

考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 2006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 homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

1. [A] Indeed
[B] Likewise
[C] Therefore
[D] Furthermore
2. [A] stand
[B] cope
[C] approve
[D] retain
3. [A] in
[B] for
[C] with
[D] toward
4. [A] raise
[B] add
[C] take
[D] keep

5. [A] Generally
[B] Almost
[C] Hardly
[D] Not
6. [A] cover
[B] change
[C] range
[D] differ
7. [A] Now that
[B] Although
[C] Provided
[D] Except that
8. [A] inflating
[B] expanding
[C] increasing
[D] extending
9. [A] predicts
[B] displays
[C] proves
[D] discovers
10. [A] assist
[B] track
[C] sustain
[D] dismiss
11. [A] Hence
[B] But
[C] Even
[D] Only
12. [A] lodging
[B] shelter
[C] dwelling
[D] house
13. [A] searching
[B] strolling
[C] crowding
[D] wandering

14. [A] when
[B] once
[C] while
[D] whereas
15. [A] life
[B] existence
[C] survival
[D] maintenance
16. [A] around
[B] over
[C] on
[D] up
17. [A] complex
[B] comprehensive
[C] complementary
[D] compensating
18. [A] So
[B] Since
[C] As
[D] Thus
19. [A] puts
[B] interprets
[C] assumes
[D] makes
20. [A] supervision
[B] manipulation
[C] regulation
[D] coordination

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

In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite," these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act." The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation – language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence." The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. "By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families." Hence the description of America as a "graveyard" for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks." By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means____

- [A] identifying.
- [B] associating.
- [C] assimilating.
- [D] monopolizing.

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century____

- [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.
- [B] became intimate shops for common consumers.
- [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
- [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. ____
- [A] are resistant to homogenization.
 - [B] exert a great influence on American culture.
 - [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.
 - [D] constitute the majority of the population.
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
- [A] To prove their popularity around the world.
 - [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
 - [C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
 - [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.
25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is ____
- [A] rewarding.
 - [B] successful.
 - [C] fruitless.
 - [D] harmful.

Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry – William Shakespeare – but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus – and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side – don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all

year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) – lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that_____

- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.
- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.
- [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.
- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_____

- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately.
- [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers.
- [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers.
- [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater.

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that_____

- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects.
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties.
- [C] the town is not really short of money.
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid.

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because_____

- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed.
- [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.
- [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.

30. From the text we can conclude that the author_____

- [A] is supportive of both sides.
- [B] favors the townsfolk's view.
- [C] takes a detached attitude.
- [D] is sympathetic to the RSC.

Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that_____

- [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.
- [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.
- [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
- [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that_____

- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
- [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
- [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
- [D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.

33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that_____

- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
- [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
- [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
- [D] the data collected so far are out of date.

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that_____
- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time.
 - [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass.
 - [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
 - [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation.
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'_____
- [A] management efficiency.
 - [B] biomass level.
 - [C] catch-size limits.
 - [D] technological application.

Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda – to lure us to open our wallets – they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget – what our economy depends on us forgetting – is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that____
- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.
 - [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings.
 - [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness.
 - [D] artists have changed their focus of interest.
37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something____
- [A] religious.
 - [B] unpleasant.
 - [C] entertaining.
 - [D] commercial.
38. In the author's opinion, advertising____
- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.
 - [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public.
 - [C] replaces the church as a major source of information.
 - [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.
39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes____
- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness.
 - [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing.
 - [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied.
 - [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms.
40. Which of the following is true of the text?
- [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
 - [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
 - [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
 - [D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

Part B

Directions:

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

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card," which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, those activities became what he calls "electronic heroin."

(41)_____ In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42)_____

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun...and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well.

(43)_____

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44)_____ Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45)_____

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on – you might say addicted to – revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of Newsweek reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

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)

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46)I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47)His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals – the average scientist, for one. (48)I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties – he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49)But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50)They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing: living in "public and illustrious thoughts," as Emerson would say, is something else.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter in 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.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

1)describe the photos briefly,

2)interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and

3)give your point of view.

You should write 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

2006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2006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(2006)

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 homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

无家可归者在美国人口中所占比例不断增长。事实上，无家可归问题已达到地方政府根本无法应对的程度。为了帮助无家可归者走向独立，联邦政府必须支持职业培训项目，提高最低工资，并资助更多低成本住房。

5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

并非所有人都认同美国无家可归者的数量。估计数字从60万到300万不等。尽管数字可能有所差异，但分析人士在另一个问题上达成了共识：无家可归者的数量正在增加。联邦政府的一项研究预测，到本世纪末，无家可归者的数量将达到近1900万。

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley

College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

寻找帮助这一不断增长的无家可归人口的方法变得越来越困难。即使无家可归者设法找到一个能为他们提供一日三餐和夜间住宿的收容所,相当多的人仍然将每天的大部分时间花在街头游荡。问题的一部分在于许多无家可归的成年人对酒精或毒品上瘾。还有相当数量的无家可归者患有严重的精神疾病。许多其他人虽然没有成瘾或精神疾病,但仅仅是缺乏扭转生活所需的日常生存技能。Boston Globe记者Chris Reidy指出,只有当出现能够满足无家可归者多种需求的综合性项目时,情况才会改善。正如马萨诸塞州Bentley College社区服务主任Edward Zlotkowski所说: '必须有项目协调。需要的是一揽子方案。'

1. ☐ A] Indeed
☐ B] Likewise
☐ C] Therefore
☐ D] Furthermore
2. ☐ A] stand
☐ B] cope
☐ C] approve
☐ D] retain
3. ☐ A] in
☐ B] for
☐ C] with
☐ D] toward
4. ☐ A] raise
☐ B] add
☐ C] take
☐ D] keep
5. ☐ A] Generally
☐ B] Almost
☐ C] Hardly
☐ D] Not
6. ☐ A] cover
☐ B] change
☐ C] range
☐ D] differ
7. ☐ A] Now that
☐ B] Although
☐ C] Provided
☐ D] Except that

8. [A] inflating
[B] expanding
[C] increasing
[D] extending
9. [A] predicts
[B] displays
[C] proves
[D] discovers
10. [A] assist
[B] track
[C] sustain
[D] dismiss
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[B] But
[C] Even
[D] Only
12. [A] lodging
[B] shelter
[C] dwelling
[D] house
13. [A] searching
[B] strolling
[C] crowding
[D] wandering
14. [A] when
[B] once
[C] while
[D] whereas
15. [A] life
[B] existence
[C] survival
[D] maintenance
16. [A] around
[B] over
[C] on
[D] up

17. ☐ A] complex
☐ B] comprehensive
☐ C] complementary
☐ D] compensating
18. ☐ A] So
☐ B] Since
☐ C] As
☐ D] Thus
19. ☐ A] puts
☐ B] interprets
☐ C] assumes
☐ D] makes
20. ☐ A] supervision
☐ B] manipulation
☐ C] regulation
☐ D] coordination

1. ____

【答案】 [A] Indeed 逻辑关系

【线索】 前后两句方向一致、后句是对前句的强调性升级

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population 给出事实，紧随的 homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly __(2)__ 把同一事实推到「严重到地方政府无法应对」。这是「确实如此，而且程度严重」的语义，对应「强调 + 确认」型连接。

【选项】 A) Indeed ✓ 强调确认前句、且把程度推深，最契合

Indeed 意为「确实，事实上」，常用于「前句说 X，紧接着把 X 强调到更深一层」的场合，正好对应这里「人数在涨——确实，已严峻到政府都顶不住了」的递进强调。

B) Likewise ✗ 表「同样地」，需有可类比的两件事，本句无类比对象

Likewise 用于两件并列、可类比的事情之间（如「A 也这样，B 也这样」）。原文前后句谈的是同一件事的同一面，谈不上类比，不选。

C) Therefore ✗ 表因果推论，但前后句不是因果

Therefore 要求前句是因、后句是果。「比例在上升」并不必然「严重到地方政府无力应对」——后者是程度判断，不是逻辑结论，因果关系不成立。

D) Furthermore ✗ 表追加新信息，本句只是对前句加深、不是新点

Furthermore 用于「除此之外还有另一点」，引出另一条信息。本句仍在说同一件事的同一个维度，没有新增信息点，且 Furthermore 缺少 Indeed 那层「确认强调」的语义。

【验证】 代回后整句：Indeed, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly __(2)__ ——「确实，问题已严峻到地方政府无力应付」，既贴合前句的事实陈述，又自然引出后文「联邦必须出手」的主张，与 outline 中「提出问题 → 呼吁联邦」的走向完全自洽。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] cope 词义辨析

【线索】 本句线索 + 下句「联邦必须出手」的因果暗示

本句 homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly __(2)__ 在说地方政府「招架不住」，紧接着 the federal government must support job training programs 进一步说「所以联邦必须接手」。可见空处要表达「应付/处理（这种局面）」之意。

【选项】 A) stand X 意为「忍受/忍耐」，对象通常是不快感觉而非「局面」

stand 表示「忍受」时常说 can't stand the noise/pain，与「应付一个公共问题」不搭；且 stand 表「应对」需 stand up to，单独用不达意。

B) cope ✓ cope (with) 专表「应付/招架（难题）」，最契合

cope 的语义就是「成功地应对困难局面」（cope with a problem），与本句「问题严峻到政府无法应付」完美对接；尽管这里省略了 with（后接 with the problem 隐去），cope 作不及物动词独用表「应付得来」是地道用法。

C) approve X 意为「赞成/批准」，与「严峻局面」语义反向

approve 与「政府是否赞成」毫无关系——政府要面对的是是否「处理得了」，不是是否「赞成」无家可归现象，语义不对。

D) retain X 意为「保留/维持」，与「应付局面」语义无关

retain 表示「保留人员/职位/水分」，宾语是「想留住的东西」，但本句的潜在宾语是「严峻局面」，没有人想「保留」它，语义不通。

【验证】 代回后：homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly __(2)__ —「严峻到地方政府无法应付」，正好为下一句 the federal government must support job training programs 提供「地方顶不住→联邦必须出手」的因果跳板，与 outline 的「现状→对策」走向完全一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [D] toward 固定搭配

【线索】 动作语义是「帮助走向独立」、含方向性

To help homeless people __ (3) __ independence 表达的是「帮无家可归者朝独立的方向迈进」——是一个动态过程，不是已经处在独立状态，也不是和独立同时进行。

【选项】 A) in X in 表「处于...之中」、是静态状态，与「迈向」相悖

in 表 in independence 「处于独立状态」是静态描述，但本句是动态过程「帮他们走向独立」，方向感缺失，不选。

B) for X help...for X 不是地道搭配

for 用 help sb for sth 不构成固定短语；help sb 后的动作通常用 to do 或介词 with/toward，for 表「为了」时句法应是 help for sth，与原句不合。

C) with

X help sb with sth 是地道，但 with 表「在某事上协助」、对象多为「困难/作业」

with 在 help sb with sth 中表示「协助处理某项具体事务」（如 help me with my homework），但 independence 「独立」是一个状态目标，而非一件待处理的事，with 不达「迈向目标」之意，且语境上 toward 远更精准。

D) toward ✓ toward 表「朝.....方向（迈进）」，与「帮他们走向独立」最契合

toward 的核心义就是「朝.....方向」，help sb toward independence 是英文报刊中的成熟表达，恰好对应「帮助无家可归者一步步走向独立」的动态过程。

【验证】 代回后：To help homeless people __ (3) __ independence, the federal government must support job training programs—「帮他们走向独立，联邦须支持职业培训」，目的状语 + 主句的因果链清晰，且与 outline 中「政府综合施策」一致。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] raise 词义辨析

【线索】 并列项的方向一致性 + 全段「帮助无家可归者」立场

并列其他两项 support job training programs (支持职业培训) 和 fund more low-cost housing (资助更多低价房) 都是「政府增加投入帮人」, 方向都是「增加/提升」。同向并列下, 空处必然也是「提升最低工资」。

【选项】 A) raise ✓ raise the minimum wage = 提高最低工资, 与并列同向

raise 与 support job training programs、fund more low-cost housing 同为「政府正向投入」, raise the minimum wage 是英语财经新闻里几乎固定的搭配, 正中题意。

B) add X add 通常需带 to, 不能直接 add the wage

add 表「增加」时句法是 add sth to sth, 单独 add the minimum wage 不成立; 即便理解为「加薪」, 英语里也说 raise/increase, 不说 add a wage。

C) take X take the wage 表「领工资」, 方向反

take 与 wage 连用一般是 take a wage cut (接受降薪) 或 take home a wage (拿回家工资), 都不是「政府提高工资」的语义; 且 take 与正向「帮无家可归者」立场反向。

D) keep X keep 表「维持」是静态, 不能帮人改善处境

keep 表「维持现状」, 与并列两项的「新增投入」方向不一致; 维持低工资恰恰无法改善无家可归者处境, 立场反。

【验证】 代回后: support job training programs, __(4)__ the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing—「支持培训 + 提高最低工资 + 资助低价房」三项并列、方向一致、都服务于 To help homeless people __(3)__ independence, 与 outline 全局自洽。

5. ____

【答案】 [D] Not 词义辨析

【线索】紧跟其后的数据范围给出「并非人人同意」的证据

下一句 Estimates __ (6) __ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million——估计数从 60 万到 300 万跨度极大，明显「人人意见不一」。空处只能填入表「并非人人」的部分否定词。

【选项】 A) Generally ~~X~~ Generally everyone agrees = 「人人通常同意」，与下句分歧反

Generally 是肯定语气「一般来说」，与下文 from 600,000 to 3 million 的明显分歧矛盾。

B) Almost ~~X~~ Almost everyone agrees = 「几乎人人同意」，方向反

Almost 仍是肯定基调「几乎所有人」，同样与下文分歧的事实冲突，不选。

C) Hardly ~~X~~ Hardly 表「几乎不」、是几乎全否定，过强

Hardly everyone agrees = 「几乎没人同意」程度过强；下文 analysts do agree on another matter（在另一件事上确有共识）显示并非「几乎没人同意任何事」，只是「不是所有人都同意人数」，Hardly 程度过头。

D) Not ☒ Not everyone agrees = 部分否定「并非人人同意」，最契合

Not everyone 在英语里是固定的部分否定结构，表「不是所有人都.....」，承认有人同意有人不同意，与下文「估计数从 60 万到 300 万」的分歧及后文「在另一点上确有共识」都吻合。

【验证】代回后：__ (5) __ everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless—「并非人人对人数有共识」，紧承下句的数据分歧 from 600,000 to 3 million，过渡到 analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is __ (8) __（在另一件事上确有共识），逻辑层层推进，与 outline 的「数据印证规模」走向一致。

6. ____

【答案】 [C] range 固定搭配

【线索】 from... to... 数字跨度结构本身即线索

anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million 明白表示「跨度从 60 万到 300 万」，搭配动词 range，构成 range from... to... 「在.....到.....之间变动」的固定结构。本句即可定答案，无需跨句。

【选项】 A) cover X cover 不与 from... to... 搭配表跨度

cover 表「涵盖、覆盖」时通常直接接宾语 (cover the topic / cover 50 miles)，不与 anywhere from X to Y 形成固定搭配。

B) change X change 表「变化」，缺少「跨度」之意

change 强调「前后状态不同」，但 Estimates 是多家估计同时存在的并列数字，并非同一估计在变。change from X to Y 表「由 X 变成 Y」，不对应 anywhere 多点跨度。

C) range ✓ range from... to... 是表跨度的固定搭配，精准命中

range 与 from X to Y 构成 range from... to... 「在 X 到 Y 之间变动」的固定搭配，且常与 anywhere 连用强调跨度之广，完全对应 Estimates __(6)__ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million。

D) differ X differ from 表「不同于」，不接 to

differ 的固定搭配是 differ from 「与...不同」，不与 from... to... 同时搭配；且 differ 只表「不同」、没有「在区间内分布」的意味。

【验证】代回后：Estimates __(6)__ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million—「估计数在 60 万到 300 万之间变动」，干净对应英语财经/社科外刊高频说法，完全自治。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] **Although** 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句「数字可能不同」 vs 后句「在另一件事上确有共识」

前分句 the figure may vary 承认数据不一致，后分句 analysts do agree on another matter 转而强调专家在另一点上有共识。前否后肯，是典型让步关系。注意后句的 do agree 用助动词 do 强调，再次确认这是让步 + 强调结构。

【选项】 A) Now that **X** Now that 表「既然」（因果），方向不对

Now that 引出原因「既然 X，所以 Y」，但「数字不一」并不是「专家在另一件事上有共识」的原因，因果链不成立。

B) **Although** ✓ Although 表让步「虽然」，最契合前否后肯

Although 的「虽然 X，但还是 Y」结构与 the figure may vary、analysts do agree on another matter 严丝合缝，后句 do agree 的强调也呼应让步语气。

C) **Provided** **X** Provided 表「假如」（条件），但前句是事实陈述

Provided 引导条件状语，表示「假如 X，则 Y」；但 the figure may vary 是已经存在的事实，不是待满足的条件，逻辑不通。

D) **Except that** **X** Except that 表「只是；除了...之外」，引出唯一例外/限制

Except that 用法是「X, except that Y」，Y 是对 X 的唯一限制；但本句是先说「数字不一」、再说「但在另一点上一致」，两件事是让步对比，不是「X 都对，只有 Y 不一样」的例外限制。

【验证】 代回后：__ (7) __ the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is __ (8) __ —「虽然数字可能不一，但专家在另一件事上确有共识：人数在增长」，让步关系成立，与 outline 中「数据虽散但增势确凿」的脉络自洽。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] increasing 词义辨析

【线索】 主语是 the number, 下句给出具体上升数据

本句 the number of the homeless is __(8)__ 与下句 the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade 共同描绘「人数将不断上升」。主语 the number 与「数字增长」连用, 英语最标准的动词就是 increase。

【选项】 A) inflating X inflate 表「膨胀/通货膨胀」, 搭配气球或物价

inflating 多用于气球膨胀、物价上涨 (inflation 通货膨胀), 与「无家可归者人数」搭配不地道, 也带「虚高、不真实」的贬义色彩, 与本句客观陈述不合。

B) expanding X expand 表「向外扩展」, 主语多为体积/范围/业务

expanding 强调「向外扩张」(市场扩张、业务扩张、宇宙膨胀), 主语是可在空间上扩展的事物; the number 是一个抽象计数, 不在空间上扩张, 搭配不当。

C) increasing ✓ increase 是描述「数量增加」的最中性、最地道动词

increasing 与主语 the number 是教科书级搭配 The number is increasing, 且与下句 will reach nearly 19 million 的预测完全自治, 是唯一的最优解。

D) extending X extend 表「延伸/延长」, 对象是长度/期限/范围

extending 用于 extend a deadline / extend a road / extend the area, 强调长度或范围的延伸, 无法形容「数量本身的增加」。

【验证】 代回后: the number of the homeless is __(8)__ —「人数在增加」, 与下句 will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade 的具体预测无缝衔接, 与 outline 中「规模与增势」走向一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] predicts 词义辨析

【线索】 that 从句的 will reach 是将来时，指向「预测」

the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade 是一个尚未发生的未来数字，表预测；与「研究」搭配，标准动词就是 predict。

【选项】 A) predicts ✓ predict 表「预测（未来事）」，与从句 will reach 完美对应

predicts 专表「对未来作预测」，主语可以是 study/report/expert/model，宾语 that 从句多用将来时——与 will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade 的将来时预测完全匹配。

B) displays X display 表「展示（具体可见物）」，主语多为人或可视物

displays 用于 display a chart/painting/talent，宾语是看得见的东西；与「研究 + that 从句」搭配不地道，也无法承载「预测」之意。

C) proves X prove 表「证明（已经发生的事实）」，与未来时矛盾

proves 表「以证据证明」，宾语从句须是可被证据证实的事实（多为现在/过去时）。但 will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade 是尚未发生的预测，无法被「证明」，逻辑矛盾。

D) discovers X discover 表「发现（已经存在的事实）」，与未来时矛盾

discovers 强调「找出原本就存在但未被知晓的事实」，宾语是已存在的真相，不能用来「发现一个尚未发生的未来数字」。

【验证】 代回后：One of the federal government's studies __ (9) __ that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade——「联邦的一项研究预测，到本十年末无家可归者将达近 1900 万」，与上句 the number of the homeless is __ (8) __（人数在增）形成「现状 + 未来预测」的紧密链条。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] assist 词义辨析

【线索】 段首主张 + 全段对策语境

段1已立 To help homeless people __(3)__ independence, 本段开头 Finding ways to __(10)__ this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult 紧承「帮人之难」展开, 下文又列举原因(成瘾、精神障碍、缺技能)解释为何「帮起来难」。空处必填「帮助」之意。

【选项】 A) assist ✓ assist 表「帮助」, 与全文「help homeless people」立场一致

assist 是 help 的近义书面词, 宾语是被帮的对象 (assist the elderly / assist this population), 与全段「找方法帮无家可归者」的语境完美吻合。

B) track X track 表「追踪」, 与「帮助」立场不符

track 是「追踪、追查」(追踪嫌犯、追踪数据), 与「帮助这群人」无关, 且全段不在讨论统计数据, 立场偏离。

C) sustain X sustain 表「维持」, 目标是「让他们继续无家可归」吗? 方向反

sustain 表「维持现状」, sustain this population = 「让这个群体继续保持现在的状态」, 与「帮他们摆脱困境」立场冲突; 且 sustain 多与 effort/growth/life 等抽象名词搭配, 不与「人群」直接搭配表帮助。

D) dismiss X dismiss 表「解雇/不予理会」, 立场反

dismiss 表「忽视、驳回、解雇」, dismiss the homeless 是冷漠态度, 与作者呼吁帮助的立场南辕北辙。

【验证】 代回后: Finding ways to __(10)__ this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult—「为这一日益增多的无家可归者群体寻找帮助方法变得越来越难」, 紧承段1的「帮人」主张, 引出后文一系列「帮起来难」的原因, 全篇立场连贯。

11. ____

【答案】 [C] Even 逻辑关系

【线索】主句 still 是让步加强的明显标志

主句 a good number still spend the bulk of each day __(13)__ the street 中 still 明确表示「仍然」，对应 when 从句 homeless individuals manage to find a __(12)__ 「即便他们找到了庇护」。Even + when + 主句 still 是典型「即便.....仍然.....」结构。

【选项】A) Hence ~~X~~ Hence 表「因此」，是因果，与主句 still 反

Hence 引出结果，但「找到庇护」并不导致「仍流落街头」，因果链不通；且 Hence when 的搭配不地道。

B) But ~~X~~ But 是并列转折，不能直接接 when 从句开头

But 一般用于连接两个分句开头（句首 But, ...），不接 when 引导的从句作 But when。句法上不顺、也与 still 形成赘余。

C) Even ☒ Even when 表「即使在.....时」，与主句 still 严丝合缝

Even 与 when 构成 Even when 「即使在.....时候」让步状语，与主句 a good number still spend the bulk of each day 的 still 完美呼应，是英语让步加强的典型结构。

D) Only ~~X~~ Only when 表「只有当.....时才」，主句应倒装且无 still

Only 与 when 构成 Only when... 「只有当.....才」，主句要倒装（Only when... do they...），且语义是「仅在某条件下才发生」，与本句「即便有庇护仍流浪街头」完全相反。

【验证】代回后：__(11)__ when homeless individuals manage to find a __(12)__ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day __(13)__ the street—「即便找到了庇护所，许多人仍把白天大半时间消磨在街上」，主从句让步关系成立，自然引出后文对原因的剖析（成瘾、精神障碍、缺技能）。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] shelter 词义辨析

【线索】 「提供一日三餐 + 夜间睡处」的描述指向救助所

that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night 描述的是免费 / 救助性质的食宿，正是英语 shelter（特别是 homeless shelter）的标准定义。这是英语社会语境的固定搭配。

【选项】 A) lodging X lodging 指「(旅行/短住)旅店式住宿」，多含付费意味

lodging 是旅行或短期外出时的住宿（如 board and lodging），通常需付费，与「免费救助流浪者并提供三餐」的语境不符。

B) shelter ✓ shelter 即「(流浪者、灾民等的)庇护所」，最精准

shelter 在英语社会语境里就是为流浪者、灾民、受家暴者提供免费食宿与保护的救助场所（homeless shelter），与 three meals a day and a place to sleep at night 的描述完全对应。

C) dwelling X dwelling 是「(正式语境的)住宅、住处」，与救助所不搭

dwelling 是法律/统计语境用词，指任何「人类居住的单位」，没有「救助、提供食宿」的语义色彩，且过于正式，与本句不搭。

D) house X house 是「(私人)房子」，无救助场所之意

house 是一个家庭住宅或独立房屋，是「家」的概念；无家可归者「找到了一个 house」反而矛盾——他们正缺 house，且 house 不提供集体食宿。

【验证】代回后：homeless individuals manage to find a __(12)__ that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night—「找到一个能提供三餐和过夜的庇护所」，自然衔接英语世界里 homeless shelter 的标配描述，与下文 still spend the bulk of each day in the street 形成强对比。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] wandering 词义辨析

【线索】 主语「无家可归者」 + 「白天大半天」共同指向「无目的地游荡」

a good number still spend the bulk of each day __(13)__ the street 主语是「相当多的无家可归者」，方式状语是「整日大半天」——这群人既无固定工作也无目的地，整日在街上「漫无目的地游荡」。

【选项】 A) searching X search 表「搜寻」需带具体目标，本句无目标

searching 通常带宾语 (searching for food / searching the street for sb)，表「为找特定目标」搜寻；本句无明确目标，且 searching the street 也不构成「无目的游荡」之意。

B) strolling X stroll 表「悠闲漫步」，色彩与流浪者处境不符

strolling 暗含「悠闲、惬意」的休闲意味（饭后漫步、公园散步），与无家可归者整日流落街头的窘迫处境色彩冲突，且 stroll 多与 in/along 搭配。

C) crowding X crowd 表「挤满、聚集」，主语应为人群整体

crowding 表「拥挤在某处」，主语通常是大批人群同时涌入一地 (crowding the square)，但本句是「相当多的人各自消磨时间」、不是「同时涌挤一处」，语义不对。

D) wandering ✓ wander 表「无目的地游荡/漂泊」，与流浪者整日消磨在街上最贴合

wandering 的核心义是「漫无目的地走来走去」，且常用于流浪者/迷失者的语境 (wander the streets 是英语外刊高频搭配)，完美对接本句的主语身份与「整日消磨」的状态。

【验证】 代回后：a good number still spend the bulk of each day __(13)__ the street—「相当多的人仍把白天大半天花在街头游荡」，画面感与主语身份、整段「帮人之难」的语境完全一致。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句提到「成瘾/精神病」是难题、本句说另一类人「不是这两种但仍有别的难题」

上一句 many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders 列出两种原因，本句 Many others, __(14)__ not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday __(15)__ skills 转到另一类人，让步地说「他们虽不是这两类，但仍缺乏生存技能」。这是「虽然.....但是.....」的让步对比。

【选项】 A) when X when 表「当.....时」(时间)，本句不是时间关系

when 引导时间状语，但本句不是「在他们不成瘾时缺技能」的时间限定，而是「即使不成瘾也缺技能」的让步对比，方向不对。

B) once X once 表「一旦」(条件/时间)，本句不是条件

once 含「一旦.....就」的条件起点意味，但本句不在描述「一旦不成瘾就缺技能」的触发条件，与原意不合。

C) while ✓ while 表「虽然」(让步)，与插入语 + 主句对比最契合

while 引导让步状语「虽然不成瘾、也不精神病，但仍缺日常生存技能」，是英语作品中表让步 + 对比的高频用法，尤其在 Subject, while X, still Y 结构中最自然。

D) whereas X whereas 表「然而」(对比)，多接在主句之后连接两个完整分句

whereas 是较为正式的对比连词，常用于 X, whereas Y 形式连两个完整分句，不太用作主语后的插入状语开头，且原句这里更偏让步而非纯并列对比，让步更准。

【验证】 代回后：Many others, __(14)__ not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday __(15)__ skills needed to turn their lives __(16)__ —「另一些人虽然既不成瘾也无精神病，却就是缺日常生存技能、无法翻身」，让步关系成立，承接上文已列出的两种原因、引出第三种原因，段内三层因果链条清晰。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] survival 词义辨析

【线索】 「靠这种 skills 翻身」的目标语境指向「生存技能」

simply lack the everyday __(15)__ skills needed to turn their lives __(16)__——这是「翻转生活、走出困境」所需的技能，且无家可归者面临的是「能否在艰难处境下活下去并自立」，正是 survival skills 「生存技能」的语义场。

【选项】 A) life X life skills 是固定搭配，但偏「日常生活技能」，缺少「困境生存」色彩

life skills 在英语里确指「日常生活技能」（理财、烹饪、社交等），是颇有干扰性的近义干扰项；但与「无家可归者翻身」语境对比，survival 比 life 更贴合「在艰难处境下自立生存」的语义场，且文中已用 everyday，再用 life 语义重复，反不如 survival 锐利。

B) existence X existence skills 不是固定搭配

existence 「存在/生存」是抽象哲学用词，无 existence skills 这一固定搭配，英语里不这么说。

C) survival ✓ survival skills 是固定搭配，且与「翻身」语境最贴

survival skills 是英语成熟搭配，专指「在艰难处境下活下去并自立的技能」（野外、灾区、贫困都用），与无家可归者「缺少这一技能就无法 turn their lives around」的处境完全对应。

D) maintenance X maintenance skills 偏「维修/维护」，与人生处境无关

maintenance skills 在英语里指「维修保养技能」（车辆、设备），是机械维护语境，与无家可归者的人生困境完全不搭。

【验证】 代回后：simply lack the everyday __(15)__ skills needed to turn their lives __(16)__——「缺少翻转人生所需的日常生存技能」，干净对接英语 survival skills 的语义场，与全段「帮人之难、原因之三」一致。

16. ____

【答案】 **[A] around** 固定搭配

【线索】 上下文表达「让人生彻底好转」的语境

simply lack the everyday __(15)__ skills needed to turn their lives __(16)__——他们缺技能、人生陷困境，所需要的正是「彻底扭转人生」的技能。turn one's life around 在英语里就是「彻底扭转人生、走出困境」的固定说法。

【选项】 A) around ✓ turn sth around 是「彻底扭转、好转」的固定短语

around 与 turn 构成 turn one's life around 「让人生彻底好转」（也可 turn a company around=让公司起死回生），是英语固定的「逆转、扭转」短语，与本句意旨完全对应。

B) over X turn over 表「翻转/移交」，与「扭转人生」语义不合

over 与 turn 构成 turn over 表「翻转过来」或「移交（财物/权力）」（turn over the keys），与「扭转人生」语义不合。

C) on X turn on 表「打开（电器/水）」或「反目」，语义不合

on 与 turn 构成 turn on，表「打开电源」或「（人）突然攻击」（turn on sb），不能用于 turn one's life on。

D) up X turn up 表「出现/调高」，语义不合

up 与 turn 构成 turn up，常见义是「出现」或「调高音量」，turn one's life up 不是英语固定说法，语义也不指向「扭转」。

【验证】 代回后：lack the everyday __(15)__ skills needed to turn their lives __(16)__——「缺乏扭转人生所需的日常生存技能」，turn one's life around 是英语成熟固定搭配，语义、搭配双双自洽。

17. ____

【答案】 [B] comprehensive 词义辨析

【线索】 「address the many needs」 + 后文「package deal」均指向「综合性/全方位」

本句 address the many needs of the homeless (解决多重需求) 已是强信号; 下句更明确 There has to be __(20)__ of programs. What's needed is a package deal (需要一揽子方案)。两处都指向「项目要全面、综合」, 对应 comprehensive。

【选项】 A) complex X complex 表「复杂的」, 强调结构难懂, 方向不对

complex 强调「复杂、错综」, 可能含贬义 (complex but useless), 与「全面解决多种需求」的「综合」之意不同; 项目要「综合全面」不一定要「复杂难懂」。

B) comprehensive

✓ comprehensive 表「全面综合的」, 与「multi-needs」「package deal」完美对接

comprehensive 强调「覆盖所有方面、综合全面」 (comprehensive plan, comprehensive insurance), 正是「能同时回应多重需求」的项目所需特质, 与下文 a package deal 严丝合缝。

C) complementary X complementary 表「互补的」, 需两两关系, 单独 programs 不对

complementary 强调两者之间「互补」 (complementary colors), 需要前后并置; 单独说 complementary programs 不构成「全面」之意, 与原意不合。

D) compensating X compensating 表「补偿性的」, 与「全面」无关

compensating 强调「弥补、补偿」 (compensating payment), 与「项目要全面涵盖多种需求」无对应; 本句不在讨论补偿, 立场偏离。

【验证】 代回后: the situation will improve only when there are __(17)__ programs that address the many needs of the homeless—「只有当有综合性的项目同时解决多重需求时, 局面才会改善」, 与下文 a package deal 形成同义呼应, 与全段「综合施策」立场一致。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] As 固定搭配

【线索】 puts it 自身即铁证，定 as

__(18)__ Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, __(19)__ it, "There has to be __(20)__ of programs."——这是直接引用 Zlotkowski 的原话，标准句式为 as sb puts it 「正如某人说」。

【选项】 A) So ~~X~~ So 表「所以」（因果），不构成引述结构

So 是因果连词，不与 puts it 搭配；So Edward puts it 不是英语句式，且语义上前后句也无因果。

B) Since ~~X~~ Since 表「既然/自从」（因果/时间），不构成引述结构

Since 是因果/时间连词，与 puts it 不搭配，且语义上也不通。

C) As ☒ As sb puts it 是英语引人话的固定句式

As 与 puts it 构成 as sb puts it 「正如某人说」，是引出原话的成熟句式，与紧随其后的直接引语 "There has to be __(20)__ of programs." 完全对应。

D) Thus ~~X~~ Thus 表「因此」，不与 puts it 搭配

Thus 是结论性副词「因此」，与 puts it 不构成固定句式；语义上也不指向「引述」。

【验证】代回后：__(18)__ Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, __(19)__ it—「正如某人说」，自然引出引语，是英语引人话的标配。

19. ____

【答案】 **[A] puts** 固定搭配

【线索】 as sb puts it 中 puts 是不可替换的核心动词

as Edward Zlotkowski __(19)__ it, "There has to be __(20)__ of programs."——puts 在 as sb puts it 中是固定动词，意为「（用某种方式）表达、说」。

【选项】 A) puts ✓ puts it 是英语「（用某种方式）说/表达」的固定用法

puts 与 it 构成 puts it 「（这样）说道」，与 as 联动构成 as sb puts it 引述结构；后接直接引语 "There has to be __(20)__ of programs." 自然成立。

B) interprets ✗ interpret 表「解释/口译」，不与 it 构成引述结构

interprets 多带具体宾语 (interpret the data)，表「解读」；as sb interprets it 不是英语固定的引入话结构。

C) assumes ✗ assume 表「假定」，方向不对

assumes 表「假定、设想」，主语在做尚未证实的推测；本句是引用 Zlotkowski 已说出口的具体观点，不是假设。

D) makes ✗ make it 不是「引述」之意

makes 与 it 构成 make it 表「成功/到达/赶上」(made it to the top)，与「（用某种方式）说出」无关。

【验证】代回后：as Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, __(19)__ it, "There has to be __(20)__ of programs."——「正如 Zlotkowski 所说……」，与冒号后直接引语自然衔接。

20. ____

【答案】 **[D] coordination** 词义辨析

【线索】 **package deal** 是空处的同义复述，锁定 **coordination**

There has to be __(20)__ of programs. What's needed is a package deal——两句构成同义复述，package deal「一揽子方案」的语义核心是「多项程序作为整体协调推进」，正对 coordination of programs「项目间的协调」。

【选项】 A) supervision **× supervision** 表「监督」，对象是「人员/工作」，不是项目协调

supervision 强调「上对下的监督」，supervision of programs 偏「对项目进行督查」，与 package deal「多项目协同打包」不对应。

B) manipulation **× manipulation** 多含贬义「操纵」，与协同方案不合

manipulation 在英语中常带负面色彩「操控、暗箱操作」，与作者「呼吁综合方案」的正向立场冲突。

C) regulation **× regulation** 表「规章/管制」，强调约束，不是协同

regulation 强调「立法/规章约束」，regulation of programs 偏「对项目的规范管理」，仍不是 package deal 所要求的「各项目联动配合」。

D) coordination **✓ coordination of programs** 即「多项目协同」，正对 **package deal**

coordination「协调、协同」是 package deal 的核心机制——多个项目作为一个整体彼此配合，与 What's needed is a package deal 严丝合缝，也与全文「综合施策」立场一致。

【验证】代回后：There has to be __(20)__ of programs. What's needed is a package deal——「必须要有各项目之间的协调。所需要的是一揽子方案」，前后两句同义复述完美闭环，与 outline 中「综合施策」的立场收束一致，全文以专家口吻收尾。

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

美国无家可归者问题严峻、联邦须综合施策

文章开篇即定调：The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population，并主张联邦政府必须出手，the federal government must support job training programs, __(4)__ the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing；末段借专家口吻收尾，What's needed is a package deal——全篇是一篇带政策呼吁色彩的说明 + 议论文。

行文脉络

提出问题→数据印证规模与增势→解释难治原因并呼吁综合方案

段1抛话题与主张：To help homeless people __(3)__ independence, the federal government must support job training programs；段2用数据印证规模与增长趋势：Estimates __(6)__ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million、the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade；段3剖析原因（成瘾、精神障碍、缺生存技能）并借专家口吻收束为 a package deal。三段形成「现状—规模—对策」的清晰链条，是逐空判断逻辑词与态度词的总坐标。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population.

第1段，第1句

主谓宾结构是英语中最基础的句式，出现频率高，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及四六级或考研真题中常见的从句嵌套、长难句特征，作为真题句式代表性一般。

Indeed, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly cope.

第1段，第2句

"such ... that ..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成时和情态动词也是常考语法点。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Not everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless.

第2段，第1句

限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。本句的主谓宾 + 定语从句组合具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs.

第3段，第3句

主系表结构加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于阐述问题、原因或结论。本句的 "Part of the problem is that ..." 句型非常典型，掌握后可迁移到 "The fact is that ..." "The reason is that ..." 等类似表达，实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 28 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。

homeless B1

adj. 无家可归的

本篇10次 · 真题 13 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇1次·真题 41 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 19 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 10 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

disorder

B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

minimum

B2

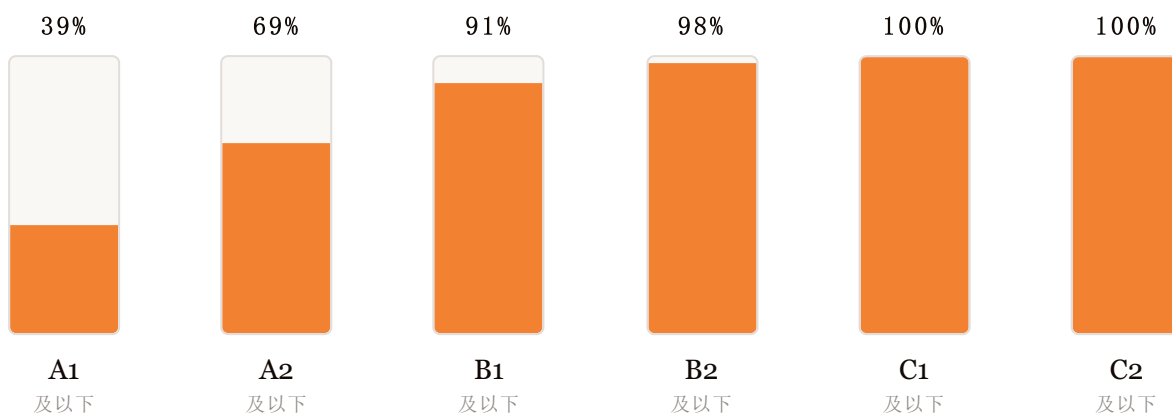
n. 最小值

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 116 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **116** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



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 116 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

116

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%

考研英语（旧卷） 2006年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

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Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part B 选句填空（7选5）

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Section III Part A 写作

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2006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2006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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2006)

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 In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite," these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act." The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

尽管存在“无休止的差异讨论”，美国社会却是一台令人惊叹的同质化机器。存在着“服饰和话语的民主化统一性，以及大众文化特有的随意性和缺乏恭敬”。人们被吸收进“消费文化”之中，这种文化由19世纪的百货商店开创，它们在优雅的氛围中提供大量商品。这些商店不再是迎合知识精英的私密小店，而是“任何人都可以进入的商店，无论其阶级或背景如何。这使购物变成了一种公共的、民主的行为”。大众媒体、广告和体育运动是推动同质化的其他力量。

P2 Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation – language, home ownership and intermarriage.

移民正在迅速融入这种共同文化，这种文化也许并非完全高尚，但也绝非有害。Gregory Rodriguez为全美国移民论坛撰文指出，今天的移民既未达到前所未有的水平，也并未抵制同化。1998年移民占人口的

9.8%；1900年为13.6%。1990年之前的10年中，每1000名居民中有3.1名移民到达；1890年之前的10年中，每1000名居民中有9.2名。现在，考虑三个同化指标——语言、住房拥有率和异族通婚。

P3 The 1990 Census revealed that "a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English 'well' or 'very well' after ten years of residence." The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. "By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families." Hence the description of America as a "graveyard" for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

1990年人口普查显示，"来自十五个最常见原籍国的移民中，大多数在居住十年后英语说得'好'或'非常好'。移民的子女往往会双语，并且精通英语。"到第三代，在大多数移民家庭中原有语言已经失传。因此美国被描述为语言的"墓地"。到1996年，1970年之前到达的外国出生移民的住房拥有率为75.6%，高于美国本土出生者69.8%的比率。

P4 Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics "have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks." By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

外国出生的亚裔和西班牙裔"异族通婚率高于美国本土出生的白人和黑人"。到第三代，三分之一的西班牙裔女性嫁给非西班牙裔，41%的亚裔美国女性嫁给非亚裔。

P5 Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Rodriguez指出，世界各地偏远村庄的儿童都是Arnold Schwarzenegger和Garth Brooks等超级明星的粉丝，然而"一些美国人担心生活在美国境内的移民在某种程度上对国家的同化力量免疫"。

P6 Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

美国是否存在分裂性问题和充满沸腾愤怒的地区？确实存在。美国足够大，可以容纳各种各样的事物。但特别是当对照美国动荡的过去来看时，今天的社会指标很难表明一个黑暗且恶化的社会环境。

题目与逐题解析

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means ____

- [A] identifying.
- [B] associating.
- [C] assimilating.
- [D] monopolizing.

第1段第2行中的"homogenizing"一词最可能的意思是____

A) 识别 B) 联合 C) 同化 D) 垄断

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means 直接给出词、位置和「最可能意思是」，是词义题的标准模板。

【拆句】 Q21 主干是 The word ... most probably means ____, 括号里 Line 2, Paragraph 1 是位置状语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture.

美国社会是一台令人惊叹的「同化」人的机器。流行文化具有「服饰与言谈的民主化划一、随意感以及恭敬的缺席」的特征。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

identify 常考义为「辨认、确认身份」，没有「使.....合为一体」的语义；这是利用 identify 与 identical（相同的）形近来诱导考生，但二者动作方向完全不同。

B) 偷换概念

associate 表「把 A 与 B 联系起来」，强调建立关联而非合并差异；原文说美国是把人「磨平差异」的机器，与「建立联系」方向不同。

C) ✓ 正确

the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse ↔ **assimilating**

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture ↔ **assimilating**

把预判的「使融为一体」拿去比对四项，只有 assimilating 与「uniformity / fitting into common culture」语义一致，直接锁定。

D) 与原文相反

monopolize 的对象通常是市场、资源、话语权，而不是「人」；它带强烈的「独占」色彩，与原文「democratizing uniformity」的「民主化」基调正相反。

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century ____

- [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.
- [B] became intimate shops for common consumers.
- [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
- [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

根据作者的观点,19世纪的百货商店 ____

- A) 在大众文化的传播中发挥了作用
- B) 成为普通消费者的私密商店
- C) 满足了知识精英的需求
- D) 其出现归功于消费文化

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century 指向一个具体客观事实，回原文能找到对应陈述，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 Q22 是不完整陈述句，选项是 the department stores of the 19th century 的谓语延续；考生须把题干 + 选项当一整句读，避免只读题干就匹配关键词。

【定位】 People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere." ... This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

人们被吸纳进由 19 世纪百货商店所开启的「消费文化」之中，这些商店在优雅的氛围里提供大量商品……这使购物变成了一种公共且民主的行为。大众媒体、广告与体育是其他的同化力量。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a "culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores ↔

played a role in the spread of popular culture.

a culture of consumption ↔ **popular culture**

预判中的「推动 + 消费/流行文化」与 played a role in the spread of popular culture. 在动作（推动）与对象（流行文化）上都对得上，唯一答案。

B) 与原文相反

原文 Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter 明确说百货商店「不是 intimate shops」、而是任何人都能进的店；选项却说百货商店「成了 intimate shops」，方向完全颠倒。

C) 与原文相反

原文明说百货商店与「intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite」相对立，anyone could enter, regardless of class or background；选项却说商店「满足了见多识广的精英的需要」，与原文相反。

D) 强加因果

原文 a "culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores 中 launched by 表明：消费文化是被百货商店开启的——商店是因，文化是果。选项却说百货商店「应归功于消费文化」，把因果整个翻转。

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. ____

- [A] are resistant to homogenization.
- [B] exert a great influence on American culture.
- [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.
- [D] constitute the majority of the population.

文章表明现在美国的移民____

A) 抵制同化 B) 对美国文化产生巨大影响 C) 几乎不对共同文化构成威胁 D) 构成人口的大多数

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. 含 suggests, 提示答案需在文本基础上做一步逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 Q23 主干 The text suggests that ..., that 引导宾语从句；选项是从句的谓语延续，整体结构清晰。

【定位】 Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. ... today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation.

移民正快速融入这种共通文化——这种文化未必完全是「提升人格」的，但也几乎称不上「有毒」。……今天的移民既未达到前所未有的规模，也并非抗拒同化。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明说移民「并非抗拒同化」，A 却说「抵抗同质化」，方向反着来。

B) 无中生有

原文讲的是移民「融入」共通文化（被同化），而不是移民「影响」共通文化（去同化别人）；方向是单向被吸收，不是双向互塑。

C) ✓ 正确

is hardly poisonous ↔ **are hardly a threat to the common culture**

today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation ↔

are hardly a threat to the common culture

把预判中的「不构成威胁」拿去对四项，are hardly a threat to the common culture 同义复述，无歧义。

D) 与原文相反

原文 In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population 明确移民只占人口 9.8%，远非「占多数」；D 把比例错读为「构成大多数」。

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

- [A] To prove their popularity around the world.
- [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
- [C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
- [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

为什么在第5段中提到Arnold Schwarzenegger和Garth Brooks?

- A) 为了证明他们在世界各地的受欢迎程度 B) 为了揭示公众对移民的恐惧 C) 为了举出成功移民的例子
D) 为了展示美国文化的强大影响力

【答案】 D （例证目的题）

【判型】 Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5? 直接问「为什么被提到」，是例证目的题的固定问法。

【拆句】 Q24 被动疑问句 Why are X mentioned in ..., 重心在 Why; 考生不要被人名本身分散注意力，问的是「为什么提」而不是「提了什么」。

【定位】 Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

Rodriguez 指出，世界各地偏远村庄的孩子都是阿诺·施瓦辛格、Garth Brooks 这类巨星的粉丝，然而「一些美国人却担心住在美国境内的移民不知怎的就对这个国家的同化力免疫」。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

「世界各地是粉丝」固然事实上证明了两位明星的流行，但作者举例的目的不是介绍这两位明星有多红，而是借这个事实推进自己关于「美国文化同化力」的论证。

B) 张冠李戴

原文用 yet 把「some Americans fear ... immune to the nation's assimilative power」呈现为一种被反讽的担忧；作者本人并不认同这种担忧，更不是为了「揭示」它而举例。

C) 无中生有

选项打的是「施瓦辛格本人是奥地利移民」这种考生背景常识擦边球；但原文从头到尾没提两位明星的移民身份，他们在文中只是「美国流行文化的代言人」。

D) ✓ 正确

children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks

↔ To show the powerful influence of American culture.

预判结论与 To show the powerful influence of American culture. 完全同义，无须二想。

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is ____

[A] rewarding.

[B] successful.

[C] fruitless.

[D] harmful.

在作者看来,移民融入美国社会是____

A) 有益的 B) 成功的 C) 徒劳的 D) 有害的

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is 直接问作者对全文主话题的评价，选项全部为态度形容词。

【拆句】 Q25 是不完整陈述句，主语 the absorption of immigrants into American society 较长，is 之后由选项补完；考生须看清主语整体后再填态度词。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

rewarding 强调融入对移民个人「值得 / 有回报」，文章关心的是融入是否在发生、是否有害于美国社会，并未评价对移民个人的回报；属于错位评价。

B) ✓ 正确

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture ↔ **successful.**

today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment ↔ **successful.**

By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

↔ **successful.**

四个选项里 successful. 与预判「成功」一字对应，且能同时被首段主论、中段数据、末段总评三处共同支撑。

C) 与原文相反

fruitless 意为「没有成果的」，原文反复给出数据证明融入是有成果的（购房率、英语水平、通婚率），方向恰好相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文 may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous 已经明确说融入「几乎不有害」，D 却说「有害」，正反颠倒。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

In spite of "endless talk of difference," American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构 + 让步状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。In spite of 引导让步、be 动词接抽象名词作表语、介词短语作后置定语，这些都是高频结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性。

People are absorbed into "a culture of consumption" launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite," these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act."

第1段，第3句

包含限制性定语从句、后置定语、介词短语作状语、主系表结构、turn into句型等高频考点句式，三个主句通过语义递进形成段落级逻辑，是四六级和考研阅读中典型的论述性长句结构，掌握后可迁移到大量同类真题句。

Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,report/say/think 等动词带 that 从句是典型句式;句首分词短语作状语也是高频结构;掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English.

第3段，第2句

结构具有较高典型性。主系表句型、名词后接介词短语作定语、形容词并列作表语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的常见结构。虽然句子本身简单，但其结构模式（尤其是 "tend to be + 形容词" 表达倾向性）具有较强的可迁移性，掌握后可复用到更复杂句子的局部分析中。

By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

第4段，第2句

并列句结构较为典型。通过"and"连接的平行主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,且本句中两个主句结构完全对应,是学习并列结构的标准范例。被动语态也是考试高频语法点。但句子整体较短,复杂度有限,不及包含从句嵌套的长难句典型。

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power."

第5段，第1句

并列主句 + 各自带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见,尤其是用转折连词连接两个对比观点的写法是议论文的典型句式,掌握后可大量复用于理解对比论证类长句

It is big enough to have a bit of everything.

第6段，第3句

主系表结构配合"enough + to do"句型在考试中较为常见，具有一定的代表性，学生掌握后可在描述特征及其结果时复用该结构。

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。

immigrant B2

n. 移民（从外国移入的人）

本篇12次 · 真题 27 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

majority B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

immigration B2

n. 移民入境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 20 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

owe

B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

absorb

B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

absence

B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

immune

B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resident

B2

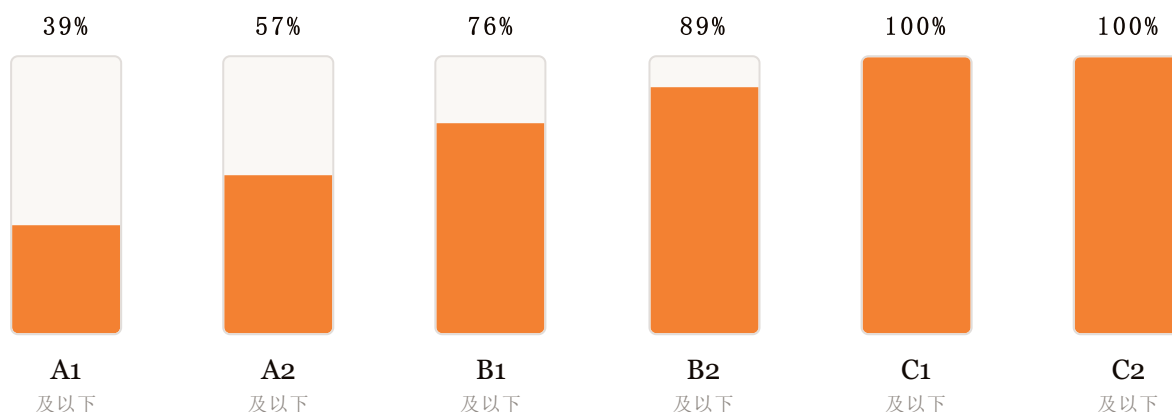
n. 居民

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 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 22 个 · 约 11%。



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 208 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

208

B2 以上难词

11%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



考研英语（旧卷） 2006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 →

2006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2006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 6 段原文（段首标 P1–P6 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(2006)

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 Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry – William Shakespeare – but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

众所周知，埃文河畔斯特拉特福只有一个产业——威廉·莎士比亚——但存在两个截然不同且日益敌对的分支。一个是皇家莎士比亚剧团(RSC)，在埃文河畔的莎士比亚纪念剧院上演精彩的戏剧作品。另一个是镇上的居民，他们主要靠那些前来参观安妮·海瑟薇小屋、莎士比亚故居及其他景点，而非观看戏剧的游客为生。

P2 The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

斯特拉特福德令人尊敬的居民怀疑剧院给他们的收入增加了一分钱。他们坦率地不喜欢RSC的演员们，不喜欢他们的长发、胡须、凉鞋和喧闹。当你想到莎士比亚——这个让他们赖以谋生的人——自己就是个演员(留着胡子)并且也制造过不少噪音时，这一切就显得极具讽刺意味。

P3 The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus – and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side – don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's

revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

游客流并非完全分离。那些乘坐大巴前来的观光客——通常还会顺道游览沃里克城堡和布伦海姆宫——一般不看戏剧,他们中有些人甚至惊讶地发现斯特拉特福德竟然有剧院。然而,看戏的人确实会在看戏之余进行一些观光。RSC坚称,正是这些看戏的人为小镇带来了大部分收入,因为他们会过夜(有些人住四五个晚上),把大量现金花在酒店和餐馆里。而观光客可以看完所有景点并在夜幕降临前离开小镇。

P4 The townsfolk don't see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

镇上居民不这么看,当地议会也不直接向皇家莎士比亚剧团提供补贴。斯特拉特福德历来哭穷。然而,镇上的每家酒店似乎都在增建新的侧楼或鸡尾酒休息室。希尔顿酒店正在那里建造自己的酒店,你可以肯定它会装饰有哈姆雷特汉堡吧、李尔休息室、班柯宴会厅等等,而且价格会非常昂贵。

P5 Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

无论如何,镇上居民无法理解为什么皇家莎士比亚剧团需要补贴。(该剧院连续三年打破上座纪录。去年,其1431个座位全年94%的时间都有人,今年他们的成绩会更好。)原因当然是成本飞涨而票价却保持低位。

P6 It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) – lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

大幅提高票价会是一件憾事,因为这会赶走年轻人,而他们是斯特拉特福德最有吸引力的客户群体。他们完全是为了戏剧而来,而非景点。他们看起来都很像(尽管来自各地)——瘦削、尖锐、专注的面孔,穿着牛仔裤和凉鞋,吃着面包,在剧院外的石板地上过夜,以便购买为露宿者保留的20个座位票和80张站票,这些票在售票处上午10点半开门时卖给他们。

题目与逐题解析

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that_____

- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.
- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.
- [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.
- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.

从前两段我们可以得知_____

- A) 镇民否认RSC对该镇收入的贡献。 B) RSC的演员在台上台下都模仿莎士比亚。
- c) RSC的两个分支关系不睦。 D) 镇民从旅游业中获利甚微。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 we learn that 后跟的是一个待补完的陈述句,要求选出与前两段事实最一致的一项,没有 infer/imply 之类的推断信号。

【拆句】 From the first two paragraphs, we learn that ____ 是 "From + 来源状语, we learn that + 宾语从句" 的标准句式,选项接在 that 后充当宾语从句,结构平铺直叙,无陷阱。

【定位】 The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue.
斯特拉特福那些可敬的居民们怀疑剧院能给他们的收入多增加哪怕一便士。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theater adds a penny to their revenue ↔

the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue

预判要点"镇民不认 RSC 给镇带来收入"与 the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue 完全同义,直接锁定。

B) 无中生有

第 2 段只用反讽口吻指出莎士比亚本人也是长着胡子、爱吵闹的演员,从未说 RSC 演员在台上台下"刻意模仿"莎士比亚。

C) 偷换概念

原文 two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches 指的是 RSC 与镇民这两派对立,而 the two branches of the RSC 把对立双方限定到了 RSC 内部,主语弄错了。

D) 与原文相反

the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists 明确说镇民主要靠游客为生,即从旅游业赚的不少,而 the townsfolk earn little from tourism 说镇民从旅游业赚得少,与原文相反。

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____

- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately.
- [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers.
- [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers.
- [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater.

从第三段可以推断出 ____

- A) 观光客无法分别参观城堡和宫殿。 B) 看戏的人比观光客花费更多。
- C) 观光客比看戏的人购物更多。 D) 看戏的人在镇上除了剧院不去其他地方。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that 中的 inferred 明确要求做推断,而非细节复述。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____ 是 It 形式主语 + 被动 can be inferred + from 状语 + that 真正主语从句,选项接在 that 后做主语从句,结构常规、无陷阱。

【定位】 It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

RSC 主张,正是看戏的人带来了镇上大部分收入,因为他们要在镇上过夜(有些人甚至住四五晚),把现金大把地花在酒店和餐厅里。而观光客一天就能逛完,天黑前就出镇了。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文 often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side 只是说观光者会顺路同游,从未说他们不能分开去华威城堡和布伦海姆宫。

B) **✓ 正确**

they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants

↔ **the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers**

预判"看戏者花钱比观光者多"与 the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers 完全对应,锁定 B。

C) **无中生有**

原文只说看戏者把钱花在 hotels and restaurants,只字未提观光者的购物;"购物谁多"在第 3 段根本没有可比对的事实。

D) **与原文相反**

原文 the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing 明确说看戏者会顺便观光、去过其他地方,选项却说"除剧院外哪里都不去",方向相反。

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that_____

- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects.
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties.
- [C] the town is not really short of money.
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid.

通过说"**Stratford**历来哭穷"(第四段第2行),作者暗示_____

- A) Stratford负担不起扩建项目。 B) Stratford长期以来一直处于财政困难之中。
- c) 该镇并非真的缺钱。 D) 镇民过去收入微薄。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that 锁定的是这一具体句子的言外之意,是典型的句意题。

【拆句】 By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that____ 主干是 "the author implies that...",前面的 By saying "... " 是介词短语作方式状语,(Line 2, Paragraph 4) 是插入语标位,选项做 that 宾语从句,结构清晰。

【定位】 Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

斯特拉特福一向"哭穷"。然而镇上几乎每家酒店都在加建新翼或鸡尾酒廊;希尔顿还在那里新建自己的酒店,可以肯定它会被装点成"哈姆雷特汉堡吧"、"李尔酒廊"、"班戈宴会厅"等等,而且会非常昂贵。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说镇上有大把扩建工程(every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge),没有任何"承担不起"的信号。

B) 字面陷阱(以偏概全)

Stratford has long been in financial difficulties 把引语 Stratford cries poor traditionally 按字面直译过来,完全无视紧随其后的 Nevertheless 揭穿,正是作者要讽刺的对象。

C) ✓ 正确

Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge ↔

the town is not really short of money

预判"嘴上哭穷其实不穷"与 the town is not really short of money 形式一致(否定 + really),直接锁定。

D) 偷换概念

the townsfolk used to be poorly paid 把话题从"镇财政"偷换为"镇民工资",还把现在的"哭穷"改成过去时"曾经工资低",对象和时态双重错位。

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because____

- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed.
- [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.
- [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.

根据镇民的看法,RSC不应获得补贴,因为____

- A) 可以提高票价来支付开支。 B) 该剧团财务管理不善。 C) 演员的行为不为社会所接受。
- D) 剧院上座率正在上升。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 the RSC deserves no subsidy because 问的是原文给出的具体原因,典型的因果细节题。

【拆句】 According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because____ 主干 "the RSC deserves no subsidy",According to ... 是状语点明立场,because 后接选项构成原因状语从句,结构平直、无陷阱。

【定位】 Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.)

总之,镇民们不理解皇家莎士比亚剧团为何还需要补贴。(剧院连续三年打破上座率纪录;去年1,431个座位全年94%都有人坐,今年还会更好。)

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

"涨价可覆盖支出"是作者/RSC一方对成本的分析延伸,且原文 It would be a shame to raise prices too much 明确反对涨价;镇民根本没把"涨价"作为不该补贴的理由提出。

B) **无中生有**

通篇没有任何句子说 RSC 财务管理出了问题;镇民只在数票房、不在评管理。

C) **答非所问**

原文 They frankly dislike the RSC's actors 谈的是镇民讨厌演员的外表与吵闹,不是镇民拿来反对补贴的理由;Q29 问的是补贴话题,不是审美话题。

D) **✓ 正确**

The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.

↔ **the theatre attendance is on the rise**

镇民给出的"不需补贴"的具体证据正是上座率不断走高,与 the theatre attendance is on the rise 完全等价,锁定 D。

30. From the text we can conclude that the author_____

- [A] is supportive of both sides.
- [B] favors the townsfolk's view.
- [C] takes a detached attitude.
- [D] is sympathetic to the RSC.

从文中我们可以得出作者_____

A) 支持双方。 B) 赞同镇民的观点。 C) 采取超然的态度。 D) 同情RSC。

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 the author____ 后跟的四个选项 is supportive of both sides、favors the townsfolk's view、takes a detached attitude、is sympathetic to the RSC 全是态度极性词,直接定性为态度题。

【拆句】 From the text we can conclude that the author_____ 是 "From + 状语,we can conclude that + 宾语从句" 结构,选项做宾语从句的谓语部分,结构清晰。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

作者全文反讽镇民、揭穿其哭穷、不认其抵制补贴的理由,不存在 supportive of both sides 那种均匀支持的笔触。

B) 与原文相反

作者反讽镇民、揭穿其哭穷、不认其反对补贴的理由,与 favors the townsfolk's view 正好相反。

C) 以偏概全

detached attitude 意味中立超然不带感情,但作者用 Nevertheless 的反讽、of course 的语气词、most attractive 的褒义都带有明显情感倾向,谈不上中立。

D) ✓ 正确

Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge ↔

is sympathetic to the RSC

The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low. ↔

is sympathetic to the RSC

the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele ↔ is sympathetic to the RSC

三处证据极性一致——反讽镇民 + 为 RSC 解释 + 褒奖 RSC 戏迷——主线只指向一个结论:作者同情 RSC,锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry – William Shakespeare – but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches.

第1段, 第1句

本句的并列主句、插入性非限制性定语从句、同位语、"there be" 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 尤其是 "as we all know" 这类评注性插入语在学术和说明文体中大量出现。掌握本句的切分方法可直接迁移到大量类似句型。

The sightseers who come by bus – and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side – don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford.

第3段，第2句

并列主句结合限制性定语从句、插入语、系表结构加不定式状语,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复合句式;破折号插入语和定语从句修饰主语的结构极为常见,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句。

It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.

第3段，第4句

结构高度典型。强调句型 It is ... who 是四六级和考研常考句式,用于突出强调主语、宾语或状语;原因状语从句 because 引导也是高频结构;插入语 the RSC contends 体现了学术或正式文本中常见的观点引述方式。这些结构在真题阅读中反复出现,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

第3段，第5句

覆盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语等常见成分，并列谓语结构和两个介词短语状语对初学者有一定练习价值，但成分种类不够丰富，缺少定语、补语等其他核心成分。

Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge.

第4段，第3句

本句的 "seem to be doing" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于表达当前正在进行的趋势或现象，具有一定的代表性；主语带介词短语后置定语、宾语带并列结构也是常见句式；但作为简单句，缺少更典型的复合句结构（如定语从句、状语从句），整体典型性中等偏上。

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy.

第5段，第1句

疑问词引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其是 "动词 + why/what/how 从句" 结构在表达理解、疑问、说明时频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

第5段，第3句

"主语 + 系动词 + that表语从句" 是四六级和考研常考句式，从句内的并列结构也是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 38 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。

townsfolk

B2

n. 镇民

本篇8次 · 真题 8 句

revenue

B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

royal

B1

adj. 王室的

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

traditionally

B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇2次·真题9句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题70句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题65句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题59句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题52句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题42句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题40句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题40句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题34句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题30句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题27句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题24句

favor

B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题24句

imply

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题24句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

lean B1

v. 倾斜

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resident B2

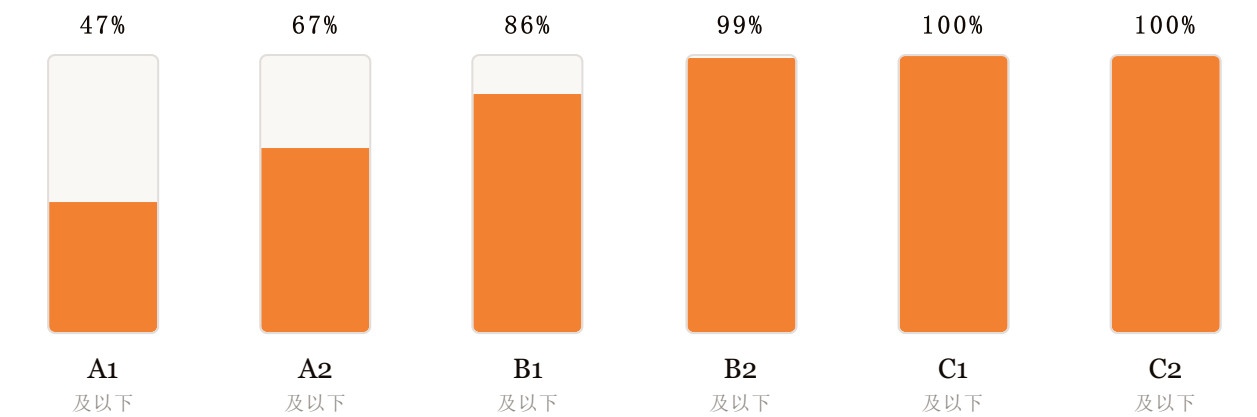
n. 居民

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

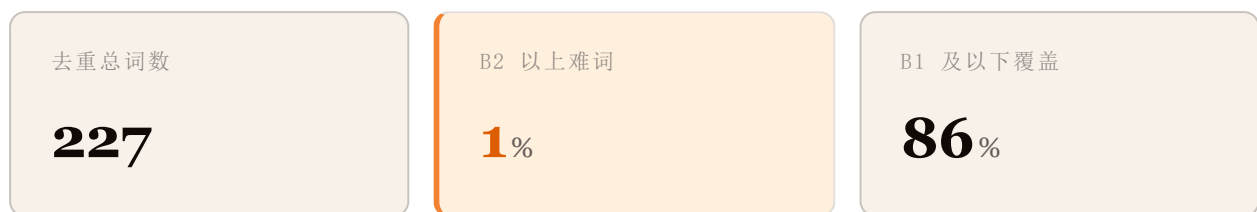
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 227 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 227 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 3 个 · 约 1%。



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 227 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2006年 · 全卷构成

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

2006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2006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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(2006)

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 When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

当史前人类到达世界的新地区时,大型动物身上发生了一些奇怪的事情:它们突然灭绝了。较小的物种存活了下来。那些大型、生长缓慢的动物是容易捕获的猎物,很快就被猎杀至灭绝。现在,类似的事情可能正在海洋中发生。

P2 That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

海洋正在被过度捕捞这一事实已为人所知多年。Ransom Myers和Boris Worm等研究人员所展示的是事情变化的速度有多快。他们研究了来自世界各地渔业半个世纪的数据。他们的方法并不试图估算海洋特定区域鱼类物种的实际生物量(活的生物物质的数量),而是估算该生物量随时间的变化。根据他们发表在《自然》杂志上的最新论文,在一个新渔场开始开发后的15年内,大型捕食者(捕杀并吃掉其他动物的动物)的生物量平均减少80%。在一些长期捕鱼的区域,此后生物量又减少了一半。

P3 Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Worm博士承认这些数字是保守的。原因之一是捕鱼技术已经改进。今天的船只可以使用卫星和声呐来寻找猎物,而这些在50年前是不可用的。这意味着海洋中更高比例鱼类正在被捕获,因此现在和过去之间的真实差异可能比捕获量变化所记录的更严重。在早期,延绳钓上的鱼也会更加密集。因此一些个体不会被捕获,因为没有带饵的鱼钩来捕获它们,导致对过去鱼类资源量的低估。此外,在延绳钓捕鱼的早期,许多鱼在被钩住后被鲨鱼吃掉。这不再是一个问题,因为现在鲨鱼更少了。

P4 Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

Myers博士和Worm博士认为,他们的工作提供了一个正确的基线,未来的管理工作必须将其考虑在内。他们认为这些数据支持海洋生物学家中流行的一个观点,即"移动基线"的概念。这个概念是指人们未能察觉海洋中发生的巨大变化,因为他们只回顾了相对较短的过去时间。这很重要,因为理论表明,当目标物种的生物量约为其原始水平的50%时,可以从渔业中获得最大可持续产量。大多数渔业远低于这一水平,这是一种糟糕的经营方式。

题目与逐题解析

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that ____

- [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.
- [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.
- [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
- [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.

提到大型史前动物的灭绝是为了表明 ____

- A) 大型动物容易受到环境变化的影响。 B) 小型物种在大型动物消失时存活了下来。
- c) 大型海洋动物如今可能面临同样的威胁。 D) 生长缓慢的鱼类比生长快速的鱼类寿命更长。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that 直接给出"提到 X 是为了说明什么"的固定问法,正是例证目的题的典型问法。

【拆句】 The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that 主干是 The extinction is noted to suggest that..., is noted to suggest 是"被提及以暗示"的被动结构, that 引出宾语从句作为答案空位; 句中无陷阱, 只需读懂"提到史前大动物灭绝这件事, 是为了暗示____"。

【定位】 Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

如今, 类似的事情可能正发生在海洋里。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment 说大型动物因环境变化而脆弱, 但原文给出的原因是 The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction., 是"被人类捕猎"而非"环境变化"。

B) 答非所问

small species survived as large animals disappeared 复述了 Smaller species survived., 原文确实有, 但本题问的是"提到史前大动物灭绝是为了说明什么", 不是"史前发生了什么"——细节正确却非题干所要。

C) ✓ 正确

Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. ↔

large sea animals may face the same threat today

in the oceans ↔ **large sea animals**

预判要求答案落在"今天的海洋大型生物 + 同样威胁 + 可能性", C 项三要素齐备, 是定位句的同义改写。

D) 与原文相反

slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones 说慢生的鱼活得更久, 但原文 The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. 恰恰是"大型慢生的动物最先被猎杀灭绝", 方向反了。

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that_____

- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
- [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
- [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
- [D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.

从Myers博士和Worm博士的论文中我们可以推断出_____

- A) 一些老渔场中大型捕食性鱼类的数量已经减少了90%。 B) 现在的渔场数量只有15年前的一半。
- C) 新渔场的捕捞量仅为原来的20%。 D) 大型捕食性鱼类的数量在新渔场比在老渔场下降得更快。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that 明确要求从论文内容推断, 属典型推断题。

【拆句】 We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that 主干是 We can infer that..., from 短语限定信息来源是这篇 paper; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

根据他们最新发表在《自然》杂志上的论文, 新渔场中大型捕食者的生物量在开发开始后的 15 年内平均下降 80%。在某些长期捕捞的水域, 自那以后又再减半。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation ↔

the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

In some long-fished areas ↔ **in some old fisheries**

唯一在"老渔场"前提下给出合成结果 90% 的选项, 与预判完全一致。

B) 偷换概念

there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago 说渔场数量减半, 但原文 it has halved again since then. 中 it 指代 the biomass of large predators (生物量), 不是渔场数量。

C) 偷换概念

the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount 说渔获量只剩原来的 20%, 但原文说的是 the biomass of large predators ... is reduced on average by 80%——是"大型捕食者生物量"减 80%, 不是"渔获量"。Dr. Worm 在第 3 段更明确指出 real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes, 明确把 biomass 与 catch sizes 区分开。

D) 无中生有

the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old 拿新老渔场的下降"速度"作比较, 但原文只给"新渔场 15 年降 80%"与"老渔场后续再减半"两个事实, 并未比较二者下降速率。

33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that_____

- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
- [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
- [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
- [D] the data collected so far are out of date.

Worm博士说"这些数字是保守的"(第3段第1行)意思是_____

- A) 捕鱼技术进步迅速。 B) 捕捞量实际上比记录的要小。 C) 海洋生物量遭受了更大的损失。
- D) 迄今收集的数据已经过时。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that 是典型的"作者说 X 意思是"问法, 属词义句意题。

【拆句】 By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that 主干是 Dr. Worm means that..., by saying 是方式状语; 括号内 (Line 1, Paragraph 3) 是定位线索, 不是句子成分; 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. ... That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes.

Worm 博士承认这些数字是保守估计。原因之一是捕鱼技术已经进步.....这意味着海里有更高比例的鱼正被捕走, 因此当下与过去的真实差距, 很可能比渔获量变化所记录的差距还要严重。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

fishing technology has improved rapidly 复述了 fishing technology has improved., 但这只是 Worm 给出的"为何数字偏低估"的原因之一, 不是 conservative 这个词本身要表达的意思。

B) 偷换概念

the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded 说"渔获量比记录的要小", 但原文说"真实损失比记录的渔获量变化反映的更严重"——是"生物量损失"被低估, 不是"渔获量"本身被低估; catch sizes 在原文里恰恰是用来"做记录"的工具, 不是被低估的对象。

C) ✓ 正确

the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes

↔ the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

these figures are conservative ↔ the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

唯一指向"真实损失比记录的更大"的选项, 正是 conservative 一词在本段的工作义。

D) 无中生有

the data collected so far are out of date 说数据"过时", 但原文从未提及数据时效性, 只说数据偏低估——"低估"与"过时"是两回事。

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that_____

- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time.
- [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass.
- [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
- [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation.

Myers博士和其他研究人员认为_____

- A) 人们应该寻找一个可以长期有效的基准线。 B) 渔场应该将捕获量保持在生物量的50%以下。
- c) 海洋生物量应该恢复到其原来的水平。 d) 人们应该根据变化的情况调整捕鱼基准线。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that 问"他们主张什么", 答案就写在原文相应观点句里, 属立场归属型细节题。

【拆句】 Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that 主干是 Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that..., hold that 引出宾语从句, 宾语就是答案空位; 句式平实, 无陷阱。

【定位】 They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

他们认为这些数据支持海洋生物学界当前流行的"基线漂移"观点。其要旨是: 人们之所以未能察觉海洋中已经发生的巨大变化, 是因为他们回望的时间太短。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time 说要找"能用更长时间的基线", 但原文主张的不是"基线要长寿", 而是"基线参考的回望时段要拉长 / 要随变化漂移"; longer time 偷换了 shifting 的方向。

B) **偷换概念**

fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass 说"渔获量应低于生物量的 50%", 但原文 the maximum sustainable yield ... comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels 说的是"当目标物种生物量为原始水平的 50% 时, 可持续捕捞量最大"——50% 指生物量与原始量之比, 不是渔获与生物量之比, 且原文是"维持在 50% 左右", 不是"低于 50%"。

C) **过度推断**

the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level 说应把海洋生物量恢复到原始水平, 但原文只说"生物量维持在原始量的约 50% 时可持续捕捞量最大", 从未主张"恢复到 100%"; 这是把数据观察直接拔高到管理目标。

D) **✓ 正确**

the "shifting baseline" ↔

people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past

↔ **adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation**

唯一抓住"基线随情况而调整"语义的选项, 与定位句的核心主张——对应。

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' _____

- [A] management efficiency.
- [B] biomass level.
- [C] catch-size limits.
- [D] technological application.

作者似乎主要关注大多数渔场的_____

A) 管理效率。 B) 生物量水平。 C) 捕捞量限制。 D) 技术应用。

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' 用 mainly concerned with 直接问作者主要关注什么，是典型主旨题问法。

【拆句】 The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' 主干是 The author seems to be concerned with..., mainly 是程度修饰，most fisheries' 后省略了名词中心（即答案选项填入的那个名词），全句相当于“作者似乎主要关心的是大多数渔场的_____”；属于第一步说明里提到的“题干是待补全的不完整陈述句，选项是延续”的形态。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

management efficiency 说“管理效率”，但全文核心是数据所揭示的“生物量大幅下降被低估”，future management efforts must take into account 只是顺带提到管理应以此为参照，不是作者主要关切。

B) ✓ 正确

Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business. ↔ **biomass level**
the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation

↔ **biomass level**

唯一既覆盖第 2、3、4 段中心术语 biomass、又对得上末段态度焦点的选项，是主线的一词归结。

C) **偷换概念**

catch-size limits 说“渔获量限额”，但原文里 catch sizes 出现是用来说明“靠渔获量记录会低估损失”，并不讨论该不该设上限；这是把术语挪用为不存在的话题。

D) **以偏概全**

technological application 说“技术应用”，但 fishing technology has improved 只是 Worm 解释“为什么数字偏低估”的三条原因之一，是支线证据，不是作者主要关切。

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。

What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing.

第2段，第2句

本句的主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句 结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,尤其是用 What 引导主语从句,用 how/whether/that 等引导表语从句的句式,是考试高频句型。这种结构常用于强调某个发现、事实或问题,具有很强的代表性。学生掌握这一句型后,可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中,如 What matters is... What we need to know is... 等。因此本句作为典型句式的训练价值很高。

In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish.

第3段，第5句

谓语 "would have been" 是过去将来完成时, 涉及情态动词 "would" 加完成体 "have been", 对基础学习者而言属于较复杂时态。需要理解从过去时间点回望更早状态的时间逻辑, 且完成体本身就是难点, 再加上 "would" 的推测含义, 门槛较高。

Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past.

第3段，第6句

两个分句的谓语都使用了 "情态动词 would + 完成体 have been", 其中主句还叠加被动语态 "have been caught", 从句为系表结构 "have been available"。这种 "情态 + 完成体" 的组合对基础学习者属于较高难度, 需要理解情态动词表推测、完成体表过去、被动语态表动作承受者等多重概念的叠加。两个分句时态一致但都较复杂, 增加了理解负担。

Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked.

第3段，第7句

主句成分丰富: 包含主语、被动谓语、两个时间状语 (其中一个是从句)、一个地点或对象状语。从句结构简单但涉及过去完成时被动语态, 适合训练时态和语态的组合识别。句中有代词指代 (they指代fish)、介词短语作状语等常见考点。整体覆盖的成分种类和难点较多, 作为划分练习句有较好的训练价值。

That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels.

第4段，第4句

本句结构层次清楚但不简单，既有足够的挑战，又没有复杂到失去教学代表性；尤其适合训练如何分层抓主干、识别长主语中的后置修饰，以及区分不同层级的谓语。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 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。

fishery B2

n. 渔场

本篇10次 · 真题 11 句

worm A2

n. 蠕虫

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

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

original B1

adj. 最初的，原始的

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

actually B1

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

application B1

n. 申请

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

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

biologist

B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

disappear

A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trap

B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

vulnerable

C1

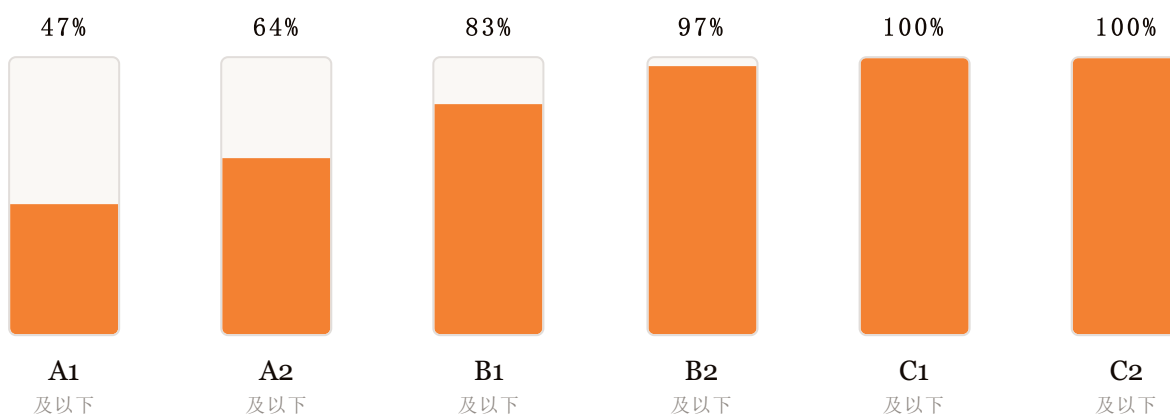
adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **219** 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 6 个 · 约 3%。



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 219 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

219

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语（旧卷） 2006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 →

2006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2006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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2006)

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 Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

许多事情让人们认为艺术家很古怪。但最古怪的可能是这一点:艺术家的唯一工作就是探索情感,然而他们却选择专注于那些让人感觉糟糕的情感。

P2 This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

情况并非一直如此。最早的艺术形式,如绘画和音乐,是最适合表达快乐的。但从19世纪某个时候开始,越来越多的艺术家开始将幸福视为无意义的、虚假的,或者最糟糕的是无聊的,我们从华兹华斯的水仙花走向了波德莱尔的恶之花。

P3 You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

你可以说艺术变得对幸福更加怀疑,是因为现代社会经历了如此多的苦难。但这并不意味着早期时代不知道永无休止的战争、灾难和对无辜者的屠杀。事实上,原因可能恰恰相反:当今世界有太多该死的幸福了。

P4 After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media,

and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

毕竟,几乎完全致力于描绘幸福的现代表达形式是什么?广告。反幸福艺术的兴起几乎完全与大众媒体的出现同步,随之而来的是一种商业文化,在这种文化中,幸福不仅是一种理想,而且是一种意识形态。

P5 People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

早期时代的人们被苦难的提醒所包围。他们工作到精疲力竭,生活几乎没有保障,英年早逝。在西方,在大众传播和识字普及之前,最强大的大众媒介是教会,它提醒信徒他们的灵魂处于危险之中,总有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。考虑到这一切,他们确实不需要他们的艺术也令人沮丧。

P6 Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda – to lure us to open our wallets – they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

如今,普通西方人周围的信息不是宗教性的,而是商业性的,并且永远快乐。快餐食客、新闻主播、短信发送者,都在微笑、微笑、微笑。我们的杂志上刊登着喜气洋洋的名人和完美家庭中的幸福家庭。由于这些信息有一个目的——引诱我们打开钱包——它们使幸福这个概念本身看起来不可靠。'庆祝吧!'关节炎药物 Celebrex 的广告如此命令道,而后我们发现它可能增加心脏病发作的风险。

P7 But what we forget – what our economy depends on us forgetting – is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

但我们忘记的——我们的经济依赖于我们忘记的——是幸福不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。带来最大快乐的事物也蕴含着最大的失落和失望的可能性。今天,被轻松幸福的承诺所包围,我们需要艺术来告诉我们,正如宗教曾经所做的那样,'死亡警示':记住你会死去,一切都会结束,幸福不在于否认这一点,而在于与之共存。这个信息甚至比丁香香烟更苦涩,然而,不知何故,却是一股清新的空气。

题目与逐题解析

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that ____

- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.
- [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings.
- [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness.
- [D] artists have changed their focus of interest.

通过引用诗人 Wordsworth 和 Baudelaire 的例子,作者意图表明 ____

- A) 诗歌在表达快乐方面不如绘画或音乐。 B) 艺术源于积极和消极两种情感。

c) 当今诗人对幸福的怀疑态度有所减少。 d) 艺术家已经改变了他们的兴趣焦点。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that 明示作者举例的用意，正是例证目的题的标准句式。

【拆句】 句子主干是 the author intends to show that，前面 By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire 是 by 引导的方式状语，that 后接选项作宾语从句。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱，只要看清主干在问"作者想说明什么"即可。

【定位】 But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

但从十九世纪某个时点起，越来越多的艺术家开始把幸福看作无意义、虚假，乃至最糟的——无聊；我们由此从华兹华斯的水仙走到了波德莱尔的恶之花。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music 把诗与画/乐做"抒发喜悦能力"的横向比较，原文从未出现，属凭空捏造。

B) 偷换概念

art grows out of both positive and negative feelings 强调"正负情感都生发艺术"，但原文 more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless 描述的是单向转变，并不主张二者并存。

C) 与原文相反

原文是 more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony ... boring——更怀疑幸福，而 poets today are less skeptical of happiness 说"今天更不怀疑"，正好与原文相反。

D) ✓ 正确

more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring ↔

artists have changed their focus of interest

we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil ↔

changed their focus of interest

预判"关注焦点变了"与 artists have changed their focus of interest 高度吻合，故锁定 D。

37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something_____

- [A] religious.
- [B] unpleasant.
- [C] entertaining.
- [D] commercial.

单词**"bummer"**(第5段第5行)最可能指某种____的事物

A) 宗教性的。 B) 令人不快的。 C) 娱乐性的。 D) 商业性的。

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "bummer" (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something 含 means, 标准词义题问法。

【拆句】 题干主干 The word "bummer" ... most probably means something____, 括号内 (Line 5, Paragraph 5) 是定位辅助; 选项填在 something 后做后置定语。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

鉴于这一切, 他们也并不真需要自己的艺术再来当一个 bummer (扫兴的东西) 。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

religious 取自上文 the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger 的话题词, 但 bummer 是"不需要让艺术也来当"的对象, 与"宗教性"在词义上不等值。

B) ✓ 正确

they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too ↔ **unpleasant**

预判"令人不快"与 unpleasant 在极性(负)与词性(形容词描述状态)上完全一致, 锁定 B。

C) 与原文相反

entertaining 是正面词"令人愉快的", 而上下文 Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too 中 too 把 bummer 拉到负面序列, 极性正好相反。

D) 张冠李戴

commercial 的语境在第 6 段 Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, 与第 5 段 bummer 所在的苦难语境不在同一区段, 且极性是中性—正面, 不匹配。

38. In the author's opinion, advertising_____

- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.
- [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public.
- [C] replaces the church as a major source of information.
- [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.

在作者看来,广告_____

- A) 在反幸福艺术之后出现。 B) 是公众失望的一个原因。 C) 取代教会成为主要的信息来源。
D) 创造了幸福的幻觉而非幸福本身。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 In the author's opinion, advertising_____ 问的是作者对一个具体对象(广告)的看法, 无 infer/imply, 属于直接读出观点的细节题。

【拆句】 主干 advertising_____, In the author's opinion 为插入状语限定视角; 选项作谓语补全句子。结构无陷阱, 但要记住答案必须是作者立场, 不是广告业的自我宣传。

【定位】 The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

反幸福艺术的兴起几乎正好与大众媒体的出现同步, 随之而来的是一种商业文化——在其中, 幸福不只是一种理想, 更是一种意识形态。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art 说广告"在反幸福艺术之后兴起", 但原文 The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media 是反幸福艺术追随大众媒体(广告)兴起, 方向正好相反。

B) 偷换概念

is a cause of disappointment for the general public 把广告说成"令大众失望的根源", 但原文 they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable 说的是它让"幸福这个概念"显得不可信, 并未论及大众的失望情绪。

C) 过度推断

replaces the church as a major source of information 主张广告取代教会成为主要信息源; 原文 Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial 只是说"如今信息从宗教变成商业", 未明确广告取代了教会作为"information source"的地位, 过度引申。

D) ✓ 正确

happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology ↔

creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself

they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable ↔ **an illusion of happiness**

预判"广告卖的是幸福假象"与 creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself 完全吻合, 锁定 D。

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes_____

- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness.
- [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing.
- [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied.
- [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms.

我们可以从最后一段得知作者认为_____

- A) 幸福往往以悲伤告终。 B) 反幸福艺术令人不快但却令人耳目一新。
- C) 痛苦应该被享受而非被否认。 D) 反幸福艺术在经济繁荣时兴盛。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes____ 虽含 learn from, 但定位段已固定, 问的是段内作者明示的看法, 按细节题做最稳。

【拆句】 主干 the author believes____, We can learn from the last paragraph that 是引导宾语从句的框架。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.
这是一条比丁香烟还要苦的讯息, 然而, 不知怎的, 又像一口新鲜空气。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

happiness more often than not ends in sadness 说"幸福十有八九以悲伤收场", 是绝对化判断; 原文 The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment 只说"带有最大的失落"潜在性", 并未断言概率上必然如此。

B) ✓ 正确

even more bitter than a clove cigarette ↔ **distasteful**

a breath of fresh air ↔ **refreshing**

预判"虽苦但提神"与 the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing 在两面并存的结构与对应词上完全吻合, 锁定 B。

C) 偷换概念

misery should be enjoyed rather than denied 说苦难应被"享受"而非"否认", 但原文 happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it 主张"与之共存"——live with it 不是 enjoy it, 更不是叫人去享受痛苦。

D) 无中生有

the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms 主张"经济繁荣时反幸福艺术兴盛", 本段乃至全文都未谈经济景气周期与艺术繁荣的关联, 纯属凭空捏造。

40. Which of the following is true of the text?

- [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
- [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
- [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
- [D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

以下哪一项关于本文的表述是正确的？

- A) 宗教曾起到提醒痛苦的作用。 B) 艺术在期望与现实之间提供平衡。
C) 人们对现代社会的现实感到失望。 D) 大众媒体倾向于报道灾难和死亡。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of the text? 要求选项与原文事实一致，是典型的判断符合题（细节题的一种）。

【拆句】 题干一句话疑问句，主干 Which of the following is true of the text?, 无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms.

在西方，大众传播与识字普及之前，最强大的大众媒介是教会——它提醒信众，他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们将来终有一日会成为蛆虫的食物。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms

↔ **Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery**

the most powerful mass medium was the church ↔ **Religion**

before mass communication and literacy ↔ **once**

预判"宗教曾作为苦难提醒"与 Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery 三处等值 (remind→reminder、church→religion、before...→once) , 锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

Art provides a balance between expectation and reality 说艺术"在期望与现实间提供平衡", 但原文 happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it 谈的是"与死亡/无常共存", 并未谈"期望—现实"的对立平衡, 凭空捏造。

C) 过度推断

People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society 说"人们对现代社会的现实感到失望", 但原文 they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable 只说幸福概念变得可疑, 并未给出大众普遍"失望"的情绪判断。

D) 与原文相反

Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths 说大众媒介"倾向报道灾难与死亡", 但原文 Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy 明确说今日大众媒介"forever happy", 方向正相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

第1段, 第2句

句子展现了四六级和考研常考的典型结构:冒号引出解释说明、"and yet" 表达转折并列、限制性定语从句修饰先行词。这类并列转折加定语从句的组合在真题中频繁出现,学习本句的结构分析方法可迁移到大量类似句型。

But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents.

第3段，第2句

"it's not as if"是英语中表达反驳或纠正时的典型句式，在议论文和评论类文章中频繁出现。"as if"引导方式状语从句配合过去时表示虚拟，也是四六级和考研阅读中的常见考点，掌握后迁移价值较高。

The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、同位语等多种成分，尤其冒号引出同位语的用法在真题中较为常见，插入语 "in fact" 的识别也是实用训练点，成分种类较为丰富。

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness?

第4段，第1句

主系表结构的特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，且本句展示了疑问词作表语并引发倒装的标准用法，以及主语带介词短语和分词短语后置定语的常见搭配。掌握此句式可迁移到大量类似结构的理解中

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy.

第6段，第1句

本句涵盖时间状语、主系表结构、并列表语、省略关系代词的定语从句、被动语态等多种成分和结构，尤其是定语从句省略关系代词并嵌入主谓之间这一易错点，训练价值较高。

And since these messages have an agenda – to lure us to open our wallets – they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable.

第6段，第4句

本句的结构非常典型：原因状语从句 + 主句，且主句使用了使役动词 "make" 加宾语补足语的句型，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似的句子分析中。特别是 "make + 宾语 + 动词原形/形容词" 的结构在说明文和议论文中极为常见。

"Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

第6段，第5句

本句涵盖倒装、状语从句、宾语从句、情态动词等多种结构，成分丰富；主句倒装考查学生识别非常规语序的能力，宾语从句省略了 that 连接词也是常见易错点，且宾语从句内部还有情态动词结构，适合练习复杂句的层级分析和成分定位，训练价值较高。

But what we forget – what our economy depends on us forgetting – is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain.

第7段，第1句

句子成分丰富且含多个易错点：两个主语从句并列作主语、破折号插入同位结构、what在从句中充当宾语、表语从句作表语、复合宾语结构"us forgetting"、介词短语"without pain"作定语。覆盖主语从句、表语从句、复合宾语、同位插入等多种成分，训练价值高。

It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

第7段，第4句

涵盖主语、系动词、并列表语、比较状语、插入状语等多种成分，特别是并列表语的识别和比较结构"more...than"的归属判断对基础学习者有一定训练价值，但整体成分配置较常规，缺少复杂定语从句或多层修饰等高阶训练点。

Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

第40题，D

简单句的主谓宾结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"be inclined to" 这类固定搭配也是高频考点。虽然本句没有复杂从句或特殊句式，但其简洁的结构和常见搭配使其具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇13次 · 真题 38 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇4次 · 真题 25 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

reminder B1

n. 提醒物

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

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

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

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 22 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 17 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

poetry B1

n. 诗歌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇1次·真题 14 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 13 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

remind

A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

suit

A2

n. 套装

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

worm

A2

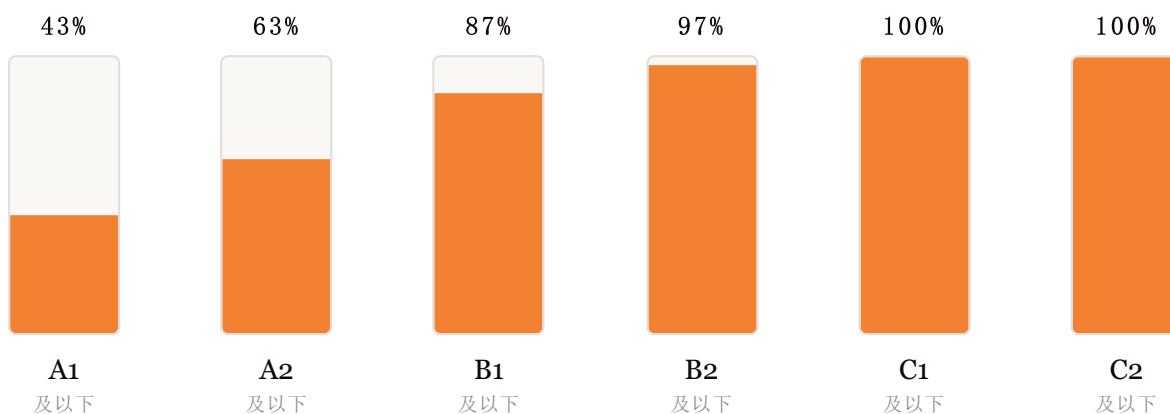
n. 蠕虫

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 250 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **250** 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 8 个 · 约 3%。



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 250 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

250

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

考研英语（旧卷） 2006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）	本题
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 →

2006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2006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、11 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(2006)

Section II Part B

Directions:

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

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

在俄亥俄河北岸坐落着印第安纳州的埃文斯维尔市,这里是52岁的戴维·威廉姆斯的家乡,也是一家河船赌场(一个进行赌博游戏的场所)的所在地。在那家赌场赌博的数年间,威廉姆斯这位年薪35,000美元的州审计员输掉了大约175,000美元。在赌场寄给他一张价值20美元的赌博优惠券之前,他从未赌博过。

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card," which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, those activities became what he calls "electronic heroin."

他去了赌场,输掉了那20美元后就离开了。第二次去时他输了800美元。赌场作为对优质客户的回馈,向他发放了一张"娱乐卡",在赌场使用这张卡可以赚取积分兑换餐饮,并使赌场能够追踪使用者的赌博活动。对威廉姆斯来说,这些活动变成了他所称的"电子海洛因"。

(41)_____ In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

当他输掉5,000美元时,他对自己说如果能回本,他就会戒赌。一天晚上他赢了5,500美元,但他没有戒赌。

1997年他在两天内输给一台老虎机21,000美元。1997年3月他输了72,186美元。他有时同时玩两台老虎

机,整夜不停,直到早上5点船靠岸,然后在赌场上午9点开门时再次登船。现在他正在起诉赌场,指控赌场应该拒绝他光顾,因为赌场知道他已经上瘾。赌场确实知道他有问题。

In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

1998年3月,威廉姆斯的一位朋友让他被强制送入一家成瘾治疗中心,并写信告知赌场威廉姆斯的赌博问题。赌场将威廉姆斯的照片列入被禁赌客名单,并给他写了一封"停止入场"信。信中指出问题赌博行为具有"医学/心理"性质,并表示在重新获准进入赌场之前,他必须提供医学/心理信息,证明光顾赌场不会对他的安全或健康构成威胁。

(42)_____

尽管没有提交此类证据,赌场的营销部门仍继续向他大量寄送邮件。而且他进入了赌场并使用了他的娱乐卡而未被发现。

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun...and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well.

《华尔街日报》报道称,该赌场有24块标识警告:"享受乐趣.....永远要理性下注,不要过度。"每张入场券上都列有印第安纳州心理健康部门提供咨询服务的免费电话号码。然而,威廉姆斯的诉讼指控赌场明知他"无可救药地沉迷于赌博",却故意"引诱"他"违背自己的意愿从事这种行为"。这个说法值得商榷。

(43)_____

鉴于他的强迫性行为,尚不清楚需要什么引诱。而且在什么意义上他的意愿起了作用?

