

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

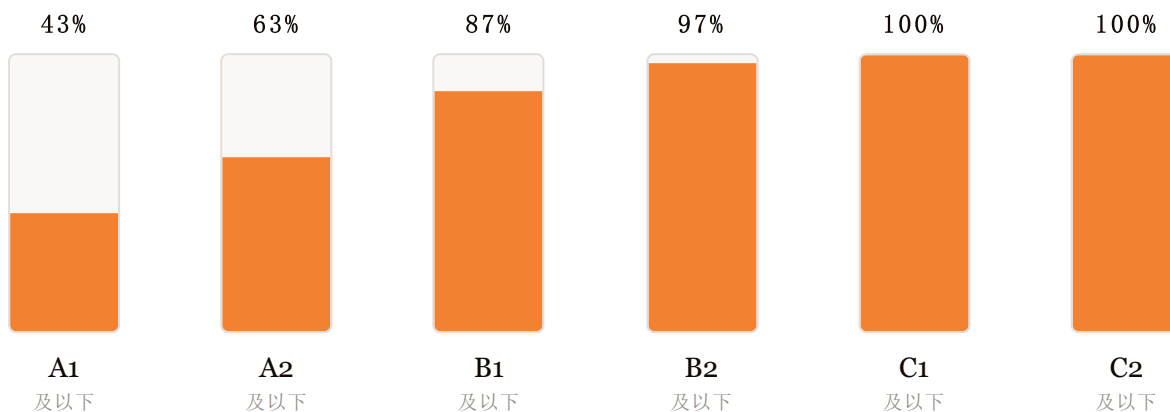
n. 蠕虫

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 →