

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2015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)

Though not biologically related, friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2 .

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5 .

While 1% may seem 6 , it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, "Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin."

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10 , as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 "functional kinship" of being friends with 14 !

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people's 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

1. [A] when

[B] why

[C] how

[D] what

2. [A] defended

[B] concluded

[C] withdrawn

[D] advised

3. [A] for

[B] with

[C] on

[D] by

4. [A] compared
[B] sought
[C] separated
[D] connected
5. [A] tests
[B] objects
[C] samples
[D] examples
6. [A] insignificant
[B] unexpected
[C] unreliable
[D] incredible
7. [A] visit
[B] miss
[C] seek
[D] know
8. [A] resemble
[B] influence
[C] favor
[D] surpass
9. [A] again
[B] also
[C] instead
[D] thus
10. [A] Meanwhile
[B] Furthermore
[C] Likewise
[D] Perhaps
11. [A] about
[B] to
[C] from
[D] like
12. [A] drive
[B] observe
[C] confuse
[D] limit

13. [A] according to
[B] rather than
[C] regardless of
[D] along with
14. [A] chances
[B] responses
[C] missions
[D] benefits
15. [A] later
[B] slower
[C] faster
[D] earlier
16. [A] forecast
[B] remember
[C] understand
[D] express
17. [A] unpredictable
[B] contributory
[C] controllable
[D] disruptive
18. [A] endeavor
[B] decision
[C] arrangement
[D] tendency
19. [A] political
[B] religious
[C] ethnic
[D] economic
20. [A] see
[B] show
[C] prove
[D] tell

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

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted "kings don't abdicate, they die in their sleep." But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above "mere" politics and "embody" a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican city and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history – and sometimes the way they behave today – embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carl of Spain_____

- [A] eased his relationship with his rivals.
- [B] used to enjoy high public support.
- [C] was unpopular among European royals.
- [D] ended his reign in embarrassment.

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly____
- [A] to give voters more public figures to look up to.
 - [B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.
 - [C] owing to their undoubted and respectable status.
 - [D] due to their everlasting political embodiment.
23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?
- [A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
 - [B] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
 - [C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
 - [D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges.
24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles____
- [A] fails to adapt himself to his future role.
 - [B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
 - [C] takes republicans as his potential allies.
 - [D] takes a tough line on political issues.
25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
 - [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
 - [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
 - [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone – a vast storehouse of digital information – is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing", meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to ____

- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
- [B] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
- [C] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
- [D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of ____

- [A] disapproval.
- [B] indifference.
- [C] tolerance.
- [D] cautiousness.

28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to ____

- [A] going through one's wallet.
- [B] handling one's historical records.
- [C] scanning one's correspondences.
- [D] getting into one's residence.

29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that ____

- [A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.
- [B] the court is giving police less room for action.
- [C] phones are used to store sensitive information.
- [D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that ____

- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.
- [B] principles of the Constitution should never be altered.
- [C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.
- [D] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

Text 3

The journal Science is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

"Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscripts will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of Science's overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to "play primarily an advisory role." He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science."

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is "a most welcome step forward" and "long overdue". "Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review," he says, but he noted that biomedical journals such as Annals of Internal Medicine, the Journal of the American Medical Association and The Lancet pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyse data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, "engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process". Vaux says that Science's idea to pass some papers to statisticians "has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify 'the papers that need scrutiny' in the first place".

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that_____

- [A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.
- [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
- [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.
- [D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.

32. The phrase "flagged up" (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to_____

- [A] found.
- [B] revised.
- [C] marked.
- [D] stored.

33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may_____

- [A] pose a threat to all its peers.
- [B] meet with strong opposition.
- [C] increase Science's circulation.
- [D] set an example for other journals.

34. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now_____

- [A] adds to researchers' workload.
- [B] diminishes the role of reviewers.
- [C] has room for further improvement.
- [D] is to fail in the foreseeable future.

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
- [B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
- [C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors' Desks
- [D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions". Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom." This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes – finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge – the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers,

circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions – nor received traceable, recorded answers.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by_____

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_____

- [A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
- [B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
- [D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

38. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence_____

- [A] was hardly convincing.
- [B] centered on trivial issues.
- [C] revealed a cunning personality.
- [D] was part of a conspiracy.

39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows

- [A] a marginalized lifestyle.
- [B] unfair wealth distribution.
- [C] generally distorted values.
- [D] a rigid moral code.

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writings is of primary importance.
- [B] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
- [C] Common humanity is central to news reporting.
- [D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English

grammar. (41)_____ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues. (42)_____

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. (43)_____

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are. (44)_____ This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns – debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it. (45)_____ Such dimensions of reading suggest – as others introduced later in the book will also do – that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading. It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds of reading inform each other, and act as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy, or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

- [A] Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfills the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.
- [B] Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.
- [C] If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.
- [D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.
- [E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity – inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.
- [F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.
- [G] Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

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)

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration – one of the great folk wanderings of history – swept from Europe to America. (46)This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47)The United States is the product of two principal forces – the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. (48)But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

(49)The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th- and 16th-century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden." The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50)The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation. 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 picture. In your essay, you should

1) describe the picture briefly,

2) interpret its intended meaning, and 3) give your comments.

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

2015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2015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、6 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(2015)

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)

Though not biologically related, friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2 .

尽管在生物学上没有关联,但朋友之间的"亲缘关系"相当于四代表亲,共享约1%的基因。这是加州大学和耶鲁大学联合发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上的一项研究得出的结论。

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5 .

该研究是一项全基因组分析,对1932名独特受试者进行了研究,比较了无亲缘关系的朋友对和无亲缘关系的陌生人对。两个样本使用了相同的人群。

While 1% may seem 6 , it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, "Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin."

虽然1%看似微不足道,但对遗传学家来说并非如此。正如加州大学圣地亚哥分校医学遗传学教授James Fowler所说:"大多数人甚至不认识自己的四代表亲,但却能以某种方式选择那些与我们亲属相似的人作为朋友。"

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10 , as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 "functional kinship" of being friends with 14 !

该研究还发现,嗅觉基因是朋友之间共享的,但免疫基因则不是。目前很难解释为什么嗅觉基因存在这种相似性。也许,正如研究团队所提出的,这会将我们吸引到相似的环境中,但还有更多原因。可能有许多机制共同作用,驱使我们选择基因相似的朋友,而不是"功能性亲缘关系"即互利互惠的朋友关系!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

该研究的一个显著发现是,相似的基因似乎比其他基因进化得更快。研究这一点可能有助于理解为什么人类进化在过去3万年里加快了步伐,而社会环境是一个主要的促成因素。

The findings do not simply explain people's 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

研究人员表示,这些发现并不是简单地解释人们倾向于与具有相似种族背景的人交朋友。尽管所有受试者都来自欧洲血统的人群,但研究人员特别注意确保所有受试者、朋友和陌生人都来自同一人群。

1. [A] when
[B] why
[C] how
[D] what
2. [A] defended
[B] concluded
[C] withdrawn
[D] advised
3. [A] for
[B] with
[C] on
[D] by
4. [A] compared
[B] sought
[C] separated
[D] connected
5. [A] tests
[B] objects
[C] samples
[D] examples
6. [A] insignificant
[B] unexpected
[C] unreliable
[D] incredible

7. [A] visit
[B] miss
[C] seek
[D] know
8. [A] resemble
[B] influence
[C] favor
[D] surpass
9. [A] again
[B] also
[C] instead
[D] thus
10. [A] Meanwhile
[B] Furthermore
[C] Likewise
[D] Perhaps
11. [A] about
[B] to
[C] from
[D] like
12. [A] drive
[B] observe
[C] confuse
[D] limit
13. [A] according to
[B] rather than
[C] regardless of
[D] along with
14. [A] chances
[B] responses
[C] missions
[D] benefits
15. [A] later
[B] slower
[C] faster
[D] earlier

16. [A] forecast
[B] remember
[C] understand
[D] express
17. [A] unpredictable
[B] contributory
[C] controllable
[D] disruptive
18. [A] endeavor
[B] decision
[C] arrangement
[D] tendency
19. [A] political
[B] religious
[C] ethnic
[D] economic
20. [A] see
[B] show
[C] prove
[D] tell

1. ____

【答案】 [D] what 语法形态

【线索】 从句动词 concluded 缺宾语

That is __ (1) __ a study ... has __ (2) __ 中，从句的主语是 a study、谓语是 has concluded（由第 2 题确定），concluded 在此为及物用法，需要一个宾语；而前句 That 指代 friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes 这一论断，正是研究“得出的结论”本身——从句缺的就是这个宾语。

【选项】 A) when X when 不引导宾语

when 引导时间状语从句或表时间的名词性从句，但本句从句不缺成分中的时间状语，concluded 缺的是宾语而非时间，故排除。

B) why X why 不补宾语

why 引导原因从句，从句内部需要完整；但本句 has concluded 缺的是结论本身，而不是“为何得出结论”，逻辑不合。

C) how X how 不补宾语

how 引导方式从句，从句内部成分应完整；本句缺的是 concluded 的宾语（即结论内容），不是“如何得出”，方式义对不上。

D) what ✓ what 替补宾语并指代结论

what 既能引导表语从句，又能在从句内部充当 concluded 的宾语，含义为“.....所得出的结论”，正好回指前句 friends are as "related" as fourth cousins 这一研究结论，结构与语义双线对得上。

【验证】 代回后整句读作 That is __ (1) __ a study ... has __ (2) __ → That is what a study has concluded，意为“这就是一项研究得出的结论”，与上文 friends are as "related" as fourth cousins 平滑衔接，且与全文脉络中“研究抛出结论”的开篇走向一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [B] **concluded** 词义辨析

【线索】 上句提出研究的结论

Though not biologically related, friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is __(1)__ a study ... has __(2)__. 前句给出的就是一项研究“得出的结论”，所以本空动词应表“得出（结论）”。

【选项】 A) **defended** X 义为辩护、不合语境

defended 意为“捍卫、辩护”，常用于受到攻击时的辩护；上文并未提及任何争论，纯属无中生有。

B) **concluded** ✓ 得出结论，精准对位

concluded 意为“得出结论”，与前句“研究的结论”完全对位，是研究类文本最常见的搭配 a study has concluded that..., 词义与语境双线契合。

C) **withdrawn** X 撤回研究方向反

withdrawn 意为“撤回、撤销”，与文意正好相反——本研究是被刊出、被引述的，而不是被撤回。

D) **advised** X 建议主体错位

advised 意为“建议、劝告”，主语通常是人，study 本身并不“建议”，且全文并无建议性论述，逻辑错位。

【验证】 代回 has concluded，整句意为“这就是某研究所得出的结论”，紧扣上句 1% 共享基因这一结论，并为下文展开实验细节（The study is a genome-wide analysis）做铺垫，与开篇“抛出结论”的脉络一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] on 固定搭配

【线索】 对 1932 名受试者展开的分析

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted __ (3) __ 1,932 unique subjects 表明这是一项“针对/基于 1,932 名独立受试者”的分析，研究英文里的固定搭配是 conduct an analysis/a study on sb。

【选项】 A) for X for 表目的、不匹配

for 多表“为了……”，conduct an analysis for sb 一般指“为某人做”，但研究并非“为受试者做”，搭配与语义都不合。

B) with X with 不与分析搭

with 表伴随或工具，conduct an analysis with 强调“用……方法做”，后面常接工具或方法名词，不接受受试者人群。

C) on ✓ on + 受试群体，固定搭配

on 与 analysis/study 搭配表“针对……展开”，conduct a study/analysis on subjects 是研究类文本的标准框架，对应 1,932 名受试者完全契合。

D) by X by 表施事，对象错位

by 引出施动者，conducted by 后面应是研究者；但本句 1,932 unique subjects 是受试者而非研究者，逻辑反了。

【验证】 代回后整句为 a genome-wide analysis conducted on 1,932 unique subjects，意为“对 1,932 名独立受试者展开的全基因组分析”，与下文 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers 的人群分组顺理成章，符合研究方法段的常规表达。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] compared 词义辨析

【线索】 朋友 vs 陌生人两组对照

a genome-wide analysis conducted __ (3) __ 1,932 unique subjects which __ (4) __ pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers, 研究把受试者分成“无血缘朋友对”与“无血缘陌生人对”两组——这是典型的对照实验结构，研究的目的是把两组进行比较。

【选项】 A) compared ✓ 比较两组，结构对位

compared 意为“比较”，与 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers 这一两组对照结构完美对位，体现研究设计的核心动作。

B) sought X 寻找含义偏离

sought 意为“寻找、追求”，本句受试者已经被选定 (unique subjects)，不再处于“寻找”阶段，逻辑链断裂。

C) separated X 只分不比，信息缺失

separated 意为“分开”，仅描述分组动作，没体现两组之间的对比关系，与实验“得出共享基因”的结论缺少桥梁。

D) connected X 连接与对照实验冲突

connected 意为“连接”，把朋友对和陌生人对“连接”起来在实验逻辑上不通——研究的恰恰是两组的差异，而不是把它们合在一起。

【验证】 代回后整句为 a genome-wide analysis ... which compared pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers, 意为“比较了一组组无血缘朋友与一组组无血缘陌生人”，与第 5 题 the same people were used in both samples 互为佐证，全文“先比较再得出共享基因”的实验逻辑闭合。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] samples 词义辨析

【线索】 受试者被用于两组

The same people were used in both __ (5) __. 表“同一批人被用于两个 __ 里”，回指上文 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers 这两组受试者。研究学术语境中，“被分析的一组人”称为 sample（样本）。

【选项】 A) tests X tests 指测试本身

tests 意为“测试、考试”，但 The same people were used in both tests 隐含“做了两次测试”，本研究只是一次基因分析、并未做两次测试，对不上。

B) objects X objects 不是科研术语

objects 意为“物体、对象”，作“研究对象”用时英文一般作 subjects；objects 偏指物，不用于人，搭配错位。

C) samples ✓ samples 是标准术语

samples 意为“样本”，对应 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers 这两组样本群，是基因研究 / 统计学的标准说法，词义与术语都对得上。

D) examples X examples 偏举例义

examples 意为“例子、范例”，常用于“举出例子”，不用于“研究样本”，缺少术语规范性。

【验证】 代回后整句为 The same people were used in both samples，意为“同一批人被用于两组样本中”，与上文“朋友对样本”与“陌生人对样本”两组对照设计闭环，符合 P2 全段“研究方法说明”的功能定位。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] insignificant 词义辨析

【线索】 but-句反转的对照

While 1% may seem __(6)_, it is not so to a geneticist. While ..., it is not so 形成一组“普通人觉得 X、遗传学家不这么认为”的对照。普通人对 1% 的直觉是“少、不算什么”，遗传学家则觉得 1% 已不少——故 __(6)_ 应表“不重要 / 微不足道”。

【选项】 A) insignificant ✓ 微不足道，刚好被遗传学家反驳

insignificant 意为“微不足道的、不重要的”，正是普通人对“仅 1%”的直觉，紧接 it is not so to a geneticist 正好形成“普通直觉 vs 专家观点”的反转，逻辑链最齐。

B) unexpected ✗ 意料之外，不被反驳

unexpected 意为“出乎意料”，但后文遗传学家没有对“是否令人意外”做出反驳，反差句对不上，逻辑链断裂。

C) unreliable ✗ 不可靠，主语错配

unreliable 意为“不可靠”，对应的是数据可信度，而本句要描述的是“1% 给人的量级印象”，主体不对。

D) incredible ✗ 难以置信，方向反

incredible 意为“令人难以置信、惊人”，反倒像专家观点（1% 已经很多），与 while 引导的“普通人觉得”反向矛盾。

【验证】代回后整句 While 1% may seem insignificant, it is not so to a geneticist, 意为“虽然 1% 看上去微不足道，但对遗传学家来说并非如此”，与 Most people do not even __(7)___ their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who __(8)___ our kin 进一步强化“小数其实不小”的论证完全一致。

7. ____

【答案】 **[D] know** 词义辨析

【线索】 **but 后对照朋友相似度**

Most people do not even __(7)__ their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who __(8)__ our kin. but 前后形成对照：人们对四代表亲毫不“熟悉”，却选了与亲属相似的朋友。前半句强调“不知道”，与后半句“莫名地选了相似的人”形成反差。

【选项】 A) visit **X 拜访层次过高**

visit 意为“拜访”，是“认识之上”的更深一步，但本句要表达的是连最基本的“认识”都没有，层级用错。

B) miss **X 想念色彩冲突**

miss 意为“想念、错过”，“不想念远亲”虽然语法通，但与下文 select as friends the people who resemble our kin 的反差核心（“识 vs 不识”）对不上，色彩游离。

C) seek **X 寻求方向反**

seek 意为“寻找、追求”，与“普通人对远亲漠不关心”的语义不符——本句强调被动不识、而非主动寻找。

D) know **✓ 连认识都不认识，对照最齐**

know 意为“认识、了解”，do not even know their fourth cousins 表“连四代表亲都不认识”，与 but 后“却选了和亲属相似的朋友”形成最尖锐的“不知道 vs 莫名匹配”的反差，是英语口语 / 学术语境里描述这种“熟人 vs 陌生人”对照的标配。

【验证】代回后整句 Most people do not even know their fourth cousins，意为“大多数人甚至都不认识自己的四代表亲”，与下文 but somehow manage to select as friends the people who __(8)__ our kin 的“无意识相似择友”对比成立，且与 1% may seem __(6)__, it is not so to a geneticist 主旨“1% 不算小”的论证链合拍。

8. ____

【答案】 [A] resemble 词义辨析

【线索】 主旨：朋友像远亲

friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes 已点明全文主旨——朋友与远亲在基因上“相似”。本句 select as friends the people who __(8)__ our kin 是这一主旨的口语化表达，故 __(8)__ 应表“与……相似”。

【选项】 A) resemble ✓ 相似，主旨复现

resemble 意为“与……相似”，直接对应主旨 friends are as "related" as fourth cousins，主旨复现最干脆。

B) influence ✗ 影响方向不对

influence 意为“影响”，朋友“影响亲属”既偏题又与基因相似的主旨无关，方向跑偏。

C) favor ✗ 偏爱义不合

favor 意为“偏爱、有利于”，本句要表“相似”而非“偏爱”，语义错位。

D) surpass ✗ 超越方向反

surpass 意为“超过、胜过”，朋友“超过我们亲属”与文意（朋友与亲属相似）完全相反。

【验证】 代回后整句 select as friends the people who resemble our kin，意为“选与我们亲属相似的人作为朋友”，与 friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes 的主旨断言、以及第 7 题 do not even know their fourth cousins 的对照都对得上，全段逻辑闭合。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] also 逻辑关系

【线索】 新增并列发现

a genome-wide analysis 与 1% may seem __(6)_, it is not so to a geneticist 已铺陈了第一项发现（朋友共享 1% 基因），The study __(9)_ found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity 又给出第二项发现（共享嗅觉基因、不共享免疫基因）——两项发现是并列追加关系，需要“也、还”这一类副词。

【选项】 A) again X again 隐含重复

again 表“又一次、再”，暗示“再做了一遍同样的事”，但本段是新的子发现，并非重复同一发现，逻辑色彩偏了。

B) also ✓ 也，并列追加

also 表“也、还”，恰好把“共享 1% 基因”和“共享嗅觉基因 / 不共享免疫基因”两项发现作为并列追加连接起来，是研究类文本最常用的并列推进副词。

C) instead X instead 是替代否定

instead 表“反而、相反”，意味着否定前者改用后者；但本段并没有否定上文发现，反而是补充新发现，逻辑反向。

D) thus X thus 表因果

thus 表“因此、所以”，但上文并未给出“嗅觉基因相似”的原因；两项发现之间是并列而非因果，关系错位。

【验证】 代回后 The study also found that ..., 意为“这项研究还发现.....”，与第一步 outline 中“第 4 段=进一步发现”的脉络标注完全一致，且为后续 Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain 的解释铺平了道路。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] Perhaps 逻辑关系

【线索】 as the team suggests 的猜测语气

Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. __(10)__, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more __(11)__ it. 上句明确指出“为何嗅觉基因相似，目前难以解释”，紧接的 as the team suggests 表明这是研究团队的猜测，而非定论——因此 __(10)__ 应是“也许、可能”。

【选项】 A) Meanwhile X Meanwhile 表同时发生

Meanwhile 表“与此同时”，强调时间或事件并行；但本句是给出一种解释方向，不存在并行事件，逻辑错位。

B) Furthermore X Furthermore 是递进追加

Furthermore 表“此外、而且”，用于在已有论据上追加新论据；但本句是对“难以解释”提出一种可能解释，不是追加新发现，方向不合。

C) Likewise X Likewise 表同样

Likewise 表“同样地”，需要前后两件事类比同步；但前句是“难以解释”，本句是“也许出于环境相似”，不是类比，关系错位。

D) Perhaps ✓ 或许，与猜测语气一致

Perhaps 表“或许、可能”，与 as the team suggests 共同体现“研究团队的猜测”基调，刚好回应上句 difficult to explain，逻辑链最干净。

【验证】代回后 Perhaps, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments, 意为“也许，正如研究团队推测的那样，它把我们带到了相似的环境中”，与上句 Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now 形成“难以解释 → 提出一种猜测”的过渡，符合 outline 中第 4 段“猜测式解释”的走向。

11. ____

【答案】 [B] to 固定搭配

【线索】 句型 there is more to it 的固定记忆

it draws us to similar environments but there is more __(11)__ it 是英语成语 there is more to it (than that) 的标准模板，意为“事情远不止这么简单 / 还有更深层的东西”。

【选项】 A) about X about 不构成固定句型

about 与 more about it 偏“更多关于它的内容”，搭配语义偏散漫，没有成语化的“事情不止于此”含义。

B) to ✓ there is more to it, 地道句型

to 构成 there is more to it 的固定句型，意为“事情不止于此、另有内情”，恰好为下文 There could be many mechanisms working together 提供铺垫。

C) from X from 表来源、不搭

from 表“来自”，more from it 在英语里几乎不构成习语，搭配冷僻。

D) like X like 表相似、不搭

like 表“像、似”，more like it 是另一个习语（“这才像话”），但意义跑偏，不能表达“事情不止于此”。

【验证】 代回后整句 there is more to it，意为“事情不止于此/另有内情”，与下文 There could be many mechanisms working together that __(12)__ us in choosing genetically similar friends 自然衔接：先抛出“不止环境”再具体说明其他机制，逻辑流畅。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] drive 词义辨析

【线索】 机制驱使我们择友

There could be many mechanisms working together that __(12)__ us in choosing genetically similar friends 这里 mechanisms 是抽象动因，承担“促使、驱动”我们做出择友行为的功能；典型搭配 mechanisms drive sb in doing sth。

【选项】 A) drive ✓ 驱动，搭配齐全

drive 意为“驱使、促使”，与 mechanisms 作主语、us 作宾语、in choosing 作伴随构成 drive sb in doing sth 标准框架，且与下文 "functional kinship" of being friends with __(14)__ 中“机制把我们引向相似朋友”的逻辑一致。

B) observe X 观察对象错位

observe 意为“观察”，主语应是有意识的观察者；mechanisms 作“观察者”主语错位，且与“促使我们择友”的句意不合。

C) confuse X 迷惑色彩反

confuse 意为“使迷惑”，但本文整体是“机制把我们准确导向相似朋友”，并非“使我们迷惑”，色彩反向。

D) limit X 限制方向反

limit 意为“限制”，与“机制促使我们做出某种选择”的积极推动语义相反，逻辑不通。

【验证】 代回后整句 many mechanisms working together that drive us in choosing genetically similar friends，意为“许多机制共同驱使我们选择基因相似的朋友”，与上句 there is more to it 形成“不止环境，还有机制驱动”的递进，与 outline 中第 4 段“猜测机制”的走向同步。

13. _____

【答案】 **[B] rather than** 逻辑关系

【线索】 前后两端是两种不同择友动因

drive us in choosing genetically similar friends __ (13) __ "functional kinship" of being friends with __ (14) __ 前端为“选基因相似的朋友”，后端为“功能性亲缘——和（带来好处的人）做朋友”——前者描述基因层动因，后者描述功能性层动因，作者在做对照：是基于基因相似性、而不是出于“功能性亲缘”。

【选项】 A) according to **X according to 表依据**

according to 表“根据”，常接出处或依据；但本句两端是两种动因的对比，并非依据某来源，关系错位。

B) rather than **✓ 而不是，对照取舍**

rather than 表“是 A 而不是 B”，正好对应作者“机制驱使我们因基因相似择友，而不是为了功能性亲缘的好处”这一对照取舍，是本文“机制层面 vs 功能层面”两种解释的核心切分线。

C) regardless of **X regardless of 不顾**

regardless of 表“不顾、不管”，本句作者并没有“忽略功能性亲缘”，只是说基因相似才是主要动因，关系过强。

D) along with **X along with 表并列**

along with 表“连同、和……一起”，但前后两个动因是对立解释而非并列共存，搭配错位。

【验证】 代回后 drive us in choosing genetically similar friends rather than "functional kinship" of being friends with benefits，意为“促使我们选择基因相似的朋友，而不是为了朋友带来的好处的所谓功能性亲缘”，与作者 P4 全段“机制论而非功利论”的猜测立场一致，符合 outline 第 4 段“猜测式解释”的走向。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] **benefits** 词义辨析

【线索】 功能性亲缘 = 朋友带来好处

"functional kinship" of being friends with __(14)__ 这里 functional kinship (功能性亲缘) 指“朋友因互相能带来好处而被当作亲缘”，因此 __(14)__ 应表“好处、利益”，与英语口语 friends with benefits 暗合。

【选项】 A) **chances** X 机会不对位

chances 意为“机会”，但 functional kinship 强调“互利”而非“获得机会”，语义对不上。

B) **responses** X 回应义无关

responses 意为“回应、反应”，与“功能性亲缘”完全无对应，无中生有。

C) **missions** X 任务义偏离

missions 意为“任务、使命”，friends with missions 既不构成英语习语，也与“互利”语义无关。

D) **benefits** ✓ 好处，习语+语义双契合

benefits 意为“益处、好处”，friends with benefits 既是英语熟语，又精准回应 functional kinship 的“以利益为纽带”含义，是双线对位的最佳选项。

【验证】 代回后 "functional kinship" of being friends with benefits，意为“以好处为纽带的‘功能性亲缘’式朋友关系”，与上句 rather than 形成“因基因相似 vs 因利益结交”的两种动因对照，符合作者“机制论高于功利论”的立场。

15. _____

【答案】 [C] **faster** 词义辨析

【线索】 下句 **picked pace** 暗示加快

Studying this could help __(16)__ why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years 紧接着用 picked pace (加快步伐) 来说明人类进化在过去 3 万年中加速; 既然要解释“加速”, 那么相似基因本身就应是“进化得更快”的那部分, 空 __(15)__ 应表“更快”。

【选项】 A) **later** X **later** 表时间靠后

later 表时间“更晚”, 与下文 picked pace 描述的“加速”方向无关, 关系不对。

B) **slower** X **slower** 方向反

slower 表“更慢”, 与下句“加快”完全相反, 逻辑链断裂。

C) **faster** ✓ **更快**, 与 **picked pace** 对位

faster 表“更快”, 与下文 picked pace 的“加快进化步伐”对仗工整: 相似基因进化得比其他基因快, 因此能解释人类整体进化加速。

D) **earlier** X **earlier** 是时点早

earlier 表时间“更早”, 描述“开始时间”而非“进化速度”, 下文讨论的是节奏快慢而非起点早晚, 方向错位。

【验证】 代回后 the similar genes seem to be evolving faster than other genes, 意为“相似基因似乎比其他基因进化得更快”, 与下文 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years 互相印证, 符合 outline 第 5 段“延伸到人类进化加速”的走向。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] understand 词义辨析

【线索】 研究的作用是解释

Studying this could help __(16)__ why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, 研究本身的功用就是帮助科学家“弄懂、理解”人类进化为何加速; 这与全文研究类文本的标准语义对应。

【选项】 A) forecast X forecast 是预测未来

forecast 意为“预测”, 对象通常是未来; 但 picked pace in the last 30,000 years 是过去事件, 无法被预测, 时态指向错位。

B) remember X remember 主语错位

remember 意为“记得”, 主语应是有记忆的人; 研究“帮助记住原因”在英语中近乎不通, 搭配不合。

C) understand ✓ 理解, 研究功能词

understand 意为“理解”, help us understand why ... 是科研类文本最标准的句式, 精准表达“研究帮助解开过去事件的原因”。

D) express X express 是表达

express 意为“表达”, 宾语是观点或情感; 表达“原因”本身没有这种搭配, 逻辑不通。

【验证】 代回后 Studying this could help understand why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, 意为“研究这个可以帮助理解人类进化为何在过去三万年中加速”, 与 outline 中第 5 段“进化加速的解释”走向完全吻合。

17. _____

【答案】 **[B] contributory** 词义辨析

【线索】 社会环境推动进化加速

Studying this could help __(16)__ why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major __(17)__ factor. 整段在解释“为什么人类进化加速”，并把 social environment 列为主要原因——它是“推动进化加速”的贡献因素，因此 __(17)__ 应表“有贡献的、起作用的”。

【选项】 A) unpredictable **X unpredictable 弱化作者立场**

unpredictable 意为“无法预测的”，把社会环境说成“不可预测因素”会与作者“社会环境是主要推动因素”的清晰立场冲突，逻辑反向。

B) contributory **✓ 起促进作用，立场对位**

contributory 意为“起促进作用的、起贡献的”，与 a major factor 同步强调社会环境对人类进化加速的推动作用，与作者立场契合。

C) controllable **X controllable 关注可控性**

controllable 意为“可控的”，本段并未讨论社会环境是否可控，主题错位。

D) disruptive **X disruptive 色彩反向**

disruptive 意为“破坏性的”，把社会环境说成对进化“破坏性”反而否定其推动作用，色彩反向。

【验证】 代回后 with social environment being a major contributory factor，意为“以社会环境作为一个主要的促进因素”，与上句 picked pace 的“加速”主旨保持一致：因为有社会环境这个推手，人类进化才会加快。

18. ____

【答案】 [D] tendency 词义辨析

【线索】 群体性的择友模式

The findings do not simply explain people's __(18)__ to befriend those of similar __(19)__ backgrounds, 这里描述的是“人们倾向于和背景相似的人做朋友”这一群体性、无意识的择友模式——它不是一次有意决策或安排，而是一种 tendency。

【选项】 A) endeavor X endeavor 含费力义

endeavor 意为“努力、奋斗”，暗含“刻意付出”，但人们和相似背景的人做朋友是自然偏好而非刻意努力，色彩偏强。

B) decision X decision 强调决策

decision 意为“决定”，强调有意识的选择；本句强调的是潜意识的群体偏好，不是单一决定。

C) arrangement X arrangement 偏外部安排

arrangement 意为“安排”，强调外部设计或事先布置；交朋友是自发行为，搭配不合。

D) tendency ✓ 倾向，群体模式对位

tendency 意为“倾向、趋势”，恰好对应“人们倾向于和背景相似的人做朋友”这一普遍且无意识的群体偏好，且 tendency to do sth 搭配标准。

【验证】 代回后 The findings do not simply explain people's tendency to befriend those of similar ethnic backgrounds, 意为“这些发现并不只是解释了人们倾向于与族裔背景相似的人做朋友”，与下文 care was taken to __(20)__ that all subjects ... were taken from the same population 形成“我们的解释超出了表面族群偏好”的立场延伸，与 outline 第 6 段“澄清边界”的功能一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] ethnic 词义辨析

【线索】 欧洲血统 = 族裔背景

all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, extraction 意为“血统、出身”，directly 对应 ethnic（族裔的）；下句正是上句的同义复现，构成“族裔背景”暗号。

【选项】 A) political X political 与血统无关

political 意为“政治的”，与下句 European extraction（欧洲血统）没有同义关系，无中生有。

B) religious X religious 与血统无关

religious 意为“宗教的”，与“欧洲血统”无关，且全文未谈宗教因素，关系断裂。

C) ethnic ✓ 族裔，同义复现对位

ethnic 意为“种族的、族裔的”，与下句 European extraction 构成同义复现，是作者澄清“我们的发现不仅仅解释族裔相似择友”的精准切入点。

D) economic X economic 与血统无关

economic 意为“经济的”，与下句 European extraction 的血统线索没有任何对应，关系错位。

【验证】 代回后 to befriend those of similar ethnic backgrounds，意为“与族裔背景相似的人做朋友”，与下句 all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction 同义复现 ethnic 主题，作者借此澄清“我们的发现不止于族裔相似”。

20. _____

【答案】 [A] see 固定搭配

【线索】 确保受试同源——研究规范的语义

care was taken to __(20)__ that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population 表“采取措施以确保所有受试者来自同一群体”，是研究规范类表达。这里 __(20)__ 与 that 从句配合表“确保”——典型句型 see to it that / see that = 确保。

【选项】 A) see ✓ see that = 确保，搭配齐

see 与 that 从句构成 see (to it) that 这一固定搭配，意为“确保、注意确认”，与 care was taken to see that 的研究规范句型完美对位。

B) show ✗ show 表展示、对象错位

show 意为“展示、证明给……看”，强调对外展示一项已经成立的事实，但本句要表达“确保事实成立”，方向不同。

C) prove ✗ prove 是事后证明

prove 意为“证明”，是事后逻辑推导；而 care was taken 强调的是事前采取措施，时间次序不对。

D) tell ✗ tell 表告知

tell 意为“告知、辨别”，与 care was taken to tell that 不构成英语习惯搭配，且语义偏离“确保”。

【验证】 代回后 care was taken to see that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population，意为“研究采取了措施以确保所有受试者，无论是朋友还是陌生人，都来自同一群体”，与 outline 第 6 段“作者澄清边界”的功能一致——通过研究规范来防止族裔相似的混淆解释。

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

朋友在基因上相似如四代表亲

全文围绕一项加州大学与耶鲁大学发表于美国国家科学院院刊的研究展开：friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes，作者基调是中性陈述兼带“有趣发现”的轻度肯定，并在后文进一步讨论这种基因相似性对人类进化的可能意义。

行文脉络

现象—研究方法—发现—解释—意义—澄清边界

第1段抛出反常识结论 friends are as "related" as fourth cousins; 第2段交代研究方法 a genome-wide analysis 与对比设计 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers; 第3段引专家说明 1% 不是小数 1% may seem __(6)_, it is not so to a geneticist; 第4段呈现具体发现 the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity 并尝试解释; 第5段把视角拉到人类进化 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years; 第6段澄清边界 The findings do not simply explain people's __(18)_ to befriend those of similar __(19)_ backgrounds。脉络的关键走向词是 also、Perhaps、One of the remarkable findings、do not simply explain, 把“再发现—猜测—延伸—澄清”四个走向标得清清楚楚。

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。

Though not biologically related, friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes.

第1段，第1句

让步状语从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的句式，“Though”引导的让步状语从句尤其常见。主句中的比较结构“as...as...”也是标准的考试句型。现在分词短语作伴随状语同样是考试中常考的非谓语用法。本句的整体结构非常典型，学生掌握后可以在阅读和写作中大量复用，具有很强的迁移价值。

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted on 1,932 unique subjects which compared pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers.

第2段，第1句

该句是典型的学术论文描述性句式，‘名词 + 过去分词短语 + 定语从句’的组合在四六级和考研阅读中极其常见。

As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, "Most people do not even know their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who resemble our kin."

第3段，第2句

"As ... says" 引出观点、主句并列谓语、限制性定语从句修饰宾语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。特别是 "As sb says" 引述结构和 "who" 引导的定语从句,是学术和正式写作的典型句式,掌握后可广泛迁移到其他句子。

Studying this could help understand why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major contributory factor.

第5段，第2句

主句包含动名词作主语、情态动词谓语、省略 to 的不定式作宾补、宾语从句、独立主格作状语,成分丰富。宾语从句内有主谓宾和时间状语。覆盖了动名词、情态动词、宾语从句、独立主格等多个语法点,且 help do 和独立主格是易错点,适合成分划分训练。

The findings do not simply explain people's tendency to befriend those of similar ethnic backgrounds, say the researchers.

第6段，第1句

并列主句结构在学术和新闻报道中极为常见,尤其是带引述标记的倒装形式 "say the researchers" 是学术文本的典型特征。第一个主句的否定表达和带后置定语的宾语结构也是常见句式。掌握此类结构对阅读学术文本有较高的实用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 23 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。

gene

B2

n. 基因

本篇6次·真题 21 句

finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题 30 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sample B1

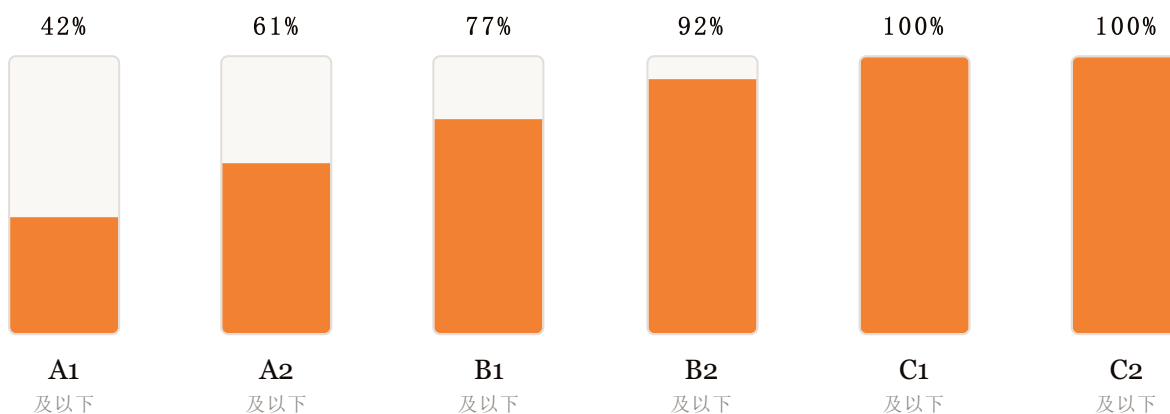
n. 样品

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 113 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **113** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 9 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 113 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

113

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语一 · 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part B 选句填空（7选5）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part C 英译汉（划线句子翻译）

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part A 写作

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part B 写作

[题目解析](#) →

2015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2015年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2015)

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 King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted "kings don't abdicate, they die in their sleep." But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

西班牙国王胡安·卡洛斯曾坚称“国王不会退位，他们在睡梦中离世。”但令人尴尬的丑闻以及共和派左翼在最近欧洲议会选举中的受欢迎程度迫使他食言并宣布退位。那么，西班牙危机是否表明君主制正在走向末日？这是否意味着所有欧洲王室连同他们华丽的制服和尊贵的生活方式都气数已尽？

P2 The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above "mere" politics and "embody" a spirit of national unity.

西班牙的案例为支持和反对君主制提供了论据。当公众舆论特别两极分化时，如佛朗哥政权结束后那样，君主可以超越“纯粹的”政治并“体现”民族团结的精神。

P3 It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican city and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

正是这种表面上的超越政治性解释了君主作为国家元首持续受欢迎的原因。因此，除中东外，欧洲是世界上君主制国家最密集的地区，拥有10个王国（不包括梵蒂冈城和安道尔）。但与海湾地区和亚洲的专制君主不同，大多数王室得以存续是因为他们让选民避免了寻找一位无争议但受尊敬的公众人物的艰难过程。

P4 Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history – and sometimes the way they behave today – embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

即便如此,国王和王后无疑有其负面影响。尽管他们声称象征民族团结,但他们的历史本身——有时还有他们今天的行为方式——体现了过时且无法辩护的特权和不平等。在Thomas Piketty和其他经济学家警告不平等加剧和继承财富权力日益增长的时代,富有的贵族家庭仍然是现代民主国家的象征核心,这是荒谬的。

P5 The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

最成功的君主制努力摒弃或隐藏他们旧有的贵族作风。王子和公主有日常工作,骑自行车而非马匹(或直升机)。即便如此,这些仍是与国际上1%富人阶层共同聚会的富裕家庭,而媒体的侵扰使得维持恰当形象变得越来越困难。

P6 While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

虽然欧洲的君主制无疑足够聪明,能在未来一段时间内存续下去,但英国王室是从西班牙例子中最应感到恐惧的。

P7 It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

只有女王以她颇为平凡(尽管富裕)的祖母风格维护了君主制的声誉。危险将来自查尔斯,他既有昂贵的生活品味,又有相当等级森严的世界观。他未能理解君主制之所以大体存续下来,是因为它们提供了一种服务——作为无争议和非政治性的国家元首。查尔斯应该知道,正如英国历史所显示的,君主制最大的敌人是国王而非共和派。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carl of Spain_____

- [A] eased his relationship with his rivals.
- [B] used to enjoy high public support.
- [C] was unpopular among European royals.
- [D] ended his reign in embarrassment.

根据前两段,西班牙国王胡安·卡洛斯_____

- A) 缓和了他与对手的关系。 B) 曾经享有很高的公众支持。 C) 在欧洲王室中不受欢迎。
D) 在尴尬中结束了他的统治。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the first two paragraphs 是典型的细节题问法，要求回到指定段落里抓事实。

【拆句】 题干 According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carl of Spain ____ 是不完整陈述句，空白处由四个选项补完，主语是 King Juan Carl of Spain，谓语在选项里。结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down.

但近来欧洲议会选举中难堪的丑闻和共和派左翼的高人气，迫使他自食其言、宣告退位。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未提 Carlos 与对手关系'缓和'，只说他被对手（共和左翼）压力所迫退位，谈不上 eased his relationship with his rivals.

B) **与原文相反**

原文说他被迫退位是因为反对派（republican left）人气高、自己陷丑闻，恰恰反衬其公众支持下滑；used to enjoy high public support 把作者批评的事实硬翻成正面叙述。

C) **无中生有**

原文谈 Carlos 在西班牙国内不得人心、被迫退位，从未把他与'其他欧洲王室'做受欢迎度对比，was unpopular among European royals 凭空造出王室同行的厌恶。

D) **✓ 正确**

embarrassing scandals ↔ **in embarrassment**

stand down ↔ **ended his reign**

D 项同时复现了'退位'和'难堪'两个要素，与预判完全吻合，而其他三项要么改变事实、要么无中生有。

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly ____

- [A] to give voters more public figures to look up to.
- [B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.
- [C] owing to their undoubted and respectable status.
- [D] due to their everlasting political embodiment.

君主在欧洲被保留为国家元首主要是 ____

- A) 为了给选民提供更多可以敬仰的公众人物。 B) 为了在传统与现实之间实现平衡。
- c) 由于他们毋庸置疑且令人尊敬的地位。 d) 由于他们永恒的政治象征意义。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly ____ 问的是客观原因，不带 infer/suggest，答案要在原文有直接出处。

【拆句】 Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly____ 含被动语态 'are kept', 逻辑主语是隐含的'欧洲社会/选民', 副词 'mostly' 修饰整个原因, 选项各以介词短语补出主要原因, 结构清晰。

【定位】 But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

但与海湾和亚洲的绝对君主不同, 大多数王室之所以延续下来, 是因为它们让选民免去了寻找一位无争议又受尊敬的公众人物的难题。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说王室让选民 avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure——是'省去找别人'; to give voters more public figures to look up to 反过来说成'给选民提供更多可仰望的公众人物', 把'减少负担'偷换成'增加选项'。

B) 无中生有

原文从未谈及王室在'传统与现实'之间求平衡, to achieve a balance between tradition and reality 是常识化的漂亮话, 但无原文出处。

C) ✓ 正确

a non-controversial but respected public figure ↔ **their undoubted and respectable status**
most royal families have survived because ↔ **owing to**

C 项把原文'无争议+受尊敬'的两个属性合并为'undoubted and respectable', 并用 'owing to' 替换 'because', 预判要点全部落点。

D) 过度推断

原文只说王室能 apparent transcendence of politics (看起来超越政治), 强调的是'非政治化、无争议'; everlasting political embodiment (永恒的政治化身) 反而把它写成强政治符号, 且'everlasting'是无据极端化。

23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- [B] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- [C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- [D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

根据第4段,下列哪一项被认为是奇怪的?

- A) 贵族对继承财富的过度依赖。 B) 贵族在现代民主国家中的角色。 C) 贵族家庭简朴的生活方式。
D) 贵族对其特权的坚守。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4? 要求在指定段中找作者明确指出'odd'的对象, 是细节定位题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4? 是被动语态的细节问句，被动主语 'which' 指四个选项，'is shown to be odd' 意为'被说成是奇怪的'，注意 'shown' 的施事是作者。

【定位】 At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

在 Piketty 等经济学家正警告不平等加剧、世袭财富势力增强的当下，富有的贵族家庭居然仍是现代民主国家的象征核心，这件事很奇怪。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文里'依赖世袭财富'的主语是 inherited wealth 的力量在整个社会增强 (Piketty 的警告)，而非贵族在'过度依赖继承财富'。Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth 把社会现象硬安到贵族头上，且加了 'excessive' 字眼，原文无此评价。

B) ✓ 正确

wealthy aristocratic families ↔ The nobility

the symbolic heart of modern democratic states ↔ role ... in modern democracies

B 项把 wealthy aristocratic families 上位为 nobility、把 symbolic heart 名词化为 role，原句的主谓两个要素全部落点。

C) 与原文相反

原文紧接着的 P5 才提到一些王室努力 strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways，且这是讲'王室'而非泛指贵族；P4 谈贵族家庭，与'simple lifestyle'完全相反。

D) 答非所问

原文确实在 P4 提到 outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities，但作者用 bizarre 评价的是'贵族仍是民主国家象征核心'这件事，不是'贵族死抱特权'本身；D 把作者真正觉得奇怪的对象偏挪了。

24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles_____

- [A] fails to adapt himself to his future role.
- [B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
- [C] takes republicans as his potential allies.
- [D] takes a tough line on political issues.

英国王室"最需要担心"是因为查尔斯_____

- A) 未能使自己适应未来的角色。 B) 未能按建议改变他的生活方式。 C) 将共和派视为他的潜在盟友。
- D) 在政治问题上采取强硬立场。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles_____ 的 because 已经指明要在原文找因果链中'果'对应的'因'，是细节题。

【拆句】 The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles___ 是 because 引导原因状语从句的不完整句，主句已给'英国王室最该担心'，从句的谓语在选项里。注意 'have most to fear' 是 'have most (something) to fear' 的省略，意为'最有可担心的'。

【定位】 He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state.

他没能明白：君主制之所以基本上能存续，是因为它们提供了一项服务——担任无争议、非政治化的国家元首。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service

↔ **fails to adapt himself to his future role**

as non-controversial and non-political heads of state ↔ **his future role**

A 项同时点中 Charles'认知缺失 (fails to adapt = failed to understand 的结果) '和'未来角色 (future role = non-political head of state) '两个要素，与预判一致。

B) 无中生有

原文从未提到任何人'建议'Charles 改变生活方式，fails to change his lifestyle as advised 凭空多出'as advised'这一情节。

C) 与原文相反

原文结尾 it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies 把共和派和国王对立，国王自己才是君主制的最大威胁；takes republicans as his potential allies 反把共和派写成 Charles 的潜在盟友，与原文极性相反。

D) 无中生有

原文只说 Charles 有 a pretty hierarchical view of the world，谈的是世界观'等级化'，并未提他对具体政治议题持强硬立场；takes a tough line on political issues 凭空给他造'政治议题上的强硬路线'。

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

下列哪一项是本文的最佳标题？

- A) 卡洛斯,荣耀与耻辱并存 B) 查尔斯,急于继承王位 C) 卡洛斯,所有欧洲君主的一课
- D) 查尔斯,对即将到来的威胁反应迟缓

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following is the best title of the text? 是标题题，属主旨题特殊路径，要走第五步'串线—预判—比对'流程。

【拆句】 Which of the following is the best title of the text? 是标准疑问句，主语 'which', 'best title of the text' 即'本文最佳标题'，结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined 只覆盖 P1—P2 中 Carlos 个人'荣辱并存'的细节，没有触及全文 P3—P7 的'欧洲整体训诫'主线，标题主体局限到了人物本身。

B) 无中生有

原文从未说 Charles Anxious to Succeed to the Throne（急于继位），只批他奢侈、等级观念重、没明白王室的服务本质；'anxious to succeed' 是凭空臆造的心理。

C) ✓ 正确

it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example ↔

a Lesson for All European Monarchs

King Juan Carlos of Spain ↔ Carlos

C 项的'Carlos'对接 P1—P2 与 P6 的核心人物，'a Lesson for All European Monarchs'对接 P3—P5 的全欧视角与 P7 末句的训诫意味，主体与立场双双覆盖。

D) 以偏概全

Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats 只覆盖 P6—P7 中 Charles 的局部内容，且'Slow to React'（反应迟钝）并不准确——原文说他是 has failed to understand（根本没理解），更不是'反应慢'；同时标题完全丢失 P1—P5 的内容。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days?

第1段，第3句

主句为一般疑问句，从句为 that 引导的宾语从句，这一组合是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，典型性强，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

第1段，第4句

疑问句加宾语从句(省略that)是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,the writing is on the wall这类习语表达也是真题高频考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,对备考有实用价值。

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity as heads of state.

第3段，第1句

强调句"It is ... that"是四六级和考研阅读写作中极为常见的句式,本句示范了强调主语的标准用法,并且主语部分带有抽象名词加介词短语的典型学术表达,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican city and Andorra).

第3段，第2句

涵盖主系表结构、独立主格状语、介词短语状语等多种成分，且独立主格和后置修饰较易混淆主干，有一定练习价值，但成分种类不算丰富

But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

第3段，第3句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,因果逻辑表达在学术文本中极为常见。"allow sb to do sth" 也是典型的宾补结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型,典型性较高。

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside.

第4段，第1句

主谓宾加状语的句子是英语基本句式，有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏考试中常见的从句、复杂修饰等典型结构，迁移价值一般。

Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history – and sometimes the way they behave today – embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖让步状语（倒装形式）、并列主语（含破折号插入成分）、定语从句（省略关系副词）、形容词并列修饰宾语等多种成分类型，且主语中的并列结构容易与主句主干混淆，非常适合训练学生识别复杂主语、区分插入成分与主干、以及处理倒装状语的能力。

At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

第4段，第3句

形式主语加主语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，是评价类和议论文的典型句式。句首时间状语从句提供背景，主句表达观点，这种论证模式高度典型且可大量复用。掌握本句结构后能够迁移到类似的观点陈述句。

Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

第5段，第3句

并列句、限制性定语从句、make it adj to do 结构均为四六级和考研阅读的高频句式。整句结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移至大量同类句子。

While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、状语从句等多种成分，特别是主句的强调句型是四六级和考研的高频考点，学生需要练习识别 it is ... who 结构、区分形式主语与真正主语、理解 who 引导部分在强调句中的作用，训练价值较高。

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style.

第7段，第1句

强调句型 "It is ... who/that ..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频典型句式，常用于突出强调某一成分。掌握强调句的识别方法（去掉框架看剩余部分是否完整）和与定语从句的区别，可以迁移到大量考试真题和学术文本中，实用性极高。

The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world.

第7段，第2句

主句加非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式；关系代词 who 在从句中作主语的用法极为典型；both...and 并列结构也是常考搭配，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他句子

Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

第7段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分，尤其强调句 "it is...who" 结构是易错点，需要训练识别形式主语和被强调成分，插入状语的处理也值得练习，成分划分训练价值较高。

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。

royal

B1

adj. 王室的

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇3次·真题 91 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇3次·真题 19 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 172 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 54 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次·真题 38 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇2次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇2次·真题 16 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 13 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇2次·真题 8 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

democracy B2

n. 民主

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

reliance B2

n. 依赖

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

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uniform B1

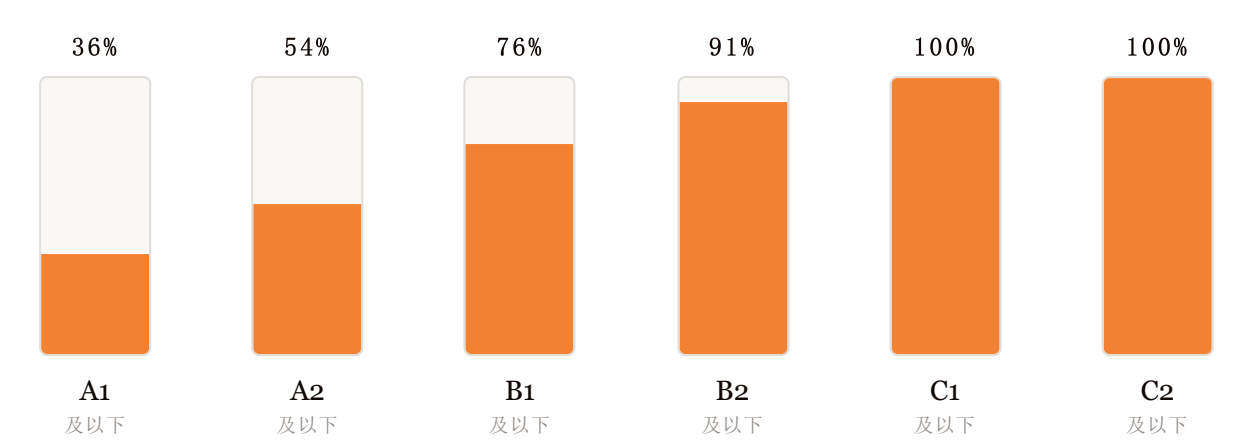
n. 制服

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

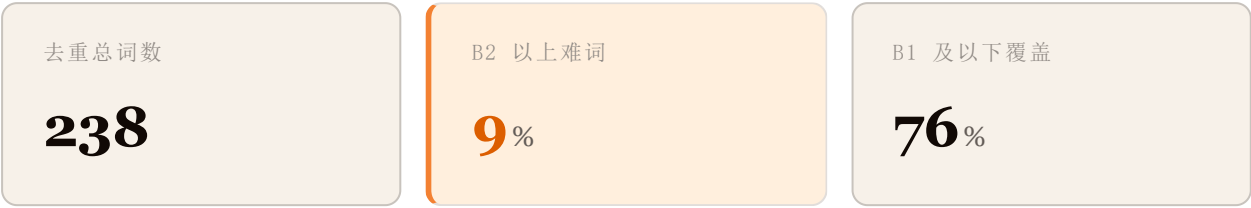
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **238** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **238** 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 22 个·约 9%。



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 238 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2015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）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2015)

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 Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

宪法究竟在多大程度上保护你的数字数据？最高法院现在将审议这样一个问题：如果手机在逮捕过程中在嫌疑人身上或其周围，警方是否可以在没有搜查令的情况下搜查手机内容。

P2 California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

加利福尼亚州要求大法官们避免作出影响广泛的裁决，特别是那种颠覆旧有假设的裁决——即执法部门可以在逮捕时搜查嫌疑人的随身物品。该州辩称，法官很难评估新技术和快速变化的技术所带来的影响。

P3 The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

如果法院听从加利福尼亚州的建议，那将是一种鲁莽的谦逊。这些影响已经足够明显，甚至是显而易见的，因此大法官们能够也应该为警方、律师和被告提供更新的指导方针。

P4 They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone – a vast storehouse of digital information – is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like

entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing", meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

他们应该首先摒弃加利福尼亚州的无力论据，即探查智能手机的内容——一个庞大的数字信息存储库——类似于翻查嫌疑人的手提包。法院曾裁定，警方在没有搜查令的情况下翻查被捕者的钱包或皮夹并不违反第四修正案。但探查一个人的智能手机更像是进入他或她的家。智能手机可能包含被捕者的阅读记录、财务记录、医疗记录以及近期通信的全面记录。与此同时，云计算的发展使得这种探查变得容易得多。

P5 Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches. 美国人应该采取措施保护他们的数字隐私。但在这些设备上保存敏感信息日益成为正常生活的一项要求。公民仍然有权期望私人文件保持私密性，并受到宪法关于禁止不合理搜查的条款的保护。

P6 As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

正如经常出现的情况一样，阐明这一原则并不能减轻划定界限的挑战。在许多情况下，执法部门获得搜查令以搜查手机内容并不会过于繁重。他们在面临严重、紧急情况时仍可以使第四修正案的保护失效，并且可以采取合理措施确保在等待搜查令期间手机数据不会被删除或篡改。不过，法院可能希望允许警方有空间列举他们有权获得更多自由的情形。

P7 But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

但大法官们不应全盘接受加利福尼亚州的论点。新的、颠覆性的技术有时需要对宪法保护进行新颖的应用。法学教授Orin Kerr将21世纪数字信息的爆炸式增长和可获取性与20世纪汽车使用成为生活实际必需品相比较：当时大法官们必须为乘用车这一新的个人领域制定新规则；现在他们必须弄清楚第四修正案如何适用于数字信息。

题目与逐题解析

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to_____
- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
 - [B] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
 - [C] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
 - [D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

最高法院将裁定在逮捕过程中是否有正当理由

- A) 阻止嫌疑人删除其手机内容。 B) 在没有搜查令的情况下搜查嫌疑人的手机。
C) 在未经授权的情况下检查嫌疑人的手机内容。 D) 禁止嫌疑人使用其手机。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The Supreme Court will work out whether 后面接的是一件具体、可在某段落直接对应的事实，没有 infer/imply/mainly 等信号。

【拆句】 The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to___ 主干是 The Supreme Court will work out whether...; whether 引导宾语从句，从句主语用形式主语 it，真正主语是后面的不定式（即四个选项接入处）；during an arrest 是插入语，仅做时间限定，不影响主干。

【定位】 The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

最高法院现在将审议：如果手机在逮捕人身上或身边，警察是否可以在没有搜查令的情况下搜查手机内容。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents 说的是「防止嫌疑人删手机内容」，这在 they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant 中是后文提到的「等令状期间警方的配套措施」，不是最高法院本案要裁决的问题。

B) 偷换概念

search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant 的 search for (寻找) + mobile phones (手机本身) 说的是「找出嫌疑人的手机」，而原文 search the contents of a mobile phone 是「搜手机里的内容」，宾语层级被偷换。

C) ✓ 正确

search the contents of a mobile phone ↔ **check suspects' phone contents**
without a warrant ↔ **without being authorized**

预判要求出现「查手机内容 + 未获授权」两个语义模块；C 项 check suspects' phone contents without being authorized 两块都精确对译，是定位句的同义替换，锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones 谈的是「禁止嫌疑人使用手机」，全文从未出现「禁止使用」这层意思，本案讨论的是「搜查」而非「使用禁令」。

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of ____

- [A] disapproval.
- [B] indifference.
- [C] tolerance.
- [D] cautiousness.

作者对加利福尼亚州论点的态度是

A) 不赞成。 B) 漠不关心。 C) 容忍。 D) 谨慎。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of ____ 中 attitude 一词直接亮明题型。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of ____ 主系表结构：主语是 The author's attitude; toward California's argument 是后置介宾短语，限定态度的针对对象；is one of ____ 是「态度是.....之一」的固定句式，选项填入名词性的情感词。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

California's lame argument ↔ **disapproval**

should not swallow California's argument whole ↔ **disapproval**

预判极性为「强烈负面」，A 项 disapproval 是「不赞同」的标准态度名词，正好匹配 lame、recklessly modest、should not swallow whole 共同构成的负面情感共识。

B) 与原文相反

indifference 表示「漠不关心」，但作者整篇都在主动反驳 California 并提出替代方案 (Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious)，是高度投入的批评者而非旁观者。

C) 程度偷换

tolerance 是「容忍/可以接受但不喜欢」的弱负面态度；本文作者用 lame argument 这种带嘲讽意味的形容词，并主张 should not swallow California's argument whole，是强烈反对而非「勉强容忍」。

D) 答非所问

cautiousness 描述的是「小心谨慎、不轻易下结论」的态度；但作者在第 3 段就直接断言 Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious，毫不犹豫地下了判断，第 4 段更用 lame 这种直接的贬义词——并不谨慎，而是相当干脆地否定。

28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to_____

- [A] going through one's wallet.
- [B] handling one's historical records.
- [C] scanning one's correspondences.
- [D] getting into one's residence.

作者认为探查一个人的手机内容可以比作

- A) 翻查一个人的钱包。
- B) 处理一个人的历史记录。
- C) 扫描一个人的信件。
- D) 进入一个人的住所。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 exploring one's phone contents is comparable to_____ 问的是文中已明说的比拟对象，可在某段中直接锁定。

【拆句】 The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to_____ 主干 The author believes that ...; that 引导宾语从句，从句主语是动名词短语 exploring one's phone contents，谓语 is comparable to，宾语位置由选项的动名词短语填充——要求选项与主语在语法形态上对齐（都用 -ing 形式）。

【定位】 But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home.

但探查一个人的智能手机更像是闯入他或她的家。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

going through one's wallet 直接对应 going through a suspect's purse——但原文这是 California 提出、被作者用 But 否定的类比，不是作者本人认可的比拟对象。

B) 答非所问

handling one's historical records 中的 historical records 对应原文 reading history, financial history, medical history——这些是手机里**装的东西**（用以解释为什么像家），不是作者用来类比的**比拟对象**。

C) 以偏概全

scanning one's correspondences 对应原文 comprehensive records of recent correspondence——也是手机里**装的东西**之一，作者并未把「查手机」类比为「翻通讯记录」。

D) ✓ 正确

entering his or her home ↔ **getting into one's residence**

预判要求选「住宅/家」类的比拟对象；D 项 getting into one's residence 与 entering his or her home 是几乎——对应的近义替换，锁定 D。

29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that_____

- [A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.
- [B] the court is giving police less room for action.
- [C] phones are used to store sensitive information.
- [D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

在第5段和第6段中,作者表达了他的担忧

- A) 原则很难被清楚地表达。 B) 法院正在给予警方更少的行动空间。 C) 手机被用来存储敏感信息。
D) 公民的隐私没有得到有效保护。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干已指定段落，问作者具体担忧什么，答案在两段中直接可寻——本质是细节题，只是答题域跨两段。

【拆句】 In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that___ 主句 the author shows his concern; that 引导同位语从句，补充说明 concern 的具体内容（即选项内容是「担忧」的具体所指）；句首 In Paragraphs 5 and 6 是地点状语，限定证据范围。

【定位】 Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

公民依然有权期待私人文件保持私密、并受到宪法对不合理搜查之禁令的保护。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

principles are hard to be clearly expressed 把原文 stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing 篡改为「原则难以清晰表达」；原文说的是「原则容易讲、边界难划」，难点不在「表达原则」而在「划定执行边界」。

B) 与原文相反

the court is giving police less room for action 说「法院在缩小警方行动空间」，但 The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom. 明确表态「法院可能要为警察留出空间」——方向完全相反。

C) 答非所问

phones are used to store sensitive information 对应 keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life——但作者此处只是中性陈述「这是现代生活的必需」，并未把「存敏感信息于手机」本身当成担忧的对象。

D) ✓ 正确

Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected ↔

citizens' privacy is not effectively protected

stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing ↔

citizens' privacy is not effectively protected

预判落点是「隐私名义有保障但实际未落地」，D 项 citizens' privacy is not effectively protected 恰好用「未被有效保护」一词概括了 still...right (应然) 与 doesn't ease the challenge (实然难落地) 之间的鸿沟，且情感极性为负面，与 concern 完全对齐。

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that_____

- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.
- [B] principles of the Constitution should never be altered.
- [C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.
- [D] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

引用Orin Kerr的比较是为了表明

- A) 宪法应该灵活实施。 B) 宪法原则永远不应被改变。 C) 加利福尼亚州的论点违反了宪法原则。
- D) 新技术需要对宪法进行重新解释。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that____ 中 quoted to indicate 是例证目的题的标准提问。

【拆句】 Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that ____ 被动句：主语是 Orin Kerr's comparison；is quoted 是被动语态，省略的施事是作者；to indicate that... 是不定式作目的状语；that 引导宾语从句填入选项内容。整句意思是「作者引用 Kerr 的比较，目的是表明……」。

【定位】 New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

崭新的颠覆性技术有时要求对宪法保护作出新颖的适用。法学教授 Orin Kerr 把 21 世纪数字信息的爆炸与可及性，与 20 世纪汽车成为生活必需的确立相对比：那时大法官们必须为乘客车厢这一新私人领域专门制定新规；如今他们必须厘清第四修正案如何适用于数字信息。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

the Constitution should be implemented flexibly 用 flexibly 把作者的「针对新技术作出 novel applications」泛化成了「灵活实施」；原文强调的不是执行方式的弹性，而是面对新事物时**释义/适用**需要更新——一个层级偏低、一个层级偏高。

B) 与原文相反

principles of the Constitution should never be altered 说「宪法原则永远不应被改动」，但作者明确主张需要 novel applications of the Constitution's protections——「新的适用」本质上正是对原则的延伸/再解释，与「永远不变」相反。

C) 答非所问

California's argument violates principles of the Constitution 把第 7 段开头对 California 的反对 (the justices should not swallow California's argument whole) 拿来冒充 Kerr 引用的目的；但 Kerr 的引用本身只服务于「新技术需新适用」这一上位论点，并不直接评价 California 是否「违反宪法原则」。

D) ✓ 正确

New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections

↔ new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution

预判要求选「新技术 → 宪法需新适用」一类表述，D 项 new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution 直接对应作者论点句，不困在 Kerr 引用的「汽车」「乘客车厢」等论据细节里，是例证目的题的标准正确项。

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

第1段，第2句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套条件状语从句，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。whether 引导的间接疑问作宾语、if 引导的条件从句修饰动作，都是高频句式。学生掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest.

第2段，第1句

本句主干不至于难到无法入手，但后置限定、内容说明和多层谓语层级都很典型，正适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。对提升长句顺读能力和从句归属判断都很有帮助。

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice.

第3段，第1句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句使用 would 加系表结构、从句使用一般过去式的搭配是虚拟语气的经典形式，掌握该句型后可迁移至大量类似结构，具有很高的代表性和实用性。

Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

第3段，第2句

主句使用主系表结构，结果状语从句使用 "so that" 引导，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。情态动词 "can and should" 的并列使用也是典型的表达方式，学习者掌握后可以在类似语境中迁移。句子结构清晰，具有较高的典型性和实用性

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone – a vast storehouse of digital information – is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse.

第4段，第1句

同位语从句跟在抽象名词后解释其内容，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词表达建议或义务，搭配介词短语作状语，也是学术和议论文常见结构。句式具有很强的可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant.

第4段，第2句

宾语从句加嵌套状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，特别是法律、学术类文本常用此类结构表达复杂判断。掌握本句型对理解同类长难句有很强的迁移价值，典型性很高。

The development of "cloud computing", meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

第4段，第5句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语五种成分，其中"make + 宾语 + 形容词比较级"的宾补结构和插入副词的识别有一定训练价值，但整体成分种类常规，无特别易错点。

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy.

第5段，第1句

情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 不定式目的状语是四六级和考研中常见的简单句型，具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移到其他包含情态动词和不定式的句子，但因过于基础、缺乏从句等复杂结构，典型性中等偏上。

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing.

第6段，第1句

主句包含动名词短语作主语，这是一个重要且容易混淆的语法点；状语从句有倒装结构（表语提前），可以训练倒装识别能力；主句的宾语带介词短语定语，可以练习名词短语的修饰关系。成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

第6段，第4句

主句包含主语、情态动词谓语、宾语、定语（不定式复合结构），定语从句包含主语、被动谓语、状语，成分种类丰富。尤其是不定式复合结构作定语、定语从句修饰定语中的名词这两个易错点，训练价值较高。

Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

第7段，第3句

这句结构有层次但不过分缠绕，既能训练标点切分，也能训练主从识别和时态对照，难度与收益比较平衡。对句子结构和时态训练来说，属于很值得优先练习的一类材料。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 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。

constitution

C1

n. 宪法

本篇7次 · 真题 13 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇6次 · 真题 82 句

content

B1

n. 内容

本篇6次 · 真题 31 句

suspect

B1

v. 怀疑

本篇6次 · 真题 12 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇5次 · 真题 72 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇4次 · 真题 39 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇2次·真题 19 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇2次·真题 14 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇2次·真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇2次·真题 13 句

violate B2

v. 违反, 违背 (法律、规则、协议等)

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

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

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 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

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 16 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 13 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 12 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

quote B1

v. 引用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

tolerance

B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

implement

B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

modest

B2

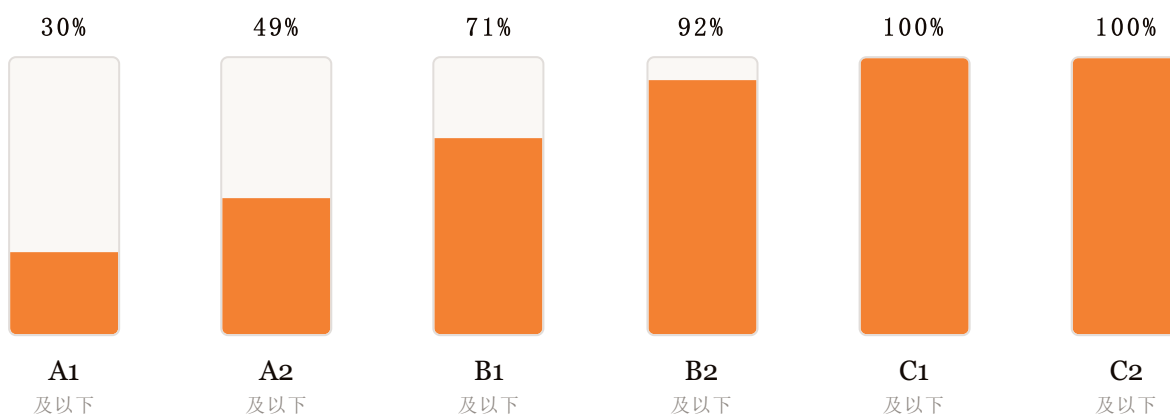
adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **223** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 17 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 223 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

223

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

71%

考研英语一 · 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

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 journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

《科学》杂志主编Marcia McNutt今天宣布,该杂志将在同行评审过程中增加一轮额外的统计学检查。此前,人们普遍担心数据分析中的基本错误导致了許多已发表研究结果的不可重复性,此项政策是继其他期刊类似举措之后推出的。

P2 "Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscripts will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

McNutt在一篇社论中写道:"读者必须对我们期刊发表的结论有信心。"该期刊与美国统计学会合作,任命了七位专家组成统计学评审编辑委员会(SBoRE)。稿件将由期刊内部编辑、现有的评审编辑委员会或外部同行评审人标记出来以进行额外审查。然后,SBoRE小组将寻找外部统计学家来评审这些稿件。

P3 Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*'s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

当被问及是否有特定论文促成了这一变化时,McNutt说:"'统计学委员会'的设立是出于对科学研究中统计学和数据分析应用的广泛关切,是《科学》杂志提高我们所发表研究可重复性的整体努力的一部分。"

P4 Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to "play primarily an advisory role." He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science."

Harvard School of Public Health的生物统计学家、SBoRE小组成员Giovanni Parmigiani表示,他预计该委员会将"主要发挥咨询作用"。他同意加入是因为他"发现设立SBoRE背后的远见是新颖的、独特的,并且可能产生持久影响。这种影响不仅将通过《科学》杂志本身的出版物产生,而且希望能通过更多可能希望效仿《科学》杂志做法的出版机构产生。"

P5 John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is "a most welcome step forward" and "long overdue". "Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review," he says, but he noted that biomedical journals such as Annals of Internal Medicine, the Journal of the American Medical Association and The Lancet pay strong attention to statistical review.

研究方法的医生John Ioannidis表示,这项政策是"最受欢迎的进步"并且"早该实施"。他说:"大多数期刊在统计学评审方面很薄弱,这损害了它们所发表内容的质量。我认为,对于当今大多数科学论文来说,统计学评审比专家评审更为重要。"但他指出,诸如《内科学年鉴》、《美国医学会杂志》和《柳叶刀》等生物医学期刊非常重视统计学评审。

P6 Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyse data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, "engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process". Vaux says that Science's idea to pass some papers to statisticians "has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify 'the papers that need scrutiny' in the first place".

专业科学家应该知道如何分析数据,但据细胞生物学家David Vaux称,统计错误在已发表的研究中普遍得令人担忧。他在2012年写道,研究人员应该提高标准,但期刊也应该采取更强硬的立场,"聘用具有统计学素养的评审人和能够验证过程的编辑"。Vaux表示,《科学》杂志将某些论文转交给统计学家的想法"有一定价值,但弱点在于它首先依赖评审编辑委员会来识别'需要审查的论文'。"

题目与逐题解析

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that _____

- [A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.
- [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
- [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.
- [D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.

从第一段可以得知 _____

- A) Science 期刊打算简化其同行评审流程。
- B) 期刊正在加强其统计审查。
- C) 很少有期刊因数据分析错误而受到指责。
- D) 缺乏数据分析在研究项目中很常见。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that要求从指定段落中读出一个客观信息，而非作出推论或归纳全篇。

【拆句】 题干It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that___是被动语态的形式主语句（learned 的逻辑宾语就是后面 that 从句），结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

在人们普遍担忧数据分析中的基本错误正导致大量已发表研究无法复现的背景下，这一政策（指 Science 新增统计审查）是在效仿其他期刊已有的类似做法。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文是adding an extra round of statistical checks（增加额外一轮审查），方向是『加强』；选项 A 却说 simplify（简化），与原文意思完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

The policy follows similar efforts from other journals ↔

journals are strengthening their statistical checks

adding an extra round of statistical checks ↔ statistical checks

预判要求『多家期刊都在加强统计审查』，B 项主语 journals（复数）+ 谓语 are strengthening + 宾语 statistical checks 三要素逐一对应，是唯一不偏不漏的选项。

C) 与原文相反

原文是widespread concern（广泛担忧），暗示『许多』期刊都被诟病；选项 C 用 few（几乎没有）反向缩小，与 widespread 矛盾。

D) 偷换概念

原文说的是mistakes in data analysis（数据分析中犯错），即『做了但做错』；选项 D 却说 lack of data analysis（缺少数据分析），即『压根没做』，两者不是一回事。

32. The phrase "flagged up" (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to_____

[A] found.

[B] revised.

[C] marked.

[D] stored.

短语"flagged up"(第二段)在意思上最接近_____

A) 发现。 B) 修订。 C) 标记。 D) 存储。

【答案】 C （词义句意题）

【判型】 题干The phrase "flagged up" (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to明确询问某短语的近义，是典型的词义题模板。

【拆句】 题干为简单系表结构，主语是带引号的短语，谓语 is，表语 the closest in meaning to + 选项。无难点。

【定位】 Manuscripts will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers.

稿件将被期刊内部编辑、已有的评审编辑委员会或外部同行评议者『flagged up』，以便接受额外审查。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

found (被发现) 暗示『此前未知，现被找到』；但原文 flagged up 的对象是已经进入评审流程的稿件，它们并不需要『被发现』，而是『被标出来再查』。

B) 过度推断

revised 意为『修改、修订』，原文 flagged up 阶段还没有任何修改动作，只是『标出待查』；修改要等到后续 SBoRE 审完之后才可能发生。

C) ✓ 正确

flagged up for additional scrutiny ↔ **marked**

预判得到『被挑出、被标记』，四个选项中只有 marked 能精确承载『标出』这层含义，其余三项在『使其引起注意』这一核心义上均不对位。

D) 与原文相反

stored (被存储) 意味着『放进档案/保存起来』，与『为额外审查而标出』方向完全不同——前者是收档静置，后者是引起注意。

33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may_____

- [A] pose a threat to all its peers.
- [B] meet with strong opposition.
- [C] increase Science's circulation.
- [D] set an example for other journals.

Giovanni Parmigiani 认为 SBoRE 的建立可能会_____

- A) 对其所有同行构成威胁。 B) 遭遇强烈反对。 C) 增加 Science 期刊的发行量。
- D) 为其他期刊树立榜样。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干Giovanni Parmigiani believes that要求复述某人原话的客观含义，是细节题里的观点归属型。

【拆句】 主语是人名，谓语 believes 后接 that 从句作宾语；从句主语 the establishment of the SBoRE 是动名词短语，重点是题干为「主语 + 情态动词 may」的开放式延续，选项要接得通顺。

【定位】 This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science.

这种影响不仅体现在《Science》自身的发表上，更有望让更多刊物以《Science》为榜样、效仿它的做法。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact是清一色褒义；选项 A 用threat（威胁）把同行关系反转为对立性负面，与全段语气完全相反。

B) 无中生有

Parmigiani 整段都在正面赞扬这一举措，原文未出现任何 opposition / resistance / criticism 字样；『遭遇强烈反对』在原文中没有任何依据。

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是『方法/做法被效仿』，落点在学术影响力；选项 C 谈的是『发行量增加』，落点在商业销量，两件事在原文中没有任何联系。

D) ✓ 正确

a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science ↔

set an example for other journals

a larger group of publishing places ↔ other journals

预判要求『为他人立榜样』，D 项 set an example for other journals 把 model... after Science 完整翻译成了立榜样的固定搭配，是四个选项中唯一同向同强度的表达。

34. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now_____

- [A] adds to researchers' workload.
- [B] diminishes the role of reviewers.
- [C] has room for further improvement.
- [D] is to fail in the foreseeable future.

David Vaux 认为 Science 期刊目前所做的_____

- A) 增加了研究人员的工作量。 B) 削弱了审稿人的作用。 C) 仍有进一步改进的空间。
- D) 在可预见的未来注定会失败。

【答案】 C（细节题）

【判型】 题干David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now问的是 Vaux 对 Science 现行做法的看法，本质仍是观点归属型细节题。

【拆句】 题干主句是 David Vaux holds that...；从句主语 what Science is doing now 是 what 引导的名词性从句作 holds 的宾语从句的主语，重点要看清谁是观点持有者（Vaux）、谁是被评价对象（Science 的做法）。

【定位】 Vaux says that Science's idea to pass some papers to statisticians "has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify 'the papers that need scrutiny' in the first place".

Vaux 说，Science 把部分论文交由统计学家审阅的做法『有可取之处，但弱点在于它首先依赖评审编辑委员会去识别出 "需要进一步审查的论文"』。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文中 Vaux 抱怨的是『识别可疑论文的环节有漏洞』，他从未谈及研究者的工作量；workload（工作量）在原文里没有任何对应表述。

B) **与原文相反**

Vaux 的批评是『评审编辑可能选不准要被审的论文』，他想要的是更强的评审能力，而非削弱评审者作用；diminishes the role of reviewers（削弱评审者作用）与他立场相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify 'the papers that need scrutiny' in the first place

↔ **has room for further improvement**

预判要求『既承认价值又指出弱点』，C 项 has room for further improvement 同时容纳了肯定（已有部分价值）与保留（还可改进）两层语义，是唯一不偏不漏的归纳。

D) **过度推断**

Vaux 只是指出一个弱点，未对未来下定论；选项 D 却把『有弱点』升格为 fail in the foreseeable future（在可预见的未来必将失败），强度严重过头。

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
- [B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
- [C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors' Desks
- [D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题？

- A) Science 期刊加入推动论文统计审查的行列 B) 专业统计学家应获得更多尊重
C) 数据分析进入编辑的办公桌 D) 统计学家与 Science 期刊再度携手

【答案】 **A** （主旨题）

【判型】 题干Which of the following is the best title of the text?是标准主旨题模板，要求选项概括全篇核心事件。

【拆句】 标准疑问句，which of the following + 系动词 is + 表语 the best title of the text，无难点。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Science is adding an extra round of statistical checks ↔

Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers

follows similar efforts from other journals ↔ **Joins Push**

Manuscripts will be flagged up for additional scrutiny ↔ **Screen Statistics in Papers**

A 项同时具备『事件主体 Science』『核心动作 Screen Statistics』『行业背景 Joins Push』三要素，这是其他三项任何一个都不具备的完整覆盖。

B) 偷换概念

全文谈的是『Science 给论文加统计审查』这件事，没有任何一段在论证『统计学家配不配获得更多尊重』；B 项的主语 Professional Statisticians 与全文真正主语 Science 错位。

C) 偷换概念

Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors' Desks 字面意为『数据分析进入编辑案头』，既未点明事件主体 Science，也偷换了对象——文中是把论文送给『外部统计学家』审阅，并不是把数据分析活儿塞给编辑做。

D) 无中生有

Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science 暗示『统计学家在归来/卷土重来』，原文从未说过统计学家曾被踢出局或正在回归；这是凭空捏造的『回归』叙事。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

第1段，第2句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、同位语从句等多种成分，且同位语从句嵌套在状语从句内是较好的练习点。状语从句中谓语省略也是值得学生注意的语言现象。成分种类丰富，适合作为划分练习句。

"Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial.

第2段，第1句

直接引语充当宾语从句、引述动词倒装、后置定语修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；新闻报道和学术文本常用这种引述结构。学生掌握本句后可直接迁移到大量真题句子，典型性较高。

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of Science's overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

第3段，第1句

成分种类丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语（原因状语、分词状语）、定语从句，还涉及并列谓语和关系代词省略。直接引语作宾语、分词短语作状语、定语从句修饰名词等都是常见易错点，非常适合作为划分练习句。

He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science."

第4段，第2句

涵盖多种成分类型：主谓宾结构、主系表结构、宾语补足语、原因状语从句、限制性定语从句、并列表语；特别是原因状语从句内部的 find + 宾语 + 宾补结构，以及第二个主句的 not only... but 并列表语，都是值得练习的典型结构；定语从句中的关系代词作主语也是常见考点；整体成分丰富且具有代表性。

"Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review," he says, but he noted that biomedical journals such as Annals of Internal Medicine, the Journal of the American Medical Association and The Lancet pay strong attention to statistical review.

第5段，第2句

典型的学术/新闻报道句式，包含“某人说+转折+具体实例”的结构，具有极高的复用价值。

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyse data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist.

第6段，第1句

并列句加转折连词 but 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式；第一个主句的被动语态加不定式补语结构（be expected to do）是高频句型；疑问词加不定式作宾语也是典型用法；掌握后可广泛应用于真题理解。

Vaux says that Science's idea to pass some papers to statisticians "has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify 'the papers that need scrutiny' in the first place".

第6段，第3句

句中涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、表语从句、定语从句、不定式作定语和状语、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且 but 连接的并列结构、关系代词 that 的多重角色（引导表语从句 vs 引导定语从句并充当主语）都是易错点，训练价值很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本篇10次 · 真题 57 句

statistical

B2

adj. 统计的

本篇7次 · 真题 8 句

publish

B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇5次 · 真题 52 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇5次 · 真题 24 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇5次·真题 16 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇4次·真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇3次·真题 80 句

reviewer B2

n. 评论者

本篇3次·真题 8 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 112 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 83 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 69 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 60 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 53 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次·真题 46 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题 42 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次·真题 27 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇2次·真题 27 句

datum C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本篇2次·真题 19 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 40 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 17 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题 15 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 14 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势（供拍照或绘画）

本篇1次·真题 14 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

lasting B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 10 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

deserve

B1

v. 应得

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

diminish

C1

v. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

physician

B2

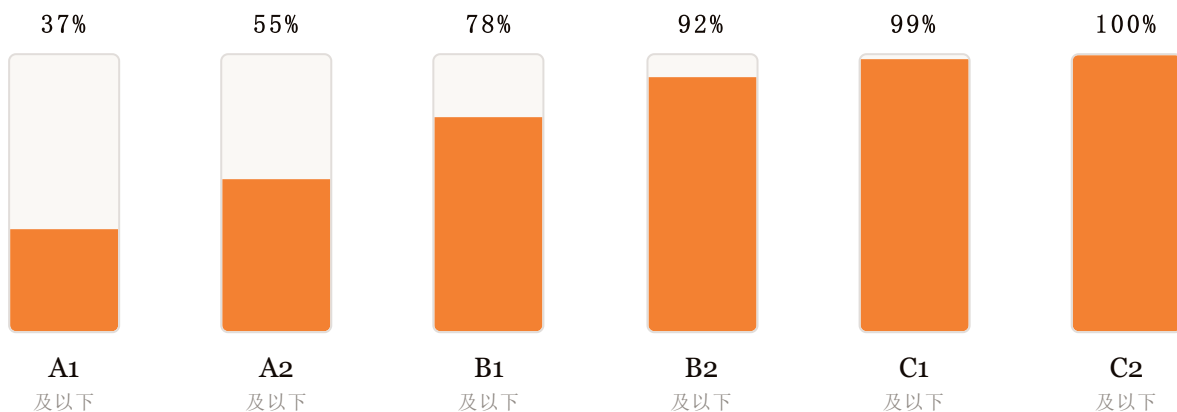
n. 医生

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 218 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **218** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 18 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 218 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

218

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

考研英语一 · 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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2015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2015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(2015)

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 Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions". Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

两年前,Rupert Murdoch的女儿Elisabeth谈到"我们众多机构中令人不安的诚信缺失"。她认为,诚信已经崩溃,因为人们集体接受了社会中唯一的"分类机制"应该是利润和市场。但"是我们,人类,是我们人民创造了我们想要的社会,而不是利润。"

P2 Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom." This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

为了强调她的观点,她继续说道:"越来越明显的是,政府、媒体或商业中目标的缺失、道德语言的缺失,可能会成为资本主义和自由最危险的目标之一。"她认为,这种道德目标的缺失也在伤害News International这样的公司,使其更有可能迷失方向,就像它在大规模非法电话窃听事件中所做的那样。

P3 As the hacking trial concludes – finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge – the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn

Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

随着窃听案审判结束——News of the World前编辑Andy Coulson被判密谋窃听电话罪名成立,而他的前任Rebekah Brooks被判同一指控无罪——诚信缺失这一更广泛的问题依然存在。据了解,记者曾窃听多达5500人的电话。这是工业规模的窃听,正如2001年被News of the World雇佣担任电话窃听负责人的Glenn Mulcaire所承认的那样。其他人正在等待审判。这个漫长的故事仍在继续。

P4 In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

在许多方面,道德目标的缺失不仅构成了如此大规模电话窃听事实的框架,还构成了审判进行的条件框架。令人震惊的揭露之一是Rebekah Brooks对她新闻编辑室里发生的事情知之甚少,她很少想到去询问,而且她从未询问过这些报道是如何得来的。她成功辩护的核心是她什么都不知道。

P5 In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

在当今世界,高薪管理者不必为他们所管理的组织中发生的事情负责已经成为常态。也许我们不应该如此惊讶。一代人以来,集体信条一直是社会的分类机制应该是利润。重要的词汇是效率、灵活性、股东价值、商业友好、财富创造、销售、影响力,以及在报纸行业中的发行量。被边缘化的词汇是正义、公平、宽容、相称性和问责制。

P6 The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions – nor received traceable, recorded answers. 编辑News of the World的目的不是促进读者理解,不是在所写内容中保持公平,也不是展现任何共同的人性。它是为了追求发行量和影响力而毁掉人们的生活。Brooks女士可能对她的记者如何获得报道有所怀疑,也可能没有,但她没有提出问题,没有给出指示——也没有收到可追溯的、有记录的答复。

题目与逐题解析

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by_____

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

根据前两段,Elisabeth感到不安的原因是_____

- A) 当前筛选机制造成的后果。 B) 公司因不道德行为导致的财务损失。

c) 政府在道德问题上的无效作为。 d) 诚信在各机构中的广泛滥用。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by____ 用 According to 限定来源，再问让她不安的「东西」，是对原文事实的客观转述，不是 infer/imply。

【拆句】 题干 According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by____ 是一个被动语态的省略陈述句，主干 Elisabeth was upset by X, X 即正解；选项作 by 的宾语补全。无陷阱。

【定位】 Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market.

她主张，诚信之所以崩塌，是因为社会形成了一种集体共识——认为唯一的「筛选机制」就只能是利润与市场。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market

↔ **the consequences of the current sorting mechanism**

预判的「机制导致的恶果」与 A 的「现行筛选机制的后果」在因果方向、主客双方都一一对应，是定位句最干净的同义改写。

B) 偷换概念

companies' financial loss due to immoral practices 把焦点偷换成「不道德行为导致公司财务损失」——wounding companies such as News International 讲的是「失去方向 (lose its way)」而非财务亏损，且这是公司层面的后果，不是 Elisabeth 不安的根因。

C) 以偏概全

governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues 把原文 within government, media or business 三方并列的「道德语言缺失」窄化到只剩政府层面的「无作为」，是典型的以偏概全。

D) 与原文相反

the wide misuse of integrity among institutions 说 integrity 被「广泛滥用」，但原文是 unsettling dearth of integrity，即 integrity 严重缺失而非被滥用，方向恰好相反。

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_____

- [A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
- [B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
- [D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

从第三段可以推断出_____

A) Glenn Mulcaire可能否认电话窃听是犯罪行为。 B) 可能会有更多记者被判电话窃听罪。

c) Andy Coulson应被判无罪。 d) 电话窃听在某些情况下会被接受。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that____ 以 inferred from 起句，是推断题的标准形态。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that____ 是 it 形式主语句，真正主语是 that 引导的名词性从句（即四个选项），结构平实，无陷阱。

【定位】 Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial.

已知有记者侵入了多达 5500 人的电话；这是工业级规模的窃听，被 2001 年受雇为窃听负责人的 Glenn Mulcaire 本人所承认；还有其他人正在候审。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime 说他可能否认窃听是犯罪，但原文 as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire 恰恰说他「承认了」这是工业级窃听，且文中没有任何关于他是否把它看作犯罪的话——属于无中生有 + 与原文相反的复合错。

B) **✓ 正确**

Others await trial. This long story still unfolds ↔

more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking

hacking on an industrial scale ↔ **more journalists**

把 Others await trial 的事实嫁接到 may be found guilty 的可能性，再用 hacking on an industrial scale 暗示「不止一人」，三处共同支撑 B；用 may 而非 will 也守住了推断的一步。

C) **与原文相反**

Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge 主张应判 Coulson 无罪，但原文 finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones 明确他已被判有罪——这是与原文事实的正面冲突。

D) **过度推断**

phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions 说窃听在某些场合会被接受，但原文从头到尾把窃听描述为 industrial scale 的犯罪行为；这个结论是凭空推到两步之外的过度延伸。

38. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence_____

- [A] was hardly convincing.
- [B] centered on trivial issues.
- [C] revealed a cunning personality.
- [D] was part of a conspiracy.

作者认为**Rebekah Brooks**的辩护_____

A) 几乎没有说服力。 B) 集中在琐碎问题上。 C) 暴露了狡猾的性格。 D) 是阴谋的一部分。

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence____ 问的是作者对一个具体对象 (defence) 的评价, 选项 was hardly convincing revealed a cunning personality 也都是评价性形容, 是局部态度题。

【拆句】 主干 The author believes that ..., that 引导宾语从句, 从句主语 Rebekah Brooks's defence 后接横线, 等待补全表语; 选项是对该 defence 的整体判断。无陷阱。

【定位】 One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

庭审中令人震惊的一项发现是: Rebekah Brooks 对自己编辑部里发生的事知之甚少、几乎从不主动追问、也从不询问稿件来路。她辩护成功的核心, 就是「我什么都不知道」。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom

↔ **was hardly convincing**

she never inquired how the stories arrived ↔ **hardly convincing**

作者对 Brooks 的 defence 给出 astonishing 的负向评价, 与 A 的「难以令人信服」在对象 (defence) 与极性 (负向) 上完全吻合。

B) 无中生有

centered on trivial issues 说辩护「围绕琐碎议题展开」, 但原文从未评价辩护的「议题大小」, 只评价它「以无知为核心」; trivial 完全是无中生有。

C) 过度推断

revealed a cunning personality 说她辩护暴露出狡猾的性格, 但原文只评价了她的「不闻不问」这一行为及其辩护策略, 并未给她下「狡猾」这种人格判断——这是过度推断到人格层面。

D) 张冠李戴

was part of a conspiracy 把她的辩护定性为「阴谋的一部分」, 原文只说 conspiring to hack phones 是 Coulson 的罪名, 没有把 Brooks 的辩护行为本身归为共谋的一环——属于无中生有兼张冠李戴。

39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows

- [A] a marginalized lifestyle.
- [B] unfair wealth distribution.
- [C] generally distorted values.
- [D] a rigid moral code.

作者认为当前的集体信条显示出

A) 边缘化的生活方式。 B) 不公平的财富分配。 C) 普遍扭曲的价值观。 D) 僵化的道德准则。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows ____ 用 shows 要求从原文对该 doctrine 的事实描述（推崇什么词、贬抑什么词）推断它「显示出了什么」，需要一步抽象归纳。

【拆句】 主干 The author holds that [the current collective doctrine] shows ____。that 引导宾语从句，从句主语是名词短语 the current collective doctrine, shows 后接选项作宾语。

【定位】 For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

整整一代人的集体信条都是：社会的筛选机制应当是利润。被奉为圭臬的词是效率、灵活、股东价值、亲商、财富创造、销量、影响力以及报纸里的发行量；被贬到边缘的词，则是正义、公平、宽容、比例、问责。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

a marginalized lifestyle 说显示出一种「被边缘化的生活方式」，但原文 degraded to the margin 是用来形容那些「正义、公平」等词的，而不是生活方式；把修饰对象偷换成 lifestyle 是张冠李戴。

B) 无中生有

unfair wealth distribution 把焦点定到「财富分配不公」，但原文 wealth generation 只是「被推崇的词之一」，关于这份财富在社会成员间如何分配，原文一字未提——典型的无中生有。

C) ✓ 正确

The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation

↔ **generally distorted values**

Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability

↔ **generally distorted**

把两组对立的词清单整体归纳成「价值观被普遍扭曲」，正是 generally distorted values 做的事；扭曲一词的语义与原文「margin/should be profit」的倾斜分布完全契合。

D) 与原文相反

a rigid moral code 说显示出一种「刻板的道德准则」，但原文核心是「道德语言缺失、正义公平被边缘化」（absence of purpose, of a moral language + Words degraded to the margin...justice, fairness...accountability）——根本没有道德准则在场，更谈不上「刻板」。方向反了。

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writings is of primary importance.
- [B] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
- [C] Common humanity is central to news reporting.
- [D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

最后一段暗示了以下哪一项？

- A) 写作质量至关重要。 B) 道德意识在编辑报纸时很重要。 C) 共同的人性是新闻报道的核心。
D) 记者需要更严格的行业监管。

【答案】 B （推断题）

【判型】 Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph? 用 suggested 求尾段隐含的作者主张，是推断题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph? 是被动疑问句，主语 which 指代四个选项，is suggested 表「被暗示」，状语 in the last paragraph 限定范围。无陷阱。

【定位】 The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact.

编辑《世界新闻报》的目的，并非促进读者理解、并非追求笔下公正、也并非守住基本人性；它的目的，是为了追逐发行量与影响力而毁人前程。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

The quality of writings is of primary importance 把焦点放在「写作质量」上，但原文谈的是道德取向缺失（公正 / 人性 / 读者理解），而非文章写得好不好——把道德议题偷换成质量议题。

B) ✓ 正确

The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity

↔ **Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper**

It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact ↔

Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper

把「应有却缺席」的三个道德要素和「实际所做」的恶行并置，作者实质上在主张：编辑这一行为应有道德意识——正是 B 的命题。

C) 以偏概全

Common humanity is central to news reporting 只抓住 common humanity 一项，将其单挑成 central to news reporting；但原文 not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity 是三项并列、共同构成道德要求，选 C 等于以偏概全。

D) 过度推断

Journalists need stricter industrial regulations 主张「需要更严格的行业监管」，但原文未对监管/法规做任何呼吁，作者诉求是道德层面的「编辑要有道德意识」，而非制度层面的「加强外部监管」——属于过度推断到制度层面。

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。

Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market.

第1段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：主句 + 原因状语 + 同位语从句的组合是常考句式，尤其是同位语从句嵌套在介词短语宾语中的情况经常出现。过去完成时和情态动词 should 也是真题中的高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，复用价值很高。

But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

第1段，第3句

本句展现了四六级和考研常考的核心句式：主系表结构搭配同位语强调、限制性定语从句修饰名词、定语从句嵌套以及省略关系代词的定语从句，这些都是阅读理解和翻译题中的高频结构，典型性很强，掌握后可广泛迁移。

This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

第2段，第2句

成分种类丰富：有主语、谓语、宾语、结果状语（分词短语）、形式宾语结构、宾语从句、状语从句、方式状语（介词短语）。包含多个易错点：插入语识别、分词短语与谓语的区分、形式宾语与真正宾语的对应、承前省略的补全。这些都是学习者常犯错的地方，练习这个句子可以同时训练多个划分技能，训练价值高。

This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking.

第3段，第3句

as引导非限制性定语从句指代前面整句内容,这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。被动语态配合by引出施事者,同位语加后置定语的组合,都是真题中反复出现的典型结构,学习迁移价值高

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place.

第4段，第1句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分,并列宾语结构和介词加关系代词引导的定语从句是常见易错点,适合用于成分划分训练,尤其是练习识别并列结构和定语从句的归属

Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

第5段，第5句

本句涵盖主语（带后置定语）、系动词、表语（多个并列名词）、定语（过去分词短语后置）四种成分。其中后置定语 "degraded to the margin" 易被误判为谓语，表语部分的并列结构需要识别整体作表语而非多个独立成分，这两处是值得练习的易错点，对成分划分训练有较好价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 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。

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇6次·真题 33 句

journalist B1

n. 记者，新闻工作者

本篇4次·真题 25 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇3次·真题 89 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇3次·真题 34 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇3次·真题 14 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇3次·真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 209 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次·真题 60 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 53 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 41 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 39 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇2次·真题 29 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次·真题 22 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇2次·真题 13 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇2次·真题 8 句

guilty B1

adj. 有罪的

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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

code B1

n. 代码

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

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 14 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 14 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 12 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

frame B1

n. 框架

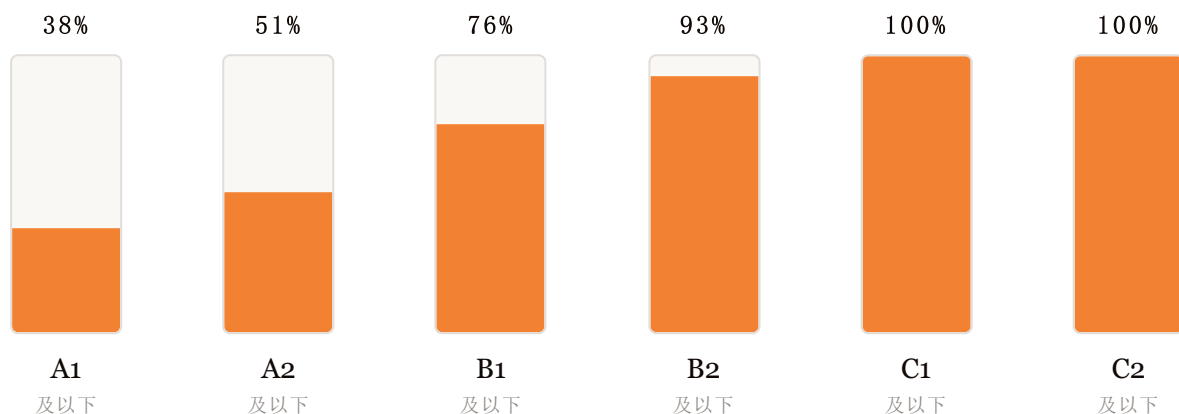
本篇1次·真题 11 句

<u>flexibility</u> B2 n. 灵活性 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>organisation</u> B1 n. 组织机构 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>surprised</u> A2 adj. 感到惊讶的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>central</u> B1 adj. 主要的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>tolerance</u> B2 n. 容忍 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>apparent</u> B2 adj. 显而易见的, 明显的 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句
<u>margin</u> B2 n. 页边空白 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>ruin</u> B2 v. 毁坏 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **223** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 15 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 223 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

223

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



考研英语一 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015年 考研英语一选句填空（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选句填空题和解析

选句填空题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确选句与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2015年 考研英语一选句填空（7选5）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选句连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选句及其中译、空位结构功能、缺口分析、衔接线索、缝合依据，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语一真题(2015)

Section II Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar. (41)_____ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

你的阅读是如何进行的?显然,你会尝试理解,即识别单个词汇的含义并理清它们之间的关系,这依赖于你对英语语法的隐性知识。如果你对某些词汇或习语不熟悉,你会利用上下文中呈现的线索来猜测它们的含义。在假定它们稍后会变得相关的前提下,你会在心里记下语篇实体以及它们之间可能存在的联系。你开始为文本推断一个语境,例如通过判断涉及何种言语事件:谁在说话,对谁说,何时何地。

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues. (42)_____

这里所指出的阅读方式无疑是理解的各种类型。但它们表明理解不仅仅包含被动的吸收,还包含主动的推理和解决问题。你推断出你认为作者想要你通过向你呈现的具体证据和线索来把握的信息。你还会做出进一步的推断,例如关于文本对你可能具有的意义,或关于其有效性的推断——这些推断构成了个人回应的基础,而作者对此必然要承担少得多的责任。

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. (43)_____

以这种方式来理解,理解对每个读者来说不会遵循完全相同的轨迹。问题的关键不在于检索某种可以被读出并检验其准确性的绝对的、固定的或'真实的'含义,也不在于文本与世界之间某种永恒的关系。相反,我们是在我们可以称之为文本材料和语境材料之间的互动基础上赋予文本以意义:在我们于文本的形式结构(尤其是其语言结构)中感知到的各种组织或模式类型,与我们带入文本的各种背景、社会知识、信念和态度之间的互动。

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are. (44)_____ This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns – debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

这样的背景材料不可避免地反映了我们是谁。诸如我们阅读的地点和时期、我们的性别、族裔、年龄和社会阶层等因素会促使我们倾向于某些阐释,但同时也会遮蔽甚至完全排除其他阐释。然而,这并不会使阐释变得仅仅是相对的甚至毫无意义。恰恰因为来自不同历史时期、地点和社会经历的读者对同一页面上的同样文字产生不同但又有重叠的解读——包括对涉及人类基本关切的文本的解读——关于文本的辩论能够在信念和价值观的社会讨论中发挥重要作用。

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it. (45)_____ Such dimensions of reading suggest – as others introduced later in the book will also do – that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading. It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds of reading inform each other, and act as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy, or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

我们如何阅读某一特定文本在一定程度上还取决于我们阅读它的特定兴趣。我们是在研习那个文本并试图以满足某门课程要求的方式作出回应吗?纯粹为了愉悦而阅读它?为了获取信息而浏览它?在火车上或床上的阅读方式很可能与在研讨室里的阅读大不相同。这些阅读维度表明——正如本书后面引入的其他维度也将表明的那样——我们给任何阅读行为都带来了一个隐含的(常常是未被承认的)议程。那么这并不一定意味着某一种阅读就比另一种更完整、更高级或更有价值。理想情况下,不同种类的阅读相互启发,并作为有用的参照点和相互制衡。它们共同构成了你整体读写能力的阅读组成部分,或者说你与周围文本环境的关系。

[A] Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfills the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.

[B] Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.

[C] If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

[D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.

[E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity – inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

[F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.

[G] Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 段中

【正确句】 If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

如果你不熟悉某些词汇或习语,你会利用上下文中呈现的线索来猜测它们的含义。基于它们稍后会变得相关的假设,你会在心里记下话语实体以及它们之间可能存在的联系。

【缺口】 夹在"识词推关系"与"开始推语境"之间, 需补一层基础阅读动作

空前句讲 identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar——即识别单词意义、理清词间关系; 空后句 You begin to infer a context for the text——开始推断语境。这个段中空夹在两个"阅读动作"之间, 要补一句仍属"识词/记关系"这一基础层、并能自然过渡到"推语境"的动作描述。

【线索】 词汇复现 前句的 meanings / clues / context 应在正确句里复现

空前句的核心词是 identifying meanings for individual words 和 working out relationships between them, 空后句又出现 infer a context。这条线索要求正确句要继续围绕"词义、语境线索、词间联系"这套词来说, 属于第1段动作清单的同一词汇场。

结构功能 段中位置要求承接"识词"、铺垫"推语境"

由 working out relationships between them 到 You begin to infer a context 这一跳, 结构上需要一句仍以 you 为主语、描述"遇生词怎么办"的动作句来过渡, 正确句须承担这种顺接功能。

【依据】 猜词义+记实体关系, 正落识词层、又铺垫推语境

C 句 If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context 与空前 identifying meanings for individual words 同属"处理词义", clues / context 还与空后 infer a context 的词呼应; 后半 you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them 又与前句 working out relationships between them 对上。主语都是 you, 承上启下严丝合缝。

【竞争】 [D] 话题升到"重建作者本意", 超出本段基础识词层

you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects 也带 you、也讲 meanings, 乍看像; 但它指向 These might be the ones the author intended 这种较高阶的"重建作者意图", 与第1段还停留在"识词、猜义、记关系"的基础动作不在同一层, 填进去会让逻辑梯度突然跳级。

【验证】 填入后: 识词 working out relationships between them → 遇生词靠语境猜义并默记实体关系 you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them → You begin to infer a context for the text。三步动作梯度连贯、主语都是 you, 词汇 meaning/clues/context 一路复现, 与全文"阅读是一系列主动动作"的主旨自治。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [E] 段末

【正确句】 You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity – inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

你作出进一步的推断,例如关于文本对你可能具有的意义,或关于其有效性的推断——这些推断构成了个人回应的基础,而作者对此必然要承担少得多的责任。

【缺口】 段末空, 要在"从证据线索推断"之上再补一句收束

空前句讲 You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues——你从作者给的证据线索里推断信息。这是本段末尾, 空要补一句在"推断"基础上再推进/收束的话, 自然延续"主动推断"的论点。

【线索】 词汇复现 前句 infer / information 应在正确句里再现

空前句 You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp 反复用 infer/information, 要求正确句继续谈"推断", 最好出现 inference(s) 这一同根词以形成复现。

逻辑连接 需要"再进一层"的递进逻辑

前句已经描述了一层推断, 段末若要收束, 常见走向是"在此基础上还会作更进一步的推断"。这条线索要求正确句带递进意味(如 further 一类), 承接 You infer information 而非另起。

【依据】 further inferences 递进收束, 且引出"作者少负责"接下段

E 句 You make further inferences 用 further 紧承前句的"一层推断"再加一层, inferences 与 You infer information 同根复现; 句末 a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible 把话题推向"个人化回应、作者少负责", 恰好为第3段"意义不因人而固定"铺路。双向缝合。

【竞争】 [D] 也讲推断, 但导向作者本意、与下文方向相反

In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings 同样谈推断、也能承接, 迷惑性强; 但它收在 These might be the ones the author intended——把意义拉回"作者本想要的", 而本段及下文要走的是"作者越来越不负责、解读因读者而异"的方向, 方向正相反, 故落此空逻辑拧了。

【验证】 填入后: 你从作者给的证据线索里推断 You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp → 你还会作更进一步的推断、形成作者难以负责的个人回应 inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible. further 承住上文一层推断, "作者少负责"又顺向第3段"意义非固定", 上下双通、话题不岔。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [G] 段末

【正确句】 Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

相反,我们是在文本材料与语境材料之间的互动基础上赋予文本以意义:即我们在文本的形式结构(尤其是其语言结构)中感知到的各种组织或模式,与我们带入文本的各种背景、社会知识、信念和态度之间的互动。

【缺口】 段末空,前面刚否定一种意义观,需补"而是....."的正面替代

空前句 What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy——明确否定"意义是固定可核对的真义"。段末这一空要补的,正是与这个否定相对的正面主张:那意义到底是怎么来的。

【线索】 逻辑连接 前句 not 句强烈呼唤一个 Rather/Instead 的反转

空前 What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning 是典型"not X"结构,按英语论证习惯,紧接着应有 "Rather/Instead, Y" 给出正面替代。这条线索要求正确句句首带 Rather 一类反转词。

词汇复现 正确句须再提 meaning, 并引出供下段回指的 background material

前句核心是 meaning fixed or "true" meaning, 正确句应继续讲 meaning 如何产生;同时第4段段首 Such background material inevitably reflects who we are 用 Such 回指,说明本空句里必须先出现 "background material" 这个名词供其指代。

【依据】 Rather 反转 + 抛出 background material 供下段 Such 回指

G 句 Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: Rather 正面反转前句的 not 否定,再提 meanings 形成复现;句末 various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text 抛出 background material, 正好被第4段段首 Such background material 的 Such 回指。前后双向锁死。

【竞争】 [B] 也谈背景因素,但它谈的是背景"如何起作用"而非"意义如何产生"

Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading 同样涉及背景,迷惑性强;但它讲的是这些因素"既引导又封死解读",是对"background material"的进一步展开,必须先有 G 抛出 background material 才有它的容身处。放进 43, 既缺 Rather 对前句 not 的反转,也不能被下段 Such background material 顺畅回指。

【验证】 填入后：不是检索固定可核对的真义 not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning → 毋宁说，意义来自文本材料与语境材料的互动 Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction → 第4段 Such background material inevitably reflects who we are 用 Such 顺接 G 末尾的 background material。not→Rather 逻辑反转成立、跨段回指落实，全篇"意义靠互动建构"的主旨被这句点破。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [B] 段中

【正确句】 Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.

诸如我们所处的阅读地点和时期、我们的性别、种族、年龄和社会阶层等因素会促使我们倾向于某些解读,但同时也会模糊甚至完全阻断其他解读。

【缺口】 承"背景反映我们是谁", 启"但这不使解读变得相对无意义"

空前句 Such background material inevitably reflects who we are——背景必然反映我们是谁; 空后句 This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless——但这并不使解读变得相对或无意义。这个段中空要补一句进一步说明"背景如何作用于解读"的话, 好让空后的 This 和 however 有可转折、可指代的对象。

【线索】 代词指代 空后 This 需要本空句提供先行内容

空后 This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless 的 This 是单数指示代词, 必须回指空里那句话的内容。这条线索要求正确句给出一个"会让人担心解读变相对/无意义"的论断, 供 This 指代。

词汇复现 正确句须延续 background / who we are 的话题

空前 Such background material inevitably reflects who we are 把话题定在"背景因素塑造我们", 正确句应继续具体化这些背景因素(地点、时代、身份等), 与 who we are 同场。

【依据】 具体化背景因素并道出"既引导又封死解读", 正供 This 与 however 转折

B 句 Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class 正是对前句 Such background material 的具体展开; 句末 obscure or even close off others 给出"背景会封死某些解读"这一略显消极的论断, 恰好是空后 This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless 用 This 回指、用 however 让步反转的对象。三句一气贯通。

【竞争】 [G] 已被 43 选走, 且它是"抛出背景"而非"展开背景"

various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text 也含 background, 话题相关; 但它的功能是首次"抛出"background material 这一概念(已落 43), 而 44 需要的是在 Such background material 之后"再具体化"背景因素的句子。功能重复, 且 G 若放此处, 前段 Such background material 就失去回指对象。

【验证】 填入后：背景必然反映我们是谁 Such background material inevitably reflects who we are → 地点、时代、性别等因素会引导某些解读、却也封死另一些 encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others → 但这并不使解读变得相对或无意义 This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. This 有了着落（指 B 那句论断）、however 有了可转的对象，上下双通。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [A] 段中

【正确句】 Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfills the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.

我们是在研究那篇文本并试图以满足特定课程要求的方式作出回应吗?仅仅是为了愉悦而阅读它?还是为了获取信息而略读它?在火车上或床上的阅读方式很可能与在研讨室里的阅读方式大不相同。

【缺口】 承"读法取决于阅读兴趣", 启"这些读法维度说明我们带着隐含目的"

空前句 How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it——怎么读取决于我们读它的具体兴趣; 空后句 Such dimensions of reading suggest ... that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading——这些阅读维度表明我们带着隐含的目的。空要补一句把"兴趣"具体化为几种不同读法/目的, 好让空后 Such dimensions of reading 有所指。

【线索】 代词指代 空后 Such dimensions of reading 需本空句先列出多种读法

空后 Such dimensions of reading suggest 的 Such + 复数 dimensions 必须回指空里给出的"若干种读法/维度"。这条线索要求正确句列举出多种不同的阅读方式或目的。

词汇复现 正确句须围绕 interest / purpose 的不同读法

空前 our particular interest in reading it 把话题定在"读的兴趣/目的", 正确句应顺着具体化为"为应付课程读、为消遣读、为找信息读"这类按目的区分的读法。

【依据】 连串设问列举多种读法目的, 正好被 Such dimensions of reading 回指

A 句 Are we studying that text ...? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? 一连列出研读、消遣、略读等多种按目的区分的读法, 正是对空前 our particular interest in reading it 的具体化; 这"若干种读法"恰好就是空后 Such dimensions of reading 中 Such 复数所回指的对象; 末句 Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room 再次强调读法因场合而异, 话题完全咬合。

【竞争】 [F] 话题岔到"虚构人物≠作者", 与本段"读的目的"无关

In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author 只与文学体裁中的"人物代言"有关, 既没有列举多种读法供 Such dimensions 回指, 也不在"阅读兴趣/目的"的词汇场内, 放进 45 话题直接跑偏。它是全卷两个冗余干扰句之一。

【验证】填入后：怎么读取决于读它的兴趣 depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it → 是研读？消遣？还是略读找信息 Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? → 这些阅读维度表明我们带着隐含目的 Such dimensions of reading suggest. A 列出的多种读法正是 Such dimensions 所指，前接“兴趣”、后被“维度”回指，双向自洽，呼应全文“读法因目的而异”。

CHOICES • 候选句画像

A~G 共 7 个候选句各自在说什么

选句填空的候选句比空位多 2 个。下面逐句给出英文整句、中译、一句话大意与「这句自带的衔接钩子」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终不填入任何空的就是干扰句。

[A] Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfills the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.

我们是在研读这个文本、力图以满足某门课程要求的方式作出回应吗？只是为消遣而读？为获取信息而略读？在火车上或床上的读法，很可能与在研讨室里的读法大相径庭。

大意 列举出于不同目的（应付课程、消遣、找信息）的不同读法。

衔接钩子 整句围绕“阅读目的/场合”，与谈“兴趣”的段落话题强呼应

填入第 45 空

[B] Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.

诸如我们阅读时所处的地点和时代、我们的性别、族裔、年龄和社会阶层等因素，会促使我们倾向某些解读，但同时也会遮蔽甚至封死另一些解读。

大意 地点、时代、性别等背景因素既引导也限制我们的解读。

衔接钩子 句首 Factors 与上文“背景材料”呼应，且自带“既促进又遮蔽”的双向逻辑

填入第 44 空

[C] If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

如果你对某些词或习语不熟悉，你会借助语境提供的线索去猜测其含义。假定它们日后会变得相关，你会在心里记下话语中的实体以及它们之间可能的联系。

大意 读到生词就靠语境线索猜义、并默记各实体及其关联。

衔接钩子 全句是 you 做识词动作，与第1段"识词、推关系"的读法清单并列

填入第 41 空

[D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.

实际上，你试图重建任一句子、意象或指涉可能曾具有的含义或效果：这些或许正是作者本想要的。

大意 你试图重建句子/意象可能有过的含义，可能正合作者本意。

衔接钩子 句末把推断收向"作者意图"——这与正确答案 E 的走向相反，是设来抢 42 的干扰钩

干扰句 · 未选用

[E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity – inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

你还会作进一步的推断，例如关于文本对你有何意义、或它是否站得住脚——这些推断构成了一种个人化回应的基础，而对此作者必然要负的责任会小得多。

大意 你进一步推断文本对你的意义与有效性，形成作者难负责的个人回应。

衔接钩子 句首 further 自带"在前一层推断之上再加一层"的递进钩

填入第 42 空

[F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.

在戏剧、小说和叙事诗里，人物是作为作者创造的虚构建构在说话，未必是作者本人思想的传声筒。

大意 文学作品中人物是作者的虚构建构、未必代表作者本意。

衔接钩子 话题极窄、专谈文学体裁中的人物，与全文"如何阅读"的论证主线不搭

干扰句 · 未选用

[G] Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

毋宁说，我们是基于“文本材料”与“语境材料”之间的互动来赋予文本意义的：即我们在文本形式结构（尤其是语言结构）中察觉到的某种组织或模式，与我们带入文本的各种背景、社会知识、信念和态度之间的互动。

大意 我们靠文本材料与语境/背景材料的互动来赋义。

衔接钩子 句首 Rather 是“不是A、而是B”的反转钩，且引出“background material”供下段复现
填入第 43 空

DISTRACTORS · 干扰句复盘

这 2 个候选句始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 句话题相关、看着像，却放进任何一个空都逻辑/指代不通。下面逐句剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰句才算读透全局。

[D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.

处处像“推断”却把意义拉向作者本意，与全文方向相反

In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects 带 you、带 meanings、带 In effect 这种承接腔，最易被误塞进 41 或 42 这类讲推断的空；但它收在 These might be the ones the author intended，把意义导回“作者本想要的”。全文恰恰主张 the author will inevitably be far less responsible、意义由读者与背景互动建构，D 的方向与主旨拧着，故放哪个空都接不下下文。

[F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.

话题孤岛，谈虚构人物≠作者，全文无处接

characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts 因为也出现 author 一词，最易被误塞进 45 (A 那段也提作者责任之外的事)；但全文从头到尾讨论的是“读者一侧如何推断、解读受何影响”，没有任何一空在谈“小说人物是否代表作者本意”。它没有可呼应的先行话题，是天生不落任何空的纯干扰句。

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。

Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了学术写作和考试阅读中常见的句式特征：简单句主干 + 插入性介词短语 + 句末分词短语，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握如何剥离修饰成分、定位核心谓语，以及识别分词短语的逻辑主语，具有较强的迁移价值。

If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

第1段，第3句

句中覆盖了多种成分类型：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、条件状语（从句形式）、原因或条件状语（介词短语形式）、同位语（从句形式）、伴随状语（分词短语）、时间状语（副词）。同位语从句嵌在介词短语中，需要仔细识别；分词短语作伴随状语与谓语的关系也值得练习。成分种类丰富且有一定辨析价值。

You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

第1段，第4句

句子展现了"主句+方式状语(含宾语从句)+同位性补充"的组合,这种在方式状语中嵌套从句并加同位说明的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见,具有一定代表性,适合作为理解复杂修饰和从句嵌套的练习材料。

But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem-solving.

第2段，第2句

'show + 宾语 + to do'结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较常见,尤其用于展示研究成果或论证观点。'not just ... but'并列结构也是典型的强调句式。掌握后可迁移到类似句型如'prove/demonstrate/reveal + 宾语 + to do'。

You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity – inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

第2段，第4句

全句包含三层嵌套：主句内嵌宾语从句，主句后接定语从句修饰 inferences，该定语从句内部又嵌套另一个定语从句修饰 response。层层修饰关系需要反复回读才能理清各从句的归属和作用，绕度较高。

Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

第3段，第3句

本句覆盖主谓宾、状语、宾语补足语、定语从句（含关系代词省略）、宾语从句（关系代词兼做成分）等多种成分，且冒号后的并列结构与定语从句修饰关系容易混淆，是高收益的成分划分练习句。

Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns – debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

第4段，第4句

原因状语从句前置主句、定语从句嵌套修饰名词、破折号插入补充说明，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。全句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Such dimensions of reading suggest – as others introduced later in the book will also do – that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading.

第5段，第3句

本句涵盖了主谓宾基本结构、宾语从句、插入语、后置定语introduced later in the book、介词短语状语to any act of reading等多种成分，且插入语的识别和宾语从句的划分是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another.

第5段，第4句

形式主语 It + 谓语 + that 从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达抽象命题或推论。本句结构完整典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，如 It is obvious that、It follows that 等常见表达。

Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy, or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

第5段，第6句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、同位语五种成分,同位语由并列连词"or"引出且表解释关系,对理解同位语的多种引入方式有训练价值,但整体难度不高,易错点较少

If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

选项C

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、条件状语从句、同位语从句、方式状语（分词短语）、原因状语（介词短语）等多种成分；"make a note of" 固定搭配、"as well as" 并列结构、分词作定语和状语的区分都是有价值的训练点，成分丰富且含实用考点。

In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.

选项D

覆盖主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型,包含状语、定语从句、宾语为不定式短语、定语从句省略关系代词、指示代词作主语等多种成分和结构,且有明确的易错点(如区分两个定语从句的归属、识别省略的关系代词),是较好的划分成分练习材料

You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity – inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

选项E

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、同位语、表语等多种成分，且同位语和定语从句的组合较为少见，能够训练学生识别破折号引出的同位语、区分嵌套定语从句的修饰对象、理解介词加关系代词的结构。成分种类丰富，包含多个易混淆点，训练价值较高。

Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

选项G

本句涵盖主谓宾、宾语从句、宾语补足语、限制性定语从句（含关系代词省略）、地点状语、方式状语等多种成分，且 between A and B 的并列结构、冒号的解释作用、括号插入语的识别都是实用易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇12次 · 真题 42 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇5次 · 真题 209 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

basis B2

n. 基础,根据

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 89 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

instance

B2

n. 例子

本篇3次·真题17句

context

B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇3次·真题13句

interpretation

B2

n. 解释

本篇3次·真题11句

inevitably

B2

adv. 不可避免地

本篇3次·真题10句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题150句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题80句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题47句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题47句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次·真题43句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次·真题37句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇2次·真题37句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇2次·真题37句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇2次·真题34句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇2次·真题33句

link

A2

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题29句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题28句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

gender

B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

various

B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

perceive

B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

responsible

B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

formal

B1

adj. 正式的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

assumption

B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

reference

B1

n. 提及

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

obscure

C1

adj. 费解的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

clearly

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exactly

B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

literacy

B2

n. 读写能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

novel

B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 14 句

precisely

B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

merely

B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 10 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 8 句

relative

B1

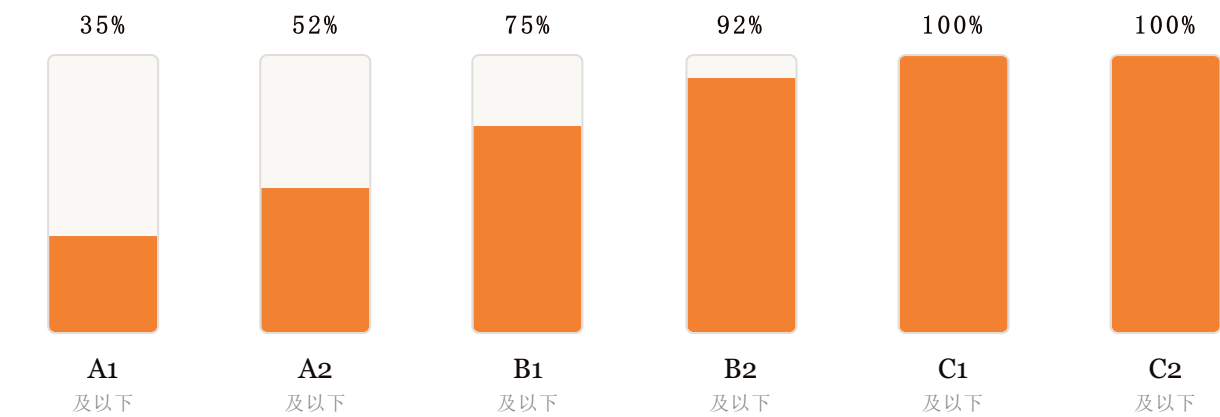
n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 8 句

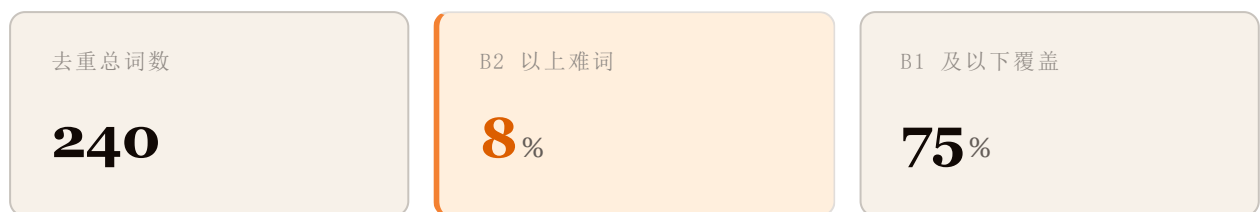
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 240 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 240 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 19 个·约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 240 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	本题
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

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)

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration – one of the great folk wanderings of history – swept from Europe to America. (46)This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

在一百年的时间跨度内，即十七世纪和十八世纪早期，一股移民潮——历史上伟大的民族迁徙之一——从欧洲涌向美洲。这场运动由强大而多样的动机所驱动，在荒野中建立起一个国家，并以其自身的特性塑造了一片未知大陆的性格和命运。

(47)The United States is the product of two principal forces – the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. (48)But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

美国是两种主要力量的产物——带着各自不同的思想、习俗和民族特征的欧洲民族的移民，以及改变了这些特征的新国家的影响。殖民地时期的美国必然是欧洲的投影。一批又一批的英格兰人、法国人、德国人、苏格兰人、爱尔兰人、荷兰人、瑞典人以及许多其他民族跨越大西洋而来，试图将他们的习惯和传统移植到新世界。但是美洲特有的地理条件的作用、各个不同民族群体之间的相互影响，以及在这片原始的

新大陆上维持旧世界生活方式的巨大困难，都导致了重大的变化。这些变化是渐进的，起初几乎看得出来。但结果是形成了一种新的社会模式，尽管它在许多方面与欧洲社会相似，却具有鲜明的美国特征。

(49)The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th- and 16th-century explorations of North America.

In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

第一批驶往现在美国领土的移民船队横渡大西洋的时间，是在十五和十六世纪北美探险之后一百多年。在此期间，繁荣的西班牙殖民地已经在墨西哥、西印度群岛和南美洲建立起来。这些前往北美的旅行者乘坐的是小型且极度拥挤的船只。在六到十二周的航程中，他们靠分配给他们的勉强够用的食物生存。许多船只在风暴中失事，许多乘客死于疾病，婴儿很少能在旅途中存活下来。有时风暴会把船只吹离航线很远，而平静的海面往往带来难以忍受的长时间延误。

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden." The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50)The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

对于焦急的旅行者来说，看到美洲海岸带来了几乎无法言表的宽慰。一位事件记录者说："十二里格距离外的空气闻起来就像刚开放的花园一样芬芳。"殖民者对新大陆的第一瞥是茂密森林的景象。这片原始森林树木丰富多样，是一座真正的宝库，从缅因州一直延伸到佐治亚州。这里有充足的燃料和木材。这里是房屋和家具、船只和碳酸钾、染料和海军用品的原材料。

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】 历史学专著 An Outline of American History (《美国历史纲要》)，讲述了 17—18 世纪初期欧洲移民浪潮中，欧洲各民族人们历经航海艰辛来到美洲，创建了美国，影响了其特点和命运。

【主旨】 欧洲移民如何在荒野上塑造出一个全新的美国

全文是一篇移民史的社科叙述：开篇就点明 a tide of emigration – one of the great folk wanderings of history – swept from Europe to America，讲十七、十八世纪欧洲人涌入美洲，在荒野上建国；后文进一步说美国是 the product of two principal forces (移民带来的旧世界传统 + 新大陆对这些传统的改造)。作者态度是中性、客观的史学叙述，不带褒贬，因此遇到 wilderness、raw、virgin 这类词不要往贬义翻，它们都是「未开发、原始」的中性描写。

【指代】第46句 This movement = 上一句的「移民浪潮」

第46句开头的 This movement 不能孤立译成「这场运动」。回到紧挨它的上一句 a tide of emigration – one of the great folk wanderings of history – swept from Europe to America, 可知它指代的是「这场（从欧洲涌向美洲的）移民浪潮 / 移民潮」。先把它还原成「移民」再译，整句才说得通。

第47句 these traits = 前面列举的「思想、习俗、民族特性」

第47句末 modified these traits 里的 these traits, 指向同句前半的 their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics, 即移民带来的各种思想、习俗和民族特性。译 these traits 时要还原成「这些特征 / 这些特点」, 指的就是前面这串东西。

本篇术语统一: immigration/immigrants 译「移民」, continent 译「大陆/大洲」

全文反复出现 emigration (P1)、immigration、immigrants (The first shiploads of immigrants), 中文统一落到「移民」这一术语上; continent (an uncharted continent、a raw, new continent) 统一译「大陆 / 大洲」, 前后保持一致, 避免一会儿「移居」一会儿「移民」、一会儿「大陆」一会儿「洲」的不统一。

(46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

【意群】 This movement, (主语) → 这场移民 (浪潮)

难点: **This movement 要回指还原**

movement 在这里不是「运动」, 而是承接上一句 a tide of emigration, 指「这场移民浪潮」。先回上句把它还原成「移民」, 整句的主语才落得稳。

driven by powerful and diverse motivations, (过去分词短语作后置定语 (修饰 movement)) ★ 采分 → 由强大而多样的动机所驱动的

难点: **被动分词作定语, 提前到主语前译**

driven by... 是过去分词短语, 回头修饰 This movement, 相当于一个「(被) ...驱动的」定语。译时把它提到主语前: 「在...驱动下的这场移民」或「这场移民...由...驱动」。diverse 取「多种多样的」, 别漏译。

built a nation out of a wilderness (谓语1 + 宾语 + 介词短语) ★ 采分 → 在一片荒野上建立起一个国家

难点: **build ... out of ... 是「用...造出...」**

build A out of B 意为「从 B 中造出 A / 在 B 的基础上建起 A」。wilderness 是「荒野、未开垦之地」, 照基调取中性义。整块译「在荒野上 / 从荒野中建起一个国家」。

and, by its nature, (并列连词 + 插入语) → 而且, 就其本质而言,

难点: **by its nature 是插入语**

by its nature 夹在两个谓语之间, 是插入语, 意为「就其本性 / 从本质上说」。翻译时把它归位到第二个谓语前, 不要硬塞在 and 后读不通。

shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent. (谓语2 + 宾语) ★ 采分 → 塑造了一片未知大陆的性格与命运

难点: **uncharted = 未被勘测的、未知的**

uncharted 字面是「未绘入地图的」, 引申为「未经探索的、陌生的」。character 这里指 (大陆的) 「特性、风貌」而非「人物性格」, 可译「特征 / 风貌」。整块: 塑造了这片未知大陆的特征与命运。

【调序】 **分词定语前移、插入语归位、两谓语顺接**

本句要调三处: ① driven by... 这个后置定语提到主语前, 译成「在...驱动下, 这场移民...」; ② 插入语 by its nature 从句中拎到第二个谓语前, 译「就其本质而言」; ③ built... and shaped... 两个并列谓语在汉语里顺着译下来即可, 用「在荒野上建起一个国家, 并...塑造了...」连接, 主语只出现一次。

【译文】 **这场移民浪潮, 在各种强大而多样的动机的驱动下, 在荒野上建立起一个国家, 并就其本质而言, 塑造了这片未知大陆的特征与命运。**

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces – the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits.

【意群】 The United States is the product of two principal forces – (主句主谓表) ★ 采分 → 美国是两种主要力量的产物——

难点：破折号引出「两种力量」的具体内容

two principal forces (两种主要力量) 后面的破折号，引出的是对「这两种力量到底是什么」的具体解释。看懂破折号是「下面要展开说明」的信号，后面那一长串就好归类了。

the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics (破折号后第一项 (force 一)) ★ 采分 → 带着各自不同思想、习俗和民族特性的欧洲各民族的移民

难点：peoples 复数 = 各民族；with 短语作定语

people 加 s 变 peoples，意思从「人们」变成「民族、种族」，这里指「欧洲各(个)民族」。with their varied ideas... 是介词短语作定语，修饰 European peoples，译「带着 / 拥有各自不同思想、习俗和民族特性的」。这是第一种力量。

and the impact of a new country (破折号后第二项 (force 二)) ★ 采分 → 以及一个新国家的影响

难点：这个 and 才是「两种力量」的并列

句中有两个 and：前一个 (ideas, customs, and national characteristics) 只是名词列举；这一个 and 连接的才是 the immigration... 和 the impact... 两大并列项，正对应前面说的 two principal forces。切对这个 and，「两种力量」才数得清。

which modified these traits. (which 定语从句 (修饰 a new country)) ★ 采分 → (这个新国家) 改变了这些特征

难点：these traits 回指 + modified 取「改变」

these traits 指前面的 their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics，即移民带来的「这些(思想习俗等)特征」。modify 在这里不是「修饰」，而是「改变 / 改造」。which 引导的定语从句修饰 a new country，可译「这个新国家改变了这些特征」。

【调序】 两大并列项分译、短定语从句可顺译

本句调序两处：① 主干 The United States is the product of two principal forces 平铺直译即可；破折号后的两个并列项 the immigration... 和 the impact... 在汉语里用「一是...，二是...」或「即...和...」分开摆，读者一眼看清是「两种力量」。② which modified these traits 这个定语从句，因为先行词 a new country 后面跟着它、且从句较实，可顺着译成一个并列分句「(这个新国家) 改变了这些特征」，不必硬塞回先行词前。

【译文】 美国是两种主要力量的产物：一是欧洲各民族带着各自不同的思想、习俗和民族特性的移民，二是一个新国家的影响，这个新国家改变了上述这些特征。

(48) But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes.

【意群】 But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, (并列主语之一) ★ 采分 → 但美国特有的地理条件的影响 (力量)

难点: **peculiar to = 为...所特有的**

peculiar 在这里不是「古怪的」, 而是搭配 peculiar to America, 意为「美国特有的 / 美国所独有的」。peculiar to... 是固定搭配「为...所特有」。force 这里指地理条件造成的「作用、影响力」。

the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, (并列主语之二) ★ 采分 → 各民族群体彼此之间的相互影响

难点: **interplay ... upon one another = 相互作用**

interplay 是「相互作用、相互影响」; upon one another (= upon each other) 意为「彼此对彼此」, 与 interplay 呼应, 强调「各民族群体之间的相互影响」。one another 指代「各 national groups 彼此」。

and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent (并列主语之三) ★ 采分 → 以及在原始的新大陆上维持旧世界生活方式的极大困难

难点: **sheer 表程度、old-world ways 指旧大陆习俗**

sheer 这里是「纯粹的、十足的」, 用来加强 difficulty 的程度, 可译「极大的 / 简直难以...」。old-world ways 指「旧世界 (欧洲) 的生活方式 / 习俗」, raw 修饰 continent 取「未开发的、原始的」中性义, 别译成「生的」。

caused significant changes. (谓语 + 宾语) → 造成了重大变化

难点: **这是三个并列主语共用的谓语**

caused significant changes 是整句唯一的谓语, 前面三个用逗号和 and 并列的名词短语都是它的主语。看清「三主语共一谓语」, 才不会把句子读散。

【调序】 **三并列主语保持排比、of/介词定语前移**

调序两类: ① 三个并列主语在汉语里仍用排比摊开, 分别译成「美国特有的地理条件的作用」「各民族群体之间的相互影响」「在原始新大陆上维持旧世界习俗的极大困难」, 最后接共用谓语「造成了重大变化」。② 每个主语内部的后置定语 (of...、peculiar to...、of maintaining...) 都按汉语习惯提到中心名词前, 译成「...的」。

【译文】 **但是, 美国特有的地理条件所产生的作用、各民族群体之间的相互影响, 以及在原始的新大陆上维持旧世界生活方式所面临的极大困难, 共同造成了重大的变化。**

(49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th- and 16th-century explorations of North America.

【意群】 The first shiploads of immigrants (主语) ★ 采分 → 第一批一船船的移民

难点: **shiploads = 一船船 (的量)**

shipload 是「一船 (的货 / 人)」, 复数 shiploads of immigrants 指「一船船的移民、整船整船的移民」。The first shiploads 即「最早的几批 (成船的) 移民」。别把 shiploads 漏看成 ships。

bound for the territory (过去分词短语作后置定语 (修饰 immigrants)) ★ 采分 → 驶往那片领土的

难点: **be bound for = 前往、开往**

bound 在这里不是「捆绑」或「跳跃」, bound for 是固定搭配「驶往、开往、前往某地」。
bound for the territory 作后置定语修饰 immigrants, 意为「驶往那片领土的 (移民)」。

which is now the United States (which 定语从句 (修饰 territory)) ★ 采分 → (这片领土) 如今就是美国

难点: **短定语从句前移成「如今的...」**

which is now the United States 修饰 the territory, 从句很短, 汉语提到 territory 前译成「如今已是美国的那片领土」或「即今日美国所在的那片土地」。

crossed the Atlantic (谓语 + 宾语) → 横渡了大西洋

难点: **全句真正的谓语在这里**

主语 immigrants 被 bound for... which is now... 一长串定语隔开, 谓语 crossed 一直拖到后面才出现。认准 crossed 是主句谓语, 主干就是「移民横渡了大西洋」。

more than a hundred years after the 15th- and 16th-century explorations of North America.

(时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在十五、十六世纪对北美的探索之后一百多年

难点: **more than a hundred years after = 在...之后一百多年**

这是时间状语: 以 the 15th- and 16th-century explorations of North America (十五、十六世纪对北美的勘探) 为基准, crossing 发生在它「之后一百多年」。explorations 这里指「探索、勘探 (活动)」。

【调序】 两层定语前移、时间状语提前或顺接

调序三处: ① bound for the territory 后置分词定语提到 immigrants 前, 与 which 从句合并译成「驶往如今已是美国的那片领土的移民」。② which is now the United States 短从句并入上一处定语, 不单独成句。③ 句末时间状语 more than a hundred years after... 按汉语习惯, 可放在谓语前「在...之后一百多年, (移民) 横渡了大西洋」, 或顺接在主干后, 本句选「主干在前、时间状语稍作整理」使中文更顺。

【译文】 最早的几批移民乘船驶往如今已是美国的那片领土, 他们横渡大西洋的时间, 比十五、十六世纪对北美的勘探晚了一百多年。

(50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia.

【意群】 The virgin forest (主语) ★ 采分 → 那片原始森林

难点: **virgin = 原始的、未开发的**

virgin 在这里不是常见的字面义, virgin forest 是固定说法「原始森林、处女林」, 指「未经砍伐 / 未被开发的森林」, 呼应全文对新大陆「原始、未开发」的中性描写 (a raw, new continent) 。

with its richness and variety of trees (with 介词短语作后置定语 (修饰 forest)) ★ 采分 → 树木繁茂、种类繁多的

难点: **抽象名词具体化: richness/variety → 形容词**

richness (丰富) 和 variety (多样) 是抽象名词, 直译「树木的丰富和多样」生硬。具体化译成形容词短语: 「树木繁茂、种类繁多」, 更像中文。这是抽象名词具体化的典型处理。

was a real treasure-house (系动词 + 表语) ★ 采分 → 是一座名副其实的宝库

难点: **real treasure-house 取「名副其实的宝库」**

treasure-house 是「宝库、宝藏之地」; real 修饰它, 取「名副其实的、真正的」, 强调这片森林确实物产丰饶 (下文 Here was abundant fuel and lumber 正是佐证)。是比喻说法, 译「宝库」即可。

which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. (which 定语从句 (修饰 treasure-house/forest)) ★ 采分 → (它) 一直绵延从缅因州到佐治亚州

难点: **extend ... all the way down to = 一直延伸到**

extend from A all the way down to B 意为「从 A 一路延伸 / 绵延到 B」。Maine (缅因州) 在北、Georgia (佐治亚州) 在南, down 体现自北向南, 可译「从缅因州一直绵延到南边的佐治亚州」。which 从句较长, 宜单独译成分句。

【调序】 with 定语前移、which 从句单独成句

调序两处: ① with its richness and variety of trees 提到主语 forest 前, 译成「树木繁茂、种类繁多的 (原始森林)」 。② which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia 这个定语从句较长, 从先行词处断开, 单独译成一个分句「 (这片宝库) 一直从缅因州绵延到南边的佐治亚州」, 避免硬塞回去形成长定语。

【译文】 这片树木繁茂、种类繁多的原始森林是一座名副其实的宝库, 它从缅因州一直绵延到南边的佐治亚州。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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 the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

第2段，第6句

本句展现的“主句 + 非限制性定语从句（内部嵌套状语从句与限制性定语从句）”结构，在四六级与考研真题的长难句中高频出现；定语从句与状语从句的嵌套组合、非限制性定语从句的补充说明用法、让步状语从句的转折逻辑，都是阅读理解与翻译题的常考句式；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类真题句，典型性很高。

Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden."

第4段，第2句

外层句提供倒装结构的成分划分练习，谓语前置、主语后置、引语作宾语，涵盖主谓宾三大核心成分且位置非常规，是训练倒装识别的良好材料。内层句包含主系表结构、介词短语作后置定语、复合形容词作前置定语、比较结构作表语，成分种类丰富，且“The air at twelve leagues' distance”这种后置定语修饰主语的结构是易错点。整体成分覆盖面较广，训练价值较高。

Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

第4段，第6句

本句涵盖倒装结构（地点副词引导的主系表倒装）、后置定语（介词短语“of...”修饰主语）、成分内部并列（三组名词短语并列），且主语识别存在易错点（倒装导致主语后置），作为成分划分练习句能同时训练多个考点，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 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。

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇2次·真题 19 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇2次·真题 15 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本篇2次·真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 47 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

immigrant B2

n. 移民 (从外国移入的人)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

immigration B2

n. 移民入境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 20 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 14 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 13 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题 12 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 11 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次·真题 10 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 8 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

peculiar B2

adj. 奇怪的
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

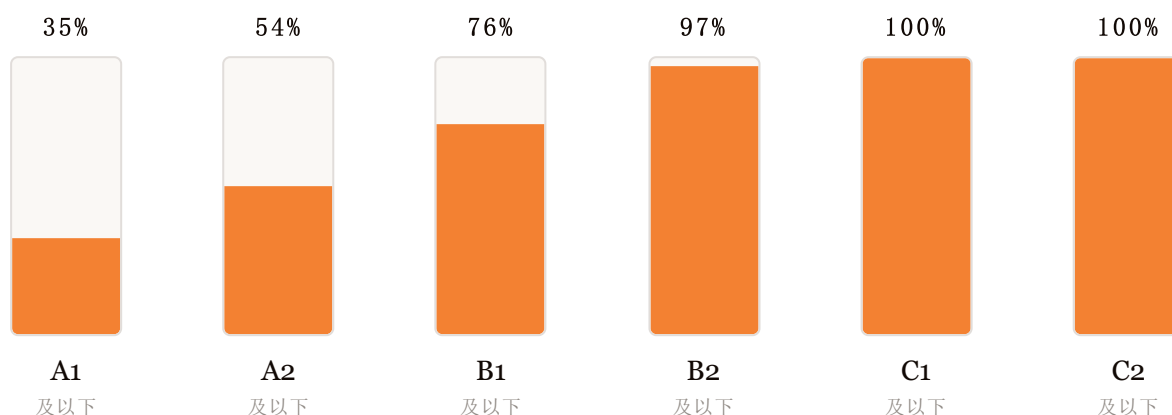
rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 179 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **179** 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 6 个 · 约 3%。



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 179 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

179

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

考研英语一 · 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

Section III Part A

Directions:

You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation. 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·98词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear club members, As the host of this reading session, I am delighted to recommend a wonderful book for us to read together: The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway.

I choose it for two reasons. First, the story is simple yet deeply moving, telling how an old fisherman fights a giant fish alone and never gives up. Second, its plain but powerful language shows us that a man can be destroyed but not defeated, which truly inspires our growth.

I hope you will enjoy it and share your thoughts in our discussion. Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的俱乐部成员们：作为本次读书会的主持人，我很高兴向大家推荐一本值得共读的好书：海明威的《老人与海》。

我推荐它有两个理由。第一，故事简单却极为动人，讲述了一位老渔夫如何独自与一条大鱼搏斗、永不放弃。第二，它朴素而有力的语言让我们看到“人可以被毁灭，但不能被打败”，这真正启发着我们的成长。

希望大家喜欢这本书，并在我们的讨论中分享你们的想法。此致 李明

【第1段】开篇亮身份并抛出书名。用 As the host of this reading session, I am delighted to recommend... 一句同时报身份、表来意、点出书名 The Old Man and the Sea，落实了第1段“开门见山亮身份与来意”的方法。

【第 2 段】**First/Second 分点且各带具体细节。**用 I choose it for two reasons. First,... Second,... 搭出两条骨架，再各配 telling how an old fisherman fights a giant fish 与 a man can be destroyed but not defeated 这样的具体说明，兑现了主体段"先分点再各配一句具体说明"。

【第 3 段】**礼貌邀请加规范落款。**以 I hope you will enjoy it and share your thoughts in our discussion 礼貌收束并发出号召，末尾另起一行落款 Li Ming、不写地址，落实第 3 段方法与署名硬约束。

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

写邮件向读书会成员推荐一本书并给理由

任务被两句话钉死：一是 recommending a book to the club members，二是 state reasons for your recommendation。所以正文必须做到两件事——推荐一本具体的书（有书名），并把"为什么推荐"讲清楚。只报书名不给理由，等于只做了一半任务。

读者 • 语域

以主持人身份写给读书会成员，半正式

身份由 host a club reading session 决定：你是本次读书会的主持人，读者是俱乐部成员，属于熟人但有场合的半正式邮件。称呼用 Dear club members，语气热情而得体；落款按要求 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，只能用 Li Ming，且 Do not write the address，不写地址。

中心立意

推荐《老人与海》，因其情节动人且给人成长启发

本篇的交际目的是完成 recommending a book to the club members：选定海明威的《老人与海》，用两条站得住的理由说服成员一起读。中心不是"这本书好"这么空，而是"它情节简单却动人、语言朴素却有力量，能启发成长"。

要展开的要点

1. 点明写信目的与推荐书名

开篇即以主持人身份说明写信是为推荐一本书，并给出具体书名与作者，让读者一眼知道推荐对象。

2. 理由一：情节简单却动人

讲故事内容——老渔夫独自与大鱼搏斗、永不放弃，情节简单但极具感染力，回应 state reasons for your recommendation 的第一条理由。

3. 理由二：语言朴素却给成长启发

谈其朴素而有力的语言与主题——“人可以被毁灭，但不能被打败”，对个人成长有真实启发，构成第二条理由。

4. 结尾邀请共读并参与讨论

礼貌收束，表达期待成员阅读并在读书会上分享看法，发出参与号召。

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 + 点明写信目的与书名

以 Dear club members 起头，第一句就以读书会主持人身份说明来意——向大家推荐一本书，并给出书名作者。

第 2 段 主体段：分两点说明推荐理由

本篇重心，落实 state reasons for your recommendation：第一点讲情节动人，第二点讲语言与成长启发，每点配一句具体说明。

第 3 段 礼貌收束 + 落款 Li Ming

表达期待成员阅读并在讨论中分享，然后另起一行按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 落款 Li Ming。

第 1 段 自报主持人身份并推荐《老人与海》

写你作为读书会主持人，很高兴向成员推荐海明威的《老人与海》(The Old Man and the Sea)，把 recommending a book to the club members 这一核心动作在开篇就落地。

亮身份表来意 · As the host of ____, I am delighted to recommend ____ to you all.

点出推荐对象 · The book I recommend is ____ by ____.

第 2 段 理由一情节动人、理由二语言与成长启发

第一点：故事简单却动人，讲老渔夫独自与大鱼搏斗、绝不放弃；第二点：朴素而有力的语言传达“人可以被毁灭，但不能被打败”，启发成长。两点共同兑现 state reasons for your recommendation.

分点列举理由 · I choose it for two reasons. First, _____. Second, _____.

把理由落到具体内容 · It tells how ____, which _____.

第 3 段 期待共读讨论并落款 Li Ming

写一句期待成员阅读此书并在读书会上分享看法，收束全篇；再按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 落款 Li Ming，且遵守 Do not write the address.

礼貌收束发号召 · I hope you will enjoy it and ____ in our discussion.

书信落款 · Yours, / ____ (署 Li Ming)

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**书名与理由两条都要真正写到**

本题两条硬要求 recommending a book to the club members 与 state reasons for your recommendation 缺一不可；范文给了书名又给了两条理由，才算切题达标。

结构连贯**三段分明、理由用 First/Second 连接**

范文称呼、主体、落款三段清晰，主体段用 First 与 Second 显性分点，逻辑一目了然，符合半正式邮件的连贯要求。

语言准确**介绍书用一般现在时、句式简洁不出错**

本题谈书的内容和价值用一般现在时最稳；宁可用 the story is simple yet deeply moving 这样有把握的句子，也不冒险写复杂长句而出语法错。

字数格式**控词数、落款只署 Li Ming、不写地址**

按 an email of about 100 words 把篇幅控在合理区间；严格执行 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 只署 Li Ming，并遵守 Do not write the address。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只堆形容词不给内容

反面：This book is very good and interesting, so I recommend it to you. 空洞无细节。修正：The story is deeply moving, telling how an old fisherman fights a giant fish alone and never gives up.

误署真名或写地址

反面：末尾写 Yours, Zhang Wei 并加了 No. 5 Renmin Road。违反 Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter 与 Do not write the address。修正：结尾只另起一行写 Yours, / Li Ming，不留任何地址。

反复强调好而不加信息

反面：I really like this book. I like it very much. It is really a book I like. 三句同义注水。修正：合并并升级为 I like it because its plain but powerful language truly inspires our growth.

考研英语一 · 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2015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2015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(2015)

Section III Part B

Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following picture. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and 3) give your comments.

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



手机时代的聚会

【参考范文·188词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, four people are seated around a round table set with several dishes, chopsticks and cups. Yet instead of chatting, each of them lowers their head, staring at a mobile phone, and no one says a single word. The title, 'A Gathering in the Age of Mobile Phones,' makes the scene both familiar and thought-provoking.

Simple as it is, the picture conveys a profound message about modern life. What the artist intends to criticize is the way smartphones have quietly invaded our face-to-face communication. People who sit together physically are actually worlds apart emotionally, as their attention is captured by the tiny screens rather than the friends beside them. The warmth that a gathering is supposed to bring is thus replaced by cold silence.

As far as I am concerned, such a phenomenon deserves our alarm. Convenient though smartphones are, they should never become a barrier between us and those we love. Therefore, measures should be taken: we ought to put our phones aside during gatherings and cherish real conversation. Only in this way can technology serve us instead of enslaving us.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，四个人围坐在一张摆着几盘菜、几双筷子和几个杯子的圆桌旁。然而他们并不交谈，每个人都低着头，盯着手机，没有人说一句话。‘手机时代的聚会’这个标题让这一幕既熟悉又发人深省。

画面虽简单，却传递出关于现代生活的深刻信息。作者真正想批评的，是智能手机悄然侵蚀了我们面对面的交流。那些身体坐在一起的人，情感上其实相隔千里，因为他们的注意力被小小的屏幕夺走，而非身边的朋友。聚会本该带来的温情，就这样被冰冷的沉默所取代。

在我看来，这一现象值得我们警觉。智能手机固然便利，但绝不该成为我们与所爱之人之间的一道屏障。因此，我们应当采取措施：聚会时把手机放到一边，珍惜真实的交谈。唯有如此，技术才能服务于人，而非奴役人。

【第 1 段】客观描述且点题制造反差。本段用‘As is vividly depicted in the cartoon’总起，再用‘Yet instead of chatting, each of them lowers their head’的 instead of 句架把‘本该交流却各看手机’的反差写足，全程现在时、只写看得见的要素，最后用 title 点题却不解释寓意——正是描述段方法的落地。

【第 2 段】从画面引申到社会现象。本段先以‘Simple as it is, the picture conveys a profound message’过渡，再用‘What the artist intends to criticize is’直接点明批评对象，接着‘People who sit together physically are actually worlds apart emotionally’把具象画面翻译成现实道理，完成了采分核心的引申。

【第 3 段】表态让步再给对策。本段以‘As far as I am concerned’亮态度，用‘Convenient though smartphones are’让步显客观，再以‘measures should be taken’引出放下手机、珍惜交谈的具体做法，末句展望收束，兑现了评论段的表态加对策方法。

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—寓意—评论三段式

本题要写一篇基于漫画的图画评论：先客观 describe the picture briefly，再 interpret its intended meaning 揭示寓意，最后 give your comments 亮明态度。一句话钉死交际目的：借一幅‘手机时代的聚会’的漫画，评论智能手机对现实人际交流的冲击。

面向阅卷人的正式议论

图画评论属大作文，没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师，用正式书面语即可：不用称呼、不用署名，避免 I think、you know 这类口语，主体多用第三人称客观陈述，到评论段再自然引出第一人称立场。

配图要读出

四人同桌却各看手机

可写的画面要素很清楚：标题是‘手机时代的聚会’，四个人围坐在一张圆桌旁，桌上摆放着几盘菜、几双筷子和几个杯子，而四个人都在低头看着手机，没有人说话交流。‘本该热闹的聚会’与‘集体沉默刷手机’的强烈反差，就是这幅画真正的引申点。

中心立意

手机侵蚀面对面交流

中心论点：这幅漫画意在 interpret its intended meaning——批评智能手机正让‘人在一起、心却各自走开’，呼吁人们在聚会中放下手机、珍惜真实交流。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述画面素材

第一段可写的客观素材：四人围坐圆桌、桌上有菜有筷有杯，却都低头看手机、无人交谈——只陈述 四个人都在低头看着手机，没有人说话交流 这一画面，不加任何评论。

2. 寓意：物理相聚心理疏离

第二段引申：手机把本该用于交流的注意力抢走，人们身体坐在一起、情感上却相隔千里，聚会应有的温情被沉默取代——这是采分核心。

3. 评论：放下手机珍惜交流

第三段评论：亮明担忧态度，提出对策——聚会时把手机收起、重拾真实对话，让技术服务于人而非绑架人。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 客观描述漫画

描述段：用现在时客观交代画面——四人围桌、桌上有饭菜、都在低头看手机无人交流，只陈述、不下结论。

第 2 段 揭示寓意

寓意段：把画面引申到现实，点出作者批评手机侵蚀面对面交流、造成‘相聚却疏离’的社会现象。

第 3 段 评论并呼吁

评论段：表明自己态度，给出放下手机、珍惜真实交流的做法与展望，收束全文。

第 1 段 四人围桌各刷手机

本段落点：四人围坐在摆满菜的圆桌旁，本该聊天，却全部低头盯着手机、无人出声，呼应标题‘手机时代的聚会’的反差。

图画总起 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, ____ (一句客观交代画面主体：谁、在哪、在干什么).

转折造反差 · Yet instead of ____, each of them ____ (用 instead of 制造‘本该……却……’的反差).

点题 · The title, '____,' makes the scene both familiar and thought-provoking.

第 2 段 身体相聚心理疏离

本段落点：智能手机抢走了本应用于交流的注意力，人们坐在一起却情感疏离，聚会应有的温情被冰冷的沉默取代。

由简入深过渡 · Simple as it is, the picture conveys a profound message about ____ (点出话题领域).

点明作者意图 · What the artist intends to criticize is ____ (直接点出批评对象).

具象转抽象 · People who ____ physically are actually ____ emotionally (把画面译成现实道理).

第 3 段 放下手机珍惜交流

本段落点：表达担忧，主张聚会时把手机收起、重拾真实对话，让技术服务于人而非奴役人。

亮明态度 · As far as I am concerned, such a phenomenon deserves ____ (填态度名词，如 our alarm).

让步转折 · Convenient though ____ are, they should never ____ (先让步再转折出主张).

提出对策 · Therefore, measures should be taken: we ought to ____ (给出可操作做法).

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**三任务点齐全不跑题**

本题达标要点：describe the picture briefly、interpret its intended meaning、give your comments 三项各成一段；最易失分处是漏掉独立的评论段，或寓意没引申到手机侵蚀现实交流而跑偏。

结构连贯**描述略短寓意评论充实**

本题结构达标要点：描述段略短、寓意与评论段充实，段间用 Simple as it is、As far as I am concerned 等过渡自然推进；最易失分处是描述段过长挤占后两段。

语言准确**描述用现在时慎用搭配**

本题达标要点：staring at、be captured by、a barrier between 等搭配要用对，描述段全程现在时；最易失分处是想直译中文导致搭配生硬或时态混乱。

字数格式**卡住上下限且分三段**

本题硬约束是 160-200 words 的区间且须分三段呈现三任务点；最易失分处是描述段注水导致超上限，或内容单薄不足下限。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

首段就下结论

反面示例：‘The cartoon shows four people addicted to phones, which is really harmful and we must stop it.’——第一段就抛出 harmful、must stop 的评论，客观描述没了。改为纯客观描述：‘The cartoon shows four people sitting around a table, each looking down at a phone without talking.’

就画论画不引申

反面示例：‘In the picture, they are all using phones and not talking to each other.’——只是把画面又说了一遍，没揭示寓意。改为引申到现实：‘The picture reveals how smartphones are eroding face-to-face communication in modern society.’

漏写评论段

反面示例：全文只有描述和寓意两段就收尾，读者看不到你的态度。改法是补第三段：‘As far as I am concerned, we should put our phones aside during gatherings and cherish real conversation.’

同义句反复注水

反面示例：‘Phones are bad. Phones are really bad. Using phones too much is not good.’——三句同义反复凑字，空洞失分。改为补充新信息：‘Excessive phone use during meals weakens family bonds and makes real emotions harder to share.’

考研英语一 2015年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	本题