

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)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

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He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.

1. [A] grants
[B] submits
[C] transmits
[D] delivers
2. [A] minor
[B] external
[C] crucial
[D] objective
3. [A] issue
[B] vision
[C] picture
[D] moment

4. [A] Above all
[B] On average
[C] In principle
[D] For example
5. [A] fond
[B] fearful
[C] capable
[D] thoughtless
6. [A] in
[B] for
[C] to
[D] on
7. [A] if
[B] until
[C] though
[D] unless
8. [A] test
[B] emphasize
[C] share
[D] promote
9. [A] decision
[B] quality
[C] status
[D] success
10. [A] found
[B] studied
[C] chosen
[D] identified
11. [A] otherwise
[B] defensible
[C] replaceable
[D] exceptional
12. [A] inspired
[B] expressed
[C] conducted
[D] secured

13. [A] assigned
[B] rated
[C] matched
[D] arranged
14. [A] put
[B] got
[C] took
[D] gave
15. [A] instead
[B] then
[C] ever
[D] rather
16. [A] selected
[B] passed
[C] marked
[D] introduced
17. [A] below
[B] after
[C] above
[D] before
18. [A] jump
[B] float
[C] fluctuate
[D] drop
19. [A] achieve
[B] undo
[C] maintain
[D] disregard
20. [A] necessary
[B] possible
[C] promising
[D] helpful

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

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable – meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that – and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year – about 64 items per person – and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes – and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment – including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line – Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her_____

- [A] insensitivity to fashion.
- [B] obsession with high fashion.
- [C] poor bargaining skill.
- [D] lack of imagination.

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to_____

- [A] combat unnecessary waste.
- [B] shop for their garments more frequently.
- [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
- [D] shut out the feverish fashion world.

23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____

- [A] tolerance.
- [B] indifference.
- [C] enthusiasm.
- [D] accusation.

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

- [A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
- [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
- [C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
- [D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

25. What is the subject of the text?

- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
- [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
- [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
- [D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted – the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim "behavioural" ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. "They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8 – though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: "We believe consumers should have more control." Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to ____
- [A] provide better online services.
 - [B] ease competition among themselves.
 - [C] avoid complaints from consumers.
 - [D] lower their operational costs.
27. "the industry" (Line 5, Para. 3) refers to ____
- [A] internet browser developers.
 - [B] digital information analysts.
 - [C] e-commerce conductors.
 - [D] online advertisers.
28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default ____
- [A] may cut the number of junk ads.
 - [B] fails to affect the ad industry.
 - [C] will not benefit consumers.
 - [D] goes against human nature.
29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?
- [A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.
 - [B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
 - [C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
 - [D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.
30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of ____
- [A] indulgence.
 - [B] understanding.
 - [C] appreciation.
 - [D] skepticism.

Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely – though by no means uniformly – glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years – so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by_____
- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.
 - [B] our faith in science and technology.
 - [C] our awareness of potential risks.
 - [D] our belief in equal opportunity.
32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are_____
- [A] a sustained species.
 - [B] the world's dominant power.
 - [C] a threat to the environment.
 - [D] a misplaced race.
33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
- [A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
 - [B] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
 - [C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.
 - [D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to_____
- [A] adopt an optimistic view of the world.
 - [B] draw on our experience from the past.
 - [C] explore our planet's abundant resources.
 - [D] curb our ambition to reshape history.
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind.
 - [B] Science, Technology and Humanity.
 - [C] Evolution of the Human Species.
 - [D] Uncertainty about Our Future.

Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday – a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held Congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices – Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas – agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as "a shocking assertion of federal executive power". The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry

out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they_____
- [A] disturbed the power balance between different states.
 - [B] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
 - [C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
 - [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.
37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
- [A] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.
 - [B] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.
 - [C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
 - [D] States' independence from federal immigration law.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts_____
- [A] stood in favor of the states.
 - [B] supported the federal statute.
 - [C] undermined the states' interests.
 - [D] violated the Constitution.
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement_____
- [A] is dependent on the states' support.
 - [B] is established by federal statutes.
 - [C] outweighs that held by the states.
 - [D] rarely goes against state laws.
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
 - [B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
 - [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
 - [D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

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. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41)_____ Humanity has the

necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42)_____ This is a shame – the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change" has increased rapidly since 2004. (43)_____

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44)_____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45)_____ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

- [A] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.
- [B] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
- [C] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.
- [D] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
- [E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
- [F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
- [G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds – including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate – varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

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)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46)yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47)A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48)The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49)most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50)It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia – a yearning for contact with nonhuman life – assuming uncanny representational forms.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary. You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET.

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)interpret its intended meaning, and

3)give your comments.

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

2013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2013年 考研英语一完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语一真题(2013)

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)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

总体而言，人们在做出个人决策时不善于考虑背景信息。乍一看，这似乎是一种优势，使人能够做出不受外部因素影响的判断。但Uri Simonsohn博士推测，无法考虑大局正导致决策者受到他们所处理的日常信息样本的影响而产生偏见。例如，他提出理论认为，一位担心在犯罪问题上显得过于宽容的法官，如果当天已经判处五六名其他被告仅接受强制社区服务，那么他更有可能将某人送进监狱。

To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

为了验证这一想法，他转向了大学招生过程。理论上，申请人的成功不应取决于同一天随机选择参加面试的其他少数几个人，但Simonsohn博士怀疑事实并非如此。

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

他研究了由31名招生官进行的9323次MBA面试的结果。面试官按一到五的等级对申请人进行评分。这一等级考虑了众多因素。然后将这些分数与申请人在管理学研究生入学考试（即GMAT，一种满分为800分的标准化考试）中的成绩结合使用，以决定是否录取他或她。

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20 .

Simonsohn博士发现，如果在一天系列面试中前一位候选人的分数比再前一位候选人的分数高0.75分或更多，那么下一位申请人的分数平均会下降0.075分。这听起来可能很小，但要抵消这种下降的影响，候选人需要比原本所需多出30分的GMAT分数。

1. ☐ [A] grants
☐ [B] submits
☐ [C] transmits
☐ [D] delivers
2. ☐ [A] minor
☐ [B] external
☐ [C] crucial
☐ [D] objective
3. ☐ [A] issue
☐ [B] vision
☐ [C] picture
☐ [D] moment
4. ☐ [A] Above all
☐ [B] On average
☐ [C] In principle
☐ [D] For example
5. ☐ [A] fond
☐ [B] fearful
☐ [C] capable
☐ [D] thoughtless
6. ☐ [A] in
☐ [B] for
☐ [C] to
☐ [D] on
7. ☐ [A] if
☐ [B] until
☐ [C] though
☐ [D] unless

8. ☐ A] test
☐ B] emphasize
☐ C] share
☐ D] promote
9. ☐ A] decision
☐ B] quality
☐ C] status
☐ D] success
10. ☐ A] found
☐ B] studied
☐ C] chosen
☐ D] identified
11. ☐ A] otherwise
☐ B] defensible
☐ C] replaceable
☐ D] exceptional
12. ☐ A] inspired
☐ B] expressed
☐ C] conducted
☐ D] secured
13. ☐ A] assigned
☐ B] rated
☐ C] matched
☐ D] arranged
14. ☐ A] put
☐ B] got
☐ C] took
☐ D] gave
15. ☐ A] instead
☐ B] then
☐ C] ever
☐ D] rather
16. ☐ A] selected
☐ B] passed
☐ C] marked
☐ D] introduced

17. [A] below
[B] after
[C] above
[D] before
18. [A] jump
[B] float
[C] fluctuate
[D] drop
19. [A] achieve
[B] undo
[C] maintain
[D] disregard
20. [A] necessary
[B] possible
[C] promising
[D] helpful

1. ____

【答案】 [A] grants 词义辨析

【线索】 宾语是「能力」

本句结构是 a strength that __ (1) __ the ability to make judgments (this might seem like a strength that __ (1) __ the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by __ (2) __ factors) , 主语是 a strength (优点) , 宾语是 the ability (能力) 。线索即「优点 → 赋予某种能力」这一搭配方向。

【选项】 A) grants ✓ grant 表「赋予能力/权利」最贴合

grant somebody/something the ability/right 是固定用法, 主语为抽象概念「优点」时表示「该优点带来/赋予了某种能力」, 与「a strength → the ability」完全契合。

B) submits X submit 是「提交/屈从」

submit 常用于 submit a report、submit to authority, 没有「优点提交能力」一说, 主宾搭配根本不通。

C) transmits X transmit 偏「物理传输/传染」

transmit 多用于信号、疾病、信息的传递 (transmit a signal/disease) , 抽象「优点把能力传出去」既不合逻辑也不合搭配。

D) delivers X deliver 是「递送/兑现」

deliver 常带 a speech、a package、a promise, 强调把承诺/物品交到对方手上, 搭 the ability 不自然, 且语义偏「兑现」而非「赋予」。

【验证】 代入后整句为 a strength that __ (1) __ the ability to make judgments——「赋予作出判断的能力的一种优点」, 与全文「人们做单个决定」的话题一致, 作者此处客观陈述「一眼看上去这像是优点」, 无明显褒贬冲突。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] external 词义辨析

【线索】 unbiased by 暗示「无关因素」

judgments which are unbiased by __(2)__ factors: unbiased by 意为「不受.....影响」，能让判断「不受影响」的应当是「与判断本身无关、来自外部的因素」。下文 biased by the daily samples of information they were working with 进一步说明这种影响来自「外部样本」。

【选项】 A) minor X 「次要的」方向不符

minor 强调重要性低，但句子要表达的是「不受 X 因素干扰」中的 X，不是程度大小，「不受次要因素影响」既无意义也不合下文呼应。

B) external ✓ external 直接对应「外部样本」

external factors 即「外部因素」，恰好与下文 the daily samples of information they were working with（每天接触到的外部样本）形成对照——「看似优点是不受外部因素干扰，实则恰恰被外部样本牵着走」。

C) crucial X 「关键的」语义反了

若是「不受关键因素影响」，反而是缺点而非优点，与本句 a strength（优点）的定调冲突。

D) objective X 「客观的」自相矛盾

客观因素本就该被纳入判断，「不受客观因素影响」反而显得武断，与「优点」相悖。

【验证】代入后是「不受外部因素影响的判断」，紧接其后第二句 an inability to consider the big __(3)__ was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with 给出反转——他们其实正在被外部的「daily samples」带偏，前后呼应严丝合缝。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] picture 固定搭配

【线索】 consider the big picture 习语

an inability to consider the big __ (3) __ was leading decision-makers to be biased:
consider the big picture 是英语里固定的习语，表示「考虑大局/全局」，正与开篇 poor at considering background information 中的「background information (背景信息/全局信息)」对应。

【选项】 A) issue X big issue 是「大问题」

big issue 强调「重大议题」，consider the big issue 在此处会变成「考虑一个大议题」，与「考虑全局」语义偏差大。

B) vision X big vision 搭配生硬

vision 多与 a clear/long-term 搭配，big vision 偶尔可见但并非固定习语，且不含「全局」之意。

C) picture ✓ see/consider the big picture 固定习语

the big picture = 全局、大局，consider the big picture 与开篇 background information 完全对应，固定搭配 + 语义双重命中。

D) moment X big moment 是「重要时刻」

big moment 指人生中关键的瞬间，「无法考虑大时刻」语义不通。

【验证】代入后为「无法考虑大局，决策者就会被每天接触到的样本带偏」，把首句的 background information 和后文的 daily samples 用「全局 vs 局部」的对照串起来，逻辑完美闭环。

4. ____

【答案】 [D] For example 逻辑关系

【线索】 上句抽象论断 → 下句具体场景

上句 an inability to consider the big __ (3) __ was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with 是一般性论断；本句 he theorised that a judge __ (5) __ of appearing too soft __ (6) __ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 是一个具体场景——法官的判刑案例。抽象→具象，正是「举例」关系。

【选项】 A) Above all X 「最重要的是」无递进

Above all 用于在已陈述多点之后强调最重要的一条，但前文并未铺垫多个并列要点，无递进基础。

B) On average X 「平均而言」需统计语境

On average 后面应跟统计数据或趋势，但下文是 he theorised（他推测的一个假想场景），不是统计结果。

C) In principle X 「原则上」会对原理给出限制

In principle 常与「实际上有例外」搭配，本句并非要限定上句原则，而是要佐证它。

D) For example ✓ 举例标志，承抽象到具象

For example 直接把上句「决策者被日常样本带偏」具体化为法官的判刑场景，是最直接的举例标志词。

【验证】 代入后段落由「人们做决策易被日常样本影响」自然过渡到「举个例子，法官如果今天已经判了几个轻刑……」，论证由理到例、丝滑顺承。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] **fearful** 词义辨析

【线索】 「怕显得太软」才会从严

a judge __(5)__ of appearing too soft __(6)__ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison: 法官「更可能从严判刑」的动机，必然是「担心被人觉得对犯罪太软」，因此空里要表达「害怕、担忧」之意。

【选项】 A) **fond** X **fond of** 是「喜爱」

fond of 表示喜欢某事，法官「喜欢显得太宽容」与下文「更可能从严」自相矛盾。

B) **fearful** ✓ **fearful of doing** 表「害怕做某事」

fearful of appearing too soft = 害怕显得太宽容，正好解释了「为何接下来更可能从严判刑」的动机，因果对接严密。

C) **capable** X **capable of** 是「有能力做」

capable 是中性能力描述，「有能力显得太宽容」无法解释从严判刑的动机。

D) **thoughtless** X **thoughtless** 是「轻率的」

thoughtless of doing 不构成自然搭配，且语义与本句因果链不符。

【验证】 代入后整句为「一个害怕显得对犯罪太宽容的法官，更可能把人送进监狱」，与「上文已判过五六个社区服务、今天剩下的就倾向从严」的整段案例逻辑完全一致。

6. ____

【答案】 [D] **on** 固定搭配

【线索】 **be soft on crime** 固定短语

appearing too soft __(6)__ crime: be soft on crime / be tough on crime 是英美政论语境里描述「对犯罪宽容/严厉」的固定说法，跟介词 on。

【选项】 A) **in** X **soft in** 不固定

soft in 仅见于 soft in the head (脑子糊涂) 等少数习语，不与抽象名词搭。

B) **for** X **soft for** 不成立

have a soft spot for 倒是固定搭配，但与 soft 直接连用 for 无地道用法。

C) **to** X **soft to** 偏「触感柔软」

soft to the touch 表示「摸起来柔软」，与「对犯罪的态度」无关。

D) **on** ✓ **be soft on** 表「对.....宽容」

be soft on crime 是新闻政治语境的固定表达，直译「对犯罪手软」，正是本句要的含义。

【验证】 代入后 appearing too soft on crime = 「显得对犯罪太宽容」，与上一题 fearful 的「担心显得宽容」连读自然，与下文「更可能判刑」的逻辑链完整。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] if 逻辑关系

【线索】 前判轻刑 = 后从严的条件

might be more likely to send someone to prison __ (7) __ he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day: 当天已经判了多次轻刑，是后续更可能从严的「触发条件」，整段在解释「在什么情况下会偏」。

【选项】 A) if ✓ if 引导条件，完美匹配假说语境

if he had already sentenced... = 「如果他当天已经判过.....」，正好对应 he theorised (推测) 下的一个条件性假设场景。

B) until ✗ until 是「直到」时间界限

until 要求主句行为持续至从句时点结束，与「更可能送进监狱」这一非持续性倾向不搭。

C) though ✗ though 反向让步

「尽管他已经判过几次轻刑，他仍可能送人进监狱」与本文「正因为判过轻刑所以会从严」的因果方向相反。

D) unless ✗ unless 否定条件

unless = if not，意思变成「除非他已经判了几次轻刑，否则会送进监狱」，完全反了。

【验证】 代入后整段读为「他推测：法官若害怕显得太宽容，可能更倾向判监禁，前提是他当天已经判过几次社区服务」，构成一个清晰的条件假设，与 he theorised 的预测语气一脉相承。

8. ____

【答案】 [A] test 词义辨析

【线索】 用真实数据 → 是「检验」

To __(8)__ this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process 后接 He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews——研究者用 9323 个真实样本做统计，目的显然是「检验」假说而非「强调/分享/推广」它。

【选项】 A) test ✓ test an idea = 检验想法

test 是科研语境固定搭配，与下文用 9323 个样本做统计的实证动作完美对应。

B) emphasize X emphasize 是「强调」

强调一个想法不需要找数据来支撑，与下文实证方法不符，且文中并未呈现「强调-忽视」对照。

C) share X share 是「分享」

share an idea 是「分享想法」，与「转向招生流程做研究」的动作无关。

D) promote X promote 是「推广」

promote 强调宣传扩散，与做实证研究的目的完全错位。

【验证】 代入后段意为「为了检验这个想法，他转向了大学招生流程……」，与第三段大量数据呈现的实证路径无缝衔接，整体逻辑成立。

9. ____

【答案】 [D] success 词义辨析

【线索】 应不取决于他人 = 录取结果

the __(9)__ of an applicant should not depend on the few others __(10)__ randomly for interview during the same day: In theory (按道理) 一个申请者的「__」不应取决于同一天其他面试者——能受面试影响、且与「招生流程」直接相关的是「录取与否 (success)」。下段反复出现 to make a decision on whether to accept him or her 也佐证「成功与否=被录取与否」。

【选项】 A) decision X decision 主体不对

decision 通常是面试官做出的，「申请者的决定」语义不对位；且下段才出现 make a decision，本空若也填 decision 会重复绕。

B) quality X quality 是申请者固有属性

quality (素质) 本就不应当随当天他人变化，本句要表达的是「实际操作中却被影响的」那项——是录取结果而非素质本身。

C) status X status 偏「社会地位」

status of an applicant 通常指申请人的身份背景，并非招生面试中所要决定的事项。

D) success ✓ success 正对应「录取与否」

success of an applicant = 申请者的成功 (被录取)，正是面试流程要决定的事，与下段「to make a decision on whether to accept him or her」完美呼应。

【验证】 代入后段意为「理论上申请者能否成功不应取决于当天随机一同被选上面试的其他几个人」，恰好把第一段假设 (决策被日常样本左右) 迁移到本段的招生场景，话题转换流畅。

10. ____

【答案】 [C] **chosen** 词义辨析

【线索】 「随机选去面试」 = **chosen**

the few others __ (10) __ randomly for interview during the same day: randomly 与 for interview 共同要求一个表「挑选/抽取」的动词, chosen randomly for X 是「随机被选去做 X」的标准说法。

【选项】 A) **found** X **found randomly** 搭配偏弱

found = 找到, 强调「发现」结果, 但面试者并非「随机被发现」, 而是被招生处主动挑选。

B) **studied** X **studied** 是「被研究」

studied for interview 会被理解为「为了面试而被研究」, 明显错位。

C) **chosen** ✓ **be chosen randomly for** 固定搭配

chosen randomly for interview = 被随机挑选去面试, 符合招生流程实际, 搭配自然。

D) **identified** X **identified** 偏「识别/确认身份」

identified randomly 不自然, 且 identified 含「辨认出」之意, 与「从池子里抽人面试」不贴。

【验证】 代入后为「与他同一天被随机选去面试的其他几个人」, 符合面试官每天接见若干随机被安排的申请者的真实场景, 与 Dr Simonsohn 的研究背景一致。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] otherwise 词义辨析

【线索】 In theory ... but ... 标准转折

In theory, the __(9)__ of an applicant should not depend on the few others __(10)__ randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was __(11)__: In theory 对应「理论上不应该」, but 引出「实际上不是这样」, 故空里要表达「相反/另一种情况」之意。

【选项】 A) otherwise ✓ otherwise = 「并非如此/相反」

the truth was otherwise = 「事实并非如此」, 正好承接 In theory...but... 的转折, 表达「实际上跟理论不一样」。

B) defensible ✗ defensible 是「站得住脚的」

「事实是站得住脚的」语义模糊且不含转折, 对不上 but 后应反向的逻辑。

C) replaceable ✗ replaceable 是「可替代的」

「事实是可替代的」语义不通, 且与上下文招生话题无关。

D) exceptional ✗ exceptional 是「例外的/卓越的」

「事实是例外」既含糊也不表「与理论相反」的明确语义。

【验证】代入后整句为「理论上申请者的成功不应受同日他人影响, 但 Simonsohn 怀疑事实并非如此」, 转折干净利落, 并为第三段引入数据做好铺垫。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] **conducted** 固定搭配

【线索】 **conduct interviews** 固定搭配

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews __(12)__ by 31 admissions officers:
conduct an interview = 进行/主持面试, 是英语里固定的实施类搭配, 「由 31 位招生官进行的面试」是地道说法。

【选项】 A) inspired X **inspired** 偏「激发灵感」

inspired by 是「受.....启发」, 「由 31 位招生官启发的面试」语义不通。

B) expressed X **expressed** 不与 interviews 搭

expressed 用于 expressed opinions/feelings, 与 interviews 无搭配习惯。

C) **conducted** ✓ **conduct interviews** = 进行面试

conducted by 31 admissions officers = 由 31 位招生官进行的, 是最地道的搭配。

D) secured X **secured** 偏「获得/确保」

secure an interview 是「争取到一次面试」(站在求职者角度), 与「招生官实施面试」语义错位。

【验证】代入后段意为「他研究了由 31 位招生官进行的 9323 场 MBA 面试的结果」, 作为研究材料介绍清晰地道, 与下句「面试官给申请者打分」无缝衔接。

13. _____

【答案】 **[B] rated** 固定搭配

【线索】 **rate on a scale of** 固定搭配

The interviewers had __ (13) __ applicants on a scale of one to five: rate sb on a scale of 1 to 5 = 用 1 到 5 的标度给某人打分，是教育心理学和问卷调查里完全标准的固定表达。

【选项】 A) assigned **X assigned** 偏「分配（任务）」

assigned applicants 是「分配申请者（去某处）」，与「打分」无关。

B) rated **✓ rate on a scale of** 标准搭配

rated applicants on a scale of one to five = 按 1 到 5 的标度给申请者评分，与下文 scores（分数）逻辑完全对接。

C) matched **X matched** 是「匹配」

matched applicants on a scale 语义不通，scale 不是匹配维度。

D) arranged **X arranged** 是「安排」

arranged applicants 偏「把申请者安排（座位/顺序）」，与打分场景不符。

【验证】代入后整句为「面试官按 1 到 5 的标度给申请者打分」，紧接其后的 The scores were...（这些分数后来被.....）正以「分数」承接，前后链条无断点。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] took 固定搭配

【线索】 take into consideration 固定习语

This scale __(14)__ numerous factors into consideration: take sth into consideration
= 把.....考虑在内, 是英语里几乎不可替换的固定搭配。

【选项】 A) put X put into practice/use 才地道

put 配 into practice/use/effect 才是固定的「付诸」类习语, put into consideration 不地道。

B) got X got into consideration 不成搭配

got 不与 into consideration 构成固定搭配。

C) took ✓ took ... into consideration 固定

took numerous factors into consideration = 将众多因素纳入考量, 是固定习语, 与「打分综合考虑多因素」完美贴合。

D) gave X give consideration to 才对

gave 与 consideration 搭, 应是 give consideration to sth, 而不是 give sth into consideration。

【验证】 代入后整句为「这个评分标度综合考虑了多个因素」, 紧承上句「按 1 到 5 打分」、紧启下文「这些分数随后与 GMAT 分数一起用于决定录取」, 承上启下顺畅。

15. ____

【答案】 [B] then 逻辑关系

【线索】 「评分」→「随后使用」的时序

上句 The interviewers had __(13)__ applicants on a scale of one to five 是先发生的评分动作；本句 The scores were __(15)__ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test 是评分之后接着发生的「使用分数」动作，时间承接关系。

【选项】 A) instead X instead 表「而不是」

instead 暗示替代关系，但本句并未否定上一步评分行为，反而是承接评分结果，逻辑不对。

B) then ✓ then 表「随后」

The scores were then used = 这些分数随后被用于.....，时间承接，与上句「打分」自然接续。

C) ever X ever 多用于疑问/否定/比较

ever 一般出现在 if ever、never...ever、比较级 ...than ever 等结构，单独作时间副词修饰 used 不自然。

D) rather X rather 表「相当/而是」

rather 暗示对照或修正，但本句并非要修正上句，纯属流程顺承。

【验证】 代入后段内三步骤清晰：打分 → 然后与 GMAT 成绩合用 → 做出录取决定，与第三段「介绍研究材料与流程」的功能完美吻合。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] **marked** 词义辨析

【线索】 **marked out of 800 points** 固定

a standardised exam which is __(16)__ out of 800 points: be marked out of N = 满分为 N 分，是英式英语里描述考试满分的标准说法（美式常说 scored out of）。

【选项】 A) selected **X selected 是「选出」**

selected out of 800 points 不构成「满分 800」的意思，跑题。

B) passed **X pass 是「通过」**

考试通过与满分多少分是两个维度，passed out of 800 points 表达不出「满分 800」。

C) **marked ✓ marked out of 800 = 满分 800**

marked out of 800 points 直译「按 800 分总分评分」，是介绍考试满分的固定表达。

D) introduced **X introduced 不与 out of 搭**

introduce 是「引入/介绍」，与「满分计分」无关。

【验证】 代入后整句为「GMAT 是一项满分为 800 分的标准化考试」，与「分数与 GMAT 一起用于录取决定」的语境一致，括号补充信息合理。

17. ____

【答案】 [D] before 词义辨析

【线索】 「前一个」对照「前前一个」

if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one __ (17) __ that: previous candidate 是「前一位」，要与「前前一位」比较——也就是 the one before that（前一位之前的那一位），这里 that 指 the previous candidate。

【选项】 A) below X below 表「下方/低于」

below that 在面试时间序列里指「分数低于该位」，与本句已用 higher than 比较分数的结构重复矛盾。

B) after X after that 时序错向

after that 指「之后的那一位」，但 previous candidate（前一位）应该与「再前一位」比较，方向反了。

C) above X above 也表分数高低

above that 同样把比较维度弄成「分数高低」，与同句已经存在的 higher than 重复。

D) before ✓ the one before that = 前一位之前的那位

before that 沿时间序列回退一步，指「前前位面试者」，正是本句要的参照点。

【验证】 代入后句意为「若前一位面试者的分数比再之前那位高出 0.75 分以上」，与下句「下一位的分数会平均下降 0.075」构成「相邻两位升幅 → 第三位的反弹下调」三人滑动窗口，量化论证清晰。

18. ____

【答案】 **[D] drop** 词义辨析

【线索】 下文 to undo the effects of such a decrease

to __(19)__ the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points: 紧接其后的 such a decrease (这样的一种下降) 一字坐实——本空表达的就是「下降」。再加上前一位分数突出之后第三位必然被「衬托得低」, 动作方向是「下降」。

【选项】 A) jump **X jump 是「跳升」方向反**

jump 表分数突涨, 与下文 such a decrease 直接矛盾。

B) float **X float 偏「浮动」无方向**

float 表分数自由浮动, 方向不明, 与「平均下降 0.075」量化结论不符。

C) fluctuate **X fluctuate 是「来回波动」**

fluctuate 表上下震荡, 但研究结论是「单向下降 0.075 分」, 方向单一。

D) drop ✓ drop by 0.075 points = 下降 0.075

drop 是「下降」, drop by an average of 0.075 points 与下文 such a decrease 严丝合缝。

【验证】 代入后段意为「下一位申请者的分数会平均下降 0.075 分」, 紧接其后用 such a decrease 回指, 结构上是「先量化 → 再点评」的清晰链条。

19. ____

【答案】 **[B] undo** 词义辨析

【线索】 「多得 30 分」= 补偿/抵消负影响

to __(19)__ the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been __(20)__: 要「多 30 分」才能弥补面试分被低估带来的「负影响」, 动词应是「抵消/消除」。

【选项】 A) achieve **X achieve 是「实现」方向反**

achieve the effects = 「实现这种下降效应」, 多 30 分反而是去帮倒忙, 逻辑相反。

B) undo ✓ undo the effects = 抵消影响

undo 表「消除/抵消」一个已发生的效应, 与「多考 30 分来弥补面试分下降」完全契合。

C) maintain **X maintain 是「维持」**

维持下降效应同样与「多得 30 分弥补」的意图相反。

D) disregard **X disregard 是「无视」**

光「无视」效应并不能让录取结果改变; 多 30 分代表的是实质性补偿动作, 不是态度上的忽视。

【验证】 代入后整句为「要抵消这种下降所带来的影响, 申请者需要比平常多 30 分的 GMAT 成绩」, 与本段「量化影响的严重性」目的吻合, 并把日常样本偏差的实际代价说得直观。

20. ____

【答案】 [A] necessary 词义辨析

【线索】 对照「本来必要」的分数

a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been ____ (20): otherwise 指「如果没有发生这种下降」的话——本来需要的分数。空里应填表「必要/必需」之意的形容词，与前文 need 呼应。

【选项】 A) necessary ✓ necessary 直接对应 need

would otherwise have been necessary = 「在其他情况下本来所需要的」，与主句 would need 30 more points 中的 need 完美呼应——「比原本必要的分数还要多 30 分」。

B) possible ✗ possible 是「可能的」

「比本来可能的分数多 30 分」语义模糊，与主句的「需要」逻辑不接。

C) promising ✗ promising 是「有前景的」

promising 描述前景或人，「本来有前景的分数」搭配不通。

D) helpful ✗ helpful 是「有帮助的」

「比本来有帮助的分数多 30 分」语义松散，无法精准对接「need」的硬性要求语义。

【验证】 代入后整句为「申请者需要比原本必要的分数多 30 分的 GMAT 才能抵消这种下降的影响」，整段「量化偏差代价」的结论一句话收束，干净有力，与全文「日常样本会真实影响判断」的主旨严丝合缝。

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

人不擅长结合背景信息做判断

全文围绕 Simonsohn 的一项研究展开：人们在做单个决定时往往不会考虑大背景，结果会被当天接触到的样本牵着走。开篇即定调——People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions，随后用法官量刑和 MBA 面试两个例子佐证这一倾向。

行文脉络

现象-假说-例证-数据-结论

第一段提出现象并以法官打比方提出假说 (he theorised that a judge __(5)__ of appearing too soft __(6)__ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison) ; 第二段把场景切换到 MBA 招生面试 (To __(8)__ this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process) ; 第三段交代研究材料与打分流程 (He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews) ; 第四段给出量化结论与影响幅度 (the score for the next applicant would __(18)__ by an average of 0.075 points) 。脉络是典型的「先讲机制、再给数据、最后量化」的外刊社科文路数。

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。

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、介词短语作表语补足成分、时间状语从句、从句中的省略现象、动名词作介词宾语等多种成分，且省略结构是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big picture was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with.

第1段，第3句

本句是典型的学术或正式文体句式，包含及物动词引导的宾语从句、复杂名词短语作主语、定语从句修饰名词等结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握这种结构对理解学术文章和考试长难句有很强的迁移价值。

In theory, the success of an applicant should not depend on the few others chosen randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was otherwise.

第2段，第2句

but连接的转折并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,宾语从句省略that也是常见现象,过去分词作后置定语同样典型。整句结构代表性强,掌握后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析中。

This scale took numerous factors into consideration.

第3段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语最基础的句式，考试中常作为复合句的组成部分出现，单独作为一句话虽不罕见但也不算上高频典型句式，迁移价值中等。

The scores were then used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is marked out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

第3段，第4句

主句包含多种状语类型（时间状语 then、方式状语 in conjunction with、目的状语 to make），定语从句演示了关系代词在从句中作主语的用法，宾语从句展示了 whether to do 结构作介词宾语。同位语 or GMAT 和 a standardised exam 的识别也是考点。成分种类丰富，且多个长修饰结构容易造成划分混淆，适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one before that, then the score for the next applicant would drop by an average of 0.075 points.

第4段，第1句

主句 + 长宾语从句（内含条件状语从句）的结构在学术文献和考试阅读中高频出现，if-then 逻辑表述也是典型的研究结论陈述句式，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

This might sound small, but to undo the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been necessary.

第4段，第2句

这句结构不算最绕，但覆盖了转折并列、非谓语目的、比较分句和较有代表性的时态组合，训练收益很高。对想同时提高主干识别和时态判断的学习者，值得优先练。

本篇出现的 29 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 304 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则，不然

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

admission B2

n. 承认（错误、罪行等）

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

graduate

B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

judge

B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

series

B1

n. 系列

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

grant

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

judgment

B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

biased

B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

crime

A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

decrease

B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

suspect

B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

external

B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sample

B1

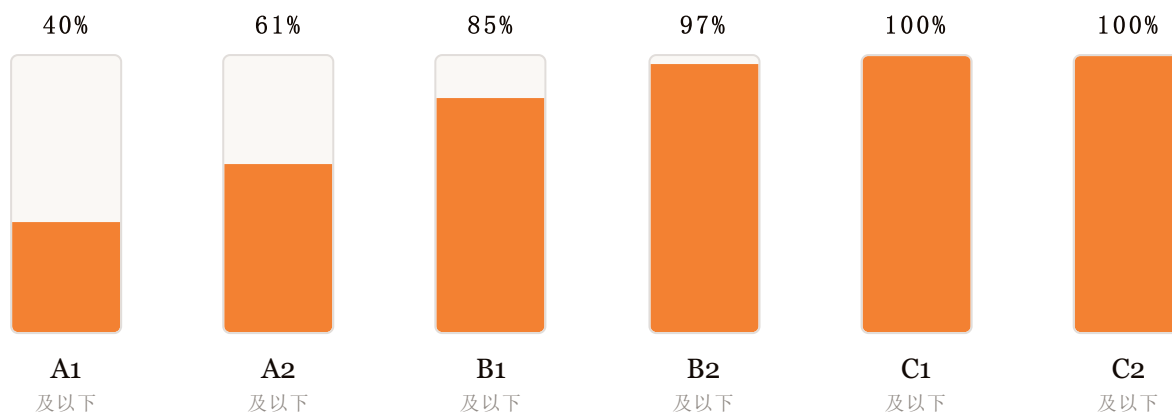
n. 样品

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

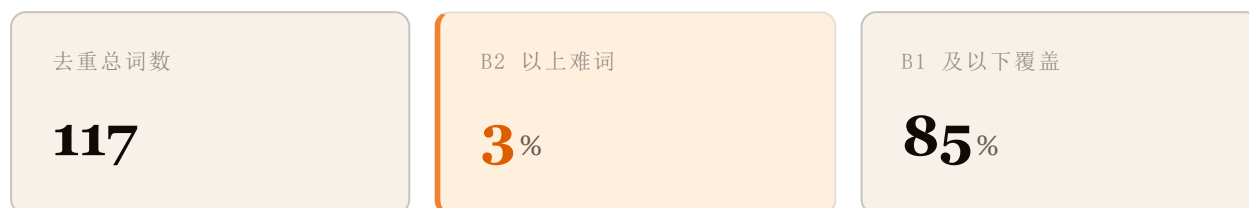
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 117 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **117** 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 3 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 117 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2013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 →](#)

2013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2013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(2013)

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 In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

在2006年的电影版《穿普拉达的女王》中,由梅丽尔·斯特里普饰演的米兰达·普里斯特利斥责她那位缺乏时尚感的助理,因为后者认为高级时装与自己无关。普里斯特利解释了助理毛衣的深蓝色是如何经年累月地从时装秀流向百货商店,再流向廉价货区,而这个可怜的女孩无疑是在那里找到她的衣服的。

P2 This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable – meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that – and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

这种自上而下的时装业构想已经完全过时,与伊丽莎白·克莱因在《过度着装》中描述的那个狂热世界格格不入。《过度着装》是她对"快时尚"长达三年的控诉。在过去十年左右的时间里,技术进步使得Zara、H&M和Uniqlo等大众市场品牌能够更快地对潮流做出反应,更精准地预测需求。更快的周转意味着更少的库存浪费、更频繁的新品发布和更多的利润。这些品牌鼓励注重风格的消费者将衣服视为一次性用品——

只能洗一两次就不能穿了,尽管它们不会宣传这一点——并且每隔几周就更新一次衣橱。克莱因认为,通过以极低的价格提供时尚单品,这些品牌劫持了时尚周期,撼动了——一个长期习惯于季节性节奏的行业。

P3 The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

当然,这场革命的受害者不仅限于设计师。为了让H&M能够在其全球2300多家门店提供5.95美元的针织迷你裙,它必须依赖低工资的海外劳工,订购量大到损耗自然资源,并使用大量有害化学品。

P4 Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year – about 64 items per person – and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

《过度着装》是时装界对迈克尔·波伦的《杂食者的困境》等消费者维权类畅销书的回应。克莱因认为:"大规模生产的服装就像快餐一样,满足了饥饿和需求,但却不耐用且浪费。"她发现,美国人每年购买约200亿件服装——人均约64件——无论他们捐赠多少,这种过量都会导致浪费。

P5 Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes – and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

在《过度着装》接近尾声时,克莱因介绍了她的理想典范,一位名叫莎拉·凯特·博蒙特的布鲁克林女性,她从2008年起就自己制作所有衣服——而且做得很漂亮。但正如克莱因首先指出的那样,博蒙特花了几十年时间才完善她的手艺;她的榜样无法被复制。

P6 Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment – including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line – Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

尽管几家快时尚公司已经努力遏制它们对劳工和环境的影响——包括H&M及其环保的Conscious Collection系列——但克莱因认为,持久的变革只能由消费者来实现。她展现了许多可持续发展倡导者所共有的理想主义,无论是在食品还是能源领域。虚荣心是永恒的;只有当人们负担不起不可持续的消费时,他们才会开始更可持续地购物。

题目与逐题解析

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her _____

- [A] insensitivity to fashion.
- [B] obsession with high fashion.
- [C] poor bargaining skill.
- [D] lack of imagination.

Priestly批评她的助手缺乏_____

A) 对时尚的敏感性。 B) 对高级时装的痴迷。 C) 讨价还价的技巧。 D) 想象力。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Priestly criticizes her assistant for her____ 是补全句，问的是被批评的具体原因，落点在文中一句可查的事实。

【拆句】 Priestly criticizes her assistant for her____ 主干是 Priestly criticizes her assistant, for her____ 是补出批评原因的介宾结构，her 指代 assistant；空格处需填名词性内容（如 her 的某种品质或行为）。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her.

由梅丽尔·斯特里普饰演的米兰达·普里斯特利训斥她那位其貌不扬的助理，因为助理以为高级时尚与自己无关。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her ↔ **insensitivity to fashion**

预判中的「对时尚不敏感、不察觉其影响」与 insensitivity to fashion 几乎是同义复述，且唯一与定位句的批评焦点一致。

B) 与原文相反

obsession with high fashion 意为「痴迷高级时尚」，与定位句中助理「以为时尚与自己无关」的态度恰好相反——Priestly 批的是「无视」，不是「痴迷」。

C) 无中生有

定位句没有任何关于助理「砍价/讨价还价」的内容，poor bargaining skill 是凭空造出的属性。

D) 偷换概念

定位句中 imagining 在此意为「以为/想当然」，并非选项 lack of imagination 的「缺乏想象力」。这是 imagine/imagination 词义被强行错换。

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to____

- [A] combat unnecessary waste.
- [B] shop for their garments more frequently.
- [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
- [D] shut out the feverish fashion world.

根据Cline的说法,大众市场品牌敦促消费者____

- A) 抵制不必要的浪费。 B) 更频繁地购买服装。 C) 抵制广告的影响。
- D) 将狂热的时尚界拒之门外。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to____ 明确出处 (According to Cline) 且问具体动作，是典型的细节题。

【拆句】 According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to____ 主语是 mass-market labels, 谓语 urge, 宾语 consumers, to____ 是 urge sb to do 结构里 do 的位置，空格填动词原形短语。

【定位】 These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable – meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that – and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.

这些品牌鼓励追求时尚的消费者把衣服视为一次性的（只够洗一两次，虽然他们不会这么宣传），并每隔几周就更新自己的衣橱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文整段揭示快时尚导致浪费（如 this excess leads to waste），mass-market labels 鼓动的恰恰是浪费、不是 combat unnecessary waste「抵制浪费」。

B) ✓ 正确

to renew their wardrobe every few weeks ↔ shop for their garments more frequently

预判的两个动作中，「频繁更新衣橱」被 B 项以「更频繁地购买衣物」精确同义重述，且无添油加醋。

C) 无中生有

原文从未谈「抵制广告影响」；定位段唯一与 advertise 相关的是 although they don't advertise that，说的是品牌「不打这种广告」，与消费者抵制广告无关。

D) 与原文相反

原文 feverish world 形容的就是快时尚那种「狂热」环境，mass-market labels 是这股狂热的推动者，而非鼓动消费者 shut out the feverish fashion world「把这个狂热的时尚世界拒之门外」。

23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____

- [A] tolerance.
- [B] indifference.
- [C] enthusiasm.
- [D] accusation.

单词 "indictment" (第2段第3行) 在意思上最接近 ____

A) 宽容。 B) 漠不关心。 C) 热情。 D) 指控。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____ 直接问某词的近义词，是教科书式的词义题。

【拆句】 The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____ 结构很直白：主语 The word indictment, 系动词 is, 表语 closest in meaning to ____, 空格填一个名词作 to 的宾语。

【定位】 This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in Overdressed, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion".

时尚业这种自上而下的观念再过时不过，也与 Elizabeth Cline 在《过度衣装》——她对「快时尚」长达三年的控诉——中描述的那个狂热世界严重相左。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

tolerance「宽容」是正面或中性立场，与 Cline 后文对快时尚的猛烈批评相反。

B) 与原文相反

indifference「漠不关心」是中性偏冷，与作者花三年时间专门写书的强烈介入态度矛盾。

C) 与原文相反

enthusiasm「热情、热衷」是正面情感，与对快时尚的批判语境完全反。

D) ✓ 正确

three-year indictment of "fast fashion" ↔ **accusation**

预判的「批判/控诉」与 accusation 同义；且原文随后整段都在举证快时尚的危害，进一步坐实「控诉」这一极性。

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

- [A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
- [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
- [C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
- [D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

从最后一段可以推断出以下哪一项？

- A) 虚荣心更常见于理想主义者。 B) 快时尚行业忽视可持续性。 C) 定价对环保购买至关重要。
D) 人们对买不起的服装更感兴趣。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph? 含 inferred，明示要在末段基础上做一步逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph? Which of the following 引导主语从句问的是「哪一项可以被推断出来」，can be inferred 是被动语态，from the last paragraph 限定推断依据。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

她展现出可持续主义倡导者常见的理想主义，无论是食品还是能源领域皆然。虚荣是常数；只有当人们「不可持续」消费不起的时候，才会开始更可持续地购物。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文 Vanity is a constant 指虚荣是普遍/恒久存在的，并未把虚荣特别归于「理想主义者」。Vanity has more often been found in idealists 把对象错配到 idealists 上。

B) 与原文相反

原文明确提到 several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment – including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line，说明行业确有可持续努力，并非 ignores sustainability。

C) ✓ 正确

people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to ↔

Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing

原文唯一断言的是「价格触发可持续消费」，C 项正是这一断言的最简概括；其余三项要么超出原文、要么与原文不符。

D) 过度推断

原文只说「人们不可持续消费不起时才转可持续」，并未推导出 People are more interested in unaffordable garments「人们更想要买不起的衣服」。从「价格决定行为」推到「对买不起的更感兴趣」是+2 步，已脱离文本。

25. What is the subject of the text?

- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
- [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
- [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
- [D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

本文的主题是什么？

- A) 对奢侈生活方式的讽刺。 B) 对高级时装神话的挑战。 C) 对快时尚行业的批评。
D) 对大众市场秘密的揭露。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 What is the subject of the text? 问整篇文章的主题，是典型主旨题。

【拆句】 What is the subject of the text? 标准疑问句，主语 the subject of the text，问的是「文章的主题是什么」。无修饰、无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

全文没把「奢华生活方式 (extravagant lifestyle)」作为主要批判对象；且语体上以书评+论证为主，而非 Satire on an extravagant lifestyle「对奢华生活方式的讽刺」。

B) 以偏概全

Challenge to a high-fashion myth 只覆盖到 P1P2 开头那个「自上而下」的高级时尚迷思被推翻的那一小段，全文主体 (P3-P6) 讨论的是 mass-market 的危害与改革，不是高级时尚。

C) ✓ 正确

Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion" ↔

Criticism of the fast-fashion industry

Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful

↔ **Criticism of the fast-fashion industry**

C 项的「对象 (fast-fashion industry) + 态度 (criticism)」两要素同时与全文主线匹配，其他选项要么对象不对、要么态度不对。

D) 以偏概全

全文并无「揭露大众市场内幕秘密 (mass-market secret)」的角度；唯一带「隐瞒」色彩的 although they don't advertise that 只是顺笔提及，远不足以撑起 Exposure of a mass-market secret 作主旨。

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。

Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

第1段，第2句

这句结构典型、训练点集中，而时态又不过分复杂，适合把注意力放在分句和成分识别上。对提升长句拆解能力很有帮助，因此值得优先训练。

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in Overdressed, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion".

第2段，第1句

主系表结构配合情态动词否定，且表语部分较长并包含并列和修饰成分，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂简单句类型。couldn't be more 这类强调句型也是高频考点。结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable – meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that – and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.

第2段，第4句

本句时态不难，适合把注意力集中在主干定位、插入成分处理和不定式并列结构上。作为“结构 + 时态”训练材料，难度适中且方法迁移性强，值得优先练习。

By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

第2段，第5句

这句结构不算特别绕，但非常典型，且能集中训练主干识别、非谓语排除和现在完成时判断。对句子结构与时态训练来说，属于值得优先练习的材料。

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers.

第3段，第1句

这种“主语 + 插入语 + 系动词 + 表语”的句式非常常见，阅读中经常遇到。掌握后有助于快速跳过插入语，先抓主干判断。

"Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues.

第4段，第2句

引述观点时将宾语从句前置并用引号标识，是学术写作和考试阅读中的常见句式。宾语从句内部的并列谓语结构（肯定功能 yet 指出缺陷）也是议论文中常用的对比论证模式，具有较好的典型性和迁移价值。

Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year – about 64 items per person – and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

第4段，第3句

这句时态不难，适合把注意力集中在结构识别上，尤其适合训练如何处理插入语、破折号补充和 "no matter how much ..." 让步结构。作为“句子结构加时态”入门到进阶过渡材料，优先级较高。

But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

第5段，第2句

这句结构不至于过难，却同时覆盖插入性从属部分、形式主语、非谓语和情态被动，训练收益很高。对于句子结构和时态识别的综合练习，值得优先学习。

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment – including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line – Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer.

第6段，第1句

这句话结构典型、层次清楚但不算过于简单，同时覆盖多种常考时态和被动表达，适合作为句子结构与时态的重点训练材料。

Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.

第24题，C

这种“名词化主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语”的判断句很常见，阅读中经常出现。掌握后可迁移到大量说明概念、评价性质的句子。

People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

第24题，D

这类“主语 + 系动词 + 比较级表语”结构很常见，考试阅读中经常出现。掌握这种基本判断方法，能迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 65 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。

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇9次 · 真题 36 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题23句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题22句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题22句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题20句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题18句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题18句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题17句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题17句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题15句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题15句

conscious B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次·真题14句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题13句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题13句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

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

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题13句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 12句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 12句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 12句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 12句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 11句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 10句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 10句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇1次·真题 10句

lasting B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次·真题 10句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题 9句

tolerance B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次·真题 9句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 9句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 8句

strain

B2

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unnecessary

B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

volume

B1

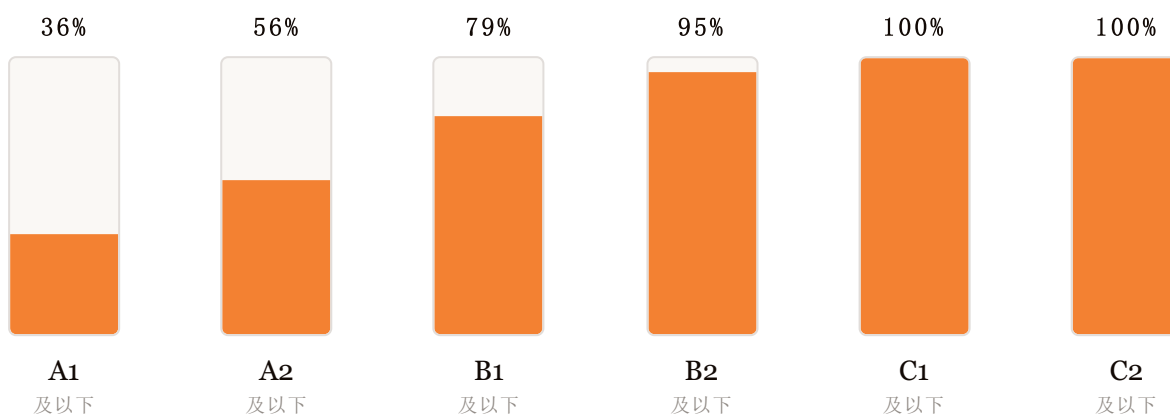
n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 239 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **239** 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 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 239 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

239

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语一 · 2013年 · 全卷构成

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2013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2013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(2013)

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 An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted – the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim "behavioural" ads at those most likely to buy.

有句老话说，所有广告预算中有一半被浪费了——问题在于，没人知道是哪一半。在互联网时代，至少在理论上，这个比例可以大大降低。通过观察人们搜索什么、点击什么以及在网上说什么，公司可以将“行为”广告投放给那些最有可能购买的人。

P2 In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

在过去几周里，一场争论说明了这种细粒度信息对广告商的价值：广告商是否应该假定人们乐于被追踪并接收行为广告？还是他们应该获得明确许可？

P3 In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

2010年12月，美国联邦贸易委员会(FTC)提议在互联网浏览器中添加“请勿追踪”(DNT)选项，以便用户可以告诉广告商他们不希望被跟踪。Microsoft的Internet Explorer和Apple的Safari都提供DNT功能；Google的

Chrome预计今年也将提供该功能。2月,FTC和数字广告联盟(DAA)达成一致,认为业界应该开始着手响应DNT请求。

P4 On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

5月31日,Microsoft引发了这场争论。它表示,Internet Explorer 10——即将随Windows 8一起发布的版本——将把DNT设为默认选项。

P5 Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. "They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

广告商感到震惊。人性使然,大多数人会坚持使用默认设置。现在很少有人开启DNT,但如果追踪默认关闭,它就会一直保持关闭状态。全国广告商协会首席执行官Bob Liodice表示,如果该行业无法收集有关消费者偏好的信息,消费者的处境会更糟。他说,人们不会收到更少的广告。"他们会收到更没意义、针对性更弱的广告。"

P6 It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

目前尚不清楚广告商将如何应对。收到DNT信号并不强制任何人停止追踪,尽管一些公司已承诺这样做。由于无法判断某人是真的反对行为广告还是仅仅沿用Microsoft的默认设置,一些广告商可能会忽略DNT信号并继续追踪。

P7 Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: there is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8 – though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: "We believe consumers should have more control." Could it really be that simple?

同样不清楚的是Microsoft为何单独行动。毕竟,它也有广告业务,它表示将遵守DNT请求,尽管仍在研究具体如何实施。如果它试图打击几乎完全依赖广告的Google,它选择了一种间接方法:无法保证默认DNT会成为常态。DNT似乎并不是Windows 8的一个明显的巨大卖点——尽管该公司之前曾在这方面将其某些产品与Google的产品进行过有利比较。Microsoft首席隐私官Brendon Lynch在博客中写道:"我们相信消费者应该拥有更多控制权。"真的就这么简单吗?

题目与逐题解析

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to_____

- [A] provide better online services.
- [B] ease competition among themselves.
- [C] avoid complaints from consumers.
- [D] lower their operational costs.

第1段暗示"行为"广告帮助广告商_____

- A) 提供更好的在线服务。 B) 缓解彼此之间的竞争。 C) 避免来自消费者的投诉。
D) 降低他们的运营成本。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干以 It is suggested in Paragraph 1 开头, suggested 是典型的推断信号词, 提示答案不会在原文原话出现, 需要在定位句基础上做一步逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 句子主干是 behavioural ads help advertisers to____, help sb. to do 结构里 to 后是动词原形, 四个选项各填一个动词短语; 前置状语 It is suggested in Paragraph 1 用 it 作形式主语, 被动语态把 suggested 的主体(作者)藏起来, 使语气更客观——无陷阱。

【定位】 By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim "behavioural" ads at those most likely to buy.

通过观察人们在网上搜索、点击和谈论的内容, 公司可以把「行为」广告精准投放给那些最可能购买的人。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

provide better online services 把受益方说成消费者收到的「在线服务」, 而原文 P1 全段在讲广告商如何减少浪费, 没有任何一句说广告商在向消费者提供更好的在线服务。

B) 无中生有

ease competition among themselves 谈广告商之间的竞争是否缓和, P1 全段没有提到广告商之间的关系, 只谈广告商面对浪费问题。

C) 无中生有

avoid complaints from consumers 谈避免消费者投诉, P1 没说消费者投诉, 也未谈广告商如何应对投诉; 该议题要到下文 P2 之后才出现争议, 但争议不是 complaints。

D) ✓ 正确

half of all advertising budgets are wasted ↔ **lower their operational costs**

this fraction can be much reduced ↔ **lower their operational costs**

预判核心是「减少广告预算浪费」, 四个选项里只有 lower their operational costs 与「预算浪费 → 成本下降」直接对应, 锁定 D。

27. "the industry" (Line 5, Para. 3) refers to ____

- [A] internet browser developers.
- [B] digital information analysts.
- [C] e-commerce conductors.
- [D] online advertisers.

"该行业"(第3段第5行)指的是____

A) 互联网浏览器开发商。 B) 数字信息分析师。 C) 电子商务经营者。 D) 在线广告商。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 refers to 是指代题的标准句式，本质是问「这个词在文中具体指什么」，归入词义句意题范畴。

【拆句】 "the industry" (Line 5, Para. 3) refers to ____ 是简单的主系表结构，括号内是位置说明，refer to 是固定短语「指代、意指」——无陷阱。

【定位】 In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

二月份 FTC 和数字广告联盟 (DAA) 达成一致：行业将着手响应 DNT 请求。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

P3 已把浏览器开发商单独点名为 Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari 和 Google's Chrome，并把它们与「行业」分开讲——浏览器开发商是 DNT 的实现方，不是被 DNT 约束的「行业」。

B) 无中生有

P3 通篇没有出现 analyst / analysis 之类的词，digital information analysts 是借 DNT 听起来「与数据相关」凭空造出的身份。

C) 无中生有

e-commerce conductors 是「电商经营者」，P3 谈的是广告投放与隐私追踪，没有任何句子涉及电商交易方。

D) ✓ 正确

the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) ↔ **online advertisers**

responding to DNT requests ↔ **online advertisers**

预判 the industry 指广告行业，DAA 是该行业的联盟组织，与 online advertisers 字面对接最直接，锁定 D。

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default_____

- [A] may cut the number of junk ads.
- [B] fails to affect the ad industry.
- [C] will not benefit consumers.
- [D] goes against human nature.

Bob Liodice认为将DNT设置为默认选项_____

A) 可能会减少垃圾广告的数量。 B) 无法影响广告行业。 C) 不会使消费者受益。 D) 违背人性。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Bob Liodice holds that 问的是某人持有的具体观点，答案需在原文该人物的表态里直接找到对应，是细节题。

【拆句】 主句 Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default____, that 引导宾语从句，从句主语是动名词短语 setting DNT as a default，谓语缺失由四个选项补齐——基础考生留意 setting 在此是动名词作主语，不是现在分词。

【定位】 Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. "They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

全美广告商协会 CEO Bob Liodice 说，如果行业无法收集用户偏好信息，消费者的处境会更糟。他说，人们看到的广告数量并不会减少。「他们看到的是更没意义、更没针对性的广告。」

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

may cut the number of junk ads 说默认 DNT 可能减少垃圾广告数量，但 Bob 原话 People will not get fewer ads 明确否定「广告数量会减少」——选项与原文方向相反。

B) 与原文相反

fails to affect the ad industry 说默认 DNT 影响不到广告业，而 P5 开篇就是 Advertisers are horrified，又强调 if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences——影响显然存在且巨大。

C) ✓ 正确

consumers will be worse off ↔ will not benefit consumers

They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads ↔ will not benefit consumers

预判核心是「默认 DNT 不利消费者」，四个选项中只有 will not benefit consumers 直接对应，锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings 描述的是「人性使然，多数人不改默认」——这是用户行为符合人性，不是「设 DNT 为默认」这件事本身违背人性；选项把陈述对象偷换。

29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?

- [A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.
- [B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
- [C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
- [D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.

根据第6段,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 广告商愿意实施DNT。 B) DNT可能无法达到其预期目的。 C) DNT正在消费者中失去人气。
D) 广告商有义务提供行为广告。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6 问的是「哪项与原文相符」, 答案必能在原文找到等值表述, 是细节题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6? 是标准的疑问句, 主语 Which of the following, 系动词 is, 表语 true, 状语 according to Paragraph 6 限定信息来源——无陷阱。

【定位】 Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

收到 DNT 信号并不强制任何人停止追踪, 尽管有些公司已承诺会停止。由于无法分辨用户到底是真反对行为广告, 还是只是没改微软的默认设置, 有些公司可能干脆无视 DNT 信号继续追踪。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Advertisers are willing to implement DNT 说广告商乐意执行 DNT，但 Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking 和 some may ignore a DNT signal 都暗示广告商抗拒执行——选项与原文方向相反。

B) ✓ 正确

Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking ↔

DNT may not serve its intended purpose

some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway ↔

DNT may not serve its intended purpose

预判核心是「DNT 未必能达成阻止追踪的预期目的」，DNT may not serve its intended purpose 字面与之完全对接，锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

DNT is losing its popularity among consumers 谈的是 DNT 在消费者中受欢迎程度下降，P6 通篇讨论广告商对 DNT 的反应，没有提及消费者对 DNT 的态度变化。

D) 与原文相反

Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads 说广告商「有义务提供行为广告」，与原文 does not oblige anyone to stop tracking 形成戏剧化反转——原文是「无义务停止追踪」，选项是「有义务提供广告」，oblige 的方向被偷换。

30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of ____

- [A] indulgence.
- [B] understanding.
- [C] appreciation.
- [D] skepticism.

作者对 Brendon Lynch 在其博客中所说内容的态度是 ____

A) 纵容。 B) 理解。 C) 赞赏。 D) 怀疑。

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude towards 明确问态度，且备选项 indulgence / understanding / appreciation / skepticism 都是态度名词，属态度题。

【拆句】 The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of ____, 主语 The author's attitude, 介词短语 towards 后跟宾语从句 what Brendon Lynch said in his blog, is one of 是「是...之一」固定句式，等于 is, 后接态度名词；what 从句作介词宾语，含义「Brendon Lynch 在博客里所说的话」——基础考生易把 one of 误当数量，其实只是把抽象名词具体化的固定表达。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

indulgence 表「纵容、放任」，含轻微宽容色彩；作者全段都在用反证戳穿对方说辞，没有任何宽容意味——极性方向不符。

B) 与原文相反

understanding 暗示作者「理解 / 认同」对方立场；但作者整段反证都在反对、戳穿，没有任何「我理解微软为何这么做」的同情表态——极性不符。

C) 与原文相反

appreciation 是强正向表态「赞赏 / 欣赏」；作者文中只有反证和反问，没有任何褒义词或赞许信号——极性完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

Could it really be that simple? ↔ **skepticism**

it has an ad business too ↔ **skepticism**

预判作者态度为负 / 怀疑，四个选项中 indulgence (纵容)、understanding (理解)、appreciation (赞赏) 均为正向或中性，唯 skepticism 为怀疑，锁定 D。

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。

In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + so that 目的状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型长句结构。双宾语动词 (tell sb that...)、不定式作宾语 (want to do)、被动不定式 (to be followed) 都是高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year.

