

2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（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。

英语一真题(2011)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 4

P1 It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter – nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

Jennifer Senior那篇富有洞察力、引人深思的杂志封面文章《我爱我的孩子,我恨我的生活》引发了大量讨论,这并不令人意外——没有什么比暗示养育孩子并非一种完全令人满足、丰富人生的体验更能引起人们的热议了。Senior并没有得出孩子让父母要么幸福要么痛苦的结论,而是建议我们需要重新定义幸福:我们不应将其视为可以用每时每刻的快乐来衡量的东西,而应将幸福视为一种过去时态的状态。尽管抚养孩子的日常经历可能会令人精疲力竭,但Senior写道,"那些在当下压抑我们情绪的事情,日后可能成为强烈满足感和愉悦的来源。"

P2 The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive – and newly single – mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

本周报刊上展示一位迷人母亲抱着可爱婴儿的杂志封面,绝非唯一的圣母与圣子形象。还有关于新晋领养妈妈——同时也是新晋单身妈妈——Sandra Bullock的报道,以及惯常的"Jennifer Aniston怀孕了"的新闻。实际上每周至少有一位名人妈妈或准妈妈在报刊上微笑示人。

P3 In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

在一个如此持续不断地颂扬生育的社会里,承认自己后悔生孩子等同于承认自己支持虐杀小猫,这有什么奇怪的吗?那么,将父母的遗憾与无子女者的遗憾相比较似乎并不公平。不幸福的父母很少会被激起思考自己是否不该生孩子,但不幸福的无子女者却被这样的信息所困扰:孩子是世界上最重要的东西,显然他们的痛苦一定是其生活中那个婴儿大小的空缺直接造成的。

P4 Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

当然,像Us Weekly和People这样的名人杂志所呈现的为人父母形象是极不真实的,尤其是当父母是像Bullock这样的单身母亲时。根据多项研究得出的结论,父母的幸福感低于无子女夫妇,而单亲父母是所有人中最不幸福的。这并不令人震惊,考虑到在没有伴侣可以依靠的情况下抚养孩子需要付出多少努力;然而听Sandra和Britney说来,她们"独自"(意思是在全天候帮助下)抚养孩子简直是小菜一碟。

P5 It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

很难想象会有很多人愚蠢到仅仅因为Reese和Angelina让养育孩子看起来如此光鲜亮丽就想要孩子:大多数成年人都明白婴儿不是理发。但有趣的是,我们每周看到的那些无压力、增进幸福感的为人父母形象,是否在某种微小的、潜意识的层面上助长了我们对实际经历的不满,就像我们中有一小部分人曾希望剪个"Rachel头"可能会让我们看起来有那么一点像Jennifer Aniston一样。

题目与逐题解析

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring_____

- [A] temporary delight.
- [B] enjoyment in progress.
- [C] happiness in retrospect.
- [D] lasting reward.

Jennifer Senior 在她的文章中表明, 养育孩子可以带来_____

- A) 暂时的快乐。 B) 过程中的享受。 C) 回顾时的幸福。 D) 持久的回报。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring 是 someone suggests that 句式，要找的是原文中 Senior 明确说过的话，属客观转述的细节题。

【拆句】 Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring 是一个待补全的不完整陈述句，主干 Jennifer Senior suggests that raising a child can bring ____，宾语从句的宾语缺失，选项就是 bring 的宾语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

尽管养孩子的日常体验可能让人身心俱碎，Senior 写道：「那些当下让我们情绪低落的事情，日后却可能成为强烈满足与喜悦的来源。」

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

temporary delight 的 temporary (短暂的) 把养孩子刻画成转瞬即逝的快乐，与定位句强调的「当下煎熬、事后才回报」的时间逻辑相反。

B) 与原文相反

enjoyment in progress 暗示养孩子过程中正在进行的享受，与原文 in the moment dampen our moods (当下让人情绪低落) 直接冲突。

C) ✓ 正确

can later be sources of intense gratification and delight ↔ happiness in retrospect

预判的「事后回望成喜悦」与 happiness in retrospect 在时间维度 (事后) 和情感维度 (幸福) 上同时吻合，是定位句最忠实的同义替换。

D) 过度推断

lasting reward 的 lasting (持久的) 暗示回报贯穿始终，但原文只说当下煎熬可在事后回望中成为喜悦，并未承诺回报是「持久的」。

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.
- [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
- [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.
- [D] having children is highly valued by the public.

