

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2014年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14.

The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing – much like a(n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

1. [A] that
[B] when
[C] why
[D] where
2. [A] fades
[B] improves
[C] collapses
[D] recovers
3. [A] Unless
[B] While
[C] Once
[D] If

4. [A] damaging
[B] limited
[C] uneven
[D] obscure
5. [A] relationship
[B] environment
[C] wellbeing
[D] outlook
6. [A] figures
[B] finds
[C] points
[D] turns
7. [A] responses
[B] associations
[C] workouts
[D] roundabouts
8. [A] genre
[B] criterion
[C] circumstances
[D] functions
9. [A] channel
[B] process
[C] condition
[D] sequence
10. [A] persist
[B] feature
[C] excel
[D] believe
11. [A] However
[B] Moreover
[C] Otherwise
[D] Therefore
12. [A] according to
[B] regardless of
[C] apart from
[D] instead of

13. [A] back
[B] further
[C] aside
[D] around
14. [A] framework
[B] stability
[C] flexibility
[D] sharpness
15. [A] hurries
[B] reminds
[C] allows
[D] forces
16. [A] order
[B] track
[C] pace
[D] hold
17. [A] on
[B] to
[C] for
[D] with
18. [A] habitually
[B] constantly
[C] irregularly
[D] unusually
19. [A] carry
[B] put
[C] build
[D] take
20. [A] idle
[B] risky
[C] familiar
[D] effective

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 order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit – and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster." Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness" – protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency – permanent dependency if you can get it – supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to____

- [A] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking.
- [B] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits.
- [C] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits.
- [D] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily.

22. The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means____

- [A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.
- [B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance.
- [C] to register for an allowance from the government.
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?
- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
 - [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
 - [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.
 - [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.
24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel ____
- [A] uneasy.
 - [B] insulted.
 - [C] enraged.
 - [D] guilty.
25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?
- [A] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.
 - [B] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
 - [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
 - [D] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession – with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to ____
- [A] the growing demand from clients.
 - [B] the increasing pressure of inflation.
 - [C] the prospect of working in big firms.
 - [D] the attraction of financial rewards.
27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?
- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
 - [B] Receiving training by professional associations.
 - [C] Admissions approval from the bar association.
 - [D] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.
28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from ____
- [A] the rigid bodies governing the profession.
 - [B] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance.
 - [C] the stern exam for would-be lawyers.
 - [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism.
29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it ____
- [A] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits.
 - [B] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession.
 - [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade.
 - [D] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares.
30. In this text, the author mainly discusses ____
- [A] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America.
 - [B] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it.
 - [C] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education.
 - [D] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes.

Text 3

The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the

Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes – both new and old – are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research – as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism – that is the culture of research, after all – but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as_____
- [A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth.
 - [B] a handsome reward for researchers.
 - [C] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes.
 - [D] an example of bankers' investments.
32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit_____
- [A] the profit-oriented scientists.
 - [B] the achievement-based system.
 - [C] the founders of the new awards.
 - [D] peer-review-led research.
33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves_____
- [A] legitimate concerns over the new prizes.
 - [B] controversies over the recipients' status.
 - [C] the joint effort of modern researchers.
 - [D] the demonstration of research findings.
34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?
- [A] History has never cast doubt on them.
 - [B] Their endurance has done justice to them.
 - [C] They are the most representative honor.
 - [D] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.

35. The author believes that the new awards are_____

- [A] unworthy of public attention.
- [B] subject to undesirable changes.
- [C] harmful to the culture of research.
- [D] acceptable despite the criticism.

Text 4

"The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas – such as free markets and self-reliance – as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A] Critical.
- [B] Appreciative.
- [C] Contemptuous.
- [D] Tolerant.

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to_____
- [A] define the government's role in education.
 - [B] safeguard individuals' rights to education.
 - [C] retain people's interest in liberal education.
 - [D] keep a leading position in liberal education.
38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests_____
- [A] an exclusive study of American history.
 - [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects.
 - [C] the application of emerging technologies.
 - [D] funding for the study of foreign languages.
39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are_____
- [A] supportive of free markets.
 - [B] conservative about public policy.
 - [C] biased against classical liberal ideas.
 - [D] cautious about intellectual investigation.
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"
 - [B] Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
 - [C] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
 - [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

Part B

Directions:

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

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

- [A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable – for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.
- [B] In another case, American archaeologists René Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacán in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.
- [C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain

to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

- [D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copán collapsed.
- [E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.
- [F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knosós), on the island of Crete, in 1900.
- [G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two- and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41. → A → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46)It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in

his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47)By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48)Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49)Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50)One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary. You should write neatly on the 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

2014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2014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(2014)

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)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

随着许多人步入中年，他们常常开始注意到自己的记忆力和思维清晰度已大不如前。我们突然记不起刚才把钥匙放在哪里，或是一位老熟人的名字，又或是我们曾经喜爱的一支老乐队的名字。随着大脑功能衰退，我们把这些现象称为“老年时刻”。虽然看似无害，但这种思维专注力的丧失可能会对我们的职业、社交和个人生活产生潜在的破坏性影响。

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

神经科学家，即研究神经系统的专家，正越来越多地表明实际上有很多事情可以做。事实证明，大脑需要锻炼，就像我们的肌肉需要锻炼一样，而正确的脑力训练可以显著改善我们的基本认知功能。思考本质上是一个在大脑中建立连接的过程。在一定程度上，我们在建立驱动智力的连接方面表现出色的能力是遗传的。然而，由于这些连接是通过努力和练习建立的，科学家认为智力可以根据脑力投入而扩展和波动。

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14 .

现在，一家新的网络公司将其向前推进了一步，开发了首个"大脑训练程序"，旨在真正帮助人们改善和恢复他们的思维敏锐度。

The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing – much like a(n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

这个基于网络的程序允许你系统地改善你的记忆力和注意力技能。该程序会跟踪你的进度，并提供关于你的表现和进步的详细反馈。最重要的是，它会不断修改和增强你玩的游戏，以建立在你正在发展的优势之上——就像有效的锻炼计划需要你增加阻力并改变肌肉使用方式一样。

1. ☐ [A] that
☐ [B] when
☐ [C] why
☐ [D] where
2. ☐ [A] fades
☐ [B] improves
☐ [C] collapses
☐ [D] recovers
3. ☐ [A] Unless
☐ [B] While
☐ [C] Once
☐ [D] If
4. ☐ [A] damaging
☐ [B] limited
☐ [C] uneven
☐ [D] obscure
5. ☐ [A] relationship
☐ [B] environment
☐ [C] wellbeing
☐ [D] outlook
6. ☐ [A] figures
☐ [B] finds
☐ [C] points
☐ [D] turns

7. ☐ A] responses
☐ B] associations
☐ C] workouts
☐ D] roundabouts
8. ☐ A] genre
☐ B] criterion
☐ C] circumstances
☐ D] functions
9. ☐ A] channel
☐ B] process
☐ C] condition
☐ D] sequence
10. ☐ A] persist
☐ B] feature
☐ C] excel
☐ D] believe
11. ☐ A] However
☐ B] Moreover
☐ C] Otherwise
☐ D] Therefore
12. ☐ A] according to
☐ B] regardless of
☐ C] apart from
☐ D] instead of
13. ☐ A] back
☐ B] further
☐ C] aside
☐ D] around
14. ☐ A] framework
☐ B] stability
☐ C] flexibility
☐ D] sharpness
15. ☐ A] hurries
☐ B] reminds
☐ C] allows
☐ D] forces

16. [A] order
[B] track
[C] pace
[D] hold
17. [A] on
[B] to
[C] for
[D] with
18. [A] habitually
[B] constantly
[C] irregularly
[D] unusually
19. [A] carry
[B] put
[C] build
[D] take
20. [A] idle
[B] risky
[C] familiar
[D] effective

1. ____

【答案】 **[D] where** 语法形态

【线索】 并列项给出对照——地点+人名+乐队名

本句并列三件忘掉的事：we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love——后两件是名字（人、乐队），第一件应是钥匙的去向，即 put 的地点，故空格指向 where。

【选项】 A) that **X that 不引出地点信息**

that 只引导陈述事实的宾语从句，本句缺的是 put 的地点状语，that 无地点指向，且与后并列项 an old acquaintance's name（缺名字）的语义对照对不上，排除。

B) when **X 时间状语已由 a moment ago 占住**

句内已有时间状语 just a moment ago，再填 when 会与之冲突；中年人忘的也通常不是放钥匙的时间，而是放在哪儿。

C) why **X 原因与生活常识不符**

why 指向放钥匙的原因，但放钥匙这种动作无所谓原因，且与并列项语义范畴（人名、乐队名）也不在同一维度，排除。

D) where **✓ 正好补出 put 的地点**

where 引出地点状语，正好补全 put the keys 的去向，与并列的人名、乐队名同属典型记忆失误，契合 senior moments 的具象画面。

【验证】 代入后整句为 We suddenly can't remember __ (1) __ we put the keys just a moment ago，三件并列：忘记钥匙放哪儿、忘了熟人名字、忘了老乐队名字，与开篇 their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be 的话题完全一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] fades 词义辨析

【线索】 整段在描述记忆衰退

上文 their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be 与下文 senior moments 都指向脑力下滑，空所在句 As the brain __(2)__ 是引出 senior moments 这一称呼的原因状语，必然是负向变化；同时这种下滑属正常老化、缓慢温和，不是灾难。

【选项】 A) fades ✓ 渐衰，最贴 senior moments 的温和老化

fades 意为渐渐衰退/褪色，强度温和、过程渐进，与中年人偶发性 senior moments 的画面完全吻合，是对大脑功能自然老化的最佳描述。

B) improves ✗ 方向反了

improves 是正向改善，与上文 memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be 的负面定调完全相反，直接出局。

C) collapses ✗ 程度过强

collapses 意为崩溃、垮掉，强度过强，等同于丧失认知功能；但下文只是说偶尔忘事，远未到崩溃地步，属于程度上的过度推断。

D) recovers ✗ 方向反了

recovers 表恢复/痊愈，方向上是正向改善，与全段衰退基调不合，且大脑若在恢复也就不会出现 senior moments，逻辑自相矛盾。

【验证】 代入后为 As the brain __(2)__, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments.": 大脑渐衰，所以这些情形被称作 senior moments，因果顺承自然，与全文第一段的现象铺陈完全同向。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] While 逻辑关系

【线索】 前正后负的让步对照

从句 seemingly innocent 是正向（看起来没什么大不了），主句 this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) __ (4) __ impact on our professional, social, and personal 是负向（其实有不良影响），明显是 让步—转折 的对照关系。

【选项】 A) Unless X 逻辑反了

Unless 表 除非……否则，会导出 除非看起来无害、否则会有不良影响 的怪逻辑，与上下文不符，排除。

B) While ✓ 经典让步转折，正中靶心

While 在句首引导让步状语从句，意为 尽管看似无害，seemingly innocent 与主句 can potentially have a(n) __ (4) __ impact 一正一负，对照完美。

C) Once X 条件含义不通

Once 表 一旦……就，但 看似无害 不是一个会触发后果的条件事件，前后分句根本不构成 一旦 X 就 Y 的链条。

D) If X 条件未让步

If 只表条件假设，无让步含义；若用 If，主句应是 如果看似无害则会有影响 的奇怪条件，逻辑不通；且 If 也漏掉了 看似 与 实际 的对照味道，让步力度不够。

【验证】 代入后为 __ (3) __ seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) __ (4) __ impact on our professional, social, and personal __ (5) __: 尽管看似无害，这种专注力流失其实可能对生活方方面面产生不良影响——让步—转折逻辑顺畅，与第一段强调危害性的目的一致。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] **damaging** 词义辨析

【线索】 前句 **seemingly innocent** 反衬出后文的有害

seemingly innocent 表层无害，让步之后必然要揭示 实质有害，且原文用 can potentially have a(n) __ (4) __ impact on our professional, social, and personal 三个维度展开，可见影响的范围大、性质坏，需要一个显著负面的形容词。

【选项】 A) **damaging** ✓ 负面且强度足，正对让步反转

damaging 直接表 有害的，与 seemingly innocent 构成强烈对照，又能合理统辖 professional, social, and personal 三大维度，是唯一同时满足方向与强度的选项。

B) **limited** ✗ 弱化了影响

limited 意为 有限的，但作者意在强调 别小看它，影响其实很广，limited 反而把影响往小了说，与让步反差的目的相反。

C) **uneven** ✗ 维度不对

uneven 意为 不均匀的，描述的是分布问题；但作者讲的是影响是否严重、是否负面，不是分布是否均匀，维度错位。

D) **obscure** ✗ 用反了——影响并不隐晦

obscure 意为 模糊、晦涩的，但作者要说的是影响 实实在在地存在 且涉及三大领域，不是 难以察觉。词义方向与作者立场冲突。

【验证】 代入后为 While seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) damaging impact on our professional, social, and personal __ (5) __.：看似无害，实则可能对职业、社交、个人生活产生破坏性影响——与让步反转完全契合，也为下文引出脑力训练的必要性铺好垫。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] wellbeing 词义辨析

【线索】 三类属性词限定共指的生活总称

professional, social, and personal 三词是同级并列的生活领域；要找一个能被这三者共同修饰的、表 整体生活状态 的词。结合上句话题 memory and mental clarity 的影响范围，应是涉及个人生活整体福祉的词。

【选项】 A) relationship X personal 搭得上，但 professional 与 social 不自然

relationship 主要指人际关系，professional relationship 可指工作关系，但单数形式与 professional, social, and personal 三项并列时显得偏窄，且 personal relationship 通常是 私人感情，含义偏狭。

B) environment X 更偏外部场景

environment 指环境，关注外部场景而非主体感受；但记忆衰退是 个人主观体验问题，影响的是 个人 状态而不是 周遭环境，搭配方向偏了。

C) wellbeing ✓ 整体福祉，能被三类生活共修饰

wellbeing 意为整体的健康、福祉，可同时被职业、社交、个人三个属性修饰，正好涵盖记忆衰退波及的方方面面，最贴合作者意图。

D) outlook X 维度不匹配

outlook 指 前景/看法，更偏未来展望或个人态度，不是被记忆衰退直接 影响 的生活领域；与 professional, social, and personal 三方面 受冲击 的语义结构不匹配。

【验证】 代入后为 professional, social, and personal __(5)_: 职业、社交和个人福祉——三大维度统合到 wellbeing 之下，正好接上让步反转后的 negative impact，提示读者：记忆问题已经触及 整个人的状态，从而为后文引出脑力训练蓄势。

6. ____

【答案】 **[D] turns** 固定搭配

【线索】 It...out that...的固定框架本身就是线索

It __(6)__ out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do
中，主句是 It...out that 形式句型，that 之后是事实小句，固定搭配 turn out 在此意为 结果证明、事实表明。

【选项】 A) figures **X figure out** 不用形式主语 It

figures 与 out 联用是 figure out (弄明白) 但主语应是人 someone figures out something, 不与 It...that 形式主语搭配，框架不对。

B) finds **X find out** 同样要人作主语

finds + out = find out (查明) 也需人作主语，且语法上 It finds out that... 完全不通，框架不符。

C) points **X point out** 缺乏 It...that 用法

points + out = point out (指出)，常是 someone points out that..., 没有 It points out that... 的合法用法，框架错。

D) turns **✓ It turns out that** 是固定句型

turns + out 与形式主语 It 组合成 It turns out that... (结果发现)，是英语高频句型，完美套入 It __(6)__ out that the brain needs exercise 引出下文事实小句。

【验证】 代入后为 It turns out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do: 结果发现大脑需要锻炼，正像肌肉一样——It turns out that 引出 神经科学家的发现，与全段提出原理的目的一致。

7. ____

【答案】 [C] workouts 词义辨析

【线索】 上句 exercise 与肌肉的类比指向

上句 the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do 用 exercise 把大脑和肌肉绑在一起类比，本句继续说 the right mental ____, 自然要选一个与 exercise/锻炼同义的词。

【选项】 A) responses X 反应 ≠ 锻炼

responses 意为反应，强调被动应激，与 锻炼 的主动训练含义脱钩，断了与上句 exercise 的类比线。

B) associations X 联想偏认知活动，非训练手段

associations 是联想/联结，更接近思维内容本身，不是 提升 cognitive functions 的训练方式，无法对应 exercise。

C) workouts ✓ workouts 就是锻炼的同义词

workouts 意为 锻炼/训练，与上句 exercise 是直接同义词，完美承接 大脑—肌肉 类比，mental workouts 也是英语中常见说法（脑力训练）。

D) roundabouts X 迂回路与脑力训练无关

roundabouts 指环形交叉路或迂回方式，与脑力训练无任何语义关联，是干扰性最弱的形近误项。

【验证】 代入后为 the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive __ (8)__: 合适的脑力锻炼能显著提升基本认知功能——与上句 大脑像肌肉一样需要锻炼 的类比一脉相承，全段原理链贯通。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] functions 词义辨析

【线索】 improve 与 cognitive 共同限定中心名词

the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive __(8)_: 句子要表达 提升基本认知能力, 可被 improve 且可被 cognitive 修饰的就是 functions (功能); 此外下文反复出现 memory、thinking 等具体认知功能, 也呼应 functions 一词的复数意味。

【选项】 A) genre X 用于文艺类别, 话题不合

genre 指文艺作品的体裁/流派, 本文谈的是认知功能而非艺术分类, 话题完全错位。

B) criterion X 标准与 improve 不搭

criterion 意为标准/准则, 标准本身不能被 improve (只会被 raise/lower/refine), 动宾不合; 且 cognitive criterion 也不是英语习惯表达。

C) circumstances X 外部环境 with 认知能力不同

circumstances 指外部情况/境况, 是外部环境概念, 与人脑内部的 认知能力 不在一个范畴, 与 cognitive 不搭。

D) functions ✓ cognitive functions 是高频固定搭配

functions 与 cognitive 搭成 cognitive functions (认知功能), 是神经科学语境中的高频固定搭配, 且 可被 improve、可被 basic 修饰, 三层兼容性都满足。

【验证】代入后为 the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive functions: 合适的脑力锻炼能显著提升基本认知功能——既承接上句 大脑需要锻炼, 又为下句 思维即建立连接 做语义铺垫。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] process 词义辨析

【线索】 下文持续展开 connections 的形成机理

下文 because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand 反复强调 connections 是在过程中逐步形成的，所以本句要把 thinking 定义为一种 持续的过程。

【选项】 A) channel X 渠道是路径而非过程

channel 指渠道/通路，强调信息流动的路径，但 思维 这里被定义为 建立连接的活动 本身，不是信息流动的通道，方向不合。

B) process ✓ 过程，正符 building connections 的动态本质

process 表 过程，a process of making connections 表 建立连接的过程，与下文 these connections are made through effort and practice 的动态生成观完全契合。

C) condition X 状态≠活动过程

condition 指条件/状态，是静态描述；但作者把 thinking 视为 不断建立连接 的动态活动，condition 与该动感不符。

D) sequence X 强调顺序，过窄

sequence 强调先后顺序、序列，过于狭隘；思维并不必然是线性序列，且 a sequence of making connections 也不是英语习惯表达。

【验证】 代入后为 Thinking is essentially a process of making connections in the brain: 思维本质上是大脑建立连接的过程——这与下句 这些连接靠努力与练习形成 自然衔接，process 一词把动态生成的味道点了出来。

10. ____

【答案】 [C] excel 固定搭配

【线索】 drive intelligence 暗示能力强弱、与天赋挂钩

our ability to __(10)__ in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited
句末 is inherited 说明 这种能力是遗传来的，意思是 在建立这些智力连接方面表现出色的能力是遗传的，关键是 表现出色，所以选 excel。

【选项】 A) persist X 坚持是后天意志，非遗传特征

persist in 表 坚持做某事，但 坚持力 通常不被视为天生遗传特征；与句末 is inherited 的逻辑也不顺。

B) feature X feature 不与 in doing 搭配

feature 多作及物动词 以.....为特色，不与 in doing 搭配，语法上就站不住脚。

C) excel ✓ excel in 表 擅长，正合遗传天赋

excel in 表 在.....方面出色/擅长，与 is inherited 衔接为 在建立连接方面表现出色的能力是遗传的，与下一句 intelligence can expand and fluctuate 也保持智力可塑的对照。

D) believe X 相信不是能力遗传项

believe in 表 相信，但 相信建立连接 不构成可遗传的认知能力，语义跑偏。

【验证】 代入后为 our ability to excel in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited：擅长建立 驱动智力的连接 的能力是遗传的——既照应了天赋有限，也为下句 然而连接可通过练习扩展 留出转折空间，全段逻辑顺畅。

11. _____

【答案】 [A] **However** 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句天赋决定—本句后天可塑，呈反向

上句 our ability to excel in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited 是天赋遗传决定，本句 because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 强调后天努力可让智力扩展波动，前后呈对照的转折关系。

【选项】 A) **However** ✓ 转折，正接 然而努力可改变

However 表转折，正好承接前句 智力是遗传的 与本句 但通过努力可扩展 的反差，是唯一能同时满足 反方向 与 副词形态 的选项。

B) **Moreover** ✗ 递进同向，方向反了

Moreover 表递进/此外，方向同上前句，但前后呈反差，递进会让 天赋决定 与 后天可塑 变成奇怪的并列，逻辑不通。

C) **Otherwise** ✗ 假设否定，无依据

Otherwise 表 否则、不然，需要一个明示或暗示的条件假设供其否定；前文并无 if 假设，逻辑链断。

D) **Therefore** ✗ 因果同向，方向反了

Therefore 表 因此，前后是因果同向；但 智力遗传 与 后天可扩展 不是因果而是反差，方向不合。

【验证】 代入后为 However, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate __ (12) __ mental effort.: 然而，由于这些连接是靠努力和练习形成的，科学家相信智力会随脑力投入而扩展波动——转折之后立刻给出后天可塑论据，与全段 大脑可训练 主张同向。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] according to 固定搭配

【线索】 上下文反复强调脑力训练能改变智力

全段 these connections are made through effort and practice 与 intelligence can expand and fluctuate 都在强调 智力随努力变化，可见智力变化是 依赖于 脑力投入，应填 according to。

【选项】 A) according to ✓ 随.....而变，正合可塑性

according to 意为 依据、随着，正合本句 智力随脑力投入而变化 的含义，也与 effort and practice 的因果一致。

B) regardless of ✗ 无关方向反了

regardless of 表 不顾、不论，意味着智力变化与脑力投入无关；但全段刚说 智力靠努力扩展，方向相反。

C) apart from ✗ 除.....外，逻辑越扯越远

apart from 表 除.....之外，会暗示 除脑力投入外，智力还会因别的扩展，但上下文没有讨论其他因素，逻辑无依据。

D) instead of ✗ 替代关系，与论点冲突

instead of 表 而不是，会让句意变成 智力扩展而不是脑力投入，根本说不通，也与 effort and practice 决定智力变化的论点冲突。

【验证】 代入后为 intelligence can expand and fluctuate according to mental effort: 智力会随脑力投入而扩展波动——和上一句 通过努力与练习建立连接 的论证完整闭环，承接 However 之后的正面论据。

13. ____

【答案】 [B] further 固定搭配

【线索】 上文给出理论，本句再进一步推出产品

前面段落 there's actually a lot that can be done 仅提出 大脑可训练 的理论，本句 taken it a step __ (13) __ and developed the first "brain training program" 紧跟着把理论 推进到产品落地，逻辑上是 更进一步。

【选项】 A) back X 退一步与上文递进相反

back = step back (退后一步)，逻辑上和上文 推出新产品 的递进完全相反。

B) further ✓ 更进一步，正合理论到产品的推进

further = take it a step further (更进一步)，描述这家公司在科学家的理论上 进一步把它做成训练程序，是搭配与语义双合的答案。

C) aside X 搁置无法接 发展产品

aside 多指 把.....放一边，与本句 推出新产品 的积极动作冲突。

D) around X 绕开与递进无关

around = step around (绕开)，与递进逻辑无关，也不是 take it a step around 的英语习语。

【验证】 代入后为 a new Web-based company has taken it a step further and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental __ (14) __.：一家网络公司更进一步，开发了首款脑力训练程序——理论到产品的递进顺畅。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] sharpness 词义辨析

【线索】 第一段 mental clarity 与 senior moments 呼应

第一段 their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be 与 this loss of mental focus 给出训练要找回的东西是心智的清晰度/敏锐度，与 sharpness（敏锐）正好对应。

【选项】 A) framework X 心理框架与失去 mental clarity 不对应

framework 指 框架/结构，与第一段失去的 mental clarity（清晰、敏锐）不对位，不是中年人需要找回的东西。

B) stability X 稳定性与开头问题不挂钩

stability 指稳定性，但第一段未提到 心理不稳；脑训练程序解决的是 反应变慢、记忆变差，而不是 心理稳定 问题。

C) flexibility X 灵活度方向偏，且第一段没说丢的是灵活度

flexibility 表灵活度，虽然与脑力训练有点沾边，但第一段失去的是清晰度与专注力，灵活度并非主线，回环对应不上。

D) sharpness ✓ 敏锐度，正对 mental clarity / focus 的回环

sharpness 意为 敏锐度，与第一段 mental clarity、mental focus 在语义上呼应；脑训练程序要找回的正是这种 思维的敏锐度。

【验证】 代入后为 help people improve and regain their mental sharpness：帮助人们提升并找回心智的敏锐度——与第一段所失之 mental clarity 形成 失而复得 的语义回环，与全文 训练就有救 的基调完美契合。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] allows 词义辨析

【线索】 推介性段落的友好语气

第四段整段在介绍产品如何帮用户进步，包括 keeps __(16)__ of your progress 与 provides detailed feedback __(17)__ your performance and improvement，整体语气积极友好，是 邀请 而非 强制 用户。

【选项】 A) hurries X 催促语气与产品宣传不合

hurries 表催促，给人 程序在催你 的感觉，与推介性段落的友好语气冲突。

B) reminds X 提醒与系统训练不对位

reminds 表 提醒，多指 提醒做某事；但 systematically improve 是 系统地训练，需要 让你做 而非 提醒做，搭配不准。

C) allows ✓ 允许/使你能够，正合产品赋能语气

allows 表 让/使你能够，把程序的作用定位为 赋能 用户系统训练，与下文的 追踪进度、反馈表现、动态调整 的辅助角色完全一致。

D) forces X 强制语气与宣传基调相悖

forces 表强迫，会让程序变成 逼迫用户 的工具，宣传文案绝不会这样说，色彩冲突。

【验证】 代入后为 The Web-based program allows you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills: 该网络程序让你系统地提升记忆与专注能力——基调友好，正合下文反复出现的 keeps track of、provides feedback、modifies and enhances 等服务性动词。

16. ____

【答案】 [B] track 固定搭配

【线索】 of your progress 表示 跟踪进度

The program keeps __(16)__ of your progress and provides detailed feedback
__(17)__ your performance and improvement: 程序追踪进度、提供反馈, 需要 跟踪/记录 含义的搭配, 正合 keep track of (跟踪记录)。

【选项】 A) order X keep order 不接 of progress

order = keep order 表 维持秩序, 宾语是场合, 不接 of progress, 搭配不通。

B) track ✓ keep track of 表 跟踪记录

track + of = keep track of (跟踪记录), 与 your progress 搭配地道, 与下文 provides detailed feedback 顺承。

C) pace X keep pace 应接 with, 搭配错

pace = keep pace with (与.....保持同步), 但本句是 of 不是 with, 搭配错。

D) hold X keep hold of 表 抓住, 与进度不搭

hold = keep hold of 表 紧握住, 对象通常是物体或抽象的控制权, 与 progress (进度) 搭配不自然。

【验证】 代入后为 The program keeps track of your progress and provides detailed feedback
__(17)__ your performance and improvement: 程序追踪你的进度并提供详细反馈——
正合脑力训练产品 跟踪、反馈 双重核心功能。

17. ____

【答案】 **[A] on** 固定搭配

【线索】 **feedback on something** 是高频地道用法

provides detailed feedback __(17)__ your performance and improvement 表 提供关于你表现和进步的反馈，固定搭配 feedback on something 表 关于某事的反馈，正合本句语义。

【选项】 **A) on ✓ feedback on 高频固定搭配**

on 与 feedback 搭配成 feedback on (关于.....的反馈)，是英语中最常见、最地道的搭配。

B) to ✗ feedback to 表反馈对象，不接事项

to 与 feedback 搭配会表 反馈给某人，对象应是人；这里 your performance 是事项而非人，搭配不当。

C) for ✗ for 表用途，不表 关于

for 表用途/目的，feedback for 含 为.....提供反馈 的强加目的色彩，本句要表的是 关于.....的反馈，搭配方向不对。

D) with ✗ with 强调伴随，搭配不地道

with 与 feedback 搭配少见，且带 伴随、附带 含义，不能引出反馈的内容/主题，不合搭配。

【验证】 代入后为 provides detailed feedback on your performance and improvement: 提供关于你表现与进步的详细反馈——介词搭配地道，且与上文 keeps track of your progress 形成 跟踪—反馈 自然链。

18. ____

【答案】 **[B] constantly** 词义辨析

【线索】 下句的 增加阻力、变换肌群 暗示动态调整

下文 much like a(n) __ (20) __ exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use: 将程序与 训练计划 类比, 强调 持续增加阻力、不断变化训练, 对应程序应 不断地 调整游戏。

【选项】 A) **habitually** X 习惯性强调主体习惯, 主语不合

habitually 表 出于习惯地, 常修饰有意识行为的人, 但 it 是程序、无意识可言, 且程序的调整不是 习惯 而是 算法驱动, 色彩不合。

B) **constantly** ✓ 持续不断, 正合算法动态调整

constantly 表 持续不断地, 对应程序持续追踪进度、不停调整游戏的特性, 与下文 增加阻力、变换肌群 的训练动态完全契合。

C) **irregularly** X 无规律与系统训练相反

irregularly 表 无规律地, 与上文 systematically improve 的系统训练定位冲突。

D) **unusually** X 异常地, 方向跑偏

unusually 表 异常地/特别地, 描述的是反常状态, 但程序的调整是常规算法行为, 没有 反常 含义。

【验证】 代入后为 it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to __ (19) __ on the strengths you are developing: 程序持续地调整并强化你玩的游戏, 针对你正在培养的强项展开——与下文 训练计划不断增加阻力 的类比保持一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] build 固定搭配

【线索】 the strengths you are developing 暗示扩大优势

to __(19)__ on the strengths you are developing 中 the strengths you are developing 是正在培养的优势，下文又拿 增加阻力 类比，可见是在已有优势上继续加固，正合 build on (在.....基础上发展)。

【选项】 A) carry X carry on 是继续做，对象多为活动

carry + on = carry on (继续)，后面常接 something 或 doing，但 carry on the strengths 不是英语习惯说法，搭配不合。

B) put X put on 表穿戴/上演

put + on = put on (穿戴、上演)，与 strengths 搭配语义跑偏，不表 强化优势。

C) build ✓ build on, 在.....基础上发展，正合扩大优势

build + on = build on (以.....为基础发展、加固)，与 the strengths you are developing 搭配地道，对应在你正培养的优势上继续扩大，与全段 系统训练、动态调整 同向。

D) take X take on 是承担/呈现

take + on = take on (承担、呈现)，与 strengths 搭配既无 强化 含义，又是名词错位，意思跑偏。

【验证】代入后为 it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to build on the strengths you are developing: 程序持续调整、强化游戏，以巩固你正培养的优势——与下文 训练计划要求增加阻力、变化肌群 的类比形成功能呼应。

20. _____

【答案】 [D] effective 词义辨析

【线索】 本体是有效的脑训练程序

it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to __(19)__ on the strengths you are developing 把程序刻画为 持续动态调整、培养优势 的 有效训练；类比对象训练计划也须是 effective（有效的），才能与本体匹配。

【选项】 A) idle X 懒散与有效训练相悖

idle 表 闲置的/懒散的，与 increase resistance 与 vary your muscle use 的积极训练形象完全相反。

B) risky X 高风险与产品宣传冲突

risky 带 高风险 含义，作者要为程序背书，不会引用一个 高风险的训练计划 作为正面类比对象。

C) familiar X 熟悉与递进式训练不对应

familiar 表 熟悉的，强调主体已知，但类比的重心是 训练计划要不断升级，与 familiar 静态色彩不合。

D) effective ✓ 有效，呼应正面类比

effective 表 有效的，正合 不断增加阻力、改变肌肉运动 的高质量训练形象，并与本体 brain training program 的有效性形成正向类比闭环。

【验证】 代入后为 much like a(n) effective exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.: 正像一套有效的训练计划要求你不断增加阻力、变化肌肉运动一样——类比明确、褒贬一致，全段以正面比喻收束，回扣第二段 大脑像肌肉一样需要锻炼 的原理。

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

中年脑力下滑可逆，网络训练可强化

全文围绕一个核心主张：中年人常感到的记忆与专注力下降并非无解，大脑像肌肉一样可以训练，于是一家网络公司推出了在线脑力训练程序。开篇 As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they

used to be. 抛出现象，第二段神经科学家 there's actually a lot that can be done 给出乐观定调，整篇基调是积极、推介式的。

行文脉络

现象—原理—产品—功能 四段递进

第一段摆现象与危害：中年人出现 senior moments，影响 professional, social, and personal 各方面；第二段给原理：the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do，思维即建立连接，可通过努力扩展；第三段引出产品：a new Web-based company 开发了 brain training program；第四段说明产品如何工作：系统训练、追踪反馈、动态调整，类比 exercise routine。四段构成 现象 → 原理 → 解决方案 → 机制 的递进链。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be.

第1段，第1句

本句结构非常典型：时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合，以及 what 引导名词性从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。used to 表达过去与现在对比的用法也是常考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

We suddenly can't remember where we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love.

第1段，第2句

本句包含宾语从句、并列宾语、定语从句（省略关系代词）等多个常考结构，"remember + 宾语从句" 和 "名词 + 定语从句" 都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。并列宾语的识别和定语从句关系代词的省略也是典型考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

It turns out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive functions.

第2段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：形式主语 It + that 从句、并列句、定语从句修饰抽象名词、情态动词谓语等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。

The Web-based program allows you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills.

第4段，第1句

本句采用 "主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 不定式作宾语补足语" 的结构，是英语中常见的句式（如 allow/enable/encourage somebody to do something）；这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较好的迁移性。

The program keeps track of your progress and provides detailed feedback on your performance and improvement.

第4段，第2句

包含并列谓语、介词短语作后置定语、并列宾语等多种成分组合，适合练习识别 "keep track of" 等动宾搭配以及区分并列谓语与并列分句，成分种类较为丰富，有一定训练价值

Most importantly, it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to build on the strengths you are developing – much like a(n) effective exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

第4段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、并列谓语、宾语、方式状语、宾语补足语、两层定语从句（均省略关系代词）、比较状语从句、不定式作目的状语等多种成分。定语从句的关系代词省略是易错点，宾语补足语的识别需要理解复合宾语结构，嵌套定语和并列谓语也是值得练习的典型难点。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 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。

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇5次·真题 37 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇3次·真题 24 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次·真题 48 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次·真题 42 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本篇2次·真题 10 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 12 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 10 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 10 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 10 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题8句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题8句

resistance B2

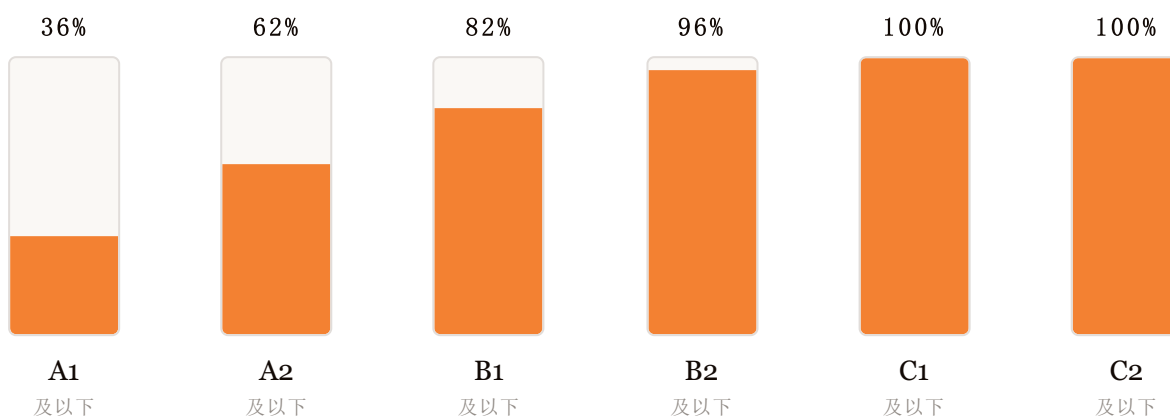
n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 137 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **137** 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 5 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 137 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

137

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语一 · 2014年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part B 段落排序

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part C 英译汉（划线句子翻译）

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part A 写作

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part B 写作

[题目解析](#) →

2014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2014年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2014)

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 order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit – and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

为了"改善生活"并减少"依赖",财政大臣George Osborne推出了"预先求职"计划。只有失业者携带简历来到就业中心、注册在线求职并开始找工作,才有资格获得救济金——而且他们应该每周而非每两周报告一次。还有什么比这更合理的呢?

P2 More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster." Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness" – protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

随后出现了更多表面上的合理性。现在求职者津贴将有七天的等待期。他声称:"最初几天应该用来找工作,而不是去登记领取救济金。"我们做这些事情是因为我们知道它们能帮助人们远离救济金,并帮助领取救济金的人更快找到工作。"帮助?真的吗?乍一听,这位有社会关怀的财政大臣试图改善人们的生活,配合对一个明显过于宽容的制度进行"改革",该制度对新失业者找工作要求太少,并补贴懒惰行为。我们应该理解,驱使他的是对"根本公平"的热忱——保护纳税人、控制开支并确保只有最应得的申领者获得救济金。

P3 Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

失业是痛苦的:你不会心中唱着歌蹦蹦跳跳地去就业中心,为从慷慨的国家那里收入翻倍的前景感到高兴。这在经济上令人恐惧,在心理上令人尴尬,而且你知道支持是微乎其微且极其难以获得的。你现在不被需要了;你现在被排除在为你的生活提供目标和结构的工作环境之外。更糟的是,用来养活自己和家人以及支付账单的关键收入消失了。问任何一个新失业的人他们想要什么,答案永远是:一份工作。

P4 But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency – permanent dependency if you can get it – supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

但在Osborne的世界里,你的第一反应是陷入依赖——如果可以的话是永久性依赖——由一个过于乐意纵容你虚伪行为的国家支持。就好像20年来对求职和救济金管理系统不断加强的改革从未发生过一样。英国福利制度的原则不再是你可以为失业风险投保,并在灾难发生时获得无条件支付。甚至"求职者津贴"这个词本身就是在重新定义失业者为"求职者",他们对通过缴纳国民保险获得的救济金没有基本权利。相反,申领者获得的是有时限的"津贴",条件是积极寻找工作;没有应得权利,没有保险,每周71.70英镑,是欧盟中最不慷慨的之一。

题目与逐题解析

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____

- [A] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking.
- [B] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits.
- [C] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits.
- [D] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily.

George Osborne的计划旨在 ____

- A) 鼓励求职者积极参与求职。 B) 为失业者提供更便捷的福利获取途径。
- C) 保障求职者获得福利的合法权利。 D) 激励失业者主动报告。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____ 直接询问方案的具体设立目的, 回到原文 Osborne 介绍方案的那两句即可对应, 没有 infer/imply 这类推断信号。

【拆句】 George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____ 是 was intended to do 的被动结构，主语是 scheme，to 后接选项里的动词原形短语，等同于 the scheme was designed to do sth.，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit – and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

为了"改善人们的生活"并减少"依赖"，财政大臣 George Osborne 推出了"提前求职"方案。失业者只有带着简历到就业中心、登记网上求职并开始找工作，才有资格领取救济，而且要每周（而非每两周）报到一次。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit

↔ encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking

will they be eligible for benefit ↔ encourage

预判说的"逼失业者主动求职才发钱"与 encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking 在语义上一致，A 直接对应。

B) 与原文相反

原文方案在领钱前加了简历、登记、找工作、每周报到等门槛，是 easier 的反面，provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits 与原文相反。

C) 偷换概念

原文方案是给领钱设条件，全文乃至第 4 段反而批评这种设计削弱了原本的权利；guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits 在原文里找不到对应表述。

D) 偷换概念

motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily 中 voluntarily 与原文 they should report weekly rather than fortnightly 的强制性 should 相反，方案是逼着报到，不是鼓励自愿。

22. The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means ____

[A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.

[B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance.

[C] to register for an allowance from the government.

[D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

短语 "to sign on" (第2段第3行) 最可能的意思是 ____

- A) 到就业中心查询职位空缺情况。 B) 接受政府对救济金的限制条件。 C) 向政府登记申请救济金。
D) 参加政府的职业培训项目。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means____ 直接询问一个加引号短语在原文中的意思，是典型的词义/短语题。

【拆句】 The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means____ 主干是 The phrase means..., most probably 是程度副词，承认答案是上下文里最贴近的一项，并非唯一确解，提示要做语义比对，不是机械翻译。

【定位】 "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. 他声称："那最初几天应当用来找工作，而不是用来登记领救济。"

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre 描述的是查岗位信息，与原文把 sign on 放在 looking for work 的对立面相矛盾——如果 sign on 也是找工作，作者就不会把它和 looking for work 对立。

B) **无中生有**

to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance 谈的是接受限制，原文 sign on 是去办登记领救济的动作，文章并未把 sign on 与"接受限制"挂钩。

C) **✓ 正确**

looking to sign on ↔ **to register for an allowance from the government**

There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance ↔

an allowance from the government

预判说的"去申领救济金"与 to register for an allowance from the government 几乎逐字对应。

D) **无中生有**

to attend a governmental job-training program 谈的是参加培训项目，原文 sign on 仅指登记申领救济，整篇文章未提及任何 job-training program。

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

[A] A desire to secure a better life for all.

[B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.

[C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.

[D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.

是什么促使财政大臣制定他的计划？

A) 希望为所有人保障更好的生活。 B) 渴望保护失业者。 C) 希望对申领者慷慨大方。

D) 热衷于确保纳税人的公平。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme? 直接问是什么促成 chancellor 推方案，对应原文中说明动机的那一句，无推断信号词。

【拆句】 What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme? 主干是 What prompted sb. to do sth., prompt 在这里是及物动词, 主语 What 问的是动因, to develop his scheme 是结果状语, 结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness" – protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

我们被告知, 促动他的是他对"根本公平"的热忱——也就是保护纳税人、控制开支、确保只有最该领救济的人才能领到救济。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

A desire to secure a better life for all 中的 for all 把受益对象扩大到全体国民, 与原文 only the most deserving claimants received their benefits 严格限定的"最该领的人"相冲突; 首段 change lives for the better 是方案的宣传口号, 而问题问的是真正动机。

B) 张冠李戴

An eagerness to protect the unemployed 把保护对象写成失业者, 但原文动机句中 protecting 的宾语是 the taxpayer, 不是 the unemployed; 作者第 3、4 段还专门论证方案恰恰伤害了失业者。

C) 与原文相反

An urge to be generous to the claimants 与原文 controlling spending 直接相反——控制开支恰恰是收紧而不是慷慨。

D) ✓ 正确

his zeal for "fundamental fairness" ↔ A passion to ensure fairness

protecting the taxpayer ↔ for taxpayers

预判中的"对公平的热情"+"保护纳税人"两项核心信息正好对应 A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers 的三个核心词 passion、fairness、taxpayers。

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel_____

- [A] uneasy.
- [B] insulted.
- [C] enraged.
- [D] guilty.

根据第3段,失业会让人感到_____

A) 不安。 B) 受辱。 C) 愤怒。 D) 内疚。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel_____ 限定段落、问具体感受, 属于段内信息归纳, 本质仍是细节题。

【拆句】 being unemployed makes one feel ____ 是动名词短语 being unemployed 作主语 + makes one feel + 形容词的使役结构，空格处必须是描述感受的形容词，提醒考生选项应是单个情绪形容词，而非动作。

【定位】 Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get.

失业是痛苦的：你不会哼着小调蹦蹦跳跳地去就业中心，对从慷慨的国家手里翻倍领钱感到兴奋。失业在经济上让人胆寒、在心理上让人难堪，而且你知道援助少得可怜、又极难拿到。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

hurting ↔ uneasy

financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing ↔ uneasy

预判出的"焦虑不安、心里没着落"与 uneasy 在极性（负面）与强度（中等、非极端）上完全一致。

B) 偷换概念

insulted 强调被他人侮辱、人格被攻击，原文 psychologically embarrassing 只是心理上难堪、尴尬，主体是失业者自身感受、并无他人施加侮辱的动作。

C) 无中生有

enraged 指被激怒、暴怒，原文整段写的是失业者的恐惧、尴尬、无助，第3段没有任何愤怒/抗议的字眼。

D) 偷换概念

guilty 表示自责/有罪感，原文写失业者 You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment，描绘的是被排斥的无助感，而非道德上的愧疚。

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.
- [B] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
- [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
- [D] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

作者最可能同意以下哪一项？

- A) 失业救济金不应附加条件。 B) 英国福利制度纵容求职者的懒惰。
- c) 求职者津贴已经满足了他们的实际需求。 D) Osborne的改革将降低失业风险。

【答案】 A （态度题）

【判型】 To which of the following would the author most probably agree? 没有给关键词，是问作者会同意四个观点中的哪一个，需要把全文的立场综合后再下判。

【拆句】 To which of the following would the author most probably agree? 是 agree to which 的倒装疑问句，正常语序是 the author would most probably agree to which of the following，提醒考生四个选项是 agree 的宾语，需作者赞同的才是答案。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions

↔ **Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional**

Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance

↔ **Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional**

预判出的"反对救济金附条件化"与 Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional 在主张方向上一致，A 是作者会赞同的命题。

B) 张冠李戴

The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness 是 Osborne 在第 2 段背后的指控 (subsidises laziness)，作者用反问和情绪铺陈反驳了它，不会赞同该观点。

C) 与原文相反

The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs 与原文 support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get 及 £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU 严重相反，作者不会赞同。

D) 偷换概念

Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment 把方案效果说成降低"失业风险"，原文方案针对的只是领救济流程、并未承诺也未被作者承认能减少失业本身，作者本就质疑方案对失业者有任何 Help。

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。

Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit – and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

第1段，第2句

本句是典型的 "Only if" 引导的条件句，且因从句前置导致主句倒装，这是四六级和考研阅读中的常考句式。条件句 + 倒装结构的组合在正式书面语和政策性文本中频繁出现，掌握后可以大量复用。此外，句中的并列谓语、破折号引出的递进补充也是常见的句法特征。整体结构规范、典型性强，是理解复杂条件句和倒装句的优质范例。

"Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed.

第2段，第3句

引述动词 + 宾语从句（直接引语或间接引语转换）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且宾语从句内用情态被动 + 并列状语也是典型搭配。学生掌握此句式后可大量迁移至新闻报道、观点陈述等语境。典型性较高。

On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness.

第2段，第6句

本句成分丰富：主句包含主语、系动词、长表语、时间状语，表语内部含现在分词短语（伴随）、形容词短语（补充）、后置定语（介词短语 + 定语从句）；从句内部有主语（关系代词）、谓语、宾语、两个状语（来源和目的）。覆盖了多种常见成分和修饰层级，且表语的扩展方式（分词、形容词短语、定语从句嵌套）是易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness" – protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

第2段，第7句

句子结构复杂度中等偏上(主干识别需跨越插入语和长修饰,嵌套两层),时态难度较低(主要是一般过去时),但成分种类丰富(主语从句、宾语从句、插入语、同位语、并列结构),并且各成分的识别都有一定迷惑性,适合作为句子结构和成分划分的综合训练材料。虽然不是最难或最典型的句子,但覆盖的考点较全面,训练收益明显,推荐优先级中等偏高。

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency – permanent dependency if you can get it – supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood.

第4段，第1句

该句在主干识别、分句嵌套、成分划分和结构典型性上都具有中等偏上的训练价值,时态难度较低但不影响整体收益。作为包含多种常考句式组合的复杂句,适合作为进阶练习材料,帮助学生掌握破折号插入、分词短语修饰和从句嵌套等真题常见结构

It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened.

第4段，第2句

It is as though结构是考试中常见的虚拟语气句型,四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。形式主语搭配表语从句、as though引导的虚拟假设、复杂名词短语作主语,这些都是高频考查点。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和分析。

Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions.

第4段，第4句

本句成分丰富:主句有主语、系动词、表语,定语从句中有主语、谓语、宾语、状语,还涉及介词短语作表语、动名词短语作状语、定语从句的嵌套修饰。覆盖了主系表、主谓宾、定语从句、状语等多种成分类型,且定语从句省略关系代词的现象是常见易错点,训练价值高。

Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

第4段，第5句

句子包含主语、谓语、宾语以及状语和后置定语,成分种类较全面,宾语后置定语 "conditional on actively seeking a job" 可作为练习修饰关系识别的材料,但整体结构较平直,缺少易错点。

To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

第25题 题干

疑问句倒装是四六级和考研英语阅读理解题干的高频句式，尤其 "would + 主语 + 动词原形" 结构和 "介词 + 关系代词" 前置的组合在真题中反复出现，学习迁移价值高

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇9次 · 真题 88 句

unemployed

B1

adj. 失业的

本篇7次 · 真题 12 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 107 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

unemployment

B2

n. 失业（状态）

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

generous

B1

adj. 慷慨的，大方的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

scheme

B2

n. 计划

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次·真题 42 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题 33 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次·真题 31 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇2次·真题 28 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇2次·真题 17 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇2次·真题 10 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 9 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 44 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 23 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 23 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题16句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题15句

legitimate

C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题13句

prompt

B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题13句

urge

B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题12句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题11句

disappear

A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题10句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题10句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题10句

permanent

B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题10句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题10句

attend

A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题9句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次·真题8句

availability

B2

n. 可获得性

本篇1次·真题8句

guilty

B1

adj. 有罪的

本篇1次·真题8句

passion

B2

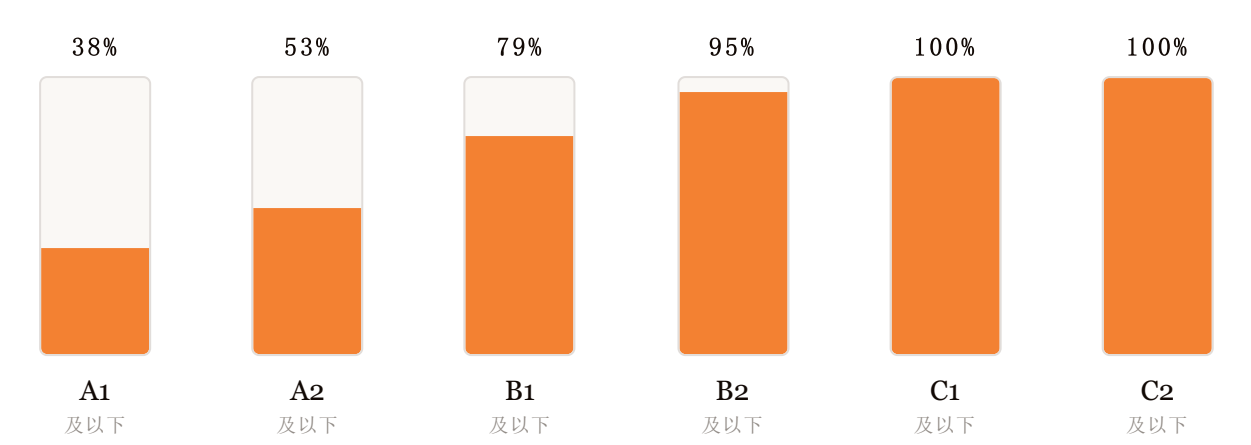
n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **216** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 216 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2014年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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2014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2014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(2014)

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 All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession – with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

在世界各地,律师比任何其他职业的从业者都更招人反感——可能除了新闻业。但很少有地方像美国那样,客户有更多理由抱怨。

P2 During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

在经济危机前的十年里,美国法律服务支出的增长速度是通货膨胀率的两倍。最优秀的律师赚得盆满钵满,诱使越来越多的学生涌入法学院。但大多数法学院毕业生从未得到大律所的工作。他们中的许多人反而成为那种提起滋扰诉讼的人,使侵权制度成为代价高昂的噩梦。

P3 There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

造成这种情况的原因有很多。其一是法律教育的过高成本。在美国大多数州,律师只有一条路可走:先获得某个不相关学科的四科学士学位,然后在美国律师协会授权的200所法学院之一攻读三年法律学位,再进行昂

贵的律师资格考试准备。这使得如今法学院毕业生平均负债10万美元,还要加上本科债务。法学院债务意味着他们必须拼命工作。

P4 Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

改革这一制度将有利于律师及其客户。明智的想法已经存在很长时间了,但管理该行业的州级机构过于保守而无法实施这些想法。一个想法是允许人们将法律作为本科学位来学习。另一个想法是让学生在法学院学习仅两年后就参加律师资格考试。如果律师资格考试对于想成为律师的人来说确实是足够严格的测试,那么那些能够更早参加考试的人应该被允许这样做。不需要额外培训的学生可以将他们的债务负担减少三分之一。

P5 The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

成本如此之高的另一个原因是该行业限制性的行会式所有权结构。除了哥伦比亚特区,非律师不得拥有律所的任何股份。这使得收费居高不下,创新缓慢。行业内部存在变革压力,但监管机构中的变革反对者坚持认为,将外部人士拒之律所门外,可以使律师免受赚钱压力的影响,从而合乎道德地为客户服务。

P6 In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

事实上,允许非律师拥有律所股份将降低成本并改善客户服务,因为这会鼓励律所使用技术并聘用专业管理人员来专注于提高律所效率。毕竟,其他国家,如澳大利亚和英国,已经开始放开其法律行业。美国应该效仿。

题目与逐题解析

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to ____

- [A] the growing demand from clients.
- [B] the increasing pressure of inflation.
- [C] the prospect of working in big firms.
- [D] the attraction of financial rewards.

许多学生选择法律作为职业是由于 ____

- A) 客户需求的不断增长。 B) 通货膨胀压力的不断增加。 C) 在大型律所工作的前景。
- D) 经济回报的吸引力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 A lot of students take up law as their profession due to 是一句具体事实+原因填空，落点在某段定位句，不是全局推断或主旨。

【拆句】 A lot of students take up law as their profession due to ___：主干是 students take up law, as their profession 是 take up 的方式状语，due to 引出原因短语作状语，整句平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.

顶尖律师赚得堆积如山的财富，吸引越来越多的学生扎堆涌入法学院。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

the growing demand from clients 文中只字未提客户需求增加，原文相邻处只有 spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation，谈的是花费增长而非需求增长，且也未把它与学生选法学挂钩。

B) 偷换概念

原文 spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation 中 inflation 只是"做对比的参照系"，并非吸引学生学法律的原因；the increasing pressure of inflation 把参照对象偷换成驱动力。

C) 与原文相反

原文 most law graduates never get a big-firm job 明说多数毕业生根本进不了大所，the prospect of working in big firms 把"少数人的实际去向"误读成"普遍吸引诱因"。

D) ✓ 正确

The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools

↔ the attraction of financial rewards

预判的"赚很多钱吸引人"在四项中只有 the attraction of financial rewards 与之——对应，其它三项均与定位句无对应。

27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?

- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
- [B] Receiving training by professional associations.
- [C] Admissions approval from the bar association.
- [D] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.

以下哪一项增加了美国大多数州的法律教育成本？

- A) 本科学习的学费更高。 B) 接受专业协会的培训。 C) 律师协会的入会批准。
D) 攻读另一专业的学士学位。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following adds to the costs 是从四项里挑出推高成本的那一项，本质是要在原文找出某条具体做法并和选项对应。

【拆句】 Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?: 主语是 Which of the following, 谓语 adds to (加剧/推高), 介词短语 in most American states 限定范围。注意 add to 不是 add up, 意为"增添", 非"加起来"。

【定位】 There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.

在美国多数州, 想成为律师只有一条路: 先在某个无关学科念四年本科, 再到 200 所获美国律师协会认证的法学院之一读三年法律学位, 外加一段花费不菲的律师资格考试备考。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies 谈"本科学费高", 但原文只说要读一个"无关本科"作为先决条件, 从未比较其学费高低, 更未将其作为致贵环节。

B) **偷换概念**

原文 an expensive preparation for the bar exam 是"为律师资格考试做备考", Receiving training by professional associations 偷换成"接受专业协会的培训", 主语与施动者都不同。

C) **张冠李戴**

原文 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association 明说律师协会认证的是"法学院", Admissions approval from the bar association 误读成"考生须经律师协会批准入学"。

D) **✓ 正确**

a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject ↔

Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major

在定位句列出的三段花费里, 只有"先读一个无关本科"被选项 Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major 精确对应, 且它正是文章后文要建议改革的环节, 强化为本题答案。

28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from____

- [A] the rigid bodies governing the profession.
- [B] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance.
- [C] the stern exam for would-be lawyers.
- [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism.

法律制度改革的障碍源于____

- A) 管理该行业的僵化机构。 B) 律师和客户的强烈抵制。 C) 准律师的严格考试。
D) 非专业人士的尖锐批评。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Hindrance...originates from 要的是文章明写的归因, 不是要你推断, 对应的应是原文一句直接陈述。

【拆句】 Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from___: 主语 Hindrance to the reform of the legal system (of+of 双层修饰: 对法律体制之改革之阻碍), 谓语 originates from, 空格填名词性短语作宾语。两层 of 嵌套可能让基础薄弱的考生绕晕, 把它读成"阻碍"+"改革"+"法律体制"三层即可。

【定位】 Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.

明智的改革方案早已存在多年, 但管理该行业的州一级机构一直过于保守, 无法将其付诸实施。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the state-level bodies that govern the profession ↔ **the rigid bodies governing the profession**
预判的"州级管理机构太保守"与 the rigid bodies governing the profession 精确对位, rigid 是 too conservative 的标准同义概括, 锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers 明说律师和客户都会从改革中受益, 根本不是阻力; lawyers' and clients' strong resistance 与原文立场相反。

C) 张冠李戴

原文 If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so 中"stern test"是改革派用来支持"提前考"的假设前提, 并非阻挡改革的因素, the stern exam for would-be lawyers 张冠李戴。

D) 无中生有

本段及全文均未提及"非专业人士对法律体系的尖锐批评", non-professionals' sharp criticism 系凭空捏造。

29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it_____

- [A] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits.
- [B] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession.
- [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade.
- [D] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares.

行会式所有权结构被认为具有"限制性",部分原因是它_____

- A) 阻止律师获得应得的利润。
- B) 禁止外部人员参与该行业。
- C) 加剧了该行业的道德状况。
- D) 阻止律师持有律所股份。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 partly because it_____ 让你从原文里找到"为什么这个结构是限制性的"的某一条理由, 定位精确、对应明确, 是细节题。

【拆句】 The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it ____ :
主干是 The structure is considered restrictive, partly because it ____ 是原因状语从句,
it 指代 The guild-like ownership structure。空格在 it 之后, 要填动词性短语, 做从句的
谓语+宾语。

【定位】 Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm.
除华盛顿特区外, 非律师不得持有律所的任何股份。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文只说 This keeps fees high, 即拉高客户付费, 并未说律师拿不到应得利润;
prevents lawyers from gaining due profits 把方向写反。

B) **✓ 正确**

non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm ↔

bans outsiders' involvement in the profession

预判"禁外行进入持股"与 bans outsiders' involvement in the profession 精确对应,
且与同段后文 keeping outsiders out of a law firm 反向印证, 锁定 B。

C) **张冠李戴**

原文 opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders
out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than
serve clients ethically 表述的是反对改革者的观点: 现状反而保护职业操守; 选项
aggravates the ethical situation in the trade 说"恶化", 与该陈述方向相反, 且把对
方观点当成作者结论。

D) **偷换概念**

原文 non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm 说的是非律师不得持股,
keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares 把禁令对象从"非律师"偷换成"律师"。

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses ____

- [A] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America.
- [B] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it.
- [C] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education.
- [D] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes.

在本文中,作者主要讨论 ____

- A) 帮助在美国成为成功律师的因素。 B) 美国法律行业的一个问题及其解决方案。
- C) 本科学习在美国法律教育中的作用。 D) 美国律所所有权的缺陷及其原因。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 In this text, the author mainly discusses ____ 直接问全文主旨, 是典型主旨题题干。

【拆句】 In this text, the author mainly discusses ____ : 状语 In this text + 主语 the author + 谓
语 mainly discusses + 空格作宾语, 结构极简, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America 把话题改成"如何成为成功律师", 原文除 The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money 一笔带过外, 完全没讨论成功律师的成因。

B) ✓ 正确

One is the excessive costs of a legal education ↔

a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it

四项中只有 a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it 同时覆盖"问题+解决方案"双线, 且"a problem"用单数也契合作者把多条成因统归一题的论述口径。

C) 以偏概全

本科非法专业只是 P3 提到的局部成因之一, 并由 One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree 当作可改革点; the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education 把局部成因当作全文主旨, 明显以偏概全。

D) 以偏概全

flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes 只覆盖 P5 一段的股权话题, 丢掉了 P3 法学教育成本与 P4、P6 的方案与呼吁; 另外作者重点是"开放后的好处与建议", 而不是"股权缺陷的成因"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

18 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

第1段, 第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见: there be 句型 + 定语从句修饰 + 比较结构是典型的书面表达方式。定语从句对名词的限定和比较结构的嵌套使用都是考试中的高频句式。掌握本句结构后, 学习者可以迁移到大量类似的句子中, 具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation.

第2段，第1句

动名词短语作主语、倍数比较结构 "twice as...as" 以及比较从句中的省略,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。掌握本句结构后,学生可以迁移到大量类似比较句和动名词主语句的理解中,典型性很强。

The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.

第2段，第2句

简单句配现在分词短语作结果状语是考试阅读中的常见句式，且 tempting sb to do 结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移至类似句型。

Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

第2段，第4句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见，且本句的定语从句修饰表语名词、从句内部用 make 加宾补结构，都是典型的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

There are many reasons for this.

第3段，第1句

There be 句型是四六级和考研中高频出现的基础句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

One is the excessive costs of a legal education.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构是基础句型之一，在真题中常见，但本句过于简短，结构过于简单，不具备真题长难句的典型特征，迁移价值有限。

There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.

第3段，第3句

存在句、冒号引出同位语说明、多个并列名词短语、过去分词短语作后置定语,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。特别是冒号后列举具体内容的写作手法,以及过去分词短语紧跟名词作限制性定语的使用,在学术类和说明类文本中极为常见,掌握本句结构后可以大量迁移到类似句子的理解和写作中。

This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.

第3段，第4句

"leave + 宾语 + 介词短语(表状态)" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的使役动词用法，这类结构在真题中频繁出现，学会后可迁移到 leave sb in/with/without 等多种搭配，具有较高的典型性

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers.

第4段，第1句

动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词谓语 + 宾语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，特别是表达观点、建议或假设时；掌握此句式后可迁移至同类句型（如 "Improving efficiency would reduce costs"），具有较好的代表性。

Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.

第4段，第2句

并列转折 + 定语从句嵌套是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式；"too...to..." 结构也是常考点；整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构配不定式表语是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式,具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似结构,但不属于最高频的复杂句型。

Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school.

第4段，第4句

主系表结构加不定式表语是常见句式，"let sb do" 结构也是高频考点。但整体句式较为简单，没有复杂从句或特殊结构，作为考试真题的代表性一般。

If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so.

第4段，第5句

本句结构高度典型:条件状语从句加主句的复合句式,定语从句修饰主语,被动语态表达建议,均为四六级和考研常考句式。条件状语从句位于句首、定语从句嵌套在主语中、情态动词加被动语态表达观点,这些都是真题中反复出现的结构组合,掌握后可大量复用。

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business.

第5段，第1句

"主系表 + 定语从句修饰主语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,特别是用 "reason why" 这种搭配来解释原因。这种结构具有较高的迁移价值,掌握后可以应用于大量类似句子,典型性较强。

Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm.

第5段，第2句

"Except + 介词短语" 作句首状语 + 简单主谓宾结构,是法律、规章类文本的典型句式,在考试阅读中较为常见。情态动词表达禁止的用法也具有代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

第5段，第4句

并列主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，there be 句型和动名词作主语也是常考结构，本句非常典型，掌握后可在大量真题中复用这一分析方法。

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency.

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖动名词短语作主语、并列谓语、及物动词的宾语、方式状语等多种成分，且主语部分包含动名词的复合结构（宾语 + 不定式宾补），方式状语内部又嵌套多个不定式和动名词，成分丰富且层次分明，非常适合训练学生识别非谓语动词充当的不同句子成分以及并列结构的划分

After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions.

第6段，第2句

句子成分包含插入性状语、同位语举例、动名词短语作宾语等多种结构，能训练学生识别非核心成分与核心成分的区别，以及动名词在句中的宾语功能，有一定训练价值。

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。

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇11次 · 真题 29 句

profession B2

n. 职业（尤指需要专门技能和培训的）

本篇8次 · 真题 18 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇7次 · 真题 66 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇7次 · 真题 44 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇4次·真题 10 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次·真题 107 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇3次·真题 55 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇3次·真题 27 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本篇3次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次·真题 79 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次·真题 46 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇2次·真题 37 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇2次·真题 36 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇2次·真题 34 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

inflation B2

n. 通货膨胀

本篇2次·真题 13 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

focus B1

n. 重点

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

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ban

B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

spending

A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 24 句

generate

B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

efficiency

B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

employ

B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

conservative

B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pursue

B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

admission

B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partly

B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

costly

B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

journalism

B2

n. 新闻业;新闻工作

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approval

B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 11 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

regulator C1

n. 监管机构

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

truly B1

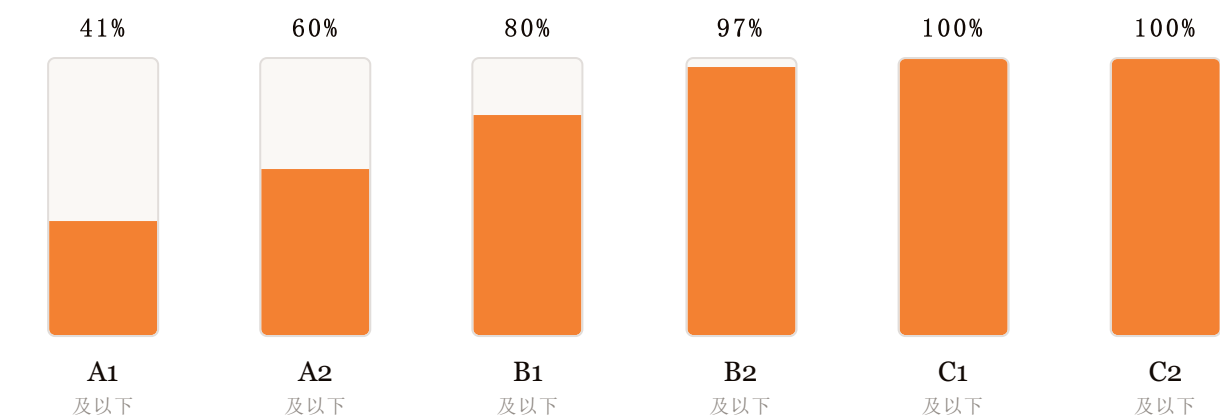
adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

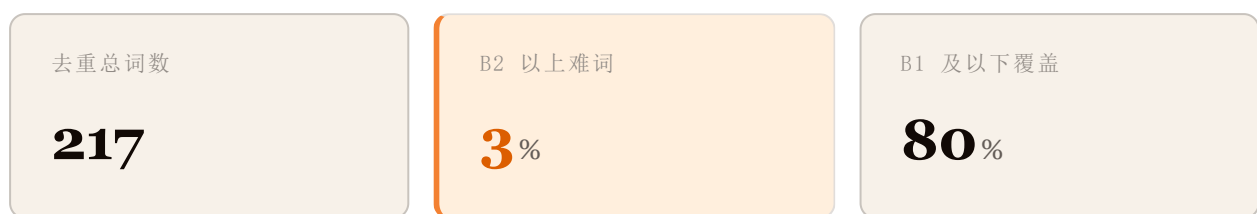
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 217 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 7 个 · 约 3%。



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



考研英语一 2014年 · 全卷构成

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

2014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2014年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2014)

Section II Part A (3)

Directions:

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

Text 3

P1 The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

正如Alexander Polyakov在今年三月接受该奖项时所说，这个300万美元的基础物理学奖确实是一项有趣的实验。而且它远非此类奖项中的唯一一个。正如《自然》杂志的一篇新闻特写文章所讨论的，近年来一系列为研究人员设立的丰厚奖项已经加入到诺贝尔奖的行列。许多奖项，如基础物理学奖，都是由互联网企业家们电话号码般庞大的银行账户资助的。这些资助者表示，他们已在各自选择的领域取得了成功，并希望用自己的财富来让人们关注那些在科学领域取得成功的人。

P2 What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

有什么不好的呢？根据新闻特写中引用的少数科学家的说法，问题相当多。俗话说，品位是买不来的，这些新贵企业家无法为他们的奖项买到诺贝尔奖的声望。科学家们说，这些新奖项是其背后人士的自我宣传行为。它

们可能会扭曲基于成就的同行评审主导的研究体系。它们可能会巩固同行评审研究的现状。它们不资助同行评审的研究。它们使孤独天才的神话永久化。

P3 The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

授奖者的目标似乎与批评一样分散。有些人想要制造轰动效应,有些人想要吸引人们投身科学,或者更好地回报那些以研究为职业的人。

P4 As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes – both new and old – are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research – as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

正如《自然》杂志此前指出的,关于科学奖项——无论新旧——如何分配,存在一些合理的担忧。今年启动的生命科学突破奖对生命科学的涵盖范围持有一种缺乏代表性的观点。但诺贝尔基金会每个奖项最多三名获奖者且每位必须在世的限制,早已不适应现代研究的合作性质——当涉及承认Higgs玻色子的发现时,关于谁被忽视的不可避免的争论将证明这一点。当然,诺贝尔奖本身也是由一位非常富有的个人设立的,他决定了如何使用自己的钱。是时间而非意图赋予了它们正当性。

P5 As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism – that is the culture of research, after all – but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

尽管一些科学家可能会抱怨这些新奖项,但有两点似乎是清楚的。首先,如果获得这样的奖项,大多数研究人员都会接受。其次,资金和关注流向科学而非其他地方,这无疑是一件好事。批评和质疑其机制是公平的——毕竟这就是研究文化——但这是授奖者的钱,他们可以随心所欲地使用。以感激和优雅的态度接受这样的馈赠是明智的。

题目与逐题解析

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as _____

- [A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth.
- [B] a handsome reward for researchers.
- [C] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes.
- [D] an example of bankers' investments.

基础物理学奖被视为 _____

- A) 企业家财富的象征。
- B) 对研究人员的丰厚奖励。
- C) 诺贝尔奖的可能替代者。
- D) 银行家投资的一个例子。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as ____ 问的是该奖项 "被视为什么", 是对一个具体对象的客观定性, 没有 infer/imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as ____ 是 "主语 + 系动词 + 介词短语" 的不完整陈述句, 被动语态 is seen as 等同于 "is regarded as", 下划线处由选项补足表语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March.

正如 Alexander Polyakov 三月份领奖时所说, 这项 300 万美元的基础物理奖确实是一次有趣的尝试。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说 they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science——出资者的目的是把注意力引向科学家, 而不是用这笔钱来 "象征自己的财富"。选项 a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth 把 "使用财富的工具" 偷换成 "财富的象征"。

B) ✓ 正确

The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize ↔ a handsome reward
those who have succeeded in science ↔ for researchers

预判的 "奖金巨额的科研奖" 与 a handsome reward for researchers 完全对应——handsome 接住巨额, researchers 接住科研获奖者, 故选 B。

C) 过度推断

原文 a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes 用 joined 表达 "与诺奖并立", 选项 a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes 把 "加入" 升级为 "取代", 属过度推断。

D) 偷换概念

原文 Internet entrepreneurs 指 "互联网企业家", 选项 an example of bankers' investments 偷换成 "银行家"; 且 "investments" 把 "捐赠 / 奖金" 偷换为 "投资", 双重偷换。

32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit ____

- [A] the profit-oriented scientists.
- [B] the achievement-based system.
- [C] the founders of the new awards.
- [D] peer-review-led research.

批评者认为新奖项将最有利于 ____

A) 以营利为导向的科学家。 B) 基于成就的体系。 C) 新奖项的创立者。 D) 同行评审主导的研究。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The critics think that the new awards will most benefit ____ 要求复述批评者的具体观点, 属于立场观点的细节复现, 而非延伸推断。

【拆句】 The critics think that the new awards will most benefit____ 主句是 The critics think, that 引导宾语从句, 从句主语 the new awards、谓语 will most benefit 缺宾语, 由选项补足; 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists.
科学家们说, 这些新奖项不过是奖项幕后之人的自我营销之举。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未出现 "profit-oriented scientists (逐利科学家)" 这一群体, 更未说他们最受益, 纯属虚构。

B) **与原文相反**

原文说新奖项 could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research——批评者认为新奖项会扭曲 (损害) 这一机制, 选项却说它最受益, 与原文极性相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

those behind them ↔ **the founders of the new awards**

an exercise in self-promotion ↔ **most benefit**

预判 "幕后出资人最受益" 直接锁 the founders of the new awards, 那些幕后之人就是奖项创立者本人。

D) **与原文相反**

原文 They do not fund peer-reviewed research 明确说新奖项不资助同行评审研究, 对该研究并无 benefit; 选项却称其最受益, 正话反说。

33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves____

[A] legitimate concerns over the new prizes.

[B] controversies over the recipients' status.

[C] the joint effort of modern researchers.

[D] the demonstration of research findings.

希格斯玻色子的发现是一个典型案例, 它涉及____

A) 对新奖项的合理担忧。 B) 关于获奖者资格的争议。 C) 现代研究人员的共同努力。

D) 研究成果的展示。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves____ 不问例子细节, 而问 "这个例子卷入 / 涉及什么", 本质是问例子用来证明哪个观点。

【拆句】 The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves____ 主语为长名词短语 The discovery of the Higgs boson, which 引导限制性定语从句修饰 a typical case, which 在从句中作主语、involves 后缺宾语由选项补足。

【定位】 But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research – as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson.

然而，诺贝尔基金会“每个奖项最多三位获奖者且每位都必须健在”的规定，早已被现代科研的协作性质所撑破——这一点将在表彰希格斯玻色子发现时关于“谁被忽略”的不可避免的争论中得到证明。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

legitimate concerns over the new prizes 出自 there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes – both new and old – are distributed——但 legitimate concerns 是用来形容整体的奖项分配问题，与希格斯玻色子的例证无直接关联；希格斯玻色子直接证明的是“诺奖规则被撑破”，不是“新奖项的合理质疑”。

B) **偷换概念**

原文争论点是 who is ignored——谁被忽略，焦点在“漏掉的人”；选项 controversies over the recipients' status 把焦点偷换成“获奖者的地位”，地位与是否被忽略不是同一回事。

C) **✓ 正确**

the collaborative nature of modern research ↔ **the joint effort of modern researchers**

预判“现代科研的协作本质”与 the joint effort of modern researchers ——对应，故选 C。

D) **偷换概念**

选项 the demonstration of research findings 利用了原文 as will be demonstrated by 中的 demonstrated 字面，但原文的 demonstrate 是“证明（某论点）”，而非“展示（研究成果）”；选项偷换为“研究成果的展示”，与例证目的毫无关联。

34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?

- [A] History has never cast doubt on them.
- [B] Their endurance has done justice to them.
- [C] They are the most representative honor.
- [D] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.

