

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、专科学院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

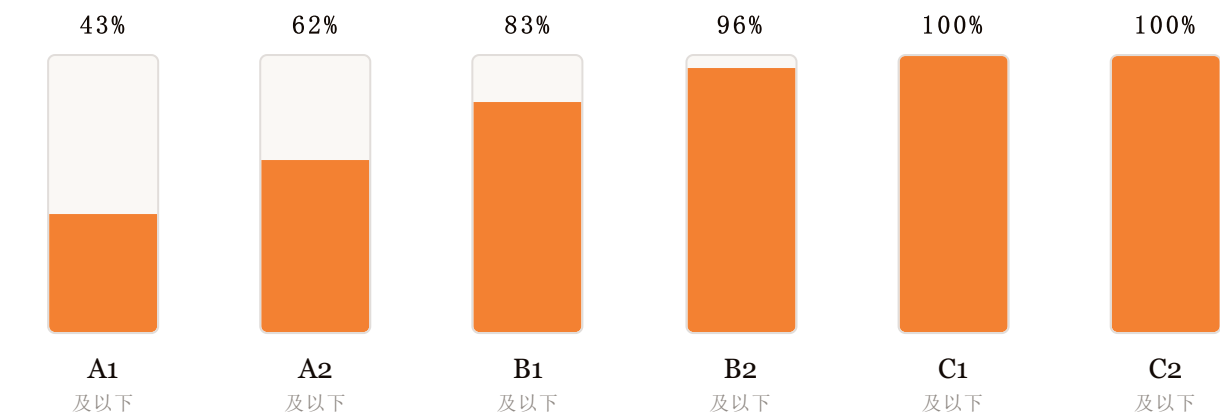
adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

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 →