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

《精神疾病诊断与统计手册》第四版指出,"病理性赌博"涉及持续的、反复的和无法控制的追求,追求的与其说是金钱,不如说是为了追逐意外之财而冒险的刺激。

(44)_____ Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

令人担忧的是,社会正在将越来越多的行为问题医学化,常常把早期更严格的几代人解释为意志薄弱的问题定义为成瘾。在科学或自称为科学的推动下,社会正在将曾经被认为是性格缺陷或道德过失的问题重新归类为类似于身体残疾的人格障碍。

(45)_____

赌博一直是美国生活的共同特征,但长期以来它被广泛认为是一种罪恶或社会疾病。现在它是一项社会政策:美国赌博最重要和最积极的推动者是政府。

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on – you might say addicted to – revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet

gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of Newsweek reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

44个州有彩票,29个州有赌场,这些州中的大多数在不同程度上依赖——你可以说是成瘾于——赌博收入。自从1995年第一个互联网赌博网站创建以来,对赌客资金的竞争变得异常激烈。《新闻周刊》10月28日刊报道称,每周有200万赌客光顾1,800家虚拟赌场。今年互联网赌博输掉的金额达35亿美元,赌博已超过色情业成为网络上最赚钱的生意。

- [A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.
- [B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?
- [C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.
- [D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.
- [E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.
- [F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.
- [G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 段首

【正确句】 By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

当他输掉5000美元时,他对自己说如果能回本就收手。一天晚上他赢了5500美元,但他没有收手。

【缺口】 承接"上瘾"、引出越输越大的金额时间线

空 41 在第 3 段段首,紧挨着的下文是 In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186.——下文是一串越来越大的输钱金额与具体时间。上一段末已把他的赌博称作 electronic heroin。因此这个段首空要补一句承上启下的话:承"他已陷入电子海洛因般的上瘾",启下文"输得越来越多"的金额叙事,自身也应是 Williams 沉沦过程里时间更早、数额更小的一环。

【线索】 词汇复现 金额数字链: 下文 \$21,000、\$72,186

下文 In 1997 he lost \$21,000、In March 1997 he lost \$72,186 是一串递增的输钱数字。这条线索要求正确句也带金额数字,且数额应明显小于 \$21,000,从而排在这条递增链的更前端。

代词指代 全程 he 指 Williams, 无需新先行词

本段下文 he lost \$21,000 一路用 he 承接前文主人公 Williams。这条线索要求正确句的主语也是承接性的 he,叙述的仍是 Williams 本人,而非另起人物或宏观议论。

【依据】 数字 \$5,000/\$5,500 正好排在 \$21,000 之前, he 承接主人公

By the time he had lost \$5,000 的数额小于下文 he lost \$21,000,正好处于递增金额链的更前端,时序上对得上;主语 he 承接 Williams 无需新先行词;but he did not quit 表明他停不下来,恰好引出后文越输越多,承上启下双向缝合。

【竞争】 [B] 议论反问句,话题岔到"引诱与意志",与金额叙事不搭

是 It is unclear what luring was required 这样的议论反问句,谈的是"引诱"与"意志",属评议口吻;而 41 空所在段是 Williams 输钱金额的叙事,下文全是数字。把 B 放这里,下文 In 1997 he lost \$21,000 既接不上它的反问,话题也从叙事突兀岔到议论。

【验证】 代入后读:上段称其赌博为 electronic heroin,本句 if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit. 紧接其上瘾、写他立誓回本却仍不收手;下文 In 1997 he lost \$21,000 顺势把输额推到更大。金额 5,000→21,000→72,186 递增链通顺,he 指代一致,承上启下成立。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [A] 独占整段

【正确句】 Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

尽管没有提供此类证据,赌场的营销部门仍继续向他邮寄广告材料。他进入赌场并使用他的 Fun Card而未被察觉。

【缺口】 承接赌场禁令"需提供医学证据", 写后续如何收场

空 42 独占第 5 段, 前一段(第 4 段)末尾刚说赌场发了禁入信, 要求 he present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat; 后一段(第 6 段)开头转而说 the casino has 24 signs warning. 这个独占整段的空夹在二者之间, 应补一句过渡/小结: 交代上文那道"需提交医学证据"的禁令后来怎样了。

【线索】 代词指代 前段提出的"医学证据"是后文 such evidence 的先行说法

前段 he would have to present medical/psychological information 抛出了"需提供医学/心理证据"这一要求。这条线索要求正确句能用一个回指词承接"这种证据", 即句中应出现指代该证据的说法, 紧扣前段的禁令条件。

逻辑连接 禁令"要求证据"与实际"他照样进场"形成让步反差

前段是赌场摆出严格的禁入条件 before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information, 后段却讲赌场设了警示牌仍被起诉。这条线索要求正确句带让步逻辑: 尽管证据没拿出, 赌场却仍照旧待他、他也照旧能进。

【依据】 Although + no such evidence 精准回指前段证据要求, 且 Fun Card 复现

Although no such evidence was presented 用 such 回指前段要求的 medical/psychological information, 让步逻辑直承禁令; the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings 和 he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected 写出"禁令形同虚设、他照样进场", 既接上前段、又为后段他能继续赌、进而起诉埋下事实, 双向缝合。

【竞争】 [G] 话题是 online gambling, 与此处个人禁令叙事完全岔开

谈的是 online gambling 和政府该不该打击网络赌博, 话题宏观且转向互联网; 而 42 空上下文是 Williams 个人被禁后仍进场的具体事态。把 G 放这里, 既无回指前段"医学证据"的钩子, 话题也从个案突兀跳到网络赌博, 接不上。

【验证】 代入后读: 前段赌场要求 he present medical/psychological information; 本段 Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. 用 such 回指那份证据、并反转出禁令未落实; 下段 Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges 接他据此起诉。such 有着落、让步逻辑通、个案话题不岔, 过渡成立。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [B] 独占整段

【正确句】 It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

鉴于他的强迫性行为,尚不清楚需要什么样的诱惑。而且他的意志在何种意义上起作用?

【缺口】 承上文"引诱、违背意志"的指控, 转入作者质疑

空 43 独占第 7 段, 前一段(第 6 段)末尾是 Williams 指控赌场 intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will.", 并以一句意味深长的 Well. 收尾; 后一段(第 8 段)转入 pathological gambling 的官方病理定义。这个独占整段的空应补一句作者亲自下场质疑的话: 顺着 Well 的语气, 反驳"引诱、违背意志"之说。

【线索】 词汇复现 前段指控用词 lure、will 需被正确句回扣

前段指控里出现了 "lure" 和 against his will 两个关键词。这条线索要求正确句直接回扣这两个词(以 luring/will 等形式再现), 从而构成对该指控的针对性回应。

逻辑连接 Well 之后应是作者反驳, 正确句须带质疑口吻

前段末 Well. 是作者欲言又止、转入反驳的信号。这条线索要求正确句带怀疑、反问的逻辑: 质疑"既已强迫成瘾, 还谈何引诱、谈何意志", 与作者对原告说法的保留态度一致。

【依据】 luring、will 逐词回扣前段指控, 反问句承 Well 反驳口吻

It is unclear what luring was required 回扣前段 "lure", in what sense was his will operative? 回扣 against his will; 两句反问紧承 Well. 的语气, 正是作者反驳"赌场引诱、违背其意志"之说。复现词对上、逻辑口吻对上, 落点精准。

【竞争】 [E] 重抛全名 David Williams's suit, 更像开篇而非紧承反驳

David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. 重新使用带名带姓的全称、抛出"全国"这一宏观话题, 是另起话题段的口吻; 它既不回扣前段 "lure"/will 的指控用词, 也不像直接反驳, 放进 43 接不住前段 Well 那股"逐词反驳"的劲。

【验证】 代入后读: 前段以 engage in conduct against his will." Well. 收尾; 本段 It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative? 把 luring、will 原词拎出反问, 正面回敬指控; 下段 pathological gambling 再引官方定义来佐证"他确属强迫成瘾"。复现词有着落、反驳逻辑顺, 话题不岔。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [F] 段首

【正确句】 It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

令人担忧的是,社会正在将越来越多的行为问题医学化,常常将早期更严格的几代人解释为意志薄弱的问题定义为成瘾。

【缺口】 承上文病理定义,引出对"医学化"现象的忧虑

空 44 在第 9 段段首,紧接其后的下文是 Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders——讲社会把昔日的道德缺陷重新归类为性格障碍。上一段(第 8 段)刚给出 pathological gambling 的官方病理定义。这个段首空要补一句总起:承"赌博被定为病理",启下文"社会正把恶习重新归类为疾病",且应亮明作者对此的态度。

【线索】 词汇复现 下句 reclassifying...character flaws...as personality disorders 的同义说法

下文 society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders 是核心论断。这条线索要求正确句以同义方式复现它:把"昔日视为意志/品行问题的东西,如今定性为病/瘾"这层意思换一种说法先总起。

结构功能 段首总起 + 表态,需带评价词

9 段是作者亮明立场的议论段,段首 Pushed by science 之前的空承担"提出本段主张并表态"的功能。这条线索要求正确句不只是客观陈述,还要带作者的评价(忧虑/质疑),与全文对"医学化"的保留态度一致。

【依据】 medicalizing/weakness of will 同义复现下句论断, worrisome 表态

society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems 与下句 society is reclassifying 同义, weakness of will 对应 character flaws or moral failings、addictions 对应 personality disorders, 是标准的同义总起; It is worrisome 又亮明作者忧虑的态度,恰好承担议论段段首的总起兼表态功能。

【竞争】 [D] 话题是"赌博变社会政策、政府推手",与本段"医学化"不同轴

Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government. 谈的是赌博如何从罪恶变成政府推动的社会政策,话题轴在"政府/政策";而 44 空下文 reclassifying...as personality disorders 谈的是"病理化/医学化"。两者话题不同轴, D 放此处接不上下句的核心论断。

【验证】 代入后读:上段给出 pathological gambling 的病理定义;本句 society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will. 总起并表忧虑;下文 society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders 顺势把这一论断展开细化。medicalizing 与 reclassifying 同义承接,态度一致,总起成立。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [D] 独占整段

【正确句】 Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

赌博一直是美国生活的常见特征,但长期以来它被广泛认为是一种罪恶或社会疾病。现在它是一项社会政策:美国最重要且最积极的赌博推动者是政府。

【缺口】 引出"赌博成社会政策、政府是推手", 开启末段政府话题

空 45 独占第 10 段, 后一段(第 11 段)开头是 Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on – you might say addicted to – revenues from wagering.——讲各州政府靠博彩收入、乃至"上瘾"。前一段(第 9 段)谈的是社会把恶习病理化。这个独占整段的空应补一句过渡兼总起: 把话题从"病理化"转到"政府/各州依赖赌博收入", 并点出政府这一新焦点。

【线索】 词汇复现 后段 states...revenues from wagering 指向"政府", 正确句须先抛出

后文 most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on – you might say addicted to – revenues from wagering 大谈各州政府依赖博彩收入。这条线索要求正确句先抛出"政府是赌博推手"这一说法, 为下文 states 的展开提供先行话题。

结构功能 独占整段作过渡兼末段总起

45 空独占一段、且后接全文最后一段的具体数据。这条线索要求正确句承担"承上(病理化议题)、启下(政府/各州数据)"的过渡总起功能, 宜是宏观对比式的主题句, 而非细节句。

【依据】 句末 the government 正引出下段各州数据, 过去 vs 如今完成话题切换

Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government. 句末抛出 the government, 正好被下段 Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos 用各州数据接住展开; but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin 到 Now it is a social policy 的古今对比, 是宏观主题句的口吻, 承上启下成立。

【竞争】 [G] 焦点是 online gambling, 与下段"各州彩票赌场"数据错位

The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling 聚焦网络赌博的特性, 句末反问 what would be its grounds for doing so? 等着下文回应"政府该不该管网络赌博"; 可下段 Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos 讲的是各州彩票、实体赌场与收入依赖, 并非专谈网络赌博, 焦点错位, 接不上。

【验证】 代入后读: 上段谈社会 reclassifying...as personality disorders 的病理化; 本句 the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government. 把矛头转向政府; 下段 Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on 用各州数据坐实"政府是推手"。government 被下段 states 接住, 话题切换顺滑, 过渡总起成立。

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] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

尽管没有提交这样的证据，赌场的市场部门仍不断给他寄送邮件。而他进入赌场、使用他的“趣味卡”也未被发觉。

大意 赌场虽下了禁令、要求医学证据，却照旧拉拢他、他也照旧能进场。

衔接钩子 句首 Although + 指示短语 no such evidence(回指上文要求的证据)

填入第 42 空

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

鉴于他的强迫性行为，所谓的“引诱”究竟有何必要，并不清楚。而且，他的意志在什么意义上还起作用呢？

大意 既然他已是强迫性赌博，赌场哪还需要“引诱”、他的“意志”哪还谈得上。

衔接钩子 复现词 luring / will(回扣上文的指控用词)+ 反问语气

填入第 43 空

[C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

等到他输了 5000 美元时，他对自己说，只要能回本就收手。某晚他赢了 5500 美元，却没有收手。

大意 Williams 输到 5000 时立誓回本就停，结果赢回来了也没停。

衔接钩子 金额数字 \$5,000 / \$5,500 + 代词 he(承接前文主人公)

填入第 41 空

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

赌博一直是美国生活的常见特征，但长久以来被普遍视为一种罪恶或社会病。如今它成了一项社会政策：美国最重要、最激进的赌博推广者正是政府。

大意 赌博从过去被当罪恶，到如今变成社会政策，政府成了头号推手。

衔接钩子 时间对比 for a long time...Now + 收尾词 the government(引出下文)

填入第 45 空

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

David Williams 的诉讼本应让这个嗜赌的国家不安。但别指望如此。

大意 这桩诉讼本该惊动全国，但作者预判不会。

衔接钩子 专名全称 David Williams's suit + 转折 But don't bet on it

干扰句 · 未选用

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

令人忧虑的是，社会正在把越来越多的行为问题医学化，常常把过去更严厉的世代解释为意志薄弱的东西，定义成各种成瘾症。

大意 作者忧虑：社会把越来越多行为问题医学化，把昔日的“意志薄弱”改叫“成瘾”。

衔接钩子 复现词 medicalizing / addictions / weakness of will + 评价词 worrisome

填入第 44 空

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

网络赌博那种匿名、孤独、不受打扰的特性，尤其助长强迫性行为。但即便政府知道如何打击网络赌博，它又有什么理由这样做呢？

大意 网络赌博的特性最易诱发成瘾；而政府就算想管也未必有理由管。

衔接钩子 特征词 online gambling / Internet gambling + 反问 what would be its grounds

干扰句 · 未选用

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。

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

重抛全名、话题宏观，像段首却放哪都接不住具体上下文

David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it. 之所以诱人，是它含 David Williams、suit、gambling 等全文高频词，读着像某个评议段的开篇主题句。但它用带名带姓全称重抛人物，又抛出“全国”这一空泛话题：放 43 接不上前段 “lure”/will 的逐词反驳，放 45 又被下段 Forty-four states have lotteries 的政府话题挤掉——它没有任何一个空的具体上文能与 don't bet on it 这句空泛收束精确缝合，故全篇无处可落。

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

话题锁死在 online gambling，全文唯一谈网络赌博处已被末段占满

The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling 含 gambling、compulsive、government 等词，最易被误塞进谈政府的 45 空。但它的话题被 online gambling/Internet gambling 死死锁在“网络赌博”上，而全文真正展开网络赌博的是末段 since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995——那里没有空位。45 空下段讲的是 Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos 这类实体博彩与各州收入，G 的网络焦点与之错位；其余各空更与网络赌博无关，故 G 无处可落。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

第1段，第3句

"主句（过去完成时）+ before 引导的时间状语从句（一般过去时）" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达时间先后关系。双宾语结构 "send sb sth" 也是常考动词用法。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

第3段，第1句

包含宾语从句、时间状语从句、条件状语从句的嵌套，以及并列句的转折关系，是四六级和考研常见的复杂句式。时间状语从句前置、宾语从句内嵌套条件从句的结构在真题中频繁出现，具有很高的代表性。

He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m.

第3段，第4句

主句 + 时间状语从句(until/when 引导)是四六级和考研阅读中常见句式,并列谓语结构也是高频考点。本句展示了如何在一个主句中用 then 连接两个动作、并分别为它们添加时间从句修饰的典型用法。掌握这一结构后可迁移到大量类似真题句子。代表性较强。

Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted.

第3段，第5句

这句主干不至于难到无法下手，但层级和时态变化都很有训练意义，适合拿来练“先抓主干，再顺着连接词往里拆”的方法。对结构和时态的综合训练价值较高。

It did know he had a problem.

第3段，第6句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本成分,且宾语是一个省略 that 的从句,适合练习从句识别和宾语从句分析。主句的 did 强调用法可作为助动词用法的训练点。虽然结构不算复杂,但包含的知识点对基础学习者有一定训练价值。

In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem.

第4段，第1句

本句包含主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、时间状语、目的状语等多种成分,特别是 "get + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的使役结构和不定式作目的状语,是常见易错点。适合练习区分谓语与非谓语、识别宾语补足语、判断状语类型。

Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well.

第6段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、状语（方式、目的）、表语、分词短语、多层不定式、宾语从句嵌套等多种成分和结构，且 "knowing" 引导的分词短语容易被误判为从句，适合练习成分划分和嵌套识别。

It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

第9段，第1句

成分丰富且含多个训练要点：形式主语与真正主语的识别、主语从句作主语、伴随状语（现在分词短语）、宾语从句嵌套、引导词 what 在从句内充当宾语、宾语补足语（as weakness of will）。涵盖名词性从句、非谓语动词、主从嵌套等高频考点，且存在倒装和嵌套位置不明显等易错点，训练价值高。

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on – you might say addicted to – revenues from wagering.

第11段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用逗号和 and 连接多个主句的结构具有一定代表性。第三个主句中的插入语和并列表语也是真题中常出现的干扰手法。掌握后可在一定程度上迁移到类似并列句的理解

And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense.

第11段，第2句

主句使用现在完成时陈述趋势变化，从句用 since 引导时间状语从句提供背景，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。since 引导时间从句 + 主句现在完成时的搭配，以及被动语态在从句中的使用，都是高频考点。掌握后可大量复用于类似语境。

With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

第11段，第4句

"With + 宾语 + 分词" 构成的独立主格结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，是典型的书面语句式；主句的现在完成时 + 宾语补足语结构也是常考模式。本句作为句式练习具有较高迁移价值。

By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

选项C

宾语从句内嵌套条件状语从句是考试常见句式，时间状语从句与主句搭配也是典型结构，过去将来时和情态动词在从句中的使用符合考试高频考点。句式具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

选项G

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态语态、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度上均有较高难度和训练价值，尤其虚拟语气、疑问句倒装和三层嵌套的组合，非常适合作为结构和时态的综合训练材料，优先级较高

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。

casino B2

n. 赌场

本篇21次 · 真题 16 句

gambling B2

n. 赌博

本篇16次 · 真题 13 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次 · 真题 304 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇3次 · 真题 53 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次·真题 22 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇2次·真题 12 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇2次·真题 11 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇2次·真题 10 句

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇2次·真题 8 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 57 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 45 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 27 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

pursuit

B2

n. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

electronic

B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

personality

B1

n. 个性

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pose

B2

v. 摆姿势（供拍照或绘画）

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

admission

B2

n. 承认（错误、罪行等）

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

vary

B1

v. 不同

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

virtual

B2

adj. 虚拟的（计算机生成的）

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

dependent

B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

flaw

B2

n. 缺陷

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

profitable

B2

adj. 盈利的，有利可图的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

statistical

B2

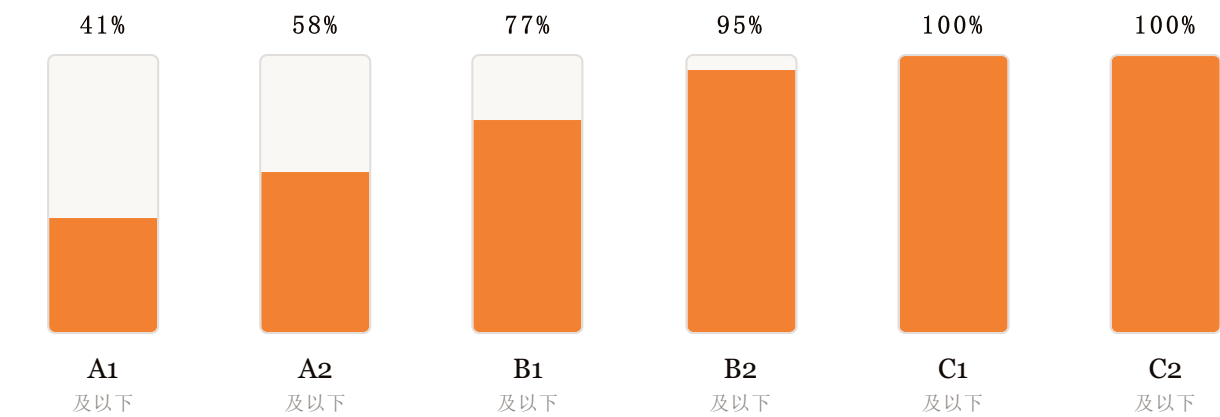
adj. 统计的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 253 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 253 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 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 253 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 253	B2 以上难词 5%	B1 及以下覆盖 77%
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考研英语（旧卷） 2006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 →

2006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2006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、难点点拨、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

考研真题(2006)

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)

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

美国知识分子在其社会中遭到排斥并被认为是无足轻重，这是真的吗？我要指出这不是真的。Bruckberger 神父讲出了部分事实，他指出正是知识分子排斥了美国。但他们所做的不止于此。他们对知识分子的角色感到不满。是他们而非美国变得反智。

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46)I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47)His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

首先，我们的研究对象需要界定。什么是知识分子？我将其定义为这样一个人：他选择以苏格拉底式的方式思考道德问题作为人生的首要职责和乐趣。他自觉地、清晰地、坦率地探索这类问题，首先提出事实问题，然后提出道德问题，最后根据他所获得的事实和道德信息提出似乎恰当的行动方案。他的职能类似于法官，法官必须承担这样的义务：尽可能明显地揭示引导他做出裁决的推理过程。

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals – the average scientist, for one. (48)I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of

moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties – he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49)But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

这个定义排除了许多通常被称为知识分子的人——例如普通科学家。我将他排除在外，因为尽管他的成就可能有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只是处理这些问题的事实层面。像其他人一样，他在日常履行常规职责时也会遇到道德问题——他不应伪造实验、捏造证据或篡改报告。但他的首要任务不是思考支配其活动的道德准则，正如人们不指望商人将精力投入探索商业行为准则一样。在醒着的大部分时间里，他会将其准则视为理所当然，就像商人对待自己的职业道德一样。

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50)They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing: living in "public and illustrious thoughts," as Emerson would say, is something else.

这个定义也排除了大多数教师，尽管教学历来是许多知识分子谋生的方式。他们可能教得很好，所得不仅对得起薪水，但他们中的大多数很少或根本不对涉及道德判断的人类问题进行独立思考。这种描述甚至适用于大多数杰出学者。精通某一人类知识领域是一回事，而如Emerson所说，生活在‘公开而卓越的思想’中则是另一回事。

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）。

【来源】 AAUP Bulletin 《美国大学 教授联合会简报》1958 年第 44 卷第 2 期一篇文章
The American Intellectual（美国知识分子）。

【主旨】 反驳「美国知识分子被社会拒绝」之说，并给「知识分子」重新下定义

全文是一篇思辨性议论文。作者开篇即反驳流行观点 Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true., 提出真正的问题是知识分子自己背弃了知识分子的角色 They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.; 为论证这一点，作者从第 2 段开始为「知识分子」下定义并据此把科学家、教师等群体排除在外。划线五句正是这套「定义+排除」论证链上的关键节点，翻译时基调应保持中性、思辨、略带学者口吻。

【指代】 him / his = an intellectual (知识分子)

第 46 句的 him、第 47–49 句中反复出现的 his，都不是泛指某个男人，而是回指第 2 段开头提出的话题对象 What is an intellectual?。翻译时统一还原为「知识分子」或「他（指知识分子）」，避免逐句翻成「他」导致中文读者不知道在说谁。

moral problems / moral code (道德问题 / 道德准则)

全篇围绕道德思考展开：定义里 thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems，第 3 段说科学家 his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems、不思考 the moral code which governs his activity，第 4 段说教师 human problems which involve moral judgment。这是贯穿全文的术语，五句译文中 moral 统一译为「道德」，moral problems / moral code / moral judgment 分别稳定译为「道德问题 / 道德准则 / 道德判断」，不要时而译「伦理」时而译「道德」。

him in Sentence 48 = the average scientist (普通科学家)

第 48 句开头的 him 不能孤立翻成「他」。回到上一句 This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals – the average scientist, for one. 即知：him 指代的就是「普通科学家」。翻译第 48 句时把这个指代显化出来（「我把他/这种人——即普通科学家——排除在外」或承前直接译为「我之所以把普通科学家排除在外」），避免代词断链。

They in Sentence 50 = teachers (教师们)

第 50 句的 They / them / their 回指上一句 The definition also excludes the majority of teachers。译文中第一次出现 They 时显化为「这些教师」或「他们（这些教师）」，后文再用「他们」承指即可，保证中文读者一眼看出主语。

(46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems.

【意群】 I shall define him as an individual (主干: 主谓宾 + as 宾补) ★ 采分 → 我将把他定义为这样一个人

难点: him 回指「知识分子」

him 不是泛指「他」, 而是承接上一句 What is an intellectual? 的话题。译文里第一次出现就应显化为「知识分子」, 或译成「我将给知识分子下这样一个定义」, 避免读者不知道在定义谁。

who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life (who 引导的定语从句 (主干部分) + as 短语作宾补前置) ★ 采分 → 他把.....选作自己人生中首要的责任与乐趣

难点: elect A as B 的语序倒装

正常语序是 elect [the activity of thinking...] as [his primary duty and pleasure in life], 因为真正的宾语 (the activity...) 太长, 被挪到了句末, as 短语先出现。翻译时必须把后面的 the activity... 调回来当 elect 的宾语, 否则会译成不知所云的「他选了作为他的首要责任与乐趣」。elect 此处取「选定、选作」, 不是「选举」。

the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems. (elect 的真正宾语 (被后置)) ★ 采分 → 以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题这一活动

难点: of + 动名词短语作同位语 / 抽象名词具体化

the activity of thinking... 直译「思考.....这一活动」读起来很翻译腔, 可具体化为「以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题」这一动作本身。Socratic 已给出「苏格拉底 (式)」的提示, 统一译为「以苏格拉底的方式」或「以苏格拉底式的方式」。

【调序】 宾补 + 真正宾语倒装 → 还原成「把 X 当作 Y」

原句结构是 elect [as Y] [X] (Y 提前、X 后置)。汉语习惯说「把 X 当作 / 视为 Y」, 所以调序时要把 the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems 调到前面充当宾语, his primary duty and pleasure in life 用「作为/当作」引出。同时 who 引导的较长定语从句, 整体译成「把.....作为.....的人」放在 individual 前面更通顺。

【译文】 我将把这样的人定义为知识分子: 他把以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题这一活动, 选作自己人生中首要的责任与乐趣。

(47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

【意群】 His function is analogous to that of a judge, (主干：主系表 + 比较) ★ 采分 → 他的作用类似于法官的作用

难点：that 代替 function 避免重复

that of a judge 中的 that 是替代词，代替前文的 function，避免说 the function of a judge。翻译时直接补出「作用/职责」，译成「类似于法官的作用/职责」。His 仍回指「知识分子」。

who must accept the obligation of revealing (who 引导的非限制性定语从句 (说明 judge)) ★ 采分 → 他必须承担揭示.....的义务

难点：非限制性定从 → 另起一句

who 前有逗号，是非限制性定语从句，对 judge 作补充说明。汉语里不要硬译成「必须承担义务的法官」，应另起一句「法官必须承担.....的义务」，更符合中文「短句串联」的节奏。

in as obvious a manner as possible (方式状语 (修饰 revealing)) ★ 采分 → 以尽可能明显的方式

难点：as + adj + a + n + as possible 的同等比较结构

这是「as + 形容词 + a/an + 名词 + as possible」的固定结构，等价于 in a manner as obvious as possible。整体意为「以尽可能 X 的方式」。此处 obvious 译「明白/清楚」比「明显」更贴近「把推理过程让人看得明明白白」的语境。这是该句最容易翻丢的采分点。

the course of reasoning which led him to his decision. (revealing 的宾语 (含 which 定语从句))

★ 采分 → 把他引向他的判决的推理过程

难点：course of reasoning 与 led...to...decision 的法律语境

course of reasoning 意为「推理过程 / 推理思路」；judge 语境下 decision 指「判决/裁决」而非泛指「决定」。which led him to his decision 是修饰 reasoning 的定语从句，译为「使他做出判决的」前置即可。

【调序】非限制性定从拆句 + 方式状语前置 + which 定语前置

三处调序：① who 从句拆成第二个分句，主语补出「法官」；② in as obvious a manner as possible 是 revealing 的方式状语，按汉语「先方式后动作」的习惯提到「揭示」前面：以尽可能明白的方式揭示.....；③ which led him to his decision 较短，按汉语「.....的」前置到 reasoning 前：使他做出判决的推理过程。

【译文】知识分子的作用类似于法官的作用：法官必须承担这样一项义务——以尽可能明白的方式，把自己做出判决所依据的推理过程揭示出来。

(48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

【意群】 I have excluded him (主干：主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 我把他排除在外

难点：him = the average scientist (普通科学家)

him 回指上一句 This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals – the average scientist, for one. 中的 the average scientist。翻译时显化为「我之所以把普通科学家（这种人）排除在外」，避免读者读到「我把他排除在外」时一头雾水。

because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, (原因状语从句中嵌套的让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 因为，虽然他的成就可能有助于解决道德问题，

难点：while 此处是「虽然」不是「当……的时候」

while 后接的主句是 he has not been charged... (与之形成对比/转折)，所以 while 在这里是让步连词「虽然/尽管」，不是时间连词「当……时」。这是熟词僻义高频考点。

he has not been charged with the task of approaching (because 引导的原因从句的主句) ★ 采分 → 他并未被赋予……的任务

难点：be charged with = 被赋予/被委以；被动化主动

be charged with sth. 在此处意为「被赋予……（职责/任务）」，不是「被指控」。汉语习惯主动表达，可译成「他并没有被赋予……的任务」或「他的任务并不是去……」。approaching 在此为「处理 / 探讨 / 着手解决」，不是「接近」。

any but the factual aspects of those problems. (approaching 的宾语 (含 any but 限定)) ★ 采分 → 这些问题的除事实层面之外的任何方面

难点：any but = 除……之外的任何 (含蓄否定)

any but X 的字面是「除 X 之外的任何」，与前面的 not 配合等价于 only X——即「只去处理这些问题的事实方面」。这是本句最大的陷阱，主体考生容易漏掉 but 或者把 any but 翻反。those problems 回指 moral problems。

【调序】 原因从句拆为独立分句 + 含蓄否定改写成肯定

调序两处：① I have excluded him because... 可保留「我之所以把……排除在外，是因为……」的因果框架；② 让步状语 while his accomplishments...problems 按汉语「先让步后转折」提到主句前；③ 主句的 he has not been charged...any but the factual aspects 改写成中文更自然的肯定式「他被赋予的任务只针对这些问题的事实方面」。

【译文】 我之所以把普通科学家排除在外，是因为：尽管他的研究成果可能有助于解决道德问题，但他并没有被赋予这样的任务——去探究这些问题中除事实层面以外的其他方面。

(49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

【意群】 But his primary task is not to think about the moral code (主干: 主系表 (不定式作表语)) ★ 采分 → 但他的首要任务并不是去思考道德准则

难点: his = 普通科学家的 (承前指代)

his 仍然回指上一句的 the average scientist。翻译时第一次出现可显化为「科学家的」, 后文承接即可。moral code 与全篇术语一致译「道德准则」。

which governs his activity, (限定 moral code 的 which 定语从句) ★ 采分 → 约束/支配他活动的

难点: govern 此处不是「统治」而是「约束/支配」

govern 修饰 moral code 时取「约束、规范、支配」之义, 搭配抽象主语 (道德准则) + 抽象宾语 (行为/活动)。译「统治」会过重。短从句直接前置成「.....的道德准则」。

any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. (比较状语从句 (A is not X any more than B is X)) ★ 采分 → 正如商人也不被期望把精力投入到对商业行为准则的探究中一样

难点: not...any more than... = 与.....一样不.....

这是本句最核心的采分点。A is not P any more than B is Q 的标准译法是「A 不 P, 正如 B 也不 Q 一样」——两端都为否定。许多考生会错译成「比.....更不」。配合后面的被动 is expected to (被期望/被要求) 一并转主动: 「商人不会被要求.....」或「人们并不指望商人.....」。rules of conduct 译「行为准则」, 与前文的 moral code 形成对应。

【调序】 which 短定从前置 + any more than 比较从句保留后置 + 被动转主动

三处调序: ① which governs his activity 较短, 前置译成「约束他活动的道德准则」; ② any more than 引导的比较从句保留在主句之后, 用「正如.....一样」对接; ③ a businessman is expected to dedicate... 的被动语态按汉语习惯转为「人们也不指望商人.....」或译为无被动标记的「商人也不必.....」。

【译文】 但科学家的首要任务, 并不是去思考约束自身活动的那套道德准则; 正如人们也并不指望商人会把精力投入到对商业行为准则的探究中去一样。

(50) They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment.

【意群】 They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, (主干前半: 并列两动作) ★ 采分 → 他们可能教得非常好, 并且不仅仅是挣得他们的薪水

难点: **They = 教师们; more than earn their salaries = 不只是配得上自己的薪水**

They 回指上一句 The definition also excludes the majority of teachers 中的 teachers, 译文首次出现显化为「这些教师」。more than + 动词原形是固定结构, 意为「远不止于、不仅仅、绰绰有余地」, 更地道的中文是「对得起这份薪水还绰绰有余」或「完全配得上自己的薪水」, 不是字面「挣得比薪水多」。

but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems (but 引导的转折分句的主干) ★ 采分 → 但他们大多数人对人类问题几乎没有或完全没有独立的思考

难点: **little or no = 几乎没有或根本没有 (含蓄否定)**

little 本身已含否定意味 (「几乎没有」), little or no 进一步强化为「几乎没有甚至根本没有」。reflections on 是固定搭配「对.....的思考/反思」, independent 修饰它, 强调「自己独立去想」——这正是作者定义「知识分子」的核心。

which involve moral judgment. (限定 human problems 的 which 定语从句) ★ 采分 → 涉及道德判断的

难点: **involve 取「涉及/牵涉」义; 短从句前置**

involve 在此不是「使卷入」, 而是「涉及到、牵涉到」。短定语从句直接前置成「涉及道德判断的人类问题」。moral judgment 与全篇术语一致译「道德判断」。

【调序】 **短定从句前置 + 含蓄否定肯化为「很少 / 根本没有.....」**

两处调序: ① which involve moral judgment 前置译成「涉及道德判断的 (人类问题)」; ② little or no independent reflections on... 这种「否定 + 抽象名词」的英文表达, 按汉语习惯转为带动词的「很少独立思考....., 甚至根本不思考.....」, 比死扣「做出很少或没有的独立思考」通顺得多。

【译文】 **这些教师或许教得很好, 对得起自己的薪水甚至还绰绰有余; 但他们当中大多数人对那些涉及道德判断的人类问题, 很少进行独立思考, 甚至根本不去思考。**

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

I am going to suggest that it is not true.

第1段，第2句

“动词 + that 从句”是非常常见、可迁移性很强的句式，像 "say"、"think"、"believe"、"suggest" 后都常见。掌握这种识别路径后，很多阅读句子都能套用。

Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America.

第1段，第3句

时间状语从句嵌套宾语从句、宾语从句内部包含定语从句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复杂句式。强调句 it is ... who 以及现在完成时在定语从句中的使用，都是标准考点句型。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。

But they have done more than that.

第1段，第4句

简单句的主谓宾结构是英语最基础的句型，在各类考试中非常常见。现在完成时也是高频考点。但本句结构过于简单，没有从句、没有复杂修饰，不能代表四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂长句。作为基础句型的例子具有一定典型性，但迁移价值有限。

It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

第1段，第6句

强调句 "It is ... who/that ..." 是四六级和考研中的高频句式，也是阅读理解和翻译题的常考考点。本句还包含对比插入成分 "not America"，体现了真题中常见的强调对比手法。这种结构在学术文章、新闻评论中大量出现，掌握后可以大量复用到其他类似句子的理解中，典型性极高。

First, the object of our study pleads for definition.

第2段，第1句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在学术写作中较常见，主语带介词短语定语的形式也是四六级阅读的典型模式，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，不如复合句式在考试中出现频繁。

I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems.

第2段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研真题中的高频句式："define...as" 结构、限制性定语从句嵌套、宾语补足语和从句内宾语后置。这种将定义与定语从句结合的表达方式在学术和正式文体中极为常见，掌握后可广泛迁移

He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained.

第2段，第4句

主句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、多个方式状语（副词和介词短语），两个定语从句分别展示关系代词作主语和作宾语的用法，并且涉及主系表结构。成分种类丰富，特别是方式状语有多种表达形式（副词并列、by + 动名词）以及定语从句的两层嵌套，适合练习成分识别和层级分析。

His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富:主句含主语、系动词、表语;非限制性定语从句含关系代词作主语、情态动词谓语、复杂宾语(内含介词短语定语、方式状语、动名词宾语);限制性定语从句含关系代词作主语、谓语、宾语、状语。涉及定语从句的两种类型、情态动词、复杂名词短语、介词短语等多种成分,适合作为划分练习的综合训练句。

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals – the average scientist, for one.

第3段，第1句

主谓宾加后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,后置定语修饰宾语的结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可应用于理解类似长宾语句型

I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

第3段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、被动结构、情态谓语、原因状语从句、让步状语从句、介词短语状语等多种成分；嵌套层级与插入结构为划分练习提供丰富坑点，适合训练分句归属与成分定位能力。

Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties – he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports.

第3段，第3句

本句体现了考试中常见的简单句扩展模式：通过状语修饰和破折号补充说明来增加句子长度和信息量。"be supposed to" 结构和并列不定式也是四六级和考研真题中的高频考点，具有较强的代表性

But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构配合否定式不定式作表语、嵌入限制性定语从句修饰抽象名词、句末使用 any more than 引出比较对照，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；该句的结构模式（否定陈述加类比强化）在学术和议论文体中反复出现，典型性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living.

第4段，第1句

句子成分丰富且有练习价值：主句涵盖主谓宾和让步状语，同位语从句展示主系表结构和方式状语，定语从句中关系副词"whereby"作状语容易被误判为主语。三层嵌套结构适合训练同位语从句、定语从句识别和成分划分，尤其是从句引导词在从句内部的成分角色判断。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇7次·真题 33 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇6次·真题 47 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇3次·真题 11 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次·真题 32 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题 25 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇2次·真题 15 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇2次·真题 13 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ethics C1

n. 道德准则

本篇1次·真题 16 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇1次·真题 16 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 15 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次·真题 13 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 11 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 9 句

traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次·真题 9 句

salary B1

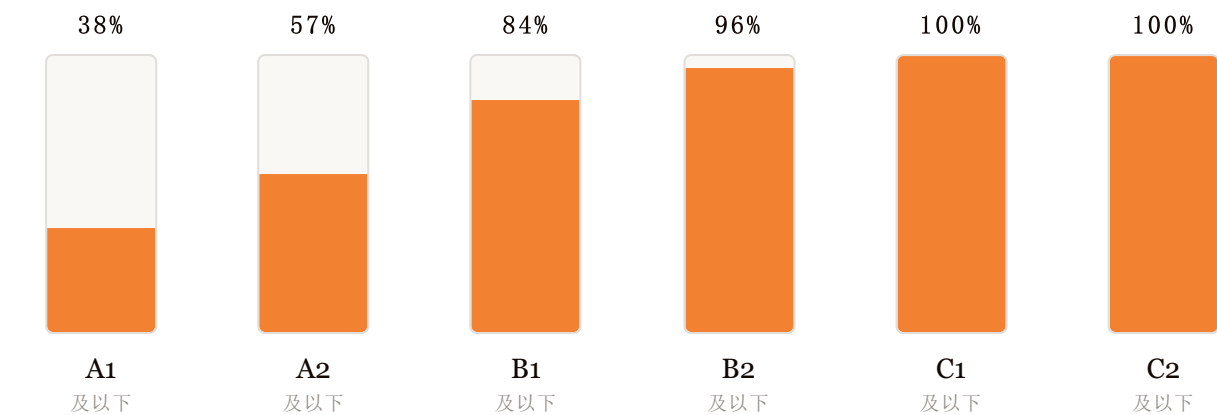
n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

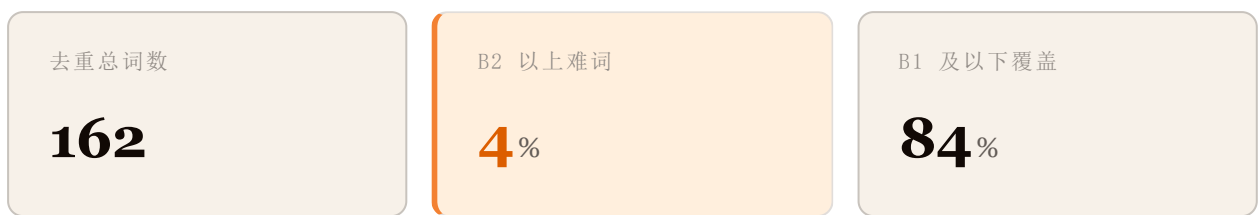
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 162 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **162** 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 6 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 162 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2006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）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2006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2006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(2006)

Section III Part A

Directions:

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter in 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.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文·180 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Sir or Madam, I am writing to seek your assistance in finding a child whom I would like to sponsor through Project Hope. As a beneficiary of education myself, I am eager to offer financial aid to a young learner in a remote area.

The child I hope to support should come from a poor family that cannot afford the cost of schooling, preferably from a mountainous or underdeveloped region. Above all, he or she should be diligent, do well in study and have a genuine desire to continue learning, so that my help can truly change a life.

As for my plan, I intend to send a fixed sum of money to the child at the beginning of every term to cover tuition and books. I will keep this support going until he or she finishes school, and I would also like to write letters regularly to follow the child's progress and offer encouragement.

I would be very grateful if you could help me find a suitable candidate. I look forward to your reply. Yours faithfully, Li Ming

【参考译文】

尊敬的先生或女士：我写信是想请您协助我物色一名孩子，我希望通过希望工程资助他/她。我自己也曾受惠于教育，因此十分渴望为一名偏远地区的小学子提供经济上的帮助。我希望资助的孩子应来自无力承担上学费用的贫困家庭，最好身处山区或欠发达地区。尤为重要的是，他或她应勤奋刻苦、学习成绩优

良，并有继续求学的强烈愿望，这样我的帮助才能真正改变一个人的命运。至于我的计划，我打算每学期开学时给这个孩子汇一笔固定的钱，用于支付学费和书本费。我会一直资助到他/她毕业，还愿意定期写信跟进孩子的进步、给予鼓励。如蒙相助为我找到合适的人选，我将不胜感激。期待您的回复。此致李明

【第1段】开门见山亮意图。首段用 I am writing to seek your assistance in... 直接点明来意，再以 As a beneficiary of education myself, I am eager to offer financial aid 补出身份与资助意愿，落实了『称呼+说明写信意图』这一功能，正对应句架『亮明写信目的』。

【第2段】分层写清孩子条件。第二段从家境 (come from a poor family that cannot afford the cost of schooling)、地域 (a mountainous or underdeveloped region) 到品质 (diligent, do well in study and have a genuine desire to continue learning) 逐层限定，用 Above all... so that... 递进强调，答足了『想资助什么样的孩子』。

【第3段】把计划写成可操作步骤。第三段用 As for my plan, I intend to send a fixed sum of money... at the beginning of every term 给出金额与频率，keep this support going until... finishes school 给期限，write letters regularly 给跟进，把 how 答实、不空泛。

【第4段】致谢期待并规范落款。结尾用 I would be very grateful if you could... 礼貌致谢，I look forward to your reply 期待回复，落款只写 Li Ming、未署真名、也未写地址，卡住全部格式硬约束。

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

写求助信请部门代找受助儿童

本题核心任务一句话钉死：你想通过希望工程资助一名孩子——You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area——于是写信请对方帮你物色人选，并 specify what kind of child you want to help、how you will carry out your plan。所以全篇落点是『提出请求+讲清条件与做法』，不是空谈希望工程的意义。

读者 · 语域

以捐助人身份写给相关部门，正式礼貌

读者是希望工程 the department concerned，你是主动捐助的陌生人，双方无私交，语域要正式客气：称呼用 Dear Sir or Madam，结尾用 Yours faithfully，语气是『恳请协助』。署名按硬性要求——Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，只落款 Li Ming；另外 Do not write the address。

中心立意

恳请部门代找一名可长期资助的贫困学童

本信交际目的：向希望工程相关部门表明资助意愿，恳请其帮忙 help find a candidate，并把 what kind of child you want to help 与 how you will carry out your plan 交代清楚，让对方能据此精准匹配人选。

要展开的要点

1. 开篇点明资助意愿与请求

第一个内容点是表明来意：说明你 You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area，并请对方协助找人。这是增补的开场点，让读者一眼知道你为何写信。

2. 受助对象的条件（偏远 + 贫困 + 好学）

第二个内容点回答 what kind of child you want to help：来自偏远山区、家庭贫困上不起学，且勤奋刻苦、成绩优良、有强烈的求学意愿。条件写得越具体，部门越好匹配。

3. 资助计划的落实（汇款 + 跟进）

第三个内容点回答 how you will carry out your plan：每学期定期汇一笔钱支付学费书本费，长期供到毕业，并通过书信跟进、鼓励孩子。给出金额、频率、期限才叫『可操作』。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

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 称呼 + 说明写信意图

顶格写 Dear Sir or Madam, 紧接一句表明来意: 想通过希望工程资助偏远地区孩子, 恳请部门帮忙 asking them to help find a candidate.

第 2 段 说明想资助的孩子类型

单独成段回答 what kind of child you want to help, 从家境、地域、品质三层写清条件。

第 3 段 说明资助计划

单独成段回答 how you will carry out your plan, 给出汇款方式、期限与跟进做法。

第 4 段 礼貌收尾 + 落款 Li Ming

致谢并表达期待回复, 结尾遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, 只署 Li Ming.

第 1 段 表明想资助偏远孩子并请求协助

本段落到: 你想 offering financial aid to a child in a remote area, 现写信请部门 help find a candidate, 可再加一句自己的资助意愿或身份感染读者。

亮明写信目的 · I am writing to seek your assistance in ____ (doing sth) .

补充身份与意愿 · As ____, I am eager to ____.

第 2 段 偏远 + 贫困 + 勤奋好学、有强烈求学意愿

本段把 what kind of child you want to help 落成具体条件: 来自贫困家庭、偏远地区, 且刻苦好学、有继续读书的强烈愿望。

限定对象条件 · The child I hope to support should ____, preferably ____.

递进强调关键条件 · Above all, he or she should ____, so that ____.

第 3 段 定期汇款、供至毕业、通信跟进鼓励

本段把 how you will carry out your plan 写实：每学期汇款支付学费书本，长期资助到孩子毕业，并定期通信了解进展、给予鼓励。

说明具体做法 · As for my plan, I intend to ____ every ____ to cover ____.

承诺持续与跟进 · I will keep ____ until ____, and I would also like to ____.

第 4 段 感谢协助、期待回复并落款 Li Ming

本段礼貌感谢部门协助、期待尽快回复，结尾遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, 只署 Li Ming, 且 Do not write the address.

礼貌提出请求或致谢 · I would be very grateful if you could ____.

期待回复收尾 · I look forward to ____.

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

两个要点 + 一个请求全部落地

本题 what kind of child you want to help 与 how you will carry out your plan 都须成段写到，且明确提出 asking them to help find a candidate，切忌跑去空谈希望工程的意义。

结构连贯

四块分明、两要点各自成段

本题两个要点务必各占一段，别挤在一段里；段首用 As for my plan 之类明确切换话题，读者一眼看清哪段答哪问。

语言准确**书信礼貌句式与指代用准**

本题多用 would like to、would be grateful if you could 这类客气句；指代性别不明的孩子用 he or she，别写成 they is 之类不一致的错句。

字数格式**过下限、只署 Li Ming、不写地址**

须满足 in no less than 100 words，并遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 与 Do not write the address，署名只写 Li Ming。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

只说想帮谁却没说怎么资助

反面示例：通篇只写 I want to help a poor child in a remote area and I hope you can find one for me.，完全没提汇款、期限、跟进，how 这一块整体缺失。改法：单独加一段写清『每学期汇一笔钱、供到毕业、写信鼓励』，把资助计划补全。

结尾签了真名或漏写 Li Ming

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours sincerely, Zhang Wei（签了真名）。改法：无论如何只落款 Li Ming，并且不写地址，卡住这条硬约束。

大谈希望工程意义、无具体请求

反面示例：Project Hope is a great cause that helps many poor children and benefits our society a lot. 这是议论、没有诉求。改法：改成 I am writing to ask you to help me find a child I can sponsor. 直接提出请求。

条件计划全是套话凑字

反面示例：I will try my best to help the child and give him whatever he needs. 空洞且注水。改法：I will send 500 yuan each term to cover his tuition and books until he finishes middle school.，用具体数字把计划写实。

考研英语（2010 前） 2006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）	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	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2006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2006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(2006)

Section III Part B

Directions:

Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1)describe the photos briefly,
- 2)interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and
- 3)give your point of view.

You should write 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



把崇拜写在脸上



花300元做“小贝头”

注：Beckham（贝克汉姆）——英国足球明星。

【参考范文 · 172 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The two photos vividly reveal an interesting yet thought-provoking scene. In the left picture, a young man has the word "Beckham", the name of a famous English football star, tattooed on his face; in the right one, another youngster is paying 300 yuan to have his hair braided into the fashionable "Beckham style".

What these images convey is far beyond the pictures themselves. They reflect the increasingly blind idol worship prevailing among a large number of Chinese teenagers. In order to show their admiration, some young people imitate celebrities in every possible way, spending money lavishly and even permanently changing their appearance. Such fanaticism largely stems from the overwhelming entertainment media and a lack of firm self-identity.

As far as I am concerned, admiring a star is quite natural, but worshipping one blindly deserves our caution. Instead of copying idols' hairstyles or faces, young people ought to learn from the diligence and professionalism behind their success. Only in this way can idols truly become a positive driving force rather than a shackle.

【参考译文】

这两张照片生动地呈现了一幕既有趣又发人深省的画面。左图中，一个年轻人把英国足球明星贝克汉姆的名字纹在了脸上；右图中，另一个年轻人正花 300 元把头发编成时髦的'小贝头'。

这些画面所传达的远不止照片本身。它们折射出在大量中国青少年中日益盛行的盲目偶像崇拜。为了表达爱慕，一些年轻人千方百计地模仿明星，挥霍钱财，甚至永久改变自己的外貌。这种狂热在很大程度上源于铺天盖地的娱乐媒体，以及缺乏稳固的自我认同。

在我看来，欣赏一位明星本无可厚非，但盲目崇拜则值得我们警惕。与其复制偶像的发型或长相，年轻人更应学习他们成功背后的勤奋与敬业。唯有如此，偶像才能真正成为一种正向的动力，而非一副枷锁。

【第 1 段】两三句客观速描。用总起句 'The two photos vividly reveal...' 起头，再以 'In the left picture... in the right one...' 左右分述，只写脸上纹名字、花 300 元做发型这些可见事实，三句收住，落实了 describe the photos briefly 的 briefly 要求，没有提前评判。

【第 2 段】过渡句缝合并给成因。开头 'What these images convey is far beyond the pictures themselves. They reflect...' 正是'由画面滑向现象'的过渡与释义，点出 blind idol worship；接着 'Such fanaticism largely stems from...' 给出媒体与自我认同两点成因，完成 interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them。

【第 3 段】标志语亮立场 + 对比收尾。'As far as I am concerned...but...' 明确亮出让步加转折的观点；'Instead of copying... ought to learn from...' 用对比给建议；末句 'Only in this way can...' 回扣主题收束，兑现 give your point of view。

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

看图评论追星现象并表态

一句话钉死：先客观描述两张追星照片，再把它引申成它所折射的社会现象并加以分析，最后亮出你自己的看法。三个任务的重心在后两个——Directions 明确要求 interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them 和 give your point of view，照片只是引子。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是考研大作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。用正式、客观的书面英语，第一段保持中立描述，第二、三段可用第一人称亮观点（如 As far as I am concerned），但整体语域要正式，不用口语缩略和网络用语。

配图要读出

纹身 + 花钱模仿贝克汉姆

配图给了两个可写细节：左图 他的脸上有“Beckham”字样的纹身，标题 照片文字说明是“把崇拜写在脸上”；右图 右边照片中是一个年轻男性正在扎辫子，照片文字说明是“花300元做‘小贝头’”。注解交代了 Beckham（贝克汉姆）——英国足球明星。可写点：把名字纹上脸、花三百块模仿发型，都是为偶像改变外貌、不惜代价，指向青少年盲目追星。

中心立意

追星可以，盲目模仿不可取

本篇立场：欣赏偶像是人之常情，但像图中那样把名字纹上脸、花大钱模仿发型的盲目崇拜并不可取，青少年该学的是偶像成功背后的品质而非表面。这一立场直接回应 give your point of view 的要求，也统摄第二段对现象的分析。

要展开的要点

1. 现象：为偶像不惜改变外貌

把两张图归纳成一个社会现象——不少青少年盲目崇拜明星，为表达爱慕不惜花钱、甚至永久改变自己的外貌（纹身、做同款发型）。这是第二段 interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them 的落点。

2. 原因：媒体渲染 + 缺乏自我认同

分析现象成因：一是娱乐媒体铺天盖地地包装明星，二是部分年轻人尚未建立稳固的自我认同，容易靠模仿偶像找存在感、随大流。给第二段提供可展开的理由。

3. 态度：学品质而非抄外表

亮出个人观点并给建议：追星本身无可厚非，但应学习偶像的勤奋与敬业，而不是复制其发型与长相；呼吁以理性心态对待偶像。这是第三段的核心。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

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 客观描述两张照片

用两三句交代两张图画了什么：脸上纹 Beckham、花 300 元做小贝头，落实 describe the photos briefly，保持中立、不提前评判。

第 2 段 释义：点出社会现象并分析

用过渡句从画面滑向现象，指出它折射的青少年盲目追星，并给出成因，落实 interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them。

第 3 段 表态：亮立场并收束

亮明个人观点，给出理由或建议，呼应主题收尾，落实 give your point of view。

第 1 段 纹名字 + 花300做小贝头

落点：左图一个年轻人脸上纹着足球明星贝克汉姆的名字，右图另一个年轻人正花 300 元把头发编成‘小贝头’。素材直接取自 他的脸上有“Beckham”字样的纹身 和 照片文字说明是“花 300元做‘小贝头’”。

总起引出画面 · The two photos vividly reveal ____（一句话概括画面给人的总印象，如 an interesting yet thought-provoking scene）.

左右分述细节 · In the left picture, ____（左图人物+动作）；in the right one, ____（右图人物+动作）.

第 2 段 盲目追星 + 两点成因

落点：这两张图折射出当代青少年盲目的偶像崇拜——为表达爱慕不惜花钱、甚至永久改变外貌；成因是娱乐媒体的过度渲染与部分年轻人缺乏稳固的自我认同。正是 interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them 要的引申。

由图引申到现象 · What these images convey is far beyond the pictures themselves. They reflect ____（用一个抽象名词概括现象，如 the blind idol worship among...）.

分析成因 · Such ____（现象名词）largely stems from ____（原因一）and ____（原因二）.

第3段 理性欣赏，学品质非抄外表

落点：欣赏明星很正常，但盲目崇拜值得警惕；与其复制偶像的发型和长相，不如学习他们成功背后的勤奋与敬业，让偶像成为正向动力而非枷锁。这就是 give your point of view 要的确立立场。

亮明个人立场 · As far as I am concerned, ____ (一句话表态，含一个让步+一个转折，如 admiring a star is natural, but worshipping one blindly deserves our caution) .

对比给建议并收尾 · Instead of ____ (不该做的表面模仿) , young people ought to ____ (该做的，如 learn from the qualities behind their success) . Only in this way can ____ (回扣主题的结论) .

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

三步齐全、重心在二三段

本题达标关键是 interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them 和 give your point of view 都要真正写到、写透，第一段 describe the photos briefly 只作引子。最易失分：只描述不引申。

结构连贯

三段分明，画面到现象要有桥

本题最容易断裂的是第一段到第二段：从‘描述图’跳到‘议论现象’。范文用 They reflect... 一句搭桥，主体考生务必保留这类过渡，别让三段各说各话。

语言准确

描述用现在时 + 现象/观点句式点缀

本题描述画面用一般现在时 (has... is paying...)，释义用 reflect / stem from，表态用 As far as I am concerned，各处一两个即可，避免通篇堆砌导致出错。

字数格式

控制在区间且卷面整洁

本题硬性要求 160-200 words 且要 neatly 书写。最常见的字数事故是第一段描述写太长导致整体超限，务必把篇幅让给二、三段。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

第一段写成看图作文

反面示例：第一段花六句细描‘这个男生表情陶醉、纹身颜色很深、发型师很专业、周围人都在看……’，结果字数用掉一半，二三段草草几句。修正：第一段压到两三句只讲纹名字、花 300 元做发型两个事实，其余留给后两段。

只夸贝克汉姆不谈现象

反面示例：通篇写‘贝克汉姆球踢得好、长得帅，难怪有人喜欢他’，始终停在明星本人。修正：把镜头从贝克汉姆转向‘这类青少年’，写出 They reflect the blind idol worship among teenagers，再分析成因。

结尾骑墙不表态

反面示例：末段写‘追星有好有坏，我们应该思考这个问题’，等于没表态。修正：写 As far as I am concerned, admiring a star is natural, but worshipping one blindly deserves our caution，让步加转折，态度清楚。

万能开头空转

反面示例：‘Nowadays, with the rapid development of society, this is a very common phenomenon that we should pay attention to.’ 空洞无信息。修正：直接落到本题，‘These photos reflect the blind idol worship prevailing among many teenagers.’

考研英语（2010 前） 2006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）	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	本题