

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 is a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally does well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and has contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

1. [A] selected
[B] prepared
[C] obliged
[D] pleased
2. [A] unique
[B] particular
[C] special
[D] rare
3. [A] of
[B] with
[C] in
[D] against
4. [A] subsequently
[B] presently
[C] previously
[D] lately

5. [A] Only
[B] So
[C] Even
[D] Hence
6. [A] thought
[B] sight
[C] cost
[D] risk
7. [A] advises
[B] suggests
[C] protests
[D] objects
8. [A] progress
[B] fact
[C] need
[D] question
9. [A] attaining
[B] scoring
[C] reaching
[D] calculating
10. [A] normal
[B] common
[C] mean
[D] total
11. [A] unconsciously
[B] disproportionately
[C] indefinitely
[D] unaccountably
12. [A] missions
[B] fortunes
[C] interests
[D] careers
13. [A] affirm
[B] witness
[C] observe
[D] approve

14. [A] moreover
[B] therefore
[C] however
[D] meanwhile
15. [A] given up
[B] got over
[C] carried on
[D] put down
16. [A] assessing
[B] supervising
[C] administering
[D] valuing
17. [A] development
[B] origin
[C] consequence
[D] instrument
18. [A] linked
[B] integrated
[C] woven
[D] combined
19. [A] limited
[B] subjected
[C] converted
[D] directed
20. [A] paradoxical
[B] incompatible
[C] inevitable
[D] continuous

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

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women_____

- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
- [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
- [D] are exposed to more stress.

23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be ____
- [A] domestic and temporary.
 - [B] irregular and violent.
 - [C] durable and frequent.
 - [D] trivial and random.
24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that ____
- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
 - [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.
 - [C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
 - [D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
 - [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
 - [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
 - [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making free access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavour.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depend, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first

six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses_____
- [A] the background information of journal editing.
 - [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
 - [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
 - [D] the traditional process of journal publication.
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
- [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
 - [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
 - [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
 - [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that_____
- [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results.
 - [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
 - [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.
 - [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research.
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to_____
- [A] cover the cost of its publication.
 - [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
 - [C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
 - [D] complete the peer-review before submission.
30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?
- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
 - [B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
 - [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
 - [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people – especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations – apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright

State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients – notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height – 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women – hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to_____

- [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
- [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.
- [C] compare different generations of NBA players.
- [D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.

32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?

- [A] Genetic modification.
- [B] Natural environment.
- [C] Living standards.
- [D] Daily exercise.

33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
- [B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
- [C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
- [D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future_____

- [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.
- [B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.
- [C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.
- [D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.

35. The text intends to tell us that_____

- [A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.
- [B] human height is becoming even more predictable.
- [C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.
- [D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to_____

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that_____
- [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
 - [B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
 - [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
 - [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.
38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?
- [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
 - [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
 - [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
 - [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.
39. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
 - [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
 - [C] Slaves owners usually had large savings accounts.
 - [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.
40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his_____
- [A] moral considerations.
 - [B] military experience.
 - [C] financial conditions.
 - [D] political stand.

Part B

Directions:

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

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41)_____

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42)_____ Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43)_____ Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software

programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44)_____

_____ These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A&P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45)_____

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times – and then again – working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

- [A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.
- [B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.
- [C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
- [E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.
- [F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.
- [G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

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)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46)he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47)He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which

reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48)On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49)He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music." (50)Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology, and
- 2) suggest a solution.

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) give your comments.

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

2008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2008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(2008)

Section I

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

某些群体可能比其他群体更聪明这一观点是那些不敢公开表述的假说之一。但Gregory Cochran准备无论如何都要说出来。他是那种罕见的人物，一位独立于任何机构工作的科学家。他帮助普及了这样一种观点：某些此前不被认为由细菌引起的疾病实际上是感染，这一观点在首次提出时引起了很大争议。

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 is a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

然而，即使是他，在想到自己即将要做的事情时也可能会战栗。他与另外两位科学家一起发表了一篇论文，该论文不仅提出人类中的某一群体比其他群体更聪明，而且解释了导致这一结果的过程。所讨论的群体是一个起源于中欧的特定民族。这一过程就是自然选择。

This group generally does well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and has contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the

unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

这个群体在智商测试中通常表现良好,得分比100的平均值高12至15分,并且对西方的智力和文化生活做出了不成比例的贡献,正如他们的精英阶层(包括几位世界知名科学家)的职业生涯所证实的那样。他们也比大多数人更容易患上一些严重的遗传疾病,如乳腺癌。然而,这些事实此前被认为是不相关的。前者被归因于社会影响,例如重视教育的强大传统。后者被视为基因隔离的后果。Cochran博士认为智力和疾病是密切相关的。他的论点是,这些人不寻常的历史使他们承受了独特的进化压力,从而导致了这种矛盾的状况。

1. [A] selected
[B] prepared
[C] obliged
[D] pleased
2. [A] unique
[B] particular
[C] special
[D] rare
3. [A] of
[B] with
[C] in
[D] against
4. [A] subsequently
[B] presently
[C] previously
[D] lately
5. [A] Only
[B] So
[C] Even
[D] Hence
6. [A] thought
[B] sight
[C] cost
[D] risk
7. [A] advises
[B] suggests
[C] protests
[D] objects

8. [A] progress
[B] fact
[C] need
[D] question
9. [A] attaining
[B] scoring
[C] reaching
[D] calculating
10. [A] normal
[B] common
[C] mean
[D] total
11. [A] unconsciously
[B] disproportionately
[C] indefinitely
[D] unaccountably
12. [A] missions
[B] fortunes
[C] interests
[D] careers
13. [A] affirm
[B] witness
[C] observe
[D] approve
14. [A] moreover
[B] therefore
[C] however
[D] meanwhile
15. [A] given up
[B] got over
[C] carried on
[D] put down
16. [A] assessing
[B] supervising
[C] administering
[D] valuing

17. [A] development
[B] origin
[C] consequence
[D] instrument
18. [A] linked
[B] integrated
[C] woven
[D] combined
19. [A] limited
[B] subjected
[C] converted
[D] directed
20. [A] paradoxical
[B] incompatible
[C] inevitable
[D] continuous

1. ____

【答案】 [B] prepared 词义辨析

【线索】 前句说'此话题没人敢说'

上一句强调这个观点 is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name, 接着用 But 转折说 Cochran 仍要说, 空处描写的是他面对禁忌话题仍敢开口的状态——线索指向'有意愿/有准备地去做', 而不是'被选中'或'被迫'。

【选项】 A) selected X 语义被动、与文意不符

selected 意为'被挑选', 原文中 Cochran 是主动开口讲此话题, 没有'被某人选中来说'的情节, 逻辑不通。

B) prepared ✓ be prepared to=愿意/做好准备

prepared 与 to say 搭配为 be prepared to do='愿意/做好准备去做', 紧承 But 的转折语气——别人不敢说, 他却愿意/做好准备去说, 与 dare not speak its name. But 一脉相承。

C) obliged X 义为'被迫', 色彩相反

obliged 强调'迫于义务/无奈不得不', 但下文一直把 Cochran 描绘成主动挑战禁区的独立学者, 没有任何外力强迫他发声, 色彩冲突。

D) pleased X 情绪'高兴'过重, 文意没有

pleased 指'乐于/高兴', 话题敏感、'might tremble'后文也暗示压力, 不会是单纯的'高兴去说', 情绪色彩不匹配。

【验证】 代回原句: But Gregory Cochran is __(1)__ to say it anyway 即 he is prepared to say it anyway, '尽管禁忌, 他仍愿意/做好准备说', 与首段把他塑造成敢于挑战禁区的独立科学家这条 outline 完全一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] rare 词义辨析

【线索】 同位语解释'罕见'之处

空后的同位语 a scientist who works independently __(3)__ any institution 给出原因——一个独立于任何机构之外的科学家，正是英语里 a rare bird（罕见之人）这一固定说法所形容的对象。

【选项】 A) unique X 程度过强、不搭 bird

unique 意为'独一无二'，程度极强，而后文同位语只说他 works independently __(3)__ any institution，不是世上唯一人，且 a unique bird 不是英语习惯说法。

B) particular X 义为'特定/挑剔'，不指罕见

particular 多表示'特指的某个'或'挑剔'，并不传达'稀有'，且 a particular bird 不是固定隐喻。

C) special X 泛指'特别'，搭配不地道

special 笼统、无'稀有'之意，且与 bird 连用无固定隐喻意义。

D) rare ✓ rare bird=罕见之人

rare 与 bird 组成英语习语 a rare bird，专指'罕见的人/异类'，正好被同位语 a scientist who works independently __(3)__ any institution（独立于任何机构的科学家）所佐证，是同义并行的描述。

【验证】 代回：he is that rare bird, a scientist who works independently of any institution——'他是那种罕见之人，一位独立于任何机构之外的科学家'，与首段把他塑造为敢于挑战禁区的独立学者完全自治。

3. ____

【答案】 **[A] of** 固定搭配

【线索】 independent(ly) of 固定搭配

空所在结构 a scientist who works independently __ (3) __ any institution 中，independently 的固定搭配为 independent(ly) of = '独立于...之外'，无需跨句寻找。

【选项】 A) of ✓ **independently of 是固定搭配**

of 与 independently 构成 be/work independently of = '独立于...之外'，意为他不依附 any institution，与上文 rare bird 的孤胆形象一致。

B) with ✗ **搭配不存在**

with 表'与...一起'，与 independently '独立地'语义冲突，且没有 independently with 的固定用法。

C) in ✗ **搭配不存在**

in 与 independently 不构成固定搭配，be independent in 之类用法多接抽象品质，不接机构。

D) against ✗ **语义过激、无搭配**

against = '反对'，文章说他不附属任何机构，而非与机构对抗，搭配与文意都不合。

【验证】 代回：works independently of any institution = '独立于任何机构之外工作'，与 rare bird 的同位补充一脉相承。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] previously 词义辨析

【线索】 原以为非细菌→实际却是感染

原文 some diseases not __ (4) __ thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections 是一种'过去认为...而实际...'的对照——'were actually infections'是被推翻的真相, 空处所修饰的 thought 应指'此前/以前曾认为', 时间锚点为'相对于现在/相对于真相被揭示之前'。

【选项】 A) subsequently X 义为'随后', 时间方向反

subsequently='后来、随后', 但句意要的是'此前曾被认为', 方向相反。

B) presently X '当前/不久', 与对照不符

presently 多义'目前'或'不久', 无论哪种都不表达'在被推翻之前的旧观点'。

C) previously ✓ '此前'与 actually 形成对照

previously='以前', 与后文 were actually infections 形成'previously thought... actually were...'的经典对照, 正是 Cochran 所推翻的旧观念。

D) lately X '最近', 与对照不符

lately='最近', 意味着新近的看法, 与'被 Cochran 推翻的旧看法'冲突。

【验证】 代回: some diseases not previously thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections——'此前并不被认为是细菌引起的某些疾病, 实际上是感染', 恰好刻画了 Cochran 推动'重新认识'的贡献, 符合首段对其'敢挑战常识'的人物定调。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] Even 逻辑关系

【线索】 前一段塑造他'敢说'，本句却说他'会发抖'

前文 But Gregory Cochran is __(1)__ to say it anyway 强调他敢说；本句 he, however, might tremble at the __(6)__ of what he is about to do 却说 he 可能也会发抖。前后是'即便如此/再...也...'的让步关系，空里需要表达'连他这样敢说的人都...'。

【选项】 A) Only X '只有他'与上下文矛盾

Only he 意为'只有他'，但上文从未把他塑造成'独一无二'，且与 however 表达的让步语气不搭。

B) So X 顺承因果，与 however 冲突

So 表'因此/所以'，结果关系，但本句中有 however 表转折，二者逻辑冲突。

C) Even ✓ '连他都...'让步强调

Even he='连他这样敢说的人也...'，与后面 however, might tremble 共同构成让步语气：连这样一位敢挑战禁忌的学者都会发怵，凸显他即将做的事之大胆。

D) Hence X 因果，与 however 冲突

Hence='因此'，因果方向，与紧随其后的 however 互斥。

【验证】 代回：Even he, however, might tremble at the thought of what he is about to do ——'即便是他，也可能会对自己即将做的事感到颤栗'，与第二段后文 not only __(7)__ that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process 这个大胆论点完美呼应。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] **thought** 固定搭配

【线索】 后接 of 引导的从句内容

空后是 of what he is about to do——'他即将要做的事'，这是一种抽象的预想，而非可看见的实物，所以最契合的是 at the thought of='一想到...就...'这个固定搭配。

【选项】 A) **thought** ✓ **at the thought of=一想到**

thought 与 at the...of 构成 at the thought of='一想到...'，并与 tremble 高度匹配，意为'一想到自己将做的事，他都会发抖'，与 Even he, however, might tremble 的让步基调完全一致。

B) **sight** ✗ **需接可见之物**

sight 用于 at the sight of 后接具体可见对象（血、危险场景等），但 what he is about to do 是尚未发生的抽象事件，不可'看见'。

C) **cost** ✗ **搭配偏'代价'，文意未涉及**

cost 常与 at the cost of='以...为代价'连用，意思偏物质/牺牲，与 tremble 也不直接搭配，文意未提及他付出何种代价。

D) **risk** ✗ **搭配偏'冒...风险'，方向偏**

risk 多用于 at the risk of='冒...的危险'，强调'冒险去做'，而本句强调的是'仅仅想一想就会发抖'的心理预期，方向有偏。

【验证】 代回：might tremble at the thought of what he is about to do——'一想到自己将做的事便会发抖'，正好为第二段抛出大胆论点做心理铺垫。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] suggests 词义辨析

【线索】 not only...but explains 并列结构

原文为 a paper which not only __(7)__ that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process, 并列谓语是 explains (解释过程), 空里要填的也应是论文'提出/主张'某种观点的中性动词, 且能接 that 从句。

【选项】 A) advises X '建议', 主体不对

advises 后跟 that 从句一般用于'劝告/建议某人做某事', 主语多为人, 且强调指令性, 不适合论文'提出某种观点'。

B) suggests ✓ suggest that=表明/暗示主张

suggests 在学术语体中常意为'表明、提出(观点)', 主语可为论文/证据, 与 that 从句搭配自然, 并与并列谓语 explains 同为中性陈述, 整体表达'论文不仅提出...还解释了...'。

C) protests X '抗议', 情绪色彩相反

protests 表强烈反对/抗议, 但论文的立场是'主张存在群体智力差异', 是支持而非抗议, 色彩相反。

D) objects X '反对', 方向相反

objects 表'反对', object to/that 也带否定立场, 但论文是在论证一个肯定命题, 方向反。

【验证】 代回: a paper which not only suggests that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process——'这篇论文不仅提出某一族群比其他族群更聪明, 还解释了这一现象产生的过程', 与 outline 中'第二段亮论文核心命题'完全一致。

8. ____

【答案】 **[D] question** 固定搭配

【线索】 对前句论文主张中那个'人群'的回指

上句 one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others 引出了一个群体，下句 The group in __ (8) __ is a particular people originated from central Europe 显然是回指'刚才说到/讨论的那个群体'，最契合 in question='所讨论的、所涉及的'。

【选项】 A) progress X '进行中'，与人群不搭

progress in progress='进行中'，多用于事件/工程，不修饰人群。

B) fact X in fact 不修饰名词

fact in fact='事实上'是句子状语，不能作 The group 的定语短语。

C) need X '需要帮助的'，文意没有

need in need='穷困/需要帮助的'，文章并未说该族群需要帮助，逻辑不符。

D) question ✓ in question=所讨论的

question in question='所讨论的、提及的'，正好回指上句 one group of humanity，是该群体的同义引出。

【验证】 代回：The group in question is a particular people originated from central Europe ——'所讨论的这个群体是来自中欧的某个特定民族'，明确为前句主张的群体提供身份说明，与 outline 第二段的命题展开相一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] **scoring** 词义辨析

【线索】 IQ 测试与高于平均 12-15 分

原文 does well in IQ test, __(9)__ 12-15 points above the __(10)__ value of 100——在 IQ 测试中表现好, '得分'高于平均 12-15 分, 宾语是 12-15 points (分数), 最自然的搭配是 score points='得分多少分'。

【选项】 A) **attaining** X 通常接目标, 不接分差

attaining 常与 goal/level/age 搭配, 如 attain a high level; 用'达到 12-15 分高于平均'不地道, 因为 12-15 points above 是分差而非绝对水平。

B) **scoring** ✓ **score points** 固定搭配

scoring 与 points 搭配是英语考试/比赛语境下'得分'的固定说法, scoring 12-15 points above the mean='得分高于平均值 12-15 分', 与 IQ test 的语境完美契合。

C) **reaching** X 接绝对值不接分差

reaching 可接绝对数值 (reaching 115), 但这里是'high above the mean'的相对差距, 不是直接达到某个具体值。

D) **calculating** X '计算', 主体不对

calculating 是'计算', 主语应是研究者而非被测群体; 该群体是测试中'得分', 不是'计算'分。

【验证】 代回: generally does well in IQ test, scoring 12-15 points above the mean value of 100——'该群体在 IQ 测试中表现良好, 得分高于平均值 100 的 12-15 分', 自然顺畅, 并与 outline 第三段'高 IQ 现象'对接。

10. ____

【答案】 [C] mean 词义辨析

【线索】 12-15 points above the ____ value of 100

原文 scoring 12-15 points above the __(10)__ value of 100——12-15 分'高于...的 100 分', IQ 测试中 100 分恰为人群均值 (这是 IQ 测验的常识表达), 空里要填'平均的'。

【选项】 A) normal X '正常的', 含'非异常'判断

normal value 可表'正常值', 但隐含'非异常'判断, IQ=100 在统计上是均值而非'正常区间', 且 normal value 不是 IQ 测试通用术语。

B) common X '常见的', 非统计术语

common value='常见值', 类似于众数概念, 但 IQ=100 是均值, 不是'最常见的值'。

C) mean ✓ mean value=均值

mean 在统计学中作形容词意为'平均的', mean value=均值, 正好与 IQ 测验设定均值为 100 这一常识一致; 且与前文 scoring 12-15 points above'高于均值 12-15 分'完美搭配。

D) total X '总值', 逻辑荒谬

total value='总值', IQ 不是累加值, 不存在'总分 100', 且'高于总分 12-15 分'更说不通。

【验证】 代回: above the mean value of 100——'高于均值 100', 与统计常识 (IQ 标准化为均值 100) 一致, 也与 outline 中'第三段先并列高 IQ 与遗传病两组事实'紧密相连。

11. ____

【答案】 [B] **disproportionately** 词义辨析

【线索】 高 IQ 群体在西方知识与文化中的贡献

原文 has contributed __(11)__ to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the __(12)__ of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, __(13)__——该群体在西方知识文化中的贡献多到与其人口比例不相称（精英职业生涯证明了这一点）；线索指向‘与人口比例不相称地’。

【选项】 A) **unconsciously** X ‘无意识地’，方向不对

unconsciously=‘无意识地’，多形容个体心理状态，不能形容一个群体对文化的贡献规模。

B) **disproportionately** ✓ ‘不成比例地（多）’

disproportionately=‘不成比例地’，常用于表达‘贡献相对于人口比例之大’，与下文 including several world-renowned scientists 这类佐证完美对应——人口少但精英多。

C) **indefinitely** X ‘无限期地’，时间维度，文意不符

indefinitely=‘无限期/无定期地’，是时间维度的副词，与‘贡献多少’的程度维度不匹配。

D) **unaccountably** X ‘莫名其妙地’，文章后给出原因

unaccountably=‘无法解释地’，但文章后半部分恰恰给出了 unique evolutionary pressures 这一解释，与‘无法解释’矛盾。

【验证】 代回：has contributed disproportionately to the intellectual and cultural life of the West——‘对西方的知识文化做出与人口比例不相称的巨大贡献’，紧接其后用 several world-renowned scientists 印证，逻辑通畅且与全局立场一致。

12. ____

【答案】 **[D] careers** 词义辨析

【线索】 其精英'怎么了'+包含若干世界知名科学家

原文 as the __(12)__ of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, __(13)__——后接 including several world-renowned scientists 说明精英们以'世界知名科学家'为代表;最能展现贡献的是他们的'职业生涯/事业成就'。

【选项】 A) missions **X '使命', 与'印证贡献'不直接**

missions='使命'强调任务方向,但例证用的是'世界知名科学家',他们的成就主要体现为事业而非'使命'本身。

B) fortunes **X '财富/命运', 与智识贡献不对应**

fortunes='财富'或'命运',文章谈的是'对智识与文化的贡献',而非财富积累,焦点偏离。

C) interests **X '兴趣/利益', 过于个人**

interests='兴趣/利益'是个体属性,难以与'世界知名科学家'这一身份成就直接对接。

D) careers **✓ careers of elites=精英的事业**

careers 与 elites 搭配指'精英的职业生涯/事业',正好由 including several world-renowned scientists 举例佐证;用精英的事业成就来印证该群体对西方智识文化贡献巨大,逻辑直接。

【验证】 代回: as the careers of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, affirm——'正如他们精英们的职业生涯(其中包括数位世界知名的科学家)所证实的那样',整体结构清晰,前后逻辑链完整。

13. ____

【答案】 [A] affirm 词义辨析

【线索】 as the careers of their elites...__ 主语 careers

原文 as the __(12)__ of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, __(13)__ 中, 空 13 的主语是 the careers of their elites, as 引导'正如...所证实/所表明'的。线索指向'职业生涯能起到证实作用'的动词。

【选项】 A) affirm ✓ affirm=证实, 主语可为无生命证据

affirm='证实、断言', 可由 careers 这类抽象事实做主语, 表'精英们的职业生涯证实了该群体的贡献', 与前句的论断形成证据链。

B) witness X '见证', 主语多为时间地点

witness='见证'时, 主语典型是 the 20th century / Beijing 等时代地点; 让 careers 'witness'不地道。

C) observe X '观察/遵守', 无证实之义

observe 主语多为人, 意为'观察、遵守', 不能由 careers 做主语'观察'某事。

D) approve X '批准/认可', 主语应为人

approve='批准、赞同', 主语通常为人或机构, 且其'认可'与'印证贡献'是不同动作。

【验证】 代回: as the careers of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, affirm——'正如他们精英(含若干世界知名科学家)的职业生涯所证实的那样', 作为整段前一句的有力佐证。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] however 逻辑关系

【线索】 前两句并列了 IQ 高与遗传病多，下句却说‘以前没人把它俩联系起来’

前文一句 does well in IQ test, 另一句 They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer 列出两组事实；空所在句 These facts, __ (14) __, have previously been thought unrelated 出现‘These facts’回指，‘have previously been thought unrelated’是与前文的‘反差’——本应有联系的两件事一直被认为无关，逻辑转折。

【选项】 A) moreover X 递进，与转折语气冲突

moreover 表递进添加，但本句是把前两组事实拉到对照面解释，是反转而非‘更进一步说同向’。

B) therefore X 因果，与文意无关

therefore 表‘因此’，前两句并非‘高 IQ 导致遗传病’或‘遗传病导致 IQ 高’的因果关系，逻辑荒谬。

C) however ✓ 转折，引出‘此前被认为无关’

however=‘然而’，与下文 have previously been thought unrelated 一起表明：尽管两组事实并列出现，但人们以前却一直把它们当作无关——为接下来 Cochran 把二者关联起来的新观点埋下转折伏笔。

D) meanwhile X 时间并列，无反差感

meanwhile=‘与此同时’多用于时间并列，无法表达‘但此前却被认为无关’的对比。

【验证】 代回：These facts, however, have previously been thought unrelated——‘然而这些事实此前一直被认为彼此无关’，承上‘两组事实’，启下‘Cochran 重新关联’，与 outline 中末段三段式（旧观点→反差→新观点）紧密贴合。

15. ____

【答案】 [D] put down 词义辨析

【线索】 前者被归因于社会因素

原文 The former has been __(15)__ to social effects, such as a strong tradition of __(16)__ education——The former 指'高 IQ'这件事，过去一直被'归因于'社会因素（如重视教育的传统），空里要填的就是'归因于'之意。

【选项】 A) given up X '放弃'，意思相反

given up to='让位给/向...放弃'，逻辑上'前者被放弃给社会因素'不通顺，且文意是寻找解释，不是放弃。

B) got over X '克服'，宾语应是困难

got over='克服、从...恢复'，宾语通常是病痛/困难，'高 IQ 被克服给社会因素'不成句。

C) carried on X '继续'，与 to 搭配生硬

carried on='继续做'，不与 to 引导原因连用，搭配不通。

D) put down ✓ put down to=归因于

put down 与 to 搭配为 put X down to Y='把 X 归因于 Y'，意为'高 IQ 此前被归因于社会因素，如重视教育的传统'，与下文 such as a strong tradition of __(16)__ education 列举的'原因'完美呼应。

【验证】 代回：The former has been put down to social effects, such as a strong tradition of valuing education——'前者一直被归因于社会因素，例如重视教育的传统'，紧接对照下一句 The latter was seen as a (an) __(17)__ of genetic isolation 形成'前者归因...后者归因...'的旧解释并列。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] **valuing** 词义辨析

【线索】 用以解释'为何 IQ 高'的社会传统

原文 The former has been put down to social effects, such as a strong tradition of __ (16) __ education——既然要解释高 IQ, 那么这种'传统'应是促进/重视教育的传统; '重视教育'才能合理地与'IQ 高'对接。

【选项】 A) **assessing** X '评估', 与传统语义不搭

assessing education='评估教育'是行政行为, 不是一种解释族群高 IQ 的文化传统。

B) **supervising** X '监督', 行为偏制度

supervising education='监督教育'是管理动作, 与'文化传统重视'相去甚远。

C) **administering** X '管理/施行', 无'重视'之义

administering education='管理/施行教育'是行政性动作, 与'群体性传统重视教育'语义脱节。

D) **valuing** ✓ **valuing education=重视教育**

valuing education='重视教育', 是该族群常被提到的文化传统, 恰好可作'高 IQ'的社会解释, 与上文 put down to social effects 的归因链对应。

【验证】 代回: a strong tradition of valuing education——'一种深厚的重视教育的传统', 紧扣高 IQ 这一'结果'的社会解释, 整段对照逻辑完整。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] consequence 词义辨析

【线索】 后者（遗传病）被视为基因隔离的结果

原文 The latter was seen as a (an) __ (17) __ of genetic isolation——The latter 指'遗传病'。基因隔离（遗传上的封闭、近亲繁衍）会导致遗传病多发，是因果关系，遗传病是基因隔离的'后果'。

【选项】 A) development X '发展'，与'病'不搭

development of='...的发展'，遗传病不是'基因隔离的发展'，逻辑不顺。

B) origin X 因果方向反

origin of='...的起源'，意味着遗传病是基因隔离的起源，因果方向恰好反了：是基因隔离造成遗传病，不是相反。

C) consequence ✓ consequence of=...的结果

consequence of='...的结果'，遗传病是基因隔离的结果，与生物学常识与上下文一致；同时与 14 题 however、15 题 put down to 形成'旧解释体系'：高 IQ 归因社会，遗传病归因基因隔离。

D) instrument X '工具'，逻辑荒谬

instrument of='...的工具'，遗传病不是基因隔离的工具，逻辑不通。

【验证】 代回：The latter was seen as a consequence of genetic isolation——'后者被视为基因隔离的结果'，与前一句 The former has been put down to social effects 形成两种独立旧解释的并列，自然引出下一句 Cochran 把二者打通的新观点。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] linked 词义辨析

【线索】 Cochran 提出二者'密切相关'

原文 Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately __(18)____
——Cochran 主张'智力和疾病紧密相连', 下一句 His argument is that the unusual
history of these people has __(19)____ them to unique evolutionary pressures that
have resulted in this __(20)____ state of affairs 进一步说明二者来源相同。'相联'是因果/统计上的关联, 最自然的动词是 link。

【选项】 A) linked ✓ be intimately linked=密切关联

linked 与 intimately 形成 intimately linked='密切相连', 是科研论文中表'有内在联系'的标准搭配, 且符合 Cochran 把二者关联到同一进化压力的论证目的。

B) integrated X '整合为整体', 过于强

integrated 强调'融合为一体', 但智力与疾病不是被合并的两部分, 而是同一进化过程的副产品。

C) woven X '编织', 比喻不当

woven 多用于'编织进某事中', 比喻偏文学, 且与 intimately 搭配在科研语体中不常见。

D) combined X '结合', 偏物理层面

combined 多用于物质或要素组合为新整体, 描述两个独立现象之间的因果关联不如 link 自然。

【验证】 代回: the intelligence and diseases are intimately linked——'智力与疾病紧密相连', 正是 Cochran 这篇大胆论文的核心论断, 呼应 outline 中'第三段末由 Cochran 提出 unique evolutionary pressures 这一统一解释'。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] subjected 固定搭配

【线索】 非凡历史使他们遭受独特进化压力

原文 the unusual history of these people has __(19)__ them to unique evolutionary pressures——历史让这些人'遭受'了独特的进化压力，意为他们被迫接受/经历了这些压力，最契合 subject to。

【选项】 A) limited X '限于'，文意不符

limited them to=把他们限制在.....，但'把他们限制到独特的进化压力上'不通顺，文意是经历而非限制。

B) subjected ✓ subject sb. to=使遭受

subjected them to unique evolutionary pressures='使他们遭受独特的进化压力'，精确对应'独特历史→独特进化压力'的因果链，并为下一句 resulted in this __(20)__ state of affairs 做铺垫。

C) converted X '转变为'，对象不对

converted them to='把他们转变为'，多接结果状态（信仰/物质），把人转变为'进化压力'语义荒谬。

D) directed X '指向'，与压力不搭

directed them to='把他们引向...'，强调方向引导，但进化压力是'施加'而非'引导前往'，搭配不合。

【验证】 代回：the unusual history of these people has subjected them to unique evolutionary pressures——'他们的非凡历史使他们遭受了独特的进化压力'，与 outline 末段 Cochran 的核心解释一致：独特历史 → 独特压力 → 独特结果（高 IQ 与遗传病并存）。

【答案】 [A] paradoxical 词义辨析

【线索】 智力与疾病同源、看似矛盾

全段从 They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases 摆出'高 IQ 与高发遗传病并存'的反差现象，到 the intelligence and diseases are intimately __(18)__ 揭示二者同源；这种'高智力与遗传病同时存在且彼此关联'的局面正是英语中的 paradox。

【选项】 A) paradoxical ✓ paradoxical=看似矛盾的

paradoxical state of affairs='看似矛盾的局面'，紧扣全段反差——智力高（好）与遗传病多（坏）这两件看起来对立的事实却同源于一种进化压力，正是 paradox 的核心特征，且照应了文章开篇 dare not speak its name 那种'反常识'的张力。

B) incompatible X '不相容'，但事实是并存

incompatible='不相容'，意味两者不能并存；但事实上二者在同一群体中并存，且 Cochran 把它们关联到同一原因，与 incompatible 的'不可共存'矛盾。

C) inevitable X '不可避免'，并非论点重点

inevitable='不可避免'，强调'必然如此'，但全文重点不在'必然性'，而在'看似矛盾而实有共因'的反常性。

D) continuous X '持续的'，文意没有

continuous='连续的、持续的'，是时间属性，与'高 IQ 与遗传病并存的反差'无直接关联。

【验证】 代回：have resulted in this paradoxical state of affairs——'造成了如今这种看似矛盾的局面'，是对全段'高 IQ + 遗传病并存于同一群体'反差的精准收束，呼应 mainIdea 的核心。

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

某族群因独特进化压力同时拥有高智商与遗传病

全文围绕 Gregory Cochran 的一项颇具争议的研究：他主张 one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others，并将这种高智商与该群体高发的遗传病视为同一自然选择过程的产物，最终在末段明确 the intelligence and diseases are intimately __(18)__。作

者基调是客观转述，多次用 aroused much controversy、might tremble at 等词暗示话题敏感、但论点本身有学术依据。

行文脉络

引出人物→点出大胆论文→给出现象与新解释

第一段是人物背景铺垫：Cochran 是独立学者，敢说别人不敢说的话——dare not speak its name、He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not __(4)__ thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections。第二段亮论文核心命题：one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others 且解释机制为 natural selection。第三段先并列两组事实——高 IQ 与 nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer——再用 __(14)__ 转折出旧解释（社会因素 / 基因隔离）的不足，最后由 Cochran 提出 unique evolutionary pressures 这一统一解释。把握这条主线，多数空就有方向感。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But Gregory Cochran is prepared to say it anyway.

第1段，第2句

"be + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中常见的句式，如 "be willing to、be able to、be ready to" 等，本句是该类结构的典型代表，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达，但整体结构过于简单，不涉及从句等更复杂的常考句式

Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only suggests that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about.

第2段，第2句

句中覆盖多种成分类型：主句含状语、主语、谓语、宾语；定语从句含并列谓语、宾语从句、嵌套定语从句；各从句内部还有主系表结构和比较结构。特别是关系代词在从句中充当主语、并列谓语的识别、宾语从句与定语从句的区分，都是实用且易错的训练点，练习价值较高。

This group generally does well in IQ test, scoring 12-15 points above the mean value of 100, and has contributed disproportionately to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the careers of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, affirm.

第3段，第1句

本句包含并列谓语、分词短语作状语、非限制性定语从句等结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式。掌握这类结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似长句的理解中，代表性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 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。

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

previously B1

adv. 以前，先前（指过去某个时间）

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 29 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tradition

B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 20 句

former

B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

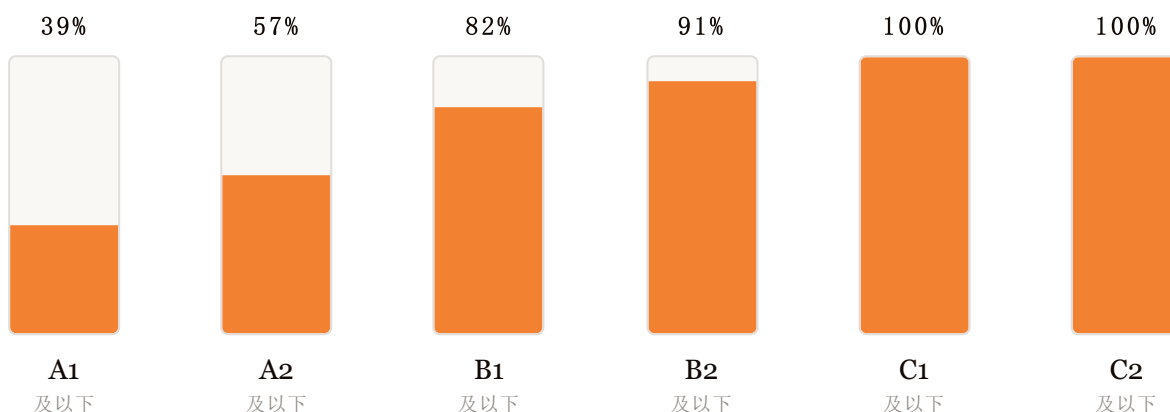
本篇1次·真题 18 句

<u>selection</u> B1 n. 挑选 本篇1次 · 真题 17 句	<u>elite</u> C1 n. 精英 本篇1次 · 真题 15 句
<u>controversy</u> C1 n. 争议 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>evolutionary</u> C1 adj. 进化的 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>originate</u> C1 v. 起源于 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>central</u> B1 adj. 主要的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>arouse</u> C1 v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应) 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>latter</u> B2 det. 后者的 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 120 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **120** 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 11 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 120 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

120

B2 以上难词

9%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



考研英语（旧卷） 2008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	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2008)

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 While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

尽管女性在现代生活的某些领域仍在追赶男性，但她们似乎在至少一个不受欢迎的类别中遥遥领先。纽约退伍军人管理医院首席精神病学家Yehuda博士表示："与男性相比，女性在应对压力时特别容易患上抑郁症和焦虑症。"

P2 Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

对动物和人类的研究都表明，性激素在某种程度上影响压力反应，导致处于压力下的雌性比处于相同条件下的雄性产生更多的触发化学物质。在几项研究中，当压力过大的雌性大鼠的卵巢（雌性生殖器官）被切除后，它们的化学反应变得与雄性相同。

P3 Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she

observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

除了女性压力化学物质剂量增加之外，她们承受压力的"机会"也在增加。Yehuda博士说："这并不一定意味着女性应对得不如男性好。只是她们需要应对的事情多得多。"她指出："她们承受压力的能力甚至可能比男性更强，只是她们要处理的事情太多了，因此她们更明显、更快地被压垮。"

P4 Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Yehuda博士指出了两性之间的另一个差异。"我认为女性所面临的事情往往更具有慢性或重复性质。男性参战并面临战斗压力。男性面临更多随机的身体暴力行为。女性所面临的人际暴力往往发生在家庭环境中，不幸的是，施暴者是父母或其他家庭成员，而且这些暴力往往不是一次性的。这些长期关系带来的损耗可能是相当具有破坏性的。"

P5 Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Adeline Alvarez在18岁时结婚并生下一个儿子，但她决心完成大学学业。"我为获得大学学位付出了很多努力。我生活在如此多的挫折中，上学就是我的逃避方式，可以让我取得进步，做得更好。"后来，她的婚姻结束了，她成了单身母亲。"照顾一个十几岁的孩子、有一份工作、付房租、付车贷和偿还债务是最困难的事情。我靠每次工资勉强度日。"

P6 Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

并非每个人都经历Alvarez所描述的那种严重的慢性压力。但如今大多数女性都在应对许多义务，几乎没有休息，并感受到压力。Alvarez的经历表明，在压力威胁到你的健康和行事能力之前找到化解压力的方法是多么重要。

题目与逐题解析

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

根据前两段，下列哪项是正确的？

- A) 女性在生理上更容易受到压力的影响。 B) 女性仍在遭受由男性造成的巨大压力。

c) 女性在应对压力方面比男性更有经验。 d) 男性和女性在面对压力时表现出不同的倾向。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?把范围锁死在前两段，又要求判断真伪，是典型的范围细节题。

【拆句】 主句省略be动词的Which of the following is true是个简单选择问句，难点只在状语according to the first two paragraphs——according to 在这里意为“依据.....所述”，限定信息来源范围，不是“按照.....行动”，无任何陷阱。

【定位】 Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

针对动物和人类的多项研究表明，性激素会以某种方式影响压力反应，使得承受压力的雌性比同等条件下的雄性分泌更多触发性化学物质。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males

↔ **Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.**

预判要点“女性在生理层面对压力更易感”与biologically more vulnerable逐词对应：biologically=sex hormones 层面，more vulnerable=produce more trigger chemicals 的属性表达。

B) 范围外信息=无中生有

前两段只谈“女性对压力反应更强的生理机制”，完全没有提到stress caused by men这种来源归因——是典型把后文第四段才出现的“家庭暴力施害者”读法提前塞进前两段。

C) 比较句注意方向

原文从头到尾说女性“更易受压力影响”，从未说她们more experienced ... in coping with stress (更善应对) ——这是典型“与原文相反”。

D) 程度差异 ≠ 方式差异

前两段只展示生理反应程度的差异（女性分泌更多触发化学物质），并未谈different inclinations (不同的应对倾向/方式)，属于偷换概念。

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women_____

- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
- [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.
- [D] are exposed to more stress.

Yehuda博士的研究表明女性_____

- A) 需要额外剂量的化学物质来应对压力。 B) 承受压力的能力有限。 C) 更有能力避免压力。
- D) 暴露在更多压力之下。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women___要求补全 Yehuda 研究的结论，结论必在 Yehuda 引言中直接给出。

【拆句】 Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women___是“主+谓+that 宾语从句”结构，需要补全的是从句的谓语部分。注意 suggests 此处是“表明、显示”之意，不是“建议”——这是熟词僻义高频考点。

【定位】 Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda.

在女性大剂量压力化学物质之外，她们还面临更多的压力“机会”。Yehuda 博士说：“并非女性应对得不好，只是她们要应对的事情多得多。”

【选项】 A) **比喻字面化=偷换概念**

need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress把原文中作为压力反应产物的 trigger chemicals 误读成女性“需要额外服用化学药剂”——既颠倒了化学物质的来源（内生而非外服），也凭空增加了 need to handle 的目的。

B) **选项与原文判断词正负相反**

have limited capacity for tolerating stress说女性耐受能力有限，与第三段Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's完全相反。

C) **答非所问=无中生有**

more capable of avoiding stress“更善于避免压力”在原文毫无依据；第三段明说女性“要应对的事更多”，根本谈不上“避免”。

D) **✓ 正确**

they have so much more to cope with ↔ **are exposed to more stress.**

her increased "opportunities" for stress ↔ **are exposed to more stress.**

预判要点是“数量更多”，四项里只有more stress在“量”上吻合，且 are exposed to 与原文“opportunities for stress”在被动承受的语义上一致，锁定 D。

23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be___

- [A] domestic and temporary.
- [B] irregular and violent.
- [C] durable and frequent.
- [D] trivial and random.

根据第4段，女性面临的压力往往是___

A) 家庭性的和暂时性的。 B) 不规律的和剧烈的。 C) 持久的和频繁的。 D) 琐碎的和随机的。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 题干the stress women confront tends to be___要求归纳女性所受压力的特征，第四段恰好给出 chronic、repeated 等形容词作答。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be ____ 中, women confront是省略关系代词 that/which 的定语从句修饰 stress, 意为“女性所面对的压力”; tends to be 表“倾向于是、往往是”, 引出对压力性质的描述。

【定位】 I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. ... The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals.

我认为, 女性所暴露的那类事情往往更具慢性或反复的性质。.....女性所遭受的人际暴力往往发生在家庭情境之中——不幸的是, 施暴者往往是父母或其他家庭成员, 而且这些暴力往往不是一次性的事件。

【选项】 A) **半对的选项最危险**

domestic and temporary里 domestic 对应domestic situations确实没错, 但 temporary (暂时的) 与原文 chronic (慢性的) 正好相反——典型的“半对半错”误答。

B) **对比段最易出张冠李戴**

irregular and violent里 irregular (无规律的/偶发的) 是原文形容男性所受暴力 (random physical violence) 的特征, 被张冠李戴到女性头上。

C) **✓ 正确**

chronic or repeated nature ↔ **durable and frequent.**

they tend not to be one-shot deals ↔ **durable and frequent.**

预判“长期+反复”对应durable and frequent的“持久+频繁”两个形容词, 完全等值, 锁定 C。

D) **全错的项无原文出处**

trivial and random: trivial (琐碎的) 原文未提, random (随机的) 又是男性的特征, 两个词都不属于女性所受压力。

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that ____

- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
- [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.
- [C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
- [D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.

句子“我靠薪水勉强度日。”(第5段第6行)表明 ____

- A) Alvarez除了赚钱什么都不关心。 B) Alvarez的薪水勉强够支付她的家庭开支。
- C) Alvarez从不同的工作中获得薪水。 D) Alvarez几乎所有东西都用支票支付。

【答案】 **B** (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." \ (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that ____要求解读某句话“表明”了什么, 正是典型句意题。

【拆句】 题干主干是The sentence ... shows that____, 其中嵌套的I lived from paycheck to paycheck.是一个英语习语: from paycheck to paycheck 字面“从一份工资到下一份工资”, 引申为“每月薪水刚好维持开销、毫无结余”——这是本题的全部语义负担。

【定位】 It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.

照顾一个青少年、做一份工作、付房租、付车贷、还债——这是最难的事。我那时是月光族, 每张工资都刚刚够用。

【选项】 A) **事实→人格评价=过度推断**

cared about nothing but making money把“她拼命挣钱付账”扭曲为“除了挣钱什么都不在乎”——既忽视了她was determined to finish college的求学执念, 也凭空给主人公贴上“功利”的负面标签。

B) **✓ 正确**

pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt ↔

Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.

I lived from paycheck to paycheck. ↔

Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.

预判“工资刚好够支出”既匹配习语字面, 又匹配前句开支清单——选项 B 用 barely covered + household expenses 把这两层信息全包了, 唯一答案。

C) **习语字面化=偷换概念**

got paychecks from different jobs把 from paycheck to paycheck 错读为“工资来自不同工作”——这是对习语的字面误解, 原文从未说她有多份工作。

D) **同词根不同义=偷换概念**

paid practically everything by check把 paycheck (工资支票) 扭成 by check (用支票付款) 的支付方式——这是把“收到的工资”和“用支票付账”两件事偷换。

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?

[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say

[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

下列哪项最适合作为本文的标题?

A) 压力的重负:无路可走? B) 对压力的反应:性别差异 C) 压力分析:化学物质说明了什么

D) 性别不平等:压力之下的女性

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 题干Which of the following would be the best title for the text?要求选最佳标题, 标准的主旨题问法。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text?是简单选择问句，would 表“在这四个候选中最合适”的虚拟选择语气，无理解陷阱。

【选项】 A) **主语丢主角=以偏概全**

Strain of Stress: No Way Out?主语只剩 Stress，把“女性”这个全文真正主角丢了；副标题No Way Out?又抛出“无路可走”的悲观反问——尾段明明说the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress要寻找化解之道，态度并不绝望。

B) **主从颠倒=以偏概全**

Responses to Stress: Gender Difference把全文重心定在“两性都受压力、各有差异”的对比框架，但文章只详细写女性这一边、男性仅作参考——并不是平起平坐的比较研究。

C) **局部段当主旨=以偏概全**

Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say把视角锁死在“化学物质分析”这一第二段的局部点上，完全不覆盖第三、四、五、六段中关于社会、家庭、案例的内容——典型的“以偏概全”。

D) **✓ 正确**

Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress

↔ **Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress**

most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain

↔ **Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress**

全文主角始终是 women（生理更敏感、机会更多、受家庭暴力更久、案例又是 Alvarez），合格标题必须以 women 为中心；D 项把 Women 放在主标位、Gender Inequality 作角度，最贴合主线。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

"Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构配合多个状语修饰,且表语为形容词加介词短语固定搭配(susceptible to doing),这类句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,尤其是科普或学术话题。比较状语 compared to 的用法也是常考点,结构代表性较强。

"Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

第3段，第3句

句子包含主句、两个并列宾语从句、一个比较从句、一个主语从句和一个结果状语从句，共六个分句。第二个宾语从句内部嵌套主语从句，主语从句内部又嵌套结果状语从句，形成三层嵌套。并列与嵌套交织，读者需要反复梳理才能理清各分句的归属和层级关系

Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence.

第4段，第4句

被动语态加介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其在讨论社会现象或科学事实时频繁出现；结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于类似句型的理解。

"I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better."

第5段，第2句

"so ... that ..."结果状语从句是四六级和考研常考句式；并列主句、过去进行时、同位语不定式短语都是典型结构；句子贴近真题风格，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

"It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

第5段，第4句

形式主语结构(It is...to do)是四六级和考研高频句式,多个并列不定式作定语也常见于真题;简单过去时叙事同样是基础必考。两句结构都具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes.

第6段，第1句

"名词+省略关系代词的定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,本句同时呈现了否定词修饰不定代词作主语、多层修饰的宾语结构,以及后置定语从句省略,这些都是考试常见句式,学习本句可直接迁移到大量真题句型。

Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

第6段，第3句

本句展示了典型的主句 + 时间状语从句结构，主句内部包含名词 + of + 动名词短语这一常考搭配（如 the importance/necessity/possibility of doing），以及 before 引导的时间状语从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。整体句式代表了英文学术和正式文体中常见的表达方式，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

第21题，A

主系表结构是四六级和考研的常见句型，且表语由形容词短语构成也很典型，但本句过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式代表性中等。

Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

第21题，D

主句加时间状语从句的结构在考试中较为常见,状语从句省略主语和系动词的用法也是典型考点,具有一定代表性,学习后可迁移到类似的 "when/while + 过去分词" 结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 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。

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇22次 · 真题 50 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇4次 · 真题 71 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇4次 · 真题 37 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇2次·真题10句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇2次·真题8句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题304句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题70句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题63句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题50句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题40句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题39句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题38句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题35句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题32句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题32句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题31句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题28句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题25句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题24句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 13 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

salary B1

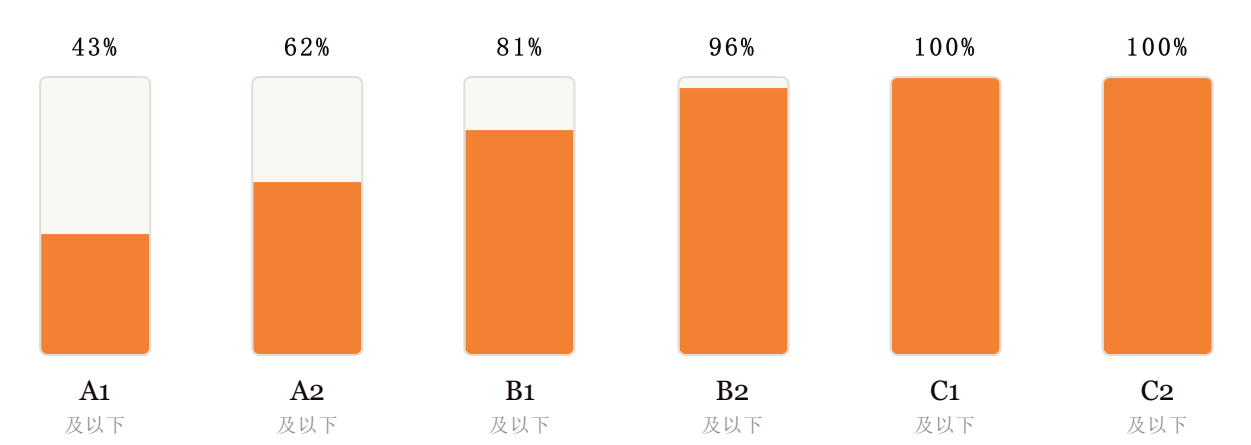
n. 薪水，工资（通常指按月发放的固定报酬）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

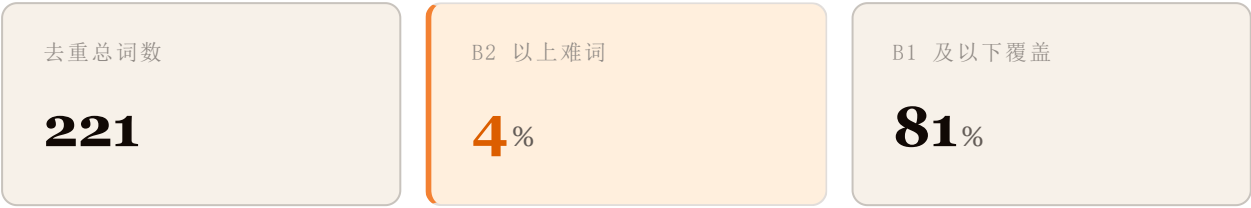
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 221 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **221** 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 221 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008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(2008)

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 It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

过去这一切都是那么直截了当。一组研究人员在实验室共同工作，将他们的研究成果提交给期刊。期刊编辑随后会将作者的姓名和所属机构从论文中删除，并将其发送给同行进行评审。根据收到的评论意见，编辑会接受该论文发表或拒绝发表。版权归期刊出版商所有，寻求了解研究成果的研究人员必须订阅该期刊。

P2 No longer. The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making free access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavour.

情况已不再如此。互联网——以及来自资助机构的压力（它们质疑商业出版商为何通过限制获取途径从政府资助的研究中牟利）——正在使科学成果的免费获取成为现实。经济合作与发展组织(OECD)刚刚发布了一份报告，描述了这一变化的深远影响。这份由澳大利亚Victoria大学的John Houghton和OECD的

Graham Vickery撰写的报告,对迄今为止获得丰厚利润的出版商来说读起来颇为沉重。但报告的意义还不止于此。它标志着科学事业中一个迄今为止的关键要素正在发生变化。

P3 The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depend, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

知识的价值以及公共研究投资的回报,在一定程度上取决于广泛的传播和便捷的获取。这是一项大生意。在美国,核心科学出版市场的规模估计在70亿至110亿美元之间。国际科学、技术和医学出版商协会表示,全球有2000多家专门从事这些学科的出版商。它们每年在约16000种期刊上发表120多万篇文章。

P4 This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

这种情况现在正在改变。根据OECD的报告,目前约75%的学术期刊已实现在线化。全新的商业模式正在涌现;报告作者确定了三种主要模式。一种是所谓的大宗交易,即机构订阅者通过网站许可协议付费获取一系列在线期刊的访问权。二是开放获取出版,通常由作者(或其雇主)付费发表论文。最后是开放获取档案库,由大学或国际实验室等组织支持机构资源库。还存在其他混合这三种模式的模式,例如延迟开放获取,即期刊在前六个月仅允许订阅者阅读论文,之后向所有希望查看的人免费开放。所有这些都可能改变同行评审过程的传统形式,至少在论文发表方面是如此。

题目与逐题解析

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses ____

- [A] the background information of journal editing.
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication.

在第一段中,作者讨论了 ____

- A) 期刊编辑的背景信息 B) 实验室报告的出版惯例 C) 作者与期刊出版商的关系
- D) 期刊出版的传统流程

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 题干In the first paragraph, the author discusses ____问的是整个第一段在讨论什么,属于“段落主旨”。

【拆句】 题干In the first paragraph, the author discusses____结构平直：In the first paragraph作状语，the author为主语，discusses为谓语，空格处填宾语。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

the background information of journal editing只覆盖了P1中编辑送审、决定刊用这一中段动作，不涵盖投稿、版权、订阅等环节。

B) 偷换概念

laboratory reports偷换原文submit the results of their research to a journal——研究成果以论文形式投稿期刊，与“实验报告”不是一回事；且原文讲的是出版流程，不是“实验报告的发表惯例”。

C) 以偏概全

the relations of authors with journal publishers只截取作者与出版商的关系层面，遗漏编辑、评议者、读者等其他参与方，且“关系”不能涵盖整套“流程”。

D) ✓ 正确

It used to be so straightforward. ↔ the traditional process of journal publication

submit the results of their research to a journal ↔ process of journal publication

D项traditional与used to对应、process与整段动作链对应、journal publication覆盖从投稿到读者获取——是对P1主旨的精准概括。

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

[A] It criticizes government-funded research.

[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.

[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.

[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

关于OECD报告，下列哪项是正确的？

- A) 它批评了政府资助的研究 B) 它引入了一种有效的出版方式 C) 它使营利性期刊出版商感到不安
D) 它极大地有益于科学研究

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干Which of the following is true of the OECD report?问关于OECD报告的哪项陈述为真，是典型“四项中找一项与原文相符”。

【拆句】 题干Which of the following is true of the OECD report?为which引导的疑问句，of the OECD report是后置定语修饰following。无陷阱。

【定位】 The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits.

这份由澳大利亚维多利亚大学的John Houghton和OECD的Graham Vickery撰写的报告，让那些迄今为止赚得盆满钵满的出版商读来颇为难受。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

criticizes government-funded research把行为主体张冠李戴——原文是funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research, 质疑的是资助机构、对象是商业出版商限制访问, 而非OECD报告批评政府资助研究。

B) **无中生有**

introduces an effective means of publication在P2找不到对应——P2只说报告描述了"深远影响", 没说它"介绍了一种有效的出版手段"; 新出版模式的介绍在P4, 且不是OECD报告的内容定位。

C) **✓ 正确**

makes heavy reading for publishers ↔ **It upsets profit-making journal publishers**
publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits ↔ **profit-making journal publishers**
C把"使...读来沉重"换成upset、把"一直赚高利润的"压缩成profit-making, 两个语义点全部落地, 是定位句的标准同义替换。

D) **过度推断**

It benefits scientific research considerably是从"免费获取有利于科研"这一常识做的延伸推断; 但P2只说报告"描述深远影响"让出版商难受, 并未直接评价它"对科研有重大裨益"。

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that ____

- [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results.
- [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
- [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.
- [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research.

根据文章, 在线出版的重要意义在于 ____

- A) 它提供了获取科研成果的更便捷途径 B) 它为科研人员带来巨额利润
C) 它强调了科学知识的关键作用 D) 它促进了公众对科研的投资

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干online publication is significant in that ____中in that=因为, 问online出版"重要在哪一点", 答案在原文中以陈述形式给出。

【拆句】 题干According to the text, online publication is significant in that ____中According to the text是状语, online publication为主语, is significant是系表, in that ____引导原因状语从句 (in that=because) 。

【定位】 The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making free access to scientific results a reality.

互联网——以及来自资助机构的压力 (这些机构正在质疑为何商业出版商通过限制访问来从政府资助的研究中赚钱) ——正在让科研成果的免费获取变为现实。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

making free access to scientific results a reality ↔

provides an easier access to scientific results

A把"使免费获取成现实"转写为"提供更易获取"——free是easier的子集（既免费又便利），是原文同义概念的轻微弱化，符合细节题正确项形态。

B) 张冠李戴

brings huge profits to scientific researchers把利润归给研究者；原文中赚钱的是publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits——出版商，且文章主线恰恰是"在线/免费访问正在终结出版商的利润"，正好与B相反。

C) 答非所问

emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge答的是"在线出版强调了科学知识的关键作用"——文章虽提及知识价值（P3首句），但那是泛论，不是online publication的significance。题干问的是online的价值，C跳到了"知识的价值"。

D) 偷换概念

facilitates public investment in scientific research说"网络出版促进了对科研的公共投资"；原文只说"知识价值与公共投资的回报取决于广泛传播"（P3），并未说在线出版反过来促进了投资本身。

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to ____

- [A] cover the cost of its publication.
- [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
- [C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
- [D] complete the peer-review before submission.

在开放获取出版模式下，论文作者需要 ____

- A) 支付其出版费用
- B) 订阅刊登该论文的期刊
- C) 允许其他在线期刊免费使用该论文
- D) 在提交前完成同行评审

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 题干the author of a paper is required to ____问"被要求做什么"，是对原文中一句陈述的复述式考查。

【拆句】 题干With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to ____：With短语作状语限定模式范围，the author of a paper为主语，is required to ____为被动结构，空格处填动词原形。

【定位】 There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published.

还有开放获取出版模式，通常是要求作者（或其雇主）为论文的发表付费来支持运转。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published ↔

cover the cost of its publication

A把"付费让论文发表"转写为"承担发表成本", 含义完全等值——是定位句动作的标准同义替换。

B) 与原文相反

subscribe to the journal publishing it描述的是P1的旧模式 (researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal), 恰是open-access要推翻的对象, 与新模式完全相反。

C) 无中生有

allow other online journals to use it freely在P4找不到对应——open-access强调读者免费获取, 未要求作者授权其他期刊免费使用其论文。

D) 无中生有

complete the peer\review before submission在P4找不到对应——P4末句说All this could change the traditional form of the peer\review process, 是说同行评议形式会变, 但未要求作者投稿前自行完成评议。

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
- [B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
- [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
- [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

下列哪项最好地概括了本文?

- A) 互联网正在对出版商构成威胁 B) 一种新的出版模式正在兴起 C) 作者们欢迎这种新的出版渠道
D) 在线服务使出版变得更加容易

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 题干Which of the following best summarizes the text?让从四项中选最能概括全文的一项, 是典型全文主旨题。

【拆句】 题干Which of the following best summarizes the text?为which引导的特殊疑问句, best summarizes为谓语, the text为宾语。结构平直无陷阱。

【选项】A) 以偏概全

The Internet is posing a threat to publishers只抓住P2中"让出版商难受"这一局部，没覆盖P4新模式群的描述与P1旧模式的对照；且文章并非以"威胁出版商"为主线，而是以"模式更替"为主线。

B) ✓ 正确

Entirely new business models are emerging ↔ A new mode of publication is emerging
No longer. ↔ A new mode of publication is emerging

B用"new mode of publication is emerging"一句概括了P1旧模式、P2转折、P3铺垫、P4新模式群——覆盖每一段，是全文主旨的精准提炼。

C) 无中生有

Authors welcome the new channel for publication说作者欢迎新出版渠道；原文从头到尾未表达作者群体的态度，文中讨论的是"模式更替"本身，不是作者群体的情感反应。

D) 以偏概全

Publication is rendered easier by online service只抓"在线让出版更容易"这一局部影响，没覆盖三种新模式、传统模式式微、市场规模等全文要点；且原文重心是"模式更替"，不是"更容易出版"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

It used to be so straightforward.

第1段，第1句

"used to"表示过去常态或过去状态，是常见且可迁移的基础句式；主系表结构也非常典型。掌握这种句型后，处理类似的过去状态表达会更稳。

Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it.

第1段，第4句

句首用分词短语交代依据，后面接一个清晰主干，这种写法在考试阅读和写作中都很常见。掌握这种"附加说明 + 主干 + 并列动作"的读法，迁移性较强。

The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making free access to scientific results a reality.

第2段，第2句

涵盖宾语补足语、双层嵌套从句、非限制性定语、方式状语等多种成分；主语被破折号插入成分扩展为复杂结构，练习识别插入成分与主干的分离；宾语从句中包含介词短语状语和动名词短语状语，成分丰富且层次分明。

The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects.

第3段，第4句

“某机构 says that ...” 和 “there are ...” 都是很常见的书面说明句式。掌握这种“主句引述 + 宾语从句 + 存在句”的组合后，迁移到大量说明文句子都很有帮助。

They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

第3段，第5句

这种“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 时间状语 + 介词短语”的信息型陈述句非常常见，阅读材料和考试句子里经常出现。掌握这种顺序化拆解方法，迁移性很强。

According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.

第4段，第2句

这种“句首依据来源状语 + 主系表陈述”的结构很常见，阅读材料里经常出现。掌握后可迁移到大量带报告来源、数据来源的句子。

There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.

第4段，第4句

“先用主句引出概念，再用逗号后的关系从句补充解释”是阅读里很常见的写法。掌握这种识别顺序后，处理同类说明性长句时可直接迁移。

Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories.

第4段，第6句

“主句先给出核心名词，后面用关系词引出补充说明”是很常见的书面句式。“there are ... , where ...”这种结构对阅读中快速抓主干很有代表性。

Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

第4段，第7句

本句涵盖主谓、系表、主谓宾、宾语补足语等多种基本句型,包含限制性和非限制性定语从句、时间状语、举例插入语等丰富成分,且关系代词 that、where、who 在各自从句中充当不同成分(主语、状语性连接、主语),非常适合作为成分划分的综合训练材料,能帮助学生掌握多种常见结构的识别方法。

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。

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本篇14次 · 真题 57 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇10次 · 真题 27 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇9次 · 真题 83 句

publisher

B2

n. 出版商

本篇8次 · 真题 24 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇7次 · 真题 209 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇5次 · 真题 63 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇5次·真题44句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题304句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题112句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇3次·真题52句

publishing B2

n. 出版业

本篇3次·真题16句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题172句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次·真题91句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题87句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题80句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次·真题53句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题39句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇2次·真题38句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次·真题34句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题28句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题28句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇2次·真题25句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

subscriber B2

n. 订阅者

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 27 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

comment

B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

crucial

B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

pose

B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

typically

B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

core

B1

n. 核心

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

routine

B1

n. 常规

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

technical

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

distribution

B2

n. 分配

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

restrict

B2

v. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mode

B2

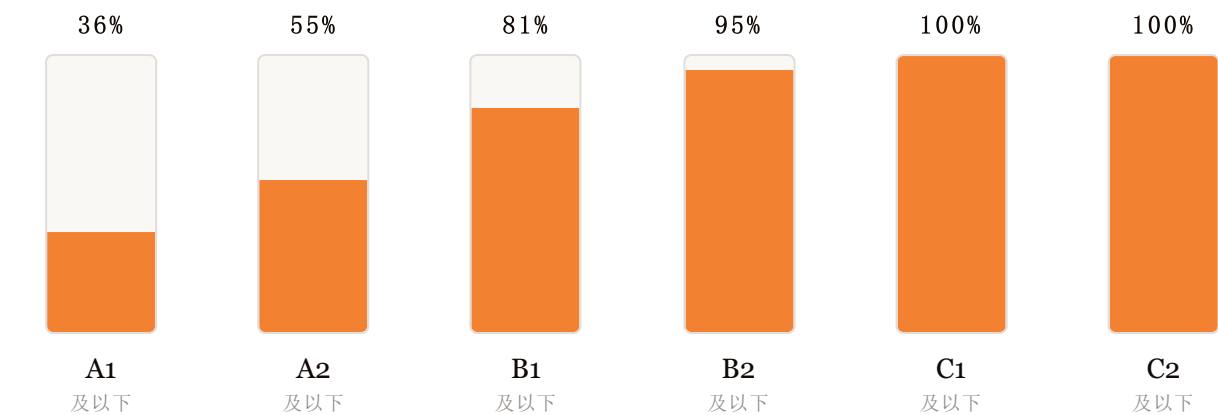
n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

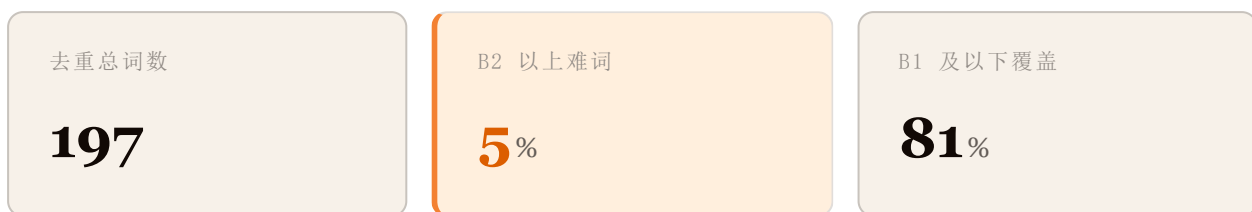
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 197 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008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(2008)

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 In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

20世纪60年代初，Wilt Chamberlain是美国国家篮球协会(NBA)中仅有的三名身高超过七英尺的球员之一。然而，如果他在上个赛季打球，他将是42名球员中的一员。多年来，从事主要职业体育运动的运动员的身体发生了巨大变化，管理者们也非常乐意调整球队制服以适应越来越多更高大、更修长的身材。

P2 The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people – especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations – apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

然而，体育运动中的这一趋势可能掩盖了一个未被认识到的现实：美国人总体上已经停止长高了。尽管现在通常比140年前高出约两英寸，但今天的人们——尤其是那些出生在已在美国生活了许多代的家庭中的人——显然在20世纪60年代初就达到了他们的极限。而且他们不太可能再长得更高。Wright State University的人类学家William Cameron Chumlea说："在当今的普通人群中，在这种遗传和环境水平

下，我们已经基本达到了我们所能达到的程度。”就NBA球员而言，他们身高的增加似乎源于从世界各地招募球员这一日益普遍的做法。

P3 Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients – notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height – 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women – hasn't really changed since 1960.

生长很少持续到20岁以后，需要卡路里和营养物质——尤其是蛋白质——来供给不断扩展的组织。在20世纪初，营养不良和儿童期感染妨碍了生长。但随着饮食和健康状况的改善，儿童和青少年平均每20年身高增加约一英寸半，这种模式被称为身高的长期趋势。然而，根据美国疾病控制与预防中心的数据，自1960年以来，平均身高——男性5英尺9英寸，女性5英尺4英寸——实际上并没有真正改变。

P4 Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

从遗传学角度来说，避免过高的身高有其优势。在分娩过程中，体型较大的婴儿更难通过产道。此外，尽管人类直立行走已有数百万年，我们的脚和背部仍在与双足姿势作斗争，无法轻易承受超大肢体反复施加的压力。Northwestern University的人类学家William Leonard说：“个体有机体的遗传结构设定了一些真正的限制。”

P5 Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

遗传上限可以改变，但不要期望这会很快发生。马萨诸塞州Natick陆军研究中心的高级人类学家Claire C. Gordon确保90%的制服和工作站无需改动即可适合新兵。她说，与篮球制服不同，军装的长度已经有一段时间没有改变了。Gordon说，如果你需要预测不久的将来人类的身高以设计一件设备，总的来说，“你可以使用今天的数据并相当有信心。”

题目与逐题解析

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to_____

- [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
- [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.
- [C] compare different generations of NBA players.
- [D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.

引用Wilt Chamberlain作为例子是为了_____

- A) 说明NBA球员身高的变化。 B) 展示NBA球员在美国的受欢迎程度。
- c) 比较不同时代的NBA球员。 D) 评估著名NBA球员的成就。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 cited as an example to 这个短语直白告诉考生：问的是举此例的目的、即作者用它来支持哪个论点。

【拆句】 Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to_____ 是被动结构，主语 Wilt Chamberlain 是被引用的对象，真正的施动者是文章作者；不定式 to_____ 表目的，需要在选项里补一个动词短语，回答"作者引用他来做什么"。结构平直无陷阱。

【定位】 In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years.

上世纪60年代初，威尔特·张伯伦是 NBA 中仅有的三位身高超七英尺的球员之一。可若他在上赛季打球，他会是 42 位这样的球员之一。多年来，从事重大职业体育的运动员的体型已经发生了戏剧性变化。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years ↔

illustrate the change of height of NBA players

预判"示范身高在变"与 illustrate the change of height of NBA players 一一对应，作者举张伯伦正是为了让"3 人→42 人"的身高对比说话。

B) 无中生有

选项 show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S. 中 popularity 一词在 P1 乃至全文都没有出现，作者也未谈 NBA 球员是否受欢迎，是凭印象添加。

C) 偷换概念

P1 只把张伯伦时代与上赛季两个时间点的球员数量做对比，并未拿出多代 NBA 球员逐代相较；选项 compare different generations of NBA players 把"对比身高数据"偷换成"代际比较"。

D) 答非所问

P1 通篇不评张伯伦或其他球员的篮球成就，仅用其身高数据做例子；选项 assess the achievements of famous NBA players 答非所问。

32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?

- [A] Genetic modification.
- [B] Natural environment.
- [C] Living standards.
- [D] Daily exercise.

根据文章,以下哪一项在身体生长中起关键作用?

A) 基因改造。 B) 自然环境。 C) 生活水平。 D) 日常锻炼。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text? 是 which 引导的事实判断, 问"根据原文, 哪一项起关键作用", 要求直接到文中找事实陈述, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text? 主干 Which plays a key role, which 作主语; 介词短语 in body growth 限定范围, according to the text 限定依据来源。无难点。

【定位】 Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients – notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height.

生长——通常不会延续到 20 岁以后——需要热量与营养(尤其是蛋白质)来供养扩张中的组织。20 世纪初, 营养不良与儿童期感染挡住了路。但随着饮食和健康的改善, 儿童和青少年的平均身高每 20 年增加约一英寸半, 这一规律被称作"身高的世俗增长趋势"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P4 反而说基因 constraints 限制了进一步长高，从未把 Genetic modification（基因改造）当成长高原因；Genetic modification 在文中既不存在也与文意相反。

B) 以偏概全

at this genetic, environmental level 仅一笔带过 environmental，并未把“自然环境”立为身高增长的关键因素；真正被原文展开论证的是饮食/健康，而非自然环境。

C) ✓ 正确

as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years

↔ **Living standards.**

calories and nutrients ↔ **Living standards.**

把饮食、营养、健康打包升一级，得到“生活水平”，与 Living standards. 完全等值，故选 C。

D) 无中生有

全文谈到生长的条件只有 calories and nutrients 与 diet and health，从未涉及 Daily exercise，属常识硬塞。

33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
- [B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
- [C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
- [D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

作者最可能同意以下哪一种说法？

- A) 非美国人增加了国家的平均身高。 B) 人类身高受直立姿势的制约。
- C) 美国人的平均身高是世界上最高的。 D) 体型较大的婴儿成年后往往更高。

【答案】 B（推断题）

【判型】 On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree? 用 most probably agree 询问作者最可能赞同的命题，没有给出明确定位词，要求四选项逐项回原文比对，是推断题特征。

【拆句】 On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree? 是 on which 前置的疑问句，正常语序应为 The author would most probably agree on which of the following statements——介词 on 与 agree 搭配，对薄弱考生可能造成结构错觉。

【定位】 Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

而且，尽管人类已经直立行走了数百万年，我们的脚和背依然在与双足姿势苦战，难以承受来自过长肢体反复施加的劳损。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world. 只解释 NBA 球员变高的特殊原因，并未涉及"非美籍人士拉高了全美平均身高"——文中明确强调 Americans have generally stopped growing.

B) ✓ 正确

our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs

↔ **Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.**

脚与背承受不住超长肢体的劳损，就意味着"长得太高"会与直立姿势冲突，故"身高受直立姿势制约"正是作者立场。

C) 无中生有

原文只给美国数据 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women 和增长趋势，未与任何其他国家比较；tallest on average in the world 完全无据。

D) 过度推断

During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. 把 larger babies 与生育困难联系，并未给出"大宝宝长大会更高"的因果；选项与原文反向偷推。

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future_____

- [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.
- [B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.
- [C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.
- [D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.

从最后一段我们了解到,在不久的将来_____

- A) 服装业将重新考虑统一尺码。 B) 军装的设计将保持不变。 C) 基因检测将被用于选拔运动员。
D) 现有的人类身高数据仍将适用。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future____ 中 we learn from 表明信息直接源自原文段，要求复述段中事实，不需多步推理，是细节题。

【拆句】 We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future____ that 引导宾语从句，从句被四个选项分别补全；in the near future 是从句的时间状语，提示选项应描述未来情形。

【定位】 She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

她说，和篮球队服不同，军服的长度已经很久没改过了。如果你需要在不久的将来预测人体身高来设计某种装备，Gordon 说，总的来说，"你完全可以用今天的数据，并对此相当有信心"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P5 仅讲 Gordon 所在的陆军研究中心和"军服长度未变"，根本没提服装产业是否会重审尺码；the garment industry will reconsider 无中生有。

B) 过度推断

the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time 是描述过去到现在的事实，并未承诺未来必然不变；will remain unchanged 把过去事实当成未来保证。

C) 无中生有

P5 谈装备设计与身高预测，与基因检测选拔运动员无关；genetic testing 在末段没有任何对应。

D) ✓ 正确

you could use today's data and feel fairly confident ↔

the existing data of human height will still be applicable

Gordon 明确表态短期内身高基本不变，故现存数据仍然有效，D 项是对她结论的标准转述。

35. The text intends to tell us that ____

- [A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.
- [B] human height is becoming even more predictable.
- [C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.
- [D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

本文旨在告诉我们 ____

- A) 人类身高的变化遵循周期性模式。 B) 人类身高正变得更加可预测。
- c) 美国人已经达到了他们的遗传生长极限。 D) 美国人的基因模式已经改变。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 The text intends to tell us that ____ 整句关心的是作者写整篇文章的总意图，是统摄全文的主旨问法。

【拆句】 The text intends to tell us that ____ 主语 the text 被拟人化（实际指作者）；动词 intends to tell 是"打算告诉"，that 引导待补全的宾语从句。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P3 描述的是"持续上升后趋平"的单向曲线，并未提到任何循环涨跌；cyclic pattern 无据。

B) 以偏概全

you could use today's data and feel fairly confident 只是末段一处细节，且并非"越来越可预测"——原文表达是"已经稳定可用"，不是"更可预测"。

C) ✓ 正确

we've pretty much gone as far as we can go ↔

Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. ↔

Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.

P2 转折立靶 + P5 重申结论，全篇围绕"基因身高上限已被触及"展开，C 项是最大公约数。

D) 与原文相反

we've pretty much gone as far as we can go 与 Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon 都强调"基因模式没变也不会很快变"；has altered 与原文方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42.

第1段，第2句

与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句是四六级和考研的高频考点，该句 "If + 过去完成时，主语 + would have done" 的结构是教材中的标准范式。掌握这一句式后可直接迁移到大量同类真题，代表性极强。

Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people – especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations – apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.

第2段，第2句

成分丰富且涵盖多个易错点：句首让步状语短语（含比较结构和省略）、破折号同位语插入、嵌套定语从句、多个状语（时间、地点、方式）的识别。特别是插入语和定语从句的归属判断，以及谓语在干扰成分中的定位，都是很好的划分练习点。

"In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University.

第2段，第4句

本句的引述结构（引号 + says 引述动词）和状语从句修饰主句谓语的用法，都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。现在完成时表达“已经达到某个状态”的用法也很典型。倒装结构虽然不是最常见的，但在引述句中经常出现。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的引述句和状语从句句式中。

In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

第2段，第5句

本句的“主语 + appears to + 动词”结构以及“result from + 名词短语（内含后置定语）”的搭配，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达因果关系的句式；句首状语和句末长状语的配置也符合真题常见模式，具有较好的代表性和可迁移性。

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients – notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues.

第3段，第1句

主句+非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，插入语和不定式作目的状语也是典型结构，学习者掌握本句的分析方法后可直接迁移到大量真题句式中。

During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal.

第4段，第2句

简单句 + 动名词短语作后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定典型性。但本句缺乏从句、复杂修饰或特殊结构，代表性略显不足，掌握后可在部分场景复用。

Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

第4段，第3句

让步状语从句前置 + 主句陈述转折结果，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；现在完成时与一般现在时的时态对比、并列谓语的使用、后置定语的修饰，都是真题常考结构，学习后可迁移性强

"There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

第4段，第4句

直接引语 + 定语从句修饰主句宾语从句中的名词，是学术文章引用观点的典型句式；there be 句型 and 限制性定语从句都是高频结构，代表性强

Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?

第32题 题干

涉及疑问句中的主谓宾结构、两个状语（地点状语和方式状语），成分种类有一定覆盖，但结构过于简单，缺少定语、复杂修饰或易混淆的成分，训练收益有限。

Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

第33题，D

主系表结构配时间状语是常见句式，但"tend to"这种表趋势的动词搭配在考试中出现频率中等，不如"is/was"或"make/let"等高频结构典型。

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。

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇7次 · 真题 11 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇6次 · 真题 21 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇4次 · 真题 55 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇3次 · 真题 47 句

anthropologist C1

n. 人类学家

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本篇2次 · 真题 10 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

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 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

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 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

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 21 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

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

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

testing B1

n. 测试

本篇1次·真题 19 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 14 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

moreover B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 12 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇1次·真题 11 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

substantial

B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

obscure

C1

adj. 费解的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

rarely

B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

strain

B2

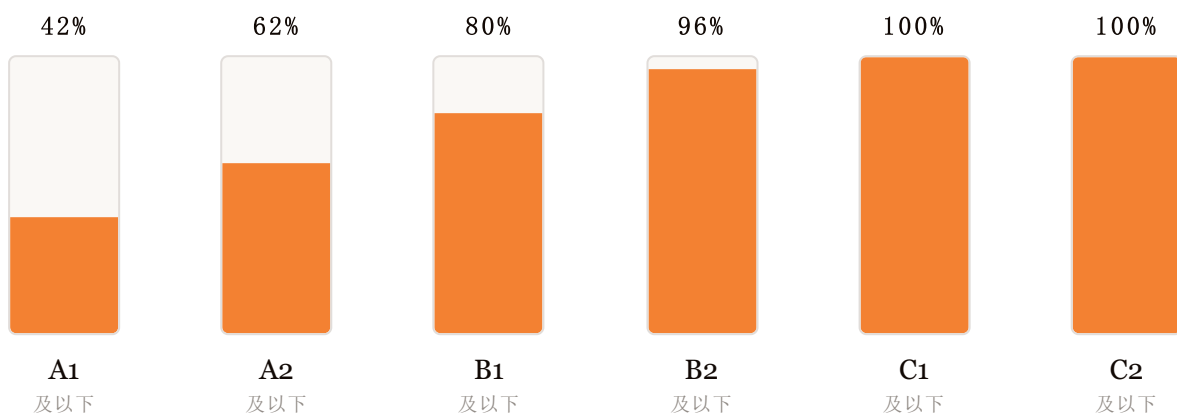
n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 245 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **245** 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 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 245 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

245

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008年 考研英语（旧卷）阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

考研真题(2008)

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 In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

1784年,在成为美国总统的五年前,52岁的乔治·华盛顿几乎没有牙齿了。于是他雇了一名牙医将九颗牙齿移植到他的颌骨里——这些牙齿是从他的奴隶口中拔出来的。

P2 That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

这与大多数人从历史书中记住的那个砍樱桃树的乔治的形象大不相同。但最近,许多历史学家开始关注奴隶制在开国一代生活中所扮演的角色。他们的研究在一定程度上受到1998年公布的DNA证据的推动,该证据几乎确凿地证明了托马斯·杰斐逊与他的奴隶萨莉·赫明斯至少育有一个孩子。而且仅在过去30年里,学者们才开始自下而上地审视历史。几位历史学家的著作揭示了国家早期领导人所做的道德妥协以及国家初创时期的脆弱本质。更重要的是,他们认为许多开国元勋知道奴隶制是错误的——然而大多数人却几乎没有采取行动反对它。

P3 More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

历史学家们说,最重要的是,开国元勋们受到了他们所处时代文化的束缚。虽然华盛顿和杰斐逊私下表达了对奴隶制的反感,但他们也明白奴隶制是他们帮助创建的这个国家的政治和经济基石的一部分。

P4 For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

首先,南方无法承受失去奴隶的代价。An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America一书的作者Wiencek说,拥有奴隶"就像拥有一个巨额银行账户"。如果没有对这种"特殊制度"的保护,南方各州就不会签署宪法,这些保护措施包括一项条款,即为了国会代表权的目的,将一个奴隶算作五分之三个人。

P5 And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

而且政治家们的政治生涯依赖于奴隶制。五分之三条款通过在选举人团中增加南方各州的票数,使杰斐逊在1800年的总统选举中险胜。上任后,杰斐逊通过1803年的路易斯安那购地案扩大了奴隶制;新的土地被划分为13个州,其中包括三个蓄奴州。

P6 Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

尽管如此,杰斐逊还是释放了赫明斯的孩子——尽管没有释放赫明斯本人或他大约150名其他奴隶。华盛顿在独立战争期间目睹了黑人士兵的英勇表现后,开始相信人人生而平等,他克服了亲属的强烈反对,在遗嘱中给予他的奴隶们自由。仅仅十年前,这样的行为还需要弗吉尼亚州立法机关的批准。

题目与逐题解析

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to_____

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

提到乔治·华盛顿的牙科手术是为了_____

- A) 展示过去原始的医疗实践。 B) 证明他那个时代奴隶制的残酷。 C) 强调奴隶在美国历史中的作用。
- D) 揭示他生活中一些不为人知的方面。

【答案】 **D** (例证目的题)

【判型】 is mentioned to 直接问"提及某事的目的", 是例证目的题的标准句式。

【拆句】 Q36 是一个被动语态加不定式的不完整陈述, is mentioned to 后接选项构成完整句子, 主干就是 "dental surgery is mentioned to do something", 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation.

这与大多数人在历史书里记得的那个砍樱桃树的乔治形象大相径庭。但近来, 许多历史学家开始关注奴隶制在建国一代生活中所扮演的角色。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项 show the primitive medical practice in the past 拿"用奴隶的牙做移植"硬推"医学原始", 但原文从未对这桩手术作医学水平上的评价, 作者关心的是"牙齿来源"而非"医术水平"。

B) **过度推断**

选项 demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days 把"从奴隶口中拔牙"直接等同于"展示奴隶制残酷", 但作者紧接的评论句 That's a far different image 强调的是华盛顿形象的反差, 而不是奴隶制残酷的程度。

C) **偷换概念**

选项 stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history 看似与第二段后文 the role slavery played 呼应, 但作者讲牙科故事的直接目的是反差华盛顿形象, "奴隶在历史中扮演的角色"是更宏观的话题, 由第二段后半句承担, 不是牙科例子的直接服务对象。

D) **✓ 正确**

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books

↔ **reveal some unknown aspect of his life**

预判"揭示鲜为人知的一面"与 reveal some unknown aspect of his life 在语义上完全重合, 直接锁定 D。

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that ____

- [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
- [B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
- [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
- [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

从第二段我们可以推断出 ____

- A) DNA技术已被广泛应用于历史研究。 B) 美国在早期面临着微妙的局面。
- C) 历史学家故意编造了一些Jefferson生平的故事。 D) 政治妥协在美国历史中很容易找到。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 We may infer from the second paragraph that 是推断题的标准措辞。

【拆句】 Q37 主干 "We may infer that ...", from 介词短语限定推断的来源段落, 结构清晰、无理解障碍。

【定位】 Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy.

几位历史学家的著作揭示了这个国家早期领导人所做的道德妥协, 以及国家初创期的脆弱性质。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

选项 DNA technology has been widely applied to history research 中的 "widely" (广泛地) 无原文依据; 原文 DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson 只是举出 DNA 用于杰斐逊一例, 不能推出 "广泛应用于历史研究"。

B) ✓ 正确

the fragile nature of the country's infancy ↔

in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations

由预判 "初期处境微妙" 对照四个选项, 只有 B 用 delicate situations 完整捕捉 fragile nature 的语义, 锁定 B。

C) 与原文相反

选项 historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life 中的 "made up" (编造) 与原文 almost certainly proved (几乎确凿地证明) 方向完全相反——原文说 DNA 证明了杰斐逊确有此事, 并非历史学家凭空编造。

D) 以偏概全

选项 political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history 把 the nation's early leaders 的 "早期" 扩张到 throughout the U.S. history 的 "整个美国历史"; 原文谈的只是国父们的妥协, 不能推及整个美国史。

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

- [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
- [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
- [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
- [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

关于 Thomas Jefferson 我们了解到什么?

- A) 他的政治观点改变了他对奴隶制的态度。 B) 他作为父亲的身份使他释放了儿童奴隶。
- C) 他对奴隶制的态度是复杂的。 D) 他与一名奴隶的私情玷污了他的声望。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson? 问 "我们了解到关于他的什么", 要求归纳与他直接相关的全部事实陈述。

【拆句】 Q38 是简单特殊疑问句 What ... about X, 结构无修饰从句, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves.

尽管如此, 杰斐逊解放了 Hemings 的孩子们——但并未解放 Hemings 本人, 也未解放他其余约 150 名奴隶。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 His political view changed his attitude towards slavery 提出"政治观改变了他对奴隶制的态度", 但全文没有任何句子说杰斐逊"改变了"态度——他的私下反感与公开扩张是同时存在的两面, 不是先后转变。

B) 过度推断

选项 His status as a father made him free the child slaves 把杰斐逊解放 Hemings 孩子的行为归因于"父亲身份", 但原文 Jefferson freed Hemings's children 只陈述事实, 未交代动机; 选项把"父亲身份"作为驱动力, 是凭常识强加的因果。

C) ✓ 正确

Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery ↔

His attitude towards slavery was complex

Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states

↔ **His attitude towards slavery was complex**

Jefferson freed Hemings's children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves

↔ **His attitude towards slavery was complex**

杰斐逊在文中分别表现出反感、扩张、部分释放三种相互冲突的取向, 唯有 complex 能把这三股力量都装下; 其余选项最多只能解释其中一面。

D) 无中生有

选项 His affair with a slave stained his prestige 中的 stained his prestige (玷污了他的声望) 在原文找不到任何评价依据; P2 只说 DNA 证明了亲子关系, 并未评价此事对他声望的影响。

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
- [C] Slaves owners usually had large savings accounts.
- [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

根据文章, 下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 一些开国元勋在政治上从奴隶制中获益。 B) 旧时代的奴隶没有投票权。
- C) 奴隶主通常有大量的储蓄账户。 D) 奴隶制被视为一种特殊的制度。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to the text? 判断哪一项符合原文事实，本质是细节核对。

【拆句】 Q39 主干 "Which is true according to the text", 无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College.

国父们的政治生命依赖于奴隶制。三分之五公式通过虚增南方各州在选举人团中的票数，让杰斐逊在 1800 年的总统选举中险胜。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College

↔ **Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery**

原文已明示"奴隶制 → 杰斐逊胜选"，杰斐逊为国父之一，故"某些国父在政治上从奴隶制获益"为真，锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

选项 Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote 看似常识为真，但原文从未讨论奴隶投票权——counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation 谈的是奴隶在国会代表权计算中被算作五分之三，是"代表权计算单位"，不是"投票权"，二者不可混。

C) 偷换概念

选项 Slaves owners usually had large savings accounts 把原文比喻 like having a large bank account 当成字面事实理解；原文的本意是"奴隶就像一笔大额存款"——奴隶本身相当于资产，并不是说奴隶主真的有大额银行账户。

D) 以偏概全

选项 Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution 中 "was regarded" 给出一个被动评价；原文 protections for the "peculiar institution" 把 "peculiar institution" 加引号——这是南方人为奴隶制起的婉称，并非全社会普遍把奴隶制看作"特殊制度"。

40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his _____

- [A] moral considerations.
- [B] military experience.
- [C] financial conditions.
- [D] political stand.

华盛顿释放奴隶的决定源于他的 _____

A) 道德考虑。 B) 军事经历。 C) 财务状况。 D) 政治立场。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q40 问华盛顿释放奴隶决定的起源，答案在原文有直接对应句，属细节题。

【拆句】 Q40 是不完整陈述句，Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his ____, 空格在 his 之后，要求填名词短语，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

华盛顿在独立战争中目睹黑人士兵的英勇之后，已开始相信人人生而平等；他顶住亲属们强烈的反对，最终在遗嘱中赋予自己的奴隶以自由。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

选项 moral considerations 看似与 believe that all men were created equal 相关，但"相信人人平等"是华盛顿在"目睹勇敢"之后才形成的信念，是中间结果，不是起源；题问 originated from (起源) 必须追到最上游的因，即军事经历。

B) ✓ 正确

after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War ↔

military experience

预判"源于独立战争中的观察"与 military experience 在语义上完全重合（战争中的观察就是军事经历的一部分），锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

选项 financial conditions 在原文找不到任何对应：P6 只说华盛顿顶住亲属反对、在遗嘱中释奴，并未涉及任何经济或财务原因；like having a large bank account 谈的是"奴隶价值"而非释放奴隶的动机。

D) 无中生有

选项 political stand 在文中找不到关于华盛顿"政治立场推动释奴"的描述；Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery 只说"私下反感"，P5 的政治线讨论的是国父在政治上依赖奴隶制，与"政治立场推动释奴"方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 嵌入式定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，省略关系代词的定语从句也是典型考点，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up.

第2段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语五种核心成分，且展示了倒装句中成分位置变化这一重要语法现象。通过本句可练习在非常规语序下定位主谓，以及区分不同类型的状语，训练价值较高。

More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

第2段，第6句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（含从句作宾语）、表语、状语等多种成分，且有两层宾语从句嵌套、并列谓语、承前省略主语等多个训练点。特别适合练习识别宾语从句（包括省略that的情况）、区分并列谓语与嵌套从句、以及分析主系表结构。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves.

第4段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语（情态结构）、宾语（不定式短语）、状语（介词短语）四种成分，其中不定式作宾语、情态动词否定结构、介词短语作状语都是常见且值得练习的知识点，成分丰富度中等偏上，适合作为基础训练句。

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves.

第6段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾基本句型、状语从句、承前省略、并列宾语等多种成分。让步从句的省略结构和破折号的插入用法是有价值的训练点，成分种类较丰富。

Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

第6段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、宾语从句、时间状语、目的状语、表语等多种成分，且存在主干分隔、从句嵌套、双宾语结构等易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

第6段，第3句

虚拟语气结合过去将来完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的常见考点，尤其在历史对比、假设推测的语境中频繁出现。本句结构 "Only + 时间状语 + 主语 + would have done + 宾语" 是典型的虚拟语气句式，学习者掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型，代表性较强。

His status as a father made him free the child slaves.

第38题，B

本句涵盖主语（含介词短语修饰）、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，其中使役动词后接动词原形作宾语补足语是常见易错点，学生常误判为并列谓语或其他结构，作为成分划分练习句具有较高训练价值。

Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

第39题，D

"be regarded as" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的被动句式。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到其他 "be + 过去分词 + as" 类型的句子。虽然句子整体较简单，但结构本身具有一定代表性。

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。

slave

B2

n. 奴隶

本篇15次·真题 15句

slavery

B2

n. 奴隶制

本篇10次·真题 12句

political

B1

adj. 政治的

本篇5次·真题 54句

historian

B2

n. 历史学家

本篇4次·真题 20句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 42句

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 39句

reveal

B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次·真题 35句

moral

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次·真题 33句

vote

B1

n. 投票

本篇2次·真题 10句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇2次·真题 9句

peculiar

B2

adj. 奇怪的

本篇2次·真题 8句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209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

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 45 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 17 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

constitution

C1

n. 宪法

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

certainly

A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equal

A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

hire

A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

approval

B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

opposition

B2

n. 反对

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

military

B2

adj. 军事的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

originate

C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relative

B1

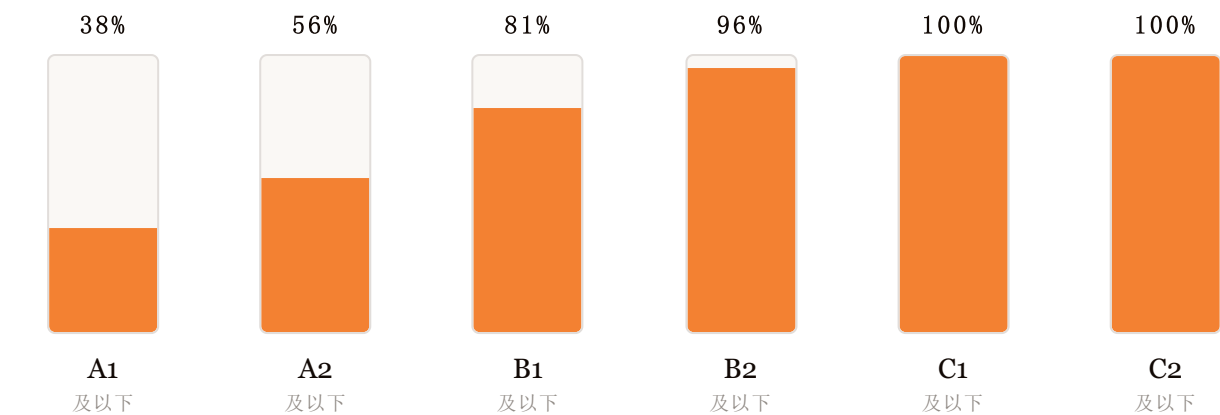
n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 229 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 229 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 229 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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2008年 考研英语（旧卷）选句填空（7选5） Section II Part B · 41–45 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选句填空题和解析

选句填空题和解析 · 41–45 题

本页 41–45 题的正确选句与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2008年 考研英语（旧卷）选句填空（7选5）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选句连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选句及其其中译、空位结构功能、缺口分析、衔接线索、缝合依据，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

考研真题(2008)

Section II Part B

Directions:

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

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41)_____

削铅笔、整理书桌以及做几乎任何事情来代替写作的时间已经结束了。只有当你停止逃避不可避免之事,坐下、站着或躺下来写作时,初稿才会出现在纸上。你如何写作并不重要,重要的是你去写。既然你已经将一个主题发展成了一个初步的论点,你就可以整理笔记并开始充实你所制定的任何提纲。

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42)_____ Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

要灵活。你的提纲应该顺畅地引导你从一个要点到下一个要点,但不要让它限制住你。如果现在有一个相关且重要的想法出现,就把它融入草稿中。通过将初稿作为思考你想说什么的手段,你很可能会发现比你的笔记最初所暗示的更多的内容。许多优秀的作家根本不使用提纲,而是在写作过程中发现组织原则。不要试图在第一次就写出一份完全正确的草稿。语法、标点和拼写可以等到你修改时再处理。专注于你正在说的内容。优秀的写作最常发生在你热切追寻一个想法时,而不是在紧张地寻找错误时。

(43)_____ Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

为了使修改更容易,留出宽边距和行间的额外空间,这样你就可以轻松添加词语、句子和修改。只在纸的一面书写。这样你的页面会更容易追踪,而且如果你必须剪下一个段落放到别处,你也不会丢失另一面的任何

文字。

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44)_____ These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

如果你使用文字处理器,你可以利用它的功能进行添加和删除,以及只需几个简单的键盘命令就能移动整个段落。一些软件程序还可以检查你写作中的拼写和某些语法要素。然而,值得记住的是,尽管刚从打印机出来的干净副本可能看起来很棒,但它读起来的质量只取决于投入其中的思考和写作。许多作家明智地将他们的数据存储磁盘上,并在每次完成一份草稿时打印页面,以避免因断电或其他问题而丢失任何材料。当你进行修改时,这些打印稿也比屏幕更容易阅读。

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A&P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45)_____

