

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2011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)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

1. [A] among
[B] except
[C] despite
[D] like
2. [A] reflect
[B] demand
[C] indicate
[D] produce
3. [A] stabilizing
[B] boosting
[C] impairing
[D] determining

4. [A] transmit
[B] sustain
[C] evaluate
[D] observe
5. [A] measurable
[B] manageable
[C] affordable
[D] renewable
6. [A] In turn
[B] In fact
[C] In addition
[D] In brief
7. [A] opposite
[B] impossible
[C] average
[D] expected
8. [A] hardens
[B] weakens
[C] tightens
[D] relaxes
9. [A] aggravate
[B] generate
[C] moderate
[D] enhance
10. [A] physical
[B] mental
[C] subconscious
[D] internal
11. [A] Except for
[B] According to
[C] Due to
[D] As for
12. [A] with
[B] on
[C] in
[D] at

13. [A] unless
[B] until
[C] if
[D] because
14. [A] exhausts
[B] follows
[C] precedes
[D] suppresses
15. [A] into
[B] from
[C] towards
[D] beyond
16. [A] fetch
[B] bite
[C] pick
[D] hold
17. [A] disappointed
[B] excited
[C] joyful
[D] indifferent
18. [A] adapted
[B] catered
[C] turned
[D] reacted
19. [A] suggesting
[B] requiring
[C] mentioning
[D] supposing
20. [A] Eventually
[B] Consequently
[C] Similarly
[D] Conversely

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

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Times, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some Times readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has_____

- ☐ [A] incurred criticism.
- ☐ [B] raised suspicion.
- ☐ [C] received acclaim.
- ☐ [D] aroused curiosity.

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is_____

- ☐ [A] influential.
- ☐ [B] modest.
- ☐ [C] respectable.
- ☐ [D] talented.

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers_____
- [A] ignore the expenses of live performances.
 - [B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.
 - [C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.
 - [D] overestimate the value of live performances.
24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?
- [A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
 - [B] They are easily accessible to the general public.
 - [C] They help improve the quality of music.
 - [D] They have only covered masterpieces.
25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels_____
- [A] doubtful.
 - [B] enthusiastic.
 - [C] confident.
 - [D] puzzled.

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being_____

- [A] arrogant.
- [B] frank.
- [C] self-centered.
- [D] impulsive.

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by_____

- [A] their expectation of better financial status.
- [B] their need to reflect on their private life.
- [C] their strained relations with the boards.
- [D] their pursuit of new career goals.

28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means_____

- [A] approved of.
- [B] attended to.
- [C] hunted for.
- [D] guarded against.

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____

- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts.
- [B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.
- [C] top performers care more about reputations.
- [D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go?
- [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
- [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net
- [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

Text 3

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional "paid" media – such as television commercials and print advertisements – still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media – for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are_____

- [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
- [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
- [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.
- [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature_____

- [A] a safe business environment.
- [B] random competition.
- [C] strong user traffic.
- [D] flexibility in organization.

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media_____

- [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
- [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
- [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.
- [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of_____

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.
- [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
- [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.
- [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
- [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
- [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
- [D] Popularity of owned media.

Text 4

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

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

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

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

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

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring____
- [A] temporary delight.
 - [B] enjoyment in progress.
 - [C] happiness in retrospect.
 - [D] lasting reward.
37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that____
- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.
 - [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
 - [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.
 - [D] having children is highly valued by the public.
38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks____
- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism.
 - [B] are largely ignored by the media.
 - [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.
 - [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.
39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is____
- [A] soothing.
 - [B] ambiguous.
 - [C] compensatory.
 - [D] misleading.
40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
 - [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
 - [C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
 - [D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes.

Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.
- [B] His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should

possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read" – they form a sort of social glue.

[C] Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

[D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

[E] Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable." So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

[F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which "the producers of knowledge are produced". Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise. "Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic." Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.

[G] The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G → 41. → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 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)

With its theme that "Mind is the master weaver," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46)Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share – that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts – and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate

from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47)while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (48)This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49)circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50)The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

- 1) recommend one of your favorite movies and
- 2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (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)

2011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2011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(2011)

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)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

古希腊哲学家Aristotle认为笑是"对健康珍贵的身体锻炼"。但尽管有一些相反的说法,笑可能对身体健康几乎没有影响。笑确实会使心脏及其血管的功能产生短期变化,提高心率和氧气消耗量。但由于持续大笑很困难,开怀大笑不太可能像步行或慢跑那样产生可测量的益处。

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

事实上,笑显然达到了相反的效果,而不是像运动那样通过拉伸肌肉来增强肌肉。可追溯到20世纪30年代的研究表明,笑能放松肌肉,在笑声消退后的45分钟内降低肌肉张力。

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

这种身体反应可能有助于缓和和心理压力的影响。无论如何,笑的行为可能确实会产生其他类型的身体反馈,从而改善个人的情绪状态。根据一种经典的情绪理论,我们的感受部分根植于身体反应。19世纪末有人提出,人类不是因为悲伤而哭泣,而是当眼泪开始流淌时变得悲伤。

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of

Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20 , the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

尽管悲伤也先于眼泪出现,但有证据表明情绪可以源自肌肉反应。在1988年发表的一项实验中,德国 Würzburg大学的社会心理学家Fritz Strack要求志愿者用牙齿咬住一支笔——从而制造出一个人工微笑——或者用嘴唇夹住笔,这会产生一种失望的表情。那些被迫运动微笑肌肉的人对有趣漫画的反应比那些嘴巴收缩成皱眉状的人更热情,这表明表情可能影响情绪,而不仅仅是反过来。同样,笑的身体行为可能改善情绪。

1. [A] among
[B] except
[C] despite
[D] like
2. [A] reflect
[B] demand
[C] indicate
[D] produce
3. [A] stabilizing
[B] boosting
[C] impairing
[D] determining
4. [A] transmit
[B] sustain
[C] evaluate
[D] observe
5. [A] measurable
[B] manageable
[C] affordable
[D] renewable
6. [A] In turn
[B] In fact
[C] In addition
[D] In brief
7. [A] opposite
[B] impossible
[C] average
[D] expected

8. ☐ A] hardens
☐ B] weakens
☐ C] tightens
☐ D] relaxes
9. ☐ A] aggravate
☐ B] generate
☐ C] moderate
☐ D] enhance
10. ☐ A] physical
☐ B] mental
☐ C] subconscious
☐ D] internal
11. ☐ A] Except for
☐ B] According to
☐ C] Due to
☐ D] As for
12. ☐ A] with
☐ B] on
☐ C] in
☐ D] at
13. ☐ A] unless
☐ B] until
☐ C] if
☐ D] because
14. ☐ A] exhausts
☐ B] follows
☐ C] precedes
☐ D] suppresses
15. ☐ A] into
☐ B] from
☐ C] towards
☐ D] beyond
16. ☐ A] fetch
☐ B] bite
☐ C] pick
☐ D] hold

17. [A] disappointed

[B] excited

[C] joyful

[D] indifferent

18. [A] adapted

[B] catered

[C] turned

[D] reacted

19. [A] suggesting

[B] requiring

[C] mentioning

[D] supposing

20. [A] Eventually

[B] Consequently

[C] Similarly

[D] Conversely

1. ____

【答案】 [C] despite 词义辨析

【线索】 But 与 to the contrary 双重让步信号

本句句首已有 But 表转折，宾语又是 some claims to the contrary（一些相反的说法），紧接着主句却给出否定结论 laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness。这说明空格要引出的是“尽管存在某些相反说法”这层让步关系，指向“让步”语义的介词。

【选项】 A) among X 并列含义与让步逻辑相悖

among 表“在……之中”，会把主句解释为“在这些相反说法之中，笑没有影响”，等于把作者也算进 contrary claims 一员，逻辑反了。

B) except X 排除关系无处落地

except 表“除……之外”，需要一个被排除的对象，但句中并不存在“除某些说法之外其他都……”的对照系，逻辑落不下来。

C) despite ✓ 让步介词正面对接转折结论

despite 表“尽管”，把 some claims to the contrary 处理成让步成分，与主句 laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness 形成“尽管有反例，但作者仍坚持”的标准让步结构，与句首 But 协同。

D) like X 类比义不符合反向语境

like 表“像……一样”，会让主句变成“像那些相反说法一样，笑没有影响”，等于把作者立场与对方立场画等号，与 But 信号矛盾。

【验证】 代入后整句读作 “But despite some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness”，正是先承认存在反向声音、再亮出作者结论，与 outline 中“驳常识→提反差”的开篇走向完全一致。

2. ____

【答案】 **[D] produce** 词义辨析

【线索】 **does 强调 + 后文转折 But**

助动词 Laughter does __ (2) __ short-term changes 中 does 表强调"的确会", 紧接着 But because hard laughter is difficult to __ (4) __, a good laugh is unlikely to have __ (5) __ benefits 用 But 退一步说没有长期收益。"的确会引发短期变化"与"长期收益不行"形成让步, 说明空格表达的是"主动引发"这种因果方向。

【选项】 A) reflect **X 因果方向反了**

reflect 是"反映、折射", 会把 changes 当作笑的"映照对象", 意为"笑反映了心血管的短期变化", 与全文"笑→引起变化"的方向相反。

B) demand **X 把笑变成索取者**

demand 是"要求、需要", 意思变成"笑需要心血管发生变化", 把笑塑造成有要求的主体, 与原文"笑引起变化"的客观事实不符。

C) indicate **X 弱因果不及 produce 直接**

indicate 表"表明、暗示", 是"显示存在", 没有"引起"的力度; 而下文 But 紧接着否定的是"长期收益", 潜台词正是"短期上确有引起", 故需要因果力度更强的 produce。

D) produce **✓ 正向因果最契合 does 强调**

produce 表"产生、引起", 与 does 的强调与下文 But 让步形成"短期确有产生 / 但无长期收益"的标准张力, 因果方向、力度都对。

【验证】代入后 Laughter does __ (2) __ short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels 读作 "Laughter does produce short-term changes", 与紧随的 But 让步形成"确有短期效应/没有长期收益"的反差, 扣回 outline 第 1 段"驳常识"的逻辑。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] **boosting** 词义辨析

【线索】 **hard laughter** 暗示生理"升高"

本段提到 hard laughter is difficult to __(4)__ 与 walking or jogging 的类比——把笑与走、慢跑并列，意味着"短期变化"是"心率、耗氧上升"这种类运动反应，而不是稳定、损伤或决定，方向必须是"提升"。

【选项】 A) **stabilizing** X 稳定与"变化"矛盾

stabilizing"稳定"意味着不变动，正好与 changes"变化"自相矛盾。

B) **boosting** ✓ 上调心率与耗氧契合类运动反应

boosting 表"提升、增强"，把 heart rate and oxygen consumption 一起拉高，与"笑类似运动"的暗示一致，是对 short-term changes 的合理具体化。

C) **impairing** X 损伤色彩与全文基调相悖

impairing 表"损害"，会让笑成为伤害心血管的行为，与作者对笑的中性偏正面态度以及"类运动"的类比都矛盾。

D) **determining** X "决定"无法解释具体短期变化

determining 表"决定、决定性影响"，过于抽象，对 heart rate 这种已经客观存在的指标谈不上"决定"，且无法体现"变化方向"。

【验证】 代入后短语读作 "short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, boosting heart rate and oxygen consumption"，等于给 changes 加上"上调心率与耗氧"的具体说明，与下一句把笑类比为 walking or jogging 完全自治。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] sustain 词义辨析

【线索】 因果链： 难以持久 → 长期收益不可能

本句 because hard laughter is difficult to __(4)_, a good laugh is unlikely to have __(5)_ benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does 用 because 给出因果： 因为做不到某事， 所以达不到走/慢跑那样可被量化的长期收益。 走和慢跑的关键是"能长时间持续"， 所以空格表达的应是"长时间维持笑"。

【选项】 A) transmit X "传输"对象错位

transmit"传输、传播"通常带信号、信息或疾病作宾， 对"自己笑"谈不上传输， 宾语关系不通。

B) sustain ✓ 维持义贴合"难以长时间持续"

sustain 表"维持、使持续"， 把笑当作要长时间保持的状态， 正好解释下文为何达不到走/慢跑那种长期效益。

C) evaluate X 评估义与因果链脱节

evaluate"评估"难度与"是否能获得运动般的长期收益"没有因果关系， 结果端解释不通。

D) observe X 观察义不连接收益结果

observe"观察"也是评估类活动， 对"为什么没运动般收益"没有解释力， 与结果端不咬合。

【验证】 代入后整句读作 "because hard laughter is difficult to sustain, a good laugh is unlikely to have measurable benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does", 因果链清晰： 难以持久→无法像跑步那样获得可量化收益， 与第 1 段"破常识"的论证方向完全吻合。

5. ____

【答案】 [A] measurable 词义辨析

【线索】 上文 short-term changes 的可量化指标

上文已经用 heart rate and oxygen consumption 这种可量化指标说明"短期变化", 紧接着用 But 否定"长期收益", 意味着这里讨论的依然是"用数据可衡量"的那类收益——故应当与"可测量"对齐。

【选项】 A) measurable ✓ 可测量呼应上文心率耗氧指标

measurable"可测量的"承接上文 heart rate 与 oxygen consumption 的量化指标, 把"运动型长期收益"理解成"可用数据衡量的收益", 最贴合上下文。

B) manageable ✗ 可管理与上下文无对照

manageable"可管理的"通常用于工作量、风险等需要打理的对象, 跟"心率/耗氧"维度不在一个层面。

C) affordable ✗ 经济维度跑题

affordable"负担得起的"是钱与代价的维度, 与全文讨论的生理/情绪效应毫无关系。

D) renewable ✗ 可再生用于能源等领域

renewable"可再生的"常见于能源、资源语境, 用来修饰"健身收益"不通。

【验证】 代入后读作 "a good laugh is unlikely to have measurable benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does", 与上文用 heart rate、oxygen consumption 等量化指标讨论"短期变化"形成连贯指标链, 吻合 outline 第 1 段"破除强身论"的论证。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] In fact 逻辑关系

【线索】 上段已破"健身", 本段进一步揭真相

上一段结论是 laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness——常识被否; 本段紧接着用 instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the __ (7) __ 揭示"笑不仅不练肌肉, 反而做相反的事"。这是对上段反常识结论的进一步坐实, 需要"事实上、实际上"这类强调真实情况的副词。

【选项】 A) In turn X 序列承接非加深反差

In turn"依次、反过来"强调链式或反向作用, 与本段"进一步坐实反常识"的功能不符。

B) In fact ✓ 事实上加深反常识结论

In fact 用来引出"事实上比刚才说的还更反常识"的论点, 正好把 instead of straining muscles... 这一更进一步的反差托出。

C) In addition X 并列追加无递进力度

In addition"此外"用于平行补充, 但本段不是并列追加, 而是把上段结论再推深一层, 递进感不足。

D) In brief X 总结口吻不符位置

In brief"简言之"用于对前文做总括, 但本段是引入新事实, 不是收束。

【验证】 代入后段首读作 "In fact, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the opposite", 与上一段"笑没有体能收益"形成"事实上还反着来"的递进关系, 扣合 outline"破常识→提反差"的脉络。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] opposite 词义辨析

【线索】 instead of 已锁定"相反"语义

本句 instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the __(7)__ 里 instead of 已把"锻炼绷紧肌肉"否掉, 紧接着空格表达的就是"做相反的事"——直接由 instead of 的逻辑义触发。

【选项】 A) opposite ✓ 反义最贴 instead of

opposite"相反的事"与 instead of 直接对接, 加上下一段 laughter __(8)__ muscles, decreasing muscle tone 又证实笑会让肌肉放松而非收紧, 构成完整反差链。

B) impossible ✗ 做不到与下句陈述事实矛盾

impossible"做不到的事"暗示笑做不到任何事, 但下文紧接就给出笑的具体作用(放松肌肉), 自相矛盾。

C) average ✗ 平均义与对照无关

average"普通/平均"既没有对照对象, 也没有任何文本指向, 纯属凑数。

D) expected ✗ "预期"与反差段意冲突

expected"预期的事"暗示与读者期望一致, 但全段恰恰在打破期望, 方向反了。

【验证】代入后读作 "instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the opposite", 再配合下一句 laughter __(8)__ muscles, decreasing muscle tone 给出的"放松肌肉"实证, 前后构成完整反差, 符合 outline"提反差"段意。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] relaxes 词义辨析

【线索】 decreasing muscle tone 直接锁"放松"

decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down 已经写明"在笑结束后最多 45 分钟内肌张力下降", 肌张力下降即"肌肉放松", 直接锁定 relaxes。再配合上一空 opposite, 整个段意是"笑做与锻炼相反的事——放松肌肉"。

【选项】 A) hardens X 变硬与肌张力下降矛盾

hardens"使变硬"对应肌张力上升, 与 decreasing muscle tone 方向相反。

B) weakens X 削弱力气而非放松张力

weakens"使虚弱"侧重肌肉力量减弱, 但 muscle tone 指肌张力而非肌力, 搭配不精准; 此处更准确的是"放松"。

C) tightens X 绷紧与下降义反

tightens"使绷紧"与上空 opposite 以及 decreasing 都正面冲突。

D) relaxes ✓ 放松肌肉=肌张力下降

relaxes"使放松"正是 decreasing muscle tone 的同义改写, 与上一空"做相反的事"一起把"笑放松肌肉"的反差结构补全。

【验证】 代入后整句读作 "Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter relaxes muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down", 与 opposite 形成"与锻炼相反——让肌肉放松"的完整证据链。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] moderate 词义辨析

【线索】 上文"放松肌肉"的正面铺垫

上一段刚说 laughter __(8)__ muscles, decreasing muscle tone 是放松效果, 本段又用 might conceivably help 这种偏正面的措辞, 且后面紧接 the act of laughing probably does produce other types of __(10)__ feedback that improve an individual's emotional state 又是正向情绪改善——整段调子是笑能缓解压力, 故空格表达的是"减弱/缓和"心理压力的影响。

【选项】 A) aggravate X 恶化与正面立场冲突

aggravate"使加重"会让笑帮着加重压力, 整段语感反了。

B) generate X 产生而非缓解

generate"产生"等于让笑制造压力影响, 与作者立场矛盾。

C) moderate ✓ 缓和最契合正面立场

moderate"减轻、缓和"准确对接"笑帮着缓解心理压力的影响", 并自然过渡到后文的情绪改善。

D) enhance X 增强压力效应与立场冲突

enhance"增强"也会变成笑加大压力影响, 与全段正面铺垫相反。

【验证】 代入后读作 "Such bodily reaction might conceivably help moderate the effects of psychological stress", 承接上段"笑放松肌肉"的生理铺垫, 引出本段"笑能改善情绪"的主旨, 符合 outline"切换到情绪轴"的过渡。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] physical 词义辨析

【线索】 上文已说"放松肌肉"是身体反馈

上一段 laughter __ (8) __ muscles, decreasing muscle tone 已经是"身体上的反馈", 本句 other types of __ feedback 指的是"除身体之外的别的反馈".....但作者的逻辑是"act of laughing (身体动作)→产生别的身体反馈→改善情绪"。下一句 our feelings are partially rooted __ (12) __ physical reactions 也说情绪根植于身体反应, 说明此处所谈的 other types of feedback 仍属"身体反馈", 只是与上段提到的"放松肌肉"不同的另一类身体反馈。

【选项】 A) physical ✓ 身体反馈契合下句情绪根植身体反应

physical"身体的"与下句 our feelings are partially rooted __ (12) __ physical reactions 严丝合缝, 整段的论点就是"身体反应→情绪改变", feedback 必须是 physical。

B) mental X 情绪本身不算反馈源头

mental"心理的"把 feedback 本身视为心理反馈, 但后文是要用身体反应解释情绪, 本末倒置。

C) subconscious X 潜意识无文本支撑

subconscious"潜意识的"文中找不到任何线索, 属凭空发挥。

D) internal X 范围模糊不及 physical 准确

internal"内部的"过于笼统, 无法精准对接下句 physical reactions 的明确指向。

【验证】 代入后读作 "the act of laughing probably does produce other types of physical feedback that improve an individual's emotional state", 与下一句 our feelings are partially rooted __ (12) __ physical reactions 完美对接, 作者"身体→情绪"的链条立得住。

11. ____

【答案】 [B] According to 词义辨析

【线索】 主句是"一种经典理论"的观点复述

主句 our feelings are partially rooted __(12)__ physical reactions 正是 one classical theory of emotion 的观点内容; 下文 It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry __(13)__ they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow 进一步追溯到 19 世纪学者论证, 明显是在"按照"那个理论的视角讲话。

【选项】 A) Except for X 排除义没有对照对象

Except for"除.....之外"需要一个被排除的对象集合, 但句中并没有"除这个理论外, 其他理论都如何"的对照。

B) According to ✓ 援引依据正对接观点复述

According to"根据"标准地把 one classical theory of emotion 当作援引来源, 主句正是其观点, 结构与意义都对。

C) Due to X 原因义无因果

Due to"由于"暗示理论是主句陈述的原因, 但理论与"情感植根身体反应"是"载体—观点"关系而非因果。

D) As for X 话题切换义不符

As for"至于"用于话题切换, 但本句不是切话题, 而是直接讲该理论的内容。

【验证】 代入后读作 "According to one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted in physical reactions", 构成"根据某理论, 观点是....."的标准句式, 与下句历史溯源连为一体, 与 outline"引情绪理论"对应。

12. ____

【答案】 **[C] in** 固定搭配

【线索】 **be rooted in 是固定搭配**

本句 our feelings are partially rooted __ (12) __ physical reactions 框架就是 be rooted in sth. "根植于某物"——这是英语中固定搭配，无需上下文额外推断。

【选项】 A) with **X with 不与 rooted 搭配**

with 与 rooted 不构成固定搭配，含义不通。

B) on **X on 多搭 based 而非 rooted**

on 常见于 be based on, rooted on 不是英语固定搭配。

C) in **✓ be rooted in 即"根植于"**

in 与 rooted 构成固定搭配 be rooted in, 表示"根植于、源自", 与"情绪根植于身体反应"完美贴合。

D) at **X at 与 rooted 搭配生硬**

at 与 rooted 不形成常用搭配，表点位的介词与"根植"语义也不匹配。

【验证】 代入后读作 "our feelings are partially rooted in physical reactions", 与紧邻上空 According to 一起构成"根据这一理论，情绪根植于身体反应"的完整理论陈述，逻辑自治。

13. _____

【答案】 [D] because 逻辑关系

【线索】 but 后给出真正因果方向

but 后给出 they become sad when the tears begin to flow, 意思是"先哭, 然后才感到难过"。作者在反驳的是"人哭是因为难过"这种常识因果, 空格连词必须能传达"因为"——常识因果, 才能与 but 后的反向因果形成对照。

【选项】 A) unless X 条件义非因果

unless"除非"是条件, 但作者并不是在条件层面反驳, 而是直接否定"难过是哭的原因"。

B) until X 时间义无因果对照

until"直到"是时间持续义, 与 but 后的因果反转对照不上。

C) if X 条件假设过弱

if"如果"是假设条件, 但作者要否定的是"难过 → 哭"这层既定因果, 而非假设关系。

D) because ✓ 因果义恰好被 but 反转

because"因为"把"人哭是因为难过"的常识因果摆出来; but 后再用反向因果"先有泪, 后有悲"反驳, 构成完整对照。

【验证】 代入后整句读作 "humans do not cry because they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow"——先否定常识因果"哭因悲", 再用 but 给出反向因果"先哭后悲", 正是这条经典情绪理论的核心论证, 符合 outline"引情绪理论"段意。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] precedes 词义辨析

【线索】 上段刚说"先流泪后悲伤"

上段 humans do not cry __ (13) __ they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow 已经主张"先哭后悲", 本句用 Although 让步、用 also 提示"sadness 也确实会带来 tears", 即承认常识方向"悲伤先于眼泪"也成立, 所以空格应是"先于"义。

【选项】 A) exhausts X 耗尽眼泪偏离主题

exhausts"耗尽"会变成"悲伤把眼泪耗尽", 与本段讨论"先后顺序"无关。

B) follows X 顺序反了

follows"跟随"等于"悲伤跟在眼泪之后", 恰是上段反驳后的新观点, 但 Although 这里要承认的恰是与新观点相反的常识方向, 方向反了。

C) precedes ✓ 悲伤先于眼泪恰好对应让步

precedes"先于、领先"刚好让"悲伤也确实会先于眼泪"这层常识因果立得住, 与 Although 让步、also 强调都吻合。

D) suppresses X 压制义偏离论题

suppresses"压制"既不指向先后顺序, 也与文中讨论无关。

【验证】 代入后整段开头读作 "Although sadness also precedes tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow __ (15) __ muscular responses"——先让步"承认常识方向", 再用 evidence 引出真正想强调的"情绪也能由身体动作引发", 符合 outline"实验佐证"段的论证安排。

15. ____

【答案】 [B] from 词义辨析

【线索】 下文实验：表情→情绪

下文 Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles __(18)__ more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown 和总结 expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around 都说"表情/肌肉动作引发情绪", 源头是肌肉反应。空格介词必须能表达"从肌肉反应中涌出", 即 from。

【选项】 A) into X 方向反, 情绪流入肌肉

into 表"流入", 等于情绪流进肌肉反应, 把因果颠倒, 与下文结论 expressions may influence emotions 相反。

B) from ✓ 从肌肉反应中涌出契合下文结论

from"来自"准确对应"情绪可由肌肉反应引发", 与下文实验和结论形成同向论证。

C) towards X 朝向义无明确终点

towards"朝向"暗示情绪朝肌肉反应而去, 与作者论点反向。

D) beyond X 超越义偏离话题

beyond"超越"在此完全说不通。

【验证】 代入后读作 "emotions can flow from muscular responses", 与下文实验+结论一致: 肌肉反应可作为情绪的源头, 紧扣 outline"实验佐证"主轴。

16. ____

【答案】 **[D] hold** 词义辨析

【线索】 **either...or... 必须兼容两种姿势**

either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a(n) __(17)__ expression 描述两种用嘴姿势：用牙咬住笔→人造笑容；用嘴唇含住笔→另一种表情。能涵盖两种姿势的动词只能是中性的“叼/含住”。

【选项】 A) fetch **✗ 取来与实验姿势无关**

fetch“取来”是去拿过来的动作，无法与“用牙/嘴唇”的姿势搭配。

B) bite **✗ 咬只对牙不对唇**

bite“咬”对应用牙这一情形，但与 with their lips 不兼容，无法涵盖整个 either...or 结构。

C) pick **✗ 挑选义不符姿势**

pick“挑选/捡起”也不是用嘴持笔的动作，搭配不通。

D) hold **✓ 中性动作兼容用牙与用唇**

hold“含住、衔住”作为中性动词，既能用 with teeth 也能用 with lips，正好涵盖 either...or 两种姿势。

【验证】 代入后整句读作 “asked volunteers to hold a pen either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a(n) __(17)__ expression”，动词与两种持笔方式都兼容，铺出后文表情实验的舞台，符合 outline“实验佐证”段意。

17. ____

【答案】 [A] disappointed 词义辨析

【线索】 下文 frown 直接锁定表情

下文 those whose mouths were contracted in a frown 已点明"嘴部紧缩成皱眉表情", frown 是"皱眉/不悦", 与 smile 直接对立——故空格表达的就是"不悦/失望"。

【选项】 A) disappointed ✓ 失望表情与 frown 同义

disappointed"失望的"与下文 frown"皱眉"是同一种负面表情的不同表述, 与 smile 形成清晰对立。

B) excited X 兴奋与皱眉相反

excited"兴奋的"是正向情绪, 与 frown 矛盾。

C) joyful X 高兴等同 smile 同向

joyful"喜悦的"是 smile 同义, 没法与 artificial smile 形成对立。

D) indifferent X 冷漠非皱眉

indifferent"漠然的"不是皱眉这种带情绪的表情, 与下文 frown 不对应。

【验证】 代入后整句读作 "with their lips, which would produce a(n) disappointed expression", 与下文 those whose mouths were contracted in a frown 形成同义改写: 嘴含笔→产生失望/皱眉表情, 扣回"表情→情绪"的对照实验。

18. ____

【答案】 [D] reacted 固定搭配

【线索】 more enthusiastically + funny cartoons 是刺激-反应

Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles __(18)__ more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown 句意是"对滑稽动画"产生更热烈的反应。funny cartoons 是外部刺激, 参与者面对它做出反应。enthusiastically 这种程度副词修饰的也是"反应程度", 故框架是 react to。

【选项】 A) adapted X 适应环境而非反应刺激

adapted + to 表"适应环境", funny cartoons 不是环境, 是即时刺激。

B) catered X 迎合需求与实验不符

catered + to 表"迎合", 对象应是某人的口味或需求, 而非动画刺激。

C) turned X 求助/转向方向不对

turned + to 表"求助、转向", 不是对动画的笑声反应。

D) reacted ✓ 对刺激源做出反应

reacted + to 表"对.....做出反应", 与 funny cartoons 这一刺激源 + enthusiastically 的程度副词最贴。

【验证】 代入后读作 "Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown", 把实验结果以"刺激—反应"的标准句式写出, 与下文 suggesting 之后的推论一脉相承。

19. _____

【答案】 [A] suggesting 词义辨析

【线索】 实验结果与可能性结论

前半段是实验结果"咬笔促笑组反应更热烈", 后半 that 从句是 expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around——一个含 may 的可能性结论。结果 + 可能性结论的关系正是"研究表明/暗示", 对应 suggesting。

【选项】 A) suggesting ✓ 暗示推论对接 may

suggesting"暗示"与 that 从句 may influence 形成"研究结果暗示可能性"的标准学术句型, 准确表达"由实验导出推论"。

B) requiring ✗ 要求义不属推论范畴

requiring"要求"与从句"可能影响情绪"是命令/要求关系, 不对路。

C) mentioning ✗ 提及义太轻

mentioning"提到"只是简单陈述, 不能传达"由实验得出推论"的力度。

D) supposing ✗ 假设义无证据感

supposing"假设"会让结论变成空想, 而上句明明是实验证据支撑的推论。

【验证】 代入后读作 "..., suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around", 前是实验结果, 后是含 may 的推论, 正好用 suggesting 串成"结果→可能性结论"的因果链。

20. _____

【答案】 [C] Similarly 逻辑关系

【线索】 上句"表情→情绪"与本句"笑→心情"是同构推广

上句结论 expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around 谈的是"表情影响情绪", 本句 the physical act of laughter could improve mood 把同样的逻辑套到"笑→心情"上。两个论断结构一致——身体动作影响情绪。对应的副词是"同样地"。

【选项】 A) Eventually X 时间终点义无对应

Eventually"最终"暗示时间上的尽头, 但本句不是按时间收尾, 是论证收尾。

B) Consequently X 因果义过强

Consequently"因此、所以"暗示严格因果, 但 the physical act of laughter 与上句 expressions 是同类对象上的推广, 不是直接因果。

C) Similarly ✓ 同样地把同构逻辑推广到笑

Similarly"同样地"准确把"表情影响情绪"推广到"笑影响心情", 回扣全文主旨"身体动作可改善情绪", 与 outline 主旨一致。

D) Conversely X 反义副词与同向推广冲突

Conversely"相反地"会把本句变成反方论证, 与上句论证方向反了。

【验证】 代入后读作 "Similarly, the physical act of laughter could improve mood", 把上句"表情→情绪"的论断同构推广到"笑→心情", 与 outline"全文主旨: 身体动作能塑造情绪"形成完美的收束。

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

笑无助于体能, 却能反向塑造情绪

全文围绕一个反常识结论展开: 亚里士多德把笑当强身之术, 但作者用现代研究反驳, 指出 laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness, 真正有意义的不是体能收益, 而是 the act of laughing probably does produce other types of __(10)__ feedback that

improve an individual's emotional state 所暗示的——身体动作（笑、做表情）可以反过来影响情绪。

行文脉络

驳常识→提反差→引情绪理论→实验佐证

第1段先破后立：先引亚里士多德观点，再用 But __(1)__ some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness 转入反驳；第2段进一步揭示笑与锻炼的反差：instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the __(7)__; 第3段把话题从体能切到情绪，引出经典情绪理论 our feelings are partially rooted __(12)__ physical reactions；第4段用 Strack 的咬笔实验佐证 expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around，最后扣主旨 the physical act of laughter could improve mood。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health."

第1段，第1句

"view...as..." 结构和形容词短语作后置定语都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且本句展示了较长主语与该结构的组合，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

But despite some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness.

第1段，第2句

这种“句首转折或让步背景 + 简单主干判断”的写法很常见，阅读里经常出现。掌握后，遇到前置介词短语和逗号时更容易先剥离背景、再找主干。

Laughter does produce short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, boosting heart rate and oxygen consumption.

第1段，第3句

简单句搭配分词状语是常见句式，宾语带介词短语定语也属典型结构，在真题中频繁出现。但助动词强调用法和伴随状语同时出现的组合不算最高频，典型性中等。

But because hard laughter is difficult to sustain, a good laugh is unlikely to have measurable benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

第1段，第4句

句子使用了 "because" 引导原因状语从句和 "the way" 引导方式状语从句，这两种从句在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。主系表结构加状语从句的组合也是典型的书面语句式。学生掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的复合句分析中，具有较高的代表性和实用性。

Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter relaxes muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

第2段，第2句

本句集中了多种值得练习的成分：后置现在分词定语 ("dating back to the 1930s")、宾语从句、作结果状语的现在分词短语 ("decreasing muscle tone...") 以及嵌套时间状语从句，成分种类丰富，尤其是分词短语的双重用法（定语与状语）是基础学生的常见易错点，训练价值较高。

Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of physical feedback that improve an individual's emotional state.

第3段，第2句

名词短语作主语、及物动词带宾语、限制性定语从句修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。强调助动词 does 的使用也是常考点。整句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似长句的分析。

According to one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted in physical reactions.

第3段，第3句

简单句配被动语态和句首介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具备一定代表性。但因结构较简单、无从句嵌套，典型性不算很高。

It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry because they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

第3段，第4句

句子涵盖了形式主语、主语从句、原因状语从句、时间状语从句、并列谓语、系表结构、不定式作宾语等多种成分类型，且形式主语结构是学生常见易错点，非常适合作为成分划分的综合练习

In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to hold a pen either with their teeth – thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a(n) disappointed expression.

第4段，第2句

主句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，宾语补足语中包含并列结构和插入成分。定语从句包含关系代词作主语、情态动词谓语、宾语。成分种类丰富，并列和插入结构是常见易错点，适合作为划分练习。

Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around.

第4段，第3句

主句涵盖主语(带后置定语)、谓语、多个状语(方式、对象、比较、结果),定语从句包含被动语态的主谓结构,宾语从句包含情态动词谓语和宾语,成分种类丰富,且主语后置定语、比较结构倒装、分词短语作状语等都是易错点,训练价值高。

Similarly, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

第4段，第4句

情态动词加动词原形的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其在科普、议论类文章中表达可能性或推测时频繁出现。主语带后置定语也是典型学术句式。本句结构虽简单，但代表了常考的基础句型，具有较好的迁移性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

laughter B1

n. 笑

本篇6次 · 真题 10 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇4次 · 真题 40 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇2次 · 真题 17 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

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 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

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题14句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次·真题13句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题13句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题12句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题12句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题12句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题11句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题10句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次·真题10句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次·真题8句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题8句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题8句

sustain B2

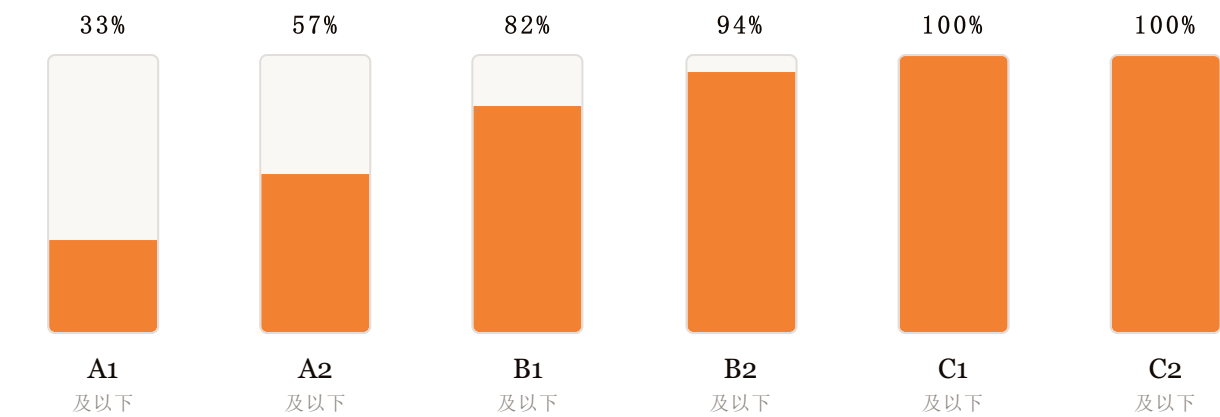
v. 维持

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 142 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 142 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 8 个·约 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 142 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2011年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	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）	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	题目解析 →

2011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2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2011)

Section II Part A (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 The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

纽约爱乐乐团决定聘请Alan Gilbert担任下一任音乐总监，自2009年突然宣布其任命以来，一直是古典音乐界的热门话题。总的来说，反应至少可以说是正面的。"万岁!终于!"Anthony Tommasini写道，他是一位严肃的古典音乐评论家。

P2 One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Times, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some Times readers as faint praise.

然而，这一任命之所以如此令人惊讶的原因之一是，Gilbert相对来说并不知名。即使是在《纽约时报》上支持Gilbert任命的Tommasini也称他为"一位谦逊的音乐家，没有令人敬畏的指挥家气质"。作为对一个迄今为止由Gustav Mahler和Pierre Boulez这样的音乐家领导的乐团的下一任音乐总监的描述，这似乎至少会让一些《纽约时报》读者觉得是一种轻描淡写的赞扬。

P3 For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to

visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

就我而言, 我不知道Gilbert是否是一位伟大的指挥家, 甚至是否是一位优秀的指挥家。诚然, 他演奏各种各样令人印象深刻的有趣作品, 但我没有必要去Avery Fisher Hall或任何其他地方听有趣的管弦乐。我所要做的就是去我的CD架, 或者启动电脑从iTunes下载更多录制的音乐。

P4 Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

那些回应说录音无法替代现场演出的忠实音乐会观众没有抓住要点。为了争夺热爱艺术的公众的时间、注意力和金钱, 古典乐器演奏家不仅必须与歌剧院、舞蹈团、剧院公司和博物馆竞争, 还必须与20世纪伟大古典音乐家的录音演出竞争。这些录音价格便宜, 随处可得, 而且在艺术质量上往往远高于今天的现场演出; 此外, 它们可以在听众选择的时间和地点"消费"。因此, 这类录音的广泛传播给传统古典音乐会这一制度带来了危机。

P5 One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract. 一种可能的应对方式是古典表演者演奏尚未录制的有吸引力的新音乐。Gilbert本人对新音乐的兴趣已被广泛关注: 古典音乐评论家Alex Ross形容他是一个能够将爱乐乐团变成"一个明显不同、更有活力的组织"的人。但这种不同的本质是什么呢? 仅仅扩大乐团的曲目是不够的。如果Gilbert和爱乐乐团要取得成功, 他们必须首先改变美国最古老的乐团与它希望吸引的新观众之间的关系。

题目与逐题解析

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has ____

- [A] incurred criticism.
- [B] raised suspicion.
- [C] received acclaim.
- [D] aroused curiosity.

从第一段我们得知,Gilbert的任命已经____

A) 招致了批评 B) 引起了怀疑 C) 受到了赞扬 D) 激起了好奇心

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 We learn from Paragraph 1 that 这种 "我们从第 X 段得知" 的句式要求答案直接来自段内事实陈述,而不是跨段综合或推理。

【拆句】 Gilbert's appointment has ____ 主谓后接现在完成时空位,空位要填的是动词词组,所以四个选项都是 V+宾语 的结构(如 received acclaim);理解上无陷阱。

【定位】 For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

在很大程度上,反响一直是 "至少可以说" 是正面的。一向严肃的古典乐评家 Anthony Tommasini 写道:"万岁!终于来了!"

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

incurred criticism 意为 "招致批评",与原文 favorable 极性相反。

B) 无中生有

raised suspicion 表达 "引起怀疑",原文只字未提任何怀疑情绪,Tommasini 是 "叫好" 而不是 "质疑"。

C) ✓ 正确

the response has been favorable, to say the least ↔ **received acclaim**

Hooray! At last! ↔ **received acclaim**

预判 "正面评价" 与 received acclaim 在极性、范围上完全吻合,且 acclaim 不像 incurred criticism 那样反向,也不像 raised suspicion/aroused curiosity 那样偏离评价。

D) 偷换概念

aroused curiosity 表达 "引起好奇",原文虽然提到 Gilbert is comparatively little known,但这是第二段对名气的描述,而第一段强调的是 favorable 反响,不是好奇情绪。

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is ____

[A] influential.

[B] modest.

[C] respectable.

[D] talented.

Tommasini认为Gilbert是一位____的艺术家

A) 有影响力 B) 谦逊 C) 值得尊敬 D) 有才华

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is ____ 问的是 Tommasini 对 Gilbert 的客观评价,要从原文 Tommasini 的原话里截取并同义改写。

【拆句】 主句 Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist + 限制性定语从句 who is ____,空位补的是表语形容词;无复杂结构。

【定位】 Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Times, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him."

甚至 Tommasini——这位曾在《纽约时报》上力挺 Gilbert 任命的评论家——也只是把他称为 "一个不摆架子的音乐家,身上没有那种令人敬畏的指挥派头"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

influential 强调有影响力,原文 Gilbert is comparatively little known 反而提示其知名度不高,Tommasini 的引语也未涉及影响力。

B) ✓ 正确

an unpretentious musician ↔ **modest**

with no air of the formidable conductor about him ↔ **modest**

预判 "不摆架子" 与 modest 在词义上是教科书级同义,且其他三项 (influential/respectable/talented) 都未在 Tommasini 的引语中出现对应表达。

C) 偷换概念

respectable 意为 "令人尊敬的",但原文恰恰强调 "no air of the formidable conductor"(没有令人敬畏的气场),把 "不令人敬畏" 偷换成 "令人尊敬" 在概念上是相反方向。

D) 无中生有

talented 谈才华,Tommasini 的引语只评说 Gilbert 的 "气质姿态",没有评价其音乐才能。

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers_____

- [A] ignore the expenses of live performances.
- [B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.
- [C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.
- [D] overestimate the value of live performances.

作者认为忠实的音乐会常客_____

- A) 忽视了现场演出的费用 B) 拒绝大多数类型的录音演出 C) 夸大了现场演出的多样性
- D) 高估了现场演出的价值

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The author believes that the devoted concertgoers_____ 直接问作者对某群体的看法,答案应是作者评价句的同义转述。

【拆句】 The author believes that the devoted concertgoers_____ 是 believe + that 宾语从句结构,空位是宾语从句的谓语部分,选项均为 V+宾语形式;无陷阱。

【定位】 Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point.

那些反驳说 "录音替代不了现场演出" 的狂热乐迷,其实没抓住要点。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

ignore the expenses of live performances 说乐迷忽视现场票价,原文虽提到 For the time, attention, and money,但谈的是公众资源被各种艺术形式争夺,不是乐迷忽视票价。

B) 过度推断

reject most kinds of recorded performances 说乐迷 "拒绝大多数录音演出",原文只提到他们认为录音不能 substitute(替代)现场,并未推到 "拒绝大多数录音" 的程度。

C) 无中生有

exaggerate the variety of live performances 说乐迷夸大了现场演出的多样性,但原文只论 "现场是否可被替代",并未涉及现场的多样性问题。

D) ✓ 正确

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point.

↔ **overestimate the value of live performances**

For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century.

↔ **overestimate the value of live performances**

预判 "高估现场" 与 overestimate the value of live performances 在评判方向、对象、程度上完全吻合,且 over- 前缀正好对应 missing the point 所暗示的 "过分"。

24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

- [A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
- [B] They are easily accessible to the general public.
- [C] They help improve the quality of music.
- [D] They have only covered masterpieces.

根据文章,关于录音,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 它们在质量上往往不如现场音乐会
- B) 它们易于被大众获取
- C) 它们有助于提高音乐质量
- D) 它们只涵盖了杰作

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 which of the following is true of recordings 是典型 "关于 X 下列哪项为真" 的细节核对应题,要求选项与原文事实一一对应。

【拆句】 According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings? 一个 wh-疑问句,主干是 which...is true of recordings;无复杂修饰。

【定位】 These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing.

这些录音便宜、随处可得,而且在艺术质量上往往远高于今天的现场演出;此外,听众可以在自己选定的时间和地点 "消费" 它们。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They are often inferior to live concerts in quality 说录音质量常低于现场,但原文恰恰说 very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances——录音质量常远高于现场。

B) ✓ 正确

available everywhere ↔ easily accessible to the general public

cheap ↔ easily accessible to the general public

在四个选项中,只有 easily accessible to the general public 完整落在原文列出的 cheap + available everywhere 这两个属性上,既未夸大也未跑题。

C) 偷换概念

They help improve the quality of music 说录音 "帮助改善了音乐的质量",但原文只比较录音与现场的质量高低,并未说录音改善了音乐本身的质量。

D) 以偏概全

They have only covered masterpieces 说录音 "只覆盖了名曲",原文虽提到 the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century,但说的是 "伟大演奏家" 的演奏录音,并不限定其曲目只是 masterpieces,且 only 这个绝对化副词原文未提。

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels_____

[A] doubtful.

[B] enthusiastic.

[C] confident.

[D] puzzled.

关于Gilbert在振兴爱乐乐团中的作用,作者感到_____

A) 怀疑 B) 热情 C) 有信心 D) 困惑

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 the author feels____ 空位填 doubtful/enthusiastic/confident/puzzled 等情感形容词,本质是判断作者的极性。

【拆句】 Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels____ 介词短语 Regarding... 作状语限定话题范围,主句是 the author feels + 形容词;无陷阱,但要注意状语已把题目范围限定。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. ↔ **doubtful**

If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

↔ **doubtful**

预判 "存疑" 与 doubtful 在极性、程度上完全吻合;其他三项要么过度乐观,要么是 "完全摸不着头脑",均与作者末段的有条件式表达不符。

B) 与原文相反

enthusiastic 表达 "热情洋溢",但作者在末段连用 not be enough 与 must first change 给 Gilbert 加难度,显然没有给出热情支持。

C) 与原文相反

confident 表达 "有信心",原文中作者的两道 not enough/must first change 完全没给信心背书,反而强调成功取决于一个尚未实现的条件。

D) 过度推断

puzzled 表 "困惑、摸不着头脑",但作者明确给出了 "必须改变关系" 这条建议,说明思路清晰,并不困惑,只是对结果存疑。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009.

第1段, 第1句

"核心名词+介词短语+不定式短语" 构成长主语的模式,以及现在完成时搭配 ever since 表持续状态,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known.

第2段, 第1句

主系表结构配合名词性从句(表语从句)、定语从句修饰主语、插入语的使用,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;全句结构完整、层次分明,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖主谓宾、状语、同位语从句、主系表、并列表语等多种成分，适合练习同位语从句的识别（与宾语从句、定语从句的区分）、系动词的判定、以及并列结构的划分。同位语从句是学生易混淆的知识点，本句提供了清晰的训练场景。

To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music.

第3段，第2句

本句的 "it is not necessary (for sb) to do sth" 结构是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，形式主语后置真正主语的用法也极为典型。并列转折句在考试中同样常见。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可直接迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

第3段，第3句

包含主系表结构、省略关系代词的定语从句、不定式作表语、并列不定式等多种成分，尤其是省略关系代词的定语从句是常见易错点，主语中嵌套定语从句的识别也有练习价值。

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point.

第4段，第1句

主句包含主语、谓语、宾语以及前置定语和后置定语从句，定语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句，宾语从句包含主语、系动词、表语及表语内部的后置定语，成分种类丰富。特别是定语从句嵌套在主句主语内部、导致主谓分离，以及宾语从句充当定语从句谓语的宾语，这两个点都是学生易混淆的结构，训练价值较高。

These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing.

第4段，第3句

分号连接并列主句、moreover递进补充论点、比较结构higher than、情态动词加被动语态can be consumed,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,学习后可迁移到大量类似语境,具有较强的典型性

The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

第4段，第4句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见：主语和宾语都带有较长的后置定语修饰，谓语使用现在完成时，句中插入副词表示逻辑关系。这种"主语（含后置定语）+ 谓语（完成时）+ 宾语（含后置定语）"的模式在学术和新闻语体中频繁出现，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似句子的分析中。但由于本句是简单句、没有从句嵌套，因此典型性不如那些包含多个从句或复杂修饰的长句。

Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization."

第5段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、定语从句、状语等多种成分,第二个主句的宾语补足语中嵌套定语从句是易错点,需要学生准确识别修饰关系和成分归属,适合作为划分成分的练习句

According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

第24题 题干

特殊疑问句加介词短语状语的组合，在四六级和考研阅读理解的题干中极为常见。"According to..."引出信息来源，"which of the following is true of..." 询问选项真实性，是标准的选择题题干句式。掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量同类题目的理解中，具有很高的复用价值。

They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.

第24题，A

主系表结构配形容词短语作表语在真题中较常见，"be inferior to" 这类比较结构也时有出现，具有一定代表性，但句式过于基础，无复杂变化，迁移价值中等。

本篇出现的 46 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。

performance

B1

n. 表演

本篇7次 · 真题 30 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次 · 真题 22 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

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 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

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 19 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 16 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

performer B2

n. 表演者, 演员

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

moreover B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

availability B2

n. 可获得性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

modest B2

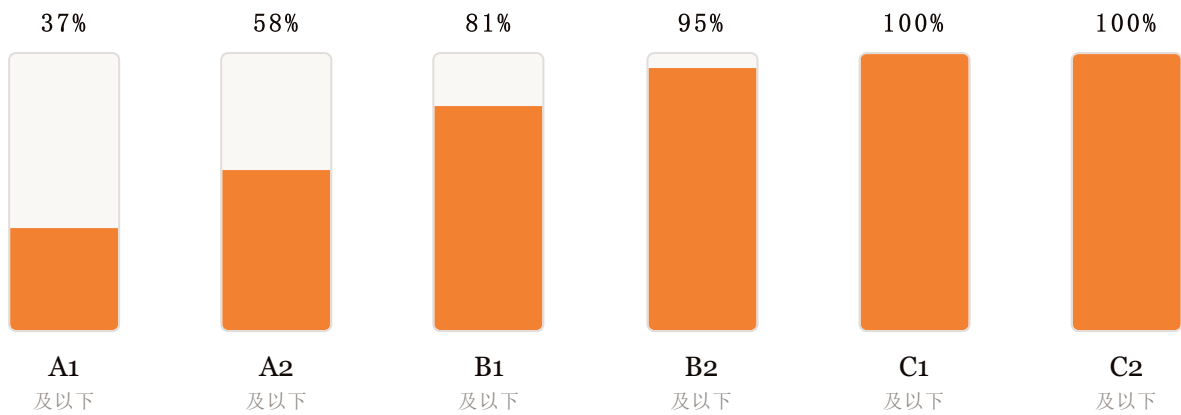
adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

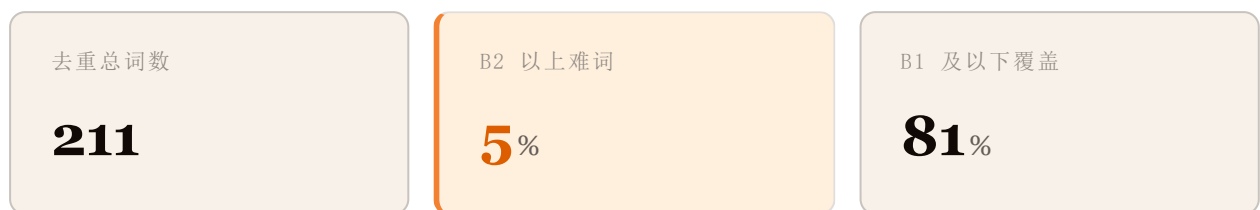
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 211 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **211** 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 11 个·约 5%。



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 211 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2011年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2011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2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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(2011)

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 When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

当Liam McGee于八月离开美国银行总裁职位时,他的解释出人意料地坦率。他没有用常见的含糊借口来掩饰自己的离职,而是直截了当地说他离开是"为了追求经营一家公司的目标"。McGee说,公开自己的雄心"完全是我的决定"。两周之内,他首次与Hartford Financial Services Group的董事会进行了会谈,该公司于9月29日任命他为CEO兼董事长。

P2 McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations. McGee说,在没有安排好职位的情况下离职让他有时间思考自己想要经营什么样的公司。这也向外界清楚地传达了他的抱负。McGee并非个例。最近几周,Avon和American Express的二号高管辞职时解释说他们正在寻找CEO职位。随着董事会在股东压力下仔细审查继任计划,那些未获提名的高管也可能希望离开。动荡的商业环境也使高级管理人员谨慎行事,避免含糊的声明影响他们的声誉。

P3 As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous

boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

随着复苏的最初迹象开始显现,副手们可能更愿意在没有保障的情况下冒险一试。根据Liberum Research的数据,第三季度CEO更替率比一年前下降了23%,因为紧张不安的董事会坚持留用现有领导者。随着经济回暖,有抱负的领导者将获得大量机会。

P4 The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

辞去高级职位去寻找更好职位的决定并不常规。多年来,高管和猎头一直遵循这样一条规则:最有吸引力的CEO候选人是那些必须被挖角的人。Korn/Ferry高级合伙人Dennis Carey说:"我想不出我做过的哪次搜寻中董事会没有指示我首先考察在任CEO。"

P5 Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

那些在没有工作的情况下跳槽的人并不总能迅速获得高层职位。Ellen Marram十年前辞去Tropicana的负责人职务,表示她想成为CEO。一年后她才成为一家小型互联网大宗商品交易所的负责人。Robert Willumstad于2005年带着成为CEO的抱负离开花旗集团。三年后他才在一家大型金融机构担任该职位。

P6 Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

许多招聘人员表示,对于顶尖人才来说,过去的耻辱感正在消退。金融危机使得处于待业状态或离开一份糟糕的工作变得更加可以接受。一位猎头说:"传统规则是留在原地更安全,但这一规则已经从根本上被颠覆了。受伤最严重的是那些待得太久的人。"

题目与逐题解析

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being_____

- [A] arrogant.
- [B] frank.
- [C] self-centered.
- [D] impulsive.

当McGee宣布离职时,他的态度最恰当的描述是_____

A) 傲慢的 B) 坦率的 C) 以自我为中心的 D) 冲动的

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 his manner can best be described as being 问的是某一具体时刻 McGee 的表达方式,答案来自原文对其表达方式的直接评价语,属于客观细节而非推断。

【拆句】 Q26 主干是 his manner can best be described as being ____, 前面 When McGee announced his departure 是时间状语从句限定时间范围; 考生只要把题干理解为「当 McGee 宣布离职时, 他的方式可被形容为 ____」即可, 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company."

他没有用那些常见的含糊借口来掩饰离任, 而是直截了当地说, 自己离开是「为了追求经营一家公司的目标」。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

arrogant 意为「傲慢、自负」, 原文只说 McGee 直接说出自己想做 CEO 的目标 to pursue my goal of running a company, 没有任何贬义评价; 说出真实动机不等于傲慢。

B) **✓ 正确**

came right out and said ↔ **frank**

Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses ↔ **frank**

预判「直率坦诚」对应英文最常用形容词即 frank, 与原文「不掩饰、直说出真实动机」语义完全等值, 无需推断即可锁定。

C) **偷换概念**

self-centered 意为「以自我为中心」, 原文 Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says 是在说「公开抱负是我自己的决定」, 强调的是决定的自主性, 不是他不顾他人。

D) **与原文相反**

impulsive 意为「冲动的、未经深思的」, 原文 came right out and said 强调「不绕弯子」而非「未经深思」; 下一段 McGee 还说 leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run, 说明他离职后专门留出时间反思, 完全不冲动。

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by ____

- [A] their expectation of better financial status.
- [B] their need to reflect on their private life.
- [C] their strained relations with the boards.
- [D] their pursuit of new career goals.

根据第2段, 高级管理人员辞职可能是由 ____ 促成的

- A) 他们对更好财务状况的期待 B) 他们反思私人生活的需要 C) 他们与董事会的紧张关系
- D) 他们对新职业目标的追求

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 senior executives' quitting may be spurred by 在第二段内寻找一个明确给出的离职动因, 答案为原文动因句的同义替换, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 Q27 主干是 senior executives' quitting may be spurred by ____; 情态动词 may 表示「可能由.....驱动」, 不是不确定语气, 而是把原因开放为「之一」即可; spurred by 为被动结构, 下划线处填的是原因方。

【定位】 In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post.

近几周, 雅芳和美国运通的二把手都辞职了, 给出的解释是他们想找一个 CEO 职位。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

their expectation of better financial status 把动因归为「期待更好的财务状况」, 但原文第二段从未提到收入、薪水、财务等任何金钱相关信息——离职动机只涉及职位/反思/声誉/接班, 不涉及钱。

B) 偷换概念

their need to reflect on their private life 把原文 reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run 里的「反思经营什么样的公司」(职业层面), 偷换为「反思私人生活」(生活层面)——原文 reflect 的宾语是 company, 不是 private life。

C) 过度推断

their strained relations with the boards 把原文 As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on (董事会审视接班计划, 未被选中者可能想走人) 偷换为「与董事会关系紧张」——「没被选中接班」与「关系紧张」不是同一件事。

D) ✓ 正确

they were looking for a CEO post ↔ their pursuit of new career goals

the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post ↔ their pursuit of new career goals

预判「想去做 CEO」对应选项 their pursuit of new career goals, 「CEO 职位」即「新职业目标」的具体化; 且段首 McGee 同例、段中 Avon/American Express 同例, 共同支持此动因。

28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means ____

- [A] approved of.
- [B] attended to.
- [C] hunted for.
- [D] guarded against.

第4段第3行中的词语poached最可能的意思是____

A) 赞同 B) 处理 C) 猎取 D) 防范

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 most probably means 是词义题的固定提问句式, 问的是 poached 在上下文中的含义。

【拆句】 Q28 主干是 The word "poached" ... most probably means ____; 其中 Line 3, Paragraph 4 为插入语作位置说明, 可直接忽略不译; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

多年来，高管和猎头都恪守这样一条规则：最具吸引力的 CEO 人选，是那些必须从别处挖来的人。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

approved of 意为「被赞同/被认可」，与原文「被主动挖角招揽」不在同一语义场——「认可」是态度评价，「挖角」是行动招揽，二者不可互换。

B) 偷换概念

attended to 意为「被照料、被关注」，多用于「需求被处理」「病人被照料」等被动接受关照的语境；原文要表达的是猎头主动「猎取」候选人，二者主动方与被动方的关系完全不同。

C) ✓ 正确

the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached ↔ **hunted for**
headhunters ↔ **hunted for**

预判「被动地被招揽」对应英文 hunted for（被寻找/被猎取），加之段内 headhunters 反复出现暗示 hunt 词根，锁定 C。

D) 与原文相反

guarded against 意为「被提防、被防范」，方向与原文相反——原文是「最有吸引力的候选人是被猎头追着挖」，是积极的招揽行为；干扰项却给出「被防范」的负面消极含义。

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____

- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts.
- [B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.
- [C] top performers care more about reputations.
- [D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules.

从最后一段可以推断出 ____

- A) 顶尖人才过去常常坚守自己的职位
- B) 顶尖人才的忠诚正在过时
- C) 顶尖人才更加在意声誉
- D) 坚持传统规则更安全

【答案】 A （推断题）

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph 同时具备推断信号词和明示段号，是典型的「段内一步推断」型题目。

【拆句】 Q29 是 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ 的形式主语句，主语 It 形式上指代后面 that 从句的内容；考生只要读懂为「从未段可以推出 ____」即可，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

一位猎头说：「传统规则是『待在原位更安全』，但这一规则已被根本性反转。」「受伤最重的人，是那些待得太久的人。」

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are ↔

top performers used to cling to their posts

stay where you are ↔ cling to their posts

that's been fundamentally inverted ↔ used to

「过去规则 + 已被反转」直接对应 used to cling（过去常常死守，现在不再）——预判与选项语义完全对应，且与第四段 adhered to the rule 的传统规则描述前后呼应，锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated 把「死守职位」偷换为「忠诚」——原文 stay too long 是行为描述（待得太久），不涉及任何 loyalty（忠诚）这一价值评判；干扰项偷换的还不止概念，还把「（对一份工作）待得太久」升级为「（对公司的）忠诚」。

C) 张冠李戴

top performers care more about reputations 中的 reputations 一词出现在第二段 senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations，而非末段；末段未提声誉问题，且把「老高管谨慎说话」推到「顶尖人才更看重声誉」是跨段的过度推断。

D) 与原文相反

it's safer to stick to the traditional rules 直接复用原文 it's safer to stay where you are 的措辞，但原文紧接着说 that's been fundamentally inverted——传统规则已被反转；该选项把已被否定的传统规则当作末段的结论，方向完全相反。

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go?
- [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
- [C] Top Managers Jump without a Net
- [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

以下哪个是本文的最佳标题？

A) CEO们:何去何从? B) CEO们:一路向上? C) 高层管理者无保障跳槽 D) 顶尖人才的唯一出路

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following is the best title for the text 直接要求挑选全文标题，答案必须概括全文主线、覆盖所有题目区间。

【拆句】 Q30 主干是 Which of the following is the best title for the text, which 引导特殊疑问句, of the following 限定范围; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

CEOs: Where to Go? 的核心是「CEO 该去哪里」, 但全文没有任何篇幅讨论高管去向的地理或行业选择, 只讨论「为何要走、走得起走不起、走的代价」; 标题与主线完全错位。

B) 以偏概全

CEOs: All the Way Up? (CEO 们: 一路向上?) 暗示「裸辞必能上位」的乐观论调, 但第五段 Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly 与 Marram 等了一年、Willumstad 等了三年的反例已证明: 裸辞不总是一路向上, 代价不小。

C) ✓ 正确

deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net ↔

Top Managers Jump without a Net

to pursue my goal of running a company ↔ **Top Managers Jump without a Net**

that's been fundamentally inverted ↔ **Top Managers Jump without a Net**

C 项以中性描述句覆盖了「主语: 高管 + 动作: 裸跳 + 方式: 无后路」三要素, 与全文主线完全等值, 且使用原文 jump without a net 的标志性隐喻, 是六段共同支持的最佳标题。

D) 过度推断

The Only Way Out for Top Performers (顶尖人才的唯一出路) 把「裸辞」绝对化为「唯一出路」, 但原文从未给出此判断; 第六段只是说「传统规则被反转」, 并非说裸辞是「唯一」途径——程度被严重扭曲。

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。

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run.

第2段, 第1句

该句的 says 引出宾语从句、动名词短语作主语、双宾语结构、宾语从句嵌套、定语从句省略关系代词等结构, 均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 具有很强的代表性, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分，且主句主语带定语从句，状语从句内部也包含完整的主谓宾状结构。特别适合训练定语从句修饰主语时的成分划分，以及如何在多个分句中分别识别各自的核心成分。是较好的成分划分练习句。

In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research.

第3段，第2句

“主句先报结果，再用原因从句解释，并夹带名词后的限制性修饰”是阅读中很常见的新闻和议论文句式。掌握这种读法，迁移到很多数据报道句都很有帮助。

As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

第3段，第3句

句首状语分句加主句，是考试阅读中非常常见的基本句式。尤其是“As ... , 主句”这种背景引入方式，掌握后迁移性很强。

For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

第4段，第2句

这句结构层级清楚但不算过难，既能训练主干识别，又能训练从属结构内部再套修饰结构的处理。对结构和时态的综合练习价值较高，适合优先练习。

Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

第4段，第3句

这句在结构上有代表性，时态上也覆盖情态与完成体，训练收益高。虽然不是最顶级复杂句，但非常适合作为“主干定位 + 后置修饰 + 时态识别”的综合练习材料。

It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange.

第5段，第3句

“主句 + before 引导的时间从句”是很常见、可迁移性很强的句式。再加上“become + 身份名词”也是高频表达，掌握后能迁移到大量阅读句中。

The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one.

第6段，第2句

“动词 + it + 形容词 + 不定式”是英语里很典型、可迁移性很强的句式，考试阅读中也常见。掌握这类结构后，遇到类似的形式宾语句会更容易迅速抓主干。

"The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter.

第6段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、形式主语、直接引语结构等多种成分。包含形式主语 it 与真正主语不定式的区分、定语从句关系副词的双重作用、并列连词连接的并列主句识别等多个易错点。适合作为综合性成分划分练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

performer

B2

n. 表演者，演员

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇4次 · 真题 59 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇4次·真题 39 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇4次·真题 21 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇3次·真题 11 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次·真题 25 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇2次·真题 23 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇2次·真题 23 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇2次·真题 20 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次·真题 16 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇2次·真题 14 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

expectation B2

n. 期待, 预期

本篇1次·真题 17 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

cautious B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

strain B2

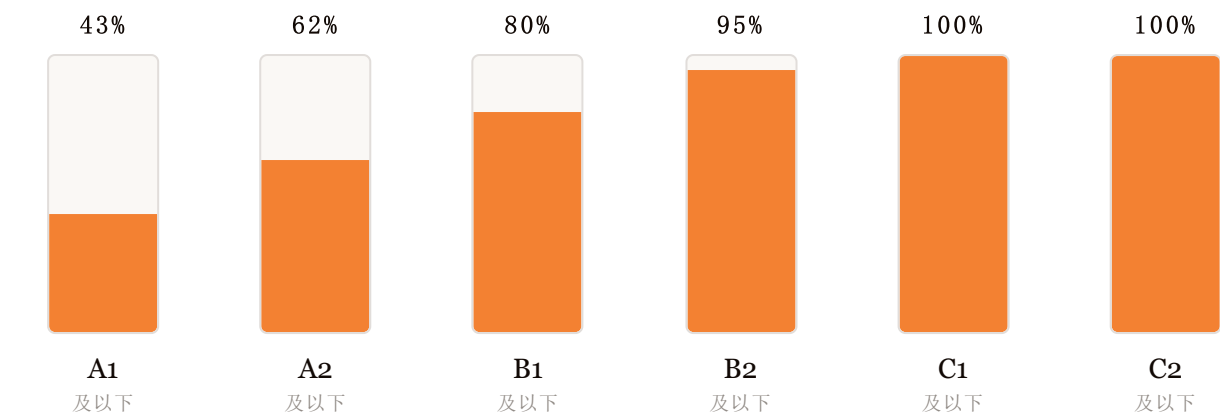
n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

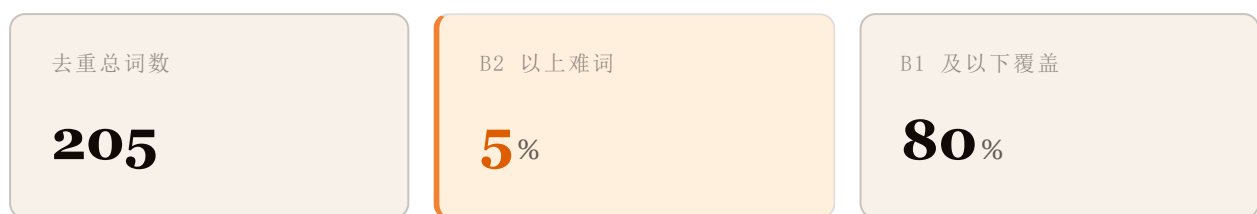
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 205 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **205** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 10 个 · 约 5%。



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 205 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2011年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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	题目解析 →

2011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2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2011)

Section II Part A (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 The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional "paid" media – such as television commercials and print advertisements – still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

过去,营销成功的粗略指南是一分钱一分货。如今不再如此。尽管传统的"付费"媒体——如电视广告和平面广告——仍然发挥着重要作用,但企业现在可以利用许多替代形式的媒体。对产品充满热情的消费者可能会自愿向朋友推广产品,从而创造"赢得"媒体,而企业可以通过向其网站注册客户发送有关产品和促销的电子邮件提醒来利用"自有"媒体。消费者现在做出购买决策的方式意味着,营销的影响源于传统付费媒体之外的广泛因素。

P2 Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media – for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to

learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

付费媒体和自有媒体由推广自身产品的营销人员控制。对于赢得媒体,这些营销人员充当用户响应的发起者。但在某些情况下,一个营销人员的自有媒体会成为另一个营销人员的付费媒体——例如,当电子商务零售商在其网站上出售广告位时。我们将这种售出媒体定义为流量强大到其他组织在其环境中放置内容或电子商务引擎的自有媒体。我们认为这一趋势仍处于初期阶段,它实际上始于零售商以及航空公司和酒店等旅游服务提供商,并且无疑会进一步发展。例如,Johnson & Johnson创建了BabyCenter,这是一个独立的媒体平台,推广互补甚至竞争性产品。除了创造收入外,其他营销人员的存在使该网站显得客观,为企业提供了了解其他公司营销吸引力的宝贵信息的机会,并可能有助于扩大所有相关公司的用户流量。

P3 The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

为营销人员提供更多(且更多样化)传播选择的同样巨大的技术变革,也增加了充满热情的消费者以更快、更明显且更具破坏性的方式表达意见的风险。这种被劫持的媒体与赢得媒体相反:资产或活动成为消费者、其他利益相关者或活动人士的人质,他们对品牌或产品提出负面指控。例如,社交网络成员正在了解到,他们可以劫持媒体,对最初创建这些媒体的企业施加压力。

P4 If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

如果发生这种情况,充满热情的消费者会试图说服他人抵制产品,使目标公司的声誉面临风险。在这种情况下,公司的反应可能不够迅速或周到,而且学习曲线一直很陡峭。例如,Toyota Motor今年早些时候通过相对迅速且精心策划的社交媒体响应活动,减轻了召回危机造成的一些损害,其中包括在Twitter和社交新闻网站Digg等网站上直接与消费者互动的努力。

题目与逐题解析

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are _____

- [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
- [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
- [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.
- [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.

消费者可能在什么情况下创造“赚得”媒体

- A) 痴迷于在特定网站进行网上购物。 B) 受到发送给他们的产品推广电子邮件的启发。
C) 渴望帮助朋友推广优质产品。 D) 热衷于推荐自己喜爱的产品。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Consumers may create "earned" media when they are ____ 问的是"在什么条件下", 要求在原文找到对该条件的客观陈述。

【拆句】 句子主干是 Consumers may create "earned" media, when 引导时间/条件状语从句、从句被截断成待补全的 when they are ____, 四个选项都是该 are 后面的表语, 作 they 的状态描述。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends

对某产品满怀热情的消费者可能会通过主动向朋友推荐它而创造出"赢得型"媒体。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites 谈的是"对特定网站的网购痴迷", 原文从未把 earned media 与网购痴迷挂钩。

B) **张冠李戴**

inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them 描述的恰是 a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers 这一 owned media 的定义句, 与 earned media 的提问对象不符。

C) **偷换概念**

eager to help their friends promote quality products 把消费者的动机扭曲为"帮朋友推广", 原文重心是消费者"出于对产品的热爱主动推荐", 并不存在为朋友服务的目的。

D) **✓ 正确**

passionate about a product ↔ **enthusiastic about**

willingly promoting it to friends ↔ **recommending their favorite products**

预判的"热情"与"主动推荐"两条锚同时落在 enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products 上, 无需推断即可锁定。

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature ____

[A] a safe business environment.

[B] random competition.

[C] strong user traffic.

[D] flexibility in organization.

根据第2段, 付费媒体的特点是

A) 安全的商业环境。 B) 随机竞争。 C) 强大的用户流量。 D) 组织上的灵活性。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 sold media feature ____ 问 sold media 的特征, 要求把原文对该术语的定义/属性句客观转述出来。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature ____, According to... 为来源状语, 主干 sold media feature ____ 的 feature 是动词"具有.....特征", 四个选项是 feature 的宾语。容易把 feature 误读成名词"特点是", 但句法上是动词。

【定位】 We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.

我们将这种"售出型"媒体定义为：流量大到其他机构愿意把自家内容或电商引擎置于其中的"自有型"媒体。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

a safe business environment 说 sold media 提供"安全的商业环境", 原文从未提及 safe/safety 概念, 是凭空添加的属性。

B) **与原文相反**

原文 the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective ... and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned 强调多方共存是有组织的、互利的, 远非"随机"竞争。

C) **✓ 正确**

owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment

↔ **strong user traffic**

四个选项中只有 strong user traffic 对应定义句中"流量强"这一核心修饰, 预判即锁。

D) **无中生有**

flexibility in organization 谈"组织上的灵活性", 原文谈的是流量与互利, 从未讨论 sold media 的组织灵活性。

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media_____

- [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
- [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
- [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.
- [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.

作者在第3段中指出赚得媒体

- A) 引发与热情消费者之间的持续冲突。 B) 可被用于在营销中产生负面效果。
- C) 可能导致更激烈的竞争。 D) 应该承担关于它们的所有负面评论。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media_____ 中的 indicate 表示"作者暗示", 要在原文基础上做一步逻辑延伸, 而非字面照搬。

【拆句】 主干 The author indicates ... that earned media_____, in Paragraph 3 是地点状语, that 引导宾语从句、从句主语 earned media 后接待补谓语, 四个选项是该谓语。读题时要看清作者"暗示"的对象是 earned media 而不是 hijacked media。

【定位】 Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product.

这种“被劫持的”媒体是“赢得型”媒体的反面：资产或营销活动会被那些对品牌或产品做出负面指控的消费者、其他利益相关者或行动主义者所挟持。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers 中的 constant 是“持续不断的”，原文只是说存在“风险”和“可能”，并未说 earned media 持续不断地引发冲突。

B) **✓ 正确**

Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media ↔

can be used to produce negative effects in marketing

the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways

↔ **negative effects in marketing**

在“earned media 在何种意义上具备负面可能”的预判下，四项中只有 can be used to produce negative effects in marketing 与之精确对应。

C) **无中生有**

may be responsible for fiercer competition 把锅扣给“更激烈的竞争”，原文第三段没有讨论企业之间的竞争，只讨论消费者发声对品牌的反向影响。

D) **过度推断**

deserve all the negative comments about them 说 earned media “应得所有负评”，原文只是中立分析机制，从未做“应得”的价值判断；all 也是绝对化用词。

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of ____

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.
- [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
- [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.
- [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.

Toyota Motor 的经历被引用作为以下哪项的例子

A) 有效应对被劫持媒体。 B) 说服顾客抵制产品。 C) 与支持性消费者合作。 D) 利用被劫持媒体。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 cited as an example of 明确问“举丰田案例是为了说明什么”，是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 主干 Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of ____, is cited as 是被动语态，as 后接名词短语作主补，四个选项都是 of 的宾语，必须是名词短语形式（注意 A 项 responding effectively to hijacked media 中 responding 是动名词，符合句法）。

【定位】 If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

如果发生此类情况，热情的消费者会试图说服他人抵制产品，使目标公司的声誉陷入风险。在此情境下，公司的响应可能不够迅速或周全，且其学习曲线一直很陡峭。例如，丰田汽车便以一场相对迅速且组织得当的社交媒体回应行动，化解了今年早些时候其召回危机带来的部分损害，该行动包括在 Twitter 与社交新闻网站 Digg 等平台上直接与消费者互动。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign ↔

responding effectively to hijacked media

alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis ↔ **responding effectively**

Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media ↔ **hijacked media**

丰田案例既例证"企业对 hijacked media 的回应可以有效"这一论点，又以"快速、有组织、缓解损害"印证有效性；只有 responding effectively to hijacked media 同时覆盖这两层。

B) 张冠李戴

persuading customers into boycotting products 描述的是 passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products 这一消费者动作，与丰田公司的行为相反；丰田正是抵制"被抵制"，而非劝人抵制。

C) 偷换概念

cooperating with supportive consumers 中的 supportive consumers（支持的消费者）与原文中需处理的 passionate consumers 性质相反；丰田案例处理的是潜在不满者，而不是与现成支持者合作。

D) 偷换概念

taking advantage of hijacked media 中的 taking advantage of 含"主动利用、获利"的意味，原文中丰田只是被动"应对、缓解"，并未从 hijacked media 中获益。

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
- [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
- [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
- [D] Popularity of owned media.

以下哪项是本文的主要内容？

- A) 传统付费媒体的替代方案。 B) 被劫持媒体与赚得媒体之间的冲突。 C) 被劫持媒体的主导地位。
D) 自有媒体的流行。

【答案】 **A** (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following is the text mainly about? 直接问全文主旨，无任何细节锚。

【拆句】 Which of the following is the text mainly about?, 主系表结构，主语是 Which of the following, about 后省略了 the text, 等同于"下列哪项最能概括本文主题"。结构无陷阱，关键在 mainly 提示"主线"而非局部。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media ↔

Alternatives to conventional paid media

marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media ↔

Alternatives to conventional paid media

P2 的 owned/sold、P3 的 hijacked、P4 的丰田回应都属于"对传统付费媒体的替代/拓展"框架，只有 Alternatives to conventional paid media 能把四段统一收拢。

B) 以偏概全

Conflict between hijacked and earned media 只覆盖第三段 Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media 的局部对比，前后段的 owned/sold/Toyota 案例全部落空，且原文并未把两者描述为"冲突"。

C) 过度推断

Dominance of hijacked media 中的 Dominance (主导/统治) 是程度极强的词，原文只在第三、四段讨论 hijacked media 的风险与应对，从未声称它"占主导"。

D) 以偏概全

Popularity of owned media 只覆盖首段对 owned media 的一笔带过和第二段的 sold media 派生讨论，原文从未论 owned media 的"流行度"，且全文重心远不止 owned。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

While traditional "paid" media – such as television commercials and print advertisements – still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media.

第1段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"While" 引导的让步逻辑也是典型句式。主句使用情态动词 "can" 表达能力或可能性，同样是常考点。该句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移至类似的让步转折句型，但不属于高频难句或特别典型的复杂结构。

Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site.

第1段，第4句

并列句结构（由 and 连接两个主句）是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，分词短语作后置定语（passionate about a product、registered with its Web site）和 by 引导的方式状语也是常考结构。本句的结构模式具有较高的复用性，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句子中。

The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

第1段，第5句

本句的结构高度典型，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句模式：主句主语包含定语从句（且省略关系词），谓语后接表语从句或宾语从句。这种"前重后重"的结构（主语扩展 + 从句补充）在学术性文章和新闻报道中频繁出现，掌握后可以大量复用到同类句子的分析中。

But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media – for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site.

第2段，第3句

主句采用"主系表"结构并附加举例说明，时间状语从句通过 "when" 引导，这种"陈述 + 举例 + 时间条件"的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，是典型的说明性句式，掌握后可应用于类似语境的理解。

We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.

第2段，第4句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：主句给出定义 + 定语从句限定范围 + 状语从句补充程度，这种多层修饰的复杂句式是学术和说明文体的常见写作模式，掌握后可大量复用。

This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further.

第2段，第5句

并列谓语 + 非限制性定语从句 + 插入语结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是 we believe / I think 等插入成分夹在从句中间的用法极为常见，掌握本句的切分方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句

Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products.

第2段，第6句

主句 + 同位语 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，同位语补充说明加定语从句限定的组合是典型的长难句模式，掌握后可迁移应用。

Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

第2段，第7句

本句覆盖多种句子成分：状语(介词短语)、主语(名词短语含后置定语)、并列谓语(三个)、宾语、宾语补足语(系表结构)、双宾语(间接宾语+直接宾语,直接宾语含不定式定语)。特别是双宾语结构和宾语补足语结构,是学习者的常见易错点,且三个谓语的不同搭配模式(make+宾语+宾补、give+双宾语、help+原形宾语)提供了丰富的成分划分练习机会

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式：主句主语带定语从句修饰，主句宾语后跟同位语从句展开，整句呈现“名词 + 定语从句 + 谓语 + 名词 + 同位语从句”的层层嵌套模式。这种将修饰成分嵌入主干、通过从句实现信息密集表达的方式，在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见。掌握本句结构后，学生可直接迁移到大量同类长难句的分析中，实用性很强。

Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

第3段，第3句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。现在进行时表示正在进行的认知过程，情态动词表示能力，定语从句修饰名词，都是高频考点。句子长度适中，复杂度适中，学习后可大量迁移到其他类似结构的句子。代表性很强。

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk.

第4段，第1句

条件状语从句 + 主句（含情态动词）的结构在考研和四六级阅读中非常常见，“if + 一般现在时，主句 + would/will”是标准句式。不定式作宾语、宾补不定式、现在分词作伴随状语都是高频考点，掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量真题句

Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

第4段，第3句

主句带较长修饰成分和方式状语，加上非限制性定语从句补充说明，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

本篇出现的 97 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。

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...
本篇16次 · 真题 41 句

product A2

n. 产品
本篇9次 · 真题 77 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者
本篇9次 · 真题 72 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的
本篇8次 · 真题 35 句

site A2

n. 地点
本篇6次 · 真题 45 句

marketer B2

n. 营销人员
本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

promote B2

v. 促进
本篇4次 · 真题 38 句

marketing B1

n. 营销
本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

earn A2

v. 赚得，挣得（金钱）
本篇4次 · 真题 32 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的
本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

user A2

n. 使用者
本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答
本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的
本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

web A2

n. 网站
本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

paid A2

v. 付款

本篇3次·真题8句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次·真题79句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题75句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题62句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题28句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇2次·真题20句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇2次·真题19句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇2次·真题17句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇2次·真题13句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次·真题12句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇2次·真题11句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题10句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题304句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题209句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题91句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题80句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次·真题 29 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 26 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇1次·真题 23 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 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

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇1次·真题 18 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 15 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

guide A2

n. 指南,手册

本篇1次·真题 13 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 11 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 11 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 10 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次·真题 10 句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

stem

B2

n. 茎

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cooperate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

deserve

B1

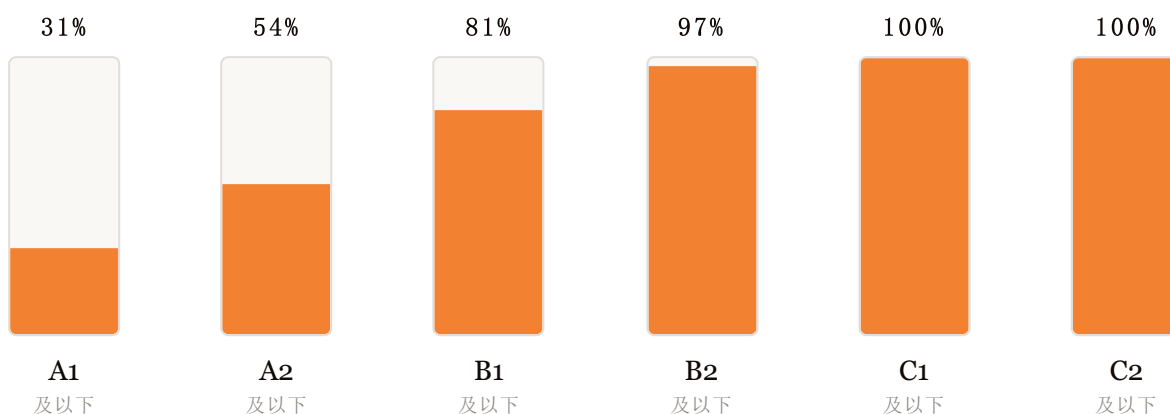
v. 应得

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **226** 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 7 个 · 约 3%。



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 226 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

226

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2011年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	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 →

2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一） 第4篇·36-40 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·36-40 题

本页 36-40 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2011年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2011)

Section II Part A (4)

Directions:

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

Text 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

题目与逐题解析

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

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

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

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

【答案】 C (细节题)

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

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

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

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

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

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

B) 与原文相反

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

C) ✓ 正确

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

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

D) 过度推断

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

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____

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

从第二段我们可以了解到 _____

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

【答案】 D (细节题)

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

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

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

几乎每周都有至少一位明星妈妈或准妈妈，在报刊亭上微笑示人。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

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

B) **无中生有**

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

C) **以偏概全**

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

D) **✓ 正确**

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

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

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

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

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

第三段暗示没有孩子的人_____

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

【答案】 A (细节题)

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

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

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

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

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

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

are constantly exposed to criticism

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

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

B) 与原文相反

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

C) 无中生有

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

D) 答非所问

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

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

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

根据第四段,名人杂志传达的信息是 ____

A) 抚慰人心的。 B) 模糊不清的。 C) 补偿性的。 D) 误导性的。

【答案】 D (细节题)

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

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

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

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

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

B) 偷换概念

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

C) 无中生有

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

D) ✓ 正确

hugely unrealistic ↔ misleading

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

↔ misleading

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

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

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

从最后一段可以推断出下列哪一项？

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

【答案】 B (推断题)

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

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

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

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

【选项】 A) 答非所问

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

B) ✓ 正确

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

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

in some small, subconscious way ↔

Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing

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

C) 偷换概念

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

D) 无中生有

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

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

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

第1段，第3句

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

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

第3段，第2句

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

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

第3段，第3句

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

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

第4段，第1句

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

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

第5段，第1句

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

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

第5段，第2句

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

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

第40题 题干

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

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现,又是 **考研英语一** 历年真题的高频词(在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8)。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频,点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇7次·真题 14 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇4次·真题 21 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 150 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇3次·真题 45 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇3次·真题 38 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次·真题 36 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题 34 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 24 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇2次·真题 9 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 9 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达（信息、思想、感情等）

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

partner

B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 12 句

lasting

B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misleading

B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

shock

B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次·真题 10 句

lean

B1

v. 倾斜

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起（情感、反应）

本篇1次·真题 8 句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

deserve

B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 8 句

rarely

B1

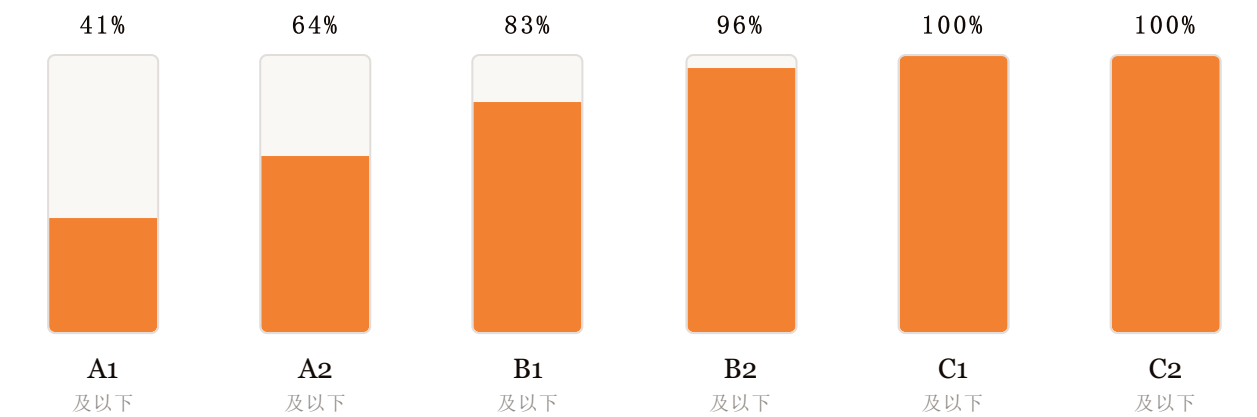
adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 8 句

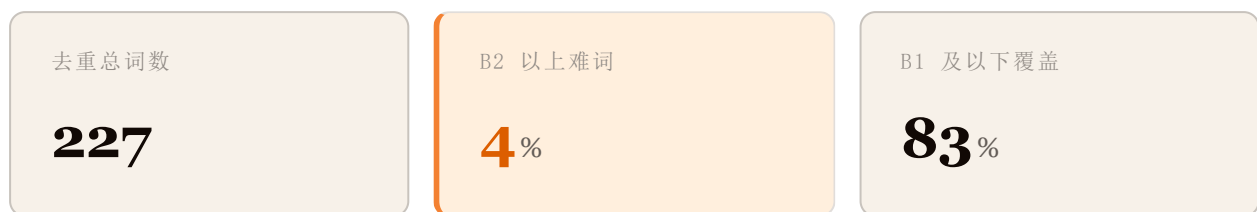
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 227 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

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



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



考研英语一 2011年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2011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2011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(2011)

Section II Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs E and G** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

没有哪个学科像人文学科那样热衷于职业化。Menand先生指出，你可以用三年时间成为律师，用四年时间成为医生。但在人文学科获得博士学位的常规时间是九年。毫不奇怪，多达一半的英语专业博士生在获得学位之前就退学了。

[B] His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read" – they form a sort of social glue.

他主要关注的是人文学科：文学、语言、哲学等等。这些学科正在过时：现在22%的美国大学毕业生主修商科，而只有2%主修历史，4%主修英语。然而，许多美国顶尖大学希望其本科生在每个受过教育的人都应具备的基本思想经典中打下基础。但大多数学校发现很难就“通识教育”应该是什么样子达成一致。Menand先生指出，在哈佛，“伟大著作之所以被阅读是因为它们一直被阅读”——它们形成了某种社会粘合剂。

- [C] Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

同样毫不奇怪的是，只有大约一半的人最终获得了他们进入研究生院时所追求的教授职位。教职岗位实在太少了。这部分是因为大学继续培养越来越多的博士。但想学习人文学科的学生越来越少：英语系在1970-71年授予的学士学位比20年后还要多。学生减少意味着需要的教师也减少。因此，在十年的论文写作结束时，许多人文学科学生离开了这个行业，去做他们未曾受过训练的工作。

- [D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

设计和教授这类课程困难的一个原因是，它们与美国顶尖大学的坚持相冲突，即文科教育和职业教育应该分开，在不同的学院教授。许多学生经历了这两种教育。虽然超过一半的哈佛本科生最终进入法律、医学或商业领域，但未来的医生和律师必须先学习非专业的文科学位，然后才能开始攻读职业资格。

- [E] Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable." So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

除了通过这种分离使各专业职业化之外，美国顶尖大学还使教授职业化了。用于学术研究的公共资金增长加速了这一进程：1960年至1990年间，联邦研究拨款增长了四倍，但教师授课时间减少了一半，因为研究占用了时间。职业化使获得博士学位成为成功学术生涯的先决条件：直到1969年，还有三分之一的美国教授没有博士学位。但Menand先生认为，职业化背后的关键理念是“特定专业所需的知识和技能是可传授的，但不可转移的。”因此，各学科不仅垄断了知识的生产，还垄断了知识生产者的生产。

- [F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which "the producers of knowledge are produced". Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise. "Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic." Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.

Menand先生总结说，改革高等教育的关键是改变“知识生产者的生产方式”。否则，学者们将继续危险地保持相似思维，越来越脱离他们所研究、调查和批评的社会。“学术探究，至少在某些领域，可能需要变得不那么排他性而更具整体性。”然而Menand先生并没有说明这究竟如何实现。

[G] The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

每一个考虑申请攻读博士学位的学生都应该阅读这本精妙而睿智的小书《思想的市场:美国大学的改革与抵制》。他们或许会决定去别处。因为美国大学里一直在发生一些奇特的事情,哈佛大学英语教授 Louis Menand 巧妙地捕捉到了这一点。

G → 41. → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

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

通读验证 按 G→B→D→E→A→C→F 通读: G 用全名引出书与作者 Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University; B 段首 His concern is mainly with the humanities 的 His 接 G 的 Menand, 并抛出通识教育难有共识; D 段首 such courses 接 B 的 general education, 给出『博雅与职业教育分离』之因; given 段 E 段首 by this separation 接 D 的分离, 把话题推进到『教授也被专业化』; A 段首 professionalism 复现 E 的 professionalisation, 给出后果一(读博九年、半数退学); C 段首 Equally unsurprisingly 并列 A 段尾的 Not surprisingly, 给出后果二(半数拿不到教职); F 段首 concludes Mr. Menand 收束全篇、给改革方案, 段尾 Mr. Menand does not say 自然收口。每条接缝的回指/复现/逻辑信号都消解得到对象, 整篇连贯无断裂。需提醒的稍弱接缝是 C→F: 靠『问题铺完→给结论』的语义顺承而非显式信号, 但 F 的收尾语足以坐实尾段身份。

41. 正确段 B

【承接前一段】 段 G 指代衔接

本段 His concern is mainly with the humanities

段 G Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University

B 段首 His 指代 G 段首次点名的 Louis Menand。His concern 的物主代词 His 在 B 段内部没有就近的男性指代对象, 必须回到 given 首段 G 找——G 段尾刚用全名引入 Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, His 正好指他, 两段严丝合缝。

42. 正确段 D

【承接前一段】 段 B 指代衔接

本段 One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses

段 B most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like

D 段首 such courses 指代 B 段尾提的 general education 课程。such courses 是回指型限定词，要在前文找「那类课程」；B 段尾正好在说名校 difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like，D 紧接着给出『难设计的一个原因』，such courses = B 说的通识课，承接成立。

【引出后一段】 段 E 指代衔接

本段 liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate

段 E Besides professionalising the professions by this separation

E 段首 this separation 回指 D 提出的「分离」。D 段抛出 liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate 这个「分离」，given 段 E 段首立即用 this separation 把它压缩回指，证明 D 必须排在 given 段 E 的正前面，即 42 位。

43. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 E 词汇复现

本段 No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities

段 E the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand

A 段首 professionalism 复现 given 段 E 的核心词 professionalisation。given 段 E 把 professionalisation 作为核心概念讲透，A 段首立刻用 professionalism 复现这个词并把矛头转向人文学科，词汇链对接，A 接在 given 段 E 之后即 43 位。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 段首的 Equally unsurprisingly 需要前一段先有一个『不意外』，E 没有。C 也讲人文学科的负面后果、看着像接专业化，但 Equally unsurprisingly 要求前一段已出现过一处『unsurprisingly』；given 段 E 段尾是 the production of the producers of knowledge，并无『不意外』陈述，C 接不上 E。真正先出现 Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out 的是 A，所以 C 应在 A 之后而非 43 位。

44. 正确段 C

【承接前一段】 段 A 逻辑连接词

本段 Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships

段 A Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees

C 段首 Equally unsurprisingly 并列呼应 A 段尾的 Not surprisingly。A 段尾给出第一个『不意外』的后果 Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out，C 段首用 Equally unsurprisingly 接着抛出第二个并列后果（半数拿不到教职），Equally 明确指向前面已有一个『不意外』，故 C 紧跟 A 排 44 位。

45. 正确段 **F**

【承接前一段】 段 C 语义承接

本段 The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand

段 C many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained 问题铺陈完毕，F 用 concludes 给出改革结论收尾。C 段尾把负面后果讲尽 many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained，F 段首 concludes Mr. Menand 是收束信号、给出『怎么改革』的方案。此处无回指词复现，靠的是『问题→结论』的内容逻辑顺承（弱锚），但 F 段尾 Mr. Menand does not say 是全篇收束句，确认它是尾段，故 45 位放 F。

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

借 Menand 的书评，剖析美国大学「专业化」如何把人文学科逼进困境并呼吁改革

全文围绕一本书展开：The subtle and intelligent little book The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University。书的矛头指向人文学科 His concern is mainly with the humanities，揭示「专业化」让博士耗时长、教职稀缺，最终落到改革主张 The key to reforming higher education。

脉络骨架

引书→点明关注对象→分析体制成因→揭示专业化后果（两个「不意外」）→给出改革结论

本篇是典型书评式说理文：先引出这本书（G）→说清书关注人文学科、并引出「通识教育难设计」的话头（B）→分析难的原因即博雅与职业教育分离（D）→given 的 E 把「分离」推进到「教授也被专业化」→由专业化推出后果一（读博九年、半数退学，A）→后果二（同样不意外，只有半数拿到教职，C）→收束于改革主张（F）。分析类段落（D/E）居中，后果类段落（A/C）紧随，结论段（F）压尾。

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

词汇复现

讲什么 **人文学科读博耗时极长（九年），半数中途退学**

段首钩子 段首以 professionalism 复现上一段的「专业化」话题

段尾伏笔 抛出「半数博士退学」这一惊人数据，等后文继续列后果

段 B

指代衔接

讲什么 **书主要关注人文学科，引出「通识教育难设计」的话头**

段首钩子 段首物主代词 His 必须回指前文出现的某位男性

段尾伏笔 抛出「通识教育长啥样难有共识」，为下一段解释原因埋伏笔

段 C

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **同样不意外：博士只有半数能拿到教职，岗位太少**

段首钩子 段首 Equally unsurprisingly 与前文的 Not surprisingly 构成并列递进

段尾伏笔 收束为「人文博士被迫改行做没受训的事」

段 D

指代衔接

讲什么 **通识课难设计的原因：名校坚持博雅教育与职业教育分开**

段首钩子 段首 such courses 回指前一段提到的那类课程

段尾伏笔 抛出「博雅与职业教育分离」这一体制特征，等后文继续推进

段 E

指代衔接

讲什么 **除了分离专业，名校还把教授本身专业化（读博成入行门槛）**

段首钩子 段首 this separation 回指前一段反复讲的「分离」

段尾伏笔 提出「专业化」这一核心概念，并给出它的后果

段 F

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **结论：改革高等教育的关键在于改变「知识生产者」的生产方式**

段首钩子 段首 concludes 标明这是全文收束的结论段

段尾伏笔 全篇收束：点出改革方向却坦言书未给出具体路径

段 G

首段候选

讲什么 **引出全文评论的这本书及作者 Menand**

段首钩子 用书的全名首次引入话题，不依赖任何前文

段尾伏笔 首次完整点名作者 Louis Menand，为后文用 His/Mr. Menand 简称埋下伏笔

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 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。

No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities.

A段，第1句

本句的 "as ... as" 比较结构和现在完成时是四六级、考研阅读和写作中的高频句式。否定词 "No" 开头的强调句式以及短语动词 "seize on" 的用法也是真题中反复出现的模式。学生掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的比较句和否定强调句中，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

You can, Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four.

A段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、并列宾语、插入语、时间状语等多种成分，宾语由 and 连接且后半部分省略重复动词，适合练习成分划分和并列结构识别，有一定训练价值。

But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years.

A段，第3句

本句涵盖主系表结构、形式主语 it、不定式作真正主语或目的状语、定语从句修饰主语中的名词、关系代词省略等多个典型考点,成分种类较丰富。特别是定语从句嵌套在主语中且省略关系代词,以及形式主语与真正主语的辨析,都是四六级和考研中的常见易错点,具有较高的训练价值。

Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

A段，第4句

句子体现了 "before + 动名词" 这种时间状语的简化形式,以及插入语的使用,在考试阅读中较为常见。但整体结构偏简单,不如包含多层从句或复杂修饰的句子更具代表性。

These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English.

B段，第2句

句子包含限制性定语从句修饰名词、冒号连接两个并列主句、过去分词短语作状语等结构,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式。特别是 "名词 + that 定语从句" 和 "冒号引出解释说明" 的用法极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子,代表性较强。

However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess.

B段，第3句

"want sb to do sth" 的复合宾语结构和 "that" 引导的限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,本句兼具两者且嵌套自然,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like.

B段，第4句

本句结合了形式宾语结构和宾语从句两大考点,"find it + 形容词 + to do"以及"疑问词引导的宾语从句"都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式,典型性强,掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school.

C段，第1句

主句+限制性定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句中“介词+关系代词”的用法（for which）也是常考点；整句结构具有较强代表性，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

C段，第6句

句子体现了常见的“主句 + 不定式作目的状语 + 定语从句修饰不定式中的名词”这一多层修饰模式，且定语从句采用“介词 + 关系代词”引导，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。掌握后可迁移到大量长难句分析中，具有较高的代表性和实用价值。

One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools.

D段，第1句

“主系表 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 表语从句 + 同位语从句”的嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其是“One reason is that...”句式和“insistence that...”同位语从句都是高频考点，学生掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似长难句的解析中。

Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

D段，第3句

“Although”引导的让步状语从句前置、主句包含情态动词和时间状语，这是考研和四六级阅读中常见的复合句结构。让步状语从句的对比逻辑、情态动词表达义务、以及“before”引导时间状语，都是高频考点，典型性较强。

Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor.

E段, 第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语四种成分,其中状语是较长的介词短语且内含动名词结构,可用于练习状语识别和动名词用法。谓语为完成时结构,可练习时态判断。成分种类虽不算极丰富,但具有一定代表性。

The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll.

E段, 第2句

本句结构高度典型:冒号引出解释或例证,转折连词连接并列分句,状语从句修饰主句,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。三个并列主句通过冒号和 "but" 组织,形成论点加例证的论述模式,且例证之间有对比关系,这种逻辑结构在议论文和说明文中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法,可以直接迁移到大量类似的真题句子中,代表性强。

The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which "the producers of knowledge are produced".

F段, 第1句

本句结构高度典型:主系表结构配合不定式作表语、限制性定语从句修饰宾语、被动语态表达客观过程,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。插入语的倒装用法和 "the way in which" 的固定搭配也是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量同类真题句中。

Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise.

F段, 第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、方式状语(两处)、定语从句中的主语宾语等多种成分,且呈现了并列谓语、过去分词作伴随状语、关系代词在从句中作宾语等多个值得练习的结构点。特别是 "increasingly detached from..." 这种伴随状语和 "which" 在从句中作宾语的用法,是初学者常混淆的考点。作为成分划分练习句,涵盖面较广。

They may then decide to go elsewhere.

G段, 第2句

情态动词加动词原形, 以及不定式短语作宾语, 都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的结构, 具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G段, 第3句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 同位语的插入用法也较为典型, 现在完成进行时在学术写作中时有出现, 整体结构具有一定代表性, 掌握后可应用于理解同类并列句和时态组合

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 56 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。

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

graduate

B1

n. 毕业生

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇2次·真题29句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇2次·真题18句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇2次·真题16句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇2次·真题10句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇2次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次·真题81句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题80句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题80句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题63句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题63句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题61句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题60句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题56句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题52句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题43句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 35 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 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

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 17 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

award B1

n. 奖

本篇1次·真题 14 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

acquisition C1

n. 收购

本篇1次·真题 13 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

educated B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题 9 句

specialisation C1

n. 专业化

本篇1次·真题 9 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 8 句

monopoly C1

n. 垄断

本篇1次·真题 8 句

resistance B2

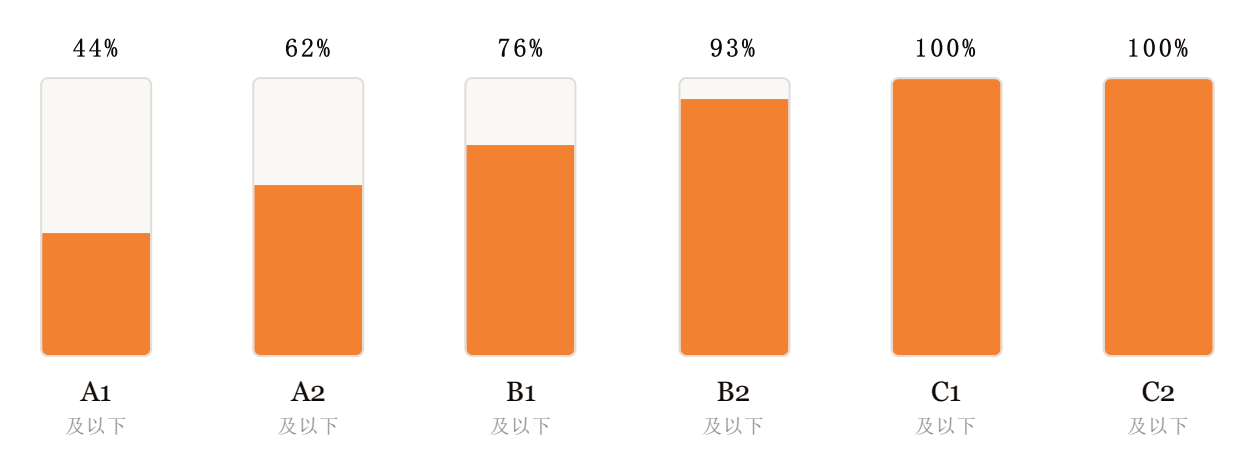
n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 **215** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **215** 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 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 215 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2011年 · 全卷构成

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

2011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2011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、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2011)

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)

With its theme that "Mind is the master weaver," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

James Allen的《思考致富》一书以"思想是主宰的编织者"为主题，阐述了思想创造我们的内在品格和外在境遇，是对自助写作核心理念的深入探索。

(46)Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share – that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts – and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47)while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Allen的贡献在于揭示了我们共同持有的一个假设的错误本质——因为我们不是机器人，所以我们能控制自己的思想。由于我们大多数人认为心智与物质是分离的，我们以为思想可以被隐藏并变得无力；这使我们能够想法是一套而行为是另一套。然而，Allen认为无意识思维产生的行动与有意识思维一样多，虽然我们可能仅通过有意识思维维持控制的假象，但实际上我们不断面临一个问题："为什么我不能让自己做这件事或实现那个目标？"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a

person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

由于欲望和意志会被与欲望不一致的思想所削弱,Allen得出结论:"我们吸引的不是我们想要的,而是我们所是的。"成就之所以发生,是因为你作为一个人体现了外在的成就;你不是"获得"成功而是成为成功。思想与物质之间没有鸿沟。

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (48)This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

Allen这本书的部分声誉来自其论断:"环境不会造就一个人,而是揭示他。"这似乎为忽视有需要的人提供了正当理由,为剥削、上层者的优越性和底层者的劣等性提供了合理化解释。

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49)circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

然而,这只是对一个微妙论点的本能反应。每一种环境,无论多么糟糕,都提供了独特的成长机会。如果环境总是决定人们的生活和前景,那么人类就永远不会进步。事实上,环境似乎是为了激发我们最好的一面而设计的,如果我们觉得自己"受到了委屈",那么我们就不太可能开始有意识地努力摆脱自己的处境。然而,正如任何传记作家都知道的那样,一个人的早年生活及其条件往往是给予个人的最大礼物。

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50)The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

Allen这本书令人警醒的方面在于,除了我们自己,没有人该为我们目前的状况负责。积极的一面是,知道一切都取决于我们自己所蕴含的可能性;以前我们是各种局限的专家,现在我们成为可能性的权威。

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】 本文节选自 Tom Butler-Bowdon 所著励志读物 *Fifty Self-help Classics* 《自助经典 50 篇》中的第一章: James Allen (詹姆斯·艾伦)。

【主旨】 心念塑造境遇的自助哲学

全文围绕詹姆斯·艾伦《As a Man Thinketh》一书展开,核心论点是 Mind is the master weaver——心念是编织内在性格与外在境遇的主匠;作者全程持肯定、推崇的态度,把这本书视为自助类写作的核心思想之深度探索。理解划线句必须始终扣住这一基调:人的思想(mind / thoughts / unconscious mind)才是决定性力量,外部境遇(circumstances)只是显化与揭示。

【指代】 its (46 题) 回指 an assumption

reveal its erroneous nature 里的 its 不能直译成「它的」就丢手——回到上文，它指的就是前面那个破折号里嵌着的 assumption（我们都共享的那个假设：因为我们不是机器人，所以我们控制自己的思想）。译时要把「这一假设」补出来，避免代词断链。

This (48 题) 回指 Allen 的论断

This seems a justification 里的 This 不是凭空冒出来的，它回指上一句 Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him, 即「境遇不造就人，只是揭示人」这一论断。翻译时应明确点出「这种说法 / 这一论断」。

术语 circumstances 统一译为「境遇 / 处境」

全文 Circumstances do not make a person、Each set of circumstances、circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us 中 circumstances 反复出现，且都指人所处的客观外部情境；统一译为「境遇」或「处境」，不要时而译「环境」时而译「情况」，避免术语前后不一致让阅卷老师看不出你在说同一件事。

the upside (50 题) 相对前句的 sobering

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. 紧接其后的 The upside is the possibilities 是与之对照的另一面——前者说「冷峻的一面」是无人可怪，后者说「积极的一面」是一切由我。译 upside 时心里要带着这层对照，才能选准「积极 / 光明的一面」这种译法。

(46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share – that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts – and reveal its erroneous nature.

【意群】 Allen's contribution was (主干主谓 (系动词结构)) → 艾伦的贡献是

to take an assumption we all share (表语不定式 + 省略 that 的定语从句修饰 assumption) ★ 采分
→ 拿出我们都共有的一个假设

难点: **take 的取义与定语从句**

take an assumption we all share 里的 take 不是「拿走」, 在此语境是「把...拿来作为处理对象」, 可意译为「把...拿出来 / 提出来」; we all share 前省略了关系代词 that / which, 是定语从句修饰 assumption, 主体考生若不识别这层省略, 就会把 we all share 当成一个新句子读, 整句就垮了。

– that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts – (破折号间的同位语从句, 解释 assumption 的内容) ★ 采分 → ——即因为我们不是机器人, 所以我们能控制自己的思想——

难点: **破折号同位语 + because...therefore... 因果**

that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts 中的 that 不是定语从句的关系词, 而是同位语从句引导词, 专门用来解释前面那个 assumption 的具体内容; 翻译时不能漏掉「即 / 也就是」这层补足, 否则破折号里这段就和主干脱钩。because...therefore... 是「因为...所以...」的明确因果, 必须如实译出。

and reveal its erroneous nature. (与 to take 并列的不定式短语, 承表语) ★ 采分 → 并揭示这一假设的错误本质

难点: **its 回指 assumption + erroneous 的译法**

and reveal 与前面的 to take 并列, 同属 was 的表语, 主语仍是 Allen's contribution; its 必须回上文还原为「这一假设的」, 不能含糊译成「它的」; erroneous nature 直译「错误的本质」可接受, 但更顺的是「(这一假设) 实属谬误 / 其错误所在」。

【调序】 **破折号同位语前置或保留**

英语用双破折号插入同位语解释 assumption, 中文也保留破折号即可读; 为了更顺, 可把 we all share 这一定语从句前移到 assumption 之前译成「我们都共有的一个假设」, 符合汉语「定语前置」习惯。and reveal 与 to take 并列, 中文可直接用「并」承接, 不必另起句。整体语序: 「艾伦的贡献在于——把我们都共有的一个假设 (即...) 拿出来, 并揭示其错误本质」。

【译文】 艾伦的贡献在于: 他把我们所有人都共有的一个假设——即因为我们不是机器人, 所以我们能够掌控自己的思想——拿出来加以审视, 并揭示了这一假设的错误本质。

(47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

【意群】 while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, (while 引导的让步状语从句) ★ 采分 → 尽管我们或许能够仅仅借助意识层面的心智来维持一种掌控的错觉,

难点: while 让步 + illusion of control + alone 的位置

while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control 中的 while 在此不是「当...时候」, 而是「尽管 / 虽然」表让步, 主体考生若按时间状语译就跑偏; 判断方法: while 从句和主句在意义上构成对比转折 (这里「维持错觉」vs「实际上不断被追问」), 即取让步义。illusion of control 译「掌控的错觉 / 幻觉」, of 是同位关系, 不要译成「控制的幻觉」那样的所属感。alone 紧跟 the conscious mind, 是副词修饰, 意为「仅仅 / 单凭」, 要还到 the conscious mind 前面译。

in reality (句首状语) → 事实上

难点: in reality 与前句 illusion 的对照

in reality 与上一分句的 illusion (错觉) 刚好形成「错觉 vs 现实」的对照, 译为「但实际上 / 事实上」最能凸显这层转折张力, 是阅卷给采分的关键标志。

we are continually faced with a question: (主干主谓 (被动转主动)) ★ 采分 → 我们不断面对着这样一个问题:

难点: be faced with 被动的汉化 + continually

we are continually faced with a question 是 be faced with 结构, 英语用被动, 但汉语习惯用主动「我们不断面对」, 不要硬译成「我们被...所面对」; continually 是「不断地、持续地」, 强调反复出现, 不要弱化为「经常」。

"Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?" (question 的同位语 (直接引语)) ★ 采分 → 「为什么我无法让自己做这件事或达成那件事?」

难点: make myself do 使役 + this/that 的虚指

make myself do sth. 是「使役」结构, 意为「让自己做某事」, 主体考生易漏掉「让自己」这层强迫感, 直接译成「为什么我做不到...」就丢分。this or achieve that 中的 this / that 在此是虚指, 泛指各种「这件事或那件事」、「这样或那样」, 不能死译成「这个或那个」让读者摸不着头脑。

【调序】 让步在前、转折在中、引语收尾

英汉这里语序基本一致: 让步从句 (while...) → 主句 (in reality... a question) → 引语, 照原序译即可读通。仅需把 through the conscious mind alone 的 alone 还原到 the conscious mind 之前译成「仅靠 / 单凭意识层面的心智」, 符合汉语「修饰语前置」习惯。被动 be faced with 改主动「面对 / 面临」即可。

【译文】 尽管我们或许能够仅凭意识层面的心智来维持一种「自己能掌控一切」的错觉, 但事实上, 我们不断面临着这样一个问题: 「为什么我无法让自己做这件事或达成那件事?」

(48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

【意群】 This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, (主干主系表 1 (This = 主语, seems = 系动词, a justification = 表语)) ★ 采分 → 这(说法)似乎为漠视那些需要帮助的人提供了一种正当理由,

难点: **This 回指 + a justification for 抽象名词具体化**

This seems a justification 里的 This 必须回指上一句 Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him——即「境遇不造就人, 只是揭示人」这一论断, 主体考生若死译成「这」就语焉不详, 应补出「这种说法 / 这一论断」; justification 是抽象名词, 直译「正当化」生硬, 建议具体化为「为...提供正当理由 / 辩护」。those in need 是「需要帮助的人 / 困顿者」, 不要直译「那些在需要中的人」。

and a rationalization of exploitation, (主干主系表 2 (与 a justification 并列的另一表语)) ★ 采分 → 并且似乎为剥削行为提供了一种合理解释,

难点: **并列结构 + rationalization 的抽象名词**

and 后承前省略了「This seems」, a rationalization 是与 a justification 并列的第二个表语; 汉译时为通顺起见可补出「(似乎) 又为...提供」。rationalization 是抽象名词, 具体化为「合理化(解释 / 说辞)」即可, 注意它和 justification 是近义递进——「正当化」+「合理化」, 不要译成同一个词, 要让递进感出来。

of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom. (of 介词短语, 作 exploitation 的补充说明(或与 of exploitation 并列)) ★ 采分 → 也即对处于上层者之优越性与处于下层者之低劣性的合理化

难点: **of 的并列对仗 + the superiority / the inferiority 抽象名词**

这是本句最隐蔽的难点: of the superiority... and the inferiority... 这串 of 不是与 exploitation 重复, 而是把 exploitation 的内容进一步展开——即「剥削=承认上层者的优越与下层者的低劣」。译时应用「即 / 也就是」把这层同位关系点出来。the superiority of those at the top / the inferiority of those at the bottom 是对仗结构, 要译成对仗的中文: 「上层者之优越」对「下层者之低劣」; 抽象名词 superiority/inferiority 可保留「优越(性) / 低劣(性)」, 也可具体化为「高人一等 / 低人一等」。

【调序】 **并列表语对仗、of 同位用「即」展开**

汉译时把 a justification for... 与 a rationalization of... 处理成两组并列「为...提供正当理由 / 为...提供合理化说辞」, 保留对仗; 末尾的 of the superiority... and the inferiority... 用「即 / 也就是说」引出, 独立成一个尾句或破折号补充, 避免一串 of 让中文读者头晕。those at the top / those at the bottom 译成对仗的「上层者 / 下层者」。

【译文】 这种说法似乎是在为漠视那些需要帮助的人提供正当理由, 又为剥削行为提供合理化的说辞——即认可上层者高人一等、下层者低人一等的等级之分。

(49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation.

【意群】 circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, (分句 1·主干 (被动 + 目的状语 to bring out)) ★ 采分 → 境遇似乎是被设计来激发我们身上最好的一面的,

难点: **be designed to 被动 + bring out the best in sb. 习语**

circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us 中 be designed to 字面是「被设计来」, 汉化时主体考生易出现两种坑: 要么硬译「被设计来」生硬, 要么完全意译丢掉「设计」的意图感。建议保留意图感译为「似乎是有意识安排来...」或「仿佛是为...而设的」。
bring out the best in sb. 是固定搭配, 意为「激发 / 带出某人身上最好的一面」, 不要拆开译成「带来最好的」。

and if we feel that we have been "wronged" (分句 2 的 if 条件状语从句 (含宾语从句 + 现在完成被动)) ★ 采分 → 而如果我们感到自己「受了委屈」

难点: **wronged 的引号 + 被动的汉化**

we have been "wronged" 里 wronged 用了引号, 这是作者刻意打的「反讽引号」(scare quotes), 暗示这种「受委屈」感其实未必属实——作者在质疑这种自怜情绪。译文必须保留引号, 让阅卷看到你识别了这层语气。have been wronged 是现在完成被动, 汉译转主动「受了委屈 / 被亏待了」, 「受」字本身已含被动意味, 不必再加「被」。

then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. (分句 2 的主句 (then 引出结果)) ★ 采分 → 那么我们就不会开始有意识地努力去摆脱自己当前的处境。

难点: **be unlikely to + a conscious effort 抽象名词具体化**

be unlikely to 是「不太可能 / 不大会」, 注意它是含蓄否定, 主体考生若漏译「不太」就把意思译反; a conscious effort to escape 把抽象名词 effort 具体化为动词「有意识地努力去...」更通顺, 不要堆成「一种有意识的努力」这种生硬名物化。our situation 此处与 circumstances 呼应, 可译「自身处境 / 当前处境」, 与前文术语保持一致。

【调序】 被动转主动 + if-then 原序

circumstances seem to be designed to... 这种「无施事者的被动」汉译转主动「境遇似乎是为...而设的 / 有意安排来...」, 去掉「被」字; 后一分句 if...then... 与汉语「如果...那么...」语序天然吻合, 照原序译即可。to begin a conscious effort to escape 中两个不定式叠加, 汉化为「开始有意识地努力去摆脱」, 把抽象名词 effort 转动词, 避免「一种有意识的努力」这种翻译腔。

【译文】 境遇似乎是有意识安排来激发我们身上最好的一面的; 而如果我们感到自己「受了委屈」, 那么我们就不会开始有意识地努力去摆脱自身当前的处境。

(50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

【意群】 The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; (分句 1 · 主干 (主系表 + 过去分词后置定语 + 宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 积极的一面在于：当我们明白一切都取决于自己时，其中所蕴含的种种可能性。

难点：upside 与前句 sobering 的对照 + contained in 后置定语 + be up to sb. 习语

The upside is the possibilities 中 upside 字面是「上面」，此处与前句 The sobering aspect of Allen's book 形成「冷峻面 vs 积极面」的对照，必须译为「积极的一面 / 光明的一面 / 好处」，不能直译。contained in knowing... 是过去分词短语作 possibilities 的后置定语，knowing that... 是动名词作 in 的宾语，里面又套了 that 宾语从句；译时要把这层「在...之中蕴含」的关系还原，可意译为「（当）我们认识到...时所蕴含的可能性」。be up to sb. 是固定搭配，意为「取决于某人 / 由某人决定」，主体考生易直译为「在...之上」就跑偏。

where before we were experts in the array of limitations, (分句 2 的 where 引导让步 / 对比状语从句 (含时间副词 before)) ★ 采分 → (在) 以前我们曾是各种局限 / 诸多限制的专家，

难点：where 在此非地点 + experts in 的反讽意 + the array of

where before we were experts in the array of limitations 里 where 不是地点关系副词，而是引出对比从句，相当于 whereas (「(而) 以前...，(如今) ...」)，主体考生若机械译「在那里」就完全跑偏；判断方法：where 后面跟着 before / now 这类时间词且与主句构成今昔对照时，取「(而) ...的地方 / 时候」或直接意译为「(而以前) ...」。experts in the array of limitations 字面「各种局限的专家」带轻微反讽——意指「我们以前太擅长盘点自己做不到的事」；the array of 是「一系列 / 一整套」的意思，不要漏译。

now we become authorities of what is possible. (分句 2 的主句 (与 where before 对照)) ★ 采分 → 如今我们则成了「什么是可能的」这一问题的权威。

难点：authorities of 与 experts in 的对仗 + what is possible 名词性从句

now we become authorities of what is possible 中 authorities of 与前一分句的 experts in 构成对仗，都意为「在...方面的权威 / 专家」，译文也要呈现对仗，比如「以前是...的专家，如今是...的权威 / 行家」。what is possible 是 of 的宾语从句，整体意为「什么是可能的 / 一切可能之事」，主体考生易硬译成「可能性的权威」反而绕，建议译为「(懂得) 一切可能之事的行家 / 一切可能之物的权威」。

【调序】 后置分词定语前移、where/now 今昔对照保留

分句 1: contained in knowing that everything is up to us 是过去分词后置定语，汉译前移并展开为「当我们认识到一切都取决于自己时 (其中) 所蕴含的种种可能性」，符合汉语「定语前置 + 时间状语前置」习惯。分句 2: where before... now... 与汉语「以前...，如今...」语序完全吻合，照原序译即可；experts in 与 authorities of 在汉译里都译成「...的行家 / 权威」做对仗。

【译文】 积极的一面在于：当我们认识到一切都取决于自己时，其中所蕴含的种种可能性——以前我们是种种局限的专家，如今我们则成了一切可能之事的行家。

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。

Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share – that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts – and reveal its erroneous nature.

第2段，第1句

句中涵盖主系表结构、双宾语并列(take...and reveal)、省略关系代词的定语从句、同位语从句、原因状语从句等多种成分,且同位语从句与定语从句易混淆,原因状语从句在同位语从句内部作状语的嵌套结构值得反复练习,是优质的成分划分训练素材

Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明:涵盖主句主谓宾、原因状语从句、两层宾语从句、宾语补足语、并列谓语、代词指代等多种成分;特别是宾语从句套宾语从句、宾语补足语的不定式结构、并列谓语中的承前省略,都是四六级和考研高频易错点,训练价值高。

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are."

第3段，第1句

覆盖成分丰富:主谓宾、主系表、被动语态的状语、定语从句、宾语从句(含嵌套)、并列宾语,且what既作引导词又作从句内成分的双重身份是易错点,训练价值高

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument.

第5段，第1句

本句的"情态动词 + 系动词"结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见,尤其是在表达假设、推测或委婉观点时。插入语的使用也是学术写作和考试中的典型现象。虽然本句本身较为简单,但其结构模式(主系表 + 插入语 + 情态动词)具有一定的代表性,学习者掌握后可以在类似语境中迁移运用。

Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth.

第5段，第2句

简单句配合插入状语是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，"however + 形容词" 引导让步状语也是典型用法。介词短语作后置定语同样高频。虽无从句，但插入结构和修饰层次的处理具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed.

第5段，第3句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，尤其是表达与过去事实相反的假设。If 从句 + 主句使用 would have done 的结构非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。这种反证推理的表达方式在议论文中常见，具有很强的代表性。

Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

第5段，第5句

主系表结构配合并列主语是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。"as + 主语 + 谓语" 引导的方式状语从句作插入语也是典型的学术写作和议论文结构，在真题中经常出现。掌握本句结构可以迁移到大量类似句型的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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。

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

conscious

B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

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

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 29 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unlikely

B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape

A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contain

B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

assumption

B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

subtle

B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

external

B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

sustain

B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 8 句

unconscious

B2

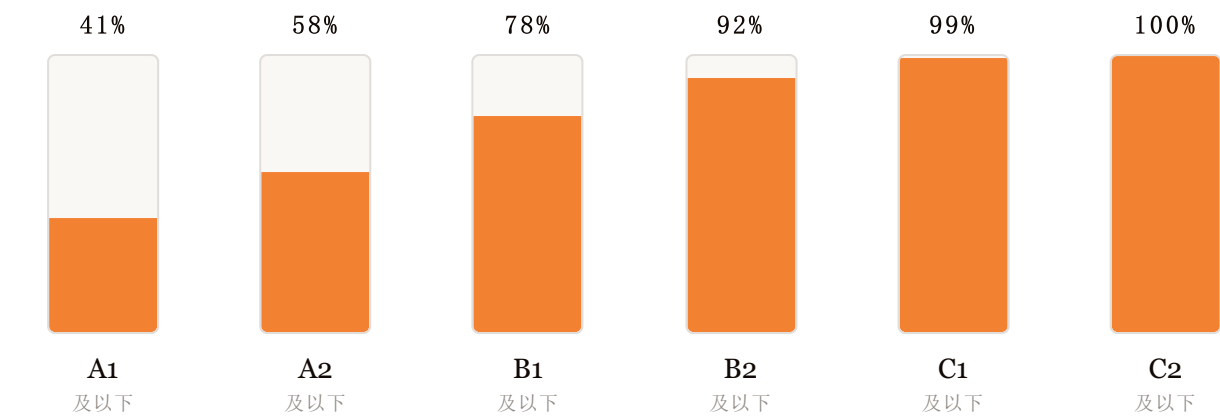
adj. 失去知觉的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

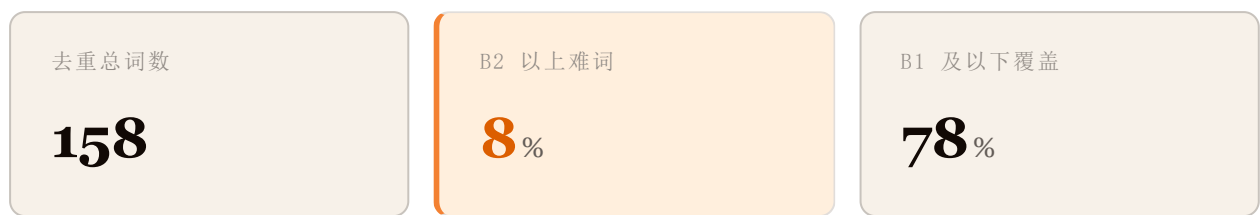
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 158 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 158 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 12 个·约 8%。



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 158 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2011年 · 全卷构成

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

2011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2011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(2011)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

1) recommend one of your favorite movies and

2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming ” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文·96 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Chris,

How are you doing? I'm writing to recommend a movie that I truly love and think you would enjoy too — Forrest Gump.

The reason I recommend it is simple. Its touching story tells how an ordinary man keeps running through life with honesty and hope, which always moves me deeply. Besides, the acting is brilliant and the soundtrack is unforgettable. Knowing how much you like inspiring stories, I'm sure it will speak to your heart as well.

Why not watch it this weekend? I'd love to hear what you think afterwards.

Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的克里斯：

你近来好吗？我写信是想向你推荐一部我真心喜爱、也觉得你会喜欢的电影——《阿甘正传》。

我推荐它的理由很简单。它感人的故事讲述了一个平凡的人如何带着诚实与希望不停地奔跑、走过一生，这总能深深打动我。此外，影片的表演十分精彩，配乐也令人难忘。知道你有多喜欢励志的故事，我相信它同样会打动你的心。

何不这个周末就看看它呢？我很想事后听听你的想法。

此致 李明

【第 1 段】寒暄后即点片名。用 How are you doing 一句寒暄后，靠 I'm writing to recommend a movie 直接甩出 Forrest Gump，快速落地 recommend one of your favorite movies，不拖泥带水。

【第 2 段】理由分层且具体。The reason I recommend it is simple 领起，先写 touching story 这条主因，再用 Besides 补 acting 与 soundtrack，末句 Knowing how much you like inspiring stories 结合朋友兴趣，充分完成 give reasons for your recommendation。

【第 3 段】邀约收尾 + 合规落款。Why not watch it this weekend 一句邀约自然收束，Yours 结束语后落款 Li Ming，满足 Li Ming，未写地址也未署真名。

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

写信向朋友推荐一部爱片并说明理由

核心任务是一封信里完成两件事：recommend one of your favorite movies（点出你最爱的一部电影是哪部），再 give reasons for your recommendation（说清为什么推荐它）。缺任何一件，第二个任务点或第一个任务点就失分。

读者 • 语域

写给朋友，亲切口语、非正式

读者是 a friend of yours，所以身份是同龄朋友、语域偏亲切口语，多用 I 和 you 拉近距离，不要写成正式公文或学术影评。署名按要求用 Li Ming，且 Do not write the address、Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter。

中心立意

力荐《阿甘正传》，因它励志又动人

本信交际目的：向朋友诚恳推荐一部我最喜欢的电影（范文选《阿甘正传》），并用具体理由让朋友相信‘你也会喜欢’，达成 recommend one of your favorite movies 与 give reasons for your recommendation。

要展开的要点

1. 点名推荐哪部电影

开门见山告诉朋友我要推荐的片名，落实 recommend one of your favorite movies，让对方一眼知道信的主题。

2. 理由一：故事励志、触动人心

讲电影的核心内容与它带给我的感受——一个平凡人靠诚实和坚持走过一生，总能打动我，这是最能打动朋友的理由。

3. 理由二：制作出色 + 贴合朋友兴趣

补充表演、配乐等亮点，并结合朋友喜欢励志故事这一点，写出‘我为什么觉得你也会喜欢’，让推荐有针对性，充实 give reasons for your recommendation。

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 称呼 + 点明推荐哪部电影

Dear+朋友名开头，寒暄一句后直接引出要推荐的电影片名，完成 recommend one of your favorite movies。

第 2 段 展开推荐理由

用一整段把推荐理由说清楚——故事触动、制作亮点、贴合朋友兴趣，落实 give reasons for your recommendation。

第 3 段 邀约收尾 + 礼貌语 + 落款

一句邀约或期待自然收束，加结束语，最后落款 Li Ming，注意 Do not write the address。

第 1 段 问候后引出《阿甘正传》

先一句 How are you，再直接说要推荐一部我真心喜欢、觉得你也会喜欢的电影——《阿甘正传》，当场点名，完成 recommend one of your favorite movies。

寒暄开场 · How are you doing? / I hope everything is going well with you.

引出推荐 · I'm writing to recommend a movie that I truly love and think you would enjoy too — _____ (片名) .

第 2 段 励志故事 + 精彩制作 + 贴合朋友兴趣

主因写阿甘以诚实和坚持走过一生、总让我感动；补充写表演出色、配乐难忘；结尾一句'知道你喜欢励志故事，相信它也会打动你'，让 give reasons for your recommendation 既具体又有针对性。

亮出主因 · The reason I recommend it is simple. Its _____ story tells how _____, which always moves me deeply.

追加理由 · Besides, the _____ is brilliant and the _____ is unforgettable.

结合读者兴趣 · Knowing how much you like _____, I'm sure it will speak to your heart as well.

第3段 约朋友一起看 + 落款 Li Ming

提议这周末一起看、并期待听听他的看法，然后 Yours 结束语 + 落款 Li Ming；注意 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，也 Do not write the address。

邀约期待 · Why not watch it _____ (时间)? I'd love to hear what you think afterwards.

结束语与落款 · Yours, / Best wishes, + 另起一行落款 Li Ming（不写地址、不署真名）。

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

两点齐全且有针对性

既要有明确片名落实 recommend one of your favorite movies，又要有具体理由落实 give reasons for your recommendation，缺一即残。

结构连贯

称呼与落款齐、理由段有过渡

顶部 Dear+名、底部结束语 + 落款 Li Ming 都不能少；理由段用衔接词过渡，读起来才连贯。

语言准确

口语亲切、句子无硬伤

多用第一、第二人称贴合 a friend of yours 的语域，避免逐字翻译的中式句，保证每句语法干净。

字数格式

扣紧约100词与署名红线

篇幅贴住 about 100 words，并严守 Do not write the address 与 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，落款只用 Li Ming。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

落款签真名或漏落款

反面：结尾写成 Yours, Zhang Wei（签了真名）或干脆不落款。修正：结尾统一写 Yours, 换行 Li Ming，不写地址、不署真名。

理由空洞无支撑

反面：I recommend this movie because it is very good and very famous.（只有形容词没有内容）。修正：I recommend it because its story about an ordinary man's honesty and persistence deeply moved me.（落到具体情节与感受）。

语体过正式、丢格式

反面：This essay aims to analyze the artistic value of the film in three aspects.（像论文、无称呼无落款）。修正：Dear Chris, I'm writing to recommend a movie I love and think you'll enjoy too.（保留书信称呼与你我对话感）。

考研英语一 2011年 · 全卷构成

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

2011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2011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(2011)

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·191 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, two tourists are enjoying a boat trip on a river. Instead of appreciating the scenery, they are casually throwing rubbish into the water, while the boatman rows on silently. Below them, the surface of the river is already covered with floating garbage-plastic bottles, watermelon rinds and fast-food boxes. The picture bears an ironic title, "The Leftovers of a Journey".

Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message. What the tourists leave behind is not beautiful memories but a polluted environment. The cartoon aims to satirize the widespread lack of environmental awareness among some travelers, who selfishly pursue their own pleasure at the expense of nature. As tourism booms, such uncivilized behavior is turning our scenic spots into rubbish dumps.

In my view, this phenomenon deserves our serious attention. On the one hand, individuals should cultivate the habit of carrying their litter away rather than dumping it. On the other hand, the authorities ought to strengthen regulations and impose fines on offenders. Only when everyone acts responsibly can we truly enjoy the beauty of nature and leave our children a cleaner world.

【参考译文】

正如漫画所生动描绘的，两名游客正在河上享受泛舟之乐。他们非但没有欣赏沿途风景，反而漫不经心地把垃圾往水里丢，而船夫只是默默划着船。在他们下方，水面上早已漂满了垃圾——塑料瓶、西瓜皮和快餐盒。这幅画配有一个反讽的标题：《旅程之余》。

画面虽简单，寓意却发人深省。游客留下的不是美好的回忆，而是被污染的环境。漫画意在讽刺一些游客普遍存在的环保意识缺失，他们自私地追求自身享乐，却以牺牲自然为代价。随着旅游业的兴盛，这种不文明行为正把我们的景区变成垃圾场。

在我看来，这一现象值得我们高度重视。一方面，个人应养成把垃圾随身带走、而非随手乱丢的习惯；另一方面，有关部门应加强法规、对违规者处以罚款。唯有人人尽责，我们才能真正享受自然之美，并为子孙留下一个更洁净的世界。

【第1段】描述段落落实客观三步。本段用'As is vividly depicted in the cartoon...'拉镜头总起，接'Instead of appreciating the scenery, they are casually throwing rubbish...'的转折凸显反差，再以'the surface of the river is already covered with...'补背景，全程一般现在时、只写事实不评价，完成 describe the drawing briefly。

【第2段】释义段把画面翻译成现象。本段以'Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message'由浅入深过渡，再用'The cartoon aims to satirize the widespread lack of environmental awareness...'把丢垃圾这一动作抽象为社会现象，完成 explain its intended meaning，不再复述画面细节。

【第3段】评论段分层给对策。本段先'In my view, this phenomenon deserves our serious attention'亮立场，再用'On the one hand... On the other hand...'从个人与部门两层给建议，末句'Only when everyone acts responsibly can we...'展望收束，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+释义+评论三连

本题是一篇 based on the following drawing 的图画短文，Directions 用三个并列动词把任务钉死：describe the drawing briefly（简要描述画面）、explain its intended meaning（阐释寓意）、give your comments（给出评论）。三件事缺一不可，且顺序即行文顺序——先描述、再释义、后评论。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题无具体收信人，属大作文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此不用称呼、不用落款，通篇用第三人称客观陈述加末段第一人称表态，保持正式书面语域；忌口语缩略（gonna、kids）与网络用语，忌夹带 I think 反复啰嗦。

配图要读出

游客船上丢垃圾

画面第一层可写素材：一艘小船上有两个游客和一个船夫，游客正在往水里丢垃圾，且水面上漂浮着大量的垃圾，包括瓶子、西瓜皮、快餐盒等等。第二层寓意的钥匙是标题‘旅程之余’——‘余’谐‘游’又指‘剩余/残余’，暗示旅途留下的不是美景记忆而是满水的垃圾，直指部分游客环保意识缺失。

中心立意

环保意识缺失须警醒

本篇中心：漫画讽刺部分游客在旅途中随手丢弃垃圾、环保意识淡薄，破坏了自然环境，这一现象值得全社会警醒并行动。

要展开的要点

1. 描述画面客观事实

第一层要点——如实写出船上游客往水里丢垃圾、水面已漂满瓶子、西瓜皮、快餐盒等等，以及反讽标题，为下文释义铺事实底座。

2. 引申环保意识淡薄之弊

第二层要点——把‘丢垃圾’翻译成社会现象：随着旅游业兴盛，部分游客只顾自身享乐、无视公共环境，把景区变成垃圾场，折射出公民环保素养的缺位。

3. 个人+管理双管齐下

第三层要点——给评论与对策：个人应养成随身带走垃圾的习惯；相关部门应加强监管与处罚。个人自律与制度约束并举，收束有力。

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

用一般现在时如实呈现人物、动作、标题，完成 describe the drawing briefly，不提前下结论。

第 2 段 阐释象征寓意

由具体画面引申到抽象主旨，点明漫画讽刺的社会现象，完成 explain its intended meaning。

第 3 段 表态评论加对策

联系实际给出个人看法与建议，完成 give your comments，收束全文。

第 1 段 游客丢垃圾+满水垃圾

落点：两名游客在船上游玩却往水里丢垃圾，船夫默默划船；船下水面已漂满 瓶子、西瓜皮、快餐盒等等；点出反讽标题'旅程之余'。

拉镜头总起 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, + （画面主体在做某事）。

转折凸显反差 · Instead of （本该做的事）, they are + （实际在做的不当行为）。

补充背景细节 · Below them, the surface of the river is already covered with + （罗列画面里的垃圾）。

第 2 段 讽刺游客环保意识淡薄

落点：游客留下的不是美好记忆而是被污染的环境；漫画讽刺部分游客环保意识淡薄、只顾享乐而不顾公共环境，使景区沦为垃圾场。

由浅入深过渡 · Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about + (现象主题) .

点明讽刺意图 · The cartoon aims to satirize + (被批评的行为/人群) , who + (做了什么损害了什么) .

揭示背景趋势 · As + (某趋势) booms, such behavior is turning + (好的事物) into + (坏的结果) .

第 3 段 个人自律+部门监管

落点：个人应养成随身带走垃圾的习惯，而非随手乱丢；部门应强化法规、对违规者罚款；唯有人人尽责，方能真正享受自然之美、给后代留下更洁净的世界。

亮明立场 · In my view, this phenomenon deserves + (我们的态度/重视) .

双层对策并列 · On the one hand, individuals should + (个人对策) ; on the other hand, the authorities ought to + (管理对策) .

条件式展望收束 · Only when + (前提条件) can we + (美好结果) .

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**三任务必须齐全**

本题最忌只做 describe the drawing briefly 一件事而漏掉 explain its intended meaning 或 give your comments; 且寓意须扣'环保/文明旅游', 不可跑到'旅游业发展'等无关主题。

结构连贯**三段对应三动词**

本题描述、释义、评论三段须与三个任务动词一一对应, 别把评论提前塞进首段, 也别让某段承担两件任务。

语言准确**描述统一现在时**

本题描述游客动作须用现在时 (are throwing / is covered), 误用过去时是高频错; satirize、at the expense of、impose fines on 等词组要拼写、搭配到位。

字数格式**卡死160-200且分三段**

本题须写成 160-200 words 的短文, 低于或高于区间都扣分; 分三段呈现, 不写称呼落款。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

首段堆细节挤掉寓意

反面示例: 首段花七八句逐一描写船的颜色、游客的衣着、每一块西瓜皮, 导致寓意只写'This is bad'一句、评论缺失。修正: 首段精简为'游客在船上向水中丢垃圾, 水面已漂满垃圾', 腾出空间在第二、三段展开寓意与对策。

停在画面不点寓意

反面示例: 第二段写成'We can see two people and a lot of garbage in the water. The water is very dirty.'——仍是描述。修正: 'The cartoon reveals the alarming lack of environmental awareness among some tourists, who ruin natural beauty for momentary pleasure.'

万能开头不扣图

反面示例: 开篇写'With the rapid development of modern society, many problems have appeared.'——不着一字于漫画。修正: 'As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, two tourists are throwing rubbish into the river during their boat trip.'

考研英语一 · 2011年 · 全卷构成

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