

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

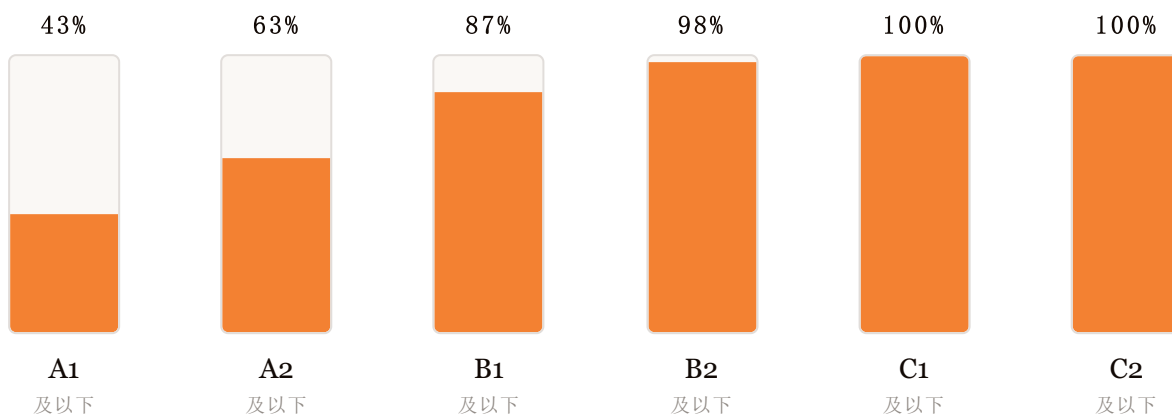
adj. 最初的

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 →