

# 2009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2009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(2009)

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 The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the New World are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits." According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

新大陆历史上研究最为透彻的知识分子群体是十七世纪新英格兰的牧师和政治领袖。根据美国哲学标准史的记载，在殖民地时期的美国，没有任何其他地方"对智力追求给予如此重视"。根据许多书籍和文章的说法，新英格兰的领袖们确立了美国知识生活中一个不断展开的、占主导地位的清教传统的基本主题和关注重点。

P2 To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church – important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

以这种方式看待新英格兰人通常意味着要从清教徒的神学革新及其关于教会的独特观念入手——这些都是我们不可忽视的重要主题。但与我们对南部知识生活的考察保持一致，我们可以将最初的清教徒视为欧洲文化的传播者，他们在适应新大陆的环境。新英格兰殖民地是追求文明和美德这些被广泛认同的理想过程中的重要场景。

P3 The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness. 马萨诸塞湾的早期定居者中包括在英格兰受过良好教育且颇具影响力的人士。除了1629年之后十年间来到马萨诸塞教会的约九十位博学的牧师外,还有像约翰·温思罗普这样的政治领袖,他在前往波士顿之前是一位受过教育的绅士、律师和王室官员。这些人著述颇丰并广泛出版,影响了新大陆和旧大陆的读者,使新英格兰充满了认真治学的氛围。

P4 We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope – all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches.

然而,我们不应忘记大多数新英格兰人受教育程度较低。虽然很少有工匠或农民,更不用说仆役和佣人,留下可供分析的文学作品,但显然他们的观点缺乏充分的理性化。他们的思想往往带有传统的迷信色彩。一位名叫约翰·戴恩的裁缝在1630年代后期移民,他留下了一份说明离开英格兰原因的记录,其中充满了征兆。性困惑、经济挫折和宗教希望——所有这些在一个决定性时刻汇聚在一起,当时他打开圣经,告诉父亲他看到的第一行字将决定他的命运,然后读到了这些神奇的话语:"从他们中间出来,不要沾不洁之物,我将作你们的神,你们将作我的子民。"人们不禁想知道,戴恩对他在清教教会听到的那些仔细阐释圣经的布道作何感想。

P5 Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish."

与此同时,许多定居者的宗教信仰不如戴恩那样虔诚,正如一位牧师在面对沿海地区的民众时所了解到的,这些人嘲笑说他们来新大陆不是为了宗教。"我们的主要目的是捕鱼。"

## 题目与逐题解析

36. The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England\_\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] Puritan tradition dominated political life.
- [ B ] intellectual interests were encouraged.
- [ C ] politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors.
- [ D ] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.

作者认为在十七世纪的新英格兰\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 清教传统主导了政治生活。    B) 知识兴趣受到鼓励。    C) 政治从知识努力中获益良多。
- D) 知识追求享有自由的环境。

**【答案】 B** (细节题)

【判型】 The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England\_\_\_\_是个待补全的陈述句，不含 infer/imply/mainly about，属于对作者明确表达的客观信息做选择。

【拆句】 The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England\_\_\_\_是个『主句 + that 宾语从句』的待补全句；空位接的是宾语从句的谓语部分，意思要补成『作者认为 17 世纪新英格兰<怎么样>』，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits."

据美国哲学的标准史所述，在殖民地时期的美洲，没有任何别的地方对知识追求给予如此之多的重视。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Puritan tradition dominated political life中『dominated political life（主导政治生活）』在第 1 段完全没有依据；原文只说清教传统主导了智识/思想生活dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life，不是政治生活。

B) ✓ 正确

so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits ↔

intellectual interests were encouraged

intellectual pursuits ↔ intellectual interests

预判的『知识追求受高度重视』几乎——对应到intellectual interests were encouraged，无需推断、最稳妥。

C) 无中生有

politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors中『政治从知识努力中获益良多』在首段没有任何对应表述，作者只谈对知识追求的重视，未谈两者间的受益关系。

D) 过度推断

intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment把『被重视』升级成『享有自由宽松的环境』，原文只有『被重视』而没说『自由』，属于过度推断。

37. It is suggested in Paragraph 2 that New Englanders\_\_\_\_

[ A ] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.

[ B ] brought with them the culture of the Old World.

[ C ] paid little attention to southern intellectual life.

[ D ] were obsessed with religious innovations.

第2段暗示新英格兰人\_\_\_\_

A) 经历了相对和平的早期历史。 B) 带来了旧世界的文化。 C) 很少关注南方的知识生活。

D) 痴迷于宗教革新。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 It is suggested in Paragraph 2 that New Englanders\_\_\_\_问的是段落里所建议/说明的内容，虽含 suggested 但被锁定在某段，仍按段内事实题处理。

【拆句】 It is suggested in Paragraph 2 that New Englanders\_\_\_\_是『it is + 过去分词 + that 从句』的形式主语结构，真正主语是 that 从句；空位补的是 New Englanders 的谓语，要找第 2 段中对新英格兰人的核心定性。

【定位】 But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances.  
不过，与我们对南方知识生活的考察相一致，我们可以把最初的清教徒视为欧洲文化的承载者，他们在新世界的环境中加以调整。

【选项】 A) 无中生有  
experienced a comparatively peaceful early history中『相对平和的早期历史』在第 2 段没有任何表达，段内谈的是文化承载与调整，不是历史氛围。

B) ✓ 正确

carriers of European culture ↔ brought with them the culture of the Old World  
预判中的『把欧洲文化带过来』与brought with them the culture of the Old World 在动作主体、动作内容、对象上完全一致。

C) 与原文相反

原文是『与南方知识生活的考察保持一致』in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life，意思是作者的研究方法和南方对齐；选项paid little attention to southern intellectual life却说『几乎不关注南方知识生活』，方向相反。

D) 过度推断

段中提到清教徒的神学创新等是important subjects that we may not neglect，意思是不应忽视，并不等于『沉迷/痴迷』；选项were obsessed with religious innovations中obsessed程度过重。

38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay\_\_\_\_

- [ A ] were famous in the New World for their writings.
- [ B ] gained increasing importance in religious affairs.
- [ C ] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World.
- [ D ] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England.

马萨诸塞湾的早期牧师和政治领袖\_\_\_\_

- A) 因其著作在新世界闻名。 B) 在宗教事务中日益重要。 C) 在来到新世界之前放弃了高位。
- D) 在新英格兰创造了一种新的知识氛围。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay\_\_\_\_待补全句，问『这群人具体做了什么』，是对文段客观陈述的复述选择。

【拆句】 The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay\_\_\_\_主语是由 and 并列的两类人，谓语就是要补的空；理解时把两类人合在一起当一个主语处理即可，无陷阱。

**【定位】** These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

这些人著述并出版甚丰，受众覆盖新旧两大陆，并赋予新英格兰一种知识严肃认真的气氛。

**【选项】** A) **以偏概全**

原文说他们的著作reaching both New World and Old World audiences，影响及于新旧两大陆；选项were famous in the New World for their writings只说在新世界出名，把影响范围缩到一半，且 famous 也无原文明文依据，属以偏概全。

B) **无中生有**

gained increasing importance in religious affairs中『在宗教事务中重要性日益增加』在第3段没有任何对应；段中只谈他们著述影响和智识氛围，没说他们在宗教中地位变化。

C) **过度推断**

原文说 John Winthrop an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston，说明他来新世界之前担任王室官员；并未说他『放弃高位』，文段只交代身份并未说他放弃。选项abandoned high positions before coming to the New World强加 abandoned 这一动作。

D) **✓ 正确**

giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness ↔

**created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England**

wrote and published extensively ↔ **created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England**

预判中的『营造出新英格兰的智识氛围』完全对应created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England。

39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] influenced by superstitions.
- [ B ] troubled with religious beliefs.
- [ C ] puzzled by church sermons.
- [ D ] frustrated with family earnings.

约翰·丹恩的故事表明受教育程度较低的新英格兰人常常 \_\_\_\_

- A) 受到迷信的影响。 B) 为宗教信仰所困扰。 C) 对教堂布道感到困惑。 D) 对家庭收入感到沮丧。

**【答案】** A (例证目的题)

**【判型】** 题干The story of John Dane shows that明示 Dane 的故事是论据，问的是它『证明了什么』，是典型的『例子→论点』题。

**【拆句】** The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often \_\_\_\_ 主语是 The story of John Dane，谓语 shows 引出宾语从句；从句主语是受教育较少的新英格兰人，谓语 were often 后接空白，要补的是该群体的常见特征，注意 often 暗示这是共性而非个例。

【定位】 Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs.

他们的思想往往带有传统的迷信色彩。一位叫 John Dane 的裁缝在 1630 年代晚期移民，他留下了一份关于自己离开英格兰原因的记述，其中充满了各种预兆。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality ↔ **influenced by superstitions**  
filled with signs ↔ **influenced by superstitions**

预判中的『迷信色彩』直接对应 A 项的 superstitions，例子和论点双重支撑，A 最稳。

B) 与原文相反

原文说 Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope——宗教是 hope（希望），不是 troubled（困扰）；选项 troubled with religious beliefs 在情感方向上与原文相反。

C) 张冠李戴

段末 One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches 是作者本人在好奇/揣测 Dane 对布道的看法，并不等于 Dane 本人被布道弄糊涂；选项 puzzled by church sermons 张冠李戴。

D) 偷换概念

原文是 economic frustrations——泛指经济上的挫折；选项 frustrated with family earnings 把它具体化为『家庭收入』，偷换了概念范围；且 family earnings 也不是文本所言。

40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England \_\_\_\_

- [ A ] were mostly engaged in political activities.
- [ B ] were motivated by an illusory prospect.
- [ C ] came from different intellectual backgrounds.
- [ D ] left few formal records for later reference.

文章表明新英格兰的早期定居者 \_\_\_\_

- A) 大多从事政治活动。 B) 受到虚幻前景的驱使。 C) 来自不同的知识背景。
- D) 为后人留下的正式记录很少。

【答案】 C （主旨题）

【判型】 The text suggests that early settlers in New England \_\_\_\_ 要求对全文谈到的早期定居者做整体归纳，主语 the text + 全文性话题双重信号锁定主旨题。

【拆句】 The text suggests that early settlers in New England \_\_\_\_ 是『主语 + suggests + that 宾语从句』结构，从句主语 early settlers in New England 接待补谓语；意思上要补『文章暗示这些定居者<整体上是怎样的>』，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

were mostly engaged in political activities中『大多从事政治活动』只能对应第3段中的政治领袖部分，无法覆盖第4段工匠/农民和第5段渔民；且 mostly 在原文也无依据。

B) 过度推断

were motivated by an illusory prospect中『被一种虚幻的前景驱动』是负面评价；原文虽提到religious hope，但作者未将其定性为『虚幻』，第5段中 catch fish 更是实在的世俗动机，与 illusory 相反。

C) ✓ 正确

These men wrote and published extensively ↔ **came from different intellectual backgrounds**  
Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality ↔  
**came from different intellectual backgrounds**

Our main end was to catch fish ↔ **came from different intellectual backgrounds**

C是唯一能同时覆盖第3、4、5段三类人的归纳；其它选项要么只覆盖某一段，要么与原文不符。

D) 以偏概全

原文是While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed，只说工匠和农民等基层人留下的文字少，并未说全体早期定居者『几乎没留下正式记录』；第3段明确说牧师和政治领袖wrote and published extensively，与D项相矛盾。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 8 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。

According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits."

第1段，第2句

涵盖完全倒装、被动语态、主语后置、多重状语（地点状语 "nowhere..." 和 "to..."、来源状语 "According to..."）等多种成分特征；是练习倒装句主语识别和状语区分的优质例句。

But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances.

第2段，第2句

"consider + 宾语 + as + 补语" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，介词短语前置作状语和现在分词作伴随状语也是典型书面语句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston.

第3段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中具有高度代表性：there be 句型搭配长状语、定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句补充背景，这些都是学术文本和历史叙述中的常见句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类长难句。

These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

第3段，第3句

简单句 + 并列谓语 + 分词短语作状语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。特别是现在分词短语作伴随状语这一结构，在真题中出现频率很高，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated.

第4段，第1句

本句结构为"主句 + 宾语从句"，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句模式。情态动词 should 表达建议、that 引导的宾语从句作动词宾语、插入语 however 表示转折，这些都是考试中高频出现的句式特征。从句内主系表结构和比较级 less well educated 也是常见表达。整体句式典型性较高，学习者掌握后可在大量真题句中复用这些识别方法，代表性较强。

While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

第4段，第2句

形式主语加主语从句 ("it is + 形容词 + that") 和让步状语从句 ("While") 都是考试中高频出现的句式。这种结构在学术文本和考试阅读材料中极为常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。句式具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope – all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people."

第4段，第5句

句子覆盖并列主语、破折号强调、时间状语从句、双宾语结构、宾语从句、省略关系代词的定语从句、同位语等多种成分和结构，且包含易错点（如破折号后 all 的作用、双宾语识别、关系代词省略），是综合练习句子成分划分的优质材料

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion.

第5段，第1句

多层嵌套从句(状语从句套定语从句再套宾语从句)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且本句展示的"as"引导方式状语、"who"引导限制性定语从句、"that"引导宾语从句均为标准用法。掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 68 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。

## intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇11次·真题 47 句

## political

B1

adj. 政治的

本篇5次·真题 54 句

## religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇5次·真题 15 句

## less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 150 句

## pursuit

B2

n. 追求

本篇3次·真题 16 句

## minister

B2

n. 部长

本篇3次·真题 11 句

## accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

## innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次·真题 33 句

## importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次·真题 31 句

## tradition

B1

n. 传统

本篇2次·真题 20 句

## educated

B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

## bay

B2

n. 海湾

本篇2次·真题 10 句

## atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

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

## 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

**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

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**approach** B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得, 赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**account** A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**official** B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**later** A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

**thinking** A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**writing** A2

n. 写作

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**lawyer** B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**establish** B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**belief** B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**prospect** B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**analyze** B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**widely** B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**ideal** B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**politics** B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**liberal** C1

adj. 开明的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**original** B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**fully** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**formal** B1

adj. 正式的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**obvious** B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**audience** A2

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**neglect** B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**literary** B2

adj. 文学的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**adjust** B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**mostly** B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题14句

**meanwhile** B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题13句

**circumstance** B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题12句

**dominant** C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题12句

**attach** B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题10句

**reference** B1

n. 提及

本篇1次·真题10句

**religion** B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次·真题10句

**scene** A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题10句

**settle** B1

v. 解决(争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题10句

**abandon** B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题9句

**dependent** B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次·真题9句

**dominate** B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题9句

**folk** B1

n. 人们

本篇1次·真题9句

**increasing** B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题9句

**philosophy** B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题9句

**commitment** B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题8句

**endeavor**

C1

v. 努力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**frustration**

B2

n. 挫败感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**journey**

A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**motivate**

B2

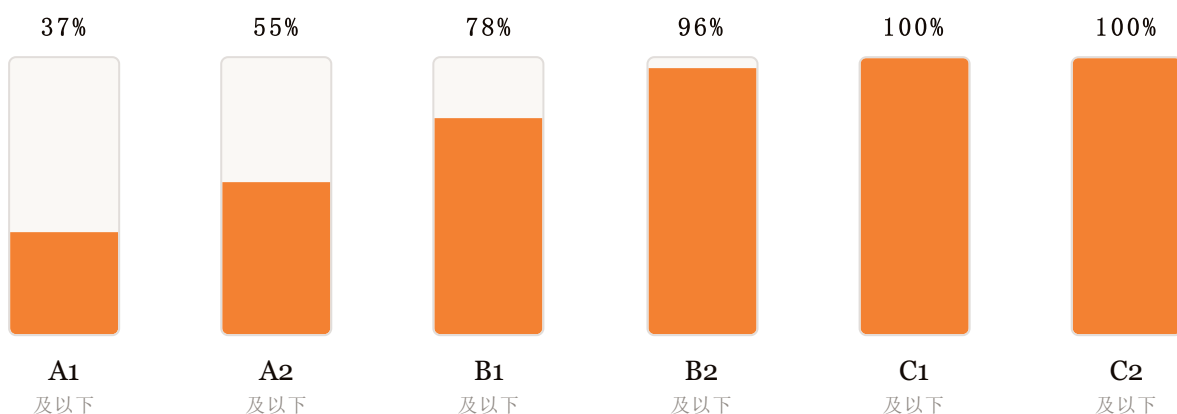
v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 240 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **240** 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 240 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**240**

B2 以上难词

**4%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**78%**

## 考研英语（旧卷） 2009年 · 全卷构成

|                              |             |                        |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Section I                    | 完形填空（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (1)        | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (2)        | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part A (3)        | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Section II Part A (4)</b> | 阅读理解（四选一）   | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Section II Part B            | 选句填空（7选5）   | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section II Part C            | 英译汉（划线句子翻译） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section III Part A           | 写作          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Section III Part B           | 写作          | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |