

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) 是世界上最重要的发明之一

【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

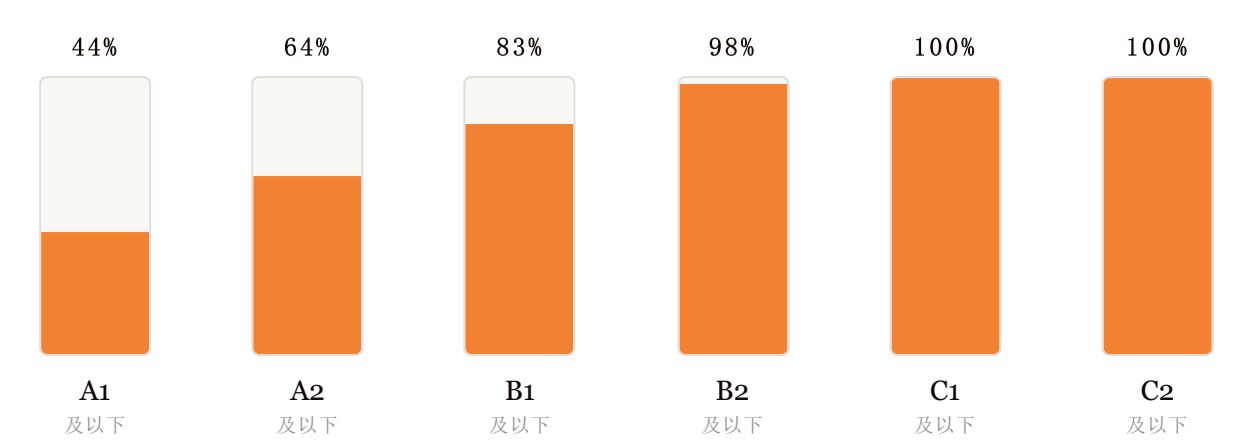
adj. 熟练的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

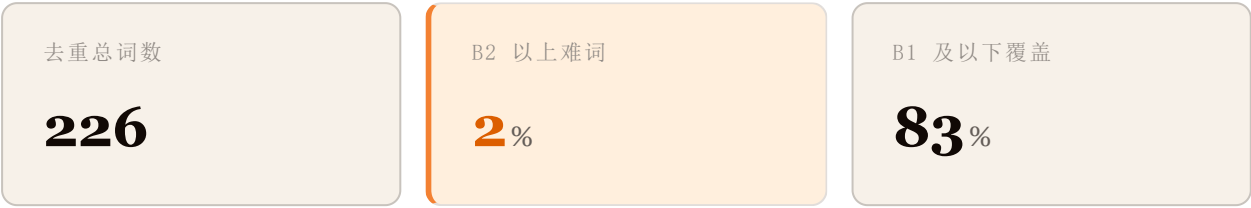
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →