

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

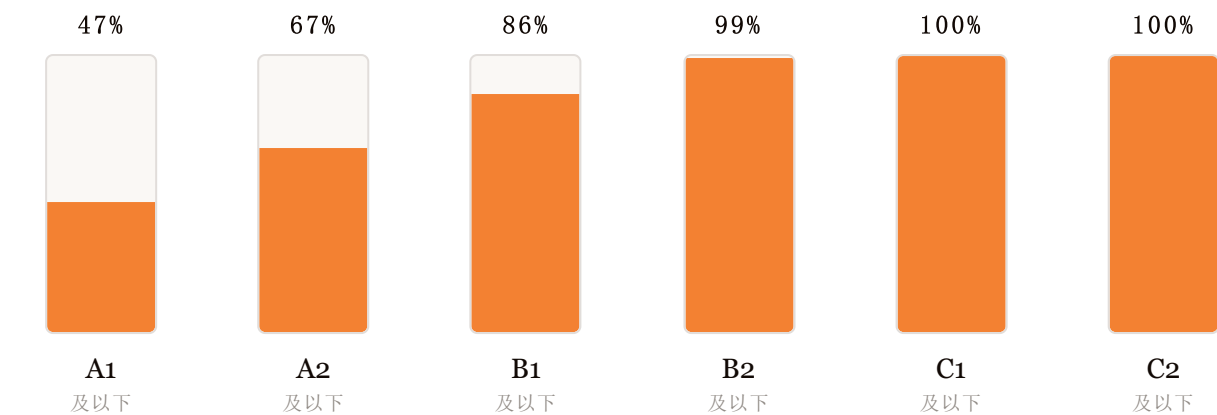
n. 居民

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%

去重总词数

227

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

86%

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 →
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