

2022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2022年 考研英语一英译汉（划线句子翻译）原卷逐句译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与整篇英文短文连续排印，文中 (N)+下划线的 5 句即要求译成中文的划线句——划线句不是孤立的，常含跨句指代与全篇统一术语，每段之后紧随该段中文翻译，在上下文里看懂再逐句精翻。卷面之后按题号逐句拆分：意群直译、难点点破、语序调整、句内定稿参考译文，答案直显。

英语一真题(2022)

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)

Between 1807 and 1814 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle. It took place on many different planes: between Napoleon's French army and the angry inhabitants; between the British, ever keen to exacerbate the emperor's difficulties, and the marshals sent from Paris to try to keep them in check; between new forces of science and meritocracy and old ones of conservatism and birth. (46)It was also, and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

1807年至1814年间，伊比利亚半岛(包括西班牙和葡萄牙)是一场残酷无情的巨大斗争的舞台。这场斗争在许多不同层面上展开：拿破仑的法国军队与愤怒的当地居民之间；英国人(他们一直热衷于加剧这位皇帝的困境)与从巴黎派来试图遏制他们的元帅们之间；科学与精英制度的新势力与保守主义和血统的旧势力之间。这场斗争还发生在编制密码的人和破译密码的人之间，而这一点即使对许多熟读那个时期历史的人来说也是未知的。

I first discovered the Napoleonic cryptographic battle a few years ago when I was reading Sir Charles Oman's epic History of the Peninsular War. In volume V he had attached an appendix, The Scovell Ciphers. (47)It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain, and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters. Oman rated Scovell's significance highly, but at the same time, the general nature of his History meant that (48)he could not analyze carefully what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself. I was keen to read more, but was surprised to find that Oman's appendix, published in 1914, was the only considered thing that had been written about this secret war.

几年前，当我阅读查尔斯·奥曼爵士的史诗巨著《半岛战争史》时，我第一次发现了拿破仑时期的密码战。在第五卷中，他附上了一个附录《斯科维尔密码》。该附录列出了许多从西班牙法国军队那里缴获的密码

文件，这些文件的秘密被英国司令部的一位军官乔治·斯科维尔的工作所揭示。奥曼对斯科维尔的重要性评价很高，但与此同时，他的《历史》的总体性质意味着他无法仔细分析这位默默无闻的军官可能对国家间的伟大斗争做出或没有做出什么贡献，也无法告诉我们关于这个人本身的太多信息。我渴望阅读更多内容，但惊讶地发现奥曼于1914年出版的附录是唯一一篇关于这场秘密战争的深思熟虑的文章。

I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma and the breaking of German codes in the Second World War. The question was, could it be told?

我确信这个故事与第二次世界大战中Enigma和破译德国密码的故事一样激动人心和重要。问题是，这个故事能被讲述出来吗？

Studying Scovell's papers at the Public Record Office, London, I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the peninsula. What was more, many original French dispatches had been preserved in this collection, which I realized was priceless. (49)There may have been many spies and intelligence officers during the Napoleonic Wars, but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material they actually provided or worked on.

在伦敦公共档案馆研究斯科维尔的文件时，我发现他留下了大量日记和关于他在半岛工作的详尽笔记。更重要的是，这个收藏中保存了许多法国原始公文，我意识到这是无价之宝。在拿破仑战争期间可能有许多间谍和情报官员，但通常极难找到他们实际提供或处理的材料。

As I researched Scovell's story I found far more of interest besides his intelligence work. His status in Lord Wellington's headquarters and the recognition given to him for his work were all bound up with the class politics of the army at the time. His tale of self-improvement and hard work would make a fascinating biography in its own right, but represents something more than that. (50)Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

在研究斯科维尔的故事时，我发现除了他的情报工作之外，还有更多有趣的内容。他在威灵顿勋爵司令部的地位以及他的工作所获得的认可都与当时军队的阶级政治紧密相连。他自我提升和努力工作的故事本身就足以成为一部引人入胜的传记，但它所代表的意义远不止于此。正如密码破译在西班牙争夺战中具有更广泛的相关性一样，他在晋升阶梯上向上攀登的努力也充分说明了英国社会的方方面面。

逐句解析

句前 (N) 即考卷划线句题号，与卷面下划线句——对应——满分 10 分、每句约 2 分，阅卷把每句切成意群按采分点给分（★ 为采分点意群）。

【来源】The Man Who Broke Napoleon's Codes《拿破仑密码破解者》一书的前言部分。

【主旨】作者回顾自己发现并研究拿破仑战争中一场鲜为人知的「密码战」

全文是一篇带回忆色彩的学术随笔。作者讲半岛战争(1807-1814)期间，除了正面厮杀，还存在 a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them——编码者与破译者之间的较量；他偶然读到 Oman 的附录，发现了破译军官 George Scovell 的事迹，进而立志把这段被埋没的「密码战」写出来。基调是 I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma，即作者对这段历史评价极高、充满研究热情。把握住「这是一段被忽视的密码破译史」这个底座，逐句翻译时术语取义(code/cipher/intelligence)与人物身份才不会跑偏。

【指代】 46 句句首的 It → 承上指「半岛战争这场较量」

46 句 It was also 的 It 不能孤立翻成「它」。回到本段开头 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle, 并承接前面连续几个 between... 的并列, 可知这个 It 指代的是「(半岛战争)这场较量/这场斗争」。翻译时宜还原为「这」或「这场较量」, 避免读者不知所指。

47 句的 It → 指 Scovell 那份附录 The Scovell Ciphers

47 句 It listed many documents in code 的 It, 要回到上一句 he had attached an appendix, The Scovell Ciphers. 这个 It 指的就是那份名为《斯科维尔密码》的附录, 译文里可处理成「这部(密码)附录」或「它」并由上文承接, 孤立看会断链。

48 句的 he / this obscure officer → 同一人 George Scovell

48 句 he could not analyze carefully 的 he 指上文的史学家 Oman; 而 what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed 中的 this obscure officer(这位不知名的军官)指 Scovell。本段第一句已点明 George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters, 两个第三人称必须分清, 否则译文人物错位。

code / cipher 统一译「密码(编码)」, code breaking 译「密码破译」

全篇反复出现 code / ciphers / code breaking。结合 those who made codes and those who broke them 与 Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance, 全篇统一把 make codes 译「编制密码」、break codes / code breaking 译「破译密码」, 术语前后一致, 避免一会儿「代码」一会儿「暗号」。

(46) It was also, and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

【意群】 It was also, (主干主谓(系表, 宾语被插入语隔开)) ★ 采分 → 它(这场较量)也是

难点: It 回指还原 + also 承接上文

It 不要译成空泛的「它」。回到本段 the Iberian Peninsula ... was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle, It 指「这场较量/这场斗争」; also 承接前文连续几组 between... 并列, 意为「(这场较量)同样还是一场.....」。

and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, (插入语(and 引导的补充说明)) ★ 采分 → ——而这一点甚至连许多熟读这段历史的人也并不知晓——

难点: well read 熟词僻义 + 插入语要归位

well read 不是「读得好」, 而是固定搭配「博览群书的、熟知某领域的」, well read about the period = 熟知这段历史的(人)。这一整段被两个逗号夹在主干中间, 是插入语, 翻译时要把它从主干里拎出来、单独处理(用破折号或单独成句), 不能顺着英文语序硬塞进主谓之间。

a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them. (表语(a battle + 两个 who 定语从句)) ★ 采分 → 一场编制密码的人与破译密码的人之间的较量

难点: those who... 译「.....的人」+ them 指代 codes

those who made codes/those who broke them 是两个 who 定语从句, 译法固定为「编制密码的(那些)人」「破译密码的(那些)人」。末尾 them 回指 codes, broke them = 破译密码; 结合 those who made codes and those who broke them 全篇术语统一作「密码」。

【调序】插入语提前或单独成句，定语从句「.....的人」前置

本句两处需调序：① 插入语 and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period 在英文里夹在主干中，汉语习惯把它提到句首或用破折号单独安放，使主干「这也是.....一场较量」连贯；② 两个 who 定语从句较短，按汉语「定语 + 中心词」译成「编制密码的人」「破译密码的人」，放在「之间」前。

【译文】这场较量同样还是一场编制密码者与破译密码者之间的较量——而这一点，甚至连许多熟知那段历史的人也并不知晓。

(47) It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain, and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters.

【意群】It listed many documents in code (主干主谓宾(in code 作 documents 的后置定语)) ★ 采分 → 它(这部附录)列出了许多用密码写成的文件

难点：It 回指附录 + in code 译「用密码写的」

It 回指上一句的 an appendix, The Scovell Ciphers, 即《斯科维尔密码》那部附录。

documents in code 不是「密码里的文件」，in code 是后置定语「以密码形式的、用密码写成的」，整体译「用密码写成的文件/密码文件」。

that had been captured from the French army of Spain, (that 定语从句(修饰 documents, 被动语态)) ★ 采分 → 这些文件是从西班牙的法国军队那里缴获的

难点：被动 had been captured 转主动/无主句 + the French army of Spain

had been captured 是被动，汉语少用「被」，可转译为「(这些文件是)从.....缴获来的」。the French army of Spain 指「驻西班牙的法军/在西班牙作战的法军」，对应 the French army of Spain, 不是「西班牙的法国军队」这种生硬直译。

and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, (whose 定语从句(并列第二个定语，修饰 documents, 被动)) ★ 采分 → 而这些文件的秘密是由一位名叫乔治·斯科维尔的人的工作揭开的

难点：whose=these documents' + 被动转主动 + one 表「一位」

whose 指 documents 的所属，whose secrets = 这些(密码)文件的秘密。had been revealed by 被动转主动：把 by 后的施事 the work of one George Scovell 提为主语——「乔治·斯科维尔的工作揭开了这些文件的秘密」。one George Scovell 中 one 不是数字「一个」，而是引出人名的「某位、一位名叫.....的」。

an officer in British headquarters. (同位语(说明 George Scovell 身份)) → 他是英军总部的一名军官

难点：同位语补出「他是」

这是 George Scovell 的同位语，汉译时补一个「他是」或「即」，译成「(他是)英军总部的一名军官」，让句子顺。

【调序】两个定语从句较长，不前置，拆成并列的两个分句后置

that 与 whose 两个从句都较长，若硬塞成「.....的文件」前置定语会臃肿。汉语习惯把长定语从句拆成并列分句后置：主干「列出了许多密码文件」后，用「这些文件是从.....缴获的，其秘密则由.....揭开」两个分句承接，末尾同位语再补「他是英军总部的一名军官」。

【译文】 这部附录列出了许多用密码写成的文件，这些文件是从驻西班牙的法军那里缴获的，而其中的秘密则是由一位名叫乔治·斯科维尔的人破解的——他是英军总部的一名军官。

(48) he could not analyze carefully what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself.

【意群】 he could not analyze carefully (主干主谓(情态动词否定)) ★ 采分 → 他(Oman)无法仔细分析

难点: **he 回指 Oman + could not 否定管到句末**

he 指上文的史学家 Oman(见 Oman rated Scovell's significance highly), 不是 Scovell。
could not 的否定一直管到后面的 or ... tell us 这个并列项, 即「既不能分析……, 也无法告诉我们……」。

what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations (what 引导的宾语从句(作 analyze 的宾语)) ★ 采分 → 这位不知名的军官对那场国家间的大较量到底贡献了什么、或没有贡献什么

难点: **this obscure officer 指 Scovell + may or may not 译「是否/有没有」**

this obscure officer(这位默默无闻/不知名的军官)指 Scovell。may or may not have contributed 是「可能贡献过、也可能没贡献过」, 汉语顺译为「到底有没有(做出)贡献/贡献了什么或没贡献什么」。that great struggle between nations 回指 a titanic and merciless struggle, 即那场国家/民族之间的大较量。

or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself. (并列谓语(与 analyze 并列, 共用 could not)) ★ 采分 → 或者说, 也无法告诉我们关于这个人本身的任何多少情况

难点: **or 并列受 could not 统辖 + anything much 译「多少」**

or indeed tell us 与前面 analyze 并列, 同受 could not 否定, 意为「甚至也无法告诉我们……」。否定 + anything much 表「几乎说不出什么、谈不上多少」。the man himself = 这个人本身/此人其人, 指 Scovell。

【调序】 what 宾语从句顺译, or 并列项补「也(无法)」承接否定

what 引导的宾语从句较长, 按汉语习惯顺着译在 analyze 后即可(「无法仔细分析……这位军官到底贡献了什么」); or 并列项需补出「(也)无法/甚至也说不出」, 把前面 could not 的否定语气延续过去, 使「既不能……也不能……」的并列关系在汉语里显化。

【译文】 他无法仔细分析这位默默无闻的军官对那场民族间的大较量究竟做出过怎样的贡献、或是否做出过贡献, 甚至也无法就此人其人本身告诉我们多少情况。

(49) There may have been many spies and intelligence officers during the Napoleonic Wars, but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material they actually provided or worked on.

【意群】 There may have been many spies and intelligence officers during the Napoleonic Wars, (前一分句(there be 句型 + 时间状语)) ★ 采分 → 在拿破仑战争期间, 可能曾有过许多间谍和情报军官

难点: **may have been 表对过去的推测「可能曾经有过」**

may have been 是「情态动词 + have done」, 表示对过去的推测, 译「可能(曾经)有过」, 不能丢掉这层不确定语气。intelligence officers = 情报军官/情报人员, intelligence 此处取「情报」义, 不是「智力」。

but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material (后一分句主干(it 形式主语, 真主语为 to find...)) ★ 采分 → 但通常极难找到这些材料

难点: **it 是形式主语, 真主语是后面的 to find...**

it is difficult to find... 中 it 不指代任何具体事物, 是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式 to find the material。译时直接译「(要)找到.....是极其困难的」或「通常极难找到.....」, 绝不能把 it 译成「它」。

they actually provided or worked on. (定语从句(省略 that, 修饰 the material)) ★ 采分 → 他们实际提供过或经手过的(材料)

难点: **省略关系词的定语从句 + they 回指 spies and intelligence officers**

the material 后省略了 that/which, they actually provided or worked on 是定语从句修饰 the material。they 回指前一分句的 many spies and intelligence officers。worked on 是「从事、经手、处理」, 与 provided「提供」并列, 译「他们实际提供或经手过的材料」。

【调序】 **形式主语句调成「找到.....是极难的」, 定语从句前置译「.....的材料」**

本句两处调序: ① it is difficult to find the material 按汉语调成「找到.....材料(是)极难的」或「极难找到.....材料」, 把真主语 to find 提到前面; ② 定语从句 they actually provided or worked on 较短, 前移译成「他们实际提供或经手过的」放在「材料」之前。

【译文】 **拿破仑战争期间或许曾有过许多间谍和情报人员, 但通常极难找到他们实际提供过或经手过的那些材料。**

(50) Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

【意群】 Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, (Just as 引导的方式/类比状语从句) ★ 采分 → 正如密码破译在争夺西班牙的斗争中有其更广泛的意义

难点: **Just as... so... 类比结构 + wider relevance 译「更广泛的意义」**

Just as A, so B 是固定的类比结构, 译「正如A....., B也(同样).....」。the code breaking 承接全篇主题, 译「密码破译」(与 46/47 术语一致)。wider relevance 不是「更宽的关联」, relevance 此处取「意义、关联性、重要性」, wider relevance = 更广泛的意义/更深远的关联。the struggle for Spain = 争夺西班牙的斗争/那场争夺西班牙的较量。

so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder (主句主语(so 呼应 Just as, his attempts 为主语, to 不定式作定语)) ★ 采分 → 他努力沿着晋升的阶梯往上爬的种种尝试

难点: **make his way up the promotion ladder 比喻义「设法晋升/往上爬」**

make one's way up the promotion ladder 是比喻: the promotion ladder 「晋升的阶梯/官阶」, make his way up 是「努力往上爬/谋求晋升」。整体 his attempts to... = 他谋求晋升/力争上位的种种努力。his 指上文的 Scovell。

speak volumes about British society. (主句谓语(主句谓语动词 + 宾语)) ★ 采分 → 极能说明英国社会的状况

难点: **speak volumes 习语「很说明问题/意味深长」**

speak volumes 是固定习语, 字面「说了好几大卷」, 实义「(无须多言就)很能说明问题、极具说明意义」。speak volumes about British society = 很能说明/充分反映当时英国社会的状况。绝不能直译成「讲了关于英国社会的好多卷书」。

【调序】 **Just as 从句保持在前, so 主句补「也同样」呼应**

Just as A, so B 的语序与汉语「正如A, B也.....」基本一致, 前置从句不必大动; 关键是主句开头的 so 要译成「(那么).....也同样/也」, 与前面「正如」呼应, 并把长主语 his attempts... 整体译完再接谓语「很能说明.....」, 避免主谓被切断。

【译文】 **正如密码破译在那场争夺西班牙的较量中有着更为广泛的意义, 他力争沿着晋升阶梯往上爬的种种努力, 也同样很能说明当时英国社会的状况。**

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It was also, and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖主系表结构、定语从句、插入语、代词指代等多种成分,特别适合练习如何在被插入语打断的情况下识别主句主干,以及如何通过关系代词定位定语从句的修饰对象,成分划分训练价值较高。

It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain, and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters.

第2段，第3句

句子覆盖主谓宾基本句型、限制性定语从句、关系代词 that 和 whose 的用法、被动语态中的 by 引导的方式状语、同位语 (an officer) 等多种成分。两个定语从句并列修饰同一先行词的结构是值得练习的考点, whose 作为所有格关系代词的用法也具有一定训练价值。

I was keen to read more, but was surprised to find that Oman's appendix, published in 1914, was the only considered thing that had been written about this secret war.

第2段，第5句

并列主句加嵌套从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句套定语从句的组合也是典型考点。插入语 "published in 1914" 的位置和作用,以及过去完成时被动语态在定语从句中的使用,都是真题中反复出现的结构。掌握本句的分析方法后,学生可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句上,实用性很强。

I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma and the breaking of German codes in the Second World War.

第3段，第1句

宾语从句嵌套比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, "as...as..." 比较结构和承前省略也是常考点, 本句作为典型例句可大量复用。

Studying Scovell's papers at the Public Record Office, London, I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the peninsula.

第4段，第1句

本句结构典型，主干不算过难，但包含分词状语与过去完成时两个高频训练点，适合作为结构和时态综合练习材料。对巩固“主句过去时 + 从句过去完成时”的时间先后判断尤其值得优先训练。

As I researched Scovell's story I found far more of interest besides his intelligence work.

第5段，第1句

"As" 引导时间状语从句位于句首、修饰主句，是考试阅读中的典型结构，学习者掌握后可在大量句子中识别类似模式，具有较好的迁移性。

Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

第5段，第4句

本句使用 "Just as...so..." 关联结构进行类比论证，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的论证句式。主语带后置定语修饰、固定搭配 "speak volumes about" 以及介词短语作状语等都是典型的书面语句式特征。掌握这类结构对理解学术和新闻文本有很强的迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 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。

code

B1

n. 代码

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次·真题 48 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇2次·真题 13 句

volume B1

n. 音量

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

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 72 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 57 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 39 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 30 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本篇1次·真题 24 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 20 句

original B1

adj. 最初的，原始的

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

realize B1

v. 意识到，认识到

本篇1次·真题 16 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 11 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 10 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 10 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 10 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obscure

C1

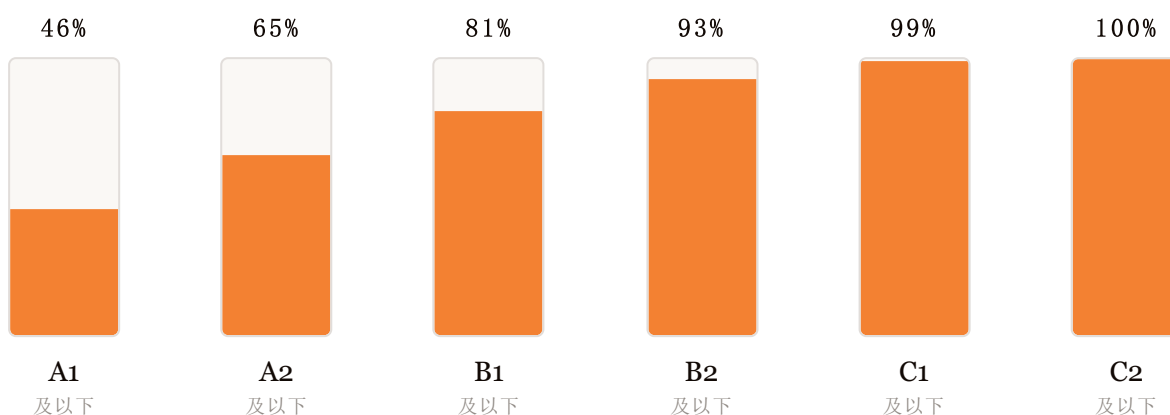
adj. 费解的

本篇1次 · 真题9句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 168 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **168** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为英文短文去重词 168 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

168

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2022年 · 全卷构成

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