

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2017年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!" 1 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a 3 of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you 4 getting sick this winter.

In a recent study 5 over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and the researchers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11 among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12 .

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13 risk for colds that's usually 14 with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty."

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called "the bonding hormone" 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19 in the brain, where it 20 mood, behavior and physiology.

1. [A] Unlike
[B] Besides
[C] Despite
[D] Throughout
2. [A] connected
[B] restricted
[C] equal
[D] inferior
3. [A] choice
[B] view
[C] lesson
[D] host

4. [A] recall
[B] forget
[C] avoid
[D] keep
5. [A] collecting
[B] involving
[C] guiding
[D] affecting
6. [A] of
[B] in
[C] at
[D] on
7. [A] devoted
[B] exposed
[C] lost
[D] attracted
8. [A] across
[B] along
[C] down
[D] out
9. [A] calculated
[B] denied
[C] doubted
[D] imagined
10. [A] served
[B] required
[C] restored
[D] explained
11. [A] Even
[B] Still
[C] Rather
[D] Thus
12. [A] defeats
[B] symptoms
[C] tests
[D] errors

13. [A] minimized
[B] highlighted
[C] controlled
[D] increased
14. [A] equipped
[B] associated
[C] presented
[D] compared
15. [A] assess
[B] moderate
[C] generate
[D] record
16. [A] in the face of
[B] in the form of
[C] in the way of
[D] in the name of
17. [A] transfer
[B] commit
[C] attribute
[D] return
18. [A] because
[B] unless
[C] though
[D] until
19. [A] emerges
[B] vanishes
[C] remains
[D] decreases
20. [A] experiences
[B] combines
[C] justifies
[D] influences

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your

Text 1

First two hours, now three hours – this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons – both fake and real – past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become – but the lines are obvious.

Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to_____

- [A] explain American's tolerance of current security checks.
- [B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
- [C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.
- [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?
- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.
 - [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.
 - [C] An increase in the number of travelers.
 - [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.
23. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to ____
- [A] quieter.
 - [B] cheaper.
 - [C] wider.
 - [D] faster.
24. One problem with the PreCheck program is ____
- [A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.
 - [B] its wrongly-directed implementation.
 - [C] the government's reluctance to back it.
 - [D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Less Screening for More Safety
 - [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution
 - [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
 - [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

Text 2

"The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Resting in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the island's inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers

today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates_____
- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
 - [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
 - [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
 - [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.
27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to_____
- [A] its geographical features.
 - [B] its protective surroundings.
 - [C] its religious implications.
 - [D] its existing infrastructure.
28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because_____
- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
 - [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.
 - [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.
 - [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.
29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy_____
- [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.
 - [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.
 - [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.
 - [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.
30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of_____
- [A] severe criticism.
 - [B] passive acceptance.
 - [C] slight hesitancy.
 - [D] full approval.

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes – all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he ____

- [A] praised the UK for its GDP.
- [B] identified GDP with happiness.
- [C] misinterpreted the role of GDP.
- [D] had a low opinion of GDP.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____

- [A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
- [B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
- [C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
- [D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

- [A] It is sponsored by 163 countries.
- [B] It excludes GDP as an indicator.
- [C] Its criteria are questionable.
- [D] Its results are enlightening.

34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that_____

- [A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.
- [B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.
- [C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.
- [D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.

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

- [A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson
- [B] GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
- [C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
- [D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act".

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery. "The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in treatment by government – is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

36. The underlined sentence (Para. 1) most probably shows that the court____
- [A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.
 - [B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
 - [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.
 - [D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.
37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves____
- [A] leaking secrets intentionally.
 - [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
 - [C] concrete returns for gift-givers.
 - [D] breaking contracts officially.
38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are____
- [A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
 - [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
 - [C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
 - [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.
39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to____
- [A] awaken the conscience of officials.
 - [B] guarantee fair play in official access.
 - [C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.
 - [D] inspire hopes in average people.
40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is____
- [A] sarcastic.
 - [B] tolerant.
 - [C] skeptical.
 - [D] supportive.

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes.

Paragraphs B and D have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of The Monthly Magazine. From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in The Evening Chronicle, earned him a modest reputation.
- [B] The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.
- [C] Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had

originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

[D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[E] Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

[F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy pay office – a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

[G] After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → B → 45.

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)

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. (46)But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. (47)His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those

who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations. Alongside that, (48)many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49)The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £ 1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: (50)It gives a basis to all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor, recommending some tourist attractions in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. 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)

2017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2017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、4 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(2017)

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)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!" 1 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a 3 of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you 4 getting sick this winter.

每天一个拥抱能让医生远离吗？答案可能是响亮的“是！”除了帮助你感到与你关心的人亲近和联系之外，事实证明拥抱能给你的身心带来诸多健康益处。信不信由你，一个温暖的拥抱甚至可能帮助你在这个冬天避免生病。

In a recent study 5 over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and the researchers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11 among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12 .

在一项涉及400多名健康成年人的最新研究中，来自宾夕法尼亚州Carnegie Mellon University的研究人员考察了感知到的社会支持和接受拥抱对参与者在接触病毒后患普通感冒的易感性的影响。那些感知到更多社会支持的人不太可能患感冒，研究人员计算出拥抱的减压效果解释了约32%的这种有益效果。即使在那些患了感冒的人当中，那些感受到更多社会支持并更频繁接受拥抱的人症状也较轻。

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13 risk for colds that's usually 14 with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty."

Carnegie的心理学教授Sheldon Cohen指出：“拥抱保护处于压力之下的人免受通常与压力相关的感冒风险增加的影响。”拥抱是亲密关系的标志，有助于产生他人会在面临困难时提供帮助的感觉。”

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called "the bonding hormone" 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19 in the brain, where it 20 mood, behavior and physiology.

一些专家将拥抱的减压、健康相关益处归因于催产素的释放，催产素常被称为"结合激素"，因为它促进关系中的依恋，包括母亲与新生儿之间的依恋。催产素主要在大脑中下部产生，其中一部分被释放到血液中。但也有一部分留在大脑中，在那里影响情绪、行为和生理机能。

1. ☐ A] Unlike
☐ B] Besides
☐ C] Despite
☐ D] Throughout
2. ☐ A] connected
☐ B] restricted
☐ C] equal
☐ D] inferior
3. ☐ A] choice
☐ B] view
☐ C] lesson
☐ D] host
4. ☐ A] recall
☐ B] forget
☐ C] avoid
☐ D] keep
5. ☐ A] collecting
☐ B] involving
☐ C] guiding
☐ D] affecting
6. ☐ A] of
☐ B] in
☐ C] at
☐ D] on
7. ☐ A] devoted
☐ B] exposed
☐ C] lost
☐ D] attracted

8. [A] across
[B] along
[C] down
[D] out
9. [A] calculated
[B] denied
[C] doubted
[D] imagined
10. [A] served
[B] required
[C] restored
[D] explained
11. [A] Even
[B] Still
[C] Rather
[D] Thus
12. [A] defeats
[B] symptoms
[C] tests
[D] errors
13. [A] minimized
[B] highlighted
[C] controlled
[D] increased
14. [A] equipped
[B] associated
[C] presented
[D] compared
15. [A] assess
[B] moderate
[C] generate
[D] record
16. [A] in the face of
[B] in the form of
[C] in the way of
[D] in the name of

17. ☐ A] transfer
☐ B] commit
☐ C] attribute
☐ D] return
18. ☐ A] because
☐ B] unless
☐ C] though
☐ D] until
19. ☐ A] emerges
☐ B] vanishes
☐ C] remains
☐ D] decreases
20. ☐ A] experiences
☐ B] combines
☐ C] justifies
☐ D] influences

1. ____

【答案】 [B] Besides 逻辑关系

【线索】 前后两句都是拥抱的好处、并列叠加

线索在本句与上一句的并置：__(1)__ helping you feel close and __(2)__ to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a __(3)__ of health benefits。前半句说拥抱让你与人亲近，主句说拥抱还带来健康好处——两者都是「拥抱的益处」，是叠加追加关系，答案应是「除.....之外（还）」之意。

【选项】 A) Unlike X 语义相反，表对比

Unlike意为「与.....不同」，引出对比对象，但前后两部分都是拥抱的好处、并非对比，逻辑相反，故不选。

B) Besides ✓ 表叠加，除.....之外还

Besides意为「除.....之外（还）」，正好把「让你亲近他人」这一好处与下文「带来健康好处」叠加起来，与前后同向追加的逻辑完全吻合。

C) Despite X 表让步转折，方向不符

Despite意为「尽管」，引出让步——后半句应与前半句相反或意外。但「带来健康好处」并不与「让你亲近他人」相对立，逻辑指向错误。

D) Throughout X 表时空贯穿，搭配不通

Throughout意为「贯穿整个.....」，后接时间或空间（如 throughout the year），接动名词短语既不搭配也无叠加逻辑，故不选。

【验证】 代入后__(1)__ helping you feel close and __(2)__ to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a __(3)__ of health benefits读作「除了让你与人亲近，拥抱还带来健康益处」，句意通顺，且与全文「拥抱益处多」的总基调一致。

2. ____

【答案】 **[A] connected** 词义辨析

【线索】 与 close、care about 同向

线索在本句：helping you feel close and __(2)__ to people you care about。空与 close（亲近）由 and 并列、又指向 people you care about（你在乎的人），应是与「亲近」同向的褒义词——「与人相连」。

【选项】 A) connected ✓ 与 close 同向、相连

connected意为「与.....相连的」，feel connected to people 即「感到与人相连」，与并列的 close 同向、又呼应 people you care about，语义最贴合。

B) restricted X 义为受限，与亲近相悖

restricted意为「受限制的」，feel restricted 是「感到受约束」，与 close 的亲近感方向相反，色彩冲突，故不选。

C) equal X 义为平等，非亲近

equal意为「平等的」，强调地位对等，而非情感亲近，与 close 不构成同向并列，文意不通。

D) inferior X 义为低人一等，贬义反向

inferior意为「低劣的、低人一等的」，是贬义，与表亲近的 close 方向相反，更不可能用来形容与所爱之人的关系。

【验证】 代入后helping you feel close and __(2)__ to people you care about读作「让你对在乎的人感到亲近、相连」，两个形容词同向呼应，句意自然，符合首段铺陈拥抱拉近人际关系的脉络。

3. ____

【答案】 [D] host 固定搭配

【线索】 a host of = 大量

线索在本句框架：hugs can bring a __(3)__ of health benefits. a __ of 后接复数 benefits，需要一个能表「许多、大量」的名词；a host of 是固定短语，意为「大量的」。

【选项】 A) choice X a choice of = 可供选择

choice构成 a choice of 意为「.....的选择余地」，但 benefits（好处）不是供人挑选的对象，文意不通。

B) view X a view of = 景象/看法

view构成 a view of 意为「.....的景象/看法」，与 health benefits 搭配不当，无法表「大量好处」。

C) lesson X 义为教训，不表数量

lesson意为「课程、教训」，a lesson of 既非固定量词短语，也与 benefits 不搭，故不选。

D) host ✓ a host of = 大量的

host构成固定短语 a host of，意为「大量的、许多的」，a host of health benefits = 「大量健康益处」，框架与文意（拥抱好处多）双双契合。

【验证】代入后hugs can bring a __(3)__ of health benefits to your body and mind读作「拥抱能给身心带来大量健康益处」，量词搭配地道，且与下文逐条列举好处的总起句吻合。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] avoid 词义辨析

【线索】 拥抱帮你不生病

线索在本句与全文基调：a warm embrace might even help you __(4)__ getting sick this winter. help you __ getting sick, 结合主旨「拥抱有益健康」，应是「帮你避免生病」，即避开这一负面结果。

【选项】 A) recall X 义为回忆，文意不通

recall意为「回忆起」，help you recall getting sick = 「帮你回忆起生病」，与拥抱有益健康的主旨无关，故不选。

B) forget X 义为忘记，非真防病

forget意为「忘记」，help you forget getting sick 是「帮你忘记生病」，只是心理层面，并非真正阻止生病，与下文研究证明的「降低患感冒概率」不符。

C) avoid ✓ 义为避免，正向防病

avoid意为「避免」，help you avoid getting sick = 「帮你避免生病」，既与 help 的正面方向一致，又精准对应后文研究「拥抱降低患感冒概率」的核心，最贴合。

D) keep X 搭配缺 from，义反

keep意为「保持」，keep doing 是「持续做」，help you keep getting sick = 「帮你一直生病」，语义全反；若要表「使免于」须用 keep ... from doing，此处无 from，搭配也不成立。

【验证】 代入后a warm embrace might even help you __(4)__ getting sick this winter读作「温暖的拥抱甚至能帮你这个冬天避免生病」，正面、防病，与第2段研究结论「拥抱降低感冒易感性」前后呼应。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] involving 词义辨析

【线索】 研究涉及400名成年人

线索在本句：In a recent study __(5)__ over 400 healthy adults, researchers ... examined the effects. study 与 over 400 healthy adults 之间是「研究涉及/包含这些受试者」的关系，应填表「涉及、包含」之意的词。

【选项】 A) collecting X 义为收集，对象不对

collecting意为「收集」，收集的应是数据、样本，而非「收集400名成年人」，与 adults 搭配不当。

B) involving ✓ 义为涉及、包含

involving意为「涉及、（研究中）包含」，a study involving over 400 adults = 「一项涉及400多名成年人的研究」，是描述研究对象的地道搭配，最契合。

C) guiding X 义为引导，逻辑不符

guiding意为「引导、指导」，study guiding adults = 「指导成年人的研究」，研究与受试者之间不是指导关系，文意不通。

D) affecting X 义为影响，宾语错位

affecting意为「影响」，study affecting adults = 「影响成年人的研究」，但此处要说研究以这些人为对象，而非研究去影响他们，语义偏离。

【验证】 代入后In a recent study __(5)__ over 400 healthy adults读作「在一项涉及400多名健康成年人的研究中」，是科研类文章介绍样本的标准说法，与后文 examined the effects 衔接自然。

6. ____

【答案】 **[D] on** 固定搭配

【线索】 **effect on = 对.....的影响**

线索在本句的中心名词 effects: examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs __ (6) __ the participants' susceptibility. 表「对某事物的影响」固定用 effect on something, 故空填 on。

【选项】 A) of **X of 已用于前半**

of在 the effects of ... 中已出现, of 引出施事(哪些因素的影响); 要表「对易感性的影响」须换用 on, 再用 of 会逻辑重复、指向不清。

B) in **X in 不与 effect 搭配**

in表「在.....之内」, effect in 不是表「对.....的影响」的固定搭配, 故不选。

C) at **X at 不与 effect 搭配**

at表地点/时间点, effect at 不构成「对.....的影响」之义, 搭配错误。

D) on **✓ effect on = 对.....的影响**

on与 effect 构成固定搭配 effect on, 意为「对.....的影响」, 正好引出影响的对象 the participants' susceptibility, 搭配与文意都对。

【验证】代入后examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs __ (6) __ the participants' susceptibility读作「考察了感知到的社会支持与获得拥抱对受试者易感性的影响」, effect on 搭配地道, 句意清楚。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] exposed 词义辨析

【线索】 感染前先接触病毒

线索在本句逻辑：susceptibility to developing the common cold after being __ (7) __ to the virus. 要研究「接触病毒后患感冒的易感性」，故 being __ to the virus 应表「暴露于、接触到病毒」。

【选项】 A) devoted X be devoted to = 致力于

devoted构成 be devoted to 意为「致力于、献身于」，be devoted to the virus = 「献身于病毒」，文意荒谬，故不选。

B) exposed ✓ be exposed to = 暴露于

exposed构成固定搭配 be exposed to，意为「暴露于、接触到」，be exposed to the virus = 「接触到病毒」，正是患感冒的前提，搭配与逻辑双双契合。

C) lost X be lost to = 丧失给

lost构成 be lost to 意为「失去、丧失给」，与「接触病毒」无关，逻辑不通。

D) attracted X be attracted to = 被吸引

attracted构成 be attracted to 意为「被.....吸引」，be attracted to the virus = 「被病毒吸引」，不合医学语境，故不选。

【验证】 代入后susceptibility to developing the common cold after being __ (7) __ to the virus 读作「在接触病毒后患上普通感冒的易感性」，be exposed to the virus 是医学描述感染实验的标准说法，逻辑顺畅。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] down 固定搭配

【线索】 come down with = 患 (病)

线索在本句语义：People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come __ (8) __ with a cold。with a cold (得感冒) 要求 come ____ 表「患病」，come down with 是固定短语，意为「患 (病)」。

【选项】 A) across X come across = 偶遇

across构成 come across 意为「偶然遇到、碰见」，不与疾病搭配表「患病」，故不选。

B) along X come along = 出现/进展

along构成 come along 意为「出现、进展、一起来」，与 with a cold 不构成「患病」之义。

C) down ✓ come down with = 染上 (病)

down构成固定短语 come down with，意为「染上、患 (病)」，come down with a cold = 「患感冒」，框架与语境 (谁更不易感冒) 完全吻合。

D) out X come out = 出来/出版

out构成 come out 意为「出来、出版、结果是」，不能与 with a cold 搭配表患病，故不选。

【验证】 代入后People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come __ (8) __ with a cold读作「感知到更多社会支持的人更不易患感冒」，come down with a cold 是地道表达，与下文「拥抱降低感冒概率」一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] **calculated** 词义辨析

【线索】 得出32%这一量化结论

线索在 that 从句的内容: the researchers __(9)__ that the stress-reducing effects of hugging __(10)__ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect。从句给出精确数字 about 32 percent, 研究者对数据应是「计算、测算」得出, 故填 calculated。

【选项】 A) **calculated** ✓ 义为计算得出

calculated意为「计算、测算」, 与从句中 about 32 percent 这一量化结论严丝合缝——研究者通过数据计算出拥抱减压效应约占32%, 最契合科研语境。

B) **denied** ✗ 义为否认, 与正面结论反

denied意为「否认」, 但全文在肯定拥抱的益处、该从句也在正面给出贡献比例, 否认与上下文正向逻辑相悖, 故不选。

C) **doubted** ✗ 义为怀疑, 态度不符

doubted意为「怀疑」, 与研究者拿出确切数据的肯定态度矛盾, 且本文基调是支持拥抱有益, 故不选。

D) **imagined** ✗ 义为想象, 非科学得出

imagined意为「想象、臆测」, 但精确的32%是研究测算所得而非凭空想象, 与科研严谨性冲突, 故不选。

【验证】 代入后the researchers __(9)__ that the stress-reducing effects of hugging __(10)__ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect读作「研究者计算出拥抱的减压效应约占该有益效果的32%」, 与科研「examined the effects」的客观测量基调一致。

10. ____

【答案】 **[D] explained** 词义辨析

【线索】 减压效应解释了32%的益处

线索在本句因果关系：the stress-reducing effects of hugging __(10)__ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 拥抱的减压效应「占据/说明了」该有益效果的约32%，explain（用于统计指占某比例、可解释多少变异）正合此意。

【选项】 A) served **✗ 义为服务，搭配不当**

served意为「服务、充当」，serve 32 percent of the effect 不构成「占某比例」之义，搭配不通。

B) required **✗ 义为需要，逻辑错位**

required意为「需要、要求」，「减压效应需要32%的益处」逻辑颠倒，与因果方向不符，故不选。

C) restored **✗ 义为恢复，文意不符**

restored意为「恢复、修复」，restore 32 percent of the effect = 「恢复了32%的效果」，此处并非「恢复」某已失去的效果，语义偏离。

D) explained **✓ 义为（统计上）解释占比**

explained在统计语境意为「（某因素）可解释/占某比例的效应」，explained about 32 percent of that beneficial effect = 「解释了该益处约32%」，与研究测算的因果贡献完全契合。

【验证】 代入后the stress-reducing effects of hugging __(10)__ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect读作「拥抱的减压效应解释了该有益效果的约32%」，紧承上句calculated 的测算结论，统计表达自治。

11. _____

【答案】 [A] Even 逻辑关系

【线索】 进一步说连得病的人也获益

线索在前后两句的递进关系：上句说社会支持强者更不易感冒，本句__(11)__ among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support ... had less severe __(12)__进一步说「即便在已得病者中」社会支持强者症状也更轻。这是「连.....都」的递进强调，Even 最贴。

【选项】 A) Even ✓ 义为甚至，递进强调

Even意为「甚至、连.....都」，Even among those who got a cold = 「甚至在那些已感冒的人当中」，把好处推及最不利的子群，递进逻辑最贴合。

B) Still ✗ 义为仍然，转折偏弱

Still意为「仍然、尽管如此」，多表轻微转折/让步，但本句与上句同向递进而非转折，且 Still 不能像 Even 那样修饰 among 短语表「甚至连」，不如 Even 贴切。

C) Rather ✗ 义为而是，表纠正

Rather意为「相反、而是」，用于否定前句、提出替代说法，但本句是补充递进而非纠正，逻辑不符。

D) Thus ✗ 义为因此，因果不成立

Thus意为「因此」，表因果推论；但「连得病者也症状更轻」并非由上句直接推出的结果，而是另加的一层证据，因果关系不成立。

【验证】 代入后__(11)__ among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe __(12)__ 读作「甚至在那些已感冒的人当中，社会支持更强、拥抱更频繁的人症状也更轻」，递进强调，与本段层层加码论证拥抱益处的脉络一致。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] symptoms 词义辨析

【线索】 已感冒者病情更轻 = 症状更轻

线索在本句对象：among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support ... had less severe __(12)__. 说的是已感冒者，less severe ____ 指「更轻的（感冒）症状」，symptoms（症状）正与 a cold 对应。

【选项】 A) defeats X 义为失败，与病无关

defeats意为「失败、挫败」，less severe defeats = 「不那么严重的失败」，与感冒病情无关，故不选。

B) symptoms ✓ 义为症状，与感冒对应

symptoms意为「症状」，less severe symptoms = 「更轻的症状」，正好描述已感冒者病情较轻，与 a cold 搭配自然，最契合。

C) tests X 义为测试，文意不符

tests意为「测试、检查」，less severe tests 不通——感冒病情轻重无关「测试严重与否」，故不选。

D) errors X 义为错误，与病无关

errors意为「错误」，less severe errors = 「不那么严重的错误」，与感冒症状无关，文意不通。

【验证】 代入后had less severe __(12)__读作「症状更轻」，承接 among those who got a cold（已感冒者），正好把上句「连得病者也受益」落到「病得更轻」上，全段逻辑闭合。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] increased 词义辨析

【线索】 压力本会增大患感冒风险

线索在本句逻辑与下一空呼应：Hugging protects people who are under stress from the __(13)__ risk for colds that's usually __(14)__ with stress。拥抱保护人「免受」压力带来的风险，可见这风险是被压力「升高」的；下文 usually associated with stress 也印证压力会抬高风险，故填 increased。

【选项】 A) minimized X 义为最小化，方向相反

minimized意为「使最小化、降到最低」，「降到最低的风险」无须 protect from，与「拥抱保护人免受风险」逻辑相反，故不选。

B) highlighted X 义为强调，非真增大

highlighted意为「突出、强调」，highlighted risk = 「被强调的风险」，指认知层面被凸显，并非压力实际抬高了风险，与医学因果不符。

C) controlled X 义为受控，方向不符

controlled意为「被控制的」，controlled risk = 「受控的风险」，风险既已受控就无须拥抱来防护，与上下文方向相反。

D) increased ✓ 义为增大的

increased意为「增大的、升高的」，the increased risk for colds = 「（因压力）升高的感冒风险」，正是拥抱要帮人抵御的对象，逻辑与下文 associated with stress 完全吻合。

【验证】 代入后Hugging protects people who are under stress from the __(13)__ risk for colds that's usually __(14)__ with stress读作「拥抱保护承压者免受通常与压力相关的、升高的感冒风险」，与第2段「压力降低免疫、拥抱减压护体」的论证链一致。

14. ____

【答案】 **[B] associated** 固定搭配

【线索】 风险与压力相关联

线索在本句: the __(13)__ risk for colds that's usually __(14)__ with stress。要表「(这风险) 通常与压力相关联」, be associated with 是固定搭配, 意为「与.....相关」。

【选项】 A) equipped **X be equipped with = 配备**

equipped构成 be equipped with 意为「配备有」, 「风险配备压力」文意不通, 故不选。

B) associated **✓ be associated with = 与.....相关**

associated构成固定搭配 be associated with, 意为「与.....相关联」, risk associated with stress = 「与压力相关的风险」, 搭配与文意双双契合。

C) presented **X present with = 向.....呈递**

presented构成 present ... with 意为「向某人呈交/赠予」, 与「风险和压力相关」之义不符, 故不选。

D) compared **X compared with = 与.....相比**

compared构成 be compared with 意为「与.....相比」, 但此处不是把风险和压力作比较, 而是说二者相关, 逻辑不符。

【验证】 代入后the __(13)__ risk for colds that's usually __(14)__ with stress读作「通常与压力相关的、升高的感冒风险」, be associated with 搭配地道, 与第13空 increased 形成「压力→风险升高」的完整因果。

15. _____

【答案】 [C] generate 词义辨析

【线索】 拥抱产生被支持的感受

线索在本句与主旨：Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps __(15)__ the feeling that others are there to help __(16)__ difficulty."。拥抱是亲密的标志，帮助「产生/营造」别人会在困难时相助的感受，generate（产生）正合此意。

【选项】 A) assess X 义为评估，非产生

assess意为「评估、评价」，「拥抱帮助评估某种感受」逻辑不通——拥抱是带来感受而非评判它，故不选。

B) moderate X 义为缓和、减弱

moderate意为「使缓和、减轻」，moderate the feeling 是「削弱这种感受」，但这是正面感受（有人相助），削弱它与主旨相反，故不选。

C) generate ✓ 义为产生、营造

generate意为「产生、生成」，generate the feeling that others are there to help = 「营造出别人会在困境中相助的感受」，与拥抱的正面作用、亲密标志完全契合。

D) record X 义为记录，文意不符

record意为「记录」，「拥抱帮助记录某种感受」不合逻辑——感受是被拥抱激发的，而非被记录，故不选。

【验证】 代入后helps __(15)__ the feeling that others are there to help读作「帮助营造出别人会在困境中相助的感受」，与上文「marker of intimacy（亲密标志）」相承，正面、温暖，符合全文基调。

16. ____

【答案】 **[A] in the face of** 固定搭配

【线索】 面对困难时有人相助

线索在本句语义：others are there to help __(16)__ difficulty。意为「在面对困难时别人会来帮忙」，in the face of difficulty 是固定短语，意为「面对困难」。

【选项】 A) **in the face of** ✓ 义为**面对**

in the face of意为「面对、面临」，help in the face of difficulty = 「在面对困难时给予帮助」，与「别人会在你遇到困难时相助」的语境完全契合。

B) **in the form of** ✗ 义为**以.....形式**

in the form of意为「以.....的形式」，help in the form of difficulty = 「以困难的形式帮助」，文意荒谬，故不选。

C) **in the way of** ✗ 义为**妨碍/在.....方面**

in the way of意为「妨碍」或「在.....方面」，均不能表「面对困难给予帮助」，与正面对困难的语境不符。

D) **in the name of** ✗ 义为**以.....名义**

in the name of意为「以.....的名义」，help in the name of difficulty = 「以困难的名义帮助」，逻辑不通，故不选。

【验证】 代入后others are there to help __(16)__ difficulty读作「别人会在你面对困难时伸出援手」，in the face of difficulty 搭配地道，呼应前文 generate the feeling（营造被支持感）的内容。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] attribute 固定搭配

【线索】 把益处归因于催产素释放

线索在本句因果：Some experts __(17)__ the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin. 专家把拥抱的益处「归因于」催产素的释放，attribute A to B 是固定搭配，意为「把 A 归因于 B」。

【选项】 A) transfer X transfer A to B = 转移

transfer构成 transfer A to B 意为「把 A 转移到 B」，但益处不是被「转移」到催产素，而是被归因于它，语义不符。

B) commit X commit to = 致力/犯下

commit构成 commit ... to 意为「把.....交托/致力于」，不表「归因」，与 the benefits ... to the release 的因果关系不符。

C) attribute ✓ attribute A to B = 归因于

attribute构成固定搭配 attribute A to B，意为「把 A 归因于 B」，attribute the benefits to the release of oxytocin = 「把这些益处归因于催产素的释放」，搭配与因果逻辑完全契合。

D) return X return A to B = 归还

return构成 return A to B 意为「把 A 归还给 B」，与「把益处归因于催产素」之义不符，故不选。

【验证】 代入后Some experts __(17)__ the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin读作「一些专家把拥抱的减压、健康益处归因于催产素的释放」，引出第4段对生理机制的解释，逻辑顺畅。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] because 逻辑关系

【线索】 之所以叫结合激素，因它促进依恋

线索在前后两部分的因果：often called "the bonding hormone" __(18)__ it promotes attachment in relationships。催产素被称为「结合激素」，是「因为」它促进关系中的依恋——后半句是前半句称呼的原因，故填 because。

【选项】 A) because ✓ 义为因为，引出原因

because意为「因为」，引出催产素被称作「结合激素」的原因——它促进关系中的依恋，因果逻辑严丝合缝，最契合。

B) unless ✗ 义为除非，条件不符

unless意为「除非」，表否定条件，「除非它促进依恋」与「被称为结合激素」之间无条件关系，逻辑不通。

C) though ✗ 义为尽管，让步反向

though意为「尽管」，表让步转折，但「促进依恋」恰是叫它结合激素的理由，并非相反，方向错误，故不选。

D) until ✗ 义为直到，时间不符

until意为「直到」，表时间界限，与「称呼—原因」的因果关系无关，故不选。

【验证】 代入后often called "the bonding hormone" __(18)__ it promotes attachment in relationships读作「常被称为『结合激素』，因为它促进人际关系中的依恋」，因果清楚，紧扣第4段解释催产素作用的脉络。

19. ____

【答案】 [C] remains 词义辨析

【线索】 与『释放入血』相对，部分留在脑中

线索在 But 引导的对比：some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it __ (19) __ in the brain, where it __ (20) __ mood。前句说一部分进入血液，But 转折说另一部分「留在」脑中（并在那里作用于情绪），remains（保留、留存）正与「被释放出去」相对。

【选项】 A) emerges X 义为出现，与对比不符

emerges意为「出现、浮现」，但催产素本就产于脑中，不是「在脑中出现」，且与前句「释放入血」的对比关系不成立，故不选。

B) vanishes X 义为消失，与下文矛盾

vanishes意为「消失」，但后半句 where it influences mood 说明这部分仍在脑中发挥作用，若已「消失」则无从作用，前后矛盾。

C) remains ✓ 义为留存、保留

remains意为「保留、留存」，some of it remains in the brain = 「一部分留在脑中」，与前句「释放入血」形成对比，又与后文「在脑中影响情绪」衔接，最契合。

D) decreases X 义为减少，文意不符

decreases意为「减少」，「一部分在脑中减少」既与对比逻辑不符，也无法引出 where it influences mood，故不选。

【验证】 代入后some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it __ (19) __ in the brain, where it __ (20) __ mood, behavior and physiology读作「一部分被释放进入血液，但另一部分留在脑中，在那里影响情绪、行为和生理」，对比清晰，与机制说明的脉络一致。

20. ____

【答案】 [D] influences 词义辨析

【线索】催产素在脑中作用于情绪等

线索在本句: some of it __(19)__ in the brain, where it __(20)__ mood, behavior and physiology. 留在脑中的催产素对情绪、行为和生理产生「作用、影响」, influences (影响) 正合此意, 也呼应全文「催产素带来身心益处」的主线。

【选项】A) experiences X 义为经历, 主体错位

experiences意为「经历、体验」, 体验情绪的应是人, 而非催产素这种物质, 主体错位, 故不选。

B) combines X 义为结合, 搭配不当

combines意为「结合、合并」, 「催产素结合情绪、行为、生理」语义不通, 且 combine 多与 with 连用, 搭配也不符。

C) justifies X 义为证明.....正当

justifies意为「证明.....有理、为.....辩护」, 「催产素为情绪辩护」逻辑荒谬, 与机制说明不符, 故不选。

D) influences ✓ 义为影响

influences意为「影响」, it influences mood, behavior and physiology = 「它影响情绪、行为和生理」, 正是催产素在脑中的作用, 与全文「催产素带来身心好处」主线完全契合。

【验证】代入后where it __(20)__ mood, behavior and physiology读作「在那里它影响情绪、行为和生理」, 作为全文收尾点出催产素的作用机制, 与开篇「拥抱有益身心」首尾呼应。

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

拥抱有益身心健康 (含抗感冒)

全篇是一篇通俗科普, 主旨在开篇即定调: Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!", 随后点出hugs can bring a __(3)__ of health benefits to your body and mind。作者基调积极、肯定, 全文围绕「拥抱→减压→对健康 (尤其抵抗感冒) 有益」展开。

行文脉络

提出问题→研究证据→专家解释→生理机制

全文四段呈「总—分」递进：第1段抛出话题并给出肯定结论（hugs can bring a __ (3) __ of health benefits）；第2段用 Carnegie Mellon 的研究给证据（examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs）；第3段引专家 Cohen 的话解释拥抱如何护人（Hugging protects people who are under stress）；第4段讲生理机制——拥抱促进催产素释放（the release of oxytocin）。逐空时先判断它落在哪一意群，再回到该意群找线索。

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。

Besides helping you feel close and connected to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a host of health benefits to your body and mind.

第1段，第3句

形式主语加主语从句的结构（"it turns out that..."）是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子（如 "it is clear that..."、"it seems that..." 等）。定语从句修饰名词以及关系代词省略也是高频考点。本句的结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you avoid getting sick this winter.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，其中宾语补足语（"avoid getting sick this winter"）是 "help sb do sth" 结构的典型体现，易错且常考。动名词短语 "getting sick" 作 "avoid" 的宾语，也是值得练习的知识点。此外，插入语 "Believe it or not" 可作为识别干扰成分的练习点。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

In a recent study involving over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs on the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being exposed to the virus.

第2段，第1句

本句体现了学术英语和四六级阅读中高频出现的句式特征:主干简洁(主谓宾),但通过介词短语、分词短语、动名词短语等非谓语结构进行密集修饰,既保持了句子的完整性,又承载了大量信息,这种结构在考研和四六级真题的科技、社科类文章中非常典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中

People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come down with a cold, and the researchers calculated that the stress-reducing effects of hugging explained about 32 percent of that beneficial effect.

第2段，第2句

并列复合句搭配定语从句和宾语从句的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。定语从句修饰主语、宾语从句跟在及物动词后，都是高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量同类真题句。

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the increased risk for colds that's usually associated with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie.

第3段，第1句

高度典型的学术引述句式：引语 + 倒装引述结构 + 同位语说明引述者身份，常见于四六级和考研阅读的科学报道类文章；宾语从句内嵌套定语从句修饰关键名词，也是学术语体的标准配置；掌握后可大量复用于类似语境。

Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps generate the feeling that others are there to help in the face of difficulty."

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、表语、宾语、同位语从句、目的状语等多种成分，尤其同位语从句("that" 从句解释抽象名词)是学习者常混淆的难点(易与定语从句混淆)，且句中宾语结构较长(名词 + 同位语从句)，有助于训练学生识别复杂名词短语和从句归属，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

But some of it remains in the brain, where it influences mood, behavior and physiology.

第4段，第3句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是考试阅读和写作中的高频句式，"where" 引导定语从句补充地点信息的用法也很典型。掌握这种结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 31 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。

support A2

v. 支持

本篇3次 · 真题 87 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 80 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

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

perceive B2

v. 理解，领悟（某事的性质或意义）

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 52 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 38 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题 12 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

attribute

B2

n. 属性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

central

B1

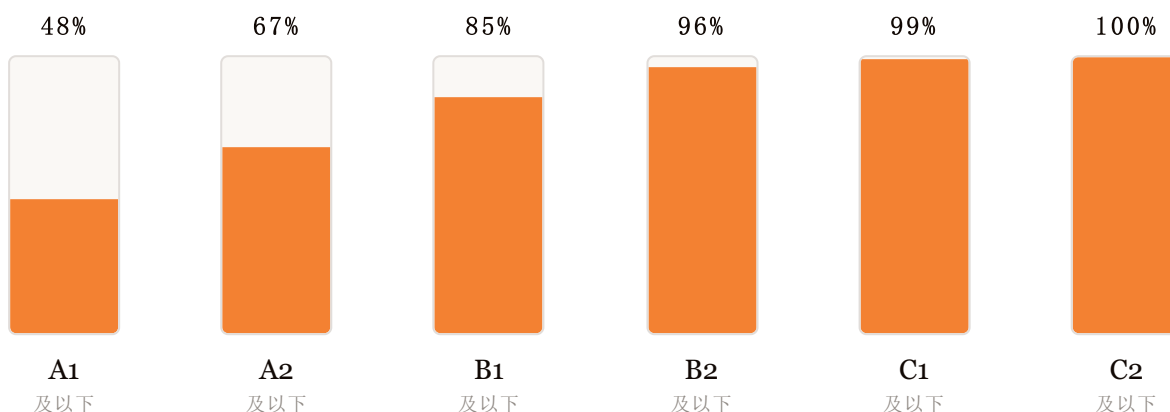
adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 123 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **123** 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 5 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 123 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

123

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语一 · 2017年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part B 段落排序

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part C 英译汉（划线句子翻译）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section III Part A 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

Section III Part B 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

2017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2017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(2017)

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 First two hours, now three hours – this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

先是两小时,现在是三小时——这是当局建议人们提前多久到达机场以赶上国内航班,至少在美国一些主要机场是如此,这些机场的安检队伍越来越长。

P2 Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

美国人愿意忍受耗时的安检程序以换取更高的安全性。埃及航空804号航班的坠毁——恐怖分子可能在地中海上空击落了这架飞机——再次以悲剧的方式提醒我们原因所在。但是,对航空旅客要求过多或提供的安全保障过少会削弱公众对这一过程的支持。而且这是应该的:浪费的时间拖累了美国人的经济和私人生活,更不用说令人恼火了。

P3 Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons – both fake and real – past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as

Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become – but the lines are obvious.

去年,运输安全管理局(TSA)在一次秘密检查中发现,卧底调查人员几乎每次都能成功将武器——包括假的和真的——偷偷带过机场安检。此后加强的安全措施,加上经济好转和油价走低带来的航空旅行增加,导致芝加哥奥黑尔国际机场等主要机场出现长时间等待。目前尚不清楚机场安检的有效性提高了多少——但排队现象是显而易见的。

P4 Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

部分问题在于政府没有预料到航空旅行的急剧增长,因此TSA现在正急于让新的安检人员上岗。部分问题在于机场的安检通道空间有限。另一个因素可能是,更多的人试图在随身行李中塞入过多物品以避免托运行李费用,尽管航空公司对此强烈否认。

P5 There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

TSA可以采取一项不需要改建机场或匆忙招聘的措施:让更多人加入PreCheck项目。PreCheck本应是旅客和TSA的双赢。通过背景调查的乘客有资格使用快速安检通道。这使得TSA能够将重点放在风险较高的旅客身上,为所有相关人员节省时间。TSA希望让2500万人加入PreCheck。

P6 It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

它远未达到这一目标,一个重要原因是价格过高:乘客必须每五年支付85美元来处理他们的背景调查。从一开始,这个价格标签就是PreCheck的致命缺陷。即将进行的改革可能会将价格降至更合理的水平。但国会应该考虑直接这样做,通过帮助资助PreCheck注册或以其他方式削减成本。

P7 The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

TSA不能继续将资源转移到利用率不足的PreCheck通道,而让大多数旅行公众在不必要的队伍中受苦。早就应该让这个项目发挥作用了。

题目与逐题解析

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to_____

- [A] explain American's tolerance of current security checks.
- [B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
- [C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.
- [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

提到埃及航空804号航班坠毁是为了_____

- A) 解释美国人对当前安检措施的容忍 B) 强调在全球范围内加强安全措施的紧迫性
- C) 突出美国主要机场升级改造的必要性 D) 强调隐私保护的重要性

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to这种"X is mentioned to + 动词"结构，问的是举例的目的而非例子本身的内容。

【拆句】 The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to是一个被动语态的不完整句，主语是事件名，谓语"is mentioned to"后接动词原形，四个选项各自补全这个不定式，问举例目的，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why.

美国人愿意忍受耗时的安检程序以换取更高的安全；埃及航空804号航班坠毁（可能是恐怖分子在地中海上空将其击落）又一次悲剧性地提醒了人们"为什么愿意忍受"。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety.

↔ **explain American's tolerance of current security checks.**

provides another tragic reminder of why ↔ **explain**

由预判"为何愿意忍受"出发，A选项explain American's tolerance of current security checks.精确对应——例子的功能就是"解释容忍"。

B) 以偏概全：从局部跳到全球

原文只谈美国国内航空安检（domestic flight/Americans），未涉及"worldwide"全球范围。

C) 答非所问：把别处论点贴到此处

原文升级机场的讨论在后文（第5-7段是关于PreCheck），与EgyptAir这例子无关；例子的作用不是论证"升级机场"。

D) 无中生有：杜撰未出现的概念

原文从未提及"隐私保护"，privacy一词在全文不曾出现，纯属杜撰。

22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?

- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.
- [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.
- [C] An increase in the number of travelers.
- [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

以下哪项导致了主要机场的长时间等待？

A) 对随身行李的新限制 B) TSA效率的下降 C) 旅客数量的增加 D) 频繁的突击秘密检查

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?问的是哪一项客观因素属于原文给出的原因，需要在原文中找具体对应。

【拆句】 Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?主干是Which contributes to long waits, contribute to为"导致/促成", 介词宾语是long waits, 整体平铺直叙无陷阱。

【定位】 Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

部分原因是政府未预见到航空出行的陡增，TSA现在正赶着招新的安检员；部分原因是机场可用于安检通道的空间有限；另一个因素可能是更多人为了避免托运行李费而过度打包随身行李——尽管航空公司对此强烈反驳。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反：把现象反转包装

原文谈的是"乘客过度打包随身行李"为现状（且航空公司有异议），从未提到"对随身行李的新限制"——A是把原文话题反转表述。

B) 无中生有：杜撰未给出的判断

原文未指责TSA效率下降；相反，第4段说TSA在"加紧招人"，第3段提到加强安检措施，但都没有"效率下降"的判断。

C) ✓ 正确

the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel ↔

An increase in the number of travelers.

a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices ↔

An increase in the number of travelers.

由预判"出行人数激增"出发，CAn increase in the number of travelers.与原文两处描述完全等值，是唯一命中枚举原因的选项。

D) 偷换概念：把原文单次事件改成频繁事件

原文只提到去年TSA一次的"secret check" (a secret check)，且这次检查是揭示安检漏洞，并不是"频繁"也不是导致长队的原因。

23. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to_____

- [A] quieter.
- [B] cheaper.
- [C] wider.
- [D] faster.

单词"expedited"(第5段第4行)在意思上最接近_____

A) 更安静的 B) 更便宜的 C) 更宽的 D) 更快的

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to明确问某词在文中的意思，最近似哪一项。

【拆句】 The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to是常规词义题问法，被问词以引号标出，无歧义。

【定位】 Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. 通过背景审查的旅客有资格使用"快速安检通道"。这让TSA可以专注于高风险旅客，为所有相关者节省时间。

【选项】 A) 无中生有：用一个看似合理的感官词

原文未提及噪音问题，quieter纯属无关。

B) 偷换概念：从"快"偷换成"便宜"

PreCheck的代价是后文Passengers must pay \$85——它本身是要花钱的，cheaper反而与原文相悖；且expedited一词本身不涉及价格。

C) 无中生有：用通道场景常识做诱饵

原文无任何"通道更宽"的表述，wider属臆造。

D) ✓ 正确

saving time for everyone involved ↔ **faster.**

expedited screening lanes ↔ **faster.**

由预判"快速/省时"出发，Dfaster最贴合"saving time"这一上下文线索。

24. One problem with the PreCheck program is_____

- [A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.
- [B] its wrongly-directed implementation.
- [C] the government's reluctance to back it.
- [D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.

PreCheck项目的一个问题是_____

A) 其规模大幅缩减 B) 其实施方向错误 C) 政府不愿意支持该项目 D) 注册费用不合理

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 One problem with the PreCheck program is要求把原文中描述的那个问题用一个选项概括出来，属于具体信息细节比对题。

【拆句】 One problem with the PreCheck program is主干"One problem ... is ____", with the PreCheck program作problem的修饰，结构简单。

【定位】 It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw.

它（入选人数）远未接近那个目标，一个大原因是“价签冲击”：旅客每5年必须支付85美元来处理背景审查；从一开始，这个价格就一直是PreCheck的致命缺陷。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反：把扩大目标说成缩小规模

原文说TSA wants to enroll 25 million people、目标扩大；从未减少规模，A方向相反。

B) 无中生有：杜撰未出现的判断方向

原文从未说PreCheck实施方向“错”，只说收费高导致入选不足——B的“方向错位”是杜撰。

C) 与原文相反：把建议性呼吁反转成既成事实

原文末句呼吁Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment——国会被建议出手支持，并非“不愿支持”。

D) ✓ 正确

Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. ↔

an unreasonable price for enrollment.

this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw ↔ an unreasonable price for enrollment.

由预判“收费过高”出发，Dan unreasonable price for enrollment.精确锁定原文对价格的负面评价。

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Less Screening for More Safety
- [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution
- [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
- [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题？

- A) 更少的安检带来更多的安全 B) PreCheck——一个姗姗来迟的解决方案 C) 困在安检队伍中
D) 未被充分利用的PreCheck通道

【答案】 C （主旨题）

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text?问全文最佳标题，需要覆盖全文而非某段。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 虚拟语气 would be 表示"会是", 句式无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反: 用悖论标题制造冲击力

原文从未主张"少安检换安全"——相反它认可加强安检 (Enhanced security measures) 的必要, 只是希望通过PreCheck分流来兼顾。

B) 以偏概全: 拿局部对策当全文主旨

PreCheck只是第5-6段提出的一条对策, 且原文并未称它是"姗姗来迟的解法"——它一开始就存在, 问题是收费太高导致入选不足; 以PreCheck作标题只覆盖一部分。

C) ✓ 正确

three hours – this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

↔ **Getting Stuck in Security Lines**

most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines ↔ **Getting Stuck in Security Lines**

由全文主线"长队"出发, CGetting Stuck in Security Lines是唯一同时覆盖现象(首段)、成因(第3-4段)、对策困境(5-6段)和呼吁(末段)的标题。

D) 以偏概全: 复用末段原词当标题

Underused PreCheck Lanes (被闲置的PreCheck通道) 仅是末段underused PreCheck lanes的一个细节描述, 无法覆盖全文谈"长队-原因-解药-呼吁"的整体主线。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

First two hours, now three hours – this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

第1段, 第1句

本句覆盖主系表结构、表语从句、宾语从句、疑问副词作状语、不定式作目的状语、介词短语作地点状语等多种成分, 且包含 recommend sb do sth 易错结构和动词原形用法, 训练价值较高。

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的简单句主系表结构，配有及物动词不定式和目的状语，这一句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。be willing to、in return for 等固定搭配也是常考点。句子长度适中，结构规整，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型的分析中。

The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构、介词短语作定语、非限制性定语从句、关系代词在从句中作宾语、地点状语等多种成分。从句中 "which" 既是引导词又充当宾语的双重身份，以及主语和谓语被从句分隔的布局，都是值得练习的易错点。

Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International.

第3段，第2句

主语成分极长且内部包含多层修饰（定语、时间状语、过去分词短语状语、介词短语嵌套），需要识别哪些修饰成分属于主语范围、哪些是主语内部的定语或状语，训练主语边界判断和修饰层次分析能力。谓语与宾语相对简单，但主语部分的成分划分练习价值高

It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become – but the lines are obvious.

第3段，第3句

句子覆盖了形式主语与真正主语的区分、主语从句的识别、并列主句的划分、系表结构等多种成分，包含常见易错点即it作形式主语的用法，作为成分划分练习句具有较高价值。

Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line.

第4段，第1句

结构具有较高典型性。因果并列句（so 连接）和表语从句（that 引导）都是考试中的常见句式。主系表结构后接 that 从句解释内容这一模式在说明文和议论文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program.

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖的成分种类丰富:there be 结构、定语从句(包括关系代词省略和明确引导两种)、情态动词、祈使句、动名词作宾语、地点状语等。特别是第一主句的主语由核心词加双重定语从句构成,适合练习复杂主语的识别;祈使句的隐含主语和动词原形也是易错点。整体作为划分成分的练习句收益较高

PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构是英语中最常见的基本句型之一，“be supposed to”也是四六级和考研阅读中经常出现的固定搭配。本句结构简洁、典型性较高，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。但因为过于简单，缺少复杂句式特征，典型性评分为中等。

This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved.

第5段，第4句

"allow sb to do sth" 结构和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，句末分词状语也常见，整体句型具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

第6段，第4句

本句结构不算复杂，但非常适合练习区分核心谓语和多个非谓语，并顺带掌握情态动词结构的判断。对句子结构和时态基础训练都有实际价值，推荐优先练习。

本篇出现的 74 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。

security B1

n. 安全

本篇9次 · 真题 38 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇4次 · 真题 56 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞，碰撞

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 33 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次·真题 30 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

fake B1

adj. 假的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

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

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 16 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 15 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 12 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undermine

C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

dramatic

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 10 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

restriction

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

shock

B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次·真题 10 句

flaw

B2

n. 缺陷

本篇1次·真题 9 句

reminder

B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次·真题 9 句

tolerance

B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次·真题 9 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unnecessary

B1

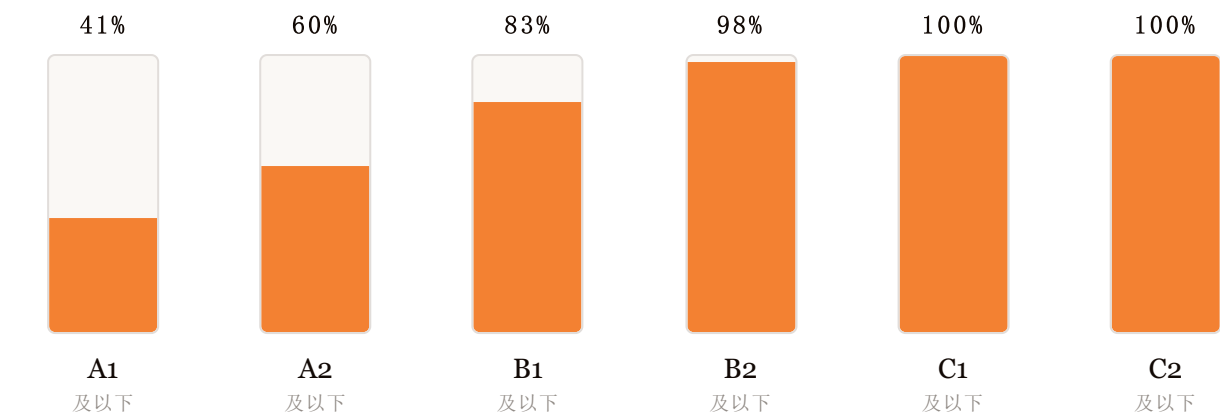
adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

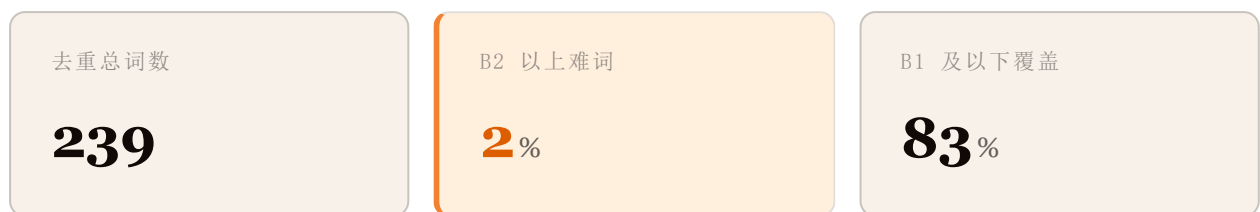
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 239 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 239 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 4 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 239 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2017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	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2017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2017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(2017)

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 "The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

1897年，夏威夷最后一位在位君主利留卡拉尼女王写道：“古代夏威夷人是天文学家。”观星者是夏威夷社会中最受尊敬的成员之一。遗憾的是，如今夏威夷的天文学并非一切安好。围绕三十米望远镜(TMT)的建设爆发了抗议活动，这是一座巨型天文台，有望彻底改变人类对宇宙的认识。

P2 At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Resting in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

争议的焦点是TMT计划建设在莫纳克亚山的选址，这是一座休眠火山，被一些夏威夷人奉为piko，连接着夏威夷群岛与天堂。但莫纳克亚山也是世界上一些最强大望远镜的所在地。莫纳克亚山位于太平洋中，其峰顶高出地球大部分稠密大气层，那里的条件使望远镜能够获得无与伦比清晰度的图像。

P3 Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

反对在莫纳克亚山上建造望远镜并非新鲜事。一小部分但声音响亮的夏威夷人和环保主义者长期以来一直将望远镜的存在视为对神圣土地的不敬，以及对曾经是主权国家被占领的痛苦回忆。

P4 Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the island's inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

当前争议的部分责任在于天文学家。在急于建造更大望远镜的过程中,他们忘记了科学并非理解世界的唯一方式。他们并不总是优先保护莫纳克亚山脆弱的生态系统或其对岛屿居民的神圣性。夏威夷文化不是过去的遗迹,它是一种正在经历复兴的鲜活文化。

P5 Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

然而,科学也有其文化历史,其根源可以追溯到文明的黎明。最初将早期波利尼西亚人带到夏威夷海岸的那种探寻地平线之外的好奇心,如今也激励着天文学家探索天空。呼吁拆除莫纳克亚山上的所有望远镜或禁止未来在那里开发的主张忽视了这样一个现实:天文学和夏威夷文化都在寻求回答关于我们是谁、我们从哪里来以及我们将去往何处的重大问题。也许这就是为什么我们探索星空,仿佛在回应一种认识我们自己和我们真正祖先家园的原始召唤。

P6 The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

天文学界正在做出妥协以改变其对莫纳克亚山的使用。TMT选址是为了最大限度地减少望远镜在岛屿周围的可见度,并避免考古和环境影响。为了限制莫纳克亚山上望远镜的数量,旧望远镜将在其使用寿命结束时被移除,其所在地将恢复为自然状态。没有理由不能欢迎每个人来到莫纳克亚山拥抱他们的文化遗产并研究星空。

题目与逐题解析

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates_____

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.

第一段中Liliuokalani女王的话表明_____

- A) 她对天文学历史作用持保守看法
- B) 天文学在古代夏威夷社会中的重要性
- C) 天文学在古代令人遗憾的衰落
- D) 她对其时代观星者功绩的赞赏

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 indicates 要求把 Queen Liliuokalani 那句话的客观含义说清楚，而非延伸推断，属于细节理解。

【拆句】 Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates 是一个待补全的主谓结构：主语 Queen Liliuokalani's remark，谓语 indicates 后接选项作宾语。句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 "The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society.

"古代夏威夷人是天文学家，"夏威夷最后一位在位君主 Liliuokalani 女王在 1897 年这样写道。观星者属于夏威夷社会中最受尊崇的成员之列。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文女王只是赞美古夏威夷人是天文学家，没有任何评价她个人对天文学历史角色"保守与否"的信息。

B) ✓ 正确

Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. ↔

the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.

The ancient Hawaiians ↔ ancient Hawaiian society

预判结论"古夏威夷社会高度重视天文"和 the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society. 在主语、谓语、范围上一一对应，无多余成分，是定位句的标准同义改写。

C) 偷换概念（时间维度）

原文将"衰落"明确放在今天——Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today.; 选项却把衰落安到 in ancient times 古代，把时间从"今天"偷换成"古代"。

D) 偷换概念（时间+对象）

in her time 把对象限定到女王自己的时代，而原文女王引用的是 The ancient Hawaiians 古代夏威夷人；同时她并未表达对"她那个时代"观星者的 appreciation。

27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to_____

- [A] its geographical features.
- [B] its protective surroundings.
- [C] its religious implications.
- [D] its existing infrastructure.

Mauna Kea被视为理想的天文观测地点是由于_____

A) 其地理特征 B) 其防护性周边环境 C) 其宗教意涵 D) 其现有的基础设施

【答案】 A （细节题）

【判型】 due to 要求从原文找出 Mauna Kea 被视为理想台址的客观原因，是原文已写明的事实。

【拆句】 Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to_____ 是"被动 + due to"结构。is deemed as = 被认为是；due to 引出原因，后接选项作介宾。无生僻结构。

【定位】 Resting in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Mauna Kea 坐落于太平洋之中，其山顶高出地球大部分稠密大气层之上，那里的环境条件使望远镜能够获得无与伦比的清晰图像。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Resting in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere

↔ **its geographical features.**

预判"山高超出稠密大气、成像清晰"全部落在"地理"维度，its geographical features. 恰好以一个上位词概括，无超额、无遗漏。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是"高出大气层"，从未提到 Mauna Kea 周边有什么 protective surroundings. 保护性环境；这一概念在原文找不到任何对应。

C) 答非所问

its religious implications. 对应的是 a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens.——这是 Mauna Kea 的宗教意义，与"为何是理想天文台址"完全是两条线，回答的不是 Q27 问的问题。

D) 强加因果（因果颠倒）

原文是说"因为条件好，所以放了世界上最强大的望远镜"——望远镜是"好台址"的结果；选项却把"已有的基础设施 its existing infrastructure." 反过来当成它成为理想台址的原因。

28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because_____

- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
- [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.
- [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.
- [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

TMT的建设遭到一些当地人反对,部分原因是_____

- A) 它可能有损害他们精神生活的风险
- B) 它使他们想起一段屈辱的历史
- C) 他们的文化将失去复兴的机会
- D) 他们担心失去对Mauna Kea的控制

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 partly because 要求从原文找出反对者给出的某一条具体理由，原文必有明文支持。

【拆句】 The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because_____ 是被动句 + 原因状语从句。主干 The construction ... is opposed by some locals, partly because 引出选项作原因从句。结构清晰。

【定位】 A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

一小批但很有声量的夏威夷人与环保人士长期以来都把这些望远镜的存在视为对圣地的不敬，并且是一种令人痛苦的提醒：提醒人们这片土地曾经是一个被吞并的主权国家。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文谈的是对圣地的不敬与历史伤痛，从未提到 intellectual life 智识生活会被毁；这一概念毫无原文对应。

B) **✓ 正确**

a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation. ↔

it reminds them of a humiliating history.

"屈辱历史的痛苦提醒"与 it reminds them of a humiliating history. 三要素（主语 it=TMT 在地存在、谓语 remind、对象 humiliating history）——对应。

C) **与原文相反**

P4 原文是 Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today., 明确说夏威夷文化"正在复兴", 选项却反过来说将"失去复兴机会", 方向恰好相反。

D) **无中生有**

原文只说望远镜的存在令人想起被吞并的过去，并没有说当地人"害怕失去对 Mauna Kea 的控制权"; fear losing control 在原文找不到任何对应。

29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy_____

- [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.
- [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.
- [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.
- [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.

从第五段可以推断出当今天文学的进步_____

- A) 正在实现古代夏威夷人的梦想
- B) 有助于向全世界传播夏威夷文化
- C) 可能揭示夏威夷文化的起源
- D) 最终将缓和夏威夷人的敌意

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 明确要求推断，答案在原文不会有原句，只能由定位句做"一步"延伸。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy_____ 是 "It + 被动 + that 从句" 形式主语句。it 形式主语，真正主语是 that 从句；从句主语是 progress in today's astronomy，谓语接选项。结构常见、无陷阱。

【定位】 The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens.

当年驱使早期波利尼西亚人来到夏威夷海岸、想看看地平线外有什么的那同一种好奇心，如今也激励着天文学家去探索星空。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens.

↔ is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.

astronomers today to explore the heavens ↔ progress in today's astronomy

从"两代探索者动机同源"到"今天的天文进步是在实现古夏威夷人的探索梦想"只走一步推论；选项 A 既未超出 P5 范围，也没引入 P6 的妥协议程，是干净的一步延伸。

B) 无中生有

P5 全段从未谈天文学进步对夏威夷文化的对外"传播"作用，spread Hawaiian culture across the world 在原文完全无据。

C) 过度推断

原文说天文与夏威夷文化都"追问 who/where 这类大问题"，但并没有说天文学的进步将"揭示夏威夷文化的起源"；从"共同提问"跨到"揭示起源"是越界推断。

D) 无中生有（跨段越界）

"软化敌意"对应的是 P6 妥协措施可能带来的结果，但题干 Paragraph 5 明确要求只看 P5；且原文从未说"天文进步"本身会软化夏威夷人的敌意。

30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of ____

- [A] severe criticism.
- [B] passive acceptance.
- [C] slight hesitancy.
- [D] full approval.

作者对选择Mauna Kea作为TMT选址的态度是____

A) 严厉批评 B) 被动接受 C) 略有犹豫 D) 完全赞成

【答案】 D (态度题)

【判型】 attitude 是态度题的标准信号词，答案是表态极性词（赞成/反对/中立/担忧等）。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of ____: 主语 The author's attitude, 介词短语 toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site 是定语修饰 attitude, 系表结构 is one of ____ 接选项作表语。注意 toward 后的动名词 choosing 不是真正的谓语。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反 (评价对象偷换)

作者全文没有任何"严厉批评"选址的句子; P4 的批评对象是"科学家此前的态度"而非"选址行为", severe criticism. 在评价对象和情感强度上都错。

B) 偷换概念 (情感强度)

"被动接受"暗含"心里不情愿、形势所迫"; 但 P6 用 There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed 是主动、热烈的认可, 与 passive acceptance. 的被动感矛盾。

C) 偷换概念 (情感强度)

"略带犹豫"要求文中有保留性副词或转折让步; P6 末句是无保留的双重否定, 没有任何 slight hesitancy. 的标记。

D) ✓ 正确

There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

↔ full approval.

Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality

↔ full approval.

P5 否定极端反对 + P6 双重否定肯定共存——两处都把极性推到"支持"且无保留, 因此 full approval. 中的 full (完全) 正好对位。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today.

第1段, 第3句

覆盖主语、谓语 (系动词)、表语、状语四种成分; "all" 作主语、"not well" 作表语、"with" 介词短语作状语都是常考点; 但成分种类较少, 缺少宾语、定语等其他核心成分, 训练覆盖面有限。

Resting in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

第2段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、地点状语、方式状语、定语从句等多种成分,尤其句首分词短语作状语和定语从句中的复合宾语结构(allow sb to do)都是重要考点,适合训练状语识别和从句内部成分划分能力。

They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the island's inhabitants.

第4段，第3句

简单句中的并列宾语结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是由 "or" 连接的两个名词短语作宾语。句中介词短语修饰和所有格使用也是典型用法。但缺少从句等更高频的复杂句式，典型性中等偏上。

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization.

第5段，第1句

简单句搭配后置定语修饰宾语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是 'with + 名词 + 分词' 这一独立主格类似结构,掌握后可大量复用。

Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

第5段，第4句

"主系表 + 表语从句" 和 "as if" 引导的虚拟语气状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。表语从句用 "why" 引导说明原因，状语从句用省略形式，这些都是真题中反复出现的典型结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。

There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

第6段，第4句

覆盖存在句主语识别(易与There混淆)、情态被动谓语、关系副词why引导的定语从句、地点状语和并列目的状语等多个常见考点,成分种类较丰富,存在句主语和定语从句边界是两个值得练习的易错点。

本篇出现的 71 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

telescope

B2

n. 望远镜

本篇8次·真题9句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇4次·真题45句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇3次·真题91句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次·真题32句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本篇2次·真题28句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇2次·真题24句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题209句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题89句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题71句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题65句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题62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

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题47句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题45句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题42句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题41句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题40句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题39句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题39句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题31句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题31句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题31句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题30句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题29句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题28句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题28句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题27句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题26句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇1次·真题25句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 15 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本篇1次·真题 12 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 11 句

controversy C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 11 句

painful B1

adj. 疼痛的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

revival C1

n. 复兴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题 10 句

belong A2

v. 属于（某人）

本篇1次·真题 9 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

location

B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

remark

B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

reminder

B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

appreciation

B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

environmentalist

B2

n. 环保主义者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ruin

B2

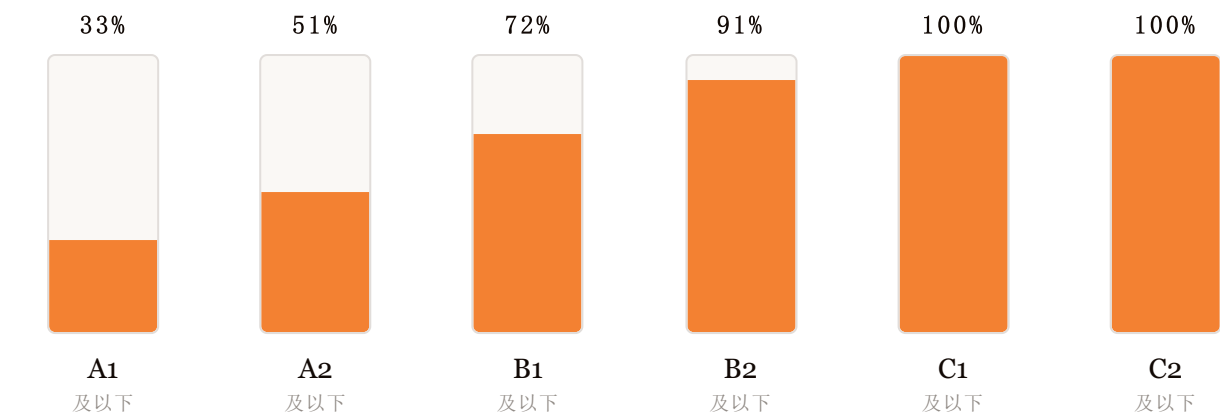
v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

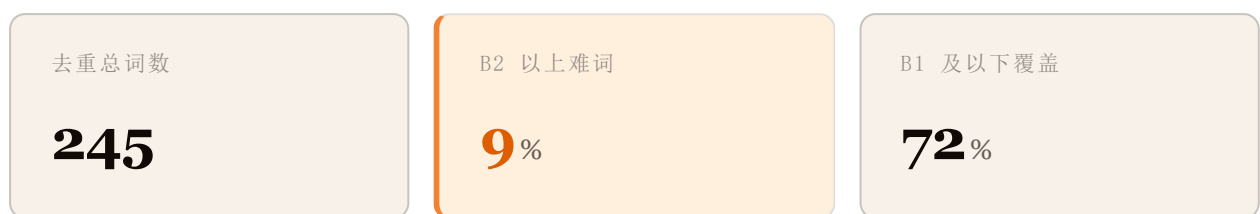
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 245 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 245 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 9%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 245 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2017年 · 全卷构成

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

2017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2017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(2017)

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 Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

Robert F. Kennedy曾说过，一个国家的GDP衡量的是"除了使生活有价值的东西之外的一切"。随着英国投票决定离开欧盟，而GDP已被预测将因此放缓，现在正是评估他所指内容的时机。

P2 The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

GDP及其有用性的问题已经困扰政策制定者半个多世纪。许多人认为它是一个有缺陷的概念。它衡量无关紧要的东西，却遗漏了重要的东西。根据最近的大多数衡量标准，英国的GDP一直是西方世界令人羡慕的，失业率创纪录地低，增长数字很高。如果一切进展如此顺利，那么为什么有超过1700万人投票支持Brexit，尽管有人警告这可能对他们国家的经济前景造成什么影响？

P3 A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than

just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

最近一项关于各国及其将增长转化为福祉能力的年度研究为这个问题提供了一些启示。在被衡量的163个国家中，英国在确保经济增长转化为对其公民有意义的改善方面表现最差。除了仅仅关注GDP之外，还衡量了来自健康、教育和公民社会参与的40多套不同标准，以便对各国的表现进行更全面的评估。

P4 While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

虽然所有这些国家都面临着各自的挑战，但存在一些一致的主题。是的，自2008年全球崩溃以来，经济出现了初步复苏，但在健康和教育等领域的关键指标上，主要经济体持续下滑。然而，并非所有国家都是这种情况。一些相对贫穷的欧洲国家在包括公民社会、收入平等和环境在内的衡量标准上都取得了巨大进步。

P5 This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

这是富裕国家可以学习的一课：当GDP不再被视为衡量一个国家成功的唯一标准时，世界看起来会非常不同。

P6 So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes – all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

因此，Kennedy所指的是，虽然GDP一直是衡量国家经济活动最常用的方法，但作为一种衡量标准，它已不再足够。它不包括诸如环境质量或教育成果等重要因素——所有这些都有助于一个人的幸福感。

P7 The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

世界各地和英国预测的增长急剧下滑可能导致我们的福祉和增长所依赖的日常服务下降。但是，将努力重新集中在改善福祉而不是仅仅担心GDP数字上的政策制定者可以避免预测的厄运，甚至可能看到进步。

题目与逐题解析

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he_____

- [A] praised the UK for its GDP.
- [B] identified GDP with happiness.
- [C] misinterpreted the role of GDP.
- [D] had a low opinion of GDP.

引用Robert F. Kennedy是因为他_____

- A) 称赞英国的GDP。 B) 将GDP等同于幸福。 C) 误解了GDP的作用。 D) 对GDP评价不高。

【答案】 **D** (推断题)

【判型】 cited because he ____ 表面问 Kennedy 被引用的原因,实则要从他那句话+作者对它的态度推断他对 GDP 的看法,属于隐性推断题。

【拆句】 Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he ____ 是简单的因果状语从句结构,主句被动 (is cited),because 引出原因。空格补的是 he 后面的谓语,所以四个选项都是动词短语,无陷阱。

【定位】 Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile."

罗伯特·F·肯尼迪曾说,一国的 GDP 衡量了 "除了那些让生活值得过的东西以外的一切"。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

P1 Kennedy 的话泛指 a country's GDP,并未涉及英国,更没有 praised the UK for its GDP 这种赞扬。

B) **与原文相反**

everything except that which makes life worthwhile 恰恰说 GDP 与 "让生活有意义的事" 是排除关系,选项却说 identified GDP with happiness(把 GDP 等同于幸福),与原文相反。

C) **无中生有**

Kennedy 是对 GDP 提出限度上的批评,作者也支持他;并没有说他 misinterpreted the role of GDP(误解了 GDP 的角色)。

D) **✓ 正确**

everything except that which makes life worthwhile ↔ **had a low opinion of GDP**

预判要的是 "看不起 GDP";四项中只有 had a low opinion of GDP 直接表达低评价,锁定 D。

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____

- [A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
- [B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
- [C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
- [D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

从第2段可以推断出 ____

- A) 英国不愿意重塑其经济模式。 B) 将GDP作为成功衡量标准在英国受到广泛质疑。
- C) 英国对世界经济的贡献将会减少。 D) 英国的政策制定者对GDP的关注度正在下降。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____ 中的 inferred 直接判定为推断题。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____ 中 It 是形式主语,真正主语是 that 引导的从句(也就是四个选项要补的内容);from Paragraph 2 是状语,限定证据来源。结构常见,无理解陷阱。

【定位】 Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

许多人认为 GDP 是有缺陷的概念,它度量了不重要的东西、却漏掉了重要的东西。按最新数据,英国的 GDP 一直是西方世界羡慕的对象——失业率创新低、增速亮眼。但若一切如此美好,为什么会有超过 1700 万人不顾对国家经济前景的警告而投票脱欧?

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

第二段只展示了 GDP 数据与民意的反差,没有任何关于 reluctant to remold its economic pattern(不愿重塑经济模式)的表述。

B) **✓ 正确**

If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

↔ **GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK**

GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK 把反问的隐含否定显化为陈述,与预判完全吻合。

C) **无中生有**

段落只在英国国内 GDP 与民意之间做对比,没有 contribute less to the world economy(对世界经济贡献减少)这一全球维度。

D) **张冠李戴**

段落里反对 GDP 的是 over 17 million people(选民),而非 policymakers in the UK(决策者);把质疑主体偷换为政策制定者,与原文不符。

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

[A] It is sponsored by 163 countries.

[B] It excludes GDP as an indicator.

[C] Its criteria are questionable.

[D] Its results are enlightening.

关于最近的年度研究,下列哪项是正确的?

A) 它由163个国家资助。 B) 它排除了GDP作为指标。 C) 它的标准值得商榷。

D) 它的结果具有启发性。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true about the recent annual study? 问的是该研究自身的属性,答案必须能在介绍这项研究的句子里直接核对。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true about the recent annual study? 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句,about 介词短语限定核对对象。四个选项均为独立陈述句,直接与定位句比对即可。

【定位】 A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

一项最近的年度研究——考察各国把增长转化为福祉的能力——为上述问题带来一些启示。在所测的 163 国中,英国在确保经济增长转化为有意义的公民福祉方面表现垫底之一。该研究不是只盯 GDP,而是从健康、教育、公民社会参与等 40 多项指标入手,以得出更全面的评估。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文是 Across the 163 countries measured,163 国是被研究的对象;选项却说 sponsored by 163 countries(由 163 国资助),把 "被测" 偷换为 "资助"。

B) **偷换概念**

原文是 Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria...have been measured,强调 "不只关注 GDP" 而非完全排除;选项 excludes GDP as an indicator 把 "不只" 极化为 "排除"。

C) **与原文相反**

原文反而强调 40 多项指标使评估更全面,作者持正面态度;Its criteria are questionable(指标值得质疑)与原文态度相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens

↔ **Its results are enlightening**

sheds some light on that question ↔ **Its results are enlightening**

预判要的是 "研究客观特征";只有 Its results are enlightening 与 sheds some light on that question 直接呼应,锁 D。

34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that ____

- [A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.
- [B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.
- [C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.
- [D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.

在最后两段中,作者暗示 ____

- A) 英国正在为经济繁荣做准备。 B) 高GDP预示着经济衰退。 C) 考虑GDP之外的因素是必要的。
- D) 处理经济问题需要谨慎。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 the author suggests that ____ 中 suggests 是推断题硬指标,答案要回到作者的议论而非具体细节。

【拆句】 In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that ____ 句首 In... 是地点状语限定证据范围,主干是 the author suggests that...,that 从句即选项补充内容。

【定位】 So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes – all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being. The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

所以 Kennedy 当年所指的是:GDP 虽是衡量国家经济活动最常用的方法,但作为度量手段已经不够用了。它没有涵盖环境质量、教育成果这些重要因素——而这些正是构成个人幸福感的来源。全球与英国预期的经济急挫可能让我们赖以生存的日常服务下滑;但若决策者把重心转到提升福祉而非只盯 GDP 数字,反倒可能避开预测中的灾难,甚至看到进步。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK 明确预测经济急挫;选项却说英国 preparing for an economic boom(正在备战经济繁荣),与原文相反。

B) 强加因果

末两段没有把 GDP 高与经济衰退建立因果关系;high GDP foreshadows an economic decline(高 GDP 预示衰退)是凭空推断。

C) ✓ 正确

as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes

↔ it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP

policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom

↔ it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP

预判要 "看 GDP 之外的因素";只有 it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP 同时与 P6 和 P7 的议论吻合,锁 C。

D) 答非所问

作者主张是把重心从 GDP 转到福祉,而非泛泛地 caution to handle economic issues(处理经济问题需谨慎);把鲜明的方向性主张稀释成普遍中性的 "要谨慎"。

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

- [A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson
- [B] GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
- [C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
- [D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

下列哪项是本文的最佳标题？

- A) GDP高但福祉不足,英国的教训 B) GDP数据,观察全球经济健康状况的窗口
C) Robert F. Kennedy,GDP的终结者 D) Brexit,英国通往福祉的门户

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 the best title for the text 标志这是覆盖全文的主旨题,需聚合各区间功能再选。

【拆句】 Which of the following is the best title for the text? 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句,best title for the text 限定考察对象是全文标题。四个选项是名词短语+副标题样式,无语法陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens

↔ **High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson**

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn ↔ **a UK Lesson**

High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson 同时含主线两要素(反差+英国教训),与各区间功能匹配最严,锁 A。

B) 与原文相反

全文核心是 GDP...is no longer enough,贬低 GDP 的覆盖力;选项 GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health 反而把 GDP 包装成衡量全球经济健康的窗口,与作者立场相反。

C) 过度推断

全文借 Kennedy 一句话开题,P1 之外几乎不再提他,更没说他 a Terminator of GDP(GDP 的终结者);把次要人物拔高为主角,且 Terminator 程度过重。

D) 以偏概全

P1、P2 只把 Brexit 当反思 GDP 的契机,作者并未说脱欧本身是 the UK's Gateway to Well-being(英国通向福祉的入口);把例证拔高为主旨。

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。

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile."

第1段，第1句

引述动词加宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用于引用观点或定义概念的场景极为常见，掌握后可大量复用到类似长句分析中。

With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

第1段，第2句

形式主语结构、独立主格作状语、宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。整句结构"背景状语 + 形式主语主句 + 后置定语（含宾语从句）"是学术和新闻英语的典型模式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

第2段，第5句

本句结构高度典型：条件状语从句加主句的对比疑问句式、介词短语中嵌套宾语从句的组合、疑问词引导的特殊疑问句倒装，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question.

第3段，第1句

主语带长定语 + 简单谓宾结构 + 介词短语状语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。shed light on 也是高频学术表达，具有较好的复用价值。虽然没有从句，但主语的修饰层次体现了真题中常考的名词短语扩展模式

Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens.

第3段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：主系表结构配合宾语从句、被动语态、介词短语作定语和状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子长度适中，结构规整，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似的长难句分析中。

Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、目的状语、宾语从句、方式状语等多种成分，且主语是长定语短语，谓语是被动语态，目的状语内部又嵌套宾语从句，成分种类丰富。适合练习识别复杂主语、被动谓语、不定式状语和从句嵌套，训练价值较高。

Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline.

第4段，第2句

并列转折句(but 连接正反两方面)在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，there be 句型和现在完成时的组合也是常考点。后半句的状语前置结构(in...in... 作状语，主语后置)在学术类文章中常见，整体句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的对比论述句型。

Yet this isn't the case with all countries.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构在四六级和考研真题中很常见，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分和从句，不如那些带有定语从句或状语从句的主系表结构更具代表性。作为入门级的主系表例句有一定参考价值，但迁移到复杂句型的帮助不大。

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

第5段，第1句

冒号连接解释说明、定语从句修饰名词、时间状语从句引导条件或背景，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。尤其是"This is ... that ..."结构和"When ... , ..."结构极为常见，掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量真题句子中，具有很高的典型性。

So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.

第6段，第1句

高嵌套度、多时态、丰富成分且结构典型,综合训练价值高。主干识别需要穿透两层从句,时态分析覆盖四种时态的对比,成分划分涉及多个易错点,且句式在真题中代表性强,适合作为进阶阶段的重点练习句。

But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

第7段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主语后跟限定性定语从句修饰，主句使用情态动词表达推测或可能性，谓语并列连接多个动作。这种“复杂主语 + 情态动词谓语 + 并列结构”的句式在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

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。

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇10次 · 真题 65 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇9次 · 真题 98 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇5次·真题 80 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇3次·真题 56 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇3次·真题 38 句

policymaker C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇3次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次·真题 91 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 73 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题 47 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 44 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题 34 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次·真题 20 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

criterion C1

n. 标准

本篇2次·真题 10 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇2次·真题 10 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次·真题 10 句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题 29 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 19 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 17 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

performer

B2

n. 表演者, 演员

本篇1次·真题 15 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 13 句

recovery

B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次·真题 11 句

crash

B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次·真题 10 句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 10 句

inadequate

B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

flaw

B2

n. 缺陷

本篇1次·真题 9 句

sponsor

B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次·真题 9 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇1次·真题 8 句

forecast

B2

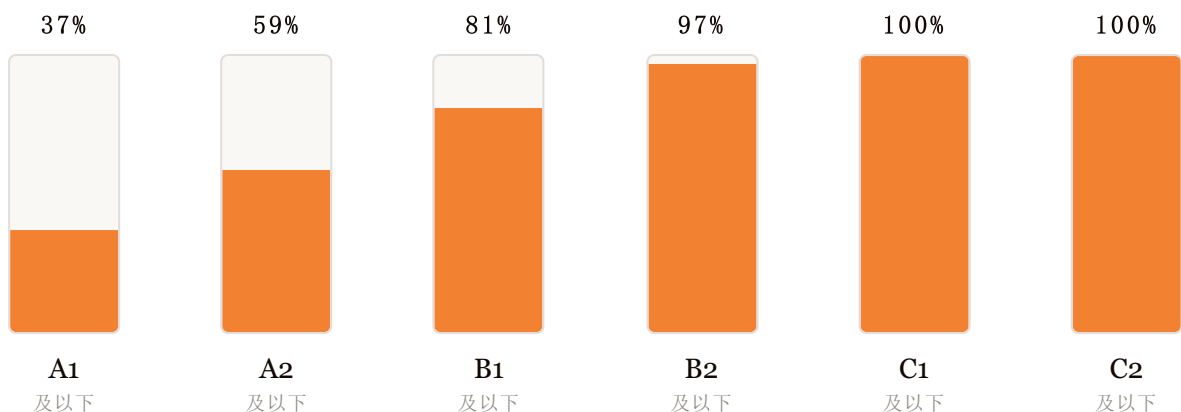
v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

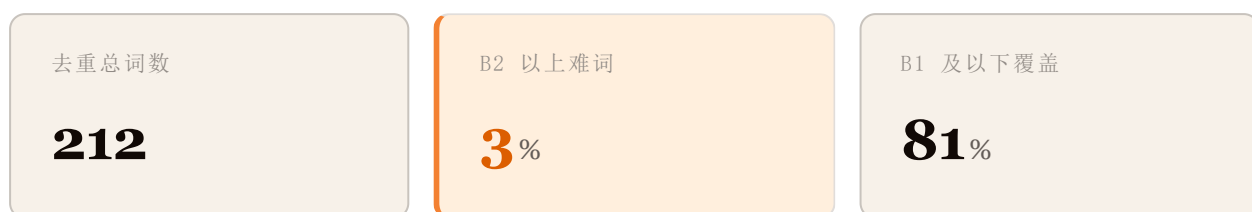
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 212 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 212 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2017年 · 全卷构成

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

2017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2017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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2017)

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 In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

在一项罕见的一致裁决中,美国最高法院推翻了对前弗吉尼亚州州长罗伯特·麦克唐纳的腐败定罪。但最高法院在作出裁决时对其行为的道德操守表示不齿,这些行为包括接受一家寻求接触政府的公司赠送的劳力士手表和法拉利汽车等礼物。

P2 The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

最高法院的裁决称,麦克唐纳案审判中的法官未能告知陪审团,必须仅审视他的"官方行为",即这位前州长就与其职责相关的"具体"和"未决"问题所作的决定。

P3 Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

大法官们认为,仅仅帮助送礼者接触其他官员,除非是带有明确意图向这些官员施压,否则不构成腐败。

P4 The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a

contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act".

最高法院确实表示,接受好处以换取打开方便之门是"令人反感的"和"恶劣的"。但根据反贿赂法,必须证明存在具体利益,如批准合同或法规。仅仅安排会面、打电话或举办活动并不是"官方行为"。

P5 The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery. "The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

最高法院的裁决在界定一种不构成犯罪的偏袒行为方面在法律上是合理的。必须允许民选领导人帮助支持者处理官僚问题,而无需担心因贿赂而受到起诉。首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨代表法院写道:"代议制政府所依据的基本契约假定,公职人员将倾听选民的意见并根据他们的关切采取行动。"

P6 But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

但这一裁决强化了一种需求,即由公民及其民选代表而非法院来确保政府接触渠道的平等。不得允许官员仅仅因为某个个人或团体提供了竞选捐款或个人礼物,就在提供信息或安排会面时偏袒他们。这种廉洁操守需要政府透明度方面执行良好的法律,例如官方会面记录、游说规则以及每位民选领导人财富来源的信息。

P7 Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in treatment by government – is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

官方接触渠道中的偏袒可能会助长公众对腐败的看法。但它并不总是腐败。相反,官员必须避免双重标准,或对普通民众和富人采取不同类型的接触方式。如果可以收买关系,民主社会的一个基本前提——即所有人在政府对待下一律平等——就会被削弱。良好治理建立在理解每个人固有价值的基础之上。

P8 The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

最高法院的裁决是反腐败和反官方偏袒斗争中向前迈出的一步。

题目与逐题解析

36. The underlined sentence (Para. 1) most probably shows that the court_____

- [A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.
- [B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
- [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.
- [D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.

下划线句子(第1段)最有可能表明法院_____

- A) 避免界定McDonnell职责的范围。 B) 在定罪McDonnell时没有作出妥协。
- c) 对McDonnell的行为持轻蔑态度。 d) 拒绝对McDonnell的道德操守发表评论。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 The underlined sentence (Para. 1) most probably shows that 直接问下划线句最可能表达什么，是经典的句意理解题。

【拆句】 主干 The underlined sentence ... most probably shows that the court ____, that 引导宾语从句，从句主语 the court, 谓语待填；most probably 是程度状语，提示答案是合理推断而非绝对断言，不存在双重否定或比较结构，结构平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

但法院如此判决时，是 "捏着鼻子" 看待他行为中的道德问题的——这些行为包括接受一家寻求接近政府的公司所赠的劳力士手表与法拉利轿车等礼物。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原句根本未提 "职责范围" 或对 duties 的界定问题，avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties 凭空捏造了一个动作对象。

B) 与原文相反

原句明确说法院推翻了定罪 (has overturned the corruption conviction)，即并未 "毫无妥协地定罪"；made no compromise in convicting McDonnell 与事实完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct ↔ **was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct**
预判 "对其行为不齿" 与 was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct 完全对应，contemptuous 正是 hold one's nose at 的语义同义词。

D) 与原文相反

原句正是法院对 ethics 公开表态 (捏鼻子嫌恶)，并非 "拒绝评价"；refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics 与事实相反。

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves_____

- [A] leaking secrets intentionally.
- [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
- [C] concrete returns for gift-givers.
- [D] breaking contracts officially.

根据第4段,官方行为只有在涉及____时才被视为腐败

- A) 故意泄露机密。 B) 以礼物形式获得的巨额收益。 C) 为送礼者提供具体回报。
D) 正式违反合同。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves 是典型 According to ... 句式, 问的是段内事实条件。

【拆句】 an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves ____, 被动句 be deemed + 形容词, only if 引导唯一条件状语从句, involves 后接动名词/名词作宾语。only if 是唯一性限定, 提示选项必须是 "必要且充分" 的条件, 任何把可能条件当作充要条件的选项都要警惕。

【定位】 But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation.

但依据反贿赂法, 必须证明存在具体的好处, 例如批准某项合同或法规。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P4 通篇未提 "泄密" 或 secrets; leaking secrets intentionally 与文章核心议题 "接触/会面/合同" 完全不在同一语义场。

B) 偷换概念

sizable gains in the form of gifts 偷换了 "benefits" 的指向——原文 concrete benefits 指送礼者获得的具体好处 (合同/法规获批), 而 B 说的是 "以礼物形式收到的大额收益", 把回报对象从送礼者倒置成官员, 且把 concrete (具体) 偷换为 sizable (数额大)。

C) ✓ 正确

proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation ↔

concrete returns for gift-givers

预判 "存在具体回报" 与 concrete returns for gift-givers 在限定词 concrete 与核心名词 returns 上均一一对应, 是定位句的同义压缩。

D) 与原文相反

原文 approval of a contract or regulation 强调的是 "批准" 合同——给出合同; breaking contracts officially 却说 "官方撕毁合同", 方向完全相反。

38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are ____
- [A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
 - [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
 - [C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
 - [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

法院的裁决基于这样的假设:公职人员 ____

- A) 有理由满足其选民的需求。 B) 有资格独立处理官僚事务。 C) 被允许关注其支持者的关切。
D) 免于因偏袒指控而被定罪。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干问的是判决背后的 assumption (潜在前提), 不是字面写出的事实, 需要从作者引用 Roberts 的话 The basic compact underlying representative government, ... assumes that ... 中推一步。

【拆句】 The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are ____, that 引导同位语从句解释 assumption, 从句主系表结构, 表语待填; is based on the assumption that 是固定结构, 提示空格内容必须是一个 "被默认成立" 的前提性陈述。

【定位】 "The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

首席大法官 John Roberts 代表法院写道: "代议制政府所依据的基本契约假定, 公职人员应当倾听选民的诉求并就其关切采取行动。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns ↔

justified in addressing the needs of their constituents

their constituents ↔ **their constituents**

预判 "回应选民正当" 与 justified in addressing the needs of their constituents 在 "正当" (justified) 与 "回应选民需求" (addressing the needs of their constituents) 两点同时命中。

B) 过度推断

原文只说官员应 hear from constituents and act on their concerns, 并未说他们有能力/资格 "独立" 处理 bureaucratic 问题; qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues 加上的 qualified (有资格) 和 independently (独立地) 都是原文未给的限定。

C) 偷换概念

原文用的是 constituents (全体选民); allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters 把对象偷换成 supporters (支持者/拥趸), 并加上 focus on (专注于) 这种排他性动词, 与原文 "普惠选民" 的语义场冲突——P7 反对的恰恰就是这种偏袒。

D) 过度推断

原文只说 "在不担心被起诉贿赂罪的情况下" 帮助选民处理问题, 并未一概给官员 "豁免偏袒罪" 的特权; exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism 把范围从 "bribery 一项" 推广到 "favoritism 整体"。

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to ____

- [A] awaken the conscience of officials.
- [B] guarantee fair play in official access.
- [C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.
- [D] inspire hopes in average people.

需要严格执行政府透明度法律以 ____

- A) 唤醒官员的良知。 B) 保证官方接触的公平性。 C) 允许某些类型的游说。
- D) 激发普通民众的希望。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to ____ 问的是这套法律是为了实现什么功能, 答案就在原文该短语前后, 是客观事实题。

【拆句】 Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to ____, 主语长名词短语, are needed to do 不定式作目的状语; 待填部分是动词原形, 要看选项动词与原文目的句的语义是否一致。

【定位】 But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

但这一判决强化了一种需要——由公民及其民选代表（而非法院）来确保接触政府的机会平等。官员决不能仅因为某个人或团体提供了竞选捐款或私人礼物，就在提供信息或安排会面上偏袒他们。这种正直要求在政府透明上拥有执行有力的法律，例如官方会议的记录、关于游说的规则，以及关于每位民选领导人财富来源的信息。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P6 全段未提 conscience（良心），原文谈的是制度性约束

（laws/transparency/records），与“唤醒良心”这种道德感化路径完全不同；awaken the conscience of officials 凭空捏造。

B) ✓ 正确

to ensure equality of access to government ↔ **guarantee fair play in official access**

Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings

↔ **fair play in official access**

预判“保障接触平等”与 guarantee fair play in official access 在“公平”（fair play = equality）与“接触”（official access = access to government）两点同时命中。

C) 与原文相反

原文将 rules on lobbying 列为透明法律的“具体内容”（即对游说立规约束）；allow for certain kinds of lobbying 把“立规约束”倒成了“允许某些游说”，方向相反。

D) 无中生有

P6 未讨论“给普通民众带去希望”的情感效应；hopes 在原文无对应词，inspire hopes in average people 凭空生造。“average people”出现于 different types of access for average people and the wealthy，但属于另一段对比，且并非透明法律的直接目的。

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is ____

- [A] sarcastic.
- [B] tolerant.
- [C] skeptical.
- [D] supportive.

作者对法院裁决的态度是 ____

A) 讽刺的。 B) 宽容的。 C) 怀疑的。 D) 支持的。

【答案】 D （态度题）

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is ____ 是经典态度题模板。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is ____, 主系表结构, toward 短语限定态度对象; 空格是形容词, 须能匹配作者整体评价的极性与强度 (正/负/中以及强弱)。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

sarcastic (讽刺的) 要求作者表面褒实则贬; 本文末段 a step forward 是真心正向定调, 前文 legally sound 也是正面背书, 没有反讽信号。

B) 偷换概念

tolerant (容忍的) 暗示 "勉强接受、心有不忍"; 但作者对判决是主动正向评价 (legally sound + a step forward), 并非 "容忍"。

C) 与原文相反

skeptical (怀疑的) 要求作者对判决的正当性提出质疑; 但作者明说判决 legally sound 并定调为 a step forward, 没有质疑判决本身——他只是在判决之外建议补充透明法律, 不构成对判决的怀疑。

D) ✓ 正确

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism

↔ **supportive**

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal ↔

supportive

末段 a step forward 是显性正向定调, 结合 legally sound 等理由句, 作者立场清晰为 supportive, 与预判 "整体支持" 完全对上。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

第1段, 第2句

非限制性定语从句搭配主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, "while + 分词" 作状语、动名词作宾语、分词作定语都是典型结构, 学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

第3段，第1句

本句结构有代表性，主干定位和条件插入都值得练；时态难度适中，不会因形式过于生僻而削弱训练效果。对于结构与时态综合训练，属于应当优先接触的一类句子。

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty."

第4段，第1句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；动名词短语作主语、系表结构表达评价也是典型用法；本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可复用于理解大量类似句子。

Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery.

第5段，第2句

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其在议论文或政策类文本中常用来表达规范或主张。本句的 "must be allowed to do" 句式具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。不定式作补语和介词短语作状语也是典型用法，学习价值较高。

If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in treatment by government – is undermined.

第7段，第4句

句中包含主语、谓语、条件状语、同位语从句、表语、方式状语等多种成分，且同位语从句嵌套在主句中、破折号分隔，适合训练识别插入成分和同位语从句的能力。成分种类丰富，有一定练习价值。

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

第8段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，尤其是用于陈述评价或定义的句子。本句表语带多层定语修饰的模式 ("a step + 后置定语 + 介词短语定语") 也是高频结构，学生掌握后可迁移到许多类似句式。

本篇出现的 66 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。

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇14次 · 真题 42 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇10次 · 真题 82 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇6次 · 真题 44 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇6次 · 真题 23 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇2次·真题18句

ethics C1

n. 道德准则

本篇2次·真题16句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇2次·真题13句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇2次·真题12句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题209句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题88句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题77句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题55句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题43句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题40句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题36句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题36句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题33句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题32句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 27 句

jury B2

n. 陪审团

本篇1次·真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 17 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 13 句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 11 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 11 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 11 句

undermine C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 10 句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

tolerant B2

adj. 宽容的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 9 句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇1次·真题 9 句

donation B2

n. 捐赠

本篇1次·真题 8 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 8 句

inherent C1

adj. 内在的;固有的

本篇1次·真题8句

legally B2

adv. 合法地

本篇1次·真题8句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题8句

wealthy B2

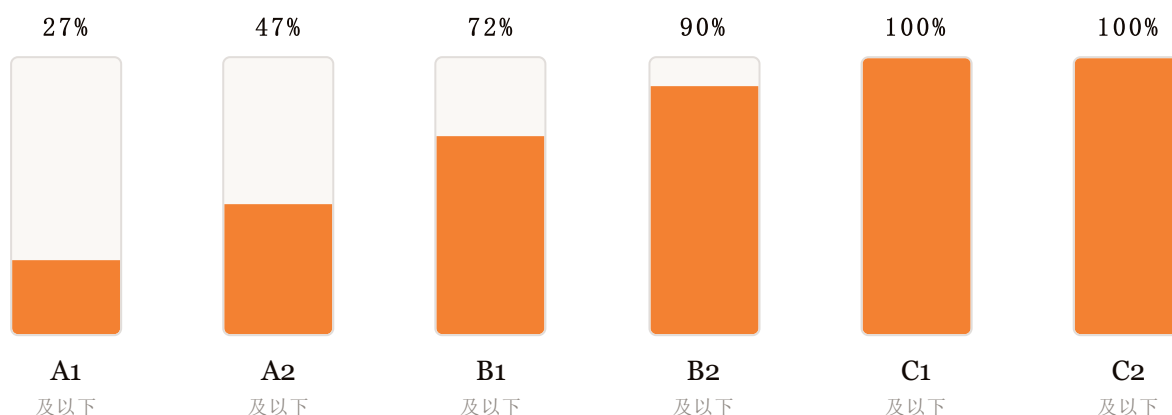
adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **212** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 22 个·约 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 212 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

考研英语一 · 2017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	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2017年 考研英语一段落排序·41-45 答案与解析

ORDERING & ANALYSIS • 段落排序题和解析

段落排序题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确段落顺序与逐位解析由懒笔记基于2017年 考研英语一段落排序原卷逐位核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、7 段打乱的字母标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与排序链连续排印；卷面之后先给完整正确顺序链，再逐位紧跟解析——正确段、与已确定邻居的双侧接缝原文（回指/复现/连接词）与指代消解依据，以及诱人错段的辨析。

英语一真题(2017)

Section II Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs B and D** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of The Monthly Magazine. From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in The Evening Chronicle, earned him a modest reputation.

第一篇发表的速写《波普拉道散步晚宴》让狄更斯在《月刊杂志》的页面上发现它时热泪盈眶。从那时起,他以笔名"博兹"在《晚间纪事报》上发表的速写为他赢得了一定的声誉。

[B] The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

《匹克威克外传》的巨大成功(这是今天人们通常所知的名称)巩固了狄更斯的声望。市面上出现了匹克威克外套和匹克威克雪茄,而那位体态丰满、戴着眼镜的主人公塞缪尔·匹克威克成了一个全国性的人物。

[C] Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist.

The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

《博兹速写集》出版后不久,一家出版公司找到狄更斯,请他按月连载的方式写一个故事,作为当时著名艺术家罗伯特·西摩尔一系列木刻版画的背景,这个故事的创意最初是由西摩尔提出的。狄更斯以其特有的自信成功地坚持让西摩尔的画来为他自己的故事配图。在第一期连载之后,狄更斯写信给这位艺术家,要求他修改一幅狄更斯认为不够忠实于他文字的画作。西摩尔做了修改,走进自己的后院,用自杀表达了他的不满。狄更斯和他的出版商只是继续与一位新的艺术家合作。这部滑稽小说《匹克威克俱乐部遗稿》于1836年和1837年连载发表,并于1837年首次以书籍形式出版。

- [D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

查尔斯·狄更斯可能是19世纪最著名的英国小说家,对许多人来说也是最伟大的。作为一位道德家、讽刺作家和社会改革家,狄更斯创作了复杂的情节和鲜明的人物,捕捉了英国社会的全景。

- [E] Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

父亲出狱后不久,狄更斯在律师事务所找到了一份更好的工作,担任跑腿的杂工。他自学速记,后来获得了一份更好的工作,担任法庭速记员和议会记者。与此同时,狄更斯具有记者的眼光,能够记录他周围的生活,尤其是任何滑稽或古怪的事物,他向一些不知名的杂志投稿短篇速写。

- [F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy pay office – a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

狄更斯出生在英格兰南部海岸的朴茨茅斯。他的父亲是英国海军薪饷处的一名职员——这是一个体面的职位,但社会地位不高。他的祖父母,一位管家和一位女管家,地位更低,因为他们曾是仆人,狄更斯后来隐瞒了他们的背景。据说狄更斯的母亲来自一个更体面的家庭。然而在狄更斯出生前两年,他的外祖父因偷窃被抓,逃往欧洲,再也没有回来。家庭日益贫困迫使狄更斯12岁时辍学,到沃伦鞋油厂工作,那里其他工作的男孩嘲笑他是“小绅士”。他的父亲后来因债务入狱。父亲的牢狱之辱和他在鞋油厂劳作的经历构成了狄更斯最大的创伤,成为他内心最深的秘密。他甚至无法向妻子倾诉这些,尽管它们构成了他小说创作的隐秘基础。

- [G] After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel,

combines the darkness of Oliver Twist with the sunlight of Pickwick. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

《匹克威克外传》之后,狄更斯投入到一个更加阴暗的世界。在《雾都孤儿》中,他追踪了一个孤儿从济贫院到伦敦犯罪贫民窟的成长历程。他的下一部小说《尼古拉斯·尼克尔贝》将《雾都孤儿》的阴暗与《匹克威克外传》的明快结合在一起。这些小说的流行巩固了狄更斯作为国内外著名文学家的地位。

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → B → 45.

正确顺序 预给 D → 41 F → 42 E → 43 A → 44 C → 预给 B → 45 G

通读验证 按 D-F-E-A-C-B-G 从头读: D 以全名 Charles Dickens is probably the best-known 总评开篇, 独立成立; F Dickens was born in Portsmouth 只用姓氏从出生接上总评; F 段尾 His father was then imprisoned for debt 入狱, E 段首 Soon after his father's release from prison 出狱, 精确衔接; E 段尾 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines 投稿, A 段首 The first published sketch 第一篇见报, 词汇复现; A 铺出笔名 "Boz", C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 接住并写《匹克威克》成书; C 段尾的 The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club 引出 B 段首 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers 的成功; 最后 G After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world 写成名之后, 收于 celebrated man of letters。每条接缝的回指词都消解得到对象, 整篇是一条不回头的链条, 连贯成立。

41. 正确段 F

【承接前一段】 段 D 词汇复现

本段 Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast

段 D Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century

D 用全名总评后, F 接着只用姓氏从「出生」讲起。given 段 D 以全名 Charles Dickens 做完总评, F 段首即 Dickens was born in Portsmouth, 只用姓氏、从出生写起——这是传记「总评→出身」的标准接缝, F 紧跟 D。

【辨错段】 段 E

E 段首 his father's release 默认「父亲已入狱」, 而入狱正是 F 才交代的, 故 E 不能紧跟 D。E 段首 Soon after his father's release from prison 必须以前文已写「父亲入狱」为前提, 但 D 是总评、根本没提父亲入狱; 只有 F 段尾 His father was then imprisoned for debt 交代了入狱。所以 E 必须排在 F 之后, 41 位放 E 会让 his father's release 无所回指。

42. 正确段 E

【承接前一段】 段 F 指代衔接

本段 Soon after his father's release from prison

段 F His father was then imprisoned for debt

E 段首「父亲出狱」精确回指 F 段尾「父亲入狱」。F 段尾 His father was then imprisoned for debt 写父亲入狱，E 段首 Soon after his father's release from prison 紧接写父亲出狱。release from prison 唯一能消解到的就是 F 的 imprisoned for debt，时间上「入狱→出狱」严丝合缝，把 E 钉在 F 后。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 段首讲「第一篇见报的 sketch」，要先有「投稿 sketch」铺垫，而那是 E 段尾才给的，A 不能紧跟 F。A 段首 The first published sketch 默认前文已写他在投稿 sketch；提供这一铺垫的是 E 段尾 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines，而 F 通篇讲童年与父亲入狱、没提投稿。故 A 须排在 E 之后，42 位放 A 会让「第一篇」失去前提。

43. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 E 词汇复现

本段 The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk"

段 E submitted short sketches to obscure magazines

A 的「第一篇 sketch」复现并承接 E 的「投稿 short sketches」。E 段尾 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines 写他开始投稿 sketch，A 段首 The first published sketch 紧接写其中第一篇刊出。sketch 一词复现，且「投稿（泛指多篇）→第一篇见报」逻辑顺承，A 紧跟 E。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 默认《Boz 作品集》已出，而那要靠 A 先把 Boz 笔名铺出来，C 不能排在 A 之前。C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 以《Sketches by Boz》已问世为前提；而把 Boz 这一笔名与这批 sketch 铺出来的正是 A 段 appeared under the pen name "Boz"。故 C 须排在 A 之后，43 位放 C 会让《Sketches by Boz》凭空出现。

44. 正确段 C

【承接前一段】 段 A 词汇复现

本段 **Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared**

段 A appeared under the pen name "Boz"

C 段首的《Sketches by Boz》复现 A 铺出的 Boz 笔名。A 段写他以笔名 "Boz" 投稿成集，C 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 紧接以《Sketches by Boz》出版为起点。Boz 一词复现、且「成集→出版后被约稿」逻辑顺承，C 紧跟 A。

【引出后一段】 段 B 词汇复现

本段 **The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837**

段 B The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame

C 写《匹克威克》成书，B 紧接写它大获成功。C 段尾把 The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club 写到出版成书，given 段 B 段首即 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers，复现这部书并续写其成功。C 落在 B (given) 之前，与卷面 given 完全吻合，双侧夹证。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 段首 After Pickwick 要求《匹克威克》及其成功已写完，必须排在 B 之后，不能占 B 前的 44 位。G 段首 After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world 的 After Pickwick 以《匹克威克》成名（即 B 段内容）为前提；而 44 位在 given 段 B 之前。若把 G 放 44，会让「After Pickwick」抢在 B 写成功之前出现，逻辑倒置，故 G 只能在 B 之后。

45. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 B 词汇复现

本段 **After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world**

段 B The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame

G 段首 After Pickwick 直接承接 B 写就的《匹克威克》成功。given 段 B 段首 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers 写这部书大获成功，G 段首 After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world 以 After Pickwick 续写成名之后的转向。Pickwick 复现、「成名→此后题材转阴郁」顺承，G 紧跟 B，且为全文收尾段。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

先建全文语境，再判断哪段接哪段

排序题是语篇连贯题——把每段单独读懂没用，必须先有全文主旨与脉络骨架，判断「这两段逻辑上能不能顺承」才有大方向。这是逐位定段、通读验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

狄更斯如何从贫困少年一步步成长为名满天下的小说家

全文是一篇按时间线推进的人物小传。开篇定调他的地位 Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century, 随后从出生、童年、谋生、投稿、成名作一路写到成名之后的创作, 最终落到 consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters。抓住「这是一条时间链」是排序的总钥匙。

脉络骨架

总评定位 → 出身童年 → 谋生与起步 → 第一篇见报 → 成名作缘起 → 一举成名 → 名成之后

这类人物小传几乎都是「先盖棺定论式总评, 再按时间顺序铺生平」。本篇骨架: D 是总评 (他是谁、什么地位); F 写出生与困苦童年; E 写父亲出狱后他谋生、开始投稿; A 写第一篇 sketch 发表; C 写《匹克威克》如何起意; B (given) 写《匹克威克》大获成功; G 写成名后转向更阴郁的题材。待答位置不是按内容相似度填, 而是按这条时间链「上一步导出下一步」来定。

SIGNALS • 逐段衔接信号表

每段在讲什么 · 段首钩子 · 段尾伏笔

把每段拆成「讲什么 + 段首的回指钩子 (指向前一段) + 段尾的伏笔 (指向后一段)」——这是判相邻的取料表, 也是把「扫一眼首尾句就感到链条」拆成可复核的明账。

段 A

词汇复现

讲什么 **第一篇 sketch 见报, 以笔名 Boz 小有名气**

段首钩子 段首即出现「第一篇 published sketch」, 承接前文的「投稿」动作

段尾伏笔 点出「Boz」笔名与作品集, 为下文《Sketches by Boz》铺路

段 B

词汇复现

讲什么 **《匹克威克》大获成功, 奠定狄更斯声名 (given)**

段首钩子 段首 The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers 直接复现前文刚写成的那部书

段尾伏笔 主角成全国名人, 留下「成名之后又怎样」的口子

段 C

词汇复现

讲什么 **出版商约稿，《匹克威克外传》连载缘起**

段首钩子 段首 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared 复现前文的「Boz」作品集

段尾伏笔 交代《匹克威克》成书出版，引出它的成功

段 D

首段候选

讲什么 **总评狄更斯地位与创作特征 (given, 开篇)**

段首钩子 用全名 Charles Dickens 第一次完整引入主角，不靠任何前文

段尾伏笔 总评落在「英国社会全景」，为后文展开生平作铺垫

段 E

指代衔接

讲什么 **父亲出狱后他谋生、自学速记，并开始投稿短文**

段首钩子 段首 his father's release from prison 回指前文「父亲入狱」

段尾伏笔 段尾写他开始投稿 sketch，引出第一篇见报

段 F

词汇复现

讲什么 **出生于朴次茅斯，家道中落、被迫做工、父亲入狱**

段首钩子 段首仅用姓氏 Dickens was born，承接前文已完整引入的主角

段尾伏笔 段尾写父亲入狱、成为终身隐痛，留下「出狱后」的口子

段 G

词汇复现

讲什么 **《匹克威克》之后转向更阴郁的题材，地位进一步巩固**

段首钩子 段首 After Pickwick 复现前文的《匹克威克》

段尾伏笔 段尾把狄更斯推上国内外文豪地位，是收束性结尾

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame.

B段，第1句

非限制性定语从句插在主句中间的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，as 引导的非限制性定语从句也是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到类似句子。

Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story.

C段，第1句

时间状语从句前置、主句含宾语补足语、嵌套限制性定语从句,这些都是考试常见句式。过去完成时表示时间先后也是典型考点。整体结构具有较强代表性,掌握后可应用于类似复杂句的分析。

With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead.

C段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句结构在考试阅读中高频出现,insist 等动词后接虚拟语气的 that 从句是考点常客。句首介词短语作状语、副词修饰谓语的模式也很典型。该句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

The comic novel, The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

C段，第6句

并列谓语结构、同位语插入、被动语态均为四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其同位语用逗号分隔和并列谓语共用主语的模式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解。

At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

E段，第3句

非限制性定语从句插入主句主干之间是英语考试阅读理解和长难句分析中的高频句式，这种结构在四六级和考研真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用于同类句子的分析。

The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman."

F段，第6句

主句的 "force sb out of... to do..." 结构和非限制性定语从句修饰地点名词的用法，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。宾语后接多个补足语的复杂宾补结构、同位语对专有名词的解释、关系副词引导的非限制性定语从句，这些都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

F段，第9句

主句 + although 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，让步逻辑(尽管.....但是.....)也是常考考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 42 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

later A1

adv. 以后，later

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 41 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 24 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商

本篇1次·真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 16 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trace B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本篇1次·真题 9 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obscure C1

adj. 费解的
本篇1次·真题9句

suicide B2

n. 自杀
本篇1次·真题9句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的
本篇1次·真题8句

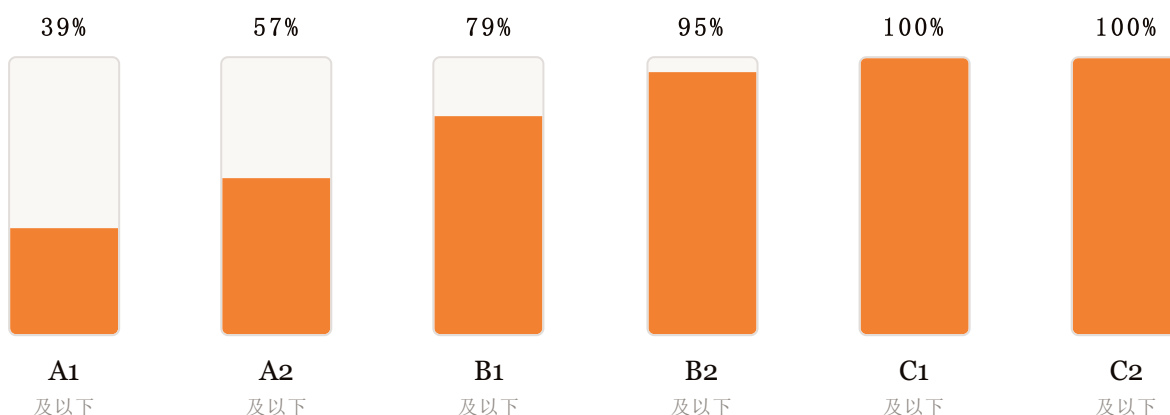
possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **222** 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 11 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 222 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

222

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语一 · 2017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	段落排序	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 →

2017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2017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(2017)

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)

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. (46)But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

英语作为世界主要国际交流语言的使用增长显然已经持续了几十年。但即使英语使用者的数量进一步扩大，仍有迹象表明该语言的全球主导地位可能在可预见的未来消退。

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. (47)His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

复杂的国际、经济、技术和文化变化可能开始削弱英语作为世界市场语言的领先地位，而从英语使用广泛中获益的英国利益方将因此面临新的压力。David Graddol提出的研究强调了这些现实可能性。因此，他的分析应该终结那些可能认为英语全球地位如此稳固以至于英国年轻一代不需要额外语言能力的人的自满情绪。

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations. Alongside that, (48)many countries are

introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

David Graddol得出结论,只会英语的英国毕业生面临黯淡的经济前景,因为来自其他国家的合格多语种年轻人被证明在全球公司和组织中比他们的英国同行更具竞争优势。与此同时,许多国家正在将英语引入小学课程,但英国学童和学生似乎并未获得更多鼓励去达到其他语言的流利程度。

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

如果任其发展,随着对西班牙语、阿拉伯语或普通话等语言的教育资源需求增长,以及日语、法语和德语等其他语言的国际业务流程外包扩散,这些趋势将削弱英语在国际教育市场中的相对优势。

(49)The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

David Graddol识别的这些变化对英国向其他国家人民提供英语教学的机构以及更广泛的教育商业部门都提出了明确而重大的挑战。英语教学部门直接为英国赚取近13亿英镑的无形出口收入,而我们其他教育相关出口每年额外赚取高达100亿英镑。随着国际教育市场扩大,在主要英语国家学习的国际学生数量近期的放缓可能会持续,特别是如果没有有效的战略政策来防止这种下滑。

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: (50)It gives a basis to all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

本研究提供的对需求可能变化的预测意义重大:它为所有寻求促进英语学习和使用的组织提供了基础,为规划应对可能是非常不同的运营环境提供了基础。这是一种必要且实用的方法。在这方面如同在许多其他方面,那些希望影响未来的人必须为之做好准备。

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】应用语言学家 David Graddol 为英国文化委员会撰写的关于“英语国际地位下降”的研究报告: English Next 《英语走向何方》。

【主旨】英语全球主导地位或将式微,英国需警觉

全文围绕 David Graddol 的研究展开:英语作为国际通用语虽仍在扩张,但 there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future, 作者借此提醒英国——只会说英语的英国人将处劣势,应居安思危、培养多语能力。基调是预警式、带忧虑的,所有划线句的褒贬取义都要靠这个底座。

【指代】 the language / English = 英语

全篇核心术语是 English（英语），各句中的 the language、the global position of English、the global predominance of the language 都指同一对象，统一译作「英语」，不要时而译「这门语言」时而译「英语」造成前后不一。

such trends / The changes / shifts in demand = Graddol 研究指出的那些变化

第 49 句的 The changes identified by David Graddol 与第 50 句的 possible shifts in demand，回指的都是前文 Graddol 研究揭示的「英语主导地位下降、他国多语人才占优、各国推英语进小学」等趋势，译时点明是「这些变化/趋势」即可，不必展开，但心里要清楚它指什么。

It (第50句句首) = this study 这项研究

第 50 句以 It 开头，须回上一句 The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study 还原：It 指代「这项研究（对需求变化的预判）」，孤立翻成「它」会断链，应顺承上文，译为「（这项研究）」。

(46) But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

【意群】 But even as the number of English speakers expands further (让步状语从句 (even as 引导))

★ 采分 → 但即使说英语的人数进一步增长

难点：**even as = 即便在.....的同时**

even as 是固定搭配，表「即使在.....之时/尽管」，引导让步，不要拆成 even（甚至）+ as（当）。它与后半句的 But 呼应，构成「虽然人数在涨，但地位可能降」的转折让步，是本句逻辑骨架，对应 even as the number of English speakers expands further。

there are signs that (主句主干 (there be 句型)) ★ 采分 → 有迹象表明

难点：**signs that 后接同位语从句**

that 在此不是定语从句，而是引导同位语从句、解释 signs 的具体内容，译成「有迹象表明/有迹象显示.....」，that 本身不译出。

the global predominance of the language may fade (同位语从句主干) ★ 采分 → 这门语言的全球主导地位可能会衰落

难点：**predominance = 主导/支配地位；the language 回指 English**

predominance 是抽象名词，意为「主导地位、支配地位、优势地位」，不要望文译成「预测」（与 predict 无关）。fade 本义「褪色」，此处具体化为「衰退、减弱、式微」。the language 按第一步锚定还原为「英语」，对应 the global predominance of the language may fade。

within the foreseeable future. (时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在可预见的未来之内

难点：**foreseeable = 可预见的**

foreseeable 由 foresee（预见）+ -able 构成，within the foreseeable future 是固定表达「在可预见的未来/不久的将来」。

【调序】 让步从句保前置，that 从句顺译

even as 引导的让步状语从句本就在句首，按汉语「虽然.....但.....」习惯保留前置；there are signs that... 的同位语从句直接顺着「有迹象表明：.....」往下译即可，时间状语 within the foreseeable future 提到「可能会式微」之前，符合汉语「时间在前、谓语在后」。

【译文】 但是，即便说英语的人数进一步增长，仍有迹象表明：英语在全球的主导地位可能会在可预见的未来逐渐式微。

(47) His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

【意群】 His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness (主句主干 (主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 因此他的分析应当终结任何自满情绪

难点: **self-contentedness = 自满/自鸣得意**

self-contentedness 由 self (自我) + contented (满足的) + -ness (名词后缀) 构成, 意为「自满、自鸣得意」, 带贬义, 呼应全文「英国不该高枕无忧」的基调。His 指 David Graddol 的, 可译「他的分析」或点明「Graddol 的分析」。end 此处取「结束、终结、打消」。

among those who may believe that (介词短语 + who 定语从句) ★ 采分 → 在那些可能认为.....的人当中

难点: **those who 套 that 宾语从句**

those who may believe = 「那些可能认为/相信.....的人」, who 引导定语从句修饰 those; believe 后的 that 引导宾语从句、交代他们相信的内容。译时把「那些.....的人」整体作为 self-contentedness 的归属者。

the global position of English is so stable that (so...that 结果状语从句的前半 (原因)) ★ 采分 → 英语的全球地位如此稳固, 以至于

难点: **so...that = 如此.....以至于**

本句是 believe that [...so stable that...] 的双层 that。第二个 that 与前面的 so 构成 so...that 「如此.....以至于」结果结构, 不要漏掉「以至于」这层因果。the global position of English 即「英语的全球地位」, 术语与全文统一。

the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

(so...that 结果从句的后半 (结果)) ★ 采分 → 英国的年轻一代不需要额外的语言能力

难点: **additional language capabilities = (英语之外) 额外的语言能力**

additional 指「英语之外另加的」, capabilities 在此是「能力、本领」; 联系全文 the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities, 即英国年轻人无需再学其他外语, 呼应第 48 句「英国学生不被鼓励学外语」。

【调序】 those who 定语前置, so...that 顺译

who may believe... 修饰 those, 但内容较长, 宜顺译为「在那些可能认为.....的人当中」而非硬塞进「的」字定语; so...that 结构按汉语「英语地位如此稳固, 以至于英国年轻人不必再学外语」顺势往下译, 因果链自然。therefore 提到句首作「因此」。

【译文】 因此，他的分析理应终结某些人的自满情绪：这些人可能认为，英语的全球地位如此稳固，以至于英国的年轻一代根本无需再掌握其他语言能力。

(48) many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

【意群】 many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum (前一并列分句(主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 许多国家正在把英语引入小学课程

难点: **introduce ... into = 把.....引入; curriculum = 课程(体系)**

introduce 在此不是「介绍」而是「引进、纳入」, introduce English into the curriculum = 「把英语纳入课程」; curriculum 指「(学校的)课程、教学大纲」, primary-school curriculum 即「小学课程」。这是熟词僻义高发点。

but British schoolchildren and students (后一并列分句主语(but 转折)) → 但英国的中小学生和大学生

难点: **schoolchildren and students = (中小学)学生与(大学)学生**

but 标记与前句的对比转折; schoolchildren 指学龄儿童/中小学生, students 泛指学生(含大学生), 两词并列可合译为「英国的中小学生及学生」。

do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement (谓语(含否定+appear to)) ★ 采分 → 似乎并没有得到更多的鼓励

难点: **do not appear to = 似乎并没有(含蓄否定的语序)**

否定词 not 在 appear 上, 但语义上否定的是后面「得到鼓励」, 英语习惯说 do not appear to be gaining = 「似乎并未得到」, 译时把否定落到「得到」上读着才顺; greater encouragement = 「更多/更大的鼓励」。

to achieve fluency in other languages. (不定式作目的状语) ★ 采分 → 去熟练掌握其他语言

难点: **achieve fluency in = (在某语言上)达到流利/熟练掌握**

fluency 是抽象名词「流利、流畅」, achieve fluency in other languages 直译「在其他语言上达到流利」读着生硬, 宜具体化为「熟练掌握/学好其他语言」。

【调序】 并列对比保序, 目的状语前移

many countries... but British...前后是对比, 按原序译成「许多国家....., 但英国.....」即可; to achieve fluency in other languages 作目的状语, 可前移译为「(去)学好其他语言(这件事上).....没得到鼓励」, 或顺译为「.....鼓励去学好其他语言」, 后者更顺。

【译文】 许多国家正在将英语纳入小学课程, 但英国的中小学生及学生似乎并未得到更多鼓励去熟练掌握其他语言。

(49) The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors.

【意群】 The changes identified by David Graddol (主语 + 过去分词后置定语) ★ 采分 → 由 David Graddol 所指出的这些变化

难点: **identified by = 被.....识别/指出 (过去分词作后置定语)**

identified by David Graddol 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 The changes, 相当于 which were identified by...; identify 此处取「识别、指出、发现」。这些 changes 按第一步锚定即前文 Graddol 研究揭示的那些趋势。

all present clear and major challenges (谓语 + 宾语 (all 同位强调)) ★ 采分 → 全都构成了明确而重大的挑战

难点: **present 此处 = 带来/构成; all 修饰主语**

present 是熟词僻义高发点, 此处不是「呈现/礼物」, 而是「提出、带来、构成」(present challenges to = 「给.....带来挑战」); all 紧跟主语, 强调「这些变化全都」带来挑战。

to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries (介词短语作状语 (challenges 的承受方一)) ★ 采分 → 对英国向他国民众提供英语教学的机构而言

难点: **providers of English language teaching to people of other countries = 向他国人民提供英语教学的 (机构)**

这是多重 of/to 套叠的难点: providers (提供者/机构) of English language teaching (英语教学) to people of other countries (面向他国民众)。要顺着「向他国民众 → 提供英语教学 → 的机构」理顺修饰链, 对应 the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries。

and to broader education business sectors. (并列介词短语 (承受方二)) ★ 采分 → 以及更广泛的教育产业部门

难点: **broader education business sectors = 更广义的教育产业/商业部门**

and to... 与前一个 to 并列, 是 challenges 的第二个承受对象; broader = 「更广泛的」, education business sectors = 「教育商业/产业部门」。两个 to 并列, 说明挑战同时冲击「英语教学机构」和「更广的教育产业」。

【调序】 分词定语前移, of/to 链倒序汉化

identified by David Graddol 后置定语较短, 提到先行词前译成「David Graddol 指出的 (这些) 变化」; providers of English language teaching to people of other countries 按汉语「向他国民众提供英语教学的机构」倒序重组; 两个 to 并列对象用「对.....和.....」并列收尾。

【译文】 David Graddol 所指出的这些变化, 全都给英国那些向他国民众提供英语教学的机构、以及更广泛的教育产业部门带来了明确而重大的挑战。

(50) It gives a basis to all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment.

【意群】 It gives a basis to all organisations (主句主干 (主谓双宾)) ★ 采分 → 它为所有机构提供了一个基础

难点: It 回指上句的 this study (这项研究)

句首 It 须按第一步锚定还原: 回指上一句 The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study, 即「这项研究 (对需求变化的预判)」。孤立译成「它」会断链, 应顺承译为「这项研究为.....提供了基础」。basis = 「基础、依据」。

which seek to promote the learning and use of English, (which 引导的定语从句 (修饰 organisations)) ★ 采分 → (这些机构) 致力于推广英语的学习和使用

难点: seek to = 力图/致力于; promote = 推广/促进

which 修饰 all organisations; seek to do = 「设法、力求、致力于做」; promote 取「推广、促进」; the learning and use of English = 「英语的学习与使用」。即「致力于推广英语学习与使用的 (所有机构)」。

a basis for planning to meet the possibilities (同位语 (重复 a basis 作补充说明)) ★ 采分 → 一个用以规划、以应对种种可能性的基础

难点: a basis 是前一个 a basis 的同位语; meet = 应对

逗号后的 a basis 与前面的 a basis 同位, 进一步说明这个「基础」是干什么用的; for planning to meet... = 「用于规划以应对.....」; meet 此处熟词僻义, 取「应对、迎接 (挑战/可能性)」而非「遇见」。

of what could be a very different operating environment. (of + what 引导的宾语从句作定语) ★ 采分 → (应对) 可能会是一种迥然不同的运营环境 (所带来的种种可能)

难点: what could be = 可能会是的 (那种情形); operating environment = 运营/经营环境
what could be a very different operating environment 是 of 的宾语从句, what 引导, 意为「可能会是一种全然不同的运营环境的 (局面)」; could be 是虚拟/推测语气「可能会成为」; operating environment = 「运营环境、经营环境」。它与前面的 the possibilities 连读: 应对「一种可能截然不同的运营环境」所带来的各种可能性。

【调序】 It 还原作主语, which 定语前置, 同位语并入

It 还原为「这项研究」作主语; which seek to promote... 定语从句提到 organisations 前译成「致力于推广英语学习与使用的所有机构」; 逗号后的同位语 a basis for planning... 可处理为「(提供了) 一个.....的基础」, 把两个 a basis 合并表达, 避免重复啰嗦; of what could be... 倒序译为「.....可能会是的那种全然不同的运营环境」。

【译文】 这项研究为所有致力于推广英语学习与使用的机构提供了一个依据, 一个据以制定规划、从而应对未来那种可能截然不同的运营环境及其种种可能性的依据。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades.

第1段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：长主语 + 完成进行时谓语 + 时间状语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主语通过层层介词短语修饰表达复杂概念，谓语用完成进行时描述长期趋势，这种组合在学术类和新闻类文本中极为常见，学生掌握后可以大量复用到同类句子的分析中。

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的并列复合句加限制性定语从句结构，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。情态动词表达推测、定语从句修饰主语、并列句表达因果关系，都是考试常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

第2段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、定语从句、宾语从句、结果状语从句、so...that结构等多种成分和句型，且长修饰语、多层嵌套容易造成成分归属混淆，是练习划分复杂句成分的优质材料。

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations.

第3段，第1句

本句体现了考试中常见的宾语从句嵌套状语从句的典型结构,主句谓语 conclude 引导观点陈述、宾语从句中用 as 引导原因说明,这种论述型句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

第4段，第1句

本句的结构在考试真题中非常典型：主句陈述结果或趋势，状语从句说明原因或条件，从句内部包含并列结构。这种“结果 + 原因”的逻辑框架在学术写作和考试阅读中频繁出现。句中大量使用介词短语修饰名词，以及举例说明“such as”的用法，也是常见的表达方式。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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。

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 63 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 39 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次·真题 32 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇2次·真题 25 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇2次·真题 23 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次·真题 19 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇2次·真题 19 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇2次·真题 16 句

organisation B1

n. 组织;机构

本篇2次·真题 10 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 43 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 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

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex

B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

educational

B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定, 推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

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

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

provider

B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

highlight

B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 16 句

additional

B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

relative B1

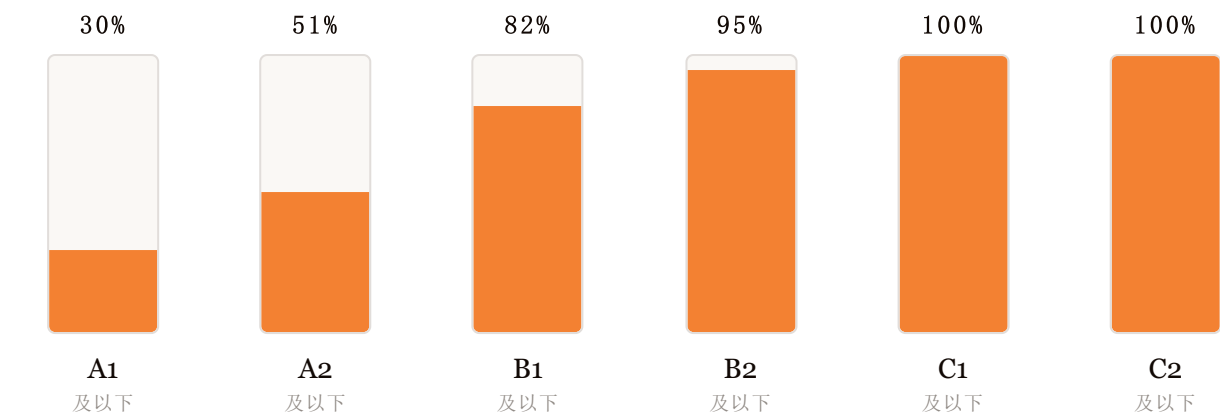
n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

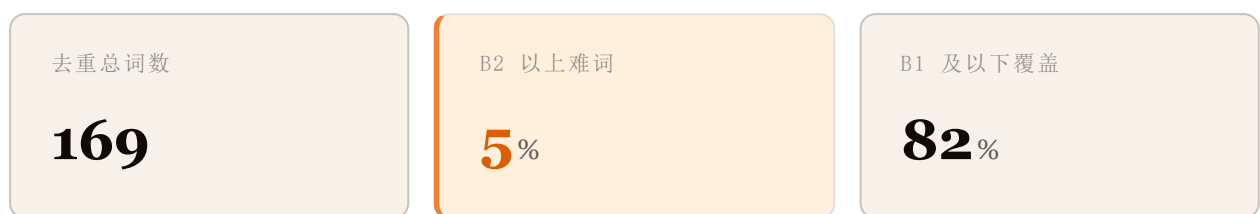
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 169 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **169** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 9 个 · 约 5%。



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 169 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2017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 →
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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 →
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2017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2017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(2017)

Section III Part A

Directions:

You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor, recommending some tourist attractions in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文·100 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear James, Warm welcome to our city! As you have just arrived, I am writing to recommend two attractions that I believe you will love.

The first is the Great Wall. Winding over the mountains, it offers breathtaking views and a vivid lesson in Chinese history, which should fascinate you as a scholar. The second is the Palace Museum, where thousands of imperial treasures reveal our ancient culture and craftsmanship.

Both places are easy to reach and rewarding. I am sure they will make your stay memorable. Feel free to contact me if you need a guide. Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的 James:

热烈欢迎你来到我们的城市！你刚刚抵达，我写这封邮件是想向你推荐两处我相信你会喜欢的景点。

第一处是长城。它蜿蜒于群山之上，风光壮丽震撼，也是了解中国历史的生动一课——作为一名学者，你想必会为之着迷。第二处是故宫，那里珍藏着成千上万件皇家文物，展现着我们古老的文化与精湛的工艺。

这两处都交通便利、收获满满。我相信它们会让你在这里的日子难以忘怀。若你需要向导，尽管联系我。

此致 李明

【第1段】开场点题。首段用 Warm welcome to our city! 拉近距离，紧接 I am writing to recommend two attractions... 落实『开门见山表目的』，一句欢迎一句来意，直接对上 recommending some tourist attractions in your city。

【第2段】两景两因。The first is the Great Wall... which should fascinate you as a scholar 与 The second is the Palace Museum, where... reveal our ancient culture and craftsmanship 把『一景一因分点写』落地，每处景点后都紧跟理由，满足 Please give reasons for your recommendation。

【第3段】邀约收尾并落款。Both places are easy to reach... 总评收束，Feel free to contact me if you need a guide 主动提供帮助，末尾 Li Ming 满足 Do not sign your own name at the end of the email。

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

推荐景点并说明理由

本题要写一封邮件，任务有两个动作：recommending some tourist attractions in your city，并且 Please give reasons for your recommendation。一句话钉死：向 James Cook 推荐你所在城市的几处景点，并解释为什么推荐——两个动作缺一不可，只推荐不给理由就是半篇。

读者 • 语域

写给刚到的外籍教授

收信人是 a newly-arrived Australian professor：身份是教授、又刚到中国、还是澳大利亚人。这三点决定语域——用友好但得体的书面语，称呼可用 Dear James 或 Dear Professor Cook；也提示选材要贴合「学者兴趣 + 初来乍到需要帮助」。另外两条格式红线必须记牢：Do not sign your own name at the end of the email，落款只能用题目给定的名字；Do not write the address，不要写地址。

中心立意

推荐两处景点助其融入

本邮件的交际目的：欢迎 James，并向他推荐所在城市两处最值得去的景点、讲清理由，帮他尽快认识这座城市。这正对应 recommending some tourist attractions in your city 与 Please give reasons for your recommendation 两个硬要点。

要展开的要点

1. 推荐第一处景点 + 理由

推荐长城。理由：蜿蜒山脊、风光震撼，同时是了解中国历史的生动一课，契合他 a newly-arrived Australian professor 的学者兴趣。

2. 推荐第二处景点 + 理由

推荐故宫 (the Palace Museum)。理由：珍藏大量皇家文物，集中展现中国古代文化与工艺，能让他快速读懂这座城市的底蕴。

3. 收尾提供帮助

在两个硬要点之上适度增补一个内容点：表达期待、主动提出可当向导，呼应他刚到、需要熟人帮忙，让邮件更得体。这是在 Please give reasons for your recommendation 之外锦上添花，不喧宾夺主。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 称呼 + 表明来意

以 Dear James 开头，欢迎他到来，并一句点明本信是来推荐景点的。

第 2 段 分点推荐景点并给理由

正文主体：第一处景点 + 理由，第二处景点 + 理由，逐点落实 recommending some tourist attractions in your city 和 Please give reasons for your recommendation。

第 3 段 结尾邀约 + 落款

表达期待、主动提供帮助，礼貌语收束，最后按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the email 落款。

第 1 段 欢迎并预告推荐两处景点

欢迎 James 到来，说明写信是想向他推荐两处必去景点，直接呼应 recommending some tourist attractions in your city。

点明写信目的 · I am writing to recommend ____ that I believe you will love.

热情开场 · Warm welcome to ____! As you have just arrived, ____.

第 2 段 长城 + 故宫各配理由

第一处长城：风光震撼、是了解中国历史的生动一课，契合 a newly-arrived Australian professor 的学者身份；第二处故宫：文物荟萃、展现古代文化与工艺。每处都实打实地落实了 Please give reasons for your recommendation。

引出第一个推荐 · The first is ____, which offers ____ and ____.

引出第二个推荐 · The second is ____, where ____ reveal ____.

把理由挂到读者身上 · ..., which should ____ you as ____.

第3段 表达期待并主动当向导

说这两处都值得一去、相信会让他难忘，并主动提出可当向导；最后按 Do not sign your own name at the end of the email 落款，不署真名。

收束总评 · Both places are ____ and ____; I am sure they will ____.

主动提供帮助 · Feel free to contact me if you need ____.

礼貌落款 · Yours, / Li Ming

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

两任务点都要在

必须同时满足 recommending some tourist attractions in your city 和 Please give reasons for your recommendation；只写景点不给理由、或只讲理由不点名具体景点，都算内容不完整。

结构连贯

分点 + 落款不能缺

本题两处景点用 The first / The second 分点最稳；结尾必须有落款，缺落款就违反 Do not sign your own name at the end of the email。

语言准确

时态别混

如 the Great Wall offers... 用一般现在时介绍，they will make your stay memorable 用将来时表期待，两种时态各司其职、别混着用。

字数格式

别多写地址

按 Do not write the address 不要写地址，多写属画蛇添足；同时确认词数达标、称呼与落款完整。

光列名字漏理由

反面示例：I recommend the Great Wall and the Palace Museum. They are famous.（只报名字加一句『很有名』，等于没给理由）。改法：The Great Wall offers breathtaking views and a vivid lesson in Chinese history, which should fascinate you as a scholar.（把理由与读者的学者身份挂钩，理由才具体可感）。

结尾忘写 Li Ming

反面示例：正文写完直接结束，没有落款；或署上自己的真名。改法：结尾写 Yours, 另起一行写 Li Ming，遵守 Do not sign your own name at the end of the email。

通篇大段无格式

反面示例：开头不称呼、直接大段议论旅游的意义，从头到尾无问候无落款。改法：以 Dear James 开头、分段推荐景点、结尾加礼貌语与 Li Ming，把邮件格式要素补齐。

只会说很美很好玩

反面示例：The scenery is very beautiful and the food is very delicious and everything is very good.（堆形容词凑字）。改法：Winding over the mountains, the Great Wall offers breathtaking views and a vivid lesson in Chinese history.（给出具体画面与价值，才撑得起理由）。

考研英语一 · 2017年 · 全卷构成

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Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2017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2017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(2017)

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)



【参考范文·187词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the two pictures, a striking contrast is presented. In the left one, a man leans back in his chair with a relaxed look, surrounded by shelves crammed with books, saying "I own so many books." In the right one, another man sits at his desk, smiling as he reads, and declares, "I will strive to finish reading twenty books this year."

Simple as it seems, the cartoon conveys a thought-provoking message. The first man symbolizes those who take pride merely in possessing books, mistaking ownership for knowledge, while the second represents people who set concrete goals and translate intention into real action. What truly enriches the mind is not how many books sit on our shelves, but how many we genuinely read and digest.

As far as I am concerned, the latter attitude deserves our applause. Collecting books without reading them is nothing but self-deception, whereas a modest yet achievable reading plan can steadily broaden our horizons. Therefore, we young people should stop showing off our bookshelves and instead pick up a book, page by page, turning good intentions into lasting habits.

【参考译文】

如两幅图所生动描绘的，呈现出鲜明的对比。左图中，一个人靠在椅子上，神情轻松，身后书架摆满了书，他说：“我拥有这么多书。”右图中，另一个人端坐书桌前，微笑着读书，他宣告：“我争取今年读完二十本书。”

看似简单，这幅漫画却传递着发人深省的信息。前一个人象征那些仅仅以拥有书籍为傲、误把占有当作学问的人；后一个人则代表那些设定具体目标、把意愿化为实际行动的人。真正充实心灵的，不是书架上摆了多少书，而是我们真正读了、消化了多少。

在我看来，后一种态度值得我们赞赏。藏书而不读，不过是自欺欺人；而一个虽不宏大却切实可行的阅读计划，能稳步开阔我们的眼界。因此，我们青年人应当不再炫耀书架，而是拿起一本书，一页页读下去，把美好的意愿变成长久的习惯。

【第1段】总起 + 左右白描。用 As is vividly depicted in the two pictures 总起点出对比，再以 In the left one / In the right one 平行还原两幅画面，并原样引出两句对话框内容，只描述不评价，落实了描述段‘客观白描、不抢戏’的功能。

【第2段】象征对照 + 抽出道理。The first man symbolizes... while the second represents... 把两个人物对号到两类人，再用 What truly enriches the mind is not... but... 抽出‘占有≠收获’的核心道理，点明讽刺与赞扬对象，落实寓意段‘由物及理’的采分核心。

【第3段】亮立场 + 给对策。以 As far as I am concerned 亮明支持‘行动’一方，用 is nothing but... whereas... 对比给出理由，末句 Therefore, we young people should... turning... into... 落到可操作的呼吁，实现评论段‘亮立场、给对策’的收尾。

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

看图三步：描述 + 寓意 + 评论

本题要写的是一篇 160–200 词的图画评论文，围绕一幅漫画完成三件事并各自成段：先客观 describe the pictures briefly，再 interpret the meaning 把画面引申到现实，最后 give your comments 亮出自己的态度与建议。核心交际目的：借漫画谈‘藏书’与‘读书’的差别，倡导把意愿落实为行动。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

图画大作文没有具体收信人，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式的书面议论语体：不用缩写口语（don't/gonna）、不用第一人称随意闲聊，评论段可用 As far as I am concerned 这类正式过渡亮明立场，署名/称呼一律不需要。

配图要读出

藏书自满 vs 立志阅读

左侧人物靠椅仰头、神情轻松，身后书架满满，对话框写着 我有这么多书，透出以藏书为傲、坐享其成的心态；右侧人物端坐书桌前微笑读书，对话框写着 我争取今年读完 20 本书，体现把阅读落成具体、可行的目标。左右一比，可写点自现：占有 ≠ 收获，唯有付诸行动才真正充实自己。

中心立意

读书重在行动而非拥有

全篇中心：衡量一个人的精神收获，不看 he 拥有多少书，而看他真正读了、消化了多少；与其像左边人物那样以 我有这么多书 自满，不如像右边人物那样把 我争取今年读完 20 本书 的意愿落实为行动。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述左右对比

第一段落点：用两三句白描左侧'藏书自满'与右侧'立志阅读'两个画面，只陈述所见（人物神态、书架、对话框文字、左右对照），为下文引申铺垫。

2. 由画面引申社会寓意

第二段落点：把左边人物引申为'把占有当学问'的一类人，右边人物引申为'设定目标、付诸行动'的一类人，点明漫画讽刺前者、赞扬后者，得出'占有 ≠ 收获'的道理。

3. 亮立场并给对策

第三段落点：表明自己认同'行动'一方，给出理由（空有藏书是自欺，可行的阅读计划才能真正开阔眼界），并落到对青年的建议：放下炫耀，一页页读起来，把意愿变成习惯。

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 描述画面

客观呈现漫画左右两幅画面及对话框文字，形成对比，对应 describe the pictures briefly。

第 2 段 阐释寓意

把画面具象事物引申为社会现象，点明讽刺与赞扬对象，得出中心道理，对应 interpret the meaning。

第 3 段 评论收尾

亮明个人立场，给出原因与对策，呼吁把意愿化为行动，对应 give your comments。

第 1 段 左仰头藏书，右端坐立志

落点：左侧人靠椅仰头、面露轻松，身后书架满满，说 我有这么多书；右侧人坐书桌前微笑读书，说 我争取今年读完 20 本书。两句并置，凸显'拥有'与'阅读'之别。

总起点出画面 · As is vividly depicted in the two pictures, + （一句话概括对比，如 a striking contrast is presented）。

分别描述左右 · In the left one, + （人物动作／神态），saying + （对话框内容）；In the right one, + （人物动作），declaring + （对话框内容）。

第 2 段 占有非学问，行动才充实

落点：左侧人物象征那些误把‘拥有书’当‘拥有知识’的人；右侧象征把意愿转成具体行动的人。由此点明：真正充实心智的，不是书架上摆了多少书，而是你真读、真消化了多少——漫画讽刺前者、赞扬后者。

过渡引出寓意 · Simple as it seems, the cartoon conveys + (a thought-provoking message / 深层含义)。

人物象征对照 · The former symbolizes those who + (一类人的做法), while the latter represents people who + (另一类人的做法)。

抽出核心道理 · What truly matters is not + (表象), but + (本质)。

第 3 段 认同行动，呼吁读起来

落点：表明认同‘行动’一方；理由——空有藏书不过是自欺，一个虽小却可行的阅读计划才能稳步开阔眼界；对策——青年应放下炫耀书架的心态，一页页读起来，把好意愿变成长久习惯。

亮明个人立场 · As far as I am concerned, + (我支持哪一方及一句判断)。

对比给出理由 · + (A 做法) is nothing but + (负面定性), whereas + (B 做法) can + (正面结果)。

呼吁性收尾 · Therefore, we + (对象) should + (具体行动), turning + (意愿) into + (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**三动作齐全不跑题**

本题必须同时做到 describe the pictures briefly、interpret the meaning、give your comments 三件事；最易漏的是第二步引申——只描述画面、不点讽刺对象就会失掉采分核心。

结构连贯**三段对应三采分点**

本题三段须与三个任务动词一一对应，段间用 Simple as it seems / As far as I am concerned 等过渡承接；切忌把描述与评论揉进同一段导致给分难对应。

语言准确**现在时 + 对比句提分**

描述漫画统一用一般现在时 (leans, sits, declares)；用 symbolizes / represents、not...but...、whereas 等对比句式扣住'拥有 vs 阅读'主题，比通篇 There be 更出彩。

字数格式**三段成篇落在区间内**

本题硬性要求 160-200 words，须分三段、书写工整 (write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET)；寓意段留足篇幅，描述段别拖长导致后两段单薄或整体超限。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

白描注水

反面：整段罗列'左边人穿着衬衫，椅子是木头的，书架有五层，每层放满了各种颜色的书.....'却不引申。修正：压成两句——In the left picture, a man relaxes among shelves full of books, while in the right one another man reads at his desk, planning to finish twenty books this year——把篇幅让给寓意与评论。

寓意悬空

反面：The two men have different ideas about books, and both are interesting——只复述画面、无引申。修正：The cartoon reveals that owning many books does not equal gaining knowledge; only those who turn reading into concrete action truly enrich themselves——点明讽刺对象与道理。

评论空转

反面：In a word, reading is very important and we should all read more books——套话收尾、无立场无对策。修正：As far as I am concerned, a small but workable reading plan matters far more than a crowded bookshelf, so we should start reading page by page today——立场与对策俱全。

考研英语一 2017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	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	本题