

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, 要求他 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: 前段赌场要求他 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“人格障碍”。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

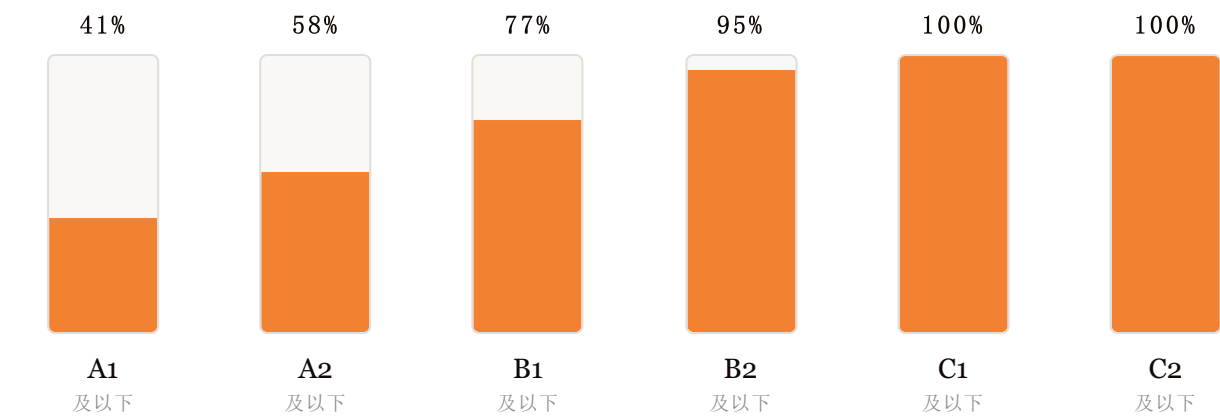
adj. 统计的

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%
---------------------	----------------------	------------------------

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 →