

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

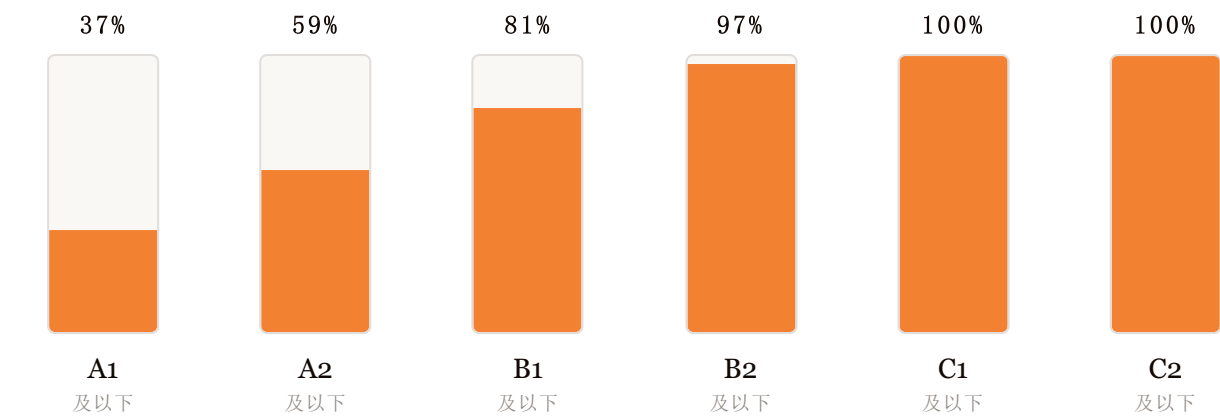
v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

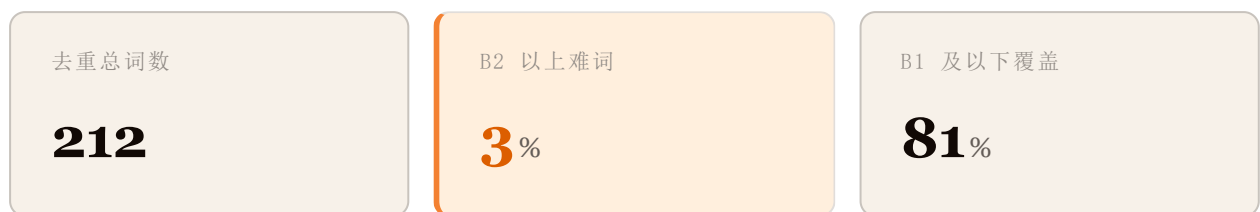
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →