

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2010年

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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

1. [A] affected
[B] achieved
[C] extracted
[D] restored
2. [A] at
[B] up
[C] with
[D] off
3. [A] truth
[B] sight
[C] act
[D] proof

4. [A] controversial
[B] perplexing
[C] mischievous
[D] ambiguous
5. [A] requirements
[B] explanations
[C] accounts
[D] assessments
6. [A] conclude
[B] matter
[C] indicate
[D] work
7. [A] as far as
[B] for fear that
[C] in case that
[D] so long as
8. [A] awareness
[B] expectation
[C] sentiment
[D] illusion
9. [A] suitable
[B] excessive
[C] enough
[D] abundant
10. [A] about
[B] for
[C] on
[D] by
11. [A] compared
[B] shown
[C] subjected
[D] conveyed
12. [A] Contrary to
[B] Consistent with
[C] Parallel with
[D] Peculiar to

13. [A] evidence
[B] guidance
[C] implication
[D] source
14. [A] disputable
[B] enlightening
[C] reliable
[D] misleading
15. [A] In contrast
[B] For example
[C] In consequence
[D] As usual
16. [A] duly
[B] accidentally
[C] unpredictably
[D] suddenly
17. [A] failed
[B] ceased
[C] started
[D] continued
18. [A] Therefore
[B] Furthermore
[C] However
[D] Meanwhile
19. [A] attempted
[B] tended
[C] chose
[D] intended
20. [A] breaking
[B] climbing
[C] surpassing
[D] hitting

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

Text 1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that_____

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by_____

- [A] free themes.
- [B] casual style.
- [C] elaborate layout.
- [D] radical viewpoints.

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- [A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- [B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- [C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- [D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
- [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In *re Bilski*, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called *State Street Bank* case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The *Bilski* case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its *State Street Bank* ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of_____

- [A] their limited value to businesses.
- [B] their connection with asset allocation.
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting.
- [D] the controversy over their authorization.

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

- [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
- [B] It involves a very big business transaction.
- [C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
- [D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means_____

- [A] loss of goodwill.
- [B] increase of hostility.
- [C] change of attitude.
- [D] enhancement of dignity.

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents_____

- [A] are immune to legal challenges.
- [B] are often unnecessarily issued.
- [C] lower the esteem for patent holders.
- [D] increase the incidence of risks.

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- [A] A looming threat to business-method patents.
- [B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
- [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
- [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the "two-step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to

explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey – whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence – even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on this basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades" – the widespread propagation of influence through networks – is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to ____

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics.
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas.
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics.
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory" ____

- [A] serves as a solution to marketing problems.
- [B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends.
- [C] has won support from influentials.
- [D] requires solid evidence for its validity.

33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that ____

- [A] the power of influence goes with social interactions.
- [B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media.
- [C] influentials have more channels to reach the public.
- [D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention.

34. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who_____

- [A] stay outside the network of social influence.
- [B] have little contact with the source of influence.
- [C] are influenced and then influence others.
- [D] are influenced by the initial influential.

35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?

- [A] The eagerness to be accepted.
- [B] The impulse to influence others.
- [C] The readiness to be influenced.
- [D] The inclination to rely on others.

Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to_____
- [A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.
 - [B] collect payments from third parties.
 - [C] cooperate with the price managers.
 - [D] reevaluate some of their assets.
37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in_____
- [A] the diminishing role of management.
 - [B] the revival of the banking system.
 - [C] the banks' long-term asset losses.
 - [D] the weakening of its independence.
38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to_____
- [A] keep away from political influences.
 - [B] evade the pressure from their peers.
 - [C] act on their own in rule-setting.
 - [D] take gradual measures in reform.
39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they_____
- [A] misinterpreted market price indicators.
 - [B] exaggerated the real value of their assets.
 - [C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
 - [D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets.
40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of_____
- [A] satisfaction.
 - [B] skepticism.
 - [C] objectiveness.
 - [D] sympathy.

Part B

Directions:

For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. **Paragraph E** has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] The first and most important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.
- [B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with

limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

[C] Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

[D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

[E] Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

[F] For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000 – more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

[G] However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → E → 45.

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)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its

stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46)Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47)but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48)Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49)In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50)It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and the other information which you think is relevant.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead. (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
- 3) give your comments.

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

2010年 考研英语一完形填空（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2010年 考研英语一完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 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。

英语一真题(2010)

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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

1924年,美国国家研究委员会派遣两名工程师去监督芝加哥附近一家名为Hawthorne Plant的电话零件厂的一系列实验。他们希望了解车间照明如何影响工人的生产率。然而,这些研究最终以自己的名字命名了"霍桑效应",这一极具影响力的观点认为,被实验这一行为本身就改变了受试者的行为。

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

这一观点的产生是因为工厂中女工们令人困惑的行为。根据实验记录,当照明增强时她们的小时产量上升,但照明变暗时产量也上升。实验中做什么并不重要;只要有什么东西被改变了,生产率就会上升。意识到自己正在被实验似乎本身就足以改变工人的行为。

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

几十年后,同样的数据接受了计量经济学分析。霍桑实验还有另一个意外发现。与记录在案的描述相反,没有发现系统性证据表明生产率水平与照明变化有关。

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15 , lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work

started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18 , a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

事实证明,进行实验的特殊方式可能导致了对所发生情况的误导性解读。例如,照明总是在星期日改变。当星期一重新开始时,与之前的星期六相比产量如期上升,并在接下来的几天里继续上升。然而,与没有进行实验的几周数据比较显示,产量在星期一总是上升。无论如何,工人们往往在一周的头几天勤奋工作,然后达到平稳状态,接着松懈下来。这表明所谓的"霍桑效应"难以确定。

1. ☐ A] affected
☐ B] achieved
☐ C] extracted
☐ D] restored
2. ☐ A] at
☐ B] up
☐ C] with
☐ D] off
3. ☐ A] truth
☐ B] sight
☐ C] act
☐ D] proof
4. ☐ A] controversial
☐ B] perplexing
☐ C] mischievous
☐ D] ambiguous
5. ☐ A] requirements
☐ B] explanations
☐ C] accounts
☐ D] assessments
6. ☐ A] conclude
☐ B] matter
☐ C] indicate
☐ D] work
7. ☐ A] as far as
☐ B] for fear that
☐ C] in case that
☐ D] so long as

8. [A] awareness
[B] expectation
[C] sentiment
[D] illusion
9. [A] suitable
[B] excessive
[C] enough
[D] abundant
10. [A] about
[B] for
[C] on
[D] by
11. [A] compared
[B] shown
[C] subjected
[D] conveyed
12. [A] Contrary to
[B] Consistent with
[C] Parallel with
[D] Peculiar to
13. [A] evidence
[B] guidance
[C] implication
[D] source
14. [A] disputable
[B] enlightening
[C] reliable
[D] misleading
15. [A] In contrast
[B] For example
[C] In consequence
[D] As usual
16. [A] duly
[B] accidentally
[C] unpredictably
[D] suddenly

17. [A] failed
[B] ceased
[C] started
[D] continued
18. [A] Therefore
[B] Furthermore
[C] However
[D] Meanwhile
19. [A] attempted
[B] tended
[C] chose
[D] intended
20. [A] breaking
[B] climbing
[C] surpassing
[D] hitting

1. ____

【答案】 [A] affected 词义辨析

【线索】 研究目的是考察照明对产量的影响

本句的关键线索是 It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting __(1)__ workers' productivity——委员会派人去研究「照明怎样作用于产量」，因此空格动词应表达「对.....产生作用/影响」这一中性关系，而非「实现、提取、恢复」等带特定方向的语义。

【选项】 A) affected ✓ 中性「影响」最契合研究意图

affected 意为「影响、作用于」，正好对应「研究照明如何影响产量」这一开放性目的，不预设结果方向，与 learn how shop-floor lighting __(1)__ workers' productivity 严丝合缝。

B) achieved ✗ 搭配错——光照不能「取得」产量

achieved 意为「取得、达成」，宾语通常是 goal、success 一类成果名词。说「照明取得了产量」明显荒谬，且研究本意只是观察作用关系，并非证明照明能创造产量。

C) extracted ✗ 语义跑偏——光照不会「提取」产量

extracted 表「提取、抽取」，需要一个可被抽出的实体作宾语，主语也应是有意识的主体；此处主语是无生命的 lighting，宾语是抽象的 productivity，搭配上完全不成立。

D) restored ✗ 暗示前提不存在——产量并未失而复得

restored 表「使恢复」，预设产量先前曾下降；但原文只说研究照明与产量的关系，并未交代产量曾下降，前提不成立，被排除。

【验证】 代回后整句为 learn how shop-floor lighting __(1)__ workers' productivity → learn how shop-floor lighting affected workers' productivity，即「了解车间照明如何影响工人产量」，与文章「研究照明对产量影响」的总立意一致，符合 outline 中 P1 的「背景实验」定位。

2. ____

【答案】 **[B] up** 固定搭配

【线索】 **end up doing** 表「最终落得做.....」

本句 the studies ended __ (2) __ giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect" 想表达「这些研究最终以「为霍桑效应命名」收场」，对应英语固定短语 end up doing sth. (最终、结果做某事)，所以空格应填 up。

【选项】 A) at **X** 无 end at 的常用搭配

at 与 end 不构成固定短语来表达「最终做某事」，且 at 后通常接地点或时间点，与后接动名词的句式不匹配。

B) up **✓** end up doing 的标准搭配

up 与 end 构成 end up doing sth. 这一高频短语，表「最终落得做.....、结果做.....」，正好契合「研究本想测光照影响、结果反倒为霍桑效应命名」的意外反转语气。

C) with **X** end with 表「以.....结束」，宾语需为名词

with 与 end 搭配时，强调「以某物作结尾」，宾语通常是具体的结尾节目/段落 (end with a song)，且不强调「意外结果」这层含义，与本句动名词主动作的语气不吻合。

D) off **X** end off 罕见且语义不符

off 与 end 几乎不构成固定短语；个别用法如 end off with 也是「以.....收尾」，且必带 with，不能直接接 doing。语义、形式两不合。

【验证】代回得 the studies ended __ (2) __ giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect" → the studies ended up giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect"，意为「这些研究最终竟为「霍桑效应」命名」，与 P1 的「实验本为测光照、结果反倒孕育出新概念」的转折语气一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] act 词义辨析

【线索】 强调「被实验」这件事本身就改变了行为

线索在 the very __(3)__ of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior——霍桑效应的核心定义是：被观察/被实验「这一行为本身」就会改变受试者表现。所以名词必须能表「行为、举动」，即 act of doing sth.。

【选项】 A) truth X 强调真伪，与「行为本身」错位

truth 意为「真相、真理」，the very truth of ... 强调「关于.....的真相」，会把焦点引向「实验真相」，但句子主语是「真相改变行为」，逻辑不通。

B) sight X 视觉化感官词，搭配 of doing 别扭

sight 是「看见、景象」，多接具体可视对象 (the sight of blood)，用于抽象 of being experimented upon 既不地道，也无法表达「行为本身致使改变」这层定义。

C) act ✓ the very act of doing 「正是做.....这一行为本身」

act 表「行为、举动」，the very act of being experimented upon 即「正是被实验这一行为本身」，精准对应霍桑效应「不必更改什么，被观察这件事自身就足以改变行为」的核心含义。

D) proof X 证据义，与「行为本身致变」逻辑反

proof 表「证据、证明」，the very proof of ... 是「关于.....的确凿证据」，会让句意变成「证据改变了行为」，与作者强调「被实验本身就足以改变行为」的因果链相反。

【验证】 代回为 the very __(3)__ of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior → the very act of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior，「正是被实验这一行为本身改变了受试者行为」，恰好就是霍桑效应在文中的工作定义，与 P1 引出概念的功能一致。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] perplexing 词义辨析

【线索】 光强、光弱产量都上升，让人摸不着头脑

下一句 their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed 给出原因——不论光线增强还是减弱，产量都上升，这种「按理不该同时发生」的反常恰好让研究者百思不得其解，对应「令人困惑」一义。

【选项】 A) controversial X 「有争议」需有对立立场

controversial 强调「引发争论、各方意见对立」，但文中并未提到研究者们就该行为产生了不同意见，只是「不论调亮调暗产量都升」让人费解，与「争议」不在一个维度。

B) perplexing ✓ 「令人困惑」对应反常的双向上升

perplexing 意为「使人困惑的」，正对应 their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed 这种「调高调低都升」的反直觉现象，研究者无法用常识解释，因而催生了新假说。

C) mischievous X 「淘气、恶作剧」与工厂女工行为不搭

mischievous 表「恶作剧的、爱搞怪的」，多用于孩童行为；工人生产数据呈现的反常与「调皮」毫无关系，色彩、对象都错。

D) ambiguous X 「模糊歧义」指意思不明，非现象费解

ambiguous 强调「语义不清、可作多种解释」，多用于陈述、措辞；这里描述的是行为带来的反直觉结果，并不是行为「意义模棱两可」，方向偏离。

【验证】 代回得「正是工厂女工那令人费解的行为催生了这个概念」，与下文「光强光弱都让产量上升」这一反常表现相互印证，符合 P2「描述反常→引发新解释」的脉络。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] accounts 词义辨析

【线索】 下文是实验结果的描述

线索是接下来的内容 their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed——这是对实验观察结果的「描述/记述」。能与之搭配的是「实验记述/记录」，即 accounts of the experiments。P3 中 Contrary to the descriptions on record 也回应了这种「记录式描述」的存在。

【选项】 A) requirements X 「要求」是事前规定，不是结果描述

requirements 指「要求、规定」，但下文说的是产量怎样变化的事实，不是实验提出的要求；「依据实验的要求，产量上升了」逻辑不通。

B) explanations X 解释是对结果的分析，非结果本身

explanations 意为「解释」。下一句仅陈述现象 output rose，并未给出原因分析，与「解释」的语义不符；且 P3 后文用 descriptions on record 回指此处，提示更应是「记述」。

C) accounts ✓ 「记述/描述」契合后文事实陈述

accounts 在此表「记述、描述、报告」，正好与下文 their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed 这种事实陈述相吻合；并和后文 Contrary to the descriptions on record 形成同义回指，互为线索。

D) assessments X 「评估」强调判定优劣，非客观记述

assessments 意为「评估、评价」，强调价值判断；下文是数据变化的客观陈述，没有评估或评价之意，方向偏离。

【验证】 代回为「根据对这些实验的记述，工人每小时产量在光线增强时上升，在光线变暗时也上升」，与后文 Contrary to the descriptions on record 形成精准呼应，P2 这一段确实是基于「记录在案的描述」展开的旧解释。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] **matter** 固定搭配

【线索】 无论做了什么，产量都上升

线索在本句与紧随其后的分句 It did not __(6)__ what was done in the experiment; __(7)__ something was changed, productivity rose——分号后说「只要变了什么，产量就上升」，反推前半句要表达「实验里做了什么并不重要」，所以空格动词需是 matter。

【选项】 A) **conclude** X 「得出结论」与「不重要」的语义不沾

conclude 表「下结论」，「它没有就实验做什么得出结论」与下文「只要变了什么产量就升」的「无关紧要」之意完全脱节。

B) **matter** ✓ **It doesn't matter wh-clause = 无所谓**

matter 作动词意为「要紧、重要」，It did not matter what was done「做了什么并不重要」是高频固定句型；与分号后 so long as something was changed, productivity rose 形成「不在于做了什么、只在于变了什么」的精准呼应。

C) **indicate** X 「表明」需有信息内容，主语错位

indicate 表「表明、暗示」，主语通常为「数据、事实」，且否定式 did not indicate what was done 变成「没有表明做了什么」，与作者要说「这无关紧要」的主旨南辕北辙。

D) **work** X 「奏效」需有努力或方法对象

work 作「起作用、奏效」时主语应是某方法或某事物；It did not work what was done 不合语法、也偏离句意，属于硬塞动词。

【验证】 代回得「实验里做了什么并不重要；只要变了什么，产量就上升」，前后语义自治，与 P2「不论光强光弱、只要变化产量都上升」的核心观察完美对应。

7. ____

【答案】 [D] so long as 逻辑关系

【线索】 「只要.....就」的充分条件关系

前句 It did not __(6)__ what was done in the experiment 否定「做了什么」的作用，分号后想说「只要变了什么，产量就上升」——这是充分条件，对应 so long as 「只要」。

【选项】 A) as far as X 「就.....而言」表范围，非条件

as far as 表「就.....而言、在.....范围内」，常用 as far as I know，强调范围限度；此处需要的是「只要.....就」的条件关系，方向不对。

B) for fear that X 「以免」带主观目的，与客观条件冲突

for fear that 表「唯恐、以免」，前后是主观避免某结果的目的关系，但本句是客观陈述「变化即上升」的对应关系，没有人想避免任何事，逻辑错。

C) in case that X 「以防、假设」语气与陈述事实不合

in case that 表「以防、万一」，带假设和预防意味，且 in case 后一般不接 that；本句陈述的是反复观察到的客观规律，不是预防性假设。

D) so long as ✓ 「只要.....就」充分条件，精准契合

so long as 意为「只要」，表充分条件；与前句「做什么不重要」形成「不重要的是做什么、重要的是变化本身」的递进，再加分号后 productivity rose 构成「只要变就升」的对应，是唯一逻辑通畅项。

【验证】 代回 __(7)__ something was changed, productivity rose → so long as something was changed, productivity rose, 「只要有什么被改变了，产量就上升」，与前句「做了什么并不重要」一起，构成「无关具体做法、只看是否有变化」的核心论断，对应 outline 中 P2 「描述反常」一段。

8. ____

【答案】 [A] awareness 词义辨析

【线索】 「察觉自己在被实验」是事实，不是错觉或期待

线索是同位语从句 that they were being experimented upon——工人确实在被实验，这是客观事实；他们对此的心理是「意识到、知道」，所以名词应表「知晓、意识」，即 awareness。这一含义也回指概念定义中的 the very __(3)__ of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior。

【选项】 A) awareness ✓ 「意识到正在被实验」是事实性察觉

awareness 意为「意识、察觉」，an awareness that ... 表「意识到.....这一事实」，与从句内容「正在被实验」相符，并精准对接霍桑效应的核心：被试者「意识到自己被观察」就足以改变行为。

B) expectation ✗ 「期待」指向未来事件，时态不符

expectation 表「期望、预期」，所接的从句通常是「将要发生的事」(that something will happen)；这里从句是 they were being experimented upon 「正被实验」，时态是正在进行，不是期待中的未来事件。

C) sentiment ✗ 「情感/观点」与「察觉到事实」错位

sentiment 表「情绪、看法」，常接介词短语而少接 that-从句作同位语，更不与「正在被实验」这类事实陈述匹配；且情绪本身不构成霍桑效应的解释机制。

D) illusion ✗ 「错觉」暗示并非事实，与原文矛盾

illusion 表「错觉、幻觉」，强调与事实不符；但工人确实在被实验，并非错觉，用 illusion 会让句子变成「他们错以为自己被实验」，与原文逻辑相反。

【验证】 代回为「工人意识到自己正在被实验，这种意识本身似乎就足以改变他们的行为」，与 P1 给出的霍桑效应定义 the very __(3)__ of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior 完全对应，全局自洽。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] enough 词义辨析

【线索】 「单凭这一意识就足以改变行为」的程度副意

线索是结尾的 to alter workers' behavior __(10)__ itself——「单凭它自己就改变工人行为」。前面 seemed to be ____ to alter 表「似乎足以改变」，意思是「程度足够」，对应 enough (be enough to do = 足以做.....)。

【选项】 A) suitable X 「合适」强调匹配，不表达「足以」

suitable 表「合适、适宜的」，强调与某需求相称，不传达「程度足够引发结果」之意，且 suitable to do 远不如 enough to do 常用。

B) excessive X 「过量」带负面，与中性陈述不合

excessive 表「过度、过量的」，带贬义；作者只是客观说「这种意识足以改变行为」，没有「过度」的色彩。

C) enough ✓ be enough to do 「足以做.....」精准成立

enough 用作形容词或副词时常构成 be enough to do sth. 「足以做某事」；此处「这种意识似乎就足以改变工人行为」正是该结构的典型语义，与下个空 by itself 「单凭自身」形成「程度足够+独立作用」的完整表达。

