

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

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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

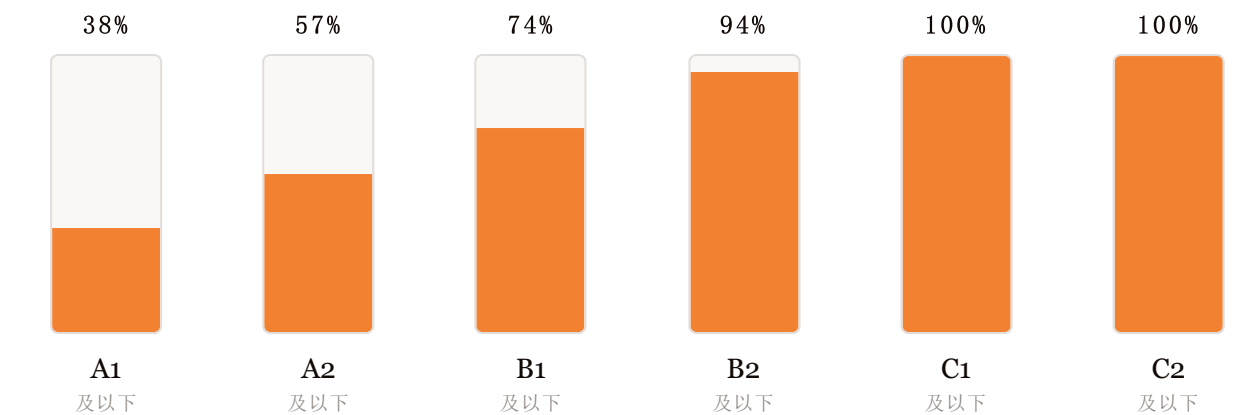
adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

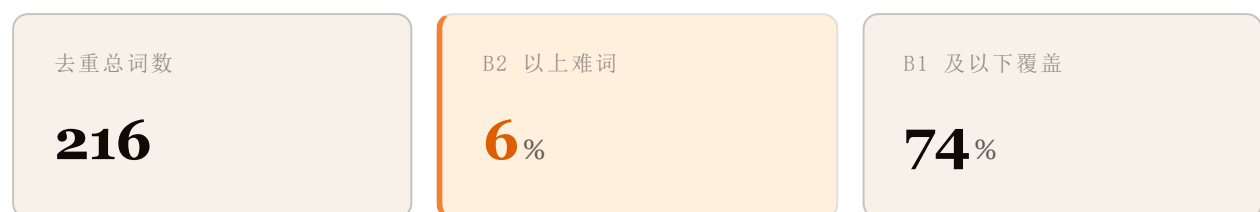
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Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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