

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2012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)

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political – which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law.

1. [A] emphasize

[B] maintain

[C] modify

[D] recognize

2. [A] when

[B] lest

[C] before

[D] unless

3. [A] restored

[B] weakened

[C] established

[D] eliminated

4. [A] challenged
[B] compromised
[C] suspected
[D] accepted
5. [A] advanced
[B] caught
[C] bound
[D] founded
6. [A] resistant
[B] subject
[C] immune
[D] prone
7. [A] resorts
[B] sticks
[C] leads
[D] applies
8. [A] evade
[B] raise
[C] deny
[D] settle
9. [A] line
[B] barrier
[C] similarity
[D] conflict
10. [A] by
[B] as
[C] through
[D] towards
11. [A] so
[B] since
[C] provided
[D] though
12. [A] serve
[B] satisfy
[C] upset
[D] replace

13. [A] confirm
[B] express
[C] cultivate
[D] offer
14. [A] guarded
[B] followed
[C] studied
[D] tied
15. [A] concepts
[B] theories
[C] divisions
[D] conventions
16. [A] excludes
[B] questions
[C] shapes
[D] controls
17. [A] dismissed
[B] released
[C] ranked
[D] distorted
18. [A] suppress
[B] exploit
[C] address
[D] ignore
19. [A] accessible
[B] amiable
[C] agreeable
[D] accountable
20. [A] by all means
[B] at all costs
[C] in a word
[D] as a result

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

Come on – Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called *Rage Against the Haze* sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as *loveLife* recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. *Rage Against the Haze* failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the *loveLife* program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as _____

- [A] a supplement to the social cure.
- [B] a stimulus to group dynamics.
- [C] an obstacle to social progress.
- [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors.

22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should_____
- [A] recruit professional advertisers.
 - [B] learn from advertisers' experience.
 - [C] stay away from commercial advertisers.
 - [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements.
23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to_____
- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors.
 - [B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure.
 - [C] illustrate the functions of state funding.
 - [D] produce a long-lasting social effect.
24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors_____
- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends.
 - [B] will mislead behavioral studies.
 - [C] occurs without our realizing it.
 - [D] can produce negative health habits.
25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is_____
- [A] harmful.
 - [B] desirable.
 - [C] profound.
 - [D] questionable.

Text 2

A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to the Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management – especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to_____

- [A] condemning.
- [B] reaffirming.
- [C] dishonoring.
- [D] securing.

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to_____

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators.
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature.
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license.
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant.

28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its_____

- [A] managerial practices.
- [B] technical innovativeness.
- [C] financial goals.
- [D] business vision.

29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test_____

- [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises.
- [B] the nature of states' patchwork regulations.
- [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues.
- [D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____

- [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.
- [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.
- [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.
- [D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

Text 3

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its ____

- [A] uncertainty and complexity.
- [B] misconception and deceptiveness.
- [C] logicity and objectivity.
- [D] systematicness and regularity.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires ____

- [A] strict inspection.
- [B] shared efforts.
- [C] individual wisdom.
- [D] persistent innovation.

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it_____

- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public.
- [B] has been examined by the scientific community.
- [C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers.
- [D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.

34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that_____

- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges.
- [B] discoveries today inspire future research.
- [C] efforts to make discoveries are justified.
- [D] scientific work calls for a critical mind.

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- [A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.
- [B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.
- [C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.
- [D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many

within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but are bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that ____
- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.
 - [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
 - [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
 - [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.
37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
 - [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
 - [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
 - [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.
38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is ____
- [A] illegally secured.
 - [B] indirectly augmented.
 - [C] excessively increased.
 - [D] fairly adjusted.
39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions ____
- [A] often run against the current political system.
 - [B] can change people's political attitudes.
 - [C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms.
 - [D] are dominant in the government.
40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of ____
- [A] disapproval.
 - [B] appreciation.
 - [C] tolerance.
 - [D] indifference.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the

palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. (41)_____

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also act with caution. (42)_____ I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods – paintings, sculpture and architecture – and superfluous experiences – music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43)_____

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44)_____

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (45)_____

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of "stickiness" – creations and experiences to which others adhere.

- [A] Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.
- [B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.
- [C] Not only did they develop such a device, but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.
- [D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading – between passive consumption and active creation – whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.
- [E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

[F] One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium – television – and television is defined by downloading.

[G] The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

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)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

(46)In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything – a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47)Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48)To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

(49)The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50)Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students' Union to

1)extend your welcome and

2)provide some suggestions for their campus life here. 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)

2012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2012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、6 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(2012)

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)

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

最高法院大法官的道德判断近来已成为一个重要议题。当大法官表现得像政客时,法院无法维持其作为法治守护者的合法性。然而,在几个案例中,大法官的行为削弱了法院独立公正的声誉。

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

例如,大法官Antonin Scalia出席政治活动。这类活动降低了法院裁决被接受为公正判决的可能性。问题的一部分在于大法官不受道德准则的约束。至少,法院应当使自己服从适用于其他联邦司法机构的行为准则。

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

这一案例及其他类似案例引发了一个问题:法院与政治之间是否仍存在界限。

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14 .

宪法的制定者们设想法律拥有独立于政治的权威。他们赋予大法官终身职位,使他们能够自由地对抗当权者,而无需培植政治支持。我们的法律体系旨在将法律与政治分开,正是因为二者联系如此紧密。

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political – which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

宪法法律具有政治性,因为它源于植根于自由和财产等基本社会概念的选择。当法院处理社会政策决定时,它所塑造的法律不可避免地具有政治性——这就是为什么沿意识形态路线分裂的裁决如此容易被斥为不公正。

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20 , convincing as law.

大法官们必须通过使自己对行为准则负责来消除对法院合法性的质疑。这将使裁决更有可能被视为独立于政治,从而作为法律更具说服力。

1. [A] emphasize
[B] maintain
[C] modify
[D] recognize
2. [A] when
[B] lest
[C] before
[D] unless
3. [A] restored
[B] weakened
[C] established
[D] eliminated
4. [A] challenged
[B] compromised
[C] suspected
[D] accepted
5. [A] advanced
[B] caught
[C] bound
[D] founded
6. [A] resistant
[B] subject
[C] immune
[D] prone

7. [A] resorts
[B] sticks
[C] leads
[D] applies
8. [A] evade
[B] raise
[C] deny
[D] settle
9. [A] line
[B] barrier
[C] similarity
[D] conflict
10. [A] by
[B] as
[C] through
[D] towards
11. [A] so
[B] since
[C] provided
[D] though
12. [A] serve
[B] satisfy
[C] upset
[D] replace
13. [A] confirm
[B] express
[C] cultivate
[D] offer
14. [A] guarded
[B] followed
[C] studied
[D] tied
15. [A] concepts
[B] theories
[C] divisions
[D] conventions

16. [A] excludes
[B] questions
[C] shapes
[D] controls
17. [A] dismissed
[B] released
[C] ranked
[D] distorted
18. [A] suppress
[B] exploit
[C] address
[D] ignore
19. [A] accessible
[B] amiable
[C] agreeable
[D] accountable
20. [A] by all means
[B] at all costs
[C] in a word
[D] as a result

1. ____

【答案】 [B] maintain 词义辨析

【线索】 本段标题句 + 下文"损害声誉"反向印证

本句框架是 The court cannot __ (1) __ its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law __ (2) __ justices behave like politicians., 紧跟着的 justices acted in ways that __ (3) __ the court's reputation for being independent and impartial 说明"行为像政客"会"削弱声誉"。反过来推: 法院"无法保住/维持"其合法性。线索指向"保持、维系"这一语义。

【选项】 A) emphasize X 义近但方向偏"强调"非"维持"

emphasize 是"强调", 强调合法性并不等于"保住"合法性; 句意要求的是法院"在何种条件下能继续拥有"合法性, 不是"强调"它。

B) maintain ✓ "维持/保住合法性"语义完全对位

maintain 与 legitimacy 构成高频搭配 maintain legitimacy (维持合法性), 完全契合"若大法官行为像政客, 法院就无法保住其合法性"的因果逻辑, 与下文 reputation 的"声誉"链条同向。

C) modify X "修改"与合法性不搭

modify 指"修改、调整", 合法性这种属性不是被"修改"的对象, 搭配不当。

D) recognize X "承认"主体错位

recognize 是"承认、认识到", 是外界对法院合法性的态度; 这里主语是 the court (法院自己), 不可能"自己承认自己的合法性"。

【验证】 代回后: The court cannot maintain its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law __ (2) __ justices behave like politicians. 意为"若大法官行为像政客, 法院就无法维持其作为法治守护者的合法性", 与全文"伦理失守→合法性受损"的总纲(见 overview.outline)完全自洽。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] when 逻辑关系

【线索】 主句否定 + 从句条件构成"在.....之时不能"

本句 That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be __(4)__ as impartial judgments. 与下文 Scalia 出席政治活动的例证一起证实：当 justices behave like politicians 时，法院无法维系合法性。即"在大法官像政客行事的时候"。

【选项】 A) when ✓ "当.....之时"恰好契合

when 引导时间状语，"当大法官行为像政客时，法院无法维持合法性"，与下文 P2 列举 Scalia 在政治场合露面的情景吻合。

B) lest X "以免"逻辑反

lest 意为"以免、唯恐"，搭配的是"防止某种坏事发生"的语义，且通常要求虚拟语气；这里主句已是 cannot maintain，再说"以免大法官像政客"语义自相矛盾。

C) before X "在.....之前"时间方向错

before 表示"在.....之前"，但本句不是"在政客化之前法院就失去了合法性"，时间逻辑错位。

D) unless X 与主句否定叠加致语义反转

unless 是"除非"。主句 cannot maintain 已是否定，再用 unless 等于"除非大法官像政客，否则就无法维持合法性"——彻底反了。

【验证】 代回：The court cannot __(1)__ its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law when justices behave like politicians. 意为"当大法官行事像政客时，法院无法维系其合法性"，与下文 P2 用 Scalia 例子佐证完全顺承。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] weakened 词义辨析

【线索】 Yet 转折 + "impartial 反面" 反向锁定贬义

本句 Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that __ (3) __ the court's reputation for being independent and impartial. 句首 Yet 与上句 The court cannot __ (1) __ its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law __ (2) __ justices behave like politicians. 形成转折, 意思是"然而大法官的某些行为伤害了独立、公正的声誉"。线索指向"贬义、削弱"。

【选项】 A) restored X "恢复"褒义, 方向错

restored 表"恢复", 与 Yet 的转折逻辑相反——前文若呼吁维系合法性, 转折后应是"损害"。

B) weakened ✓ "削弱声誉"褒贬与程度都对位

weakened 即"削弱", 与 Yet 的转折语气、"以政客方式行事"的行为后果完全契合。weaken one's reputation 也是地道搭配。

C) established X "建立声誉"方向错

established 是"建立", 意味着声誉本不存在——与 the court's reputation (既有的声誉) 冲突。

D) eliminated X "消除"程度过重

eliminated 表"彻底清除", 几次 instances (实例) 远不至于"彻底消除"法院声誉, 程度严重过头。

【验证】 代回: justices acted in ways that weakened the court's reputation for being independent and impartial——"以削弱了法院独立公正声誉的方式行事", 与全文"行为像政客→损害声誉"链条一致。

4. ____

【答案】 **[D] accepted** 固定搭配

【线索】 本句即可定的搭配，并由 less likely 反向锁定

That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be __(4)__ as impartial judgments. 关键在 makes it less likely——"使.....不太可能"。被填动词要表达"被人们视/接受为公正判决"。

【选项】 A) challenged X 搭配不合"as 公正判决"

challenged 与 as 搭配少见，"被挑战为公正判决"语义不通。

B) compromised X 语义+搭配双错

compromised 意为"妥协、有损"，be compromised as 不构成正常搭配，且"被有损为公正判决"语义不通。

C) suspected X "被怀疑为公正"语义反

suspected 后接 as 通常带负面对象 (suspected as a spy)；与 impartial judgments (正面对象) 搭配反向。

D) accepted ✓ be accepted as 是地道搭配，语义到位

accepted 与 as 构成 be accepted as (被认作/被接受为)，"裁决不太可能被接受为公正判决"贴合"政治活动→公信力受损"链条。

【验证】 代回：the court's decisions will be accepted as impartial judgments——"法院的裁决会被接受为公正判决"，与上句 Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. 的负面诱因 + less likely 的逻辑完全顺承。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] bound 固定搭配

【线索】 下文呼吁 subject to the code of conduct 是同指改述

At the very least, the court should make itself __ (6) __ to the code of conduct that __ (7) __ to the rest of the federal judiciary. 与本句构成同义改述：被填动词的语义应等同于 subject/bound（受约束）。

【选项】 A) advanced X "被推进"不与 by ethics code 搭

advanced 是"推进、提出", be advanced by a code 不通。

B) caught X "被抓住"语义错

caught 表"抓住", 与 ethics code 搭配毫无意义。

C) bound ✓ be bound by 是约束的地道搭配

bound 与 by 构成 be bound by（受.....约束），"大法官不受伦理守则约束"恰好对应下文应承担守则的对策。

D) founded X "被创立"主语错位

founded 表"创立", be founded by 通常指公司、组织被某人创立，与 the justices 不匹配。

【验证】 代回：the justices are not bound by an ethics code——"大法官不受伦理守则约束"，恰好与下句"法院应至少 subject to the code of conduct"形成"问题→对策"的因果。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] subject 固定搭配

【线索】 与上空 bound 同指 + 下文 code of conduct

本句紧接上文 the justices are not __(5)__ by an ethics code, 是"问题→对策"的对策侧; 同时再次呼应 P6 的 making themselves __(19)__ to the code of conduct, 三处构成同义链。

【选项】 A) resistant X "抗拒"方向反

resistant 是"抗拒.....的", be resistant to 表"抗拒", 与作者呼吁"接受守则"的语义相反。

B) subject ✓ be subject to="受.....约束"地道搭配

subject 与 to 构成 be subject to (受.....约束/服从于); make itself subject to the code of conduct 即"使自己受守则约束", 与作者主张完全吻合。

C) immune X "免于"方向反

immune 表"不受影响、豁免", be immune to="对.....免疫", 与"接受约束"语义反向。

D) prone X "倾向于"对象不搭

prone 是 be prone to="易于、倾向于", 后接的多是负面后果 (prone to errors), 与"行为守则"不搭。

【验证】 代回: the court should make itself subject to the code of conduct that __(7)__ to the rest of the federal judiciary.——"法院至少应使自己服从适用于其余联邦司法机构的行为守则", 与上句问题描述完全对位。

7. ____

【答案】 [D] applies (固定搭配)

【线索】 主语 code of conduct + 对象 federal judiciary 即"规则适用于司法机构"

本句主语是 the code of conduct (行为守则), to 后是 the rest of the federal judiciary (其余联邦司法机构), 逻辑只能是"该守则适用于其余联邦司法机构"。

【选项】 A) resorts X "求助于"主语不匹配

resorts 与 to 构成 resort to (诉诸、求助于), 主语通常是人/机构, 不是规则本身。

B) sticks X "坚持"主语反置

sticks 与 to 构成 stick to (坚持、固守), 主语应是"遵守者", 而非"被遵守的规则"。

C) leads X "导致"语义不通

leads 与 to 构成 lead to (导致), "行为守则导致其余司法机构"语义荒谬。

D) applies ✓ apply to="适用于"完美对位

applies 与 to 构成 apply to (适用于), "该行为守则适用于其余联邦司法机构"完全自然。

【验证】 代回: the code of conduct that applies to the rest of the federal judiciary——"适用于其余联邦司法机构的那套行为守则", 与本段对策完全契合。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] raise (固定搭配)

【线索】 句中 This and other similar cases 是引子, 后接的是一个疑问

句子结构是"这些案例引出/提出 + 是否还有界线 的问题"。whether there is still a __ (9) __ between the court and politics 是问题内容, 本句基调是"提出问题"。

【选项】 A) evade X "回避"主语错位

evade 是"回避", 案例本身不会回避问题, 回避的应是当事人。

B) raise ✓ raise the question 是"引出/提出问题"高频搭配

raise 与 the question 搭配自然, This and other similar cases raise the question of ... ——"这些案例引出了.....的问题"。

C) deny X "否认"语义荒谬

deny 是"否认", 否认一个问题语义不通, 且与后文"是否还有界线"的开放疑问基调相反。

D) settle X "解决"与下文留问反向

settle 是"解决", 与下文留下的开放疑问 whether there is still a __ (9) __ between the court and politics 矛盾。

【验证】 代回: This and other similar cases raise the question of whether there is still a __ (9) __ between the court and politics.——"这些案例引出了司法与政治是否仍有界线的问题", 过渡自然, 承上段问题、启下段思考。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] line 词义辨析

【线索】 下段制宪意图"司法与政治分开"是关键同指

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law __(10)__ having authority apart from politics. 与 Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely __(14)__. 表明"司法与政治应分开"。所以"两者之间"应是"界线"。

【选项】 A) line ✓ "界线"最契合 apart from 同指

line 指"界线、分界", draw a line between 是常用语; 对应 set law apart from politics 的"分开"含义最贴。

B) barrier X "壁垒"程度过重

barrier 是"壁垒、屏障", 语气过强; 文章不是说要在司法与政治之间筑墙, 而是讨论它们"是否仍有分界"。

C) similarity X "相似"方向反

similarity 表"相似", 与作者"应分开"的立场反向。

D) conflict X "冲突"偏题

conflict 是"冲突", 本文焦点是"是否还有界线"而非"是否冲突"; 且"冲突"本身不构成"分开"的同义表达。

【验证】 代回: whether there is still a line between the court and politics——"司法与政治之间是否仍有界线", 与下段"应将法律与政治分开"的立法本意呼应。

10. ____

【答案】 [B] as 语法形态

【线索】 envision ... as having 的固定句式

envisioned law __(10)__ having authority 本身就指向 envision sth as doing sth="把.....设想为做某事"。

【选项】 A) by X "通过"与 envision 不搭

by 不是 envision 的固定介词搭配, "通过具有权威"语义不通。

B) as ✓ envision ... as having 是固定句型

as 构成 envision sth as doing sth, "将法律设想为具有独立于政治的权威", 最准确表达了制宪者的设想。

C) through X "通过"语义错位

through 表"穿过、通过", 与 envision 不搭配。

D) towards X "朝向"方向词错

towards 表方向, 与 envision 后接"被设想为何"的语义不对位。

【验证】 代回: envisioned law as having authority apart from politics——"将法律设想为拥有独立于政治的权威", 与下文"赋予大法官终身职位"等护航制度顺承。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] so 逻辑关系

【线索】 "赋终身职→使其能独立"是目的关系

主句 They gave justices permanent positions 与从句 they would be free to __(12)__ those in power 是"制度安排→预期目的"链条; so + 从句即"以便"。

【选项】 A) so ✓ 目的连词最对位

so 引导目的状语, "赋予终身职位以便他们能自由地.....", 承上启下。

B) since X "因为"因果颠倒

since 是"既然/因为", "因为他们能自由地....., 所以给终身职"颠倒了因果。

C) provided X "如果"条件方向错

provided 表"只要、如果", 把目的关系硬扭成条件关系。

D) though X "虽然"让步关系错

though 是"尽管", 主从句无让步意味。

【验证】 代回: They gave justices permanent positions so they would be free to __(12)__ those in power and have no need to __(13)__ political support.——"给予终身职以便他们能自由地.....且无需.....", 与本段"法律应独立于政治"完全自治。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] upset 词义辨析

【线索】 free to + 动词、与下空"无需迎合政治支持"并列

they would be free to __(12)__ those in power and have no need to __(13)__ political support. 两个并列动作描绘"独立"——独立体现在"敢于对抗权贵"且"不必经营政治支持"。

【选项】 A) serve X "服务"方向反

serve 是"服务", 与"独立、敢于对抗"反向。

B) satisfy X "取悦"方向反

satisfy 表"满足、取悦", 与下句"不必迎合政治支持"反向。

C) upset ✓ "敢于触怒权贵"对应制度独立

upset 是"使不安、扰乱", free to upset those in power="能自由地触怒/挑战权贵", 恰是"司法独立"的具象表现。

D) replace X "取代"越界

replace 是"取代", 司法不应取代行政权力, 越界。

【验证】 代回: they would be free to upset those in power and have no need to __(13)__ political support.——"能自由地得罪权贵且无需经营政治支持", 与制宪者意图严丝合缝。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] cultivate 词义辨析

【线索】 have no need to + 动词 与上文"独立"主题对应

have no need to __(13)__ political support 与"自由对抗权贵"并列; "无需.....政治支持"的动作应是政客对支持的常规动作——经营、培植。

【选项】 A) confirm X "确认"搭配荒谬

confirm 是"确认", confirm political support 不构成正常表达。

B) express X "表达"主体错位

express 是"表达", 应是支持者表达支持, 不是被支持者表达。

C) cultivate ✓ cultivate political support="经营/培植政治支持"

cultivate 与 support 搭配自然且形象, "大法官无需经营政治支持"贴合本段独立性主题。

D) offer X "提供"主体反

offer 是"提供", 应是大法官接受支持, 而非提供支持。

【验证】 代回: have no need to cultivate political support——"无需经营/培植政治支持", 与终身制设计意图(让大法官无须迎合政治)严丝合缝。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] tied 词义辨析

【线索】 precisely because they are so closely ____ 是反讽式因果

Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely __(14)__. 全句意思是"正因为它们如此紧密交织, 制度上才要刻意把它们分开"——这里要的是"紧密相连/纠缠"。

【选项】 A) guarded X "被守护"语义不对

guarded 是"被守卫", 无法表达"两者紧密相连"。

B) followed X "被追随"搭配错位

followed 表"被跟随", 与 closely 搭配可成 closely followed, 但表示"被密切关注", 与"两者关系紧密"不同。

C) studied X "被研究"语义偏

studied 是"被研究", 与"法律和政治本质上紧密关联"无关。

D) tied ✓ closely tied = "紧密关联"

tied 与 closely 构成 closely tied (紧密关联), 完美承载"两者本就紧密相连, 故立法刻意切开"的反差。

【验证】 代回: precisely because they are so closely tied.——"正因为它们紧密相连, 立法才要刻意把它们分开", 与下段"宪法本就是政治的"承接自然。

15. ____

【答案】 [A] concepts 词义辨析

【线索】 like liberty and property 是例证锚点

choices rooted in fundamental social __(15)__ like liberty and property. 中 liberty 和 property 是抽象观念, 最自然的上位词是"基本社会观念/概念"。

【选项】 A) concepts ✓ "基本社会观念"恰好涵盖自由/财产

concepts 表"概念、观念", liberty 和 property 是典型的基本社会观念, 匹配最佳。

B) theories X "理论"层级不对

theories 表"理论", liberty 和 property 不是"理论", 是观念本身。

C) divisions X "分裂"语义错

divisions 表"分裂、分隔", 与 liberty/property 完全无关。

D) conventions X "惯例"层级偏

conventions 表"惯例、公约", 比"观念"更偏制度化、不如 concepts 自然。

【验证】 代回: choices rooted in fundamental social concepts like liberty and property. ——"植根于自由、财产等基本社会观念的选择", 与本段"宪法本就政治"的解释链一致。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] shapes 词义辨析

【线索】 上下文是"法院处理社会政策决策"

When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it __(16)__ is inescapably political——法院在处理社会政策时"塑造的法律"必然带有政治色彩。"塑造"对应 shapes。

【选项】 A) excludes X "排除"语义反

excludes 表"排除", 法院不是在排除法律, 而是在解释和塑造法律。

B) questions X "质疑"主体倒置

questions 表"质疑", 法院通常是裁断者而非质疑者。

C) shapes ✓ "塑造"对位

shapes 表"塑造、形成", the law it shapes="它所塑造的法律", 与"法院判例塑造法律走向"的事实严丝合缝。

D) controls X "控制"程度过强

controls 表"控制", 过度强调权力关系, 与"塑造"相比缺少"通过判例形塑"的精细含义。

【验证】 代回: the law it shapes is inescapably political——"它所塑造的法律不可避免地带有政治性", 与"宪法本就政治"的论证完全顺畅。

17. ____

【答案】 **[A] dismissed** 词义辨析

【线索】 **as unjust 是补足语，决定动词性质**

decisions split along ideological lines are so easily __(17)__ as unjust.——"沿意识形态分裂的裁决很容易被.....为不公正"。be V-ed as unjust 即"被斥为不公正"，dismissed as 是地道的"驳斥为"。

【选项】 **A) dismissed ✓ be dismissed as="被斥为"地道搭配**

dismissed 与 as 构成 be dismissed as (被驳斥/否定为)，"轻易被斥为不公正"承接"沿意识形态分裂的裁决"的负面后果完全自然。

B) released ✗ "被释放"搭配错

released 表"被释放"，be released as 无此用法。

C) ranked ✗ "被排名"语义偏

ranked 表"排名"，be ranked as 通常接等级，不接 unjust 这类道德评价。

D) distorted ✗ "扭曲"搭配不通

distorted 表"扭曲"，be distorted as 极少见，且语义"被扭曲为不公正"不通——裁决本身就认为不公正，而不是被扭曲为不公正。

【验证】 代回：decisions split along ideological lines are so easily dismissed as unjust.——"按意识形态分裂的裁决很容易被斥为不公正"，与全篇"政治化损害公信力"的论证一致。

18. ____

【答案】 [C] address 词义辨析

【线索】 下文 by making themselves accountable... 是方式状语，证明动作是"消除疑虑"

The justices must __(18)__ doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves __(19)__ to the code of conduct. by 后给出的是建设性方式（接受守则），所以前面动作必是建设性的"处理/消除"。

【选项】 A) suppress X "压制"方向反

suppress 表"压制"，压制疑虑不是建设性回应。

B) exploit X "利用"方向反

exploit 表"利用"，与正向方式矛盾。

C) address ✓ address doubts="处理/消除疑虑"

address 在此熟词僻义为"处理、应对"，address doubts 是地道搭配，且与 by 后的正向方式呼应。

D) ignore X "忽略"方向反

ignore 表"忽视"，与后文"通过接受守则消除疑虑"的方式句矛盾。

【验证】 代回：The justices must address doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves __(19)__ to the code of conduct.——"大法官必须通过让自己对行为守则负责来消除关于法院合法性的疑虑"，正向闭合。

19. ____

【答案】 **[D] accountable** 固定搭配

【线索】 **make themselves + ____ + to + the code of conduct**

making themselves accountable 中的目标对象是"守则", 要的是"对守则负责"——be accountable to="对.....负责"是地道搭配。

【选项】 **A) accessible** X "可接近"语义偏

accessible 是"可接近的", make oneself accessible to the public 还能讲通, 但与"行为守则"搭配偏题。

B) amiable X "友好"语义错

amiable 表"和蔼可亲", 描述人际态度, 与守则无关。

C) agreeable X "令人愉快"语义偏

agreeable 表"令人愉快、可同意的", 与"对守则负责"不对应。

D) accountable ✓ **accountable to="对.....负责"地道搭配**

accountable 与 to 构成 be accountable to (对.....负责), make themselves accountable to the code of conduct="使自己对行为守则负责", 与全文呼吁完全契合。

【验证】 代回: making themselves accountable to the code of conduct.——"让自己对行为守则负责", 结尾立场鲜明, 与全文"接受职业伦理约束"的对策呼应。

20. _____

【答案】 [D] as a result 逻辑关系

【线索】 前面"看上去与政治分开"→后面"作为法律令人信服"是因果

That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, ____ (20) __, convincing as law. 前后用 and 并列两个结果状语："裁决看上去与政治分开"是直接结果，"作为法律具有说服力"是连带的进一步结果。本质是因果链。

【选项】 A) by all means X "务必"语义错位

by all means 表"无论如何、务必"，是态度强调而非因果衔接。

B) at all costs X "不惜代价"语气错位

at all costs 表"不惜一切代价"，与本句因果链不搭。

C) in a word X "总之"用于全文小结

in a word 是"一言以蔽之"，用于多点总结后做结论；这里只有两个并列后果，且文章已近尾声但无多点总结，过强。

D) as a result ✓ "因此"承接因果

as a result 表"因此、结果"，恰好连接"被视为与政治分开"与"作为法律有说服力"的因果——"看上去独立，因此就更令人信服"。

【验证】 代回：make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, as a result, convincing as law.——"使裁决看上去与政治分开，并因此作为法律更具说服力"，全文以此对策为收束，逻辑自洽。

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

最高法院大法官应受职业伦理约束以维护司法独立形象

文章开门见山即定调：The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently.，随后反复强调法官行为若像政客就会损害法院作为法治守护者的合法性，全文基调是说理 + 建议（呼吁大法官接受行为守则）。

行文脉络

提出问题→举例佐证→引出疑问→历史立意→现实困境→给出方案

可清晰切成六个走向：P1 提出大法官伦理成隐忧 (The court cannot __(1)__ its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law __(2)__ justices behave like politicians.) → P2 以 Scalia 出席政治活动为例并指出缺少伦理守则 (Part of the problem is that the justices are not __(5)__ by an ethics code.) → P3 引出"司法与政治还有无界线"之问 (This and other similar cases __(8)__ the question of whether there is still a __(9)__ between the court and politics.) → P4 回溯制宪者本意 (The framers of the Constitution envisioned law __(10)__ having authority apart from politics.) → P5 承认宪法本就与政治纠缠 (Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social __(15)__ like liberty and property.) → P6 给出对策——大法官应承担行为守则 (The justices must __(18)__ doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves __(19)__ to the code of conduct.) 。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be accepted as impartial judgments.

第2段，第2句

make it + 形容词 + that 从句 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是复合句的经典句式。掌握这一结构后，可迁移到 find it、consider it、think it 等类似动词，复用性极强。本句是该句式的标准范例。

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law as having authority apart from politics.

第4段，第1句

"envision A as B" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的动词结构，类似的还有 "regard A as B"、"see A as B"、"view A as B" 等，掌握此句型可迁移到大量同类句子。简单句 + 宾语补足语的组合在真题中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

They gave justices permanent positions so they would be free to upset those in power and have no need to cultivate political support.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖双宾语结构 (gave justices permanent positions)、主系表结构 (would be free)、并列谓语 (would be ... and have)、不定式作目的状语 (to upset、to cultivate)，成分种类丰富。双宾语和并列谓语都是学习者常混淆的点，目的状语的识别也有一定训练价值。作为成分划分练习句，能够覆盖多个重要语法点。

Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely tied.

第4段，第3句

本句体现了被动语态加不定式状语的经典搭配，以及 "because" 引导的原因状语从句，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。主从句时态对比、被动结构的理解、目的与原因的逻辑关系都是考试高频考点，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it shapes is inescapably political – which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily dismissed as unjust.

第5段，第2句

全句覆盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句(限制性与非限制性)、状语从句、表语从句、省略关系代词、被动语态、后置定语、宾语补足语等多种成分和结构，且存在省略和嵌套等易错点。作为划分成分的练习句，能够同时训练多个高频考点，训练价值高。

That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, as a result, convincing as law.

第6段，第2句

make 加宾语加宾补的使役结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且宾补部分包含不定式被动、并列、插入语等典型修饰手法，学习后可大量复用于类似结构的理解。

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。

court A2

n. 法院

本篇8次·真题 82 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇7次·真题 36 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇4次·真题 54 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇4次·真题 20 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇3次·真题 15 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 89 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次·真题 31 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇2次·真题 14 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

ethics C1

n. 道德准则

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 15 句

ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constitution

C1

n. 宪法

本篇1次·真题 13 句

precisely

B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

politician

B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 12 句

property

B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 11 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

weaken

B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

constitutional

C1

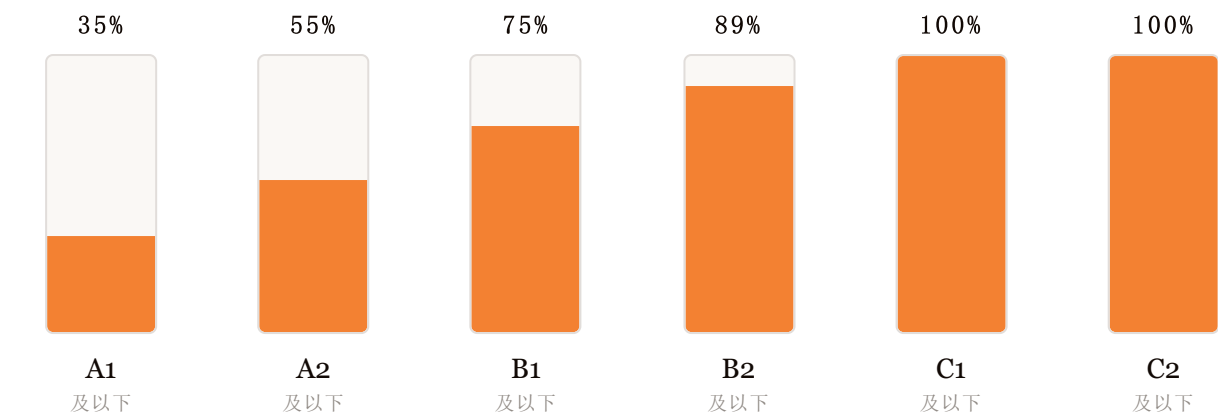
adj. 宪法的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 121 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 121 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 13 个·约 11%。



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 121 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2012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	选句填空 (7选5)	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 →

2012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2012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(2012)

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 Come on – Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

来吧——大家都在这么做。这句半是邀请半是强迫的耳语,正是我们大多数人听到"同辈压力"这个词时想到的东西。它通常不会带来什么好结果——酗酒、吸毒和随意的性行为。但在她的新书《加入俱乐部》中,Tina Rosenberg认为同辈压力也可以成为一种积极的力量,她称之为社会治愈,即组织和官员利用群体动力学的力量来帮助个人改善生活,甚至可能改善世界。

P2 Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called *Rage Against the Haze* sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as *loveLife* recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

普利策奖获得者Rosenberg列举了大量社会治愈实践的例子:在South Carolina,一个由州政府资助的反吸烟项目叫做*Rage Against the Haze*,旨在让香烟变得不酷。在South Africa,一个名为*loveLife*的艾滋病预防倡议招募年轻人在同龄人中推广安全性行为。

P3 The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who

desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

这个想法似乎很有前景,而Rosenberg是一位敏锐的观察者。她对许多公共卫生运动的无力的批评切中要害:它们未能调动同辈压力来促进健康习惯,并且表现出对心理学严重缺陷的理解。"勇于与众不同,请不要吸烟!"一个旨在减少青少年吸烟的广告牌运动如此恳求——而青少年最渴望的就是融入群体。Rosenberg令人信服地论证,公共卫生倡导者应该向广告商学习,因为他们在运用同辈压力方面如此娴熟。

P4 But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the loveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

但在社会治愈的总体有效性方面,Rosenberg的说服力较弱。《加入俱乐部》充斥着太多无关的细节,而对使同辈压力如此强大的社会和生物因素探索不足。此处呈现的社会治愈最明显的缺陷是,它在很长时间内效果并不理想。Rage Against the Haze在州政府资金削减后就失败了。loveLife项目产生持久改变的证据有限且结果不一。

P5 There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

毫无疑问,我们的同辈群体对我们的行为施加着巨大的影响。一个新兴的研究领域表明,积极的健康习惯——以及消极的习惯——通过社交传播在朋友网络中传播。这是一种微妙的同辈压力形式:我们无意识地模仿每天看到的行为。

P6 Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

然而,远不那么确定的是,专家和官僚能在多大程度上成功地选择我们的同辈群体并将他们的活动引向良性方向。这就像老师通过将后排的捣蛋学生与表现更好的同学配对来拆散他们。这种策略从来没有真正奏效过。这就是从外部设计的社会治愈的问题所在:在现实世界中,就像在学校里一样,我们坚持选择自己的朋友。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as _____

- [A] a supplement to the social cure.
- [B] a stimulus to group dynamics.
- [C] an obstacle to social progress.
- [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors.

根据第一段,同伴压力往往表现为_____

- A) 社会治疗的补充 B) 群体动力的刺激因素 C) 社会进步的障碍 D) 不良行为的诱因

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as ____ 明确指明段落、问客观事实，没有 infer/imply/suggest，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as ____ 是简单陈述句被改成填空：主干 peer pressure often emerges as ____, According to the first paragraph 是状语，emerges as = 表现为/呈现为，空格处填名词短语。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex.

它（同辈压力）通常没什么好结果——酗酒、吸毒和随便发生性关系。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure 显示 social cure 是 peer pressure 的一种应用，而非反过来 peer pressure 是 social cure 的补充。

B) 偷换概念

group dynamics 在原文是 Rosenberg 解释 social cure 的工具，并非「同辈压力通常表现为对它的刺激」。

C) 过度推断

原文只说 peer pressure 通常导致酗酒、吸毒等个人不良行为，没说它阻碍「social progress（社会进步）」这种宏观概念。

D) ✓ 正确

It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex ↔

a cause of undesirable behaviors.

把「导致不良行为」对到四个选项，只有 a cause of undesirable behaviors. 与预判完全等值，直接锁定。

22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should ____

[A] recruit professional advertisers.

[B] learn from advertisers' experience.

[C] stay away from commercial advertisers.

[D] recognize the limitations of advertisements.

Rosenberg认为公共卫生倡导者应该 ____

A) 招募专业广告人员 B) 借鉴广告人员的经验 C) 远离商业广告人员 D) 认识到广告的限制性

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should ____ 问的是 Rosenberg 的具体建议，能在原文找到一句直接对应，属细节题。

【拆句】Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should ____ 主干是 Rosenberg holds that ..., that 后接宾语从句 public-health advocates should ____, 空格处填动词原形短语。无陷阱。

【定位】Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

Rosenberg 颇有说服力地主张：公共卫生倡导者应当效仿广告人——后者非常擅长运用同辈压力。

【选项】A) 过度推断

原文 take a page from advertisers 只是「借鉴/学习」，不是 recruit professional advertisers. 「招募广告人」。

B) ✓ 正确

take a page from advertisers ↔ learn from advertisers' experience.

四个选项里只有 learn from advertisers' experience. 与「借鉴广告人做法」语义等值，A/C/D 都偏离了 take a page from 的核心义。

C) 与原文相反

原文是要「向广告人学习」，选项却说要 stay away from commercial advertisers. 「远离商业广告人」，态度完全相反。

D) 无中生有

原文没有让公共卫生倡导者去「认清广告局限性」；这一动作既不是 Rosenberg 的主张，也未出现在原句。

23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to ____

- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors.
- [B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure.
- [C] illustrate the functions of state funding.
- [D] produce a long-lasting social effect.

在作者看来,Rosenberg的书未能 ____

- A) 充分探究社会和生物因素
- B) 有效规避社会治疗的缺陷
- C) 阐明国家资助的功能
- D) 产生持久的社会影响

【答案】A (细节题)

【判型】In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to ____ 问的是作者已写出的具体批评，不是要考生推断，可在文中找到对应句，属细节题。

【拆句】In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to ____ 主干 Rosenberg's book fails to ____, In the author's view 是介词短语状语，fails to 后接动词原形。结构简单，但要警惕「作者 ≠ Rosenberg」这一立场归属。

【定位】 Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful.

《入会吧》一书塞满了过多无关细节，对让同辈压力如此强大的社会与生物学因素却探讨不足。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful

↔ **adequately probe social and biological factors.**

题干本身已带否定 fails to，选项再正向描述「足够探究」→ 整体等值原文的「not enough exploration」，与预判完全对应。

B) 偷换概念

原文从未要求该书去「绕开 social cure 的缺陷」，缺陷本身就是作者要书指出而 Rosenberg 没指出的对象，不是要去 evade 的对象。

C) 无中生有

原文 Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut 只是用 state funding 解释项目失败的时机，从未要求书去「阐释州政府资助的功能」。

D) 张冠李戴

原文是说 social cure 本身 doesn't work very well for very long，不是说「书产生不了持久社会效应」——长效与否的主语是项目，不是书。

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors_____

- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends.
- [B] will mislead behavioral studies.
- [C] occurs without our realizing it.
- [D] can produce negative health habits.

第5段表明我们对行为的模仿_____

- A) 对我们的朋友网络有害
- B) 会误导行为研究
- C) 在我们未意识到的情况下发生
- D) 可能产生不良健康习惯

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors_____ 问的是第 5 段呈现的客观事实，无 infer / imply，是细节题。

【拆句】 Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors_____ 主干 Paragraph 5 shows that ..., that 后从句的主语是 our imitation of behaviors，空格填谓动词短语。无陷阱。

【定位】 This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

这是一种微妙的同辈压力：我们会在不知不觉中模仿每天看到的行为。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文 spread through networks of friends 只说习惯通过朋友网络传播，没说模仿「伤害」朋友网络。

B) 偷换概念

原文 An emerging body of research shows 是说研究表明同辈影响存在，不是说我们的模仿会 mislead behavioral studies. 把研究带偏。

C) ✓ 正确

we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day ↔ **occurs without our realizing it.**

题干没有给方向词，只问「模仿.....怎么样」；定位句最显眼的特征就是 unconsciously，能等值它的只有 C。

D) 以偏概全

原文 positive health habits—as well as negative ones 明确说正面与负面习惯都会被模仿传播；选项 can produce negative health habits. 只截取负面一半，丢掉了同等明示的正面部分。

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is ____

- [A] harmful.
- [B] desirable.
- [C] profound.
- [D] questionable.

作者在最后一段暗示同伴压力的影响是 ____

A) 有害的 B) 可取的 C) 深远的 D) 值得质疑的

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is ____ 选项 harmful. desirable. profound. questionable. 全是评价形容词，问的是作者对效果的判断极性，是典型态度题。

【拆句】 The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is ____ 主干 The author suggests ... that ..., that 后从句主语 the effect of peer pressure, 系动词 is 后填表语形容词。需特别注意 suggests 在此表示「暗示/含蓄表达」，不是「建议」。

【选项】 A) 极性升级

harmful. 是「有害」，但作者只质疑外部介入的有效性 never really works，并未指控 peer pressure 本身有害——本段甚至说自然产生的同辈影响是 subtle form，未否定。

B) 与原文相反

desirable. 是褒义「令人向往的」，与末段一连串怀疑/否定信号词完全相反。

C) 答非所问

profound. 表「深远的、深刻的」，是中性偏褒，强调影响力之大；作者重点是「外部工程化是否有效」的怀疑，不是描述「影响力多深」。

D) ✓ 正确

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions

↔ **questionable.**

The tactic never really works ↔ **questionable.**

ABCD 四个评价形容词中，只有 questionable. 是怀疑极性，与作者末段一以贯之的怀疑口吻匹配，直接锁定。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

But in her new book Join the Club, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

第1段，第4句

这句结构层次清楚但嵌套较深，难度适中偏上，既能训练主干定位，也能训练从句层级和情态结构判断。作为“句子结构 + 时态”综合练习材料，优先度很高。

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool.

第2段，第1句

句中覆盖了同位语、后置定语（过去分词短语）、目的状语（不定式）、宾语补足语等多种成分，且第二个主句的"make + 宾语 + 宾补"结构是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习

In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as loveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

第2段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（不定式）、地点状语、后置定语（过去分词短语）六种成分，覆盖面较广；宾语补足语"to promote"和后置定语"known as"是学生常混淆的非谓语结构，有一定训练价值；但句子整体难度偏低，缺少更复杂的易错点（如形式主语、分隔结构等）。

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer.

第3段，第1句

并列句是常见句式，但本句过于简单，两个主系表结构并列在真题中虽然会出现，但更常见的是主谓宾或带从句的并列，代表性一般。

Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构配合冒号引出解释性并列内容，是学术、评论类文本中常见的句式；多层介词短语作定语、并列谓语结构也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频形式，具有较强的典型性和可迁移价值。

"Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in.

第3段，第3句

主句包含直接引语作主语的倒装结构、同位语、后置定语(过去分词短语)等多种成分,从句中关系词充当主语、nothing more than结构作宾语,成分类型丰富;特别是直接引语作主语的倒装以及同位语的识别是常见易错点,训练价值较高

Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful.

第4段，第2句

"be filled with" 被动结构、并列宾语、限制性定语从句修饰名词、"make + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句将这些常见结构组合在一起,具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior.

第5段，第1句

存在句加主语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达确定性判断的典型句式。掌握此结构后可迁移到大量类似句型，具有很强的代表性和实用性。

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions.

第6段，第1句

主句采用表语前置的完全倒装,表语far less certain位于句首,系动词is紧随其后,真正的主语how从句被置于句末,导致主干is(系动词)被表语和主语分隔在句子两端,初学者需要先识别倒装结构才能还原出主系表的正常语序,定位主干难度较高

It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构搭配限定性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。关系代词 "who" 引导从句修饰人物名词，以及 "by doing" 表示方式，都是标准用法，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 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。

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇11次 · 真题 27 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇8次 · 真题 55 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇7次 · 真题 15 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本篇4次 · 真题 14 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇2次·真题11句

sex A2

n. 性别

本篇2次·真题11句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本篇2次·真题10句

flaw B2

n. 缺陷

本篇2次·真题9句

dynamics B2

n. 动态

本篇2次·真题8句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题90句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题63句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题59句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题48句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题46句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题42句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题42句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题38句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 14 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 10 句

lasting B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

smoking A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇1次·真题 10 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 9 句

mixed A2

adj. 混合的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

skilled B1

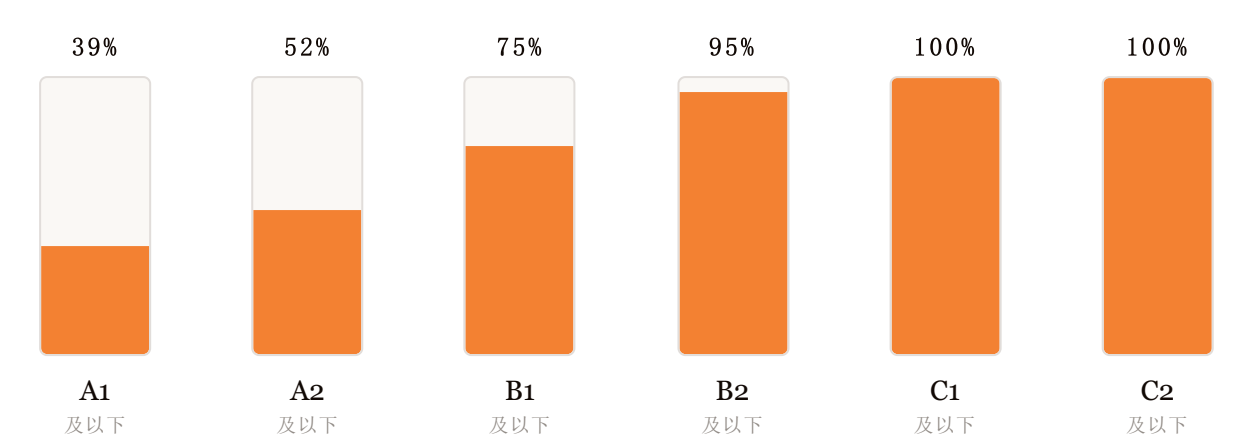
adj. 熟练的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 246 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **246** 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 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 246 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →

2012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2012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(2012)

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 A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

一言既出，驷马难追——但显然，当涉及Entergy公司时情况并非如此。上周，这家新英格兰地区的主要能源供应商宣布将违背其长期以来遵守该州严格核监管规定的承诺，在佛蒙特州引发了合理的公愤。

P2 Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

相反，该公司恰恰做了它长期以来承诺不会做的事情：在联邦法院挑战佛蒙特州法规的合宪性，这是其为维持Vermont Yankee核电站运营而做出的孤注一掷的努力。这是一个令人震惊的举动。

P3 The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to the Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

这一冲突自2002年开始显现，当时该公司收购了佛蒙特州唯一的核电站，即位于Vernon的一座老化反应堆。作为获得州政府批准出售的条件，该公司同意在2012年之后寻求州监管机构的许可方可继续运营。2006年，该州更进一步，要求该电站许可证的任何延期都必须经过佛蒙特州立法机构的批准。当时，该公司也表示同意。

P4 Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management – especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

要么Entergy从未真正打算履行这些承诺,要么它根本没有预见到接下来会发生什么。一连串事故,包括2007年冷却塔的部分坍塌以及地下管道系统泄漏的发现,引发了对Vermont Yankee安全性和Entergy管理能力的严重质疑——尤其是在该公司就管道问题发表误导性声明之后。由于对Entergy行为的愤怒,佛蒙特州参议院去年以26票对4票反对批准延期。

P5 Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

现在该公司突然声称,由于2006年的立法,2002年的协议无效,并且只有联邦政府对核问题拥有监管权。该案的法律问题晦涩难明:尽管最高法院已裁定各州确实对核电拥有一定的监管权,但法律学者表示,佛蒙特州的案件将为检验这些权力的延伸范围提供一个开创先例的测试。当然,如果每个州都制定自己的规则,可能导致拼凑式监管,这方面确实存在合理的担忧。但如果Entergy信守承诺,这场辩论就不会成为问题的关键。

P6 The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

该公司似乎得出结论,认为其在佛蒙特州的声誉已经严重受损,与该州开战也不会再有什么损失。但应该有相应的后果。运营核电站的许可是一项公共信任。Entergy在美国运营着另外11座反应堆,包括位于Plymouth的Pilgrim核电站。该公司承诺安全运营Pilgrim核电站,并已申请联邦许可将其再运营20年。但当核管理委员会审查该公司的申请时,应该记住Entergy的承诺价值几何。

题目与逐题解析

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to_____

- [A] condemning.
- [B] reaffirming.
- [C] dishonoring.
- [D] securing.

短语"reneging on"(第一段第三行)在意思上最接近_____

- A) 谴责。 B) 重申。 C) 违背。 D) 获得。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to 直接问某短语「意思最接近」，这是词义题的标志句式。

【拆句】 结构简单：主语 The phrase "reneging on" + 系动词短语 is closest in meaning to + 留空。无陷阱。

【定位】 A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

君子一言驷马难追——但 Entergy 显然不在其列。这家新英格兰主要能源供应商上周宣布将撕毁其长期承诺、不再遵守 Vermont 严苛的核监管规定，引发了该州正当的愤怒。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

condemning 意为「谴责」，主语应是 Vermont 才说得通；可句子主语是 Entergy 本身，逻辑反了。

B) 与原文相反

reaffirming 意为「再次确认、重申承诺」，与「Entergy 撕毁承诺、激起愤怒」的语境正相反。

C) ✓ 正确

reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations ↔

dishonoring

预判要的「违背承诺」类负面动词，四个选项里只有 dishonoring 同时具备负面极性与「对承诺/约定」搭配，与原文等值。

D) 与原文相反

securing 意为「保住、确保」承诺被履行，与「撕约」相反；与下句 Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not 完全冲突。

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to ____

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators.
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature.
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license.
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant.

通过签订2002年的协议,Entergy意图____

- A) 获得Vermont监管机构的保护。 B) 寻求联邦立法机构的支持。 C) 获得其营业执照的延期。
- D) 获得购买发电厂的许可。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to 问的是签 2002 协议「打算做什么」，是对原文一处客观事实的转述。

【拆句】 By entering into the 2002 agreement 是 by + 动名词作方式状语，等于「通过签 2002 协议（这一动作），公司想要……」，重点在主句 Entergy intended to 后的空格。

【定位】 The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. 矛盾自 2002 年起就在浮现——那一年公司收购了 Vermont 唯一的核电站，即 Vernon 一座老化的反应堆。作为获得州方批准这笔收购的条件，公司同意（在 2012 年后继续运营时）须征得州监管机构许可。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

obtain protection from Vermont regulators 把 Vermont 监管者塑造成「保护者」，但原文里他们是 Entergy 须低头求许可的「监管者」，不是保护者。

B) 张冠李戴

seek favor from the federal legislature 把对象从「state regulators / Vermont legislature」偷换成「federal legislature」；2002 协议是和州方谈的，与联邦无关。联邦法院只是第 2 段提到的 Entergy 后来撕约的去向。

C) 答非所问

acquire an extension of its business license 是 Entergy 之后才追求的目标（2012 后想继续运营），而非 2002 签协议时的目的；2002 协议本身换的是「收购批准」，「延期」是它埋下的将来义务。

D) ✓ 正确

As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012

↔ get permission to purchase a power plant

预判要的是「换取收购批准」，get permission to purchase a power plant 把原文条件状语整段同义化，与预判逐字吻合。

28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its ____

- [A] managerial practices.
- [B] technical innovativeness.
- [C] financial goals.
- [D] business vision.

根据第四段,Entergy似乎在其____方面存在问题

A) 管理实践。 B) 技术创新性。 C) 财务目标。 D) 商业愿景。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 4 是细节题最经典开口，要求按段内事实回答。

【拆句】 主干 Entergy seems to have problems with its ____。seems 是软化语气，但不改变事实陈述性质；its 后接名词，提示选项都是名词性短语。

【定位】 A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management – especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe.

一连串事故——包括 2007 年冷却塔局部坍塌和地下管道系统泄漏的发现——引发了对 Vermont Yankee 安全性和 Entergy 管理水平的严重质疑，尤其是在公司就管道问题发表误导性声明之后。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Entergy's management ↔ **managerial practices**

made misleading statements about the pipe ↔ **managerial practices**

managerial practices 既同根替换了 Entergy's management，又承接了「误导性声明」这一具体做法，是预判的精准对应。

B) 无中生有

technical innovativeness（技术创新性）在第 4 段毫无对应——事故描述的是「老旧 / 失修」，不是「创新与否」；段内没有任何关于创新的褒贬。

C) 无中生有

financial goals（财务目标）在第 4 段无任何痕迹，段落只字未提钱、收益或预算。

D) 答非所问

business vision（商业愿景）若说，也只能从第 6 段「申请 Pilgrim 延期 20 年」隐约延伸，但题干 According to Paragraph 4 已锁段，跨段证据不算。第 4 段本身只谈事故和管理。

29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test ____

- [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises.
- [B] the nature of states' patchwork regulations.
- [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues.
- [D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.

在作者看来,Vermont案件将检验____

- A) Entergy履行其所有承诺的能力。 B) 各州拼凑式监管的性质。 C) 联邦在核问题上的权力。
D) 各州在核问题上的权力界限。

【答案】 D（细节题）

【判型】 In the author's view, the Vermont case will test ____ 实质要求转述原文那句「Vermont 案将测试什么」的论断，是有明确出处的细节题。

【拆句】 主干 the Vermont case will test ____, 前置状语 In the author's view。空格处是 test 的宾语，选项均为名词性短语。

【定位】 whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend.

尽管最高法院已裁定各州对核电确实拥有某些监管权，法律学者表示 Vermont 案将提供一次具有先例意义的检验，看这些权力究竟能延伸到多远。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises 是第 1、6 段的话题，本段法律焦点根本不在「Entergy 能不能守诺」上；况且 all 把范围放得过死。

B) 偷换概念

the nature of states' patchwork regulations 把测试对象偷换成「拼布式监管的本质」；原文里 patchwork regulations 只是括号般的「担忧」，并非该案要测的内容。

C) 与原文相反

the federal authority over nuclear issues 把测试对象换成了「联邦的核监管权」；可定位句明确说测的是 states' powers，方向完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

how far those powers extend ↔ **the limits of states' power over nuclear issues**

states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power ↔

states' power over nuclear issues

the limits of states' power over nuclear issues 同时承接「states' power（主体）」与「how far ... extend / limits（范围）」两层信息，与预判完全一致。

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

- [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.
- [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.
- [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.
- [D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

从最后一段可以推断出 ____

- A) Entergy在其他地方的业务可能会受到影响。 B) NRC的权威将受到挑战。
- c) Entergy将撤回其Plymouth申请。 d) Vermont的声誉可能会受损。

【答案】 A （推断题）

【判型】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ 是推断题的模板句式。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ 是 it 形式主语 + that 宾语从句，空格处填一个完整的陈述句。

【定位】 Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

Entergy 在美国还运营着 11 座反应堆，包括 Plymouth 的 Pilgrim 核电站。公司承诺会安全运营 Pilgrim，并已申请联邦许可让该站再开放 20 年。但 NRC 在审核这份申请时，应当掂量一下 Entergy 的承诺到底值几分。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth

↔ **Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected**

Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth

↔ **Entergy's business elsewhere**

Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected 把作者对 NRC 的暗示（应慎审）合规延伸为「Entergy 在别处的业务可能受影响」，且用 might 保留不确定性，恰与原文 should 的情态等量。

B) 过度推断

the authority of the NRC will be defied 说「NRC 的权威将被违抗」——原文恰恰是作者敦促 NRC 行使权威，谁也没说要违抗 NRC；且用 will 把可能性钉死。

C) 与原文相反

Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application 说 Entergy 自己将撤回 Pilgrim 申请——原文里申请人是 Entergy（仍在推进），而真正被作者寄望约束 Entergy 的是 NRC；让 Entergy「自撤」与全文「Entergy 撕约扩张」的姿态相反。

D) 偷换概念

Vermont's reputation might be damaged 把 reputation 的所有者换成 Vermont；原文第 6 段开头 its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged 中的 its = Entergy's，受损的是 Entergy 在 Vermont 的声誉，不是 Vermont 自己的声誉。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running.

第2段，第1句

what 引导的宾语从句、从句内再嵌套宾语从句、冒号后补充说明、时态对比等都是考研和四六级阅读中的高频结构，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon.

第3段，第1句

主句采用现在完成进行时搭配 "since" 时间状语是常见句式，非限制性定语从句补充说明时间背景也是考试中常见的结构模式。同位语的使用进一步增加了句子的信息密度，这种多层信息组织方式在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，掌握后可复用于理解大量类似句子。

In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to the Vermont legislature's approval.

第3段，第3句

本句的"现在分词作状语 + 宾语从句"以及"require that + 虚拟语气"是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式，特别是法律、政策类文本常用此结构表达规定或要求，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management – especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe.

第4段，第2句

主语 + 长插入短语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 时间状语从句，是四六级和考研长难句的高频句式；尤其是"主语被插入性同位/补充短语隔断后接谓语"这一模式，在真题阅读中极为常见，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子的分析。

The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend.

第5段，第2句

本句在结构上层次丰富、典型性强，时态又不至于难到失控，适合作为中等偏上的句子结构训练材料。对提升分层阅读和主干还原能力很有帮助。

But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

第5段，第4句

虚拟条件句的倒装形式是四六级和考研英语中的高频考点句式，省略 if 并将 had 或 were 提前的结构在阅读理解和翻译题中反复出现。掌握这种句式的识别和理解方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句子的分析中，具有很高的学习迁移价值和考试针对性。

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state.

第6段，第1句

so...that 结果状语从句嵌套在宾语从句中的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，句式典型且实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量同类长难句的分析

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

nuclear

B2

adj. 核能的

本篇 10 次 · 真题 14 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇 7 次 · 真题 90 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇5次 · 真题 81 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 89 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇3次 · 真题 75 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

regulation B2

n. 规则，条例

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

extension B2

n. 延长;延期

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

regulatory C1

adj. 监管的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

intend B1

v. 打算，计划

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇2次·真题8句

regulator

C1

n. 监管机构

本篇2次·真题8句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题209句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题107句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题60句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题59句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题57句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题56句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题52句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题52句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题49句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题43句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题42句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 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

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

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

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

vision B2

n. 视力

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

desperate B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

misleading B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

obscure C1

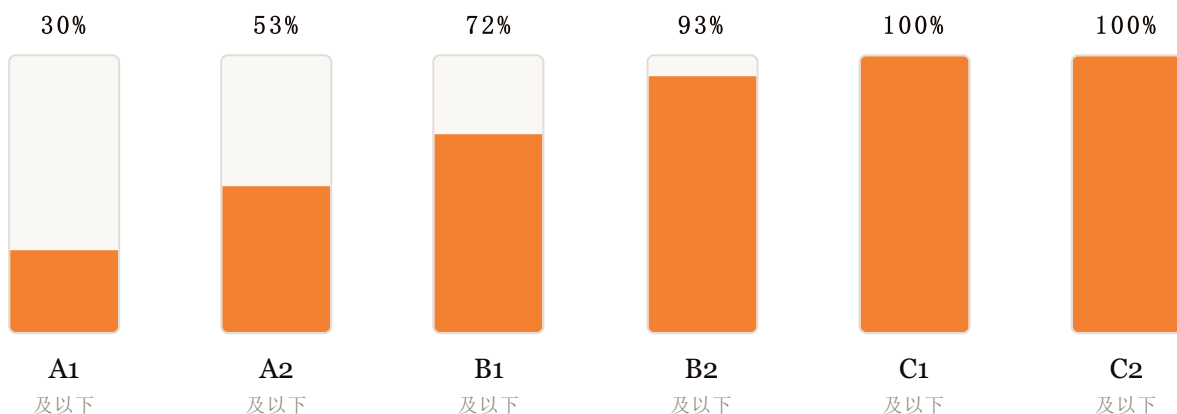
adj. 费解的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 217 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 16 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 217 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

217

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%



考研英语一 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →

2012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2012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(2012)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

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

Text 3

P1 In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

在科学研究的理想化版本中，关于世界的事实正等待着客观的研究者去观察和收集，这些研究者使用科学方法来开展工作。但在科学的日常实践中，发现往往遵循一条模糊而复杂的路径。我们力求客观，但我们无法摆脱各自独特生活经历的背景。先前的知识和兴趣影响着我们的经历、我们对经历意义的理解，以及我们随后采取的行动。误解、错误和自欺的机会比比皆是。

P2 Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

因此，发现声明应被视为原科学。类似于新立的采矿权，它们充满潜力。但需要集体审查和认可才能将一项发现声明转化为成熟的发现。这就是可信度过程，通过这一过程，个体研究者的“我、此地、此刻”变成了共同体的“任何人、任何地方、任何时候”。客观知识是目标，而非起点。

P3 Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as

gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

一旦发现声明公之于众,发现者就会获得智力荣誉。但与采矿权不同,共同体掌控着接下来发生的事情。在科学共同体复杂的社会结构中,研究者做发现;编辑和审稿人通过控制出版过程充当守门人;其他科学家利用新发现来服务于他们自己的目的;最后,公众(包括其他科学家)接收新发现以及可能伴随的技术。随着发现声明在共同体中推进,关于所涉及的科学和技术的共享信念与相互竞争信念之间的互动和对抗,将个人的发现声明转化为共同体的可信发现。

P4 Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

在整个可信度过程中存在两个悖论。首先,科学工作往往聚焦于现有知识中被视为不完整或不正确的某个方面。对已知和已被相信的内容进行重复和确认几乎没有回报。目标是新研究,而非再研究。毫不奇怪,新发表的发现声明和看似重要且令人信服的可信发现,总是会面临未来研究者的质疑以及潜在的修正或反驳。其次,新颖性本身常常引发怀疑。诺贝尔奖得主、生理学家Albert Szent-Györgyi曾将发现描述为"看到了每个人都看到的东西,却想到了没有人想到的东西"。但想到别人没想到的东西并告诉他人他们所遗漏的,可能不会改变他们的观点。有时需要数年时间,真正新颖的发现声明才能被接受和认可。

P5 In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

最终,可信度"发生"在一项发现声明身上——这一过程对应于哲学家Annette Baier所描述的心灵共同体。"我们共同推理、质疑、修正并完善彼此的推理和彼此对理性的理解。"

题目与逐题解析

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its ____

- [A] uncertainty and complexity.
- [B] misconception and deceptiveness.
- [C] logicity and objectivity.
- [D] systematicness and regularity.

根据第一段,发现的过程具有怎样的特征

- A) 不确定性和复杂性。 B) 误解性和欺骗性。 C) 逻辑性和客观性。 D) 系统性和规律性。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the first paragraph 是 according to 型，且要求归纳 the process of discovery 的特征，属于段落级细节归纳。

【拆句】 主干是 the process of discovery is characterized by its____，过去分词短语作谓语，空格补的是介词 by 的宾语，应是名词性短语；its 提示该名词应是 discovery 本身的属性。

【定位】 But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route.

但在科学的日常实践中，发现往往沿着一条含糊而复杂的路径前行。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

ambiguous ↔ **uncertainty**

complicated ↔ **complexity**

uncertainty and complexity 同时覆盖了定位句的 ambiguous 与 complicated 两个核心修饰语，与预判完全吻合。

B) 过度推断

原文只说存在 Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound, 即「机会很多」，并未把 misconception/deceptiveness 当作 discovery 过程本身的固有特征。

C) 与原文相反

logicality and objectivity 描述的是 the idealized version 那个被作者否定的版本，作者用 But 转折后明确指出现实并非如此。

D) 与原文相反

systematicness 与 regularity 描述的是有规律、成体系的过程，与定位句 ambiguous and complicated 直接矛盾。

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires_____

[A] strict inspection.

[B] shared efforts.

[C] individual wisdom.

[D] persistent innovation.

从第二段可以推断出,可信度过程需要

A) 严格的检查。 B) 共同的努力。 C) 个人的智慧。 D) 持续的创新。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires____ 含 inferred, 是典型推断题套式。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires____ 是 It 作形式主语 + that 从句，重点在 that 后；空格做 requires 的宾语，应是名词性短语。

【定位】 But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery.

但要把一个发现性主张转化为成熟的发现，必须经过集体审视与接受。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

strict inspection 强调审视的「严苛程度」，原文只强调 collective 的「群体性」，未提强度，是把「集体的」偷换成「严格的」。

B) **✓ 正确**

collective scrutiny and acceptance ↔ **shared efforts**

the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime ↔ **shared**

shared efforts 抽象覆盖了 collective scrutiny and acceptance 的「群体共同行动」核心义，与预判一致。

C) **与原文相反**

individual wisdom 强调个人智慧，而原文恰恰强调 the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime，即要从「个人」走向「群体」，individual 与原文方向相反。

D) **无中生有**

persistent innovation 强调「持续创新」，第二段从未提及创新的持续性，是文中没有的概念。

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it ____

- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public.
- [B] has been examined by the scientific community.
- [C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers.
- [D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.

第三段表明，一项发现声明在什么之后变得可信

- A) 吸引了公众的注意。 B) 被科学界审查过。 C) 获得了编辑和审稿人的认可。
D) 被同行科学家频繁引用。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it ____ 是 X shows that 型，要求复述段内事实，属细节题。

【拆句】 Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it ____：主从结构，that 从句里 after 引导时间状语从句，空格是 after 从句的谓语成分，答案应是动作完成态。

【定位】 As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

随着一个发现性主张在社群中流转，围绕相关科学与技术的共享信念与竞争信念之间的互动与交锋，把个人的发现性主张转化为社群层面的可信发现。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

the general public 指普通公众，而原文 the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery 强调公众是「接收方」，且 credible 的转化机制是「社群」做的，不是「公众关注度」决定的。

B) ✓ 正确

works its way through the community ↔ **has been examined by the scientific community**
the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs ↔ **examined**
has been examined by the scientific community 把原文「在科学社群中经过互动与交锋」用「被科学社群审视」精准转述，且包含完成时态对应 after it ____ 的时态需要。

C) 以偏概全

editors and reviewers 只是原文 editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers 提到的若干角色之一，并非 credible 转化的全部主体，把其中一环当全过程。

D) 无中生有

has been frequently quoted by peer scientists 涉及「被频繁引用」，原文从未提到引用次数或频率，是凭印象造出来的细节。

34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that ____

- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges.
- [B] discoveries today inspire future research.
- [C] efforts to make discoveries are justified.
- [D] scientific work calls for a critical mind.

Albert Szent-Györgyi 最可能同意

- A) 科学声明将经受住挑战。 B) 今天的发现启发未来的研究。 C) 做出发现的努力是正当的。
- D) 科学工作需要批判性思维。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 would most likely agree 是经典「人物观点引申」型，要求从此人原话推一步。

【拆句】 Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that ____: 主语是人名，would agree that 引导宾语从句，空格内填一个完整命题（主谓齐全的从句）。

【定位】 Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views.
诺贝尔奖得主、生理学家阿尔伯特·圣捷尔吉曾把发现描述为「看人人所见，想无人所想」。但是，想出别人没想过的、并把别人所漏看的告诉他们，未必能改变他们的看法。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

scientific claims will survive challenges 的观点来自 newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries ... will always be open to challenge 这一作者本人的陈述，而非 Szent-Györgyi 的引文。

B) 无中生有

discoveries today inspire future research 强调「今日发现激发未来研究」，是常识但非 Szent-Györgyi 引文所谈，引文只论「看见与思考」，不论代际激发。

C) 答非所问

efforts to make discoveries are justified 谈「为做出发现而付出努力是有道理的」，与 Szent-Györgyi 引文的「思维方式」无关，文不对题。

D) ✓ 正确

thinking what nobody has thought ↔ **a critical mind**

seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought ↔

scientific work calls for

scientific work calls for a critical mind 与预判「独立批判思考」高度一致，是 Szent-Györgyi 引文最自然的一步引申。

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.

[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

以下哪项最适合作为本文的标题？

A) 新颖性作为科学发展的引擎。 B) 科学发现中的集体审查。 C) 科学研究中可信度的演变。

D) 科学门槛上对可信度的挑战。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following would be the best title of the text? 要求选最佳标题，主旨题无疑。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title of the text? 是 which 引导的特殊疑问句，主干结构清晰，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development 只覆盖 P4 关于 novelty 的局部讨论，第一、二、三、五段几乎都不谈 novelty 作为「引擎」，主题被缩窄。

B) 以偏概全

Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery 只对应 collective scrutiny and acceptance 这一环节，未涵盖 P4 的悖论与 P5 的 commons of the mind 等收束内容。

C) ✓ 正确

credibility process ↔ **Credibility**

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim ↔ **Evolution of Credibility**

As a discovery claim works its way through the community ↔ **in Doing Science**

Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science 同时包含核心对象 (Credibility)、动态属性 (Evolution) 与场景 (Doing Science)，与预判完全对位，且能覆盖全部五段。

D) 偷换概念

Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science 把 editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers 拆出来当全文主题，且把整体「可信性的形成过程」偷换为「对可信性的挑战」，焦点全错。

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。

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work.

第1段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、状语、宾语、定语从句等多种成分，且主句中状语较长、谓语后接不定式短语，定语从句修饰介词短语中的名词，成分划分有一定综合性。特别是 by 引导的状语和 who 引导的定语从句嵌套，以及不定式短语的识别，是值得练习的点。

We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences.

第1段，第3句

并列复合句是四六级和考研中的常见句式，转折关系的 "but" 连接也是典型结构。第一个主句的不定式目的状语和第二个主句的情态动词用法都是常考点。虽然句子本身不复杂，但其结构模式（陈述努力 + 转折指出限制）在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，具有较好的迁移性。

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience.

第2段，第1句

"should be done" 类的情态被动句式在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现，"be thought of as" 是常见固定搭配，句首逻辑副词也是典型的语篇衔接手段，整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential.

第2段，第2句

涵盖主系表基本句型,另有句首状语,成分种类较单一,但状语与主句的边界可供初学者练习识别修饰成分与核心成分的区别。

But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery.

第2段，第3句

"It takes + 宾语 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，常用于表达 "做某事需要某种条件或代价"，结构典型且迁移性强，掌握后可大量复用。

This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime.

第2段，第4句

主句加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"介词+关系代词"引导定语从句也是常考结构。本句结构典型，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型的分析，代表性较强。

Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology.

第3段，第3句

分号连接的并列句是考研和四六级阅读中常见的句式，用于展开流程或列举要点，掌握后可迁移到大量同类长句的理解，具有较高的典型性。

As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

第3段，第4句

状语从句+长主语主句的结构在学术英语和考试真题中高频出现，句中的多层定语修饰、"transform A into B" 句型都是典型考点，学习者掌握后可大量迁移到同类句子。

First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect.

第4段，第2句

本句结构在学术和考试文本中很常见：主句陈述观点 + 宾语后接限制性定语从句限定名词范围，是典型的学术说理句式。tend to 结构、view as 被动表达、定语从句修饰抽象名词的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长难句。

Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief.

第4段，第6句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语最常见句式，itself 强调用法和 frequently 插入位置在考试阅读中时有出现，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，不足以代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂长难句类型。

Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

第35题 题干

高度典型的阅读理解题干句式。"Which of the following would be..."结构在四六级和考研英语阅读题目中极为常见，学习者掌握该句型后可直接迁移到大量真题场景，实用性强

本篇出现的 67 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇12次 · 真题 49 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇8次 · 真题 83 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇6次 · 真题 80 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇6次 · 真题 71 句

credibility C1

n. 可信度

本篇6次 · 真题 12 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次 · 真题 112 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇4次 · 真题 57 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇3次 · 真题 59 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇2次·真题 16 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇2次·真题 14 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 9 句

reviewer B2

n. 评论者

本篇2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

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

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

complex

B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

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

finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

peer

B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 27 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reward

B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

evolution

B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 22 句

aspect

B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 20 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 19 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 17 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 17 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 16 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 15 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 14 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 13 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 12 句

quote B1

v. 引用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 12 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 11 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 10 句

error

A2

n. 错误

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

philosopher

B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

suit

A2

n. 套装

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

prior

B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shared

A2

adj. 共享的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

truly

B1

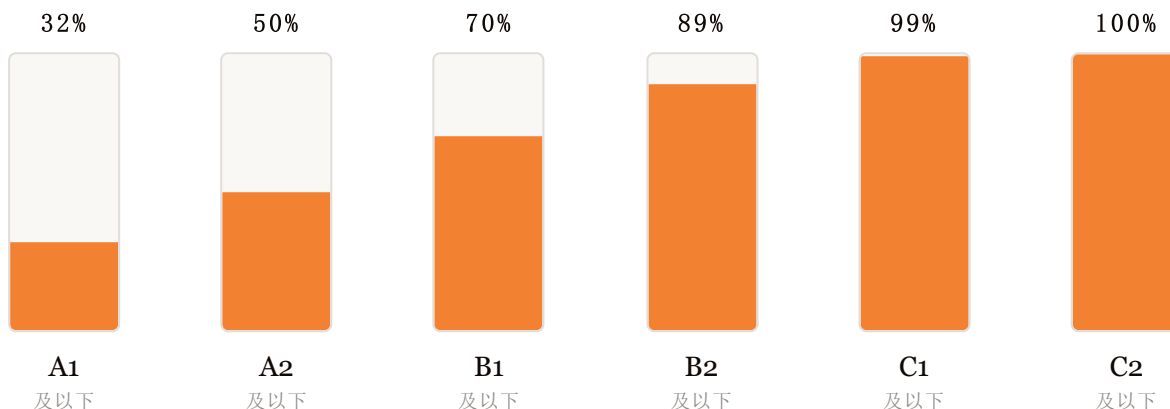
adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 230 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **230** 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 25 个 · 约 11%。



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 230 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

230

B2 以上难词

11%

B1 及以下覆盖

70%



考研英语一 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →

2012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2012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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2012)

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 If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

如果工会领袖Jimmy Hoffa今天还活着,他很可能会代表公务员。1960年Hoffa的卡车司机工会处于鼎盛时期时,美国政府工作人员中只有十分之一加入工会;现在这一比例为36%。2009年,美国公共部门的工会成员人数超过了私营部门的工会成员人数。在英国,超过半数的公共部门工作人员加入了工会,而私营部门只有约15%。

P2 There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

公共部门工会蓬勃发展有三个原因。首先,他们可以让事情停摆而不会遭受多少后果。其次,他们大多聪明且受过良好教育。四分之一的美国公共部门工作人员拥有大学学位。第三,他们现在主导着中左翼政治。他们的一些联系可以追溯到很久以前。英国工党,正如其名称所示,长期以来一直与工会主义相关联。其现任领导人Ed Miliband的职位要归功于公共部门工会的投票。

P3 At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The

teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

在州一级,他们的影响力可能更加强大。加州公共政策研究所的Mark Baldassare指出,该州很大一部分预算都由工会把控。教师工会监督学校,CCPOA监督监狱,各种劳工团体监督医疗保健。

P4 In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

在许多富裕国家,公共部门的平均工资高于私营部门。但真正的收益体现在福利和工作制度上。政客们反复对公共部门的薪酬协议采取"后置"做法,将加薪幅度控制得较为适度,但增加了假期,尤其是增加了本已十分慷慨的养老金。

P5 Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

改革遭到了激烈反对,也许最臭名昭著的是在教育领域,特许学校、专科学校和绩效工资都面临着旷日持久的斗争。尽管有大量证据表明教师素质是最重要的变量,但教师工会一直反对解雇差教师和提拔好教师。

P6 As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

随着其他所有人承担的成本变得更加清晰,政客们已开始采取严厉措施。在威斯康星州,工会集结了数千名支持者反对强硬的共和党州长Scott Walker。但公共部门内部也有许多人在现行制度下遭受损失。

P7 John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but are bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

哈佛大学肯尼迪学院的John Donahue指出,西方公务员系统的文化规范适合那些想要安稳不动的人,但对高成就者不利。唯一年薪远超25万美元的美国公共部门工作人员是大学体育教练和美国总统。银行家的高额薪酬招致了许多批评,但一个不奖励高成就者的公共部门体系对美国来说可能是一个更大的问题。

题目与逐题解析

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that ____

- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.
- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
- [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
- [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.

从第一段可以得知 ____

- A) Teamsters 仍然拥有大量成员。 B) Jimmy Hoffa 曾经担任公务员。

c) 工会扩大了其公共部门的成员数量。 d) 政府改善了与工会成员的关系。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the first paragraph that 是中性的「可以得知」句式，没有 infer/imply/suggest 等推断词，问的是段内可被直接读出的事实。

【拆句】 It can be learned from the first paragraph that ____ 是「形式主语 it + 被动 can be learned + from 状语 + that 引导宾语从句空位」的标准残句句式，that 之后留空给选项续写；考生只需把每个选项代入 that 之后通读一遍即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector.

当 Hoffa 的卡车司机工会 1960 年处于鼎盛时，每十个美国政府工人中只有一个加入工会；如今则有 36%。2009 年，美国公共部门工会会员人数超过了私人部门会员人数。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文 Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960 明示卡车司机工会的鼎盛是 1960 年的事，且全段未提到该工会今日的规模；A 项 Teamsters still have a large body of members 中的 still 把过去式偷换成现在仍然，原文无据。

B) 与原文相反

原文 If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants 是非真实条件句，意思是「若他今天还活着，他大概会代表公务员」——是一个假设性预测；B 项 Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant 把它转写为「他过去当过公务员」的历史事实，与假设语气完全不符。

C) ✓ 正确

only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do ↔

unions have enlarged their public-sector membership

the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector

↔ **their public-sector membership**

C 项 unions have enlarged their public-sector membership 同时覆盖了「36% 入会率」与「公共部门超过私人部门」两条数据所共同指向的「工会在公共部门扩张」这一结论，正中预判。

D) 无中生有

P1 全段只罗列入会率数据，未涉及政府与工会的关系如何（紧张/缓和/改善/恶化）；D 项 the government has improved its relationship with unionists 整句无原文支撑。

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
- [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
- [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
- [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

关于第二段,下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 公共部门工会在采取行动时是谨慎的。 B) 公共部门工会成员资格需要教育背景。
C) 工党长期以来一直在与公共部门工会作斗争。 D) 公共部门工会很少因其行动而陷入困境。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2 用 which...is true 句式, 要求把四个选项与第二段事实逐一核对, 是典型的「四选一真伪」细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2? 由疑问代词 which 作主语、of the following 作后置定语、is true of Paragraph 2 作系表结构构成, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences.
第一, 他们可以让事情停摆, 而自己几乎不会因此承担什么后果。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences 表明工会有恃无恐、敢于关停服务; A 项 Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions 说他们行事审慎, 与原文「敢于关停且不承担后果」的语气完全相反。

B) 过度推断

原文 A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree 只是一个 25% 的统计事实, 不是入会门槛; B 项 Education is required for public-sector union membership 把统计事实曲解成入会硬性条件。

C) 与原文相反

原文 Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism 表明工党与工会主义长期绑定 (associated with), 是支持关系; C 项 Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions 把「绑定/支持」反转为「对抗」, 方向完全颠倒。

D) ✓ 正确

without suffering much in the way of consequences ↔ **seldom get in trouble for their actions**
they can shut things down ↔ **for their actions**

D 项 Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions 把第一条理由整句重写: seldom 对应 without...much、get in trouble for their actions 对应 suffering...consequences (when they shut things down), 正中预判。

38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is_____

- [A] illegally secured.
- [B] indirectly augmented.
- [C] excessively increased.
- [D] fairly adjusted.

从第四段可以得知,国有部门的收入是_____

A) 非法获得的。 B) 间接增加的。 C) 过度增长的。 D) 公平调整的。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 the income in the state sector is____ 是结论残句, 需要从 P4 中关于「明面工资温和涨、福利与养老金大涨」的事实推出一步结论: 收入是被「以另一种方式」做大的。

【拆句】 It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is____ 主干是 it can be learned that... 的形式主语句, that 从句的真实主语是 the income in the state sector, is 之后留待选项补充表语, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

但真正的好处出现在福利与工作待遇上。政界一再「后置加码」公共部门的薪资协议——把薪资涨幅压得温和, 却追加假期、尤其追加本已优厚的养老金。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文只说政界「重复地把薪资协议后置加码」, Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals 是描述操作手法, 未做任何合法性判断; A 项 illegally secured 把「不透明」直接升格为「违法」, 远超原文。

B) ✓ 正确

keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions ↔

indirectly augmented

Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals ↔ **indirectly augmented**

B 项 indirectly augmented 同时捕捉了「明面温和(不直接加)」与「暗面加码(实质增加)」两层语义, 是对 backloaded 机制最精准的一步推断。

C) 范围程度偷改

原文 keeping the pay increases modest 明示薪资涨幅是「温和的」, 仅福利/养老金部分被加码, 整体远谈不上「过度」; C 项 excessively increased 用 excessively (过度地) 把温和涨幅夸大为过度增长, 是程度偷改。

D) 无中生有

原文未提任何「fair/公正」「adjusted/经过适当调整」的评价信息——backloaded 一词的暗讽倾向恰恰相反; D 项 fairly adjusted 凭空加入褒义评价。

39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions_____

- [A] often run against the current political system.
- [B] can change people's political attitudes.
- [C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms.
- [D] are dominant in the government.

Wisconsin 工会的例子表明工会_____

- A) 经常与当前政治体制相对抗。 B) 能够改变人们的政治态度。 C) 可能成为公共部门改革的障碍。
D) 在政府中占据主导地位。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions_____ 中 shows that 直接点明问例证之目的，是教科书式的例证目的题题干。

【拆句】 The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions_____ 主语是 the example...in Wisconsin (the example 后接两层 of/in 介词短语作后置定语)，谓语 shows 带 that 宾语从句，从句主语是 unions、谓语留空待选项补出。考生只要把 the example...shows that 看成「举该例是为了说明...」即可。

【定位】 Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. ... In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor.
改革遭到了强烈抵制，其中最臭名昭著的或许是在教育领域——特许学校、学院化和绩效工资全都遭遇了旷日持久的鏖战。.....在威斯康星州，工会动员了数千名支持者抗议强硬共和党州长 Scott Walker。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor 对抗的是某位州长本人推动的改革，而非「现行政治体制」；A 项 often run against the current political system 把具体对抗对象升格为「整个政治体制」，是范围偏移；且 often 暗示常态化，原文只举一例，不足支撑。

B) 过度推断

原文只说工会「动员了数千名既有支持者」抗议州长（rallied thousands of supporters），并未说工会改变了任何人的政治态度；B 项 can change people's political attitudes 把「动员既有支持者」过度推断为「改变政治态度」。

C) ✓ 正确

Reform has been vigorously opposed ↔ **may be a barrier to public-sector reforms**
the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor

↔ **public-sector reforms**

C 项 may be a barrier to public-sector reforms 用情态 may 与名词 barrier 准确捕捉了「工会构成改革阻力」这一论点；其他选项要么偷换主体、要么偷换议题，唯有 C 命中例证所要证明的论点。

D) 与原文相反

原文描述的是工会「对抗」州长，即处于反对方位置；并未表明工会主导政府运作。D 项 are dominant in the government 与「与政府方对抗」的语境完全相反。

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of ____

- [A] disapproval.
- [B] appreciation.
- [C] tolerance.
- [D] indifference.

John Donahue 对公共部门体制的态度是 ____

A) 不赞成。 B) 赞赏。 C) 容忍。 D) 漠不关心。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of ____ 用 attitude towards 直接锁定为态度题，问 Donahue 对 the public-sector system 的褒贬态度。

【拆句】 John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of ____ 主语是 John Donahue's attitude (attitude 由 towards 短语作后置定语)，系动词 is，表语 one of ____ 留空给选项补出态度名词；one of 后接抽象名词是态度题最常见的留空形式，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

are bad for high achievers ↔ **disapproval**

a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America

↔ **disapproval**

A 项 disapproval 是四选项中唯一明确的负面态度词，B/C/D 分别为褒义/容忍/漠不关心，与段内 bad、bigger problem 的负面极性精确匹配。

B) 与原文相反

Donahue 在 P7 全段对公共部门体系无一句肯定，没有 good/admirable/effective 等褒义评价；B 项 appreciation 与段内 bad、bigger problem 的负面定性完全相反。

C) 偷换概念

tolerance（容忍）暗含「虽不满但能接受」的态度，而 Donahue 用 a much bigger problem 直接定性为更严重的问题，a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America 显示他在主动呼吁警惕，而非「勉强接受」。

D) 与原文相反

Donahue 在 may be a much bigger problem for America 中用 much bigger problem for America 强调问题的严重性与影响范围，明显投入了立场而非冷淡观望；D 项 indifference 与他段内集中输出评价的姿态相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants.

第1段，第1句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研英语的高频考点，本句采用的"If...were..., 主语 + would + 动词原形"结构是虚拟语气最典型的形式之一。掌握此结构可迁移至大量类似句式，代表性强。

When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do.

第1段，第2句

本句的“时间状语从句 + 主句；并列主句形成今昔对比”结构在真题中很常见，尤其是说明社会变化、数据对比的段落。分号连接并列句也是书面语典型用法。掌握这种对比句式后，可以迁移到大量阅读理解和写作场景中。

First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences.

第2段，第2句

简单句加状语的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其是用介词短语作方式或条件状语来补充说明动作的伴随情况。短语动词 shut down 也是常见表达。但本句无从句、无并列、无复杂修饰，作为典型句式的代表性不如带从句的复合句高。

Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分或从句嵌套，作为典型句式的代表性中等，掌握后可迁移到更复杂的主系表句型。

Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism.

第2段，第7句

插入性状语从句和现在完成时被动语态都是考试中高频出现的句式。“as”引导的方式状语从句、“be associated with”搭配以及插入语的使用方式都是典型的书面语结构，学习后可在阅读理解和写作中大量复用。

Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

第2段，第8句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、状语五种成分，同位语的插入位置和介词短语状语的识别对基础学习者有一定训练价值；但成分种类不算丰富，无定语从句、宾补等更复杂结构，整体训练收益中等。

Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是 "somebody points out/suggests/argues that..." 这类学术或新闻表达是典型句式。宾语从句中使用被动语态也是常考点。掌握本句结构后,可迁移到大量类似的报道性或观点陈述句。

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles.

第5段，第1句

本句结构高度典型。主句的被动语态陈述社会现象、从句补充具体事例,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的说明文句式。非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词,关系副词where引导地点或抽象领域的从句,都是高频考点结构。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句。

Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

第5段，第2句

让步状语从句 (Even though 引导) + 主句, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。同位语从句解释抽象名词 (evidence) 也是常考结构。动名词短语作宾语、现在完成时表示持续动作, 都是典型用法, 掌握后可广泛迁移到其他句子。

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but are bad for high achievers.

第7段，第1句

句子结构高度典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中极常见的句式。"points out that..." 这种动词引导宾语从句的模式,以及 "those who..." 这种定语从句修饰代词的用法,都是高频考点。掌握后可大量复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 57 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。

union B2

n. 工会

本篇14次 · 真题 29 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇5次 · 真题 19 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇4次 · 真题 107 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 16 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 13 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

banker B1

n. 银行家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tolerance B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

modest B2

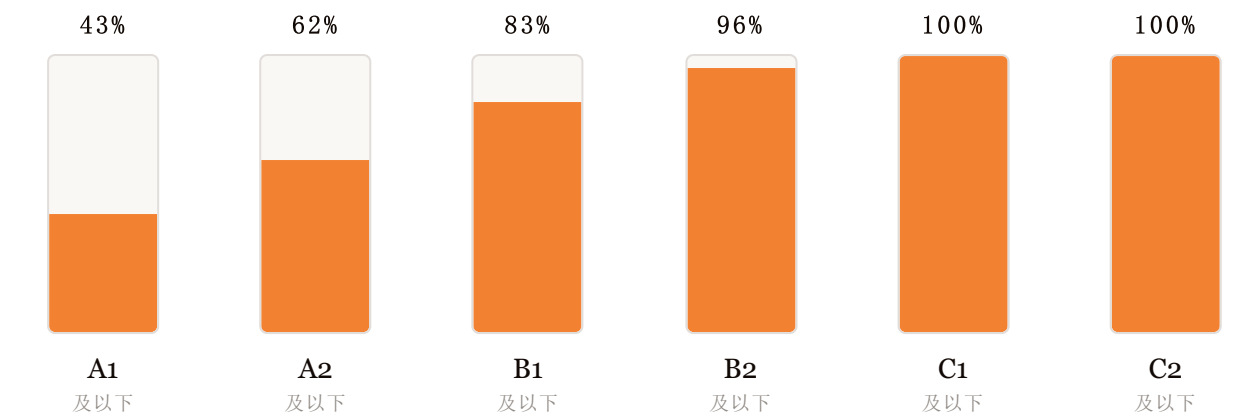
adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

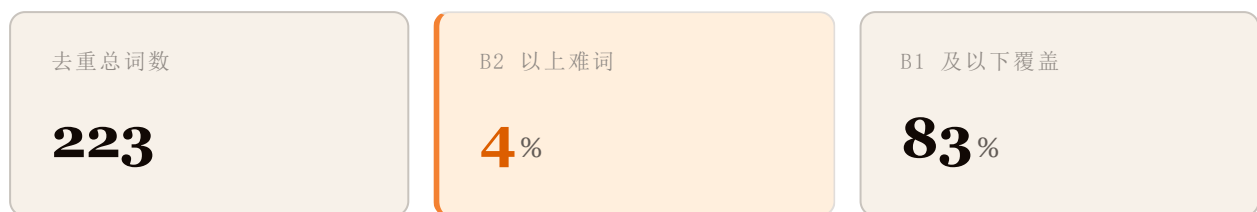
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 223 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 9 个 · 约 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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →

2012年 考研英语一选句填空（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选句填空题和解析

选句填空题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确选句与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2012年 考研英语一选句填空（7选5）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、8 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选句连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选句及其中译、空位结构功能、缺口分析、衔接线索、缝合依据，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语一真题(2012)

Section II Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

想想那些转瞬即逝的时刻，当你从飞机窗口向外望去，意识到自己正在飞翔，比鸟儿飞得更高。现在想想你的笔记本电脑，比牛皮纸信封还薄，或是你手掌中的手机。花一两分钟惊叹于这些奇迹。你是梦想成真的幸运继承者。

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. (41)_____

20世纪下半叶见证了一群天才、勇士、企业家和梦想家辛勤劳作，创造出一台神奇的机器，它可以充当打字机和印刷机、工作室和剧院、画笔和画廊、钢琴和收音机、邮件以及邮递员。他们不仅开发出这样一种设备，而且到千禧年之交，他们还成功地将其嵌入一个每天有数十亿人访问的全球系统中。

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

联网的计算机是一种惊人的设备，是第一台既充当生产方式、分销手段、接收场所，又是赞美和批评之地的媒体机器。计算机是21世纪的文化机器。

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also act with caution. (42)_____ I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that

there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

但尽管有种种理由去赞美计算机,我们也必须谨慎行事。这是因为联网的计算机引发了一场下载与上传之间的秘密战争——被动消费与主动创造之间的战争——其结果将以我们只能开始想象的方式塑造我们的集体未来。我称其为秘密战争有两个原因。首先,大多数人没有意识到有强大的商业议程在起作用,要将他们保持在被动消费模式中。其次,大多数使用联网计算机上传的人甚至没有意识到他们所做之事的重要性。

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods – paintings, sculpture and architecture – and superfluous experiences – music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43)

所有动物都会下载,但只有少数会上传。海狸筑坝,鸟儿筑巢。然而在大多数情况下,动物王国以下载的方式在世界中移动。人类独特之处在于不仅能够制造工具,而且能够转而使用这些工具来创造多余的物质商品——绘画、雕塑和建筑——以及多余的体验——音乐、文学、宗教和哲学。当然,正是这些多余的东西定义了人类文化,并最终定义了作为人的本质。下载和消费文化需要高超的技能,但如果不能超越下载,就是在剥夺自己人性的一个决定性组成部分。

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44)

尽管我们的新文化机器具有种种可能性,但大多数人仍然停留在下载模式中。即使在社交媒体广泛出现之后,生产金字塔依然存在,少数人上传材料,稍大一些的群体对该内容进行评论或修改,而巨大比例的人仍然满足于仅仅消费。这种生产金字塔持续存在的一个原因是,在过去半个世纪里,世界上大部分媒体文化一直由单一媒介——电视——所定义,而电视是由下载定义的。

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (45)

电视是流入我们家中的单向水龙头。电视对任何人提出的最艰巨任务就是在打开电源后将其关闭。联网的计算机提供了50年来第一次扭转流向的机会,鼓励有思想的下载,更重要的是,有意义的上传。

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of "stickiness" – creations and experiences to which others adhere.

什么算作有意义的上传?我的定义围绕"黏性"这一概念——即他人会附着其上的创造和体验。

[A] Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

[B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.

[C] Not only did they develop such a device, but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

- [D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading – between passive consumption and active creation – whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.
- [E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.
- [F] One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium – television – and television is defined by downloading.
- [G] The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 段末

【正确句】 Not only did they develop such a device, but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.
他们不仅开发出了这样一种设备,而且到千禧年之交,他们还成功地将其嵌入到一个每天有数十亿人访问的全球系统中。

【缺口】 承接"造出一台全能机器", 补一句进一步成就

空前一句是第2段主体: The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine, 讲一群人"造出了一台神奇机器"; 空41独占段末。下一段第3段开头 The networked computer is an amazing device 已跳到"联网计算机"。所以这个空要补一句"他们不仅造出机器、还进一步把它怎样了"的递进句, 自然过渡到"联网"这一层。

【线索】 代词指代 正确句须有 they/such a device 回指上文

空前句的主语是 a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries\ (一群人)\、宾语是 a fabulous machine\ (一台机器)\。要补的句子若用代词承接, 理应用"他们"指这群人、用"这样一台设备"指这台机器——正确句应自带这两个回指词。

逻辑连接 须为递进逻辑, 并引出"联网/全球系统"

空后是段落边界, 下段开头是 The networked computer is an amazing device, 凭空冒出"networked\ (联网)\ "。故正确句须在"造出机器"之上再递进一层、并把机器接入某种"全球/联网系统", 为下段的"networked computer"铺路——即一个"不仅...而且..."的递进结构。

【依据】 Not only 递进+they/such a device 回指+引出全球系统, 三钩全中

C 逐条对上: ① Not only did they develop such a device, but ... they had also managed 的"不仅...而且..."正是所需递进; ② they 接上文那群人、such a device 接 a fabulous machine, 代词全有着落; ③ embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day 正好为下段 The networked computer 的"networked"铺路。上接"造出机器"、下引"联网计算机", 双向缝合。

【竞争】 [D] 话题岔到"隐秘之战", 与第2段成就脉络不符

也以指示词 This is because 开头、看着像能接段末, 但它解释的是 a secret war between downloading and uploading, 这层"战争"语义第2段根本没铺垫, 放这里话题骤然岔开; 它真正的位置在第4段"须谨慎"之后。

【验证】 代入后读通: 上文 labour to create a fabulous machine→C Not only did they develop such a device, but ... embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day→下文 The networked computer is an amazing device. they/such a device 在上文有着落, worldwide system 又把"networked\ (联网)\ "提前引出, 下段顺势承接, 逻辑全通。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [D] 段中

【正确句】 This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading – between passive consumption and active creation – whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

这是因为联网计算机引发了一场下载与上传之间、被动消费与主动创造之间的秘密战争,其结果将以我们只能初步想象的方式塑造我们的集体未来。

【缺口】 为"须谨慎"给出原因,并引出"隐秘之战"供下文解释

空前句是 But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also act with caution.——抛出一个判断"也须谨慎",但没说为什么。空后紧跟 I call it a secret war for two reasons.——直接说"我把它叫作一场隐秘之战"。前有待解释的结论、后有 it 与 secret war 凭空出现,所以这个空必须补一句"之所以须谨慎,是因为.....一场 secret war",承前因、启后文。

【线索】 逻辑连接 须给出"须谨慎"的原因

空前 we must also act with caution. 是一个未解释的结论,正确句须以"这是因为....."的因果逻辑承接,给出"为何要谨慎"。

词汇复现 正确句须首次引出 secret war 供下句复现

空后句 I call it a secret war for two reasons. 里的 it 和 secret war 都是"已知信息"的口吻,说明这个词在空里已经第一次出现过。正确句必须自带 secret war 这一短语\或其全称\,下句才能用 it/a secret war 复现。

【依据】 This is because 承前因+首次引出 secret war 供下句复现

D 全中: ① This is because 正是"须谨慎"所需的因果承接; ② has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading 第一次正式抛出 secret war, 下句 I call it a secret war for two reasons. 的 it 与 secret war 由此获得先行词, 词汇复现严丝合缝; ③ 它把全文主命题\下载 vs 上传之战\正式点出, 与全局脉络高度自洽。

【竞争】 [E] 无 secret war, 接不住下句的 it

The challenge the computer mounts to television 虽也谈 computer, 但通篇没有 secret war 一词, 无法为空后句 I call it a secret war 提供先行词; 且 E 句首 thus 要求上文有可推导的前提, 第 4 段开头并未铺好, 逻辑也接不上。

【验证】 代入验证: we must also act with caution.→D This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war→I call it a secret war for two reasons.。因果链"须谨慎—因为有场隐秘之战—我之所以叫它隐秘之战有两个原因"环环相扣, secret war 由 D 引出、被下句复现, 双向衔接成立。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [A] 段末

【正确句】 Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

当然,正是这些多余的东西定义了人类文化,并最终定义了作为人类的本质。下载和消费文化需要高超的技能,但如果不能超越下载,就是在剥夺自己人性的一个决定性组成部分。

【缺口】 为"人类制造多余之物"作总结升华

空前句是第 5 段的论点核心: Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods ... and superfluous experiences ...——人类独特之处在于创造各种"多余"(superfluous)之物与体验。空 43 独占段末,且第 6 段另起话题(download mode)。所以这个空要补一句对本段"superfluous"论点的总结升华:正是这些多余之物定义了人性。

【线索】 词汇复现 正确句须复现 superfluous

空前句把 superfluous material goods 与 superfluous experiences 连说两遍, superfluous 是本段题眼。作为段末总结句,正确句极可能再次出现 superfluous, 把它从"多余之物"升华到"人性"层面。

结构功能 段末须补总结/升华句

由 43 独占段末、且第 6 段 most people are still stuck in download mode. 另起新话题可知,本空承担"对第 5 段做收束总结"的结构功能,应是一句对前述论点的拔高定论,而非引出新例。

【依据】 Of course 顺接+复现 superfluous+升华到"人性",总结到位

A 全中: ① Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things 用 Of course 顺接、these superfluous things 直接回指上文两个 superfluous; ② that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human 把多余之物升华为"何以为人",是教科书式的段末总结; ③ failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity 又把话题引向 downloading, 恰好衔接第 6 段的 download mode。

【竞争】 [G] 话题转"计算机扭转潮流",与本段"人性"总结错位

The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow 虽含 downloading/uploading, 看着像能接"上传下载"话题,但第 5 段讲的是"人类创造多余之物定义人性",并未引入"扭转潮流"的论述, G 放此处既不复现 superfluous、也跳过了本段该有的总结,话题岔开。

【验证】 代入验证: create superfluous material goods ... and superfluous experiences ...→A it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. these superfluous things 接住上文两处 superfluous, 总结升华自然; A 末句又落到 downloading, 与下段 most people are still stuck in download mode. 顺承, 话题不岔。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [F] 段末

【正确句】 One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium – television – and television is defined by downloading.

这种生产金字塔持续存在的一个原因是,在过去半个世纪里,世界上大部分媒体文化都是由单一媒介——电视——所定义的,而电视的特点就是下载。

【缺口】 为"生产金字塔仍在"补一条原因,并引出电视

空前句是第 6 段核心: a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material ... and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume.——指出"生产金字塔"依然存在。空 44 独占段末,第 7 段开头突然变成 Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes.——凭空冒出"电视"。所以这个空要补一句"这种金字塔之所以延续,原因之一在于.....电视",既解释金字塔、又把下段的"电视"引出来。

【线索】 词汇复现 正确句须复现 pyramid of production, 并首次引入 television

空前 a pyramid of production remains 给出"金字塔"这个独特意象,正确句若用 this pyramid of production 回指即严丝合缝;同时空前段 Television 凭空出现,正确句须首次点名 television 为其铺路。

逻辑连接 须给出金字塔延续的原因

空前只陈述了"金字塔仍在"这一现象,未解释成因;正确句应以"原因之一是....."的因果逻辑承接,把病根指向某个媒介(下段揭晓是电视)。

【依据】 this pyramid of production 回指+首引 television+因果承接,全中

F 逐条对上: ① One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production 中 this pyramid of production 直接回指 a pyramid of production remains; ② One reason 提供"延续之原因"的因果逻辑; ③ defined by a single medium – television – and television is defined by downloading 首次点名 television, 为下段 Television is a one-way tap 完美铺路。上接金字塔、下引电视,双向缝合。

【竞争】 [E] 缺 pyramid 回指,且 thus 前提不足,只能空谈电视

The challenge the computer mounts to television 虽提到 television, 看着像能接电视话题,但它不含 pyramid of production, 接不住上文 a pyramid of production remains 的 this 回指需求;且 thus 需要前文已铺好"计算机挑战电视"的论证,此处尚无,逻辑落空。

【验证】 代入验证: a pyramid of production remains→F One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that ... television ... and television is defined by downloading→Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes.。 this pyramid of production 回指上文, F 末尾点名 television 又把下段主体提前牵出, 下段顺势展开电视, 逻辑链完整。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [G] 段末

【正确句】 The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

联网计算机提供了50年来第一次扭转这种流向的机会,鼓励有思想的下载,更重要的是,鼓励有意义的上传。

【缺口】 由"电视单向"转折到"计算机带来出路", 并引出 meaningful uploading

空前两句把电视写成纯被动: Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. 与 The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on.——电视只会单向灌输。空 45 独占段末, 第 8 段开头是 What counts as meaningful uploading?——突然问"什么算有意义的上传"。所以这个空要补一句"由破到立"的转折出路句: 相对电视的单向, 计算机带来了扭转潮流、鼓励"有意义上传"的机会, 从而引出下段的 meaningful uploading。

【线索】 逻辑连接 须由"电视单向"转折到"出路"

空前两句把电视定性为彻底被动的单向输出 Television is a one-way tap。正确句应构成转折/对比, 把被动的电视与某种能"扭转"局面的事物对照, 给出积极出路。

词汇复现 正确句须首次抛出 meaningful uploading

空后段开头 What counts as meaningful uploading? 以"已知"口吻提问 meaningful uploading, 说明该短语已在空里出现过。正确句必须自带 meaningful uploading, 下段设问才有所指。

【依据】 reverse the flow 转折+首抛 meaningful uploading 供下段设问, 双中

G 全中: ① offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow 的 reverse the flow 正与上文电视的 one-way tap\单向水流\形成转折对照, 由破到立; ② even more importantly, meaningful uploading 首次抛出 meaningful uploading, 下段 What counts as meaningful uploading? 紧扣此短语发问, 词汇复现严丝合缝。上接电视之弊、下引设问, 双向缝合。

【竞争】 [E] 谈"格式更替", 不抛 meaningful uploading, 接不住下段设问

The challenge the computer mounts to television 话题也涉及计算机与电视, 看着像能接 P7 的电视, 但它通篇无 meaningful uploading, 无法对接下段 What counts as meaningful uploading? 的设问; 其 bears little similarity to ... record players being replaced by CD players 落点在"非格式更替", 与本处需要的"积极出路"方向不符。

【验证】 代入验证: Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes.→G offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading→What counts as meaningful uploading?。reverse the flow 对照上文 one-way tap 的单向, 由破转立; meaningful uploading 又被下段设问紧紧承接, 逻辑与话题全通。

A~G 共 7 个候选句各自在说什么

选句填空的候选句比空位多 2 个。下面逐句给出英文整句、中译、一句话大意与「这句自带的衔接钩子」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终不填入任何空的就是干扰句。

[A] Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

当然，正是这些“多余”之物定义了人类文化、并最终定义了何为人。下载与消费文化需要高超技能，但若止步于下载，便是剥夺了自己作为人的一个根本组成部分。

大意 正是这些“多余”的创造定义了人性，止步于下载就是自我剥夺人性。

衔接钩子 句首 Of course 承上、复现 superfluous

填入第 43 空

[B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.

像 tumblr.com 这样的应用，允许用户以创意方式组合图片、文字和其他媒介并加以分享，有潜力通过娱乐、取悦和启迪他人来增加“黏性”。

大意 举例 tumblr 这类应用如何靠“黏性”实现有意义的上传。

衔接钩子 复现 stickiness、举例性质

干扰句 · 未选用

[C] Not only did they develop such a device, but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

他们不仅造出了这样一台设备，而且到千禧年之交，已设法把它嵌入一个每天被数十亿人接入的全球系统。

大意 他们不仅造出该设备，还把它嵌进全球联网系统。

衔接钩子 Not only...but also 强结构、代词 they/such a device

填入第 41 空

[D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading – between passive consumption and active creation – whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

这是因为联网计算机点燃了一场下载与上传之间——亦即被动消费与主动创造之间——的隐秘战争，其结局将以我们才刚刚能够想象的方式塑造我们共同的未来。

大意 解释“须谨慎”的原因：计算机点燃了下载与上传之间的隐秘之战。

衔接钩子 句首 This is because、复现 secret war

填入第 42 空

[E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

因此，计算机对电视发起的挑战，与“一种格式被另一种格式取代”（如唱片机被 CD 机取代）几乎毫无相似之处。

大意 计算机对电视的挑战不同于唱片机被 CD 机取代那种格式更替。

衔接钩子 句首 thus、复现 challenge/television

干扰句 · 未选用

[F] One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium – television – and television is defined by downloading.

这种“生产金字塔”得以延续的一个原因是：过去半个世纪，世界大部分媒体文化都由单一媒介——电视——所定义，而电视的本质就是下载。

大意 金字塔结构延续的原因之一：媒体文化长期被电视定义，而电视即下载。

衔接钩子 复现 this pyramid of production、引出 television

填入第 44 空

[G] The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

联网计算机提供了 50 年来扭转这股潮流的第一次机会——去鼓励有思考的下载，更重要的是，去鼓励有意义的上传。

大意 联网计算机带来 50 年首次机会，去扭转潮流、鼓励有意义的上传。

衔接钩子 复现 networked computer/downloading/uploading、引出 meaningful uploading

填入第 45 空

这 2 个候选句始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 句话题相关、看着像，却放进任何一个空都逻辑/指代不通。下面逐句剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰句才算读透全局。

[B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.

stickiness 只在第 8 段出现、且第 8 段无空，举例无处安放

add stickiness 含独特术语 stickiness，全文仅第 8 段 the concept of "stickiness" 引入该概念，B 作为 tumblr 的具体举例只能接在该概念之后；但第 8 段并无空位，且五个空均不在“已引出 stickiness”之处，B 放进任何一个空都缺先行概念，话题悬空。它诱人在话题贴合“上传/分享”，却无落点。

[E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

thus 缺前提、且与 44/45 答案功能重复，放哪都接不上

The challenge the computer mounts to television 因含 computer 与 television，最易被误塞进 44 或 45——这两处恰在谈电视。但 44 需要回指 a pyramid of production\(\text{E 无}\)、45 需要抛出 What counts as meaningful uploading? 的 meaningful uploading\(\text{E 也无}\)；且 thus 要求上文已论证“计算机如何挑战电视”，文中并无此前提。它只是“看着也谈电视”的高仿干扰句，逻辑前提一处都对不上。

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。

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird.

第1段，第1句

本句覆盖了祈使句的谓语和宾语、状语从句的并列谓语和状语、宾语从句的主谓结构和比较状语，成分种类较丰富。特别是宾语从句嵌套和比较结构 "higher than a bird" 可以作为成分划分的练习点。

Not only did they develop such a device, but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点:倒装结构中的主谓识别、并列递进框架下的双谓语划分、不定式作宾语("managed to embed")、时间状语的位置插入、过去分词短语作后置定语("accessed by...")。这些都是四六级和考研常考的易错点,尤其是倒装主干定位和过去分词定语识别,练习价值高。

This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading – between passive consumption and active creation – whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

第4段，第2句

"名词 + 插入语 + 关系词从句"以及"It/This is because..."是考研和四六级高频出现的长难句式，极具代表性。

First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode.

第4段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句 + that 引导的宾语从句 + 从句内部带后置定语修饰名词。这种结构反复出现在学术文本和议论文中，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。唯一不够典型的是从句使用了 there be 句型，但整体句式仍具有很高的代表性。

Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

第4段，第5句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语 + 宾语从句嵌套在介词宾语中，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句用 who 引导修饰人、宾语从句用 what 引导表示事物内容，这两种从句引导方式都是高频考点。系表结构 be aware of 加名词性宾语也是常考搭配。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量同类句子的理解中，代表性强。

Beavers build dams and birds make nests.

第5段，第2句

并列句是常见句式，但本句过于简单，两个主句结构完全平行且无修饰成分，与四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂并列句差距较大。

Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods – paintings, sculpture and architecture – and superfluous experiences – music, literature, religion and philosophy.

第5段，第4句

主系表结构 + 长介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于阐述事物特征；not only... but also 并列和不定式作定语/状语也是典型考点；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量同类句子。

Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

第5段，第5句

强调句 it is ... that、限制性定语从句修饰核心名词、what 引导的名词性从句、动名词短语作主语、不定式短语作表语、but 引导的并列转折，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句几乎是这些典型结构的集合体，掌握后可以迁移到大量真题句子中。

Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume.

第6段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式特征：简单句主干 + 前置时间状语 + 后置 with 复合结构作方式状语。with 复合结构在学术和新闻语体中高频出现，掌握此结构后可大量迁移到其他句子。句式典型且实用性强。

The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on.

第7段，第2句

本句涵盖主语（含定语从句）、系动词、表语（不定式短语）、定语从句中的主宾状、时间状语从句等多种成分，且定语从句嵌入主语、状语从句嵌入表语，对划分定语从句关系代词的句内成分、区分不定式短语和从句等易错点有较好的训练价值。

The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

第7段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式：主谓宾结构 + 复杂名词短语作宾语 + 多重后置定语修饰，尤其是不定式短语作后置定语且多个并列的模式，在真题长难句中极为常见，掌握本句结构可迁移至大量类似句型。

My definition revolves around the concept of "stickiness" – creations and experiences to which others adhere.

第8段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、状语（含介词短语和同位语）、定语从句等多种成分。"介词 + 关系代词"前置的定语从句结构（to which）是常见易错点，值得练习。破折号引出同位语的用法也具有一定训练价值。

Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

选项A

强调句型 "It is ... that ..."、定语从句修饰核心名词、动名词短语作主语、并列转折句式都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,特别是强调句和从句嵌套组合极具代表性,掌握后可广泛复用。

Not only did they develop such a device, but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

选项C

成分划分训练价值高。全句涵盖丰富的句子成分:主语("they")、谓语(倒装的 "did develop"、过去完成时的 "had managed"、过去分词 "accessed")、宾语("such a device"、不定式短语 "to embed...")、时间状语("by the turn of the millennium"、"every day")、方式状语("by billions of people")、定语("accessed by billions of people every day" 修饰 "system")。并列结构、倒装语序、定语从句、被动语态等多个易错点集中出现,是优质的综合练习句,能帮助学生熟悉复杂句式中的成分划分方法。

This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading – between passive consumption and active creation – whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

选项D

句子覆盖主系表结构、主谓宾结构、方式状语、程度状语、定语从句(限制性和非限制性)、表语从句等多种成分,且 "whose" 作定语、关系代词省略、不定式作宾语等都是易错点,练习价值很高

The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

选项E

本句涵盖主语(含定语从句修饰)、谓语、宾语(含复杂介词短语和动名词短语作定语)、状语等多种成分,且定语从句省略关系代词、主语与谓语被分隔、宾语结构复杂,这些都是易错点。非常适合训练成分划分能力,尤其是识别分隔结构和省略关系代词的定语从句。

The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

选项G

“主句加名词宾语，再接后置修饰不定式展开内容”是英语阅读中非常常见的句型。掌握这类结构后，处理很多书面句都能直接迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 59 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇6次 · 真题 46 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇4次 · 真题 42 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇4次 · 真题 41 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

consume B2

v. 消耗，耗费（燃料、能源、时间等）

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

mode B2

n. 方式

本篇3次·真题8句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题107句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题44句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题41句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题39句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇2次·真题31句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次·真题30句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇2次·真题29句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题17句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇2次·真题14句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇2次·真题13句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇2次·真题11句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇2次·真题10句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇2次·真题10句

millennium C1

n. 千年, 一千年

本篇2次·真题8句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终/终归

本篇2次·真题8句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题20句

dam B1

n. 水坝

本篇1次·真题20句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题18句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题18句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题17句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题14句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇1次·真题14句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题13句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题12句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题11句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题11句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题11句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题10句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次·真题10句

distribution B2

n. 分配

本篇1次·真题9句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题9句

philosophy

B2

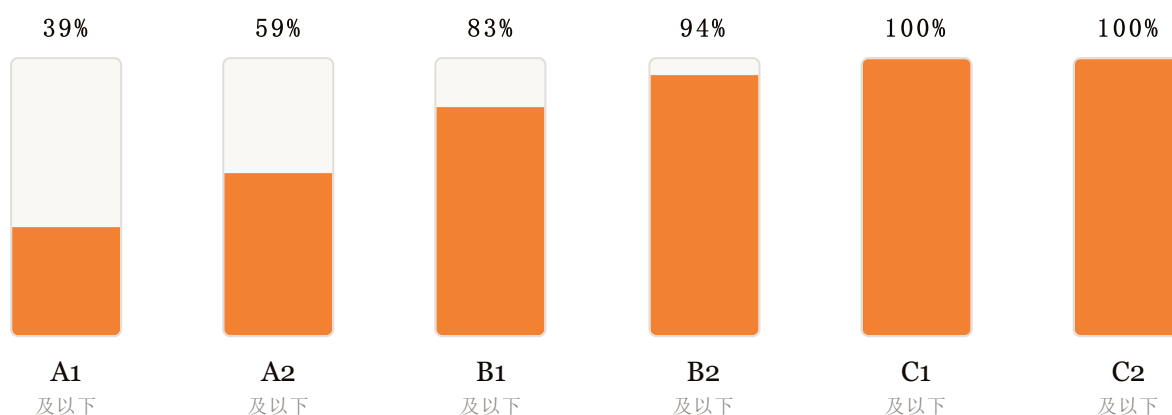
n. 哲学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 254 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **254** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 14 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 254 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

254

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语一 · 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →
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2012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2012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(2012)

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)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

自亚里士多德时代以来,对普遍原理的探索一直是科学事业的特征。在某些方面,这种对共性的追求定义了科学。牛顿运动定律和达尔文进化论都将大量不同的现象整合到一个单一的解释框架中。

(46)In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything – a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

在物理学中,有一种方法将这种统一冲动推向极致,寻求一种万物理论——一个能解释我们所见一切的单一生成方程。然而,考虑到它可能涉及的维度和宇宙,这样的理论是否会是一种简化变得越来越不明确。尽管如此,某种形式的统一仍然是一个主要目标。

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47)Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48)To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

自然科学中的这种倾向长期以来在社会科学中也很明显。在这里,达尔文主义似乎提供了理由,因为如果所有人类都有共同的起源,那么假设文化多样性也可以追溯到更受约束的起点似乎是合理的。正如令人眼花缭

乱的各种人类求偶仪式都可能被视为性选择的形式一样,也许世界上的语言、音乐、社会和宗教习俗甚至历史都受普遍特征支配。从共享的东西中过滤出独特的东西可能使我们能够理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的,以及在进化或认知方面是什么引导着它。

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

至少,这是人们的希望。但今天在线发表的一项关于语言特征的比较研究提供了一个现实检验。奥克兰大学的Russell Gray和他的同事根据先前两次在语言中寻找普遍性的尝试来考察语法的演化。

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

这些努力中最著名的是由Noam Chomsky发起的,他认为人类天生具有一种先天的语言习得能力,该能力决定了一种普遍语法。然后,少数几条生成规则就足以展开一种语言的整个基本结构,这就是为什么儿童能如此快速地学习语言。

(49)The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

第二种方法由Joshua Greenberg提出,对普遍性采取了一种更经验性的方法,识别许多语言共享的特征(特别是在语序方面),这些特征被认为代表了由认知约束导致的偏向。

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50)Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

Gray和他的同事通过检查四个语系树对它们进行了检验,这些语系树总共代表了2000多种语言。Chomsky的语法应该显示出独立于语系树或通过它追踪的路径的语言变化模式,而Greenberg的普遍性预测特定类型的语序关系之间存在强烈的相互依赖性。这两种模式都没有得到分析的证实,这表明语言的结构是特定于世系的,并不受普遍规律支配。

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】Nature《自然》2011年4月14日一篇题为Universal Truths(普遍真理)的文章。

【主旨】 语言文化是否存在普遍规律的反思

全文沿一条主线推进：自然科学一贯追求 a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise，这一思路也蔓延到社会科学（语言、文化）；但 Russell Gray 等人的最新比较语言学研究给这种『普遍性追求』泼了一盆冷水——Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals。作者整体语气是审慎、反思的：既承认追求统一是科学传统，也指出这种追求在语言文化上未必成立。翻译时凡涉及『普遍性 / universal』『统一 / unification』等术语，要按这条主线统一基调，不能时而译作褒义、时而译作贬义。

【指代】 Q46 中的 this impulse for unification 指代上文

this impulse 不是凭空冒出的代词，回到 a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise 与 this quest for commonalities defines science 可知，它指的是『科学一贯追求普遍原理 / 寻找共性』的那种冲动。翻译 Q46 时应把 this impulse for unification 还原为『这种追求（科学）统一的冲动 / 这种寻找普适规律的冲动』，不能只译作模糊的『这种冲动』。

Q47 中的 Here 指代社会科学领域

Here 是跨句指代，回到 This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too，可知 Here = 在社会科学领域里。翻译 Q47 时应把 Here 还原为『在社会科学领域 / 在这里（社会科学中）』，否则中文读者读不出『是哪儿』。

Q48 中的 what is unique / what is shared 指代文化现象

what is unique（独有的）与 what is shared（共有的）的对象不是凭空的，回到 perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features，可知讨论的是各种文化现象。译时建议补足『（文化现象中）独有的部分 / 共有的部分』，让中文意思自治。

Q49 中的 The second 指代第二种探索普遍性的尝试

The second 是序数指代，回到 Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language 与 The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky，可知 The second = 第二种（探索语言普遍性的）尝试，由 Greenberg 提出。翻译时 The second 需要补出『第二种尝试 / 第二种研究』，不能光译『第二个』，否则中文读者不知道是『第二个什么』。

Q50 中 Chomsky's grammar 与 Greenbergian universality 全篇统一术语

Chomsky's grammar 在 Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar 已被定义为『（先天的）普遍语法』，因此译作『乔姆斯基（提出的）普遍语法』；Greenbergian universality 在 identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints 已被定义为基于经验观察的普遍性，应统一译作『格林伯格（式）的语言普遍性』，前后术语必须一致。

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything – a single generative equation for all we see.

【意群】 In physics, (地点/领域状语) → 在物理学中,

one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, (主干 (主谓宾+宾补结构 take sth to its extreme)) ★ 采分 → 一种方法把这种追求统一的冲动推到了极致,

难点: **this impulse for unification 必须回指还原**

this impulse 是跨句代词, 必须回到 a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise 与 this quest for commonalities defines science 才看得出它指代的是『科学界一贯追求普遍原理 / 寻找共性』。直接译『这种冲动』是不及格的——要补出『追求统一 / 寻求普遍原理』的内容。另外 take...to its extreme 是固定搭配, 意为『把.....推到极致 / 推向极端』, 不能拆开直译为『带到它的极端』。

and seeks a theory of everything (主干并列谓语) ★ 采分 → 并寻求一种万物之理 (一种能解释一切的理论),

难点: **a theory of everything 是物理学术语**

a theory of everything 在物理学里是固定术语『万物理论 / 终极理论』, 专指能用单一框架解释所有物理现象的统一理论。此处既可音译加注释, 也可意译为『一种万物之理 / 能解释一切的理论』。直译『一个关于一切事物的理论』也勉强通, 但要让人读得出『统一』的味道。

– a single generative equation for all we see. (破折号引出的同位语, 对 a theory of everything 作进一步说明) ★ 采分 → 一个能生成我们所见一切 (现象) 的方程。

难点: **破折号是同位语解释, all we see 是省略关系词的定语从句**

破折号在英文里常引出『换种说法再解释一遍』, 译成中文时保留破折号或用『也就是』衔接都可。a single generative equation 直译为『一个生成性方程 / 一个能生成 (一切) 的单一方程』; for all we see 中 all (that) we see 省了关系代词 that, 意为『我们所看到的一切 (现象)』, 不能漏译『单一 / single』和『所有现象 / all we see』这两个采分点细节。

【调序】 **顺译为主, 破折号同位语保留**

本句英汉语序差异不大: 状语 In physics 顺译到句首, 两个并列谓语 takes... and seeks... 顺译为『把.....推到极致, 并寻求.....』, 破折号引出的同位语 a single generative equation for all we see 也可保留破折号、紧跟在 theory of everything 后面, 作为对它的进一步解释。唯一要小心的是 for all we see 是后置定语, 要前移译成『(我们) 所看到的一切 (现象) 的』。

【译文】 **在物理学中, 有一种研究路径把这种追求 (科学) 统一的冲动推向了极致, 试图寻求一种万物之理——也就是能用一个方程式来解释我们所见到的一切现象。**

(47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings.

【意群】 Here, (地点状语 (指代上文『社会科学领域』)) → 在这里 (在社会科学领域),

难点: **Here 是跨句指代, 需补出『社会科学领域』**

Here 不是物理空间『这里』, 而是回指上文 This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too, 意为『在社会科学 (这一领域) 里』。直接译『这里』中文读者会一头雾水, 必须补出社会科学这一语境。

Darwinism seems to offer justification, (主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 达尔文主义似乎提供了 (这样做的) 依据,

难点: **justification 译作『依据 / 理由 / 合理性证明』**

justification 在此不是『辩护』而是『(为某种做法提供的) 理由 / 依据 / 合理性』, 是『为什么这样做是合理的』。译『辩护』偏法律语境, 不贴本句的学术语境。

for if all humans share common origins, (原因状语从句 (for 引导) + 嵌套条件状语从句 (if 引导)) ★ 采分 → 因为如果所有人类都有共同的起源,

难点: **for 是连词『因为』, 不是介词**

句中 for 紧跟一个完整的句子 (if all humans share common origins...) , 是连词, 等同于 because, 意为『因为』。容易被主体考生当作介词翻译, 导致整句结构错乱。译时直接译成『因为』即可。

it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. (主句 (it 形式主语 + 真正主语 to suppose that...)) ★ 采分 → 那么似乎有理由认为, 文化的多样性也可以追溯到更为有限的起源。

难点: **it 是形式主语, be traced to 与 more constrained beginnings 都是采分点**

it seems reasonable to suppose that... 是『it 形式主语 + 真正主语不定式 + that 宾语从句』结构, 译时省略 it, 直接译『似乎有理由认为..... / 认为.....似乎是合理的』。be traced to 译作『可以追溯到 / 可以归因于』; more constrained beginnings 中的 constrained 是熟词僻义, 不是『被约束的』, 而是『有限的 / 受限的 / 为数不多的』, 与 common origins 呼应, 意为『为数有限的起源』。漏译『更 / more』或译错 constrained 都会扣分。

【调序】 **因果逻辑链顺译, 状语 Here 前置**

本句逻辑骨架是『(在社会科学领域,) X 似乎提供了依据, 因为 如果 A, 那么 B』。汉语正好也按这个顺序展开, 可全句顺译。需要微调的只有两处: ① Here 译作『在社会科学领域』前置; ② it seems reasonable to suppose that... 这个形式主语句型按汉语习惯去 it, 译『似乎有理由认为.....』。be traced to 是被动, 转译为主动『可以追溯到』或保留『被追溯到』都通, 但主动更自然。

【译文】 **在社会科学领域, 达尔文主义似乎为此提供了依据; 因为如果所有人类都有共同的起源, 那么似乎有理由认为, 文化的多样性也可以追溯到为数更少 (更为有限) 的源头。**

(48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

【意群】 To filter out what is unique from what is shared (不定式短语作主语 (含两个 what 宾语从句)) ★
采分 → 把 (文化现象中) 独有的东西从共有的东西里筛出来

难点: **filter out A from B 的方向不能反, 两个 what 是名词性从句**

filter out A from B = 把 A 从 B 中筛出 / 滤出, 译时方向必须保留: 被筛出的是 unique, 背景是 shared。两个 what 不是疑问词『什么』, 而是名词性从句『.....的东西 /的部分』。结合上文 perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features, 可补出『 (文化现象中) 独有的部分 / 共有的部分』, 让中文更清晰。

might enable us to understand (主干 (情态动词 + 谓语 + 宾补结构 enable sb to do)) ★ 采分 → 或许能使我们理解

难点: **might 是情态动词『或许 / 可能』, enable us to 不要译『使能』**

might 在此不是过去式, 而是情态动词表推测『或许、可能』, 不能漏译。enable us to do 是固定搭配『使我们能够做.....』, 常按『让我们 / 使我们能够』译, 比死译『使能』自然。

how complex cultural behavior arose (宾语从句一 (how 引导)) ★ 采分 → 复杂的文化行为是如何产生的

难点: **arose 是 arise 的过去式『出现 / 产生』**

arose 是不规则动词 arise (出现、产生、兴起) 的过去式, 主体考生容易认成 rise 的过去式『升起』。在文化语境下译『产生 / 出现 / 兴起』均可。

and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms. (宾语从句二 (what 引导, 与上一从句并列) + 介词短语方式状语) ★ 采分 → 以及在进化或认知层面上是什么在引导它

难点: **it 回指 complex cultural behavior, in...terms 是固定搭配**

what 是从句主语『什么』; it 在本句内回指 complex cultural behavior, 译时建议补出『 (文化行为) 』或保留『它』但确保上下文清楚。in evolutionary or cognitive terms 是固定搭配『从进化或认知 (的角度 / 层面) 来看』, 不能直译为『在进化或认知的术语里』。

【调序】 不定式主语前置整体不动, 两个 what 从句顺译

本句是『不定式短语作主语 + 谓语 + 双宾语从句』, 汉语完全能套用同一顺序:『把 X 从 Y 中筛出 → 或许能使我们理解 → A 是如何..... → 以及.....是什么』。in evolutionary or cognitive terms 作方式状语, 按汉语习惯前移到 guides 之前译为『从进化或认知 (的角度) (看)』。

【译文】 把 (文化现象中) 独有的部分从共有的部分里筛选出来, 或许能让我们理解: 复杂的文化行为是如何产生的, 以及从进化或认知的角度来看, 是什么在引导着它。

(49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

【意群】 The second, by Joshua Greenberg, (主语 + 插入语 (介词短语作后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 第二种 (尝试), 由 Joshua Greenberg 提出,

难点: **The second 必须补出『种尝试』, by Greenberg 是『由.....提出』**

The second 是序数指代, 回到 two previous attempts to find universality in language 与 The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky 可知, The second = 第二种 (探索语言普遍性的) 尝试 / 努力。直接译『第二个』中文读者不知道是什么的第二个, 必须补出『种尝试 / 种研究 / 种探索』。by Joshua Greenberg 是介词短语作后置定语, 等同于『由 Joshua Greenberg 提出 (的)』, 作插入语处理。

takes a more empirical approach to universality, (主干谓语 (take...approach to... 是搭配)) ★ 采分 → 采取了一种更为经验性 (注重经验) 的方法来研究普遍性,

难点: **take an approach to sth = 采取.....方法来研究 / 处理某事**

take a ... approach to sth 是固定搭配, 意为『采取..... (一种) 方法来处理 / 研究某事』, 不能拆开译『拿走一个方法』。empirical 在科研语境里专指『基于经验观察的 (与纯理论 / 思辨相对)』, 译『经验性的 / 实证的』均可。universality 在本文统一指『 (语言的) 普遍性』, 与 a universal grammar 中的 universal 同源, 要译得呼应。

identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, (现在分词作伴随状语, 含括号插入语 + 过去分词作后置定语) ★ 采分 → 识别出 (尤其是在词序方面) 许多语言所共有的特征,

难点: **identifying 是分词状语, shared by 是后置定语**

identifying...是 -ing 分词短语作伴随状语, 表示与主干谓语同时发生的动作, 可译为『 (同时) 识别出 / 找出』。括号里的 particularly in word order 是插入语, 可加破折号或括号在中文里保留, 译为『尤其在词序方面』。shared by many languages 是过去分词短语作 traits 的后置定语, 意为『许多语言所共有的 (特征)』, 译时按汉语习惯前移到 traits 前。

which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints. (非限制性定语从句 (修饰 traits) + 嵌套 that 定语从句 (修饰 biases)) ★ 采分 → 这些 (特征) 被认为代表着源于认知限制的某种偏好 (倾向),

难点: **which 指代 traits, biases 在此是中性的『倾向』, result from = 源于**

which 是非限制性定语从句的关系代词, 指代前面的 traits (特征), 译时可重起一句『 (这些特征)』。be considered to do = 被认为 / 被视为做某事。biases 不是日常的『偏见 / 成见』, 在认知科学语境里是中性的术语『 (认知) 偏好 / 倾向』, 译『偏见』会带贬义、失真。that result from cognitive constraints 是 that 引导的定语从句修饰 biases, 意为『 (这种倾向) 源于认知 (上的) 限制 / 约束』, 前移译作『源于认知限制的 (偏好)』。

【调序】 插入语并入主语，分词状语接续，which 从句独立成句

调序三步走：① by Joshua Greenberg 这个插入语在汉语里直接并入主语，译为『由 Greenberg 提出的第二种尝试』；② identifying... shared by many languages 这一段分词状语紧跟主干『采取经验方法.....，（同时）识别出许多语言共有的（特征）』，其中 shared by many languages 是后置定语，要前移到 traits 前。③ which are considered... constraints 这段非限制性定语从句太长，硬翻成『被认为代表.....偏好的特征』会很累赘，按汉语习惯重起一句『这些特征被认为代表着.....偏好，而这种偏好源于认知上的限制』，把嵌套的 that 从句也独立化。

【译文】 由 Joshua Greenberg 提出的第二种尝试，采取了一种更注重经验观察的方法来研究语言的普遍性：它识别出（尤其在词序上）许多语言所共有的一些特征，而这些特征被认为代表了源自人类认知限制的某种（普遍）倾向。

(50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations.

【意群】 Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change (主句一-主干(主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 乔姆斯基(提出)的(普遍)语法应当呈现出语言变化的模式,

难点: **should 表预期『应当 / 应该』**, **grammar 在本文是术语『普遍语法』**

Chomsky's grammar 不是字面的『乔姆斯基的语法书』, 结合上文 a universal grammar 可知, 它特指乔姆斯基理论中的『(先天的)普遍语法』, 译时建议补出『(普遍)语法』。
should 在科学论述里常表『(按理论)应当 / 应该(呈现出)』的预期, 不要译『必须』。
patterns of language change 直译『语言变化的模式 / 规律』即可。

that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, (that 引导定语从句(修饰 patterns)) ★ 采分 → (这些模式)独立于(语言)谱系树以及在谱系树中所追踪的路径,

难点: **be independent of = 不受.....影响, it 回指 the family tree**

be independent of sth = 独立于 / 不受.....影响 / 与.....无关, 本处译『独立于 / 不依赖于』均可。family tree 在语言学里专指『(语言)谱系树 / 家族树』, 结合 Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages 可锁定此义。tracked through it 中的 it 回指 the family tree, 过去分词短语作 the pathway 的后置定语, 意为『在(语言)谱系树中追踪到的路径』, 须前移到 the pathway 之前。

whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies (主句二-让步/对比连词 whereas 引出, 主谓宾结构) ★ 采分 → 而格林伯格(式的语言)普遍性则预言(语言之间)存在强烈的相互依赖关系,

难点: **whereas = 然而 / 而(表对比, 不是『鉴于』)**, **co-dependencies = 相互依赖**

whereas 在书面语里就是『然而 / 而』, 表前后两种观点的对比, 不能译成法律文件里的『鉴于』。Greenbergian universality 是『格林伯格(式)的(语言)普遍性』, 与 identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages 提出的观点对应, 术语要前后一致。predicts 是『预言 / 预测』, 含『按该理论应当出现』之意。co-dependencies 中的前缀 co- 表『共同 / 相互』, 译『共变性 / 相互依赖(关系)』均可。

between particular types of word-order relations. (介词短语作 co-dependencies 的后置定语) ★ 采分 → (这种相互依赖关系存在)于特定类型的词序关系之间。

难点: **between... 是后置定语, 前移译『.....之间的(相互依赖)』**

between particular types of word-order relations 作 co-dependencies 的后置定语, 按汉语习惯前移到 co-dependencies 前译为『特定类型的词序关系之间(的强烈相互依赖)』。
particular 不漏译『特定的 / 某些特定的』, 否则采分点会丢。word-order 是固定术语『词序』, 不要拆开译。

【调序】whereas 译『而』连接两句，定语从句独立或前移

调序方案：① whereas 译为『而 / 然而』作两句之间的过渡。② 前一句的 that 定语从句较长（含 the family tree or the pathway tracked through it），独立成句译『（这些模式）应当独立于（语言）谱系树以及（在该树中所追踪到的）路径』；其中 tracked through it 这个分词短语前移到 the pathway 前译作『（在）谱系树中追踪到的路径』。③ 后一句的 between particular types of word-order relations 作 co-dependencies 的后置定语，按汉语习惯前移到 co-dependencies 前译为『特定类型的词序关系之间的强烈相互依赖』。

【译文】（按理论预期）乔姆斯基的（普遍）语法应当呈现出这样一些语言变化的模式：它们独立于（语言）谱系树以及在该谱系树中所追踪到的（演化）路径；而格林伯格（式）的语言普遍性则预言：在特定类型的词序关系之间存在着强烈的相互依赖关系。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构配合前置和后置定语、句首状语，属于四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或长难句特征，无法代表考试中更高频的复杂句型（如定语从句、状语从句或多重嵌套结构）。作为基础句型示例有一定典型性，但迁移价值中等。

Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features.

第3段，第3句

覆盖了主语(含长串并列)、谓语(被动语态和情态被动)、宾语补足语、方式状语、状语从句等多种成分,并列主语和被动结构都是易错点,适合训练成分识别和被动语态分析。

Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

第4段，第3句

主谓宾加方式状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,且句中主语带介词短语后置定语、状语中嵌套不定式定语的模式也属于典型学术写作句式,掌握后可迁移到类似长句的理解。但因无从句和复杂时态,代表性有限。

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar.

第5段，第1句

本句结构高度典型,包含被动语态、定语从句修饰人物、宾语从句表达观点、嵌套定语从句限定名词等常考句式,是四六级和考研阅读中学术观点陈述的标准范式,掌握后可大量迁移。

A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

第5段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：非限制性定语从句修饰整个主句在学术英语中常见，表语从句嵌套在定语从句中体现了复杂句的常见组合方式。主句的 "be + 形容词 + 不定式" 结构、"which is why" 引出原因说明，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用

The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

第6段，第1句

句子结构高度典型:主句带伴随状语加两层定语从句(非限制性加限制性嵌套)是学术英语和考研真题中的常见句式,被动语态加不定式补足语、定语从句修饰抽象名词等都是高频考点。掌握此句式后可迁移到大量类似长难句,实用性强。

Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations.

第7段，第2句

包含学术写作中高频出现的复合句结构：带定语从句的主句与由 whereas 引导的对比状语从句。这种句式常见于四六级和考研英语阅读，用于对比不同理论观点或研究结果。主句使用情态动词表达推论，状语从句陈述对立观点，是学术论证的典型句式，掌握后可广泛应用于理解同类文献

Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

第7段，第3句

本句体现了学术写作中常见的句式：被动语态陈述研究结果 + 现在分词短语引出推论性宾语从句，这种结构在考研和四六级阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

approach B1

v. 靠近，接近（在空间或时间上）

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 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

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的，难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

principle B2

n. 原则，准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 20 句

phenomenon

B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

arise

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题 14 句

bias

B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

guide

A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trace

B2

v. 追踪;查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

diversity

B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beginning

A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

characterize

C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

evolutionary

C1

adj. 进化的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

extreme

B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

motion

B1

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tendency

B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

shared

A2

adj. 共享的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

universe

B2

n. 宇宙

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ritual

B2

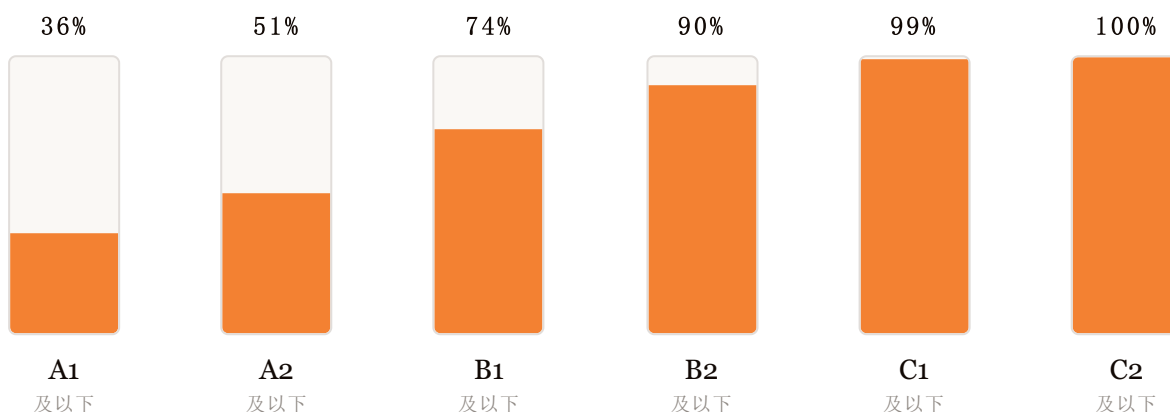
n. 仪式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 194 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **194** 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 20 个 · 约 10%。



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 194 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

194

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%



考研英语一 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →

2012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2012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(2012)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students' Union to

1) extend your welcome and

2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here. 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·105 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear friends, On behalf of the Students' Union, I am writing to extend our warmest welcome to all of you. We are truly delighted that you have chosen to study at our university.

To help you settle in quickly, I would like to offer a few suggestions. First, do visit the Academic Affairs Office early to plan your courses. Second, joining a student club is a great way to make friends and learn about local culture. Finally, whenever you meet any difficulty, please feel free to turn to us for help.

We sincerely wish you a rewarding and memorable time here. Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的朋友们：我谨代表学生会，向你们各位致以最热烈的欢迎。你们选择来我校学习，我们感到十分高兴。

为帮助你们尽快安顿下来，我想提几条建议。第一，请尽早前往教务处规划好你们的课程。第二，加入一个学生社团是结交朋友、了解本地文化的好办法。最后，无论遇到任何困难，都请尽管向我们求助。

我们衷心祝愿你们在这里度过一段充实而难忘的时光。此致 李明

【第 1 段】身份句立欢迎。本段用“称呼+身份起手”法：Dear friends 定关系后，用 On behalf of the Students' Union, I am writing to extend our warmest welcome 一句同时亮明学生会身份与欢迎目

的，落实了第一个任务点 extend your welcome，再以 We are truly delighted 添温度。

【第2段】三点建议落地。本段用“分点给可操作建议”法：过渡句 I would like to offer a few suggestions 引出后，用 First / Second / Finally 给出选课、社团、求助三条能动手做的建议，充分覆盖 provide some suggestions for their campus life here，每条都具体不空。

【第3段】祝愿后按令落款。本段用“祝愿收尾固定落款”法：以 We sincerely wish you 收束，再用 Yours sincerely 与落款 Li Ming 结束，严格遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming ” instead 与 Do not write the address，无真名、无地址。

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

欢迎 + 给建议的邮件

本题要以学生会名义给来访国际学生写一封电子邮件，圈出两个任务动词就锁定了要写什么：extend your welcome 与 provide some suggestions for their campus life here。一句话钉死——既表欢迎、又给校园生活建议，两件事缺一即为内容残缺。

读者 • 语域

学生会对外来新生

读者是 Some international students are coming to your university 里说的来访国际学生；你的发信身份是 in the name of the Students' Union，即代表学生会对外接待，不是私人朋友。因此语域应是热情友好又得体的正式书面语，称呼用 Dear friends / Dear international students，不能写成随意的私信口吻。

中心立意

代表学生会热诚接待

本篇不是论证观点，而是达成一个交际目的：以学生会名义向来访国际学生传达热诚欢迎，并给出能真正帮到他们的校园生活建议，让对方感到被接纳、也知道该怎么开始新生活。

要展开的要点

1. 表欢迎并亮身份

第一条内容点直接落 extend your welcome: 代表学生会致以欢迎, 并点明自己 in the name of the Students' Union 的身份, 为下文给建议建立"我们能帮你"的立场。

2. 学业与选课建议

第一条具体建议: 尽早到教务部门了解课程、做好选课规划, 避免时间冲突——这是落地 provide some suggestions for their campus life here 的可操作素材之一。

3. 融入与社团建议

第二条具体建议: 加入学生社团、多参加活动, 既能交朋友又能了解本地文化, 帮助他们更快融入校园生活。

4. 求助渠道建议

第三条具体建议: 告诉他们遇到困难可随时向学生会求助——这既是实用信息, 也再次呼应学生会的接待身份, 让建议不停在空泛的"祝你愉快"。

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 + 亮身份表欢迎

开头写称呼, 紧接着以学生会名义 extend your welcome, 并说明来意, 完成第一个任务点。

第 2 段 分点给校园建议

正文主体, 用 First / Second / Finally 分点落实 provide some suggestions for their campus life here, 给出 2-3 条具体可操作的建议。

第 3 段 祝愿收尾 + 落款

一句友好祝愿收束, 再按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead 固定落款 Li Ming。

第 1 段 学生会致欢迎

本段落到：以学生会名义 extend your welcome，欢迎全体来访国际学生，并表达对他们选择本校的欣喜，交代写信是为帮他们更好开始校园生活。

亮身份与目的 · On behalf of ____, I am writing to extend our warmest welcome to ____.

表达欢迎之情 · We are truly delighted that you have chosen to ____.

第 2 段 选课、社团、求助三建议

本段落到三条具体建议以覆盖 provide some suggestions for their campus life here：尽早到教务部门做好选课规划、加入社团结交朋友并了解本地文化、遇到困难随时向学生会求助。

引出建议 · To help you ____, I would like to offer a few suggestions.

分点列举 · First, _____. Second, _____. Finally, _____.

指明求助渠道 · Whenever you meet any difficulty, please feel free to turn to ____ for help.

第 3 段 祝愿 + 落款Li Ming

本段落到：一句祝他们在此度过充实难忘时光的祝愿，随后按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming " instead 落款 Li Ming，并遵守 Do not write the address，不写任何地址。

祝愿收尾 · We sincerely wish you a ____ time here.

礼貌落款 · Yours sincerely, / (换行) Li Ming

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

两点须齐建议要实

本题必须同时写到 extend your welcome 与 provide some suggestions for their campus life here，且建议要具体可操作；只写欢迎、漏掉建议，或建议只有一句 enjoy your life，都算内容不达标。

结构连贯

欢迎与建议分段列

本题应把欢迎与建议拆成不同段，建议段用并列信号词分点；若通篇一段、要点堆在一起，阅卷人数不出建议条数，连贯分会低。

语言准确

建议句式规范用词

本题建议句宜用 I would suggest.../It is advisable to.../do visit... 等规范表达，避免中式直译（如把“多参加活动”写成 more join activities）；欢迎语气用词要得体友好。

字数格式

落款Li Ming不写地址

本题两条硬红线要回查到位：Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming ” instead 和 Do not write the address，同时字数按 You should write about 100 words 控制，别为凑字重复注水。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

署真名 / 写地址

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours, Zhang Wei（署了真名），或在开头加了 No.1 University Road, Beijing 这类地址——都直接违反硬要求。修正：落款只写 Li Ming，全文不出现任何地址与真实姓名。

空泛一句祝愉快

反面示例：把整段建议写成 I hope you will enjoy your campus life here.（只表祝愿、无任何可操作内容）。修正：改为具体动作，如 I would suggest visiting the Academic Affairs Office early to plan your courses. 让建议落地。

只欢迎漏建议

反面示例：全文热情洋溢地欢迎却只字未提建议，或最后仅加一句 Please enjoy yourself. 冒充建议。修正：单起一段用 First/Second/Finally 给出选课、社团、求助等 2-3 条实招，把第二个任务点补齐。

写成随意私信

反面示例：开头写 Hey guys, what's up? 或通篇用口语俚语，丢掉了学生会的正式接待身份。修正：称呼用 Dear friends，正文用 On behalf of the Students' Union... 一类得体而友好的表达。

考研英语一 2012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	选句填空（7选5）	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 →

2012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2012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(2012)

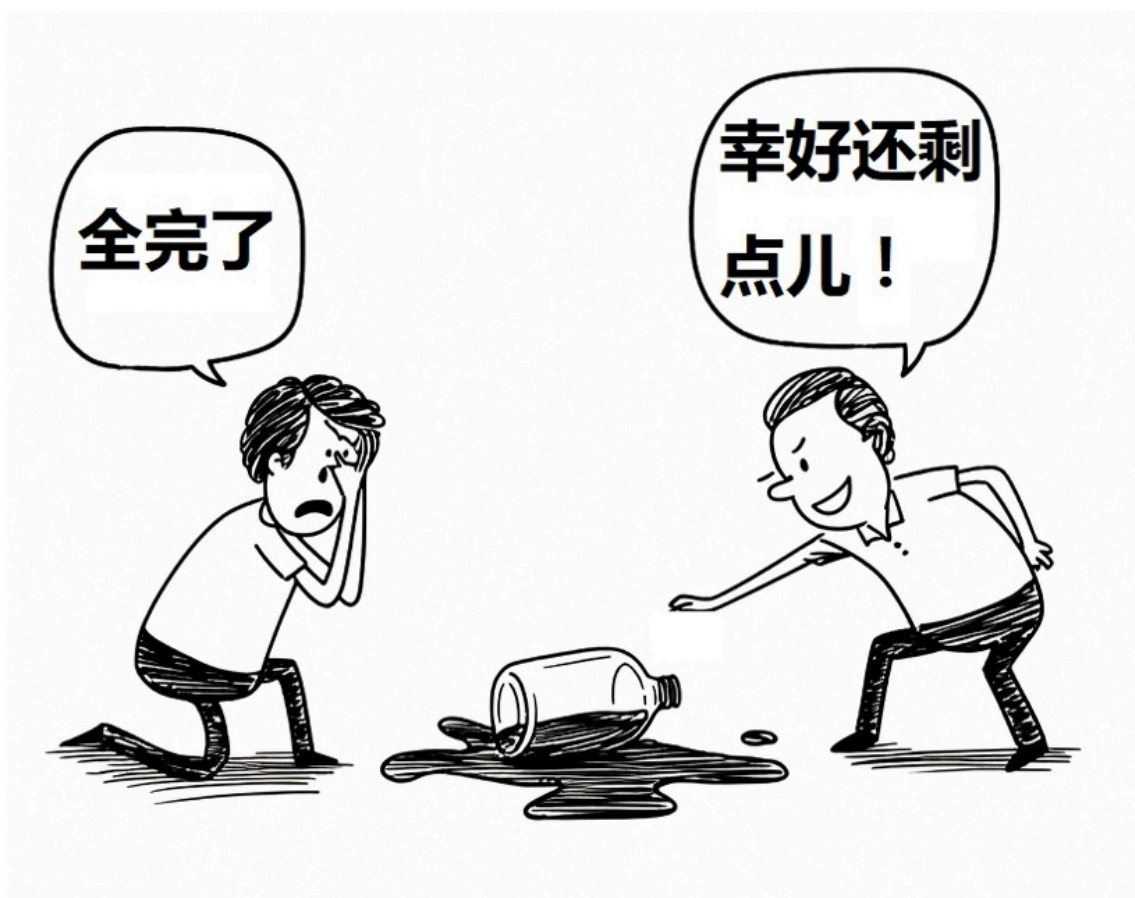
Section III Part B

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, a bottle has been knocked over on the ground between two adults, with most of its liquid already spilled out. The man on the left, holding his forehead in dismay, sighs "It's all gone!", while the one on the right grins broadly and cheers "Luckily there is still a little left!"

Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about attitude. Faced with exactly the same situation, the two men react in totally opposite ways: one is trapped in loss and frustration, whereas the other manages to notice what remains and stays hopeful. This tells us that it is not the circumstance itself but our attitude towards it that shapes how we feel. A positive mindset enables us to find opportunity in difficulty, while a negative one only magnifies our pain.

In my view, we should learn to be the man on the right. Life inevitably brings setbacks and losses, yet complaining changes nothing. Therefore, whenever misfortune strikes, we had better focus on what is still left rather than what is gone, so that we can move forward with courage and hope.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，两个成年人之间的地上有一个被打翻的瓶子，里面的液体大多已经洒了出来。左边的人手扶额头、一脸沮丧，叹道『全完了！』，而右边的人却咧嘴大笑，欢呼『幸好还剩点儿！』。

漫画虽简单，却传递了一个发人深省的、关于态度的道理。面对完全相同的处境，两人的反应截然相反：一个被损失和沮丧困住，另一个却注意到剩下的东西、依然满怀希望。这告诉我们，决定我们感受的不是处境本身，而是我们看待它的态度。积极的心态让人于困境中看到机会，消极的心态只会放大痛苦。

在我看来，我们应当学做右边那个人。人生难免有挫折和损失，但抱怨于事无补。因此，每当不幸来临，我们最好聚焦于尚且剩下的，而非已经失去的，如此才能带着勇气与希望向前走。

【第 1 段】开场客观描述。首段用 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 起笔，一句总起交代打翻的瓶子，一句用 while 对照 the man on the left 与 the one on the right 的相反独白，两句说清画面、不掺议论，落实了『两三句客观描述』。

【第 2 段】主题句领起分析。第二段以 Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about attitude 点破寓意，再用 whereas 拉出两人对比，最后用 it is not the circumstance itself but our attitude 强调句升华成道理，正是『主题句点破再展开』。

【第 3 段】评论加对策收束。末段 In my view 亮态度，Therefore 引出 focus on what is still left rather than what is gone 的做法，呼应寓意收尾，落实『亮态度加建议收尾』。

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—评论的图画作文

一句话钉死本题：就这幅漫画先客观地 describe the drawing briefly，再 explain its intended meaning，最后 give your comments——三步缺一不可，且重心在后两步，第一步只是引子。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题无具体收信人，属议论型图画作文，语域按面向阅卷人的正式书面语走：用完整句、正式连接词，不用缩略口语（如 gonna）与网络语；无需称呼与署名，专注把描述、寓意、评论三步说清楚即可。

配图要读出

同一瓶子两种心态

画面核心是 两位成年人之间的地上有一个打翻的瓶子，瓶中的液体流了一地，所剩无几；瓶子左边的人表情沮丧，用手扶着额头，独白是 全完了！；而 右边的人咧嘴大笑，独白是 幸好还剩点儿。。可写点就是这组反差：同样半瓶水，一个只看到失去、一个看到剩下，直指心态与看问题的角度。

中心立意

态度决定我们如何感受处境

中心论点：面对同一处境，决定我们悲喜的不是处境本身，而是看待它的态度——积极心态让人看到 幸好还剩点儿。，消极心态只盯着 全完了！。

要展开的要点

1. 反差揭示：心态不同结果不同

第二段要点：两人处境完全相同，反应却截然相反，可见感受源于态度而非处境本身，积极者于难处见希望。

2. 评论：学做乐观的右边人

第三段要点：现实难免挫折与损失，与其抱怨 全完了！，不如聚焦 幸好还剩点儿。，带着勇气与希望向前。

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 客观描述漫画

两三句交代画面：打翻的瓶子、左右两人相反的表情与独白，只描述不议论。

第 2 段 点破并分析寓意

用主题句点明『态度决定感受』，再借两人反差与一句普遍道理展开，是全文重心。

第 3 段 个人评论与建议

亮明应学乐观者的态度，给出面对损失时的做法，呼应寓意收尾。

第 1 段 打翻的瓶子 + 两种反应

落点：地上一个打翻、瓶中的液体流了一地，所剩无几的瓶子；左边人表情沮丧，用手扶着额头喊『全完了』，右边人咧嘴大笑说『还剩点儿』。

描述漫画开场 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, _____. (一句交代画面主体与动作)

对照两人反应 · The man on the left _____, while the one on the right _____. (用 while 把两人的相反反应并置)

第 2 段 态度而非处境决定感受

落点：同一个所剩无几的瓶子，一人困在 全完了！ 的沮丧里，一人因 幸好还剩点儿。 而乐观——说明决定我们感受的不是处境本身，而是看待它的态度；积极心态于难处见机会，消极心态只会放大痛苦。

点破寓意主题句 · Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about _____. (填寓意关键词)

拉出对比 · Faced with the same situation, one _____, whereas the other _____. (用 whereas 并列两种反应)

升华为道理 · This tells us that it is not _____ but _____ that _____. (用强调句点明道理)

第3段 学做乐观者，聚焦所剩

落点：主张学右边那位乐观者；人生难免挫折损失，抱怨无济于事，遇到不幸时不如多看 幸好还剩点儿。、少纠结 全完了！，带着勇气与希望向前。

亮明个人评论 · In my view, we should _____. (给出你的态度或主张)

给建议并收尾 · Therefore, whenever ____, we had better ____ rather than _____. (用 rather than 权衡后给出做法)

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

三步齐全且重心在后两步

本题达标要点是三步都写到，且 explain its intended meaning 与 give your comments 占主要篇幅；最易失分是通篇只做 describe the drawing briefly。

结构连贯

三段对应三任务

达标要点：段落数与三任务对齐、每段有主题句；易失分是三段内容互相串味，描述段里就开始议论。

语言准确

描述句式与强调句用准

本题要用对 As is depicted、while/whereas 对比与 it is not...but... 强调句；易错是主谓不一致与逐字直译两人的独白。

字数格式

落在区间且分段清楚

本题须 160-200 words、分三段、书写整洁；最易失分是描述段过长导致超字，或后两段被挤瘪而不足。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

首段堆细节又抢议论

反面示例：整段细描瓶子颜色、两人穿着、地面纹路，还提前加一句『这告诉我们要乐观』。改法：首段两句交代瓶子与两人相反反应即可，寓意留给第二段展开。

通篇复述画面

反面示例：三段都在换着说瓶子倒了、一人哭一人笑，始终没点出态度决定感受。改法：第二段用主题句点破寓意，第三段给出个人评论，把描述压到一段。

寓意脱离画面

反面示例：由『瓶子倒了』引申到『要珍惜水资源、保护环境』。改法：紧扣两人对同一结果的相反心态，落到『态度决定感受』这一由画面直接支撑的寓意。

万能开头凑字

反面示例：以 Nowadays, with the rapid development of society, more and more people... 开篇再绕回漫画。改法：直接用 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 起笔切入画面，把字数用在寓意分析上。

考研英语一 · 2012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 →
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Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	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