

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2023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)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

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 answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

Pat Hardy, who sympathises with the views of the energy sector, is resisting proposed changes to science standards for pre-teen pupils. "There are as many scientists working against all the panic of global climate change as there are those who are pushing it," she claims. "Texas is an energy state and we need to recognise that. You need to remember where your bread is buttered."

Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. Board members like her "casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion," says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education.

Such debates reflect fierce discussions across the US, as researchers, policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools.

A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher. Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F) and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere.

Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards. Even if a state is considered a

high performer in its science standards, "that does not mean it will be taught", he says.

Another issue is that while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages—such as earth and space sciences in high schools—it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry. It is also less prominent in many social studies courses.

Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by energy industry associations.

21. In Paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to

- [A] forecast a policy shift in Texas schools.
- [B] stress the consequences of climate change.
- [C] indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting.
- [D] draw the public's attention to energy shortages.

22. What does Quinn think of Hardy?

- [A] She exaggerates the existing panic.
- [B] She denies the value of scientific work.
- [C] She shows no concern for pre-teens.
- [D] She expresses self-contradictory views.

23. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that

- [A] climate education is insufficient at state public schools.
- [B] policymakers have little drive for science education.
- [C] Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks.
- [D] environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision.

24. According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US_____

- [A] call for regular revision.
- [B] require urgent application.
- [C] have limited influence.
- [D] cater to local needs.

25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools_____

- [A] agrees to major public demands.
- [B] reflects teachers' personal bias.
- [C] may misrepresent the energy sector.
- [D] can be swayed by external forces.

Text 2

Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s. Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an

increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

In New Hampshire, where the rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent, housing advocates fear unchecked short-term rentals will put further pressure on an already strained market. The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

"We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said.

However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtors. "A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term," Castle said, "and so it's a cyclical effect."

Short-term rentals themselves are not the crux of the issue, said Keren Hom, an expert on affordable housing policy. "I think individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing. If it's their vacation home anyway, and it's just empty, why can't you make money off it?" Hom said. Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations. "I think the question is, shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel?" Hom said.

At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker of Massachusetts signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers. The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy. Boston took things even further, requiring renters to register with the city's Inspectional Services Department.

Hom said similar registration requirements could benefit struggling cities and towns, but "if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more."

26. Which of the following is true of New England?

- [A] Its housing supply is at a very low level.
- [B] Its communities are in need of funding.
- [C] Its rental vacancy rate is going up slowly.
- [D] Its home prices are under strict control.

27. The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to _____

- [A] curb short-term rental speculation.
- [B] ensure the supply of cheap housing.
- [C] punish illegal dealings in housing.
- [D] allow a free short-term rental market.

28. Compared with Castle, Taylor is more likely to support_____

- [A] further investment in local tourism.
- [B] an increase in affordable housing.
- [C] strict management of real estate agents.
- [D] a favorable policy for short-term workers.

29. What does Hom emphasize in Paragraph 5?

- [A] The urgency to upgrade short-term rental facilities.
- [B] The efficient operation of the local housing market.
- [C] The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes.
- [D] The proper procedures for renting out spare houses.

30. Hom holds that imposing registration requirements is_____

- [A] an irrational decision.
- [B] an unfeasible proposal.
- [C] an unnecessary measure.
- [D] an inadequate solution.

Text 3

If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones, the biggest book retailer in the UK, in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book *The Bench*, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same may be true of *The President's Daughter*, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

The problem began late last year, when PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". The trade magazine *The Bookseller* reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: "Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade. We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018."

In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers. Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster—the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.

"This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power," says literary agent Andrew Lownie. "The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers."

We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

31. The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present_____
- [A] an ongoing conflict.
 - [B] an intellectual concept.
 - [C] a prevailing sentiment.
 - [D] a literary phenomenon.
32. Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections?
- [A] To make them easily noticeable.
 - [B] To comply with PRH's requirement.
 - [C] To respond to PRH's business move.
 - [D] To arrange them in a systematic way.
33. What message does the spokesperson for Waterstones seem to convey?
- [A] Their customers remain loyal.
 - [B] The credit limit will be removed.
 - [C] Their stock is underestimated.
 - [D] The book market is rather slack.
34. What can be one consequence of the current dispute?
- [A] Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.
 - [B] Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism.
 - [C] Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name authors' books.
 - [D] Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue.
35. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie's view?
- [A] Small publishers ought to stick together.
 - [B] Big publishers will lose their dominance.
 - [C] The publishing industry is having a hard time.
 - [D] The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.

Text 4

Scientific papers are the recordkeepers of progress in research. Each year researchers publish millions of papers in more than 30,000 journals. The scientific community measures the quality of those papers in a number of ways, including the perceived quality of the journal (as reflected by the title's impact factor) and the number of citations a specific paper accumulates. The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers.

Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications. Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles.

The advent of electronic publishing and authors' need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals. The birth of predatory journals wasn't far behind. These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations. The peculiar part is that the journal that the editor is supposedly working for is not profiting at all—it is just providing citations to other journals. Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published.

How insidious is this type of citation manipulation? In one example, an individual—acting as author, editor, and consultant—was able to use at least 15 journals as citation providers to articles published by five scientists at three universities. The problem is rampant in Scopus, a citation database, which includes a high number of the new "international" journals. In fact, a listing in Scopus seems to be a criterion to be targeted in this type of citation manipulation.

Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year. And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

36. According to Paragraph 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by_____

- [A] how many citations their works contain.
- [B] how many times their papers are cited.
- [C] the prestige of the people they work with.
- [D] the status they have in scientific circles.

37. The support service consultancies tend to_____

- [A] recommend journals to their clients.
- [B] list citation patterns for their clients.
- [C] ask authors to include extra citations.
- [D] advise contributors to cite each other.

38. The function of the "milk cow" journals is to_____

- [A] boost citation counts for certain authors.
- [B] help scholars publish articles at low cost.
- [C] instruct first-time contributors in citation.
- [D] increase the readership of new journals.

39. What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraphs?

- [A] It fosters competition among citation providers.
- [B] It has the capability to identify suspicious citations.
- [C] It hinders the growth of "international" journals.
- [D] It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

40. What should an author do to deal with citation manipulators?

- [A] Take legal action.
- [B] Demand an apology.
- [C] Seek professional advice.
- [D] Reveal their misconduct.

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-H and filling them into the numbered boxes.

Paragraphs A, E, and H have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] Last year marked the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson. Jackson snapped the first-ever shots of iconic landmarks such as the Tetons, Old Faithful and the Colorado Rockies on a late 19th-century expedition through the Yellowstone Basin, conducted by the head of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Ferdinand V. Hayden. The team included a meteorologist, a zoologist, a mineralogist, and an agricultural statistician.
- [B] Two centuries ago, the idea of preserving nature, rather than exploiting it, was a novel one to many US settlers. One of the turning points in public support for land conservation efforts—and recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region in particular—came in the form of vivid photographs.
- [C] As an effective Washington operator, Hayden sensed that he could capitalize on the expedition's stunning visuals. He asked Jackson to print out large copies and distributed them, along with reproductions of Moran's paintings, to each member of Congress. "The visualization, particularly those photographs, really hit home that this is something that has to be protected," says Alicia Murphy, Yellowstone's park historian.
- [D] Throughout the trip, Jackson juggled multiple cameras and plate sizes using the collodion process that involved coating the plates with a chemical mixture, exposing them and developing the resulting images with a portable darkroom. The crude technique required educated guesses on exposure times, and involved heavy, awkward equipment—several men had to assist in its transportation. Despite these challenges, Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like his now-famous snapshot of Old Faithful, to casual portraits of expedition members at the camp. While veterans of previous expeditions had written at length about stunning sights, these vivid photographs were another thing entirely.
- [E] The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871. Over nearly four months, dozens of men made their way on horseback into Montana and traversed along the Yellowstone River and around Yellowstone Lake. That fall, they concluded the survey in Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
- [F] Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not. That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the

Yellowstone River region, from its hot springs and waterfalls to its variety of flora and fauna. In addition to the entourage of scientists, the team also included artists: Painter Thomas Moran and photographer Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty and sharing it with the world.

[G] The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress with large majorities in favor. In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872. That March, President Ulysses S. Grant signed an act into law that established Yellowstone as the world's first national park. While some locals opposed the designation, the decision was largely accepted—and Jackson's photos played a key role in the fight to protect the area. "I don't believe that the legal protection would have happened in the time frame that it did without those images," says Heather Hansen, journalist and author of *Prophets and Moguls, Rangers and Rogues, Bison and Bears: 100 Years of the National Park Service*.

[H] Perhaps most importantly, these images provided documentary evidence that later made its way to government officials. Weeks after completing the expedition, Hayden collected his team's observations into an extensive report aimed at convincing senators and representatives, along with colleagues at government agencies like the Department of the Interior, that Yellowstone ought to be preserved.

41. → A → 42. → E → 43. → H → 44. → 45.

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)

There has been some exploration around the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in digital marketing. For example, AI can be used to analyse what type of advertising content or copy would be appropriate to "speak" to a specific target customer group by revealing information about trends and preferences through the analysis of big data. (46)AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media. At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media posts and chat sites.

The main disadvantage of using AI to respond to customers is that there are concerns about trusting personal interactions to machines, which could lead not only to the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections, but also to a decrease in marketing personnel. (47)Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information. By allowing AI to develop content some brand marketers may find that they are losing control over the brand narrative. (48)Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

For AI to be successful, data needs to be accessible, but the use of personal data is becoming more regulated and the automated sharing of data is becoming more difficult. (49)If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication. Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future. Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide a non-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers. Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location, devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messages in appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-up advertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency. (50)The non-intrusive delivery of the

marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

Write a notice to recruit a student for Prof. Smith's research project on campus sports activities. Specify the duties and requirements of the job.

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the notice; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. **Directions:**

Write an essay based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

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

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

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 **✗ 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 **✗ 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 **✗ 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

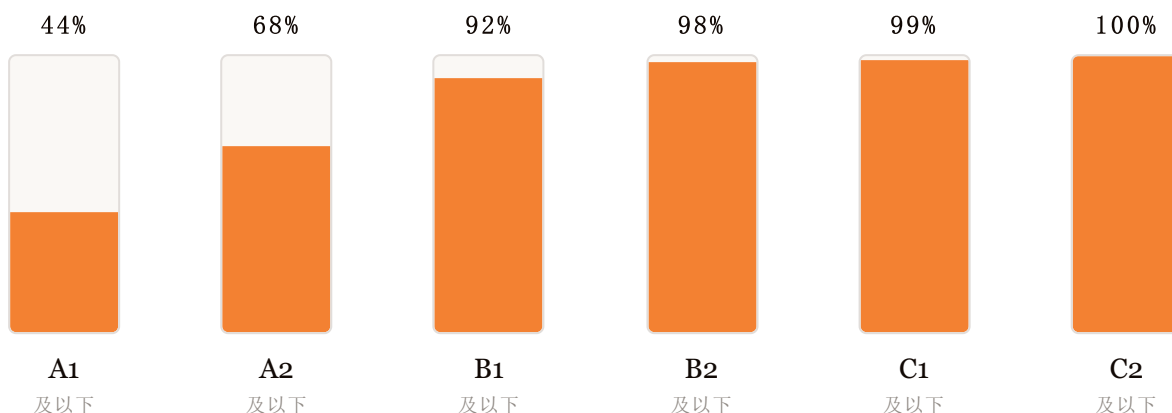
v. 毁坏

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）

[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 →](#)

2023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2023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(2023)

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 The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

自最近的极端高温以来，得克萨斯州的天气可能已经转凉，但本月在奥斯汀举行的州教育委员会会议上，随着官员们就得克萨斯州学校如何教授气候变化展开辩论，气氛将会十分热烈。

P2 Pat Hardy, who sympathises with the views of the energy sector, is resisting proposed changes to science standards for pre-teen pupils. "There are as many scientists working against all the panic of global climate change as there are those who are pushing it," she claims. "Texas is an energy state and we need to recognise that. You need to remember where your bread is buttered."

同情能源行业观点的Pat Hardy正在抵制对青春期前学生科学标准的拟议修改。她声称："反对全球气候变化恐慌的科学家与推动它的科学家一样多。得克萨斯州是一个能源州，我们需要认识到这一点。你需要记住你的面包是谁给抹的黄油。"

P3 Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. Board members like her "casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion," says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education.

大多数科学家和专家强烈反对Hardy的观点。得克萨斯自由网络（一个监督公共教育的非营利组织）的高级传播策略师Dan Quinn表示，像她这样的委员会成员"随意将学者和科学家的职业研究成果当作又一个误导性的意见而不予理会"。

P4 Such debates reflect fierce discussions across the US, as researchers, policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools. 这样的辩论反映了美国各地的激烈讨论，因为研究人员、政策制定者、教师和学生加大了要求在学校更多关注气候变化事实教学的呼声。

P5 A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher. Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F) and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere.

美国国家科学教育中心（一个由科学家和教师组成的非营利组织）去年的一项研究考察了全国各州公立学校在科学课上如何处理气候变化问题，只有不到一半的美国各州获得了B+或更高的成绩。表现最差的10个州中包括一些人口最多的州，其中得克萨斯州获得了最低等级（F），并且由于其教科书在其他地方广泛销售而具有不成比例的影响力。

P6 Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards. Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, "that does not mean it will be taught", he says.

该中心副主任Glenn Branch提醒说，在一个将决策权下放给地方学校委员会的国家，制定州级科学标准只是一个有限的基准。他表示，即使一个州在其科学标准方面被认为是表现优异者，“这并不意味着它会被教授”。

P7 Another issue is that while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages—such as earth and space sciences in high schools—it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry. It is also less prominent in many social studies courses.

另一个问题是，虽然气候变化在某些学科和某些年龄段——例如高中的地球与空间科学——中得到了很好的整合，但在面向年幼儿童的课程以及更广泛教授的学科（如生物学和化学）中却没有得到很好的体现。它在许多社会研究课程中也不那么突出。

P8 Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by energy industry associations.

Branch指出，即使越来越多的官方指导方针和教科书反映了关于气候变化的科学共识，但传达更具倾向性观点的非官方教育材料正在分发给教师。这些材料包括由能源行业协会赞助的材料。

题目与逐题解析

21. In Paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to

- [A] forecast a policy shift in Texas schools.
- [B] stress the consequences of climate change.
- [C] indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting.
- [D] draw the public's attention to energy shortages.

第1段中提到德克萨斯州的天气是为了

- A) 预测德克萨斯州学校的政策转变。 B) 强调气候变化的后果。 C) 表明董事会会议的气氛。
D) 引起公众对能源短缺的关注。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干用 the weather in Texas is mentioned to, 问的是「提到 weather 是为了……」——这是典型的写作意图/例证目的设问, 而不是细节核对。

【拆句】 In Paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to 是一个被动语态加不定式的不完整陈述句, 骨架为「the weather is mentioned (in order) to do sth」, 四个选项均为不定式短语, 是该不完整句的尾巴; in order 被省略, 但 to 引出的仍是目的状语, 理解时把 mentioned to 还原成「提到 X 的目的是……」即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

Texas 的天气在近期极端高温之后或许已经降温, 但本月在 Austin 召开的州教育委员会会议上, 「气温」却会很高——因为官员们将就气候变化如何在 Texas 学校中被教授一事展开辩论。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

forecast a policy shift in Texas schools 中的 policy shift 在第 1 段并无任何支撑——原文只说会议将「辩论 how climate change is taught」，辩论本身既未给出政策走向，也未预告任何 shift。

B) 答非所问

stress the consequences of climate change 把题目从「为什么提天气」答成了「天气是气候变化的后果」——第 1 段提天气是为了双关会议气氛，并未把 the recent extreme heat 用来强调气候变化的后果。

C) ✓ 正确

the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting ↔

indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting

officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools ↔

atmosphere at the board meeting

预判要的是「类比烘托会议气氛」，indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting 中的 indicate + atmosphere + board meeting 三处分别对接「烘托」「气氛」「教委会」——三角全中，C 项即为正确项。

D) 偷换概念

draw the public's attention to energy shortages 中的 energy shortages 在第 1 段没有任何对应——首段谈 climate change is taught，从未提及能源短缺；公众的注意力也并非段落主语关心的对象。

22. What does Quinn think of Hardy?

- [A] She exaggerates the existing panic.
- [B] She denies the value of scientific work.
- [C] She shows no concern for pre-teens.
- [D] She expresses self-contradictory views.

Quinn 如何看待 Hardy?

- A) 她夸大了现有的恐慌。 B) 她否认科学工作的价值。 C) 她对青春期前儿童毫不关心。
D) 她表达了自相矛盾的观点。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does Quinn think of Hardy? 问 Quinn 对 Hardy 的具体看法，定位句中即有原话，属于客观转述细节，不必跨段推理。

【拆句】 What does Quinn think of Hardy? 是 think of sb 的常规疑问句式，think of = have an opinion of，无倒装无省略，骨架透明。

【定位】 Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. Board members like her "casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion," says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education.

大多数科学家和专家强烈反对 Hardy 的观点。Texas Freedom Network 高级传播策略师 Dan Quinn 说，像她这样的董事会成员「将学者和科学家的毕生工作随随便便地当作又一个被误导的观点而不予理睬」。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

exaggerates the existing panic 与原文不符——Quinn 并未指控 Hardy 夸大 panic；恰恰相反，是 Hardy 自己在第 2 段把 all the panic of global climate change 当作被反对的对象，Quinn 评价她的是「轻视学者」而非「夸大恐慌」。

B) ✓ 正确

casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists ↔

denies the value of scientific work

as just another misguided opinion ↔ denies the value

预判核心是「Hardy 轻视、否定科研工作价值」，She denies the value of scientific work 中 denies + value + scientific work 三项分别对接「否定」「价值」「科研工作」——完全咬合，B 项即为正确项。

C) 无中生有

shows no concern for pre-teens 凭空生造「不关心未成年学生」这一论点——第 3 段 Quinn 的评价只涉及对待「学者和科学家的研究工作」，从未谈到 Hardy 对 pre-teens 的态度。

D) 无中生有

expresses self-contradictory views 指责 Hardy 「自相矛盾」——第 3 段 Quinn 只批评她「轻视学者」，并未指出她观点内部存在矛盾；考生回原文找不到任何 contradict / contradictory 的同义表达。

23. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that

- [A] climate education is insufficient at state public schools.
- [B] policymakers have little drive for science education.
- [C] Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks.
- [D] environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision.

第5段提到的研究表明

- A) 州立公立学校的气候教育不足。 B) 政策制定者对科学教育缺乏动力。
- C) 德克萨斯州不愿重写其科学教科书。 D) 一些州的环境教学缺乏监督。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that 让你转述该研究「表明了什么」，是对研究结论的客观复述，归入细节题。

【拆句】 The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that 中 mentioned in Paragraph 5 是过去分词短语后置修饰 study, shows 是真正谓语; 选项是 that 引导的宾语从句的内容, 理解时记住主语是「研究」、动作是「shows (表明)」即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher.

去年由 National Center for Science Education (一个由科学家与教师组成的非营利组织) 开展的一项研究——该研究考察全美各州公立学校如何在科学课上处理气候变化——只给将一半的美国州打出了 B+ 或更高的等级。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher ↔

climate education is insufficient at state public schools

state public schools across the country ↔ **state public schools**

how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes ↔

climate education

预判要求「全美一半多州气候教育不达标」三层信息——研究对象 (state public schools)、研究内容 (climate education)、研究结论 (insufficient) ——A 项 climate education is insufficient at state public schools 三层全中、无延伸, 是正确项。

B) 偷换概念

policymakers have little drive for science education 把研究结论的对象换成了「政策制定者」, 但研究考察的是 state public schools 的教育成效, 未涉及政策制定者的驱动力。

C) 过度推断

Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks 把研究的全美结论窄化为 Texas 的具体行为; 原文虽提到 Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F), 但只说 Texas 评级最低、并未说 Texas 「不愿意改写教材」。

D) 无中生有

environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision 中的 supervision (监管) 在原文研究段没有任何对应——研究只评分, 未谈监管缺失; environmental 与 climate 也并非等价改写, 前者范围更广。

24. According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US _____

- [A] call for regular revision.
- [B] require urgent application.
- [C] have limited influence.
- [D] cater to local needs.

根据 Branch 的说法,美国州级科学标准

A) 需要定期修订。 B) 需要紧急应用。 C) 影响有限。 D) 迎合地方需求。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US 让你转述 Branch 关于 state-level science standards 的原话, 答案直接在他的话里, 无需推断。

【拆句】 According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US 是带空格的不完整陈述句, According to Branch 作插入语, state-level science standards 是主语, in the US 后置修饰主语, 谓语和宾语藏在四个选项里; 理解时把 Branch 的原话补到空白处对比即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards. 该中心的副主任 Glenn Branch 提醒说, 在一个把决策权下放给地方学区的国家里, 制定州一级的科学标准只是一个有限的参照指标。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

call for regular revision 在第 6 段没有任何支撑——Branch 只评价州级标准的影响是有限的, 从未谈到「需要定期修订」; regular revision 是凭空生造的新论点。

B) 与原文相反

require urgent application 强调「亟需推行/应用」, 但 Branch 的态度是「州级标准是 only one limited benchmark」——他在弱化、降级而不是催促紧急推行, 方向恰好相反。

C) ✓ 正确

only one limited benchmark ↔ have limited influence

in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards ↔ limited

预判核心「州级标准影响力有限」由 limited 与 decentralises 两点共同支撑, have limited influence 中 limited 直接同根复用、influence 与 benchmark 在「指标→实际作用」上等值——双重锁定, C 即为正确项。

D) 偷换概念

cater to local needs 把「决策权下放给地方学区」偷换成「迎合地方需要」——Branch 的本意是「正因为下放, 所以州级标准影响有限」, 他既未说州级标准 cater to local needs, 也未表态州级标准要去迎合地方。

25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools_____

- [A] agrees to major public demands.
- [B] reflects teachers' personal bias.
- [C] may misrepresent the energy sector.
- [D] can be swayed by external forces.

最后一段暗示一些学校的气候变化教学

- A) 符合主要公众需求。 B) 反映了教师的个人偏见。 C) 可能歪曲了能源行业。
D) 可能受到外部力量的影响。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It is implied in the last paragraph that 中的 implied 直接亮出推断属性——答案是末段字面信息的一步合理延伸，而不是逐字复现。

【拆句】 It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools 是 It 形式主语句式，真正的主语从句由 that 引导，从句主语是 climate change teaching in some schools，谓语和补足成分藏在四个选项里；in some schools 是关键限定，提醒考生答案只指向「部分」而非全部学校，无陷阱但需留心范围词。

【定位】 Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers. They include materials sponsored by energy industry associations.

Branch 指出，即便越来越多的官方指南和教材反映了气候变化的科学共识，仍有一些非官方教育资料正被分发给老师，这些资料传递的是更具偏向性的观点。其中包括由能源行业协会赞助的材料。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

agrees to major public demands 中的 public demands 在末段没有任何对应——Branch 强调的是「非官方资料正在影响教学」，并未说教学迎合了公众诉求；甚至与第4段提到 fierce discussions 的公众呼声相比，本段呈现的是相反方向：教学被行业利益渗透而非顺应公众诉求。

B) 张冠李戴

reflects teachers' personal bias 把责任推到「老师本人有偏见」——但末段 unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers 说的是资料被分发给老师，老师是受方而非来源，slanted（偏向性）形容的是资料，不是老师本人。

C) 与原文相反

may misrepresent the energy sector 暗示教学「歪曲了能源行业」——但末段说的是 materials sponsored by energy industry associations，即能源行业资助资料去影响教学；是行业在「输出叙事」，而不是学校在「歪曲行业」。

D) ✓ 正确

unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers

↔ can be swayed by external forces

materials sponsored by energy industry associations ↔ external forces

预判核心是「部分学校的气候教学被非官方/外部力量影响」，can be swayed by external forces 用 can 控住语气、用 swayed 等值 distributed/influenced、用 external forces 抽象 energy industry associations——一步推断、不增不减，D 项即为正确项。

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。

The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

第1段，第1句

本句主干识别难度适中，嵌套层次清晰但有一定深度，时态语态涉及多种形式，成分丰富且包含常见易错点，结构高度典型，综合来看是一个适合作为结构和时态训练的优质句子，推荐优先练习

Pat Hardy, who sympathises with the views of the energy sector, is resisting proposed changes to science standards for pre-teen pupils.

第2段，第1句

“主句中插入非限定性定语从句”是常见书面句式，考试阅读里非常典型。掌握“先去掉插入语再找主干”的方法，迁移性很强。

"There are as many scientists working against all the panic of global climate change as there are those who are pushing it," she claims.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾结构、there be 存在句、宾语从句、比较状语从句、定语从句、后置定语（working against...）等多种成分和结构，且比较结构“as... as”中第二个 as 的归属判断是常见易错点，训练价值较高

Such debates reflect fierce discussions across the US, as researchers, policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools.

第4段，第1句

主句 + as 引导的时间或原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，从句内的并列主语和复杂定语修饰也是高频结构，具有较强的代表性和复用价值

A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher.

第5段，第1句

覆盖双宾语结构（gave sb sth）、同位语、多层定语（介词短语、分词短语）、宾语从句、状语等多种成分；主语超长且内部嵌套复杂，是练习“在修饰成分中定位主干”和“区分定语与状语、同位语”的优质句子。

Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F) and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere.

第5段，第2句

覆盖倒装句主谓表识别、后置定语划分、并列谓语处理、定语从句引导词兼主语、状语从句引导词与内部成分区分、被动语态的宾语识别、程度状语与地点状语区分等多个考点。既有倒装这样的高阶结构,又有定语从句和状语从句的层级关系,是优质的成分划分练习句。

Glenn Branch, the centre's deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards.

第6段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且包含动名词作主语、系表结构、关系代词作主语等典型考点，掌握后可大量迁移至同类长难句。

Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, "that does not mean it will be taught", he says.

第6段，第2句

让步状语从句 + 主句（含嵌套宾语从句）+ 引述结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；"even if" 引导让步、"mean" 后接宾语从句、被动语态在学术语境中的使用，都是典型考点；掌握本句结构可直接迁移到大量同类真题句。

Another issue is that while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages—such as earth and space sciences in high schools—it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry.

第7段，第1句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、表语从句、让步状语从句、定语从句、地点状语等多种成分，且让步状语从句插在表语从句主干之前，定语从句修饰介词宾语中的名词，成分层次丰富。句中多处并列结构（"some subjects and at some ages"、"in curricula for younger children and in subjects"）也是划分成分时的易错点。适合训练学生识别从句嵌套、定位主干、区分修饰关系的能力。

Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers.

第8段，第1句

本句成分丰富且含多个值得练习的点：宾语从句作主句宾语、让步状语从句插入宾语从句主干、限制性定语从句嵌套在主语内部、介词短语作状语。这些成分组合覆盖了从句作宾语、状语从句位置、定语从句修饰关系等常见难点，是划分成分练习的优质素材。

Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks.

第23题，C

"主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式" 是常见的英语表达模式，在阅读材料中较为典型，但本句过于简短且无从句，作为考试真题句式的代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇9次 · 真题 50 句

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇3次 · 真题 91 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映，显示

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 63 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题 41 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次·真题 21 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇2次·真题 19 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇2次·真题 16 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作, 教书

本篇2次·真题 16 句

performer B2

n. 表演者, 演员

本篇2次·真题 15 句

policymaker C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇2次·真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 112 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 77 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 69 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 60 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 49 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 44 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 42 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 42 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 33 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 24 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇1次·真题 18 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 17 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 15 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 14 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 14 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

external B2

adj. 外部的; 外面的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

forecast B2

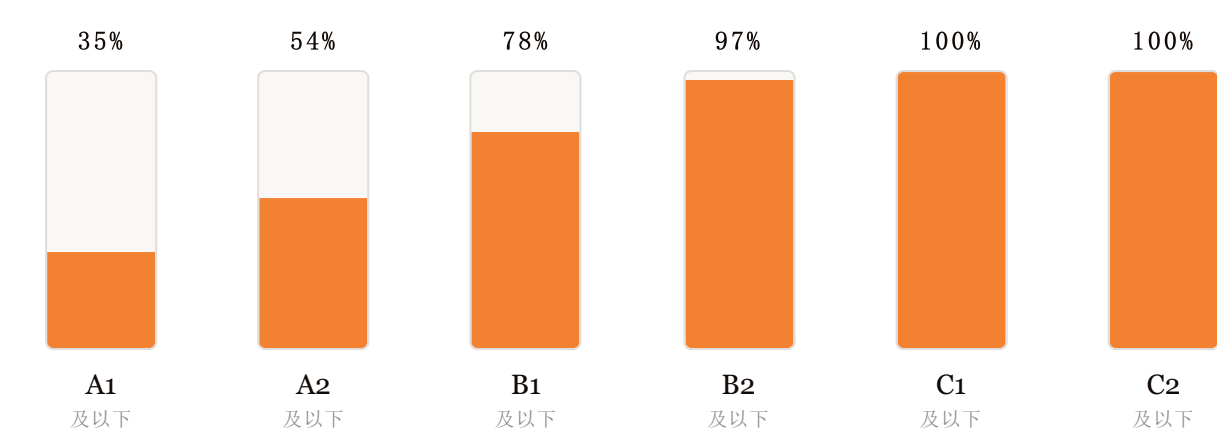
v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

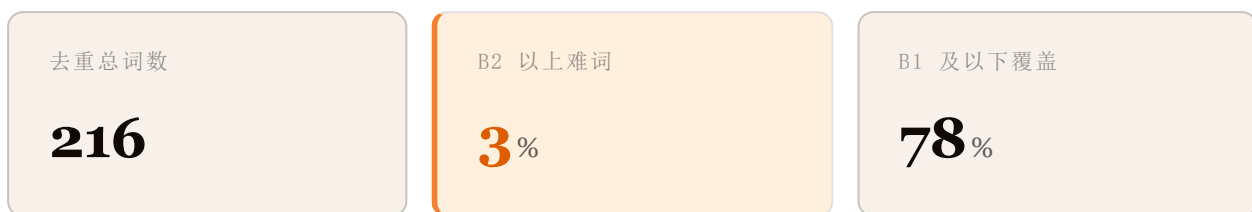
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 216 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 7 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 216 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2023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	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 →

2023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2023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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2023)

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 Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s. Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

自Airbnb等网站在2010年代兴起以来,新英格兰各地的社区一直在尝试监管短期租赁。如今,随着房价创历史新高、房源库存处于历史低位,这种监管变得愈发迫切,尤其是在那些担心开发商会大量收购房产并在短期租赁市场上转手牟取暴利的人群中。

P2 In New Hampshire, where the rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent, housing advocates fear unchecked short-term rentals will put further pressure on an already strained market. The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

在新罕布什尔州,租赁空置率已降至1%以下,住房倡导者担心不受管控的短期租赁将给本已紧张的市场带来进一步压力。州议会近期否决了一项法案,该法案本会禁止城镇制定限制短期租赁的立法。

P3 "We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said.

大Seacoast地区劳动力住房联盟执行董事Nick Taylor表示:"我们在租赁住房供应方面已处于危机水平。"他说,由于新罕布什尔州南部城镇没有足够的经济适用房,"雇主难以吸引员工,而工人也难以找到住处。"

P4 However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtors. "A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term," Castle said, "and so it's a cyclical effect."

然而,当地房地产经纪人协会首席执行官Ryan Castle指出,短期租赁也为游客提供了住宿。Castle说:"许多工人为旅游业提供服务,而旅游业正是靠那些短期入住的人来支撑的,因此这是一种循环效应。"

P5 Short-term rentals themselves are not the crux of the issue, said Keren Hom, an expert on affordable housing policy. "I think individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing. If it's their vacation home anyway, and it's just empty, why can't you make money off it?" Hom said. Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations. "I think the question is, shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel?" Hom said.

经济适用房政策专家Keren Hom表示,短期租赁本身并非问题的症结所在。Hom说:"我认为个人能够出租他们的第二套住房是一件好事。如果那本来就是他们的度假屋,而且只是空置着,为什么不能用它赚钱呢?"然而,当开发商试图创建大规模短期租赁设施——实际上就是酒店——以规避税收和监管时,问题就出现了。Hom说:"我认为问题在于,一个实际上在建酒店但伪装成非酒店的开发商,难道不应该像酒店那样被对待、征税和监管吗?"

P6 At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker of Massachusetts signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers. The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy. Boston took things even further, requiring renters to register with the city's Inspectional Services Department.

2018年底,马萨诸塞州州长Charlie Baker签署了一项法案以遏制那些潜在的投资买家。该法案要求每位租赁房东向州政府注册,强制要求他们购买保险,并在新的州税基础上为地方税开辟了可能性。波士顿更进一步,要求出租者向该市检查服务部门注册。

P7 Hom said similar registration requirements could benefit struggling cities and towns, but "if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more."

Hom表示,类似的注册要求可能有利于陷入困境的城镇,但"如果我们想改变住房市场,最主要的是我们必须建造更多房屋。"

题目与逐题解析

26. Which of the following is true of New England?

- [A] Its housing supply is at a very low level.
- [B] Its communities are in need of funding.
- [C] Its rental vacancy rate is going up slowly.
- [D] Its home prices are under strict control.

关于新英格兰,下列哪项是正确的?

- A) 其住房供应处于非常低的水平。
- B) 其社区需要资金支持。
- C) 其租赁空置率正在缓慢上升。
- D) 其房价受到严格控制。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Which of the following is true of New England 没有给出具体细节方向，只问 "哪个对"，须把四个选项当四道小细节题逐一回原文核对。

【拆句】 题干 Which of the following is true of New England? 是一个直接特殊疑问句，主干 Which is true, of New England 是后置介词短语限定话题范围。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

如今，由于房价创历史新高、库存处于历史低位，对此类监管的紧迫性进一步上升，尤其是那些担心开发商进场扫货、把大批房源翻新后投放短租市场牟利的人。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

historically low inventory ↔ **housing supply is at a very low level**

四个选项中只有 A 与 historically low inventory 一一对应，其余三项与原文要么相反要么无据。

B) 无中生有

in need of funding (缺资金) 与原文焦点 record-high home prices and historically low inventory 不在同一维度，原文从头到尾未谈社区资金问题。

C) 与原文相反

原文说 rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent (空置率下降)，选项却说 going up slowly (缓慢上升)，方向完全相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文 record-high home prices 表明房价创新高、无任何被控制的描述，选项 under strict control 凭空生成 "严格控制" 的状态。

27. The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to _____

- [A] curb short-term rental speculation.
- [B] ensure the supply of cheap housing.
- [C] punish illegal dealings in housing.
- [D] allow a free short-term rental market.

第2段中提到的法案旨在 _____

- A) 遏制短期租赁投机行为。 B) 确保廉价住房的供应。 C) 惩罚非法住房交易。
- D) 允许自由的短期租赁市场。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 was intended to 询问议案的具体意图，正确答案应是原文议案描述的客观转述。

【拆句】 题干为不完整陈述句 The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to _____. 主语 The bill, 定语 mentioned in Paragraph 2 是过去分词后置定语, 谓语 was intended to 接选项作补足。需要特别警惕的是: 原文第 2 段说 voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals, 这里既有 against (反对), 又有 illegal (禁止), 又有 restricting (限制) 三重否定/限制叠加, 理清议案本身的 intend 是关键。

【定位】 The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

州议会最近投票否决了一项原本会使各镇制定限制短租之法规变为违法的议案。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

curb short-term rental speculation 是 "遏制短租投机", 而议案本意是阻止地方限制短租, 方向恰好相反。考生若没看出 made it illegal+restricting 的双否定, 就会被 short-term rental 这个共有词带跑。

B) **张冠李戴**

议案本身只关于地方能否立法限制短租, 并没有提及保障廉租房供给。ensure the supply of cheap housing 是 Taylor 在第 3 段的诉求, 与本议案目的张冠李戴。

C) **无中生有**

议案涉及的是各镇能否制定限制法规, 与 punish illegal dealings in housing 所说的 "惩治非法房产交易" 完全无关, 原文也没有 illegal dealings 的概念。

D) **✓ 正确**

made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals ↔

allow a free short-term rental market

议案的意图是禁止地方限制短租, 等价于保留短租市场的自由, 正与 D 项 allow a free short-term rental market 等值。

28. Compared with Castle, Taylor is more likely to support_____

- [A] further investment in local tourism.
- [B] an increase in affordable housing.
- [C] strict management of real estate agents.
- [D] a favorable policy for short-term workers.

与Castle相比,Taylor更可能支持_____

- A) 进一步投资当地旅游业。 B) 增加经济适用房。 C) 对房地产经纪人进行严格管理。
- D) 对短期工作者实施优惠政策。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 is more likely to support 是基于人物立场的一步外推, 要从 Taylor 的发言推他更可能支持的政策方向。

【拆句】 题干 Compared with Castle, Taylor is more likely to support_____ 是不完整陈述句。Compared with Castle 是分词短语作状语，逻辑主语是 Taylor；主干 Taylor is more likely to support...。关键短语 more likely to 表外推语气——答案是 Taylor 立场的一步合理延伸，而非原文原话。

【定位】 "We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said.
"我们的租赁房屋供给已到危机水平，"大海岸地区劳动力住房联盟执行主任 Nick Taylor 说。在新罕布布什尔南部各镇缺乏足够可负担房屋的情况下，"雇主很难吸引到员工，工人也很难找到住处，" Taylor 说。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

further investment in local tourism 完全是 Castle 的角度（旅游业-工人-短租循环），不是 Taylor 的诉求。Taylor 关心的是住房供给。

B) **✓ 正确**

Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns ↔

an increase in affordable housing

四项里只有 B 抓住 Taylor 反复点名的 affordable housing 焦点；其余三项要么属于 Castle（旅游）要么偏题（房地产代理/短期工人）。

C) **无中生有**

Taylor 没有提及房地产中介；管理 real estate agents 这一诉求原文无任何依据。原文里的 realtors 出现在 Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtors，是 Castle 的身份描述，并非 Taylor 主张要管的对象。

D) **偷换概念**

Taylor 关心的是 employees / workers 找不到住处，而非 a favorable policy for short-term workers（针对短期工人的政策）。原文 those people coming in short term 出自 Castle 之口，描述旅游产业的短期客群，与 Taylor 关切的本地工人立场不同。

29. What does Hom emphasize in Paragraph 5?

- [A] The urgency to upgrade short-term rental facilities.
- [B] The efficient operation of the local housing market.
- [C] The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes.
- [D] The proper procedures for renting out spare houses.

Hom 在第5段中强调了什么？

- A) 升级短期租赁设施的紧迫性。 B) 当地住房市场的高效运作。 C) 阻止开发商逃税的必要性。
- D) 出租闲置房屋的正当程序。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 What does Hom emphasize in Paragraph 5 是对第 5 段 Hom 发言重心的客观核对，重心句即考点句。

【拆句】 题干 What does Hom emphasize in Paragraph 5? 是一个一般疑问句结构，What 作 emphasize 的宾语前置，主语 Hom，谓语 emphasize，状语 in Paragraph 5。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations. "I think the question is, shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel?" Hom said.

然而，当开发商企图建造大规模短租设施（实质上的酒店）以绕开税收和监管时，问题就出现了。"我想问题是：开发商实际上在建酒店，却把它伪装成非酒店，他难道不该像酒店那样被对待、被征税、被监管吗？" Hom 说。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Hom 没有谈及短租设施的硬件升级问题，upgrade short-term rental facilities 是凭空捏造的诉求。原文出现的 short-term rental facilities 字样只是被她用来批评 "开发商伪装酒店"，不是要升级它。

B) 无中生有

Hom 在第 5 段强调的是堵漏（监管和征税），不是市场的高效运转。efficient operation of the local housing market 是宏观、空泛的概念，原文无对应。

C) ✓ 正确

developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations

↔ The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes

shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel

↔ stop developers from evading taxes

Hom 全段的真正强调由 however 引出、由反问句收尾，焦点是 "阻止开发商以伪装方式避税"，C 项与之精准吻合。

D) 以偏概全

proper procedures for renting out spare houses 把 Hom 的强调降级为 "个人闲置房出租的程序"。原文中她确实说过 individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing，但这是让步的铺垫，而非 emphasize 的对象。

30. Hom holds that imposing registration requirements is_____

- [A] an irrational decision.
- [B] an unfeasible proposal.
- [C] an unnecessary measure.
- [D] an inadequate solution.

Hom认为实施登记要求是_____

- A) 一项不合理的决定。 B) 一项不可行的提议。 C) 一项不必要的措施。
- D) 一项不充分的解决方案。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 Hom holds that 配合让步结构 could benefit ... but if we want to make a change ... we have to build a lot more, 正确答案是从 "but" 转折推出的态度判断。

【拆句】 题干 Hom holds that imposing registration requirements is_____ 是不完整陈述句。主语 Hom, 谓语 holds that 接宾语从句; 从句主语 imposing registration requirements 是动名词短语作主语, 谓语 is 后接选项形容词短语作表语。要点是动名词 imposing 把第 6 段那种 "强制登记" 的政策名词化, 问 Hom 对它的总体评价。

【定位】 Hom said similar registration requirements could benefit struggling cities and towns, but "if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more."

Hom 表示, 类似的登记要求或许能让陷入困境的城镇受益, 但 "如果我们真想改变住房市场, 最关键的一件事是我们必须多建房。"

【选项】 A) 过度推断

an irrational decision 意为 "不理智的决定", 否定彻底。但 Hom 明明承认登记 could benefit struggling cities and towns, 并未否定其合理性, 仅认为它不够。

B) 偷换概念

an unfeasible proposal (不可行的提议) 涉及 "能否实施" 的维度, Hom 全文没讨论登记是否可行, 而是讨论它够不够。原文 P6 提到马萨诸塞已实施类似政策, 反而证明可行。

C) 与原文相反

an unnecessary measure 等于完全否定登记的必要性, 但原文 could benefit struggling cities and towns 明确承认它有用, 本身就证明它并非 unnecessary。

D) ✓ 正确

could benefit struggling cities and towns, but "if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more"

↔ **an inadequate solution**

Hom 既不否认登记的部分价值, 又点明真正的解药是多建房; D 项 an inadequate solution 完整保留这两层语义——它仍是 solution (承认有用), 但是 inadequate (不充分)。

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。

Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s.

第1段，第1句

"主句 + since 引导的时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成进行时与一般过去时的搭配也是常见的时态组合，用于表达从过去某时开始持续到现在的动作。这一结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

第1段，第2句

本句成分丰富且具备典型训练价值:主句的 there be 结构需要识别真正主语;多处状语 "Now"、"with..."、"particularly among..." 考查状语类型判断;定语从句中 "who" 既是引导词又是主语;宾语从句中并列谓语、宾语、目的状语的划分均有练习价值。特别是嵌套从句中成分的归属判断,对训练学生识别复杂结构中各成分的能力很有帮助。

In New Hampshire, where the rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent, housing advocates fear unchecked short-term rentals will put further pressure on an already strained market.

第2段，第1句

句子结构高度典型,包含新闻或学术写作中常见的地点状语前置、非限制性定语从句补充背景、宾语从句表达观点或担忧的组合模式,是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式,学习后可迁移应用于大量类似句子。

The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

第2段，第2句

句子涵盖了主谓宾、定语从句、宾语补足语、形式宾语、不定式复合结构、分词作定语等多种成分和结构,成分种类较为丰富。特别是 "make it illegal for sb to do" 这个结构是常考易错点,形式宾语 "it" 的识别和真正宾语的定位需要一定分析能力。定语从句中 "that" 既是引导词又充当主语,也是值得练习的典型用法。作为划分成分的练习句,训练价值较高。

Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said.

第3段，第2句

引述结构带宾语从句、从句内并列、介词短语作状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，结构清晰且可迁移性强，掌握后能应对大量类似长句

However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtors.

第4段，第1句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见；句末插入语用于标注信息来源也是学术或新闻语体的典型手法；但本句无从句嵌套，代表性中等

"A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term," Castle said, "and so it's a cyclical effect."

第4段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练点：宾语从句的识别、并列结构中双主语双谓语的划分、被动语态中 "by" 短语作状语、现在分词作后置定语修饰名词、主系表结构。学生可以通过本句练习引述结构、并列句成分划分、被动句成分识别等多项技能，训练价值较高。

"I think individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing. If it's their vacation home anyway, and it's just empty, why can't you make money off it?" Hom said.

第5段，第2句

该句体现了多个四六级和考研常考句式：宾语从句(think 后省略 that)、条件状语从句(If 引导)、动名词短语作主语、疑问句中的情态动词倒装、直接引语结构。这些都是考试中频繁出现的句式组合。尤其 If...why can't... 的反问句式在议论文中很常见。结构有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子。

Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations.

第5段，第3句

主从复合句加时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，从句内不定式作宾语、同位语解释说明、目的状语修饰也都是典型结构，学习后可大量迁移到其他学术或新闻类文本。

The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy.

第6段，第2句

并列谓语结构和宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。'require + 宾语 + to do' 和 'mandate + (that)从句' 也是常考的及物动词用法。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Its communities are in need of funding.

第26题，B

"be + in need of" 结构在真题中较常见，作为主系表句型的典型用法有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简短、缺少修饰成分，迁移价值有限

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

rental B1

n. 租金

本篇14次 · 真题 15 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇12次 · 真题 41 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇4次 · 真题 65 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇4次 · 真题 54 句

developer B1

n. 开发者

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的, 违法的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇2次·真题12句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇2次·真题10句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇2次·真题9句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题91句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题88句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题87句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题80句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题65句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题59句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题55句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题45句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题42句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题42句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题39句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题38句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 35 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 30 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 28 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 24 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 22 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 21 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇1次·真题 19 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 18 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 16 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

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

estate B2

n. 地产

本篇1次·真题 14 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 13 句

curb B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 11 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 10 句

inadequate

B2

adj. 不充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

vote

B1

n. 投票

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

restrict

B2

v. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mandate

C1

n. 授权

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unnecessary

B1

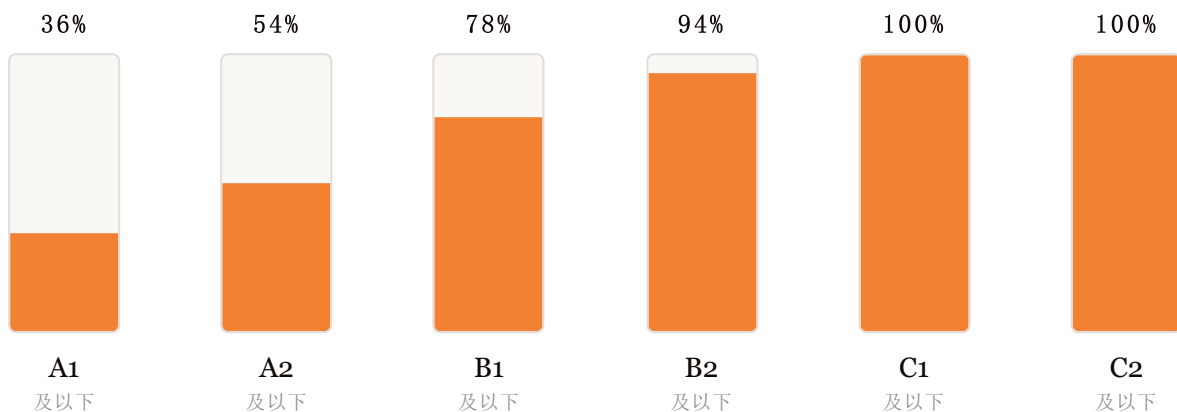
adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 210 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **210** 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 6%。



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 210 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

210

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

考研英语一 · 2023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	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 →

2023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2023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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2023)

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 If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones, the biggest book retailer in the UK, in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book *The Bench*, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same may be true of *The President's Daughter*, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

如果你前往英国最大的图书零售商Waterstones最近的分店，想要寻找苏塞克斯公爵夫人的新儿童读物《长椅》，你可能得准备好四处找找；Bill Clinton和James Patterson合著的新惊悚小说《总统的女儿》也可能会遇到同样的情况。这两本书都将于下周由Penguin Random House(PRH)出版,而该公司目前正与Waterstones陷入僵局。

P2 The problem began late last year, when PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". The trade magazine *The Bookseller* reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

问题始于去年年底,当时PRH证实已对Waterstones实行了“非常高额度”的信用额度限制。行业杂志《书商》报道称,Waterstones的分店经理被告知要将PRH的书籍从桌面、陈列空间和橱窗等显眼位置撤下,并“悄悄地将它们退回到相应的分类区”。

P3 PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: "Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade. We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to

buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018."

PRH拒绝就此事发表评论,但Waterstones的发言人告诉我:"Waterstones目前正在PRH缩减的信用条款下运营,PRH是英国唯一一家对我们的交易能力施加任何限制的出版商。我们并没有抵制PRH的图书,但我们正在竭尽全力确保尽管总体库存水平较低,顾客仍能获得良好的供应。我们希望随着门店重新开业,一切将恢复正常,我们将被允许适当采购。当然,我们的门店异常繁忙。我们五月每月之书的销量超过了2018年以来的任何一个月。"

P4 In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers. Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

与此同时,PRH的作者成了输家。知名PRH作者可能会受到一些影响,但那些中游作者——他们通常依赖Waterstones员工对推广知名度较低作家作品的热情——将会祈祷这场争端尽快结束。

P5 It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster—the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.

这发生在作者们已经在担忧PRH与另一家大型出版商Simon & Schuster拟议合并的后果之际——英国独立出版商数量的减少可能导致竞价战减少、预付款降低,以及出版内容更加趋同。

P6 "This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power," says literary agent Andrew Lownie. "The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers."

文学经纪人Andrew Lownie说:"这都是权力集中这一更广泛变化的一部分。出版业谈论作者和员工的多样性,但它也需要传递智识内容、选择和不同声音的多种方式。毕竟,近年来许多最有趣的书籍都来自小型出版商。"

P7 We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

我们将看到这种多元性是否会成为出版商当前需要足够强大以应对所有挑战者的牺牲品。

题目与逐题解析

31. The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present _____

- [A] an ongoing conflict.
- [B] an intellectual concept.
- [C] a prevailing sentiment.
- [D] a literary phenomenon.

作者在第一段提到两本书是为了呈现 _____

- A) 一种持续的冲突。 B) 一个知识概念。 C) 一种普遍的情绪。 D) 一种文学现象。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present, 主句结构"作者举例 + to present + 名词"——是典型的"举例服务于何种主张"句式。

【拆句】 主干 The author mentions two books, in Paragraph 1 作地点状语; to present 是目的状语, 后接选项里的名词短语。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱, 只需看清"to present"问的是"提及的目的"。

【定位】 Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

这两本书都将由企鹅兰登 (PRH) 在下周出版, 而该公司目前正与 Waterstones 处于僵持状态。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones ↔ an ongoing conflict

举两本书是"现象", 紧随其后的 stand-off 句把现象升格为论点——这个论点的语义中心是"两家正陷在持续的对抗里", 与 an ongoing conflict 完全等值。

B) 无中生有

an intellectual concept 指"思想/学术概念"——第 1 段从书名到段尾全是商业/销售层面的现象, 毫无任何"理念/学说"的元素。

C) 偷换概念

a prevailing sentiment 指"流行的情绪/情感"——原文谈的是两家公司之间的商业僵持, 不是公众情绪; sentiment 把"对峙"偷换成了"普遍情感"。

D) 过度推断

a literary phenomenon 把两本书拔高为"一种文学现象"——原文只是用两本具体新书作为商业争端的载体, 并未讨论文学层面的任何潮流或趋势。

32. Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections?

- [A] To make them easily noticeable.
- [B] To comply with PRH's requirement.
- [C] To respond to PRH's business move.
- [D] To arrange them in a systematic way.

为什么 Waterstones 书店将 PRH 的书撤回到其相应的区域?

- A) 使它们容易被注意到。 B) 遵守 PRH 的要求。 C) 回应 PRH 的商业举措。
- D) 以系统化的方式排列它们。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections? 问的是一个原文已发生的具体动作的原因——客观可查、非主观推理。

【拆句】 一般过去时疑问句, 主语 Waterstones shops, 谓语 retire, 宾语 PRH books, to + 地点。无嵌套从句、无陷阱。

【定位】 The problem began late last year, when PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". The trade magazine The Bookseller reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

事情始于去年年底，当时 PRH 确认对 Waterstones 设置了“非常高水平”的信用额度。行业杂志《书商》报道说，Waterstones 各分店经理被告知把 PRH 的书从桌台、展位、橱窗等显眼位置撤下，“悄悄地把它们放回各自相应的图书分区”。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

To make them easily noticeable 说撤书是为“让它们更容易被注意”——但原文明白说是把书从 prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows 撤下，恰恰是“让它们不再显眼”，与选项语义相反。

B) 张冠李戴

To comply with PRH's requirement 说撤书是“遵从 PRH 的要求”——但原文中要求撤书的是 Waterstones branch managers were being told，下令方是 Waterstones 自己（管理层），不是 PRH；PRH 只是设了“信用额度”，从未要求 Waterstones 撤书。

C) ✓ 正确

PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones ↔

To respond to PRH's business move

预判要求选项把“PRH 商业动作 → Waterstones 回应”完整体现；C 项同时具备 business move（指 PRH 设限额）和 respond（指 Waterstones 撤书）两个核心要素，与预判——对应。

D) 偷换概念

To arrange them in a systematic way 把撤书包装成“按系统化方式排列”——这是把一个商业反制动作美化成“普通整理工作”；原文用 quietly retiring（悄悄下架）和“显眼位置撤下”等措辞，明确是商业立场，不是日常整理。

33. What message does the spokesperson for Waterstones seem to convey?

- [A] Their customers remain loyal.
- [B] The credit limit will be removed.
- [C] Their stock is underestimated.
- [D] The book market is rather slack.

Waterstones的发言人似乎传达了什么信息？

- A) 他们的顾客保持忠诚。 B) 信用额度将被取消。 C) 他们的库存被低估了。
- D) 图书市场相当疲软。

【答案】 A （推断题）

【判型】 What message does the spokesperson for Waterstones seem to convey? 含 seem to convey，是典型的“话里的言外之意”——属于推断题。

【拆句】 What 引导特殊疑问句，message 作宾语前置；定语从句 the spokesperson for Waterstones seem to convey 修饰 message。基础句式，不构成阅读障碍。

【定位】 We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018.

我们没有抵制 PRH 的书，而是在尽全力确保即便整体库存下降、顾客的购书可得性仍然良好。我们希望随着各店重新开门，一切恢复正常，能够正常进货。可以肯定的是，我们的店里异常繁忙——5 月当月之书的销量超过了自 2018 年以来的任何一个月。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018

↔ **Their customers remain loyal**

发言人不直接谈顾客，而通过销量来谈顾客——把销量"超过 2018 年以来任何一月"换算成消费者评价，结论只能是"顾客没走、还很忠实"，与预判一致。

B) 过度推断

The credit limit will be removed 把发言人对"恢复正常"的希望直接说成"信用额度将被取消"——原文只说 hopeful...that normality will return 是希望，未来事件不确定；hopeful 远不等于 will be removed。

C) 与原文相反

Their stock is underestimated 说"他们的库存被低估"——但原文明确承认 the lower overall levels of stock，是"整体库存确实变低"，与"被低估"语义完全相反；underestimated 还把"客观少"歪曲成"被主观看轻"。

D) 与原文相反

The book market is rather slack 说"图书市场相当萧条"——原文恰恰强调店里 exceptionally busy、销量 surpassed any month since 2018，是市场红火的证据；D 项把"红火"反成"萧条"。

34. What can be one consequence of the current dispute?

- [A] Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.
- [B] Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism.
- [C] Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name authors' books.
- [D] Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue.

当前争端可能带来的后果是什么？

- A) PRH 中等知名度作家的书籍销量大幅下降。 B) 不太知名的 PRH 作家成为批评的对象。
c) Waterstones 的员工对推广知名作家的书籍犹豫不决。 d) Waterstones 的分店收入严重减少。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can be one consequence of the current dispute? 问的是文中明示的一种后果——文章既然把这场争端铺开了讲，必然会客观点出某些受损方，属于细节题。

【拆句】 情态动词 can 表示"可能存在的一种"——暗示原文给的不止一个后果，问其中之一。主干结构简单。

【定位】 Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

PRH 的大牌作者可能会受一点损失，但真正难熬的是那些中层作者——他们平时就靠 Waterstones 店员对推介小众作家书籍的热情，他们会盼着这场争端尽快结束。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books ↔

Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably

预判中的"中层作者销量下滑"在 A 项里完整呈现：主体 (mid-list PRH writers) = 中层作者；后果 (sales fall off considerably) = 销量明显下滑——两者——对应。

B) 无中生有

Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism 说不知名作者"成了被批评的对象"——原文从未提及任何对作者的批评；他们只是失去推介机会，不是被批评。

C) 张冠李戴

Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name authors' books 把推介对象错配为"大牌作者"——原文 promoting books by lesser-known writers 写得很清楚：店员推介的是知名度不高的作家的书，不是大牌。

D) 无中生有

Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue 说 Waterstones 分店"营收严重下降"——但原文 our shops are exceptionally busy 还在强调店内极忙，全文也从未提 Waterstones 营收下降；选项把受损主体从作者偷偷换成了书店。

35. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie's view?

- [A] Small publishers ought to stick together.
- [B] Big publishers will lose their dominance.
- [C] The publishing industry is having a hard time.
- [D] The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.

以下哪项陈述最能代表Lownie的观点？

- A) 小型出版商应该团结一致。 B) 大型出版商将失去其主导地位。 C) 出版业正经历艰难时期。
- D) 出版商的合并是一个令人担忧的趋势。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 Which of the following statements best represents Lownie's view? 用 best represents ——需要在四个改写句中挑"最贴合"Lownie 整段话主旨的一项，属于一步推断。

【拆句】 Which of the following statements 主语前置, best represents 谓语, 宾语 Lownie's view. 结构清晰, 注意 best 提示"四个里最贴合", 不是"绝对正确"。

【定位】 "This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power," says literary agent Andrew Lownie. "The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers."

"这一切都是权力集中这一更大趋势的一部分,"文学经纪人 Andrew Lownie 说。"出版业谈作者与员工的多样性,但它同样需要传递思想交流、选择与不同声音的多种渠道。毕竟,近年最有意思的许多书都来自小出版社。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Small publishers ought to stick together 说"小出版社应该团结起来"——原文 Lownie 只是举小出版社作为"有趣书的来源"佐证多元价值,并未呼吁小出版社团结或联合。

B) 与原文相反

Big publishers will lose their dominance 说"大出版商将失去其主导地位"——但 Lownie 的核心担忧恰恰是大出版商通过合并"权力越来越集中",地位会更强而非削弱;选项与他的判断方向相反。

C) 以偏概全

The publishing industry is having a hard time 把 Lownie 的具体担忧(合并/集中化)泛化为"整个出版业正经历艰难时期"——他没有说出版业整体困境,只针对集中化趋势和多元渠道的萎缩。

D) ✓ 正确

This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power ↔

The merger of publishers is a worrying trend

After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers

↔ **The merger of publishers is a worrying trend**

首句"权力集中"定性 + 中段"需要多元" + 尾句"小出版社实绩"——共同指向"合并这一趋势令人担忧",正与 D 项语义完全对齐。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones, the biggest book retailer in the UK, in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book The Bench, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same may be true of The President's Daughter, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson.

第1段，第1句

全句在主干识别、时态语态、成分划分和结构典型性方面均有一定难度和训练价值，嵌套复杂度适中，适合作为基础较弱学习者的进阶练习材料。情态动词叠加和被动结构的识别、条件从句与并列主句的切分、同位语与状语的辨析，都是考试中的高频考点，优先练习此句可显著提升长难句分析能力。

Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

第1段，第2句

被动语态加同位语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其在新闻报道和学术文本中。一般现在时表将来的用法也是常考点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可将被动句分析、同位语识别及时态灵活运用方法迁移到大量类似句子中，典型性较高。

The trade magazine The Bookseller reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

第2段，第2句

覆盖主谓宾基本结构、宾语从句、并列谓语、主语补足语、方式状语、地点状语、同位语等多种成分，且从句内被动结构的补足语识别是典型易错点，训练价值较高。

PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: "Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade. We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock. We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018."

第3段，第1句

这种“主句+引导词+从句”以及“形容词+从句”的结构在商务英语和新闻报道中极具代表性，学习价值高。

Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语等多种成分，且包含情态动词结构、短语动词、强调句中的形式主语和表语、非限制性定语从句中关系代词作主语等多个易错点，非常适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster—the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.

第5段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰时间名词 + 破折号引出同位语展开细节 + 宾语从句限定范围，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长难句，迁移价值极高。

The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices.

第6段，第2句

本句是典型的并列复合句，通过 "but" 连接两个主句形成转折关系，这种句式在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见。掌握这种并列转折结构的识别和理解，有助于应对大量类似句子。但由于结构相对简单（没有从句嵌套），代表性略低于那些包含多层从句的复杂句式。

After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers.

第6段，第3句

简单句配现在完成时是常见句式，主语带后置定语和介词短语修饰也较典型，在阅读理解中经常出现。但因为是简单句，没有从句等更高频的复杂结构，典型性中等偏上。

We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

第7段，第1句

主句 + whether 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构，宾语从句内部的主系表加后置定语也是典型的学术语言句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类句子的理解。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

publisher

B2

n. 出版商

本篇8次 · 真题 24 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇7次 · 真题 209 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇3次·真题21句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇3次·真题13句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇3次·真题11句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次·真题79句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题52句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇2次·真题47句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次·真题42句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题41句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题38句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题33句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇2次·真题25句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇2次·真题22句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇2次·真题22句

publishing B2

n. 出版业

本篇2次·真题16句

literary B2

adj. 文学的

本篇2次·真题15句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇2次·真题15句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇2次·真题14句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇2次·真题13句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题12句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇2次·真题12句

merger C1

n. (公司、组织的) 合并, 兼并

本篇2次·真题9句

section B1

n. 部分

本篇2次·真题8句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题91句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题90句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题89句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题89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

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题56句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题40句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题33句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

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

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 29 句

target B1

n. 目标; 靶子

本篇1次·真题 29 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 27 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 24 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 20 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 19 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 19 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇1次·真题 13 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 13 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次·真题 9 句

availability B2

n. 可获得性

本篇1次·真题 8 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

systematic C1

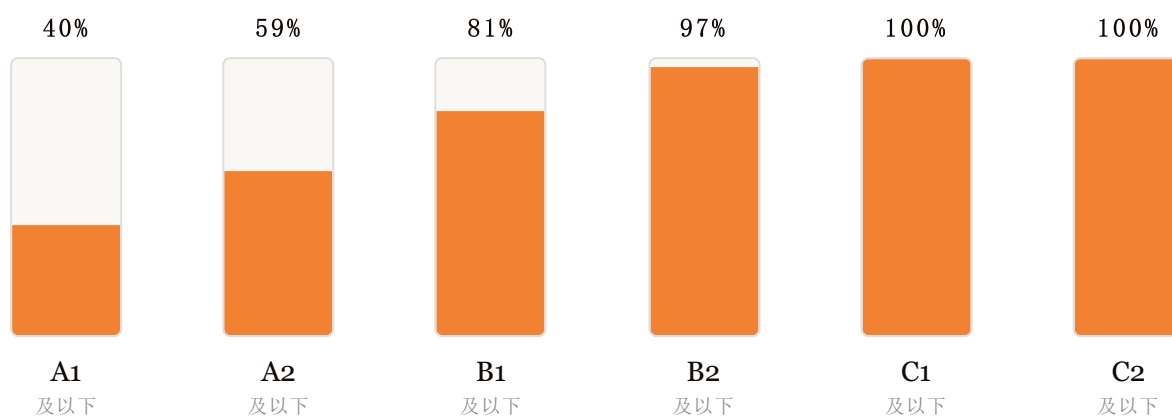
adj. 系统的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 227 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **227** 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 7 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 227 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

227

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 · 2023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）	本题
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 →

2023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2023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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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(2023)

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 Scientific papers are the recordkeepers of progress in research. Each year researchers publish millions of papers in more than 30,000 journals. The scientific community measures the quality of those papers in a number of ways, including the perceived quality of the journal (as reflected by the title's impact factor) and the number of citations a specific paper accumulates. The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers.

科学论文是研究进展的记录者。每年研究人员在超过30,000种期刊上发表数百万篇论文。科学界通过多种方式衡量这些论文的质量,包括期刊的感知质量(通过刊物的影响因子反映)以及特定论文累积的引用次数。科学家的职业生涯和其所在机构的声誉取决于他们发表论文的数量和声望,但更重要的是这些论文所吸引的引用次数。

P2 Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns, including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications. Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles.

引用卡特尔——期刊、作者和机构合谋夸大引用数字——已经存在很长时间了。2016年,研究人员开发了一种算法来识别可疑的引用模式,包括不成比例地相互引用的作者群体,以及频繁相互引用以提高其出版物影响因子的期刊群体。最近,这种掠夺性行为出现了另一种表现形式:所谓的支持服务咨询机构为个别作者和期刊提供语言和其他编辑支持,有时会建议投稿者在其文章中添加若干引用。

P3 The advent of electronic publishing and authors' need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals. The birth of predatory journals wasn't far behind. These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations. The peculiar part is that the journal that the editor is supposedly working for is not profiting at all—it is just providing citations to other journals. Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published.

电子出版的出现以及作者寻找论文发表渠道的需求催生了成千上万种新期刊。掠夺性期刊的诞生紧随其后。这些期刊可以充当摇钱树,一期中的每一篇文章都可能引用某篇特定论文或一系列论文。在某些情况下,文章内容与引用之间完全没有关系。奇特的是,编辑理应为之工作的期刊本身根本没有获利——它只是在为其他期刊提供引用。这种做法可以使一篇文章在发表当年就累积超过150次引用。

P4 How insidious is this type of citation manipulation? In one example, an individual—acting as author, editor, and consultant—was able to use at least 15 journals as citation providers to articles published by five scientists at three universities. The problem is rampant in Scopus, a citation database, which includes a high number of the new "international" journals. In fact, a listing in Scopus seems to be a criterion to be targeted in this type of citation manipulation.

这种引用操纵有多阴险?在一个例子中,一个人——同时充当作者、编辑和咨询顾问——能够利用至少15种期刊作为引用提供者,为三所大学五位科学家发表的文章提供引用。这个问题在Scopus这一引文数据库中非常猖獗,该数据库包含大量新的"国际"期刊。事实上,被Scopus收录似乎成为被这类引用操纵瞄准的一个标准。

P5 Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year. And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

Scopus本身拥有检测这种不当行为所需的全部数据。危险信号包括一篇文章在第一年内获得大量引用。对于希望远离引用卡特尔活动的作者:当编辑、审稿人或支持服务机构要求你添加不恰当的参考文献时,不要照做,并向期刊报告这一请求。

题目与逐题解析

36. According to Paragraph 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by_____

- [A] how many citations their works contain.
- [B] how many times their papers are cited.
- [C] the prestige of the people they work with.
- [D] the status they have in scientific circles.

根据第一段,科学家的职业生涯可能由_____决定

- A) 他们的著作包含多少条引用 B) 他们的论文被引用多少次 C) 与他们合作的人的声望
- D) 他们在科学界的地位

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by 是 '根据某段'+ 待补全陈述句, 问段内的具体事实归因, 没有 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 题干 the careers of scientists can be determined by_____ 是一个待补全的被动结构，主语 careers of scientists、谓语 can be determined by, by 后面缺宾语就是要选的内容；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers.

科学家的职业生涯和其所在机构的声誉，取决于他们所发表论文的数量和声望，但更取决于这些论文所吸引到的引用。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

选项 how many citations their works contain 说的是 '论文里包含多少处引用' (即作者引了多少别人)，而原文强调 citations attracted by these papers 是 '被多少人引用'，方向正好相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

the citations attracted by these papers ↔ **how many times their papers are cited**

选项 how many times their papers are cited 与预判 '论文被引用了多少次' 字面与语义一一对应，且对应的是定位句被 'but even more so' 强调的那一项，是正确答案。

C) **偷换概念**

选项 the prestige of the people they work with 说 '一起共事者的声望'，但原文 the number and prestige of the papers they produce 中的 prestige 修饰的是 papers (论文)，而非合作者。

D) **无中生有**

选项 the status they have in scientific circles 谈 '其在学界的个人地位'，原文从未把 status/standing 作为决定要素列出，且 reputation of their institutions 谈的是机构声誉而非个人地位。

37. The support service consultancies tend to_____

- [A] recommend journals to their clients.
- [B] list citation patterns for their clients.
- [C] ask authors to include extra citations.
- [D] advise contributors to cite each other.

支持服务咨询机构往往会_____

A) 向客户推荐期刊 B) 为客户列出引用模式 C) 要求作者加入额外的引用 D) 建议投稿人相互引用

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The support service consultancies tend to_____ 锁定特定对象问其常做的事，是典型 'A 通常做 B' 型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 The support service consultancies tend to_____ 主语是 The support service consultancies，谓语是 tend to + 动词原形，所选 A/B/C/D 都是动词原形短语，直接补在 to 后面即可；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles. 最近, 这种掠夺性行为又出现了一种新形式——所谓的 'support service 咨询机构', 它们为个人作者和期刊提供语言及其他编辑支持, 有时会建议投稿人为自己的文章添加若干引用。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 recommend journals to their clients 说 '向客户推荐期刊', 但定位句只说 advise contributors to add citations, 没提推荐期刊一事。

B) 张冠李戴

选项 list citation patterns for their clients 说 '为客户列出引用模式', 可定位句的动词是 advise to add, 不是 list; citation patterns 也只在前文 suspicious citation patterns 由 2016 年算法识别出现, 与 support service consultancies 无关。

C) ✓ 正确

advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles ↔

ask authors to include extra citations

选项 ask authors to include extra citations 与预判 '让作者加引用' 字面与语义完全对应, 是正确答案。

D) 偷换概念

选项 advise contributors to cite each other 把动作扭曲成 '让投稿人之间互相引用', 可定位句只说 add citations to their articles, 并未规定要互引; 互引描述的是 groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another, 属另一主体。

38. The function of the "milk cow" journals is to _____

- [A] boost citation counts for certain authors.
- [B] help scholars publish articles at low cost.
- [C] instruct first-time contributors in citation.
- [D] increase the readership of new journals.

奶牛期刊的作用是 _____

- A) 提高某些作者的引用次数 B) 帮助学者以低成本发表文章 C) 指导首次投稿人进行引用
D) 增加新期刊的读者数量

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The function of the "milk cow" journals is to _____ 锁定文中一个具体对象问其功能, 答案应能逐字回溯到原文一句话。

【拆句】 题干 The function of the "milk cow" journals is to _____ 主干为 The function ... is to + 动词原形, 是典型的功能定义句式; 选项均以动词原形开头, 直接补在 to 后面; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations.

这些期刊可以充当 '奶牛': 一期里每一篇文章都可能引用某一特定的论文或一组论文。在某些情形下, 文章的内容与所添加的引用之间毫无关系。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers ↔

boost citation counts for certain authors

Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published

↔ **boost citation counts for certain authors**

选项 boost citation counts for certain authors 既对应 'cite a specific paper' 的机制, 又对应 'accrue more than 150 citations' 的后果, 是唯一同时覆盖原文机制 + 结果的选项。

B) 无中生有

选项 help scholars publish articles at low cost 说 '帮学者低成本发表文章', 原文 P3 从头到尾没提 cost/fee/charge 等任何成本词, 纯属增项。

C) 无中生有

选项 instruct first-time contributors in citation 说 '指导首次投稿人如何引用', 原文 P3 完全没出现 first-time / instruct / teach 等动词, 与 milk cow 期刊的 '互引刷量' 功能毫无关系。

D) 偷换概念

选项 increase the readership of new journals 说 '扩大新期刊读者群', 原文重点在 'citations' (引用次数) 而非 'readership' (读者群), 且 the journal that the editor is supposedly working for is not profiting at all 直接否认其期刊本身受益。

39. What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraphs?

- [A] It fosters competition among citation providers.
- [B] It has the capability to identify suspicious citations.
- [C] It hinders the growth of "international" journals.
- [D] It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

从最后两段可以了解到Scopus的什么信息?

- A) 它促进了引用提供者之间的竞争
- B) 它有能力识别可疑引用
- C) 它阻碍了国际期刊的发展
- D) 它是为防止引用操纵而建立的

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraphs? 用 learned 而非 inferred/implied, 问的是 '段内交代了关于 X 的什么事实', 仍是细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraphs? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, about Scopus 是话题、from the last two paragraphs 是范围状语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice.

Scopus 自己就拥有检测这一不端行为所需的全部数据。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项 It fosters competition among citation providers 说 'Scopus 促进引用提供者间的竞争', 原文 P4P5 全无 foster、competition、competitors 等词, 且 Scopus 在文中是被 '攻陷' 的角色, 谈不上 'foster competition'。

B) **✓ 正确**

Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice ↔

It has the capability to identify suspicious citations

Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year ↔

It has the capability to identify suspicious citations

选项 It has the capability to identify suspicious citations 把 '有数据可检测不端' 客观还原为 '有能力识别可疑引用', 与预判一致, 是正确答案。

C) **与原文相反**

选项 It hinders the growth of "international" journals 说 'Scopus 阻碍国际期刊成长', 原文 The problem is rampant in Scopus 恰恰相反——这些 'international' 期刊被收入 Scopus 后引用操纵更严重, Scopus 在客观上是其温床而非阻碍。

D) **过度推断**

选项 It is established to prevent citation manipulation 说 'Scopus 被建立来防止引用操纵', 但原文只说它 has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice, 谈的是 '具备能力', 不是 '设立宗旨'; 而且 P4 表明它实际上是引用操纵的高发地, 与 'established to prevent' 的语义相悖。

40. What should an author do to deal with citation manipulators?

[A] Take legal action.

[B] Demand an apology.

[C] Seek professional advice.

[D] Reveal their misconduct.

作者应该如何应对引用操纵者?

A) 采取法律行动 B) 要求道歉 C) 寻求专业建议 D) 揭露他们的不当行为

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What should an author do to deal with citation manipulators? 直接问 '应该做什么', 答案需逐字回溯到原文一句应对建议。

【拆句】 题干 What should an author do to deal with citation manipulators? 主干是 What should an author do, to deal with citation manipulators 是目的状语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

对于希望远离引用卡特尔活动的作者来说：当编辑、审稿人或支持服务机构要求你添加不当引用时，不要照办，并要把该请求上报给所投期刊。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

选项 Take legal action 说 '诉诸法律'，原文只说向所投期刊举报 (report the request to the journal)，属于学术规范处理而非法律程序，跨越了原文边界。

B) 无中生有

选项 Demand an apology 说 '要求一份道歉'，原文 P5 的建议是 'do not oblige and do report'，完全没提 apologize/apology，纯属无中生有。

C) 答非所问

选项 Seek professional advice 说 '寻求专业建议'，可原文给的建议是作者本人直接拒绝并举报，没让作者再去咨询他人；且 so-called support service consultancies 反而是文中给作者添麻烦的角色，'professional advice' 在本文语境下是负面来源。

D) ✓ 正确

do report the request to the journal ↔ **Reveal their misconduct**

选项 Reveal their misconduct 与预判 '举报/上报/披露' 对应；'do not oblige' 是消极动作（拒绝照办），而四选项里只有 D 抓住了积极动作（公开/上报），故 D 是正确答案。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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 scientific community measures the quality of those papers in a number of ways, including the perceived quality of the journal (as reflected by the title's impact factor) and the number of citations a specific paper accumulates.

第1段，第3句

本句展现了学术语境中常见的复杂句式:主句陈述观点,同位语列举具体内容,定语从句限定名词,括号补充说明。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析

Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time.

第2段，第1句

非限制性定语从句插入主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，这种结构在学术文本和新闻报道中大量出现，掌握后可迁移到许多类似句子的理解，具有较强的代表性。

Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles.

第2段，第3句

本句成分种类丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、时间状语；同位语分句包含主语（含定语从句修饰）、谓语、间接宾语、宾语补足语、程度状语；定语从句包含主语（关系代词）、谓语、宾语、状语。特别是同位语分句的 "advise sb to do" 结构涉及间接宾语和宾语补足语的区分，定语从句中关系代词作主语的用法也是常见考点，具有较高的练习价值。

The advent of electronic publishing and authors' need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals.

第3段，第1句

本句主语包含并列结构和嵌套修饰（介词短语、不定式短语），可以练习识别复杂主语的边界；谓语是短语动词 "resulted in"，可练习区分动词和介词的搭配；宾语简单但前有量词修饰。成分种类覆盖主谓宾，有一定练习价值，但无定语从句、状语从句等高频易错点，收益中等。

These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers.

第3段，第3句

where 引导限制性定语从句修饰表语名词是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，且句中出现情态动词、并列宾语等典型结构。掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

In one example, an individual—acting as author, editor, and consultant—was able to use at least 15 journals as citation providers to articles published by five scientists at three universities.

第4段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语、两处定语（现在分词短语和过去分词短语），成分种类丰富。破折号插入语和后置定语的位置容易造成误判，适合训练学生识别修饰成分与核心成分的能力。

And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

第5段，第3句

主句包含并列谓语、省略主语的祈使结构、直接宾语、方向状语、介词短语作范围状语，以及整个从句作状语的复杂成分。定语从句中关系代词既引导从句又充当主语，不定式短语作宾语。状语从句涉及双宾语结构（间接宾语 + 直接宾语）。成分种类丰富，涵盖多个易错点（如关系代词双重角色、祈使句省略主语、双宾语识别），训练价值较高。

It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

第39题，D

"It is + 过去分词 + to do" 结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，是表达 "某事被做以达到某目的" 的典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

citation C1

n. 引用,引文

本篇24次·真题 24 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇17次·真题 57 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇9次·真题 209 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇5次·真题 24 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇4次·真题 87 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇4次·真题 52 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇3次·真题 83 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇3次·真题 16 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 112 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 53 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题 47 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次·真题 47 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 45 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次·真题 42 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 39 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇2次·真题 30 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇2次·真题 17 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇2次·真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 172 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 80 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 80 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 71 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 71 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 57 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 52 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 37 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 28 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

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

emerge B2

v. 出现; 浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 18 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 17 句

publishing B2

n. 出版业

本篇1次·真题 16 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 16 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 15 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 14 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 12 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

criterion C1

n. 标准

本篇1次·真题 10 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reference

B1

n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

algorithm

C1

n. 算法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

peculiar

B2

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

reviewer

B2

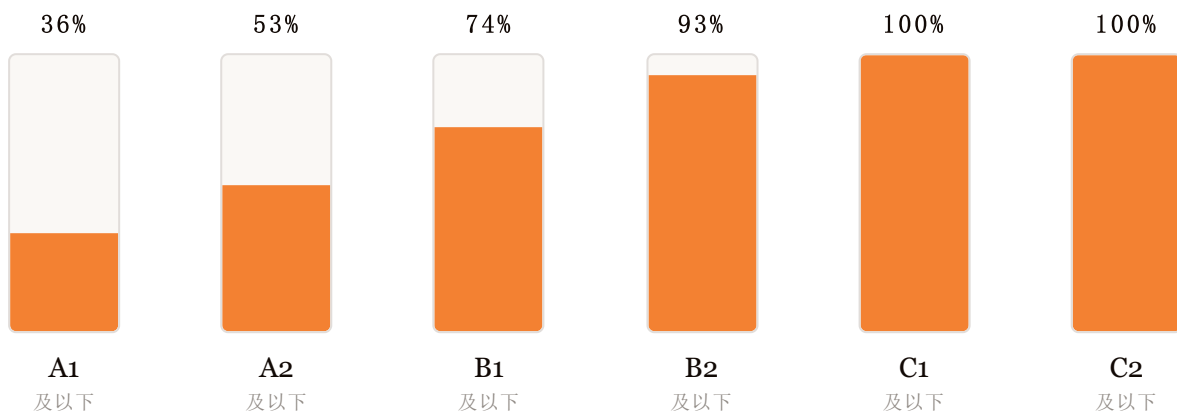
n. 评论者

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 201 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **201** 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 14 个 · 约 7%。



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 201 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

201

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

考研英语一 · 2023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	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 →

2023年 考研英语一段落排序·41-45 答案与解析

ORDERING & ANALYSIS • 段落排序题和解析

段落排序题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确段落顺序与逐位解析由懒笔记基于2023年 考研英语一段落排序原卷逐位核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、8 段打乱的字母标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与排序链连续排印；卷面之后先给完整正确顺序链，再逐位紧跟解析——正确段、与已确定邻居的双侧接缝原文（回指/复现/连接词）与指代消解依据，以及诱人错段的辨析。

英语一真题(2023)

Section II Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41 -45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-H and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs A, E, and H** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Last year marked the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson. Jackson snapped the first-ever shots of iconic landmarks such as the Tetons, Old Faithful and the Colorado Rockies on a late 19th-century expedition through the Yellowstone Basin, conducted by the head of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Ferdinand V. Hayden. The team included a meteorologist, a zoologist, a mineralogist, and an agricultural statistician.

去年是著名风景摄影师威廉·亨利·杰克逊拍摄的一系列黄石公园照片的150周年纪念。杰克逊在19世纪晚期由美国地质与地理调查局局长费迪南德·V·海登领导的穿越黄石盆地的考察活动中,拍摄了提顿山脉、老忠实泉和科罗拉多落基山脉等标志性地标的首批照片。该团队包括一名气象学家、一名动物学家、一名矿物学家和一名农业统计学家。

[B] Two centuries ago, the idea of preserving nature, rather than exploiting it, was a novel one to many US settlers. One of the turning points in public support for land conservation efforts—and recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region in particular—came in the form of vivid photographs.

两个世纪前,保护自然而非开发自然的理念对许多美国定居者来说是新颖的。公众对土地保护工作支持的转折点之一——特别是认识到黄石地区的壮丽——以生动的照片形式出现。

[C] As an effective Washington operator, Hayden sensed that he could capitalize on the expedition's stunning visuals. He asked Jackson to print out large copies and distributed them, along with reproductions of Moran's paintings, to each member of Congress. "The visualization, particularly

those photographs, really hit home that this is something that has to be protected," says Alicia Murphy, Yellowstone's park historian.

作为一名高效的华盛顿操盘手,海登意识到他可以利用考察队令人震撼的视觉成果。他要求杰克逊冲印出大幅照片,并将它们连同莫兰画作的复制品一起分发给国会的每一位成员。黄石公园历史学家艾丽西娅·墨菲说:"这种可视化呈现,尤其是那些照片,真正让人们认识到这是必须保护的东西。"

- [D] Throughout the trip, Jackson juggled multiple cameras and plate sizes using the collodion process that involved coating the plates with a chemical mixture, exposing them and developing the resulting images with a portable darkroom. The crude technique required educated guesses on exposure times, and involved heavy, awkward equipment—several men had to assist in its transportation. Despite these challenges, Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like his now-famous snapshot of Old Faithful, to casual portraits of expedition members at the camp. While veterans of previous expeditions had written at length about stunning sights, these vivid photographs were another thing entirely.

整个行程中,杰克逊使用火棉胶工艺处理多台相机和不同尺寸的底板,该工艺涉及用化学混合物涂覆底板、曝光并用便携式暗房冲洗成像。这种粗糙的技术需要对曝光时间进行有根据的猜测,并涉及笨重、难以操作的设备——需要几个人协助运输。尽管面临这些挑战,杰克逊还是拍摄了数十张引人注目的照片,从他现在著名的老忠实泉快照等宏伟图像,到考察队成员在营地的随意肖像。虽然之前考察活动的老兵们曾详细描写过令人惊叹的景象,但这些生动的照片完全是另一回事。

- [E] The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871. Over nearly four months, dozens of men made their way on horseback into Montana and traversed along the Yellowstone River and around Yellowstone Lake. That fall, they concluded the survey in Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

这次旅程于1871年6月8日在犹他州奥格登正式开始。在将近四个月的时间里,数十名男子骑马进入蒙大拿州,沿着黄石河穿行并环绕黄石湖。那年秋天,他们在怀俄明州布里杰堡完成了调查。

- [F] Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not. That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the Yellowstone River region, from its hot springs and waterfalls to its variety of flora and fauna. In addition to the entourage of scientists, the team also included artists: Painter Thomas Moran and photographer Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty and sharing it with the world.

尽管美洲原住民(以及后来的矿工和毛皮猎人)早就认识到该地区的丰富资源,但大多数美国人并不了解。这就是为什么海登的考察旨在对黄石河地区产生更全面的了解,从它的温泉和瀑布到各种动植物。除了科学家随行人员外,该团队还包括艺术家:画家托马斯·莫兰和摄影师杰克逊负责捕捉这惊人的自然美景并与世界分享。

- [G] The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress with large majorities in favor. In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872. That March, President Ulysses S. Grant signed an act into law that established Yellowstone as the world's first national park. While some locals opposed the designation, the decision was largely accepted—and Jackson's photos played a key role in the fight to protect the area. "I don't believe that the legal protection would have happened in the time frame that it did without those images,"

says Heather Hansen, journalist and author of *Prophets and Moguls, Rangers and Rogues, Bison and Bears: 100 Years of the National Park Service*.

该法案证明非常受欢迎,并以绝对多数的支持在国会顺利通过。参议院和众议院相继在1872年初通过了保护黄石的立法。那年三月,尤利西斯·S·格兰特总统签署法案使黄石成为世界上第一个国家公园。虽然一些当地人反对这一指定,但这一决定在很大程度上被接受——杰克逊的照片在保护该地区的斗争中发挥了关键作用。记者兼《先知与大亨、护林员与流氓、野牛与熊:国家公园管理局100年》一书的作者希瑟·汉森说:"我不相信如果没有那些图像,法律保护会在那个时间框架内实现。"

[H] Perhaps most importantly, these images provided documentary evidence that later made its way to government officials. Weeks after completing the expedition, Hayden collected his team's observations into an extensive report aimed at convincing senators and representatives, along with colleagues at government agencies like the Department of the Interior, that Yellowstone ought to be preserved.

也许最重要的是,这些图像提供了后来送达政府官员手中的纪实证据。完成考察几周后,海登将其团队的观察结果汇编成一份详尽的报告,旨在说服参议员和众议员,以及内政部等政府机构的同事,黄石应该得到保护。

41. → A → 42. → E → 43. → H → 44. → 45.

正确顺序 41 B → 预给 A → 42 F → 预给 E → 43 D → 预给 H → 44 C → 45 G

通读验证 按 B→A→F→E→D→H→C→G 从头通读一遍, 每条接缝都连贯: B 用 Two centuries ago 独立开篇、抛出「转折来自照片」; A 承接把照片具体化为 photographs by ... William Henry Jackson 并引入 Hayden 考察队; F 复现 Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding 讲考察目的、补出带了画家摄影师; E 用 The journey officially began 的 The journey 回指这趟考察、讲启程行程; D 用 Throughout the trip 的 the trip 回指这趟旅程、讲途中如何拍照; H 用 these images 回指 D 里那批照片、讲汇编报告呈给官员; C 用 He (Hayden) distributed them ... to each member of Congress 落实如何游说议员; G 用 The bill 回指这场推动、给出 established Yellowstone as the world's first national park 的结局并回扣照片之力收尾。整条时间/因果链(观念→缘起→启程→拍摄→呈证→游说→立法)首尾连贯,无回环、无断裂,回指词均能消解到对象。

41. 正确段 **B**

【引出后一段】 段 A **语义承接**

本段 One of the turning points in public support for land conservation efforts—and recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region in particular—came in the form of vivid photographs

段 A Last year marked the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson

B 抛出「转折来自照片」, A 紧接着把这组照片具体化为 Jackson 所拍。B 段尾只说 came in the form of vivid photographs, 没说是谁的照片; given A 开头 a series of Yellowstone photographs by ... William Henry Jackson 正是对这「照片」的具体交代。无显式回指词, 靠「抽象→具体」的内容顺承(弱锚), 但方向与 given A 的钉死位置完全吻合。

42. 正确段 F

【承接前一段】 段 A 词汇复现

本段 That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the Yellowstone River region

段 A an expedition through the Yellowstone Basin, conducted by the head of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Ferdinand V. Hayden

F 复现 given A 的 Hayden 与 expedition, 承接它去解释「这趟考察要干什么」。given A 刚引入 an expedition ... conducted by ... Ferdinand V. Hayden; 42 位的 F 紧接着用 Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding 复现 Hayden、expedition 两个关键词, 回答「这次考察的目的」。词汇链直接把 F 钉在 given A 之后。

【引出后一段】 段 E 指代衔接

本段 the team also included artists: Painter Thomas Moran and photographer Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty

段 E The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871

F 交代完考察目的与人员, given E 用 The journey 定指承接, 开始讲它何时启程。F 把这趟考察是什么、带了谁说清后, given E 段首 The journey officially began 用定冠词 The journey 特指 F 里那次 Hayden's expedition, 顺势进入「何时何地启程」。F 正好夹在 given A 与 given E 之间, 两侧接缝都成立。

【辨错段】 段 H

H 也复现照片/Hayden, 但 H 讲「拍完之后呈证」, 时序晚于「考察启程前」。H 段首 these images provided documentary evidence 也与照片、Hayden 相关, 貌似能接 given A; 但 H 讲的是 Weeks after completing the expedition 之后把照片当证据呈给官员, 属考察「完成之后」的环节, 放在 given E (讲启程) 之前会让「先呈证再出发」时序倒错, 且 H 已被 given 钉死在位 6, 不可能填 42。

43. 正确段 **D**

【承接前一段】 段 E 指代衔接

本段 Throughout the trip, Jackson juggled multiple cameras and plate sizes using the collodion process

段 E Over nearly four months, dozens of men made their way on horseback into Montana and traversed along the Yellowstone River

D 段首 the trip 定指回指 given E 刚讲完的那趟为期数月的旅程。given E 把这趟旅程的时间路线交代完 (Over nearly four months 的骑马行程) ; 43 位 D 段首 Throughout the trip 用 the trip 定指回指这趟旅程, 顺势讲「途中怎么拍照」。the trip 必须有先行词, E 正是那个先行词所在段, 故 D 紧接 given E。

【辨错段】 段 C

C 段首也讲 Hayden 与 visuals, 但它属「回华盛顿后分发照片」, 远在拍摄之后。C 段首 Hayden sensed that he could capitalize on the expedition's stunning visuals 也带 expedition、visuals, 看着像能接行程段; 但 C 讲的是把照片分发给国会议员的游说环节, 发生在照片拍成、报告汇编 (H) 之后, 放到 given E 之后会越过 D (拍摄) 与 H (呈证) 两个更早环节, 时序断裂, 故 43 是 D 而非 C。

44. 正确段 C

【承接前一段】 段 H 词汇复现

本段 He asked Jackson to print out large copies and distributed them, along with reproductions of Moran's paintings, to each member of Congress

段 H Hayden collected his team's observations into an extensive report aimed at convincing senators and representatives

H 写 Hayden 编报告要游说议员，C 写他具体怎么游说——把照片分发给每位议员。given H 说 Hayden aimed at convincing senators and representatives; 44 位 C 段首的 He 即 Hayden, distributed them ... to each member of Congress 正是对「如何说服议员」的具体落实，member of Congress 与 senators and representatives 同指国会，构成复现与顺承。

【引出后一段】 段 G 语义承接

本段 The visualization, particularly those photographs, really hit home that this is something that has to be protected

段 G The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress with large majorities in favor

C 写照片打动议员「必须保护」，G 紧接着写议案果然在国会顺利通过。C 段尾 this is something that has to be protected 把议员被打动、倾向保护的氛 围烘托出来；G 段首 The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress 的 The bill 正是这股保护意愿落成的议案，「被打动 → 法案顺利通过」逻辑顺承，C 紧接 given H、后接 G。

【辨错段】 段 D

D 也复现 Jackson 与照片，但 D 讲拍摄过程，时序远早于「回国分发照片」。D 提到 Jackson juggled multiple cameras、captured dozens of striking photos，也含 Jackson、photos，貌似能接 H；但 D 是拍摄环节，发生在考察途中，而 44 位（given H 之后）已进入「把成果呈给政府」的后期阶段。D 已在 43 位定下，44 应是承接 H「编报告游说」的下一动作 C（分发照片），而非倒回拍摄。

45. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】段 H 词汇复现

本段 **the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872**

段 H an extensive report aimed at convincing senators and representatives ... that Yellowstone ought to be preserved

H 写 Hayden 力劝议员「应当保护」，G 写国会果真立法保护，是「劝说→结果」顺承。given H 段尾 convincing senators and representatives ... that Yellowstone ought to be preserved，G 段则给出结果 passed legislation protecting Yellowstone、established Yellowstone as the world's first national park。senators/representatives 与 Senate/House、preserved 与 protecting 形成词汇复现链，且逻辑是「游说 → 通过」的因果顺承，G 收尾全文。

【辨错段】段 C

C 也讲把照片送进国会，像能接 given H，但 C 不是结局、且 44 这一位更需要它。C 段尾 this is something that has to be protected 也指向立法，貌似可作尾段或紧接 H；但 C 讲的是「分发照片给议员」这一游说动作，本身不含「法案通过、建园」的结局，而 45 是末位需要收束段。G 段尾 without those images 才是回扣全文、不再引出下文的真正结尾。C 留给 44 位（紧接 given H 的游说环节），不能占 45。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

先建全文语境，再判断哪段接哪段

排序题是语篇连贯题——把每段单独读懂没用，必须先有全文主旨与脉络骨架，判断「这两段逻辑上能不能顺承」才有大方向。这是逐位定段、通读验证时核对的全局工作台。

全文主旨

150 年前一支考察队的照片如何促成黄石成为世界第一个国家公园

全文讲的是一件完整的事：两个世纪前保护自然还是个新观念，the idea of preserving nature, rather than exploiting it, was a novel one to many US settlers；正是 1871 年 Hayden 考察队带去的摄影师 Jackson 拍下的照片，让国会和总统下决心立法，最终 established Yellowstone as the world's first national park。一句话：照片如何推动黄石建园。

脉络骨架

总观念 → 缘起立项 → 出发行程 → 拍摄技术 → 汇报呈证 → 国会立法

本篇是「现象/观念 → 起因 → 过程 → 结果」的叙事说理文，时间线很强：先用 Two centuries ago 点出「保护 vs 开发」的旧观念并引出照片这个转折点；接着 Last year marked the 150th anniversary 引入主角 Jackson 与 Hayden 考察队；再讲为什么去（Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding）、何时出发（The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871）、怎么拍（Throughout the trip, Jackson juggled multiple cameras）、拍完怎么用（these images provided documentary evidence、distributed them ... to each member of Congress），最后落到 passed legislation protecting Yellowstone。待答位置基本沿这条时间/因果链填。

SIGNALS · 逐段衔接信号表

每段在讲什么 · 段首钩子 · 段尾伏笔

把每段拆成「讲什么 + 段首的回指钩子（指向前一段）+ 段尾的伏笔（指向后一段）」——这是判相邻的取料表，也是把「扫一眼首尾句就感到链条」拆成可复核的明账。

段 A

语义承接

讲什么 **引出主角：去年是 Jackson 黄石组照 150 周年，照片出自 Hayden 考察队**

段首钩子 段首用时间状语开篇，自然承接前文「照片是转折点」

段尾伏笔 段尾列出考察队成员（科学家们），为后文「还带了艺术家」留口子

段 B

首段候选

讲什么 **全文起点：保护自然是新观念，照片是公众支持的转折点**

段首钩子 用「两个世纪前」从零起笔，不依赖任何前文，是首段

段尾伏笔 段尾点出「转折来自照片」，等后文具体讲是谁的照片

段 C

词汇复现

讲什么 **Hayden 把照片印大、连同画作分发给每位国会议员**

段首钩子 段首直接拎出 Hayden 这个人名，承接前段对他的铺垫

段尾伏笔 段尾引专家说照片「必须被保护」，为下段立法结果铺垫

段 D

指代衔接

讲什么 **Jackson 在途中用湿版法艰难拍摄，却拍出大量震撼照片**

段首钩子 段首 Throughout the trip 回指前段已点明的那段旅程

段尾伏笔 段尾把照片捧到极致，为后文「照片成为呈给官员的证据」铺垫

段 E

指代衔接

讲什么 **旅程于 1871 年 6 月在犹他州正式启程，历时近四个月**

段首钩子 段首 The journey 定冠词回指前文已宣布的这次考察

段尾伏笔 段尾点明考察整体收尾，为下段「途中怎么拍照」回到过程细节铺垫

段 F

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **解释为何要考察：让世人了解黄石，队里还带了画家与摄影师**

段首钩子 段首 Though 让步开头，承接前文「美国人多不识此地」

段尾伏笔 段尾点出 Jackson 受命拍摄，引出下段「这趟旅程正式启程」

段 G

指代衔接

讲什么 **尾段：法案顺利通过，黄石成为世界第一个国家公园**

段首钩子 段首 The bill 定指回指前文那项议案/那场立法推动

段尾伏笔 段尾以「没有这些照片就不会这么快立法」收束全文，是典型尾段

段 H

指代衔接

讲什么 **照片成了呈给政府官员的证据，Hayden 汇编报告力陈应予保护**

段首钩子 段首 these images 回指前段反复夸赞的那些照片

段尾伏笔 段尾点出 Hayden 编报告游说议员，为下段「他把照片分发给议员」铺垫

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。

Two centuries ago, the idea of preserving nature, rather than exploiting it, was a novel one to many US settlers.

B段，第1句

主系表结构配合较长的主语修饰成分是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，尤其是主语内包含介词短语定语和插入对比成分的模式，在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Despite these challenges, Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like his now-famous snapshot of Old Faithful, to casual portraits of expedition members at the camp.

D段，第3句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 后置分词定语" 是真题阅读中高频出现的句式，尤其在描述性叙事或科普文本中常见。让步状语前置也是典型搭配。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移至大量同类句子。

Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not.

F段，第1句

Though 引导的让步状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,用于表达转折对比关系,且本句还涉及时态对比(过去完成时与一般过去时)和主语并列结构,具有较强的典型性和可迁移性

That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the Yellowstone River region, from its hot springs and waterfalls to its variety of flora and fauna.

F段，第2句

That's why 引导表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于解释原因或说明前文内容。不定式短语作宾语以及介词短语作状语也是典型的考试句式。掌握本句结构后可在类似句型中复用，具有较高的迁移价值。

In addition to the entourage of scientists, the team also included artists: Painter Thomas Moran and photographer Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty and sharing it with the world.

F段，第3句

覆盖了主谓宾、主系表(被动结构可视为系表结构的变体)、状语、并列主语、介词短语作状语等多种成分。被动语态后的 with 引导短语和并列动名词结构是值得练习的考点,有一定训练价值。

While some locals opposed the designation, the decision was largely accepted—and Jackson's photos played a key role in the fight to protect the area.

G段，第4句

While 引导的让步状语从句加主句的结构,以及主句内部的被动语态和并列结构,都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。掌握此类句式后,可迁移至大量类似结构的句子,具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

"I don't believe that the legal protection would have happened in the time frame that it did without those images," says Heather Hansen, journalist and author of Prophets and Moguls, Rangers and Rogues, Bison and Bears: 100 Years of the National Park Service.

G段，第5句

引语句式、宾语从句、定语从句以及过去将来完成时的虚拟用法，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种多层嵌套和时态配合在学术文本和新闻报道中极为典型，掌握后可大量复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 70 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，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。

image A2

n. 形象，印象

本篇4次 · 真题 45 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

later A1

adv. 以后，later

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇2次 · 真题 15 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

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 31 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 31 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 29 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

journalist B1

n. 记者, 新闻工作者

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

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conclude B2

v. 断定; 推断出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 23 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 22 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 22 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 21 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次·真题 20 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 17 句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 17 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 14 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

educated B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

crude B2

adj. 粗糙的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 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

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

snap B1

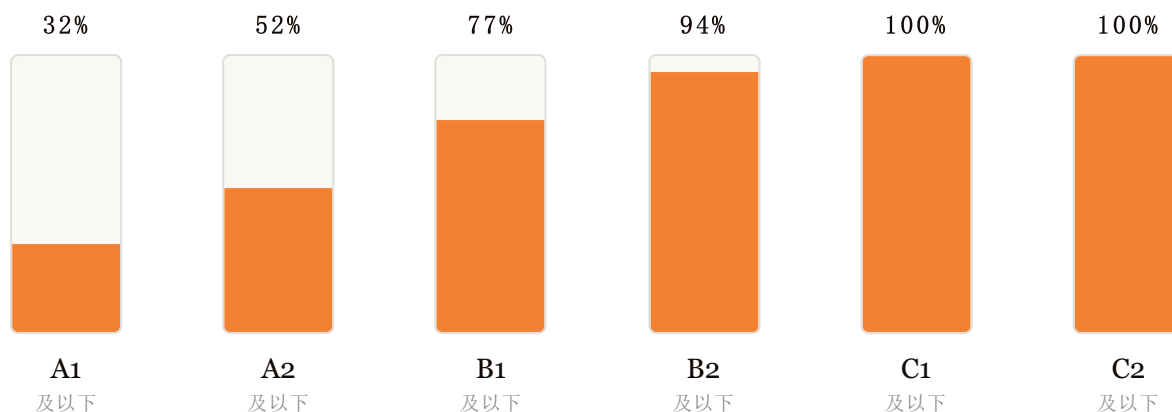
v. 突然折断; 咔嚓一声断裂

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

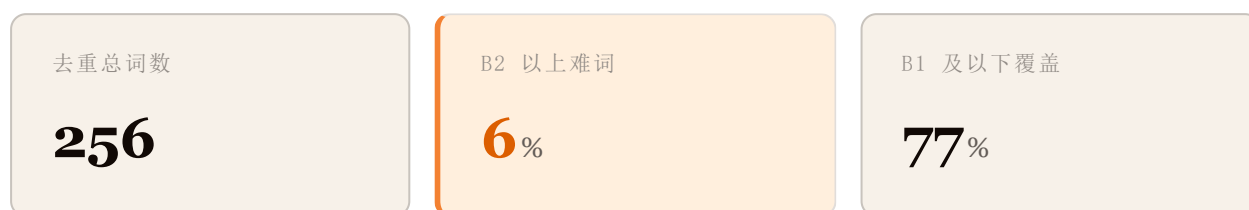
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 256 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 **256** 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 15 个·约 6%。



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 256 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2023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	段落排序	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 →

2023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2023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(2023)

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)

There has been some exploration around the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in digital marketing. For example, AI can be used to analyse what type of advertising content or copy would be appropriate to "speak" to a specific target customer group by revealing information about trends and preferences through the analysis of big data. (46)AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media. At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media posts and chat sites.

人工智能（AI）在数字营销中的应用已经有了一些探索。例如，AI可以通过分析大数据来揭示趋势和偏好信息，从而分析什么类型的广告内容或文案适合与特定目标客户群体“对话”。AI还可以用于识别客户在爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚方面的生活方式选择，从而在通过社交媒体发布的营销信息中提供独特的内容。同时，AI也可以用于为社交媒体帖子和聊天网站生成内容。

The main disadvantage of using AI to respond to customers is that there are concerns about trusting personal interactions to machines, which could lead not only to the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections, but also to a decrease in marketing personnel. (47)Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information. By allowing AI to develop content some brand marketers may find that they are losing control over the brand narrative. (48)Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

使用AI响应客户的主要缺点是，人们担心将个人互动托付给机器，这不仅可能导致人际联系的后续丧失，还可能导致营销人员的减少。一些人认为AI通过降低创造力和减少工作岗位对营销人员的角色产生了负面影响，但他们意识到这是降低成本和创造新信息的一种方式。通过让AI开发内容，一些品牌营销人员可能

会发现他们正在失去对品牌叙事的控制。用于模拟人类互动的算法正在产生许多此类担忧，特别是因为没有人完全确定使用AI与客户互动的结果会是什么。

For AI to be successful, data needs to be accessible, but the use of personal data is becoming more regulated and the automated sharing of data is becoming more difficult. (49)If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication. Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future. Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide a non-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers. Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location, devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messages in appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-up advertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency. (50)The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

要使AI取得成功，数据需要是可访问的，但个人数据的使用正变得更加受到监管，数据的自动共享正变得更加困难。如果客户不愿意共享数据，AI将缺乏必要的信息，将无法有效运作或利用机器学习来改进其营销内容和传播。因此，除非客户准备签署授权协议，否则AI的使用在未来可能会受到一定限制。AI不仅可以帮助创建营销内容，还可以提供一种非侵入性的方式将内容传递给目标客户。可以收集关于客户可以被接触到的位置的数据，如地理位置、使用的设备、网站互动和访问的网站，以适当的形式（包括电子邮件、社交媒体帖子、弹出式广告和横幅）以适当的频率展示营销信息。以对目标客户需求敏感的方式非侵入性地传递营销信息是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一。

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】节选自 Marketing:A Very Short Introduction 《市场营销极简入门》一书的第八章 The Changing Nature of Marketing(市场营销的变化内涵)。

【主旨】AI 用于数字营销的利与弊

全文围绕人工智能在数字营销中的应用展开，开篇即点题 There has been some exploration around the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in digital marketing., 随后利弊并陈：AI 能分析大数据、识别客户偏好、生成营销内容（第 1 段），但也引发对信任机器、人际连接流失、岗位与创造力减少、品牌叙事失控的担忧（第 2 段），并受制于个人数据可得性（第 3 段）。作者态度中立客观、不褒不贬，这一基调决定了划线句里 negatively、concerns、challenges 等词要如实译出其分寸，不可加码。

【指代】第 48 句 these concerns 回指上文担忧

第 48 句 Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns 中的 these concerns (这些担忧) 是跨句指代, 须回第 2 段上文还原: 指的正是前文列举的那些顾虑——there are concerns about trusting personal interactions to machines (把人际互动托付给机器) 以及由此带来的 the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections (人际连接流失)、营销人员减少、品牌叙事失控。翻译时 these concerns 可译为「这些担忧 / 顾虑」, 无须展开, 但理解上须知道它承接上文, 才不会把这句翻得突兀。

全篇 content 统一译「内容」

content 在全文反复出现且含义一致, 如 to generate content for social media posts、By allowing AI to develop content, 统一译为「内容」(指营销内容、社媒内容)。第 46 句的 unique content、第 47 句隐含的产出, 都按此统一, 避免一会儿「内容」一会儿「素材」造成术语前后不一。

(46) AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media.

【意群】AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers (主干(被动) + 不定式宾语)

★ 采分 → 人工智能还能被用来识别客户的生活方式选择

难点: 被动 be used to 转主动

AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers 是 be used to do 被动结构, 直译「AI 被用来...」有翻译腔, 汉化时转成主动「AI 还可以用来... / 还能用来...」更自然。lifestyle choices 直译「生活方式选择」即可, 指客户在生活方式上的偏好。

regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions (介词短语作定语 (regarding=关于)) ★ 采分 → 关于他们的爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚

难点: regarding 译「在...方面」

regarding 是介词, 意为「关于、就...而言」, 这里 regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions 修饰前面的 lifestyle choices, 说明在哪些方面的选择。汉化为「在爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚(潮流)等方面」, 提到所修饰的名词前更顺。celebrities 译「名人」, fashions 此处指时尚潮流。

to provide unique content in marketing messages (不定式作目的状语) ★ 采分 → 以便在营销信息中提供独特的内容

难点: 目的状语 to provide

这个 to provide 是「识别客户偏好」的目的, 译「从而 / 以便提供...」。content 按全文统一译「内容」, unique 译「独特的」, marketing messages 译「营销信息」。

put out through social media. (过去分词短语作后置定语 (修饰 marketing messages)) ★ 采分 → 通过社交媒体发布的

难点: put out 熟词僻义+后置定语

put out 在此不是「熄灭、生气」, 而是「发布、推出」之义, 是熟词僻义; 它以过去分词 put (put 三态同形) 作后置定语修饰 marketing messages, 即「(通过社交媒体) 发布出去的营销信息」。汉化时把这个后置定语前移到 marketing messages 之前: 「通过社交媒体发布的营销信息」。

【调序】后置定语前移

本句需调序两处：① regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions 是修饰 lifestyle choices 的定语，按汉语习惯提到「选择」前，译成「在爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚等方面的生活方式选择」。② put out through social media 是修饰 marketing messages 的后置定语，提到「营销信息」前，译成「通过社交媒体发布的营销信息」。其余按原序铺开即可。

【译文】 人工智能还可以用来识别客户在爱好、喜爱的名人和时尚潮流等方面的生活方式选择，从而为通过社交媒体发布的营销信息提供独特的内容。

(47) Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information.

【意群】 Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role (主句 + that 宾语从句) ★

采分 → 一些人认为人工智能正在对营销人员的角色产生负面影响

难点：impact on 译「对...产生影响」

impact on 是「对...产生影响、冲击」，negatively impacting on 即「产生负面影响」。

Some 在句首指「一些人 / 有些人」。marketer 指「营销人员 / 营销者」，role 指「角色、作用」。

by reducing creativity and removing jobs, (by + 动名词，方式状语) ★ 采分 → 通过减少创造力和削减工作岗位

难点：by doing 译「(通过) 使...」

by reducing... and removing... 说明 AI 是「怎样」产生负面影响的，是方式状语。汉化时可不必死译「通过」，译成「(即) 削弱创造力、减少(删减) 工作岗位」并入上句更顺。

removing jobs 指「裁撤岗位、减少工作机会」。

but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information. (but 引导的转折分句 + that 宾语从句) ★ 采分 → 但他们意识到它是一种降低成本和创造新信息的方式

难点：they 与 it 的指代还原

they 回指句首的 Some (那些人)，译「他们」即可；it 指代前文的 AI，可译「它」或回填「人工智能」。are aware that 译「意识到、清楚」。a way of doing 译「一种...的方式 / 途径」。这一分句与前面 but 转折，构成「虽认为有害，但也清楚有利」的对照。

【调序】保留 but 转折对照

本句基本可按原序译，关键是保住 but 的转折：前半 AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs 译「AI 削弱创造力、减少岗位，对营销人员的作用造成负面影响」，后半 but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information 用「但」字转出「但他们也清楚.....」。by reducing... 的方式状语可顺势并入前半句，不必生硬译「通过」。

【译文】 一些人认为，人工智能削弱了创造力、减少了工作岗位，正在对营销人员的作用产生负面影响，但他们也清楚，它是一种降低成本、创造新信息的途径。

(48) Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

【意群】 Algorithms used to simulate human interactions (主语 + used to do 过去分词后置定语) ★ 采分
→ 用来模拟人际互动的算法

难点: **used to** 此处是「被用来」非「过去常常」

陷阱点: used to 在此不是「过去常常做某事」, 而是过去分词短语 used to simulate... (被用来模拟...) 作后置定语修饰 Algorithms。判断依据: 句子主干谓语是后面的 are creating, 所以这里的 used 不是谓语, 只能是定语。译「用来模拟人际互动的算法」, 把定语前移。simulate human interactions 指「模拟人与人之间的互动」。

are creating many of these concerns, (主干谓语 + 宾语) ★ 采分 → 正在引发许多这样的担忧

难点: **these concerns** 回指上文担忧

these concerns 是跨句指代, 须回第 2 段上文还原: 指前文 there are concerns about trusting personal interactions to machines 及由此带来的人际连接流失、营销人员减少、品牌叙事失控等顾虑。翻译时译「这些(这样的)担忧/顾虑」即可, 无须展开, 但理解上要知道它承接上文。are creating 译「正在引发/造成」, 比直译「创造」更贴 concerns。

especially as no-one is quite sure (as 引导原因状语从句 (especially 强调)) ★ 采分 → 尤其是因为没有人十分确定

难点: **as** 译「因为」

as 在此是从属连词, 表原因, 译「因为、由于」, 不是「作为/当」。especially as 译「尤其是因为」。no-one is quite sure 译「没有人十分确定/说得准」, quite 修饰 sure, 是「相当、十分」。

what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be. (what 引导的宾语从句 (作 sure 的宾语)) ★ 采分 → 使用人工智能与客户互动的结果将会是什么

难点: **what...will be** 表语从句倒装还原

这是 sure 后接的宾语从句, 正常语序是 the outcomes of using AI... will be what。理解时把 what 还原到 will be 后: 「使用 AI 与客户互动的结果会是什么」。outcomes 译「结果、后果」, of using AI to interact with customers 是修饰 outcomes 的定语, 译「使用 AI 与客户互动(所产生)的结果」。

【调序】 定语前移+从句顺承

调序两处: ① used to simulate human interactions 是修饰 Algorithms 的后置定语, 前移译「用来模拟人际互动的算法」。② 原因从句 especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be 整体接在主句之后, 按汉语「....., 尤其是因为.....」顺承; 其内部的 what...will be 还原为「结果会是什么」。

【译文】 用来模拟人际互动的算法正在引发许多这样的担忧, 尤其是因为没有人能十分确定, 使用人工智能与客户互动究竟会带来什么样的结果。

(49) If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication.

【意群】 If customers are not willing to share data, (if 引导的条件状语从句) ★ 采分 → 如果客户不愿意分享数据

难点: **if 条件从句前置**

if 引导条件状语从句, 译「如果 / 一旦」。be willing to do 译「愿意做」, not willing 即「不愿意」。share data 译「分享 / 共享数据」。汉语习惯把条件放句首, 正好与原文同序, 直接译即可。

AI will be starved of essential information (主句一 (被动)) ★ 采分 → 人工智能将被剥夺必要的信息

难点: **be starved of 熟词僻义**

starve 本义「挨饿」, be starved of sth 是固定搭配, 意为「极度缺乏、被剥夺 (某物)」——这是熟词僻义陷阱, 不能译「AI 会饿」。结合语境 (缺数据则缺信息) 译「AI 将缺乏 / 得不到必要的信息」。essential 译「必不可少的、必要的」。

and will not be able to function effectively (主句二 (and 并列)) ★ 采分 → 并且将无法有效运作

难点: **function 作动词「运作」**

function 此处是动词「运转、发挥作用」, 不是名词「功能」——又一处熟词僻义。be able to function effectively 译「能有效运作 / 正常发挥作用」, 前加 not 即「无法有效运作」。

or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication. (or 并列谓语 + 不定式目的状语) ★ 采分 → 或运用机器学习来改进它的营销内容和沟通

难点: **employ 译「运用」 + or 受前 not 统辖**

employ 在此不是「雇佣 (人)」, 而是「运用、采用 (方法)」, 宾语是 machine learning (机器学习)。这个 or 与前面 will not be able to 共享否定, 即「也无法运用机器学习.....」。to improve 是目的状语, its 指代 AI, improve its marketing content and communication 译「改进其营销内容与沟通」。

【调序】 **被动转无主/主动**

需调序处: AI will be starved of essential information 是被动, 直译「AI 被剥夺信息」生硬, 转成「AI 将缺乏 / 得不到必要的信息」更自然。条件从句 If customers are not willing to share data 与汉语同序居首, 无需调。and / or 引导的并列结果按原序铺开, or 前补「也」字承接否定。

【译文】 如果客户不愿意分享数据, 人工智能就会缺乏必不可少的信息, 从而无法有效运作, 也无法运用机器学习来改进其营销内容和沟通。

(50) The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.

【意群】 The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages (主语核心 (抽象名词 delivery)) ★ 采分
→ 营销信息的非侵扰式投放

难点: 抽象名词 **delivery** 具体化为动作

delivery 是抽象名词 (动词 deliver 的名词化), 直译「投递、传送」偏硬, 可具体化为动作「投放、传递、推送」。non-intrusive 译「非侵扰式的、不打扰 (用户) 的」, 呼应前文 a non-intrusive way of delivering the content。整块译「以非侵扰的方式投放营销信息」, 把名词 delivery 还原成动作「投放」, 读来更顺。

in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers (方式状语 + that 定语从句 (修饰 way)) ★ 采分 → 以一种顾及目标客户需求的方式

难点: **be sensitive to** 译「顾及/敏感于」

that is sensitive to... 是修饰 way 的定语从句。be sensitive to sth 不是「对...敏感 (生理)」, 在此指「体察、顾及、关照 (某需求)」。in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers 译「以一种顾及 / 关照目标客户需求的方式」。target customers 译「目标客户」。

is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer. (主干谓语 + 表语) ★ 采分 → 是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一

难点: **one of the...challenges** 译「.....之一」

句子真正的谓语是这个 is (前面一长串都是主语)。one of the critical challenges 译「关键挑战之一」, critical 译「关键的、至关重要的」。challenges to the digital marketer 中 to 表「对.....而言」, 译「数字营销人员面临的挑战」。

【调序】长主语拆开+定语前移

需调序: ① 超长主语 The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of target customers 整体作主语, 硬译成一个名词词组太累赘, 可把名词 delivery 动词化、拆成小句「以非侵扰且顾及目标客户需求的方式投放营销信息」。② that is sensitive to the needs of target customers 是修饰 way 的定语从句, 前移并入「方式」译成「顾及.....需求的方式」。

【译文】如何以一种非侵扰、且顾及目标客户需求的方式投放营销信息, 是数字营销人员面临的关键挑战之一。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

For example, AI can be used to analyse what type of advertising content or copy would be appropriate to "speak" to a specific target customer group by revealing information about trends and preferences through the analysis of big data.

第1段，第2句

句子涵盖了主语、谓语、目的状语、方式状语、宾语从句、系表结构、不定式等多种成分，成分种类丰富。宾语从句的主语是较长的名词短语，表语后又接不定式状语，这些都是易错点。主句的被动语态和情态动词的组合也是值得练习的结构。整体作为成分划分练习句具有较高价值。

AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media.

第1段，第3句

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，不定式作目的状语也是典型句式；且句中涉及多个介词短语和分词结构的修饰关系，代表了说明文中常见的复杂名词短语用法，学习后可大量复用。

At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media posts and chat sites.

第1段，第4句

本句使用“情态动词 + be + 过去分词 + 不定式”的结构，属于英语中表达能力或可能性的典型被动句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。学生掌握此结构后可应用于多种语境，具有一定的迁移价值。

The main disadvantage of using AI to respond to customers is that there are concerns about trusting personal interactions to machines, which could lead not only to the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections, but also to a decrease in marketing personnel.

第2段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见：主系表结构加表语从句是说明型句子的典型模式，非限制性定语从句补充说明也是学术文本的常用手法，not only ... but also 并列结构更是高频考点。这种 主句 + 名词性从句 + 定语从句 的组合是英语长难句的经典范式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子，代表性很强。

Algorithms used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

第2段，第4句

主句包含带后置定语的主语、进行时谓语、宾语；原因状语从句含系表结构和形容词宾语从句；宾语从句的主语带介词短语后置定语且表语前置。成分种类丰富，涵盖定语、状语、宾语从句等多个考点，适合练习成分划分和从句识别。

If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication.

第3段，第2句

本句是非常典型的 "If..., 主句" 条件句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。主句使用一般将来时的被动语态，也是考试常考的时态语态组合。并列谓语结构 ("will be starved... and will not be able to...") 以及目的状语 ("to improve...") 也是常见句式。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似的条件句、被动句和并列结构句中。

Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future.

第3段，第3句

"unless" 引导的条件状语从句插入主句、情态动词表推测、系表结构描述未来可能状态,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide a non-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers.

第3段，第4句

"not only ... but (also)" 引导的并列结构及其伴随的倒装现象，是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句式。这种递进并列关系在学术文章和正式语境中极为常见，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。本句结构具有高度典型性和实用性。

Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location, devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messages in appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-up advertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency.

第3段，第5句

句子成分丰富,包含主语、谓语、范围状语(介词短语套宾语从句)、目的状语(不定式短语),状语内部还有举例和定语修饰,适合训练学生识别多层修饰关系和区分状语类型,训练价值较高

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 67 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。

customer

A2

n. 顾客，客户

本篇9次 · 真题 79 句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本篇7次 · 真题 34 句

content

B1

n. 内容

本篇7次 · 真题 31 句

datum

C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本篇4次 · 真题 19 句

target

B1

n. 目标,靶子

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

marketer

B2

n. 营销人员

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚; 流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 35 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 23 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 23 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

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

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 22 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 20 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 20 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 19 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 16 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇1次·真题 14 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 12 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

interpersonal B2

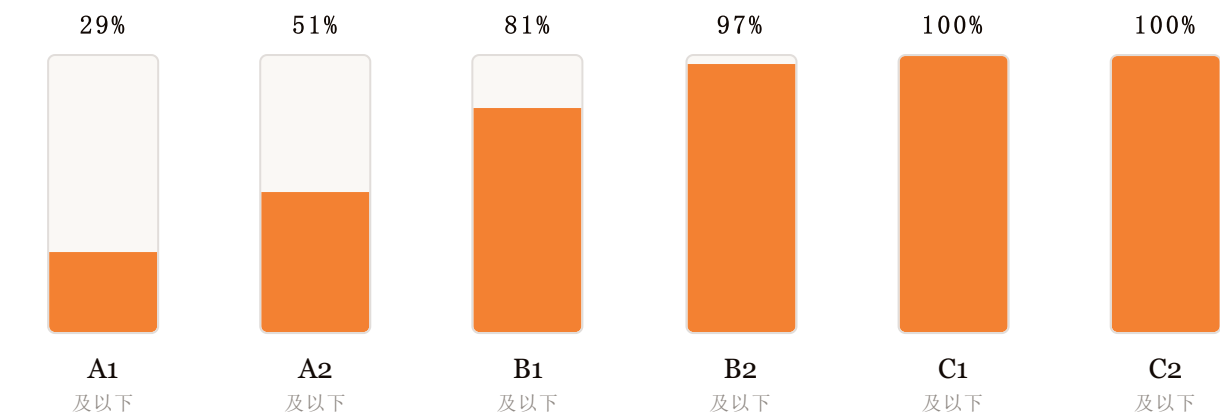
adj. 人际的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

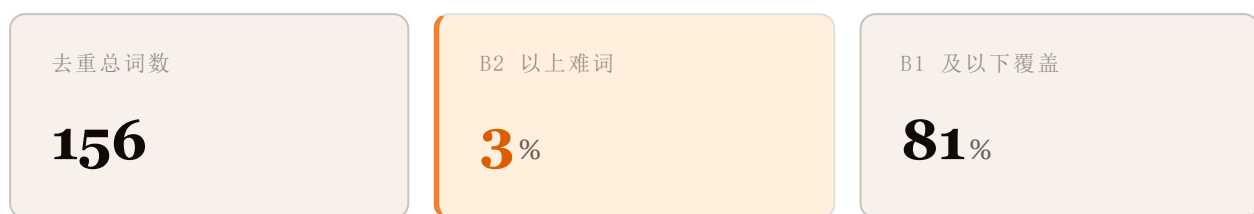
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

英文短文 156 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 156 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 5 个 · 约 3%。



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 156 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2023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	段落排序	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 →

2023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2023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(2023)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Write a notice to recruit a student for Prof. Smith's research project on campus sports activities. Specify the duties and requirements of the job.

Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the notice; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

【参考范文·93 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Notice

Prof. Smith is currently conducting a research project on campus sports activities and is now recruiting one student assistant. The chosen student will help design questionnaires, distribute them among students, and collect and record the data during the coming term.

Applicants should be undergraduates who are interested in sports research, careful with numbers, and able to spare about five hours each week; a basic command of Excel is preferred. Those interested are welcome to send a short self-introduction to sports@campus.edu, or contact Li Ming for further details before June 20th.

Li Ming

【参考译文】

通知

Smith 教授正在开展一项关于校园体育活动的研究项目，现招募一名学生助手。入选的学生将协助设计问卷、向同学发放问卷、并在下学期收集和录入数据。

应聘者应为在读本科生，对体育研究有兴趣、对数据细致，并每周能抽出约五小时；会基本的 Excel 操作者优先。有意者欢迎在 6 月 20 日前将一份简短的自我介绍发送至 sports@campus.edu，或联系 Li Ming 了解更多信息。

Li Ming

【第1段】标题落文体。单独一行居中的「Notice」落实了 outline 第一块「居中标题」，让阅卷人一眼确认这是 a notice。

【第2段】事由接职责。用「Prof. Smith is currently conducting a research project...and is now recruiting one student assistant」套「点明发布事由」句架交代由头，再用「The chosen student will help design questionnaires, distribute them...and collect and record the data」并列列出 duties，落实第二块功能。

【第3段】要求接报名。「Applicants should be undergraduates who are...and able to spare about five hours each week」套「列任职要求」句架写 requirements；再以「Those interested are welcome to send...or contact Li Ming...before June 20th」给出报名方式与截止时间，使通知可操作。

【第4段】匿名落款。末行「Li Ming」落实署名块，严格遵守 use "Li Ming" instead，未出现真名。

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

为教授招研究助手发通知

一句话钉死任务：写一则通知，recruit a student for Prof. Smith's research project on campus sports activities，并且要 Specify the duties and requirements of the job。也就是「招募目的 + 职责 + 要求」三样必须同时落地，缺一项就丢掉评分要点。

读者 • 语域

以项目组身份面向全校学生

读者是全校可能应聘的学生，你的身份是代教授/项目组发布招募，因此用正式书面语、一般现在时、公事化口吻，不用口语寒暄。落款按硬性要求 use "Li Ming" instead，绝不能署自己真名。

中心立意

招一名助研的正式通知

本篇交际目的：代 Prof. Smith 就 campus sports activities 的研究项目，向全校学生公开招募一名学生助手，说清怎么应聘。

要展开的要点

1. 招募事由

点明 Prof. Smith 正在做一项关于 campus sports activities 的研究项目，现招募一名学生助手——这是通知的由头。

2. 工作职责 duties

对应 duties and requirements 的前半：说明这名学生具体要做什么，如设计问卷、发放收集数据、录入整理结果。要具体可操作，不能只说「帮忙」。

3. 任职要求 requirements

对应 duties and requirements 的后半：说明应聘者需具备的条件，如在读本科生、对体育研究感兴趣、做事细致、每周能投入固定时间、会基本办公软件。

4. 报名与联系方式

补上怎么申请：投递简短自我介绍到指定邮箱、或联系 Li Ming，并给出截止时间，让通知自足、可操作。

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 居中标题 Notice

顶部单独一行、居中写 Notice，表明这是 a notice，而非求职信或议论文。

第 2 段 招募事由 + 职责

先一句交代 Prof. Smith 的研究项目与招募一名学生，紧接着说明这名学生的 duties——具体要做什么。

第 3 段 任职要求 + 报名方式

列出 requirements——应聘者应具备的条件，再补上如何申请、联系谁、截止到何时。

第 4 段 落款署名

末尾落款 Li Ming，按 use “Li Ming” instead 的硬性要求，不署真名。

第 1 段 写标题 Notice

只写 Notice 一词，独占一行、居中，对应本题 a notice 的文体要求。

居中写标题 · Notice（单独一行、居中，不加句号）

第 2 段 项目背景 + 具体职责

落点：Prof. Smith 正就 campus sports activities 做研究项目、现招一名学生；职责 = 设计问卷、向学生发放、收集并录入数据、协助整理结果。

点明发布事由 · Prof. ____ is currently conducting a research project on ____ and is now recruiting ____.

并列列出职责 · The chosen student will ____, ____ and ____ during ____.

第 3 段 任职条件 + 申请办法

落点：应聘者应为在读本科生、对体育研究有兴趣、做事细致、每周能投入固定时间、会基本办公软件；申请 = 投递简短自我介绍到指定邮箱或联系 Li Ming，注明截止日期。

列任职要求 · Applicants should be ____ who are ____ and able to ____.

呼吁式给报名方式 · Those interested are welcome to ____, or contact ____ for further details before ____.

第 4 段 署名 Li Ming

末行写 Li Ming，严格执行 Do not use your own name in the notice; use "Li Ming" instead。

落款署名 · ____（末行署 Li Ming，不写真名）

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

四点必须齐

本题的达标线是招募目的、duties、requirements、联系方式四点齐全；最易失分处是把 duties and requirements 当一回事笼统带过，漏掉其中一半。

结构连贯

事由要求分块清

本题按「事由 + 职责」「要求 + 报名」两块行文，逻辑清楚；易失分处是把要求和职责混在一句里，读者分不清谁是谁。

语言准确

现在时 + 招募搭配

本题宜用一般现在时与 recruit / applicants / requirements 等招募语域词；易失分处是把「负责」硬译成 be responsible to 之类的错搭配。

字数格式

贴近要求且格式全

本题字数应贴近 about 100 words，过短信息不全、过长超时；格式上须有 Notice 标题与末行落款，二者缺一即扣格式分。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

笼统招人

反面：「We want a student to help the research and he must be good.」——既没说清具体做什么，也没说清具体条件，两要点全落空。改为：「The chosen student will design questionnaires and record data; applicants should be careful undergraduates interested in sports research.」

误署真名

反面：结尾写「Zhang Wei」或「Yours, Xiao Ming」。这直接违反 Do not use your own name in the notice; use "Li Ming" instead。改为末行只写「Li Ming」。

写成求职信

反面：「Dear Professor Smith, I am writing to apply for...」——把「招人的通知」写成了「应聘的信」，主客颠倒。改为：「Notice」标题起头，正文以项目组口吻公开招募。

开头堆空话

反面：「Nowadays, with the rapid development of society, sports is more and more important, so we need a student.」——全是与招募无关的注水。改为直接切入：「Prof. Smith is now recruiting one student for his research on campus sports activities.」

考研英语一 · 2023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	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2023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2023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(2023)

Section III Part B

Directions:

Write an essay based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

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

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



【参考范文·179 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 lively dragon boat race is taking place on a river running through a village. Two boats full of rowers compete fiercely, while crowds on both banks and the arched bridge wave flags to cheer. In the corner, an elderly man smiles and says, "How wonderful! The dragon boat race in our village is becoming more and more lively."

Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message: traditional folk customs are being revived and flourishing in the countryside. The dragon boat race, a time-honored custom, is not fading away but attracting growing enthusiasm from villagers of all ages. This mirrors a nationwide revival of traditional culture and the rising cultural confidence in recent years.

From my perspective, such a phenomenon deserves our applause. On one hand, reviving traditional customs enriches people's spiritual lives and strengthens community bonds; on the other, it passes our cultural heritage

down to younger generations. Therefore, we should take concrete steps to protect and promote these customs so that our splendid traditional culture can shine forever.

【参考译文】

如漫画生动描绘的那样，一场热闹的龙舟赛正在一条穿村而过的河上进行。两艘坐满桨手的龙舟激烈竞渡，两岸和拱桥上的人群挥舞旗帜为之呐喊。角落里，一位老人含笑说道：“真好啊！咱们村的龙舟赛越来越热闹了。”

画面看似简单，却传递出一个发人深省的信息：传统民俗正在乡村复兴并日益兴旺。龙舟赛这项历史悠久的习俗非但没有消亡，反而吸引着各年龄段村民日益高涨的热情。这折射出近年来全国范围内传统文化的复兴与文化自信的提升。

在我看来，这一现象值得称赞。一方面，复兴传统民俗丰富了人们的精神生活、凝聚了社区情感；另一方面，它把我们的文化遗产传承给了年轻一代。因此，我们应当采取切实措施来保护和推广这些民俗，让我们灿烂的传统文​​化永放光彩。

【第1段】白描三句，客观点题。本段用起手式 As is vividly depicted in the cartoon 引出画面，随后一句写主体龙舟竞渡与两岸助威，末句译出对白 How wonderful! The dragon boat race in our village is becoming more and more lively, 只描述不评价，落实了 describe the picture briefly.

【第2段】过渡挖寓意并联系现实。本段以 Simple as it seems 过渡，把画面拉向内涵，点出 traditional folk customs are being revived, 再用 This mirrors a nationwide revival 联系现实趋势，完成了阅卷核心的 interpret the implied meaning.

【第3段】表态、分层、给对策。本段先 From my perspective 亮明肯定态度，用 On one hand / on the other 分两层说价值，末句 Therefore, we should take concrete steps 给出对策收尾，正是 give your comments 所要求的评论。

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

描述龙舟图 + 挖寓意 + 表态

本题要求 Write an essay based on the picture below, 且明确三步：describe the picture briefly、interpret the implied meaning、give your comments。所以任务被钉死为：先客观白描这幅龙舟赛画面，再点出它折射的社会寓意，最后给出你的评论与建议。三块缺一即不完整。

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题无具体收信人，属图画评论型大作文，语域按面向阅卷人的正式书面语来写即可，不用称呼、不用落款。既然要 give your comments，行文用第一人称表态（From my perspective 等）是恰当的，但要避免口语化缩写和随意用词。

配图要读出

龙舟赛越办越热闹

画面主体是 河上有两艘龙舟正在比赛，河的两岸站满了观看比赛的人群，连 桥上也站满了人一起助威；点睛处在 画面的右下角岸边有一对老夫妇，老爷爷感叹 咱们村的龙舟赛越来越热闹了。这句对白就是寓意钥匙：它把画面从『一场比赛』升格为『传统民俗的复兴与兴旺』，可写点即由此展开。

中心立意

肯定传统民俗的复兴与传承

本篇中心论点：画中越来越热闹的龙舟赛，象征着传统民俗文化在乡村的复兴与兴旺，这一现象值得肯定，我们应主动保护并传承。这一立意直接呼应老爷爷那句 咱们村的龙舟赛越来越热闹了 所传递的欣喜。

要展开的要点

1. 客观描述龙舟赛画面

第一段落点：白描 河上有两艘龙舟正在比赛、两岸与桥上人山人海助威、老夫妇含笑赞叹的画面，为下文挖寓意提供依据。

2. 点明民俗复兴的寓意

第二段落点：透过热闹表象，点明它折射出传统文化的复兴、乡村生活的活力与文化自信的提升，并联系现实——近年各地传统节庆重新兴旺。

3. 表态并给出传承对策

第三段落点：明确表示这一现象值得肯定，从丰富精神生活、凝聚社区、传给下一代等角度说明价值，最后呼吁采取切实措施保护与推广，收束全文。

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 描述画面

用 2-3 句白描龙舟赛主体与点睛对白，篇幅最短，只做客观呈现、不加评价。

第 2 段 阐释寓意

透过画面点明传统民俗复兴的社会寓意并联系现实，是全文分量最重的一段。

第 3 段 评论呼吁

表明肯定态度，说明价值并提出传承对策，呼应主题收尾。

第 1 段 龙舟竞渡 + 万人助威 + 老人赞叹

落到具体：两艘龙舟在穿村而过的河上激烈竞渡，河的两岸站满了观看比赛的人群并在桥上挥旗呐喊；角落一对老夫妇含笑而立，老爷爷感叹 咱们村的龙舟赛越来越热闹了。

看图起手式 · As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, + 【一句话概括画面主体】.

补充场景 · ..., while 【人群/背景】 are 【动作，如 waving flags to cheer】.

引出对白点题 · In the corner, 【人物】 smiles and says, " 【译出的对白】 ."

第 2 段 龙舟赛象征传统民俗复兴

点明：越来越热闹的龙舟赛象征着传统民俗在乡村的复兴——这项古老习俗不但没有消失，反而吸引老中青各年龄段的热情参与，折射出近年全国范围内传统文化的回归与文化自信的提升。

由表及里过渡 · Simple as it seems, the picture conveys a thought-provoking message:
【一句话点明寓意】.

点明现象 · 【画面主体】, once 【旧状况】, is now 【新趋势, 如 attracting growing enthusiasm】.

联系现实印证 · This mirrors 【当下的社会大趋势】 in recent years.

第 3 段 肯定并呼吁保护传承

表态：这一现象值得称赞。一层说它丰富精神生活、凝聚社区情感，一层说它把文化遗产传给年轻一代；最后呼吁采取切实措施保护并推广这些民俗，让优秀传统文化长久焕发光彩。

亮明态度 · From my perspective, such a phenomenon deserves 【褒/贬评价, 如 our applause】.

分层说理 · On one hand, 【价值一】; on the other, 【价值二】.

对策收束 · Therefore, we should 【一条切实建议】 so that 【期望的结果】.

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

三项齐全且寓意扣对白

本题达标关键：描述、寓意、评论三块 give your comments 一项都不能漏，且寓意必须扣住 咱们村的龙舟赛越来越热闹了 所指的传统民俗复兴，写成环保、科技等别的主题即算跑题。

结构连贯

描述—寓意—评论顺序不可乱

本题必须按 describe the picture briefly、interpret the implied meaning、give your comments 的顺序分三段，先评论后描述会打乱逻辑、显得零散。

语言准确

描述用现在时，主题词用准

本题描述龙舟赛宜全程用一般现在时 (is taking place, compete, wave) ; traditional custom、cultural heritage、revival 等主题词要拼写与搭配正确，用错会拉低语言分。

字数格式

描述别过长，卡住上下限

本题要求 160-200 words，是硬性区间，过短扣分、严重超字会被截；尤其别让描述段过长挤占寓意与评论的空间，造成重点偏移。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

描述段注水占全篇

反面示例：花整整一大段逐一描写『第一艘龙舟是红色的，桨手穿黄衣，第二艘是绿色的，岸上有人拿红旗、有人拿蓝旗，桥上老人小孩都在笑……』占去全文一半篇幅。改法：合并为一句——Two boats full of rowers compete fiercely, while crowds on both banks cheer——把空间留给寓意分析。

只描述不挖寓意导致跑题

反面示例：Everyone in the picture is very happy and the race is exciting, so the picture is good. (只重复画面、无寓意)。改法：The lively race symbolizes the revival of traditional folk customs in rural China, reflecting rising cultural confidence. (点明象征义并联系现实)。

空洞套话不切图

反面示例：With the rapid development of society and economy, more and more problems have appeared in our daily life. (与龙舟图无关的万能句)。改法：As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a lively dragon boat race is taking place in a village. (第一句即扣图)。

考研英语一 · 2023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	本题