

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

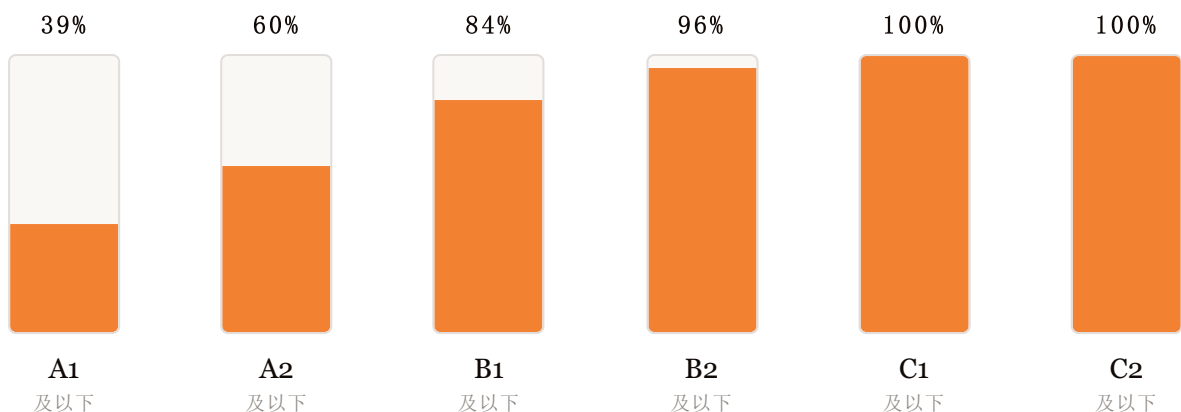
n. 仪式

本篇1次·真题8句

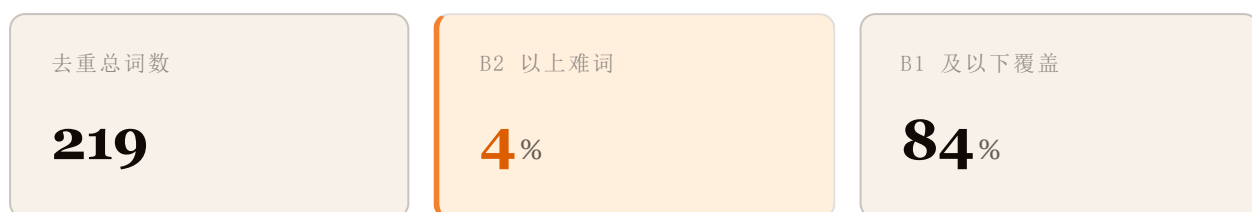
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →