

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

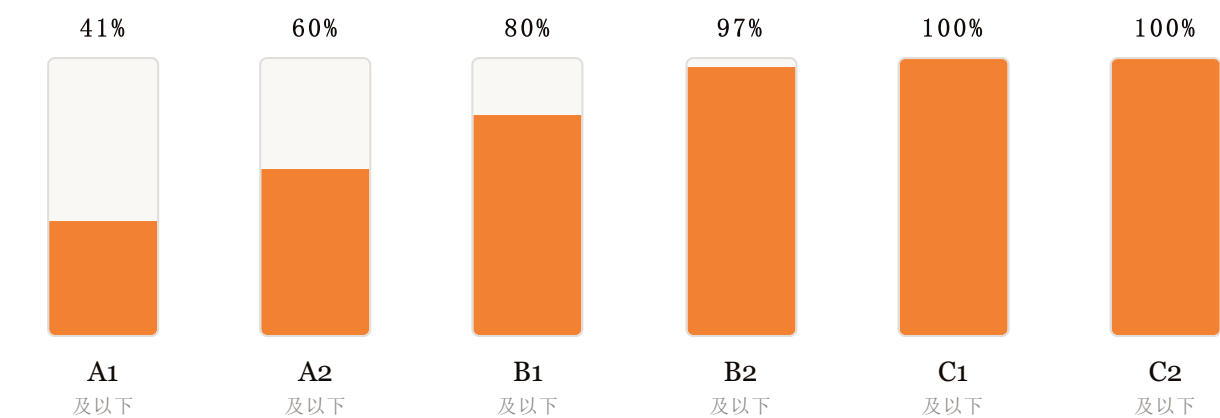
adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

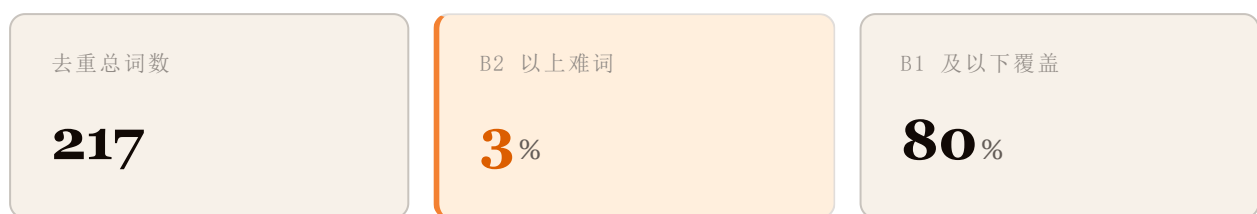
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →