

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

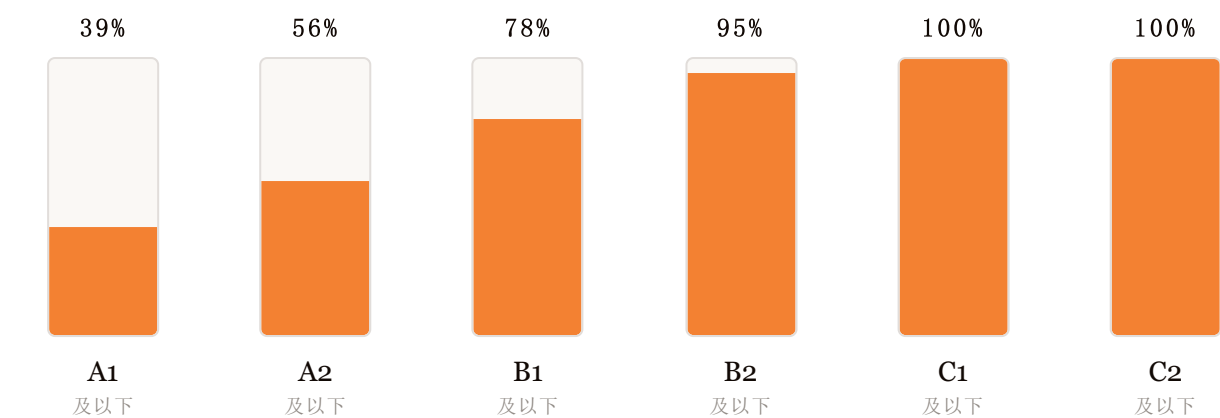
v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

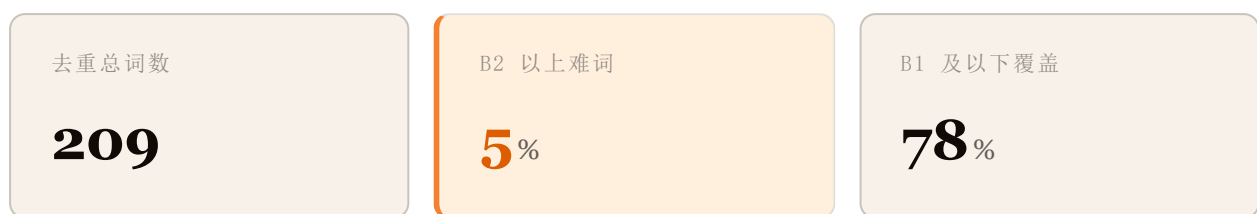
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	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 →