

考研英语一 · 英语一真题 · 2025年

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri (the modern name of the site) emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece (1650–1180 B.C.). This area of the Aegean Sea is 1 to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to 2 sink. The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean 3 the city more than 3,000 years ago.

For millennia, the city's 4 lay unseen below some 13 feet of water. They were covered by a thick layer of sand 5 the island of Laconia. In recent decades, shifting 6 and climate change have eroded a natural barrier that 7 Pavlopetri. In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was 8 data to analyze changes in sea levels 9 British oceanographer Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken 10. A year later, he returned with a few students to 11 the location and map the site. The team identified some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs. 12 the exciting initial finds, the site would lie 13 for decades before archaeologists would return.

In 2009 archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson 14 the excavation of Pavlopetri in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Culture. Since the 1960s, underwater archaeology 15 and tools had made huge advances. The team 16 robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics to survey the site. From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to 17. Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri's three main roads 18 some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards. Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, 19 Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a 20 textile industry.

1. [A] relevant
[B] prone
[C] available
[D] alien
2. [A] accidentally
[B] frequently
[C] gradually
[D] temporarily
3. [A] disguised
[B] submerged
[C] relocated
[D] isolated

4. [A] legends
[B] programs
[C] remains
[D] surroundings
5. [A] across
[B] off
[C] under
[D] via
6. [A] currents
[B] rivers
[C] seasons
[D] winds
7. [A] elevated
[B] separated
[C] comprised
[D] protected
8. [A] gathering
[B] restoring
[C] updating
[D] supplying
9. [A] when
[B] until
[C] after
[D] once
10. [A] belongings
[B] resources
[C] products
[D] structures
11. [A] preserve
[B] select
[C] display
[D] examine
12. [A] Despite
[B] Unlike
[C] Besides
[D] Among

13. [A] unchallenged
[B] unknown
[C] unorganized
[D] undisturbed
14. [A] suspended
[B] transferred
[C] resumed
[D] canceled
15. [A] policies
[B] theories
[C] documents
[D] techniques
16. [A] ordered
[B] provided
[C] employed
[D] adjusted
17. [A] effect
[B] light
[C] reality
[D] mind
18. [A] crossed
[B] connected
[C] blocked
[D] altered
19. [A] expecting
[B] suggesting
[C] predicting
[D] recalling
20. [A] robust
[B] diverse
[C] marginal
[D] dependent

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

The grammar school boy from Stratford-upon-Avon has landed a scholarly punch after groundbreaking research showed that Shakespeare does benefit children's literacy and emotional development. But only if you act him out.

A study found that a "rehearsal room" approach to teaching Shakespeare broadened children's vocabulary and the complexity of their writing as well as their emotional literacy. "The research shows that the way actors work makes a big difference to the way children use language and also how they think about themselves," Jacqui O'Hanlon of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which commissioned the study, said.

The randomised control trial involved hundreds of year 5 pupils aged nine and ten—at 45 state primary schools that had not been "previously exposed to RSC pedagogy". They were split into target and control groups and asked to write, for example, a message in a bottle as Ferdinand after the shipwreck in **The Tempest**. The target group was given a 30-minute drama-based activity to accompany the passage.

The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary, used words "classed as more sophisticated or rarer", and wrote at greater length. They also "appear to be more comfortable writing in role ... while [control] pupils imagine how they themselves would react to being shipwrecked, [target] children put themselves in the shoes of a literary character and express that character's emotion".

The Time to Act study also found that while control pupils relied on "desert island clichés" such as palm trees, target pupils were "more expansive [giving] a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions".

O'Hanlon said she had been most surprised by the "emotional literacy that was evident in the [target] children's writing" and that they were "more resilient in their writing, more hopeful". She added: "The emotional understanding was very evident and it is probably related to the [rehearsal room process] where you are used to trying to imagine your way through. They were comfortable in describing different emotional states and part of what you do in drama is put yourself in different shoes." The study showed the importance of embedding arts in education, she said.

But could the results be replicated with any old dramatist? O'Hanlon said more research would be needed but suggested that Shakespeare's use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words, gave a "massive expansion of language into children's lives", which was combined with children "using their whole bodies to bring words to life".

21. The "rehearsal room" approach requires pupils to_____.

- [A] rewrite the lines from Shakespeare
- [B] watch RSC actors' performances
- [C] play the roles in Shakespeare
- [D] study drama under RSC artists

22. The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether _____.
- [A] the change in instruction enhances learning outcomes
 - [B] expanding vocabulary helps develop reading fluency
 - [C] emotion affects understanding of sophisticated works
 - [D] the classroom activity stimulates interest in the arts
23. Control pupils' reliance on "desert island clichés" shows their _____.
- [A] weakness in description
 - [B] omission of small details
 - [C] casual style of writing
 - [D] preference for big words
24. What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Hanlon?
- [A] Writing in an imaginative manner.
 - [B] Identifying with literary characters.
 - [C] Drawing inspiration from nature.
 - [D] Concentrating on real-life situations.
25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
- [A] the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare
 - [B] the language of Shakespeare may be formidable for pupils
 - [C] other old dramatists may be included in primary education
 - [D] pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists

Text 2

I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research in an effort to decrease carbon emissions. The crisis is here, they said, and we need to cut back on our energy-intensive modelling. At the very least, we need to make our energy use far more sustainable.

It is unarguable that our laboratories, scientific instruments, rockets and satellites—the tools we scientists need to measure the planet's pulse—demand significant amounts of energy both in their construction and operation. And it is equally true that science's unrelenting appetite for information has caused a mushrooming of energy-intensive data centres around the world. According to the International Energy Agency, these buildings now consume about 1 per cent of the world's electricity.

However, this is a price we must pay for understanding the world. How can we inform decision makers about the best ways to bring down carbon emissions if we can't track the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, where it's coming from and who's producing it? The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.

It can be hard for scientists to make the case because our work is complex, often takes place behind closed doors and does not always lend itself to easy interpretation or explanation. But demonstrating the efficacy of science will be crucial if we are to solve humanity's greatest challenges.

Recognising the hope that science and engineering can bring was the impetus behind the creation of the Millennium Technology Prize, which is now entering its 20th year as a celebration of human ingenuity. One of

the past winners, Professor Martin Green from the University of New South Wales, Australia, is the inventor of the Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell technology which is now found in most of the world's solar panels. Thanks to his invention, we have a real chance to decrease the world's carbon emissions.

Every day, scientists, technologists and engineers are discovering new ways to exploit renewable energy sources and develop techniques not just to use power more intelligently but to power our intelligence. A great example of this is Europe's largest supercomputer, LUMI in Finland, which is astonishingly carbon-negative. Established in an old paper mill, it is powered by a nearby river and its remote heat warms the people who live in the surrounding town of Kajaani.

If the world is to meet its net-zero ambitions, we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs.

26. The author expressed great surprise at some scientists' _____.
[A] unwillingness to cut carbon emissions
[B] intention to reduce their research
[C] suspicions about sustainable energy
[D] waste of electricity in their projects
27. The author believes that carbon emissions from research _____.
[A] have caused grave consequences
[B] have aroused groundless worries
[C] are hard to handle at present
[D] are justifiable in the long run
28. The example of Green in Paragraph 5 is used to illustrate _____.
[A] the achievements of great scientists
[B] the urgency of addressing climate change
[C] the rewards of scientific endeavours
[D] the value of fostering human ingenuity
29. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that LUMI _____.
[A] is a model of sustainability efforts
[B] is a triumph against energy shortage
[C] owes much to global net-zero initiatives
[D] aims to explore the power of intelligence
30. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?
[A] Emission-free modelling demands extra funding.
[B] The need for supercomputers is difficult to meet.
[C] Energy-intensive research work is inevitable.
[D] The goals of researchers ought to be realistic.

Text 3

Ever since taking on Netflix Inc. at its own game, old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, with the likes of Disney+, Peacock and Paramount+ losing billions of dollars each year, sparking concerns that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was. But the age of streaming has been a boon for some unintended winners: pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions.

With no video production costs, illegal streaming sites have achieved profit margins approaching 90%, according to the Motion Picture Association (MPA), a trade group representing Hollywood studios that's working to crack down on the thousands of illegal platforms that have cropped up in recent years.

Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads. But now piracy involving illegal streaming services as well as file-sharing costs the US economy about \$30 billion in lost revenue a year and some 250,000 jobs, estimates the US Chamber of Commerce's Global Innovation Policy Center. The global impact is about \$71 billion annually.

"The people who are stealing our movies and our television shows and operating piracy sites are not mom and pop operations," says Charlie Rivkin, chief executive officer of the MPA. "This is organized crime." Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy. In 2017 the association formed the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE), an enforcement task force of about 100 detectives circling the globe to help local authorities arrest streaming pirates.

ACE says it's helped shrink the number of illegal streaming services in North America to 126, from more than 1,400 in 2018, aided in part by the MPA's support for a 2020 federal law that made large-scale streaming of copyrighted material a serious crime.

Consulting firm Parks Associates predicts that legitimate US streaming services' cumulative loss from piracy since 2022 will reach \$113 billion in the next two years. "While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline," says analyst Steve Hawley.

31. According to Paragraph 1, legitimate streaming services _____.

- [A] have drawn lessons from Hollywood
- [B] have surpassed cable in revenue
- [C] are unpopular with advertisers
- [D] are confronted with a real threat

32. It can be learned that streamers like Netflix _____.

- [A] played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing
- [B] reaped benefits from the war with digital pirates
- [C] promised to become big job creators in the US
- [D] used to collaborate with file-uploading platforms

33. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that the MPA _____.

- [A] was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley
- [B] led a national protest against online piracy
- [C] was urged to form an enforcement task force
- [D] failed to win support from local authorities

34. According to Hawley, digital piracy _____.

- [A] cannot be checked in spite of new legislation
- [B] will possibly overwhelm legitimate streamers
- [C] is unlikely to diminish in the near future
- [D] has been underestimated by some analysts

35. Which of the following is emphasized in the text?

- [A] The need to coordinate anti-piracy action.
- [B] The criminal nature of copyright violation.
- [C] The prospect of eliminating online piracy.
- [D] The economic harm from illegal streaming.

Text 4

Visit any antiques store and you'll encounter artifacts from the past: photographs, letters, a brochure detailing the Sinclair dinosaur exhibit from the 1964-65 World's Fair, the ephemera of history. Yet these objects aren't truly ephemeral, because they're still here, decades, even centuries later. Why? Because they're tangible.

Have you pondered the life cycle of intangible formats, digital information, given that those who produce these artifacts seldom make provision for their long-term preservation? For millennia, we've known what we've known due to artifacts that have survived, often despite their original creators' neglect. The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information. At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet analog materials have a chance of surviving and serving as the historical record that biographers, historians, and novelists rely on. Libraries and archives have traditionally shouldered the responsibility of organization, preservation, and access to information. Librarians digitize the tangible so that researchers the world over can quickly search and access their holdings. The result is an embarrassment of historical riches, which brings its own needle-and-haystack problems.

Librarians' selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cell phone and saying, "it's all in here" as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today. Yet how was that universality of access made possible and, perhaps more importantly, how is it maintained? Who curates what is preserved? When it comes to born-digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians and archivists, then no one. Digital information requires a great deal more care than analog.

Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that's saved, not the information itself. As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless. Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, thinking: how do I get the files off this? Without constant migration of digital assets, a nightmare about the foreseeable future is what keeps historians up at night: a historical record that abruptly stops when digital replaces analog.

As a librarian whose day job revolves around special collections and digital assets, I share the night terrors of historians, and I'd be lying if I said a comprehensive preservation solution currently exists. Yet researchers can take some comfort in the fact that there are a multitude of librarians devoted to discovering, organizing, and preserving digital information for researchers current and future. While future researchers may find the digital realm a challenging place to ply their trade, they won't find it an impossible one.

36. The author mentions the artifacts from the past to _____.
[A] introduce the collection of antiques
[B] contrast them with everyday items
[C] bring up the issue of preservation
[D] comment on their historical value
37. Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts _____.
[A] are less subject to their creators' neglect
[B] convey information in a more direct way
[C] require more intentional preservation
[D] are less likely to suffer serious damage
38. According to Paragraph 3, librarians' work may result in _____.
[A] oversupply of materials
[B] undervaluation of libraries
[C] researchers' underperformance
[D] users' overreliance on technology
39. The "ZIP disk" is cited as an example to show _____.
[A] the hazard of retrieving files through unusual means
[B] the infeasibility of constantly migrating digital assets
[C] the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats
[D] the inconvenience of storing information on analog devices
40. Which of the following statements best summarizes the text?
[A] Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts.
[B] Contributions of librarians should be recognized.
[C] Accessing databases is essential to researchers.
[D] Keeping digital historical records is a challenge.

Part B

Directions:

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

- [A] Peters likes to photograph butterflies in a landscape, celebrating the beauty of their surroundings as well as the insects themselves. His pictures of a Glanville fritillary rising from the sea-pinks beside the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay on the Isle of Wight are particularly glorious. These take-off shots are even more

challenging because they require a wide-angle lens, which means he must be less than 2cm from the butterfly. It's incredibly difficult to get that close to a skittish, sun-warmed insect. Unlike some photographers, who "cheat" by keeping insects in a fridge to slow them down, Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies.

- [B] Peters' signature shot is a butterfly "take-off", showing the multiple wing-beats of one butterfly in one frame as it lifts off from a flower. How does he capture it? Technology helps. A typical digital SLR camera shoots 20 frames a second. He uses a high-speed OM System which shoots 120 frames a second.
- [C] Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe and 80% are in decline, mostly because intensive chemical farming has reduced many species to tiny fragments of habitat and small nature reserves. Global heating is benefiting some species but others are too isolated to find suitable new habitat, and gardening habits—paving over gardens and using pesticides—aren't helping either. Butterflies may not pollinate as many plants as wild bees and hoverflies, but because British butterflies are the best-studied group of insects in the world, they are an extremely useful indicator of the wider declines in flying insects.
- [D] Five years ago, at summer's end, Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer. "I was waiting for surgery, feeling really ill, sitting in my garden. It was amazing weather and there were painted lady butterflies everywhere," he says. "They were a symbol of fragile life, of hope and defiance, and something appealed to my soul."
- [E] That makes it sound easy, and artificial, but Peters insists it is still a massive challenge. He typically takes between 10,000 and 20,000 shots to get one butterfly take-off sequence in focus. At such high shutter speeds, the depth of field is tiny, and as butterflies do not fly in a straight line they swiftly flutter out of focus. As well as thousands of attempts, it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly's likely flight-line and catch it—in focus.
- [F] So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal? "It just feels bloody brilliant," says Peters. "If I've had a full day of good encounters with butterflies, met interesting butterfly people and I've got some good shots, that becomes a vault in my spiritual bank. It's a happy feeling."
- [G] A children's author and poet who had become a keen amateur photographer, Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight. It swiftly became an obsession as he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer. In recent summers, he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly. Now the fruits of those summers have been published in a beautiful new book.
- [H] A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off but if he half-presses the shutter, the camera saves the 70 previous frames before the moment he actually takes the picture. "It's time travel, so I don't miss the moment of take-off," he says. After he's captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop.

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

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on

the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Innovation and research have relied on public participation in science for centuries. It was a musician who discovered the planet Uranus in the 18th century by making his own telescope with mirrors composed of copper and tin. (46)Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university. Citizen science provides an opportunity for greater public engagement and the democratisation of science.

In the information era, large data sets, small teams and financial restrictions have slowed scientific process. (47)But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process. Anyone can be a citizen scientist, regardless of age, nationality or academic experience. You don't even need any formal training, just an inquisitive mind and the enthusiasm to join one of the thousands of citizen science projects to generate new knowledge and the means to understand a genuine scientific outcome.

(48)Scientists have employed a variety of ways to engage the general public in their research, such as making data analysis into an online game or sample collection into a smartphone application. They've implored citizen scientists to help with bug counting and categorising cancer cells, and even identifying distant galaxies.

This form of accessible science means that great minds are able to join the race to create and develop projects with the potential to change the world. A citizen science-based approach can extend the field of vision and include more ideas and different brains to problem-solve and create, making innovation faster and more effective.

The rise of citizen science has grown alongside the rise of do-it-yourself biology laboratories around the world. (49)These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm.

There are around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres across the globe in locations including Paris, London, Sydney, and Tel Aviv. (50)They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions and ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting. So is it time to take the Petri dish out of the laboratory and into the garage?

Section III

Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Read the following email from your classmate Paul and write him a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I was really excited to hear that you'd invite some young craftsmen to demonstrate their innovative craft-making on campus. May I know more about what they'll show? Also, I'd like to help with your preparation work. Please let me know what I can do.

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 table below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the table briefly,
- 2) interpret the table, and
- 3) give your comments.

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

2025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2025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、3 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(2025)

Section I

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri (the modern name of the site) emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece (1650-1180 B.C.). This area of the Aegean Sea is 1 to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to 2 sink. The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean 3 the city more than 3,000 years ago.

Pavlopetri (该遗址的现代名称) 位于伯罗奔尼撒半岛南部，约在公元前3500年作为新石器时代定居点出现，后成为迈锡尼希腊（公元前1650-1180年）的重要贸易中心。爱琴海的这一地区易发生地震和海啸，导致该城市逐渐下沉。地中海海平面的缓慢上升使这座城市在3000多年前被淹没。

For millennia, the city's 4 lay unseen below some 13 feet of water. They were covered by a thick layer of sand 5 the island of Laconia. In recent decades, shifting 6 and climate change have eroded a natural barrier that 7 Pavlopetri. In 1967 a scientific survey of the Peloponnesian coast was 8 data to analyze changes in sea levels 9 British oceanographer Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken 10. A year later, he returned with a few students to 11 the location and map the site. The team identified some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs. 12 the exciting initial finds, the site would lie 13 for decades before archaeologists would return.

数千年来，这座城市的遗迹一直隐藏在约13英尺深的水下不为人知。它们被Laconia岛外的厚厚沙层覆盖。近几十年来，洋流变化和气候变化侵蚀了保护Pavlopetri的天然屏障。1967年，一项伯罗奔尼撒海岸科学调查正在收集数据以分析海平面变化，英国海洋学家Nicholas Flemming首次发现了这些沉没的建筑。一年后，他带着几名学生返回该地点进行考察并绘制遗址地图。该团队确认了约15座建筑、庭院、街道网络以及两座墓室。尽管最初有令人兴奋的发现，该遗址在考古学家重返之前将安静地躺上几十年。

In 2009 archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson 14 the excavation of Pavlopetri in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Culture. Since the 1960s, underwater archaeology 15 and tools had made huge advances. The team 16 robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art

graphics to survey the site. From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to 17 . Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri's three main roads 18 some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards. Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, 19 Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a 20 textile industry.

2009年，考古学家Chrysanthi Gallou和Jon Henderson在希腊文化部的合作下恢复了对Pavlopetri的发掘。自20世纪60年代以来，水下考古技术和工具取得了巨大进步。该团队使用机器人技术、声纳测绘和最先进的图像技术来勘测遗址。从2009年到2013年，他们得以揭示这座水下城镇的面貌。Pavlopetri占地约两英亩半，三条主要道路连接着约50座长方形建筑，所有建筑都设有露天庭院。发掘揭示了大量米诺斯风格的织布机配重，表明Pavlopetri曾是一个拥有强大纺织业的繁荣贸易中心。

1. [A] relevant
[B] prone
[C] available
[D] alien
2. [A] accidentally
[B] frequently
[C] gradually
[D] temporarily
3. [A] disguised
[B] submerged
[C] relocated
[D] isolated
4. [A] legends
[B] programs
[C] remains
[D] surroundings
5. [A] across
[B] off
[C] under
[D] via
6. [A] currents
[B] rivers
[C] seasons
[D] winds
7. [A] elevated
[B] separated
[C] comprised
[D] protected

8. [A] gathering
[B] restoring
[C] updating
[D] supplying
9. [A] when
[B] until
[C] after
[D] once
10. [A] belongings
[B] resources
[C] products
[D] structures
11. [A] preserve
[B] select
[C] display
[D] examine
12. [A] Despite
[B] Unlike
[C] Besides
[D] Among
13. [A] unchallenged
[B] unknown
[C] unorganized
[D] undisturbed
14. [A] suspended
[B] transferred
[C] resumed
[D] canceled
15. [A] policies
[B] theories
[C] documents
[D] techniques
16. [A] ordered
[B] provided
[C] employed
[D] adjusted

17. [A] effect
[B] light
[C] reality
[D] mind
18. [A] crossed
[B] connected
[C] blocked
[D] altered
19. [A] expecting
[B] suggesting
[C] predicting
[D] recalling
20. [A] robust
[B] diverse
[C] marginal
[D] dependent

1. ____

【答案】 [B] prone 固定搭配

【线索】 to earthquakes and tsunamis 锁定"易遭受"语义

线索就在本句内: is __(1)__ to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to __(2)__ sink——后半句说地震与海啸"导致城市下沉", 反推空处必须表达"易遭受地震海啸", 候选词须能与 to 搭配且承载"易受.....影响"之义。

【选项】 A) relevant X 搭配虽通但语义跑偏

be relevant to 意为"与.....相关", 是中性的"相关性", 无法表达"易遭受灾害"这一受害方向; 放回 is __(1)__ to earthquakes and tsunamis 只会变成"与地震海啸有关", 与下半句"导致城市下沉"的因果不衔接。

B) prone ✓ be prone to 正中"易遭受"

be prone to + n. 是英语里的固定表达, 意为"易于、有.....倾向", 常用于易发自然灾害; 代入后"该海域易遭受地震和海啸", 与下文 caused the city to __(2)__ sink 的因果链严丝合缝。

C) available X 对象错配

available to 一般搭配人或机构(对某人开放/可获得), 与"地震海啸"这种自然灾害事件搭配不通; 说"海域对地震海啸是可获得的"在中文里就立即露馅。

D) alien X 语义反向

be alien to 意为"与.....格格不入、对.....陌生", 恰恰是"不易遭受"的反向; 与下半句因地震海啸而下沉的事实矛盾。

【验证】代入后整句为"This area of the Aegean Sea is __(1)__ to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to __(2)__ sink"——"易遭受地震海啸→导致城市下沉", 与第一段交代沉没原因的脉络一致。

2. ____

【答案】 [C] gradually 词义辨析

【线索】 下句 slow sea level rise 直接呼应

跨句线索就在下一句：The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean __(3)__ the city more than 3,000 years ago——"地中海缓慢的海平面上升"明确把沉没过程定性为长期、渐进，本空必须与"slow"同向。

【选项】 A) accidentally X 语义不对路

accidentally 强调"偶然"，但城市下沉是地质过程，不是偶发事件，与下句slow sea level rise的渐进性也不合。

B) frequently X 把一次性过程误读为反复事件

frequently 表"频繁"，意味着多次发生，但城市"下沉"是一个一次性的长期演变，并非反复；与slow 也不同向。

C) gradually ✓ 与 slow 同向、贴渐进过程

gradually "逐渐地"正是 slow sea level rise 的同义改写，把"下沉"刻画为长期渐进过程，与全段地质成因的语境完全吻合。

D) temporarily X 与事实相反

temporarily 表"暂时地"，而城市此后lay unseen below some 13 feet of water数千年，完全不是暂时性下沉；逻辑反向。

【验证】 代入后caused the city to __(2)__ sink→"导致城市逐渐下沉"，与下一句"地中海海平面的缓慢上升"形成同义复述，与本段整体的渐进成因链自治。

3. ____

【答案】 [B] submerged 词义辨析

【线索】 上句已说城市下沉、下段又说在水下

线索跨句：上一句caused the city to __ (2) __ sink+下一段the city's __ (4) __ lay unseen below some 13 feet of water共同把城市的最终状态钉死为"沉没于水下"，本空必须表达"海水使城市被淹没"。

【选项】 A) disguised X 对象不对

disguise 意为"伪装、掩饰"，主语通常是有意图的施动者或具有遮盖功能的物，且与城市下沉的物理过程不搭。

B) submerged ✓ 正中"淹没"语义

submerge "使没入水中"恰好对应海平面上升将城市"淹没"的物理过程，与下一段lay unseen below some 13 feet of water的结果状态完全衔接。

C) relocated X 把"淹没"误读为"搬迁"

relocate 表"重新安置、迁移"，城市的位置并未改变，是水位上升把城市淹了；语义错位。

D) isolated X 范围对不上

isolate "使孤立"侧重切断联系，与海水彻底覆盖城市的物理事实不匹配。

【验证】 代入后"地中海缓慢上升的海平面在3000多年前淹没了这座城市"，与下一段开头For millennia, the city's __ (4) __ lay unseen below some 13 feet of water衔接，前因后果一致。

4. ____

【答案】 [C] remains 词义辨析

【线索】 下文清点建筑、街道、墓室

跨段呼应: The team identified some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs与Pavlopetri's three main roads __(18)__ some 50 rectangular buildings说明水下保留的是建筑与街道, 本空必须表"遗迹/遗存"。

【选项】 A) legends X 抽象项不合"沉于水下"

legends 是"传说", 属语言/叙述层面, 不能物理上"lay below water"; 与下文清点的实物(建筑、街道)也对不上。

B) programs X 范畴跑偏

programs "项目/计划/节目"是抽象事务, 不能沉在海底; 与本段历史遗存语境无关。

C) remains ✓ "遗迹/遗存"正解

remains 表"遗迹、遗存", 正好涵盖15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs这些被发掘的实物, 能与"lay unseen below water"自然搭配。

D) surroundings X 指向错对象

surroundings 指"周围环境", 强调外围而非城市本体, 但本段要谈的是城市自身被埋的部分(建筑、街道、墓室), 不是周边环境。

【验证】 代入后"数千年里, 这座城市的遗迹长期沉于约13英尺水下而无人察觉", 紧接其后They were covered by a thick layer of sand的代词 They 也恰好指代"remains", 前后衔接顺畅。

5. ____

【答案】 [B] off 固定搭配

【线索】 上一段已交代位于希腊本土近海

线索来自第一段开头Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri——遗址位于伯罗奔尼撒半岛南端近海，沙层位于"拉科尼亚岛沿岸/近海"，方位关系是"离岸不远"。

【选项】 A) across X 方向错

across 表"横跨"，意味着穿越岛屿或从一端到另一端，与"沙层位于岛屿附近海域"的实际方位不符。

B) off ✓ off + 岛屿名 = 近海

off the island of Laconia 是地理表达定式，意为"在拉科尼亚岛沿岸近海"，与全文"水下古城"的语境完美匹配。

C) under X 位置关系错配

under 意为"在.....下方"，但沙层不可能位于整座岛屿下方；岛屿是陆地，与沙层是近海覆盖物的关系不同。

D) via X 搭配类型错

via 表"经由"，是路径介词，与静态位置描述无关。

【验证】 代入后"沙层覆盖物来自拉科尼亚岛沿岸/近海"，与第一段Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula的地理定位贯通。

6. ____

【答案】 [A] currents 词义辨析

【线索】 海洋环境下"shifting + 侵蚀屏障"指洋流

线索就在本句: shifting __ (6) __ and climate change have eroded a natural barrier that __ (7) __ Pavlopetri——海洋环境里能"shifting"并"侵蚀沿海屏障"的自然要素, 是海流; 季节/风/河流要么与海洋侵蚀不直接、要么搭 shifting 不自然。

【选项】 A) currents ✓ 海流契合度最高

currents 既常与 shifting 搭配描述方向改变的洋流, 又是侵蚀海岸屏障的直接动力, 与下句 eroded a natural barrier that __ (7) __ Pavlopetri 衔接最紧。

B) rivers ✗ 场景错配

rivers 是河流, 主要在陆地与河口起作用, 而本句的屏障位于海洋一侧 (保护已沉于地中海的遗址), 用河流来"shifting"侵蚀这里的屏障不自然。

C) seasons ✗ 搭配不通

shifting seasons 虽可指"季节更迭", 但季节本身不是直接侵蚀海岸屏障的物理力量, 与 climate change 也几近重复。

D) winds ✗ 次优但不及 currents

shifting winds 虽然可说, 但风对水下沙层屏障的直接侵蚀作用不及洋流明显, 且海洋语境里 currents 更对位。

【验证】 代入后"变化的海流与气候变化侵蚀了曾保护帕夫洛佩特里的天然屏障", 与下文 eroded a natural barrier that __ (7) __ Pavlopetri 的因果一脉相承。

7. ____

【答案】 [D] protected 词义辨析

【线索】 前句"eroded barrier"暗含失去保护

线索就在主句: eroded a natural barrier that __(7)__ Pavlopetri——屏障被侵蚀, 导致古城此后失去保护而暴露, 反推屏障原本承担的是"保护"功能。

【选项】 A) elevated X 对宾语动作不当

elevate 表"抬高、提升", 屏障并未把古城"抬高", 与下沉于水下事实矛盾。

B) separated X 侧重错位

separate 强调"使分离", 但本句要表达的是屏障"保护"古城免遭侵蚀, 而非把古城与外界隔开; 语义偏离主旨。

C) comprised X 主宾关系反了

comprise 意为"包含/构成", 屏障并未"包含"整座古城; 逻辑关系不对。

D) protected ✓ 屏障的本职功能

protect 正好与 barrier 的本职功能对位, 表"保护", 与"屏障被侵蚀导致古城重见水下"的因果链严密匹配。

【验证】 代入后"侵蚀了原本保护帕夫洛佩特里的天然屏障", 正好为下文"古城此后被重新发现"奠定因果——屏障毁→古城显, 全段逻辑自洽。

8. ____

【答案】 [A] gathering 语法形态

【线索】 to analyze changes 暗示"为分析而收集"

线索在不定式: was __(8)__ data to analyze changes in sea levels——目的是分析海平面变化, 这要求先"收集"数据; 逻辑顺序是"收集→分析"。

【选项】 A) gathering ✓ "收集数据"与目的对位

gather data 是高频搭配, 与不定式 to analyze 形成"先收集后分析"的标准科研流程, 主语 survey 主动收集数据, 时态语态均合。

B) restoring ✗ 对象不合

restore data 意为"恢复/还原数据", 常指数据丢失后的恢复, 与首次科考的"采集"语境不符。

C) updating ✗ 前提不成立

update data 需要已有数据基础, 可这次科考刚开始, 文中并未提到既有数据集, 无从"更新"。

D) supplying ✗ 方向错位

supply data 表"向外提供数据", 主语成了供给方, 但 survey 本身是采集方, 与 to analyze 的目的不符。

【验证】代入后"一项科考正在收集数据以分析海平面变化", 与下文Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken __(10)__——在数据收集途中偶然发现古城——的剧情转折自然衔接。

9. ____

【答案】 [A] when 逻辑关系

【线索】 首次发现发生在科考进行中

线索是动作的时间叠合：was __ (8) __ data是一段进行中的科考；首次发现古城正发生在这段过程中，本空需要表达"正当.....时"或"就在那时"的同时关系。

【选项】 A) when ✓ "正.....时"匹配偶然发现

when 引导"正当此时"，与主句"调查正在采集数据"配合，表达"科考进行中弗莱明偶然发现沉没结构"的同时关系，文意流畅。

B) until ✗ 时间逻辑反向

until 表"直到.....才/才停止"，会暗示调查为发现古城而进行，但调查目的是分析海平面，发现古城只是意外；语义偏。

C) after ✗ 先后关系不对

after 把发现古城放在调查结束之后，但文中显示发现发生在调查进行中，而非之后。

D) once ✗ 条件意味过重

once 强调"一旦.....就"，常用条件触发，但这里只是偶然撞见，并非条件成立后必然发生。

【验证】 代入后"1967年正对伯罗奔尼撒海岸进行科考采集数据时，英国海洋学家弗莱明首次发现了沉没的结构"，符合常见"科考中偶然发现"的叙事，前后呼应自然。

10. ____

【答案】 [D] structures 词义辨析

【线索】 下文清点的建筑+街道+墓室对应 structures

线索来自紧邻下句：The team identified some 15 buildings, courtyards, a network of streets, and two chamber tombs——这些都是"建筑/构筑物"，对应统称应是"structures"。

【选项】 A) belongings X 范畴太小

belongings 偏向"个人随身物品"，与15座建筑、街道、墓室这种宏观建筑物不在同一范畴。

B) resources X 概念不对位

resources 指"资源"，过于抽象笼统，且不能直接对应建筑物清单。

C) products X 对象错配

products 指"产品"，多用于工业制成品；考古中描述沉于海底的建筑物不会用这个词。

D) structures ✓ 建筑物的统称正解

structures 涵盖建筑、街道网、墓室等人工构筑物，与下句清单形成统称—分项的对应，与 sunken 也搭配自然。

【验证】 代入后"首次发现沉没的（建筑）构筑物"，下文紧接"15座建筑、庭院、街道、两座墓室"逐项展开，符合先总后分的叙述次序。

11. ____

【答案】 [D] examine 词义辨析

【线索】 and map the site 提示先勘查再绘图

线索就在并列结构：to __(11)__ the location and map the site——map the site 是"绘制遗址图"，其前必有"实地察看/检查"的环节，本空对应该阶段。

【选项】 A) preserve X 工作阶段错位

preserve 表"保护、保存"，是后期文物维护阶段动作，与首次回返实地勘查不符。

B) select X 对象错

select "选择"宾语通常是众多对象中的部分，但这里只有一处遗址，无从"挑选"。

C) display X 动作场景错

display 表"展示"，与现场科考无关；此时遗址刚被发现，还谈不上展示。

D) examine ✓ "察看现场"对位

examine the location 即"实地察看现场"，与后续"map the site"形成自然的工作链：先察看，再制图，符合科考流程。

【验证】 代入后"次年他带几名学生回到此处，察看现场并绘制遗址图"，与第三段提到的"识别出15座建筑等"的成果链衔接顺畅。

12. ____

【答案】 [A] **Despite** 逻辑关系

【线索】 **exciting finds vs. lie undisturbed for decades**

前半句强调"令人兴奋的初步发现", 后半句却是"遗址此后数十年无人问津"——一正一负, 明显是让步转折。

【选项】 A) **Despite** ✓ 让步关系唯一解

Despite + 名词短语表"尽管.....", 正好把"令人兴奋的初步发现"与"此后数十年无人问津"连成让步——主句的对照, 文意贴合。

B) **Unlike** ✗ 比较对象不成立

Unlike 引出"与.....不同"的比较项, 但后半句的主语 site 并不与"initial finds"做横向比较, 逻辑不合。

C) **Besides** ✗ 并列关系错向

Besides 表"除.....之外还", 是补充并列, 但前后是反向, 使用 Besides 会让"令人兴奋的发现"与"无人问津"被并列叙述, 明显矛盾。

D) **Among** ✗ 范围介词不合句式

Among 表"在.....之中", 后接复数集合范围, 但此处不需要表"位于若干发现之中", 与主句逻辑无关。

【验证】代入后"尽管有令人兴奋的初步发现, 该遗址在考古学家重返之前依然数十年无人问津", 与下一段In 2009 ... resumed the excavation的"重启"形成时间—事件的反转链条。

13. ____

【答案】 [D] **undisturbed** 词义辨析

【线索】 **before archaeologists would return 决定"无人扰动"**

线索在时间状语：for decades before archaeologists would return——考古学家此后数十年才回来发掘，期间"无人发掘扰动"。同时上文已说Flemming first spotted the sunken __ (10) __，遗址已被知晓，不是"未知"。

【选项】 A) **unchallenged** X 对象错配

unchallenged 多指观点、地位"未受挑战"，与遗址的物理状态无关。

B) **unknown** X 与事实矛盾

上文已说弗莱明首次发现并制图，遗址已被知晓；若用 unknown"无人知晓"，会与上文逻辑直接打架。这是本题最大干扰项。

C) **unorganized** X 形容主体错

unorganized"杂乱无章"形容人或活动的组织状态，不形容一处遗址的存在状态。

D) **undisturbed** ✓ "无人扰动"正中

undisturbed"未被打扰/未被扰动"，正好刻画"遗址虽已被发现，但数十年无人继续发掘扰动"，与下文In 2009 archaeologists ... resumed the excavation的"恢复发掘"对位。

【验证】 代入后"在考古学家重返之前，该遗址此后数十年无人扰动"，与下文 2009 年"resumed the excavation"恢复发掘形成完整的"中断—恢复"链。

14. ____

【答案】 [C] **resumed** 词义辨析

【线索】 **上段中断 → 本段恢复**

线索跨段：the site would lie __ (13) __ for decades before archaeologists would return 说明几十年中断，In 2009点明时间节点，本空动词必为"恢复"。

【选项】 A) **suspended** X 方向相反

suspend"中止、暂停"与本段"重启发掘"的剧情完全相反；这本是上一段的状态。

B) **transferred** X 动作类型错

transfer"转移"指换地点或换主体，文中并未提到把发掘工作转给别人或别处。

C) **resumed** ✓ 恢复发掘正解

resume"恢复、重启"与上一段"中断数十年"完美对位，且 resume the excavation 是地道搭配。

D) **canceled** X 与下文成果矛盾

cancel"取消"会让 2009 年这段重启努力的剧情无从展开，与下文用新技术取得成果直接矛盾。

【验证】 代入后"2009年两位考古学家与希腊文化部合作恢复了对帕夫洛佩特里的发掘"，与上段几十年无人扰动、与下文新技术取得成果两边都贯通。

15. ____

【答案】 **[D] techniques** 词义辨析

【线索】 下句列举的全是技术手段

线索在下句：The team __(16)__ robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics——机器人、声呐、先进图形技术都属于"技术 techniques"，反推上一句中 with tools 并列的应是"技术"。

【选项】 A) policies **✗ 范畴错**

policies"政策"是行政层面，与机器人、声呐这些技术手段不在同一语义场。

B) theories **✗ 次优但不对位**

theories"理论"虽然也能取得进步，但与 tools 并列且与下句具体技术对应的，应是"技术"而非"理论"。

C) documents **✗ 对象错配**

documents"文献"与 tools 不构成自然并列，也与下句具体技术无关。

D) techniques **✓ 技术正解**

techniques 与 tools 同属"技术手段"层面，能与下句 robotics、sonar mapping、graphics 这些具体技术形成总一分对应，逻辑严密。

【验证】 代入后"自20世纪60年代以来，水下考古的技术与工具已取得长足进步"，与下句"团队使用了机器人、声呐测绘和顶尖图形技术"具体例证完全贴合。

16. ____

【答案】 [C] employed 词义辨析

【线索】 to survey the site 表目的

线索是目的状语：to survey the site——使用这些技术的目的是为了勘测遗址，本空动词应表"使用、运用"。

【选项】 A) ordered X 搭配错位

order"订购、命令"与三类技术作宾语不合（不能"订购声呐测绘"）。

B) provided X 施动方向反

provide"提供"意味着团队向外提供这些技术，但实际上团队是使用方而非提供方。

C) employed ✓ "运用"正解

employ"运用、采用"是较正式的"使用"，搭配 robotics、sonar mapping、graphics 自然，且与 to survey the site 的目的链衔接。

D) adjusted X 动作对象错

adjust"调整"通常针对设备参数，不用于刚介绍登场的整类技术。

【验证】 代入后"团队运用了机器人、声呐测绘和顶尖图形技术来勘测遗址"，与下文"将水下城带回光天化日之下"的进度链衔接。

17. ____

【答案】 [B] light 固定搭配

【线索】 From 2009 to 2013 揭示成果

线索就在前置时间状语：From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to __(17)____——四年发掘把水下城"重见天日"，与习语 bring to light 完美对应。

【选项】 A) effect X 搭配主语不对

bring ... into effect 常用 into 而非 to，且主语通常是法律法规等抽象政策，与遗址不合。

B) light ✓ bring to light 习语正中

bring sth to light 意为"使.....重见天日/被揭示"，与考古发掘揭示水下城的语境严丝合缝。

C) reality X 习语错记

bring sth to reality 不是规范习语；表"实现"通常是 bring sth into reality 且用于抽象目标。

D) mind X 搭配方向反

bring sth to mind 意为"让人想起"，主语通常是某事物，但本句要表"使遗址重现"，与"使人想起"不符。

【验证】 代入后"从2009年到2013年，他们使这座水下城重见天日"，与下文展开介绍其规模与功能形成自然递进。

18. _____

【答案】 **[B] connected** 词义辨析

【线索】 courtyards 与 50 栋建筑的整体格局

线索是城市格局描述: Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri's three main roads __ (18) __ some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards——三条主路串起约50栋带庭院的建筑, 描述的是城市规划上的"连接、贯通"关系。

【选项】 A) crossed **× 侧重错位**

cross"横穿"侧重"穿过", 常用于穿越一个区域或一条线, 但本句要表道路串起诸多建筑的"连通", 不是单纯穿越。

B) connected ✓ 连通正解

connect 表"连接", 三条主路把50栋建筑连为一体, 正合城市规划描述的本意。

C) blocked **× 方向相反**

block"阻断"与道路本职功能相悖, 且与下文展示城市繁荣的氛围不符。

D) altered **× 动作类型错**

alter"改变"无法描述道路与建筑之间的静态格局关系。

【验证】代入后"占地约两英亩半, 帕夫洛佩特里的三条主路连接着约50栋长方形建筑, 全部带有开放式庭院", 与下一句对纺织业繁荣的描述形成"城市规模—产业繁荣"的链条。

19. ____

【答案】 [B] suggesting 语法形态

【线索】 loom weights → 纺织业兴旺的推断

线索是逻辑关系：revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights是证据，Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center是结论，本空必须表"由证据指向结论"。

【选项】 A) expecting X 时态向错

expect"期待"指向未来，但本句结论是对过去帕夫洛佩特里的状态判断，时间向不对。

B) suggesting ✓ 暗示正解

suggest 表"表明、暗示"，由发现的大量织布机砧码自然推出"帕夫洛佩特里是繁荣贸易中心"的结论，逻辑严密、搭配地道。

C) predicting X 对象错配

predict"预测"也指向未来，且预测对象通常是未发生事件；这里是回顾历史，逻辑不合。

D) recalling X 对象错

recall"回忆"主语通常是有意识的人，而本句主语隐含为前面的发现/砧码，无法主动"回忆"。

【验证】代入后"发掘揭示出大量米诺斯风格的织布机砧码，表明帕夫洛佩特里是一座繁荣的贸易中心"，与第一段提到的became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece遥相呼应。

20. ____

【答案】 [A] robust 词义辨析

【线索】 thriving trade center 同向呼应

线索就在同句：Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a __(20)__ textile industry ——"繁荣的贸易中心 + __ 的纺织业"，前后形容词色彩同向，本空必为正向、强势之意。

【选项】 A) robust ✓ "强劲"正中

robust 表"强劲、繁盛"，与 thriving 同向，形容支柱产业稳健有力，是描述产业兴旺的高频选词。

B) diverse X 维度错

diverse 表"多样"，强调种类丰富，但本句关注产业强弱而非多样性；与上下文重心不符。

C) marginal X 色彩反向

marginal"边缘的、微不足道的"与 thriving 完全相反；若纺织业边缘化，怎能支撑繁荣贸易？逻辑直接打架。

D) dependent X 概念失焦

dependent"依赖他人的"暗示弱势，且需要带 on，与产业自身实力的描述不合。

【验证】 代入后"帕夫洛佩特里是一座以强劲纺织业为支柱的繁荣贸易中心"，与全文从沉没古城到揭示其贸易中心地位的整体走向一致。

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

希腊水下古城帕夫洛佩特里的沉没与重见天日

全文以一座沉入海底的史前/迈锡尼贸易城邦为对象，先讲它emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece的身份背景与沉没原因，再讲它在1967年被首次发现却lie __(13)__ for decades before archaeologists would return，最后讲In 2009 archaeologists Chrysanthi Gallou and Jon Henderson __(14)__ the excavation后用新技术揭开它纺织业繁荣的真貌。基调是中性的科普叙事。

行文脉络

三段时间线：沉没—首次发现—重启发掘

第一段交代古城身份与沉没机制——earthquakes and tsunamis与The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean两类力量；第二段交代被沙层掩盖、1967年Nicholas Flemming first spotted the sunken __(10)__并简要测绘，但此后the site would lie __(13)__ for decades；第三段交代2009年重启、用robotics, sonar mapping, and state-of-the-art graphics揭出三条主路与约50栋建筑，并据Minoan-style loom weights推断它是纺织贸易重镇。三段呈“原因—中断—复兴”链。

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。

Located in the southern Peloponnesian peninsula, Pavlopetri (the modern name of the site) emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C. and became an important trading center for Mycenaean Greece (1650–1180 B.C.).

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、并列谓语、同位语、表语、过去分词短语作状语、多个介词短语作状语等多种成分，且同位语、过去分词状语是学习者容易混淆的考点；适合用于训练成分识别的全面性和对修饰成分的判断能力

This area of the Aegean Sea is prone to earthquakes and tsunamis, which caused the city to gradually sink.

第1段，第2句

非限制性定语从句加主句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，“cause + 宾语 + to do”结构也是常考搭配。句子结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句中。

The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean submerged the city more than 3,000 years ago.

第1段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语四种基本成分,主语内部还包含形容词定语、名词定语和介词短语定语三种定语类型,成分种类较为丰富;但句式过于平直,没有易混淆的双宾语、宾补、形式主语等常考易错点,训练价值中等偏下。

A year later, he returned with a few students to examine the location and map the site.

第2段，第5句

包含时间状语、方式状语和目的状语三种状语类型，可用于练习状语的识别与分类，但成分种类仍较单一（无宾语、表语、定语等），训练价值中等偏下。

Despite the exciting initial finds, the site would lie undisturbed for decades before archaeologists would return.

第2段，第7句

"主句 + before 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，表达时间先后关系。句首介词短语作让步状语（Despite...）也是常见的转折表达。过去将来时虽不如一般过去时常见，但在叙述历史事件或回顾性描述中较为典型。整体结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Covering about two and a half acres, Pavlopetri's three main roads connected some 50 rectangular buildings, all of which had open courtyards.

第3段，第5句

"分词短语作状语 + 主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式组合。这种先给背景信息、再陈述主干、最后补充细节的结构在学术描述类文本中频繁出现,掌握后迁移性强。

Excavations revealed a large number of Minoan-style loom weights, suggesting Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center with a robust textile industry.

第3段，第6句

现在分词短语引出宾语从句的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见,尤其是表示推断、暗示等逻辑关系时。with 介词短语作后置定语也是高频句式,掌握后可大量复用

本篇出现的 24 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇完形原文中出现，又是 **考研英语一** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

site A2

n. 地点

本篇4次 · 真题 45 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

archaeologist B2

n. 考古学家

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 83 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

analyze

B2

v. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

employ

B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

technique

B1

n. 技术

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

locate

B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

gather

B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

location

B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

initial

B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

millennium

C1

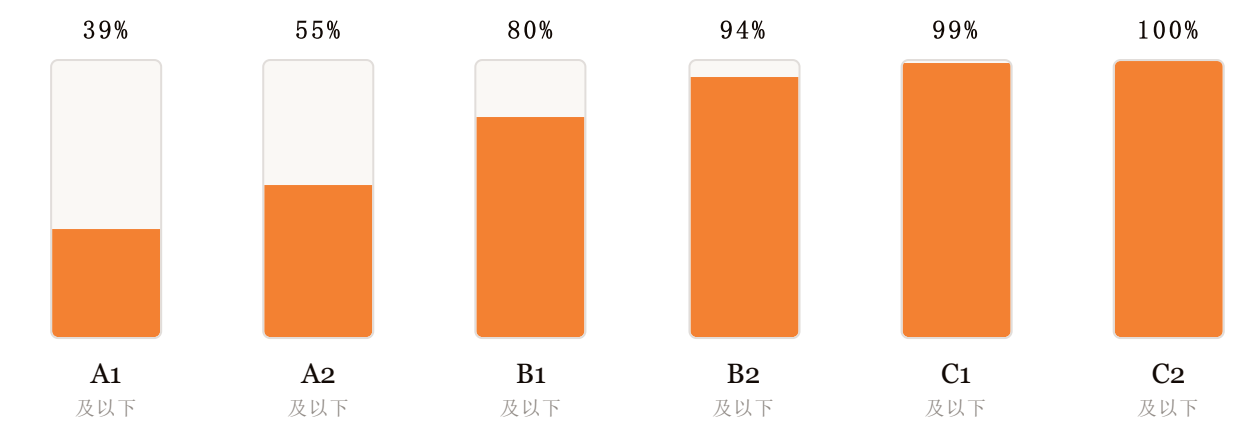
n. 千年, 一千年

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 127 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **127** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个 · 约 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 127 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

127

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

考研英语一 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025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2025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(2025)

Section II Part A (1)

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

P1 The grammar school boy from Stratford-upon-Avon has landed a scholarly punch after groundbreaking research showed that Shakespeare does benefit children's literacy and emotional development. But only if you act him out.

这位来自埃文河畔斯特拉特福的文法学校男孩取得了一次学术上的胜利,突破性研究表明,莎士比亚确实有益于儿童的读写能力和情感发展。但前提是你要把他的作品表演出来。

P2 A study found that a "rehearsal room" approach to teaching Shakespeare broadened children's vocabulary and the complexity of their writing as well as their emotional literacy. "The research shows that the way actors work makes a big difference to the way children use language and also how they think about themselves," Jacqui O'Hanlon of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which commissioned the study, said.

一项研究发现,"排练室"式的莎士比亚教学方法拓宽了儿童的词汇量和写作的复杂性,以及他们的情感素养。委托该研究的皇家莎士比亚剧团(RSC)的Jacqui O'Hanlon说:"研究表明,演员的工作方式对儿童使用语言的方式以及他们如何看待自己产生了很大的影响。"

P3 The randomised control trial involved hundreds of year 5 pupils aged nine and ten—at 45 state primary schools that had not been "previously exposed to RSC pedagogy". They were split into target and control groups and asked to write, for example, a message in a bottle as Ferdinand after the shipwreck in *The Tempest*. The target group was given a 30-minute drama-based activity to accompany the passage.

这项随机对照试验涉及45所公立小学的数百名9至10岁的五年级学生,这些学校此前"未接触过RSC教学法"。他们被分为目标组和对照组,并被要求完成写作任务,例如在《暴风雨》中船只失事后以Ferdinand的身份写一封漂流瓶信件。目标组获得了30分钟的戏剧活动来配合这段文本。

P4 The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary, used words "classed as more sophisticated or rarer", and wrote at greater length. They also "appear to be more comfortable writing in role ... while [control] pupils imagine how they themselves would react to being shipwrecked, [target] children put themselves in the shoes of a literary character and express that character's emotion".

经同行评审的结果显示,目标组学生运用了更广泛的词汇,使用了"被归类为更复杂或更罕见"的词语,并且写作篇幅更长。他们还"在角色扮演写作中似乎更加自如.....当对照组学生想象自己在遭遇海难时会如何反应时,目标组儿童则设身处地为文学角色着想,并表达该角色的情感"。

P5 The Time to Act study also found that while control pupils relied on "desert island clichés" such as palm trees, target pupils were "more expansive [giving] a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions".

《该行动的时候了》研究还发现,对照组学生依赖于"荒岛陈词滥调",如棕榈树,而目标组学生则"更具扩展性,对天空、海洋和大气条件给出了更广阔的描绘"。

P6 O'Hanlon said she had been most surprised by the "emotional literacy that was evident in the [target] children's writing" and that they were "more resilient in their writing, more hopeful". She added: "The emotional understanding was very evident and it is probably related to the [rehearsal room process] where you are used to trying to imagine your way through. They were comfortable in describing different emotional states and part of what you do in drama is put yourself in different shoes." The study showed the importance of embedding arts in education, she said.

O'Hanlon说,最令她惊讶的是目标组"儿童写作中体现出的情感素养",以及他们"在写作中更有韧性,更有希望"。她补充道:"情感理解非常明显,这可能与排练室过程有关,在那里你习惯于尝试通过想象来体验。他们能够自如地描述不同的情感状态,而戏剧的部分工作就是让你设身处地为他人着想。"她说,该研究显示了将艺术融入教育的重要性。

P7 But could the results be replicated with any old dramatist? O'Hanlon said more research would be needed but suggested that Shakespeare's use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words, gave a "massive expansion of language into children's lives", which was combined with children "using their whole bodies to bring words to life".

但这些结果能否在任何其他剧作家身上复制呢?O'Hanlon表示需要更多研究,但她指出,莎士比亚使用了20000个词汇,而日常用语只有2000个词汇,这为"儿童生活带来了语言的大规模扩展",并与儿童"用整个身体让词语生动起来"相结合。

题目与逐题解析

21. The "rehearsal room" approach requires pupils to_____.

- [A] rewrite the lines from Shakespeare
- [B] watch RSC actors' performances
- [C] play the roles in Shakespeare
- [D] study drama under RSC artists

"排练室"教学法要求学生_____。

- A) 改写莎士比亚的台词 B) 观看RSC演员的表演 C) 扮演莎士比亚剧中的角色
D) 在RSC艺术家指导下学习戏剧

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The "rehearsal room" approach requires pupils to _____. 是要求填具体做法的不完整陈述句，没有 infer/suggest/imply 之类推断信号词，属于典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干 The "rehearsal room" approach requires pupils to _____. 是一个待补全的陈述句，主语 The "rehearsal room" approach，谓语 requires，宾语 pupils，不定式 to _____ 是要填的部分，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 "The research shows that the way actors work makes a big difference to the way children use language and also how they think about themselves," Jacqui O'Hanlon of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which commissioned the study, said.

皇家莎士比亚剧团 (RSC, 本研究的委托方) 的 Jacqui O'Hanlon 说: "这项研究表明, 演员的工作方式深深改变了孩子们使用语言的方式, 也改变了他们对自己的认识。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

全文没有任何“重写/改写台词”的描述，rewrite 是凭空加上去的动作；这是利用题干“requires pupils to”求动作的预期，给一个看似合理但文中没有的动作。

B) 偷换概念

原文要求孩子“act him out”亲身演出，而 watch RSC actors' performances 把动作从“演”偷换成“看”——主动变被动，与原文主旨相反。

C) ✓ 正确

the way actors work ↔ play the roles in Shakespeare

if you act him out ↔ play the roles in Shakespeare

预判要的就是“演”，C 选项 play the roles in Shakespeare 直接对应“演员工作方式”与“act him out”，是最干净的同义替换。

D) 过度推断

原文 RSC 是研究的委托方，不是教学执行方；孩子是被引导用“演员方式”工作，不是在 RSC 艺术家手下学戏剧”。该选项把研究合作关系夸大成“直接师从”。

22. The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether_____.

- [A] the change in instruction enhances learning outcomes
- [B] expanding vocabulary helps develop reading fluency
- [C] emotion affects understanding of sophisticated works
- [D] the classroom activity stimulates interest in the arts

该研究将学生分为两组以发现_____。

- A) 教学方式的改变是否能提升学习成果
- B) 扩大词汇量是否有助于培养阅读流畅性
- C) 情感是否影响对复杂作品的理解
- D) 课堂活动是否能激发对艺术的兴趣

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether _____. 问的是分组实验本身要检验什么，可在原文中找到对应陈述，不需做跨段推断。

【拆句】 题干 The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether _____. 中 to find whether 是目的状语，whether 引导宾语从句，从句内容正是要填的部分；理解关键是看清“分组”是手段，“find whether ...”才是目的。

【定位】 They were split into target and control groups and asked to write, for example, a message in a bottle as Ferdinand after the shipwreck in *The Tempest*. The target group was given a 30-minute drama-based activity to accompany the passage.

他们被分成 target（实验）组和 control（对照）组，被要求以《暴风雨》中船难之后的 Ferdinand 身份写一封“漂流瓶里的信”。target 组额外获得了一个 30 分钟的戏剧化活动来配合该段落。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a 30-minute drama-based activity ↔ **the change in instruction**

The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary, used words "classed as more sophisticated or rarer", and wrote at greater length.

↔ **enhances learning outcomes**

唯一变量是教学方式的改变，被观测的产出是写作/学习上的表现，A 选项把“变量→产出”的因果检验完整覆盖，与预判一致。

B) 偷换概念

扩展词汇是该实验的部分结果之一，不是分组想检验的初衷；而且 reading fluency “阅读流畅度”原文从未提及，把写作产出偷换成阅读能力。

C) 与原文相反

原文 P6 的因果是“戏剧化方法→情感素养→更好的写作”，而 emotion affects understanding of sophisticated works 把方向反过来变成“情感→对高级作品的理解”，且 sophisticated works 也偷换了原文 sophisticated words（高级用词）。

D) 答非所问

戏剧化活动在本研究中是“手段”（独立变量），不是要被检验的“对艺术的兴趣”这一结果；arts 取自 P6 末尾的 embedding arts in education 的余韵，被强行嫁接到研究目的上。

23. Control pupils' reliance on "desert island clichés" shows their _____.

- [A] weakness in description
- [B] omission of small details
- [C] casual style of writing
- [D] preference for big words

对照组学生对“荒岛陈词滥调”的依赖显示出他们_____。

A) 在描述方面的薄弱 B) 对细小细节的忽略 C) 随意的写作风格 D) 对大词的偏好

【答案】 A （推断题）

【判型】 题干 Control pupils' reliance on "desert island clichés" shows their _____. 用 shows 把原文现象指向其反映的“特质”，需要从描写一步推到性质判断。

【拆句】 题干 Control pupils' reliance on "desert island clichés" shows their _____. 主语是动名词性短语 Control pupils' reliance on ... clichés, 谓语 shows, 宾语 their ____ 待填; 理解要点是 reliance on clichés“对陈词滥调的依赖”本身就是负面色彩, 正确答案应延续这一负面方向。

【定位】 The Time to Act study also found that while control pupils relied on "desert island clichés" such as palm trees, target pupils were "more expansive [giving] a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions".

"是时候行动"研究还发现: control 组的学生只靠"沙漠岛俗套"(比如棕榈树)来写, 而 target 组的学生"更加宏阔, 呈现出关于天空、大海与大气状况的更广阔画面"。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

relied on "desert island clichés" such as palm trees ↔ **weakness in description**

target pupils were "more expansive [giving a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions"]]

↔ **weakness in description**

陈词滥调一词本身就是写作描述贫弱的标准外显, A 选项与预判完全吻合。

B) 无中生有

control 组不是"遗漏了小细节", 而是"画面单调"; 原文反差是"狭窄 vs 宏阔", 不是"漏 vs 不漏"; 而且 small details 在原文没有任何对应。

C) 偷换概念

clichés 是明确负面的词, 原文是在批评 control 组写作贫弱; casual style of writing 把这种负面评价淡化为"随意的写作风格"这一中性甚至略带褒义的描述, 性质方向错。

D) 张冠李戴

preference for big words 描述的是"偏爱大词"——这正是 target 组的特征 (words "classed as more sophisticated or rarer"), 不是 control 组; 而且 palm trees 显然不是 big words。

24. What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Hanlon?

- [A] Writing in an imaginative manner.
- [B] Identifying with literary characters.
- [C] Drawing inspiration from nature.
- [D] Concentrating on real-life situations.

根据O'Hanlon的观点,什么能促进儿童的情感素养?

- A) 以富有想象力的方式写作。 B) 与文学人物产生共鸣。 C) 从自然中汲取灵感。
- D) 专注于现实生活情境。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Hanlon? 限定到 O'Hanlon 的原话, 需要在文中找她的引语, 属人物观点细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What can promote children's emotional literacy according to O'Hanlon? 是一个 wh-疑问句，主语是疑问代词 What，谓语 can promote，according to O'Hanlon 是观点来源状语；理解关键是绑定 O'Hanlon 这一信源，不能用全文其他来源的描述代替。

【定位】 She added: "The emotional understanding was very evident and it is probably related to the [rehearsal room process] where you are used to trying to imagine your way through. They were comfortable in describing different emotional states and part of what you do in drama is put yourself in different shoes."

她补充道：“情感理解非常明显，这很可能与“排练室式过程”有关——在那种过程中，你习惯于一路靠想象去走通。他们能从容地描述各种不同的情绪状态，而戏剧的一部分就是把自己放进不同的鞋里（换位）。”

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

imaginative manner 是写作方式的形容，但 O'Hanlon 给的因不是“用想象力写”，而是“代入别人去想象”；imaginative manner 只描述了想象这一表层动作，没有抓住“代入他人”这一关键机制。

B) ✓ 正确

put yourself in different shoes ↔ **Identifying with literary characters.**

[target children put themselves in the shoes of a literary character and express that character's emotion]]

↔ **Identifying with literary characters.**

原文反复强调“穿别人的鞋”+“代入文学角色”，B 选项用 identifying with literary characters 把这两层意思合二为一，与预判精准吻合。

C) 张冠李戴

Drawing inspiration from nature 取自 P5 a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions，那段讨论的是写作描述力，与情感素养的成因无关；O'Hanlon 没把情感素养归因于自然。

D) 与原文相反

O'Hanlon 强调的是“代入别人/角色”，与 Concentrating on real-life situations“专注于真实生活情境”方向相反——真实生活情境恰恰是 control 组的反应 ([control pupils imagine how they themselves would react to being shipwrecked]])。

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

- [A] the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare
- [B] the language of Shakespeare may be formidable for pupils
- [C] other old dramatists may be included in primary education
- [D] pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists

从最后一段可以推断出_____。

- A) 这种新教学法对莎士比亚作品可能效果最佳
- B) 莎士比亚的语言对学生来说可能令人生畏
- C) 其他古代剧作家可能被纳入小学教育
- D) 学生可能不愿意学习其他古代剧作家的作品

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____. 含 inferred, 是教科书级别的推断题信号。

【拆句】 题干 It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____. 中 It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 引导的填空从句, from the last paragraph 是范围状语; 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But could the results be replicated with any old dramatist? O'Hanlon said more research would be needed but suggested that Shakespeare's use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words, gave a "massive expansion of language into children's lives", which was combined with children "using their whole bodies to bring words to life".

但同样的结果换成任何一位老剧作家都能复制吗? O'Hanlon 说还需要更多研究, 但暗示莎翁所用 2 万词汇——相较于日常的 2 千词汇——给了“语言进入孩子生活的一次巨大扩展”, 再加上孩子“用整个身体把词带活”。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

could the results be replicated with any old dramatist? ↔

the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare

Shakespeare's use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words, gave a "massive expansion of language into children's lives"

↔ **the new teaching method may work best with Shakespeare**

反问句给出“未必能换其他剧作家”的暗示, 数据对比给出“莎翁词汇量独一无二”的证据, 二者合起来推出“该方法在莎翁身上最有效”, 与 A 选项中 may work best 的弱化措辞完全匹配。

B) 与原文相反

原文 gave a "massive expansion of language into children's lives" 是正面评价——给孩子带来语言的巨大扩展; formidable for pupils 把这种正面扩展曲解为“对学生而言令人畏惧”, 色彩相反。

C) 过度推断

原文反问句 could the results be replicated with any old dramatist? 加 more research would be needed 是 O'Hanlon 对“换其他剧作家”的明显保留; other old dramatists may be included in primary education 把这种保留当成肯定推荐, 方向反了。

D) 无中生有

原文整段从未谈及学生对其他老剧作家是否抵触; reluctance 是凭空增加的学生情绪。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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 grammar school boy from Stratford-upon-Avon has landed a scholarly punch after groundbreaking research showed that Shakespeare does benefit children's literacy and emotional development.

第1段，第1句

主句 + after 时间状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现；从句层层嵌套、由连接词明确标示的结构是典型长难句模式；掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式；因此典型性较高。

"The research shows that the way actors work makes a big difference to the way children use language and also how they think about themselves," Jacqui O'Hanlon of the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which commissioned the study, said.

第2段，第2句

引述句、宾语从句、定语从句(尤其省略关系词的the way结构)、并列结构都是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式,本句将这些典型结构有机组合,且长度和复杂度与真题长难句接近,具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

The randomised control trial involved hundreds of year 5 pupils aged nine and ten —at 45 state primary schools that had not been "previously exposed to RSC pedagogy".

第3段，第1句

"主句 + 限定性定语从句 (that 引出) " 是四六级和考研中极为常见的句型，破折号后接地点状语再嵌套定语从句也是学术和新闻语体的典型写法，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题语境。

They were split into target and control groups and asked to write, for example, a message in a bottle as Ferdinand after the shipwreck in *The Tempest*.

第3段，第2句

并列谓语 + 被动语态 + 不定式作宾语补足语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是描述实验或研究过程的句子,掌握后可迁移到类似语境

The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary, used words "classed as more sophisticated or rarer", and wrote at greater length.

第4段，第1句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内含并列谓语和后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的学术报告句式。该结构在科研类文章中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用于理解实验结果、研究发现等内容，典型性很高。

They also "appear to be more comfortable writing in role ... while [control] pupils imagine how they themselves would react to being shipwrecked, [target] children put themselves in the shoes of a literary character and express that character's emotion".

第4段，第2句

涵盖系表结构、对比状语从句、宾语从句、并列谓语、宾语补足语、介词宾语、反身代词同位语等多种成分，且存在引号包裹、省略号、标签修饰语等干扰因素，适合训练学生在复杂语境中准确划分成分、识别从句边界、区分并列与嵌套关系的能力。

The Time to Act study also found that while control pupils relied on "desert island clichés" such as palm trees, target pupils were "more expansive [giving] a broader picture of the sky, the sea and the atmospheric conditions".

第5段，第1句

「主句 + that 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌状语从句」是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，且「while」引导对比状语从句的用法也很常见，掌握后可复用到大量类似句式，典型性较高。

O'Hanlon said more research would be needed but suggested that Shakespeare's use of 20,000 words, compared with the everyday 2,000 words, gave a "massive expansion of language into children's lives", which was combined with children "using their whole bodies to bring words to life".

第7段，第2句

主句带并列谓语引出多个宾语从句，以及宾语从句内嵌套定语从句的结构，是考研和六级阅读中高频出现的典型复杂句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解学术文献和新闻报道

The study divided the pupils into two groups to find whether_____.

第22题 题干

主句结构（主谓宾 + 介词短语 + 不定式目的状语）和宾语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；"whether" 引导的宾语从句也是典型考点。但整体结构相对基础，不算高频难句

pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists

第25题，D

主系表加情态动词结构在考试中较常见，形容词后接不定式也是典型搭配；句式虽简单但具代表性，学习后可复用到类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 38 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。

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇6次 · 真题 34 句

target B1

n. 目标,靶子

本篇5次 · 真题 29 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

understanding B1

n. 理解,领悟

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

drama B1

n. 戏剧

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 304 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

rely B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

expand B2

v. 扩大; 扩展; 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

royal

B1

adj. 王室的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

massive

B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

trial

B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

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

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

manner

B1

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

reliance

B2

n. 依赖

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

expansion

B2

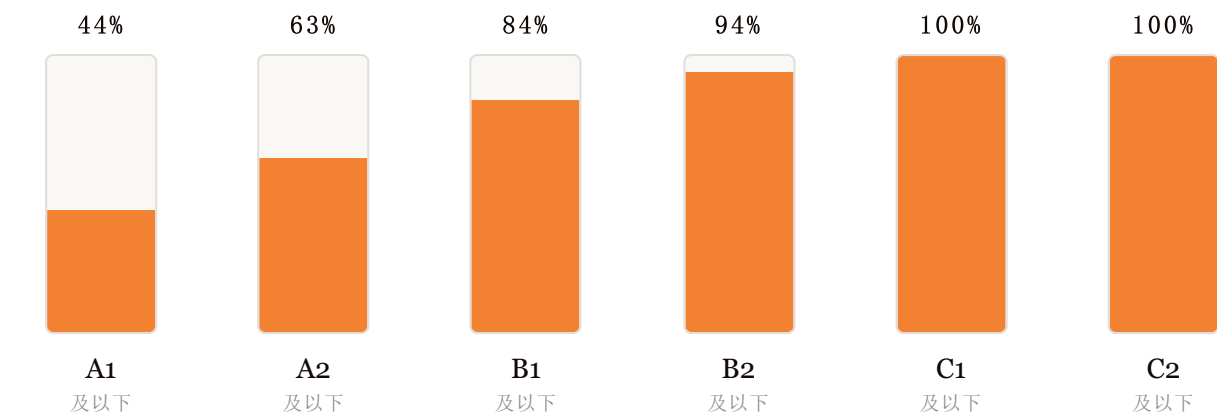
n. 扩张

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

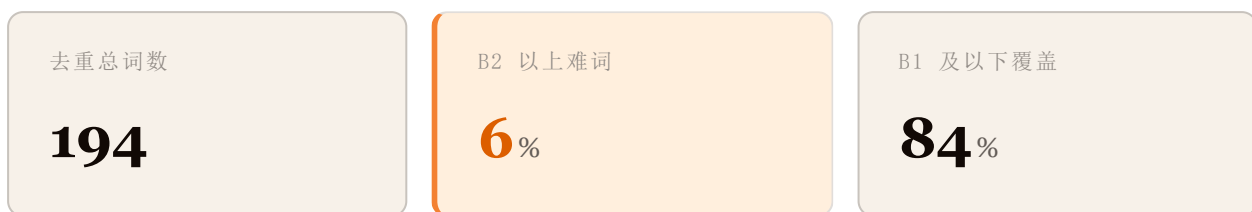
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 194 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **194** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 12 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 194 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025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2025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(2025)

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 I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research in an effort to decrease carbon emissions. The crisis is here, they said, and we need to cut back on our energy-intensive modelling. At the very least, we need to make our energy use far more sustainable.

我最近震惊地得知，一些科学家想要缩减他们的研究以减少碳排放。他们说，危机已经来临，我们需要削减能源密集型的建模工作。至少，我们需要让我们的能源使用变得更加可持续。

P2 It is unarguable that our laboratories, scientific instruments, rockets and satellites—the tools we scientists need to measure the planet's pulse—demand significant amounts of energy both in their construction and operation. And it is equally true that science's unrelenting appetite for information has caused a mushrooming of energy-intensive data centres around the world. According to the International Energy Agency, these buildings now consume about 1 per cent of the world's electricity.

毋庸置疑的是，我们的实验室、科学仪器、火箭和卫星——这些我们科学家测量地球脉搏所需的工具——在建造和运行过程中都需要大量能源。同样不可否认的是，科学对信息的不懈追求已经导致世界各地能源密集型数据中心的激增。根据国际能源署的数据，这些建筑现在消耗了全球约1%的电力。

P3 However, this is a price we must pay for understanding the world. How can we inform decision makers about the best ways to bring down carbon emissions if we can't track the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, where it's coming from and who's producing it? The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.

然而，这是我们为了理解世界必须付出的代价。如果我们无法追踪大气中二氧化碳的含量、它的来源以及谁在产生它，我们又如何能向决策者提供关于降低碳排放最佳方式的信息呢？技术研究产生的碳排放是值得的：最终这些研究将保护我们星球的未来。

P4 It can be hard for scientists to make the case because our work is complex, often takes place behind closed doors and does not always lend itself to easy interpretation or explanation. But demonstrating the efficacy of science will be crucial if we are to solve humanity's greatest challenges.

科学家们可能难以证明这一点，因为我们的工作复杂，通常在闭门进行，而且并不总是容易解释或说明。但是，如果我们要解决人类最大的挑战，展示科学的有效性将至关重要。

P5 Recognising the hope that science and engineering can bring was the impetus behind the creation of the Millennium Technology Prize, which is now entering its 20th year as a celebration of human ingenuity. One of the past winners, Professor Martin Green from the University of New South Wales, Australia, is the inventor of the Passivated Emitter and Rear Cell technology which is now found in most of the world's solar panels. Thanks to his invention, we have a real chance to decrease the world's carbon emissions.

认识到科学和工程能够带来的希望是创立千年技术奖的动力，该奖项现在进入第20年，作为对人类智慧的庆祝。过去的获奖者之一，来自澳大利亚新南威尔士大学的Martin Green教授，是钝化发射极和背面电池技术的发明者，该技术现在应用于世界上大多数太阳能电池板。多亏了他的发明，我们有了真正的机会来减少世界的碳排放。

P6 Every day, scientists, technologists and engineers are discovering new ways to exploit renewable energy sources and develop techniques not just to use power more intelligently but to power our intelligence. A great example of this is Europe's largest supercomputer, LUMI in Finland, which is astonishingly carbon-negative. Established in an old paper mill, it is powered by a nearby river and its remote heat warms the people who live in the surrounding town of Kajaani.

每一天，科学家、技术专家和工程师都在发现利用可再生能源的新方法，并开发技术不仅更智能地使用电力，而且为我们的智能提供动力。一个很好的例子是欧洲最大的超级计算机，位于芬兰的LUMI，它惊人地实现了碳负排放。它建立在一座旧造纸厂内，由附近的河流供电，其余热为周围Kajaani镇的居民供暖。

P7 If the world is to meet its net-zero ambitions, we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs.

如果世界要实现其净零排放的目标，我们必须认真思考如何提供可持续计算并建造更多的LUMI。

题目与逐题解析

26. The author expressed great surprise at some scientists' _____.

- [A] unwillingness to cut carbon emissions
- [B] intention to reduce their research
- [C] suspicions about sustainable energy
- [D] waste of electricity in their projects

作者对一些科学家的_____表示非常惊讶。

A) 不愿削减碳排放 B) 减少研究的意图 C) 对可持续能源的怀疑 D) 在项目中浪费电力

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The author expressed great surprise at some scientists' _____. 问的是「作者对科学家的什么感到吃惊」，要的是一个具体事实而非推断。

【拆句】主干是 The author expressed great surprise at some scientists', 空白处补的是 scientists' 后面的所有格名词, 即「科学家的某种做法/想法」; 's 表所属, 不是缩写。

【定位】I was shocked to learn recently that some scientists want to scale back their research in an effort to decrease carbon emissions.

我最近吃惊地得知, 一些科学家想要缩减他们的科研工作, 以求降低碳排放。

【选项】A) 与原文相反

原文是科学家「想减碳→缩减科研」, unwillingness to cut carbon emissions 反过来说他们不愿减碳, 与原文意图相反。

B) ✓ 正确

scale back their research ↔ reduce their research

some scientists want to ↔ intention to

intention to reduce their research 把预判中的「想要」和「缩减科研」整对兑现, 与定位句完全等值。

C) 无中生有

首段只讲他们想 make our energy use far more sustainable, 是赞成可持续, 没有任何怀疑。

D) 偷换概念

P2 只承认 significant amounts of energy 的高消耗, 但不是浪费; 首段更没有「浪费」之说。

27. The author believes that carbon emissions from research _____.

- [A] have caused grave consequences
- [B] have aroused groundless worries
- [C] are hard to handle at present
- [D] are justifiable in the long run

作者认为研究产生的碳排放_____。

A) 已造成严重后果 B) 已引起毫无根据的担忧 C) 目前难以处理 D) 从长远来看是合理的

【答案】D (细节题)

【判型】The author believes that carbon emissions from research _____. 找的是作者直接陈述的观点, 原文有明确语句对应, 不需要跨段推断。

【拆句】句子结构是 The author believes that + 从句; 从句主语 carbon emissions from research 后面留空让你补谓语, 因此选项给的是动词短语对该主语的评价。

【定位】However, this is a price we must pay for understanding the world. ... The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.

然而, 这是我们为理解世界必须付出的代价。.....科技研究产生的碳排放是值得花的: 归根到底, 这些研究将守护我们星球的未来。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文只承认科研耗能大，但作者明确为之辩护；从未说它已造成 grave consequences。

B) 无中生有

作者只为科研减排辩护，没说担忧 groundless；他承认耗能事实，并不否认担忧本身。

C) 偷换概念

作者关心的是长远价值，未提「目前难处理」；at present 是凭空加入的时间限定。

D) ✓ 正确

are well spent ↔ are justifiable

ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet ↔ in the long run

are justifiable in the long run 同时落实了「值得」和「长远」两个核心要素，与作者评价句一一对应。

28. The example of Green in Paragraph 5 is used to illustrate _____.

- [A] the achievements of great scientists
- [B] the urgency of addressing climate change
- [C] the rewards of scientific endeavours
- [D] the value of fostering human ingenuity

第5段中Green的例子用于说明_____。

A) 伟大科学家的成就 B) 应对气候变化的紧迫性 C) 科学努力的回报 D) 培养人类创造力的价值

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The example of Green in Paragraph 5 is used to illustrate _____. 显式使用 example...is used to illustrate 句式，要的是举例的「为何举」。

【拆句】 主干 The example...is used to illustrate ____; is used to do 是被动表「被用来做某事」，问的是举例的目的；介词短语 in Paragraph 5 修饰 example，限定该例的位置。

【定位】 Recognising the hope that science and engineering can bring was the impetus behind the creation of the Millennium Technology Prize, which is now entering its 20th year as a celebration of human ingenuity.

正是出于对科学与工程所能带来希望的肯定，才有了千禧科技奖的设立；该奖如今已步入第20年，意在表彰人类的智慧创造。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

原文确实写到 Green 的发明成就，但例证目的不是夸他个人，而是借「他得奖」来体现奖项的存在意义；选 A 等于把例子当成论点。

B) 偷换概念

P5 末句虽说 Green 的发明给减碳带来 a real chance，但并未渲染气候 urgency；段落中心也不是讨论问题紧迫性。

C) ✓ 正确

was the impetus behind the creation of the Millennium Technology Prize ↔

the rewards of scientific endeavours

Recognising the hope that science and engineering can bring ↔

the rewards of scientific endeavours

Green 是「获奖者」，其作用是体现「科研贡献被奖励」；the rewards of scientific endeavours 正是此中心论点的浓缩。

D) 以偏概全

a celebration of human ingenuity 只是奖项的定语描述；段落真正的中心是「奖励/认可这种智慧带来的希望」，而非「培育智慧」。

29. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that LUMI _____.

- [A] is a model of sustainability efforts
- [B] is a triumph against energy shortage
- [C] owes much to global net-zero initiatives
- [D] aims to explore the power of intelligence

从最后两段可以得知LUMI_____。

- A) 是可持续发展努力的典范
- B) 是对抗能源短缺的胜利
- C) 在很大程度上归功于全球净零排放倡议
- D) 旨在探索智能的力量

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that LUMI _____. 用 can be learned，要求由原文一步推得，不是抄答。

【拆句】 It can be learned from... that...: It 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的同位语从句；从句主语 LUMI 后留空，需要补对 LUMI 的整体判断。

【定位】 A great example of this is Europe's largest supercomputer, LUMI in Finland, which is astonishingly carbon-negative. Established in an old paper mill, it is powered by a nearby river and its remote heat warms the people who live in the surrounding town of Kajaani.
一个绝佳的例子就是欧洲最大的超算——位于芬兰的 LUMI，它令人惊讶地实现了碳负排放。它建在一座旧造纸厂中，由附近的河流供能，其余热则温暖着周边卡亚尼镇居民。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

A great example of this ↔ **is a model of sustainability efforts**

we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs

↔ **is a model of sustainability efforts**

第 6 段以 LUMI 为可持续计算的例子，第 7 段呼吁复制更多 LUMI，两段合起来正好说明 LUMI 是 sustainability efforts 的样板。

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是耗能与碳排，未把 LUMI 描述为应对 energy shortage 的「胜利」；shortage 是原文没有的视角。

C) 与原文相反

原文是「(造) 更多 LUMI 服务于 net-zero 目标」，并非 LUMI 得益于 net-zero initiatives；选项把因果倒置。

D) 偷换概念

to power our intelligence 是段首作者形容科技工作的修辞表达，并非 LUMI 的目的；LUMI 的功能是 supercomputer + carbon-negative。

30. Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

- [A] Emission-free modelling demands extra funding.
- [B] The need for supercomputers is difficult to meet.
- [C] Energy-intensive research work is inevitable.
- [D] The goals of researchers ought to be realistic.

作者会同意下列哪项陈述？

- A) 零排放建模需要额外资金。 B) 对超级计算机的需求难以满足。
C) 高能耗的研究工作是不可避免的。 D) 研究人员的目标应当现实。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following statements would the author agree with? 不提供任何关键词，要求从作者全文立场出发去筛选选项。

【拆句】 Which of the following statements would the author agree with? 特殊疑问句 + 虚拟语气 would；句末介词 with 的宾语是 which 引导的从句主语，问的是「作者会赞同下列哪句」。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未谈到「无排放建模需要额外经费」；emission-free modelling 在原文也无对应，资金问题完全不在作者议题之内。

B) 与原文相反

P6-P7 是号召造「更多 LUMI」，落点在「能做、要做」，而非感叹「难满足」；这是把作者的积极号召反着说。

C) ✓ 正确

this is a price we must pay for understanding the world ↔

Energy-intensive research work is inevitable

demand significant amounts of energy ↔ **Energy-intensive research work is inevitable**

The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent ↔

Energy-intensive research work is inevitable

Energy-intensive research work is inevitable 同时呼应 P2 的耗能事实、P3 的必要代价立场、P5-P7 的「继续做、做得更可持续」号召，是作者立场的精准浓缩。

D) 答非所问

作者讨论的是「该不该缩研」「能否可持续」的方法论问题，没有涉及科研目标本身要 realistic 的劝告。

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 crisis is here, they said, and we need to cut back on our energy-intensive modelling.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖了主系表、主谓、主谓宾三种基本句型，还包含不定式作宾语的用法。成分种类有一定丰富度，适合练习识别不同句型的核心成分，但没有复杂的定语、状语或从句结构，训练价值中等。

It is unarguable that our laboratories, scientific instruments, rockets and satellites—the tools we scientists need to measure the planet's pulse—demand significant amounts of energy both in their construction and operation.

第2段，第1句

本句集中了三种高频考点句式：形式主语结构（It is...that...）、同位语用法（破折号插入）、省略关系代词的定语从句。这三种结构在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式。

And it is equally true that science's unrelenting appetite for information has caused a mushrooming of energy-intensive data centres around the world.

第2段，第2句

形式主语 + 主语从句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在议论文和学术文体中大量出现。本句的 it is true that 句式是典型的观点陈述模式，学生掌握后可以在大量类似句子中快速识别主干，具有很强的迁移性

According to the International Energy Agency, these buildings now consume about 1 per cent of the world's electricity.

第2段，第3句

主谓宾结构是英语最常见的句型之一，且句首介词短语作状语的用法在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。但本句过于简单，缺少从句、非谓语等常考难点结构，作为典型例句的代表性中等。

However, this is a price we must pay for understanding the world.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构后接省略关系代词的定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且情态动词表达必要性的用法也极为常见，该句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

The carbon emissions from technological research are well spent: ultimately this research will safeguard the future of our planet.

第3段，第3句

并列主句通过冒号连接的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见，尤其是“观点 + 解释”的逻辑模式。被动语态和将来时也是考试高频考点。虽然句子本身不算特别复杂，但其并列逻辑和时态语态组合具有一定代表性，掌握后可在类似句型中复用。

It can be hard for scientists to make the case because our work is complex, often takes place behind closed doors and does not always lend itself to easy interpretation or explanation.

第4段，第1句

本句包含的结构都是四六级和考研中的高频句式：形式主语结构、原因状语从句、并列谓语、固定搭配。这些结构在真题中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。典型性很强，是值得重点学习的句型代表。

But demonstrating the efficacy of science will be crucial if we are to solve humanity's greatest challenges.

第4段，第2句

本句的"主句 + 条件状语从句"结构以及动名词短语作主语的用法,在四六级和考研真题中较为常见。"if"引导的条件状语从句和"be to do"结构都是高频考点,学习者掌握后可以在阅读理解和写作中大量复用

Thanks to his invention, we have a real chance to decrease the world's carbon emissions.

第5段，第3句

"Thanks to+名词，主句"这一开头方式在四六级写作与阅读中反复出现，"have a chance to do something"更是极其常见的搭配，掌握这个句子后可以直接套用到大量同类表达。

If the world is to meet its net-zero ambitions, we must think hard about how we can deliver sustainable computing and deliver more LUMIs.

第7段，第1句

"If 条件从句 + 主句" 是英语考试中高频出现的句式,主句内嵌宾语从句也是常见结构。情态动词"must" 和 "can" 的使用,以及 "be to do" 结构,都是考试高频考点。句子结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性,掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

The example of Green in Paragraph 5 is used to illustrate _____.

第28题 题干

被动语态加不定式作目的状语是考试阅读中的常见句式（如论述文中说明例子或数据的作用），具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等。

Which of the following statements would the author agree with?

第30题 题干

特殊疑问句结构在四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现，尤其是询问观点态度的题目常用此句式；掌握疑问词提前、主语后置、情态动词使用等特征后，可迁移至大量类似句型，具有较强的代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

carbon

B2

n. 碳（化学元素）

本篇7次 · 真题 20 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 209 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇3次 · 真题 90 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

intelligence

B2

n. 智力

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

deliver

B1

v. 递送，运送（货物、信件等）

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

sustainable

B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 36 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 32 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 31 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 29 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 28 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 27 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

construction B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 24 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 24 句

ambition B2

n. 雄心

本篇1次·真题 23 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

centre A2

n. 中心; 中央

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

panel B1

n. 专家小组

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 12 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 10 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 9 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次·真题 8 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 8 句

millennium C1

n. 千年, 一千年

本篇1次·真题 8 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

triumph B2

n. 巨大成功

本篇1次·真题 8 句

ultimately B2

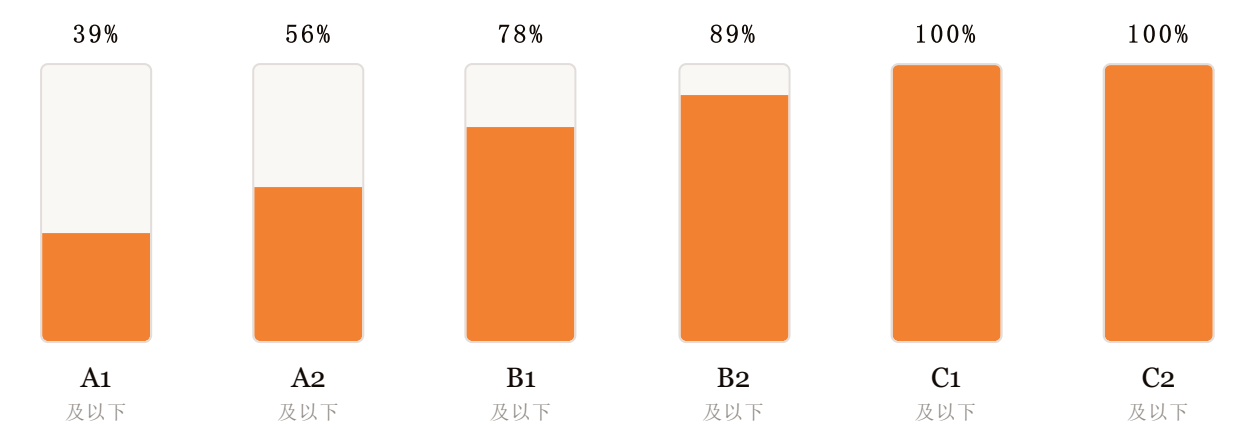
adv. 最终/终归

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **234** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **234** 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 25 个·约 11%。



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 234 个·末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
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2025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2025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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2025)

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 Ever since taking on Netflix Inc. at its own game, old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, with the likes of Disney+, Peacock and Paramount+ losing billions of dollars each year, sparking concerns that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was. But the age of streaming has been a boon for some unintended winners: pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions.

自从老好莱坞在Netflix Inc.的地盘上与其竞争以来，一直难以在流媒体业务上实现盈利，Disney+、Peacock和Paramount+等平台每年损失数十亿美元，引发了人们对这些服务可能永远无法像有线电视那样盈利的担忧。但流媒体时代却让一些意想不到的赢家受益：那些使用软件在几秒钟内从合法在线视频平台翻录电影或电视节目，并在自己的非法服务上托管这些内容的盗版者，他们每年通过广告和订阅获得约20亿美元的收入。

P2 With no video production costs, illegal streaming sites have achieved profit margins approaching 90%, according to the Motion Picture Association (MPA), a trade group representing Hollywood studios that's working to crack down on the thousands of illegal platforms that have cropped up in recent years. 据代表好莱坞制片厂的行业组织美国电影协会(MPA)称，由于没有视频制作成本，非法流媒体网站的利润率接近90%。该协会正在努力打击近年来出现的数千个非法平台。

P3 Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads. But now piracy involving illegal streaming services as well as file-sharing costs the US economy about \$30 billion in lost revenue a year and some 250,000

jobs, estimates the US Chamber of Commerce's Global Innovation Policy Center. The global impact is about \$71 billion annually.

最初,Netflix等合法在线业务的兴起实际上有助于遏制主要基于文件上传的数字盗版。但现在,涉及非法流媒体服务和文件共享的盗版行为每年给美国经济造成约300亿美元的收入损失和约25万个工作岗位的流失,这是美国商会全球创新政策中心的估计。全球影响每年约为710亿美元。

P4 "The people who are stealing our movies and our television shows and operating piracy sites are not mom and pop operations," says Charlie Rivkin, chief executive officer of the MPA. "This is organized crime." Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy. In 2017 the association formed the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE), an enforcement task force of about 100 detectives circling the globe to help local authorities arrest streaming pirates.

MPA首席执行官Charlie Rivkin说:"那些窃取我们的电影和电视节目并运营盗版网站的人不是夫妻店式的小作坊,这是有组织犯罪。"Rivkin于2017年加入MPA,此前该组织在五年前未能在好莱坞和硅谷之间建立共识,以推动国会通过旨在制止在线盗版的立法。2017年,该协会成立了创意与娱乐联盟(ACE),这是一个由约100名侦探组成的执法特遣队,在全球范围内协助地方当局逮捕流媒体盗版者。

P5 ACE says it's helped shrink the number of illegal streaming services in North America to 126, from more than 1,400 in 2018, aided in part by the MPA's support for a 2020 federal law that made large-scale streaming of copyrighted material a serious crime.

ACE表示,在MPA支持2020年联邦法律(该法律将大规模流媒体传播受版权保护的材料定为重罪)的部分帮助下,它已协助将北美的非法流媒体服务数量从2018年的1400多个减少到126个。

P6 Consulting firm Parks Associates predicts that legitimate US streaming services' cumulative loss from piracy since 2022 will reach \$113 billion in the next two years. "While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline," says analyst Steve Hawley.

咨询公司Parks Associates预测,自2022年以来,美国合法流媒体服务因盗版造成的累计损失将在未来两年达到1130亿美元。分析师Steve Hawley说:"虽然有一些乐观情绪认为,新兴的对策和最佳实践可能会使盗版在2027年之前开始趋于平稳,但利益相关者对于何时可能开始下降尚未达成共识。

题目与逐题解析

31. According to Paragraph 1, legitimate streaming services _____.

- [A] have drawn lessons from Hollywood
- [B] have surpassed cable in revenue
- [C] are unpopular with advertisers
- [D] are confronted with a real threat

根据第1段,合法的流媒体服务_____。

A) 从好莱坞吸取了教训 B) 在收入上已超过有线电视 C) 不受广告商欢迎 D) 面临真正的威胁

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Paragraph 1 明确指向段内陈述, 要求复述事实而非推断。

【拆句】 legitimate streaming services _____ 是一个待补全的不完整陈述句，主语是 legitimate streaming services，空格处补谓语；四个选项分别提供不同动词短语，比较选项时只需看与主语在第一段事实是否匹配，结构本身无陷阱。

【定位】 Ever since taking on Netflix Inc. at its own game, old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, with the likes of Disney+, Peacock and Paramount+ losing billions of dollars each year, sparking concerns that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was. But the age of streaming has been a boon for some unintended winners: pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions.

自从在 Netflix 的主场上跟它较量起，老牌好莱坞就一直难以在流媒体上盈利，Disney+、Peacock、Paramount+ 等每年亏损数十亿美元，令人担忧这些服务永远赶不上当年有线电视的利润；但流媒体时代倒成全了一些“意外赢家”——盗版者用软件几秒钟就能从正版在线视频平台上扒下一部电影或电视剧、放到自己的非法网站上播放，每年从广告和订阅里捞约 20 亿美元。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

have drawn lessons from Hollywood 把 Hollywood 当“被学习的对象”，但原文 taking on Netflix Inc. at its own game, old Hollywood 明说是 Hollywood 跟 Netflix 学，方向恰好倒置。

B) 与原文相反

have surpassed cable in revenue 直接说正版流媒体收入已超过有线电视；但原文 sparking concerns that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was 是“担心永远赶不上有线电视”，恰好相反。

C) 无中生有

are unpopular with advertisers 把广告商对正版流媒体的态度凭空塞进文本；第一段只提到非法网站从 ads and subscriptions 捞钱，未谈广告商对正版的好恶。

D) ✓ 正确

pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions

↔ are confronted with a real threat

has struggled to turn a profit in streaming ↔ are confronted with a real threat

预判中的两层（自家亏损 + 被盗版扒）直接对应 are confronted with a real threat: a real threat 同时覆盖盈利困境和盗版蚕食，是预判的最简概括。

32. It can be learned that streamers like Netflix _____.

- [A] played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing
- [B] reaped benefits from the war with digital pirates
- [C] promised to become big job creators in the US
- [D] used to collaborate with file-uploading platforms

可以得知像Netflix这样的流媒体平台_____。

- A) 在打击非法文件共享的斗争中发挥了作用 B) 从与数字盗版的战争中获得了好处
C) 承诺成为美国的重要就业机会创造者 D) 曾与文件上传平台合作

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be learned that streamers like Netflix _____ 使用 It can be learned 引导, 要求由原文事实出发做一步合理推论。

【拆句】 It can be learned that streamers like Netflix _____ 是 It can be learned that 引导宾语从句的不完整结构, 主语 streamers like Netflix 在从句内, 空格补从句谓语; like 在这里是介词 "诸如", 不是动词, 基础薄弱考生易误读为 "喜欢", 须留意。

【定位】 Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads.

起初, 像 Netflix 这样的合法在线生意的崛起, 其实帮助遏制了数字盗版, 而当时的盗版主要靠文件上传维系。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Initially the rise of legitimate online businesses such as Netflix actually helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads

↔ **played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing**

原文事实 "Netflix 帮助压制以文件上传为主的盗版" 一步推 "Netflix 在打击非法文件分享中扮演了角色", 正是 played a part in the fight against illegal file-sharing.

B) 与原文相反

reaped benefits from the war with digital pirates 是 "Netflix 从与盗版的对战中获利"; 但原文里获利的是盗版方 (上一段 unintended winners... pirates), Netflix 们反而 has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, 正反角色颠倒。

C) 无中生有

promised to become big job creators in the US 谈的是 Netflix 们承诺创造大量岗位; 第三段只提 some 250,000 jobs 的损失, 且是盗版造成的、不是 Netflix 承诺的就业贡献。

D) 与原文相反

used to collaborate with file-uploading platforms 说 Netflix 曾与文件上传平台合作; 但定位句 helped curb digital piracy, which had largely been based on file uploads 明示 Netflix 是 "遏制" 文件上传盗版, 而非合作。

33. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that the MPA _____.

- [A] was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley
- [B] led a national protest against online piracy
- [C] was urged to form an enforcement task force
- [D] failed to win support from local authorities

从第4段可以推断出MPA_____。

- A) 被硅谷拒绝合作 B) 领导了一场反对网络盗版的全国性抗议 C) 被敦促组建执法特别工作组
D) 未能赢得地方当局的支持

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 明示推断属性。

【拆句】 It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that the MPA _____ 与 32 题结构同型，主语 the MPA，谓语待补；选项均为被动或主动短语，须分清动作发出者与承受者，否则会 and 33 题 A、D 两项的施受方向搞反。

【定位】 Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy.

Rivkin 于 2017 年加入 MPA，此前五年，MPA 曾试图在好莱坞和硅谷之间凝聚共识、推动国会通过一项反在线盗版的立法，但失败了。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy

↔ **was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley**

MPA 推动立法时与硅谷未达共识、立法泡汤，这件事的最经济解读就是硅谷拒绝合作，正对应 was denied cooperation by Silicon Valley。

B) 无中生有

led a national protest against online piracy 说 MPA 领导了全国抗议；原文只提推动 legislation in Congress 与成立 Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE)，与 "全国抗议" 无关。

C) 偷换概念

was urged to form an enforcement task force 说 MPA 是 "被敦促" 才组建 ACE；但原文 In 2017 the association formed the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE) 是 MPA 自发组建，并无任何 "被外界催促" 的描述。

D) 张冠李戴

failed to win support from local authorities 把不合作方说成 local authorities；原文里不合作方是 Silicon Valley，且 about 100 detectives circling the globe to help local authorities 反而显示 ACE 与各地警方是合作关系。

34. According to Hawley, digital piracy _____.
- [A] cannot be checked in spite of new legislation
 - [B] will possibly overwhelm legitimate streamers
 - [C] is unlikely to diminish in the near future
 - [D] has been underestimated by some analysts

根据 Hawley 的说法,数字盗版_____。

- A) 尽管有新的立法也无法被遏制 B) 可能会压垮合法的流媒体平台 C) 在不久的将来不太可能减少
D) 被一些分析师低估了

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 According to Hawley, digital piracy _____ 复述特定人物的观点, 属事实型细节题。

【拆句】 According to Hawley, digital piracy _____ 主语 digital piracy, 谓语空缺; 四个选项均为含情态动词或被动的复合谓语, 特别注意 is unlikely to diminish 是 "不太可能减少", 双重含蓄否定, 考生易误判为肯定。

【定位】 While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline.

尽管有人乐观地认为, 新的对策与最佳实践或许会让盗版在 2027 年趋于平稳, 但各方对于盗版何时开始下降仍无共识。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

cannot be checked in spite of new legislation 加进 "in spite of new legislation", 把 a 2020 federal law 拉来作 "对照失败" 的对象; 但 Hawley 的话只谈走势与共识, 并未否定立法的效果, 是替 Hawley 替别人答非所问。

B) 过度推断

will possibly overwhelm legitimate streamers 把 "压垮正版流媒体" 这一结论塞给 Hawley; 他只谈走势与共识, 并未做出 "盗版会压垮正版" 这种更进一步的预测。

C) ✓ 正确

there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline ↔

is unlikely to diminish in the near future

emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027 ↔

is unlikely to diminish in the near future

Hawley 明说 "何时开始下降" 都无共识, 连乐观面也只是 2027 年才能趋稳; 由此一步推 "短期内盗版不太可能减少", 正对 is unlikely to diminish in the near future。

D) 无中生有

has been underestimated by some analysts 说一些分析师低估了盗版; 原文里 Hawley 自己就是分析师, 并未评价 "其他分析师有没有低估", 无任何文本依据。

35. Which of the following is emphasized in the text?

- [A] The need to coordinate anti-piracy action.
- [B] The criminal nature of copyright violation.
- [C] The prospect of eliminating online piracy.
- [D] The economic harm from illegal streaming.

文中强调了以下哪一点？

- A) 协调反盗版行动的必要性。 B) 侵犯版权的犯罪性质。 C) 消除网络盗版的前景。
D) 非法流媒体造成的经济损失。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 题干 Which of the following is emphasized in the text? 不限定段落、问全文强调，是典型主旨题。

【拆句】 Which of the following is emphasized in the text? 是疑问句，问 "以下哪项被本文强调"; emphasize 是 "反复强调"，比 mention 强、比 prove 弱，正确项必须是文中多处回扣的内容，不是只出现一次。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

The need to coordinate anti-piracy action. 把第四段 failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley 的局部信息当全文主旨；文章只在第四段顺带提了一次共识失败，其余段落并不围绕 "协调" 展开。

B) 以偏概全

The criminal nature of copyright violation. 只能对应第四段 This is organized crime 与第五段 a serious crime 两处，文章重点不是定罪、而是算账。

C) 与原文相反

The prospect of eliminating online piracy. 暗示文章在谈消除盗版的前景；但末段 no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline 明白说没人知道何时开始下降，全文对 "消除" 持谨慎甚至悲观态度。

D) ✓ 正确

rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions ↔

The economic harm from illegal streaming.

piracy involving illegal streaming services as well as file-sharing costs the US economy about \$30 billion in lost revenue a year and some 250,000 jobs

↔ **The economic harm from illegal streaming.**

legitimate US streaming services' cumulative loss from piracy since 2022 will reach \$113 billion in the next two years

↔ **The economic harm from illegal streaming.**

全文反复出现的不是 "如何打击"、不是 "是否犯罪"、也不是 "能否消灭"，而是 "损失了多少钱、多少岗位"，The economic harm from illegal streaming. 正是这条主线的最简概括。

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。

Ever since taking on Netflix Inc. at its own game, old Hollywood has struggled to turn a profit in streaming, with the likes of Disney+, Peacock and Paramount+ losing billions of dollars each year, sparking concerns that the services will never be as profitable as cable once was.

第1段，第1句

这句话主干并非一眼即得，但难度又没有高到失控，恰好适合训练主干识别、非谓语剥离和从句层级梳理。结构典型、训练点集中，因此值得优先练习。

But the age of streaming has been a boon for some unintended winners: pirates that use software to rip a film or television show in seconds from legitimate online video platforms and host the titles on their own, illegitimate services, which rake in about \$2 billion annually from ads and subscriptions.

第1段，第2句

成分丰富且有典型训练价值:主句包含主谓表结构和同位语;定语从句中涉及并列谓语、目的状语、地点状语;同位语内部结构复杂,包含多个修饰层次;关系代词"that"和"which"在从句中充当主语的使用也是常见考点;整体覆盖的成分类型多,适合作为划分成分的练习句

With no video production costs, illegal streaming sites have achieved profit margins approaching 90%, according to the Motion Picture Association (MPA), a trade group representing Hollywood studios that's working to crack down on the thousands of illegal platforms that have cropped up in recent years.

第2段，第1句

主句包含主谓宾加两个状语,成分较丰富。两个定语从句提供了关系代词作主语的典型练习。句中还有现在分词后置定语 "approaching 90%" 和同位语 "a trade group...",覆盖多种修饰成分,适合练习成分识别和区分。

Rivkin joined the MPA in 2017 after the organization failed five years earlier to build consensus between Hollywood and Silicon Valley to win passage of legislation in Congress aimed at stopping online piracy.

第4段，第3句

主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，after 从句提供背景信息的用法极为常见。从句中的 fail to do 结构、不定式短语作目的状语、过去分词作后置定语也都是考试常考的语法点。虽然从句内容较长，但整体结构非常典型，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

In 2017 the association formed the Alliance for Creativity and Entertainment (ACE), an enforcement task force of about 100 detectives circling the globe to help local authorities arrest streaming pirates.

第4段，第4句

“主句 + 逗号后的名词性补充说明 + 非谓语修饰”是常见的正式书面句式。掌握这种结构后，处理新闻、说明文和考试长句都很有迁移价值。

"While there is some optimism that emerging countermeasures and best practices may see piracy begin to plateau by 2027, there is no consensus among stakeholders as to when it may begin to decline," says analyst Steve Hawley.

第6段，第2句

本句结构复杂度高、嵌套层级深、涉及多个易错考点，且句式具有较强典型性，能够同时训练主干识别、从句归属判断、成分划分等多项核心技能。虽然时态相对单一，但情态动词和复合宾语结构的组合仍有一定门槛。综合来看，作为句子结构和时态分析的训练材料，推荐优先级高。

Which of the following is emphasized in the text?

第35题题干

特殊疑问句加被动语态的组合在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中较为常见（如“What is mentioned/discussed/emphasized in the passage?”），句式具有一定代表性；掌握后可复用于理解同类题干，但句子本身结构较简单，不如多从句嵌套的长难句那样具有高度典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

piracy C1

n. 盗版

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

streaming B2

n. 流媒体播放

本篇8次 · 真题 9 句

illegal B1

adj. 非法的，违法的

本篇6次 · 真题 18 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇5次 · 真题 63 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇5次 · 真题 39 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润，盈利

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

legislation B2

n. 法律

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

enforcement C1

n. (法律、规则的) 执行, 实施

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 172 句

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

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 56 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 53 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 43 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 43 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 42 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 35 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 33 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 32 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 31 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 25 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 22 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 21 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本篇1次·真题 18 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 14 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 14 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 13 句

crime A2

n. 犯罪行为

本篇1次·真题 12 句

curb

B2

v. 抑制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

possibly

B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

urge

B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

motion

B1

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

spark

B1

n. 火花

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

profitable

B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

diminish

C1

v. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

margin

B2

n. 页边空白

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

optimism

B2

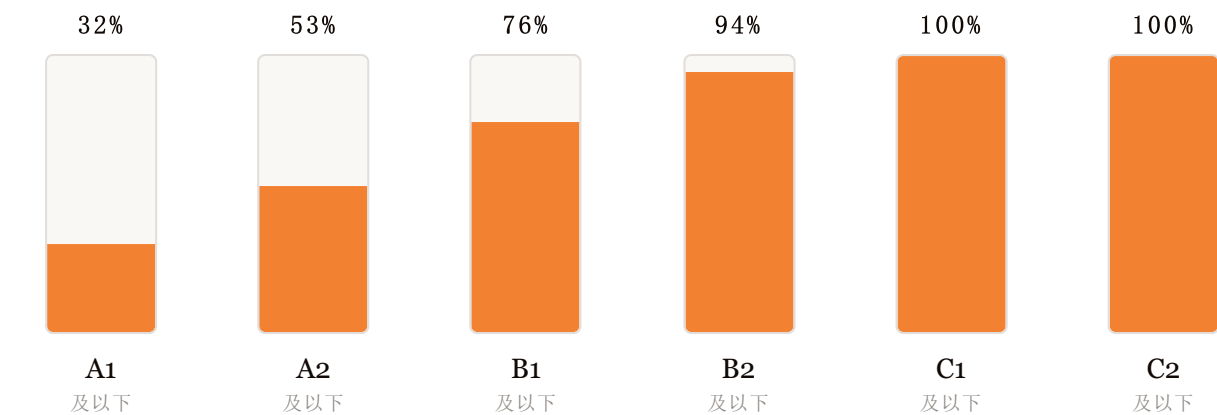
n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

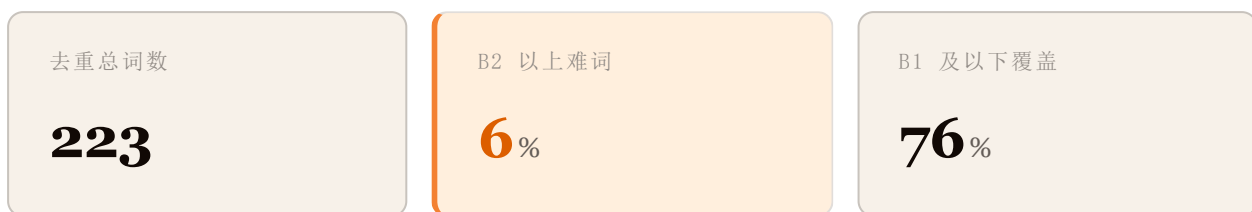
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 223 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 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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025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2025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(2025)

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 Visit any antiques store and you'll encounter artifacts from the past: photographs, letters, a brochure detailing the Sinclair dinosaur exhibit from the 1964-65 World's Fair, the ephemera of history. Yet these objects aren't truly ephemeral, because they're still here, decades, even centuries later. Why? Because they're tangible.

走进任何一家古董店,你都会遇到来自过去的物品:照片、信件、一本详细介绍1964至1965年世界博览会 Sinclair恐龙展的小册子,这些都是历史的短暂遗存。然而这些物品并非真正短暂,因为它们仍在这里,历经数十年甚至数百年之久。为什么?因为它们是有形的。

P2 Have you pondered the life cycle of intangible formats, digital information, given that those who produce these artifacts seldom make provision for their long-term preservation? For millennia, we've known what we've known due to artifacts that have survived, often despite their original creators' neglect. The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information. At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet analog materials have a chance of surviving and serving as the historical record that biographers, historians, and novelists rely on. Libraries and archives have traditionally shouldered the responsibility of organization, preservation, and access to information. Librarians digitize the tangible so that researchers the world over can quickly search and access their holdings. The result is an embarrassment of historical riches, which brings its own needle-and-haystack problems.

你是否思考过无形格式、数字信息的生命周期,考虑到那些生产这些物品的人很少为其长期保存做准备?几千年来,我们之所以知道我们所知道的,是因为那些留存下来的物品,往往是不顾其最初创造者的疏忽而留存的。物品本身就是传递信息的媒介。在创作之时,并没有进行任何有意的保存尝试,然而模拟材料有机会存活下来,并作为传记作家、历史学家和小说家所依赖的历史记录。图书馆和档案馆传统上承担着组织、保存

和提供信息获取的责任。图书管理员将有形物品数字化,以便世界各地的研究人员能够快速搜索和访问他们的馆藏。其结果是历史资源的丰富过剩,这也带来了大海捞针式的问题。

P3 Librarians' selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cell phone and saying, "it's all in here" as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today. Yet how was that universality of access made possible and, perhaps more importantly, how is it maintained? Who curates what is preserved? When it comes to born-digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians and archivists, then no one. Digital information requires a great deal more care than analog.

图书管理员的无私奉献可能对我们不利,当用户举起手机说'全都在这里面'来证明图书馆对今天的研究人员不那么重要时,他们以此指向获取的普遍性。然而这种普遍的获取是如何实现的,或许更重要的是,它是如何维护的?谁来策划保存什么?当涉及原生数字信息时,可怕的答案可能是:如果不是图书管理员和档案管理员,那就没有人。数字信息比模拟信息需要多得多的照料。

P4 Even when a digital object is preserved, it may only be the carrier that's saved, not the information itself. As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless. Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, thinking: how do I get the files off this? Without constant migration of digital assets, a nightmare about the foreseeable future is what keeps historians up at night: a historical record that abruptly stops when digital replaces analog.

即使数字对象被保存下来,可能只有载体被保存,而不是信息本身。随着技术进步和格式变得过时,该对象就变得毫无用处。你是否曾无助地盯着一张ZIP磁盘,想着:我怎样才能把文件从这里面取出来?如果没有数字资产的持续迁移,一个关于可预见未来的噩梦就是让历史学家夜不能寐的:当数字取代模拟时,历史记录突然中断。

P5 As a librarian whose day job revolves around special collections and digital assets, I share the night terrors of historians, and I'd be lying if I said a comprehensive preservation solution currently exists. Yet researchers can take some comfort in the fact that there are a multitude of librarians devoted to discovering, organizing, and preserving digital information for researchers current and future. While future researchers may find the digital realm a challenging place to ply their trade, they won't find it an impossible one.

作为一名日常工作围绕特藏和数字资产的图书管理员,我与历史学家有着同样的夜间恐惧,如果我说目前存在全面的保存解决方案,那我就是在撒谎。然而研究人员可以从一个事实中得到一些安慰,即有众多图书管理员致力于当前和未来的研究人员发现、组织和保存数字信息。虽然未来的研究人员可能会发现数字领域是一个具有挑战性的工作场所,但他们不会发现它是一个不可能的场所。

题目与逐题解析

36. The author mentions the artifacts from the past to _____.

- [A] introduce the collection of antiques
- [B] contrast them with everyday items
- [C] bring up the issue of preservation
- [D] comment on their historical value

作者提到过去的文物是为了_____。

- A) 介绍古董的收藏 B) 将它们与日常物品进行对比 C) 提出保存的问题 D) 评论它们的历史价值

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 The author mentions the artifacts from the past to 用「mention X to do」结构，问的是举例服务于哪一个论点。

【拆句】 题干 The author mentions the artifacts from the past to 是一个待补全句，主干为 The author mentions ... to + 选项动词原形，to 引出目的状语，无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet these objects aren't truly ephemeral, because they're still here, decades, even centuries later. Why? Because they're tangible.

然而这些东西并非真正转瞬即逝，因为几十年甚至几百年后它们依然在这里。为什么？因为它们是有形的。

【选项】 A) 把例子当主题的典型干扰

introduce the collection of antiques 把作者引子里 antiques store 当成主题；可作者讲古董店只是借场景举例，全文真正主题是保存，不是收藏。

B) 无中生有

contrast them with everyday items 提到的「与日常物对比」原文从未出现，第一段只把 artifacts 视为留存样本，没有任何 everyday items 出现。

C) ✓ 正确

Yet these objects aren't truly ephemeral, because they're still here, decades, even centuries later. Why? Because they're tangible.

↔ bring up the issue of preservation

预判「引出保存议题」与 bring up the issue of preservation 在动词（引出 vs bring up）与宾语（议题 vs the issue of preservation）上一一对应，直接锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

comment on their historical value 谈历史价值；原文 Yet these objects aren't truly ephemeral 讨论的是「为何能留存」，不是「它们有多少历史价值」。

37. Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts _____.

- [A] are less subject to their creators' neglect
- [B] convey information in a more direct way
- [C] require more intentional preservation
- [D] are less likely to suffer serious damage

与数字对象相比,有形文物_____。

- A) 较少受到其创造者的忽视 B) 以更直接的方式传达信息 C) 需要更有意识的保存
D) 不太可能遭受严重损坏

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts 不含 infer/imply 等推断信号，问的是作者直接陈述的对比属性。

【拆句】 题干 Compared with digital objects, tangible artifacts 中 Compared with digital objects 是过去分词短语作状语，逻辑主语是 tangible artifacts，主干仍是 tangible artifacts + 选项谓语。

【定位】 The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information.

物件本身就是承载并传递信息的媒介。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

are less subject to their creators' neglect 称有形物较少被创作者忽视；原文 often despite their original creators' neglect 恰恰说有形物常在创作者疏忽下仍然留存，并未说创作者对它们更上心。

B) ✓ 正确

The thing itself is the medium that delivers the information. ↔

convey information in a more direct way

其它三项谈的是 neglect/preservation/damage，全在「保存难度」维度，与定位句「传递机制」不在同一语义场，故 B 是唯一与预判匹配的。

C) 与原文相反

require more intentional preservation 称有形物需要更刻意的保存；原文 At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation 恰说创作时没有刻意保存的努力，与选项相反。

D) 无中生有

are less likely to suffer serious damage 说有形物不易受损；原文未在「受损程度」上比较有形与数字，第二段谈的是创作者保存意图与留存机会，不涉及损伤难度。

38. According to Paragraph 3, librarians' work may result in _____.

- [A] oversupply of materials
- [B] undervaluation of libraries
- [C] researchers' underperformance
- [D] users' overreliance on technology

根据第3段,图书馆员的工作可能导致_____。

A) 材料供应过剩 B) 图书馆价值被低估 C) 研究人员表现不佳 D) 用户过度依赖技术

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 librarians' work may result in 问的是行为带来的具体结果，是段内客观信息的直接转述。

【拆句】 题干 According to Paragraph 3, librarians' work may result in 主干 work may result in + 选项名词性短语；情态动词 may 仅是缓和语气，不是推断信号。

【定位】 Librarians' selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cell phone and saying, "it's all in here" as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today.

图书馆员的无私付出反过来会害了我们——用户举起手机说「一切都在这里」，以此为据声称图书馆对今日的研究者已没那么重要。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

oversupply of materials 指材料供过于求；原文 embarrassment of historical riches, which brings its own needle-and-haystack problems 谈的是「检索难」（大海捞针），而非数量上的供过于求。且该句在第二段，不属于 Q38 限定的 Paragraph 3。

B) ✓ 正确

libraries are less vital for researchers today ↔ **undervaluation of libraries**

预判「让用户贬低图书馆的价值」与 undervaluation of libraries 在主体 (libraries) 和动作 (贬低/低估) 上完全对应，因此锁 B。

C) 无中生有

researchers' underperformance 称研究者表现不佳；第三段只说用户「认为图书馆不重要」，未评价研究者本身的表现高低。

D) 偷换概念

users' overreliance on technology 把矛头对准「用户过度依赖科技」；原文谈的是用户因此低估图书馆的价值，而不是评价用户依赖科技本身是好是坏。

39. The "ZIP disk" is cited as an example to show _____.

- [A] the hazard of retrieving files through unusual means
- [B] the infeasibility of constantly migrating digital assets
- [C] the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats
- [D] the inconvenience of storing information on analog devices

"ZIP磁盘"被引用作为例子来说明_____。

- A) 通过非常规方式检索文件的危险
- B) 持续迁移数字资产的不可行性
- C) 在过时格式中丢失信息的可能性
- D) 在模拟设备上存储信息的不便

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The "ZIP disk" is cited as an example to show 直接点明本题问举例的目的。

【拆句】 题干 The "ZIP disk" is cited as an example to show 中被动语态 is cited 的施事是作者，to show 引出目的状语，主语 ZIP disk 加引号强调原词出现。

【定位】 As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless. Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, thinking: how do I get the files off this?

随着技术演进、格式过时，存储物件便变得毫无用处。你是否曾无助地盯着一张 ZIP 盘心想：要怎么把里面的文件取出来？

【选项】 A) 过度推断

the hazard of retrieving files through unusual means 暗示作者警告「用非常手段取文件存在危险」；原文只问 how do I get the files off this, 没有提及 unusual means 或 hazard 这类延伸。

B) 与原文相反

the infeasibility of constantly migrating digital assets 说「持续迁移数字资产不可行」；原文 Without constant migration of digital assets 把持续迁移视为解决办法而非「不可行」，逻辑相反。

C) ✓ 正确

As technology advances and a format becomes obsolete, the object is useless. ↔

the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats

Have you ever stared helplessly at a ZIP disk, thinking: how do I get the files off this? ↔

the possibility of losing information in obsolete formats

C 项 obsolete formats 与原文 a format becomes obsolete 直接对应，losing information 又能解释「文件取不出」的具体场景，是预判到答案的直接落点。

D) 张冠李戴

the inconvenience of storing information on analog devices 把不便归到 analog devices; ZIP disk 是数字载体 (digital)，原文也专谈数字物的脆弱，张冠李戴。

40. Which of the following statements best summarizes the text?

- [A] Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts.
- [B] Contributions of librarians should be recognized.
- [C] Accessing databases is essential to researchers.
- [D] Keeping digital historical records is a challenge.

以下哪项陈述最能概括本文？

- A) 应该努力保存文物。 B) 图书馆员的贡献应该得到认可。 C) 访问数据库对研究人员至关重要。
D) 保存数字历史记录是一项挑战。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 Which of the following statements best summarizes the text 直接问全文主旨。

【拆句】 题干 Which of the following statements best summarizes the text 是疑问句，主语 Which of the following statements, 谓语 best summarizes, 宾语 the text, 结构清晰，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts. 用泛泛的 artifacts 代替「数字记录」，没有点出数字时代这个核心矛盾；且文章主线不是泛泛号召 hard work，而是揭示数字保存的难处与图书馆员角色。

B) 以偏概全

Contributions of librarians should be recognized. 只截取第三段「图书馆员被低估」一面，没覆盖第四段 ZIP disk 例子与第五段表态；文章主旨是数字记录保存的挑战，图书馆员的贡献只是论证中的一环。

C) 无中生有

Accessing databases is essential to researchers. 谈数据库访问的必要性；原文 universality of access 只是作为「用户低估图书馆」的引子，文章并未论证数据库访问对研究者的必要性。

D) ✓ 正确

a nightmare about the foreseeable future is what keeps historians up at night: a historical record that abruptly stops when digital replaces analog

↔ **Keeping digital historical records is a challenge.**

I'd be lying if I said a comprehensive preservation solution currently exists ↔

Keeping digital historical records is a challenge.

D 项把全文「难」+「可努力」的态度合在「a challenge」一个词里，覆盖 P2-P5 全部内容，且与作者既忧又持希望的口吻一致。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

Yet these objects aren't truly ephemeral, because they're still here, decades, even centuries later.

第1段，第2句

“主句 + because 引导的原因部分”是非常常见、可迁移性很强的句式。再加上主句和从句都用主系表，属于阅读中高频出现的基础结构。

Have you pondered the life cycle of intangible formats, digital information, given that those who produce these artifacts seldom make provision for their long-term preservation?

第2段，第1句

“Given that”引导的原因背景以及“those who...”这种固定搭配在学术英语和真题中非常高频，具有很强的迁移价值。

For millennia, we've known what we've known due to artifacts that have survived, often despite their original creators' neglect.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语（从句）、时间状语、原因状语；宾语从句内部有完整的主谓宾结构且“what”在从句内既是引导词又充当宾语，这是易错点；定语从句修饰名词，涉及关系代词的识别。此外，“due to”引导的原因状语、“often despite”引导的让步状语，覆盖多种状语类型。适合练习成分划分和从句识别。

At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet analog materials have a chance of surviving and serving as the historical record that biographers, historians, and novelists rely on.

第2段，第4句

“时间状语 + 主句，yet + 主句 + 名词后接限定从句”是很常见的书面句式。掌握这种“并列主句中嵌定语从句”的读法，对处理考试长句很有迁移性。

Librarians digitize the tangible so that researchers the world over can quickly search and access their holdings.

第2段，第6句

“主句 + so that 引导的目的从句”是非常常见、可迁移的书面句式。掌握这种结构后，处理很多说明目的的英语句子都会更顺手。

The result is an embarrassment of historical riches, which brings its own needle-and-haystack problems.

第2段，第7句

主句加非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，定语从句补充说明前文内容的用法具有较高代表性。但整体结构相对简单，没有多层嵌套或复杂修饰，作为典型例句的覆盖面有限。

Librarians' selfless devotion can act against us when users point to universality of access by holding up a cell phone and saying, "it's all in here" as evidence that libraries are less vital for researchers today.

第3段，第1句

句子涵盖了主语（含所有格修饰）、谓语（情态动词结构、一般动词、系动词）、宾语、表语、方式状语（介词短语、动名词并列）、时间状语从句、同位语从句等多种成分。特别是"by + 动名词"的方式状语、同位语从句的识别、以及抽象名词"evidence"后接从句的搭配，都是练习中的高频易错点。

Yet how was that universality of access made possible and, perhaps more importantly, how is it maintained?

第3段，第2句

疑问句 + 被动语态 + 并列结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频组合。本句的'how + be + 主语 + 过去分词'模式在学术论证和说明文中极为常见，尤其在讨论机制、原因时频繁出现。两个疑问句并列且时态对比（过去 vs 现在）也是典型的论证句式。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句，代表性很强。

When it comes to born-digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians and archivists, then no one.

第3段，第4句

"When" 引导的状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"can be" 情态系动词结构也是高频考点。表语部分的 "if not... then" 对比表达在学术写作和阅读理解中时有出现。整体结构具有一定典型性，学习后可迁移到类似句型。

As a librarian whose day job revolves around special collections and digital assets, I share the night terrors of historians, and I'd be lying if I said a comprehensive preservation solution currently exists.

第5段，第1句

这是学术和深度报道中非常典型的表达方式：先抛背景/身份，再接并列句表达观点，且使用了高频的虚拟假设句式。

Yet researchers can take some comfort in the fact that there are a multitude of librarians devoted to discovering, organizing, and preserving digital information for researchers current and future.

第5段，第2句

“主句表态度或判断 + in the fact that.../the fact that...” 是阅读中非常常见的书面结构。再加上里面嵌一个 “there are” 存在句，属于高度可迁移的典型句式。

While future researchers may find the digital realm a challenging place to ply their trade, they won't find it an impossible one.

第5段，第3句

让步状语从句加主句的 “While” 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达让步转折逻辑的典型句式。“find + 宾语 + 宾补” 结构也是常考的动词用法。掌握这个句子后，学生可以将让步从句的识别方法和宾补结构的分析技巧迁移到大量类似句子中

According to Paragraph 3, librarians' work may result in _____.

第38题 题干

这是极为典型的阅读理解题干句式，掌握其“根据某段(According to...)，某物(Subject)会导致(result in)...”的结构对解题极有帮助。

Hard work should be done to preserve artifacts.

第40题，A

情态被动语态结构 (should be done) 和不定式作目的状语在考试中较为常见，具有一定代表性，掌握后可应用于类似表达建议或义务的句子，但简单句本身结构单一，迁移场景有限。

Accessing databases is essential to researchers.

第40题，C

结构具有较高典型性。动名词短语作主语的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，如 "Reading books is important" 或 "Understanding this concept is crucial to success"，掌握本句型可直接迁移到大量类似句式的理解和分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇11次 · 真题 72 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇6次 · 真题 112 句

artifact C1

n. 人工制品

本篇6次 · 真题 29 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇5次 · 真题 44 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇5次 · 真题 26 句

preservation B2

n. 保护

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇4次 · 真题 30 句

asset B2

n. 资产

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇2次·真题 18 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇2次·真题 16 句

file A2

n. 文件

本篇2次·真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

following B1

adj. 接下来的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 89 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 89 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 48 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 41 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 38 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 35 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 33 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 33 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 32 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 32 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 32 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 31 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

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 28 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 28 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 26 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 25 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 24 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 24 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 19 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 18 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 18 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 18 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 17 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 16 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 15 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 14 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前
本篇1次·真题 13 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的
本篇1次·真题 12 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)
本篇1次·真题 12 句

provision B2

n. 供应
本篇1次·真题 11 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览
本篇1次·真题 10 句

item A2

n. 项目
本篇1次·真题 10 句

traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统
本篇1次·真题 9 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的
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

cycle B1

n. 循环
本篇1次·真题 8 句

millennium C1

n. 千年, 一千年
本篇1次·真题 8 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)
本篇1次·真题 8 句

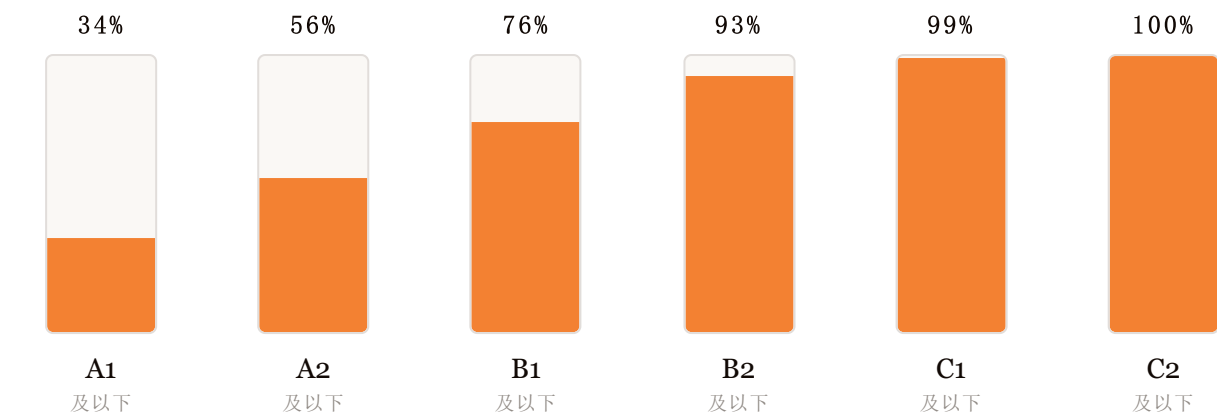
truly B1

adv. 真正地
本篇1次·真题 8 句

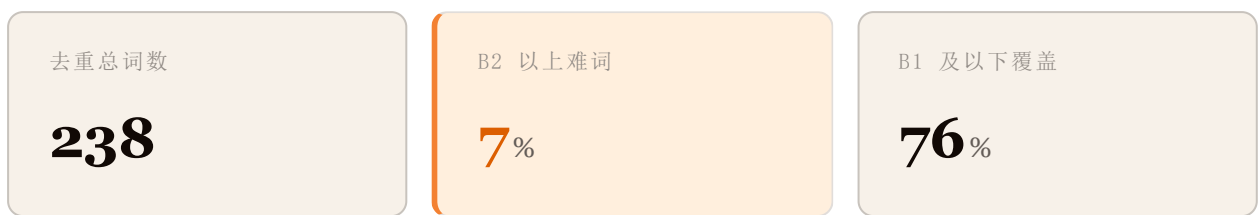
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 238 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 238 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 17 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 238 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025年 考研英语一段落排序·41-45 答案与解析

ORDERING & ANALYSIS • 段落排序题和解析

段落排序题和解析·41-45 题

本页 41-45 题的正确段落顺序与逐位解析由懒笔记基于2025年 考研英语一段落排序原卷逐位核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、8 段打乱的字母标号完整原文（逐段附中文翻译）与排序链连续排印；卷面之后先给完整正确顺序链，再逐位紧跟解析——正确段、与已确定邻居的双侧接缝原文（回指/复现/连接词）与指代消解依据，以及诱人错段的辨析。

英语一真题(2025)

Section II Part B

Directions:

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

[A] Peters likes to photograph butterflies in a landscape, celebrating the beauty of their surroundings as well as the insects themselves. His pictures of a Glanville fritillary rising from the sea-pinks beside the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay on the Isle of Wight are particularly glorious. These take-off shots are even more challenging because they require a wide-angle lens, which means he must be less than 2cm from the butterfly. It's incredibly difficult to get that close to a skittish, sun-warmed insect. Unlike some photographers, who "cheat" by keeping insects in a fridge to slow them down, Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies.

Peters喜欢在风景中拍摄蝴蝶，既赞美昆虫本身，也赞美它们周围环境的美丽。他拍摄的Glanville fritillary从怀特岛Compton Bay白垩悬崖旁的海石竹中升起的照片尤其壮丽。这些起飞镜头更具挑战性，因为它们需要广角镜头，这意味着他必须距离蝴蝶不到2厘米。要如此接近一只易受惊、被阳光温暖的昆虫是极其困难的。与一些把昆虫放在冰箱里以减缓它们速度来“作弊”的摄影师不同，Peters拒绝干扰野生蝴蝶。

[B] Peters' signature shot is a butterfly "take-off", showing the multiple wing-beats of one butterfly in one frame as it lifts off from a flower. How does he capture it? Technology helps. A typical digital SLR camera shoots 20 frames a second. He uses a high-speed OM System which shoots 120 frames a second.

Peters的标志性镜头是蝴蝶“起飞”，在一帧画面中展示一只蝴蝶从花朵上起飞时的多次翅膀拍打。他如何捕捉到它？科技提供了帮助。典型的数码单反相机每秒拍摄20帧。他使用的高速OM System每秒拍摄120帧。

- [C] Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe and 80% are in decline, mostly because intensive chemical farming has reduced many species to tiny fragments of habitat and small nature reserves. Global heating is benefiting some species but others are too isolated to find suitable new habitat, and gardening habits—paving over gardens and using pesticides—aren't helping either. Butterflies may not pollinate as many plants as wild bees and hoverflies, but because British butterflies are the best-studied group of insects in the world, they are an extremely useful indicator of the wider declines in flying insects.

与欧洲大陆相比,英国的蝴蝶物种相对较少,80%的物种正在减少,主要是因为密集的化学农业使许多物种的栖息地缩减为微小的碎片和小型自然保护区。全球变暖使一些物种受益,但其他物种过于孤立而无法找到合适的新栖息地,而园艺习惯——用硬质材料铺设花园和使用杀虫剂——也无济于事。蝴蝶授粉的植物可能不如野生蜜蜂和食蚜蝇多,但由于英国蝴蝶是世界上研究最充分的昆虫类群,它们是飞行昆虫更广泛衰退的极其有用的指标。

- [D] Five years ago, at summer's end, Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer. "I was waiting for surgery, feeling really ill, sitting in my garden. It was amazing weather and there were painted lady butterflies everywhere," he says. "They were a symbol of fragile life, of hope and defiance, and something appealed to my soul."

五年前的夏末,Andrew Fusek Peters被诊断出患有肠癌。"我在等待手术,感觉非常不适,坐在花园里。天气非常好,到处都是小红蛱蝶,"他说。"它们是脆弱生命、希望和不屈的象征,有某种东西触动了我的灵魂。"

- [E] That makes it sound easy, and artificial, but Peters insists it is still a massive challenge. He typically takes between 10,000 and 20,000 shots to get one butterfly take-off sequence in focus. At such high shutter speeds, the depth of field is tiny, and as butterflies do not fly in a straight line they swiftly flutter out of focus. As well as thousands of attempts, it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly's likely flight-line and catch it—in focus.

这听起来很简单,也很做作,但Peters坚持认为这仍然是一个巨大的挑战。他通常要拍摄10000到20000张照片才能得到一个对焦清晰的蝴蝶起飞序列。在如此高的快门速度下,景深非常小,而且由于蝴蝶不会直线飞行,它们会迅速飞出焦点。除了数千次尝试,还需要耐心和野外技巧来预测蝴蝶可能的飞行路线并捕捉到它——且对焦清晰。

- [F] So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal? "It just feels bloody brilliant," says Peters. "If I've had a full day of good encounters with butterflies, met interesting butterfly people and I've got some good shots, that becomes a vault in my spiritual bank. It's a happy feeling."

那么,在漫长而汗流浹背的一天里追逐一只难以捉摸、快速移动的野生动物,有什么吸引力呢?"感觉真是太棒了,"Peters说。"如果我与蝴蝶有一整天的良好邂逅,遇到了有趣的蝴蝶爱好者,并且拍到了一些好照片,这就成为我精神银行中的一笔财富。这是一种快乐的感觉。"

- [G] A children's author and poet who had become a keen amateur photographer, Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight. It swiftly became an obsession as he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer. In recent summers, he has

travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly. Now the fruits of those summers have been published in a beautiful new book.

作为一名儿童作家和诗人,Peters已成为一名热心的业余摄影师,他观察着蝴蝶,漫不经心地想知道自己能否捕捉到它们飞行的瞬间。在他成功接受手术切除癌症后康复期间,这迅速成为一种痴迷。近几个夏天,他走遍英国各地,拍摄所有58种本土蝴蝶物种。现在,那些夏天的成果已在一本精美的新书中出版。

[H] A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off but if he half-presses the shutter, the camera saves the 70 previous frames before the moment he actually takes the picture. "It's time travel, so I don't miss the moment of take-off," he says. After he's captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop.

蝴蝶起飞速度如此之快,仍然不可能反应得足够快来捕捉那次起飞,但如果他半按快门,相机会保存他实际拍照那一刻之前的70帧画面。"这是时间旅行,所以我不会错过起飞的瞬间,"他说。在捕捉到蝴蝶起飞后,他在Photoshop中将10到15帧画面叠加在一起。

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

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

通读验证 按 D-G-C-B-H-E-A-F 从头通读: D 以全名 Andrew Fusek Peters was diagnosed with bowel cancer 开篇、患病花园见蝴蝶; G 接 Peters watched the butterflies (the butterflies 回指 D 那群), 由好奇变痴迷、走遍 Britain 拍 58 种; given 段 C 顺势插叙 Britain has relatively few butterfly species 的宏观背景; C 收束后转入技术小节, B 抛出 How does he capture it?; given 段 H 复现 capture that take-off 给出「回存 70 帧」的答案; E 段首 That makes it sound easy, and artificial 的 That 回指 H 那套流程、再讲对焦之难; given 段 A 以 These take-off shots are even more challenging 把难度推到顶、强调不作弊; F 以 So what's the appeal 收束全部之难、落到 It's a happy feeling. 逐条接缝的回指词都消解得到对象、逻辑首尾连贯, 三个 given 锚点 C、H、A 各就各位, 全序自洽。最易勉强处是 G→C 与 E→A 两处靠语义/词面承接、无强回指词, 是本卷复盘重点。

41. 正确段 **D**

【引出后一段】 段 G 指代衔接

本段 there were painted lady butterflies everywhere

段 G Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight

G 段首 the butterflies 定冠词回指 D 花园里那群 painted lady 蝴蝶。D 首次引入主角并写他坐在花园里 there were painted lady butterflies everywhere; G 段首 Peters watched the butterflies 用定冠词特指 the butterflies, 指的正是 D 里那群蝴蝶。D 是首段(全名首次登场), 其后被 G 的回指接上, 故 D 在 41、G 在 42。

42. 正确段 G

【承接前一段】 段 D 指代衔接

本段 Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight

段 D there were painted lady butterflies everywhere

G 的 the butterflies 回指 D, 且 G 把 D 的「触动」延展为「好奇能否拍下」。G 段首 Peters watched the butterflies 的定冠词回指 D 花园那群蝴蝶, 情节上由 D 的 something appealed to my soul 自然推进到 wondered if he could capture them in flight, 是「被打动→起念去拍」的顺承, G 紧接 D 落在 42。

【引出后一段】 段 C 语义承接

本段 he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly

段 C Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe

G 末尾提到走遍 Britain 拍蝴蝶, C 顺势插叙 Britain 蝴蝶的整体背景。G 段尾说他 travelled the length and breadth of Britain 拍遍 58 种; given 段 C 紧接着以 Britain has relatively few butterfly species 切入英国蝴蝶的宏观背景, 词面 Britain 复现 + 由个人转宏观的插叙, G→C 承接成立(无显式连接词, 属较弱的语义承接, 作印证)。

【辨错段】 段 B

B 与缘起无关、且会切断 G→C 的 Britain 背景插叙。B 讲技术, 看着也能接在主角介绍后; 但 42 后面紧跟 given 段 C (讲 Britain 蝴蝶背景), 需要前一段抛出 Britain / 拍遍全国这个话头, 只有 G 的 travelled the length and breadth of Britain 能接上 C。B 没有这个钩子, 放 42 会让 C 的背景插叙凭空出现。

43. 正确段 B

【引出后一段】 段 H 词汇复现

本段 Peters' signature shot is a butterfly "take-off"

段 H A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off

B 抛出 take-off 并设问怎么拍, H 复现 take-off 并正面作答。B 提出招牌 Peters' signature shot is a butterfly "take-off" 并自问 How does he capture it?, 只答了相机帧率高一半; given 段 H 段首复现 capture that take-off 并补上「半按快门回存前 70 帧」这后半答案。词汇复现 + 问答呼应, B 紧贴在 given 段 H 之前的 43 位。

【辨错段】 段 E

E 是技术段的总评、靠 That 回指, 不能放在设问段 H 之前。E 也属技术小节, 似乎可放 43; 但 E 段首 That makes it sound easy 要回指一套已讲完的流程, 若把 E 放 H 前面, That 就没有可指对象, 逻辑断裂。E 必须排在 H 之后 (44 位), 43 只能是领起设问的 B。

44. 正确段 E

【承接前一段】 段 H 指代衔接

本段 That makes it sound easy, and artificial, but Peters insists it is still a massive challenge

段 H he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop

E 段首的 That 指代 H 段刚讲完的整套「回存帧+Photoshop叠合」技术。E 开头 That makes it sound easy, and artificial 的 That 必须有所指；H 段刚把相机自动保存 70 帧、再 layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop 这套流程讲完，正是「听着简单又有点假 (artificial)」的那件事。指代消解唯一落到 H，故 E 紧接 H 在 44 位。

【引出后一段】 段 A 语义承接

本段 it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly's likely flight-line and catch it—in focus

段 A These take-off shots are even more challenging because they require a wide-angle lens

E 收在「对焦极难、需野外功夫」，A 以「在风景中拍起飞更难」递进承接。E 段尾落在拍清楚之难 catch it—in focus，后接的 given 段 A 用 These take-off shots are even more challenging 顺势把难度再推一层（要广角、贴到 2cm），逻辑上是「难→更难」的递进，承接成立（无显式连接词，属语义承接，弱锚，仅作印证）。

【辨错段】 段 B

B 是技术小节的开头、提出问题，放 44 会让 That 无对象可指。B 段也讲 take-off 技术，看着像能接在技术段后；但 B 是抛出问句 How does he capture it? 的领起段，本身没讲完任何一套「可被 That 指代」的流程，若放 44，则 E 段首的 That 找不到它「听着简单又假」的那件事。B 应在 H 之前作领起，不能放这。

45. 正确段 F

【承接前一段】 段 A 逻辑连接词

本段 So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal?

段 A Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies

F 段首 So 收束 A 等段铺陈的「这么难、还坚持不作弊」，转入「图什么」的总结发问。given 段 A 把难度推到顶并强调 Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies（宁难不作弊）；F 段首用 So 引出 So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day，正是对前面层层之难的收束式追问。So 的因果收束 + wild 一词复现，F 紧接 given 段 A 落在末位 45。

OVERVIEW • 通读建境

先建全文语境，再判断哪段接哪段

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

全文主旨

一位癌症康复者成了蝴蝶摄影师，靠高速相机捕捉蝴蝶起飞瞬间，并借此寻得精神慰藉

全文围绕摄影师 Peters 展开：他在患病时被花园里的蝴蝶打动 They were a symbol of fragile life, of hope and defiance, 康复后痴迷于给全英国 58 种蝴蝶拍照 to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly, 文章既讲他独门的「起飞」拍摄技术，也点出这件事给他带来的精神回报 that becomes a vault in my spiritual bank。

脉络骨架

人物缘起 → 投身事业 → 背景插叙 → 技术揭秘（怎么拍）→ 难度与意义升华

本篇是典型的人物特写：先讲他怎么与蝴蝶结缘（患病、花园），再讲他如何把爱好做成毕生事业（环游拍摄、出书），中间用 given 段 C 插叙英国蝴蝶的整体处境，然后进入主体——他的招牌「起飞」镜头怎么拍（相机原理、后期合成），最后落到「拍这么难图什么」的精神收束。待答位置正落在「缘起—事业」链和「技术」链上。

SIGNALS • 逐段衔接信号表

每段在讲什么 · 段首钩子 · 段尾伏笔

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

段 A

首段候选

讲什么 Peters 喜欢在风景中拍蝴蝶，且拒绝用冷藏作弊

段首钩子 段首直接用全名作主语陈述其偏好，不靠前文

段尾伏笔 以「拒绝作弊、不打扰野生蝴蝶」收住，引出「那图什么」的追问

段 B

词汇复现

讲什么 引出招牌「起飞」镜头，并设问怎么拍到，先答：靠高速相机

段首钩子 段首再次以全名 Peters 起头、点出 take-off 这一招牌

段尾伏笔 只给出「相机帧率高」这一半答案，留下「具体怎么不漏掉瞬间」待补

段 C

语义承接

讲什么 **插叙英国蝴蝶整体在衰退，及其作为生态指标的价值**

段首钩子 段首转向「Britain」宏观背景，与前文个人叙事形成话题切换

段尾伏笔 以「蝴蝶是飞虫衰退的指标」收束背景，不再直接引出技术细节

段 D

首段候选

讲什么 **故事缘起：患癌等手术时，花园里的蝴蝶给了他希望**

段首钩子 用时间状语开篇+全名首次引入主角，不靠任何前文

段尾伏笔 蝴蝶「触动了他的灵魂」，为他随后投身拍摄埋下动机

段 E

指代衔接

讲什么 **承上启下：那套技术听着简单，其实拍一组要上万次尝试**

段首钩子 段首 That 回指前段刚讲完的那套拍摄手法

段尾伏笔 强调对焦极难、需要耐心与野外功夫，承接到「在风景中拍更难」

段 F

逻辑连接词

讲什么 **结尾升华：这么累图什么——纯粹的快乐与精神满足**

段首钩子 段首 So + 设问，承前面铺陈的「难」来发出总结性追问

段尾伏笔 以「这是一种幸福的感觉」作全文情感收束，不再引出下文

段 G

指代衔接

讲什么 **他从康复中把好奇变成痴迷，走遍英国拍下 58 种蝴蝶并出书**

段首钩子 段首 Peters watched the butterflies 中的 the butterflies 回指前段花园里那群蝴蝶

段尾伏笔 以「成果出了一本新书」收束缘起小节，引出对作品/技术的展开

段 H

词汇复现

讲什么 **技术细节：半按快门能回存前 70 帧，「时间旅行」抓住起飞瞬间**

段首钩子 段首 A butterfly takes off so quickly 复现 take-off，紧承前段的设问

段尾伏笔 以「Photoshop 叠合多帧」收住技术原理，留出「这听着像作弊」可被吐槽

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

His pictures of a Glanville fritillary rising from the sea-pinks beside the chalk cliffs of Compton Bay on the Isle of Wight are particularly glorious.

A段，第2句

主语内包含介词短语作定语、现在分词短语作定语、多层介词短语嵌套等多种修饰成分,可练习如何识别后置定语边界、区分分词与谓语、判断介词短语的修饰对象,成分种类丰富且易错点密集

These take-off shots are even more challenging because they require a wide-angle lens, which means he must be less than 2cm from the butterfly.

A段，第3句

覆盖主系表、主谓宾、宾语从句、非限制性定语从句、原因状语从句、情态动词作谓语等多种成分类型。特别是 "which" 指代整个前文内容、宾语从句省略引导词 that、情态动词 "must be" 后接介词短语作表语，这些都是考试常见易错点，训练价值高。

It's incredibly difficult to get that close to a skittish, sun-warmed insect.

A段，第4句

形式主语句型 ("It is + 形容词 + 不定式") 在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，是阅读和写作中的常见结构。掌握此句型后，学生可迁移应用于大量类似句式（如 "It is important to..."、"It is necessary to..." 等）。句中不定式短语包含修饰成分的用法也具有一定代表性。

Unlike some photographers, who "cheat" by keeping insects in a fridge to slow them down, Peters refuses to tamper with wild butterflies.

A段，第5句

这句时态本身不难，但结构拆解训练价值很高，既有典型性，又不过分繁杂，适合作为主干识别和插入修饰识别的重点练习材料。

Britain has relatively few butterfly species compared with mainland Europe and 80% are in decline, mostly because intensive chemical farming has reduced many species to tiny fragments of habitat and small nature reserves.

C段，第1句

主句加原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且并列谓语、后置定语、宾补这些成分都是高频考点。reduce A to B 句型也是典型的动词搭配考查对象。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似真题句式。

Global heating is benefiting some species but others are too isolated to find suitable new habitat, and gardening habits—paving over gardens and using pesticides—aren't helping either.

C段，第2句

本句为典型的并列复合句，使用 but 转折、隐含 and 递进的逻辑连接，体现了四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的对比论证句式。破折号同位语和 too...to 结构也是常考知识点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移至大量类似的并列对比句和插入语句型，代表性较强。

Butterflies may not pollinate as many plants as wild bees and hoverflies, but because British butterflies are the best-studied group of insects in the world, they are an extremely useful indicator of the wider declines in flying insects.

C段，第3句

本句体现了并列转折结构、比较结构、原因状语从句前置等常见考点，符合四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型长句特征。特别是 "may not ... as ... as" 的比较结构和 "because ... , 主句" 的原因前置结构，都是高频句式，掌握后可广泛应用于类似句型的分析。

"I was waiting for surgery, feeling really ill, sitting in my garden. It was amazing weather and there were painted lady butterflies everywhere," he says.

D段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、表语、状语(目的、伴随、地点)等多种成分,伴随状语以分词形式出现,是练习难点。there be 句型的主语识别、引述动词的处理也有练习价值。但缺少宾语、定语从句、复杂修饰等更丰富的成分类型,练习收益中等偏上。

He typically takes between 10,000 and 20,000 shots to get one butterfly take-off sequence in focus.

E段，第2句

本句体现"主谓宾 + 目的状语(不定式)"这一经典句式，在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现。数量范围表达和不定式作目的状语都是标准考点。虽然结构简单，但这种"动词 + 数字范围宾语 + 不定式说明目的"的搭配在科技说明文、新闻报道中非常典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

As well as thousands of attempts, it takes patience and fieldcraft to anticipate a butterfly's likely flight-line and catch it—in focus.

E段，第4句

"it takes + 名词 + to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句型，学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中快速识别主干和真正主语，具有较高的迁移价值和典型性。

So what's the appeal of a long, sweaty day in pursuit of an elusive, fast-moving wild animal?

F段，第1句

本句覆盖主系表结构、句子状语、多层介词短语作后置定语等成分，且表语部分较长、修饰层次丰富，适合练习识别表语范围与定语嵌套；但因结构单一、无从句或其他复杂成分，训练覆盖面有限。

A children's author and poet who had become a keen amateur photographer, Peters watched the butterflies and idly wondered if he could capture them in flight.

G段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、时态有一定难度但不过分复杂，主干识别和嵌套关系都需要一定步骤但仍在可训练范围内；作为包含并列谓语、定语从句、宾语从句、过去完成时的综合练习句，训练价值较高，适合作为进阶阶段的重点练习材料。

It swiftly became an obsession as he recovered from a successful operation to remove the cancer.

G段，第2句

"主句 + as/when 引导的状语从句"是英语中最常见、最典型的复合句式之一，极具迁移价值。

In recent summers, he has travelled the length and breadth of Britain to photograph all 58 native species of butterfly.

G段，第3句

本句呈现 "主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语 + 目的状语" 的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的简单句型。现在完成时的使用和不定式作目的状语都是高频考点，句式具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

A butterfly takes off so quickly it is still impossible to react quickly enough to capture that take-off but if he half-presses the shutter, the camera saves the 70 previous frames before the moment he actually takes the picture.

H段，第1句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语、定语从句等多种成分,且包含形式主语结构("it is impossible to ...")、结果状语从句("so ... that ..." 的隐含形式)、条件状语从句、时间状语从句、限制性定语从句等多样句式,成分种类丰富,适合练习从句识别和成分划分。

After he's captured the butterfly taking off, he layers 10 to 15 frames together in Photoshop.

H段，第3句

"时间状语从句 + 主句" 是英语中极为常见的句式，After、Before、When 等引导的时间从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句主句结构标准，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 个考研英语一真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇长文中出现，又是 **考研英语一** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇5次 · 真题 14 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 56 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题 33 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次·真题 27 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇2次·真题 13 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 209 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

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

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 75 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

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

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 29 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 24 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

amateur B2

n. 业余爱好者

本篇1次·真题 18 句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题 17 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 16 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 13 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 12 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次·真题 10 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 10 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 10 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

extremely B1

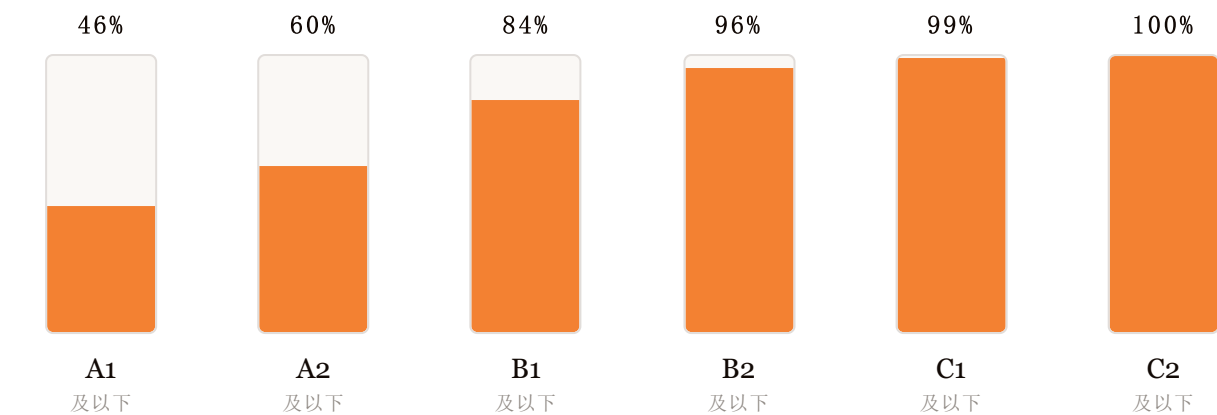
adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 9 句

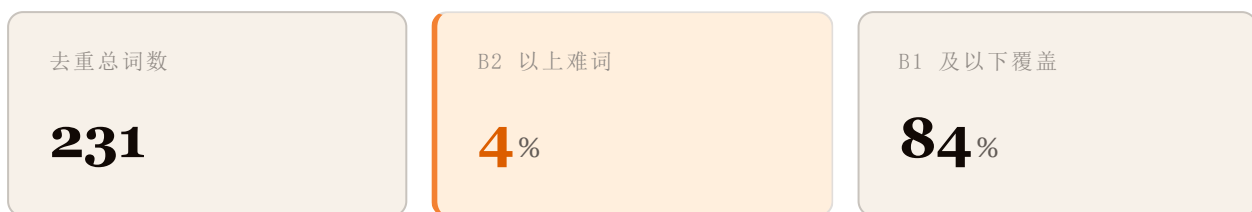
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 231 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

打乱长文去重后共 231 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 9 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 231 个 · 末柱为 100%



考研英语一 · 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	本题
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025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2025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(2025)

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)

Innovation and research have relied on public participation in science for centuries. It was a musician who discovered the planet Uranus in the 18th century by making his own telescope with mirrors composed of copper and tin. (46)Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university. Citizen science provides an opportunity for greater public engagement and the democratisation of science.

几个世纪以来，创新和研究一直依赖公众参与科学。18世纪，一位音乐家用铜和锡制成的镜片自制望远镜发现了天王星。近几十年来，科学已进入一种惯例，即只有通过大学等机构才能参与这一学科。公民科学为更广泛的公众参与和科学民主化提供了机会。

In the information era, large data sets, small teams and financial restrictions have slowed scientific process. (47)But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process. Anyone can be a citizen scientist, regardless of age, nationality or academic experience. You don't even need any formal training, just an inquisitive mind and the enthusiasm to join one of the thousands of citizen science projects to generate new knowledge and the means to understand a genuine scientific outcome.

在信息时代,大量数据集、小型团队和财政限制减缓了科学进程。但通过利用公众天然的好奇心,可以让非科学家直接参与研究过程来克服许多这些挑战。任何人都可以成为公民科学家,无论年龄、国籍或学术经历如何。你甚至不需要任何正式培训,只需要一颗好奇的心和加入成千上万个公民科学项目之一的热情,以产生新知识和理解真正科学成果的方法。

(48)Scientists have employed a variety of ways to engage the general public in their research, such as making data analysis into an online game or sample collection into a smartphone application. They've

implored citizen scientists to help with bug counting and categorising cancer cells, and even identifying distant galaxies.

科学家们采用了多种方式让公众参与他们的研究,例如将数据分析制作成在线游戏或将样本收集制作成智能手机应用程序。他们恳请公民科学家帮助计数昆虫、对癌细胞进行分类,甚至识别遥远的星系。

This form of accessible science means that great minds are able to join the race to create and develop projects with the potential to change the world. A citizen science-based approach can extend the field of vision and include more ideas and different brains to problem-solve and create, making innovation faster and more effective.

这种可及的科学形式意味着伟大的头脑能够加入创建和开发具有改变世界潜力的项目的竞赛。基于公民科学的方法可以扩展视野,纳入更多想法和不同的大脑来解决问题和创造,使创新更快、更有效。

The rise of citizen science has grown alongside the rise of do-it-yourself biology laboratories around the world. (49)These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm.

公民科学的兴起伴随着全球各地自己动手生物学实验室的兴起。这些群体是由公民科学家和专业科学家组成的快速扩张的生物技术社会运动的一部分,他们寻求将发现从机构中带出来,并将其交到任何有热情的人手中。

There are around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres across the globe in locations including Paris, London, Sydney, and Tel Aviv. (50)They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions and ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting. So is it time to take the Petri dish out of the laboratory and into the garage?

全球约有40个官方的自己动手生物学中心,分布在巴黎、伦敦、悉尼和特拉维夫等地。他们汇集资源、协作、跳出思维定式,寻找解决方案和克服障碍的方法,为了科学而探索科学,没有在正式环境中工作的传统界限。那么,是时候把培养皿从实验室拿到车库了吗?

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】本文选自2020年3月9日刊登在 How It Works (英国科普杂志官网 howitworksdaily.com) 上的一篇由 Ailsa Harvey 撰写、标题为“*How does citizen science work?*”(《公民科学是如何运作的?》)的文章。

【主旨】公民科学打破院墙，让普通人参与科研

全文围绕 citizen science（公民科学）展开：作者认为过去几十年科研被锁进大学等机构（Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university），而公民科学正是要把研究重新交还给有热情的普通人（seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm）。作者态度明显是正面、乐观的——视其为推动创新与科学民主化的力量（Citizen science provides an opportunity for greater public engagement and the democratisation of science）。这个基调决定全文翻译时凡涉及 engagement, accessible, democratisation 等词都应取褒义、积极色彩。

【指代】these challenges 指 Para 2 前文提到的科研瓶颈

句 47 里的 these challenges 不能孤立译成「这些挑战」，必须回到本段第一句锚定：large data sets, small teams and financial restrictions have slowed scientific process——即「庞大数据、小团队、经费紧张拖慢了科研进程」这些具体困难。翻译时可处理为「这些（科研）难题 / 瓶颈」，让代词指向清晰。

These groups of people 指 Para 5 上一句的 DIY 生物实验室成员

句 49 开头的 These groups of people 指代上一句的群体：do-it-yourself biology laboratories around the world——全球各地自助式生物实验室里的人。翻译时无需把指代说破，但心里要清楚 They / These groups 一脉相承，是同一拨「公民科学家 + 职业科学家」的混合体。

They 在 Para 6 指上一句的 DIY 生物中心成员

句 50 开头的 They 承接上一句：around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres across the globe——指这些遍布全球的 DIY 生物中心里的参与者。翻译时可顺承译成「他们」，但要明白主语是这群中心里的人，不是抽象的「科学」本身。

citizen science 全篇统一译为「公民科学」

Citizen science 是全文核心术语，多次复现于第 2、3、5 段（如 citizen scientist、citizen scientists and professional scientists）。术语必须前后统一译为「公民科学」「公民科学家」，不要时而译「市民科学」时而译「平民科学」，以免阅卷老师误判为不同概念。

(46) Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university.

【意群】 Recent decades have seen science move into a convention (主干 (see sb. do 结构, 主语为时间)) ★ 采分 → 近几十年看到科学走进了一种惯例

难点: 时间作主语的 see 结构 = 「在.....期间,发生了」

Recent decades have seen science move... 是考研英语一高频句式: 用时间段作主语 + see + 宾语 + 宾补 (动词原形), 意思不是「几十年看见了」, 而是「近几十年来, 科学 (发生了)」。务必把英文的拟人主语「拆掉」、还原为汉语的时间状语。convention 这里也不是「大会」, 而是熟词僻义「惯例 / 常规做法」。

where engagement in the subject can only be done (where 引导的定语从句 (修饰 convention))

★ 采分 → 在这种惯例中对该学科的参与只能被进行

难点: where = in which, 被动态硬译会绕口

where 不指地点, 而是 in which = 「在这一惯例下」。engagement in the subject 是抽象名词短语, subject 指 science (上文话题), 可具体化为「对科学的参与 / 从事科学研究」。can only be done 被动直译「只能被做」很别扭, 汉化时转主动或译成「只能通过.....进行 / 开展」。

through institutions such as a university. (方式状语 (through 短语)) ★ 采分 → 通过像大学这样的机构

难点: such as a university 单数泛指

a university 是单数泛指一类, 译成「大学等机构」即可, 无需译「一所大学」。institutions 这里偏中性「(科研) 机构」, 结合上下文「公民科学打破院墙」的基调, 可译「(大学这样的) 正式机构」。

【调序】 时间主语转状语 + 定语从句前置或拆句

本句需要两处调序: ① 主语 Recent decades 不能直译为汉语主语, 要把它降级为时间状语「近几十年来」, 原宾语 science 升级为汉语主语「科学」; ② where 引导的定语从句较长, 强行用「的」字前置会变成「只能通过大学等机构进行参与的一种惯例」这种翻译腔, 更顺的做法是拆成两个分句: 先说「科学进入了一种惯例」, 再用「在这种惯例下 / 按照这种惯例」承接下文, 让汉语小句一短一短地推进。

【译文】 近几十年来, 科学已逐渐走入一种惯例: 对科学领域的参与 (或: 从事科学研究) 只能通过大学等 (正式) 机构来进行。

(47) But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process.

【意群】 But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public (方式状语 (by + 动名词短语)) ★ 采分 → 但是, 通过利用普通公众的天然好奇心

难点: **by + V-ing 是方式状语, 不是被动**

by utilising 不是被动语态, 而是「通过.....」的方式状语。general public 是固定搭配「普通公众 / 社会大众」, 不要逐字译成「一般的公众」。natural curiosity 译「天然的好奇心 / 与生俱来的好奇心」皆可, 结合本文褒义基调取偏褒义的表达。

it is possible to overcome many of these challenges (主干 (it 形式主语 + to do 真主语)) ★ 采分 → 有可能克服许多这些挑战

难点: **these challenges 必须回上句还原**

these challenges 不能孤立译成「这些挑战」, 按通读建境锁定, 它指 large data sets, small teams and financial restrictions have slowed scientific process, 即「庞大数据、小团队、经费紧张」等科研瓶颈。翻译时不必把指代说破, 但可灵活处理为「这些 (科研) 难题 / 瓶颈」, 让读者知道指的是上文那些。it is possible 是常用的形式主语句, 对应汉语「就有可能 / 就能够」。

by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process. (方式状语 (第二个 by + 动名词短语)) ★ 采分 → 通过让非科学家直接参与到研究过程中

难点: **engage sb. in sth. = 让某人参与某事**

engage 在本文是高频词 (engagement、engaging、engage the general public), 统一取「使.....参与」的义项, 不要译成「雇佣」或「订婚」。non-scientists 是「非科学家 / 非专业人士」, 对应上句的 general public。directly 修饰「参与」的方式, 要紧贴动词译「直接参与」。

【调序】 **两个 by 方式状语前置, 主干落中间**

英语习惯把主句 it is possible to... 放前面, 方式状语 by... 放尾巴; 汉语习惯反过来——先讲「通过什么手段」, 再说「就能达到什么结果」。所以本句调序: 把句首的 by utilising... 保留原位作大前提; 把句尾的 by engaging... 也提前到主干前, 与第一个 by 并列; 最后落「就有可能克服这些难题」。这样一气呵成, 符合汉语「条件 / 手段 → 结果」的表达顺序。

【译文】 **但是, 通过利用普通公众与生俱来的好奇心, 让非科学家直接参与到研究过程中, 就有可能克服许多这样的 (科研) 难题。**

(48) Scientists have employed a variety of ways to engage the general public in their research, such as making data analysis into an online game or sample collection into a smartphone application.

【意群】 Scientists have employed a variety of ways (主干(主谓宾)) ★ 采分 → 科学家已经采用了多种方式

难点: **employ 在科研语境里 = 「采用 / 使用」**

employ 是熟词僻义高发词: 日常义「雇佣」, 学术英语里高频取「采用 / 使用 / 运用」。本句宾语是 ways (方式), 与「雇佣」搭不上, 必须取「采用」。a variety of ways = 「多种方式 / 各种各样的方法」, 是固定搭配。

to engage the general public in their research, (目的状语 (to do)) ★ 采分 → 来让公众参与到他们的研究中

难点: **engage sb. in sth. 与上句术语一致**

再次出现 engage sb. in sth., 与句 47 的 engaging non-scientists in... 句式相同, 必须译成「让 / 使.....参与.....」, 与全文术语「参与」保持一致。their 指代上文 Scientists 的研究, 可译「自己的研究」或省略所有格, 按汉语习惯通常省略。

such as making data analysis into an online game (举例状语 (such as + 动名词)) ★ 采分 → 例如把数据分析做成在线游戏

难点: **make A into B = 把 A 变成 B**

make A into B 是固定结构「把 A 改造成 / 变成 B」, 不要逐字译「使 A 进入 B」。data analysis 是术语「数据分析」, online game 是「在线游戏 / 网络游戏」。这一块和下一块是 such as 后并列的两个例子, 要保持平行结构。

or sample collection into a smartphone application. (举例状语并列项 (省略 making)) → 或者把样本采集做成手机应用

难点: **并列省略 making, 要补回来**

这一块前面省略了重复的 making: or (making) sample collection into a smartphone application. 翻译时必须把动词补回, 否则汉语会断气。sample collection = 「样本采集 / 标本收集」, smartphone application = 「手机应用 / 智能手机程序 / 手机 App」, 三种译法都可接受。

【调序】 举例 such as 紧贴宾语 ways 译出

本句基本是「主 + 谓 + 宾 + 举例」的平铺结构, 汉语顺序与英语接近, 调序幅度小。唯一需要注意的是: such as 引导的举例必须紧贴它修饰的 ways (多种方式), 可处理为「采用了多种方式....., 例如.....」或「采用了.....例如.....等多种方式」。两个并列例子之间用「或者」连接, 保持英汉并列结构对齐。

【译文】 科学家已经采用了多种方式来让公众参与到他们的研究中, 例如把数据分析做成在线游戏, 或者把样本采集变成一款手机应用程序。

(49) These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm.

【意群】 These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement (主干 (主系表)) ★ 采分 → 这些群体是一场快速壮大的生物技术社会运动的一部分

难点: **These groups of people 指代 + 多重定语连缀**

These groups of people 按通读建境锁定, 指上句 do-it-yourself biology laboratories around the world 里的人, 即「这些 (DIY 生物实验室的) 群体」。表语 a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement 是「形容词 + 形容词 + 名词」三层修饰: rapidly expanding (迅速扩大的) → biotechnological (生物技术的) → social movement (社会运动), 汉语按「迅速扩大的生物技术社会运动」从后往前串即可。

of citizen scientists and professional scientists (后置定语 (of 短语, 修饰 movement)) ★ 采分 → 由公民科学家和职业科学家组成的

难点: **of 表「由.....组成」**

of 在此不是「的」那么单薄, 而是表「组成关系」, 可译「由.....组成」或「公民科学家与职业科学家的」。citizen scientists 与上文术语统一译「公民科学家」; professional scientists 译「专业科学家 / 职业科学家」, 二者并列体现公民科学的「业余 + 专业」混合属性。

seeking to take discovery out of institutions (现在分词后置定语 (修饰 scientists)) ★ 采分 → (这些科学家) 力图把发现移出机构

难点: **seeking 的逻辑主语是前面两类 scientists**

seeking 是现在分词作后置定语, 逻辑主语是前面的 citizen scientists and professional scientists, 不是 movement。take discovery out of institutions 是「take A out of B」结构, 意为「把 A 从 B 中拿出来」; discovery 此处是抽象名词, 指「(科学) 发现 / 科研活动」, 可具体化为「让科学发现走出机构 / 让科研走出机构」。institutions 与句 46 的 institutions 呼应, 统一译「机构」。

and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm. (并列动作 (与 take 并列, 分词短语第二项)) ★ 采分 → 并把它交到任何有热情的人手中

难点: **it 回指 discovery, put into the hands of = 交给**

put it 中的 it 指代前面的 discovery (科学发现 / 科研活动), 翻译时可重复名词「把它 (科学发现) 交到.....手中」或直接译「将科研交给.....」。put sth. into the hands of sb. 是固定搭配「把某物交到某人手中」。anyone with the enthusiasm 译「任何有热情的人 / 凡是有热情的人」, with the enthusiasm 中的 the 暗示「有这份热情」的人, 体现作者对公民科学参与者的褒奖。

【调序】 三层后置定语全部前置或拆句串联

本句调序难点在「movement 后面挂了 of 短语 + seeking 分词 + and put 并列」三层后置修饰, 若硬塞回 movement 前译成「.....的运动」, 定语会长达 30 字, 必出翻译腔。更顺的做法: ① 主系表「这些群体是.....一场社会运动的一部分」译完后, 用冒号或「这场运动.....」起一个新分句承接; ② 把 seeking 分词译成主动句「这些科学家力图.....」; ③ 把 and put 译成并列动词「并把它.....」。三个分句首尾衔接, 节奏自然。

【译文】这些群体是一场正在迅速壮大的生物技术社会运动的一部分；参与其中的公民科学家和职业科学家力求把科学发现带出（大学等正式）机构，将其交到任何有热情的人手中。

(50) They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions and ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting.

【意群】 They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, (主干（主语 + 三个并列谓语））★采分 → 他们汇集资源、协作、跳出常规思考

难点：pool 是动词、think outside the box 是习语

三个并列谓语逐个看：① pool 在此是动词「汇集 / 集中（资源）」，不是名词「水池」；② collaborate = 「合作 / 协作」；③ think outside the box 是英语习语「跳出框框思考 / 打破常规思考 / 发挥创造力」，不能直译「在盒子外面思考」。三个动词节奏明快，汉译时保持短句并列即可。They 按通读建境锁定指上句 around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres 里的人，译「他们」即可。

and find solutions and ways around obstacles (并列谓语第四项) ★采分 → 并找到解决方案和绕过障碍的办法

难点：ways around obstacles = 绕过障碍的办法

around 在此不是「周围」，而是「绕过」的方位义：work around / get around / a way around 是固定搭配「绕开 / 规避（障碍 / 困难）」。find solutions and ways around obstacles 可合并译「寻找解决方案、想方设法绕开障碍」或「找到办法克服障碍」，避免重复啰嗦。

to explore science for the sake of science (目的状语 (to do)) ★采分 → 为了科学本身去探索科学

难点：for the sake of science = 为科学而科学

for the sake of sth. 是固定搭配「为了.....的缘故」。explore science for the sake of science 是英文里很有韵味的同语反复结构，强调「不为名利 / 不为应用」的纯粹动机，对应汉语「为科学而科学 / 纯粹为了科学本身去探索」。这是本句最有「态度色彩」的一笔，体现作者对 DIY 科学家的赞赏。

without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting. (伴随 / 方式状语 (without 短语)) ★采分 → 没有在正式环境中工作的传统边界

难点：without = 不受.....束缚，formal setting = 正规场所

without 在此是「不受.....约束 / 没有.....的限制」，不要硬译「没有」。boundaries 译「边界 / 束缚 / 限制」，traditional boundaries 译「传统束缚」更顺。formal setting = 「正规场所 / 正式环境 / （大学等）正规机构」，与全文 institutions 形成呼应，本质都指「体制内的科研环境」。working inside a formal setting 译「在正规机构内开展（科研）工作」。

【调序】四个并列动词保留节奏，目的状语前置或落尾

本句四个并列谓语 pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, find solutions and ways around obstacles 在英汉两种语言中的节奏感都很强，调序时务必保留「短句并列」的鼓点，不要合并成一句长句。to explore science 目的状语按汉语习惯可前置（「为了……，他们……」）或落尾（「……，以探索……」），本句因主语前面那串动词已经很长，目的状语落尾更轻盈。最后 without 状语作整句的伴随条件，落在最末或紧贴动词均可。

【译文】他们汇集资源、相互协作、跳出常规思维框框，并想方设法寻找解决方案、绕开各种障碍，去探索科学、为科学本身而探索——不再受制于「必须在正规机构内做研究」这一传统束缚。

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。

Innovation and research have relied on public participation in science for centuries.

第1段，第1句

rely on加宾语、用现在完成时描述持续至今的现象，是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的典型学术写作句式，迁移价值较高。

It was a musician who discovered the planet Uranus in the 18th century by making his own telescope with mirrors composed of copper and tin.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖强调句型识别、主谓宾划分、时间状语、方式状语、后置定语等多种成分，且强调句是常见易错点。通过本句可以训练“去框架还原”的强调句识别方法、动名词短语作状语的判断、过去分词作后置定语的识别，成分种类丰富且具有针对性。

Recent decades have seen science move into a convention where engagement in the subject can only be done through institutions such as a university.

第1段，第3句

句子涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语从句等多种成分，尤其是 "see + 宾语 + 宾补（动词原形）" 这种感官动词结构，以及限制性定语从句的识别，都是学习者容易混淆或忽略的考点。此外从句中的被动结构和介词短语状语也值得练习，整体训练价值较高。

But by utilising the natural curiosity of the general public it is possible to overcome many of these challenges by engaging non-scientists directly in the research process.

第2段，第2句

"it is possible to ..." 配合句首句尾方式状语，是很常见的说明文句式。掌握这种结构后，遇到类似的形式主语和非谓语堆叠句，迁移性较强。

Anyone can be a citizen scientist, regardless of age, nationality or academic experience.

第2段，第3句

主系表结构加情态动词是英语中的常见句式，"can be" 这类表达在日常和学术语境中都频繁出现。介词短语 "regardless of" 作让步状语也是典型用法。虽然不是四六级或考研中最高频的复杂长难句，但作为基础句型具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似结构。

A citizen science-based approach can extend the field of vision and include more ideas and different brains to problem-solve and create, making innovation faster and more effective.

第4段，第2句

句式包含情态动词、并列谓语、不定式作目的状语和分词短语作结果状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。整体句式清晰且具有代表性，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子，实用性较强。

These groups of people are part of a rapidly expanding biotechnological social movement of citizen scientists and professional scientists seeking to take discovery out of institutions and put it into the hands of anyone with the enthusiasm.

第5段，第2句

本句涵盖主系表结构、多层介词短语作后置定语、现在分词引出的定语结构、不定式作宾语、并列结构等多种成分类型，且定语嵌套较深，适合练习识别修饰关系和层级归属，训练价值较高。

There are around 40 official do-it-yourself biology centres across the globe in locations including Paris, London, Sydney, and Tel Aviv.

第6段，第1句

there be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于引出客观存在的事物或现象。本句还展示了名词短语作主语时如何用多个修饰语进行限定，以及地点状语的常见表达方式（across、in + 地点名词）。这些都是高频考点结构，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子的分析。

They pool resources, collaborate, think outside the box, and find solutions and ways around obstacles to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting.

第6段，第2句

涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、方式状语、目的状语等多种成分，且并列谓语数量较多（四个），可练习识别并列结构；不定式作目的状语、介词短语作方式状语也是常见考点，但整体坑点不算密集。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

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。

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇7次 · 真题 19 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 80 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 80 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 40 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 39 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次·真题 33 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇2次·真题 19 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇2次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇2次·真题 9 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 61 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 57 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 51 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 50 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题43句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题42句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题40句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题37句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题30句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题28句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题28句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题28句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题26句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题25句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题24句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题24句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题23句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题23句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题22句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题22句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 20 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

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 18 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 17 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 17 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 16 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 14 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 13 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 11 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 10 句

convention

B2

n. 习俗

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

location

B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

participation

B2

n. 参与

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

telescope

B2

n. 望远镜

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

alongside

B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sample

B1

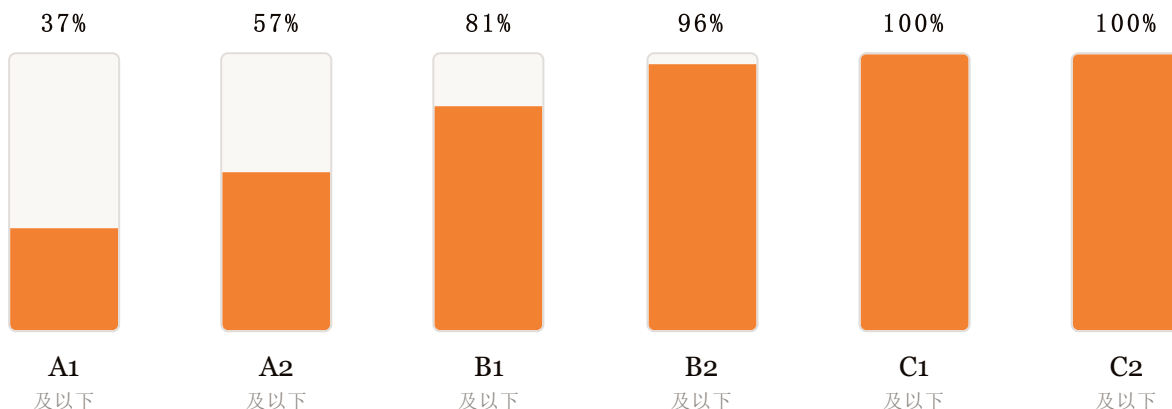
n. 样品

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

英文短文 170 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

英文短文去重后共 **170** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 7 个 · 约 4%。



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 170 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

170

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

考研英语一 2025年 · 全卷构成

Section I	完形填空（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	本题
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025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2025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(2025)

Section III Part A

Directions:

Read the following email from your classmate Paul and write him a reply.

Dear Li Ming,

I was really excited to hear that you'd invite some young craftsmen to demonstrate their innovative craft-making on campus. May I know more about what they'll show? Also, I'd like to help with your preparation work. Please let me know what I can do.

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·102词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Dear Paul, Thank you for your kind message and your warm interest in our craft demonstration.

You asked what the young craftsmen will show. They will present innovative works such as paper-cutting reshaped into modern greeting cards, and pottery decorated with bold digital-style patterns, blending old traditions with fresh creative ideas.

As for your help, I would be truly grateful if you could design a few eye-catching posters to promote the event, and greet our guests at the entrance on that day. Your talent and energy would make everything run more smoothly.

Looking forward to working together with you. Yours, Li Ming

【参考译文】

亲爱的保罗： 感谢你的来信，也谢谢你对我们这次手工艺展示活动如此热情关注。

你问那些年轻匠人会展示些什么。他们会带来颇具创新的作品，比如把剪纸重新设计成现代风格的贺卡，以及绘上大胆数码风纹样的陶艺，让古老传统与新鲜创意相融合。

至于你想帮忙的事，如果你能设计几张吸引眼球的宣传海报，并在当天在入口处迎接来宾，我将不胜感激。你的才华和活力一定会让一切进行得更加顺利。

期待与你并肩筹备。此致 李明

【第 1 段】呼应来信开场落地。开头 "Thank you for your kind message and your warm interest" 先接住 Paul 的来信、回应他的热情，正是 paragraphGuide 第 1 段'呼应来信开场'的落点，一句话就把'回信'的身份立住。

【第 2 段】具体示例撑起展示。用 "such as paper-cutting reshaped into modern greeting cards, and pottery decorated with bold digital-style patterns" 抛出两个可想象的具体例子，兑现'具体示例答展示'，末句 "blending old traditions with fresh creative ideas" 点明创新，答准了 Paul 的问题。

【第 3 段】礼貌请托派任务。"I would be truly grateful if you could design a few eye-catching posters... and greet our guests at the entrance" 用请托句架派了两项明确任务，落实'派明确任务答帮忙'，并以 "Your talent and energy would make everything run more smoothly" 肯定其作用。

【第 4 段】收尾落款规范。"Looking forward to working together with you" 礼貌收尾，紧接 "Yours, Li Ming" 规范落款、未用真名，达成'礼貌收尾规范落款'与署名硬约束。

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

回信答 Paul 两个问题

本题要写一封回信，逐条回应 Paul 来信里的两个诉求：一是他想多了解展示内容，问May I know more about what they'll show?；二是他想帮忙，说Please let me know what I can do.。所以正文必须同时落地这两件事，缺一即算漏点。

读者 • 语域

写给同学，半正式邮件

读者是同班同学 Paul，来信开头是Dear Li Ming、落款是Yours, Paul，可见是朋友间的邮件，语域取半正式：既礼貌得体，又不必端着写成公文。称呼顺势写 Dear Paul，署名必须遵守Do not use your own name in your email的硬性规定，用 Li Ming 而非真名。

中心立意

热情回信、答清两事

本信的交际目的：以同学身份热情回复 Paul，既满足他对展示内容的好奇 May I know more about what they'll show?, 又就他的帮忙意愿 I'd like to help with your preparation work. 给出明确安排，让他感到被回应、有事可做。

要展开的要点

1. 答展示什么

回答 Paul 的 May I know more about what they'll show?, 介绍这些年轻匠人将展示的 innovative craft-making 的具体内容，举一两个可信示例，如剪纸做成现代贺卡、陶艺配上数码风纹样。

2. 答能帮什么

回应 Paul 的 Please let me know what I can do., 给他派一两项明确任务，如设计宣传海报、当天在入口接待来宾，并表达感谢与期待。

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 称呼 + 呼应来信

顶格写 Dear Paul, 先感谢他的来信、回应他对 innovative craft-making 的热情，自然引出正文。

第 2 段 答展示什么

回答 May I know more about what they'll show?, 给出一两个具体手工艺示例。

第 3 段 答能帮什么

回应 Please let me know what I can do., 为他安排一两项明确任务并致谢。

第 4 段 礼貌收尾 + 落款

一句期待合作的礼貌语收尾，按Do not use your own name in your email用 Yours, Li Ming 落款。

第 1 段 感谢 + 回应热情

感谢 Paul 的来信，回应他对you'd invite some young craftsmen to demonstrate their innovative craft-making on campus这件事的热情与关注，自然过渡到下文回答。

感谢开场 · Thank you for your ____ and your interest in ____.

呼应对方热情 · I'm glad you're so enthusiastic about ____.

第 2 段 剪纸贺卡、陶艺新纹样

针对May I know more about what they'll show?, 具体说匠人会展示把剪纸做成现代贺卡、给陶艺配上大胆数码风纹样，把传统与新意结合，落地innovative craft-making的'创新'。

引出回答 · You asked what ____ will show. They will present ____.

举例具体化 · such as ____ and ____, blending ____ with ____.

第 3 段 设计海报、入口接待

回应I'd like to help with your preparation work.与Please let me know what I can do., 请 Paul 设计宣传海报、当天在入口接待来宾，并感谢他的才华会让筹备更顺。

礼貌请托 · I would be grateful if you could ____ and ____.

肯定对方作用 · Your ____ would make everything ____.

第 4 段 期待合作 + 落款 Li Ming

一句期待与 Paul 一起筹备的礼貌语收尾，遵守Do not use your own name in your email，署名用 Yours, Li Ming，绝不写真名。

表达期待 · Looking forward to ____ with you.

规范落款 · Yours, 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

两问都要答且具体

本题必须同时答May I know more about what they'll show?和Please let me know what I can do., 且展示内容要落到具体工艺，只答一问或全写空话都失内容分。

结构连贯

分段清晰有过渡

本题用 "You asked..."、"As for your help..."、"Looking forward..." 把展示、帮忙、收尾三块串起来，避免通篇一段糊成一团。

语言准确

邀请回应类地道表达

本题宜用 Thank you for...、I would be grateful if you could...、Looking forward to... 等回应/请托类地道句式，避免中式直译如 "welcome you to help me"。

字数格式

约100词且署名合规

本题要求Write your answer in about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET., 字数向100 靠拢；并严守Do not use your own name in your email，落款只能是 Li Ming。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

写成主动去信

反面：开头写 "I am writing to invite you to our craft-making event on campus."——把回信写成了自己发起邀请，忽略了write him a reply。改法：开头先呼应，如 "Thank you for your interest in our craft demonstration."

展示内容笼统

反面："They will show many wonderful and interesting traditional crafts."——太空，答了等于没答。改法："They will show paper-cutting turned into modern greeting cards."

只答展示漏帮忙

反面：整封信只热情介绍展示内容，完全没提能让 Paul 做什么，漏答Please let me know what I can do.。改法：补一段派任务，如 "You could help design the posters and welcome our guests."

万能套话开头

反面："With the development of society, handicrafts are becoming more and more important nowadays."——空洞跑题、不像回信。改法："Thank you for showing such interest in our craft event."

署真名或漏落款

反面：结尾直接写 "Yours, Zhang Wei" 或干脆没有落款，违反Do not use your own name in your email。改法：固定收尾 "Yours," 换行 "Li Ming"。

考研英语一 · 2025年 · 全卷构成

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Section II Part A (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (3)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	本题
Section III Part B	写作	题目解析 →

2025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2025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(2025)

Section III Part B

Directions:

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

- 1) describe the table briefly,
- 2) interpret the table, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



【参考范文 · 165 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The table above clearly illustrates the changes in the average ownership of major durable consumer goods per 100 households across China from 2014 to 2023. As is shown, the ownership of air conditioners surged dramatically from 75.2 units to 145.9 units, nearly doubling over the decade, while washing machines and refrigerators rose only modestly, from 83.7 to 98.2 and from 85.5 to 103.4 respectively.

Several factors may account for this striking contrast. On the one hand, the rapid climb in air conditioners reflects Chinese residents' growing pursuit of a comfortable and higher-quality life as incomes steadily increase. On the other hand, washing machines and refrigerators, as long-standing household necessities, had already approached saturation, leaving limited room for further growth.

From my perspective, this trend is a vivid reflection of the remarkable improvement in people's living standards. To sustain such progress, the government and enterprises should continue to boost residents' incomes and produce more energy-efficient appliances, so that a better life becomes accessible to every family.

【参考译文】

上表清晰地展示了 2014 至 2023 年间全国居民平均每百户主要耐用消费品拥有量的变化。如图所示，空调的拥有量从 75.2 台猛增到 145.9 台，十年间近乎翻倍；而洗衣机和电冰箱只是小幅上升，分别从 83.7 升至 98.2、从 85.5 升至 103.4。

造成这一鲜明对比的原因可能有几个。一方面，空调拥有量的快速攀升反映出随着收入稳步增长，中国居民对舒适、高品质生活的日益追求。另一方面，洗衣机和电冰箱作为长期的家庭刚需，早已接近普及饱和，进一步增长的空间有限。

在我看来，这一趋势正是人民生活水平显著提高的生动写照。为延续这种进步，政府与企业应继续提高居民收入、生产更多节能家电，让更美好的生活惠及每一个家庭。

【第 1 段】描述段：主题句 + 一组对比。首句 The table above clearly illustrates... 用‘总起点题’句架交代主题与 2014-2023 时间跨度；随后只挑一组对比：空调 surged dramatically from 75.2 units to 145.9 units, nearly doubling, 另用 while 把洗衣机、电冰箱的小幅上升合并带过，做到了 describe briefly 而非逐格罗列，落实了 no.1 的‘抓极值找对比’。

【第 2 段】解读段：一分为二归因。Several factors may account for... 引出归因，再用 On the one hand / On the other hand 分别把空调猛涨归因为 growing pursuit of a comfortable and higher-quality life，把另外两类趋缓归因为 approached saturation。数字被上升到收入与需求层面，正是 interpret 要的‘数据背后说明了什么’。

【第 3 段】评论段：表态 + 建议收束。From my perspective... 亮出评价——生活水平显著提高的写照；再用 To sustain such progress, ... should... 给出提高收入、生产节能家电的建议，兑现分值最高的 comments，并让建议与上段解读自然衔接、闭合全文。

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 + 解读 + 评论居民耐用品拥有量

本题要写一篇围绕表格的短文，任务被 Directions 钉成三步：先 describe the table briefly，再 interpret the table，最后 give your comments。三步是递进关系——描述是‘表里有什么’，解读是‘数据说明了什么’，评论是‘我怎么看、该怎么办’，其中评论分值最高，绝不能只描述不评论。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是 Write an essay based on the table below，属议论性短文，没有具体收信人，也不需要称呼与落款。语域按正式书面语走即可：多用完整句、书面连接词（while、on the one hand、from my perspective），避免口语缩写和随意的第一人称闲聊。

配图要读出

空调猛涨近翻倍，洗衣冰箱近饱和

表格主题是 近年来全国居民平均每百户年末主要耐用消费品拥有量，含空调、洗衣机、电冰箱三列。最抢眼的是空调：从 空调 75.2 一路涨到 空调 145.9，十年间近乎翻倍，是全表增幅冠军；相比之下洗衣机（洗衣机 83.7→洗衣机 98.2）和电冰箱只小幅上升，已接近饱和。这一‘一路猛涨 vs 增长趋缓’的鲜明对比，就是本篇可写的核心素材。

中心立意

拥有量上升折射生活水平提高

本篇中心：以空调为代表的耐用消费品拥有量持续攀升，折射出居民收入增长与生活品质追求的提升。这个立意直接从 空调 75.2 到 空调 145.9 的近翻倍变化归因而来，站得住、可展开。

要展开的要点

1. 描述：空调猛涨，洗衣冰箱缓升

第一层要点对应 describe the table briefly：用一两句概括——空调拥有量近乎翻倍增长，洗衣机、电冰箱同期只小幅上升，形成鲜明对比。

2. 解读：收入提升与需求饱和

第二层要点对应 interpret the table：空调猛涨源于收入增长与对舒适、高品质生活的追求；洗衣机、电冰箱作为老牌刚需已接近普及饱和，增长空间有限。

3. 评论：生活水平提高 + 对策建议

第三层要点对应 give your comments：肯定这是居民生活水平显著改善的缩影，并建议政府与企业继续提高收入、生产节能家电，让美好生活惠及每个家庭。

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 描述段：概述数据与核心对比

对应 describe the table briefly：一两句交代表格主题与时间跨度，点出空调猛涨、洗衣机电冰箱缓升这一关键对比，不逐格罗列数字。

第 2 段 解读段：把升降归因

对应 interpret the table：分别解释空调为何猛涨、其余两类为何趋缓，把数字变化上升到收入增长与需求饱和的层面。

第 3 段 评论段：表态 + 建议

对应 give your comments：给出自己的评价（生活水平提高的缩影），再提一条建议或展望，收束全文。

第 1 段 空调近翻倍，洗衣冰箱小幅升

本段落点：表格反映 2014 到 2023 年居民平均每百户主要耐用消费品拥有量的变化；重点写空调从 75.2 涨到 145.9 近乎翻倍，洗衣机（83.7→98.2）与电冰箱同期仅小幅上升。

总起点题 · The table above illustrates the changes in ____ from ____ to ____.

描述最大变化 · The ownership of ____ surged dramatically from ____ to ____, nearly doubling over the period.

对比趋缓项 · By contrast, ____ and ____ rose only modestly, from ____ to ____ respectively.

第 2 段 收入提升驱动 vs 需求饱和

本段落点：空调的猛涨反映居民收入稳步提高后对舒适、高品质生活的追求；洗衣机、电冰箱作为长期刚需已接近普及饱和，故增长空间有限。把 interpret the table 落到社会心态与消费需求层面。

引出归因 · Several factors may account for this striking contrast.

解释上升项 · On the one hand, the rapid climb in ____ reflects people's growing pursuit of ____ as incomes steadily increase.

解释趋缓项 · On the other hand, ____, as long-standing necessities, had already approached saturation, leaving limited room for growth.

第 3 段 生活水平提高 + 提收入产节能家电

本段落点：评价这一上升趋势是居民生活水平显著改善的生动缩影；建议政府与企业继续提高居民收入、生产更多节能家电，让美好生活惠及每个家庭。兑现 give your comments。

亮出评价 · From my perspective, this trend is a vivid reflection of ____.

给出建议 · To sustain such progress, ____ should continue to ____, so that ____.

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

三段各对一个任务动词

本题须同时覆盖 describe the table briefly、interpret the table、give your comments 三点；只要有一段没写、或评论段只是重复解读没给自己的看法，就算跑任务、内容失分。

结构连贯

三段递进不重复不跳跃

本题要保证描述—解读—评论层层推进：解读别再复述描述段的数字，评论别只是把解读换句话，三段各司其职、用衔接词接住上一段，结构才拿分。

语言准确

描述数据的动词要用准

本题描述升降是硬功夫：空调用 surge/nearly double 表猛涨，洗衣机电冰箱用 rise modestly 表缓升，归因用 account for、reflect。用错方向词（如把上升写成 decline）或数字抄错，都会在准确维度直接扣分。

字数格式

卡住上下限且分三段

本题要求 160-200 words，低于 160 或超过 200 都失分；须写成描述、解读、评论三个自然段，切忌通篇一段。检查时确保描述段没膨胀到挤占评论段。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

把每个数字都念一遍

反面示例：In 2014 air conditioners were 75.2, in 2017 they were 96.1, in 2020 they were 117.7, and in 2023 they were 145.9; washing machines were 83.7, 91.7, 96.7 and 98.2...（逐格罗列、无概括）。改为：Air conditioners surged from 75.2 to 145.9 units, nearly doubling over the decade, while washing machines and refrigerators rose only modestly.（抓极值 + 一组对比）

只描述不给看法

反面示例：全文两段，描述完数据、解释完原因就结束，最后一句是 That is what the table shows.（没有任何评价与建议）。改为增设评论段：From my perspective, this trend reflects the remarkable improvement in living standards, and the government should keep boosting incomes and promoting energy-efficient appliances.（表态 + 建议）

解读评论互相重复

反面示例：第二段说 This shows people's living standards improved，第三段又说 In conclusion, this means living standards improved.（两段几乎同义重复，评论没新增内容）。改为让评论段推进一步：给出建议——enterprises should produce more energy-efficient appliances so that a better life reaches every family.（从解读升到对策）

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Section II Part A (4)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Section II Part B	段落排序	题目解析 →
Section II Part C	英译汉（划线句子翻译）	题目解析 →
Section III Part A	写作	题目解析 →
Section III Part B	写作	本题