

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会很直接。

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

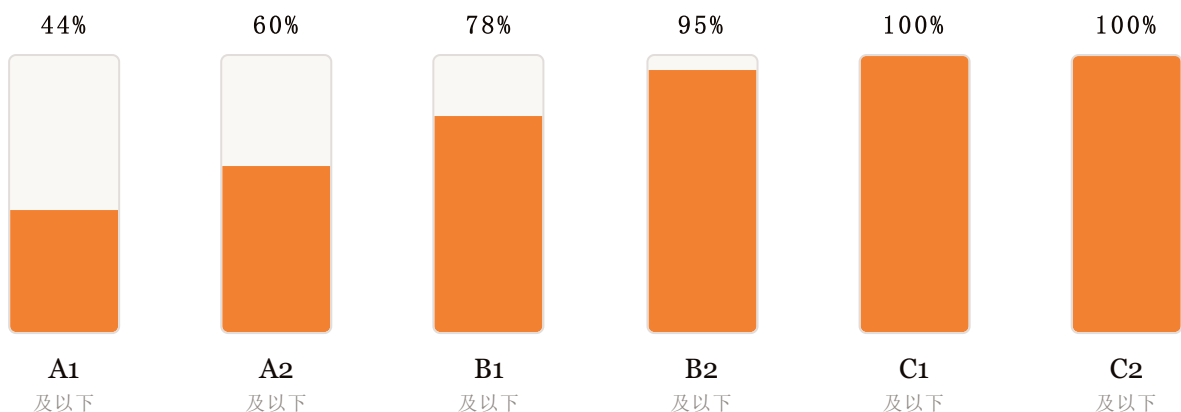
v. 维持

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 →