一旦你在纸上有了初稿,你就可以删除与论点无关的材料,并添加说明你的观点和使你的文章具有说服力所必需的材料。写作《A&P作为一种心理状态》的学生明智地删掉了一个质疑Sammy是否对女性表现出大男子主义态度的段落。尽管这是一个有趣的问题,但它与论点毫无关系,而论点解释的是环境如何影响Sammy辞职的决定。她没有包含那个段落,而是添加了一个描述Lengel对女孩们的乖戾反应的段落,这样她就可以引出他所执行的A&P'政策'。

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times – and then again – working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

记住,你的初稿只是初稿。你应该多次通读文章——然后再来一遍——努力充实和澄清你的想法。你甚至可能最终得到几个完整的版本。重写。每个段落中的句子应该与单一主题相关。过渡应该将一个段落与下一个段落连接起来,这样就不会有突兀或令人困惑的转换。笨拙或冗长的措辞或不清晰的句子和段落应该被毫不留情地戳刺和推敲成形。

[A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

[B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

[C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
- [E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.
- [F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.
- [G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [D] 段末

【正确句】 It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

你如何写作并不重要,只要你去写就行。既然你已经将一个主题发展成了一个暂定论点,你就可以整理笔记,开始充实你所制定的大纲。

【缺口】 第1段末, 承“别拖延、坐下就写”, 要补一句收束动笔的话

空前 The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write 在反复说“别躲了, 赶紧用各种姿势写”; 空 (41) 落在第1段末尾, 下一段第2段另起话题讲“Be flexible”写初稿的注意事项。所以这个空要补一句紧承“你怎么写都行、动笔就对了”的过渡/收束话, 把“动笔”这件事接到下文“怎么写”去。

【线索】 词汇复现 复现“write/how you write”

空前句反复出现“写”这个动作 sit, stand up, or lie down to write, 正确句很可能再次用 write/how you write 之类说法呼应“怎么写都行、写就是了”。

结构功能 段末+下段另起, 需总收并过渡

下段 Be flexible 另起讲写初稿的具体注意事项, 因此这个段末空要补一句能收住“动笔”、并自然引向“接下来该整理笔记/动手展开”的话。

【依据】 复现“how you write”接上文, “outline”引下文, 两边都缝住

D 句首 It makes no difference how you write, just so you do (你怎么写都无所谓, 只要写就行), 正好把空前 sit, stand up, or lie down to write 列举的各种写姿一句收住, 复现线索对上; 句末 begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made 引出“提纲”, 把话题往下递, 承上启下功能也满足。

【竞争】 [G] 也谈初稿、读着也通, 但句首没有承接“写姿”的钩子

Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around 同样讲初稿、口吻也像, 颇迷人; 但它句首 By using the first draft as a means of thinking 是另起一个“把初稿当思考工具”的新点, 接不上空前“各种姿势写”那句, 缺少 D 那种“how you write”的直接呼应, 故应留给后面更合适的空。

【验证】 填入后, 空前 sit, stand up, or lie down to write → It makes no difference how you write, just so you do 衔接顺滑: 上文列各种写姿, 本句一句“怎么写都无所谓”收住, 丝丝入扣; 本句句末 flesh out whatever outline you have made 抛出“提纲”, 第2段虽换话题但仍是“动手写之后”的延续, 话题不岔, 双向都接得上。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [G] 段中

【正确句】 By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

通过将初稿作为思考你想说什么的手段,你很可能发现比笔记最初暗示的更多内容。许多优秀作家根本不使用大纲,而是在写作过程中发现组织原则。不要试图在第一遍就写出完美无误的草稿。

【缺口】 第2段中部, 前讲“灵活、想到就写进去”, 后讲“语法拼写可等改稿”

空前 If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft (想到相关重要的点就写进初稿); 空后 Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise (语法标点拼写可以等到修改时再说)。这个段中空要补一句承上“灵活、放手写”、启下“初稿阶段别纠错”的过渡话, 核心意思应是“初稿不必求完美”。

【线索】 逻辑连接 前后句同向递进, 共指“初稿别求完美”

空前 work it into the draft 与空后 Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise 方向一致、都在松绑初稿, 正确句应顺着这股“初稿阶段放开手、别纠结”的逻辑把话挑明。

词汇复现 复现“draft”

空前出现 into the draft (初稿), 正确句很可能再次提到 draft, 把“初稿”这个关键词接住。

【依据】 句末“别求一稿完美”正好引出“语法可等改稿”, 复现draft

G 句末 Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around (别想一次写出完全正确的初稿), 与空后 Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise 严丝合缝: 正因别求一稿完美, 所以语法拼写可以缓到改稿时。G 全句又反复出现 the first draft、a perfectly correct draft, 复现 draft 对上, 承上启下都站得住。

【竞争】 [A] 也谈“方便修改”、词面像, 但讲的是排版动作不是“别纠错”

To make revising easier (为了方便修改) 字面与本段“revise”沾边, 易被误选; 但它讲的是 leave wide margins and extra space between lines 留白这类排版操作, 与空后“语法拼写可等改稿”的逻辑搭不上, 给不出“别求完美”那层意思, 故不合。

【验证】 填入后三句连读: 空前 work it into the draft → Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around → 空后 Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise, 一气呵成: 想到就写、别求一稿完美、所以语法可缓到改稿。逻辑同向、draft 复现、双向缝合, 与本段“Be flexible”主旨完全自治。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [A] 段首

【正确句】 To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

为了使修改更容易,留出较宽的页边距和行间距,这样你就可以轻松添加词语、句子和修正。只在纸的一面书写。

【缺口】 第3段独占段首,下文讲“这样做的好处”,要补一句给出某操作建议的总起句

本空_(43)_居于第3段最前,空后紧跟 Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side (这样你的纸页更好管理,要剪贴某段时也不会丢掉背面的字)。下文用 that way、the other side 在解释“某个做法”的好处,所以这个段首空要补一句“提出那个做法”的总起句——而且这做法显然和“纸张的另一面”有关。

【线索】 代词指代 空后“that way”需先行操作

空后 Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way 里的 that way (那样做) 是指示词,必须在所填句里找到它指代的那个“具体做法”作先行词,所以正确句必须先给出一个明确的操作建议。

词汇复现 空后“the other side”指向“纸的单面”

空后 you will not lose any writing on the other side (背面不会丢字) 点到“纸的另一面”,正确句里应出现与“纸张/单面书写”有关的复现说法,才能让“the other side”有所指。

【依据】 提出“留白+单面书写”的操作,正是that way的先行、the other side的来源

A leave wide margins and extra space between lines 和 Write on only one side of the paper 给出的正是一套具体操作建议,恰好充当空后 that way 的先行词;其中“只写一面”直接对应空后 you will not lose any writing on the other side (背面不丢字)——只有单面写,背面才会有“另一面”的字可保。开头 To make revising easier 也点明这套做法为修改服务,段首总起功能完整。

【竞争】 [C] 也带“printer/print”看着搭排版,但讲的是打印质量、给不出that way的操作

a clean copy fresh off a printer 词面也涉及纸张/打印,易被误塞;但它谈的是“打印稿质量取决于思考”与存盘打印,并未提出“留白、单面写”这类与“the other side”对应的纸面操作,空后的 that way 在 C 里找不到对应的“做法”先行词,故不合。

【验证】 填入后, A 的 Write on only one side of the paper 与空后 if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side 严丝合缝: 正因只写一面,剪贴某段时背面才不会有字被丢;空后的 that way 也在 A 提出的“留白+单面”操作里找到了着落。整段“提出做法→说明好处”逻辑通顺。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [C] 段中

【正确句】 It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

然而,值得记住的是,尽管从打印机打出的干净文稿可能看起来很棒,但它的可读性取决于投入其中的思考和写作。许多作者会审慎地将数据存储在磁盘上,并在每次完成草稿时打印页面,以避免因电源故障或其他问题而丢失任何材料。

【缺口】 第4段中部, 前夸软件查拼写语法, 后讲“打印稿”, 要补一句衔接“软件→打印”并带提醒的话

空前 Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing (有些软件还能查拼写和部分语法) 一直在夸文字处理软件的便利; 空后 These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions (这些打印稿比屏幕更便于改稿)。空后用 These printouts (这些打印稿), 可上文并没出现“打印稿”——所以这个段中空要补一句既呼应“软件”、又引出“打印”、并给 These printouts 提供先行词的话。

【线索】 代词指代 空后“These printouts”需先行“打印”

空后 These printouts are also easier to read than the screen 用 These printouts (这些打印稿) 回指, 但空前只谈软件、未提打印, 所以正确句里必须出现“print/打印”, 给 These printouts 提供先行词。

逻辑连接 上文一味夸软件, 可能需一句“however”式提醒转一下

空前 Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements 都在夸软件好处, 正确句若带 however 之类的转折提醒 (软件再好, 质量仍靠思考), 逻辑会更顺, 且能自然过渡到“打印”话题。

【依据】 however接住“夸软件”, “print their pages”给These printouts当先行词

C 句首转折 It's worth remembering, however 正好给空前一味夸软件的话泼一盆冷水 (再漂亮也看思考), 逻辑线索对上; 句末 print their pages each time they finish a draft (每写完一稿就打印) 引出“打印”, 恰为空后 These printouts (这些打印稿) 提供了先行词, 代词指代线索严丝合缝。

【竞争】 [F] 话题完全岔到“A&P范文”, 既无打印也无转折

In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P," 讲的是某篇范文怎么收尾, 与本段“电脑写作/打印”话题毫不相干, 既给不出 These printouts 的先行“打印”, 也没有承接“夸软件”的转折, 放进来话题直接岔飞。

【验证】 填入后，空前 Some software programs can also check spelling → It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking: however 一句把“别迷信软件”点出，承上有度；C 句末 print their pages each time they finish a draft 引出打印，正好让空后 These printouts are also easier to read than the screen 的“这些打印稿”有了出处。代词有着落、逻辑通、话题不岔。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [E] 段末

【正确句】 Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

尽管这是一个有趣的问题,但它与论点无关,论点解释的是环境如何影响Sammy辞职的决定。她没有包含那一段,而是增加了一段描述Lengel对女孩们的生硬回应,这样她就可以引出他执行的A & P"政策"。

【缺口】 第5段末, 前讲“某学生删掉了一段质疑Sammy的内容”, 要补一句承接“那一段”并说明删它原因/改动的话

空前 The student who wrote "The A&P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women (那位学生明智地删掉了一段质疑 Sammy 是否有大男子主义的内容)。本空 __ (45) __ 在该段末尾, 紧承“删掉的那一段”。所以这个空要补一句解释“为什么删它”或“删后改成了什么”的话, 话题必须围绕这个被删段、Sammy、论点 (thesis)。

【线索】 代词指代 正确句须有指示词回指“被删的那一段”

空前刚提到 dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes (删掉的那一段), 正确句很可能用 this/that paragraph 回指它, 所以正确句里应出现指向“那一段/那个问题”的指示词。

词汇复现 复现“thesis/Sammy/A&P”

空前出现 Sammy 与本文反复出现的 thesis (论点), 正确句应再次提到 Sammy、thesis 或 A&P 这类专名, 以解释“那一段为何与论点无关”。

【依据】 this issue回指被删段, “nothing to do with the thesis”正解释删因, 并交代改动

E 句首 Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis (尽管这是个有趣的问题, 但它与论点无关): this issue 正好回指空前 a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes 提出的那个问题, 指代有着落; “与论点无关”直接解释了“为何明智地删它”。E 后半 Instead of including that paragraph, she added one 又交代删后改加了哪段, 复现 Sammy、thesis、A&P, 呼应严丝合缝。

【竞争】 [F] 同样写A&P/Sammy、最迷惑, 但讲的是“文末段怎么收尾”而非“删段原因”

the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job 与 E 共用 Sammy、A&P 等专名, 词面最像、最迷惑; 但 F 讲的是范文“最后一段如何汇拢辞职原因”, 对应不上空前“删掉某段”的语境——它既没回指“那个被删的问题”, 也没解释删因, 话题岔到“收尾”去了, 故不合。

【验证】填入后，空前 dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women → Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis: this issue 稳稳回指那个被删段提出的问题，“与论点无关”正解释了为何“wisely dropped”；E 后句 she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response 交代删后增改，与全段“删无关材料、增必要材料”的主旨自洽，双向衔接成立。

CHOICES • 候选句画像

A~G 共 7 个候选句各自在说什么

选句填空的候选句比空位多 2 个。下面逐句给出英文整句、中译、一句话大意与「这句自带的衔接钩子」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终不填入任何空的就是干扰句。

[A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

为了方便修改，要留出宽边距、行间多留空，这样你能轻松增补字词、句子和改正。只在纸的一面写字。

大意 讲一个具体的排版建议：留白、单面书写，以便后续修改。

衔接钩子 复现词“单面书写”+功能上是“操作指令”

填入第 43 空

[B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

在你清楚充分地展开正文之后，要特别留意开头段和结尾段。最好最后写引言，等你确切知道自己要引出什么之后再写。结尾段同样值得重视，因为它给读者留下最终印象。

大意 讲正文写完后要专门打磨开头段和结尾段。

衔接钩子 时间状语“正文写完之后”+话题是“开头/结尾段”

干扰句 • 未选用

[C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

不过值得记住的是：刚从打印机里出来的干净稿子看着虽棒，但它读起来好不好，全看投入其中的思考和写作。许多作者会谨慎地把数据存到磁盘，每写完一稿就打印出来，避免因断电等问题丢失材料。

大意 提醒：打印稿再漂亮，质量仍取决于思考；并建议存盘、每稿打印。

衔接钩子 转折词however+复现"printer/print"+话题接电脑写作

填入第 44 空

[D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

你怎么写都无所谓，只要你写就行。既然你已经把一个话题发展成了初步的论点，现在就可以整理笔记，开始充实你拟好的提纲了。

大意 总起：怎么写不重要、写就行；现在该整理笔记、充实提纲了。

衔接钩子 复现"how you write"承上+引出outline引下

填入第 41 空

[E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

尽管这是个有趣的问题，但它与论点无关——该论点解释的是环境如何影响 Sammy 辞职的决定。她没有保留那一段，而是加了一段描写 Lengel 对女孩们的暴躁反应，以便引出他所执行的 A&P“政策”。

大意 解释那个被删段为何与论点无关，并说明改成加了哪一段。

衔接钩子 指示词this issue需先行词+复现Sammy/thesis/A&P

填入第 45 空

[F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

在关于"A&P"中环境意义的最后一段里，这名学生通过提及 Sammy 拒绝接受 Lengel 的店规，把他辞职的种种原因汇拢到一起。

大意 描述该学生在文章最后一段如何收束 Sammy 辞职的原因。

衔接钩子 话题与E高度重叠+谈的是"文末段"而非删改

干扰句 · 未选用

[G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

把初稿当作思考“你想说什么”的手段，你很可能发现比笔记原本提示的更多东西。许多优秀作者根本不用提纲，而是在写的过程中发现条理。第一次别想写出一稿完全正确的初稿。

大意 鼓励把初稿当思考工具、可不依赖提纲，别求一稿完美。

衔接钩子 复现outline/draft+句末"别求一稿完美"引下

填入第 42 空

DISTRACTORS · 干扰句复盘

这 2 个候选句始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 句话题相关、看着像，却放进任何一个空都逻辑/指代不通。下面逐句剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰句才算读透全局。

[B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

话题“开头段/结尾段”全文无对应空，放哪都岔题

谈 pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs（专门打磨开头段和结尾段），话题虽属“写作”大范畴、读着也像正经建议，颇诱人；但全文没有任何一个空的前后在讨论“引言/结尾段”——最像的第6段讲的是 Rewrite 反复重写句段衔接，并非专论开头结尾段，B 的句首 After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper 也找不到“正文刚写完”的上文落点，故放进任何空都岔题。

[F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

与E共用A&P/Sammy专名最像，但讲“范文怎么收尾”，无删段语境可接

the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies 复现 Sammy、Lengel、A&P，与正确句 E 撞了一堆专名，是全卷最毒的干扰句，极易被误塞进第45空；但 F 描述的是那篇范文“最后一段如何汇拢辞职原因”，而第45空空前 wisely dropped a paragraph 讲的是“删段”，F 既不回指那个被删问题、也不解释删因，话题对不上；放到讲电脑/打印的第44空更是风马牛不相及，故任何空都落不进。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖形式主语 (It)、主语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句、宾语从句、并列谓语、不定式宾语等多种成分，且形式主语和并列谓语是常见易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you.

第2段，第2句

并列转折句在考试阅读中极为常见，"but" 连接的对比逻辑是高频考点。第一句的情态动词 "should" 和第二句的祈使句否定都是标准句式。"permit sb to do sth" 结构也是四六级和考研的常考搭配。整体句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

第2段，第4句

整体难度不至于过高，但结构点密集、覆盖常考句式，而且时态分布清楚，适合作为结构与时态结合训练材料。对于需要练主干定位和从属结构识别的学习者，这组句子值得优先练。

Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise.

第2段，第5句

主句加时间状语从句是英语考试中的高频句式，"until" 引导的时间状语从句尤其常见。并列主语和情态动词的使用也符合考试常见模式。掌握这种结构后，学习者可以快速迁移到其他类似的 "主句 + 状语从句" 句型，实用性强。

Concentrate on what you are saying.

第2段，第6句

"祈使句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，特别是 "concentrate on/focus on + what从句" 这类表达在建议类、说明类文章中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值

To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

第3段，第1句

祈使句和目的状语从句都是四六级和考研写作、阅读中的常见句式。so that引导目的状语从句是典型的表达手段，不定式短语作目的状语也是高频结构。掌握后可在写作中大量复用，实用性强。

The student who wrote "The A&P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women.

第5段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富：主句包含主谓宾和方式状语，两个定语从句各自有完整主谓宾结构且关系代词在从句中充当成分（"who" 作主语、"that" 作主语），宾语从句也是完整主谓宾。练习时可训练识别被定语从句分隔的主干、区分定语从句与宾语从句的引导词、判断关系代词在从句中的成分，是覆盖多个易错点的优质练习句。

Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

第5段，第3句

这种“主句+从句+从句内嵌套从句”的结构在学术英语和考研阅读中极具代表性。

You should go through the paper many times – and then again – working to substantiate and clarify your ideas.

第6段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本框架、并列时间状语、现在分词作伴随状语等多种成分，适合练习区分谓语与非谓语动词、识别并列修饰。但成分分布较直观，缺少定语从句、形式主语等易错点，训练价值中等。

To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

选项A

本句涉及祈使句的谓语识别、宾语和状语的划分、目的状语从句的识别、情态动词谓语结构、并列宾语和并列主句的处理。成分种类较丰富，且祈使句省略主语、从句嵌套、并列结构都是常见易错点，有一定练习价值。

After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

选项B

“It is adj. to do”、“After... do...”、“...because...”等都是学术写作和四六级考试中最常见的经典句式。

It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

选项D

综合来看，本句主干识别难度适中（需辨别形式主语和跳过前置状语）、嵌套层级清晰、时态组合有一定练习价值（现在完成时 + 情态动词 + 一般现在时）、成分丰富且包含多个易错点（形式主语、并列谓语、宾语补足语）、结构高度典型（常考句式组合）。作为句子结构和时态的训练材料，本句能同时练习多个重要知识点，且结构代表性强、可迁移性高，整体推荐度较高，适合作为中等偏上难度的精讲例句

Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

选项E

本句结构层级丰富但不至于过难，时态又比较基础，既能训练抓主干，也能训练识别后置修饰和目的关系。对句子结构与时态入门到进阶过渡都很有价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 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。

draft

B2

n. 草稿

本篇10次 · 真题 12 句

writing

A2

n. 写作

本篇5次 · 真题 33 句

outline

B2

n. 概要

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本篇4次 · 真题 41 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

quit

B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

setting

B1

n. 环境

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 90 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

easily

A2

adv. 容易地

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇2次·真题 24 句

principle

B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇2次·真题 23 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇2次·真题 18 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

assemble

B2

v. 聚集, 集合 (人群)

本篇2次·真题 9 句

margin

B2

n. 页边空白

本篇2次·真题 8 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 80 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

capacity

B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

railroad B1

n. 铁路

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 10 句

error

A2

n. 错误

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

impression

B1

n. 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

initial

B1

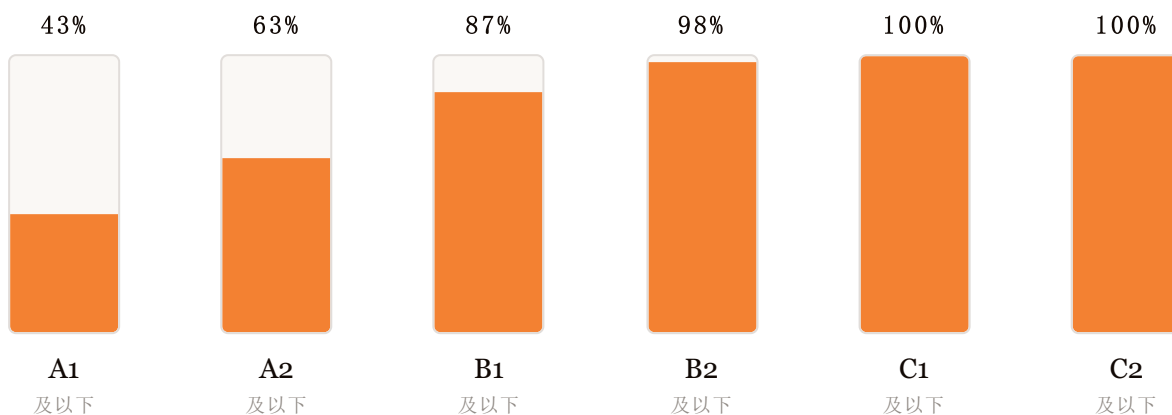
adj. 最初的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 263 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **263** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 263 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

263

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	本题
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008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(2008)

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)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46)he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47)He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48)On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49)He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

在自传中，达尔文本人以极其谦逊的态度谈论自己的智力。他指出，他总是在清晰简洁地表达自己方面遇到很大困难，但他相信，这种困难本身可能具有补偿性的优势，迫使他对每个句子进行长时间深入的思考，从而使他能够发现推理和自己观察中的错误。他否认自己拥有任何杰出的理解力或机智，如赫胥黎所具有的那种。他还断言，他遵循漫长而纯粹抽象思维链条的能力非常有限，因此他确信自己在数学方面永远不可能取得成功。他还将自己的记忆力描述为广博但模糊。从某种意义上说，他的记忆力如此糟糕，以

至于他甚至无法记住一个日期或一行诗歌超过几天。另一方面，他不接受一些批评者对他的指责，即他虽然是一个优秀的观察者，却没有推理能力。他认为这不可能是真的，因为《物种起源》从头到尾是一个长篇论证，并且说服了许多有才能的人。他坚称，如果不具备一些推理能力，任何人都不可能写出这本书。他愿意断言“我拥有相当程度的创造力和常识或判断力，就像每个相当成功的律师或医生必须具备的那样，但我相信，并没有更高的程度。”他谦逊地补充说，也许他“在注意到容易被忽略的事物以及仔细观察它们方面优于普通人”。

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music." (50)Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

在生命的最后一年写作时，他表达了这样的观点：在过去二三十年间，他的思想在两三个方面发生了变化。直到三十岁或更晚，各种诗歌都给他带来极大的愉悦。从前，绘画也给他带来相当大的快乐，而音乐则给他带来非常大的快乐。然而，到1881年，他说：“现在多年来我无法忍受读一行诗。我对绘画或音乐的品味也几乎丧失了。”达尔文确信，失去这些品味不仅是幸福的丧失，而且可能对智力有害，更有可能对道德品格有害。

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】 一篇关于达尔文的学术评论 Charles Darwin : His Place in Modern Science (查尔斯·达尔文在现代科学中的地位)，介绍了达尔文对自身智力水平和心智变化的评述，本文语篇结构整体性强，考生只有在了解整个语篇的情况下才能正确、准确地翻译文中画线部分。

【主旨】 达尔文在自传里以极谦逊的态度自评智力短长

全文是达尔文自传里的一段自我剖析：他承认自己表达不易、抽象推理与记忆都有限，但坚持认为自己仍具备相当的推理与观察能力；末段又惋惜晚年对诗、画、音乐的趣味丧失。整体基调是「自谦但据理力争」，翻译时所有评价性词语（如 modesty、humbly、limited、very limited、disclaim、submit、injurious）都要落在「自我评估」这一语境里，不能译成第三方贬抑。开篇即定调：Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty.

【指代】this very difficulty 回指「表达困难」

第 46 句开头的 this very difficulty 必须回到上一句锚定：he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely。译时应明确还原为「（清楚简洁地）表达自己的这种困难」或「这种表达上的困难」，不能含糊地译成「这个困难」。

these tastes 回指诗\、画\、音乐三类趣味

第 50 句的 the loss of these tastes, these tastes 回指紧邻上文：poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. 翻译时应明确还原为「对诗歌、绘画和音乐的（这些）爱好/趣味」，不能笼统译成「这些品味」。

the charge 回指「他只会观察、不会推理」的指控

第 48 句 the charge made by some of his critics 的具体内容由其后的 that 同位语给出：while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning。翻译 charge 时取「指责/指控/批评」义，而非「费用、电荷」。

全篇主语「他」统一指达尔文

全文一连串 he/his 指的都是同一人——达尔文本人，见开篇：Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers。逐句翻译时为避免人称悬空，可在必要处把「他」回填为「达尔文」，让中文读者一眼看清主语归属。

(46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

【意群】 he believes that (主句主谓 + that 宾语从句引导词) →他认为

this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage (宾语从句主干 (主 + 谓 + 宾))

★ 采分 → 这种困难本身可能反而带来了补偿性的好处

难点: **very 作形容词**、**compensating 取「补偿」义**

this very difficulty 中的 very 不是副词「非常」, 而是形容词「正是这个、恰恰这个」, 译为「正是这种困难/这种困难本身」; compensating advantage 字面是「补偿性的优势」, 结合语境是「弥补缺陷反带来的好处」。回填指代: this very difficulty 指上一句的 he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, 故可译作「这种(表达上的)困难本身」。

of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, (of 引导的介词短语作 advantage 的同位/内容说明) ★ 采分 → (即) 迫使他每个句子都进行长时间而专注的思考

难点: **of + doing 翻成「即.....」**

advantage of doing 的 of 在汉语里没有对应介词, 应转译成「即/那就是」或干脆把 of 后内容直接铺开作 advantage 的内容。intently 译「专注地、聚精会神地」, 不要漏译副词。

and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. (and 并列的现在分词短语, 承接前一个 of 短语) ★ 采分 → 并因此使他得以察觉推理中和自己观察中的错误

难点: **thus 表结果**、**in reasoning / in his own observations 是并列介词短语**

thus = 因此/从而, 提示前后是「因→果」关系, 必须译出来。enable sb. to do 译「使(某人)能够.....」。in reasoning 和 in his own observations 是 errors 后并列的两个介词短语, 都修饰 errors, 要译成「推理中的错误和自己观察中的错误」, 不能合并漏掉其中一项。

【调序】 **of 短语前置说明**、**and 分句承接**

英文用 advantage of doing... 这种「中心词+of+动名词」结构, 中文不习惯说「迫使他.....的好处」, 故改为「好处, 即/那就是迫使他.....」, 把 of 短语后置展开; 末尾 and thus enabling... 用「并因此使他.....」承接, 让两层结果自然推进。

【译文】 他认为, 正是这种(表达上的)困难, 或许反而给他带来了一种弥补性的好处, 即迫使他每一个句子都进行长时间而专注的思考, 从而使他能够察觉自己在推理中和观察中所犯的错误。

(47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.

【意群】 He asserted, also, that (主句主谓 + 插入副词 + that 引导宾语从句) → 他还断言/他也声称

难点: **also** 是插入语「也」

also 被逗号隔开作插入语, 承接上文「他不承认自己有 Huxley 那种敏捷领悟力」, 译为「他还/也」, 放在动词前。assert 取「断言、声称、坚称」义, 不要弱化为「说」。

his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, (宾语从句主干 (主语带不定式定语 + 系 + 表)) ★ 采分 → 他追随一长串纯粹抽象思路的能力非常有限

难点: **follow** 取「跟上\、理解」义; **train of thought** 是「思路」

follow 在此不是「跟随」, 而是「跟上/理解 (一条思路)」(熟词僻义 A2)。a train of thought 是固定搭配「一系列思路、一长串思考」, 不能字面译成「思想的火车」。a long and purely abstract train of thought = 「一长串纯粹抽象的思路」。very limited 译「非常有限」, 不可省「非常」。

for which reason (非限制性定语从句的关系词 (= and for that reason)) → 因此/由于这个原因

难点: **for which reason** = 因此

for which reason 是 and for that reason 的非限定式写法, 整体相当于一个连词「因此、出于这个原因」, 承接前一分句。中文断开成「正因为如此」「因此」更自然。

he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. (定语从句主干 (主 + 系 + 表 + that 宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 他确信自己从来不可能在数学上获得成功

难点: **could have done** 表「与过去事实相反」

never could have succeeded 是虚拟语气的过去式 (could have + 过去分词), 表示「(过去) 本来也不可能成功」。succeed with mathematics 译「在数学上取得成功/搞好数学」。felt certain that = 确信、深信。

【调序】 **his power to do** → 「他做.....的能力」前置; **for which reason** → 独立成句

英语 his power to follow... 中 to follow... 是后置不定式作定语, 汉语习惯前置: 译为「他追随一长串纯粹抽象思路的能力」; for which reason 引导的定语从句太长, 直接断成新一句「正因为如此/因此, 他确信.....」更顺。

【译文】 他还断言, 自己跟上一长串纯粹抽象思路的能力非常有限, 正因为如此, 他确信自己在数学上本来也绝不可能取得成功。

(48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

【意群】 On the other hand, (句首过渡状语) → 另一方面

he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics (主句主干
(accept...as... 结构, 宾语后置) + 过去分词短语作 charge 的定语) ★ 采分 → 他并不认为某些批评者对他提出的指责是有充分根据的

难点: **accept A as B 宾语后置; well founded 译「有根据的」; charge 取「指责」义**
本句的真正结构是 accept [the charge...] as [well founded], 因为宾语 the charge made by... that... 太长, 被挪到了 as well founded 之后 (即 accept as B A 的倒装)。well founded = well-founded, 「有充分根据的、站得住脚的」。charge 在此是熟词僻义 A2: 不是「费用、电荷」, 而是「指责、控告」(made by some of his critics 明确了语境)。整体译「他不认为这些批评者的指责是有根据的」。

that, (that 引导同位语从句, 说明 charge 的具体内容) → (即)

while he was a good observer, (让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 尽管他是个善于观察的人/优秀的观察者

难点: **while 译「虽然/尽管」**

while 在此不是「当.....的时候」, 而是表让步「虽然、尽管」(A2 熟词僻义), 与后半句构成转折。a good observer 译「优秀的观察者/善于观察的人」。

he had no power of reasoning. (同位语从句主句) ★ 采分 → 他却没有推理能力

难点: **no power of reasoning 译「没有推理能力」**

power of reasoning = 推理能力/推理的能力。结合让步从句, 整句指控为「虽然他是好的观察者, 但没有推理能力」。这正是达尔文要反驳的对象。

【调序】 宾语前移; 让步从句前置; 同位语用「即」展开

中文不接受 accept as well founded the charge 这种「宾语后置」, 必须把 the charge 提到 accept 之后: 「他不接受.....的指责是有根据的」。同位语 that ... 用「即/这种指责认为」展开。while 让步从句按汉语习惯放在主句前: 「尽管他是好的观察者, 但他没有推理能力」。

【译文】 另一方面, 对于某些批评者对他提出的「他虽然善于观察, 却没有推理能力」的指责, 他并不认为是有充分根据的。

(49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

【意群】 He adds humbly that (主句主谓 + 方式状语 + that 引导宾语从句) → 他谦逊地补充说

难点: **humbly** 译「谦逊地」, 呼应全文基调

humbly 是副词「谦卑地、谦逊地」, 呼应开篇 Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. 的基调。adds 不要译成「加上」, 此处是「补充说、又说」。

perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men (宾语从句主干 + 表语 (superior to...)) ★ 采分 → 也许他「胜过/优于普通人」

难点: **the common run of men** 是固定短语「普通人/一般人」

the common run of 是固定搭配, 译「普通的、一般的、平庸的」, the common run of men = 普通人、一般人。superior to = 优于、胜过、强过。perhaps 不能漏, 体现自谦的不确定语气。注意此处仍在引号内, 是达尔文原话。

in noticing things which easily escape attention, (in + 动名词作 superior to 的范围状语 + which 定语从句修饰 things) ★ 采分 → (在) 注意到那些容易被人忽视的事物 (方面)

难点: **escape attention** 译「逃过注意/被忽略」; **which** 定从前置

escape attention = 逃过注意、不为人察觉、被忽略。things which easily escape attention 字面是「容易逃过注意的事物」, 按汉语习惯改前置定语「(那些) 容易被人忽略的事物」。in doing 表示「在某方面」, 是 superior to sb. in doing 的固定搭配。

and in observing them carefully." (and 并列第二个 in + 动名词短语 + 副词) ★ 采分 → (在) 仔细观察它们 (方面)

难点: **them** 回指 things; **carefully** 译「仔细地」

them 指上一块的 things (容易被忽略的事物), 翻译时可不必要重复名词, 但要让中文读者明确指向。carefully 不要漏, 与前句 noticing 的「注意」形成「注意到 → 仔细观察」的递进。整段引号在此结束, 照应达尔文自评。

【调序】短定语从句前置\、in doing 并列承接

which easily escape attention 较短, 前置译成「容易被忽略的 (事物)」; 两个 in doing 用「在.....方面 + 也在.....方面」并列承接, 或干脆并成「在注意到.....并仔细观察它们方面」。
humbly 副词前置紧贴动词「谦逊地补充说」。

【译文】他谦逊地补充说, 他或许「在注意到那些容易被人忽略的事物、并加以仔细观察方面, 胜过常人」。

(50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

【意群】 Darwin was convinced that (主句主谓 + that 引导宾语从句) → 达尔文确信

难点: **be convinced that** 译「确信、深信」

be convinced that = 确信、深信, 比 think 语气重得多, 必须译出来。

the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, (宾语从句主干 (not only ... but ...) 的前半) ★ 采分 → 丧失这些爱好不仅是丧失了一种幸福

难点: **these tastes** 回指诗、画、音乐三种爱好; **taste** 取「爱好/兴趣」义

these tastes 必须回填指代: 见上文 poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure.

Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight., 指诗歌、绘画、音乐三种爱好/趣味。taste 在此是「爱好、欣赏力、趣味」(A2 熟词僻义), 不是「味道」。the loss of these tastes 译「丧失这些爱好/失去这些趣味」。a loss of happiness = 一种幸福的丧失/失去一种幸福。

but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, (not only ... but ... 的后半, 第一并列) ★ 采分 → 而且可能对智力有害

难点: **injurious to** 译「对.....有害」; **might possibly** 体现谨慎语气

injurious to = 对.....有害的, 与下一块 to the moral character 共享 injurious。might possibly 双重不确定, 是达尔文一贯的谨慎语气, 译「可能、有可能」即可, 不要漏。the intellect 译「智力/智识」。

and more probably to the moral character. (and 并列第二个介词短语, 共享 injurious) ★ 采分 → 而且更可能对道德品格有害

难点: **省略还原: (injurious) to the moral character; more probably** 体现程度递进

本块省略了重复的 be injurious: 完整意思是 and (might) more probably (be injurious) to the moral character。more probably 与前文 might possibly 形成程度递进: 「可能对智力有害——更可能对道德品格有害」, 必须把递进译出。the moral character = 道德品格/道德人格。

【调序】 **not only...but...** 顺译; 省略 **injurious** 补出

not only A but (also) B 在汉语里直接对应「不仅 A 而且 B」, 可顺译。and 并列的 more probably to the moral character 要补出共享的 injurious, 译为「而且更可能对道德品格(有害)」, 这样补一下, 中文才完整。

【译文】 达尔文确信, 丧失这些(对诗歌、绘画、音乐的)爱好不仅是一种幸福的丧失, 而且可能对智力有害, 更有可能对道德品格有害。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations.

第1段，第2句

这句在结构和时态上都很有训练意义：主干不至于难到无法入手，但又包含两个高频内容从句和一个值得单练的情态完成结构。作为句子结构加时态的综合练习材料，优先级较高。

He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构,宾语中包含介词短语作后置定语,还有非限制性定语从句对名词进行补充说明。成分种类较为丰富,特别是 "such as" 引导的定语从句结构具有一定辨识训练价值,适合练习识别修饰关系和从句功能。

So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry.

第1段，第6句

主句采用了完全倒装结构，表语前置、系动词提前、主语后置，打乱了正常的主谓表语序，初学者需要先识别倒装再还原语序才能找到主干；同时状语从句嵌套在主句中，主语 "it" 被倒装和从句双重遮挡，定位难度较高。

On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning.

第1段，第7句

同位语从句解释抽象名词、状语从句嵌套在名词性从句中、定语后置修饰核心名词,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到同类长难句

This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men.

第1段，第8句

主句+原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；插入语、并列谓语、情态动词与完成时的搭配也是常考结构，学生掌握本句后可迁移应用到大量类似真题句，典型性很强。

No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning.

第1段，第9句

本句包含插入语、情态完成式谓语、介词短语状语、动名词作介词宾语等多种成分,且插入语的识别和跨越是常见易错点。作为成分划分练习句,可以训练学生识别插入语、定位被分隔的主谓、区分谓语与非谓语动词形式,训练价值较高

Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

第2段，第5句

主句 "sb was convinced that..." 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动语态 + 宾语从句结构。从句中 "not only... but (also)..." 并列结构和情态动词表推测也是常考句式。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 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。

power A2

n. 权力

本篇4次·真题 90 句

poetry B1

n. 诗歌

本篇3次·真题 15 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇3次·真题 11 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次·真题 43 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇2次·真题 10 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题 38 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 36 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 29 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

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

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

intellect C1

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题 10 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次·真题 8 句

possess

B2

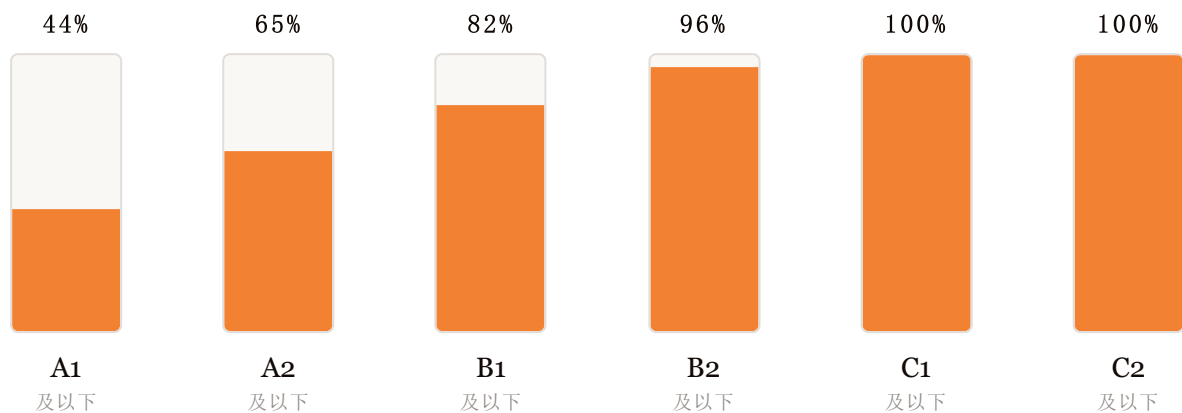
v. 拥有，持有（财产、特质等）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 169 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **169** 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 7 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为英文短文去重词 169 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

169

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语（旧卷） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008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(2008)

Section III Part A

Directions:

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

1)make an apology, and

2)suggest a solution.

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·108 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Bob, I am writing to express my sincere apology for forgetting to return the music CD I borrowed from you. After coming back from Canada, I was surprised to find it still lying in my luggage. I truly feel sorry for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

To put things right, I would like to suggest a solution. I will post the CD back to you by international express mail this weekend, so that it can reach you as soon as possible. Please let me know your current address.

Once again, I apologize for my carelessness and look forward to your reply. Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的Bob：我写这封信是为了就忘记归还向你借的那张音乐CD向你真诚致歉。从加拿大回国后，我惊讶地发现它还躺在我的行李箱里。对于这可能给你带来的任何不便，我深感抱歉。为了弥补，我想提出一个解决办法。我会在本周末用国际快递把CD寄还给你，好让它尽快到你手中。请把你目前的收件地址告诉我。再次为我的粗心致歉，并期待你的回复。此致 Li Ming

【第 1 段】事由 + 致歉一体。本段用『亮明写信目的』句架开篇（I am writing to express my sincere apology for forgetting to return the music CD），先把致歉意图前置；再用 After coming back from Canada, I was surprised to find it still lying in my luggage 交代情境，让道歉有落点；末句 I truly feel sorry for any inconvenience 补致歉，落实了第一段『称呼 + 事由 + 致歉』的功能。

【第2段】方案落到可执行。本段用『引出方案』句架 To put things right, I would like to suggest a solution 起手，再用 I will post the CD back to you by international express mail this weekend, so that ... 把办法写到谁做、怎么做、多久到达，最后 Please let me know your current address 征询对方，方案具体可执行，达成第二段功能。

【第3段】呼应致歉 + 合规落款。本段用 Once again, I apologize for my carelessness and look forward to your reply 首尾呼应地收束歉意，再以 Yours sincerely 结尾、署名 Li Ming，既不签真名也不写地址，正好卡住落款的硬约束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

为忘还CD致歉并提办法

本题要写的核心交际任务被 Directions 用编号钉死成两件事：make an apology 和 suggest a solution。触发情境是 You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there。所以一句话锁死：给房东 Bob 写信，为回国后行李里发现忘还的音乐CD真诚道歉，并提出一个具体可行的归还办法。两件事缺一不可。

读者 • 语域

写给房东Bob的礼貌书信

读者是 your landlord there——你在加拿大的房东 Bob，是相熟但需要维护关系、表达歉意的对象，所以语域取『礼貌得体的半正式书信』：称呼直接 Dear Bob（熟人用名不用姓氏加先生），语气诚恳，多用歉意与建议的软化句式，既不端着也不油腔。身份是欠了人情、主动认错的一方，因此姿态要放低。

中心立意

诚恳认错并给出可行归还方案

本信的交际目的：向 Bob 诚恳承认自己 forgot to return to Bob 那张CD的疏忽，把歉意传达到位，同时给出一个他能接受、你能落实的归还方案，从而消除误会、维护你和房东的关系。中心不是单纯说 sorry，而是『认错 + 补救』一体。

要展开的要点

1. 交代事由

先讲清来龙去脉：刚从加拿大回国，整理行李时发现那张忘了还的音乐CD还在箱子里。对应情境 You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there, 交代清楚道歉才有落点。

2. 真诚道歉

落实第一个必写任务 make an apology：为自己的疏忽向 Bob 表达真诚歉意，并提及给对方带来的不便，姿态要低、态度要诚。

3. 提出具体办法

落实第二个必写任务 suggest a solution：给出一个具体可执行的归还方案，如本周末用国际快递把CD寄回，并请对方告知收件地址，必要时可补一句『若你更愿意，我也可以赔一张新的』作备选。切忌只说『我会想办法还给你』这种空话。

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 + 事由 + 致歉

以 Dear Bob 开头，说明写信缘由（回国后行李里发现忘还的CD），随即真诚道歉，落实 make an apology。

第 2 段 提出解决方案

承接歉意，给出具体归还办法并征询对方，落实 suggest a solution。

第 3 段 礼貌收尾 + 落款

再次致歉、表达期待回复，以 Yours sincerely 结束并署名 Li Ming，落实 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 的要求。

第 1 段 回国发现忘还CD并致歉

本段内容落点：写明刚从加拿大回国、整理 You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there 这一事由，然后为自己的粗心真诚道歉，并提及可能给 Bob 带来的不便。

亮明写信目的 · I am writing to express my sincere apology for ... (横线处填『忘了归还向你借的音乐CD』这一事由)

交代情境 · After ..., I was surprised to find ... (前一空填时间/动作，后一空填发现的东西，把『怎么发现的』讲清)

补充致歉 · I truly feel sorry for any inconvenience this may have caused you. (可整句套用，表达为不便致歉)

第 2 段 国际快递寄回并征询地址

本段内容落点：给出具体办法——本周末用国际快递把CD寄回，让它尽快到达 Bob 手中，并请对方告知当前收件地址；可再留一句备选（若对方更愿意，可赔一张新的），把 suggest a solution 做实。

引出方案 · To put things right, I would like to suggest a solution. (可整句套用，自然引出解决办法)

说明具体做法 · I will ... by ..., so that ... (第一空填动作如寄回CD，第二空填方式如国际快递，第三空填效果如尽快送达)

征询对方 · Please let me know ... / Would it be all right if ...? (横线处填需要对方确认的信息，如收件地址)

第 3 段 再次致歉并规范署名

本段内容落点：为疏忽再次道歉、表达盼复之意，然后按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 的要求，以 Yours sincerely 结尾并署名 Li Ming，且遵守 Do not write the address。

再次致歉 · Once again, I apologize for ... and look forward to your reply. (横线处填致歉对象如自己的粗心)

书信落款 · Yours sincerely, (换行) (指定署名)——本题此处只能写 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

两任务点都要写到

本题必须同时命中 make an apology 与 suggest a solution，缺任何一个都算内容不完整；只道歉不给办法、或只给办法不道歉，都是本题最常见的切题失分。

结构连贯

两任务分段并衔接

本题把致歉和方案分成两段、再用过渡语连接，阅卷人一眼数得到两个要点；若把两件事挤成一坨或通篇一段，连贯分就会掉。

语言准确

得体软化句式

本题是欠人情的一方，语气要软：用 sincere apology、I would like to suggest、Please let me know 等得体表达，避免中式直译和光秃秃的祈使句。

字数格式

署名合规不写地址

本题要求 You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2，且必须以 Li Ming 落款、遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 与 Do not write the address；这三条格式硬约束错一条就白丢分。

只道歉不给办法

反面示例：整封信写成『I am very sorry. I am really sorry for the CD. Thank you.』——反复道歉却没提怎么还，直接漏掉 suggest a solution。修正：补写具体方案，如 I will mail the CD back to you this weekend by express, and please tell me your address.

签真名或写地址

反面示例：结尾签了『Yours, Wang Lei』并在下面附上一行家庭住址——既违反 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 又违反 Do not write the address。修正：结尾只写 Yours sincerely, 换行 Li Ming, 不加任何地址。

方案空泛无细节

反面示例：I will find a way to return it to you soon.——没说怎么还、什么时候还，等于没给方案。修正：I will send the CD back to you by international express mail this Saturday, so that it arrives quickly.

逐字直译不成句

反面示例：I very sorry to you for the CD thing, I will think how to give you.——缺 be 动词、搭配错乱、意思含糊。修正：I am terribly sorry for forgetting to return your CD, and I will send it back to you soon.

考研英语（2010 前） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2008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2008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(2008)

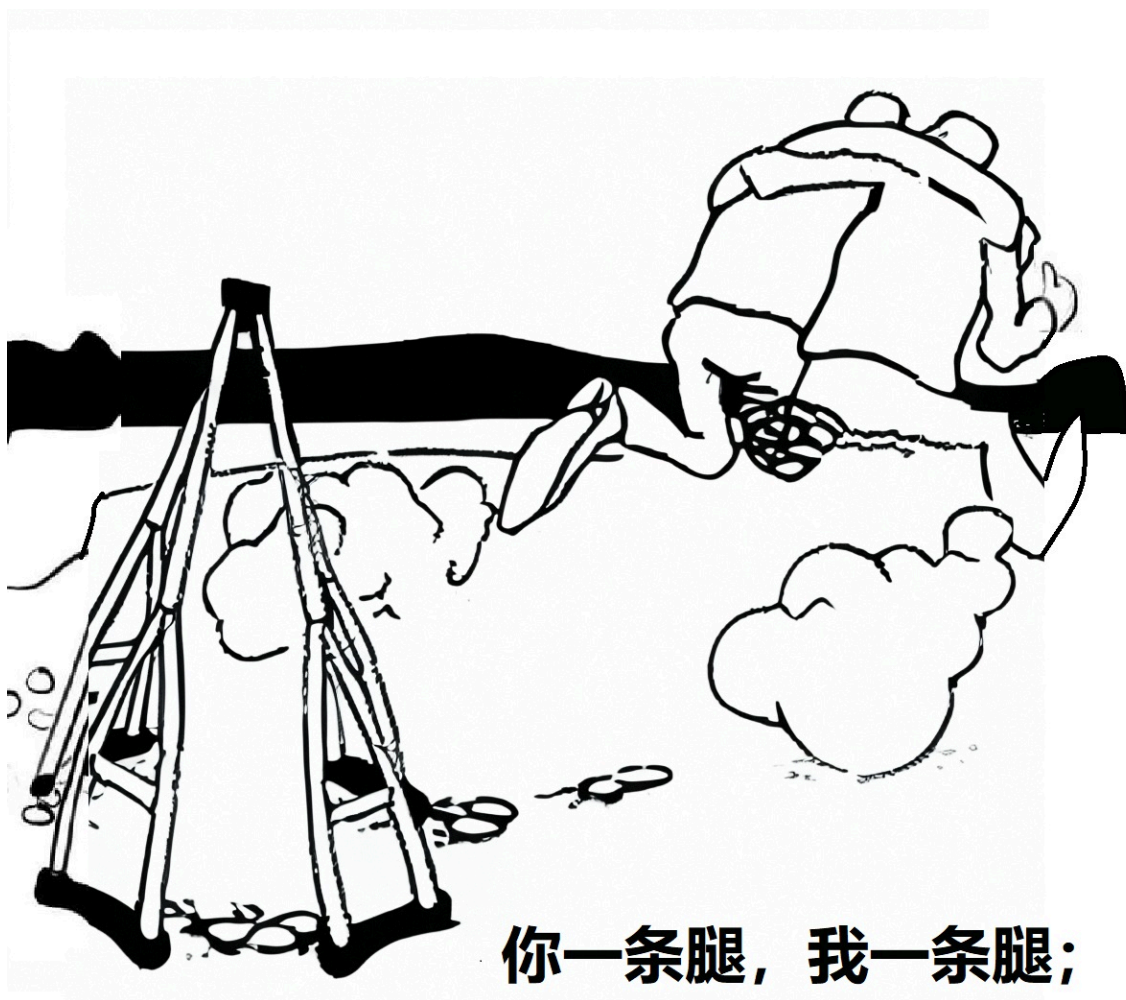
Section III Part B

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) give your comments.

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



**你一条腿，我一条腿；
你我一起，走南闯北。**

【参考范文·190 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, two disabled men, one having lost his left leg and the other his right, tie their remaining legs together, throw away their crutches, and run swiftly in the same direction while supporting each other. Below the picture, a line of words reads: 'You have one leg, I have one leg; together, we can travel everywhere.'

Simple as it appears, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about the power of cooperation. Neither man could walk far on his own, yet by binding their weaknesses together they turn two disabilities into one working pair of legs. This symbolizes that when people pool their strengths and make up for one another's shortcomings, they can overcome obstacles that no individual could conquer alone.

In my view, such a spirit of mutual support deserves our applause, especially in today's competitive society. Whether in a research team where members contribute different expertise, or in a company where colleagues

cover each other's blind spots, cooperation multiplies what isolated effort can achieve. Therefore, we should learn to value teamwork, embrace others' strengths, and march forward hand in hand toward shared goals.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，两个残疾人——一个失去了左腿，另一个失去了右腿——把各自剩下的腿绑在一起，扔掉拐杖，互相搀扶着朝同一个方向飞奔。画面下方有一行字写道：“你有一条腿，我有一条腿；我们在一起，就能走遍天下。”

画面虽简单，却传递出一个关于合作力量的发人深省的信息。两人单靠自己都走不远，但把各自的弱点绑在一起，就把两处残缺变成了一双能走路的腿。这象征着：当人们汇聚彼此的长处、弥补对方的短处，就能战胜任何个人都无法独自跨越的障碍。

在我看来，这种互助精神值得称赞，在竞争激烈的当今社会尤其如此。无论是科研团队里成员各展所长，还是公司里同事互补盲区，合作都让孤立的努力所能达到的成效成倍放大。因此，我们应学会珍视团队协作，欣赏他人的长处，携手朝着共同目标前进。

【第1段】总起加画面文字。开头 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 一句总起，随后按动作顺序客观描述，末句 Below the picture, a line of words reads 补出配图文字，落实了描述段整体到局部的办法，只描述不评论。

【第2段】convey与symbolize过桥。用 the drawing conveys a message 与 This symbolizes that 两处表意动词，把绑腿画面翻译成合作取长补短的道理，完成由画到义的过渡。

【第3段】举例加表态收尾。先 In my view 亮态度，再用 Whether in a research team... or in a company... 举两个现实场景，末句 Therefore, we should 呼吁收尾，让评论落地。

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

描述漫画并评论其寓意

本题要求 based on the following drawing 写一篇短文，落点不是复述画面，而是先客观描述、再挖出画面的 intended meaning、最后 give your comments——即借一幅漫画谈它折射的社会道理。一句话钉死任务：描述两个残疾人绑腿同行的画面，点出合作互补的寓意并给出个人评论。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论性质的图画作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师，因此全篇用正式、客观的书面语即可：不用第二人称直接对话读者、少用口语缩略，评论段用 In my view 一类稳妥方式表态，不必设计称呼与落款。

配图要读出

绑腿同行即互补合作

画面关键信息：一个左腿截肢的人和一个右腿截肢的人将彼此残缺的腿绑在一起，随后两个人丢弃拐杖，互相搀扶着，飞奔向同一个方向；配图文字为 你一条腿，我一条腿；你我一起，走南闯北。可写点：一人的短处正是另一人可弥补之处，合起来反而行动自如，指向合作取长补短。

中心立意

合作互补方能成事

中心论点：正如漫画所示，两个残缺的人靠合作走南闯北，说明人们唯有取长补短、彼此协作，才能战胜个体无法独自跨越的困难。这条中心直接回应 explain its intended meaning 的要求，是全篇论证的落点。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述画面

第一要点（描述段内容）：交代两位残疾人各失一腿、绑腿弃杖、互相搀扶同向飞奔，并带出配图文字 你一条腿，我一条腿；你我一起，走南闯北，为后文释义提供事实依据。

2. 点明合作寓意

第二要点（释义段内容）：说明画面象征——各自的短板通过合作被对方补齐，两处残缺竟合成一双能走路的腿，引申为集合众人之长可克服个人之短。

3. 联系现实评论

第三要点（评论段内容）：把寓意落到现实——科研团队、公司协作等场景里合作放大个人力量，进而表态：应珍视团队精神、携手前行。

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

描述段：按整体到局部交代画面——两残疾人绑腿弃杖、互相搀扶飞奔，并引出画面下方的配图文字，只描述不评论。

第 2 段 引申合作寓意

释义段：透过表象画面点出象征意义，用 convey/symbolize 完成由画到义的过渡。

第 3 段 联系现实并表态

评论段：举现实例证说明合作的价值，结尾给出个人态度与呼吁。

第 1 段 两人绑腿弃杖同奔

本段写：一人失左腿、一人失右腿，他们把残缺的腿绑在一起、丢掉拐杖、互相搀扶飞奔向同一方向，并补出配图文字 你一条腿，我一条腿；你我一起，走南闯北。

描述引出 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, _____.

补出画面文字 · Below the picture, a line of words reads: '_____'.

第 2 段 短板互补合成完整

本段写：谁都无法独自走远，但绑腿合作后两处残缺合成一双能走的腿，象征人们汇集彼此长处、弥补各自短处，就能跨越一人无法逾越的障碍。

由画到义过渡 · Simple as it appears, the drawing conveys a message about _____.

点明象征 · This symbolizes that _____.

第 3 段 团队协作放大个人

本段写：这种互助精神值得赞赏，尤其在竞争社会；无论科研团队各展所长，还是同事互补盲区，合作都放大了个人成效；故应珍视团队、携手前行。

亮明态度 · In my view, _____ deserves our applause, especially in _____.

举例支撑 · Whether in _____, or in _____, _____.

总结呼吁 · Therefore, we should _____.

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

三任务齐全不跑题

本题须同时完成 describe the drawing briefly、explain its intended meaning、give your comments，最易失分是只描述不释义，或寓意脱离本图空谈。

结构连贯

三段均衡有过渡

本题三段篇幅应大致均衡，段间用 Simple as it appears、In my view 等过渡；描述段过长挤占评论段是常见的失衡。

语言准确

描述用现在时

本题描述漫画须用一般现在时（tie、throw、run），举现实例证可切换合适时态；描述误用过去时是高频错。

字数格式

守住词数与三段

本题硬性要求 160-200 words 且分三段，低于下限、或描述段膨胀导致超限、评论段过短，都会失分。

描述段抢先议论

反面示例：In the picture two men have only one leg each, which tells us cooperation is very important and we must learn from them. 描述段就下了结论，释义评论无话可说。改为：In the cartoon, two men, each with only one leg, tie their legs together and run forward. 把评论留到第三段。

寓意套错模板

反面示例：The drawing tells us that we should work hard and never give up. 这与绑腿互助的画面对不上。改为：The drawing shows that by combining their strengths, two incomplete people can move as freely as one whole person.

套话堆砌无例证

反面示例：Cooperation is very important. Everyone should cooperate. It is good for society. 三句同义反复注水。改为：In a research team, members with different expertise complement one another and achieve what no single person could.

描述误用过去时

反面示例：Two men tied their legs together and ran forward. 描述静态画面却用过去时。改为：Two men tie their legs together and run forward.

考研英语（2010 前） 2008年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	本题