从第二段我们可以了解到 _____

- A) 名人母亲是永久的八卦来源。 B) 带孩子的单身母亲理应获得更多关注。
- C) 有关怀孕名人的新闻具有娱乐性。 D) 生育孩子受到公众的高度重视。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from Paragraph 2 that 是「从某段我们可以得知」的客观信息题，答案是该段事实的同义概括，不需要跨段推断。

【拆句】 We learn from Paragraph 2 that 是待补全句，主干 We learn that ____，结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

几乎每周都有至少一位明星妈妈或准妈妈，在报刊亭上微笑示人。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip 的 permanent (永久的) 把「每周都有」升级为「永恒的八卦来源」，且把焦点从「生育受重视」偏到「八卦」上。

B) **无中生有**

single mothers with babies deserve greater attention 用 deserve (应得) 作主观价值判断，原文只描述杂志现象，并未表态单亲妈妈「应该」得到更多关注。

C) **以偏概全**

news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining 把段意收缩到「关于怀孕明星的新闻很有娱乐性」，是 entertaining 这一主观评价的添加，且范围收窄到「怀孕明星」一项；段意是更广的「明星妈妈/准妈妈」高频曝光所反映的社会取向。

D) **✓ 正确**

Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands

↔ **having children is highly valued by the public**

媒体高频呈现是公众重视的外在表征，预判的「高度重视生育」与 having children is highly valued by the public 直接对应。

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks _____

- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism.
- [B] are largely ignored by the media.
- [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.
- [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.

第三段暗示没有孩子的人_____

- A) 经常遭受批评。 B) 在很大程度上被媒体忽视。 C) 未能履行其社会责任。
- D) 对生活感到满意的可能性较小。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks 表面带 suggested 一词，但实指段内对该群体处境的客观描述，答案是同段语句的同义概括，不需要跨段推理。

【拆句】 It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks 是 it 形式主语句，真正主语是 that 从句，从句主语为 childless folks，谓语缺失，选项即谓语短语，结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

不幸福的父母很少会被触动去反思自己当初是不是不该要孩子；但不幸福的无子女者却不断被「孩子是世上最重要之事」这一信息所困扰：他们的不幸显然必须被归因于生活中那个孩子大小的空缺。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world ↔

are constantly exposed to criticism

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation ↔ **are constantly exposed to criticism**

预判的「持续承受舆论压力」在 are constantly exposed to criticism 中同时落到 constantly (持续) 和 criticism (批评/压力) 两个核心成分上。

B) 与原文相反

are largely ignored by the media 说无子女者基本被媒体忽略，但原文 bothered with the message 表明他们恰恰被「孩子至上」的信息持续轰炸，并非被忽略；与原文方向相反。

C) 无中生有

fail to fulfill their social responsibilities 说无子女者未尽社会责任，但原文只描述他们被舆论困扰，并未给出「未尽社会责任」的判断，且这一表态并非作者立场（作者反过来质疑这种舆论对他们 doesn't seem quite fair）。

D) 答非所问

are less likely to be satisfied with their life 直接断言无子女者更不容易对生活满意，把社会舆论施加的偏见（外部压力）偷换为该群体自身的生活满意度（内部状态）；原文段意是「他们被舆论困扰」，不是「他们的生活满意度更低」。

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is ____

- [A] soothing.
- [B] ambiguous.
- [C] compensatory.
- [D] misleading.

根据第四段,名人杂志传达的信息是 ____

A) 抚慰人心的。 B) 模糊不清的。 C) 补偿性的。 D) 误导性的。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is 问的是「信息是 X 性质的」，答案就在第四段对该信息的描述里，是细节判断。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is 是待补全句，主干 the message is ____, conveyed by celebrity magazines 是过去分词作后置定语修饰 message；选项是表语形容词，无陷阱。

【定位】 Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. 当然，《Us Weekly》和《People》这类名人杂志所呈现的父母形象是高度失实的，尤其当父母是像 Bullock 这样的单亲妈妈时更是如此。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

soothing (抚慰人心的) 暗示作者认为这些信息让人舒心；但作者用 hugely unrealistic 与段尾反讽明确批评，立场是否定的，而非肯定其抚慰功能。

B) 偷换概念

ambiguous (含糊不清的) 暗示信息态度模棱两可；但作者对这些杂志的判定是清晰、明确的 (hugely unrealistic)，并非含糊。

C) 无中生有

compensatory (补偿性的) 暗示这些信息在弥补读者某种缺失，原文没有任何关于「补偿读者」的描述。

D) ✓ 正确

hugely unrealistic ↔ misleading

yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake

↔ misleading

预判的「失实」与 misleading 在内容真实性 (unrealistic) 与读者效果 (误导) 两层上同时吻合。

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
- [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
- [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

从最后一段可以推断出下列哪一项？

- A) 拥有孩子对名人母亲的魅力贡献甚微。 B) 名人母亲影响了我们对育儿的态度。
- C) 拥有孩子加剧了我们对生活的不满。 D) 我们有时忽视了育儿带来的幸福。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph 明含 inferred，要求一步合理延伸而非原文复述。

【拆句】 Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph 是疑问句，主干 Which can be inferred from the last paragraph? 结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

但有意思的是不妨想一想：我们每周看到的那些「无压力、加幸福」的育儿形象，是否正在以某种微小的、潜意识的方式，导致我们对自己育儿实际体验的不满——就像我们当年也曾有一小部分人盼着剪个「The Rachel」发型就能让自己看起来有点像 Jennifer Aniston。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms 讨论的是「生孩子对明星魅力的贡献」，因果方向是 children → moms 的魅力；而原文末段讨论的是 celebrity moms 的形象 → 大众对育儿的态度，方向恰好相反，与题干末段焦点不符。

B) ✓ 正确

the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience

↔ **Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing**

in some small, subconscious way ↔

Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing

预判的「潜移默化影响」既要求有因果（明星形象→读者态度），又要求程度弱化，Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing 在两层上都恰好对得上。

C) 偷换概念

Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life 说「生孩子加剧了我们对生活的不满」，把原文 our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience 中的 the actual experience（指育儿这一具体体验）偷换成 life（整个生活），且把「明星形象→不满」的因果改成「生孩子本身→不满」，因果主体也偷换了。

D) 无中生有

We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing 说「我们有时忽视了育儿带来的幸福」，但末段并未谈论「忽视幸福」，只谈论「不实形象让我们不满」，且段意倾向是「育儿当下并非幸福」，与「育儿有幸福被忽视」不同源。

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。

Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

第1段，第3句

句首让步状语从句、主句带宾语从句、宾语从句主语中嵌套定语从句，这种多层嵌套结构是考研和四六级阅读理解中的高频句式，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性强。

It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless.

第3段，第2句

"It seems/appears + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构也是常考点。本句结构典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，如 "It is important to..."、"It seems necessary to..." 等，具有较强的代表性。

Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

第3段，第3句

本句成分丰富，覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语（频率状语、方式状语、评注状语）、宾语补足语等多种核心成分，以及宾语从句、同位语从句等从句作为特殊成分。被动语态中的宾语补足语、同位语从句的识别、介词短语作状语等都是易错点。句子结构典型且成分划分训练价值高，适合作为综合练习句。

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语从句、状语从句等多种成分，且定语从句中的 "that" 充当宾语这一点是学习者常见的易错点。此外，主语部分包含嵌套的定语从句，练习划分时需要先识别从句边界再确定主句成分，适合作为综合性的成分划分练习句。

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut.

第5段，第1句

本句成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点:形式主语与真正主语的区分、主语从句与宾语从句的识别、不定式作主语和作宾补的辨析、原因状语从句的定位、使役动词 make 的宾补结构、并列主句的划分。这些都是考试高频考点,且在一个句子中集中出现,练习价值极高

But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

第5段，第2句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层次、成分划分上都有较高难度和训练价值,时态虽不算最复杂但也涉及多种形式,且结构具备真题典型性。对于基础较弱的学生,本句可作为"多层嵌套 + 形式主语 + 使役动词"的综合练习句,优先级很高。

Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

第40题 题干

本句是阅读理解题中的经典提问句式,"Which of the following can be inferred/concluded/learned"高频出现在四六级和考研真题中。掌握这一特殊疑问句 + 情态被动语态的结构,可直接迁移到大量类似题目,典型性很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现,又是 **考研英语一** 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。

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇7次·真题 14 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇4次·真题 21 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 150 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇3次·真题 45 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇3次·真题 38 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次·真题 36 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题 34 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 24 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇2次·真题 9 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 9 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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 41 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

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达（信息、思想、感情等）

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

lasting

B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misleading

B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

shock

B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次·真题 10 句

lean

B1

v. 倾斜

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起（情感、反应）

本篇1次·真题 8 句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

deserve

B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 8 句

rarely

B1

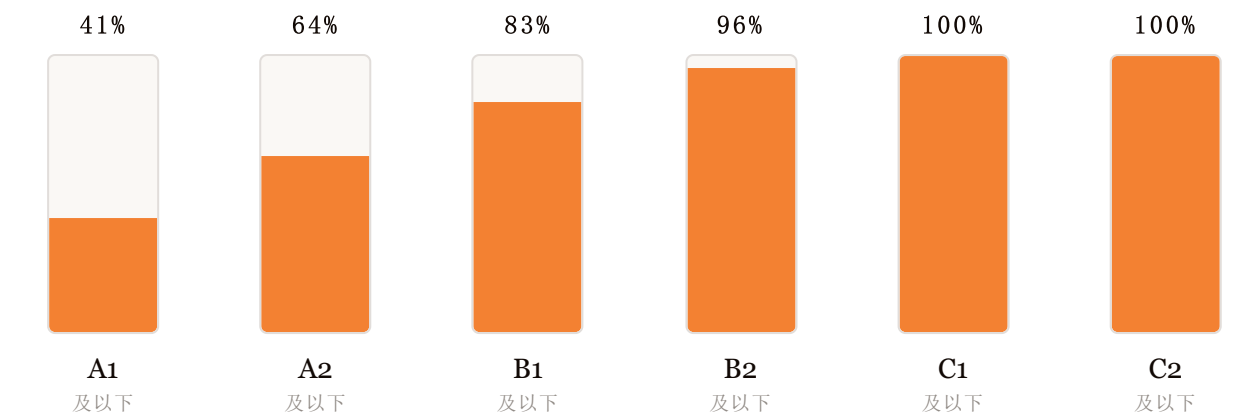
adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 8 句

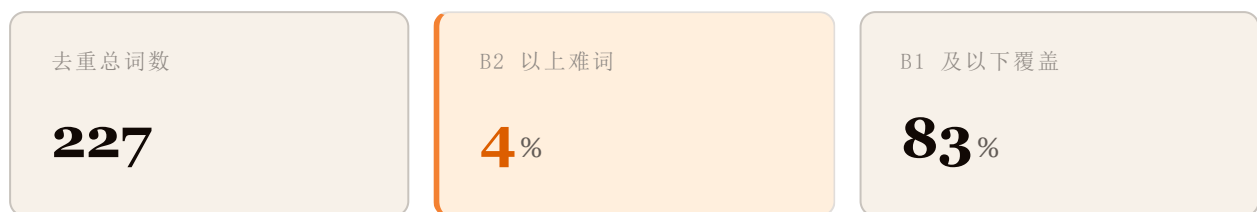
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 227 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **227** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 8 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 227 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2011年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	段落排序	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 →