

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

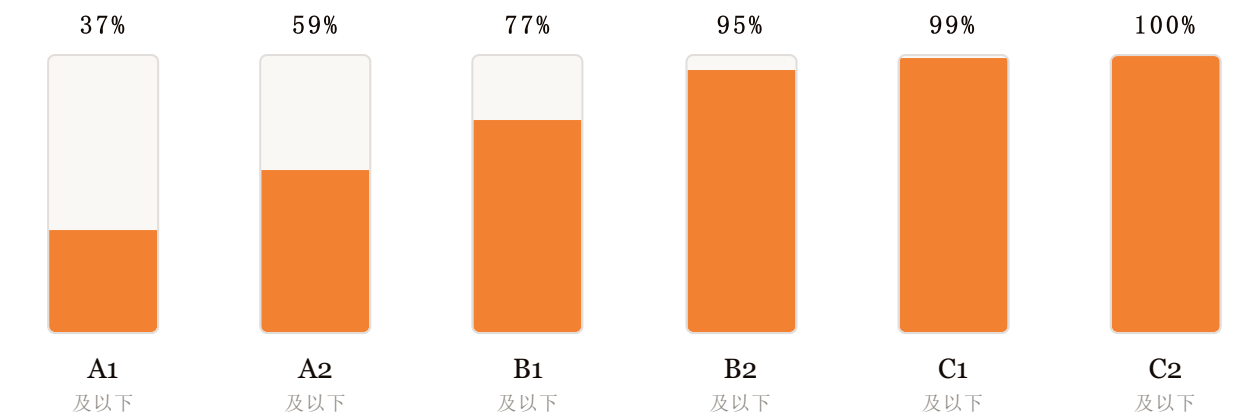
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

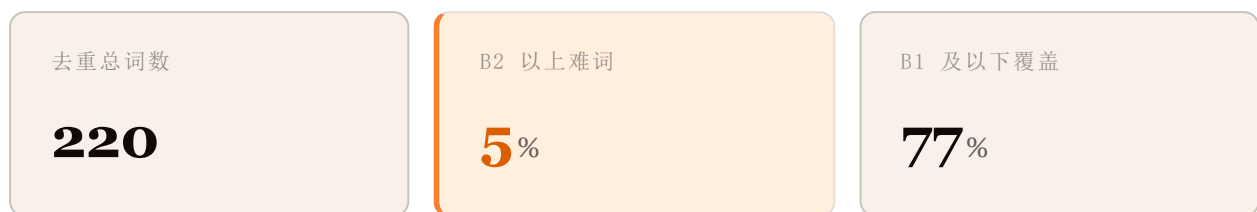
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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

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）	本题
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 →