

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

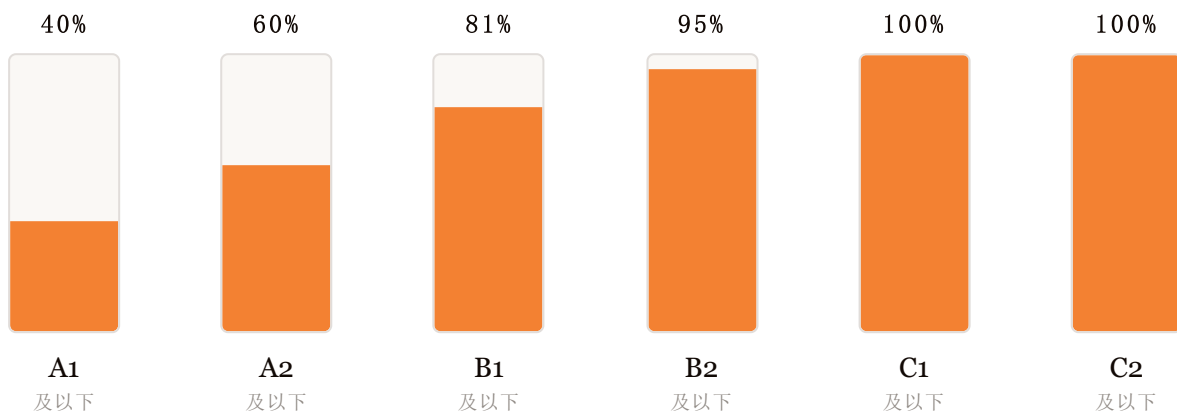
adj. 不确定的

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

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
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 →