

考研（旧）· 考研真题 · 2007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)

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million 1 of these nations looked 2 to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 3 the ideals of representative government, careers 4 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the 5 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society. 6 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 7 set of laws.

On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the Church, 9, there was less agreement 10 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19. Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy.

1. [A] natives
[B] inhabitants
[C] peoples
[D] individuals
2. [A] confusedly
[B] cheerfully
[C] worriedly
[D] hopefully
3. [A] shared
[B] forgot
[C] attained
[D] rejected
4. [A] related
[B] close
[C] open
[D] devoted

5. [A] access
[B] succession
[C] right
[D] return
6. [A] Presumably
[B] Incidentally
[C] Obviously
[D] Generally
7. [A] unique
[B] common
[C] particular
[D] typical
8. [A] freedom
[B] origin
[C] impact
[D] reform
9. [A] therefore
[B] however
[C] indeed
[D] moreover
10. [A] with
[B] about
[C] among
[D] by
11. [A] allowed
[B] preached
[C] granted
[D] funded
12. [A] Since
[B] If
[C] Unless
[D] While
13. [A] as
[B] for
[C] under
[D] against

14. [A] spread
[B] interference
[C] exclusion
[D] influence
15. [A] support
[B] cry
[C] plea
[D] wish
16. [A] urged
[B] intended
[C] expected
[D] promised
17. [A] controlling
[B] former
[C] remaining
[D] original
18. [A] slower
[B] faster
[C] easier
[D] tougher
19. [A] created
[B] produced
[C] contributed
[D] preferred
20. [A] puzzled by
[B] hostile to
[C] pessimistic about
[D] unprepared for

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

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to_____

- [A] stress the importance of professional training.
- [B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.
- [C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.
- [D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.

22. The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means_____

- [A] fun.
- [B] craze.
- [C] hysteria.
- [D] excitement.

23. According to Ericsson, good memory_____
- [A] depends on meaningful processing of information.
 - [B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.
 - [C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.
 - [D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.
24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that_____
- [A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
 - [B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
 - [C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
 - [D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.
25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?
- [A] "Faith will move mountains."
 - [B] "One reaps what one sows."
 - [C] "Practice makes perfect."
 - [D] "Like father, like son."

Text 2

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn." People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests

were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
- [A] Answering philosophical questions.
 - [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
 - [C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.
 - [D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
- [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
 - [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
 - [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
 - [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because_____
- [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
 - [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
 - [C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
 - [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.
29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that_____
- [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability.
 - [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
 - [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
 - [D] traditional tests are out of date.
30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?
- [A] Supportive.
 - [B] Skeptical.
 - [C] Impartial.
 - [D] Biased.

Text 3

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick.

This "added-worker effect" could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen – and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent – and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance – have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that_____

- [A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
- [B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.
- [C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.
- [D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.

32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have_____

- [A] a higher sense of security.
- [B] less secured payments.
- [C] less chance to invest.
- [D] a guaranteed future.

33. According to the author, health-savings plans will_____

- [A] help reduce the cost of healthcare.
- [B] popularize among the middle class.
- [C] compensate for the reduced pensions.
- [D] increase the families' investment risk.

34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____

- [A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
- [B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.
- [C] financial problems may bring about political problems.
- [D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

- [A] The Middle Class on the Alert
- [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff
- [C] The Middle Class in Conflict
- [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

Text 4

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school. "The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders". Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says.

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

36. The statement "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce_____

- [A] the fierce business competition.
- [B] the feeble boss-board relations.
- [C] the threat from news reports.
- [D] the severity of data leakage.

37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out____
- [A] whether there is any weak point.
 - [B] what sort of data has been stolen.
 - [C] who is responsible for the leakage.
 - [D] how the potential spies can be located.
38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that____
- [A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to.
 - [B] information protection should be given due attention.
 - [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
 - [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.
39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to____
- [A] see the link between trust and data protection.
 - [B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
 - [C] realize the high cost of data restoration.
 - [D] appreciate the economic value of trust.
40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that____
- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.
 - [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.
 - [C] California takes the lead in security legislation.
 - [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

How Can a Parent Help?

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book Ready or Not, Here Life Comes, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness":

(41)_____

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

(42)_____

Kids need a range of authentic role models – as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea." They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

(43)_____

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

(44)_____

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

(45)_____

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledgling adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

- [A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids
- [B] Build Your Kids' Work Skills
- [C] Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- [D] Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- [E] Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- [F] Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
- [G] Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

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)

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian

universities. (46)Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47)On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48)But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49)In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50)While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

You should write about 100 words 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:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1)describe the drawing briefly,

2)explain its intended meaning, and then

3)support your view with an example/examples.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

2007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2007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(2007)

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)

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million 1 of these nations looked 2 to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 3 the ideals of representative government, careers 4 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the 5 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society. 6 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 7 set of laws.

到1830年，前西班牙和葡萄牙殖民地已成为独立国家。这些国家约2000万居民满怀希望地展望未来。诞生于旧制度和伊比利亚殖民主义危机中的许多独立领导人秉持代议制政府、任人唯贤、商业贸易自由、私有财产权以及个人作为社会基础的信念等理想。普遍存在一种信念，即新国家应当是主权独立的国家，规模足够大以保证经济上的可行性，并由一套共同的法律体系整合起来。

On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the Church, 9, there was less agreement 10 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 for the conservative forces.

然而，在宗教自由和教会地位问题上，领导层之间的共识较少。罗马天主教一直是国教，也是西班牙王室唯一允许的宗教。虽然大多数领导人试图维持天主教作为新国家官方宗教的地位，但也有一些人试图结束对其他信仰的排斥。捍卫教会成为保守势力的战斗口号。

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because

the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19 . Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy.

早期独立领导人的理想往往是平等主义的，重视一切事物的平等。Bolivar曾得到海地的援助，并承诺作为回报在他解放的地区废除奴隶制。到1854年，除西班牙剩余的殖民地外，奴隶制已在各地被废除。尽早结束印第安人贡赋和混血人口税收的承诺实现得要缓慢得多，因为新国家仍需要这些政策所产生的收入。平等主义情绪常常因担心大众尚未为自治和民主做好准备而有所缓和。

1. ☐ A] natives
☐ B] inhabitants
☐ C] peoples
☐ D] individuals
2. ☐ A] confusedly
☐ B] cheerfully
☐ C] worriedly
☐ D] hopefully
3. ☐ A] shared
☐ B] forgot
☐ C] attained
☐ D] rejected
4. ☐ A] related
☐ B] close
☐ C] open
☐ D] devoted
5. ☐ A] access
☐ B] succession
☐ C] right
☐ D] return
6. ☐ A] Presumably
☐ B] Incidentally
☐ C] Obviously
☐ D] Generally
7. ☐ A] unique
☐ B] common
☐ C] particular
☐ D] typical

8. [A] freedom
[B] origin
[C] impact
[D] reform
9. [A] therefore
[B] however
[C] indeed
[D] moreover
10. [A] with
[B] about
[C] among
[D] by
11. [A] allowed
[B] preached
[C] granted
[D] funded
12. [A] Since
[B] If
[C] Unless
[D] While
13. [A] as
[B] for
[C] under
[D] against
14. [A] spread
[B] interference
[C] exclusion
[D] influence
15. [A] support
[B] cry
[C] plea
[D] wish
16. [A] urged
[B] intended
[C] expected
[D] promised

17. [A] controlling
[B] former
[C] remaining
[D] original
18. [A] slower
[B] faster
[C] easier
[D] tougher
19. [A] created
[B] produced
[C] contributed
[D] preferred
20. [A] puzzled by
[B] hostile to
[C] pessimistic about
[D] unprepared for

1. ____

【答案】 [B] inhabitants 词义辨析

【线索】 of these nations 限定居住属性

线索就在本句内：The roughly 20 million __(1)__ of these nations——后置介词短语强调这 2 千万人是这些国家境内的人口，不分原住或外来、不分族群单复，更不是抽象个体，而是泛指境内居民。

【选项】 A) natives X 限定为原住民，范围偏窄

natives 强调本地土生土长者，但 2 千万人里还包括殖民后裔、移民等，不止原住民，范围对不上 of these nations 这一中性指称。

B) inhabitants ✓ 中性指称境内居民

inhabitants 表示某地的居住者，不分族群与来源，与 of these nations 完全契合；与下文谈 representative government 这种面向全体居民的政体议题口径一致。

C) peoples X 复数指多个民族，与 20 million 冲突

peoples 加复数后语义为多个民族/族群，无法用 20 million 这种以人头计的具体数字直接修饰；语义层级不在同一维度。

D) individuals X 突出个体性，偏离群体口径

individuals 强调一个一个的个体，常与权利、心理等议题搭，本句要的是国家境内的总居民数，群体口径更贴。

【验证】代入后 The roughly 20 million __(1)__ of these nations 读作 the roughly 20 million inhabitants of these nations，与下一句谈领导人理想的群体面相一致，符合全局历史叙述口径。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] hopefully 词义辨析

【线索】 look to + future 的固定积极指向

线索是搭配 looked __(2)__ to the future: look to the future 本身即面向未来、期许之意; 再加上下文 many of the leaders of independence __(3)__ the ideals of representative government 一连串理想主义清单的铺陈, 全段定调是新生国家的乐观期许。

【选项】 A) confusedly X 色彩为困惑, 与积极基调相反

confusedly 表示困惑迷茫, 与下文罗列的清晰理想清单矛盾。

B) cheerfully X 侧重个人愉悦情绪, 与历史口吻不合

cheerfully 多形容个人轻松愉快的情绪, 用来形容新生国家面向未来的政治期许显得偏轻, 与本篇庄重的历史叙述口吻不匹配。

C) worriedly X 消极色彩, 与下文理想清单矛盾

worriedly 是忧虑色彩, 与下一句给出的一连串积极理想 representative government 等相悖。

D) hopefully ✓ 对未来怀有希望, 与全段定调一致

hopefully 表满怀希望, 正好对应下文 many of the leaders of independence __(3)__ the ideals of representative government, careers __(4)__ to talent 这种对新秩序的憧憬。

【验证】代入读作 looked hopefully to the future, 与下一句对理想的罗列形成因果连贯, 且与第一步 outline 中 P1 的乐观基调一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] shared 词义辨析

【线索】理想清单 + many of the leaders 共同认同

线索一是下文一长串 ideals 清单 representative government, careers __ (4) __ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the __ (5) __ to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society, 作者中性罗列且后文再无否定；线索二是主语 many of the leaders of independence 强调群体共同性，暗示这是被多人共同持有的理念。

【选项】 A) shared ✓ 共同持有，与 many of the leaders 共振

shared 表示共同持有/拥有，正好对应主语 many of the leaders of independence 的集体性，也与作者中性罗列共识的口吻一致。

B) forgot X 遗忘义与下文罗列矛盾

forgot 表遗忘，但下文紧接着把这些 ideals 一字一句列出来作为共识，根本不存在遗忘之说。

C) attained X 已达成与历史事实不合

attained 表已经实现/达成，但本句讨论的是 ideals（理想/理念）层面的认同，而非历史实现；且 P3 后文 Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears 反证这些理想并未轻易达成。

D) rejected X 拒绝义与积极清单完全相反

rejected 与后文罗列的正面理想清单态度相反，逻辑直接矛盾。

【验证】代入读作 shared the ideals of representative government，与下一句 Generally there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states 的共识口吻完美承接。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] open 固定搭配

【线索】 自由主义理想清单语境

线索是本空所处的清单 representative government, careers __ (4) __ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the __ (5) __ to private property 全是自由主义的开放性理念；careers open to talent 是法国大革命以来 carrière ouverte aux talents（任人唯才）的标准英译，意为对一切有才者开放的职业上升通道。

【选项】 A) related X 仅表相关，无开放义

related 表示与才能相关，但本句要表达的是上升通道向才能者开放，是政治理念而非弱相关性。

B) close X close to 表接近，与封闭义易混

close 后接 to 表示接近，并非开放，与自由主义清单的语义相反；且 careers close to talent 不构成有意义的政治短语。

C) open ✓ 对才能者开放的固定政治短语

open 与 careers...to talent 构成 careers open to talent 这一自由主义经典口号，意为任人唯才；与清单中 freedom of commerce and trade 等开放性理念完全同调。

D) devoted X 致力于义不对主体

devoted 表 (人/精力) 投入于某事；说 careers devoted to talent（事业致力于才能）主谓搭配不当，逻辑也不通。

【验证】 代入读作 careers open to talent，与同段下文 freedom of commerce and trade 的开放性理念并列，且这是历史标准译法，全局自治。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] right 固定搭配

【线索】 自由主义清单中的私有产权理念

线索同样是该清单整体 representative government, careers __ (4) __ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the __ (5) __ to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society: 在自由主义五大件中, 与私有财产对应的标准表达就是 the right to private property (私有财产权), 这是 1789 年《人权宣言》以来的政治常识。

【选项】 A) access X 强调进入/获取, 非权利本身

access to private property 表使用/获取私有财产的渠道, 是过程性概念, 而清单要的是与 representative government 并列的根本理念——产权本身。

B) succession X 继承义偏窄且搭配不当

succession 多搭 to the throne 表王位继承, 与 private property 搭不构成自由主义清单中的理念项。

C) right ✓ the right to + 名词的权利固定搭配

right 与 to 构成 the right to private property (私有财产权), 是自由主义典型理念, 与清单中 representative government、freedom of commerce and trade 完全同级同调。

D) return X 回报/归还义不合语境

return to private property 表回归私有财产, 与清单中并列的根本理念性概念语义层级不符。

【验证】 代入读作 the right to private property, 与同段并列的 freedom of commerce and trade 共同构成自由派理念清单, 整段读来一气呵成。

6. ____

【答案】 **[D] Generally** 逻辑关系

【线索】 上一句清单 + 本句再加一条共识

线索跨句：上一句列了 many of the leaders 共同持有的若干理想 representative government, careers __ (4) __ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the __ (5) __ to private property; 本句 __ (6) __ there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states 又添了一条 sovereign and independent 的共同信念。两句是 同类共识的概述性收尾。

【选项】 A) Presumably **X 推测义，与历史共识不合**

Presumably 表 据推测，引入不确定结论；但本句陈述的是被广泛持有的共识，不是作者的推测。

B) Incidentally **X 顺便义偏离行文主线**

Incidentally 表 顺带一提，引入与主线无关的话题；但本句信念与上一段所述理想是同主线的延伸。

C) Obviously **X 强调显然性，过于绝对**

Obviously 表 显而易见，语气偏强；P2 紧接着就出现 On the issue of __ (8) __ of religion and the position of the Church, __ (9) __, there was less agreement __ (10) __ the leadership. 这一让步，作者并不打算把这一信念说成显然，反而是要铺一个共识基线后再转折。

D) Generally **✓ 总括前后共识，与 P2 的 however 呼应**

Generally 表 总的来说，将前文罗列的若干理想与本句 sovereign and independent 的信念一并概述为大体共识，恰好为 P2 there was less agreement 的转折提供基线。

【验证】 代入读作 Generally there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, 与上一句的理想清单收口，并为 P2 的 however 转折铺路，全局结构清晰。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] common 词义辨析

【线索】 integrated by 暗示共同/统一的法律

线索是同一句 large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a __(7)__ set of laws: integrated by 表 由.....整合, 要把新国家整合起来, 靠的必然是一套适用于全国的共同法律; 并与前文 sovereign 共同构成 现代国家 = 统一法制 的标配。

【选项】 A) unique X 强调独一无二, 与整合义不合

unique 表 独一无二, 描述法律体系的独特性, 但本句要的是把国民整合起来的共通法律, 强调的是 通用 而非 独特。

B) common ✓ 共同适用的法律, 呼应 integrate

common 表 共同的、通用的, a common set of laws 指全国一体适用的法律体系, 与 integrated by 的整合语义完美匹配, 也支撑前文 sovereign and independent state 的现代国家定位。

C) particular X 特定的, 无通用义

particular 表 特定的、特别的, 意指某一具体范围的法律, 无法承担整合全民的共通功能。

D) typical X 典型的, 无统一适用义

typical 表 典型的, 描述代表性而非通用性, 不能与 integrated by 在语义上对接。

【验证】 代入读作 integrated by a common set of laws, 与 sovereign and independent states 共同把现代国家定义说圆, 并与 P2 谈宗教制度差异形成同一层级议题对照。

8. ____

【答案】 [A] freedom 词义辨析

【线索】 下文讨论是否允许他教并存

线索跨句：本段后文 Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one __ (11) __ by the Spanish crown. 与 some sought to end the __ (14) __ of other faiths, 整段争议焦点是天主教是否独尊、是否允许其他宗教存在——这正是宗教自由 (freedom of religion) 议题。

【选项】 A) freedom ✓ 宗教自由议题的标准表达

freedom of religion 即宗教自由，是西方宪政中的标准议题词，下文 end the __ (14) __ of other faiths 正是这一议题的具体落点。

B) origin ✗ 起源义偏离争议焦点

origin of religion 是宗教学/人类学的起源问题，不是独立国家立国时的政教制度议题。

C) impact ✗ 影响义没有立法争议指向

impact of religion 谈宗教的影响，与下文 是否保留天主教国教地位 这一制度争议无直接对应。

D) reform ✗ 改革义偏窄且方向不合

reform of religion 偏指宗教内部改革（如新教改革），本段争议是国家层面如何对待宗教，不是宗教自身的改革。

【验证】 代入读作 On the issue of freedom of religion and the position of the Church, 与下文 end the __ (14) __ of other faiths 议题完全对接。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] **however** 逻辑关系

【线索】 P1 普遍共识 vs P2 较少共识

线索跨段：P1 收尾 __ (6) __ there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states 强调有广泛信念；P2 起句明说 there was less agreement __ (10) __ the leadership——前后一是有共识、一是较少共识，是明显的对立反差。

【选项】 A) **therefore** X 因果义无依据

therefore 表 因此，要求前后有因果关系，但 P1 普遍共识 不会推出 P2 较少共识，无因果。

B) **however** ✓ 段间转折，对照共识与分歧

however 表 然而，正好对接 P1 Generally there was a belief 与 P2 there was less agreement 的反差，并定调本段以分歧为主。

C) **indeed** X 强调义不合反差

indeed 表 确实，是顺承强调，把上一论点再加重；但本句要拐弯不是加重。

D) **moreover** X 递进义不合反差

moreover 表 此外，把同向论点再加一条；同样无法接住共识—分歧的反差。

【验证】 代入读作 On the issue of freedom of religion and the position of the Church, however, there was less agreement, 明确把 P2 与 P1 拉开转折，并与 outline 中分歧—共识 结构吻合。

10. _____

【答案】 [C] among 固定搭配

【线索】 the leadership 是群体

线索是宾语 the leadership 是领导层这一群体；本句要表达的是领导层内部就该议题的一致程度低，必须用表群体内部的介词。

【选项】 A) with X 表与对方达成一致，对象错

with 用于 agreement with sb. 表与某方达成一致，把 the leadership 当成对话对方，但本句意思是领导层内部分歧，对象方向错。

B) about X 表关于的话题

about 后接话题 (about religion) 才对，本句已用 On the issue of...religion 承担话题角色，about 后再跟人会构成话题与人的混淆。

C) among ✓ 群体内部一致程度的标准介词

among the leadership 表在领导层中（内部）：less agreement among the leadership 即领导层内部分歧较多，意思与逻辑都通。

D) by X by 引动作执行者，搭配不合

by 多引动作执行者，与 agreement 搭配 agreement by sb. 极不自然，本句无被动行动义。

【验证】代入读作 there was less agreement among the leadership, 恰与 P3 The ideals of the early leaders of independence 仍以群体内部观点为话题相一致。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] allowed 词义辨析

【线索】 the only one 的唯一性 + 殖民王权管理宗教

线索在本句限定语 the only one: 天主教是被西班牙王室准许存在的唯一宗教, 言下之意是其他宗教不被准许; 这一线索又与下文 some sought to end the __(14)__ of other faiths 即取消对其他宗教的排斥 对接。

【选项】 A) allowed ✓ 唯一被允许的宗教, 与 only one 共振

allowed by the Spanish crown 表 被西班牙王室允许; 与 the only one 共同传达 王室只允许天主教 之义。

B) preached ✗ 宣讲义主语对象不合

preached 表 宣讲、布道, 主语通常是神职人员; 说 由西班牙王室宣讲的宗教 主语错位。

C) granted ✗ 授予义需带 to/with, 搭配不当

granted by 表 由.....授予; 但本句要的是 准许存在 而非 授予某物 给宗教, 逻辑不顺。

D) funded ✗ 资助义过窄

funded 表 资助、出资; 只谈财务支持, 无法解释 the only one 的排他义。

【验证】 代入读作 the only one allowed by the Spanish crown, 与下文 some sought to end the __(14)__ of other faiths 的对其他宗教的排斥 一致互证。

12. ____

【答案】 [D] While 逻辑关系

【线索】 most leaders 与 some 的对照

线索在主从两半句的主语对比: most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 强调多数人想保留国教地位, 而 some sought to end the __(14)__ of other faiths 强调一部分人想取消对他教的排斥——是 多数主张维持 vs 少数主张松绑 的对照关系。

【选项】 A) Since ✗ 因果义不合对照

Since 表 因为, 要求主从因果, 但 多数想维持 不会推出 少数想取消, 无因果。

B) If ✗ 条件义不合事实陈述

If 表 如果, 引入假设; 本句两半都是史实陈述, 无假设。

C) Unless ✗ 除非义不合事实

Unless 表 除非, 引入否定条件, 与本句双向并列对比不符。

D) While ✓ 对比/让步引导 most...some... 反差

While 表 尽管/而 (对比), 完美承载 most...some... 反差, 是史述中表派别分歧的常用句式。

【验证】 代入读作 While most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism...some sought to end the __(14)__ of other faiths, 与本段 there was less agreement 的分歧主调严丝合缝。

13. ____

【答案】 [A] as 固定搭配

【线索】 Catholicism 与 official religion 的同位

线索是 Catholicism 与 the official religion of the new states 的同位关系——天主教即官方宗教，关系是 把.....保留为/作为；这是 V as N 框架。

【选项】 A) as ✓ 把...作为/保留为...的同位介词

as 与 maintain 构成 maintain X as Y (把 X 保留作 Y)，正好把 Catholicism 与 official religion 对接为同一事物。

B) for X 为.....目的，方向错

for 引目的或对象，maintain X for Y 表 为 Y 而保留 X，与同位关系不同。

C) under X 在.....之下，地点/状态义

under 引出条件或层级关系，无法表达 是 的同位义。

D) against X 反对义与维持矛盾

against 表 反对，与 maintain 的 保留/维持 直接矛盾。

【验证】代入读作 maintain Catholicism as the official religion of the new states，与同段 Roman Catholicism had been the state religion 的延续语义一致。

14. _____

【答案】 [C] **exclusion** 词义辨析

【线索】 唯一国教 vs 取消对他教的排斥

线索跨句：前文 Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one __ (11) __ by the Spanish crown 表明既有秩序排斥其他宗教；本句 some sought to end 既是与 most 的对照，他们要终止的正是这种 对其他宗教的排斥 状态。

【选项】 A) spread X 终结他教传播，与立场相反

spread 表 传播；end the spread of other faiths 表要 阻止他教传播，方向与 some 的开放立场相反。

B) interference X 干涉义主体错位

interference 表 干涉，但本段争议焦点是国家对他教是否排斥，并非他教对国家的干涉。

C) **exclusion** ✓ 终结对他教的排斥，与开放立场吻合

exclusion 表 排斥/排除；end the exclusion of other faiths 即 终止对其他宗教的排斥，与 the only one __ (11) __ by the Spanish crown 的现状构成 立场—改革 对位。

D) influence X 终结他教影响，与开放立场反向

influence 表 影响；end the influence 又是要压制他教，与开放派立场冲突。

【验证】 代入读作 some sought to end the exclusion of other faiths，并与 the defense of the Church became a rallying __ (15) __ for the conservative forces 中 保守 vs 开放 的两派对照成立。

15. ____

【答案】 **[B] cry** 固定搭配

【线索】 **rallying cry** 是号召动员的固定短语

线索是 rallying 一词的搭配：rallying cry（号召口号/动员令）是英语习语；上下文 The defense of the Church became a rallying __ (15) __ for the conservative forces. 描述保守势力把 捍卫教会 当作他们的统一口号。

【选项】 A) support **X 支持不是动员符号**

support 表 支持，rallying support 不构成固定搭配，且语义重复（rally 本身即聚集支持）。

B) cry **✓ rallying cry 是号召口号的标准短语**

cry 与 rallying 构成 rallying cry 即 号召的口号；保守派把 捍卫教会 当成统一动员的口号，逻辑、搭配、色彩三契合。

C) plea **X 恳求义偏弱**

plea 表 恳求/恳请，偏被动求助；与 rallying 的主动号召力不匹配，且 rallying plea 不是英语习语。

D) wish **X 愿望义无动员力**

wish 表 愿望，缺少号召动员色彩，rallying wish 也不构成习语。

【验证】 代入读作 became a rallying cry for the conservative forces，与本段保守—开放两派对峙叙事完全一致。

16. ____

【答案】 **[D] promised** 固定搭配

【线索】 received aid → in return 的对价

线索是 had received aid from Haiti and had __(16)__ in return to abolish slavery:
received aid 与 in return 构成对价关系——既然 Bolivar 收到援助，他必然 作为回报 承诺
要做某事；选 承诺 类动词最合逻辑。

【选项】 A) urged X 敦促他人，主体错

urged 表 敦促，主语应是敦促别人做事，不能用来描述自己作为回报应承做某事。

B) intended X 打算义无对外承诺

intended 表 打算，只是内心意图，无 in return 的对价承诺力。

C) expected X 期望义主体反向

expected 表 期望/预期；in return 中主体应是 主动承诺，而非期望。

D) promised ✓ 受惠之后承诺回报

promised in return to abolish slavery 表 作为回报承诺废奴，与 received aid 形成清晰对价；
并与下文 By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere 史实合拍。

【验证】 代入读作 had received aid from Haiti and had promised in return to abolish slavery,
对价关系明确，与下句废奴史实贯通。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] remaining 词义辨析

【线索】 by 1830 已独立 + by 1854 除外的殖民地

线索跨段：开篇 By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations 已说西、葡的大批殖民地于 1830 年独立；本句 By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's __(17)__ colonies 时间已推到 1854，西班牙手里还剩的少数殖民地就是这种 仍剩下的 状态。

【选项】 A) controlling X 控制中义主体错位

controlling 修饰应指有控制力的主语，但 colonies 是被控的对象；说 西班牙的 控制中的 殖民地 既冗余又错位。

B) former X former 与 by 1854 仍在的事实矛盾

former 表 前/旧时的，但本句要说的恰是 1854 年仍未独立的殖民地，不是 旧的；且与 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies 在 1830 年已 former 的语境对应不上。

C) remaining ✓ 仍剩下的殖民地，时间线一致

remaining 表 剩下的，正合 1830 大独立潮之后 1854 仍未独立的少数西属殖民地（如古巴、波多黎各），与 except 的例外定位呼应。

D) original X 原本的，无时间过滤义

original 表 最初的，强调起点状态；本句强调的是 1854 年时还剩谁，是终点不是起点。

【验证】 代入读作 except Spain's remaining colonies，与 P1 的 By 1830 大独立时间线衔接顺畅，符合历史史实。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] slower 词义辨析

【线索】 still needed the revenue 阻碍兑现

线索是同句因果 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies
__(19)_: 新国家仍然需要这些税收, 所以早先取消税赋的承诺兑现起来缓慢——延迟方向
就是 慢。

【选项】 A) slower ✓ 兑现得慢, 与财政依赖呼应

slower 表 更慢; came much slower 即兑现得慢得多, 与 still needed the revenue 的财政阻力构成清晰因果。

B) faster X 更快与阻碍因果矛盾

faster 表 更快, 与 仍需税收阻碍兑现 的因果方向相反。

C) easier X 更容易与障碍存在矛盾

easier 表 更容易, 与障碍因素相悖; 且 came much easier 搭配生硬, 本句要的是时间/速度义。

D) tougher X 更艰难义偏离 came 的速度框架

tougher 强调难度, 但本句 came much ____ 表达的是 多久才到来, 需描述时间快慢而非难度。

【验证】 代入读作 Early promises...came much slower because the new nations still needed the revenue, 因果链条 仍需税收 → 兑现延迟 完全闭合。

19. ____

【答案】 **[B] produced** 词义辨析

【线索】 **policies 产生 revenue 的经济动词**

线索在主语 such policies 即印第安人贡赋与混血种税赋这类税收政策；宾语 the revenue 是财政收入。政策产生财政收入 在英语经济史述中最常用 produce 或 generate。

【选项】 **A) created X 创造义偏抽象**

created 表 创造，更多用于创造价值/机会/作品，与 produce revenue 相比，create revenue 频率低且不够专业。

B) produced ✓ 政策产出财政收入的标准搭配

produced 与 the revenue 构成 policies produced revenue，是英语经济用语的标准搭配，与 still needed the revenue 的链条对接顺畅。

C) contributed X 贡献义需 to，搭配错

contributed 不及物，本句若用 contributed 还需加 to；且语义偏 部分贡献，无法承载 财政收入全靠它们 的语义。

D) preferred X 偏好义主体错位

preferred 表 偏好，主体应是有判断力的人或机构，policies preferred 主谓搭配不当。

【验证】 代入读作 the revenue such policies produced，与前半 still needed 的因果对接顺畅，是政策—税收 的标准经济用语。

20. _____

【答案】 [D] **unprepared for** 固定搭配

【线索】 **Egalitarian sentiments tempered by fears**

线索是同句 Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was __ (20) __ self-rule and democracy: 平等情绪被 担忧 削弱, 担忧的是大众还没有能力承担自治与民主, 是 能力/准备 不足, 不是 敌对 或 困惑。

【选项】 A) **puzzled by** X 困惑义偏轻

puzzled by 表 被.....搞糊涂, 只是认知层面的困惑, 不足以解释 Egalitarian sentiments tempered 的 让步与制约。

B) **hostile to** X 敌对义过强且与平等理想矛盾

hostile to 表 对.....敌对; 说 普通民众敌视自治与民主 与本段 平等理想 的基调直接冲突, 作者也未提供敌对民意证据。

C) **pessimistic about** X 悲观义偏情绪化

pessimistic about 表 对.....悲观; 但 fears 已经承担悲观语义, 再嵌入 pessimistic 语义重叠, 且民众悲观与精英担忧民众能力 不是同一指向。

D) **unprepared for** ✓ 未准备好接受自治民主, 与领袖担忧吻合

unprepared for 表 对.....尚未准备好, 正与精英担心 民众还没有能力承担自治和民主 完全对应; 这种顾虑也合理解释 Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered 的让步因果。

【验证】代入读作 the mass of the population was unprepared for self-rule and democracy, 与全文 outline 中 P3 Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears 的理想受挫主线完全对位。

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

拉美独立国家初期理念与现实分歧

本篇讲 1830 年前后原西、葡殖民地独立后, 新国家领导人在政治、宗教与社会平等议题上既共享自由派共识、又在宗教自由与族群平等上存在分歧。开篇即定调 By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations., 作者以中性史述口吻铺陈共识与裂缝。

行文脉络

共识—宗教分歧—平等理想受挫

三段三层走向：① P1 列出独立领导人广泛认同的自由派共识，如 representative government 与 freedom of commerce and trade；② P2 转入分歧议题，以 On the issue of __(8)__ of religion and the position of the Church, __(9)__, there was less agreement __(10)__ the leadership. 收束第一段的乐观、拉开教权之争；③ P3 落到平等理想，先列高点 The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, 再用 Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much __(18)__ 写出理想被财政现实磨钝。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

1 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。

Generally there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a common set of laws.

第1段，第4句

there be 存在句 + 同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于陈述观点或信念的内容。句子结构工整、逻辑清晰，非常符合学术文本和历史叙述的典型表达方式，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类语境。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 34 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。

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇4次·真题 39 句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇3次·真题 10 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次·真题 40 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次·真题 25 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇2次·真题 18 句

slavery B2

n. 奴隶制

本篇2次·真题 12 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇2次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 54 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

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

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

basis B2

n. 基础, 根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 14 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 12 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 11 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

democracy B2

n. 民主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

faith

B1

n. 信任

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

mixed

A2

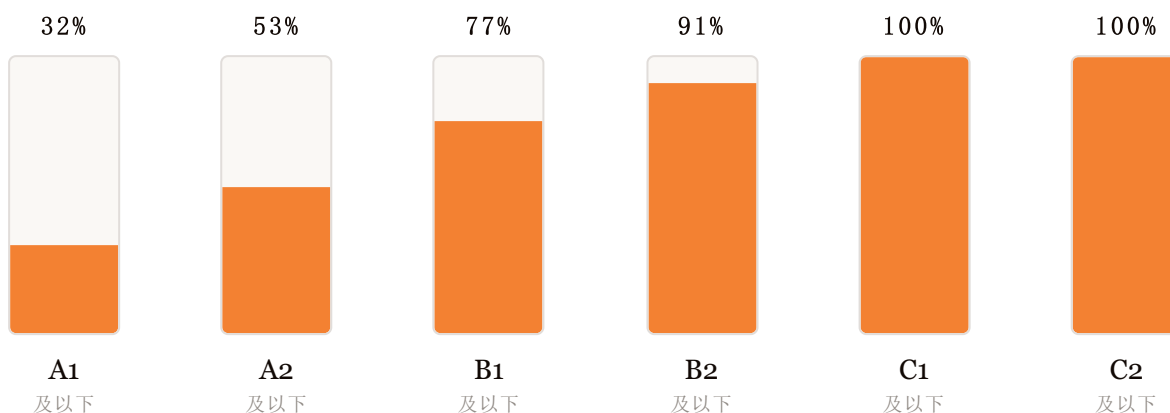
adj. 混合的

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 10 个 · 约 9%。



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

9%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语（旧卷） 2007年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

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 段落小标题（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](#) →

2007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2007年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2007)

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 If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

如果你查看2006年世界杯锦标赛中每位足球运动员的出生证明，你很可能会发现一个值得注意的怪现象：精英足球运动员更有可能出生在一年中较早的月份，而不是较晚的月份。如果你接着查看为世界杯和职业队伍输送人才的欧洲国家青年队，你会发现这一奇怪现象更加明显。

P2 What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

什么可以解释这一奇怪现象？以下是几种猜测：a) 某些星座赋予了更优越的足球技能；b) 冬季出生的婴儿往往有更高的摄氧能力，这增强了足球耐力；c) 痴迷足球的父母更可能在春季受孕，那时正是足球狂热的年度高峰期；d) 以上都不对。

P3 Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had

risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

Anders Ericsson, 佛罗里达州立大学58岁的心理学教授, 表示他坚信"以上都不对"。Ericsson在瑞典长大, 学习核工程, 直到他意识到如果转向心理学, 他将有更多机会开展自己的研究。他的第一个实验, 大约30年前, 涉及记忆: 训练一个人听然后重复一串随机数字。"第一个受试者, 经过大约20小时的训练后, 他的数字记忆广度从7上升到20, "Ericsson回忆道。"他不断进步, 在大约200小时的训练后, 他已经上升到80多个数字。

P4 This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

这一成功, 加上后来的研究表明记忆本身并非由基因决定, 使Ericsson得出结论: 记忆行为更多是一种认知练习而非直觉练习。换句话说, 两个人在记忆能力上可能表现出的任何先天差异, 都会被每个人如何"编码"信息所掩盖。而学习如何有意义地编码信息的最佳方法, Ericsson确定, 是一个被称为刻意练习的过程。刻意练习不仅仅是简单地重复一项任务, 而是涉及设定具体目标、获得即时反馈, 以及同时关注技巧和结果。

P5 Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

因此, Ericsson和他的同事们开始研究广泛领域的专家表现者, 包括足球。他们收集所有能收集到的数据, 不仅是表现统计数据和传记细节, 还包括他们自己与高成就者进行的实验室实验结果。他们的工作提出了一个相当惊人的断言: 我们通常称为天赋的特质被高度高估了。或者换句话说, 专家表现者——无论是在记忆还是外科手术、芭蕾还是计算机编程方面——几乎总是后天培养的, 而非天生的。

题目与逐题解析

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to ____

- [A] stress the importance of professional training.
- [B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.
- [C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.
- [D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.

足球运动员中发现的生日现象被提及是为了 ____

- A) 强调专业训练的重要性。 B) 聚焦世界杯中的足球超级巨星。
- C) 引出关于什么造就专家表现的话题。 D) 解释为什么有些足球队比其他队表现更好。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to 用 is mentioned to 直接问"提及此现象的目的",是典型的例证作用询问。

【拆句】 题干主干是 The birthday phenomenon ... is mentioned to ____, is mentioned to 后接动词原形表目的;主语后 found among soccer players 是过去分词作后置定语,等于一个被动定语从句 which is found among soccer players,无陷阱。

【定位】 If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months.

如果你去翻查 2006 年世界杯每位足球运动员的出生证明,你很可能发现一个值得注意的怪现象:顶级足球运动员更倾向于出生在一年的较早月份,而不是较晚月份。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

首段尚未提及训练, stress the importance of professional training 把后文 deliberate practice 的结论强行回填到首段例证的目的,功能错配。

B) 偷换概念

首段是用现象引话题,而非聚焦某些球星; spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup 把方法手段写得过于具体,错把"例证"当成"颁奖"。

C) ✓ 正确

a noteworthy quirk ↔ introduce the topic

expert performers ... are nearly always made, not born ↔ what makes expert performance
预判该现象是引话题的钩子,扫描四个选项,只有 introduce the topic of what makes expert performance 同时覆盖"引话题"与"杰出表现的成因"两个要素,直接命中。

D) 偷换概念

P1 谈的是"个人球员的出生月分布",并未比较"球队之间"谁强谁弱; explain why some soccer teams play better than others 把对象从 player 偷换成 team,论域跑偏。

22. The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means ____

- [A] fun.
- [B] craze.
- [C] hysteria.
- [D] excitement.

单词"mania"(第2段第4行)最可能的意思是 ____

A) 乐趣。 B) 狂热。 C) 歇斯底里。 D) 兴奋。

【答案】 B (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means 直接问某个加引号词的意思,是词义题的标准句式。

【拆句】 题干是简单陈述句结构 The word "mania" ... most probably means ____, 括号里是定位坐标, most probably 提示"语境最优解"而非"唯一解", 无陷阱。

【定位】 c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania;

c) 热衷足球的父母更有可能在春季——一年一度足球狂热的高峰期——孕育孩子;

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

fun 仅指"乐趣/好玩", 与 soccer-mad 所体现的强烈痴迷不在同一程度, 语义偏弱。

B) **✓ 正确**

soccer-mad parents ↔ **craze**

预判义为"狂热", 四选项中只有 craze 在词典义与程度色彩上同时贴合; A 偏轻、C 偏病理化、D 偏中性正向, 均不及 B 精准。

C) **过度推断**

hysteria 指"歇斯底里、病态发作", 带明显负面、近临床色彩; P2 是中性谈"足球热"的群体氛围, 色彩不符。

D) **偷换概念**

excitement 表"兴奋", 程度上比 craze 弱, 也无群体性、持续性的痴迷意味, 无法对应 soccer-mad 与 annual peak 的强度。

23. According to Ericsson, good memory ____

[A] depends on meaningful processing of information.

[B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.

[C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.

[D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.

根据 Ericsson 的观点, 良好的记忆力 ____

A) 取决于对信息的有意义加工。 B) 源于直觉性而非认知性的练习。

c) 由遗传因素而非心理因素决定。 D) 需要即时反馈和高度集中。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Ericsson, good memory ____ 用 According to + 人名 引出该人就某事的具体观点, 要求据原文转述。

【拆句】 题干 According to Ericsson, good memory ____ 是不完整陈述句, 选项是 good memory 后的谓语; According to Ericsson 是状语, 限定信息来源, 无陷阱。

【定位】 In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information.

换句话说, 无论两个人在记忆能力上存在何种天生差异, 这些差异都会被各自"编码"信息的水平所淹没。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

how well each person "encodes" the information ↔ **meaningful processing of information**
the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice

↔ **depends on meaningful processing of information**

预判"取决于会不会编码信息"与 depends on meaningful processing of information 在动词(depends on ↔ swamped by 反向同义)、宾语(information processing ↔ encoding)上完全契合,锁 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文 the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one 明说记忆更近"认知"而非"直觉";results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises 把两者位置完全调换,典型反向。

C) 与原文相反

原文 memory itself is not genetically determined 明确否认基因决定;is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors 正反完全相反。

D) 张冠李戴

原文 Deliberate practice entails ... obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome 中,immediate feedback 与 concentration 是 deliberate practice 的特征,而非 good memory 本身的特征;requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration 把上位条件错挪给下位话题。

24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that_____

- [A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
- [B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
- [C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
- [D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.

Ericsson和他的同事们认为_____

- A) 天赋是职业成功的主导因素。 B) 传记数据提供了卓越表现的关键。 C) 天赋的作用往往被忽视。
D) 高成就者的成功主要归功于后天培养。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Ericsson and his colleagues believe that_____ 直接询问 Ericsson 团队相信什么,答案应是文末研究结论的同义转述。

【拆句】 题干 Ericsson and his colleagues believe that_____ 是 believe that 引导的宾语从句留空,选项即是从句内容;无否定、无比较,无陷阱。

【定位】 Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

他们的研究做出了一个相当惊人的断言:我们通常所说的"天赋"这一特质被严重高估了。或者换句话说,无论是在记忆、外科、芭蕾还是计算机编程领域,杰出表现者几乎总是后天造就的,而非天生的。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文断言天赋被高估, talent is a dominating factor for professional success 反而把天赋抬到主导地位,与原文判断完全相反。

B) **过度推断**

not just performance statistics and biographical details 中 biographical details 只是 Ericsson 团队收集的众多数据之一,并未被赋予 the key 这种地位;biographical data provide the key to excellent performance 把材料拔高为关键。

C) **与原文相反**

原文 the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated 说天赋被"高估";the role of talent tends to be overlooked 反过来说天赋被"忽视",意思完全相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

expert performers ... are nearly always made, not born ↔

high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture

nearly always ↔ **mostly**

预判"杰出表现主要靠后天"与 high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture 在主体(高成就者)、归因(nurture/后天)、程度(mostly)三处均匹配,直接锁 D。

25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

[A] "Faith will move mountains."

[B] "One reaps what one sows."

[C] "Practice makes perfect."

[D] "Like father, like son."

下列哪条谚语最接近文章试图传达的信息?

A) "精诚所至,金石为开。" B) "种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。" C) "熟能生巧。" D) "有其父必有其子。"

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey? 以谚语形式问全文中心思想,是主旨题的伪装变体。

【拆句】 题干 Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey? 主干为 Which proverb is closest to the message;the text tries to convey 是省略 that/which 的定语从句修饰 message,closest to 表"最接近",注意是"最贴近"非"完全等同"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

"Faith will move mountains." 强调信念/意志的力量,文中既未谈 faith,也未把意志列为杰出来源,与全文主线无关。

B) 偷换概念

"One reaps what one sows." 强调"善有善报、自食其果"的因果对应,落点在"种什么得什么"的对应关系;全文谈的是"练得多即成大师"的累积过程,不是"种瓜得瓜"。

C) ✓ 正确

deliberate practice ↔ "Practice makes perfect."

expert performers ... are nearly always made, not born ↔ "Practice makes perfect."

预判主线为"刻意练习成就杰出",四谚语中只有 "Practice makes perfect." 把 practice 与 perfect/excellence 直接挂钩,既贴合 deliberate practice 概念,也对应 made, not born 的结论。

D) 与原文相反

"Like father, like son." 强调"有其父必有其子",落点在遗传/天生相似;原文恰恰否定天赋决定论,主张 made, not born,立场反转。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months.

第1段, 第1句

本句成分丰富,涵盖主谓宾、系表结构、同位语、状语从句、比较结构等多种成分类型。同位语从句由冒号引出这一特征,以及表语中嵌套不定式完成被动形式,都是值得练习的易错点。对于训练句子成分划分能力很有价值。

If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

第1段，第2句

本句是典型的虚拟语气条件句结构（If + 一般过去时，主句 would + 动词原形），这是四六级和考研英语中的高频考点。宾语补足语 find something to be 的用法也是常见句型。定语从句修饰名词的结构同样普遍。整体句式在学术写作和考试真题中反复出现，掌握此类结构后可迁移应用于大量类似句子，代表性很强。

What might account for this strange phenomenon?

第2段，第1句

常见疑问句型：“What + 情态动词 + 动词 + 宾语”是四六级和考研阅读中常见的疑问句结构，尤其在说明文和议论文中用于提出问题或引导思考。掌握这类句型有助于理解文章的逻辑展开，具有一定迁移价值。

In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information.

第4段，第2句

成分丰富且包含多个易错点：主句有插入状语从句、被动语态谓语、指示代词主语、介词宾语从句；让步从句有提前宾语（“whatever”结构）、情态动词谓语、介词短语状语；宾语从句有疑问副词引导、程度状语修饰谓语。这些特征覆盖了主谓宾、定状补、从句嵌套、特殊语序等多个训练点，练习价值高。

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer.

第5段，第1句

本句为简单句配合现在完成时和短语动词的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。take to doing 这类固定搭配、现在完成时表达持续或影响、介词短语和分词短语作修饰成分，都是考试中频繁出现的语言现象。掌握这类结构对理解学术文章和新闻报道有较强的迁移价值，具有较高的代表性。

Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

第5段，第4句

插入成分分隔主干、被动语态表达普遍规律、并列省略共用助动词,这些都是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式特征,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 89 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

performer B2

n. 表演者, 演员

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

professor B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本篇1次·真题 38 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

datum C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本篇1次·真题 19 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 17 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇1次·真题 15 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

nuclear B2

adj. 核能的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 13 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 12 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 11 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 10 句

exhibit

B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 10 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

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

recall

B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 10 句

statistic

B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 10 句

concentration

B2

n. 专注

本篇1次·真题 9 句

dominate

B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 9 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 8 句

faith

B1

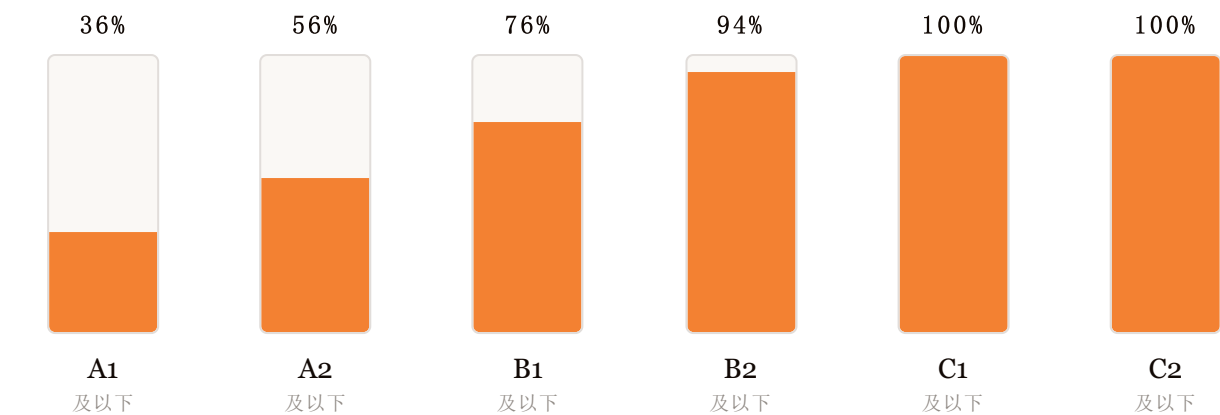
n. 信任

本篇1次·真题 8 句

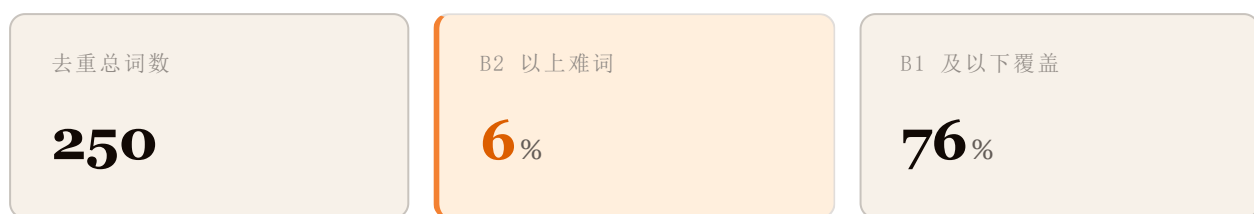
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 15 个·约 6%。



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%



考研英语（旧卷） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007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2007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(2007)

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 For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn." People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

在过去的几年里,《Parade》周日报纸副刊推出了一个名为"Ask Marilyn"的专栏。人们可以向Marilyn vos Savant提问,她在10岁时的智力测试达到了23岁左右的心智水平,这使她的智商达到228分——有史以来最高的记录。智商测试要求你完成语言和视觉类比,想象纸张折叠和剪裁后的样子,推断数字序列,以及其他类似的任务。因此,当vos Savant回答普通人(智商为100)提出的诸如"爱与喜欢有什么区别?"或"运气和巧合的本质是什么?"这类问题时,就有些令人困惑了。视觉化物体和找出数字规律的能力如何适合回答那些连一些最优秀的诗人和哲学家都难以解答的问题,这一点并不明显。

P2 Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

显然,智力不仅仅是测试分数。聪明究竟意味着什么?智力中有多少可以被明确界定,我们又能从神经学、遗传学、计算机科学和其他领域了解到多少?

P3 The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

人类智力的界定术语似乎仍然是智商分数,尽管智商测试不像过去那样频繁进行了。该测试主要有两种形式:Stanford-Binet智力量表和Wechsler智力量表(两者都有成人版和儿童版)。这些测试通常花费数百美元,一般只由心理学家进行,尽管它们的变体充斥着书店和互联网。像vos Savant那样的超高分已经不再可能出现,因为现在的计分是基于同龄群体的统计人口分布,而不是简单地用心理年龄除以实际年龄再乘以100。其他标准化测试,如学业能力评估测试(SAT)和研究生入学考试(GRE),涵盖了智商测试的主要方面。

P4 Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

Robert J. Sternberg认为,这类标准化测试可能无法评估在学校和生活中取得成功所必需的所有重要因素。在他的文章《智力测试有多智能?》中,Sternberg指出,传统测试最擅长评估分析和语言技能,但未能衡量创造力和实践知识,而这些也是解决问题和取得人生成功的关键要素。此外,一旦人群或情境发生变化,智商测试就不一定能很好地预测结果。研究发现,在低压力条件下进行测试时,智商可以预测领导技能,但在高压条件下,智商与领导力呈负相关——也就是说,它预测的是相反的结果。任何经历过SAT考试的人都会证明,应试技巧也很重要,无论是知道何时猜测还是跳过哪些问题。

题目与逐题解析

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?

- [A] Answering philosophical questions.
- [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
- [C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.
- [D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.

以下哪一项可能是智力测试中的要求?

- A) 回答哲学问题。 B) 将纸折叠或裁剪成不同形状。 C) 说出某些概念之间的差异。
D) 选择与给定内容相似的词语或图形。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test? 是问哪一项可能出现在测试中，要求与原文细节一一比对，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test? 是一般疑问结构，主语是 Which of the following，谓语 may be required 为被动加情态动词，in an intelligence test 是地点状语。难点只在 may 表 "可能存在"，不要把 may 当 "被允许"。

【定位】 IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks.

IQ 测试要求你完成言语和视觉类比、想象纸张被折叠和裁剪后的样子、推导数列等类似任务。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

What's the difference between love and fondness? 是作者举的反讽例子——质疑 IQ 测试者却被问这种哲学问题，并非测试本身的任务。

B) 偷换概念

原文测试是 envision paper after it has been folded and cut——"想象纸折剪后的样子"，重点是 envision（脑内想象），不是 Folding or cutting paper into different shapes（动手折剪）。

C) 偷换概念

Telling the differences between certain concepts 来自作者举的反例问题 What's the difference between love and fondness?，性质与 A 相同——是被作者拿来质疑 IQ 测试的题外问题，不是测试任务。

D) ✓ 正确

to complete verbal and visual analogies ↔

Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones

四项中只有 D 把 verbal and visual analogies 翻译成 "在词与图中选相似项"，与定位句枚举的第一项严丝合缝。

27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

- [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
- [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
- [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
- [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

从第3段可以推断出关于智力测试的什么信息？

- A) 人们不再使用智商分数作为智力的指标。
- B) 现在互联网上有更多版本的智商测试可供使用。
- C) 成人和儿童的测试内容和形式可能有所不同。
- D) 科学家已经界定了人类智力的重要要素。

【答案】 C （推断题）

【判型】 题干 What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3? 显含 inferred，是推断题的标准句式。

【拆句】 What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3? 主干是 What can be inferred, about intelligence testing 与 from Paragraph 3 是两个并列介宾, 分别指明 "推断对象" 和 "信息来源"。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version).

该测试主要有两种形式: 斯坦福-比奈智力量表和韦氏智力量表 (两者均有成人版和儿童版)。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be 只说 "测试频率降低", 并未否定 IQ 作为指标; no longer use IQ scores 把 "频率减少" 偷换成 "不再使用"。

B) **无中生有**

variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web 说 IQ 测试的变体散见于书店与网上, 并未说 "网上有更多版本可用"——B 项把客观陈述偷换成 "more" 的数量比较。

C) **✓ 正确**

both come in adult and children's version ↔

The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different

段内只有 adult and children's version 能支持选项之一的推断, 且 may be different 的弱化措辞与推断题的 "一步逻辑" 强度匹配。

D) **无中生有**

"科学家已定义智力的重要要素" 属于结论性陈述, 第 3 段并未提及; 该话题在 How much of intelligence can be specified 时还停留在设问阶段, 并未给出 "已定义" 的结论。

28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because____

- [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
- [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
- [C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
- [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.

如今人们无法再取得像vos Savant那样高的智商分数,因为____

- A) 分数是通过不同的计算程序获得的。 B) 现在强调的是创造力而非分析能力。
- c) vos Savant的情况是不会重复出现的极端个例。 D) 智商测试的定义性特征已经改变。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because____ 用 because 引出原因, 答案就是原文对这一现象的字面解释, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because____ 主干 People can no longer achieve IQ scores, as high as vos Savant's 是比较状语(省略了重复的 achieved by), because 引导原因状语, 选项是它的延续。要注意 as...as 比较的对象是 "分数" 而非 "人"。

【定位】 Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100.

像 vos Savant 那样的超高分不再可能出现, 因为现在的计分基于同龄人群体的统计分布, 而不是简单地把心理年龄除以实际年龄再乘以 100。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100

↔ **the scores are obtained through different computational procedures**

四项中只有 A 抓住了 "算法变了" 这一原文原因; 其余三项都偏离 because 后那段事实。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge 说创造力是 Sternberg 在第 4 段指出测试缺失的能力, 并未说 "现在强调创造力而非分析力"。

C) 无中生有

原文从未把分数低归因于 "vos Savant 个案极端不再重复"——超高分的不可能来自计分方式的改变, 而非个案稀缺。

D) 偷换概念

原文变化的是 scoring (计分方式), 不是 defining characteristic (定义性特征); D 把 "算法变了" 偷换为 "IQ 测试的本质特征变了"。

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that____

- [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability.
- [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
- [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
- [D] traditional tests are out of date.

我们可以从最后一段得出结论____

- A) 测试分数可能不是一个人能力的可靠指标。 B) 智商分数与SAT成绩高度相关。
- c) 测试涉及大量猜测。 D) 传统测试已经过时。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 We can conclude from the last paragraph that____ 用 conclude, 要求基于段意作合理总结, 本质是段落级推断题。

【拆句】 We can conclude from the last paragraph that___ 主干 We can conclude that..., from the last paragraph 是信息来源状语, that 后接宾语从句即选项。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life... traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge... IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change... Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters.

这类标准化测试未必能评估在学校和生活中获得成功所需的全部重要要素.....传统测试最擅长评估分析和言语能力, 却无法测量创造力和实践知识.....IQ 测试一旦人群或情境改变就未必能很好地预测.....任何熬过 SAT 的人都会证明: 应试技巧也很重要。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life

↔ **test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability**

IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change ↔

test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability

末段四处负向表述全部指向 "测试分数不可靠", A 项是唯一能同时覆盖这四处的概括。

B) 过度推断

Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests 只说 SAT/GRE 抓住了 IQ 测试的主要方面, 并未说两者 "高度相关"。

C) 以偏概全

knowing when to guess or what questions to skip 是举 SAT 应试技巧的两个例子, 并非说 "考试涉及大量猜测"——guesswork 被夸大成测试本身的属性。

D) 过度推断

末段只指出传统测试的局限性, 并未做出 "过时 (out of date)" 这一时代性判断; 作者只是说有缺陷, 不等于淘汰。

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

[A] Supportive.

[B] Skeptical.

[C] Impartial.

[D] Biased.

作者对智商测试持什么态度?

A) 支持的。 B) 怀疑的。 C) 公正的。 D) 有偏见的。

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 题干 What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests? 直问态度, 是典型态度题。

【拆句】 What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主干 the author's attitude is what, towards IQ tests 是介词短语作 attitude 的后置定语，限定态度对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Supportive 是正向态度，与全文反复指出 IQ 测试缺陷的负向方向相反；作者从首段反问问到末段引专家批评，未在任何处给出明确的支持性评价。

B) ✓ 正确

It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

↔ **Skeptical**

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life

↔ **Skeptical**

Skeptical 准确捕捉了 "质疑但不全盘否定" 的中等强度负向态度，与全文 "反复点缺陷却仍保留余地" 的语言风格匹配。

C) 偷换概念

Impartial 意为 "客观中立、不偏不倚"，但作者反复使用反问与负向评价 (not obvious、more than a score、fail to measure、do not necessarily predict)，明显偏向负面，并非中立。

D) 过度推断

Biased 含 "带有成见、片面" 的贬义，强度远超 skeptical；作者仅以反问与例证表怀疑，并未以激烈措辞推翻 IQ 测试，故未达 biased 的强度。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded.

第1段，第2句

句子结构非常典型：分号连接的并列句、非限制性定语从句补充信息、双宾语结构、过去完成时表示过去的过去。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是用分号分隔并列句、以及定语从句提供背景信息的写法，在学术文本和新闻报道中反复出现，学习这个句子能掌握可复用的结构模式

IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks.

第1段，第3句

"ask + 宾语 + to do" 结构及其并列变体,在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,属于高频句式。时间状语从句嵌套在不定式短语内修饰宾语的模式,也是常考的复杂结构。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句型。

So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness?

第1段，第4句

句中涵盖形式主语、主系表结构、状语从句、定语从句、同位语从句、后置定语等多种成分类型,且同位语从句是完整疑问句这一特殊形式值得练习。各成分层次分明,适合训练识别嵌套结构中不同成分的归属,训练价值较高。

It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

第1段，第6句

句子覆盖了形式主语、真正主语（主语从句）、系表结构、宾语补足语、定语从句主语（关系代词）、不定式作定语和宾补等多种成分，且容易混淆（如形式主语 vs 真正主语、定语从句中 "that" 的成分），适合作为成分划分训练的综合练习。

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test.

第2段，第1句

简单句中主谓宾结构加句首状语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"more than" 引出的比较结构也是典型考点之一。但本句整体过于简单，不如带有从句或并列结构的复合句更具代表性，典型性中等偏上。

Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web.

第3段，第3句

主从复合句结构（主句加让步状语从句）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，被动语态和现在分词短语作状语也是常考点。句子结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success.

第4段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见,宾语从句内部的并列谓语和同位语也是典型句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量学术文章和考试材料中,具有很高的代表性。

Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"once" 引导的条件性时间从句也是常考句型。但整体结构相对简单，缺少定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂句式，典型性中等偏上。

Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite.

第4段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套状语从句及并列结构" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句内部的对比性并列陈述（低压力条件 vs 高压力条件）也是学术文本和科普文章的典型表达方式；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析，代表性很强。

Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

第4段，第5句

本句结构层次丰富但没有难到失控，既能训练主干识别，也能训练从句挂接和时态区分，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对提升长句拆解能力很有代表性。

People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.

第27题，A

"use A as B" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的动词搭配结构，宾语补足语的识别具有一定代表性；但作为简单句，整体句式较为基础，复杂度不及真题中常考的复合句结构。

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。

intelligence

B2

n. 智力

本篇10次 · 真题 48 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

scale

B1

n. 规模

本篇2次·真题 20 句

testing

B1

n. 测试

本篇2次·真题 19 句

creativity

B2

n. 创造力

本篇2次·真题 18 句

version

B1

n. 版本

本篇2次·真题 18 句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本篇2次·真题 17 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本篇2次·真题 12 句

indicator

B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇2次·真题 10 句

verbal

B2

adj. 口头的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 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

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 53 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 27 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 27 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

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

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 18 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

moreover B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题 12 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 10 句

distribution B2

n. 分配

本篇1次·真题 9 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 8 句

statistical B2

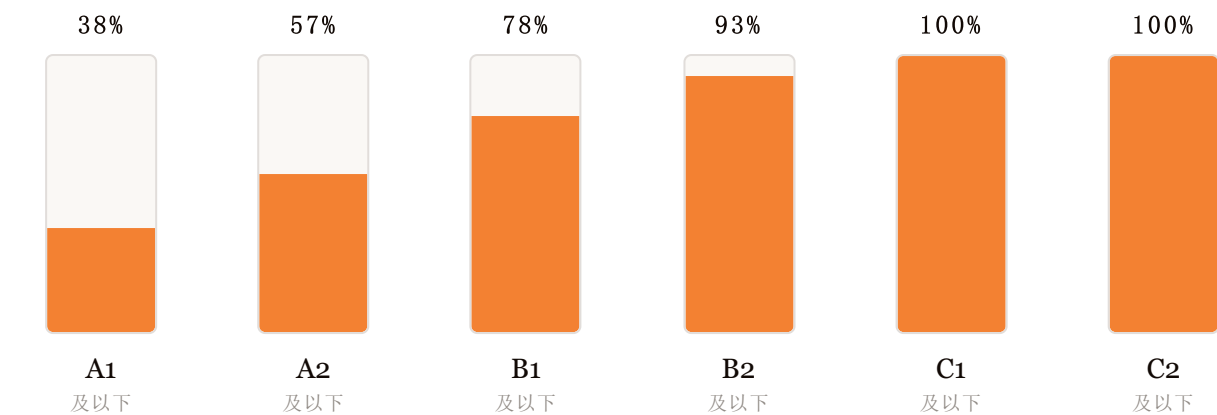
adj. 统计的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

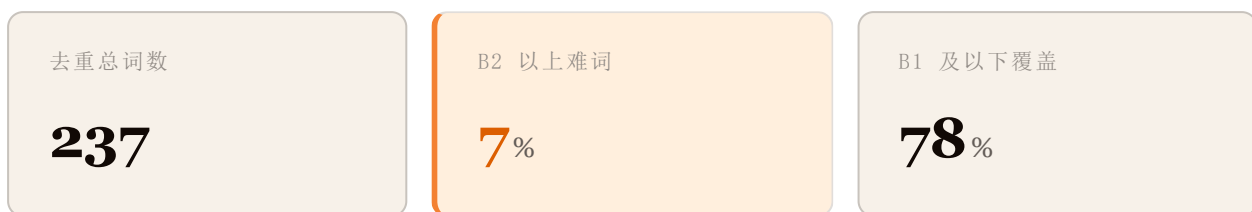
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 237 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **237** 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 16 个·约 7%。



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 237 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007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2007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(2007)

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 During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

在过去一代人的时间里,曾经可以依靠努力工作和公平竞争来维持经济安全的美国中产阶级家庭,已经被经济风险和新现实所改变。现在,一张解雇通知书、一次糟糕的诊断或一位消失的配偶,就能在几个月内使一个家庭从稳固的中产阶级沦为新贫困者。

P2 In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This "added-worker effect" could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

仅仅在一代人的时间里,数百万母亲走上了工作岗位,改变了基本的家庭经济状况。学者、政策制定者和各派批评家们对这些变化的社会影响进行了辩论,但很少有人关注其副作用:家庭风险也随之上升了。如今的家庭已经把预算用到了双薪收入的极限。结果,他们失去了曾经在经济困难时期拥有的降落伞——一个后备收入者(通常是母亲),当主要收入者失业或生病时可以进入劳动力市场。这种"增加劳动力效应"可以支持

失业保险或残疾保险提供的安全网,帮助家庭度过困难时期。但如今,家庭财富的中断已不能再通过原本待在家中的配偶的额外收入来弥补。

P3 During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen – and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent – and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance – have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

在同一时期,家庭被要求在退休收入方面承担更多风险。钢铁工人、航空公司员工,以及现在汽车行业的员工,正在加入数百万必须担心利率、股市波动以及可能会比退休金活得更久这一严酷现实的家庭行列。在过去一年的大部分时间里,Bush总统竞选时主张将社会保障转变为储蓄账户模式,让退休人员用他们大部分或全部有保障的支付换取取决于投资回报的支付。对于年轻家庭来说,情况并没有更好。医疗保健的绝对成本和家庭承担的份额都在上升——而新近流行的健康储蓄计划正从立法机构蔓延到Wal-Mart员工,伴随着更高的免赔额和家庭未来医疗保健的大量新增投资风险。甚至人口结构也在对中产阶级家庭不利,因为拥有身体虚弱的年迈父母——以及随之而来的所有身体和经济援助需求——的可能性在仅仅一代人的时间里就增加了八倍。

P4 From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

从中产阶级家庭的角度来看,可以理解的是,这其中的大部分看起来远不像是一个行使更多财务责任的机会,而更像是财务风险向他们已经负担过重的肩膀大规模转移的可怕加速。财务影响已经开始显现,政治影响可能也不远了。

题目与逐题解析

31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that_____

- [A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
- [B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.
- [C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.
- [D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.

当今的双收入家庭面临更大的财务风险,因为_____

- A) 他们过去享有的安全网已经消失。 B) 他们被解雇的可能性大大增加了。
- C) 他们更容易受到家庭经济变化的影响。 D) 他们被剥夺了失业或残疾保险。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that ____ 是用 in that 引导的原因从句的填空，问“为什么风险更大”，要从原文找一句直接回答因果的话。

【拆句】 主干 double-income families are at greater financial risk, 后接 in that 引导原因状语从句作为待补全部分；in that ≈ because, 是正式书面体里很常见的因果连接。

【定位】 As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick.

结果是，他们失去了过去在财务受挫时拥有的那张降落伞——一个备用挣钱者（通常是妈妈），可以在主要挣钱者被裁或生病时进入职场顶上。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared 偷换了对象——原文 safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance 那张“政府安全网”并没有消失，消失的只是家庭内部的备用收入这层“降落伞”。

B) 无中生有

their chances of being laid off have greatly increased 说被裁概率大增，但原文只用 if the primary earner got laid off 作假设，并未声称“被裁概率本身上升”。

C) ✓ 正确

they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback ↔

they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics

Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status ↔

changes in family economics

我的预判“安全网消失、家庭更脆弱”与 more vulnerable to changes in family economics 在语义和方向上完全一致，因此锁 C。

D) 与原文相反

they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance 说他们被剥夺了这两类保险；但原文 could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance 是“备用工作者效应可以补强这两类保险”——保险本身一直在，只是这个补强效应没了。

32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have ____

- [A] a higher sense of security.
- [B] less secured payments.
- [C] less chance to invest.
- [D] a guaranteed future.

作为Bush总统改革的结果，退休人员可能会有 ____

A) 更高的安全感。 B) 更少的有保障的收入。 C) 更少的投资机会。 D) 有保障的未来。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have ____ 直接问"改革带来的结果", 答案就藏在描述该改革内容的那一句里, 属典型细节定位题。

【拆句】 As a result of ... 是介词短语作原因状语; 主干是 retired people may have ____, 情态动词 may 暗示是"可能的结果", 与原文中 depending on investment returns 的不确定性呼应。

【定位】 For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns.

在过去一年的大部分时间里, 布什总统倡导把社会保障转向储蓄账户模式, 让退休人员用自己原本有保障的全部或大部分收益, 去换一份回报取决于投资收益的支付。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

a higher sense of security 说"更高的安全感", 与定位句"以保障换波动"的方向恰好相反。

B) ✓ 正确

trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns

↔ less secured payments

guaranteed payments ↔ secured payments

我的预判与 less secured payments 完全对位 (less=用...换走, secured=guaranteed), 锁 B。

C) 与原文相反

less chance to invest 说"更少的投资机会", 恰恰相反——savings-account model 是把社保推向投资, 退休人员是被迫多投资。

D) 与原文相反

a guaranteed future 说"有保障的未来", 但 guaranteed 这个词在原文里恰恰是被"trading...for"动作交易出去的东西, 方向相反。

33. According to the author, health-savings plans will ____

- [A] help reduce the cost of healthcare.
- [B] popularize among the middle class.
- [C] compensate for the reduced pensions.
- [D] increase the families' investment risk.

根据作者的观点, 健康储蓄计划将 ____

- A) 有助于降低医疗保健的成本。 B) 在中产阶级中普及。 C) 补偿减少的养老金。
D) 增加家庭的投资风险。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 health-savings plans will ____ 问的是该计划"会做什么/带来什么", 答案是原文里直接对该计划的描述句的同义改写, 属细节题。

【拆句】主干极简：health-savings plans will ____, 唯一关注点是 will 的指向是"对谁、做什么"——和原文 a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare 的施加对象保持一致即可。

【定位】Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen – and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare.

医疗的绝对成本和家庭承担的那一份都在上升——而新近流行的健康储蓄计划正在从立法机构扩散到沃尔玛员工，伴随而来的是高得多的自付额，以及家庭未来医疗上一大笔新的投资风险。

【选项】A) 与原文相反

help reduce the cost of healthcare 说"帮助降低医疗成本"，与定位句前半 Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen 的方向恰好相反。

B) 答非所问

popularize among the middle class 说"在中产中流行起来"，原文确实说它在 spreading，但题干问 will ____ 是问"该计划会做什么"，spreading 是"它在被传播"，并不是它本身的作用。"在中产中流行"也是对 spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers 的过度概括。

C) 无中生有

compensate for the reduced pensions 说"弥补退休金的减少"——原文 P3 虽然同时谈了退休金和医疗，但从未声称"健康储蓄计划用来弥补退休金"，这一关联完全是脑补。

D) ✓ 正确

a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare ↔

increase the families' investment risk

a large new dose of ↔ **increase**

预判直指"投资风险加给家庭"，与 increase the families' investment risk 在动作（增加）、对象（家庭）、客体（投资风险）三层都完全对位。

34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____

- [A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
- [B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.
- [C] financial problems may bring about political problems.
- [D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

从最后一段可以推断出 ____

- A) 财务风险往往超过政治风险。 B) 中产阶级可能面临更大的政治挑战。
- C) 财务问题可能带来政治问题。 D) 财务责任是政治地位的一个指标。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ 中的 inferred 是推断题的硬标志。

【拆句】 形式主语 it + 被动 can be inferred + that 从句作真正主语；考生只需把 that 后面要填的命题视作“末段能直接推出的一个结论”即可。

【定位】 The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

经济上的塌方已经开始，政治上的塌方也可能不远了。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

financial risks tend to outweigh political risks 说“金融风险胜过政治风险”——但原文只说两者相继发生，从未把它们放在天平上比较谁更大。

B) 过度推断

the middle class may face greater political challenges 把主语换成中产阶级，并加了 greater 这个比较级；原文 P4 的末句主语是 the political fallout 本身，并未限定它一定降在中产头上，也未把今天的政治挑战与过去比较。

C) ✓ 正确

The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind ↔

financial problems may bring about political problems

fallout ↔ **problems**

预判“经济会带出政治”与 financial problems may bring about political problems 在主体（金融、政治）、关系（带来）和情态（may）三处完全对位，不存在过度推断。

D) 偷换概念

financial responsibility is an indicator of political status 把“金融责任”当成“政治地位的指示器”，与原文 exercise more financial responsibility 完全无关——原文的 financial responsibility 是讽刺意味地说“被推过来的所谓个人责任”，并未把它定义为政治地位的衡量标准。

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

- [A] The Middle Class on the Alert
- [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff
- [C] The Middle Class in Conflict
- [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题？

A) 警惕中的中产阶级 B) 悬崖边的中产阶级 C) 冲突中的中产阶级 D) 废墟中的中产阶级

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following is the best title for this text? 是教科书式的主旨题。

【拆句】 标准疑问句，Which of the following is the best title for this text? 无任何句法陷阱；考生注意 best 是最高级——四选一中只允许一项胜出。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全 (强度太弱)

The Middle Class on the Alert 意为"中产保持警觉", 仅暗示"需要小心", 对应不上 The financial fallout has begun"已经塌方开始"——作者已不在提醒阶段, 而在描述塌方进行时。

B) ✓ 正确

The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind ↔

The Middle Class on the Cliff

they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback ↔ **on the Cliff**

B 既覆盖了全文四段共同的"中产正在下沉"主线, 又与作者最强烈的用语 fallout / parachute lost 在隐喻强度上对齐, 是唯一不强不弱、不偏不倚的标题。

C) 偷换概念

The Middle Class in Conflict 意为"中产处于冲突中", 暗含"中产与某方对抗", 但全文从未描写中产与谁"冲突", 谈的是被风险压垮, 并非阶层冲突。

D) 过度推断

The Middle Class in Ruins 意为"中产已成废墟", 比原文 The financial fallout has begun"塌方已开始"还往前推了一大步——作者只说"已经开始 + 政治塌方将至", 并未宣布中产已彻底毁灭。

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。

As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick.

第2段, 第4句

本句结构高度典型, 包含考试中常见的省略关系代词的定语从句、同位语解释、嵌套定语从句以及条件状语从句等多种句式。这种多层修饰和嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现, 掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

第2段，第6句

"情态动词 + 被动语态" 和 "no longer 否定" 都是四六级和考研真题中的高频结构，后置定语修饰名词也是长难句的标配。本句虽为简单句，但其谓语和修饰成分的组合方式极具代表性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句式。

Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money.

第3段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 同位语从句的嵌套组合,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。特别是 who 引导定语从句修饰表示人的先行词、that 引导同位语从句解释抽象名词 (reality),这两种用法都是高频考点,学习本句的结构分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句。

For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns.

第3段，第3句

本句包含时间状语、目的状语（不定式）、方式状语（with 复合结构）三种不同类型的状语，以及分词作后置定语的结构，成分种类丰富。特别是 with 复合结构和分词定语容易与从句混淆，具有较好的辨析训练价值。

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

第4段，第1句

本句体现考研英语阅读中高频出现的特征:长主系表结构、插入成分、表语内部并列对比、后置定语修饰。这种在简单句框架内通过修饰和并列扩展句子长度和信息量的写法,是四六级和考研真题的典型句式,掌握后可广泛迁移。

本篇出现的 65 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。

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇9次 · 真题 62 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇9次 · 真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇5次 · 真题 54 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇3次 · 真题 75 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次·真题 31 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 29 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇2次·真题 23 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇2次·真题 19 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇2次·真题 16 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇2次·真题 14 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇2次·真题 10 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

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

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

rate A2

n. 速度

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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

invest

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

workforce

B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

secure

B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

budget

B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

implication

C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

retire

B1

v. 退休

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

alert

B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

disappear

A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

indicator

B2

n. 指示物; 指示信号

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

greatly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

vulnerable

C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

policymaker

C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ruin

B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spouse

B2

n. 配偶

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

wholesale

B2

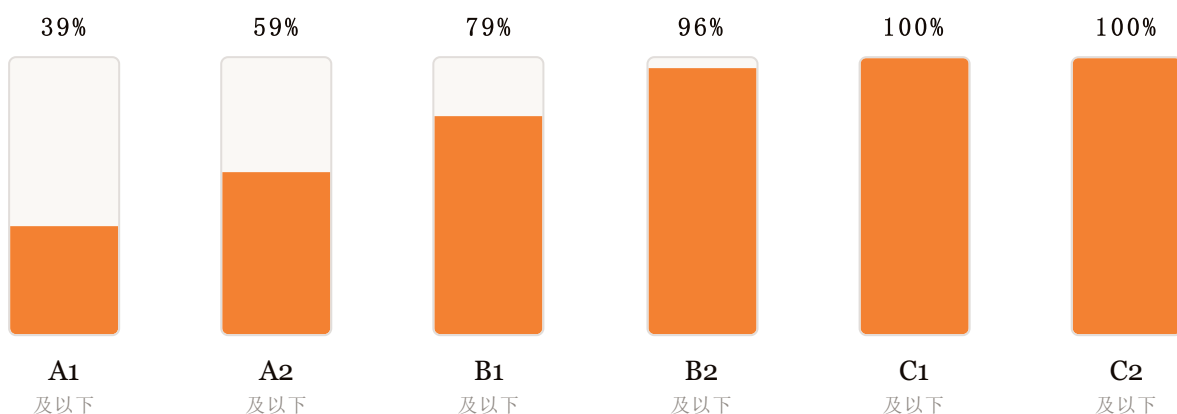
adj. 批发的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **226** 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 4%。



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 226 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

226

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语（旧卷） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007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2007年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2007)

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 It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

祸不单行。正当老板们和董事会终于解决了最糟糕的会计和合规问题,并改善了薄弱的公司治理时,一个新问题开始威胁着他们——尤其是在美国——可能招致那种不可避免地导致高层人头落地的负面头条:数据不安全。信息保护直到现在还被留给级别较低的IT员工来处理,并且被视为只有银行、电信和航空旅行等数据密集型行业才关心的问题,如今却成为各类企业老板议程上的首要事项。

P2 Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

今年发生的几起大规模客户和员工数据泄露事件——涉及Time Warner、美国国防承包商Science Applications International Corp甚至加州大学伯克利分校等各类组织——已经让管理者们匆忙审视他们复杂的IT系统和业务流程,寻找潜在的漏洞。

P3 "Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school. "The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders". Indeed, just as there is the

concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says.

斯坦福大学商学院的Haim Mendelson说:"数据正在成为一种需要像其他任何资产一样加以保护的资产。保护客户数据的能力是市场价值的关键,而董事会代表股东对此负有责任。"确实,正如存在公认会计原则(GAAP)的概念一样,纽约哥伦比亚商学院的Eli Noam建议,也许是时候制定GASP,即公认安全实践了。他说:"为安全、冗余和恢复设定适当的投资水平是一个管理问题,而不是技术问题。"

P4 The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

令人费解的是,这对任何老板来说都应该是意料之中的事。对于最迟钝的高管来说,显然应该明白,信任这一最宝贵的经济资产很容易被摧毁,恢复起来代价高昂——而很少有什么事情比公司让敏感的个人数据落入不法之手更有可能摧毁信任了。

P5 The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

目前的状况可能受到了(在美国而非欧洲)对数据泄露缺乏法律惩罚的鼓励——尽管这不能成为理由。直到加州最近通过一项法律之前,美国公司在数据丢失时不必告知任何人,甚至包括受害者。这种情况可能会迅速改变:大量数据安全立法提案目前正在华盛顿特区流转。与此同时,6月17日披露的美国约4000万信用卡账户信息被盗事件,掩盖了一天美国联邦贸易委员会(FTC)做出的一项极其重要的决定,该决定让美国企业界注意到,如果企业未能提供充分的数据安全保障,监管机构将采取行动。

题目与逐题解析

36. The statement "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce ____

- [A] the fierce business competition.
- [B] the feeble boss-board relations.
- [C] the threat from news reports.
- [D] the severity of data leakage.

"祸不单行"这一说法用于引出 ____

- A) 激烈的商业竞争。 B) 脆弱的老板与董事会关系。 C) 来自新闻报道的威胁。
- D) 数据泄露的严重性。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 is used to introduce 直接问一句具体引文在文中承担什么引入功能，本质就是判断这句话被作者拿来引出什么话题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 The statement "... " is used to introduce ___, is used to do 是被动结构，introduce 的宾语就是要选的内容；引文部分以引号封装为独立名词性成分，不影响主干理解，无陷阱。

【定位】 It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.

祸不单行。就在老板和董事会终于把最糟糕的会计和合规问题理清、把孱弱的公司治理改善之后，一个新问题又冒了出来，威胁到要给他们——尤其是美国的他们——惹来那种必然导致高管纷纷下台的恶心头条：数据不安全。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

the fierce business competition 在原文里没有任何对应——通篇讨论的是数据安全，没有任何一句涉及公司之间的竞争。

B) 偷换概念

原文 bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance 明确说 feeble 的治理已经改善，是过去时的旧账，不是这句谚语要引出的新麻烦。

C) 以偏概全

原文 nasty headlines 只是描述数据泄露的后果之一，并非作者要引出的话题；作者要引出的是 data insecurity 本身，而不是新闻报道的威胁。

D) ✓ 正确

a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity

↔ the severity of data leakage

预判要找的是"引出严重的数据泄露问题"，四个选项里只有 D 同时含 data leakage 和 severity，与预判——对应，故选 D。

37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out _____

- [A] whether there is any weak point.
- [B] what sort of data has been stolen.
- [C] who is responsible for the leakage.
- [D] how the potential spies can be located.

根据第2段,一些组织检查其系统以找出_____

- A) 是否存在任何薄弱环节。 B) 何种类型的数据被窃取。 C) 谁对泄露负有责任。
- D) 如何定位潜在的间谍。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干问 some organizations check their systems to find out __, 问的是组织在第 2 段里做这件事是为了找出什么具体内容, 是典型的细节复述题。

【拆句】 题干主干是 some organizations check their systems to find out __, to find out 是目的状语不定式, 空格作 find out 的宾语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

今年多起大规模客户和员工数据泄露事件——来自 Time Warner、美国国防承包商 SAIC 乃至加州大学伯克利分校等各色机构——让管理者匆忙地审视他们错综复杂的 IT 系统和业务流程, 寻找潜在的漏洞。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

in search of potential vulnerabilities ↔ whether there is any weak point

预判要找"系统是否存在潜在弱点", A 用 whether there is any weak point 把这一搜寻目的精准复现, 故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

原文只说 managers 在找 vulnerabilities (漏洞), 没有任何一句说他们在查 what sort of data has been stolen; 漏洞 ≠ 被偷的数据种类。

C) 无中生有

原文未提任何 who is responsible 的内容, managers 的行为是"审视系统找漏洞", 与 who is responsible for the leakage 所指的"追责"无关。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何关于 spies 的字样, managers 找的是 vulnerabilities (漏洞) 而非 potential spies (潜在间谍)。

38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that ____

- [A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to.
- [B] information protection should be given due attention.
- [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
- [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.

在提出 GASP 概念时, 作者想要表明观点是 ____

- A) 股东的利益应该得到适当关注。 B) 信息保护应该得到应有的重视。
- C) 企业应该提升其会计安全水平。 D) 客户数据的市场价值应该得到强调。

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that ____ 问作者提出 GASP 这一概念是为了说明什么, 问的是引出某概念的目的。

【拆句】 题干主干是 the author is making the point that ___, 前置 In bringing up the concept of GASP 是介词短语作状语, that 引导的从句作 the point 的同位语; 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School. "Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says.

确实, 正如有公认会计原则 (GAAP) 这一概念, 也许现在是时候建立 GASP, 即公认安全实践, 纽约哥伦比亚商学院的 Eli Noam 这样建议。他说: "为安全、冗余和恢复设定合适的投资水平是管理问题, 不是技术问题。"

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders 只是 Mendelson 引言里的从句, 用来解释董事会职责, 不是作者引入 GASP 的目的; GASP 是 Noam 提的, 作者借它强调的是信息保护本身, 不是股东利益。

B) ✓ 正确

Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset ↔

information protection should be given due attention

Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one

↔ **information protection should be given due attention**

预判要找"信息保护应被严肃对待"这一上层论点, B 用 information protection should be given due attention 直接复述这一论点, 且与原文 Data is becoming an asset 和 is a management issue, not a technical one 两处同时呼应, 故选 B。

C) 偷换概念

原文是借 GAAP 来类比 GASP, 强调"信息保护应像会计准则一样被重视"; 选项 enhance their level of accounting security 把 GAAP 错读为"会计安全", 混淆了类比的方向。

D) 偷换概念

原文 The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value 中市场价值是"保护数据带来的好处", 而不是作者引入 GASP 要强调的目的; 作者要强调的是保护数据本身。

39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to_____

- [A] see the link between trust and data protection.
- [B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
- [C] realize the high cost of data restoration.
- [D] appreciate the economic value of trust.

根据第4段,令作者困惑的是一些老板未能_____

- A) 看到信任与数据保护之间的联系。 B) 察觉个人数据的敏感性。 C) 意识到数据恢复的高昂成本。
D) 认识到信任的经济价值。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to ____ 问的是第 4 段一处具体困惑内容的对应物, 属于段内事实复述。

【拆句】 题干主干是 what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to ____, what 引导主语从句作主语, is 后 that 从句作表语; fail to 后接动词原形, 空格须填动词短语, 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

肯定地说, 就连最迟钝的高管也应该明白: 信任——这种最宝贵的经济资产——一旦被毁就极难恢复, 而几乎没什么比一家公司让敏感的个人数据落入不该落的人手中, 更能毁掉这种信任了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands

↔ **see the link between trust and data protection**

trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore

↔ **see the link between trust and data protection**

预判已经把两件事提成"信任易毁 + 数据泄露最易毁信任"的因果链，A 用 link between trust and data protection 一次性概括两端关系，故选 A。

B) 以偏概全

原文虽提 sensitive personal data，但这只是数据保护这一极的修饰语；作者困惑的是老板看不到"信任"这一极及其与数据的因果，而不是看不见数据有多敏感。

C) 答非所问

原文 hugely expensive to restore 是作者自己向读者陈述的事实，作者认为这事老板"应该明白"——它不是老板看不到的内容；老板看不到的是"信任与数据保护的关联"。

D) 偷换概念

原文 trust, that most valuable of economic assets 是同位语用来强调信任的价值——这是作者陈述给读者听的前提，不是老板看不到的事；老板看不到的是"信任 ↔ 数据保护"的因果。

40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that _____

- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.
- [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.
- [C] California takes the lead in security legislation.
- [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

从第5段可以推断出_____

- A) 数据泄露在欧洲更为严重。 B) FTC的决定对数据安全至关重要。
C) 加利福尼亚州在安全立法方面处于领先地位。 D) 法律处罚是解决数据泄露的主要办法。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that ____ 含 inferred，是推断题的标志性句式。

【拆句】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that ____ 是 it 作形式主语的被动结构，from Paragraph 5 是地点状语限定推断的来源，that 从句是真正主语；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

目前的状况之所以被纵容——虽不是被正当化——是因为美国（而非欧洲）对数据泄露缺乏法律惩处。直到加州最近通过一项法律，美国公司在数据失窃时甚至无需告知受害者。这种局面可能很快改变：华盛顿正酝酿大量数据安全立法。与此同时，6月17日披露的约4000万信用卡账户被盗事件，盖过了美国联邦贸易委员会前一天作出的一项极其重要的决定——该决定向美国企业发出警告：若不能提供充分的数据安全保障，监管机构将采取行动。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) 中的 but not Europe 是说欧洲不像美国那样缺乏法律惩处——这暗示欧洲情况更好，而不是 data leakage is more severe in Europe 所说的更严重。

B) 过度推断

原文 overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) 强调 FTC 决定虽然重要却被新闻盖过——重要 ≠ essential to data security; 推断的核心是 legal penalty 这一上位概念是主要解决方案，不是 FTC 这一具体机构的某次决定。

C) 过度推断

原文 Until California recently passed a law 只说加州近期通过了一项法律，使美国公司必须告知受害者，并未说加州在安全立法上“领先”全美——这是过度推断；推断题的核心是法律惩处这一普遍解决方案，而非某一州是否领跑。

D) ✓ 正确

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage

↔ **legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage**

lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. ↔

legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

预判要找“法律惩处是数据泄露的主要解决途径”，D 用 legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage 直接表达这一推断，且与段首因果、段末立法描述双向印证，故选 D。

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。

Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.

第1段，第2句

"Just as" 引导的状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套定语从句，这种多层结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见；双宾语结构、动名词复合宾语、同位语也是高频考点。掌握本句后可迁移到大量真题长句。

Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

第1段，第3句

主干被句首长达二十余词的并列过去分词状语严重遮挡，主语 'information protection' 出现在全句中后部，且中间插入多个修饰成分，需要跳过大量干扰信息才能定位主谓表结构，对基础较弱的学生来说识别难度很高

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

第2段，第1句

本句成分种类丰富：超长主语（含多层后置定语和插入语）、完成时谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（现在分词短语，内含方式状语和目的状语），覆盖主干成分和多种修饰成分；尤其 leave sb doing 结构和破折号插入语是易错点，作为划分练习句训练价值高。

"Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset," says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University's business school.

第3段，第1句

覆盖多种成分:主语、谓语、宾语(直接引语)、表语、定语从句、状语(比较结构);包含易错点:倒装结构中主语后置、关系代词 which 在从句中充当主语、系表结构后嵌套定语从句、被动语态的不定式形式,适合作为成分划分练习句

"The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders".

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句的主系表结构配合不定式和介词短语作定语也是常见模式，从句中关系代词作宾语前置同样典型，学习者掌握后可复用到大量真题句。

Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York's Columbia Business School.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖了倒装结构中的主谓宾识别、形式主语与真正主语的辨析、同位语的识别、比较状语从句与宾语从句的划分等多种成分类型。倒装和从句嵌套提供了较丰富的练习场景，尤其是倒装句中宾语从句前置的情况，能有效训练学生在非常规语序下定位成分的能力，训练价值较高。

Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较强的代表性：主句加时间状语从句的组合是常考句式，Until 引导的时间界限和 when 引导的具体时间条件在阅读理解中频繁出现。插入同位语的用法也是真题常见考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

第5段，第4句

本句结构高度典型：长主语包含多层介词短语修饰和分词短语，长宾语后跟限制性定语从句，从句内嵌套同位语从句和条件状语从句，这是新闻报道、学术文献和考试阅读中极为常见的复杂句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句子，对应试和阅读能力提升都有很强的代表性和实战价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 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。

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇16次 · 真题 80 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇6次 · 真题 38 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

protection

B1

n. 保护

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

asset

B2

n. 资产

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

accounting

B2

n. 会计

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

accord

C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 107 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次·真题 44 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇2次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇2次·真题 35 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 29 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题 28 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇2次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

restoration C1

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

locate B1

v. 找到; 找出...的位置

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

inevitably B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的，充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

regulator C1

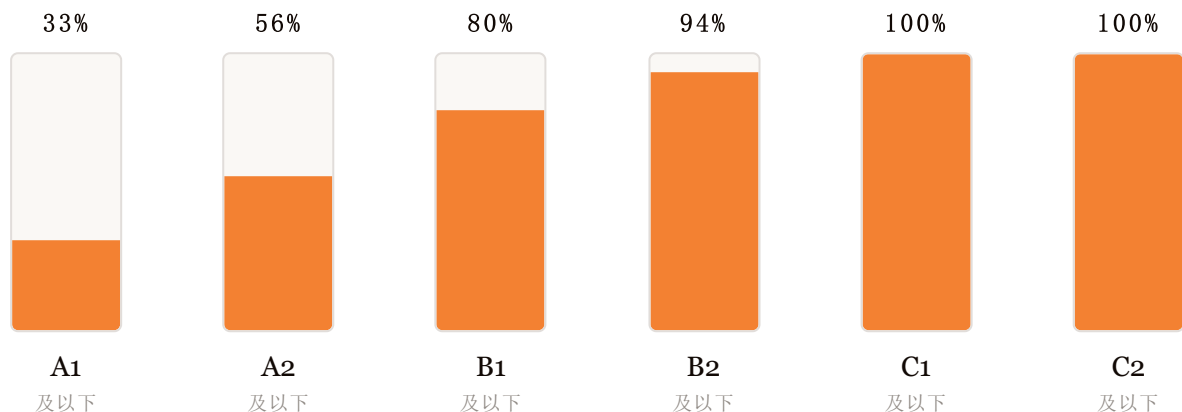
n. 监管机构

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 241 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 241 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 14 个 · 约 6%。



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 241 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

241

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



考研英语（旧卷） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007年 考研英语（旧卷）段落小标题（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS · 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2007年 考研英语（旧卷）段落小标题（7选5）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、12 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

考研真题(2007)

Section II Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness":

父母可以做很多事情来确保他们的孩子在成年早期安全着陆。即使一份工作的起薪似乎太低,无法满足初入社会的成年人对快速满足的需求,但如果这个刚起步的成年人为这一转变做好了准备,那么从学校到工作的过渡就不会那么令人沮丧。以下是从我的书《准备好了没有,生活来了》中提炼的几项措施,父母可以采取这些措施来防止我所说的"工作生活未准备好"的状况:

(41) _____

帮助孩子弄清楚他们是谁

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

你可以在他们11或12岁时开始这个过程。定期与他们一起审视他们正在形成的优势和劣势,并共同努力改善任何不足之处,比如沟通或协作方面的困难。此外,要识别他们一直感兴趣的事物类型,因为这些能为最适合他们的职业提供线索。

(42)_____

定期谈论未来

Kids need a range of authentic role models – as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea." They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

孩子们需要一系列真实的榜样——而不是他们小圈子里的成员、流行明星和备受吹捧的运动员。在餐桌上定期讨论家人认识的人以及他们是如何达到现在的位置的。讨论你自己职业的乐趣和不利之处,并鼓励你的孩子对自己的未来形成一些想法。当被问到他们想做什么时,应该阻止他们说"我不知道"。他们可以改变主意200次,但对未来只有模糊的看法是没有什么好处的。

(43)_____

培养你的孩子的工作技能

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

教师负责教孩子如何学习;父母应该负责教他们如何工作。在家中分配责任,并确保完成作业的最后期限得到遵守。鼓励青少年从事兼职工作。孩子们需要大量练习延迟满足和运用有效的组织技能,比如管理时间和设定优先事项。

(44)_____

限制休闲活动的时间

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

玩电子游戏鼓励即时满足。而长时间观看带有罐头笑声的电视节目只会教会孩子以被动的方式处理信息。同时,长时间通过耳机听同样单调的节拍会鼓励孩子待在自己的泡泡里,而不是追求其他努力。所有这些活动都可能阻碍重要的沟通和思维技能的发展,并使孩子难以培养大多数工作所需的那种持续专注力。

(45)_____

帮助孩子发展应对策略

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

他们应该知道如何应对挫折、压力和不足感。他们还应该学会如何解决问题和化解冲突,以及头脑风暴和批判性思考的方法。在家中的讨论可以帮助孩子练习做这些事情,并帮助他们将这些技能应用到日常生活情境中。

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

那么对于那个已经长大但似乎在成年早期挣扎并漫无目的地徘徊的儿子或女儿该怎么办呢?父母仍然要发挥重要作用,但现在这个角色更加微妙。他们必须小心,不要让人觉得对孩子感到失望。他们应该对他们刚刚羽翼未丰的成年孩子当前感兴趣的任何事情(无论看起来多么幼稚或考虑不周)表现出强烈的兴趣和尊重,同时成为探索未来选择的伙伴。最重要的是,这些新成年人必须感到他们受到一个欣赏他们的家庭的尊重和支持。

[A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids

[B] Build Your Kids' Work Skills

[C] Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities

[D] Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis

[E] Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies

[F] Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are

[G] Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [F] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are

帮助孩子弄清楚他们是谁

【主旨】 帮孩子定期审视自己的长处、短处与兴趣，看清自己适合什么

本段没有单一主旨句，要通读归纳。它教父母带孩子做两件事：Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, 以及 identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best。审视优缺点、找出反复出现的兴趣——合起来就是在帮孩子认清「自己是怎样的人、适合干什么」。

【依据】 「认清优缺点与兴趣」正是「认清自己是谁」的同义改写

Figure Out Who They Are (认清自己是谁) 正好概括段中 review their emerging strengths and weaknesses 与 identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to——优点、缺点、兴趣三者加起来就是一个人「是谁」的内容，属主旨层同义对应，且覆盖了整段而非某一句。

【竞争】 [D] 范围偏窄：本段落点在认识自己，不在谈未来

的 Talk about the Future 看着也沾边，因为段尾提到 the careers that will fit them best (职业)。但「适合的职业」在这里只是认清兴趣后的副产品，本段主线是审视长处短处与兴趣即「认清自我」，并非以谈论未来为主题，谈未来是下一段(42)的活，故 D 在此偷换了落点。

【验证】 把 F 放回 41：本段教父母 review their emerging strengths and weaknesses 并 identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, 目的就是 Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are, 概括的是整段而非某句，且与全文「分点列父母做法」的组织方式一致。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 **[D]** 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis

定期谈论未来

【主旨】 通过饭桌等日常的反复交谈，引导孩子去想自己的未来

本段反复落在「经常性的日常交谈 + 指向未来」。先是 Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are, 再是 Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future, 最后强调不能让孩子 having only a foggy view of the future。核心动作是「定期、反复地谈」，核心指向是「孩子的未来」。

【依据】 「定期 + 谈未来」与段中反复的 discussions 和 future 逐词同义对上

D 的 Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis 两个要素都在段里复现且是主旨：on a Regular Basis 对应 Have regular dinner-table discussions, Talk about the Future 对应 encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future。这是主旨层的同义概括，不是个别词的偶然撞车。

【竞争】 [A] 只覆盖段中一句的例子，概括不了全段主旨

的 Set a Good Example 容易被段中 Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career (谈自己的职业) 勾去，像是父母在示范。但「谈自己职业」只是为了引导孩子想未来的一个话题素材，本段主线是「定期交谈 + 指向未来」，A 只盯住其中一句、且把它误读成「树榜样」，覆盖面与落点都偏。

【验证】 把 D 放回 42：段首 Have regular dinner-table discussions 给了「定期、反复地谈」，段中 encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future 给了「未来」，正合 Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis，整段都在服务这一主旨，与全文分点结构自洽。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [B] 段首

【小标题】 Build Your Kids' Work Skills

培养孩子的工作技能

【主旨】 父母负责教孩子怎么做事、工作，培养干活相关的实用本领

主旨句在段首：Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work——父母的职责是教孩子「怎么工作」。后面 Assign responsibilities around the house、Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job、managing time and setting priorities 全是为「教孩子工作本领」服务的具体手段。

【依据】 「教孩子如何工作」就是「培养工作技能」的同义说法

B 的 Build Your Kids' Work Skills 正是段首 parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work 的同义概括，work skills 对 how to work；段中 managing time and setting priorities 等正是要培养的具体 work skills，B 罩住了整段。

【竞争】 [G] 词面复现『responsibilities』诱人，但本段重心是技能而非责任感

的 Sense of Responsibility 极诱人，因为段里出现了 Assign responsibilities around the house。但这里的 responsibilities 是「布置家务任务」这一具体手段，服务的是培养 effective organizational skills 等工作本领；G 说的是「责任『感』这一心态」，落点在意识层，与本段主线「教会做事的技能」错位，是典型的关键词重合陷阱。

【验证】 把 B 放回 43：段首明写 parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work，全段例子都在教「怎么做事」，正是 Build Your Kids' Work Skills，概括整段不偏，与全文做法清单一致。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities

对休闲活动设置时间限制

【主旨】 长时间打游戏、看电视、戴耳机听歌等休闲会损害孩子必备能力，应加以节制

本段罗列几类休闲：Playing video games encourages immediate content、hours of watching TV shows、listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches，并指出 All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills。注意原文标记把本段也计为 Paragraph 4 之后的正文。主旨即：这些长时间的娱乐有害，言下之意须限制。

【依据】 段中反复强调休闲『时长过长』之害，正对『限制休闲时间』

C 的 Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities 精准罩住本段：所列全是 leisure activities（游戏、电视、听歌），而段中 hours of watching TV shows 与 for long stretches 反复点出「时间过长」才是病根，故对策正是给休闲设时间上限，C 与主旨同义。

【竞争】 [E] 只抓住『有害的后果』一句，未覆盖『限制休闲』这一主旨

的 Coping Strategies 会被段尾 communication and thinking skills 勾去，像是在讲培养能力。但本段是讲「什么在损害这些能力、该限制什么」，而非「如何培养应对能力」；E 把后果半句当成了主旨，且方向相反（本段讲『防止损害』而非『培养策略』），覆盖面也偏窄。

【验证】 把 C 放回 44：本段列举 Playing video games、hours of watching TV shows 等休闲并指其有害，落脚是要节制，正是 Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities，概括整段且与全文『父母该怎么做』的措施清单一致。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [E] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies

帮助孩子发展应对策略

【主旨】 帮孩子学会应对挫折、压力，并掌握解决问题、化解冲突的本领

本段连列孩子该会的几件事：They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy, 以及 They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts。deal with、solve、resolve 这串动词指向同一件事——教孩子掌握「应对困难、处理问题」的本领。

【依据】 『应对挫折、解决问题』正是『培养应对策略』的同义概括

E 的 Coping Strategies 精确对应段中 how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy 与 how to solve problems and resolve conflicts——cope (应对) 正是 deal with / solve / resolve 的上义词，E 罩住整段这一串本领，是主旨层同义。

【竞争】 [G] 立场层级偏：本段讲应对难题的本领，非培养责任感

的 Sense of Responsibility 与本段无主旨对应：段中讲的是 deal with setbacks、solve problems and resolve conflicts，全是「处理困难」的能力，与「责任感」这一心态不搭。G 在此属无中生有式干扰，看着积极正面但概括不了本段任何主旨。

【验证】 把 E 放回 45：本段要孩子 deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy 并 solve problems and resolve conflicts，合起来正是 Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies，概括整段且与全文措施清单一致。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

小标题匹配 (7选5) 先通读全文，把握话题与组织方式 (总起 + 分点罗列)，这是逐空判断「概括得对不对」的全局底图。

父母如何帮孩子顺利步入成年，分点开列若干条具体做法

全文是典型的「总起 + 分点罗列」结构。首段先点题：Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids，并明确接下来要给的是一串具体措施 Here are a few measures, drawn from my book Ready or Not, Here Life Comes, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness"。其后每个空 + 一个正文段就是一条独立的「做法」，彼此并列，各讲父母该做的一件事。

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

小标题匹配的候选比空位多 2 个。下面逐条给出小标题全文、中译与「这条自身的关键词」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终填不进任何空的就是干扰项。

[A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids

为孩子树立好榜样

关键词 榜样 example

干扰项 · 未选用

[B] Build Your Kids' Work Skills

培养孩子的工作技能

关键词 工作技能 work skills

填入第 43 空

[C] Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities

限制休闲娱乐活动的时间

关键词 限制休闲时间 time limits

填入第 44 空

[D] Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis

定期谈论未来

关键词 定期谈未来 talk about the future

填入第 42 空

[E] Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies

帮孩子培养应对策略

关键词 应对策略 coping strategies

填入第 45 空

[F] Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are

帮孩子认清自己是谁

关键词 认清自我 who they are

填入第 41 空

[G] Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

培养孩子的责任感

关键词 责任感 sense of responsibility

干扰项 · 未选用

DISTRACTORS · 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids

话题相关且与第42段『谈自己职业』撞意，但全文无一段以『父母树榜样』为主旨的 Set a Good Example 最易被误塞进 42 段，因为那里有 Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career，像父母在示范。但「谈自己职业」只是引孩子想未来的一个话题，42 段主旨是「定期谈未来」（D）。通观全文，没有任何一段把『父母以身作则做榜样』当作主线，故 A 是冗余干扰项。

[G] Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

靠第43段词面『responsibilities』诱人，但该词指家务任务这一手段，无段以『责任感』为主旨的 Sense of Responsibility 最易被误塞进 43 段，因为段中有 Assign responsibilities around the house。但该 responsibilities 是布置家务这一具体手段，服务的是「教孩子工作本领」（B）；45 段虽讲品格类本领，其主旨是「应对策略」（E）而非责任感。全文无一段以『培养责任意识』为主旨，故 G 是冗余干扰项——它是典型的『候选含某段同字面词』陷阱。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

12 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。

Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move.

第1段，第2句

主句加两个状语从句的结构（让步 + 条件）在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，练习价值较高。系表结构配情态动词、不定式作结果状语、介词短语作定语等都是典型用法，掌握后可大量复用。

Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are

第2段，第1句

“动词 + 宾语 + 宾补”以及“宾补动词带宾语从句”的结构在英语日常表达和学术写作中极为常见，极具迁移价值。

Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are.

第5段，第2句

主句包含祈使句的谓语宾语结构、介词短语作后置定语；定语从句中省略关系代词且并列两个宾语（一个是省略的关系代词指代，一个是从句）；how 从句中 how 充当方式状语、宾语从句嵌套；where 从句中 where 充当地点状语。成分种类丰富，涵盖省略、并列、多层嵌套等易错点，练习价值高。

When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea."

第5段，第4句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语（情态动词被动结构）、时间状语从句、宾语从句、不定式宾语、动名词宾语等多种成分，结构较为丰富。状语从句的省略形式 'When asked' 是易错点，宾语从句 'what they want to do' 中 what 既是引导词又充当成分也值得练习。作为成分划分练习句，收益较高

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work.

第7段，第1句

并列句加主系表结构是常见句式，情态动词的使用也是高频考点，"be responsible for"搭配和疑问词加不定式结构在考试中经常出现，具有一定代表性和复用价值。

At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors.

第9段，第3句

动名词短语作主语、encourage sb to do 结构、instead of 并列结构都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，本句长度和复杂度也符合真题常见水平，学习后可在大量类似句子中复用识别方法。

All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

第9段，第4句

并列谓语、'make it + 形容词 + for sb to do'结构、限制性定语从句(关系代词作宾语省略)都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可大量复用于长难句分析,具有很强的典型性。

Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

第11段，第3句

help sb do sth 句型和并列谓语结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见，本句同时展示了这两种典型结构的结合使用。情态动词 can 表达能力或可能性也是高频考点。句式具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child.

第12段，第3句

"have to be + 形容词 + not to do" 的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，表达义务或建议的同时补充具体内容。"come across as" 这一短语搭配也是考试高频表达。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledgling adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future.

第12段，第4句

句子涵盖主谓宾、宾语从句、让步状语从句、时间状语等多种成分,且"whatever"作主语、"as...as"结构作表语、"while"引导状语等都是易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料

Set a Good Example for Your Kids

选项A

祈使句在真题中出现频率中等，常见于应用文写作或口语化表达，但在阅读理解长难句中占比较小；作为句式练习有一定代表性，但不如陈述句或复合句典型。

Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are

选项F

这句长度短、时态基础，但同时包含外层主干识别和内层内容从句判断，训练收益比较集中。对正在练句子骨架和从句入口识别的学习者，属于值得优先练习的材料。

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。

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

basis B2

n. 基础,根据

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

thinking B1

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 19 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题 12 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

laughter B1

n. 笑

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 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

sustain B2

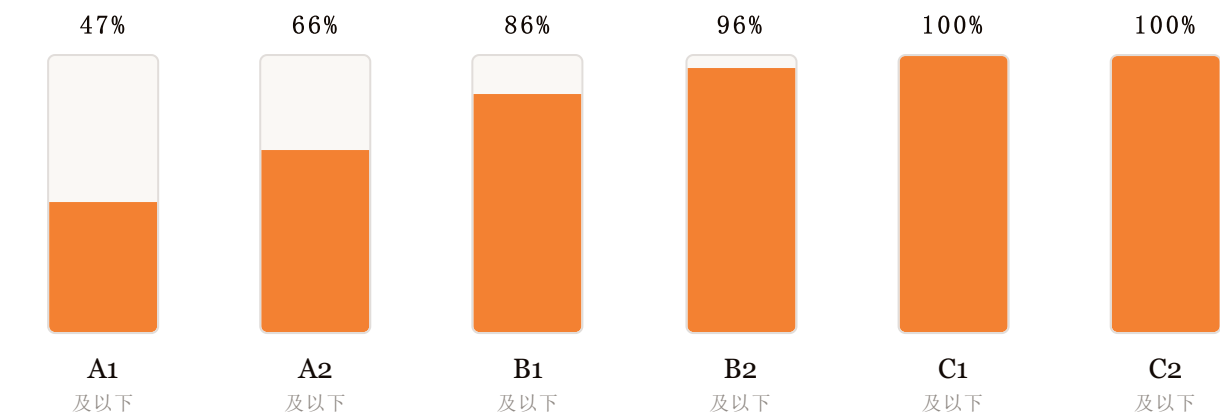
v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

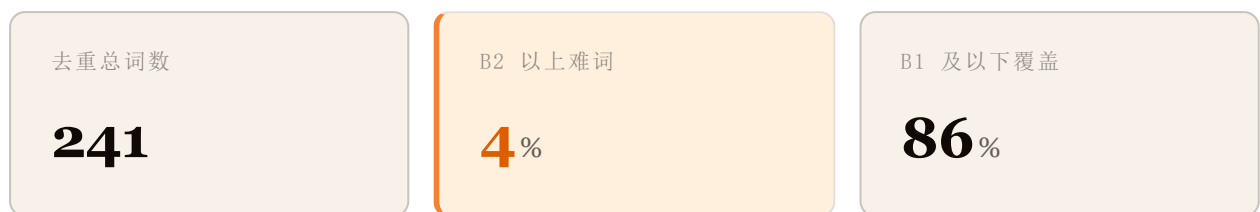
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 241 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 241 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 9 个 · 约 4%。



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 241 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007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 2007 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、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

考研真题(2007)

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)

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46)Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

几个世纪以来，法律研究一直被认为是欧洲大学的一门基础知识学科。然而，直到近年来它才成为加拿大大学本科课程的一个特色。传统上，在这类院校中，法律学习一直被视为律师的专属领域，而非受教育者知识储备的必要组成部分。令人欣慰的是，这种更为古老、更具欧洲大陆特色的法律教育观念正在一些加拿大大学中确立，有些大学甚至已经开始提供法律本科学位。

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47)On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

如果法律研究开始确立自己作为通识教育重要组成部分的地位，那么它的目标和方法应该会直接吸引新闻教育工作者。法律是一门鼓励负责任判断的学科。一方面，它提供了分析正义、民主和自由等理念的机会。另

一方面,它将这些概念与日常现实联系起来,其方式与新闻工作者在报道和评论新闻时每天建立的联系相似。例如,证据和事实的概念、基本权利和公共利益的概念,既在新闻判断和制作过程中发挥作用,也在法庭上发挥作用。通过吸收和反思法律来提高判断力,是新闻工作者为其职业生涯进行智识准备的一个理想组成部分。

(48)But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49)In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

但是,新闻工作者必须比普通公民更深刻地理解法律这一观念,建立在对新闻媒体既定惯例和特殊责任的理解之上。政治,或者更广泛地说,国家的运作,是新闻工作者的主要报道对象。他们对国家运作方式了解得越充分,他们的报道就会越好。事实上,很难想象那些对加拿大宪法基本特征没有清晰把握的新闻工作者能够胜任政治新闻报道工作。

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50)While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

此外,法律制度及其内部发生的事件是新闻工作者的主要报道对象。虽然法律新闻报道的质量差异很大,但许多新闻工作者过度依赖律师提供给他们解释。虽然律师的评论和反应可能会丰富报道内容,但新闻工作者最好依靠自己对重要性的认识并做出自己的判断。这些只能来自对法律制度有根基深厚的理解。

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】有关法律的一本专著 A Sourcebook of Canadian Media Law《加拿大传媒法原始资料》。本文考查了定语从句、同位语从句、状语从句、多重复合句、被动语态、形式主语、后置定语、熟词僻义以及词性转换。

【主旨】法学应成为新闻人通识教育的一部分

全文围绕一个核心主张展开:法学不应只是律师的专属领地,而应进入大学通识教育,尤其对未来的新闻从业者意义重大。开篇即定调 the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities,随后第 2~4 段反复论证「记者为什么需要懂法」——既能磨砺判断力,又能更好地报道政治与司法。基调是温和的倡导与正面肯定(如 Happily、desirable、preferable),翻译时遇褒贬色彩词应顺着这一基调取义。

【指代】 such institutions = 加拿大的大学

第 46 句的 such institutions 必须回到上文第 1 段定位：only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities, 指代的就是「加拿大的（这些）大学」。孤立翻成「这些机构」会断链，宜在译文里点出「这类高等院校 / 加拿大的这类大学」。

these concepts = 正义、民主、自由

第 47 句的 these concepts 须回到同段上一句锚定：it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom, 指的是「正义、民主、自由这些（抽象）概念」。翻译时若空译为「这些概念」语义虽对、但弱，最好顺手点回上文所指。

These = 自己的判断 (significance/judgments)

第 4 段末句 These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system 的 These 回指第 50 句句末 their own notions of significance and make their own judgments。本卷划线句翻译虽不要求译此句，但提醒你：第 50 句末的「自己的判断」是全段落脚点，翻译时不要弱化。

术语统一：legal learning / the law

全文反复出现 legal learning、the study of law、the law, 建议统一译为「法律学习 / 法学 / 法律」一脉相承，避免一会儿「法律知识」一会儿「法学」造成前后割裂。如 The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline 与 the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen 应保持术语一致。

(46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

【意群】 Traditionally, (句首时间状语) → 传统上,

legal learning has been viewed in such institutions (主干: 主语 + 被动谓语 + 地点状语) ★ 采分
→ 法律学习在这类院校里被视为

难点: **被动转主动 + such institutions 回指**

两处主体考生易丢分: ①has been viewed 是被动语态, 直译「被视为」生硬, 宜转译为主动「人们……视……为」或译成无主句「(在这类院校里) 一直把法律学习视为……」; ②such institutions 不能照字面译「这种机构」, 须回到上文 only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities 还原为「这类(加拿大的)高等院校/大学」。

as the special preserve of lawyers, (view...as 介词短语作宾补) ★ 采分 → 为律师的专属领域,

难点: **熟词僻义: preserve**

preserve 主体考生第一反应是动词「保护、保存」, 但此处是名词, 且是熟词僻义——「专属领域/禁脔/独占之物」, 与下文 special 搭配指「专属保留地」。若硬按「保护」翻就南辕北辙。可结合本句的对照结构 (rather than a necessary part of...) 反推: 作者要说「只是律师独占之物, 而非每个受教育者都该有的东西」, 所以 preserve 必为「专属领地」。

rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. (rather than 引导的对照成分) ★ 采分 → 而不是一个受过教育的人的知识储备的一个必要部分。

难点: **抽象名词具体化: intellectual equipment**

intellectual equipment 字面「智力装备」不通, 本质是抽象名词具体化——指「(一个人的) 知识储备/智识素养/文化素养」。an educated person = 受过(良好)教育的人。整块的隐含逻辑是: 律师专属(旧观点) VS 人人该懂的素养(新观点), 翻译时这层对照必须译出, 否则丢掉 rather than 这个采分点。

【调序】 **被动转主动 + 对照结构保留**

本句汉化只需两调: ①把 has been viewed in such institutions 由被动「在这类院校被视为」改写成无主句「(长期以来) 这类院校一直把法律学习视为……」更顺; ②保留 rather than 的「不是 A 而是 B」对照结构, 译为「……, 而不是……」或「……, 而非……」。整句结构由「时间状语 + 主干 + 宾补 + 对照」线性排列, 无需大幅倒装。

【译文】 传统上, 这类(加拿大的)高等院校一直把法律学习视为律师独享的专属领域, 而非一个受过教育的人在知识储备上必备的组成部分。

(47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news.

【意群】 On the other, (篇章衔接状语 (对 On the one hand 的呼应)) → 另一方面,

难点: **On the other = On the other hand 省略**

这里 On the other 后面其实省略了 hand, 是对上文 On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom 的呼应。翻译直接补回成「另一方面」即可, 主体考生别因为「怎么不写 hand 啊」而困惑或直译为「在另一个上」。

it links these concepts to everyday realities (主干: 主谓宾 + to 介词短语) ★ 采分 → 它把这些概念与日常现实联系起来

难点: **it 与 these concepts 双重回指**

两个指代必须先还原: ①it 回指上文段首 Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment 的 Law (法律 / 法学), 不是泛指「它」; ②these concepts 回指上一句 such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom, 即「正义、民主、自由这些概念」。link A to B = 把 A 与 B 联系起来 / 关联起来。everyday realities 译为「日常现实 / 日常生活的实际情况」, 不要翻成「每天的现实」。

in a manner which is parallel to the links (方式状语 + which 引导的定语从句修饰 manner) ★ 采分 → 以一种与 (那些) 联系相平行的方式

难点: **be parallel to 的语义 + 后置定语前移**

be parallel to 字面「与.....平行」, 在此处取引申义「与.....类似 / 相仿 / 一致」。which is parallel to the links 是 manner 的后置定语, 按汉语习惯须前移译为「与.....相似的方式」。注意 the links 这里是名词复数 (联系、关联), 与上一块的动词 links 同形不同性, 主体考生易看花眼。

journalists forge on a daily basis (省略 that 的定语从句修饰 the links) ★ 采分 → 记者们每天建立的

难点: **forge 熟词僻义 + 省略关系词**

两个盲区: ①forge 主体考生熟悉的是「伪造」(forge a signature), 但此处宾语是 the links, 必取另一常义「建立、缔结、打造 (关系 / 联系)」——这是高频熟词僻义; ②the links 与 journalists 之间省略了关系代词 that/which, journalists forge on a daily basis 整体作 the links 的后置定语, 须前移译为「记者每天建立的 (联系)」。on a daily basis = 每天 / 日常地, 是固定搭配, 不要硬译为「在一个每天的基础上」。

as they cover and comment on the news. (as 引导的时间 / 方式状语从句) ★ 采分 → 当他们报道并评论新闻时。

难点: **cover 熟词僻义 + as 的语义**

①cover 在新闻语境下不是「覆盖、遮盖」, 是熟词僻义「(媒体) 报道」(cover the news 是固定搭配); ②as 在此引导伴随 / 时间状语, 宜译为「在.....时 / (在)过程中」。they 回指 journalists。整块译为「(记者们) 在报道和评论新闻时 / 时 (所建立的)」。

【调序】两层后置定语前移 + 状语补位

本句的调序集中在「a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news」这一长串后置修饰：①最外层 which is parallel to the links 修饰 manner，前移译为「与……（相）类似的方式」；②内层 journalists forge on a daily basis 修饰 the links，再前移译为「记者每天（在……时）建立的（联系）」；③as 引导的时间状语 as they cover and comment on the news 按汉语习惯插入到 forge 之前，译为「在报道和评论新闻时」。最终套出汉语的多层定语「以一种与记者在报道和评论新闻时每天建立的联系相类似的方式」。

【译文】 另一方面，法律以一种与记者在报道和评论新闻时每天建立的关联相类似的方式，把正义、民主、自由这些概念与日常现实联系起来。

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

【意群】 But the idea (句首转折 + 主语中心词) →但是这一观点

难点: **the idea 后必有同位语**

看到 the idea / the fact / the belief 这类抽象名词后面紧跟 that, 要立刻警觉: that 引导的不是定语从句, 而是**同位语从句**, 作用是「具体说明 idea 的内容」。这是考研翻译年年考的结构信号。翻译时整体译为「(一个)的观点 / 看法」或「(认为)这一观点」。

that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen (that 引导的同位语从句 (说明 idea 的内容)) ★采分 →记者必须比普通公民更深刻地理解法律

难点: **同位语从句的汉化处理**

汉化两条路: ①前置法——把同位语内容译成「.....这一观点」放在 idea 之前; ②冒号法——译为「这种观点, 即.....」。本句内容较长, 推荐第①种「(认为) 记者必须比普通公民更深刻地理解法律这一观点」更顺。注意 more profoundly than 是比较结构, 必须把「比.....更(深刻地)」译全, 漏比较即丢采分点。

rests on (主句谓语) ★采分 →建立在.....之上 / 取决于

难点: **熟词僻义: rest on**

rest 主体考生第一反应「休息」, 但 rest on 是高频固定搭配, 意为「依靠 / 取决于 / 建立在.....之上」。本句主语是 the idea (观点), rest on 后接 an understanding (一种理解), 整体逻辑是「这种观点的成立, 依赖于对.....的理解 / 立足于对.....的理解」。译为「取决于 / 立足于 / 建立在..... (基础) 之上」均可, 最忌译为「在.....上休息」。

an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. (rest on 的宾语 (of 引导多层后置定语)) ★采分 →对新闻媒体既定惯例和特殊责任的一种理解

难点: **of 多层嵌套 + established 的语义**

三处需警觉: ①established 不是「建立的」, 是「已确立的 / 公认的 / 既定的」; ②conventions 不是「会议」, 是「惯例 / 常规 / 约定俗成的做法」; ③of the news media 同时修饰 conventions 和 responsibilities (共享后置定语), 译为「(新闻) 媒体的既定惯例和特殊责任」, 不要只挂在 responsibilities 上。an understanding of... 整体作 rest on 的宾语, 按汉语习惯把后置 of 短语前移: 「对(新闻) 媒体既定惯例和特殊责任的(一种) 理解」。

【调序】 **同位语前置 + of 短语前移**

本句两处调序: ①把 that 引导的同位语整体提到 the idea 之前, 译为「(认为)这一观点」。②把 an understanding of... 的 of 后置短语前移, 译为「对.....的理解」。组合起来主干就成了「(认为)这一观点, 立足于对.....的理解」。注意主句谓语 rests on 必须在译文里清晰落地 (建立在.....之上 / 立足于 / 取决于), 它是本句最容易被同位语长度淹没的采分点。

【译文】但是, 「记者必须比普通公民更深刻地理解法律」这一观点, 是立足于对新闻媒体既定惯例和特殊责任的理解之上的。

(49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

【意群】 In fact, (句首插入语) → 事实上,

it is difficult to see (形式主语 it + 真实主语后置 (不定式)) ★ 采分 → 很难明白 / 难以想象

难点: 形式主语 it 与 see 的语义

①it 是形式主语, 指代后面的 how 从句, 本身不需译出; 可按「很难明白 / 难以想象 / 很难看出」处理。②see 在此不是「看见」, 是熟词僻义「明白 / 理解 / 想象」(口语和书面均常见, 如 I see = 我明白了)。it is difficult to see how... 是高频句式, 意为「很难明白 / 看出.....如何 (能)」, 含强烈的反问 / 否定语气——作者实际想表达「不懂宪法的记者根本做不好政治报道」。

how journalists (how 引导的宾语从句的主语中心词) → (.....的) 记者怎么 (能)

who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution (who 引导的定语从句修饰 journalists) ★ 采分 → 对加拿大宪法的基本特征没有清晰把握的 (记者)

难点: 定语从句前移 + grasp 的名词义

两点要注意: ①grasp 此处是名词, 意为「把握 / 理解 / 掌握」(动词义「抓住」是常义), have a grasp of = 对.....有所把握 / 理解。②who 引导的定语从句较长, 按汉语习惯前移到 journalists 之前译为「不能清楚把握.....的记者」。否定要译全: do not have a clear grasp = 不能清楚把握 / 没有清晰理解。the basic features = 基本 (特征 / 特点)。

can do a competent job on political stories. (how 从句的谓语 + 宾语 + 状语) ★ 采分 → 能 (在) 政治报道 (上) 做得称职

难点: competent job 与 political stories 的语义

两个表达需具体化: ①do a competent job = 干好工作 / 做得称职 / 胜任工作; competent 是「称职的、能胜任的」, 不是「竞争的」(competitive)。②political stories 不是「政治故事」, 在新闻语境下 story = 报道 / 新闻稿, political stories = 政治 (题材的) 报道 / 政治新闻。这是新闻类文本的固定术语, 翻译时务必按行业义取。

【调序】 形式主语保留 + who 定语前移

本句调序两步: ①形式主语 it is difficult to see 译为「很难明白 / 看出」放句首, how 从句作真实主语放后面 (汉语里「很难看出 X 如何.....」是自然语序, 不必倒装); ②who 引导的定语从句较长, 前移到 journalists 之前, 译为「(那些) 对加拿大宪法的基本特征没有清晰把握的记者」。形式主语 + 真实从句主语 + 谓语 + 宾语, 最终套出汉语的「很难看出, 对加拿大宪法的基本特征没有清晰把握的记者, 如何能做好政治报道」。

【译文】 事实上, 很难想象, 那些对加拿大宪法的基本特征缺乏清晰理解的记者, 如何能够胜任政治报道工作。

(50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments.

【意群】 While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, (While 引导的让步状语从句)

★采分 → 尽管来自律师的评论和反应可能会增强报道，

难点：While 的让步义 + enhance/stories 的语义

三个盲区：①While 在句首常常不是「当.....时」，而是表「尽管 / 虽然」（让步），需结合后面的主句语气判断——本句主句说「记者最好靠自己」，前后形成对照，故 While 必为让步连词，译为「尽管 / 虽然」。②enhance stories 中 enhance 字面「增强」在新闻语境下宜译为「丰富 / 提升（报道质量） / 为报道增色」；硬翻「增强故事」别扭。③stories 同上一题，专业义「（新闻）报道」。comment and reaction = 评论和反应 / 回应。

it is preferable for journalists (形式主语主句 + for sb 的逻辑主语) ★采分 → 对记者来说.....

(是) 更可取的

难点：preferable 的语义 + for sb 句式

两点要注意：①preferable = 更可取的 / 更好的 / 更宜..... (含较强的「比那种好」的对比)，是形容词不是动词。it is preferable for sb to do = 某人最好（去）做某事 / 对某人而言，更可取的是去做某事。②for journalists 是真实主语 to rely on... 的逻辑主语，不是「为了记者」（误译易把 for 翻成「为了」）。整体译为「对记者而言，更可取的是..... / 记者最好.....」均通。

to rely on their own notions of significance (真实主语 (不定式短语) 的第一个动作) ★采分 → 依靠他们自己对（事件）意义的判断

难点：notions of significance 的具体化

两处需具体化：①notions = 看法 / 认知 / 见解 / 观念（不是「概念」那样冷冰冰的术语）；②significance 在新闻语境下指「（事件的）重要性 / 意义」，their own notions of significance = 他们（记者）自己对（新闻事件）重要性 / 意义的判断（认知）。their own 的「自己」要译出，与上文「依赖律师的解读」形成对照——这是采分点。

and make their own judgments. (真实主语的第二个并列动作) ★采分 → 并做出自己的判断。

难点：并列结构 + their own 的重复强调

rely on... and make... 是 to 不定式下的两个并列动作，第二个 to 省略。their own judgments 中 their own 再次出现，与前一块的 their own notions 形成强调——作者刻意重复「自己的」，翻译时必须保留「（做出）自己的判断」，不能压缩成「做判断」（漏译 own 就丢这个采分点）。

【调序】 让步从句前置 + 形式主语保留

本句调序两步：①While 引导的让步从句天然在句首，与汉语「尽管 / 虽然.....，但是 / 不过.....」语序一致，前置即可，无须大动；②主句 it is preferable for journalists to rely on... and make... 的形式主语，汉化时把 for journalists 前移作为话题主语「对记者来说 / 记者最好」，把真实主语 to rely on...and make... 译为主句的谓宾「依靠自己.....并做出自己的判断」。两个并列动作 rely on 和 make 用「并 / 同时」连接。

【译文】 尽管来自律师的评论和反应可能为报道增色，但对记者而言，更可取的是依靠自己对新闻意义的判断，并做出自己的判断。

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。

However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：倒装语序下的主谓识别、系动词后的表语识别、前置状语引发的倒装规则、介词短语作后置定语。特别是倒装结构和时间状语前置是四六级和考研常考的易错点，能够有效训练学生识别非常规语序中的核心成分，实战练习价值高。

On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news.

第2段，第4句

三层从句嵌套且层层咬合：第一层定语从句修饰manner，第二层定语从句(省略关系代词)嵌套在第一层内修饰links，第三层状语从句再嵌套在第二层内，需要反复回读才能理清各层归属关系和修饰对象，绕度较高

Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

第2段，第6句

动名词短语作主语的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其在学术或议论性文本中频繁出现。本句的结构（长主语+系动词+复杂表语）是这类句型的标准范例，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句的分析中。

The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be.

第3段，第3句

"the + 比较级, the + 比较级" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，省略关系词的定语从句也是常考结构；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。

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists.

第4段，第1句

主句采用主系表结构，定语从句修饰主语中的并列名词，这种主语带后置定语从句的复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 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。

journalist B1

n. 记者，新闻工作者

本篇8次 · 真题 25 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇5次 · 真题 44 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇4次 · 真题 14 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇3次 · 真题 47 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

establish B2

v. 建立，创立（组织、机构、关系等）

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次·真题 25 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇2次·真题 18 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇2次·真题 16 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇2次·真题 12 句

journalism B2

n. 新闻业;新闻工作

本篇2次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇2次·真题 11 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次·真题 82 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

constitution C1

n. 宪法

本篇1次·真题 13 句

educated B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 11 句

vary B1

v. 不同

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

convention B2

n. 习俗

本篇1次·真题 9 句

democracy B2

n. 民主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题9句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题9句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题9句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题9句

reliance B2

n. 依赖

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

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题8句

parallel B2

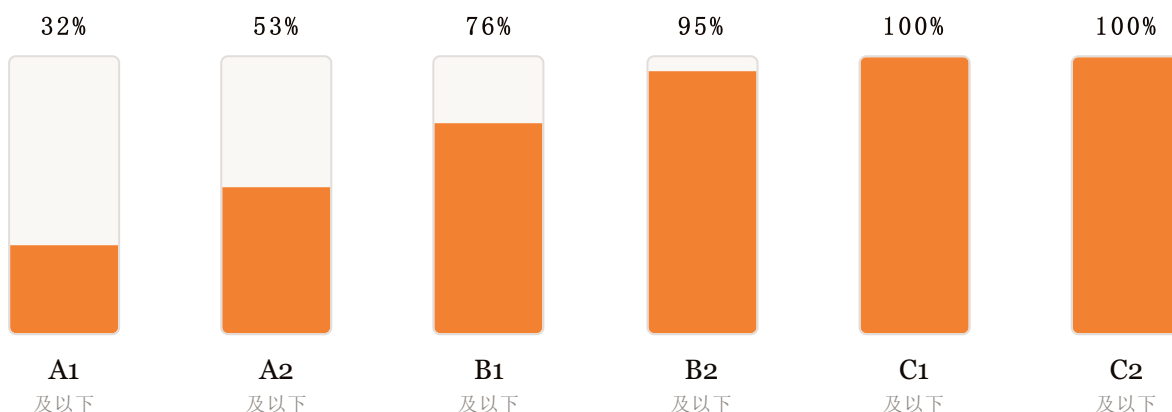
adj. 平行的

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 163 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **163** 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 5%。



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 163 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

163

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



考研英语（旧卷） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007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2007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(2007)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

You should write about 100 words 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·102 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Sir or Madam, I am a student of this university, writing to offer some suggestions on improving the library's service.

First, I would suggest that the opening hours be extended, especially during the examination period, when many students study late. Second, it would be better if the library could enrich its electronic resources, such as online journals and databases, so that we may access materials more conveniently. Finally, improving the reading environment, for example by adding more sockets, would also be appreciated.

I sincerely hope these suggestions will be taken into consideration. Thank you for your time. Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

【参考译文】

尊敬的先生 / 女士：我是本校的一名学生，写这封信是想就如何改进图书馆的服务提出一些建议。

第一，我建议延长开放时间，尤其是在考试期间，那时许多同学学习到很晚。第二，如果图书馆能够充实电子资源就更好了，比如在线期刊和数据库，这样我们就能更方便地获取资料。最后，改善阅读环境，例如增加更多插座，也将非常受欢迎。

我真诚地希望这些建议能被考虑采纳。感谢您抽出时间。此致 李明

【第 1 段】首句直入来意。用「I am a student of this university, writing to offer some suggestions on improving the library's service」一句完成身份+目的，把任务动词 suggestions/improving 直接搬入首句，落实「开门见山表目的」。

【第2段】三条建议各现状后做法。First/Second/Finally 分述三条：the opening hours be extended, especially during the examination period（先说考试季需求再给延长做法）、enrich its electronic resources、improving the reading environment, for example by adding more sockets，每条都「现状+具体做法」，全部用委婉句式保持礼貌，落实「先现状后做法」。

【第3段】期待致谢并规范落款。「I sincerely hope these suggestions will be taken into consideration. Thank you for your time.」完成期待采纳与致谢，末尾 Yours sincerely, Li Ming 满足署名硬约束，落实「礼貌收尾加落款」。

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

给图书馆提改进建议

任务动词加对象一句钉死：making suggestions for improving its service——核心是「就图书馆服务如何改进，提出建议」，落点在 suggestions（建议）和 improving（改进），不是吐槽现状、更不是索赔。凡是没落到「具体怎么改」的句子都是废笔。

读者 • 语域

学生写给校图书馆·礼貌正式

收信方由 Write a letter to your university library 锁定：写给「你所在大学的图书馆」，你的身份是在校学生。这决定了语域——正式书面、礼貌得体、建设性；称呼用 Dear Sir or Madam；这是「提建议」不是「投诉」，全程要像一个希望图书馆变更更好的用户，而不是发泄不满的顾客。

中心立意

礼貌提出可落地的改进建议并致谢

本信交际目的：以学生身份，礼貌地就 improving its service 提出两三条具体、可操作的建议，并在结尾表达期待采纳与感谢。中心不是「图书馆有问题」，而是「这样改会更好」。

要展开的要点

1. 延长开放时间

建议延长开馆时间，尤其考试季学生需要更长的自习时段——先点现状（时间偏短），再给做法（延长/分时段开放）。

2. 扩充电子资源

建议增加电子资源如在线期刊、数据库，方便查阅资料——这是把 improving its service 落到「馆藏/资源」这一维的具体动作。

3. 改善阅读环境设施

建议改善阅读环境，如增加插座、优化照明——把抽象的「服务更好」落到看得见摸得着的设施细节，避免空泛。

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 + 写信目的

Dear Sir or Madam 起头，一句表明学生身份并点明来意——就 improving its service 提建议。

第 2 段 分点陈述具体建议

用序数词分述延长开放时间、扩充电子资源、改善环境三条建议，每条先现状后做法。

第 3 段 期待采纳 + 致谢 + 落款

表达希望建议被采纳、致谢，按 use 要求以 Li Ming 落款。

第 1 段 自报学生身份并点明来意

表明自己是本校学生，写信是为就 improving its service 提出一些建议——把任务原词映射进首句。

表明身份 · As a student of this university, I am writing to ...

点明目的 · The purpose of this letter is to offer some suggestions on ...

第 2 段 分述延长时间·扩充电子资源·改善环境

第一条延长开放时间（尤其考试季），第二条增加在线期刊与数据库等电子资源，第三条改善阅读环境如增设插座——三条各一句「现状+做法」。

委婉提建议 · I would suggest that the library (should) + 动词原形 ...

条件式建议 · It would be better if the library could ...

排序过渡 · First, ... Second, ... Finally, ...

第 3 段 希望采纳 + 致谢 + 署 Li Ming

表达真诚希望建议被考虑采纳并致谢，按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 的要求，落款用 Li Ming 而非真名。

表达期待 · I sincerely hope that these suggestions will be taken into consideration.

致谢收尾 · Thank you for your time and consideration.

书信落款 · Yours sincerely, / Li Ming

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

三要点全覆盖且不跑偏

核对是否紧扣 making suggestions for improving its service：写信目的、至少两条具体建议、期待采纳与致谢结尾，三块齐全且都在「提建议」而非抱怨的轨道上。

结构连贯

三段清晰 + 序数词串联

本题按书信三段式落笔，中间段用序数词串起三条建议；避免把所有建议堆成一大段导致层次不清。

语言准确

委婉句式用对且不炫技

本题多用 I would suggest that.../It would be better if... 等委婉句，既礼貌又能压准语法；不必堆砌生僻长句，正确率优先。

字数格式

书信格式全 + 落款守约束

按 You should write about 100 words 控制篇幅，落款遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 与 Do not write the address：署 Li Ming、不写地址。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

语气生硬指责

反面：Your library is terrible. The opening hours are too short and I can never find a seat! 修正：I would suggest that the opening hours be extended during the examination period, when seats are often in great demand.

建议笼统空洞

反面：I hope the library can become better and offer better service. 修正：I would suggest adding more electronic resources, such as online journals and databases, so that students can access materials more easily.

署真名或漏落款

反面：结尾写成 Yours sincerely, Wang Hua（署了真名）。修正：固定写 Yours sincerely,（换行）Li Ming，且不写地址。

不分段或字数失控

反面：把目的、五六条建议、致谢全塞进一个不分段的长段落，凑到两百多词。修正：分成目的、建议、收尾三段，精选两三条建议，控制在要求篇幅内。

考研英语（2010 前） 2007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	段落小标题（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 →

2007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2007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(2007)

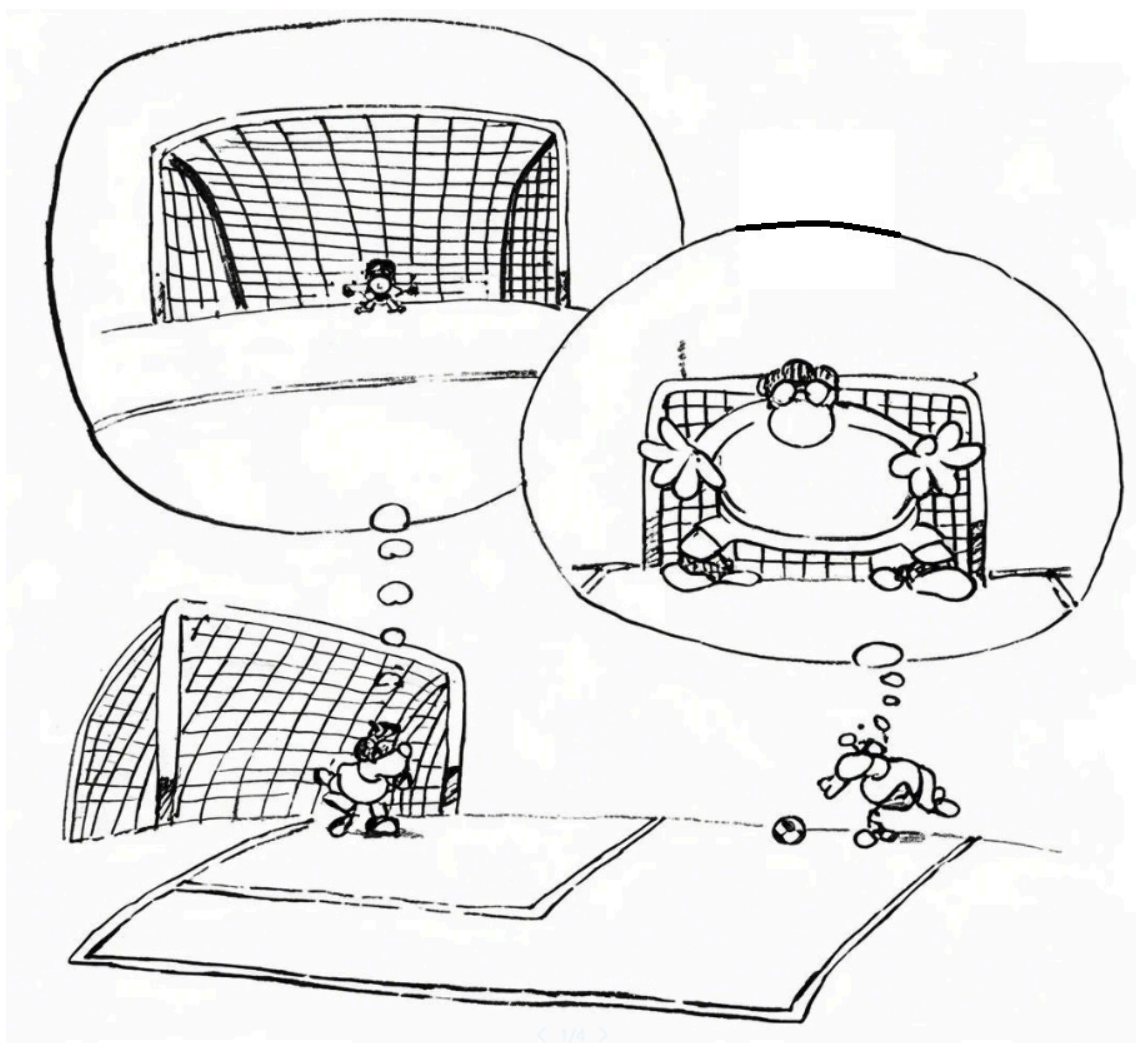
Section III Part B

Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) support your view with an example/examples.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



【参考范文 · 174 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a tense moment on the football pitch is captured. A striker is about to take a shot, yet in his mind the goalkeeper has swollen into a giant who blocks almost the entire goal. Meanwhile, the goalkeeper pictures himself shrunk to a tiny figure standing before an enormous net.

Simple as it appears, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about mentality. Both players are magnifying the difficulty in their own minds, and this lack of confidence, rather than any real gap in ability, is what truly threatens their performance. In other words, the biggest opponent we face is often the fear we create inside ourselves.

A telling example is the many gifted students who freeze in the exam hall. Having convinced themselves that the paper is impossibly hard, they panic and fail to perform, though the questions are well within their reach. Therefore, we should learn to face challenges with a calm and confident heart, for only then can we bring our true strength into full play.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，画面定格了足球场上紧张的一刻。一名前锋正要射门，然而在他的想象中，守门员已经膨胀成一个几乎挡住整个球门的巨人。与此同时，守门员却把自己想象成一个渺小的身影，站在一个大得惊人的球门前。

漫画看似简单，却传递了一个发人深省的、关于心态的信息。两名球员都在自己心里放大困难，而正是这种信心不足、而非实力上的真实差距，才真正威胁着他们的发挥。换句话说，我们面对的最大对手，往往是自己内心制造的恐惧。

一个很能说明问题的例子，是许多有天赋的学生在考场里怯场。他们说服自己相信卷子难得离谱，于是惊慌失措、发挥失常，尽管那些题目其实完全在他们的能力范围之内。因此，我们应当学会以平和而自信的心态面对挑战，唯有如此，才能把真正的实力充分发挥出来。

【第 1 段】白描画面，落实描述任务。本段用总起句 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 起笔，随后两句分别写出射手想象中 the goalkeeper has swollen into a giant 与守门员想象中 pictures himself shrunk to a tiny figure 的反差，只描述不议论，正好落实 describe the drawing briefly 且为下段留出篇幅。

【第 2 段】引申寓意，亮明立场。过渡句 Simple as it appears, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about mentality 把画面转到道理层，再用 rather than any real gap in ability 点破真正原因是心态，完成 explain its intended meaning，是全文重心段。

【第 3 段】考场怯场例证 + 收束。以 A telling example is the many gifted students who freeze in the exam hall 引出与寓意严丝合缝的例子，说明放大困难导致失常，最后用 Therefore, we should learn to face challenges 收束升华，落实 support your view with an example/examples。

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

评论漫画：描述 + 寓意 + 例证

本题要求 Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing，是一篇图画评论议论文。核心任务不是写故事，而是：先客观描述这幅足球漫画，再点破它想说的道理，最后用一个例子证明你的看法。三步一步都不能省。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式、客观的书面英语即可：不用写称呼落款，不用第二人称聊天口气，多用第三人称与描述、议论句型，避免缩写和口语词。

配图要读出

一大一小的想象 = 心态在作怪

关键信息有三处：一名足球运动员正要射门，他脑中想象守门员变成了巨人，几乎挡住了整个球门；而同一时刻守门员想象自己被缩小了，球门变得非常大。可写点就在这一大一小的强烈反差上：两人都在心里把困难放大、把自己看轻，说明真正的对手是他们自己的心态而非现实。

中心立意

放大困难的是心态，不是实力

全文中心一句话：真正击败我们的往往不是对手或困难本身，而是我们在心里把困难放大、把自己看轻的消极心态；以积极自信的心态面对挑战，才能发挥出真实水平。这正是漫画要 explain its intended meaning 的落点。

要展开的要点

1. 描述段：白描一大一小的对峙

第一个写作点对应 describe the drawing briefly：两三句交代射手与守门员各自脑中一巨一小的想象，点出反差，不展开议论。

2. 寓意段：把夸张引申为心态问题

第二个写作点是全文重心：由画面的夸张变形引申到现实——两人都在放大困难，暴露的是信心不足，据此亮出立场判断。

3. 例证段：一个例子撑住立场

第三个写作点对应 support your view with an example/examples：用一个与「心态放大困难」紧扣的具体事例佐证，再收束升华。

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 客观描述画面

两三句白描漫画：射手与守门员各自脑中一巨一小的想象对峙，只描述、不评论，对应 describe the drawing briefly。

第 2 段 阐释寓意并亮立场

由画面夸张引申到现实心态，点明漫画讽刺的是「自己放大困难」，并亮出中心判断，对应 explain its intended meaning，是全文重心段。

第 3 段 举例论证并收束

用一个与寓意紧扣的例子支撑观点，结尾呼吁以自信心态面对挑战，对应 support your view with an example/examples。

第 1 段 一次射门，两种反向想象

内容落点：足球场上射手正要射门；在他想象里 想象守门员变成了巨人，几乎挡住了整个球门；与此同时 守门员想象自己被缩小了，球门变得非常大。用客观描述句把这组反差呈现出来即可。

总起描述画面 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, ____ (一句话概括画面主体场景与动作).

补出对比细节 · In his mind, ____, whereas the other pictures ____ (点出画面中一大一小的反差).

第 2 段 放大困难的心态才是真正对手

内容落点：两位球员实力本无悬殊，却都在心里把困难放大、把自己看轻；这种信心不足而非真实差距，才是威胁其发挥的真正原因。据此亮出中心立场：我们最大的敌人，往往是自己内心制造的恐惧。

过渡到寓意 · Simple as it appears, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about ____ (寓意主题词).

亮明核心判断 · What truly threatens us is not ____ but ____ (点出被批评的真正原因).

第 3 段 考场怯场者印证心态之害

内容落点：许多有实力的学生一进考场就自己吓自己，认定卷子难得离谱，结果慌乱失常，其实题目本在能力之内——正与漫画中「自己放大困难」互为印证。结尾呼吁以平和自信的心态面对挑战，方能发挥真实水平。

举例过渡 · A telling example is ____ (与寓意紧扣的具体人/事).

呼吁收束 · Therefore, we should ____, for only then can we ____ (呼吁做法 + 点出结果).

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

三任务齐 + 例子扣题

本题达标要点是三段各对应 describe the drawing briefly、explain its intended meaning、support your view with an example/examples 齐全；最易失分处是例子与「心态放大困难」的寓意脱节，举例前先自问「这个例子能证明我的立场吗」。

结构连贯**三段分明不越界**

本题达标要点是描述、寓意、例证三段界限清楚、段间有过渡；最易失分处是把议论提前塞进描述段，导致段落功能混乱、重点段被稀释。

语言准确**描述句型用准**

本题可用 As is vividly depicted..., pictures himself... 等描述句型加分；最易失分处是中式直译（如把「放大困难」硬译成 amplify the difficult），应换成 magnifying the difficulty 这类地道搭配。

字数格式**卡进规定区间不越界**

本题硬性要求 160-200 words，少于下限或多于上限都会被扣分；无需称呼落款，写成规范三段议论文即可，写前就规划好每段句数以免收不住。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

堆画面细节挤掉寓意

反面示例：整段只写 The football is black and white. The player wears a shirt. The goalkeeper stands there. His face looks worried...（罗列无细节，寓意段被挤没）。修正：只保留 A striker is about to shoot, imagining the goalkeeper as a huge giant, while the goalkeeper sees himself as tiny before a large goal. 一句带过对比，立刻转入寓意分析。

励志例子与心态脱节

反面示例：拿 Edison failed a thousand times before inventing the bulb 论证「要自信」——这讲的是坚持，不是心态放大困难，论证两张皮。修正：换成 Many capable students panic in exams simply because they convince themselves the paper is too hard. 直接印证「心态放大困难导致失常」。

只复述画面不点道理

反面示例：This drawing shows two players imagining different things, which is very interesting and common in sports.（把画面又说一遍，没点破讽刺什么）。修正：What the cartoon really warns against is our tendency to magnify difficulties and lose confidence before the real contest even begins. 明确亮出批判立场。

考研英语（2010 前） 2007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	段落小标题（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