

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"; 空紧跟其后、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

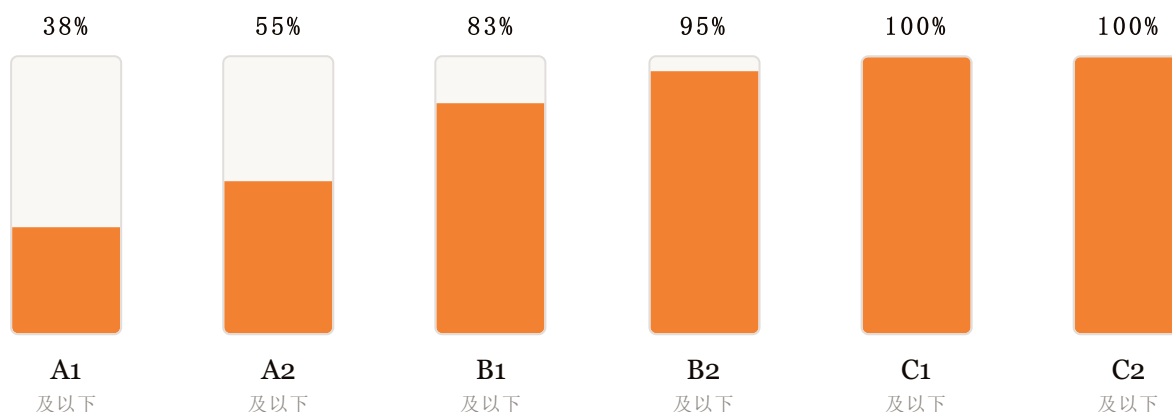
adj. 失去知觉的

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 →