

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)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

1. [A] as well as
[B] by way of
[C] on behalf of
[D] with regard to
2. [A] adapt to
[B] provide for
[C] compete with
[D] decide on
3. [A] renew
[B] close
[C] arrange
[D] postpone
4. [A] In theory
[B] In time
[C] Above all
[D] For example

5. [A] Although
[B] Lest
[C] After
[D] Unless
6. [A] within
[B] into
[C] from
[D] through
7. [A] since
[B] or
[C] so
[D] but
8. [A] test
[B] recite
[C] copy
[D] create
9. [A] folding
[B] piling
[C] wrapping
[D] tying
10. [A] passing
[B] lighting
[C] hiding
[D] serving
11. [A] association
[B] meeting
[C] collection
[D] union
12. [A] grow
[B] part
[C] live
[D] deal
13. [A] whereas
[B] until
[C] for
[D] if

14. [A] follow
[B] obtain
[C] challenge
[D] avoid
15. [A] isolated
[B] persuaded
[C] viewed
[D] exposed
16. [A] whatever
[B] however
[C] whenever
[D] wherever
17. [A] changed
[B] brought
[C] shaped
[D] pushed
18. [A] withdrawn
[B] invested
[C] donated
[D] divided
19. [A] clears
[B] shows
[C] warms
[D] breaks
20. [A] while
[B] once
[C] so that
[D] in that

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 answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death – as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep – and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.

The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: "We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people." The charter's main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

- [A] Physical beauty would be redefined.
- [B] New runways would be constructed.
- [C] Websites about dieting would thrive.
- [D] The fashion industry would decline.

22. The phrase "impinging on" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to_____

- [A] indicating the state of.
- [B] heightening the value of.
- [C] losing faith in.
- [D] doing harm to.

23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?
- [A] The French measures have already failed.
 - [B] Its inherent problems are getting worse.
 - [C] Models are no longer under peer pressure.
 - [D] New standards are being set in Denmark.
24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for ____
- [A] pursuing perfect physical conditions.
 - [B] caring too much about models' character.
 - [C] showing little concern for health factors.
 - [D] setting a high age threshold for models.
25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
- [A] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry
 - [B] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty
 - [C] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France
 - [D] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

Text 2

For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate "the countryside" alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save "the beauty of natural places for everyone forever." It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience "a refreshing air." Hill's pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don't make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising "off-plan" building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that "housing crisis" equals "concreted meadows" is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best

where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative – the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside_____

- [A] is not well reflected in politics.
- [B] is fully backed by the royal family.
- [C] didn't start till the Shakespearean age.
- [D] has brought much benefit to the NHS.

27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being_____

- [A] largely overshadowed.
- [B] properly protected.
- [C] effectively reinforced.
- [D] gradually destroyed.

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- [A] Labour is under attack for opposing development.
- [B] The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building.
- [C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.
- [D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.

29. The author holds that George Osborne's preference_____

- [A] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
- [B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.
- [C] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
- [D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.

30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of_____

- [A] the size of population in Britain.
- [B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
- [C] the town-and-country planning in Britain.
- [D] the political life in today's Britain.

Text 3

"There is one and only one social responsibility of business," wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, "That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits." But even if you accept Friedman's premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders' money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies – at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse "halo effect," whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under America's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms' political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR. "We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials," says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with_____

- [A] tolerance.
- [B] skepticism.
- [C] approval.
- [D] uncertainty.

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by_____

- [A] guarding it against malpractices.
- [B] protecting it from being defamed.
- [C] winning trust from consumers.
- [D] raising the quality of its products.

33. The expression "more lenient" (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to_____

- [A] less controversial.
- [B] more effective.
- [C] more lasting.
- [D] less severe.

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record_____
- [A] has an impact on their decision.
 - [B] comes across as reliable evidence.
 - [C] increases the chance of being penalized.
 - [D] constitutes part of the investigation.
35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?
- [A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.
 - [B] The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown.
 - [C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated.
 - [D] It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.

Text 4

There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. "Sometime in the future," the paper's publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there's plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks – isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online-only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. "Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you."

Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as a blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said. "I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product."

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue." In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year – more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

"It's a really hard thing to do and it's a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn't have a legacy business," Peretti remarked. "But we're going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive."

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to ____
- [A] the high cost of operation.
 - [B] the increasing online ad sales.
 - [C] the pressure from its investors.
 - [D] the complaints from its readers.
37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should ____
- [A] end the print edition for good.
 - [B] make strategic adjustments.
 - [C] seek new sources of readership.
 - [D] aim for efficient management.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product" ____
- [A] helps restore the glory of former times.
 - [B] is meant for the most loyal customers.
 - [C] will have the cost of printing reduced.
 - [D] expands the popularity of the paper.
39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world, ____
- [A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.
 - [B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.
 - [C] aggressiveness better meets challenges.
 - [D] legacy businesses are becoming outdated.
40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once
 - [B] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good
 - [C] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion
 - [D] Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it

seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

(41)_____

As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions – when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

(42)_____

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo." (It's OK to use characterizations like that.)

(43)_____

Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

(44)_____

Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J.Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you might think.

(45)_____

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

- [A] Create a new image of yourself
- [B] Have confidence in yourself
- [C] Decide if the time is right
- [D] Understand the context
- [E] Work with professionals
- [F] Know your goals
- [G] Make it efficient

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)

Mental health is our birthright. (46)We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47)Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem – confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives – the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48)Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

(49)Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50)As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allows us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. 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 pictures. In your essay, you should

1) describe the pictures briefly,

2) interpret the meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

2016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2016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、3 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(2016)

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)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

在柬埔寨,年轻男性选择配偶是一个复杂的过程。这不仅可能涉及他的父母和朋友,以及年轻女性的父母和朋友,还可能涉及媒人。年轻男性可以自己决定一个合适的配偶人选,然后请求父母安排婚姻协商,或者年轻男性的父母可以选择配偶,使孩子在选择中几乎没有发言权。理论上,女孩可以否决父母为她选择的配偶。在配偶被选定后,双方家庭会互相调查,以确保自己的孩子嫁入或娶入一个好家庭。

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

传统婚礼是一场漫长而多彩的仪式。以前它持续三天,但到20世纪80年代,它通常持续一天半。佛教僧侣会做简短的布道并诵读祝福祈祷文。仪式的部分环节包括仪式性剪发、用圣水浸泡的棉线系在新娘和新郎的手腕上,以及在一圈婚姻幸福且受人尊敬的夫妇中传递蜡烛来祝福这段婚姻。新婚夫妇传统上与妻子的父母同住,可能会与他们住上一年,直到他们能在附近建造一所新房子。

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19

19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

离婚是合法的且容易办理,但并不常见。离婚者会受到一定程度的不认可。每位配偶保留他或她带入婚姻的任何财产,共同获得的财产平均分配。离婚者可以再婚,但性别偏见显现出来:离婚男性在再婚前没有等待期,而女性必须等待十个月。

1. [A] as well as
[B] by way of
[C] on behalf of
[D] with regard to

2. [A] adapt to
[B] provide for
[C] compete with
[D] decide on

3. [A] renew
[B] close
[C] arrange
[D] postpone

4. [A] In theory
[B] In time
[C] Above all
[D] For example

5. [A] Although
[B] Lest
[C] After
[D] Unless

6. [A] within
[B] into
[C] from
[D] through

7. [A] since
[B] or
[C] so
[D] but

8. [A] test
[B] recite
[C] copy
[D] create

9. [A] folding
[B] piling
[C] wrapping
[D] tying
10. [A] passing
[B] lighting
[C] hiding
[D] serving
11. [A] association
[B] meeting
[C] collection
[D] union
12. [A] grow
[B] part
[C] live
[D] deal
13. [A] whereas
[B] until
[C] for
[D] if
14. [A] follow
[B] obtain
[C] challenge
[D] avoid
15. [A] isolated
[B] persuaded
[C] viewed
[D] exposed
16. [A] whatever
[B] however
[C] whenever
[D] wherever
17. [A] changed
[B] brought
[C] shaped
[D] pushed

18. [A] withdrawn
[B] invested
[C] donated
[D] divided

19. [A] clears
[B] shows
[C] warms
[D] breaks

20. [A] while
[B] once
[C] so that
[D] in that

1. _____

【答案】 [A] as well as 固定搭配

【线索】 空处在做"再加上"的并列叠加

线索在本句: It may involve not only his parents and his friends, __(1)__ those of the young woman. 前有 not only, 空后是 those of the young woman (女方的父母朋友), 整句在罗列"涉及哪些人", 空处需要表"以及/还有"的并列添加意味。

【选项】 A) as well as ✓ 正合"以及"的并列添加

as well as 意为"以及、还有", 把 those of the young woman 添加到前面 his parents and his friends 之上, 并列叠加, 与罗列语境完全吻合。

B) by way of X 义为"经由", 逻辑不符

by way of 表"经由、通过.....方式", 是方式/途径关系, 无法把两组人并列起来。

C) on behalf of X 义为"代表", 逻辑不符

on behalf of 表"代表某人", 会变成"代表女方那些人", 与"涉及哪些人"的罗列语境对不上。

D) with regard to X 义为"关于", 逻辑不符

with regard to 表"关于、就.....而言", 引出话题, 不能表并列添加, 放进罗列结构里读不通。

【验证】 代入后 not only his parents and his friends, __(1)__ those of the young woman 读作"不仅有他的父母朋友, 以及女方的父母朋友", 罗列自然通顺, 契合本段"择偶涉及多方"的脉络。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] **decide on** 词义辨析

【线索】 本句讲年轻人"自己选"配偶

线索在本句: A young man can __(2)__ a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to __(3)__ the marriage negotiations. on his own (独自) + then ask his parents (然后再请父母) 说明空处是年轻人先"看中/选定"一个对象的动作。

【选项】 A) **adapt to** X 义为"适应", 对象不符

adapt to 表"适应(环境/变化)", "适应一个可能的配偶"语义怪异, 且与"挑选"无关。

B) **provide for** X 义为"供养", 时机不符

provide for 表"供养、为.....做准备", 是婚后养家的动作, 放在"还没开始谈判"的择偶阶段不合时序。

C) **compete with** X 义为"竞争", 逻辑不符

compete with 表"与.....竞争", "与配偶竞争"与全文中性婚俗叙述完全冲突。

D) **decide on** ✓ 义为"选定", 正合择偶

decide on 表"对.....做出决定、选定", decide on a likely spouse on his own 即"自己选定一个中意的对象", 与下文 then ask his parents 的择偶流程完美衔接。

【验证】 代入读作"年轻人可以自己选定一个中意的对象, 然后请父母去安排婚事谈判", decide on a likely spouse on his own 与本段"择偶过程"主线一致。

3. ____

【答案】 [C] **arrange** 词义辨析

【线索】 父母被请来"启动"谈判

线索在本句: ask his parents to __(3)__ the marriage negotiations. 年轻人选定对象后请父母出面, 逻辑上是请父母去"操办、安排"这场婚事谈判, 而非续办、结束或推迟。

【选项】 A) **renew** X 义为"续办", 阶段不符

renew 表"重新开始、续订", 暗示谈判此前已存在, 但文中谈判尚未开始, 不合。

B) **close** X 义为"结束", 阶段相反

close 表"结束、了结", 与"请父母来启动谈判"的时序正好相反。

C) **arrange** ✓ 义为"安排操办", 正合

arrange 表"安排、操办", arrange the marriage negotiations 即"操办婚事谈判", 正是父母被请来该做的事, 契合柬埔寨父母主导婚事的语境。

D) **postpone** X 义为"推迟", 逻辑不符

postpone 表"推迟", 请父母来却是为了推迟谈判, 逻辑荒谬。

【验证】 代入读作"请父母去操办婚事谈判", arrange the marriage negotiations 顺承上文 decide on a spouse, 符合"先选人再由父母操办"的择偶流程。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] In theory 逻辑关系

【线索】 上句父母可包办，本句女孩"可否决"

线索跨句：上文 the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection（父母可包办、孩子几乎没发言权），本句 a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen（女孩可否决）。两句表面矛盾——现实里没发言权，但"理论上"仍可否决，故需 In theory。

【选项】 A) In theory ✓ "理论上"化解前后张力

In theory 表"理论上、名义上"，正好对接上文"孩子几乎没发言权"与本句"女孩却可否决"：现实受限，但理论上保留否决权，逻辑严丝合缝。

B) In time ✗ 义为"最终/及时"，无逻辑

In time 表"最终、迟早"，是时间推移，与上文的"包办vs否决"张力无关。

C) Above all ✗ 义为"最重要的是"，递进不符

Above all 表"最重要的是"，是强调递进，但本句不是上文的"最重要点"，而是与其相反的补充。

D) For example ✗ 义为"例如"，本句非举例

For example 表举例，但"女孩可否决"不是"父母包办"的例子，二者是对立而非例证关系。

【验证】 代入读作"理论上，女孩可以否决父母选的配偶"，In theory, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 既承认上文的现实约束，又点出名义权利，逻辑自治。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] After 逻辑关系

【线索】 "选定后"才"互相调查", 时间先后

线索在本句: __ (5) __ a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying __ (6) __ a good family. "配偶已被选定" (完成) 与"两家互相调查"是先后发生的时间关系——先选定, 后调查。

【选项】 A) Although X 义为"虽然", 无让步关系

Although 表让步, "虽然配偶被选定, 两家就调查"读不通, 二者不是"尽管.....仍"的关系。

B) Lest X 义为"以免", 逻辑不符

Lest 表"以免、唯恐", 需接表担忧避免的内容, 与"选定→调查"的时序无关。

C) After ✓ 义为"在.....之后", 正合时序

After 表"在.....之后", After a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other 即"配偶选定后, 两家互相调查", 先后顺序自然, 契合本段择偶流程的推进。

D) Unless X 义为"除非", 否定条件不符

Unless 表"除非", "除非配偶被选定, 否则两家调查"逻辑混乱, 调查恰恰是在选定之后发生。

【验证】 代入读作"配偶被选定之后, 每家都会调查对方", After a spouse has been selected 把择偶流程往后推进一步 (选人→查门第), 与本段顺时叙述一致。

6. ____

【答案】 [B] into 固定搭配

【线索】 marry into = 嫁入/娶入好人家

线索在本句: to make sure its child is marrying __(6)__ a good family. 两家调查是为确认孩子"嫁入/娶入"一个好家庭, marry into a family 是固定搭配, 表"通过婚姻进入某家庭"。

【选项】 A) within X 义为"在.....之内", 搭配错

within 表"在.....范围内", marry within 不表"嫁入", 且"在一个好家庭之内结婚"语义别扭。

B) into ✓ marry into 固定搭配, 正合

into 与 marry 构成固定搭配 marry into a family, 表"嫁入/娶入某家庭", marrying into a good family 即"嫁/娶进一个好人家", 搭配与语义双对。

C) from X 义为"来自", 方向相反

from 表"来自", marry from 不成固定搭配, 方向是"从某家出来", 与"进入好家庭"相悖。

D) through X 义为"穿过", 搭配错

through 表"穿过、通过", marry through 不是固定搭配, 也表达不出"进入某家庭"的含义。

【验证】 代入读作"确保孩子娶/嫁进了一个好家庭", marrying into a good family 搭配地道, 与"两家互查门第"的目的的一致。

7. ____

【答案】 **[D] but** 逻辑关系

【线索】 "三天"对"一天半"，时长缩短反差

线索在本句：前 Formerly it lasted three days（过去三天）对后 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half（80年代缩到一天半）。Formerly 与 by the 1980s 时间对照、时长由三天减到一天半，是明显转折反差。

【选项】 A) since **✗ 义为"因为/自从"，无因果时间链**

since 表原因或"自从"，"过去三天"不是"后来一天半"的原因，也非自某时起，逻辑不符。

B) or **✗ 义为"或者"，非选择关系**

or 表选择，但两边是不同年代的事实陈述，不是"三天或一天半"的二选一。

C) so **✗ 义为"所以"，无因果**

so 表结果，"过去三天"推不出"所以后来一天半"，无因果链条。

D) but **✓ 义为"但"，正合时长反差**

but 表转折，Formerly it lasted three days, but by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half 即"过去办三天，但到80年代多半只办一天半"，前后时长反差用 but 衔接最准。

【验证】 代入读作"以前持续三天，但到80年代通常只持续一天半"，Formerly it lasted three days, but by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half 转折顺畅，呼应本段"传统婚礼漫长"被现代缩短的事实。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] recite 词义辨析

【线索】 僧侣"念诵"祝福祷文

线索在本句: Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and __(8)__ prayers of blessing。
佛教僧侣在婚礼上"做简短布道并__祝福祷文", 与祷文搭配的常识动作是"念诵", 而非测试、抄写、创作。

【选项】 A) test X 义为"测试", 对象不符

test 表"测试", "测试祝福祷文"不合宗教仪式语境。

B) recite ✓ 义为"念诵", 正合仪式

recite 表"背诵、念诵", recite prayers of blessing 即"诵念祝福祷文", 正是僧侣在婚礼上做的事, 与 offer a short sermon 并列自然。

C) copy X 义为"抄写", 动作不符

copy 表"抄写、复制", 婚礼现场僧侣是口诵祷文而非抄写。

D) create X 义为"创作", 与传统冲突

create 表"创作", 祝福祷文是既有的传统文本, 现场不是即兴创作。

【验证】 代入读作"僧侣做简短布道并念诵祝福祷文", recite prayers of blessing 与 offer a short sermon 并列, 共同描绘婚礼仪式细节, 与本段一致。

9. ____

【答案】 **[D] tying** 词义辨析

【线索】 棉线"系"在新人手腕上

线索在本句: __ (9) __ cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists. 把浸过圣水的棉线 around (环绕) 新郎新娘的手腕, 常识动作是"系、缠", folding (折)、piling (堆) 都无法与 around the wrists 搭配。

【选项】 A) folding X 义为"折叠", 无法环绕

folding 表"折叠", 棉线无法"折在手腕周围", 与 around the wrists 不搭。

B) piling X 义为"堆叠", 动作不符

piling 表"堆放", 棉线不是堆在手腕上, 与方位短语冲突。

C) wrapping X 义近"缠绕", 但不及 tying 准

wrapping 表"包裹、缠绕", 方向接近, 但与细棉线 (threads) 系在手腕的仪式相比, wrap 更偏"整片包住", 而仪式是"系绑"细线, 故不及 tying 贴切——这是本空最具迷惑性的干扰项。

D) tying ✓ 义为"系、绑", 正合仪式

tying 表"系、绑", tying cotton threads ... around the bride's and groom's wrists 即"把棉线系在新人手腕上", 正是柬埔寨婚礼"系祝福线"的标准动作, 与细线搭配最准。

【验证】 代入读作"把浸过圣水的棉线系在新郎新娘的手腕上", tying cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists 描述祝福仪式细节, 与本段并列的 hair cutting、passing a candle 同属仪式动作, 全局自洽。

10. _____

【答案】 [A] passing 词义辨析

【线索】 蜡烛在一圈夫妇间"传递"

线索在本句: __ (10) __ a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the __ (11) __。蜡烛 around a circle of couples (绕着一圈夫妇), 并 to bless (祝福新人), 常识动作是"传递"蜡烛, lighting/hiding/serving 都无法与"绕圈传"吻合。

【选项】 A) passing ✓ 义为"传递", 正合绕圈祝福

passing 表"传递", passing a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples 即"将蜡烛在一圈幸福夫妇间传递", 绕圈传烛以祝福新人, 是该仪式的标准描述。

B) lighting ✗ 义为"点燃", 与绕圈不符

lighting 表"点燃", "点燃一支蜡烛绕一圈夫妇"逻辑断裂, around a circle 体现的是传递而非点燃。

C) hiding ✗ 义为"藏", 与祝福相悖

hiding 表"藏", 藏蜡烛无法"祝福新人", 与 to bless 目的冲突。

D) serving ✗ 义为"端上", 对象不符

serving 表"端上、供应" (多用于食物), "上一支蜡烛"不合仪式, 也无法绕圈。

【验证】 代入读作"把蜡烛在一圈幸福受敬重的夫妇间传递以祝福新人", passing a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the union 与同段其他仪式动作并列, 描述连贯。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] union 词义辨析

【线索】 祝福的对象是新人的"结合" (婚姻)

线索跨句承接: 上文 to bless the __(11)__ 紧承 newlyweds 的婚礼仪式, 被祝福的应是"这桩婚姻、这对新人的结合"。union 一词常指"婚姻结合" (marriage union), 最贴婚礼语境。

【选项】 A) association X 义偏"协会/关联", 不专指婚姻

association 多表"协会、联系、交往", 泛指关联, 不专指夫妻"婚姻结合", 不够聚焦。

B) meeting X 义为"会面", 程度太轻

meeting 表"会面、会议", 只是"相见", 远达不到"婚姻结合"的分量。

C) collection X 义为"收集物", 对象不符

collection 表"收藏、集合(物品)", 与"祝福新人结合"风马牛不相及。

D) union ✓ 义为"结合(婚姻)", 正合

union 常指"结合, 尤指婚姻", to bless the union 即"祝福这桩婚姻结合", 最贴婚礼祝福语境, 语义聚焦。

【验证】 代入读作"传烛祝福这对新人的结合(婚姻)", to bless the union 收束整段婚礼仪式描写, 落点在"婚姻", 全局自治。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] live 词义辨析

【线索】 新人搬去岳父母家，与其"同住"一年

线索在本句：Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may __ (12) __ with them up to a year. 前句 move in with the wife's parents (搬进女方父母家)，后接"与他们__长达一年"，承接的动作显然是"居住"。

【选项】 A) grow X 义为"成长"，搭配不符

grow 表"成长"，grow with them 不表"同住"，与 move in 语境不接。

B) part X 义为"分开"，逻辑相反

part 表"分开"，part with them 是"与他们分离"，与刚搬进同住正好相反。

C) live ✓ 义为"居住"，正合同住

live 表"居住"，live with them up to a year 即"和他们同住长达一年"，顺承 move in，描述新婚同住习俗，准确自然。

D) deal X 义为"处理/打交道"，语义不符

deal 多在 deal with 中表"应付、处理"，"和他们打交道一年"与"搬进同住"的居住语境不符。

【验证】 代入读作"新人传统上搬进女方父母家，可能和他们同住长达一年"，live with them up to a year 顺承 move in、引出下句 build a new house，居住主线连贯。

13. ____

【答案】 [B] until 逻辑关系

【线索】 同住"直到"盖好新房

线索在本句: may live with them up to a year, __(13)__ they can build a new house nearby. "同住长达一年"与"在附近盖起新房"是时间界限关系——住到能盖好新房为止, 故填 until (直到)。

【选项】 A) whereas X 义为"然而", 无对比

whereas 表"然而、相比之下", 需两边形成对照, 但"同住"与"盖新房"是时间承接而非对比。

B) until ✓ 义为"直到", 正合时间界限

until 表"直到", live with them up to a year, until they can build a new house nearby 即"同住约一年, 直到能在附近盖好新房", 把同住的终点交代清楚, 时序自然。

C) for X 义为"因为", 因果不成立

for 表原因, "因为能盖新房所以同住"逻辑反了, 同住恰恰是在盖好房之前。

D) if X 义为"如果", 条件不符

if 表条件, "如果能盖新房就同住一年"逻辑别扭, 文意是住到房盖好为止, 而非以盖房为同住的前提。

【验证】 代入读作"可能和他们同住约一年, 直到能在附近盖起新房", until they can build a new house nearby 把"同住"自然过渡到"独立成家", 时间链清楚。

14. ____

【答案】 [B] obtain 词义辨析

【线索】 离婚"合法且易于办得"

线索在本句: Divorce is legal and easy to __(14)_, but not common.。legal (合法) 与空并列, 描述离婚"既合法又易于__", 自然语义是"易于办得/获得", obtain a divorce (办理/取得离婚) 是常见搭配。

【选项】 A) follow X 义为"遵循", 搭配不符

follow 表"遵循、跟随", "离婚易于遵循"语义不通, follow a divorce 不成立。

B) obtain ✓ 义为"获得/办得", 正合

obtain 表"获得、取得", easy to obtain 即"易于办成(离婚)", obtain a divorce 是地道搭配, 与 legal 并列、共述离婚"可行且易办"。

C) challenge X 义为"质疑", 逻辑不符

challenge 表"质疑、挑战", "离婚易于质疑"与"合法"并列读不通。

D) avoid X 义为"避免", 方向相反

avoid 表"避免", "离婚易于避免"与"合法"的正向可行性方向不一致, 逻辑割裂。

【验证】 代入读作"离婚合法且易于办成, 但并不常见", Divorce is legal and easy to obtain, but not common. 与下文"对离婚者略有非议"承接, 开启第三段离婚话题。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] viewed 词义辨析

【线索】 离婚者"被以非议眼光看待"

线索在本句: Divorced persons are __(15)__ with some disapproval.。with some disapproval (带着些许反对/非议) 是看待的态度, be viewed with disapproval (被以非议的眼光看待) 是固定表达, 承接上文 not common (不常见)。

【选项】 A) isolated X 义为"被孤立", 搭配不符

isolated 表"被孤立", isolated with disapproval 不成搭配, with disapproval 是看待态度而非孤立方式。

B) persuaded X 义为"被劝说", 逻辑不符

persuaded 表"被说服", "离婚者被带着非议说服"语义不通。

C) viewed ✓ 义为"被看待", 正合态度框架

viewed 表"看待", viewed with some disapproval 即"被以些许非议的眼光看待", be viewed with disapproval 是地道搭配, 准确表达社会对离婚者的轻微负面态度。

D) exposed X 义为"被暴露", 搭配不符

exposed 表"暴露于", 常接 to, exposed with disapproval 不成立。

【验证】 代入读作"离婚者会被以些许非议的眼光看待", Divorced persons are viewed with some disapproval. 紧承 not common, 点明社会态度, 全局自洽。

16. ____

【答案】 [A] whatever 语法形态

【线索】 空前紧跟名词 property，需限定词

线索在本句结构：retains __(16)__ property he or she __(17)__ into the marriage。空要修饰名词 property，意为"婚前带入婚姻的任何财产"，只有 whatever（无论什么）能作限定词修饰 property。

【选项】 A) whatever ✓ 可作限定词修饰名词，正合

whatever 表"无论什么的、任何"，可直接修饰名词 property，whatever property he or she brought into the marriage 即"各自带入婚姻的任何财产"，语法语义双对。

B) however ✗ 副词性，不能修饰名词

however 表"无论如何"，修饰形容词/副词，不能直接接名词 property，语法不通。

C) whenever ✗ 表时间，词性不符

whenever 表"无论何时"，是时间副词从句引导词，不能修饰名词 property。

D) wherever ✗ 表地点，词性不符

wherever 表"无论何地"，是地点副词从句引导词，无法修饰名词 property。

【验证】 代入读作"各自保留他或她带入婚姻的任何财产"，Each spouse retains whatever property he or she brought into the marriage 语法成立，与下文"共同财产均分"对照，逻辑清楚。

17. ____

【答案】 [B] brought 词义辨析

【线索】 各自婚前"带入"婚姻的财产

线索在本句: whatever property he or she __(17)__ into the marriage。与 into the marriage 搭配、表"把(婚前的)财产带进婚姻"的动词是 bring, bring sth into the marriage 是地道说法。

【选项】 A) changed X 义为"改变", 搭配不符

changed 表"改变", change property into the marriage 不成立, 方向短语不搭。

B) brought ✓ 义为"带入", 正合

brought 表"带来、带入", property he or she brought into the marriage 即"他或她带入婚姻的财产", bring sth into the marriage 是地道搭配, 准确表"婚前财产带进婚姻"。

C) shaped X 义为"塑造", 语义不符

shaped 表"塑造", "把财产塑造进婚姻"语义不通。

D) pushed X 义为"推", 搭配生硬

pushed 表"推", push property into the marriage 搭配生硬、不地道, 不表"带入"的自然含义。

【验证】 代入读作"各自保留他或她带入婚姻的财产", whatever property he or she brought into the marriage 与共同财产均分形成对照, 财产归属表述清晰。

18. ____

【答案】 **[D] divided** 词义辨析

【线索】 共同财产被"均分"

线索在本句: jointly-acquired property is __(18)__ equally, 并与上句 Each spouse retains whatever property he or she brought into the marriage 对照——各自婚前财产各自留, 共同财产则 equally (平等地) 处置, divided equally (平均分配) 最合离婚财产分割语境。

【选项】 A) **withdrawn** X 义为"撤回", 与 **equally** 不符

withdrawn 表"撤回、取走", withdrawn equally 不合"离婚分财产"语境, 撤回不涉及"平分"。

B) **invested** X 义为"投资", 语境不符

invested 表"投资", 离婚时不是把共同财产"平均投资", 与分割语境无关。

C) **donated** X 义为"捐赠", 语境不符

donated 表"捐赠", 离婚财产是分给双方而非捐出, 逻辑不符。

D) **divided** ✓ 义为"分割", 正合均分

divided 表"分割、分配", jointly-acquired property is divided equally 即"共同财产被平均分配", divide equally 正是离婚财产分割的标准说法, 与上句各留各的财产对照。

【验证】 代入读作"共同获得的财产则平均分配", jointly-acquired property is divided equally 与前句"婚前财产各自保留"形成完整的离婚财产规则, 逻辑对称。

19. _____

【答案】 [B] shows 词义辨析

【线索】 性别偏见"显露出来", 冒号后举证

线索在本句及冒号后: a gender prejudice __ (19) __ up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry __ (20) __ the woman must wait ten months.。
冒号后具体说明男女再婚等待期不同——这是偏见的"显现", show up 表"显露、出现", 正引出后面的例证。

【选项】 A) clears X clear up=澄清/放晴, 方向相反

clears 与 up 构成 clear up (消除、澄清、转晴), 意为偏见"消失", 与冒号后"偏见确实存在"的举证相反。

B) shows ✓ show up=显露, 正合举证

shows 与 up 构成 show up (显现、暴露出来), a gender prejudice shows up 即"一种性别偏见显露出来", 恰好引出冒号后"男女等待期不同"的具体例证。

C) warms X warm up=变暖/热身, 语义不符

warms 与 up 构成 warm up (变暖、热身), 与"偏见"主语搭配不通。

D) breaks X break up=破裂/分手, 语义不符

breaks 与 up 构成 break up (破裂、解散、分手), "偏见破裂"语义不通, 且与举证方向不合。

【验证】 代入读作"一种性别偏见显露出来: 离婚男性再婚无需等待期, 而女性须等十个月", a gender prejudice shows up 后接冒号例证, 先总 (偏见显现) 后分 (具体差别), 逻辑顺畅。

20. _____

【答案】 [A] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 男性无等待期，"而"女性须等十月

线索在本句：前 The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period（男性无等待期）对后 the woman must wait ten months（女性须等十个月）。男女待遇相反，正是上文 gender prejudice 的体现，需对比连词 while（而、然而）。

【选项】 A) while ✓ 义为"而"，正合男女对比

while 在此表"而、然而"，The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry while the woman must wait ten months. 把男性无需等待与女性须等十月对照起来，恰好印证 gender prejudice，对比关系明确。

B) once ✗ 义为"一旦"，时间条件不符

once 表"一旦、一……就"，是时间条件，"一旦女性等十月"与男性无等待期之间无此条件关系。

C) so that ✗ 义为"以便"，目的因果不符

so that 表目的/结果，男性无等待期并非"为了"让女性等十月，因果链不成立。

D) in that ✗ 义为"因为"，因果不符

in that 表"因为、在于"，引出原因，但女性须等十月不是男性无等待期的原因，逻辑不通。

【验证】 代入读作"离婚男性再婚前没有等待期，而女性必须等十个月"，while the woman must wait ten months 把男女待遇对照鲜明，正是前句 gender prejudice 的落地，收束全文。

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

柬埔寨人从择偶到结婚再到离婚的婚俗全流程

全篇是一篇中性的民俗说明文，按时间线客观介绍柬埔寨的婚姻习俗，作者不带褒贬。开篇即点出话题：In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male., 由此展开。

行文脉络

择偶 (P1) → 婚礼仪式 (P2) → 离婚 (P3) 三段式时间线

第一段讲选配偶的复杂过程：the choice of a spouse is a complex one；第二段讲传统婚礼：The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair.；第三段讲离婚：Divorce is legal and easy to __(14)__, but not common.。三段各自独立、按婚姻生命周期推进，逐空线索基本落在本段内。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

After a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying into a good family.

第1段，第5句

时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"make sure + 宾语从句" 和不定式表目的也是高频结构。掌握此句型可以迁移到大量类似复合句的理解中。

Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may live with them up to a year, until they can build a new house nearby.

第2段，第5句

并列谓语加时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式组合，'until' 引导的时间状语从句以及情态动词 'may' 和 'can' 的使用都是高频考点。句子展示了如何用并列结构和状语从句表达复杂时间关系，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 22 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。

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本篇6次·真题8句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题61句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇2次·真题11句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇2次·真题10句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题44句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题39句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题31句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题29句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题28句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题24句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题23句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题21句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题17句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题12句

divorce

B2

n. 离婚

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

retain

B2

v. 保留

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

traditionally

B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prejudice

B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ritual

B2

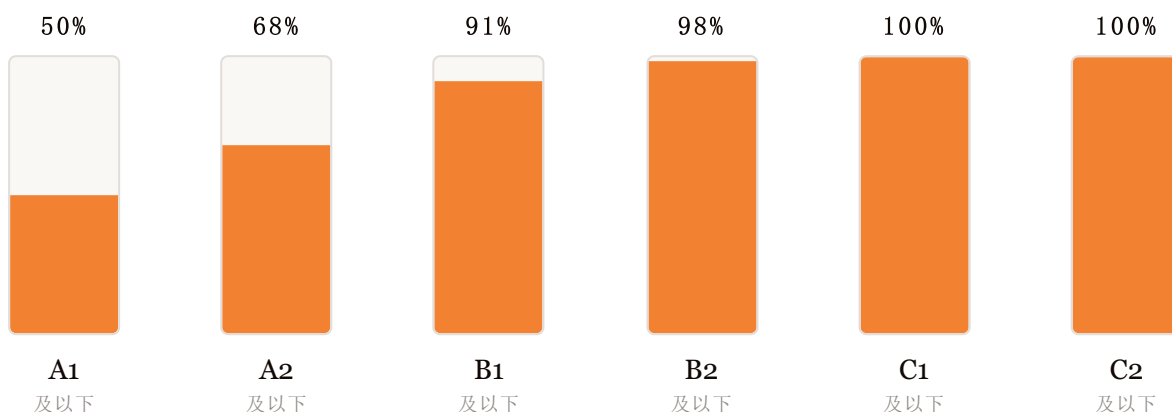
n. 仪式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 125 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **125** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 125 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

125

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%

考研英语一 · 2016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）

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Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part B 段落小标题（7选5）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part C 英译汉（划线句子翻译）

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Section III Part A 写作

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Section III Part B 写作

[题目解析](#) →

2016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2016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(2016)

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 France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting.

法国，这个以全球时尚创新者自居的国家，已经决定其时尚产业失去了为女性定义形体美的绝对权利。其立法者上周初步批准了一项法律，该法律将使在T台上雇用超瘦模特成为犯罪行为。议会还同意禁止那些通过宣传极端节食来“煽动过度瘦身”的网站。

P2 Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death – as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

此类措施有几个令人振奋的动机。它们表明美不应该由最终损害健康的外表来定义。这是一个开始。而且对超瘦模特的禁令似乎不仅仅是保护模特免于饿死——正如一些人所经历的那样。它告诉时尚产业，它必须为其向女性，尤其是少女，所传递的关于她们必须用来衡量个人价值的社会标尺的信号负责。

P3 The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

这些禁令如果得到充分执行，将向女性（以及许多男性）表明，她们不应让他人成为其美貌的仲裁者。而且也许隐约地，它们暗示人们应该关注品格和智力等无形品质，而不是通过节食来达到零号身材或蜂腰

体型。

P4 The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep – and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.

然而，法国的措施过于依赖严厉惩罚来改变一种仍然将美视为肤浅——以及显骨的文化。根据该法律，使用不符合政府规定的体重指数的时装模特可能导致85,000美元的罚款和六个月的监禁。

P5 The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

时尚产业知道它在关注物质装饰和理想化体型方面存在固有问题。在丹麦、美国和其他一些国家，它正试图为模特和时尚形象设定自愿标准，这些标准更多地依靠同行压力来执行。

P6 In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: "We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people." The charter's main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance. 与法国的行动相反，丹麦时尚产业上月就模特的年龄、健康和其他特征达成了规则和制裁措施。新修订的《丹麦时尚伦理宪章》明确指出："我们意识到并对时尚产业对身体理想的影响负责，尤其是对年轻人的影响。"该宪章的主要执行工具是拒绝设计师和模特经纪公司参加由Danish Fashion Institute举办的哥本哈根时装周(CFW)。但总体而言，它依赖于点名批评的合规方法。

P7 Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

依靠道德劝说而非法律来解决对身体理想的滥用可能是最佳步骤。更好的做法是帮助提升美的观念，使其超越特定产业的物质标准。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

- [A] Physical beauty would be redefined.
- [B] New runways would be constructed.
- [C] Websites about dieting would thrive.
- [D] The fashion industry would decline.

根据第一段,法国会发生什么?

- A) 身体美的定义将被重新界定。 B) 新的T台将被建造。 C) 关于节食的网站将会兴盛。
D) 时尚产业将会衰落。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France? 问的是限定段落里发生的具体事实，不涉及推断或主旨。

【拆句】 According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France? 句首 According to 短语作状语限定信息源；主句是 what 引导的特殊疑问，谓语用 would happen 表将来时，提示答案对应原文里 "将会" 发生的动作（即第一段提到的法律草案后果）。

【定位】 Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting.

法国立法者上周初步通过了一项法律，将雇用过瘦模特走秀定为犯罪；议会还同意禁止那些通过宣扬极端节食来 "煽动过度消瘦" 的网站。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women

↔ **Physical beauty would be redefined**

第一段三句话指向同一结果——把界定 "美" 的权力从时尚业手里抽出、改由法律加以约束，Physical beauty would be redefined 是这一结果的最自然概括。

B) 偷换概念

原文 on runways 只是 "走秀的 T 台"，与新建跑道无关；New runways would be constructed 把 runways 误读成机场/赛道层面的 "新建跑道"。

C) 与原文相反

原文明确要禁止鼓吹极瘦节食的网站，意味着此类网站会受抑制；Websites about dieting would thrive 反向预测它们将兴旺。

D) 无中生有

第一段只字未提时尚产业会因此 "衰退"；The fashion industry would decline 是凭空推断。

22. The phrase "impinging on" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____

- [A] indicating the state of.
- [B] heightening the value of.
- [C] losing faith in.
- [D] doing harm to.

短语 "impinging on" (第2段第2行) 的意思最接近 ____

A) 表明.....的状态。 B) 提高.....的价值。 C) 对.....失去信心。 D) 对.....造成伤害。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 The phrase "impinging on" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to 直接要求选与某短语最接近的同义表达。

【拆句】 The phrase "impinging on" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to 是一句结构平铺的陈述句作题干，主语是被引短语，谓语 is closest in meaning to 后接选项作宾语。无陷阱。

【定位】 They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health.
他们暗示，美不应该由那些最终损害健康的外貌来定义。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

indicating the state of 表 "表明...的状态"，是中性描述，与原文负面语义不符。

B) **与原文相反**

heightening the value of 表 "提升...的价值"，是积极动作，与上下文负面极性相反。

C) **偷换概念**

losing faith in 意为 "对...失去信心"，主语应是人，而原文主语 looks 是 "外貌"，搭配不通。

D) **✓ 正确**

looks that end up impinging on health ↔ **doing harm to**

上下文 end up 与 starving themselves to death 一同框定 impinging on 必带负面后果，doing harm to 与之对齐。

23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?

[A] The French measures have already failed.

[B] Its inherent problems are getting worse.

[C] Models are no longer under peer pressure.

[D] New standards are being set in Denmark.

关于时尚产业,以下哪项是正确的?

A) 法国的措施已经失败了。 B) 其固有的问题正在恶化。 C) 模特不再承受同行压力。

D) 新标准正在丹麦制定。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of the fashion industry? 让考生在四项陈述里选与原文相符者，是典型的细节判断题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true of the fashion industry? which 引导的特殊疑问句，is true of 后接对象。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.
在丹麦、美国及其他少数国家，时尚业正试图为模特和时尚形象设立自愿性标准，更多依靠同行压力来推动执行。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只对法国措施提出批评 rely too much on severe punishment, 但从未说 French measures have already failed——"已经失败" 是凭空升级。

B) 过度推断

原文 The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem 只说 "行业意识到固有问题", 并未声称问题在 getting worse。

C) 与原文相反

原文 rely more on peer pressure for enforcement 明示 "更依赖同行压力", Models are no longer under peer pressure 正好相反。

D) ✓ 正确

In Denmark ... it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images ↔

New standards are being set in Denmark

Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions ↔

New standards are being set in Denmark

第 5、6 段连续两次描述丹麦正在/刚刚订立新标准与新章程, 与 New standards are being set in Denmark 一一对应。

24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for ____

- [A] pursuing perfect physical conditions.
- [B] caring too much about models' character.
- [C] showing little concern for health factors.
- [D] setting a high age threshold for models.

设计师最有可能因____而被CFW拒绝

- A) 追求完美的身体条件。 B) 过于关注模特的性格。 C) 很少关注健康因素。
D) 为模特设定较高的年龄门槛。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for ____ 问 "因什么原因被拒", 对应原文里 CFW 拒绝设计师的具体条件, 是细节题。

【拆句】 A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for ____ 是含空位的陈述句, 主语 A designer, 谓语 is most likely to be rejected 为情态+被动语态, by CFW 表施动者, for 引出原因介词短语, 空位填名词性成分; 理解关键是被动结构的施动方向——CFW 是 "做拒绝" 的一方。

【定位】 Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. ... The charter's main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute.

丹麦时尚业上个月就涉及模特的年龄、健康及其他特征的规则与惩戒达成一致.....该章程的主要执行手段，是拒绝设计师及模特经纪公司进入由丹麦时尚研究所运营的哥本哈根时装周（CFW）。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

章程意在反对 idealized body types; 追求 perfect physical conditions 恰是章程要纠正的对象——但 "追求完美身体" 本身在原文并未被设为 "被拒" 的明确条件，且语义上 perfect physical conditions 可被中性甚至褒义理解，与 CFW 拒绝标准方向有偏差，干扰性强。

B) **无中生有**

原文 character 出现在评论作者立场处，不属于 CFW 拒入条件；而 caring too much about models' character 是 "过度关注品格"，原文从未提此为问题。

C) **✓ 正确**

rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models ↔

showing little concern for health factors

章程规定 health 是核心规制对象，违反者被 deny access; 故 showing little concern for health factors 正是被 CFW 拒之门外的合理原因。

D) **与原文相反**

章程关心模特 age (年龄) 是要防止 "年龄过低", setting a high age threshold for models 是 "设了高年龄门槛"——即 "限制录用低龄模特", 恰好符合章程精神，故不会被 CFW 拒；选项把 "违章" 与 "守章" 倒置。

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

- [A] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry
- [B] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty
- [C] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France
- [D] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

以下哪项可能是本文的最佳标题？

- A) 时尚产业面临的巨大威胁 B) 只是新一轮对美的争夺 C) 法国饥饿模特的困境
D) 对时尚产业身体理想的挑战

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following may be the best title of the text? 直接问最佳标题，要求覆盖全文核心议题。

【拆句】 Which of the following may be the best title of the text? which 引导的特殊疑问句，情态 may 表 "可能" 弱化语气，of the text 限定 title 的范围是 "本文整篇"。无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

全文未把任何措施定性为 Great Threats——它讨论的是如何挑战体型理想，而非时尚业本身遭遇 "巨大威胁"。

B) 以偏概全

Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty 把全文降格为 "又一次美的较量"，既未点出 "时尚业" 与 "体型理想"，又用 Just Another 贬抑作者立场的严肃性。

C) 以偏概全

A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France 只截取第 2 段 starving themselves to death 与第 1 段 France 一隅，丢弃丹麦对比与作者总结，是典型局部代全文。

D) ✓ 正确

focusing on material adornment and idealized body types ↔

A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step

↔ **A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals**

A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals 同时覆盖法国立法、丹麦章程与作者结尾立场三块内容，是唯一不偏不漏的概括。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women.

第1段，第1句

主句包含非限制性定语从句修饰主语、及物动词后接宾语从句且省略引导词、宾语从句内部有后置定语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；特别是非限制性定语从句插在主谓之间、宾语从句省略that，这两个特征在真题中反复出现，学生掌握后可广泛迁移到其他长难句分析。

Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.

第1段，第2句

综合以上各维度,本句主干识别难度适中,嵌套复杂度和时态语态难度均为中等,但成分划分训练价值和结构典型性都较高。它涵盖了定语从句、宾补结构、形式宾语、情态动词等多个重要考点,且句式在真题中具有代表性。对于基础较弱的学习者,本句既有一定挑战性,又不至于过难,是一个值得优先练习的训练句。

They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health.

第2段，第2句

该句体现四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构:"及物动词+宾语从句(省略引导词)" "宾语从句内嵌定语从句" "被动语态+介词by引出施动者或方式" "情态动词表建议"。这些都是真题反复考查的句式,掌握后可大量复用于理解长难句和翻译题,典型性很强。

It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:双宾语结构、宾语从句、两层定语从句(关系代词省略)、同位语、多个状语(介词短语和不定式)。特别是关系代词的省略和定语从句的嵌套,是学生常见的难点。作为划分成分的练习句,可以训练学生识别从句、区分状语类型、处理省略结构等多项技能。

And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

第3段，第2句

主句接宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,从句内使用情态动词表达建议也很典型。"rather than"引出对比结构在真题中常见,整体句式代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep – and bone-showing.

第4段，第1句

rely on 搭配、不定式作目的状语、that 引导的限制性定语从句、regard as 结构,都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,学习后可大量迁移到其他句子

Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.

第4段，第2句

本句包含动名词短语作主语、情态动词谓语、并列宾语、介词短语状语、限制性定语从句等多种成分，覆盖面较广。主语部分较长且嵌套定语从句，是划分主谓的常见难点；定语从句中 "that" 充当主语，也是学生容易混淆的考点。适合用于成分划分的综合训练。

In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models.

第6段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、时间状语、后置定语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富；介词短语 "on rules and sanctions" 作宾语、分词短语 "regarding..." 作后置定语，可训练学生识别介词宾语与后置修饰语的区别，有一定练习价值，但无典型易错坑点（如形式主语、宾语从句、主谓分离等），训练收益中等。

The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: "We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people."

第6段，第2句

句子结构高度典型:主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的三层架构是四六级和考研英语阅读的常见句式;宾语从句由冒号和引号引入,定语从句省略关系代词,并列谓语共享宾语,这些都是真题中频繁出现的语法现象,掌握后可大量复用。

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step.

第7段，第1句

本句主干识别有一定难度但不至于太绕，结构典型且成分训练价值高，时态语态适中，整体作为句子结构和时态训练材料性价比较高，值得优先练习以掌握动名词作主语和情态动词结构的分析方法。

According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

第21题题干

特殊疑问句加过去将来时是四六级和考研英语阅读理解题干中的常见句式，尤其在问“文章提到某事会怎样”时频繁出现。句首的 "According to" 引导信息来源也是学术和考试文本的典型表达。掌握这一句式后，学生可以快速识别类似题干结构，迁移性较强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇15次 · 真题 36 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇8次 · 真题 304 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇7次 · 真题 24 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇3次 · 真题 65 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇3次·真题40句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇3次·真题25句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇3次·真题20句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次·真题91句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次·真题55句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题41句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次·真题32句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇2次·真题27句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇2次·真题24句

enforcement C1

n. (法律、规则的) 执行, 实施

本篇2次·真题15句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次·真题14句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇2次·真题12句

inherent C1

adj. 内在的;固有的

本篇2次·真题8句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题77句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

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

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deny

B1

v. 否认

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

intellect

C1

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pursue

B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

reject

B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

crime

A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

voluntary

B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

approval

B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

aware

A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

extreme

B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

notion

B2

n. 观念

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

newly

B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

faith

B1

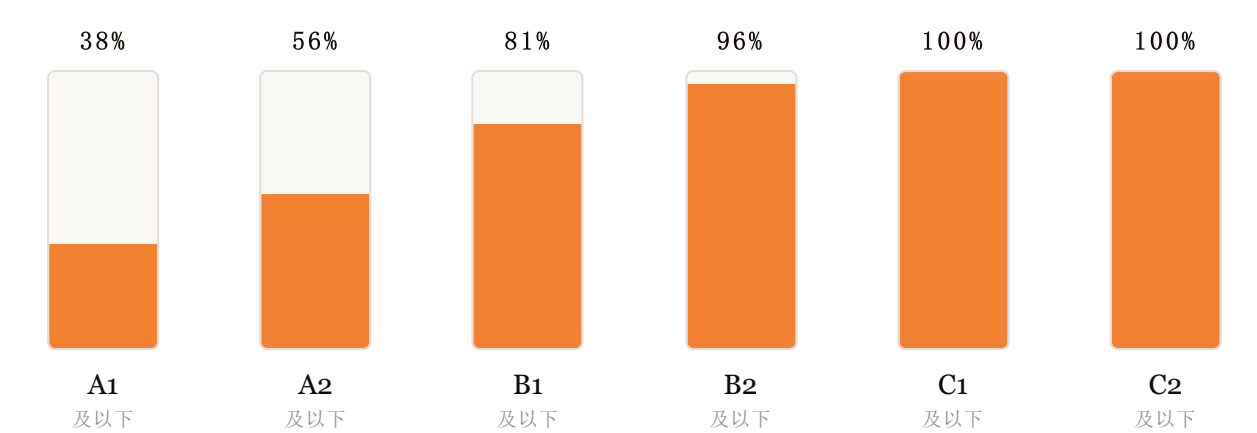
n. 信任

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

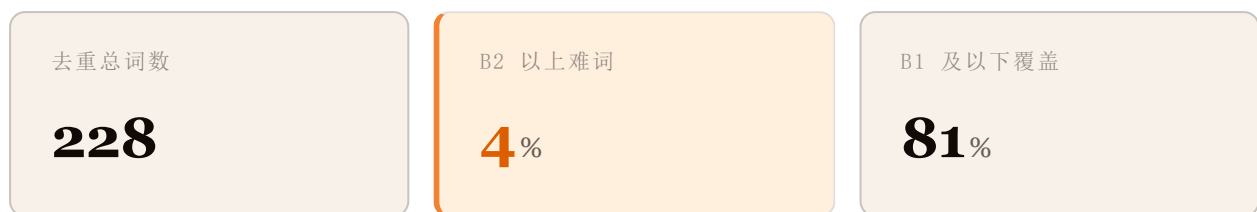
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 228 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 228 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2016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	段落小标题（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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

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 For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate "the countryside" alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

历史上第一次,城镇居民多于乡村居民。在英国,这导致了一个奇特的结果。尽管民意调查显示英国人将"乡村"与王室、莎士比亚和国家医疗服务体系(NHS)并列为让他们最为国家自豪的事物,但这却得到的政治支持有限。

P2 A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save "the beauty of natural places for everyone forever." It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience "a refreshing air." Hill's pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don't make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

一个世纪前,Octavia Hill发起成立National Trust,其目的不是拯救时尚豪宅,而是为了"为所有人永远保存自然场所之美"。这特别是为了给城市居民提供休闲空间,让他们能够体验"清新的空气"。Hill的施压后来促成了国家公园和绿化带的建立。乡村不会再增加了,而每年混凝土都在吞噬更多的乡村。它需要持续的守护。

P3 At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising "off-plan" building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukup, sensing its chance, has sided with

those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

在下次选举中,没有一个大党看起来可能会支持这一观点。保守党的规划改革明确赋予乡村发展优先于保护的地位,甚至授权在当地民众可能反对的地方进行"计划外"建设。可持续发展的概念被定义为有利可图。工党同样希望在地方法议会反对开发的地方中止地方规划。自由民主党保持沉默。只有Ukip察觉到机会,站在了那些恳求对使用绿地采取更审慎方法的人一边。其保护英格兰乡村运动在许多地方保守党组织中引起了恐慌。

P4 The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

建造新房屋、工厂和办公楼的明智之处是在人们所在的地方,即基础设施已经到位的城镇。伦敦代理商 Stirling Ackroyd最近仅在伦敦地区就确定了足够建造五十万套住房的场地,且不侵占绿化带。伦敦的情况如此,外省更是如此。

P5 The idea that "housing crisis" equals "concreted meadows" is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

"住房危机"等于"混凝土草地"的观念纯粹是游说团体的说辞。问题不在于需要更多房屋,而在于一如既往地在哪里建造它们。在游说压力下,George Osborne偏向乡村新建而非城市改造和更新。他偏向城外购物场所而非商业街。这不是自由市场,而是有偏见的市场。乡村城镇和村庄已经发展并将永远发展。当建设坚持在边缘并尊重其特色时,它们发展得最好。我们不会破坏城市保护区。为什么要破坏乡村保护区?

P6 Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative – the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

发展应该是有规划的,而不是放任自流。仅次于荷兰,英国是欧洲人口最稠密的国家。半个世纪的城乡规划使其得以保持令人羡慕的乡村连贯性,同时仍允许低密度的城市生活。替代方案是毫无疑问的——葡萄牙南部、西班牙或爱尔兰被破坏的景观。避免而非促进这种情况应该团结政治光谱的左翼和右翼。

题目与逐题解析

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside_____

- [A] is not well reflected in politics.
- [B] is fully backed by the royal family.
- [C] didn't start till the Shakespearean age.
- [D] has brought much benefit to the NHS.

英国公众对乡村的情感_____

- A) 在政治中没有得到充分反映。 B) 得到了王室的全力支持。 C) 直到莎士比亚时代才开始。
- D) 给NHS带来了很多好处。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Q26 是不完整陈述句，由选项补全；问的是 Britain's public sentiment about the countryside 的某个客观事实状态，不带 infer/imply 这类信号词。

【拆句】 题干 Britain's public sentiment about the countryside 由选项补全为完整陈述句，主语是 Britain's public sentiment about the countryside，谓语由各选项提供；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 While polls show Britons rate "the countryside" alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

尽管民调显示英国人把"乡村"与王室、莎士比亚和国民医疗体系并列，视作让他们最自豪的国家元素，但这种情感在政治上获得的支持有限。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

this has limited political support ↔ **is not well reflected in politics**

预判"公众情感缺政治回应"恰与 is not well reflected in politics 一一对应，无需借助他项排除即可锁定。

B) 无中生有

原文只说乡村与王室"并列被视作骄傲对象"，并未说王室"支持"公众的乡村情感；is fully backed by the royal family 凭空升级为"完全支持"。

C) 无中生有

原文 Shakespeare 只是骄傲对象之一，并未说乡村情感"始于"莎士比亚时代；didn't start till the Shakespearean age 强行赋予时间起源。

D) 偷换概念

NHS 同样只是骄傲对象之一，原文未谈乡村情感"使 NHS 受益"；has brought much benefit to the NHS 偷换关系。

27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being_____

- [A] largely overshadowed.
- [B] properly protected.
- [C] effectively reinforced.
- [D] gradually destroyed.

根据第2段,National Trust的成就现在正在被_____

A) 在很大程度上被掩盖。 B) 得到妥善保护。 C) 得到有效加强。 D) 逐渐被破坏。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 2 是细节题的典型句式, 要求按段内事实补完 the achievements of the National Trust are now being。

【拆句】 the achievements of the National Trust are now being 用 are being + 过去分词的现在进行被动语态, 强调 achievements 当下正在被怎么对待; 考生若忽略 now being (正在被) 这个时态信号, 会错把过去事件当现状。

【定位】 They don't make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

乡村是不可再造的, 混凝土每年都在吞噬更多; 它需要持续不断的守护。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文谈的是"被混凝土物理蚕食", 与 largely overshadowed (在很大程度上被遮蔽/掩盖) 的"声誉被盖过"语义场不符。

B) **与原文相反**

properly protected 是正向"得到妥善保护", 与原文 It needs constant guardianship (仍需持续守护, 言外之意当前保护并不充分) 相反。

C) **与原文相反**

effectively reinforced 是正向"得到有效强化", 与原文"成就正被吞噬"完全反向。

D) **✓ 正确**

concrete consumes more of it ↔ **gradually destroyed**

预判"成就正被吞噬"恰对应 gradually destroyed——两者同为负向破坏义动词, 且时间副词 every year 与 gradually 在过程描述上等值。

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- [A] Labour is under attack for opposing development.
- [B] The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building.
- [C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.
- [D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.

从第3段可以推断出以下哪项?

A) 工党因反对开发而受到攻击。 B) 保守党可能会放弃"规划外"建设。
C) Ukip可能会因其支持乡村保护而获益。 D) 自由民主党正在失去政治影响力。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3? 用 can be inferred 明确要求由文做一步合理延伸，不是直接转述。

【拆句】 Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3? 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句，谓语 can be inferred 为情态被动，强调"能被合理推出"；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

只有 Ukip 嗅到机会，站到了恳请更审慎使用绿地一方；其"保护英格兰乡村运动"让许多地方保守党组织闻之色变。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文说 Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development——是 Labour 想架空地方反对开发的规划权，并未说 Labour 因反对开发而受到攻击。

B) 与原文相反

原文 The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising "off-plan" building 表明保守党正在推进 off-plan，而非要放弃。

C) ✓ 正确

Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land

↔ Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation

struck terror into many local Conservative parties ↔

Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation

Only 排除他党、sensing its chance 暗示机会、struck terror 反映对手警觉——三重信号共同支持 Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation。

D) 过度推断

原文仅说 The Liberal Democrats are silent (保持沉默)，未给任何关于"政治影响力下滑"的信息，silent 不等于 losing influence。

29. The author holds that George Osborne's preference ____

- [A] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
- [B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.
- [C] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
- [D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.

作者认为George Osborne的偏好____

A) 显示了他对乡村地区特色的漠视。 B) 强调了缓解住房危机的必要性。

c) 突显了他反对游说压力的坚定立场。 d) 显露了对城市地区的强烈偏见。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 The author holds that 要求总结作者对 George Osborne's preference 的判断，需基于原文事实再做一步评价归纳。

【拆句】 The author holds that George Osborne's preference 是 that 宾语从句作 holds 的宾语，从句主语 preference 由选项补出谓语；考生易把 "preference" 误读为 "偏爱乡村"，需结合下文 against 结构辨方向。

【定位】 Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

在游说压力下，Osborne 倾向于乡村新建而非城市改造与翻新；他偏好城外购物点而非主街商业。这并非自由市场，而是有偏的市场。乡村城镇与村庄一直在生长，也将继续生长，最佳方式是建设贴近其边缘、尊重其原有风貌。我们不毁城市保护区，凭什么毁乡村保护区？

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

building sticks to their edges and respects their character ↔

shows his disregard for the character of rural areas

Why ruin rural ones? ↔ **shows his disregard for the character of rural areas**

预判 "Osborne 罔顾乡村风貌" 恰与 shows his disregard for the character of rural areas 精准吻合：character 同词复现，respects/disregard 反义对调。

B) 与原文相反

作者明确反对 Osborne 的偏好，并不认为它 "强调了缓解住房危机的必要性"；The idea that "housing crisis" equals "concreted meadows" is pure lobby talk. 已把 "住房危机—乡村开发" 的等式定性为游说话术。

C) 与原文相反

原文明说 Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours...——Osborne 正是顺从游说压力，而非 "坚决对抗"。

D) 过度推断

Osborne 偏好的是乡村新建而非城市改造，可以说他冷落城市改造，但说他对城市本身有 "强烈偏见" 则越过文本——作者自己在 P4 与 P5 都说应在城里建房，但这是作者立场，不是 Osborne 立场。

30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of_____

- [A] the size of population in Britain.
- [B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
- [C] the town-and-country planning in Britain.
- [D] the political life in today's Britain.

在最后一段,作者表达了他对_____的赞赏

- A) 英国的人口规模。 B) 英国令人羡慕的城市生活方式。 C) 英国的城乡规划。
D) 当今英国的政治生活。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 the author shows his appreciation of 直接问作者赞赏的对象, 是典型态度题。

【拆句】 In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of 主句为 the author shows appreciation, of 后由选项补宾语; 语法平铺, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 Britain is Europe's most crowded country 只是引出"为何需要规划"的背景压力, 作者并未表达对人口规模的赞赏。

B) 以偏概全

low-density urban living 是 town and country planning 的结果之一, while still permitting low-density urban living 中 while still permitting 只表附带保留, 作者赞赏的本身是规划本身。

C) ✓ 正确

Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence

↔ **the town-and-country planning in Britain**

末段 enviable 的修饰链向上回溯到 town and country planning 这一主语, 与 appreciation 在态度极性与对象上完全一致。

D) 无中生有

Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum. 是作者对两党的呼吁/期望, 并非对当下英国"政治生活"的赞赏; 应然 ≠ 实然。

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。

A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save "the beauty of natural places for everyone forever."

第2段，第1句

本句体现了常见的历史叙述句式（时间状语 + 主语 + 过去时谓语 + 宾语 + 目的状语），且使用了 "not to do... but to do..." 这一高频对比结构来说明动机。这种句式在考研和四六级阅读中经常出现，用于介绍历史事件或人物行为的背景与目的，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience "a refreshing air."

第2段，第2句

本句结构不算极难，但误判点集中，既能训练主干识别，也能训练从句归属和时态判断，适合作为中等难度的结构时态练习材料。对于巩固常见考试句式尤其值得优先练。

Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development.

第3段，第4句

句子使用 want to do sth 结构加限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。where 引导定语从句修饰抽象地点名词（如 planning、situation 等）也是典型用法，学习后可迁移到类似句子，代表性较强。

This is not a free market but a biased one.

第5段，第5句

主系表结构配合 "not...but..." 否定转折是常见句式，在写作和阅读中频繁出现，具有一定典型性，但简单句本身在考试长难句中代表性有限。

They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character.

第5段，第7句

"where" 引导状语从句说明条件或情况是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，从句内并列谓语结构也较为典型。掌握该句式后可迁移到类似的条件或地点状语从句分析中。

There is no doubt of the alternative – the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland.

第6段，第4句

there be 句型是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构,本句还包含典型的 "of 短语作定语 + 破折号同位语" 组合,是真题中常见的信息补充方式,典型性较高

Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

第6段，第5句

主语是动名词短语且含并列结构 ("Avoiding ... rather than promoting ...")，能训练学生识别非典型主语和并列成分。宾语是名词短语带介词短语定语 ("the left and right of the political spectrum")，覆盖了基本成分划分和修饰关系。适合作为动名词主语和并列结构的练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 76 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。

rural B1

adj. 乡村的，农村的
本篇8次 · 真题 13 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的，都市的
本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

political B1

adj. 政治的
本篇4次 · 真题 54 句

planning B1

n. 规划
本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

local A2

adj. 当地的
本篇3次 · 真题 65 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力
本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇3次·真题 24 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 209 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 87 句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇2次·真题 45 句

housing

B1

n. 住房

本篇2次·真题 41 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇2次·真题 33 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本篇2次·真题 24 句

liberal

C1

adj. 开明的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

royal

B1

adj. 王室的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

conservative

B2

adj. 保守的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

oppose

B2

v. 反对

本篇2次·真题 13 句

ruin

B2

v. 毁坏

本篇2次·真题 8 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

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

gain B1

v. 获得, 赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 29 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 24 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 21 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 16 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 14 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

council B1

n. 委员会

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

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 11 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 11 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 10 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

province B2

n. 省

本篇1次·真题 10 句

abandon

B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

profitable

B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

retain

B2

v. 保留

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

alongside

B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

appreciation

B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prejudice

B2

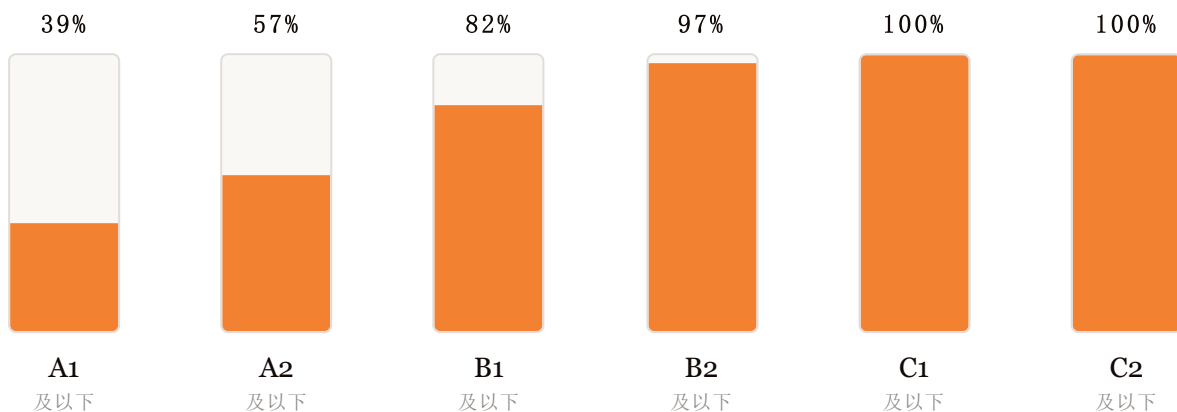
n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 251 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **251** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 251 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

251

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语一 · 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

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 "There is one and only one social responsibility of business," wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, "That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits." But even if you accept Friedman's premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders' money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies – at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

诺贝尔经济学奖得主Milton Friedman写道："企业有且只有一种社会责任，那就是运用其资源并从事旨在增加利润的活动。"但即使你接受Friedman的前提，认为企业社会责任政策是浪费股东的钱，事情也未必那么绝对。新研究表明，企业社会责任可能为公司创造货币价值——至少当它们因腐败受到起诉时是如此。

P2 The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse "halo effect," whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

根据咨询公司EPG的估算，美国和英国的最大型企业每年在企业社会责任上的支出总计超过150亿美元。这可能通过三种方式为其业务增加价值。首先，消费者可能将企业社会责任支出视为公司产品质量高的“信号”。其次，客户可能愿意购买公司的产品，作为向其所帮助的公益事业捐款的间接方式。第三，通过一种更为分散的“光环效应”，公司的善行使获得消费者和其他人更多的关注。

P3 Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under

America's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

以往关于企业社会责任的研究难以区分这些效应,因为消费者可能受到所有三种效应的影响。最近一项研究试图通过考察美国《反海外腐败法》下的贿赂起诉案来将它们分离开。该研究认为,由于检察官在调查过程中不消费公司的产品,他们只可能受到光环效应的影响。

P4 The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms' political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

研究发现,在被起诉的企业中,那些拥有最全面企业社会责任项目的企业往往得到更宽大的处罚。他们的分析排除了是企业的政治影响力而非其企业社会责任立场导致宽大处理的可能性:对政治竞选捐款更多的公司并未获得更低的罚款。

P5 In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR. "We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials," says one researcher.

总体而言,该研究得出结论:尽管检察官理应仅根据案件本身的是非曲直进行评估,但他们确实似乎受到公司企业社会责任记录的影响。一位研究人员说:"我们估计,消除一个重大的劳工权利问题(如童工),或将企业捐赠增加约20%,通常会使罚款比贿赂外国官员的典型处罚低40%。"

P6 Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

研究人员承认,他们的研究并未回答企业应当在企业社会责任上花费多少的问题。它也没有揭示公司在决定其行善政策时,有多少是寄希望于光环效应而非其他可能的好处。但至少他们已经证明,当公司陷入法律纠纷时,良好品行的证据可以为它们赢得代价更小的处罚。

题目与逐题解析

31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with_____

- [A] tolerance.
- [B] skepticism.
- [C] approval.
- [D] uncertainty.

作者如何看待Milton Friedman关于企业社会责任的论述

A) 宽容 B) 怀疑 C) 赞同 D) 不确定

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with____ 的结构是 view sth with + 态度名词, 空格处必填态度词, 是态度题的标志句式。

【拆句】 句子主干是 The author views Milton Friedman's statement ... with____, view A with B 表示"以 B 的态度看待 A", 空格是态度名词。题干平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But even if you accept Friedman's premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders' money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut.
但即便你接受 Friedman 的前提、把企业社会责任 (CSR) 政策视为浪费股东的钱, 事情也未必那么板上钉钉。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

tolerance 意为虽不同意但允许其存在, 重在"不干预"; 作者明明用新研究反驳 Friedman 的极端论断, 是在"质疑", 而非"容忍"。

B) ✓ 正确

things may not be absolutely clear-cut ↔ **skepticism**

But even if you accept Friedman's premise ↔ **skepticism**

预判到"温和怀疑"后, 四个选项里 tolerance (容忍、偏中)、approval (赞同, 正)、uncertainty (不确定, 无方向) 都不带"质疑"指向, 只有 skepticism 精准命中弱负的怀疑态度。

C) 与原文相反

approval 表赞同; 作者全段用 But 转折并引出反证, 极性显然不是赞同。

D) 偷换概念

uncertainty 表"拿不准、说不清", 是中性无方向的; 而作者明显有方向——他通过"新研究表明 CSR 能带来货币价值"反对 Friedman 的极端断言, 并非自己拿不准。

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by____

- [A] guarding it against malpractices.
- [B] protecting it from being defamed.
- [C] winning trust from consumers.
- [D] raising the quality of its products.

根据第2段,企业社会责任通过何种方式帮助公司

A) 使其免受不当行为的影响 B) 保护其免遭诋毁 C) 赢得消费者的信任 D) 提高其产品质量

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by____ 是 according to + 段号 + 直接问事实, 无推断词。

【拆句】 by + Ving 结构提示空格处是动名词短语, 描述 CSR 帮助公司的"方式"。结构简单。

【定位】 First, consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse "halo effect," whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

其一，消费者可能把 CSR 投入视为公司产品高质量的“信号”；其二，顾客可能愿意购买公司产品，作为间接向其支持的善因捐款的方式；其三，通过更弥散的“光环效应”，公司的善举为它赢得消费者及他人更多的关照。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

guarding it against malpractices 指“保护公司免于不当行为”；第二段三条机制全在讲“对消费者好处”，没有任何一句涉及防止公司自身的违规/不当行为。

B) **无中生有**

protecting it from being defamed 指“防止公司被诽谤”；第二段没有 defame / reputation damage 这一话题，三条机制谈的都是“为公司挣加分”而非“防止减分”。

C) **✓ 正确**

its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers ↔ **winning trust from consumers**
consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality
↔ **winning trust from consumers**

三条机制虽各异，但落点都是“消费者更愿意相信/支持公司”，正是 winning trust from consumers 的核心语义。

D) **偷换概念**

raising the quality of its products 指“提高产品质量”；但原文是 consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality——CSR 只是被“当成”质量信号，并未真的提高质量。

33. The expression "more lenient" (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to ____

- [A] less controversial.
- [B] more effective.
- [C] more lasting.
- [D] less severe.

第4段中“more lenient”这一表达在意思上最接近于

A) 较少争议的 B) 更有效的 C) 更持久的 D) 较不严厉的

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 The expression "more lenient" (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to ____ 是经典的词义题问法。

【拆句】 is closest in meaning to 是固定搭配，意为“在含义上最接近”。结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties.

研究发现, 在被起诉的企业中, CSR 项目最完备的那些公司倾向于获得更宽松的处罚。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

less controversial 指"较少争议的"; 处罚的争议性原文没谈, 谈的只是处罚的轻重。

B) **与原文相反**

more effective 指"更有效的"; 把它代入"more effective penalties"是"更有效的处罚", 反而暗示惩罚力度更大或更精准——与 lenient 的"宽松"方向相反。

C) **偷换概念**

more lasting 指"更持久的"; lenient 谈的是处罚"强度", 与"持续时间"是两个维度。

D) **✓ 正确**

more lenient penalties ↔ less severe

finest that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment ↔ less severe

预判到"处罚更轻"后, 把 lenient 与每个选项试代: only less severe 在搭配 penalties 时严格等价。

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record_____

[A] has an impact on their decision.

[B] comes across as reliable evidence.

[C] increases the chance of being penalized.

[D] constitutes part of the investigation.

当检察官评估案件时,公司的企业社会责任记录

A) 对他们的决定有影响 B) 可作为可靠证据 C) 增加被处罚的可能性 D) 构成调查的一部分

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record_____ 是补全陈述句, 直接问发生了什么, 无 infer/imply。

【拆句】 When 引导时间状语从句, 主句空缺谓语与宾语; 空格处要填一个完整的谓语短语来描述 CSR record 在评估过程中扮演的角色。结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR.

总的来说, 研究得出结论: 尽管检察官本应只根据案件本身的是非曲直来评估案件, 他们似乎确实受到了公司 CSR 记录的影响。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR ↔

has an impact on their decision

预判到"CSR 记录会影响判定"后, 选项 has an impact on their decision 用主动语态 + 名词化 (impact) 精确对应原文的被动+动词 (influenced) 。

B) 过度推断

comes across as reliable evidence 指"被视为可靠证据"; 原文只说 CSR 记录"影响"了检察官, 并未说 CSR 被当成"证据"——更没说是"可靠的"。

C) 与原文相反

increases the chance of being penalized 指"增加被处罚的概率"; 原文恰好相反——CSR 记录好的公司 tended to get more lenient penalties, 处罚反而更轻。

D) 偷换概念

constitutes part of the investigation 指"构成调查的一部分"; 原文是检察官"被 CSR 影响", 与"CSR 是调查对象"是两码事——前者是评估的隐性偏好, 后者是调查的显性流程。

35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?

- [A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.
- [B] The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown.
- [C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated.
- [D] It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.

根据最后一段,关于企业社会责任,下列哪项是正确的

- A) 其对企业的负面影响常常被忽视 B) 公司在这方面的必要支出额度尚不清楚
c) 公司在这方面的财务能力被高估了 D) 它给银行业带来了许多好处

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph 同时限定话题和段落范围, 是典型段内细节判断。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true of X, according to Y? 是判断题的固定句式; 主句的真正主语是 Which (= 哪一项), of CSR 是限定 true 的范围。结构简单。

【定位】 Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR.

研究者承认, 他们的研究并未回答"企业到底应该在 CSR 上花多少钱"这一问题。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked 指"CSR 对企业的负面效应常被忽视"; 末段全在讲"研究的局限"和"好处", 没有任何一句涉及 CSR 的"负面效应"。

B) ✓ 正确

does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR ↔

The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown.

末段三句中, 只有第一句"未回答应花多少"能完整覆盖 B 的两个核心成分 (necessary amount + unknown), 匹配度最高。

C) 偷换概念

Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated 指"企业为 CSR 投入的财务能力被高估"; 原文末段只说"该花多少未知", 并未对企业的财务能力本身做任何评价。

D) 偷换概念

It has brought much benefit to the banking industry 指"CSR 给银行业带来了很多好处"; 原文 how much companies are banking on the halo effect 中 banking on 是固定短语"指望、押宝"的意思, 与"banking industry (银行业)"毫无关系。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

"There is one and only one social responsibility of business," wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, "That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits."

第1段, 第1句

倒装引述句(直接引语+谓语+主语)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 用于引述权威观点。there be结构、主系表结构、不定式作表语、过去分词作定语都是高频考点。掌握这个句子的分析方法后, 学生可以直接套用到大量类似的引述句和定义句中, 迁移性强。

But even if you accept Friedman's premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders' money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut.

第1段，第2句

主句加让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，"even if"引导让步、"may"表示不确定推测、"regard...as..."表示看法，都是典型句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析，具有较强代表性。

First, consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality.

第2段，第3句

本句包含同位语从句，这是四六级和考研英语中的高频考点结构。"take...as..."结构也是常见动词搭配，在阅读理解和翻译题中经常出现。句子整体是学术写作中典型的陈述句式：先提出观点（消费者可能把某物当作信号），再用同位语从句具体解释。这种结构在考试真题和学术文本中代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps.

第2段，第4句

句子结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见：情态动词 + 系表结构 + 不定式的搭配（be willing to do）是高频表达，介词 as 引导方式状语、不定式作后置定语、限制性定语从句省略关系代词都是典型的书面语句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three.

第3段，第1句

本句使用的"主句 + 原因状语从句"结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，"have trouble doing"和被动语态"be affected by"也都是常考搭配。现在完成时和情态动词被动语态的组合在学术文本和真题中经常出现。句子长度适中、结构规范，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和分析中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

第3段，第3句

本句的结构在考研和四六级阅读中非常典型：主句后跟 "that" 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句内部嵌套 "since" 等原因状语从句，且宾语从句使用情态动词加被动语态。这种多层嵌套、情态加被动的句式在学术性文章中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长难句的理解。

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties.

第4段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，特别是 study found that 这类学术研究表述是典型句式。从句内部主语带后置定语修饰、插入状语的结构也是真题中频繁出现的模式，掌握后可大量复用。

Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms' political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

第4段，第2句

本句涵盖了主谓宾、同位语从句、强调句型、定语从句、状语等多种成分，尤其强调句型容易被误判为表语从句或定语从句，同位语从句与其先行词的识别也是常见易错点，作为成分划分练习句能有效训练学生识别复杂嵌套结构和辨析相似从句类型的能力

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR.

第5段，第1句

主句加宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套状语从句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。"whereas" 引导的对比状语从句、"that" 引导的宾语从句、被动语态的使用，都是常考句式，掌握后可大量复用，具有较高的典型性。

"We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials," says one researcher.

第5段，第2句

成分丰富且含多个易错点：either...or 并列动名词短语作主语、倒装结构（says + 主语）、宾语从句、定语从句、比较状语（than...）、介词短语作定语（for bribing...），覆盖主谓宾、定状补多种成分，适合全面训练成分划分能力。

Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies.

第6段，第2句

句中涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语等多种核心成分；宾语由完整从句充当，练习识别名词性从句；主句倒装导致成分位置错位，训练在特殊语序下定位成分的能力；宾语从句内的对比插入结构和时间状语从句的修饰关系，都是值得练习的易错点；成分种类丰富且有典型坑点

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 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。

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇5次 · 真题 80 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇4次 · 真题 77 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇4次 · 真题 66 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇3次 · 真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 150 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

investigation B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

argue B1

v. 争论

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

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 34 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

lasting B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

substantial

B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tolerance

B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

controversial

B2

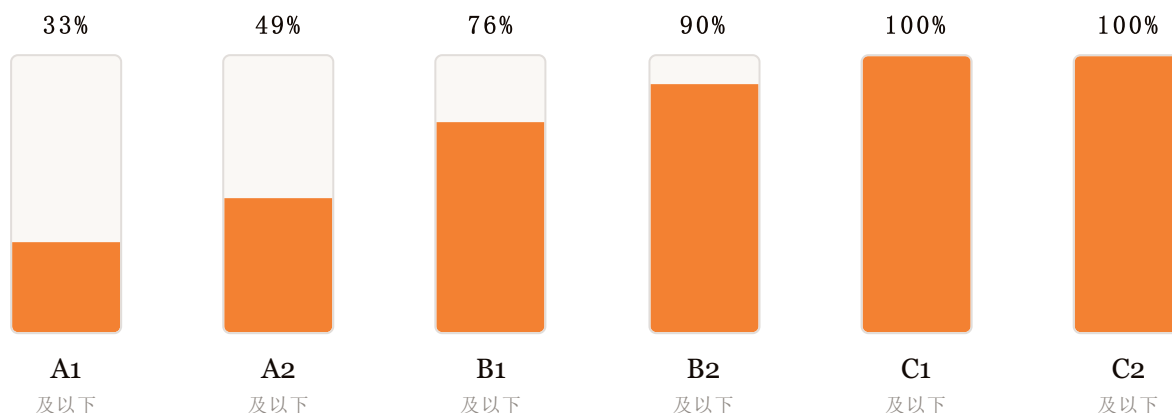
adj. 有争议的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **217** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 21 个 · 约 10%。



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

去重总词数

217

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

考研英语一 · 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

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 There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. "Sometime in the future," the paper's publisher said back in 2010.

终有一天，《纽约时报》将不再在新闻纸上刊印报道。至于这一天究竟何时到来，目前仍存在争议。该报发行人早在2010年就曾表示："未来某个时候。"

P2 Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there's plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks – isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online-only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

抛开对纸墨和翻页沙沙声的怀念不谈，放弃印刷版有充分的动机。制作实体报纸所需的基础设施——印刷机、运输卡车——不仅成本高昂，而且在纯线上竞争对手不受同样财务约束的时代显得过于冗余。读者本就在逐渐远离印刷版。尽管印刷广告销售额仍远超线上和移动端，但印刷版收入仍在下降。

P3 Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

BuzzFeed首席执行官Jonah Peretti表示，尽管管理费用高昂、发行量下降，但仓促取消印刷版将是一个错误。

P4 Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. "Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for

them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you."

Peretti说,《纽约时报》不应在退出印刷业务上浪费时间,但前提是要以正确的方式进行。他表示:"找到加速这一转型的方法对他们来说是合理的,但如果直接停刊,你会让最忠实的客户对你非常不满。"

P5 Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as a blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said. "I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product."

有时做出改变仍然是值得的。Peretti举了Netflix停止DVD邮寄服务转而专注于流媒体的例子。他说:"这曾被视为失策。"但事实证明此举颇具前瞻性。如果Peretti负责《纽约时报》呢?"我不会选定某一年终止印刷版,"他说,"我会提高价格,把它打造成更具传承性的产品。"

P6 The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue." In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year – more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

按照这一思路,最忠实的客户仍能获得他们喜爱的产品,并且会觉得自己在帮助维持他们所信仰事物的质量。Peretti说:"所以如果你为印刷版多付了钱,你会觉得自己在提供帮助。然后每年以更高的幅度提价,本质上是试图创造额外收入。"换句话说,如果要做印刷产品,就为那些已经痴迷于它的人而做。这或许正是《纽约时报》已在实行的策略。每周七天订阅印刷版每年花费近500美元——是纯数字订阅的两倍多。

P7 "It's a really hard thing to do and it's a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn't have a legacy business," Peretti remarked. "But we're going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive."

Peretti评论道:"这真的很难做到,而且BuzzFeed没有传统业务是一种巨大的优势。但我们也会面临类似的问题,当市场和世界发生变化时,我们所做的某些事情就不再合理。在这些情况下,采取更激进而非更保守的态度会更好。"

题目与逐题解析

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to_____

- [A] the high cost of operation.
- [B] the increasing online ad sales.
- [C] the pressure from its investors.
- [D] the complaints from its readers.

《纽约时报》正在考虑停止其印刷版,部分原因是_____

A) 运营成本高昂。 B) 在线广告销售不断增长。 C) 来自投资者的压力。 D) 来自读者的投诉。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to 是一个待补全的陈述句，其后必须填具体原因，属于在原文找具体事实的细节题。

【拆句】 The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to ____ 是“主语 + 谓语 (is considering) + 动名词宾语 (ending its print edition) + 状语 (partly due to ____)”的待补全陈述句，空格填名词性内容；partly 限定“部分原因”，提示原文可能并列多个原因，不要被“只能选一个最全面”的执念绑死。

【定位】 The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks—
—isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online-only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints.

制作一份实体报纸所需的基础设施——印刷机、配送卡车——不仅价格昂贵，而且在纯线上竞争对手不必承担同样财务负担的当下显得过剩。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks—
isn't just expensive

↔ the high cost of operation

预判得到“制作纸版的开支高且过剩”，选项 the high cost of operation 是对其最直接的上位归纳，与原文 expensive、excessive 等关键词同义对应。

B) 无中生有

原文只说 print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts 与 revenue from print is still declining，强调纸广告仍远大于线上广告且纸广告收入在下
滑，根本没有提线上广告销售额在“增长”，选项 the increasing online ad sales 是凭空
给线上广告加“上升”属性。

C) 无中生有

全文谈论停纸版的原因聚焦于基础设施成本、线上对手、读者流失、纸广告收入下滑，
从未提及任何来自投资人/股东的压力，the pressure from its investors 在原文里完全
缺席。

D) 与原文相反

原文 you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you 是
Peretti 警告“如果停纸版会让忠实读者不爽”的将来时假设，并非 the Times 现在因读者
抱怨而考虑停纸版，更不是停纸版的原因。

37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should ____

- [A] end the print edition for good.
- [B] make strategic adjustments.
- [C] seek new sources of readership.
- [D] aim for efficient management.

Peretti 建议,面对当前形势,《纽约时报》应该 ____

- A) 彻底停止印刷版。 B) 做出战略调整。 C) 寻找新的读者来源。 D) 追求高效管理。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should ____ 直接询问 Peretti 在当前情形下提出的具体建议，是对原文观点的客观转述。

【拆句】 Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should ____ 主句是 Peretti suggests that 引导的宾语从句，从句主语是 the Times, should 后接动词短语，是待补全陈述句；in face of the present situation 是插入状语，限定建议的语境，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way.

Peretti 说 the Times 不应在退出纸版业务上拖延时间，但前提是用对的方式去做。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Peretti 的主张恰恰是 only if they go about doing it the right way，并明确警告 if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you；选项 end the print edition for good 把“讲方式地退出”极端化为“一刀切永远停掉”，与原文意见完全相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way

↔ **make strategic adjustments**

I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product ↔ **make strategic adjustments**
预判 'the Times 应在节奏上加速、在路径上讲究方式' 完全对应 make strategic adjustments 的“做战略性调整”，是四个选项中唯一同时覆盖两层意思的归纳。

C) **无中生有**

Peretti 谈的是如何对待“现有最忠实读者”和如何转型，从未提议 the Times 去寻找新的读者来源，seek new sources of readership 在原文里没有任何对应表述。

D) **偷换概念**

Peretti 关心的是“做不做、怎么做”这种战略方向问题（继续/加速退出、是否涨价、是否打造 legacy product），并未谈到管理是否高效；aim for efficient management 把维度从战略调整偷换成日常管理效率。

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product" ____

- [A] helps restore the glory of former times.
- [B] is meant for the most loyal customers.
- [C] will have the cost of printing reduced.
- [D] expands the popularity of the paper.

从第5段和第6段可以推断出，“传承产品”____

- A) 有助于恢复昔日的荣光。 B) 是为最忠实的客户准备的。 C) 将降低印刷成本。
- D) 扩大报纸的知名度。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product" ____ 用 inferred 这一标志性动词，直接定性为推断题。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product" ____ 用 it 作形式主语，真主语是 that 引导的从句；从句主语 a "legacy product" 后跟选项补全谓语；inferred from ... that ... 是固定结构，提示“根据……可推出……”。

【定位】 The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. ... In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it.
(按 Peretti 的设想) 最忠实的读者仍然能拿到他们偏爱的产品，并且会觉得自己在帮忙维系所信赖之物的品质……换句话说，如果你打算继续做纸质产品，就把它做给那些早已痴迷于它的人。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文谈到 Peretti 提议涨价、维系品质，是面向未来商业模式的设计，从未涉及“恢复昔日辉煌”这种怀旧叙事；helps restore the glory of former times 是借 legacy 一词的“传统/遗留”联想凭空发挥。

B) **✓ 正确**

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor ↔

is meant for the most loyal customers

if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it

↔ **is meant for the most loyal customers**

选项 is meant for the most loyal customers 就是预判语义的最简短表述：legacy product 的目标受众正是最忠实/最痴迷的读者。

C) **与原文相反**

P5 与 P6 都在谈 raise prices、higher rate each year、generate additional revenue，全是涨收入侧；从未提到印刷成本会被降低，will have the cost of printing reduced 与文意走反方向。

D) **与原文相反**

Peretti 的方案是把产品收窄给 the people who are already obsessed with it，明显属于受众收敛策略；expands the popularity of the paper 把方向反成“扩大受众/影响力”，正负相反。

39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world, ____
- [A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.
 - [B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.
 - [C] aggressiveness better meets challenges.
 - [D] legacy businesses are becoming outdated.

Peretti 认为,在一个变化的世界中,____

- A) 传统奢侈品可以不受影响。 B) 谨慎有助于解决问题。 C) 进取更能应对挑战。
D) 传承业务正在变得过时。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Peretti believes that, in a changing world,____ 问 Peretti 的明确信念,且原文末段会出现对应直接引语,属细节题。

【拆句】 Peretti believes that, in a changing world,____ 是 Peretti believes that 引导的宾语从句, in a changing world 为插入状语,从句主谓宾由选项补全;结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 But we're going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.

但我们仍会遇到这样的难题——市场和世界变化时,原本在做的事不再合理。在那些情形下,与其更保守,不如更激进。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

it's a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn't have a legacy business 中 luxury 比喻“BuzzFeed 没历史包袱是种巨大幸运”，与“传统奢侈品”毫无关系；traditional luxuries can stay unaffected 把比喻义中的 luxury 死板字面化，并加上“不受影响”这一原文没有的属性。

B) 与原文相反

Peretti 明确说 it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive, 与 cautiousness facilitates problem-solving 主张的“谨慎有助解决问题”正好相反。

C) ✓ 正确

it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive ↔

aggressiveness better meets challenges

we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes

↔ **aggressiveness better meets challenges**

预判语义是“更激进胜过更保守”，唯一匹配的选项就是 aggressiveness better meets challenges, 连关键词 aggressive 都被原词保留。

D) 过度推断

原文谈的是“原本在做的事在新形势下不再合理”，这是针对所有企业的一般规律，并非断言“legacy businesses 正在过时”这一总论断；legacy businesses are becoming outdated 把局部条件性判断升格为对整个 legacy 业态的全称判断。

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

- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once
- [B] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good
- [C] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion
- [D] Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题？

- A) 一次性全面转向在线报纸 B) 把你的印刷报纸做成奢侈品 C) 让你的报纸永远保持时尚
D) 珍惜你手中仍有的报纸

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title of the text? 显式问全文最佳标题，要求覆盖全文核心主张，是典型主旨题。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title of the text? 是 which 引导的特殊疑问句，would be 是虚拟语气表“最合适的”，结构无难度。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文核心主张恰恰是 rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake 与 if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you, 明确反对一夜全转线上; Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once 把转折前的诱因升格为全文主张, 方向相反。

B) ✓ 正确

I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product ↔

Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good

Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year – more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription

↔ **Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good**

if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it

↔ **Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good**

B 同时承接转折后 Peretti 的核心建议 (不一刀切而做高端化) 与价格、受众两条证据, 是四个选项里唯一覆盖各区间最大公约数的标题。

C) 过度推断

原文承认 the Times 终将停掉纸版, 只是建议在过渡期把纸版打造成 legacy product; Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion 中 Forever in Fashion 把方案绝对化、永久化, 与全文“总有一天停纸版”的前提相矛盾。

D) 以偏概全

Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand 只是一句情感号召, 呼吁读者珍惜手中报纸, 没有体现“涨价 + 做成 legacy product + 面向忠实读者”等任何核心主张, 仅与 The most loyal customers 的局部情感色彩沾边。

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。

There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint.

第1段, 第1句

这句话结构不算过难, 但涵盖主干定位、名词后置修饰和时态搭配三个高频训练点, 典型性强, 适合作为结构与时态的优先练习材料。

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there's plenty of incentive to ditch print.

第2段，第1句

"there is/are" 存在句加不定式后置修饰，是常见且可迁移的句式。句首附加短语后接主干陈述的写法，在正式英文中也很典型。

Readers are migrating away from print anyway.

第2段，第3句

主语加进行时谓语再接状语，是英语里很常见也很可迁移的基础句式。掌握这种句子的拆分方法后，可以直接用于很多描述趋势和变化的句子。

And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

第2段，第4句

"让步状语部分 + 逗号 + 主句"是非常常见的书面句式，考试阅读里也很常见。掌握这种读法后，迁移到其他带 "though" 或类似让步标志的句子很直接。

Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way.

第4段，第1句

这句结构不算特别怪，却集中包含外层陈述、内层观点、条件限制和情态判断，适合作为结构与时态的综合练习材料。对建立稳定的分层阅读习惯很有帮助。

"Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you."

第4段，第2句

这句结构层次清楚但不简单，既有代表性，又覆盖多种常考成分和时态形式。对训练“先分层、再找主干、最后判时态”的能力很有帮助。

Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming.

第5段，第2句

“主句谓语 + 宾语名词 + of 短语补充内容 + 不定式表目的”是英文说明文里很常见的写法。掌握这种结构后，处理同类长宾语句子时可直接迁移。

"It was seen as a blunder," he said.

第5段，第3句

“引语 + 说明谁说”是很常见的书面叙述结构，前半句的被动表达也较常见。掌握这类句子后，阅读新闻、故事和议论文时都能反复迁移。

The move turned out to be foresighted.

第5段，第4句

“主语 + turned out + 不定式/表语补足”是比较常见的书面表达，掌握后可以迁移到类似结果判断句。它不算复杂难句，但属于值得认识的常见骨架。

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in.

第6段，第1句

本句结构层次丰富但没有难到失控，既能练主干定位，也能练从属内容和时态辨认，适合作为重点训练材料。对提升长句拆解能力很有帮助。

In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it.

第6段，第4句

条件状语从句 + 祈使句主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中较常见，尤其是建议类、指导类文本；祈使句表达建议、定语从句限定对象的模式具有较高复用性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year – more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

第6段，第6句

动名词短语作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较结构with省略也是常见的简洁表达方式，破折号引出补充说明在学术和新闻文本中极为典型，掌握后可大量迁移到同类句子

"But we're going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive."

第7段，第2句

这句在结构训练上的收益很高，尤其适合练习从外到内拆长句和区分各层谓语。虽然时态本身不算最难，但结构层级典型、易错点集中，值得优先训练。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会
本篇6次 · 真题 304 句

product A2

n. 产品
本篇4次 · 真题 77 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户
本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

online A2

adj. 在线的
本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

reader A2

n. 读者
本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入，收益
本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

ad

A2

n. 广告

本篇2次·真题 18 句

aggressive

B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 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

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

publish

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 36 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本篇1次·真题 24 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 20 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 16 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 13 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 11 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

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

remark B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

streaming B2

n. 流媒体播放

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sustain B2

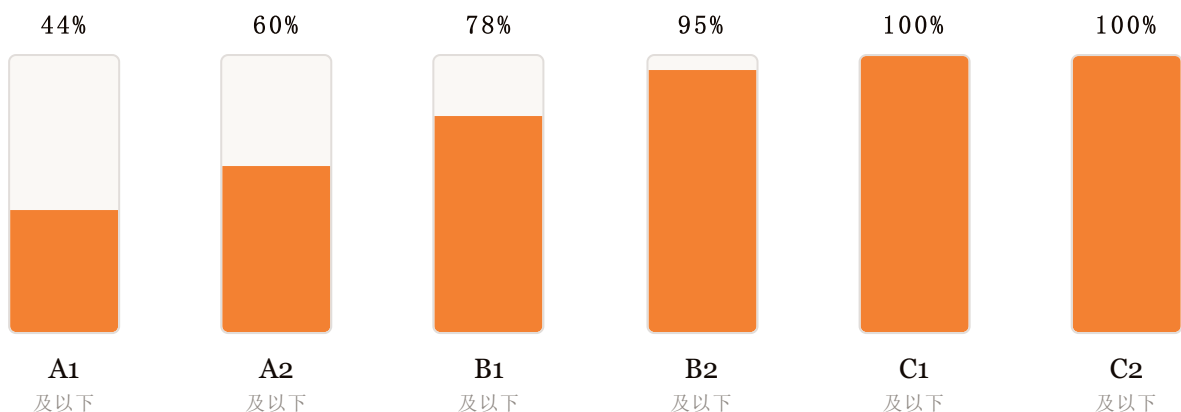
v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 213 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 213 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 10 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 213 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 213	B2 以上难词 5%	B1 及以下覆盖 78%
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考研英语一 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空 (四选一)	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解 (四选一)	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解 (四选一)	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解 (四选一)	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解 (四选一)	本题
Section II Part B	段落小标题 (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 →

2016年 考研英语一段落小标题（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题 答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS · 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2016年 考研英语一段落小标题（7选5）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、13 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子，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(2016)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

无论工作环境是正式还是非正式，你展现自己的方式都会产生影响。这在第一印象中尤其如此。根据普林斯顿大学的研究，人们仅凭你的外表，就能在十分之一秒内评估你的能力、可信度和讨人喜欢的程度。

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

当今职场与“为成功而着装”时代的区别在于，可选择范围要广泛得多。规范已经演变并分化。在某些场合，红色运动鞋或正装T恤可以传达地位；在另一些场合则不然。此外，我们呈现的任何形象都会被LinkedIn等社交媒体服务放大。很可能，你的头像照片现在被看到的频率比一二十年前高得多。千禧一代似乎面临着一个悖论：他们是最不拘礼节的一代，却也是最注重风格和个人品牌的一代。这可能令人困惑。

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

那么我们该如何应对呢？我们如何知道何时该投资升级形象？以及实现这一升级以促进我们目标的最佳方式是什么？以下是一些建议：

(41) _____

判断时机是否合适

As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions – when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

作为一名高管教练，我发现形象升级在过渡期特别有帮助——当寻找新工作、步入新的或更公开的角色，或改变工作环境时。如果你正处于变化期，或只是感到停滞不前、陷入困境，现在可能是个好时机。如果你不确定，可以向值得信赖的朋友、同事和专业人士寻求诚实的反馈。留意他人如何看待你的线索。也许根本不需要升级，这也没关系。

(42) _____

明确你的目标

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo." (It's OK to use characterizations like that.)

弄清楚你希望产生什么影响。你是想更新形象还是转变形象？对一个人来说，目标可能是被更认真地对待并提升职业形象。对另一个人来说，可能是被认为更平易近人，或更现代、更时尚。对于从金融业转向广告业的人来说，也许他们想看起来更像“SoHo风”。（使用这样的特征描述是可以的。）

(43) _____

理解情境

Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

像人类学家一样审视你的工作环境。你所处环境的规范是什么？什么能传达地位？谁是你最重要的受众？你尊敬和仰慕的人如何展现自己？你对文化背景理解得越好，就越能控制自己产生的影响。

(44) _____

与专业人士合作

Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J.Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you might think.

寻求专业人士的支持，并与他们分享你的目标和情境。聘请私人造型师，或使用J.Crew等商店的免费造型服务。尝试找发型师而不是理发师。与专业摄影师合作，而不是让配偶或朋友拍照。这并不像你想象的那么昂贵。

(45) _____

提高效率

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

风格升级的目的不是变得更虚荣或花更多时间纠结穿什么。相反，应把它作为减少决策疲劳的机会。选择一套标准的工作制服或几个常用选项。与造型师一次性购买所有衣服，而不是独自购物，一次买一件。

[A] Create a new image of yourself

[B] Have confidence in yourself

[C] Decide if the time is right

[D] Understand the context

[E] Work with professionals

[F] Know your goals

[G] Make it efficient

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Decide if the time is right

判断时机是否合适

【主旨】 判断现在是否是升级形象的好时机

本段通篇在帮你判断"该不该、是不是现在升级"：先说形象升级在人生转折期最有用 image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions, 接着 now may be a good time 提示此刻或许正合适，又补一句若拿不准就 ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, 最后 Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK. 给出"也可能不必升级"的反面——整段绕的都是"时机/要不要"这个判断。

【依据】 "时机是否合适"正是全段焦点

标题 Decide if the time is right 与本段反复出现的时机判断同义对上：now may be a good time 与 Maybe there's no need for an upgrade 一正一反，正是在"decide if the time is right"。它概括的是整段的判断主题，不是某一句。

【竞争】 [F] 偏到"目标"，本段没讲目标

Know your goals 看着也像建议步骤，但本段谈的是"要不要/何时"动手，全程没说"想达到什么效果"；想清目标是下一段第 5 段的事，放这里范围错位。

【验证】 把 Decide if the time is right 放回第 4 段：从 now may be a good time 到 Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK. 全段都在权衡"现在该不该升级"，标题不偏窄不偏宽，且作为"总起+分点"里逻辑上的第一招（先判断要不要做）完全自治。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 **[F]** 段首

【小标题】 Know your goals

明确你的目标

【主旨】 先想清楚你希望产生什么影响

段首祈使句 Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. 就是主旨——动手前先弄明白你要的效果；后面 to be taken more seriously 与 to be perceived as more approachable 只是不同人不同"目标"的举例，是论据，归到"想清你要什么效果"这句主旨上。

【依据】 "想清目标"是"弄清想要的影响"的同义改写

Know your goals 与段首 Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. 主旨层同义："想清你要的 impact"就是"know your goals"，goals 正对应文中那些 to be taken more seriously、more approachable 的不同目标。它概括整段，不是某一例。

【竞争】 **[A]** 本段是"想目标"不是"造形象"

Create a new image 因 refresh your image or pivot it 里出现 image 而看着像，但这是词面重合：本段只在"决定想要什么效果"这一规划层，还没到动手塑造，选 A 等于把"定目标"误读成"已造出新形象"。

【验证】 把 Know your goals 放回第 5 段：段首 Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. 直接等同"明确目标"，后续各种 to be taken more seriously / more approachable 都是不同人的 goals 例子，标题恰好统摄全段，符合"先判断时机、再定目标"的推进顺序。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 **[D]** 段首

【小标题】 Understand the context

了解所处环境

【主旨】 像人类学家一样摸清所处环境的规矩

段首 Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. 定调——要观察你所在环境；随后一连串反问 What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? 都在追问"这个环境的规矩、什么代表地位"，结尾 The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact. 点明：越懂文化语境越能掌控影响。整段主旨是"读懂你所处的环境"。

【依据】 "弄懂语境"与段尾 cultural context 同义

Understand the context 与段尾 The better you understand the cultural context 几乎逐词对应，又与段首 Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. 呼应——整段就是教你读懂所处环境，标题概括的是全段主旨。

【竞争】 [E] 本段是自己观察，不是找专业人士

Work with professionals 是第 7 段的事；第 6 段从头到尾让"你"像人类学家一样自己 Look at your work environment，没有任何专业人士登场，立场是"亲自观察"而非"借助他人"。

【验证】 把 Understand the context 放回第 6 段：段首 anthropologist 式观察、段中一连串关于 norms 与 status 的追问、段尾 understand the cultural context，三处首尾呼应全指向"读懂环境"，标题不偏不倚，与全文分步推进自治。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [E] 段首

【小标题】 Work with professionals

与专业人士合作

【主旨】 请专业人士来帮你打理形象

段首祈使 Enlist the support of professionals 即主旨——争取专业人士的支持；后面 Hire a personal stylist、找 hair stylist、用 professional photographer 都是"找专业的人"的具体举例，归到"借助专业人士"这句主旨上，末句 It's not as expensive as you might think. 是打消顾虑的补充。

【依据】 "与专业人士合作"逐词对上段首

Work with professionals 与段首 Enlist the support of professionals 主旨层同义，且 stylist、hair stylist、photographer 三例都属 professionals，标题概括的是整段的统一动作，不是某一个例子。

【竞争】 [G] 本段讲"找谁做"，不是"高效做"

Make it efficient 是第 8 段的事。第 7 段焦点是"借助专业人士"，虽末句提到 not as expensive（省钱），但那只是打消顾虑，不等于"提高效率"；把 E 错配成 G 是把"找专业的人"误读成"图省事"。

【验证】 把 Work with professionals 放回第 7 段：段首 Enlist the support of professionals 直接对应标题，下面 Hire a personal stylist 等三例全是专业人士，标题统摄全段且与前几步（判时机→定目标→懂环境→找专业人士）的推进顺序自治。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 **[G]** 强转折后

【小标题】 Make it efficient

提高效率

【主旨】 用升级形象来省心、减少决策疲劳

本段先用 The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain 否定一种误解，转折词 Instead 之后才是真主旨 use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue.——把升级当成减少"穿什么"决策疲劳的机会；后面 Pick a standard work uniform、一次买齐衣服都是"省事"的具体做法。整段主旨是"让打理形象变高效省心"。

【依据】 "高效"对应"减少决策疲劳"

Make it efficient 与转折后主旨 reduce decision fatigue 主旨层同义：减少为穿衣反复纠结，就是把这件事做得"efficient"；Buy all your clothes at once 一次买齐也是高效的体现，标题概括整段。

【竞争】 [A] 本段讲"高效打理"，不是"造新形象"

Create a new image 因本段属"style upgrade"话题而看着沾边，但第 8 段的落点是 reduce decision fatigue——怎么省心地维持形象，不是"塑造新形象"这个动作；选 A 是把"高效"的主旨偷换成了"造形象"。

【验证】 把 Make it efficient 放回第 8 段：转折后 use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. 加上 Pick a standard work uniform、一次买齐等做法，全在讲"怎么省心高效"，标题恰好概括全段，作为分步建议的收尾（落到执行上的省事）也自洽。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

小标题匹配（7选5）先通读全文，把握话题与组织方式（总起 + 分点罗列），这是逐空判断「概括得对不对」的全局底图。

如何升级职业形象的分步操作指南

全文是一篇"总起 + 分点罗列"的实用建议文：前三段引言点题，指出形象很重要却又难以拿捏，So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? 并在末尾 Here are some tips: 抛出"下面给几条建议"。其后第 4 至 8 段正是这几条 tips，每段讲形象升级的一个步骤，因此每个待选小标题对应的就是该段所讲的那"一招"。

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

小标题匹配的候选比空位多 2 个。下面逐条给出小标题全文、中译与「这条自身的关键词」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终填不进任何空的就是干扰项。

[A] Create a new image of yourself

为自己塑造一个全新形象

关键词 塑造"全新"形象

干扰项 · 未选用

[B] Have confidence in yourself

对自己要有信心

关键词 自信、心态

干扰项 · 未选用

[C] Decide if the time is right

判断时机是否合适

关键词 判断"时机"是否合适

填入第 41 空

[D] Understand the context

弄懂所处的环境（语境）

关键词 弄懂"环境/语境"

填入第 43 空

[E] Work with professionals

与专业人士合作

关键词 借助"专业人士"

填入第 44 空

[F] Know your goals

明确你的目标

关键词 想清"目标"

填入第 42 空

[G] Make it efficient

让它高效起来

关键词 讲求"高效"

填入第 45 空

DISTRACTORS • 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[A] Create a new image of yourself

"造新形象"是全文话题，却概括不了任何单段

Create a new image of yourself 与全文 image upgrade 的大话题高度相关，第 5 段有 image、第 8 段属 style upgrade，最易被误塞进 42 或 45。但它说的是"塑造新形象"这个总结，而每一段讲的是其中某一具体步骤——第 5 段 Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. 是定目标、第 8 段 reduce decision fatigue 是求高效，没有哪段单讲"创造新形象"这个动作，故概括层级偏宽，落不到任何一段。

[B] Have confidence in yourself

"自信"是心态口号，全文无对应段

Have confidence in yourself 是一句励志式的心态建议，读着像职场鸡汤而诱人。但全文五个步骤段讲的都是判断时机、定目标、懂环境、找专业人士、求高效等"外在操作"，没有任何一段在谈"自信/心态"；它与各段主旨维度不同，谁都填不进去，是典型的话题氛围相近却无实际对应的冗余干扰项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

19 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。

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact.

第1段，第1句

"No matter how" 引导的让步状语从句、省略关系词的定语从句修饰主语，这两个结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。句式典型，掌握后可应用于大量同类句子的分析，迁移价值高。

According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

第1段，第3句

主句采用 "主语 + 谓语 + 并列宾语 + 多个状语" 的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂简单句句式。定语从句修饰 the way 且省略关系词,也是高频考点。句首介词短语作状语、过去分词短语作方式状语,都是典型的书面语表达方式。掌握本句结构后,可以较好地迁移到其他学术性或说明性文本的理解中

Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn.

第2段，第4句

这句话结构上有代表性，难度中等，既不会过于简单，也不会因层级太深而劝退初学者。它特别适合训练“内外层谓语分离”和“主语从句整体占位”这两个关键能力。

Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago.

第2段，第5句

"Chances are (that)..." 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达概率的句式，表语从句省略 that 也是高频现象；被动语态 + 比较结构的组合在真题中经常出现。掌握该句式后，学生可在多种语境中识别和运用类似结构，迁移性较强。

Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding.

第2段，第6句

简单句结构在考试中常见,插入语的使用和后置定语修饰宾语的模式也较典型,但句子整体偏简单,没有体现从句嵌套等高频复杂结构,典型性中等

And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals?

第3段，第3句

本句的特殊疑问句结构、不定式作后置定语、that引导的限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。尤其是 the way to do sth 和定语从句修饰先行词的组合,在真题中频繁出现,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Decide if the time is right

第4段，第1句

祈使句 + 宾语从句的组合在考试中较为常见，尤其是 if 引导的宾语从句（表示“是否”）是典型的考点。但整体句式较短且简单，没有体现更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊句式，代表性中等。

Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

第5段，第5句

具有一定典型性。并列句和 "there be" 句型是四六级常考结构，"Maybe" 开头的推测表达也常见于口语和书面语。但句子过于简短，缺少定语从句、状语从句等更复杂的典型考点。

For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish.

第7段，第4句

形式主语 "it" 加系动词加不定式表语的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，尤其在表达目的、意图或结果时。情态动词 "may" 表推测也是常见用法。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可应用于理解大量类似句式。

How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves?

第9段，第5句

特殊疑问句搭配限定性定语从句修饰主语的结构在考试阅读和写作中频繁出现,属于典型句式。定语从句关系代词省略也是常考语法点。掌握本句结构后,学习者可将其迁移到大量类似的"疑问句 + 定语从句限定主语"的场景中。

The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

第9段，第6句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研中的高频句式，常用于表达因果或条件关系，且本句的比较结构、情态动词用法、介词短语作定语等都是典型的考点结构，掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

Try a hair stylist instead of a barber.

第11段，第3句

祈使句在口语和应用文（如说明书、广告、建议）中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读或写作的长难句中出现频率较低。本句结构虽典型，但作为考试句式代表性有限，掌握后的迁移价值主要体现在口语和实用场景，而非考试阅读理解。

Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend.

第11段，第4句

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见,但在四六级、考研阅读真题中出现频率较低,此类句式更多见于说明书、广告或建议类短文,作为常考句式的代表性一般。

It's not as expensive as you might think.

第11段，第5句

否定比较结构 "not as ... as" 和比较状语从句是考试中常见的句式，尤其在阅读理解和完形填空中频繁出现。情态动词表推测的用法也是常考点。这个句子结构简洁但典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式，代表性较强。

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear.

第13段，第1句

主系表结构搭配并列不定式作表语是常见句式，且否定形式与并列连词 "or" 的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue.

第13段，第2句

祈使句 + 宾语补足语结构("use it as...")在四六级、考研英语阅读和写作中频繁出现,是典型的建议或指令表达句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似场景,具有较高代表性。

Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

第13段，第4句

涉及谓语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分，且包含介词短语状语和动名词短语对比结构，成分种类较丰富，但无复杂修饰或易错陷阱，训练价值中等偏下。

Have confidence in yourself

选项B

祈使句在日常表达和劝告类文本中常见，但在四六级和考研英语阅读真题中占比较低，真题更侧重复杂陈述句和多层从句结构，本句作为典型句式的代表性一般。

Decide if the time is right

选项C

祈使句带宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，特别是在建议性或指令性表达中。掌握这种结构有助于识别名词性从句和祈使句的语气判断。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 50 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。

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇5次·真题45句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇4次·真题46句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇4次·真题16句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题53句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题24句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇2次·真题23句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次·真题19句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇2次·真题19句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本篇2次·真题17句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇2次·真题14句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇2次·真题13句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题87句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题70句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题63句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 23 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 20 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 16 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

conscious B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

anthropologist C1

n. 人类学家

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

millennial C1

n. 千禧一代 (1981-1996年出生的人)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spouse

B2

n. 配偶

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uniform

B1

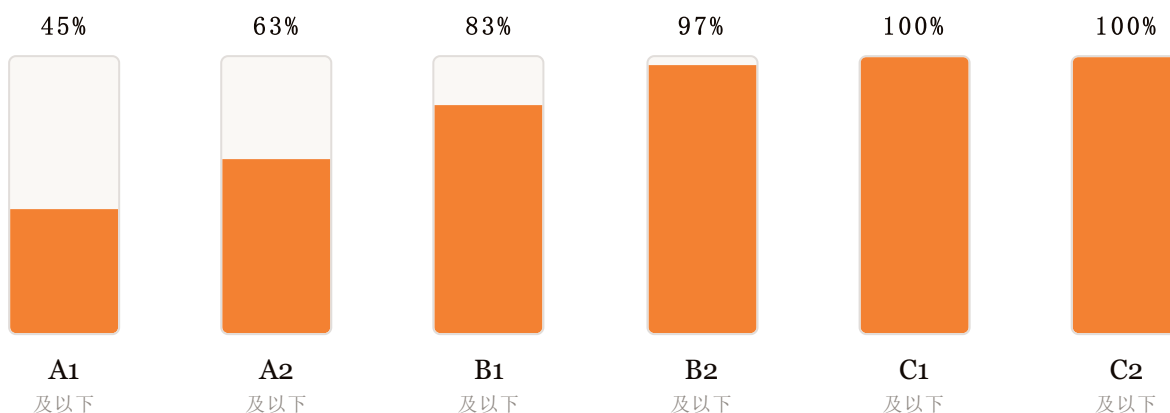
n. 制服

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **197** 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）· 数据为全文去重词 197 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

197

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语一 · 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

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)

Mental health is our birthright. (46)We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47)Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

心理健康是我们与生俱来的权利。我们不必学习如何保持心理健康;它内置于我们体内,就像我们的身体知道如何愈合伤口或修复骨折一样。心理健康无法习得,只能被重新唤醒。它就像身体的免疫系统,在压力下或因缺乏营养或锻炼而被削弱,但它永远不会离开我们。当我们不理解心理健康的价值,也不知道如何获得它时,心理健康就会对我们隐藏起来。我们的心理健康并不会真正消失;就像云层后面的太阳,它可能暂时被遮挡,但完全有能力在瞬间恢复。

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem – confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives – the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48)Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as

patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

心理健康是包含自尊的种子——对自己的信心以及信任自己常识的能力。它让我们能够正确看待自己的生活——不把自己看得太重的能力,能够自嘲,看到更大的格局,并看到事情会解决的。这是一种天生的或无需学习的乐观主义。心理健康让我们在他人遇到麻烦时以同情看待他们,在他们痛苦时以善意对待他们,无论他们是谁都以无条件的爱对待他们。心理健康是创造力的源泉,用于解决问题、化解冲突、美化我们的环境、管理家庭生活,或想出创造性的商业想法或发明来让我们的生活更轻松。它赋予我们对自己和他人的耐心,以及在开车、钓鱼、修车或抚养孩子时的耐心。它让我们看到每时每刻环绕我们的美——自然之美、文化之美、日常生活流动之美。

(49)Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50)As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allows us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

尽管心理健康是我们生活的万能良药,但它极为平常,你会发现它一直在那里指引你做出所有艰难的决定。即使在最平凡的生活情境中,它也一直可用,向你展示对与错、好与坏、朋友与敌人。心理健康通常被称为良知、本能、智慧、常识或内心的声音。我们简单地将其视为健康而有益的智慧思想流动。正如你将看到的,知道心理健康始终可用并知道信任它,能让我们放慢脚步活在当下,快乐地生活。

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】 畅销书作家理查德·卡尔森 (Richard Carlson) 和执业心理学家约瑟夫·贝利 (Joseph Bailey) 合著的 *Slowing Down to the Speed of Life : How to Create a Peaceful, Simpler Life from the Inside Out* (《放慢生活节奏: 如何从内到外创造一个更平和、更简单的生活》) 一书。

【主旨】 心理健康是与生俱来的本能, 无需习得只能被唤醒

全文是一篇态度温和、肯定的科普议论文。开篇即定调 Mental health is our birthright., 并反复强调它 can't be learned, only reawakened——心理健康不是后天学来的技能, 而是像免疫系统一样内建于人、可被压力暂时削弱却从不离开。把握这个基调, 五句里的褒义语气 (sympathy、kindness、unconditional love、happily) 和核心术语 mental health 的统一译法就有了语境底座。

【指代】 it / our mental health 全篇统一指「心理健康」

46、47、49 句中作主语或宾语的 it，都回指本段反复出现的 Mental health。翻译时一律可还原成「心理健康」或顺承上文译「它」，但译者心里要清楚指向，避免把 it 误当成别的名词。例如 it is built into us 的 it 即心理健康，it can be temporarily hidden from view 同理。

「太阳被云遮」类比承接前文「免疫系统」类比

47 句的 like the sun behind a cloud 并非孤立比喻，它延续第1段已建立的同类逻辑——It is like the immune system of the body: 心理健康像免疫系统、像云后太阳，能被暂时遮蔽 (weakened / hidden)，但 never leaves us。锚定这层「遮蔽但不消失」的语义，47 句 hidden 与 restored 的对照才译得准。

(46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

【意群】 We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; (前半句主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 我们不必学习如何做到心理健康;

难点: **don't have to = 不必, 别误作禁止**

don't have to 是「不必、无需」, 不是「不允许、一定不能」(那是 must not)。结合全文 Mental health can't be learned, 这里说的是「无需去学」, 译成「我们不必学习如何做到心理健康」。

it is built into us (后半句主干 (主系表/被动)) ★ 采分 → 它内建于我们之中

难点: **it 回指心理健康; built into 译「与生俱来」**

it 即上文 Mental health。be built into us 直译「被建造进我们体内」生硬, 按汉语具体化为「与生俱来、生来就有」更自然。

in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. (方式状语 (the same way that 引导)) ★ 采分 → 就如同我们的身体知道如何愈合伤口或修复断骨一样

难点: **in the same way that = 就像...一样; heal/mend 具体化**

the same way that 在此等于 just as, 引导方式状语, 译「就像...一样」。heal a cut 是「愈合伤口」、mend a broken bone 是「修复 (接好) 断骨」, 都要落到具体动作, 别笼统译成「治好」。

【调序】 方式状语提前, 分号保留为前后呼应

汉语习惯把 in the same way that... 这类「就像...一样」的方式状语放在所修饰的动作之前或之后均可, 本句放在「它与生俱来」之后顺承即可; 前后两个分句用「;」或「,」自然衔接, 保持「不必学—生来就有」的因果呼应。

【译文】 我们不必去学习如何让自己心理健康; 它是与生俱来的, 就如同我们的身体生来便知道如何愈合伤口、接好断骨一样。

(47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

【意群】 Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; (前半句主干) ★ 采分 → 我们的心理健康其实并不会消失到任何地方;

难点: **doesn't go anywhere** 是含蓄否定, 意为「哪儿也没去 = 并未消失」

go anywhere 在否定句里不是字面「去某地」, 而是「(它) 哪儿也没去」即「并未离开、没有消失」, 呼应上文 never leaves us。译「并不会真的消失」最贴切。

like the sun behind a cloud, (比喻状语(插入)) ★ 采分 → 就像云朵背后的太阳一样,

难点: **承接前文免疫系统类比的同型比喻**

the sun behind a cloud 延续第1段 It is like the immune system of the body 的逻辑: 太阳被云遮住 ≠ 太阳消失, 对应心理健康被遮蔽 ≠ 它离开。译「就像云后的太阳」即可, 比喻意象要保留。

it can be temporarily hidden from view, (主干(被动)) ★ 采分 → 它可以被暂时地遮蔽于视野之外,

难点: **be hidden from view** 被动转主动; **it** 回指心理健康

it 仍指 mental health。be hidden from view 直译「被从视野中隐藏」生硬, 汉化为「被暂时遮住、暂时看不见」更自然。

but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant. (but 引导转折并列分句) ★ 采分 → 但它完全能够在一瞬间被恢复。

难点: **be capable of being restored** 被动 + **in an instant**

is fully capable of being restored 意为「完全有能力被恢复」, 汉化为「完全能够(在顷刻间)恢复」; in an instant = 转瞬间、顷刻之间。fully 的程度别漏。

【调序】 **比喻插入语归位、被动转主动**

like the sun behind a cloud 是插入的比喻状语, 汉译时提到它所修饰的 it can be temporarily hidden from view 之前, 译成「就像云后的太阳, 它可以被暂时遮住」; 两个被动 hidden、restored 转为主动或自然受事表达, 全句按「不消失—像太阳被云遮—暂时看不见—但能瞬间恢复」顺承。

【译文】 **我们的心理健康其实并不会消失到哪里去; 就像云后的太阳, 它可以暂时被遮住、看不见, 但它完全能够在顷刻间重新焕发出来。**

(48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.

【意群】 Mental health allows us to view others (主干 (主谓宾 + 宾补 to view)) ★ 采分 → 心理健康使我们能够看待他人

难点: **allow sb to do = 使/让某人能够**

allows us to view 是「allow sb to do」结构, 译「使我们能够、让我们得以」; view others 即「看待他人」。这是后面三个并列方式状语共同的主干。

with sympathy if they are having troubles, (方式状语 1 + 条件状语从句) ★ 采分 → 怀着同情, 如果他们遇到困难,

难点: **with + 名词 = 方式状语「怀着...」**

with sympathy 是「带着/怀着同情」的方式状语, 配套的 if they are having troubles 是条件从句。可整合译成「在他人遇到困难时怀着同情 (去看待)」。

with kindness if they are in pain, (方式状语 2 + 条件状语从句 (并列)) ★ 采分 → 怀着善意, 如果他们身处痛苦,

难点: **与上一并列结构同型, be in pain = 处于痛苦中**

结构与前一块完全并列: with kindness 对应 if they are in pain。译「在他人痛苦时怀着善意」。三个 with... 并列要译出层次。

and with unconditional love no matter who they are. (方式状语 3 (and 收尾) + 让步从句) ★ 采分 → 并怀着无条件的爱, 无论他们是谁。

难点: **no matter who = 无论是谁 (让步从句)**

and 收尾第三个并列项; no matter who they are 是「无论他们是谁」的让步从句。unconditional love 译「无条件的爱」。

【调序】 **条件从句前移、三项排比**

汉语习惯把 if they are having troubles 这类条件提到对应方式状语之前, 整合为「在他们遇到困难时, 怀着同情.....」; 三个并列项按「同情—善意—无条件的爱」依次排比, 主干「心理健康让我们能这样看待他人」统领全句。

【译文】 **心理健康让我们能够这样看待他人: 在他们遇到困难时怀有同情, 在他们身处痛苦时怀有善意, 并且无论他们是谁, 都给予无条件的爱。**

(49) Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions.

【意群】 Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, (让步状语从句 (Although 引导)) ★

采分 → 尽管心理健康是我们生活的万能良药,

难点: **cure-all = 万能药; Although 表让步**

cure-all 是合成名词「包治百病的灵药、万能良药」, 并非生词拆字硬猜。Although 引导让步, 与后文「却又十分平常」形成「虽...却...」的反差, 这层逻辑要译出。

it is perfectly ordinary (主句主干) ★ 采分 → 它却是完全平常的

难点: **it 回指心理健康; perfectly ordinary 程度**

it 仍指 mental health。perfectly ordinary 是「极其平常、再普通不过」, perfectly 在此是程度副词「完全、十分」, 不是「完美地」。

as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. (as 引导原因/方式从句, 内含 that 宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 正如你将看到的, 它一直都在, 指引你度过你所有的艰难抉择

难点: **as you will see = 正如你将看到的; it has been there 译「一直都在」**

as 在此引导「正如...那样」的从句, you will see 后接 that 宾语从句。it has been there 不是「它去过那里」, 而是「它一直在那里、始终存在」; direct you through... 是「指引你度过...」, through 配 difficult decisions 译「(帮你) 做出/度过所有艰难的决定」。

【调序】 让步从句前置、「虽...却...」成对译

Although mental health is the cure-all... 让步从句本就在句首, 保持前置, 与主句 it is perfectly ordinary 译成「尽管..., 它却...」的对照; as 从句作为补充说明放在主句之后, 译「正如你将看到的, 它一直都在指引你...」。

【译文】 尽管心理健康是我们安度人生的万能良药, 它却又再平常不过; 正如你将会看到的那样, 它一直都在, 指引着你做出所有艰难的抉择。

(50) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allows us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

【意群】 As you will come to see, (as 引导的状语 (插入)) → 正如你将逐渐认识到的,

难点: **come to see = 逐渐认识到、终将明白**

come to do 是「逐渐变得...、终将...」, come to see 即「逐渐看清、慢慢领悟」, 不是字面「来看」。这是引出后文的过渡语。

knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it (动名词并列主语 (knowing... and knowing...)) ★ 采分 → 懂得心理健康始终可得, 并且懂得信任它

难点: **两个 knowing 是并列主语; it 回指心理健康**

本句真正的主语是两个并列的动名词短语 knowing that... and knowing to..., 不是 you。always available 译「始终存在/随时可得」; trust it 的 it 即 mental health。看清「双 knowing 作主语」是本句结构关键。

allows us to slow down to the moment (谓语 + 宾补 (allow sb to do)) ★ 采分 → 让我们能够放慢脚步、回到当下

难点: **slow down to the moment = 慢下来、活在当下**

谓语 allows 对应前面双 knowing 的主语 (动名词作主语视为单数, 故用 allows)。slow down to the moment 是「放慢节奏、专注于当下这一刻」, the moment 指「当下、此刻」。

and live life happily. (并列宾补 (and 收尾)) ★ 采分 → 并幸福地生活

难点: **与 slow down 并列, 同受 allows us to 支配**

and live life happily 与 slow down 并列, 同属 allows us to 的宾补: 让我们「放慢下来...并幸福地生活」。live life happily 译「幸福地度过人生」。

【调序】 as 插入语前置、动名词主语译成小句

As you will come to see 提到句首译「正如你将逐渐明白的」; 两个 knowing 动名词主语在汉语里转译成「懂得..., 并懂得...」的小句, 再接「(这) 便能让我们...」, 把英语的「动名词主语 + allows」转成汉语「做到...就能...」的因果顺承。

【译文】 正如你将逐渐领悟到的, 懂得心理健康始终都在、并且懂得去信任它, 便能让我们放慢脚步、回到当下, 从而幸福地生活。

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。

We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

第1段，第2句

并列主句加定语从句的组合、被动语态搭配方式状语、疑问词加不定式作宾语，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式；句子结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

第1段，第6句

并列句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，用分号或并列连词连接多个主句是典型的书面语结构。第二个分句的情态动词加被动语态、第三个分句的 "be capable of doing" 结构都是考试中常见的表达模式。比喻性插入成分 ("like the sun behind a cloud") 也是阅读理解中常见的修辞手法。整体句式具有较高的代表性和迁移价值

It allows us to have perspective on our lives – the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out.

第2段，第2句

主句涵盖主谓宾补四大成分, allow sb to do 句型是常考结构。破折号后的同位语 the ability 对 perspective 的解释是易错点, 学生容易误判其归属。宾语从句 that things will work out 作 see 的宾语, 需识别 that 引导词。并列不定式的识别也有训练价值。成分丰富且含多个值得练习的考点。

Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.

第2段，第4句

句中包含主谓宾、宾语补足语、三组并列的方式状语、条件状语从句、让步状语从句等丰富成分。特别是 allow sb to do sth 结构和 with 引导的并列方式状语，以及从句与方式状语的对应关系，都是值得练习的成分划分点。

Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier.

第2段，第5句

成分种类有限：只涉及主语、系动词、表语和定语，缺少宾语、状语、补语等其他核心成分；但表语部分较长且包含多层定语修饰，可以练习如何在长表语中定位核心词和修饰成分，有一定但不高的训练价值

It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

第2段，第7句

本句体现了四六级和考研常考的复合句结构：主句加限制性定语从句的组合，且定语从句修饰宾语中的名词，这种后置修饰句式在真题中频繁出现。双宾语结构和不定式作宾语也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可将其迁移到大量类似句型中

Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions.

第3段，第1句

让步状语从句加主句加原因状语从句的组合，以及宾语从句的嵌套使用，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。Although 引导让步、as 引导原因、that 引导宾语从句这三种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握本句模式可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 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。

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇 11 次 · 真题 37 句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇 2 次 · 真题 91 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sympathy B2

n. 同情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

weaken B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次·真题 8 句

resolve B2

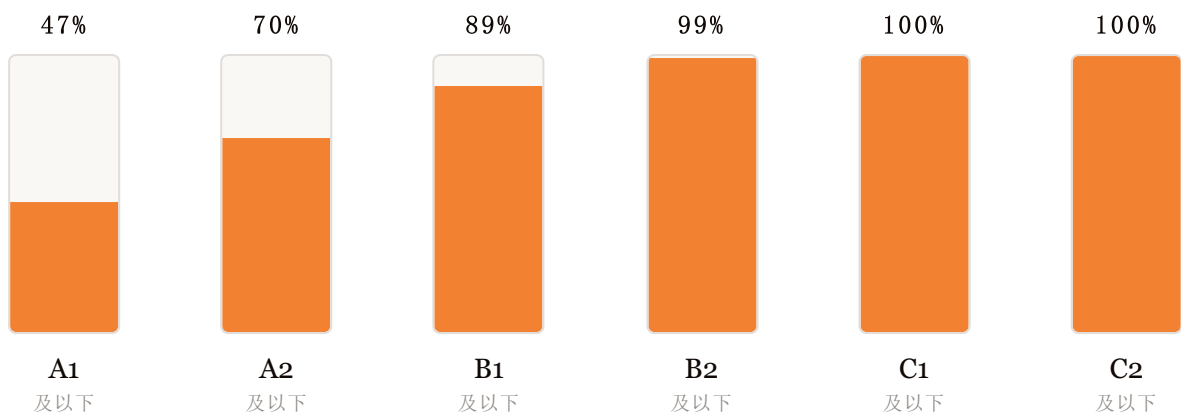
v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

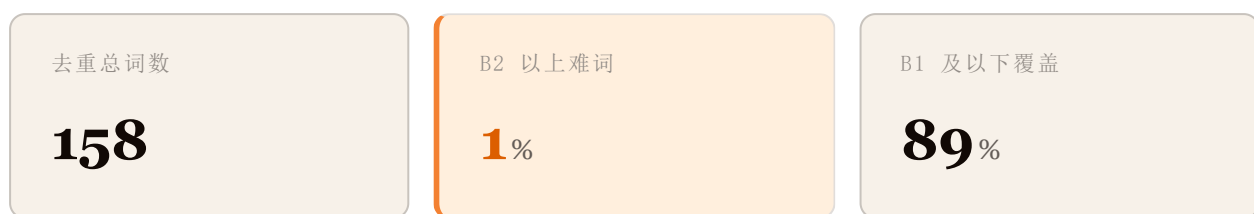
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 158 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 158 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 1 个·约 1%。



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 158 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文·105 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

NOTICE

Welcome to our university! As the librarian, I am glad to offer you some useful information about our library.

The library opens from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays and one hour shorter at weekends. To borrow books, please bring your student card to the service desk and apply for a library card, with which you may borrow up to ten books each time. Besides paper books, a variety of e-books and databases are available online, and free Wi-Fi and quiet study rooms are also provided.

Should you have any questions, feel free to email us at library@abc.edu. Enjoy your reading!

Li Ming

【参考译文】

通知

欢迎来到我们大学！作为图书馆馆员，我很高兴为你们提供一些关于图书馆的实用信息。

图书馆工作日从上午 8 点开放到晚上 10 点，周末开放时间缩短一小时。若要借书，请带上你的学生证到服务台办理借阅证，凭此证你每次最多可借十本书。除纸质图书外，还有丰富的电子书和数据库可在线使用，同时也提供免费 Wi-Fi 和安静的自习室。

如有任何疑问，欢迎发邮件至 library@abc.edu 与我们联系。祝你阅读愉快！

李明

【第1段】标题到位。开头 NOTICE 单独成行、居中，落实了『标题居中独立』，一眼确立通知文种。

【第2段】三要素开头。As the librarian, I am glad to offer you some useful information 一句同时交代了馆员身份、新生对象与提供信息的目的，正是『一句交代三要素』。

【第3段】信息分条。opens from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.、apply for a library card、borrow up to ten books、e-books and databases、Wi-Fi and quiet study rooms 一句一条，覆盖开放时间、办证、借阅规则、资源与设施，体现『一点一句列清』。

【第4段】服务性收尾。Should you have any questions, feel free to email us 给出咨询通道，Enjoy your reading! 收束，落实『礼貌收尾留通道』。

【第5段】合规落款。结尾单独一行落款 Li Ming，未署真名，符合署名硬约束。

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

写图书馆通知

任务动词落在 Write a notice of about 100 words，交际目的是 providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library——即以图书馆馆员的身份，把图书馆的实用信息告诉新入学的国际学生，是一篇通知，不是议论文、也不是私人书信。

读者 • 语域

馆员对新生的正式通知

发布身份是 Suppose you are a librarian in your university 中的图书馆馆员，读者是国际新生，语域为正式但友好的服务性书面语。署名与格式有硬约束：落款按要求用 Li Ming，Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice，同时 Do not write the address。

中心立意

让新生会用图书馆

本通知的交际目的：以馆员身份向国际新生介绍图书馆的实用信息、帮他们尽快上手，也就是给出 relevant information about the library。

要展开的要点

1. 开放时间

平日与周末的开馆时段，让新生知道什么时候能来。

2. 办证入馆

凭学生证到服务台办理借阅证，这是入馆借书的第一步操作指引。

3. 借阅规则

一次可借的册数与借期，避免新生因不懂规则而逾期。

4. 馆藏与数字资源

纸质藏书之外，还有电子书与在线数据库可用，突出资源丰富。

5. 设施与咨询

免费 Wi-Fi、安静自习室等设施，并留一个咨询渠道与欢迎语，体现服务姿态。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第 1 段 标题

顶端单独一行居中写 NOTICE，作为文种标识。

第 2 段 开头点题

一句话交代馆员身份、通知对象（国际新生）与本通知目的。

第 3 段 主体信息

分条给出开放时间、办证入馆、借阅规则、馆藏与数字资源、设施等实用信息。

第 4 段 结尾礼貌

给出咨询渠道并送一句欢迎/祝愿，体现服务性语气。

第 5 段 落款

右下角落款写 Li Ming，不署真名、不写地址。

第 1 段 写 NOTICE

顶部居中写 NOTICE 作为标题；此处不写日期与地址，遵守 Do not write the address.

标题格式 · NOTICE（居中、全大写、单独成行、后加空行）

第 2 段 馆员向新生问候并说明目的

以图书馆馆员身份欢迎国际新生，一句说明本通知目的是提供 relevant information about the library.

表明身份 · As the librarian, I am glad to ...（后接目的动词）

点明目的 · ... to offer you some useful information about ...（填对象或主题）

第 3 段 分条给出图书馆实用信息

依次写开放时间、凭学生证到服务台办借阅证、可借册数与借期、纸质书与电子资源、Wi-Fi 与自习室等设施，落实 providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

报时间与规则 · The library opens from ... to ... on weekdays and ... at weekends.（填时段）

给操作指引 · To borrow books, please bring ... and apply for ...（填办证步骤）

补充并列信息 · Besides ..., ... are also available / provided.（填资源或设施）

第 4 段 给咨询渠道并致欢迎

提供咨询邮箱等渠道，再送一句欢迎或祝阅读愉快，呼应对新生的服务姿态。

引导咨询 · Should you have any questions, feel free to ... (填联系方式)

友好收束 · Enjoy your ...! / Welcome to ...! (填祝愿)

第 5 段 落款 Li Ming

右下角落款写 Li Ming，遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice 的要求。

落款格式 · Li Ming (右下、单独成行、不出现真实姓名)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

要点全覆盖

须给出 relevant information about the library——开放时间、办证入馆、借阅规则、馆藏与数字资源、设施缺一都会扣分；只写『欢迎』而不给实质信息是最常见的跑题。

结构连贯

通知格式完整

NOTICE 标题、分条主体、Li Ming 落款三块齐全，各信息点用连接词衔接，不糊成一大段。

语言准确

祈使加一般现在时

介绍规则用一般现在时 (opens、may borrow)，给操作指引用祈使句 (please bring...)，别在通知里混用过去时或将来时。

字数格式

约百词的通知体

本题要求 Write a notice of about 100 words, 须写成通知而非书信或议论, 靠实打实的信息点而非套话达到字数。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

误用书信或议论体

反面示例: 「Dear students, I think reading is very important for everyone and I want to talk about it...」——写成了书信 + 议论。修正: 以 NOTICE 起头, 直接给开放时间、借阅规则等实质信息。

结尾署真名

反面示例: 结尾写上自己真名如「Zhang Wei」。修正: 改为 Li Ming, 遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice。

只欢迎不给信息

反面示例: 「Welcome! Our library is very good and you will love it.」——全是空话。修正: 「The library opens from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and you may borrow up to ten books each time.」

逐字直译

反面示例: 「The library open time is 8 to 10.」——中式硬译。修正: 「The library opens from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.」

考研英语一 · 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（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 →

2016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2016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(2016)

Section III Part B

Directions:

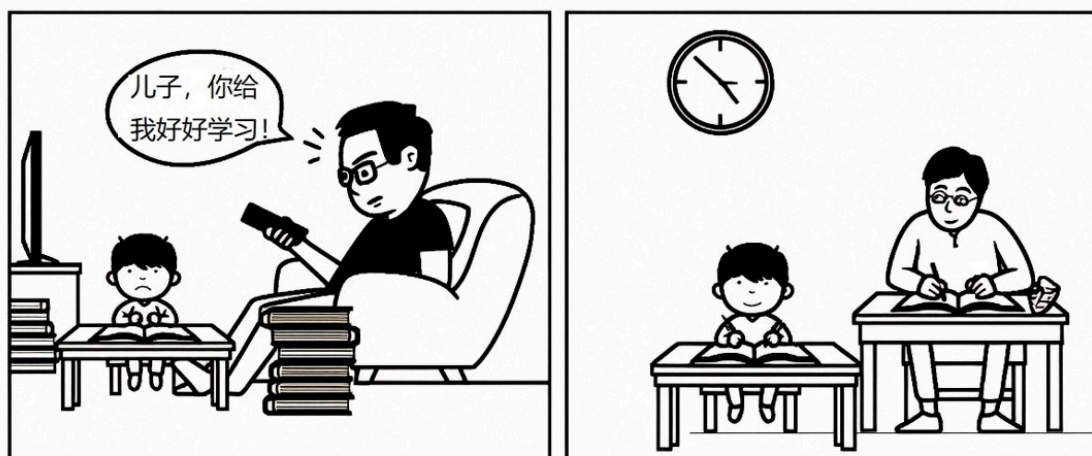
Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following pictures. In your essay, you should

1) describe the pictures briefly,

2) interpret the meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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



与其只提要求，不如做个榜样

【参考范文·199词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly portrayed in the two pictures, a striking contrast is presented. In the left one, a boy sits listlessly before a desk piled with books, turning to a man who, with his back to the child, lounges in a chair, smokes and watches television, yet demands, "Son, study hard!" In the right one, however, the father and the son are both seated at their own desks, studying attentively side by side.

What the cartoon conveys is that setting a good example speaks louder than merely issuing orders. When the parent indulges himself while ordering his child to work, his empty words carry no weight; only when he picks up a book himself does genuine guidance begin. In essence, our behaviour, rather than our commands, shapes those who look up to us. This applies not only to family education but to teachers and leaders alike.

In my view, the message merits our reflection. Parents should first discipline themselves before requiring the young to do so, because children learn far more from what they see than from what they are told. Only by practising what we preach can we exert a lasting and positive influence on the next generation.

【参考译文】

如两幅图所生动描绘的，画面呈现出鲜明的对比。左图中，一个小孩无精打采地坐在堆满书的书桌前，扭头看向一个成年人；那人背对着孩子，瘫在椅子上，抽着烟、看着电视，却喊道："儿子，你给我好好学习！"而右图中，父亲和儿子却各自端坐在书桌前，并肩专注地学习。

这幅漫画所传达的是：树立好榜样远比一味发号施令更有力量。当家长自己放纵，却命令孩子用功时，他空洞的话语毫无分量；只有当他自己拿起书本，真正的引导才开始。归根结底，塑造那些仰望我们的人的，是我们的行为，而非我们的命令。这不仅适用于家庭教育，也同样适用于老师和管理者。

在我看来，这一寓意值得我们深思。家长应先约束好自己，再去要求年轻人，因为孩子从所见中学到的，远多于从被告知中学到的。唯有身体力行、言行一致，我们才能对下一代产生持久而积极的影响。

【第 1 段】描述段：一句对比统起，两句带过左右图。用句架 As is vividly portrayed in the two pictures, a striking contrast is presented 开场，再以 In the left one ... / In the right one, however ... 各一句勾勒反差，全段简短，落实了描述要 briefly 的要求，不堆砌细节。

【第 2 段】释义段：主旨句加正反对照加升华推广。首句 What the cartoon conveys is that setting a good example speaks louder than merely issuing orders 点明寓意；接着 When ... / only when ... 正反对照论证；再用 In essence 归纳、末句 This applies not only ... but ... alike 推广，四步齐全，是全文最重的得分段。

【第 3 段】评论段：表态加建议加呼吁闭环。In my view, the message merits our reflection 表态，Parents should first discipline themselves before ... because ... 给建议加理由，末句 Only by practising what we preach can we ... 呼吁收尾，紧扣身教主旨、不另起炉灶。

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

看图议论：描述—释义—评论三步走

本题要求 Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following pictures，交际目的不是叙事而是借图说理：先客观 describe the pictures briefly，再 interpret the meaning 挖出图背后的道理，最后 give your comments 亮出自己的看法。一句话钉死：借这幅家教漫画，论证并评价"身教重于言传"。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论型图画作文，没有具体收信人，也无需称呼与署名；语域按面向阅卷人的正式书面英语处理即可——不用口语缩写、不抖机灵，句式端正、用词书面。

配图要读出

左右反差：只提要求 vs 以身作则

标题即中心：标题为“与其只提要求，不如做个榜样”的漫画。左图是反面——一个放着很多书的书桌前坐着一个无精打采的小孩，而家长这个成年人背对着小孩，坐在椅子上，抽着烟翘着二郎腿，面带笑容地看着电视，却在对话框里 里面写着：“儿子，你给我好好学习！”；右图是正面——右侧画面中，孩子和成年人都坐在各自的书桌前，认真地学习。可写点就是这组“言行不一 vs 身体力行”的对照。

中心立意

身教重于言传

全篇中心论点一句话：真正塑造孩子的是长辈的行动而非空洞的命令，interpret the meaning 这一步要点明的就是这层道理——与其一味 里面写着：“儿子，你给我好好学习！”式地提要求，不如自己先坐下来读书。

要展开的要点

1. 反面：只提要求苍白无力

家长一边翘腿看电视一边命令孩子学习，这个成年人背对着小孩，坐在椅子上，抽着烟翘着二郎腿，面带笑容地看着电视，言行相悖，说教毫无说服力，孩子自然一个放着很多书的书桌前坐着一个无精打采的小孩。

2. 正面：榜样力量胜过命令

右图里长辈自己拿起书本，孩子随之专注，右侧画面中，孩子和成年人都坐在各自的书桌前，认真地学习，说明以身作则比一百句命令都管用。

3. 推广：师者领导同理

把道理从家庭教育推向更广的场景——老师、管理者同样应先做到再要求别人，身教是普适的影响机制。

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 描述段：勾勒画面与对比

用一两句客观交代两图的关键反差，即 describe the pictures briefly，不铺陈每个角落。

第 2 段 释义段：点明并论证寓意

由画面提炼出“身教重于言传”的主旨句并展开论证，完成 interpret the meaning，是全文重心。

第 3 段 评论段：表态与呼吁收束

亮出个人看法、给出建议并呼应寓意收尾，落实 give your comments。

第 1 段 左图言行不一，右图身体力行

左图：孩子一个放着很多书的书桌前坐着一个无精打采的小孩，家长却背对着他抽烟看电视还喊着让他好好学习；右图：右侧画面中，孩子和成年人都坐在各自的书桌前，认真地学习。抓住这一反差即可。

描述开场句架 · As is vividly portrayed in the two pictures, + 一句概括对比（如 a striking contrast is presented）。

左右对比句架 · In the left one, + 反面画面; in the right one, however, + 正面画面。

第 2 段 身教胜于言传，且不止于家庭

主旨：以身作则远胜空洞命令；论证：家长自己放纵却命令孩子，命令毫无分量，只有自己拿起书本，真正的引导才开始；升华：塑造后辈的是行为而非命令；推广：家庭教育之外，老师与管理者同理。

点明寓意主旨句架 · What the cartoon conveys is that + 抽象道理（如 setting a good example speaks louder than merely issuing orders）。

正反对照论证句架 · When + 反面情形, + 后果; only when + 正面做法, + 积极结果。

归纳升华句架 · In essence, + 主体, rather than + 被否定项, + 真正起作用的结论。

第3段 呼吁先律己再要求，呼应身教主旨

表态：这一寓意值得反思；建议：家长和长辈应先自我约束再要求年轻人，因为孩子从所见中学到的远多于从说教中学到的；呼应收尾：唯有言行一致，才能对下一代产生持久而积极的影响。

亮明态度句架 · In my view, the message merits our reflection. / From my perspective, + 你的判断。

提建议句架 · + 主体 should + 建议做法 before + 对照做法, because + 理由。

呼吁升华句架 · Only by + 关键做法 can we + 期望的积极结果。

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题 三步齐全且寓意扣标题

本题达标关键是寓意必须落到 标题为“与其只提要求，不如做个榜样”的漫画 的“身教重于言传”，最易失分处是只描述画面、不提炼寓意，跑成看图说话。

结构连贯 三段递进且评论呼应寓意

本题达标要点是第三段的评论要呼应第二段的寓意、形成闭环；易失分处是评论段另起炉灶谈无关话题，导致全文脱节。

语言准确 描述用现在时，善用图画常用句型

描述画面统一用一般现在时，用好 As is vividly portrayed、What the cartoon conveys is that 等图画作文常用句型，避免中式直译，是本题稳住语言分的抓手。

字数格式

控在区间内三段布局

本题给了明确上下限，达标要点是把篇幅稳稳压在区间内且分成三段；易失分处是描述段过长挤占论证，或靠重复句子注水凑数。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇看图说话

反面示例：The left picture shows a man watching TV and telling his son to study. The right picture shows the man and the boy studying together. That is what the two pictures show. —— 只复述画面、无寓意无评论。改法：保留一句描述，补上“这说明身教重于言传”的寓意句和“家长应先律己”的评论句。

逐字硬译

反面示例（劣质直译）：The father give son demand but himself no study, this is very not good father behavior. 改法（正确写法）：The father demands that his son study hard, yet he himself does not, which makes his words utterly unconvincing.

另起炉灶

反面示例：In my view, students today face too much homework and should have more free time to relax. —— 跑去谈课业负担，与身教寓意无关。改法：In my view, elders should set an example before making demands, for actions teach far more than words.

同义重复凑字

反面示例：Setting an example is important. It is very important to set an example. We should all set a good example because examples are important. —— 三句一个意思。改法：把后两句换成新信息，如 The same holds true for teachers and leaders, whose conduct silently shapes those around them.

考研英语一 · 2016年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（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