

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 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

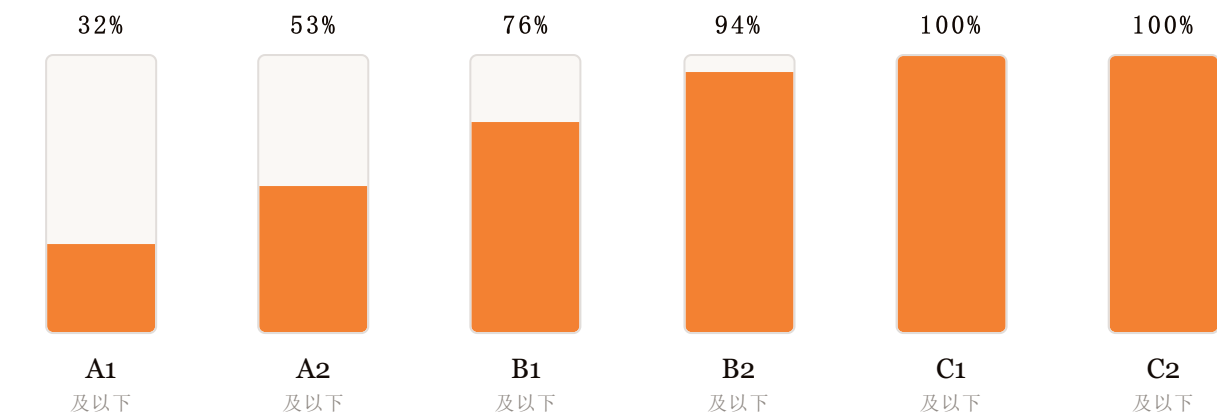
n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

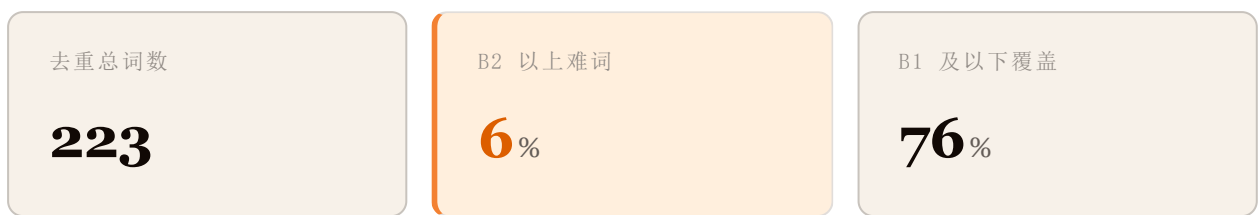
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 →