第3段，第2句

分号连接两个并列主句的结构在书面英语中常见，且符合四六级和考研阅读中常考的并列对比句式。但句子本身较短，结构简单，缺少从句嵌套等更复杂的典型考点，代表性处于中等水平。

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row.

第4段，第1句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语" 是英语句子的基本句型，在各类考试中常见。动词短语 "set off" 的用法有一定实用性，但整体结构过于简单，不具备真题中常考的复杂句式特征。

It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

第4段，第2句

宾语从句(that引导)是四六级和考研的高频结构，同位语插入也较常见。过去将来时在真题中出现频率中等。整体结构具有一定代表性，但不算最典型的高频难句(如多层定语从句嵌套、复杂状语从句等)，属于中等偏上的典型性。

Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings.

第5段，第2句

本句包含独立主格结构、表语从句、短语动词作谓语、原因状语等多种成分,尤其是独立主格的识别和表语从句中 what 的双重角色,对成分划分训练很有价值

Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so.

第6段，第2句

主句包含动名词短语作主语、及物动词带宾语和宾语补足语的结构，从句包含不定式作宾语的替代表达 "to do so"。覆盖了动名词、不定式、宾语补足语等多种成分类型，且动名词作主语和宾补结构都是学习者容易混淆的点，训练价值较高。

Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

第6段，第3句

句首形容词短语作状语+内嵌并列宾语从句+主句包含情态动词和并列谓语,这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型,学会分析此句后可以迁移到大量类似长难句,实用性很强。

After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how.

第7段，第2句

非限制性定语从句修饰名词、让步状语从句表转折、插入语打断主干，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型句式。定语从句内嵌插入语的结构也较常见，具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8 – though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before.

第7段，第4句

主从复合句搭配让步状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见结构。主句的系表结构加长表语、从句的现在完成时配合多个状语，都是典型句式。掌握这类结构后可在阅读理解中大量复用，具有较强代表性。

Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.

第29题，A

简单句的主谓宾结构是英语句子的最基础形式，但本句使用的 "be willing to do" 固定搭配在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，属于表达意愿或态度的典型句式。虽然结构简单，但该句式本身具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可在写作和阅读中复用。

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。

ad

A2

n. 广告

本篇10次 · 真题 18 句

advertiser

B2

n. 广告商

本篇8次 · 真题 14 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇5次 · 真题 72 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇5次 · 真题 53 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇1次·真题 75 句

better A1

adj. 更好的（good 的比较级）

本篇1次·真题 70 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

association

B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

willing

B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ignore

B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

propose

B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

version

B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

press

A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

switch

A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lower

A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

popularity

B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

norm

B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

developer B1

n. 开发者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

implement B2

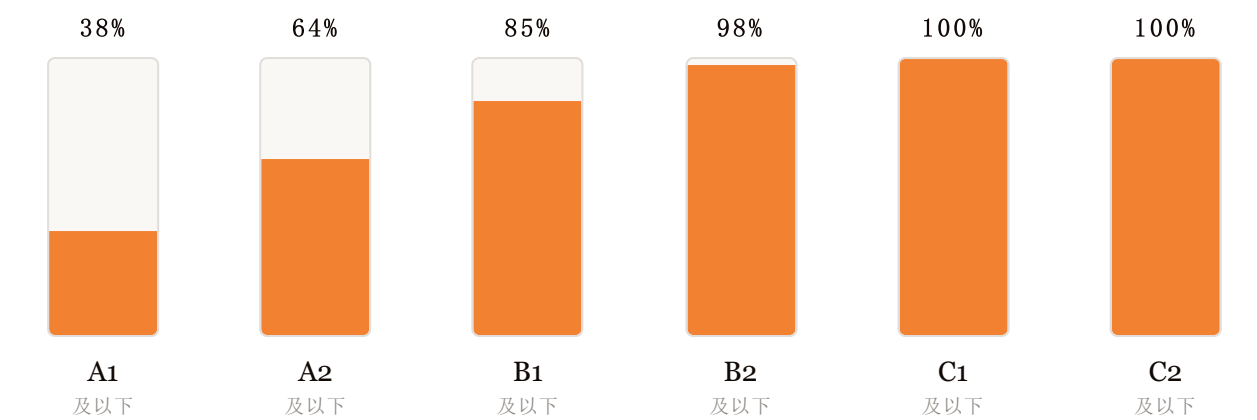
v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

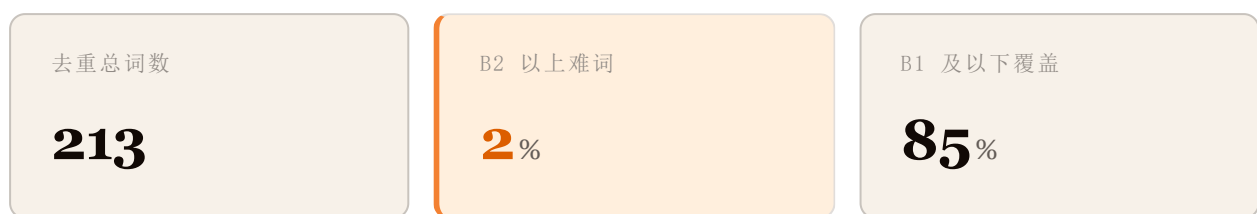
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 213 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 213 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 4 个 · 约 2%。



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 213 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2013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 →
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2013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2013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(2013)

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 Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely – though by no means uniformly – glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

直到几十年前,我们对未来的憧憬在很大程度上——尽管绝非一致地——都是极其乐观的。科学技术将治愈人类的一切疾病,为所有人带来充实而富有机遇的生活。

P2 Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

如今乌托邦已不再流行,因为我们更深刻地认识到面临的各种威胁,从小行星撞击到流行性流感再到气候变化。你甚至可能会倾向于认为人类没有什么值得期待的未来。

P3 But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years – so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

但这种悲观情绪是不当的。化石记录显示许多物种已经存续了数百万年——那么我们为什么不能呢?从更广阔的视角看待我们物种在宇宙中的位置,就会清楚地发现我们有极大的机会存续数万年,甚至数十万年。在国际自然保护联盟(IUCN)的濒危物种"红色名录"中查找智人,你会读到:"列为无危物种,因为该物种分布极为广泛,适应性强,目前数量正在增长,且没有导致总体种群数量下降的重大威胁。"

P4 So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

那么我们的深远未来会如何呢?越来越多的研究人员和组织正在认真思考这个问题。例如,Long Now Foundation的旗舰项目是一座机械钟,其设计目的是在数千年后仍能继续计时。

P5 Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

也许是刻意为之,思考如此漫长的时间尺度可能比思考更近期的未来更容易。当今技术的潜在演化及其社会后果极其复杂,或许最好留给科幻作家和未来学家去探索我们能设想的诸多可能性。这是我们推出Arc这一专注于近期未来的新刊物的原因之一。

P6 But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

但从更长远的角度看,我们可以相当有把握地说出许多令人惊讶的东西。一如既往,过去掌握着通向未来的钥匙:我们现在已经识别出足够多塑造地球历史和我们物种历史的长期模式,从而能够基于证据预测我们后代将面临的境况。

P7 This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

这种长远视角使得对我们前景的悲观看法更像是一种转瞬即逝的时尚。诚然,未来并非一片光明。但我们现在已足够有知识去减少许多曾威胁早期人类生存的风险,并改善后代的命运。

题目与逐题解析

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by ____

- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.
- [B] our faith in science and technology.
- [C] our awareness of potential risks.
- [D] our belief in equal opportunity.

我们对未来的憧憬曾经源于 ____

- A) 我们对充实生活的渴望。 B) 我们对科学技术的信念。 C) 我们对潜在风险的认识。
D) 我们对机会平等的信念。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Our vision of the future used to be inspired by 是不完整陈述句,问的是过去人们对未来的愿景由什么引发,属于追问具体原因的细节考点。

【拆句】 Our vision of the future used to be inspired by 是被动语态的待补全句，主语 Our vision of the future，谓语 used to be inspired（过去常被启发），by 后接答案——也就是过去激发愿景的来源；时态明确指向过去。

【定位】 Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely – though by no means uniformly – glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

直到几十年前，我们对未来的展望总体上——尽管并非完全一致——还是非常乐观的。科学与技术将治愈人类的一切弊病，给所有人带来充实与机会的生活。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

our desire for lives of fulfillment 把原文的“结果”挪到“原因”位置：原文 leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all 中的 lives of fulfilment 是科技带来的结果，并非激发愿景的原因。

B) **✓ 正确**

Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity ↔

our faith in science and technology

预判要求“对科技的信任”，our faith in science and technology 在话题词与立场上都与定位句精确对应，且唯一覆盖“激发乐观愿景的原因”。

C) **张冠李戴**

our awareness of potential risks 对应的是 we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us，属于“如今”的视角；题干 used to 限定过去，与本选项时态完全相反。

D) **无中生有**

原文 opportunity for all 仅是“科技带来的机会”这一结果性表述，并未把 equal opportunity 中的“平等”作为激发愿景的原因；文中通篇无关于“机会平等”的信念论述。

32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are_____

- [A] a sustained species.
- [B] the world's dominant power.
- [C] a threat to the environment.
- [D] a misplaced race.

IUCN的“红色名录”表明人类是_____

A) 一个可持续的物种。 B) 世界的主导力量。 C) 对环境的威胁。 D) 一个错位的种族。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are 问名录得出关于人类的什么结论，答案就是名录原句的同义转述，是经典细节题。

【拆句】 The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are 主干是 The IUCN's Red List suggests, 宾语从句 that human beings are ____, 待补全位置是表语, 答案应是一个名词短语用于描述人类。

【定位】 Look up Homo sapiens in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

在世界自然保护联盟 (IUCN) 的“濒危物种红色名录”里查智人, 你会读到: “列为最低关注, 因为该物种分布极广、适应性强、数量正在增长, 且没有重大威胁导致总体种群衰减。”

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline

↔ a sustained species

预判“可持续存续的物种”与 a sustained species 完全等值, 且 A 不引入 IUCN 名录之外的额外概念, 是定位句的最佳概括。

B) 过度推断

the world's dominant power 把“分布广、数量在增”夸大为“世界统治力量”, 原文从未做此评价, 明显超出 IUCN 名录的客观判定范围。

C) 无中生有

原文只说人类作为物种生存无虞, 未提及人类对环境构成威胁; a threat to the environment 在 IUCN 名录的引文中找不到任何来源。

D) 偷换概念

a misplaced race 暗示人类“位置不当/不属于此处”, 与 But such gloominess is misplaced 中 misplaced 的修饰对象完全不同——原文 misplaced 修饰的是 gloominess (悲观情绪), 而非人类本身。

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

- [A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
- [B] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
- [C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.
- [D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

根据第5段, 下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 对科幻小说的兴趣正在上升。 B) Arc有助于限制未来学研究的范围。
- c) 技术为社会问题提供了解决方案。 D) 我们眼前的未来难以想象。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5? 用 true...according to 框死客观事实, 四个选项都要和段内原句一一核对。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5? 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句，true according to Paragraph 5 等于 which is consistent with Paragraph 5，无陷阱。

【定位】 Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

也许是有意为之，思考如此漫长的时间尺度反而比思考更近的未来更容易。今日科技的潜在演变及其社会后果令人眼花缭乱地复杂，或许最好留给科幻作家与未来学家去探索我们能想象到的种种可能。这也是我们推出 Arc——一本专注于近未来的新刊物——的原因之一。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

The interest in science fiction is on the rise 谈“科幻兴趣上升”，原文仅提及 science fiction writers and futurologists 是合适的探讨者，根本未谈大众对科幻兴趣的变化趋势。

B) 与原文相反

Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies 说 Arc 限缩研究范围，与原文 a new publication dedicated to the near future 表达的“致力于近未来研究”完全相反——dedicated to 是聚焦展开，并非 limit the scope（限缩）。

C) 偷换概念

原文 its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated 说的是“今日科技带来的社会后果非常复杂”，并未主张“科技为社会问题提供解决方案”；Technology offers solutions to social problems 把“产生复杂后果”反向偷换为“解决问题”。

D) ✓ 正确

it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future ↔

Our immediate future is hard to conceive

The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated

↔ **Our immediate future is hard to conceive**

预判“近未来难以设想”，Our immediate future is hard to conceive 把段首的比较结构和紧接的原因句合并成一句陈述，与定位精准对应。

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to _____

- [A] adopt an optimistic view of the world.
- [B] draw on our experience from the past.
- [C] explore our planet's abundant resources.
- [D] curb our ambition to reshape history.

为了确保人类的未来,至关重要的一项是_____

- A) 对世界持乐观态度。 B) 借鉴我们过去的经验。 C) 开发我们地球上丰富的资源。
D) 抑制我们重塑历史的野心。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to 是问保住人类未来的关键举措, 答案是原文里给出的具体做法, 属细节题。

【拆句】 To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to 由不定式目的状语 To ensure... 引导, 主句是形式主语 it is crucial to do, 待补全位置是动词不定式短语; 答案应为一个动作。

【定位】 As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

正如经常发生的那样, 过去掌握着开启未来的钥匙: 我们如今已经识别出足够多塑造地球与人类历史的长期规律, 能据以对后代将身处的境况做出有据可依的预测。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

adopt an optimistic view of the world 是一种“心态”, 原文虽整体乐观, 但作者强调的“crucial 之事”是 the past holds the key to the future 的方法论, 不是号召大家保持乐观心态; 题干问的是 crucial to 的关键做法, 而非情绪选择。

B) ✓ 正确

the past holds the key to the future ↔ **draw on our experience from the past**

we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts

↔ **draw on our experience from the past**

预判“借鉴过去”, draw on our experience from the past 把原文 the past holds the key to the future 的比喻还原为可执行动作, 立场与方法两端都对得上。

C) 无中生有

原文未提及“开发地球丰富资源”这一做法, explore our planet's abundant resources 是借日常常识捏造的常识性答案, 文中无任何句子可作其来源。

D) 无中生有

原文从未谈“重塑历史的野心”或要求“克制此种野心”; curb our ambition to reshape history 凭空构造了“野心—克制”这一对原文从未论证的概念。

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

- [A] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind.
- [B] Science, Technology and Humanity.
- [C] Evolution of the Human Species.
- [D] Uncertainty about Our Future.

下列哪项最适合作为本文的标题？

A) 人类永远光明的前景。 B) 科学、技术与人性。 C) 人类物种的演化。 D) 我们未来的不确定性。

【答案】 **A** (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 直接问全文最佳标题，是典型的主旨题标志句。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句，would be 表达较委婉的判断；句意无难点。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

But such gloominess is misplaced ↔ **The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind**

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad

↔ **The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind**

we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years ↔

The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind

The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind 同时覆盖了全文主线（前景）与作者基调（乐观），且 Mankind 与全文主语 Homo sapiens、mankind 完全对应，是唯一既切主旨又合基调的选项。

B) 以偏概全

Science, Technology and Humanity 只对应 P1 段提到的 Science and technology——那是“过去乐观”的原因，仅是首段的次要内容；文章主体（P3P6P7）的论证与“科技与人类”这条线无关，把局部当全文主旨。

C) 偷换概念

Evolution of the Human Species 把话题误读为“人类物种的演化史”——原文从未讨论生物演化进程，仅在 P3 借 IUCN 名录论证人类存续前景，话题与主线完全错位。

D) 与原文相反

Uncertainty about Our Future 强调“未来的不确定”，正是 P2P5 所代表的、被 But such gloominess is misplaced 和 a passing fad 反驳的旧观点；用作标题等于把全文立场反过来。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely – though by no means uniformly – glowingly positive.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、系动词谓语、表语、时间状语、程度状语以及让步状语从句,成分种类较为丰富;让步从句的承前省略和破折号插入结构是值得练习的考点,但整体难度适中,作为划分练习句有一定价值

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change.

第2段，第1句

主句加一个状语从句的结构是考试中非常常见的句式，“as”引导原因或时间状语从句也是高频考点。从句内部的“名词 + of + 名词 + 现在分词作定语”结构（“appreciation of the range of threats facing us”）以及同位语列举也是学术文本和考试阅读中的典型表达。掌握这个句子的结构分析方法可以较好地迁移到其他类似句子，具有较高的典型性。

You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

第2段，第2句

“情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式 + 宾语从句”是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复杂句式;“be tempted to do”和“assume that”都是典型搭配,且宾语从句后接后置定语的结构也很常见;掌握本句的分析方法后,学习者能够迁移到大量类似真题句中,具有较高的典型性和复用价值

Look up Homo sapiens in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

第3段，第4句

句式具有较高典型性：祈使句 + and + 陈述句表条件结果的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见；原因状语从句 "as..." 解释前文也是常考句式；引用内容中省略引述动词的用法也符合真题风格。状语从句内的并列表语和 there be 结构都是高频考点。整体句式有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

第4段，第3句

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语 + 从句中被动语态搭配不定式"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其在科技、学术类文章中常见此类对某项设计或研究进行修饰说明的结构,掌握后迁移性强

That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

第5段，第3句

"reason why" 引导定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，主系表结构配合定语从句和同位语的组合也是典型的说明性句式。学生掌握此句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

To be sure, the future is not all rosy.

第7段，第2句

主系表结构加句首状语是常见句式，"To be sure" 这类让步插入语在书面语中也时有出现，有一定代表性，但整体结构过于简单，在真题中更常见的是带从句或多重修饰的复杂版本。

But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

第7段，第3句

本句结构在考试真题中非常典型：主句系表结构 + 形容词 + enough + to do 是常考句型，定语从句修饰不定式的宾语也是高频结构，并列不定式连接两个目的状语在议论文中常见，整体句式具有很高的复用价值

Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

第33题题干

疑问句的主系表结构在阅读理解题干中较为常见, "Which...is true" 是典型的事实判断题问法, 具有一定的真题代表性, 但结构过于简单, 学习迁移价值中等

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 84 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。

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇7次 · 真题 36 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇3次 · 真题 91 句

threat

B1

n. 威胁

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

desire

B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

overall

B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

union

B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

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

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ambition

B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widely

B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crucial

B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 14 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本篇1次·真题 13 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mechanical B2

adj. 机械的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 10 句

organisation B1

n. 组织;机构

本篇1次·真题 10 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foundation

B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题9句

universe

B2

n. 宇宙

本篇1次·真题9句

appreciation

B2

n. 感激

本篇1次·真题8句

considerable

B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题8句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本篇1次·真题8句

endure

B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次·真题8句

faith

B1

n. 信任

本篇1次·真题8句

forecast

B2

v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次·真题8句

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题8句

sustain

B2

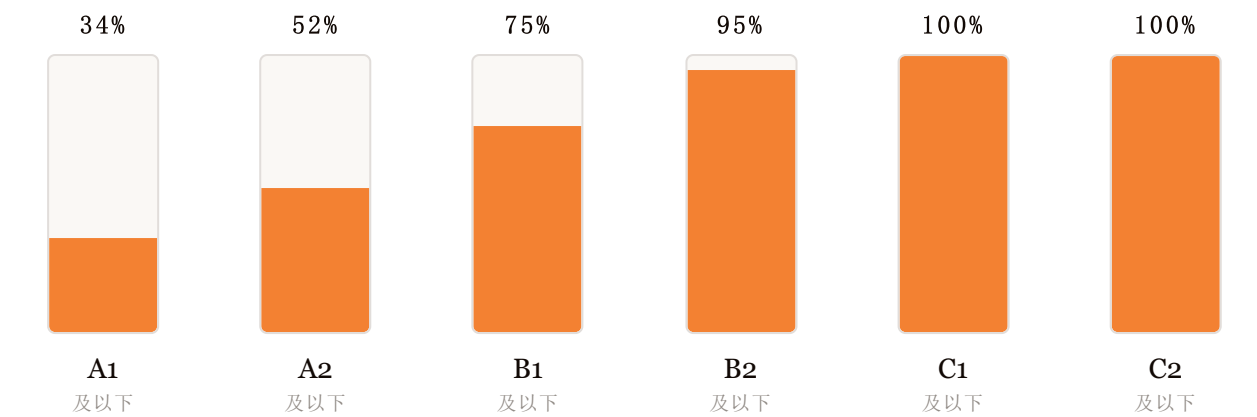
v. 维持

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 237 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **237** 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 237 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

237

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

考研英语一 2013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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

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 On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday – a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

周一,最高法院以五比三的投票推翻了亚利桑那州移民法的大部分内容,这对奥巴马政府来说是一次温和的政策胜利。但在更重要的宪法问题上,这一裁决以八比零的结果挫败了政府试图打破联邦政府与各州之间权力平衡的努力。

P2 In Arizona v. United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

在亚利桑那州诉合众国案中,多数派推翻了亚利桑那州颇具争议的由州和地方警察执行联邦移民法计划中四项争议条款中的三项。华盛顿独自拥有"建立统一的归化规则"的权力以及联邦法律优先于州法律这些宪法原则是没有争议的。亚利桑那州曾试图制定与现行联邦法律平行的州政策。

P3 Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held Congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

大法官Anthony Kennedy在首席大法官John Roberts和最高法院自由派法官的支持下裁定,该州过于接近联邦的权力范围。关于被推翻的条款,多数派认为国会已经有意"占据了这一领域",因此亚利桑那州侵犯了

联邦的特权。

P4 However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

然而,大法官们表示,亚利桑那州警察将被允许核实与执法部门接触的人员的合法身份。这是因为国会一直设想联邦与州联合执行移民法,并明确鼓励州警官分享信息并与联邦同事合作。

P5 Two of the three objecting Justices – Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas – agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

三位持反对意见的大法官中的两位, Samuel Alito和Clarence Thomas,同意这一宪法逻辑,但对哪些亚利桑那州规则与联邦法规相冲突持不同意见。唯一的主要反对意见来自大法官Antonin Scalia,他对州特权提出了更为有力的辩护,追溯到《客籍法和煽动叛乱法》。

P6 The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as "a shocking assertion of federal executive power". The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

对奥巴马总统的八比零反对意见基于Samuel Alito大法官在其反对意见中所描述的"联邦行政权力令人震惊的主张"。白宫辩称,亚利桑那州的法律与其执法优先事项相冲突,即使州法律严格遵守联邦法规。实际上,白宫声称它可以使任何它不同意的原本合法的州法律无效。

P7 Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

有些权力确实专属于联邦政府,公民身份和边境管控就属于其中。但如果国会想阻止各州使用自己的资源检查移民身份,它可以做到。它从未这样做过。政府本质上是在主张,因为它不想执行国会的移民意愿,所以任何州也不应被允许这样做。每位大法官都正确地驳回了这一非同寻常的主张。

题目与逐题解析

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they_____

- [A] disturbed the power balance between different states.
- [B] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
- [C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
- [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

Arizona计划的三项条款被推翻,因为它们_____

- A) 扰乱了不同州之间的权力平衡。 B) 越权超越了联邦移民法的权限。

c) 剥夺了联邦警察的宪法权力。 d) 既与联邦政策又与州政策相矛盾。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 were overturned because they____ 是补全式陈述，问的是被推翻的具体原因，属对原文事实因果的客观索取。

【拆句】 主干 Three provisions ... were overturned 为被动态过去时；because they____ 中 they 回指 Three provisions，要求在选项里补出"它们做了什么"——选项是从句的延续，需在心里把题干和选项拼成完整句再判断。

【定位】 On the overturned provisions the majority held Congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

在被推翻的那些条款上，多数派认为国会已经刻意"占据了"这个领域"，因此亚利桑那侵入了联邦的专属权力。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

disturbed the power balance between different states 说的是"不同州之间的权力平衡"，但原文冲突的两方是联邦与州 (between the federal government and the states)，不是州与州。

B) **✓ 正确**

Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers ↔

overstepped the authority of federal immigration law

预判"侵入联邦专属"与 overstepped the authority of federal immigration law 在动词+名词层面双双对上，锁定 B。

C) **与原文相反**

deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers 说的是"剥夺了联邦警察的宪法权力"，但原文恰恰相反——是亚利桑那侵入了联邦权力 intruded on the federal's privileged powers，并非剥夺；且原文谈的是 Congress/federal government 的立法权，从未提 federal police。

D) **无中生有**

contradicted both the federal and state policies 说同时与联邦和州的政策相违背，但原文只说亚利桑那条款与联邦权冲突，并未说它与州自己的政策也冲突——州法本身正是亚利桑那"州"颁布的。

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.
- [B] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.
- [C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
- [D] States' independence from federal immigration law.

根据第4段，大法官们在以下哪一点上达成了一致？

A) 国会对移民执法的干预。 B) 联邦官员有义务保留移民信息。 C) 各州在移民执法中的合法角色。

D) 各州独立于联邦移民法。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4? 限定段落、问事实，无 infer/imply 等推断词，属定位即得型细节题。

【拆句】 倒装疑问句：On which of the following did the Justices agree 还原为 The Justices agreed on which of the following，介词 on 与 agree 搭配，提示选项要填"同意的对象"——一个名词性内容，而非事件。

【定位】 That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

这是因为国会一直设想由联邦和州联合执行移民法，并明确鼓励州官员与联邦同事共享信息、相互合作。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement 谈"国会介入移民执法"，原文确实提到 Congress envisioned 与 encourages，但题问的是 Justices agreed on which，原文这段是 Justices 同意"州警可核查身份"，不是同意"国会介入"——主体与对象不匹配。

B) **与原文相反**

Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information 说联邦官员有"扣留"移民信息的义务，但原文 explicitly encourages state officers to share information 说的恰恰是"分享"——share 与 withhold 反义。

C) **✓ 正确**

joint federal-state immigration enforcement ↔

States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement

explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues

↔ **legitimate role**

预判中的"州有合法角色"与 States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement 三个核心成分 (state/legitimate/enforcement) ——对应，锁定 C。

D) **过度推断**

States' independence from federal immigration law 说"州独立于联邦移民法"，但原文 cooperate with federal colleagues 强调的是"合作"而非"独立"——D 项实质把合作关系夸成对抗/独立关系。

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts_____

- [A] stood in favor of the states.
- [B] supported the federal statute.
- [C] undermined the states' interests.
- [D] violated the Constitution.

从第5段可以推断出《外侨与煽动叛乱法》_____

A) 站在各州一边。 B) 支持联邦法规。 C) 损害了各州的利益。 D) 违反了宪法。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that 含 inferred, 是典型推断题信号词。

【拆句】 形式主语 it 句型: It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts____, that 引导宾语从句缺谓语和宾语, 由四个选项各自补齐——选项是从句的谓语部分, 比较时先在原文锁定法案与什么立场绑定, 再去对四个谓语。

【定位】 The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

唯一重大的反对意见来自大法官安东宁·斯卡利亚, 他提供了一种更为强硬的州权辩护, 可追溯至《外侨与煽动叛乱法》。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts ↔

stood in favor of the states

预判"法案与州权同向"和 stood in favor of the states 在"立场偏向州"这一点上完全等价, 锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

supported the federal statute 说该法案支持联邦法规, 但原文该法案被用来辩护 state privileges (州权), 与 federal 方向相反。

C) 与原文相反

undermined the states' interests 说该法案削弱了州的利益, 但原文用 defense of state privileges going back to 表明法案与州权同向, 方向正相反。

D) 无中生有

violated the Constitution 说该法案违反宪法, 但原文 P5 通篇只在论"宪政逻辑"与"州权辩护", 并未对该法案本身的合宪性下任何判断。

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement_____

- [A] is dependent on the states' support.
- [B] is established by federal statutes.
- [C] outweighs that held by the states.
- [D] rarely goes against state laws.

白宫声称其执法权_____

A) 依赖于各州的支持。 B) 由联邦法规确立。 C) 超过各州所持有的权力。 D) 很少违背州法律。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The White House claims that its power of enforcement_____ 问的是"白宫主张其执法权如何", 是对原文中一方观点的客观转述, 属观点性细节题。

【拆句】 The White House claims that its power of enforcement____: claim 后接 that 宾语从句, 从句主语 its power of enforcement (its 回指 The White House), 选项是从句谓语——比对时把每个选项接到 "its power of enforcement ____" 后读通顺。

【定位】 In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

实际上, 白宫主张: 它可以让任何它不喜欢的、本来合法的州法失效。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

is dependent on the states' support 说白宫执法权依赖于各州支持, 但原文白宫主张恰恰是"不依赖州, 甚至可以否决州法"——dependent 与原文的支配关系反向。

B) 答非所问

is established by federal statutes 说白宫执法权"由联邦法规所确立", 但原文白宫的主张恰恰是"即便州法合乎联邦法条文 (complied with federal statutes to the letter) 也可推翻"——它要的是凌驾于法条之外的自由裁量权, 并不是在论自己权力的来源。

C) ✓ 正确

it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with ↔

outweighs that held by the states

预判"白宫执法权位阶高于州法"与 outweighs that held by the states 在比较结构(联邦 > 州)上一致, 锁定 C。

D) 与原文相反

rarely goes against state laws 说白宫执法权"很少违背州法", 但原文白宫主张"可以否决任何州法", 且作者批评其频繁与州法冲突——rarely 与原文表达的高频对抗完全相反。

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
- [B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
- [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
- [D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

从最后一段可以得知什么？

- A) 移民问题通常由国会决定。 B) 政府在移民问题上占主导地位。
C) 大法官们希望加强与国会的协调。 D) 大法官们意图制约政府的权力。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can be learned from the last paragraph? 含 "can be learned", 与 infer 同义, 是末段推断题。

【拆句】 What can be learned from the last paragraph? 是简单 wh- 问句, 结构无陷阱; 难点不在语法而在末段评价性副词 (rightly、remarkable) 的态度方向。

【定位】 The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

行政当局实质上是在主张: 因为它不愿执行国会的移民意愿, 所以任何州也都不许这样做。每一位大法官都正确地驳回了这一耸人听闻的主张。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress 说"移民事务通常由国会决定", 原文 if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could 仅说明国会有此权力, 但并未论"通常由国会决定"的一般规律; 且题目问 last paragraph 的核心信息(大法官的制衡), 不是移民事务的归属机制。

B) 与原文相反

The Administration is dominant over immigration issues 说行政当局在移民问题上占主导, 但末段恰恰是作者+大法官集体驳回行政当局这种主导诉求, Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim 方向相反。

C) 无中生有

Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress 说大法官想加强与国会的协作, 但末段全在论"大法官驳回行政当局的越权主张", 从未涉及大法官与国会的协作关系; 且 its 在选项中所指含糊, 与原文逻辑无对应。

D) ✓ 正确

Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim ↔

Justices intended to check the power of the Administration

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so.

↔ **check the power of the Administration**

预判"大法官在制衡行政当局"与 Justices intended to check the power of the Administration 在主体 (Justices)、动作 (check)、对象 (the Administration) 三项上完全对应, 锁定 D。

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。

Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

第2段, 第3句

"主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。不定式作宾语配合定语从句修饰, 以及过去完成时的使用, 都是真题中反复出现的典型结构, 学习迁移价值很高。

On the overturned provisions the majority held Congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 并列宾语从句的结构在学术写作和法律文本中非常典型，尤其是表达观点、判断时常用 hold/believe/argue 等动词引出多个并列从句。过去完成时在叙述过去事件的前因后果时也是常见时态，本句结构具有很高的代表性和迁移价值。

That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

第4段，第2句

"That's because" 引出表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于解释原因或提供论据。并列谓语结构也是典型的扩展手法。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的解释性、论证性句子。

The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

第5段，第2句

非限制性定语从句 + 后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于补充说明人物或事物；主句简洁 + 从句信息丰富的组合也是学术文本和新闻报道的常见模式，学习后可大量迁移到类似语境

The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter.

第6段，第2句

argue that 引导宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套 even if 让步状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的观点陈述句式，结构典型且实用性强，学习后可大量迁移到类似论证句型。

But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could.

第7段，第2句

条件状语从句（if 引导）配合主句的假设推理结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句使用情态动词表达能力或可能性，从句使用一般过去时表达假设，这种"if + 过去式, 主句 + could/would"的虚拟语气变体（或接近虚拟语气的假设句式）在议论文中反复出现，学习本句可以帮助学生快速识别并理解此类假设论证的逻辑结构。

It never did so.

第7段，第3句

本句虽然简单，但包含了主语、谓语、两个状语，可以练习基本成分识别。"did so" 的替代结构和频率副词 "never" 的位置也有一定教学价值，但成分种类不够丰富，缺少宾语、定语、从句等常见结构。

The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either.

第7段，第4句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套的原因状语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。asserting that 引出观点内容、because 说明原因、should 表达应当或不应当的判断，都是学术和时事类文章的常见模式。掌握这种'主张动词 + that 从句（内含状语从句）'的结构，可以大量复用到其他类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

federal

B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇18次 · 真题 81 句

immigration

B2

n. 移民入境

本篇11次 · 真题 22 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇10次·真题 36 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇9次·真题 90 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇7次·真题 25 句

enforcement C1

n. (法律、规则的) 执行, 实施

本篇6次·真题 15 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇5次·真题 16 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇3次·真题 69 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇3次·真题 49 句

provision B2

n. 供应

本篇3次·真题 11 句

constitutional C1

adj. 宪法的

本篇3次·真题 8 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次·真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 87 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇2次·真题 82 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇2次·真题 30 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 29 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇2次·真题 27 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题 25 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本篇2次·真题 19 句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本篇2次·真题 14 句

constitution

C1

n. 宪法

本篇2次·真题 13 句

legitimate

C1

adj. 合法的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

legal

B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

states

A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

executive

B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 36 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 23 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

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

undermine C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

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

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

parallel B2

adj. 平行的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uniform B1

n. 制服

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

violate B2

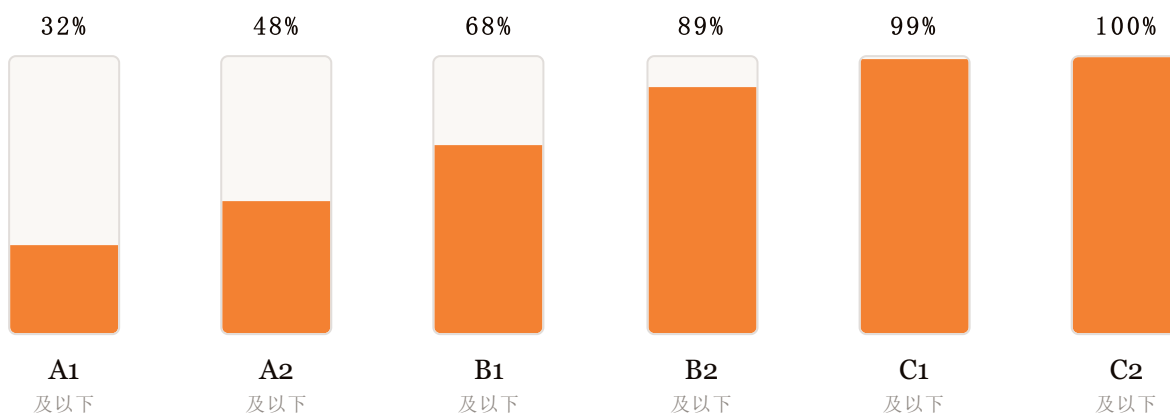
v. 违反, 违背 (法律、规则、协议等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 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 21 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 196 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

196

B2 以上难词

11%

B1 及以下覆盖

68%

考研英语一 · 2013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 →

2013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2013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、7 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(2013)

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. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

社会科学正在蓬勃发展。截至2005年,全世界各领域的专业社会科学家近五十万人,他们既在学术界工作,也在学术界之外工作。根据2010年世界社会科学报告,自2000年以来,全球社会专业学生的数量每年增长约11%。

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41)_____ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

然而,这一庞大的资源对当今全球性挑战的贡献还不够,这些挑战包括气候变化、安全、可持续发展和健康。所有这些问题都植根于人类行为:都需要行为改变和社会创新,以及技术发展。例如,遏制气候变化,既关乎改变消费模式和促进税收接受度,也关乎开发清洁能源。人类拥有消除饥饿所需的农业技术工具,从转基因作物到人造化肥。在这方面,问题同样是社会性的:食物、财富和繁荣的组织与分配。

(42)_____ This is a shame – the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

尽管存在这些因素,许多社会科学家似乎不愿解决此类问题。在欧洲,一些人强烈反对一项提案,该提案建议取消专门针对社会科学研究特定资助类别,并将其整合到可持续发展的跨领域主题中。这是一种遗憾

——社会科学界应该抓住这个机会来提升其在现实世界中的影响力。套用伟大的社会科学家Joseph Schumpeter的话:没有创造性破坏就没有根本性创新。

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change" has increased rapidly since 2004. (43)_____

今天,社会科学在很大程度上聚焦于学科问题和内部学术辩论,而非具有外部影响的主题。分析显示,自2004年以来,包含关键词"环境变化"或"气候变化"的论文数量迅速增加。然而,这些数字仍然很小:2010年,在全球发表的约10万篇社会科学论文中,约有1600篇包含其中一个关键词。

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

当社会科学家确实处理实际问题时,他们的范围往往是局部的:例如,比利时主要关注贫困对比利时的影响。而且,该群体的工作是否对知识的整体积累有多大贡献是值得怀疑的。

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44)_____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

问题不一定在于可用资金的数额。在20世纪90年代后期,社会科学和人文科学的国家支出占有研究与开发资金(包括政府、高等教育、非营利组织和企业)的百分比从约4%到25%不等;在大多数欧洲国家,这一比例约为15%。只要投向正确的方向,这是一个充足的数额。抱怨资金不足的社会科学家不应期待在当今的经济环境下获得更多资金。

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45)_____ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

诀窍在于更好地引导这些资金。欧盟框架资助计划长期以来一直有一个专门针对社会科学家的类别。今年,有人提议改变这一制度:将于2014年实施的新计划Horizon 2020将不设这样的类别。这引发了社会科学家的抗议。但其意图并非忽视社会科学;恰恰相反。这一想法是迫使社会科学家将其工作与其他类别整合,包括健康和人口变化;粮食安全;海洋研究和生物经济;清洁高效能源;以及包容、创新和安全的社会。这应该能创造更多合作努力,并有助于发展直接旨在解决全球问题的项目。

[A] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[B] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[C] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

- [D] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
- [E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
- [F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
- [G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds – including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate – varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [E] 段中

【正确句】 These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

这些问题的根源都在于人类行为:都需要行为改变和社会创新,以及技术发展。例如,遏制气候变化既涉及改变消费模式和促进税收接受度,也涉及发展清洁能源。

【缺口】 上文列全球挑战、下文说"问题是社会性的", 空要补"承前启后"的根因句

空前一句 Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. 刚列完一串全球挑战; 空后接 Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger 并归结 Here, too, the problems are social。所以这个空夹在"列出挑战"与"问题本质是社会的"之间, 要补一句"把这些挑战的根因引向社会/人的行为"的承接句——它既要回指前面那串挑战, 又要为"problems are social"铺垫。

【线索】 代词指代 所填句若以 These issues 之类回指, 需上文有"一串问题"作先行词

空前 climate change, security, sustainable development and health 是一组并列的"问题", 正可充当一个复数指示短语的先行词。这要求正确句开头用"这些问题/这些挑战"回指它们, 从而把话题从前句顺接过来。

词汇复现 后文 problems are social 要求所填句先点"社会/行为"根因

空后归结句 Here, too, the problems are social 里的 social 与 too(也是) 表明: 在它之前必已出现过一次"问题是社会性的/根源在人"的说法。故正确句应复现"social/behaviour(行为)"这一根因表述, 与下文 social 呼应。

【依据】 These issues 回指挑战 + root causes...human behavior 正铺垫 problems are social, 双向缝合

E 句首 These issues 精准回指空前那串 climate change, security, sustainable development and health, 先行词有着落; 接着 root causes in human behavior 与 behavioral change and social innovations 点出"根因在人的行为", 正好为空后 Here, too, the problems are social 的 too 提供前一次"问题是社会的"陈述。再加例证 Stemming climate change, for example 紧扣前面挑战之一——上接挑战、下接"社会问题", 逐条对上线索。

【竞争】 [B] 话题相关但 The solution is 是"给对策", 此处尚在"剖根因", 逻辑错位

同样谈 Global challenges and social innovation, 词面与本段挑战重合, 故"看着像"。但 The solution is 一上来就给解决方案, 而本空所在位置作者还在剖析"为什么是社会问题"、尚未进入开药方阶段; 且 B 没有 These issues 这类回指前句一串挑战的钩子, 接不住空前句。它差在逻辑阶段错位——把"对策"提前塞进了"析因"处。

【验证】 代入后: ...climate change, security, sustainable development and health. → These issues all have root causes in human behavior → Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger...Here, too, the problems are social. These issues 接住上文挑战, root causes in human behavior 让下文的 too("也是社会问题") 有了前指对象, 话题始终在"全球挑战的社会根因"上, 双向通顺、脉络自洽。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [F] 段首

【正确句】 Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.

尽管存在这些因素,许多社会科学家似乎不愿应对此类问题。而且在欧洲,一些人强烈反对取消专门针对社会科学研究资助类别并将其整合到可持续发展交叉议题中的提议。

【缺口】 本段下文用 This 评价、并谈 raise its influence, 空(段首)要被这个 This 指代

空独占第3段段首,紧跟其后是 This is a shame – the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world.。This is a shame 的 This 必须指代空里那句话的内容——即"某件令人遗憾的事";而"该去抓机会扩大现实影响"反推出:遗憾之事正是"社科界本该去碰现实问题却不愿"。所以段首空要补一句"社科界不愿/回避去解决这些问题"的话。

【线索】 代词指代 后句 This is a shame 的 This 需在所填句找到指代对象

This is a shame 句首的 This 是单数指示代词,指代紧邻其前的一整句话(即空里那句)。这要求正确句陈述"一件单一、可被概括为憾事的事"——通常是一个"现象/态度",而非一串数据或多重并列。

逻辑连接 下文 grasping the opportunity 暗示所填句讲"错过/回避了机会"

the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence 用"本应抓住机会"的语气,暗含"现实里没抓"。这与上一段结尾铺垫的若干"理由"形成让步转折:尽管有理由该做,社科界却退缩。故正确句应带"尽管...却不愿"的让步逻辑。

【依据】 reluctant to tackle 正是那件 This is a shame 的"憾事", Despite these factors 又接住上段

F 的 Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems 给出一件单一憾事——"社科家不愿碰这些问题",正好被后句 This is a shame 的 This 指代,且"不愿作为"恰是"a shame"的对象、与"本应抓机会"形成让步呼应。句首 Despite these factors 又把第2段铺的诸"理由"承接过来。逻辑、指代、上下衔接三处全对。

【竞争】 [B] 是"给对策",无法被 This is a shame 当成"憾事"指代

谈学界、谈关注全球挑战,话题与本段相关故诱人。但 The solution is to change the mindset 陈述的是"解决办法"(一件好/正面的事),无法被后句 This is a shame(遗憾)当作指代对象——你不会说"解决之道是个憾事"。它差在情感方向相反:填进去会让 This is a shame 失去合理的指代物。

【验证】 代入后: ...many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. → This is a shame – the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. 紧接成立——This 指"不愿碰问题"这件事, shame 与 reluctant 情感一致, "本应抓机会"正反衬"不愿", 且 F 句首 Despite these factors 接住上段理由, 前后皆通。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [D] 段末

【正确句】 However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.

然而,这些数字仍然很小:2010年,在全球发表的约10万篇社会科学论文中,只有大约1600篇包含了这些关键词之一。

【缺口】 上句说"环境/气候论文自2004起激增", 段末空要补一句对它的修正或转折

空是第4段最后一句, 紧接 the number of papers including the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change" has increased rapidly since 2004。前句给出一个"看似乐观"的事实(相关论文激增), 而本段主旨是 largely focused on disciplinary problems...rather than on topics with external impact(社科其实少碰对外议题)。段末空要补一句"给这个乐观数字泼冷水"的话, 才能与本段"其实不够"的主基调收口。

【线索】 逻辑连接 前句"激增"为乐观面, 空须带 However 之类转折把它压下

前句 has increased rapidly since 2004 是正面、上扬的陈述。要让段末与本段"社科少碰外部议题"的负面主旨一致, 正确句须以转折连接词(However/Yet/But)开头, 掉头指出"虽增长快、但总量/比例仍小"。

词汇复现 前句的 keywords 需在所填句被回指

前句出现 the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change"。段末若要承接同一事实并修正它, 正确句很可能复现"keywords/papers"这些词或用"these keywords"回指, 把话题钉在同一组数据上。

【依据】 However 转折 + these keywords 回指 + 1600/100000 给出"仍小"的实数, 逐条对上

D 句首 However 正是所需转折, 把前句"激增"掉头压下; these keywords 精准回指前句 the keywords "environmental change" or "climate change", 先行词有着落; about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers 用一比六十多的小比例坐实"总量仍很小", 与本段 rather than on topics with external impact 的论点完全同向。转折、指代、数据三钩齐中。

【竞争】 [G] 也是数字句但谈"资助占比", 与本段"论文关键词"话题岔开

同样满纸百分比数字, 与 D 一样"看着像该填数据的地方", 极易混。但 national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds 谈的是"经费占比", 而本段说的是"含某关键词的论文数"——两组数字的对象不同。G 既无 However 接前句的"激增", 也无 these keywords 回指, 话题岔到"资助"上(那是第6段的事)。它差在话题对象错位。

【验证】 代入后: ...has increased rapidly since 2004 → However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords. 段末收口成立——However 压住"激增", these keywords 回指前句关键词, 1600/100000 把话题拉回本段"社科其实少做对外议题"的论点, 前接得上、本段主旨自洽。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [G] 段中

【正确句】 During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds – including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate – varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

在20世纪90年代末,国家在社会科学和人文学科方面的支出占所有研发资金(包括政府、高等教育、非营利组织和企业)的百分比从约4%到25%不等;在大多数欧洲国家,这一比例约为15%。

【缺口】 前句说"问题不在钱多少"、后句说"这是个足够的数额", 空要补出那个"数额"

空夹在 The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. 与 This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. 之间。后句 This is an adequate amount 里的 This 和 amount 必须指代一个已给出的具体数额, 而前句只说"问题不在钱的多少"、并未给数。所以这个空必须补一句"摆出社科到底有多少经费"的数据句, 让后句的 This/amount 有所指。

【线索】 代词指代 后句 This is an adequate amount 的 This/amount 需所填句提供先行词

This is an adequate amount 中的 This 指代上一句、amount(数额) 需要一个具体数字作落点。前句并未给数, 故正确句必须含一个明确的"经费数额/占比", 充当 This 和 amount 的指代对象。

词汇复现 前句 funding 要求所填句复现"经费/spending"同义词

前句 the amount of available funding 把话题钉在"资助经费"上。正确句应复现 funding/spending/funds 这一类词, 且围绕"经费多少"展开, 才能与前句、后句 amount 串成一条"钱够不够"的线。

【依据】 G 提供 4%-25%/约15% 的经费数字, 正好当后句 This/adequate amount 的指代对象

G 给出 national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds...varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%——一个明确的经费占比数额, 复现了前句 the amount of available funding 的 funding, 又恰好充当后句 This is an adequate amount 中 This/amount 的先行词。前句抛话题、G 供数据、后句下"足够"判断, 三句严丝合缝。

【竞争】 [D] 也是数字句但讲"论文数", 无法被 adequate amount(指经费) 指代

同样是"数字句", 与本空"该填数据"的直觉吻合, 故易误填。但 about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers 数的是论文篇数, 而后句 This is an adequate amount 评判的是"经费数额"——论文数当不了"足够的经费"的指代物; 且 D 句首 However 在此处也无可转折的前句。它差在数据对象错位(论文 vs 经费)。

【验证】 代入后: The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. → During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences...is about 15%. → This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction.。G 把 funding 复现并给出实数, 使后句 This is an adequate amount 的 This/amount 有了明确落点, 三句围绕"钱够不够、关键在用对方向"一线贯通。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [A] 段末

【正确句】 The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

其思路是迫使社会科学家将他们的工作与其他类别相结合,包括健康与人口变化、食品安全、海洋研究与生物经济、清洁高效能源,以及包容、创新与安全的社会。

【缺口】 前句说"用意恰相反(并非忽视社科)"、后句说"这会催生更多合作", 空要补出那个"正面用意"具体是什么

空是第7段末尾, 前面是 But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite., 后面是 That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.。前句只说"用意恰恰相反"却没说相反的用意是什么; 后句 That 又要指代一个"做法"。所以空要补一句"具体说清这个相反的、正面的用意(取消单列、逼社科与他领域整合)", 承上(解释 the complete opposite)启下(给 That 提供指代物、引出 collaborative)。

【线索】 逻辑连接 前句 the complete opposite 要求所填句说出"相反"的具体内容

rather, the complete opposite 是个只给方向、不给内容的表态——"恰恰相反"。正确句须紧接着把"相反"是什么落实: 既然 not to neglect(并非忽视), 相反就是"积极地让社科融入/整合", 故所填句应是一句"正面的、解释用意"的话。

代词指代 后句 That should create... 的 That 需所填句提供一个"做法"作先行词

That should create more collaborative endeavors 句首 That 指代前一句所述的某个"举措/做法"。空必须提供这样一个可被 That 指代的具体做法, 且这个做法要能"催生合作"——即与 collaborative/integrate 同向。

【依据】 The idea is 解释用意 + force...integrate 正是"相反"的正面做法 + 与后句 collaborative 同向

A 的 The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories 正面说清了"相反的用意"——不是忽视, 而是逼社科去整合; 句首 The idea is 承接前句"用意"(intention)的话头, 而"integrate/与各类别整合"恰能被后句 That should create more collaborative endeavors 的 That 指代、并自然导出"合作"。逻辑(正面解释 the opposite)、指代(供 That 落点)、下接(integrate→collaborative)逐条对上。

【竞争】 [B] 谈"改心态"是泛对策, 接不住本段"取消资助类别"的具体语境

的 The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community 也是"正面对策", 句式 The solution is 与 A 的 The idea is 很像, 故诱人。但本段通篇在讲"资助类别 Horizon 2020 取消单列"这一具体提议, 前句 the complete opposite 指的正是"这个提议"的用意——B 跳到"改变学界心态"这个更宽泛的层面, 与 Horizon 2020/integrate 的具体语境脱节, 也无法精确充当后句 That 所指的那个"做法"。它差在抽象层级跳脱、接不住本段具体话题。

【验证】代入后：But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. → The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories... → That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.。A 把 the complete opposite 的实质(逼社科整合)讲明，The idea 呼应前句 intention，integrate 又被后句 That/collaborative 顺接，上下两头都缝住、话题不岔。

CHOICES • 候选句画像

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] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

其用意是迫使社会科学家把他们的研究与其他类别整合，包括健康与人口变化、粮食安全、海洋研究与生物经济、清洁高效能源，以及包容、创新而安全的社会。

大意 解释“取消单列资助类别”这一做法的真实用意——是要逼社科去和别的领域整合。

衔接钩子 句首 The idea is 回指上文某个“做法”；末尾 integrate 与下文 collaborative 呼应

填入第 45 空

[B] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

解决之道是改变学术共同体的心态，以及它所认定的主要目标。全球挑战与社会创新理应从科学家、尤其是年轻科学家那里得到多得多的关注。

大意 提出总的解决办法——改变学界心态、把注意力转向全球挑战。

衔接钩子 句首 The solution is 需上文先摆出一个“问题”作呼应

干扰句 • 未选用

[C] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

也许我们正在演化出两类社会科学家：一类以学科为导向、在高度专业化的期刊上发表，另一类以问题为导向、在别处（如政策简报）发表。

大意 推测社科正分化成"学科导向"与"问题导向"两个群体。

衔接钩子 discipline-oriented vs problem-oriented 的二分，需上文先铺"内部 vs 外部"对照

干扰句 · 未选用

[D] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.

然而，这个数字仍然很小：2010 年全球发表的 10 万篇社科论文中，只有约 1,600 篇包含这些关键词之一。

大意 用"1600/100000"的小比例转折：虽然增长快，但绝对量仍极少。

衔接钩子 句首 However 转折 + these keywords 回指上文的"关键词"

填入第 43 空

[E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

这些问题的根源都在人的行为：都既需要技术发展，也需要行为改变和社会创新。例如遏制气候变化，既关乎开发清洁能源，也同样关乎改变消费模式、推动民众接受税收。

大意 点出前述全球挑战的根因在人的行为，因而需要社会层面的改变。

衔接钩子 句首 These issues 回指上文列举的若干"问题"；root causes...human behavior 引出"问题是社会性的"

填入第 41 空

[F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.

尽管有这些因素，许多社会科学家似乎仍不愿去碰这类问题。而在欧洲，一些人正因一项提议而群情激愤——该提议要取消社科研究的专项资助类别，并把它整合进可持续发展的交叉议题中。

大意 承上启下：尽管有诸多理由，社科界却不愿碰这些问题，还为取消专项资助而抗议。

衔接钩子 句首 Despite these factors 回指上文“理由”；reluctant 引出“这是个憾事”；drop a funding category 预埋下文资助话题

填入第 42 空

[G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds – including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate – varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

上世纪 90 年代末，社会科学与人文学科的国家投入占全部研发资金（含政府、高校、非营利机构与企业）的比例在约 4% 到 25% 之间不等；在多数欧洲国家约为 15%。

大意 给出社科占研发经费比例的具体数字（约 4%-25%，欧洲多数约 15%）。

衔接钩子 整句是一组“资助经费”数字，需嵌在谈 funding 的语境里

填入第 44 空

DISTRACTORS • 干扰句复盘

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] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

通篇"改心态/给对策"很像答案, 但每个对策空都另有更贴的承接句, 它放哪都"差一口"

The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community...Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention 满是 The solution is、global challenges、social innovation 等与全文高度重合的词, 读着像"主旨句", 极易被塞进 41(析因处)、42(段首)或 45(谈对策处)。但 41 处作者还在剖根因(该填 root causes 的 E)、42 需被 This is a shame 当"憾事"指代(B 是正面对策, 反指不上)、45 谈的是 Horizon 2020 取消类别这一具体做法(该填 A)。B 太"万能"反而无一处严丝合缝——这是 7选5 最典型的"正确得太泛"型冗余干扰。

[C] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

和第4段"学科导向 vs 对外影响"话题极贴, 但文中无处需要"分成两群"这个推论, 且接不住任何空的前后句

two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented...and one that is problem-oriented 的二分, 与第4段 disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact 话题几乎重叠, 最易被误塞进 43(第4段段末)。但 43 前句报"环境/气候论文激增"、需要的是 However+绝对量小的反转(D), 而非"分成两群"的推测; C 句首 It could be 既不承接"激增"、也不回指前句关键词, 缝不上。它是靠"词面贴第4段"行骗、却在衔接上处处落空的冗余干扰句。

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。

These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

第2段，第2句

本句的并列主句 + 比较结构是四六级和考研真题中极为常见的句式。冒号解释说明、动名词作主语、"as much... as" 比较结构都是高频考点。掌握本句的结构分析方法可以大量复用到其他真题句子，典型性很高。

To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

第3段，第3句

there be 句型 + 介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，用于表达存在、条件或因果关系；句首不定式短语引出观点也是学术写作的典型手法；整体句式具有较强的可迁移性。

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example.

第5段，第1句

句式有一定代表性。时间状语从句引导主句加冒号举例的结构,在学术写作和考试阅读中比较常见,"be interested in" 等固定搭配和后置定语的使用也是典型模式。掌握这类条件或时间从句与主句的配合,以及冒号承接例证的用法,能迁移到不少类似句型

And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

第5段，第2句

结构高度典型。主语从句(尤其是whether引导的主语从句)配合主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,实用性强

This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction.

第6段，第3句

"主句 + 条件状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,"so long as" 引导条件从句也是高频用法。被动语态在学术文本中频繁出现。本句结构具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category.

第7段，第3句

形式主语 + 主语从句、虚拟语气在 that 从句中的使用、过去将来时、同位语的插入,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。冒号连接两个并列主句、后句解释前句的结构也很常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句子,典型性很高。

This has resulted in protests from social scientists.

第7段，第4句

简单句结构属于基础句型，现在完成时在考试中常见，"result in" 固定搭配也是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但句式过于简单，缺乏复杂结构的典型特征，迁移价值中等

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 97 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

category B1

n. 类别

本篇6次 · 真题 16 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇5次 · 真题 50 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇4次 · 真题 71 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇4次·真题12句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇3次·真题89句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇3次·真题45句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次·真题44句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇3次·真题38句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇3次·真题29句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇3次·真题13句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇3次·真题8句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题57句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇2次·真题54句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇2次·真题52句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题47句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次·真题47句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题39句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题38句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题35句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

corporate

B2

adj. 公司的

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

spending

A2

n. 开支

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

secure

B2

adj. 安全的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

efficient

B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

percentage

B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

proposal

B2

n. 提议

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

innovative

B2

adj. 创新的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇2次·真题10句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇2次·真题9句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题304句

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

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题98句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题80句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题77句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题70句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题69句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题65句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题57句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题57句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题53句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题50句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题46句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 15 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distribution B2

n. 分配

本篇1次·真题 9 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

endeavor C1

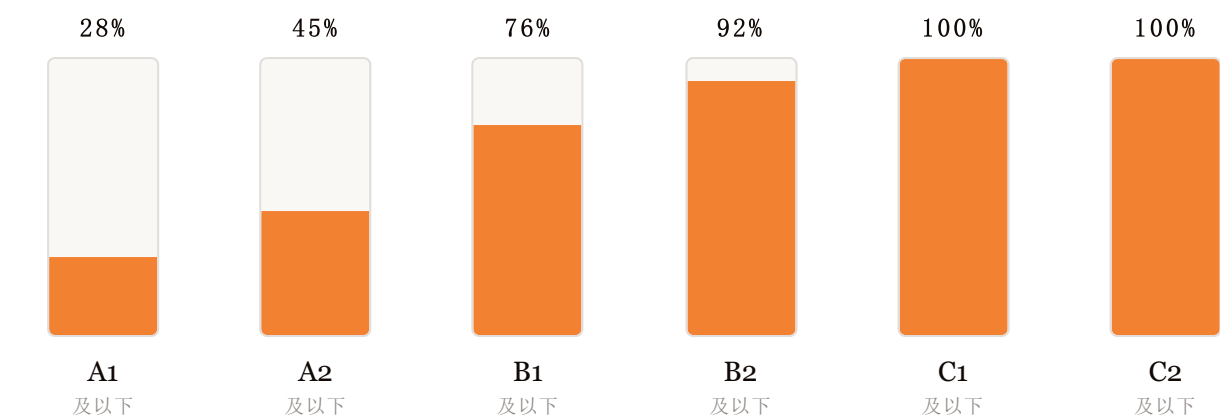
v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 8 句

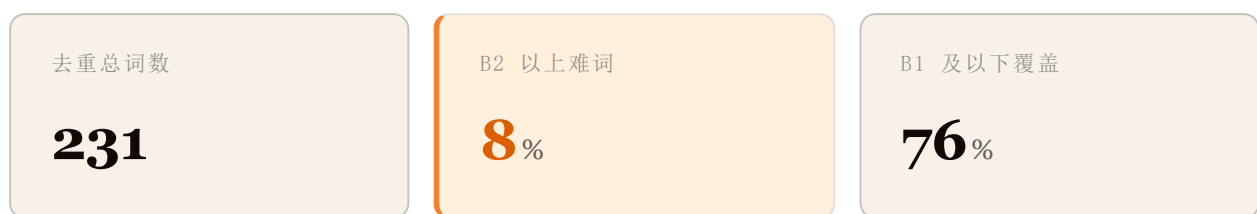
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 231 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 231 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 18 个·约 8%。



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 231 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2013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 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2013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2013年 考研英语一英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点拨、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2013)

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)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46)yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

有人推测，花园源于创造者的一种基本人类需求：创造性表达的需求。毫无疑问，花园证明了一种不可抑制的冲动，即创造、表达、塑造和美化的冲动，而自我表达是一种基本的人类冲动；然而，当人们看到无家可归者创造的花园照片时，会强烈感到，尽管这些花园风格多样，但它们所表达的是各种其他基本冲动，超越了装饰和创造性表达。

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47)A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48)The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

这些冲动之一与在动荡中创造一种平静状态有关，借用T.S.艾略特的话说，即“旋转世界的静止点”。一个神圣的平静之地，无论多么粗糙，都是一种明显的人类需求，而不是动物的需求，后者只是庇护所。这种区别如此明显，以至于当后者缺失时，就像这些不太可能成为园丁的人那样，前者就变得更加迫切。镇定

是一种心理状态，通过建构个人与环境的关系而成为可能。无家可归者的花园，实际上是无家的花园，在一个原本不存在或无法辨认形式的城市环境中引入了形式。通过这样做，它们为其所处的难以言表的环境片段赋予了镇定。

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49)most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50)It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia – a yearning for contact with nonhuman life – assuming uncanny representational forms.

这些花园似乎回应或源于的另一种冲动或需求是如此内在，以至于我们几乎从未意识到它对我们持续不断的要求。当我们被剥夺绿色、植物和树木时，我们大多数人会陷入精神上的沮丧，我们通常将其归咎于某种心理状况，直到有一天我们发现自己置身于花园中，感到压迫感如魔法般消失。在纽约市大多数无家可归者的花园中，实际种植植物是不可行的，但即便如此，这些组合往往似乎代表着试图唤起植物和动物生命的精神，即使只是象征性的，通过材料的丛状排列、色彩的引入、小水池，以及花瓣或树叶和毛绒动物的频繁出现。这里展示的是各种幻想元素，在某种基本层面上，它们的指涉似乎是自然世界。正是这种对自然的隐含或明确指涉，充分证明了使用“花园”一词来描述这些合成构造的合理性，尽管是在“解放的”意义上。在其中我们可以看到亲生命性——对与非人类生命接触的渴望——呈现出不可思议的表现形式。

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】 斯坦福大学教授罗伯特·波格·哈里森 (Robert Pogue Harrison) 的著作《花园：论人之为人》(Gardens: An Essay on the Human Condition) 中的“无家而园” (Homeless Gardens) 部分。

【主旨】 无家可归者的花园折射出人类深层的基本需求

全文以「花园」为切口，论证它不只是装饰与创作冲动的产物，更回应了人对宁静、秩序与自然的根本渴求。开篇即点明 gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify, 随后笔锋一转，借由 the gardens created by the homeless 引出「还有别的更基本的冲动」这一主旨；第二、三段分别落到「宁静之地」与「与自然接触」，作者态度温和肯定、带人文关怀。整篇基调决定了下面译 urge / need / sacred / composure 等词时，应统一取「人类深层的基本需求」这一语义底色，而不是表层的「冲动/需要」。

【指代】 these gardens / it (46、48 句) → 无家可归者建造的花园

46 句的 these gardens 与 48 句的 The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens 都回指上文 the gardens created by the homeless, 译时要把「这些花园」明确为「无家可归者建造的花园」, 避免读者读到「这些花园」时不知所指。48 句末尾的 where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such 里的 it, 指代前面的 form (秩序/形式), 需回指还原。

the former / the latter (第 2 段过渡句) → 宁静之所 / 遮蔽之所

47 句之后紧接 where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent, the latter = shelter (动物性需求), the former = sacred place of peace (人之独有需求)。虽然 47 句本身不含 former/latter, 但这组对照决定了 47 句中 as opposed to shelter 必须译出强烈的对比意味 (「不同于...仅是...」)。

this implicit or explicit reference to nature (50 句) → 上文枚举的种种自然意象

50 句首的 this 不是空指, 而是回指上文 a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals 这一串「暗或明地指向自然」的元素。译时务必让中文读者明白「这种...对自然的暗指或明指」中的「这种」有所凭依, 而不是孤立悬空。

全篇关键术语统一译法

garden 统一译「花园」; the homeless 统一译「无家可归者」(不要随性改「流浪汉」, 因为后文有 these unlikely gardeners 也是同一群人, 需要术语前后一致); urge / need 在本文均偏「深层冲动/需求」, 可视语境互换但不要一会儿译「欲望」、一会儿译「渴望」, 造成读者割裂。

(46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

【意群】 yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, (时间状语从句 (yet 承接转折)) ★ 采分 → 然而，当人们看着那些由无家可归者建造的花园的照片时，

难点：yet 转折 + one 泛指 + created by 后置定语

yet 在 yet when one looks at the photographs 处承接上文「不只是创作冲动」的转折，必须译出「然而 / 但是」。one 是泛指代词，译成「人们 / 我们」而非「一个人」。created by the homeless 是过去分词后置定语修饰 gardens，汉化时要前移：「无家可归者建造的花园」。

it strikes one that, (主句主干 (形式主语 it + that 从句真主语)) ★ 采分 → (这件事) 使人突然意识到，

难点：it strikes one that... 固定句型

it strikes one that 是 It strikes sb. that... 句型，意为「某人突然意识到 / 猛然发觉 / 不禁感到」，it 是形式主语，真正主语是后面的 that 从句。主体考生常误译为「它击打某人」，应直接套用固定译法。

for all their diversity of styles, (让步状语 (插入语)) ★ 采分 → 尽管它们的风格各异，

难点：for all 的让步含义 (熟词僻义)

for all their diversity of styles 中的 for all 不是「为了所有」，而是 in spite of / despite，意为「尽管」。这是高频熟词僻义考点，主体考生常因望文生义而译反。their 回指 these gardens (无家可归者的花园)。

these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, (that 从句主干) ★ 采分 → 这些花园诉说着各种其他基本的冲动，

难点：speak of 的拟人译法 + urges 的语境义

these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges 中 speak of 直译「谈到」不通，需借拟人化译「诉说 / 透露 / 反映 / 折射出」。fundamental urges 在本文语境是「深层的 / 根本的人类冲动 (需求)」，呼应主旨。these gardens 须回指明确为「这些 (无家可归者建造的) 花园」。

beyond that of decoration and creative expression. (介词短语作定语 (限定 urges)) → 超越装饰与创作性表达 (之冲动) 的 (那些冲动)。

难点：that 的回指 = the urge

beyond that of decoration and creative expression 中的 that 回指前面的 urge (单数代指类别)，等于 the urge of decoration and creative expression。汉化时不必硬译「那种」，可直接合并为「除了装饰与创作性表达之外的 (其他基本冲动)」。

【调序】形式主语后置 + 插入语前置

本句需调序的两处：① it strikes one that 形式主语，按汉语先因后果习惯，把 when 从句作「时间状语」放最前，再说「使人不禁感到」；② for all their diversity of styles 这一让步插入语，汉化时提前到 that 从句主语之前，组成「尽管...，这些花园却...」的让步结构，比夹在中间通顺。整体语序：当...时，使人不禁感到，尽管...，这些花园却反映出...。

【译文】然而，当人们看到那些由无家可归者建造的花园的照片时，不禁会想到：尽管这些花园风格各异，它们所反映出的却是除装饰与创作性表达之外的其他种种基本（人类）冲动。

(47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need.

【意群】 A sacred place of peace, (主干主语) ★ 采分 → 一处神圣的宁静之地，

难点：**sacred** 的语境取义

A sacred place of peace 中 sacred 直译「神圣的」在中文里偏宗教感，结合上文 a 'still point of the turning world' 的语境，可保留「神圣的」以传达精神层面的庄重，也可视行文柔和处理为「一片可寄托心灵的宁静之地」。主体考生取保守译法「神圣的宁静之地」即可，不必弱化。

however crude it may be, (让步状语从句（插入语）) ★ 采分 → 无论它可能多么简陋，

难点：**however + 形容词 + 主语 + may be 的让步结构 + crude** 取义

however crude it may be 是 no matter how + adj. 让步从句，译「无论 / 不管...多么...」。crude 在此不是「粗鲁」，而是「粗陋 / 简陋 / 原始」，指花园外形简朴；it 回指 a sacred place of peace。这是熟词僻义典型考点。

is a distinctly human need, (主干系表) ★ 采分 → 是一种明显属于人类的需求，

难点：**distinctly 的程度副词译法 + human 与 animal 的对照伏笔**

is a distinctly human need 中 distinctly 不是「清楚地」，而是「明显地、独特地、有别于他物地」，强调「这是人才有、动物没有」。译「明显属于人类的」「人类独有的」皆可，但需为下文的 as opposed to shelter 留出对照感。

as opposed to shelter, (对比状语（与主语对照）) ★ 采分 → 不同于（仅是）遮蔽之所，

难点：**as opposed to 的对比译法**

as opposed to shelter 中 as opposed to 等于 in contrast to，译「与...相对 / 不同于 / 相反」。shelter 在本文不是「避难所」的宗教 / 政治含义，而是上文对照下「动物性需求的遮蔽（之所）」，可直接译为「遮蔽之所 / 栖身之所」，呼应下文 the latter 回指。

which is a distinctly animal need. (非限制性定语从句（修饰 shelter）) ★ 采分 → （遮蔽之所）则是一种明显属于动物的需求。

难点：**which 非限制性定语 + 与主句对照**

which is a distinctly animal need 中 which 指代 shelter，非限制性定语从句汉化时不能用「...的」前置（会破坏对照），应译成独立分句「它（遮蔽之所）则是一种明显属于动物的需求」，与主句的「明显属于人类的需求」形成对偶。

【调序】 让步从句前置 + 非限定从句独立成句

本句调序两点：① however crude it may be 插在主谓之间，按汉语习惯提到主语之后或主谓之前，译成「无论它多么简陋」作主语的状态修饰；② which is a distinctly animal need 非限制性定语从句不能压成「...的」前置定语（会和主句对照失衡），应译为独立分句「它（遮蔽之所）则是...的需求」，与主句构成「人 vs 动物」的对照。

【译文】一处神圣的宁静之地，无论它多么简陋，都是一种明显属于人类的需求；而（仅供）遮蔽的栖身之所则是一种明显属于动物的需求。

(48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such.

【意群】 The gardens of the homeless, (主干主语) ★ 采分 → 无家可归者的花园，

难点：the homeless 的术语统一

The gardens of the homeless 中 the homeless 是 the + 形容词指一类人，意为「无家可归者（群体）」。本词在 46、48 两句都出现，必须前后一致译「无家可归者」，不要忽而「流浪者」、忽而「露宿者」。

which are in effect homeless gardens, (非限制性定语从句（修饰主语）) ★ 采分 → （这些花园）实际上是无家的花园，

难点：in effect 的语境义 + homeless 的双关

which are in effect homeless gardens 中 in effect 不是「在效果上」，而是「实际上、事实上」。homeless gardens 是作者借词形成的双关——原本 homeless 修饰 people，此处转修饰 gardens，意为「无家的（无所归属的）花园」，呼应这些花园建在街头空地、无固定归属的处境。译时可保留「无家的花园」的奇妙感，或加注「无固定归属」，但不要直译成「无家可归的花园」（不通中文）。

introduce form into an urban environment (主干谓宾) ★ 采分 → 把形式（秩序）引入城市环境，

难点：form 的抽象名词具体化

introduce form into an urban environment 中 form 是抽象名词，直译「形式」太空洞，结合上文 Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment 的 structuring（结构化），form 在此意为「秩序 / 结构 / 形态」。汉化时建议译「形态 / 秩序」或并列「形式与秩序」，让读者明白指的是「让环境有章可循」。

where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. (where 引导的定语从句（修饰 environment）) ★ 采分 → 在那里它（秩序 / 形态）要么不存在，要么无法被识别为这样的（秩序 / 形态）。

难点：where 关系副词 + it 的指代还原 + as such 取义

where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such 中：where 引导定语从句修饰 urban environment，译「在那里 / 那种」；it 回指上句的 form（秩序），必须还原成「秩序 / 形态」再译，不能留作「它」让读者猜；as such 意为「作为这样的东西（即秩序）」，整句意为「秩序原本要么不存在，要么虽存在但难以辨认出是秩序」。这里 it 的回指还原是采分点中最容易丢分之处。

【调序】 where 定语从句独立成句 + 双 not 分译

本句调序两点：① where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such 这种带 either... or... 双重否定的 where 定语从句较长，硬译成「...的城市环境」会头重脚轻；按汉语习惯独立成句「在那里，秩序要么不存在，要么虽存在但无法辨认」；② which are in effect homeless gardens 非限制性定语从句短，可前置压缩为「实际上是无家的花园」作主语同位语。整体语序：无家可归者的花园（实际上就是无家的花园），把秩序引入城市环境；在那里，秩序原本要么... 要么...。

【译文】 无家可归者的花园（实际上就是无家的花园）把秩序（形态）引入城市环境之中；而在这片环境里，秩序原本要么不曾存在，要么虽存在却无法被辨认出是秩序。

(49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic.

【意群】most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit (主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 我们大多数人会向一种精神上的颓丧屈服,

难点: **give in to + 抽象名词 demoralization 的具体化**

most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit 中 give in to 意为「屈服于 / 向...让步 / 陷入」; demoralization 抽象名词, 根据语境 (被剥夺绿色、植物、树木) 应具体化为「颓丧 / 沮丧 / 萎靡」。整块译「我们大多数人就会陷入一种精神上的颓丧」更顺。主体考生易把 give in to 误译为「放弃 / 承认」。

which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, (限制性定语从句 (修饰 demoralization)) ★ 采分 → (这种颓丧) 我们通常将之归咎于某种心理状态,

难点: **blame A on B 的方向 + 被动语序的汉化**

which we usually blame on some psychological conditions 中 blame A on B 意为「把 A 归咎于 B」, 主体考生常方向译反 (误成「心理状态怪我们」)。which 指代上文 demoralization。conditions 在心理学语境是「状况 / 问题」, 不是「条件」——这是熟词僻义。汉化时按「它 / 这种颓丧」独立成句, 避免长前置定语。

until one day we find ourselves in a garden (时间状语从句) ★ 采分 → 直到有一天我们发现自己置身于一座花园之中,

难点: **until 与 find oneself in... 的处理**

until one day we find ourselves in a garden 中 until 在汉语里习惯译成两个分句的转折「直到...才...」, 而非紧贴主句。find oneself in... 习惯译「发现自己 (不知不觉) 置身于...」, 传达「无意中走进」的偶然感。

and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. (时间状语从句的并列分句) ★ 采分 → 并感到那种压抑 (仿佛) 魔法般地消失了。

难点: **feel + 宾语 + 不带 to 的不定式 + oppression 的语境化 + as if by magic**

feel the oppression vanish as if by magic 是 feel + 宾语 + 不带 to 的动词原形 (感官动词宾补) 结构。oppression 在此不是政治「压迫」, 而是上文 demoralization 的呼应——「(精神上的) 压抑 / 抑郁感」。as if by magic 意为「仿佛被施了魔法似的 / 魔法般地」, 是固定短语。整句译「感到那种压抑仿佛被施了魔法般消失了」。

【调序】**限制定从拆独立 + until 转折成句 + 不定式宾补合并**

本句调序三处: ① which we usually blame on some psychological conditions 限制定从拆成独立分句「我们通常将这种颓丧归咎于某种心理状况」; ② until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic 译「直到有一天..., 我们才...」的「直到...才...」句式, 比直接接续更顺; ③ feel the oppression vanish as if by magic 感官动词宾补合并为「感到那种压抑仿佛被施了魔法般地消失」。

【译文】我们大多数人就会陷入一种精神上的颓丧, 并通常将其归咎于某些心理上的状况; 直到有一天, 我们发现自己置身于一座花园之中, 才感到那种压抑仿佛被施了魔法般地消失了。

(50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

【意群】 It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, (强调句主干 (It is ... that ... 结构)) ★ 采分 → 正是这种对自然的暗指或明指，充分证明了使用「花园」这个词是合理的，

难点：It is...that... 强调句识别 + this 的回指 + justifies 取义 + reference 的语境义

It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden 是 It is X that Y 强调句，强调的是 X (this implicit or explicit reference to nature)，译「正是...才...」。this 回指上文 a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals 这一连串自然意象。reference to nature 意为「对自然的指涉 / 指向」，不是「参考文献」。justifies 意为「证明...合理 / 为...提供正当性」，不是「调整 / 对齐」——这是熟词僻义重点。

though in a "liberated" sense, (让步状语 (插入语)) ★ 采分 → 尽管是在一种「被解放了的」意义上，

难点：though 短语让步 + liberated 的引号义

though in a "liberated" sense 中 though + 介词短语 等于 though it is in a liberated sense，是让步插入语。liberated 加引号是作者自创 / 借用义，指「摆脱了『花园』一词原本严格定义（必有植物种植）的束缚」，可译「宽泛的 / 放宽了的 / 『被解放的』」。建议译「尽管是在一种『放宽了的』意义上」或保留引号「被解放的」以传达作者的措辞自觉。

to describe these synthetic constructions. (不定式短语作目的状语 (修饰 the use of the word garden)) ★ 采分 → (用「花园」这个词) 来描述这些人工搭建之物。

难点：to describe 的归属 + synthetic constructions 的语境义

to describe these synthetic constructions 中 to describe 不是修饰最近的 sense，而是回归修饰 the use of the word garden，意为「用『花园』一词去描述...」。these synthetic constructions 回指上文 the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life 中的 compositions 与无家可归者的花园——「这些人（合成）搭建之物 / 作品」。synthetic 取「人造的 / 合成的 / 拼凑而成的」，不是「综合的」。

【调序】 强调句「正是...才...」 + 让步插入语前置 + 不定式状语前移

本句调序三处：① 强调句 It is X that Y 整体译「正是 X 才 Y」，符合汉语强调语序；② though in a "liberated" sense 让步插入语可前置到主句之前或主句之中作让步分句「尽管是在一种『放宽了的』意义上」；③ to describe these synthetic constructions 不定式目的状语后置在汉语里也通，但若与「花园一词」距离较远，可前移到「花园一词」之后：「使用『花园』这个词（来描述这些人工搭建之物）」。

【译文】 正是这种对自然或暗或明的指涉，才充分证明了使用「花园」一词（尽管是在一种「放宽了的」意义上）来描述这些人工搭建之物是合理的。

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

第1段，第2句

该句含有形式主语与真实主语的对应（“it strikes one that...”）、“There be”句型的多重并列解释成分、插入语作让步状语、以及大量的后置定语（如不定式并列作定语、过去分词短语作定语、介词短语作定语）。这使它成为训练成分划分和长难句剖析的绝佳素材。

A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need.

第2段，第2句

主句包含主系表结构加状语，让步从句涉及倒装结构（表语前置）和情态动词，定语从句中关系代词既引导从句又充当从句主语。这些成分覆盖了主谓宾表状、定语从句、状语从句、倒装等多种常考结构，且有“which”在从句中身兼二职、插入成分分隔主谓等易错点，作为成分划分练习句有较好的训练价值。

This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent.

第2段，第3句

全句包含三层嵌套：主句内嵌结果状语从句，结果状语从句内又嵌套条件状语从句和方式状语从句。且方式状语从句“as it is for these unlikely gardeners”插在条件状语从句与主干之间，形成交叉嵌套，理解时需反复回读才能理清各从句的归属关系和修饰对象。

The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such.

第2段，第5句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语等核心成分,且主语部分包含介词短语定语和非限制性定语从句的双重修饰,状语部分又嵌套限制性定语从句,成分层次丰富。限制性定语从句内部的 either or 并列谓语结构是易错点,系表结构 was not discernible as such 中 as such 的修饰关系也值得练习。整体作为成分划分练习句,能训练学生识别修饰关系、区分限制性与非限制性定语从句、处理并列结构等多项技能

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us.

第3段，第1句

本句覆盖多种成分类型：主语（含定语从句修饰）、系动词谓语、表语（含结果状语从句修饰）、定语从句内部的主谓宾结构（关系代词作宾语）、状语从句内部的主系表结构（含程度状语和介词宾语）。定语从句中关系代词 "that" 作介词宾语、且与两个并列动词短语搭配，结果状语从句中 "be conscious of" 的固定搭配及程度状语 "barely ever" 的位置，都是易错点。成分丰富且有典型坑点，训练价值高。

When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic.

第3段，第2句

覆盖丰富：主谓宾、主系表、复合宾语（find ourselves in / feel sth do）、定语从句、状语从句、并列谓语、被动语态、反身代词作宾语、介词短语作宾补等多种成分和结构；包含易错点如关系代词充当宾语、感官动词后接宾补、并列谓语共用主语等，训练价值高

In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals.

第3段，第3句

成分划分训练价值高。句中涵盖主语、系动词、表语、地点状语、方式状语、条件状语、宾语及后置定语等多种成分；并列结构丰富（多个名词短语通过逗号和 and 连接）；状语位置灵活（句首地点状语、句中插入的条件状语、句末方式状语），适合练习成分识别和并列结构分析。

On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world.

第3段，第4句

本句覆盖了倒装结构中的主语、谓语、表语识别，定语从句中的关系代词所有格 "whose" 的用法，插入语的识别，以及系动词接不定式作表语等多个知识点。倒装句的主语定位和定语从句的修饰关系都是考试常见易错点，训练价值较高。

It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖强调句结构、形式主语、系表结构、让步状语从句省略、不定式作目的状语等多种成分和句式，且强调句的识别与还原、省略成分的补全都是易错点和高频考点，作为成分划分练习句收益极高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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，点击查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇5次·真题12句

homeless B1

adj. 无家可归的

本篇4次·真题13句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇2次·真题22句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次·真题20句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题20句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇2次·真题14句

reference B1

n. 提及

本篇2次·真题10句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题80句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题59句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题49句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题48句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题41句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题41句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题36句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题33句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题32句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

conscious B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

crude B2

adj. 粗糙的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

arrangement B1

n. 安排

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

latter B2

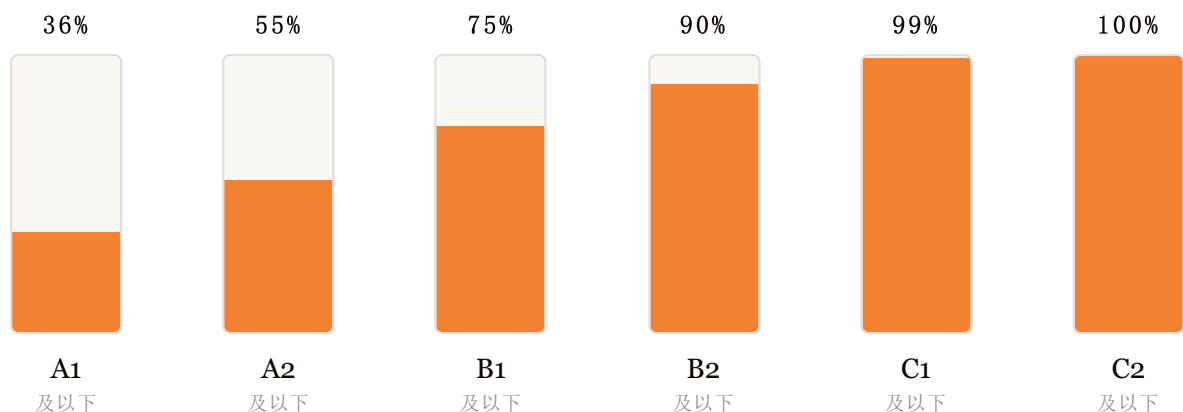
det. 后者的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 177 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 177 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 18 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 177 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2013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 →

2013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2013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(2013)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary. You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET.

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·104词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Professor Smith,

I am Li Ming, a sophomore from the English Department. On behalf of the Student Union, I am writing to sincerely invite you to serve as a judge for our upcoming English Speech Contest.

The contest will be held in Lecture Hall 3 on the afternoon of June 20th. Twelve finalists will each deliver a three-minute speech, and judges are expected to rate their fluency, content and delivery. Your comments would be truly valuable to us.

We would be honored if you could join us. Please let me know whether you are available. Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

尊敬的史密斯教授：

我是李明，英语系二年级学生。我谨代表学生会写信，诚挚邀请您担任我校即将举行的英语演讲比赛评委。

比赛将于6月20日下午在第三报告厅举行。十二名决赛选手将各作一场三分钟的演讲，评委需就选手的流利度、内容和表达等方面进行评分。您的点评对我们将非常宝贵。

如蒙您拨冗出席，我们将深感荣幸。请您回复告知是否方便。非常感谢。

此致 敬礼 李明

【第 1 段】礼貌称呼定调。Dear Professor Smith, 用尊称加姓开篇，一句话就把正式友好的语气立住，落实了称呼块的功能。

【第 2 段】先身份后邀请。I am Li Ming, a sophomore ... 先亮身份，紧接 I am writing to sincerely invite you to serve as a judge ... 直陈来意，开门见山不绕弯，兑现“亮身份再亮意图”的方法与直陈邀请句架。

【第 3 段】四项细节到位。The contest will be held in Lecture Hall 3 on the afternoon of June 20th 给出时间地点；Twelve finalists ... three-minute speech ... judges are expected to rate their fluency, content and delivery 交代形式与职责，把抽象的“details”逐项落地。

【第 4 段】委婉收尾留接口。We would be honored if you could join us 委婉抬高对方，Please let me know whether you are available 请回复，Thank you very much 致谢，三句话干净收尾。

【第 5 段】假名落款不出错。Yours sincerely, 后署 Li Ming，严守不得署真名的硬要求，格式块闭合。

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

邀请外教当演讲赛评委

核心交际任务是inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest，并且 You should include the details you think necessary。一句话钉死：以学生身份写信邀请外教担任即将举行的英语演讲比赛评委，且要把比赛的必要细节补齐，不能只写一句空邀请。

读者 • 语域

写给本校外教·正式友好

读者是a foreign teacher in your college，写信人以学生 Li Ming 的身份出面。师生关系、跨文化、又是有求于人的邀请，语域要正式而友好：称呼用 Dear + 尊称/头衔 + 姓，措辞礼貌委婉，不能像跟同学聊天那样随意直呼其名或用生硬祈使句。

中心立意

诚邀外教出任评委

本信的交际目的：礼貌地邀请这位外教担任学校即将举行的英语演讲比赛评委，并让对方掌握做决定所需的全部信息，从而促成其答应。全文每句都应服务于inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest这个目的。

要展开的要点

1. 开门见山发出邀请

先自报身份（学生 Li Ming / 学生会），再直接说明来意：诚邀对方担任本校英语演讲比赛的评委。对应任务点inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest。

2. 补齐比赛必要细节

落实You should include the details you think necessary：自拟但合理地交代时间（如 6 月 20 日下午）、地点（如某报告厅）、比赛形式（若干选手各作限时演讲）与评委职责（就流利度、内容、表达等打分点评），让对方能据此判断能否参加。

3. 表达期待致谢请回复

结尾用委婉句式表达希望对方能拨冗出席，感谢其考虑，并礼貌请对方回复告知是否有空，收束全信、留出互动。

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

对外教的正式称呼，用 Dear + 头衔/尊称 + 姓，奠定礼貌语气。

第 2 段 自我介绍 + 发出邀请

表明身份，开门见山说明来意——诚邀对方担任英语演讲比赛评委。

第 3 段 补充比赛细节

交代时间、地点、比赛形式与评委职责，落实You should include the details you think necessary。

第 4 段 表达期待与感谢

委婉表达希望对方出席、致谢并礼貌请其回复。

第 5 段 落款署名

客套结束语加指定署名，收束全信。

第 1 段 Dear + 尊称 + 姓

如 Dear Professor Smith,——一个礼貌、正式、指向明确的称呼即可。

正式称呼 · Dear + 头衔/尊称 + 姓, (如 Dear Professor ____,)

第 2 段 自报家门 + 邀您当评委

说明自己是英语系学生 Li Ming、代表学生会，随即发出邀请：诚邀对方担任即将举行的英语演讲比赛评委，紧扣inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest。

自我介绍 · I am ____, a ____ from _____. (如 a sophomore from the ____ Department)

直陈邀请 · I am writing to sincerely invite you to serve as a judge for _____.

第 3 段 时间地点 + 赛制职责

自拟合理细节：如 6 月 20 日下午在某报告厅举行，若干名选手各作限时演讲，评委就流利度、内容与表达等方面打分点评，兑现You should include the details you think necessary.

交代时间地点 · The ____ will be held in ____ on ____.

说明赛制职责 · ____ contestants will each deliver a ____ speech, and judges are expected to ____.

第 4 段 盼出席 + 请回复致谢

表达若对方能拨冗担任评委将深感荣幸，礼貌请其回复告知是否方便，并致以感谢，给互动留出接口。

委婉请求 · We would be honored if you could ____.

请回复致谢 · Please let me know whether _____. Thank you very much.

第 5 段 Yours sincerely, Li Ming

结束语后落款为 Li Ming，严格遵守Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter的要求。

得体落款 · Yours sincerely, (换行) + 指定署名

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题**邀请 + 细节 + 致谢齐全**

本题达标要点是既写出邀请，又落实You should include the details you think necessary；最易失分处是只写一句邀请、细节空缺，导致任务点缺失。

结构连贯**三段正文层次清楚**

邀请、细节、致谢三段各司其职、顺序合理，称呼与落款齐备，不把所有内容挤成一段。

语言准确**邀请句式得体正确**

用 invite you to serve as a judge、would be honored if you could 等正式邀请句式，措辞友好；避免 want you come 这类中式直译错误。

字数格式**约百词·假名·不写地址**

须写成约an e-mail of about 100 words的邮件，落款遵守Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，并注意Do not write the address。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

误签真名

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours sincerely, Wang Lei（签了真名）。这违反Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，应改为 Yours sincerely, Li Ming。

只邀请无细节

反面示例：I invite you to be a judge. Thank you.——只有邀请、没有任何细节，违反You should include the details you think necessary。应补上：The contest will be held in Lecture Hall 3 on June 20th, and judges will rate the contestants' performance.

中式逐字直译

反面示例：I very want you come to be our contest judge.（逐字硬译、语法错）。应改为：I would be grateful if you could come and serve as a judge for our contest.

写成议论文或加地址

反面示例：开头先写一大段“With the development of society, speech contests are becoming more and more important ...”式议论，或在信头写上学校地址。前者偏离邀请邮件文体、稀释任务点，后者违反Do not write the address，都应删去，直接进入邀请正文。

考研英语一 2013年 · 全卷构成

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Section III Part A	写作	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2013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2013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(2013)

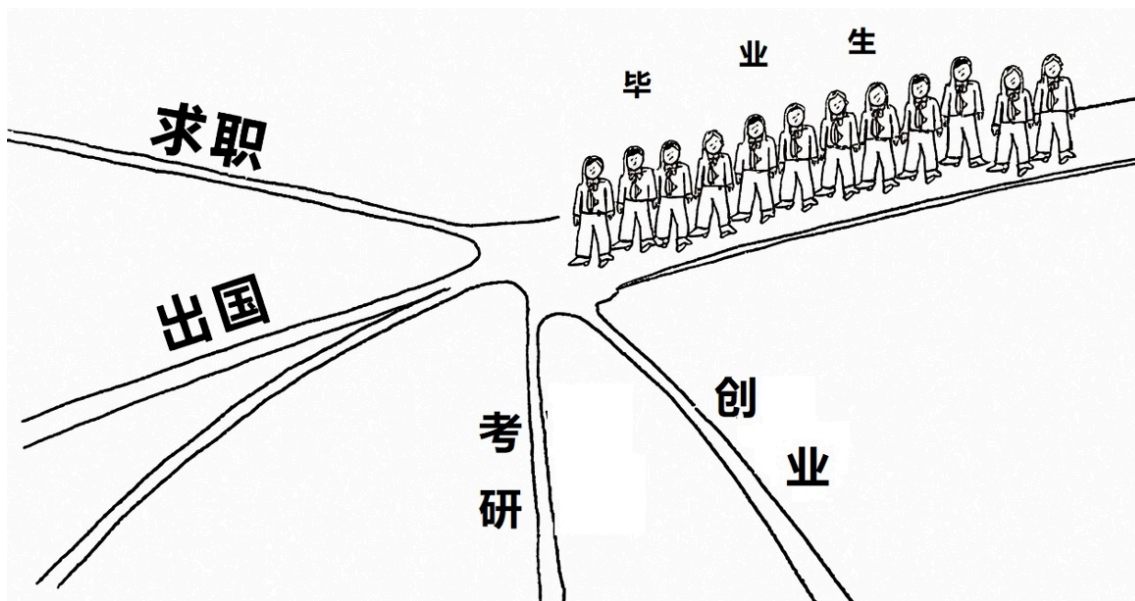
Section III Part B

Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



【参考范文·184 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 group of fresh graduates are marching along a road that eventually leads to a crossroads. At this fork, the single path splits into four separate routes, each clearly labelled as job-hunting, postgraduate study, going abroad and starting a business.

Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about the diverse choices confronting young people upon graduation. The crossroads symbolizes a critical turning point in life, at which every graduate has to decide which direction to take. In fact, none of the four routes is absolutely right or wrong; what truly matters is not which road looks fashionable but whether the choice fits one's own interest, ability and long-term goal.

Given this, I firmly hold that graduates should make their decisions rationally rather than blindly following others. On the one hand, we ought to assess our strengths and passions honestly before setting out. On the other hand, once a path is chosen, we should stick to it with determination and perseverance. Only in this way can we turn a seemingly puzzling crossroads into a promising starting point.

【参考译文】

如漫画生动描绘的那样，一群应届毕业生正沿着一条道路前行，这条路最终通向一个岔路口。在这个岔口，原本的一条路分成了四条独立的岔路，分别清晰地标注着求职、考研、出国和创业。

画面虽简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息：年轻人在毕业时面临着多元的选择。这个岔路口象征着人生的一个关键转折点，每一位毕业生都必须在此决定要走哪个方向。事实上，四条路没有绝对的对错，真正重要的不是哪条路看起来时髦，而是这个选择是否契合个人的兴趣、能力与长远目标。

有鉴于此，我坚定地认为，毕业生应当理性地做出决定，而非盲目跟随他人。一方面，我们应当在出发前诚实地评估自己的长处与热情；另一方面，一旦选定了道路，就应以决心和毅力坚持下去。唯有如此，我们才能把一个看似令人困惑的岔路口，变成一个充满希望的起点。

【第1段】白描画面点四条路。本段用引入句'As is vividly depicted in the cartoon'把读者带入画面，再用一般现在时客观交代'a group of fresh graduates are marching...to a crossroads'及四条路的标签，只描述不评论，落实了第一段'客观描述画面'的功能，也控制在两句内不越界。

【第2段】由画升华到寓意。本段用过渡句'Simple as the picture is, it conveys...'从画转理，再用'The crossroads symbolizes a critical turning point'点明象征，最后'what truly matters is not...but whether...'亮出核心判断，落实了得分核心段'阐释象征寓意'的功能。

【第3段】表态并给两条对策。本段以'I firmly hold that...rather than...'亮明立场，用'On the one hand...On the other hand...'并列给出两条建议，末句'Only in this way can we turn a seemingly puzzling crossroads into a promising starting point'用强调句收束并回扣中心，落实'表态并给建议'功能。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域、读懂配图，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

描述+释义+评论三连

本题要基于一幅漫画依次完成三件事：describe the drawing briefly（简要描述画面）、interpret its intended meaning（阐释其寓意）、give your comments（给出你的评论）。三个任务缺一不可，且重心在后两个——描述只是引子，寓意与评论才是得分核心。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是无具体收信人的议论型大作文，读者就是阅卷老师，因此全程用正式书面语即可：多用第三人称客观陈述与第一人称表态（I firmly hold that...），不用口语缩略随意的表达，也不需要称呼语和落款，专注把观点讲清、讲得体面。

配图要读出

四岔路口的毕业生

画面里 一群毕业生正从道路的起点走向道路的终点，而终点是一个分岔口，将道路分成了“求职”、“考研”、“出国”、“创业”四条路。可写点：主体是‘毕业生’这一群体，关键意象是‘分岔口/四条路’，四个标签正是画家给的寓意钥匙——它指向毕业时面临的多元人生选择。

中心立意

选择无对错，贵在理性

全篇中心：毕业时的求职、考研、出国、创业四条路没有绝对的高下对错，真正重要的是每个人依据自身兴趣、能力与长远目标做出理性的、适合自己的抉择。

要展开的要点

1. 分岔口=人生转折点

第一层意思：漫画中的分岔口象征毕业这一人生关键转折点，每个年轻人都必须在此做出方向抉择，这是无法回避的处境。

2. 四路无优劣，适合最重要

第二层意思：四条路本身没有绝对的对错优劣，衡量标准在于是否契合个人的兴趣、能力与长远规划，而非盲目跟随他人或社会热度。

3. 先评估自我，再坚定前行

评论落点：给出可操作的态度——抉择前诚实评估自身长处与热情，抉择后以决心和毅力坚持到底，把看似困惑的岔路口变成有希望的起点。

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 客观描述画面

用两三句现在时交代画面：毕业生沿路前行，走到分岔口，路分成求职、考研、出国、创业四条，不加任何评论。

第 2 段 阐释象征寓意

把‘四岔路口’引申为毕业生面临多元人生选择这一社会现象，点明分岔口象征人生转折、四条路无绝对对错，此段为得分核心。

第 3 段 表态并给建议

亮明自己的看法——应理性抉择，并给出两点做法（先评估自我、再坚持到底），用逻辑词收束全文、回扣中心。

第 1 段 毕业生走到四岔路口

落点内容：一群毕业生沿一条道路前行，走到终点的分岔口，道路在此分成求职、考研、出国、创业四条清晰的岔路；只交代画面，不解释含义。

引入画面 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, + (画面主体在做什么) .

补充细节 · At + (关键位置), + (该处发生的分岔/动作), each + (对细节的补充说明) .

第 2 段 岔路象征毕业多元选择

落点内容：漫画借分岔口揭示毕业生面临多元人生选择这一现象，分岔口象征人生关键转折点，四条路本身无绝对对错，衡量标准是否契合个人兴趣、能力与长远目标。

由画转理过渡 · Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about + (它揭示的现象) .

点明象征 · The + (关键意象) symbolizes + (它象征的抽象道理), at which + (人们的处境) .

亮出核心判断 · What truly matters is not + (表面因素) but whether + (真正重要的标准) .

第3段 理性抉择并坚持

落点内容：主张毕业生应理性抉择而非盲目从众——一方面抉择前诚实评估自身长处与热情，另一方面抉择后以决心毅力坚持，把困惑的岔路口变成有希望的起点。

亮明立场 · Given this, I firmly hold that + (你的主张) rather than + (要否定的做法) .

并列给建议 · On the one hand, + (做法一) . On the other hand, + (做法二) .

强调句收束 · Only in this way can we + (预期的美好结果，回扣中心) .

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

寓意与评论都要写到

本题达标要点是三步齐全，且 interpret its intended meaning 与 give your comments 两步分量最重；最易失分处是只写了描述、把寓意和评论一笔带过。

结构连贯

三段各司其职不混段

本题达标要点是描述、寓意、评论分属三段、比例均衡；最易失分处是描述段写得过长过细，挤占后两段篇幅，导致三部分失衡。

语言准确

现在时描述+高级句式

本题达标要点是描述段用现在时、并适当用上 'Simple as the picture is'（倒装让步）、'Only in this way can we...'（部分倒装）等亮点句；最易失分处是中式英语直译和通篇简单句。

字数格式

落在160-200且不分点罗列

本题格式要求见 Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing, 是完整段落式短文而非分点罗列；最易失分处是内容太单薄导致字数不足，或注水重复导致超长。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

全篇复述画面

反面示例：'In the picture there is a road. Some students walk on it. The road has four ways: job, study, abroad, business.' 通篇只是复述画面、毫无引申。修正为：'The four diverging routes symbolize the diverse choices that every graduate must face at this turning point of life.'

万能句开篇

反面示例：'With the rapid development of our society, more and more problems have appeared in our daily life.' 空洞且与漫画脱节。修正为：'As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a group of graduates arrive at a crossroads that splits into four different paths.'

看法跑题

反面示例：第二段讲毕业选择多元，第三段却写成'Therefore, students should study hard and never give up.' 与'如何抉择'的主题脱钩。修正为：'Therefore, graduates should choose the path that best matches their own interests and abilities, rather than blindly following the crowd.'

考研英语一 · 2013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	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	本题