

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2020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)

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this 3 should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7 crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof. 12 the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is 13 to follow the FSA advice. 14, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a 15.

Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be 16 up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables, without the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living? 17, the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods 18, but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, their 19 risks coming across as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just 20 with no one listening.

1. [A] In
[B] On
[C] Till
[D] Towards
2. [A] match
[B] express
[C] satisfy
[D] influence
3. [A] patience
[B] concern
[C] surprise
[D] enjoyment

4. [A] intensified
[B] guaranteed
[C] compelled
[D] privileged
5. [A] ignored
[B] received
[C] issued
[D] cancelled
6. [A] under
[B] by
[C] for
[D] at
7. [A] forget
[B] avoid
[C] finish
[D] regret
8. [A] easily
[B] regularly
[C] partially
[D] initially
9. [A] If
[B] Since
[C] While
[D] Unless
10. [A] conclusive
[B] external
[C] secondary
[D] negative
11. [A] likely
[B] bound
[C] insufficient
[D] slow
12. [A] In addition to
[B] At the cost of
[C] On the basis of
[D] In contrast to

13. [A] interesting
[B] fortunate
[C] urgent
[D] advisable
14. [A] As usual
[B] After all
[C] By definition
[D] In particular
15. [A] connection
[B] combination
[C] resemblance
[D] pattern
16. [A] made
[B] used
[C] saved
[D] served
17. [A] To be brief
[B] For instance
[C] To be fair
[D] In general
18. [A] entirely
[B] gradually
[C] reluctantly
[D] carefully
19. [A] promise
[B] competition
[C] experience
[D] campaign
20. [A] follow up
[B] end up
[C] open up
[D] pick up

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

A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK "town of culture" award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain's towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run "year of culture" washes in and washes out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

A "town of culture" could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

21. Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could_____

- [A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.
- [B] promote cooperation among Britain's towns.
- [C] increase the economic strength of Britain's towns.
- [D] focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events.

22. According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as_____

- [A] a sensible compromise.
- [B] a self-deceiving attempt.
- [C] an eye-catching bonus.
- [D] an inaccessible target.

23. The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it_____

- [A] endeavours to maintain its image.
- [B] meets the aspiration of its people.
- [C] brings its local arts to prominence.
- [D] commits to its long-term growth.

24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present_____

- [A] a contrasting case.
- [B] a supporting example.
- [C] a background story.
- [D] a related topic.

25. What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?

- [A] Skeptical.
- [B] Objective.
- [C] Favourable.
- [D] Critical.

Text 2

Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money. Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015. The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies. In some ways it has been very successful. More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

Yet the new system has not yet worked out any cheaper for the universities. Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of

preparing an article. These range from around £500 to £5,000, and apparently the work gets more expensive the more that publishers do it. A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these "article preparation costs" had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation. In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places. In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

26. Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because_____

- ☐ [A] its funding has enjoyed a steady increase.
- ☐ [B] its marketing strategy has been successful.
- ☐ [C] its payment for peer review is reduced.
- ☐ [D] its content acquisition costs nothing.

27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have_____

- ☐ [A] thrived mainly on university libraries.
- ☐ [B] gone through an existential crisis.
- ☐ [C] revived the publishing industry.
- ☐ [D] financed researchers generously.

28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?

- ☐ [A] Relieved.
- ☐ [B] Puzzled.
- ☐ [C] Concerned.
- ☐ [D] Encouraged.

29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms_____

- ☐ [A] allow publishers some room to make money.
- ☐ [B] render publishing much easier for scientists.
- ☐ [C] reduce the cost of publication substantially.
- ☐ [D] free universities from financial burdens.

30. Which of the following characterizes the scientific publishing model?

- ☐ [A] Trial subscription is offered.
- ☐ [B] Labour triumphs over status.
- ☐ [C] Costs are well controlled.
- ☐ [D] The few feed on the many.

Text 3

Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field. But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provides a case in point.

Haddad and Lewis are concerned that more than half the state-government boards are less than 40 percent female. In order to ensure that elite women have more such opportunities, they have proposed imposing government quotas. If the bills become law, state boards and commissions will be required to set aside 50 percent of board seats for women by 2022.

The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies. In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an "important" policy interest. Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection".

But are such government mandates even necessary? Female participation on corporate boards may not currently mirror the percentage of women in the general population, but so what?

The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference. According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

Writing in The New Republic, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a "golden skirt" phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards.

Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.

31. The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will_____

- [A] help little to reduce gender bias.
- [B] pose a threat to the state government.
- [C] raise women's position in politics.
- [D] greatly broaden career options.

32. Which of the following is true of the California measure?

- [A] It has irritated private business owners.
- [B] It is welcomed by the Supreme Court.
- [C] It may go against the Constitution.
- [D] It will settle the prior controversies.

33. The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate_____
- [A] the harm from arbitrary board decision.
 - [B] the importance of constitutional guarantees.
 - [C] the pressure on women in global corporations.
 - [D] the needlessness of government interventions.
34. Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to_____
- [A] the underestimation of elite women's role.
 - [B] the objection to female participation on boards.
 - [C] the entry of unqualified candidates into the board.
 - [D] the growing tension between labor and management.
35. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- [A] Women's need in employment should be considered.
 - [B] Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking.
 - [C] Everyone should try hard to promote social justice.
 - [D] Major social issues should be the focus of legislation.

Text 4

Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France. Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services. Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a "GAFA tax," meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

The digital services tax now awaits the signature of President Emmanuel Macron, who has expressed support for the measure, and it could go into effect within the next few weeks. But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue. Instead, the digital services tax is part of a much larger trend, with countries over the past few years proposing or putting in place an alphabet soup of new international tax provisions. They have included Britain's DPT. (diverted profits tax), Australia's MAAL (multinational anti-avoidance law), and India's SEP (significant economic presence) test, to name but a few. At the same time, the European Union, Spain, Britain and several other countries have all seriously contemplated digital services taxes.

These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right. In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

In response to these many unilateral measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is currently working with 131 countries to reach a consensus by the end of 2020 on an international

solution. Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

France's planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.

36. The French Senate has passed a bill to ____
- [A] regulate digital services platforms.
 - [B] protect French companies' interests.
 - [C] impose a levy on tech multinationals.
 - [D] curb the influence of advertising.
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax ____
- [A] may trigger countermeasures against France.
 - [B] is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad.
 - [C] aims to ease international trade tensions.
 - [D] will prompt the tech giants to quit France.
38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that ____
- [A] redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured.
 - [B] the current international tax system needs upgrading.
 - [C] tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented.
 - [D] all countries ought to enjoy equal taxing rights.
39. It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that the OECD's current work ____
- [A] is being resisted by US companies.
 - [B] needs to be readjusted immediately.
 - [C] is faced with uncertain prospects.
 - [D] needs to involve more countries.
40. Which of the following might be the best title for this text?
- [A] France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions
 - [B] France leads the charge on Digital Tax
 - [C] France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals
 - [D] France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In a social situation, eye contact with another person can show that you are paying attention in a friendly way. But it can also be antagonistic, such as when a political candidate turns toward their competitor during a debate and makes eye contact that signals hostility. Here's what hard science reveals about eye contact:

(41)_____

We know that a typical infant will instinctively gaze into its mother's eyes, and she will look back. This mutual gaze is a major part of the attachment between mother and child. In adulthood, looking someone else in a pleasant way can be a complimentary sign of paying attention. It can catch someone's attention in a crowded room, "Eye contact and smile" can signal availability and confidence, a common-sense notion supported in studies by psychologist Monica Moore.

(42)_____

Neuroscientist Bonnie Auyeung found that the hormone oxytocin increased the amount of eye contact from men toward the interviewer during a brief interview when the direction of their gaze was recorded. This was also found in high-functioning men with some autistic spectrum symptoms, who may tend to avoid eye contact. Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored by other researchers, using advanced methods of brain scanning.

(43)_____

With the use of eye-tracking technology, Julia Minson of the Harvard Kennedy School of Government concluded that eye contact can signal very different kinds of messages, depending on the situation. While eye contact may be a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations, it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations. "Whether you're a politician or a parent, it might be helpful to keep in mind that trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you," said Minson.

(44)_____

When we look at a face or a picture, our eyes pause on one spot at a time, often on the eyes or mouth. These pauses typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot, until several important points in the image are registered like a series of snapshots. How the whole image is then assembled and perceived is still a mystery although it is the subject of current research.

(45)_____

In people who score high in a test of neuroticism, a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety, eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance, according to the Finnish researcher Jari Hietanen and colleagues. "Our findings indicate that people do not only feel different when they are the centre of attention but that their brain reactions also differ." A more direct finding is that people who scored highly for negative emotions like anxiety looked at others for shorter periods of time and reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them.

- [A] Eye fixations are brief
- [B] Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude
- [C] Eye contact can be a friendly social signal
- [D] Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact
- [E] Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated
- [F] Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers
- [G] Eye contact can be aggressive.

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)

Following the explosion of creativity in Florence during the 14th century known as the Renaissance, the modern world saw a departure from what it had once known. It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being. Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition. (46)with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. (47)Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe. Copernicus theorized in 1543 that all of the planets that we knew of revolved not around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own expense. Offering up such a theory during a time of high tension between scientific and religious minds was branded as heresy and any such heretics that continued to spread these lies were to be punished by imprisonment or even death.

(48)Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore. It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists. This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of the 17th century. (49)As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.

The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress. (50)Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know', after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?" It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

The Students Union of your university has assigned you to inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest. Write a notice in about 100 words.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the notice. (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)

2020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2020年 考研英语一完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空原文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语一真题(2020)

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)

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this 3 should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

即使家庭不像以前那样频繁地坐在一起吃饭，数百万英国人在这个周末仍然会享用该国伟大传统之一：周日烤肉。在寒冷的冬日，很少有烹饪乐趣能与之相媲美。然而正如我们现在报道的，食品警察决心要让这种享受成为又一种保证会损害我们健康的负罪感快乐。

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7 crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans. 食品标准局(FSA)已发布公开警告，提醒人们注意一种叫做丙烯酰胺的化合物的风险，这种化合物在某些食物高温烹饪时形成。这意味着人们应该避免把烤土豆烤得酥脆，拒绝薄底披萨，只把面包烤到半熟。但支持这种危言耸听建议的证据在哪里？虽然研究表明丙烯酰胺会对小鼠造成神经损伤，但没有确凿证据表明它会导致人类患癌。

Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof. 12 the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is 13 to follow the FSA advice. 14, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a 15.

科学家们说这种化合物可能致癌，但没有确凿的科学证据。基于预防原则，可以说遵循FSA的建议是明智的。毕竟，在找到证据证明吸烟与癌症之间存在联系之前，多年来一直有传言称吸烟会致癌。

Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be 16 up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables, without the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living? 17 , the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods 18 , but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, their 19 risks coming across as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just 20 with no one listening.

毫无疑问，周日总可以端上一块水煮牛肉配一些蒸蔬菜，不要Yorkshire pudding也不要酒。但这样的生活值得过吗？公平地说，FSA表示它并非要求人们完全戒掉烤制食品，而是减少一生的摄入量。然而，他们的宣传活动有被视为强势和过度保护的风险。持续不断的健康恐慌最终只会导致无人理睬。

1. ☐ A] In
☐ B] On
☐ C] Till
☐ D] Towards
2. ☐ A] match
☐ B] express
☐ C] satisfy
☐ D] influence
3. ☐ A] patience
☐ B] concern
☐ C] surprise
☐ D] enjoyment
4. ☐ A] intensified
☐ B] guaranteed
☐ C] compelled
☐ D] privileged
5. ☐ A] ignored
☐ B] received
☐ C] issued
☐ D] cancelled
6. ☐ A] under
☐ B] by
☐ C] for
☐ D] at
7. ☐ A] forget
☐ B] avoid
☐ C] finish
☐ D] regret

8. ☐ A] easily
☐ B] regularly
☐ C] partially
☐ D] initially
9. ☐ A] If
☐ B] Since
☐ C] While
☐ D] Unless
10. ☐ A] conclusive
☐ B] external
☐ C] secondary
☐ D] negative
11. ☐ A] likely
☐ B] bound
☐ C] insufficient
☐ D] slow
12. ☐ A] In addition to
☐ B] At the cost of
☐ C] On the basis of
☐ D] In contrast to
13. ☐ A] interesting
☐ B] fortunate
☐ C] urgent
☐ D] advisable
14. ☐ A] As usual
☐ B] After all
☐ C] By definition
☐ D] In particular
15. ☐ A] connection
☐ B] combination
☐ C] resemblance
☐ D] pattern
16. ☐ A] made
☐ B] used
☐ C] saved
☐ D] served

17. [A] To be brief
[B] For instance
[C] To be fair
[D] In general
18. [A] entirely
[B] gradually
[C] reluctantly
[D] carefully
19. [A] promise
[B] competition
[C] experience
[D] campaign
20. [A] follow up
[B] end up
[C] open up
[D] pick up

1. ____

【答案】 [B] On 固定搭配

【线索】 具体某一天前用 on

线索就在本句内 __ (1) __ a cold winter's day。a cold winter's day 是'某个具体的日子'，英语里'在某天'恒用介词 on (on a cold day / on that morning)，这条搭配规则直接指向答案。

【选项】 A) In X in 不接具体某一天

In 用于较大时间段 (in winter、in the morning)，不与'a cold winter's day'这种具体某天搭配。

B) On ✓ on + 具体某一天，搭配正确

On 正是表示'在某个具体日子'的介词，与 a cold winter's day 完全契合，自然引出'在寒冷冬日里没什么美食能比得上它'。

C) Till X till 表'直到'，语义不通

Till 意为'直到某时为止'，放进'__一个寒冷冬日'里语义不通，也不与'某天'构成地点/时点框架。

D) Towards X towards 表方向/临近，不合

Towards 表'朝向/接近'，towards evening 可指'傍晚时分'，但与'a cold winter's day'搭配不当、语义也不对。

【验证】 代回后是 On a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can __ (2) __ it, '在寒冷的冬日里'作时间状语，引出对烤肉的赞美，与全文'替美食辩护'的开篇基调自洽。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] match 词义辨析

【线索】 few + can, 表'几乎没有别的能比得上'

线索是本句的否定主语结构 few culinary pleasures can __ (2) __ it. few (几乎没有) + 后文盛赞, 说明作者要表达'几乎没有别的美食能与之相比/匹敌', 答案应是'比得上、匹敌'之义。

【选项】 A) match ✓ match=比得上/匹敌, 正合语境

match 意为'与.....相匹敌、比得上', 'few pleasures can match it'即'几乎没有别的乐趣能比得上它', 是对烤肉的最高赞美, 与 few culinary pleasures 完美契合。

B) express X express=表达, 主宾不通

express 意为'表达', '乐趣表达它'语义不通, 乐趣不是表达的施动者。

C) satisfy X satisfy=满足, 逻辑反了

satisfy 是'满足', 通常是食物满足人, 而非'其他乐趣满足烤肉 (it)', 主宾关系颠倒, 且偏离'比得上'之义。

D) influence X influence=影响, 与赞美无关

influence 表'影响', '乐趣影响它'与上下文'盛赞烤肉无可比拟'毫不相干。

【验证】 代回得 few culinary pleasures can match it——'几乎没有别的美食之乐能比得上它', 紧承第1句对周日烤肉这一'great tradition'的推崇, 与开篇辩护基调一致。

3. ____

【答案】 **[D] enjoyment** 词义辨析

【线索】 **this** 回指'美食之乐', 后文又称 **guilty pleasure**

线索跨句: 前句盛赞 few culinary pleasures can __(2)__ it, 本句又把它叫作 another guilty pleasure。pleasure (乐趣/享受) 两头呼应, 说明空填的名词应等于'享受'。

【选项】 A) **patience** X **patience=耐心, 与美食无关**

patience'耐心'与'吃烤肉的享受'毫无指代关系。

B) **concern** X **concern=担忧, 色彩相反**

concern'担忧、关切'是负面/中性词, 而此处指代的是正面的'享受', 与后文 guilty pleasure 中的 pleasure 对不上。

C) **surprise** X **surprise=惊喜, 不是回指对象**

surprise'惊讶'未在前文出现, 无法回指被赞美的'美食之乐'。

D) **enjoyment** ✓ **enjoyment=享受, 回指精准**

enjoyment'享受、乐趣'正好回指前文 culinary pleasures, 并与后文 guilty pleasure 的 pleasure 同义复现, '这一享受要被打成又一项有罪的快感'逻辑顺畅。

【验证】 代回 this __(3)__ should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 即'这一享受被打成又一项有罪的乐趣', pleasure→enjoyment→guilty pleasure 一线相承, 契合全文'美食受威胁'的脉络。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] **guaranteed** 词义辨析

【线索】 讽刺语气：被'认定'必然损害健康

线索是全句反讽基调 this __(3)__ should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure
__(4)__ to damage our health. 作者借'食物警察'之口，把烤肉说成'被保证/认定会损害健康'，需一个能接 to do 且表'被断定（会怎样）'的词。

【选项】 A) intensified X intensify 不接 to do

intensified'被加强'不与 to do 搭配，'享受被加强去损害健康'也讲不通。

B) **guaranteed** ✓ **be guaranteed to do=必定会，搭配语义双对**

guaranteed 有固定用法 be guaranteed to do（必定会、保证会），'这一享受被打成又一项保
准会损害健康的有罪快感'，既搭配正确，又精准传达作者对该警告的反讽。

C) compelled X compel 接人，对象不对

compelled'强迫'通常 compel sb to do，主语应是人或可被迫者，'乐趣被强迫去损害健康'对象
错位。

D) privileged X privileged 色彩相反

privileged'享有特权的'是褒义，与'损害健康'的负面语境冲突。

【验证】 代回 another guilty pleasure __(4)__ to damage our health 读作'又一项保准会损害健康
的有罪快感'，be guaranteed to 搭配成立，反讽口吻与全文批评 FSA 的态度一致。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] issued 词义辨析

【线索】 下文全是 FSA 在劝告公众，说明它'发出'了警告

线索在后文：FSA 主张 people should __(7)__ crisping their roast potatoes 等一系列建议，可见 FSA 是警告的发出方，不是接收方或取消方，答案应为'发布/发出'。

【选项】 A) ignored X ignored=无视，与下文劝告矛盾

ignored'无视'与下文 FSA 大力劝告公众的行为自相矛盾。

B) received X received=收到，方向反了

received'收到'把 FSA 当成接收方，但全文 FSA 是警告的发布者、劝告者，方向相反。

C) issued ✓ issue a warning=发布警告，搭配精准

issued 与 a public warning 构成固定搭配 issue a warning（发布警告），主语 FSA 作为权威机构发布公众警告，与后文它给出的种种劝告完全一致。

D) cancelled X cancelled=取消，与下文矛盾

cancelled'取消'意味警告不再生效，但下文 FSA 仍在执行该警告、劝人少吃，逻辑冲突。

【验证】 代回 The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has __(5)__ a public warning 即'FSA 已发布一则公众警告'，issue a warning 搭配成立，并自然引出下文一连串劝告，与脉络的'FSA 发警告'环节吻合。

6. ____

【答案】 **[D] at** 固定搭配

【线索】 at + 温度, 表'在某温度下'

线索就在本句 cooked __(6)__ high temperatures。英语表示'在某温度/速度/价位'恒用 at (at high temperatures、at high speed) , 这条搭配直接给出答案。

【选项】 A) under **X under 不接温度量**

under 多表'在.....之下/在.....条件下' (under pressure) , 不与具体温度构成'在某温度下烹饪'的标准搭配。

B) by **X by 表方式/幅度, 不合**

by 表方式或增减幅度, 'by high temperatures'不能表达'在高温下'。

C) for **X for 表时长/目的, 不对**

for 常表持续时间或目的, 与温度搭配不当。

D) at **✓ at high temperatures 固定搭配**

at 与温度搭配最地道, at high temperatures (在高温下) 是标准说法, '在高温下烹制的某些食物'语义通顺。

【验证】代回 some foods cooked __(6)__ high temperatures 读作'某些在高温下烹制食物', at high temperatures 搭配成立, 承接前文'acrylamide 在某些食物中形成'的说明。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] avoid 词义辨析

【线索】 并列 reject、only partially, 全是'少做/别做'

线索在并列结构 reject thin-crust pizzas and only __ (8) __ toast their bread。同句的 reject (拒绝)、only...toast (只稍微烤) 都是'减少、避免'的方向, 空填的动词也应与之同向, 表'避免'。

【选项】 A) forget X forget doing=忘记做过, 不合劝告

forget + doing 指'忘记曾做过某事', 与'劝人别把土豆烤脆'的告诫不符。

B) avoid ✓ avoid doing=避免做, 正合劝告

avoid + doing 即'避免做某事', '人们应避免把烤土豆做得焦脆', 与并列的 reject thin-crust pizzas 同为'少做/别做', 契合 FSA 的健康告诫。

C) finish X finish=做完, 方向相反

finish'完成'是鼓励做, 与劝人减少高温烹饪的语境方向相反。

D) regret X regret doing=后悔, 不是劝诫

regret + doing'后悔做过'描述事后情绪, 不是劝人当下别做的告诫。

【验证】 代回 people should __ (7) __ crisping their roast potatoes 即'人们应避免把烤土豆弄得焦脆', 与同句 reject、only partially toast 三项并列、方向一致, 落实 FSA 的减害劝告。

8. ____

【答案】 [C] partially 词义辨析

【线索】 only + 减害基调, 要'只稍微烤'

线索是 only 与全句减害方向 only __ (8) __ toast their bread。前文都在劝'少烤、别烤焦', only 强调'仅仅、有限度地', 故应是'只把面包烤到部分程度', 即'稍微烤一下'。

【选项】 A) easily X easily=轻易地, 与减害无关

easily'容易地'不涉及'烤的程度多少', 不合 only 的限度含义。

B) regularly X regularly=经常, 方向相反

regularly'经常'是鼓励多做, 与劝人减少高温烤制的语境相反。

C) partially ✓ partially=部分地, 合 only 减害

partially'部分地、不完全地'与 only 呼应, '只把面包烤到部分程度 (即别烤焦)', 正是减少 acrylamide 的告诫, 与前文'避免烤脆'同向。

D) initially X initially=起初, 时间义不合

initially'最初、起初'是时间副词, 与'烤的程度'无关。

【验证】 代回 only __ (8) __ toast their bread 即'只把面包稍微烤一下 (部分地烤)', only partially 表'仅部分地', 与全句'减少高温烹饪'的减害主张一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [C] While 逻辑关系

【线索】 前句'对老鼠有害'、后句'对人无致癌证据'，是对比让步

线索是前后两分句的对照：前半 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice（动物身上有害），后半 there is no __ (10) __ evidence that it causes cancer in humans（人身上无确凿致癌证据）。一'有'一'无'形成转折/让步，需 While（尽管/虽然）这类对比连词。

【选项】 A) If ~~X~~ If=如果，引条件不引对比

If'如果'表假设条件，但前句是已被研究证实的事实（studies have shown），不是假设，逻辑不符。

B) Since ~~X~~ Since=因为，强加因果

Since'既然/因为'表因果，但'对老鼠有害'并不能推出'对人无致癌证据'，二者非因果而是对比。

C) While ☒ While=尽管，正表让步对比

While'尽管、虽然'引导让步，'尽管研究显示它会损害老鼠神经，但并无确凿证据表明它致人患癌'，前后一正一反对照鲜明，与作者'质疑证据不足'的立场一致。

D) Unless ~~X~~ Unless=除非，逻辑不通

Unless'除非'引否定条件，'除非研究显示对老鼠有害'放进句中讲不通。

【验证】 代回 While studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no __ (10) __ evidence that it causes cancer in humans——'尽管.....但人体无确凿致癌证据'，让步对比成立，正是作者反驳 alarmist advice 的核心论据，与全文'证据不足'脉络自洽。

10. ____

【答案】 [A] **conclusive** 词义辨析

【线索】 下文'无确凿科学证明'同义复现

线索在跨段呼应：第3段 have no hard scientific proof（没有确凿科学证明）与本空 no ____ evidence 是同义复现，说明作者强调缺的是'确凿、定论性的'证据，答案应为'结论性/确凿的'。

【选项】 A) **conclusive** ✓ **conclusive=确凿的，扣紧论点**

conclusive'确凿的、决定性的'，'没有确凿证据表明它致人患癌'正是作者反驳 alarmist advice 的核心，与下文 no hard scientific proof 同义复现。

B) **external** ✗ **external=外部的，论点无关**

external'外部的'与'证据是否确凿'无关，不切作者论点。

C) **secondary** ✗ **secondary=次要的，偏离重点**

secondary'次要的'强调主次，作者要强调的是'缺乏确凿证据'，而非'缺乏次要证据'。

D) **negative** ✗ **negative=否定的，与 no 冲突**

negative'否定的/阴性的'，'没有否定证据'反而说明有正面证据，与作者立场相反。

【验证】 代回 there is no __(10)__ evidence that it causes cancer in humans 即'并无确凿证据表明它致人患癌'，与第3段 no hard scientific proof 一脉相承，是全文'证据不足'论证的支点。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] likely 词义辨析

【线索】 but no hard proof, 说明只是'有可能'

线索在本句转折 the compound is __(11)__ to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof. but 后'没有确凿证明', 说明前半只能是'可能、有几率'的弱断言, 不能是'必定', 答案应为'likely (很可能)'。

【选项】 A) likely ✓ be likely to=很可能, 强度恰当

likely 接 to do 表'很可能', '该化合物很可能致癌, 但没有确凿科学证明'——'可能'与'无定论'语气相称, 正合作者'尚无定论'的论证。

B) bound X be bound to=必定, 语气过强

bound'必定、一定'语气太绝对, 与后文 no hard scientific proof (没有确凿证明) 矛盾——既无证明就不能说'必定'。

C) insufficient X insufficient 不接 to cause cancer

insufficient'不足的'不与 to cause cancer 构成'不足以致癌'的合理表语, 且语义偏离'科学家说它可能致癌'。

D) slow X slow=缓慢的, 语义不通

slow'缓慢的', '化合物缓慢致癌'与'有可能/无定论'的论点无关。

【验证】 代回 the compound is __(11)__ to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof 即'该化合物很可能致癌, 但没有确凿科学证明', likely (可能) 与 but 后'无证明'强度匹配, 延续第2段'证据不足'的判断。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] On the basis of 固定搭配

【线索】 凭原则得出'宜遵循建议', 是'依据'关系

线索是主从逻辑 __ (12) __ the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is __ (13) __ to follow the FSA advice. 后半'可以论证说遵循 FSA 建议是明智的', 正是'以预防原则为依据'推出的结论, 故空填'on the basis of (基于、根据)'。

【选项】 A) In addition to ~~X~~ In addition to=除.....之外, 无补充关系

In addition to 除.....之外 (还) '表补充, 但前文并无另一条与预防原则并列的依据可'补充', 逻辑不成立。

B) At the cost of ~~X~~ At the cost of=以.....为代价, 无牺牲义

At the cost of '以.....为代价', 此处并非牺牲预防原则去换取什么, 语义不符。

C) On the basis of ☒ On the basis of=基于, 依据关系正确

On the basis of '基于、根据', '基于预防原则, 可以论证遵循 FSA 建议是明智的', 原则正是论证的依据, 逻辑通顺, 引出第3段的让步性讨论。

D) In contrast to ~~X~~ In contrast to=与.....相反, 无对比

In contrast to '与.....形成对比', 但后句是顺着预防原则推论、并非与之相反, 逻辑反了。

【验证】 代回 On the basis of the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is __ (13) __ to follow the FSA advice——'基于预防原则, 可以说遵循 FSA 建议是明智的', '依据'关系成立, 构成作者退一步的让步论证。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] advisable 词义辨析

【线索】 基于预防原则，遵循建议是'明智可取的'

线索是前半的依据 On the basis of the precautionary principle。预防原则主张'宁可谨慎'，由此推论'遵循 FSA 建议是值得/明智的'，答案应为'advisable（明智的、可取的）'。

【选项】 A) interesting X interesting=有趣的，评价维度错

interesting'有趣的'与'是否该遵循健康建议'这一明智与否的评价不在一个维度。

B) fortunate X fortunate=幸运的，语义不通

fortunate'幸运的'，'遵循建议是幸运的'语义不通。

C) urgent X urgent=紧急的，程度过强

urgent'紧急的'程度过强，与作者下文质疑该建议过度的态度不符；预防原则推出的是'谨慎可取'，并非'刻不容缓'。

D) advisable ✓ advisable=明智可取的，紧扣依据

advisable'明智的、可取的'与 On the basis of the precautionary principle 顺承——'基于预防原则，遵循 FSA 建议是明智的'，逻辑与程度都恰当。

【验证】 代回 it is __ (13) __ to follow the FSA advice 即'遵循 FSA 建议是明智可取的'，与前半'基于预防原则'构成顺承的让步性论证，作者随后再以 After all 一句加以平衡。

14. _____

【答案】 [B] After all 逻辑关系

【线索】 吸烟致癌'先有传言后有证据', 为前句论点提供佐证

线索是前后两句关系: 前句说'基于预防原则, 谨慎遵循建议是明智的'; 后句 it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found 举吸烟的先例来支持'宁可先信'的道理, 是补充说明理由, 故用 After all (毕竟)。

【选项】 A) As usual X As usual=像往常一样, 无常态义

As usual'像往常一样'暗示某事惯常发生, 但此处是举一个历史先例佐证, 不是说'惯例如此'。

B) After all ✓ After all=毕竟, 补充支撑理由

After all'毕竟'引出支持前句论断的理由——'毕竟吸烟致癌也是先有传言、多年后才找到证据', 为'宁可谨慎遵循建议'提供佐证, 逻辑顺承。

C) By definition X By definition=根据定义, 无定义推演

By definition'按定义来说'用于由概念本身推出结论, 此处是举先例, 不涉及定义。

D) In particular X In particular=尤其, 无特指强调

In particular'尤其、特别是'用于从一般到具体的强调, 但前句并非泛述、后句也非其中某一项, 逻辑不符。

【验证】 代回 After all, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found 即'毕竟, 吸烟致癌也是先有传言、多年后才被证实', 以先例支撑前句'谨慎遵循建议'之论, 过渡自然, 属第3段让步性论证的延伸。

15. _____

【答案】 [A] connection 词义辨析

【线索】 前文 smoking caused cancer, 要证'两者有关联'

线索在同句前半 it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer。要找的证据是证明'吸烟与癌之间存在关联（因果联系）'，故空填'connection（联系、关联）'。

【选项】 A) connection ✓ connection=关联，精准回指因果

connection'联系、关联'正指'吸烟与癌之间的关联'，'证据被找到以证明（两者的）关联'，与前文 smoking caused cancer 的因果陈述对应。

B) combination ✗ combination=组合，非两者关系

combination'组合、结合'指多物合在一起，不指'吸烟致癌'这种因果关联。

C) resemblance ✗ resemblance=相似，语义不符

resemblance'相似之处'指事物相像，吸烟与癌之间是因果而非相似关系。

D) pattern ✗ pattern=模式，不指因果关联

pattern'模式、规律'指反复出现的规律，不能精准表达'吸烟与癌之间的因果关联'。

【验证】 代回 before the evidence was found to prove a __ (15) __ 即'在证据被找到以证明（吸烟与癌的）关联之前'，connection 回指前文 smoking caused cancer 的因果，呼应'先有传言后有证据'的先例论证。

16. ____

【答案】 [D] served 固定搭配

【线索】 宾语是食物、地点是 on Sunday 餐桌情境

线索在本句 a piece of boiled beef can always be __(16)__ up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables——周日把'水煮牛肉配蒸蔬菜'端上桌, serve up (上菜、端上) 正合此饮食语境。

【选项】 A) made X make up=编造/组成, 义不符

made up 常表'编造、化妆、组成', 不表'把饭菜端上桌'。

B) used X use up=用尽, 对象不对

used up'用完、耗尽', '把牛肉用尽'与'周日端上桌享用'语义不符。

C) saved X save up=攒钱/储存, 义不符

saved up 多表'攒钱、储蓄', 与'端菜上桌'无关。

D) served ✓ serve up=端上/上菜, 搭配正确

served up'端上、供应(饭菜)', '周日总能端上一块水煮牛肉配蒸蔬菜', 与饮食情境完全契合, 承接全文对'吃什么'的讨论。

【验证】 代回 a piece of boiled beef can always be __(16)__ up on Sunday 即'周日总可端上一块水煮牛肉', serve up 搭配成立, 引出作者随后反问'But would life be worth living?', 呼应替美食辩护的立场。

17. ____

【答案】 [C] To be fair 逻辑关系

【线索】 前文一直批 FSA，此处替它说句公道话

线索是态度转折：作者前文都在嘲讽 FSA 过度，本句却转述 the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods __ (18) __, but to reduce their lifetime intake——替对方澄清‘它并非叫人完全戒掉，只是减少摄入’，这是‘公平地说’，故用 To be fair（平心而论）。

【选项】 A) To be brief X To be brief=简言之，无概括功能

To be brief‘简而言之’用于概括收束，但此处不是总结前文，而是替 FSA 说句公道话。

B) For instance X For instance=例如，后句非举例

For instance‘例如’引出例证，但后句是转述 FSA 的整体立场、不是举某个例子。

C) To be fair ✓ To be fair=平心而论，正合让步澄清

To be fair‘平心而论、公平地说’，作者在通篇批评后退一步替 FSA 澄清‘它并非要人完全戒掉，而是减少终身摄入’，态度转折自然，体现议论文的平衡笔法。

D) In general X In general=总体而言，无公允义

In general‘总的来说’用于概述普遍情况，此处是针对 FSA 立场给一句公道，不是泛述。

【验证】 代回 To be fair, the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods __ (18) __, but to reduce their lifetime intake 即‘平心而论，FSA 说它并非叫人彻底戒掉烤食，而是减少终身摄入’，‘平心而论’恰好衔接由批评转向客观转述，符合作者既批评又力求公允的态度链。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] **entirely** 词义辨析

【线索】 not cut out ____ but reduce, 对照'完全戒'与'减少'

线索是 not...but 对照 not telling people to cut out roast foods __ (18) __, but to reduce their lifetime intake. 后半是'减少摄入', 前半'cut out (戒掉)'要与之对照, 应是'完全戒掉', 故填 entirely (完全地)。

【选项】 A) **entirely** ✓ **entirely=完全地, 正与 reduce 对照**

entirely'完全地', '并非叫人完全戒掉烤食, 而只是减少终身摄入'——'完全戒'与'只是减少'对照鲜明, 正是 FSA 想澄清的分寸。

B) **gradually** X **gradually=逐渐地, 不构成对照**

gradually'逐渐地'与后半'减少'方向相近而非对照, 无法凸显'完全戒'与'只减少'的反差。

C) **reluctantly** X **reluctantly=不情愿地, 对照不准**

reluctantly'不情愿地'描述态度, 不能与'减少'形成'完全 vs 部分'的程度对照。

D) **carefully** X **carefully=仔细地, 与 reduce 无对照**

carefully'仔细地'修饰方式, 与后半'减少摄入'不构成对照关系。

【验证】 代回 not telling people to cut out roast foods __ (18) __, but to reduce their lifetime intake 即'不是叫人完全戒掉烤食, 而是减少终身摄入', entirely 与 reduce 一'全戒'一'减量'对照工整, 落实 To be fair 一句对 FSA 的客观转述。

19. ____

【答案】 [D] campaign 词义辨析

【线索】 FSA 发警告、反复劝告，即一场宣传运动

线索跨段回指 FSA 的行为链：has __(5)__ a public warning、反复劝人少吃，再到末句 Constant health scares（持续不断的健康恐吓）。这一整套'反复发警告劝导公众'正是一场 campaign（运动、宣传活动），故选 campaign。

【选项】 A) promise X promise=承诺，FSA 未作承诺

promise'承诺'，FSA 做的是发警告、劝告，并未'承诺'什么，回指不上。

B) competition X competition=竞争，文中无竞争

competition'竞争'与 FSA 的行为毫无关联。

C) experience X experience=经验，不指其行为

experience'经验、经历'不能概括 FSA'反复发警告劝导公众'这一行动。

D) campaign ✓ campaign=运动，精准概括其行动

campaign'（宣传）运动'正概括 FSA 持续发警告、劝公众减少高温食物的整套行动，'他们这场运动有显得强势、过度保护之嫌'，与末句 Constant health scares 呼应。

【验证】 代回 their __(19)__ risks coming across as being pushy and overprotective 即'他们这场宣传运动有给人强势、过度保护之感的风险'，campaign 回指 FSA 一连串警告劝导行为，与作者批评其 pushy and overprotective 的态度一致。

20. ____

【答案】 [B] end up 固定搭配

【线索】 全句作收尾，表‘终将落得没人听’

线索是末句的收束语义 Constant health scares just __(20)__ with no one listening。作者讽刺‘没完没了的健康恐吓最终落得没人理睬’，需表‘最终沦为某种结果’的短语，end up (最终落得) + with 正合。

【选项】 A) follow up X follow up=跟进，无结果义

follow up‘跟进、追踪’，与‘落得没人听’的收尾结果义不符。

B) end up ✓ end up=最终落得，正合收尾

end up‘最终落得、以……告终’，‘没完没了的健康恐吓最终落得无人理睬’，与 with no one listening 搭配自然，是作者批评 FSA 的收束之笔。

C) open up X open up=打开/开放，义不符

open up‘打开、开放’，与‘落得没人听’语义无关。

D) pick up X pick up=捡起/好转，方向相反

pick up‘捡起、回升、好转’，反而是积极/上扬义，与‘没人听’的消极结局相反。

【验证】 代回 Constant health scares just __(20)__ with no one listening 即‘没完没了的健康恐吓最终落得没人理会’，end up with 搭配成立，作为全文收尾，把作者‘警告过度、终将失效’的批评态度推到顶点，与脉络完美收束。

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

作者讽刺 FSA 用证据不足的健康警告吓唬人、想毁掉周日烤肉这一传统享受

开篇就把话题定在英国传统美食上：millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast。作者基调是带讽刺的反对——他把发警告的机构称作 the food police，又质问 But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice?，立场明显偏向为烤肉辩护、批评 FSA 反应过度。

行文脉络

传统美食受威胁 → FSA 发警告 → 质疑证据不足 → 替烤肉辩护、批 FSA 过度

第1段引出周日烤肉这一传统及被当成 guilty pleasure 的威胁；第2段说 FSA 就 acrylamide 发出警告，并立刻反问证据何在 But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice?；第3段承认科学家只有 no hard scientific proof，用预防原则做让步性讨论；第4段替吃货辩护并收尾——批评 FSA 的做法显得 pushy and overprotective，警告终将 Constant health scares just __(20)__ with no one listening。把握这条'被威胁→质疑→辩护'的态度链，是判断逻辑空与色彩空的总工作台。

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。

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast.

第1段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、定语、同位语、让步状语从句、比较分句等多种成分，成分种类丰富。特别是同位语由冒号引出，定语为介词短语后置修饰，比较分句存在谓语省略，这些都是值得练习的典型用法和易错点，训练价值较高。

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has issued a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked at high temperatures.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的科普说明文句式，常见于四六级和考研阅读中：主句陈述官方机构的行动，定语从句解释科学概念或现象。主谓宾 + 限制性定语从句的结构、多层定语修饰名词的模式、过去分词作定语，都是考试中高频出现的句式特征。掌握此句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

This means that people should avoid crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only partially toast their bread.

第2段，第2句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。从句内部使用情态动词表达建议，并通过并列连词连接多个动作，这种模式在说明性文本和议论文中非常常见。掌握这一结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句式的理解中。

While studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no conclusive evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

第2段，第4句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点:主句的"there be"句型、同位语从句与定语从句的辨析、宾语从句的识别、让步状语从句的定位,以及多个介词短语状语的区别。这些都是四六级常考且学生易混淆的结构,训练价值高。

Scientists say the compound is likely to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof.

第3段，第1句

并列谓语 + 宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,but 连接转折关系也是典型考点,be likely to do 结构是常考表达,掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型

On the basis of the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is advisable to follow the FSA advice.

第3段，第2句

本句结构在学术写作和考试阅读中非常典型:形式主语 + 主语从句 (it is ... that)、情态被动表达 (could be argued)、it is + 形容词 + to do 结构,都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。学生掌握这个句型后,可以迁移到大量类似表达 (it is believed that、it is important to 等),实用性很强。

After all, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a connection.

第3段，第3句

形式主语加主语从句的结构("it was rumoured that...")在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,是典型的学术和新闻语体句式。时间状语从句的使用也是常考结构。整句的句式具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

But would life be worth living?

第4段，第2句

覆盖主系表结构和疑问句语序，涉及"be worth doing"固定搭配的识别。成分种类虽不算丰富，但疑问句语序和表语的界定对初学者有一定练习价值。

To be fair, the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods entirely, but to reduce their lifetime intake.

第4段，第3句

主句加省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,从句内部的 tell sb to do 结构和 but 连接的并列补足语也是常考搭配,具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

However, their campaign risks coming across as being pushy and overprotective.

第4段，第4句

涵盖了主谓宾和状语四种成分，且宾语是动名词短语，内部还嵌套 as being 结构，对基础学习者有一定的成分识别练习价值，但成分种类不算丰富。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 27 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。

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇3次 · 真题 48 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

basis

B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

damage

B1

n. 损害

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 89 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

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

smoking A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

guilty B1

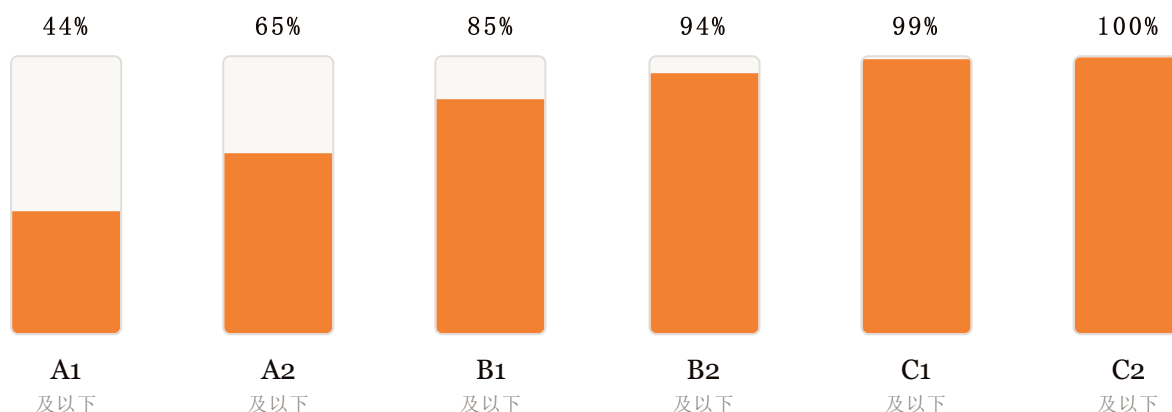
adj. 有罪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 135 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **135** 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 8 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 135 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

135

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

考研英语一 · 2020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

段落小标题（7选5）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part C

英译汉（划线句子翻译）

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part A

写作

[题目解析](#) →

Section III Part B

写作

[题目解析](#) →

2020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2020年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2020)

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 A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK "town of culture" award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain's towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

一群工党议员，其中包括伊薇特·库珀，在新年之际呼吁设立英国“文化城镇”奖。该提案建议它应与现有的“文化之城”称号并列，后者在2017年由赫尔持有，并已授予考文垂2021年的称号。库珀及其同事认为，赫尔获得这一桂冠取得的成功——为该地带来了2.2亿英镑的投资和大量艺术活动——不应仅限于城市。诚然，英国的城镇并未被禁止申请，但它们通常缺乏资源来组织申请以击败更大的竞争对手。有人认为，“文化城镇”奖可以成为一项年度活动，吸引资金并创造就业机会。

P2 Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

有些人可能会将这一提案视为英国不再能够申请更具声望的“欧洲文化之都”称号的安慰奖，这一备受追捧的奖项曾在1990年由格拉斯哥获得，2008年由利物浦获得。愤世嫉俗者可能会推测，英国正处于陷入无休止的

自我庆祝狂热的边缘,迫切希望为后脱欧时代重塑自己:在"文化城镇"之后,谁知道接下来会是什么——"文化村庄"? "文化郊区"? "文化小村"?

P3 It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run "year of culture" washes in and washes out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

明智的做法还在于记住,此类称号并非万能良药。运作不善的"文化年"会像潮水一样涌入又退出一个地方,带来一时的知名度,但不会给社区留下持久的益处。此类称号真正成功的持有者,远不止填满酒店客房、引入高规格艺术活动和一年的良好媒体报道。它们改变了当地居民的抱负;它们将城市的自我形象推向更大胆、更乐观的方向。这很难做到,需要非凡的远见,以及城市当局、私营部门、社区团体和文化组织之间的合作。但这是可以做到的:格拉斯哥作为欧洲文化之都的那一年,无疑可以被视为一系列复杂因素之一,这些因素将这座城市转变为今天仍然保持的艺术、音乐和戏剧重镇。

P4 A "town of culture" could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action. "文化城镇"不仅可以关乎艺术,还可以关乎尊重一个城镇的特色——帮助维持其商业街,支持当地设施,最重要的是颂扬其居民。文化大臣杰里米·赖特应该欢迎这个积极、充满希望的提案,并将其付诸行动。

题目与逐题解析

21. Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could_____

- [A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.
- [B] promote cooperation among Britain's towns.
- [C] increase the economic strength of Britain's towns.
- [D] focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events.

Cooper 及其同事认为"文化城镇"奖项可以

- A) 巩固英国城镇与城市之间的联系。
- B) 促进英国各城镇之间的合作。
- C) 增强英国城镇的经济实力。
- D) 将英国有限的资源集中用于文化活动。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could_____ 问的是某人具体主张了什么, 对应原文一句可以坐实, 属典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干为 Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could_____, that 引导宾语从句, 从句主语是 a town of culture award, could 后接动词原形——四个选项都是动词短语, 是 could 的补全部分。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

有人主张, town of culture 奖项可以成为年度活动, 吸引资金、创造就业。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

consolidate the town-city ties in Britain 说"巩固英国小镇与城市的纽带", 文中只比较 city of culture 与 town of culture 谁更有资源, 并未谈两者之间的"纽带"关系。

B) **张冠李戴**

promote cooperation among Britain's towns 说"促进小镇之间合作", 原文 Cooper 的论点是给单个小镇带来资金/就业, 并非促成小镇间合作; only 第三段提到的 cooperation 是 city authorities/private sector/community groups/cultural organisations 之间, 与 B 完全不同。

C) **✓ 正确**

attracting funding and creating jobs ↔ **increase the economic strength of Britain's towns**

预判要的是"带来资金和就业", C 把它抽象为 economic strength, 且 of Britain's towns 也对应 Britain's towns, 对位精准。

D) **偷换概念**

focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events 说"把英国有限资源集中到文化活动中"。原文是"小镇 lack the resources to put together a bid"——讲的是小镇缺乏申报资源, 不是讲国家要把资源集中投向文化活动。

22. According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as ____

- [A] a sensible compromise.
- [B] a self-deceiving attempt.
- [C] an eye-catching bonus.
- [D] an inaccessible target.

根据第二段,该提案可能被一些人视为

- A) 一种明智的妥协。 B) 一次自欺欺人的尝试。 c) 一项引人注目的额外好处。
- D) 一个无法实现的目标。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 the proposal might be regarded by some as ____ 限定到某一段内某些人的具体评价, 可在段内直接坐实。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as ____: 被动语态 be regarded by some as, by 引出施动者 some, as 后接表语——四个选项都是名词短语, 填入 as 之后。注意 might 是缓和语气, 并非削弱归属, 仍是"some"的看法。

【定位】 A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

一位愤世嫉俗者也许会推测：英国正濒临陷入无休止的自我庆祝狂热，急切地想为后脱欧时代重塑自身——继 town of culture 之后，谁知道接下来会是什么？village of culture? suburb of culture? hamlet of culture?

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

a sensible compromise 说"理性的妥协"，sensible 是正向词；而 cynic / desperation / endless fever of self-celebration 全是贬义/嘲讽语气，谈不上 sensible。

B) ✓ 正确

in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world ↔ a self-deceiving attempt

Some might see the proposal as a booby prize ↔ a self-deceiving attempt

预判要的是"无奈处境下的自我安慰"，a self-deceiving attempt 用 self-deceiving 一词精准对应原文 desperation + self-celebration 的复合语义。

C) 与原文相反

an eye-catching bonus 说"吸睛的额外好处"，bonus 与 eye-catching 都是正向词；原文 cynic 视角是说"已经失去大奖，只能拿小奖自我庆祝"，并非把它视作 bonus。

D) 张冠李戴

an inaccessible target 说"难以达成的目标"。原文 some 的视角根本不是说提案难达成，而是说提案本身是 booby prize/自我庆祝；况且 inaccessible 的目标在原文是 European capital of culture（脱欧后申报不了），不是 town of culture 提案本身。

23. The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it____

- [A] endeavours to maintain its image.
- [B] meets the aspiration of its people.
- [C] brings its local arts to prominence.
- [D] commits to its long-term growth.

作者认为称号持有者只有在以下情况下才算成功

A) 努力维护其形象。 B) 满足其民众的期望。 C) 使其本地艺术声名显赫。 D) 致力于其长期发展。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it____ 表面有 suggests，实质是问作者明确写出的成功条件，定位句可一句坐实，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it____: suggests 引导宾语从句，从句内嵌一个 only if 条件状语从句，主语 it 指代 title holder。选项是 only if 从句的谓语部分，要满足"必要条件"的语义。

【定位】 The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light.

真正成功的称号持有者，是那些做的远远不止于把酒店住满、办一年高调艺术活动、博取一年好评的城市。它们改变当地居民的志向，把城市的自我形象推向更大胆、更乐观的境界。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

endeavours to maintain its image 说"努力维持其形象"，但原文是 nudge the self-image into a bolder and more optimistic light——是把自我形象"推向更大胆、更乐观"的新境界，是改变而非维持。

B) 偷换概念

meets the aspiration of its people 说"满足居民的志向"，但原文是 transform the aspirations——是"改变/重塑"志向，不是满足现有志向。

C) 以偏概全

brings its local arts to prominence 说"把当地艺术推向卓越"，但原文 high-profile arts events 是被作者列为"做得不够"的那一类短期活动，不是"真正成功"的标准；prominence 一词在文中也只对应 bringing prominence for a spell（短暂关注），即被否定的现象。

D) ✓ 正确

do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year

↔ **commits to its long-term growth**

transform the aspirations of the people who live there ↔ **commits to its long-term growth**
预判要的是"做超越一年的长期改造"，D 的 long-term 精准对应 more than ... for a year 的反面，growth 是 transform aspirations / nudge self-image 的抽象上位词，对位精准。

24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present ____

- [A] a contrasting case.
- [B] a supporting example.
- [C] a background story.
- [D] a related topic.

第三段提到 **Glasgow** 是为了呈现

A) 一个对比案例。 B) 一个支持性例证。 C) 一个背景故事。 D) 一个相关话题。

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present ____ 直接问举例的目的，是典型例证目的题。

【拆句】 Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present ____: present 是不定式 to 的动词, 宾语就是四个选项里的名词短语。要分清"提及 Glasgow 是为了呈现什么"——焦点在 to present 后接什么类型的论证素材。

【定位】 But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

但这是可以做到的: Glasgow 当年作为欧洲文化之都的那一年, 完全可视为一系列复杂因素之一, 正是这些因素把它变成了今天依然如是艺术、音乐、戏剧重镇。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

a contrasting case 说"形成对比的案例", 但 Glasgow 与前文是"主张-佐证"关系, 不存在"对比/反衬"——前文没有给出一个失败案例与 Glasgow 对照。

B) ✓ 正确

But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today

↔ a supporting example

Glasgow 是为前一句"虽难但能做成"的主张佐证的, 正是 supporting example 的功能。

C) 偷换概念

a background story 说"背景故事", 意味着只是铺垫/背景介绍, 与论点关联弱。但 Glasgow 是直接被作者用 can certainly be seen as ... 来论证 It can be done 的, 是核心证据而非背景。

D) 偷换概念

a related topic 说"相关话题", 仅意味着"与主话题有关联", 没指明是支持还是反驳, 把明确的支持关系模糊化了。

25. What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?

- [A] Skeptical.
- [B] Objective.
- [C] Favourable.
- [D] Critical.

作者对该提案持什么态度?

A) 怀疑的。 B) 客观的。 C) 赞成的。 D) 批判的。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 题干 What is the author's attitude towards the proposal? 含 attitude 一词, 且四个选项均为态度形容词。

【拆句】 What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?: 特殊疑问句, attitude towards X 锁定态度对象。选项均为单形容词, 注意 B) Objective 中性、C) Favourable 正向, 区分时要看作者是否仅"客观陈述"还是带有正向推动语气。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Skeptical 说"怀疑的", 与作者末段 should welcome / positive / hope-filled 的态度完全相反; 持 Skeptical 态度的是第二段的 A cynic, 作者用 might / Some 表明那只是别人的视角。

B) 以偏概全

Objective 说"客观的", 意味着只陈述事实、不表态。但 should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action 明确表态、且带情感倾向——作者并非客观旁观者。

C) ✓ 正确

should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action ↔ Favourable

But it can be done ↔ Favourable

末段作者用祈使式语气直接呼吁文化大臣"应当欢迎该提案并付诸行动", 且配以 positive / hope-filled 等正向定语——Favourable 是唯一对位项。

D) 与原文相反

Critical 说"批评的", 但作者在末段直接呼吁文化大臣"应当欢迎并付诸行动", 是支持而非批评; P3 中的 hard to get right 是提醒做好的难度, 并非对提案本身的批评。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities.

第1段, 第3句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现, argue that 引导观点、定语从句补充事实依据的模式是议论文常见句式, 且情态动词加被动不定式也是常考结构, 掌握后可广泛迁移。

Britain's towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors.

第1段，第4句

并列复合句加转折连词 but 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，第一主句的被动语态和第二主句带后置定语的宾语结构都是常考考点，句式典型且易于迁移到其他真题句型。

Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008.

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾宾补结构、同位语从句、同位语短语、介词短语嵌套、后置定语等多种成分，且宾补部分层次丰富，适合训练识别复杂修饰结构和同位语的能力，训练价值较高

It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all.

第3段，第1句

形式主语 It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频句型，宾语从句 that 引导的结构也极为常见。本句结构简洁、无生僻变体，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

第3段，第6句

覆盖主谓宾表补及多种状语,包含双层定语从句嵌套、关系代词在从句中充当不同成分(that作主语、that作表语)、宾语补语等多个易错点。长定语造成的主干分隔和系动词remains的表语识别都是高价值训练点,成分种类丰富且坑点密集。

A "town of culture" could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配合 not just ... but ... 并列是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，常用于对比或递进论述。破折号引出补充说明、多个动名词短语并列也是学术写作和阅读理解中的典型结构。掌握本句的拆解方法可迁移到大量类似句型，具有较高的代表性。

Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

第4段，第2句

本句展示了简单句中同位语和并列谓语的典型用法，'should + 动词原形' 表达建议的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 59 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。

award B1

n. 奖

本篇5次 · 真题 14 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

authority

B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex

B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

funding

B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain

B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attract

B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

target

B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次·真题 29 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

related

B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

series

B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

limited

B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

sector

B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 19 句

annual

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

contrast

B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

press

A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 17 句

optimistic

B2

adj. 乐观的; 抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

transform

B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 14 句

certainly

A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought

B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 11 句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

disappear

A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题 10 句

existing

B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

lasting

B2

adj. 持久的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

organisation

B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recall

B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 10 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 9 句

facility

B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 9 句

alongside

B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次·真题 8 句

sustain

B2

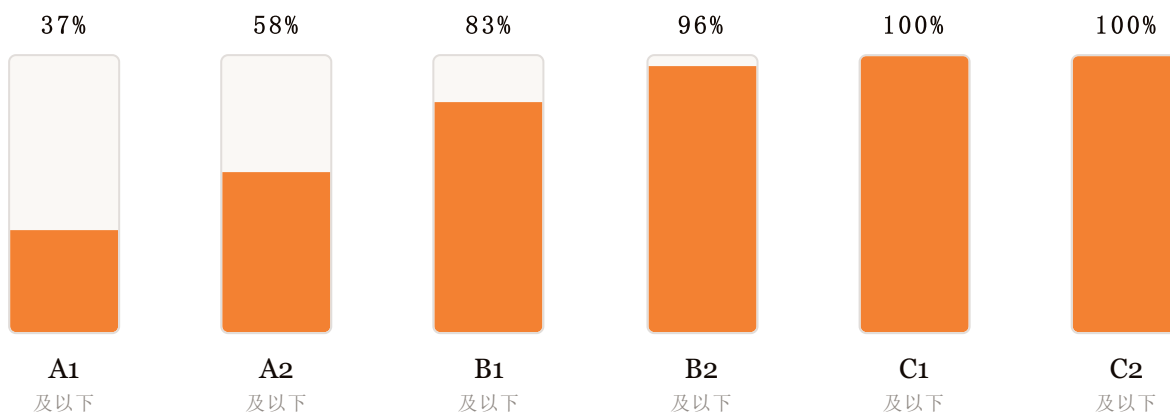
v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 8 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 198 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

198

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语一 · 2020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 →
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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 →
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2020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2020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(2020)

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 Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money. Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

科学出版长期以来一直是印钞许可证。科学家需要期刊来发表他们的研究，因此他们会无偿提供文章。其他科学家也免费从事同行评审这一专业工作，因为它是获取地位和产出科学知识的核心要素。

P2 With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

在免费获得论文内容的情况下，出版商只需为其期刊找到市场。直到本世纪，大学图书馆对价格并不十分敏感。科学出版商通常报告其业务利润率接近40%，而此时出版业的其他领域正处于生存危机之中。

P3 The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

荷兰巨头Elsevier声称出版世界上25%的科学论文，去年盈利超过9亿英镑，而仅英国大学在2016年就花费了超过2.1亿英镑，以使研究人员能够获取他们自己由公共资金资助的研究成果；尽管人们越来越不顾一切地努力改变这些数字，但两个数字似乎都在不可阻挡地上升。

P4 The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015. The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

最激进且完全非法的反应是Sci-Hub的出现,这是一个科学论文的全球复印机,成立于2012年,现在声称可以访问自2015年以来发表的每一篇付费墙论文。Sci-Hub的成功依赖于研究人员传递他们自己合法获取的副本,这表明法律生态系统已经在其用户中失去了合法性,必须进行转型,使其为所有参与者服务。

P5 In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies. In some ways it has been very successful. More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

在英国,向开放获取出版的转变一直由资助机构推动。在某些方面它非常成功。现在超过一半的英国科学研究是在开放获取条件下发表的:要么从发表之时起即可免费获取,要么设置一年或更长时间的付费墙,以便出版商在向公众发布前获利。

P6 Yet the new system has not yet worked out any cheaper for the universities. Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of preparing an article. These range from around £500 to £5,000, and apparently the work gets more expensive the more that publishers do it. A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these "article preparation costs" had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation. In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places. In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

然而,新系统对大学来说尚未变得更便宜。出版商对让读者免费获取其产品的要求的回应是,向作者收取费用以支付准备文章的成本。这些费用从大约500英镑到5000英镑不等,而且显然出版商做得越多,工作就变得越昂贵。去年的一份报告指出,订阅费用和这些"文章准备费用"的成本一直在以高于通货膨胀的速度稳步上升。在某些方面,科学出版模式类似于社交互联网的经济:劳动力免费提供以换取地位的希望,而少数几家运营市场的大公司却赚取了巨额利润。在这两种情况下,我们都需要权力的再平衡。

题目与逐题解析

26. Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because_____

- [A] its funding has enjoyed a steady increase.
- [B] its marketing strategy has been successful.
- [C] its payment for peer review is reduced.
- [D] its content acquisition costs nothing.

科学出版被视为"印钞许可证",部分原因是_____

- A) 其资金获得了稳定增长。 B) 其营销策略取得了成功。 C) 其同行评审的费用降低了。
- D) 其内容获取成本为零。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because ____ 指向原文某一条具体表述，不是要主旨、不是要态度、不是要推断，只要还原原文给出的原因。

【拆句】 Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because ____ 主干是被动语态 is seen as，相当于「被视作……」；partly because 引出原因状语从句的空位，正确项需是一个完整的从句内容，且只是「部分原因」之一。

【定位】 Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward.

科学家需要期刊来发表自己的研究，所以他们会无偿提供文章。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未提及科学出版业「funding（拨款/资助）」在增加；它谈的是利润与售价。把利润误读成「资助」属典型张冠李戴。

B) 偷换概念

原文谈的是利润率高 profit margins approaching 40%，并未把它归因于 marketing strategy（营销策略）；高利润源于「内容免费 + 图书馆不敏感」，不是营销。

C) 与原文相反

原文说同行评审 also for free——是「零报酬」，不是「报酬被削减（reduced）」；reduce 隐含「原本有、现在变少」，原文从未表明评审过去拿过钱。

D) ✓ 正确

they will supply the articles without monetary reward ↔ its content acquisition costs nothing
Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free ↔

its content acquisition costs nothing

预判「内容来源不花钱」与 its content acquisition costs nothing 是同一意思的不同说法，且题干 partly because 只要求给出一个原因——D 给出的正是定位句给出的核心原因。

27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have ____

[A] thrived mainly on university libraries.

[B] gone through an existential crisis.

[C] revived the publishing industry.

[D] financed researchers generously.

根据第2段和第3段,科学出版商Elsevier ____

A) 主要依靠大学图书馆而兴旺发展。 B) 经历了一场生存危机。 C) 使出版业重获生机。

D) 慷慨资助了研究人员。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 scientific publishers Elsevier have ____ 是对 Elsevier 这一主体在限定段落内「做了/拥有什么」的事实性追问，落点是原文事实而非推断。

【拆句】 According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have ____ 现在完成时 have ____ 留出谓语动词或介词短语的空位，正确项需补完一个完整谓语，描述 Elsevier 的状况或所做之事。

【定位】 The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research. 号称发表了全球 25% 科研论文的荷兰巨头爱思唯尔去年获利超过 9 亿英镑，而仅英国的大学就在 2016 年花了 2.1 亿多英镑，让研究者去获取他们自己用公共资金完成的研究。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research

↔ **thrived mainly on university libraries**

Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive ↔

thrived mainly on university libraries

Elsevier 赚 9 亿、大学花 2.1 亿——这两个数字之间的因果对照就是「Elsevier 兴旺主要靠大学图书馆」的最直接证据，A 项与预判完全一致。

B) 张冠李戴

原文 at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis 说的是「出版业的其他部分」陷入生存危机，正是用来反衬科学出版商利润优渥；Elsevier 不仅没陷入危机，反而是反例。

C) 过度推断

原文说 Elsevier 自身利润高，但从未说它「复兴了出版业」；恰恰相反，作者描绘的是其他出版业陷入危机、而科学出版商独自暴利，二者是并存而非因果。

D) 与原文相反

原文清楚说明 UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research——是大学付钱给出版商以接触本属自己资助的研究，而非出版商「慷慨资助研究者」。

28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?

- [A] Relieved.
- [B] Puzzled.
- [C] Concerned.
- [D] Encouraged.

作者对Sci-Hub的成功持何种态度？

A) 如释重负。 B) 困惑不解。 C) 感到担忧。 D) 深受鼓舞。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub? 直接问 the author 的 feel，是典型作者态度题；不可拿 Sci-Hub 创办者或读者的态度替代。

【拆句】 How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub? 一般疑问句结构 How does X feel about Y; about 后的宾语是 the success of Sci-Hub, 注意作者评价的是「Sci-Hub 的成功」这一现象, 而非 Sci-Hub 本身的合法与否。

【定位】 The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

Sci-Hub 的成功——它依赖研究者把自己合法获取的副本传出去——表明现行的合法生态已经在用户中失去了合法性, 必须被改造以服务所有参与方。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

relieved 意为「松了一口气」, 要求事情向好转的方向收尾; 原文却说现行生态 has lost legitimacy、必须被改造——情势恶化中, 谈不上 relieved。

B) **无中生有**

puzzled 意为「困惑、看不懂」, 需要文本中出现「不明白/疑问」的信号; 作者的论证非常明确——他知道 Sci-Hub 为何出现、并主张体系必须改变, 毫无困惑可言。

C) **✓ 正确**

the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed ↔

Concerned

The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub ↔

Concerned

把段内 drastic / illegal / lost legitimacy / must be transformed 四处评价词合并看, 作者的态度极性是负向的忧虑——对应 Concerned 是唯一与预判极性一致的选项。

D) **偷换概念**

encouraged 表「受到鼓舞」, 意味着作者把 Sci-Hub 视为正面榜样; 但原文用 drastic, and thoroughly illegal 给它打了负标签, 作者只是借其成功反推体系失效, 并非为其欢呼。

29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms_____

- [A] allow publishers some room to make money.
- [B] render publishing much easier for scientists.
- [C] reduce the cost of publication substantially.
- [D] free universities from financial burdens.

从第5段和第6段可以得知,开放获取条款_____

- A) 给出版商留有一定的盈利空间。 B) 使科学家发表论文变得更加容易。 C) 大幅降低了出版成本。
- D) 使大学摆脱了经济负担。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms_____ 用 It can be learned 表「可推知」, 要求一步逻辑延伸, 而非原文字面复述。

【拆句】 It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms____ 主句 It can be learned from... that... 是常见推断引导句；from 短语限定证据范围、that 从句承载推断对象，主语是 open access terms。

【定位】 More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

如今英国超过一半的科研成果是按开放获取条款发表的：要么从发表那一刻起就免费可读，要么先用付费墙挡上一年以上、让出版商先赚一笔，然后再普遍开放。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release

↔ **allow publishers some room to make money**

Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of preparing an article

↔ **allow publishers some room to make money**

预判「保留盈利窗口」与 allow publishers some room to make money 的语义完全一致，且 some 这种温和限定词与原文「先一年付费墙」「转向作者收费」的现实力度相称，过强或过弱的选项都不及它。

B) 无中生有

原文从头到尾在谈费用与利润，没有任何句子说开放获取让科学家「发表 (publishing)」变得更容易；相反，科学家还要承担 fees 从 £500 to £5,000 不等，反而更难。

C) 与原文相反

原文明确指出 the costs both of subscriptions and of these "article preparation costs" had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation——成本不仅没大幅下降，反而稳步上涨且高于通胀，与 reduce substantially 完全相反。

D) 过度推断

原文第 6 段开门见山：Yet the new system has not yet worked out any cheaper for the universities——开放获取尚未让大学省钱，更谈不上「让大学摆脱财务负担」。

30. Which of the following characterizes the scientific publishing model?

- [A] Trial subscription is offered.
- [B] Labour triumphs over status.
- [C] Costs are well controlled.
- [D] The few feed on the many.

以下哪项是科学出版模式的特征？

A) 提供试用订阅。 B) 劳动胜过地位。 C) 成本得到良好控制。 D) 少数人依靠多数人为生。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following characterizes the scientific publishing model? 问的是「哪一项能概括这一模式」，答案须覆盖全文，是典型主旨题。

【拆句】 Which of the following characterizes the scientific publishing model? 主语是 Which of the following，谓语 characterizes 接宾语 the scientific publishing model；正确项作为主语应能合理担任「概括者」的角色。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

全文谈的是订阅费、利润、论文准备费等，未提及任何「trial subscription（试用订阅）」机制；这是一个原文完全没有出现的商业概念。

B) **与原文相反**

原文恰好相反：劳动是为了 the hope of status 而被免费付出——status 才是劳动的回报筹码，并非「劳动战胜了地位」；将「劳动追求地位」反读为「劳动击败地位」完全颠倒原文。

C) **与原文相反**

原文 the costs both of subscriptions and of these "article preparation costs" had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation 明确成本上涨且超通胀，与 well controlled（被良好控制）正面冲突。

D) **✓ 正确**

labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places

↔ **The few feed on the many**

they will supply the articles without monetary reward ↔ **The few feed on the many**
made profits of more than £900m last year ↔ **The few feed on the many**

末段类比 huge profits are made by a few big firms vs labour is provided free 与 The few feed on the many 几乎是字面对应；同时 D 覆盖了全文五个区间共同的核心结构——少数与多数之间的不对称依附。

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。

Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward.

第1段，第2句

"so" 连接的因果并列句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"in which to do" 的定语结构也属于典型书面语用法，掌握后有一定迁移价值。

With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal.

第2段，第1句

句首 with 复合结构作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定典型性。情态动词 need 直接加动词原形的用法虽不如 need to do 常见，但在正式书面语中仍会出现。主谓宾加状语的基本框架具有普遍性，学生掌握后可应用于理解类似结构的句子。

Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构在考试中常见，时间状语前置也是典型用法，但整体过于简单，不涉及从句、并列、插入语等考试高频句式，代表性中等偏低。

The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

第3段，第1句

本句包含非限制性定语从句补充背景、while 对比状语从句、分号连接两个独立主句形成递进总结，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。分号用法和定语从句插入主干的结构尤其典型，掌握后可迁移到大量真题长难句。

The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015.

第4段，第1句

这句结构训练价值高，典型性强，虽然时态本身不难，但主干遮挡和后置修饰层层展开很适合做结构专项练习。若目标是提升长句拆解能力，这句值得优先训练。

More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

第5段，第3句

被动语态主句加目的状语从句是四六级和考研真题中的高频结构，either ... or 并列也很常见。so that 引导目的从句嵌套在并列结构中的用法在学术和新闻英语中经常出现，具有较强的代表性。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的复合句和并列句分析中，典型性较高。

Yet the new system has not yet worked out any cheaper for the universities.

第6段，第1句

简单句结构在考试中常见，现在完成时否定句也是典型考点。短语动词 work out 后接形容词表示结果的用法较为地道，具有一定代表性，但因句式过于简单，迁移范围有限。

These range from around £500 to £5,000, and apparently the work gets more expensive the more that publishers do it.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等多种成分，且第二个主句中的 "the more ... the more ..." 比较结构是值得练习的典型易错点。第一个主句的介词短语状语和第二个主句的系表结构也有一定训练价值，适合用于巩固基本成分划分和识别比较结构。

A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these "article preparation costs" had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation.

第6段，第4句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是“动词 + that 从句”这一模式非常典型。从句内部使用过去完成进行时描述过去的持续动作，也是学术或新闻语境中的常见表达方式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places.

第6段，第5句

并列主句加状语从句的复合结构、被动语态、定语从句修饰名词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其“while”引导对比从句的用法和被动语态的施事者表达，非常典型且可迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 76 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。

scientific B1

adj. 科学的
本篇10次 · 真题 83 句

publishing B2

n. 出版业
本篇8次 · 真题 16 句

publisher B2

n. 出版商
本篇7次 · 真题 24 句

access B1

n. 进入
本篇6次 · 真题 44 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）
本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利
本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题 112 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇3次·真题 29 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 75 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇2次·真题 57 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次·真题 49 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 45 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇2次·真题 33 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇2次·真题 31 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇2次·真题 27 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇2次·真题 27 句

acquisition C1

n. 收购

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

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

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 90 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 73 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 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

user A2

n. 使用者

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

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 40 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 37 句

available B2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 15 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inflation B2

n. 通货膨胀

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 13 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 12 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 12 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

desperate B2

adj. 绝望的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

central

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

legally

B2

adv. 合法地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

margin

B2

n. 页边空白

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

publicly

B2

adv. 公开地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

triumph

B2

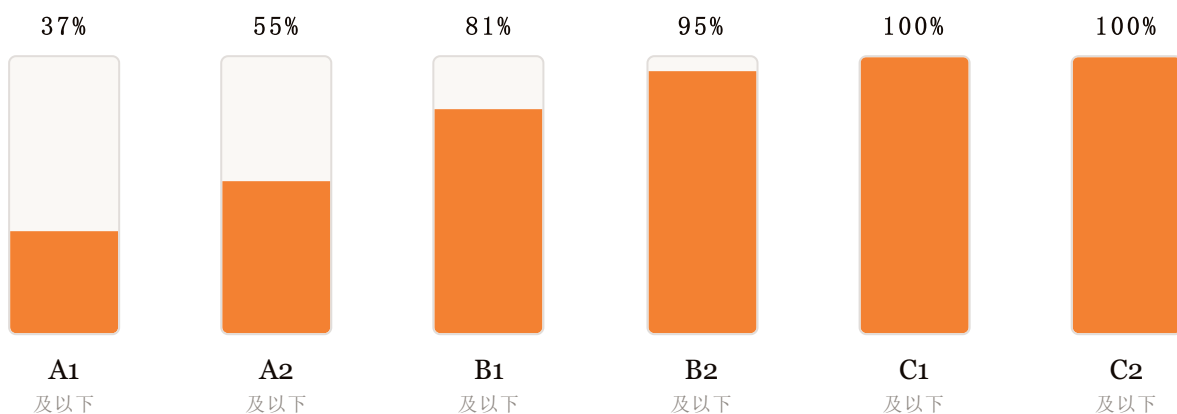
n. 巨大成功

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 219 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **219** 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 219 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

219

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2020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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2020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2020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 10 段原文（段首标 P1-P10 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(2020)

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 Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field. But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

进步人士常常支持多元化强制措施,将其视为通往平等的途径和创造公平竞争环境的方式。但这类政策往往是一种不真诚的美德信号形式,只让最有特权的人受益,对普通人却帮助甚微。

P2 A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provides a case in point. 由Massachusetts州参议员Jason Lewis和众议院临时议长Patricia Haddad提案的两项法案,旨在确保董事会和委员会的"性别平等",便是一个典型例证。

P3 Haddad and Lewis are concerned that more than half the state-government boards are less than 40 percent female. In order to ensure that elite women have more such opportunities, they have proposed imposing government quotas. If the bills become law, state boards and commissions will be required to set aside 50 percent of board seats for women by 2022.

Haddad和Lewis担心该州一半以上的政府董事会女性比例不足40%。为了确保精英女性获得更多这样的机会,他们提议实施政府配额制度。如果这些法案成为法律,州董事会和委员会将被要求在2022年前将50%的董事会席位留给女性。

P4 The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies. In signing the measure, California Governor

Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

这些法案类似于California最近通过的一项措施,该州去年成为第一个要求私营公司实行性别配额的州。在签署该措施时,California州长Jerry Brown承认,这项明确按性别对人进行分类的法律可能违宪。

P5 The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an "important" policy interest. Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection".

美国最高法院不赞成基于性别的分类,除非这些分类旨在解决"重要的"政策利益。由于California的法律适用于所有董事会,即使在没有先前歧视历史的情况下,法院也可能裁定该法律违反了"平等保护"的宪法保障。

P6 But are such government mandates even necessary? Female participation on corporate boards may not currently mirror the percentage of women in the general population, but so what?

但这种政府强制措施真的有必要吗?企业董事会中的女性参与率目前可能并未反映女性在总人口中的比例,但那又如何?

P7 The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference. According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

在没有政府干预的情况下,企业董事会中的女性人数一直在稳步增加。根据Catalyst的一项研究,2010年至2015年间,全球企业董事会中女性的比例增加了54%。

P8 Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

要求公司将性别作为董事会成员资格的首要条件,将不可避免地导致私营部门董事会经验不足。这正是Norway采用全国性企业性别配额时发生的情况。

P9 Writing in The New Republic, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a "golden skirt" phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards. Alice Lee在The New Republic撰文指出,在没有增加合格女性人才储备的情况下增加董事会成员的机会数量,导致了"金裙子"现象,即同一批精英女性在各种董事会中占据多个席位。

P10 Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.

下次有人推动企业配额制度作为促进性别平等的方式时,请记住,这类政策在很大程度上是自利性措施,让提案者感觉良好,但对普通女性帮助甚微。

题目与逐题解析

31. The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will_____

- [A] help little to reduce gender bias.
- [B] pose a threat to the state government.
- [C] raise women's position in politics.
- [D] greatly broaden career options.

作者认为由Lewis和Haddad提案的法案将_____

- A) 对减少性别偏见几乎没有帮助。 B) 对州政府构成威胁。 C) 提高女性在政界的地位。
D) 极大地拓宽职业选择。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will_____ 指向某一具体对象的作者评价，答案应能在文章对该对象的评论句里直接找到对应。

【拆句】 The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will_____ 是主句
The author believes 带 that 宾语从句，从句主语 the bills 后跟过去分词短语 sponsored by Lewis and Haddad 作后置定语，谓语 will_____ 留空待选项补齐——选项是 will 后的动词原形短语。结构常规、无陷阱。

【定位】 But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

但这类政策往往只是不真诚的姿态作秀，只惠及最有特权的人群，对普通人几乎没有任何帮助。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

does little to help average people ↔ **help little to reduce gender bias**

预判"对消除性别不平等几乎没用"与 help little to reduce gender bias 在否定方向 (little) 与施事意图 (reduce bias = help average people) 上完全对应，A 锁定。

B) 无中生有

全文论证集中在"对普通女性无效"与"可能违宪"，从未把矛头指向"威胁州政府"这一新主体。

C) 偷换概念

state-government boards 指州属委员会/董事会席位，属"任职机会"，与 raise women's position in politics (提升女性政治地位) 不是一回事；且作者总评是"无效"，方向相反。

D) 与原文相反

作者通篇主张该法案 does little to help average people、do little to help average women，不会有 greatly broaden career options 的效果；且原文谈的是 board seats，不是 career options 整体。

32. Which of the following is true of the California measure?

- [A] It has irritated private business owners.
- [B] It is welcomed by the Supreme Court.
- [C] It may go against the Constitution.
- [D] It will settle the prior controversies.

关于加利福尼亚州的措施,下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 它激怒了私营企业主。 B) 它受到最高法院的欢迎。 C) 它可能违反宪法。
D) 它将解决先前的争议。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of the California measure? 问对该法案的事实性陈述,属于典型细节题题干。

【拆句】 Which of the following is true of the California measure? 是 which 引导的特殊疑问句, true of the California measure 是介词短语作 true 的范围限定,结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.
在签署该法案时,加州州长杰里·布朗承认,这部明确按性别对人进行分类的法律可能违宪。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

全文论及加州法案的部分只谈合宪性与法律分析,未涉及 private business owners 的反应。

B) 与原文相反

The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications 中 frowns on 是不悦/反对,与 welcomed by 完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

is probably unconstitutional ↔ **It may go against the Constitution**
the law violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection" ↔

It may go against the Constitution

预判"可能违宪"与 may go against the Constitution 在情态"可能"与语义"违宪"上完全对应, C 锁定。

D) 偷换概念

no history of prior discrimination 只是说"无此前的歧视记录",是论证违宪的依据;
从未说法案能 settle the prior controversies。

33. The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate_____

- [A] the harm from arbitrary board decision.
- [B] the importance of constitutional guarantees.
- [C] the pressure on women in global corporations.
- [D] the needlessness of government interventions.

作者提到Catalyst的研究是为了说明_____

- A) 董事会武断决策造成的危害。 B) 宪法保障的重要性。 C) 全球性公司中女性承受的压力。
D) 政府干预的不必要性。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate_____ 是典型例证目的题句式，问的是“举这个例子是为了说明什么”。

【拆句】 The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate_____ 主谓宾结构 The author mentions the study, by Catalyst 作 study 的后置定语，to illustrate 是不定式作目的状语，_____ 是 illustrate 的宾语，选项即被说明的内容。

【定位】 The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference. According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

在没有政府干预的情况下，企业董事会中的女性人数一直在稳步上升。根据 Catalyst 的一项研究，2010 至 2015 年间，全球公司董事会中的女性比例增长了 54%。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

数据只显示女性董事比例增长，未涉及 arbitrary board decision (任意/武断决策) 这一概念。

B) 答非所问

宪法话题属于 P5 的论证，与 P7 的 Catalyst 例证服务的论点 (无需政府干预) 不在同一论证链上。

C) 与原文相反

has been steadily increasing 是中性偏正面的事实陈述，并未提及女性在跨国公司中承受何种压力。

D) ✓ 正确

without government interference ↔ **the needlessness of government interventions**

But are such government mandates even necessary? ↔

the needlessness of government interventions

预判“无需政府干预”与 the needlessness of government interventions 在内核 (不需要+政府干预) 上完全一致，D 锁定。

34. Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to____

- [A] the underestimation of elite women's role.
- [B] the objection to female participation on boards.
- [C] the entry of unqualified candidates into the board.
- [D] the growing tension between labor and management.

挪威在全国范围内采用企业性别配额已导致____

- A) 对精英女性作用的低估。 B) 对女性参与董事会的反对。 C) 不合格候选人进入董事会。
- D) 劳资关系日益紧张。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to____ 问某项政策实施后导致了什么，是结果型细节题。

【拆句】 Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to____ 主语是 Norway's adoption (名词化结构，"挪威采纳.....一事")，后接 of 短语作 adoption 的内容补充，谓语 has led to 后空缺由选项填——选项是一个名词短语。

【定位】 Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

要求公司把性别当成进入董事会的首要资格，必然导致私营董事会经验下降。挪威在全国范围内推行公司性别配额时，发生的正是这种情况。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

the same elite women scoop up multiple seats 描述精英女性"通吃"多席位，并非她们的角色被低估。

B) **偷换概念**

全文只反对"用配额强推"，而非反对女性参与董事会本身；promote gender equity 仍是被作者承认的目标。

C) **✓ 正确**

will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards ↔

the entry of unqualified candidates into the board

without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards ↔

the entry of unqualified candidates into the board

预判"经验/资质不足的人进入董事会"与 the entry of unqualified candidates into the board 一一对应，C 锁定。

D) **无中生有**

全文论证停留在配额对董事会经验和资质的影响，从未触及 labor and management 的关系。

35. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- [A] Women's need in employment should be considered.
- [B] Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking.
- [C] Everyone should try hard to promote social justice.
- [D] Major social issues should be the focus of legislation.

从文中可以推断出下列哪项？

- A) 应该考虑女性在就业方面的需求。 B) 可行性应该是政策制定中的首要考虑因素。
- C) 每个人都应该努力促进社会公正。 D) 重大社会问题应该成为立法的重点。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 Which of the following can be inferred from the text? 是经典推断题句式。

【拆句】 Which of the following can be inferred from the text? which 引导特殊疑问句, can be inferred 是情态动词+被动语态, from the text 是来源状语——直白结构, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

原文反复出现 women 的董事会席位, 但议题始终是"用强制配额是否合理", 从未提出"应当先考虑女性的就业需求"这一规范主张。

B) **✓ 正确**

does little to help average people ↔ **Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking**
But are such government mandates even necessary? ↔

Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking

will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards ↔

Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking

预判"立法应先考虑可行性与实效"与 Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking 完全对应——主线五处证据都指向"政策能否真起作用"这一议题, B 锁定。

C) **过度推断**

P10 是对立法者的提醒, 不是对全社会的道德号召; 且作者对"social justice"是否能通过此类法律实现持怀疑态度。

D) **偷换概念**

作者反对的是该法案的"无效", 而非性别平等问题"不够重大"; 他并未划定"什么级别的问题才值得立法"这一议题。

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。

But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

第1段，第2句

本句是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式：主系表结构加后置定语从句，表语部分包含介词短语和限制性定语从句层层修饰。定语从句内部的并列谓语结构（带有程度副词和不定式状语）也是常考形式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以复用到大量同类长难句中。

A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provides a case in point.

第2段，第1句

本句是典型的四六级和考研真题句式：简单句主干配以长定语修饰主语的模式，在学术类和新闻类阅读材料中极为常见。过去分词短语和不定式短语作后置定语的用法都是高频考点，且本句所涉及的扩展方式（人名职位 + 目的状语）也是真题常见套路。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Haddad and Lewis are concerned that more than half the state-government boards are less than 40 percent female.

第3段，第1句

be concerned that从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构，表达情绪反应加具体内容，非常典型且实用，掌握后可大量复用到其他表情绪或态度的形容词(worried、aware、sure等)加that从句的句式。

The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies.

第4段，第1句

这句主干不算过难，但附加结构很典型，既能练成分切分，也能练分清主句与补充说明中的时态。对结构和时态同步训练来说，属于值得优先练习的材料。

In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

第4段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明:主句包含时间状语、主语、谓语、宾语从句;宾语从句内有主系表结构和插入的定语从句;定语从句内有主谓宾和方式状语。涵盖了从句作宾语、非限制性定语从句修饰、状语位置等多个常考知识点,适合综合训练。

The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an "important" policy interest.

第5段，第1句

主句 + unless 条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,从句中的被动语态 + 不定式目的状语也是常考组合。frown on 这类动词短语作谓语、复合形容词修饰名词的用法在真题中反复出现。整体句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值

Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection".

第5段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓宾、原因状语从句、让步状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分，且包含"be likely to do"复合谓语、"there is"存在句、"apply to"动词短语搭配等典型结构，成分种类丰富，适合作为综合性划分练习。

According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

第7段，第2句

"主语 + 多层定语 + 谓语 + 状语" 的简单句结构在学术和新闻文本中较为常见，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句型，但非复杂句式，典型性中等。

Writing in The New Republic, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a "golden skirt" phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards.

第9段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:主句 + that 宾语从句 + where 非限制性定语从句的组合在学术文章和考试阅读中极为常见,宾语从句以动名词短语作主语表达因果关系,定语从句补充说明现象,这种多层嵌套且逻辑清晰的句式是四六级和考研阅读的高频句型,掌握后可大量迁移

Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.

第10段，第1句

主句加宾语从句、定语从句修饰名词、使役动词结构、并列谓语等都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；祈使句加时间状语从句的组合在劝告类文本中常见；整体结构典型，掌握后可迁移到多种语境。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 81 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。

gender B1

n. 性别（社会文化意义上的）

本篇7次 · 真题 23 句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

quota B2

n. 定额

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇4次 · 真题 65 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇3次·真题 82 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇3次·真题 69 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇3次·真题 16 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇3次·真题 15 句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本篇3次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇2次·真题 91 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次·真题 55 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次·真题 50 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 44 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题 38 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题 33 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇2次·真题 32 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次·真题 28 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

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次·真题 14 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇2次·真题 9 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

constitutional C1

adj. 宪法的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

mandate C1

n. 授权

本篇2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 87 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 52 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

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 41 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 33 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 29 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇1次·真题 19 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 19 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

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

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题 13 句

constitution C1

n. 宪法

本篇1次·真题 13 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前
本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率
本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

controversy C1

n. 争议
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别
本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

inevitably B2

adv. 不可避免地
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

intervention C1

n. 干预
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

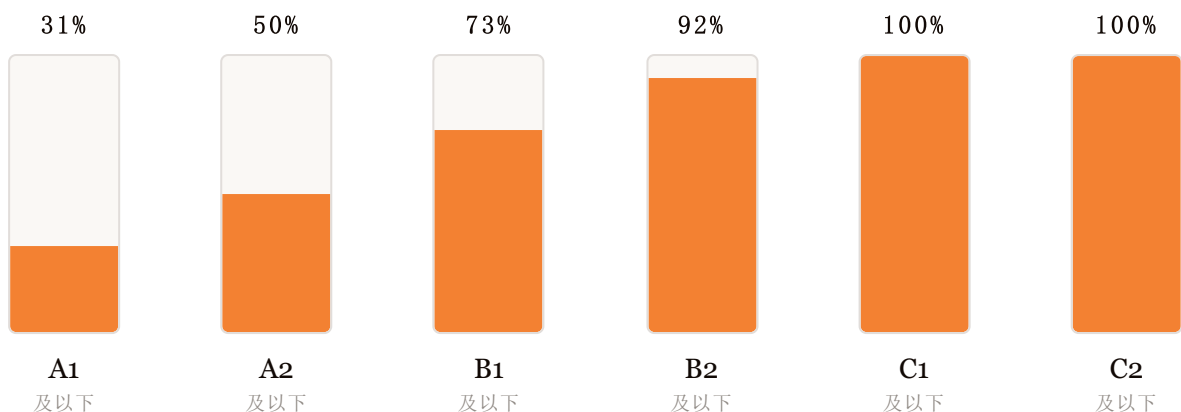
violate B2

v. 违反, 违背 (法律、规则、协议等)
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 226 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 18 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 226 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 226	B2 以上难词 8%	B1 及以下覆盖 73%
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考研英语一 · 2020年 · 全卷构成

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2020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2020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(2020)

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 Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France. Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services. Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a "GAFA tax," meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

上周四,法国参议院通过了一项数字服务税,该税将对在法国向消费者或用户提供数字服务的大型跨国公司征收一种全新的税收。数字服务包括从提供在线销售商品和服务的平台到基于用户数据进行定向广告投放的一切服务,该税适用于此类服务产生的总收入。许多法国政治家和媒体将其称为"GAFA税",意味着它主要针对Google、Apple、Facebook和Amazon等公司,换句话说,就是总部设在美国的跨国科技公司。

P2 The digital services tax now awaits the signature of President Emmanuel Macron, who has expressed support for the measure, and it could go into effect within the next few weeks. But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

数字服务税目前正等待总统Emmanuel Macron的签署, he已表示支持这项措施,该税可能在未来几周内生效。但它已经引发了重大争议,美国贸易代表已启动调查,以确定该税是否歧视美国公司,这反过来可能导致对法国实施贸易制裁。

P3 The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue. Instead, the digital services tax is part of a much larger trend, with countries over the past few years proposing or

putting in place an alphabet soup of new international tax provisions. They have included Britain's DPT. (diverted profits tax), Australia's MAAL (multinational anti-avoidance law), and India's SEP (significant economic presence) test, to name but a few. At the same time, the European Union, Spain, Britain and several other countries have all seriously contemplated digital services taxes.

法国税收不仅仅是一个需要收入的国家单边行动。相反,数字服务税是一个更大趋势的一部分,过去几年来,各国提出或实施了一系列新的国际税收条款。其中包括英国的DPT(利润转移税)、澳大利亚的MAAL(跨国反避税法)和印度的SEP(重大经济存在)测试,仅举几例。与此同时,欧盟、西班牙、英国和其他几个国家都认真考虑过数字服务税。

P4 These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right. In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

这些单边发展在具体内容上有所不同,但它们都旨在对跨国公司的收入和营收征税,各国认为它们应该有权征税,即使国际税收规则没有赋予它们这种权利。换句话说,它们都认为国际税收体系未能跟上当前经济的发展。

P5 In response to these many unilateral measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is currently working with 131 countries to reach a consensus by the end of 2020 on an international solution. Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

为应对这些众多的单边措施,经济合作与发展组织(OECD)目前正在与131个国家合作,争取在2020年底前就国际解决方案达成共识。法国和美国都参与了该组织的工作,但法国的数字服务税和美国的回应引发了关于国际税收体系未来走向的疑问。

P6 France's planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.

法国计划征收的税收是一个明确的警告:除非能就改革国际税收体系达成广泛共识,否则其他国家很可能会效仿,美国公司将面临来自数十个国家的一系列不同税收,这将证明既繁重又昂贵。

题目与逐题解析

36. The French Senate has passed a bill to ____

- [A] regulate digital services platforms.
- [B] protect French companies' interests.
- [C] impose a levy on tech multinationals.
- [D] curb the influence of advertising.

法国参议院已通过一项法案,旨在 ____

- A) 监管数字服务平台。
- B) 保护法国企业的利益。
- C) 对科技跨国公司征税。
- D) 遏制广告的影响力。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The French Senate has passed a bill to ____ 问的是该法案的目的，是对原文一处具体事实的客观转述。

【拆句】 题干 The French Senate has passed a bill to ____ 为待补全陈述句，主干 The French Senate has passed a bill，不定式 to 引出待补全的目的状语，结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France.

上周四，法国参议院通过了一项数字服务税法，该税将对在法国为消费者或用户提供数字服务的大型跨国公司征收一项全新税种。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

regulate digital services platforms 把法案性质从「税」变成了「监管」，但原文 digital services tax 是税不是监管。

B) 无中生有

protect French companies' interests 全文未提；原文重点是向跨国巨头征税以为本国财政增收，不是保护法企。

C) ✓ 正确

impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services ↔

impose a levy on tech multinationals

预判「对大型跨国数字公司征新税」与 impose a levy on tech multinationals 完全等义，无添加无削减，锁定 C。

D) 以偏概全

curb the influence of advertising 抓住了原文 targeting advertising based on user data 中的 advertising 一词，但原文中广告只是数字服务的一个举例，并非法案要遏制的对象。

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax ____

[A] may trigger countermeasures against France.

[B] is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad.

[C] aims to ease international trade tensions.

[D] will prompt the tech giants to quit France.

从第2段可以得知，数字服务税 ____

- A) 可能会引发针对法国的反制措施。 B) 容易在国内外引起批评。 C) 旨在缓解国际贸易紧张局势。
D) 将促使科技巨头退出法国。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that... 中的 can be learned 提示答案非原文直陈，需在原文事实上做一步逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 题干 It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax____ 为 It 形式主语句，that 引导宾语从句即待补全部分；主从句结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

但它已引发巨大争议，美国贸易代表已就该税是否歧视美国公司展开调查，而这反过来可能导致对法国实施贸易制裁。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

could lead to trade sanctions against France ↔ may trigger countermeasures against France
预判「可能招致针对法国的反制」与 may trigger countermeasures against France 完全等义，且推断只走了一步，未越界。

B) 以偏概全

原文只提到美国一方的调查与可能制裁，未提「国内」批评；at home and abroad 把批评来源扩到「国内外」，超出原文。

C) 与原文相反

原文是「引发争议、可能招致制裁」，选项却说「旨在缓和国际贸易紧张」，方向完全相反。

D) 过度推断

原文未提任何科技巨头会「撤出法国」之事，will prompt the tech giants to quit France 属过度推断。

38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that____

- [A] redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured.
- [B] the current international tax system needs upgrading.
- [C] tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented.
- [D] all countries ought to enjoy equal taxing rights.

采取单边措施的国家有一个共同观点,即____

- A) 必须确保科技巨头收入的再分配。 B) 当前的国际税收体系需要升级。
- C) 应当防止科技跨国公司的垄断。 D) 所有国家都应享有平等的征税权。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q38 问这些国家「share the opinion that...」，对应原文一处明确的共同观点陈述，是事实转述。

【拆句】 题干 The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that____ 中 adopting the unilateral measures 是现在分词短语作 countries 的后置定语；share the opinion that 引出宾语从句。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

换句话说，它们都持有同一种观点：国际税收体系已经跟不上当下经济。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说要对跨国巨头征税，并未涉及把税收再分配给谁。redistribution of tech giants' revenue 属原文未提之事。

B) **✓ 正确**

the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy ↔

the current international tax system needs upgrading

预判「现行国际税制已落后于经济」与 the current international tax system needs upgrading 在事实层面完全等义，B 锁定。

C) **偷换概念**

原文目的是征税，与 tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented 所说的反垄断不是一回事；垄断话题原文未提。

D) **以偏概全**

原文说这些国家在 unilateral 地为自己争取「应有的征税权」，并不主张所有国家享有「平等征税权」；范围被悄悄扩到「all countries」。

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that the OECD's current work_____

[A] is being resisted by US companies.

[B] needs to be readjusted immediately.

[C] is faced with uncertain prospects.

[D] needs to involve more countries.

从第5段可以得知,OECD目前的工作_____

A) 正遭到美国企业的抵制。 B) 需要立即进行调整。 C) 面临不确定的前景。

D) 需要更多国家参与。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that... 同样含 can be learned, 要在原文事实上做一步外推。

【拆句】 题干 It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that the OECD's current work_____ 与 Q37 结构同型, It 作形式主语、that 引宾从; 主语是带所有格定语的 the OECD's current work, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

法国和美国都参与该组织的工作，但法国的数字服务税与美方的回应让人对国际税收体系的未来产生疑问。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文是美国贸易代表展开调查，不是 US companies 自己在抵制；行为主体也被偷换。

B) 过度推断

原文只说前景不确定，未要求 OECD 的工作 needs to be readjusted immediately；
强情态 + immediately 双重强化，是过度推断。

C) ✓ 正确

raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system ↔

is faced with uncertain prospects

预判「前景充满不确定性」与 is faced with uncertain prospects 在状态描述上等值，
C 锁定。

D) 无中生有

原文已明确 OECD 正与 131 国合作，未提需 involve more countries；选项添加了原文未有的诉求。

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

- [A] France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions
- [B] France leads the charge on Digital Tax
- [C] France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals
- [D] France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy

以下哪项最适合作为本文的标题？

- A) 法国面临贸易制裁 B) 法国在数字税方面率先出击 C) 法国对科技跨国公司说"不"
D) 法国要求在数字经济中发挥作用

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following might be the best title for this text? 以 best title 直接挑明全文主旨题身份。

【拆句】 题干 Which of the following might be the best title for this text? 为 which 引导的特殊疑问句，might 缓和语气，结构简明无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions 只覆盖 P2 中「可能招致贸易制裁」一处信息，未覆盖 P3 P4 P6 的国际趋势主线。

B) ✓ 正确

the French Senate passed a digital services tax ↔ **France leads the charge on Digital Tax**

other nations are likely to follow suit ↔ **France leads the charge on Digital Tax**

France leads the charge on Digital Tax 一句话概括了「法国率先 + 他国跟进」的双向逻辑，覆盖首段事件与末段预言，符合主旨题标准。

C) 与原文相反

原文从未让法国 Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals，征税不等于拒绝；这些公司仍在法国正常运营，只是要交税。

D) 偷换概念

France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy 把主旨偷换为「法国要在数字经济中谋一席之地」；原文谈的是「数字税」而非「在数字经济中谋职位」。

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。

Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services.

第1段，第2句

并列句在四六级和考研阅读中常见，第一句的 from...to... 列举结构也有一定代表性，但整体句式较为直白，未涉及倒装、强调、分隔等典型难点句式，代表性中等。

Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a "GAFA tax," meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

第1段，第3句

主句 "refer to ... as ..." 结构和从句 "be designed to do" 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。现在完成时和被动语态也是常考时态语态。宾语从句解释主句内容的逻辑关系,以及列举加同位解释的表达方式,都是真题中典型的长难句特征。掌握本句的分析方法,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上,代表性较强。

But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

第2段，第2句

包含 with 伴随状语、whether 引导的宾语从句、非限制性定语从句，均为四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主句 + 复杂状语 + 嵌套从句的组合极具代表性，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句子分析中。

The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构搭配否定和后置定语是四六级阅读中常见句式，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，缺乏从句、复杂修饰或特殊句型，作为考试真题句式的典型性中等偏下。

In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

第4段，第2句

同位语从句跟在抽象名词 view 后解释其内容，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；插入语 In other words 也是常见的衔接手段；整体结构具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

第5段，第2句

本句展示了四六级和考研真题中常见的并列复合句结构，转折连词 but 连接两个主句，第二个主句内嵌套宾语从句。这种“并列 + 从属”的组合是考试中的典型句式。并列主语、被动语态、介词短语作定语和状语、宾语从句等也是高频考点，具有较高的代表性和可复用性。

France's planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.

第6段，第1句

冒号引出条件状语从句加并列主句、定语从句修饰宾语核心词，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句式；警告类、预测类长句在真题中频繁出现，掌握本句的切分和逻辑链条分析方法可大量复用到同类句型

France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions

第40题，A

被动语态的简单句在考试阅读中较为常见，尤其是新闻标题或客观陈述句式，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单、缺少从句或复杂修饰，迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 82 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24次 · 真题 54 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本篇11次 · 真题 72 句

multinational

C1

n. 跨国公司

本篇7次·真题10句

tech

B1

n. 技术

本篇6次·真题38句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇4次·真题107句

revenue

B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇4次·真题31句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇3次·真题65句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次·真题52句

states

A1

n. 国家

本篇3次·真题42句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇3次·真题41句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题98句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题73句

involve

B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题61句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇2次·真题52句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇2次·真题52句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题47句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题43句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题39句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇2次·真题 37 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次·真题 33 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题 28 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇2次·真题 21 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇2次·真题 20 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

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

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 80 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 80 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 63 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 19 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 15 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 13 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 13 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题 13 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 12 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 12 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversy C1

n. 争议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

provision B2

n. 供应

本篇1次·真题 11 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本篇1次·真题 10 句

investigation B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次·真题 10 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 10 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题 10 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

monopoly C1

n. 垄断

本篇1次·真题 8 句

uncertain B2

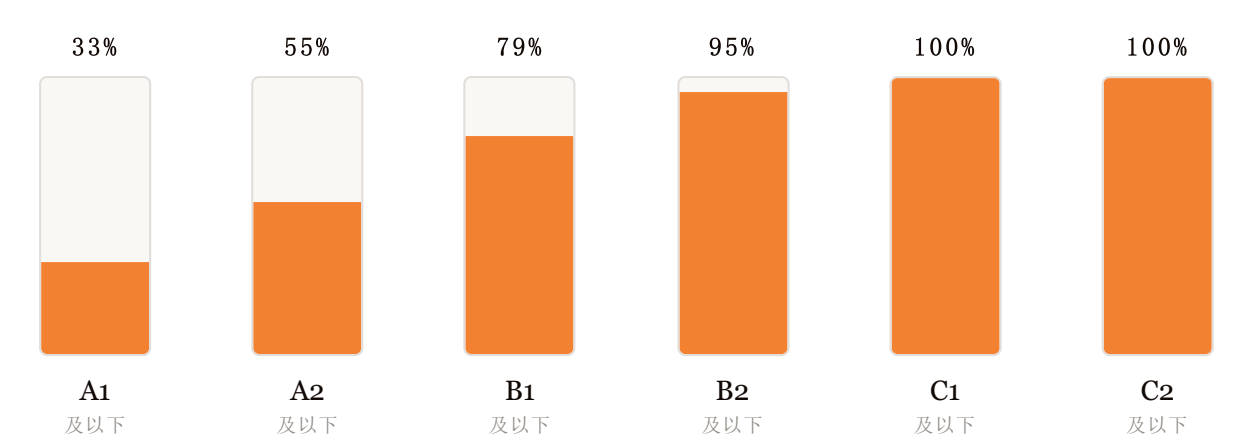
adj. 不确定的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 207 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **207** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 207 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2020年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2020年 考研英语一 段落小标题 (7选5) Section II Part B · 41-45 题 答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS · 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2020年 考研英语一 段落小标题 (7选5) 原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面: Directions、11 段带空原文 (逐段附中文翻译) 与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印; 卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子, 以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语一真题(2020)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In a social situation, eye contact with another person can show that you are paying attention in a friendly way. But it can also be antagonistic, such as when a political candidate turns toward their competitor during a debate and makes eye contact that signals hostility. Here's what hard science reveals about eye contact:

在社交场合中,与他人进行眼神接触可以表明你正在以友好的方式关注对方。但它也可能带有敌意,例如当一位政治候选人在辩论中转向其竞争对手并进行眼神接触以发出敌意信号时。以下是关于眼神接触的硬科学研究结果:

(41) _____

眼神接触可以是一种友好的社交信号

We know that a typical infant will instinctively gaze into its mother's eyes, and she will look back. This mutual gaze is a major part of the attachment between mother and child. In adulthood, looking someone else in a pleasant way can be a complimentary sign of paying attention. It can catch someone's attention in a crowded room, "Eye contact and smile" can signal availability and confidence, a common-sense notion supported in studies by psychologist Monica Moore.

我们知道,典型的婴儿会本能地凝视母亲的眼睛,而母亲也会回望。这种相互凝视是母子依恋关系的重要组成部分。在成年期,以愉快的方式注视他人可以是表达关注的赞许信号。它可以在拥挤的房间里吸引某人的注意力,"眼神接触和微笑"可以传递可接近性和自信,这一常识性概念得到了心理学家Monica Moore研究的支持。

(42) _____

眼神接触背后的生物学因素正在被研究

Neuroscientist Bonnie Auyeung found that the hormone oxytocin increased the amount of eye contact from men toward the interviewer during a brief interview when the direction of their gaze was recorded. This was also found in high-functioning men with some autistic spectrum symptoms, who may tend to avoid eye contact. Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored by other researchers, using advanced methods of brain scanning.

神经科学家Bonnie Auyeung发现,当记录凝视方向时,催产素激素增加了男性在简短面试中对采访者的眼神接触量。这一现象在具有某些自闭症谱系症状的高功能男性中也被发现,这些人可能倾向于避免眼神接触。其他研究人员正在使用先进的脑部扫描方法探索在直接凝视期间做出反应的特定脑区。

(43)_____

眼神接触可能具有攻击性。

With the use of eye-tracking technology, Julia Minson of the Harvard Kennedy School of Government concluded that eye contact can signal very different kinds of messages, depending on the situation. While eye contact may be a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations, it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations. "Whether you're a politician or a parent, it might be helpful to keep in mind that trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you," said Minson.

通过使用眼动追踪技术,哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院的Julia Minson得出结论,眼神接触可以根据情境传递非常不同类型的信息。虽然眼神接触在友好情境中可能是联系或信任的标志,但在对抗性情境中它更可能与支配或威胁相关联。"无论你是政治家还是家长,记住如果你试图说服持有与你不同信念的人,试图保持眼神接触可能会适得其反,这可能会有所帮助,"Minson说。

(44)_____

眼睛注视是短暂的

When we look at a face or a picture, our eyes pause on one spot at a time, often on the eyes or mouth. These pauses typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot, until several important points in the image are registered like a series of snapshots. How the whole image is then assembled and perceived is still a mystery although it is the subject of current research.

当我们看一张脸或一幅图片时,我们的眼睛每次在一个点上停留,通常是在眼睛或嘴巴上。这些停留通常以每秒约三次的频率发生,然后眼睛跳到另一个点,直到图像中的几个重要点像一系列快照一样被记录下来。整个图像如何被组装和感知仍然是一个谜,尽管这是当前研究的主题。

(45)_____

人格可以影响一个人对眼神接触的反应

In people who score high in a test of neuroticism, a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety, eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance, according to the Finnish researcher Jari Hietanen and colleagues. "Our findings indicate that people do not only feel different when they are the centre of attention but that their brain reactions also differ." A more direct finding is that people who scored highly for negative emotions like anxiety looked at others for shorter periods of time and reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them.

根据芬兰研究员Jari Hietanen及其同事的研究,在神经质测试中得分较高的人(神经质是与自我意识和焦虑相关的人格维度),眼神接触触发了更多与回避相关的活动。"我们的研究结果表明,人们在成为关注焦点时不仅感觉不同,而且他们的大脑反应也不同。"一个更直接的发现是,在负面情绪(如焦虑)方面得分较高的人注视他人的时间更短,并且当他人不直接看着他们时会感到更舒适。

- [A] Eye fixations are brief
- [B] Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude
- [C] Eye contact can be a friendly social signal
- [D] Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact
- [E] Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated
- [F] Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers
- [G] Eye contact can be aggressive.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Eye contact can be a friendly social signal

眼神接触可以是一种友好的社交信号

【主旨】 眼神是传递友好、注意的善意社交信号

本段从婴儿与母亲的对视讲起，落到成年后的社交：looking someone else in a pleasant way can be a complimentary sign of paying attention，还能 catch someone's attention in a crowded room，并 signal availability and confidence。母婴对视、人群中吸引注意都是"例子/论据"，它们共同支撑的主旨是：目光接触是一种友好、积极的社交信号。注意 pleasant、complimentary、confidence 都是正面色彩词。

【依据】 friendly social signal 同义对上 pleasant/complimentary

Eye contact can be a friendly social signal 是本段主旨的同义改写：friendly 正对应 looking someone else in a pleasant way 的 pleasant，social signal 正对应 a complimentary sign of paying attention 与 signal availability and confidence——眼神"发出友好的社交信号"覆盖了全段所有正面例子，概括到位、不偏窄。

【竞争】 [B] 立场相反：本段全是友好、没有 rude

Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude 落点是"过量、无礼"，与本段方向完全相反——本段通篇是 a complimentary sign of paying attention 这类正面表述，没有任何"过多"或"无礼"的意思，硬塞会把全段定调讲反。

【验证】 把 Eye contact can be a friendly social signal 放回第 2 段：母婴 mutual gaze、成年后的 a complimentary sign of paying attention 到 signal availability and confidence，全段每个例子都在讲"眼神友好地传信号"，标题概括的正是整段主旨，且与全文"分点讲眼神各侧面"的组织方式中"正面一侧"严丝合缝。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [E] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated

眼神接触背后的生物学因素正在被研究

【主旨】 科学家在探查眼神背后的激素与脑区机制

本段全是生理层面的研究：神经科学家发现激素催产素会增加男性的目光接触——the hormone oxytocin increased the amount of eye contact; 并提到 Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored by other researchers, using advanced methods of brain scanning。激素、脑区、脑扫描这些都是"生物学机制", 且都用"正在被探索/研究"的进行态, 主旨即：眼神接触的生理基础正在被研究。

【依据】 biological factors 同义统摄激素+脑区

Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated 是本段主旨的同义改写：biological factors 同时统摄了 the hormone oxytocin (激素) 与 Specific brain regions (脑区) 这两类生理因素, being investigated 正对应 are being explored by other researchers 的"正在被研究"。它概括的是全段而非某一项, 层级恰好。

【竞争】 [A] 范围太窄：A 讲眼动机制，非生理因素

Eye fixations are brief 讲的是"注视短暂"这一眼动机制, 本段一个字都没提注视时长, 谈的是 the hormone oxytocin 和 Specific brain regions。A 与本段不在同一话题上, 是被它放错段(其归宿在第 5 段), 对本段而言属"无中生有"。

【验证】 把 Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated 放回第 3 段：从 the hormone oxytocin 到 Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored, 整段恰好就是"探查眼神的生物学因素", 标题不偏窄(没只盯激素)也不偏宽, 与全文"分侧面"结构里"生理机制一侧"对应。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [G] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Eye contact can be aggressive.

眼神接触可能具有攻击性

【主旨】 敌对情境下眼神表达支配与威胁

本段借 Minson 的眼动研究指出眼神含义因情境而异，重点落在对抗一面：it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations，并以 trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you 收尾。friendly situations 只是用来作对比的铺垫，本段真正强调的是 adversarial（敌对）情境下眼神的 dominance、intimidation（支配、威胁）。

【依据】 aggressive 同义概括 dominance/intimidation

Eye contact can be aggressive. 是本段被强调一极的同义改写：aggressive（攻击性）正概括了 dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations 的支配、威胁与敌对，也呼应了 may backfire 的反作用。它抓的是本段真正落点，不是陪衬的 friendly 那半。

【竞争】 [C] 只覆盖陪衬半句，漏了被强调的对抗极

Eye contact can be a friendly social signal 看着像，是因为段里确有 a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations 这半句。但这半句只是 while 引出的让步陪衬，本段真正强调的是 dominance or intimidation；选 C 等于只覆盖了被对比掉的那一极、漏掉全段重点，且 C 的归宿已是第 2 段。

【验证】 把 Eye contact can be aggressive. 放回第 4 段：段落落点 it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations 与结尾 may backfire 都在讲眼神的攻击/对抗作用，标题概括的正是这一被强调极，恰与第 2 段的“友好”一侧（C）形成全文设计的正反对照。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [A] 段首

【小标题】 Eye fixations are brief

眼神注视是短暂的

【主旨】 看脸时眼睛一次只短暂停留一点

本段主旨句在段首：When we look at a face or a picture, our eyes pause on one spot at a time（此处指第 5 段段首，引文逐字取自该段）。接着说 These pauses typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot. 每秒约三次、看完就跳走，讲的全是"注视停留一次只在一处、且很短暂"这一眼动机制，整段是对该机制的描述。

【依据】 fixations are brief 同义对上 pause...three per second

Eye fixations are brief 是本段主旨的同义改写：fixations（注视）对应 our eyes pause on one spot at a time 的 pause，brief（短暂）对应 These pauses typically occur at about three per second 与随即 jump to another spot——每秒三次、停一下就跳，正是"注视短暂"。整段都在说这件事，概括精准。

【竞争】 [E] 走错段：E 讲生理因素，本段讲眼动现象

Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated 谈的是激素、脑区这类生物机制，而本段谈的是 our eyes pause on one spot at a time 这种可观察的注视现象，不是"背后的生物因素"。E 的归宿是第 3 段，放到本段属偷换话题。

【验证】 把 Eye fixations are brief 放回第 5 段：从段首 our eyes pause on one spot at a time 到 about three per second 再到 jump to another spot，整段就在描述注视"一次一处、短暂即跳"，标题概括的正是全段机制，不偏不倚，与全文"眼动机制一侧"对应。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [D] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact

性格会影响一个人对眼神接触的反应

【主旨】 高神经质者对被注视更回避、更不适

本段把人格特质与对眼神的反应挂钩：神经质（焦虑、自我意识强）得分高的人，eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance；得分高于负面情绪的人 looked at others for shorter periods of time and reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them。研究者还指出 their brain reactions also differ。主旨即：人格特质不同，对目光接触的反应（回避、不适）也不同。

【依据】 personality affects reaction 正概括人格→反应

Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact 是本段主旨的同义改写：personality 对应 a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety（神经质这一人格维度），affect how a person reacts 对应 eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance 与 their brain reactions also differ——人格不同、对眼神的反应就不同，正是全段所讲。

【竞争】 [F] 范围偏：F 限定 strangers 且讲 most people

Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers 看着沾边，是因段里有“不适”色彩（reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them）。但本段讲的是高神经质/高负面情绪这一特定人群，不是 most people（绝大多数人）；且全段没提 strangers（陌生人）这一限定。F 把对象与范围都改了，与段意对不上。

【验证】 把 Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact 放回第 6 段：从 a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety 到 eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance，整段就在论证“人格特质影响人对眼神的反应”，标题概括的正是这条对应关系，与全文“分侧面”结构里“个体差异一侧”对应。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

小标题匹配（7选5）先通读全文，把握话题与组织方式（总起 + 分点罗列），这是逐空判断「概括得对不对」的全球底图。

围绕“目光接触”的科学分点罗列

全文是典型的“总起 + 分点罗列”结构：首段先点题，预告下文要讲科学研究怎么看眼神交流——Here's what hard science reveals about eye contact:。其后每一个待选段各讲眼神接触的一个侧面（友好信号、生物/激素因素、攻击性、眼动机制、人格差异），段与段之间是并列关系。所以每个空要做的，是给“它下面这一段单独讲的那个侧面”配一个概括标题。

CHOICES • 候选库画像

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

小标题匹配的候选比空位多 2 个。下面逐条给出小标题全文、中译与「这条自身的关键词」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终填不进任何空的就是干扰项。

[A] Eye fixations are brief

眼睛的注视停留是短暂的

关键词 关键词 fixations、brief：注视短暂

填入第 44 空

[B] Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude

过多的目光接触会本能地被觉得无礼

关键词 关键词 too much、rude：过量即无礼

干扰项 • 未选用

[C] Eye contact can be a friendly social signal

目光接触可以是一种友好的社交信号

关键词 关键词 friendly、social signal：友好信号

填入第 41 空

[D] Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact

人格会影响一个人对目光接触的反应

关键词 关键词 personality、reacts：人格影响反应

填入第 45 空

[E] Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated

目光接触背后的生物学因素正在被研究

关键词 关键词 biological factors、investigated：生物因素在研究

填入第 42 空

[F] Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers

大多数人与陌生人保持目光接触时不自在

关键词 关键词 most people、strangers：多数人对陌生人不适

干扰项 · 未选用

[G] Eye contact can be aggressive.

目光接触可以是带有攻击性的

关键词 关键词 aggressive：攻击性

填入第 43 空

DISTRACTORS · 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨 。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[B] Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude

诱人在“无礼”贴负面段，但全文无“过量即无礼”之论

Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude 带 rude 的负面色彩，容易被往讲负面感受的第 6 段或讲攻击性的第 4 段塞。但第 4 段讲的是 dominance or intimidation（支配、威胁），不是“无礼”；第 6 段讲的是 eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance（回避、不适），也不是“过多就失礼”。全文从未提出“too much 就 rude”这一论断，B 是无中生有的干扰项。

[F] Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers

诱人在“不自在”呼应第 6 段，但偷换成 most people + strangers

Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers 的“不舒服”很像第 6 段的 reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them，极易被误塞进第 6 段。但第 6 段限定的是高神经质这类特定人群，F 却说成 most people（绝大多数人），是“以偏概全”的范围偷换；且全文从无 strangers（陌生人）这一对象限定。它哪一段的主旨都概括不了。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

This was also found in high-functioning men with some autistic spectrum symptoms, who may tend to avoid eye contact.

第5段，第2句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构是学术英语和考试阅读中的常见句式。被动语态在科研报告类文本中高频出现，情态动词表达推测也是常考点。掌握此类结构可以迁移到大量相似句子的理解中。

While eye contact may be a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations, it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations.

第7段，第2句

"While" 引导让步或对比状语从句是考试中的高频结构，常用于对比两种情况。主句使用 "be likely to" 表示可能性，也是常见表达。整句通过状语从句和主句的对比来阐述观点，这种对比论证结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

"Whether you're a politician or a parent, it might be helpful to keep in mind that trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you," said Minson.

第7段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：形式主语 + 宾语从句 + 多层状语/定语从句嵌套，是四六级和考研英语阅读中最常见的复杂句式之一。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可直接复用到大量真题句子中，迁移性极强。

These pauses typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot, until several important points in the image are registered like a series of snapshots.

第9段，第2句

并列主句加时间状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构，特别是 "until" 引导的时间从句表示动作持续到某一时刻。被动语态在从句中的使用也很典型。学生掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子中。

In people who score high in a test of neuroticism, a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety, eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance, according to the Finnish researcher Jari Hietanen and colleagues.

第11段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句前有介词短语作状语、介词宾语后跟限制性定语从句修饰、宾语后有过去分词短语作后置定语，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握这个句子的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 62 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇20次 · 真题 28 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇2次·真题8句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题172句

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

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题71句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题56句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题54句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题41句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题35句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题33句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题32句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题31句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题30句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题28句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题28句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题28句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 19 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 18 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 15 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题14句

candidate

B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题13句

differ

B1

v. 不同，有区别

本篇1次·真题13句

typically

B1

adv. 通常，一般

本篇1次·真题13句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题12句

infant

B2

n. 婴儿

本篇1次·真题12句

politician

B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题12句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题11句

notion

B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题11句

convince

B1

v. 说服，使相信

本篇1次·真题10句

register

B1

v. 登记，注册

本篇1次·真题10句

trigger

B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题10句

assemble

B2

v. 聚集，集合（人群）

本篇1次·真题9句

availability

B2

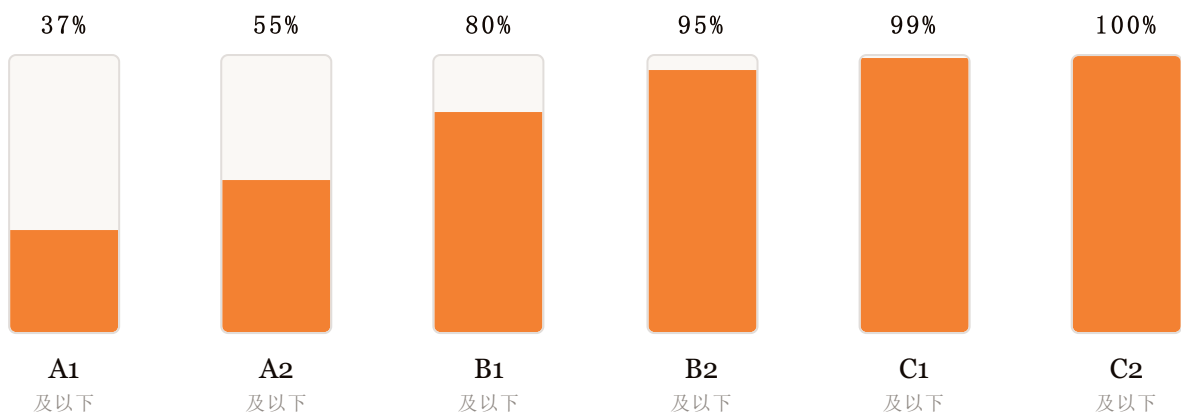
n. 可获得性

本篇1次·真题8句

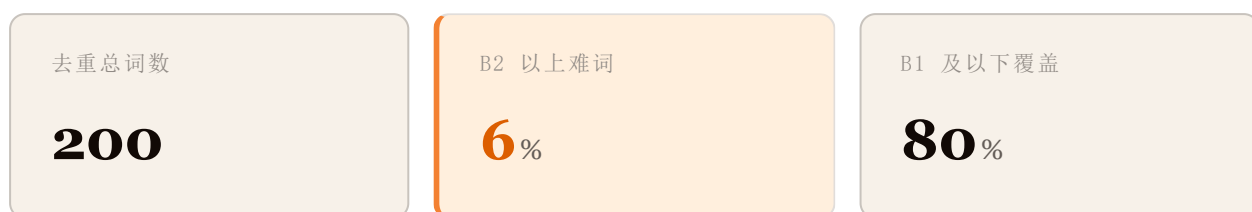
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 **200** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 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 200 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2020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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2020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2020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(2020)

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)

Following the explosion of creativity in Florence during the 14th century known as the Renaissance, the modern world saw a departure from what it had once known. It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being. Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition. (46)with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

在14世纪佛罗伦萨被称为文艺复兴的创造力爆发之后,现代世界看到了与过去的决裂。它从上帝和罗马天主教会的权威中转向,转而青睐一种更加人文主义的存在方式。文艺复兴思想一直传播到整个欧洲直至17世纪,艺术和科学在那些更具逻辑倾向的人群中异常繁荣。随着教会的教义和思维方式被文艺复兴所取代,中世纪与现代时期之间的鸿沟得以弥合,从而通向全新且未经探索的智识领域。

During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. (47)Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe. Copernicus theorized in 1543 that all of the planets that we knew of revolved not around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own expense. Offering up such a theory during a time of high tension between scientific and religious minds was branded as heresy and any such heretics that continued to spread these lies were to be punished by imprisonment or even death.

在文艺复兴时期,Nicolaus Copernicus、Johannes Kepler和Galileo Galilei等伟大思想家展示了科学研究和发现的力量。在他们各自的启示之前,当时的许多思想家一直维持着更古老的思维方式,包括地球位于宇宙中心的地心说观点。Copernicus在1543年提出理论,认为我们所知的所有行星并非围绕地球旋转,而是

围绕太阳旋转,这一体系后来由Galileo以自身为代价加以支持。在科学与宗教思想高度紧张的时期提出这样的理论被视为异端,任何继续传播这些谎言的异端者都将受到监禁甚至死刑的惩罚。

(48)Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore. It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

尽管教会试图压制这新一代的逻辑学家和理性主义者,关于宇宙如何运作的更多解释正在以人们无法再忽视的速度产生。正是凭借这些伟大的启示,一种建立在理性基础上的新型哲学诞生了。

The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists. This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of the 17th century. (49)As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.

教会长期以来的教条正在与理性主义者和科学家争夺真理的伟大战役中失利。这一事实本身体现了席卷17世纪大部分时期欧洲的新思维方式。随着许多人承担起将推理和科学哲学融入世界的责任,文艺复兴结束了,一个新时代到来了——理性时代。

The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress. (50)Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know', after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?" It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.

17世纪和18世纪是激进变革和好奇心的时代。科学方法、还原论以及对教会理念的质疑应当受到鼓励,自由、宽容和进步的思想也是如此。这些寻求知识并理解我们已知信息的行动被拉丁短语'sapere aude'或'勇于求知'所概括,这源于Immanuel Kant在其论文《何为启蒙?》中使用了这一短语。伟大思想家的目的和责任是前行并寻求真理,而他们相信真理建立在知识之上。

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】 Age of Enlightenment: Discover the Philosophical Movement That Triggered Innovation, Revolution and Change 第一章 Background中的第二节 Dare to Know: Explore the Enlightenment came to be的开头部分。

【主旨】 文艺复兴催生理性时代,教会权威让位于科学与理性

全篇是一条思想史时间线:文艺复兴的创造力让世界 turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church, 转向更人文、更讲逻辑的态度;接着哥白尼、开普勒、伽利略用科学冲击教会,最终 the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason。作者态度是肯定理性、科学的进步,对教会的压制持批判倾向。这条「教会权威衰落、理性崛起」的基调,是判断全篇褒贬词(如把 eclipse、suppress 往『压制/遮蔽』译)的语境底座。

【指代】第47句 **their / each of their revelations** 指代谁

句中 their 不在本句内部，必须回上一句还原：the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. 所以 their revelations 指『哥白尼、开普勒、伽利略这几位伟大人物的发现/揭示』。孤立翻这句会把 their 译丢或译错。

第48句 **this new generation of logicians and rationalists** 指代谁

this 承接上文整条线索：被教会打压的正是第2、3段讲的那批以哥白尼等人为代表的科学家与理性思考者。结合 a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born 可知 this new generation 指『这一代新兴的逻辑学家和理性主义者』，译时把 this 落实为『这一代』即可，不必再绕回人名。

全篇术语统一译法：Renaissance / Age of Reason / rationalists

Renaissance 全篇统一译『文艺复兴』；the Age of Reason 译『理性时代』；rationalists 与 reason、reasoning 同根，统一往『理性』靠（理性主义者/理性/推理），避免一会儿译『合理』一会儿译『理智』造成术语漂移。

(46) with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

【意群】with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, (with 引导的独立主格作状语) ★ 采分 → 随着教会的教义与思维方式被文艺复兴所遮蔽，

难点：eclipse 熟词僻义 + with 状语结构

eclipse 名词义是『日/月食』，此处作动词是僻义『使黯然失色、遮蔽、盖过』，结合主旨 It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church 应取『被遮蔽/被盖过/黯然失色』。整块是 with + 名词 + 过去分词 的独立主格，表伴随背景，译成『随着……被……』即可。

the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged (主句(被动)) ★ 采分 → 中世纪与现代之间的鸿沟已被弥合

难点：bridge 名→动 + 被动汉化

bridge 此处是动词『弥合、架起桥梁、衔接』，had been bridged 是过去完成被动。被动直译『被弥合』略生硬，可保留『被弥合』或转无主句『弥合了……鸿沟』。Medieval 译『中世纪』，与 modern『现代』对照。

leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories. (现在分词作结果状语) ★ 采分 → 通向崭新而未经探索的知识领域。

难点：intellectual territories 抽象名词具体化

lead to『导向、通往』；territories 本义『领土』，与 intellectual 搭配是比喻义『(知识/智识的)领域、疆域』。unexplored『未被探索的』。整块译『从而通向崭新而未经探索的知识/思想领域』，把抽象的『智识疆域』具体化为『知识领域』更通顺。

【调序】 with 状语提前、被动转『已』字句

汉语习惯把背景状语放句首，所以 with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance 这段『随着.....』直接领起全句；主句 had been bridged 的被动用『已被弥合』或转主动『弥合了』；句尾 leading to 的结果状语顺势接『从而通向.....』。整体顺序与英文基本一致，只需把被动柔化。

【译文】 随着教会的教义与思维方式被文艺复兴所遮蔽，中世纪与现代之间的鸿沟得以弥合，从而通向崭新而未经探索的知识领域。

(47) Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe.

【意群】 Before each of their revelations, (时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在他们各自的发现/揭示之前，

难点：**their 跨句回指 + revelation 取义**

their 句内无先行词，须回上句还原：指 Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei 这三位。revelation 本义带宗教色彩『启示』，此处语境是科学发现，取『发现/揭示/重大发现』。译时可点明为『在哥白尼等人各自做出这些发现之前』，把 their 还原。

many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, (主句（过去完成）) ★ 采分 → 当时许多思想家一直沿袭着更为古老的思维方式，

难点：**sustain 熟词僻义**

sustain 常见义『维持、支撑、遭受』，此处宾语是 ways of thinking，取『坚持、沿袭、保持』。had sustained 过去完成表『此前一直.....』。more ancient『更古老的』，more 是比较级修饰，译『更为古老』。

including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe. (including 介词短语 + that 同位语从句) ★ 采分 → 包括地球处于宇宙中心的地心说观点。

难点：**geocentric 术语 + that 同位语从句**

geocentric view『地心说/地心观』（geo-地+centric 中心）。关键：that the Earth was at the centre... 不是定语从句，而是 view 的同位语从句（that 后是完整句、解释 view 的内容），译成『.....这一观点』，把 that 从句内容前置到 view 之前作其内容。

【调序】 同位语从句前置作 view 的内容

geocentric view that... 中，that 从句是 view 的内容，按汉语习惯把内容提到『观点』前面：『地球处于宇宙中心的地心说观点』。其余顺序（时间状语在前、主干居中、举例在后）与中文一致，无需大动。

【译文】 在哥白尼等人各自做出这些发现之前，当时许多思想家一直沿袭着更为古老的思维方式，其中就包括认为地球处于宇宙中心的地心说观点。

(48) Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore.

【意群】 Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists,

(Despite 引导的让步状语) ★ 采分 → 尽管教会试图压制这一代新兴的逻辑学家和理性主义者,

难点: **Despite 让步 + this 跨句回指 + 名词化 attempts**

Despite 『尽管』引导让步。attempts...to suppress 是名词化结构, 译时还原成动作『试图压制』更顺。this new generation 的 this 承上文, 指第2、3段被教会迫害的那批科学家/理性思考者, 落实为『这一代新兴的.....』即可。logicians 逻辑学家、rationalists 理性主义者。

more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made (主句 (过去进行被动))

★ 采分 → 越来越多关于宇宙如何运行的解释正被不断提出,

难点: **were being made 进行被动 + how 从句作定语**

were being made 是过去进行被动『正在被做出/提出』, 译时宜转主动或无主句『(人们) 不断提出』。for how the universe functioned 是介词 for + how 引导的名词性从句, 作 explanations 的定语, 译『关于宇宙如何运行的(解释)』前置。function 此处是动词『运行、运转』。

at a rate that the people could no longer ignore. (方式状语 + that 定语从句) ★ 采分 → 其速度之快是人们再也无法忽视的。

难点: **at a rate that... 定语从句 + 程度含义**

at a rate 『以一种.....的速度/势头』, that 引导定语从句修饰 rate (that 后 ignore 缺宾语, 故为定语从句)。直译『以一种人们无法再忽视的速度』偏翻译腔, 可拆译为『其势头/速度之快, 人们再也无法忽视』, 把后置定语转成一个小分句。no longer 『不再、再也不』。

【调序】 让步前置 + 定语从句后拆分句

Despite 让步状语提到句首『尽管.....』; 主句被动转主动『(人们) 不断提出越来越多.....解释』; 句尾 at a rate that the people could no longer ignore 的较长定语从句, 不前置成『以一种人们无法忽视的速度』(生硬), 改后置拆成小分句『其势头之快, 人们再也无法忽视』。

【译文】 尽管教会试图压制这一代新兴的逻辑学家和理性主义者, 但关于宇宙如何运行的解释仍被不断提出, 其势头之快, 人们再也无法忽视。

(49) As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.

【意群】 As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, (As 引导的时间/原因状语从句) ★ 采分 → 随着许多人担起将理性与科学哲学融入世界的责任,

难点: **As 多义 + many 名词性 + take on/integrate 搭配**

As 此处取『随着、当.....时』(表伴随/时间), 不是『因为』也不是『像』。many 单独作主语 = 『许多人』(承上文那批理性思考者)。take on the duty 『承担/担起责任』, integrate A into B 『把 A 融入 B』。reasoning 译『推理/理性思维』, 与全文 reason 术语呼应。

the Renaissance was over (并列主句一) ★ 采分 → 文艺复兴结束了,

难点: **be over 短语**

be over 『结束、终结』, 是固定搭配而非『在.....上方』。Renaissance 与全文统一译『文艺复兴』。此块直白, 仅提示别把 over 当方位词。

and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason. (并列主句二 + 破折号同位) ★ 采分 → 新时代到来了——理性时代。

难点: **it was time for 句型 + 破折号同位语**

it was time for... 『是.....的时候了/.....到来了』, it 是形式主语, 不必译出。破折号后 the Age of Reason 是 a new era 的同位语(破折号常引出解释/同位), 译时保留破折号或用『即』: 『一个新时代——理性时代』。

【调序】As 从句前置 + 破折号同位语保留

As 状语从句按汉语习惯放句首作『随着.....』; 两个并列主句顺译『文艺复兴结束了, 一个新时代到来了』; 破折号后 the Age of Reason 作 a new era 的同位语, 保留破折号补充说明『——理性时代』, 或译『即理性时代』。整体语序与英文一致。

【译文】 随着许多人担起将理性与科学哲学融入世界的责任, 文艺复兴宣告结束, 一个新时代到来了——这就是理性时代。

(50) Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know',

【意群】 Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew (主语 (含两个 to do 定语 + what 宾语从句)) ★ 采分 → 这些寻求知识、理解我们已知信息的行动

难点: **such 回指 + 两个 to do 作定语 + what 从句**

Such actions 的 such 承上文, 指 Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged 等求知行为, 译『这类/这些行动』即可。两个 to seek...和 to understand...是并列不定式作 actions 的定语, 前置译『寻求知识、理解.....的 (行动) 』。what information we already knew 是 understand 的宾语从句『我们已经知道的信息』。

were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know', (谓语 (被动) + by 短语) ★ 采分 → 被拉丁语短语 'sapere aude' 即 'dare to know' (敢于求知) 所概括,

难点: **capture 熟词僻义 + 被动 + or 表同义**

capture 常见义『捕获、俘虏』, 此处主语是抽象的 actions、宾语是 phrase, 取僻义『概括、凝练、表达』——『被.....短语所概括/凝练』。were captured by 被动可转主动『.....短语概括了这些行动』。or 在此非『或者』, 而是引出对拉丁文的英文释义『即/也就是』, dare to know = 『敢于求知/敢于认知』。

【调序】 **被动转主动 + 两个 to do 定语前置**

主语里两个 to do 不定式作定语, 提到 actions 前译『寻求知识、理解.....的这些行动』; 谓语 were captured by 的被动转主动『.....这一拉丁语短语概括了这些行动』, 或保留『被.....所概括』。被动转主动后句子更像中文表达。

【译文】 **这些寻求知识、理解我们已经掌握的信息的行动, 被拉丁语短语 'sapere aude' (即 'dare to know', 意为『敢于求知』) 所概括,**

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。

It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being.

第1段, 第2句

简单句含并列谓语的结构在考试阅读中高频出现,且本句展示了典型的 "并列谓语各自带修饰成分" 模式;"turned from... and instead favoured..." 的对比转折逻辑也是常见句式,掌握后可大量复用

Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition.

第1段，第3句

本句的'简单句主干 + 独立主格作状语'结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，独立主格是高频考点。过去完成时的使用也符合历史叙述类文章的典型时态特征。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的历史、社会类长句。

with the Church's teachings and ways of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖了多种成分：主语（带后置定语的名词短语）、谓语（过去完成时被动）、方式状语（独立主格结构）、结果状语（现在分词短语）。独立主格和分词短语是考试中的常见易错点，值得练习。主语中的介词短语后置定语和谓语的时态语态组合也有训练价值。成分种类较丰富，适合作为划分练习句。

Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：让步状语 + 主句 + 嵌套从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。过去进行时被动语态、宾语从句作介词宾语、定语从句修饰抽象名词等，都是高频考点结构。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似的学术性长句中。

It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

第3段，第2句

强调句 "It is/was ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读理解及翻译中的高频句式，常用于学术或正式文体中突出某一成分。本句结构完整、用法规范，且强调的是状语（而非主语或宾语），更具代表性，学生掌握后可直接迁移至大量真题和文献阅读场景。

As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.

第4段，第3句

状语从句(尤其是"as"引导的时间/原因从句)加主句的结构,以及主句内部两个并列分句,都是考试中高频出现的句式。同位语用破折号引出也是常见用法。该句结构具有较强的典型性和可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress.

第5段，第2句

本句包含复合主语、被动语态谓语、倒装结构、承前省略等多种成分特征,尤其状语从句的倒装语序和省略现象是典型易错点,适合作为划分主语、识别倒装、理解省略的综合训练材料,成分种类丰富且具有实战价值。

Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know', after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?"

第5段，第3句

主句包含长主语(核心词+并列后置定语)、被动谓语、方式状语、时间状语从句,成分种类丰富。宾语从句中"what information"既是引导词又充当从句宾语,且前置到从句开头,是易错的特殊语序。主句主语中的不定式作定语、宾语从句的嵌套位置、被动语态中的by短语,都是值得反复练习的典型结构,训练价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 41 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,点击查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇4次 · 真题 83 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

universe B2

n. 宇宙

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 22 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 21 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 18 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 17 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

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

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

tolerance B2

n. 容忍

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sustain B2

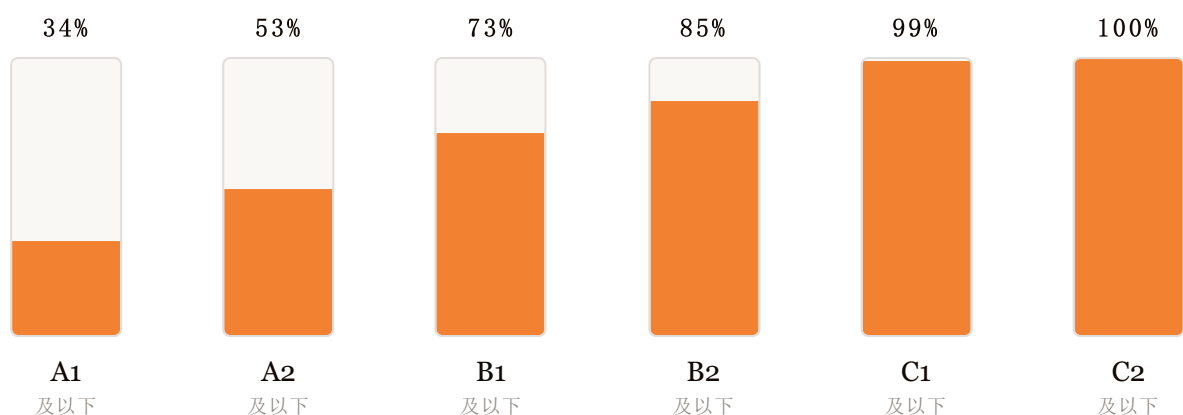
v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 164 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **164** 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 25 个 · 约 15%。



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 164 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2020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	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2020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2020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(2020)

Section III Part A

Directions:

The Students Union of your university has assigned you to inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest. Write a notice in about 100 words.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the notice. (10 points)

【参考范文·106 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Notice

To enrich campus life and celebrate cultural diversity, the Students Union is delighted to announce a singing contest specially for international students on our campus.

The contest will be held in the Main Auditorium at 7 p.m. on December 15th. Participants may perform any song they love, but the piece should fit the theme "Voices Across Cultures."

Those interested are welcome to sign up by emailing your name and song title to su@campus.edu before December 10th. For more details, please contact Ms. Li at 123-4567.

We warmly invite all international students to take part and share your wonderful voices with us!

Students Union December 1st

【参考译文】

通知

为丰富校园生活、彰显文化多元，学生会很高兴地宣布：将专为本校国际学生举办一场歌唱比赛。

比赛将于 12 月 15 日晚 7 点在大礼堂举行。参赛者可演唱任意自己喜爱的歌曲，但曲目应契合“跨越文化之声”这一主题。

有意者欢迎于 12 月 10 日前，将姓名与曲目发送至 su@campus.edu 报名。如需了解更多详情，请致电 123-4567 联系李老师。

我们诚挚邀请所有国际学生踊跃参加，与我们分享你动人的歌声！

学生会 12 月 1 日

【第 1 段】标题就位。首行 Notice 单独居中，落实“标题定文体身份”——一眼定为通知，先稳住格式分。

【第 2 段】开门宣布。the Students Union is delighted to announce a singing contest specially for international students 用机构宣布句一句点明发布目的、亮明身份与读者，落实“开头一句点目的”。

【第 3 段】信息分条。先 will be held in the Main Auditorium at 7 p.m. on December 15th 给全时间地点，再 the piece should fit the theme "Voices Across Cultures." 给主题要求，落实“when-where-what分条写”。

【第 4 段】报名可执行。sign up by emailing ... before December 10th 给报名方式与截止，contact Ms. Li at 123-4567 给联系人，落实“报名截止联系人一条不漏”，让通知真能被执行。

【第 5 段】邀请收尾。We warmly invite all international students to take part 用邀请句热情收束，落实“结尾发出邀请”，补全题目要求的邀请要点。

【第 6 段】机构落款。末尾 Students Union 与日期落款，全篇无真名，落实“机构落款不署真名”，守住题目最硬的禁令。

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

以学生会名义发通知告知歌唱赛

本题要写的是一则通知，交际目的一句话钉死：代表学校学生会，向国际学生发布一场即将举办的歌唱比赛的消息并邀请其参加——即 inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest。体裁是通知（Write a notice in about 100 words，注意原题 Write 是 Write 的笔误，仍指“写一则通知”），不是书信、不是议论文。

读者 · 语域

校学生会·国际学生·正式友好

身份是校学生会（写作要求里 The Students Union of your university），读者是 the international students（本校国际学生）。这决定了三点语域走向：一是称呼与语气要正式但友好（公告性质，非私聊）；二是署名必须用机构名 Students Union；三是题目硬性规定 Do not use your own name in the notice，落款绝不能出现自己真名——这是本题最扎眼的禁令，先记死。

中心立意

让国际学生知道并来参赛

本篇的交际目的：让每一位国际学生读完就明白“有这么一场歌唱比赛、什么时候在哪、怎么报名、找谁、欢迎我去”——即把 an upcoming singing contest 的关键信息一次交代清楚并发出邀请。

要展开的要点

1. 发布目的

开门见山说明：学生会现向国际学生宣布将举办一场歌唱比赛（对应 inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest）。

2. 比赛信息

交代 when / where / what：比赛时间、地点，以及主题或曲目要求（如“任选歌曲，须契合某主题”）。

3. 报名方式与联系人

交代 how to sign up 与 whom to contact：报名渠道（邮箱）、截止日期，以及咨询用的联系人 and 电话。

4. 发出邀请

结尾一句诚挚邀请，欢迎全体国际学生踊跃参加，呼应读者身份、收束全文。

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 标题 Notice

顶部居中单独成行写 Notice，一眼定文体为通知。

第 2 段 开头·点目的

以学生会口吻一句话宣布将举办面向国际学生的歌唱比赛，即 inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest.

第 3 段 主体·比赛信息

分条交代 when / where / what：时间、地点、主题或曲目要求。

第 4 段 主体·报名办法

交代 how to sign up 与 whom to contact：报名渠道、截止日期、联系人电话。

第 5 段 结尾·发邀请

诚挚邀请全体国际学生参加，收束全文。

第 6 段 落款·机构署名

末行落款 Students Union 并写日期，遵守 Do not use your own name in the notice.

第 1 段 居中写 Notice

顶端居中，单独成行，写下 Notice 一词作全篇标题。

通知标题 · Notice（单独一行、居中；不写 "About..." 之类多余副标题）

第 2 段 宣布将办歌唱赛

以学生会名义宣布：将为国际学生举办一场歌唱比赛，落实 inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest.

机构宣布 · ..., the Students Union is delighted to announce ____.

点明面向对象 · a ____ specially for ____ (on our campus).

第 3 段 时间地点 + 主题

时间 (12 月 15 日晚 7 点)、地点 (大礼堂)、曲目要求 (任选歌曲但须契合主题 "Voices Across Cultures")。

交代时间地点 · The ____ will be held in ____ at ____ on ____.

限定主题要求 · Participants may ____, but the piece should fit the theme "____."

第 4 段 邮箱报名 + 截止 + 联系人

报名方式: 邮件把姓名与曲目发到 su@campus.edu; 截止日期 12 月 10 日; 咨询联系人 Ms. Li, 电话 123-4567。

报名指引 · Those interested are welcome to sign up by ____ before ____.

留联系方式 · For more details, please contact ____ at ____.

第 5 段 欢迎踊跃参加

诚挚邀请全体国际学生参加、展示歌喉, 呼应 the international students 这一读者身份。

发出邀请 · We warmly invite all ____ to take part and ____.

第 6 段 Students Union + 日期

末尾落款 Students Union, 下一行写发布日期 (如 December 1st), 全篇不出现任何真实姓名。

机构落款 · Students Union (右下或末行, 代替真名)

补日期 · December ____ (落款日期另起一行)

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

5W + 邀请全覆盖

本题须覆盖：告知比赛（对应 inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest）、时间地点主题、报名方式与截止日、联系人、邀请。最易漏的是报名截止日与联系人——缺一项通知就不可执行。

结构连贯

标题落款不能缺

本题结构达标要点：顶部有居中 Notice，末尾有 Students Union + 日期，中间信息与报名分块清晰。写成一大段糊在一起、或没有标题落款，都会失结构分。

语言准确

用通知常见句式

本题宜用 is going to hold / will be held、are welcome to sign up、warmly invite 等通知惯用句式，时间地点介词（at 7 p.m. on December 15th, in the Main Auditorium）别搭错。

字数格式

约百词 + 通知格式

本题要求 Write a notice in about 100 words，长度控制在“约一百词”、别大幅超；同时守住通知格式：居中标题、机构落款、日期，且不署真名。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

签了真名

反面示例：结尾写成“Yours, Li Ming”——直接违反 Do not use your own name in the notice，当场丢格式分。改法：落款只写 Students Union（可再加日期），全篇不出现任何真名。

漏报名与截止

反面示例：只写"There will be a singing contest. Welcome to join!", 既没说怎么报名也没给截止日——通知不可执行。改法：补上"Those interested may sign up by emailing su@campus.edu before December 10th; for details, contact Ms. Li at 123-4567."

写成书信议论

反面示例：开头"Dear international students, I would like to tell you why singing is important..."——既像私信又在议论，不像通知。改法：删去书信称呼与议论，改为居中 Notice 标题 + 机构口吻宣布信息，题目要的是 White a notice in about 100 words。

空话凑字

反面示例："As is known to all, singing is a wonderful activity that everyone loves in modern society."——纯凑字、无信息。改法：删掉，把字数让给时间、地点、报名方式等真正要交代的内容。

考研英语一 2020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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2020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2020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(2020)

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)



【参考范文·194 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is depicted in the drawing entitled "Habit", two contrasting figures are presented. On the left, a woman sits at a desk piled with documents, bending over her work, with a bubble above her reading that she feels at ease only when tasks are finished early. On the right, a man leans back in his chair with only a book and a pen before him, looking relaxed, saying that he never starts until the last moment.

Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message about the power of habits. The two attitudes stand for two life styles: one embraces planning ahead and finishing early, while the other keeps putting things off until deadlines loom. What the cartoonist intends to highlight is that a good habit of getting things done in advance keeps us calm and efficient, whereas procrastination leaves us anxious and passive when time runs out.

In my view, we should cultivate the good habit of acting early rather than delaying. Therefore, it is advisable to make a plan and start at once. Only in this way can we stay in control of our time and lead a more productive life.

【参考译文】

如画中题为「习惯」的漫画所示，画面呈现出两个形成对比的人物。左侧，一位女性坐在堆满文件的办公桌前，低头伏案，她上方的对话框写着：只有尽早完成任务，她才感到安心。右侧，一位男性靠在椅背上，桌上只有一本书和一支笔，看上去很放松，他说自己不到最后一刻绝不动手。

看似简单，这幅漫画却传达出一个发人深省的信息，关乎习惯的力量。两种态度代表两种生活方式：一种崇尚提前规划、尽早完成，另一种则一拖再拖，直到期限逼近。画家意在强调：提前把事情做完的好习惯让我们从容而高效，而拖延则让我们在时间耗尽时焦虑又被动。

在我看来，我们应当培养尽早行动而非拖延的好习惯。因此，明智之举是制定计划、立即着手。唯有如此，我们才能掌控自己的时间，过上更高效的生活。

【第 1 段】客观分述左右。本段用「As is depicted ... two contrasting figures are presented」总起点出对比，再以 On the left / On the right 分述两人动作，并把对话框转为间接引语（reading that ... / saying that ...），全用现在时客观陈述，落实描述段功能，对应 describe the picture briefly。

【第 2 段】抽象出寓意。本段以「Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a ... message」把镜头从画面拉向道理，用「The two attitudes stand for two life styles」把人物抽象成两类，再以「What the cartoonist intends to highlight is that ...」点明习惯决定状态，是采分核心，对应 interpret the implied meaning。

【第 3 段】表态并给建议。本段以「In my view, we should ... rather than ...」亮明支持早做，用「Therefore, it is advisable to ...」给出制定计划、立刻着手的建议，末句「Only in this way can we ...」倒装拔高收尾并回扣寓意，对应 give your comments。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

看图三段：描述 + 寓意 + 评论

本题要求 Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below，即根据漫画写一篇小短文，依次完成 describe the picture briefly（简述画面）、interpret the implied meaning（阐释寓意）、give your comments（发表评论）三件事。这不是抒情散文，是有固定采分点的议论小短文。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题无具体收信人、无身份设定，也不需要称呼和落款，只需面向阅卷人写规范的正式书面英语：用第三人称客观描述画面，评论段可用第一人称表态。不要写成书信或口语，别用缩写和网络词。

配图要读出

同题两人：早做 vs 拖延

配图是 标题为“习惯”的漫画，左右对比：左侧 一位女性坐在办公桌前，桌上堆满了文件，对话框写 尽早完成，才放心；右侧 一位男性坐在办公桌前，桌上只有一本书和一支笔，靠在椅背上很放松，对话框写 不到最后，不动手。同一标题「习惯」下，一个未雨绸缪、一个临时抱佛脚——可写点就是两种习惯的对照及其后果。

中心立意

养成提前完成的好习惯

中心论点：一个人应养成 尽早完成，才放心 式提前行动的好习惯，摒弃 不到最后，不动手 的拖延，因为前者带来从容与高效，后者只留下焦虑与被动。

要展开的要点

1. 描述点：两种态度的画面

客观交代漫画两侧：勤勉早做的女性 vs 靠椅放松、拖到最后的男性，以及各自对话框里的话，为后文寓意作铺垫。

2. 寓意点：习惯决定状态

由画中两人推出生活道理：提前规划的习惯让人计划内从容，拖延的习惯让人在期限逼近时焦虑被动——习惯不同，人生状态不同。

3. 评论点：表态 + 建议

明确支持提前行动，并给出可操作建议：制定计划、立刻着手，尤其对学生和年轻人，以此掌控时间、提升效率。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 描述画面

用客观笔法简述漫画左右两侧的人物、动作与对话框文字，完成 describe the picture briefly。

第 2 段 阐释寓意

由画面对比过渡到抽象道理，点明两种习惯的意义，完成 interpret the implied meaning，是全文采分核心。

第 3 段 评论收束

亮明态度、给出建议并首尾呼应，完成 give your comments。

第 1 段 左勤右懒的两幅画面

落点：左侧女性伏案疾书、桌上堆满文件，信奉 尽早完成，才放心；右侧男性靠椅仰头、桌上仅一书一笔，秉持 不到最后，不动手。两幅同处标题 标题为“习惯”的漫画 之下。

总起点题句架 · As is depicted in the drawing entitled ____, two contrasting figures are presented. (用来一句话引出并点出「对比」)

分述左右句架 · On the left, ____, while on the right, ____. (左右对照分述，填各自的人物与动作)

转述对话框句架 · with a bubble above ... reading that ____ (把对话框里的话转成间接引语，填人物心声)

第 2 段 两种习惯，两种状态

落点：两个对话框代表两种生活方式——一种未雨绸缪、提前完成，一种一拖再拖、临期才动；画家借此提醒，提前行动的好习惯让人从容高效，拖延的坏习惯让人在时间耗尽时焦虑被动。

画面转寓意句架 · Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a message about _____. (让步式过渡，从画面转向道理)

抽象归类句架 · The two attitudes stand for _____, one _____ while the other _____. (把人物抽象成两类，填两种做法)

点明意图句架 · What the cartoonist intends to highlight is that _____. (直接说出画家用意，填中心寓意)

第 3 段 支持早做并给建议

落点：明确赞成提前行动、反对拖延；建议每个人尤其年轻人制定计划、立刻动手，而非拖到最后一刻，唯有如此才能掌控时间、过更高效的生活。

亮明态度句架 · In my view, we should _____ rather than _____. (表态并对比，填提倡与反对的做法)

给出建议句架 · Therefore, it is advisable to _____. (引出可操作建议，填具体行动)

拔高收尾句架 ·
Only in this way can we _____. (倒装强调，填这样做的好处，收束全文)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题**三问齐全且不跑偏**

本题须同时完成 describe the picture briefly、interpret the implied meaning、give your comments；最易失分处是只描述、寓意段空缺，或寓意跑偏成与「习惯」无关的话题。

结构连贯**三段分明、首尾呼应**

本题三段与三问一一对应，寓意段与评论段应首尾呼应（都落在「养成提前完成的好习惯」上）；避免描述段过长、评论段一笔带过导致比例失衡。

语言准确**现在时描述、对比句准确**

本题描述与寓意宜全程现在时；对比结构（one ... while the other ...；whereas ...）要用对，别中途跳到过去时，也别把对话框直接照抄中文式英语。

字数格式**守住 160-200 区间**

本题为硬性区间，须 Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below，低于 160 或高于 200 都失分；三段配比宜描述略短、寓意最足、评论收束。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只看图说话

反面示例：「The woman is writing and the man is resting. The picture is very interesting.」——止于画面、无寓意。应改为：「The two figures stand for two habits: planning ahead versus putting things off, which shape whether we stay calm or anxious.」

万能句开场

反面示例：「With the development of society, more and more problems appear in our life.」——空转不切题。应改为：「As is depicted in the drawing entitled "Habit", two people show two opposite attitudes toward work.」

评论重复寓意

反面示例：「In a word, procrastination is bad and finishing early is good.」——原地打转。应改为：「In my view, we should make a plan and start at once, so that we can stay in control of our time.」

描述里下结论

反面示例：「On the right, a lazy man is wasting his time, which is really terrible.」——过早评价。
应改为：「On the right, a man leans back in his chair, saying that he never starts until the last moment.」

考研英语一 2020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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	本题