

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

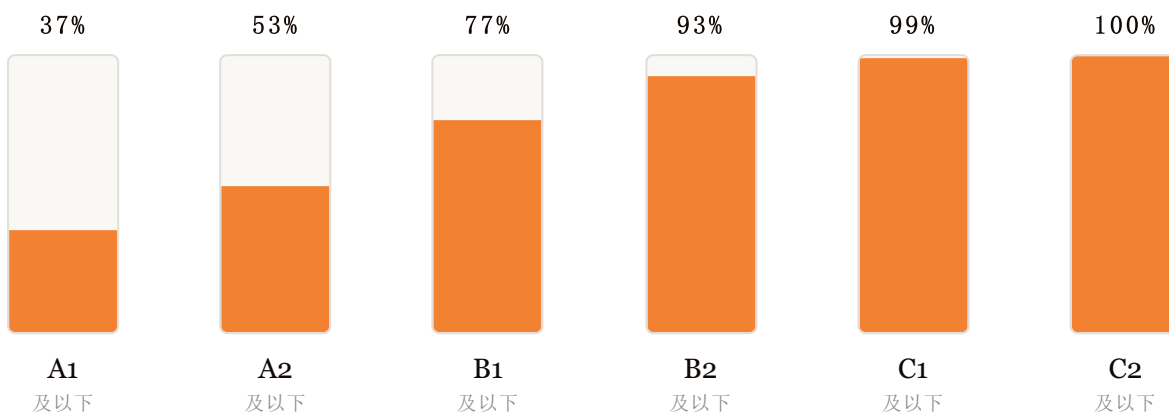
n. 居民

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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