

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2018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)

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

4, why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.

11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty – and realized the tester had 17 them.

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 19, only five of the 30 children paired with the "20" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

1. [A] on
[B] like
[C] for
[D] from
2. [A] faith
[B] concern
[C] attention
[D] interest
3. [A] benefit
[B] debt
[C] hope
[D] price

4. [A] Therefore
[B] Then
[C] Instead
[D] Again
5. [A] Until
[B] Unless
[C] Although
[D] When
6. [A] selects
[B] produces
[C] applies
[D] maintains
7. [A] consult
[B] compete
[C] connect
[D] compare
8. [A] at
[B] by
[C] of
[D] to
9. [A] context
[B] mood
[C] period
[D] circle
10. [A] counterparts
[B] substitutes
[C] colleagues
[D] supporters
11. [A] Funny
[B] Lucky
[C] Odd
[D] Ironic
12. [A] monitor
[B] protect
[C] surprise
[D] delight

13. [A] between
[B] within
[C] toward
[D] over
14. [A] transferred
[B] added
[C] introduced
[D] entrusted
15. [A] out
[B] back
[C] around
[D] inside
16. [A] discovered
[B] proved
[C] insisted
[D] remembered
17. [A] betrayed
[B] wronged
[C] fooled
[D] mocked
18. [A] forced
[B] willing
[C] hesitant
[D] entitled
19. [A] In contrast
[B] As a result
[C] On the whole
[D] For instance
20. [A] inflexible
[B] incapable
[C] unreliable
[D] unsuitable

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

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations – trucking, financial advice, software engineering – have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums – from grammar school to college – should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

- [A] Leading politicians.
- [B] Low-wage laborers.
- [C] Robot owners.
- [D] Middle-class workers.

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?
- [A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
 - [B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
 - [C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.
 - [D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.
23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on_____
- [A] creative potential.
 - [B] job-hunting skills.
 - [C] individual needs.
 - [D] cooperative spirit.
24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at_____
- [A] encouraging the development of automation.
 - [B] increasing the return on capital investment.
 - [C] easing the hostility between rich and poor.
 - [D] preventing the income gap from widening.
25. In this text, the author presents a problem with_____
- [A] opposing views on it.
 - [B] possible solutions to it.
 - [C] its alarming impacts.
 - [D] its major variations.

Text 2

A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use "distributed trust" to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives – especially those that are open about any bias. "Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints," the survey concluded.

Such active research can have another effect. A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people's reliance on social media led to greater political engagement.

Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests. This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information. A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news" via social media. In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. "This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem," says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media.

26. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubts on_____

- [A] the justification of the news-filtering practice.
- [B] people's preference for social media platforms.
- [C] the administration's ability to handle information.
- [D] social media as a reliable source of news.

27. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to_____

- [A] sharpen.
- [B] define.
- [C] boast.
- [D] share.

28. According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people_____

- [A] tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.
- [B] verify news by referring to diverse sources.
- [C] have a strong sense of responsibility.
- [D] like to exchange views on "distributed trust".

29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is_____

- [A] readers' outdated values.
- [B] journalists' biased reporting.
- [C] readers' misinterpretation.
- [D] journalists' made-up stories.

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

- [A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online.
- [B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend.
- [C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.
- [D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

Text 3

Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial

intelligence (AI) companies in the world. The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

DeepMind has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements – and there may be many – between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?

- ☐ [A] It caused conflicts among tech giants.
- ☐ [B] It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.
- ☐ [C] It fell short of the latter's expectations.
- ☐ [D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with_____

- ☐ [A] empty promises.
- ☐ [B] tough resistance.
- ☐ [C] necessary adjustments.
- ☐ [D] sincere apologies.

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that_____

- ☐ [A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs.
- ☐ [B] leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.
- ☐ [C] making profits from patients' data is illegal.
- ☐ [D] the value of data comes from the processing of it.

34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is_____

- [A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.
- [B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.
- [C] the uncontrolled use of new software.
- [D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is_____

- [A] ambiguous.
- [B] cautious.
- [C] appreciative.
- [D] contemptuous.

Text 4

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue. Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself at the brink of bankruptcy. Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer – Congress – insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.

Now comes word that everyone involved – Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users – has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures. Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate – where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. There's no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs. Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

36. The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by____
- [A] its unbalanced budget.
 - [B] its rigid management.
 - [C] the cost for technical upgrading.
 - [D] the withdrawal of bank support.
37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to____
- [A] the interference from interest groups.
 - [B] the inadequate funding from Congress.
 - [C] the shrinking demand for postal service.
 - [D] the incompetence of postal unions.
38. The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by____
- [A] removing its burden of retiree health care.
 - [B] making more investment in new vehicles.
 - [C] adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.
 - [D] attracting more first-class mail users.
39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with
- [A] respect.
 - [B] tolerance.
 - [C] discontent.
 - [D] gratitude.
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days.
 - [B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese.
 - [C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure.
 - [D] The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid.

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 C and F have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.
- [B] Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with

carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

[C] The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century – the period when the United States emerged as an international power. The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.

[D] Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming president. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

[E] The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.

[F] Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled corridors. Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire safety. Eight monumental curving staircases of granite with over 4,000 individually cast bronze balusters are capped by four skylight domes and two stained glass rotundas.

[G] The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.

41. → C → 42. → 43. → F → 44. → 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)

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46)By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47)no boy who went to a grammar

school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48)But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage – where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49)A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50)To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an email to all international experts on campus inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony. In your email you should include time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

1) describe the picture briefly,

2) interpret the meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

2018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2018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(2018)

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)

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

信任是一件棘手的事情。一方面，它是许多有价值的事物的必要条件：儿童看护、友谊等等。另一方面，把信任放错地方往往要付出高昂的代价。

4, why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.

那么，我们为什么要信任呢？嗯，因为这感觉很好。当人们将信任寄托在某个个体或机构上时，他们的大脑会释放催产素，这是一种产生愉悦感并触发群居本能的荷尔蒙，这种本能促使人类彼此联结。科学家们发现，接触这种荷尔蒙会让我们产生信任的情绪：在一项瑞士研究中，研究人员向一半受试者的鼻子里喷洒催产素；这些受试者愿意借给陌生人的钱数明显高于那些吸入其他物质的受试者。

11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty – and realized the tester had 17 them.

我们很幸运，我们还拥有识别不诚实的第六感，这可能会保护我们。一项加拿大研究发现，年仅14个月大的儿童就能区分可信的人和不诚实的人。60名幼儿分别被介绍给一位拿着塑料容器的成年测试者。测试者

会问："这里面是什么?"然后看向容器内部，微笑着惊叹道："哇!"接着每个受试者都被邀请往里看。其中一半发现了一个玩具；另一半发现容器是空的——并意识到测试者骗了他们。

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 19 , only five of the 30 children paired with the " 20 " tester participated in a follow-up activity.

在那些没有被欺骗的孩子中，大多数愿意与测试者合作学习一项新技能，这表明他们信任他的领导。相比之下，在与"不可靠"测试者配对的30名儿童中，只有5名参与了后续活动。

1. [A] on
[B] like
[C] for
[D] from
2. [A] faith
[B] concern
[C] attention
[D] interest
3. [A] benefit
[B] debt
[C] hope
[D] price
4. [A] Therefore
[B] Then
[C] Instead
[D] Again
5. [A] Until
[B] Unless
[C] Although
[D] When
6. [A] selects
[B] produces
[C] applies
[D] maintains
7. [A] consult
[B] compete
[C] connect
[D] compare

8. ☐ A] at
☐ B] by
☐ C] of
☐ D] to
9. ☐ A] context
☐ B] mood
☐ C] period
☐ D] circle
10. ☐ A] counterparts
☐ B] substitutes
☐ C] colleagues
☐ D] supporters
11. ☐ A] Funny
☐ B] Lucky
☐ C] Odd
☐ D] Ironic
12. ☐ A] monitor
☐ B] protect
☐ C] surprise
☐ D] delight
13. ☐ A] between
☐ B] within
☐ C] toward
☐ D] over
14. ☐ A] transferred
☐ B] added
☐ C] introduced
☐ D] entrusted
15. ☐ A] out
☐ B] back
☐ C] around
☐ D] inside
16. ☐ A] discovered
☐ B] proved
☐ C] insisted
☐ D] remembered

17. [A] betrayed
[B] wronged
[C] fooled
[D] mocked
18. [A] forced
[B] willing
[C] hesitant
[D] entitled
19. [A] In contrast
[B] As a result
[C] On the whole
[D] For instance
20. [A] inflexible
[B] incapable
[C] unreliable
[D] unsuitable

1. ____

【答案】 [C] for 固定搭配

【线索】 condition for sth = ...的条件

线索就在本句内: a necessary condition __(1)__ many worthwhile things. condition 表"做某事的条件"时固定接 for, 指向后面的"那些有价值的事"是信任所服务的对象。

【选项】 A) on X 搭配不当

on 不与 condition 构成"...的条件"之义, on condition that 是"以...为条件(从句)", 结构和这里名词后接介词不同。

B) like X 语义不通

like 意为"像", condition like things 读不通, 无此搭配。

C) for ✓ 固定搭配契合

condition for sth 正是"...的必要条件", for 把 condition 与其服务对象 many worthwhile things 接上, 语法语义双合。

D) from X 搭配错误

from 表来源, 与 condition 不搭, 无 condition from 之说。

【验证】代入读: a necessary condition __(1)__ many worthwhile things → a necessary condition for many worthwhile things, "许多好事的必要条件", 与下文 child care, friendships 这些"好事"举例自然衔接。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] faith 词义辨析

【线索】 全文主题词 trust 是同义线索

本句 putting your __(2)__ in the wrong place often carries a high 是上句 Trust is a tricky business. 的延续, put faith in = trust (信任), 空处要与 trust 同义, 指"把信任托付错了地方"。

【选项】 A) faith ✓ 与 trust 同义契合

put your faith in sth = 信任、信赖, 正承接 Trust is a tricky business., "把信任放错地方", 主题完全对位。

B) concern X 义偏"担忧"

concern 是"关心/担忧", 与"信任"主题不符, "把担忧放错地方"逻辑跑偏。

C) attention X 义偏"注意力"

attention 是"注意力", pay attention 才搭, 与 trust 无同义关系。

D) interest X 义偏"兴趣/利益"

interest 是"兴趣、利益", 放错兴趣讲不通, 偏离信任话题。

【验证】 代入: putting your faith in the wrong place often carries a high __, "把信任托付错人代价高昂", 正好对应第1段"on the other hand"的反面, 与全局辩证脉络自洽。

3. ____

【答案】 [D] price 词义辨析

【线索】 wrong place 提示负面后果

线索在本句逻辑：putting your __(2)__ in the wrong place often carries a high __(3)__. "放错地方"是负面前提，carries a high __ 应是"付出高昂代价"，high price (高代价) 最契合。

【选项】 A) benefit X 褒贬相反

benefit 是"好处"，与"放错地方"的负面前提矛盾，"代价高"才合逻辑。

B) debt X 范围过窄

debt 是具体的"债务"，carry a high debt 偏指金钱负债，无法概括信任错位带来的各种代价。

C) hope X 逻辑不符

hope 是"希望"，与负面后果无关，且 carry a high hope 不成立。

D) price ✓ 搭配+逻辑双契合

carry/pay a high price 是"付出高昂代价"的固定说法，正承接"信任放错地方"的负面前提，褒贬与搭配双对。

【验证】 代入：putting your faith in the wrong place often carries a high price, "信任错人往往代价高昂"，与 high price 搭配地道，呼应第1段"双刃剑"的反面，全局自洽。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] Then 逻辑关系

【线索】 第1段陈述两面→第2段顺势发问

第1段讲信任有风险，第2段 __ (4) __, why do we trust at all? 顺着"既然有风险"自然抛出疑问。这不是严格因果（不是"所以"），而是话题推进式的"那么"。

【选项】 A) Therefore X 因果过强

Therefore 表"因此"，需前文是明确原因、后文是结论；这里后文是疑问句，不构成因果结论，逻辑过重。

B) Then ✓ 话题承接契合

Then = "那么"，承上文"信任既有益又有险"顺势发问 why do we trust at all?，是引出新问题的自然过渡。

C) Instead X 转折无依据

Instead 表"反而、相反"，前后并无对立替换关系，逻辑不成立。

D) Again X 无重复语境

Again 表"再次"，前文未问过同一问题，谈不上"再问一遍"。

【验证】 代入：Then, why do we trust at all?——"那么，我们究竟为何还要信任呢？"承接第1段的辩证、引出第2段对原因的探讨，与"正面机制"段落功能吻合。

5. ____

【答案】 [D] When 逻辑关系

【线索】 "信任时"伴随"分泌催产素"

线索在主从句的同步关系：__(5)__ people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin——人一旦信任，大脑就释放催产素，是"当...时"的伴随，非条件也非转折。

【选项】 A) Until X 时间逻辑反

Until 表"直到...才"，意为分泌催产素发生在信任之前为止，与"信任时即分泌"的同步关系不符。

B) Unless X 条件相反

Unless = "除非（不）"，会变成"除非不信任才分泌"，逻辑完全颠倒。

C) Although X 无转折关系

Although 表让步"尽管"，但信任与分泌催产素是顺承因果，并无对立可让步。

D) When ✓ 同步伴随契合

When = "当...时"，准确表达"人一信任，大脑便释放催产素"的同步发生，与下文机制描述一致。

【验证】 代入：When people place their trust ..., their brains release oxytocin——"当人们信任时，大脑会释放催产素"，恰是第2段解释"为何信任"的机制起点，与全局"正面机制"脉络吻合。

6. ____

【答案】 **[B] produces** 词义辨析

【线索】 激素"产生"快感并"引发"本能

线索在并列结构: a hormone that __ (6) __ pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct. 与 triggers (引发) 并列, 空处也应是"产生/带来"快感这一正向制造义。

【选项】 A) selects **✗ 义偏"挑选"**

selects 是"选择", 激素"选择"快感讲不通。

B) produces **✓ 产生义契合**

produces = "产生、带来", 激素 produces pleasurable feelings, 与并列的 triggers 同向, 准确表达"催产素让人愉悦"。

C) applies **✗ 搭配不当**

applies 是"应用、涂抹", apply feelings 不成立。

D) maintains **✗ 义偏"维持"**

maintains 是"维持", 强调保持已有状态, 而文意是催产素"制造"出愉悦感, 不是维持原有的。

【验证】 代入: a hormone that produces pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct——"一种产生愉悦感并触发群居本能的激素", 与上句 because it feels good 的"感觉好"前呼后应。

7. ____

【答案】 [C] connect 词义辨析

【线索】 herding instinct 指向"联结"

线索在本句: triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to __(7)__ with one another. 群居本能促使人"彼此联结/抱团", 方向是亲近合作, 不是竞争或比较。

【选项】 A) consult X 义偏"咨询"

consult 是"咨询、商议", 与"群居本能"的"抱团"语义不对。

B) compete X 色彩相反

compete = "竞争", 与"群居、合群"的合作色彩相反。

C) connect ✓ 凝聚义契合

connect = "联结、与...亲近", connect with one another 正是群居本能驱使下"彼此联系抱团", 色彩与 herding instinct 一致。

D) compare X 义偏"比较"

compare = "比较", 与群居合群无关, 逻辑跑偏。

【验证】 代入: prompts humans to connect with one another——"促使人类彼此联结", 紧扣 herding instinct 的合群本质, 也呼应全段"信任带来亲近愉悦"的正面机制。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] to 固定搭配

【线索】 exposure to sth = 接触某物

线索在本句搭配: exposure __(8)__ this hormone puts us in a trusting. exposure to = "接触、暴露于", 指"接触这种激素", 是固定介词搭配。

【选项】 A) at X 搭配错误

at 不与 exposure 搭配。

B) by X 搭配错误

by 与 exposure 不构成"接触"义。

C) of X 搭配错误

of 虽常接名词, 但 exposure of 多指"...的曝光/揭露", 与此处"接触激素"义不符。

D) to ✓ 固定搭配契合

to 构成 exposure to this hormone"接触这种激素", 是 expose 系列的固定介词, 语法语义双合。

【验证】 代入: exposure to this hormone puts us in a trusting ____——"接触这种激素使我们进入信任状态", 承接上文催产素的作用, 搭配地道、逻辑顺畅。

9. ____

【答案】 [B] mood 词义辨析

【线索】 下文实验证明是"心境"变化

线索跨到下句: those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money——接触激素后人"更愿意借钱", 说明催产素改变的是一种"信任的心境/情绪", trusting mood (信任心境) 最贴。

【选项】 A) context X 义偏"语境/环境"

context 是"上下文、背景环境", 是外部条件, 而催产素作用于人内部的心理状态, 对象错位。

B) mood ✓ 心境义契合

mood = "心境、情绪状态", a trusting mood"信任的心境", 正是催产素作用于人内心、令其更愿意借钱的结果。

C) period X 义偏"时期"

period 是"时期", 强调时间段, 与"心理状态"无关。

D) circle X 义偏"圈子"

circle 是"圈子", 指人群范围, 与"被激素带入的心境"不符。

【验证】 代入: puts us in a trusting mood——"使我们进入信任的心境", 与紧随其后"更愿意借钱给陌生人"的实验结果直接因果衔接, 全句通顺。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] counterparts 词义辨析

【线索】 实验对照组——吸入别物的另一半

线索在对比句: those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their __(10)__ who inhaled something else。前组吸催产素、后组 inhaled something else, 二者是同一实验里地位对应的两组人, 即"对照者/对应者"。

【选项】 A) counterparts ✓ 对应者义契合

counterparts = "对应的人、相对照者", 正指实验中与受试组地位对等、吸入别物的对照组, 与对比结构完全吻合。

B) substitutes X 义偏"替代者"

substitutes 是"替补、替代品", 两组人是并列对照、非替代关系。

C) colleagues X 义偏"同事"

colleagues = "同事", 受试者之间无同事关系, 无中生有。

D) supporters X 义偏"支持者"

supporters = "支持者", 与实验对照组身份无关。

【验证】 代入: than were their counterparts who inhaled something else——"比吸入别的东西的对照组(更愿意借钱)", 与"一半喷催产素、另一半喷别物"的实验设计精确对应。

11. ____

【答案】 [B] Lucky 逻辑关系

【线索】 "有识谎第六感"是好事

线索在本句内容: __(11)__ for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may __(12)__ us——人还有识别欺骗的第六感、能保护自己, 对我们是"幸运"的好事, 故用褒义评价。

【选项】 A) Funny X 色彩不符

Funny 是"好笑、古怪", 识谎能力是实在的好处, 不是"好笑"。

B) Lucky ✓ 褒义契合

Lucky = "幸运的是", Lucky for us 正评价"我们还有识谎第六感能自保"这桩好事, 褒贬与后文一致。

C) Odd X 色彩不符

Odd = "奇怪的", 识谎是正常进化优势, 并不"奇怪"。

D) Ironical X 无反讽逻辑

Ironical = "讽刺的是", 需事与愿违的反差; "有保护机制"顺理成章, 无讽刺可言。

【验证】 代入: Lucky for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty——"幸运的是, 我们还有一种识别不诚实的第六感", 正好从第2段"信任"正面转入第3段"也能识谎"的有利反面, 褒义贴合全局"正一反"脉络。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] protect 词义辨析

【线索】 识谎能力的作用=保护

线索在本句逻辑与第11空呼应: we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may __ (12) __ us, 既然第11空已定 "Lucky for us (幸运)", 这第六感对人的作用就是 "protect us (保护我们)" 免受欺骗。

【选项】 A) monitor X 义偏"监控"

monitor = "监控", 第六感是"监控我们"讲不通, 对象关系反了。

B) protect ✓ 保护义契合

protect = "保护", 识谎第六感 protect us (保护我们免遭欺骗), 与 Lucky for us 的"幸运"评价完全一致。

C) surprise X 逻辑不符

surprise = "使惊讶", 第六感"使我们惊讶"与"幸运、自保"逻辑不接。

D) delight X 程度/方向偏

delight = "使高兴", 第六感的核心作用是防骗自保, 而非令人愉悦。

【验证】 代入: a sixth sense for dishonesty that may protect us——"一种或能保护我们的识谎第六感", 与 Lucky for us 形成"幸运—因为它保护我们"的连贯逻辑, 自洽。

13. ____

【答案】 [A] **between** 固定搭配

【线索】 **differentiate between A and B**

线索在本句结构: differentiate __(13)__ a credible person and a dishonest one——"在可信者与不诚实者之间作区分", 后跟 A and B 两个并列对象, 正是 between 的典型框架。

【选项】 A) **between** ✓ 固定搭配契合

differentiate between A and B = "区分A和B", between 与后文 a credible person and a dishonest one 的两者结构精确匹配。

B) **within** ✗ 搭配/逻辑错

within 表"在...之内", differentiate within 不成立, 且"两者之间"非"之内"。

C) **toward** ✗ 搭配错误

toward 表方向"朝向", 不与 differentiate 搭配。

D) **over** ✗ 搭配错误

over 与 differentiate 无搭配关系。

【验证】 代入: differentiate between a credible person and a dishonest one——"区分可信者与不诚实者", 搭配地道, 呼应第3段"婴儿能识谎"的主题。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] introduced 词义辨析

【线索】 实验里把幼儿"引见"给测试者

线索在本句场景: Sixty toddlers were each __(14)__ to an adult tester holding a plastic container——把每个幼儿"引见/带到"一位成人测试者面前开始实验, introduce sb to sb 正是"把某人引见给某人"。

【选项】 A) transferred X 义偏"转移"

transferred = "转移、调动", 把孩子"转移给"测试者像搬物件, 不合"引见见面"语境。

B) added X 义偏"添加"

added = "添加", add toddlers to a tester 不通。

C) introduced ✓ 引见义契合

introduced = "引见、介绍给", be introduced to an adult tester "被引见给一位成人测试者", 准确描述实验起始的接触环节。

D) entrusted X 义偏"托付"

entrusted = "委托、托付", entrust sb to sb 含"把人交托照管", 过重且不符"见面做实验"场景。

【验证】 代入: Sixty toddlers were each introduced to an adult tester——"60名幼儿各自被引见给一位成人测试者", 自然引出下文测试者的言行, 与实验叙述流畅衔接。

15. ____

【答案】 [D] inside 词义辨析

【线索】 下文"找到玩具/容器是空的"指向往里看

线索在后句结果: Half of them found a toy; the other half __(16)__ the container was empty——孩子要发现容器里"有玩具/是空的", 必须 look inside (往里看), 故选 inside。

【选项】 A) out X 方向相反

out = "向外", look out 是"往外看/当心", 与"看容器内部"方向相反。

B) back X 方向不符

back = "往回看", 与"看容器里"无关。

C) around X 范围不符

around = "四处看", 孩子是定点看容器内部, 非环顾四周。

D) inside ✓ 向内义契合

inside = "往里面(看)", look inside 正对应下文"发现里面有玩具或是空的", 方向精确。

【验证】 代入: Each subject was then invited to look inside——"接着每个孩子被邀请往里看", 直接引出下句"一半找到玩具、一半发现是空的", 与实验情节严丝合缝。

16. ____

【答案】 [A] **discovered** 词义辨析

【线索】 与前半 found a toy 平行

线索在并列对照：Half of them found a toy; the other half __(16)__ the container was empty——前半“发现一个玩具”，后半应对称地“发现容器是空的”，discover 与 found 同义平行。

【选项】 A) **discovered** ✓ 发现义契合

discovered = “发现”，与前半 found a toy 平行对称，“另一半发现容器是空的”，语义结构双合。

B) **proved** ✗ 义偏“证明”

proved = “证明”，孩子只是看见、不是“证明”容器空，语义过重。

C) **insisted** ✗ 义偏“坚持声称”

insisted = “坚持认为”，孩子是亲眼所见的事实，无需“坚称”。

D) **remembered** ✗ 逻辑不符

remembered = “记得”，强调回忆既有信息，而此处是当场往里看“发现”新情况。

【验证】 代入：the other half discovered the container was empty——“另一半发现容器是空的”，与前半“found a toy”完美对称，引出下句“realized the tester had fooled them”，逻辑连贯。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] fooled 词义辨析

【线索】 假装有物=骗了孩子

线索在情节与第13空呼应：测试者看进空容器却 exclaiming, "Wow!", 孩子却 realized the tester had __(17)__ them——这正是"耍弄、欺骗"了孩子，与全段"a dishonest one (骗子)"主题对应，fooled (愚弄) 最贴。

【选项】 A) betrayed X 程度过重

betrayed = "背叛", 需先有信任与忠诚关系被辜负，对陌生测试者一次小把戏而言过重。

B) wronged X 义偏"冤枉"

wronged = "冤枉、不公正对待", 测试者是"骗"不是"冤枉"孩子。

C) fooled ✓ 愚弄义契合

fooled = "愚弄、欺骗", 准确描述"假装空容器里有东西"这一把戏，呼应第3段 dishonesty 主题。

D) mocked X 义偏"嘲笑"

mocked = "嘲笑、戏弄", 重在"取笑", 而测试者是"骗"非"笑"孩子。

【验证】 代入：realized the tester had fooled them——"意识到测试者骗了他们", 与上文"对着空容器惊呼Wow"的假装行为吻合，紧扣"识别不诚实"全局主题。

18. ____

【答案】 [B] willing 词义辨析

【线索】 信任→愿意配合

线索在本句因果: the majority were __(18)__ to cooperate with the tester ..., demonstrating that they trusted his leadership——既然"信任其领导", 多数孩子就"愿意"配合, willing (愿意的) 顺理成章。

【选项】 A) forced X 逻辑相反

forced = "被迫", 与"信任他、主动配合"矛盾, 被迫不能体现"信任其领导"。

B) willing ✓ 愿意义契合

willing = "愿意的", be willing to cooperate"愿意配合", 正由"信任其领导"导出, 褒贬逻辑双合。

C) hesitant X 态度相反

hesitant = "犹豫的", 与"信任、主动配合"相悖。

D) entitled X 义偏"有权的"

entitled = "有资格的", be entitled to 表"有权做", 与"愿不愿意配合"的态度无关。

【验证】 代入: the majority were willing to cooperate with the tester——"大多数孩子愿意配合测试者", 与紧随的 they trusted his leadership 构成"因信任故愿意"的连贯因果, 全局自洽。

19. ____

【答案】 [A] In contrast 逻辑关系

【线索】 多数配合 vs 仅5人参与=对比

线索在前后两句的反差：前句 the majority were __(18)__ to cooperate (未被骗组多数配合)，本句 only five of the 30 children paired with the "__(20)_" tester participated (被骗组仅5人参与)，是鲜明对比，故用 In contrast。

【选项】 A) In contrast ✓ 对比义契合

In contrast = "相比之下"，精确连接"未被骗组多数配合"与"被骗组仅5人参与"的相反结果，对比逻辑成立。

B) As a result ✗ 因果不成立

As a result = "结果"，两组是并列对照的两种情况，后句不是前句的因果结果。

C) On the whole ✗ 义偏"总体上"

On the whole = "总的来说"，用于总结归纳，而此处是两组对比、非总结。

D) For instance ✗ 非举例关系

For instance = "例如"，后句不是对前句的举例，而是相反一组的结果。

【验证】 代入：In contrast, only five of the 30 children ... participated——"相比之下，被骗组30人中只有5人参与"，与前句"多数愿配合"形成清晰对照，凸显"信任与否决定配合"的实验结论，呼应全局。

20. ____

【答案】 [C] **unreliable** 词义辨析

【线索】 对应前文"骗孩子的不诚实者"

线索回指第3段：测试者 had __(17)__ them（骗了孩子），与 a credible person and a dishonest one 中的 "dishonest one" 对应。骗子=不可信赖，故引号里贴的标签是 unreliable（不可靠的）。

【选项】 A) **inflexible** X 义偏"死板"

inflexible = "僵化、不灵活"，测试者的问题是"骗人"而非"死板"。

B) **incapable** X 义偏"无能力"

incapable = "无能的"，测试者不是"没能力"，而是"不诚实"。

C) **unreliable** ✓ 不可信义契合

unreliable = "不可靠、不可信的"，正概括"骗了孩子"的测试者，与第3段 dishonest one 同义对应。

D) **unsuitable** X 义偏"不合适"

unsuitable = "不合适的"，泛指不适宜，未点出"不诚实/不可信"这一核心。

【验证】 代入：only five of the 30 children paired with the "unreliable" tester participated ——"与那位'不可信'测试者配对的30个孩子里只有5人参与"，引号呼应前文"骗孩子"的行为，与对比逻辑（信任的多配合、不信任的少配合）一致。

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

信任是把双刃剑，但人脑天生倾向信任、也天生能识谎

开篇即定调：Trust is a tricky business.——信任既是育儿、友谊等好事的必要条件，放错地方又代价高昂。全文随后从神经机制（催产素让人愿意信任）转向反面（人也有识别欺骗的"第六感"），用一个婴儿实验收尾，基调是客观说明、略带辩证。

行文脉络

辩证开题→生理机制"为何信任"→反转"也能识谎"→实验佐证

第1段辩证抛出信任的两面 On the one hand / On the other hand; 第2段答"为何信任", 归因于催产素 why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good.; 第3段用 we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty 转向反面; 第4段以婴儿能否识破骗子的实验结果收束 demonstrating that they trusted his leadership。把握这条"正一反"主线, 是判断第11、19等逻辑空的依据。

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。

On the other hand, putting your faith in the wrong place often carries a high price.

第1段, 第3句

本句适合练习动名词短语作主语的识别, 以及区分动名词 (putting) 和谓语动词 (carries)。这是基础学习者的常见易错点。同时包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种核心成分, 成分种类适中, 有一定训练价值。

A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate between a credible person and a dishonest one.

第3段, 第2句

本句是典型的"主句 + 宾语从句"结构, 这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见, 尤其是"研究/报告/数据 + 显示/发现 + that 从句"的表达模式, 是学术和新闻类文本的标准句式。掌握这种结构后, 可以大量迁移到类似句子的理解和分析中, 代表性很强。

The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!"

第3段, 第4句

简单句配时间状语的结构在真题中常见, "before + 分词短语"表示时间关系也是典型用法。过去将来时在叙事语境中有一定代表性。但整体句式较为基础, 缺少从句等更复杂的高频考点结构。

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were willing to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership.

第4段，第1句

本句结构高度典型，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句模式：前置状语 + 嵌套定语从句 + 主句 + 现在分词短语作伴随状语 + 宾语从句。这种“限定背景 → 陈述观察 → 解释原因”的逻辑展开方式在学术和科普类文章中频繁出现。定语从句修饰名词、宾语从句说明内容、过去完成时表达时间先后，都是考试常考句式。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似真题句子中。

In contrast, only five of the 30 children paired with the "unreliable" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

第4段，第2句

本句在成分划分上有多个训练价值点：1) 复杂主语的范围确定 ("only five of the 30 children paired with...")；2) 过去分词后置定语与谓语的区分 ("paired" vs "participated")；3) 动词短语 "participate in" 的整体识别；4) 句首状语 "In contrast" 的识别。覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语五种成分，且包含易错的非谓语动词辨析，适合作为成分划分的综合练习

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 21 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mood A2

n. 心情

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

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题 10 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 8 句

faith B1

n. 信任

本篇1次·真题 8 句

participate

B1

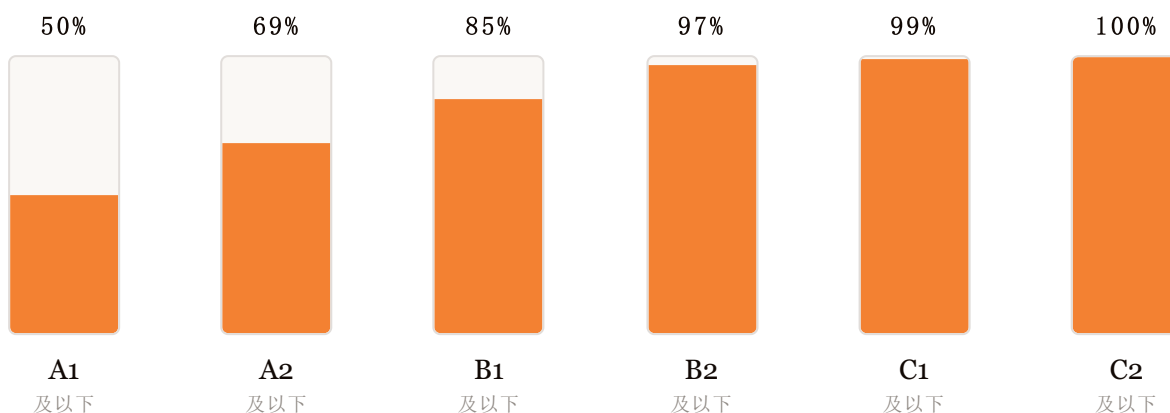
v. 参加

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 125 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **125** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 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 125 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

125

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语一 · 2018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）

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Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

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Section II Part B 段落排序

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Section II Part C 英译汉（划线句子翻译）

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Section III Part A 写作

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part B 写作

[题目解析](#) →

2018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2018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(2018)

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 Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

中产阶级面临的诸多恼人挑战中,有一个在下届总统竞选中可能不会被提及:当机器人来抢他们的工作时会发生什么?

P2 Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations – trucking, financial advice, software engineering – have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

不要完全忽视这种可能性。根据牛津大学的一项研究,美国约有一半的工作面临被自动化取代的高风险,而中产阶级受到的挤压尤为严重。园艺或日托等低收入工作对机器人没有吸引力。但许多中产阶级职业——卡车运输、金融咨询、软件工程——已经引起了它们的兴趣,或很快就会引起。富人拥有机器人,所以他们不会有事。

P3 This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

这并非危言耸听。乐观主义者指出,技术变革在过去曾使工人受益。工业革命对那些工作被机械织布机取代的卢德分子来说并不顺利,但它最终提高了生活水平,创造的就业岗位多于摧毁的岗位。同样,自动化最终应

该会提高生产率,通过降低价格来刺激需求,并将工人从艰苦、枯燥的工作中解放出来。但在中期内,中产阶级工人可能需要大量帮助来适应。

P4 The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums – from grammar school to college – should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

正如Erik Brynjolfsson和Andrew McAfee在《第二次机器时代》中所论述的,第一步应该是重新思考教育和职业培训。从小学到大学的课程设置应该演变为更少地关注记忆事实,更多地关注创造力和复杂沟通。职业学校应该更好地培养解决问题的能力,并帮助学生与机器人协同工作。在线教育可以补充传统教育。它可以使额外的培训和指导变得负担得起。试图获得新技能的专业人士将能够在不负债的情况下做到这一点。

P5 The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

应对自动化挑战凸显了美国重振其日渐衰退的商业活力的必要性:必须让创办新公司变得更容易。在以往技术剧变的时代,企业家通过构想将劳动力和机器相结合的方式平滑过渡。3D打印机和虚拟现实的最佳用途尚未被发明出来。美国需要将发明这些用途的新公司。

P6 Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

最后,由于自动化有可能扩大资本收入和劳动收入之间的差距,税收和社会保障网必须重新考虑。需要削减对低工资劳动的税收,并应扩大工资补贴,如劳动所得税抵免:这将提高收入,鼓励工作,奖励创造就业机会的公司,并减少不平等。

P7 Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

技术将在未来几年以或大或小的方式改善社会,但这对于那些生活和职业被自动化颠覆的人来说将无济于事。摧毁那些来抢我们工作的机器是愚蠢的。但帮助工人适应的政策将是不可或缺的。

题目与逐题解析

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

- [A] Leading politicians.
- [B] Low-wage laborers.
- [C] Robot owners.
- [D] Middle-class workers.

谁将受到自动化最大的威胁？

A) 主要政治家。 B) 低薪劳动者。 C) 机器人所有者。 D) 中产阶级工人。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Who will be most threatened by automation? 直接问"谁", 答案是文本里写明的具体群体, 无须推理。

【拆句】 Who will be most threatened by automation? 主干是 Who will be threatened, most 修饰过去分词作表语, by automation 是被动施动者。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations – trucking, financial advice, software engineering – have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

据牛津大学一项研究, 约半数美国岗位有被自动化取代的高风险, 而中产阶级被不成比例地挤压。园艺、日托这类低收入工作机器人看不上; 但卡车驾驶、理财顾问、软件工程等许多中产职业已经吸引了它们的兴趣, 或很快会。富人拥有机器人, 所以富人没事。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

What happens when the robots come for their jobs? 提到 the next presidential campaign, 是说政客不会谈这个话题, 并非政客本身受自动化威胁。

B) 与原文相反

原文 Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots 显式说明低收入工作机器人不感兴趣, 恰恰"不"受威胁; 选项与原文反向。

C) 与原文相反

原文 The rich own the robots, so they will be fine 显式说明机器人所有者"没事", 与"受威胁"反向。

D) ✓ 正确

the middle class disproportionately squeezed ↔ **Middle-class workers**

many middle-class occupations – trucking, financial advice, software engineering – have aroused their interest

↔ **Middle-class workers**

预判"中产最受威胁"与选项 Middle-class workers 字面对应; A/B/C 三项与原文显式陈述相反或无关。

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?

- [A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
- [B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
- [C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.
- [D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.

以下哪项最能代表作者的观点？

- A) 对自动化的担忧实际上毫无根据。 B) 乐观主义者对新技术的看法几乎得不到支持。
C) 自动化引发的问题需要得到解决。 D) 新技术的负面后果是可以避免的。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 best represents the author's view 求的是覆盖全文的态度/观点，而不是某一段细节。

【拆句】 Which of the following best represents the author's view? Which 引导特殊疑问，best 修饰动词 represents, author's view 作宾语。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 Worries about automation are in fact groundless 说担忧毫无根据；但作者在 P2 明列"中产被挤压"、在 P3 用 But 强调"中期内需帮助"、在 P7 称政策"不可或缺"，全文都在确认担忧有据。

B) 过度推断

原文 Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past 与 Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work 实际上认可乐观派的长期判断；作者只反对"中期内不需帮助"，并未说乐观观点"几乎没有支持"。

C) ✓ 正确

But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting ↔

Issues arising from automation need to be tackled

But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable ↔

Issues arising from automation need to be tackled

C 项 Issues arising from automation need to be tackled 既承认 Issues (问题真实)，又提出 need to be tackled (须解决)，与预判两层完全契合。

D) 偷换概念

原文 middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting 和 policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable 都是"帮助适应"，不是"完全避免"；this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation 反而承认"被自动化颠覆的人很难被安慰"，负面后果客观存在。

23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on_____

- [A] creative potential.
- [B] job-hunting skills.
- [C] individual needs.
- [D] cooperative spirit.

自动化时代的教育应更加强调_____

A) 创造潜力。 B) 求职技能。 C) 个人需求。 D) 合作精神。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on____ 是补全句，填的是教育应强调的具体内容，须回原文取词。

【拆句】 Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on____ 主语 Education 带后置介词短语修饰，谓语 should put、宾语 more emphasis, on 后接的空位待填。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Curriculums – from grammar school to college – should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication.

从小学到大学的课程应当演变为少记忆事实、多侧重创造力和复杂沟通。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

creativity and complex communication ↔ **creative potential**

四个选项中只有 A 含 creative 词根，与定位句 more on 后的 creativity 直接对应；其余三项均不在 more on 的指向范围内。

B) 无中生有

本段提到 fostering problem-solving skills 与 helping students work alongside robots，但都不是"求职技能"；原文未出现 job-hunting 概念。

C) 无中生有

Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable 谈的是"价格可负担"，不是"针对个体差异"；individual needs 在原文无对应。

D) 偷换概念

complex communication 与 work alongside robots 都隐含"协同"，但不等于"合作精神"作为教育的强调重点；原文 more on 后只列出 creativity 与 complex communication，未把"合作精神"作为单独强调项。

24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at_____

- [A] encouraging the development of automation.
- [B] increasing the return on capital investment.
- [C] easing the hostility between rich and poor.
- [D] preventing the income gap from widening.

作者建议税收政策应旨在_____

- A) 鼓励自动化的发展。 B) 提高资本投资的回报。 C) 缓解贫富之间的敌意。
D) 防止收入差距扩大。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at_____ 是补全句，填的是税收政策的具体目的，可在原文中找到对应陈述。

【拆句】 The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at_____ suggest 引导虚拟语气从句，从句省略 should，谓语用动词原形 be aimed at。注意 suggest "建议"用法下从句动词原形是固定考点，不是病句。

【定位】 Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought.

最后，由于自动化有扩大资本收入与劳动收入差距的危险，税收和社会保障必须被重新思考。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文政策目的是"应对"自动化带来的负面收入分化，不是"鼓励"自动化本身；本段从头到尾没有"促进自动化"的字样。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded 减税与补贴的对象是"低薪劳动"，目的是提高劳动者收入；不是提高"资本投资回报"，恰是相反方向。

C) 偷换概念

段末 boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality 列的是"减不平等"，不是"缓解贫富之间的敌意"；hostility (敌意) 是情感层面，原文谈的是物质收入层面，不等价。

D) ✓ 正确

because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income ↔

preventing the income gap from widening

预判"防止差距扩大"与 D 项 preventing the income gap from widening 字面对应；A/B/C 三项都偏离"防止收入差距扩大"这一目的。

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with_____

- [A] opposing views on it.
- [B] possible solutions to it.
- [C] its alarming impacts.
- [D] its major variations.

在本文中,作者提出了一个问题及其_____

A) 相反的观点。 B) 可能的解决方案。 C) 令人担忧的影响。 D) 主要变化。

【答案】 **B** (主旨题)

【判型】 In this text, the author presents a problem with_____ 求的是"作者用什么方式呈现问题", 覆盖全文论述结构。

【拆句】 In this text, the author presents a problem with_____ 主干是 the author presents a problem, with 后空位待填修饰 problem 的方式。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

原文仅在 P3 提及 Optimists 一处他人观点, 作者随即用 But 收束并转入方案, 全文主体是"方案陈述"而非"观点对立"; 选项 opposing views on it 把次要环节当主结构, 与文章重心错位。

B) ✓ 正确

The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in The Second Machine Age, should be rethinking education and job training

↔ **possible solutions to it**

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought

↔ **possible solutions to it**

预判"提出问题+给出多种解决方案"与 B 项 possible solutions to it 完美对应; it 指首段提出的 problem, solutions 复数正对应文中三项并列方案。

C) **与原文相反**

作者在 P3 明确说 This isn't to be alarmist (这不是危言耸听) 以自我克制; alarming impacts (惊人冲击) 不是本文的叙述基调。

D) **无中生有**

原文未对"自动化"分类(如工业自动化、办公自动化、AI 等)也未对其表现形式做分门别类的讨论; major variations (主要变种) 在原文无对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖了多种成分类型:倒装句中的主系表结构,介词短语作地点状语,定语从句修饰先行词,疑问词作主语,时间状语从句,介词短语作目的状语等。特别是第一个主句的倒装结构和定语从句的组合,以及第二个主句中疑问词兼作主语的用法,都是典型的易错点和重要练习点,适合用于成分划分训练。

About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构 + 介词短语状语 + with 独立主格状语,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。according to 引出信息来源的用法、with 独立主格表达伴随或补充信息的结构,在真题中反复出现。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量同类长难句的分析中,具有较强的典型性

The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

第2段，第5句

因果关系的并列句在考试中较为常见, "so"连接两个主句是典型的表达因果逻辑的句式。虽然本句结构简单,但这种因果并列模式具有一定代表性,学习后可迁移到其他类似句子。

This isn't to be alarmist.

第3段，第1句

"主语 + be + 不定式" 结构 (如 "The goal is to ...") 在真题中偶有出现,具有一定代表性;但本句较短、成分简单,不如带定语从句或状语从句的主系表结构更能代表考试常见难度,典型性中等偏下

Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past.

第3段，第2句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其在表达观点、陈述事实的学术或议论性文本中反复出现。掌握本句结构可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed.

第3段，第3句

but 连接的转折并列句、whose 引导的限制性定语从句、than 引导的比较状语从句，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。整句体现“先抑后扬”的论证结构，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work.

第3段，第4句

情态动词加并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，尤其在议论文中常用于表达观点或预测。本句的并列方式(逗号加 and)也是标准用法，具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类句式。

Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

第4段，第6句

简单句配主语后置定语和方式状语的组合在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，尤其“be able to”结构和“without doing”状语都是高频句式，学习后迁移性强。

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought.

第6段，第1句

高度典型的考试句式：原因状语从句修饰主句、情态动词加被动语态、并列主语、不定式短语作宾语，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现的结构。状语从句插在主句中间而非句首或句尾的位置，也是真题中常见的变体，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation.

第7段，第1句

并列转折句（yet 连接）加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子展示了典型的观点对比结构：先说积极面，再用 yet 转折说消极面，并通过定语从句限定受影响的人群。这种结构在议论文和说明文中极为常见，学生掌握后可大量复用。

Worries about automation are in fact groundless.

第22题，A

主系表结构是英语中最基础、最常见的句型之一，在各类考试中频繁出现。后置定语修饰名词的用法也很典型。但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为四六级或考研真题代表性有限，属于中等典型程度。

Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.

第22题，C

简单句带现在分词短语作后置定语、谓语含不定式被动结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这种结构后，可以快速识别大量类似句子的主干与修饰关系，迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 87 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。

automation

B2

n. 自动化（用机器或计算机代替人工操作）

本篇9次 · 真题 15 句

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇4次 · 真题 54 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次·真题 41 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 91 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次·真题 69 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题 57 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次·真题 45 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇2次·真题 38 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 28 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇2次·真题 24 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇2次·真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

productivity

B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

medium

B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

complex

B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

reward

B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

possibility

B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

represent

B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

net

A2

n. 网

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

campaign

B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

creative

B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

creation

B2

n. 创造

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

creativity

B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

debt

B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

arise

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 14 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 13 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 13 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 11 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 10 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次·真题 8 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

engineering

B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

indispensable

C1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tackle

B2

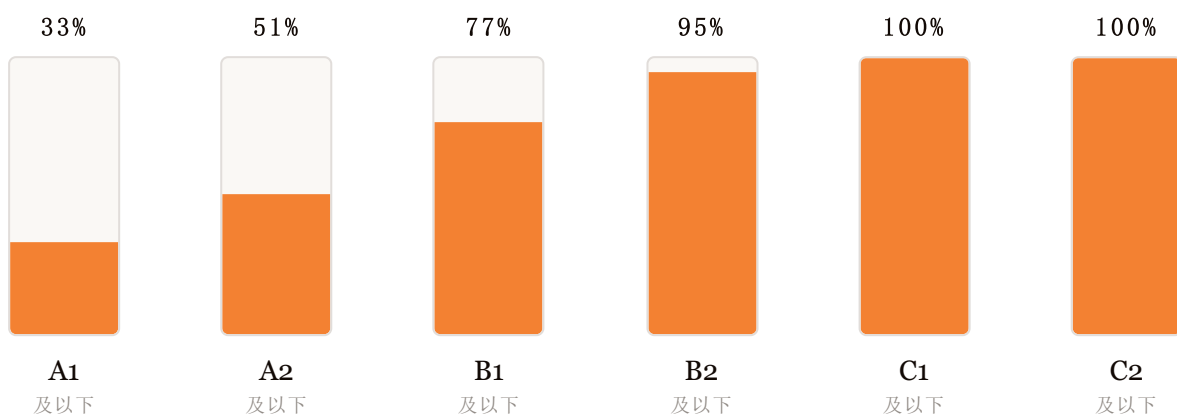
v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 248 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **248** 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 12 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 248 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

248

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语一 · 2018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 →

2018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2018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(2018)

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 A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

Harvard大学的一项新调查发现,超过三分之二的美国年轻人不赞成特朗普总统使用Twitter。这意味着千禧一代更希望来自白宫的新闻经过其他渠道过滤,而不是通过总统的社交媒体平台。

P2 Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

大多数美国人依靠社交媒体查看每日新闻标题。然而,随着对所有媒体的不信任加剧,人们可能开始提高他们的媒体素养技能。这种趋势亟需出现。根据Oxford大学的数据,在2016年总统竞选期间,在政治上至关重要的Michigan州, Twitter用户分享的网络内容中近四分之一是假新闻。而为BuzzFeed News进行的一项调查发现,44%的Facebook用户很少或从不信任来自这家媒体巨头的新闻。

P3 Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use "distributed trust" to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives – especially those that are open about any bias. "Many young people assume a

great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints," the survey concluded.

作为数字原住民的年轻人确实在网络空间中越来越善于区分事实与虚构。Knight Foundation对14至24岁年轻人进行的焦点小组调查发现,他们使用"分布式信任"来核实报道。他们交叉核对信息源,并偏好来自不同视角的新闻——尤其是那些公开表明任何偏见的新闻。该调查总结道:"许多年轻人承担了大量个人责任来教育自己,并积极寻求对立的观点。"

P4 Such active research can have another effect. A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people's reliance on social media led to greater political engagement.

这种主动研究可能产生另一种效果。University of Wisconsin-Madison在澳大利亚、英国和美国进行的一项2014年调查发现,年轻人对社交媒体的依赖导致了更高的政治参与度。

P5 Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests. This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information. A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news" via social media. In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. "This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem," says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

社交媒体让用户能够更亲密、更即时地体验新闻事件,同时也允许他们将新闻作为其价值观和兴趣的投射进行再次分享。这迫使用户更加意识到自己在传递信息中的角色。Barna研究小组的一项调查发现,美国人对假新闻现象给出的首要原因是"读者错误",而不是编造的故事或报道中的事实错误。大约三分之一的人表示假新闻问题在于通过社交媒体对"实际新闻的误读或夸大"。换句话说,在社交媒体上分享新闻的选择可能是问题的核心。Barna Group主编Roxanne Stone说:"这表明在应对这一问题上存在真正的个人责任。"

P6 So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media.

因此,当年轻人批评一位过度发推特的总统时,他们展现出思维技能上的心智自律——以及在何时于社交媒体上分享内容选择上的自律。

题目与逐题解析

26. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubts on ____

- [A] the justification of the news-filtering practice.
- [B] people's preference for social media platforms.
- [C] the administration's ability to handle information.
- [D] social media as a reliable source of news.

根据第1段和第2段,许多美国年轻人对____表示怀疑

- A) 新闻过滤做法的正当性 B) 人们对社交媒体平台的偏好 C) 政府处理信息的能力
- D) 社交媒体作为可靠新闻来源的地位

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraphs 1 and 2 后接一个待补全的陈述句，问“年轻人怀疑什么”，是对特定段落事实信息的提取。

【拆句】 题干主干 young Americans cast doubts on____, cast doubts on 是固定搭配（对.....表示怀疑），空格在介词 on 之后，要填名词性成分。无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

其言下之意是：千禧一代更愿意白宫的新闻经由其他渠道过滤呈现，而不是来自总统的社交媒体平台。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 prefer news...to be filtered through other sources 是年轻人本人偏好的做法，他们怀疑的是社媒，不是“过滤本身”；选项把年轻人推崇的方式说成被怀疑的对象，方向反了。

B) 偷换概念

题干问“年轻人怀疑什么”，而本项的 people's preference for social media platforms 是把“人们偏好社媒”当作怀疑对象——原文从未否定“人们偏好社媒”这件事，否定的只是把社媒当新闻可信源。

C) 无中生有

原文从未质疑政府“处理信息的能力”；P1 说的是年轻人反对总统使用 Twitter 这一渠道，与“行政能力”无关。

D) ✓ 正确

Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform

↔ social media as a reliable source of news

as distrust has risen toward all media ↔ social media as a reliable source of news

预判的核心“怀疑社媒作新闻来源”与 social media as a reliable source of news 字面对位，是定位句两端意思的最干净改写。

27. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to____

- [A] sharpen.
- [B] define.
- [C] boast.
- [D] share.

短语“beef up”(第2段第2行)在意思上最接近____

A) 加强 B) 界定 C) 吹嘘 D) 分享

【答案】 A (词义句意题)

【判型】 题干 The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to____ 直接问“最接近的含义”，是典型的词义题问法。

【拆句】 The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to ____ 主系表结构，主语是短语本身、表语是空格处的同义词。无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills.

然而随着对所有媒体的不信任上升，人们或许正开始强化自身的媒介素养能力。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

beef up their media literacy skills ↔ sharpen

在"增强能力"这个语义场里，sharpen 是唯一能与 skills 自然搭配且极性一致的选项，与预判完美对位。

B) 偷换概念

define 意为"给.....下定义/明确界定"，原文语境是"增强能力"，与 define 的语义场不重合。

C) 偷换概念

boast 意为"自夸、夸耀拥有"，带轻微负面或炫耀色彩，与原文"理性提升能力"的中性/正面极性不符。

D) 答非所问

share 意为"分享"，与 skills 不构成"增强"的搭配；且原文"分享"另有其词 (re-share)，分布在 P5，不在本句。

28. According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people ____

- [A] tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.
- [B] verify news by referring to diverse sources.
- [C] have a strong sense of responsibility.
- [D] like to exchange views on "distributed trust".

根据 Knight Foundation 的调查,年轻人 ____

- A) 倾向于在网络空间表达自己的观点
- B) 通过参考多种来源来核实新闻
- C) 有很强的责任感
- D) 喜欢就"分布式信任"交流看法

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people ____ 问该调查发现年轻人做了什么，是对调查结论的事实提取。

【拆句】 主干 young people ____, 空格处是谓语动词短语，要填一个动作或行为描述。无陷阱。

【定位】 They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives – especially those that are open about any bias.

他们交叉核对来源，并偏好来自不同视角的新闻——尤其是那些坦诚承认自身偏见的来源。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文谈的是"核验"和"主动求异", 从未提及年轻人"在网上发表意见"。

B) ✓ 正确

They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives ↔

verify news by referring to diverse sources

they use "distributed trust" to verify stories ↔ verify news by referring to diverse sources

选项 B 同时覆盖了"verify/核验"和"diverse sources/多来源"两个原文要素, 与预判——对位, 是最完整的同义改写。

C) 以偏概全

P3 段末引文 Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves 确实提到"责任感", 但这是段末附加的总结, 并非 Knight 调查"发现"的核心动作; 题干问的是"调查发现年轻人怎么做", C 把附加补充当作核心发现。

D) 偷换概念

distributed trust 是研究者起的方法名(年轻人"如何"验证新闻的机制), 不是年轻人之间"讨论的话题"。D 把方法名误读成讨论主题。

29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is ____

- [A] readers' outdated values.
- [B] journalists' biased reporting.
- [C] readers' misinterpretation.
- [D] journalists' made-up stories.

Barna 调查发现假新闻问题的一个主要原因是 ____

A) 读者过时的价值观 B) 记者有偏见的报道 C) 读者的误读 D) 记者编造的故事

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is ____ 是对该调查发现的归因结论的事实提取。

【拆句】 主干 a main cause...is ____, is 后接表语, 需填"原因"性质的名词短语。无陷阱。

【定位】 A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news" via social media.

Barna 调查机构的一项调查发现, 美国人为"假新闻现象"列出的首要原因是"读者错误", 其权重高于编造的新闻和报道中的事实错误。约三分之一的人认为, 假新闻的问题在于通过社交媒体对真实新闻进行"误读或夸大"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及"读者价值观过时"; reader error 指的是"误读/夸大"行为, 不是价值观问题。

B) 与原文相反

原文明说 reader error 的权重 more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting——即"超过"了记者层面的错误; B 把次要因素当主要原因, 方向反了。

C) ✓ 正确

the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," ↔

readers' misinterpretation

misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news ↔ **readers' misinterpretation**

在 reader error 的所有可能改写中, C 用原词 misinterpretation 与所有格 readers' 复合, 最贴近原文表述; 与预判完全对位。

D) 与原文相反

原文中 made-up stories (编造的新闻) 正是 top reason 用 more so than 否定掉的"次要因素"; D 把它当成主要原因, 与原文比较关系正相反。

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

- [A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online.
- [B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend.
- [C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.
- [D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题?

- A) 在线分享新闻的批判性技能的提升
- B) 对过度发推特趋势的反制
- C) 社交媒体上相互信任的积累
- D) 个人兴趣投射的平台

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 best title for the text 求覆盖全文的概括性标题, 本质是问主旨。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text?, which 引导的特殊疑问句, would be 虚拟语气表"最适合", 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media

↔ A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online

beef up their media literacy skills ↔ A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online

选项 A 把全文两大主题（批判性技能 + 在线分享）合在一个标题里，与末段并列结构一一对位，是唯一不以偏概全的概括。

B) 以偏概全

A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend 只对位 P1 总统过度发推这一引子；全文重心是年轻人的"分辨/分享"心智，不是反对发推。

C) 与原文相反

The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media 暗示"信任在累积"；全文恰恰说 distrust has risen toward all media 与 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news——是不信任在上升，不是信任在累积。

D) 以偏概全

The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests 只对位 P5 中 re-share news as a projection of their values and interests 的局部表述，且把它从论据扭曲为主旨；全文主题不是"平台供个人投射利益"，而是"年轻人的批判性/责任"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter.

第1段，第1句

"主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在新闻报道和学术陈述中常见（如 "研究发现/调查显示 + 宾语从句"）。掌握此结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines.

第2段，第1句

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语 + 不定式目的状语" 是常见句式，在考试中有一定代表性，但过于简单，不如复合句或长难句典型，学习迁移价值中等。

Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills.

第2段，第2句

本句结构为 状语从句加主句 的复合句,是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。句首状语从句用 as 引导,主句包含情态动词和进行体,这种时间或原因背景加推测结论的组合在真题中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford.

第2段，第4句

本句体现了真题中的典型句式：主系表结构 + 带复杂定语的名词短语 + 过去分词作后置定语 + 状语补充。这种"陈述统计结论 + 定语限定范围"的结构在学术类和新闻类阅读材料中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似句型，如带定语从句或分词短语修饰主语的陈述句、统计数据的报道句式等。结构代表性强，复用价值高。

Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace.

第3段，第1句

"主语 + 限制性定语从句 + 系动词谓语 + 形容词比较级表语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。定语从句修饰主语、系动词表达状态变化、比较级表达程度提升，这些都是典型考点，掌握后可应用于大量同类句子。

Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests.

第5段，第1句

"主句 + while 状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达同时进行的两个动作或对比关系。"allow/permit + 宾语 + to do" 结构也是常考语法点。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用识别方法。

This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information.

第5段，第2句

force sb to do sth (强迫某人做某事) 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，宾语补足语由不定式充当的句式极具代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到make/enable/allow等同类动词，典型性较高。

In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue.

第5段，第5句

主系表结构配合情态动词表推测、不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词(choice/ability/decision 等)、插入语作全句状语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media.

第6段，第1句

本句覆盖了时间状语从句、主句主谓宾、系表结构、并列介词短语、宾语从句等多种成分,且宾语中的 "when to share on social media" 嵌套在介词短语内,是一个值得练习的易错点。成分种类丰富,适合作为划分练习句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇9次 · 真题 41 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇4次 · 真题 35 句

fake B1

adj. 假的

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇3次 · 真题 172 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

journalist B1

n. 记者, 新闻工作者

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 40 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 27 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 23 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 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

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇1次·真题 16 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange

B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

literacy

B2

n. 读写能力

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bias

B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

conscious

B2

adj. 意识到的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

biased

B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 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

preference

B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fiction

B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 11 句

engagement

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 10 句

error

A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题 10 句

outdated

B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reliance

B2

n. 依赖

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

rarely

B1

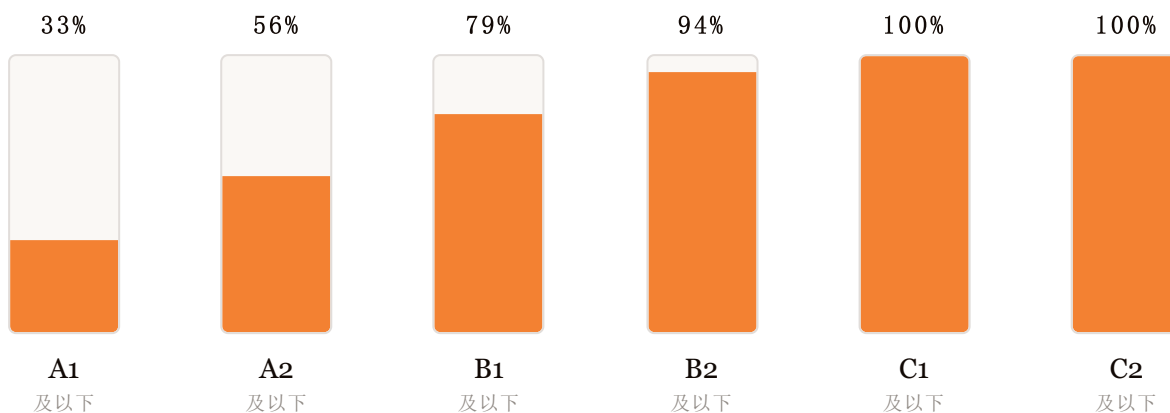
adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **200** 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 13 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 200 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

200

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语一 · 2018年 · 全卷构成

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2018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2018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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(2018)

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 Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

任何对英国国家医疗服务体系(NHS)与DeepMind之间交易所带来危险的公正评估,都必须首先承认双方的出发点是好的。DeepMind是世界领先的人工智能(AI)公司之一。这项工作应用于医疗保健的潜力非常巨大,但它也可能导致权力进一步集中在科技巨头手中。正是在这样的背景下,信息专员Elizabeth Denham对NHS下属的Royal Free医院信托发出了严厉的裁决,该信托在2015年基于一项含糊的协议将160万患者的记录移交给了DeepMind,而该协议对患者的权利和他们对隐私的期望考虑得太少。

P2 DeepMind has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements – and there may be many – between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under

existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

DeepMind几乎已经道歉。NHS信托已经改正了做法。未来NHS与DeepMind之间的安排——可能会有很多——将受到仔细审查,以确保已向患者征求所有必要的许可,并且所有不必要的数据已被清除。关于患者知情同意方面有一些教训需要汲取。但隐私并不是本案中唯一的角,甚至不是最重要的角。Denham女士选择将责任集中在NHS信托身上,因为根据现行法律,它"控制"着数据,而DeepMind仅仅是"处理"数据。但这种区分忽略了一个要点,即赋予数据价值的是处理和汇总,而不是仅仅拥有数据片段。

P3 The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

重大问题是应该从我们生活现在产生的所有数据的分析中受益。隐私法建立在可识别的个人信息对个人造成损害这一概念之上。这忽视了监控经济的运作方式。个人数据只有在与无数百万人的数据进行比较时才能获得其价值。

P4 The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

在这个案例中使用隐私法来遏制科技巨头感觉有些不太适应。这种做法并未解决真正的担忧。仅仅说DeepMind开发的算法将使患者受益并挽救生命是不够的。重要的是,这些算法将属于一家使用公共资源开发它们的私人垄断企业。如果软件承诺能够像现在的药物一样大规模挽救生命,那么可以预期大数据会像大型制药公司那样行事。我们仍处于这场革命的开端,现在的小选择以后可能会产生巨大的后果。要避免数字封建主义的未来,需要进行长期的斗争。Denham女士的报告是一个值得欢迎的开端。

题目与逐题解析

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?

- [A] It caused conflicts among tech giants.
- [B] It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.
- [C] It fell short of the latter's expectations.
- [D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

关于NHS与DeepMind之间的协议,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 它在科技巨头之间引发了冲突。 B) 它未能对患者权利给予应有的关注。
- C) 它未能达到后者的期望。 D) 它使双方都陷入危险境地。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind? 用 "What is true of" 直接问关于某具体对象的客观事实，无 infer/imply/suggest 一类推断词，也不问全篇主旨或作者态度。

【拆句】 What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind? 是一个标准的 wh- 疑问句，主干为 "What is true of X", of 后面挂一个由两个 of 短语层层修饰的名词短语 "the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind"——the agreement 是中心词，between... 限定双方主体。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

正是在这一背景下，信息专员 Elizabeth Denham 对 NHS 旗下的 Royal Free 医院信托基金做出了严厉的裁决——该信托在 2015 年依据一份措辞含糊的协议，把 160 万患者的记录交给了 DeepMind，而这份协议远远没有充分顾及患者的权利及其对隐私的期待。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It caused conflicts among tech giants. 的"科技巨头间的冲突"在 P1 完全没有对应：P1 仅提到 DeepMind 是 leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies，并担忧 further concentration of power in the tech giants——是"权力集中"，不是"巨头间冲突"。

B) ✓ 正确

took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy ↔

failed to pay due attention to patients' rights

failed to pay due attention to patients' rights 与定位句的"远未顾及患者权利"在语义上完全对应，符合预判，B 即正确项。

C) 偷换概念

It fell short of the latter's expectations. 中 the latter (后者) 按题干语序指 DeepMind，意思变成"协议没达到 DeepMind 的期待"；但 P1 expectations of privacy 的主体是"the patients"，不是 DeepMind。

D) 偷换概念

It put both sides into a dangerous situation. 把协议描绘成让 NHS 与 DeepMind 双双陷入危险；P1 只说 the dangers of the deal 是从公众/患者角度出发要审视的风险，并未说协议把 NHS 和 DeepMind 双方推入险地。

32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with_____

- [A] empty promises.
- [B] tough resistance.
- [C] necessary adjustments.
- [D] sincere apologies.

NHS信托机构对Denham的裁决作出回应时采取了_____

A) 空洞的承诺。 B) 强硬的抵制。 C) 必要的调整。 D) 真诚的道歉。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with_____ 是一个待补全陈述句，问"以何种方式回应"，要的是文中描述的具体动作，非推断、非主旨、非态度。

【拆句】 The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with_____ 是 SVOO 结构的待补全陈述：主语 The NHS trust，谓语 responded to，宾语 Denham's verdict，with_____ 引导方式状语等待选项延续。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 DeepMind has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways.

DeepMind 已经近乎道歉，NHS 信托基金则已经改正了自己的做法。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

empty promises (空头承诺) 暗含"嘴上说做、实际未做"的负面评价；但 has mended its ways 用现在完成时强调动作已完成，且原文并未指责 NHS trust 言行不一。

B) 与原文相反

tough resistance (强硬抵抗) 意味着对裁决不服并对抗；但定位句明说 NHS trust 已 mended its ways，是接受并整改，方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

The NHS trust has mended its ways ↔ necessary adjustments

necessary adjustments 与 has mended its ways 在动作语义上完全等价，符合预判；其余三项均偏离"已做整改"的中性事实，C 即正确项。

D) 张冠李戴

sincere apologies (真诚道歉) 对应 P2 第一句 DeepMind has almost apologized，但道歉的主体是 DeepMind 而非 NHS trust；况且 almost apologized (几乎道歉) 也与 sincere (真诚的) 有偏差。

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that_____

- [A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs.
- [B] leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.
- [C] making profits from patients' data is illegal.
- [D] the value of data comes from the processing of it.

作者在第2段中论证_____

A) 隐私保护必须不惜一切代价得到保障。 B) 泄露患者数据比出售患者数据更糟糕。

c) 从患者数据中获利是非法的。 d) 数据的价值来自对数据的处理。

【答案】 **D** (主旨题)

【判型】 The author argues in Paragraph 2 that____ 问的是某一段中作者主张的核心论点，不是某一处具体细节，需要把第二段整体读完后归纳。

【拆句】 The author argues in Paragraph 2 that____ 主干 The author argues that____, that 引导宾语从句的内容由选项补全；in Paragraph 2 是地点状语，限定取证范围。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

但这种区分忽略了一个要点：让数据产生价值的是处理与聚合，而不是仅仅占有这些数据。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

privacy protection must be secured at all costs. 是绝对化命令式断言；P2 却说 privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important——作者明确淡化隐私的中心性，与 A 项方向相反。

B) **无中生有**

leaking patients' data is worse than selling it. 制造一个"泄露 vs 出售"的比较；P2 通篇没有出现这两种行为的比较，更没有判定孰更糟。

C) **过度推断**

making profits from patients' data is illegal. 把"利用患者数据牟利"判定为违法；P2 只说数据价值生于处理，并讨论谁该受益，从未做合法/非法的法律判断。

D) **✓ 正确**

it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value ↔

the value of data comes from the processing of it

the value of data comes from the processing of it 把作者主张句的核心语义"价值源于处理"忠实复现，符合预判，其余三项要么超出原文、要么方向不对，D 即正确项。

34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is____

[A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.

[B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.

[C] the uncontrolled use of new software.

[D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

根据最后一段,这笔交易引发的真正担忧是____

A) 大型制药公司之间的恶性竞争。 B) 隐私法的执行不力。 C) 新软件的不受控制使用。

D) 科技巨头对大数据的垄断。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is ____ 用 According to + 段位 直接问 "the real worry" 是什么——属于段内细节抽取，不需跨段综合。

【拆句】 According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is ____ 主干为 the real worry is ____; arising from this deal 是现在分词短语作 worry 的后置定语，限定"由这桩交易引起"。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources.

这种做法（仅用隐私法约束）并没有应对真正的担忧。仅仅说 DeepMind 开发的算法将造福患者、挽救生命还不够；真正要紧的是，这些算法将归属于一家用公共资源开发它们的私人垄断企业。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

the vicious rivalry among big pharmas. 描述"大药企之间的恶性竞争"；P4 提到 big pharma 仅是用作类比 (big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done)，并未描述大药企间的恶性竞争。

B) 偷换概念

the ineffective enforcement of privacy law. 谈隐私法执行不力；P4 说 The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted——隐私法本身不对症，而非"执行不力"；且作者明说这"不是真担忧"。

C) 偷换概念

the uncontrolled use of new software. 把担忧定为新软件被无序使用；P4 并非担心软件"被滥用"，而是担心算法"归私人垄断"，焦点在所有权而非使用秩序。

D) ✓ 正确

they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources ↔

the monopoly of big data by tech giants

the monopoly of big data by tech giants 与 they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources 在核心语义"私人垄断算法/数据"上完全等值，符合预判，D 即正确项。

35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is ____

- [A] ambiguous.
- [B] cautious.
- [C] appreciative.
- [D] contemptuous.

作者对人工智能在医疗保健领域应用的态度是 ____

A) 模棱两可的。 B) 谨慎的。 C) 赞赏的。 D) 轻蔑的。

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is ____ 显式问态度 (attitude) , 选项也是清一色态度形容词 (ambiguous/cautious/appreciative/contemptuous) , 属典型态度题。

【拆句】 The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is ____ 主干 The author's attitude is ____; toward... 是介词短语作 attitude 的后置定语, 限定态度指向的对象。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

ambiguous. 意为"态度不明、模棱两可"; 但全文从 damning verdict 到 digital feudalism 都给出了明确的警示性立场, 并非"看不出倾向"。

B) **✓ 正确**

Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well.

↔ **cautious.**

small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism.

↔ **cautious.**

cautious. 恰好对应"承认 AI 价值 (让步) + 反复警示风险 (转折)"的极性结构, 是四个态度形容词中唯一能覆盖全文双面性的选项, 符合预判。

C) **以偏概全**

appreciative. 意为"赞赏"; P1 虽肯定 DeepMind 是 one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world, 但全文重心在警示风险, 最末段更呼吁 A long struggle, 态度远非赞赏。

D) **与原文相反**

contemptuous. 意为"鄙视、不屑"; 作者明说 both sides mean well、Ms Denham's report is a welcome start, 从未表达对 AI 应用于医疗的不屑或鄙视。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

第1段，第4句

强调句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是考试真题中的高频句式。强调句用于突出信息重点，定语从句用于补充和限定，这种结构在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句型。

Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it.

第2段，第6句

since 引导的原因状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内部的并列结构和法律术语引号用法也具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

第2段，第7句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：主句涵盖主谓宾和同位语四种核心成分；同位语从句本身又是完整的主谓宾结构，且内嵌强调句式（it is ... that ...），需要学生识别强调句框架、剥离出真正的主谓宾；此外还涉及并列主语（processing and aggregation）和同位语从句与定语从句的辨析（that在从句中不作成分），综合训练价值较高

The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

第3段，第4句

"only when" 引导条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，表达 "仅当....." 的条件限定，且从句使用被动语态也是高频考点。该结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives.

第4段，第3句

这句结构层级清楚但不算过难，既能训练主干定位，也能训练从句与名词修饰的区分，同时时态难度适中，适合作为优先练习材料。

What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources.

第4段，第4句

成分划分训练价值高。本句涵盖主语从句、表语从句、定语从句三种从句类型，且从句内部成分丰富：主语从句中关系代词 "What" 既是连接词又是主语，表语从句中有状语成分 "to a private monopoly..."，定语从句中有宾语 "them" 和方式状语 "using public resources"。这些结构适合练习从句识别、关系代词双重作用、状语与宾语区分等多个易错点，是优质的成分划分练习句。

We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later.

第4段，第6句

并列句是四六级和考研常考句式，且第二个主句的 "may turn out to" 结构在议论文中频繁出现，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。掌握后可用于分析类似并列推测句。

It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.

第31题，B

本句包含主语、谓语（含不定式宾语）、宾语和介词短语状语，成分种类较为基础但相对完整，适合初学者练习识别主干和修饰成分，但缺少从句或复杂修饰结构，训练深度有限。

It fell short of the latter's expectations.

第31题，C

主谓宾的简单句结构是英语中最常见的基本句型，具有一定代表性；短语动词「fall short of」在四六级和考研阅读中也时有出现。但本句过于简洁，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题常考的复杂结构，因此典型性处于中等水平。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

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。

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇10次 · 真题 80 句

privacy

B2

n. 隐私

本篇6次 · 真题 30 句

tech

B1

n. 技术

本篇4次 · 真题 38 句

giant

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

further

B1

adv. 更远处

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

software

B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

healthcare

B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

monopoly

C1

n. 垄断

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

concept B2

n. 概念

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

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 19 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

enforcement C1

n. (法律、规则的) 执行, 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

cautious B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

concentrate

B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

belong

A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

carefully

A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

concentration

B2

n. 专注

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mere

B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

algorithm

C1

n. 算法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

arrangement

B1

n. 安排

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

latter

B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resistance

B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unnecessary

B1

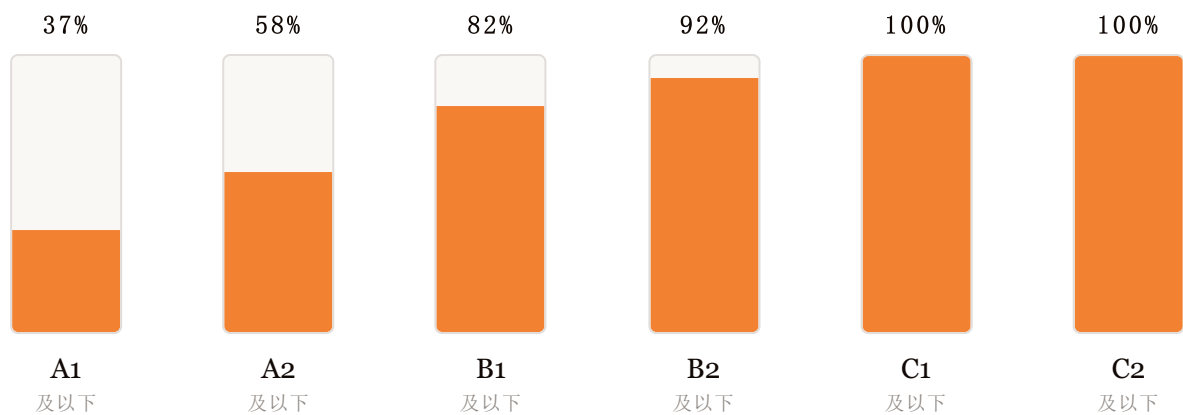
adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

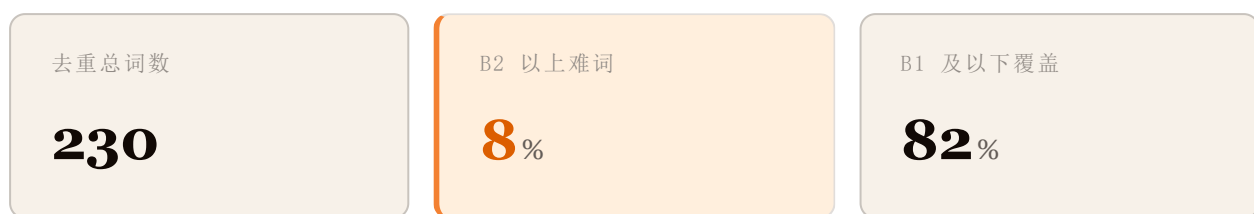
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 230 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 230 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 18 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 230 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2018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 →

2018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2018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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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(2018)

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 The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue. Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself at the brink of bankruptcy. Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

美国邮政服务(USPS)继续出现严重亏损。它报告2016财年净亏损56亿美元,这是其支出连续第10年超过收入。与此同时,它有超过1200亿美元的无资金准备负债,主要用于员工医疗和退休费用。这个曾经稳定的联邦机构发现自己处于破产边缘有很多原因。从根本上说,USPS正处于一个历史性的困境之中:技术变革永久性地降低了对其核心产品——一类邮件的需求,而监管结构又使管理层无法灵活调整其业务以适应新现实。

P2 And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer – Congress – insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.

从邮政工会到贺卡制造商等各种利益集团对USPS的最终监管者——国会——施加自利性压力,坚持无论邮政服务发生什么变化,他们所依赖的现状都要得到保护。这就是为什么近年来反复的改革立法尝试都失败了,使邮政服务除了推迟至关重要的现代化改造外无法支付账单。

P3 Now comes word that everyone involved – Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users – has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures. Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

现在传来消息称,所有相关方——民主党人、共和党人、邮政服务、工会和该系统的最大用户——终于就修复系统的计划达成了一致。正在众议院推进的立法将在五年内为USPS节省估计286亿美元,这可以帮助支付新车辆等生存措施的费用。大部分资金将来自每封信一美分的永久性费率增长,以及将邮政退休人员转入Medicare。后一步骤将在很大程度上抵消每年预先拨付退休人员医疗保健的财政负担,从而解决USPS及其工会长期以来的抱怨。

P4 If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate – where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. There's no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs. Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

如果该措施在众议院获得通过,它仍然必须通过参议院——在那里必然会有人指出,这只相当于维持邮政服务运转所需的最低限度,而不是全面改革。USPS的集体谈判没有任何改变,考虑到人事成本占该机构成本的80%,这是一个重大遗漏。同样缺失的是关于取消星期六信件投递的任何讨论。这一常识性改变得到了公众的广泛支持,并将每年为USPS节省20亿美元。但邮政特殊利益集团似乎已经扼杀了它,至少在众议院是这样。围绕该法案出现的共识表明,立法者开始担心USPS会在短期内出现政治上令人尴尬的崩溃。然而,这并不表明他们正在认真考虑为21世纪改造邮政系统。

题目与逐题解析

36. The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by ____

- [A] its unbalanced budget.
- [B] its rigid management.
- [C] the cost for technical upgrading.
- [D] the withdrawal of bank support.

美国邮政署的财政问题部分是由什么造成的

A) 其不平衡的预算。 B) 其僵化的管理。 C) 技术升级的成本。 D) 银行支持的撤回。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by 是一个待补全的陈述句,问的是导致财务问题的部分原因,属于对具体事实的提问。

【拆句】 The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by___ 是一个待补全的被动句，主语 financial problem，谓语 is caused，partly 是状语限定“部分原因”，选项接在 by 后做行为者。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

从根本上说，USPS 正陷于一场历史性的双重挤压：一面是技术变革永久压低了其核心业务——一类邮件——的需求，一面是监管体制不让管理层有足够灵活性去根据新现实调整运营。

【选项】 A) 把“表现/结果”伪装成“原因”

its unbalanced budget “预算不平衡”是亏损的表现（expenses have exceeded revenue）而不是原因，把“现象”当成“原因”是张冠李戴。

B) ✓ 正确

a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations ↔

its rigid management

预判要的是“管理层没有灵活性”，its rigid management 用 rigid 一个词精准捕捉“被剥夺灵活性”的语义，且原文 partly 与选项 partly 完美对应——本题为部分原因，不必把所有成因都囊括。

C) 无中生有

原文谈的是 technological change that has permanently decreased demand——技术变革压低需求，而非 the cost for technical upgrading “技术升级的成本”；原文从未提及升级技术的开销。

D) 无中生有

原文从未提及 the withdrawal of bank support “银行撤回支持”——USPS 是联邦机构，融资和银行无关，本项完全是原文之外的概念。

37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to_____

- [A] the interference from interest groups.
- [B] the inadequate funding from Congress.
- [C] the shrinking demand for postal service.
- [D] the incompetence of postal unions.

根据第二段,美国邮政署未能实现自身现代化是由于

A) 利益集团的干预。 B) 国会提供的资金不足。 C) 邮政服务需求的萎缩。 D) 邮政工会的无能。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 fails to modernize itself due to 用 due to 直接问原因，属于段内事实题。

【拆句】 the USPS fails to modernize itself due to ____ 中 fails to do 表示“未能做到”，itself 反身指代 USPS，due to 引出原因。注意 fail 本身含轻微否定色彩，但本题问的仍是“原因”，不要被否定迷惑。

【定位】 And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer – Congress – insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.

从邮政工会到贺卡商，各种利益集团向 USPS 的最终监管者——国会——施加利己的压力，坚持要求无论邮政服务发生什么变化，他们所依赖的现状的某些方面都要被保护。这就是近年来改革立法屡次失败、USPS 只能靠推迟关键的现代化来勉强支付账单的原因。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure

↔ the interference from interest groups

预判要的是“利益集团对国会的施压”，the interference from interest groups 用 interference 概括“施压 + 要求保护现状”的整体行为，正是定位句因果链的“因”端。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是国会受利益集团施压、改革立法失败，从未说 the inadequate funding from Congress “国会拨款不足”；事实上第 3 段还提到国会正在推进的法案能省下 286 亿美元。

C) 答非所问

the shrinking demand for postal service “邮政业务需求萎缩”是 permanently decreased demand 的转述，属第 1 段内容，而本题已指定 According to Paragraph 2，超出段落范围；同时“需求萎缩”是财务问题的原因，不是不能现代化的原因，是答非所问。

D) 与原文相反

原文将 postal unions 列为施压一方而非被动方，且并未评价其能力。the incompetence of postal unions “邮政工会的无能”与原文中“工会主动施压”的形象相反，属与原文相反。

38. The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by ____

- [A] removing its burden of retiree health care.
- [B] making more investment in new vehicles.
- [C] adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.
- [D] attracting more first-class mail users.

美国邮政署及其工会长期以来的抱怨可以通过什么来解决

- A) 消除其退休人员医疗保健的负担。 B) 对新车辆进行更多投资。 C) 采用新的费率上涨机制。
- D) 吸引更多的一类邮件用户。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 can be addressed by 问的是“通过什么手段可以解决”，属于对原文中明确解决方案的转述。

【拆句】 The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by___ 是被动陈述句。by 在主语后表“由谁提出的抱怨”，by 在 addressed 后表“通过何种方式解决”——同一句出现两个 by，注意区分指向。

【定位】 Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

这笔钱大部分来自每封信永久涨价一便士，以及把邮政退休员工转入 Medicare。后一项措施将在很大程度上抵消每年预提退休人员医保的财务负担，从而解决 USPS 及其工会长期以来的抱怨。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care ↔

removing its burden of retiree health care

预判要的是“免除预提医保负担”，removing its burden of retiree health care 用 removing burden 精准捕捉 offset financial burden 的核心动作，是最贴合定位句的同义改写。

B) 张冠李戴

making more investment in new vehicles “加大新车投资”在原文 which could help pay for new vehicles 出现，但那是省下的钱可能的用途之一，不是用于“解决长期抱怨”的手段；属张冠李戴——把“省下钱后的用途”嫁接到“解决抱怨的手段”上。

C) 偷换概念

原文 a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase 是涨价措施，但这是“钱从哪来”的资金来源，不是“解决长期抱怨”的手段；且 a new rate-increase mechanism “新的涨价机制”也把“一次性涨价一便士”偷换成“机制”，是双重偷换概念。

D) 无中生有

原文从未提及 attracting more first-class mail users “吸引更多一类邮件用户”；第 1 段虽提到 first-class mail 需求下降，但第 3 段的解决方案中并无任何“开发用户”措施。

39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with

- [A] respect.
- [B] tolerance.
- [C] discontent.
- [D] gratitude.

在最后一段中,作者似乎以什么态度看待立法者

A) 尊重。 B) 容忍。 C) 不满。 D) 感激。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 the author seems to view legislators with 用 view ... with 直接问作者持何种态度，是典型态度题句式。

【拆句】 In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with 中 seems to 是缓和语气，view sb with sth 表示“以某种态度看待某人”，with 后接情感名词。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

围绕该法案正在形成的共识，表明议员们已开始害怕 USPS 在政治上颜面尽失的短期崩盘。然而，这并不表明他们认真要把邮政系统改造成 21 世纪的模样。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

respect “尊重”是正面态度，与原文 not ... getting serious 的负面评价极性相反。

B) 态度题程度偷改

tolerance “容忍”暗示“虽不赞同但能接受”，程度偏温和；而原文连用 bare, bare minimum (“最最低限度”，bare 重复加强)、not ... getting serious、a major omission 等强烈否定，远超容忍的温度——属程度词偷改。

C) ✓ 正确

It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century

↔ **discontent**

legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse ↔

discontent

预判要的是“不满/失望”，discontent 是态度词中最贴合“否定改革诚意 + 暗讽动机不纯”双重负面判断的选项。

D) 与原文相反

gratitude “感激”是正面态度，与作者对议员“动机不纯、缺乏诚意”的批评完全冲突。

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

- [A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days.
- [B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese.
- [C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure.
- [D] The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid.

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题

- A) 美国邮政署开始怀念它的美好旧时光。 B) 邮政服务:别动我的奶酪。
- C) 美国邮政署:慢性病需要快速治愈。 D) 邮政服务需要的不仅仅是创可贴。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text 问的是全文标题，属于典型主旨题。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text 是 wh- 疑问句，would be 是虚拟语气表“最适合做”。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **无中生有 + 情感跑偏**

The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days “USPS 开始怀念过去的好日子”暗示一种怀旧、感伤的基调，而原文是冷峻分析当前困境与对策不足——情感色彩完全不符，且文中无任何怀旧描写。

B) **以偏概全**

The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese “邮政服务：别动我的奶酪”虽呼应了 P2 利益集团保护现状的描写，但只覆盖一个局部段落，未触及“病重”与“对策不足”两大主线——以偏概全。

C) **与原文相反**

The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure 前半“慢性病”确与原文吻合，但后半“需要速效药”与原文 not comprehensive reform 所主张的“需全面、深化改革”恰好相反——原文嫌当前法案“太速成、不彻底”，而本选项却主张“快治”。

D) **✓ 正确**

it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform

↔ **The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid**

the brink of bankruptcy ↔ **The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid**

预判要的是“病重 + 创可贴不够”，The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid 用 Band-Aid 隐喻精准捕捉 bare minimum 的语义，并用 more than 直接表达“远远不够”——两端都覆盖。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、后置定语五种成分，宾语内部包含数量修饰和介词短语嵌套，后置定语与宾语的修饰关系需通过逗号和语义判断，有一定成分划分练习价值，但整体坑点较少。

There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself at the brink of bankruptcy.

第1段，第4句

主句展示There be句型的主语识别，同位语从句展示find+宾语+宾补结构，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、同位语等多种成分，且同位语从句紧贴名词、无连接词，是易混淆点，适合训练成分划分和同位语识别。

And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer – Congress – insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected.

第2段，第1句

本句展示了四六级和考研英语中非常典型的高级句式特征：主干简单，但通过后置分词、伴随状语及多重从句（尤其是省略关系词的定语从句和让步状语从句）进行信息高度浓缩，极具复用和模仿价值。

Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，关系词that和which的区分、双宾语结构、情态动词表推测等都是必考点。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移至大量类似真题句式，典型性很高。

The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

第3段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型：简单句主干 + 宾语后置定语 + 分词短语作状语，是长难句的常见简化形式。情态动词表示推测或假设的用法、thus 引出结果状语的搭配，都是考试中频繁出现的句式特征，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate – where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform.

第4段，第1句

本句是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的复杂句结构：条件状语从句 + 主句 + 非限定性定语从句 + 宾语从句的多层嵌套。破折号引出补充说明、定语从句修饰前文名词、宾语从句说明具体内容，这些都是真题中的典型句式。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似考题中。

There's no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs.

第4段，第2句

there be 句型和 that 引导的宾语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构。同位语短语加分词短语的组合在正式书面语中较常见，特别是在新闻报道和学术文本中，用于补充说明和提供依据。整体句式具有较强的代表性，学习后可应用于理解同类长句，迁移价值较高。

The Postal Service Needs More Than a Band-Aid.

第40题，D

这种“主语加及物动词加宾语”的简单陈述句非常典型，属于英语阅读里最常见、最值得打牢的基本骨架。掌握这种识别方法后，可迁移到大量基础句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 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。

postal B1

adj. 邮政的

本篇10次·真题10句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇6次·真题304句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇5次·真题29句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇4次·真题39句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次·真题107句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题87句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题65句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题63句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次·真题59句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇2次·真题52句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次·真题42句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇2次·真题37句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次·真题36句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇2次·真题25句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇2次·真题19句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇2次·真题15句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇2次 · 真题 11 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

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 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

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

agency

B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

funding

B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

revenue

B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 30 句

attract

B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

emerge

B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题14句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题13句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题13句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题13句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题12句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇1次·真题12句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题12句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题10句

flexibility B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次·真题10句

inadequate B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次·真题10句

permanent B2

adj. 永久的

本篇1次·真题10句

regulatory C1

adj. 监管的

本篇1次·真题9句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题9句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题8句

minimum B2

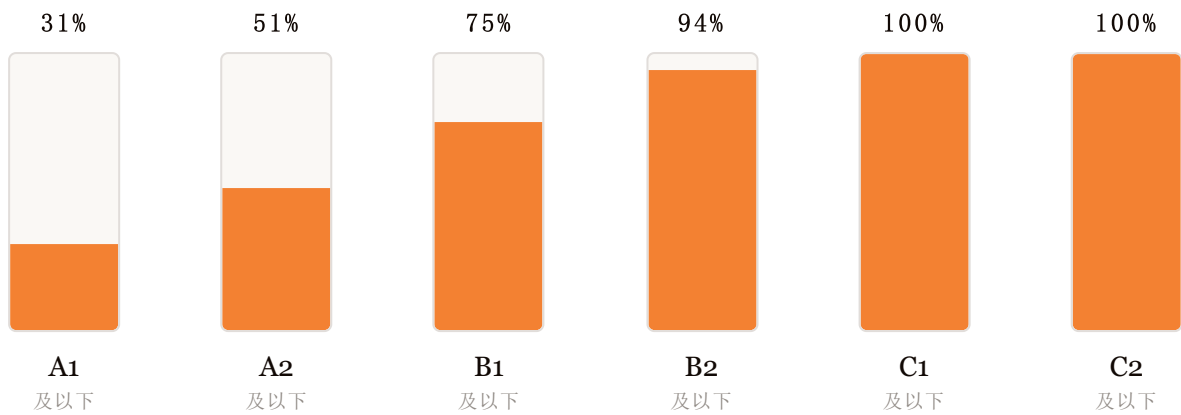
n. 最小值

本篇1次·真题8句

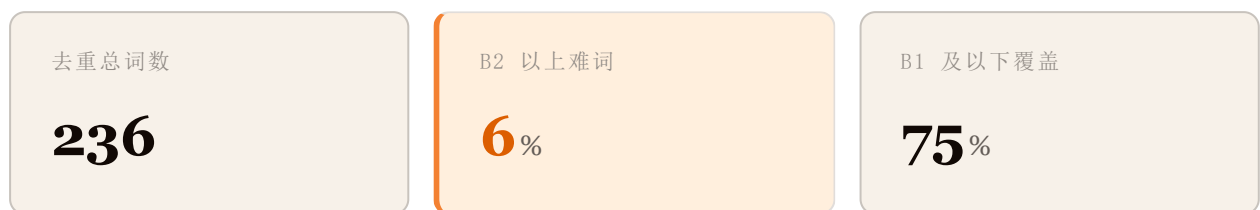
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **236** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **236** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 15 个·约 6%。



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 236 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2018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 B	段落排序	题目解析 →
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2018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2018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(2018)

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 C and F** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.

1869年12月,国会任命了一个委员会来选址并为新的国务院大楼准备规划和成本估算。该委员会还要考虑陆军部和海军部可能的安排。令一些期待在白宫另一侧建造财政部大楼希腊复兴式孪生建筑的人感到震惊的是,Alfred Mullett设计的精美国第二帝国风格方案被选中,容纳这三个部门的大楼于1871年6月开始建造。

[B] Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

1875年竣工后,国务院南翼最先投入使用,其优雅的四层图书馆(1876年完工)、外交接待室和国务卿办公室装饰着雕刻木材、东方地毯和模板墙面图案。海军部于1879年迁入东翼,那里精美的墙面和天花板模板装饰以及镶嵌地板装点着部长办公室。

[C] The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century – the

period when the United States emerged as an international power. The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.

国务、陆军和海军大楼,这是它最初名称,在19世纪最后25年和20世纪最初25年——美国崛起为国际大国的时期——容纳了与制定和实施国家外交政策最密切相关的三个行政部门。该建筑曾容纳过国家一些最重要的外交官和政治家,并且是许多历史事件的发生地。

- [D] Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming president. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

许多最著名的国家人物参与了在EEOB花岗岩墙内发生的历史事件。Theodore和Franklin D.

Roosevelt、William Howard Taft、Dwight D. Eisenhower、Lyndon B. Johnson、Gerald Ford和George H. W. Bush在成为总统之前都曾在这座建筑里拥有办公室。它容纳过16位海军部长、21位陆军部长和24位国务卿。Winston Churchill曾在其走廊中漫步,珍珠港轰炸后日本使节曾在此与国务卿Cordell Hull会面。

- [E] The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.

Eisenhower行政办公大楼(EEOB)在美国国家历史和建筑遗产中都占据着独特的地位。它由财政部监督建筑师Alfred B. Mullett设计,于1871年至1888年间建造,用以容纳不断增长的国务院、陆军部和海军部工作人员,被认为是美国法国第二帝国建筑风格的最佳范例之一。

- [F] Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled corridors. Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire safety. Eight monumental curving staircases of granite with over 4,000 individually cast bronze balusters are capped by four skylight domes and two stained glass rotundas.

建造历时17年,大楼一翼接一翼缓慢拔地而起。当EEOB完工时,它是华盛顿最大的办公楼,拥有近2英里长的黑白瓷砖走廊。几乎所有内部细节都是铸铁或石膏制成的;木材的使用被最小化以确保消防安全。八座宏伟的花岗岩弧形楼梯配有超过4000个单独铸造的青铜栏杆,顶部是四个天窗穹顶和两个彩色玻璃圆形大厅。

- [G] The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In

1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.

EEOB的历史远在其奠基之前就开始了。最初的行政办公室建于1799年至1820年间。一系列火灾(包括英国人在1814年放的火)和拥挤的条件导致了现有财政部大楼的建造。1866年,财政部大楼北翼的建设使得国务院大楼必须被拆除。

41. → C → 42. → 43. → F → 44. → 45.

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

通读验证 按 E→C→G→A→F→B→D 通读: E 用全名首次引入 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) 独立开篇, 成立; C 用 as it was originally known 复现 State/War/Navy 接 E 的 State, War, and Navy Departments, 成立; G 段首 The history of the EEOB 回指已确立的 EEOB、并接 C 段尾的 many historic events, 成立; A 段首 In December of 1869 接 G 段尾 In 1866 ... the demolition 的时间线 (1866→1869), 成立; A 段尾 began in June of 1871 被 F 段首 Construction took 17 years 承接 (开工→工期), 成立; F 讲 wing by wing 后由 B 段首 Completed in 1875 ... the first to be occupied 接「建成入驻」, 成立; 末位 D 由 Many of the most celebrated national figures 转向人物轶事、以 after the bombing of Pearl Harbor 收束, 成立。整条时间线 (1799→1866→1869→1871→1875/1879) 单向递进、无回绕, 七段各出现一次, 全序自洽。

41. 正确段 **E**

【引出后一段】 段 C **词汇复现**

本段 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments

段 C The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known

E 段尾点出 State/War/Navy 三部门, C 段首用「原名 State, War, and Navy Building」复现并承接。E 收尾抛出三个部门名 State, War, and Navy Departments, 紧接的给定段 C 用 as it was originally known (最初被称为) 把这三部门拼成这栋楼的原名, 词汇复现 State/War/Navy 把两段钉在一起, 41 位正放在首段 E。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 段首 the EEOB 是回指、不能独立开篇, 放 41 会让首段缺失引入。G 看似也在讲楼的历史、像开头, 但段首 The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid 用 the EEOB (定冠词+缩写), 默认读者已认识 EEOB; 而真正首次给出全名的是 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB)。41 是全文第一个待答位 (紧接其后才是给定 C), 必须放「首次完整引入」的 E, 不能放回指段 G。

42. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 C 指代衔接

本段 The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid

段 C has been the scene of many historic events

C 段尾抛出「历史事件」总话头，G 段首 The history of the EEOB 顺势展开这栋楼的历史源头。给定段 C 段尾 has been the scene of many historic events 把话头引向「历史」，紧接的 42 位用 G：段首 The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid 中 the EEOB 回指 C/E 已确立的这栋楼，并从「历史」一词接力展开它的由来，承接成立。

【引出后一段】 段 A 语义承接

本段 In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building

段 A In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans

G 段尾停在 1866 年拆旧楼，A 段首接 1869 年立项，时间线顺承。G 结尾 In 1866 ... the demolition of the State Department building 与 A 开头 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission 是同一条时间线（1866→1869）的相邻两步：拆了旧楼，三年后国会就设委员会建新楼，年份递进、事件接续。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 也在讲楼的早期史，但它从 1869 立项讲起，时间晚于 G 的 1866，应排在 G 之后。A 段 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission 同属早期沿革、易被误放到紧贴 C 的 42 位。但 G 讲到 In 1866 ... the demolition of the State Department building（1866 拆旧楼），A 才到 1869 立项——按时间 1866 在前，42 应先放 G、A 退到 43。误把 A 放 42 会让 1866 这段历史无处安放、时间线断裂。

43. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 G 语义承接

本段 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans

段 G In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building

A 段首 1869 年立项紧接 G 段尾 1866 年拆楼，年份递进。43 位刚定的前邻是 42 位的 G，其段尾停在 In 1866 ... the demolition of the State Department building；A 段首 In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission 把时间推进到 1869 年立项，1866→1869 同一条沿革线顺承。

【引出后一段】 段 F 语义承接

本段 construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871

段 F Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing

A 段尾 1871 年开工，给定段 F 段首回答「建了 17 年」，开工→工期顺承。A 收尾 construction ... began in June of 1871（1871 年 6 月开工）正好被给定段 F 的段首 Construction took 17 years 承接：先开工、再讲工期，动作链 began→took 17 years 紧扣，43 位放 A 后与给定 F 严丝合缝。

44. 正确段 **B**

【承接前一段】 段 F 语义承接

本段 Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied

段 F Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing

F 讲整楼逐翼建造，B 段首 Completed in 1875 接「建成入驻」，在建→建成顺承。给定段 F 讲 the building slowly rose wing by wing（一翼一翼地建）；44 位的 B 段首 Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied 顺势讲哪一翼先建成、先入驻，从「在建」推进到「建成入驻」，且都扣 wing（翼）这一线索。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 讲楼内名人轶事，与 F 的「建造/工期」不接缝，应更靠后。D 段 Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events 讲的是楼建成后里面出过哪些大人物，话题已跳到「人物」；而紧接给定段 F（工期/建造）的应是「建成入驻」的 B。若把 D 放 44，会跳过「落成入驻」直接讲人物，建造线索断裂，D 应退到收尾的 45。

45. 正确段 **D**

【承接前一段】 段 B 语义承接

本段 Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls

段 B The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary

B 讲各部门入驻办公，D 顺势讲「楼里出过哪些名人」，由建筑转向人物收尾。B 段尾把各翼入驻、办公室装饰讲完（decorated the office of the Secretary）；45 位的 D 段首 Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events ... within the EEOB's granite walls 由「楼/办公室」自然转向「楼里出过的人」，是建造-入驻线索讲完后的收尾段。

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

围绕艾森豪威尔行政办公楼（EEOB），讲它的地位、历史由来、设计建造与楼内发生的历史人物轶事

全文是一篇关于建筑的说明文。开篇就给这栋楼定调——The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States，随后沿着「它原叫什么、历史从何说起、怎么立项开工、建了多久、各翼如何入驻、楼里出过哪些大人物」一路铺开。抓住「它就是讲这一栋楼的来龙去脉」，后面判断两段能不能顺承才有工作台。

脉络骨架

总起定位 → 原名与意义 → 回溯历史起点 → 立项开工 → 建造与落成 → 各翼入驻 → 楼内名人轶事收尾

这是典型的「建筑志/沿革说明文」走向：先给整栋楼一个总评（commands a unique position），再交代它最初的名字与历史地位（The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known），然后把镜头拉回更早（The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid），讲到立项（Congress appointed a commission）、建造工期（Construction took 17 years）、落成入驻（Completed in 1875），最后用楼里出过的总统与名人轶事收束（Many of the most celebrated national figures）。先把这条「定位→由来→建造→人物」骨架攥在手里，待答位置该放哪类内容就有了大方向。

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

语义承接

讲什么 **1869 年国会设委员会选址、1871 年三部合一的大楼开工**

段首钩子 以确切时间 1869 年 12 月开头，承接前文「历史由来」往下推进到立项

段尾伏笔 段尾点明 1871 年 6 月开工，等后文交代「建了多久」

段 B

语义承接

讲什么 **1875 年南翼率先落成入驻，各翼陆续启用**

段首钩子 以 Completed in 1875 开头，承接前文「建造工期」推进到「建成入驻」

段尾伏笔 段尾停在各翼装饰与入驻细节，叙事将转向楼内人物

段 C

词汇复现

讲什么 **(给定段) 点明此楼原名，及其在美国外交史上的地位**

段首钩子 段首用「原名 State, War, and Navy Building」回应前段提到的三个部门

段尾伏笔 段尾点出「发生过许多历史事件」，为后文展开历史细节铺垫

段 D

语义承接

讲什么 **(尾段) 罗列楼内出过的总统与名人轶事，收束全文**

段首钩子 段首总起「许多名人参与过楼内历史事件」，承接前文的「历史事件」话头

段尾伏笔 段尾以珍珠港事件后会谈作结，是典型收尾、不再引出下文

段 E

首段候选

讲什么 **(首段) 总评 EEOB 的历史与建筑地位，给全文定调**

段首钩子 用全称 + 缩写首次完整引入 EEOB，不依赖任何前文

段尾伏笔 段尾交代设计者与三部门，引出对这栋楼的进一步说明

段 F

语义承接

讲什么 **(给定段) 工期 17 年，落成时是华盛顿最大办公楼，细述内部构造**

段首钩子 段首 Construction took 17 years 直接回答前文「开工」之后「建了多久」

段尾伏笔 段尾停在内部装饰构造，叙事将转向各翼落成入驻

段 G

指代衔接

讲什么 **回溯 EEOB 更早的历史源头，直到 1866 年拆除旧国务院楼**

段首钩子 段首 The history of the EEOB 直接回指前文已出现的 EEOB

段尾伏笔 段尾停在 1866 年拆除旧国务院楼，时间线接到立项前夜

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。

Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns.

B段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、系动词、表语（含不定式）、时间状语（过去分词短语）、伴随状语（with 复合结构），以及多个后置定语（过去分词作定语）。成分种类较为丰富，尤其是句首和句末的非谓语修饰成分，能训练学生识别状语和定语的能力。但全句只有一个谓语，缺少宾语、补语等其他核心成分，覆盖面不算特别全面。

The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

B段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"where" 引导定语从句修饰地点名词的用法也极为常见。从句主语的并列结构在真题中也时有出现。该句式具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子的理解中。

The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century – the period when the United States emerged as an international power.

C段，第1句

句子在主干识别、嵌套理解和成分划分方面都有较高难度和训练价值，结构典型性强，时态相对简单不构成额外负担；综合来看，适合作为中高难度的句子结构训练材料，优先级较高，能帮助学生突破复杂修饰和多层嵌套的理解障碍。

Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming president.

D段，第2句

本句涵盖主语（长并列结构）、谓语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语、表语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。长并列主语和省略主语的状态从句是值得练习的点，能帮助学生熟悉并列结构和从句省略现象。不过整体结构相对常规，缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更复杂的嵌套成分，因此训练价值属于中等。

Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

D段，第4句

并列句是常见句式，但本句内容偏历史叙事，缺少考试中高频的说明、议论或因果逻辑结构，典型性中等偏下。

The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid.

G段，第1句

主句+时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，before引导的时间状语从句及其被动语态用法具有较高复现率，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building.

G段，第3句

"主语（含并列和定语修饰）+ 谓语 + 宾语" 的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是历史、社会类文章中经常出现此类陈述因果关系的句式。主语内部的并列和括号补充也是典型的学术写作手法，学习本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

department A2

n. 部门

本篇8次·真题35句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇4次·真题24句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇3次·真题39句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次·真题52句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题52句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题39句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题36句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇2次·真题32句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇2次·真题24句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题90句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题69句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题47句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题45句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题42句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题38句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

revival C1

n. 复兴

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foundation B2

n. 基础,根基

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arrangement B1

n. 安排

本篇1次·真题 8 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

participate B1

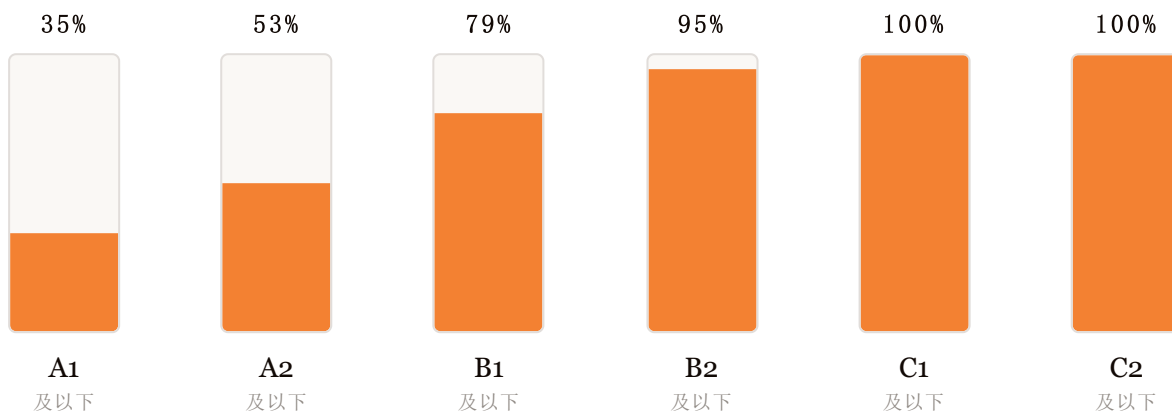
v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 187 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **187** 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）·数据为全文去重词 187 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

187

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

考研英语一 · 2018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 →

2018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2018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、难点点拨、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2018)

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)

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46)By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47)no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

莎士比亚的一生恰逢戏剧领域一个异常活跃和成就非凡的时期。在他出生之时,欧洲正见证着宗教戏剧的消逝,以及在古典悲剧和喜剧激励下新形式的诞生。这些新形式起初主要由学者创作并由业余演员表演,但在英国,如同西欧其他地方一样,一个职业演员阶层的成长正威胁着要使戏剧大众化,无论它是新是旧,是古典还是中世纪的,是文学性的还是闹剧性的。宫廷、学校、业余团体和巡回演员都在竞相满足人们对戏剧娱乐的广泛需求;任何上过文法学校的男孩都不会不知道,戏剧是一种为希腊和罗马带来荣耀、也可能为英国赢得荣誉的文学形式。

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48)But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had

brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage – where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49)A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

当莎士比亚十二岁时,伦敦建成了第一座公共剧场。有一段时间,文学界对这个公共舞台并不感兴趣。追求文学声望的戏剧是为学校或宫廷创作的,或是为圣保罗大教堂和皇家教堂的唱诗班男孩创作的,不过这些男孩既在宫廷也在公众场合演出戏剧。但职业剧团在其固定剧场中蓬勃发展,而具有文学抱负的大学人士很快转向这些剧场,将其视为一种谋生手段。到莎士比亚二十五岁时, Lyly、Peele和Greene已经创作出既受欢迎又具文学性的喜剧;Kyd写出了一部让剧场池座座无虚席的悲剧;而Marlowe则将诗歌和天才带到了普通舞台上并取得了胜利——自Euripides去世后,它们在那里就不曾出现过。一种本土的文学戏剧已经诞生,它与公共剧场的联盟已经确立,而且它至少已经开创了一些伟大的传统。

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50)To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

此后二十五年间伊丽莎白时代戏剧的发展对于文学史研究者来说具有特殊的意义,因为在这短暂的时期内,我们可以追溯许多戏剧类型和许多伟大事业的开端、成长、繁盛和衰落。今天,我们对所创作的戏剧的数量之多感到惊讶,同样令人惊讶的还有在这个拥有二十万居民的伦敦同时为之写作的剧作家的数量。要认识到戏剧活动有多么繁荣,我们还必须记住,大量的戏剧已经失传,而且可能没有任何一位知名作家的全部作品得以保存下来。

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】 William Neilson与Ashley Thorndike合著的The Facts About Shakespeare 一书中的第五章 The Elizabethan Drama。

【主旨】 莎士比亚时代英国本土戏剧的兴起与繁荣

全篇是一段戏剧史综述, 态度客观、略带赞叹。开篇即定调: Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama——莎士比亚一生恰逢戏剧空前活跃、成就辉煌的时期。后文顺时间线讲: 旧的宗教剧退场、古典悲喜剧催生新形式 (第1段) → 职业剧团兴盛、本土文学戏剧诞生 (第2段) → 伊丽莎白时代戏剧的繁盛 (第3段)。这个《戏剧史·褒扬》的基调是判断后面 glory / honor / great traditions 等词取褒义、术语统一译法的语境底座。

【指代】 drama / dramatic 全篇统一译『戏剧』

drama 在五句中反复出现，the religious drama、A native literary drama、the dramatic activity，全篇指舞台戏剧这一文学样式，统一译『戏剧』，dramatic 译『戏剧（的）』，不要时而译『剧本』时而译『话剧』，以免术语前后不一。

his (第46句) 回指 Shakespeare

第46句 By the date of his birth 的 his 是孤立看不出的代词，须回到段首 Shakespeare's lifetime ——his 指莎士比亚，译『他（莎士比亚）出生时』，避免代词断链。

its (第49句) 回指 a native literary drama

第49句 its alliance with the public playhouses 与 some of its great traditions 中两个 its，都回指本句主语 A native literary drama（一种本土文学戏剧）。翻译时把 its 还原为『这种戏剧的』，否则读者不知『它的同盟、它的传统』指谁。

these theaters / their permanent theaters (第48句) 回指常设剧场

第48句 their permanent theaters 与 turn to these theaters 都指职业剧团的固定剧场。their 指 the professional companies（职业剧团），these theaters 复指前面提到的 permanent theaters（常设剧场），译时还原为『这些（常设）剧场』。

(46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy.

【意群】 By the date of his birth (时间状语) ★ 采分 → 到他出生的时候

难点: his 回指莎士比亚 + by the date of 译『到.....时』

his 是孤立说不出的代词, 须按第一步还原表回指 Shakespeare's lifetime, 即莎士比亚, 可译『他(莎士比亚)出生时』。by the date of 不是『在.....的日期旁』, date 此处指时间点, 整短语意为『到.....这个时候』。

Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, (主干主谓宾(第一个宾语)) ★ 采分
→ 欧洲正目睹着宗教剧的消逝

难点: witness 熟词僻义『见证/经历』 + passing 僻义『消逝』

witness 此处不是『目击(罪案)』, 而是『(某地、某时代)见证、经历』; the passing 不是『通过』, passing 在此是『消逝、消亡、退场』之义(指 the religious drama 宗教剧逐渐退出历史舞台)。这两处熟词僻义是本块难点。

and the creation of new forms (主干宾语(第二个宾语, 与 the passing 并列)) ★ 采分 → 以及新形式的诞生

难点: creation 与前面 passing 并列、同作 witnessing 的宾语

the creation of new forms 和前面 the passing of the religious drama 由 and 并列, 共同作 was witnessing 的宾语: 欧洲既目睹旧剧『消逝』、又目睹新形式『诞生』。抽象名词 the creation 可具体化为动作『(新形式的)产生、出现』, 避免『新形式的创造』这种生硬译法。

under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. (介词短语作状语(修饰 creation)) ★ 采分
→ 在古典悲剧和喜剧的激励之下

难点: incentive 译『推动/激励』 + classical 译『古典(希腊罗马)的』

incentive 此处是『刺激、推动、激励』, under the incentive of 意为『在.....的推动下』; classical 在文学史语境里特指『古典的』, 即古希腊罗马的悲剧喜剧(呼应下段 Greece and Rome), 不要译成『经典的』。

【调序】 时间状语提前 + 两个并列宾语用『目睹....., 又目睹.....』串接

英语 By the date of his birth 时间状语在句首, 汉语本就习惯时间在前, 原序保留即可。was witnessing 后接两个并列宾语, 汉语为读通可重复动词: 『欧洲目睹着宗教剧的消逝, 也目睹着.....新形式的诞生』。句末状语 under the incentive of... 修饰 creation, 按汉语『状语在中心词前』提到『新形式的诞生』之前译成『在古典悲喜剧推动下(产生的)新形式』。

【译文】 到他(莎士比亚)出生的时候, 欧洲正见证着宗教剧的消逝, 以及在古典悲剧和喜剧的推动下新戏剧形式的诞生。

(47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

【意群】 no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant (主干 (含 who 定语从句) + 双重否定)

★ 采分 → 没有哪个上过文法学校的男孩会不知道

难点: **no...ignorant 双重否定 + grammar school 固定译名**

no (否定主语) + be ignorant (『不知道、无知』本身含否定) = 双重否定, 须译成肯定语气:

『凡是上过.....的男孩, 都知道』, 或保留『没有谁会不知道』。这是 A6 含蓄否定的盲区,

直译『没有男孩能无知』会读不通。grammar school 是历史专名『文法学校』(教授拉丁语法的中学), 不要望文译成『语法学校』。

that the drama was a form of literature (ignorant 后的 that 宾语从句 (主干)) ★ 采分 → 戏剧是文学的一种形式

难点: **a form of literature 译『一种文学形式』**

that 引导 be ignorant of 的内容从句 (of 省略), 是『(不) 知道』的具体内容; a form of literature 即『一种文学形式 / 文学样式』, drama 仍按全篇统一译『戏剧』。

which gave glory to Greece and Rome (which 后置定语从句 (修饰 literature)) ★ 采分 → 这种文学形式曾为希腊和罗马带来荣耀

难点: **which 指 a form of literature (即戏剧) + gave glory to 译『给.....带来荣耀』**

which 的先行词是 a form of literature (亦即 the drama); gave glory to 不是『给希腊罗马以荣耀地』, glory 作宾语, 意为『(曾) 为希腊和罗马增光 / 带来荣耀』, 呼应上文 classical 古典戏剧的辉煌。

and might yet bring honor to England. (与 gave 并列的第二个谓语 (同属 which 从句)) ★ 采分 → 并且或许还会给英国带来荣誉

难点: **yet 译『(将来) 还 / 仍』 + 与 gave glory 并列**

and 连接 which 从句内两个谓语 gave... 和 might yet bring...; yet 在此不是『但是』, 而是『(迄今尚未、但将来) 还会、仍会』之义, might yet bring honor 译『(将来) 或许还会给英国带来荣誉』, 与前面给希腊罗马带来荣耀形成『过去—未来』呼应。

【调序】 **双重否定转肯定 + which 长定语从句拆成后置分句**

① 主干双重否定 no...ignorant 调为肯定: 『凡上过文法学校的男孩, 都明白.....』, who 定语从句较短前移作『.....的男孩』。② which 引导的定语从句很长、内含 and 并列两个谓语, 不宜前移塞进先行词前, 宜拆出来后置, 用代词或重复先行词另起一分句: 『这种文学形式曾为希腊和罗马带来荣耀, (将来) 也许还会为英国增光』。

【译文】 **凡是上过文法学校的男孩, 没有谁会不知道: 戏剧是一种文学形式, 它曾为希腊和罗马带来荣耀, 或许将来还会为英国增光。**

(48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood.

【意群】 But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, (第一个并列分句(主干主谓+地点状语)) ★ 采分 → 但是职业剧团在他们的常设剧场里兴盛起来

难点: **companies** 熟词僻义『剧团』 + **permanent theaters** 『常设剧场』

company 此处不是『公司』, 戏剧语境中 the professional companies 指『职业(演出)剧团/戏班』; their 回指 companies; permanent theaters 与上文临时演出相对, 指『固定的/常设的剧场』(呼应 the first public playhouse was built)。prospered 译『兴盛、繁荣』。

and university men with literary ambitions (第二个并列分句的主语(with 介词短语作定语)) ★ 采分 → 怀有文学抱负的大学才子们

难点: **university men** 译『大学才子/受过大学教育的人』 + **with** 短语后置定语前移

university men 不是泛泛『大学里的男人』, 指『受过大学教育、有学问的人(大学才子)』; with literary ambitions 是后置定语修饰 university men, 汉语提前译『怀有文学抱负的(大学才子)』。

were quick to turn to these theaters (第二分句谓语) ★ 采分 → 很快转向这些剧场

难点: **be quick to do** 译『迅速/急于做』 + **these theaters** 回指常设剧场

be quick to do 不是『在剧场里很快』, 固定结构意为『迅速地、急于(做某事)』; turn to 此处是『转向、投身于』; these theaters 回指上文 their permanent theaters, 即那些常设剧场, 须还原指代。

as offering a means of livelihood. (as 引导的方式/原因状语(非谓语 offering)) ★ 采分 → 因为(这些剧场)提供了一种谋生手段

难点: **as offering** 表原因『因其提供』 + **a means of livelihood** 固定搭配

as + 现在分词 offering 在此表原因/看待方式, 意为『把剧场看作(因其)提供.....』, 可译『因为它们提供了.....』; a means of livelihood 是固定搭配, means 此处是单复同形的『手段、方法』, 译『一种谋生(的)手段』, 不要把 means 误当复数或译『意义』。

【调序】 with 后置定语前移 + as offering 译成原因分句

① university men with literary ambitions: with 短语后置定语提到中心词前, 译『怀有文学抱负的大学才子』。② as offering a means of livelihood: 非谓语状语转译为原因小句『因为(这些剧场)能提供一种谋生手段』, 放到主句之后或之前皆可, 汉语习惯把原因略前置或顺承。两个并列分句用『....., 而.....』连接, 保留 But 的转折。

【译文】 但是, 职业剧团在自己的常设剧场里日渐兴盛, 怀有文学抱负的大学才子们也纷纷转向这些剧场, 因为剧场为他们提供了一种谋生的手段。

(49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

【意群】 A native literary drama had been created, (第一个并列分句（被动语态主干）) ★ 采分 → 一种本土的文学戏剧已经被创造出来

难点: **native** 译『本土的』 + **had been created** 被动转主动/无主句

native 此处指『本国的、本土的』（与上文从外国引入的 classical 古典剧相对）；had been created 是被动语态，汉语可转主动或无主句『（一种本土文学戏剧）已经诞生 / 已经形成』，避免『被创造』的翻译腔。这是后两个分句两个 its 的回指对象，须记牢。

its alliance with the public playhouses established, (第二个并列分句（独立主格结构，省略 had been）) ★ 采分 → 它与公共剧场的同盟已经建立

难点: **its** 回指 **native literary drama** + **alliance** 译『结合/联盟』 + 省略 **had been**

its 回指首句 A native literary drama, 译『这种戏剧的』；alliance 不一定译『军事同盟』，此处指戏剧与剧场的『结合、联系、联盟』；本分句是独立主格，established 前省略了 had been（承前），补全为 its alliance... had been established, 译『（这种戏剧）与公共剧场的结合也已建立』。

and at least some of its great traditions had been begun. (第三个并列分句（被动语态）) ★ 采分 → 并且至少它的一些伟大传统已经开始

难点: **its** 再次回指该戏剧 + **at least some of** 程度范围词 + **had been begun** 被动

第二个 its 仍回指 A native literary drama；at least some of 是程度 / 范围限定『至少一部分』，不可漏译或译成『所有』（A7 程度范围词失察）；its great traditions 译『它的一些伟大传统』，had been begun 被动转主动『已经开创 / 已经奠定』。

【调序】 三个被动并列分句统一转主动 + its 还原为名词

三个分句结构平行，逐一把被动转为汉语主动/完成态：had been created → 『已经诞生 / 形成』；(had been) established → 『已经建立』；had been begun → 『已经开创』。两个 its 还原为『这种戏剧的』。三句用『……，……，而……』顺承并列，保持原文层层推进（戏剧诞生 → 与剧场结合 → 传统开创）的气势。

【译文】 一种本土的文学戏剧已经诞生，它与公共剧场的结合也已建立，而且它至少有一些伟大的传统已经开创。

(50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

【意群】 To realize how great was the dramatic activity, (目的状语 (to do) + 内含感叹/倒装宾语从句) ★
采分 → 要认识到戏剧活动有多么繁荣

难点: **To realize 目的状语提前 + how great was... 倒装 + dramatic activity 术语**

句首 To realize... 是目的状语, 译『要(想)认识到.....』; how great was the dramatic activity 是 realize 的宾语从句, how great 提前引起的倒装, 还原语序为 how great the dramatic activity was, 译『戏剧活动(创作)有多么繁荣/空前活跃』; dramatic activity 承上文 the dramatic activity, 统一术语。

we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, (主干主谓 + 第一个 that 宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 我们必须进一步记住, 大量剧本已经失传

难点: **hosts of 熟词僻义『大量的』 + further 译『进一步』 + have been lost 『失传』**

hosts of 不是『主人们』, host of / hosts of 是固定搭配『大量的、许多的』; further 此处是『进一步、还要』; have been lost 被动, 结合 plays (剧本) 语境译『已经失传/散佚』, 比『被丢失』地道。

and that probably there is no author of note (第二个 that 宾语从句(与前并列)的主干) ★ 采分 → 而且大概没有哪个知名作家

难点: **of note 熟词僻义『有名的』 + no... (双重否定铺垫)**

and that 与前一个 that 并列、同作 remember 的宾语; author of note 中 of note 是固定短语『有名的、知名的』(note 此处=名声), 译『知名作家/有名望的作家』, 不是『笔记』; probably 译『大概、很可能』; no author... 与下文 whose entire work has survived 配合构成『没有谁.....是完整保存的』的含蓄否定。

whose entire work has survived. (whose 后置定语从句(修饰 author)) ★ 采分 → 其全部作品都流传了下来

难点: **whose 指 author + survive 熟词僻义『留存/流传至今』 + 与 no 合成『没有谁的全部作品都留存』**

whose 的先行词是 author of note; survive 此处不是『幸存(于灾难)』, 而是『(作品)留存、流传至今』; no author... whose entire work has survived 直译『没有作家其全部作品都留存了』, 即『几乎没有哪位名家的作品能完整流传下来』, 这一含蓄否定要译出『几乎没有.....是完整的』的意味。

【调序】 **目的状语前置 + how great 倒装还原 + whose 定语从句后置**

① To realize... 目的状语汉语习惯放句首, 译『要想认识到.....』。② how great was the dramatic activity 倒装还原为陈述语序再译『戏剧活动有多么繁荣』。③ 两个 that 宾语从句顺译为『记住: 一是....., 二是.....』。④ no author of note whose entire work has survived: whose 定语从句若前移会很长, 宜与主句合译为一个否定判断『几乎没有哪位知名作家的全部作品能完整流传下来』。

【译文】 **要想认识到当时的戏剧活动多么繁荣, 我们还必须记住: 大量剧本已经失传, 而且很可能没有哪一位知名作家的全部作品能够完整地流传至今。**

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。

These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical.

第1段，第3句

综合来看,本句结构典型、成分丰富、时态多样,涵盖被动语态、进行时态、情态动词等多个学习要点,且主干识别和嵌套理解有一定挑战但不至于过难,作为句子结构和时态训练材料具有较高性价比,值得优先练习

Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

第1段，第4句

综合来看,该句难度适中,虽然时态不复杂,但嵌套层级清晰、并列结构丰富、逻辑连贯,极具句法结构分析的教学和训练价值。

Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court.

第2段，第3句

被动语态 + 介词短语作状语,以及非限制性定语从句修饰前文名词,是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。这种结构在学术文本和历史叙述中频繁出现,学习者掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子的理解中,具有较强的迁移价值。

By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage – where they had played no part since the death of Euripides.

第2段，第5句

此类“时间状语 + A做了某事; B做了某事; 且C做了某事”的排比并列结构在考研英语和文学类真题中非常典型，具有极高的复用价值。

To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

第3段，第3句

句首不定式表目的、主句带并列宾语从句、定语从句修饰宾语从句内部成分,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式;存在句和倒装从句虽稍复杂,但仍属典型学术写作结构,掌握后可广泛迁移

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 46 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。

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

drama

B1

n. 戏剧

本篇6次 · 真题 8 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇3次 · 真题 82 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

amateur

B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇2次·真题 14 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题 13 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 37 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

tradition

B1

n. 传统

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

creation

B2

n. 创造

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

royal

B1

adj. 王室的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

native

B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

realize

B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

poetry

B1

n. 诗歌

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

trace

B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

widespread

B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

rival

B2

n. 竞争对手

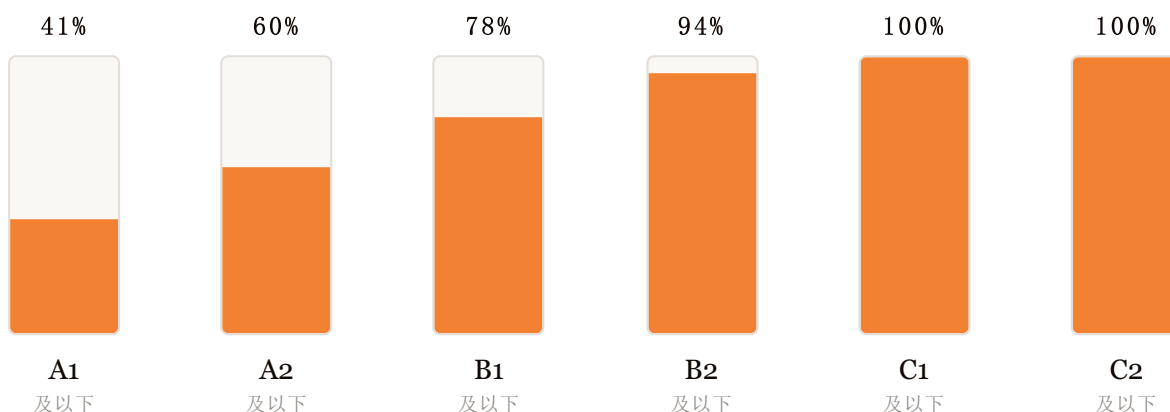
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

<u>beginning</u> A1 n. 开始 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>witness</u> B2 n. 目击者 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>host</u> B1 n. 主人 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>permanent</u> B2 adj. 永久的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>brief</u> B1 adj. 简短的;短暂的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>distinction</u> B2 n. 区别 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>mere</u> B2 adj. 仅仅的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>triumph</u> B2 n. 巨大成功 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 161 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **161** 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 6%。



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 161 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

161

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

考研英语一 2018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）	本题
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2018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2018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(2018)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Write an email to all international experts on campus inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony. In your email you should include time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony. You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

【参考范文·106 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear experts, On behalf of our university, I am writing to cordially invite you, our respected international experts, to attend the graduation ceremony of this year's graduates.

The ceremony will be held at 9:00 a.m. on June 28th in the main auditorium of our campus. It will feature the conferring of degrees and speeches from professors and student representatives. Formal dress is recommended, and please arrive fifteen minutes early to be seated.

We would be truly honored to have you share this memorable occasion with us. Your presence would mean a great deal to our graduates. Thank you for your continued support. Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

尊敬的各位专家：

谨代表我校，我写信诚挚邀请各位尊敬的外籍专家出席今年毕业生的毕业典礼。

典礼将于 6 月 28 日上午 9 点在我校主礼堂举行。典礼内容包括授予学位以及教授和学生代表致辞。建议着正装，并请提前十五分钟入座。

若能有各位与我们共度这一难忘时刻，我们将深感荣幸。您的到场对我们的毕业生意义非凡。感谢各位一贯的支持。

此致 李明

【第1段】首段亮身份表来意。用 On behalf of our university, I am writing to cordially invite you... 落实“开门见山表来意”：一句点出校方身份并直陈邀请目的，完成 outline 第一段“称呼 + 写信目的”的功能，正式敬语 cordially invite 也定住了语域。

【第2段】要点段逐项落实。held at 9:00 a.m. on June 28th 落时间，in the main auditorium 落地点，conferring of degrees and speeches 与 Formal dress is recommended, and please arrive fifteen minutes early 落其他信息——正是“细节落地不空喊”，把三个须覆盖要点全部数得清。

【第3段】礼貌收尾正确署名。We would be truly honored... 表期待、Thank you for your continued support 致谢，末尾 Yours sincerely, Li Ming 完成“礼貌收束再落款”，且严格用了 Li Ming、没写真名，守住本题最致命的署名硬约束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

邀外专赴毕业典礼

本题要写的是一封邀请函式的邮件：Write an email to all international experts on campus，目的是 inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony。一句话钉死——以校方名义诚挚邀请在校外籍专家出席今年的毕业典礼，并把 you should include time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony 交代清楚。

读者 • 语域

写给外籍专家须正式礼貌

读者是 all international experts on campus，即在校的外籍专家，身份受尊重、与你非熟人关系，所以语域必须正式、礼貌、得体，称呼用 Dear experts，敬语用 cordially invite、would be honored 一类。落款尤其关键：Do not use your own name at the end of the email，必须署名 Li Ming——这是考研一 A 节应用文最爱设的陷阱，写真名直接失分。

中心立意

以校方名义诚邀出席

本信的交际目的：代表学校诚挚邀请在校外籍专家出席毕业典礼，并把 time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony 一次性交代到位，让对方看完就知道“什么时候、去哪儿、要注意什么”。

要展开的要点

1. 表明来意——发出邀请

开门见山说明写信是为 inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony，一句把目的讲清，不铺垫废话。

2. 交代时间 (time)

落实须覆盖要点 time：写到具体日期加钟点，如“6 月 28 日上午 9 点”，而不是含糊的“next month”。

3. 交代地点 (place)

落实须覆盖要点 place：写到具体场馆，如“校内主礼堂 main auditorium”，让对方能找到。

4. 其他相关信息

把抽象的 other relevant information about the ceremony 落地成典礼流程（授学位、致辞）、着装建议、提前到场提示等，一两条即可。

5. 表达期待与致谢

结尾表达期待对方出席、感谢其一贯支持，既礼貌又收束全篇。

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 + 写信目的

以 Dear experts 称呼，一句话点明来意——代表学校 inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony。

第 2 段 集中交代时间地点及细节

把 time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony 集中在这一段说清：具体时间、具体场馆、典礼流程与着装到场提示。

第 3 段 礼貌收束 + 落款

表达期待对方出席与致谢，末尾按要求署名 Li Ming，绝不写真名。

第 1 段 代表校方发出邀请

内容落点：以学校名义，诚挚邀请各位外籍专家出席今年的毕业典礼，呼应 inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony，一句到位不展开。

亮明写信目的 · I am writing to cordially invite you to ____（要邀请对方参加的活动）。

点出发信身份 · On behalf of ____（机构／集体），we would be honored to ____（做某事）。

第 2 段 时间 + 地点 + 流程着装

内容落点：典礼于 6 月 28 日上午 9 点在校内主礼堂举行；流程含授予学位与师生代表致辞；建议着正装并提前十五分钟入座——把 other relevant information about the ceremony 落到实处。

交代时间地点 · The ____（活动）will be held at ____（具体时间）in ____（具体地点）。

补充流程与提示 · It will feature ____（流程／亮点）；____（着装或到场提示，如 formal dress is recommended）。

第 3 段 表达期待并署名

内容落点：表达非常荣幸能有对方出席、感谢其一贯支持，末尾严格按要求署名——Do not use your own name at the end of the email，只写 Li Ming。

表达期待 · We would be truly honored to have you ____（出席／参与某场合）。

致谢收尾 · Thank you for your ____（支持／关注）。Yours sincerely, ____（署名）

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

time/place/other 三点齐

本题达标线是把 time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony 三点全写到；最易失分是只笼统说“邀请你来”而漏掉时间或地点。

结构连贯

目的—信息—致谢分层

本题按“邀请→时间地点细节→期待致谢”三段推进即连贯；忌把 time、place 和致谢混在一段、也忌通篇不分段。

语言准确

得体敬语 + 正确搭配

本题应多用礼貌邀请语域，如 We would be honored to have you；忌逐字直译成 welcome you to come to join happily 一类中式英语。

字数格式

篇幅达标 + 署名合规

本题要求 about 100 words，写成两三百词或寥寥数句都失分；格式上称呼与结尾敬语不可缺，落款务必是 Li Ming。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

落款写真名

反面示例：Yours sincerely, Zhang Wei（写了自己真名）。题目明确 Do not use your own name at the end of the email，应改为 Yours sincerely, Li Ming。

漏写时间地点

反面示例：We sincerely invite you to our graduation ceremony. We hope you can come.（通篇没有时间、地点）。应补足具体信息，如 The ceremony will be held at 9:00 a.m. on June 28th in the main auditorium.

中式英语凑字

反面示例：The time is very good and the place is very big and beautiful, welcome you to come to join us very happily.（中式直译、注水）。应改为简洁得体的一句：You are cordially invited to join us on this special occasion.

缺称呼落款

反面示例：直接以 We invite you to the ceremony... 开头、以句号结束全篇，无称呼无落款。应补上 Dear experts, 开头与 Yours sincerely, Li Ming 结尾。

考研英语一 · 2018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	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2018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2018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(2018)

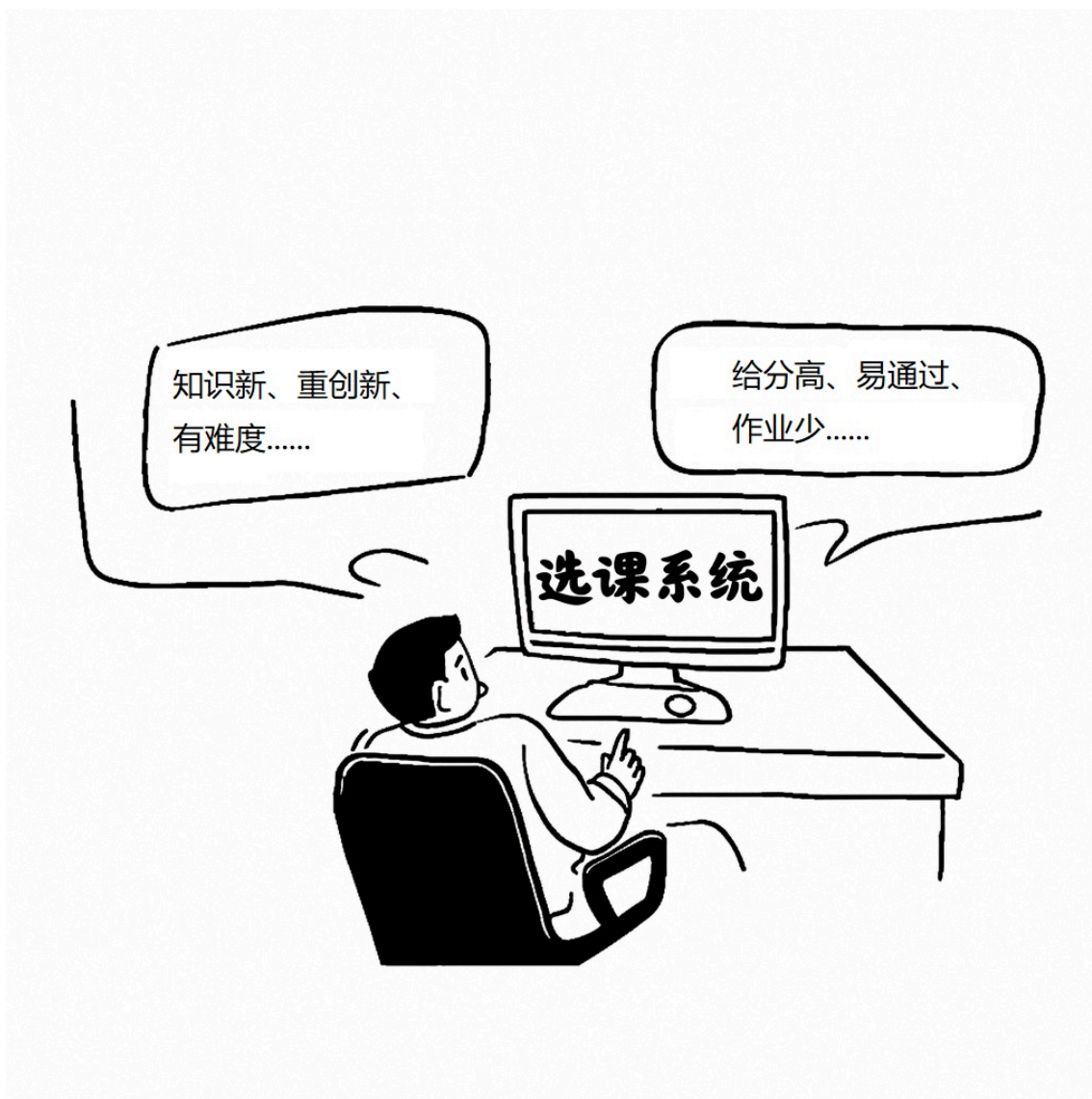
Section III Part B

Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



【参考范文 · 185 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the drawing, a student sits before a computer whose screen displays a course-selection system. Pointing his finger at the screen, he is caught between two voices: the left bubble praises courses that are innovative, cutting-edge yet demanding, while the right one favours those offering high marks, easy passes and little homework.

Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message about how many college students make choices today. Rather than asking what a course can truly teach them, they weigh only how effortlessly they can earn a good grade. This utilitarian mindset, if left unchecked, gradually turns learning from a pursuit of knowledge into a hunt for the easiest reward, hollowing out the very purpose of higher education.

In my view, we should firmly resist such short-sighted temptation. A challenging course may cost more time and effort, but it is precisely difficulty that sharpens our thinking and prepares us for real problems ahead.

Therefore, both students and universities ought to value genuine growth over comfortable grades, so that education can once again nourish minds rather than merely decorate transcripts.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，一名学生坐在电脑前，屏幕上显示着选课系统。他用手指指着屏幕，被两种声音拉扯着：左边的对话框推崇那些知识新颖、注重创新却有难度的课程，右边的则青睐给分高、容易通过、作业又少的课程。

画面虽然简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息，折射出如今许多大学生是怎样做选择的。他们不去问一门课究竟能教会自己什么，而只掂量能多轻松地拿到好分数。这种功利心态若不加遏制，会渐渐把学习从对知识的追求变成对最省力回报的追逐，掏空高等教育本来的意义。

在我看来，我们应当坚决抵制这种短视的诱惑。一门有难度的课或许要花更多时间和精力，但恰恰是难度磨砺了我们的思维，让我们为将来真正的问题做好准备。因此，学生和高校都应当把真实的成长看得比舒适的高分更重，好让教育重新滋养心智，而不只是装点成绩单。

【第1段】描述段落客观描述。开头 As is vividly depicted 客观入题，随后 he is caught between two voices 把左右对话框的对立摆出来，全段只描述不评论，正是第一段要承担的功能，也用上了『客观描述入题』与『呈现画面冲突』两个句架。

【第2段】释义段升华为社会现象。用 Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message 由画转意，再以 Rather than asking what a course can truly teach them 点出功利心态，把具体画面升华成一种普遍现象，完成寓意引申。

【第3段】评论段表态并呼吁。In my view, we should firmly resist 旗帜鲜明表态，precisely difficulty that sharpens our thinking 给出理由，末句 both students and universities ought to value genuine growth 以呼吁收尾，回扣第二段寓意。

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

评图画谈功利选课

一句话钉死：这是一篇图画评论议论文，describe the picture briefly、interpret the meaning、give your comments三件事必须按序做全——先客观描述那幅选课漫画，再点出它讽刺的功利求学心态，最后表明你自己的态度。任务对象是画面本身，不是给谁写信。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是大作文、没有具体收信人，虽然 give your comments 要你亮出个人看法，但通篇仍须用面向阅卷人的正式书面语，避免口语缩写与网络用语。开头用一句 As is depicted 之类的客观句式入题即可，不需要称呼、问候和署名——加了反而不合图画作文的体例。

配图要读出

选课两难：真本事 vs 好拿分

画面主体是一位男士坐在办公桌前，面前摆放着一台电脑，屏幕显示选课系统，男士左手食指指向屏幕，正在犹豫点哪门课。真正的可写点是两个对话框的对立：左侧 知识新、重创新、有难度代表能学到真本事却费力的课，右侧 给分高、易通过、作业少代表轻松拿高分的水课——这一对立就是全文寓意的唯一来源。

中心立意

求学应重真知而非轻松高分

中心论点：无论选课还是求学，都应看重能否学到真才实学，而不是只图给分高、轻松过关。这正是漫画要我们在 interpret the meaning 与 give your comments 环节读出并表明态度。

要展开的要点

1. 描述要点：学生在选课系统前两难

第一个写作要点是客观描述画面——一名学生用选课系统选课，被两种声音拉扯：一边要知识新、重创新、有难度的硬课，一边要给分高、易通过、作业少的水课。

2. 寓意要点：功利选课弃真知

第二个要点是引申寓意——这幅画折射当下不少大学生的功利心态：衡量一门课先看好不好过、给分高不高，而非能学到什么，久而久之把求学异化成了『刷绩点』。

3. 评论要点：应重成长而非高分

第三个要点是表态评论——应抵制这种短视，指出难度恰恰锤炼思维、更能应对真实问题，呼吁学生与高校都把真实成长置于轻松高分之上。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 客观描述画面

用一到两句话交代画面主体与左右对话框的对立，只描述、不评论，对应 describe the picture briefly。

第 2 段 引申画面寓意

把选课这一具体场景上升为一种社会现象，点明漫画所讽刺的功利求学心态，对应 interpret the meaning。

第 3 段 表态评论收束

亮出个人态度并给出理由或做法，呼应第二段寓意、有力收尾，对应 give your comments。

第 1 段 学生面对选课系统被两种声音拉扯

本段内容落点：一名学生坐在 选课系统前，男士左手食指指向屏幕，左侧声音要 知识新、重创新、有难度，右侧声音要 给分高、易通过、作业少，两难跃然纸上。

客观描述入题 · As is vividly depicted in the drawing, ____（画面主体在做什么）。

呈现画面冲突 · He is caught between two voices: one ____, while the other ____.

第 2 段 折射功利求学、弃真知的心态

本段内容落点：漫画折射出不少大学生选课先问好不好过、给分高不高，而非能学到什么，把知识新、重创新、有难度的硬课让位给给分高、易通过、作业少的水课，求学由此异化为刷分。

由画面转入寓意 · Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message about ____.

点明现象实质 · Rather than asking ____, many people care only about ____.

第 3 段 抵制短视，重成长而非高分

本段内容落点：反对只图轻松高分的短视，指出难度锤炼思维、更能应对真实问题，呼吁学生与高校都把真实成长置于给分高、易通过、作业少式的舒适之上。

旗帜鲜明表态 · In my view, we should firmly ____ such ____.

让步后给理由 · A ____ choice may cost more effort, but it is precisely ____ that ____.

呼吁式收尾 · Therefore, both ____ and ____ ought to value ____ over ____.

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

三任务齐全且各成一段

本题最容易漏掉『释义』或把描述与评论混写在一起。确保 describe the picture briefly、interpret the meaning、give your comments三段分明、各司其职，就守住了内容分。

结构连贯**三段对齐三任务并有过渡**

本题描述—寓意—评论逐段推进，段首用 Rather than、In my view、Therefore 等衔接，避免三段各说各话、缺少逻辑链条。

语言准确**描述用现在时慎用高级句**

本题描述部分统一用现在时 (sits、points、is caught)；想用 as is depicted、conveys 等描述性句式时，务必确认搭配正确，别为炫技反而写错。

字数格式**描述短、二三段足、词数达标**

本题硬性要求 160-200 words，且描述段写太长会挤占释义与评论；保持三段均衡、字数卡在区间内，是拿分的底线。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇只描述画面

反面示例：全文反复写 The man sits before a computer and points at the screen, and there are two boxes beside him，直到结尾也没点出讽刺什么。修正：描述一句带过，第二段立刻写 the picture reveals many students' utilitarian attitude toward study。

寓意与画面无关

反面示例：第二段大谈 We should love our motherland and study hard，与选课画面毫无关系。修正：紧扣两个对话框，写 the contrast between the two bubbles mirrors how students weigh grades over real knowledge。

逐字直译搭配错

反面示例：Students only want to select the easy pass and high give-score class. (give-score 为生造，语法也乱)。修正：Students tend to choose courses that are easy to pass and generous with marks。

空洞套话开头

反面示例：With the rapid development of society, more and more people pay attention to this phenomenon. (不着边际、与图无关)。修正：直接 As is vividly depicted in the drawing, a student hesitates before a course-selection system。

考研英语一 · 2018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