

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

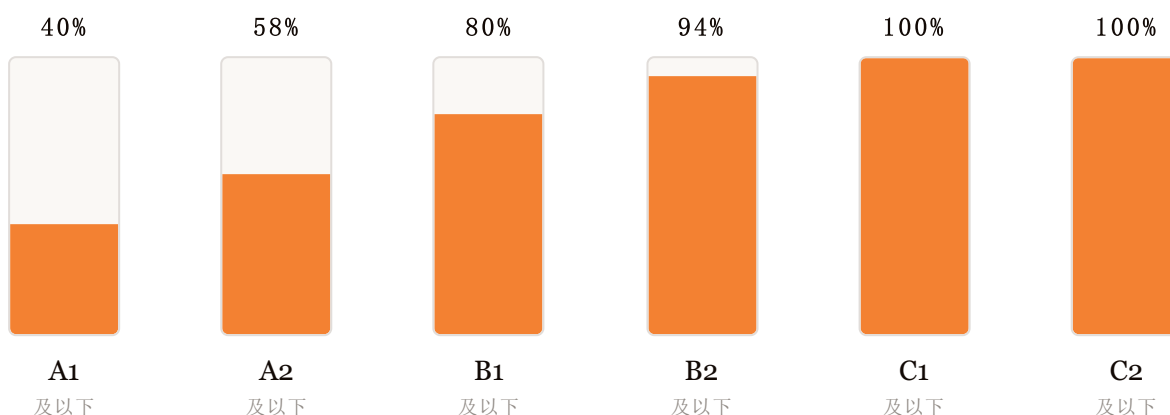
n. 抵抗

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

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