

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

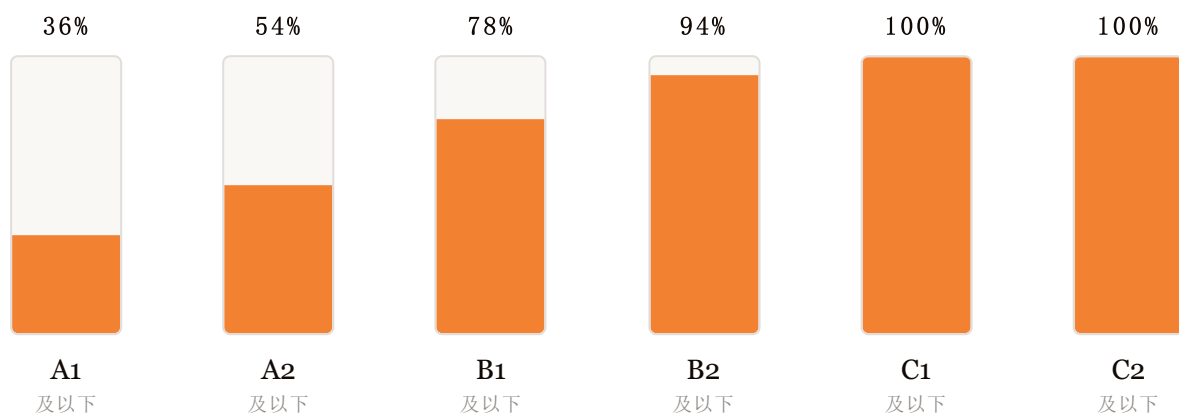
adj. 不必要的;多余的

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 →