根据第4段,关于诺贝尔奖以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 历史从未对它们产生过质疑。 B) 它们的持久性证明了它们的公正性。
- C) 它们是最具代表性的荣誉。 D) 它们的合法性长期以来一直存在争议。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 which of the following is true of the Nobels? 是典型的“以下哪项符合原文”选项级真伪判断，依据严格限定在 Paragraph 4 内。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels? 主句为 which 引导的特殊疑问句，According to Paragraph 4 是状语限定信息来源，of the Nobels 修饰主语 which；结构简单，关键是看清范围限定在第四段。

【定位】 The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

诺贝尔奖本身也是由一位大富翁设立的——他自己决定怎么用自己的钱。是时间、而不是初心，赋予了诺奖合法性。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文 Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy 承认是时间最终赋予合法性，但这恰恰反向暗示历史上对其合法性曾有疑虑——否则不需要 "时间来赋予"；选项 History has never cast doubt on them 用 never 把可能存在的疑虑彻底否决，属过度推断到绝对极端。

B) ✓ 正确

Time ↔ Their endurance

has given them legitimacy ↔ has done justice to them

预判 "时间赋予合法性" 与 Their endurance has done justice to them 完全对应——endurance 接 Time、has done justice to them 接 has given them legitimacy，故选 B。

C) 与原文相反

原文在第四段反而指出现有奖项（包括诺奖）的代表性问题——Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences ... takes an unrepresentative view 及诺奖三人上限不堪现代协作之重；选项 They are the most representative honor 称诺奖 "最具代表性"，与全段批评意旨相反，且 "最 representative" 一说原文从未出现。

D) 与原文相反

原文 Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy 是 "已经赋予了合法性"——是已完成的结论；选项 Their legitimacy has long been in dispute 却称 "合法性长期处于争议中"，把已尘埃落定的现在完成事实偷换成持续的争议状态。

35. The author believes that the new awards are_____

- [A] unworthy of public attention.
- [B] subject to undesirable changes.
- [C] harmful to the culture of research.
- [D] acceptable despite the criticism.

作者认为新奖项_____

- A) 不值得公众关注。 B) 会受到不良变化的影响。 C) 有害于研究文化。
- D) 尽管受到批评但仍可接受。

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author believes that the new awards are ____ 显式询问作者本人的看法，是态度题的标准句式。

【拆句】 The author believes that the new awards are ____ 主句 The author believes, that 引导宾语从句；从句主语 the new awards、系动词 are 后缺表语由选项补足；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science 明确说 "钱和关注流向科学是件好事"，作者认为新奖项值得公众关注；选项 unworthy of public attention 说 "不值得公众关注"，与作者立场极性相反。

B) 无中生有

subject to undesirable changes 称新奖项会经历 "不良变化"，但原文从未提及 "会发生不良变化" 这一论断——既无 "changes" 也无 "undesirable" 在 P5 中作用于新奖项。

C) 与原文相反

原文 it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please 与 It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace 体现作者认为新奖项对科研文化无害、应当接纳；选项 harmful to the culture of research 说 "有害于科研文化"，与作者末段评价反向。注意 that is the culture of research, after all 中 "批评和质疑机制本身才是科研文化"——批评新奖是研究文化的体现，而不是新奖在伤害文化。

D) ✓ 正确

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards ↔ **despite the criticism**

It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace ↔ **acceptable**

预判 "尽管存在批评，新奖项仍是可以接受的" 与 acceptable despite the criticism 完全对应——despite the criticism 接 As much as some scientists may complain, acceptable 接 wise to take, 故选 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March.

第1段，第1句

as 引导方式状语从句加 when 引导时间状语从句的嵌套结构,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是引用专家观点时常用作 as 从句,掌握后可复用到类似句式,具有较高典型性

And it is far from the only one of its type.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构是常见基础句式，但本句表语用介词短语而非形容词或名词，且含 "far from" 这类否定意味的表达，在考试中有一定代表性但不属于最高频的典型句式。

These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

第1段，第5句

并列句加定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且插入语 they say 和不定式作宾语及目的状语都是典型考点结构，迁移性强

You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels.

第2段，第3句

并列主句 + 插入状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。双宾语结构和情态动词的使用也是常考句式。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解中。

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构 + as...as 比较句式在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其比较结构是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到类似句型，具有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，不如复合句那样高频。

As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes – both new and old – are distributed.

第4段，第1句

there be 存在句、as 引导的状语从句、how 引导的宾语从句、被动语态、介词短语后置定语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。整句结构在学术或新闻语体中具有较强代表性,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似语境

But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research – as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 方式状语从句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句的多层嵌套，以及现在完成时被动、一般将来时被动、情态动词等结构，都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真题长难句。

The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money.

第4段，第4句

被动语态主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 宾语从句的三层嵌套，是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

第4段，第5句

涵盖主语、谓语、双宾语（间接宾语 them、直接宾语 legitimacy）和插入状语 "rather than intention"，成分种类较丰富；双宾语结构与插入修饰成分是典型易错点，适合训练成分划分与位置判断能力。

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear.

第5段，第1句

让步状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是在议论文和学术文章中。"As much as"引导让步的用法也是高频考点，学生需要能够识别这类固定搭配并理解其逻辑作用。主句的主系表结构虽然简单，但"seem + 形容词"这种表达在正式写作中出现频率很高。整体句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one.

第5段，第2句

主句加条件状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词表假设、被动语态表客观陈述也是常见搭配。这个句子具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere.

第5段，第3句

it is + 形容词 + that 从句的形式主语句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是议论文中表达观点的典型结构。从句内部的 rather than 并列也是常考句式。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism – that is the culture of research, after all – but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please.

第5段，第4句

but 连接的并列转折结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，形式主语加不定式的句型也是高频考点，方式状语从句虽不算最典型但也时常出现。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

第5段，第5句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句式在四六级和考研阅读写作中出现频率极高，是典型的评价类表达结构，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?

第34题 题干

阅读理解题的典型提问句式,疑问词 "which" 加主系表结构在考试中高频出现,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似题目

History has never cast doubt on them.

第34题, A

简单句中使用现在完成时的主谓宾结构在考试中较为常见,固定搭配 "cast doubt on" 也有一定代表性,但整体结构较为基础,缺乏复杂句式特征,迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **53** 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。

award B1

n. 奖

本篇7次·真题 14 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次·真题 112 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇3次·真题 15 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇3次·真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 107 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 60 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 45 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 30 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 29 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇2次·真题 27 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次·真题 26 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇2次·真题 16 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

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

case A2

n. 情况

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

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 53 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 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

acknowledge

B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

representative

B2

n. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

harmful

B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

mechanism

B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

quote

B1

v. 引用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

controversy

C1

n. 争议

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

shock

B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

banker

B1

n. 银行家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

foundation

B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distribute

B2

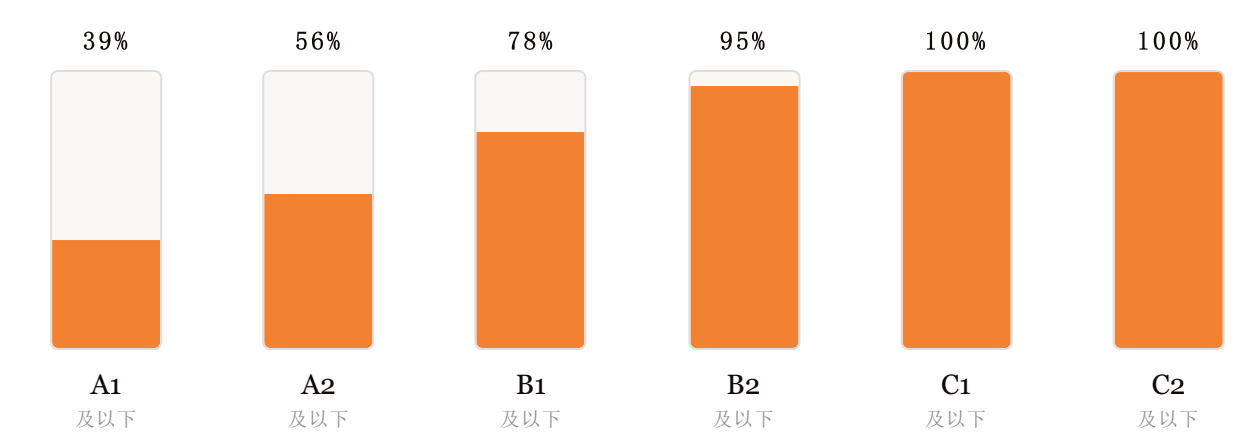
v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

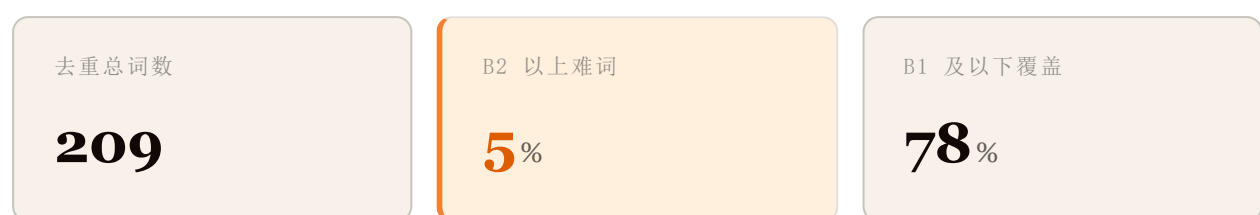
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 209 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 209 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 10 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 209 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2014年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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2014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2014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(2014)

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 "The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

美国艺术与科学院（AAAS）刚刚发布的报告《问题的核心》值得称赞，因为它肯定了人文学科和社会科学对美国自由民主制度的繁荣与安全的重要性。然而遗憾的是，该报告未能触及自由教育所面临危机的真正本质，这可能弊大于利。

P2 In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

2010年，国会民主党和共和党领导人致信AAAS，要求其确定“联邦、州和地方政府、大学、基金会、教育工作者、个人捐助者及其他方面”可以采取哪些行动来“保持国家在人文和社会科学学术研究与教育方面的卓越水平”。作为回应，美国艺术与科学院成立了人文与社会科学委员会。该委员会的51名成员包括顶尖大学校长、学者、律师、法官和企业高管，以及外交、电影制作、音乐和新闻领域的知名人士。

P3 The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new

digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

报告中确定的目标总体上值得赞赏。由于代议制政府以知情的公民为前提，报告支持全面的读写能力；强调历史和政府的研究，特别是美国历史和美国政府；并鼓励使用新的数字技术。为了鼓励创新和竞争，报告呼吁增加研究投资，制定连贯的课程以提高学生在21世纪解决问题和有效沟通的能力，增加对教师的资助，并鼓励学者将其学识应用于当今的重大挑战。报告还倡导加强外语和国际事务的学习，并扩大海外留学项目。

P4 Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

不幸的是，尽管历时两年半制作，《问题的核心》从未触及问题的核心：我们顶尖学院和大学中自由教育的非自由本质。委员会忽视了几十年来美国的学院和大学培养出的毕业生不了解自由教育的内容和特征，因而被剥夺了它的益处。可悲的是，曾经在校园中安家的探究精神已被人文和社会科学作为宣传"进步主义"或左翼自由主义思想的工具所取代。

P5 Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas – such as free markets and self-reliance – as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

如今，教授们经常将进步主义的历史解释和进步主义公共政策作为正当的研究主题，同时将保守主义或古典自由主义思想——如自由市场和自力更生——描绘成处于常规乃至有时是合法的学术研究边界之外。

P6 The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

AAAS对自由教育表现出极大的热情。然而，它的报告很可能会掩盖国会要求其阐明的挑战的深度和广度，从而使改革倒退。

题目与逐题解析

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A] Critical.
- [B] Appreciative.
- [C] Contemptuous.
- [D] Tolerant.

根据第1段,作者对AAAS报告持什么态度?

A) 批评的。 B) 赞赏的。 C) 轻蔑的。 D) 宽容的。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 题干 what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report 中出现 attitude，属于典型的态度判断题。

【拆句】 结构平直：主句 what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report，介词短语 toward... 限定态度的对象——AAAS 的那份报告。无陷阱。

【定位】 "The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

美国艺术与科学院（AAAS）新近发布的报告《问题的核心》肯定了人文社科对美国自由民主制度的繁荣与安全的重要意义，这一点值得称许。然而，令人遗憾的是，报告未能触及自由教育所面临危机的真正本质，可能会弊大于利。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good

↔ Critical

预判段内真正立场在转折后的负面，Critical 是四个选项中唯一表达负面评价的词，自然锁定。

B) 以偏概全

Appreciative 抓住了 deserves praise 这一让步面的肯定，但忽略了 however 之后的真正立场，是典型的只见让步不见转折。

C) 过度推断

Contemptuous 意为‘轻蔑、鄙夷’，是强烈负面情绪；作者只是指出报告未切中要害，并无人格化的轻蔑情绪，强度严重失配。

D) 与原文相反

Tolerant 意为‘容忍、宽容’，含‘纵使有缺点仍接受’的中性偏正面色彩，与作者明确批评报告未切要害的立场方向相反。

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to ____

- [A] define the government's role in education.
- [B] safeguard individuals' rights to education.
- [C] retain people's interest in liberal education.
- [D] keep a leading position in liberal education.

国会中有影响力的人物要求AAAS报告如何____

- A) 界定政府在教育中的角色。 B) 保障个人受教育的权利。 C) 保持人们对人文教育的兴趣。
- D) 保持在人文教育中的领先地位。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 题干 report on how to 要求复述国会的具体诉求内容，是对原文事实的客观转述，不涉及推断。

【拆句】 题干是 required that ... 的不完整陈述句，空格处补完 how to 之后的不定式短语；要警惕国会诉求是 'to + 动词' 的完整短语，不能只看到一两个关键词就下结论。

【定位】 In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education."

2010 年，国会两党的主要议员致函 AAAS，请它确定可由 '联邦、州和地方政府、大学、基金会、教育者、个人资助者及其他主体' 采取的行动，以 '维持美国在人文与社会科学学术研究和教育上的全国卓越地位'。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

define the government's role in education 只截取了 federal, state and local governments 这一行动主体之一，把国会的整体诉求窄化为 '界定政府的角色'，但原文中 governments 只是众多主体清单的一员。

B) 无中生有

safeguard individuals' rights to education 涉及的 'individuals' rights' 在原文中找不到对应概念，国会请求里既无 rights 也无 safeguard，是凭空添加的法律权利话题。

C) 偷换概念

retain people's interest in liberal education 把 maintain excellence（维持卓越地位）偷换成 retain interest（留住兴趣），后者关注公众兴趣度，前者关注学术领先地位，二者并非同义。

D) ✓ 正确

maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education ↔

keep a leading position in liberal education

预判要 '保住人文社科教育的领先地位'，keep a leading position in liberal education 在动词、形容词、宾语三个层面都与原文同义对应，是唯一完整对位的选项。

38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests_____

- [A] an exclusive study of American history.
- [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects.
- [C] the application of emerging technologies.
- [D] funding for the study of foreign languages.

根据第3段,该报告建议_____

A) 专门研究美国历史。 B) 更加重视理论学科。 C) 应用新兴技术。 D) 资助外语研究。

【答案】 C（细节题）

【判型】 题干要求复述报告中提出的具体建议，属事实归纳类细节题。

【拆句】 report suggests + 不完整宾语，空格处由选项补出宾语；注意选项中 only/exclusive/greater 这类范围/程度词，对应原文的 also/particularly 时常被偷换。

【定位】 To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day.
为鼓励创新与竞争，该报告呼吁增加对研究的投资，编制能提升学生在 21 世纪解决问题和有效沟通能力的连贯课程，加大对教师的资金支持，并鼓励学者运用其学识应对当今的重大挑战。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

an exclusive study of American history 的 exclusive (独占的、唯一的) 将原文 particularly American history and American government 的 particularly (尤其、特别强调) 做了范围放大——原文只说 '特别强调' 美国史，并未说 '只学' 美国史。

B) 与原文相反

a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects 强调 '理论性学科'，与原文重点不符——原文呼吁的是培养 students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively 这类实践能力，是 problem-solving 而非 theoretical。

C) ✓ 正确

encourages the use of new digital technologies ↔ the application of emerging technologies
清单 8 项中只有 '新数字技术' 这一条能找到选项一对一的对位，其他选项要么以偏概全要么无中生有。

D) 张冠李戴

funding for the study of foreign languages 把 increased funding for teachers 中的 funding 与 advocates greater study of foreign languages 中的 foreign languages 强行拼接，但原文中 funding 的对象是 teachers，study 的对象才是 foreign languages，二者并非同一句。

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are_____

- [A] supportive of free markets.
- [B] conservative about public policy.
- [C] biased against classical liberal ideas.
- [D] cautious about intellectual investigation.

作者在第5段暗示教授们_____

- A) 支持自由市场。 B) 在公共政策方面保守。 C) 对古典自由主义理念有偏见。
- D) 对学术探究持谨慎态度。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 题干 The author implies 用 imply 表明本题需要在段内事实上做一步推断。

【拆句】 句子简短：作者 implies that professors are + 形容词性表语；只需判断教授对哪类思想呈何种态度，关注段内 progressive 与 conservative 的对照即可。

【定位】 Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas – such as free markets and self-reliance – as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

如今，教授们惯常地把进步派的历史解读与进步派公共政策视为正当的研究对象，与此同时却把保守派或古典自由派的观念——如自由市场和自立——描绘成超出常规、有时是超出正当智识探究范围的内容。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

supportive of free markets 称教授支持自由市场，但原文恰恰把 free markets and self-reliance 列为教授排斥的古典自由派观念——立场被反过来了。

B) 与原文相反

conservative about public policy 称教授对公共政策持保守立场，但原文明确教授把 progressive public policy（进步派公共政策）视为正当研究对象，立场是进步派而非保守派。

C) ✓ 正确

portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas – such as free markets and self-reliance – as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation

↔ biased against classical liberal ideas

预判教授对古典自由派观念抱有偏见，biased against classical liberal ideas 用 biased against 精准捕捉了 portray...as falling outside the boundaries 的偏待性，是唯一对位项。

D) 偷换概念

cautious about intellectual investigation 称教授对智识探究本身谨慎；原文是教授对一类思想（古典自由派）持排斥态度，并非对智识探究本身谨慎——把对象错位到 intellectual investigation 这个上位概念上。

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

- [A] Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"
- [B] Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
- [C] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

以下哪项最适合作为本文标题？

- A) 把握"问题核心"的方法 B) 非人文教育与"问题核心" C) AAAS对人文教育的贡献
- D) 进步政策与人文教育

【答案】 B （主旨题）

【判型】 题干 the best title for the text 直接问最佳标题，是主旨题的标准问法。

【拆句】 Which of the following 引导的特殊疑问句，问选项中哪一个最合适做标题，无理解陷阱；难度全部在与正文主旨的匹配。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter" 暗示文章在教读者 '如何把握那份报告' 的方法，而本文是评论与批评，不是阅读指南——题材类型错位。

B) ✓ 正确

the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities ↔

Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"

its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge ↔

Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"

预判要双要素并列，Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter" 是四个选项中唯一同时点出核心诊断与评论对象、且无方向偏差的，自然锁定。

C) 与原文相反

The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education 把文章定调为对 AAAS 贡献的肯定颂扬，但作者的核心立场是批评 AAAS 报告未切中要害（参见 its report may well set back reform），方向颠倒。

D) 以偏概全

Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education 只对应 P5 中进步派思想与古典自由派思想的对照，遗漏 P1/P4/P6 评论 AAAS 报告的主线——把支撑段当主旨。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

"The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America.

第1段，第1句

本句的主谓宾加同位语、加原因状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中十分常见，书名、机构名、长修饰语的组合也是学术类文本的典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education."

第2段，第1句

覆盖时间状语、主谓宾、介词短语状语、现在分词定语、宾语从句、定语从句、目的状语等多种成分,且宾语从句中虚拟语气易被忽略,定语从句中 "that" 充当主语需明确识别,训练点丰富且含易错项。

To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day.

第3段，第3句

句子采用 call for 并列宾语的结构，配合后置定语从句和不定式短语，是学术和政策类文本的典型句式；四六级和考研阅读中经常出现类似的长句，包含并列宾语、嵌套定语从句、非谓语修饰等特征，掌握此类句子结构可大量复用

The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits.

第4段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见:主句宾语为that引导的宾语从句,宾语从句中的名词被who引导的限制性定语从句修饰,且定语从句内有并列谓语和因果逻辑。这种嵌套和并列组合是学术文章的典型句式,掌握后可大量复用。

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas – such as free markets and self-reliance – as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

第5段，第1句

本句的 treat A as B 结构、while + 现在分词作伴随状语、并列宾语、后置定语 (such as) 等句式，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构。整句体现了学术语体中对比论述的典型句式，即在一个句子中同时呈现对两类事物的不同态度，这种对比结构在真题中反复出现，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 83 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。

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇11次 · 真题 19 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类（总称）

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇2次·真题 47 句

figure

A2

n. 数字

本篇2次·真题 38 句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 38 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本篇2次·真题 37 句

funding

B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 31 句

congress

B2

n. 国会

本篇2次·真题 25 句

conservative

B2

adj. 保守的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇2次·真题 15 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

leading

B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇2次·真题 11 句

investigation

B2

n. 调查;侦查

本篇2次·真题 10 句

academy

B2

n. 学院

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 83 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇1次·真题 81 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 38 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

generally B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 29 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 27 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 24 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 15 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 13 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题 13 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

journalism B2

n. 新闻业;新闻工作

本篇1次·真题 12 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cautious B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

democracy B2

n. 民主

本篇1次·真题 9 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 9 句

making A2

n. 制作

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obscure C1

adj. 费解的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

retain B2

v. 保留

本篇1次·真题 9 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 8 句

expansion B2

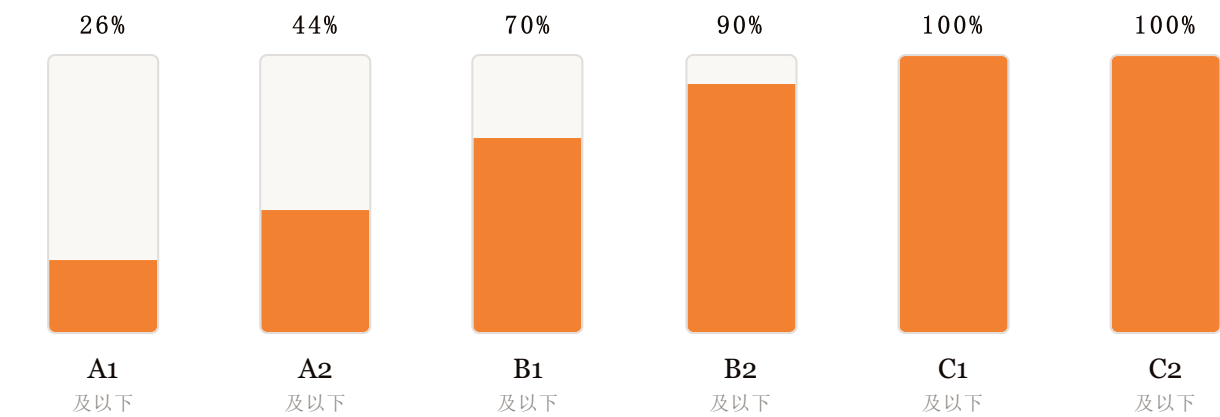
n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 235 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 235 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 23 个·约 10%。



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 235 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2014年 · 全卷构成

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

2014年 考研英语一段落排序·41-45 答案与解析

ORDERING & ANALYSIS • 段落排序题和解析

段落排序题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确段落顺序与逐位解析由懒笔记基于2014年 考研英语一段落排序原卷逐位核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、7 段打乱的字母标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与排序链连续排印；卷面之后先给完整正确顺序链，再逐位紧跟解析——正确段、与已确定邻居的双侧接缝原文（回指/复现/连接词）与指代消解依据，以及诱人错段的辨析。

英语一真题(2014)

Section II Part B

Directions:

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

[A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable – for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

一些考古遗址一直都很容易观察到——例如，希腊雅典的帕特农神庙、埃及吉萨的金字塔以及英格兰南部的巨石阵。但这些遗址是例外而非常态。大多数考古遗址是通过仔细搜寻找到的，而许多其他遗址则是偶然发现的。Olduvai Gorge是坦桑尼亚的一处早期人类遗址，1911年被一名蝴蝶猎人发现，他确实是跌入了它的深谷中。20世纪70年代墨西哥城地铁挖掘期间出土了数千件阿兹特克文物。

[B] In another case, American archaeologists René Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacán in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

在另一个案例中，美国考古学家René Million和George Cowgill花费数年时间系统地绘制了墨西哥谷地Teotihuacán整座城市地图，该地靠近现在的墨西哥城。在公元600年左右的鼎盛时期，这座城市是世界上最大的人类聚居地之一。研究人员不仅绘制了该城市宏大而华丽的祭祀区域，还绘制了数百座普通人居住的简朴公寓建筑群。

- [C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

当地表没有任何可见物时,考古学家如何知道在哪里找到他们要寻找的东西?通常,他们会对大片地形进行勘测和取样(进行试掘),以确定在哪里挖掘会获得有用的信息。勘测和试样也已成为了了解包含考古遗址的更大景观的重要手段。

- [D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copán collapsed.

勘测可以覆盖单个大型聚落或整个景观。在一个案例中,许多研究人员在洪都拉斯古玛雅城市Copán周围工作,通过使用航空照片和徒步勘测,定位了数百个小型乡村村庄和独立住所。由此绘制的聚落地图显示,在公元500年至850年Copán崩溃期间,该城市周围农村人口的分布和密度发生了巨大变化。

- [E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

为了找到遗址,当今的考古学家严重依赖系统的勘测方法以及各种高科技工具和技术。机载技术,如飞机或航天器携带的不同类型的雷达和摄影设备,使考古学家能够在不挖掘的情况下了解地下的情况。航空勘测可定位感兴趣的一般区域或较大的埋藏特征,如古代建筑或田地。

- [F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knósos), on the island of Crete, in 1900.

然而,大多数考古遗址是由专门出发寻找它们的考古学家发现的。这样的搜寻可能需要数年时间。英国考古学家Howard Carter从其他遗址发现的信息中得知埃及法老图坦卡蒙的陵墓存在。Carter在帝王谷筛选碎石七年后,于1922年找到了该陵墓。19世纪晚期,英国考古学家Arthur Evans爵士在希腊雅典的古董商店中仔细搜寻。他在寻找归属于古代迈锡尼文化的微型雕刻印章,该文化在公元前1400年至1200年统治希腊。Evans对这些雕刻的解读最终使他于1900年在克里特岛找到了Knossos的米诺斯宫殿。

- [G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of

pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two- and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

地面勘测使考古学家能够精确定位挖掘将取得成功的地点。大多数地面勘测涉及大量的步行,寻找表面线索,如陶器小碎片。它们通常包括一定量的挖掘,以在整个景观的选定点测试埋藏物质。考古学家还可能使用地面雷达、磁场记录和金属探测器等技术来定位埋藏遗迹。考古学家通常使用计算机来绘制遗址和遗址周围景观的地图。二维和三维地图是规划挖掘、展示遗址外观和呈现考古研究结果的有用工具。

41. → A → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

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

通读验证 按 C-A-F-E-G-D-B 从头通读: C 抛出总问题 How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground?; 接 given 的 A, A 讲遗址多半 located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident——注意卷面把 A 排在 C 之后, 是因为 A 段尾的「偶然发现」正好被 F 段首的 however 接走; F 以 Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. 转向刻意搜寻并举 Carter、Evans 旧例; given 的 E 用 archaeologists today rely heavily on ... high-technology tools 由古及今转入现代技术, 段尾停在 Aerial surveys; G 段首 Ground surveys 与之对举、补全地面手段, 段尾落到地图工具; D 复现 Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. 并以 In one case 开 Copán 案例; B 以 In another case 接 Teotihuacán 案例收尾。逐条接缝都消解得上、无回绕。需提醒的一处: C 接 A 是语义承接(弱锚), 但因 C 的总设问只能领起全文、A 又是 given 钉死在 C 后, 方向仍唯一。

41. 正确段 C

【承接前一段】 段 A 语义承接

本段 How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground?

段 A Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident.

A 说「多数遗址地表看不见、要靠搜寻」，C 顺势追问「看不见时怎么找」，问题正对接（弱锚，靠逻辑）。41 紧贴 given 的 A。A 段尾落在「靠搜寻或偶然发现」、且整段都在讲遗址多半地表无明显痕迹；C 段首的设问 there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground 正是接着这个「看不见」往下问「那究竟怎么找」。无显式回指词，是语义承接，但方向唯一。

【辨错段】 段 F

F 段首 however 要接「偶然发现」，而 A 段尾正好停在偶然发现，看着也能接 A。F 的 Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. 用 however 转折偶然发现，确实能贴 A。但若把 F 放 41，C 这个「全文总问题」就无处安放——C 的设问必须先于一切技术/案例出现，只能紧跟 A。把 F 放 41 会打乱「先问问题、再答」的主干，且 F 更适合放在 C 之后承接「刻意搜寻」这一答案分支。

42. 正确段 F

【引出后一段】 段 E 语义承接

本段 Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knosós), on the island of Crete, in 1900.

段 E To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques.

F 讲完早年人工苦寻的案例，E 以 today + high-technology 把话题推到现代技术，时间与方法上正好递进。42 夹在 C 与 given 的 E 之间。F 全段是人工搜寻的旧例（Carter 1922、Evans 1900），E 段首 archaeologists today rely heavily on ... high-technology tools 用 today 与「高科技」与之形成「过去靠苦寻 → 今天靠技术」的递进，F 在前、E 在后顺理成章。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 也讲找遗址的方法，看似能放 E 前，但 G 段首 Ground surveys 必须紧贴讲 Aerial 的 E 之后，不能在 E 前。G 的 Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. 与 E 段尾的 Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest 是「地面 vs 空中」对子，G 只能在 E 之后。若把 G 抢到 42（E 前），既破坏 Aerial→Ground 的顺序，又让 C 之后突兀地跳过人工搜寻案例 F，逻辑断裂。

43. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 E 词汇复现

本段 Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful.

段 E Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

E 段尾讲 Aerial surveys (空中), G 段首讲 Ground surveys (地面), 是同一组对举词, 紧贴相接。43 紧跟 given 的 E。E 只讲了空中遥感这一类, 段尾停在 Aerial surveys; G 段首 Ground surveys 正好补上地面这一类, Aerial 与 Ground 成对、且 surveys 一词复现, 接缝最硬。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 段首 Surveys 也复现、看着也能接 E, 但 D 讲的是 survey 覆盖范围与案例, 要在 G 之后。D 的 Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. 同样复现 Surveys, 迷惑性强。但 E 段尾具体停在 Aerial, 最贴的是与之对举的 Ground (G), 不是泛谈覆盖范围的 D; 且 G 段尾落到「地图工具」, 正好引出 D/B 的测绘案例。把 D 抢到 43 会让 Aerial 失去 Ground 的配对、逻辑出现缺口。

44. 正确段 D

【承接前一段】 段 G 词汇复现

本段 Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes.

段 G Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful.

G 讲完地面勘察方法并落到地图工具, D 复现 Surveys 并转入「勘察能覆盖多大范围」的案例展开。44 紧跟刚定下的 G。G 段尾讲到 Two- and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations (测绘成果), D 段首 Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. 顺势把 survey 从方法推进到「覆盖范围」的实例 (Copán), Surveys 一词复现衔接。

【引出后一段】 段 B 逻辑连接词

本段 In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán

段 B In another case

D 用 In one case 开第一个案例, B 用 In another case 接第二个, one→another 成对锁死先后。D 段内 In one case 是第一个案例 (Copán), B 段首 In another case 是第二个案例 (Teotihuacán)。one case 必在 another case 之前, 所以 D 在 B 前, 这条接缝同时帮 44、45 两位定锚。

【辨错段】 段 B

B 也是 survey 案例、看着也能接 G, 但 B 段首是 In another case, 必须排在 In one case 的 D 之后。B 的 In another case 明确表示「又一个案例」, 前面必须先有一个 In one case, 而那正是 D。若把 B 放 44 (G 之后第一位), 就出现「先 another、后才 one」的语序错乱。所以 44 只能是 D, B 顺延到 45。

45. 正确段 **B**

【承接前一段】 段 D 逻辑连接词

本段 **In another case**

段 D In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán

B 段首 In another case 直接承接 D 的 In one case, 是 one→another 配对的后半。45 收尾。D 已用 In one case 给出 Copán 这第一个案例, B 段首 In another case 接出 Teotihuacán 这第二个案例, another 回指「前面已有一个 case」, 唯一能对上的就是 D。B 段尾收束于测绘成果、不再引出新内容, 正合末段。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

先建全文语境, 再判断哪段接哪段

排序题是语篇连贯题——把每段单独读懂没用, 必须先有全文主旨与脉络骨架, 判断「这两段逻辑上能不能顺承」才有大方向。这是逐位定段、通读验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

考古学家如何定位地下看不见的遗址: 方法的演进与具体案例

全文回答的就是一个核心问题——How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground?。文章先讲遗址有的天然可见、多数靠刻意搜寻或偶然发现, 再引出当无地表痕迹时的两大手段: Airborne technologies (空中遥感) 与 Ground surveys (地面勘查), 并用 Copán、Teotihuacán 等案例落实。

脉络骨架

提出问题 → 总述搜寻方式 → 引出技术手段 (空中/地面) → 案例展开 → 收束于地图成果

骨架是「现象与常规 (A: 遗址多靠搜寻或偶然) → 总问题 (C: 地表无痕怎么找) → 刻意搜寻的例子 (F: Carter、Evans) → 现代技术总纲 (E: systematic survey + high-technology) → 空中之外的地面勘查 (G: Ground surveys) → 勘查覆盖范围的案例 (D: Copán) → 又一案例 (B: Teotihuacán)」。待答位置 41 该放「总问题」类、42 该放「搜寻案例」类、43-45 该放「技术与案例」类, 方向先定。

SIGNALS • 逐段衔接信号表

每段在讲什么 · 段首钩子 · 段尾伏笔

把每段拆成「讲什么 + 段首的回指钩子（指向前一段）+ 段尾的伏笔（指向后一段）」——这是判相邻的取料表，也是把「扫一眼首尾句就感到链条」拆成可复核的明账。

段 A

首段候选

讲什么 **遗址有的天然可见，但那是例外；多数靠搜寻、不少靠偶然发现**

段首钩子 用 Some archaeological sites 首次引入话题，不依赖前文

段尾伏笔 段尾停在「偶然发现」的两个例子，留给后文转向「刻意搜寻」

段 B

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **又一勘查案例：Million 与 Cowgill 系统测绘 Teotihuacán 全城**

段首钩子 In another case 表明前面已有「一个 case」

段尾伏笔 段尾落在测绘成果，是全文案例链的收束

段 C

语义承接

讲什么 **抛出全文总问题：地表无痕时怎么找，并答以勘查取样**

段首钩子 设问承接前段「天然可见是例外」，无显式回指词（弱锚）

段尾伏笔 段尾点出 survey 也用于理解更大景观，为后文技术铺路

段 D

词汇复现

讲什么 **Survey 可覆盖从单个聚落到整片景观：Copán 案例**

段首钩子 段首复现 Surveys，承接前段对 survey 的介绍

段尾伏笔 段尾以 In one case 开启案例，预期后文 In another case 接续

段 E

语义承接

讲什么 **现代搜寻总纲：系统勘查 + 高科技，先讲空中遥感**

段首钩子 To find their sites 承接前文「怎么找」的问题

段尾伏笔 段尾只讲到空中遥感，留下「地面手段」的口子给后文

段 F

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **刻意搜寻的两个例子：Carter 寻图坦卡蒙墓、Evans 寻米诺斯宫**

段首钩子 however + Most...by archaeologists 与前文「偶然发现」对举

段尾伏笔 段尾停在 Evans 找到 Knossos 宫，例子讲完、转向现代技术

段 G

词汇复现

讲什么 **地面勘查：徒步找地表线索、用地下雷达等技术、计算机制图**

段首钩子 Ground surveys 与前段 Aerial surveys 同框对举

段尾伏笔 段尾落在地图工具，引出后文用地图呈现勘查范围

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。

Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable – for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England.

A段，第1句

主系表结构加现在完成时是常见句式，举例补充说明也是典型写作手法，在四六级或考研阅读中时有出现。但本句结构较为简单，不属于高频复杂句式，代表性中等。

Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident.

A段，第3句

本句是典型的“主句 + while 引导的对比状语从句”结构，在考试阅读中常见。两个分句都使用现在完成时被动语态，且结构平行对应，这种对比句式在学术和正式文体中出现频率较高。掌握此类结构后，学习者可迁移至其他包含对比关系的复杂句，具有较好的代表性。

Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911.

A段，第4句

被动语态主句+限制性定语从句的组合,以及同位语插入,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似长难句,实用性强。

The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

B段，第3句

"not only ... but also ..." 并列结构和 "where" 引导的限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。宾语并列结构常用于强调对比或递进，定语从句用于限定名词，掌握后可广泛复用于理解和写作。

Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them.

F段，第1句

被动语态句式加限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见,特别是描述客观事实或研究成果时。句子结构(被动主句 + 嵌套定语从句)具有高度代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中,实用价值高。

Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922.

F段，第4句

"主句 + before 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的叙事句式，用于描述历史事件或长期行为的时间背景。本句结构简洁典型，学习后可直接迁移到类似的时间对比场景。

He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC.

F段，第6句

"主句主干 + 长宾语 + 后置修饰 + 定语从句"是阅读中非常常见的句型。掌握这种拆法后，可以迁移到大量说明性和学术性句子里。

Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knosós), on the island of Crete, in 1900.

F段，第7句

成分划分训练价值中等偏上：覆盖主语（含修饰成分）、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分；「lead sb to do」结构中宾语补足语的识别是常见考点；主语中的所有格和介词短语修饰也值得练习；但缺少定语从句、表语等其他典型成分。

Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful.

G段，第1句

主句的使役动词加不定式结构（allow sb to do）和嵌入式限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这一结构后，学生可以迁移到 enable、permit、encourage 等类似动词，以及其他关系副词（when、why）引导的定语从句，实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

site A2

n. 地点

本篇11次 · 真题 45 句

archaeologist B2

n. 考古学家

本篇10次 · 真题 14 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题 75 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇2次·真题 18 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇2次·真题 8 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

artifact C1

n. 人工制品

本篇1次·真题 29 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 10 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题 10 句

distribution

B2

n. 分配

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dominate

B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exception

B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

systematic

C1

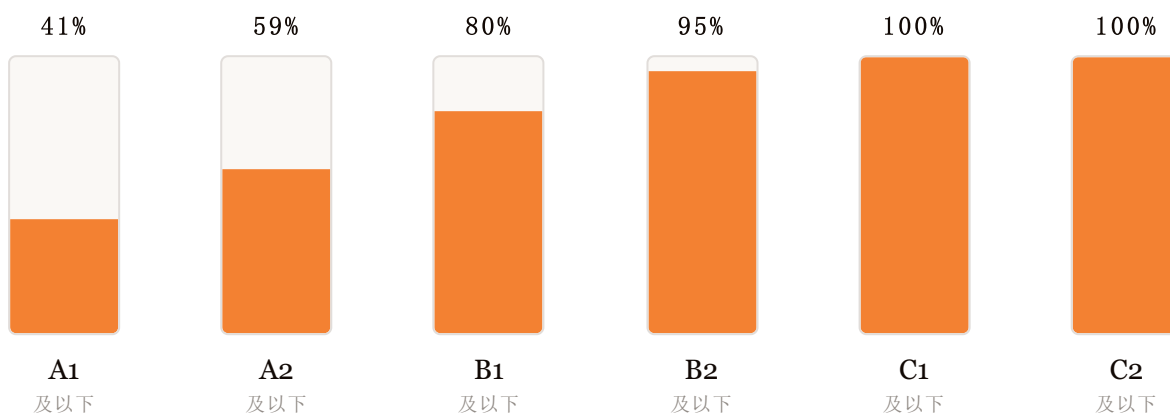
adj. 系统的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 211 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **211** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 211 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

211

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语一 · 2014年 · 全卷构成

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

2014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2014年 考研英语一英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2014)

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)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46)It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

音乐对不同的人意味着不同的东西，有时甚至对同一个人在其生命的不同时刻也意味着不同的东西。它可能是诗意的、哲学的、感性的或数学的，但无论如何，在我看来，它必须与人类的灵魂有某种联系。因此它是形而上的；但表达的手段却纯粹且完全是物理的：声音。我相信，正是这种通过物理手段传递形而上信息的永恒共存构成了音乐的力量。这也是为什么当我们试图用语言描述音乐时，我们所能做的只是表达我们对它的反应，而无法把握音乐本身。

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47)By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

贝多芬在音乐中的重要性主要由其作品的革命性所界定。他使音乐从迄今为止盛行的和声与结构惯例中解放出来。有时我在他的晚期作品中感受到一种打破所有连续性迹象的意志。音乐是突兀的、看似不连贯的，

如同最后一首钢琴奏鸣曲。在音乐表达上,他不受传统惯例的束缚。据各方记载,他是一个思想自由的人,也是一个勇敢的人,而我认为勇气是理解他的作品必备品质,更不用说演奏它们了。

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48)Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

这种勇敢的态度实际上成为贝多芬音乐演奏者的一项要求。他的作品要求演奏者展现勇气,例如在力度运用方面。贝多芬惯于以极强的力度增大音量,然后突然接以柔和的乐段,这在他之前的作曲家中很少使用。

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49)Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

贝多芬在最广泛意义上是一个深具政治意识的人。他对日常政治不感兴趣,但关心道德行为问题以及影响整个社会的更宏大的是非问题。尤其重要的是他对自由看法,对他而言,自由与个人的权利和责任相关联:他倡导思想自由和个人表达自由。

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50)One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

贝多芬的音乐倾向于从混乱走向秩序,仿佛秩序是人类存在的当务之急。对他来说,秩序并非源于遗忘或忽视困扰我们存在的无序;秩序是一种必要的发展,一种可能通向希腊精神升华理想的改进。《葬礼进行曲》不是《英雄交响曲》的最后乐章而是第二乐章,这并非偶然,因此苦难并没有成为最后的话语。人们可以这样诠释贝多芬的许多作品:苦难不可避免,但与之抗争的勇气使生命值得活下去。

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】The New York Review of Books (《纽约书评》) 2013年4月4日一篇题为 Beethoven and the Quality of Courage (贝多芬与勇气) 的文章。

【主旨】音乐的本质,及贝多芬其人其乐为何需要"勇气"

全文是一篇由演奏家口吻写的随笔:前半谈音乐"形而上的内涵借纯物质的声音表达"这一悖论 this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music, 后半以此为底座评价贝多芬——他革新音乐、思想自由、关心道德与自由,其音乐"从混乱走向秩序"。作者态度是欣赏、推崇 Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. 这个基调决定了划线句里 courage、freedom、suffering 等词都取褒义、庄重义,不可译得轻飘。

【指代】 46 句开头 It 指代上一句"形而上内涵 + 物质声音并存"这件事

46 句 It is also the reason why 的 It, 回指前一句 it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music, 即"形而上的信息与物质手段并存"。翻译时若孤立看 It 会断链, 须明白它承接的是"音乐这种内涵与声音共存", 故 46 句意为"正是这一点, 也是.....的原因"。

47/48/49/50 共用主角 he/his = 贝多芬, 全篇统一译为"他/贝多芬"

从第 2 段起 Beethoven's importance in music 确立主角, 此后各段 he、his、him 一律指贝多芬; 50 句 the courage to fight it 的 it 指 suffering (苦难)。术语统一: courage 全篇译"勇气", freedom 译"自由", 前后保持一致。

(46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

【意群】 It is also the reason why (主干 + reason 的同位/定语从句引导) ★ 采分 → 这也是.....的原因

难点: **It 回指还原 + why 引出原因从句**

It 不是"它", 要还原成前句"形而上内涵与物质声音并存"这件事 this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means; why 在此引导一个长定语从句, 修饰 reason, 意为".....之所以如此的原因", 后面整段都在说"什么的原因"。

when we try to describe music with words, (时间状语从句) ★ 采分 → 当我们试图用语言描述音乐时

难点: **describe...with words = "用言语描述"**

with words 是"用文字/语言"作方式状语, 不要漏译; 这是承接全文"音乐之内涵难以言传"的关键, 译"用语言/文字去描述音乐"。

all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, (主句 (reason why 所修饰的内容)) ★ 采分 → 我们能做的全部就是表达我们对它的反应

难点: **all we can do is (to) do = "所能做的不过是"; articulate = 清晰说出**

all we can do is + 动词原形, 是"我们所能做的不过是....."的固定结构, 含"仅此而已"的限定意味。articulate 在此非"灵活的", 而是动词"清楚地表达、说出" (熟词僻义)。to it 的 it 指 music。

and not grasp music itself. (并列谓语 (与 articulate 并列, 受 all we can do is 统辖)) ★ 采分 → 而无法把握音乐本身

难点: **grasp = "把握、领会" (非"抓住"); and not 表转折性对照**

grasp 此处取抽象义"领会、把握住", 不译"抓住"。and not 与前面 articulate 形成对照: 我们"只能说出反应", "却无法把握音乐本身", music itself 强调"音乐本身"。

【调序】 why 长从句整体后置, 按汉语"当.....时, 我们只能....."重排

英文是"It is the reason why [从句]", 汉语不宜说"这是.....为什么.....的原因"。可把 reason why 处理成"这也正是.....的原因", 把 when 时间状语提到主句前, 译成"当我们用语言描述音乐时, 我们所能做的只是.....而非.....", 让时间状语、主句、转折顺次铺开。

【译文】 这也正是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时, 我们所能做的只是把自己对音乐的感受表达出来, 而无法真正把握音乐本身。

(47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

【意群】 By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, (第一分句 (含并列表语)) ★ 采分 → 据各方所说, 他是一个思想自由的人, 也是一个勇敢的人

难点: **By all accounts = "据大家所说/普遍认为"; one 替代 person**

By all accounts 是固定短语, 意为"据各方/普遍说法", 不是"按所有账户"。a courageous one 的 one 代替前面的 person, 译"一个勇敢的人"即可, 不必重复"人"也行。freethinking = 思想自由的。

and I find courage an essential quality (第二分句主干 (find + 宾语 + 宾补)) ★ 采分 → 而我发现勇气是一种必不可少的品质

难点: **find sth + 名词 = "认为某物是....." (宾补结构)**

find courage an essential quality 是"find + 宾语 courage + 宾补 an essential quality", 意为"认为勇气是一种.....的品质", 不是"发现一种品质"。essential = 必不可少的、至关重要的。

for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works. (介词短语作定语 + 插入语 let alone) ★ 采分 → 对于理解他的作品而言——更不用说演奏了

难点: **let alone = "更不用说" (含递进否定); the understanding...of his works 被插入语隔断**

the understanding ... of his works 本是一个整体"对他作品的理解", 中间被 let alone the performance 这个插入语切开。let alone 意为"更别提、更不用说", 表程度递进: 理解尚且需要勇气, 演奏就更需要了。还原结构: courage 对"理解他的作品"是必需品质, "更不用说演奏"。

【调序】 插入语 let alone 归位、of his works 提前修饰 understanding

把被插入语隔断的 the understanding ... of his works 先拼回"对他作品的理解", 再把 let alone the performance 译成"更不用说演奏"放在其后; 英文后置的 of his works 在汉语里提到"理解"前作"的"字定语。

【译文】 据大家所说, 他是一个思想自由的人, 也是一个勇敢的人; 而我认为, 勇气是理解他的作品所必不可少的一种品质, 更不用说演奏他的作品了。

(48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

【意群】 Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity (主语核心 + of 后置定语 (动名词1)) ★ 采分 → 贝多芬以极强的力度增大音量的习惯

难点: **habit of doing 整个是主语; volume = 音量、intensity = (力度) 强度**

这一长串到 was 之前都是主语: 核心词 habit, 后面 of increasing... 是动名词作定语说明"什么习惯"。volume 此处指"音量" (不是"体积/卷"), intensity 指演奏"力度的强度", 都是音乐语境取义。

and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage (of 后置定语的并列部分 (动名词2))

★ 采分 → 然后又突然接以一个骤然轻柔的乐段

难点: **following it 的 it 指前面增大的音量/强音; passage = (乐曲的) 乐段; soft = (声音) 轻柔**

and then ... following 与前面 increasing 并列, 同受 habit of 统辖, 描述习惯的第二个动作。it 回指前句"被增强的音量/强音"。passage 在音乐语境是"乐段、段落", 不是"通道"; soft 指声音"柔和、轻", 不是"软"。abruptly / sudden 都强调"突然"。

was only rarely used by composers before him. (谓语 (被动语态) + 时间/范围状语) ★ 采分 → 在他之前很少被作曲家使用

难点: **被动 was used by = "被.....使用", 宜转主动; before him = 在他之前**

was only rarely used by composers before him 是被动语态, 汉语顺译"被....."略生硬, 可转主动"他之前的作曲家很少使用"。only rarely = 极少、难得, before him = 在贝多芬之前。

【调序】 超长主语压缩前置、被动转主动

of increasing... and then following... 这一长串后置定语全部提到 habit 前, 译成"贝多芬.....的习惯"; 谓语 was only rarely used by composers 把被动转成主动: "在他之前的作曲家极少使用 (这种手法)", 避免"被.....所使用"的翻译腔。

【译文】 贝多芬习惯于以极强的力度增大音量, 随即又突然转入一个骤然轻柔的乐段, 这种手法在他之前的作曲家中极少被采用。

(49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

【意群】 Especially significant was his view of freedom, (主句 (表语前置的倒装)) ★ 采分 → 尤为重要的是他对自由的想法

难点: **完全倒装: 表语 Especially significant 提到句首, 正常语序是 His view...was especially significant**

本是 His view of freedom was especially significant, 为强调把表语 Especially significant 提到了句首形成倒装。翻译时还原成正常语序: "他对自由的想法尤为重要/意义重大"。
significant = 重要的、有意义的。

which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: (which 引导的非限制性定语从句 (含插入语 for him)) ★ 采分 → 对他而言, 这种看法与个人的权利和责任相关联

难点: **which 指 his view of freedom; for him 是插入语; be associated with = "与.....相关联"**

which 引导非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 his view of freedom (他的自由观)。for him 被两个逗号夹着, 是插入语"对他来说", 可单独提出。be associated with = "与.....相联系、相关联"。the individual = 个人、个体。

he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression. (冒号后的解释说明 (对上句的具体化)) ★ 采分 → 他主张思想自由和个人表达的自由

难点: **advocate = 主张、提倡; freedom of thought and of personal expression = 两种自由并列**

冒号在此引出对前文"自由观"的具体解释。advocate = 公开主张、倡导。freedom of thought and of personal expression 是 freedom of A and (freedom) of B 的省略, 即"思想自由"与"个人表达的自由"两项并列。

【调序】 **倒装复位、which 从句独立成句、插入语提前**

主句还原成"他对自由的想法尤为重要"; which 较长, 不前置硬塞, 而是独立译成一个分句"(这种看法)对他而言, 与个人的权利和责任相关", 重复"这种看法"承接先行词; for him 提到从句句首译"对他而言"; 冒号保留, 后接解释句。

【译文】 **尤为重要的是他对自由的想法。对他而言, 这种自由观与个人的权利和责任紧密相关: 他主张思想自由和个人表达的自由。**

(50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

【意群】 One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that (主句 (One 泛指主语) + by doing 方式状语) ★ 采分 → 人们可以这样解读贝多芬的大部分作品, 即.....

难点: **One = 泛指"人们"; by saying that = "通过说.....来 (解读) "引出宾语从句**

One 不是"一个人", 而是泛指"人们/我们"。interpret = 解读、诠释。by saying that... 是方式状语"通过这样说.....", that 引出后面两个并列分句的内容, 译时可处理成"可以这样解读.....即....."。

suffering is inevitable, (saying 的宾语从句之一) ★ 采分 → 苦难是不可避免的

难点: **suffering = 苦难、苦痛; inevitable = 不可避免的**

suffering 取名词"苦难、痛苦", 呼应全文"贝多芬音乐从混乱走向秩序、苦难不是终曲"的语境
suffering does not have the last word。inevitable = 必然的、不可避免的。

but the courage to fight it renders life worth living. (but 引导的并列转折分句 (宾语从句之二))

★ 采分 → 但与之抗争的勇气使生命值得一过

难点: **it 指 suffering; render sth + 形容词 = "使某物变得....."; worth living = 值得活**
to fight it 的 it 回指前句 suffering (苦难), 即"与苦难抗争的勇气"。render 此处不是"给予/呈现", 而是"使.....变得" (render + 宾语 + 形容词, 熟词僻义)。renders life worth living = "使生活变得值得 (去) 过", worth + doing 表"值得做"。

【调序】 by saying that 转成"即/也就是说"、render 译"使.....变得"

by saying that 不直译"通过说", 而处理成"可以这样解读.....即....."或"也就是说", 让方式状语自然衔接后面的内容。render life worth living 按使役结构译"使生命变得值得度过", worth living 作"值得活/值得度过"。

【译文】 人们可以这样解读贝多芬的大部分作品: 苦难是不可避免的, 但与苦难抗争的勇气却使生命变得值得度过。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being.

第1段，第2句

本句展现了考试中常见的并列转折结构（but 连接两个主句）和情态动词的对比使用（might 与 must 的语气差异）。插入语、后置定语、介词短语作状语等都是四六级和考研真题的高频考点。整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound.

第1段，第3句

分号连接两个并列主句、用 "but" 转折的句式在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，有一定代表性。主系表结构本身是高频句型。但本句的表达风格偏学术抽象（形而上学 vs 物质手段），不如常见议论文或说明文的句式那样典型；冒号后同位语的用法也稍显特殊。

I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖主谓宾完整结构、宾语从句、强调句式识别、系表结构、多层介词短语作后置定语等多种成分；强调句是易错高频考点，要求学生能用去框架还原法验证，且句中两个介词短语嵌套（of metaphysical message through physical means）也是定语划分的常见训练点

It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

第1段，第5句

本句成分丰富且分布典型：主句包含主系表结构，定语从句中包含主谓宾结构和主系表结构，时间状语从句包含主谓宾结构，还涉及定语从句修饰代词、状语从句插入主谓之间、并列表语等多种成分配置；练习本句可覆盖多种成分识别场景，训练价值较高。

By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

第2段，第6句

本句覆盖了主系表结构、主谓宾补结构、并列表语、方式状语、目的状语等多种成分类型。第二个主句的复合宾语结构 find courage an essential quality 是一个值得练习的重点,因为很多学习者容易把 courage an essential quality 整体误认为宾语,而没有区分出宾语和宾语补足语。这种易错点具有较好的训练价值。

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构加后置定语的句式在考试中较为常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺少常考的从句、非谓语、并列等复杂结构特征，作为典型考试句式的代表性一般，更适合作为基础句型示例。

His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics.

第3段，第2句

"demand sb to do sth" 的主谓宾补结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,插入语 "for example" 的用法也频繁出现。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似的要求、建议、命令类动词句式(如 require、ask、advise 等 + 宾语 + 不定式),代表性较强。

Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

第3段，第3句

主语部分包含所有格定语、介词短语后置定语、并列动名词短语等多种修饰成分,适合练习长主语的拆解;谓语为被动语态,涉及状语位置和 by 短语的识别;成分种类较丰富,且主语冗长易误判为多个分句,是较好的成分划分练习材料。

He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖主系表结构、并列表语、并列介词宾语、后置定语等多种成分，且包含承前省略和"but"连接表语而非分句这一易错点，适合训练学生区分并列连词的连接对象，以及识别系表结构中的并列表语。

Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

第4段，第3句

本句结构训练价值较高，尤其适合练习在插入说明和语序变化中寻找主干；时态难度适中，不会把注意力从结构分析上过多分散，因此很适合作为训练材料。

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence.

第5段，第1句

"as if" 引导的虚拟语气状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，用于表达假设或对比。主句的"tend to do" 结构也是高频表达。掌握本句结构后可应用于大量类似句式的理解，迁移性强。

For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation.

第5段，第2句

本句覆盖的成分种类丰富:包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、同位语、状语以及限制性定语从句,且第一个主句的宾语是并列动名词短语,第二个主句包含同位语结构,这些都是常见易错点。句子长度适中,结构层次清晰,适合作为划分成分的练习材料,尤其是同位语和定语从句的识别。

It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word.

第5段，第3句

这句在时态上不难，能把注意力集中到结构识别上，适合做“先抓框架、再找主干、再看从属部分”的训练。它兼有强调结构和结果或目的从句，训练收益较高。

One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

第5段，第4句

本句在主干识别上有中等难度,嵌套层次适中,时态语态相对基础,但成分种类丰富且包含多个常考结构,结构典型性高。综合来看,它既不会因过难而打击学习者信心,又能覆盖多个重要语法点,作为“句子结构加时态”训练材料具有较高的综合推荐度,适合作为中级阶段的典型练习句优先使用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 52 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

expression

B1

n. 表达

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

performer

B2

n. 表演者，演员

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

convention

B2

n. 习俗

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 52 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ignore

B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

improvement

B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

politics

B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

inevitable

B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reaction

B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

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

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

permanent B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

disorder B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

dynamics B2

n. 动态

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

volume B1

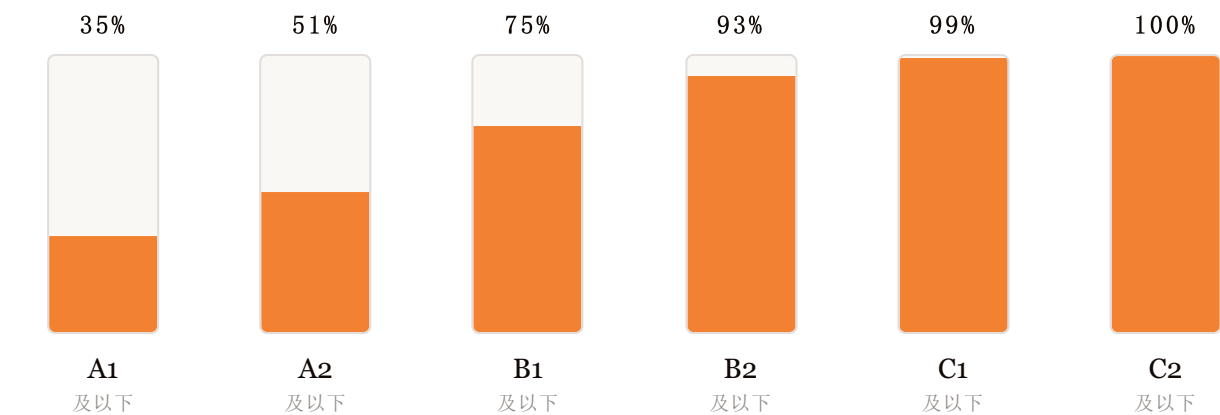
n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

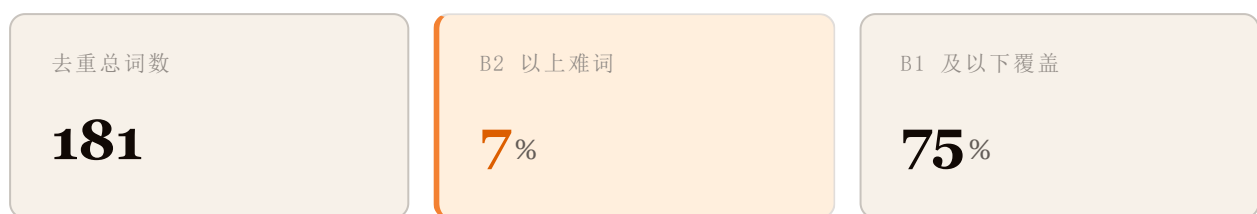
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 181 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **181** 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 7%。



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 181 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2014年 · 全卷构成

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

2014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2014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(2014)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary. You should write neatly on the 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·108词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear President,

I am a student from the Department of English. I am writing to offer some suggestions on how to improve students' physical condition.

To begin with, I would suggest that the university build more sports facilities, such as basketball courts and a swimming pool, so that students have places to exercise. In addition, it would be advisable to organize regular sports activities, like a monthly running competition, to arouse students' interest. Above all, please ensure that everyone enjoys at least one free hour for exercise each day.

I sincerely hope these suggestions will be taken into consideration. Thank you for your time.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

尊敬的校长：

我是英语系的一名学生。我写信是想就如何改善学生的身体状况提出几点建议。

首先，我建议学校增建更多体育设施，比如篮球场和一个游泳池，让学生有地方锻炼。此外，定期组织体育活动也很可取，比如每月一次的长跑比赛，以激发学生的兴趣。最重要的是，请保证每人每天至少有一小时的自由锻炼时间。

我真诚地希望这些建议能被采纳。感谢您抽出时间。

此致敬礼 李明

【第 1 段】身份 + 目的一句到位。用 I am a student from the Department of English 自报身份，再用 I am writing to offer some suggestions 直接亮出来信目的，落实了首段‘称呼开门见山亮目的’的方法，让校长立刻明白信的用意。

【第 2 段】三条措施各配细节。To begin with / In addition / Above all 领起三条措施，分别配上 basketball courts and a swimming pool、a monthly running competition、one free hour for exercise each day 三个细节，落实‘措施加细节各成一句’，把要求里的必要细节写实，措施不落空。

【第 3 段】谦逊收尾 + 规范落款。I sincerely hope these suggestions will be taken into consideration 表达期望、Thank you for your time 致谢，末尾 Yours sincerely 后落款 Li Ming、通篇不写地址，落实‘礼貌收尾接落款’与署名硬要求。

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

给校长写信建议改善学生体质

任务动词是 suggesting（提建议），对象是学生体质：Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition。一句话钉死：以学生身份给校长写一封建议信，围绕‘怎样改善学生身体状况’提出可行措施，而不是抱怨、也不是泛泛谈健康。

读者 • 语域

写给校长，正式恭敬

收信人是 the president of your university，是校方最高负责人，你是普通学生，上行沟通，须用正式、礼貌、请求式的语域，称呼用 Dear President。署名有硬性规定：Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead.，所以落款只能写 Li Ming，绝不能露真名。

中心立意

请校长采纳改善学生体质的建议

本信交际目的：向校长表明来意并促成改善——suggesting how to improve students' physical condition，即用礼貌口吻请校方采纳几条可操作的改善学生身体状况的建议。

要展开的要点

1. 表明身份与写信目的

首段先亮学生身份，再点明来信是为 suggesting how to improve students' physical condition 提建议，让校长一眼看懂信的用意。

2. 给出具体可行措施

从增加体育设施、开展体育活动、保证每日锻炼时间三个方向给出 1-2 条能真正落地的措施，避免只喊口号。

3. 为措施补充支撑细节

按要求 You should include the details you think necessary. 给措施配细节，如篮球场、每月长跑赛、每天一小时，让建议显得可执行。

4. 礼貌表达期望致谢

尾段表达希望建议被采纳并致谢，收束全信、维持得体语气。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 称呼 + 亮明写信目的

顶格 Dear President，首段自报学生身份，直接说明来信是为 suggesting how to improve students' physical condition 提建议。

第 2 段 分点写措施 + 配细节

主体段用递进连接词并列 2-3 条改善措施（设施、活动、时间），每条配一个具体细节支撑。

第 3 段 礼貌收尾 + 落款

尾段表达采纳期望并致谢，末尾 Yours sincerely 后落款 Li Ming，不写地址、不署真名。

第 1 段 学生身份 + 为改善体质进言

落点：自报是本校学生，写信是想就 suggesting how to improve students' physical condition 向校长提几条建议。

自报身份 · I am a student from ____ (院系/年级), and ...

点明写信目的 · I am writing to offer some suggestions on how to ____ (要办的事).

第 2 段 设施 + 活动 + 时间三条建议

落点：建议增建体育设施（如篮球场、游泳池），定期开展体育活动（如每月长跑赛），并保证每人每天至少一小时锻炼时间，呼应 You should include the details you think necessary.。

首要建议 · To begin with, I would suggest that the university ____ (动词原形做某事).

追加建议 · In addition, it would be advisable to ____ (做某事), such as ____ (细节).

强调重点 · Above all, please ensure that ____ (最关键的一条).

第 3 段 期望采纳 + 致谢 + 署名

落点：表达真诚希望建议被考虑并致谢，末尾按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. 落款 Li Ming，并遵守 Do not write the address.。

表达期望 · I sincerely hope these suggestions will ____ (被采纳/被考虑).

致谢收尾 · Thank you for ____ (your time / your consideration).

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

目的 + 措施 + 细节全覆盖

本题须同时写到写信目的、具体可行措施、支撑细节：措施要真能落地而非空喊，且照 You should include the details you think necessary. 配上细节，缺任何一环都算内容不全。

结构连贯

三段清晰 + 递进连接

本题正文三段（目的一措施一收尾）各司其职，主体段用 To begin with / In addition / Above all 递进并列，避免措施一股脑堆在一句里而层次不清。

语言准确

委婉句式无低级错

本题应多用 I would suggest that.../It would be advisable to.../I sincerely hope... 这类委婉句式；主谓一致、单复数、时态等低级错误要在誊抄前查掉，语域保持正式礼貌。

字数格式

落款守规 + 不写地址

本题字数须贴近 about 100 words，且必须遵守 Do not write the address. 与只署 Li Ming 的规定，格式件缺一即丢分。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

署真名或写地址

反面示例：结尾写 Yours sincerely, Zhang Wei, 还加上 No. 5 University Road。这违反 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. 和 Do not write the address.。改法：落款只写 Li Ming，全信不出现真名与地址。

只喊口号不给措施

反面示例：Exercise is very important. Students should pay more attention to their health. 全是口号，没告诉校长具体怎么改。改法：To begin with, I would suggest that the university build more sports facilities, such as basketball courts, so that students have places to exercise. 给出可操作措施加细节。

命令或抱怨口气

反面示例：You must build a new gym right now, or students will keep getting weaker. 对校长下命令、带威胁，语域全错。改法：I would suggest that the university build a new gym, which would help students stay fit. 用委婉建议式。

同义重复凑字数

反面示例：Sports are good. Doing sports is good for students. Sports can make students healthy. 三句一个意思在注水。改法：保留一句主张，改用新细节展开，如 like a monthly running competition, to arouse students' interest.

考研英语一 2014年 · 全卷构成

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Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2014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2014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(2014)

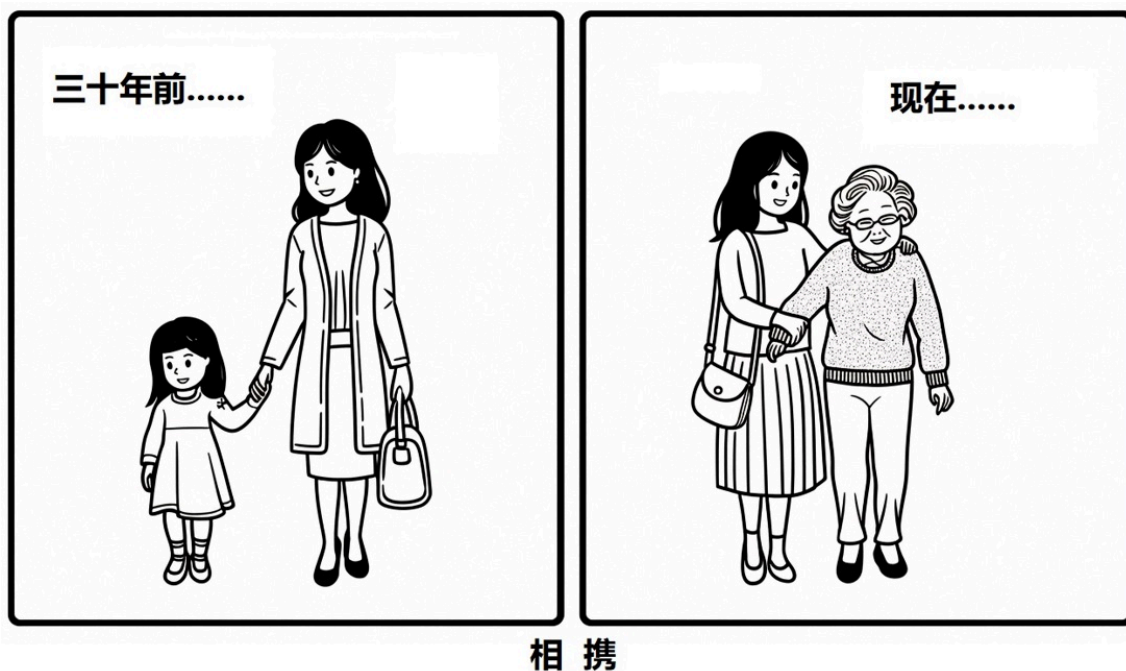
Section III Part B

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



【参考范文·197 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The two pictures presented above vividly depict a touching scene of mutual care across generations. In the left one, captioned "Thirty Years Ago", a young mother holds her little daughter's hand as they walk together. In the

right one, labelled "Now", that grown-up daughter tenderly supports her aged mother by the arm, and the whole cartoon carries the title "Walking Hand in Hand".

Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a profound message about love flowing between family members. Decades ago the mother nurtured her helpless child; today the child, now an adult, returns that devotion by caring for her frail parent. Symbolically, it reveals how care and gratitude are passed on in a family, and how filial duty repays parental love.

In my view, this cycle of affection is exactly what holds a family and a society together. As the pace of modern life quickens, some young people neglect their ageing parents, leaving them lonely. Therefore, we should follow the example in the picture: repay our parents with patience and company while there is still time. Only in this way can the warmth of walking hand in hand be carried from one generation to the next.

【参考译文】

上面两幅图生动地描绘了一幕跨越两代人的相互关爱的温情画面。左图题为“三十年前”，一位年轻的母亲牵着小女儿的手一起走路；右图题为“现在”，那个已长大成人的女儿轻柔地搀扶着年迈母亲的手臂，整幅漫画取名为“相携”。

画面虽简单，却传递出一个关于亲人之间爱意流动的深刻寓意。几十年前母亲养育无助的孩子；今天已长大成人的孩子以照料体弱母亲的方式回报这份深情。它象征性地揭示了关爱与感恩如何在一个家庭中代代相传，孝道又如何回报父母之爱。

在我看来，这种爱的轮回正是维系家庭与社会的纽带。随着现代生活节奏加快，一些年轻人忽视了年迈的父母，让他们倍感孤独。因此，我们应当效仿画中的做法：趁着还来得及，用耐心和陪伴回报父母。唯有如此，“相携”的温暖才能一代代传递下去。

【第1段】总起加分述完成描述。首句 The two pictures presented above vividly depict... 用『总起描述』句架总领，随后 In the left one... / In the right one... 分述两图人物动作，只抓母牵女、女扶母与标题，未堆衣着细节，简洁落实了描述任务。

【第2段】过渡加对比点破寓意。Simple as it is 一句先搭桥过渡，再用 Decades ago... / today... 古今对比，最后 Symbolically, it reveals... 明确点破亲情反哺与孝道传承，紧扣画面而不跑题。

【第3段】态度加对策首尾呼应。In my view 亮明态度，随后联系 some young people neglect their ageing parents 的现实问题，用 Therefore, we should... 给出对策，结尾 walking hand in hand 回扣画作标题，实现首尾呼应与升华。

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

描述加释义加评论三合一

本题要求 based on the following drawing 写一篇作文，Directions 明确给出三个并列任务：describe the drawing briefly、interpret its intended meaning、give your comments。一句话钉死：先客观描述这幅『相携』漫画，再点破它的寓意，最后谈自己的看法——三个任务缺一不可，正好对应三段。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论性大作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式书面语即可：完整句、正式衔接词、不用缩写口语（如 don't、gonna），也不需要称呼与署名。不必强行设定一个虚拟读者去写信式开头。

配图要读出

古今对照的相携轮回

配图是 标题为“相携”的漫画，分左右两幅。左侧画面标题为“三十年前”，右边一位年轻的女性拉着左边一个女孩的手在走路；右侧画面标题为“现在”，左边一位年轻的女性搀扶着右边一位年长女性的手臂在走路。可写点：三十年前母亲牵着女儿，如今女儿搀扶年迈的母亲——同一份『相携』在两代人之间轮回，正是亲情反哺、孝道传承的象征。

中心立意

爱与孝在两代间轮回相传

中心论点：这幅 标题为“相携”的漫画 揭示了亲情与感恩在家庭中的代际传递——父母养育子女，子女长大后反哺父母，孝道薪火相传，正是维系家庭与社会温情的纽带。

要展开的要点

1. 画面：母牵女到女扶母

客观描述两幅图的对比：三十年前 右边一位年轻的女性拉着左边一个女孩的手在走路，如今 左边一位年轻的女性搀扶着右边一位年长女性的手臂在走路，角色恰好互换。

2. 寓意：养育之恩的反哺

点破象征义：当年母亲呵护幼女，今日女儿回报体弱的母亲，画面象征爱与感恩在家庭中的双向流动与代际传承。

3. 评论：尽孝要趁早

谈自己看法与对策：这种反哺之爱正是家庭和社会的黏合剂；针对现实中一些年轻人忽视年迈父母的现象，呼吁趁父母尚在多陪伴、多回报。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 客观描述画面

用一般现在时简要点出两幅小图的人物、动作与标题对比，完成 describe the drawing briefly。

第 2 段 引申象征寓意

从画面表象过渡到象征意义，点破亲情反哺、感恩传承，完成 interpret its intended meaning。

第 3 段 评论与升华收束

亮明自己的看法，联系现实问题给出对策或呼吁，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 母牵女与女扶母的对照

写出左图 右边一位年轻的女性拉着左边一个女孩的手在走路、右图 左边一位年轻的女性搀扶着右边一位年长女性的手臂在走路，并点出画作总标题『相携』；衣着、手提包等细节可略去不写。

总起描述 · The two pictures presented above vividly depict ____（画面主体一句话概括）。

分述左右两图 · In the left one, captioned ____, ____; in the right one, labelled ____, ____.

第 2 段 爱与感恩的代际反哺

点破：当年母亲养育幼女，如今女儿反哺年迈的母亲，象征亲情与感恩在家庭中双向流动、代代相传；紧扣画面而非凭空发挥。

点破寓意 · Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a profound message about ____（所象征的现象）。

古今对比揭义 · Decades ago ____; today ____, which symbolically reveals ____.

第 3 段 呼吁趁早尽孝反哺

表明这种反哺之爱是家庭与社会的纽带；针对部分年轻人忽视年迈父母的现实，呼吁趁父母健在多陪伴、多回报，让『相携』代代延续。

亮明态度 · In my view, ____ is exactly what ____（其价值/意义）。

给出对策展望 · Therefore, we should ____, so that ____（期望的结果）。

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

三任务须各自成段

本题 describe the drawing briefly、interpret its intended meaning、give your comments 三任务要各自成段；最易失分处是把寓意和评论混在一段，导致某个任务点写得太薄。

结构连贯

描述到寓意需过渡句

本题从描述段跳到寓意段落差最大，务必用 'Simple as it is, the drawing conveys...' 一类过渡句搭桥；评论段用 In my view / Therefore 标出层次。

语言准确

描述用现在时对比清晰

本题涉及『三十年前 vs 现在』对比，描述画面统一用现在时（holds、supports），讲历史背景才用 nurtured 等过去时；depict、convey、symbolically reveal 等描述漫画的高频词要用准。

字数格式

控在160到200词内

本题硬性区间是 Write an essay of 160-200 words，过短要点不全、过长易超时又多错；三段分配上让描述段最短，把篇幅留给寓意与评论。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

描述段堆砌琐碎细节

反面示例把描述段写成：『左图女性穿着长款外套、手里提着手提包，女孩穿着连衣裙；右图年轻女性穿着裙子、挎着包，年长女性穿着毛衣和长裤.....』——通篇罗列衣着，占掉大半篇幅却没点出对比。应改成：只写母亲牵女儿、女儿扶母亲的角色互换与标题，两三句收住。

寓意脱离画面跑题

反面示例：『With the development of society, people are living a better and better life...』——空喊社会进步，与『母女相携』的画面毫无关系，判为跑题。应改成：紧扣角色互换，写 Decades ago the mother nurtured her child; today the child cares for her aged mother，点出感恩反哺。

评论空喊无对策

反面示例：『In a word, we should love our parents. It is very important. We must do it.』——三句都在重复口号、无内容、还注水凑字。应改成：先亮态度，再联系 some young people neglect their ageing parents 的现实，最后给出 repay our parents with patience and company while there is still time 的具体对策。

考研英语一 2014年 · 全卷构成

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