

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

There's nothing more welcoming than a door opening for you. 1 the need to be touched to open or close, automatic doors are essential in 2 disabled access to buildings and helping provide general 3 to commercial buildings.

Self-sliding doors began to emerge as a commercial product in 1960 after being invented six years 4 by Americans Dee Horton and Lew Hewitt. They 5 as a novelty feature, but as their use has grown, their 6 have extended within our technologically advanced world. Particularly 7 in busy locations or during times of emergency, the doors 8 crowd management by reducing the obstacles put in people's way.

9 making access both in and out of buildings easier for people, the difference in the way many of these doors open helps reduce the total area 10 by them. Automatic doors often open to the side, with the panels sliding across one another. Replacing swing doors, these 11 smaller buildings to maximise the usable space inside without having to 12 the way for a large, sticking-out door. There are many different types of automatic door, with each 13 specific signals to tell them when to open. 14 these methods differ, the main 15 remain the same.

Each automatic door system 16 the light, sound, weight or movement in its vicinity as a signal to open. Sensor types are chosen to 17 the different environments they are needed in. 18, a busy street might not 19 a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by. A pressure-sensitive mat would be more 20 to limit the surveyed area.

1. [A] Through
[B] Despite
[C] Besides
[D] Without
2. [A] revealing
[B] demanding
[C] improving
[D] tracing
3. [A] experience
[B] convenience
[C] guidance
[D] reference

4. [A] previously
[B] temporarily
[C] successively
[D] eventually
5. [A] held on
[B] started out
[C] settled down
[D] went by
6. [A] relations
[B] volumes
[C] benefits
[D] sources
7. [A] useful
[B] simple
[C] flexible
[D] stable
8. [A] call for
[B] yield to
[C] insist on
[D] act as
9. [A] As well as
[B] In terms of
[C] Thanks to
[D] Rather than
10. [A] connected
[B] shared
[C] represented
[D] occupied
11. [A] allow
[B] expect
[C] require
[D] direct
12. [A] adopt
[B] lead
[C] clear
[D] change

13. [A] adapting to
[B] deriving from
[C] relying on
[D] pointing at
14. [A] Once
[B] Since
[C] Unless
[D] Although
15. [A] records
[B] positions
[C] principles
[D] reasons
16. [A] controls
[B] analyses
[C] produces
[D] mixes
17. [A] decorate
[B] compare
[C] protect
[D] complement
18. [A] In conclusion
[B] By contrast
[C] For example
[D] Above all
19. [A] identify
[B] suit
[C] secure
[D] include
20. [A] appropriate
[B] obvious
[C] impressive
[D] delicate

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

Text 1

Nearly 2,000 years ago, as the Romans began to pull out of Scotland, they left behind a curious treasure: 10 tons of nails, nearly a million of the things. The nail hoard was discovered in 1960 in a four-metre-deep pit covered by two metres of gravel.

Why had the Romans buried a million nails? The likely explanation is that the withdrawal was rushed, and they didn't want the local Caledonians getting their hands on 10 tons of weapon-grade iron. The Romans buried the nails so deep that they would not be discovered for almost two millennia.

Later civilisations would value the skilled blacksmith's labour in a nail even more than the raw material. As Roma Agrawal explains in her new delightful book *Nuts and Bolts*, early 17th-century Virginians would sometimes burn down their homes if they were planning to relocate. This was an attempt to recover the valuable nails, which could be reused after sifting the ashes. The idea that one might burn down an entire house just to reclaim the nails underlines how scarce, costly and valuable the simple-seeming technology was.

The price of nails fell by 90% between the late 1700s and mid-1900s, as economist Daniel Sichel points out in a research paper. According to Sichel, although the falling price of nails was driven partly by cheaper iron and cheaper energy, most of the credit goes to nail manufacturers who simply found more efficient ways to turn steel into nails.

Nails themselves have changed over the years, but Sichel studied them because they haven't changed much. Roman lamps and Roman chariots are very different from LED strips and sports cars, but Roman nails are still clearly nails. It would be absurd to try to track the changing price of sports cars since 1695, but to ask the same question of nails makes perfect sense.

I make no apology for being obsessed by a particular feature of everyday objects: their price. I am an economist, after all. After writing two books about the history of inventions, one thing I've learnt is that while it is the enchantingly sophisticated technologies that get all the hype, it's the cheap technologies that change the world.

The Gutenberg printing press transformed civilisation not by changing the nature of writing but by changing its cost—and it would have achieved little without a parallel collapse in the price of surfaces to write on, thanks to an often-overlooked technology called paper. Solar panels had a few niche uses until they became cheap; now they are transforming the global energy system.

21. The Romans buried the nails probably for the sake of_____.

- [A] saving them for future use
- [B] keeping them from rusting
- [C] letting them grow in value
- [D] hiding them from the locals

22. The example of early 17th-century Virginians is used to_____.
- [A] highlight the thriftiness of early American colonists
 - [B] illustrate the high status of blacksmiths in that period
 - [C] contrast the attitudes of different civilisations towards nails
 - [D] show the preciousness of nail-making technology at that time
23. What played the major role in lowering the price of nails after the late 1700s?
- [A] Increased productivity.
 - [B] Wider use of new energies.
 - [C] Fiercer market competition.
 - [D] Reduced cost of raw materials.
24. It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that nails_____.
- [A] have undergone many technological improvements
 - [B] have remained basically the same since Roman times
 - [C] are less studied than other everyday products
 - [D] are one of the world's most significant inventions
25. Which of the following best summarises the last two paragraphs?
- [A] Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change.
 - [B] Technological innovation is integral to economic success.
 - [C] Technology defines people's understanding of the world.
 - [D] Sophisticated technologies develop from small inventions.

Text 2

Parenting tips obtained from hunter-gatherers in Africa may be the key to bringing up more contented children, researchers have suggested. The idea is based on studies of communities such as the Kung of Botswana, where each child is cared for by many adults. Kung children as young as four will help to look after younger ones and "baby-wearing", in which infants are carried in slings, is considered the norm.

According to Dr. Nikhil Chaudhary, an evolutionary anthropologist at Cambridge University, these practices, known as alloparenting, could lead to less anxiety for children and parents.

Dr. Annie Swanepoel, a child psychiatrist, believes that there are ways to incorporate them into western life. In Germany, one scheme has paired an old people's home with a nursery. The residents help to look after the children, an arrangement akin to alloparenting. Another measure could be encouraging friendships between children in different school years to mirror the unsupervised mixed-age playgroups in hunter-gatherer communities.

In a paper published in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, researchers said that the western nuclear family was a recent invention which broke with evolutionary history. This abrupt shift to an "intensive mothering narrative", which suggests that mothers should manage childcare alone, was likely to have been harmful. "Such narratives can lead to maternal exhaustion and have dangerous consequences," they wrote.

By contrast, in hunter-gatherer societies adults other than the parents can provide almost half of a child's care. One previous study looked at the Efé people of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It found that infants

had an average of 14 alloparents a day by the time they were 18 weeks old and were passed between caregivers eight times an hour.

Chaudhary said that parents now had less childcare support from family and social networks than during most of humans' evolutionary history, but introducing additional caregivers could reduce stress and maternal depression, which could have a "knock-on" benefit to a child's wellbeing. An infant born to a hunter-gatherer society could have more than ten caregivers—this contrasts starkly to nursery settings in the UK where regulations call for a ratio of one carer to four children aged two to three.

While hunter-gatherer children learnt from observation and imitation in mixed-age playgroups, researchers said that western "instructive teaching", where pupils are asked to sit still, may contribute to conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Chaudhary said that Britain should explore the possibility that older siblings helping their parents "might also enhance their own social development".

26. According to the first two paragraphs, alloparenting refers to the practice of_____.

- [A] sharing childcare among community members
- [B] assigning babies to specific adult caregivers
- [C] teaching parenting skills to older children
- [D] carrying infants around by their parents

27. The scheme in Germany is mentioned to illustrate_____.

- [A] an attempt to facilitate intergenerational communication
- [B] an approach to integrating alloparenting into western society
- [C] the conventional parenting style in western culture
- [D] the differences between western and African ways of living

28. According to Paragraph 4, the "intensive mothering narrative" _____.

- [A] alleviates parenting pressures
- [B] consolidates family relationships
- [C] results in the child-centred family
- [D] departs from the course of evolution

29. What can be inferred about the nurseries in the UK?

- [A] They tend to fall short of official requirements.
- [B] They have difficulty finding enough caregivers.
- [C] They ought to improve their carer-to-child ratio.
- [D] They should try to prevent parental depression.

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Instructive teaching: a dilemma for anxious parents
- [B] For a happier family, learn from the hunter-gatherers
- [C] Mixed-age playgroup, a better choice for lonely children
- [D] Tracing the history of parenting: from Africa to Europe

Text 3

A Polish digital artist who uses classical painting styles to create dreamy fantasy landscapes, Greg Rutkowski has made illustrations for games such as Dungeons & Dragons and Magic: The Gathering. And he's become a sudden hit in the new world of text-to-image AI generation.

His distinctive style is now one of the most commonly used prompts in the new open-source AI art generator Stable Diffusion. The tool, along with other popular image-generation AI models, allows anyone to create impressive images based on text prompts. For example, type in "Wizard with sword and a glowing orb of magic fire fights a fierce dragon Greg Rutkowski," and the system will produce something that looks not a million miles away from works in Rutkowski's style.

But these open-source programs are built by scraping images from the Internet, often without permission and proper attribution to artists. As a result, they are raising tricky questions about ethics and copyright. And artists like Rutkowski have had enough.

According to the website Lexica, which tracks over 10 million Stable Diffusion images and prompts, Rutkowski's name has been used as a prompt around 93,000 times. Rutkowski was initially surprised but thought it might be a good way to reach new audiences. Then he tried searching for his name to see if a piece he had worked on had been published. The online search brought back work that had his name attached to it but wasn't his.

"It's been just a month. What about in a year? I probably won't be able to find my work out there because the Internet will be flooded with AI art," Rutkowski said. "That's concerning."

Other artists besides Rutkowski have been surprised by the apparent popularity of their work in text-to-image generators—and some are now fighting back.

Karla Ortiz, an illustrator based in San Francisco who found her work in Stable Diffusion's data set, has been raising awareness about the issues around AI art and copyright. Artists say they risk losing income as people start using AI-generated images based on copyrighted material for commercial purposes. But it's also a lot more personal, Ortiz says, arguing that because art is so closely linked to a person, it could raise data protection and privacy problems.

"There is a coalition growing within artist industries to figure out how to tackle or mitigate this," says Ortiz. The group is in its early days of mobilization, which could involve pushing for new policies or regulation. One suggestion is that AI models could be trained on images in the public domain, and AI companies could forge partnerships with museums and artists, Ortiz says.

31. What can be learned about Rutkowski from the first two paragraphs?

- [A] He is enthusiastic about using AI models.
- [B] He is popular with users of an AI art generator.
- [C] He attracts admiration from other illustrators.
- [D] He specializes in classical painting digitalization.

32. The problem with open-source AI art generators is that they_____.

- [A] lack flexibility in responding to prompts
- [B] produce artworks in unpredictable styles
- [C] make unauthorized use of online images
- [D] collect user information without consent

33. After searching online, Rutkowski found_____.
- [A] a unique way to reach audiences
 - [B] a new method to identify AI images
 - [C] AI-generated work bearing his name
 - [D] heated disputes regarding his copyright
34. According to Ortiz, AI companies are advised to_____.
- [A] campaign for new policies or regulation
 - [B] offer their services to public institutions
 - [C] strengthen their relationships with AI users
 - [D] adopt a different strategy for AI model training
35. What is the text mainly about?
- [A] Artists' responses to AI art generation.
 - [B] AI's expanded role in artistic creation.
 - [C] Privacy issues in the application of AI.
 - [D] Opposing views on AI development.

Text 4

The miracle of the Chesapeake Bay lies not in its depths, but in the complexity of its natural construction, the interaction of fresh and saline waters, and the mix of land and water. The shallows provide homes for hundreds of species while storing floodwaters, filtering pollutants from water, and protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges.

All this was put at great risk late last month, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling in an Idaho case that provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) far less authority to regulate wetlands and waterways. Specifically, a 5-4 majority decided that wetlands protected by the EPA under its Clean Water Act authority must have a "continuous surface connection" to bodies of water. This narrowing of the regulatory scope was a victory for builders, mining operators and other commercial interests often at odds with environmental rules. And it carries "significant repercussions for water quality and flood control throughout the United States," as Justice Brett Kavanaugh observed.

In Maryland, the good news is that there are many state laws in place that provide wetlands protections. But that's a very shortsighted view, particularly when it comes to the Chesapeake Bay. The reality is that water, and the pollutants that so often come with it, don't respect state boundaries. The Chesapeake draws from a 64,000-square-mile watershed that extends into Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and Delaware. Will those jurisdictions extend the same protections now denied under *Sackett v. EPA*? Perhaps some, but all? That seems unlikely.

It is too easy, and misleading, to see such court rulings as merely standing up for the rights of land owners when the consequences can be so dire for their neighbors. And it's a reminder that the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program has long been crucial as the means to transcend the influence of deep-pocketed special interests in neighboring states. Pennsylvania farmers, to use one telling example, aren't thinking about next year's blue crab harvest in Maryland when they decide whether to spread animal waste on their fields, yet the runoff into nearby creeks can have enormous impact downstream.

And so we would call on state lawmakers from Richmond to Albany to consider reviewing their own wetlands protections and see for themselves the enormous stakes involved. We can offer them a visit to Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Dorchester County where bald eagles fly over tidal marshes so shallow you could not paddle a boat across them, but teeming with aquatic life. It's worth the scenic drive.

36. The Chesapeake Bay is described in Paragraph 1 as_____.
- [A] a valuable natural environment
 - [B] a controversial conservation area
 - [C] a place with commercial potential
 - [D] a headache for nearby communities
37. The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Idaho case_____.
- [A] reinforces water pollution control
 - [B] weakens the EPA's regulatory power
 - [C] will end conflicts among local residents
 - [D] may face opposition from mining operators
38. How does the author feel about the future of the Chesapeake Bay?
- [A] Worried.
 - [B] Puzzled.
 - [C] Relieved.
 - [D] Encouraged.
39. What can be inferred about the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program?
- [A] It has restored the balance among neighboring jurisdictions.
 - [B] It has triggered a radical reform in commercial fisheries.
 - [C] It has set a fine example of respecting state authorities.
 - [D] It has ensured the coordination of protection efforts.
40. The author holds that the state lawmakers should_____.
- [A] be cautious about the influence of land owners
 - [B] attach due importance to wetlands protections
 - [C] recognize the need to expand wildlife refuges
 - [D] improve the wellbeing of endangered species

Part B

Directions:

Read the following comments on a report about American museums returning artifacts to their countries of origin and a list of statements summarizing the comments. Choose the best statement from the list A-G for each numbered name(41-45). There are two extra choices which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

(41)_____ Hannah

Simply, there are people in Nigeria who cannot travel to the Smithsonian Institution to see that part of their history and culture represented by the Benin Bronzes. These should be available to them as part of their cultural

heritage and history and as a source of national pride. There is no good reason that these artifacts should be beyond the ordinary reach of the educational objectives or inspiration of the generations to which they were left. They serve no purpose in a museum in the United States or elsewhere except as curious objects. They cannot be compared to works of art produced for sale which can be passed from hand to hand and place to place by purchase.

(42)_____ Buck

We know very exact reproductions of artwork can be and are regularly produced. Perhaps museums and governments might explore some role for the use of nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues relating to returning works of art and antiquities. The context of any exhibit is more important to me than whether the object being displayed is 2,000 years old or 2 months old. In many cases the experts have a hard time agreeing on what is the real object and what is a forgery. Again, the story an exhibit is trying to tell is what matters. The monetary value of the objects on display is a distant second place in importance.

(43)_____ Sara

When visiting the Baltimore Museum of Art, I came across a magnificent 15th-century Chinese sculpture. It inspired me to learn more about the culture that it represented. Artifacts in museums have the power to inspire, and perhaps spark that need to learn and understand the nature of their creators. Having said that, I do feel that whatever artifacts find their way to public museums should, in fact, be sanctioned as having been obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty. Stealing artifacts from other peoples' cultures is obscene; it robs not only the physical objects, but the dignity and spirit of their creators.

(44)_____ Victor

Ancient art that is displayed in foreign countries by all means should be returned to the original country. The foreign countries have no right to hold back returning the items. I would ask that the foreign nations and the original country discuss the terms of transfer. Yes, there is the risk that the original country will not have as good security as do the foreign countries. But look at what happened to Boston's Gardner Museum theft in 1990, including the loss of Rembrandt, Vermeer, Manet, and other masterpieces. Nothing is absolutely safe, anywhere. And now Climate Change agitators are attacking publicly displayed works in European museums.

(45)_____ Julia

To those of you in the comments section who are having strong feelings about artifacts being removed from cities in the U.S. and Britain and returned to their countries of origin, I would ask you to consider why do you think Americans have more of a right to easily access the Benin Bronzes than the people of Nigeria? Why are people who live within a day's drive of London entitled to go and see the Elgin Marbles whenever they want, but the people of Athens aren't? What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home for these artifacts but preclude them from being preserved and displayed by their countries of origin? If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts, think about why you're assuming that to be true.

- [A] It is clear that the countries of origin have never been compensated for the stolen artifacts.
- [B] It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.
- [C] Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned.
- [D] Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.
- [E] The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.
- [F] Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful.

[G] Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

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)

"Elephants never forget"—or so they say—and that piece of folklore seems to have some foundation.

The African savanna elephant, also known as the African bush elephant, is distributed across 37 African countries. They move between a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, woodlands, wetlands and agricultural land. (46)They sometimes travel more than sixty miles to find food or water, and are very good at working out where other elephants are—even when they are out of sight. Using tracking devices, researchers have shown that they have "remarkable spatial acuity." When finding their way to waterholes, they headed off in exactly the right direction, on one occasion from a distance of roughly thirty miles. What is more, they almost always seem to choose the nearest waterhole. (47)The researchers are convinced that the elephants always know precisely where they are in relation to all the resources they need, and can therefore take shortcuts, as well as following familiar routes.

Although the cues used by African elephants for long-distance navigation are not yet understood, smell may well play a part.

Elephants are very choosy eaters, but until recently little was known about how they selected their food. (48)One possibility was that they merely used their eyes and tried out the plants they found, but that would probably result in a lot of wasted time and energy, not least because their eyesight is actually not very good.

(49)The volatile chemicals produced by plants can be carried a long way, and they are very characteristic: Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature. What is more, they can be detected even when they are not actually visible. New research suggests that smell is a crucial factor in guiding elephants—and probably other herbivores—to the best food resources.

The researchers first established what kinds of plant the elephants preferred either to eat or avoid when foraging freely. They then set up a "food station" experiment, in which they gave the elephants a series of choices based only on smell. (50)The experiment showed that elephants may well use smell to identify patches of trees that are good to eat, and secondly to assess the quality of the trees within each patch. Free-ranging elephants presumably also use this information to locate their preferred food.

Their well-developed hippocampal structures may enable elephants, like rats and people, to construct cognitive maps.

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Read the following email from an international student and write a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I've got a class assignment to make an oral report on an ancient Chinese scientist, but I'm not sure how to

prepare for it. Can you give me some advice? Thank you for your help.

Yours,

Paul

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

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

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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

2024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2024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、4 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(2024)

Section I

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

There's nothing more welcoming than a door opening for you. 1 the need to be touched to open or close, automatic doors are essential in 2 disabled access to buildings and helping provide general 3 to commercial buildings.

没有什么比你为你打开的门更让人感到受欢迎了。自动门无需触碰即可开关,对于改善残障人士进入建筑物的通道以及为商业建筑提供便利至关重要。

Self-sliding doors began to emerge as a commercial product in 1960 after being invented six years 4 by Americans Dee Horton and Lew Hewitt. They 5 as a novelty feature, but as their use has grown, their 6 have extended within our technologically advanced world. Particularly 7 in busy locations or during times of emergency, the doors 8 crowd management by reducing the obstacles put in people's way.

自动滑门在1960年开始作为商业产品出现,六年前由美国人Dee Horton和Lew Hewitt发明。它们最初作为一种新奇功能,但随着使用的增长,其益处在我们技术先进的世界中得到了延伸。这些门在繁忙地点或紧急情况下特别有用,通过减少人们前进道路上的障碍物来起到人群管理的作用。

9 making access both in and out of buildings easier for people, the difference in the way many of these doors open helps reduce the total area 10 by them. Automatic doors often open to the side, with the panels sliding across one another. Replacing swing doors, these 11 smaller buildings to maximise the usable space inside without having to 12 the way for a large, sticking-out door. There are many different types of automatic door, with each 13 specific signals to tell them when to open. 14 these methods differ, the main 15 remain the same.

除了使人们进出建筑物更容易之外,许多这类门开启方式的不同有助于减少它们所占据的总面积。自动门通常向侧面开启,面板相互滑动。这些门取代了平开门,使较小的建筑能够最大限度地利用内部可用空间,而无需为大型突出的门清理通道。自动门有许多不同类型,每种都依赖特定信号来告知它们何时开启。虽然这些方法有所不同,但主要原理保持一致。

Each automatic door system 16 the light, sound, weight or movement in its vicinity as a signal to open. Sensor types are chosen to 17 the different environments they are needed in. 18 , a busy street might not 19 a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by. A pressure-sensitive mat would be more 20 to limit the surveyed area.

每个自动门系统分析其附近的光线、声音、重量或运动作为开启信号。传感器类型的选择是为了配合所需的
不同环境。例如,繁忙的街道可能不适合运动感应门,因为它会不断为路人开启。压力敏感垫将更适合限制
监测区域。

1. [A] Through
[B] Despite
[C] Besides
[D] Without
2. [A] revealing
[B] demanding
[C] improving
[D] tracing
3. [A] experience
[B] convenience
[C] guidance
[D] reference
4. [A] previously
[B] temporarily
[C] successively
[D] eventually
5. [A] held on
[B] started out
[C] settled down
[D] went by
6. [A] relations
[B] volumes
[C] benefits
[D] sources
7. [A] useful
[B] simple
[C] flexible
[D] stable

8. [A] call for
[B] yield to
[C] insist on
[D] act as
9. [A] As well as
[B] In terms of
[C] Thanks to
[D] Rather than
10. [A] connected
[B] shared
[C] represented
[D] occupied
11. [A] allow
[B] expect
[C] require
[D] direct
12. [A] adopt
[B] lead
[C] clear
[D] change
13. [A] adapting to
[B] deriving from
[C] relying on
[D] pointing at
14. [A] Once
[B] Since
[C] Unless
[D] Although
15. [A] records
[B] positions
[C] principles
[D] reasons
16. [A] controls
[B] analyses
[C] produces
[D] mixes

17. [A] decorate
[B] compare
[C] protect
[D] complement
18. [A] In conclusion
[B] By contrast
[C] For example
[D] Above all
19. [A] identify
[B] suit
[C] secure
[D] include
20. [A] appropriate
[B] obvious
[C] impressive
[D] delicate

1. ____

【答案】 [D] Without 词义辨析

【线索】空前后呼应：自动门 = 不需要触碰

__(1)__ the need to be touched to open or close, automatic doors are essential 提示"自动门"与"触碰需要"之间是排斥关系——正因为不需要触碰才叫"自动", 所以空处应填表达"没有"的介词。

【选项】A) Through X 方向错：表示"通过/凭借"

Through 表示"凭借某手段", 代入会得到"凭借需要触碰", 与 automatic 的本义相反。

B) Despite X 让步关系不成立

Despite 表示"尽管有.....", 代入意味着自动门是"在需要触碰的情况下"仍然必要, 与下文 essential in disabled access 形成的肯定语义脱节。

C) Besides X 并列关系不成立

Besides 表示"除.....之外(还)", 会承认 "the need to be touched" 是自动门已具备的属性之一, 与"自动"互相矛盾。

D) Without ✓ 精准对应 automatic 的定义

Without 直接表达"不需要被触碰", 与主句 automatic doors are essential 同向呼应, 把"自动"这一核心特征点了出来。

【验证】代回后 __(1)__ the need to be touched to open or close, automatic doors are essential in __(2)__ disabled access to buildings 意为"无需触碰即可开关, 自动门对无障碍出入至关重要", 逻辑顺畅, 与全文"自动门 = 便利"的脉络一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [C] improving 词义辨析

【线索】 并列结构指向"提升/促进"

essential in __(2)__ disabled access to buildings and helping provide general __(3)__ to commercial buildings 中 and 把空 2 的动作与 helping provide 并列，提示空 2 也应是"促成、提升"类正向动词。

【选项】 A) revealing X 义不对: "揭示"

revealing 是"使显露"，自动门并非"揭露"无障碍通道，搭配语义不通。

B) demanding X 方向反: "要求"带负担色

demanding 是"要求/需要"，会把自动门塑造成"要求残障人士去通行"，与文章对自动门的正面定调相反。

C) improving ✓ 正向且与 helping provide 同向

improving 表"改善"，与后文 helping provide general __(3)__ 并列，共同表达自动门的两项益处，色彩与逻辑都对。

D) tracing X 义不对: "追溯/描绘轮廓"

tracing 与 access 搭配，意为"追踪通行路径"，既不是自动门的作用，也偏离正向语境。

【验证】 代回 essential in __(2)__ disabled access to buildings 得"在改善建筑物无障碍通行方面至关重要"，与全段对自动门价值的肯定吻合。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] convenience 词义辨析

【线索】 与 disabled access 并列的"通用便利"

essential in __(2)__ disabled access to buildings and helping provide general __(3)__ to commercial buildings 把"残障通行"与"general ____"并列，提示后者是"普通顾客的便利"——是一种对所有人都通用的好处。

【选项】 A) experience X 搭配生硬: general experience 偏"泛泛的经验"

experience 与 general 搭配语义偏"一般性经历"，无法体现自动门给商业楼带来的具体益处。

B) convenience ✓ 精准命中"便利"

convenience 与 general 同框是地道搭配，把自动门对所有人共享的"普遍便利"表达得到位，与首句 welcoming 呼应。

C) guidance X 义偏: "指导"

guidance 是"引导/指导"，自动门并不提供 guidance；属于近形干扰。

D) reference X 义偏: "参考/提及"

reference 与商业楼的语境无关，也与 general 不形成自然搭配。

【验证】 代回 helping provide general __(3)__ to commercial buildings 得"为商业建筑提供普遍便利"，与首句 welcoming、自动门定调完全契合。

4. ____

【答案】 [A] previously 词义辨析

【线索】 1960 是后锚点，六年前的发明 = previously

Self-sliding doors began to emerge as a commercial product in 1960 after being invented six years __ (4) __ 已给出"1960 年商业化"和"六年前发明"——after + six years 决定方向是"早于 1960"。

【选项】 A) previously ✓ 精准表达"先于"

previously 与 six years 组合表示"早六年"，把 1960 年商业化与 1954 年发明的时序对得严丝合缝。

B) temporarily ✗ 义不对："暂时"

temporarily 表"暂时性"，与 invented 这——一次性事件冲突，且无法和 six years 形成时序。

C) successively ✗ 义不对："接连地"

successively 表"接连"，需要多次同类事件；发明只发生一次，搭配错。

D) eventually ✗ 方向反："最终"

eventually 表"最终"，会让发明发生在 1960 之后，与 after 提供的时序相反。

【验证】 代回得 after being invented six years __ (4) __ = "在六年前被发明之后"，符合"1954 年发明、1960 年商业化"这一阅读常识。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] started out 固定搭配

【线索】 as a novelty + 后文 use has grown 提示"起步—发展"对照

They __ (5) __ as a novelty feature, but as their use has grown, their __ (6) __ have extended 由 but 引出对比：先"以 novelty 起步"，后"扩大"，空处需要"开始/起步"义。

【选项】 A) held on ✗ 义偏："坚持"

held on 表"坚持住、不挂电话"，与 as a novelty 不搭，无法表达起步含义。

B) started out ✓ 命中"作为……起步"

started out 常与 as 搭配，意为"以……身份开始"，正好对应"它们最初是作为新奇玩意儿出现"。

C) settled down ✗ 义偏："安顿下来"

settled down 多用于人安家、平静下来，与商品起步无关。

D) went by ✗ 义偏："过去/经过"

went by 多用于时间或路过，与 as a novelty feature 搭不上。

【验证】 代回 They __ (5) __ as a novelty feature, but as their use has grown, 意为"最初作为新奇事物出现，但随着使用增多……"，与 but 的转折结构完全对应。

6. ____

【答案】 [C] benefits 词义辨析

【线索】 随着 use 增多, 自动门的"益处"延伸

as their use has grown, their __ (6) __ have extended within our technologically advanced world 提示因"使用扩大"而"__ 也扩展", 自然指向使用所带来的"好处/用途"。

【选项】 A) relations X 义不合: "关系"

relations 多指人/国之间的关系, 与自动门的语境完全错位。

B) volumes X 义偏: "体积/数量"

volumes 与 use has grown 在意义上重复(量已经表达过), 且"体积扩展"与下文"用途广泛"不挂。

C) benefits ✓ 命中"益处扩展"

benefits 与 extended 搭配地道, 呼应下文 reducing the obstacles put in people's way 这一具体好处, 构成总一分关系。

D) sources X 义不合: "来源"

sources 表"来源", 与"在现代世界中扩展"搭不上, 且自动门不是来源型概念。

【验证】 代回 their __ (6) __ have extended within our technologically advanced world = "它们的益处已扩展到我们这个科技发达的世界各处", 与后文具体益处的展开顺理成章。

7. ____

【答案】 [A] useful 词义辨析

【线索】 后文功能 = 减少障碍 = 派上用场

Particularly __(7)__ in busy locations or during times of emergency, the doors __(8)__ crowd management by reducing the obstacles put in people's way 把空 7 的形容词与"管控人流"绑在一起——能在紧急时帮上忙，自然是"有用"。

【选项】 A) useful ✓ 精准命中"派上用场"

useful 直接对接 reducing the obstacles 这一实际功能，与 Particularly 一起强调"在繁忙/应急场合尤其管用"。

B) simple ✗ 义偏："简单"

simple 描述结构简洁，与"在应急中帮上忙"无关，干扰错位。

C) flexible ✗ 义偏："灵活"

flexible 多用于策略/安排灵活，与 crowd management 的语境关联较弱。

D) stable ✗ 义偏："稳定"

stable 描述稳定性，与"减少障碍"这一具体功能不对接。

【验证】 代回 Particularly __(7)__ in busy locations or during times of emergency = "在繁忙地点或紧急时段尤为有用"，与下半句"通过减少障碍助力人流管理"前后呼应。

8. ____

【答案】 [D] act as 固定搭配

【线索】 by + 方式状语指向"充当某角色"

the doors __(8)__ crowd management by reducing the obstacles 中 by reducing 是方式，表示"门通过减少障碍来发挥某作用"——空处需要表达"发挥.....作用"。

【选项】 A) call for ✗ 义反："需要/呼吁"

call for 是"需要、呼吁"，意味着门在"呼吁人流管理"，与主语属性不符。

B) yield to ✗ 义反："屈服于"

yield to 是"让位于"，会让自动门成为人流管理的下游，与下文的"帮助"功能相反。

C) insist on ✗ 义不合："坚持"

insist on 主观性强，需要有意志的主语，门作主语不合常理。

D) act as ✓ 命中"充当.....的角色"

act as 表"充当、起.....作用"，与 by reducing the obstacles 完美对接：自动门作为人流管理的工具发挥作用。

【验证】 代回 the doors __(8)__ crowd management by reducing the obstacles put in people's way = "门通过减少人们路上的障碍而起到人流管理的作用"，结构与语义双自治。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] As well as 逻辑关系

【线索】 出入便利 + 节省面积 = 两条好处并列

__(9)__ making access both in and out of buildings easier for people, the difference in the way many of these doors open helps reduce the total area __(10)__ by them
把"使出入更便利"与"减少占地面积"并列为自动门的两条好处。

【选项】 A) As well as ✓ 并列递进, 命中两条好处叠加

As well as 表"除.....之外还", 把出入方便和节省占地两项益处自然并列。

B) In terms of ✗ 义偏: "就.....而言"

In terms of 用于聚焦某一方面, 无法把两件事并列起来。

C) Thanks to ✗ 因果错向

Thanks to 表"多亏", 会让"使出入方便"变成"节省占地"的原因, 逻辑曲解。

D) Rather than ✗ 方向反: "而不是"

Rather than 表否定/取代, 会把两件好处变成二选一, 与递进语境完全相反。

【验证】 代回得"除了让进出更便利之外, 这些门的开启方式还能减少占地", 与第三段后续展开(侧滑门 vs 摆动门)的逻辑相符。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] occupied 词义辨析

【线索】 reduce the total area = 减少占地面积

helps reduce the total area __(10)__ by them 提示 area 是"门所占据的总面积", 故空处填"被占据"。

【选项】 A) connected ✗ 义不合: "连接"

connected 表连接, 无法表达"占地"。

B) shared ✗ 义不合: "共享"

shared 表共享, 与"减少占地"的功能性目的脱节。

C) represented ✗ 义不合: "代表"

represented 表代表/象征, 无法形容门所占的物理面积。

D) occupied ✓ 命中"占据"

occupied 与 area 强搭配, 恰好对应"减少自动门占据的总面积"。

【验证】 代回 reduce the total area __(10)__ by them = "减少它们所占的总面积", 并与后句解释"侧滑面板互相错开"形成总一分关系。

11. ____

【答案】 [A] allow 词义辨析

【线索】 滑动门让小楼最大化可用空间

Replacing swing doors, these __(11)__ smaller buildings to maximise the usable space inside 暗含"门赋能小楼", 空处应表示"让/使能够"。

【选项】 A) allow ✓ 命中"允许做"

allow 与 sb/sth to do 是地道结构, 意为"使小型建筑能够最大化可用空间", 与上下文吻合。

B) expect ✗ 义偏: "期待"

expect 表期望, 会让门拥有意志去"期待小楼最大化空间", 逻辑荒谬。

C) require ✗ 方向反: "要求"

require 表强制, 与文章自动门"赋能"的正面定调相反。

D) direct ✗ 义偏: "指示"

direct 是"指挥、指引", 与"为小楼提供空间便利"的赋能语义不符。

【验证】 代回 these __(11)__ smaller buildings to maximise the usable space inside = "这些门让小型建筑能最大化内部可用空间", 自然顺畅, 且与后半句"无需为大型外凸门让道"形成因果。

12. ____

【答案】 [C] clear 固定搭配

【线索】 大门外凸 → 需腾出空间

without having to __(12)__ the way for a large, sticking-out door 提示"无需为伸出的大门腾路", 空处对应"清出通道"。

【选项】 A) adopt ✗ 搭配错: "采纳方式"

adopt 多接 method/approach, 不与 "the way for X" 搭配。

B) lead ✗ 义偏: "引路"

lead 指引向他人, 但搭配是 lead the way to/in, 没有"lead the way for + 物"这种说法。

C) clear ✓ 命中固定搭: "为.....腾路"

clear the way for sth 是固定搭配, 正好对应"为外凸大门腾出空间"。

D) change ✗ 搭配生硬

change the way 多指"改变方式", 而非"腾出通路", 语义层级不同。

【验证】 代回 without having to __(12)__ the way for a large, sticking-out door = "无需为大型外凸门腾出通道", 与上文"侧滑节省占地"的因果一致。

13. ____

【答案】 [C] relying on 词义辨析

【线索】 门以信号为开启依据

with each __(13)__ specific signals to tell them when to open 提示信号是开门的依据/触发条件，空处应表"依赖"。

【选项】 A) adapting to X 义偏: "适应于"

adapting to 是"适应环境/变化"，与门主动"用信号触发开启"的动作不符。

B) deriving from X 义偏: "源自"

deriving from 多用于来源/起源，不能搭"信号当作触发条件"。

C) relying on ✓ 命中"依赖某信号"

relying on 表"依靠"，正好对应每种门借由不同信号来确定开门时机。

D) pointing at X 义偏: "指向"

pointing at 表"指着"，门和信号不是"指与被指"的关系。

【验证】 代回 with each __(13)__ specific signals to tell them when to open = "每一种门都依赖特定信号告知何时开启"，与第四段对"光、声、重量、运动"等具体信号的展开顺承。

14. ____

【答案】 [D] Although 逻辑关系

【线索】 差异 vs 相同 = 让步关系

__(14)__ these methods differ, the main __(15)__ remain the same 一边强调差异、一边强调相同，构成典型"虽.....但....."。

【选项】 A) Once X 义偏: "一旦"

Once 表条件"一旦.....就....."，与"主从相反"的让步语义不合。

B) Since X 因果错向

Since 表"既然/由于"，会把"方法不同"作为"原理相同"的原因，逻辑荒谬。

C) Unless X 义反: "除非"

Unless 表"除非"，会把两件事变成排他关系，与上下文不符。

D) Although ✓ 命中让步关系

Although 表"尽管"，让"方法不同"与"原理相同"形成让步—主句的标准对照。

【验证】 代回 __(14)__ these methods differ, the main __(15)__ remain the same = "尽管方法各异，主要原理却保持不变"，逻辑清晰、与下段"每种系统都分析光声重运动"的总原理一致。

15. ____

【答案】 [C] principles 词义辨析

【线索】 方法各异 ↔ 原理不变

these methods differ, the main __(15)__ remain the same 中 methods 与空处构成对照：方法是表层、空处应是"底层不变的东西" = principles。

【选项】 A) records X 义不合："记录"

records 多指资料/纪录，与 methods 不构成方法-原理对照。

B) positions X 义不合："位置/立场"

positions 与自动门工作机制对照关系弱，无法 main positions remain the same 的自然表达。

C) principles ✓ 命中"主要原理"

principles 与 main 搭配地道，且与 methods 构成"表层方法 vs 深层原理"的经典对照。

D) reasons X 义偏："原因"

reasons 关注因果，main reasons remain the same 难以解释"为什么不同方法的原因还相同"。

【验证】 代回 the main __(15)__ remain the same = "主要原理保持不变"，与第四段开头 Each automatic door system __(16)__ the light, sound, weight or movement 列出的共同工作原理形成总一分。

16. ____

【答案】 [B] analyses 词义辨析

【线索】 把信号当 signal to open → 分析信号

Each automatic door system __(16)__ the light, sound, weight or movement in its vicinity as a signal to open 指出系统把这些信号当作开门信号，含义即"分析"它们。

【选项】 A) controls X 义反："控制"

controls 指系统能控制光声等物理量，与现实不符——自动门是被动感知，不是操控。

B) analyses ✓ 命中"分析信号"

analyses 与 as a signal to open 强呼应：系统通过分析光声重运动来判断是否开门。

C) produces X 义反："生产"

produces 表生产，门系统不会主动产生这些信号，与逻辑相反。

D) mixes X 义偏："混合"

mixes 与四种独立信号搭配语义生硬，不是门系统对信号的实际处理方式。

【验证】 代回 Each automatic door system __(16)__ the light, sound, weight or movement in its vicinity as a signal to open = "每个自动门系统都分析其周围的光、声、重量或运动以判断开门信号"，与下一句 sensor types 的展开一致。

17. ____

【答案】 **[D] complement** 词义辨析

【线索】 传感器为环境匹配而选

Sensor types are chosen to __(17)__ the different environments they are needed in
指出传感器是"为了与所需环境相匹配而被选择", 空处需表"与.....相配/相补".

【选项】 A) decorate X 义偏: "装饰"

decorate 与 environments 搭配是"美化", 与传感器实际功能脱节。

B) compare X 搭配错: "对比"

compare 需要 compare A with B 结构, 且语义是"比较", 与"选择以匹配"无关。

C) protect X 义偏: "保护"

protect 表保护环境, 与"传感器与环境匹配"的工程语境不符。

D) complement ✓ 命中"与环境互补/相配"

complement 表"与.....相配补充", 正好对应"挑选与不同环境匹配的传感器".

【验证】 代回 Sensor types are chosen to __(17)__ the different environments they are needed in = "传感器类型的选择要与它们所处的不同环境相匹配", 与下文"忙街用压力垫而非动作感应"举例顺承。

18. ____

【答案】 **[C] For example** 逻辑关系

【线索】 抽象→具体 = 举例

__(18)__, a busy street might not __(19)__ a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by 用一个具体场景说明上一句关于"传感器匹配环境"的抽象观点。

【选项】 A) In conclusion X 位置错: "总结"

In conclusion 用于文末总结, 本段第三句之后并非总结时机。

B) By contrast X 对比关系不成立

By contrast 需要前后两类对象互相对照, 而上下两句不是对照关系。

C) For example ✓ 命中"举例"

For example 完美对应"用 busy street 举例说明传感器要与环境匹配".

D) Above all X 义偏: "最重要的是"

Above all 用于强调最高优先级, 与举例语境不符。

【验证】 代回 __(18)__, a busy street might not __(19)__ a motion-sensored door = "例如, 繁忙街道未必适合动作感应门", 与上一句 sensor types chosen to complement environments 形成总一分。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] suit 词义辨析

【线索】 as 引导原因 = 不适合的解释

a busy street might not __(19)__ a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by 用 as 句解释"不停为路人开门"——这正是"不适合"的原因。

【选项】 A) identify X 义偏: "识别"

identify 表辨认, 与"街道适合不适合某种门"语义无关。

B) suit ✓ 命中"适合"

suit 表"适合", busy street might not suit a motion-sensored door 是地道结构, 正好被后面的原因解释。

C) secure X 义偏: "保障/获得"

secure 表"获得/保障", 街道不会去"获得"一扇门。

D) include X 义偏: "包含"

include 把门看作街道的一部分, 与"是否适配"的关系错位。

【验证】 代回 a busy street might not __(19)__ a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by = "繁忙街道未必适合动作感应门, 因为它会不停为路人开启", 因果链顺畅。

20. _____

【答案】 [A] appropriate 词义辨析

【线索】 对照前例：动作感应门不合适 → 压力垫更合适

A pressure-sensitive mat would be more __ (20) __ to limit the surveyed area 与上文 a busy street might not suit a motion-sensored door 对照，意指“压力垫更适合限定感应范围”。

【选项】 A) appropriate ✓ 命中“合适”

appropriate 表“合适、恰当”，与 to limit the surveyed area 这一目的搭得严丝合缝，并呼应上文 suit 的方向。

B) obvious ✗ 义偏：“明显”

obvious 形容“明显”，但 more obvious 与“限定区域”目的不构成因果关系。

C) impressive ✗ 义偏：“令人印象深刻”

impressive 强调主观感受，与传感器选择的功能性诉求不符。

D) delicate ✗ 义偏：“精细/脆弱”

delicate 多形容精致或脆弱，与压力垫“扎实限定区域”的工程描述错位。

【验证】 代回 A pressure-sensitive mat would be more __ (20) __ to limit the surveyed area = “压感垫会更合适于限制被监测的区域”，与上文“动作感应门不适合繁忙街道”形成方案对比，全段闭环。

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

介绍自动门的由来与工作原理

全文以中性、说明文笔调介绍自动门：开篇点题——There's nothing more welcoming than a door opening for you.；随后说明其无需触碰即可开关，对无障碍通行与商业场所很关键；接着追溯发明史，再讲它如何节省空间、依赖什么信号工作、不同场景如何选传感器。

行文脉络

定调价值→发明史→空间优势→传感器分类与举例

第一段定调自动门的价值 (essential in 引出无障碍与便利) ; 第二段追溯发明并讲它如何改善人流通行 (Self-sliding doors began to emerge as a commercial product in 1960、crowd management) ; 第三段对比摆动门, 突出节省空间与不同触发信号 (open to the side、specific signals to tell them when to open) ; 第四段细化传感器类型与典型场景 (light, sound, weight or movement、a busy street) 。

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。

Self-sliding doors began to emerge as a commercial product in 1960 after being invented six years previously by Americans Dee Horton and Lew Hewitt.

第2段, 第1句

包含主语、谓语、两个时间状语、一个方式状语, 成分种类较丰富。特别是 "after being invented" 这种介词加动名词被动式的结构, 以及 "as a commercial product" 作方式状语, 都是值得练习的常见考点, 有一定训练价值

Automatic doors often open to the side, with the panels sliding across one another.

第3段, 第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、两个状语 (频率状语 often、地点状语 to the side) 、以及独立主格结构作伴随状语。独立主格是中高级语法点, 对基础学习者有一定练习价值。但整体成分种类不算特别丰富, 无宾语、定语从句等常见易错点。

Replacing swing doors, these allow smaller buildings to maximise the usable space inside without having to clear the way for a large, sticking-out door.

第3段, 第3句

本句成分丰富且有训练价值。包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、两个状语 (句首分词短语和句尾介词短语) , 覆盖了简单句的主要成分类型。宾语补足语 to maximise 和句首分词状语 Replacing 是初学者常混淆的非谓语用法, 值得练习区分。介词短语状语中嵌套的动名词短语 having to clear 也是实用的考点。

There are many different types of automatic door, with each relying on specific signals to tell them when to open.

第3段，第4句

there be 句型和 with 引导的伴随状语是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见结构，疑问词加不定式也是常考的非谓语用法。独立主格虽不如定语从句高频，但在长难句中出現率不低。掌握本句结构后可迁移应用到大量类似句式。

Although these methods differ, the main principles remain the same.

第3段，第5句

让步状语从句前置 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见，尤其是 Although 引导的让步从句。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的典型性。

For example, a busy street might not suit a motion-sensored door, as it would constantly be opening for passers-by.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 原因状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，"as" 引导原因从句的用法属于高频结构。情态动词表达推测、进行式表示持续动作，这些都是考试中反复出现的语法点。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的因果说明句型。

A pressure-sensitive mat would be more appropriate to limit the surveyed area.

第4段，第4句

主系表结构加情态动词是常见句式，不定式作目的状语也是高频考点，具有一定代表性。但整体结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，在真题中更多出现在简单句或并列句层次，而非典型的复杂长难句，代表性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 32 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，点击查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇4次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题 304 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 75 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题 44 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇2次·真题 30 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇2次·真题 25 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 88 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 42 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 36 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次·真题 30 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

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

emerge

B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题25句

principle

B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题23句

extend

B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题20句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题20句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题16句

panel

B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题15句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题13句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题12句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题11句

motion

B1

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题10句

suit

A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题10句

location

B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题9句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题8句

occupy

B2

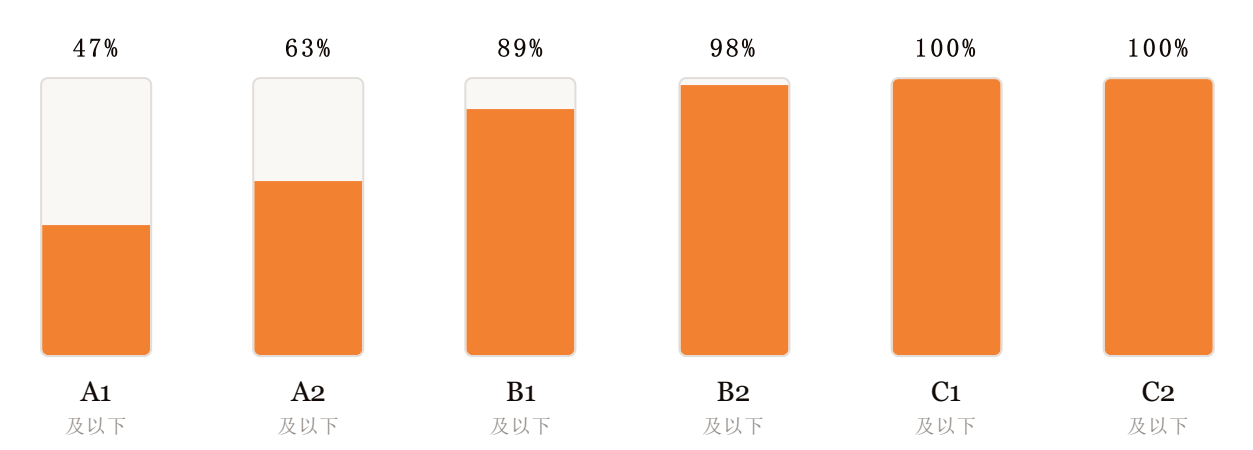
v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题8句

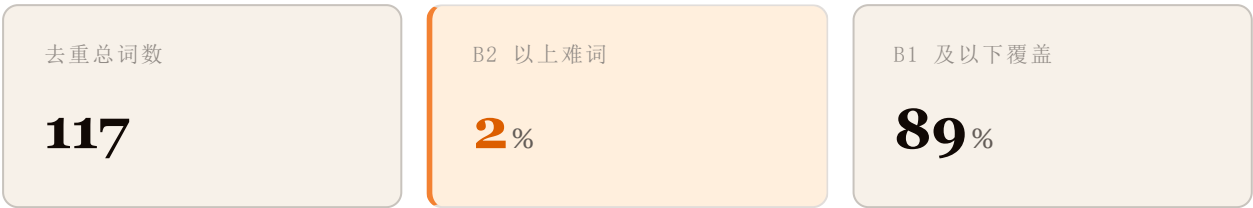
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 117 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **117** 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 2 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 117 个·末柱为 100%



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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2024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2024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(2024)

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 Nearly 2,000 years ago, as the Romans began to pull out of Scotland, they left behind a curious treasure: 10 tons of nails, nearly a million of the things. The nail hoard was discovered in 1960 in a four-metre-deep pit covered by two metres of gravel.

将近2000年前,当罗马人开始撤出苏格兰时,他们留下了一件奇特的宝藏:10吨钉子,将近一百万枚。这批钉子宝藏于1960年在一个四米深的坑中被发现,坑上覆盖着两米厚的砾石。

P2 Why had the Romans buried a million nails? The likely explanation is that the withdrawal was rushed, and they didn't want the local Caledonians getting their hands on 10 tons of weapon-grade iron. The Romans buried the nails so deep that they would not be discovered for almost two millennia.

罗马人为何要埋藏一百万枚钉子?最可能的解释是撤军过于仓促,他们不想让当地的喀里多尼亚人得到这10吨可用作武器的铁。罗马人把钉子埋得如此之深,以至于它们在近两千年后才被发现。

P3 Later civilisations would value the skilled blacksmith's labour in a nail even more than the raw material. As Roma Agrawal explains in her new delightful book Nuts and Bolts, early 17th-century Virginians would sometimes burn down their homes if they were planning to relocate. This was an attempt to recover the valuable nails, which could be reused after sifting the ashes. The idea that one might burn down an entire house just to reclaim the nails underlines how scarce, costly and valuable the simple-seeming technology was.

后来的文明更加看重熟练铁匠在一枚钉子上付出的劳动,甚至超过原材料本身的价值。正如Roma Agrawal在她令人愉悦的新书《螺母与螺栓》中所解释的,17世纪早期的弗吉尼亚人如果打算搬迁,有时会烧毁自己的房屋。这是为了回收那些珍贵的钉子,它们可以在筛过灰烬后重新使用。为了回收钉子而烧毁整座房屋的做法,凸显了这种看似简单的技术是多么稀缺、昂贵和珍贵。

P4 The price of nails fell by 90% between the late 1700s and mid-1900s, as economist Daniel Sichel points out in a research paper. According to Sichel, although the falling price of nails was driven partly by cheaper iron and cheaper energy, most of the credit goes to nail manufacturers who simply found more efficient ways to turn steel into nails.

经济学家Daniel Sichel在一篇研究论文中指出,从18世纪末到20世纪中期,钉子的价格下降了90%。根据Sichel的研究,尽管钉子价格的下降部分是由更便宜的铁和更便宜的能源推动的,但大部分功劳应归于钉子制造商,他们只是找到了将钢铁变成钉子的更高效方法。

P5 Nails themselves have changed over the years, but Sichel studied them because they haven't changed much. Roman lamps and Roman chariots are very different from LED strips and sports cars, but Roman nails are still clearly nails. It would be absurd to try to track the changing price of sports cars since 1695, but to ask the same question of nails makes perfect sense.

钉子本身多年来有所变化,但Sichel研究它们是因为它们变化不大。罗马灯具和罗马战车与LED灯带和跑车截然不同,但罗马钉子显然仍是钉子。试图追踪自1695年以来跑车价格的变化是荒谬的,但对钉子提出同样的问题则完全合理。

P6 I make no apology for being obsessed by a particular feature of everyday objects: their price. I am an economist, after all. After writing two books about the history of inventions, one thing I've learnt is that while it is the enchantingly sophisticated technologies that get all the hype, it's the cheap technologies that change the world.

我对日常物品的一个特定特征着迷,对此我不作任何辩解:它们的价格。毕竟,我是一名经济学家。在撰写了两本关于发明史的书之后,我学到的一点是,尽管那些迷人而复杂的技术获得了所有的炒作,但改变世界的是廉价技术。

P7 The Gutenberg printing press transformed civilisation not by changing the nature of writing but by changing its cost—and it would have achieved little without a parallel collapse in the price of surfaces to write on, thanks to an often-overlooked technology called paper. Solar panels had a few niche uses until they became cheap; now they are transforming the global energy system.

古腾堡印刷机改变了文明,不是通过改变书写的本质,而是通过改变其成本——如果没有书写表面价格的同步暴跌,它不会取得多大成就,这要归功于一种常被忽视的技术,叫做纸张。太阳能电池板在变得廉价之前只有少数利基用途,现在它们正在改变全球能源系统。

题目与逐题解析

21. The Romans buried the nails probably for the sake of_____.

- [A] saving them for future use
- [B] keeping them from rusting
- [C] letting them grow in value
- [D] hiding them from the locals

罗马人掩埋钉子可能是为了_____。

A) 保存它们以备将来使用 B) 防止它们生锈 C) 让它们增值 D) 把它们藏起来不让当地人发现

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The Romans buried the nails probably for the sake of 指向一个具体历史事件的目的，原文必然有明确解释句，属典型事实细节考查。

【拆句】 题干 The Romans buried the nails probably for the sake of 是一句被「_____」截断的陈述句，主干「The Romans buried the nails」+ 状语「for the sake of _____」，副词 probably 仅作软化语气、不影响理解，无陷阱。

【定位】 The likely explanation is that the withdrawal was rushed, and they didn't want the local Caledonians getting their hands on 10 tons of weapon-grade iron.

最可能的解释是，撤退仓促，他们不想让当地的凯尔多尼亚人拿到这 10 吨可作武器原料的铁。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

saving them for future use 说留待将来使用，原文从未提罗马人有意保留钉子供日后取用，反而强调埋得极深以致两千年才被发现。

B) 无中生有

keeping them from rusting 说防止生锈，原文通篇未涉及锈蚀问题，属凭常识脑补——埋在地下确实可能让人联想到防锈，但文本无此论。

C) 张冠李戴

letting them grow in value 说让钉子增值，原文从未提到罗马人埋钉是出于升值动机，钉子升值的话题 (P3) 发生在后世，与罗马人无关。

D) ✓ 正确

they didn't want the local Caledonians getting their hands on 10 tons of weapon-grade iron ↔

hiding them from the locals

预判「防止当地人拿到铁」与 hiding them from the locals 完全等值，且 D 同时对应「埋得很深 so deep that they would not be discovered」的隐藏动作，锁定 D。

22. The example of early 17th-century Virginians is used to_____.

- [A] highlight the thriftiness of early American colonists
- [B] illustrate the high status of blacksmiths in that period
- [C] contrast the attitudes of different civilisations towards nails
- [D] show the preciousness of nail-making technology at that time

17世纪早期弗吉尼亚人的例子被用来_____。

- A) 突出早期美国殖民者的节俭 B) 说明那个时期铁匠的崇高地位 C) 对比不同文明对待钉子的态度
- D) 展示当时制钉技术的珍贵性

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The example of early 17th-century Virginians is used to 直接用「the example... is used to」明示问例证的功能，是教科书式的例证目的题。

【拆句】 题干 The example of early 17th-century Virginians is used to 是被截断的陈述句，主干「The example...is used to + 不定式」，选项均为不定式短语，与题干补全成完整句即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 The idea that one might burn down an entire house just to reclaim the nails underlines how scarce, costly and valuable the simple-seeming technology was.

「为了回收钉子竟然可能把整栋房子烧掉」这一想法，凸显出这项看似简单的技术当时是何等稀缺、昂贵、珍贵。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

highlight the thriftiness of early American colonists 把作者的论点偷换为「凸显殖民者的节俭」，但原文论点是技术珍贵，节俭只是殖民者为获得珍贵物品的手段，不是被论证的对象。

B) 偷换概念

illustrate the high status of blacksmiths in that period 说凸显铁匠的高地位，但原文只说「blacksmith's labour」的价值被看重 Later civilisations would value the skilled blacksmith's labour in a nail even more than the raw material，并未涉及铁匠的社会地位，且例子也非以铁匠为主体。

C) 无中生有

contrast the attitudes of different civilisations towards nails 说对比不同文明对钉子的态度，但例子里只出现 17 世纪初弗吉尼亚人这一个文明，并无对比；与罗马人之间也是先后递进而非态度对比。

D) ✓ 正确

underlines how scarce, costly and valuable the simple-seeming technology was ↔

show the preciousness of nail-making technology at that time

预判「凸显造钉技术之珍贵」与 show the preciousness of nail-making technology at that time 在动词、对象、时间上三重对应，锁定 D。

23. What played the major role in lowering the price of nails after the late 1700s?

- [A] Increased productivity.
- [B] Wider use of new energies.
- [C] Fiercer market competition.
- [D] Reduced cost of raw materials.

在18世纪末之后,什么在降低钉子价格方面发挥了主要作用?

A) 生产率提高。 B) 新能源的更广泛使用。 C) 更激烈的市场竞争。 D) 原材料成本降低。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What played the major role in lowering the price of nails after the late 1700s 问的是降价主因这一客观事实，原文有现成对应句，非推断。

【拆句】 题干 What played the major role in lowering the price of nails after the late 1700s 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，主干「What played the major role」，介词短语「in lowering...」修饰 role，时间状语「after the late 1700s」限定范围，结构平实无陷阱。

【定位】 According to Sichel, although the falling price of nails was driven partly by cheaper iron and cheaper energy, most of the credit goes to nail manufacturers who simply found more efficient ways to turn steel into nails.

根据 Sichel 的研究，虽然钉子价格下降部分得益于铁和能源变便宜，但主要功劳归于钉子制造商，他们找到了把钢转为钉子的更高效方法。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

nail manufacturers who simply found more efficient ways to turn steel into nails ↔

Increased productivity

预判「制造效率提升」与 Increased productivity 是同一概念的不同表述（efficiency 与 productivity 在经济学语境下同指投入产出比的优化），锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

Wider use of new energies 把原文 cheaper energy「能源变便宜」偷换为「新能源被更广泛使用」，且原文已明示能源便宜只是次因（partly by），不是 major role。

C) 无中生有

Fiercer market competition 说更激烈的市场竞争，原文从未提到竞争，钉子制造商也不是以竞争对手身份出现，而是作为「找到更高效方法」的主体。

D) 偷换概念

Reduced cost of raw materials 把原文 cheaper iron「铁变便宜」当作主因，但原文用 although...partly 明示这是次因，主因是制造商的效率提升。

24. It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that nails_____.

- [A] have undergone many technological improvements
- [B] have remained basically the same since Roman times
- [C] are less studied than other everyday products
- [D] are one of the world's most significant inventions

从第5段可以了解到钉子_____。

- A) 经历了许多技术改进
- B) 自罗马时代以来基本保持不变
- C) 比其他日常产品研究得少
- D) 是世界上最重要发明之一

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干 It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that nails 用 learn from + Paragraph 限定范围，答案需有第 5 段直接文本支持，属段落细节题。

【拆句】 题干 It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that nails 是形式主语句被截断：「It can be learned...that + 从句」，从句以 nails 为主语，选项为谓语部分。结构直白，注意 It 是形式主语、that 引导真正主语从句即可。

【定位】 Nails themselves have changed over the years, but Sichel studied them because they haven't changed much. Roman lamps and Roman chariots are very different from LED strips and sports cars, but Roman nails are still clearly nails.

钉子本身这些年也有变化，但 Sichel 研究它们恰因为它们变化不大。罗马的灯具和马车与 LED 灯带和跑车截然不同，但罗马的钉子至今仍明显就是钉子。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

have undergone many technological improvements 说钉子经历了许多技术改进，与原文 they haven't changed much 截然相反；原文只承认 changed over the years 但紧接 but 否定其变化幅度。

B) ✓ 正确

Roman nails are still clearly nails ↔ have remained basically the same since Roman times
they haven't changed much ↔ have remained basically the same since Roman times
预判「钉子大体没怎么变」与 have remained basically the same since Roman times 在「变化不大」与「时间跨度从罗马至今」两点上同义，锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

are less studied than other everyday products 说钉子比其他日常产品「研究得少」，原文只说 Sichel 选择研究钉子，未对比研究多寡，也没有「研究少」的论断。

D) 过度推断

are one of the world's most significant inventions 把段落主题拔高到「世界上最重要的发明之一」，原文第 5 段只在论证「钉子变化小、适合做价格追踪」，并未对其重要性下「最」的判断。该判断更属第 6、7 段的论点，不属本段。

25. Which of the following best summarises the last two paragraphs?

- [A] Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change.
- [B] Technological innovation is integral to economic success.
- [C] Technology defines people's understanding of the world.
- [D] Sophisticated technologies develop from small inventions.

以下哪项最好地概括了最后两段？

- A) 廉价技术带来革命性变革。 B) 技术创新是经济成功不可或缺的组成部分。
C) 技术界定了人们对世界的理解。 D) 复杂技术从小发明发展而来。

【答案】 A (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following best summarises the last two paragraphs 明确要求对最后两段做最佳概括，是局部主旨题。

【拆句】 题干 Which of the following best summarises the last two paragraphs 是 Which 引导的特殊疑问句，主干「Which...summarises...paragraphs」，best 作副词修饰 summarises，是常规疑问句结构，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

it's the cheap technologies that change the world ↔

Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change

Solar panels had a few niche uses until they became cheap; now they are transforming the global energy system

↔ **Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change**

预判「便宜技术带来变革」与 Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change 完全等值，A 同时覆盖第 6 段立论与第 7 段三个例证，锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

Technological innovation is integral to economic success 说技术创新对经济成功不可或缺，但作者在最后两段从未把主语锁定为「creation/创新」，强调的不是「创新」而是「便宜」，且对象是改变世界，不限于经济成功。

C) 答非所问

Technology defines people's understanding of the world 说技术定义人们对世界的认识，与作者讨论的「技术降价 → 改变世界」毫无对应，「认识论」不是这两段的话题。

D) 与原文相反

Sophisticated technologies develop from small inventions 说复杂技术由小发明发展而来，但作者本意是「便宜技术比高科技更能改变世界」，未谈技术间的演化关系；甚至 enchantingly sophisticated technologies that get all the hype 还把「华丽高科技」放在被贬斥的位置。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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 Romans buried the nails so deep that they would not be discovered for almost two millennia.

第2段，第3句

so ... that 引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；从句使用过去将来时被动语态也较为典型；整体结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移至大量真题句

The idea that one might burn down an entire house just to reclaim the nails underlines how scarce, costly and valuable the simple-seeming technology was.

第3段，第4句

本句在结构和时态维度上综合表现良好。主干识别有一定挑战但不过分,嵌套层级适中,时态语态偏基础,成分种类丰富且具有训练价值,结构在真题中高度典型。对于母语为中文、基础较弱的学习者,这是一个难度适宜、收益较高的练习句:既能练习从句识别和成分划分,又能巩固常见时态和情态动词用法,还能学习同位语从句、宾语从句等高频句式。建议优先用于"同位语从句 + 宾语从句"的组合练习,以及主干识别和倒装结构的训练。

The price of nails fell by 90% between the late 1700s and mid-1900s, as economist Daniel Sichel points out in a research paper.

第4段，第1句

"as" 引导方式状语从句补充信息来源是学术写作和阅读理解中的常见句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。主句 + 引用从句的结构具有较高的实用性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似语境。

According to Sichel, although the falling price of nails was driven partly by cheaper iron and cheaper energy, most of the credit goes to nail manufacturers who simply found more efficient ways to turn steel into nails.

第4段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富且包含多个训练点:主句中"most of the credit"作主语(抽象名词+介词短语修饰),"goes"作不及物动词谓语,"to nail manufacturers..."作方向状语(介词短语);定语从句中"who"作主语兼连接词,"found"作谓语,"more efficient ways to turn steel into nails"作宾语(包含不定式作后置定语);让步状语从句中"the falling price of nails"作主语(现在分词作前置定语+介词短语作后置定语),"was driven"作被动谓语,"partly"作程度状语,"by cheaper iron and cheaper energy"作原因状语。涵盖了主谓宾、状语、定语从句、被动语态、介词短语等多种结构,且"介词短语作状语""不定式作后置定语""关系代词作主语"等都是易错点,训练价值较高。

Roman lamps and Roman chariots are very different from LED strips and sports cars, but Roman nails are still clearly nails.

第5段，第2句

并列句由 "but" 连接的转折结构在四六级和考研中常见，但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等高频考点，代表性中等。

It would be absurd to try to track the changing price of sports cars since 1695, but to ask the same question of nails makes perfect sense.

第5段，第3句

本句涵盖形式主语、不定式作主语、系表结构、主谓宾结构等多种成分类型,且形式主语和不定式主语是常见易错点,适合练习主语识别和谓语定位,具有较好的训练价值。

I am an economist, after all.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构在四六级和考研中确实常见，但本句过于简短、无修饰语或从句，缺乏真题中常考的复杂修饰和嵌套特征，代表性一般。

After writing two books about the history of inventions, one thing I've learnt is that while it is the enchantingly sophisticated technologies that get all the hype, it's the cheap technologies that change the world.

第6段，第3句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:主语带定语从句修饰,系动词后接表语从句,表语从句内嵌让步状语从句,两处强调句需要学生识别it is...that框架并判断被强调成分在原句中的作用,定语从句关系代词省略需补出逻辑宾语。覆盖了定语从句、表语从句、状语从句、强调句、形式主语等多个考点,是优质的成分划分练习句。

The Gutenberg printing press transformed civilisation not by changing the nature of writing but by changing its cost—and it would have achieved little without a parallel collapse in the price of surfaces to write on, thanks to an often-overlooked technology called paper.

第7段，第1句

"not...but..." 对比结构、"without + 名词短语" 条件状语、"would have done" 虚拟语气主句均是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式; 并列主句加后置状语修饰的整体框架也极为常见, 具有较强的迁移价值。

Solar panels had a few niche uses until they became cheap; now they are transforming the global energy system.

第7段，第2句

本句展示了“分号连接两个并列主句形成对比”的典型写作句式，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的表达今昔对比、因果关系或转折关系的结构。第一个主句带时间状语从句界定时间范围，第二个主句用现在进行时突出当前趋势，这种时态搭配在说明文和议论文中频繁出现。掌握这种句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的对比句、因果句中，实用性较强。

What played the major role in lowering the price of nails after the late 1700s?

第23题 题干

涵盖了疑问词作主语、及物动词带宾语、形容词作前置定语、介词短语作后置定语、时间状语等多种成分，且疑问词作主语是容易混淆的考点（学生常误认为疑问句一定倒装），适合作为成分划分的入门练习句

Cheap technologies bring about revolutionary change.

第25题，A

主语加定语、谓语用短语动词、宾语加定语的结构在四六级阅读的概括性句子中很常见，具有一定的代表性，但因为过于基础、缺乏复杂变体，迁移价值中等偏上而不是很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 51 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。

nail A2

n. 指甲

本篇19次 · 真题 19 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 304 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题 41 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇2次·真题 14 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇2次·真题 14 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

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 98 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

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 56 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 46 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题44句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题43句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题38句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题33句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次·真题33句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题32句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题30句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题29句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题27句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题25句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题24句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题23句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题20句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题17句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题17句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题16句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次·真题 15 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇1次·真题 12 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 11 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次·真题 11 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次·真题 9 句

millennium C1

n. 千年, 一千年

本篇1次·真题 8 句

parallel B2

adj. 平行的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

skilled B1

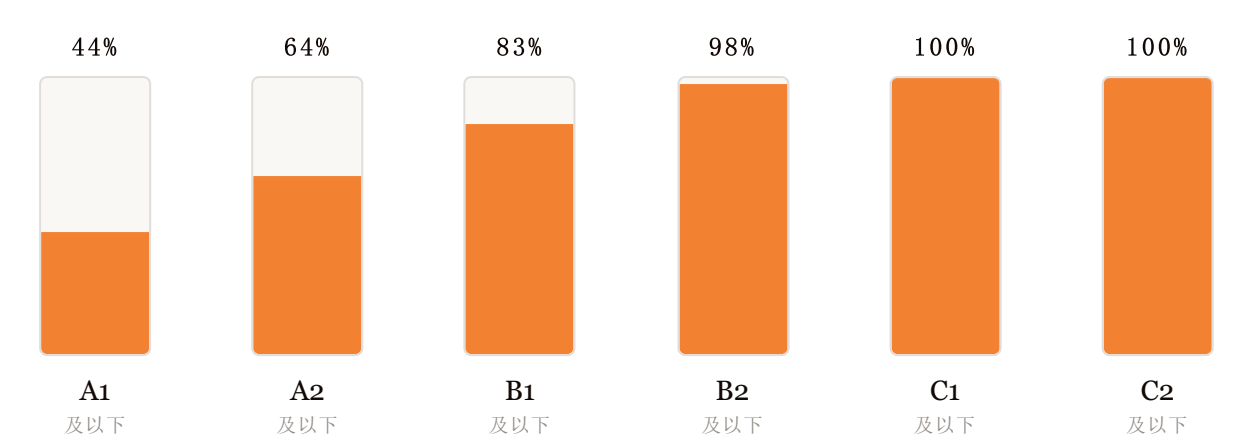
adj. 熟练的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

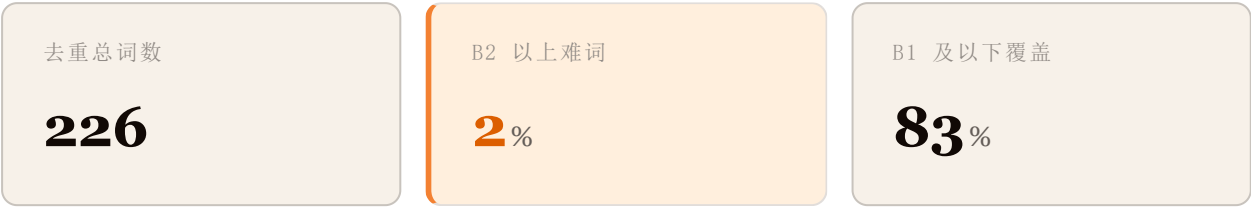
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **226** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **226** 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 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 226 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2024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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2024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2024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(2024)

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 Parenting tips obtained from hunter-gatherers in Africa may be the key to bringing up more contented children, researchers have suggested. The idea is based on studies of communities such as the Kung of Botswana, where each child is cared for by many adults. Kung children as young as four will help to look after younger ones and "baby-wearing", in which infants are carried in slings, is considered the norm.

研究人员表示,从非洲狩猎采集者那里获得的育儿建议可能是培养更快乐儿童的关键。这一观点基于对博茨瓦纳Kung人等群体的研究,在那里每个孩子都由许多成年人照顾。年仅四岁的Kung儿童就会帮助照看年幼的孩子,而"背婴",即用吊带背着婴儿,被认为是常态。

P2 According to Dr. Nikhil Chaudhary, an evolutionary anthropologist at Cambridge University, these practices, known as alloparenting, could lead to less anxiety for children and parents.

剑桥大学进化人类学家Nikhil Chaudhary博士认为,这些被称为异亲抚育的做法可以减少儿童和父母的焦虑。

P3 Dr. Annie Swanepoel, a child psychiatrist, believes that there are ways to incorporate them into western life. In Germany, one scheme has paired an old people's home with a nursery. The residents help to look after the children, an arrangement akin to alloparenting. Another measure could be encouraging friendships between children in different school years to mirror the unsupervised mixed-age playgroups in hunter-gatherer communities.

儿童精神病学家Annie Swanepoel博士认为,有办法将这些做法融入西方生活。在德国,有一个项目将养老院与托儿所配对。养老院的老人帮助照看孩子,这种安排类似于异亲抚育。另一项措施可以是鼓励不同年级儿童之间的友谊,以模仿狩猎采集群体中无人监督的混龄游戏小组。

P4 In a paper published in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, researchers said that the western nuclear family was a recent invention which broke with evolutionary history. This abrupt shift to an "intensive mothering narrative", which suggests that mothers should manage childcare alone, was likely to have been harmful. "Such narratives can lead to maternal exhaustion and have dangerous consequences," they wrote.

在发表于《儿童心理学与精神病学杂志》的一篇论文中,研究人员表示,西方核心家庭是一项与进化史决裂的近期发明。这种突然转向"密集型母职叙事"的做法很可能是有害的,这种叙事认为母亲应该独自承担育儿责任。他们写道:"这种叙事会导致母亲精疲力竭,并产生危险的后果。"

P5 By contrast, in hunter-gatherer societies adults other than the parents can provide almost half of a child's care. One previous study looked at the Efé people of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It found that infants had an average of 14 alloparents a day by the time they were 18 weeks old and were passed between caregivers eight times an hour.

相比之下,在狩猎采集社会中,父母以外的成年人可以提供儿童近一半的照料。此前一项研究考察了刚果民主共和国的Efé人。研究发现,婴儿在18周大时平均每天有14个异亲抚育者,每小时在照顾者之间传递八次。

P6 Chaudhary said that parents now had less childcare support from family and social networks than during most of humans' evolutionary history, but introducing additional caregivers could reduce stress and maternal depression, which could have a "knock-on" benefit to a child's wellbeing. An infant born to a hunter-gatherer society could have more than ten caregivers—this contrasts starkly to nursery settings in the UK where regulations call for a ratio of one carer to four children aged two to three.

Chaudhary表示,与人类进化史的大部分时期相比,父母现在从家庭和社会网络获得的育儿支持更少,但引入额外的照顾者可以减少压力和产妇抑郁,这可能会对儿童的健康产生"连锁"效益。在狩猎采集社会中出生的婴儿可能有十多个照顾者——这与英国的托儿所环境形成鲜明对比,英国的规定要求一名照顾者对应四名两到三岁的儿童。

P7 While hunter-gatherer children learnt from observation and imitation in mixed-age playgroups, researchers said that western "instructive teaching", where pupils are asked to sit still, may contribute to conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Chaudhary said that Britain should explore the possibility that older siblings helping their parents "might also enhance their own social development".

研究人员表示,虽然狩猎采集者儿童通过在混龄游戏小组中的观察和模仿来学习,但西方的"指导式教学",即要求学生坐着不动,可能会导致注意力缺陷多动障碍等疾病。Chaudhary表示,英国应该探索这样一种可能性:年长的兄弟姐妹帮助父母"也可能促进他们自己的社会发展"。

题目与逐题解析

26. According to the first two paragraphs, alloparenting refers to the practice of _____.

- [A] sharing childcare among community members
- [B] assigning babies to specific adult caregivers
- [C] teaching parenting skills to older children
- [D] carrying infants around by their parents

根据前两段, 异亲育儿指的是什么做法?

