

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2019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)

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smartphones. 1 of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones 2 on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 3 you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you 4 can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate 5 to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well 6 a trail, but not in a completely 7 area, you have to answer two questions: Which 8 is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 9, if you head downhill, and follow any H₂O you find, you should 10 see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights – you may be 11 how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another 12: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 13, even in dense forest, you should be able to 14 gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve 15 the woods. Head toward these 16 to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for 17 light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

18, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the 19 we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can 20 you to civilization.

1. [A] Some
[B] Most
[C] Few
[D] All
2. [A] put
[B] take
[C] run
[D] come
3. [A] Since
[B] If
[C] Though
[D] Until

4. [A] formally
[B] relatively
[C] gradually
[D] literally
5. [A] back
[B] next
[C] around
[D] away
6. [A] onto
[B] off
[C] across
[D] alone
7. [A] unattractive
[B] uncrowded
[C] unchanged
[D] unfamiliar
8. [A] site
[B] point
[C] way
[D] place
9. [A] So
[B] Yet
[C] Instead
[D] Besides
10. [A] immediately
[B] intentionally
[C] unexpectedly
[D] eventually
11. [A] surprised
[B] annoyed
[C] frightened
[D] confused
12. [A] problem
[B] option
[C] view
[D] result

13. [A] Above all
[B] In contrast
[C] On average
[D] For example
14. [A] bridge
[B] avoid
[C] spot
[D] separate
15. [A] from
[B] through
[C] beyond
[D] under
16. [A] posts
[B] links
[C] shades
[D] breaks
17. [A] artificial
[B] mysterious
[C] hidden
[D] limited
18. [A] Finally
[B] Consequently
[C] Incidentally
[D] Generally
19. [A] memories
[B] marks
[C] notes
[D] belongings
20. [A] restrict
[B] adopt
[C] lead
[D] expose

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

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this "clawback" rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

"Short-termism" or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England's top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like "children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once" rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed "quarterly capitalism."

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets. "There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing," said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce "short-termism." In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that "a substantial part" of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain's new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to_____

- [A] enhance bankers' sense of responsibility.
- [B] help corporations achieve larger profits.
- [C] build a new system of financial regulation.
- [D] guarantee the bonuses of top executives.

22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate_____

- [A] the conditions for generating quick profits.
- [B] governments' impatience in decision-making.
- [C] the solid structure of publicly traded companies.
- [D] "short-termism" in economic activities.

23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be_____

- [A] indirect.
- [B] adverse.
- [C] minimal.
- [D] temporary.

24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate_____

- [A] the obstacles to preventing "short-termism".
- [B] the significance of long-term thinking.
- [C] the approaches to promoting "long-termism".
- [D] the prevalence of short-term thinking.

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

- [A] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
- [B] Patience as a Corporate Virtue
- [C] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
- [D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

Text 2

Grade inflation – the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades – is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased. But another, related force – a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness" – is helping raise GPAs.

Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.

The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates. When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses. But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty. "Ultimately," said Jack Miner, Ohio State University's registrar, "we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time."

That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well. For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention – so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money. And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students – who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill – feel they've gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education. Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible – or at least appear to be. On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

26. What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?
- [A] The change of course catalogs.
 - [B] Students' indifference to GPAs.
 - [C] Colleges' neglect of GPAs.
 - [D] The influence of consumer culture.
27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?
- [A] To help freshmen adapt to college learning.
 - [B] To maintain colleges' graduation rates.
 - [C] To prepare graduates for a challenging future.
 - [D] To increase universities' income from tuition.
28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to ____
- [A] obtain more financial support.
 - [B] boost their student enrollments.
 - [C] improve their teaching quality.
 - [D] meet local governments' needs.
29. What does the phrase "to be aligned" (Line 5, Para. 6) most probably mean?
- [A] To counterbalance each other.
 - [B] To complement each other.
 - [C] To be identical with each other.
 - [D] To be contradictory to each other.
30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by ____
- [A] assessing its feasibility.
 - [B] analyzing the causes behind it.
 - [C] comparing different views on it.
 - [D] listing its long-run effects.

Text 3

This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of "Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus," by Mary Shelley. Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: "What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? What makes humans humans?"

What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists. Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and

respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as "Westworld" and "Humans."

Just how people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. "We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there."

But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand. The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment. AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, "you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions," notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

On June 7 Google pledged not to "design or deploy AI" that would cause "overall harm," or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate international norms. It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point. So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values? Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein's out-of-control monster.

31. Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it_____

- [A] fascinates AI scientists all over the world.
- [B] has remained popular for as long as 200 years.
- [C] involves some concerns raised by AI today.
- [D] has sparked serious ethical controversies.

32. In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness_____

- [A] helps explain artificial intelligence.
- [B] can be misleading to robot making.
- [C] inspires popular sci-fi TV series.
- [D] is too limited for us to reproduce it.

33. The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles_____

- [A] can hardly ever be found.
- [B] is still beyond our capacity.
- [C] causes little public concern.
- [D] has aroused much curiosity.

34. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of_____

- [A] affirmation.
- [B] skepticism.
- [C] contempt.
- [D] respect.

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

- [A] AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants
- [B] Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI
- [C] The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable
- [D] AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

Text 4

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually. The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state. Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States," he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices. Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already. Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before. Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to. Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don't have to.

Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states. Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven't been collecting sales tax nationwide. Under the ruling Thursday, states can pass laws requiring out-of-state sellers to collect the state's sales tax from customers and send it to the state.

Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses. The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones. Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws. The Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council advocacy group said in a statement, "Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision."

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will_____
- [A] better businesses' relations with states.
 - [B] put most online businesses in a dilemma.
 - [C] make more online shoppers pay sales tax.
 - [D] force some states to cut sales tax.
37. It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions_____
- [A] have led to the dominance of e-commerce.
 - [B] have cost consumers a lot over the years.
 - [C] were widely criticized by online purchasers.
 - [D] were considered unfavorable by states.
38. According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has_____
- [A] hindered economic development.
 - [B] brought prosperity to the country.
 - [C] harmed fair market competition.
 - [D] boosted growth in states' revenue.
39. Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling?
- [A] Internet entrepreneurs.
 - [B] Big-chain owners.
 - [C] Third-party sellers.
 - [D] Small retailers.
40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author_____
- [A] gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences.
 - [B] describes the long and complicated process of its making.
 - [C] presents its main points with conflicting views on them.
 - [D] cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications.

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] These tools can help you win every argument – not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about the issues that divide people. Learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments – from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain mutual respect, and understanding – then we change the very nature of what it means to "win" an argument.
- [B] Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly. We need to learn how to evaluate them properly. A large part of evaluation is calling out bad arguments, but we also need to admit good arguments by opponents and to apply the same

critical standards to ourselves. Humility requires you to recognize weakness in your own arguments and sometimes also to accept reasons on the opposite side.

- [C] None of these will be easy but you can start even if others refuse to. Next time you state your position, formulate an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good. Next time you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view. Spell out their argument fully and charitably. Assess its strength impartially. Raise objections and listen carefully to their replies.
- [D] Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. Your prospects would be almost as dismal if arguments were even just competitions – like, say, tennis games. Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner emerges from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking is why so many people try to avoid arguments, especially about politics and religion.
- [E] In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: "There is only one way...to get the best of an argument – and that is to avoid it." This aversion to arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes profound problems for our personal and social lives – and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.
- [F] These views of arguments also undermine reason. If you see a conversation as a fight or competition, you can win by cheating as long as you don't get caught. You will be happy to convince people with bad arguments. You can call their views stupid, or joke about how ignorant they are. None of these tricks will help you understand them, their positions or the issues that divide you, but they can help you win – in one way.
- [G] There is a better way to win arguments. Imagine that you favor increasing the minimum wage in our state, and I do not. If you yell, "Yes," and I yell, "No," neither of us learns anything. We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation. In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty. Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time. Now we can understand each other's positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

41. → 42. → F → 43. → 44. → C → 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)

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was. I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia. (46)There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled "The Natural Selection of Bad Science", published on the Royal Society's open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: (47)nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

(48)Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers. This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account. (49)This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

Boiling down an individual's output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. (50)If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Suppose you are working for the "Aiding Rural Primary School" project of your university. Write an email to answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying the details of the project.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in 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 implied meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

2019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2019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、5 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(2019)

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)

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smartphones. 1 of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones 2 on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 3 you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you 4 can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate 5 to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

今天我们生活在一个智能手机上就有GPS系统、数字地图和其他导航应用程序的世界里。我们很少有人不带手机就直接走进树林。但手机靠电池运行,而电池耗尽的速度可能比我们意识到的要快。如果你在没有手机或指南针的情况下迷路,并且你真的找不到北方,我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航回到文明世界,其中之一就是跟随地形。

When you find yourself well 6 a trail, but not in a completely 7 area, you have to answer two questions: Which 8 is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 9, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should 10 see signs of people.

当你发现自己远离小径,但又不是在一个完全陌生的地区时,你必须回答两个问题:在这个特定区域,哪个方向是下坡?最近的水源在哪里?人类绝大多数生活在山谷中,并且依靠淡水供应。因此,如果你朝下坡走,并跟随你找到的任何水源,你最终应该会看到人类活动的迹象。

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights – you may be 11 how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

如果你以前探索过这个地区,留意熟悉的景象——你可能会惊讶地发现,识别出一块独特的岩石或树木能更快地恢复你的方位感。

Another 12: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 13, even in dense forest, you should be able to 14 gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve 15 the woods. Head toward these 16 to find a way out. At night, scan the

horizon for 17 light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

另一个选择:爬到高处寻找人类居住的迹象。例如,即使在茂密的森林中,你也应该能够发现由于道路、铁轨和人们在树林中开辟的其他路径而形成的林木线缺口。朝这些缺口前进以找到出路。在夜晚,扫视地平线寻找人造光源,如火光和路灯,然后朝着光污染的光芒走去。

18 , assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the 19 we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can 20 you to civilization.

最后,假设你在一个人类经常光顾的地区迷路,寻找我们留在地貌上的标记。小径标志、轮胎痕迹和其他特征可以引导你回到文明世界。

1. [A] Some
[B] Most
[C] Few
[D] All
2. [A] put
[B] take
[C] run
[D] come
3. [A] Since
[B] If
[C] Though
[D] Until
4. [A] formally
[B] relatively
[C] gradually
[D] literally
5. [A] back
[B] next
[C] around
[D] away
6. [A] onto
[B] off
[C] across
[D] alone
7. [A] unattractive
[B] uncrowded
[C] unchanged
[D] unfamiliar

8. [A] site
[B] point
[C] way
[D] place
9. [A] So
[B] Yet
[C] Instead
[D] Besides
10. [A] immediately
[B] intentionally
[C] unexpectedly
[D] eventually
11. [A] surprised
[B] annoyed
[C] frightened
[D] confused
12. [A] problem
[B] option
[C] view
[D] result
13. [A] Above all
[B] In contrast
[C] On average
[D] For example
14. [A] bridge
[B] avoid
[C] spot
[D] separate
15. [A] from
[B] through
[C] beyond
[D] under
16. [A] posts
[B] links
[C] shades
[D] breaks

17. [A] artificial
[B] mysterious
[C] hidden
[D] limited
18. [A] Finally
[B] Consequently
[C] Incidentally
[D] Generally
19. [A] memories
[B] marks
[C] notes
[D] belongings
20. [A] restrict
[B] adopt
[C] lead
[D] expose

1. ____

【答案】 [C] Few 词义辨析

【线索】 后文 But 转折反推此句应是少数

线索在紧跟的下一句 But phones __ (2) __ on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 这个 But 提示前句在说“几乎人人都带着手机”，所以本空句 __ (1) __ of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. 应表达“很少有人不带手机就进林子”，答案要指向“少数”。

【选项】 A) Some X 量级不够极端

Some 表“一些”，与下文“手机普及、电量会耗尽”的强对比衔接不上，没有 Few 那种“极少有人不带手机”的反差力度。

B) Most X 方向相反

Most 是“大多数人不带手机进林子”，与“今天人人都靠手机导航”的事实正好相反，逻辑指向错误。

C) Few ✓ 极少，契合普及背景

Few 意为“很少有人”，正好承接“手机导航极其普及”的语境——很少有人不带手机就进林子，再由 But 引出隐患，逻辑链顺畅。

D) All X 过于绝对且方向反

All 表“所有人都不带手机进林子”，既绝对又与事实相反，是范围/方向双重错误。

【验证】 代入后 Few of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. 读作“很少有人不带手机就直接进林子”，与后句 But phones __ (2) __ on batteries 的 But 转折严丝合缝，也与全文“手机靠不住、需要备用技巧”的主旨一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [C] run 固定搭配

【线索】 run on = 靠.....运转

线索就在本句 phones __(2)__ on batteries. 要表达“手机靠电池运转”，英语固定说法是 run on（靠某能源运转），指向能与 on batteries 构成“依靠.....驱动”含义的动词。

【选项】 A) put X 无 put on batteries 此义

put on 意为“穿上/上演/增加”，不能表示“靠电池供电”，搭配义不符。

B) take X take on 义不对

take on 意为“承担/呈现/雇用”，与“靠电池运转”无关，属搭配错误。

C) run ✓ run on = 以.....为动力运转

run 与 on 构成 run on，正表示“（设备）靠某种能源运转”，run on batteries 即“靠电池供电”，搭配与语义双对。

D) come X come on 义不对

come on 意为“快点/出场/进展”，不能表达“依靠电池运转”，搭配不当。

【验证】 代入得 But phones run on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize., “手机靠电池供电，而电池没电比我们想象的快”，句意通顺，并自然引出全文的备用导航需求。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] If 逻辑关系

【线索】 迷路是假设、给招是结果

整句为 __ (3) __ you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you __ (4) __ can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate. 从句“迷路、找不到北”是一种尚未发生的假设情形，主句“我们有个窍门”是应对方案，二者是“假设条件 → 结果”，线索指向条件连词。

【选项】 A) Since X 因果不成立

Since 表“既然/因为”，会把“迷路”当成已发生的既定原因，但这里是面向读者的假设情景，并非陈述事实，因果不成立。

B) If ✓ 条件假设，正契合

If 引导条件状语从句，“如果你没手机没指南针而迷了路、找不到北”，正是给出技巧的前提情境，逻辑最贴。

C) Though X 让步无对立

Though 表让步“尽管”，需要主从句存在转折对立，但“迷路”与“有窍门相助”不是对立关系，是条件与应对，逻辑不符。

D) Until X 时间义说不通

Until 表“直到……为止”，代入“直到你迷路，我们才有窍门”时间逻辑荒谬，不通。

【验证】 代入 If you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you __ (4) __ can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate, “万一你没手机没指南针迷了路、又找不到北，我们有个窍门”——条件一应对完整，与全文“迷路自救指南”的定位一致。

4. ____

【答案】 **[D] literally** 词义辨析

【线索】 强调‘真的连北都找不到’

本句 you __(4)__ can't find north 接在“没手机没指南针”之后，是在强调“连最基本的方向都确实确实找不到”这种实打实的窘境，线索指向表“真正地/确实地”的副词。

【选项】 A) formally **X 正式地，语义无关**

formally 意为“正式地/形式上”，与“找不到北”这一实际困境无关。

B) relatively **X 相对地，削弱了语气**

relatively 表“相对地”，会变成“相对找不到北”，反而削弱了此处要强调的绝对窘迫感，不符。

C) gradually **X 渐渐地，时间义不合**

gradually 表“逐渐地”，描述的是缓慢过程，而“找不到北”是一个状态判断，时间义不搭。

D) literally **✓ 字面意义上真的找不到**

literally 表“字面上/确实地”，强化“你真的、连方向都辨不出”的处境，与前面“没手机没指南针”的绝境呼应，语气最贴。

【验证】 代入 you literally can't find north, “你真的连北都找不到”，把迷路的无助感拉满，自然引出后文要给的 tricks, 与上下文一致。

5. ____

【答案】 **[A] back** 固定搭配

【线索】 迷路后是‘返回’文明

线索在全句语境：人已迷失在林中，目标是 to help you navigate __(5)__ to civilization, 即“回到文明社会”。从有人烟处走丢、再设法走回去，方向是“返回”，指向 back to。

【选项】 A) back **✓ back to = 返回**

back 与 to 构成 back to, “回到文明社会”，正合“迷路后想方设法走回去”的语境，方向与搭配双对。

B) next **X next to 是‘紧挨’**

next 与 to 构成 next to “紧挨着”，表位置而非“朝文明前进”，与“navigate（导航前往）”搭不上。

C) around **X 绕行，方向不对**

around 表“四处/绕着”，没有“返回目的地”之意，与 to civilization 的“奔向某处”逻辑不合。

D) away **X 方向完全相反**

away 表“离开”，away to 是远离方向，与“回到文明”正好相反，方向错误。

【验证】 代入 help you navigate back to civilization, “帮你导航回到文明社会”，与全文“迷路自救、最终找到人烟”的目标完全一致。

6. ____

【答案】 **[B] off** 固定搭配

【线索】 与‘但不在完全陌生处’呼应

线索在同句对比 When you find yourself well __(6)__ a trail, but not in a completely __(7)__ area. 后半 but 说“但还没到完全陌生的地方”，前半应是“已明显偏离了小径”，off a trail 即“偏离/脱离小径”，方向指向 off。

【选项】 A) onto **X 方向相反，是‘到小径上’**

onto 表“到……之上”，well onto a trail 意为“稳稳走在小径上”，那就不存在迷路，与全段“迷路自救”矛盾。

B) off **✓ off a trail = 偏离小径**

off 与 a trail 构成 off a trail“偏离/脱离了小径”，well off 强调“偏得挺远”，正合“已离开正道但又没到完全陌生处”的处境。

C) across **X 横穿，语义不合**

across 表“横穿”，across a trail 是“横穿小径”，描述瞬时动作而非“迷失偏离”的状态，不符。

D) alone **X 形近干扰，不是介词**

alone 意为“独自”，与方位无关，且 well alone a trail 不成结构，属形近/词性干扰（易与 along 混淆）。

【验证】 代入 When you find yourself well off a trail, but not in a completely __(7)__ area, “当你发现自己已明显偏离了小径，但还没到完全陌生的区域”，前后对比顺畅，引出后面两个自救问题。

7. ____

【答案】 **[D] unfamiliar** 词义辨析

【线索】 承接 off a trail 的‘陌生’

线索在前半句 When you find yourself well off a trail, but not in a completely __(7)__ area。既然人是“偏离了小径”而迷路，作者要说的是“但又不至于完全陌生（还有线索可循）”，指向 unfamiliar。

【选项】 A) unattractive **✗ 不吸引人，话题无关**

unattractive 表“不吸引人的”，谈的是景色美丑，与“迷路辨向”话题无关。

B) uncrowded **✗ 不拥挤，维度不符**

uncrowded 表“不拥挤的”，讲人多人少，而本句关心的是“认不认得这片地方”，维度错位。

C) unchanged **✗ 未改变，逻辑无着落**

unchanged 表“未变化的”，需要一个“之前的状态”作参照，此处没有这种前后对比，逻辑无着落。

D) unfamiliar **✓ 陌生，正合迷路语境**

unfamiliar 表“陌生的”，“偏离了小径但又不是完全陌生的区域”正说明还有熟悉线索可用，与下文“留意熟悉景物”遥相呼应，语义最贴。

【验证】 代入 but not in a completely unfamiliar area, “但还不是一个完全陌生的区域”，与第3段 keep an eye out for familiar sights 形成 familiar/unfamiliar 的呼应，全局自治。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] way 词义辨析

【线索】 问的是‘哪个方向是下坡’

线索在本句的两个并列问题 Which __ (8) __ is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source?. 第一问要确定“哪条路/哪个方向通向下坡”，way 表“方向/路线”，which way 是地道说法，指向 way。

【选项】 A) site X site 指‘地点’非方向

site 指“场所/遗址”，which site 问的是哪个地点，而本句要问的是“哪个方向往下坡”，答非所问。

B) point X point 是‘点’，方向义弱

point 表“点/地点/要点”，which point 不表“朝哪个方向”，与 is downhill 搭配生硬。

C) way ✓ which way = 哪个方向

way 表“方向/路线”，which way is downhill 即“哪个方向是下坡”，正是要判断的逃生方向，搭配地道、语义精准。

D) place X place 指‘地方’非方向

place 表“地方”，which place 问哪个地点，无法表达“朝哪个方向下坡”，方向义缺失。

【验证】 代入 Which way is downhill, in this particular area?, “在这片特定区域里，哪个方向是下坡？”，与后文 if you head downhill 的“朝下坡走”首尾呼应，逻辑连贯。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] So 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句给依据、本句出结论

线索在前一句 Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 它给出事实依据；本句 __ (9) __, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should __ (10) __ see signs of people. 据此推出做法。前因后果，指向表“因此/所以”的 So。

【选项】 A) So ✓ So = 因此，承接因果

So 表“因此/所以”，承接“人类多住在山谷和淡水边”这一前提，推出“朝下坡走、顺水找，就该看到人迹”，因果链完整。

B) Yet ✗ 转折，无对立可转

Yet 表转折“然而”，但前后句是顺承因果、并无对立，转折无从谈起。

C) Instead ✗ 替代，缺被替换项

Instead 表“相反/作为替代”，需要前文有一个被否定/被替换的做法，此处没有，逻辑不成立。

D) Besides ✗ 递进，非新增信息

Besides 表“此外”，引出并列新增信息，但本句是对前句的推论而非另起一点，递进关系不符。

【验证】 代入 So, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should __ (10) __ see signs of people., “所以，如果你朝下坡走、顺着找到的水流走，就应该会看到人迹”，由前句事实顺理成章地推出对策，与全段说理一致。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] eventually 词义辨析

【线索】 ‘走、跟着水’是渐进过程

线索在本句的条件 if you head downhill, and follow any H₂O you find, you should __ (10) __ see signs of people. 下坡、沿水而行是一个需要时间的过程，结果不会“立刻”出现，而是“最终/终究”会看到人迹，指向 eventually。

【选项】 A) immediately X 立刻，与过程矛盾

immediately 表“立刻”，但下坡沿水而行需要时间，不可能马上看到人迹，时间逻辑不符。

B) intentionally X 故意地，方式义不通

intentionally 表“有意地”，“有意看到人迹”说不通——看到人迹是结果而非可刻意为之的动作。

C) unexpectedly X 出乎意料，与‘should’冲突

unexpectedly 表“出乎意料地”，但句中 should 表示“按规律应当会”，是可预期的结果，与‘意外’矛盾。

D) eventually ✓ 最终，契合渐进结果

eventually 表“最终/终究”，照此走下去“终会看到人迹”，与“下坡沿水”这一渐进过程及 should 的可预期语气都吻合。

【验证】 代入 you should eventually see signs of people, “你最终应该会看到人的踪迹”，与“朝下坡、顺水走”的渐进过程衔接自然，符合全文“按方法走、终能找到人烟”的基调。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] surprised 词义辨析

【线索】 ‘多快就能恢复方向感’是积极意外

线索在 you 后的从句 you may be __(11)__ how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings. “认出一块特别的石头或树竟能这么快帮你恢复方向感”是一个出人意料的好结果，情绪应是“惊讶/惊喜”，指向 surprised。

【选项】 A) surprised ✓ 惊讶，契合‘没想到这么快’

surprised 表“惊讶的”，“你也许会惊讶于认出一块奇石或一棵树竟能这么快恢复方向感”，与 how quickly 的‘出乎意料’语气完美匹配。

B) annoyed X 恼火，色彩相反

annoyed 表“恼怒的”，是负面情绪，但“这么快恢复方向感”是好事，色彩相反。

C) frightened X 害怕，与好结果冲突

frightened 表“害怕的”，恢复方向感本是缓解恐惧之事，不会令人害怕，逻辑反。

D) confused X 困惑，与‘恢复方向’矛盾

confused 表“困惑的”，而本句正是说“方向感被恢复”，是从困惑走向清晰，情绪自相矛盾。

【验证】 代入 you may be surprised how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings, “你也许会惊讶，认出一块独特的岩石或树木竟能这么快让你重新找回方向”，惊喜语气与“认熟悉景物自救”的积极建议一致。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] option 词义辨析

【线索】 前文是一条条‘自救办法’

线索在前几段的内容性质：第2段“跟着地形走”、第3段“认熟悉景物”都是自救办法，本段 Another __ (12)__: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 冒号后又给出一条做法“登高找人类居住迹象”，说明 Another 概括的是“又一个办法/选择”，指向 option。

【选项】 A) problem X 问题，与‘给办法’相反

problem 表“问题”，但冒号后是建设性的做法“登高找人烟”，是在给办法而非提问题，定性相反。

B) option ✓ 选择/办法，承接前文诸招

option 表“选择/可选办法”，与前文逐条给出的自救招数同类，“又一个办法：登高找人类居住迹象”，归类精准。

C) view X 观点/景色，定性不符

view 表“观点/景色”，冒号后既非一种看法也非风景描写，而是一项行动建议，词义不符。

D) result X 结果，逻辑颠倒

result 表“结果”，但“登高找人烟”是要采取的手段而非已产生的结果，逻辑颠倒。

【验证】 代入 Another option: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation., “另一个办法：登高，寻找有人居住的迹象”，与第2、3段并列成‘一招接一招’的结构，全局自治。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] For example 逻辑关系

【线索】 本句是对‘登高找人迹’的具体例示

线索在上句的概括 Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 与本句的具体化 __ (13) __, even in dense forest, you should be able to __ (14) __ gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths. 本句用“树线缺口、公路、铁轨”等具体例子来落实上句的笼统建议，是举例关系，指向 For example。

【选项】 A) Above all X 最重要的是，无主次比较

Above all 表“最重要的是”，需要在多点中突出最关键一条，但本句只是对上句的具体展开，并无主次排序，不符。

B) In contrast X 相反，无对立

In contrast 表“相比之下/相反”，本句与上句是一致的延伸而非对立，转折关系不成立。

C) On average X 平均而言，无数据语境

On average 表“平均而言”，用于统计/数据语境，此处谈的是具体辨认方法，没有平均量可言，不符。

D) For example ✓ 举例，落实上句建议

For example 表“例如”，用“密林中也能看到因公路、铁轨形成的树线缺口”这一具体情形来例示“登高找人类迹象”，概括—举例关系成立。

【验证】 代入 For example, even in dense forest, you should be able to __ (14) __ gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve __ (15) __ the woods., “例如，即便在密林中，你也应能发现因公路、铁轨等小道造成的树线缺口”，正是对上句的具体例证，逻辑顺。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] spot 词义辨析

【线索】 目的是‘发现’缺口以找出路

线索在前句目的 Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 与本句 you should be able to __(14)__ gaps in the tree line, 以及后句 Head toward these __(16)__ to find a way out.。登高是为了“看到/发现”这些缺口再朝它走，动作应是“发现”，指向 spot。

【选项】 A) bridge X 架桥/弥合，动作不合

bridge 作动词表“架桥/弥合”，对“树线缺口”架桥说不通，与‘找出路’目的无关。

B) avoid X 避开，与‘朝它走’相反

avoid 表“避开”，但后句明说要 Head toward these（朝缺口走去），避开正好相反，逻辑冲突。

C) spot ✓ 发现/认出，承接 look for

spot 表“发现/认出”，承接前句 look for，“你应能发现树线中的缺口”，再朝它走去找出路，动作目的链完整。

D) separate X 分开，动作无对象逻辑

separate 表“分开/隔开”，把缺口分开没有意义，与情境不符。

【验证】 代入 you should be able to spot gaps in the tree line, “你应能发现树线中的缺口”，上承 look for、下接“朝这些缺口走去找出路”，动作链顺畅自治。

15. ____

【答案】 **[B] through** 固定搭配

【线索】 小路是‘穿过’树林开出的

线索在本句 roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve __ (15) __ the woods。公路、铁轨、小道都是“穿越树林”而开辟出来的，path through the woods 是地道说法，指向 through。

【选项】 A) from **✗ from 表来源，方位不合**

from 表“从……（出发）”，carve from 多指“从某材料中雕出”，与“小路穿过树林”的空间关系不符。

B) through **✓ through = 穿过树林**

through 表“穿过”，paths people carve through the woods 即“人们穿过树林开辟出的小路”，空间关系与搭配都地道。

C) beyond **✗ beyond 表‘在……之外’**

beyond 表“超出/在……那边”，小路是‘贯穿’树林而非在树林之外，方位不合。

D) under **✗ under 表‘在……下方’**

under 表“在……下面”，小路并非开在树林下方，空间关系错误。

【验证】 代入 other paths people carve through the woods，“人们穿过树林开辟出的其他小道”，与前文“树线缺口”因这些贯穿林子的路而形成的因果一致，画面连贯。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] breaks 词义辨析

【线索】 these 复指上句的 gaps

线索在上句 you should be able to __(14)__ gaps in the tree line 与本句 Head toward these __(16)__ to find a way out. these ____ 复指那些“树线缺口”，需要一个与 gaps 同义的词——breaks 即“断口/缺口”，指向 breaks。

【选项】 A) posts X 柱子/岗位，非缺口

posts 表“柱子/帖子/岗位”，与上句的 gaps（缺口）不同义，无法复指。

B) links X 连接/链接，义相反

links 表“连接/纽带”，强调‘相连’，而 gaps 强调‘断开/空缺’，语义恰相反。

C) shades X 阴影/色调，话题无关

shades 表“阴影/深浅/遮阳物”，与“树线缺口”无关，不能复指。

D) breaks ✓ 断口/缺口，同义复指

breaks 作名词表“断裂/缺口”，与上句 gaps 同义，these breaks 即“这些缺口”，朝它们走去找出路，复指准确。

【验证】 代入 Head toward these breaks to find a way out., “朝这些缺口走去寻找出路”，breaks 无缝复指上句 gaps，与“发现缺口→朝缺口走→找到出路”的链条一致。

17. _____

【答案】 **[A] artificial** 词义辨析

【线索】 **such as fires and streetlights 是人造光**

线索在 such as 的举例 scan the horizon for __ (17) __ light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution。火光、路灯都是人造光源，且末尾点明 light pollution（光污染，人类活动所致），统领词应是“人造的”，指向 artificial。

【选项】 **A) artificial ✓ 人造的，统领火光路灯**

artificial 表“人造的”，火光、路灯正是人造光源，且与 light pollution 呼应——找人造光意味着附近有人，语义精准。

B) mysterious ✗ 神秘的，与‘找人’无关

mysterious 表“神秘的”，但目的是借光找到人烟，光源越‘指示有人’越好，神秘与否不相干。

C) hidden ✗ 隐藏的，与‘扫视寻找’矛盾

hidden 表“隐藏的”，但要 scan the horizon（扫视地平线）去找的应是看得见的光，‘隐藏的光’自相矛盾。

D) limited ✗ 有限的，无关属性

limited 表“有限的”，描述数量/范围，与‘光是否由人造、能否指示人烟’这一关键属性无关。

【验证】代入 scan the horizon for artificial light sources, such as fires and streetlights, “扫视地平线寻找人造光源，例如火光和路灯”，火光/路灯/光污染层层呼应‘人造=有人’，与全段‘找人类迹象’主线一致。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] Finally 逻辑关系

【线索】 全文并列多招、此为最后一招

线索在全文结构：前面已分条给出‘跟地形’‘认景物’‘登高找光’等办法，本段 __ (18) __, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the __ (19) __ we leave on the landscape. 是最后一条建议并收尾，指向表‘最后/最终’的 Finally。

【选项】 A) Finally ✓ 最后，收束并列诸招

Finally 表“最后”，承接前面一系列并列办法，引出最后一招‘找人留在地貌上的痕迹’并收尾，符合全文‘罗列若干技巧’的结构。

B) Consequently ✗ 因此，无因果可承

Consequently 表“因此”，需要本段是前文的结果，但本段是又一条并列建议，不是推论，因果不成立。

C) Incidentally ✗ 顺便一提，分量不符

Incidentally 表“顺便说一句”，引出离题的次要信息，但本段是与前文同等重要的一条正经办法，语气不符。

D) Generally ✗ 一般而言，非收尾义

Generally 表“一般而言”，用于概括普遍情况，但此处是补上最后一条具体办法并收束全文，并非泛化总结。

【验证】 代入 Finally, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the __ (19) __ we leave on the landscape., “最后，假设你迷失在人类常去的区域，就找找我们留在地貌上的痕迹”，作为收尾的第N条建议，与全文并列罗列技巧的结构吻合。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] marks 词义辨析

【线索】 下句举例 Trail blazes, tire tracks 都是‘痕迹’

线索在紧跟的下一句 Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can __(20)__ you to civilization.。路标、轮胎印这些都是人类留在地面上的‘痕迹/印记’，反推空处的中心词应是‘痕迹’，指向 marks。

【选项】 A) memories X 记忆，不能留在地貌上

memories 表“记忆”，是抽象心理之物，无法 leave on the landscape（留在地貌上），搭配不通。

B) marks ✓ 痕迹/印记，统领胎印路标

marks 表“痕迹/印记”，正好统领下句的路标、轮胎印等具体例子，“找我们留在地貌上的痕迹”，搭配与语义双对。

C) notes X 笔记/便条，范围太窄

notes 表“笔记/便条”，下句的胎印、路标并非‘便条’，无法被它涵盖，范围不符。

D) belongings X 随身物品，与例子不符

belongings 表“随身财物”，路标、胎印不是‘遗落的物品’，而是留下的印记，词义不符。

【验证】 代入 look for the marks we leave on the landscape, “找找我们留在地貌上的痕迹”，恰由下句 Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features 具体例示，上下文严密自洽。

20. _____

【答案】 [C] lead 固定搭配

【线索】 与首段‘navigate back to civilization’呼应

线索既在本句 Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can __(20)__ you to civilization., 也回扣首段目标 help you navigate back to civilization。这些痕迹能“引领你走向文明社会”，lead sb to 是地道搭配，指向 lead。

【选项】 A) restrict X 限制，方向相反

restrict 表“限制”，restrict sb to 是‘把某人限制在’，与‘引领走向文明’的积极方向相反。

B) adopt X 采纳/收养，搭配不成立

adopt 表“采纳/收养”，不接‘sb to 地点’的框架，‘adopt you to civilization’不成结构。

C) lead ✓ lead sb to = 引领某人到

lead 与 to 构成 lead sb to, “把你引向文明社会”，正合“循着痕迹找到人烟”的结论，呼应首段目标，搭配与语义双对。

D) expose X 暴露，搭配与义皆不合

expose 表“使暴露”，搭配是 expose sb to sth (使接触某物)，‘使你暴露于文明’语义别扭，不合此处‘带你回到文明’之意。

【验证】 代入 other features can lead you to civilization., “其他特征能把你引向文明社会”，作为全文收束句，与首段 navigate back to civilization 首尾呼应，完美收口。

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

没手机也能走出森林的几个导航土办法

全文是一篇实用科普/指南，话题在开篇即定调：Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smartphones. 但手机会没电，于是 we have a few tricks to help you navigate. 作者基调是中性、教学式的，逐条给出迷路时辨向、找人烟的窍门。

行文脉络

提出问题→给出若干并列技巧→最后收束

脉络清晰：第1段铺背景并点出核心前提 phones __ (2) __ on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize, 引出会用到的 tricks; 第2段技巧一“跟着地形走”——if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should __ (10) __ see signs of people; 第3段技巧二“认熟悉的景物”; 第4段技巧三 (Another __ (12) __) “登高找人类活动迹象”; 第5段以 __ (18) __, assuming you're lost 收尾, 归纳“找人留下的痕迹”。识别出这是“总—并列分条—总”的结构, 逻辑空 (第9、13、18空) 就有了归属。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smartphones.

第1段, 第1句

本句结构“主句 + 关系副词 where 引导的限制性定语从句修饰地点名词”是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。where 引导定语从句修饰抽象地点名词 (world、society、situation 等) 的用法极为常见。主句简单、从句清晰的组合方式具有较强的迁移价值, 学生掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和写作。

If you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you literally can't find north, we have a few tricks to help you navigate back to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

第1段, 第4句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、定语(不定式和从句)、状语(条件从句和方式状语)等多种成分,且条件从句内含并列谓语、非限制性定语从句需识别 which 指代,成分种类丰富,有一定易错点,训练价值较高。

So, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should eventually see signs of people.

第2段，第4句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，定语从句省略关系代词也是常考现象。并列谓语和情态动词的使用也很典型。这个句子的结构模式在真题中反复出现，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

For example, even in dense forest, you should be able to spot gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve through the woods.

第4段，第2句

本句成分丰富:主句有主语、情态动词谓语、复杂宾语(含介词短语定语、原因状语、并列结构)、地点状语;定语从句有主语、谓语、地点状语,且省略了关系代词,这是常见易错点。句中并列结构、嵌套定语从句、介词短语作定语和状语等多种成分交织,适合作为划分练习句,训练价值较高。

At night, scan the horizon for artificial light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

第4段，第4句

本句覆盖谓语、宾语、目的状语、同位语、方向状语等多种成分,且同位语的 such as 引导和不及物动词后的方向状语是典型考点,但整体难度偏低,缺少易错的复杂结构

Finally, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the marks we leave on the landscape.

第5段，第1句

祈使句 + 定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式;状语从句或短语置于句首也是典型结构;定语从句省略关系代词的现象在真题中频繁出现;掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇完形原文中出现，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。

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

trail B1

n. 小路, 小径

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 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

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

artificial

B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

eventually

B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

app

B1

n. 应用程序

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

completely

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

restore

B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

smartphone

B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trick

B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

navigate

B2

v. 导航

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

valley

A2

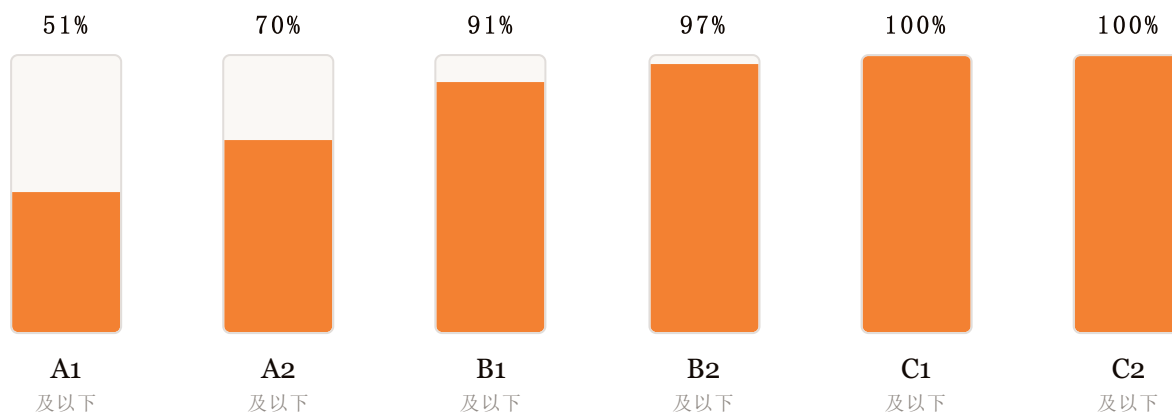
n. 山谷

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

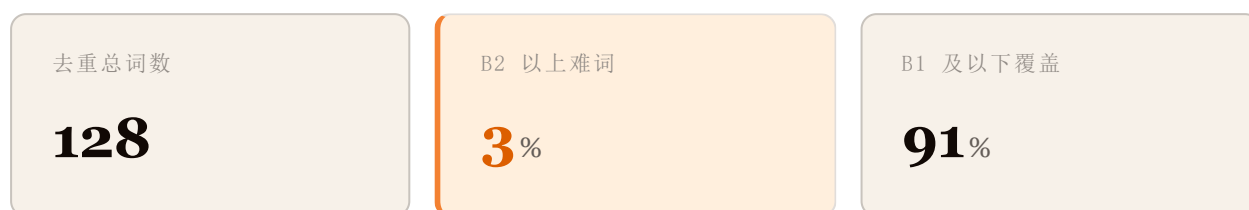
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 128 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **128** 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 128 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2019年 · 全卷构成

Section I 完形填空（四选一）

[本题](#)

Section II Part A (1) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (2) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (3) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part B 段落排序

[题目解析 →](#)

Section II Part C 英译汉（划线句子翻译）

[题目解析 →](#)

Section III Part A 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

Section III Part B 写作

[题目解析 →](#)

2019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2019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(2019)

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 Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this "clawback" rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

英国金融监管机构对大型银行的高管实施了一项颇为不同寻常的规定。从明年开始,如果银行因不当行为受到调查,高管的任何保证奖金都可能被延迟十年发放。这项"追回"规定的主要目的是让银行家为有害的冒险行为负责,并恢复公众对金融机构的信任。然而,官员们还希望获得更大的益处:不仅银行,而且所有企业都能进行更多长期决策,从而为子孙后代建立更强大的经济。

P2 "Short-termism" or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England's top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like "children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once" rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

英格兰银行首席经济学家Andrew Haldane表示,"短期主义"或对快速利润的渴望,在上市公司中已经恶化。他引用古典经济学巨匠Alfred Marshall的话,将这种金融上的急躁描述为像"孩子们把布丁里的葡萄干挑出来立刻吃掉",而不是把它们留到最后再吃。

P3 The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient investors, who demand high

quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed "quarterly capitalism."

他指出,近几十年来,在美国和英国,持有股票的平均时间已从七年降至七个月。要求公司获得高季度利润的短期投资者,可能会阻碍企业在长期研究方面的投资或建立客户忠诚度的努力。这被称为"季度资本主义"。

P4 In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets. "There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing," said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

此外,新的数字技术使股票交易更加迅速,信息使用更快,从而使金融市场的注意力持续时间更短。美国证券交易委员会委员Daniel Gallagher在本周的一次演讲中说:"似乎短期思维占主导地位,而长期投资受到了损害。"

P5 In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce "short-termism." In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that "a substantial part" of executive pay is now tied to performance.

在美国,2002年的《萨班斯-奥克斯利法案》已促使大多数上市公司将高级管理人员的绩效奖金推迟约一年发放,这在一定程度上有助于减少"短期主义"。《华尔街日报》在其最新的CEO薪酬调查中发现,高管薪酬的"很大一部分"现在与绩效挂钩。

P6 Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

可以做更多工作来鼓励"长期主义",例如修改税法和加快披露股票收购。在法国,持有公司投资至少两年的股东有时可以在公司中获得更多投票权。

P7 Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain's new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

在企业内部,正确的薪酬设计可以激励高管超越自己在公司任职的时间进行思考,并代表所有利益相关者的利益。英国的新规定提醒银行家,社会不仅对他们的短期表现感兴趣,而且对长期表现也感兴趣。

题目与逐题解析

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to ____

- [A] enhance bankers' sense of responsibility.
- [B] help corporations achieve larger profits.
- [C] build a new system of financial regulation.
- [D] guarantee the bonuses of top executives.

根据第一段,实施新规则的一个动机是 ____

- A) 增强银行家的责任感。 B) 帮助企业实现更大的利润。 C) 建立新的金融监管体系。
- D) 保证高管的奖金。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to ____ 把范围直接锁在一段之内，问一个具体动机——典型的段内细节题。

【拆句】 句子主干是 one motive ... is to ____, 主系表结构，待补全部分是 to 不定式，做表语。介词短语 in imposing the new rule 修饰 motive，说明动机针对的是哪件事。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The main purpose of this "clawback" rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions.

这条「追回」规则的主要目的，是让银行家为有害的冒险行为承担责任，并恢复公众对金融机构的信任。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking ↔ **enhance bankers' sense of responsibility**
预判「让银行家担责」与 enhance bankers' sense of responsibility 是同一语义的两种说法，无须二次推理即可锁定。

B) 偷换概念

原文远期愿景是 to build a stronger economy for future generations——是「更强的经济」，而非帮企业「赚更多利润」，把宏观经济目标偷换成微观利润目标。

C) 过度推断

原文说监管者 have imposed a rather unusual rule——只是在既有体系上加一条规则，并未「构建一套新的金融监管体系」。

D) 与原文相反

原文是 any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years——奖金被「延迟」发放，是约束高管的手段，目的恰恰是让他们忌惮，而不是去「保障」他们的奖金。

22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate ____

- [A] the conditions for generating quick profits.
- [B] governments' impatience in decision-making.
- [C] the solid structure of publicly traded companies.
- [D] "short-termism" in economic activities.

引用 Alfred Marshall 是为了说明 ____

- A) 产生快速利润的条件。 B) 政府在决策中的急躁。 C) 上市公司的稳固结构。
- D) 经济活动中的"短期主义"。

【答案】 **D** (例证目的题)

【判型】 Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate ____ 直问「引用为了表明什么」——典型的例证/引证目的题。

【拆句】 被动句：Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate____，主语是被引者本人，is quoted 是被动谓语，to indicate 是不定式做目的状语，问的是「谁引他、为了表明什么」。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 "Short-termism" or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England's top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like "children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once" rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

英格兰银行首席经济学家 Andrew Haldane 说，「短期主义」——也就是追逐快钱的欲望——在上市公司中已日益严重。他援引古典经济学巨匠 Alfred Marshall 的话，把这种「金融上的不耐烦」描述为「孩子们把布丁里的李子先挑出来吃掉」，而不愿把它们留到最后吃。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文是用比喻批评追逐 quick profits 的心态，根本没在谈「产生快钱需要什么条件」，选项把负面被批的对象偷换成正面的方法论。

B) 张冠李戴

原文聚焦 publicly traded companies 的短期主义，从未提及 governments；把主语从公司张冠到政府，无中生有。

C) 与原文相反

原文是 has worsened in publicly traded companies——上市公司里短期主义正在恶化，根本不是说其结构 solid。

D) ✓ 正确

"Short-termism" or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies ↔

"short-termism" in economic activities

Haldane 借 Marshall 的 children 比喻，是要让读者直观感受 short-termism 的本质（贪图眼前、不愿等待），所以答案必然回到 short-termism 自身——精准对应 D。

23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be____

- [A] indirect.
- [B] adverse.
- [C] minimal.
- [D] temporary.

有人认为短期投资对上市公司的影响可能是____

A) 间接的。 B) 不利的。 C) 极小的。 D) 暂时的。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be____ 的 argued 加 can be，把客观陈述转成「作者立场—判断」问法，需对定位句的情感极性做一步推断。

【拆句】 形式主语句：It is argued that... 中 It 是形式主语，that 从句是真主语；从句主干 the influence ... can be ____, 两个介词短语 of transient investment 和 on public companies 分别说明「谁的影响」和「作用于谁」，待填位置是表语形容词。

【定位】 Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty.

短期投资者要求公司创造高额季度利润，他们会阻碍企业投入长期研发或培养客户忠诚度的努力。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文 Transient investors ... can hinder a firm's efforts 中 hinder 的施动者就是 Transient investors，宾语是 firm's efforts，主谓宾一线相连，不存在中间环节，谈不上「间接」。

B) **✓ 正确**

can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty ↔

adverse

adverse 即「有害的、不利的」，与 hinder + long-term research / customer loyalty 的语义方向完全一致，是预判的形容词版本。

C) **与原文相反**

原文用 can hinder ... long-term research ... customer loyalty——两件企业的核心战略事项被妨碍，怎么可能是 minimal；与原文强度相反。

D) **偷换概念**

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain ... has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades——是几十年的结构性变化，影响绝非「暂时」。

24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate ____

- [A] the obstacles to preventing "short-termism".
- [B] the significance of long-term thinking.
- [C] the approaches to promoting "long-termism".
- [D] the prevalence of short-term thinking.

美国和法国的例子用来说明 ____

- A) 防止"短期主义"的障碍。 B) 长期思维的重要性。 C) 促进"长期主义"的方法。
D) 短期思维的盛行。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The US and France examples are used to illustrate ____ 直问举例的目的，与 22 题同型。

【拆句】 被动句：The US and France examples are used to illustrate____, 主语是两个并列专名做定语的 examples, are used 是被动谓语, to illustrate 是不定式做目的状语; 待填部分是 illustrate 的宾语, 即「举例所服务的论点」。

【定位】 Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.
在鼓励「长期主义」上, 可做的事还有很多, 比如调整税法、加快股票交易披露。在法国, 持有公司股份至少两年的股东有时可以获得更多投票权。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文两个例子全部展示「已经做了/可以做」的正向措施, 没提任何 obstacle; 选项把「促进路径」偷换为「阻碍因素」。

B) 答非所问

原文是给出 tax code、quicker disclosure、voting rights 等具体做法——回答「怎么做」; 选项却答「长期思考的重要性」——回答「为什么重要」, 两个问号不同。

C) ✓ 正确

Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism" ↔

the approaches to promoting "long-termism"

预判「促进长期主义的办法」, 与 the approaches to promoting "long-termism" 的 approaches 完全对应; 美法两例正是这种 approaches 的实例。

D) 与原文相反

两个例子讲的是美法各自鼓励长期主义的措施, 根本不是在讨论「短期思考多普遍」——主题方向完全反了。

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

- [A] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
- [B] Patience as a Corporate Virtue
- [C] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
- [D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

以下哪项是本文的最佳标题?

A) 季度资本主义的失败 B) 耐心作为企业美德 C) 高管所需的果断性 D) 冒险银行家的挫折

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 是主旨题的最典型问法。

【拆句】 特殊疑问句: Which of the following would be the best title for the text?, 主语 Which, 谓语 would be, 表语 the best title, of the following 是 Which 的后置定语限定选项范围。结构无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文只说 quarterly capitalism 有害 (This has been dubbed "quarterly capitalism." 紧接 hinder 一句)，并未宣布它 fail；且只占 P3 一段的局部，无法覆盖 P5-P6 的「长期主义办法」分支。

B) ✓ 正确

Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making ↔

Patience as a Corporate Virtue

not just for the short term but for the long term ↔ **Patience as a Corporate Virtue**

Patience 对应 long-term, Corporate 对应文中反复出现的

companies/corporations, Virtue 对应作者把 long-termism 定为好品质的立场——三个词分别承担覆盖、范围、极性三个维度，是四个选项中唯一全部命中的。

C) 与原文相反

原文核心是「耐心地等待长期回报」，financial impatience 与 children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once 都在批「急着拿」——倡导的恰恰是 patience 而不是 decisiveness。

D) 以偏概全

原文 any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing 是要约束银行家，作者立场也是支持约束，根本没有为银行家「挫败感」代言。

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。

Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

第1段，第4句

本句的“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 同位语 + 目的状语”结构，以及冒号引出同位语解释、不定式作目的状语的用法，都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。“not only...but...”并列结构也是高频考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"Short-termism" or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England's top economist, Andrew Haldane.

第2段，第1句

引述结构和宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；倒装结构虽不算最常见，但在新闻报道和学术引述中经常出现；掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的引述句和宾语从句结构上。

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades.

第3段，第1句

"主语 + 插入语 + 谓语 + 状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语带后置定语修饰、中间插入说明性短语的结构非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移

Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其用于引入背景信息或补充说明。情态动词 can 表能力或可能性也是高频考点。不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词（如 efforts）同样是典型用法。本句结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句式。

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets.

第4段，第1句

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 多个并列宾语" 是学术写作和考试阅读中的典型句式，特别是用于陈述技术或政策带来的多方面影响。掌握后可大量复用于理解同类句子。

"There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing," said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

第4段，第2句

引述句是新闻报道和学术文献中的高频句式，宾语从句和There be句型也是四六级、考研常考结构；引语倒装虽不算最常见，但在书面语中出现频率不低，学习后可迁移到大量类似语境。

In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

第6段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语，是长难句的常见模式之一。情态动词表达可能性、定语从句限定名词范围，这些都是高频考点。掌握这类句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中，实用性强。

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders.

第7段，第1句

这种“句首范围状语 + 主谓宾主干 + 名词后长修饰”的写法在正式英语里很常见。掌握这类句子后，处理说明机制、作用、影响的书面句会更顺手。

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。

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇6次 · 真题 39 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇5次 · 真题 59 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

banker B1

n. 银行家

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

investment

B1

n. 投资

本篇2次·真题 38 句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇2次·真题 22 句

impose

B2

v. 强制实行

本篇2次·真题 21 句

corporation

B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇2次·真题 19 句

guarantee

B2

n. 保证

本篇2次·真题 17 句

quote

B1

v. 引用

本篇2次·真题 12 句

publicly

B2

adv. 公开地

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

following

B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 79 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

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

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 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

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 57 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 54 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 16 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acquisition C1

n. 收购

本篇1次·真题 13 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 13 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 11 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 11 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 10 句

investigation B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 9 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

reminder B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

regulator C1

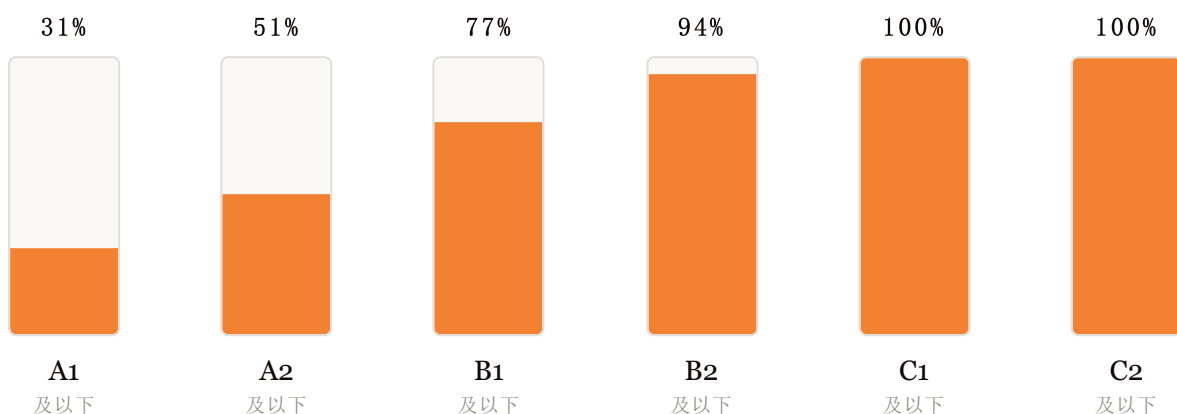
n. 监管机构

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 224 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **224** 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 14 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 224 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

224

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语一 · 2019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 →

2019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2019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(2019)

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 Grade inflation – the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades – is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased. But another, related force – a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness" – is helping raise GPAs.

成绩膨胀——过去几十年来平均GPA(平均学分绩点)的逐渐上升——通常被认为是高等教育消费时代的产物,在这个时代学生被当作需要取悦的顾客来对待。但另一个相关的力量——一项常常深埋在课程目录中的被称为"成绩宽恕"的政策——正在帮助提高GPA。

P2 Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.

成绩宽恕允许学生重修他们获得低分的课程,而最近的成绩或最高的成绩是计算学生总GPA时唯一被计入的成绩。

P3 The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates. When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses. But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

近年来,这种鲜为人知的做法的使用有所加速,因为各大学继续竭尽全力让学生留在学校(并支付学费)并提高他们的毕业率。当这种做法在几十年前首次开始时,它通常仅限于新生,如果他们在向大学水平课程过渡时

遇到困难,给他们第二次机会在第一年重修课程。但现在大多数大学,除了许多选拔性校园之外,允许所有本科生甚至研究生获得低分宽恕。

P4 College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty. "Ultimately," said Jack Miner, Ohio State University's registrar, "we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time."

大学官员倾向于强调成绩宽恕的目标更少关乎成绩本身,更多关乎鼓励学生重修对其学位项目和毕业至关重要的课程而不会招致重大惩罚。Ohio State University的教务长Jack Miner说:"最终,我们看到学生取得更多成功,因为他们重修了课程并在后续课程中表现更好,或者掌握了使他们能够按时毕业的内容。"

P5 That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well. For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention – so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money. And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students – who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill – feel they've gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

话虽如此,成绩宽恕在某种程度上也满足了大学自身的需求。对于公立院校来说,州拨款有时部分与它们在毕业率和学生保留率等指标上的成功挂钩——因此更好的成绩可以通过提升这些数字来意味着更多的资金。而任何提高GPA的做法都可能让学生——归根结底是他们在付账——觉得他们的学费物有所值,这是大学的另一个重大关切。

P6 Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education. Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible – or at least appear to be. On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

事实上,成绩宽恕只是大学回应消费者对高等教育期望的另一种方式。由于学生和家长期望大学学位能带来工作,培养出尽可能合格的毕业生——或者至少看起来合格——符合学校的最大利益。在这一点上,学生和大学的动机似乎是一致的。

题目与逐题解析

26. What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?

- [A] The change of course catalogs.
- [B] Students' indifference to GPAs.
- [C] Colleges' neglect of GPAs.
- [D] The influence of consumer culture.

什么通常被认为是分数膨胀的原因?

A) 课程目录的变化。 B) 学生对GPA的漠不关心。 C) 大学对GPA的忽视。 D) 消费文化的影响。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation? 直接问“被普遍认为的原因”, 答案应能在原文一句话里直接读出, 不需要跨段综合或推理。

【拆句】 主干是 What is commonly regarded as the cause, be regarded as 是“被视为/被认为是”的固定搭配, commonly 修饰“普遍程度”; of grade inflation 是 cause 的后置定语。无陷阱, 但注意问的是“被普遍认为”的原因, 不是作者自己的看法。

【定位】 Grade inflation – the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades – is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased.

“成绩通胀”——过去几十年间平均 GPA 的逐步上升——常被认为是高等教育消费时代的产物, 在这个时代学生被当成需要取悦的顾客。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文只在 a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness" 里提到 course catalogs 是 grade forgiveness 这条政策的“藏身处”, 从未说 catalogs 本身的变化导致了 grade inflation。

B) **无中生有**

全文只说学生被当作 customers to be pleased, 没有任何一句描写学生 indifference to GPAs; 相反, 从“学生付费、看重文凭含金量”的语境看, 学生反而在意 GPA。

C) **与原文相反**

原文未出现“大学忽视 GPA”的论断; 相反, 下文 better grades can ... mean more money 表明学校非常重视 GPA, C 项与原文倾向直接相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

a product of a consumer era in higher education ↔ **The influence of consumer culture**
预判“归因消费时代”与 The influence of consumer culture 完全对应, 且无超出原文的信息, 是唯一与定位句等值的选项。

27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?

- [A] To help freshmen adapt to college learning.
- [B] To maintain colleges' graduation rates.
- [C] To prepare graduates for a challenging future.
- [D] To increase universities' income from tuition.

成绩宽恕的最初目的是什么?

- A) 帮助新生适应大学学习。 B) 维持大学的毕业率。 C) 为毕业生应对充满挑战的未来做准备。
D) 增加大学的学费收入。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness? 问的是过去某事实, 原文必有对应叙述句, 属于客观事实细节。

【拆句】 What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness 是一个简单系表问句, original 强调“最初的”而非“现在的”, 是本题的关键限制——后文若有“现在的目的”作对比, 必是干扰项温床。

【定位】 When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses.

几十年前这一做法刚开始时，通常只面向大一新生，目的是在他们适应大学课程遇到困难时给他们第二次重修该课的机会。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

to give them a second chance ... if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses ↔

To help freshmen adapt to college learning

预判中“帮新生过渡大学课程”与 To help freshmen adapt to college learning 字面同义、主体 (freshmen) 一致、目的 (adapt to college learning) 等值，即为正解。

B) 偷换概念

提高/维持毕业率是文中 as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates 描述的“近年加速使用”的原因，而非 first started 时的初衷；混淆“时代”导致全错。

C) 无中生有

全文谈的都是“当下重修课程、按时毕业”，没有任何一句涉及 prepare graduates for a challenging future 的语义；纯凭常识猜的高频陷阱。

D) 偷换概念

P3 括号里的 (and paying tuition) 只是顺带提及学校希望学生留下继续交学费，是“近年加速使用”这一现状的副产品，并非政策最初成立的目的。

28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to ____

- [A] obtain more financial support.
- [B] boost their student enrollments.
- [C] improve their teaching quality.
- [D] meet local governments' needs.

根据第5段,成绩宽恕使大学能够 ____

A) 获得更多财政支持。 B) 提高学生入学人数。 C) 改善教学质量。 D) 满足地方政府的需求。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to ____ 是带 According to 段内补全句，标准细节题，答案就在该段一两句之内。

【拆句】 主干 grade forgiveness enables colleges to ___, enable sb to do 是“使某人能够做”的固定搭配，空格处填动词原形短语；注意空格主语是 colleges，结果必须是“学校得到的好处”。

【定位】 For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention – so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money.

对公立院校而言，州政府拨款有时部分挂钩于毕业率、学生留校率等指标——所以更高的成绩能通过抬升这些数字，意味着更多的经费。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

state funds ... mean more money ↔ **obtain more financial support**

预判“拿到更多政府拨款”与 obtain more financial support 完全对位；该选项把 state funds 抽象为 financial support，是教科书式的同义替换。

B) 偷换概念

原文 student retention 指“学生留校率/续读率”，针对的是已入校的学生；选项 boost their student enrollments 指“增加新生招生人数”，二者是完全不同的指标。

C) 无中生有

P5 通篇讲的是“分数变好→数字变好→钱变多/觉得值”，全程未涉及 teaching quality 是否提升；这是凭“学校得好处”常识联想出的伪关联。

D) 偷换概念

原文是“学校通过提分来满足州政府的拨款指标，从而拿到钱”——隐含的需求方是学校自己；选项把它说成“满足当地政府的需求”，把受益方颠倒成了政府。state ≠ local，外延也偷换。

29. What does the phrase "to be aligned" (Line 5, Para. 6) most probably mean?

- [A] To counterbalance each other.
- [B] To complement each other.
- [C] To be identical with each other.
- [D] To be contradictory to each other.

短语 "to be aligned" (第6段第5行) 最可能是什么意思？

A) 相互平衡。 B) 相互补充。 C) 彼此相同。 D) 相互矛盾。

【答案】 C (词义句意题)

【判型】 What does the phrase "to be aligned" ... most probably mean? 问的是某短语在原文中的含义，定义即词义题。

【拆句】 What does the phrase X most probably mean? mean 的宾语是疑问词 What, most probably 是“最可能”而非“一定”——它提示答案的依据是语境推论，所以备选项要在语境中找最契合的，而不是字典里最常见的。

【定位】 Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible – or at least appear to be. On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

既然学生和家长都指望一张大学文凭能带来一份工作，那么尽可能多产出“合格的”——或者至少看上去合格的——毕业生就符合学校的最大利益。在这一点上，学生和学校的动机似乎是一致的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

counterbalance (抵消、平衡) 意味着双方力量相反、相互制衡；而 Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates ... 明确双方目标同向，不是相互抵消。

B) 偷换概念

complement 强调“双方互相补足缺失”——A 缺什么 B 给什么；原文却是双方都想要同一个东西（合格毕业生），不是互补关系，而是同向关系。

C) ✓ 正确

students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned ↔ **To be identical with each other**

预判“双方目标一致”与 To be identical with each other 同义；其余选项中只有 C 表“相同/一致”的语义。

D) 与原文相反

contradictory (自相矛盾、相互冲突) 与 students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned 的语境正相反；选项把“激励一致”直接读成“激励矛盾”，方向倒置。

30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by_____

- [A] assessing its feasibility.
- [B] analyzing the causes behind it.
- [C] comparing different views on it.
- [D] listing its long-run effects.

作者通过_____来审视成绩宽恕的做法

A) 评估其可行性。 B) 分析其背后的原因。 C) 比较对其不同的观点。 D) 列举其长期影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by_____ 问全文的写作手法，必须聚合各段功能才能作答，归为主旨/手法题。

【拆句】 The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by ____, examines = 考察/审视，by 短语作方式状语；空格补完后整句意思是“作者通过 ____ 的方式来考察这一做法”，所以选项一定是“一种考察手法”。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

feasibility (可行性) 需要讨论“能不能做、有什么条件、可否推广”; 全文谈的是“为什么会有这种做法”而非“能否实施”——grade forgiveness 早已在执行, 根本不存在可行性讨论。

B) ✓ 正确

For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention – so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money

↔ analyzing the causes behind it

grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education

↔ analyzing the causes behind it

预判“层层挖掘背后原因”与 analyzing the causes behind it 完全对位, is 用 analyzing 这一元动词概括了 P1→P5→P6 一脉相承的归因动作。

C) 偷换概念

compare different views 要求文中至少存在两个明确对立的观点被并列对照评估; P4 的“官方说法”与 P5 的“学校真实利益”虽有 That said 的轻转折, 但作者并未把它们并列权衡, 而是用前者作铺垫去引出后者——这是“挖原因”的递进, 不是“并列对比观点”。

D) 以偏概全

long-run effects 要求作者列出该做法对教育/就业/社会等的长期后果; 全文除了 P6 末句一笔带过“产出合格毕业生”外, 根本未展开任何长期影响, 只是反复在拆原因。

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。

Grade inflation – the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades – is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased.

第1段, 第1句

被动语态的主句配合非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式, 同位语插入也是常见的信息补充手段。这类结构在学术文本和考试真题中频繁出现, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析。

But another, related force – a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness" – is helping raise GPAs.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练点:主语带前置定语,主谓之间插入长同位语,同位语内部有并列的后置定语(过去分词短语),谓语为进行时且后接不带 to 的不定式加宾语。这些结构覆盖了定语、同位语、宾语等多种成分,且同位语的识别和后置定语的层次划分是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.

第2段，第1句

句子展示了典型的并列复合句结构，且包含两个常考的限制性定语从句（一个用 "in which"，一个用 "that"）。"allow sb to do" 和主系表结构都是四六级和考研常见句式。该句的结构模式在学术和正式文体中频繁出现，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

第3段，第3句

这种“主句主干 + 插入说明 + allow 后接人和不定式”的写法很常见，带有较强的书面说明文特点。掌握后可迁移到很多含插入语和补足结构的考试句子中。

"Ultimately," said Jack Miner, Ohio State University's registrar, "we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time."

第4段，第2句

本句时态不算难，但结构拆解价值很高，既有典型性又有多种常见成分可练。对提升长句主干识别和从属关系判断都很适合作为优先训练材料。

That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well.

第5段，第1句

there be 句型 + 后置定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，用于陈述客观存在的事物并进一步解释说明。in which 引导定语从句修饰抽象名词（way）的用法也非常典型。掌握本句结构后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子中。

For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention – so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money.

第5段，第2句

因果并列复合句是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，本句用 "so" 连接两个主句、表达因果推论，结构非常典型。第一个主句的被动语态 + 介词短语修饰、第二个主句的情态动词 + 插入状语，都是真题中常见的表达模式，学习后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析中。

And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students – who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill – feel they've gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

第5段，第3句

本句体现四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式：主句含使役动词 "make" 加宾补，主语和宾语分别带定语从句，宾补内嵌宾语从句，句末追加非限制性定语从句补充说明；这种 "主干 + 多层修饰 + 插入成分" 的复杂长句在真题中反复出现，掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子，代表性极强。

Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于定义概念或说明事物性质。定语从句修饰表语中的名词这一结构在学术写作和考试材料中大量出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible – or at least appear to be.

第6段，第2句

Since 引导的原因状语从句、形式主语 it 结构、限制性定语从句修饰名词,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。句子整体展现了书面语常见的因果论证结构,且用词(in the best interest of、turn out、qualified)贴近学术和正式语境,典型性很高,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

第6段，第3句

句式具有一定典型性。主系表结构 (特别是 seem to be 这类系动词加不定式) 在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见,句首状语的位置也是常考点。虽然本句较短、结构不复杂,但其 "状语 + 主语 + 系动词 + 表语" 的框架可迁移到更复杂的句子中,有一定代表性。

What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?

第26题 题干

疑问句 + 被动语态是四六级、考研英语阅读中的常见句式; "regard... as..." 的被动用法也频繁出现。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构,具有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

forgiveness

B2

n. 宽恕

本篇8次 · 真题 8 句

graduate

B1

n. 毕业生

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

inflation B2

n. 通货膨胀

本篇2次 · 真题 13 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

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 45 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 21 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本篇1次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视; 疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇1次·真题 16 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

challenging

B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

partly

B1

adv. 部分地

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

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ultimately

B2

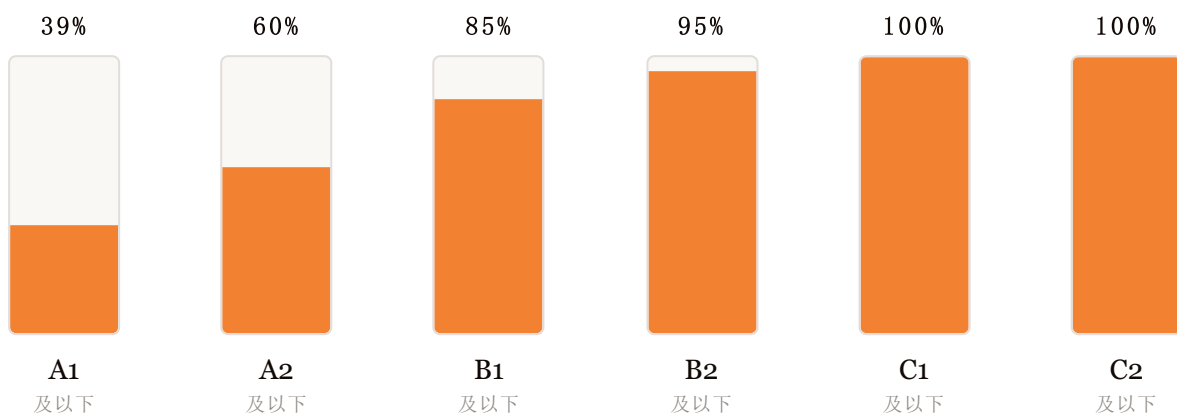
adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 213 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

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



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

去重总词数

213

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语一 · 2019年 · 全卷构成

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

2019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2019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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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(2019)

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 This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of "Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus," by Mary Shelley. Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

今年恰逢玛丽·雪莱的《弗兰肯斯坦;或现代普罗米修斯》出版整整两个世纪。甚至在电灯泡发明之前,这位作者就创作出了一部非凡的推理小说,预示了未来技术将引发的许多伦理问题。

P2 Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: "What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? What makes humans humans?"

如今人工智能的快速发展提出了根本性问题:"什么是智能、身份或意识?是什么使人之为?"

P3 What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists. Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as "Westworld" and "Humans."

所谓的通用人工智能,即模仿人类思维方式的机器,仍然是科学家难以企及的目标。然而人类依然痴迷于机器人的想法,这些机器人能像人类一样外观、移动和反应,就像最近在热门科幻电视剧《西部世界》和《真实的人类》中描绘的那样。

P4 Just how people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. "We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there." 斯坦福大学神经科学家David Eagleman说,人类的思维方式仍然过于复杂而无法被理解,更不用说复制了。"我们正处于这样一种境地:没有好的理论能解释意识究竟是什么,以及你如何才能建造一台机器来实现它。"

P5 But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand. The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment. AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

但这并不意味着涉及人工智能的关键伦理问题不在眼前。例如,即将到来的自动驾驶车辆的使用就提出了棘手的伦理问题。人类驾驶员有时必须做出瞬间决策。他们的反应可能是即时反射、过往驾驶经验输入以及当时眼睛和耳朵告诉他们的信息的复杂组合。如今人工智能的"视觉"远不如人类复杂。而且预测每一种可以想象的驾驶情况是一个困难的编程问题。

P6 Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, "you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions," notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

新加坡一家帮助政府制定人工智能伦理使用自愿准则的机构首席执行官Tan Kiat How指出,每当决策基于海量数据时,"你很快就会遇到许多伦理问题"。除了新加坡,其他政府和大型企业也开始建立自己的指导方针。英国正在建立一个数据伦理中心。印度在今年春天发布了其人工智能伦理战略。

P7 On June 7 Google pledged not to "design or deploy AI" that would cause "overall harm," or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate international norms. It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

6月7日,Google承诺不会"设计或部署"会造成"整体伤害"的人工智能,也不会开发人工智能制导武器或将人工智能用于违反国际规范的监控。它还承诺不部署其使用会违反国际法或人权的人工智能。

P8 While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point. So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

虽然这一声明比较模糊,但它代表了一个起点。人工智能系统做出的决策应该是可解释的、透明的和公平的。这一理念也是如此。

P9 To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values? Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein's out-of-control monster.

换句话说:我们如何确保智能机器的思维反映人类的最高价值观?只有这样,它们才会成为有用的仆人,而不是弗兰肯斯坦失控的怪物。

题目与逐题解析

31. Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it ____

- [A] fascinates AI scientists all over the world.
- [B] has remained popular for as long as 200 years.
- [C] involves some concerns raised by AI today.
- [D] has sparked serious ethical controversies.

玛丽·雪莱的小说《弗兰肯斯坦》被提及是因为它 ____

- A) 使全世界的人工智能科学家着迷。 B) 已经流行了长达200年之久。
- C) 涉及当今人工智能引发的一些担忧。 D) 引发了严重的伦理争议。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it ____ 问的是作者「为何提到」这部小说，而不是小说本身的内容，落点在「举例的目的」上。

【拆句】 主干是 Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned，被动语态；省略的施事是作者；because 引导原因状语从句，从句主语 it 回指 Frankenstein。空格要补的是 because 之后的整个谓语，因此选项都以动词原形开头。结构直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

甚至在电灯发明之前，作者就写出了一部杰出的思辨小说，预示了后世技术将引发的诸多伦理问题。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未说这部小说 fascinates AI scientists——感到痴迷的对象在 P3 是「humans」（普通人对类人机器人着迷），且对象是机器人不是小说本身。

B) 答非所问

原文 two centuries since the publication 只是交代年代背景，是「为什么今年提它」的时机说明，不是「为什么提它」的目的；题干问的是 because it 后面的论证目的，不是出版年龄。

C) ✓ 正确

foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come ↔

involves some concerns raised by AI today

C 项把 P1 论点句「预示后世技术的伦理问题」直接收窄并平移到「涉及今日 AI 引发的关切」，与预判一致；选 C。

D) 过度推断

原文只说小说 foreshadow many ethical questions——「预示」伦理问题，并未说它 has sparked serious ethical controversies（引发了严重的伦理争议）。从「预示」到「引发严重争议」跨了两步推理，超出文本支持范围。

32. In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness_____

- [A] helps explain artificial intelligence.
- [B] can be misleading to robot making.
- [C] inspires popular sci-fi TV series.
- [D] is too limited for us to reproduce it.

在David Eagleman看来,我们目前对意识的认知_____

- A) 有助于解释人工智能。 B) 可能对机器人制造产生误导。 C) 启发了流行的科幻电视剧。
D) 太有限以至于我们无法复制它。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness_____ 要求复述某人对某事的客观判断, 不涉及超出原文的推理或态度。

【拆句】 In David Eagleman's opinion 是介词短语作状语, 限定观点归属; 主语是 our current knowledge of consciousness, of 短语后置修饰 knowledge; 空格补谓动词。注意主语是「关于意识的认知现状」, 不是「意识本身」, 主语理解一旦走偏整题就废。

【定位】 "We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there."

「我们的处境就是: 目前根本没有像样的理论可以解释意识到底是什么、以及人怎么造出一台机器去抵达意识。」

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Eagleman 强调「没有好理论」, 意即「对 AI 没什么解释力」; A 却说现有认知 helps explain artificial intelligence, 方向恰好相反。

B) 无中生有

原文从未说现有认知会 be misleading to robot making——它只说「认知不足」, 从未给出「会误导」的判断。从「不足」到「会误导」是新增的语义。

C) 张冠李戴

P3 提到 popular sci-fi TV series such as "Westworld" and "Humans." 是「人类对类机器人的迷恋」促成了科幻剧的流行, 做主语的是「人类的迷恋」, 不是「Eagleman 的意识认知」; 选项把功劳错记到 Eagleman 的意识知识头上。

D) ✓ 正确

no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there

↔ is too limited for us to reproduce it

D 项把 P4 引语的「没好理论 + 造不出机器」浓缩成「认知太有限以致无法复制」, 与预判一致; 选 D。

33. The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles ____

- [A] can hardly ever be found.
- [B] is still beyond our capacity.
- [C] causes little public concern.
- [D] has aroused much curiosity.

自动驾驶车辆带来的伦理问题的解决方案 ____

- A) 几乎不可能找到。 B) 仍然超出我们的能力范围。 C) 很少引起公众关注。
D) 引起了很大的好奇心。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles ____ 问的是「这些伦理问题的解决方案」目前处于何种状态，答案应在原文有直接交代的文字依据。

【拆句】 主语 The solution 后跟两个层层后置的修饰：to the ethical issues (解决谁的问题) + brought by autonomous vehicles (这些问题是谁带来的，brought 是过去分词作定语)。主干就是「The solution ____」。基础薄弱考生易把 brought by autonomous vehicles 误读为主句谓语，把题干读成「自动驾驶带来了解决方案」，意思全反。

【定位】 AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

今日 AI 的「视觉」远不及人类。要为每一种可以想象到的驾驶情景做预案，是一个困难的编程问题。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文只说当下技术「难」，没说 can hardly ever be found (几乎永远找不到解决方案)。把「难」升级成「几乎永远不可能」，时间从 today 扩展到 ever，是越界推断。

B) ✓ 正确

AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

↔ **is still beyond our capacity**

B 同时含「still (眼下尚未)」与「beyond our capacity (能力之外)」两层关键语义，与预判完全吻合；选 B。

C) 与原文相反

autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions 明确说这是「棘手的伦理问题」，本身就是公共关切，选项却说 causes little public concern——「几乎没有公众关注」，方向相反。

D) 无中生有

原文从未提及公众对自动驾驶 aroused much curiosity (激起强烈好奇心) ——文章谈的是「难度 / 伦理」，curiosity 这层情绪从未出现。

34. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of ____

- [A] affirmation.
- [B] skepticism.
- [C] contempt.
- [D] respect.

作者对Google的承诺的态度是____

A) 肯定的。 B) 怀疑的。 C) 轻蔑的。 D) 尊重的。

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 题干 The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of ____, attitude 直接点明考查态度，选项是 affirmation / skepticism / contempt / respect 四个态度名词。

【拆句】 句型 The author's attitude toward X is one of ____, one of 后接表态度的抽象名词；toward 引导态度对象。空格只能填名词。常见错读是把 attitude 和 pledge 搞混主体——题干问的是「作者对谷歌承诺的态度」，不是「谷歌对 AI 的态度」。

【定位】 While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point. So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

尽管这份声明措辞含糊，但它代表了一个起点。「AI 系统做出的决策应当可解释、透明、公正」这一理念，同样是一个起点。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

it represents one starting point ↔ **affirmation**

While 的让步结构把不足前置交代，主句给的是肯定评价；预判极性「正面」唯一匹配的就是 A，选 A。

B) 与原文相反

skepticism (怀疑) 需要原文出现 doubt / question / unclear whether 等怀疑信号；而 P8 用的是 starting point 这种正面定位，且 P9 顺势升华到「让 AI 反映人类最高价值」，作者全程在推进而非质疑。

C) 过度推断

contempt (鄙夷 / 轻蔑) 是极强的负面情绪，需要原文出现 ridiculous / absurd / shameful 等蔑视性词汇；P8 全无此类用词，反而用 starting point 给予正面认可。把「指出含糊」放大到「鄙夷」是情绪强度的越级。

D) 过度推断

respect (敬意 / 尊重) 的强度高于 affirmation——它需要原文出现 admire / commend / praise 等明确表彰用词；作者只说 starting point (起点)，并用 vague 让步承认其不足，远谈不上「敬重」。

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

- [A] AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants
- [B] Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI
- [C] The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable
- [D] AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

以下哪项是这篇文章的最佳标题？

- A) 人工智能的未来:掌握在科技巨头手中 B) 《弗兰肯斯坦》,预言人工智能时代的小说
C) 人工智能的良知:复杂但不可避免 D) 人工智能一旦失控就会成为杀手

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 是典型的标题选择题，要求选项覆盖全文中心。

【拆句】 标准疑问句 Which of the following would be the best title for the text?, would be 是虚拟语气表「假定挑选」，无理解负担。选项是四个名词短语，结构平铺，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

In the Hands of Tech Giants (在科技巨头手中) 只覆盖 P6 P7 列举 Google、新加坡等机构动作的两段，把它当成全文主旨就漏掉 P1 的 Frankenstein、P4 的意识难解、P5 的自动驾驶。且原文从未断言 AI 未来「就在巨头手里」。

B) 以偏概全

Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI 只截取首段的引子。Frankenstein 在本文是修辞性引子，而非主角；标题里以小说为主体就违反了「举例段不进主旨」的原则。

C) ✓ 正确

How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values? Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein's out-of-control monster.

↔ **The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable**

C 是四个选项中唯一同时收住「良知(话题)」「复杂(难度)」「不可避免(立场)」三个主线要素的标题；选 C。

D) 过度推断

AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control (AI 一旦失控就会成为杀手) 把 Frankenstein's out-of-control monster 的比喻字面化为「杀手」，并用 Shall 表强烈预言。原文是「失控会成为像科学怪人那样的怪物」，主旨是「我们要避免它」，不是「它必然成为杀手」。情绪强度和语义指向都超纲。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as "Westworld" and "Humans."

第3段，第2句

主句的系表结构加介词短语状语，以及定语从句修饰名词的模式，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；情态动词 "would" 表达假设或设想也是常考语法点；句子在结构上具有较强的代表性和复用价值，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Just how people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist.

第4段，第1句

本句结构复杂但典型，包含倒装、三层嵌套、主语从句作主语等多个考点，覆盖成分丰富，训练价值高。主干识别有一定难度，嵌套关系需要仔细理清，适合作为中高级难度的句子结构训练材料。时态相对简单，不会给学生造成过大负担。综合来看，优先推荐用于训练。

"We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there."

第4段，第2句

这句外层主干不算难，适合作为训练“先抓主干、再逐层回挂修饰”的材料；同时内部嵌套和情态结构又足够有训练含量。对句子结构和时态判断都有较高练习价值，值得优先学习。

But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand.

第5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，转折连词 "But" 开头也是常见写作和阅读模式；后置定语 "involving AI" 和双重否定逻辑 ("doesn't mean ... aren't") 都是真题常考结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions.

第5段，第2句

句式典型性中等偏上。主谓宾结构配合多层定语修饰（尤其是“现在分词 + 名词 + 介词短语”的主语结构）在四六级和考研真题中较常见，掌握后可迁移到类似长主语句的分析。但因为无从句，句式变化有限。

AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans.

第5段，第5句

主系表加比较结构是考试中常见的句式，尤其 “not as ... as” 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但整体句式较简单，不如含定语从句或状语从句的复杂句典型。

Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, "you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions," notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI.

第6段，第1句

主句涵盖倒装结构(主谓颠倒)、引语作宾语、同位语、嵌套定语从句,成分种类丰富;时间状语从句含被动语态谓语和介词短语状语;定语从句含关系代词作主语、宾语补足语等多种成分。尤其倒装 + 同位语 + 定语从句嵌套的组合,是划分练习中较有价值的综合考点,适合训练学生识别复杂修饰关系和倒装后的主干。

Britain is setting up a data ethics center.

第6段，第3句

主谓宾结构加现在进行时是考试中常见的句式，但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰语等真题中更高频的结构特征，作为句式代表性处于中等水平，可作为进行时和短语动词的基础示例，但不够典型到可大量复用。

It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

第7段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,包含不定式作宾语和限制性定语从句修饰名词,whose 引导的定语从句表示所属关系是典型考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型,具有较高的代表性。

While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point.

第8段，第1句

"While" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可复用到大量类似结构。但本句过于简短，缺少长难句常见的多层修饰，典型性中等偏上。

So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

第8段，第2句

本句结构典型、成分丰富，涵盖倒装和同位语从句两个重要考点，时态难度适中。虽然主干识别因倒装有一定难度，但嵌套层级不深，整体适合作为中等难度的结构训练材料，优先级较高

To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values?

第9段，第1句

疑问句加宾语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见结构，make sure that 句型也是高频搭配。句子结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到类似的疑问句和宾语从句分析中。

Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein's out-of-control monster.

第9段，第2句

成分划分训练价值高。本句包含倒装结构（需还原语序定位主谓）、时间状语（句首状语触发倒装的典型用法）、系表结构（表语由并列成分构成，需识别并列范围），覆盖多个易错点，是练习主干识别与状语作用的优质材料。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 69 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇7次 · 真题 304 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇7次 · 真题 14 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇4次 · 真题 48 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

consciousness C1

n. 意识

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

ethics C1

n. 道德准则

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

violate B2

v. 违反, 违背 (法律、规则、协议等)

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 39 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 29 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

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

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 27 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 26 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 14 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

voluntary B2

adj. 自愿的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversy C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 11 句

misleading B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

making A2

n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

intelligent B1

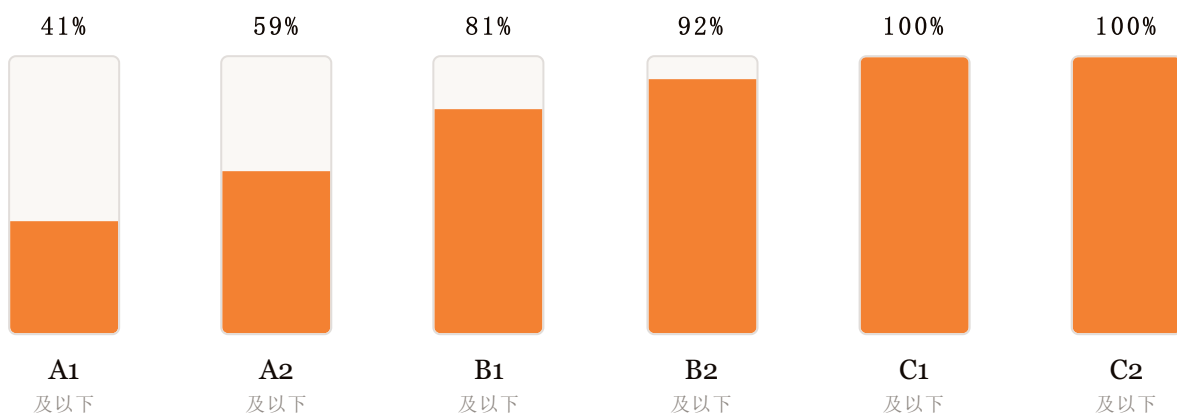
adj. 聪明的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 249 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **249** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 21 个 · 约 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 249 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

249

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2019年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
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2019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2019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(2019)

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 States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

根据最高法院周四的一项裁决,各州将能够强制更多人在网上购物时缴纳销售税,这将使购物者的钱包变轻,但对各州来说是一次重大的财政胜利。

P2 The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually. The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

最高法院周四的意见推翻了一对有数十年历史的判决,各州称这些判决每年使它们损失数十亿美元的税收收入。这些判决使各州更难对某些网上购物征收销售税。

P3 The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state. Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid. 法院推翻的案例规定,如果企业将客户购买的商品运送到该企业在该州没有实体存在(如仓库或办公室)的州,该企业就不必为该州征收销售税。如果没有被收取销售税,客户通常有责任自己向州缴纳销售税,但大多数人没有意识到自己欠税,很少有人缴纳。

P4 Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States," he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices. Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited

states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

大法官Anthony Kennedy写道,之前的判决存在缺陷。他在一份由其他四位大法官共同签署的意见书中写道:'实体存在规则每年都在进一步脱离经济现实,并给各州造成重大税收损失。'Kennedy写道,该规则'限制了各州寻求长期繁荣的能力,并阻止了市场参与者在公平的竞争环境中竞争。'

P5 The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already. Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before. Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to. Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don't have to.

这项裁决对在许多州都有实体存在的大型连锁企业来说是一次胜利,因为它们通常已经对网上购物征收销售税。现在,竞争对手将在以前没有征收销售税的地方征收销售税。大型连锁企业一直在全国范围内征收销售税,因为它们通常在购买商品运送到的任何州都有实体店。Amazon.com凭借其仓库网络,也在每个征收销售税的州征收销售税,尽管使用该网站的第三方卖家不必这样做。

P6 Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states. Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven't been collecting sales tax nationwide. Under the ruling Thursday, states can pass laws requiring out-of-state sellers to collect the state's sales tax from customers and send it to the state.

到目前为止,许多仅在单个州或少数几个州有实体存在的卖家在向这些州以外的地址发货时能够避免征收销售税。使用eBay和Etsy的卖家(这些平台为小型卖家提供服务)也一直没有在全国范围内征收销售税。根据周四的裁决,各州可以通过法律,要求外州卖家向客户征收该州的销售税并将其上缴给该州。

P7 Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses. The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones. Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws. The Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council advocacy group said in a statement, "Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision."

零售贸易团体称赞这项裁决,称其为本地和网上企业创造了公平的竞争环境。零售分析师Neil Saunders说,输家是纯网上零售商,尤其是较小的零售商。这些零售商在遵守各州不同的销售税法时可能会面临麻烦。小企业创业委员会倡导组织在一份声明中说:'小企业和互联网创业者完全没有从这项裁决中得到良好的服务。'

题目与逐题解析

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will_____

- [A] better businesses' relations with states.
- [B] put most online businesses in a dilemma.
- [C] make more online shoppers pay sales tax.
- [D] force some states to cut sales tax.

最高法院周四的裁决将_____

- A) 改善企业与各州的关系。 B) 使大多数在线业务陷入困境。 C) 让更多网购者缴纳销售税。

D) 迫使一些州削减销售税。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The Supreme Court decision Thursday will ____ 是不完整陈述句，让选项做谓语补完判决的直接结果，无 infer/imply 字样。

【拆句】 Q36 是一个空缺谓语的陈述句：主语 The Supreme Court decision Thursday，情态动词 will 之后由选项补完动词词组。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

根据周四最高法院的一项判决，各州将能强制更多人在网购时缴纳销售税；该判决会让购物者钱包变瘦，但对各州而言是一场重大的财政胜利。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

better businesses' relations with states 即改善企业与各州的关系，原文从未讨论企业-州关系是否好转。

B) 以偏概全

put most online businesses in a dilemma 说大多数网店陷入两难，原文只点名小型线上零售商 online-only retailers, especially smaller ones 会有麻烦，远未涉及 most。

C) ✓ 正确

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases ↔

make more online shoppers pay sales tax

make more online shoppers pay sales tax 是定位句前半段的纯粹同义改写，与预判完全吻合，故选 C。

D) 与原文相反

force some states to cut sales tax 让各州减税与原文 a big financial win for states 让各州得利的方向相反，判决是帮各州收税而非减税。

37. It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions ____

- [A] have led to the dominance of e-commerce.
- [B] have cost consumers a lot over the years.
- [C] were widely criticized by online purchasers.
- [D] were considered unfavorable by states.

从第2段和第3段可以得知,被推翻的裁决____

- A) 导致了电子商务的主导地位。 B) 多年来使消费者付出了很大代价。 C) 受到网购者的广泛批评。
- D) 被各州认为是不利的。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that 表面像推断，实则限定在两段内做事实归纳，无需跨段推理。

【拆句】 形式主语 it 句 It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions____, that 从句缺谓语由选项补完。无陷阱。

【定位】 The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually.

周四最高法院的意见推翻了一对存在数十年的旧判决——各州称这些旧判决每年让它们损失数十亿美元的税收。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

have led to the dominance of e-commerce 把旧判决说成促成电商主导地位，第 2、3 段从未讨论电商是否占据主导。

B) 张冠李戴

have cost consumers a lot over the years 把受损方说成 consumers 消费者，原文里旧判决 cost them billions of dollars 的 them 指代 states 各州，受损方是州而非消费者。

C) 无中生有

were widely criticized by online purchasers 说旧判决被网购者广泛批评，第 3 段只说大多数消费者 didn't realize they owed it and few paid——他们对税并不知情，更谈不上批评。

D) ✓ 正确

states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually ↔

were considered unfavorable by states

were considered unfavorable by states 在评价主体 (states) 与极性 (unfavorable) 上都与预判吻合，故选 D。

38. According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has____

- [A] hindered economic development.
- [B] brought prosperity to the country.
- [C] harmed fair market competition.
- [D] boosted growth in states' revenue.

根据大法官 Anthony Kennedy 的说法,实体存在规则____

- A) 阻碍了经济发展。 B) 为国家带来了繁荣。 C) 损害了公平的市场竞争。
- D) 促进了各州财政收入的增长。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has____ 问 Kennedy 对 rule 的明确表态，是原文直引的观点细节。

【拆句】 Q38 主干为 the physical presence rule has + 选项补完的过去分词短语；状语 According to Justice Anthony Kennedy 指明观点归属。结构清晰。

【定位】 Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

Kennedy 写道，该规则限制了各州追求长期繁荣的能力，并阻止了市场参与者在公平的竞争环境中角逐。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

hindered economic development 说阻碍经济发展，原文只提到 significant revenue losses to the States 各州税收损失与 long-term prosperity 长期繁荣，是州层面的财政问题，未上升到国家经济发展层面。

B) **与原文相反**

brought prosperity to the country 说该规则给国家带来繁荣，与 Kennedy limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity 限制各州追求繁荣 的判断完全相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field ↔

harmed fair market competition

动作 prevented...from competing → harmed，对象 market participants ... on an even playing field → fair market competition，预判核心要素全部对上，故选 C。

D) **与原文相反**

boosted growth in states' revenue 说促进各州税收增长，与 significant revenue losses to the States 让各州税收大幅减少 完全相反。

39. Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling?

- [A] Internet entrepreneurs.
- [B] Big-chain owners.
- [C] Third-party sellers.
- [D] Small retailers.

谁最有可能欢迎最高法院的裁决？

A) 互联网企业家。 B) 大型连锁店所有者。 C) 第三方卖家。 D) 小型零售商。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling? 是直接问受益群体的疑问句，答案来自原文中明确点名为受益方的句子。

【拆句】 Q39 是特殊疑问句，主语 Who，谓语 are，most likely 为程度修饰，to welcome 不定式作表语补足语；选项是名词作主语补完。

【定位】 The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already.

这项判决是大型连锁企业的一场胜利，因为这些在多州都有实体的连锁本来就大多已经在为网购代收销售税。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Internet entrepreneurs 互联网创业者，对应原文尾段 Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision——他们恰恰是反对方，不会 welcome。

B) ✓ 正确

a victory for big chains with a presence in many states ↔ **Big-chain owners**

Big-chain owners 与定位句 victory for big chains 在受益对象上完全一致，与预判吻合，故选 B。

C) 无中生有

Third-party sellers 是第三方卖家。原文 third-party sellers who use the site don't have to 只说他们此前不必代收税，并未对其将欢迎或反对新判决作任何表态。

D) 与原文相反

Small retailers 小型零售商，对应 The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones——他们正是判决的输家，更不可能欢迎。

40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author ____

[A] gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences.

[B] describes the long and complicated process of its making.

[C] presents its main points with conflicting views on them.

[D] cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications.

在处理最高法院周四的裁决时，作者 ____

A) 对其进行事实性陈述并讨论其后果。 B) 描述了其制定的漫长而复杂的过程。

C) 陈述了其要点以及对这些要点相互冲突的观点。

D) 引用了与之相关的一些案例并分析了它们的含义。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author ____ 问的是作者整体如何呈现该事件，必须串读全文才能作答。

【拆句】 Q40 由状语 In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday 引导，主句 the author ____ 缺谓语由选项补完。状语提示讨论对象，主句留空动词。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday

↔ **gives a factual account of it**

Retail trade groups praised the ruling ↔ **discusses its consequences**

gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences 中两个动作 give a factual account / discuss consequences 正好对应作者前后两段使命，与预判完全吻合，故选 A。

B) 无中生有

describes the long and complicated process of its making 说作者描写判决的漫长复杂制定过程，全文从未叙述法院如何审理、辩论、表决等任何过程性细节。

C) 过度推断

presents its main points with conflicting views on them 说作者陈列判决要点并附冲突观点。全文确有不同反应（连锁称赞、小卖家反对），但作者并未列出判决的 main points 要点清单，只引了 Kennedy 单人观点；conflicting views 描述也偏强，原文是利益分析而非观点对撞。

D) 偷换概念

cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications 说作者引用相关案例并分析其含义。文中只在第 3 段提到 The cases the court overturned 这一被推翻的旧判决，但作者并未独立列举多个相关案例来讨论，重心是新判决本身的影响，不是案例分析。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually.

第2段，第1句

定语从句修饰宾语+宾语从句嵌套+双宾语结构+时间插入语，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的新闻报道句式；掌握这种“主句+定语从句+嵌套从句”的模式后可直接迁移到大量真题长句，学习收益高。

The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

第2段，第2句

"make it + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见的句式,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构,典型性强,实用价值高。

The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state.

第3段，第1句

这种“名词+省去引导词的定语从句+主句谓语+宾语从句（内含状语从句）”的结构，是四六级及考研英语阅读真题中极其典型且高频出现的学术/法律类长难句式。

Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构在考试真题中非常典型：多个主句通过转折和顺承并列、主句中嵌入条件状语从句、认知动词后跟宾语从句、省略引导词的宾语从句、承前省略的并列分句，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子上，实用性强。

Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

第4段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，宾语从句内部的并列谓语也是常见句式。句中涉及的 prevent from doing 和不定式作定语均为典型用法，掌握后可大量复用。

The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already.

第5段，第1句

主句加原因状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，"since" 引导原因从句、介词短语层层后置修饰名词等结构非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量同类真题句子中。

Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before.

第5段，第2句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主谓宾和两个状语(时间状语 "Now" 和状语从句),从句内部有主谓和时间状语以及省略结构。特别是 "where" 引导的状语从句容易被误判为定语从句,以及从句中的省略结构,都是值得练习的易错点。

Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to.

第5段，第3句

综合来看,本句主干识别难度适中,但嵌套与时态难度偏高,且涵盖多种典型结构和易错点,作为 "结构 + 时态" 训练材料具有较高价值。适合用于巩固从句嵌套、复合时态、被动语态和成分划分的综合练习,推荐优先练习。

Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don't have to.

第5段，第4句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过难,既有主干抓取训练,也有两个典型定语从句和一个让步关系,适合作为进阶阶段的结构与时态综合练习材料。对想提升长句拆解能力的学习者,优先级较高。

Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states.

第6段，第1句

句子结构非常典型:主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语 + 时间状语从句修饰谓语,是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。主语后紧跟定语从句、谓语后接状语从句的格局,在长难句中极为常见。完成时态 have been able to 和动名词结构 avoid charging 也是常考语法点。这种句式在真题中反复出现,学生掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中,代表性很强。

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。

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇14次 · 真题 54 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇7次 · 真题 63 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇6次 · 真题 82 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇5次 · 真题 40 句

supreme

C1

adj. 最高的

本篇5次 · 真题 28 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本篇5次 · 真题 26 句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本篇5次 · 真题 19 句

ruling

B2

n. 裁决

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

justice

B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

revenue

B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

retailer

B2

n. 零售商

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次·真题 11 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次·真题 10 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇2次·真题 10 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本篇2次·真题 9 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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 70 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 53 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

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

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 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

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 28 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 20 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇1次·真题 12 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 12 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 10 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 10 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

making A2

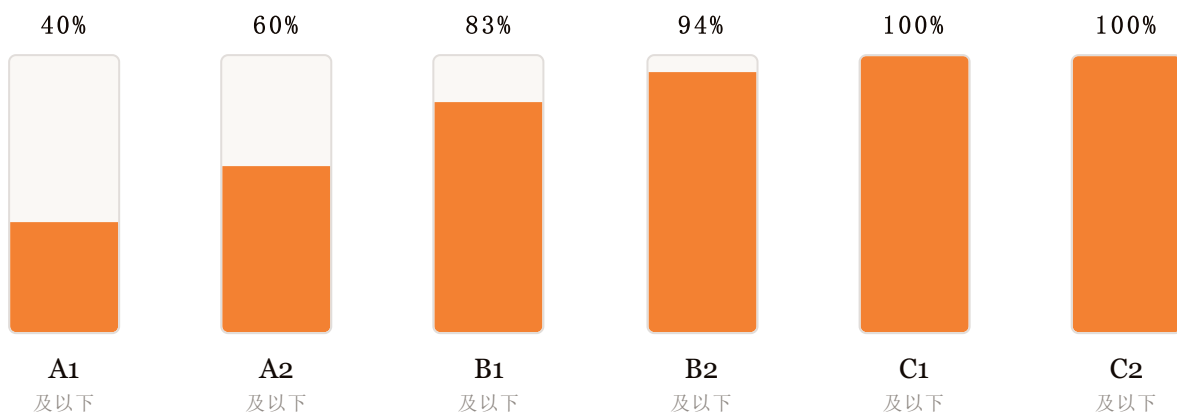
n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 196 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **196** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 11 个 · 约 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 196 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

196

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语一 · 2019年 · 全卷构成

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

2019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2019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(2019)

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] These tools can help you win every argument – not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about the issues that divide people. Learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments – from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain mutual respect, and understanding – then we change the very nature of what it means to "win" an argument.

这些工具可以帮助你赢得每一场争论——不是以击败对手这种无益的方式，而是以更好的方式：了解分化人们的议题。了解他们为何不同意我们的观点，并学会与他们交谈和共事。如果我们重新调整对争论的看法——从一场言语斗争或网球比赛转变为一种理性交流，通过这种交流我们都获得相互尊重和理解——那么我们就改变了“赢得”争论的本质意义。

[B] Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly. We need to learn how to evaluate them properly. A large part of evaluation is calling out bad arguments, but we also need to admit good arguments by opponents and to apply the same critical standards to ourselves. Humility requires you to recognize weakness in your own arguments and sometimes also to accept reasons on the opposite side.

当然，许多讨论并不那么成功。尽管如此，我们需要小心，不要过快指责对手的论证不当。我们需要学习如何正确评估它们。评估的很大一部分是指出不当论证，但我们也需要承认对手的优秀论证，并对自己应用同样的批判标准。谦逊要求你认识到自己论证中的弱点，有时还要接受对立方的理由。

[C] None of these will be easy but you can start even if others refuse to. Next time you state your position, formulate an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good. Next time you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you

a reason for their view. Spell out their argument fully and charitably. Assess its strength impartially. Raise objections and listen carefully to their replies.

这些都不容易,但即使其他人拒绝,你也可以开始。下次你陈述自己的立场时,为你的主张构建一个论证,并诚实地问自己这个论证是否有力。下次你与持某种立场的人交谈时,请他们给出支持其观点的理由。完整且善意地阐明他们的论证。公正地评估其力度。提出反对意见并仔细聆听他们的回应。

- [D] Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. Your prospects would be almost as dismal if arguments were even just competitions – like, say, tennis games. Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner emerges from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking is why so many people try to avoid arguments, especially about politics and religion.

如果争论是斗争,Carnegie的观点就是对的,而我们常常就是这样看待争论的。就像肢体斗争一样,言语斗争会让双方都遍体鳞伤。即使你赢了,你最终也不会变得更好。如果争论甚至只是竞赛——比如说网球比赛——你的前景也同样暗淡。一对对手来回击球,直到所有参赛者中产生一个赢家。其他所有人都输了。正是这种思维方式导致许多人试图避免争论,尤其是关于政治和宗教的争论。

- [E] In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: "There is only one way...to get the best of an argument – and that is to avoid it." This aversion to arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes profound problems for our personal and social lives – and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.

Dale Carnegie在其1936年的著作《人性的弱点》中写道:"只有一种方法.....能在争论中占上风——那就是避免争论。"这种对争论的厌恶很常见,但它基于对争论的错误看法,这种看法给我们的个人和社会生活带来了严重问题——而且在许多方面从一开始就误解了争论的意义。

- [F] These views of arguments also undermine reason. If you see a conversation as a fight or competition, you can win by cheating as long as you don't get caught. You will be happy to convince people with bad arguments. You can call their views stupid, or joke about how ignorant they are. None of these tricks will help you understand them, their positions or the issues that divide you, but they can help you win – in one way.

这些争论观也削弱了理性。如果你把对话视为斗争或竞赛,只要不被抓住,你可以通过作弊获胜。你会乐于用不当论证说服人们。你可以称他们的观点愚蠢,或拿他们的无知开玩笑。这些伎俩都无助于你理解他们、他们的立场或分化你们的议题,但它们可以帮助你获胜——在某种意义上。

- [G] There is a better way to win arguments. Imagine that you favor increasing the minimum wage in our state, and I do not. If you yell, "Yes," and I yell, "No," neither of us learns anything. We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation. In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty. Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time. Now we can understand each other's positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

有一种更好的方式来赢得争论。假设你赞成提高我们州的最低工资,而我不赞成。如果你喊"赞成",我喊"反对",我们谁也学不到东西。我们既不理解也不尊重彼此,也没有妥协或合作的基础。相反,假设你给出一个合理的论证:全职工人不应该生活在贫困中。然后我用另一个合理的论证来反驳:更高的

最低工资会迫使企业雇用更少的人,工作时间也更短。现在我们可以理解彼此的立场并认识到我们共同的价值观,因为我们都关心贫困的工人。

41. → 42. → F → 43. → 44. → C → 45.

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

通读验证 按 E→D→F→G→B→C→A 通读全篇连贯: E 引卡耐基提出「避开争论」并点出这是 a mistaken view of arguments; D 以 Carnegie 承接,把这种观具体化为「打架/比赛」; F 的 These views 正指 D 的两类观、再添一条「败坏理性」的危害; G 用 a better way 转入正解并举成功例; B 以 Of course, many discussions are not so successful 让步、把话题推向「谨慎评估」; C 的 None of these 回收 B 列出的要求、给出可照做的步骤; A 的 These tools 收回 C 的步骤并升华重定义「赢」。每条接缝的回指词都消解到唯一对象,首段 E 独立开篇、尾段 A 收束,全序成立。

41. 正确段 E

【引出后一段】 段 D 词汇复现

本段 In his 1936 work How to Win Friends and Influence People, Dale Carnegie wrote

段 D Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights

E 引入、D 接着点名。E 第一次完整介绍卡耐基, D 段首直接以 Carnegie 起句承接, 专名复现把两段连成「提出—展开」链。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 预设卡耐基已登场。D 段首 Carnegie would be right 默认读者已知卡耐基是谁, 缺少首次介绍, 不能放在最前; 它只能跟在 E 之后。

42. 正确段 D

【承接前一段】 段 E 词汇复现

本段 Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights

段 E it depends on a mistaken view of arguments

展开 E 留下的「错误观」。E 结尾抛出「错误认识」, D 以 Carnegie 起句承接并具体化为「把争论当打架」, 既复现专名又回答了 E 的悬念。

【引出后一段】 段 F 指代衔接

本段 competitions – like, say, tennis games

段 F These views of arguments also undermine reason

D 给「These views」备料。D 把争论归为「打架/比赛」两类观点, 正是后面给定段 F「These views」所指代的对象, 因此 D 必须排在 F 之前、即 42 位。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 属正解、来得太早。42 位仍在「剖析坏观点」阶段, 而 G 是「更好方式」的正解, 提前放会打断「误解→剖析」的推进, 也使 F 的 These views 失去指代来源。

43. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 F 逻辑连接词

本段 There is a better way to win arguments

段 F These views of arguments also undermine reason

坏方式→更好方式。给定段 F 讲把争论当打架/比赛「败坏理性」的坏方式，G 段首「a better way」正是对它的转折对照，紧接其后构成「坏—好」对比。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 的 These tools 无着落。A 也讲「赢得争论」，但其段首 These tools 需要前文先给出一套具体工具，而 F 之后尚未出现，放这里指代落空；G 才是引出「更好方式」的正解段。

44. 正确段 B

【承接前一段】 段 G 逻辑连接词

本段 Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful

段 G suppose you give a reasonable argument

对 G 成功例的让步。G 给了一个成功讲理的例子，B 段首「Of course...Still」先承认「并非都成功」再转向「要谨慎评估」，是对 G 的让步承接。

【引出后一段】 段 C 指代衔接

本段 recognize weakness in your own arguments

段 C None of these will be easy but you can start

B 列要求、C 的 None of these 回收。B 列出评估、谦逊、自省等一组要求，给定段 C 段首「None of these」正回指这组要求，故 B 紧排在 C 之前、即 44 位。

【辨错段】 段 A

A 是结尾不是过渡。A 也可承上，但它以 These tools 收束全文、属尾段；44 位需要的是「让步 + 引出做法」的过渡段，B 的 Of course...Still 才贴合。

45. 正确段 A

【承接前一段】 段 C 指代衔接

本段 These tools can help you win every argument

段 C None of these will be easy but you can start

These tools 指 C 的步骤。给定段 C 列出一整套可照做的步骤（提出论据、索要理由、公正评估），A 段首「These tools」正回指这套步骤，故 A 紧接 C，作全文收束。

【辨错段】 段 G

G 是引出而非收束。G 也含「win arguments」，但它在「引出」更好方式、属正解开端，放结尾会与前文重复且无收束味；A 的「These tools」+ 重定义「赢」才是真正的尾段。

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

重新定义「赢得争论」

全文反驳卡耐基「最好避开争论」的态度：把争论看成打架/比赛是错的，Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights 只在「争论是打架」时才成立；真正的赢是通过讲理互相理解，we change the very nature of what it means to "win" an argument。

脉络骨架

误解→剖析→正解→怎么做→收束

典型说理文走向：先引名人提出「避开争论」的误解（E），剖析这种「打架/比赛」观为何有害（D、F），再给出更好的讲理之道（G、B），落到可操作的步骤（C），最后升华重定义「赢」（A）。待答位置据此判断该放「剖析类」还是「方法类」段落。

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

指代衔接

讲什么 **收束：重定义「赢」**

段首钩子 These tools 回指方法

段尾伏笔 升华作结、不再引下文

段 B

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **让步：评估也要谦逊**

段首钩子 Of course...Still 让步

段尾伏笔 引出「谦逊/自我反省」

段 C

指代衔接

讲什么 **可操作的起步步骤**

段首钩子 None of these 回指做法

段尾伏笔 给出整套可用的「工具」

段 D

词汇复现

讲什么 **剖析：争论当打架/比赛**

段首钩子 Carnegie 复现

段尾伏笔 把争论归为「打架/比赛」两类

段 E

首段候选

讲什么 **引子：卡耐基主张避开争论**

段首钩子 首次完整引入卡耐基

段尾伏笔 抛出「错误认识」待展开

段 F

指代衔接

讲什么 **剖析：这种观还败坏理性**

段首钩子 These views 回指两类观

段尾伏笔 停在「赢却无助于理解」

段 G

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **正解：更好的赢=讲理**

段首钩子 a better way 对照坏方式

段尾伏笔 给出一个「成功」的讲理例

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 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。

If we readjust our view of arguments – from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain mutual respect, and understanding – then we change the very nature of what it means to "win" an argument.

A段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:if... then... 条件句是四六级和考研阅读的常见句式;破折号插入解释成分、介词加关系代词引导定语从句(through which)、宾语从句作介词宾语(of what...)、形式主语 it 配真正主语不定式,均为考试高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法,可直接迁移到大量真题句型中,代表性极强。

Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly.

B段，第2句

"主语+need+不定式宾语"的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且宾语中嵌套否定不定式（not to do）也是常考的细节理解点，句式简洁但包含典型的书面表达特征（如句首过渡词、抽象名词搭配），学习者掌握后可在大量真题句子中复用识别方法

None of these will be easy but you can start even if others refuse to.

C段，第1句

并列句加让步状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。"but" 连接的转折并列、"even if" 引导的让步从句、以及情态动词 "can" 的使用，都是典型的常考句式。掌握这种结构后，学生可以在大量真题句子中复用相同的分析方法。结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Next time you state your position, formulate an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good.

C段，第2句

本句覆盖的成分种类丰富:时间状语从句、祈使句的并列谓语、及物动词的宾语、介词宾语、双宾语结构(间接宾语和直接宾语)、方式状语、系动词的表语,以及两个不同类型的宾语从句(what引导和whether引导)。特别值得练习的是双宾语结构、宾语从句的识别,以及祈使句隐含主语的理解,这些都是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

Next time you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view.

C段，第3句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型。祈使句搭配时间状语从句、定语从句修饰先行词、复合宾语结构（ask sb to do sth）都是常考句式。嵌套层次适中，覆盖多个高频语法点，掌握后可复用到大量类似句型。

Spell out their argument fully and charitably.

C段，第4句

祈使句在真题写作建议或图表说明中偶有出现，但并非阅读理解或翻译题的高频句式，典型性中等偏下。不过作为基础句型，理解其结构有助于巩固简单句识别能力。

Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them.

D段，第1句

全句覆盖主谓表、主系表、主谓宾、条件状语、定语、表语从句等多种成分和从句类型，且 which 和 how 在从句内部实际充当主语和方式状语，是易错点。非常适合作为成分划分和从句识别的综合练习。

Your prospects would be almost as dismal if arguments were even just competitions – like, say, tennis games.

D段，第4句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研英语阅读的高频句式，尤其在议论文和学术英语中大量出现。本句的 "if + 过去时，主句 + would" 结构是虚拟条件句的标准范式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句。具有很强的学习复用性。

Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner emerges from all who entered.

D段，第5句

主句 + until 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，属于典型的主从复合句式。定语从句修饰状语从句中的名词也是常见嵌套模式。整句结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式，是值得重点练习的典型句。

This aversion to arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes profound problems for our personal and social lives – and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.

E段，第2句

"but" 连接的并列主句、宾语后紧跟限制性定语从句、破折号补充并列谓语，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式组合。句子体现了如何用定语从句限定名词、如何用并列结构表达多重观点，具有较强的迁移性和代表性。

If you see a conversation as a fight or competition, you can win by cheating as long as you don't get caught.

F段，第2句

条件状语从句 ("If" 引导) 加主句、主句内再嵌套条件从句 ("as long as" 引导) 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，体现了复合句的典型层次。情态动词 "can" 和被动语态 "get caught" 也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的条件复合句分析中。

None of these tricks will help you understand them, their positions or the issues that divide you, but they can help you win – in one way.

F段，第5句

并列谓语 + 转折连词 but 的对比结构，以及限制性定语从句修饰并列宾语中的某一项，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。help sb do sth 结构和 that 引导定语从句也是常考点。这种对比论证句式(某物不能做 A 但能做 B)在议论文中极为典型，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似语境。

If you yell, "Yes," and I yell, "No," neither of us learns anything.

G段，第3句

"If ..., 主句" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的条件状语从句结构，从句内部的并列结构也很常见。掌握这种句式可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation.

G段，第4句

并列主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，neither...nor 结构和后置定语也是典型考点，但本句结构相对简单直接，没有更高频的复杂从句或特殊句式，代表性中等偏上。

In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty.

G段，第5句

本句涵盖祈使句主谓宾结构、省略 that 的宾语从句、冒号引出的同位语从句、情态动词谓语、介词短语状语等多种成分，尤其同位语从句的识别和情态动词结构的分析具有较好的练习价值，成分种类较为丰富

Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time.

G段，第6句

本句成分丰富且有训练价值。主句包含主语、谓语、时间状语、方式状语，方式状语中还嵌套同位语从句；同位语从句内部有主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语，宾补又是不定式短语。覆盖了多种成分类型，特别是同位语从句和宾语补足语都是易错点，适合用来练习成分划分

Now we can understand each other's positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

G段，第7句

主句包含并列谓语，从句为原因状语从句，这种“主句 + 原因状语从句”的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性。并列谓语和原因状语从句的分析方法可以迁移到其他类似句子，但句子本身不涉及定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂结构，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 44 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。

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇21次 · 真题 39 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇5次 · 真题 91 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

weakness B1

n. 缺点

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

undermine C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shared A2

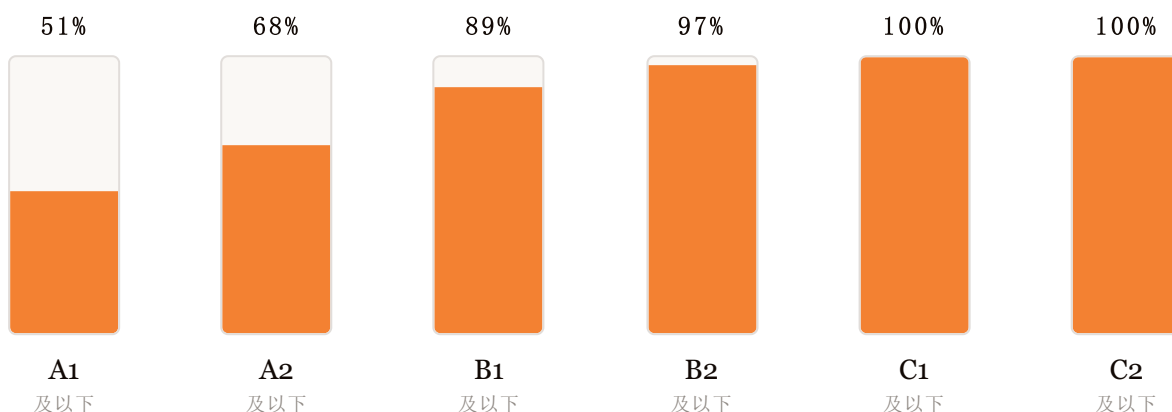
adj. 共享的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **220** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 220 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

220

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

考研英语一 · 2019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 →

2019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2019年 考研英语一英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2019)

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)

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was. I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia. (46)There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

直到我开始撰写一个关于医学期刊的周专栏，并开始从头到尾阅读科学论文，我才意识到许多医学文献常常是多么糟糕。我逐渐能够识别出劣质论文的各种迹象：那种声称每周食用超过一公斤西兰花的人比食用较少者晚年患恶性贫血的可能性高1.17倍的论文。医学期刊中充斥着大量这类无稽之谈，当被广播媒体和大众媒体报道时，既制造了健康恐慌，又引发了短暂的饮食狂热。

Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled "The Natural Selection of Bad Science", published on the Royal Society's open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: (47)nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

为什么会发表如此多的劣质科学研究？最近一篇题为《劣质科学的自然选择》的论文发表在英国皇家学会的开放科学网站上，试图回答这个引人入胜且重要的问题。该论文指出，问题不仅仅在于人们从事劣质科学研究，而在于我们当前的职业晋升体系积极地鼓励这种行为。重要的不是真理，而是发表论文，这几乎已经成

为目的本身。一种通货膨胀式的过程一直在发挥作用:如今任何申请研究职位的人必须发表的论文数量是10年前同一职位所需数量的两倍。那么,不必在意质量,只需计算数量。

(48)Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers. This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account. (49)This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

人们曾试图遏制这种趋势,例如,试图在评估申请人论文时将某种质量衡量标准和数量标准结合起来。这就是著名的引用索引,即一篇论文在科学文献中被引用的次数,其假设是重要论文会比不重要的论文被更频繁地引用。如果不是因为科学家可以轻易安排在其未来的出版物中引用自己,或者让同事为他们这样做以换取类似的好处,这本该是合理的。

Boiling down an individual's output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. (50)If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

将个人的学术成果归结为简单的指标,如发表数量或期刊影响力,在时间、精力和模糊性方面节省了大量成本。不幸的是,使用简单的量化指标来评估研究人员的价值,其长期代价可能会相当高昂。如果我们真正地确保我们的科学既有意义又可重复,我们必须确保我们的机构鼓励那种类型的科学研究。

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】The Spectator《旁观者》2017.06.06-篇题为Why is so much bad science published(为什么这么多劣质科学文章被发表)的文章。

【主旨】现行科研评价体系催生大量劣质科学

全篇是一篇带批判态度的社科评论:作者从亲身读医学论文谈起,指出医学文献里充斥伪科学,进而追问 Why is so much bad science published?, 答案是 our current system of career advancement positively encourages it——评价体系重发表数量、轻真理质量,连引用指数也能被操纵。定调要害是 What is important is not truth, but publication, 全文凡涉及 quality / quantity、citation、metrics 的褒贬取义都得贴着这个批判基调。

【指代】 this kind of nonsense 指代上文的伪相关结论

46 句的 this kind of nonsense 必须回第 1 段还原：它指作者举的那类荒谬结论 people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia，即把吃西兰花和患恶性贫血强行挂钩的伪科学，译成「这类无稽之谈 / 胡说」才有着落。

this tendency 指代「重数量轻质量」的风气

48 句的 this tendency 承接第 2 段结尾 Never mind the quality, then, count the number., 指科研界只数论文篇数、不顾质量的倾向，翻译时点出「这种（重量不重质的）倾向」语境才完整。

that kind of science 指代「有意义且可重复」的科学

50 句句末 that kind of science 回指本句前半的 science is both meaningful and reproducible，即「既有意义又可重复的科学」，不能含糊译成「那种科学」。

citation index 全篇统一译「引用指数 / 被引次数」

第 3 段核心术语 the famed citation index，作者解释为 the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature，48、49 两句都围绕它，统一译作「引用指数（被引次数）」，避免前后用词不一。

(46) There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

【意群】 There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals (主干 (there be 句)) ★

采分 → 医学期刊里有大量这类无稽之谈

难点：this kind of nonsense 回指 + nonsense 取义

this kind of nonsense 须按第一步还原成第 1 段那类伪相关结论 people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely...to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia，译「这类无稽之谈 / 胡说」；nonsense 不是「废话」，在此是「毫无道理的伪科学结论」。

which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, (which 定语从句 + 内嵌 when 时间状语) ★ 采分 → 这些无稽之谈，当被广播媒体和非专业大众媒体采纳时

难点：which 指代 nonsense; taken up 与 lay press 取义

which 指代的是前面的 nonsense（这类伪科学），不是 journals——看后文「制造健康恐慌」可反推；take up 在此是「采纳、拿来传播」而非「拿起」；the lay press 的 lay 是熟词僻义「外行的、非专业的」，指面向大众的通俗媒体。

generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms. (which 从句的谓语 (与 generates 主体是 which=nonsense)) ★ 采分 → 既制造健康恐慌，又制造昙花一现的饮食热潮

难点：short-lived 与 dietary enthusiasms 具体化

short-lived 直译「短命的」不通，汉化为「昙花一现的、来去匆匆的」；dietary enthusiasms 抽象名词具体化为「（一阵阵的）饮食热 / 养生热」，比硬译「饮食热情」自然。

【调序】 which 定语从句较长，拆成后置分句

which 引导的从句较长、还套着 when 插入语，若硬提到先行词前译成「.....的无稽之谈」会冗长难读。宜把先行词 nonsense 用「这类无稽之谈」重复一次另起一句，再接「一旦被.....采纳，就会制造.....」；when taken up by... 这段被动插入语转成主动「（这类无稽之谈）一旦被.....采纳」。

【译文】 医学期刊里充斥着大量这类无稽之谈，这些无稽之谈一旦被广播媒体和非专业的大众报刊拿去传播，就会既制造健康恐慌，又掀起一阵阵昙花一现的饮食热潮。

(47) nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago.

【意群】 nowadays anyone applying for a research post (时间状语 + 主语 (含 applying 现在分词后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 如今任何申请研究职位的人

难点: **applying for 现在分词作后置定语; post 取义**

applying for a research post 是现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 anyone，等于 anyone who applies for...，汉化时前移译成「申请研究职位的（任何人）」；post 是熟词僻义「职位、岗位」，不是「邮件 / 柱子」。

has to have published twice the number of papers (谓语 (完成式不定式) + 宾语) ★ 采分 → 必须已经发表了两倍数量的论文

难点: **twice the number of 倍数表达**

twice the number of papers 是「论文数量的两倍」，即「两倍数量的论文」；has to have published 是「必须已经发表」（完成式强调到申请时已完成），不要漏掉「已经」这层完成意味。

that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. (that 定语从句修饰 the number of papers (含虚拟语气)) ★ 采分 → (这一数量是) 仅仅 10 年前申请同一职位本会被要求的

难点: **比较基准还原 + would have been required 虚拟**

that 从句修饰 the number (论文数量)，交代对照基准：把 twice 还原成完整比较——「是 10 年前申请同一职位所要求篇数的两倍」。would have been required 是对过去的虚拟「(当年) 本会要求的」，译时点出「(10 年前) 所要求的」即可，不必生硬带「本会」。

【调序】 that 比较从句前移，整合成「是.....的两倍」

twice 和它的比较基准 (that 从句) 原文分隔在两端，汉语要合到一处。把 that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago 提前整合，译成「.....是 10 年前申请同一职位所要求篇数的两倍」，让倍数和基准紧挨着，读者一眼看清比的是什么。

【译文】 如今，任何申请研究职位的人，其发表的论文数量都必须达到仅仅 10 年前申请同一职位所要求篇数的两倍。

(48) Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers.

【意群】 Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, (主干 (被动) + to 不定式作目的) ★ 采分 → (人们) 已经做出种种努力来遏制这种倾向

难点: 被动语态转主动 + this tendency 还原 + curb 取义

Attempts have been made 是被动, 汉语宜转无主句 / 主动「(人们) 已做出努力」; this tendency 按第一步回指第 2 段 Never mind the quality, then, count the number., 指「只数论文篇数、不顾质量」的倾向; curb 是「遏制、抑制」, 非「路缘」。

for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity (举例 + by 方式状语 (incorporate...)) ★ 采分 → 例如, 通过设法把某种对质量和数量的衡量都纳入

难点: A as well as B 语序 + incorporate...into 搭配 + measure 取义

quality as well as quantity 重心在 quality, 意为「不仅数量、还有质量」, 译时把质量摆出来; incorporate A into B 是「把 A 纳入 B」固定搭配, into 的宾语在下一块; measure 此处是「衡量标准、尺度」, 不是「措施」。

into the assessment of an applicant's papers. (into 介词短语 (incorporate 的去向)) ★ 采分 → 纳入对申请者论文的评估之中

难点: assessment of...承接 incorporate into

这块是 incorporate...into 的落点, 与上一块连读: 把质量衡量「纳入对申请者论文的评估当中」。assessment 译「评估、考评」。

【调序】 被动转主动 + by 状语理顺为「通过.....来.....」

Attempts have been made 被动转成「(人们) 做出了种种努力」; to curb this tendency 作目的, 译「来遏制这种倾向」; by trying to incorporate... 方式状语顺接为「例如, (其办法是) 设法把.....纳入.....」。整句按「做出努力—为遏制倾向—具体办法是.....」的汉语顺序铺开。

【译文】 人们已经做出种种努力来遏制这种倾向, 例如, 设法把对质量 (而不只是数量) 的某种衡量标准, 纳入对申请者论文的评估当中。

(49) This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

【意群】 This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that (主句(虚拟) + if it were not for 条件 + that 同位语引导) ★ 采分 → 要不是因为这样一个事实, 这种做法本来是合理的

难点: **if it were not for 虚拟句型 + This 回指**

if it were not for... 是固定虚拟句型「要不是因为.....」, 全句是与现实相反的假设, 主句 would be 译「本来会是」; This 回指第 3 段用引用指数评判论文的做法 the famed citation index, 译「这种(用引用指数评判的)做法」更清楚。

scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, (the fact 的同位语从句(前半)) ★ 采分 → 科学家可以轻而易举地安排在自己未来的论文里引用自己

难点: **cite themselves 自引 + arrange to 取义**

cite themselves 「引用自己(的论文)」即学界所谓「自引」; arrange to 此处是「设法安排去做」; 这块点破第 3 段引用指数 the number of times a paper has been quoted 可被人为操纵——自己引自己来刷被引次数。

or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours. (同位语从句(后半, 与前半并列)) ★ 采分 → 或者让同行替他们这样做, 以换取类似的回报

难点: **get sb to do / do so 回指 / in return for / favours**

get associates to do so 是「让同行(伙伴)这样做」, do so 回指上一块的 cite (即替他们引用); associates 「同行、同事」; in return for similar favours 「作为回报、投桃报李」, favours 是「人情、帮忙」, 不是「偏爱」。

【调序】 **if 条件前置 + that 同位语拆成解释句**

汉语习惯把条件放前、结论放后, 故把 if it were not for the fact 提到句首译「要不是因为存在这样一个事实」, 主句 This would be reasonable 放后译「这种做法本来是合理的」; that 引导的同位语从句较长, 拆出来另起, 用冒号或「即」承接, 把「科学家如何操纵自引」展开说。

【译文】 **如果不是因为存在这样一个事实, 这种做法本来是合理的: 科学家可以轻而易举地安排在自己日后的论文里引用自己, 或者让同行替他们这样做, 作为回报再给对方类似的好处。**

(50) If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

【意群】 If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, (if 条件状语从句 (含 about ensuring that 宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 如果我们真的想确保我们的科学既有意义又可重复

难点: be serious about 取义 + reproducible 术语

be serious about doing 是「认真对待、真想做某事」, 不是「严肃」; reproducible 是科研术语「可重复 (验证) 的」, 指实验结果能被他人重做出来, 不可译成「可复制」; both...and... 两项 meaningful、reproducible 都要译出。

we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science. (主句 + that 宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 我们就必须确保我们的体制鼓励那种科学

难点: institutions 取义 + that kind of science 回指

institutions 此处是「(科研) 体制、制度 / 机构」而非「学院」, 结合全文批判评价制度, 取「制度 / 体制」更贴; that kind of science 回指本句前半 science is both meaningful and reproducible, 须译实成「这种既有意义又可重复的科学」, 不能含糊译「那种科学」。

【调序】 if 从句在前、主句在后, 顺译即可

原句语序「If..., we must...」与汉语「如果....., 我们就必须.....」完全吻合, 属基本无需调序的平铺句, 顺着译即可。唯一要动的是把句末 that kind of science 展开还原成「这种既有意义又可重复的科学」。

【译文】 如果我们真心想确保自己的科学既有意义又能被重复验证, 我们就必须确保我们的 (科研) 制度鼓励的正是这种科学。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was.

第1段, 第1句

强调句 "It was ... that" 结构和宾语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式, 且本句强调的是时间状语这一常见用法。宾语从句由疑问副词引导也是常考形式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子, 代表性很强。

I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia.

第1段，第2句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、成分划分训练价值和结构典型性上都得分较高，唯有时态难度较低；综合来看，它是一个结构复杂、嵌套深、成分丰富且贴近真题句式的优质练习句，非常适合作为定语从句嵌套、比较结构成分划分和多层从句归属判断的训练材料，整体推荐优先级高。

There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

第1段，第3句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句 + 定语从句修饰核心名词，定语从句内部插入状语从句。这种多层嵌套、插入语分隔主谓的句式在学术类文章和新闻报道中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类复杂句。

A recent paper, titled "The Natural Selection of Bad Science", published on the Royal Society's open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question.

第2段，第2句

"主语 + 过去分词后置定语 + 谓语 + 不定式宾语" 是考研阅读中极常见的句式,尤其是学术文献引用场景,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句

It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it.

第2段，第3句

本句的结构（主句 + 宾语从句 + 并列表语从句）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"not merely...but..." 的并列否定转折也是典型的学术表达方式，掌握后可大量复用于类似长难句的分析

What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself.

第2段，第4句

本句结构高度典型：主语从句作主语、“not ... but ...”否定转折结构、非限制性定语从句修饰名词，这三种结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主语从句 + 系表结构是学术和正式文体的常见模式，“not ... but ...”用于对比强调也是考试中的常考点，非限制性定语从句则是长难句的标配。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可以直接迁移到大量类似句型，实用性很强。

There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago.

第2段，第5句

冒号连接两个主句进行解释说明、定语从句修饰宾语中的名词、情态动词加完成式不定式表达必要性，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，倍数表达和虚拟对比也是常考语言现象，典型性很强

This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account.

第3段，第2句

本句主干识别相对容易，但嵌套层次丰富、涉及多种时态语态和省略现象，成分种类全面且含多个典型考点（定语从句省略、独立主格、比较结构省略），结构在真题中高频出现。综合来看，本句既有一定挑战性又不至于过难，成分和结构都有较高的训练和迁移价值，适合作为中上等难度的练习句优先掌握。

This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

第3段，第3句

成分种类丰富：主句含主系表结构，条件从句含形式主语、介词短语状语、嵌套的同位语从句，同位语从句内含情态动词谓语、并列动词结构、不定式宾语、复合宾语。特别是“get associates to do so”的复合宾语结构、不定式作宾语、同位语从句识别等都是高频易错点，训练价值高。

If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

第4段，第3句

条件从句搭配情态动词主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句的多重嵌套也是学术文本常见结构；"be serious about doing" 搭配以及 "ensure that" 用法都是典型表达；掌握本句结构可迁移至大量类似真题句型

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 49 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。

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

publish

B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 304 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

cite

B2

v. 引用，引证

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇2次·真题 14 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 80 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 42 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 42 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

citation C1

n. 引用;引文

本篇1次·真题 24 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

royal B1

adj. 王室的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题 17 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

quote B1

v. 引用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

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

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tendency

B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

unfortunately

B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

considerable

B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

positively

B2

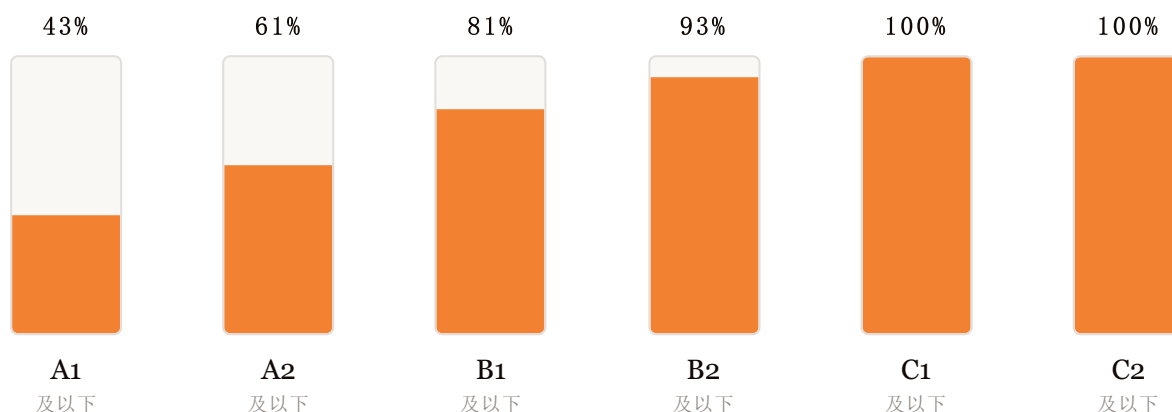
adv. 积极地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 175 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **175** 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 7%。



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 175 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

175

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 2019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 →

2019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2019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(2019)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Suppose you are working for the “Aiding Rural Primary School” project of your university. Write an email to answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying the details of the project. You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

【参考范文·100 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Peter, I am Li Ming, a coordinator of the “Aiding Rural Primary School” project. Thank you for your interest in joining us as a volunteer.

Here are the details you asked about. This summer, from July 15th to August 15th, our team will travel to a village school in Yunnan Province. Volunteers are expected to teach English, art and basic computer skills to local children. Accommodation and meals will be provided free of charge. If you wish to sign up, please send your resume to aiding@163.com before June 30th.

Looking forward to working with you. Yours sincerely, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的彼得：我是李明，「助力乡村小学」项目的一名协调员。感谢你有意以志愿者身份加入我们。

以下是你询问的详情。今年暑假，从七月十五日到八月十五日，我们团队将前往云南省的一所乡村小学。志愿者需要为当地孩子教授英语、美术和基础电脑技能。食宿将免费提供。如果你希望报名，请在六月三十日前把简历发送至 aiding@163.com。

期待与你共事。此致 李明

【第 1 段】身份先行、接住咨询。首段用「先认人再接话」：I am Li Ming, a coordinator... 一句交代身份，Thank you for your interest in joining us as a volunteer 正面回应对方的 inquiry，两句就完成了「表明身份+answer the inquiry」，为下文细节开路。

【第2段】疑问链坐实全部细节。主体段按「按疑问链铺细节」逐问作答：teach English, art and basic computer skills 答做什么，from July 15th to August 15th... a village school in Yunnan Province 答何时何地，send your resume to aiding@163.com before June 30th 答怎么报名——把 the details of the project 全部说透，句句有实料。

【第3段】礼貌收束合规落款。结尾用「礼貌收束再落款」：Looking forward to working with you 表达期待，Yours sincerely 敬语后署名 Li Ming，严格遵守 Use “Li Ming” instead，全篇不见真名。

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

回信答疑+说明项目详情

一句话钉死：以校方项目工作人员身份，写邮件回复一名外籍学生志愿者的咨询，既要 answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer，又要 specifying the details of the project。注意这是复合任务，两件事都得做到——只寒暄不给细节，或只罗列细节不呼应对方的提问，都算没完成任务。

读者 • 语域

写给外籍志愿者的半正式邮件

读者是 an international student volunteer——一个具体的、来咨询的外国同龄人，不是上级也不是陌生机构。所以语域取「礼貌但亲切的半正式」：称呼可用 Dear + 名字或 Dear volunteer，语气热情、乐于帮忙，避免公文腔或过度生硬。身份上你代表校方项目组，说话要显得可靠、能提供实打实的信息。

中心立意

热情答复并把项目讲清楚

本信的交际目的：友好回应这位志愿者的咨询，并把 the details of the project 一次性说明白，让对方读完就知道该项目是什么、何时何地进行、如何报名参加，从而顺利决定是否加入。

要展开的要点

1. 回应咨询+表明身份

开头点明自己是项目工作人员、感谢对方对 the “Aiding Rural Primary School” project 的关注，正面回应其 inquiry——这既落实了「answer the inquiry」的要求，也给全信定下热情基调。

2. 项目做什么

具体交代项目内容与服务对象：志愿者为乡村小学的孩子教授英语、美术、基础电脑等课程。把「details」落到可感知的活动上，避免只说「项目很有意义」。

3. 何时何地

给出起止时间与地点，例如今年暑假七月中到八月中、前往某乡村小学，并说明食宿安排。时间地点是志愿者最关心的可操作信息，也是「specify the details」的硬落点。

4. 怎么报名参与

写清报名/参与方式：把简历发到指定邮箱、截止日期等。给出明确的下一步动作，信才算真正「答复」了咨询，而不是留下一个悬空的邀请。

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+身份+回应咨询

顶格 Dear + 称呼，随即表明自己是 the “Aiding Rural Primary School” project 的工作人员，并感谢、回应对方的咨询，落实 answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer。

第 2 段 集中铺开项目详情

全信主体，按「做什么—何时何地—怎么报名」把 the details of the project 一次说透，这是全篇的信息核心段。

第 3 段 礼貌收束+落款署名

一句期待合作的礼貌话收尾，另起 Yours sincerely 并按 Use “Li Ming” instead 署名 Li Ming，坚决不出现真名。

第 1 段 自报身份并谢关注

落点：表明自己是 the “Aiding Rural Primary School” project 项目组的一员（如 coordinator），感谢对方有意以志愿者身份加入，正面回应其 inquiry，为下文铺细节做铺垫。

自报身份 · I am Li Ming, a coordinator of the ____ project.

接住对方咨询 · Thank you for your interest in joining us as a ____.

第 2 段 内容/时间地点/报名一次说清

落点：志愿者为乡村小学孩子教授英语、美术、基础电脑；今年暑假七月中至八月中前往某乡村小学，提供食宿；有意者把简历发到指定邮箱并注明截止日期——把 the details of the project 全部坐实。

引出细节 · Here are the details you asked about.

交代时间地点 · From ____ to ____, our team will travel to ____.

说明参与方式 · If you wish to sign up, please send ____ to ____ before ____.

第 3 段 表达期待并署名 Li Ming

落点：用一句 Looking forward... 表达欢迎与期待，随后 Yours sincerely 落款，署名严格写 Li Ming，遵守 Do not use your own name in the email.

期待收尾 · Looking forward to ____ with you.

敬语落款 · Yours sincerely, / Li Ming

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

答疑与细节两件都做到

本题最容易只做一半——要么只热情寒暄没给细节，要么只堆细节不呼应对方咨询。
达标要点：既 answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer，又 specifying the details of the project，两者缺一不可。

结构连贯

三块清晰、主体段有序

本题达标要点：首段身份+回应、主体段细节、结尾+落款三块分明；主体段内用 Here are the details..., from...to..., If you wish to... 让读者顺着读下来，不东一句西一句。

语言准确

时态与固定搭配别错

本题高频错点：表将来的活动安排要用 will travel/will be provided; be interested in、sign up、send... to... 等搭配要用对。用简单正确的句子写满，比堆错句更得分。

字数格式

署名 Li Ming、字数达标

本题铁律：署名必须是 Li Ming，遵守 Do not use your own name in the email 与 Use "Li Ming" instead；正文控制在 about 100 words 的量级，别远低于或大幅超出。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

署了真名

反面示例：结尾写成「Yours sincerely, Wang Fang」（考生自己的真名）——直接违反署名硬性要求，此项失分。修正：无论如何都署「Yours sincerely, Li Ming」。

只夸不给细节

反面示例：「The project is very meaningful and I hope you can join us.」——没有落实 specifying the details of the project。修正：「Volunteers will teach English and art to children at a village school from July 15th to August 15th.」把细节写实。

写成无头无尾的通知

反面示例：开头直接「Our project needs volunteers...」、结尾无 Yours sincerely 也无署名——漏掉邮件格式要素。修正：顶部加「Dear Peter,」，底部加「Yours sincerely, / Li Ming」。

中式英语直译

反面示例：「Welcome you to take part in our project.」（由「欢迎你参加」硬译，welcome 不这样用）。修正：「We would be glad to have you join our project.」

考研英语一 2019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 →

2019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2019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(2019)

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 implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



途 中

【参考范文·195 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, two hikers are resting on a mountain path. One, still carrying his backpack and leaning on a walking stick, kindly hands a bottle of water to his companion, saying "Don't give up. Take a rest and then keep climbing." The exhausted man, however, sits on the ground with his hands on his chin, complaining "I'm tired; I won't climb any more."

Simple as it is, the cartoon conveys a profound message about perseverance. The mountain symbolizes the goals we pursue in life, while the tired man represents those who readily give up when confronted with difficulties. What the drawing truly advocates is that we should not abandon our journey halfway; instead, a short rest, together with encouragement from others, can help us recover and press on toward the summit.

In my view, persistence is the key that distinguishes achievers from quitters. History offers countless examples: Thomas Edison failed thousands of times before inventing the light bulb, yet he never stopped. Therefore,

whenever we feel like giving up, we should catch our breath, gather our courage and continue climbing, for success always belongs to those who refuse to quit.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的那样，两名登山者正在山路上歇脚。其中一人仍背着双肩包、拄着拐杖，善意地把一瓶水递给同伴，说道：“别放弃，休息一下再接着爬。”而那名精疲力竭的人却瘫坐在地、双手托腮，抱怨道：“我累了，不爬了。”

画面虽简单，却传递出一个关于坚持的深刻寓意。那座山象征着我们人生中追求的目标，而疲惫言弃的人则代表那些一遇困难就轻易放弃的人。漫画真正倡导的是：我们不应半途而废；相反，短暂的休整加上他人的鼓励，能帮我们恢复力气、继续向顶峰进发。

在我看来，坚持正是区分成功者与放弃者的关键。历史上不乏这样的例子：托马斯·爱迪生在发明电灯前失败了千百次，却从未停下。因此，每当我们想要放弃时，都应先喘口气、鼓起勇气继续攀登，因为成功永远属于那些不肯放弃的人。

【第1段】描图段：一句总起加 while 对比。本段用 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 开场总起画面，再以 One ..., while ... 的对照把“递水相劝”和“瘫坐言弃”摆在一起，只客观陈述动作与对话，未提前抒情，落实了描述段功能。

【第2段】寓意段：象征映射点破深意。本段以 Simple as it is 过渡，用 The mountain symbolizes ... while the tired man represents ... 把山与言弃者一一映射到现实，再用 What the drawing truly advocates is that ... 点破倡导坚持的深层寓意，是全篇得分核心。

【第3段】评论段：表态加事例加呼吁。本段以 In my view 亮明立场，用 History offers countless examples 引出爱迪生事例作证，末句 Therefore, whenever we feel like giving up, we should ... 收束并回扣中心，做到首尾呼应。

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

描述→释义→评论按序做全

本题不是让你抒情，而是把三件事按序做全：先 describe the picture briefly，再 interpret the implied meaning，最后 give your comments。三段缺一不可，其中释义段是得分核心，评论段决定档次。

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题属图画评论型大作文，没有具体收信人，写给阅卷老师看，用正式、客观的书面议论语体即可，不需要称呼与落款；正文之外不必署真名，只需把画面—寓意—评论说清楚。

配图要读出

一劝一弃的对比 + 标题“途中”

标题 途中 暗示这是奋斗半途。画中一人 右手拿着一瓶水做递出的姿势 并劝道 别呀，休息一下再接着爬，另一人却 坐在地上双手托着下巴，表情痛苦，说 累了，我不爬了。这“一劝一弃”的对比就是全篇可写点：山 = 目标，劝 = 坚持，弃 = 半途而废。

中心立意

贵在坚持，勿半途而废

全篇中心论点：面对困难与疲惫不应轻言放弃，稍作休整后继续攀登，唯有坚持者才能抵达目标之巅。这一句要在寓意段点破、在评论段重申。

要展开的要点

1. 画面：一劝一弃的对比

第一段落点——客观描出两人：拄杖递水者出言相劝 别呀，休息一下再接着爬，托腮者痛苦言弃 累了，我不爬了，为后文寓意埋线。

2. 寓意：山即目标，弃即半途

第二段落点——把画面映射到现实：山间小路象征人生奋斗之路，疲惫言弃者代表那些一遇困难就想放弃的人，漫画倡导的是坚持与相互鼓励。

3. 评论：坚持加事例加建议

第三段落点——亮明个人态度“坚持者胜”，用一个名人坚持的事例作证，最后给出“想放弃时先喘口气再继续”的建议收束。

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 客观描述画面

用一两句抓住两个人物、递水与拄杖的动作、两个对话框，客观呈现“一劝一弃”，不加主观评价。

第 2 段 揭示深层寓意

由画面引申到现实：点破山 = 目标、弃 = 半途而废，说清漫画褒扬坚持、倡导相互鼓励的深意，这是得分核心段。

第 3 段 评论加建议收束

表明个人立场，用名人事例支撑，最后给出建议并回扣中心，呼应寓意结束全文。

第 1 段 两登山者：一人劝、一人弃

落到具体：山路上两名登山者休息，一人背包拄杖、递水相劝 别呀，休息一下再接着爬；另一人瘫坐托腮、表情痛苦地说 累了，我不爬了。

描图开场句架 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, + (画面主体在做什么) . 用来一句总起画面。

拉出两人对比 · One ..., while the other ..., 用 while 把“劝”与“弃”两个人物摆到一句里对照。

第 2 段 山象征目标，倡导坚持互勉

落到具体：山间小路象征人生奋斗历程，疲惫言弃者代表一遇困难就放弃的人；漫画真正倡导的是不半途而废，休整加他人鼓励能让人重拾力气、继续登顶。

由图转寓意 · Simple as it is, the cartoon conveys a profound message about + (主题词，如 perseverance) . 用倒装让步句把话题从画面拨到寓意。

象征映射 · The ... symbolizes ..., while ... represents ..., 把画面元素一一对应到现实所指。

第3段 坚持者胜，喘息后继续攀登

落到具体：坚持是区分成功者与放弃者的关键，以爱迪生历经千百次失败终成发明为例；想放弃时应先喘口气、鼓起勇气继续爬，成功属于不肯放弃的人。

亮明个人评论 · In my view, + (你的看法) . 用来在评论段开头表态。

举例支撑 · History offers countless examples: + (人物) + did ... before ..., 用名人事例给观点作证。

呼吁收尾 · Therefore, whenever we ..., we should ..., for + (回扣中心的一句) . 用来收束并首尾呼应。

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

寓意段不能空

本题最容易在 interpret the implied meaning 上失分：只把画面复述一遍、不点破“山象征目标、倡导坚持”，第二段就空了。务必让寓意与画面细节对得上。

结构连贯

三段各司其职、比例得当

描述、寓意、评论三段清楚分开，描述别写太长挤占后两段；用 while 拉对比、用 Therefore 收尾，读起来一气呵成。

语言准确

描图句式换着用

As is vividly depicted... 与 The cartoon conveys... 等句型分散在不同段落，避免堆砌；象征、寓意等词用准，别把 symbolize、represent 混用错。

字数格式

控字数、分三段、不署名

本题为图画评论 essay，正文严格落在 Directions 规定的 160-200 words 内，分描述—寓意—评论三段，正文不出现真实姓名。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只描述加一句空结论

反面示例：There are two men on a mountain. One gives water to the other. The tired man does not want to climb. So we should not give up. (通篇复述画面，寓意与评论各只一句、空洞)。修正：补出寓意段——The mountain symbolizes our goals, and the tired man stands for those who quit easily when facing hardship——再用一个坚持成功的事例撑起评论段。

脱离漫画自说自话

反面示例：把“途中”硬扯成“环境保护刻不容缓”，与 累了，我不爬了 的放弃主题完全无关。修正：紧扣一劝一弃写“坚持与放弃”，让寓意与画面的言弃、相劝细节严丝合缝。

中式英语硬译对话

反面示例：Don't don't, rest a little then continue climb. (照 别呀，休息一下再接着爬 逐字硬译，语法零乱)。修正：Don't give up. Take a rest and then keep climbing.——用完整、地道的英文转述其意。

考研英语一 · 2019年 · 全卷构成

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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