D) abundant X 「丰富」修饰量大事物，不搭抽象「意识」

abundant 表「丰富、大量的」，多修饰资源、证据等可计量事物 (abundant resources/evidence)，与单数抽象名词 awareness 搭配生硬，且不传达「足以」的关键含义。

【验证】代回为「这种意识似乎就足以单凭自身改变工人的行为」，与 P2 整段的核心论断「察觉这件事本身→改变行为」严丝合缝，与 outline 「P2 提出旧解释」的功能匹配。

10. _____

【答案】 **[D] by** 固定搭配

【线索】 强调「单凭这种意识自身」改变行为

线索是前面的 A(n) __(8)__ that they were being experimented upon seemed to be __(9)__ to alter workers' behavior __(10)__ itself——主语「这种意识」充当唯一原因，意思是「单凭它自身就改变行为」，对应 by itself「独自、单凭它自己」。

【选项】 A) about **X about itself 不构成固定短语**

about 与 itself 不存在「单凭自身」的搭配义；about itself 通常表「关于它自己」，语义错配。

B) for **X for itself 偏「为自身」，非独立作用**

for 与 itself 搭出 for itself「为它自己」，强调对象/受益方；这里要的是「独自起作用」的方式，意思不对。

C) on **X on itself 几乎不成立**

on 与 itself 几乎不构成习惯短语来表「独自」；on one's own 才是「独自」的常见说法，与本题不同。

D) by **✓ by itself 「单凭自身」精准对应**

by 与 itself 构成 by itself「单凭它自己、独自地」，正好补足 enough to alter ... by itself「足以单凭自身改变……」的完整表达，与霍桑效应「不必额外干预、被观察即可致变」的内涵相印证。

【验证】 代回得「这种意识似乎就足以单凭其自身改变工人的行为」，与 P2 整段核心一致，构成定义性总结句。

11. ____

【答案】 [C] subjected 固定搭配

【线索】 把旧数据「拿来做」计量经济分析

线索是 After several decades, the same data were __(11)__ to econometric analysis ——「几十年后，同一批数据被__给计量分析」。语义是「拿来做某种分析、施以某种检验」，对应 be subjected to 「被施以、接受」。

【选项】 A) compared × 「与.....比较」需要比较对象，对象不符

compared 与 to 搭出 be compared to 「与.....相比」，需要的是同类比较对象；但 econometric analysis 是一种「方法」，不能作为被比较的对象，搭配方向错。

B) shown × 「被展示给」与「做分析」错位

shown 接 to + sb. 表「展示给某人」；与「计量经济分析」这种方法搭配不通，且 show to analysis 不构成熟词组。

C) subjected ✓ be subjected to analysis = 被施以分析

subjected 与 to 构成 be subjected to 「遭受、被施以」，be subjected to analysis 即「接受/被施以分析」，是科研文体里的标配；与「几十年后回头用新方法重新分析旧数据」语境精准对应。

D) conveyed × 「传达给」对象通常是信息接收者

conveyed 与 to 搭配表「把.....传达给某人」，对象通常是人或机构；用于 analysis 不合搭配，意思也错。

【验证】 代回为「几十年后，同一批数据被施以计量经济分析」，与下文 no systematic __(13)__ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting 即「重新分析后没找到产量与光照相关的证据」相承接，形成 P3 「数据复检」的论证骨架。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] Contrary to 逻辑关系

【线索】 旧记述说有关系、新分析说没关系

前文 P2 According to __(5)__ of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed 显示旧记述说产量随光照变化；
本句 no systematic __(13)__ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting 说新分析未发现产量与光照相关的系统性证据——结论相反，对应 Contrary to 「与.....相反」。

【选项】 A) Contrary to ✓ 「与.....相反」对应新旧结论对撞

Contrary to 表「与.....相反」，直接呼应前文旧记述「产量随光照变化」与本句「找不到产量与光照相关的证据」之间的反差，是 P3 最关键的转折信号。

B) Consistent with ✗ 「与.....一致」逻辑反向

Consistent with 表「与.....一致」，若代入则等于说「新分析与旧记述一致地未发现相关性」，但旧记述明明声称发现了相关性，与本句结论相反，不能用 Consistent with。

C) Parallel with ✗ 「与.....平行」侧重同向并列

Parallel with 表「与.....平行、并列发生」，强调两者同向并存，并未传达对立或反差；用在此处仍属逻辑方向不符。

D) Peculiar to ✗ 「为.....所特有」属性义，逻辑错位

Peculiar to 表「为某物所特有的」，例如 a disease peculiar to children，描述属性归属；与「记述对比新结论」的语境完全错位。

【验证】 代回为「与那些记录在案的描述相反，未发现系统性证据表明产量水平与照明变化有关」，与 P2 给出的旧描述形成正面对撞，符合 outline 「P3 数据复检、推翻旧解释」的功能；同时为 P4 寻找真因铺路。

13. _____

【答案】 **[A] evidence** 词义辨析

【线索】 「未找到系统性证据表明 X 与 Y 相关」

线索是整句结构 no systematic __(13)__ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting——that-从句陈述的是有待验证的假说「产量与照明相关」，能与之搭配的是 evidence「证据」，整句意为「没找到系统性证据表明产量与照明相关」。

【选项】 A) evidence ✓ 「系统性证据」+ that-命题，标配搭配

evidence 表「证据」，systematic evidence that ... 是「系统性证据表明.....」的经典搭配，与「数据复检未发现产量受光照影响」的论证场景高度吻合。

B) guidance ✗ 「指导」与「证据」语义维度不同

guidance 表「指导、指引」，意指方法上的建议，与论证某结论是否成立无关；systematic guidance that 也不构成固定表达。

C) implication ✗ 「暗示/含义」未能强力支撑「相关性」结论

implication 表「暗示、含义」，强调间接推论；研究语境里 was found 后多接「证据」而非「暗示」；且 systematic implication 罕用，不如 evidence 精准。

D) source ✗ 「来源」与论证无直接关系

source 表「来源、根源」，多接 of + 名词 (the source of the problem)，不能用 that-从句作同位语来说明命题内容，结构与语义均不符。

【验证】 代回为「未找到系统性证据表明产量水平与照明变化有关」，与 12 题 Contrary to ... 形成「与旧记述相反、新分析无证据」的完整反驳链，是 P3 段落功能的核心句。

14. _____

【答案】 [D] misleading 词义辨析

【线索】 实验方式有缺陷→产生「误导性」解读

线索一是 peculiar way 已暗示问题；线索二是下文 a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays——揭示真正的「周一惯性高产」机制，证明 P2 那种「察觉=改变行为」的解读其实是误读。所以应填 misleading「误导性的」。

【选项】 A) disputable X 「有争议」程度太轻

disputable 表「有争议的、可被质疑的」，停留在「不确定」层面；但作者已经用数据推翻旧解读，远不止有争议而已，应是「误导性的」。

B) enlightening X 「启发性的」是褒义，与推翻语境冲突

enlightening 是「富有启发的」，褒义；但 P4 全段是要拆穿旧解读为误，褒义形容词与作者立场反向。

C) reliable X 「可靠的」与推翻论调正相反

reliable 是「可靠的」，褒义；与作者明确否定旧解读的立场冲突，且既然下文用数据证伪，就更谈不上「可靠」。

D) misleading ✓ 「误导性」契合「奇怪做法→错误结论」

misleading 意为「误导性的」，精准对应「实验方式特殊导致对所发生情况的误解」，并为 P4 后文的真因揭示铺垫，与全文复盘基调一致。

【验证】 代回为「实验的特殊操作方式可能导致对所发生情况的误导性解读」，与 P4 接下来用「周一惯性高产」推翻旧解读形成完整论证链，符合 outline P4「真因揭示」功能。

15. ____

【答案】 [B] For example 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句概括→本句给出具体做法

前句 the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to __(14)__ interpretations of what happened 是抽象的「特殊做法导致误解」；本句 lighting was always changed on a Sunday 给出「特殊做法」的具体一例——总在周日改光线。这是典型的「概括→举例」关系，应填 For example。

【选项】 A) In contrast X 「对照之下」需有两方对立

In contrast 表「与之相反」，前后句之间应有对立的两个对象/观点；但本句只是给前句一个具体例子，没有对照对象。

B) For example ✓ 「举例说明」精准契合

For example 表「例如」，是「前句概括→后句具体例子」的标准标记；前句说做法特殊导致误读，本句举出「总在周日调光」这一具体做法作支撑，是教科书级的举例关系。

C) In consequence X 「结果」指因果，方向错

In consequence 表「因此」，强调结果；但本句不是前句的结果，而是前句的具体例证，关系类别不同。

D) As usual X 「像往常一样」属习惯描述，非逻辑标记

As usual 是描述「按惯例发生」，无法体现「举例」关系；且作者在此并未强调「按惯例」，而是要揭示一个具体疏漏。

【验证】 代回为「例如，光线总是在周日变更」，与下文 Monday 产量上升、对比无实验周的数据等具体细节，共同构成「奇怪做法→误读」的举例链，符合 P4 揭示真因的功能。

16. ____

【答案】 [A] duly 词义辨析

【线索】 周一产量上升是「按惯例发生」

线索在后文 a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays——「连没做实验的周也是周一产量总上升」，说明周一产量上升是规律性事件，不是意外，应填 duly「按期、如约、自然而然」。

【选项】 A) duly ✓ 「按预期、如约」契合规律性上升

duly 表「按预期、如约、恰如其分」，正对应后文 always went up on Mondays「总是在周一上升」的规律性，是作者强调这次也不例外的恰当副词。

B) accidentally ✗ 「偶然地」与「总是发生」矛盾

accidentally 表「偶然、意外」，与后文 always went up on Mondays 的规律性直接冲突。

C) unpredictably ✗ 「不可预测」与规律相悖

unpredictably 表「不可预测地」，但作者下文恰恰说每个周一都上升，可预测，副词指向相反。

D) suddenly ✗ 「突然」强调骤变，不强调规律

suddenly 表「突然」，关注「事件来得快」；这里作者要说的是「按惯例、可预期」的常态变化，而非突变。

【验证】 代回为「周一开工时，产量与前一个周六相比按惯例上升了」，与下文 a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays 形成「这是周一常态」的呼应，与 P4 揭示真因的脉络一致。

17. ____

【答案】 [D] continued 词义辨析

【线索】 周一上升后接下来几天仍在上升

线索是前文 output __ (16) __ rose 「周一产量已上升」与后续 for the next couple of days 「接下来几天」——两者用 and 串起来说明上升趋势在后续几天继续，应是 continued to rise。

【选项】 A) failed X 「未能继续上升」与上下文相反

failed to rise 表「未能上升」，与上下文「接下来几天仍上升、之后才进入平台期」的描述完全相反。

B) ceased X 「停止上升」与「持续几天上升」矛盾

ceased to rise 表「停止上升」，但下文还提到 before __ (20) __ a plateau and then slackening off 说明上升一直到达平台才结束，并非立即停止。

C) started X 「开始上升」否定了周一已上升

started to rise 表「开始上升」，但前半句 output rose 已说周一就上升了，再用 started 会和事实冲突，逻辑不连贯。

D) continued ✓ 「继续上升」契合数日持续上升

continued to rise 表「继续上升」，正对应「周一已升，接下来几天仍在升」的并列描述，并与下一句 before __ (20) __ a plateau and then slackening off 的「到达平台前一直上升」连成一气。

【验证】 代回为「与前一个周六相比，周一产量按惯例上升了，并在接下来的几天里继续上升」，构成「周一开始升→数日内持续升→触顶→回落」的完整曲线，与 P4 真因揭示的描写连贯。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] However 逻辑关系

【线索】 前文说「实验周周一上升似可归因于实验」→本句揭示其实「无实验周也升」

前文 output __(16)__ rose compared with the previous Saturday and __(17)__ to rise for the next couple of days 还在描述实验周内的产量上升，看似可归因实验；本句 a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays 突然引入「无实验周也升」的对照，是一个推翻前面隐含归因的转折，应填 However。

【选项】 A) Therefore X 「因此」表因果，方向反

Therefore 表「因此」，若代入会变成「（因为周一上升数日）因此对照显示周一总上升」，因果链不成立；本质上后句是推翻前推断的新证据，不是推论结果。

B) Furthermore X 「此外」是同向递进，未体现反差

Furthermore 表「此外」，表示同方向加码；但本句以「无实验周也上升」的事实让前面的实验归因不成立，需要的是反差信号。

C) However ✓ 「然而」标记新证据推翻旧推断

However 表「然而」，正对应「前面看似归因实验→后面对照数据揭示并非如此」的转折逻辑，是 P4 真因揭示的关键标志词。

D) Meanwhile X 「同时」表时间并行，不构成逻辑反差

Meanwhile 表「同时、与此同时」，强调时间维度的并行；本句不是描述同时发生的事，而是给出反证证据，逻辑类别不符。

【验证】 代回为「然而，与未开展实验的几周的数据对比显示，产量总是在周一上升」，正是对前文「周一上升」隐含归因实验的釜底抽薪，与 outline 「P4 揭示真因」一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] tended 词义辨析

【线索】 「不管怎样、工人每周头几天都更勤奋」是普遍倾向

线索是 Workers __(19)__ to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case 中的 in any case 「无论如何」，以及下半句 before __(20)__ a plateau and then slackening off 表明这是一种规律性的工作节律，描述的是一般倾向，对应 tend to do 「倾向于」。

【选项】 A) attempted X 「尝试」强调有意图的努力

attempted 表「尝试」，带有「主动努力、且不一定成功」的色彩，与「客观规律性高产」的描述不符。

B) tended ✓ 「倾向于」对应普遍规律

tended 与 to 搭出 tend to do 「倾向于做」，描述群体在某情境下普遍呈现的客观趋势，正契合「不管怎样、每周头几天工人都更勤奋」的规律性观察。

C) chose X 「选择」突出主观决定

chose 表「选择」，带主观决断意味；客观规律性现象更适合用 tended，不是 chose。

D) intended X 「打算」是主观计划

intended 表「打算、意图」，强调主观规划；与统计现象「工人在前几天都更勤奋」不在同一描述维度。

【验证】 代回为「不管怎样，工人在一周的头几天都倾向于勤奋」，与前文 output always went up on Mondays 的客观规律一致，并为下一空「达到平台后开始松懈」铺路。

20. ____

【答案】 [D] hitting 固定搭配

【线索】 「先上升→到达平台→再回落」的节奏

线索是上下文节奏：前面说工人头几天勤奋（产量上升），紧接 a plateau and then slackening off「达到平台然后松懈」——意为「先升到顶点然后回落」。「达到平台期」的英语标准说法是 hit a plateau。

【选项】 A) breaking X 「打破平台」语义反，且非固定搭配

breaking a plateau 字面是「打破平台期」，本意是冲出停滞继续向上；与下文 slackening off「松懈」矛盾，且本身不是英语固定搭配。

B) climbing X 「攀登」无法搭 a plateau

climbing 通常接 mountain/hill 等可被攀上的对象；climb a plateau 不构成固定表达，且方向意味「向上」，与「到达瓶颈」相反。

C) surpassing X 「超越」与下文「松懈」矛盾

surpassing 表「超越」，意味突破平台继续上升；但下文 slackening off 是松懈下降，因果链对不上。

D) hitting ✓ hit a plateau=触及平台期/触顶

hitting 与 a plateau 构成 hit a plateau「触及平台期、达到瓶颈」的固定搭配，正对应「头几天升、之后触顶、然后松懈」的工作节奏。

【验证】 代回为「工人在每周头几天倾向于勤奋，之后触及平台期，再然后松懈下来」，描述出「升→平→落」完整曲线，与 P4 给出的真因——周一惯性高产、随后回落——精准对应。

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

复盘并质疑著名的「霍桑效应」

文章以1924年霍桑工厂照明实验为例，回溯了所谓「霍桑效应」（被观察这一行为本身改变受试者行为）的由来，再用后来的计量经济分析推翻原解读，最后指出真因可能只是工人周一惯性高产。基调是冷静、带怀疑的复盘，如开篇 the extremely influential idea that the very __ (3) __ of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior 引出概念，末段 This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down 给出推翻性结论。

行文脉络

背景实验→提出效应→数据复检→真因揭示

全文按四段递进：P1 交代实验缘起与「霍桑效应」概念的诞生（supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant）；P2 描述当年解释——无论怎样改动产量都上升（their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed）；P3 用现代计量分析推翻原结论（no systematic __(13)__ was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting）；P4 揭示真因——周一本来就高产（output always went up on Mondays）。把握这条「立—破—释」的链条是逐空判断转折/因果/举例信号词的关键。

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。

Instead, the studies ended up giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very act of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

第1段，第3句

本句结构较典型，时态不花哨但足以训练“先抓主干、再拆名词后说明”的基本功，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。它的难点集中而清晰，练完后迁移价值较高。

The idea arose because of the perplexing behavior of the women in the plant.

第2段，第1句

主谓加原因状语的简单句结构在真题中常见，because of 的用法也是高频考点，但句子整体过于简单，不具备复杂句式的代表性。

It did not matter what was done in the experiment; so long as something was changed, productivity rose.

第2段，第3句

本句成分丰富,涵盖形式主语与真正主语的区分(It 作形式主语、what 从句作真正主语)、主语从句的识别、条件状语从句的识别、被动语态中主语的定位、地点状语的判定等多个知识点。形式主语结构是易错点,学生容易将 It 误认为真正主语;主语从句和条件状语从句的引导词 what 和 so long as 也需要准确识别。句子结构清晰但包含典型易错点,适合作为成分划分练习,能帮助学生巩固形式主语、名词性从句、状语从句等核心概念。

A(n) awareness that they were being experimented upon seemed to be enough to alter workers' behavior by itself.

第2段，第4句

涵盖主语(含同位语从句修饰)、系动词谓语、不定式表语、从句内的被动谓语等多种成分;同位语从句是容易与定语从句混淆的考点,主语被从句拉长也是划分易错点,作为成分训练句有较好的练习价值。

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to misleading interpretations of what happened.

第4段，第1句

形式主语 It 结构、that 引导的主语从句、嵌套的名词性从句、介词短语作定语，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。情态动词 may 加完成式表推测也是常考语法点。本句结构非常典型，掌握后可大量复用到学术文本和考试阅读中。

When work started again on Monday, output duly rose compared with the previous Saturday and continued to rise for the next couple of days.

第4段，第3句

"when引导的时间状语从句 + 主句(并列谓语)"是考试中常见的句式,"compared with"作状语和"continue to do"结构也是典型用法,具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

第4段，第6句

"主句 + 宾语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，从句内的"主系表 + 形容词 + 不定式"结构也较为典型。虽然本句较为简单，但其结构模式具有较好的复用性，学生掌握后可应用于类似句型的分析。

本篇出现的 28 个考研英语一真题高频词

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。

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇3次·真题 52 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本篇3次·真题 36 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 80 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 80 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 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

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

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

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

misleading B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 9 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

peculiar B2

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

systematic C1

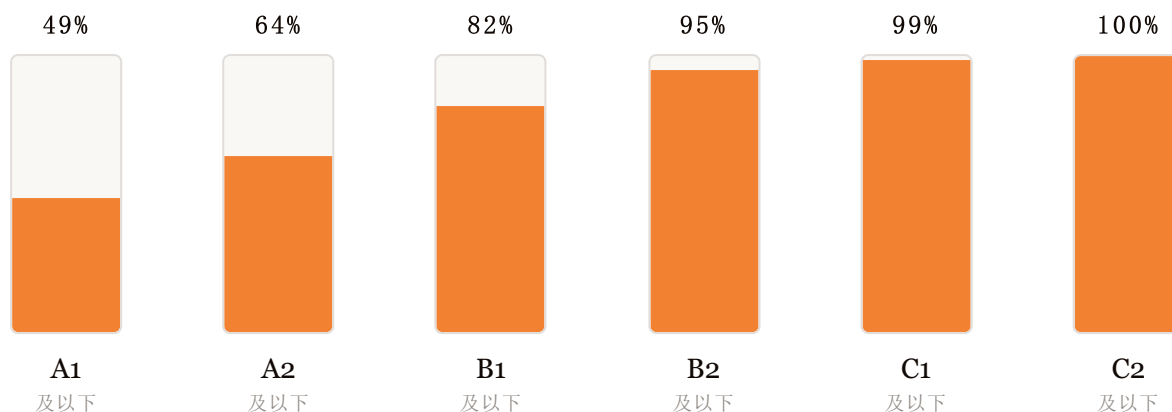
adj. 系统的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

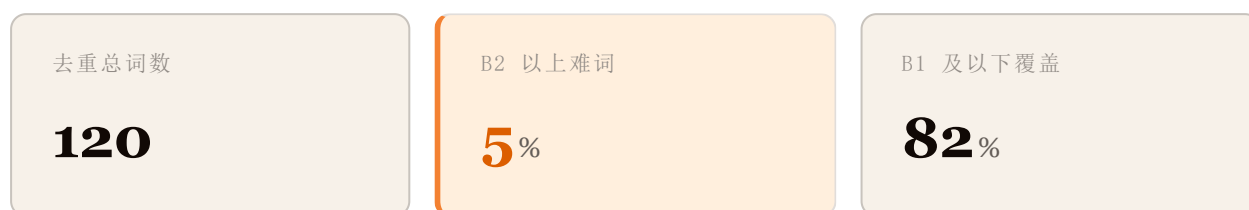
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考研英语一 · 2010年 · 全卷构成

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）

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Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

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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）

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Section III Part A 写作

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2010年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2010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(2010)

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 Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

在过去二十五年间英语报纸发生的所有变化中,影响最为深远的或许是其艺术报道范围和严肃性不可阻挡的衰落。

P2 It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

对于四十岁以下的普通读者来说,很难想象甚至根本无法想象曾经有那么一个时代,在大多数大城市报纸上都能找到高质量的艺术评论。然而,二十世纪出版的最重要的评论文集中,有相当数量在很大程度上都是由报纸评论构成的。今天阅读这些书籍,会惊叹于这样一个事实:它们那些博学的内容曾经被认为适合在面向大众发行的日报上发表。

P3 We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the

daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

我们距离二十世纪之交至第二次世界大战前夕在英国出版的那种不拘一格的报纸评论则更为遥远,那时新闻纸极其廉价,而时髦的艺术评论被视为刊登它的出版物的一种装饰。在那些遥远的日子里,人们理所当然地认为主要报纸的评论家会详尽而长篇地撰写他们所报道的事件。这是一项严肃的事业,即使是那些展现学识时举重若轻的评论家,如George Bernard Shaw和Ernest Newman,也可以信赖他们知道自己在做什么。这些人相信新闻业是一种使命,并为能在日报上发表文章而自豪。Newman写道:"很少有作者拥有足够的头脑或足够的文学天赋来在新闻业中保持自己的水准,以至于我忍不住将'新闻业'定义为'不被人阅读的作家用来贬低被人阅读的作家的一个蔑称'。"

P4 Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

不幸的是,这些评论家实际上已被遗忘。Neville Cardus从1917年起为曼彻斯特卫报撰稿,直到1975年去世前不久,如今他仅仅作为一位撰写板球运动散文的作家为人所知。然而在他的有生之年,他也是英国最重要的古典音乐评论家之一,其文体广受赞誉,以至于他的《自传》(1947)成为畅销书。他于1967年被授予爵士头衔,是第一位获此殊荣的音乐评论家。然而,他的著作中现在只有一本还在印行,他关于音乐的大量著述除了专业人士外已无人知晓。

P5 Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

Cardus的评论有可能重获新生吗?这种前景似乎很渺茫。早在他去世之前,新闻业的品味就已经改变,而后现代读者对他所擅长的那种华丽繁复的维多利亚-爱德华时代风格的散文几乎不感兴趣。此外,音乐评论中的业余传统一直在急剧退却。

题目与逐题解析

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that ____

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

第1段和第2段表明 ____

- A) 艺术批评已从大城市报纸中消失。 B) 英语报纸过去刊载更多艺术评论。
- C) 高质量报纸保有大量读者群。 D) 年轻读者质疑日报上批评的适宜性。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 用 indicated 而非 imply/infer，要求答案是原文已经写出来的内容，不需要推。

【拆句】 句子主干 It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that ____, 形式主语 it + 被动 is indicated + that 从句留白。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.
对于一个 40 岁以下的普通读者而言，几乎不可能想象曾经有一个时代，大多数大城市报纸上都能找到高质量的艺术评论。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers 把原文的 decline 拔高成 disappeared，但 decline in the scope and seriousness 仅说下降，并未说完全消失。

B) ✓ 正确

a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers ↔

English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews

the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage ↔ more arts reviews

B 项同时承接了 P1 的 decline 和 P2 的 a time when... could be found 这条今昔对比主线，是定位句最克制的客观转述。

C) 偷换概念

high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers 的话题是 readers 数量，而原文谈的是 arts criticism 的多少与质量。

D) 张冠李戴

young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies 把'年轻读者无法想象'歪曲成'年轻读者怀疑评论是否合适'。原文 difficult... to imagine 是不能想象，were once deemed suitable 的 suitable 是作者对过去的感慨，不是年轻读者的态度。

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by ____

[A] free themes.

[B] casual style.

[C] elaborate layout.

[D] radical viewpoints.

二战前英国的报纸评论具有 ____ 的特点

A) 自由的主题。 B) 随意的风格。 C) 精心设计的版面。 D) 激进的观点。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 characterized by ____ 问 reviews 的具体特征，定位即可，不需推断。

【拆句】 Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by ____, 主干 reviews were characterized by ____; 两个介词短语 in England / before World War II 是后置修饰主语。结构清晰。

【定位】 We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered.

我们距离 20 世纪初到二战前夕英国报纸上那些散漫不聚焦的评论更加遥远；那时候新闻纸便宜得离谱，有风格的艺术评论被视为刊登它的出版物的一种装饰。在那段久远的日子里，主要报纸的评论家会就所报道的事件写得详尽冗长，这是被视为理所当然的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the unfocused newspaper reviews ↔ free themes

write in detail and at length about the events they covered ↔ free themes

四个选项中只有 A 项对应 unfocused 这一原文紧贴本体的形容词，其余选项都越出了定位句的描述。

B) 与原文相反

casual style 把 stylish arts criticism 偷换成'随意的风格'，stylish 指有风格/讲究风格的，casual 指随便、不讲究，方向相反。

C) 无中生有

elaborate layout 指'精致的版面布局'，但 an ornament to the publications 谈的是评论本身是出版物的装饰，并非排版精致；layout 在原文没有任何依据。

D) 无中生有

radical viewpoints 指激进观点，但 P3 全段只谈评论的范围、风格、长度，未提及评论家的观点偏向。

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- [A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- [B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- [C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- [D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

Shaw和Newman最可能在以下哪一点上达成一致？

- A) 履行新闻目标是作家的职责。 B) 作家从事新闻工作是可鄙的。
- c) 作家很可能受诱惑而从事新闻工作。 D) 并非所有作家都有能力从事新闻写作。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on? 含 most probably，要求基于原文做一步合理推断。

【拆句】 Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?, 疑问主
语 Which + 情态动词 would + 主语 Shaw and Newman + 谓语 agree on. 无难点。

【定位】 "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in
journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt
applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'".

Newman 写道: '极少有作家具备足够的头脑或文学才能在新闻业里撑住自己的水准, 以致
我都想把 journalism 一词定义为: 那些没人读的作家用来鄙夷那些有人读的作家时所用的
轻蔑之辞。'

【选项】 A) 过度推断

It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals 把 These men believed in journalism
as a calling 的'把新闻当作天职'拔高成'所有作家都有义务做新闻'; believed in 与 duty
不等值。

B) 与原文相反

It is contemptible for writers to be journalists 直陈'作家做新闻是可耻的', 但 a term
of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are 的语义恰恰
相反——是没人读的作家用 'journalism' 来贬低有人读的作家, 作者揭这个事实正是
反讽。

C) 偷换概念

Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism 把 I am tempted to define 的
tempted 偷换成'被引入新闻业的诱惑'。原文 tempted 的对象是 to define (想下定
义), 不是'被吸引去做新闻'; 且主语是 I (Newman 本人), 不是 writers 整体。

D) ✓ 正确

So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in
journalism

↔ **Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing**

Newman 是直接说话者; Shaw 与 Newman 同在 like George Bernard Shaw and
Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about 一句中被并列
为'懂行的评论家', 所以 Newman 这句感慨可视为他们共享的从业经验——并非所有作
家都能写好新闻。

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
- [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

根据最后两段,关于 Cardus 可以了解到什么?

- A) 他的音乐批评可能不会吸引今天的读者。 B) 他作为音乐批评家的声誉长期存在争议。
- C) 他的风格主要迎合现代专业人士。 D) 他的作品未能遵循业余传统。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs? 的 can be learned 暗示要从原文事实再走一步得到结论。

【拆句】 What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?, 疑问代词 What + 情态 can + 被动 be learned + 介短 about Cardus + according to 介短作状语; 无难点。

【定位】 Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

新闻趣味在他去世之前早就变了, 今天的后现代读者已经没怎么用得上他所擅长的那种繁复华丽的维多利亚-爱德华时代散文; 此外, 音乐评论中的'业余传统'也在节节败退。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized

↔ **His music criticism may not appeal to readers today**

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. ↔

His music criticism may not appeal to readers today

A 项把作者明确给出的'今天读者用不上'的判断换成委婉的 may not appeal to readers today, 未拔高、未偏移; 这正是推断题应有的克制。

B) 无中生有

His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute 称其声誉长期有争议, 但 P4 显示 Cardus 生前被 widely admired、1967 年首位被封爵的乐评家; 今天则是 unknown save to specialists (被遗忘), 不是被争议。

C) 偷换概念

His style caters largely to modern specialists 称其文风迎合现代专家, 但 his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists 与 postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose 合起来说的是: 今天只有专家还读他, 并不是他刻意去迎合现代专家——caters to 是有意取悦, 与原文'被动地只剩专家会读'方向相反。

D) 与原文相反

His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition 说他没有遵循业余传统; 但 the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat 谈的是这一传统整体在退潮, 并未说 Cardus 个人偏离它, 反而 P4 暗示他正属于这一传统的代表。

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

这篇文章的最佳标题是什么？

A) 昔日美好时光的报纸 B) 报纸中失落的视野 C) 新闻业的悲哀衰落 D) 记忆中的杰出批评家

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 What would be the best title for the text? 中 best title 直指文章主旨题。

【拆句】 What would be the best title for the text?, 主语 What + would be + 表语 the best title + 介短 for the text。无难点。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

Newspapers of the Good Old Days 给人怀旧温情感，但全文核心是哀其'衰退/失落'，而非赞美'好时光'；且只覆盖 P3 的回忆，遗漏 P1 的衰退主线。

B) **✓ 正确**

the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage ↔

The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

The prospect seems remote ↔ **The Lost Horizon in Newspapers**

B 项既能覆盖 P1 的总论 decline，也能呼应 P5 的不可复兴，是唯一一个能贯穿所有区间的标题。

C) **以偏概全**

Mournful Decline of Journalism 哀叹的是整个新闻业的衰落，但原文只谈 arts coverage 这一块的衰退，并非整个 journalism；范围被无端放大。

D) **以偏概全**

Prominent Critics in Memory 只对应 P4 中 Neville Cardus 这类被遗忘的评论家个案，没法承担 P1 的总论与 P2 的今昔对比；个案当主旨即以偏概全。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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 is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

第2段，第1句

本句是 "It is + 形容词 + for sb + to do" 和 "名词 + 关系副词引导的定语从句" 两种典型结构的组合，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。形式主语结构和定语从句都是必考语法点，且本句长度和复杂度与真题接近，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，代表性极强。

Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews.

第2段，第2句

本句是典型的学术语体长主语结构，主语由中心词加多层介词短语和后置定语修饰，这种模式在四六级和考研阅读理解中极为常见。"consist of" 表示组成关系也是高频考点。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可直接迁移到大量同类句子，代表性强。

To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

第2段，第3句

本句的 to do is to do 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，常用于表达抽象的等同或因果关系。同位语从句解释抽象名词(如 fact / idea / belief)也是真题高频句式，尤其在议论文和说明文中常见。被动语态 be deemed 加形容词补足语的结构同样是考试重点，类似用法如 be considered / be regarded / be thought 等在真题中反复考查。整句在长度、嵌套层级、成分配置上都高度贴合考研英语长难句的典型特征，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型的理解与翻译。

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

第3段，第1句

主句包含被动语态谓语、程度状语、复杂介词短语作状语；第一层定语从句包含并列主系表结构和被动语态，涉及主语补足语的识别；第二层定语从句包含 "介词 + 关系代词" 结构作状语。句中成分种类丰富（主语、谓语、状语、表语、主语补足语、定语从句），且存在易错点（过去分词短语作定语与谓语的区分、主语补足语的识别、嵌套定语从句的归属判断），是优质的成分划分训练材料

In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered.

第3段，第2句

综合来看，本句在主干识别和嵌套理解上有适度难度，时态覆盖三种且含被动，成分种类丰富且有易错点，结构典型性高。对目标学生而言，是一个难度适中、训练价值较高、结构可复用的优质练习句，值得优先学习。

Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about.

第3段，第3句

句子成分丰富：有物主代词作主语、系表结构、被动谓语、宾语补足语、定语从句、宾语从句、方式状语等多种成分类型；特别是第二个主句主语部分被定语从句和插入语拉长，适合训练学生在复杂结构中定位核心成分的能力，练习价值较高。

"So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

第3段，第5句

成分种类丰富且坑点密集：引语作宾语、结果状语从句、宾语补足语（to define... as...）、定语从句（包括关系代词作主语）、被动语态中的主谓识别、承前省略的补全。覆盖主谓宾、状语、补语、定语等多种成分，尤其宾语补足语和定语从句嵌套是高频易错点，训练价值高。

During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller.

第4段，第3句

本句包含两个高频考点结构：并列表语（"one of...critics, and a stylist"）和 "so...that..." 结果状语从句。这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。插入性状语和后置定语也是真题常见句式。整体结构具有很强的代表性。

Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

第4段，第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语等基本成分，第一个主句的主语结构 "only one of his books" 和第二个主句的主语结构 "his vast body of writings on music" 都包含多层修饰，适合练习识别名词短语的核心和修饰层次。第二个主句的 "save to specialists" 作为状语，表达让步或例外含义，是一个相对少见的用法，有一定的练习价值。被动语态的出现也增加了训练价值。

Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized.

第5段，第3句

并列句加定语从句的组合是考试阅读中的高频句式，过去完成时与一般现在时对比使用体现时间层次也很常见，in which 引导的定语从句更是经典结构，句式具有较高代表性和复用价值

Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

第5段，第4句

主系表结构加现在完成时是英语考试中常见的句式，主语带后置定语的名词短语也很典型。句首连接副词的使用符合书面语规范。虽然句子本身较简单，但这种"完成时+系表结构"的组合在阅读理解和写作中出现频率较高，具有一定代表性。

Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

第23题 题干

结构典型性较高:特殊疑问句 + 情态动词 + 并列主语是四六级和考研英语阅读理解题干中的常见句式,尤其是 "Which ... would ... agree on" 这类询问观点一致性的表达在推断题、态度题中频繁出现,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题语境。

Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.

第23题，C

本句使用 "be likely to do" 结构表达可能性，以及不定式的被动形式 "to be tempted"，这两种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，属于常考句式。简单句虽然整体层级不复杂，但其中包含的 "be likely to" 和不定式被动是学生必须熟练掌握的典型用法，学习后可广泛迁移至其他句子。

Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

第23题, D

涵盖主系表结构及部分否定 ("Not all") 用法, 可练习系动词后接形容词作表语、介词短语作状语的成分划分; 但成分种类单一, 缺少宾语、定语从句等复杂结构, 训练收益有限。

His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

第24题, D

主谓宾结构是最基础的句型, fail to do 是常见搭配, 但这种简单句在四六级或考研真题中并非重点考查对象, 真题更倾向于考查复杂句和长难句, 本句作为典型考试句式代表性一般

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 51 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。

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇8次 · 真题 27 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇5次 · 真题 37 句

journalism B2

n. 新闻业;新闻工作

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇2次·真题 27 句

style

A2

n. 方式

本篇2次·真题 23 句

tradition

B1

n. 传统

本篇2次·真题 20 句

amateur

B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇2次·真题 18 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

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

define

B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

content

B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

journalist B1

n. 记者, 新闻工作者

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

literary B2

adj. 文学的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

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

moreover B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题 12 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

revival C1

n. 复兴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

retain B2

v. 保留

本篇1次·真题 9 句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

reviewer B2

n. 评论者

本篇1次·真题 8 句

virtually B2

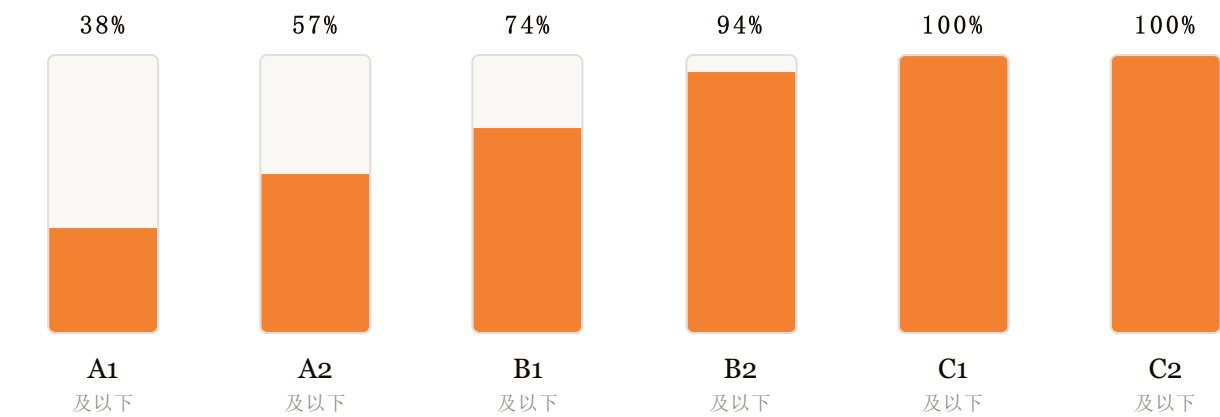
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

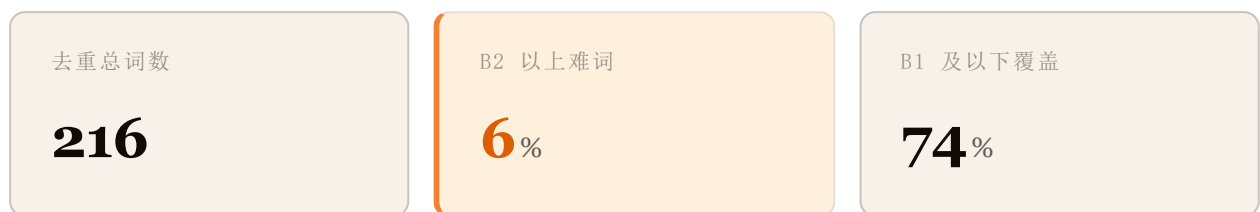
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考研英语一 2010年 · 全卷构成

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	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 →
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2010年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2010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(2010)

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 Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

在过去十年中,成千上万项被称为商业方法的专利获得了授权。Amazon.com因其"一键"在线支付系统获得了一项专利。Merrill Lynch为一项资产配置策略获得了法律保护。一位发明者为一种抬箱子的技术申请了专利。

P2 Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

现在,美国最高专利法院似乎完全准备好缩减商业方法专利的规模,这类专利自十年前首次获得授权以来一直备受争议。美国联邦巡回上诉法院表示,将利用一个特定案例对商业方法专利进行广泛审查,这一举措令知识产权律师们议论纷纷。密苏里大学法学院的Dennis D. Crouch说,这个被称为In re Bilski的案件"是一件非常重大的事情",它"有可能消除整整一类专利"。

P3 Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such

patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

对商业方法专利申请的限制将是一个戏剧性的转变,因为正是联邦巡回法院本身在1998年对所谓的State Street Bank案的判决中引入了此类专利,批准了一项关于共同基金资产汇集方式的专利。该裁决导致商业方法专利申请激增,最初是新兴互联网公司试图为特定类型的在线交易争取独占权。后来,更多老牌公司竞相将此类专利纳入其档案,哪怕只是作为针对可能抢先一步的竞争对手的防御性举措。2005年,IBM在一份法庭文件中指出,尽管它质疑授予此类专利的法律依据,但已获得超过300项商业方法专利。同样,一些华尔街投资公司用金融产品专利武装自己,尽管它们在法庭案件中采取反对这种做法的立场。

P4 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

Bilski案涉及一项关于能源市场风险对冲方法的专利申请。联邦巡回法院发布了一项不同寻常的命令,声明该案将由法院全部12名法官审理,而不是通常的三人合议庭,并且它想要评估的一个问题是是否应该"重新考虑"其State Street Bank裁决。

P5 The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

联邦巡回法院的行动是在最高法院最近一系列缩小专利持有人保护范围的判决之后采取的。例如,去年4月,大法官们表示,太多专利因"显而易见"的发明而被维持。George Washington大学法学院专利律师兼教授Harold C. Wegner说,联邦巡回法院的法官们"正在对最高法院的反专利趋势作出反应"。

题目与逐题解析

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of ____

- [A] their limited value to businesses.
- [B] their connection with asset allocation.
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting.
- [D] the controversy over their authorization.

商业方法专利最近引起关注是因为 ____

- A) 它们对企业的价值有限。 B) 它们与资产配置的联系。 C) 对其授予可能存在的限制。
- D) 围绕其授权的争议。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of 用 because of 直接索要 "引起担忧的原因", 是典型的原因型细节题。

【拆句】 Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of ____ 是一个待补全陈述句，主干是 "Business-method patents have aroused concern"，recently 是时间状语，because of 引出原因，空格处填名词性成分。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.

如今，全国最高的专利法院似乎已完全准备好收紧商业方法专利——自十年前首次获准以来，这类专利就一直争议不断。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

their limited value to businesses 在原文中没有任何依据——文章只字未提此类专利对企业 "价值有限"。

B) 张冠李戴

Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy 只是第 1 段举的一个案例，意在说明商业方法专利的存在，与 "recently aroused concern 的原因" 无关。

C) ✓ 正确

ready to scale back on business-method patents ↔ the possible restriction on their granting 预判 "准备收紧授予" 与 the possible restriction on their granting 在语义上完全对应，故选 C。

D) 偷换概念

原文 which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago 说的是 "自十年前授予以来一直有争议"，是背景性长期争议；题干问的是 recently aroused concern 的近期原因，不是十年前授予时的争议。

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

[A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.

[B] It involves a very big business transaction.

[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.

[D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

关于 Bilski 案，下列哪项是正确的？

A) 其裁决符合法院判决。 B) 它涉及一项非常大的商业交易。 C) 它已被联邦巡回法院驳回。

D) 它可能改变美国的法律实践。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of the Bilski case 要在四项中挑出与原文事实一致的一项，属于 which-is-true 型细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true of the Bilski case? 是疑问句，true of X 意为 "关于 X 的真实情况"。结构直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

联邦巡回上诉法院发出一项不同寻常的命令，称此案将由该院全部 12 名法官共同审理，而不是惯常的三人合议庭；该院想评估的议题之一，是是否应 "重新审视 " 当年的 State Street Bank 判例。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders 表明 Bilski 案是 "顺应" 最高法院的反专利趋势，但 Its ruling complies with the court decisions 中的 "ruling" 暗指 Bilski 案已有裁决——而原文显示该案尚在审理阶段，根本谈不上 ruling 与法院判决相符。

B) 偷换概念

原文 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market 涉及的是 "一种能源市场对冲风险方法的专利"，是一项技术性专利申请；选项 It involves a very big business transaction（涉及一笔重大商业交易）把 "对一项方法的专利申请 " 偷换成了 "重大商业交易"。

C) 与原文相反

原文 The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges 明确指出该案将由全院 12 名法官审理，与 It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit（已被驳回）完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling ↔

It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

全院审 + 明确要重审先例 + 有可能 "消除整类专利"，与 may change the legal practices in the U.S. 完全对位，故选 D。

28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means_____

- [A] loss of goodwill.
- [B] increase of hostility.
- [C] change of attitude.
- [D] enhancement of dignity.

第三段第一行中"about-face"一词最可能的意思是_____

A) 失去善意。 B) 敌意增加。 C) 态度转变。 D) 尊严提升。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means 直接问某词的含义，是典型词义题。

【拆句】 The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means ____ 是待补全陈述句, most probably 表示 "最可能", 提示该词非字面、需结合语境推断。

【定位】 Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

对商业方法主张加以限制, 将是一次戏剧性的 about-face (180 度转向), 因为正是 Federal Circuit 自己在 1998 年的所谓 State Street Bank 案中以判决引入了此类专利, 批准了一种汇集共同基金资产的方法专利。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

loss of goodwill (信誉受损) 在原文没有任何对应——文章只描述法院前后立场对立, 并未评价这会让法院 "丢掉信誉"。

B) **无中生有**

increase of hostility (敌意增加) 原文亦无对应——法院只是收紧专利, 并未对申请人 "敌意增加"。

C) **✓ 正确**

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents

↔ **change of attitude**

同一主体先后做出对立行为, 对应的中文释义就是 "态度大转弯", 与 change of attitude 等值, 故选 C。

D) **与原文相反**

enhancement of dignity (尊严提升) 与原文情感色彩相反——原文 dramatic about-face 隐含 "自己打自己脸" 的微妙否定意味, 绝非 "尊严提升"。

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents ____

[A] are immune to legal challenges.

[B] are often unnecessarily issued.

[C] lower the esteem for patent holders.

[D] increase the incidence of risks.

从最后两段我们了解到商业方法专利 ____

A) 不受法律质疑的影响。 B) 经常被不必要地授予。 C) 降低了对专利持有人的尊重。

D) 增加了风险发生率。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 We learn from the last two paragraphs that 用 "we learn", 要求从段落整体推出未明说但有据的结论, 是推断题。

【拆句】 We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents___ 是 we learn from X that Y 结构，从 X 里学到 Y 的内容；空格填对 business-method patents 的判断。

【定位】 Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious.

比如，去年四月，大法官们便发出信号：太多专利被授予给了那些其实显而易见的所谓 "发明"。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文第 4、5 段恰恰展示了商业方法专利正在面临 In re Bilski 案的全院审查与最高法院反专利潮的双重冲击，are immune to legal challenges (不受法律挑战) 与原文完全相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious ↔

are often unnecessarily issued

推断结论"本不该发却被发出去了" 完全等于 are often unnecessarily issued，故选 B。

C) **无中生有**

原文未对 "专利持有人的社会声望 (esteem for patent holders) " 作任何评价；lower the esteem for patent holders 是凭空捏造。

D) **偷换概念**

原文 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market 中的 risk 是 "对冲风险的方法" 中的对冲对象，并不是说商业方法专利本身 "增加了风险发生率"；选项偷换了 risk 的所指。

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- [A] A looming threat to business-method patents.
- [B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
- [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
- [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

下列哪项会是本文的主题？

- A) 商业方法专利面临的迫在眉睫的威胁。 B) 对商业方法专利持有人的保护。
- c) 一起关于商业方法专利的法律案件。 d) 反对商业方法专利的普遍趋势。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the subject of the text 直接索要 the subject of the text (全文主题)，是标准主旨题。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the subject of the text? 是疑问句，would be 是虚拟语气表 "最适合作"，subject 在此意为 "主题"。结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

ready to scale back on business-method patents ↔

A looming threat to business-method patents.

It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents." ↔

A looming threat to business-method patents.

主线的一句话浓缩就是 "对商业方法专利的逼近威胁", 与 A looming threat to business-method patents. 完全等值, 故选 A。

B) 与原文相反

全文是讲 business-method patent holders 正面临收紧与挑战, Protection for business-method patent holders. 反其道而行——把 "威胁" 写成 "保护", 与主线情感色彩相反。

C) 以偏概全

P4 的 The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market 只是全文的一个支撑案例, A legal case regarding business-method patents. 把这一案例抬升为全文主题, 忽略了第 1、2、3、5 段的铺垫与升华。

D) 过度推断

A prevailing trend against business-method patents. 听上去与 A 相近, 但 "prevailing trend (已盛行的趋势)" 与原文表述不符——原文强调的是 Federal Circuit 借 Bilski "appears completely ready to scale back" (即将出手的逼近性威胁)、是动作前夕; prevailing trend 把 "未起势" 说成 "已成势"。

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。

In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents.

第2段, 第2句

高度典型的考试句式: 主句 + 宾语从句、限制性定语从句修饰名词、过去将来时的时态呼应、不定式作目的状语、使役动词 have 带宾补。这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现, 掌握后可大量复用。句首介词短语 + 定语从句作状语也是新闻报道的常见句式。

In re Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖主系表结构、插入的非限制性定语从句、被动语态等成分。主句主语为专有名词短语，表语为引号内名词短语，从句展示 as 引导的非限制性定语从句用法及被动语态。适合练习识别插入成分对主干的干扰、区分限制性与非限制性从句、判断被动语态。成分种类中等丰富，有一定训练价值

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

第3段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、原因状语从句、方式状语、分词状语、强调句型等多种成分和结构,成分种类丰富。强调句型 "it was ... that" 是易混淆的典型结构（常被误判为定语从句或主语从句）,具有很高的辨析训练价值。介词短语作定语和状语的多处出现,也适合反复练习成分划分。

In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them.

第3段，第4句

本句结构高度典型:主句+宾语从句+同位语从句的嵌套是学术和考试文本中的常见句式;让步状语"despite the fact that"搭配同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读的高频结构;掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语（副词、介词短语、从句）、定语（介词短语、分词短语）等多种成分，且出现反身代词作宾语、分词短语作定语、状语从句修饰主句等值得练习的结构。特别是 "even as" 引导的状语从句和嵌套的修饰关系，对划分成分能力有较好的训练效果。

The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

第4段，第2句

本句主干还能抓住，但内层结构和时态层次都很值得练，既有代表性又有一定挑战。对想提升长句拆解与谓语层级判断的学习者来说，属于应优先训练的材料。

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that have narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders.

第5段，第1句

本句呈现“主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主句中的名词”的经典结构，且定语从句位于介词短语内部，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握此类结构对理解学术文章和新闻报道中的长难句具有较强的迁移价值。

Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious.

第5段，第2句

该句型“主句 + that宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套定语从句”在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，属于典型的复合句结构。掌握这种层层嵌套的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量真题长难句上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 76 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。

patent B2

n. 专利权

本篇23次 · 真题34句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇8次 · 真题82句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇8次·真题 75 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇6次·真题 81 句

circuit B2

n. 电路

本篇6次·真题 10 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

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

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次·真题 89 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇3次·真题 39 句

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇3次·真题 23 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇3次·真题 23 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次·真题 91 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题 61 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次·真题 49 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次·真题 40 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

transaction B2

n. 交易

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题 15 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12 句

rival

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversy

C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dramatic

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 10 句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

controversial

B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

immune

B2

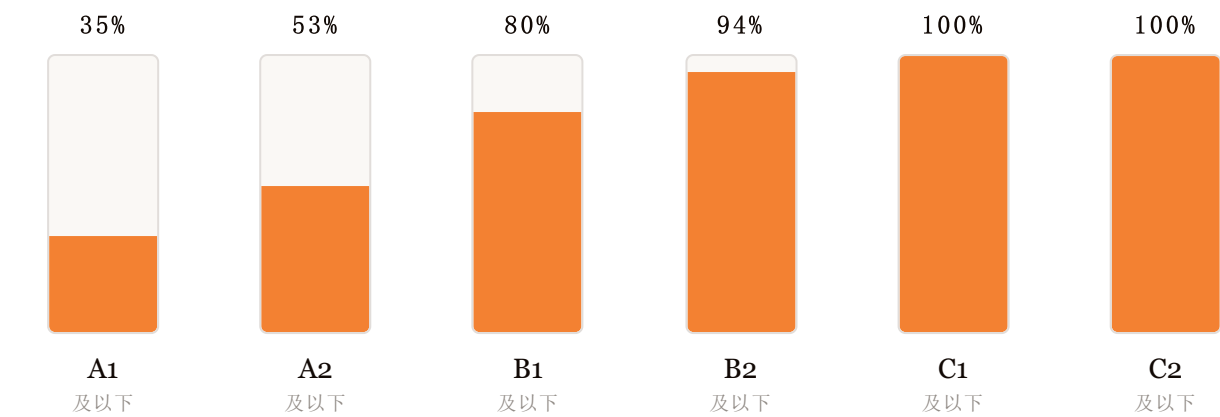
adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

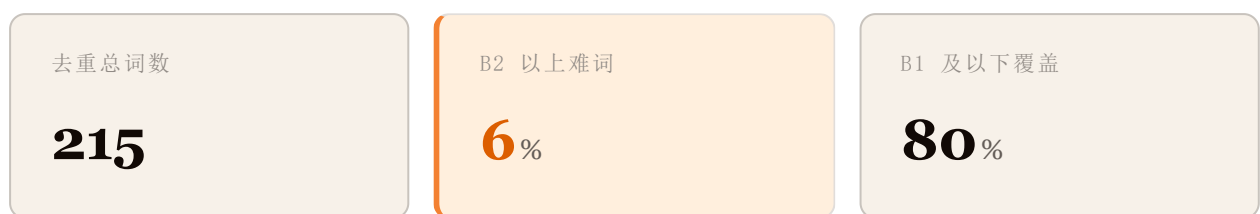
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考研英语一 · 2010年 · 全卷构成

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2010年 考研英语一阅读理解（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2010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(2010)

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 his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

在《引爆点》一书中，Malcolm Gladwell认为，“社会流行”在很大程度上是由极少数特殊个体的行为所驱动的，这些人通常被称为影响者，他们异常见多识广、极具说服力或人脉广泛。这个观点在直觉上很有说服力，但它并不能解释思想实际上是如何传播的。

P2 The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the "two-step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

影响者的所谓重要性源于一个听起来合理但基本未经检验的理论，称为“传播的两级流动”：信息从媒体流向影响者，再从他们流向其他所有人。营销人员欣然接受两级流动理论，因为它表明，如果他们能找到并影响这些影响者，那些被选中的人就会为他们完成大部分工作。该理论似乎也解释了某些造型、品牌或街区突然且出人意料的流行。在许多此类情况下，对原因的粗略搜寻会发现，某个小群体在其他任何人关注之前就在穿着、推广或开发这些东西。这类轶事证据很好地契合了只有某些特殊的人才能引领潮流的观点。

P3 In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

然而,在他们最近的研究中,一些研究人员得出了这样的发现:影响者对社会流行的影响远低于普遍认为的程度。事实上,他们似乎根本不是必需的。

P4 The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey – whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence – even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

研究人员的论点源于对社会影响力的一个简单观察:除了像Oprah Winfrey这样的少数名人——她们超大的影响力主要是媒体的作用,而非人际影响——即使是人群中最有影响力的成员也不会与那么多其他人互动。然而,恰恰是这些非名人影响者,根据两级流动理论,应该通过直接影响他们的朋友和同事来推动社会流行。但是,要发生社会流行,每个受影响的人必须继而影响他或她自己的熟人,而这些熟人又必须影响他们的熟人,如此等等;而这些人中的每一个究竟有多少其他人关注,与最初的影响者关系不大。例如,如果社交网络中与最初影响者相隔两度的人被证明具有抵抗力,那么变化的级联就不会传播很远,也不会影响很多人。

P5 Building on this basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades" – the widespread propagation of influence through networks – is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

基于这个关于人际影响的基本事实,研究人员通过对人群进行数千次计算机模拟来研究社会影响的动态,操纵了与人们影响他人的能力和被影响倾向相关的若干变量。他们发现,所谓“全局级联”——影响力通过网络的广泛传播——的主要要求不是少数影响者的存在,而是大量易受影响的人达到临界数量。

题目与逐题解析

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to ____

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics.
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas.
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics.
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

作者引用《引爆点》一书旨在 ____

- A) 分析社会流行的后果。 B) 讨论影响者在传播思想中的作用。 C) 例证人们对社会流行的直觉反应。
- D) 描述影响者的基本特征。

【答案】 **B** (例证目的题)

【判型】 By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to 明确问"通过引用某书, 作者意图是", 这是典型的例证/引用目的题。

【拆句】 By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to ____ 主干是 the author intends to + 选项动词原形; By citing... 是方式状语, 限定意图发生的场合, 不是宾语, 别把宾语理解成 the book。

【定位】 In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

Gladwell 在《引爆点》中主张: "社会流行"主要由一小撮特殊个体 (influentials, 意为有影响力者) 的行动驱动, 这些人见多识广、有说服力、人脉广。这个想法直觉上很有吸引力, 但它解释不了思想到底是怎么传播开的。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

A 项把讨论对象换成 consequences of social epidemics (社会流行的后果), 但作者全文聚焦的是"原因/驱动机制"——influentials 是不是驱动力, 与"后果"无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials

↔ **influentials' function in spreading ideas**

it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread ↔ **discuss**

预判要的是"借书引入议题", B 的 discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas 既点出讨论对象 (influentials 在传播中的作用), 又用 discuss 这一中性词承接作者后文的反驳——完全匹配。

C) **无中生有**

C 项 exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics 抓的是 intuitively compelling 一词, 但 intuitively compelling 是作者对 Gladwell 想法的评价, 不是作者想"举例说明 people's intuitive response"——这本书没有被用作"直觉反应"的例证。

D) **以偏概全**

D 项 describe the essential characteristics of influentials 把引此书的目的说成"描述 influentials 的本质特征"。原文虽有 unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected 几个特征, 但作者引此书的目的不是介绍 influentials 是什么人, 而是要质疑"他们到底有没有那么大作用"。

32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory" ____

- [A] serves as a solution to marketing problems.
- [B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends.
- [C] has won support from influentials.
- [D] requires solid evidence for its validity.

作者认为"两级传播理论" ____

- A) 可作为营销问题的解决方案。 B) 有助于解释某些流行趋势。 C) 赢得了影响者的支持。
- D) 需要可靠证据来证明其有效性。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 The author suggests that 中的 suggests 表明问的不是原文直说的话，而是作者通过文本暗示的态度/判断。

【拆句】 The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory" ____ 是带宾语从句的不完整句，that 从句的谓语就是四个选项，选项要能与从句主语 the two-step-flow theory 在语法上接得上。

【定位】 The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the "two-step flow of communication".

influentials 所谓的重要性，源自一种听上去合理但在很大程度上未经检验的理论，被称为"两级传播"理论。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

A 项 serves as a solution to marketing problems。原文 Marketers have embraced the two-step flow 只是说营销者"拥抱"该理论，并未说它真能"解决"营销问题——拥抱 ≠ 解决。

B) 偷换概念

B 项 has helped explain certain prevalent trends。原文 The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity——seems to explain (似乎能解释)，核心限定词 seems 表明作者并不认同它真的解释了，B 项把 seems 偷换成 has helped explain。

C) 无中生有

C 项 has won support from influentials。文章只说营销者 (marketers) 拥抱该理论，从未提到 influentials 本身"支持"该理论——influentials 在文中是被研究的对象，不是支持者。

D) ✓ 正确

largely untested ↔ **requires solid evidence for its validity**

plausible-sounding but largely untested ↔ **requires solid evidence for its validity**

预判要的是"该理论缺乏证据/需要证据"，D 的 requires solid evidence for its validity 恰好是 largely untested 的换说法——同义改写关系最稳，是答案。

33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that_____

- [A] the power of influence goes with social interactions.
- [B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media.
- [C] influentials have more channels to reach the public.
- [D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention.

研究人员最近观察到的现象表明_____

- A) 影响力伴随社会互动而产生。 B) 人际联系可以通过媒体得到加强。
- C) 影响者有更多渠道接触公众。 D) 大多数名人享有广泛的媒体关注。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What the researchers have observed recently shows that_____ 问"研究者观察到的事实显示什么", 要求对原文研究发现做客观转述。

【拆句】 What the researchers have observed recently shows that_____ 主句是 What...shows that_____, What 引导的主语从句作 shows 的主语; shows 后才是答案位, 别把"researchers observed"的内容当成答案, 要看"该观察揭示了什么"。

【定位】 With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey – whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence – even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others.

除了像 Oprah Winfrey 这样的少数名人——她们的巨大影响力主要靠媒体而非人际互动——即便是某个群体中最有影响力的人, 他们直接互动的对象也并不多。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others

↔ **the power of influence goes with social interactions**

whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence ↔

social interactions

研究者的发现是"影响力的大小 = 人际互动的范围", A 用 goes with 把这层依存关系直白说出来——与定位句的论证完全契合。

B) 与原文相反

B 项 interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media。原文是"媒体绕过人际链条放大名人影响" (outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal), 不是说"媒体增强了人际链条"——B 把媒体和人际的关系彻底颠倒。

C) 无中生有

C 项 influentials have more channels to reach the public。研究者的发现恰恰相反——influentials 接触的人不多。原文从未涉及"渠道多少"的话题, C 凭空给 influentials 添加了"传播渠道更多"的属性。

D) 以偏概全

D 项 most celebrities enjoy wide media attention。原文里 Oprah 是被作为"特例"提及 (With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey), 且范围是 a few celebrities, 不是 most celebrities; D 把例外当主张、把"少数"夸成"大多数"。

34. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who ____

- [A] stay outside the network of social influence.
- [B] have little contact with the source of influence.
- [C] are influenced and then influence others.
- [D] are influenced by the initial influential.

第4段中带下划线的短语"这些人"指的是那些____的人

- A) 处于社会影响网络之外。 B) 与影响源接触很少。 C) 受到影响然后影响他人。
- D) 受到最初影响者的影响。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who ____ 问划线短语指代的对象, 是典型的代词/短语指代题, 归词义句意类。

【拆句】 The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who ____ 主干 the phrase refers to the ones; who 引导定语从句修饰 the ones, 选项要能完整接 who, 是"那些.....的人"。

【定位】 For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential.

然而要让社会流行真正发生，每个被影响的人必须接着去影响自己的熟人，这些熟人又必须去影响他们的熟人，如此层层下去；而每一环上的这些人能吸引多少其他人的关注，跟最初那个 influential 已经没什么关系了。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 stay outside the network of social influence. these people 恰恰在网络内部、是传播链上的一环，A 把他们说成“在社会影响网络之外”，与原文相反。

B) 偷换概念

B 项 have little contact with the source of influence. these people 是传播链中的每一环，他们自己“被影响”过——也就是直接接触过上游的影响源，不是“与影响源接触少”。B 把“被影响”误读为“几乎没接触”。

C) ✓ 正确

each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances ↔

are influenced and then influence others

who must in turn influence theirs, and so on ↔ **and then influence others**

预判要的就是“被影响且接着影响他人”的双重身份，C 用 are influenced and then influence others 一句把两动作完整说出来——其他选项要么只说一半，要么完全偏题。

D) 以偏概全

D 项 are influenced by the initial influential. these people 确实被影响过，但定位句强调的是他们“继续把影响传下去”这一动作——D 只覆盖“被影响”的一半，丢掉了“再去影响他人”这一另一半。

35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?

- [A] The eagerness to be accepted.
- [B] The impulse to influence others.
- [C] The readiness to be influenced.
- [D] The inclination to rely on others.

社会影响动态中的关键要素是什么？

A) 渴望被接纳。 B) 影响他人的冲动。 C) 乐于接受影响。 D) 依赖他人的倾向。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence? 用 What is 直接问事实性结论，是对末段研究结论的细节定位。

【拆句】 What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence? 主干 What is the essential element; in the dynamics of social influence 是后置介词短语，限定 element 所属的领域，不要把它当成答案的一部分。

【定位】 They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades" – the widespread propagation of influence through networks – is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

他们发现，所谓“全局级传播”——也就是影响力在网络中广泛扩散——的首要条件，不是有少数 influentials 的存在，而是有一批数量足够的、易被影响的人。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A 项 The eagerness to be accepted。原文说的是 easily influenced（容易被影响），不是 eager to be accepted（渴望被接纳）——“被影响”和“被接纳”是两件事，A 偷换了核心属性。

B) 与原文相反

B 项 The impulse to influence others。原文强调的是“被影响的属性”（被动方），B 说成“影响他人的冲动”（主动方）——方向恰好相反，这正是研究者要否定的 influentials 那一面。

C) ✓ 正确

a critical mass of easily influenced people ↔ **The readiness to be influenced**
the principal requirement ↔ **the essential element**

末段 not A but B 中的 B 就是 easily influenced people 的属性，C 把这个属性抽象为 readiness to be influenced——既不偏，也不强加，是末段结论句的最贴切转述。

D) 过度推断

D 项 The inclination to rely on others。原文只说“易被影响”，不等于“依赖他人”——被影响是接受信息/态度，依赖他人则涉及生活/情感/决策的更广维度，D 比原文走得过远。

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。

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、状语、同位语从句、比较从句、被动语态、主语省略等多种成分和结构，且同位语从句和比较从句的省略还原是易错点，训练价值高

In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

第3段，第2句

本句的 seem to be + 过去分词结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的被动表达方式，具有一定典型性。否定形式和插入语的使用也符合真题句式特点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到类似的 appear to be done、tend to be considered 等句型。

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey – whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence – even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others.

第4段，第1句

句中包含主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，有介词短语作状语、关系代词作定语、插入语、否定结构等多种成分，第二主句的主语被状语和插入语分隔，是训练抗干扰识别主干的优质例句，且whose引导的非限制性定语从句是易错考点

Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly.

第4段，第2句

强调句 "it is...who..." 与限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，既考查强调结构的识别，又考查定语从句的理解，本句结构高度典型，掌握后可迁移应用到大量类似长难句。

For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential.

第4段，第3句

句子成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：后置定语("so affected")，非限制性定语从句("who must in turn influence theirs")，主语从句("just how many others pay attention to each of these people")，固定搭配("pay attention to", "have to do with")，以及情态动词作谓语。覆盖了名词性从句、定语从句、状语等多种成分，且易错点密集，适合作为划分练习。

If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

第4段，第4句

"If 从句，主句" 的真实条件句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。主语带多层后置定语修饰也是学术文本的典型特征。句子长度和复杂度接近考试真题水平，学习后可直接迁移到同类句型。

They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades" – the widespread propagation of influence through networks – is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

第5段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套从句" 加插入语和并列结构的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的学术表达句式，同时句中的 "not ... but" 对比、破折号同位解释、"what" 引导名词性从句等都是真题常考结构，掌握此句型可迁移到大量类似长难句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 77 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。

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇15次 · 真题 18 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本篇6次 · 真题 13 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次 · 真题 112 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇4次 · 真题 39 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

dynamics B2

n. 动态

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 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

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

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

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

marketer

B2

n. 营销人员

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

primarily

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relate

B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

interact

B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tendency

B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exception

B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

stem

B2

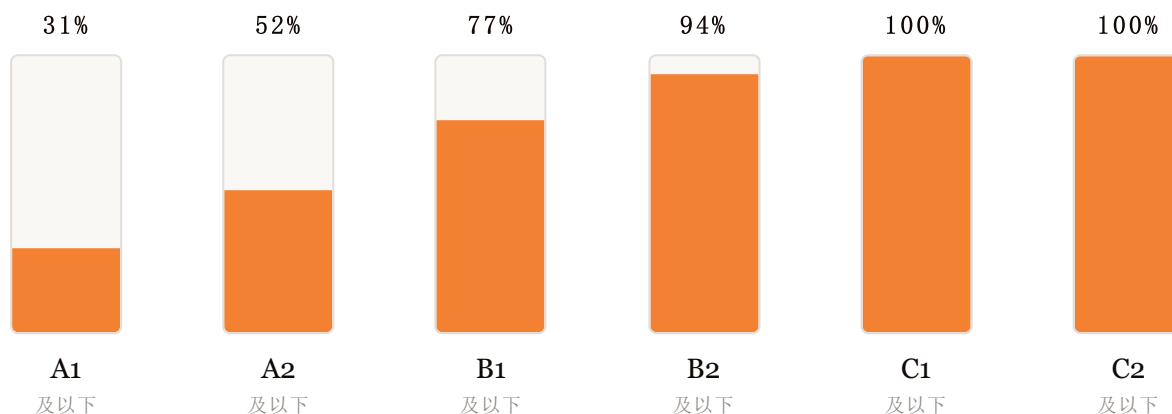
n. 茎

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 232 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **232** 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 15 个 · 约 6%。



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 232 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

232

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语一 2010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	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 →

2010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2010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 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。

英语一真题(2010)

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 Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

银行家们一直在公开场合为自己的困境自责。但在幕后,他们一直把矛头对准另一个目标:会计准则制定者。银行抱怨说,这些准则迫使它们报告巨额亏损,而这是不公平的。这些准则规定,银行必须按照第三方愿意支付的价格来为某些资产估值,而不是按照管理者和监管者希望它们达到的价格来估值。

P2 Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

不幸的是,银行的游说现在似乎正在奏效。具体细节可能无从得知,但对资本市场正常运作至关重要的准则制定者的独立性正在受到损害。而且,除非银行以能吸引买家的价格持有不良资产,否则重振银行体系将十分困难。

P3 After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

在与国会激烈交锋后,美国财务会计准则委员会(FASB)匆忙通过了规则修改。这些修改赋予银行更多自由来使用模型为非流动性资产估值,并在损益表中确认长期资产损失时拥有更大灵活性。FASB主席Bob Herz大

声抗议那些"质疑我们动机"的人。然而银行股价上涨了,而这些修改强化了一个游说团体礼貌地称之为"管理层判断的运用"的做法。

P4 European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

欧洲各国部长立即要求国际会计准则理事会(IASB)采取同样行动。IASB表示它不想在没有整体规划的情况下采取行动,但当它在今年晚些时候完成规则重构时屈服的很大。欧盟委员Charlie McCreevy警告IASB,它"并非生活在政治真空中",而是生活在"真实世界里",欧洲仍可能制定不同的规则。

P5 It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

是银行处在错误的星球上,它们的账目大大高估了资产价值。如今它们辩称市场价格夸大了损失,因为这些价格主要反映的是市场暂时的非流动性,而不是坏账可能达到的程度。真相要多年后才能知晓。但银行股价低于其账面价值,这表明投资者持怀疑态度。而市场停滞在一定程度上反映了银行的瘫痪状态,它们因害怕账面亏损而不愿出售资产,却又不愿购买所有那些所谓的便宜货。

P6 To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

要让这个体系重新运转起来,必须承认并处理损失。美国收购不良资产的新计划不会奏效,除非银行将资产标记到买家认为有吸引力的水平。成功的市场需要独立甚至敢于对抗的准则制定者。FASB和IASB一直正是如此,例如在面对特殊利益集团的敌意时,它们清理了股票期权和养老金方面的规则。但现在向批评者让步,它们是在招致压力做出更多让步。

题目与逐题解析

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to_____

- [A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.
- [B] collect payments from third parties.
- [C] cooperate with the price managers.
- [D] reevaluate some of their assets.

银行家抱怨他们被迫_____

- A) 遵循不利的资产评估规则。 B) 向第三方收取款项。 C) 与价格管理者合作。
- D) 重新评估他们的部分资产。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Bankers complained that they were forced to ____ 把答案锁定在一件具体行为上，不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 Bankers complained that they were forced to ____ 是“主句 + that 宾语从句”，从句里用“were forced to + do”被动结构，空格填动词原形短语；整句无陷阱，关键是 forced to 暗示“非自愿”。

【定位】 Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

银行抱怨说，他们（指准则制定者）的规则迫使银行报告巨额亏损，这很不公平。这些规则要求银行必须按第三方愿意支付的价格给某些资产估值，而不是管理层和监管者期望的价格。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay ↔

follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules

预判“被迫执行不利于自己的估值规则”=follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules, follow=must do、unfavorable=not fair、asset evaluation rules=value assets 的规则，三处皆同义对齐，故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

collect payments from third parties 把 the price a third party would pay 里仅作“估值参照”的 third party 偷换成了“第三方付款方”，原文从未说银行真的向第三方收钱。

C) 偷换概念

cooperate with the price managers 凭空造出一个职业身份 the price managers，原文 the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch 里的 managers 指银行自己的管理层、不是“定价经理”，更没有合作关系。

D) 答非所问

reevaluate some of their assets 与 value some assets at the price a third party would pay 看似都涉及“给资产估值”，但题干问的是“被迫做了什么遭抱怨之事”，答案应是“按某规则估值”，不是“重新估值”这一中性动作。

37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in ____

- [A] the diminishing role of management.
- [B] the revival of the banking system.
- [C] the banks' long-term asset losses.
- [D] the weakening of its independence.

根据作者的观点,FASB的规则变更可能导致 ____

- A) 管理层作用的削弱。 B) 银行系统的复苏。 C) 银行的长期资产损失。 D) 其独立性的削弱。

【答案】 **D** (推断题)

【判型】 may result in 表明答案是作者对 FASB 改动后果的判断，文中可能不会原句给出结论，需要根据立场句推断。

【拆句】 the rule changes of the FASB may result in ____ 主干 the rule changes may result in X, of the FASB 是后置定语限定 changes 归属；空格填名词性短语作 result in 的宾语。

【定位】 These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

这些（规则改动）给了银行更多用模型给非流动资产估值的自由，以及在损益表中确认长期资产损失的更多灵活度。FASB 主席 Bob Herz 怒斥那些“质疑我们动机”的人。然而银行股价应声上涨，新规增强了某游说团体委婉所称的“管理层的判断权”。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文 enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management" 明确说管理层判断权被“增强”，the diminishing role of management 恰好与原文相反。

B) **与原文相反**

第 2 段 unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult 表明在作者眼中，目前的让步只会让复苏更难，the revival of the banking system 与作者判断相反。

C) **偷换概念**

more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements 谈的是损失“在报表上如何确认”，是会计处理问题；the banks' long-term asset losses 把规则改动错误地等同为“引发”了银行的长期资产损失。

D) **✓ 正确**

the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised

↔ **the weakening of its independence**

the use of judgment by management ↔ **the weakening of its independence**

预判“准则制定者独立性被削弱”=the weakening of its independence, its 回指 the FASB；其它三项均与原文事实或作者立场相违。

38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to_____

- [A] keep away from political influences.
- [B] evade the pressure from their peers.
- [C] act on their own in rule-setting.
- [D] take gradual measures in reform.

根据第4段,McCreevy反对IASB试图_____

- A) 远离政治影响。 B) 逃避来自同行的压力。 C) 在规则制定中独立行事。
- D) 在改革中采取渐进措施。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to_____ 锁定到 McCreevy 反对的具体行为, 是事实细节, 限定 According to Paragraph 4。

【拆句】 McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to_____ 中 attempt 后接不定式 to do 表“试图做某事”; 空格填动词原形短语, 注意 objects to 后的对象是“IASB 的尝试”, 反对的是该尝试本身。

【定位】 The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

IASB 表示自己不想在缺乏总体规划的情况下行动, 但等到今年晚些时候完成规则重构时, 让其屈服的将压力很大。欧洲委员 Charlie McCreevy 警告 IASB, 它不是“生活在政治真空中”, 而是“生活在现实世界里”, 且欧洲可能另起一套规则。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

keep away from political influences 是 not live in a political vacuum 的同义陈述, 但这恰恰是 McCreevy 警告 IASB 不能做的事, 不是 IASB 自己 attempt to 做的事; 题干的问的是 McCreevy 反对 IASB 想做什么。

B) 无中生有

evade the pressure from their peers 中的 peers (同行) 在原文找不到对应——压力来自欧洲部长与委员会, 是政治/监管压力, 不是“同行压力”。

C) ✓ 正确

it does not want to act without overall planning ↔ **act on their own in rule-setting**

not live in a political vacuum ↔ **act on their own in rule-setting**

预判“反对 IASB 不顾政治现实、按自己节奏出规则”=act on their own in rule-setting: on their own 抓住“独自”这一核心, 与 McCreevy “你不在真空中”的反讽完全对位。

D) 无中生有

take gradual measures in reform 谈“渐进改革”, 原文 IASB 的表态是“要总体规划再动”而非“分步走”; gradual 在原文无对应。

39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they_____

- [A] misinterpreted market price indicators.
- [B] exaggerated the real value of their assets.
- [C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
- [D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets.

作者认为银行"身处错误的星球"是因为它们_____

- A) 误读了市场价格指标。 B) 夸大了其资产的真实价值。 C) 忽视了坏账可能存在的事实。
D) 拒绝将资产出售中的损失入账。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 in that they_____ 是因果连词 in that, 要求从形象句推出作者所指的实际情况, 答案是对原句的解释性同义替换。

【拆句】 The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they_____ 主干 The author thinks (that) the banks were ...; in that 是因果连词, 相当于 because; 空格填动词短语解释“为何错”。

【定位】 It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets.
走错了星球的恰恰是银行——他们的账目上严重高估了资产。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

misinterpreted market price indicators 对应的是 they argue that market prices overstate losses——这是银行如今为自己辩解的话, 而非作者用来论证 banks were on the wrong planet 的依据; 题干问的是“为什么走错星球”, 不是“银行如今怎么辩护”。

B) ✓ 正确

with accounts that vastly overvalued assets ↔ **exaggerated the real value of their assets**
预判“严重高估资产”=exaggerated the real value of their assets: exaggerated 对应 overvalued, real value of their assets 对应 accounts 高估的对象, 正向——对位。

C) 过度推断

原文 not the likely extent of bad debts 只说银行如今认为市价不能反映坏账规模, 没有说银行“忽视坏账的存在”; neglected the likely existence of bad debts 把 the extent of (规模) 偷换为 the existence of (存在与否), 并把原本的 likely extent 抽象成完全忽视, 过度推断。

D) 答非所问

denied booking losses in their sale of assets 对应 banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses——这是文章对当前市场停滞的解释, 发生在“走错星球”之后, 与题干问的原因属于不同时间线。

40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of_____

- [A] satisfaction.
- [B] skepticism.
- [C] objectiveness.
- [D] sympathy.

作者对准则制定者的态度是_____

A) 满意。 B) 怀疑。 C) 客观。 D) 同情。

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of____ 直接问态度，是典型态度题，走特殊路径。

【拆句】 The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of____ 主干为 attitude is one of X, one of 后接抽象名词；选项均为情感色彩名词，需根据全文情感极性匹配。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

satisfaction 要求作者对 standard-setters 当前状况感到满意，但 is being compromised 与 inviting pressure to make more concessions 都是负面处境描述，作者并不满意现状。

B) 张冠李戴

skepticism 要求作者对 standard-setters 的能力或动机存疑，但 cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests 是明显的赞许；作者怀疑的是“让步会带来更多让步”的趋势，并非怀疑对象本身。

C) 答非所问

objectiveness 要求作者保持不偏不倚，但全文从 essential to the proper functioning of capital markets 到 Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters 都明显站在 standard-setters 一边，并对其当下让步明确表达忧虑——这是带立场的同情，非客观中立。

D) ✓ 正确

the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised

↔ **sympathy**

by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions ↔ **sympathy**

预判“认可对象、惋惜其处境”=sympathy：作者既高声肯定 independent and even combative standard-setters 的价值，又为其在压力下被迫让步而抱憾，整体语气与“同情”最贴。

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。

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public.

第1段，第1句

简单句搭配现在完成进行时在考试中较为常见，反身代词作宾语和介词短语作状语也是典型用法，具有一定代表性，但结构本身过于简单，不如含从句的复杂句式更具迁移价值。

And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

第2段，第3句

本句的结构是典型的条件句（主句 + unless 引导的状语从句），且状语从句内部嵌套定语从句修饰名词，这种多层修饰的条件句在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。动名词短语作主语、系动词加表语的主句结构也是常考句型。学习者掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的条件句和定语从句结构上，代表性较高。

The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong.

第4段，第2句

并列转折句、宾语从句、时间状语从句、长主语结构都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。特别是 "but" 连接两个对立观点的并列结构,以及主语被后置定语拉长的模式,在真题阅读中极为常见,代表性强。

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets.

第5段，第1句

强调句 "It is/was...that" 是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式,with 引导的伴随状语和that 引导的限制性定语从句也是常考结构,本句将三者组合在一起,非常接近真题中常见的复杂句模式,学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子

And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

第5段，第5句

本句涵盖了主谓宾、定语从句、并列谓语、状语(程度状语 "partly"、原因状语 "for fear of...")、宾语等多种成分,成分种类较为丰富。定语从句的识别(通过 "which" 引导)、并列谓语的划分(通过 "yet" 连接)、原因状语的辨认("for fear of" 结构)都是常考且易错的点。此外,"are reluctant to buy" 中的不定式短语作宾语,也是值得练习的结构。整体来看,这句话作为成分划分练习材料,能覆盖多个实用知识点。

America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive.

第6段，第2句

本句成分丰富且有代表性：主句涵盖主语（带多层修饰）、谓语、条件状语；条件从句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、程度状语；定语从句涵盖关系代词作宾语、主语、谓语、宾语补足语。特别是定语从句中关系代词 "which" 在从句内充当宾语（而非主语）是易错点，"find + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构也值得练习。此外不定式作后置定语、unless 引导的条件状语从句都是常考点。唯一不足是缺少被动语态或复杂时态，但仍是一个很好的成分划分练习句。

But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

第6段，第5句

简单句结构 "主语 + 谓语 + 宾语"，搭配句首介词短语作状语和名词后不定式作定语，是四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见的句式。这种 "状语前置 + 核心主干 + 后置定语" 的组合在真题中高频出现，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇13次 · 真题 23 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇7次 · 真题 43 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 107 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

accounting B2

n. 会计

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

buyer B1

n. 买方

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

banker B1

n. 银行家

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

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

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题65句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题63句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题63句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题59句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题42句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题38句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题37句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题35句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题35句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题32句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题32句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题31句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题30句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题30句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 27 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 22 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 17 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deny B1

v. 否认

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

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sympathy B2

n. 同情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇1次·真题 11 句

revival C1

n. 复兴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次·真题 10 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 9 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次·真题 9 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 8 句

diminish

C1

v. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

regulator

C1

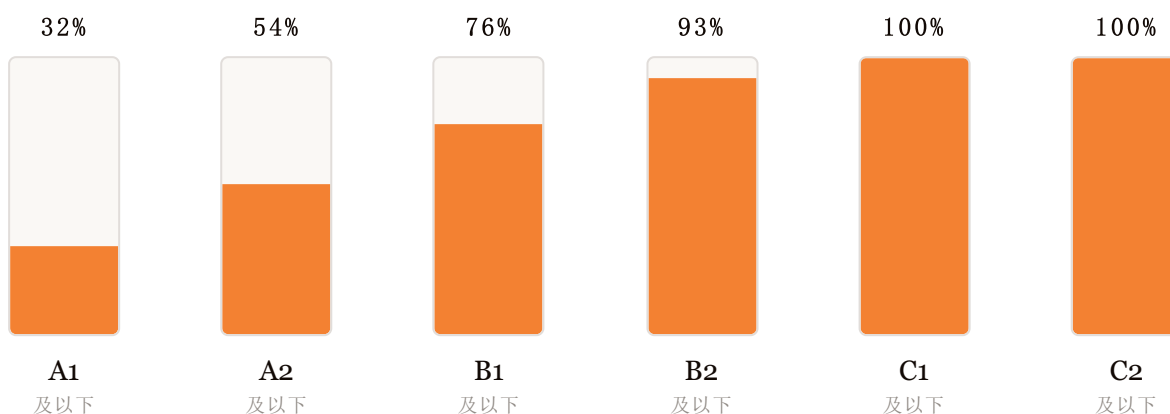
n. 监管机构

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **228** 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 16 个 · 约 7%。



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 228 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

228

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

考研英语一 · 2010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 →

2010年 考研英语一段落排序·41-45 答案与解析

ORDERING & ANALYSIS • 段落排序题和解析

段落排序题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确段落顺序与逐位解析由懒笔记基于2010年 考研英语一段落排序原卷逐位核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、7 段打乱的字母标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与排序链连续排印；卷面之后先给完整正确顺序链，再逐位紧跟解析——正确段、与已确定邻居的双侧接缝原文（回指/复现/连接词）与指代消解依据，以及诱人错段的辨析。

英语一真题(2010)

Section II Part B

Directions:

For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. **Paragraph E** has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[A] The first and most important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.

首要且最重要的因素是消费者日益增长的外出就餐偏好：在家庭以外场所的食品和饮料消费已从1995年占总消费的约32%上升到2000年的35%，预计到2005年将接近38%。这一发展趋势正在推动整个欧洲餐饮服务领域的批发需求以每年4%至5%的速度增长，相比之下零售需求的增长率为1%至2%。与此同时，随着经济衰退迫在眉睫，人们变得焦虑不安。他们倾向于更紧地捂住钱包，并将在家就餐视为一种现实的选择。

[B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

欧洲最大市场的食品和饮料零售销售处于停滞状态，使得欧洲食品杂货零售商渴望获得增长机会。大多数领先零售商已经尝试过电子商务，但成效有限，也尝试过海外扩张。但几乎所有零售商都忽视了自家后院的一个巨大且利润丰厚的机会：食品和饮料批发贸易，这似乎正是零售商所需要的那种市场。

- [C] Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

这种变化会带来食品和饮料市场整体结构的改变吗？绝对不会。市场的运作基于由潜在买家主导的灵活趋势。换句话说，决定买什么的是买家，而非卖家。无论如何，这一变化最终将受到越来越多国内外消费者的欢迎，无论当前的消费模式会持续多久。

- [D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

总而言之，这显然似乎是一个大型零售商可以盈利地运用其巨大规模、现有基础设施以及在产品系列管理、物流和营销情报方面已得到验证的技能的市場。掌握欧洲批发业复杂性的零售商完全可以期待由此获得可观的利润。至少从整体上看是这样的。仔细考察会发现最大的各国市场之间存在重要差异，特别是在其客户群体和批发结构方面，以及各个食品和饮料类别的竞争动态方面。大型零售商必须理解这些差异，然后才能确定欧洲批发业中哪些细分领域适合发挥其特定能力，从而取代规模较小但根基深厚的竞争对手。还需要新的技能和不熟悉的商业模式。

- [E] Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

尽管细节上存在差异，但在已被仔细考察的国家——法国、德国、意大利和西班牙——的批发市场是由相同的构成要素组成的。需求主要来自两个来源：独立的夫妻杂货店，与大型零售连锁店不同，它们规模太小无法直接从生产商处采购；以及在消费者不在家就餐时为其提供服务的餐饮服务运营商。此类餐饮服务运营商的范围从快餐自动售货机到大型机构餐饮企业，但这些业务中的大多数在行业中被称为"horeca"：酒店、餐馆和咖啡馆。总体而言，欧洲食品和饮料批发市场正在以与零售市场相同的缓慢速度增长，但这些数字相加后掩盖了两种相反的趋势。

- [F] For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000 – more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service

sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate. 例如，2000年法国、德国、意大利、西班牙和英国的食品和饮料批发销售额达到2680亿美元——超过零售销售额的40%。此外，批发的平均总体利润率高于零售；随着越来越多的欧洲人更频繁地外出就餐，来自餐饮服务领域的批发需求正在快速增长；而且这个分散行业竞争动态的变化终于使批发商进行整合成为可能。

[G] However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

然而，这些要求都不应阻止大型零售商（甚至一些大型食品生产商和现有批发商）尝试，因为那些掌握欧洲批发业复杂性的企业将获得可观的收益。

41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → E → 45.

正确顺序 41 B → 42 F → 43 D → 44 G → 预给 E → 45 A

通读验证 按 B→F→D→G→E→A 从头读：B 立论「零售停滞，批发是被忽视的好机会」，段尾 just the kind of market retailers need 抛出待证论断；F 以 For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion 用数字举证，列完一串卖点；D 段首 All in all, this clearly seems to be a market 总括这串卖点，段尾 New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too. 抛出门槛；G 段首 none of these requirements should deter large retailers 用 these requirements 接住门槛并缓和（不该吓退）；接给定段 E, Despite variations in detail 让步承前、谈各国构件相同，段尾 two opposing trends 埋伏笔；A 段首 The first and most important is 兑现「第一股趋势」。每条接缝的回指词都消解得到对象，首段 B 独立开篇、尾段 A 收束第一股趋势，整篇连贯无断裂。

41. 正确段 B

【引出后一段】 段 F 语义承接

本段 the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need

段 F For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion

B 作首段开篇立论，无显式段首回指，靠段尾论断把 F 的举证引出来。41 是全文首位，前面没有锚邻段，B 段首 Retail sales of food and drink ... are at a standstill 不含任何回指词、第一次完整引入话题，独立开篇（弱锚：靠语义而非显式信号判其为首）。它向后的连贯靠段尾论断 just the kind of market retailers need 被 F 的数据承接，这条接缝在 42 题已坐实。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 段首 such variations 必须靠前文，做不了首段。若误把 C 当首段，会立刻露馅：C 段首 Will such variations 的 such variations 要求前文已出现过 variations，可首段前面什么都没有，such 落空。B 段首是自足的完整陈述、无任何回指，才是合格首段；C 既当不了首段、整段也插不进任何接缝，是本卷干扰段。

42. 正确段 **F**

【承接前一段】 段 B 逻辑连接词

本段 For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion

段 B the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need

B 抛出「批发正是零售商需要的市场」论断，F 用 For example 拿数字佐证。B 段尾 just the kind of market retailers need 是个待证实的论断，F 段首 For example 紧接着用 \$268 billion 等数据为「这市场为何值得进」举证。论点 (B) → 例证 (F) 是最典型的顺承，故 F 接 B。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 也谈这市场诱人，但 D 是总括段、该在举证之后而非紧贴 B。D 段 this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply 也夸这市场好，像能接 B。但 D 段首是总括词 All in all、需要前面先有一串被它总括的理由；紧贴 B 这个论点的应是「开始举证」的 F (For example)，而非「总括举证」的 D。把 D 放 42 会让 All in all 无内容可总括。

43. 正确段 **D**

【承接前一段】 段 F 逻辑连接词

本段 All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale

段 F For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion

F 用 For example 列了一串卖点，D 用 All in all 把它们总括收口。F 段是举证段，For example 领出 \$268 billion、利润率更高、需求快增等并列卖点；D 段首 All in all, this clearly seems to be a market 的 All in all 正是对这串理由的总括。举证段 (For example) 后紧跟总括段 (All in all)，逻辑链顺承，故 D 接 F。

【引出后一段】 段 G 指代衔接

本段 New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

段 G However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers

D 段尾抛出 New skills 等要求，正被 G 段首 these requirements 接住。D 不仅承接 F，其段尾 New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too. 又把门槛递给后文，由 G 的 these requirements 接走。两侧接缝都成立，D 落 43 位 (F 与 G 之间) 被双向钉死。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 也像收束段，但它的 Definitely not 是答疑、不是对卖点的总括。C 段 Definitely not 读着也像一段总结性表态，易被误放在 F 之后。但 C 回答的是「结构会不会变」这个本文没提过的问题，与 F 那串「批发为何诱人」的卖点不构成总括关系；而 D 的 All in all 直接收口 F 的卖点、段尾又能递给 G，C 两头都接不上，是干扰段。

44. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 D 指代衔接

本段 However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers

段 D New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

G 段首 these requirements 精确回指 D 段尾抛出的 New skills 等要求。D 段尾 New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too. 提出了一批「要求」，G 段首 none of these requirements should deter 用 these requirements 把它们指名接住并加以缓和（不该吓退零售商）。these+名词是最硬的回指，唯一着落点就是 D 段尾的 requirements，故 G 紧接 D。

【辨错段】 段 E

E 段首 Despite 也是承前转折，但 E 是给定段、位置已固定、不能放 44。E 段首 Despite variations in detail 同样让步承前，表面也像能接在 D 之后。但 E 是卷面给定段、位置已钉死在 G 之后，不参与 44 题作答；而 these requirements 这种点名回指，比 Despite 的泛让步更精准地咬住 D 段尾的 requirements，所以 44 位放 G 而非 E。

45. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 E 指代衔接

本段 The first and most important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out

段 E the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends

A 段首 The first 正是 E 段尾承诺的 two opposing trends 之第一股。E 在段尾明确预告 mask two opposing trends，A 段首 The first and most important is 的序数词 The first 唯一能消解的对象就是这「两股趋势」，于是 A 紧接 E。45 题位置在 given 段 E 的正下方，是全卷最稳的一处接缝。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 段首 such variations 也回指前文，但 C 不接 E 的「趋势」而是「差异」。C 段首 Will such variations bring about a change 同样靠回指承前，容易让人误以为能接 E。但 E 段尾给的是 two opposing trends（两股趋势），不是 variations（变化/差异）；A 段首的 The first 与「两股趋势」严丝合缝，C 的 such variations 对不上，且 C 整段是泛论结构、根本不属本文（干扰段）。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

先建全文语境，再判断哪段接哪段

排序题是语篇连贯题——把每段单独读懂没用，必须先有全文主旨与脉络骨架，判断「这两段逻辑上能不能顺承」才有大方向。这是逐位定段、通读验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

欧洲食品批发市场是大零售商被忽视却大有可为的金矿

全文围绕一个核心论点展开：欧洲零售食品市场已经停滞，Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill，而大零售商一直忽视了自家后院里那块又大又赚钱的机会——食品饮料批发贸易，the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need。文章先点出这个被忽视的机会，再用数据和市场结构论证它为何值得进入，最后落到「虽有门槛、但大零售商不应被吓退」。

脉络骨架

抛出被忽视的机会 → 用数据证明诱人 → 落到落地差异与门槛 → 让步收束

这类外刊说理文的典型走向是：先提出一个反常识的好机会（B 抛出批发是零售商需要的市场）→ 用具体数字证明它有多诱人（F 给出销售额与利润率）→ 由「诱人」转向「但要落地需要看清差异」（D 谈各国市场差异与新技能）→ 用让步句缓和门槛、给出鼓励（G「这些要求不该吓退大零售商」）→ 已定位的 E 描述批发市场的共同构件并埋下「两股相反趋势」的伏笔 → A 展开这两股趋势之一（外出就餐上升）。待答位置该放「论点类」还是「数据/趋势类」段落，靠这条骨架就能定大方向。

SIGNALS • 逐段衔接信号表

每段在讲什么 · 段首钩子 · 段尾伏笔

把每段拆成「讲什么 + 段首的回指钩子（指向前一段）+ 段尾的伏笔（指向后一段）」——这是判相邻的取料表，也是把「扫一眼首尾句就感到链条」拆成可复核的明账。

段 A

指代衔接

讲什么 **第一股趋势：外出就餐上升、但经济下行又拉回家吃**

段首钩子 段首 The first 指回前文承诺的「两股趋势」

段尾伏笔 以「在家吃是现实替代」收住第一股趋势，不再引出新话题

段 B

首段候选

讲什么 **首段：零售停滞，批发是被忽视的好机会**

段首钩子 用完整主语第一次引入话题、不靠任何前文

段尾伏笔 抛出「批发正是零售商需要的市场」，留待后文用证据支撑

段 C

指代衔接

讲什么 **讨论这些变化会否改变市场整体结构、答否**

段首钩子 段首 such variations 指回前文某处「变化/差异」

段尾伏笔 以「无论当前消费模式持续多久、变化终将被欢迎」作泛化结论

段 D

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **总括机会诱人、但近看各国差异大、需新技能**

段首钩子 段首 All in all 收束前文罗列的诸多卖点

段尾伏笔 以「还需要新技能与陌生商业模式」抛出门槛，留给后文处理

段 E

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **(给定段) 批发市场各国构件相同、并埋下两股相反趋势**

段首钩子 段首 Despite variations in detail 让步承前

段尾伏笔 段尾埋下「两股相反趋势」伏笔，强烈预告后文逐条展开

段 F

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **用具体数字举证批发市场为何诱人**

段首钩子 段首 For example 给前一论断举证

段尾伏笔 以「整合在即」列完一串卖点，等待被总括

段 G

指代衔接

讲什么 **让步收束：这些要求不该吓退大零售商，回报可观**

段首钩子 段首 these requirements 回指前文提出的门槛

段尾伏笔 以「回报可观」正面收束，是全文论证的小结，不再引新话题

DISTRACTOR • 干扰段

没排进文章的多余段

下面这些段落在卷面 ## Passage 里出现、却**不属于这篇文章**、不进任何位置。它们读着像能插进某条接缝，逐个讲清最像插哪里、怎么识破。

段 C

不属本文

C 段首 such variations 像能插在 E 与 A 之间，实则它讨论的话题本文从未提过。C 最像插进 E→A 这条接缝：段首 Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? 也带 such 回指，话题也沾「food and drink market」。但本文谈的是「批发市场为何诱人、有何门槛」，从未提出「结构会不会变」这个问题，C 的 such variations 在文中找不到着落点，且整段自问自答 Definitely not 是封闭泛论，插进任何接缝都会让上下文断裂——它就是题面明示的那段 does not fit。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent.

A 段，第 2 句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、定语（介词短语后置）、程度状语、时间状语、地点状语、方式状语（分词短语）等多种成分，成分类型丰富。特别是后置定语和分词短语作状语的用法，是基础学习者需要反复练习的要点。作为成分划分训练句，能覆盖较多常见成分类型。

Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious.

A 段，第 3 句

本句是典型的“主句 + 状语从句”结构，状语从句由常见的从属连词“as”引导，说明主句动作发生的背景或原因。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。句首副词“Meanwhile”的使用也是常见的衔接手法。

They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.

A段，第4句

并列谓语结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,"consider + 宾语 + 宾补"也是常考句型。本句结构简洁但不失代表性,学习者掌握后可将并列谓语和复合宾语的识别方法迁移到大量类似句子中,实用性强。

But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

B段，第3句

句子覆盖主谓宾、同位语、两类定语从句(限制性和非限制性)、省略关系代词等多种成分,且冒号引出同位语的用法和定语从句嵌套都是易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习

Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market?

C段，第1句

一般将来时的疑问句在考试阅读中常见,且bring about(引起)是高频动词短语,具有一定代表性;但简单句结构过于基础,缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套和复杂修饰,典型性中等。

The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers.

C段，第3句

简单句配合"be based on"固定搭配和后置定语修饰,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的学术表达句式;掌握此类结构后可迁移到大量经济、社会科学类文本,具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy.

C段，第4句

形式主语结构(It is ... to do)和疑问词加不定式作宾语(decide what to buy)都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

C段，第5句

被动语态主句配合让步状语、宾语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式组合。"regardless of"引导让步、"how long"引导宾语从句均为典型结构，掌握后可在类似长难句中复用识别方法。句式代表性较强，属于值得重点练习的典型案列。

All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence.

D段，第1句

主句系表结构加限制性定语从句修饰表语,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。"介词 + 关系代词"引导定语从句、从句内部带并列宾语和多层修饰,也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量真题句子,典型性较高。

Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby.

D段，第2句

主语带限制性定语从句 + 情态动词 + 不定式宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；掌握后可广泛应用于理解复杂主语结构的句子，迁移性强。

Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors.

D段，第5句

本句成分丰富且层次分明：主句含主谓宾和时间状语，状语从句含主谓宾，定语从句含主谓宾和地点状语。特别值得练习的是状语从句充当主句状语、定语从句充当从句宾语的修饰成分这两个嵌套修饰结构，以及 "in which" 在定语从句中充当状语的用法。对理解复杂修饰关系很有训练价值。

Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home.

E段，第2句

句子结构高度典型:主句列举并列成分、定语从句修饰名词、状语从句补充条件,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是'名词+定语从句'的修饰模式、以及定语从句内部再嵌套状语从句的结构,在学术文章和说明文中频繁出现,掌握后可大量迁移到其他长难句分析中。

Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

E段，第4句

并列转折句 + 插入状语从句的结构在考试阅读中非常常见, "but" 连接对比性信息、插入成分分隔主干, 都是典型的考点句式。比较结构 "the same...as" 和状语从句的省略用法也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量真题句型。

For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000 – more than 40 percent of retail sales.

F段，第1句

主语较长且包含并列修饰、后接多个并列地点状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其是经济、统计类文本。但本句整体为简单句, 缺少从句和复杂修饰, 作为句式代表性中等。

Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

F段，第2句

句子覆盖主系表结构的比较级表语、现在进行时的主谓宾结构、形式宾语 it 加宾补结构、后置定语修饰主语、状语从句修饰主句等多种成分搭配,尤其是形式宾语和宾补的识别是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分练习

However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

G段，第1句

本句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句、状语从句、固定搭配（deter sb from doing、stand to do）、插入语、定语从句中关系代词作主语等多种成分和结构。特别是 deter sb from doing 的宾语与状语识别、定语从句嵌套在复杂主语中的处理、原因状语从句的识别，均为学习者常见易错点，训练价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 77 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

wholesale B2

adj. 批发的

本篇8次 · 真题 8 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇7次 · 真题 13 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇6次 · 真题 10 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇4次 · 真题 63 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇2次·真题 36 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇2次·真题 31 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇2次·真题 17 句

operator

B1

n. 操作员

本篇2次·真题 11 句

buyer

B1

n. 买方

本篇2次·真题 10 句

producer

B2

n. 生产者

本篇2次·真题 10 句

dynamics

B2

n. 动态

本篇2次·真题 8 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

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

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇1次·真题 19 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 19 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 17 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

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

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 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

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

considerable

B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题8句

expansion

B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题8句

margin

B2

n. 页边空白

本篇1次·真题8句

realistic

B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题8句

ultimately

B2

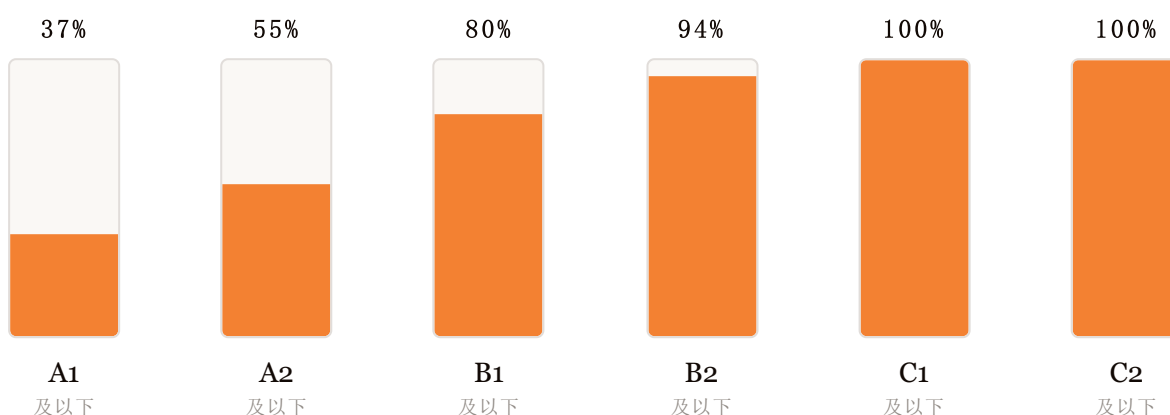
adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 233 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **233** 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 14 个·约 6%。



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 233 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

233

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语一 · 2010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	段落排序	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 →

2010年考研英语一 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2010年 考研英语一英译汉（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、难点点拨、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2010)

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)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

一个完全基于经济动机的保护系统的基本缺陷在于，土地共同体的大多数成员没有经济价值。然而这些生物是生物共同体的成员，如果其稳定性依赖于其完整性，那么它们就有权继续存在。

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46)Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

当这些非经济类别中的某一类受到威胁时，如果我们恰好喜爱它，我们就会发明借口赋予它经济重要性。在本世纪初，鸣禽被认为正在消失。科学家们用一些明显站不住脚的证据跳出来拯救它们，大意是如果鸟类不能控制昆虫，昆虫就会把我们吃掉。这些证据必须是经济性的才能有效。

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47)but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

今天读到这些拐弯抹角的论述是令人痛苦的。我们还没有土地伦理，但我们至少已经接近承认这样一点：鸟类应该作为一种内在权利而继续存在，无论对我们是否有经济利益。

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48)Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by

killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

在食肉哺乳动物和食鱼鸟类方面存在着类似的情况。曾几何时，生物学家有些过度使用这样的证据：这些生物通过捕杀身体虚弱的个体来保持猎物的健康，或者它们只捕食"无价值"的物种。在这里，证据同样必须是经济性的才能有效。直到近年来我们才听到更诚实的论点：捕食者是共同体的成员，任何特殊利益集团都无权为了自身真实或想象的利益而将它们灭绝。

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49)In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

一些树种已被经济头脑的林业工作者"开除出局"，因为它们生长太慢，或者作为木材作物其销售价值太低而无法盈利。在林业生态学更先进的欧洲，非商业树种被认可为本土森林共同体的成员，并在合理范围内作为这样的成员予以保护。此外，有些树种已被发现在培育土壤肥力方面具有宝贵的作用。森林及其组成树种、地被植物和动物之间的相互依存关系被视为理所当然。

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50)It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

总而言之：一个仅仅基于经济自身利益的保护系统是无可救药地失衡的。它倾向于忽视并因此最终消灭土地共同体中许多缺乏商业价值但对其健康运作至关重要的要素。它错误地假定生物时钟的经济部分可以在没有非经济部分的情况下运转。

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】美国生态学家阿尔多·利奥帕德(Aldo Leopold)的著作 A Sand County Almanac 《沙乡年鉴》。

【主旨】批判只看经济价值的自然保护观

全文核心立场是：One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. 作者认为只用经济动机来衡量自然保护是根本性缺陷，主张土地共同体 (land community) 中无经济价值的成员同样有存续权；语调批判中带反思，到结尾 a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. 进一步盖章定性为"严重失衡"。

【指代】 them / they 多次指代鸟、捕食动物等

46 句的 if birds failed to control them 中的 them 不能孤立译成"它们", 需回上文 insects would eat us up, 定为"昆虫"; 48 句 they prey only on "worthless" species 的 they 须回到 predatory mammals and fish-eating birds, 定为"这些捕食动物"。

its / itself 指 land community 或 game

50 句 essential to its healthy functioning 的 its 须回到本句 many elements in the land community 中的 the land community, 译作"土地共同体"; 48 句 the health of game 中的 game 是"猎物(野生动物)"的熟词僻义, 不是"游戏"。

land community / biotic community 全篇统一术语

they are entitled to continuance 之前出现的 the land community 与 the biotic community 是贯穿全文的核心术语, 全篇统一译作"土地共同体""生物共同体", 46-50 各句出现时不要换译法, 避免术语漂移。

(46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

【意群】 Scientists jumped to the rescue (主干 主谓) ★ 采分 → 科学家们跳出来救援

难点: **jump to the rescue** 是固定搭配

Scientists jumped to the rescue 中 jump to the rescue 不是字面"跳着去救", 是"赶忙出手相助、紧急驰援"的习语; 结合上文 songbirds were supposed to be disappearing, 语境是科学家"赶紧出来为鸣禽辩护"。

with some distinctly shaky evidence (方式状语(介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 带着一些明显站不住脚的证据

难点: **shaky** 的态度色彩

some distinctly shaky evidence 里 shaky 字面"摇晃的", 此处熟词僻义为"靠不住的、站不住脚的"; distinctly 译"明显地", 整体带作者的负面评价, 呼应全文 It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. 的批判口吻, 不能轻飘飘译成"一些证据"。

to the effect that insects would eat us up (evidence 的同位语从句(由 to the effect that 引出))

★ 采分 → 其大意是: 昆虫会把我们吃光

难点: **to the effect that** 是同位语连接词

to the effect that insects would eat us up 中 to the effect that 等于 "meaning that / 大意是", 引出 evidence 的具体内容; eat us up 不是字面"把人吃掉", 结合主语 insects 应理解为"(虫害)把我们的庄稼/家底蚕食殆尽", 可处理为"会把我们吃光"或"会把我们的农作物吃光"。

if birds failed to control them. (条件状语从句) ★ 采分 → 如果鸟类不能控制它们

难点: **them** 的回指还原

if birds failed to control them 中 them 不能直接译"它们", 要回到前一块 insects would eat us up 还原为"昆虫", 否则汉语读者读不出指代; fail to do 译"未能/不能"比"失败做"更顺。

【调序】方式状语前置 + 同位语拆成冒号句

本句结构 Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that... 在英文里方式状语 with... 在主谓之后，符合汉语习惯可直接顺译“科学家们.....拿出了.....证据”；同位语从句 to the effect that 引导的内容较长，按汉语习惯拆出，用冒号或破折号衔接成“大意是：.....”；条件状语 if birds failed to control them 按汉语“如果.....就.....”前置，但因主句已含“虫害会吃光我们”的判断，仍可顺写为“如果鸟类不加以控制”。

【译文】科学家们赶忙出来救场，拿出了一些明显站不住脚的证据，大意是：如果鸟类不能控制昆虫，昆虫就会把我们吃光。

(47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

【意群】 but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting (主干 主谓 (含转折 but)) ★ 采分 → 但我们至少已经更接近承认这一点

难点: **draw nearer the point of doing 的转译**

we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting 直译“我们已被拉近到承认.....的地步”非常翻译腔；按汉语习惯转成“我们至少已经更接近于承认.....”或“我们至少已经开始愿意承认.....”；at least 体现作者的让步语气，要保留“至少”。

that birds should continue (admitting 的宾语从句主干) ★ 采分 → 鸟类应当继续存在

难点: **continue 的语境取义**

birds should continue 中 continue 不要译“继续”那么空，结合上文 they are entitled to continuance 锚定为“继续存在、存续下去”，呼应全文“存续权”的主线。

as a matter of intrinsic right, (方式状语 (介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 作为一种内在的权利

难点: **as a matter of 的固定译法**

as a matter of intrinsic right 中 as a matter of 是固定结构，意思“作为.....的事情、出于.....”；intrinsic right 译“固有权利/内在权利/自身的权利”均可，是本句核心采分概念，不能漏译“intrinsic”这个修饰。

regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us. (让步状语 (介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 无论对我们是否存在经济利益

难点: **presence or absence 抽象名词具体化**

regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us 直译“经济利益的存在或缺席”很僵；把抽象名词 presence/absence 还原成动作“有/没有”，译“不管对我们有没有经济利益”或“无论是否对我们具有经济价值”。to us 表“对我们而言”，不能丢。

【调序】宾语从句顺译 + 让步状语提前可选

本句 but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of... 整体顺译即可：主句→that 宾语从句→方式状语→让步状语；唯一调整是 regardless of... 这一较长让步状语，按汉语习惯也可前置成“无论.....，鸟类都应当.....”，但本句因主从清晰，保留尾随更自然。

【译文】但我们至少已经更接近于承认这一点：鸟类应当作为一种固有的权利继续存在下去，无论它们对我们是否具有经济价值。

(48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species.

【意群】 Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence (主干 (Time was when... 倒装句型)) ★ 采分 → 曾经有一段时间, 生物学家有些过度使用了这一证据

难点: **Time was when 是固定句型**

Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence 中 Time was when... 等于 "There was a time when...", 固定译"曾经有一段时间....."; overwork 不是"过度工作", 在此熟词僻义为"过度使用、滥用"; somewhat 是程度副词, 译"有些、多少有点", 不可丢——它是作者的委婉批评。

that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, (evidence 的同位语从句①) ★ 采分 → 这些动物通过杀掉体弱者来维持猎物种群的健康

难点: **these creatures、game、physically weak 三个回指/僻义**

these creatures 须回到段首 predatory mammals and fish-eating birds, 译"这些猎食性动物"或"这些捕食动物"; game 在此熟词僻义为"猎物 (被捕食的野生动物)", 绝不是"游戏"——是本句最阴的盲区; the physically weak 是"the + 形容词"表一类人/物, 译"体弱的 (个体)"。

or that they prey only on "worthless" species. (evidence 的同位语从句② (与上句并列)) ★ 采分 → 或者它们只捕食那些"无价值的"物种

难点: **they 回指 + worthless 引号**

they prey only on "worthless" species 中 they 同样回指 predatory mammals and fish-eating birds, 可重复译为"这些捕食动物"或承前省作"它们"; "worthless" 加引号是作者反讽, 译文要保留中文引号"无价值的"或"所谓无价值的", 体现态度; only 译"只", 限定范围不能丢。

【调序】同位语用冒号拆 + by 状语前置

本句 the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species 若按".....的证据"翻成长定语会非常拗口; 按汉语习惯把 evidence 译完后用冒号或破折号引出两个同位语内容, 处理为"过度运用了这样的证据: 其一....., 其二....."或"过度强调以下证据:, 或者....."。by killing the physically weak 是方式状语, 按汉语习惯前置到动词前, 译"通过杀掉体弱者来维持....."。

【译文】曾经有一段时间, 生物学家有些过度地使用这样的证据: 他们认为这些动物通过捕杀体弱的个体来维持猎物种群的健康, 或者它们只捕食那些"无价值的"物种。

(49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

【意群】 In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, (地点状语 + 非限制性定语从句) ★ 采分 → 在欧洲，那里的林业在生态学上更先进

难点：**where 非限制性定语从句的处理**

In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, 中 where 引导非限制性定语，按汉语习惯不能硬译成".....的欧洲"的前置长定语；拆成并列句"在欧洲，那里的林业在生态学上更为先进"或独立小句"欧洲的林业在生态层面更先进，在那里....."；ecologically 译"在生态（学）上、从生态角度"，是采分细节。

the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community,

(主干 主谓 (被动)) ★ 采分 → 无商业价值的树种被承认为本土森林共同体的成员

难点：**被动语态汉化 + 关键术语**

the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community 是 are recognized as 被动结构；汉译可保留"被承认为"，或转主动"（人们）将.....视为/承认为"；noncommercial="无商业价值的、非商业性的"，呼应上文 economics-minded foresters 与 too low a sale value to pay as timber crops；the native forest community 与全文术语 the biotic community 保持一致，统一译"本土森林共同体"。

to be preserved as such, (目的/补充状语 (不定式被动)) ★ 采分 → 并以这样的身份得到保护

难点：**as such 的指代回还**

to be preserved as such 中 as such 不是"如此"那么飘，它回指上一块的"成员"身份——意思是"作为（共同体的）成员而得到保护"，可译"并以这样的身份/作为这样的成员而得到保护"；to be preserved 是被动不定式，转主动可作"加以保护"。

within reason. (范围状语) ★ 采分 → 在合理的范围内

难点：**within reason 是固定搭配**

within reason. 中 within reason 是固定短语"在合理范围内、有分寸地"，不是"在理由之内"；它收束整句、给"保护"加一个范围限定，避免被理解为"无条件保护"。

【调序】 **where 从句拆并列 + 被动转主动可选 + as such/within reason 收尾分句化**

本句 In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. 调序两步：① where 非限制性定语从句拆开译为并列小句"在欧洲，那里的林业....."，避免前置长定语；② 句尾 to be preserved as such, within reason 拆成独立短句"并以这样的身份得到合理范围内的保护"或"并在合理范围内受到这样的保护"，让汉语句子有节奏感，不堆在一起。

【译文】 在欧洲，那里的林业在生态层面更为先进，无商业价值的树种被视为本土森林共同体的成员，并以这样的身份在合理的范围内得到保护。

(50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning.

【意群】 It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, (主干 主谓 (含插入并列谓语)) ★ 采分 → 它往往忽视, 并因而最终消灭

难点: **It 回指 + 并列谓语夹注**

It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements... 中 It 必须回到上句 a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest, 还原为"这种(完全基于经济自利的)保护体系"或承前简译"它/这种体系"; ignore 与 eliminate 是两个并列谓语, 被两个逗号夹成"插入"形式, 汉译要让他们都接到同一个宾语 many elements 上, 常用"往往忽视.....乃至最终消灭"或"忽视并因而最终消灭"。

many elements in the land community (宾语 (含 in 介词短语作后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 土地共同体中的许多成分

难点: **the land community 术语统一**

many elements in the land community 中 the land community 是贯穿全文的核心术语, 全篇统一译"土地共同体"; elements 在生态语境中译"成分/要素/成员"均可, 本句指构成土地共同体的物种与组成部分。

that lack commercial value, (限制性定语从句① (修饰 elements)) ★ 采分 → 缺乏商业价值

难点: **lack 译法**

that lack commercial value 中 lack 是动词"缺乏、没有"; commercial value 译"商业价值/经济价值", 与全文 economic self-interest 主线呼应——这是被作者反对的衡量尺度。

but that are essential to its healthy functioning. (限制性定语从句② (与①并列, 转折)) ★ 采分 → 但对其健康运转必不可少

难点: **its 回指 + healthy functioning 抽象名词具体化**

essential to its healthy functioning 中 its 须回到本句 the land community, 译"土地共同体的", 绝不要留"它的"在汉语里飘; healthy functioning 是抽象名词短语, 具体化为"健康运转/正常运转", 比直译"健康的功能化"自然得多。

【调序】 插入语回填 + 两个定语从句拆并列分句

本句 It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. 调序两步: ① 把插入语 and thus eventually to eliminate 回填到主句, 组成"往往忽视乃至最终消灭土地共同体中的许多成分"; ② 两个 that 引导的并列定语从句较长且有转折 but, 按汉语习惯不再前置成"缺乏商业价值但对.....必不可少的许多成分", 而是拆成并列小句"这些成分虽然缺乏商业价值, 但对土地共同体的健康运转却必不可少"。

【译文】 这种体系往往会忽视、并因此最终消灭土地共同体中的许多成分——这些成分虽然缺乏商业价值, 但对土地共同体的健康运转却至关重要。

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。

Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

第2段，第3句

句子包含同位语从句和条件状语从句，这两种从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。同位语从句用 to the effect that 引出，是学术文本中常见的表达方式。整体句式（主句 + 同位语从句 + 嵌套状语从句）是考试阅读中的典型长难句模式，学会分析此句可迁移到大量类似句型。

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today.

第3段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达对某一行为或情况的评价。这一结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

第4段，第4句

这句结构层级丰富、训练点集中，而时态本身不太难，适合把注意力放在“如何拆结构、找主干”上。作为结构与时态综合训练材料，优先级很高。

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops.

第5段，第1句

现在完成时被动语态加原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，被动语态表达学术客观性、原因从句解释现象成因，都是典型的学术语言特征，掌握后可广泛迁移。

In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

第5段，第2句

高度典型的四六级阅读句式：被动语态主句配合插入式非限制性定语从句，地点状语前置，不定式短语作目的状语，这种结构在学术类文章和考试阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量同类型，代表性强。

Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility.

第5段，第3句

"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 不定式补足语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的被动句型，例如 "be found/considered/believed to do" 结构频繁出现。本句是该句型的典型代表，且包含介词短语作定语等常见修饰成分，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

第5段，第4句

"主语（带后置定语和并列成分）+ 被动语态谓语 + 状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。长主语结合被动语态的结构在学术文本和科普文章中频繁出现，掌握这类句型可以帮助学生快速识别类似结构，迁移性强。

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构配合后置定语修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；特别是分词短语作后置定语这一结构在学术性文本中高频出现，且本句呈现的"核心名词 + 介词短语定语 + 分词短语定语"的多层修饰组合具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子

It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning.

第6段，第2句

主句带并列谓语、宾语后接并列定语从句，且通过转折连词连接对比性从句，这种结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，是典型的学术议论句式，迁移价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 50 个考研英语一真题高频词

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。

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇8次 · 真题 98 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇5次 · 真题 71 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇4次 · 真题 48 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

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

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 17 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇1次·真题 14 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 12 句

moreover B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次·真题 12 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

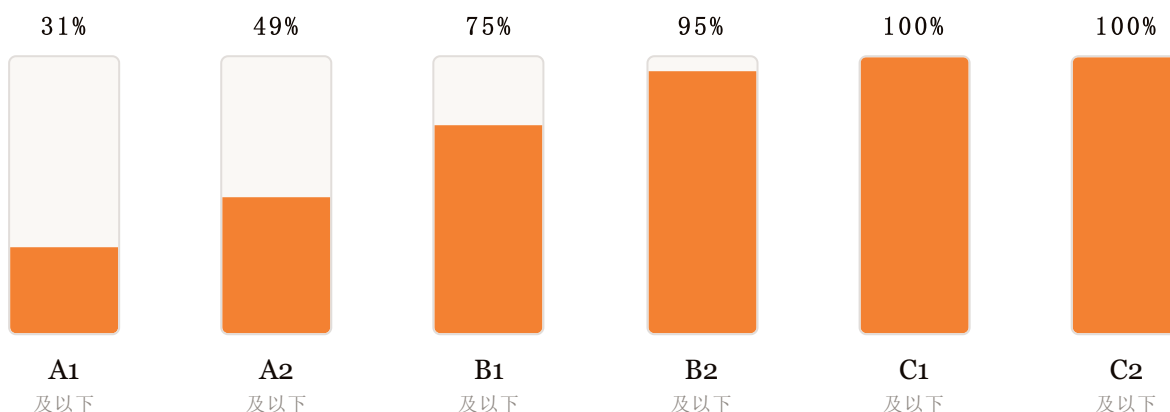
本篇1次·真题 11 句

<u>painful</u> B1 adj. 疼痛的 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>slowly</u> A1 adv. 缓慢地 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>timber</u> B2 n. 木材 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>biologist</u> B2 n. 生物学家 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>disappear</u> A2 v. 消失;不见 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>somewhat</u> B2 adv. 有点 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>absence</u> B1 n. 缺席 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>parallel</u> B2 adj. 平行的 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 9 个 · 约 5%。



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

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

考研英语一 2010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	段落排序	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 →

2010年考研英语一写作（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2010年 考研英语一写作原卷整理。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。

英语一真题(2010)

Section III Part A

Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and the other information which you think is relevant.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead. (10 points)

【参考范文·98 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Notice June 20, 2026

The Postgraduates' Association is now recruiting volunteers for an upcoming international conference on globalization, which will bring together scholars from around the world. Applicants are expected to meet the following basic qualifications: fluent English for communication with foreign guests, a background related to economics or international relations, and enough free time during the conference week.

The conference will be held from July 10 to 12 in the main hall. Those interested should send a brief application to pa@university.edu before June 30. For more information, please feel free to contact us at 010-12345678.

Postgraduates' Association

【参考译文】

通知 2026 年 6 月 20 日

研究生会现为一场即将举办的全球化国际会议招募志愿者，本次会议将汇聚来自世界各地的学者。申请者须满足以下基本资格：英语流利、能与外宾沟通，具备经济学或国际关系相关的专业背景，并在会议期间有充足的空闲时间。

会议将于 7 月 10 日至 12 日在主厅举行。有意者请于 6 月 30 日前将一份简短的申请发送至 pa@university.edu。如需了解更多信息，欢迎拨打 010-12345678 与我们联系。

研究生会

【第 1 段】标题日期就位。Notice 单列居中、下写日期，落实了 outline 第一块‘标题与日期’，让人一眼看出是通知而非书信。

【第 2 段】目的加资格一段清。开头 is now recruiting volunteers... 点明招募目的，随后 Applicants are expected to meet the following basic qualifications: 用三项并列把资格列全，落实 the basic qualifications for applicants。

【第 3 段】其他信息全给到。The conference will be held...、Those interested should send... before June 30、please feel free to contact us at... 三句把时间地点、报名截止、联系方式补齐，覆盖 the other information which you think is relevant。

【第 4 段】机构落款守住。结尾以 Postgraduates' Association 落款、未署真名，守住 Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead 这条硬性要求。

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

招募会议志愿者的通知

本题要写一则通知，recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization，核心交际目的是把‘谁能报、怎么报’讲清楚，让合格的研究生前来担任志愿者。

读者 • 语域

面向研究生公众的正式通知

以研究生会名义发布——write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice，读者是全体潜在报名者，语域正式客观、用第三人称；落款有硬性要求：Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead。

中心立意

让合格研究生知道如何报名当志愿者

本通知的交际目的：为全球化国际会议招募志愿者，说清the basic qualifications for applicants 与the other information which you think is relevant，使符合条件者能顺利报名。

要展开的要点

1. 基本资格条件

对应the basic qualifications for applicants：英语沟通能力、经济或国际关系相关专业背景、会议期间有空闲时间。

2. 会议基本信息

属于the other information which you think is relevant的一部分：会议主题（全球化）、时间与地点。

3. 报名方式与截止、联系方式

同属其他相关信息：怎么报名、报名截止日期、咨询用的联系方式。

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 标题与日期

顶部居中写 Notice，下一行可写发布日期，让读者一眼认出这是通知而非书信。

第 2 段 目的 + 资格

开门见山说明为an international conference on globalization招募志愿者，并列出基本资格。

第 3 段 会议信息 + 报名 + 联系

交代会议时间地点、报名方式、截止日期与联系方式，即the other information which you think is relevant。

第 4 段 落款

右下角落款 Postgraduates' Association, 绝不署真名。

第 1 段 标题 Notice 与日期

第一行居中写 Notice; 第二行写发布日期, 如 June 20, 2026。

标题 · Notice (单独一行、居中)

日期 · 写在标题下方: Month Day, Year

第 2 段 招募目的与三项资格

研究生会为全球化国际会议招志愿者; 资格: 英语流利可与外宾沟通、经济或国际关系专业背景、会议期间有空闲时间。

点明招募目的 · The [机构] is recruiting volunteers for [事件], which [一句补充].

引出资格清单 · Applicants are expected to meet the following qualifications: [条件1], [条件2], and [条件3].

第 3 段 时间地点、报名截止与联系

会议 7 月 10-12 日在主厅举行; 有意者 6 月 30 日前把简短申请投到指定邮箱; 再给一个咨询电话兜底。

给时间地点 · The conference will be held from [日期] in [地点].

给报名方式与截止 · Those interested should send a brief application to [方式] before [截止日].

给联系方式 · For more information, please feel free to contact us at [联系方式].

第 4 段 研究生会落款

右下角写 Postgraduates' Association，全篇不出现任何真实姓名。

机构落款 · [机构名]（本题固定为 Postgraduates' Association，另起一行、靠右）

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

两块任务点全覆盖

须写全 the basic qualifications for applicants 和 the other information which you think is relevant，本题最易漏的是报名方式、截止日与联系方式这几项其他信息。

结构连贯

资格与办事信息分段

资格放一段、会议与报名信息放一段，中间用并列或顺序衔接，避免堆成一大段混在一起。

语言准确

时态与并列一致

is recruiting 表当前正在招募、will be held 表会议将办；资格清单三项要用同样的名词或形容词结构保持并列平行，读起来才顺。

字数格式

通知格式与词数达标

满足 You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2 的篇幅要求；格式上不加 Dear / Yours 之类书信元素，落款只用机构名。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

误加书信称呼

反面示例：Dear students, I am writing to invite you... Yours sincerely, Li Ming。改法：删掉称呼与敬语，改成顶部居中的 Notice，结尾落款 Postgraduates' Association。

遗漏报名与联系信息

反面示例：通篇只列‘英语好、专业对口、有时间’就收尾。改法：补上 Those interested should send a brief application before June 30 与 please feel free to contact us at 010-12345678。

违规签真名

反面示例：结尾写 Wang Hua。改法：一律改成 Postgraduates' Association，全篇不出现真实姓名。

空话开头凑字数

反面示例：As we all know, globalization is a hot topic in today's society。改法：换成直接办事的 The Postgraduates' Association is recruiting volunteers for a conference on globalization。

考研英语一 2010年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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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	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	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2010年考研英语一写作（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2010年 考研英语一写作原卷整理。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。

英语一真题(2010)

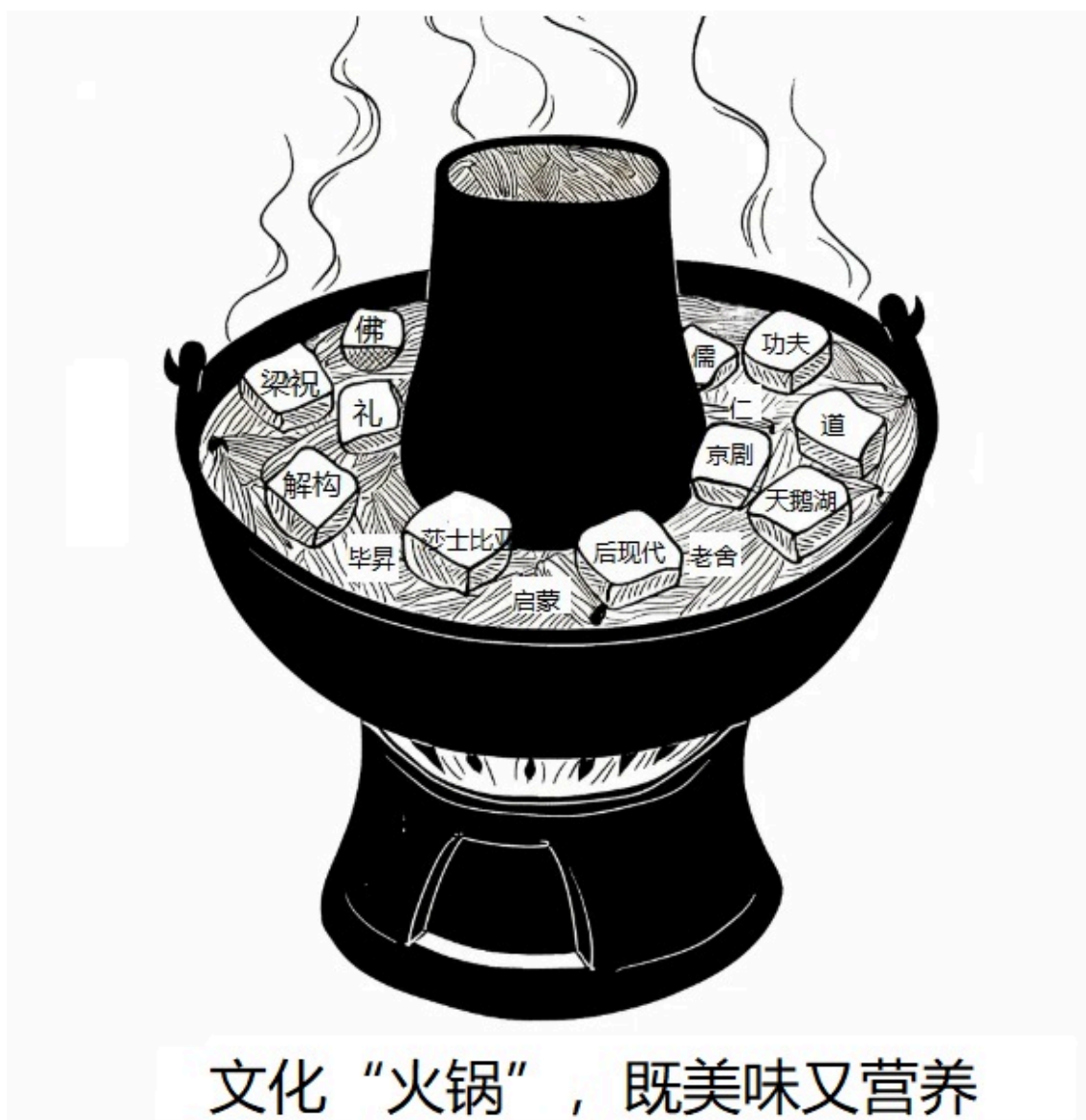
Section III Part B

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
- 3) give your comments.

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



【参考范文·173 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a steaming hotpot is boiling on the table, in which various ingredients are cooking. Each ingredient is labeled with a cultural name, such as Confucianism, Taoism, Peking Opera and Kung Fu from China, along with Shakespeare, Einstein, Swan Lake and Enlightenment from the West. Above it reads a title: "Cultural hotpot, both delicious and nutritious."

Simple as it looks, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about cultural integration. The hotpot, which blends ingredients of different origins into one delicious dish, symbolizes an open and inclusive culture that absorbs the essence of both domestic and foreign traditions. Just as a hotpot tastes better when more ingredients are added, a culture grows richer when it embraces diverse elements rather than rejecting them. In an era of globalization, no culture can thrive in isolation.

In my view, such cultural inclusiveness deserves our applause. We should keep an open mind, learning from other cultures while preserving our own roots. Only in this way can our culture stay nutritious and appealing.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，桌上一口火锅正咕嘟冒着热气，锅里煮着各式各样的食材。每样食材都被标上了一个文化名称——来自中国的有儒、道、京剧、功夫，来自西方的有莎士比亚、爱因斯坦、天鹅湖、启蒙。火锅上方写着标题：“文化火锅，既美味又营养”。

画面看似简单，却传递出一个发人深省的关于文化融合的信息。这口把不同来源的食材融成一道美味的火锅，象征着一种开放包容、能够吸纳中外传统精华的文化。正如火锅里食材越多越鲜美，一种文化在接纳多元元素而非排斥它们时，也会变得更加丰富。在全球化时代，没有哪种文化能够孤立地繁荣。

在我看来，这种文化包容值得称赞。我们应保持开放的心态，既向其他文化学习，又守护自身的根脉。唯有如此，我们的文化才能始终富有营养、充满魅力。

【第1段】套句总起加克制罗列。本段用 "As is vividly depicted in the cartoon" 一句总起点出火锅主体，再以 "Each ingredient is labeled with a cultural name, such as..." 各举两三个中西例子，末句带出画中标题，落实描述段'总起+两三处关键细节'的方法，完成 describe the drawing briefly 且篇幅克制。

【第2段】象征加类比把寓意说透。本段用 "symbolizes an open and inclusive culture" 把火锅意象绑定到文化融合，再以 "Just as a hotpot tastes better when more ingredients are added" 的类比坐实观点，末句 "no culture can thrive in isolation" 推到全球化背景，是全文得分重心，完成 explain its intended meaning。

【第3段】表态加对策再收束。本段以 "In my view, such cultural inclusiveness deserves our applause" 亮明赞同态度，接 "We should keep an open mind... while preserving our own roots" 给出可落地对策，末句 "Only in this way" 倒装回扣中心，完成 give your comments。

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+释义+评论三合一

本题要写的是一篇 160-200 词的图画评论文，Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing，且正文必须依次完成三件事：简要描述画面、解释其寓意、给出你的评论。一句话钉死：先客观描画'文化火锅'，再点破它讲的是文化融合，最后表态并给建议。

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题无具体收信人、无身份设定，属纯议论型大作文，只需面向阅卷人用正式书面语即可，不需要称呼、署名，也不必强行加‘尊敬的读者’之类的戏。语域保持客观、书面、观点鲜明。

配图要读出

中外文化符号同煮一锅

画面关键信息：画面主体是一个火锅，火锅里煮着各种食材，且每种食材上都标注了名称——这些名称一半是中国文化符号（儒、道、京剧、功夫等），一半是西方文化符号（莎士比亚、爱因斯坦、天鹅湖等），配标题‘文化火锅，既美味又营养’。可写点：不同来源的文化像火锅食材一样被融为一体，且被评价为‘美味又营养’，即文化的包容与融合让文化更丰富。

中心立意

文化包容融合让文化更丰富

本篇中心论点：以开放包容的心态吸收中外文化之长，如同火锅纳百味，能让本民族文化更加丰富、更有活力，正呼应画中标题所说的既‘美味’又有‘营养’，explain its intended meaning 要点破的正是这一层。

要展开的要点

1. 描述层：火锅并置中外符号

第一段落点——客观描述画面：一口火锅里煮着标注了名称的各种食材，涵盖儒、道、京剧与莎士比亚、爱因斯坦等中外文化符号，上方配标题‘文化火锅，既美味又营养’，紧扣 describe the drawing briefly。

2. 寓意层：融合使文化更有生命力

第二段落点——揭示寓意：火锅把不同来源的食材融成一道美味，象征开放包容的文化能吸纳中外精华；食材越多味越浓，文化越包容越丰富，全球化时代任何文化都难以孤立繁荣。

3. 评论层：开放心态兼守本土根脉

第三段落点——给出评论与建议：这种文化包容值得肯定，我们应以开放心态学习他者，同时守住自身文化根脉，方能让文化持续‘有营养’、有吸引力，落到 give your comments。

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

用 As is vividly depicted 类套句切入，简要点出火锅、被标注名称的中外食材与褒义标题，完成 describe the drawing briefly，篇幅从简。

第 2 段 抽象并论证寓意

从火锅意象抽象到文化融合，用'食材越多味越浓'的类比和'全球化难以孤立'的道理把寓意说透，完成 explain its intended meaning，为全文得分重心。

第 3 段 表态并给建议

亮出赞同态度，提出'开放学习 + 守住根脉'的对策收尾，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 火锅煮中外文化符号+标题

本段内容：一口热气腾腾的火锅，锅里煮着各式食材，每样都标了名字——中国的儒、道、京剧、功夫，西方的莎士比亚、爱因斯坦、天鹅湖、启蒙等，上方写着'文化火锅，既美味又营养'。

总起切入画面 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, _____（一句话说清画的主体是什么）。

罗列关键细节 · Each _____ is labeled with _____, such as _____ and _____（各举一两个中西例子）。

带出画中文字 · Above it reads a title: "_____ "（照搬画中标题的意思）。

第 2 段 融合使文化更丰富有活力

本段内容：火锅把不同来源的食材融为一道美味，象征开放包容、吸纳中外精华的文化；正如食材越丰富火锅越鲜美，文化越能接纳多元元素就越丰富、越有生命力；在全球化时代，没有哪种文化能闭门独存。

由画面点出寓意 · Simple as it looks, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about _____ (点明主题) .

以象征绑定意象与道理 · The _____, which _____, symbolizes _____ (把画面物象对应到抽象含义) .

用类比坐实观点 · Just as _____, _____ grows _____ when it _____ (用画面自带的比喻推出结论) .

第 3 段 开放学习+守住本土根脉

本段内容：这种文化包容值得肯定；我们应以开放心态学习他者文化，同时守护自身文化根脉；唯有如此，我们的文化才能持续‘有营养’、有吸引力。

亮明态度 · In my view, _____ deserves _____ (一句表明赞同或否定的立场) .

给出对策 · We should _____, while _____ (并列给出该做什么与该守什么) .

回扣收束 · Only in this way can _____ (用倒装句把结论收回中心) .

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

三动作齐全且寓意扣画面

本题达标要点：describe the drawing briefly、explain its intended meaning、give your comments 三项都要写到；最易失分处是寓意脱离画面——必须由'火锅融百味'推出'文化融合'，不能凭空谈无关大道理。

结构连贯

三段分明加过渡自然

本题要三段清晰对应三动作，段间用 Simple as it looks、In my view 等自然过渡；最易失分处是描述与寓意黏在一段、或三段割裂无衔接。

语言准确

现在时描述加多样表达

本题描述画面统一用一般现在时 (is boiling、are cooking)；culture 一词高频，可用 tradition、inclusiveness 等替换，避免通篇重复，同时用 symbolize、embrace、thrive 等词提升准确度。

字数格式

落在硬性区间且分段规范

本题要求 Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing，字数须卡在硬性上下限内、三段分段清楚；低于下限或高于上限都直接影响分数，是最不该丢的分。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

抄光食材名称的流水账

反面示例："In the picture there are Buddhism, Butterfly Lovers, deconstruction, humanism, Kung Fu, Bi Sheng, courtesy, Confucianism, post-modernism, Lao She, Shakespeare, Einstein, Taoism..." 把标注逐个罗列，描述段就吞掉了大半字数。改成："Each ingredient is labeled with a cultural name, such as Confucianism and Kung Fu from China, along with Shakespeare and Einstein from the West." 举代表即可。

只夸火锅美味不点寓意

反面示例："The hotpot looks so delicious and the ingredients are fresh, which makes me hungry and want to eat it." 只谈吃、不谈寓意，直接离题。改成："The hotpot, which blends ingredients of different origins into one dish, symbolizes an open culture that absorbs the essence of both Chinese and foreign traditions."

无关万能句开篇凑字

反面示例："With the rapid development of society and economy, more and more problems have appeared in our daily life." 与文化火锅毫无关系。改成："As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a steaming hotpot is boiling, in which various labeled ingredients are cooking." 一句就锁定本题画面。

考研英语一 2010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	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	本题