- A) 在社区成员之间分担育儿责任
- B) 将婴儿分配给特定的成人照料者
- C) 向年长儿童传授育儿技能
- D) 由父母随身携带婴儿

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 According to the first two paragraphs, alloparenting refers to the practice of 既限定了原文段落，又用 refers to 直问概念定义，属典型细节题问法。

【拆句】 题干主干是 alloparenting refers to the practice of _____, According to the first two paragraphs 是状语修饰整句来源；空位接 the practice of 后的 -ing/名词短语，意味着四个选项要填入一种「做法」。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The idea is based on studies of communities such as the Kung of Botswana, where each child is cared for by many adults.

这一观点基于对博茨瓦纳孔人等部落的研究——在这些部落里，每个孩子都由众多成年人共同照料。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

each child is cared for by many adults ↔ **sharing childcare among community members**

Kung children as young as four will help to look after younger ones ↔ **sharing childcare**

预判语义「众多成年人共同照护一个孩子」与 sharing childcare among community members 几乎一一对应，故锁 A。

B) 偷换概念

assigning babies to specific adult caregivers 中 specific 与原文 many adults (不特定的众多) 正相反，把「共担」偷换成「一对一指派」。

C) 无中生有

原文 Kung children as young as four will help to look after younger ones 只说大孩子参与照护，并未涉及向他们「教授育儿技巧」；teaching parenting skills to older children 把照护行为与抽象教学混为一谈。

D) 以偏概全

原文中 "baby-wearing", in which infants are carried in slings, is considered the norm 只是 alloparenting 实践的一个例子，而非整体定义；carrying infants around by their parents 还把照护主体限定回 parents，与「共同照护」相悖。

27. The scheme in Germany is mentioned to illustrate_____.

[A] an attempt to facilitate intergenerational communication

[B] an approach to integrating alloparenting into western society

[C] the conventional parenting style in western culture

[D] the differences between western and African ways of living

提到德国的计划是为了说明什么？

A) 一种促进代际沟通的尝试 B) 一种将异亲育儿融入西方社会的方法 C) 西方文化中的传统育儿方式

D) 西方与非洲生活方式之间的差异

【答案】 **B** (例证目的题)

【判型】 The scheme in Germany is mentioned to illustrate 直接问举例的目的，答题对象是上位论点而非细节。

【拆句】 The scheme in Germany 作主语，is mentioned to illustrate 是被动语态的不定式短语作谓语，空位接宾语；mention 的被动隐含的逻辑主语是「作者」。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Dr. Annie Swanepoel, a child psychiatrist, believes that there are ways to incorporate them into western life. In Germany, one scheme has paired an old people's home with a nursery. The residents help to look after the children, an arrangement akin to alloparenting.

儿童精神科医生 Annie Swanepoel 认为，有办法把这些做法融入西方生活。在德国，有一项方案把一所养老院和一所托儿所配对：老人帮忙照看孩子，这种安排类似 alloparenting。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

an attempt to facilitate intergenerational communication 听起来很贴例子表面（老人 + 孩子），但作者举例的真实目的不是促进「代际沟通」，而是把 alloparenting 嵌入西方生活；focus 完全错位。

B) ✓ 正确

there are ways to incorporate them into western life ↔

an approach to integrating alloparenting into western society

an arrangement akin to alloparenting ↔ **alloparenting**

预判语义「证明 alloparenting 能引入西方生活」与 an approach to integrating alloparenting into western society 完全对齐，故锁 B。

C) 与原文相反

原文德国方案是对常规育儿模式的一次创新尝试；the conventional parenting style in western culture 把它说成「西方常规育儿方式」，与原文意图完全相反——作者举这个例子正是为「打破常规」。

D) 偷换概念

the differences between western and African ways of living 把作者论点（如何把非洲式育儿引入西方）改写为「比较两者差异」；原文意在借鉴而非比较，且德国例子本身并未做比较。

28. According to Paragraph 4, the "intensive mothering narrative" _____.

- [A] alleviates parenting pressures
- [B] consolidates family relationships
- [C] results in the child-centred family
- [D] departs from the course of evolution

根据第四段，"强化母职叙事"是什么？

A) 减轻育儿压力 B) 巩固家庭关系 C) 导致以儿童为中心的家庭 D) 偏离了进化的轨迹

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 According to Paragraph 4, the "intensive mothering narrative" _____ 用 according to 锁段、用空位等待原文对该术语的客观陈述，属细节题。

【拆句】 题干是个待补全的陈述句：主语 the "intensive mothering narrative"，谓语动词留空，四个选项是动词短语作谓语。注意「intensive mothering」中 intensive 修饰 mothering，narrative 在此意为「叙事/论调」，整体指「密集型母职论调」。

【定位】 In a paper published in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, researchers said that the western nuclear family was a recent invention which broke with evolutionary history. This abrupt shift to an "intensive mothering narrative", which suggests that mothers should manage childcare alone, was likely to have been harmful.

研究者在《儿童心理学与精神病学杂志》上发表论文称，西方核家庭其实是一项「近期发明」，与人类演化史断裂。这种向「密集母职论调」的突变——即主张母亲应独自承担育儿——很可能是有害的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文明说 was likely to have been harmful，并附带 maternal exhaustion；alleviates parenting pressures 把「加重压力」反写为「缓解压力」，方向完全相反。

B) 无中生有

consolidates family relationships 看似与「family」话题贴合，但原文谈的是核家庭「与演化史断裂」和「母亲独自育儿」的负面后果，从未提及家庭关系被巩固。

C) 偷换概念

原文焦点是「母亲独自承担照护」，与「以孩子为中心的家庭」是两个概念；intensive mothering 强调的是 mother 的 intensiveness，而不是 child-centred。

D) ✓ 正确

broke with evolutionary history ↔ **departs from the course of evolution**

abrupt shift ↔ **departs from**

预判语义「与人类演化史脱节」与 departs from the course of evolution 完全一致，故锁 D。

29. What can be inferred about the nurseries in the UK?

- [A] They tend to fall short of official requirements.
- [B] They have difficulty finding enough caregivers.
- [C] They ought to improve their carer-to-child ratio.
- [D] They should try to prevent parental depression.

关于英国的托儿所可以推断出什么？

- A) 它们往往达不到官方要求
- B) 它们难以找到足够的照料者
- C) 它们应该改善照料者与儿童的比例
- D) 它们应该努力预防父母抑郁

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred about the nurseries in the UK? 用 inferred 明示推断题。

【拆句】 题干结构为 What + can be inferred about + 名词短语，作主语从句疑问式；选项四项均为「主语 + 谓语」完整句，结构清晰。无陷阱。

【定位】 An infant born to a hunter-gatherer society could have more than ten caregivers—this contrasts starkly to nursery settings in the UK where regulations call for a ratio of one carer to four children aged two to three.

出生在狩猎采集社会的婴儿可能拥有十多位照护者——这与英国托儿所的规定形成鲜明对比，那里规定每名照护者要带 4 名 2-3 岁的孩子。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说英国规定是 one carer to four children aged two to three，并未说托儿所「达不到」这条规定；fall short of official requirements 是凭空虚构。

B) 过度推断

have difficulty finding enough caregivers 是把「比例低」推得太远，原文并未说英国托儿所人手紧缺、招不到人；这是过度推断。

C) ✓ 正确

this contrasts starkly to nursery settings in the UK where regulations call for a ratio of one carer to four children aged two to three

↔ ought to improve their carer-to-child ratio

introducing additional caregivers could reduce stress and maternal depression, which could have a "knock-on" benefit to a child's wellbeing

↔ improve their carer-to-child ratio

对比信号词 + 段首支持「更多照护者」的立场，共同指向「应改善 carer-to-child ratio」的一步推断，故锁 C。

D) 张冠李戴

原文 introducing additional caregivers could reduce stress and maternal depression 谈的是宏观层面增加照护者可降低家长抑郁，主体不是托儿所机构本身去「防止家长抑郁」；should try to prevent parental depression 把对象（家长抑郁）甩给了错误的执行者（nurseries）。

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Instructive teaching: a dilemma for anxious parents
- [B] For a happier family, learn from the hunter-gatherers
- [C] Mixed-age playgroup, a better choice for lonely children
- [D] Tracing the history of parenting: from Africa to Europe

以下哪项最适合作为本文标题？

- A) 说教式教养：焦虑父母的困境
- B) 要想家庭更幸福，向狩猎采集者学习
- C) 混龄游戏小组，孤独儿童的更好选择
- D) 追溯育儿史：从非洲到欧洲

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following would be the best title for the text? 直问最佳标题，是主旨题最直白的形式。

【拆句】 题干结构为 Which of the following would be the best title for the text, would be 是虚拟语气的弱化表达，相当于 is，无实际转折含义。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Instructive teaching: a dilemma for anxious parents 提到的 instructive teaching 仅出现在 western "instructive teaching" 一处，是文章末段顺带提出的对比例子，不足以承担全文标题。

B) ✓ 正确

Parenting tips obtained from hunter-gatherers in Africa may be the key to bringing up more contented children

↔ **For a happier family, learn from the hunter-gatherers**

Britain should explore the possibility that older siblings helping their parents "might also enhance their own social development"

↔ **learn from the hunter-gatherers**

there are ways to incorporate them into western life ↔ **learn from the hunter-gatherers**

B 项一句话同时包含全文论证主体 (hunter-gatherers) 与论证目标 (happier family)，首尾呼应，覆盖全文，故锁 B。

C) 以偏概全

Mixed-age playgroup, a better choice for lonely children 把第三段一项措施（鼓励跨年级孩子交友）当主题，又把对象限定为「lonely children」——后者原文从未提及。

D) 偷换概念

Tracing the history of parenting: from Africa to Europe 把文章当成历史溯源；而本文是要西方向非洲狩猎采集社群「学」，不是为了「追溯历史」；副标题 from Africa to Europe 也把「学」的方向掩成了历史迁移。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

Parenting tips obtained from hunter-gatherers in Africa may be the key to bringing up more contented children, researchers have suggested.

第1段，第1句

涵盖主谓宾、主系表、后置定语(过去分词、介词短语)、宾语从句等多种成分,结构较丰富;宾语从句省略 that 且被置于主句之前,是学生易错的典型陷阱,训练价值较高

The idea is based on studies of communities such as the Kung of Botswana, where each child is cared for by many adults.

第1段，第2句

被动语态主句配非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"be based on"结构和"where"引导的地点定语从句都是高频考点。句子虽不复杂，但其结构模式在学术和说明文体中具有较高的复用性和代表性。

Kung children as young as four will help to look after younger ones and "baby-wearing", in which infants are carried in slings, is considered the norm.

第1段，第3句

句子覆盖了主语(含定语)、谓语、宾语、表语、状语(含方式状语)、定语从句等多种成分，且第二个主句的主语中插入定语从句容易造成成分识别的干扰，是练习划分成分的良好素材。被动语态和不定式宾语的识别也有一定练习价值。

According to Dr. Nikhil Chaudhary, an evolutionary anthropologist at Cambridge University, these practices, known as alloparenting, could lead to less anxiety for children and parents.

第2段，第1句

句首 According to 引出观点来源、主语带后置定语修饰、情态动词表推测,这些都是学术类文章和考试阅读中的典型结构,具有较高的代表性和迁移价值

In a paper published in the Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, researchers said that the western nuclear family was a recent invention which broke with evolutionary history.

第4段，第1句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌定语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式结构,掌握后可在大量真题句中复用,代表性强。

This abrupt shift to an "intensive mothering narrative", which suggests that mothers should manage childcare alone, was likely to have been harmful.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、定语从句、宾语从句、状语等多种成分，且涉及非限制性定语从句插入主句、宾语从句作及物动词宾语、情态动词结构等多个考点，成分类型丰富，适合作为综合划分练习。

By contrast, in hunter-gatherer societies adults other than the parents can provide almost half of a child's care.

第5段，第1句

覆盖主语（带介词短语定语）、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语（带多层定语）、地点状语等多种成分，主语中 "other than the parents" 的归属、宾语中 "of" 短语的层次，以及状语与主语的区分，均为值得练习的易错点。

It found that infants had an average of 14 alloparents a day by the time they were 18 weeks old and were passed between caregivers eight times an hour.

第5段，第3句

覆盖了主谓宾、并列谓语、宾语从句、时间状语从句、地点状语、方式状语等多种成分。特别是并列谓语中主动和被动的混合使用，以及时间状语从句的嵌套位置，都是值得练习的典型结构。

Chaudhary said that parents now had less childcare support from family and social networks than during most of humans' evolutionary history, but introducing additional caregivers could reduce stress and maternal depression, which could have a "knock-on" benefit to a child's wellbeing.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句（内含并列结构）+ 非限制性定语从句" 的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句受时态呼应影响、非限制性定语从句补充说明前文内容，都是真题常考结构；"but" 连接的对比逻辑和 "which" 引导的补充说明也是典型用法。掌握这个句式后可以迁移到大量类似长难句，代表性较强。

An infant born to a hunter-gatherer society could have more than ten caregivers—this contrasts starkly to nursery settings in the UK where regulations call for a ratio of one carer to four children aged two to three.

第6段，第2句

并列主句 + 嵌套定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"where"引导定语从句修饰地点名词也是高频考点。情态动词"could"表达可能性、"call for"表达要求的用法都是典型搭配。本句的句式和表达方式具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

While hunter-gatherer children learnt from observation and imitation in mixed-age playgroups, researchers said that western "instructive teaching", where pupils are asked to sit still, may contribute to conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

第7段，第1句

句子成分丰富且有多个典型易错点：宾语从句作整体宾语、插入定语从句打断主谓、被动语态中的宾语补足语、多个状语并列、情态动词结构。这些都是四六级和考研常考的成分划分难点，练习价值高。

They tend to fall short of official requirements.

第29题，A

虽为简单句，但涉及短语动词 "fall short of" 的理解，以及程度状语的识别，对初学者有一定练习价值。但成分种类单一（主谓状），缺乏宾语、定语等其他成分，整体训练覆盖面有限。

They have difficulty finding enough caregivers.

第29题，B

"have difficulty doing sth" 是四六级与考研阅读中的高频句型，且动名词短语作后置定语修饰抽象名词（如 difficulty、problem、chance 等）也是典型用法，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句式。

They should try to prevent parental depression.

第29题，D

本句的 "主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形 + 不定式宾语" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，情态动词表建议、不定式作宾语都是典型用法。但句子过于简洁，缺少从句或复杂修饰，无法代表考试中更高频的长难句句式，典型性中等。

本篇出现的 65 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。

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 71 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 150 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作, 教书

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 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

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 57 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 50 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 34 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

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 14 句

nuclear B2

adj. 核能的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 14 句

trace B2

v. 追踪,查找

本篇1次·真题 13 句

anthropologist C1

n. 人类学家

本篇1次·真题 12 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

democratic B2

adj. 民主的;民主制度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 11 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 11 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 10 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arrangement

B1

n. 安排

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

disorder

B2

n. 疾病

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resident

B2

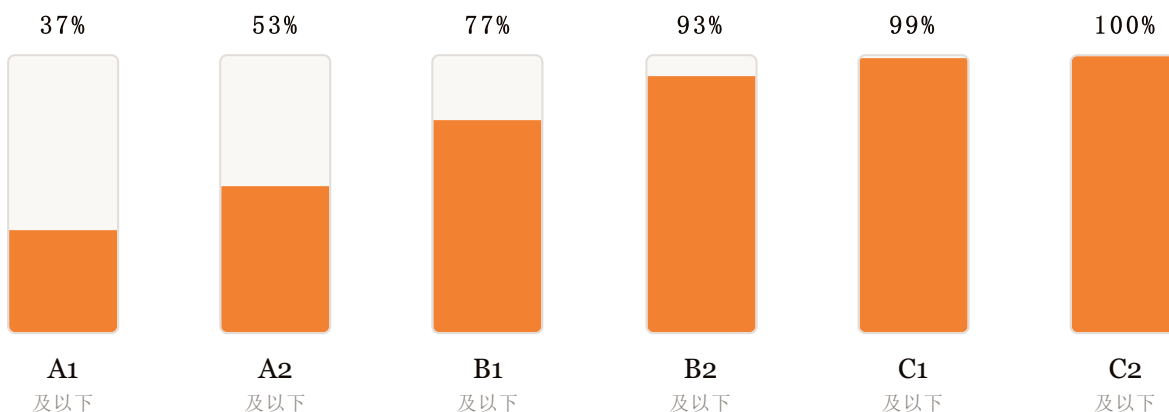
n. 居民

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 15 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 227 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

227

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

考研英语一 · 2024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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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2024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2024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(2024)

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 A Polish digital artist who uses classical painting styles to create dreamy fantasy landscapes, Greg Rutkowski has made illustrations for games such as Dungeons & Dragons and Magic: The Gathering. And he's become a sudden hit in the new world of text-to-image AI generation.

Greg Rutkowski是一位波兰数字艺术家，他运用古典绘画风格创作梦幻般的奇幻风景，曾为《龙与地下城》和《万智牌》等游戏绘制插图。而他在文本生成图像AI的新世界中突然走红。

P2 His distinctive style is now one of the most commonly used prompts in the new open-source AI art generator Stable Diffusion. The tool, along with other popular image-generation AI models, allows anyone to create impressive images based on text prompts. For example, type in "Wizard with sword and a glowing orb of magic fire fights a fierce dragon Greg Rutkowski," and the system will produce something that looks not a million miles away from works in Rutkowski's style.

他的独特风格现在已成为新开源AI艺术生成器Stable Diffusion中最常用的提示词之一。该工具与其他流行的图像生成AI模型一样，允许任何人根据文本提示创建令人印象深刻的图像。例如，输入"手持剑和魔法火球的巫师与凶猛的龙战斗 Greg Rutkowski"，系统就会生成看起来与Rutkowski风格的作品相差不远的东西。

P3 But these open-source programs are built by scraping images from the Internet, often without permission and proper attribution to artists. As a result, they are raising tricky questions about ethics and copyright. And artists like Rutkowski have had enough.

但这些开源程序是通过从互联网上抓取图像构建的，通常未经许可，也没有对艺术家进行适当署名。因此，它们引发了关于伦理和版权的棘手问题。像Rutkowski这样的艺术家已经受够了。

P4 According to the website Lexica, which tracks over 10 million Stable Diffusion images and prompts, Rutkowski's name has been used as a prompt around 93,000 times. Rutkowski was initially surprised but thought it might be a good way to reach new audiences. Then he tried searching for his name to see if a piece he had worked on had been published. The online search brought back work that had his name attached to it but wasn't his.

根据追踪超过1000万张Stable Diffusion图像和提示词的网站Lexica, Rutkowski的名字已被用作提示词约93000次。Rutkowski最初感到惊讶, 但认为这可能是接触新受众的好方法。然后他尝试搜索自己的名字, 看看他参与制作的作品是否已发布。网络搜索带回了带有他名字但并非他创作的作品。

P5 "It's been just a month. What about in a year? I probably won't be able to find my work out there because the Internet will be flooded with AI art," Rutkowski said. "That's concerning."

"这才过了一个月。一年后会怎样?我可能将无法在网上找到自己的作品, 因为互联网将被AI艺术淹没, "Rutkowski说。"这令人担忧。"

P6 Other artists besides Rutkowski have been surprised by the apparent popularity of their work in text-to-image generators—and some are now fighting back.

除Rutkowski之外的其他艺术家也对他们的作品在文本生成图像生成器中的明显流行度感到惊讶——其中一些人现在正在反击。

P7 Karla Ortiz, an illustrator based in San Francisco who found her work in Stable Diffusion's data set, has been raising awareness about the issues around AI art and copyright. Artists say they risk losing income as people start using AI-generated images based on copyrighted material for commercial purposes. But it's also a lot more personal, Ortiz says, arguing that because art is so closely linked to a person, it could raise data protection and privacy problems.

Karla Ortiz是一位驻旧金山的插画家, 她在Stable Diffusion的数据集中发现了自己的作品, 一直在提高人们对AI艺术和版权相关问题的认识。艺术家们表示, 随着人们开始将基于受版权保护材料的AI生成图像用于商业目的, 他们面临失去收入的风险。但Ortiz说, 这也更具个人性, 她认为由于艺术与个人联系如此紧密, 它可能会引发数据保护和隐私问题。

P8 "There is a coalition growing within artist industries to figure out how to tackle or mitigate this," says Ortiz. The group is in its early days of mobilization, which could involve pushing for new policies or regulation. One suggestion is that AI models could be trained on images in the public domain, and AI companies could forge partnerships with museums and artists, Ortiz says.

"艺术家行业内正在形成一个联盟, 以弄清如何应对或缓解这一问题, "Ortiz说。该组织处于动员的早期阶段, 可能涉及推动新政策或法规。Ortiz说, 一个建议是AI模型可以在公共领域的图像上进行训练, AI公司可以与博物馆和艺术家建立合作关系。

题目与逐题解析

31. What can be learned about Rutkowski from the first two paragraphs?

- [A] He is enthusiastic about using AI models.
- [B] He is popular with users of an AI art generator.
- [C] He attracts admiration from other illustrators.
- [D] He specializes in classical painting digitalization.

从前两段可以了解到关于 **Rutkowski** 的什么信息？

- A) 他对使用AI模型充满热情。 B) 他在某AI艺术生成器的用户中很受欢迎。
C) 他吸引了其他插画师的赞赏。 D) 他专门从事古典绘画数字化。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What can be learned about Rutkowski from the first two paragraphs 问的是从指定段落能了解到的关于人物的客观信息，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 句子主干是 What can be learned about Rutkowski——被动语态 "What can be learned" 等于 "What can we learn", 重点是 about 后面的对象 Rutkowski; 状语 from the first two paragraphs 限定信息来源。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 His distinctive style is now one of the most commonly used prompts in the new open-source AI art generator Stable Diffusion.

他独特的画风如今成了新一代开源 AI 绘画生成器 Stable Diffusion 中最常被使用的提示词之一。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

前两段只说他的风格被 AI 工具大量复用，从未提及他本人对 AI 模型的态度；说他 enthusiastic about using AI models 完全无文本依据。

B) ✓ 正确

one of the most commonly used prompts in the new open-source AI art generator Stable Diffusion

↔ **popular with users of an AI art generator**

he's become a sudden hit in the new world of text-to-image AI generation ↔

popular with users of an AI art generator

预判说他在 AI 生图工具用户中走红，popular with users of an AI art generator 几乎逐词对应这条预判。

C) 偷换概念

前两段说他在 Stable Diffusion 用户中走红，从未说他获得 admiration from other illustrators——同行插画师并未在前两段出现。

D) 偷换概念

原文只说他 uses classical painting styles to create dreamy fantasy landscapes, 是"用古典画风创作幻想风景", 并非 classical painting digitalization (把古典画作数字化) 。

32. The problem with open-source AI art generators is that they_____.

- [A] lack flexibility in responding to prompts
- [B] produce artworks in unpredictable styles
- [C] make unauthorized use of online images
- [D] collect user information without consent

开源AI艺术生成器的问题在于它们_____。

- A) 在响应提示方面缺乏灵活性 B) 以不可预测的风格生成艺术作品 C) 未经授权使用网络图像
D) 未经同意收集用户信息

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 The problem with open-source AI art generators is that they_____ 是补全句式，问的是这些生成器存在的客观问题，是细节题。

【拆句】 主干 The problem with ... is that they _____—"The problem ... is that ..." 是 "主语 is that 表语从句" 结构，that 引导的从句是表语，空白处补充从句的谓语动词及其后内容；代词 they 回指 open-source AI art generators。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 But these open-source programs are built by scraping images from the Internet, often without permission and proper attribution to artists.

但这些开源程序是通过从互联网抓取图片来构建的，往往没有得到许可，也没有恰当地注明艺术家的署名。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

allows anyone to create impressive images based on text prompts 反而说它能对各类文本提示作出令人印象深刻的回应，与 lack flexibility in responding to prompts 相反。

B) 与原文相反

原文 the system will produce something that looks not a million miles away from works in Rutkowski's style 说生成结果与某画家风格高度接近，恰恰是可预测、可模仿的，unpredictable styles 与原文方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

scraping images from the Internet, often without permission and proper attribution to artists ↔

make unauthorized use of online images

预判中"未经授权"对应 unauthorized, "抓网图"对应 use of online images, 直接锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

原文谈的是抓取艺术家的画作和未署名问题，从未提及收集用户个人信息；collect user information without consent 是无原文依据的捏造。

33. After searching online, Rutkowski found_____.

- [A] a unique way to reach audiences
- [B] a new method to identify AI images
- [C] AI-generated work bearing his name
- [D] heated disputes regarding his copyright

在网上搜索后,Rutkowski发现了_____。

- A) 一种接触受众的独特方式 B) 一种识别AI图像的新方法 C) 带有他名字的AI生成作品
D) 关于他版权的激烈争论

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 After searching online, Rutkowski found_____ 直接问发现了什么客观事物，没有任何推断信号词。

【拆句】 主干 Rutkowski found _____——主语 + 谓语 + 待补宾语；前置 After searching online 是时间状语，约束 found 这个动作发生的时间点。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 Then he tried searching for his name to see if a piece he had worked on had been published. The online search brought back work that had his name attached to it but wasn't his.

随后他试着搜索自己的名字，想看看自己参与过的某件作品是否已被发表。但这次在线搜索带回来的，却是挂着他名字、却并非出自他手的作品。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

原文 Rutkowski was initially surprised but thought it might be a good way to reach new audiences 是搜索动作之前的初始想法，并非搜索结果，a unique way to reach audiences 偷换了时间顺序。

B) **无中生有**

原文从未谈到 Rutkowski 找出了 a new method to identify AI images——这一概念整段都不存在。

C) **✓ 正确**

work that had his name attached to it but wasn't his ↔ **AI-generated work bearing his name**
预判说他搜到"挂他名却非他作"的画，本文主线是 AI 生图，逻辑链完全指向 AI-generated work bearing his name。

D) **过度推断**

原文段中并未说 Rutkowski 因此卷入 heated disputes regarding his copyright，第 3 段只是泛说"引发版权问题"，并非他个人正经历的激烈争议。

34. According to Ortiz, AI companies are advised to_____.

- [A] campaign for new policies or regulation
- [B] offer their services to public institutions
- [C] strengthen their relationships with AI users
- [D] adopt a different strategy for AI model training

根据Ortiz的说法,建议AI公司_____。

- A) 为新政策或法规进行宣传 B) 向公共机构提供服务 C) 加强与AI用户的关系
D) 对AI模型训练采用不同的策略

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 According to Ortiz, AI companies are advised to_____ 问 Ortiz 给出的具体建议, 本质是定位 Ortiz 言论中的一条具体主张。

【拆句】 主干 AI companies are advised to _____——被动语态 "are advised to do sth.", 建议的接受方是 AI companies, 待补内容是建议的具体动作不定式; 前置插入语 According to Ortiz 标明建议发出者。结构清晰, 注意被动语态隐藏了建议人, 须靠 According to 锁定。

【定位】 One suggestion is that AI models could be trained on images in the public domain, and AI companies could forge partnerships with museums and artists, Ortiz says.

Ortiz 说, 一个建议是 AI 模型可以用公共领域的图片进行训练, AI 公司可以与博物馆和艺术家建立合作关系。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文 which could involve pushing for new policies or regulation 主语 The group (艺术家联盟) 才是要推动新政策的一方, 不是 AI 公司; campaign for new policies or regulation 把行为方从联盟偷换为 AI 公司。

B) **偷换概念**

原文说 AI 公司与博物馆、艺术家建立合作, 不是 offer their services to public institutions——"建合作"与"向公共机构提供服务"动作方向和性质完全不同。

C) **无中生有**

Ortiz 通篇关注的是与艺术家、博物馆的关系和训练数据来源问题, 并未建议 AI 公司 strengthen their relationships with AI users——AI 用户在 Ortiz 的言论中根本没出现。

D) **✓ 正确**

AI models could be trained on images in the public domain ↔

adopt a different strategy for AI model training

AI companies could forge partnerships with museums and artists ↔

adopt a different strategy for AI model training

预判说要改训练数据并改合作方式, adopt a different strategy for AI model training 用类别词把两条建议同时罩住, 直接锁定 D。

35. What is the text mainly about?

- [A] Artists' responses to AI art generation.
- [B] AI's expanded role in artistic creation.
- [C] Privacy issues in the application of AI.
- [D] Opposing views on AI development.

本文主要讲述的是什么？

- A) 艺术家对AI艺术生成的回应。 B) AI在艺术创作中不断扩大的角色。 C) AI应用中的隐私问题。
D) 关于AI发展的对立观点。

【答案】 **A** (主旨题)

【判型】 What is the text mainly about 问全文中心话题，是典型的主旨题题干。

【拆句】 主干 What is the text mainly about——疑问代词 What 作 about 的宾语，be 动词后 the text 作主语；副词 mainly 修饰整句，强调"主要"。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

artists like Rutkowski have had enough ↔ **Artists' responses to AI art generation**

Other artists besides Rutkowski have been surprised by the apparent popularity of their work in text-to-image generators—and some are now fighting back

↔ **Artists' responses to AI art generation**

There is a coalition growing within artist industries to figure out how to tackle or mitigate this

↔ **Artists' responses to AI art generation**

从第 3 段的情绪反应、第 4-5 段 Rutkowski 的担忧、第 6 段的反击、到第 7-8 段 Ortiz 的应对方案，全部都是 Artists' responses to AI art generation 的具体实例。

B) 偷换概念

原文谈的是艺术家对 AI 生图的反应，不是 AI's expanded role in artistic creation；文章并未从"AI 在艺术创作中扮演了更大角色"这一正面角度展开。

C) 以偏概全

it could raise data protection and privacy problems 只在第 7 段一处一笔带过，全文并非围绕 Privacy issues in the application of AI 展开，以此为主旨是以偏概全。

D) 无中生有

全文未呈现支持 AI 发展和反对 AI 发展的两方对立讨论——只听到艺术家一方的担忧与应对，没有 Opposing views on AI development 所暗示的辩论结构。

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 tool, along with other popular image-generation AI models, allows anyone to create impressive images based on text prompts.

第2段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾补完整结构，主语带插入性定语，宾补中含不定式和后置定语，成分种类较丰富，适合练习识别插入结构和宾语补足语，但无易错的从句或复杂修饰

For example, type in "Wizard with sword and a glowing orb of magic fire fights a fierce dragon Greg Rutkowski," and the system will produce something that looks not a million miles away from works in Rutkowski's style.

第2段，第3句

祈使句 + 并列分句 + 定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是定语从句修饰宾语的结构。that 引导的限制性定语从句是高频考点，祈使句与陈述句并列也是实用句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构，具有较高的典型性。

As a result, they are raising tricky questions about ethics and copyright.

第3段，第2句

这种“句首逻辑状语 + 主句主谓宾”的写法非常常见，阅读中经常遇到。掌握后可迁移到大量说明结果、转折、原因的句子。

According to the website Lexica, which tracks over 10 million Stable Diffusion images and prompts, Rutkowski's name has been used as a prompt around 93,000 times.

第4段，第1句

本句包含被动语态、现在完成时和非限制性定语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。特别是 "which" 引导的非限制性定语从句对前文名词的补充说明，是学术文章和新闻报道的常见句式，典型性较强

Rutkowski was initially surprised but thought it might be a good way to reach new audiences.

第4段，第2句

并列谓语结构加宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，宾语从句省略 that 也是高频句式，不定式作后置定语同样是典型用法，整体句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Then he tried searching for his name to see if a piece he had worked on had been published.

第4段，第3句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型:主句 + 目的状语(不定式) + 宾语从句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句,是长难句的常见组合方式,嵌套层级和时态搭配(尤其过去完成时)在考试中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

The online search brought back work that had his name attached to it but wasn't his.

第4段，第4句

定语从句修饰宾语、从句内部并列谓语、have 的使役用法，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这类结构在真题中反复出现，学生掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长难句的分析中，典型性很高。

Other artists besides Rutkowski have been surprised by the apparent popularity of their work in text-to-image generators—and some are now fighting back.

第6段，第1句

并列句结构(破折号加and连接两个主句)在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。第一个分句的现在完成时被动语态也是考试常考时态语态组合。句式具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可迁移到类似句型的分析中。

Artists say they risk losing income as people start using AI-generated images based on copyrighted material for commercial purposes.

第7段，第2句

本句结构为"主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句"的嵌套组合，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。宾语从句省略that、as引导时间或原因状语从句、动名词短语作宾语、过去分词短语作定语，都是高频考点句式，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

"There is a coalition growing within artist industries to figure out how to tackle or mitigate this," says Ortiz.

第8段，第1句

引述句 + There be 句型的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是新闻报道和学术讨论类文本。掌握这种结构对理解引述类长句和识别 There be 句型主语有较强的迁移价值,具有较高的典型性。

He is enthusiastic about using AI models.

第31题, A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一, 具有一定典型性, 但本句过于简短且无修饰层次, 与四六级、考研真题中常见的复杂长句差距较大, 迁移价值有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇7次 · 真题 45 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 172 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次·真题 60 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 57 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次·真题 53 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇2次·真题 30 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次·真题 28 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇2次·真题 16 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 107 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 91 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 80 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 63 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 62 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 61 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 41 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 39 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 39 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 38 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 37 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 37 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 33 句

income B1

n. 收入

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

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 30 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 29 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 29 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 28 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 26 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 22 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 20 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

ethics C1

n. 道德准则

本篇1次·真题 16 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 15 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 14 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 12 句

permission B1

n. 许可

本篇1次·真题 12 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 10 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

flexibility

B2

n. 灵活性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

apparent

B2

adj. 显而易见的, 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tackle

B2

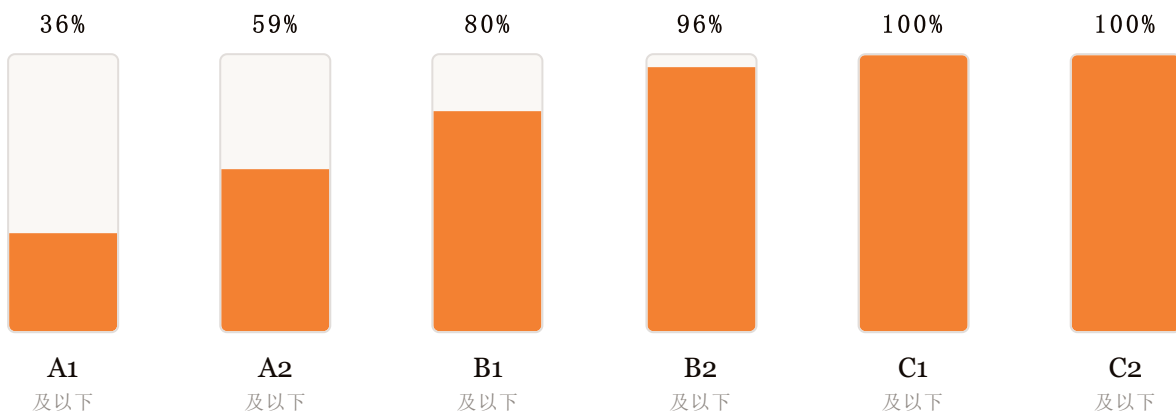
v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 220 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **220** 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 8 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 220 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

220

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语一 · 2024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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2024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2024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(2024)

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 The miracle of the Chesapeake Bay lies not in its depths, but in the complexity of its natural construction, the interaction of fresh and saline waters, and the mix of land and water. The shallows provide homes for hundreds of species while storing floodwaters, filtering pollutants from water, and protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges.

Chesapeake Bay的奇迹不在于其深度,而在于其自然构造的复杂性、淡水和咸水的相互作用,以及陆地和水域的混合。浅滩为数百种物种提供栖息地,同时储存洪水、过滤水中污染物,并保护附近社区免受潜在破坏性风暴潮的侵袭。

P2 All this was put at great risk late last month, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling in an Idaho case that provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) far less authority to regulate wetlands and waterways. Specifically, a 5-4 majority decided that wetlands protected by the EPA under its Clean Water Act authority must have a "continuous surface connection" to bodies of water. This narrowing of the regulatory scope was a victory for builders, mining operators and other commercial interests often at odds with environmental rules. And it carries "significant repercussions for water quality and flood control throughout the United States," as Justice Brett Kavanaugh observed.

上月底,美国最高法院在一起Idaho案件中作出裁决,大幅削减了美国环境保护署(EPA)监管湿地和水道的权限,这使得上述一切面临巨大风险。具体而言,5比4的多数意见裁定,EPA根据《清洁水法》权限保护的湿地必须与水体具有"连续的地表连接"。这一监管范围的缩小对建筑商、采矿运营商和其他经常与环境法规相冲突的商业利益来说是一场胜利。正如大法官Brett Kavanaugh所指出的,它"对全美的水质和洪水控制具有重大影响"。

P3 In Maryland, the good news is that there are many state laws in place that provide wetlands protections. But that's a very shortsighted view, particularly when it comes to the Chesapeake Bay. The

reality is that water, and the pollutants that so often come with it, don't respect state boundaries. The Chesapeake draws from a 64,000-square-mile watershed that extends into Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and Delaware. Will those jurisdictions extend the same protections now denied under Sackett v. EPA? Perhaps some, but all? That seems unlikely.

在Maryland,好消息是该州有许多提供湿地保护的法律。但这是一种非常短视的看法,特别是涉及Chesapeake Bay时。现实是,水以及经常伴随而来的污染物并不尊重州界。Chesapeake的流域面积达64000平方英里,延伸至Virginia、Pennsylvania、New York、West Virginia、District of Columbia和Delaware。这些司法管辖区会提供Sackett诉EPA案中被否定的同等保护吗?也许有些会,但全部都会?这似乎不太可能。

P4 It is too easy, and misleading, to see such court rulings as merely standing up for the rights of land owners when the consequences can be so dire for their neighbors. And it's a reminder that the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program has long been crucial as the means to transcend the influence of deep-pocketed special interests in neighboring states. Pennsylvania farmers, to use one telling example, aren't thinking about next year's blue crab harvest in Maryland when they decide whether to spread animal waste on their fields, yet the runoff into nearby creeks can have enormous impact downstream.

将此类法院裁决仅仅视为维护土地所有者权利是过于简单且具有误导性的,因为其后果对邻居可能是如此严重。这也提醒人们,EPA参与Chesapeake Bay项目长期以来一直至关重要,因为这是超越邻州财力雄厚的特殊利益集团影响的手段。举一个说明性例子,Pennsylvania的农民在决定是否在田地上施撒动物粪便时,并不会考虑Maryland明年的蓝蟹收成,然而流入附近溪流的径流会对下游产生巨大影响。

P5 And so we would call on state lawmakers from Richmond to Albany to consider reviewing their own wetlands protections and see for themselves the enormous stakes involved. We can offer them a visit to Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Dorchester County where bald eagles fly over tidal marshes so shallow you could not paddle a boat across them, but teeming with aquatic life. It's worth the scenic drive.

因此,我们呼吁从Richmond到Albany的州议员考虑审查他们自己的湿地保护措施,亲自了解其中涉及的巨大利害关系。我们可以邀请他们访问Dorchester County的Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge,在那里白头鹰飞越浅到无法划船穿越的潮汐沼泽,但却充满水生生物。这趟风景优美的旅程是值得的。

题目与逐题解析

36. The Chesapeake Bay is described in Paragraph 1 as _____.

- [A] a valuable natural environment
- [B] a controversial conservation area
- [C] a place with commercial potential
- [D] a headache for nearby communities

第一段将切萨皮克湾描述为_____。

A) 宝贵的自然环境 B) 有争议的保护区 C) 具有商业潜力的地方 D) 附近社区的麻烦

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 The Chesapeake Bay is described in Paragraph 1 as 是问"第1段把它描述成什么",问的是段内事实性概括,不涉及推断/态度。

【拆句】 The Chesapeake Bay is described in Paragraph 1 as 是被动语态待补全句；主语 The Chesapeake Bay，谓语 is described as，介词 as 后跟的就是选项要补充的"角色/身份"名词短语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The miracle of the Chesapeake Bay lies not in its depths, but in the complexity of its natural construction, the interaction of fresh and saline waters, and the mix of land and water. The shallows provide homes for hundreds of species while storing floodwaters, filtering pollutants from water, and protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges.

切萨皮克湾的奇迹并不在于它的深度，而在于其自然构造的复杂性、淡水与咸水的相互作用，以及陆地与水体的混合。浅滩既为数以百计的物种提供家园，又能蓄存洪水、过滤水中污染物，并保护附近社区免受可能具有破坏性的风暴潮侵袭。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The miracle of the Chesapeake Bay lies not in its depths, but in the complexity of its natural construction

↔ a valuable natural environment

storing floodwaters, filtering pollutants from water, and protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges

↔ valuable

预判"宝贵自然生境"与 a valuable natural environment 用词几近一致，直接锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

第 1 段全句正面，没有任何"争议""分歧"信号；controversial 属于第 2 段法律裁决的情境，被错植到 Q36。

C) 偷换概念

第 1 段强调的是生态价值，commercial 是第 2 段 builders, mining operators and other commercial interests 才出现的字眼；把"商业潜力"塞回 Q36 是把后文话题前移。

D) 与原文相反

原文明说切萨皮克湾 protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges，是"保护邻里"，选项却说成 a headache for nearby communities，把保护对象当成了麻烦制造者，方向完全相反。

37. The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Idaho case_____.

[A] reinforces water pollution control

[B] weakens the EPA's regulatory power

[C] will end conflicts among local residents

[D] may face opposition from mining operators

美国最高法院在Idaho案中的裁决_____。

A) 加强了水污染控制 B) 削弱了EPA的监管权力 C) 将结束当地居民之间的冲突

D) 可能会面临采矿经营者的反对

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Idaho case 后面四个选项都是"裁决做了什么", 问的是文本事实, 不带 infer/imply 字样。

【拆句】 题干主语 The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Idaho case, 后接谓语补全: 所有格 's + in 短语作后置定语; 考生只需把"裁决"看作单数主语, 匹配其后动作即可, 无复杂从句。

【定位】 All this was put at great risk late last month, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling in an Idaho case that provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) far less authority to regulate wetlands and waterways.

上述这一切在上个月底被置于巨大风险之中——彼时美国最高法院就一起 Idaho 案件作出裁决, 使得美国环境保护署 (EPA) 在湿地与水道监管方面的权力大幅缩水。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文裁决是削弱 EPA、增大水质风险, 选项却说"强化水污染控制", 正负极性恰好相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

far less authority to regulate wetlands and waterways ↔

weakens the EPA's regulatory power

This narrowing of the regulatory scope ↔ **weakens**

"削弱 EPA 监管权"与 weakens the EPA's regulatory power 几乎逐词对应, 直接锁定 B。

C) **过度推断**

原文从未说裁决会"终结居民间的冲突", 反而暗示跨州污染矛盾会更严重; 选项是把"裁决利好商业"无限放大成"消除一切冲突"。

D) **张冠李戴**

采矿者在原文是裁决的"赢家", 他们"不会反对"裁决; 选项把"反对"安到他们头上, 立场归属错位。

38. How does the author feel about the future of the Chesapeake Bay?

[A] Worried.

[B] Puzzled.

[C] Relieved.

[D] Encouraged.

作者对切萨皮克湾的未来持何种态度?

A) 担忧的。 B) 困惑的。 C) 宽慰的。 D) 受到鼓舞的。

【答案】 **A** (态度题)

【判型】 How does the author feel about 直接问作者情感, 是态度题的典型句式。

【拆句】 How does the author feel about the future of the Chesapeake Bay? 是 How 引导的特殊疑问句，主语 the author，谓语 feel about，宾语 the future of the Chesapeake Bay，结构直白。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

All this was put at great risk ↔ **Worried.**

But that's a very shortsighted view ↔ **Worried.**

预判"担忧"与 Worried. 在极性与程度上完全一致，且其他三个选项极性不符，可直接锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

全文作者逻辑清晰、立场明确，根本没有"看不懂、想不通"的语气；puzzled 在原文无任何对应。

C) 与原文相反

Relieved 表示"放下心来"，而原文从 risk 到 shortsighted 再到 stakes，明显不是放心的语气；极性翻转。

D) 与原文相反

Encouraged 含"受到鼓舞"的正向意味，而第 3 段 That seems unlikely 与第 4 段 misleading 显示作者并未被现状鼓舞。

39. What can be inferred about the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program?

[A] It has restored the balance among neighboring jurisdictions.

[B] It has triggered a radical reform in commercial fisheries.

[C] It has set a fine example of respecting state authorities.

[D] It has ensured the coordination of protection efforts.

关于 EPA 参与切萨皮克湾项目，可以推断出什么？

A) 它恢复了相邻司法管辖区之间的平衡。 B) 它引发了商业渔业的根本性改革。

C) 它树立了尊重州权力的良好榜样。 D) 它确保了保护工作的协调。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred about 是推断题最经典的句式。

【拆句】 What can be inferred about the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program? 中 can be inferred 是被动情态短语；about 后名词短语为推断对象，无复杂从句结构。

【定位】 And it's a reminder that the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program has long been crucial as the means to transcend the influence of deep-pocketed special interests in neighboring states.

它也提醒我们：EPA 长期以来对切萨皮克湾项目的参与至关重要，是超越邻州深口袋利益集团影响的手段。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文只说 EPA 长期"crucial"以"transcend"各州利益，并未声称已"恢复"了邻州之间的平衡——restored 暗示曾失衡现已修复，超出文本提供的信息。

B) 无中生有

原文从未提及 EPA 引发了"商业渔业的彻底改革"；blue crab 只是宾州农民例证里的下游意象，并非渔业改革命题。

C) 与原文相反

原文恰恰是说 EPA 必须"transcend"邻州利益影响，言下之意是单靠州权解决不了问题；选项却说 EPA "树立尊重州权的典范"，方向完全反了。

D) ✓ 正确

the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program has long been crucial as the means to transcend the influence of deep-pocketed special interests in neighboring states

↔ It has ensured the coordination of protection efforts.

Pennsylvania farmers, to use one telling example, aren't thinking about next year's blue crab harvest in Maryland when they decide whether to spread animal waste on their fields, yet the runoff into nearby creeks can have enormous impact downstream.

↔ coordination of protection efforts

"跨州协调的关键角色"与 It has ensured the coordination of protection efforts. 在语义上——对应，可直接锁定 D。

40. The author holds that the state lawmakers should_____.

- [A] be cautious about the influence of land owners
- [B] attach due importance to wetlands protections
- [C] recognize the need to expand wildlife refuges
- [D] improve the wellbeing of endangered species

作者认为州立法者应该_____。

- A) 对土地所有者的影响保持谨慎 B) 充分重视湿地保护 C) 认识到扩大野生动物保护区的必要性
D) 改善濒危物种的福祉

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The author holds that the state lawmakers should 直接问作者认为州议员应该做什么，文末"call on"句几乎是字面对应，仍属定位句细节而非长链条推断。

【拆句】 The author holds that the state lawmakers should_____. 是 holds that 引导宾语从句，从句主语 the state lawmakers，谓语 should + 选项动词原形，结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 And so we would call on state lawmakers from Richmond to Albany to consider reviewing their own wetlands protections and see for themselves the enormous stakes involved.

因此我们呼吁从里士满到奥尔巴尼的州议员们考虑审视各自的湿地保护措施，亲身体会其中巨大的利害。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

原文 standing up for the rights of land owners 是说裁决被误读为维护地权人；作者建议的对象是州议员重视湿地，不是叫他们"提防地权人"。

B) ✓ 正确

call on state lawmakers from Richmond to Albany to consider reviewing their own wetlands protections

↔ **attach due importance to wetlands protections**

see for themselves the enormous stakes involved ↔ **due importance**

预判"重视湿地保护"与 attach due importance to wetlands protections 用词几乎一致，直接锁定 B。

C) 以偏概全

原文只是把 Blackwater 国家保护区作为参观示例，并未呼吁州议员"扩建野生动物保护区"；选项把举例扩大为主张。

D) 无中生有

原文 teeming with aquatic life 是描述湿地生机，与"濒危物种福祉"无关；endangered species 在文中完全没有出现。

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。

The miracle of the Chesapeake Bay lies not in its depths, but in the complexity of its natural construction, the interaction of fresh and saline waters, and the mix of land and water.

第1段，第1句

"not ... but ..." 并列结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的对比句式，且本句展示了如何用并列介词短语作状语来强调重点，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于类似对比或列举场景。

The shallows provide homes for hundreds of species while storing floodwaters, filtering pollutants from water, and protecting nearby communities from potentially destructive storm surges.

第1段，第2句

简单句 + 并列分词短语作状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，特别是科技说明文和社会议题文章常用此句式来并列陈述多个功能或现象，掌握此结构对理解长难句帮助很大，迁移价值高。

All this was put at great risk late last month, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling in an Idaho case that provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) far less authority to regulate wetlands and waterways.

第2段，第1句

该句型高度典型：主句 + 时间状语从句 + 定语从句嵌套，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。时间状语从句引出事件，定语从句补充细节，这种结构在新闻报道和学术文章中频繁出现，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子的分析中。

Specifically, a 5-4 majority decided that wetlands protected by the EPA under its Clean Water Act authority must have a "continuous surface connection" to bodies of water.

第2段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，从句内名词后带后置定语修饰也是高频句式，情态动词 must 的用法也是常考点。掌握本句的切分方法和成分识别技巧，可以迁移到大量类似真题句型。

But that's a very shortsighted view, particularly when it comes to the Chesapeake Bay.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构配合时间或条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"when it comes to" 也是高频固定表达。句型具有较好的代表性和复用价值，但复杂度不高，无高阶句式特征。

It is too easy, and misleading, to see such court rulings as merely standing up for the rights of land owners when the consequences can be so dire for their neighbors.

第4段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 句型是四六级和考研英语中极为典型的结构，形式主语的用法频繁出现在阅读和翻译题中。"when" 引导时间或条件状语从句也是常见句式。本句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

And it's a reminder that the EPA's involvement in the Chesapeake Bay Program has long been crucial as the means to transcend the influence of deep-pocketed special interests in neighboring states.

第4段，第2句

"it is + 名词 + that从句" 作为形式主语结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。主语从句内部的 "主语 + 现在完成时系动词 + 表语 + 方式状语" 结构也十分常见。本句所展示的形式主语、主语从句、完成时系动词、介词短语作定语和状语等语法点，都是考试中反复出现的典型结构，代表性强。

And so we would call on state lawmakers from Richmond to Albany to consider reviewing their own wetlands protections and see for themselves the enormous stakes involved.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，且宾补内部包含并列不定式、动名词、后置定语等结构，适合练习识别宾补与其他成分的区别，以及理解非谓语动词在句中的不同作用。

We can offer them a visit to Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Dorchester County where bald eagles fly over tidal marshes so shallow you could not paddle a boat across them, but teeming with aquatic life.

第5段，第2句

本句覆盖双宾语结构("offer them a visit")、定语从句("where" 引导)、结果状语从句("so...that" 省略 that)、地点状语("over tidal marshes"、"across them")、后置定语("teeming with...")等多种成分，且定语从句和状语从句的嵌套关系容易误判，作为成分划分练习句价值较高，能训练多种常见结构的识别能力。

本篇出现的 71 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。

protection

B1

n. 保护

本篇6次 · 真题 39 句

bay

B2

n. 海湾

本篇6次 · 真题 10 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇3次 · 真题 82 句

authority

B2

n. 权力

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

ruling

B2

n. 裁决

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 209 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

supreme

C1

adj. 最高的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

extend

B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

wildlife

B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题12句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇2次·真题11句

regulatory C1

adj. 监管的

本篇2次·真题9句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题304句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题150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

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题65句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题62句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题61句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题53句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题52句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题47句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题45句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题43句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 37 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 36 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

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

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 31 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 30 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 24 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题22句

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题20句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题19句

expand

B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题19句

crucial

B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题17句

observe

B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题17句

deny

B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题14句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次·真题13句

restore

B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题13句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题12句

regulate

B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题12句

fishery

B2

n. 渔场

本篇1次·真题11句

merely

B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题11句

mix

A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题11句

opposition

B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题11句

attach

B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题10句

cautious

B2

adj. 小心的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misleading

B2

adj. 误导性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

trigger

B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题 10 句

weaken

B2

v. 使变弱

本篇1次·真题 10 句

wellbeing

B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 10 句

district

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 9 句

reminder

B1

n. 提醒物

本篇1次·真题 9 句

controversial

B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

resident

B2

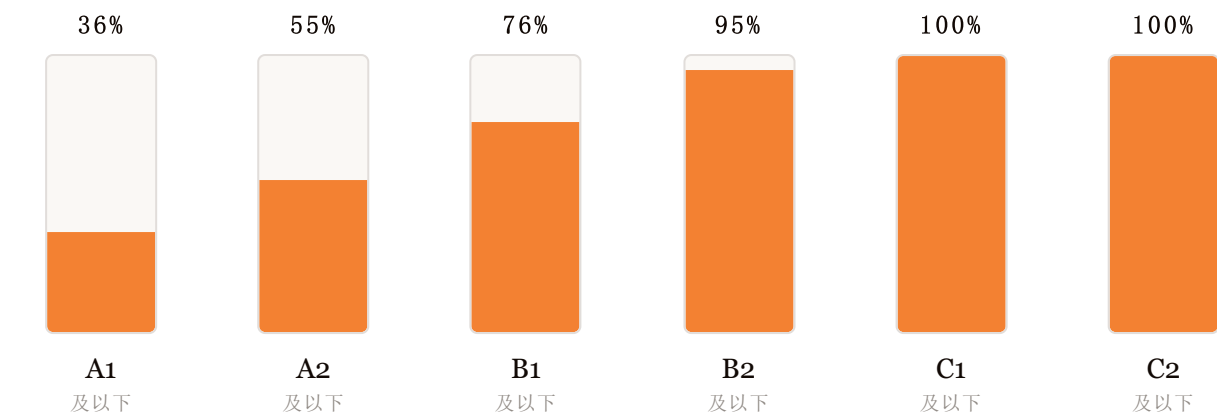
n. 居民

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 241 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **241** 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 13 个·约 5%。



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 241 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 241	B2 以上难词 5%	B1 及以下覆盖 76%
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考研英语一 · 2024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	段落小标题（7选5）	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2024年 考研英语一段落小标题（7选5） Section II Part B · 41-45 题 答案与解析

HEADINGS & ANALYSIS • 小标题匹配题和解析

小标题匹配题和解析 · 41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的小标题匹配答案与逐空解析由懒笔记基于2024年 考研英语一段落小标题（7选5）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、10 段带空原文（逐段附中文翻译）与 A~G 共 7 个候选小标题连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——正确候选及其中译、区间主旨与主旨句位置、同义匹配钩子，以及最具迷惑性竞争项的逐个辨析与代入验证。

英语一真题(2024)

Section II Part B

Directions:

Read the following comments on a report about American museums returning artifacts to their countries of origin and a list of statements summarizing the comments. Choose the best statement from the list A-G for each numbered name(41-45). There are two extra choices which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

(41)_____ Hannah

文物的真正价值只能在其原属国而非其他任何地方得到认可。Hannah

Simply, there are people in Nigeria who cannot travel to the Smithsonian Institution to see that part of their history and culture represented by the Benin Bronzes. These should be available to them as part of their cultural heritage and history and as a source of national pride. There is no good reason that these artifacts should be beyond the ordinary reach of the educational objectives or inspiration of the generations to which they were left. They serve no purpose in a museum in the United States or elsewhere except as curious objects. They cannot be compared to works of art produced for sale which can be passed from hand to hand and place to place by purchase.

简单来说,尼日利亚有些人无法前往Smithsonian Institution去看那些由Benin Bronzes所代表的他们的部分历史和文化。这些文物应当作为他们文化遗产和历史的一部分以及民族自豪感的来源而为他们所用。没有充分的理由让这些文物超出其所留给的世代的教育目标或灵感启发的通常可及范围。这些文物在美国或其他地方的博物馆中除了作为奇特物品外别无用处。它们不能与为出售而创作的艺术品相提并论,后者可以通过购买在不同的人和地方之间流转。

(42)_____ Buck

在原件归还后,博物馆参观者仍然可以从文物的复制品中学到同样多的东西。Buck

We know very exact reproductions of artwork can be and are regularly produced. Perhaps museums and governments might explore some role for the use of nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues relating to returning works of art and antiquities. The context of any exhibit is more important to me than whether the object being displayed is 2,000 years old or 2 months old. In many

cases the experts have a hard time agreeing on what is the real object and what is a forgery. Again, the story an exhibit is trying to tell is what matters. The monetary value of the objects on display is a distant second place in importance.

我们知道艺术品的精确复制品可以被制作出来,而且是定期制作的。也许博物馆和政府可以探索使用几乎完全精确的复制品作为解决归还艺术品和文物相关问题的某种方式。对我来说,任何展览的背景比展出物品是2000年前还是2个月前的更重要。在许多情况下,专家们很难就什么是真品、什么是赝品达成一致。再说一次,展览试图讲述的故事才是重要的。展出物品的货币价值其重要性远远居于第二位。

(43)_____ Sara

从其他国家获取文物的方式必须是得体和合法的。Sara

When visiting the Baltimore Museum of Art, I came across a magnificent 15th-century Chinese sculpture. It inspired me to learn more about the culture that it represented. Artifacts in museums have the power to inspire, and perhaps spark that need to learn and understand the nature of their creators. Having said that, I do feel that whatever artifacts find their way to public museums should, in fact, be sanctioned as having been obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty. Stealing artifacts from other peoples' cultures is obscene; it robs not only the physical objects, but the dignity and spirit of their creators.

在参观Baltimore Museum of Art时,我偶然看到一件宏伟的15世纪中国雕塑。它激发了我去更多地了解它所代表的文化。博物馆中的文物有激发灵感的力量,或许能激发那种学习和理解其创造者本质的需求。话虽如此,我确实认为无论什么文物进入公共博物馆,事实上都应当被认可为是通过借展、合法购买或条约获得的。从其他民族文化中偷窃文物是可耻的;它不仅掠夺了实物,还掠夺了其创造者的尊严和精神。

(44)_____ Victor

对安全的担忧不是拒绝将文物归还其原属国的借口。Victor

Ancient art that is displayed in foreign countries by all means should be returned to the original country. The foreign countries have no right to hold back returning the items. I would ask that the foreign nations and the original country discuss the terms of transfer. Yes, there is the risk that the original country will not have as good security as do the foreign countries. But look at what happened to Boston's Gardner Museum theft in 1990, including the loss of Rembrandt, Vermeer, Manet, and other masterpieces. Nothing is absolutely safe, anywhere. And now Climate Change agitators are attacking publicly displayed works in European museums.

在外国展出的古代艺术品无论如何都应当归还原属国。外国没有权利阻止归还这些物品。我希望外国和原属国讨论移交的条款。是的,原属国可能不会拥有像外国那样好的安全保障。但看看1990年波士顿Gardner Museum盗窃案发生了什么,包括Rembrandt、Vermeer、Manet和其他杰作的损失。没有任何地方的任何东西是绝对安全的。而现在气候变化激进分子正在攻击欧洲博物馆公开展出的作品。

(45)_____ Julia

反对将文物归还其原属国的推理是有缺陷的。Julia

To those of you in the comments section who are having strong feelings about artifacts being removed from cities in the U.S. and Britain and returned to their countries of origin, I would ask you to consider why do you think Americans have more of a right to easily access the Benin Bronzes than the people of Nigeria? Why are people who live within a day's drive of London entitled to go and see the Elgin Marbles whenever they want, but the people of Athens aren't? What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home for these artifacts but preclude them from being preserved and displayed by their

countries of origin? If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts, think about why you're assuming that to be true.

对于评论区那些对文物从美国和英国的城市被移除并归还其原属国有强烈感受的人,我想请你们考虑一下为什么你们认为美国人比尼日利亚人民更有权利轻松接触Benin Bronzes?为什么住在伦敦一天车程内的人有资格随时去看Elgin Marbles,而雅典人民却不能?是什么内在因素使西方成为这些文物的合适归宿,却排除了它们被原属国保存和展示的可能性?如果你的结论是西方更有能力保存这些文物,想想你为什么会假设这是真的。

[A] It is clear that the countries of origin have never been compensated for the stolen artifacts.

[B] It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

[C] Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned.

[D] Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.

[E] The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

[F] Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful.

[G] Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

41. (41)_____

【答案】 [E] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

文物的真正价值只有在其原属国而非其他任何地方才能得到认可。

【主旨】 文物对尼日利亚人有真正价值，在美国博物馆只是猎奇物

Hannah 全段在说：文物属于原属国人民、是其文化遗产与民族自豪之源(These should be available to them as part of their cultural heritage and history and as a source of national pride); 而它们留在美国等地的博物馆里 serve no purpose in a museum in the United States or elsewhere except as curious objects——只是猎奇之物。归纳起来：文物的真正意义在原属国，离开了就失去价值。这是 Hannah 本人立场，无引用他人。

【依据】 "在美国只是猎奇物" = "真正价值只在原属国"的同义改写

E 说 The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else, 正是 Hannah 那组对照的概括：在原属国是遗产与自豪(as a source of national pride)、在别处 serve no purpose...except as curious objects。"only...in their countries of origin / rather than anywhere else"精确对上"in the United States or elsewhere"的无价值——这是主旨层的同义对应，不是词面重合。

【竞争】 [A] 话题沾边但偷换成"赔偿"，Hannah 全段没谈钱

讲 never been compensated for the stolen artifacts, 是金钱补偿话题。Hannah 通篇讲的是文物的文化意义与归属，从未提补偿或赔偿。A 是"无中生有"地把话题换到了钱上，对不上她的主旨。

[C] 复制品话题与本段无关，且 Hannah 强调真品的不可替代

讲 learn as much from artifacts' copies。Hannah 全段谈真品的归属价值，明确说真品 cannot be compared to works of art produced for sale, 反而暗示真品独特、不可流通替代。C 的复制品方案与她的立场不相关甚至相左。

【验证】 把 E 代回：Hannah 的核心是"文物在原属国才有真正意义、在美国只是 curious objects", E 的 real value...only be recognized in their countries of origin 恰好概括这一整段主旨，不偏窄(不是只讲某一件文物)也不偏宽，与全文"文物归属之争"的组织方式自洽，且是 Hannah 本人立场。

42. (42)_____

【答案】 [C] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned.

原件归还后,博物馆参观者仍然可以从文物复制品中学到同样多的知识。

【主旨】 用高仿复制品替代真品来化解归还争议, 重点在展览所讲的故事而非真伪

Buck 提议 museums and governments might explore some role for the use of nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues relating to returning works of art——用近乎精确的复制品来解决归还问题。他还说 the story an exhibit is trying to tell is what matters, 物件多老、是不是真品并不重要。归纳: 真品可以还, 复制品照样能展示、能让人学到东西。

【依据】 "用复制品解决归还" = "真品还后靠复制品照样学到" 的同义概括

C 说 Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned, 正是 Buck 主张的概括: 用 nearly exact reproductions 来 resolving issues relating to returning works of art, 且 the story an exhibit is trying to tell is what matters——故事/学习功能不靠真品本身。C 把"复制品也能承担展示学习功能"准确说出, 主旨层对上。

【竞争】 [D] 立场正相反: D 贬复制品, Buck 恰恰力挺复制品

说 Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects. Buck 全段恰恰相反——主张复制品可以替代真品来化解争议, 并说 The monetary value of the objects on display is a distant second place. C 与 D 都讲复制品但立场相反, 这是观点题最典型的"立场相反"陷阱, 选 D 即被骗。

【验证】 把 C 代回: Buck 通篇在论证"复制品可作为归还问题的解决办法、故事比真伪更重要", C 的 learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned 恰好概括这一主张, 立场一致(都支持用复制品配合归还), 与全文话题自洽, 不偏窄不偏宽。

43. (43)_____

【答案】 [F] 强转折后

【小标题】 Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful.

从其他国家获取文物的方式必须体面且合法。

【主旨】 进馆文物必须来路正当(借展/合法购买/条约)，偷盗可耻

Sara 前半讲文物能启发人学习(Artifacts in museums have the power to inspire), 但 Having said that 这一转折之后才是她的重点: whatever artifacts find their way to public museums should, in fact, be sanctioned as having been obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty, 并痛斥 Stealing artifacts from other peoples' cultures is obscene. 立场=进馆文物的获取途径必须合法正当。

【依据】 "on loan/legally purchased/by treaty" = "获取途径须正当合法"的同义概括

F 说 Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful, 正概括 Sara 转折后的核心: 进馆文物须 obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty, 反对 Stealing artifacts. "decent and lawful" = 借展/合法购买/条约这三种正当途径的上位归纳, 主旨层精确对上。

【竞争】 [A] 都涉"盗"字但 A 讲赔偿、Sara 讲来路合法

与 Sara 都出现"stolen/Stealing"的词面, 极易误选。但 A 的落点是 never been compensated——没赔过钱; Sara 的落点是"获取要合法", 从未谈补偿。这是典型"关键词重合"陷阱: 词面撞上但概括方向不同。

【验证】 把 F 代回: Sara 的主旨(转折后)是"进馆文物必须来路正当、偷盗可耻", F 的 decent and lawful 恰好是"loan/legally purchased/by treaty"与反对"Stealing"的上位概括, 覆盖整段重心而非仅前半的"启发"例子, 与全文话题自治。

44. (44)_____

【答案】 [G] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

对安全问题的担忧不能成为拒绝将文物归还原属国的借口。

【主旨】 文物理应归还，原属国安保差不是不还的理由——哪里都不绝对安全

Victor 开门见山主张归还(Ancient art that is displayed in foreign countries by all means should be returned to the original country)。随后正面回应"安全"顾虑：承认 there is the risk that the original country will not have as good security，但举波士顿 Gardner 博物馆 1990 年失窃为例(look at what happened to Boston's Gardner Museum theft in 1990)，得出 Nothing is absolutely safe, anywhere。立场=支持归还、并驳倒"安全"借口。

【依据】 "哪里都不绝对安全、所以该还"="安全不是拒还借口"的同义概括

G 说 Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin，正是 Victor 论证链的概括：他承认安保风险却用 Gardner 失窃证明 Nothing is absolutely safe, anywhere，结论是该 returned to the original country。G 把"安全顾虑→不构成拒还理由"这层因果说准了，主旨层对上。

【竞争】 [E] 是泛泛"该归还"，没抓住 Victor 专驳"安全"的独特焦点

讲 real value...only be recognized in their countries of origin，虽与"支持归还"大方向一致，但 Victor 全段的独特重心是反驳"安全"顾虑(as good security、Nothing is absolutely safe)，并非论"价值在何处"。E 范围偏宽、错过了本段的具体靶子，且 E 已被 41 题占用。

【验证】 把 G 代回：Victor 整段="该还+安全差也不是理由"，G 的 security is no excuse for refusing to return 恰好锁定他用 Gardner 案反驳安全顾虑这一核心论证，覆盖整段而非仅"该还"那句，与全文"归还之争"自治、立场一致。

45. (45)_____

【答案】 [B] 通篇归纳

【小标题】 It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

反对将文物归还原属国的推理思路存在缺陷。

【主旨】 连串反问拆穿"西方更有权/更会保管"的预设——反对归还的逻辑站不住

Julia 通篇用反问质疑反对归还者的逻辑: why do you think Americans have more of a right to easily access the Benin Bronzes than the people of Nigeria、What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home for these artifacts but preclude them from being preserved...by their countries of origin, 最后直击预设 If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts, think about why you're assuming that to be true。立场=支持归还, 方式是揭穿对方推理的隐含假设。

【依据】 "拆穿反对归还的预设"="反对归还的推理有缺陷"的同义概括

B 说 It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin, 正是 Julia 整段做的事: 她逼对方 think about why you're assuming that to be true, 质疑"西方更有权、更会保管"的逻辑。B 的"flawed line of reasoning"精确对应她攻击的是对方"推理/假设"本身, 而非陈述某个正面好处, 主旨层对上。

【竞争】 [E] 是正面陈述"价值在原属国", Julia 走的是"拆对方逻辑"路线

讲 real value...only be recognized in their countries of origin, 是正面论断; Julia 全段没有正面陈述价值归属, 而是用反问 What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home 拆对方预设。二者大方向都"挺归还", 但 Julia 的独特之处是"攻击推理", 且 E 已属 41 题。选 E 错失她的论证方式。

[G] 只对应她反问中的一个点(保管能力), 覆盖不了整段

讲 security is no excuse, 确与她一句反问 If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts 沾边。但那只是她多个反问中的一个例子, 她整段是普遍质疑对方"有权/合适/会保管"的整套逻辑。G 只覆盖局部一点, 以偏概全, 且 G 已属 44 题。

【验证】 把 B 代回: Julia 整段=连串反问揭穿反对归还者"西方更有权/更会保管"的隐含假设, B 的 a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts 恰好概括"反对归还的论证本身有缺陷"这一独特立场, 覆盖整段(不止保管那一点), 与全文"归还之争"自治。

SYNOPSIS • 全文导图

全文在讲什么、怎么组织的

小标题匹配 (7选5) 先通读全文，把握话题与组织方式 (总起 + 分点罗列)，这是逐空判断「概括得对不对」的全局底图。

五人围绕“文物该不该归还原属国”各自表态

这是一组读者评论(comments),话题是美国博物馆把文物归还原属国。五个人(Hannah、Buck、Sara、Victor、Julia)各从不同角度对同一争议表态：有人强调文物对原属国的意义(如 These should be available to them as part of their cultural heritage)，有人谈复制品能否替代真品，有人谈获取文物要合法，有人反驳“安全”借口，有人直接拆“反对归还”这一推理本身。组织方式是“同一话题、若干人各持一种立场”，正是观点匹配的典型结构。

CHOICES • 候选库画像

A~G 共 7 个候选小标题各自在说什么

小标题匹配的候选比空位多 2 个。下面逐条给出小标题全文、中译与「这条自身的关键词」，并标注它填入哪个空——始终填不进任何空的就是干扰项。

[A] It is clear that the countries of origin have never been compensated for the stolen artifacts.

很明显，原属国从未因被盗文物得到过补偿。

关键词 关键词“补偿/赔偿”(compensated)，立场偏向控诉

干扰项 • 未选用

[B] It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

用来反对把文物归还原属国的那套推理是站不住脚的。

关键词 关键词“有缺陷的推理”(flawed line of reasoning)，立场=支持归还、攻击对方逻辑

填入第 45 空

[C] Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned.

真品归还后，参观者依然能从文物的复制品中学到一样多的东西。

关键词 关键词“复制品/照样学到”(copies, learn as much)，立场=用复制品化解归还矛盾

填入第 42 空

[D] Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.

复制品哪怕做得再完美，也无法取代真品。

关键词 关键词“复制品不能取代真品”(cannot take the place of the authentic objects)，立场=贬复制品、重真品

干扰项 · 未选用

[E] The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

文物的真正价值只有在其原属国、而非别处，才能被认识到。

关键词 关键词“真正价值只在原属国”(real value, only...in their countries of origin)，立场=文物属于原属国

填入第 41 空

[F] Ways to get artifacts from other countries must be decent and lawful.

从别国获取文物的途径，必须是正当且合法的。

关键词 关键词“获取途径须正当合法”(decent and lawful)，立场=强调取得的合法性

填入第 43 空

[G] Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

对安全的担忧，不能成为拒绝把文物归还原属国的借口。

关键词 关键词“安全不是拒还的借口”(security is no excuse for refusing to return)，立场=支持归还、专驳安全论

填入第 44 空

DISTRACTORS · 干扰项复盘

这 2 个候选小标题始终没被任何空选用

7选5 必有 2 条话题相关、看着像，却概括不了任何 区间主旨。下面逐条剖析它们「像在哪、为何放哪个空都不对」，读透干扰项才算读透全局。

[A] It is clear that the countries of origin have never been compensated for the stolen artifacts.

靠"stolen"撞词诱人，但全卷无人主张"未获赔偿"

的 stolen artifacts 与 Sara 的 Stealing artifacts 词面撞车，最易被误塞进 43 题；它也话题相关(都讲被盗文物)。但它的真正落点是 never been compensated——金钱补偿，而五人无人谈赔偿：Sara 谈的是"获取须合法"。A 只是话题沾边、概括不了任何一段主旨，是冗余干扰项。

[D] Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.

靠与 C 共用"复制品"话题诱人，但立场与全卷唯一谈复制品的 Buck 相反

的 Reproductions...cannot take the place of the authentic objects 紧扣"复制品"话题，最易被误塞进 42 题 Buck。但 Buck 的立场恰恰是"复制品可作为归还的解决办法"(nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues)——力挺复制品，与 D 的"复制品替代不了真品"正相反。D 立场与本卷唯一相关发言相悖，谁也填不进，是冗余干扰项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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 real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

第1段，第1句

情态动词被动式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"rather than" 引导的对比结构也是常见句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性。

There is no good reason that these artifacts should be beyond the ordinary reach of the educational objectives or inspiration of the generations to which they were left.

第2段，第3句

本句涵盖多种成分类型：there be 句型的主语识别，同位从句作主语的一部分，情态动词加系动词构成的谓语，长介词短语作表语，定语从句修饰名词，以及被动语态中介词短语作状语。成分种类丰富，且同位从句和定语从句的嵌套位置容易混淆，是练习划分成分和区分从句类型的优质材料。

They cannot be compared to works of art produced for sale which can be passed from hand to hand and place to place by purchase.

第2段，第5句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有高度代表性：主句采用被动语态，配合介词短语作状语，名词短语内部嵌套后置定语和限制性定语从句。这种“主句 + 后置修饰 + 定语从句”的组合是学术类和说明类文章的常见句式，掌握后可大量迁移到其他阅读和写作场景中。

Museum visitors can still learn as much from artifacts' copies after the originals are returned.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；情态动词 can 的使用、as much 这类程度表达、after 引导的时间从句以及被动语态在从句中的应用，都是考试中反复出现的结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Perhaps museums and governments might explore some role for the use of nearly exact reproductions as a means of resolving issues relating to returning works of art and antiquities.

第4段，第2句

本句是典型的“情态动词 + 动词原形”结构加长宾语的模式，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是学术或政策类文本常用此结构表达建议或可能性。句中多层后置定语修饰宾语的用法也是常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的理解中，具有较高的典型性。

The context of any exhibit is more important to me than whether the object being displayed is 2,000 years old or 2 months old.

第4段，第3句

主句采用 "A is more important than B" 的比较结构，B 部分由名词性从句充当，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。whether 引导的选择性名词性从句以及分词短语作后置定语也是常考结构，句式典型且迁移性强。

In many cases the experts have a hard time agreeing on what is the real object and what is a forgery.

第4段，第4句

本句体现了常见的have difficulty doing结构和宾语从句并列的句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现。what引导宾语从句且在从句中作主语，是典型的疑问代词用法。这类句式在考试中出现频率高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

When visiting the Baltimore Museum of Art, I came across a magnificent 15th-century Chinese sculpture.

第6段，第1句

"When + 分词短语" 作时间状语的省略结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，主句使用短语动词也很常见。这种"状语从句 + 主句"的组合是标准的复合句模式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用价值。

Having said that, I do feel that whatever artifacts find their way to public museums should, in fact, be sanctioned as having been obtained on loan, legally purchased, or obtained by treaty.

第6段，第4句

本句成分丰富且层次清晰:主句含主谓宾和状语;宾语是从句;宾语从句内部主语是另一个从句(主语从句);谓语含情态和被动;状语有插入语和方式状语;主语从句内部又有主谓宾和地点状语;学生可练习从句作主语、从句作宾语、情态被动、固定搭配、状语识别等多个易错点,训练价值高

Stealing artifacts from other peoples' cultures is obscene; it robs not only the physical objects, but the dignity and spirit of their creators.

第6段，第5句

分号连接并列句、动名词短语作主语、not only...but 并列结构均为四六级和考研常考句式，具有较高代表性。掌握这些结构后可在阅读和写作中大量复用，迁移性强。

Concern over security is no excuse for refusing to return artifacts to their countries of origin.

第7段，第1句

主系表结构配合后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是 be no excuse for doing 这类表达在议论文中常见，句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

The foreign countries have no right to hold back returning the items.

第8段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语四种成分，且不定式作后置定语是常见易错点，值得练习；但缺少状语、补语等其他成分，成分种类不够丰富，整体训练收益中等偏下。

I would ask that the foreign nations and the original country discuss the terms of transfer.

第8段，第3句

ask that 加宾语从句并使用虚拟语气，是四六级和考研中的高频句式，常出现在建议、要求、命令类动词之后。主句使用 would 表达委婉语气也很典型。掌握这种结构可以迁移到 suggest、demand、request 等同类动词，实用性强。

Yes, there is the risk that the original country will not have as good security as do the foreign countries.

第8段，第4句

本句成分丰富:there be 句型的主谓识别,同位语从句的判定,比较状语从句的嵌套,以及比较从句中的倒装和省略宾语,涵盖多个易错点。尤其同位语从句容易与定语从句混淆,比较从句的倒装和省略也是常见难点,训练价值较高

It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

第9段，第1句

"It is + 形容词/名词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式，用于表达对某行为或观点的评价。掌握这一结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，代表性很强。

To those of you in the comments section who are having strong feelings about artifacts being removed from cities in the U.S. and Britain and returned to their countries of origin, I would ask you to consider why do you think Americans have more of a right to easily access the Benin Bronzes than the people of Nigeria?

第10段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、状语、定语从句、宾语从句等多种成分，且主句有 ask somebody to do 的宾补结构，宾语从句保留疑问语序，定语从句中还有介词宾语和动名词复合结构，成分种类丰富，适合练习成分划分和从句识别。

Why are people who live within a day's drive of London entitled to go and see the Elgin Marbles whenever they want, but the people of Athens aren't?

第10段，第2句

全句为疑问句形式，包含限制性定语从句修饰主语、时间状语从句修饰谓语、被动语态表达权利、通过 but 形成对比等结构，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；定语从句紧跟先行词、状语从句位于主句末尾的排布方式也是典型用法；掌握本句结构后可广泛迁移到类似复杂疑问句和对比论证句型的理解中。

What intrinsic factors make the West a suitable home for these artifacts but preclude them from being preserved and displayed by their countries of origin?

第10段，第3句

覆盖并列谓语、复合宾语（宾语 + 宾补）、介词短语作状语、被动结构的非谓语形式等多种成分，"make + 宾语 + 宾补" 和 "preclude ... from ..." 都是易混淆的结构，适合练习宾语和宾补的区分以及状语的识别。

If your conclusion is that the West is better able to preserve these artifacts, think about why you're assuming that to be true.

第10段，第4句

这句结构层级清楚但不幼稚，既能训练分层，也能训练时态辨认，难度对进阶学习者较合适。它不像极难长句那样负担过重，却包含多个常考结构，适合作为优先练习材料。

It is clear that the countries of origin have never been compensated for the stolen artifacts.

选项A

It is + 形容词 + that 从句的形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的书面语句式。主语从句使用现在完成时被动语态也是学术和新闻语体的常见搭配。掌握这个句型后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子（如 It is obvious that, It is important that 等）。典型性很高。

It is a flawed line of reasoning to argue against returning artifacts to their countries of origin.

选项B

It is + 表语 + to do 句式是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频结构，用于表达评价或观点。本句结构完整典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

Reproductions, even if perfectly made, cannot take the place of the authentic objects.

选项D

"even if" 引导的让步状语从句插入主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；情态动词表达否定判断、被动语态省略也是典型考点；本句结构简洁但代表性强，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式

The real value of artifacts can only be recognized in their countries of origin rather than anywhere else.

选项E

简单句配被动语态加情态动词，以及 "rather than" 引出对比状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；掌握本句的成分划分和时态语态分析方法，可直接迁移到大量同类句子，代表性较强。

本篇出现的 57 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇短文中出现，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。

artifact C1

n. 人工制品

本篇 18 次 · 真题 29 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇 9 次 · 真题 20 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇 5 次 · 真题 20 句

original B1

adj. 最初的，原始的

本篇 5 次 · 真题 19 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇 3 次 · 真题 38 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇 2 次 · 真题 304 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇 2 次 · 真题 63 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇 2 次 · 真题 60 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇 2 次 · 真题 30 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇 2 次 · 真题 26 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇 2 次 · 真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇 2 次 · 真题 25 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇 2 次 · 真题 24 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇 2 次 · 真题 21 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇2次 · 真题 10 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

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

legally B2

adv. 合法地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

publicly B2

adv. 公开地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

section B1

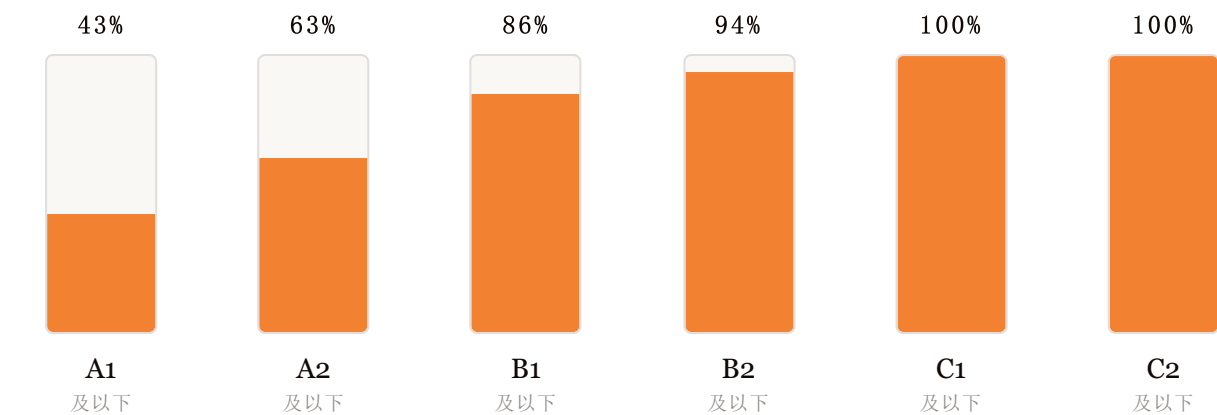
n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空原文去重后共 226 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 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 226 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数 226	B2 以上难词 6%	B1 及以下覆盖 86%
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考研英语一 · 2024年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落小标题（7选5）	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 →

2024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2024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(2024)

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)

"Elephants never forget"—or so they say—and that piece of folklore seems to have some foundation.

"大象永远不会忘记"——人们常这样说——而这一民间传说似乎有一定根据。

The African savanna elephant, also known as the African bush elephant, is distributed across 37 African countries. They move between a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, woodlands, wetlands and agricultural land. (46)They sometimes travel more than sixty miles to find food or water, and are very good at working out where other elephants are—even when they are out of sight. Using tracking devices, researchers have shown that they have "remarkable spatial acuity." When finding their way to waterholes, they headed off in exactly the right direction, on one occasion from a distance of roughly thirty miles. What is more, they almost always seem to choose the nearest waterhole. (47)The researchers are convinced that the elephants always know precisely where they are in relation to all the resources they need, and can therefore take shortcuts, as well as following familiar routes.

非洲草原象,也被称为非洲丛林象,分布在37个非洲国家。它们在多种栖息地之间移动,包括森林、草原、林地、湿地和农业用地。它们有时会跋涉超过六十英里寻找食物或水源,并且非常善于判断其他大象的位置——即使它们不在视线范围内。研究人员利用追踪设备已经表明,它们具有"非凡的空间敏锐度"。在寻找水坑的途中,它们会朝着完全正确的方向出发,有一次是从大约三十英里远的距离。而且,它们几乎总是选择最近的水坑。研究人员确信,大象总是精确地知道自己相对于所需全部资源的位置,因此既能走捷径,也能沿着熟悉的路线前行。

Although the cues used by African elephants for long-distance navigation are not yet understood, smell may well play a part.

尽管非洲象用于长距离导航的线索尚不清楚,但嗅觉很可能发挥了作用。

Elephants are very choosy eaters, but until recently little was known about how they selected their food. (48)One possibility was that they merely used their eyes and tried out the plants they found, but that would probably result in a lot of wasted time and energy, not least because their eyesight is actually not very good.

大象对食物非常挑剔,但直到最近人们对它们如何选择食物知之甚少。一种可能性是它们仅仅使用眼睛并尝试发现的植物,但那很可能会导致大量时间和精力浪费,尤其是因为它们的视力实际上并不很好。

(49)The volatile chemicals produced by plants can be carried a long way, and they are very characteristic: Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature. What is more, they can be detected even when they are not actually visible. New research suggests that smell is a crucial factor in guiding elephants—and probably other herbivores—to the best food resources.

植物产生的挥发性化学物质可以传播很远,而且非常有特征:每种植物或树木都有自己特定的气味标识。而且,即使它们实际上并不可见,这些气味也能被探测到。新的研究表明,嗅觉是引导大象——可能还有其他食草动物——找到最佳食物资源的关键因素。

The researchers first established what kinds of plant the elephants preferred either to eat or avoid when foraging freely. They then set up a "food station" experiment, in which they gave the elephants a series of choices based only on smell. (50)The experiment showed that elephants may well use smell to identify patches of trees that are good to eat, and secondly to assess the quality of the trees within each patch. Free-ranging elephants presumably also use this information to locate their preferred food.

研究人员首先确定了大象在自由觅食时更喜欢食用或避开哪些种类的植物。然后他们设立了一个"食物站"实验,在实验中他们给大象提供一系列仅基于气味的选择。实验表明,大象很可能使用气味来识别适合食用的树木区域,其次评估每个区域内树木的质量。自由活动的大象大概也使用这些信息来定位它们偏好的食物。

Their well-developed hippocampal structures may enable elephants, like rats and people, to construct cognitive maps.

它们发育良好的海马体结构可能使大象像老鼠和人类一样,能够构建认知地图。

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】 本文节选自David Barrie的著作Supernavigators: Exploring the Wonders of How Animals Find Their Way《超级导航家:探索动物不可思议的寻路本能》第25章The Human Navigational Brain(人类的导航大脑)。

【主旨】 大象凭空间记忆与嗅觉精准觅食

全文围绕「大象记性好」展开科学解释:"Elephants never forget"—or so they say—and that piece of folklore seems to have some foundation. 提出主题,随后用非洲草原象的研究证明它们具备 remarkable spatial acuity 与抄近路能力,再引出 smell is a crucial factor in guiding elephants, 最终归因于 well-developed hippocampal structures。基调是科普性的、肯定语气,因此涉及大象能力的词 (precisely、crucial、remarkable) 一律取褒义、肯定取向,不能译成模棱两可。

【指代】 they / their 全篇统一指「大象」

第 2、4、5、6 段反复出现的 they / their / them，结合 The African savanna elephant, also known as the African bush elephant, is distributed across 37 African countries. 与 Elephants are very choosy eaters, but until recently little was known about how they selected their food. 可锁定一律指代「大象」。Q46 句首 They、Q48 句中 they、Q50 句中 elephants 与 their，翻译时直接还原为「大象 / 它们」。

Q49 的 they 指代「植物挥发性化学物质」

Q49 后半句 they are very characteristic 的 they 不能含糊译成「它们」，须回到本句前半 The volatile chemicals produced by plants 锁定指代——即「植物挥发出来的化学物质」，否则下文 Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature. 的「气味标识」就接不上。

patch 在本卷统一译「(树) 丛 / 片区」

Q50 出现的 patches of trees that are good to eat 与 the trees within each patch，patch 不是「补丁」而是「成片生长的一小片树」，结合上一句 what kinds of plant the elephants preferred either to eat or avoid when foraging freely 的觅食语境，全篇统一译为「树丛 / 树片」，前后一致。

resources 统一译「资源（食物与水）」

Q47 的 all the resources they need 承接前文 They sometimes travel more than sixty miles to find food or water，所谓「资源」具体就是大象所需的食物与水，翻译时可在中文里点出「（食物与水等）资源」以照顾汉语习惯。

(46) They sometimes travel more than sixty miles to find food or water, and are very good at working out where other elephants are—even when they are out of sight.

【意群】 They sometimes travel more than sixty miles (主干主谓 + 距离状语) ★ 采分 → 它们有时会走超过六十英里

难点：They 须回上文还原为「大象」

句首 They 是跨句指代，结合 The African savanna elephant, also known as the African bush elephant, is distributed across 37 African countries. 锁定指代「(非洲草原) 大象」。直接译「它们」也能得分，但为照顾中文「先名后代」的习惯，首次出现宜还原为「大象」。

to find food or water, (目的状语 (不定式)) → 去寻找食物或水，

and are very good at working out where other elephants are—even when they are out of sight.

(并列谓语 + working out 后接 where 宾语从句 + 破折号让步状语) ★ 采分 → 并且非常擅长弄清楚其他大象在哪里——即便看不见对方时也是如此。

难点：work out 取「弄清楚」熟词僻义 + they 回指「其他大象」

本块两大盲区：① work out 是熟词僻义「弄清楚 / 判断出」，不是「锻炼」；它后接 where other elephants are 这一宾语从句，整体译「弄清楚其他大象在哪里 / 所处的位置」。② 破折号引出的让步从句 even when they are out of sight 里的 they 不再指主语「大象」整体，而是承接最近的 other elephants，即「其他大象」；out of sight 是固定搭配「视线之外 / 看不见」。整块语义是「即便看不到其他大象（它们）也能判断出对方所在」。

【调序】 并列结构 + 破折号让步从句的汉化

本句两段并列谓语用「并且 / 而且」连接，符合汉语顺译；破折号引出的 even when they are out of sight 在中文里习惯前置或紧跟谓语，可译「即便看不见对方，也能...」并提前到「擅长弄清楚」之前，使「擅长 + 即便...也能弄清楚」连得上；也可保留破折号后置成「——即使其他大象在视野之外」。

【译文】 大象有时会跋涉六十多英里去寻找食物或水，而且非常擅长弄清楚其他大象身处何方——即便看不见对方时也是如此。

(47) The researchers are convinced that the elephants always know precisely where they are in relation to all the resources they need, and can therefore take shortcuts, as well as following familiar routes.

【意群】 The researchers are convinced that (主干主谓 + that 宾语从句引导) ★ 采分 → 研究人员确信

难点: be convinced that 译「确信 / 坚信」

be convinced that 是固定搭配，不要按「被说服」死译，应译为「确信、坚信、深信」，符合学术语体；that 后整段都是宾语从句的内容。

the elephants always know precisely where they are in relation to all the resources they need, (宾语从句主干 (含 where 从句 + in relation to 介词短语 + they need 定语从句)) ★ 采分 → 大象总是精确地知道自己相对于所需的全部资源处在什么位置，

难点: in relation to 与 they need 的双重嵌套

in relation to 是固定搭配「相对于...、与...的相对位置」，不是「关系到」；resources they need 是省略 that 的定语从句，they 指大象、need 的宾语就是先行词 resources，整体译「(它们) 所需的资源」。where they are in relation to X 即「自己相对于 X 在哪里 / 自己与 X 的相对位置」。

and can therefore take shortcuts, (并列谓语 (宾语从句内的第二个谓语)) ★ 采分 → 因此可以抄近路，

难点: therefore 标示因果，take shortcuts 译「抄近道 / 走捷径」

therefore 把前一块的「精确知道位置」与本块的「能抄近路」连成因果链，译时要把「因此 / 所以」译出来；take shortcuts 是惯用搭配，「抄近道、走捷径」皆可。

as well as following familiar routes. (并列附加成分 (as well as + 动名词)) ★ 采分 → 并且还能沿着熟悉的路线行走。

难点: as well as 的重心在前，不是「和」简单并列

as well as 在汉译时要落实「除...之外还...」或「不仅...也...」的意味，重心仍在前一动作 take shortcuts；本处译「除了走熟路之外还能抄近路」或顺译「能抄近路，也能走熟路」皆可，但要让两个动作都译到，否则丢一个采分点。

【调序】 where 从句 + in relation to 短语的汉化倒装

英文 where they are in relation to all the resources they need 是「在哪里 + 相对于什么」的两段式，汉语习惯把「相对于...」前置：译成「相对于它们所需的全部资源 + 自己(处) 在什么位置」更顺；后置定语 they need 提到先行词 resources 之前译「它们所需的(全部) 资源」；therefore 与 as well as 按因果与并列关系顺译即可，不需大幅调序。

【译文】 研究人员确信，大象总能精确知晓自己相对于所需的全部资源处于何方，因此既能沿着熟悉的路线行走，也能抄近道。

(48) One possibility was that they merely used their eyes and tried out the plants they found, but that would probably result in a lot of wasted time and energy, not least because their eyesight is actually not very good.

【意群】 One possibility was that they merely used their eyes and tried out the plants they found, (主干 + 表语从句 (含两个并列动词与定语从句)) ★ 采分 → 一种可能是它们仅仅用眼睛去看，然后试吃自己发现的植物，

难点：they 指「大象」、try out 译「试吃 / 试用」

they 跨句承接 Elephants are very choosy eaters, 指「大象」；try out 是「试验、试吃、尝试」，结合「植物」语境译「试吃 / 尝一尝」最贴；the plants they found 是省略 that 的定语从句，译「它们发现的植物」。

but that would probably result in a lot of wasted time and energy, (but 引出的转折分句 (that 回指上句做法)) ★ 采分 → 但那样做很可能会浪费大量时间和精力，

难点：that 回指「上面那种做法」，result in 译「导致 / 造成」

that 不是泛指代词，而是回指上半句「靠眼睛看 + 试吃」这一整套做法，译时宜补出「这样做 / 那种做法」让指代落地；result in 是「导致、造成」的固定搭配，与 result from (源于) 反向，不要混。

not least because their eyesight is actually not very good. (原因状语从句 (not least because 引导)) ★ 采分 → 尤其是因为它们的视力其实并不好。

难点：not least because 是强调式短语，译「尤其是因为 / 特别是因为」

not least 字面是「不是最少」，惯用表达里译「尤其、特别」，强调本因素在诸多原因里最值得一提；actually 取「其实、事实上」，对前文「靠眼睛看」形成隐含反讽。整块译「尤其是因为它们的视力其实并不好」。

【调序】 表语从句顺译 + 转折与原因按汉语习惯连接

本句主体结构是「假设 — 转折 — 原因」三段式，汉语恰好也走这个顺序，可整体顺译；表语从句 that 后不必倒装；原因从句保持后置，用「尤其是因为...」承接；the plants they found 这种短定语从句按「...的...」前置到先行词前。

【译文】 一种可能是，大象仅凭眼睛去看，然后试吃它们发现的植物；但这样做很可能会白白耗费大量时间和精力，尤其是因为它们的视力其实并不算好。

(49) The volatile chemicals produced by plants can be carried a long way, and they are very characteristic: Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature.

【意群】 The volatile chemicals produced by plants can be carried a long way, (主干主谓（被动语态）+ 过去分词作后置定语）★ 采分 → 植物产生的挥发性化学物质能够被传送到很远的地方，

难点：produced by plants 是后置定语，被动可转主动

volatile 在此取「易挥发的、挥发性的」化学语义，不是「动荡的」；produced by plants 是过去分词作 chemicals 的后置定语，汉译时前置成「植物产生的 / 植物释放的」；can be carried 是被动语态，汉语可保留被动「被传送 / 被带到」，也可化主动为无主句「能传到很远」，更贴汉语习惯。

and they are very characteristic: (并列分句 + 冒号引出解释) ★ 采分 → 并且它们具有非常鲜明的特征：

难点：they 回指「挥发性化学物质」，characteristic 是形容词

句中 they 必须回到本句前半还原为「（这些）挥发性化学物质」，否则后文「气味标识」接不上。characteristic 这里是形容词「有特点的、独特的、可作辨识标志的」，不是名词「特征」；译「极具辨识度 / 各有特色 / 各具特点」均可，必须把「独特、可辨识」的意思译出。

Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature. (冒号后解释句（同位/补充说明）) ★ 采分 → 每一种植物或树木都有自己独特的的气味标识。

难点：odor signature 译「气味标识 / 气味印记 / 气味特征」

signature 在此不是「签名」字面义，而是熟词僻义「标志、独特印记」（类似 fingerprint 的延伸用法）；odor signature 整体译「气味标识 / 气味印记 / 独特气味」皆可，必须传达「像签名一样独一无二」的核心义；each ... has its own particular 中的 own 与 particular 略有重叠，汉语合并译「自己独特的 / 各自专属的」即可，不必两词都译。

【调序】过去分词后置定语前置 + 冒号解释句保留

produced by plants 这一后置定语前置成「植物（产生 / 释放）的」放到 chemicals 前；被动语态 can be carried 可化主动「能传到很远」，符合汉语少用被动的习惯；冒号在汉语里保留即可，承接前后的「概括—举例」关系。整句基本顺译，不大调。

【译文】植物释放的挥发性化学物质可以传到很远的地方，而且它们极具辨识度：每一种植物或树木都拥有自己独特的的气味标识。

(50) The experiment showed that elephants may well use smell to identify patches of trees that are good to eat, and secondly to assess the quality of the trees within each patch.

【意群】 The experiment showed that (主干主谓 + that 宾语从句引导) ★ 采分 → 该实验表明

难点: show that 译「表明 / 显示 / 证明」

show that 在实验语境里译「表明 / 证明 / 显示」, 比「展示」更地道; 定冠词 The experiment 回指上文 They then set up a "food station" experiment, in which they gave the elephants a series of choices based only on smell., 可译「该实验 / 这项实验」。

elephants may well use smell to identify patches of trees that are good to eat, (宾语从句主干 (含 may well 情态 + 目的不定式 + 定语从句)) ★ 采分 → 大象很可能会利用嗅觉来识别出适合食用的树丛,

难点: may well 译「很可能 / 完全可能」, patches of trees 译「成片的树 / 树丛」

may well 是「很可能、完全可能、大有理由」的固定情态搭配, 比单独 may 语气更强, 不要漏译「很」; patches 不是「补丁」, 结合上文 what kinds of plant the elephants preferred either to eat or avoid when foraging freely 觅食语境取「成片生长的一小片树 / 树丛 / 树片」; that are good to eat 是定语从句修饰 patches of trees, 按语义即「适合食用的那一片片树」, 译「适合食用 / 好吃 / 可食用 / 值得吃」均可。

and secondly to assess the quality of the trees within each patch. (并列目的不定式 (与前面 to identify 并列, secondly 顺序词)) ★ 采分 → 其次 (还会用嗅觉) 评估每一片树丛内部各棵树的品质。

难点: secondly 暗含 firstly 省略, 承接前一目的

secondly 暗示前一目的 to identify 是「第一步」, 本块是「第二步」, 汉译宜补出「其次 / 第二步」与「(同样用嗅觉)」让两段并列关系清楚; assess the quality 译「评估...的品质」; within each patch 是「在每一片树丛之内」, 与前文 patches of trees 的「树丛」概念呼应, 前后术语一致。

【调序】 短定语从句前置 + 并列目的状语顺译

that are good to eat 是短定语从句 (4 词), 按「...的...」前置到 patches of trees 之前, 译「适合食用的 (成片) 树丛」; 两个目的不定式 to identify... 与 to assess... 用 and secondly 并列, 汉语按「首先..., 其次...」或「..., 其次 (用嗅觉) ...」顺译即可, 不必倒装; within each patch 作地点状语就地译「在每一片树丛之内」。

【译文】 该实验表明, 大象很可能利用嗅觉来识别哪些树丛适合食用, 其次还会评估每一片树丛中各棵树的品质。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

They sometimes travel more than sixty miles to find food or water, and are very good at working out where other elephants are—even when they are out of sight.

第2段，第3句

句子包含并列谓语、宾语从句、状语从句三种结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是“be good at + 动名词 + 宾语从句”这种能力描述句型，以及“when”引导的时间状语从句补充条件，在真题中反复出现。学会分析这类句子可迁移到大量类似长句，典型性较高。

Using tracking devices, researchers have shown that they have "remarkable spatial acuity."

第2段，第4句

“句首分词或介词化方式短语加主句，再接由 that 引出的宾语从句”是非常常见的学术说明句式。掌握这种拆法后，可以迁移到大量阅读与考试句子中。

When finding their way to waterholes, they headed off in exactly the right direction, on one occasion from a distance of roughly thirty miles.

第2段，第5句

时间状语从句修饰主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，实用性强。从句的省略形式（When + 动名词）也是常见的简化写法，掌握后可迁移到类似结构。主句中状语的多重修饰也是长难句的典型特征。整体结构在真题中有较高的代表性。

What is more, they almost always seem to choose the nearest waterhole.

第2段，第6句

本句为简单句结构，包含 seem to do 这一常见句型和频率状语的使用，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。虽然不属于复杂长难句，但作为基础句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移至类似结构的句子。

The researchers are convinced that the elephants always know precisely where they are in relation to all the resources they need, and can therefore take shortcuts, as well as following familiar routes.

第2段，第7句

本句的 be convinced that 引导宾语从句、know 后接间接疑问句、定语从句修饰先行词、并列谓语结构等，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这些结构后可大量复用到其他复杂句的分析中，典型性很强。

Although the cues used by African elephants for long-distance navigation are not yet understood, smell may well play a part.

第3段，第1句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,体现逻辑转折或条件限定。主句的情态动词表推测也是学术写作常见表达。从句中带后置定语的主语结构(名词 + 过去分词短语)同样是真题中反复出现的模式。掌握本句结构后,学生可迁移到大量类似长难句,典型性较高。

One possibility was that they merely used their eyes and tried out the plants they found, but that would probably result in a lot of wasted time and energy, not least because their eyesight is actually not very good.

第4段，第2句

句中涵盖丰富的成分类型：主语、系动词谓语、表语从句、并列谓语（"used" 和 "tried out"）、多个宾语、定语从句（省略关系代词）、原因状语从句、程度状语等。特别是表语从句、省略关系代词的定语从句、指示代词 "that" 作主语等，都是练习中的高频易错点，训练价值高。

The volatile chemicals produced by plants can be carried a long way, and they are very characteristic: Each plant or tree has its own particular odor signature.

第5段，第1句

并列句结构和情态被动语态在四六级、考研阅读中较为常见，后置定语修饰名词的模式也是典型句式。冒号引出解释说明的用法虽不如从句普遍，但整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似并列陈述句的理解中。

What is more, they can be detected even when they are not actually visible.

第5段，第2句

"情态动词 + 被动语态" 以及 "when" 引导的时间状语从句都是考试中的高频结构。"even when" 表示让步意味的用法也较为常见。整体属于典型的中等难度句式，掌握后可迁移到其他类似句子。

New research suggests that smell is a crucial factor in guiding elephants—and probably other herbivores—to the best food resources.

第5段，第3句

主句 + that引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,特别是"研究/报告/专家 + suggest/indicate/show + that从句"的表达非常典型。从句内"主系表 + 介词短语定语"的结构也是科技类、说明类文章的常见模式。掌握本句结构后,学生可直接迁移到大量真题句子中,代表性强。

They then set up a "food station" experiment, in which they gave the elephants a series of choices based only on smell.

第6段，第2句

句子结构非常典型:主句 + 非限制性定语从句,是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。从句内的双宾语结构和后置定语也是常考知识点。掌握这个句子的分析方法可以迁移到大量真题句子,代表性强

The experiment showed that elephants may well use smell to identify patches of trees that are good to eat, and secondly to assess the quality of the trees within each patch.

第6段，第3句

主句加宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式，且 "show/find/suggest + that 从句" 这类动词加宾语从句的模式极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

Free-ranging elephants presumably also use this information to locate their preferred food.

第6段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾和目的状语四种成分，且目的状语 to locate 需要与宾语补足语区分 (use 不构成使役结构)，有一定辨析价值；但缺少定语从句、表语、宾语补足语等其他常见易错成分，成分种类不够丰富，训练价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 40 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。

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次·真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 304 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 47 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 45 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 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

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 36 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

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 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

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 17 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 16 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 16 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 15 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 15 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 13 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题 13 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 13 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

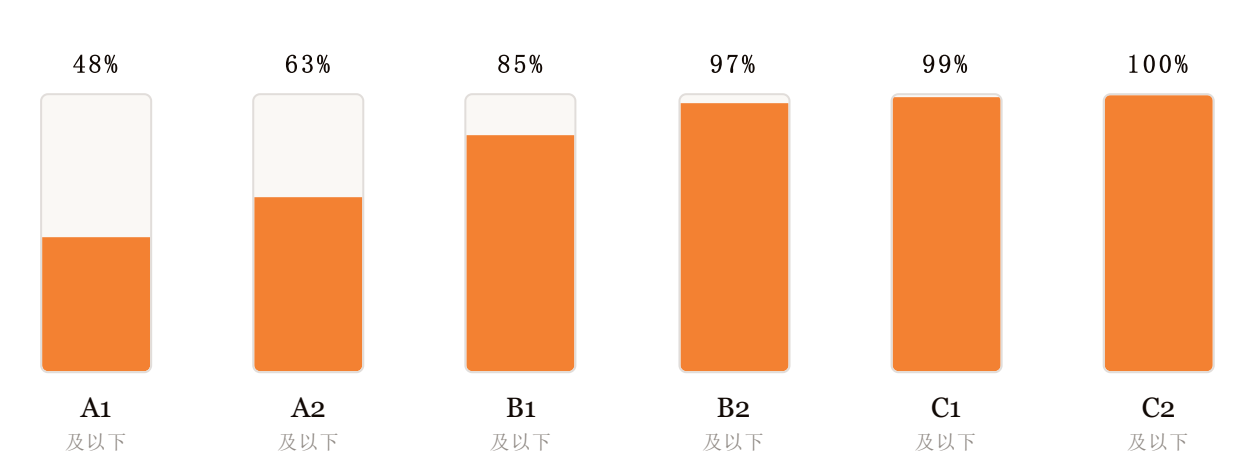
本篇1次·真题 11 句

merely B2 adv. 仅仅, 只不过 本篇1次·真题 11 句	foundation B2 n. 基础;根基 本篇1次·真题 9 句
cognitive C1 adj. 认知的 本篇1次·真题 8 句	cue B2 n. 提示 本篇1次·真题 8 句
distance A2 n. 距离 本篇1次·真题 8 句	distribute B2 v. 分发 本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 168 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

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

去重总词数 168	B2 以上难词 3%	B1 及以下覆盖 85%
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考研英语一 · 2024年 · 全卷构成

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

2024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2024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(2024)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Read the following email from an international student and write a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I've got a class assignment to make an oral report on an ancient Chinese scientist, but I'm not sure how to prepare for it. Can you give me some advice? Thank you for your help.

Yours,

Paul

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

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

【参考范文·101词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Paul,

I'm glad you wrote to me, and I'd be more than happy to help you prepare your oral report.

Here are some suggestions. First, choose one scientist you find interesting, such as Zu Chongzhi or Li Shizhen. Then, look up reliable books and websites to collect facts about his life and major achievements. After that, write a clear outline so that your ideas flow smoothly from one point to the next. Finally, practice reading the report aloud several times until you feel confident and relaxed.

I'm sure your report will be a great success. Good luck!

Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的 Paul:

很高兴收到你的来信，我非常乐意帮你准备这次口头报告。

下面是我的几点建议。第一，选定一位你感兴趣的科学家，比如祖冲之或李时珍。接着，查阅可靠的书籍和网站，收集他生平和主要成就的资料。之后，列一份清晰的提纲，让你的思路能顺畅地从一点讲到下一点。最后，对着报告反复朗读几遍，直到你感到自信、放松。

我相信你的报告一定会非常成功。祝你好运！

此致 李明

【第 1 段】称呼对准Paul。首行 Dear Paul, 独立成行，收信人换成 Paul 而非照抄来信抬头，落实第 1 段‘称呼’格式块。

【第 2 段】接话 + 表态。I'm glad you wrote to me 先回应来信，I'd be more than happy to help you prepare your oral report 再表明乐意帮忙，正是第 2 段‘先接话再表态’与‘表明乐意帮忙’句架。

【第 3 段】四步序数词建议。First / Then / After that / Finally 领起选人物、查资料、列提纲、开口练习四步，每步一个动作，兑现‘序数词串起步骤’，条条针对口头报告、绝不空泛。

【第 4 段】鼓励 + 祝愿收尾。I'm sure your report will be a great success 先鼓励并回扣主题，Good luck! 再祝福，落实第 4 段‘先鼓励再祝愿’。

【第 5 段】署名Li Ming。结尾 Yours, 换行 Li Ming，严格按照要求署名、不出现真名，兑现‘落款按要求署名’。

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

回信教Paul怎样准备口头报告

写作要求写明 Read the following email from an international student and write a reply., 来信里 Paul 说他要 make an oral report on an ancient Chinese scientist, 却 I'm not sure how to prepare for it, 并直接发问 Can you give me some advice?. 所以本题的核心任务不是介绍某位古代科学家有多伟大，而是回信手把手告诉 Paul：这场口头报告该怎么一步步准备。所有内容都要围绕‘准备口头报告’打转。

写给同学的友好邮件

读者是一位向你求助的留学生同学 Paul，身份平等、关系友好，来信以 Dear Li Ming, 相称、以 Thank you for your help. 收尾，口吻亲切。因此回信用半正式、热情的书面语：开头写 Dear Paul，结尾署名。特别注意署名硬约束——要求 Do not use your own name in your email，落款只能是 Li Ming，写自己真名当场失分。

中心立意

乐意帮忙并给出可操作步骤

本信的交际目的一句话：热情回应 Paul 的求助 Can you give me some advice?, 并给出一套针对‘口头报告’本身、可直接照做的准备步骤，最后送上祝愿。中心不是‘古代科学家很伟大’，而是‘我来教你怎么准备’。

要展开的要点

1. 回应来信、表明乐意帮忙

先接住 Paul 的求助并说乐意帮，这是应用文得体度的起手，也覆盖了须写到的‘回应求助、点明乐意帮忙’这一内容点。

2. 选定一位科学家

建议第一步：从 an ancient Chinese scientist 里挑一位你熟悉、有料可讲的，如祖冲之、张衡、李时珍，缩小范围才好准备。

3. 查资料收集素材

建议第二步：查阅可靠的书籍、网站，收集这位科学家的生平与主要成就，让报告有内容支撑。

4. 列出报告提纲

建议第三步：把素材整理成一份清晰提纲，理顺讲述顺序，报告才有条理。

5. 反复开口练习

建议第四步：对着提纲反复朗读、开口演练几遍，直到熟练自信——这是‘口头报告’区别于书面作业的关键动作。

6. 祝愿并礼貌收尾

结尾预祝报告成功、送上祝福，覆盖‘表达祝愿并礼貌收尾’这一内容点。

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 称呼

顶格写 Dear Paul，单独成行，点明收信人。

第 2 段 开头回应、表明乐意帮忙

接住 Paul 的来信，一句话表明很乐意帮他准备这场口头报告，并引出下文建议。

第 3 段 主体分点给建议

用序数词把选人物、查资料、列提纲、开口练习几条建议排成可操作的先后步骤。

第 4 段 结尾祝愿

预祝报告成功，送上一句祝福语，礼貌收束。

第 5 段 落款署名

写 Yours，换行署名 Li Ming（不得用真名）。

第 1 段 Dear Paul

称呼收信人 Paul；来信抬头 Dear Li Ming，是写给你的，回信时别照抄这一行，收信人要换成 Paul。

邮件称呼 · Dear + 对方名字，（加逗号后另起一行写正文）

第 2 段 回应求助 + 乐意帮准备报告

回应 Paul 的 Can you give me some advice?, 表明很乐意帮他准备这场 oral report, 并说下面给几点建议。

表明乐意帮忙 · I'd be more than happy to help you (with) + 对方要办的事.

引出建议 · Here are some suggestions (that may work for you).

第 3 段 选人物→查料→列提纲→练口

First 选定一位科学家 (如祖冲之、李时珍); Then 查可靠资料收集其生平与成就; After that 列出清晰提纲理顺思路; Finally 反复开口朗读、演练到自信。四步都紧扣 how to prepare for it.

分点起头 · First, ... Then, ... After that, ... Finally, ... (每档接一个动词开头的动作)

提出建议 · I suggest that you + 动词原形 (choose / look up / practice) ...; You'd better + 动词原形 ...

第 4 段 预祝报告成功 + 祝福

表达相信 Paul 的报告会办得很成功, 送上 Good luck, 礼貌收束, 落实‘表达祝愿并礼貌收尾’。

预祝成功 · I'm sure your + 对方要做的事 + will be a great success.

结尾祝福 · Good luck! / I wish you + 名词/从句.

第 5 段 Yours, Li Ming

按 Do not use your own name in your email 的硬要求，落款只能署 Li Ming，任何真实姓名都不能出现。

书信落款 · Yours, (换行) Li Ming

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

建议须扣口头报告

本题达标关键是建议全部围绕 make an oral report on an ancient Chinese scientist ——选题、找料、提纲、开口练习，而非泛泛的学习建议；三个诉求（乐意帮、给建议、祝愿）都要写到。

结构连贯

五块齐全 + 序数词

本题结构达标：Dear Paul 开头、乐意帮忙引出、序数词分点、祝愿收尾、Li Ming 落款，一块不缺；建议段靠 First/Then/After that/Finally 保持顺序清晰。

语言准确

建议句型准确诚恳

本题宜用稳妥的建议句式表达诚恳口吻，避免中式逐字直译；祈使句以动词原形起头（choose/look up/practice），确保句子干净不出语法错。

字数格式

按要求约100词并署Li Ming

本题要求 Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.，写得太短要点铺不开、太长易注水；格式上务必按 Do not use your own name in your email 署名 Li Ming。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

署了真名

反面示例：结尾写成 Yours, Wang Lei（把自己真名署上）。改法：无论你叫什么，落款一律写成 Yours, 换行 Li Ming。

建议太空泛

反面示例：You should prepare it well and do your best.（等于没说）。改法：First, choose one scientist such as Zhang Heng; then look up his achievements and make an outline.

写成议论文

反面示例：Ancient Chinese scientists were great and made huge contributions to the world...（整段颂扬，忘了给建议）。改法：把重心放回‘怎么准备报告’，提到科学家只作举例、一笔带过。

中式逐字直译

反面示例：You can very good finish this report if you effort.（逐字硬译、语法散架）。改法：I'm sure you can finish this report well if you make an effort.

考研英语一 · 2024年 · 全卷构成

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

2024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2024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(2024)

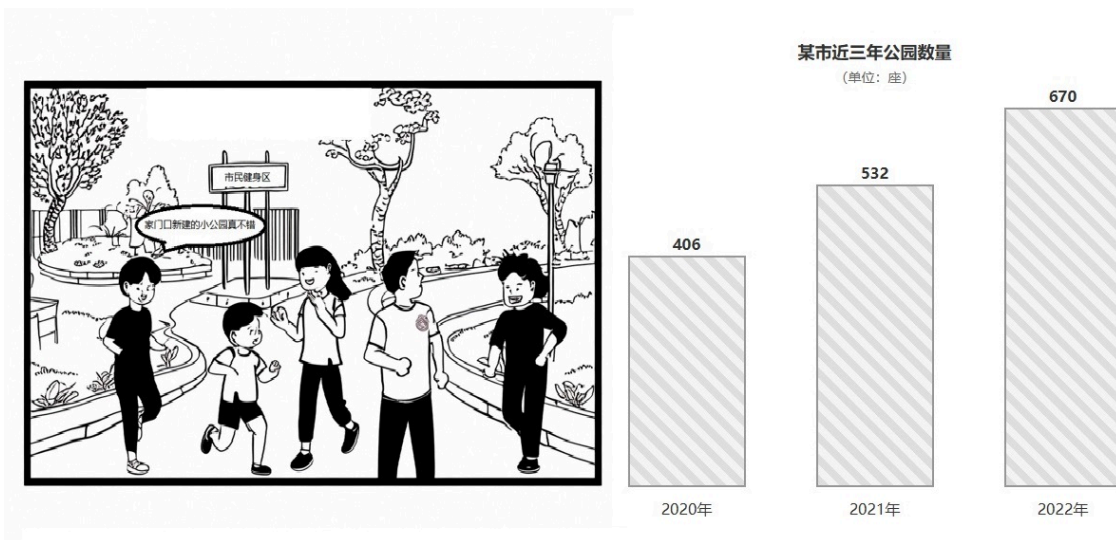
Section III Part B

Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture and the chart 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·199 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is depicted in the picture, five residents are enjoying themselves in a newly built park: two children are running, a couple are chatting, and a delighted man exclaims that the small park near his home is wonderful, with a board reading "Citizen Fitness Area" standing nearby. The accompanying chart reinforces this scene: the number of parks in a certain city climbed steadily from 406 in 2020 to 532 in 2021, and to 670 in 2022.

Simple as they seem, the picture and the chart jointly reveal a heartening trend: our cities are investing more in public green spaces, and such spaces are enriching residents' daily lives. The rising bars are not merely cold figures; behind each of them lie the laughter of children and the leisure of ordinary families. In essence, urban parks bridge material progress and spiritual well-being.

In view of this, I firmly hold that building more parks deserves our applause and support. On the one hand, the government should keep increasing green areas and equip them with fitness facilities. On the other hand, we citizens ought to cherish and protect these shared spaces. Only in this way can our cities grow both greener and happier.

【参考译文】

如图所示，五位市民正在一座新建的公园里怡然自得：两个孩子在奔跑，一对情侣在聊天，一位喜悦的男士感叹家门口这座小公园真不错，旁边立着一块写有“市民健身区”的牌子。配套的柱状图印证了这一场景：某市的公园数量从2020年的406座稳步上升至2021年的532座，再增至2022年的670座。

看似简单，画面与图表却共同揭示出一个令人欣喜的趋势：我们的城市正加大对公共绿地的投入，而这些绿地也切实丰富着居民的日常生活。攀升的柱子并非冷冰冰的数字，每一根背后都是孩子的欢笑与寻常家庭的休闲。究其本质，城市公园架起了物质进步与精神福祉之间的桥梁。

有鉴于此，我坚定地认为多建公园值得我们喝彩与支持。一方面，政府应持续扩大绿地面积，并配齐健身设施；另一方面，我们市民也应珍惜并维护这些共享空间。唯有如此，我们的城市才能既更绿意盎然，又更幸福安康。

【第1段】先图后表并缝合。落实描述段方法：开头 As is depicted in the picture 起手白描画面，只挑跑步、聊天、感叹三个动作 + 牌子点睛，不堆全五人；随后 The accompanying chart reinforces this scene 转到图表，只报 406、532、670 三个首尾/关键数并点出 climbed steadily 趋势；一句 reinforces this scene 把画面与数据缝到同一主题，正是 outline 第1段的功能。

【第2段】由表象升华寓意。落实阐释段方法：Simple as they seem...jointly reveal a heartening trend 由浅入深点出寓意；The rising bars are not merely cold figures 用否定表象再翻出‘儿童笑声与家庭休闲’，末句 bridge material progress and spiritual well-being 升华到物质与精神，兑现 outline 第2段‘揭示共同寓意’。

【第3段】表态加双向建议。落实评论段方法：I firmly hold that...deserves our applause and support 先亮立场；On the one hand（政府增绿地、配设施）...On the other hand（市民珍惜维护）给两条落地建议；Only in this way can our cities grow both greener and happier 升华收尾，正是 outline 第3段的评论功能。

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

描述公园图表并评论公园增多现象

任务被 Directions 钉死为三步：先 describe the picture and the chart briefly（简述漫画画面 + 图表数据），再 interpret the implied meaning（揭示二者共同折射的寓意），最后 give your comments（给出你的评论与建议）。一句话概括本篇：描述‘市民在新建公园活动 + 近三年公园数量攀升’，指出城市重视公共绿地、居民生活因此变好，并表态支持。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

Directions 要求 Write an essay，即无具体收信人的正式议论短文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用正式书面语、第三人称为主，评论段可用第一人称亮明立场（I firmly hold that...），不用口语缩写、不用感叹堆情绪，语域保持稳、正。

配图要读出

市民乐享新公园 + 三年数量猛增

画面可写点：市民在公园活动、儿童奔跑、情侣闲聊、有人感叹 家门口新建的小公园真不错！，还有 市民健身区 的牌子，透出满足与惬意。图表标题为 某市近三年公园数量（单位：座），数据 分别为406座、532座和670座，逐年上升。两者合起来指向同一主题：城市公共绿地越建越多，居民生活质量随之提升。

中心立意

公园增多折射城市重视民生宜居

中心论点：某市三年间公园数量从 406 增至 670 座，与市民在新公园里怡然自得的画面互为印证，共同说明城市正加大公共绿地投入，让居民生活更绿色、更幸福，这一趋势值得赞赏与延续。

要展开的要点

1. 现象层：图 + 表同指公园变多变好

第一要点用于描述段：把画面（市民在 市民健身区 活动、感叹 家门口新建的小公园真不错！）与柱图趋势（406→532→670 逐年升）并到一句，说清'公园数量在增、市民享受在增'。

2. 寓意层：绿地投入连着幸福感

第二要点用于阐释段：柱子不是冷冰冰的数字，每一根背后是儿童的笑声与家庭的休闲——城市公共绿地把物质发展与精神福祉连在了一起。

3. 评论层：政府增建 + 市民爱护

第三要点用于评论段：一方面政府应持续扩大绿地、配套健身设施；另一方面市民应珍惜维护共享空间，双向发力城市才能又绿又幸福。

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 描述画面 + 概括数据

承担 describe the picture and the chart briefly：先白描公园画面要素，再概括柱图逐年上升的趋势与首尾数据，用一句话把画面现象与数据走向并到一起。

第 2 段 揭示共同寓意

承担 interpret the implied meaning：说明图与表共同折射的深意——城市重视公共绿地、绿地提升居民幸福感。

第 3 段 评论 + 建议收尾

承担 give your comments：表明支持立场，给出政府与市民两方面建议，一句话升华作结。

第 1 段 市民乐享公园 + 公园数三年攀升

画面：五位市民在新公园里怡然活动，孩子奔跑、情侣闲聊，有人感叹 家门口新建的小公园真不错！，旁有 市民健身区 牌子。图表：该市公园数 分别为406座、532座和670座，逐年稳步上升。缝合句：市民的惬意与柱图的攀升共同说明公园正变多变好。

描述画面起手 · As is depicted in the picture, ____ (谁在做什么), with ____ (点睛细节, 如牌子/台词) .

转描图表数据 · The accompanying chart reinforces this scene: the number of ____ climbed steadily from __ in __ to __ in __.

第 2 段 绿地投入连着居民幸福

揭示图与表共同折射的寓意：攀升的柱子不是冷冰冰的数字，每根背后是儿童的笑声和家庭的休闲；城市加大公共绿地投入，把物质发展与居民的精神福祉连在一起，这正是画面里那句由衷称赞的根源。

由浅入深亮寓意 · Simple as they seem, ____ jointly reveal a heartening trend: ____ (深层意义) .

否定表象再升华 · The rising bars are not merely ____; behind each of them lie ____ (背后的人/事) .

第3段 支持增建 + 政府市民双发力

表态：坚定支持多建公园。建议一（政府）：持续扩大绿地、配齐健身设施；建议二（市民）：珍惜并维护这些共享空间。收尾：唯有如此，城市才能既更绿也更幸福。

亮明评论立场 · In view of this, I firmly hold that ____（你的态度）deserves our ____.

双向给建议 · On the one hand, ____（一方）should ____; on the other hand, ____（另一方）ought to ____.

升华收尾 · Only in this way can ____ grow both ____ and ____.

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

三任务齐全且图表不漏

本题须同时满足 describe the picture and the chart briefly、interpret the implied meaning、give your comments；最易失分处是只描漫画、漏掉柱图数据，务必确认 406/532/670 的上升趋势写进了描述段。

结构连贯

描述与数据要缝到一条论点

本题特有的坑是图与表割裂——务必用一句衔接（如 reinforces this scene）把画面现象与数据走向并到‘公园变多变好’同一主题，避免中心不清。

语言准确

趋势动词与数据表达要对

本题需准确表达上升趋势，用 climbed steadily from...to... 比生硬的 is 406 更地道；exclaims/reveal 等动词让描述与阐释更有层次，避免通篇 there be。

字数格式

落在160-200且三段均衡

Directions 要求 160-200 words，本题的风险是把柱图数据逐条照抄成流水账，挤占寓意与评论篇幅导致后两段单薄；自查时确保描述、阐释、评论三段篇幅不失衡。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇复述画面数字

反面示例：'There are five people in the park. There are 406 parks in 2020, 532 parks in 2021, 670 parks in 2022. The park is nice.'——全是画面与数字的罗列，无寓意无评论。修正：先用一句概括趋势，再补一句寓意与一句评论，如 'The steady rise in parks shows the city's growing care for public green spaces, which I strongly support.'

逐年照抄挤占篇幅

反面示例：'In 2020, the number was 406. In 2021, the number was 532. In 2022, the number was 670.'——三句话只报数、无趋势，还占字数。修正：'The number of parks climbed steadily from 406 in 2020 to 670 in 2022.'一句话概括上升趋势。

开头空喊社会发展

反面示例：'With the rapid development of society and economy, more and more problems have aroused public attention nowadays.'——与公园主题无关的万能开头。修正：直接切题，'As is depicted in the picture, residents are enjoying themselves in a newly built park.'

考研英语一 · 2024年 · 全卷构成

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