

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2021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)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle- to older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18. The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

1. [A] pauses
[B] returns
[C] peaks
[D] fades
2. [A] alternatively
[B] formally
[C] accidentally
[D] generally
3. [A] while
[B] since
[C] once
[D] until

4. [A] detection
[B] accumulation
[C] consumption
[D] separation
5. [A] possibility
[B] decision
[C] goal
[D] requirement
6. [A] delay
[B] ensure
[C] seek
[D] utilize
7. [A] modified
[B] supported
[C] included
[D] predicted
8. [A] devoted
[B] compared
[C] converted
[D] applied
9. [A] with
[B] above
[C] by
[D] against
10. [A] lived
[B] managed
[C] scored
[D] played
11. [A] ran out
[B] set off
[C] drew in
[D] went by
12. [A] superior
[B] attributable
[C] parallel
[D] resistant

13. [A] restored
[B] isolated
[C] involved
[D] controlled
14. [A] alter
[B] spread
[C] remove
[D] explain
15. [A] compensations
[B] symptoms
[C] demands
[D] treatments
16. [A] Likewise
[B] Meanwhile
[C] Therefore
[D] Instead
17. [A] change
[B] watch
[C] count
[D] take
18. [A] well-being
[B] process
[C] formation
[D] coordination
19. [A] level
[B] love
[C] knowledge
[D] space
20. [A] design
[B] routine
[C] diet
[D] prescription

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

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares_____

- [A] has kept pace with inflation.
- [B] is a big surprise to commuters.
- [C] remains an unreasonable measure.
- [D] will ease train operators' burden.

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for_____

- [A] car drivers.
- [B] rail travelers.
- [C] local investors.
- [D] ordinary taxpayers.

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators_____
- [A] are offering compensation to commuters.
 - [B] are trying to repair relations with the unions.
 - [C] have failed to provide an adequate service.
 - [D] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.
24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face_____
- [A] the loss of investment.
 - [B] the collapse of operations.
 - [C] a reduction of revenue.
 - [D] a change of ownership.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
 - [B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work
 - [C] Can Nationalisation Bring Hope?
 - [D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia's phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces. "We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment. Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to_____

- [A] facilitate healthcare reform.
- [B] help poor families get better off.
- [C] improve local education systems.
- [D] lower deforestation rates.

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that_____

- [A] cattle raising has been a major means of livelihood for the poor.
- [B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles.
- [C] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers.
- [D] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation.

28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out_____

- [A] its acceptance level of CCTs.
- [B] its annual rate of poverty alleviation.
- [C] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss.
- [D] the role of its forests in climate change.

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that_____

- [A] it will benefit other Asian countries.
- [B] it will reduce regional inequality.
- [C] it can protect the environment.
- [D] it can benefit grain production.

30. What is the text centered on?

- [A] The effects of a program.
- [B] The debates over a program.
- [C] The process of a study.
- [D] The transferability of a study.

Text 3

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and

could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter _____

- [A] changed people's impression of the Victorians.
- [B] highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.
- [C] re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image.
- [D] illustrated the development of Victorian photography.

32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

- [A] They are in popular use among historians.
- [B] They are rare among photographs of that age.
- [C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
- [D] They show effects of different exposure times.

33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?
- [A] Their inherent social sensitiveness.
 - [B] Their tension before the camera.
 - [C] Their distrust of new inventions.
 - [D] Their unhealthy dental condition.
34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was ____
- [A] a deep-root belief.
 - [B] a misguided attitude.
 - [C] a controversial view.
 - [D] a thought-provoking idea.
35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?
- [A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
 - [B] Why did the Victorians start to view photographs?
 - [C] What made photography develop in the Victorian period?
 - [D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

Text 4

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals'. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill—in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would_____

- [A] bring web-based firms under control.
- [B] slow down the traffic on their network.
- [C] show partiality in treating clients.
- [D] intensify competition with their rivals.

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC_____

- [A] sticks to an out-of-date order.
- [B] takes an anti-regulatory stance.
- [C] has issued a special resolution.
- [D] has allowed the states to intervene.

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

- [A] It protects against unfair competition.
- [B] It engages in anti-competitive practices.
- [C] It is under the FCC's investigation.
- [D] It is in pursuit of quality service.

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision_____

- [A] focus on trivialities.
- [B] conveys an ambiguous message.
- [C] is at odds with its earlier rulings.
- [D] is out of touch with reality.

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

- [A] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.
- [B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.
- [C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.
- [D] Broadband providers' rights should be protected.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. " (41)_____ " One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. (42)_____ These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people," says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says, " (43)_____ "

Improved accuracy

"Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics which makes data more valuable," says Winston. It "helps people make smarter decisions." (44)_____

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. "If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive," says Domingos. " (45)_____ "

- [A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.
- [B] One accounting firm, BY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.
- [C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds

will yield best results.

[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

[F] We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[G] AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

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)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46)Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47)And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48)in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49)and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution-this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50)High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions .

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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

2021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2021年 考研英语一完形填空（四选一）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空原文（每段之后紧跟中文翻译）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(2021)

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)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

流体智力是一种与短期记忆以及快速、逻辑和抽象思考能力相关的智力类型,用于解决新问题。它在成年早期达到顶峰,在一段时间内保持稳定,然后通常随着年龄增长开始缓慢下降。但是,尽管衰老不可避免,科学家们发现大脑功能的某些变化可能并非如此。

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

一项研究发现,肌肉流失和腹部脂肪堆积与流体智力下降有关。这表明生活方式因素可能有助于预防或延缓这种类型的衰退。

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle- to older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

研究人员查看了包含4000多名中老年男性和女性的瘦肌肉和腹部脂肪测量数据,并将这些数据与六年期间流体智力变化的报告进行了比较。他们发现,腹部脂肪测量值较高的中年人,随着时间推移,在流体智力测量中得分更低。

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13 . It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

对于女性来说,这种关联可能归因于腹部脂肪过多导致的免疫力变化;而对于男性,免疫系统似乎并不相关。希望未来的研究能够解释这些差异,并可能为男性和女性提供不同的治疗方法。

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18 . The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

与此同时,你可以采取一些措施来帮助减少腹部脂肪并在衰老过程中保持瘦肌肉量,以保护你的身心健康。两种高度推荐的生活方式是保持或增加有氧运动水平,以及遵循高纤维、消除高度加工食品的地中海式饮食。

1. ☐ A] pauses
☐ B] returns
☐ C] peaks
☐ D] fades
2. ☐ A] alternatively
☐ B] formally
☐ C] accidentally
☐ D] generally
3. ☐ A] while
☐ B] since
☐ C] once
☐ D] until
4. ☐ A] detection
☐ B] accumulation
☐ C] consumption
☐ D] separation
5. ☐ A] possibility
☐ B] decision
☐ C] goal
☐ D] requirement
6. ☐ A] delay
☐ B] ensure
☐ C] seek
☐ D] utilize

7. [A] modified
[B] supported
[C] included
[D] predicted
8. [A] devoted
[B] compared
[C] converted
[D] applied
9. [A] with
[B] above
[C] by
[D] against
10. [A] lived
[B] managed
[C] scored
[D] played
11. [A] ran out
[B] set off
[C] drew in
[D] went by
12. [A] superior
[B] attributable
[C] parallel
[D] resistant
13. [A] restored
[B] isolated
[C] involved
[D] controlled
14. [A] alter
[B] spread
[C] remove
[D] explain
15. [A] compensations
[B] symptoms
[C] demands
[D] treatments

16. [A] Likewise
[B] Meanwhile
[C] Therefore
[D] Instead
17. [A] change
[B] watch
[C] count
[D] take
18. [A] well-being
[B] process
[C] formation
[D] coordination
19. [A] level
[B] love
[C] knowledge
[D] space
20. [A] design
[B] routine
[C] diet
[D] prescription

1. ____

【答案】 [C] peaks 词义辨析

【线索】 三段式趋势：先升、再平、后降

线索就在本句的并列结构 It __ (1) __ in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then __ (2) __ starts to slowly decline as we age: 后面明说「持平一段时间」再「缓慢下降」，那么青年期这第一阶段必然是趋势的最高点，答案应具备「达到顶峰」的语义。

【选项】 A) pauses X 义不符：暂停不等于到达高点

pauses 是「暂停」，与后文「持平再下降」的升—平—降曲线对不上，青年期是上升到顶而非中途停顿。

B) returns X 义不符：返回需有先前基准

returns 是「返回、回到」，文中并无智力先降后回的前提，逻辑上无处可「返回」。

C) peaks ✓ 契合：青年期达到顶峰

peaks 意为「达到顶峰」，正好对应「青年期最高—持平—后降」的三段曲线，与 levels out for a period of time, and then __ (2) __ starts to slowly decline 形成完整趋势。

D) fades X 义反：提前下降与后文重复矛盾

fades 是「衰退」，若青年期就衰退，则与后文 starts to slowly decline 重复且把曲线变成一路下滑，与「持平」阶段矛盾。

【验证】 代入后 It __ (1) __ in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then __ (2) __ starts to slowly decline as we age 读作「青年期达到顶峰，持平一段，再缓慢下降」，曲线完整自洽，也与全文「流体智力随年龄下降」的主旨一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [D] generally 词义辨析

【线索】 as we age 表明是普遍随龄规律

本句尾的 starts to slowly decline as we age 点出这是「随着年龄增长」普遍发生的过程，答案应具备「通常、一般而言」这种概括性，而非偶然或正式。

【选项】 A) alternatively X 义不符：表「或者、替代地」

alternatively 用于给出另一种选择，句中并无两种可选方案的对照，语义无处落脚。

B) formally X 义不符：表「正式地」

formally 指形式上、官方地，与智力的生理性下降毫无关联。

C) accidentally X 义反：偶然与「随龄普遍」相悖

accidentally 是「偶然地」，但 as we age 说明下降是人人随龄都会发生的普遍现象，并非偶发。

D) generally ✓ 契合：表「通常、一般而言」

generally 的「一般地、普遍地」恰好概括 as we age 这一随龄普遍规律，与全句客观陈述的语气一致。

【验证】代入读作「然后通常会随着年龄缓慢下降」，then __ (2) __ starts to slowly decline as we age 语义顺畅，与全文把流体智力衰退作为普遍现象来谈的定调相符。

3. ____

【答案】 [A] while 逻辑关系

【线索】 「不可避免」对「未必如此」的对比

线索是两分句的对立：前句 aging is inevitable 说衰老不可避免，后句 certain changes in brain function may not be (may not be inevitable) 说脑功能变化未必不可避免，二者构成「尽管.....却.....」的让步对比，答案应是让步/对比连词。

【选项】 A) while ✓ 契合：表让步「虽然、尽管」

while 在此引导让步状语从句「虽然衰老不可避免」，与主句「脑功能变化却未必」形成对比，恰好承接前面的 But 强化转折语气。

B) since ✗ 逻辑反：强加因果

since 表原因「既然、因为」，但「衰老不可避免」并不是「脑功能变化未必」的原因，两句是对比而非因果。

C) once ✗ 逻辑反：表时间条件「一旦」

once 表「一旦.....就」，引入时间或条件，但两句并无「先衰老、后变化」的时间触发关系。

D) until ✗ 逻辑反：表时间「直到」

until 表「直到.....为止」，句中没有时间终点关系，代入语义不通。

【验证】 代入读作「虽然衰老不可避免，科学家却发现某些脑功能变化未必如此」，But __ (3) __ aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be 让步对比成立，也正是全文「衰退可干预」立论的起点。

4. ____

【答案】 [B] **accumulation** 词义辨析

【线索】 与 **muscle loss** 并列、共同导致衰退

线索在并列主语 **muscle loss and the** __ (4) __ **of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence**: **muscle loss** (肌肉流失) 是负面变化, 与它并列、共同关联到智力衰退的脂肪状态, 应是脂肪的「增多、堆积」。

【选项】 A) **detection** X 义不符: 表「检测、发现」

detection 指检测脂肪的行为, 但本句谈的是脂肪本身的状态与智力衰退相关, 不是检测动作。

B) **accumulation** ✓ 契合: 腹部脂肪「堆积」

accumulation 意为「积累、堆积」, 与 **muscle loss** 并列同为负面变化, 正好是导致 **a decline in fluid intelligence** 的脂肪过多状态。

C) **consumption** X 义反: 表「消耗、消减」

consumption 指消耗脂肪, 方向与「肌肉流失同向的负面变化」相反, 脂肪消耗一般是有益的, 逻辑不合。

D) **separation** X 义不符: 表「分离」

separation 是「分离、分开」, 与腹部脂肪不构成有意义的搭配, 语义落空。

【验证】 代入读作「肌肉流失和腹部脂肪的堆积都与流体智力下降相关」, **muscle loss and the** __ (4) __ **of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence** 两个负面因素并列自洽, 也契合下文用运动饮食「减脂」的对策。

5. ____

【答案】 [A] possibility 词义辨析

【线索】 suggests + might 表推测、未定论

线索是动词与情态词 This suggests the __(5)__ that lifestyle factors might help prevent or __(6)__ this type of decline: suggests (暗示) 与 might (也许) 都是不确定语气, 研究只是提出一种「可能性」, 而非已定的决定、目标或要求。

【选项】 A) possibility ✓ 契合: 暗示出一种「可能性」

possibility 表「可能性」, 与 suggests 和 might help 的推测语气完全一致, 研究提出生活方式或许能干预衰退的可能。

B) decision ✗ 义不符: 表「决定」

decision 是「决定」, 需要主体作出选择, 但句中是研究数据的推测, 不是谁作的决定。

C) goal ✗ 义不符: 表「目标」

goal 是「目标」, 而 might help 表达的是不确定的可能而非设定的目标, 语气不符。

D) requirement ✗ 义反: 表「必要条件、要求」过强

requirement 是「要求、必需」, 断言过强, 与 suggests / might 的试探语气冲突。

【验证】 代入读作「这暗示了一种可能性: 生活方式因素或许有助于预防或延缓这类衰退」, This suggests the __(5)__ that lifestyle factors might help prevent or __(6)__ this type of decline 推测语气贯通, 也为第5段给出建议埋下伏笔。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] delay 词义辨析

【线索】 与 prevent 并列、对象是「衰退」

线索是并列伙伴和共同宾语 prevent or __(6)__ this type of decline: prevent (预防) 是对衰退的正面干预, or 连接的本空应与之同向——也是减轻衰退后果的动作, 即「延缓」。

【选项】 A) delay ✓ 契合: 延缓衰退

delay 意为「延缓、推迟」, 与 prevent 并列, 构成「预防或延缓这种衰退」, 都是对抗衰退的正向干预, 语义贴切。

B) ensure ✗ 逻辑反: 确保衰退发生

ensure 是「确保」, 「确保衰退」与 prevent 方向相反, 逻辑荒谬。

C) seek ✗ 逻辑反: 寻求衰退

seek 是「寻求、追求」, 「寻求衰退」与生活方式的有益作用矛盾。

D) utilize ✗ 义不符: 表「利用」

utilize 是「利用」, 「利用这种衰退」搭配不当, 也与正向干预的语境相悖。

【验证】 代入读作「生活方式因素或许有助于预防或延缓这种衰退」, lifestyle factors might help prevent or __(6)__ this type of decline 两个正向动词并列自治, 与全文「可干预」的乐观主旨一致。

7. ____

【答案】 [C] included 词义辨析

【线索】 数据「含有」各项测量值

线索是主宾本身 data that __ (7) __ measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 ... men and women: 研究者查看的数据里「装着」这四千多人的肌肉与脂肪测量值, data 与 measurements 是「包含」关系。

【选项】 A) modified X 义不符: 表「修改」

modified 是「修改」, 数据修改测量值没有事实依据, 研究只是查看现成数据。

B) supported X 义不符: 表「支持」

supported 是「支持」, 常用于数据支持某结论, 而此处宾语是 measurements (测量值本身), 数据「支持测量值」不通。

C) included ✓ 契合: 数据包含测量值

included 意为「包含」, 数据集里包含肌肉与脂肪的测量值, data that __ (7) __ measurements 主宾关系朴素准确。

D) predicted X 义不符: 表「预测」

predicted 是「预测」, 数据预测的应是未来结果, 而非其自身已有的测量值, 逻辑错位。

【验证】 代入读作「研究者查看的数据包含四千多名中老年男女的瘦肌肉与腹部脂肪的测量值」, The researchers looked at data that __ (7) __ measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat 主宾自然, 符合第3段交代数据来源的功能。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] compared 词义辨析

【线索】把脂肪数据「对照」智力变化

线索是整句研究逻辑 looked at data that __(7)__ measurements ... and __(8)__ that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence: 研究者拿测量数据去和「报告中的智力变化」相互对照, 从而发现相关性, 动作应是「比较、对照」, 且 compare ... to 搭配成立。

【选项】 A) devoted X 义不符: devote...to 表「投入于」

devoted 虽能接 to, 但 devote data to 意为「把数据献给 / 投入于」, 与「找关联」的研究动作不符。

B) compared ✓ 契合: compared...to 把数据对照变化

compared 与 to 构成 compare ... to 「将.....与.....作比较」, 正好描述把脂肪测量值同智力变化对照以发现相关性, 搭配与语义双对。

C) converted X 义不符: 表「转换」

converted 是「转换、转化」, 把测量数据「转换为」智力变化不符合研究实际, 二者是对照关系而非转化关系。

D) applied X 义不符: apply...to 表「应用于」

applied 与 to 搭配表「把.....应用于」, 但研究并非把数据应用于智力变化, 而是两相比较, 语义不合。

【验证】代入读作「并把这些数据与报告中六年间的流体智力变化作对照」, and __(8)__ that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period 既搭配正确又契合相关性研究的方法, 与第3段方法说明一致。

9. ____

【答案】 **[A] with** 固定搭配

【线索】 people ____ higher fat 表「拥有较高脂肪的人」

线索就在本句结构 middle-aged people __(9)__ higher measures of abdominal fat: 要表达「腹部脂肪测量值较高的中年人」，即「人 + 具有 + 某属性」，英语用介词 with (with higher measures of fat) 。

【选项】 A) with ✓ 契合: with 表「具有」

with 表「带有、具有」，people __(9)__ higher measures of abdominal fat 即「腹部脂肪较高的人」，是表属性的标准搭配。

B) above ✗ 搭配不当: 表「在.....之上」

above 表位置或数值「高于」某基准，需有比较对象，「people above higher measures」逻辑不成立。

C) by ✗ 搭配不当: 表方式或幅度

by 表凭借、方式或差额，无法表达「人具有某属性」，与本句结构不配。

D) against ✗ 义反: 表「对抗、逆」

against 表「反对、逆着」，「人对抗较高脂肪」与原意（拥有较高脂肪）相反。

【验证】代入读作「腹部脂肪测量值较高的中年人」，middle-aged people __(9)__ higher measures of abdominal fat __(10)__ worse on measures of fluid intelligence 主语描述准确，承接全文「脂肪高→智力差」的相关结论。

10. ____

【答案】 [C] scored 固定搭配

【线索】 score worse on measures 表「测试得分更差」

线索是本句搭配框架 __ (10) __ worse on measures of fluid intelligence: 与表现好坏 (worse) 和测验 (on measures) 连用、表「在测试中得分如何」的动词是 score, 固定搭配 score well/worse on (a test)。

【选项】 A) lived X 搭配不当: live 不接 on measures 表得分

lived 是「生活」, 与 worse on measures of fluid intelligence 无法构成「测验表现」的搭配。

B) managed X 搭配不当: manage 不与 on measures 连用

managed 表「设法、管理」, 不能搭配 worse on measures 表示在测试中得分高低。

C) scored ✓ 契合: score worse on 测试得分更差

scored 与 worse on measures 构成 score worse on 「在.....测验中得分更差」, scored worse on measures of fluid intelligence 是地道固定搭配。

D) played X 搭配不当: play 多用于比赛而非测验得分

played 是「玩、参加比赛」, 虽能说 played worse, 但其对象通常是运动比赛, 与 measures of fluid intelligence (智力测验) 不配。

【验证】代入读作「腹部脂肪较高的中年人.....在流体智力测验上得分更差」, middle-aged people __ (9) __ higher measures of abdominal fat __ (10) __ worse on measures of fluid intelligence 因果对应清晰, 印证脂肪高与智力差的相关性。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] went by 固定搭配

【线索】 六年期 → years went by 表「岁月流逝」

线索结合上文 reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period 与本句 as the years __(11)__: 研究跨六年观察智力变化, as 引导的时间状语应表「随着岁月流逝」, 固定短语 years go by。

【选项】 A) ran out X 义不符: 表「用完、耗尽」

ran out 是「用尽」, 常用于资源耗尽, 「岁月用尽」不符合随时间观察的中性语境。

B) set off X 义不符: 表「出发、引发」

set off 是「出发、引爆」, 与 years 主语搭配无意义。

C) drew in X 义不符: 多指「天渐黑、临近」

drew in 常指白昼变短、夜色降临, 不表「岁月流逝」的整体时间推移, 语义偏窄不合。

D) went by ✓ 契合: years went by 岁月流逝

went by 与 years 构成 years go by 「岁月流逝、时间过去」, 呼应 over a six-year period 的纵向观察, 搭配地道。

【验证】 代入读作「随着岁月流逝, 他们在智力测验上表现更差」, scored worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years __(11)__ 时间推移与衰退对应自然, 契合六年随访研究的设计。

12. ____

【答案】 [B] attributable 固定搭配

【线索】 association 由免疫变化「导致」→ 归因

线索是主语与从句的因果 the association may be __(12)__ to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat: 「相关性」可能源于「免疫变化」, 且免疫变化又由脂肪过多引起, 整条因果链要求本空表「可归因于」, 即 be attributable to。

【选项】 A) superior X 义不符: be superior to 表「优于」

superior 接 to 表「比.....优越」, 与「相关性归因于免疫变化」的因果含义无关。

B) attributable ✓ 契合: be attributable to 可归因于

attributable 接 to 构成 be attributable to 「可归因于」, 正好表达女性的这种相关性可能源于免疫变化, 因果链完整。

C) parallel X 义不符: be parallel to 表「与.....平行」

parallel 接 to 表「与.....平行、类似」, 是并列关系而非因果归因, 语义不合。

D) resistant X 义反: be resistant to 表「抵抗」

resistant 接 to 表「对.....有抵抗力」, 与「相关性源于免疫变化」相反。

【验证】 代入读作「对女性而言, 这种相关性可能归因于因腹部脂肪过多导致的免疫变化」, the association may be __(12)__ to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat 因果通顺, 承接第4段解释男女机制差异。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] involved 词义辨析

【线索】 与女性「免疫变化起作用」相对照

线索在分号前后的对比 For women, the association may be __(12)__ to changes in immunity ...; in men, the immune system did not appear to be __(13)__: 女性的相关性涉及免疫变化, 而男性「免疫系统似乎没有 ____」, 对照之下应表「(免疫) 未被牵涉、未参与其中」。

【选项】 A) restored X 义不符: 表「恢复」

restored 是「恢复」, 前文并未谈免疫受损, 「免疫系统未被恢复」与对比逻辑不符。

B) isolated X 义不符: 表「被孤立、分离」

isolated 是「被隔离」, 与「是否参与该相关性」的对比维度不在一条线上。

C) involved ✓ 契合: be involved 表「被牵涉、参与其中」

involved 表「被卷入、参与」, 与女性免疫「起了作用」恰成对照——男性的免疫系统似乎未参与其中, the immune system did not appear to be __(13)__ 对比工整。

D) controlled X 义不符: 表「被控制」

controlled 是「被控制」, 文中不涉及对免疫系统的控制, 无法与女性免疫起作用形成对照。

【验证】 代入读作「而在男性身上, 免疫系统似乎并未参与其中」, in men, the immune system did not appear to be __(13)__ 与前句女性免疫有关形成清晰对比, 正是第4段强调的男女机制差异。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] explain 词义辨析

【线索】 研究的目的是弄清差异、进而指导用药

线索是目的状语 future studies could __(14)__ these differences and perhaps lead to different __(15)__ for men and women: 研究先「搞清楚」这些男女差异, 才可能据此提出不同对策, 故动作应是「解释、阐明」差异, 而非改变或消除它。

【选项】 A) alter X 义不符: 表「改变」

alter 是「改变」, 研究的任务是认识差异而非改变这些客观差异, 与目的不符。

B) spread X 义不符: 表「传播、扩散」

spread 是「传播」, 「研究传播这些差异」语义不通。

C) remove X 义不符: 表「消除」

remove 是「消除」, 研究并非要抹去男女差异, 而是理解它, 方向错误。

D) explain ✓ 契合: 解释这些差异

explain 意为「解释、阐明」, 未来研究有望弄清男女间的这些差异, 进而 lead to different __(15)__ for men and women, 逻辑顺承。

【验证】 代入读作「希望未来研究能解释这些差异, 或许从而为男女带来不同的治疗方案」, future studies could __(14)__ these differences and perhaps lead to different __(15)__ 「解释→指导对策」因果链通顺, 契合科普文展望研究的常见收尾。

15. _____

【答案】 **[D] treatments** 词义辨析

【线索】 全文落点是「如何应对衰退」的对策

线索结合主旨与本句 lead to different __ (15) __ for men and women: 全文谈的是防治流体智力衰退, 研究弄清男女差异后顺理成章给出「不同的治疗/干预方案」, 答案应属医疗对策类。

【选项】 A) compensations **✗ 义不符: 表「补偿、赔偿」**

compensations 多指补偿金或代偿, 与「针对衰退的医疗方案」不在同一话题域。

B) symptoms **✗ 义不符: 表「症状」**

symptoms 是「症状」, 是疾病的表现而非研究带来的解决办法, 与 lead to (带来) 的积极指向不合。

C) demands **✗ 义不符: 表「需求、要求」**

demands 是「要求、需求」, 研究弄清差异后产生的应是应对方案, 而非「不同的需求」, 逻辑偏。

D) treatments **✓ 契合: 为男女制定不同「治疗方案」**

treatments 意为「治疗、疗法」, 与全文健康干预主题一致, 研究弄清男女差异后给出不同治疗方案, different __ (15) __ for men and women 顺承自然。

【验证】 代入读作「或许为男性和女性带来不同的治疗方案」, lead to different __ (15) __ for men and women 与第14空「解释差异」承接, 也呼应第5段给出具体生活方式干预, 话题统一。

16. ____

【答案】 [B] Meanwhile 逻辑关系

【线索】 机制未明 vs 已有可行步骤，平行推进

线索是上段结尾与本段开头的关系 It is hoped that future studies could __(14)__ these differences 对 __(16)__ there are steps you can __(17)__ to help reduce abdominal fat: 上段说男女机制尚待未来研究厘清，本段转而说「与此同时，眼下已有一些可行的步骤」，二者是并行补充（机制待研究，但行动可先行），宜用表「与此同时」的副词。

【选项】 A) Likewise X 逻辑反：表「同样地」需前后同类

Likewise 表「同样、类似地」，要求前后是同类情形，但上文是「研究展望」、下文是「行动建议」，并非同类，套不上。

B) Meanwhile ✓ 契合：表「与此同时」并行补充

Meanwhile 表「与此同时、另一方面」，恰好衔接「机制仍待研究」与「眼下已有可行步骤」这两件并存之事，过渡自然。

C) Therefore X 逻辑反：强加因果

Therefore 表「因此」，但「有可行步骤」并非「研究厘清差异」推出的结论，二者非因果关系。

D) Instead X 逻辑反：表「相反、取而代之」

Instead 表「而不是、取而代之」，需前后构成替代否定关系，但本段并非否定上段、另提替代，逻辑不符。

【验证】 代入读作「与此同时，你可以采取一些步骤来帮助减少腹部脂肪」， __(16)__ there are steps you can __(17)__ to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass 在「研究待续」与「当下可行」间平稳过渡，符合末段转入实用建议的功能。

17. ____

【答案】 **[D] take** 固定搭配

【线索】 **take steps** 表「采取措施」

线索是动宾框架 there are steps you can __(17)__ to help reduce abdominal fat: 要表达「你可以采取一些步骤 / 措施来减脂」, 与 steps 搭配的固定动词是 take (take steps to do) 。

【选项】 A) **change** X 搭配不当: **change steps** 非固定表达

change 是「改变」, change steps 不构成「采取措施」之意, 与 to help reduce fat 的目的不配。

B) **watch** X 搭配不当: **watch steps** 表「留神脚下」

watch 与 steps 连用多指「当心脚下」, 并非「采取行动」, 语义错位。

C) **count** X 搭配不当: **count steps** 表「数步数」

count 与 steps 连用是「数步数」, 与「采取措施减脂」无关。

D) **take** ✓ 契合: **take steps** 采取措施

take 与 steps 构成 take steps 「采取措施 / 步骤」, steps you can __(17)__ to help reduce abdominal fat 是地道固定搭配。

【验证】代入读作「你可以采取一些步骤来帮助减少腹部脂肪、保持瘦肌肉量」, there are steps you can __(17)__ to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age 动宾地道, 承接末段提建议的语气。

18. ____

【答案】 [A] well-being 词义辨析

【线索】 protect physical and mental ____ → 保护身心健康

线索是动词与修饰语 to protect both your physical and mental __(18)__: 要表「保护你身体和心理两方面」, 被保护的应是「健康 / 福祉」这一整体状态, well-being 正表此意。

【选项】 A) well-being ✓ 契合: 身心「健康、福祉」

well-being 意为「健康、安康、福祉」, 与 physical and mental 完美搭配, 正是要保护的「身心健康」, 呼应全文护脑护身的主旨。

B) process ✗ 义不符: 表「过程」

process 是「过程」, 「保护身心过程」语义空泛、不通。

C) formation ✗ 义不符: 表「形成」

formation 是「形成、构成」, 与「保护身心」搭配不当。

D) coordination ✗ 义不符: 表「协调」

coordination 是「协调 (性)」, 虽与身体相关, 但「保护身心协调」并非文意所指的整体健康。

【验证】代入读作「以保护你的身体和心理健康」, in order to protect both your physical and mental __(18)__ 表意完整, 正与全文「护脑又护身」的核心关切一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [A] level 词义辨析

【线索】 maintain or increase 要求可增减的「量/水平」

线索是动词与搭配 maintaining or increasing your __(19)__ of aerobic exercise: 能被「保持或增加」、且与「有氧运动」连用的应是运动的「量、水平」, 即 level of exercise (运动量 / 运动水平)。

【选项】 A) level ✓ 契合: 运动的「水平 / 量」

level 与 of aerobic exercise 构成 level of exercise 「运动水平 / 运动量」, 可被 maintain or increase (保持或增加), 搭配与语义双对。

B) love ✗ 义不符: 表「热爱」

love 是「热爱」, 「增加对有氧运动的热爱」虽勉强可读, 但建议针对的是可量化的运动量, 不是情感, 且后文 high in fiber 等都谈具体量度。

C) knowledge ✗ 义不符: 表「知识」

knowledge 是「知识」, 减脂建议要的是增加运动量而非运动知识, 偏离实操指向。

D) space ✗ 义不符: 表「空间」

space 是「空间」, 与 of aerobic exercise 搭配无意义。

【验证】代入读作「保持或增加你的有氧运动量」, maintaining or increasing your __(19)__ of aerobic exercise 与「采取可行步骤减脂」的实操建议一致, 落到可量化的运动量上。

20. ____

【答案】 [C] diet 词义辨析

【线索】 high in fiber + eliminates processed foods → 饮食

线索是定语从句的内容 a Mediterranean-style __(20)__ that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods: 「高纤维、剔除高度加工食品」描述的全是吃的内
容, 加上 follow a Mediterranean diet 的固定说法, 答案应是 diet (饮食、膳食)。

【选项】 A) design X 义不符: 表「设计」

design 是「设计」, 「遵循一种地中海式设计」与高纤维、少加工食品的饮食内容不配。

B) routine X 义近但泛: 表「常规、惯例」

routine 是「日常惯例」, 过于宽泛, 无法精准表达由 fiber、processed foods 所限定的「饮食」, 且 Mediterranean diet 才是固定说法。

C) diet ✓ 契合: 地中海式「饮食、膳食」

diet 意为「饮食、膳食」, 与 Mediterranean-style 构成固定的「地中海饮食」, 且其后定语 high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods 全在描述吃什么, 完全吻合。

D) prescription X 义不符: 表「处方」

prescription 是「药方、处方」, 本句谈的是日常膳食而非医生开的药方, 语义不合。

【验证】 代入读作「遵循一种高纤维、剔除高度加工食品的地中海式饮食」, following a Mediterranean-style __(20)__ that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods 表意精准, 与第19空「有氧运动」并列, 构成末段两条核心建议。

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

流体智力随年龄下降, 但可通过生活方式干预

全文是一篇典型考研一社科科普: 先给出流体智力的定义与其随年龄变化的规律 Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly, 再引出研究发现腹部脂肪与肌肉流失同流体智力衰退相关 muscle loss and the __(4)__ of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence, 作者基调是客观、积极的——衰退不是必然

aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

行文脉络

定义规律→研究发现相关→数据与方法→男女差异→给出建议

脉络清晰分五段：第1段定义流体智力并指出其升降规律与「衰退未必必然」的转折 But __(3)__ aging is inevitable; 第2段提出脂肪 / 肌肉与衰退「相关」并暗示生活方式可干预 lifestyle factors might help prevent or __(6)__ this type of decline; 第3段交代研究的数据来源与对比方法 The researchers looked at data; 第4段讲男女在免疫机制上的差异 For women, the association may be __(12)__ to changes in immunity; 第5段落到可操作的建议——有氧运动与地中海饮食 maintaining or increasing your __(19)__ of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style __(20)__. 这条「研究发现→机制→对策」的科普链是逐空判断逻辑与词义的全局底图。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构配合限制性定语从句修饰表语名词,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的定义句式。定语从句由that引导且在从句中作主语,也是标准的常考结构。整体句式代表性强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似的学术定义和说明性句子中。

One study found that muscle loss and the accumulation of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence.

第2段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中最高频的句式之一，尤其常见于转述研究结论、报告发现的语境。从句内部使用 "be associated with" 表达关联关系，也是学术类文本的典型表达。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

The researchers looked at data that included measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle- to older-aged men and women and compared that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period.

第3段，第1句

并列谓语加定语从句修饰宾语的结构在学术文本和考试阅读材料中非常典型，特别是that引导的限制性定语从句修饰前面的名词，是高频句式，掌握后可大量复用

Meanwhile there are steps you can take to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental well-being.

第5段，第1句

"there be" 句型 + 定语从句 + 不定式作定语/状语 + 时间状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合。句子展示了如何用后置修饰语扩展名词、如何嵌套从句表达复杂信息，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量类似长句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇完形原文中出现，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。

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇5次 · 真题 48 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

muscle A2

n. 肌肉

本篇3次·真题10句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题80句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题65句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题31句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇2次·真题30句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇2次·真题28句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次·真题23句

lean B1

v. 倾斜

本篇2次·真题9句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题112句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题107句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题80句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题75句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题51句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题47句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题43句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题40句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题37句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题35句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题33句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题27句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题26句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题25句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题25句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题23句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题21句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题19句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题18句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题16句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题13句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题12句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题12句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

slowly

A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

immune

B2

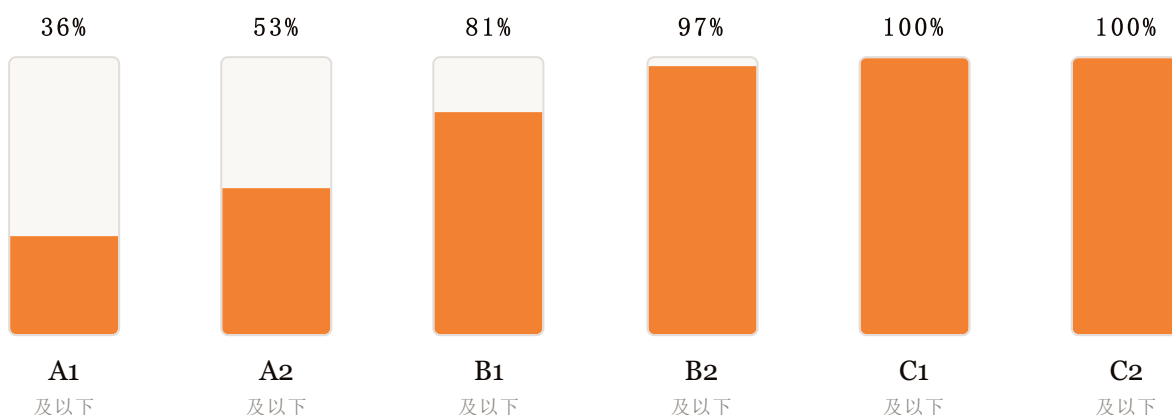
adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 115 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **115** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 4 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 115 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

115

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2021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 选句填空（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 →](#)

2021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2021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(2021)

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 How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

铁路运营商究竟如何能为又一次提高铁路客运票价辩护？这已成为一个令人沮丧的年度惯例：每年一月，火车出行的费用都会上涨，给那些别无选择只能使用铁路网络上班或出行的人带来重大额外负担。今年的涨幅平均为2.7%，可能比去年略低一点，但仍远高于官方消费者价格指数通胀衡量标准。

P2 Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

历届政府允许这种涨价，理由是投资和运营铁路网络的成本应由使用者承担，而非普通纳税人。论点是，为什么来自林肯郡的开车退休人员要补贴来自萨里郡的股票经纪人的日常通勤？同样，人们也认为，与那些必须忍受中部和北部地区相对落后基础设施的人相比，东南部通勤者的困境受到了过多关注，而他们中许多人将面临最大的涨幅。

P3 However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums

they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

然而，在过去12个月里，这些通勤者也经历了多年来最严重的一些铁路罢工。铁路运营商大肆宣扬他们正在对铁路网络进行的改进固然不错，但乘客应该能够期待获得与他们现在为出行支付的大笔费用相匹配的基本服务水平。最近一波罢工的责任在于工会。然而，有充分理由认为那些受劳资纠纷影响最严重的人应该为他们遭受的干扰获得赔偿。

P4 The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

政府已承诺修改法律以引入最低服务要求，使得即使发生罢工，服务也能继续运营。这应成为解决英国铁路长期问题的一揽子措施的一部分。是的，需要更多投资，但如果乘客还必须忍受拥挤、不可靠的服务，以及在时刻表变更或计划维护管理不善时定期出现的混乱，他们将不愿意无限期地支付更多费用。国有化的威胁目前可能已被化解，但如果不立即解决乘客的正当愤怒，它将会卷土重来。

题目与逐题解析

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares ____

- [A] has kept pace with inflation.
- [B] is a big surprise to commuters.
- [C] remains an unreasonable measure.
- [D] will ease train operators' burden.

作者认为今年铁路客运票价的上漲 ____

- A) 与通货膨胀保持同步。 B) 让通勤者大感意外。 C) 仍然是一项不合理的措施。
D) 将减轻铁路运营商的负担。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares ____ 不含 infer/imply 等推断信号，问的是作者对一项已知事实（涨价）的具体评价，落点在原文具体一句话上。

【拆句】 The author holds that this year's increase in rail passenger fares ____ 是一个待补全的主从复合句，主句 The author holds that... 引出宾语从句，从句主语是 this year's increase in rail passenger fares，谓语缺失（由选项补足）。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

今年涨幅平均 2.7%，可能比去年略低，但仍远高于官方消费者物价指数（CPI）所衡量的通胀水平。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

has kept pace with inflation 意为"与通胀同步", 但原文明说 well above ... inflation, 是超过通胀而非同步, 方向完全相反。

B) 无中生有

is a big surprise to commuters 把涨价说成"对通勤者是大惊喜", 但原文将涨价称为 a grimly reliable annual ritual (一年一度可预料的惯例), 恰恰是"毫不意外", 文中并无 surprise 语义。

C) ✓ 正确

it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation ↔

remains an unreasonable measure

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? ↔

remains an unreasonable measure

预判到"涨幅超通胀、不合理"后, 扫四个选项只有 remains an unreasonable measure 同时覆盖"持续状态"和"不合理"两个语义点。

D) 张冠李戴

will ease train operators' burden 意为"减轻运营商负担", 但原文 imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network 明说负担是加在乘客头上而非运营商; 主语张冠李戴。

22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for ____

- [A] car drivers.
- [B] rail travelers.
- [C] local investors.
- [D] ordinary taxpayers.

第2段中的股票经纪人被用来代表 ____

A) 汽车驾驶者。 B) 铁路旅客。 C) 本地投资者。 D) 普通纳税人。

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for ____ 问的是这一举例在论证中代表哪一类人, 是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for ____ 主干 The stockbroker is used to stand for + 宾语; 被动结构 is used to 表示"被用来", stand for 意为"代表/代指"。后置定语 in Paragraph 2 限定指代位置。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey?

(这种论调说) 凭什么让一个来自林肯郡、自己开车的退休老人, 去补贴一个来自萨里郡的股票经纪人的日常通勤?

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

car drivers 在 P2 对比中对应的是 a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire, 即 stockbroker 的对立面 (出钱补贴方) 而非 stockbroker 自己。

B) ✓ 正确

the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey ↔ **rail travelers**

P2 的整段论证是"为什么应由 rail 用户付钱而不是普通纳税人", 对比句中 stockbroker 代表"用车一方", 即铁路通勤者, B 项 rail travelers 精准命中。

C) 无中生有

local investors 意为"当地投资者", 但 P2 通篇未涉及 invest as 投资行为; 文中 cost of investing in ... the rail network 的 invest 是政府/纳税人对铁路网的投入, 与 stockbroker 的金融职业无关。

D) 张冠李戴

ordinary taxpayers 对应原文 the general taxpayer, 但 general taxpayer 是 stockbroker 的对立面 (被对比为出钱方), 不是 stockbroker 本人代表的对象。

23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators_____

- [A] are offering compensation to commuters.
- [B] are trying to repair relations with the unions.
- [C] have failed to provide an adequate service.
- [D] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.

第3段指出铁路运营商_____

- A) 正在向通勤者提供补偿。 B) 正在努力修复与工会的关系。 C) 未能提供充分的服务。
- D) 因罢工遭受了巨额损失。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators____ 中 indicated 指文中已明说之事, 要找原文一句明示性表述, 按细节题处理。

【拆句】 It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators____ 形式主语 it 句型, 真正主语是 that 从句; 从句主语 train operators, 谓语由选项补足。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel.

运营商大肆宣扬他们对铁路网做的改进, 这固然不错, 但乘客花了如此高的费用出行, 理应能期待一个最基本的服务水准。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

are offering compensation to commuters 称运营商正在提供补偿，但原文是作者主张 there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation——should receive 是"应该收到"，即"目前没收到、作者建议应该收到"，与 are offering 的现在进行时方向相反。

B) 无中生有

are trying to repair relations with the unions 称运营商在修复与工会的关系，但 P3 通篇未提运营商与工会的关系修复，只说 The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions——把责任归在工会，并未谈关系修复。

C) ✓ 正确

passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel

↔ have failed to provide an adequate service

the worst rail strikes in years ↔ have failed to provide an adequate service

预判到"运营商未提供基本服务"后，扫四个选项只有 have failed to provide an adequate service 与之同义；其余三项各有方向性偏差。

D) 无中生有

have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes 说运营商因罢工蒙受巨大损失，但 P3 通篇讲乘客 (commuters) 受罢工影响、应受补偿，从未谈到运营商自身的损失。

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face_____

- [A] the loss of investment.
- [B] the collapse of operations.
- [C] a reduction of revenue.
- [D] a change of ownership.

如果无法安抚乘客,铁路可能不得不面对_____

A) 投资的流失。 B) 运营的崩溃。 C) 收入的减少。 D) 所有权的变更。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face_____ 问的是原文已明说的一种可能后果，答案在原文必有直接对应句，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face_____ 主干 the railways may have to face + 宾语；If unable to calm down passengers 是省略主语和系动词的条件状语从句（完整应为 If the railways are unable to calm down passengers）。calm down passengers 意为"安抚旅客（的怒气）"。

【定位】 The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

国有化的威胁眼下也许已被击退，但若不尽快回应乘客那合情合理的愤怒，它将卷土重来。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

the loss of investment 称投资流失，但原文 more investment is needed 只说还需要更多投资，并未说不安抚乘客就会失去投资；选项偏离题干问的"将面临什么"主线。

B) 过度推断

the collapse of operations 称运营崩溃，但原文只警告国有化威胁回归，并未推及运营崩溃这一更极端后果；考生若把"不安抚→崩溃"直接连起来，已超出文本支持的范围。

C) 过度推断

a reduction of revenue 称收入减少，文中虽提到 passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely，但"不愿继续付钱"≠"收入会减少"——这中间还有诸多变量；原文未明示收入这一后果。

D) ✓ 正确

The threat of nationalisation ... will return with a vengeance ↔ **a change of ownership**

预判国有化即所有权变更后，扫四个选项只有 a change of ownership 命中这一抽象含义；其余三项均为周边干扰。

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

- [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
- [B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work
- [C] Can Nationalisation Bring Hope?
- [D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

以下哪项最适合作为本文的标题？

A) 谁该为罢工负责？ B) 不断抱怨不起作用 C) 国有化能带来希望吗？ D) 不断上涨的票价难以为继

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 是主旨题——标题必须覆盖全文，而不能只对应某一段。

【拆句】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 主语是 Which，谓语 would be，表语 the best title for the text。情态动词 would 表委婉语气，无实义。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Who Are to Blame for the Strikes? 只对应 P3 关于罢工责任 The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions 的局部讨论，根本未触及全文主线（涨价不可持续）。

B) 无中生有

Constant Complaining Doesn't Work 称"抱怨没有用"，但全文是作者本人在批评涨价、为乘客发声，立场是 the justified anger of passengers（乘客愤怒合情合理），从未贬低抱怨。该标题与作者立场完全反向。

C) 与原文相反

Can Nationalisation Bring Hope? 把国有化框成"希望"，但 P4 末句 The threat of nationalisation ... will return with a vengeance 用 threat 和 with a vengeance（凶猛地、报复性地）的负面色彩词把国有化定性为威胁，绝非希望。

D) ✓ 正确

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? ↔

Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely ↔

Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

The threat of nationalisation ... will return with a vengeance ↔

Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

D 项 Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable 同时覆盖 P1 涨价不合理、P3 价高服务差、P4 警告国有化卷土重来——四段全部落到"涨价不可持续"这一主线。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer.

第2段，第1句

本句成分种类丰富且含多个训练价值点：主句有完整的主谓宾结构和原因状语；同位语从句展示了名词性从句的判定、被动语态中主语与施动者的识别、以及"rather than"引导的对比状语；定语从句展示关系代词在从句中充当主语的用法。特别是同位语从句与定语从句的区分、被动语态中"by"短语的成分归属、以及关系代词的双重身份（引导词兼主语），都是学生常见易错点，非常适合作为划分成分的练习材料。

Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

第2段，第3句

there be 句型、同位语从句、定语从句嵌套、比较结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。该句结构复杂但典型，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长难句。

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years.

第3段，第1句

简单句中插入时间状语的模式在考试阅读中较为常见，现在完成时搭配时间范围(over the past X months/years)也是典型用法。宾语带多层定语修饰(some of the worst...in years)符合新闻报道和学术文本的表达习惯，有一定代表性。

However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

第3段，第4句

这句结构典型、层级清楚但不算过难，既能训练主干识别，也能系统练时态和修饰关系。对句子结构与时态分析来说，属于应优先掌握的代表性材料。

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate.

第4段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型:主句 + so that 引导的目的状语从句,以及从句内部的时间状语从句嵌套,是常考句式。不定式作宾语和目的状语的用法也是高频考点。掌握这个句式后,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中,学习性价比高。

Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently.

第4段，第3句

本句是四六级和考研阅读中极其典型的长难句模式:并列主句 + 转折连词 + 复杂条件从句 + 嵌套修饰成分。这种结构在议论文和说明文中高频出现,掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子,代表性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 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。

rail

B1

n. 栏杆

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

strike

B1

v. 打击

本篇5次 · 真题 14 句

operator

B1

n. 操作员

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

commuter

B2

n. 通勤者

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇3次·真题 65 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇3次·真题 33 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次·真题 43 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇2次·真题 38 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇2次·真题 29 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇2次·真题 22 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇2次·真题 15 句

inflation B2

n. 通货膨胀

本篇2次·真题 13 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 75 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 39 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 31 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 23 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 20 句

option B1

n. 选择

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

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ritual B2

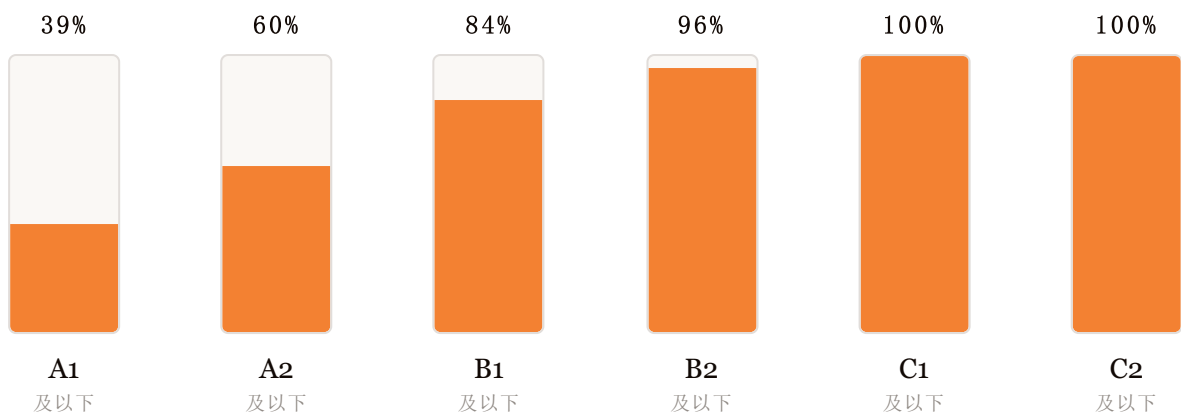
n. 仪式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

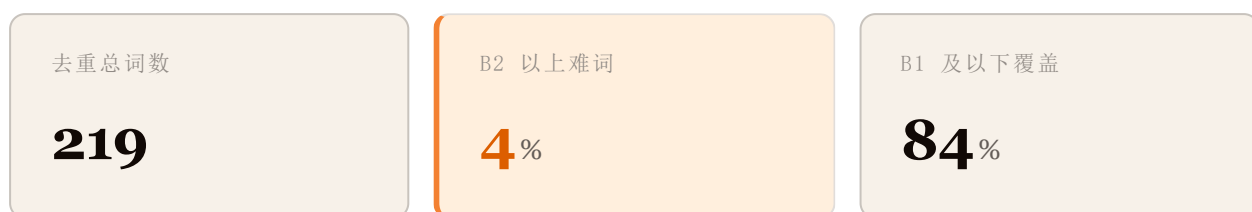
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 9 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 219 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2021年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	选句填空（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 →
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2021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2021年 考研英语一阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

英语一真题(2021)

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 Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

去年标志着印度尼西亚严峻的森林砍伐率连续第三年放缓。出现这种转变的一个原因可能是该国的扶贫计划。

P2 In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

2007年,印度尼西亚开始逐步实施一项计划,在某些条件下向最贫困的居民提供资金,例如要求人们让孩子留在学校或定期接受医疗保健。这些社会援助计划被称为有条件现金转移支付或CCT,旨在减少不平等并打破贫困循环。它们已经在全球数十个国家使用。在印度尼西亚,该计划提供了足够的食物和药品,大幅减少了儿童的严重发育问题。

P3 But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

但CCT计划通常不考虑对环境的影响。Johns Hopkins大学经济学家Paul Ferraro说,事实上,扶贫和环境保护常常被视为相互冲突的目标。

P4 That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

这是因为经济增长可能与环境退化相关,而保护环境有时与更严重的贫困相关。然而,这些相关性并不能证明因果关系。唯一一项分析因果关系的先前研究,基于墨西哥一个实施了CCT的地区,支持了传统观点。Ferraro说,在那里,随着人们获得更多的钱,其中一些人可能清理了更多土地来饲养肉牛。

P5 Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

不过,此类计划不一定要对环境产生负面影响。Ferraro想看看印度尼西亚的扶贫计划是否正在影响森林砍伐。印度尼西亚拥有世界上第三大热带森林面积和最高的森林砍伐率之一。

P6 Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia's phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces. "We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

Ferraro分析了卫星数据,显示了2008年至2012年期间的年度森林损失——包括印度尼西亚扶贫计划逐步实施期间——涵盖15个省的7468个森林村庄。Ferraro说:"我们看到该计划与森林砍伐减少30%相关。"

P7 That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests.

Ferraro说,这可能是因为农村贫困人口正在将这笔钱用作应对恶劣天气的临时保险政策。通常情况下,如果降雨推迟,人们可能会清理土地种植更多水稻来补充收成。

P8 Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment. Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

这项研究是否适用于其他地方,谁也说不准。Ferraro认为,由于种植水稻的重要性和市场准入等共性,研究结果可能适用于亚洲其他地区。无论可迁移性如何,该研究表明,对人有益的事情也可能对环境有益。Ferraro说,即使该计划没有减少贫困,"仅就二氧化碳排放而言,避免森林砍伐的价值就超过了该计划的成本。"

题目与逐题解析

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to ____

- [A] facilitate healthcare reform.
- [B] help poor families get better off.
- [C] improve local education systems.
- [D] lower deforestation rates.

根据前两段,CCT项目旨在 ____

A) 促进医疗改革。 B) 帮助贫困家庭改善生活。 C) 改善地方教育系统。 D) 降低森林砍伐率。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 CCT programs aim to ____ 问的是项目的既定目的, 这是一个可以在文中直接找到陈述句对应的客观事实, 不涉及推断或主旨概括。

【拆句】 According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to ____ 是一个待补全的陈述句, 主干是 "CCT programs aim to ____", 需要把选项作为不定式短语接在 to 后面构成完整句意; 句首 According to 引出的介词短语只起信息来源限定作用, 不进入答案语义。

【定位】 Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty.

这些被称为有条件现金转移支付 (CCT) 的社会援助项目, 旨在减少不平等、打破贫困循环。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

facilitate healthcare reform 把 get regular medical care 这个 "领取现金的条件" 偷换成了 "项目的目的" —— 医疗只是触发现金发放的前提条件, 并非 CCT 的设计意图。

B) ✓ 正确

break the cycle of poverty ↔ **help poor families get better off**

reduce inequality ↔ **help poor families**

预判的核心是 "让穷人脱贫", B 选项 help poor families get better off 正好完整覆盖该语义, 是定位句目的部分的同义替换。

C) 偷换概念

improve local education systems 同样把发放现金的条件 keep kids in school "误读成项目目的 —— "让孩子留在学校" 是领钱条件, 绝不等于 "改善教育系统"。

D) 答非所问

lower deforestation rates 是文章后半部分 (P5-P8) 才出现的研究发现, 并不在前两段 CCT 的 "设计目的" 陈述范围内; CCT 减少砍伐是研究后的意外发现, 并非项目初衷。

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that_____

- [A] cattle raising has been a major means of livelihood for the poor.
- [B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles.
- [C] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers.
- [D] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation.

引用基于墨西哥某地区的研究是为了说明_____

- A) 养牛一直是穷人的主要谋生手段。 B) CCT项目帮助保留了传统生活方式。
C) 扶贫工作需要当地农民的参与。 D) 经济增长往往会导致环境退化。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that_____ 中的 "cited to show" 是例证目的题的标志性句式，要找的是例子服务于哪个论点。

【拆句】 题干主干 "The study ... is cited to show that _____", 被动语态加不定式表目的；空格后接 that 从句，选项须能补成完整宾语从句；"based on an area in Mexico" 是修饰 study 的过去分词短语，只起定位作用、不进答案语义。

【定位】 The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view.

此前唯一——项分析因果关系的研究——基于墨西哥某地区已实施的 CCT 项目——支持了传统观点。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

cattle raising has been a major means of livelihood for the poor 抓住了 more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat 这个例子内部的细节，但例证题的答案不在例子里，而在例子所证明的论点上；且原文只说“有些人可能多清地放牛”，远未上升到“主要谋生手段”。

B) 无中生有

CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles 中 "preserve traditional lifestyles"（保护传统生活方式）在原文及墨西哥例子里完全没有任何对应表述；"traditional" 一词的出现纯属利用考生对 the traditional view 中 "traditional" 的词形眼熟感行骗。

C) 无中生有

antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers 谈“扶贫需要当地农民参与”，全文从未提及参与方/利益相关者这一维度，更未将其与墨西哥研究挂钩。

D) ✓ 正确

economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation ↔

economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation

supported the traditional view ↔

economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation

墨西哥研究支撑的论点正是“经济增长与环境恶化挂钩”，D 项 economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation 是该论点的同义还原。

28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out_____

- [A] its acceptance level of CCTs.
- [B] its annual rate of poverty alleviation.
- [C] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss.
- [D] the role of its forests in climate change.

在关于印度尼西亚的研究中,Ferraro意图找出_____

- A) 该国对CCT的接受程度。 B) 该国每年的减贫率。 C) CCT与该国森林损失的关系。
- D) 该国森林在气候变化中的作用。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out_____ 问的是 Ferraro 这项研究的具体目的，文中必有一句直接陈述，对应可查。

【拆句】 In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out_____ 主干 "Ferraro intends to find out _____"; 介词短语 "In his study about Indonesia" 作时间/范围状语，是定位提示；空格后接选项作 find out 的宾语，需要是名词性结构。

【定位】 Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Ferraro 想看看印尼的扶贫项目是否在影响森林砍伐。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

its acceptance level of CCTs 谈"印尼对 CCT 的接受程度"——全文从未涉及 acceptance/popularity 一类的接受度调研，研究关心的是项目效果而非民众态度。

B) 无中生有

its annual rate of poverty alleviation 谈"年均减贫率"——原文虽提到 CCT "substantially reduce severe growth problems", 但从未量化为年均减贫率，更非 Ferraro 印尼研究的目的。

C) ✓ 正确

Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program ↔ CCTs

was affecting deforestation ↔ the relation of CCTs to its forest loss

预判的核心是双变量"CCT ↔ deforestation"的关系问题，C 项 the relation of CCTs to its forest loss 把两变量及其关系完整对应。

D) 过度推断

the role of its forests in climate change 谈"印尼森林在气候变化中的作用"——climate change 一词全文从未出现；末段虽提到 carbon dioxide emissions，但那是研究价值评估而非研究目的，且未上升到"气候变化"层面。

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that_____

- [A] it will benefit other Asian countries.
- [B] it will reduce regional inequality.
- [C] it can protect the environment.
- [D] it can benefit grain production.

根据Ferraro的观点,印度尼西亚的CCT项目最有价值之处在于_____

- A) 它将使其他亚洲国家受益。 B) 它将减少地区不平等。 C) 它能够保护环境。
- D) 它能够使粮食生产受益。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that_____ 问该项目最具价值之处，文中应有 Ferraro 的明示评价句直接对应。

【拆句】 According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that_____ 句中 "in that" 是连词短语，相当于 "because"，引导原因状语从句，意味着空格处要填的是"为什么有价值"的原因，而非"价值本身"的同位语解释——这是基础薄弱考生易踩的小坑。

【定位】 Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

Ferraro 说，即便这个项目没能减贫，仅就避免森林砍伐带来的二氧化碳减排价值而言，就已经超过了项目本身的成本。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

it will benefit other Asian countries 利用 the results may transfer to other parts of Asia——但原文用 may 和 anybody's guess 表明这只是猜测，且这是"研究可迁移性"而非"项目最有价值之处"。

B) 偷换概念

it will reduce regional inequality 把 reduce inequality 改装为 "regional inequality"——原文 inequality 指社会贫富不平等，与"区域间"无关，且这是 CCT 的设计目的（见 Q26），并非 Ferraro 评价的"最有价值之处"。

C) ✓ 正确

the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs

↔ **it can protect the environment**

what's good for people may also be good for the environment ↔

it can protect the environment

Ferraro 的原话排除"减贫"价值后强调环境价值，C 项 it can protect the environment 是该评价的上位概括，完全锁定。

D) 与原文相反

it can benefit grain production 来自 plant more rice to supplement their harvests 的反向误读——原文说的是"没有 CCT 时人们会清地多种水稻"，CCT 反而抑制了这种行为；把抑制行为说成"惠及粮食生产"，与原文方向相反。

30. What is the text centered on?

- [A] The effects of a program.
- [B] The debates over a program.
- [C] The process of a study.
- [D] The transferability of a study.

本文的中心是什么？

A) 一个项目的效果。 B) 围绕一个项目的争论。 C) 一项研究的过程。 D) 一项研究的可推广性。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 What is the text centered on? 直接问全文核心，没有任何具体定位词，属典型主旨题。

【拆句】 What is the text centered on? 是 wh-疑问句，主干 "the text is centered on what", be centered on 表"以.....为中心"，结构简单无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation ↔

The effects of a program

Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation ↔

The effects of a program

the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs

↔ **The effects of a program**

The effects of a program 中 program 指 CCT, effects 覆盖 P5 提问、P6 数据结论、P7 机制解释、P8 价值评估, 与各区间贡献完全一致, 是主线的上位概括。

B) 无中生有

The debates over a program 提示"项目的争议/辩论"——但全文并未呈现支持/反对双方的对立观点, P3 虽提及传统观点认为扶贫与环保冲突, 但 Ferraro 用研究直接给出反例, 并无围绕"是否该实行 CCT"的辩论。

C) 以偏概全

The process of a study 提示"一项研究的过程"——文章的确呈现了研究意图 (P5) + 数据 (P6) + 机制 (P7) 等研究片段, 但 P1–P4 的话题引入、概念定义、传统观点反例都不属于研究过程, 且 P8 的价值评估也超出研究过程本身; 把全文压缩成"研究过程"是局部当全文。

D) 以偏概全

The transferability of a study 提示"研究的可迁移性"——这只在末段 Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess 一句中被提及, 且作者明确说"是任何人的猜测", 并非全文中心; 把末段一笔带过的支线当主旨, 是典型的以偏概全。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty.

第2段, 第2句

本句体现了考试中常见的被动语态主句结构, 搭配过去分词短语状语和不定式目的状语, 是学术写作和说明性文本的典型句式。掌握这种结构后, 可以在大量类似句子中复用分析方法, 具有较高的迁移价值。

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment.

第3段，第1句

标准的主谓宾简单句,带一个后置定语修饰宾语,是英语句式中的基础结构,常见于四六级阅读,但作为单独的训练句略显基础,代表性中等。

In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

第3段，第2句

本句是典型的"主语(并列) + be动词 + 过去分词 + 表语"被动句式,在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。并列主语与被动语态的组合极具代表性,掌握后可广泛迁移至其他类似句子。句首插入语和句尾引语标记也是常见书面语特征,典型性较高。

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty.

第4段，第1句

本句的"主句 + because 引导的表语从句 + while 连接的并列对比"结构,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式。表语从句、动名词作主语、被动语态、并列转折关系都是考试常考结构,掌握后可在大量真题句中复用,具有很高的代表性和迁移价值。

However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect.

第4段，第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见,尤其是用于陈述观点或反驳论点的句子。句首的转折副词"However"也是典型的连接手段,体现了学术写作中常见的逻辑衔接方式。但本句过于简单,缺少定语从句、状语从句等更具代表性的复杂结构,迁移价值中等。

Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation.

第5段，第2句

宾语从句配合 if 引导词、表达 是否 之意,以及过去进行时在从句中的使用,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

"We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

第6段，第2句

直接引语 + 引述动词 (says) 是学术和新闻语体的常见句式；宾语从句 (that 引导) 也是四六级和考研高频考点；整体结构在真题中出现频率较高，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says.

第7段，第1句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果论证句式；插入语标明来源也是学术文章常见手法；整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess.

第8段，第1句

主语从句前置的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，Whether/If/What 等引导的主语从句是常考句式。本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，具有很高的学习复用价值。

Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access.

第8段，第2句

"主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句 + 句末状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；"suggest" 类动词引导观点从句、情态动词表推测、介词短语作状语，均为考试常考结构，学习后可大量迁移。

Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

第8段，第4句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语从句、宾语从句、比较从句等多种成分和结构，特别是宾语从句中包含长主语和比较结构，适合训练成分划分和层级识别能力。让步状语从句中的虚拟语气、比较从句中谓语的识别 (costs 动词与名词的区分) 都是值得练习的易错点。

本篇出现的 65 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。

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇4次 · 真题 75 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 80 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

accord C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 107 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

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

protection

B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reform

B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常，一般地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

intend

B1

v. 打算，计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preserve

B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 26 句

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite

B2

v. 引用，引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 23 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

province B2

n. 省

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

participation

B2

n. 参与

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cycle

B1

n. 循环

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resident

B2

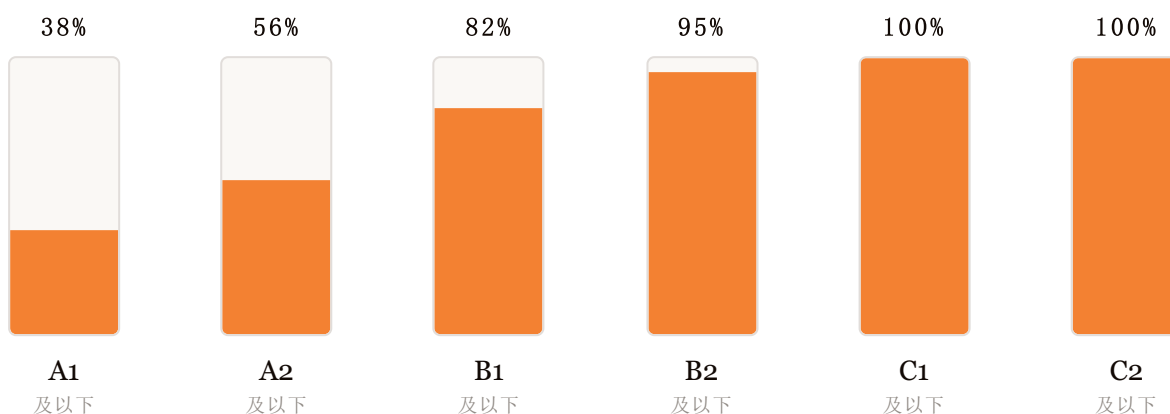
n. 居民

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **222** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 12 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 222 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

222

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语一 · 2021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	选句填空（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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

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 As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

作为一名总在寻找那些让我们重新评价过去的文字或图像的历史学家，我开始专注于寻找维多利亚时代祖先微笑的照片(还有什么比这更能打破19世纪古板拘谨的形象呢?)。我找到了不少这样的照片，而且自从我开始在Twitter上发布它们以来，它们引起了相当大的轰动。人们惊讶地看到证据表明维多利亚时代的人也有乐趣，能够而且确实会笑。他们注意到，随着我们对笑声的共同体验消除了横亘在我们之间的百年左右的时光，维多利亚时代的人突然显得更加人性化了。

P2 Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

当然，我需要承认，我收藏的“微笑的维多利亚时代人”照片只占1840年至1900年间创作的大量摄影肖像目录中的极小一部分，其中大多数照片显示的是被拍摄者在彩绘背景前痛苦而僵硬地摆姿势，或茫然地凝视着中距离处。我们如何解释这一趋势？

P3 During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take

several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

在19世纪40年代和50年代摄影的早期，曝光时间出了名地长：银版摄影法(在镀银铜板上成像)可能需要几分钟才能完成，导致图像模糊，因为被拍摄者移动了位置或调整了肢体。想到在相机执行其神奇职责时保持固定的笑容实在难以想象，因此不置可否的茫然凝视成为常态。

P4 But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

但到了19世纪80年代，曝光时间已经快得多了，Box Brownie和其他便携式相机的引入意味着，尽管按今天的数字标准来说仍然缓慢，但曝光几乎是瞬时的。到19世纪90年代，捕捉自然的微笑相对容易了，因此我们必须到别处寻找维多利亚时代的人为何仍然犹豫微笑的解释。

P5 One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

一个解释可能是通过俗气的露齿笑所展现出的尊严丧失。“大自然给了我们嘴唇来遮住牙齿，”一句流行的维多利亚时代格言如是说，暗指在正规牙科诞生之前，口腔的卫生状况往往令人震惊。在维多利亚时代社会，一口健康、干净、整齐的“珍珠白”牙齿是罕见的景象，是超级富豪的专属(即便如此，牙齿卫生也不能得到保证)。

P6 A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

露齿的笑容(尤其是当牙齿有缺口或发黑时)缺乏品味：醉汉、流浪汉和音乐厅表演者可能会像Lewis Carroll笔下露出牙龈的Cheshire Cat那样做鬼脸和咧嘴大笑，但这对于教养良好的人来说不是得体的样子。即使是Mark Twain这样一个喜欢开怀大笑的人也说，在摄影肖像方面，“没有什么比永远定格的愚蠢、傻气的微笑更糟糕的了”。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter ____

- [A] changed people's impression of the Victorians.
- [B] highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.
- [C] re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image.
- [D] illustrated the development of Victorian photography.

根据第一段,作者在**Twitter**上发布的内容____

- A) 改变了人们对维多利亚时代人的印象。 B) 凸显了社交媒体在维多利亚研究中的作用。

c) 重新评估了维多利亚时代人关于公众形象的观念。 d) 说明了维多利亚时代摄影的发展。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter ____ 让考生在第 1 段里找作者帖子产生的事实结果，不带 infer/suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter ____ 是一个 "状语 + 主语 + 谓语空缺" 的待补全句，According to Paragraph 1 是状语，the author's posts on Twitter 是主语，后接的选项是其谓语；无从句、无否定，结构平直无陷阱。

【定位】 People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

人们惊讶地看到证据，原来维多利亚人也会享受、会笑、确实笑过。他们注意到，维多利亚人突然变得更像 "人" 了——相隔我们一百多年的时空，在共同的笑声体验中消融。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun ↔

changed people's impression of the Victorians

the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human ↔

changed people's impression of the Victorians

定位句两次强调读者从惊讶到觉得维多利亚人 become more human，这一 "从刻板到鲜活" 的转变正是 A 项 changed people's impression 的精确含义。

B) 无中生有

原文只说作者把照片发到 Twitter 引发关注，从未讨论 social media's role in Victorian studies——"社交媒体在维多利亚研究中的作用" 是凭空拔高。

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是 posts 改变了 "今人对维多利亚人的印象"，C 项 re-evaluated the Victorian's notion of public image 把对象偷换成 "维多利亚人自己的公共形象观念"——主体错位。

D) 答非所问

原文第 1 段重点谈帖子 "对人们印象的冲击"，不谈 the development of Victorian photography；摄影技术演变是 P3P4 才出现的话题，不在第 1 段。

32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

- [A] They are in popular use among historians.
- [B] They are rare among photographs of that age.
- [C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
- [D] They show effects of different exposure times.

作者对他收集的维多利亚时代肖像照片有何看法？

A) 它们在历史学家中广泛使用。 B) 它们在那个年代的照片中很罕见。

c) 它们反映了19世纪的社会习俗。 d) 它们显示了不同曝光时间的效果。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected? 是 "作者就 X 说了什么" 的陈述事实型问法。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected? 是一个特殊疑问句，主干是 What does the author say about X; X 部分 the Victorian portraits he has collected 中 he has collected 是省略关系代词 that 的定语从句修饰 portraits，意为 "他已收集的维多利亚肖像"，定语从句是这句的唯一结构看点。

【定位】 Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance.

当然，我必须承认，我的 "微笑的维多利亚人" 收藏只占 1840 至 1900 年间产生的庞大肖像目录的极小比例，其中绝大多数都呈现拍摄者僵硬呆板地站在彩绘背景前、或茫然地凝视远处的中景。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未提及这些照片被 in popular use among historians 历史学家广泛使用——作者只是说自己（一名历史学家）在搜集，未涉及同行使用情况。

B) **✓ 正确**

my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue ↔

They are rare among photographs of that age

tiny percentage 是数量级最小的修饰语，与 rare 直接同义；定位句还紧接补充 the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly 反衬出微笑照的罕见，进一步坐实 B。

C) **答非所问**

题干问的是这批微笑照 "是什么样的"，不是问 "它们反映了什么"。C 项 mirror 19th-century social conventions 跳到 "反映社会习俗"，与题干所问的属性维度不符。

D) **偷换概念**

show effects of different exposure times 把照片属性换成 "曝光时间影响"——曝光时间话题确实在 P3P4 出现，但讨论的是 "为什么僵脸照多"，与作者的微笑照收藏不挂钩。

33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

- [A] Their inherent social sensitiveness.
- [B] Their tension before the camera.
- [C] Their distrust of new inventions.
- [D] Their unhealthy dental condition.

在1890年代,是什么可能使维多利亚时代人在拍照时不露笑容?

- A) 他们与生俱来的社交敏感性。 B) 他们在镜头前的紧张感。 C) 他们对新发明的不信任。
D) 他们不健康的牙齿状况。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s? 虽用 might, 但问的是文中已给出的解释, 原文会直接交代原因。

【拆句】 What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s? 中 might have kept 是 "might + have done" 的虚拟/推测完成时, 表示对过去的推测; keep sb from doing 是固定搭配, 意为 "阻止某人做某事"。注意 from smiling 不是否定 smile, 整句是问 "什么阻止了他们笑"。

【定位】 One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene.

一种解释可能是: 露齿傻笑会失体面。当时流行的一句格言说 "造物给我们嘴唇是为遮住牙齿", 暗指在正规牙科诞生之前, 人们的口腔卫生状况骇人。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Their inherent social sensitiveness 把原因拔高到 "维多利亚人天生敏感的社会性"——原文只说 the loss of dignity 这一具体顾虑, 没有把它归因于民族性格特征。

B) 无中生有

原文未提维多利亚人在相机前 tension 紧张; 只说他们怕失体面、不愿露齿, 与 "紧张" 是两个心理范畴。

C) 无中生有

distrust of new inventions "不信任新发明" 在原文毫无依据——文章只把曝光时间问题归到 P3P4 早期技术限制, 并未说维多利亚人不信任相机这种新发明。

D) ✓ 正确

mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene ↔ **Their unhealthy dental condition**
before the birth of proper dentistry ↔ **Their unhealthy dental condition**

定位句给出明确因果: 因为牙齿状况差, 露齿笑会失体面, 所以维多利亚人不笑——这正是 D 项 Their unhealthy dental condition 的内核。

34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was_____

- [A] a deep-root belief.
- [B] a misguided attitude.
- [C] a controversial view.
- [D] a thought-provoking idea.

引用马克·吐温的话是为了表明对照片中微笑的不赞成是_____

- A) 一种根深蒂固的观念。 B) 一种被误导的态度。 C) 一种有争议的观点。
D) 一种发人深省的想法。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was_____ 用 "is quoted to show that" 明确问 "引用此人是为了说明什么", 是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was_____ 中 is quoted 是被动语态, "被引用"; to show that ... 是不定式作目的状语, that 引导宾语从句; 从句主语是 the disapproval of smiles in pictures, 谓语 was 后空缺由选项补足。理解关键是把 to show 看作 "目的", 问的是 "引用他的目的是说明 disapproval 是怎样的一种东西"。

【定位】 A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

露齿笑(尤其有牙缝或黑牙时)很掉档次: 醉汉、流浪汉、音乐厅艺人也许会咧嘴大笑, 笑得像刘易斯·卡罗尔笔下露牙龈的柴郡猫一样宽, 但这对于教养良好之人并非得体之相。甚至连爱开怀大笑的马克·吐温也说, 谈到肖像照, "再没有什么比一个永远定格的傻里傻气的笑容更糟的了"。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that ... "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever"

↔ **a deep-root belief**

it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons ↔ **a deep-root belief**

Even 让步 + Mark Twain 这一爱笑的反例都接受 "傻笑可耻" 的观点, 说明这种 disapproval 不是某人的偏见而是全社会共享的根深观念, 正是 a deep-root belief。

B) 与原文相反

a misguided attitude 是说这种态度 "被误导、不正确", 但作者只在客观陈述维多利亚人的看法, 没有贬抑它; 说 Mark Twain 等人的态度 "被误导" 与原文的中立陈述方向相反。

C) 无中生有

a controversial view "有争议的观点" 暗示存在正反两方分歧; 原文一面倒地呈现 "反对露齿微笑", 没有提及任何持反方观点的声音, 谈不上 controversial。

D) 偷换概念

a thought-provoking idea "发人深省的想法" 是把作者的中立举证当作他在赞许马克·吐温的话; 原文没有任何句子表达 "这值得深思" 的色彩, 只是为论证 "厌笑" 的普遍性服务。

35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

- [A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
- [B] Why did the Victorians start to view photographs?
- [C] What made photography develop in the Victorian period?
- [D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

文章回答了以下哪个问题?

- A) 为什么大多数维多利亚时代人在照片中看起来很严肃? B) 为什么维多利亚时代人开始观看照片?
C) 是什么使摄影在维多利亚时期得以发展? D) 在照片中微笑是如何成为维多利亚时代之后的规范的?

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following questions does the text answer? 让考生回到全文层面找作者要解答的问题, 等价于问 "全文围绕什么展开"。

【拆句】 Which of the following questions does the text answer? 是特殊疑问句, 主干为 Which questions does the text answer, of the following 是介词短语作 questions 的后置定语; the text 是主语, answer 是谓语。结构简单, 重点在理解 "text answer questions" 是 "文章回答问题" 的拟人表达。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

How do we explain this trend? ↔ Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly ↔

Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?

One explanation might be the loss of dignity ↔

Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?

全文骨架是 "现象 → 设问 → 多重解释", A 项 Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs? 就是把 How do we explain this trend? 翻译成英文 Why 句, 完全覆盖文章 5 段中的 4 段, 是唯一可作主旨的选项。

B) 无中生有

原文从未谈论 the Victorians start to view photographs 维多利亚人 "开始看照片" 这件事——文章讨论的是他们怎样 "被拍" 和拍出来的神情, 不是他们何时开始观看照片。

C) 以偏概全

What made photography develop in the Victorian period? 把 P3P4 关于摄影技术 (曝光时间) 的局部讨论当作全文主旨; 但这两段只是被作者用来 "排除掉" 的一个解释, 不是全文中心。

D) 无中生有

How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm? 是问 "微笑在后维多利亚时代如何变成常态"——原文只讨论维多利亚时代为什么不笑, 没有讲后维多利亚 (即维多利亚之后) 时代微笑如何成为常态。

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。

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?).

第1段, 第1句

这种"身份状语 + 主句 + 限定性修饰"的结构在学术论文和考研阅读中极其常见, 具有很强的复用价值。

I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir.

第1段，第2句

并列句加状语从句是四六级和考研常见句式,现在完成进行时与"since"搭配也是高频考点,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且含典型易错点:宾语从句作主句宾语,状语从句作宾语从句状语,定语从句修饰状语从句主语,涵盖主谓宾、表语、状语、定语多种成分。特别是"that"在宾语从句中不充当成分但在定语从句中充当主语,"seem to become"的半系动词结构,以及"the hundred-or-so years that separate us"的复杂主语,都是划分练习的优质素材。

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance.

第2段，第1句

成分种类丰富且含多个易错点: 宾语从句充当主句宾语、过去分词定语后置修饰名词、非限制性定语从句中的"the majority of which"结构、复合宾语 (show + 宾语 + 现在分词宾补)、并列宾补 (posing... or staring...)、多层介词短语嵌套 (percentage of catalogue of portraiture)。这些都是划分成分练习的高价值考点, 适合训练学生识别修饰层级和复杂宾语结构的能力。

The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型,主语中包含介词短语、动名词、嵌套从句等多层修饰,表语包含不定式短语,成分种类丰富,特别适合训练识别超长主语、区分主句和从句的谓语、以及在复杂修饰结构中定位核心成分,训练价值高。

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖多种成分类型：主系表结构（两次）、主谓宾结构、时间状语、让步状语、宾语从句、较长的主语（含后置定语），适合练习成分识别。尤其宾语从句内部的插入状语和较长主语的后置定语，是学生容易混淆的考点，训练价值较高。

A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

第5段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、表语、同位语、地点状语、时间状语多种成分，且第一主句主语包含多层修饰结构，同位语的识别是常见易错点。第二主句涉及被动语态中主语的确认。成分种类较丰富，有一定练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句等更复杂结构。

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened gnashers) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons.

第6段，第1句

句子涵盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含插入语、并列主语、并列谓语、方式状语、比较状语、介词短语状语等多种成分类型。第一个主句中插入的括号状语从句是一个值得练习的易错点，容易被误认为是主句主语的一部分。比较结构中的省略现象也具有训练价值。

Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

第6段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点：主语后的同位语（易与定语混淆）、同位语内嵌套的定语从句、宾语从句、宾语从句内的状语从句、“there be”句型中真正主语的识别、“nothing more...than”比较结构。这些结构在考试中频繁出现，且容易出错（如同位语与定语的区分、“there be”主语后置），是优质的成分划分练习句。

What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

第33题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 情态动词 + 完成体 + "keep sb from doing" 句型，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构组合；疑问句倒装、宾语补足语识别、情态推测用法都是常考点，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 49 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，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。

image A2

n. 形象，印象

本篇5次 · 真题 45 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 45 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 40 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

performer B2

n. 表演者, 演员

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

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

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 12 句

quote B1

v. 引用

本篇1次·真题 12 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 11 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 11 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

laughter B1

n. 笑

本篇1次·真题 10 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

ancestor

B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

convention

B2

n. 习俗

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

impression

B1

n. 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

controversial

B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

distance

A2

n. 距离

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

inherent

C1

adj. 内在的;固有的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unhealthy

B1

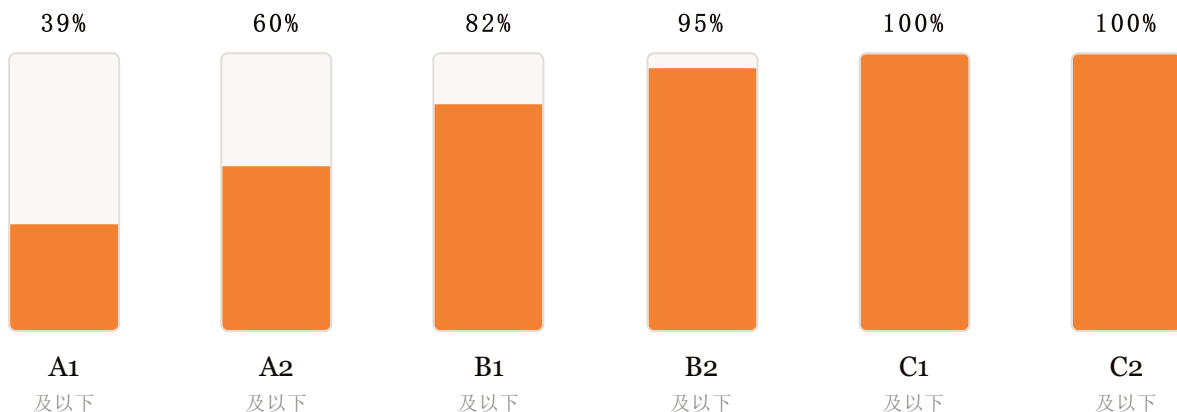
adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 257 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **257** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 13 个 · 约 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 257 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

257

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

考研英语一 2021年 · 全卷构成

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2021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2021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(2021)

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 From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals'. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

从宽带发展早期开始,消费者权益倡导者和网络公司就担心,销售宽带连接的有线电视和电话公司有能力也有动机偏袒关联网站而非竞争对手。这就是为什么人们强烈要求制定规则,防止宽带提供商在网上挑选赢家和输家,保护一直是互联网命脉的自由和创新。

P2 Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill—in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

然而,这一要求几乎不可能实现——部分原因是来自宽带提供商、反监管保守派和法院的阻力。联邦上诉法院周二再次介入,但它非但没有提供急需的解决方案,反而延长了这场斗争。美国哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院审理的是联邦通信委员会在2017年以党派立场投票通过的关于网络中立的最新立场。这项由共和党

撰写的命令不仅废除了联邦通信委员会在2015年民主党占多数时通过的严格网络中立规则,还否认了该委员会要求宽带提供商做任何事情的权力。该命令还宣布州和地方政府也不能监管宽带提供商。

P3 The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

该委员会辩称,其他机构将防范反竞争行为,比如像AT&T这样的宽带提供商集团以牺牲Netflix和Apple TV为代价偏袒自己的视频流媒体服务。然而,联邦通信委员会也终止了对那些对竞争对手的流媒体服务设置数据上限而对自己的服务不设上限的宽带提供商的调查。

P4 On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

周二,上诉法院一致维持了2017年放松对宽带提供商监管的命令,援引了最高法院2005年支持类似放松监管举措的裁决。但法官Patricia Millett在协同意见中正确地指出,'这一结果脱离了现代宽带服务的现实',并表示国会或最高法院可以介入以'避免将互联网监管困在技术过时主义中'。

P5 In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

与此同时,法院推翻了联邦通信委员会试图阻止所有州网络中立规则的做法,同时保留了该委员会优先否决破坏其命令的个别州法律的权力。这意味着会有更多像司法部与加利福尼亚州之间正在进行的这类战斗,该州在联邦通信委员会放弃职责后颁布了一项严格的网络中立法。

P6 The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

联邦通信委员会无休止的法律战和反复无常迫切需要国会采取行动。国会需要一劳永逸地赋予该委员会明确权力,禁止宽带提供商干预其网络上的流量,并制定明确规则保护网络的开放性和创新。

题目与逐题解析

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would _____

- [A] bring web-based firms under control.
- [B] slow down the traffic on their network.
- [C] show partiality in treating clients.
- [D] intensify competition with their rivals.

长期以来人们一直担心宽带提供商会 _____

- A) 将网络公司置于控制之下。 B) 降低其网络上的流量速度。 C) 在对待客户时表现出偏袒。
- D) 加剧与其竞争对手的竞争。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 There has long been concern that broadband providers would ____ 是一个待补全的客观叙述，问的是"担忧的具体内容是什么"——指向原文某句客观信息，不带 infer/imply。

【拆句】 There has long been concern that broadband providers would ____ 是 "There be + 名词 + that 同位语从句" 结构：concern 是抽象名词，that 后面是它的内容；空格补的是 broadband providers would ____ 这个从句的谓语动词原形。结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals'.

从宽带发展早期起，消费者权益倡导者和互联网公司就担心：销售宽带连接的有线电视和电话公司，有权力也有动机偏袒与自己关联的网站，而冷落对手的网站。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

bring web-based firms under control 的意思是"使互联网公司受其控制"，但原文 advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried 说的是"互联网公司"和"消费者"是 worried 的一方，不是被控制的一方；偏袒 ≠ 控制。

B) 无中生有

slow down the traffic on their network 描述"限速"行为，原文首段并未提及，而是 favor affiliated websites over their rivals'——担忧的是"偏袒"而非"限速"。

C) ✓ 正确

favor affiliated websites over their rivals' ↔ show partiality in treating clients

预判说的"偏袒自家、冷落对手"就是 show partiality in treating clients 的口语化版本，二者语义同心。

D) 张冠李戴

intensify competition with their rivals 说的是宽带商与其"对手"竞争加剧，但原文 over their rivals' 中的 rivals 是被偏袒网站的对手（即"网站"的对手），不是宽带商自己的对手；且原文是"差别对待"而非"加剧竞争"。

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC ____

- [A] sticks to an out-of-date order.
- [B] takes an anti-regulatory stance.
- [C] has issued a special resolution.
- [D] has allowed the states to intervene.

面对网络中立性规则的要求,FCC ____

- A) 坚持一项过时的命令。 B) 采取反监管立场。 C) 已经发布了一项特别决议。
- D) 已经允许各州进行干预。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC ____ 要回答"FCC 做了什么动作", 指向原文一处描述 FCC 立场的客观陈述。

【拆句】 Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC ____ 开头的 Faced with 是过去分词作状语, 主语仍是 the FCC; 空格里要填的是 FCC 的实际行为/态度。结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

由共和党主笔的这份命令不仅废除了 FCC 在 2015 年民主党占多数时通过的严格网络中立规则, 还否定了 FCC 自身要求宽带商做任何事的监管权。该命令还宣布州和地方政府也不能监管宽带商。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

sticks to an out-of-date order 暗示 FCC 坚守旧命令; 但原文 eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015 明确是"废除旧规则", 方向正好相反。

B) ✓ 正确

eliminated the strict net neutrality rules ↔ **takes an anti-regulatory stance**

rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything ↔

takes an anti-regulatory stance

三个动作 (eliminated, rejected, declared ... couldn't regulate) 方向一致, 全指向 anti-regulatory 这一立场。

C) 偷换概念

has issued a special resolution 描述 FCC 出了一份特别决议; 原文有的是"由共和党主笔的命令"以党派投票通过, 并非"特别决议", 且通过的内容是放弃监管, 不是某种特殊议案。

D) 与原文相反

has allowed the states to intervene 说 FCC 允许各州介入; 但 The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either 明确说州和地方都不能监管, 方向相反。

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

- [A] It protects against unfair competition.
- [B] It engages in anti-competitive practices.
- [C] It is under the FCC's investigation.
- [D] It is in pursuit of quality service.

从第3段可以了解到关于AT&T的什么信息?

A) 它防止不公平竞争。 B) 它从事反竞争行为。 C) 它正在接受FCC的调查。

D) 它在追求优质服务。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3? 限定段落、问可获知的客观信息，本质是定段细节题，不是推断题。

【拆句】 What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3? 是常规疑问句：learned about AT&T 是"关于 AT&T 可获知的内容"，from Paragraph 3 限定信息来源段。无陷阱。

【定位】 The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV.

FCC 辩称，会有别的机构防止反竞争行为，比如像 AT&T 这种宽带集团偏袒自家流媒体服务、损害 Netflix 和 Apple TV 的利益。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

protects against unfair competition 说 AT&T 反不公平竞争；但原文 other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior 是"其他机构"做这件事，AT&T 反而正是不公平竞争的实施者。

B) **✓ 正确**

anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV

↔ **engages in anti-competitive practices**

原文用 such as 把"反竞争行为"具体化为 AT&T 的偏袒动作——也就是说 AT&T 正在进行反竞争行为，恰好是 engages in anti-competitive practices。

C) **与原文相反**

It is under the FCC's investigation 说 AT&T 正受 FCC 调查；但 the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own 说的是 FCC 终止了对那些设流量上限宽带商的调查，且原文没有点 AT&T 被调查，方向反且无依据。

D) **无中生有**

in pursuit of quality service 说 AT&T 追求高质量服务；但原文只提它偏袒自家流媒体 (favoring its own video-streaming service)，没说高质量，更是用作反面教材，不是赞扬。

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision_____

- [A] focus on trivialities.
- [B] conveys an ambiguous message.
- [C] is at odds with its earlier rulings.
- [D] is out of touch with reality.

法官 Patricia Millett 认为上诉法院的裁决_____

A) 关注琐碎小事。 B) 传达了一个模糊的信息。 C) 与其早期裁决相矛盾。 D) 脱离现实。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision ____ 要复述 Millett 的明确观点，原文有逐字引语，属客观信息抽取，非主观推断。

【拆句】 Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision ____：主句主语 Judge Patricia Millett，谓语 argues，其后是 that 宾语从句；空格补的是从句的谓语，即"上诉法院的决定怎么样"。结构无陷阱，但要警惕"是谁说的"——这是 Millett 的话，不是法院本身的话。

【定位】 But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

但 Millett 法官在协同意见中说对："这一结果脱离了现代宽带服务的现实"，并表示国会或最高法院可以介入，"以免把互联网监管困在技术时代错置之中"。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

focus on trivialities 说判决只盯小事；但 Millett 的批评是"脱离现实"而非"专注琐事"——severity 和 focus 维度都不同。

B) **偷换概念**

conveys an ambiguous message 说判决传递的信息模糊；但 Millett 的评价 unhinged from the realities 是明确的"脱离现实"判定，并非说判决本身意思含糊。

C) **与原文相反**

is at odds with its earlier rulings 说判决与法院早先裁定相互矛盾；但 the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order ... citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move 反而说本次判决与 2005 年的裁定方向一致（都是去监管），不是矛盾；Millett 也没批评判决与早先裁定不符。

D) **✓ 正确**

the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service ↔

is out of touch with reality

预判说"脱节"，out of touch with reality 就是这层意思的标准英语表达——锁定 D。

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

- [A] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.
- [B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.
- [C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.
- [D] Broadband providers' rights should be protected.

作者在最后一段中论证了什么？

- A) 国会需要采取行动以确保网络中立性。 B) FCC应该被置于严格监督之下。
- C) 需要制定规则以使在线服务多样化。 D) 宽带提供商的权利应该受到保护。

【答案】 **A** (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author argue in the last paragraph? 问的是末段所表达的作者主张，而非某细节——属于局部主旨题，要把 P6 的功能与全文走向串起来判断。

【拆句】 What does the author argue in the last paragraph? 是 wh- 一般疑问：author 是主语，argue 是谓语，in the last paragraph 限定范围。结构平铺无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

cry out for Congress to act ↔ Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality
create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online ↔ to ensure net neutrality
预判说"国会立法保网络中立"，Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality 是一字不差的同义表达，锁 A。

B) 与原文相反

The FCC should be put under strict supervision 说应该对 FCC 严加监督；但末段 It needs to give the commission explicit authority 说的是"应给 FCC 明确授权"——是赋权，不是监督。

C) 偷换概念

Rules need to be set to diversify online services 说立规则要多样化在线服务；但末段 protecting openness and innovation online 强调的是"保护开放与创新"，并非"多样化服务"——目的不同。

D) 与原文相反

Broadband providers' rights should be protected 主张保护宽带商权利；但全文从 P1 到 P6 一路批评宽带商可能偏袒自家、举 AT&T 为反竞争例证，末段更要 bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic——是限权，不是保护其权利。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型，That is why 引导表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰抽象名词、现在分词作目的或结果状语、there has been 表示持续存在的需求等用法都是真题常考模式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类长难句，实用性极强。

A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight.

第2段，第2句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，转折连词"but"的使用非常典型。第二个主句中"instead of doing"作状语的用法也较常见。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到其他并列转折句的理解中，具有一定的代表性。

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV.

第3段，第1句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，argued that 引导观点陈述的结构具有较强代表性；句中举例短语 such as 和独立主格结构也是常见的修饰手段，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解。

That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

第5段，第2句

主句"主语 + 及物动词 + 长宾语（带后置定语）"加非限制性定语从句补充信息，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。用"which"引导的非限制性定语从句补充背景，用现在分词作后置定语修饰名词，都是典型的书面语结构。掌握这类句式后，读者可以快速迁移到大量真题长句。唯一略降分的是句子话题偏向美国法律政策，词汇专业性稍高，但结构本身非常典型。

It is in pursuit of quality service.

第38题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，具有一定代表性，但本句表语为介词短语的用法在考试中不算高频典型，且句子过于简短，难以体现真题中常见的复杂修饰和扩展特点。

Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.

第40题，A

"主语 + need + to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且不定式内部嵌套目的状语的用法也较为常见，具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移到类似句型。

本篇出现的 72 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。

broadband B2

n. 宽带（网络）

本篇 12 次 · 真题 12 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇 9 次 · 真题 17 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇 7 次 · 真题 82 句

net A2

n. 网

本篇 6 次 · 真题 23 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇 5 次 · 真题 32 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇 4 次 · 真题 63 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇 3 次 · 真题 304 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇 3 次 · 真题 63 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇 3 次 · 真题 63 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇 3 次 · 真题 27 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇 3 次 · 真题 25 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇 3 次 · 真题 12 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇 2 次 · 真题 90 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇 2 次 · 真题 89 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

supreme C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

ruling B2

n. 裁决

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

investigation B2

n. 调查;侦查

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 52 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 35 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次·真题 28 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

conservative B2

adj. 保守的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 16 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 13 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

democratic

B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

regulate

B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

undermine

C1

v. 逐渐削弱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

circuit

B2

n. 电路

本篇1次·真题 10 句

client

B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 10 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 10 句

trap

B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

vote

B1

n. 投票

本篇1次·真题 10 句

district

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 9 句

streaming

B2

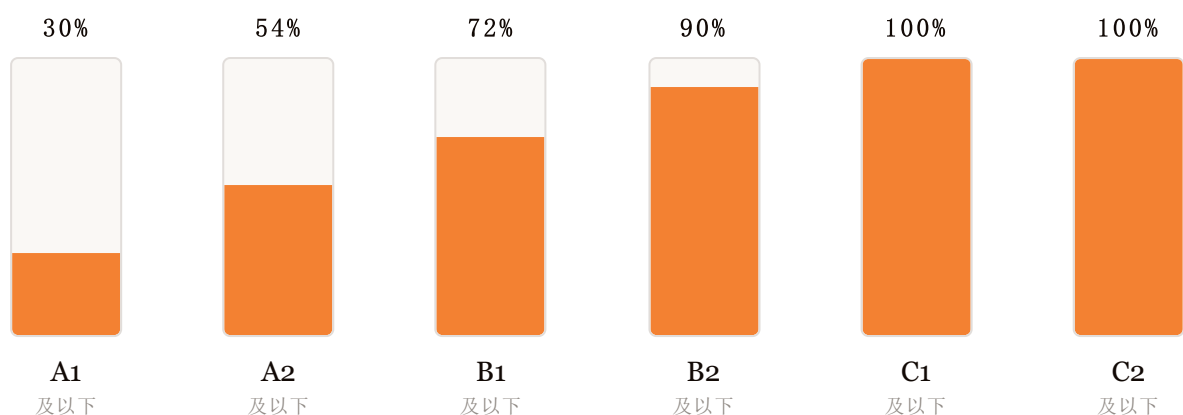
n. 流媒体播放

本篇1次·真题 9 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 209 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **209** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 21 个·约 10%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 209 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2021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	选句填空（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 →

2021年 考研英语一选句填空（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选句填空题和解析

选句填空题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确选句与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2021年 考研英语一选句填空（7选5）原卷逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、12 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选句连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选句及其中译、空位结构功能、缺口分析、衔接线索、缝合依据，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(2021)

Section II Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

在电影和电视中,人工智能通常被描绘成某种将颠覆我们生活方式的邪恶事物。当谈到商业中的人工智能时,我们经常听到的是它与自动化和即将到来的失业潮有关,但人工智能在哪些方面正在改变公司和更广泛的经济,而这些方面并不涉及悲观的大规模失业预测?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Tata Consultancy Services最近对制造业和服务业进行的一项调查发现,公司目前在计算机对计算机活动中使用人工智能的频率高于在人类活动自动化中使用人工智能的频率。以下是人工智能在不取代员工的情况下帮助公司的几种方式:

Better hiring practices

更好的招聘实践

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the

University of Washington. "(41)_____ " One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

公司正在使用人工智能来消除招聘决策中的一些无意识偏见。《终极算法:机器学习如何重塑我们的世界》的作者、华盛顿大学计算机科学教授Pedro Domingos说:"有实验表明,自然而然地,面试结果比人工智能所做的更有偏见。人工智能能够审查比人类所能审查的更多数量的简历,并筛选出更有前途的候选人。"一家正在这样做的公司叫做Blendoor。它使用分析来帮助识别招聘过程中可能存在偏见的地方。

More effective marketing

更有效的营销

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. (42)_____ These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people," says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

一些人工智能软件可以分析和优化营销电子邮件主题行以提高打开率。英国的一家公司Phrasee声称,在电子邮件打开率方面,他们的软件表现可以超过人类多达10%。这可能意味着数百万美元的额外收入。还有像Acquisio这样的公司,它分析Adwords、Bing和社交媒体等多个渠道的广告效果,并就广告资金在何处产生最佳结果做出调整或提出建议。麻省理工学院人工智能和计算机科学教授Patrick H. Winston说,这些是"帮助人们使用数据的工具,而不是人的替代品"。

Saving customers money

为客户省钱

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says, "(43)_____ "

能源公司可以使用人工智能帮助客户降低电费,在帮助他们省钱的同时也有助于保护环境。公司还可以优化自己的能源使用并降低电力成本。与此同时,保险公司可以基于更准确评估风险的人工智能模型来确定保费。Domingos说:"以前,他们可能不会为那些感觉风险高的人投保或向他们收取过高费用,或者他们会收费过低,然后会让公司亏钱。"

Improved accuracy

提高准确性

"Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics which makes data more valuable," says Winston. It "helps people make smarter decisions." (44)_____

Winston说:"机器学习通常提供一种更可靠的统计形式,使数据更有价值。"它"帮助人们做出更明智的决策。"一家会计师事务所EY使用一个人工智能系统来帮助在审计期间审查合同。这个过程与员工审查合同相结合,更快且更准确。

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

保护和维护基础设施

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. "If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive," says Domingos. "(45)_____"

许多公司,特别是能源和交通运输领域的公司,使用人工智能图像处理技术来检查基础设施并在设备故障或泄漏发生之前预防它们。Domingos说:"如果它们先出故障然后你再修理,代价非常昂贵。你想要预测某物现在是否需要关注,并指出员工前往哪里是有用的。"

[A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.

[B] One accounting firm, BY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

[C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

[F] We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[G] AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [G] 段中

【正确句】 AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

人工智能审阅的简历数量超过人类所能处理的数量,并筛选出更有希望的候选人。

【缺口】 夹在专家引语中间, 须补一句仍在讲"AI 减少招聘偏见"的话

空前是 Domingos 的话 the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does, 说"面试比 AI 更带偏见"; 空本身用引号独立成句、仍在引语内; 空后立刻举例 One company that's doing this is called Blendoor.。本段小标题是"更好的招聘做法"。所以这个空要补一句"承接前面 AI 比人更少偏见、进一步说 AI 在招聘里具体怎么做"的话, 好让后面的 Blendoor 例子有 this 可指。

【线索】 结构功能 本段话题被小标题锁死在"招聘"

小标题 Better hiring practices 与段内 remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions 把整段话题限定在招聘, 所填句必须仍在讲"AI 与招聘", 而不能岔到别的业务。

代词指代 空后 this 需要先行词

空后紧接 One company that's doing this is called Blendoor., 其中 this 指代"AI 在招聘里做的某件事", 要求所填句正是描述"AI 具体怎么处理简历/候选人"这件可被 this 回指的事。

【依据】 话题对上招聘、且正好做了 this 的先行词

looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates 句句扣招聘(简历、候选人), 与小标题 Better hiring practices 严丝合缝; 它描述的正是"AI 海量筛简历挑人"这件事, 恰好给空后 One company that's doing this 的 this 提供了着落——Blendoor 做的就是这件事。前后双向缝合。

【竞争】 [A] 话题岔成"做研究", this 无法回指

AI replaces the boring parts of your job 读着也讲 AI 帮人, 看着像; 但它具体落到 If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources, 话题是"做研究找资料"而非招聘, 与本段小标题 hiring 岔开; 且后文 Blendoor 做的是招聘偏见分析, 无法成为 A 句"研究"的例子, this 接不上。

【验证】 代入后: 前句 much more biased than what AI does → 填入 AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates 把"AI 怎么做"说具体 → 后句 One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. 的 this 正好回指 G 描述的事, Blendoor 即一例。上接"AI 比人少偏见"、下启"具体公司", 话题全程在招聘, 双向通顺。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [C] 段中

【正确句】 There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

还有像Acquisio这样的公司,它分析Adwords、Bing和社交媒体等多个渠道的广告效果,并就广告资金投放到哪里会产生最佳效果做出调整或提出建议。

【缺口】 夹在两个营销例子之间, 须补一个"再举一个营销工具"的并列例子

空前讲 One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent 这一营销邮件优化的例子; 空后是专家总评 These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people", 用复数 These 指代"前面这些工具"。本段小标题是"更有效的营销"。所以空里要补"与 Phrasee 并列的又一个营销类 AI 工具例子", 这样空后的复数 These 才有不止一个例子可指。

【线索】 结构功能 本段话题被小标题锁死在"营销"

小标题 More effective marketing 与段内 optimize marketing email subject lines 把整段锁在营销, 所填句必须是营销类的 AI 工具/公司, 不能岔题。

代词指代 空后 These 是复数, 需多个例子作先行

空后 These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people" 用复数 These 总指前文工具; 空前只出现 Phrasee 一个, 复数要求空里再补一个同类工具, 才凑得齐 These 所指。

【依据】 also 递进 + 营销话题, 正好凑成 These 的复数

There are also companies like Acquisio 的 also 表"再举一个同类例子", 紧承前面的 Phrasee; 内容 analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels 牢牢扣住营销, 与小标题 More effective marketing 一致; 它与 Phrasee 一起, 正好让空后复数 These are 有两个工具可指, 缝合上下文。

【竞争】 [F] 第一人称 We 口吻突兀、话题转向客服渠道

We're also giving our customers better channels 也带 also、读着像递进, 看着像; 但它是 We're 第一人称"我们公司"口吻, 而本段是第三人称客观举例 (One company ... Phrasee), 口吻断裂; 且话题是"客户服务渠道"而非营销邮件/广告, 与 marketing 小标题岔开, 凑不进 These 所指的"营销工具"。

【验证】 代入后: 前句 Phrasee 营销邮件工具 → 填入 There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance 添第二个营销例子 → 后句 These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people" 的复数 These 正好回指 Phrasee 与 Acquisio 两者。also 递进顺、话题同在营销、复数代词有着落, 双向自洽。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [E] 独占整段

【正确句】 Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

以前,他们可能不会为那些感觉风险高的人投保或向他们收取过高费用,或者他们会收费过低,然后给公司造成损失。

【缺口】 Domingos 引语独占空位, 须补一句承接"AI 让保险定价更准"的话

空前末句 Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. 说"保险公司能用 AI 模型更准确评估风险来定保费", 随后 Domingos says, "_(43)_" 让空独占整句引语、且本段到此结束。本段小标题是"为客户省钱"。所以空里要补 Domingos 一句"具体说明 AI 定价为何更准、或过去定价怎么不准"的话, 与前面"更准确评估风险"接上。

【线索】 词汇复现 前句"risk / insurance / premiums"须在空里复现

空前 Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk 反复出现保险、保费、风险; 所填句很可能再次出现 insure/risk/charge 这类同域词, 把"更准确评估风险"的好处具体化。

逻辑连接 前句讲"现在更准", 空里宜以"过去不准"作对比

前句强调 more accurately assess risk——"现在"更准; 按今昔对比的常见写法, 所填句宜补"过去定价不准会怎样", 用反面衬托 AI 带来的改进。

【依据】 Before 接上"现在更准"、they 指保险公司、词域全复现

Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money: 句首 Before 与前句"现在 AI 更准"构成今昔对比; they 回指前句 Insurance companies; insure、high risk、charge 全面复现保险定价话题, 正是"过去评估不准会拒保/收太高或太低"的反面, 把"AI 更准"的价值讲透。

【竞争】 [D] 话题是"预测哪里需关注", 与保险定价不搭

You want to predict if something needs attention now 也讲 AI 的好处、读着通, 看着像; 但它讲的是"预测哪处需要关注、指引员工", 与本段"保险定价/省钱"话题不搭, 没有 risk/insure 这类复现词, 无法承接 more accurately assess risk, 且它更贴"设备巡检"。

【验证】 代入后: 前句 base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk (现在更准) → Domingos 引语填入 Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much (过去不准的反面) → 本段收束。Before 对比成立、they 指保险公司、保险词域全程复现, 单段内部即自洽, 与"省钱"小标题也合(定价准则双方都不亏)。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [B] 段末

【正确句】 One accounting firm, BY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit.

This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

一家会计师事务所BY使用一个人工智能系统,在审计期间帮助审查合同。这一过程连同员工审查合同,速度更快且更准确。

【缺口】 段末空须补一个"AI 提升准确性"的具体实例

空前是 Winston 的两句话 Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics which makes data more valuable 和 helps people make smarter decisions., 都是抽象论点; 空在本段末尾。本段小标题是"提升准确性"。论点已抛却没给实例, 所以段末这个空要补一个"AI 让数据更可靠/决策更准"的具体例子来收尾。

【线索】 结构功能 本段话题被小标题锁死在"准确"

小标题 Improved accuracy 与段内 a more reliable form of statistics 把话题锁在"更可靠/更准确", 所填句必须围绕"准确性", 且最好是个落地实例。

词汇复现 前文"reliable / smarter decisions"应在空里有同义复现

前句 a more reliable form of statistics、helps people make smarter decisions 强调可靠与更明智, 所填实例宜出现 accurate/faster 这类同义词, 把抽象的"更准"具体化。

【依据】 会计所审合同实例、more accurate 直接复现

One accounting firm, BY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit 是"One + 公司"的落地实例, 正好给前面抽象论点配例; 句末 faster and more accurate 直接复现小标题 Improved accuracy 与 a more reliable form of statistics; 并且 along with employees reviewing the contracts 强调"连同员工一起", 呼应全文"帮人不替人"基调, 作段末收尾恰当。

【竞争】 [A] 话题是"做研究找资料", 不扣"准确性"

AI replaces the boring parts of your job 也是讲 AI 帮人、读着通, 看着像; 但它落到 look for relevant sources and information, 话题是"帮人做研究", 没有 accurate/reliable 这类与本段"准确性"呼应的词, 配不上 a more reliable form of statistics 的论点, 且 replaces 一词还与"帮人不替人"基调相左。

【验证】 代入后: 前句 helps people make smarter decisions. (抽象论点) → 段末填入 One accounting firm, BY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate. (具体实例)。论点配实例、more accurate 复现 Improved accuracy、员工与 AI 协同合"帮人不替人", 本段以例收束, 通顺。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [D] 段末

【正确句】 You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

你想预测某件事现在是否需要关注,并指出员工去哪里有用。

【缺口】 Domingos 引语收尾, 须补一句"应提前预测、防患于未然"的话

空前 Domingos 说 If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive, 强调"等坏了再修很贵"; 空紧随其后、独立成引语、且全段全文到此结束。本段小标题是"保护与维护基础设施", 段内讲 inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen。所以空里要补 Domingos 一句"与其坏了再修、不如提前预测哪里要出问题"的对策性收尾话。

【线索】 逻辑连接 前句讲"坏了再修很贵", 空里应给"提前应对"的反面对策

前句 If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive 是"事后补救代价高"的反面; 按对照逻辑, 所填句应给出"事前预测、防患未然"的正面做法。

词汇复现 段内"prevent ... before they happen"应在空里以"预测"复现

段内 prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen 的核心是"事前", 所填句宜复现"预测/现在就关注"这层意思, 呼应"在故障发生前巡检"。

【依据】 predict now 正是"坏了再修"的反面对策

You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to: predict if something needs attention now 与前句 If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive 构成"事前预测 vs 事后补救"的对照, 正是 Domingos 要给的对策; "现在就预测哪里需关注"复现段内 before they happen 的事前精神; point to where it's useful for employees to go to 指引员工, 呼应"帮人不替人", 收尾贴切。

【竞争】 [F] 话题是"客服渠道", 与设备巡检不搭

We're also giving our customers better channels 是第一人称、也讲 AI 用途, 看着像; 但它讲"给客户更好的服务渠道", 与本段"巡检基础设施、防故障"话题完全不搭, 没有 predict/fail 这类对照词, 接不上 If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive 的事后代价, 无法作对策收尾。

【验证】 代入后: 前句 If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive (事后修很贵) → Domingos 引语填入 You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to (事前预测的对策) → 全文收尾。问题一对策对照成立、predict 呼应 before they happen、指引员工合"帮人不替人"基调, 作全文压轴句通顺。

A~G 共 7 个候选句各自在说什么

选句填空的候选句比空位多 2 个。下面逐句给出英文整句、中译、一句话大意与「这句自带的衔接钩子」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终不填入任何空的就是干扰句。

[A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.

AI 替你做掉工作里枯燥的部分。如果你在做研究，可以让 AI 去帮你找相关的资料和信息，否则你根本抽不出时间去找。

大意 AI 替人做掉无聊环节、帮人做研究找资料。

衔接钩子 话题钩子"research / find sources"——指向"做研究"场景

干扰句 · 未选用

[B] One accounting firm, BY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

一家会计师事务所 BY 用一套 AI 系统在审计时辅助审查合同。这个流程，连同员工自己审查合同，速度更快、也更准确。

大意 举例：会计所用 AI 辅助审合同，更快更准。

衔接钩子 复现钩子"more accurate"呼应小标题、"One ... firm"是举例句式

填入第 44 空

[C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

还有像 Acquisio 这样的公司，它分析跨 Adwords、Bing、社交媒体等多个渠道的广告表现，并就广告资金投在哪里回报最好给出调整或建议。

大意 举例：Acquisio 跨渠道分析广告表现、给投放建议。

衔接钩子 递进钩子"There are also companies" + 话题钩子"advertising"

填入第 42 空

[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

你想要预测某样东西现在是不是需要关注，并指出员工去哪里查看才有用。

大意 AI 预测哪里现在需要关注、指引员工去处理。

衔接钩子 话题钩子"predict ... needs attention now"——指向"提前发现"

填入第 45 空

[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

过去，他们可能不给那些看上去高风险的人承保、或者收费过高，又或者收费过低、结果反倒让公司赔钱。

大意 对比过去：保险公司定价不准，要么拒保/收太高，要么收太低赔钱。

衔接钩子 时间对比钩子"Before" + 代词钩子"they"

填入第 43 空

[F] We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

我们还在给客户提供比打电话更好的渠道，去完成超出人力规模的事情。

大意 用比打电话更好的渠道服务客户、完成超人力规模的事。

衔接钩子 第一人称钩子"We" + 含混话题"better channels"

干扰句 · 未选用

[G] AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

AI 能比人类筛看数量大得多的简历，并挑出更有希望的候选人。

大意 AI 海量筛简历、挑出更优候选人。

衔接钩子 复现钩子"resumes / candidates"直指"招聘"

填入第 41 空

DISTRACTORS · 干扰句复盘

这 2 个候选句始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 句话题相关、看着像，却放进任何一个空都逻辑/指代不通。下面逐句剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰句才算读透全局。

[A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.

话题“帮人做研究”在五个小标题里无处落脚

AI replaces the boring parts of your job 读着满纸“AI 帮人”、与全文基调一致，最易被误塞进 41（招聘）或 44（准确性）；但它具体落到 If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information，话题是“做研究找资料”，而文章五个板块 hiring/marketing/saving money/accuracy/infrastructure 没有一个对应“研究”。放 41 则后文 Blendoor 的 this 接不上招聘以外的事，放 44 则没有 accurate 复现，处处话题岔开。再者 replaces 与 without replacing employees 的总基调相左，是典型的“语气像、话题岔”干扰句。

[F] We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

第一人称 We 口吻 + “客服渠道”话题，两头都不挂

We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone 带 also、又讲 AI 服务客户，最易被误塞进 42（营销）或 45（基础设施）；但它是 We're 第一人称“我们公司”自述口吻，而 42 处是第三人称客观举例（Phrasee/Acquisio），口吻不合；话题“比打电话更好的客服渠道”既非营销邮件、也非设备巡检，与五个小标题全对不上。它没有任何能在文中找到先行词或复现词的钩子，放进任何一个空都话题岔开，是纯冗余干扰句。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

第1段，第2句

句子展现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句结构：时间状语从句开头、并列主句用转折连词连接、疑问句语序、限制性定语从句修饰名词短语。这种“陈述常见情况—转折—提出问题”的行文模式和定语从句后置修饰的结构，在真题中高频出现，学习后可大量复用

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities.

第2段，第1句

该句型高度典型:主句带that引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研常考结构,比较级more...than也是高频考点,主语包含多层定语修饰符合真题长难句特征。句式在学术类和新闻类文本中大量出现,掌握后可广泛迁移

"There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, author of The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World and a computer science professor at the University of Washington.

第4段，第2句

这句结构层级清楚但不算过度怪异，既有一定挑战，又高度典型，特别适合做句子结构和时态的综合训练。时态负担不重，能把注意力集中在分层拆句和成分归属上。

AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

第4段，第3句

并列谓语结构和比较状语从句都是四六级、考研英语中的高频句式。比较从句中的省略现象也是常考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解。

There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

第6段，第4句

覆盖 There be 存在句、非限制性定语从句、宾语从句、并列谓语、地点状语、后置定语等多种成分，且 which 和 where 在从句内实际充当语法成分，适合练习关系词的双重身份识别，训练价值较高。

These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people," says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

第6段，第5句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句、同位语、宾语补足语等多种成分，且包含直接引语倒装和 help somebody do something 句型。定语从句中关系代词 that 既引导从句又充当从句主语，宾语补足语 use data 是易错点（学生可能误认为是并列谓语）。成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity.

第8段，第2句

情态动词 + 并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在说明性和议论性文本中频繁出现。掌握这一句式有助于理解表达能力、建议或可能性的句子。但相比含有从句的复杂句式，本句的代表性和迁移价值相对中等。

Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk.

第8段，第3句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高代表性：主句加限制性定语从句的组合是考试中的常见句式，定语从句修饰名词且关系代词在从句中作主语的用法也是高频考点。情态动词 "can" 和固定搭配 "base ... on ..." 也是常考内容。掌握这类句式后可大量复用于阅读和写作。

"You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to."

第12段，第3句

该句展示了 want to do 结构、宾语从句、并列不定式、形式主语等多个常考句式，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频结构。特别是 if 和 where 引导的宾语从句，以及形式主语 it 的用法，都是典型的考点。

AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.

选项A

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、使役动词的宾语补足语、条件状语、定语从句等多种成分,且使役结构"have AI go out and look for"和定语从句末尾介词"for"的处理都是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

选项C

本句结构典型、成分丰富、时态基础但嵌套层级中等偏深,作为句子结构和时态训练材料具有较高价值。主干识别难度适中,嵌套复杂度和成分训练价值均偏高,适合作为进阶练习句优先推荐。

You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

选项D

这种 "want to do A and do B" 的并列结构及 "it is adj. for sb to do" 的句型在各类英语考试中极具代表性。

We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

选项F

覆盖双宾语结构(间接宾语 our customers 和直接宾语 better channels)、比较状语 versus 短语、目的状语不定式,成分种类较丰富。双宾语和不定式作状语是常见易错点,有一定练习价值。

AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

选项G

本句包含并列谓语、介词短语状语、比较状语从句(含省略)、带形容词修饰的宾语短语等多个值得练习的成分,尤其"in greater numbers than humans would be able to"整体作方式状语这一点,对初学者来说是容易误判的难点,训练价值中等偏上。

本篇出现的 69 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇 7 次 · 真题 304 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇 5 次 · 真题 32 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇 4 次 · 真题 22 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇 4 次 · 真题 20 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇 3 次 · 真题 80 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇 3 次 · 真题 62 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇 3 次 · 真题 48 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇 3 次 · 真题 21 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇 3 次 · 真题 21 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇 2 次 · 真题 107 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇 2 次 · 真题 80 句

customer A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇 2 次 · 真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇 2 次 · 真题 72 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇 2 次 · 真题 66 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

accounting B2

n. 会计

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 209 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 24 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇1次·真题 22 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 16 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

automation B2

n. 自动化 (用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

biased B2

adj. 有偏见的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输（系统）

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成，实现（任务、目标）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

algorithm

C1

n. 算法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prediction

B2

n. 预测

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unconscious

B2

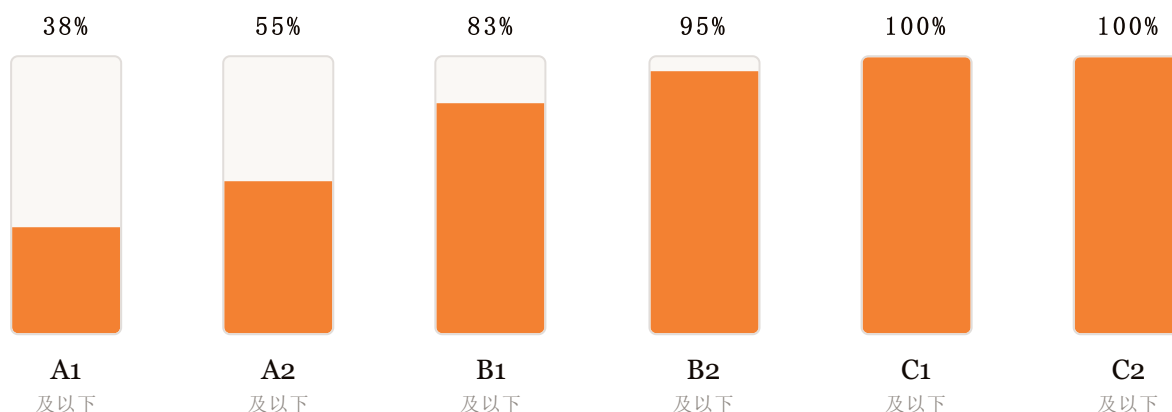
adj. 失去知觉的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 221 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 221 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 221 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

221

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

考研英语一 2021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	选句填空（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 →

2021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2021年 考研英语一英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点拨、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2021)

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)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46)Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47)And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

第二次世界大战是现代西方社会高等教育的分水岭事件。这些社会在战后的入学率水平大致保持在战前数十年相关年龄组的3-5%左右。但战后,从成功对抗法西斯主义的战争中产生的巨大社会和政治变革,在欧洲和美国经济体中创造了对拥有中学以上教育程度的毕业生数量不断增长的需求。而且,这些社会中对进入高等教育的需求扩展到了战前从未想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。这些需求导致高等教育系统的快速扩张,始于20世纪60年代,并在70年代和80年代期间发展得非常迅速(尽管不均衡)。

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48)in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And

third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

高等教育的增长至少以三种截然不同的方式表现出来,而这些方式反过来又产生了不同的问题。首先是增长速度:在西欧许多国家,高等教育学生人数在20世纪60年代的五年期间翻了一番,到70年代中期又在七年、八年或十年内再次翻番。其次,增长显然影响了教育系统和单个院校的绝对规模。第三,增长反映在相关年龄组入学高等教育机构的比例变化上。

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49)and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50)High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

这些增长的每一种表现形式都带来了其特有的问题。例如,高增长率给现有的治理结构、行政管理结构,尤其是社会化结构带来了巨大压力。当一个院系或系部在三四年内从比如说5名成员增长到20名成员,而新员工主要是刚从研究生学习毕业的年轻男女时,他们在很大程度上定义了该院系学术生活的规范。如果研究生群体也快速增长,教师成员与学生之间失去了密切的学徒关系,那么学生文化就成为新研究生的主要社会力量,这对该机构的知识和学术生活产生了影响——这在美国以及法国、意大利、西德和日本都出现了。高增长率增加了学术创新的机会;但它们也削弱了在稳定或缓慢增长时期教师和学生被纳入学者共同体的形式和过程。在20世纪60年代和70年代,欧洲大学的治理安排发生了显著变化,初级教师以及在某种程度上学生也获得了权力。

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】 International Handbook of Higher Education一书收录文章Reflections on the Transition from Elite to Mass to Universal Access : Forms and Phases of Higher Education in Modern Societies since WWII 的开篇部分Aspects of Growth, 作者 Martin Trow。

【主旨】二战后西方高等教育的扩张及其连锁问题

全文以二战为分水岭，先讲战后西方社会对高等教育需求的激增（World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies.），再讲扩张表现为速率、规模、入学比例三种形态（The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems.），最后讲扩张带来的治理、行政、学术社会化等麻烦（Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake.）。基调是中性偏批判的社会学描述，作者既承认扩张推动了学术革新，也指出它削弱了原有制度，因此褒贬词都要按这一基调稳住。

【指代】Those societies = 西方社会

第 46 题首词 Those societies 必须回到上一句 World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. 才能锁定指代——指的是「现代西方社会」，孤立译成「那些社会」会丢分，必须还原成「西方（这些）社会」。

those societies (第 47 题) = 同一批西方社会

第 47 题中 rose in those societies 的 those societies 与第 46 题指代一致，仍是「西方社会」；同一全文术语必须前后统一，不可一句译「那些社会」一句译「这些国家」。

they (第 49 题) = 新进的年轻教职

第 49 题主句 they largely define the norms 的 they，必须回到本句前半 the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study，锁定为「这些（刚出研究生院的）新教职」，否则译文会出现指代悬空。

they (第 50 题) = High growth rates

第 50 题分号后的 they also weakened...，回到分号前 High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation，可锁定 they = 高增长率；译文需把它还原为「高增长率」或「这种高增长率」，避免读者读到「它们」时不知所指。

higher education 统一术语

全篇 higher education 反复出现（demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education、the numbers of students in higher education），五句译文需统一译作「高等教育」，不要时而「大学教育」时而「高等院校」造成术语漂移。

(46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war.

【意群】 Those societies came out of the war (主干主谓 + 介词短语) ★ 采分 → 那些社会走出了战争

难点: **Those societies** 需回指 + **come out of** 取「结束/走出」义

Those societies 必须回到 World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. 才能锁定为「西方(这些)社会」; come out of the war 不是「从战争里出来」字面义, 而是「(这些社会)二战结束时」的时间标记, 主体考生若直译会很别扭, 应汉化为「战争结束时」或「从二战中走出来时」。

with levels of enrollment (with 引导的伴随状语(介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 带着入学率水平

难点: **enrollment** 在高教语境取「入学率/录取人数」

enrollment 直译「登记/注册」不合本文, 结合 demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates 的高教语境, 此处统一译为「(高校)入学率」或「在校生比例」。

that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups (定语从句(修饰 levels of enrollment)) ★ 采分 → 那(入学率)大致稳定地保持在相关年龄群体的 3-5%

难点: **过去完成时 + roughly constant + relevant age groups** 三处都易丢分

had been constant 是过去完成时, 强调「战前几十年里一直保持」; roughly 是程度限定词「大致」, 不可漏; relevant age groups 指「相应年龄段的人口」即适龄人口, 直译「相关的年龄群体」不通顺, 应具体化为「适龄人口」或「相应年龄段人口」。

during the decades before the war. (时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在战前的几十年间

难点: **the decades** 不是「几十年」, 是「战前那几十年」

the 是特指, 结合上文 World War II was the watershed event, 此处指「二战之前的那几十年」; 翻译时把时间状语提前到句首, 更符合汉语习惯。

【调序】 定语从句前置 + 时间状语提前

本句两处需调序: ① that had been roughly constant at 3-5% 是修饰 levels of enrollment 的后置定语从句, 较短, 按汉语习惯前移并译成「(一直保持在 3-5% 的)入学率」; ② during the decades before the war 是时间状语, 按汉语「时间—主语—谓语」的语序, 提到句首或并入定语从句一起前置。最终中文骨架: 「战前几十年里, these 西方社会的入学率一直大致稳定在适龄人口的 3-5%, 二战结束时仍是这一水平」。

【译文】 在二战前的几十年里, 这些(西方)社会的高校入学率一直大致稳定在适龄人口的 3-5%, 二战结束时仍维持着这一水平。

(47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war.

【意群】 And the demand (主语 (带连词 And)) → (而) 这种需求

that rose in those societies for entry to higher education (定语从句 1 (修饰 the demand)) ★ 采分 → 在那些社会中兴起的、要求进入高等教育的 (需求)

难点: **rose 取「兴起/产生」义 + for entry to higher education 是介词短语补足 demand 的对象**

rose 不是「上升」而是「兴起、产生」, 因为主语是 demand 这种抽象事物; for entry to higher education 是介词短语, 紧跟 demand 表达「对.....的需求」, 而不是修饰 those societies; 主体考生易把 for 误挂到 societies 上, 造成结构错乱。entry 在此为「进入 (高校)」之义, 可具体化为「上大学 / 接受高等教育」。

extended to groups and social classes (主干谓语 + 宾语) ★ 采分 → 扩展到 (一些) 群体和社会阶层

难点: **extended to 译「波及/蔓延到」更贴汉语**

extended to 字面「扩展到」尚可, 但在「需求蔓延到某类人群」的语境里译成「波及/蔓延到/惠及」更符合汉语; social classes 译「社会阶层」是固定术语, 不要译成「社会等级/社会阶级」(后者带政治色彩, 与原文中性社会学描述不符)。

that had not thought of attending a university before the war. (定语从句 2 (修饰 groups and social classes)) ★ 采分 → (这些群体和阶层) 在战前从未想过要上大学

难点: **过去完成时 had not thought of + before the war 双重时间锁定**

had not thought of 是过去完成时, 与 before the war 配合, 强调「战前从未有过这个念头」; 不可漏译「从未/根本没」这种语气; think of doing 是固定搭配「想过做.....」, 译成「想过上大学/想到要读大学」即可。

【调序】 **两个定语从句一前置、一后置成单独的小句**

本句两处定从需调序: ① 第一个定从「that rose in those societies for entry to higher education」修饰 demand, 定语较长 (10 词) 但仍可前置, 译成「在这些社会中兴起的、对接受高等教育的需求」; ② 第二个定从「that had not thought of attending a university before the war」修饰 groups and social classes, 前置会过长且别扭, 改用「这些.....」承接成单独小句: 「(波及到) 一些群体和社会阶层, 而这些人战前从未想过要上大学」。

【译文】 **而在这些社会中兴起的对接受高等教育的需求, 也波及到了一些群体和社会阶层——这些人在战前从未想过要上大学。**

(48) in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s.

【意群】 in many countries of Western Europe, (地点状语) ★ 采分 → 在西欧许多国家

难点: **Western Europe 是固定地理名词「西欧」**

Western Europe 必须译成「西欧」而非「西部欧洲」; 考研一对地理/历史专名要求精准, 多个 of countries of Western Europe = 西欧的许多国家。

the numbers of students in higher education (主语 (含介词短语后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 高等教育中的学生人数

难点: **the numbers of students = 学生人数 (注意复数+定冠词的整体性)**

the numbers of students 是「学生人数」整体, in higher education 是后置介词短语作定语, 译成「(接受) 高等教育的学生人数」或「高校在校生人数」; 汉化时把后置介词短语前移译「的」。

doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s (谓语 1 + 时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在 20 世纪 60 年代每五年就翻一番

难点: **double 作动词「翻一番」 + within five-year periods 表「每五年内」**

double 作动词意为「翻一番/翻倍」, 主体考生易译成「加倍」其实不准; within five-year periods 中 periods 用复数, 暗含「一个又一个五年周期内」即「每五年」; the 1960s 是「20 世纪 60 年代」, 「19」不可省略。

and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years (谓语 2 (and 并列)) ★ 采分 → 并在七、八或十年内再次翻一番

难点: **doubled again 是「又翻了一番」 + in seven, eight, or 10 years 表所需时间**

again 提示「第二次翻番」, 速度比上次略慢 (7~10 年才翻一番, 而上面是 5 年); in seven, eight, or 10 years 中 in 表「在.....时间内」, 表达完成翻番所用的时间长度。

by the middle of the 1970s. (时间状语 (截止时间)) ★ 采分 → 到 20 世纪 70 年代中期

难点: **by 表「到.....为止」的截止时间**

by 不是 in/at, 它表「到某时为止 (这件事已发生)」, 必须译出「到..... (之前/中期)」的截止意味; the middle of the 1970s = 20 世纪 70 年代中期。

【调序】 **地点状语和时间状语都按汉语习惯前置**

本句调序较轻: ① 地点状语 in many countries of Western Europe 已在句首, 保留; ② 介词短语 in higher education 作 students 的后置定语, 前移译成「接受高等教育的 (学生)」; ③ 时间状语 during the 1960s 与谓语 doubled 紧邻, 可按「在 60 年代每五年翻一番」的汉语「时间+动作」语序顺译; ④ by the middle of the 1970s 自然落在句尾或承接小句末, 保持汉语「至.....为止」的尾收。

【译文】 **在西欧许多国家, 接受高等教育的学生人数在 20 世纪 60 年代每五年就翻一番, 到 70 年代中期, 又用了七、八或十年时间再翻了一番。**

(49) and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty.

【意群】 and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women (时间/条件状语从句 (when 引导)) ★ 采分 → 并且当新教职员大多是年轻的男女

难点: **predominantly** 译「绝大多数/主要是」+ **staff** 集合名词译「教职员工」

predominantly 是高频副词, 意为「主要地、大部分地」, 本处译「绝大多数是」最贴切, 不要漏译这个程度副词 (采分点); the new staff 在大学语境里特指「新进的教职员工」, 不是「员工」泛指; when 在此引导「时间+条件」复合状语从句, 对应汉语「当……时」。

fresh from postgraduate study, (形容词短语作后置定语 (修饰 young men and women)) ★ 采分 → 刚从研究生学习中走出来的

难点: **fresh from** = 「刚刚从……出来」固定搭配

fresh 不是「新鲜的」字面义, fresh from sth 是固定搭配「刚从某处出来 / 刚结束某事」, 本处指「刚读完研究生」即「刚出研究生院的」; postgraduate study 译「研究生阶段学习」或「读研」; 这块作为后置定语修饰 young men and women, 汉化时前置译「刚出研究生院的 (年轻男女)」。

they largely define the norms of academic life (主干主谓宾) ★ 采分 → 他们在很大程度上界定学术生活的规范

难点: **they** 必须回指为「这些新教职」+ **define** 译「界定/塑造」+ **norms** 译「规范/准则」

they 必须回到本句前半 the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study 锁定为「这些新教职」或「他们」 (紧贴前半时可保留「他们」); largely 是程度副词「很大程度上/主要地」, 采分点不可漏; define the norms 字面「定义规范」, 更地道的译法是「塑造规范、奠定准则」; norms of academic life = 学术生活的 (行为) 规范、学风。

in that faculty. (地点状语 (介词短语)) ★ 采分 → 在那个院系中

难点: **faculty** 此处取「院系/系」义, 不是「能力/教员」

faculty 是考研一高频熟词僻义词: ①「能力」②「全体教员」③「(大学的) 系/学院」。结合上文 When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members, 本处与 department 并列, 明确指「院系」; that faculty = 那个院系, 特指上文提到的扩张中的院系。

【调序】 状语从句保留「当……时」+ 后置形容词短语前置译「的」

本句调序: ① when 引导的时间/条件状语从句在汉语里也常用「当…… (的时候)」开头, 保持原顺序, 译成「当新教职……时」; ② fresh from postgraduate study 是后置定语, 按汉语习惯前移到先行词前, 译成「刚出研究生院的 (年轻男女)」; ③ 主句 they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty 按汉语「主语—状语—谓语—宾语」语序顺译, 地点状语 in that faculty 前移到「学术生活」前, 组合成「他们在很大程度上塑造了该院系的学风」。

【译文】 而当这些新进教职员绝大多数都是刚出研究生院的年轻男女时, 他们就在很大程度上塑造了该院系的学风。

(50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.

【意群】 High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; (分号前独立主句 1) ★ 采分
→ 高增长率增加了学术革新的机会

难点: **growth rates** 译「增长率」+ **academic innovation** 译「学术革新/学术创新」

High growth rates 紧接上文 a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures 即「(高等教育的) 高速增长/扩张速度」; chances for 译「.....的机会」; academic innovation 是「学术革新/学术创新」固定术语, 不要译成「学院创新」。分号在英文里是并列两个独立句, 汉语里译成「;」或拆成两句皆可。

they also weakened the forms and processes (分号后独立主句 2 的主干) ★ 采分 → 它们也削弱了(某些)方式和过程

难点: **they** 必须回指为「高增长率」+ **also** 表「同时也」转折语气

they 紧贴分号前的 High growth rates, 主体考生必须把 they 回指为「(这种) 高增长率」, 否则译成「它们」会指代悬空; also 与前句呼应, 表「同时也带来负面后果」, 承接语气不可漏(采分点); the forms and processes 译「形式与过程」或「方式与流程」, 配合下文定从理解为「(接纳新人进入学术圈的) 程序」。

by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars (定语从句(修饰 the forms and processes)) ★ 采分 → 通过这些方式和过程, 教师和学生被接纳进一个学者共同体

难点: **by which** 引导方式定从 + **be admitted into** = 被接纳进 + **community of scholars** = 学者共同体

by which 是「介词+关系代词」结构, by 表方式, 还原为 by the forms and processes (通过这些方式和过程); are admitted into 是被动语态, 汉译为主动「(教师和学生) 加入/进入」或保留「被接纳进」; a community of scholars 是术语, 译「学者共同体/学术共同体」, 体现一种学术身份归属。

during periods of stability or slow growth. (时间状语) ★ 采分 → 在稳定或缓慢增长的时期

难点: **during periods of ...** 表「在.....时期」+ **stability or slow growth** 并列

during periods of stability or slow growth 直译为「在稳定或缓慢增长的时期」, 意指「与本句开头的『高增长』形成对比的(旧时代) 稳定/慢增长时期」; 这是一个隐性对比, 译文要让读者感到「这套程序原本只在稳定时期管用, 而高增长把它打破了」。

【调序】 分号断句 + 定从前置 + 时间状语句尾

本句调序: ① 分号前的小句结构简单, 顺译即可; ② 分号后用「但与此同时」或「同时它们也」承接 also 的转折语气; ③ by which 引导的定语从句较长(14 词), 整段前置译「(教师和学生加入学术共同体所凭借的) 形式和过程」会过长, 改用「分译法」: 把定语从句单独成句、用「也就是.....所凭借的」承接; ④ during periods of stability or slow growth 是时间状语, 可置于本小句末尾, 符合汉语「事件—时间」的尾收习惯。

【译文】 高增长率增加了学术革新的机会; 但与此同时, 它也削弱了(旧有的) 那些形式与过程——也就是稳定或缓慢增长时期, 教师和学生被接纳进学者共同体所依靠的方式和流程。

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。

These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

第1段，第5句

本句涵盖主谓宾结构、分词短语作状语、让步状语从句的省略形式，成分类型较丰富。特别是分词短语和省略从句的识别，对学生判断非谓语动词功能和理解省略规则有较好训练价值。

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems.

第2段，第1句

并列句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用"and"连接两个主句表示因果或顺承关系极为常见，句中"manifest itself"和"give rise to"都是学术写作的典型表达，掌握后可大量迁移到同类长难句的分析中

Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions.

第2段，第3句

这种“句首篇章提示语加主谓宾主干，再带副词和名词短语扩展”的写法在说明文里很常见。掌握后有助于处理大量基础阅读句。

For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization.

第3段，第2句

简单句中带有较长介词短语修饰成分是学术文本常见句式，"place strains on" 这类固定搭配也是考试高频表达，具有一定代表性，但缺少从句结构使得迁移范围受限。

And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution-this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan.

第3段，第4句

条件状语从句前置、主句后置的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中极为常见，尤其是社会科学类文本。这种因果论证句式是考研和四六级阅读的高频句型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长句

High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.

第3段，第5句

分号连接并列句以及“介词 + which”引导定语从句是学术英语和各类考试（如考研、四六级）中的极高频结构。

In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

第3段，第6句

主谓宾加时间和方式状语的结构在学术英语和考试阅读中较为常见，尤其 "with" 引导伴随状语的使用是高频考点。句式本身具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似历史叙述或学术论述的句子分析中

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 49 个考研英语一真题高频词

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

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇8次 · 真题 80 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 107 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

governance C1

n. 治理

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 39 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 36 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 35 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 25 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 21 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 20 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 16 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 15 句

arise

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题 14 句

norm

B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

roughly

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

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

constant

B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

weaken

B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

attend

A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arrangement

B1

n. 安排

本篇1次·真题 8 句

expansion

B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 8 句

peculiar

B2

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

strain

B2

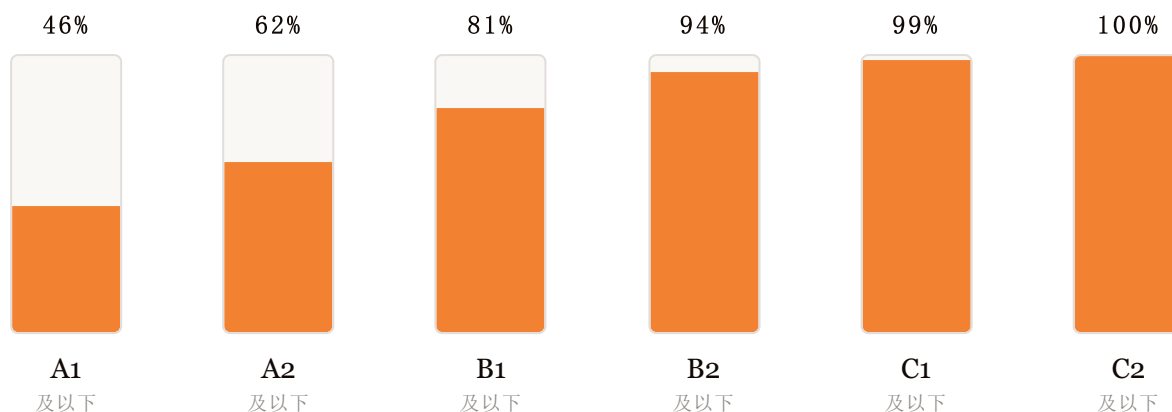
n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 8 句

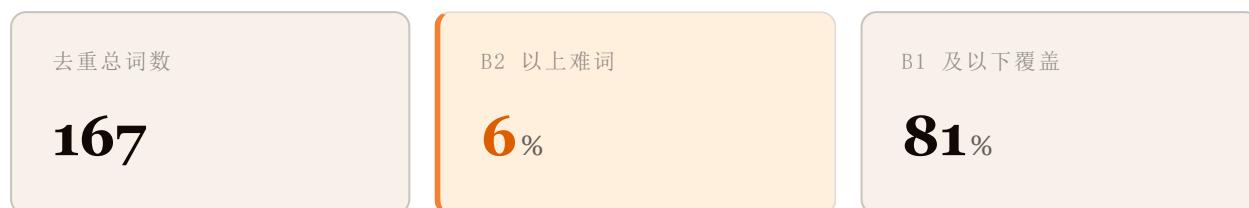
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 167 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **167** 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 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为英文短文去重词 167 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2021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	选句填空（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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

Section III Part A

Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions .

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文·99 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Chris,

Congratulations on your graduation! I'm delighted that you plan to look for a job here in China, and I'd love to offer a few suggestions.

First, it would help to learn more about China's job market and improve your Chinese, since good language skills make daily work far easier. Second, why not register on popular recruiting websites and reach out to your university's alumni? They often share useful openings. Finally, prepare a clear resume and rehearse for interviews in advance.

If you need any help with your job hunt, just let me know.

Best wishes, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的克里斯：

祝贺你毕业！得知你打算在中国找工作，我很高兴，也很想给你几点建议。

第一，多了解一下中国的就业市场、并提高你的中文水平会很有帮助，因为良好的语言能力能让日常工作轻松得多。第二，何不在热门招聘网站上注册，并联系你母校的校友呢？他们常会分享有用的招聘信息。最后，提前准备一份清晰的简历，并演练面试。

如果你在求职中需要任何帮助，尽管告诉我。

顺祝一切顺利 李明

【第 1 段】称呼落地。用『Dear Chris,』顶格，直接以名字称呼锁定朋友语气，落实 outline 第1块。

【第 2 段】祝贺+来意。『Congratulations on your graduation!』道贺拉近距离，『I'd love to offer a few suggestions』一句点明写信来意。

【第 3 段】分条给建议。用『First』『Second』『Finally』串起三条针对在华求职的具体建议，每条都是可操作动作，落实分条方法。

【第 4 段】提供帮助收尾。『If you need any help with your job hunt, just let me know.』主动伸手，完成交际闭环。

【第 5 段】规定署名。『Best wishes,』接另起一行的『Li Ming』，满足不署真名、改用 Li Ming 的硬约束。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

给外国朋友写求职建议邮件

本题任务一句话钉死——Write him/her an email to make some suggestions；对象和情境是A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China，即给这位刚毕业、打算在中国找工作的外国朋友写一封提建议的邮件。

读者 • 语域

朋友身份·亲切而得体

收信人是A foreign friend of yours，是朋友而非上级或陌生人，所以语域要亲切、鼓励、略口语化但仍礼貌，别端着写成公函。署名按硬性要求处理：Do not sign your own name at the end，改用Use “Li Ming” instead。

中心立意

帮朋友在中国顺利求职

本信的交际目的——就他intends to find a job in China这件事，给出实用、可操作的求职建议，同时表达关心并愿意继续帮忙。

要展开的要点

1. 了解就业市场+提升中文

针对find a job in China，第一条建议是先了解中国的就业市场行情、并把中文水平提上去，因为日常工作沟通离不开中文。

2. 用招聘网站+校友资源

第二条建议：注册主流招聘网站、联系母校在华校友，通过这些渠道获取真实岗位信息。

3. 备好简历+练面试

第三条建议：提前准备一份清晰的简历，并演练面试，做好应聘材料与临场准备。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第1段 称呼

顶格写称呼，用朋友的名字，一步锁定亲切的朋友语气。

第2段 首段·祝贺+来意

先祝贺对方毕业拉近距离，再点明是为求职建议而写。

第3段 主体段·分条建议

用 First/Second/Finally 分条给出2-3条具体的在华求职建议。

第4段 尾段·祝愿+提供帮助

表达祝愿并主动提出后续可以帮忙，完成交际闭环。

第 5 段 落款署名

客套结束语后另起一行写 Li Ming, 不署真名。

第 1 段 Dear+朋友名

写给外国朋友, 用其名字 (如 Dear Chris), 避免正式生分的 Dear Sir/Madam。

亲切称呼 · Dear + [朋友的名字],

第 2 段 贺毕业+说明写建议

祝贺他毕业, 说明得知他想在中国求职, 特写信提几点建议。

道贺开场 · Congratulations on your + [喜事]!

点明来意 · I'd love to offer a few suggestions on + [主题].

第 3 段 三条求职建议

依次写: 了解就业市场并提升中文、注册招聘网站并联系在华校友、准备简历并演练面试。

分条起头 · First, ... Second, ... Finally, ...

委婉建议 · It would help to + [做法]; Why not + [做法]?

第 4 段 提出后续帮助

告诉他求职过程中如需帮助随时来找我。

提供帮助 · If you need any help with + [事项], just let me know.

第 5 段 Best wishes+Li Ming

用 Best wishes 等客套语，落款写 Li Ming，不出现真实姓名。

结尾客套 · Best wishes, / Yours,

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

建议须具体针对在华求职

每条建议都要扣住 find a job in China，如提升中文、用招聘网站、联系校友，而不是泛泛的『努力』『自信』。

结构连贯

First/Second/Finally 贯穿主体

本题主体段用序数词分条串联三条建议，结构才一目了然，阅卷人能数得清要点。

语言准确

多用委婉建议句

用 I'd suggest/It would help/Why not 这类委婉句表达建议，别用生硬的 You must，才贴合朋友语境。

字数格式

邮件格式齐全且勿超区间

按 You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET 控制篇幅，格式上遵守 Do not write the address，因此不写地址。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

口号式建议

反面示例：『My suggestion is: work hard and be confident, then you will find a good job.』全是空话。改为：『It would help to improve your Chinese and register on popular recruiting websites.』

署真名或漏Li Ming

反面示例：结尾签上自己的真实姓名，或干脆忘了落款。题目明确要求Do not sign your own name at the end、Use "Li Ming" instead，正确做法是落款写 Li Ming。

命令口吻

反面示例：『You must learn Chinese and you should apply to many companies.』口气生硬。改为：『Why not improve your Chinese and apply through recruiting websites?』

考研英语一 2021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	选句填空（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 →

2021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2021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(2021)

Section III Part B

Directions:

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

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

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



【参考范文 · 183 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a little boy dressed up as the Monkey King, holding a small stick, is talking to his father. The boy says that many of his classmates think learning traditional opera is boring, while the father replies that as long as the boy himself enjoys it, that is enough.

Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about following one's own interest rather than blindly bowing to others' opinions. The father's answer reveals that genuine passion, not popular approval, should guide our choices. What's more, the child's love for opera mirrors a positive trend of young people embracing traditional culture, which deserves encouragement.

Therefore, I firmly agree with the father's attitude. On the one hand, only when we stick to what we truly love can we find lasting motivation and happiness. On the other hand, respecting a child's own interest helps cultivate confident and independent individuals. In light of this, parents and society should learn to listen

to children's inner voice instead of imposing mainstream standards. Only in this way can each unique talent blossom.

【参考译文】

正如漫画生动描绘的，一个装扮成美猴王、手里还拿着小棒子的小男孩正在和父亲说话。孩子说他的许多同学觉得学传统戏曲很无聊，而父亲回答说，只要孩子自己喜欢，那就足够了。

画面虽简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息：要遵从自己内心的兴趣，而不是盲目屈从于他人的看法。父亲的回答揭示出，指引我们选择的应当是真正的热爱，而非大众的认可。更重要的是，孩子对戏曲的喜爱折射出年轻人拥抱传统文化的积极趋势，这值得鼓励。

因此，我坚决赞同父亲的态度。一方面，只有坚持自己真正热爱的东西，我们才能找到持久的动力与快乐。另一方面，尊重孩子自己的兴趣有助于培养自信而独立的人。有鉴于此，父母和社会应学会倾听孩子内心的声音，而不是强加主流标准。唯有如此，每一份独特的才华才能绽放。

【第1段】白描画面落实描述任务。本段用 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 总起，再转述两句对话，一般现在时白描，两句话完成 describe the picture briefly，不拖泥带水。

【第2段】用 mirrors 把画面挂到现实。本段以 Simple as the picture is 让步过渡，用 reveals、mirrors 把父亲的话引申到‘热爱指引选择’与传统文化趋势，正是 interpret its intended meaning 要的引申。

【第3段】表态加对策完成评论。本段 Therefore 表态、On the one hand / On the other hand 给双理由、In light of this 给对策，落实 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

描述、释义、评论三件事

本题要写的不是自由抒情，而是围绕一幅漫画完成三个规定动作：describe the picture briefly 客观描述画面，interpret its intended meaning 引申画面背后的寓意，give your comments 就此发表评论与建议。三者对应三段，比例上描述最短，寓意和评论是拿分重心。

面向阅卷人的正式书面议论文

本题没有具体收信人，属于纯议论大作文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式书面语、第一人称表态即可，不需要称呼语和落款，也不要用语缩略和网络用语。语域定准能避免为了凑‘应用文格式’而多写称呼、落款反而挤占正文的失误。

配图要读出

父亲一句话点出‘凭自己喜欢就够了’

画面可写要素：左侧是 装扮成美猴王的小孩，右手还拿着一根小棒子，右侧是他的父亲。关键在两句对话：孩子说 很多同学觉得学唱戏不好玩，父亲回答 你自己不是喜欢吗？那就足够了。对比点是‘同学的看法’与‘自己的喜欢’，父亲的回答就是立意钥匙——遵从内心真正的兴趣、而非随大流，同时暗含对传统戏曲文化的珍视。

中心立意

遵从内心真正的热爱，而非随波逐流

全文中心：赞同父亲的态度——一个人该由发自内心的热爱来指引选择，而不是被 很多同学觉得学唱戏不好玩 这样的大众看法左右；孩子对戏曲的喜爱同时值得作为传统文化的传承被鼓励。

要展开的要点

1. 真正的热爱才是持久动力

分论点一：只有坚持自己真心喜欢的东西，人才能获得长久的动力与快乐，父亲那句 你自己不是喜欢吗？那就足够了 正是这个道理。

2. 尊重兴趣培养独立人格

分论点二：父母尊重孩子自己的兴趣，而不是拿 很多同学觉得学唱戏不好玩 的多数意见去否定，有助于孩子长成自信、独立的人。

3. 个人爱好呼应传统文化传承

分论点三（升华）：孩子对唱戏的喜爱折射出年轻人拥抱传统戏曲文化的正面趋势，这种爱好本身值得社会珍惜。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 客观描述画面

白描漫画：谁、在做什么、说了什么，对应 describe the picture briefly, 2-3 句即可。

第 2 段 引申画面寓意

由画面挂到‘遵从内心兴趣、传承传统文化’的社会寓意，对应 interpret its intended meaning。

第 3 段 表态评论加建议

亮明赞同父亲的态度，给双重理由和对策收尾，对应 give your comments。

第 1 段 小孩扮美猴王与父亲的对话

落点：一个 装扮成美猴王的小孩，右手还拿着一根小棒子 在和父亲说话；孩子转述 很多同学觉得学唱戏不好玩，父亲回答 你自己不是喜欢吗？那就足够了。把这两句对话讲清即可，不必描述背景细节。

总起描述画面 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, ____ is talking to ____.

转述对话 · The boy says that ____, while the father replies that ____.

第 2 段 热爱指引选择，兼呼应文化传承

落点：父亲的回答揭示——指引选择的应是真正的热爱而非大众认可（针对 很多同学觉得学唱戏不好玩 的从众心理）；同时孩子爱戏曲折射年轻人拥抱传统文化的积极趋势。

让步引出寓意 · Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about ____.

象征挂钩现实 · ____ mirrors a positive trend of ____, which deserves ____.

第3段 赞同父亲，呼吁尊重孩子内心

落点：明确赞同父亲态度；理由一是坚持热爱带来持久动力与快乐，理由二是尊重兴趣能培养自信独立的人；对策是父母与社会应倾听孩子内心，而非用主流标准去压。

明确表态 · Therefore, I firmly agree with ____.

对策收束 · In light of this, ____ should _____. Only in this way can _____.

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

三任务齐全且不跑偏

本题必须同时写到 describe the picture briefly、interpret its intended meaning、give your comments 三块；最易失分是只描述不引申，或寓意偏离‘遵从自己喜欢’的对话核心。

结构连贯

三段清晰，过渡词到位

本文三段对应三任务，段首 As is depicted、Simple as the picture is、Therefore 各领一段，读起来层层递进不脱节。

语言准确

描述用现在时，句式有变化

本题描述段全程现在时（is talking、says、replies），并用 as long as、rather than、not... but 等结构制造句式变化，避免通篇简单句。

字数格式

落在区间内且无多余格式

本题是纯议论文，只需三段正文，不要加称呼与署名；描述段务必压短，把篇幅留给寓意和评论，防止字数超标或描述过长。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只复述画面不引申

反面示例：A boy is dressed as the Monkey King and talks to his father. His father answers him. 全段只有画面、没有寓意。修正：加一句 The father's reply reveals that genuine passion, not others' opinions, should guide our choices.

万能开头与漫画无关

反面示例：With the development of society, more and more people pay attention to education. 与画面脱节。修正：Simple as the picture is, it conveys a thought-provoking message about following one's own interest.

描述过长挤占评论

反面示例：把画面细节铺满一整段，评论只剩一句 I think it is good. 修正：描述压到两句，评论展开成表态 + 两条理由 + 对策一整段。

寓意偏离对话核心

反面示例：This picture tells us children should learn more skills to succeed. 偏离了‘遵从内心兴趣’。修正：This picture reveals that we should follow our genuine interest rather than blindly bow to others' opinions.

考研英语一 · 2021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	选句填空（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