了。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念：比较 vs 对比

posing a contrast 要求两端是相反对立的关系；可原文里人与猴的反应是"同"不是"异"——都会因不公而愤怒，没有对立面，谈不上 contrast。

B) 与原文相反

原文确实提到了一个 underlying assumption (other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance)，但紧接着的 But 句正是要推翻这个假设，作者根本没在为它辩护，更谈不上 justify (证成)。

C) ✓ 正确

Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human" ↔ making a comparison  
suggests that it is all too monkey, as well ↔ making a comparison

首段从头到尾就在做一件事：把人类对不公的反应与猴子的反应平行起来。这正是 making a comparison 的定义。

D) 答非所问

explaining a phenomenon 要求作者对一个现象作出原因/机制解释，而首段只描述了"人会愤怒、研究表明猴也会"两个现象本身，从未解释"为何会愤怒"，因此谈不上 explain。

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals.
- [ B ] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature.
- [ C ] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other.
- [ D ] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions.

"it is all too monkey"这句话(第一段最后一行)暗示 \_\_\_\_

- A) 猴子也会对懈怠的竞争对手感到愤怒 B) 憎恨不公平也是猴子的天性
- C) 猴子和人类一样,往往会互相嫉妒 D) 除了猴子之外没有其他动物能产生这种情感

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 implies that 要求解释引号那句话暗含的意思，是典型的就句解义。

【拆句】 Q22 主干 The statement "it is all too monkey" implies that \_\_\_\_, 主语是带定语的名词短语，谓语 implies 后接 that 引导的宾语从句作补全；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

这种行为被视为"太具人性"，潜台词是别的动物不会有这种精致的不公感。但布罗斯南和德瓦尔的研究表明，这种感觉对猴子来说"也太相通"了。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

outraged by slack rivals 把首段开头"同事偷懒"的人类情景照搬到猴子身上，可原文从未讲过有"偷懒的猴对手"——slack rivals 一说在猴的语境里无中生有。

B) ✓ 正确

this finely developed sense of grievance ↔ **resenting unfairness**

it is all too monkey, as well ↔ **is also monkeys' nature**

all too monkey 仿自 all too human，被仿的语义内核是 sense of grievance（不公感），所以"all too monkey"="猴子也具有这种不公感"，与 resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature 等值。

C) 偷换概念

jealous of each other 偷换了 sense of grievance（不公感、被亏待感）的核心——grievance 指对不公正的怨愤，jealous 指对他人所有物的嫉妒；两者不是一回事，原文也无任何"互相嫉妒"的语义。

D) 过度推断

no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions 把"猴有"夸张成"只有猴有，其他动物都没"。原文只用猴子的研究推翻"别的动物都没有"这一旧假设，从未排他性断言"只有猴有"。

23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] more inclined to weigh what they get.
- [ B ] attentive to researchers' instructions.
- [ C ] nice in both appearance and temperament.
- [ D ] more generous than their male companions.

雌性卷尾猴被选作研究对象很可能是因为它们 \_\_\_\_

- A) 更倾向于权衡自己得到的东西
- B) 留意研究者的指令
- C) 在外表和性情上都很好
- D) 比雄性同伴更慷慨

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 chosen for the research most probably because 问的是一个具体原因，可直接到原文找对应解释，属典型细节题。

**【拆句】** Q23 主干是被动语态 monkeys were chosen, 后接原因状语 because they are \_\_\_\_, 从句省略主语 they 已点明指代研究对象; most probably 是程度状语, 提醒答案是"最可能"而非确凿, 但仍以原文为准。

**【定位】** Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

最重要的是, 跟人类的女性对应者一样, 雌性卷尾猴倾向于比雄性更密切地关注"商品与服务"的价值。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" ↔

**more inclined to weigh what they get**

作者亲自标出 Above all 的特质"更关注 goods and services 的价值", 正是 weigh what they get (掂量所获) 的同义改写——这就是雌猴入选研究的核心理由。

B) 无中生有

attentive to researchers' instructions (注意听研究者指令) 在原文中完全没有提及——第2段讲的是雌猴对"价值"的关注, 不是对"研究者指令"的关注。

C) 答非所问

nice in both appearance and temperament 确实有原文支持 (They look cute 与 good-natured), 但这两条特征不是"被选作研究对象"的关键理由——作者用 Above all 把关键理由单挑出来是"关注价值", 外貌温顺只是顺带一提。

D) 过度推断

原文只说雌猴 share their food readily (乐于分享)、pay much closer attention to the value ... than males (在"关注价值"上比雄性更甚), 并未在"慷慨"这个维度上把雌猴和雄性做比较; more generous than their male companions 是把"分享"夸成"更慷慨于雄性", 越界推断。

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] prefer grapes to cucumbers.
- [ B ] can be taught to exchange things.
- [ C ] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.
- [ D ] are unhappy when separated from others.

**Brosnan**博士和**de Waal**博士最终在研究中发现猴子\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 喜欢葡萄胜过黄瓜
- B) 可以被教会交换东西
- C) 如果感觉被欺骗就不会合作
- D) 与其他猴子分开时会不高兴

**【答案】** C (细节题)

**【判型】** eventually found in their study that the monkeys 问研究最终发现了什么, 是对原文研究结论的客观转述, 属细节题。

【拆句】 Q24 主干 Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found ... that the monkeys \_\_\_\_, have found 是现在完成时表研究已得出结论, that 引导宾语从句作 found 的宾语, 从句缺谓语等待选项补全; 无陷阱。

【定位】 The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated.

研究者推断: 卷尾猴和人类一样, 受社会情感的驱动。在野外, 它们是合作的群居物种。这种合作只有在每只动物都觉得自己没有被欺骗时才可能稳定。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

prefer grapes to cucumbers 是第 4 段实验设置的一个事实细节 (grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers)), 但题干问的是研究的"最终发现"——猴子的食物偏好不是研究结论, 只是触发不公感的实验素材。

B) 答非所问

can be taught to exchange things 取自 The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food, 但这是实验的方法/前置训练, 不是研究的最终发现。

C) ✓ 正确

Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated ↔

**will not be co-operative if feeling cheated**

Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group

↔ **will not be co-operative**

The researchers suggest 给出的核心结论就是"被骗就闹、就不合作", 这正是 will not be co-operative if feeling cheated 所表达的内容。

D) 无中生有

are unhappy when separated from others 把 placed in separate but adjoining chambers 这个实验布置 (分置两邻室) 夸大成"猴子因被分开而不开心"——原文从未说猴子因分离而不悦, 它们不悦是因为看到同伴拿到葡萄而自己只拿黄瓜。

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- [ A ] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
- [ B ] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
- [ C ] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
- [ D ] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

从最后一段我们可以推断出什么?

- A) 猴子可以被训练出社会情感    B) 人类的愤慨情绪从一个不确定的来源演化而来
- c) 动物通常像人类一样公开表达自己的感受    d) 猴子之间的合作只有在野外才保持稳定

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the last paragraph 同时含 infer 与段落限定，明确属于段内推断题。

【拆句】 Q25 是一个完整疑问句 What can we infer from the last paragraph?, what 作 infer 的宾语前置，from the last paragraph 为状语限定取证范围；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

然而，这种公平感究竟是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化出来的，还是源自双方在 3500 万年前的共同祖先，至今仍是一个未解之问。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文从未说“猴子可以被训练出社会情感”。第 5 段说 capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions——社会情感是它们本来就有的，In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species 更说明这是野生天性，非被训练出来的。

B) ✓ 正确

such a sense of fairness ↔ **Human indignation**

whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question

↔ **evolved from an uncertain source**

末句明确两种来源皆未定，自然可一步推出“人的义愤(公平感)源自不确定之处”，正是 Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source 的意思。

C) 以偏概全

原文 Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group 只是讲卷尾猴用拒收次等奖励的方式表达不满，并未把它推广到“动物 usually 像人一样公开表达感情”——usually + animals 是把单一物种行为夸成动物界普遍现象。

D) 偷换概念

Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild 把原文的合作稳定条件“未被欺骗”偷换成了“地点为野外”。原文 Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated 中 only when 修饰的是“未感到被骗”，不是“在野外”。

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。

Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one.

第1段，第2句

本句是典型的'主句 + if 条件从句'结构，且条件从句内部嵌套宾语从句，这种层层嵌套的复合句在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。情态动词表达可能性、现在完成时被动语态、learn 后接 that 宾语从句，都是高频考点句式。结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged.

第1段，第3句

这是典型的'条件状语从句 + 主句'结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。主句使用情态动词表推测，条件从句用一般现在时表假设，完全符合条件句的标准用法。这种句式在议论文和说明文中高频出现，学习后可以大量复用到类似的假设推理场景中。

Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

第2段，第4句

"比较级 + than" 结构是四六级和考研高频句式，主句中多个状语的插入也符合真题常见模式。谓语省略在比较结构中典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。整体结构具有较强代表性。

Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber.

第3段，第3句

成分种类较丰富:涵盖主语、系动词谓语、形容词表语、句首副词状语、不定式短语作程度状语,以及状语内部的动词宾语和介词宾语;"enough to do" 结构是常见考点,"exchange...for..." 搭配也有一定训练价值,适合作为成分划分的入门练习。

However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

第3段，第4句

本句展现的结构在学术文本和考试阅读中高度典型:主句前置长状语、多层从句嵌套、被动语态描述实验操作、目的状语从句说明设计意图。掌握此类句式后,可直接迁移到大量科研论文和考试长难句的分析中。

However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

第5段，第6句

高度典型的学术写作和考试句式。主从句、并列结构、定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读的常见模式，特别是 whether ... or whether ... 作主语这种提出两种假设的表达在科技类文章中频繁出现。掌握这个句式后，可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，实用价值极高。

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。

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇5次 · 真题 112 句

**exchange** B1

n. 交换

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

**female** A2

adj. 女性的

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

**species** B2

n. 物种

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

**indeed** B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**evolve** B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

**stable** B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**wild** A2

adj. 野生的

本篇2次·真题13句

**assumption** B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇2次·真题11句

**male** A2

adj. 男性的

本篇2次·真题10句

**mere** B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇2次·真题9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

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

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

**source** B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题36句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题30句

**reward** B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题26句

**statement** B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题25句

**imply** B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题24句

**colleague** B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题23句

**eventually** B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题20句

**phenomenon**

B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**presence**

B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**contrast**

B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**justify**

B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**observe**

B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**reputation**

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**characteristic**

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**completely**

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**cooperation**

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**pose**

B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**candidate**

B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**guide**

A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**rival**

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**counterpart**

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**capable**

B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**reluctant**

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**ancestor**

B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**creature**

B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**generous**

B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**stem**

B2

n. 茎

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**uncertain**

B2

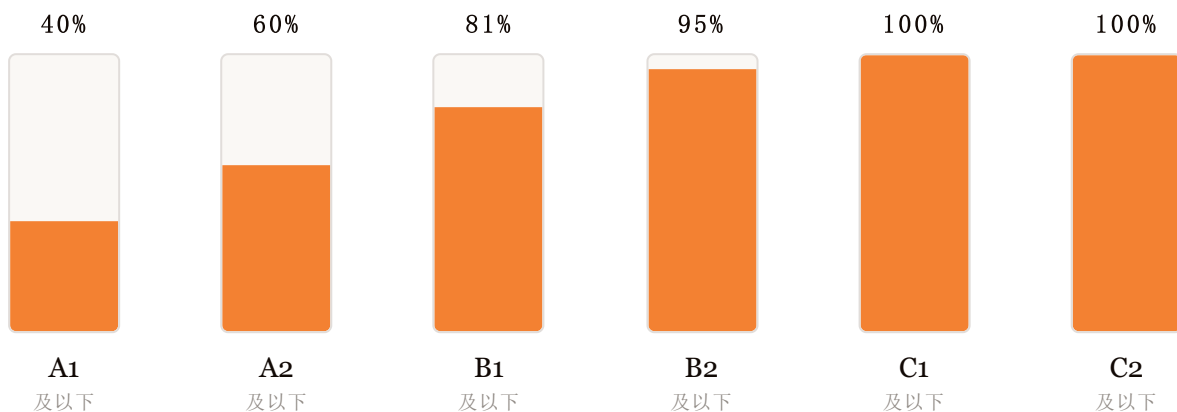
adj. 不确定的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 211 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **211** 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 11 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 211 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**211**

B2 以上难词

**5%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**81%**

考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

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# 2005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2005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(2005)

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 Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

你还记得那些年科学家们论证吸烟会致命,而怀疑者却坚称我们无法确定吗?证据不确凿,科学不确定?反吸烟游说团体想要摧毁我们的生活方式,政府应该置身事外?许多美国人相信了那些胡说八道,在三十多年里,约一千万吸烟者过早地进入了坟墓。

P2 There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

今天存在令人不安的相似之处,一波又一波的科学家试图唤醒我们认识全球变暖日益增长的威胁。最近一次是白宫召集的国家科学院专家组,告诉我们地球大气层确实在变暖,而这个问题在很大程度上是人为造成的。明确的信息是我们应该行动起来保护自己。国家科学院院长Bruce Alberts在专家组报告的前言中补

充了这一关键点:'科学从来没有所有答案。但科学确实为我们提供了关于未来的最佳指南,我们的国家和世界在制定重要政策时,以科学能够提供的关于当前行为未来后果的最佳判断为基础,这至关重要。'

P3 Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

正如在吸烟问题上一样,现在来自各方的声音坚称关于全球变暖的科学是不完整的,在我们确定之前继续向空气中排放废气是可以的。这是一个危险的游戏:等到百分之百的证据都出现时,可能为时已晚。随着风险的明显和增长,一个谨慎的民族现在就会购买一份保险。

P4 Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research – a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

幸运的是,白宫开始关注了。但显然总统的大多数顾问仍然不认真对待全球变暖。他们没有制定行动计划,而是继续要求进行更多研究——这是'分析导致瘫痪'的典型病例。

P5 To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

要成为地球负责任的管理者,我们必须推进更深入的大气和海洋研究。但仅有研究是不够的。如果政府不采取立法主动权,国会应该帮助开始制定保护措施。西弗吉尼亚州民主党参议员Robert Byrd提出的一项法案将为私营企业提供经济激励,这是一个有希望的开端。许多人看到国家正准备建造大量新发电厂以满足我们的能源需求。如果我们要保护大气层,这些新发电厂在环保方面达标至关重要。

## 题目与逐题解析

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
- [ B ] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
- [ C ] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
- [ D ] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.

支持吸烟的人提出的一个论点是 \_\_\_\_

- A) 吸烟与死亡之间的相关性没有科学证据。 B) 过去几十年中吸烟者的早期死亡人数微不足道。
- c) 人们有选择自己生活方式的自由。 D) 反对吸烟的人通常是在胡说八道。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_ 是补全式陈述句, 要求把支持吸烟者的具体主张填进去, 属于对原文某一具体说法的还原。

【拆句】 Q26 主干为 An argument was that \_\_\_\_, 过去分词短语 made by supporters of smoking 后置修饰 argument; 选项接 that 从句补全。无陷阱结构, 只需注意"made by"指明这条 argument 是"支持吸烟者"提出来的、不是反对者提出来的。

【定位】 That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way?

(他们还坚持说, ) 反吸烟阵营是要毁掉我们的生活方式, 政府就该撒手不管?

【选项】 A) 把"不充分"偷换为"没有"

原文反方说的是"证据 inconclusive、science uncertain" (不充分/不确定), A 项 there was no scientific evidence 直接夸大成"完全没有科学证据", 程度被偷改。

B) 与原文相反+立场张冠李戴

原文 some 10 million smokers went to early graves 明确说人数惊人; B 项 the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant 把它说成"微不足道", 与原文相反。且这是作者陈述, 而非支持吸烟者的 argument, 立场也错。

C) ✓ 正确

the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life ↔

people had the freedom to choose their own way of life

the government should stay out of the way ↔

people had the freedom to choose their own way of life

预判要点"生活方式自由 + 政府不干预"在 C 项被合并表述为"freedom to choose their own way of life", 正面承接原文反方立场, 故锁定 C。

D) 把作者评价词张冠到反方头上

原文 Lots of Americans bought that nonsense 中 nonsense 是作者对反方说辞的贬称; D 项 antismoking people were usually talking nonsense 反过来把它说成支持吸烟者对反吸烟者的 argument, 立场倒置。

27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as \_\_\_\_

[ A ] a protector.

[ B ] a judge.

[ C ] a critic.

[ D ] a guide.

根据 Bruce Alberts 的说法, 科学可以充当 \_\_\_\_

A) 保护者。 B) 法官。 C) 批评者。 D) 向导。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as \_\_\_\_ 是"According to 某人, X 是 Y"的标准细节题题干, 答案在原文人名附近的原话里。

**【拆句】** Q27 主干 science can serve as \_\_\_\_, 状语 According to Bruce Alberts 限定信息来源; can 表示"能够、可以"。结构简单, 无理解陷阱。

**【定位】** But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

但科学确实能为我们提供面向未来的最佳可用指南, 至关重要, 国家与世界要把重要政策建立在科学就当下行动之未来后果所能给出的最佳判断之上。

**【选项】** A) **无中生有**

Alberts 的话里没有 protect/guard/defend 等"保护"语义, a protector 是文中所无的角色定性。

B) **偷换概念 (同根词陷阱)**

原文 the best judgments that science can provide 中 judgments = "判断 (结论)", 是科学产出的中性名词; 选项 a judge 把 judgments 偷换成施事性 judge (法官/裁判者), 词义偷换。

C) **无中生有**

Alberts 通篇是肯定科学的指引功能, 并无"科学批评/挑剔"语义, a critic 凭空捏造。

D) **✓ 正确**

best available guide to the future ↔ **a guide**

预判"指南/向导", 原文 guide 与选项 a guide 中心词原词复现, 故锁定 D。

28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Paragraph 4)?

- [ A ] Endless studies kill action.
- [ B ] Careful investigation reveals truth.
- [ C ] Prudent planning hinders progress.
- [ D ] Extensive research helps decision-making.

作者所说的"分析导致瘫痪"(第四段最后一行)是什么意思?

- A) 无休止的研究扼杀行动。    B) 仔细的调查揭示真相。    C) 谨慎的规划阻碍进步。  
D) 广泛的研究有助于决策。

**【答案】** A (词义句意题)

**【判型】** What does the author mean by 直接问短语含义, 是词义句意题的标准提问句式。

**【拆句】** Q28 主干 What does the author mean by X? X = paralysis by analysis, by 表示"通过/用..... (这个说法)"。考生易把 by 误解成"被"——此处不是被动, 是"通过这个表达"。

**【定位】** Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research – a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

他们不拿出行动方案, 而是不断要求更多研究——这是"以分析致瘫痪"的典型案列。

**【选项】 A) ✓ 正确**

they continue to press for more research ↔ **Endless studies kill action**

Instead of a plan of action ↔ **Endless studies kill action**

预判要点"无休止研究替代/扼杀行动"在 A 项被简洁表达为 Endless studies kill action, 对应严丝合缝, 故选 A。

**B) 与原文相反 (态度反转)**

原文段 they continue to press for more research 是讽刺、贬义; Careful investigation reveals truth 是对调研的正面褒扬, 立场反转。

**C) 偷换概念 (关键词替换)**

原文短语主语是 analysis (分析/研究), C 项 Prudent planning hinders progress 把它换成 planning (规划), 且"hinders progress"将"行动被瘫痪"换成"进步被阻碍", 偷换概念。

**D) 与原文相反 (极端正面化)**

Extensive research helps decision-making 把原文批评的"无穷尽研究"洗成"广泛研究有助决策", 正面化程度更甚于 B, 立场反转。

29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?

[ A ] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.

[ B ] Raise public awareness of conservation.

[ C ] Press for further scientific research.

[ D ] Take some legislative measures.

根据作者的观点,政府应该对全球变暖采取什么措施?

A) 提供援助以建造更清洁的发电厂。 B) 提高公众的环保意识。 C) 推动进一步的科学研究。

D) 采取一些立法措施。

**【答案】 D (细节题)**

**【判型】** what should the Administration do about global warming 问的是具体行动方案, 是对原文建议句的同义还原, 不是观点推断。

**【拆句】** Q29 主干 what should the Administration do? 状语 According to the author 锁定立场是作者本人、不是政府或科学家; about global warming 限定话题。结构简单, 关键是分清作者立场 vs 政府现状。

**【定位】** If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures.

如果政府不愿意主动立法, 国会就应该出手, 开始着手制定环保保护措施。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全 + 例证脱节

原文 A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start 是作者举"国会层面已有的好开端", 且对象是私营产业; A 项 Offer aid to build cleaner power plants 把举例当作对政府的总体建议, 且把"私营产业的财政激励"窄化为"建电厂的援助"。

B) 无中生有

原文 To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research 谈研究与立法, 未谈"提升公众意识"; B 项 Raise public awareness of conservation 是文中所无的建议方向。

C) 与原文相反

原文 But research alone is inadequate 和 they continue to press for more research 明确批评"只搞研究"; C 项 Press for further scientific research 复述被批评的做法, 恰是作者反对的。

D) ✓ 正确

take the legislative initiative ↔ Take some legislative measures

预判"主动出台立法/环保措施"与 D 项措辞高度同义复现 (take + legislative + measures), 故锁定 D。

30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] they both suffered from the government's negligence.
- [ B ] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.
- [ C ] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.
- [ D ] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

作者将全球变暖问题与吸烟问题联系起来是因为 \_\_\_\_

- A) 两者都受到政府的忽视。 B) 从后者得到的教训适用于前者。 C) 后者的结果加剧了前者。
- D) 两者都已经从坏变得更糟。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_  
问的是作者全文的写作意图 (为何拿吸烟作类比), 考查的是作者的整体论证结构, 而非某一段细节。

【拆句】 Q30 主干 The author associates A with B because \_\_\_\_。短语 associate A with B = "把 A 与 B 联系起来"; that of smoking 中 that 替代 the issue, 避免重复。考生易栽在 that 指代上——that = the issue, 不是别的。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念 (主因偷换)

原文 P1 是"反方坚持"和"大众接受"导致拖延;并未说"政府忽视"造成 1000 万早死。且 A 项 they both suffered from the government's negligence 假定两议题都因政府忽视而恶化——吸烟段未提政府忽视,是"government should stay out of the way"的反方诉求被作者批评,与"negligence"非同一事。

B) ✓ 正确

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete

↔ a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former

There are upsetting parallels today ↔ a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former

主线"以吸烟教训警示变暖"= 选项 a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former (latter=smoking, former=global warming); 故锁定 B。

C) 无中生有 (强加因果)

原文没有任何句子说"吸烟的后果加剧了全球变暖", the outcome of the latter aggravates the former 是凭空捏造的因果关系。

D) 以偏概全

原文 over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves 是已发生的历史教训; 当下文里仅说全球变暖在加剧 the growing threat of global warming, 并未提吸烟问题"turned from bad to worse"。D 项 both of them have turned from bad to worse 把"恶化趋势"硬扣到两端。

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。

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure?

第1段, 第1句

这种 "主句 + 时间定语从句 + 从句内并列结构各带宾语从句" 的复合句型在考研和四六级阅读中非常常见。句式体现了转折对比的典型表达方式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似真题句。

The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

第2段，第4句

句子结构高度典型：形式主语句型（it is critical that）、虚拟语气用法（that从句用原形）、限制性定语从句（that引导）、并列转折（But...and）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，可直接迁移到大量真题句子，典型性很强。

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：形式主语 it 与真实主语不定式的识别，现在分词 insisting 作后置定语的判断，两个并列宾语从句的定位，以及时间状语从句在不定式结构中的嵌套。这些都是学生容易混淆的成分类型，训练价值高

This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late.

第3段，第2句

冒号连接的并列主句结构在学术写作和考试中较为常见，时间状语从句前置也是典型的复杂句式，掌握这种结构对理解长难句有较好的迁移价值

With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

第3段，第3句

本句的 "With + 名词 + 形容词" 独立主格结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于简洁地表达背景条件或伴随状况。情态动词 "would" 表达假设或建议的用法也是常考点。整体结构虽然是简单句，但独立主格的前置使用和情态动词的语气表达，都是典型的书面语特征，掌握后可在类似句式中迁移应用，具有较高的典型性。

If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

第5段，第6句

"It is + 形容词 + that 从句" 结构在四六级和考研中高频出现,且 that 从句使用虚拟语气也是常考句式。条件状语从句 + 主句的组合也很典型。掌握本句后可以迁移到大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 65 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。

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本篇5次 · 真题 44 句

**smoking** A2

n. 吸烟，抽烟

本篇5次 · 真题 10 句

**warming** B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本篇3次 · 真题 48 句

**press** A2

v. 按，压

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 90 句

**scientific** B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

**policy** B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 69 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题 65 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题 61 句

**analysis** B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题 24 句

**conservation** B2

n. 保护

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

**obvious** B1

adj. 明显的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

**administration** B2

n. 管理

本篇2次·真题 16 句

**panel** B1

n. 专家小组

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**guide** A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇2次·真题 13 句

**academy** B2

n. 学院

本篇2次·真题 8 句

**atmosphere** B2

n. 气氛

本篇2次·真题 8 句

**latter** B2

det. 后者的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**financial** B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

**argument** B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

**nation** B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

**fashion** B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

**available** A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**largely** B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

**insurance** B1

n. 保险

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

**judge** B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**associate** B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

**critical** B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**congress** B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**majority** B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**critic** B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**freedom** B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**wave** A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**crucial** B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**growing** A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**outcome** B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**incentive** B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**judgment** B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**awareness** B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**democratic** B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**planning** B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**supporter** B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**inadequate** B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**investigation** B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**seriously** B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**initiative** B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**parallel** B2

adj. 平行的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**uncertain** B2

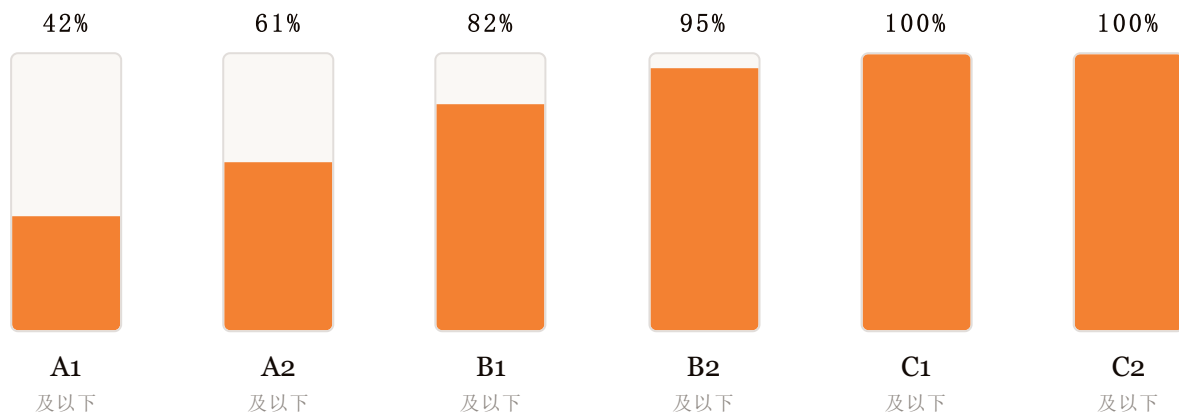
adj. 不确定的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 241 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 241 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 11 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 241 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

241

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

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| 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）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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# 2005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2005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(2005)

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 Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" – the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

在良好睡眠的所有组成部分中,梦似乎最不受我们控制。在梦中,一扇窗户打开,通向一个逻辑被悬置、死者开口说话的世界。一个世纪前,Freud提出了他的革命性理论,认为梦是我们潜意识欲望和恐惧的变相阴影;到20世纪70年代末,神经学家转而认为梦只是"精神噪音"——睡眠期间进行的神经修复工作的随机副产品。现在研究人员怀疑,梦是大脑情绪调节器的一部分,在大脑"离线"时调节情绪。一位权威专家表示,这些强烈有力的精神事件不仅可以被利用,而且实际上可以被置于有意识的控制之下,以帮助我们睡得更好、感觉更好。芝加哥医学中心心理学系主任Rosalind Cartwright说:"这是你的梦,如果你不喜欢它,就改变它。"

P2 Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep – when most vivid dreams occur – as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning)

is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day." says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

脑成像的证据支持这一观点。匹兹堡大学的Eric Nofzinger博士说,大脑在REM(快速眼动)睡眠期间——大多数生动的梦发生时——与完全清醒时一样活跃。但大脑的所有部分并非同等参与;边缘系统("情绪脑")特别活跃,而前额叶皮层(智力和推理中枢)则相对安静。斯坦福睡眠研究员William Dement博士说:"我们从梦中醒来时或快乐或沮丧,这些感觉可以伴随我们一整天。"

P3 The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events – until, it appears, we begin to dream.

梦与情绪之间的联系在Cartwright诊所的患者中表现出来。大多数人似乎在夜间早期做更多噩梦,在醒来之前逐渐转向更快乐的梦,这表明他们正在处理白天产生的负面情绪。因为我们的意识被日常生活占据,我们并不总是思考当天事件的情感意义——直到我们开始做梦时,情况似乎才如此。

P4 And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

这个过程不必留给潜意识。Cartwright认为人们对反复出现的噩梦施加有意识的控制。一旦醒来,就识别梦中令人不安的内容。想象你希望它如何结束;下次它再次出现时,试着醒来到足以控制其进程的程度。通过大量练习,人们可以学会,真正地,在睡眠中做到这一点。

P5 At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep – or rather dream – on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

归根结底,我们可能没有什么理由关注我们的梦,除非它们让我们无法入睡或"我们在惊恐中醒

来",Cartwright说。恐怖主义、经济不确定性和普遍的不安全感增加了人们的焦虑。那些遭受持续噩梦困扰的人应该寻求治疗师的帮助。对我们其他人来说,大脑有自己的方式处理不良情绪。睡一觉——或者更确切地说做个梦——早上你会感觉更好。

## 题目与逐题解析

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] can be modified in their courses.
- [ B ] are susceptible to emotional changes.
- [ C ] reflect our innermost desires and fears.
- [ D ] are a random outcome of neural repairs.

研究人员已经开始相信梦\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 可以在其过程中被改变。    B) 容易受到情绪变化的影响。    C) 反映我们内心深处的欲望和恐惧。
- D) 是神经修复的随机结果。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Researchers have come to believe that dreams\_\_\_\_ 是不完整陈述，要求按原文最新观点直接补全，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 Researchers have come to believe that dreams\_\_\_\_ 主干是 Researchers have come to believe + that 宾语从句；从句的主语是 dreams，谓语空缺待选项补全。have come to believe 是完成体，强调'最近才开始相信'，暗示与早期看法对比。

【定位】 Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

现在研究者怀疑，梦是大脑情绪调温器的一部分，在大脑'离线'时调节情绪。一位权威人士还说，这些强大的心理活动不仅可以被驾驭，甚至可以被纳入有意识的控制，以帮助我们更好地入睡和感受。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

brought under conscious control ↔ **can be modified in their courses**

If you don't like it, change it. ↔ **can be modified in their courses**

预判'梦可被有意识控制'，选项 A 的 modified in their courses 正是对 brought under conscious control 与 change it 的上位同义替换，唯一命中。

**B) 与原文相反**

原文是梦影响情绪 (We wake up from dreams happy or depressed)，不是情绪改变梦；选项 are susceptible to emotional changes (梦受情绪变化影响) 把方向颠倒，且与 Q31 所问的'researchers 新观点'无关。

**C) 张冠李戴**

reflect our innermost desires and fears 复述的是 Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears，属于'a century ago'的旧观点，并非 Q31 所问的 researchers 'come to believe'。

**D) 张冠李戴**

are a random outcome of neural repairs 对应 by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" – the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep，是上一代神经学家的旧观点，不是当下 researchers 的看法。

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] its function in our dreams.
- [ B ] the mechanism of REM sleep.
- [ C ] the relation of dreams to emotions.
- [ D ] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.

通过提及边缘系统,作者意图表明\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 它在我们梦中的功能。    B) 快速眼动睡眠的机制。    C) 梦与情绪的关系。  
D) 它与前额叶皮层的区别。

**【答案】 C** (例证目的题)

**【判型】** By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show\_\_\_\_\_ 是典型'借由提及 X, 作者要说明 Y'的例证目的句式。

**【拆句】** By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show\_\_\_\_\_ 句首 By + 动名词短语作方式状语, 主句 the author intends to show + 宾语从句留空。注意 intends to show 的宾语不是 limbic system, 而是空格处要补的'论点', 考生最易把 limbic system 的定义当答案。

**【定位】** Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep – when most vivid dreams occur – as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet.

脑成像证据支持这种观点。匹兹堡大学的 Eric Nofzinger 博士说, REM 睡眠(最生动的梦发生时)期间, 大脑活跃程度与完全清醒时相当。但并非大脑各部分都同等参与; '情绪脑'limbic system 尤其活跃, 而'理性中枢'前额叶则相对安静。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

its function in our dreams 把焦点放在 limbic system 在梦中的功能本身，可作者意图是借它论证'梦—情绪'关系（更上一层的论点），不是介绍这个脑区的功能。

B) 偷换概念

the mechanism of REM sleep (REM 睡眠的机制) 借用了段中 REM (rapid eye movement) sleep 的眼熟词；但作者并未解释 REM 是如何运作的，只是把它作为'梦发生的时段'背景提及。

C) ✓ 正确

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. ↔ **the relation of dreams to emotions**  
the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active ↔

**the relation of dreams to emotions**

段首 supports this view + 段中 'emotional brain' 同位语 + 段末 happy or depressed 三处合力，证明引 limbic system 就是为了显示梦与情绪挂钩，C 命中。

D) 以偏概全

its difference from the prefrontal cortex 抓住的是 limbic 与 prefrontal cortex 的对比这一手段，但作者引这个对比仍是为了凸显'情绪脑活跃—梦关情绪'，不是为对比而对比。

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] aggravate in our unconscious mind.
- [ B ] develop into happy dreams.
- [ C ] persist till the time we fall asleep.
- [ D ] show up in dreams early at night.

白天产生的负面情绪往往会 \_\_\_\_

- A) 在我们的无意识思维中加剧。 B) 发展成愉快的梦。 C) 持续到我们入睡的时候。
- D) 在夜间早些时候出现在梦中。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The negative feelings generated during the day tend to \_\_\_\_ 直接陈述待补全，问'倾向于发生什么'，是事实描述。

【拆句】 The negative feelings generated during the day tend to \_\_\_\_ 主干是 The negative feelings tend to + 不定式空缺；过去分词短语 generated during the day 后置修饰 feelings，意为'白天产生的负面情绪'。

【定位】 Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

多数人前半夜噩梦较多，临醒前逐渐转向更愉快的梦境，这说明他们在'消化'白天产生的负面情绪。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

aggravate in our unconscious mind (在无意识中恶化) 原文从未提; 并且原文说大脑通过梦'消化/处理'负面情绪 (working through = 解决、走完), 趋势是缓解, 不是恶化。

B) 偷换概念

原文是'梦境的整体走向'从噩梦逐渐变成愉快梦境 (progressing toward happier ones before awakening), 主语是 bad dreams, 不是 negative feelings; 选项 develop into happy dreams 把'梦发展为愉快梦'移花接木到'负面情绪发展为愉快梦', 主语错位。

C) 无中生有

persist till the time we fall asleep (持续到入睡) 原文没说'白天负面情绪要撑到入睡才消', 相反第三段说我们白天'忙着 daily life' 顾不上情绪意义, 到了梦里才处理 (we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events – until ... we begin to dream), 但这并不等于情绪本身'持续到入睡'。

D) ✓ 正确

Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night ... they are working through negative feelings generated during the day

↔ show up in dreams early at night

more bad dreams early in the night ↔ early at night

'消化负面情绪'与'负面情绪显现于梦中'是同一过程的两端表述, D 直接说'前半夜在梦里现身', 正中预判。

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.
- [ B ] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control.
- [ C ] dreams should be left to their natural progression.
- [ D ] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious.

Cartwright似乎暗示\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 及时醒来对于摆脱噩梦至关重要。 B) 想象噩梦有助于将它们控制住。 C) 应该让梦自然发展。
- D) 做梦可能并不完全属于无意识。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 Cartwright seems to suggest that\_\_\_\_ 含 seems to suggest, 问的是言外之意而非原文字面表述。

【拆句】 Cartwright seems to suggest that\_\_\_\_ 主干 Cartwright + 系动词性短语 seems to + suggest + that 从句空缺。seems 这个软化词不影响理解, 重点是 suggest 提示'隐含'。

**【定位】** And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams.

而这个过程不必交给无意识来完成。Cartwright 认为，人可以对反复出现的噩梦施加有意识的控制。

**【选项】** A) **过度推断**

原文是说'醒后 + 想象新结局 + 下次梦中刚好醒一点点以掌控走向'三步配合 (As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting ... try to wake up just enough to control its course) , 并未说'及时醒来本身就是摆脱噩梦的关键'。选项 waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams 单把'及时醒来'拎出来当 essential 条件, 属于过度推断。

B) **偷换概念**

原文 Visualize how you would like it to end instead 让 visualize 的是'想要的结局', 不是'噩梦本身'; 选项 visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control 把可视化对象从'新结局'偷换成'噩梦', 宾语错位。

C) **与原文相反**

原文核心主张正是'梦不必交给无意识、可主动干预', 选项 dreams should be left to their natural progression (应让梦自然发展) 与 Cartwright 立场完全相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. ↔

**dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious**

Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. ↔

**dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious**

预判'梦不完全是无意识', 选项 D 用'may not entirely belong to the unconscious'恰好同向重写, 且 may / entirely 控制好了推断强度, 没越界——命中。

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

- [ A ] Lead your life as usual.
- [ B ] Seek professional help.
- [ C ] Exercise conscious control.
- [ D ] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

**Cartwright**可能会给那些有时做噩梦的人什么建议?

A) 像往常一样生活。 B) 寻求专业帮助。 C) 进行有意识的控制。 D) 避免白天的焦虑。

**【答案】** A (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams? 直接问'对偶尔做噩梦者会给什么建议', 是事实细节复述。

【拆句】 What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams? 主干 What advice + might Cartwright give; 介宾结构 to those + 定语从句 who sometimes have bad dreams 修饰 those。整句问'会对一类人提什么建议', sometimes 必须读准——是偶发而非长期。

【定位】 At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. ... Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep – or rather dream – on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

Cartwright 说, 归根到底, 除非噩梦影响睡眠或让你惊醒, 否则几乎没必要在意我们的梦.....持续做噩梦的人应该去找治疗师; 对我们其他人, 大脑自有办法消化坏情绪——睡一觉 (或者说梦一觉), 早上就好了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all ↔ **Lead your life as usual.**

For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. ↔

**Lead your life as usual.**

题干限定 sometimes have bad dreams 属于 the rest of us 而非 persistent nightmares 人群, 对应建议是不必当回事、照常生活, A 命中。

B) 张冠李戴

Seek professional help 复述的是 Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist——那是给'持续噩梦'人群的建议, 不是给题干所问的'偶尔做噩梦'人群。

C) 张冠李戴

Exercise conscious control. 复述的是 Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams——那是讲 recurring (反复出现的) 噩梦该如何主动干预, 不是给'偶尔做噩梦者'的建议。

D) 无中生有

原文 Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety 只是解释为何当下人们焦虑加剧, 从未建议'白天避免焦虑'; Cartwright 也没有以'避开 anxiety'作为对偶尔做噩梦者的处方。

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。

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" – the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

第1段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：分号连接的并列复合句、同位语从句解释抽象名词、限制性定语从句修饰具体名词、过去完成时表达时间先后，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；句子还体现了学术文本中常见的观点对比结构，掌握后可大量迁移到类似的科学史或观点演变类文本中。

And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

第1段，第5句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型：主句加宾语从句的框架、宾语从句内使用情态被动语态、并列谓语结构 "not only... but also..."（变体）、不定式作目的状语，这些都是高频考点句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可直接迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性强。

The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep – when most vivid dreams occur – as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖成分丰富且含多个训练价值点：主系表结构（含表语承前省略）、时间状语从句（破折号插入）、比较从句（as...as结构及省略）、引述句倒装（宾语前置）、介词短语作地点状语、代词指代（it指代brain）。特别是比较从句的省略机制和引述句的倒装结构，是学生容易混淆的高频考点，适合反复练习成分划分和省略还原。

But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet.

第2段，第3句

分号连接并列句、状语从句表示对比、括号同位语补充说明，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式特征，尤其科技类或说明类文本中常用这种“总述-对比例证”的逻辑结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高

Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events – until, it appears, we begin to dream.

第3段，第3句

本句的 "原因状语从句 + 主句 + 时间状语从句" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是用 "Because" 和 "until" 连接因果和时间逻辑,插入语 "it appears" 的用法也是学术和新闻文体的典型特征,掌握后可大量复用。

Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course.

第4段，第4句

成分覆盖全面：祈使句谓语与宾语、宾语从句内的主谓宾与宾语补足语、时间状语从句、不定式作宾语与目的状语。包含易错点：祈使句无主语、时间状语从句前置易与主句混淆、宾语从句中 "would like" 带宾补结构、不定式 "to wake up" 与 "to control" 的层级区分。是较好的成分划分练习句。

With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

第4段，第5句

"主语加情态动词加动词，再接不定式内容"是非常常见、可迁移的句型。像 "in their sleep" 这种后置状语也很典型，掌握后能迁移到大量普通陈述句。

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says.

第5段，第1句

unless引导的条件状语从句、there be句型、不定式作后置定语、引述标记等都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,学习后可大量复用,典型性较高。

Sleep – or rather dream – on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

第5段，第5句

本句覆盖了祈使句隐含主语、并列谓语 (Sleep 和 dream)、介词短语状语 on it、系动词 feel 加表语 better、时间状语 in the morning 等多种成分类型。祈使句的主语省略和并列结构中的插入语是值得练习的易错点，系动词与表语的搭配也有一定训练价值。虽然不是特别复杂的成分组合，但对于基础学习者来说成分种类较为丰富，适合用于成分划分练习。

## 本篇出现的 54 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。

### emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

### unconscious B2

adj. 失去知觉的

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

### researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

### conscious B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

### system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

### desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

### mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

### event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

### negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

### generate B2

v. 产生，引起（结果、反应等）

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

### occur B1

v. 发生，出现

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

### random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

**anxiety** B2

n. 焦虑

本篇2次 · 真题 12 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

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

**process** B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

**actually** A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

**seek** B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

**theory** B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

**identify** B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**authority** B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

**thinking** A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

**intend** B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

**essential** B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

**function** B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

**powerful** B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

**movement** B1

n. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

**fully** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**outcome** B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**switch** A2

v. 转换

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**entirely** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

**intellect** C1

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

**psychology** B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

**relatively** B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

**equally** B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**leading** B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**mechanism** B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**mood** A2

n. 心情

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**regulate** B2

v. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**suspect** B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**reasoning** B2

n. 推理

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**significance** B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**belong** A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**occupy** B2

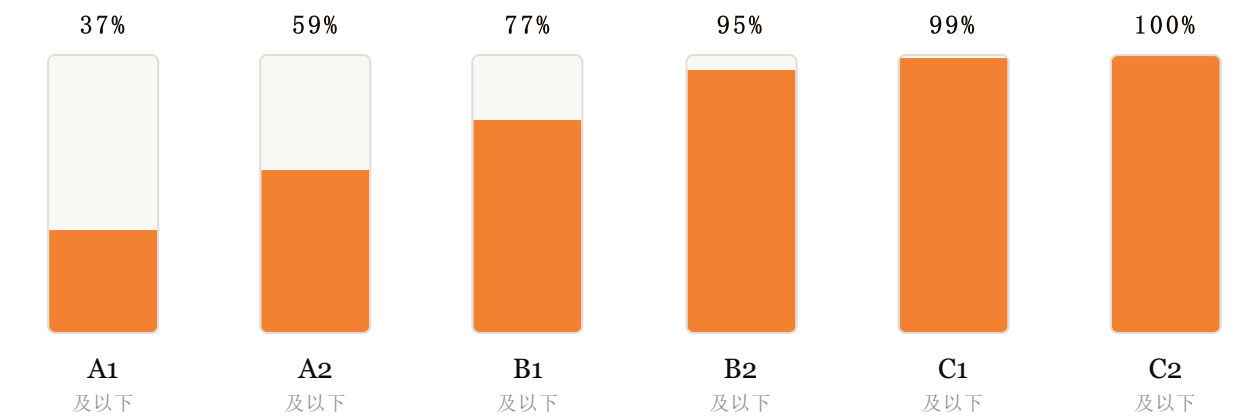
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

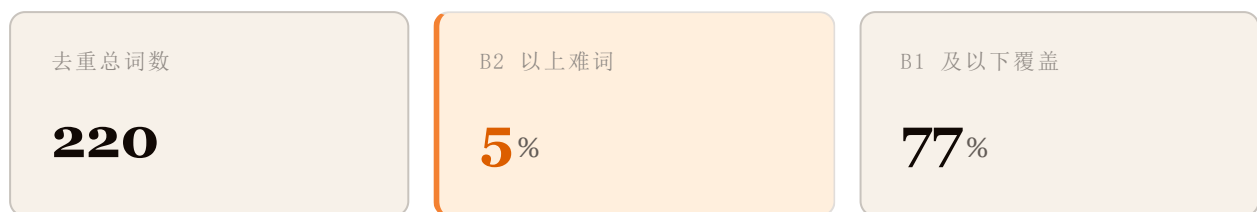
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 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 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 220 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

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| Section II Part A (1)        | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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| Section II Part A (4)        | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part B            | 选句填空（7选5）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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| Section III Part B           | 写作          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |

# 2005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2005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(2005)

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 Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

美国人不再期望公众人物在演讲或写作中能够娴熟而出色地驾驭英语。他们自己也不再追求这样的能力。在其新书《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化以及我们为何应该在意》中，语言学家、持自由派和保守派混合观点的争议人物 John McWhorter 认为，20 世纪 60 年代反文化运动的胜利应为正式英语的衰落负责。

P2 Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

指责放任自流的 20 世纪 60 年代并非什么新鲜事，但这并非又一次对教育衰退的批评。McWhorter 先生的学术专长是语言历史和变迁，他认为例如 "whom" 的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语格尾的消失更令人遗憾。

P3 But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the

only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

但对真实和个人的崇拜,即"做我们自己的事",已经宣告了正式演讲、写作、诗歌和音乐的死亡。在20世纪60年代之前,即使是受教育程度一般的人在落笔时也会追求一种高雅的语调,而此后即使是最受推崇的作品也力求在纸面上捕捉口语英语。同样,在诗歌方面,高度个人化的表演性体裁是唯一能够声称真正具有生命力的形式。在口头和书面英语中,交谈正战胜演说,自发性正战胜技艺。

P4 Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive – there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

通过来自高雅文化和通俗文化的大量有趣实例加以说明,McWhorter先生所记录的趋势是确凿无疑的。但不太清楚的是,借用他副标题中的问题,我们为什么应该在意。作为一名语言学家,他承认所有种类的人类语言,包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言,都可以具有强大的表现力——世界上不存在无法表达复杂思想的语言或方言。他并非像许多人那样认为,我们不再能够清晰思考是因为我们说话不规范。

P5 Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms – he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

俄罗斯人对自己的语言怀有深厚的热爱,脑海中记忆着大量诗歌,而意大利政治家倾向于使用在大多数英语使用者看来显得过时的精心措辞的演讲。McWhorter先生承认正式语言并非严格必要,他也没有提出激进的教育改革——他实际上是在为失去某种美好而非实用的东西感到悲伤。我们现在用"纸盘子而非瓷器"来享用英语。这也许是一种遗憾,但可能是不可避免的。

## 题目与逐题解析

36. According to Mc Whorter, the decline of formal English\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] is inevitable in radical education reforms.
- [ B ] is but all too natural in language development.
- [ C ] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.
- [ D ] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

根据McWhorter的观点,正式英语的衰落\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 在激进的教育改革中是不可避免的。 B) 在语言发展中是再自然不过的。
- C) 引起了关于反主流文化的争议。 D) 在20世纪60年代带来了公众态度的变化。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 According to Mc Whorter, the decline of formal English\_\_\_\_\_ 是典型 "According to + 人/书" 句式, 要求复述原文某一具体观点。

**【拆句】** Q36 为待补全陈述句，主干是 "the decline of formal English \_\_\_\_"，选项是谓语延伸；"According to Mc Whorter" 为状语，限定观点归属——务必抓住是 Mc Whorter 的看法，不是作者本人立场。

**【定位】** Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

麦克沃特的学术专长是语言史和语言演变，他举例说"whom"的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语格尾的消失更可惜。

**【选项】** A) **错误类型识别**

is inevitable in radical education reforms 说衰落是激进教改的必然结果，原文 proposes no radical education reforms 反而明示麦克沃特不提任何激进教改，根本未把 decline 与 reforms 挂钩。

B) **✓ 正确**

natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English ↔

**but all too natural in language development**

预判的"自然演变"在 but all too natural in language development 里被 natural+language development 精确对应，无任何添加。

C) **错误类型识别**

has caused the controversy over the counter-culture 说衰落造成了对反主流文化的争议；原文 sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English 恰是反主流文化"造成"了衰落，因果反过来。

D) **错误类型识别**

brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s 说衰落在 1960s 引起了公众态度变化；原文恰是 1960s 反主流文化先发生、形式英语随后衰落，并未说 decline 反过来去改变 1960s 的公众态度。

37. The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] modesty.
- [ B ] personality.
- [ C ] liveliness.
- [ D ] informality.

第三段第六行中的"talking"一词表示\_\_\_\_

A) 谦逊。 B) 个性。 C) 生动性。 D) 非正式性。

**【答案】** D (词义句意题)

**【判型】** The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes\_\_\_\_ 用 denotes 直接问某词在文中所指。

**【拆句】** Q37 主干 "The word talking denotes \_\_\_", 括号内 Line 6, Paragraph 3 是定位坐标, denotes 是关键谓词——它要的是"该词在此处对应什么含义", 不是该词的常规字面义。

**【定位】** In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft. 无论口头还是书面英语, "说话式"都在压倒"讲究式", 即兴正在压倒雕琢。

**【选项】** A) **错误类型识别**

modesty 取自 the modestly educated 的字面联想, 但 modestly 在原文修饰受教育程度, 与 talking 的语境义无关。

B) **错误类型识别**

personality 来自 the highly personal, performative genre, 是本段大主题; 但 talking 这一个词的具体内涵是"不正式", 并非整段主题词。

C) **错误类型识别**

liveliness 出自 could claim real liveliness, 是对 personal performative genre 的评价词, 描述"生动", 并非 talking 的含义。

D) **✓ 正确**

talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft ↔ **informality**  
预判的"不讲究、不正式"在四个选项中只对应 informality。

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

- [ A ] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
- [ B ] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
- [ C ] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
- [ D ] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

**McWhorter**最有可能同意以下哪项陈述?

- A) 逻辑思维不一定与我们说话的方式相关。
- B) 黑人英语可以比标准英语更具表现力。
- C) 人类语言的非标准变体同样具有娱乐性。
- D) 在所有变体中,标准英语最能传达复杂的思想。

**【答案】** A (推断题)

**【判型】** To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree? 直接是"他最可能同意"的虚拟疑问, 标准推断题。

**【拆句】** Q38 是 To which ... would McWhorter agree 的倒装疑问句, which 引导的从句作 agree 的宾语; would 是虚拟语气表"最可能", 与 most likely 叠加强化"推断"信号。

**【定位】** He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

他并不像许多人那样主张: 因为我们说话不规范, 我们就再也无法清晰思考了。

**【选项】 A) ✓ 正确**

He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

↔ **Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.**

预判的"思维和说话方式无必然联系"直接对应 Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.。

**B) 错误类型识别**

Black English can be more expressive than standard English. 说黑人英语比标准英语"更具"表现力; 原文 all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive 只说所有变体"都"富有表现力, 没做谁强谁弱的比较。

**C) 错误类型识别**

Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining. 把原文 expressive (富有表现力) 偷换为 entertaining (有娱乐性); entertaining 出现在 Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples, 修饰的是举例本身而非语言变体。

**D) 错误类型识别**

Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas. 称标准英语最能传达复杂思想; 原文 there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas 明确说"世上没有哪种语言或方言不能传达复杂思想", 即所有变体在这点上等同。

39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] interest in their language.
- [ B ] appreciation of their efforts.
- [ C ] admiration for their memory.
- [ D ] contempt for their old-fashionedness.

对俄罗斯人热爱背诵诗歌的描述显示了作者的 \_\_\_\_

A) 对他们语言的兴趣。 B) 对他们努力的赞赏。 C) 对他们记忆力的钦佩。 D) 对他们守旧的轻蔑。

**【答案】 B** (态度题)

**【判型】** shows the author's \_\_\_\_ 直接索要作者态度词, 且选项均为情感/评价名词 (interest/appreciation/admiration/contempt) 。

**【拆句】** Q39 主干 "The description ... shows the author's \_\_\_\_", 主语是"对俄国人背诗的描述"这一动作名词化短语, shows 后接情感名词作宾语; 注意立场归属是 the author's 而非 Russians 自己的。

**【定位】** Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms – he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful.

俄国人深爱自己的母语，脑子里装着大段大段背下来的诗歌；意大利政客也偏好华丽的演讲，这在多数说英语的人看来已显陈旧。麦克沃特承认正式语言并非严格必要，也不主张任何激进的教育改革——他实际上是在为某种美的、而非实用的东西的消逝而悲伤。

**【选项】** A) **错误类型识别**

interest in their language 把对象从"努力"换成"俄语本身"；作者并未表态对俄语这门语言感兴趣，所要肯定的是俄国人"维护母语"的做法。

B) **✓ 正确**

grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful ↔ **appreciation of their efforts**  
预判的"正面肯定 + 落在努力上"与 appreciation of their efforts 双匹配——  
appreciation 给出正向极性，efforts 锁住"背诵"这一持续努力的对象。

C) **错误类型识别**

admiration for their memory 把肯定对象偏向"记忆力"这种生理能力；原文重心是"用心、用情维护母语"的态度，而非"记得住"本身。

D) **错误类型识别**

contempt for their old-fashionedness 是负面态度且对象指向"陈旧"；原文 old-fashioned 是用在意大利政客身上、且只是 most English-speakers 的看法，作者本人没表态轻蔑，更没用在俄国人身上。

40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] "temporary" is to "permanent".
- [ B ] "radical" is to "conservative".
- [ C ] "functional" is to "artistic".
- [ D ] "humble" is to "noble".

根据最后一段，"纸盘"之于"瓷器"正如 \_\_\_\_

- A) "临时的"之于"永久的"。    B) "激进的"之于"保守的"。    C) "功能性的"之于"艺术性的"。
- D) "朴素的"之于"高贵的"。

**【答案】** C (词义句意题)

**【判型】** "paper plates" is to "china" as \_\_\_\_ 是 X : Y :: A : B 类比题型，本质是问比喻含义。

**【拆句】** Q40 借 "X is to Y as A is to B" 类比结构出题，as 引出比例关系；空格处须填一组保持与 paper plates : china 同一对立关系的对子，注意比对的是"关系"而不是单词义。

**【定位】** Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms – he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

麦克沃特承认正式语言并非严格必要，也不主张任何激进的教育改革——他实际上是在为某种美的、而非实用的东西的消逝而悲伤。如今我们“用纸盘而非瓷器”盛着自己的英语。也许遗憾，但大概在所难免。

**【选项】 A) 错误类型识别**

"temporary" is to "permanent" 给的是“短暂-永久”时间对立；纸盘虽是一次性，但作者强调的不是“短暂”，而是“将就实用”，china 也不是因“永久”而对照。

**B) 错误类型识别**

"radical" is to "conservative" 是“激进-保守”政治/态度对立；原文 proposes no radical education reforms 里的 radical 是别处用法，与 paper plates : china 的器物比喻毫无关联。

**C) ✓ 正确**

grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful ↔ "functional" is to "artistic"  
We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". ↔ "functional" is to "artistic"  
四个选项中只有 "functional" is to "artistic" 同时满足“实用-艺术”对立且方向与 paper plates : china 一致。

**D) 错误类型识别**

"humble" is to "noble" 是“卑微-高贵”的社会阶级对立；纸盘并不含“卑微”的阶级贬义，作者也未把 china 抬到“高贵”的阶级位，他强调的是“美与实用”，不是“贵贱”。

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。

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift.

第1段，第1句

"expect + 宾语 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，插入状语打断宾语和宾补的现象也常见。本句结构在真题中具有很强的代表性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Nor do they aspire to such command themselves.

第1段，第2句

否定副词 (nor、neither、never 等) 引起的倒装结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句 "Nor do they..." 是该句型的标准形式，掌握后可以迁移到 "Neither did he..."、"Never have I..." 等大量类似结构，具有很强的代表性

Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

第2段，第2句

并列句加比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"see...to be" 的宾补结构以及 "no more...than" 的比较句型都是典型考点。学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性强。

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive – there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

第4段，第3句

本句包含acknowledge加宾语从句、there存在句型、限制性定语从句等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,破折号连接并列句进行观点递进也是学术文本常见表达模式,句式结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

第4段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾、插入状语从句、宾语从句、内嵌原因状语从句多种成分,且 that 从句整体作宾语、because 从句作 that 从句内状语,层次丰富。插入结构与嵌套从句的识别是常见易错点,训练价值高。

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers.

第5段，第1句

本句结构在考试真题中较为典型：主句与状语从句通过 while 形成对比、定语从句修饰宾语、并列谓语共享主语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子的分析。

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。

**formal**

B1

adj. 正式的

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

**poetry**

B1

n. 诗歌

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

**decline**

B2

v. 下降

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

**writing**

A2

n. 写作

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

**variety**

B1

n. 多样化

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

**radical**

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

**would**

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

**accord**

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

**loss**

B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

**seek**

B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

**reform** B2

v. 改革

本篇2次·真题 37 句

**complex** B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

**inevitable** B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

**conservative** B2

adj. 保守的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

**acknowledge** B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**convey** B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**triumph** B2

n. 巨大成功

本篇2次·真题 8 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

**following** B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**claim** B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

**trend** B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

**thinking** A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

**academic** B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

**exist** A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

**highly** B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

**criticism** B2

n. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**statement** B1

n. 声明

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

**illustrate** B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

**propose** B1

v. 提议

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

**liberal** C1

adj. 开明的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

**blame** B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**capture** B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**cannot** A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

**personality** B1

n. 个性

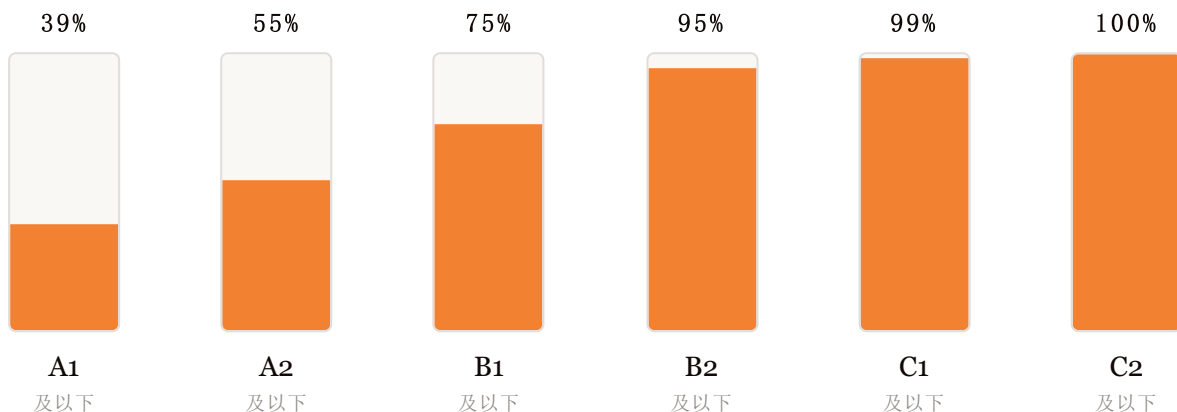
本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

|                                                                         |                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b><u>equally</u></b> B1</p> <p>adv. 同样地</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 12 句</p>   | <p><b><u>politician</u></b> B2</p> <p>n. 政治家</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 12 句</p>    |
| <p><b><u>controversy</u></b> C1</p> <p>n. 争议</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 11 句</p>  | <p><b><u>educated</u></b> B2</p> <p>adj. 受过教育的</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 11 句</p>  |
| <p><b><u>mix</u></b> A2</p> <p>v. 混合</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 11 句</p>          | <p><b><u>necessarily</u></b> B2</p> <p>adv. 必然地</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 11 句</p> |
| <p><b><u>permanent</u></b> B2</p> <p>adj. 永久的</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 10 句</p> | <p><b><u>appreciation</u></b> B2</p> <p>n. 感激</p> <p>本篇1次 · 真题 8 句</p>    |

#### VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **212** 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 10 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 212 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%



考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

|                       |             |                        |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Section I             | 完形填空（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (3) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (4) | 阅读理解（四选一）   | 本题                     |
| Section II Part B     | 选句填空（7选5）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part C     | 英译汉（划线句子翻译） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section III Part A    | 写作          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section III Part B    | 写作          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |

# 2005年 考研英语（旧卷）选句填空（7选5） Section II Part B · 41–45 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选句填空题和解析

## 选句填空题和解析 · 41–45 题

本页 41–45 题的正确选句与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2005年 考研英语（旧卷）选句填空（7选5）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、15 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选句连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选句及其其中译、空位结构功能、缺口分析、衔接线索、缝合依据，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

### 考研真题(2005)

Section II Part B

#### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

加拿大各省省长（省政府领导人）如果在七月下旬的年度会议上抱怨完渥太华联邦政府后还有余力的话，或许可以抽出片刻时间共同做些事情来降低医疗保健成本。

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

他们都在为飙升的医疗预算叫苦不迭，其中增长最快的部分是药品费用。

(41) \_\_\_\_\_

根据加拿大健康信息研究所的数据，自1997年以来，处方药成本的增长速度是整体医疗保健支出增长速度的两倍。部分增长来自用药物替代其他治疗方式。部分来自新药价格高于旧药。部分原因是价格上涨。

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care – to say nothing of reports from other experts – recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

怎么办？Romanow委员会和Kirby医疗保健委员会——更不用说其他专家的报告——都建议建立一个全国性药品机构。各省不再各自拥有自己的批准药品清单、官僚机构、程序和有限的议价能力，而是集中资源，与渥太华合作，创建一个全国性机构。

(42)\_\_\_\_\_

"全国性"意味着什么? Roy Romanow和参议员Michael Kirby建议建立一个联邦-省级联合机构, 类似于最近成立的国家健康委员会。

But "national" doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial – provinces combining efforts to create one body.

但"全国性"不一定非得如此。"全国性"可以意味着省际性——各省联合努力创建一个机构。

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province – or a series of hospitals within a province – negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

无论哪种方式, "全国性"组织的一个好处是, 如果可能的话, 能够与药品制造商谈判更优惠的价格。全国性机构将代表所有省份进行谈判, 而不是由一个省——或一个省内的一系列医院——就省级清单上的某种药品谈判价格。

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

全国性机构将代表3100万人进行谈判, 而不是比如说Quebec代表700万人进行谈判。基本经济学规律表明, 潜在消费者越多, 获得更优惠价格的可能性就越大。

(43)\_\_\_\_\_

当然, 制药公司会强烈反对。他们喜欢分散的买家; 这样他们可以更好地进行游说。他们可以利用将工作岗位从一个省转移到另一个省的威胁。他们可以期望, 如果一个省将某种药品列入清单, 压力会促使其他省也将其列入清单。他们不会喜欢全国性机构, 但自身利益会促使他们与之打交道。

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

随着加拿大卫生技术评估协调办公室的成立, 朝着建立全国性机构的方向迈出了一小步, 该办公室由渥太华和各省提供资金。在其下属机构中, 通用药品审查部门向各省清单推荐应纳入哪些新药。不出所料且令人遗憾的是, Quebec拒绝加入。

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

一些省长对任何联邦-省级交易持怀疑态度。他们(特别是Quebec和Alberta)只想让渥太华拿出额外的数十亿资金, 而几乎不附加任何条件。这是全国性清单构想一直没有进展, 而药品成本却持续快速上涨的原因之一。

(44)\_\_\_\_\_

因此, 如果各省想要主导医疗保健事务, 他们就应该证明自己能够管理好它, 首先从建立一个省际医疗清单开始, 这将结束重复, 节省行政成本, 防止一个省被用来对抗另一个省, 并为更优惠的药品价格进行谈判。

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would

provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

各省省长喜欢有选择性地引用Romanow先生的报告，特别是关于增加联邦资金的部分。也许他们应该读一读他关于药品的论述："一个全国性药品机构将使政府对制药公司拥有更大影响力，以努力控制不断增长的药品成本。"

(45)\_\_\_\_\_

或者他们可以阅读Kirby先生的报告："这样一个机构的强大购买力将增强公共处方药保险计划与药品公司谈判尽可能低的购买价格的能力。"

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

因此，当各省省长聚集在尼亚加拉瀑布城汇总他们惯常的抱怨清单时，他们也应该着手处理一些在其管辖范围内有助于预算和患者的事情。

[ A ] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!

[ B ] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[ C ] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[ D ] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[ E ] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[ F ] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[ G ] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

41. (41)\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ E ] 独占整段

【正确句】 According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

根据加拿大卫生信息研究所的数据,自 1997 年以来处方药成本的增长速度是整体医疗保健支出增长速度的两倍。部分增长来自药物被用于替代其他类型的治疗。部分增长源于新药比旧药价格更高。部分增长是价格上涨。

【缺口】 上句点出药费最快、下段问‘怎么办’

空格前第 2 段说医疗预算飞涨、增长最快的是药费 (the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs) ; 空格后第 4 段以 What to do? 转入对策。夹在中间的这一空,应当是把‘药费为什么这么严重’具体说清的一句,为下文‘怎么办’铺垫。

【线索】 词汇复现 药费 = pharmaceutical / drug costs

前段的关键词是 pharmaceutical costs, 正确句应当再次提到‘药费’这一同义说法 (prescription drug costs) , 并把‘增长最快’落到具体数据上。

逻辑连接 先摆事实再问对策

后段 What to do? 是‘面对问题问对策’, 说明这一空必须先把‘问题’陈述完整、且是关于药费的具体问题, 逻辑上才接得上‘怎么办’。

【依据】 复现药费且数据坐实

E 句 prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate 正是对前段‘药费增长最快’的数据化展开, 话题严丝合缝; 其后‘What to do?’顺理成章。既接得上上文、又接得下下文, 双向缝合成立。

【竞争】 [ D ] 太泛、谈整体非药费

看着也像‘问题陈述’, 但它谈的是 health-care costs 整体涨得比财政快, 停留在‘总费用’层面, 没有复现前段已聚焦的‘药费’, 比 E 泛一层, 接在这里会让‘最快的是药费→(却谈总费用)→怎么办’出现话题滑移。

【验证】 把 E 代回: 第 2 段说药费是涨得最快的部分, 紧接着 Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments 把成因摊开, 第 4 段再问 What to do?——问题陈述完整、对策自然承接, 整段通顺。

42. (42)\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ C ] 独占整段

【正确句】 What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

"国家"是什么意思? Roy Romanow 和参议员 Michael Kirby 建议设立一个联邦-省联合机构,类似于最近成立的国家卫生委员会。

【缺口】 下句'national 不必是那样'需先有个'那样'

空格后第 6 段开头是 But "national" doesn't have to mean that——其中的 that 必须指向上一句给出的某种'national 的含义'。可见这一空应当先抛出'national 指什么', 并给出一种具体解释, 供后句反驳。

【线索】 代词指代 that 指'national 的一种含义'

doesn't have to mean that 的 that 在上文找不到先行词, 必须由本空提供——本空要给出'national=某种机构'的一个具体说法。

词汇复现 national 的复现与设问

后文反复出现 "National" could mean interprovincial, 说明本空要正面处理'national 一词的定义', 正确句应围绕 national 设问或定义。

【依据】 设问 national 并给一种解释

C 句 What does "national" mean 正面设问, 并给出 a federal-provincial body 这一解释, 恰好充当后句 that 的先行内容; 第 6 段'但 national 不必是那样(联邦—省级)、可以是省际'顺势反驳, 缝合完美。

【竞争】 [ A ] 话题跳到魁北克、给不出 that

谈 Quebec's resistance to a national agency, 虽含 national 一词, 但它讲的是魁北克的抵制, 给不出后句 that 所需的'national 的一种含义', 代入后 that 无着落, 话题也突兀。

【验证】 把 C 代回: 本空先问 What does "national" mean 并答以联邦—省级机构, 第 6 段 But "national" doesn't have to mean that 的 that 立刻有了着落, 再转出'可以是省际', 承转自然。

43. (43)\_\_\_\_\_

**【答案】** [ G ] 独占整段

**【正确句】** Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

当然,制药公司会强烈反对。他们喜欢分散的购买者;这样他们可以更好地进行游说。他们可以利用将工作岗位从一个省转移到另一个省的威胁。他们 can 希望,如果一个省将某种药物列入其名录,压力会导致其他省也将其列入名录。他们不会喜欢国家机构,但自身利益会促使他们与之打交道。

**【缺口】** 上文刚论证‘集中议价压价’

空格前第 7、8 段论证全国机构能代表更多人、议到更好价格 (the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people) ; 空格后第 10 段说‘已朝全国机构迈出一小步’。这一空应承接‘集中议价’的话题,补上一个相关的反应或转折。

**【线索】** 词汇复现 议价对象=drug manufacturers/药企

前文议价的对手是 negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers, 正确句应当出现‘药企’这一角色,并对‘集中议价’作出反应。

**逻辑连接** Of course 引出意料中的反应

正确句以‘当然/Of course’这类口吻承接上文论证,引出可预见的对立反应,逻辑上正好嵌在‘论好处’与‘讲进展’之间。

**【依据】** 药企对集中议价的强烈反应

G 句 Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream 让前文议价对手‘药企’登场,针对‘统一议价压价’作出可预见的反应,复现 drug 角色、逻辑顺承,且结尾‘自身利益会迫使其打交道’不妨碍下段另起‘一小步进展’。

**【竞争】** [ D ] 总括问题句、与议价无关

是泛谈 health-care costs 的总括问题句,既无‘药企’角色,也不承接‘集中议价’的具体论证,放这里与上下文的‘议价—进展’链条脱节。

**【验证】** 把 G 代回:第 8 段刚论证‘人多→价更优’,紧接 They like divided buyers 道出药企为何反对统一买方,第 10 段再讲‘已迈出一小步’,论证—反应—进展三段衔接顺畅。

44. (44)\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ F ] 独占整段

【正确句】 So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

因此,如果各省想要管理医疗保健事务,他们就应该证明自己能够管理好,首先从建立一个省际卫生名录开始,这将终结重复,节省行政成本,防止一个省被用来与另一个省对抗,并争取更优惠的药品价格。

【缺口】 上文批省长只要钱、清单搁浅

空格前第 11 段批评几位省长只想要渥太华拨款、全国清单因此搁浅 (the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere) ; 空格后第 13 段说省长们爱选择性引用报告。这一空应据前文省长的态度, 作一个‘所以/那么’式的回应。

【线索】 逻辑连接 So 由前文行为作结

正确句以 So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show 起头, ‘So’承接第 11 段省份‘想要主导却阻挠清单’的行为, 得出‘那就证明你能管好’的结论。

词汇复现 复现 interprovincial / list

正确句复现前文的 an interprovincial health list (呼应第 6 段 interprovincial 与第 11 段 national list) , 把话题收回到‘清单’这一可操作落点。

【依据】 So 承前作结、复现清单

F 句 So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it 顺着第 11 段省份的态度作结, 复现 interprovincial health list, 把‘搁浅的全国清单’落成‘那就先做跨省清单’, 承上启下俱稳。

【竞争】 [ A ] 只盯魁北克、非总结句

聚焦 Quebec's resistance 的意识形态, 是对单一省份的具体评说, 没有 So 式的承前作结, 也不复现‘清单’这一落点, 放此处接不上第 11 段对‘几位省长’的概述, 也压不住下段。

【验证】 把 F 代回: 第 11 段说省份阻挠致清单搁浅, So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show 顺势反将一军‘那就证明你能管好、先做跨省清单’, 第 13 段再批省长选择性引用报告, 逻辑层层递进。

45. (45)\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 [ B ] 独占整段

【正确句】 Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

或者他们可以阅读 Kirby 先生的报告:"这样一个机构的巨大购买力将增强公共处方药保险计划与制药公司谈判以获得最低采购价格的能力。"

【缺口】 上句‘该读读罗马诺怎么说’

空格前第 13 段说‘也许他们该读读罗马诺关于药品的话’并引了罗马诺的原话 (Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs) ; 空格后第 15 段是结尾敦促行动。这一空应顺着‘该读读.....’再补一个并列的‘或者还可以读读.....’。

【线索】 逻辑连接 Or 引出并列的第二项

正确句以 Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report 起头, ‘Or ... could read’ 与前句 ‘should read what he had to say’ 构成并列补充, 逻辑上必须紧接其后。

词汇复现 read / report 平行复现

前句 Perhaps they should read 的 ‘read 某人之言’ 在正确句里以 read Mr. Kirby's report 复现, 形成 ‘读罗马诺 → (或) 读柯比’ 的平行, 话题与句式双重呼应。

【依据】 Or + read...report 完美平行

B 句 Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report 与第 13 段 ‘该读读罗马诺的话’ 并列呼应, ‘Or...read...report’ 句式与 read 复现双重对接; 引柯比之言力挺全国机构, 与下段 ‘敦促省长行动’ 衔接自然。

【竞争】 [ A ] 无并列信号、话题偏

谈 Quebec's resistance 的意识形态, 既没有 ‘Or...read’ 的并列信号, 也不复现 ‘读报告’ 这一动作, 接在 ‘该读读罗马诺’ 之后既不平行、话题也岔到魁北克, 缝不上。

【验证】 把 B 代回: 第 13 段 Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs 引罗马诺, 紧接 Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report 引柯比, 两份权威报告并列力证全国机构, 第 15 段顺势敦促省长行动, 首尾贯通。

CHOICES • 候选句画像

## A~G 共 7 个候选句各自在说什么

选句填空的候选句比空位多 2 个。下面逐句给出英文整句、中译、一句话大意与「这句自带的衔接钩子」, 并标注它填入哪个空——始终不填入任何空的就是干扰句。

**[ A ]** Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!

魁北克对全国机构的抵制是地方主义意识形态。最早倡导全国药品清单的人之一是拉瓦尔大学的一名研究者。魁北克药品保险基金的开支已飙升，年增幅从 14.3% 升到 26.8%!

**大意** 专门反驳‘魁北克抵制是出于意识形态’，话题聚焦魁北克。

**衔接钩子** 话题锁定魁北克、无承上连接词

干扰句 · 未选用

**[ B ]** Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

或者他们可以读读柯比先生的报告：“这样一个机构强大的购买力，将增强公共处方药保险计划与药企谈判、争取尽可能低价的能力。”

**大意** 建议省长们‘也读读’柯比报告，引其支持全国机构的论断。

**衔接钩子** 句首 Or + read...report 平行结构

填入第 45 空

**[ C ]** What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

“全国性”是什么意思？罗马诺和参议员迈克尔·柯比建议设立一个类似新近成立的全国卫生理事会那样的联邦—省级机构。

**大意** 设问‘national 何意’，并给出‘联邦—省级机构’这一种解释。

**衔接钩子** 设问 national + 抛出 federal-provincial

填入第 42 空

**[ D ]** The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

问题简单而严峻：医疗费用过去、现在、将来都会以快于政府收入的速度上涨。

**大意** 一句总括式的‘问题陈述’，讲医疗总费用涨得比财政收入快。

**衔接钩子** 总括问题句、谈整体医疗费用

干扰句 · 未选用

**[ E ]** According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

据加拿大卫生信息研究所，自 1997 年以来处方药费用的上涨速度是整体医疗支出的两倍。部分原因是药物被用来替代其他治疗，部分是新药比旧药贵，部分是价格更高。

**大意** 用数据具体说明‘药费’涨得快及其三个原因。

**衔接钩子** 复现 drug costs + 细化药费成因

填入第 41 空

**[ F ]** So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

所以，各省若想主导医疗，就该证明自己管得好，先从一份跨省药品清单做起——它能终结重复、节省行政成本、避免省份被各个击破，并争取更好的药价。

**大意** ‘所以’做结：省份要主导就先搞跨省清单，列其四项好处。

**衔接钩子** 句首 So 收束 + 复现 interprovincial

填入第 44 空

**[ G ]** Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

当然，制药公司会尖叫反对。它们喜欢分裂的买家，那样更好游说，还能拿在省际间转移就业相要挟……它们不喜欢全国机构，但自身利益会迫使它们与之打交道。

**大意** 预判药企对‘全国机构集中议价’的强烈反应。

**衔接钩子** Of course + 药企对集中议价的反应

填入第 43 空

DISTRACTORS • 干扰句复盘

## 这 2 个候选句始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 句话题相关、看着像，却放进任何一个空都逻辑/指代不通。下面逐句剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰句才算读透全局。

**[ A ]** Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!

话题死盯魁北克、放哪都不平衡

Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology 只盯魁北克的抵制，话题极窄。文中谈魁北克的是第 10、11 段，但那两处分别已被‘小步进展’和‘省长只要钱’占住，A 既给不出第 42 空所需的 that 先行内容，也不是第 44 空那种 So 式总结句，放进任何一个空都话题突兀、衔接不上，故为干扰句。

**[ D ]** The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

总括问题句太泛、被 E 顶替

The problem is simple and stark 是一句总括式问题陈述，谈 health-care costs 整体。它最像第 41 空，但第 41 空的上文已把焦点收到‘药费’这一细项，需要的是复现‘药费’并用数据坐实的 E，而非停在‘总费用’层面的 D；其余各空都要求承接更具体的话题，D 一概太泛，故落选为干扰句。

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。

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、目的状语、方式状语、时间状语等多种成分，且包含插入的同位语和条件从句，成分种类丰富。特别是插入结构对主谓识别的干扰、不定式作目的状语的层次区分、宾语补足语的识别，都是易错点，非常适合作为成分划分的练习句。

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

第2段，第1句

非限制性定语从句 + of which 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在学术或新闻语体中频繁出现。掌握此类句式有助于理解大量真题句子。主句的现在进行时结构也是基础常考点，整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

第3段，第1句

现在完成时 + since 时间状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。并列解释型段落(总论 + 分论)的结构也很典型。但句子本身较简单,缺少复杂从句和长难句特征,代表性中等

Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care – to say nothing of reports from other experts – recommended the creation of a national drug agency.

第4段，第2句

本句的 'Both A and B + 谓语 + 宾语' 结构以及破折号插入语的用法，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，特别是学术或新闻语境中经常出现并列主语和插入补充说明，掌握后可迁移到类似长句的理解，具有较高典型性。

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers.

第7段，第1句

主系表结构加不定式作表语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。would be 表示推测或可能性，也是学术写作和新闻报道中常用的表达方式。插入语 "if possible" 和后置定语 "of a 'national' organization" 也是典型的书面语特征。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

第8段，第2句

本句包含两个高频考点：一是动词 + 宾语从句（且省略 that）的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见；二是 'the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ...' 句式，是比较结构的经典用法，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的结构可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

第9段，第1句

这组句子主干并非极端隐蔽，但包含多种高频结构和多种谓语形式，既能练分层切句，也能练时态识别。对结构和时态综合训练来说，属于很值得优先处理的材料。

Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

第10段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（不定式）、状语（句首副词）四种成分，且句首两个并列副词用逗号隔开的结构可以帮助学生练习识别状语与主干的界限，有一定练习价值，但成分种类相对简单

They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached.

第11段，第2句

"want sb to do sth" 复合宾语结构以及插入成分的使用在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型句式；掌握此类结构的成分划分方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

第11段，第3句

“抽象名词 + 后置修饰分句”以及“主句 + while 状语分句”都是常见书面句式，考试阅读里很常见。掌握这种拆法后，可迁移到大量同类句子。

So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

第12段，第1句

本句成分丰富且有典型性：条件状语从句、宾语从句（省略 that）、限制性定语从句、并列谓语、方式状语（现在分词短语）、prevent sb from doing 结构、bargain for 短语搭配等。特别是宾语从句省略连接词、定语从句关系代词作主语、四个并列谓语共享助动词，都是常见易错点。作为成分划分练习句收益高。

According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

选项E

"总-分"并列结构在说明文和议论文中极为常见,四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。第一句的"现在完成时+时间状语+方式状语"组合,以及后三句用"Part of..."逐项列举的写法,都是典型的学术和新闻文体句式,学习后可大量迁移到类似语境。

So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

选项F

本句在结构层次和时态辨认上都有较高训练收益，难度也处于值得精练但不至于失控的区间。尤其适合用来练“先抓主干，再层层回收修饰和从属”的阅读方法。

Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

选项G

这是典型的议论文逻辑表述方式，包含了‘主句+宾语从句（含状语从句）’以及‘but’连接的转折句，极具真题代表性。

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。

**province** B2

n. 省

本篇14次 · 真题 10 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇13次 · 真题 304 句

**agency** B2

n. 代理机构

本篇10次 · 真题 32 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇5次 · 真题 70 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本篇4次 · 真题 18 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本篇3次 · 真题 90 句

**insurance** B1

n. 保险

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

**pressure** B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

**fund** B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

**replace** A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

**per** B1

prep. 每

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

**purchase** B1

v. 购买

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

**remove** A2

v. 移开

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**annual** B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

**creation** B2

n. 创造

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

**institute** B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**strengthen** B2

v. 加强

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

**arise** B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**budget** B1

n. 预算

本篇2次·真题 13 句

**council** B1

n. 委员会

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**buyer** B1

n. 买方

本篇2次·真题 10 句

**substantial** B2

adj. 大量的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

**federal** B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

**reduce** B1

v. 减少, 降低(数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

**consumer** B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**institution** B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**commission** B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**revenue** B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**resource** B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**advocate** B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**series** B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**limited** B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**procedure** B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**additional** B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**complain** A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**combine** B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**manufacturer** B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**quote** B1

v. 引用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**complaint** B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**gather** B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**attach** B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 10 句

## economics

B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

## assemble

B2

v. 聚集, 集合 (人群)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

## assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

## resistance

B2

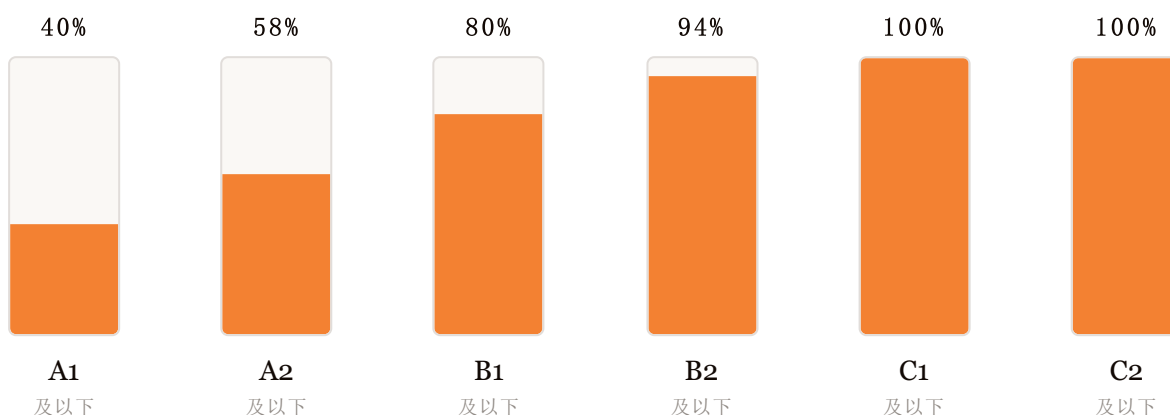
n. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 **231** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **231** 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 231 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**231**

B2 以上难词

**6%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**80%**

## 考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

|                          |                  |                        |
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| Section II Part A (3)    | 阅读理解（四选一）        | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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| Section II Part C        | 英译汉（划线句子翻译）      | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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## 2005年考研英语（旧卷）英译汉（划线句子翻译）Section II Part C·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2005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(2005)

Section II Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. ( 10 points)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46)Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed – and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47)In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

要谈论大众传媒在欧洲历史上这一极其重要的阶段中所扮演的角色并非易事。历史与新闻变得混淆不清,人们的印象往往是怀疑与乐观交织。电视是产生和传递这些感受的手段之一——而且在近期的欧洲事件中,电视在连接不同民族和国家方面所起的作用也许是前所未有的。正在形成的欧洲只能是其各民族、各种文化和民族特性的集合。考虑到这一点,我们可以开始分析欧洲的电视景观。在欧洲,如同在其他地方一样,多媒体集团越来越成功;这些集团将电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社整合在一起,相互关联地运作。意大利的一个例子是Berlusconi集团,而在国外则让人想到Maxwell和Murdoch。

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48)This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an

easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

显然,只有最大型和最灵活的电视公司才能在这样一个富有且竞争激烈的市场中竞争。仅此一点就表明电视行业并非一个容易生存的世界,统计数据强调了这一事实,数据显示在80家欧洲电视网络中,不少于50%在1989年出现了亏损。

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

此外,欧洲共同体的一体化将迫使电视公司在制作和发行方面更加紧密地合作。

(49)Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice – that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

创建一个尊重构成旧大陆连接结构的不同文化和传统的"欧洲特性"并非易事,需要做出战略选择——即在欧洲为欧洲制作节目。这意味着减少我们对北美市场的依赖,因为那里的节目涉及的经验和文化传统与我们自己的不同。

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50)In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, "United we stand, divided we fall" – and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity." A unity of objectives that nonetheless respects the varied peculiarities of each country.

为了实现这些目标,我们必须更多地关注联合制作、新闻交换、纪录片服务和培训。这还涉及欧洲国家之间达成协议,创建欧洲电视制作银行,该银行将仿照欧洲投资银行的模式,处理制作成本所需的资金。在应对如此规模的挑战时,可以毫不夸张地说,"团结则存,分裂则亡"——如果让我选择一句口号,那就是"多样性中的统一"。一种目标的统一,但同时尊重每个国家的各种特性。

## 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】欧洲电视业应在尊重多元中走向一体化

全文是一篇带强烈作者立场的评论:作者站在欧洲一体化进程的语境里谈大众传媒(尤其是电视)的角色,态度乐观但务实——既肯定 Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed 这种连接作用,又指出 only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market 的竞争压力,最后落到 "Unity in our diversity." 这个口号上。这条主线是判断划线句中 these feelings、European identity、challenge on such a scale 等抽象词所指的语境底座。

**【指代】 these feelings (第46句) = 上文的怀疑与乐观**

第46句开头的 these feelings 不能孤立译成「这些感情」，必须回到上一句 one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism 还原：指的就是人们对欧洲一体化进程产生的「怀疑与乐观相交织的感受/情绪」。统一译法建议为「这些（怀疑与乐观交织的）感受/情绪」。

**This alone (第48句) = 上文的「市场富饶且竞争激烈」**

第48句句首的 This alone 指代上一句 only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market 所描述的局面。翻译时要把 This 还原为「单凭这一点 / 仅这一点」并让读者明白「这一点」=「市场富饶且竞争激烈、只有最大最灵活的公司才能立足」。

**a challenge on such a scale (第50句) = 上文的欧洲电视一体化大业**

第50句的 such a scale 须回指 Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions 与 we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training 所说的「打造欧洲身份、推动跨国合作」的整体工程，因此 challenge 应译为「（如此规模的）挑战 / 重任」，而不是泛泛的「困难」。

**术语统一：peoples / European identity / Old Continent**

peoples 在 its peoples, their cultures and national identities 与第46句中均出现，须统一译为「各民族 / 各国人民」而非「人们」；European identity 在 Creating a "European identity" 中带引号，应统一译为「欧洲身份 / 欧洲认同」并保留引号；Old Continent 是欧洲的别称，第49句统一译作「这块古老大陆 / 旧大陆（即欧洲）」。

(46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed – and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.

【意群】 Television is one of the means (主干主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 电视是手段之一

难点: **means 单复数同形**

Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed 中的 means 是「手段、方式」之意, 虽以 s 结尾但单复数同形, 这里 one of the means 直译为「众多手段中的一种」, 不能误读成「意思」。

by which these feelings are created and conveyed (which 引导的后置定语从句 (修饰 means) )

★ 采分 → 通过它, 这些感受被创造和传递

难点: **these feelings 必回指 + 被动转主动**

these feelings 须回指上一句 one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism, 还原为「这些 (怀疑与乐观交织的) 感受」; are created and conveyed 被动语态在汉语里别硬翻成「被创造和被传递」, 应转成主动或无主句「(人们) 产生并传递这些感受」。

– and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations (并列分句 + 否定词倒装) ★ 采分 → 而且也许从未如此多地为连接不同的民族和国家服务过

难点: **never before 引发完全倒装 + peoples 复数僻义**

perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations 中 never before 置于句首引起完全倒装 (has it served 而非 it has served), 译时按正常语序还原为「它 (电视) 也许从未像.....那样如此有力地.....」。peoples 不是「人们」而是「(不同的) 民族」, 与 nations「国家」并列; 这是熟词僻义, 主体考生最易踩坑。it 回指 Television。

as in the recent events in Europe. (as 引导的比较状语 (承接 never before...so much...as) ) ★ 采分 → 如同在欧洲近来发生的事件中那样

难点: **never before...so much...as 是同一比较句架**

三段词其实是一个整体比较结构「never before...so much...as...」=「以前从未像.....那样多 / 那样有力地.....」。as 后省略了重复动词 it served; recent events in Europe 指当时欧洲一体化进程中的事件, 译作「欧洲近期发生的事件 / 变局」即可。

【调序】 后置定语前移 + 倒装还原 + 被动转主动

本句三处需要调序: ① by which 引导的后置定语从句较短, 可前移译成「用来产生并传递这些感受的手段之一」; ② 破折号后的 never before has it served 是否定词倒装, 翻译时回到正常语序「它 (电视) 也许从未.....」; ③ are created and conveyed 是被动, 汉语里改写为主动或无主句「(人们) 产生并传递这些感受」更地道。整句拼合后呈现「电视是 (用来 X 的) 手段之一——而且.....」的节奏。

【译文】 电视是产生并传递这些 (怀疑与乐观交织的) 感受的手段之一——而且, 或许在此之前, 它从未像在近来这场欧洲变局中那样, 如此有力地把不同的民族和国家连接到一起。

(47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

【意群】 In Europe, as elsewhere, (地点状语 + 插入比较语) ★ 采分 → 在欧洲，正如在其他地方一样，

难点：as elsewhere 是省略比较

In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful 中 as elsewhere 是 as (it is) elsewhere 的省略，意为「正如在其他地方那样」，说明这是全球现象而不只是欧洲。译时建议提到句首，与汉语习惯一致。

multi-media groups have been increasingly successful; (主干主谓) ★ 采分 → 多媒体集团变得越来越成功；

难点：multi-media groups 是术语

multi-media groups 在本篇语境里指「跨电视、广播、报刊、出版的多媒体（传媒）集团」，最好统一译作「多媒体集团 / 跨媒体集团」，与下文 Berlusconi、Maxwell、Murdoch 这些媒体大亨案例对应。

groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses (同位语 + which 引导定语从句（解释 groups 的构成）) ★ 采分 → 这些集团把电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社汇集到一起

难点：bring together 的具体化

bring together 字面是「带到一起」，在本句指「把.....整合 / 汇聚到同一集团旗下」，是企业并购语境下的常用动词；publishing houses 是「出版社」，不要直译成「出版的房子」。

that work in relation to one another. (嵌套定语从句（修饰 television...publishing houses 整体，说明它们彼此关联运作）) ★ 采分 → （这些媒体）彼此关联地运作

难点：work in relation to one another 的内涵

in relation to one another = 彼此联动 / 相互关联，强调集团旗下各媒体不是各自为政、而是协同运作（资源、内容、品牌联动）。one another = each other = 彼此。考生易硬译为「与彼此相关地工作」，不通；改写为「相互联动 / 协同运作」更顺。

【调序】 插入语前置 + 长定语从句拆成独立小句

本句调序两处：① 把 In Europe, as elsewhere 这一插入比较语整体前置到句首，自然汉化；② 分号后的两层定语从句较长（共 19 词），不再前移塞进「.....的集团」，而是按汉语「先总后分」的习惯独立成句——主句先讲「多媒体集团越来越成功」，分号后用「这些集团把.....整合到一起，使它们彼此联动运作」补充说明。

【译文】 在欧洲，正如在其他地方一样，多媒体集团变得越来越成功；这些集团把电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社整合到了一起，使它们相互联动、协同运作。

(48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

【意群】 This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, (主句 (主谓 + that 引导宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 仅这一点就表明, 电视业并不是一个容易生存其中的世界,

难点: **This alone 必回指 + 抽象 world 具体化**

This 须回指上一句 only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market, 整体可还原为「单是这种『只有最大最灵活的公司才能立足』的格局」; alone = 单单、仅仅这一点。an easy world to survive in 字面是「容易在其中生存的世界」, 汉语应具体化为「容易立足 / 生存的行业」。

a fact underlined by statistics (同位语 (解释前面整个 that 从句) + 过去分词作后置定语 (修饰 fact)) ★ 采分 → 这一事实被统计数据强调

难点: **a fact 同位 + underlined 被动**

a fact 是对前面整句「电视业难以生存」的同位概括, 翻译时承接「这一事实 / 这一点」即可。underlined by statistics 字面「被统计数据加下划线」, underline 在此是「凸显 / 印证 / 佐证」的引申义 (典型熟词僻义), 不是「划线」。被动转主动: 「这一事实被统计数据印证」→ 「统计数据印证了这一点」。

that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989. (that 引导定语从句修饰 statistics + 内嵌 that 引导宾语从句) ★ 采分 → (这些数据) 显示, 在 80 家欧洲电视网中, 不少于 50% 在 1989 年出现亏损

难点: **no less than 与 took a loss**

no less than 50% = 多达 50% / 高达 50% / 不少于 50%, 带「数量之多令人意外」的语气, 要把强调译出来。took a loss = 出现亏损 / 发生亏损, 是商业术语; 不要译作「带走一个损失」。television networks 在本文指「电视台 / 电视网络」, 与上文 multi-media groups、television companies 同属传媒业语境。

【调序】 **同位语独立成句 + 被动转主动 + 后置定语提前**

三处调序: ① a fact underlined by statistics 这个同位语 + 过去分词后置定语, 整体改写为独立小句「这一点已被统计数据所印证 / 对此, 相关统计数据也可以佐证」; ② underlined by statistics 被动语态转主动「统计数据显示 / 印证」; ③ that show that out of eighty European television networks 这个定语从句不再前移塞进「显示.....的统计数据」, 而是顺接成「数据显示, 在 80 家欧洲电视网中.....」, 按汉语「先大后小」的展开方式呈现。

【译文】 仅此一点就表明, 电视业并非一个容易立足的行业, 对此, 有一组统计数据可以佐证——在 80 家欧洲电视网中, 1989 年出现亏损的多达 50%。

(49) Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice

【意群】 Creating a "European identity" (动名词短语作主语 (核心)) ★ 采分 → 打造一种「欧洲身份」

难点: 动名词作主语 + 引号保留

Creating... 是动名词短语作整句主语, 谓语要到很靠后的 is no easy task 才出现, 主体考生最容易在中间迷路。European identity 带引号属作者刻意标记, 译文应保留引号译为「『欧洲身份』 / 『欧洲认同』」, 呼应 its peoples, their cultures and national identities 中 identities 的语境。

that respects the different cultures and traditions (that 引导定语从句 (修饰 European identity))

★ 采分 → 这种身份尊重不同的文化与传统

难点: respect 取「尊重 / 顾及」之意

respect 在此不是「尊敬某人」, 而是「尊重 / 顾及 / 不抹杀」不同文化传统的差异, 对应下文 Unity in our diversity 的「多元中的统一」立场。

which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent (which 引导嵌套定语从句 (修饰 cultures and traditions)) ★ 采分 → 这些文化与传统共同构成了这块古老大陆的连接纽带

难点: go to make up = 共同构成 + fabric 比喻 + Old Continent 别称

go to do 在此 = serve to do / help to do, 「(共同) 去做某事」, 与 make up 连用 = 共同构成。connecting fabric 是比喻——fabric 字面「织物」, 比喻「纽带 / 网络 / 肌理」; connecting fabric 即「把.....联系起来的纽带 / 连接纹理」。Old Continent 是欧洲的别称「旧大陆 / 古老大陆」, 可加注「欧洲」帮助理解。

is no easy task and demands a strategic choice (并列谓语 (与主语 Creating... 搭配)) ★ 采分 → 并非易事, 并要求做出一个战略性选择

难点: no easy task 否定加重 + strategic choice 政策语境

is no easy task 比 is not an easy task 语气更重, 是「绝非易事 / 谈何容易」的语感。a strategic choice 在政策 / 战略语境里译作「一项战略性抉择 / 战略选择」, 呼应下文破折号后 that of producing programs in Europe for Europe 给出的具体战略——「在欧洲为欧洲制作节目」。

【调序】 动名词主语 → 汉语主题句 + 两层定从分层独立成句

本句调序两处: ① 把 Creating a "European identity"...is no easy task and demands a strategic choice 这种「长主语 + 谓语」的结构, 按汉语习惯改写为「要打造....., 并非易事, 还需要做出战略抉择」——把动作放前面, 判断放后面。② 两层定语从句不前移塞回先行词前 (否则会出现「打造一种尊重共同构成这块古老大陆连接纽带的不同文化和传统的『欧洲身份』」这种灾难句), 改成「这种身份要尊重各异的文化与传统, 而这些文化与传统正是把这块古老大陆联结在一起的纽带」分层呈现。

【译文】 要打造这样一种「欧洲身份」——它既尊重各异的文化与传统, 而这些文化与传统又正是把这块古老大陆 (即欧洲) 联结在一起的纽带——绝非易事, 还需要做出一项战略抉择。

(50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, "United we stand, divided we fall"

【意群】 In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, (介词短语作状语 (条件 / 背景)) ★ 采分 → 在应对如此规模的一项挑战时,

难点: **such a scale 必回指 + dealing with 取「应对」义**

such a scale 须回指上文 Creating a "European identity" 与 we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training 所说的欧洲电视一体化大业, 可补译为「如此规模的挑战 / 如此重大的挑战」; dealing with 在此是「应对 / 处理 / 面对」, 不是「与.....交易」。

it is no exaggeration to say, (形式主语 it + 真实主语 to say (习惯结构)) ★ 采分 → 毫不夸张地说,

难点: **it is no exaggeration to say 是固定句式**

it is no exaggeration to say = 毫不夸张地说 / 可以毫不夸张地说, 是英语里固定的让步式肯定句型。主体考生易犯错: 把 no 与 exaggeration 分别直译成「不是一种夸大」之类的死板译法, 影响通顺。

"United we stand, divided we fall" (直接引语 (被引用的格言 / 谚语, 作 say 的宾语)) ★ 采分 → 「团结, 我们就立; 分裂, 我们就倒」

难点: **United/divided 是过去分词作状语 + 谚语对仗**

United we stand, divided we fall 是英语经典谚语, 形式上 United 与 divided 都是过去分词作让步 / 条件状语, 逻辑相当于「(When) united, we stand; (when) divided, we fall」。汉译要保留对仗工整、铿锵有力的口号感, 常见译法有「团结则存, 分裂则亡」「团结则立, 分裂则倒」「合则立, 分则败」。译文须用引号保留原句的「被引用」格式, 呼应下一句作者自拟的口号 Unity in our diversity。

【调序】 **状语前置 + 形式主语句式整体改写 + 谚语保对仗**

本句调序三处: ① 介词状语 In dealing with... 整体提到句首作时间 / 条件背景, 符合汉语「先说背景再下判断」的习惯。② it is no exaggeration to say 是英语形式主语, 汉语没有同款结构, 整体改写成「可以毫不夸张地说」副词性插入语。③ 直接引语 United we stand, divided we fall 保留引号、保留原句强烈口号感, 按汉语对仗结构译出。

【译文】 **在应对如此规模的一项挑战时, 可以毫不夸张地说: 「团结则存, 分裂则亡。」**

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 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。

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history.

第1段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，用于表达某事的性质或难度。本句结构典型，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed – and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.

第1段，第3句

本句体现了多个四六级和考研真题的高频句式:主系表结构+定语从句、限制性定语从句由"介词+which"引导、否定副词引起的倒装、现在完成时的使用、so...as比较结构。这些都是标准考点,掌握本句的结构分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题中,代表性很强。

One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

第1段，第7句

主句 + while 引导的对比状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于对比不同情况。这种结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于理解类似对比句，具备较好的迁移价值。

This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

第2段，第2句

本句展现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型长难句模式:主句 + 宾语从句 + 同位语结构 + 定语从句嵌套宾语从句。这种 论点—解释—证据—数据 的论证结构在学术文章和新闻报道中极为常见,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题和实际阅读材料中,具有很高的代表性。

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

第3段，第1句

本句展示了典型的“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构，且宾语补足语为不定式短语，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。oblige sb to do 是高频搭配，介词短语作后置定语和状语也是标准用法。掌握本句的结构拆解方法可以迁移到大量类似句型。虽然本句为简单句，但其成分搭配和修饰层次具有较高的代表性。

Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice – that of producing programs in Europe for Europe.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富且涵盖多个易错点：超长动名词短语作主语、并列谓语、系表结构、破折号引出的同位语、嵌套定语从句中的关系代词充当主语或宾语、不定式作目的状语。这些成分组合在一起，能够全面训练学生识别主干、区分修饰层级、判断关系代词句内作用的能力，是优质的成分划分练习句。

This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

第4段，第2句

本句展示的定语从句嵌套结构（尤其是 "whose" 引导的非限制性定语从句和 "which" 引导的限制性定语从句）在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，且动名词作宾语也是高频考点，掌握本句结构可迁移到大量真题句型。

– and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity." A unity of objectives that nonetheless respects the varied peculiarities of each country.

第5段，第4句

本句结构在考试真题中高度典型。虚拟条件句是四六级和考研常考句式，要求学生掌握 if 从句用过去时、主句用 would 的配合。限制性定语从句修饰名词短语也是高频结构，尤其 that 在从句中充当主语的用法。并列主句结构在长难句中极为常见。本句集合了虚拟语气、定语从句、并列结构三种典型句式，掌握后可大量复用于阅读和翻译中。

# 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。

## **production** B1

n. 生产

本篇3 次 · 真题 42 句

## **would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2 次 · 真题 304 句

## **tradition** B1

n. 传统

本篇2 次 · 真题 20 句

## **objective** B2

n. 目标

本篇2 次 · 真题 15 句

## **identity** B2

n. 身份

本篇2 次 · 真题 14 句

## **less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1 次 · 真题 150 句

## **reduce** B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇1 次 · 真题 75 句

## **community** B1

n. 社区

本篇1 次 · 真题 71 句

## **tend** B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1 次 · 真题 71 句

## **demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1 次 · 真题 63 句

## **involve** B1

v. 包含

本篇1 次 · 真题 61 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

## **united** B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1 次 · 真题 52 句

**significant** B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**loss** B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 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

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

**event** A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**medium** B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**network** B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**cultural** B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**mass** B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**means** A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**analyze** B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**demonstrate** B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**scale** B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**survive** B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**creation** B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**cannot** A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**clearly** A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**continent** A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**elsewhere** B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**exchange** B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**convey** B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**diversity** B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**moreover** B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**relate** B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**closely** B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**compete** B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**concentrate** B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**finance** B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**scene** A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**statistic** B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 10 句

### distribution

B2

n. 分配

本篇1次·真题9句

### impression

B1

n. 印象

本篇1次·真题9句

### cooperate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题8句

### optimism

B2

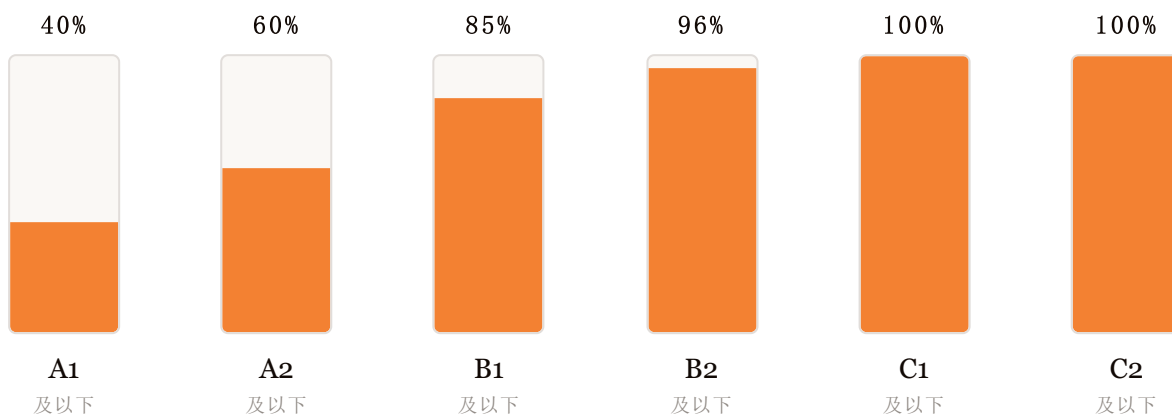
n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 英文短文 168 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **168** 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 7 个·约 4%。



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 168 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**168**

B2 以上难词

**4%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**85%**

## 考研英语（旧卷） 2005年 · 全卷构成

|                          |                    |                        |
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| Section I                | 完形填空（四选一）          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (2)    | 阅读理解（四选一）          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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| <b>Section II Part C</b> | <b>英译汉（划线句子翻译）</b> | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
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# 2005年考研英语（2010 前）写作（小作文）·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2005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）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(2005)

Section III Part A

#### Directions:

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use “Li Ming” instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

**【参考范文 · 146 词】** 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Mr. Wang,

I am writing to inform you of my decision to resign from my position as an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions.

I have worked here for two months, and I regret to say that the job has turned out to be quite different from what I expected. When I applied, I hoped to focus on creative editing, but most of my time is now spent on routine paperwork that does not suit my interests or my career plans. After careful thought, I have decided to leave and pursue a position that fits me better.

Please accept my sincere apology for any inconvenience my leaving may cause. I am truly grateful for the opportunity you offered me and for your kind guidance during these two months. I will do my best to hand over my work smoothly before I go.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

#### 【参考译文】

尊敬的王先生：

我写信是想告知您，我决定辞去在《设计与时尚》杂志社担任编辑的职务。

我已在此工作两个月，很遗憾地说，这份工作与我此前的预期颇为不同。当初应聘时，我希望能专注于创意编辑，但如今大部分时间都花在与我的兴趣和职业规划都不相符的事务性工作上。经过慎重考虑，我决定离开，去寻找一个更适合自己的岗位。

请接受我诚挚的歉意，为我的离职可能带来的任何不便。我真心感谢您给予我的这个机会，以及这两个月来您的悉心指导。离开之前，我会尽力做好工作交接。

此致 李明

**【第 1 段】称呼对位上级。** Dear Mr. Wang, 直接对位收信人身份，用 Mr.+姓，落实了 outline 第一块『称呼』并定下正式语域。

**【第 2 段】首句即点辞职。** 用句架 I am writing to inform you of my decision to resign... 一句话开门见山亮出辞职决定，兼带职位，完成告知任务。

**【第 3 段】对比式理由。** the job has turned out to be quite different from what I expected 加上 When I applied, I hoped... but... 的前后对比，把理由写得具体可信，撑满一段。

**【第 4 段】先歉后谢。** Please accept my sincere apology... 完成致歉，随后 I am truly grateful for... 致谢并承诺交接，落实道歉任务并中和负面色彩。

**【第 5 段】敬语加指定署名。** Yours sincerely, 换行 Li Ming, 用指定署名收尾，守住格式分，未写真名、未写地址。

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，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

### 一封辞职致歉信

本题的核心任务是给老板写一封信，同时完成三个动作：telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology。交际目的是『体面地辞掉这份编辑工作并把关系维护好』，不是发牢骚、更不是解释工作细节——把辞职决定、理由、歉意三件事一次说清即达标。

## 写给老板，正式克制

收信人是 your boss, Mr. Wang，而你是入职才两个月的下属编辑。上下级关系决定语域必须正式、礼貌、克制：称呼用 Dear Mr. Wang，结尾用 Yours sincerely，全程避免口语和抱怨。身份与读者一旦读准，称呼、语气、署名的走向就都定了。

## 礼貌地辞职

本篇的交际目的一句话钉死：既然 You decide to quit，就要在这封信里明确、诚恳、有礼地告知辞职并致歉，把去意说清、把关系留好。所有内容都服务这个目的，不跑去大谈杂志行业或个人抱负。

### 1. 明确告知辞职

第一个必写点：清楚地 telling him your decision，用 resign/quit 把辞职决定说死，不要含糊成『可能想换个方向』。

### 2. 给出可信理由

第二个必写点：stating your reason(s)。理由要具体可信——扣住题目给的背景 the work is not what you expected，写成『实际工作与入职预期不符（如偏事务性、不适合职业规划）』，而非空泛一句『不喜欢』。

### 3. 诚恳致歉

第三个必写点，也是最常被漏掉的：making an apology。为突然离职给公司带来的不便真诚道歉，语气放低。

### 4. 致谢与交接（增补）

在三个硬要点之上增补一句：感谢这两个月的机会与指导，并表示会做好工作交接。这不是硬性要求，但能让辞职信更得体、更专业，提升印象分。

## 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一一对应。

## 第 1 段 称呼

顶格写 Dear Mr. Wang, 对位收信人 your boss, Mr. Wang, 定下正式礼貌的基调。

## 第 2 段 开门见山告知辞职

正文第一段直接点明来信目的——辞去编辑一职, 落实 telling him your decision。

## 第 3 段 陈述辞职理由

正文第二段说明离职原因, 落实 stating your reason(s), 扣住 the work is not what you expected。

## 第 4 段 致歉与致谢

正文第三段真诚道歉并感谢机会, 落实 making an apology。

## 第 5 段 敬语落款

结尾用 Yours sincerely, 另起一行署名, 按要求 use "Li Ming" instead。

## 第 1 段 Dear Mr. Wang,

本题收信人明确是 your boss, Mr. Wang, 故称呼固定为 Dear Mr. Wang, 不写 Dear Boss、不写全名。

**正式书信称呼** · Dear Mr. \_\_\_\_, (已知姓氏且对方为上级/正式关系时用 Mr./Ms. + 姓)

## 第 2 段 明确辞去编辑一职

开头即告知辞职决定, 落实 telling him your decision; 点明所辞的正是 an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions 这份工作, 用 resign 把决定说死。

**亮明来信目的** · I am writing to inform you of my decision to \_\_\_\_\_. (把辞职/申请等核心动作填进空位)

**明确辞职表述** · I have decided to resign from my position as \_\_\_\_\_. (填具体职位)

### 第3段 工作与入职预期不符

紧扣题目背景 the work is not what you expected: 写你原本期待做创意编辑, 实际大量时间在做与职业规划不符的事务性工作, 因而决定离开。理由客观陈述, 不夹带对公司的指责。

**委婉引出原因** · I regret to say that the job has turned out to be quite different from \_\_\_\_\_. (填『我所期待的』等)

**预期与现实对比** · When I applied, I hoped to \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_. (前空填期待, 后空填实际情况)

### 第4段 致歉并感谢机会

落实 making an apology: 为离职带来的不便道歉; 再增补一句感谢这两个月的机会与指导, 并表示会做好交接。语气诚恳, 不情绪化。

**正式致歉** · Please accept my sincere apology for \_\_\_\_\_. (填『带来的不便』等)

**表达感谢** · I am truly grateful for \_\_\_\_\_ and for \_\_\_\_\_. (填机会、指导等)

### 第5段 Yours sincerely / Li Ming

结尾敬语用 Yours sincerely, 署名严格按照要求写 Li Ming——题目明确 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, 须 use "Li Ming" instead, 且 You do not need to write the address, 故不写地址、不写真名。

**结束敬语加署名** · Yours sincerely, (换行) \_\_\_\_\_ (此处填指定署名, 本题为 Li Ming)

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****三要点必须齐**

本题三个硬要点 telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology 缺一即扣分，尤其别漏最易忘的致歉；理由要具体，不能一句带过。

**结构连贯****书信格式要全**

称呼、正文、结尾敬语、落款四件套齐全，正文按决定—理由—致歉分层，别缺称呼或缺 Yours sincerely。

**语言准确****辞职措辞要专业**

用 resign / sincere apology / grateful 这类得体词；避免 I hate this job、the company is bad 等负面抱怨，保持礼貌克制。

**字数格式****过下限并署 Li Ming**

正文须 no less than 100 words，且必须 use “Li Ming” instead、不署真名、不写地址；数一下字数是否过线、署名是否写对。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

**只辞职没道歉**

反面：全信只写了『我要辞职，因为工作不合适』，通篇没有一句致歉——直接漏掉一个硬要点。

修正：补上一句 Please accept my sincere apology for any inconvenience my leaving may cause. 把道歉写到位。

**抱怨式理由**

反面：I really hate this boring job and your company is a mess, so I quit. 语气无礼、不专业。修

正：I regret to say that the job has turned out to be quite different from what I expected, and it no longer suits my career plans.

**署了真名**

反面：结尾写成 Yours sincerely, Zhang Wei（自己的名字），违反明写要求，丢格式分。修正：结尾固定写 Yours sincerely, 换行 Li Ming。

## 空泛凑字

反面：I want to quit. I really want to quit. The job is not good. It is really not good for me. 反复同义重复，内容空洞。修正：When I applied, I hoped to focus on creative editing, but most of my time is now spent on routine paperwork that does not suit my career plans.

## 考研英语（2010 前） 2005年 · 全卷构成

|                           |             |                        |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Section I                 | 完形填空（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析</a> → |
| Section II Part A (1)     | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析</a> → |
| Section II Part A (2)     | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析</a> → |
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| Section II Part B         | 选句填空（7选5）   | <a href="#">题目解析</a> → |
| Section II Part C         | 英译汉（划线句子翻译） | <a href="#">题目解析</a> → |
| <b>Section III Part A</b> | <b>写作</b>   | <b>本题</b>              |
| Section III Part B        | 写作          | <a href="#">题目解析</a> → |

# 2005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2005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(2005)

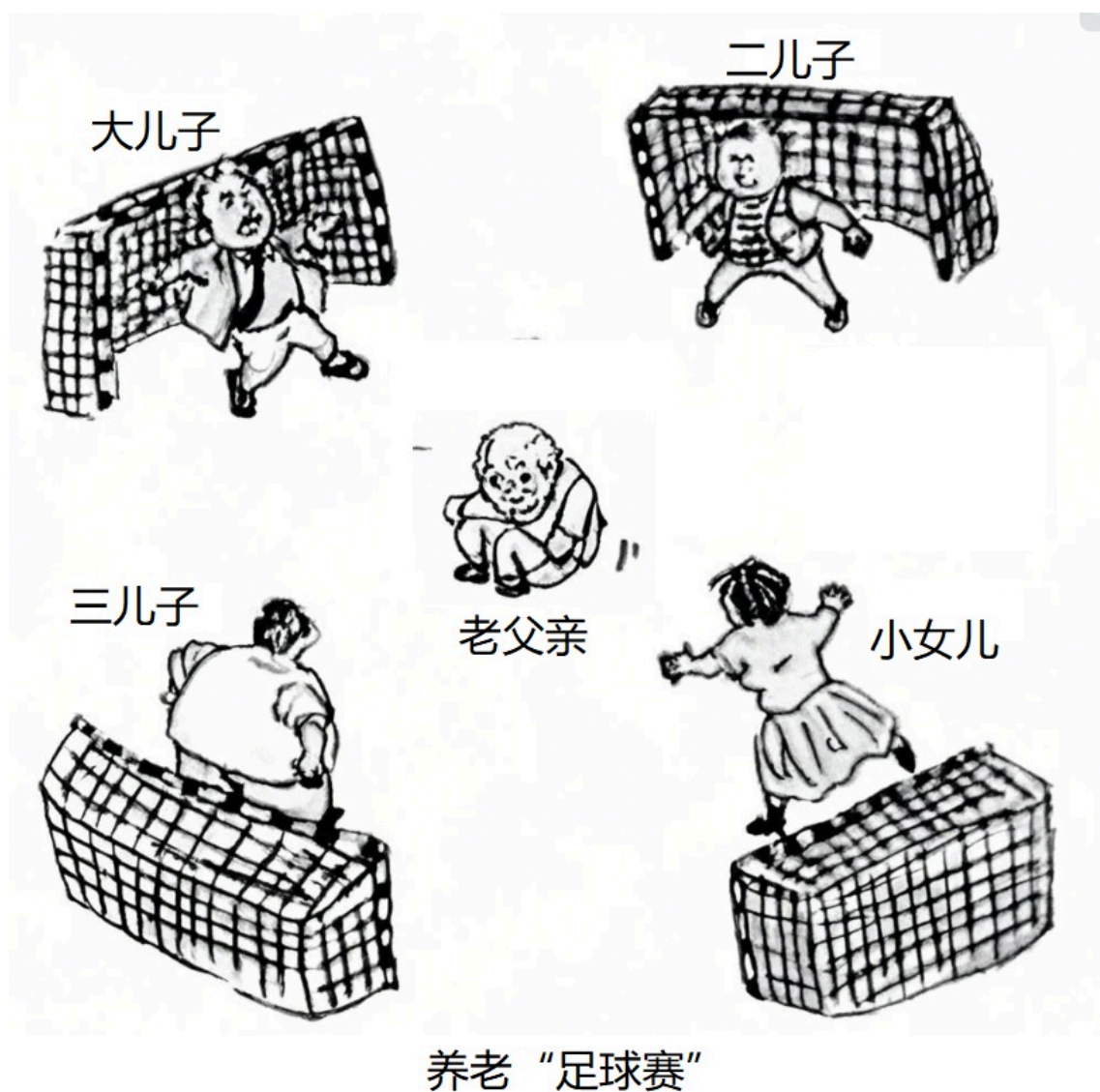
Section III Part B

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#### Directions:

Write an essay of 160 – 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

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



**【参考范文·197 词】** 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, four adult children, namely the eldest son, the second son, the third son and the youngest daughter, each stand before a goal at the four corners of a field. In the center, an elderly parent is bent into the shape of a ball and kicked back and forth among them, like a so-called 'football match' of elderly care.

Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message. The old man kicked around like a ball symbolizes aging parents whom no child is willing to support; instead of shouldering their duty, the siblings push the responsibility onto one another. What the artist satirizes is the shameful truth that some children, though many, treat their parents as a burden to shove away rather than a duty to honor.

In my view, such behavior deserves severe condemnation, for it violates the basic virtue of filial piety. Supporting one's parents is not only a moral obligation but also a legal duty. Therefore, every child ought to

take the initiative to care for the aged, and society should strengthen moral education so that no parent ends up as a 'ball' in this heartless game.

### 【参考译文】

如漫画生动描绘的那样，四个成年子女——大儿子、二儿子、三儿子和小女儿——分别站在场地四角的球门前。场地中央，一位老人弯着腰变成了球的形状，在他们之间被踢来踢去，宛如一场所谓的养老“足球赛”。

画面虽简单，却传递出发人深省的信息。那位像球一样被踢来踢去的老人，象征着无人愿意赡养的年迈父母；子女们非但不担起责任，反而把责任互相推给对方。画家所讽刺的，正是这样一个可耻的事实：一些子女虽然人数众多，却把父母当作要甩开的负担，而非应当尽的孝道。

在我看来，这种行为应受到严厉谴责，因为它违背了孝道这一基本美德。赡养父母不仅是道德义务，也是法律责任。因此，每个子女都应主动承担起照顾老人的责任，社会也应加强道德教育，使任何父母都不至于沦为这场冷漠游戏里被踢的“球”。

**【第1段】现在时白描画面。**用 'As is vividly depicted in the cartoon' 总起，随后按'四个子女守门→中央老人被踢'的顺序客观呈现，全部用现在时 (stand、is bent、kicked)，不掺评价，正好落实第一段'描述画面'的功能。

**【第2段】——对应再点破。**先用 'Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message' 从画面过渡到寓意，再用 'symbolizes' 把被踢的老人对应到无人赡养的父母，最后 'What the artist satirizes is...' 点破讽刺主旨，把第二段做透，兑现寓意这一得分核心。

**【第3段】表态给理由再对策。**'In my view... for it violates...' 亮态度并给理由，'Therefore, every child ought to... and society should...' 从个人与社会两层给对策，结尾 'no parent ends up as a ball' 回扣画面，完成评论收尾。

### 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

#### 描述漫画 + 挖寓意 + 作评论

本题要写一篇针对配图的短评，任务被 Directions 钉死为三步：first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it. 即先客观描述这幅‘养老’足球赛’漫画的画面，再引申出它讽刺的社会现象，最后表明自己的态度。三步缺一不可，其中 interpret (寓意) 是得分核心。

## 面向阅卷人的正式议论文

题目只说 Write an essay，没有指定收信人，所以这是一篇没有具体读者的议论短文，按面向阅卷人的正式书面语来写即可：用完整句、书面词，不用缩写口语（don't、gonna）、不用第二人称 you 跟读者对话。不必加称呼、落款，也不要强行编造收信对象给自己加戏。

配图要读出

### 老人被四个子女踢来踢去

画面关键信息：标题 养老‘足球赛’已点题；四个成年子女分别站在场地四周的四个球门前，且这四个成年人分别是“大儿子”、“二儿子”、“三儿子”、“小女儿”；核心动作是一位老人弯着腰变成了球的形状，像足球一样被踢来踢去。可写点：老人 = 被踢的‘足球’，象征无人愿赡养的父母；四个子女站在球门前互相踢 = 相互推诿养老责任。子女多不是福气反成互相甩锅，正是讽刺所在。

中心立意

### 批推诿养老，倡子女尽孝

本篇中心论点：漫画 养老‘足球赛’借老人被子女踢来踢去，讽刺现实中子女相互推卸赡养责任的现象，我对此持批评态度，主张每个子女都应主动尽孝。

要展开的要点

#### 1. 客观描述足球赛画面

如实写出画面：四个成年子女分别站在场地四周的四个球门前，中央一位老人弯着腰变成了球的形状，像足球一样被踢来踢去，并点出标题。只写看得见的，不掺评价。

#### 2. 揭示推诿养老的寓意

把画面元素映射到现实：被踢的‘球’ = 无人赡养的老人，四个‘球门’ = 互相推诿的子女，讽刺一些家庭子女虽多却把父母当负担相互甩锅。

#### 3. 表态并给尽孝对策

亮出批评态度，说明理由（违背孝道、赡养既是道德义务也是法律义务），并给出对策：子女主动担责、社会加强道德与法律引导。

## 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 描述画面

客观呈现 养老‘足球赛’的画面：四个子女守门、中央老人被当球踢，用现在时白描，不加评论。

### 第 2 段 阐释寓意

把画面映射到现实，点明漫画讽刺子女相互推诿赡养责任、把父母当负担这一社会现象，这是全文重心。

### 第 3 段 评论收尾

表明批评态度并说明理由，给出子女尽孝、社会引导的对策，呼应主题作结。

#### 第 1 段 四子女守门 + 老人当球被踢

落点内容：点出标题 养老‘足球赛’；写 四个成年子女分别站在场地四周的四个球门前（大儿子、二儿子、三儿子、小女儿）；写核心动作 一位老人弯着腰变成了球的形状，像足球一样被踢来踢去。

**描述总起句架** · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, + （画面主体在做什么）.

**分述位置句架** · In the center / At the four corners, + （谁）+ （正在做的动作，用现在时）.

## 第 2 段 球 = 无人养的老人，踢 = 推责

落点：被踢的老人象征无人愿赡养的父母；四个子女互踢象征相互推卸赡养义务、把父母当负担；进而点明讽刺'子女虽多却无人尽孝'的养老困境。

**画面转寓意过渡** · Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message + (一句概括寓意) .

**点明象征义** · The + (画面元素) + symbolizes + (它对应的现实人/现象) .

**揭示讽刺意图** · What the artist intends to satirize is + (被讽刺的现象) .

## 第 3 段 批评 + 子女尽孝、社会引导

落点：明确批评推诿养老的行为，理由是违背孝道、赡养既是道德也是法律义务；对策为每个子女主动担责、社会强化道德与法律引导，收尾呼应'别让父母成为被踢的球'。

**亮明态度 + 给理由** · In my view, such behavior deserves + (态度词) , for it + (一句理由) .

**提出对策收束** · Therefore, every + (个人层面主体) + ought to + (做法) , and society should + (社会层面做法) so that + (理想结果) .

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

### 寓意必须写透

本题最容易在'寓意'这条丢分：一定要写出老人 = 无人养的父母、踢 = 推诿责任的对应关系，紧扣 interpret its meaning，不能只写画面。

**结构连贯****描述别占过半篇幅**

本题顺序须与 Directions 一致：first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it. 控制第一段篇幅，别把描述写太长挤掉寓意和评论。

**语言准确****关键词用准即可**

本题用 filial piety (孝道)、shoulder/support one's parents、moral and legal obligation 等准确词即可达意，不必堆砌生僻词。

**字数格式****卡在词数区间内**

本题硬性要求 160 – 200 words，低于下限或超出上限都会触发扣分，写完务必确认落在区间内、且是完整三段议论短文。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

**通篇复述画面**

反面示例：全文只写'There are four children and an old man. The old man is kicked like a ball. The children stand at the goals.'——从头到尾没有寓意和态度。修正：在描述后加一段点破寓意（The old man symbolizes parents whom no one is willing to support），再加一段表态（In my view, such behavior deserves severe condemnation）。

**逐字硬译踢来踢去**

反面示例：'The four children kick come kick go the old people, no one want to raise.'（kick come kick go、no one want 均为直译病句）。修正：The elderly parent is kicked back and forth among the four children, and none of them is willing to support him.

**扯到无关大主题**

反面示例：把老人被踢解读成'现代社会竞争激烈、人人压力山大'，与赡养毫无关系。修正：紧扣画面，解读为子女相互推卸赡养责任、把年迈父母当负担相互甩锅。

**空洞开头凑字**

反面示例：'With the rapid development of economy, people pay more and more attention to many problems in our society.'——没有一个字指向本图。修正：As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, an elderly parent is kicked around like a ball among his four children.

## 考研英语（2010 前） 2005年 · 全卷构成

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