

2023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2023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（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与每空四选项连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确选项、原文填空线索、四选项逐个辨析（正确项契合点 + 错项错因与差别），以及代入验证。

英语一真题(2023)

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)

Caravanserais were roadside inns that were built along the Silk Road in areas including China, North Africa and the Middle East. They were typically 1 outside the walls of a city or village and were usually funded by local governments or 2.

商队旅馆是沿丝绸之路修建的路边客栈,分布在包括中国、北非和中东在内的地区。它们通常位于城市或村庄的城墙外,通常由地方政府或私人资助。

The word "caravanserai" is a 3 of the Persian words "karvan", which means a group of travellers or a caravan, and "saray", a palace or enclosed building. The term caravan was used to 4 groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network for safety reasons, 5 merchants, travellers or pilgrims.

caravanserai这个词由波斯语karvan和saray组合而成,karvan意为一群旅行者或商队,saray意为宫殿或封闭建筑。商队一词用来描述出于安全原因而结伴穿越古代贸易网络的群体,如商人、旅行者或朝圣者。

From the 10th century onwards, as merchant and travel routes became more developed, the 6 of caravanserais increased and they served as a safe place for people to rest at night. Travellers on the Silk Road 7 the possibility of being attacked by thieves or being 8 to extreme weather conditions. For this reason, caravanserais were strategically placed 9 they could be reached in a day's travel time.

从10世纪开始,随着商贸和旅行路线的日益发达,商队旅馆的建设有所增加,它们成为人们夜间休息的安全场所。丝绸之路上的旅行者面临着被盗贼袭击或遭遇极端天气条件的可能性。因此,商队旅馆被战略性地设置,以便人们能在一天的行程内到达。

Caravanserais served as an informal 10 point for the various people who travelled the Silk Road. 11, these structures became important centres for cultural 12 and interaction, with

travellers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, 13 taking knowledge with them, greatly 14 the development of several civilisations.

商队旅馆成为往来丝绸之路的各类人群的非正式聚集点。因此,这些建筑成为文化交流和互动的重要中心,旅行者分享他们的文化、思想和信仰,同时也带走知识,极大地影响了多个文明的发展。

Caravanserais were also an important marketplace for commodities and 15 in the trade of goods along the Silk Road. 16 , it was frequently the first stop for merchants looking to sell their wares and 17 supplies for their own journeys. It is 18 that around 12,000 to 15,000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road, 19 only about 3,000 are known to remain today, many of which are in 20 .

商队旅馆也是商品的重要交易场所,促进了丝绸之路沿线的货物贸易。事实上,它经常是商人出售货物和为自己的旅程储备补给的第一站。据信沿丝绸之路修建了约12000至15000座商队旅馆,尽管目前已知仅存约3000座,其中许多已成废墟。

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] displayed | [B] occupied | [C] located | [D] equipped |
| 2. [A] privately | [B] regularly | [C] respectively | [D] permanently |
| 3. [A] definition | [B] transition | [C] substitution | [D] combination |
| 4. [A] classify | [B] record | [C] describe | [D] connect |
| 5. [A] apart from | [B] instead of | [C] such as | [D] along with |
| 6. [A] construction | [B] restoration | [C] impression | [D] evaluation |
| 7. [A] doubted | [B] faced | [C] accepted | [D] reduced |
| 8. [A] assigned | [B] subjected | [C] accustomed | [D] opposed |
| 9. [A] so that | [B] even if | [C] now that | [D] in case |
| 10. [A] talking | [B] starting | [C] breaking | [D] meeting |
| 11. [A] By the way | [B] On occasion | [C] In comparison | [D] As a result |
| 12. [A] heritage | [B] revival | [C] exchange | [D] status |
| 13. [A] with regard to | [B] in spite of | [C] as well as | [D] in line with |
| 14. [A] completing | [B] influencing | [C] resuming | [D] pioneering |
| 15. [A] aided | [B] invested | [C] failed | [D] competed |
| 16. [A] Rather | [B] Indeed | [C] Otherwise | [D] However |
| 17. [A] go in for | [B] stand up for | [C] close in on | [D] stock up on |
| 18. [A] believed | [B] predicted | [C] recalled | [D] implied |
| 19. [A] until | [B] because | [C] unless | [D] although |
| 20. [A] ruins | [B] debt | [C] fashion | [D] series |

1. ____

【答案】 [C] located 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是后接的方位短语 outside the walls

were typically __(1)__ outside the walls of a city or village 中 outside the walls 是表"地点"的状语,要求空填一个能表"(被)位于某处"的动词,指向"驿站坐落在城墙外"这一空间事实。

【选项】 A) displayed X 义为"展示",与"位于城墙外"不搭

displayed 指陈列、展出,主语应是被展览之物,无法描述驿站"坐落"的位置。

B) occupied X 义为"占据",后接地点不通且语义生硬

occupied 表"占用/占领",其被动 were occupied outside 不成立(occupy 后直接跟所占空间,不接 outside the walls 这种方位状语),搭配错。

C) located ✓ be located + 地点 = 坐落于,精确匹配

located 与 outside the walls 构成 be located outside...(坐落于城墙之外),正是描述选址的标准说法,与下文"由地方政府资助"的客观介绍语气一致。

D) equipped X 义为"配备",答非所问

equipped 指给...装备设施(be equipped with...),回答的是"配了什么",而非"在哪里",与方位状语 outside the walls 不对应。

【验证】 代回为 They were typically __(1)__ outside the walls of a city or village→were typically located outside the walls,意为"通常坐落在城墙之外",整句通顺,且与全篇客观介绍驿站的脉络一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [A] privately 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是并列项 local governments(政府=公共出资)

funded by local governments or __ (2) __ 提示两种出资来源并列:前者是"政府(公共)",空应表与之相对的另一来源。privately funded=私人出资,正好与"政府出资"形成公/私对照。

【选项】 A) privately ✓ 私人出资,与"政府出资"恰成公私对照

privately funded 指由私人/民间资助,与 local governments(公共)由 or 并列,形成"公或私"两种来源,逻辑严丝合缝。

B) regularly X 义为"定期地",讲频率而非来源

regularly 描述时间频率,与前项"政府"(讲来源)不构成同一维度的对照,放入 or 并列后逻辑错位。

C) respectively X 义为"分别地",需有多对一一对应才用

respectively 表"各自对应",要求上文出现多组一一对应的列举,本句只有单一并列,无对应关系可言。

D) permanently X 义为"永久地",与"资助来源"无关

permanently 表持续时长,同样不在"由谁出资"这一维度,与 governments 不形成来源对照。

【验证】 代回 funded by local governments or __ (2) __ → funded by local governments or privately,意为"由地方政府或私人资助",来源对照清晰,句意通顺。

3. ____

【答案】 [D] combination 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是 of ... "karvan"... and "saray"(两个词相加)

a __ (3) __ of the Persian words "karvan"... and "saray" 把两个波斯词用 and 并提,且全段在讲该复合词的拆分,指向"caravanserai 是两词的组合"这一构词事实。

【选项】 A) definition X 义为"定义",一个词不是两词的"定义"

definition 指释义,a definition of words 逻辑不通——caravanserai 不是对那两个词下定义,而是由它们拼成。

B) transition X 义为"过渡/转变",与"两词合成"无关

transition 表从一种状态到另一种的转变,无法表达"由 A 和 B 两个词组成"。

C) substitution X 义为"替换",方向相反

substitution 指用一个替代另一个,而本句是两词"相加合成"而非"相互替换",逻辑相反。

D) combination ✓ a combination of A and B = A 与 B 的组合,正中构词

combination 与 of ... and ... 完美搭配,意为 caravanserai 是 karvan 与 saray 两词的组合,正是下文逐词解释要支撑的结论。

【验证】 代回 is a __ (3) __ of the Persian words "karvan"... and "saray" → is a combination of the Persian words...,意为"是...两个波斯词的组合",与全段拆解词源的内容自治。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] describe 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是主语"The term caravan"(一个称谓词)

The term caravan was used to __ (4) __ groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network 主语是一个术语,作用对象是"结伴出行的人群",指向"这个词用来称呼/描述这群人"。

【选项】 A) classify X 义为"分类",一个词不会"给人分类"

classify 指把对象分门别类,需有分类标准与多个类别;文中 caravan 只是统称一群人,并无分类动作。

B) record X 义为"记录",术语本身不"记录"人

record 指记载存档,主语应是人或文献;一个称谓词无法"记录"人群,搭配不当。

C) describe ✓ term was used to describe...=用来描述/指称,贴切

describe 与 The term...was used to 构成"这个词用来描述/称呼..."的标准说法,正好解释 caravan 一词的所指,符合词源段的客观说明语气。

D) connect X 义为"连接",词不"连接"人

connect 表把事物联系起来;说一个术语"连接结伴出行的人"语义不通,偏离"称呼"这一核心。

【验证】 代回 was used to __ (4) __ groups of people who travelled together→was used to describe groups of people...,意为"这个词用来描述结伴出行的人群",与前句解释词源的逻辑顺承。

5. ____

【答案】 [C] such as 固定搭配

【线索】 线索是 groups of people 与其后三类人的"总一分"关系

groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network for safety reasons, __ (5) __ merchants, travellers or pilgrims: 前为"结伴出行的人群"(总), 后为商人、旅人、朝圣者(分), 二者是"整体—举例"关系, 要求 such as。

【选项】 A) apart from X 义为"除...之外", 把例子排除在外, 逻辑反

apart from 表"除去", 会把 merchants 等排除在"人群"之外, 而文意是它们恰是人群的组成部分, 逻辑相反。

B) instead of X 义为"而非", 表替代, 不合举例

instead of 表"取而代之", 意味用 merchants 替换 groups of people, 但二者是包含关系而非替代关系。

C) such as ✓ such as 引出实例, 正合"总一分"

such as 用于列举前述概念的典型例子, merchants, travellers or pilgrims 正是 groups of people 的具体例子, 搭配与逻辑双对。

D) along with X 义为"连同", 表伴随并列而非举例

along with 表"和...一起", 会把 merchants 等说成与"人群"并列的另一些人, 而非人群的实例, 层级关系错。

【验证】 代回 groups of people who travelled together... __ (5) __ merchants, travellers or pilgrims → ...such as merchants, travellers or pilgrims, 意为"结伴出行的人群, 如商人、旅人或朝圣者", 举例关系清晰自治。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] **construction** 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是 routes became more developed → increased

as merchant and travel routes became more developed, the __ (6) __ of caravanserais increased: 路线越发达, 出行需求越大, 自然"修建"的驿站数量增多, 故空指向"建造 (construction)"这一过程的增加。

【选项】 A) **construction** ✓ 建造增多, 契合"路线发达→多建驿站"

construction 指修建, the construction of caravanserais increased = 驿站的修建增多, 与 routes became more developed 的因果顺承一致。

B) **restoration** ✗ 义为"修复", 针对旧物, 与新增不符

restoration 指修复已损坏的建筑; 10 世纪路线刚发达时是"新建"而非"修旧", 语义偏。

C) **impression** ✗ 义为"印象", 与"数量增加"无关

impression 表主观印象, 无法被 routes developed 直接"增多", 逻辑不通。

D) **evaluation** ✗ 义为"评估", 答非所问

evaluation 指评价、估值, 与"驿站随路线发达而变多"的事实无关。

【验证】 代回 the __ (6) __ of caravanserais increased → the construction of caravanserais increased, 意为"驿站的建造增多", 承接"路线发达", 并引出下句"作为夜间安全休息地"的功能, 全局自洽。

7. ____

【答案】 [B] **faced** 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是宾语 the possibility of being attacked... extreme weather(纯负面风险)

__(7)__ the possibility of being attacked by thieves or being __(8)__ to extreme weather:宾语全是出行风险,且下句 For this reason, caravanserais were strategically placed 说"正因如此才(沿途)设驿站",说明旅人是"面临"这些风险才需要驿站。

【选项】 A) doubted X 义为"怀疑",风险真实存在,不该被怀疑

doubted 表对其真实性存疑,但下文设驿站正说明风险确实存在,旅人不会"怀疑"它,逻辑相左。

B) **faced** ✓ **faced the possibility=面临...的可能,贴切**

faced 指面对、面临,旅人面临被劫与恶劣天气的可能,与下句"为此而设驿站"的因果完全吻合。

C) **accepted** X 义为"接受",态度色彩与下文应对措施冲突

accepted 含"甘愿接受"意味,但下文表明人们采取设驿站来"规避"风险,而非被动接受,色彩冲突。

D) **reduced** X 义为"减少",旅人本身并未减少风险

reduced 指降低风险,但降低风险的是"设驿站"这一措施(下句),而非旅人在路上的动作,主谓逻辑错位。

【验证】 代回 Travellers on the Silk Road __(7)__ the possibility of being attacked→Travellers faced the possibility of being attacked,意为"旅人面临被劫的可能",顺接下句"为此而设驿站",因果通畅。

8. ____

【答案】 [B] subjected 固定搭配

【线索】 线索是 being ____ to extreme weather 与前文 being attacked 并列(均为风险)

being attacked by thieves or being __ (8) __ to extreme weather conditions: 由 or 与"被劫"并列, 要求空也表一种被动遭受的负面处境; be subjected to = 遭受、受制于, 语义与之并列匹配。

【选项】 A) assigned X be assigned to = 被分配到, 语义不符

assigned to 表"被分派给(某任务/某处)", 带不出"遭受恶劣天气"的意思, 与并列项"被劫"的受害色彩不符。

B) subjected ✓ be subjected to = 遭受, 与"被劫"并列贴切

subjected 与 to 构成 be subjected to extreme weather = 遭受恶劣天气, 被动且负面, 与 being attacked 并列, 语义、搭配双对。

C) accustomed X be accustomed to = 习惯于, 色彩相反

accustomed to 表"习惯于", 含中性甚至适应意味, 而本处是旅人被迫遭受的风险, 色彩冲突。

D) opposed X be opposed to = 反对, 主谓逻辑不通

opposed to 表"反对", 说旅人"反对恶劣天气"逻辑荒谬, 且与"被劫"的被动遭受不并列。

【验证】 代回 being __ (8) __ to extreme weather conditions → being subjected to extreme weather conditions, 意为"遭受恶劣天气", 与前面 being attacked 并列, 共同构成旅人面临的风险, 逻辑一致。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] so that 逻辑关系

【线索】 线索是 strategically placed(有意为之)与"一天可达"的目的关系

were strategically placed __ (9) __ they could be reached in a day's travel time:"战略性地放置"是手段,"一天能到达"是想达到的效果,二者是"目的"关系,需 so that(以便)。

【选项】 A) so that ✓ so that 引出目的,正合"刻意选址以便一日可达"

so that 表目的,"战略性选址"正是"为了能在一天内到达",strategically 与目的状语呼应,逻辑最顺。

B) even if ✗ 义为"即使",表让步,无转折语境

even if 引出让步,但"一天可达"是选址追求的结果而非要克服的不利条件,无让步逻辑。

C) now that ✗ 义为"既然",表已知原因,因果方向反

now that 引已成立的原因,但"一天可达"是选址的目的(果),不是选址的前提(因),方向颠倒。

D) in case ✗ 义为"以防",表预防的偶发情况,不合

in case 表"以防万一(某不利情况)",但"被一天内到达"是积极追求的目标而非要防范的风险,语义不符。

【验证】 代回 were strategically placed __ (9) __ they could be reached in a day's travel time→... placed so that they could be reached in a day's travel time,意为"战略性地选址,以便能在一天行程内到达",目的逻辑与 strategically 呼应,通顺自洽。

10. ____

【答案】 **[D] meeting** 固定搭配

【线索】 线索是 **for the various people who travelled(各路人)**

an informal __ (10) __ point for the various people who travelled the Silk Road:服务对象是"各种各样在丝路上行走的人",且下文讲他们"分享文化、思想、信仰",指向驿站是各路人"相聚"之地,meeting point=会合点。

【选项】 A) talking **X talking point="热议话题",非"地点"**

talking point 指"谈资、话题",是抽象议题而非供人聚集的场所,与 for the various people 的"地点"语义不符。

B) starting **X starting point=起点,只对单向起程,偏窄**

starting point 指"出发点/起点",但驿站是沿途供"各路人相聚交流"之地,非旅程起始,且下文重在"相会"而非"出发"。

C) breaking **X breaking point="崩溃点/极限",语义全反**

breaking point 指"临界/崩溃点",带负面极限义,与"非正式的人际汇聚地"完全不符。

D) meeting **✓ meeting point=会合点,正合"各路人相聚"**

meeting point 指"碰头/会合地点",与 for the various people 及下文"分享文化、互相交流"严丝合缝,是该段功能的核心定性。

【验证】 代回 an informal __ (10) __ point for the various people→an informal meeting point for the various people,意为"各路人的非正式会合点",并自然引出下句"成为文化交流中心",与第4段功能一致。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] As a result 逻辑关系

【线索】 线索是上句"会合点"→本句"成为文化交流中心"的因果

上句 Caravanserais served as an informal __ (10) __ point for the various people 说它是各路人汇聚地,本句 these structures became important centres for cultural __ (12) __ and interaction 说由此成为文化交流中心——人聚集是因,成为交流中心是果,需 As a result。

【选项】 A) By the way X 义为"顺便说",引出离题补充,不合

By the way 用于插入与主线无关的旁白,但本句是上句的直接结果、正是主线推进,语气不符。

B) On occasion X 义为"偶尔",与"成为重要中心"的常态冲突

On occasion 表"偶尔、间或",但文中驿站"成为重要文化中心"是普遍稳定的结果,非偶发,程度范围不符。

C) In comparison X 义为"相比之下",无对比对象

In comparison 需要前文有一可供比较的对象,但上句与本句是因果递进而非两者对照,缺对比基础。

D) As a result ✓ As a result 引出结果,正合"汇聚→成交流中心"

As a result 表因果,因驿站是各路人汇聚的会合点,"结果"它们成为文化交流的重要中心,逻辑顺承、衔接自然。

【验证】 代回 __ (11) __, these structures became important centres for cultural __ (12) __ and interaction→As a result, these structures became important centres...,意为"因此,这些建筑成为文化交流的重要中心",承接上句"会合点",因果通顺。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] exchange 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是 with travellers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs(互相分享)

cultural __ (12) __ and interaction, with travellers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs: with 状语点明旅人"彼此分享文化、思想、信仰",这正是"文化交流(exchange)"的具体内容,与 interaction(互动)同义复现。

【选项】 A) heritage X 义为"遗产",静态,不含"互相"义

heritage 指文化遗产,是被继承之物,无"双向往来"含义,与 interaction 及"互相分享"不同向。

B) revival X 义为"复兴",讲重新兴起,非交流

revival 指(文化的)复兴、重振,文中讲的是不同人之间"互通",而非某文化"再度兴盛",语义偏离。

C) exchange ✓ cultural exchange=文化交流,与"互相分享"印证

exchange 指交流、互换, cultural exchange 与 interaction 同向并列,正被 with travellers sharing... 这一"互相分享"具体化,严丝合缝。

D) status X 义为"地位",与"交流互动"无关

status 指地位、身份,既不与 interaction 同义,也与"分享文化思想"的行为无关。

【验证】 代回 centres for cultural __ (12) __ and interaction → centres for cultural exchange and interaction,意为"文化交流与互动的中心",被 with travellers sharing their cultures 具体印证,与第4段"会合→交流"主线一致。

13. _____

【答案】 [C] as well as 逻辑关系

【线索】 线索是"sharing(分享出去)"与"taking knowledge(带走)"两动作同向并列

sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, __(13)__ taking knowledge with them:旅人既"分享自己的文化"又"带走(别人的)知识",二者是旅人在驿站做的两件并行之事,属"既...又..."的并列,需 as well as。

【选项】 A) with regard to X 义为"关于",引出话题,不连接动作

with regard to 表"就...而言",后接话题名词,无法把 sharing 与 taking 两个并行动作连成"既...又..."。

B) in spite of X 义为"尽管",但两动作无对立,无让步

in spite of 表让步,要求前后矛盾;"分享"与"带走知识"是和谐并行的两件事,无对立,不能用让步。

C) as well as ✓ as well as=以及,把"分享"与"带走"并列

as well as 表"以及、也",自然把旅人"分享文化"与"带走知识"两件并行动作并列,正是文化交流"有来有往"的两面。

D) in line with X 义为"与...一致",表符合,非并列

in line with 表"符合、按照",后接标准/规定,无法连接两个并行的动作,语义不符。

【验证】 代回 sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, __(13)__ taking knowledge with them→...sharing... as well as taking knowledge with them,意为"分享文化...以及带走知识",两动作并列,共同诠释"文化交流互动",全局自洽。

14. ____

【答案】 [B] influencing 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是上文"文化交流"对"文明发展"的推动

travellers sharing their cultures... greatly __ (14) __ the development of several civilisations: 旅人在驿站交流文化的总效果,是"极大地影响/推动了多个文明的发展",故空指向 influencing(影响)。

【选项】 A) completing X 义为"完成",文明发展非被"完成"

completing 指使某事告竣,但"文明的发展"是持续进程,不能被"完成",且交流是促进而非终结发展。

B) influencing ✓ greatly influencing=极大地影响,贴切

influencing 与 greatly 及宾语 the development 搭配,意为"极大地影响了多个文明的发展",正是文化交流的总体效果。

C) resuming X 义为"重启/恢复",无"中断后再启"语境

resuming 指中断后重新开始,但文中文明发展并未中断,无"恢复"前提,语义不符。

D) pioneering X 义为"开创",程度过头且不搭 development

pioneering 指率先开创,宾语应是新领域/新事业,说"开创文明的发展"既搭配怪、又夸大了驿站的作用。

【验证】 代回 greatly __ (14) __ the development of several civilisations → greatly influencing the development of several civilisations,意为"极大地影响了几大文明的发展",收束第4段"交流→影响文明"的逻辑,与全篇说明语气一致。

15. ____

【答案】 [A] aided 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是 an important marketplace(重要市场,正面促进)

Caravanserais were also an important marketplace for commodities and __ (15) __ in the trade of goods:既是"重要市场",其对货物贸易自然是"助力(aided)",aid in=有助于,与"市场"的促进定位一致。

【选项】 A) aided ✓ aided in the trade=助力贸易,与"重要市场"同向

aided 指帮助、促进,aided in the trade of goods=助力货物贸易,与前半句"是重要市场"的正面促进作用一致,搭配 aid in 也成立。

B) invested X invest in 主语应是投资者,搭配主体不符

invested in 指投资,主语应是人/机构;说驿站(场所)"投资于货物贸易"主体不当,且与"市场"的中介促进作用不同。

C) failed X 义为"失败",负面,与"重要市场"色彩冲突

failed 表失败,与前半句肯定驿站"是重要市场"的褒义定调正相反,色彩冲突。

D) competed X compete in=参与竞争,驿站非贸易竞争方

competed in 表参与竞争,但驿站是供交易的场所、起促进作用,不是与人争利的竞争者,逻辑不符。

【验证】 代回 an important marketplace for commodities and __ (15) __ in the trade of goods→...and aided in the trade of goods,意为"(驿站)是重要市场,并助力货物贸易",与第5段"贸易作用"主线及正面语气一致。

16. ____

【答案】 [B] Indeed 逻辑关系

【线索】 线索是上句"重要市场"与本句"常是商人第一站"的同向强化

上句 Caravanserais were also an important marketplace 说它是重要市场,本句 it was frequently the first stop for merchants looking to sell their wares 进一步举证它常是商人卖货的第一站——后者是对前者的强化印证,需 Indeed(的确)。

【选项】 A) Rather X 义为"相反/而是",需先否定再纠正,无此语境

Rather 表"(不是...)而是...",要求前面有被否定的说法;上句是肯定陈述,无需纠正,逻辑不符。

B) Indeed ✓ Indeed 强化印证,正合"重要市场→常是第一站"

Indeed 表"的确、确实",本句用"常是商人卖货第一站"进一步坐实上句"是重要市场",同向强化,衔接自然。

C) Otherwise X 义为"否则",表反向假设,不合

Otherwise 表"要不然(会怎样)",引出相反假设结果;本句是顺承事实陈述,无假设逻辑。

D) However X 义为"然而",表转折,但前后无对立

However 表转折,要求前后语义相反;此处本句与上句同向(都讲它的市场/贸易作用),无转折,误用会割裂逻辑。

【验证】 代回 __ (16) __, it was frequently the first stop for merchants→Indeed, it was frequently the first stop for merchants...,意为"的确,它常常是商人(卖货)的第一站",强化上句"重要市场",因果递进通顺。

17. ____

【答案】 [D] stock up on 固定搭配

【线索】 线索是 supplies for their own journeys(为自己旅途备的物资)

sell their wares and __(17)__ supplies for their own journeys:商人来此既卖货(sell wares)又为自己旅程"备足补给",stock up on=囤积、大量购入,与 supplies 及"备旅途之需"完全契合。

【选项】 A) go in for X 义为"爱好/参加",不与 supplies 搭

go in for 表"从事、热衷于(某活动)",宾语应是活动/爱好,接 supplies(物资)语义不通。

B) stand up for X 义为"维护/支持",对象应是人或主张

stand up for 表"为...挺身而出、维护",宾语应是权利/人/立场,与"备物资"无关。

C) close in on X 义为"逼近/包围",方向语义全不符

close in on 表"逼近、围拢(目标)",带追捕意味,与"购备补给"毫无关系。

D) stock up on ✓ stock up on supplies=囤备补给,正合语境

stock up on 指大量购入囤积,stock up on supplies for their own journeys=为自己的旅程备足补给,搭配与语义双对,与 sell wares 并列也自然。

【验证】 代回 sell their wares and __(17)__ supplies for their own journeys→...and stock up on supplies for their own journeys,意为"卖掉货物并为自己的旅程囤备补给",两动作并列合理,符合"驿站作为市场"的功能。

18. _____

【答案】 [A] believed 词义辨析

【线索】 线索是"around 12,000 to 15,000...were built"(对过去数量的估算)

It is __ (18) __ that around 12,000 to 15,000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road: around、to 表明这是对历史建造数量的"估算/据信",而非预测未来、回忆或暗示,指向 believed(据信)。

【选项】 A) believed ✓ It is believed that=据信,正合对历史数量的估计

believed 用于 It is believed that(人们据信/普遍认为),引出对过去建造数量的概略估计,客观中立,与说明文语气和 around...to... 的不确定数字契合。

B) predicted ✗ 义为"预测",指向未来,与 were built 时态冲突

predicted 用于预测将来之事,但从句 were built 是已发生的历史,无法"预测"过去,时间逻辑矛盾。

C) recalled ✗ 义为"回忆",需亲历者,不合泛指估计

recalled 表回忆,主体应是经历过的人;千年前的建造数量无人亲历可"回忆",且 It is recalled that 不是表客观估计的惯用结构。

D) implied ✗ 义为"暗示",与直接给出数字不符

implied 表含蓄暗示,但本句是直接、明确地给出估算数字,并非"言外之意",语义不符。

【验证】 代回 It is __ (18) __ that around 12,000 to 15,000 caravanserais were built→It is believed that around 12,000 to 15,000... were built,意为"据信约建有1.2万至1.5万座驿站",客观陈述历史估计,与全篇说明语气一致。

19. ____

【答案】 [D] **although** 逻辑关系

【线索】 线索是"建过 12,000-15,000"与"今仅存约 3,000"的数量反差

around 12,000 to 15,000... were built..., __(19)__ only about 3,000 are known to remain today:曾建上万座 vs 今仅存约三千座,数字"多"与"少"形成鲜明反差(尤其 only 强化),属转折,需 although(尽管/虽然)。

【选项】 A) **until** X 义为"直到",表时间终点,无时间延续关系

until 表"直到某时",但两分句是"建造总数"与"现存数"的数量对比,非"持续到某时"的时间关系。

B) **because** X 义为"因为",二者非因果

because 表原因,但"曾建很多"不是"今存很少"的原因(存得少另有损毁原因),强加因果不成立。

C) **unless** X 义为"除非",表条件,不合陈述事实

unless 引出条件,但两分句都是既成事实的陈述,无"条件—结果"关系,逻辑不符。

D) **although** ✓ **although** 表转折,正合"曾建上万 vs 今存三千"反差

although 表"尽管、虽然",引出与前句相反的事实:虽曾建一两万座,如今却仅约3000座存留,only 强化了这一让步转折,逻辑最贴。

【验证】 代回 around 12,000 to 15,000... were built..., __(19)__ only about 3,000 are known to remain today→...were built..., although only about 3,000 are known to remain today, 意为"虽曾建一两万座,但如今仅约3000座留存",数量反差的转折关系成立,通顺。

20. _____

【答案】 **[A] ruins** 固定搭配

【线索】 线索是 **only about 3,000 remain**(幸存的古老建筑)

only about 3,000 are known to remain today, many of which are in __ (20) __; 主语是"今天仅存的约3000座古驿站",其中许多"年久失修",in ruins=破败、成废墟,与古迹存留至今的破损现状契合。

【选项】 A) ruins ✓ in ruins=破败、成废墟,正合古迹现状

ruins 与 in 构成 in ruins(破败、残破不堪),恰好描述这些历经千年、许多已残破的幸存驿站,收束全篇"如今仅存且多已破败"的现状。

B) debt X in debt=负债,主体应是人/机构

debt 的 in debt 指负债,主语应是有经济行为的人或机构,建筑物不会"负债",主体不符。

C) fashion X in fashion=流行,与"破败古迹"色彩相反

fashion 的 in fashion 表"时兴、流行",与古老幸存且多已残破的驿站现状色彩完全相反。

D) series X in series=串联,术语义,不合语境

series 的 in series 多指(电路)串联或"成系列",描述建筑保存状态不通,语义不搭。

【验证】 代回 many of which are in __ (20) __ → many of which are in ruins,意为"其中许多已破败成废墟",承接 only about 3,000 remain,收尾全篇对驿站现状的客观交代,自洽。

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

丝绸之路驿站(caravanserais)的功能与历史介绍

全文是一篇中性、客观的说明文,介绍丝绸之路上的客栈式驿站。开篇即点题 Caravanserais were roadside inns that were built along the Silk Road,其后逐段展开它的选址、词源、兴起原因、文化交流作用、贸易作用与存续现状。作者无明显褒贬,语气平实。

行文脉络

定义→词源→兴起与防护→文化交流→贸易与现状,五段各司其职

第1段给定义与选址(roadside inns);第2段拆词源(The word "caravanserai" is a __(3)__ of the Persian words);第3段讲10世纪后路线发达、驿站增多以避盗贼与恶劣天气(From the 10th century onwards);第4段讲它成为文化交汇点(these structures became important centres for cultural __(12)__ and interaction);第5段讲它作为市场的贸易作用与今日仅存约3000座的现状(around 12,000 to 15,000 caravanserais were built)。把握这条说明文主线,每个空都能回到对应段落的功能定位上判断。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The term caravan was used to describe groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network for safety reasons, such as merchants, travellers or pilgrims.

第2段，第2句

本句结构在考试阅读中非常典型:被动语态引出术语或概念的定义或用途,限制性定语从句修饰宾语,末尾用 'such as' 举例说明。这种'定义 + 限定 + 举例'的表达模式在学术和科普类文本中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似长难句的理解。具有很强的迁移价值。

For this reason, caravanserais were strategically placed so that they could be reached in a day's travel time.

第3段，第3句

主句so that" 目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，被动语态和情态动词用法也是高频考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子，典型性较高。

As a result, these structures became important centres for cultural exchange and interaction, with travellers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, as well as taking knowledge with them, greatly influencing the development of several civilisations.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构（简单句 + with 复合结构 + 分词短语作状语）在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的长难句模式之一。掌握这种结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，具有很高的复用性和代表性。

Indeed, it was frequently the first stop for merchants looking to sell their wares and stock up on supplies for their own journeys.

第5段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、系动词、表语、状语（副词 Indeed 和 frequently）以及较长的后置定语（for 短语 + 现在分词短语 + 不定式并列结构），成分种类较丰富。尤其是后置定语内部包含分词和不定式的嵌套使用，适合练习如何识别非谓语动词的修饰关系和划分修饰边界，具有一定训练价值。

It is believed that around 12,000 to 15,000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road, although only about 3,000 are known to remain today, many of which are in ruins.

第5段，第3句

这句在结构和时态上覆盖了多个高频考点，难度又没有高到失控，适合放在训练中优先讲解。对于需要提升主干识别和主从层级判断的学习者，它的收益很直接。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 22 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。

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 25 句

possibility

B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 24 句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 22 句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 22 句

various

B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

centre

A2

n. 中心; 中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

route

B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exchange

B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 15 句

locate

B1

v. 找到; 找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically

B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

ruin B2

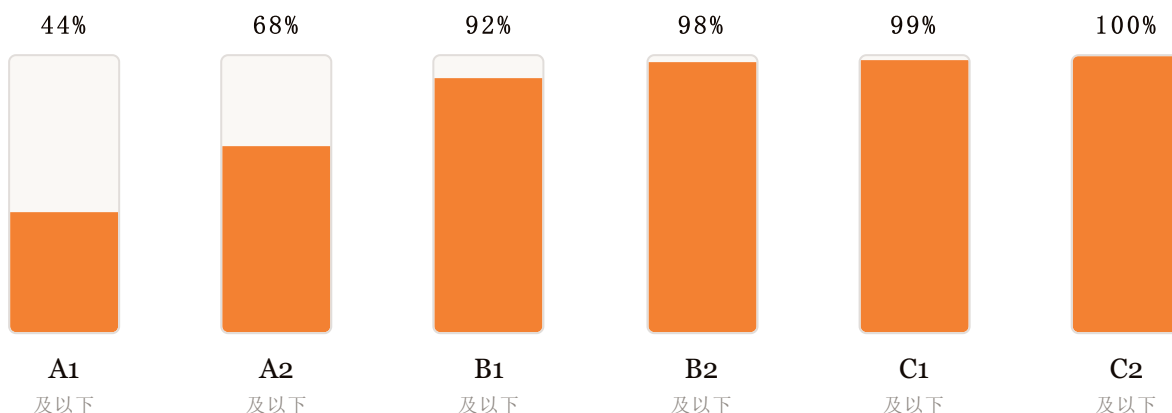
v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 123 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **123** 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 3 个 · 约 2%。



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 123 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

123

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

92%

考研英语一 · 2023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）

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Section II Part A (4) 阅读理解（四选一）

[题目解析](#) →

Section II Part B 段落排序

[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](#) →