

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

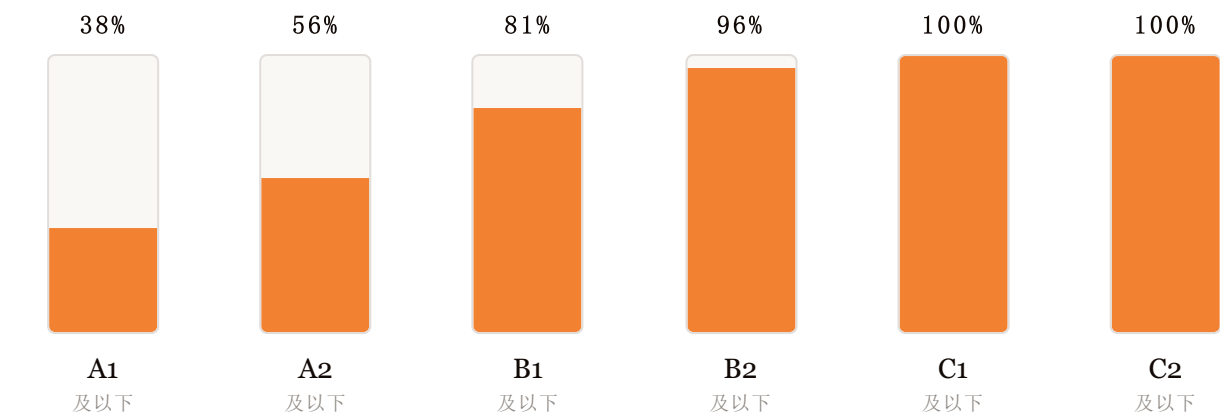
n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

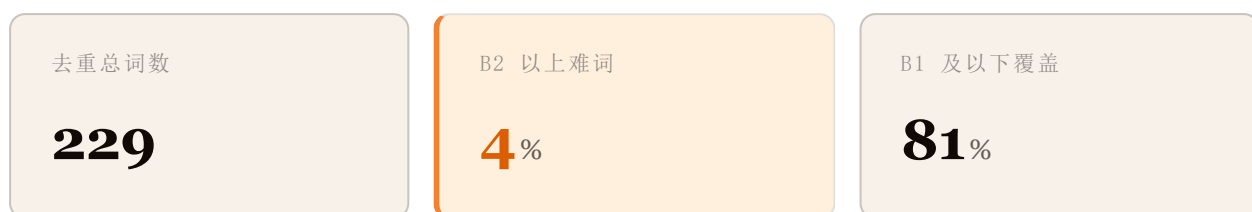
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →